

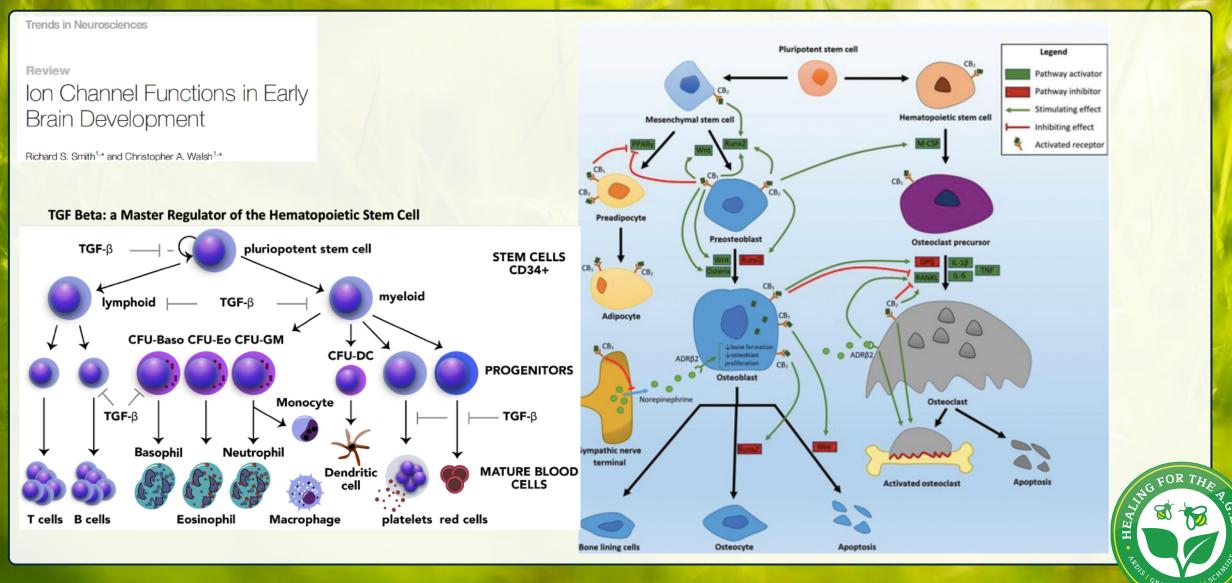
Purines (A/G) and Pyrimidines (C/T) Sensors and Extracellular Messengers For Life.

JUDY A. MIKOVITS, PHD

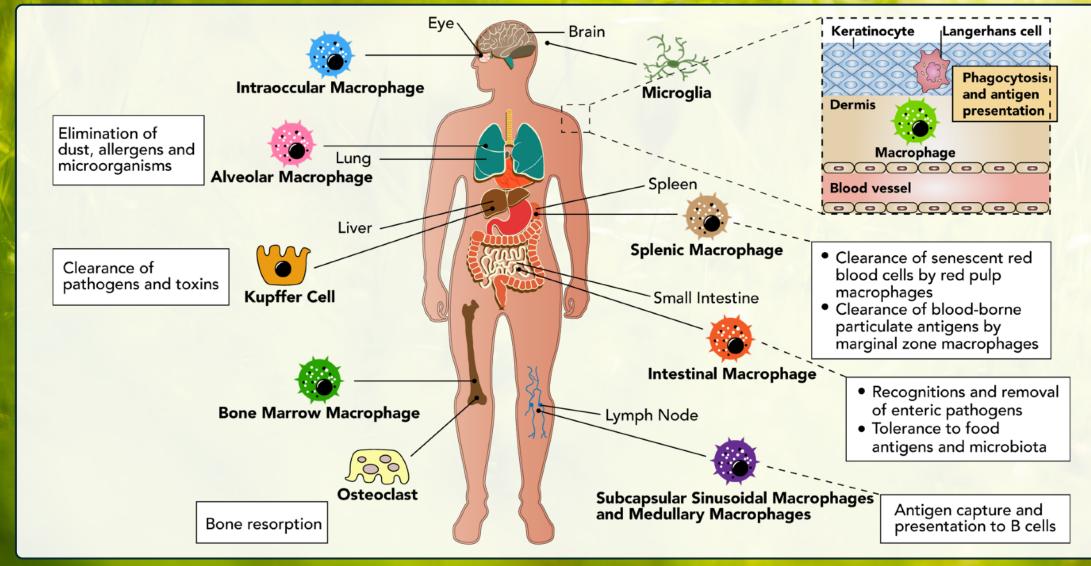


"VACCINATION IS NOT IMMUNIZATION, IT'S EXTERMINATION/STERILIZATION"

