

BODY BIOCHEMICAL 2 TEST KIT (25 vials)

Product Code 8005

Code	Name	Type	Location And Role	Comments
BB26	Acetone / Dimethyl Ketone / 2-Propanone / Beta-Ketopropane		Produced primarily during excessive fat metabolism, although some levels present in virtually every organ and tissue, and the blood contains some acetone.	Occurs naturally in plants, trees, volcanic gases and forest fires. Present in vehicle exhaust, tobacco smoke, and landfill sites; also manufactured and used widely in industry as a solvent in paints and lacquers and for cellulose plastics.
BB27	Adenosine	Neurotransmitter	Affects central nervous system and peripheral nervous system; constituent of ATP and ADP.	May be involved with asthma; stimulatory effect of tea and coffee because inhibit adenosine.
BB28	Adenylate Cyclase	Enzyme	Converts ATP into cAMP within the cell.	
BB29	Albumin/ Albumen	Protein	Produced by liver; most abundant (54%) and smallest of plasma proteins; regulates osmotic pressure of plasma and therefore fluid retention; carrier for metals, ions, fatty acids, amino acids, bilirubin, enzymes and drugs – prevents them being filtered out by the kidneys and excreted in urine.	
BB30	Antithrombin III	Anti-coagulant	Blocks action of clotting agents (factors XII, XI, IX, X and II).	
BB31	Atrial Natriuretic Peptide /ANP/ Atriopeptin	Hormone	Produced in upper chambers of heart; increases excretion of sodium in urine; increases urine output and decreases blood volume; causes blood vessels to dilate; inhibits aldosterone production and lowers blood pressure.	Children with congenital heart disease have high levels of ANP.
BB32	Calcitriol	Hormone	Aids in absorption of dietary calcium and phosphorus; secreted by kidneys; it is the active hormonal form of vitamin D.	
BB33	Cortisol/ Hydrocortisone	Hormone	The principal glucocorticoid ¹ ; increases blood glucose levels by increasing cellular utilisation of proteins and fats as energy sources thus conserving glucose; stimulates liver cells to produce glucose from amino acids and fats; secretion controlled by ACTH from anterior pituitary; counteracts the inflammatory response.	Also used as a drug for inflammatory or allergic conditions.
BB34	Endothelin-1		Found in brain, intestines, kidneys and heart; most potent vasoconstrictor known; regulates salt transport in intestine.	May be implicated in migraine; increased levels in diabetic and non-diabetic coronary artery disease; increased levels in micro-vascular angina.

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BB35	β -Estradiol/ 17 β -Estradiol	Hormone	Synthesised from cholesterol in ovaries; predominant oestrogen hormone in non-pregnant women; promotes development and maintenance of female reproductive structures; increases protein anabolism; lowers blood cholesterol; moderate levels inhibit release of the hormones GnRH, FSH and LH.	
BB36	Estriol	Hormone	One of the oestrogen hormones; promotes development and maintenance of female reproductive structures; increases protein anabolism; lowers blood cholesterol; moderate levels inhibit release of the hormones GnRH, FSH and LH.	
BB37	Estrone	Hormone	One of the oestrogen hormones; promotes development and maintenance of female reproductive structures; increases protein anabolism; lowers blood cholesterol; moderate levels inhibit release of the hormones GnRH, FSH and LH.	
BB38	Gamma-Aminobutyrate Acid/GABA	Amino acid and neurotransmitter	Most widely distributed inhibitory neurotransmitter; blocks noradrenaline and dopamine.	Deficiencies found in hypertension and seizures; a target for anti-anxiety drugs.
BB39	Gamma Globulin	Protein	Approximately 38% of blood plasma proteins; carrier for antibodies and so has a role in infection and allergies.	Given as an injection to prevent viral hepatitis.
BB40	Glucagon	Hormone	raises blood sugar levels by accelerating breakdown of glycogen into glucose in the liver, converting other nutrients into glucose in the liver, and releasing glucose into the blood – opposes the action of insulin ¹ ; may stimulate the secretion of water and electrolytes by the mucosa of small intestine.	Given by injection in the emergency treatment of people with diabetes mellitus who are unconscious as a result of hypoglycaemia.
BB41	Glutamic Acid/ Glutamate	Amino acid and neurotransmitter	Can be manufactured by the body; precursor of proline, ornithine ³ , arginine and polyamines; a stimulatory neurotransmitter; can be converted in body into GABA; nearly all excitatory neurons in the CNS and possibly half of the synapses in the brain communicate via glutamate; visual adaptation to light and dark. Associated with learning and memory.	May be involved in Alzheimer's disease. Many epileptics have increased levels of glutamic acid; part of the acute reaction to withdrawal from drug addiction includes increase production of glutamate.

