

## BODY BIOCHEMICAL 6 TEST KIT (25 Vials)

Product Code 8082

Code	Name	Comments
BB 126	Amphiregulin/AREG	A member of the epidermal growth factor family. Interacts with the EGF/TGF-alpha receptor to promote the growth of normal epithelial cells and inhibits the growth of certain aggressive carcinoma cell lines.
BB 127	Androstenedione	A steroid hormone produced in the adrenal glands and the gonads as an intermediate step in the biochemical pathway that produces the testosterone, estrone and estradiol.
BB 128	Dehydroepiandrosterone / DHEA	A steroid hormone; the most abundant circulating steroid in humans, in whom it is produced in the adrenal glands, the gonads, and the brain, where it functions predominantly as a metabolic intermediate in the biosynthesis of the androgen and oestrogen sex steroids.
BB 129	Epidermal Growth Factor	Stimulates cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation. Can be found in platelets, macrophages, urine, saliva, human milk, and plasma.
BB 130	Fibroblast Growth Factor 1 / FGF-1	Growth factors involved in angiogenesis, wound healing, and embryonic development; promotes endothelial cell proliferation and the physical organisation of endothelial cells into tube-like structures; stimulates angiogenesis and the proliferation of fibroblasts that give rise to granulation tissue, which fills up a wound space/cavity early in the wound healing process. Seems to be involved in the regulation of synaptic plasticity and processes attributed to learning and memory, at least in the hippocampus.
BB 131	Fibroblast Growth Factor 2 / FGF-2	Growth factors involved in angiogenesis, wound healing, and embryonic development. Promotes endothelial cell proliferation and the physical organisation of endothelial cells into tube-like structures. Stimulate angiogenesis and the proliferation of fibroblasts that give rise to granulation tissue, which fills up a wound space/cavity early in the wound healing process. Adult neurogenesis within the hippocampus depends greatly on FGF-2. Seems to be involved in the regulation of synaptic plasticity and processes attributed to learning and memory, at least in the hippocampus.
BB 132	Fibroblast Growth Factor 10 / FGF-10	Growth factors involved in angiogenesis, wound healing, and embryonic development.
BB 133	Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 / FGF-23	Main function seems to be regulation of phosphate concentration in plasma. Secreted by osteoblasts and osteoclasts in response to elevated calcitriol. Acts on kidneys, where it decreases the expression of NPT2, a sodium-phosphate cotransporter in the proximal tubule, so decreases the re-absorption and increases excretion of phosphate.
BB 134	Gastrin	A peptide hormone that stimulates secretion of gastric acid (HCl) by the parietal cells of the stomach and aids in gastric motility.
BB 135	Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor / G-CSF	A glycoprotein, growth factor and cytokine produced by a number of different tissues to stimulate the bone marrow to produce granulocytes and stem cells, and then stimulates the bone marrow to release them into the blood. Also stimulates the survival, proliferation, differentiation, and function of neutrophil precursors and mature neutrophils.

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BB 136	Granulocyte Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor / GM-CSF	A protein secreted by macrophages, T cells, mast cells, NK cells, endothelial cells and fibroblasts. Functions as a white blood cell growth factor. Stimulates stem cells to produce granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and monocytes.
BB 137	Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone / Growth Hormone-Releasing Factor /GRF/ GHRF / Somatoliberin / Somatocrinin	Stimulates growth hormone secretion; (growth hormone is required for normal postnatal growth, bone growth, regulatory effects on protein, carbohydrate, and lipid metabolism); promotes slow-wave sleep.
BB 138	Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 / IGF-1/ Somatomedin C	A hormone similar in molecular structure to insulin; plays an important role in childhood growth and continues to have anabolic effects in adults.
BB 139	Insulin-Like Growth Factor 2/ IGF 2	A hormone similar in molecular structure to insulin; has growth-regulating, insulin-like and mitogenic activities; believed to be a major foetal growth factor.
BB 140	Interferon Gamma	Critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and for tumour control. An important activator of macrophages. Aberrant IFN- $\gamma$ expression is associated with a number of auto-inflammatory and auto-immune diseases.
BB 141	Lipopolysaccharide / LPS	Found in the outer membrane of Gram negative bacteria, act as endotoxins and elicit strong immune responses. Produced by gut bacteria, so source of many inflammatory reactions including autoimmunity.
BB 142	Neuregulin 1 / NRG1	Induce the growth and differentiation of epithelial, neuronal, glial, and other types of cells. Essential for the normal development of the nervous system and the heart. Thought to play a role in schizophrenia. Part of the EGF family of proteins.
BB 143	Neuregulin 2 / NRG2	Induces the growth and differentiation of epithelial, neuronal, glial, and other types of cells. Part of the EGF family of proteins.
BB 144	Neuregulin 3 / NRG3	Linked to a susceptibility to schizophrenia and Hirschsprung's disease.Part of the EGF family of proteins.
BB 145	Neuregulin 4 / NRG4	Activates type-1 growth factor receptors to initiate cell to cell signalling through tyrosine phosphorylation. Loss of expression of NRG4 is frequently seen in advanced bladder cancer while increased NRG4 expression correlates to better survival.
BB 146	Peptide YY / PYY / Peptide Tyrosine Tyrosine	Released by cells in the ileum and colon in response to eating; appears to reduce appetite (by slowing the gastric emptying); inhibits gastric motility and increases water and electrolyte absorption in the colon; increases efficiency of digestion and nutrient absorption after a meal; may also suppress pancreatic secretion.
BB 147	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor / PDGF-R	Plays a significant role in blood vessel formation (angiogenesis), the growth of blood vessels from already-existing blood vessel tissue. Uncontrolled angiogenesis is a characteristic of cancer.
BB 148	Pregnenolone	A steroid the body makes as a precursor to other steroid hormones, such as progesterone, DHEA, mineralocorticoids (which regulate electrolyte balance), corticosteroids (which influence inflammation and metabolism), estrogens, and androgens.
BB 149	Transforming Growth Factor Alpha / TGF-Alpha	Seems to play a role in mediation of cell-cell adhesion and in juxtacrine stimulation of adjacent cells. Expression of TGF-alpha is widespread in tumours and transformed cells. TGF-alpha is also expressed in normal tissues during embryogenesis and in adult tissues, including pituitary, brain, keratinocytes and macrophages.
BB 150	Transforming Growth Factor-Beta / TGF-Beta	A protein that controls proliferation, cellular differentiation, and other functions in most cells. A type of cytokine which plays a role in immunity, cancer, bronchial asthma, heart disease, diabetes, Marfan syndrome, Loeys-Dietz syndrome, Parkinson's disease and AIDS.

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