Hematopoietic Stem Cell: the Orchestrator of the Development of Humans TGFβ: The Conductor of the 1 Billion Blood Cells Produced Each Day

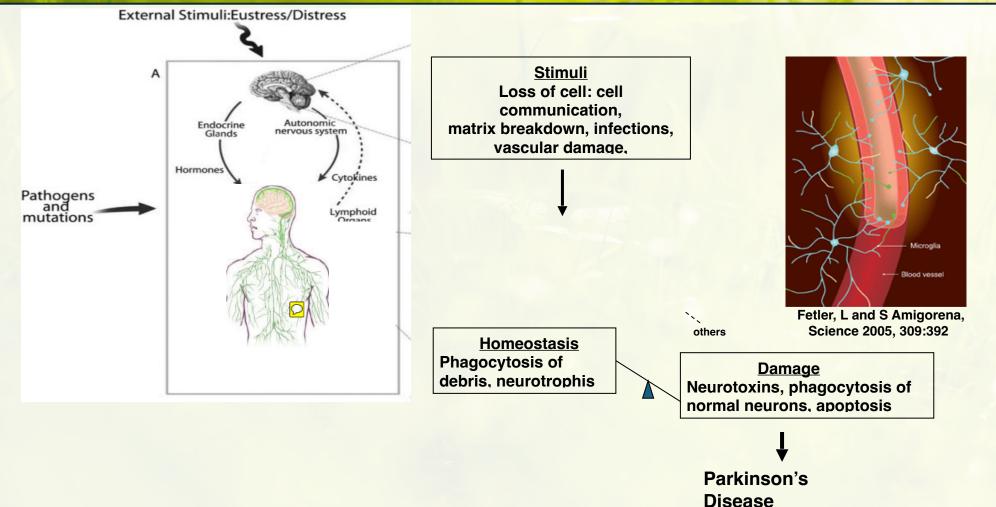


Tissue macrophage stem cells: key homeostatic communication between purine/pyrimidine sensors and signaling via ECS





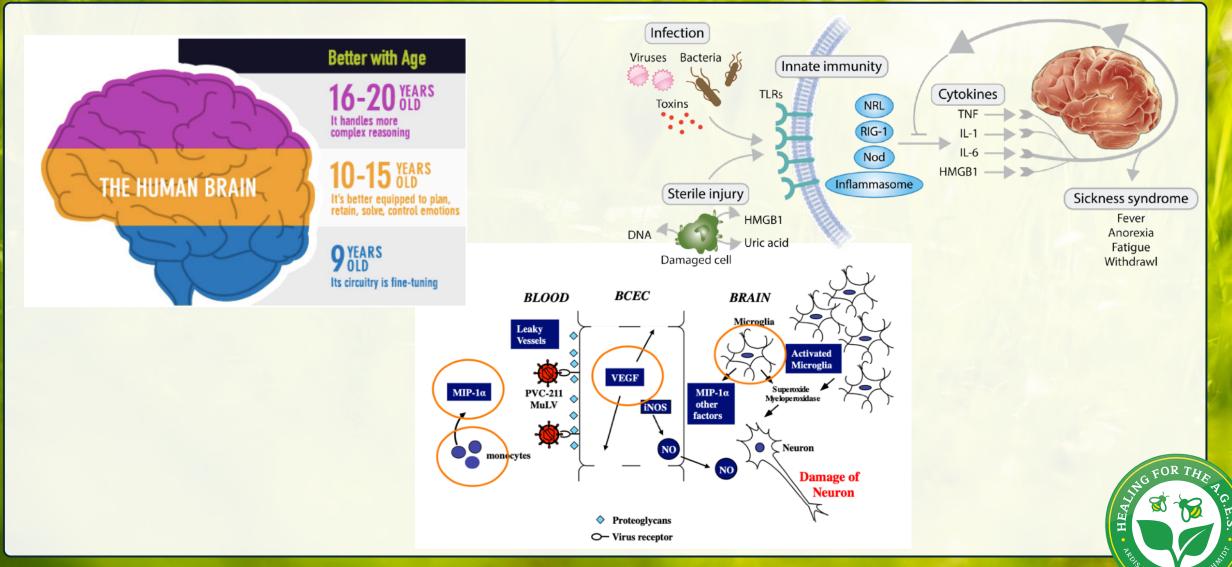
The brain and immune system are inextricably linked from conception



