

Modified Citrus Pectin

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The Premier Cancer Fighter, Detoxifier and Chelator



MCP
*The Amazing Nutrient
That Blockades Cancer*

What is Modified Citrus Pectin?

Modified citrus pectin (MCP) is citrus pectin that has been modified by breaking down its branched chains to make them shorter with a lower molecular weight. Unlike citrus pectin, the modified version is easy to digest and absorb. Once it's absorbed into the blood stream, MCP has exciting, new properties that regular pectin doesn't. Although MCP is made from the fiber found in the cell walls of citrus fruit such as oranges, lemons and grapefruit, it has been sufficiently modified so that no allergic reactions to citrus occur.

Regular pectin functions mostly as a bulking agent and is not absorbed, passing through the body relatively un-changed. On the other hand, because it has been modified, MCP is able to be absorbed by the microvilli of the intestines and pass directly into the

What Does MCP Do?

- **A Powerful Natural Chelating Agent**
Binds heavy metals in the blood stream, not in the intestines
- **Excellent Agent To Lower Cholesterol**
Binds cholesterol in the blood, not in the intestines
- **Stops The Spread Of Prostate Cancer Cells**
MCP showed a 95% inhibition of prostate cancer metastases
- **Stops Many Types Of Cancer**
MCP was able to inhibit different types of human cancer cells, including breast cancer, skin cancer, throat cancer and others.

Get The Best MCP

- World-Class Modified Citrus Pectin
Not solvent-extracted
No pesticides or chemical residues
- Get the same premier quality MCP as used in the research studies

blood stream and then to the rest of the body. By doing so, MCP is able to operate through new pathways, traveling to places in the body not possible before.

MCP Stops Cancer From Spreading

New research shows that MCP, the modified form of citrus pectin, is able to stop cancer cells from spreading. Once MCP is absorbed into the blood, it can circulate to any part of the body, including cancerous tissue. MCP stops cancer cells from spreading by blocking special receptor sites on the cancer cells. The cancer cell uses a glue-like substance, called galectin, to fit into its receptor sites. Galectin helps the cancer cell adhere to other cells, including both cancer cells and normal cells, to form cancer colonies. As these cancer colonies grow larger, they can then move to other tissues and spread cancer throughout the body.

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MCP can stop this whole process. MCP contains special galactoside saccharide groups which block the cancer cell from using galectin to attach to other cells. Without being able to bind to other cells or to form colonies, the cancer cell eventually dies. MCP does not kill the cancer cell directly, but cuts the cancer cell off from other interactions. It's like suspending the cancer cell in limbo.

Deadly Skin Cancer

One type of deadly skin cancer, called melanoma, has great potential to metastasize to the lungs. Since melanoma can quickly spread in the body, it is a much feared cancer. In one scientific experiment, MCP was able to decrease the number of melanoma cells by a whopping 90%. Researchers found that MCP could effectively bind the galectins so the skin cancer cells could not grow.

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In another experiment, researchers injected melanoma cells into animals. The control group developed 33 lung tumor cancer colonies. The animals given MCP had no lung tumor colonies develop. MCP protected them by a factor of 33! MCP was able to inhibit the cancer cells from attaching to other cells and snowballing into larger cancer colonies which could spread to other tissues.

Prostate Cancer

Researchers injected animals with a type of dangerous prostate cancer cells that typically metastasize within about 10 to 12 days. After 30 days, the control group had 94% lung metastases. The animals given MCP had no metastases. In addition, the MCP group also had significantly less lymph node involvement of the cancer cells. The researchers concluded that MCP is able to inhibit prostate cancer cell metastasis, the formation of tumor colonies, and lymph node disease.

In another prostate cancer study, animals were given MCP. The MCP was able to inhibit 95% of the prostate cancer cells from metastasizing. MCP prevented the prostate tumor cells from attaching to other tissues.

A study of men with prostate cancer was reported in June, 1999. The men were selected for the study based on their failure to respond to other therapies, such as failed anti-androgen therapy, relapse after radical prostatectomy, external beam radiation, cryosurgery and were either off Intermittent Hormone Blockade (IHB) or untreated, and had a low level

of PSA (a prostate test). The study showed that MCP was able to slow the PSA doubling time in prostate cancer patients. Three years later, all of the participants are still alive and can be evaluated for long-term follow-up.

Another 1999 study showed that MCP prevented cell adherence in human prostate cancer cells. When cell adherence is prevented, then the death of the cancer cells is initiated. The study found an 81% cancer cell death rate with MCP.

Stopping Other Types of Cancer

Researchers wanted to find out if MCP could inhibit different types of human cancer cells. They set up a special test using human tissue and found that MCP was able to inhibit human cancer cells from cancerous glandular tissue, breast cancer, skin cancer, and throat cancer. They concluded that MCP's ability to inhibit cancer cells was not specific to a particular body system. Therefore, MCP could likely be used for a variety of different cancers.

Clearing Heavy Metals

Pectin can bind to heavy metals, facilitating their excretion from the body. Regular pectin binds the metals in the intestinal tract, but MCP is able to bind heavy metals in the bloodstream, making it potentially a more powerful chelating agent.

Lowering Cholesterol

Because pectin can bind to cholesterol, studies show it can reduce serum cholesterol. Regular pectin reduces cholesterol by binding to it in the intestinal tract, whereas MCP binds to it directly in the bloodstream. MCP may have a direct effect on preventing or reducing arteriosclerosis and other circulation and heart problems.

Conclusion

MCP shows great promise as a nutritional support to help prevent and clear devastating diseases such as cancer. Studies show the great benefit of MCP's potential to inhibit cancer metastases as well as cause the death of cancer cells by preventing them from binding to other cells. Other spectacular benefits of MCP are its ability to lower cholesterol and to chelate heavy metals.

Eliaz, I., "The Role of Modified Citrus Pectin in the Prevention of Cancer Metastases," *Townsend Newsletter For Doctors and Patients*, July 1999, p. 64-66.

Quilici-Timmcke, J., "Modified Citrus Pectin," in *New Nutrients Against Cancer*, Keats Pub., New Canaan, CT, 1998.