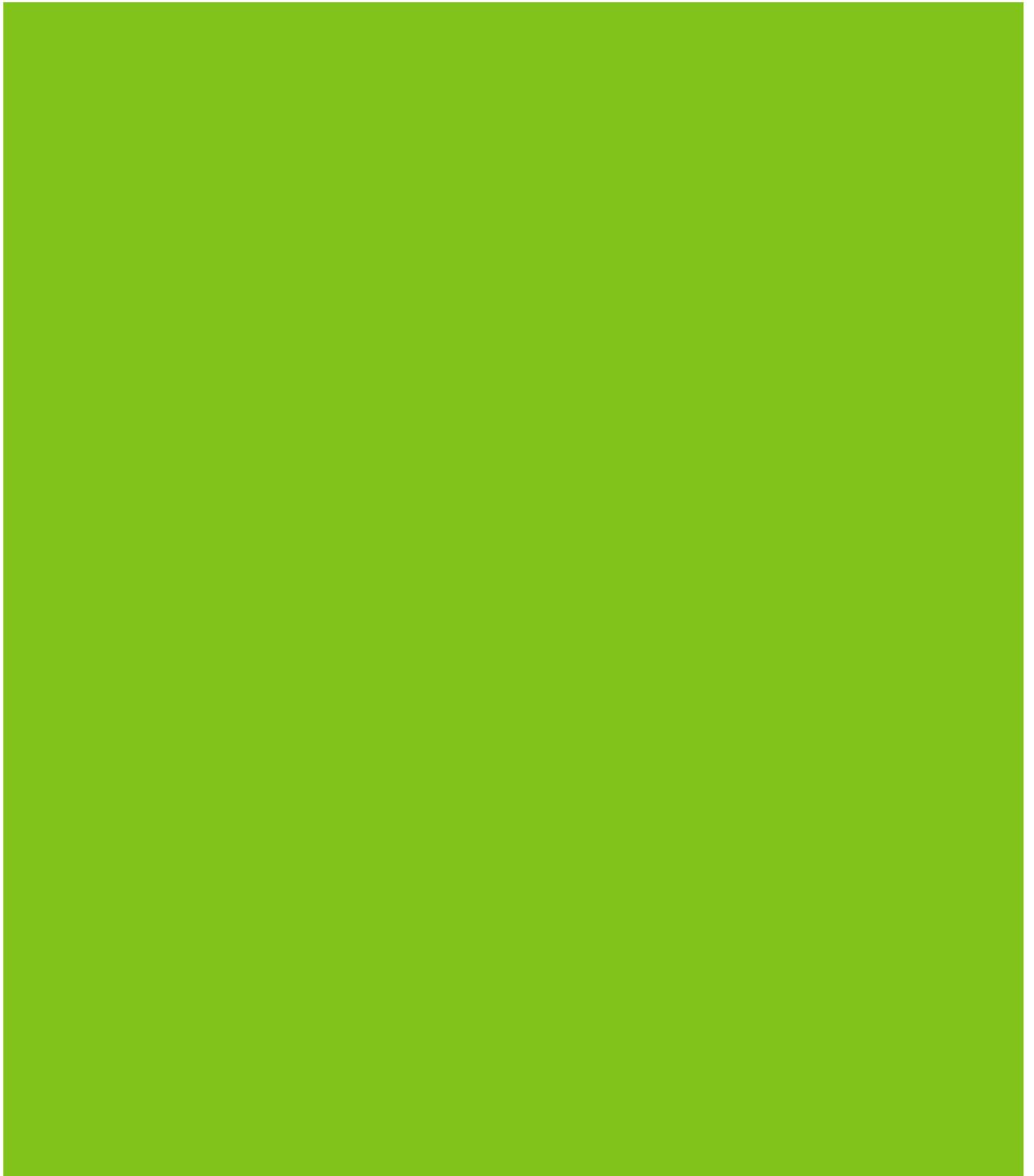




HEALTH HANDBOOK OF MEBO GASEROINTESTINAL CAPSULE

MEBO 美寶





Prof. Rongxiang Xu

Gastrointestinal Mucosa Regenerative Medicine

PART ONE

Gastrointestinal Mucosa Regenerative Medicine

1. Regenerative Medicine

"Regenerative Medicine" is an innovative concept. It prevents and cures diseases by regenerating the damaged cells and necrotic cells in organs with suitable sufficient life regenerative substances, which can maintain the structure and function of organs. Regenerative Medicine is not traditional Chinese medicine, neither western medicine. It is also not similar to the transgene, replantation of stem cells and organs, tissue engineering in vitro and clone technique. Almost all other medicines cure diseases either by cutting off the tissues and organs, or by using drugs, which are unacceptable for human cells. Regenerative Medicine cure diseases by the self-regeneration and replication of the cells to replace the dysfunctional and necrotic ones to ensure the well working structure and function with necessary substances of cells and suitable physiological environment.

"Regenerative Medicine" is set up by Dr. Xu after the realization of all skin organs in situ regeneration after burns and another 55 tissue organs successful regeneration including gastrointestinal mucosa, hair follicle, pancreas tissue, kidney tissue, nerve tissue, heart muscle, etc based on the skin model.

The medical theory is based on the potential regenerative cells (PRC) in the human body. PRC is an ordinary cell with the potential capability of regeneration and proliferation similar as stem cell. It exists in all tissues and organs through all the human development processes. Those potential regenerative cells can activate, proliferate and differentiate different types of cells. The necrotic cells are replaced and the various tissue cells are connected physiologically.