ALS, Alzheimers ME/CFS, Cancer

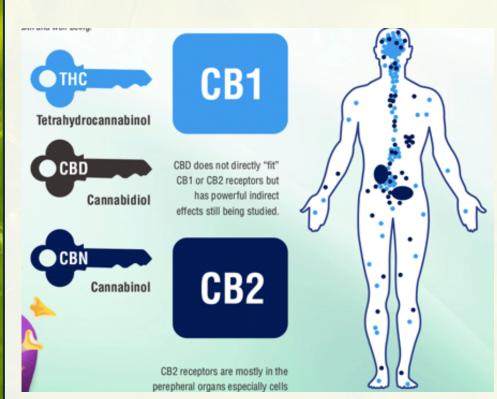


Better With Age: the Immune System Is Not Static, It Changes/Refines With Age



ECS... A SIGNALING SYSTEM THAT HELPS TO MODULATE ALL OTHER PHYSIOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ENERGETIC PROCESSES IN THE BODY.

Extracellular



CB1 CB2 GPR55 TRPV1

Intracellular

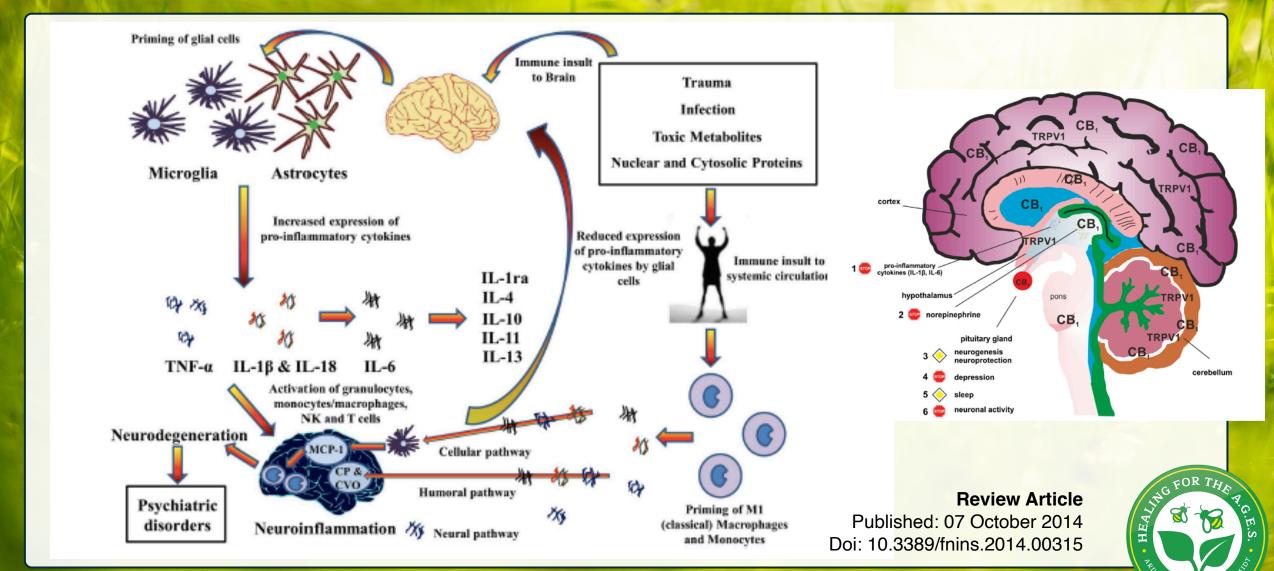
Anxiety
Depression
Sleep Disorders

Pain
Itch
Wound healing

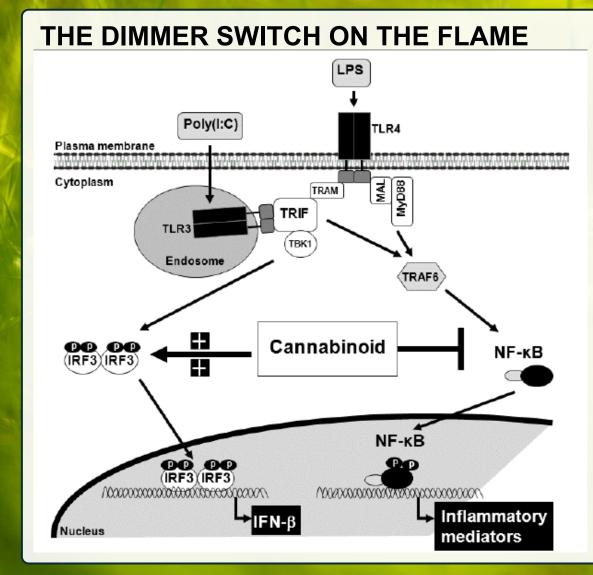
- neuroprotection & plasticity
- · immunity & inflammation
- · apoptosis &carcinogenesis
- pain and emotional memory
- Supports detoxification:
