

May Chronic Diseases be treated by Intracellular Enzymes? An Opinion

Doepp Manfred

Head of Holistic Center, 13 Haupt St, Abtwil 9030, Switzerland.

***Corresponding Author: Doepp Manfred, Head of Holistic Center, 13 Haupt St., Abtwil 9030, Switzerland.**

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Abstract

More and more diseases do not find a basis at the level of causes. One of the causes is disturbances in the effectiveness of intracellular enzymes. Without their perfect function there is no life. Until now, no industrial production of these enzymes for therapy existed. This changed, because the company Citozeatec in Milano produces several enzyme preparations, which are active in the cells, mitochondria and cell nuclei. With these, success can be achieved in many chronic diseases.

Keywords: chronic diseases; intracellular enzymes; citozeatec

Introduction

Doctors suffer more and more from the fact that many diseases are becoming chronic and therapy is less and less effective in curing the disease, but requires continuous treatment. Therefore it is important to go together with the organism to the basis of the diseases. Suppression of symptoms cannot be a long-term solution. Here we present a method that could fulfill this claim.

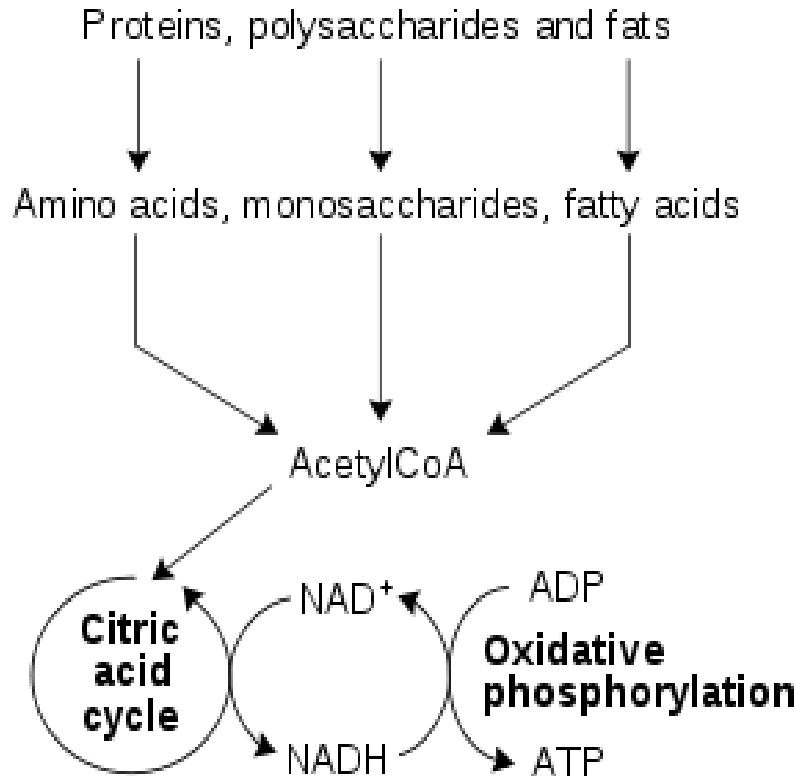
A remark at the outset: one should distinguish between digestive enzymes (formerly called ferments) and intracellular enzymes. The former have been in use for a long time; they include lipases, amylases, peptidases or the well-known bromelain. They work excellently in the intestine, but only partially pass into the blood and not at all into the body cells. They

"crack" larger molecules and in this way "clean" the intestinal contents and to a limited extent the blood. Beneficial, of course.

However, intracellular enzymes have far greater tasks; without them there is no life. The entire intermediary metabolism needs them and consists of them, i.e. energy production towards ATP (together with coenzymes and substrates) as well as protein production and the monitoring of DNA functions. Without them, the body's cells would be unable to function. At any moment, mainly as a result of oxidative and nitrosamine stress, thousands of DNA changes occur, the repair of which is the responsibility of enzymes.

Theory

Enzymes are active especially within the citric acid cycle and the oxidative phosphorylation. Wikipedia [1]:



"Enzymes are divided into seven enzyme classes according to the reaction they catalyze:

EC 1: Oxidoreductases, which catalyze redox reactions.

EC 2: Transferases, which transfer functional groups from one substrate to another.

EC 3: Hydrolases, which cleave bonds using water.

EC 4: Lyases that catalyze the cleavage or synthesis of more complex products from simple substrates, but without consumption of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) or another nucleoside triphosphate (NTP).

EC 5: Isomerases that accelerate the conversion of chemical isomers.

EC 6: Ligases or synthetases that catalyze addition reactions using ATP (or another NTP) [11]. A reverse reaction (cleavage) is usually energetically unfavorable and does not occur.

EC 7: Translocases, the transport of substances at or through cell membranes.

