

GROWTH FACTORS PROLIFERATION STIMULI TUMOR RELATED GENES 27

| NAME OF EXPRESSION | % ↑ ↓ | GENE RELATED TO: | POSSIBLE NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|--|
| SS-r | ↑ 20% | Somatostatin receptor | |
| Progesterone receptor | ↑ 10% | GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR | PROGESTIN IS TESTED NOT BIO-IDENTICAL; ANTI-PROGESTERONE?: CAREFUL WITH CREAMS ON FATTY TISSUE |
| Estrogen receptor | ↑ 15% | GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR | ANTI-ESTROGEN: XENOESTROGEN SOURCES (soaps; all cosmetics & skin prod) DHEA; TEA; PREGNENOLONE; CRUCIFEROUS VEG.; AVOCADOS; EGGS; COFFEE; TRIBULUS; NUTS; ↓BODY FAT; CHRYSIN; FRESH FLAX SEEDS; GRAPE SEED EXTRACT; ↓ TESTOST |
| p180 | ↑ 10% | TYROSINE KINASE GROWTH FACTOR | P180 is a monoclonal antibody against P-glycoprotein. LICORICE; SHARK LIVER OIL; EGCG; CURCUMIN; AMYGDALIN B-17; SOY MISO; SALVESTROL; GENESTEIN; REISHI; GAMMA E; POMEGRANATE; ANTHOCYANIDIN; |
| COX 2 (cyclooxygenase 2) | ↑40% | TUMOR GROWTH CELEBREX, VIOXX, | BOSWELLIA COMPLEX; BCQ; BEE PROPOLIS; CURCUMIN ; FISH OIL ; FLAVONOIDS (APIGENIN; LUTEOLIN; GENESTEIN ; QUERCETIN ; EGCG IN GREEN TEA); INFLAMMA-Blox; GRAPE SEED; PARTHENOLIDE (FEVER FEW); RESVERATROL; ECHINACEA(M-H; ALKYLAMIDES), SCULACIA (BIOTICS) FREE-B-RING FLAVANOIDS & FLAVINS |
| 5-LOX (5 lipoxygenase) | ↑ % | TUMOR GROWTH MONTELUKAST (SINGULAR) | GARLIC; CURCUMIN; MELATONIN; PARTHENOLIDE; RESVERATROL; BOSWELLIC ACID (BOSWELLIA COMPLEX); ECHINACEA(M-H; alkylamides) |
| NFκB nuclear factor | ↓ 10% | TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR | INCREASE THE IκB FACTORS BELOW |
| IκB (a,d,e) | ↓ 10% | INHIBITOR OF NFKB GEFITINIB (IRESSA) | KAPPAREST (BIOTICS); ANDROGRAPHIS COMPLEX (MH); CURCUMIN ; KAPREX; BOSWELLIA COMPLEX; FISH OILS ; PARACTIN; ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ; NrF2 ; MILK THISTLE |
| EGF (epidermal growth factor) | ↑25% | GROWTH FACTOR-phospholipase C; PI3K; Ras-GTPase and Src kinase | GRAPE SEED EXTR.; GENESTEIN ; HISTAPLEX; ANTRONEX; IP6 SAME AS VEGF Epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a key growth factor regulating cell survival. These pathways predominantly lead to activation or inhibition of transcription factors that regulate expression of both pro- and anti-apoptotic proteins effectively blocking the apoptotic pathway |
| Ras/Raf/MEK.Erk | ↑35% | mammalian target of rapamycin TRANSDUCTION PATH http://clinicalgate.com/oncogenes-and-signal-transduction/ | LOVASTATIN; RED RICE YEAST; HIGH DOSE ASCORBIC ACID; EMODIN; CELLULAR VITALITY; GENESTEIN ; APIGENIN (CELERY; PARSLEY; THYME; PEPPERMINT; RUTABAGA); QUERCETIN ; GARLIC ; OMEGA 3 FA ; CoQ10 The ubiquitous Raf serine/threonine kinases are pivotal molecules within the Raf/mitogen extracellular kinase (MEK)/extracellular signal-related kinase (ERK) signaling pathway, which regulates cellular proliferation and survival. Raf kinase isoforms (wild-type Raf-1 or the <i>b-raf</i> V600E oncogene) are overactivated in a variety of solid tumor types, including renal cell carcinoma (RCC), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), melanoma, and papillary thyroid carcinoma. |
| mTOR | ↑10% | Her 1; EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR. | IS AN INTRACELLULAR PROTEIN THAT HAS BEEN IMPLICATED IN MULTIPLE GROWTH-RELATED CELLULAR FUNCTIONS. TORISEL [TEMSIROLIMUS]; EGCG ; CAFFEINE; CURCUMIN ; RESVERATROL (ISOLATED CELL CULTURE) |