 - repairs Fibrosis
 - •fatty Liver disease



Synergies of purinergic and endocannabinoid system limit neuroinflammation Trauma response



All Cannabinoids Are Terpenes Healthy Lipid/Fat



CANNABIS is NOT a DRUG! IT'S Food!! Nourish CELLS

ALL Plants (HEMP & CANNABIS) Removed from US 1938!

> Drug Metabolism Reviews

http://informahealthcare.com/dmr ISSN: 0360-2532 (print), 1097-9883 (electronic

Drug Metab Rev, 2014; 46(1): 86–95

informa healthcare

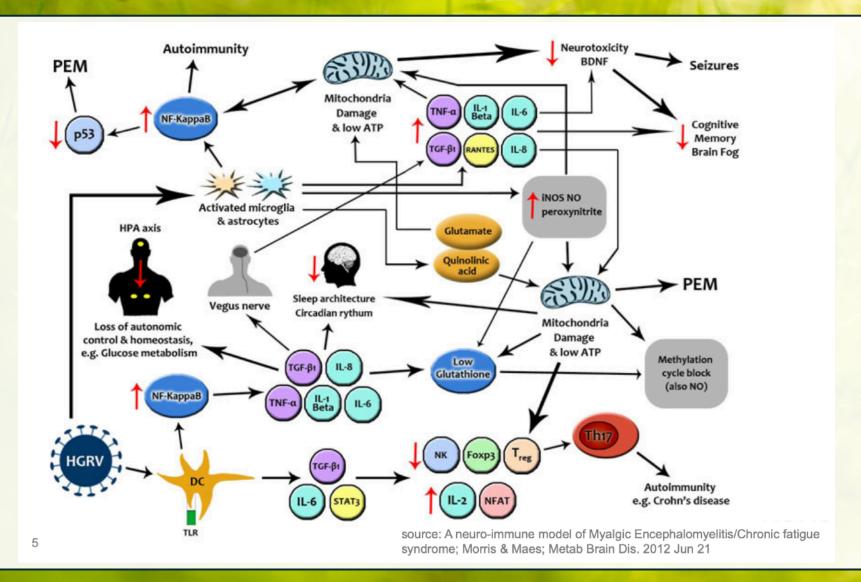
REVIEW ARTICLE

Exogenous cannabinoids as substrates, inhibitors, and inducers of human drug metabolizing enzymes: a systematic review

