

# Poly-MVA®: Support for Mutagenic Concerns Immune-Enhancing Palladium Compound

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Electricity is usually associated with plugging a cord into an outlet. However, our body's cells also operate through an electrochemical process. Research indicates that a compound known as Poly-MVA® can influence this electrochemical process occurring in the body, consequently "electrocuting" cancer cells while leaving healthy cells vibrant and alive. And while I use the term electrocuting to describe this process, it is less destructive to the human body than conventional ways of destroying cancer cells. In fact, it's highly beneficial.[1]

Poly-MVA contains a patented type of palladium lipoic complex composed of the mineral palladium bonded with the antioxidant lipoic acid. Poly-MVA also contains vitamins, minerals and amino acids. This unique compound promotes energy production at the cellular level in both healthy individuals and those with cancer. Cancer cells operate in anaerobic conditions (without oxygen) and Poly-MVA appears to target and kill these anaerobic cells in part through its ability to change cells' electrochemical circuitry.[1] In addition, rather than simply destroying free radicals, Poly-MVA converts them into energy, indicating its potential uses may expand beyond that of an anti-mutagenic agent.

In this article, I will discuss how a scientist created Poly-MVA. I will also discuss some of Poly-MVA's ingredients, its mechanism of action and how it may support both individuals with mutagenic concerns and healthy individuals. However, first I will explain my personal connection to the Poly-MVA story. My wife, Julia Sanchez, died of colon cancer in 1972 at the age of 34. At the time of her death, I was a school principal in Anaheim, Calif. I raised our four children alone. I will always be inspired by her memory. Her death, however, was not in vain: I swore that I would never rest until the disease that had taken her life was vanquished. For this reason, I have explored less invasive cancer treatment modalities and am convinced that Poly-MVA can play a part in cancer therapy. Consequently, I purchased Poly-MVA for distribution to cancer patients.

## The Poly-MVA Story

Dr. Merrill Garnett, a dentist-turned biochemist and head of the Garnett McKeen Laboratory in Stony Brook, New York, created palladium lipoic complexes after decades of research.

Dr. Garnett's research is based on the theory that all normally-developed cells contain an inward directed energy flow. He and his son, Wade, have looked for those pathways that alter electron flow in the cell, from the point of view that normal cell development requires normal energy flow.

In laboratory experiments, Dr. Garnett found that by introducing synthetic mimics of electric pathways, dysfunctional cells were destroyed selectively—in other words, abnormal cells were targeted for destruction while healthy cells thrived. Based on this theory, Dr. Garnett began the search to find a compound that would restore healthy pathways for growth and normal development within the cells—pathways missing or deficient in dysfunctional cells.

Specifically, he searched for what's called a metallo-organic compound that would act as a molecular shunt to restore the cells' healthy energetics. After more than 40 years of research and testing some 20,000 compounds, Dr. Garnett discovered that palladium, when combined with lipoic acid, vitamin B12 and thiamine, created an extremely useful and safe cellular nutrient. Subsequent toxicity tests have shown that palladium lipoic complexes are completely safe and nontoxic.[2]

## **Mechanisms of Action**

Poly-MVA is a uniquely formulated dietary supplement containing a proprietary blend of palladium bonded to alpha-lipoic acid (referred to as palladium lipoic complexes). The supplement also contains vitamins A, B1 and B12, formyl-methionine, acetyl cysteine, plus trace amounts of molybdenum, rhodium and ruthenium. This formulation is designed to provide energy for compromised body systems by changing the electrical potential of human cells and increasing DNA's charge density within the cell. Consequently, Poly-MVA may assist in boosting immune response and healing damaged cells.

Poly-MVA is non-toxic due to the proprietary manufacturing process by which palladium is sequestered within lipoic acid. The formulation of palladium lipoic complexes with other vitamins, minerals and amino acids provides considerable nutritional support, helping to enable optimum functioning of essential body systems.

The palladium lipoic complexes in Poly-MVA work in novel ways that do not harm the body as a whole—only the cancer cells specifically, partially by converting free radicals into a usable form of energy. (For this reason, large amounts of the antioxidant vitamin C shouldn't be given at the same time as Poly-MVA. It is recommended that there be at least a four-hour interval between consumption of large quantities of antioxidants and Poly-MVA since antioxidants scavenge and destroy free radicals, whereas Poly-MVA turns them into energy.)

In cancer, gene damage is caused by adducts, chemicals that attach to the gene and disturb its function. Palladium lipoic complexes are essentially enzymes known as nucleotide reductases that help remove these carcinogenic adducts. Due to these and other properties, the palladium lipoic complexes found in Poly-MVA increase muscle strength, raise energy levels, protect against extracellular LDL, chelate heavy metals, reduce need for pain medication, improve appetite and slow the aging process.[3]

Cellular metabolism is an electrochemical process. When the body produces energy, it is released along the electron transport chain in the form of voltage jumps. That electrochemical energy is captured in reactions that preserve it in the form of adenosine triphosphate, the energy currency of the body. Splitting ATP into adenosine diphosphate and a free phosphate molecule then fills the body's energy needs.