| c-erb-B1 AKA HER1 EGF-r | ↑25% | IMMORTALIZATION | type 1 receptor tyrosine kinase (c-erbB) family has been documented in many types of cancers c-erbB1 (epidermal growth factor receptor) and c-erbB2 , this has been closely linked with poor prognosis, and in particular is apparently associated with an invasive/metastatic phenotype and relative insensitivity to conventional therapies. GENESTEIN ; HISTAPLEX; ANTRONEX; IP6 SAME AS VEGF ; STIMULATE CELL GROWTH AND PROLIFERATION |
| c-erb-B2 AKA [HER2/NEU] | ↑ % | RESIST PHENOTYPE GLEEVEC | HERCEPTIN; EMODIN; QUERCETIN; EPO (EVEN PRIM); BCSO; YES OILS; ALL THE IGF-1 ; |
| Bcr-abl (| ↑ % | RESISTANT PHENOTYPE | FLAVONES (QUERCETIN); breakpoint cellular abl) cluster region |
| ALK | ↑ % | ACUTE LEUKEMIA KINASE | |
| EML-4-ALK | ↑ % | FUSION EML WITH ALK | |
| NPM-ALK | ↑ % | ACUTE LEUKEMIA KINASE | |
| CD 117 (C-KIT) | ↑ 10% | GROWTH FACTOR | |
| RET | ↑10% | Proto-Oncogene http://clinicalgate.com/oncogenes-and-signal-transduction/ | proto-oncogenes (e.g., <i>ras</i>) and tumor-suppressor genes (e.g., <i>APC</i>) — play a key role in cancer induction, when mutated. |
| IGF-R-1 | ↑10% | INSULIN LIKE GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 1 | MONOTERPENES (LIMONENE; PERILLYL ALCOHOL; GERANIOL); GARLIC ; FISH OIL ; IP6; DECREASE ALL SUGAR; |
| IGF-R-2 | ↑25% | INSULIN LIKE GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 2 | MONOTERPENES (LIMONENE; PERILLYL ALCOHOL; GERANIOL); GARLIC ; FISH OIL ; IP6; FLAX SEED; ALA ; C; E; B-COMP; ZINC ; VANADIUM; ↓ BLOOD SUGAR & EAT LESS SUGAR |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--|--|
| NR3C4-A TESTOSTERONE | ↑ 15% | NUCLEUS RECEPTOR GROUP 3 CLASS 4 ANDROGEN RECEPTOR A | SOY; AVOID TRIBULUS & DHEA; ↓ OMEGA 3 OILS; GREEN TEA; POLYPHENOL; ↓ EXERCISE; |
| NR3C4-B DHT | ↑ 30% | NUCLEUS RECEPTOR GROUP 3 CLASS 4 ANDROGEN RECEPTOR B | SAW PALMETTO; PYGEOUM; NETTLES; PUMPKIN SEEDS (& OIL); GREEN TEA; SOY ISOFLAVONES; BETA SITOSTEROLS; L-LYSINE; ZINC; VITAMIN D3; GLA/EPA; PLUS ALL THE TESTOSTERONE INHIBITORS. |
| JAK 1/2 | ↑ 15% | Single transduction pathway http://clinicalgate.com/oncogenes-and-signal-transduction/ | Janus protein tyrosine kinases (JAKs) are crucial components of diverse signal transduction pathways that govern cellular survival, proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. |
| PTEN | ↑ 15% | Tumor Suppressor Gene | PTEN promotes oxidative phosphorylation and decreases glycolysis, thus preventing the metabolic reprogramming characteristic of cancer cells, which might be relevant to PTEN-mediated cancer protection. PTEN has been shown to act as a tumor suppressor whose function includes important roles in regulating oxidative stress, indicating a potential role in oxidative damage-associated cancer. Interestingly, rosemary extract represses PTEN expression in K562 leukemic culture cells (20). Loss of heterozygosity studies have suggested that PTEN plays an important role in advanced cancers (23). In addition, alteration of PTEN in tumors is associated with a poor prognosis (24). https://www.spandidos-publications.com/10.3892/ijmm.2013.1235 |
| c-Jun | ↑ 25% | Proto-Oncogene | Proto-oncogenes normally regulate cell division, but can be changed into oncogenes through mutation, which may cause cancers to form. Source: Boundless. "Proto-oncogenes." <i>Boundless Biology</i> Boundless, 26 May. 2016. Retrieved 18 Mar. 2017 from https://www.boundless.com/biology/textbooks/boundless-biology-textbook/cell-reproduction-10/cancer-and-the-cell-cycle-90/proto-oncogenes-400-11627/ |
| c-Fos | ↑ 35% | Proto-Oncogene | See above |