GOD GIVEN LIPID/FAT SIGNALING SYSTEM in EVERY Cell MEMBRANE

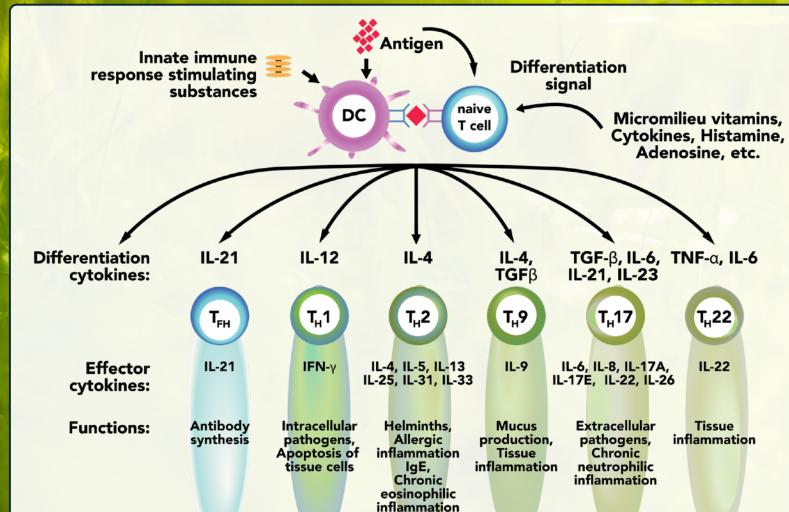


Summary





Plasmacytoid (pDC) key for healthy antibody and Helper TCell responses



Every
Inoculation
Bypasses
The Innate
Immune
System



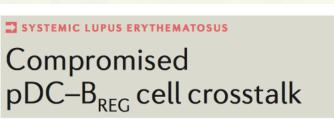
LUPUS IS AN AUTO-INFLAMMATORY DISEASE ... ANTIBODIES CAUSING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM TO ATTACK THE SKIN, JOINTS, BLOOD AND KIDNEYS.

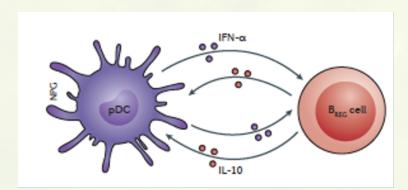
Nature Reviews Rheumatology | Published online 24 Mar 2016; doi:10.1038/nrrheum.2016.43

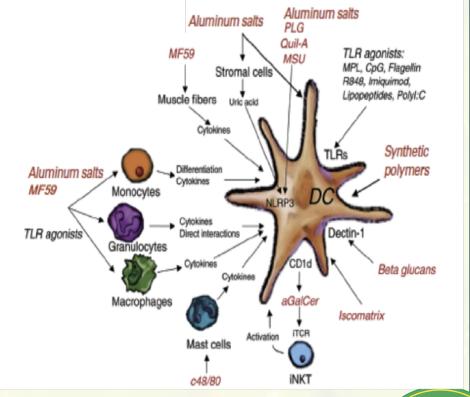
Symptoms include:

- Skin rashes/ Inflammation
- Arthritis/ Joint Pain
- Extreme Fatigue
- Anemia/ Blood Disorders
- Kidney Damage
- Immune Disorder
- Antinuclear Antibodies
- CVID: Antibody Deficiency