"Regenerative Medicine" is not only the contribution of Prof. Xu to human, but also the contribution of all the Chinese to human life and medical science. It is believed that regenerative medicine will be the partner of human for his longevity soon.



November 8th, 2001
Press conference for gastrointestinal mucosa regenerated by stem cells in situ.



October 9th, 2002
Research results released at The International Stem Cells conference in San Diego, USA.



2. Gastrointestinal mucosa regenerative medicine (GIRM)

2.1 Gastrointestinal Elementary Knowledge

Humans digest food and absorb nutrition by stomach and intestine after birth. All kinds of food are digested and decomposed to absorbable states. All nutrition and energy materials are absorbed and are used further. So gastrointestinal dysfunction affects not only digestion and absorption, but also function and metabolism of other organs. Food ingestion and excretion is a potential damaging factor of gastrointestinal disease and dysfunction. The stomach and intestine not only endure the physical and chemical stimulation (such as hot, cold, acid and alkali), but also digest and absorb food with 70% of the energy. At the same time, the epitheliums of gastrointestinal mucosa regenerate in three-four days. So any change in gastrointestinal energy and nutritional supply can lead to dysfunction. This is the cause of multiple digestive system diseases and gastrointestinal dysfunction.

2.1.1 Gastrointestinal Functional Unit

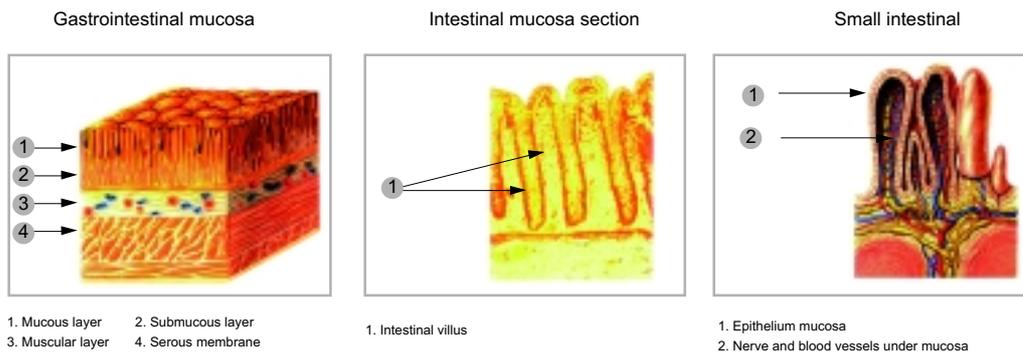
Stomach mucosa and intestinal villus are the functional structures in the gastrointestinal tract. They lie on the surface of enteron. They are functional units of digestion and absorption.