NAME: DATE: 12.23.16 CANCER: TYPE OF CANCER AND STAGE

SELF REPAIR-RESISTANCE TUMOR RELATED GENES 14

| NAME OF EXPRESSION | % ↑ ↓ | GENE RELATED TO: | POSSIBLE NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT |
|---|-------|---|--|
| HSP 27 | ↑ 15% | HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN | ALL 3 HSP SHOW BETTER RESULTS WHEN THEY ARE DOWN REGULATED BY TESTING. |
| HSP 72 | ↑ 25% | HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN | IF OVEREXPRESSED MAY ↓ MEMORY LOSS FROM SURGERY IN ELDERLY; VK1 AND VK2 INHIBIT HEAT-SHOCK-INDUCED HSP72 SUGGEST THEIR POSSIBLE USE AS AN ADJUVANT FOR HYPERTHERMIA IN CANCER THERAPY; BY ACTIVATING CD8+ CTL CYTOTOXIC RESPONSES AGAINST TUMORS. QUERCETIN HELPS WITH THE HEAT |
| HSP 90 | ↑ 35% | HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN | SEEMS MOST IMPORTANT OF THE 3; ESPECIALLY WITH RADIATION; SHOULD CONSIDERING USING FAR INFRARED SAUNA 5 DAYS A WEEK; ALPHA LIPOIC ACID; QUERCETIN |
| Gamma GC (gene for drug resistance) | ↑ % | RESIST TO ALKYLATING DRUG | Gamma GC (gene for drug resistance); DMSO; MSM |
| DNA METHYLTRANSFERASE 1 | ↑ % | DNA METHYLATION 5-AZACYTIDINE (5-AZ) CHEMO DRUG | DMSO; MSM (JACOBS ORAL OR IV) OR JUST IV DMSO; ORGANIC SULPHUR; SAME; CHOLINE; B-12; FOLATE; METHIONINE; Over control==hypomethylation so use CURCUMIN, EGCG |
| DNA DEMETHYLASE | ↑ % | DNA METHYLATION 5-AZACYTIDINE (5-AZ) CHEMO DRUG | DMSO; MSM (JACOBS ORAL OR IV) OR JUST IV DMSO; ORGANIC SULPHUR; SAME; CHOLINE; B-12; FOLATE; METHIONINE; Over control==hypomethylation so use CURCUMIN, EGCG |
| 06-METHYL-DNA-TRAN | ↑ 30% | DNA METHYLATION | BOSWELLIA COMPLEX; BCQ; BEE PROPOLIS; CURCUMIN; FISH OIL; FLAVONOIDS (APIGENIN; LUTEOLIN; GENISTEIN; QUERCETIN; EGCG IN GREEN TEA); INFLAMMA-BLOX PARTHENOLIDE (FEVER FEW); RESVERATROL; ECHINACEA(M-H); ALKYLAMIDES |
| TGF-β (transforming growth factor-beta) | ↑ 55% | TUMOR GROWTH SURAMIN SULFATE | VIT A (ATRA); GENISTEIN; MONOTERPENES (PERILLYL ALCOHOL); COATS ALOE. (PSK) EPIMUNE; RESVERATROL; D3; QUERCETIN; CURCUMIN; MELATONIN; IP6 Transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) superfamily members regulate a plethora of developmental processes, and disruption of their activity has been implicated in a variety of human diseases ranging from cancer to chondrodysplasias and pulmonary hypertension. |
| Histone deacetylase dipeptide | ↑ ↓ % | DNA COILING (nucleosome) Published online 2014 Oct 14. doi: 10.3390/nu6104273 | GARLIC; CURCUMIN; MELATONIN; PARTHENOLIDE; RESVERATROL; BOSWELLIC ACID (BOSWELLIA COMPLEX); ECHINACEA(M-H); alkylamides; Histone deacetylases (HDACs) regulate the expression and activity of numerous proteins involved in both cancer initiation and cancer progression. Inhibitors of HDACs have been found to cause growth arrest, differentiation and/or apoptosis of many tumours cells by altering the transcription of a small number of genes. |
| HDAC | ↑ % | HISTONE DEACETYLASE | Over control==hypomethylation so use CURCUMIN, EGCG |
| HAT | ↑ % | HISTONE ACETYL TRANSFERASE | Over control==hypomethylation so use CURCUMIN, EGCG |
| CXCR4 | ↑ 10% | Resistant Phenotype | Tumor growth & mets The CXCL12/CXCR4 axis is involved in tumor progression, angiogenesis, metastasis, and survival. |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| CXCR12 | ↑ 25% | Resistant Phenotype | Stromal cell derived factor 1 (SDF-1) binds to CXCR4. The binding of CXCL12 to CXCR4 induces intracellular signaling through several divergent pathways initiating signals related to chemotaxis, cell survival and/or proliferation, increase in intracellular calcium, and gene transcription. |
| CXCL12 | ↑ 10% | Resistant Phenotype | The binding of CXCL12 to CXCR4 induces intracellular signaling through several divergent pathways initiating signals related to chemotaxis, cell survival and/or proliferation, increase in intracellular calcium, and gene transcription. The CXCL12/CXCR4 axis is involved in tumor progression, angiogenesis, metastasis, and survival. This pathway is a target for therapeutics that can block the CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction or inhibit downstream intracellular signaling. Clin Cancer Res; 16(11); 2927-31. ©2010 AACR. |