Compromised



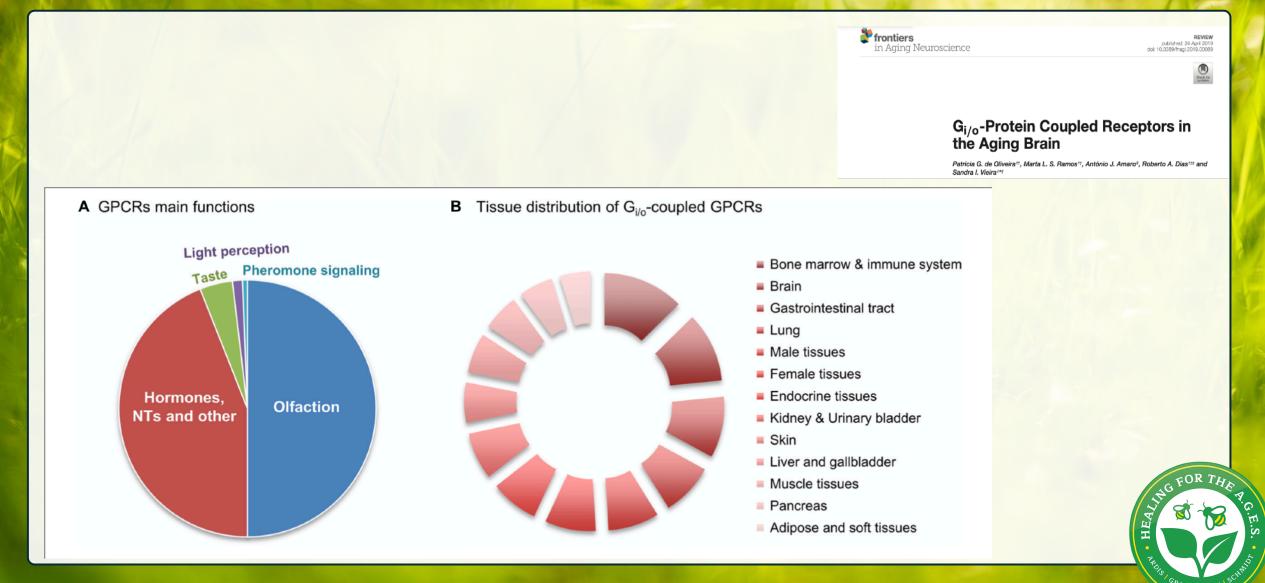




Unintended Consequences of Inappropriate Innate Immune Activation?



LOSS OF SENSES (TASTE/SMELL) FROM POISON/VIRUS DYSREGULATION OF HOMEOSTASIS OF PURINERGIC (GPER) AND ENDOCANABINOID SIGNALING (ECS)



Trans Receptor Potential (TRP) Cation signaling across membrane

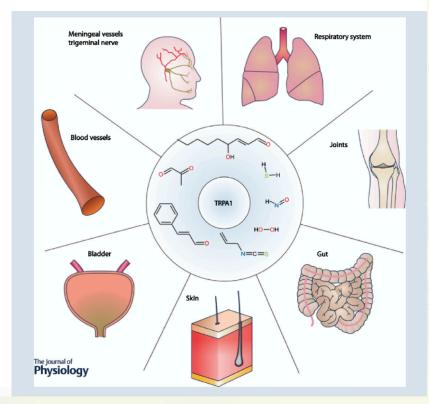
J Physiol 594.15 (2016) pp 4151-4169

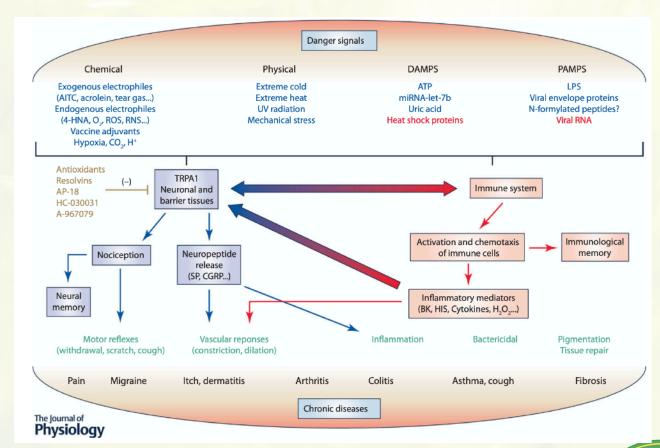
SYMPOSIUM REVIEW

TRPA1 channels: molecular sentinels of cellular stress and tissue damage

Félix Viana

Instituto de Neurociencias de Alicante, Universidad Miguel Hernández-CSIC, Alicante, Spain



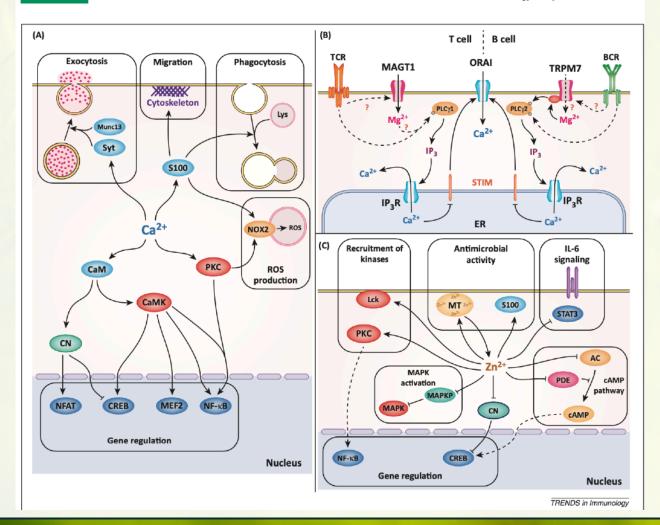




Dysregulation of Cation Signaling Causes Acquire Immune Deficiency Dysfunction (AIDS)

