

BODY BIOCHEMICAL 7 TEST KIT (25 Vials)

Product Code 8108

Code	Name	Comments
BB 151	Alanine	A non-essential amino acid, high levels linked to high blood pressure. Alterations in the alanine cycle that increase the levels of serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is linked to the development of type II diabetes. Good sources in the diet include beans, nuts, seeds, soy, whey, brewer's yeast, brown rice, bran, corn, legumes, whole grains.
BB 152	Amyloid Beta Peptide / Beta Amyloid	The main component of amyloid plaques (extracellular deposits found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease); similar plaques appear in some variants of Lewy body dementia and in inclusion body myositis (a muscle disease); also form the aggregates that coat cerebral blood vessels in cerebral amyloid angiopathy.
BB 153	ATP / Adenosine Triphosphate	Transports chemical energy within cells for metabolism; one of the end products of photophosphorylation, cellular respiration, and fermentation and used by enzymes and structural proteins in many cellular processes, including biosynthetic reactions, motility, and cell division.
BB 154	Catechol-O-Methyl-Transferase/COMT	One of several enzymes that inactivate dopamine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine. Also shortens the biological half-lives of certain neuro-active drugs, like L-DOPA, alpha-methyl DOPA and isoproterenol.
BB 155	Glutathione Reductase	Plays an important role in protecting haemoglobin, red cell enzymes, and biological cell membranes against oxidative damage by increasing the level of reduced glutathione (GSSGR) in the process of aerobic glycolysis; can act as a scavenger for hydroxyl radicals, singlet oxygen, and various electrophiles.
BB 156	Hydrogen Peroxide	Trace quantities released from immune cells (e.g. neutrophils and monocytes) as they come into contact with different bacteria or fungi.
BB 157	Intrinsic Factor Gastric Intrinsic Factor / GIF	Produced by the parietal cells of the stomach; necessary for the absorption of vitamin B12 (cobalamin) later on in the small intestine.
BB 158	L-Dopa	Made and used as part of the normal biology; the precursor to the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine and epinephrine. As a drug it is used in the clinical treatment of Parkinson's disease and dopamine-responsive dystonia.
BB 159	Lipoprotein High-Density / HDL	Enable the transportation of lipids, such as cholesterol and triglycerides, within the water around cells, including the bloodstream. Remove fats, including cholesterol, from cells, including within artery wall atheroma and transport it back to the liver for excretion or re-utilization. Often informally called good cholesterol.
BB 160	Lipoprotein Lipase	Enzyme produced by many tissues, including adipose tissue, cardiac and skeletal muscle, islets, and macrophages; hydrolyses triglycerides in lipoproteins, such as those found in chylomicrons and very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), into two free fatty acids and one monoacylglycerol molecule; also involved in promoting the cellular uptake of chylomicron remnants, cholesterol-rich lipoproteins, and free fatty acids; contributes in a pronounced way to normal lipoprotein metabolism and many aspects of metabolism, including energy balance, insulin action, body weight regulation, and atherosclerosis.
BB 161	Lipoprotein Low-Density / LDL	Enable transport of multiple different fat molecules, as well as cholesterol, within the water around cells and within the water-based bloodstream. Transport cholesterol into the artery wall, retained there by arterial proteoglycans and attract macrophages that engulf the LDL particles and start the formation of plaques; increased levels are associated with atherosclerosis. Often informally called bad cholesterol.
BB 162	Lipoprotein Very Low-Density / VLDL	Made by the liver; enable fats and cholesterol to move within the water-based solution of the bloodstream. VLDL is assembled in the liver from triglycerides, cholesterol, and apolipoproteins. VLDL is converted in the bloodstream to low-density lipoprotein.
BB 163	Motilin	Hormone produced from endocrine cells of the duodenal mucosa to help regulate motility of the digestive tract. Called "housekeeper of the gut" because it improves peristalsis in the small intestine and clears out the gut to prepare for the next meal.
BB 164	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide / NAD	The coenzyme form of the vitamin niacin; found in all living cells; has a crucial roles in many cellular processes, both as a coenzyme for redox reactions and as a substrate to donate ADP-ribose units; involved in age-associated diseases, including diabetes, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases.

BB 165	Nitric Oxide	Serves as a neurotransmitter between nerve cells, part of its general role in redox signalling (helping cells protect themselves, detect damage and then either repair or replace damaged cells). Also of critical importance as a mediator of vasodilation in blood vessels, so playing a key role in renal control of extracellular fluid homeostasis, the regulation of blood flow and blood pressure, and in erection of the penis.
BB 166	Pancreatic Polypeptide	Secreted by the pancreas to regulate pancreatic secretion activities (endocrine and exocrine); also has effects on hepatic glycogen levels and gastrointestinal secretions; secretion is stimulated by eating, exercising, and fasting; can inhibit gallbladder contraction; elevated in anorexia nervosa and reduced in conditions associated with increased food intake.
BB 167	Peroxynitrite / Peroxonitrite	Produced in the body in inflammation, cardiovascular disease, neurodegeneration, diabetes, and other pathologies.
BB 168	Plasmin	Enzyme present in blood that degrades many blood plasma proteins, most notably, fibrin clots; activates collagenases, some mediators of the complement system and weakens the wall of the Graafian follicle (leading to ovulation).
BB 169	Plasminogen	The inactive enzyme precursor of plasmin.
BB 170	Proline	A non-essential amino acid; involved in tissue repair, collagen formation, arteriosclerosis prevention and blood pressure maintenance.
BB 171	Quinolinic Acid /2,3-Pyridinedicarboxylic Acid	A downstream product of the kynurenine pathway which metabolizes the amino acid tryptophan; implicated in mood disorders, schizophrenia, conditions related to neuronal death, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, brain ischemia, HIV associated neurocognitive disorder, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease and Lyme disease with CNS involvement.
BB 172	Thrombopoietin / Megakaryocyte Growth And Development Factor	A glycoprotein hormone produced by the liver and kidney which regulates the production of platelets; stimulates the production and differentiation of megakaryocytes, the bone marrow cells that bud off large numbers of platelets.
BB 173	Tissue Plasminogen Activator	A protein involved in the breakdown of blood clots; as an enzyme, it catalyzes the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin. Used in clinical medicine to treat only embolic or thrombotic stroke. Use is contra-indicated in hemorrhagic stroke and head trauma.
BB 174	Triglycerides	A blood lipid that help enable the bidirectional transference of adipose fat and blood glucose from the liver. High levels of triglycerides in the bloodstream have been linked to atherosclerosis and, by extension, the risk of heart disease and stroke.
BB 175	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide	Produced in many tissues including the gut, pancreas, and suprachiasmatic nuclei of the hypothalamus in the brain; stimulates contractility in the heart, causes vasodilation, increases breakdown of glucose, lowers arterial blood pressure and relaxes the smooth muscle of trachea, stomach and gall bladder.

IMPORTANT: COPYRIGHT & DISCLAIMERS

The test kits we sell are not intended for diagnosis of any medical condition. Nor do we claim that these vials can be used to cure any medical symptoms or conditions.

This information represents many hours of diligent research over many years and is protected by copyright. Please do not copy more than 200 words, or photocopy all or part to pass on to others (either freely or for gain) without the express permission of the author, Jane Thurnell-Read.

We do not believe that the written information alone provides sufficient information for accurate kinesiology testing or dowsing. Please do not use this information in that way.

© Jane Thurnell-Read 1992-2018

Life-Work Potential Limited, United Kingdom

Tel UK: 01392 434389; Tel from outside UK: +44 1392 434389

Email: contact@lifeworkpotential.com
www.lifeworkpotential.com