ANGIOGENESIS TUMOR RELATED GENES 5

| | | | |
|--|------|---------------------|--|
| VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) | ↑65% | ANGIOGENESIS | ALL THE P16; APOPTOSIS +ANTHOCYANIDIN; BUTCHER'S BROOM; HORSE CHESTNUT; PROANTHOCYANIDINS; GOTU KOLA; FEVERFEW; ARTEMISININ; VASCUSTATIN; SHARK LIVE OIL; GRAPE SEED OIL; NAC; BILBERRY; HISTAPLEX OR ANTRONEX; GENISTEIN |
| FGF (fibroblast growth factor) | ↑55% | ANGIOGENESIS | SAME AS VEGF |
| PDGF (platelet derived growth factor) | ↑50% | ANGIOGENESIS | SAME AS VEGF; VIT. K; SILYMARIN; CURCUMIN; EGCG; |
| ANG 1 | ↑30% | ANGIOGENIN-1 | GUM ARABIC (Acacia senegal); LACTOFERRIN (IgG 2000), NU-MEDICA PRP CHEWABLES/SPRAY/POWDER |
| ANG 2 | ↑20% | ANGIOGENIN-2 | SAME AS ABOVE |

CELL CYCLE REGULATION & IMMORTALIZATION/APOPTOSIS TUMOR RELATED GENES 9

| | | | |
|--|------|---|--|
| E2F1 | ↑35% | | |
| CDC6 | ↑10% | Initiation of DNA replication | |
| P27 (gene of the cycle-dependent kinase inhibit) | ↑35% | CELL ARREST | ATRA (all trans retinoic vitamin A; can be toxic) get from Pharmacy Compounding; Possibly can use 300,000 IU AeMulsion FLAVONOIDS (apogenin; genistein; EGCG; SILYMARIN; VITAMIN D3; VITAMIN E SUCCINATE; CATAPLEX A (water & oil sol) Note: regarding P27 expression - Low value means fast-growing, high value means slow growing |
| P53 (gene; DNA gene guardian) | ↑25% | CELL CYCLE REGULATOR | MELATONIN; CURCUMIN; RESVERATROL; GINSENOIDES; VIT E SUCCINATE; ↓ IRON &/OR COPPER; RETINOIC ACID; FOLATE; ?Same (METHYL DONOR); I3C; CRUCEFEROUS FOODS; EGCG; GARLIC; SILYMARIN; GAMMA E; GRAPE SEED; NAC; QUERCETIN; SELENOMETHIONIN |
| P16 (tumor suppressor gene; stops tumor cell death) | ↑15% | APOPTOSIS | BOSWELLIA COMPLEX; GARLIC; CURCUMIN; EPA/DHA; CAPE; FLAVONOIDS; HYPERICIN; MONOTERPENES; RESVERATROL; SELENIUM; VIT C; & E (+SUCCINATE); GLUTATHIONE ENHANCE AGENTS; MELATONIN; PARTHENOLIDE; ALPHA LIPOIC ACID; EMODIN; PERILLYL ALCOHOL; CELLULAR VITALITY |
