

Body Vehicle

Operating

Manual

Healing is Voltage

Understanding Voltage as PH

Cellular Voltage and PH

Cells run between -20 to -25 millivolts

Voltage and PH

+400 millivolts = PH 0

0 millivolts = PH 7

-20 millivolts = PH 7.35

-25 millivolts = PH 7.45

-50 millivolts = PH 7.8

-400 millivolts = PH 14

As voltage drops Acid increases and oxygen decreases resulting in less ATP production by the mitochondria which means less energy.

Lower voltage is associated with hypothyroid, which if you consume fluoride, chlorine or bromine, the iodine receptor site in the thyroid can be captured one of the above halogens. When this happens the thyroid produces a fake hormone that fools the blood test but does not work in the body.

80% of the thyroid hormone made by the thyroid is T4 the active form of the thyroid hormone is T3. The conversion to T3 **requires iodine, selenium, zinc, iron, cortisol, glutathione, and testosterone.** If you are missing one of these elements you make Reverse T3 a fake hormone that doesn't work.

T3 controls the voltage in every cell membrane in the body. T2 controls the voltage in the mitochondria.

ENERGY

You have 4 rechargeable energy batteries

Muscles are piezoelectric and movement of muscles generates electrons which recharges the body. That is why exercise is so important. Muscle battery packs are all hooked to our cell membranes.

Cell Membrane is a capacitor which charges up the cell.

Mitochondria produces ATP energy via the Krebs cycle which runs primarily on fatty acids

DNA follows the Golden mean spiral which causes implosion and scalar energy which implodes into the DNA to energise it so it can do its job.

Muscle Battery Packs

✚ We have six of these loops of muscle battery packs that provide the ongoing voltage for all of the organs to work and to repair themselves.

1. Kidney/Bladder circuit
2. Liver/Gall Bladder circuit
3. Sympathetic/Parasympathetic circuit
4. Lung/Large Intestine circuit
5. Heart/Small Intestine circuit
6. Spleen/Stomach circuit

Half of our organs are capacitors and half are coils. They are wired together to form Tesla Resonating Circuits like all electronic circuit boards. The parasympathetic is wired to the sympathetic, the lung is wired to the large intestine, the heart to the small intestine, the spleen to the stomach, the kidney to the bladder, and the liver to the gall bladder.

Spleen/Stomach Circuit

✚ The spleen/stomach circuit supplies the -25 millivolts needed for all the organs on the circuit to work and

also the -50 millivolts needed to make new cells to keep these organs repaired.

- ✚ These circuits supply the voltage for the entire reproductive system, the entire endocrine system, the thinking part of the brain, and the macula of the eye.
- ✚ When this battery pack cannot hold a charge, you have chronic illness in one or more organs.

Why won't your battery packs hold a charge?

- ✚ Hypothyroidism (T-3 controls voltage of cell membranes and total number of mitochondria while T-2 controls voltage in mitochondria)
- ✚ Scars: block flow of voltage in a circuit.
- ✚ Dental infection: acts like a resistor as voltage flows through the tooth.
- ✚ Emotions: stored as magnet fields and thus block the flow.
- ✚ Toxins : are all electron stealers

Chronic Disease is the inability to produce new cells.

If you don't have enough voltage you can't make new cells that work. We are constantly wearing ourselves out and have to make new cells. **High voltage of -50 millivolts is required** to make new cells.

Your body rebuilds itself in less than 365 days. Every cell in the body eventually dies and is replaced by new cells

The macula in your eye is replaced every 48 hrs

Lining in your gut every 5 days

Skin is replaced every 1 month

Liver is replaced every 6 weeks

DNA every 2 months

Bones every 3 months

Blood every 4 months

Nervous system every 8 months

Brain every 1 year

Stomach Acid

If you can't make enough stomach acid you can't break down the proteins into amino acids then every time you eat you absorb one of those proteins and that whole protein is looked at as a foreigner an invader and you end up attacking everything you just ate and you create an immune reaction.

To make **stomach acid** you require **Vitamin B1, iodine, zinc, and salt**. If you are missing one of these ingredients you cannot make stomach acid (HCl). Without stomach acid you cannot absorb zinc, without zinc you can't make neurochemicals like dopamine or serotonin. Nervous system 50% cholesterol by weight. Anti cholesterol drugs will interfere.

When food enters the stomach it will attempt to go to a **PH of 2**, it accomplishes this by making hydrochloric acid (HCl) and for every molecule of HCl the stomach makes, it has to make a molecule of sodium bicarbonate, which is produced by the Pancreas which requires HCl from the stomach to produce the sodium bicarbonate (baking soda). This is required as when the food passes into the small intestine it has to go to a **PH of 8**.

Importance of Fat Absorption

Fat absorption: **to absorb fat you have to have bile**, the liver makes 1.5 quarts a day and stores the bile in the gall bladder. If you don't have a gall bladder or a liver that works properly and you eat a fatty meal you cannot make enough bile to break down fat you become fat deficient and if you don't have fats you can't make **new nerve cells** and you cannot get better.

Understanding Proteins

Human body designed to never absorb protein?

When you eat a protein, stomach acids break that into Amino Acids, you use those amino acids to make your own proteins.

Your Thymus Gland is the database for all the proteins that are used in the body. When the white blood cells go through the Thymus that database is downloaded into the white blood cells. As the white blood cells travel throughout your body and bump into a protein they compare that protein to their database and if that protein is one the body made then the white blood cell

travels on. If however the protein is not in the database the white blood cell recognizes the protein as a virus or bacteria and calls in the immune troops to make antibodies that attack that protein and try to destroy it, if they can't destroy it the protein will be stored in the fat cells.