(a) Function of Mucus

A neutral mucus layer (500um thickness) covers the gastrointestinal mucosa. The main ingredients are neutral protein, sialic acid and mucopolysaccharide. It acts as a lubricant and can mitigate stimulation and damage of food. It can prevent antigen, microorganism and toxin from penetrating the epithelium. The barrier is the main protective layer. It can resist any stimulation and protect stomach mucosa.

(b) Function of Stomach Mucosa

The main function of the stomach is to store, grind and primarily digest foods. The function of stomach mucosa is to excrete pepsin and gastric acid. It absorbs alcohol and a little water.



(c)Function of Intestinal Mucosa

The function of the intestine is to digest and absorb all kinds of nutrition, water, inorganic salt, vitamin etc. The main functional unit is the intestinal villus, the apophysis of intestinal mucosa. There are 10-40 villi per mm². Each unit of villus is composed of about 250 cells.

(d)Gastrointestinal Nerve

The gastrointestinal tract is an organ administrated by two kinds of autonomic nervous system (Sympathetic nerve system and Parasympathetic nerve system). Many nerve twigs distribute in the gastrointestinal tract under mucosa and villus. Any disorder of the two systems could lead to the gastrointestinal dysfunction accompanied by other nervous system dysfunctions.

2.1.2 Main Reasons for Damaging Gastrointestinal Mucosa

a) Alcohol: alcohol can damage stomach mucosa in the following ways.

- 1) Destroy stomach mucosa directly. When the alcohol concentration is higher than 14%, the alcohol could directly damage the stomach mucosa.
- 2) Cause convulsion in the mucosa vessels and deplete the mucosa of blood and oxygen.
- 3) Decrease the adherence between mucus and mucosa and destroy the mucus barrier.

b) Chemical drugs: chemical drugs can erode the mucosa through interfering with the synthesis of prostaglandin and mucin.

c) Carcinogen in alimentary canal: gastrointestinal mucosa can be damaged after prolonged contact with carcinogen.

- 1) Pickle and fried food: the food possesses nitrite.
- 2) Moldy food: such as moldy foodstuff, oil, and animal liver, etc.
- 3) Bleaching powder: the material found in tap water.
- 4) Cigarette gas: there are more than 69 kinds of carcinogens.
- 5) Drugs: such as hormone.

d) Cold and hot food: coffee, strong tea: these foods can cause hyperhydrochloria, stimulate gastrointestinal muscles and decrease the adherence of the mucosa and damage it.

e) Stress and nervousness: oxygen consumption of the brain decreases the blood supply of the gastrointestinal tract. Deficiency of blood and oxygen causes the gastrointestinal mucosa to necrotize.

f) Surgical trauma: the return of bile and the decrease in synthesis of mucin, leads to mucosa trauma.

g) Bacteria and toxin: bacteria and toxin not only can directly damage mucosa, but also damage mucosa by excreting protease and toxin.

h) Natural ageing: decreasing the capability of synthesis and the capability of metabolism and mucus excretion, leading to the decrease of the mucosa barrier protection capability.



2.1.3 The Formation of Remnant Food:

Intestinal mucosa is composed of lots of villi. It appears like coral. In the normal physiological state, the villus fully contacts with the nutrition in the stomach and absorbs the nutrition by intestinal peristalsis. The substances that are difficult to oxygenate and decompose, adhere to the surface; i.e. product of protein decomposition and long-chain fatty acid. We call them remnant food. They block the absorption of nutrition.

Remnant food decreases the contact area between food and mucosa. It causes unbalanced absorption and discomfort. Sometimes, excessive preservation of remnant food can lead to lipopenia because of excessive absorption of the long chain-fatty acid.

The traditional method of clearing away the remnant food is to stimulate the vermicular motion of the intestine, by food cellulose. Intestinal muscular contraction cannot clear the remnant food in the clearance of the villi.

