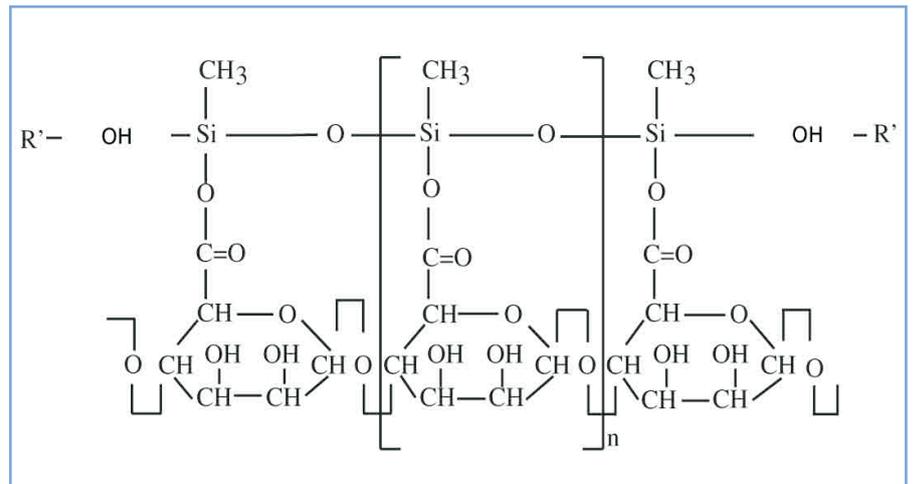


Orgono Silica (Monomethylsilanetriol)

Silica is a trace element required for a proper body functioning. It is an organosilicon compound containing carbon silicon bonds. Its plays a double role: a contributor of silicon and a potentiator for other molecules.

Orgono Silica is recommended for:

- Keeping joints flexible
- Supporting and protecting the cartilage
- Bone development and calcium assimilation
- Rejuvenating tissues
- Protecting the ligaments and tissue elasticity
- Healthy hair and nails.
- Healing fractures, demineralization.
- Youthfulness and elasticity of the skin
- Delaying the effects of ageing.



Anticholesterol Rol

Silica in its monomethylsilanetriol form inhibits atheromas (fatty deposits or plaques resulting from atherosclerosis) in rabbits fed on atheromatous diet, making plaque formation rare and lipid deposits more superficial (Loeper J at all, 1979).

In some experiments by Pometan (1978), he concluded that organic silica helps to reduce cholesterol levels in blood, liver and aorta.

Silica plays a physiologically essential in promoting the synthesis of glycosaminoglycans and collagen. Therefore, this trace element is required for the blood vessels and to prevent atherosclerosis.

Anti-inflammatory Action

The anti-inflammatory and soothing action of monomethylsilanetriol has also been proved in several experiments. In vivo studies proved that Orgono Silica protects against cell infiltration and inflammation. In vitro studies showed a decrease in interleukins production.

Another in vitro study of the anti-inflammatory potential of Orgono Silica showed that it has an inhibitory activity against irritant and inflammatory agents on cultured human keratinocytes. (J.C Alonso, Prostaglandin release E-2 (PGE-2) on cultured human keratinocytes)

Based on these studies, Orgono Silica helps to restore vascular tissues when inflamed.

Orgono Silica and the Osteoarticular System

Osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, ankylosing spondylitis and painful joints are among some of the conditions for which silicon has known benefits. Silicon affects the initiation and rate of calcification of bone, being an important factor in disorders characterised by an imbalance between bone formation and resorption.

Silica is present in osteoblasts (bone forming cells) responsible for the deposition of calcium phosphate on the protein matrix of bone. It stimulates chondroblast or cartilage-forming cells to deposit proteins and other structural materials on the matrix.

Studies by Forrest Nielsen and Carol Seaborn (1993) showed the following results:

Silicon is:

- Needed for collagen formation. It enhances prolylhydroxylase
- Required for the calcification process.
- Required for the formation of the bone,
- Required for the formation of the cartilage. It forms part of the glycosaminoglycans.

Silicon and Connective Tissue

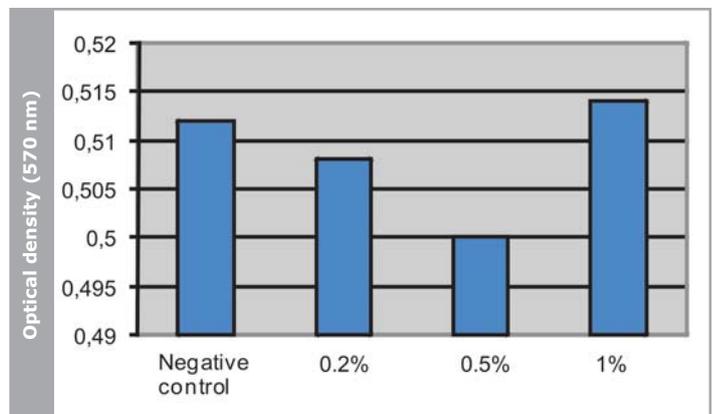
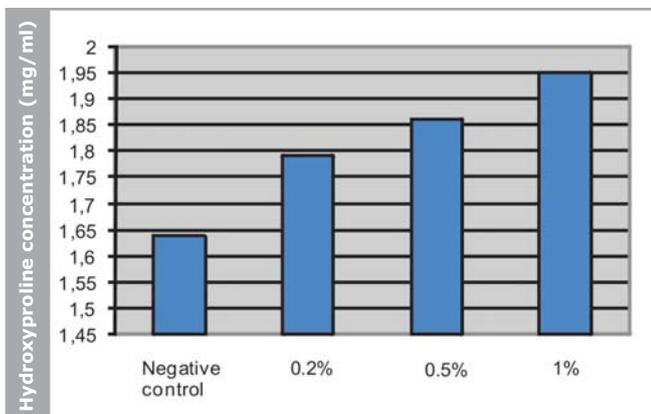
Silicon is closely involved with the connective tissue as it forms part of the collagen, elastin, proteoglycans and glucoproteins.

