

Influence of different micronutrient combinations on the inhibition or growth of human skin cancer cells (melanoma)

Picture I: Graphical documentation of the test results

In this study (picture I, page 11 top) different micronutrient combinations were tested on human skin cancer cells, according to the respective daily recommendations contained on their labels. As in the previous experiment, the effect of these micronutrient combinations was studied in relation to the induction of growth and survival of human cancer cells.

As in the previous experiments with liver cancer cells, the "comparison combinations" showed on average a significantly increased growth of human skin cancer cells (picture I, red column to the right). On average, based on all the "comparison combinations", cancer cell growth more than doubled compared to the control, i.e. cancer cells without micronutrients.

In contrast, the micronutrient combinations developed in collaboration with the Dr. Rath

Research Institute displayed the following results: a basic combination (column A) resulted in halting the cancer cell growth and in reducing the cancer cells by 20% compared to the control. Even more significant was the fact that a specially developed micronutrient combination (column B) was able to induce cell death in 86% of the cancer cells.

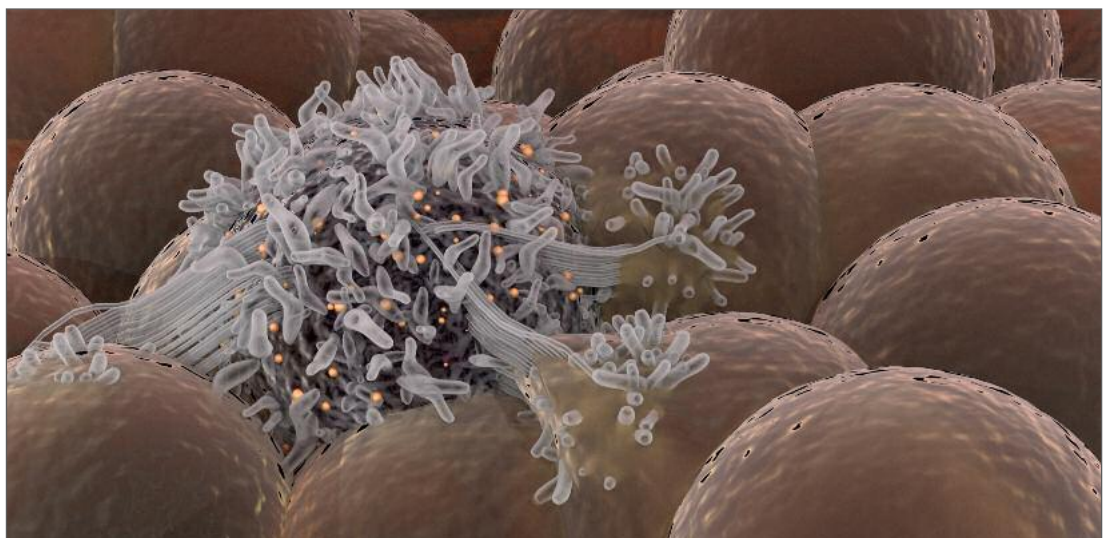
Under the microscope (picture II) the result of these tests on human skin cancer cells are particularly illustrative.

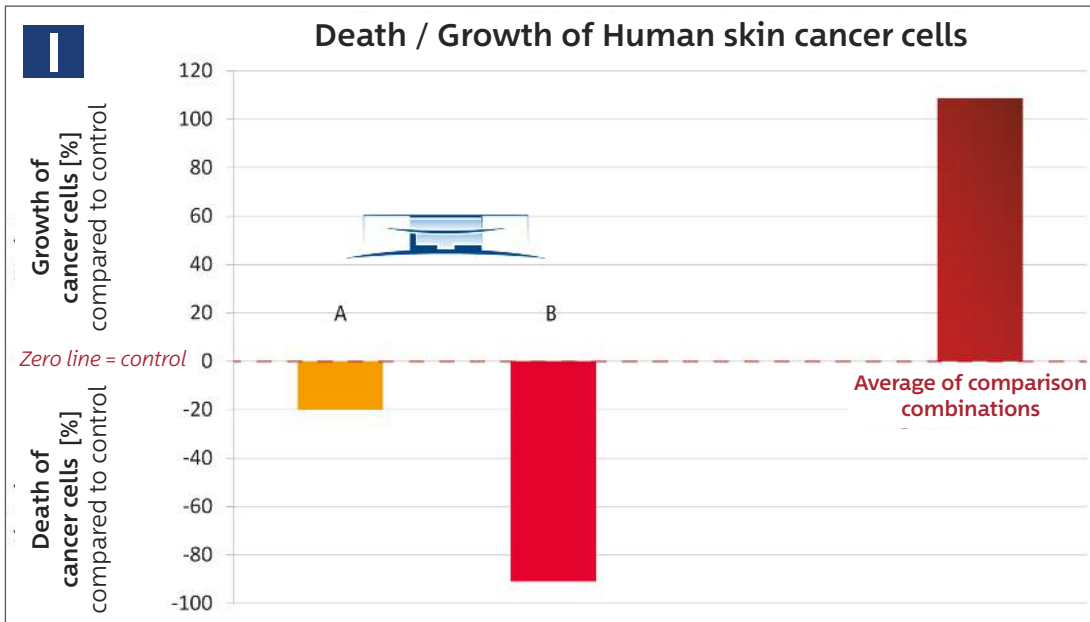
Picture II: Microscopic documentation of the test results