2.2 Gastrointestinal Mucosa Regenerative Medicine (GIRM):

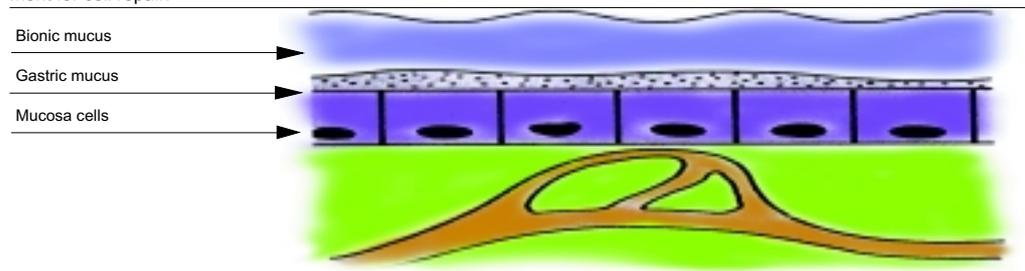
To prevent diseases, repair the damaged tissue organ and carry gastrointestinal component (GIC) into effect, professor Xu established a matching regenerative medicine technique according to the physiological characteristics of gastrointestinal. The main point of the technique is to protect mucosa, repair mucosa in time and prevent the gastrointestinal mucosa from being destroyed by alcohol, irritant and carcinogen.

2.2.1 Bionic Protecting technique

The lipid media can produce the bionic mucus layer in the stomach to prevent all kinds of damaging stimulation and establish benign regenerative environment for cell repair.

Patent: Pharmaceutical base and the use of the same (Patent No. CN 95116651,4 USA 5817322)

The lipid media mixes with the mucus in the stomach. Then the media forms the bionic mucus protection layer. The structure of the protection layer acts like a reticulated barrier. The protection layer can prevent mucosa from being destroyed by alcohol, irritative food and carcinogens. (Majority of alcohol, irritative food and carcinogen are water-soluble. They can't penetrate the protection layer.) The layer can also protect the exposed nerve fibres in the wound. GIC is effective only when it is continually protected by the bionic mucus protection layer. The protection layer establishes a benign regeneration environment for cell repair.



2.2.2 The technique of stem cells in situ regenerating and repairing mucosa

The stem cells in the gastrointestinal mucosa are activated by the GIC. New mucosa tissues are regenerated in situ after repairing. The technique leads the field in medical research in the world. No relevant technique has been reported.

Patent: Pharmaceutical composition for treating thermal injuries of warm blooded mammals including humans. CN 93100276.1 US 5405608

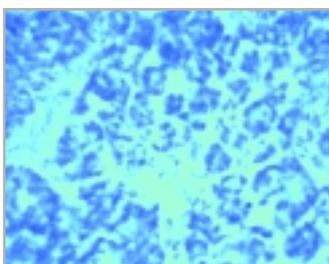
Gastrointestinal mucosa trauma is the main reason for gastrointestinal diseases. Usually, mucosa will initiate the self-repair function to repair wounds. However, mucosa cannot repair deep wounds and erosion in stomach without a regeneration environment. The repair process will cease. Mucosa trauma can transform into organic disease.

In the regenerative environment formed by the bionic mucus protection layer, gastrointestinal component (GIC) can activate stem cells in the gastrointestinal mucosa, initiate self-repair process and form the new mucosa tissue organ to repair the trauma in situ.

A. Basal Research

* Xu Rongxiang, Wang Yunping, Fan Ran etc. GIC maintains survival and promotes cell growth of the organ—type explants of stomach of mouse embryo. The Chinese Journal of Burns Wounds and Surface Ulcers 2001,13(4); 209-214

* Xu Rongxiang, Wang Yunping, Fan Ran etc. GIC maintains survival and promotes cell growth of the organ—type explants of intestine of mouse embryo. The Chinese Journal of Burns Wounds and Surface Ulcers 2001,13(4); 215-220



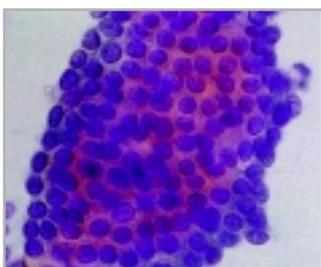
Gastric parietal tissue, 24 days after adding GIC.