Some enzymes are capable of catalyzing several reactions, some of them very different. Without enzymes, most biochemical reactions in living organisms would take place at negligible rates. As with any spontaneously occurring reaction, the free enthalpy of reaction (ΔG) must be negative. The enzyme accelerates the setting of the chemical equilibrium - without changing it. The catalytic efficiency of an enzyme is based solely on its ability to lower the activation energy (ΔG^{\ddagger}) in a chemical reaction: this is the amount of energy that must initially be invested to get the reaction started. During this, the substrate is increasingly altered, assuming an energetically unfavorable transition state. The activation energy is now the amount of energy required to force the substrate into the transition state. This is where the catalytic action of the enzyme comes in: Through non-covalent interactions with the transition state, it stabilizes it so that less energy is required to force the substrate into the transition state. The substrate can be converted into the reaction product much more quickly, since a path is "paved" for it, so to speak (figure 1)."

Title: TCA Cycle (aka Krebs or citric ac

Organism: Homo sapiens

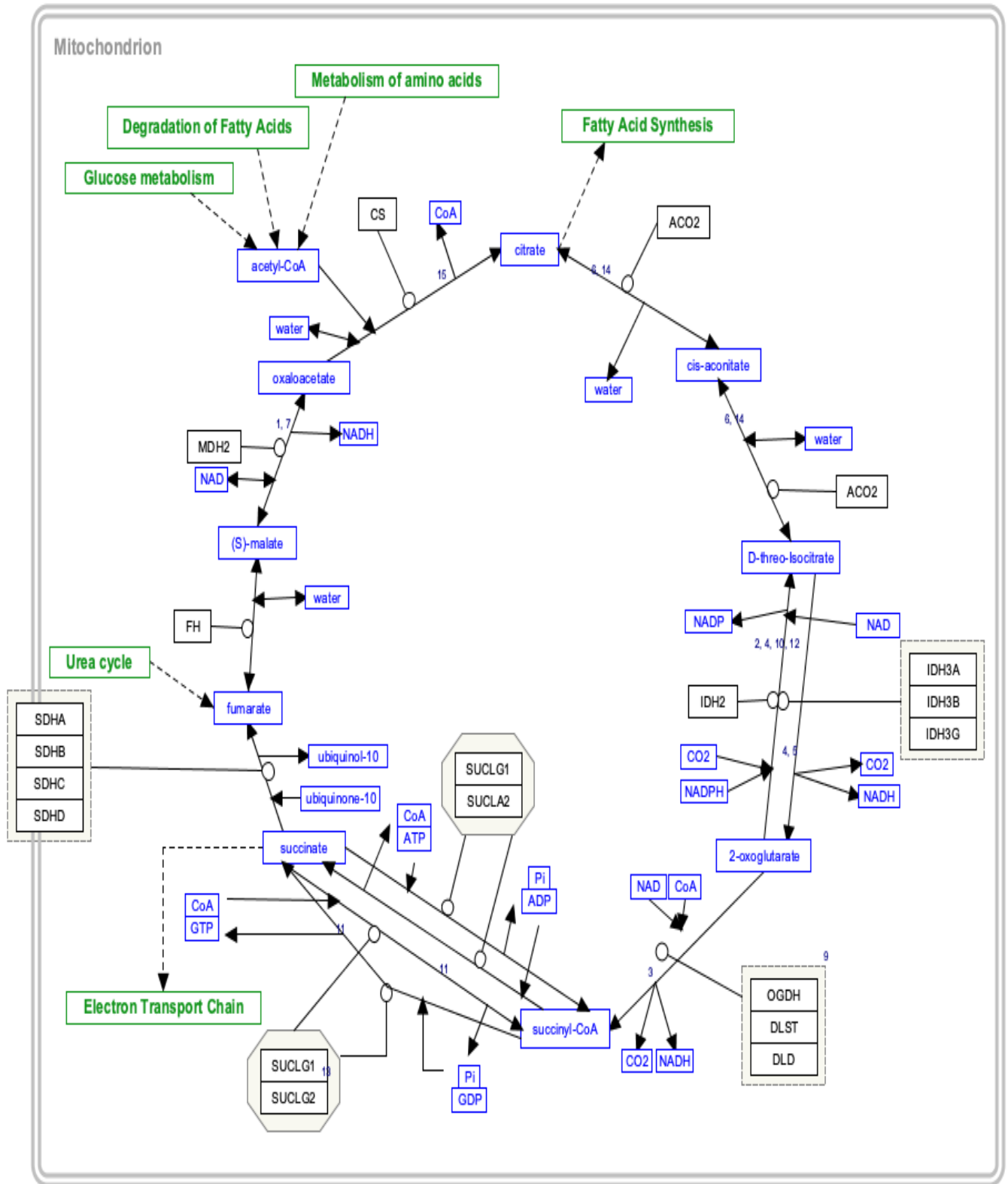


Figure 1: The citric acid or Krebs cycle from [2]

The realization

This is a biodynamic phenomenon, which in its magnificence is familiar to only a few. A therapeutic application was not known until about 10 years ago, because there was as nature-identical industrial production only that of individual enzymes. However, the use of single enzymes as well as coenzymes (NADH, Q10 etc) is not logical, because the intermediary metabolism works like a cogwheel structure. If you increase the concentration of individual components, the whole cycle stutters or falters. Only the supply of as many components as possible, including the substrates, enables a smooth improvement of the processes.