Dr. Garnett believed that electron transfer somehow held the key to understanding the genetic signaling that would transform cancer cells into healthy ones. He sought to create a sort of "liquid transistor" consisting of a metal and an organic compound (a metallo-organic compound). This liquid transistor would act as an enzyme and affect the electron transfer to DNA. He found that a specific combination of the metal palladium and the organic molecule alpha-lipoic acid rapidly and efficiently transferred electron charges to DNA. In other words, Poly-MVA works in cancer cells by transferring excess electrons from membrane fatty acids to DNA via the mitochondria. Therefore, it can both quench radicals as well as provide energy to the mitochondria.[2,4-6]

Transferring the charge in and out of the DNA with the palladium lipoic complexes changes the DNA charge as well as the charge in all the cell membranes. This is what is already happening in the normal cell, in the same specific range. Triggering this normal charge in tumors provides therapy by way of membrane modification. Cell culture and animal experiments in mice with cancerous tumors indicated that the palladium-alpha-lipoic-acid-thiamine compound was toxic to cancer cells. In one experiment, mice treated with this compound did not die from a form of cancer that was lethal to mice not treated with the compound. Further analysis showed that the compound selectively eliminated cancerous cells in the animals while leaving healthy cells alone.[2]

Pharmakon Laboratories also performed animal studies to determine the safety and effectiveness of palladium lipoic complexes in the treatment of glioblastoma, a fast-growing brain cancer. At the beginning of the study, glioblastoma tumor cells were injected into mice. When tumors had grown to 200 to 400 millimeters in volume, the mice were divided into eight groups of ten. Four groups were given daily intravenous doses of either the palladium lipoic complexes or a placebo. Four groups were tube fed palladium lipoic complexes or a placebo. The animals administered the palladium lipoic complexes received daily doses of 2, 1.5 or 1 milligrams per animal for four weeks. Mice that died were dissected and tumor volume was compared between groups.

In mice that received the palladium lipoic complexes glioblastoma tumor cell growth was significantly reduced. All of the intravenously treated mice showed significant reduction in tumor size compared to the placebo. Of the mice given the palladium lipoic complexes through tube feeding, dosages of 1 to 20 milligrams per mouse—a dose comparable to that used in humans with cancer—significantly shrank tumor size.[7]

Oncological surgeon Rudolf E. Falk presented the first report of clinical studies of Poly-MVA at the Adjuvant Nutrition in Cancer Treatment Symposium in March 1994. In his work at the University of Toronto, Dr. Falk administered Poly-MVA intravenously to 95 patients suffering from cancers of the breast, lung, colon, rectum, prostate, pancreas, ovary, skin (malignant melanoma) and brain. Ninety percent of the subjects had failed to improve on virtually all available conventional therapy. During Poly-MVA treatment, the subjects also received moderate doses of chemotherapy.

Only 20 to 60 percent of the patients would be expected to survive an average of another six months. Nine months after being treated with the intravenous Poly-MVA, however, 90 percent of the subjects were still alive.[2] Current studies on stage IV cancers performed by certified board oncologists reveal an improvement of 77 percent in Poly-MVA-treated subjects.[8]

The animal tube feeding experiment mentioned above and the results achieved by clinicians administering Poly-MVA, indicate that oral supplementation with Poly-MVA would be expected to achieve the same results.

## **Palladium**

Palladium is the binding force and center of all the palladium lipoic complexes. Dr. Garnett chose palladium for specific reasons. He needed a catalyst to reestablish the normal functions that had been lost in the cancer cells. The amazing properties of palladium, Garnett discovered, were just right for the task. As an excellent catalyst for oxygen and hydrogen, it could, under the right circumstances, absorb more than 900 times its volume of hydrogen.

Dr. Garnett used the palladium to strengthen the power of the other molecules, similarly to the way iron is used to hold the active parts of hemoglobin.[2]

## **Lipoic Acid**

Lipoic acid is one of the natural substances used to form palladium lipoic complexes. The unusually powerful antioxidant effect found in palladium lipoic complexes can be partly attributed to its lipoic acid fraction. Since this naturally occurring acid is soluble in both fat and water, palladium lipoic complexes are able to pass across cell membranes and work intracellularly.

When lipoic acid is connected to an electrically charged metal substrate, and joined with various B vitamins, the activated B12 increases the biological activity of the molecule thereby performing that difficult journey across the blood-brain barrier. The resulting complex, in addition to crossing the blood brain barrier, can easily and safely travel throughout the body and into every cell. This quality indicates that palladium lipoic complexes may be an excellent protocol to use in cases of brain cancer—along with breast, prostate, colon, lung, and stomach cancer.[2]

## **Molybdenum**

Molybdenum is an essential trace mineral crucial for the regulation of pH in the body. Cancerous cells, depleted of oxygen, also tend to be excessively acidic. Anaerobic metabolism produces acid and overly acidic cells are undergoing stress.[2]

## **Rhodium and Ruthenium**

Rhodium, a rare earth metal noted for its low electrical resistance and high corrosion resistance, is used as a catalyst for many chemical processes. Ruthenium is another transition metal of the platinum group used to harden and increase the corrosion resistance of titanium. Ruthenium/molybdenum alloys have been found to be superconductive.[2]

## **Other Uses for Poly-MVA**

A study published in September 2004 indicates that administration of Poly-MVA may be a potent neuroprotective agent for victims of transient ischemic attack (TIA), cardiac arrest, anesthetic accidents or drowning.[9] According to Frank Antonawich, one of the researchers in this study, Poly-MVA's neuroprotective properties make it extremely effective for stroke. In addition, clinical experience indicates it may support the skin health of psoriasis patients.[10] Clinicians have also successfully used Poly-MVA in patients with multiple sclerosis and lupus.[2] By enhancing the liver's function, Poly-MVA helps move blood out of the pelvis via the portal vein, a process beneficial in endometriosis.[2] Poly-MVA also can be used in pets.

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