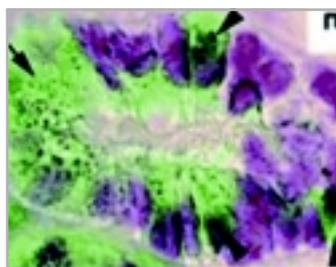
Transverse section of intestinal tissue, 18 days after adding GIC.



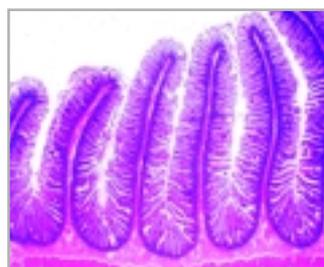
Some intestinal mucosa villus regenerated and duplicated by adding GIC.



Normal mouse gastric tissue section.



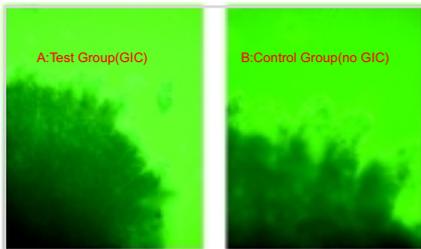
Cross section of mouse intestinal mucosa villus.



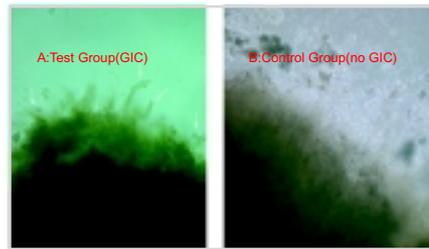
Lengthwise section of intestinal mucosa villus.



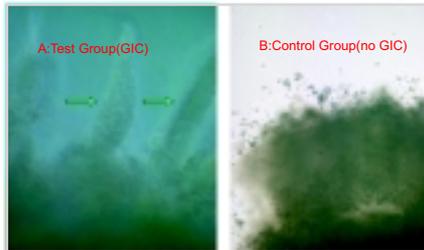
* Xu Rongxiang, Wang Yunping etc. Small intestinal villi regeneration from cultivating of mouse small intestinal villi explants. Paper submitted.



The two groups of cultivating:test group is A group with GIC;control group is B group without GIC.



The fifth day after cultivating:in test group,the explants survived and there wesomevilli growingout from the explants (A);while in the control group,the explants almost died(B).

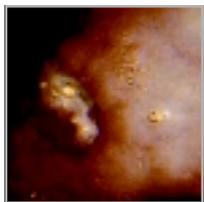


The eighth day after cultivating;the villi grew mature in test group(A);the explants died in the control group(B)

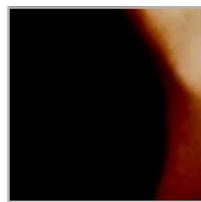


United States Patent (NO:US 6,685,971 B2)

B.Clinical Examples:



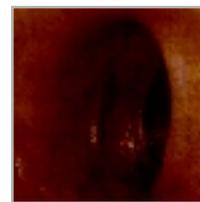
Gastroscopic photo of stomach ulcer.



With GIC for 1 month, the ulcer healed without scarring.



