Protein Synthesis using Frequencies

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All living beings - including humans - have one fundamental thing in common: proteins. These vital substances act as the building blocks of life. They oversee nearly every function within our bodies, playing essential roles in everything from tissue construction and infection defence to communication between cells and food digestion.

They also control the progression of disease and healing. They are incredibly important.

Proteins are composed of chains of amino acids, just like pins in a padlock. Each pin represents a different amino acid.

Protein Simulation

The chain of amino acids is a pattern. We must match this pattern to copy the protein, just as a lock will only open when the correct key is inserted.

Each amino acid is linked to a specific frequency. Playing these frequencies in the corresponding order is like a song that tells cells how to copy or block the protein.

The pattern of proteins can also be likened to pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Each protein has a unique pattern. Only matching pieces of a jigsaw can be joined together.

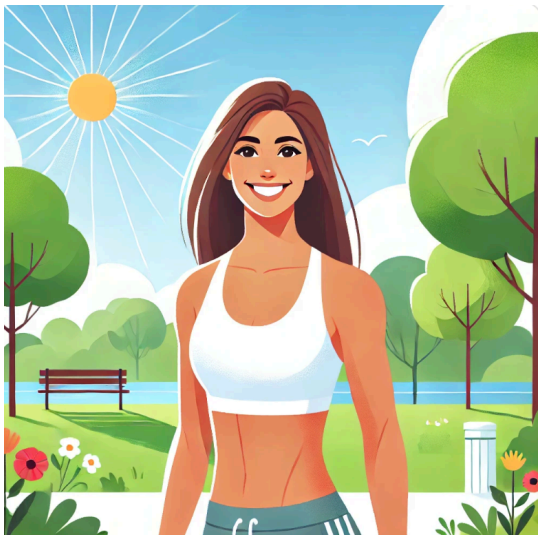
Protein Inhibition

Some proteins are not good for our health. They may cause or promote the development of terrible diseases and cause early death. These proteins can be blocked. Using the same analogy of a padlock, inserting the wrong key prevents the padlock from opening. The bad protein cannot be activated. This is called *inhibition*.

Let's give an example of simulation and inhibition.

Example #1 .. Simulation

Serrapeptase is an enzyme like no other. It is often considered the Miracle Enzyme due to its multiple health-giving benefits. It is especially good for people with joint pain, external or internal scars, or an autoimmune disease. This high-cost substance is a protein which can be simulated.



Example #2 .. Inhibition

The BBC reported a study where they found that mice who lacked a certain protein lived almost 25% longer and were much more healthy than other mice.

https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cv2gr3x3xkno

The treated mice were known as "supermodel grannies" in the lab because of their youthful appearance. They were healthier, stronger and developed fewer cancers than their peers.

The mouse on the right was lacking a protein called interleukin-11.

The bad news is that we all have interleukin-11 in our bodies. It once played important roles during our youthful development, but after this, the protein becomes very toxic. We can block interleukin-11 by using inhibiting frequencies, and live longer, healthier lives.