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Eco-ultrafiltrates for revitalization and as complementary therapy to the protocol of live cell therapy

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Tissue extracts (placenta, bones) have been used from 5000 years ago in China for revitalization and rejuvenation. The latest in molecular technology, traditional ultrafiltrates have been produced in Germany since 1940s. Extracts of tissues and cells were obtained by hot processes and filtered to yield proteins and peptides. The very successful treatment of an 8 year old girl who sustained deep burns to the upper right side of her body and face following petroleum stove explosion. Some 40 years ago practically gave impetus to the research and development of eco-ultrafiltrates. Thereafter cell extracts of other organs have been manufactured all derived from closed colony animals such as rabbits. These organ and system-specific eco-ultrafiltrates, all derived from closed colony animals such as rabbits are now manufactured by cold enzymatic process and filtered to yield nano dimensional peptides <3 nanometer and of molecular weight <10,000 Daltons. These peptides, the building blocks for corresponding organs and tissues are easily absorbed by the mucosal layer of the mouth and will penetrate the skin, the pores of which are 50-100 nanometers in size. Optimum effectiveness of fetal precursor stem cells is bound in the whole cell. Though eco-ultrafiltrates are not as potent as fetal precursor stem cells, they complement the effects. Even when used by themselves the results are sometimes remarkable. The range and therapeutic use of eco- ultrafiltrates such as in diabetes type-II in anti aging and as a complement to the protocol of live cell therapy for currently untreatable medical disorders will be highlighted and discussed.

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Determination of MDA by HPLC in blood of levofloxacin treated rats

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Present work demonstrates the applicability of high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with UV-Vis detection for the quantification of malondialdehyde as malondialdehyde-thiobarbituric acid complex (MDA-TBA) in-vivo in rats. The HPLC method for MDA-TBA was achieved by isocratic mode on a reverse-phase C18 column (250 mm×4.6 mm) at a flow rate of 1.0 mLmin−1 followed by detection at 532 nm. The chromatographic conditions were optimized by varying the concentration and pH of water followed by changes in percentage of organic phase optimal mobile phase consisted of mixture of water (0.2% triethylamine pH adjusted to 2.3 by ortho-phosphoric acid) and acetonitrile in ratio (80:20 v/v). The retention time of MDA-TBA complex was 3.7 min. The developed method was sensitive as limit of detection and quantification (LOD and LOQ) for MDA-TBA complex were (standard deviation and slope of calibration curve) 110 ng/ml and 363 ng/ml respectively. Calibration studies were done by spiking MDA into rat plasma at concentrations ranging from 500 to 1000 ng/ml. The precision of developed method measured in terms of relative standard deviations for intra-day and inter-day studies was 1.6–5.0% and 1.9–3.6% respectively. The HPLC method was applied for monitoring MDA levels in rats subjected to chronic treatment of levofloxacin (LEV) (5 mg/kg/day) for 21 days. Results were compared by findings in control group rats. Mean peak areas of both study groups was subjected for statistical treatment to unpaired student t-test to find p-values. The p value was <0.001 indicating significant results and suggesting increased MDA levels in rats subjected to chronic treatment of LEV of 21 days.

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