Gastroscopic photo of Duodenum ulcer

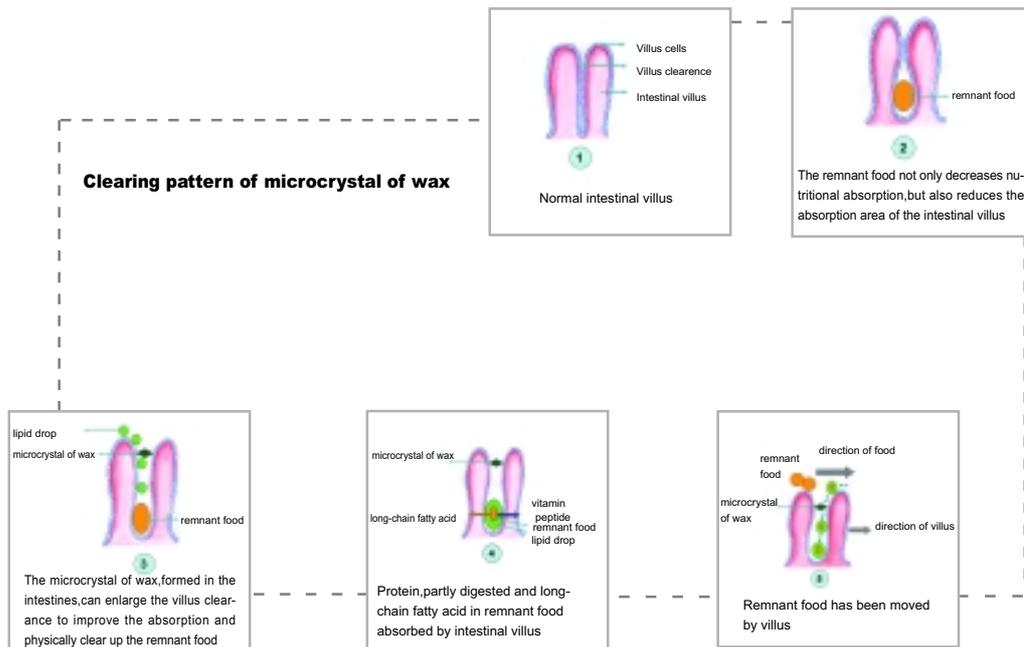


With GIC for 1 month, the ulcer healed without scar.

2.2.3 The technique of clearing remnant food by microcrystal of wax

The microcrystal of wax, formed in the intestines, can enlarge the villus clearance to improve the absorption and physically clear up the remnant food.

The microcrystal of wax, formed in the intestine, can enlarge the villus clearance to improve the absorption of nutrition. Most of the remnant food is protein, partly digested and long-chain fatty acid. The remnant food not only decreases nutritional absorption, but also reduces the absorption area of the intestinal villus. The vitamins and peptides of the remnant food can be absorbed directly by mixing with lipid drop. The esterification happens between unsaturated fatty acid and special lipid component. The long-chain fatty acid transforms into the short and middle-chain fatty acid by breaking the double bond. It is absorbed by the villus cells. Long chain-fatty acid, which can lead to lipopexia, can't be absorbed. The reduced remnant food will be moved and excreted. This technique can improve the nutritional absorption and lighten the gastrointestinal digestive burden.





MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule

PART TWO

MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule

1. Characteristics of Product

- Refined by specific emulsification practice.
- Apply to patients suffering from gastric mucosa damage, gastrointestinal dysfunction (stomachache, gastrectasia, nausea, diarrhea and coprostatics)
- Bionic gastrointestinal mucus.
- Initiating regenerative potential and cultivating the gastrointestinal stem cells in situ.
- No side effects; no negative effects on nerve center system, guarding gastrointestinal health.
- No negative effects on the digestibility and secretion of gastric acid.

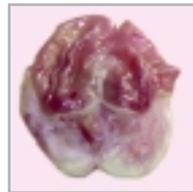
2. Main Active Components

2.1 Mucus compound

The oil medium of the capsule can mix with the gastrointestinal mucus immediately after entering into the stomach and effectively form a bionic protection mucus membrane in the gastrointestinal surface for a sustained period. The capsule protects the gastrointestinal mucosa with a bionic mucus substance instead of the chemical reactant. The protection effect can last more than four hours. The component doesn't dissolve in alcohol and hydrochloric acid, so the capsule can protect the gastrointestinal mucosa effectively.



Photos of mucus layer of mouse stomach (using capsule)



Normal mouse stomach mucosa.

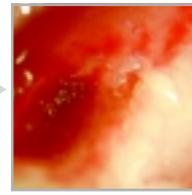


Protection from alcohol

The test group used alcohol after taking the capsule and the control group used alcohol without any protection. There is an obvious congested area in the tumour stomach, glandular stomach and stomach sinus of the mouse in the control group.



