Successful treatment of multiple sclerosis using a herbal product.

Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic inflammation in CNS, for unknown reasons. The disease is thought to be incurable, while some means are able to cause a positive course. The meaning of mainstream medicine is that the best result is to avoid worsening, while the histological correlate, lesions in the brain, cannot recede. While the reasons are unknown, most researchers see an auto-immunological background caused by virus, environmental toxics, smoking, vaccinations. But also a mitochondropathy (Jennrich 2012) is discussed. These hypotheses don’t exclude each other.

The presented results show, that (without any negative side-effects) a reversal of Multiple Sclerosis at least partially and to reduce already existing lesions in the brain is possible. The hope is not unwarranted that by this way Multiple Sclerosis may be cured completely.

The used remedy and its functions.

In the trials the herbal product NEUROSKLEROL had been used.

Function of Neurosklerol

It is composed from three substances, the aminoacid glycine, fumaric acid and an extract of green tea (epigallocatequingallate) as quantum dots (Gradl 2008).

Glycine:

Glycine controls membrane permeability for chloride and hydrogen-carbonate ions in neurons of brainstem and spinal cord (Werman et al. 1968). It acts as an inhibiting neurotransmitter like GABA.

By binding to glycnergic receptors in brainstem and spinal cord balance between excitatory and inhibiting neurotransmitter systems is established (Baccei, Fitzgerald 2004) and rhythms of nerve cells are clocked (Gusev et al. 2000).
These effects could be used in treatment of
-ischemic strokes (Gusev et al. 2000; Zaslavskaja et al. 1999)
-functional and organic brain traumata using glycine as a platelet-activating factor antagonists (Faden; Tzendzalian 1992)
-limited intellectual performance and somnipathy (File et al. 1999; Hecht, Hecht-Savoley 2008)
-clocking of brain rhythm in opium narcomania (Mashkova et al. 1996) and alcoholics (Sheveleva et al. 1996)

By glycine breath rhythm in the respiratory centre of the brain is stabilized (Haji et al. 1990) and neuronal regulation of muscular tonus is controlled via brainstem and spinal cord (Waldegger, Jentsch 2000). Both mechanisms together with clocking of nerve rhythms (Gusev et al. 2000), its anti-spasmotic (Brune et al. 1996) and sedative (Shigemi et al. 2008) effect makes glycine a tool for stress protection and stress treatment (Goldstein et al. 1994).

The biggest part of amino acids in collagen, is glycine. Collagen together with mucopolysaccharides and proteoglycans are an important part of extracellular matrix, the site of basic regulation in the body (Pischinger Heine 2007). Glycine is enormous important for redox-homeostasis there.

fumaric acid

Fumaric acid had been used for many years to treat psoriasis (Mrowietz, Christohers, Altmeyer 1999).

It is able to act on dendritic cells. Recent experimental data point towards a skewing of the Th1-dominated T-cell response in psoriasis to a Th2-like pattern, and inhibition of proliferation of keratinocytes.

In a multi centred study (Schilling, et al.:2006) it turned out that methyl hydrogen fumarate (MHF) and dimethyl fumarate (DMF) in chronic experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) induced by immunization of C57BL/6 mice with MOG peptide aa 35-55 was preventive. Fumaric acid esters were delivered twice a day by oral gavage. Both esters had a significant therapeutic effect on the disease course and histology showed a strongly reduced macrophage inflammation in the spinal cord. Multiparameter cytokine analysis from blood detected an increase of IL-10 in the treated animals. Linker et al. (2011) could elucidate the mechanism via activation of Nrf2 pathway. The protein encoded by this gene is a polypeptide hormone and nerve growth factor whose actions have mainly been studied in the nervous system where it promotes neurotransmitter synthesis and neurite outgrowth in certain neuronal populations including astrocytes. The protein is a potent survival factor for neurons and oligodendrocytes and may be relevant in reducing tissue destruction during inflammatory attacks. A mutation in this gene, which results in aberrant splicing, leads to ciliary neurotrophic factor deficiency, but this phenotype is not causally related to neurologic disease. In addition to the predominant monocistronic transcript originating from this locus, the gene is also co-transcribed with the upstream ZFP91 gene. Co-transcription from the two loci results in a transcript that contains a complete coding region for the zinc finger protein but lacks a complete coding region for ciliary neurotrophic factor. CNTF has also been shown to be expressed by cells on the bone surface, and to reduce the activity of bone forming cells, osteoblasts. Beurrier et al (2010) could proof that a main action of CNTF are enhanced glutamate transporters.

epigallocatechingallat

One third of green tea dry matter consists of epigallocatechin gallat, (EGCG), an antioxidant with many positive effects on health. In black tea it is reduced by fermentation to theaflavines.
Neuro-degenerative diseases like Alzheimer and Parkinson’s disease are caused by amyloid fibres or by wrong folding of proteins. EGCG binds to yet unfolded polypeptides. Instead of toxic fibres spheric oligomers are formed (large, mature α-synuclein and amyloid-β fibrils form smaller, amorphous protein) (Ehrnhoefer et al. 2008, Bieschke). EGCG is able to disintegrate already existing plaques. In model-mice plaques in cortex, hippocampus and entorhinal cortex could be reduced by 54, 43 and 58% after a six month treatment (Rezai-Zadeh et al. 2008).

