

KOCH THEORY- GLYOXYLIDE
ENZYME REPLACEMENT - OXIDATION - RECOVERY
NATURAL IMMUNITY - ENERGY

CHEMISTRY OF PLANT LIFE

Chloroplasts

Small globular bodies .002 mm. in diameter. These bodies store energy from the sun and without them no life could be sustained. The chemical structure of these bodies is such that they absorb CO_2 and H_2O and convert it to hydrocarbons as $\text{C}_55\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_6\text{N}_4\text{Mg}$. In this process, the oxygen is given off as O_2 in the air and solar energy is absorbed. Thus plant life supplies O_2 to animal life and animal life supplies CO_2 to plants.

Chloroplasts are made up of the following:

Chlorophyll A	$(\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_6\text{N}_4\text{Mg})$	61%
Chlorophyll B	$(\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{70}\text{O}_6\text{N}_4\text{Mg})$	22%
Xanthophyll	$(\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_2)$	10%
Carotin	$(\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{56})$	5.9%

Miscellaneous fats, waxes, and mineral salts.

The Chlorophyll pigments closely resemble hematin, a derivative of the hemoglobin found in the blood.

Carotin is the pigment from which carrots derive their color. This substance is necessary for vision and numerous nervous conditions in the respiratory system. It also is necessary for growth. An insufficient oxidation in the body of this compound is cause of nervous diseases and the diet is supplemented with Axtixerophthalmic (vitamin A).

All chemicals in the chloroplasts are made up of a complex group of molecules as can be seen by their radicals and the compounds formed are almost unlimited. The vitamins are an attempt to replace them in the body. Only a limited number have been isolated.

The chloroplasts form a portion of the catalysts which react on the food taken into the body. It is through this release of energy that natural immunity to disease is developed.

Enzymes

CHEMISTRY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION

The digestion of the foodstuffs taken into the body of

animals is accomplished by secretions of the mouth, stomach, and intestines. These secretions contain Enzymes which are organic catalysts. Most food taken into the body is insoluble and requires a catalyst to convert it to a soluble state. Once these substances are made soluble they are either built up into new tissues or oxydised through combustion into energy. Each of the enzymes has a particular function to do in the conversion of food to energy or the development of new cells. As an example, the enzyme "Invertase" acts catalytically on Sucrose to convert it to Glucose. The Glucose is then stored in the liver and when gradually discharged in the blood stream it comes in contact with insulin which is also an enzyme catalyst discharged from the pancreas, the resulting heat of combustion brought about by the oxidation converts the Glucose into energy which is then carried to the muscles. A lack of this normal function of the pancreas causes the Glucose to be retained in the blood and the result is then an excessive amount of Glucose in the system. In a human, this condition is called Sugar Diabetes.

The chief function of the Enzymes is to convert the insoluble substances to soluble which can then be absorbed by the system. In making this conversion, oxygen is released and in this manner the oxygen to support combustion is supplied.

The principal enzymes and their functions are as follows:

<u>Acts on</u>	<u>Enzyme</u>	<u>Supplied From</u>	<u>Reaction</u>
Carbohydrates	Ptyalin	Saliva	Converts Starch to Maltose
"	"	Amylopsin	" " "
"	"	Invertase	Intestine
"	"	Maltase	" "
"	"	Lactase	" "
			Converts Sucrose to Glucose and Fructose
			Converts Maltose to Glucose
			Converts Lactose to Glucose & Galactose
Fats	Lipases	Stomach & Pancreas	Converts fats and fatty acids to Glycerin.
Proteins	Pepsin	Stomach	Converts Proteins to peptones and Amino acids
"	Trypsin	Intestine	Converts Proteins to peptones and Amino acids

A lack of any one of these enzymes causes a chemical deficiency in the body and thus a lack of natural immunity for some one of the diseases. Vitamins are an attempt to replace these enzymes but only a few have been made synthetically. Also, such vitamins are stable compounds and therefore, only active for very short periods. All known vitamins isolated so far, are of a carbonyl hydroxyl nature. An attempt is now being made by chemists to develop a method of duplicating the oxydation reaction which takes place in the chloroplast enabling it to release oxygen by the introduction of radioactive carbonyl atoms in carbon

dioxido molecules.

This is the Koch theory absolute. The use of vitamins is an attempt to replace individual enzymes and being a stable compound, are of very short duration. Glyoxylide replaces all enzymes and being not only a reactive substance, but a regenerative one as well, is of long duration (72 weeks).

Since the use of Glyoxylide to replace any deficiency of the enzymes, brings about the complete conversion of food to energy and tissue, the result is a chemically balanced body and thus a body containing the maximum amount of natural immunity to diseases. The first function of Glyoxylide would be to replace that enzyme which was deficient and with it's restoration, and disease which had developed as a result of this deficiency would be eliminated.

The progress of food through the body could be likened to the passage of coal through a chain grate furnace. The rate at which the fuel passes through the combustion area is fixed and the amount of heat energy released depends on the quality of oxygen supplied. By comparison, the rate at which food is taken into the body and excreted as waste is also fixed and the quantity of energy released depends on the rate of oxidation within the digestive tract. Thus the function of the enzymes must be maintained to bring about the release of oxygen necessary to convert the insoluble compounds to soluble ones and burn them to energy.