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Methylene Blue: Swiss Army Knife

Dec 17, 2020 by Adam Marafioti comments

Methylene Blue is not meant for internal consumption and is intended for research purposes only.

Made in 1876, Methylene Blue (MB) became the first ever fully synthetic material to be used in medicine.

Initially, Methylene Blue was used as a treatment for malaria in WWII by Allied Forces, and for psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia. But as the research continued, it was realized that MB has a seriously broad spectrum of action and benefit.

What does Methylene Blue actually do? Methylene Blue has the fantastic ability of being able to repair damaged tissue, cells and mitochondria, allowing them to restore proper energy function.

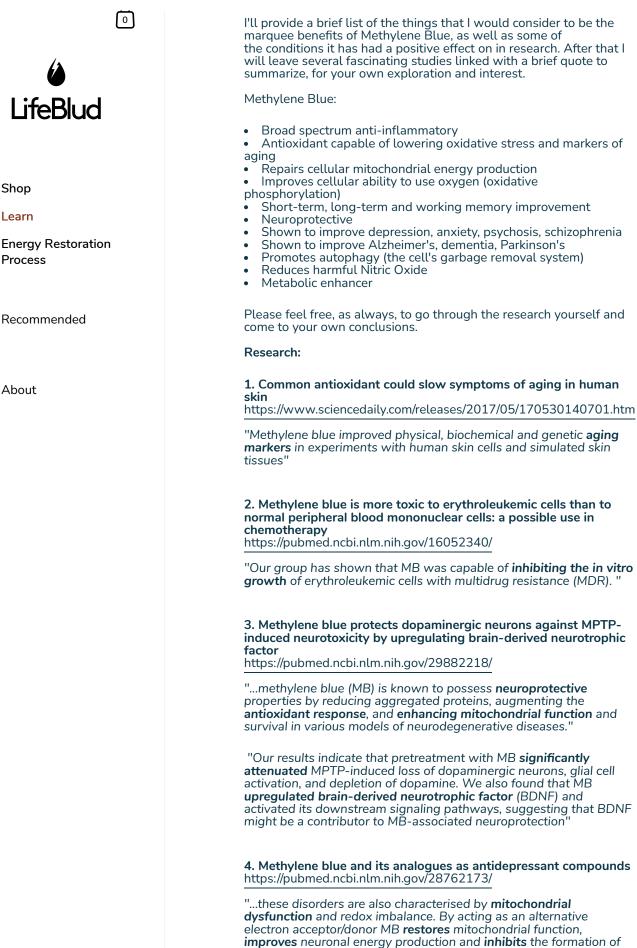
It restores the most proper, organized, and efficient pathway of **energy production** in the mitochondria, where oxygen and carbohydrate are consumed, and ATP, CO2, and water are created.

It specifically has its effect in the **electron transport chain (ETC)**, where it can act as a **redox agent**, meaning it can reduce itself, or oxidize itself wherever necessary. This means that it can donate electrons in the ETC where more electrons are needed, and can receive electrons when there are too many. This is a large component of its reparative effect.

By 2010, a total of **11,000** studies on MB had been published on PubMed, and the therapeutic effects are well known in the medical research community.

Still, the FDA has only recognized the use of MB for treatment of methemoglobinemia, urinary tract infection prevention, cyanide and carbon monoxide poisoning, and treatment of septic shock. For that