In multiple sclerosis EGCG can protect nerves of the CNS and can control T-lymphocytes being responsible for the disease. EAE (the animal model for MS) had been significantly less severe in animals who received EGCG (Aktas et al. 2004). EGCG neutralizes TNF-α and reduces production of IL-6 and IL-8, the reason for its immuno-suppressive action. Others (Sun et al. 2013) could find reduced disease severity in EAE by decreasing brain inflammation and demyelination damage, accompanied by decreased encephalitogenic T cell responses and reduced expression of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. The effect of EGCG was attributable to its selective inhibition of interferon-gamma and interleukin-17 production in CD4+ T cells, mediated via alteration of the STAT pathway and the transcription factors T-bet and retinoid-related orphan receptor (ROR) gammat/ROR alpha. More important, EGCG has been found novel properties of directly inhibiting Th1 and Th17 cell differentiation in this study. On the other hand, EGCG-treated antigen presenting cells (APC) exhibited reduced costimulatory function as a result of altered expression of CD80 and CD86.

Wang et al (2012) proposed that EGCG can improve cognitive function by impacting the generation of neuron cells, a process known as neurogenesis. They focused on the hippocampus, the part of the brain which processes information from short-term to long-term memory. They could proof, that the production of neural progenitor cells, which like stem cells can adapt, or differentiate, into various types of cells is enhanced by EGCG. In mice this increased cell production gave an advantage to memory or spatial learning. Like other catechines EGCG is a radical scavenge for ROS and RNS being responsible for DNA-damage (Lee, Lee 2006).

Results:

19 MS-patients received Neurosklerol for two months or more. 12 of them showed an improvement (3 of them a drastic improvement). In one case a little worsening occurred while in 6 patients no change could be found. But in 4 of these 6 it stayed unclear whether and when they had taken Neurosklerol at all. Without these 4 non-compliers the rate of improvement was 80%. Before 2 month no effects can be expected. Drastic improvements occurred after 6-12 months. In 2 of these three cases also lesions in brain were reduced. The third case has not been checked yet. Negative side effects could not be noted.

Pain had been treated successfully by using Bicorsan® a mixture of incense and Curcumin as quantum dots. This mixture replaces cortisol (Hollmann 2010) without the side effect of cortisol.

In many cases weakening could be treated with Mesundra® (Meyer, Mandel, Knapp 2011) a product against cancer. It opens membranes of mitochondria. After at least two days, weakening improved. Therefore the hypothesis of a mitochondrialopathy is not unlikely. In cases of weakening also Acoprevent® (an anti-AIDS remedy)(Rohr Gradl 2012) had been used successfully. Its action may be by improving immune response. Since depressions occur frequently in MS Oxxiwin® had been used successfully. In this remedy sinigrin from onions being a serotonin-reuptake-inhibitor and coriander as degradation inhibitor of GABA and nutmeg and mugwort as degradation inhibitors of MAO are combined (all as quantum dots) Simultaneously it contains a guluronan-complex that improves oxygen supply of cells acting against exhaustions.

Literature:


• Gradl T: Von der Mikronisierung zum Quantenpunkt.Neue Technologien in der Phytotherapie;CoMed 01 (102) (2008)


• Haji A, Remmers JE, Connelly C, Takeda R: Effects of glycine and GABA on bulbary respiratory neurons of cat; J Neurophysiol 63(5) 955-966 (1990)

• Hecht k; Hecht-Savoley: Naturmineralien, Regulation, Gesundheit; Berlin (2008)


• Jennrich P: Multiple Sklerose-eine erworbene mitochondriale Erkrankung;Umwelt-Medizin Gesellschaft 25 (43-47) (2001)

• Lee KW, Lee HJ: The roles of polyphenols in cancer chemoprevention. In: BioFactors. 26(n-2) 105-121 2006

- Rohr E, Gradl T: Behandlung von AIDS im Vollstadium mit Gewürzaufbereitungen in Form von Quantenpunkten; CoMed 6 (52-54) (2012)
- Shevelava GA, Filimonov VG, Uroshleva LA, Kommissarova IA, Chirkova EM, Koppel MA, Komeev AA: Corrective action of glycine in alcohol intoxication in the fetus period of pregnancy; Experimentalnaya I kliničeskaya farmakologiya 59 (1) 27-29 (1996)
- Wang Y, Li M, Xu X, Song M, Tao H, Bai Y: Green tea epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) promotes neural progenitor cell proliferation and sonic hedgehog pathway activation during adult hippocampal neurogenesis; Molecular Nutrition & Food Research 56(8) 1292-1303 (2012)
- Werman R, Davidoff RA, Aprison MH: Inhibitory of glycine on spinal neurons in the cat; J Neurophysiol. 31: 81-95 (1968)