The mucus layer of the glandular stomach is integrated (test group) × 20



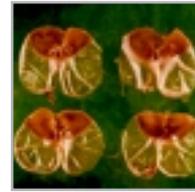
Hyperaemia in the broken mucus layer of glandular stomach (control group) × 20

2.2 Life Regenerative Substances for Gastrointestine (GIC, Gastrointestinal Component)

GIC was filtrated by Professor Xu in gastrointestinal replication. It is the life control compound based on phytosterol. It is atoxic and has no side effect on humans. GIC can activate the stem cell of gastrointestinal mucosa tissue in situ and can initiate the self-repair process. New tissues are formed in situ, which can replace the damaged tissues and maintain the mucosa tissue proliferation. GIC is naturally synthesized by natural ingredients through special physical technology. It is the necessary nutritional component of humans. It is a natural product and is not extracted from chemical material. GIC is a necessary nutritional component for mucosa regeneration.



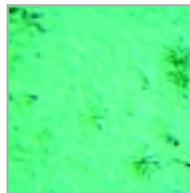
The mouse gastric ulcer model was set up by stomach alcohol infusion. The black dots were the necrotic ulcer.



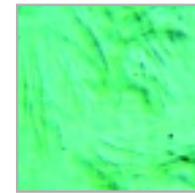
Three days after treatment with GIC capsules, the ulcers were regenerated and repaired in situ without scar formation.

2.3 Microcrystal of wax

The capsule component forms the micro wax crystal to enlarge the villus clearance. The mean size is approximately $30 \times 0.7 \mu m$. Appearance of the microcrystal of wax is flower or fibre. Because of the strong adherence, limited volume and it's capacity as an anti-acid and alkali-resistant, microcrystal of wax can adhere in the villus clearance. It is not digested by gastric acid and intestinal juice.



flower-like form



fibre-like form

Two types of Microcrystal of wax

2.4 Other Nutritional Additives

There are also other necessary substances for gastrointestinal mucosa regeneration, which provide nutrition for cells and organs, see table for the details.

Category		Content mg/g
Amino acid	Aspartic acid	0.041
	Threonine	0.021
	Serine	0.021
	Glutamic acid	0.13
	Glycin	0.025
	Alanine	0.044
	Valine	0.022
	Isoleucine	0.021
	Leucine	0.03
	Tyrosine	0.075
	Phenylalanine	0.054
	Lysine	0.027
	Ammonia	0.16
	Histidine	0.016
	Arginine	0.026
	Cysteine	0.053
	Total	0.766
Fatty acid	Palmitic acid	11.78%
	Palmitoleic acid	0.2%
	Stearic Acid	5.38%
	Oleic acid	45.37%
	Linoleic acid	35.99%
Linolenic acid	1.2%	

Category		Content mg/kg
Vitamin	α -vitamin E	3.22
	γ + δ vitamin E	403.78
	Pyridoxal	0.57
	Pyridoxamine	0.11
	Pyridoxine	3.67
	Carotene	0.22
	Element	K
Na		11
Mg		3.1
Fe		0.70
Se		0.025
I		0.24
P		0.010%
Ca Cu Mn Zn		Trace amount
Salt		0.40%
Pb		0
Total nucleic acid	0	
Total acid	0.84%	
Total flavone	30-60mg/100g	
β -Sitosterol	0.25-0.95mg/100g	
Crude protein	0.29%	
Crude fat	99.77%	
Heat energy	711.9kilocalorie/100g	



3. Gastrointestinal Mucosa Regenerative Cases of Application

3.1 MEBO GIC is Suitable for Different types of Gastrointestinal Discomfort Symptoms

Report of application of MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule to superficial gastricism by Xiyuan Hospital of China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine

- MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule can effectively protect gastrointestinal mucosa.
- MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule was effective on the stomach-ache of chronic gastricism, hyperacidity, inappetence, gastrectasia, xiphoid ache. With the capsule, the symptoms are markedly decreased. The general curative rate is 76.67%(the rate of control drug group is 70.00%)
- The gastric mucosa and pathologic improvement was better than the control drug group, observed with gastroscopce.
- It was proved that MEBO capsules have no side effects on humans by the normal examination results after using the capsules.
- No hyper susceptibility and other ill effects were found in the experimental phases.



3.2 The Prevention Effect on Stress Ulceration

■ Animal Test:

Stimulate the Wistar mouse with cold water and give MEBO gastrointestinal capsule to the mouse in experimental group before the stimulation.