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0 5. A controlled trial of methylene blue in severe depressive illness https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3555627/ "Improvement in patients receiving methylene blue was significantly greater than in those receiving placebo. Methylene blue at a dose of 15 mg/day (3 week trial) appears to be a potent antidepressant, and lifeBlud further clinical evaluation is essential." 6. Methylene blue. A possible treatment for manic depressive psychosis https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6222095/ Shop "Methylene blue was given to patients who had failed to respond to Learn standard therapies. Of the 19 manic depressives who received oral methylene blue, 14 were judged to show definite improvement, 3 **Energy Restoration** patients in whom the diagnosis was uncertain showed no beneficial response." Process 7. A two-year double-blind crossover trial of the prophylactic effect of methylene blue in manic-depressive psychosis Recommended https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3091097/ "The results of the present study suggest that methylene blue (at a dose of 300 mg/day) is a useful therapeutic addition to prophylactic lithium in bipolar manic-depresive patients, **reducing the amount of illness by almost half**" (this is an extremely high dose - research About setting only) 8. Neuroprotective actions of methylene blue and its derivatives https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23118969/ "MB retains its protective activity in in vivo models of stroke, Parkinson's disease, and optic neuropathy" "MB causes an increase in cellular oxygen consumption and a corresponding decrease in anaerobic glycolysis (fermentation) in vitro and in vivo" "Our study demonstrated that MB has a distinct action as an alternative mitochondrial electron transfer carrier and a regenerable anti-oxidant in the mitochondria and hence may provide neuroprotective effects for various neurological disorders. 9. Methylene Blue in the Treatment of Neuropsychiatric Disorders https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31144270/ " Of interest to psychiatrists, methylene blue has antidepressant, anxiolytic, and neuroprotective properties. Long-term use of methylene blue in bipolar disorder led to a better stabilization and a reduction in residual symptoms of the illness." 10. Methylene blue exerts a neuroprotective effect against traumatic brain injury by promoting autophagy and inhibiting microglial activation https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26572258/ "Neurological functional deficits, measured using the modified neurological severity score, were significantly lower in the acute phase in the MB-treated animals and cerebral lesion volumes in the MB-treated animals were significantly lower, compared with the other groups at all time-points... These results indicated that MB exerts a neuroprotective effect by increasing autophagy, decreasing brain edema and inhibiting microglial activation." 11. Alternative mitochondrial electron transfer for the treatment of

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i LifeBlud	"cancers, including glioblastoma, have increased glucose uptake and rely on aerobic glycolysis for energy metabolism. The switch of high efficient oxidative phosphorylation to low efficient aerobic glycolysis pathway (Warburg effect) provides macromolecule for biosynthesis and proliferation (pathological). Current research indicates that methylene blue, a century old drug, can receive electron from NADH in the presence of complex I and donates it to cytochrome c, providing an alternative electron transfer pathway."
Shop Learn	"In summary, there is accumulating evidence providing a proof of concept that enhancement of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation via alternative mitochondrial electron transfer may offer protective action against neurodegenerative diseases and inhibit cancers proliferation ."
Energy Restoration	
Process	12. Methylene blue photodynamic therapy induces selective and massive cell death in human breast cancer cells https://bmccancer.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12885-017- 3179-7
Recommended	"our observations underscore the potential of MB-PDT as a highly efficient strategy which could use as a powerful adjunct therapy to surgery of breast tumours, and possibly other types of tumours, to safely increase the eradication rate of microscopic residual disease and thus minimizing the chance of both local and metastatic
About	recurrence."
	13. Inactivation of dengue virus by methylene blue/narrow bandwidth light system https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7129913/ "Dengue virus could be completely inactivated at 2.5 m in 5 min when MB \ge 1.0 µg/ml. However, when the distance reached 3.0 m, only greater concentrations of MB (2.0 µg/ml) could completely inactivate virus in a reasonably short time (20 min), and smaller concentrations of MB (1.0 µg/ml) could only completely inactivate virus using longer times (25 min). The results of this virus inactivation model indicate that our MB/narrow bandwidth light system provides a powerful, easy way to inactivate dengue viruses."
	14. The measurement of bioreductive capacity of tumor cells using methylene blue https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26603930/
	"The unique property of this drug to affect the major intracellular reductant NAD(P)H provides a mechanism for nearly total removal of cellular reducing equivalents Therefore MB may be used for the determination of the total bioreductive capacity of cells."
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