Review

Trends in Immunology July 2014, Vol. 35, No. 7



Review

Cell²ress

Divalent cation signaling in immune cells

NCBI Bookshelf. A service of the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health.

Emir TLR, editor. Neurobiology of TRP Channels. 2nd edition. Boca Raton (FL): CRC Press/Taylor & Francis; 2017. doi: 10.4324/9781315152837-9

Chapter 9 TRP Channels in the Heart

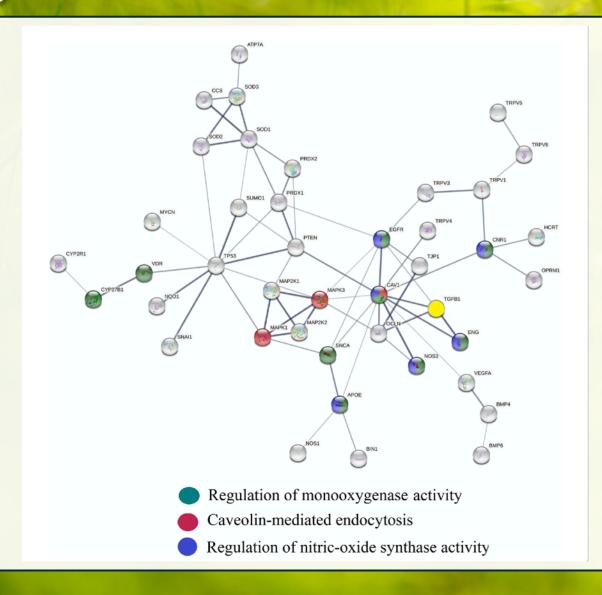
Marc Freichel, Michael Berlin, Alexander Schürger, Ilka Mathar, Lucas Bacmeister, Rebekka Medert, Wiebke Frede, André Marx, Sebastian Segin, and Juan E. Camacho Londoño.

9.1. Introduction

Calcium is an important second messenger in cardiac function. It is not only critical for the excitation-contraction coupling and relaxation of the heart (Bers, 2002), but it is also importafor the activation of signal transduction pathways responsible for hypertrophic cardiac remodeling and heart failure, for example, by controlling gene transcription via Ca²⁺-depend signaling as well as for cardiac development, cardiac energy homeostasis, and eventually for death (Frey et al., 2000; Frey et al., 2004; Roderick et al., 2007). In beating cardiomyocytes, cycling changes in cytosolic Ca²⁺ concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated interpretable concentration are the results of a timely coordinated are the results of a timel of voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels, sodium-calcium-exchangers, ryanodine receptors, and the SERCA-ATPase (Bers, 2008). However, the channels and pumps mediating the fast Ca²⁺ cy during beat-to-beat cardiac action are not only relevant for physiological cardiac functions by also for pathological processes such as development of pathological cardiac remodeling and development of heart failure. These pathological processes are essentially triggered by neuroendocrine stimuli such as noradrenaline, adrenaline, and angiotensin II, which subsequ lead to activation of G protein-dependent signaling pathways in cardiomyocytes that evoke entry and Ca²⁺-dependent processes (e.g., activation of calcineurin/nuclear factor of activate cells [NFAT], CaM-kinase, and protein kinase C inducing the development of myocyte grow and cardiac hypertrophy) (Heineke and Molkentin, 2006). Although the action of these sympathetic neurohormones represents an adaptive response that initially preserves cardiac function, the processes triggered by persistent activation during long-term cardiac stress lead cardiac failure in many cardiovascular disease entities, including arterial hypertension and ischemic or valvular heart diseases. The sources of the Ca²⁺ elevation and the mechanisms whereby Ca2+ leads to calcineurin activation under repetitive Ca2+ concentration changes du the contraction cycle are still not entirely understood. Sustained elevation of diastolic Ca²⁺ l has been identified as a mechanism (Dolmetsch et al., 1997) and can be achieved in