Loeper (1968) observed the concentration of silicon in the proteoglycans: from 400 to 550 mg/1000 gr of dry tissue (Loeper J. Y Leumpert a. "Etude du silicium en biologie et au cours de l'atherome", Presse Med. 1966, 74-85, 868).

It functions as a cross-linking agent, providing

strength, flexibility, and resilience to collagen and elastin connective tissues. It is known to play a part in the integrity of the bones, arterial walls skin, teeth, gums, hair and nails, and has been used to alleviate eczema and psoriasis.

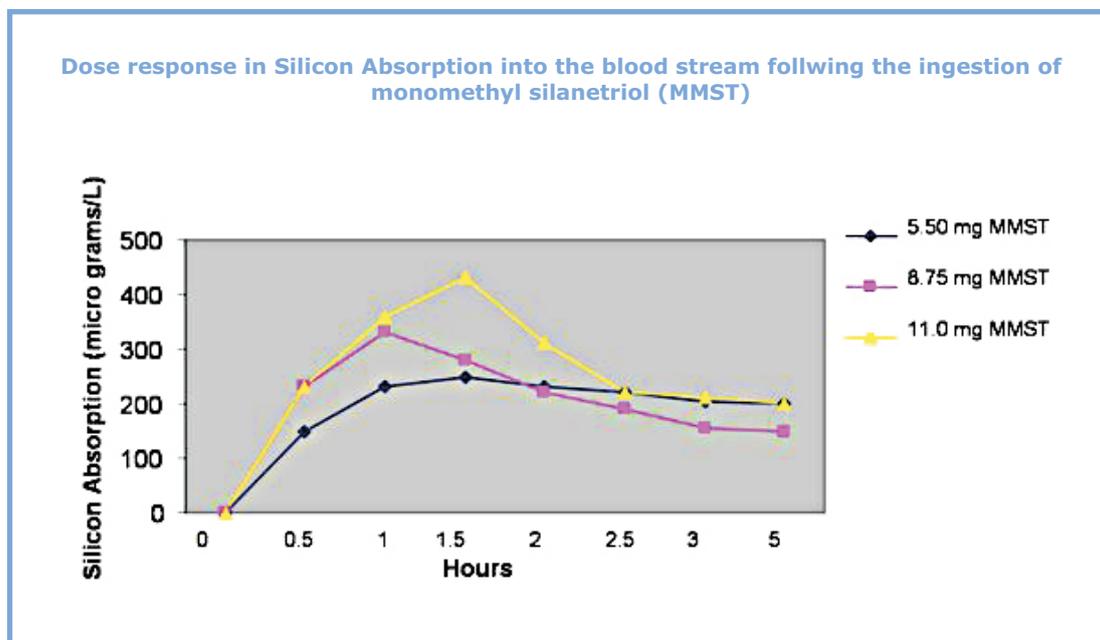
The same experiment showed that Orgono Silica shows no toxicity regarding cultured human fibroblasts at different concentrations of 0.2%, 0.5% and 1%.



*J.C Alonso, Dosage of collagen neo-synthesis. Institut d'Expertise Clinique Espagne, 2008

Silica Bio-Assimilation

Organic silica is highly bioavailable with important benefits for the cellular metabolism and the connective tissue: collagen, elastin, glycoproteins, and cartilage.



This study shows a very high bioavailability

Orgono Silica and the Immune System

Organic Silica helps to excrete organic waste product as urea and uric acid and acts as a barrier against degenerative process: of the skin (warts), of the arteries (plate formation), etc...

Pernis and Panaretto showed that rabbits fed on silica have an antibodies production 13 times

superior compared to the control. Elsinger and Schiano (after Desmonty) concluded that silica produces a significant increase of the lymphocytes and immunoglobulins (type G).

Mancebo and Col (ibid) showed the same on mice for the IgE and Ig G1 antibodies.

Orgono Silica and Alzheimer

Links have been made between aluminium and the development of AD, while silica has been seen to help excrete aluminium from the body.

Rats given a low-calcium, high aluminium diet accumulated aluminium in all brain regions when silicon intake was low.

But when supplemented with silica, no increase in brain aluminium occurred with the same diet (Seaborn, Nielsen, 1993).