Since lesions in enzyme functions are involved in almost all diseases, enzymopathy (accompanied by mitochondriopathy) can be called a basic pathology. Consequently, enzyme therapy is a basic therapy and not limited to some diseases. There are intake protocols for over 300 defined pathologies including genetically caused diseases.

"Complementary enzyme therapy citations from [3]

Complementary enzyme therapy is a set of treatments used to support traditional medical treatments for different types of pathologies, such as tumors, autoimmune diseases or chronic diseases like multiple sclerosis. The use of biodynamic components favors cellular metabolic reactivation and obtains excellent results. The biodynamic components are able to maintain a cellular stability defined as "allostatic" during pathological processes and are able to provide the necessary energy for intracellular support.

In countries such as Germany or Austria, where the use of biodynamic components to support many pathologies is common, it has been found that complementary enzymatic therapies can open new scenarios for the treatment of these pathologies, arriving from biochemistry (and therefore from the study of the cell) also in the solution of the pathology itself. For example, some studies on cardiovascular pathologies showed that the use of biodynamic components allowed the reduction of carotid plaques and a reduction in fatty liver and cholesterol levels.

Other studies showed how it is possible to improve the quality of life and increase the body weight of patients undergoing advanced lung cancer chemotherapy. Usually, weight loss in cancer patients is caused by cancer cachexia and chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. These observations were considered by Giuseppe Cotellessa, researcher and inventor of an original physical-mathematical method, patented by ENEA on the basis of important practical applications for the benefit of humanity.

He mentioned the possible effect of the biodynamic components on the regression of lung cancer and the evaluation of the patient's quality of life. Moreover, the effects of the treatment with biodynamic components were also studied from a metabolic point of view. The data collected during the experiments would indicate that the biodynamic components increase the performance of the normal cells in the body and improve the patient's quality of life. On the contrary, their activity would cause the energy in the cancer cells to be reduced, slowing down the progression of the disease. It could be deduced that these new technologies could help in the treatment of cancers patients, not as antitumor agents, of course, but as a useful strategy to improve the quality of life by reducing the unwanted symptoms of chemotherapy."

Effects on Cancer Cells (4)

In case of cancer the enzymes are not working as cytotoxic agents, but they are resocializing the lactate metabolism of cancer cells, which find back to their original oxygen metabolism. Genetic diseases are also a field of activity for enzymes, since the normal endogenous repair of DNA is their responsibility. Genetic aberrations and DNA breaks can be repaired or even normalized by enzymes. There is no disease which does not include a deterioration of the intracellular enzymes.

Italy seems to be the country that is moving forward in this regard, see www.citozeatecsrl.ch. The nature-identical industrial production of the "biodynamic components" as an imitation of what takes place inside the body's cells is taking place in Milano.

Conclusions

If we look at the future of medicine, pharmacology as the use of substances foreign to the body without the use or addition of the self-healing powers will not be promising. Their more and more expensive means cannot be paid for in the foreseeable future either. On the other hand, the future belongs to the concrete application of the sciences of biophysics and biochemistry. The former is a typical subject of the Societies for Energy and Information Medicine (e.g. www.dgeim.de). Biochemistry as part of orthomolecular medicine cannot be better realized than with the enzyme therapy described here.

Recently, a scientific publication appeared on successes of enzymes also in multiple sclerosis (5). This shows that there seem to be almost no limitations for enzymes, within the physiology as well as the therapy. In particular, the autoimmune processes of many people that we are facing in Long-Covid-19 syndrome seem to respond positively. One domain of enzyme therapy is undoubtedly the treatment and normalization of genetic modifications. If viruses have integrated into the DNA, resulting in unlimited production of exogenous molecules (such as the spike proteins), only enzymes can stop this and, if necessary, restore it to the status quo ante. This applies not only to mRNA vaccines, but also independently to Epstein-Barr (EBV) and other potentially dangerous viruses.

It is necessary to emphasize that this is a therapy corresponding to endogenous processes and has no side effects. The treatment works together with the self-healing powers of the organism. First, the intestinal environment is cleansed, which now requires diarrhea. Then follows the blood purification, then the connective tissue and finally the interior of the cells. The penetration of membranes is no problem for these enzymes. Therefore, this enzyme therapy can be given in parallel with all other forms of therapy, there are no limitations. We have a wide field ahead of us here.

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