| BCL-2 | ↑25% | Anti-apoptotic gene | THE B-CELL LEUKEMIA/LYMPHOMA-2 GENES; RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOCKING APOPTOSIS IN NORMAL CELLS; AND ASSOCIATED WITH FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA WHEN OVEREXPRESSED. IF HIGH IN CANCER CELLS THEY ARE LESS SENSITIVE TO SUGAR DEPRIVATION. GRAP S EXT |
| H-TERT HUMAN TELOMERASE M2 | ↑10% | CELLULAR ENZYME; AGGRESSIVE; EXCESSIVE LIFE SPAN | HYPERTHERMIA; LIGAND (CHLOROPHYLL; B-12; EDTA); ORGAN SPECIFIC PMG'S; RNA (SP; BIOTIC); CURCUMIN; HYPERICIN; TUNA OIL; SELENIUM; VIT. E (UNIQUE E); CAPE; FLAVONOIDS (APIGENIN; LUTEOLIN; QUERCETIN; GENISTEIN; A EGCG); IP6 |
| Bax | ↑15% | Apoptosis | |
| CD95 (fas-r) | ↑15% | Apoptosis related receptor | |
| | | | |

NAME: DATE: 12.23.16 CANCER: TYPE OF CANCER AND STAGE

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NAME OF EXPRESSION | % ↑ ↓ | GENE RELATED TO: | POSSIBLE NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|

ANGIOGENESIS-METASTASIS TUMOR RELATED GENES 5

| | | | |
|---|-------|--|---|
| KISS-1-r | ↓ 25% | derived peptide receptor Kisspeptin receptor METS REGULATOR | PITUITROPHIN PMG; HYPOTHALAMUS PMG |
| Nm23 <u>nonmetastatic</u> <u>gene 23</u> | ↓10% | expression is strictly related to the growth state of the cells mets regulator | NM23.HI GENE HAS BEEN PROPOSED AS A SUPPRESSOR OF METASTATIC ABILITY IN TUMOR CELLS |
| MMP (matrix metalloproteinase) | ↑25% | Multi-Resistance Protein METASTASIS | CORIOLUS MUSHROOM-EPIMUNE (PSK); PANAX GINSENG ; EMODIN; BROMELAIN; EDTA INTENZYME FORTE ; ASTRAGALUS; ANTHOCYANIDIN (BERRIES-BLUE; BILBERRY; ELDER) IN PALEO-GREENS; DEEPER GREENS++P16;VEGF; LAMONICA; POLYERGA; RESVERATROL ; EGCG ; METFORMIN ; CURCUMIN ; BOVINE CARTILAGE; |
| c-MET | ↑ 20% | MESENCHYMAL TO EPITHELIAL TRANSITION | If positive on Oncotrace or Oncotrails—consider the high probability the cancer was attempting metastasis at time of blood draw. If it is HIGH RISK+ under this section on Onconomics report then the interpretation is when undergoing metastasis it will be even more aggressive to the % on the report! |
| 67LR | ↑ % | 67 LAMININ RECEPTOR | |