Proteins

All living organisms are composed of proteins, which are chains of specific groups of amino acids linked together by chemical bonds. Protein synthesis begins in the cells where proteins carry out all the biological processes that sustain life. Amino acids, also called the building blocks of protein, fall into three categories: **essential amino acids**, which the body cannot make, and **nonessential** and **conditional amino** acids, which the body can synthesize. According to the University of Arizona, protein production is so vital to survival, if a sufficient amount of just one essential amino acid is not obtained from food, the body takes that amino acid from muscle tissue and other sources of protein within the body.

Protein Production

Blood contains a constant supply of amino acid chemicals to fulfill the body's continuous need for protein. Instructions for making protein molecules are encoded in the DNA of genes. Explained simply, protein production occurs in a cell when DNA molecules transfer the genetic code for assembling amino acids to other molecules – RNA and ribosomes. After reading the information, construction begins with specific amino acids arranged in proper sequence to build each protein molecule according to the function it will serve.

Essential Amino Acids

The nine essential amino acids include histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan and valine. Phenylalanine produces tyrosine, a nonessential amino acid. The body cannot produce essential amino acids; they are obtained from the metabolic by products of protein digestion. The best dietary sources for amino acids are animal-based proteins, such as meat, eggs or dairy products, because they each contain all the essential amino acids. Amino acids are also found in plant-based foods, including vegetables, beans, grains, nuts and seeds. However,

plant sources must be combined because they do not contain all the essential amino acids. An example is rice and beans, which form a complete protein when combined.

Nonessential Amino Acids

In addition to amino acids derived from protein metabolism, chemicals found in the body are used to produce nonessential amino acids. Nonessential amino acids include alanine, asparagine, aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

Conditional Amino Acids

The body also produces conditional nonessential amino acids. The amino acids in this group are only needed when the body becomes ill or stressed, according to Drexel University College of Medicine. Conditional amino acids include arginine, cysteine, glutamine, tyrosine, glycine, ornithine, proline and serine.

AMINO ACIDS in Humalife humic products

AMINO ACIDS ASSAY		
Product Code	NGHA PWD (Powder)	
Criterion	Result mg/g (ppt)	Test Method
Alanine	3.27	Derivative-HPLC
Arginine	2.03	Derivative-HPLC
Aspartic acid	0.02	Derivative-HPLC
Cysteine	4.54	Derivative-HPLC
Glutamic acid	2.41	Derivative-HPLC
Glycine	0.88	Derivative-HPLC
Histidine	0.31	Derivative-HPLC
Isoleucine	8.96	Derivative-HPLC
Leucine	35.01	Derivative-HPLC
Lysine	10.32	Derivative-HPLC
Methionine	7.86	Derivative-HPLC
Phenylalanine	4.68	Derivative-HPLC
Proline	2.15	Derivative-HPLC
Serine	2.10	Derivative-HPLC
Threonine	4.61	Derivative-HPLC
Tryptophan	20.10	Derivative-HPLC
Tyrosine	17.42	Derivative-HPLC
Valine	3.27	Derivative-HPLC

* Results calculated to a 7.5% w/v concentration using NGHA powder test results.

Functions of Protein

Proteins play a major role in almost all cellular functions. Antibody proteins provide immune protection. The proteins actin and myosin assist the movement and contraction of muscles, including the cardiac muscle, according to the Imperial College London, National Heart and Lung Institute. Protein carriers help transport molecules, such as hemoglobin in the blood, which supplies oxygen to tissues throughout the body. Protein also plays a role in bone growth and repairing tissues, such as muscle. Ligaments, organs, glands, nails and hair are made from proteins. Enzymes are protein molecules that serve as a catalyst in digestion and vital functions. Some hormones are proteins, such as insulin, which regulates blood sugar. Cells in the pituitary gland produce a protein hormone, which controls growth and metabolism.

Endogenous Proteins

“The body’s own proteins such as α 1AT not only strengthen our innate immune system, but they could also be used therapeutically in the fight against the pandemic,” the scientists are convinced.

Research has shown that the body’s own protein Alpha 1 Antitrypsin can help the innate immune system to keep the coronaviruses in check and prevent them from multiplying,”

The protein α 1AT is known from biology and medicine as the so-called “acute phase protein”. These include special proteins that appear more frequently in infections and tissue injuries. Alpha 1 Antitrypsin has various anti-inflammatory properties in this context.

“But even when there is no inflammation, Alpha 1 Antitrypsin helps to limit immunological collateral damage in the tissue by keeping certain proteases in check,” explains Lukas Wettstein, doctoral student and first author of the study.

Stand up to the viral intruders

The human organism is not completely defenseless against the coronaviruses. This is ensured not only by the pathogen-specific immune defense, but also by numerous **endogenous proteins** that stand up to the viral intruders.

Scientists from the Institute for Molecular Virology at the University Hospital Ulm have now found out that this includes the protein alpha 1 antitrypsin (α 1AT).

Antiviral proteins produced by the body

Researchers at the University of Ulm have investigated what antiviral body-own proteins and peptides that humans have in store, which are helpful in the fight against the novel [coronavirus](#).

The scientists came across alpha 1 antitrypsin. According to [Message](#) this protein has an antiviral effect by inhibiting a certain cellular enzyme (TMPRSS2), which in turn is crucial for the activation of the viral spike protein of SARS-CoV-2.

The effect: the viruses cannot penetrate the target cell and thus cannot spread any further.

