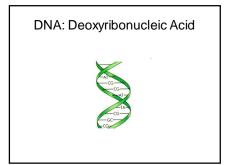
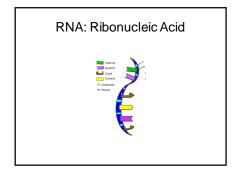
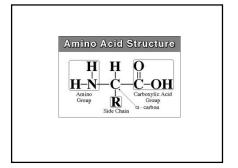
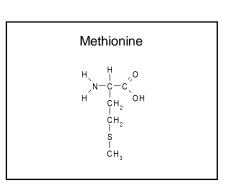
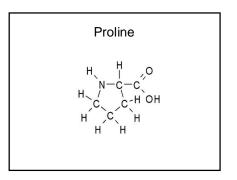
Understanding Your Child's Most Important Biochemical Pathways

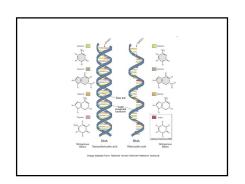


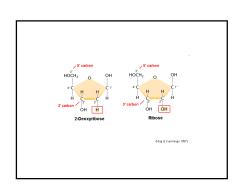


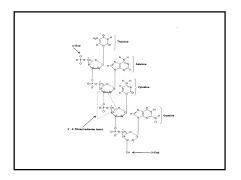


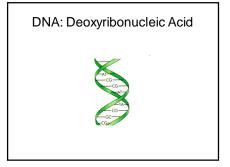


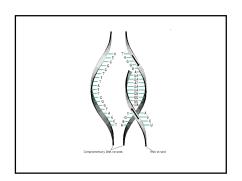


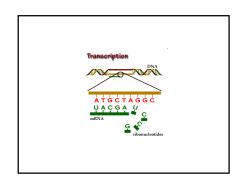


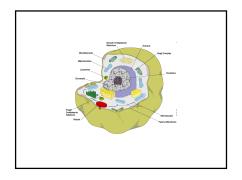


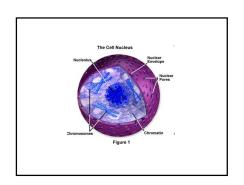


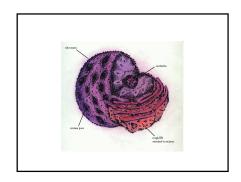


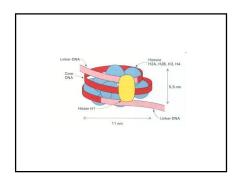








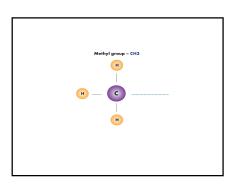


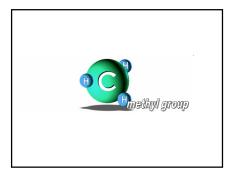


Any organic substrate that ends in 'ase' is an enzyme. An enzyme is a protein that catalyses a chemical reaction, that makes the reaction happen.

A Restriction Endonuclease is an enzyme that cuts DNA at very specific intervals. If the DNA is methylated at those places, i.e., the DNA has a methyl group attached to it at those locations, the cleavage cannot occur.

This is an example of **Epigenetic Modification**, a modification of the vulnerability of DNA to an enzyme, that comes from a source external to the DNA, a methyl group, and that makes no structural change to the DNA.



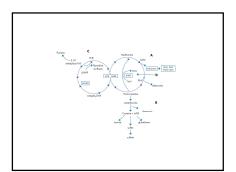


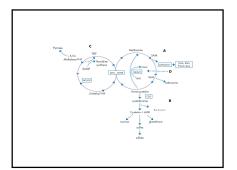
Methylation is central to:

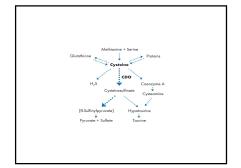
Repairing and building DNA and RNA
How your body responds to and fights infection
Digestive issues
DNA silencing
Neurotransmitter balance
Metal Detoxification
Inflammation
Membrane Fluidity
Energy Production
Protein Activity
Myelination
Cancer Prevention

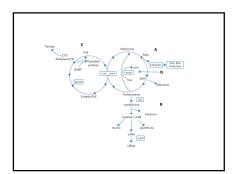
Insufficient function of the biochemical pathway that makes methyl groups can result in a wide range of conditions including:

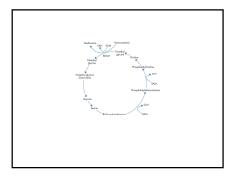
- Aging
 Aging
 Allorgic Reactions
 Alzheimer's
 Armkely
 Arthritis
 Autism
 Bipolar Disorder
 Bowel Disfunction
 Cancer
 Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
 Fibrornyalgia
 Chronic Bacterial Infections
 Cytoskeletal Breakdown
 Diabetes
 Downs Syndrome
 Heart Disasse
 Herpes











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