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BB42	Glycine	Amino acid and neurotransmitter	Can be synthesised from other amino acids (serine and threonine ³); acts as an inhibitory neurotransmitter; assists in manufacture of DNA, glycerol, phospholipids, collagen, glutathione and cholesterol ² conjugates; essential for one of key liver detoxification pathways; stimulates secretion of glucagons; in spinal cord (inhibitory action) and in retina.	Parkinson's disease; low levels often found in manic-depressives and epileptics; people with motor neurone disease may have impaired glycine metabolism.
BB43	Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)	Hormone	Secreted by hypothalamus; stimulates release of LH and FSH.	
BB44	Leptin	Hormone	Released by fat cells as they synthesise triglycerides; reduces appetite; believed to inhibit neuropeptide Y; role in central control of bone mass and so possibly osteoporosis; onset of puberty; believed to have an immune system role through support of helper T cells.	Non-insulin dependent diabetes, high blood pressure.
BB45	Neuropeptide Y	Peptide	Present in many parts of the brain and autonomic nervous system; enhances effect of norepinephrine; stimulates appetite; causes increased storage of ingested food as fat; regulation of circadian rhythms, sexual functioning, anxiety and stress response, peripheral vascular resistance and contractility of heart; reduces energy expenditure: high circulating levels with severe exercise.	A gene in roundworms (closely related to the neuropeptide Y receptor gene in humans) increases social contact and interaction; research is being carried out to produce a drug for epilepsy based on this.
BB46	Neurotensin	Neuropeptide	Release stimulated by fatty acids; inhibits gastro-intestinal motility and increases ileal blood flow; regulation of LH ¹ and prolactin ¹ ; blocks stimulation of acid and pepsin by the vagus nerve.	Low levels may be involved in schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease.
BB47	Somatostatin	Hormone		This was inadvertently included twice in two different test kits; it has now been removed from this kit and can be found in the hormone kit (H13).
BB47a	Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase / PTP1B	Enzyme	Inhibits signalling of leptin and insulin ¹ ; may explain resistance to leptin and insulin.	Likely to be important in obesity and type 2 diabetes; drug research now being carried out to find drugs to inhibit PTP1B.
BB48	Thyroxine/ Tetraiodothyronine/ T ₄	Hormone	Converted into T ₃ ; growth and normal development; increase rate at which cells release energy from carbohydrates; enhance protein synthesis; stimulate nervous system.	
BB49	3,3',5'-Triiodothyronine/ Reverse T ₃	Hormone	Reverse T ₃ and T ₃ are secreted in an inverse relationship allowing the thyroid to adjust the amount of thyroid activity; blocks the action of T ₃ by binding with the receptor sites.	Acute and chronic diseases and malnutrition also shift the T ₃ ¹ balance to Reverse T ₃ .
BB50	Val-Pro- Asp-Pro- Arg	Peptide	Research on rats indicates that this is an appetite suppressant.	

References:

Linda Lazarides *The Nutritional Health Bible*

Thomas A Scott & E Ian Mercer *Concise Encyclopedia Biochemistry & Molecular Biology*

William H Elliott & Daphne C Elliott *Biochemistry & Molecular Biology*

British Medical Association *The BMA Complete Family Health Encyclopedia*

Gerard Tortora and Sandra Reynolds Grabowski *Principles of Anatomy & Physiology*

Candace Pert *Molecules Of Emotion*

William F Ganong *Review of Medical Physiology*

Claire Ainsworth "Love That Fat" *New Scientist*, 16th September 2000 (leptin information)

Some of the information on BB48 and 49 supplied by Vivian Klein, USA

Many different web sites, using www.copernic.com as the search engine

The web site www.the-scientist.com was particularly useful for information on leptin and neuropeptide Y

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