CardioMiracle: living mineral water Foundation healing AIDS



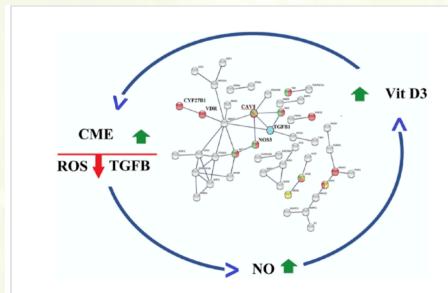
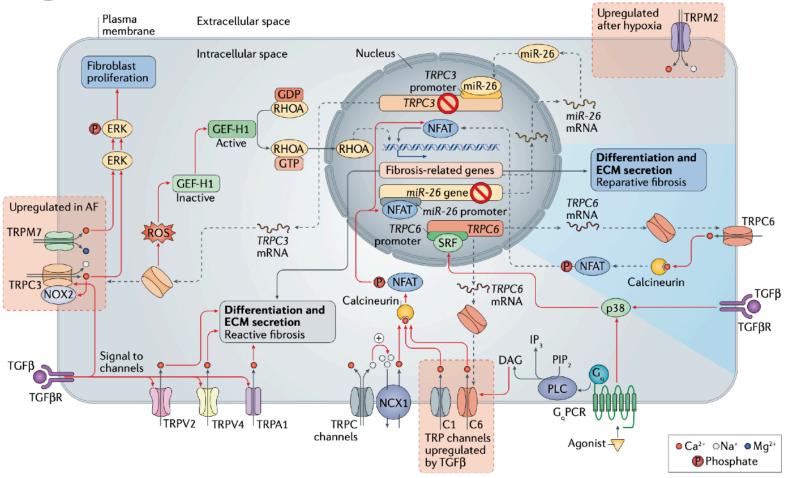


FIGURE 4

Caveola mediated endocytosis (CME) modulates activities of a reciprocal feedback loops that finetunes ROS production, TGF beta activity, Nitric oxide levels O and Calcitriol production.



Fig. 3 | Roles of TRPC channels in ventricular cardiomyocytes.

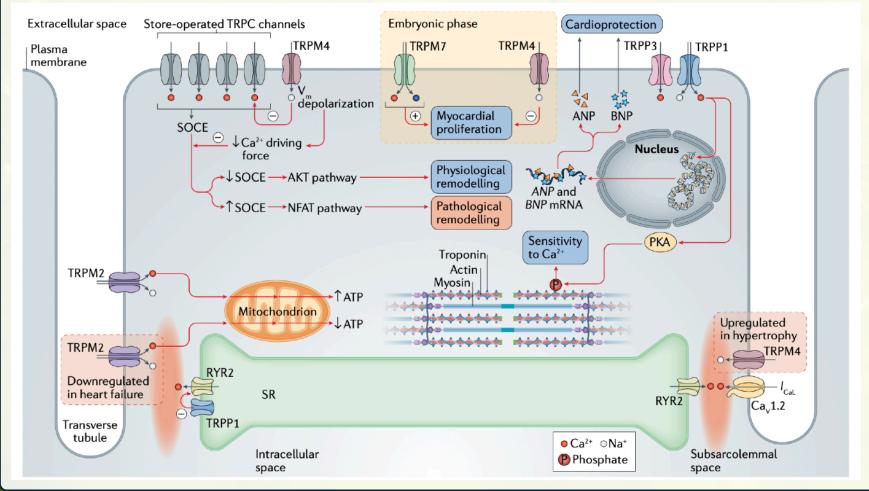


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Fig. 4 | Roles of TRPM and TRPP channels in ventricular cardiomyocytes. TRPM2 channels participate in the maintenance of mitochondrial function. TRPM4 channels attenuate store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (SOCE) by depolarizing the membrane



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