In picture II (page 11, bottom), microscopic results are shown that correspond to the respective columns of the diagram above (picture I):

- The microscopic control picture is presented at left and corresponds to the zero line in picture I: The test dish is covered with cancer cells.

Human skin cancer cells under the microscope

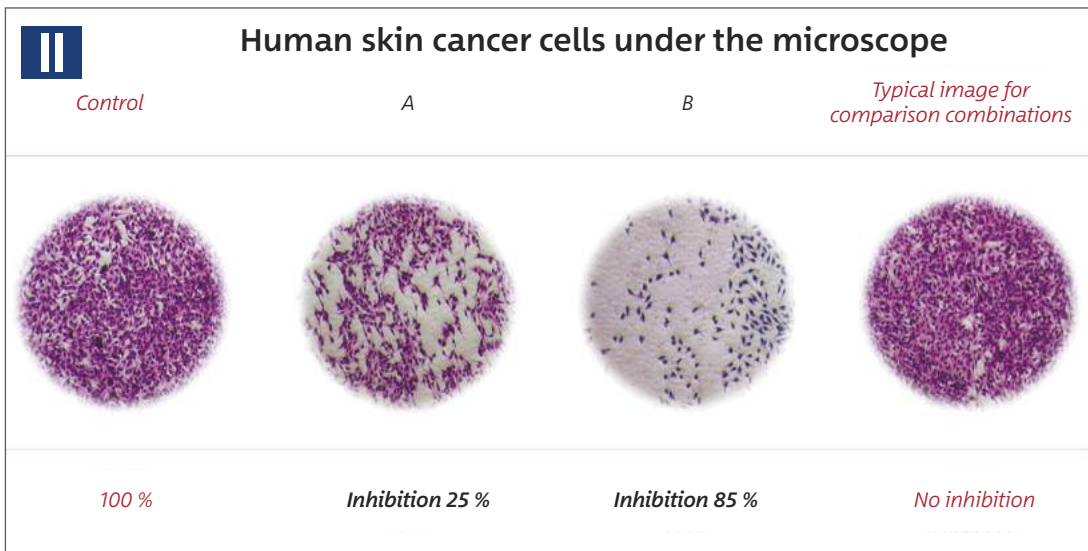




Tested micronutrient combinations composed of:

A Different vitamins, minerals, trace elements, amino acids and phytochemicals

B Vitamin C, lysine, proline, arginine, green tea extract, quercetin, selenium, copper, manganese



- Microscopic picture A corresponds to column A above: The number of cancer cells is already reduced compared to the control.
- Microscopic picture B corresponds to column B above: The number of cancer cells compared to the control is significantly reduced - only a few cancer cells have survived.
- The microscopic picture on the right corresponds to the "comparison combinations" column and provides a representative view of a test dish of the majority of comparison products. On average, compared to the control, the cancer cell growth increased significantly. This means that the cancer cells exposed to these comparison micronutrients multiplied much more rapidly than in the control, i.e. without any addition of micronutrients.

The negative test results of the "comparison combinations" do not mean that they actually induce new cancers.

However, they signify that the multiplication rate of existing cancer cells increases significantly in the presence of these "comparison combinations".

The fact that these negative test results of the "comparison combinations" occurred in both investigations - with human cancer cells of the liver and of the skin (melanoma) - suggests that similar results can be expected with cancer cells from other organs.