DRUG METABOLISMS & TARGETS TUMOR RELATED GENES 13

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|---|
| CES1&2 carboxyesterase | ↓25% | RESIST CAMPTOTHECIN 5-AZACYTIDINE (5-AZ) CHEMO DRUG | DMSO ; MSM (JACOBS ORAL OR IV) OR JUST IV DMSO; ORGANIC SULPHUR |
| DPD dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase | ↑ ↓ % | RESIST TO 5FU | RETINYL PALMITATE (72;000 IU/D); AKA (Ae MULSION FORTE) |
| UP Uridine phosphorylase | ↑ ↓ % | RESIST TO 5FU | |
| NP Nucleoside phosphorylase | ↑ ↓ % | RESIST TO PYRIMIDINE ANTAGONIST | |
| TP (thymidine phosphorylase) | ↑ ↓20% | RESIST TO 5FU | <u>SAME AS DPD</u> |
| TS | ↑25% | | |
| DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) | ↑10% | RAPID CELL CYCLE (THFA) | GREEN TEA (EGCG) SIMILAR TO METHOTREXATE; BLOCKS DHFR. |
| SHMT serine Hydroxymethyl- transferase) | ↑10% | RAPID CELL CYCLE (THFA) | PLP (B6) ; + D-CYCLOSERINE (SEROMYCIN); In combination helps both THF & T-Suppressor |
| GARFT | ↑15% | RAPID CELL CYCLE (THFA) | Glycinamide ribonucleotide formyl transferase |
| RIBO-NUCLEO- SIDEREDUCTASE | ↑ ↓ % | DNA SYNTHESIS | |
| CypB1 | ↑ 30% | XENOBIOTIC METABOLISM | |
| ERCC1 | ↑ % | DNA REPAIR MECHANISM | Increased amounts (over control) usually indicates a greater resistance to the platinum chemo drugs. |
| RRM1 | ↑15% | NUCLEOTIDE POLYMERIZATIONS | |

MARKERS TUMOR RELATED GENES 7

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|---|
| CD33 | ↑ % | MYELOID CELL ORIG | |
| CD52 | ↑ % | LYMPHOMA RELATED ANTIGEN | |
| CD20 | ↑ 40% | LYMPHOMA RELATED ANTIGEN | |
| EpCAM EPITHELIAL MARKER | ↑10% | EPITHELIAL CELL ADHESION MOLECULE the higher the ↑ the higher the chance of bone mets and stronger the cell adhesion | PKC (PROTEIN KINASE C) —CAPE; CURCUMIN ; EMODIN; QUERCETIN ; EGCG ; HYPERICIN; FISH OILS ; SELENIUM ; VIT E.; MODIFIED CITRUS PECTINS ; VIT. A→ALL TRANS RETINOIC ACID; PTK (PROTEIN TYROSINE KINASE) — CURCUMIN ; EMODIN; GENISTEIN ; QUERCETIN ; EGCG ; HYPERICIN (LIGHT ACTIVATED); RESVERATROL ; MELATONIN ; D₃ (1;25 OH) |

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------------------------|--|
| PD-L1 | ↑25% | IMMUNOREGULATORY FACTOR | |
| PD-1 | ↑15% | IMMUNOREGULATORY FACTOR | |
| PD-L2 | ↑15% | IMMUNOREGULATORY FACTOR | |

CLINICAL PEARLS: CAUTIOUS WITH VIT. C (IV'S) & CERTAIN CHEMO DRUGS BASED ON the 1/2 life of the drug; ↓CU++ & ↑ZINC IN ALL CANCERS; AVOID EXCESS IRON (LACTOFERRIN & MOLYBDENUM WILL ↓); GIVE COPPER LIVER CHELATE 2 TABLET (4 mg) 1 HOUR BEFORE IV VIT. C-INCREASES EFFECTS;

Work most often: genistein, garlic forte, fish oils, curcumin, quercetin, green tea, ALA, artemisinin, resveratrol, D3, melatonin, intenzyme, epimune, cellular vitality, milk thistle, boswellia, grape seed extract, OPC synergy, EPO, RNA, PMG's

MDR1—USE ABCG2 INHIBITORS—MOSTLY THE FLAVONOIDS—i.e. QUERCETIN, CURCUMIN, ALLICIN, CAPSAICIN, GENISTEIN, GINGEROL, HESPERETIN (FLAVANONES) - TANGELO, ORANGE JUICE, TANGERINE JUICE, LEMON JUICE), KAEMPFEROL – (RAW GINGER, RAW ENDIVES, RAW SPINACH), RESVERATROL, RUTIN, ONIONS, DARK CHOCOLATE >70% COCOA, BLACK TEA, GREEN TEA, GINGKO,) , PARSLEY, BLUEBERRIES, CITRUS, RED WINE, THYME, PARSLEY.

The drug VERAPAMIL or KETOCONAZOLE has also been shown to work over many years for MDR1 with RGCC testing.