24 hours later: In the control group, heavy stress ulcer, mucosa putrescence and bleeding happened

In the test group, there were no lesion in the mucosa with the protection of GIC capsules

■ Clinical research:

Patients with large area burns are susceptible to developing digestive tract irritable ulcers. Applying MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule to these patients, can effectively prevent upper enteron urgent ulcer after burn. The capsule can cure the gastrointestinal discomfort which other drugs would have no effect on.

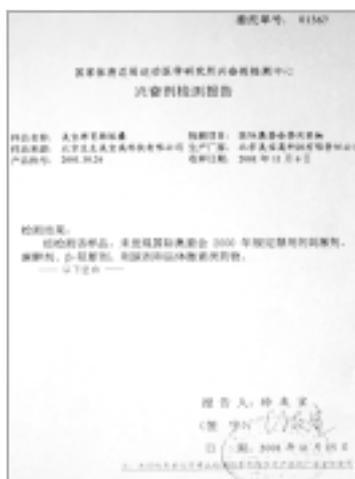
<The Chinese Journal of Burns Wounds and Surface Ulcers> 2003.Vol. 15 (3): 188 – 192, the application of MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule at the early stage with patients with moderate and severe burns for preventing stress injury of digestive tract.



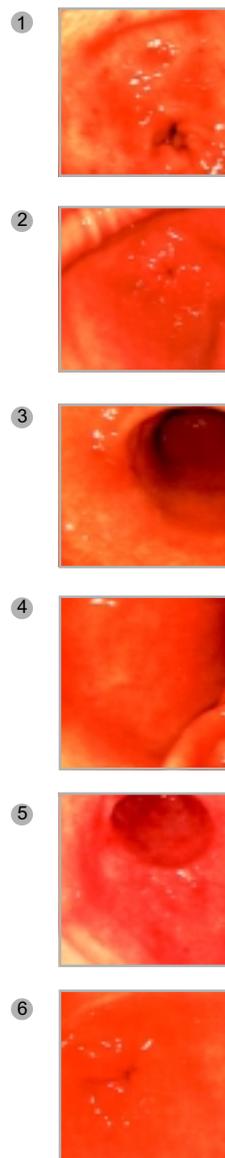
3.3 Toxicity and side-effect examination



Toxicology report by Capital University of Medical Science



There is no stimulant in MEBO GIC capsule detected by Chinese Olympic Game Stimulant Detection Center



3.4 Other applications of GIC MEBO Capsule

■ Protecting mucosa from alcohol

Case 1: Patient drinking 250ml of alcohol per day. It can be seen through the gastroscopy mucous membrane redness, hyperemia and erosion in the stomach sinus. (Fig 1)

Case 2: Patient drinking 250ml of alcohol per day. No injury is observed as the patient had taken, before drinking, five MEBO gastrointestinal capsules per day. (Fig 2)

■ Protective Effects of the Patients' Mucosa (for patients using GIC frequently)

Case 3: Rheumatoid patient took brufen for an extended period of time. There is a 0.5 × 0.1cm² superficial ulcer with inflammation in the stomach (Fig 3).

Case 4: Another Rheumatoid patient took brufen and MEBO gastrointestinal capsule for an extended period of time. There is no visible trace of injury in the stomach. (Fig 4)

■ Protective Effects on the Patient With Mucosa Damage Caused by Mental Factors

Case 5: There is a large inflammation area in the stomach of the patient due to high stress for a long term. Gastritis has been diagnosed. (Fig 5)

Case 6: Patient experienced stomach discomfort for stress work. No damage has been diagnosed because of using the GIC capsules. (Fig 6)



4. Indications and Usage of MEBO Gastrointestinal Capsule

4.1 Gastrointestinal dysfunction:

Including stomach-ache, gastrectasia, inappetence, dyspepsia, nausea and hyperhydrochloria.

Dosage: five capsules when feeling uncomfortable

4.2 Nausea caused by motion-sickness:

The discomfort is caused by the atria reflect when car/boat are moving. The principle is to prevent the stomach content stimulating the gastric mucosa and cutting off the reflex arc.

Dosage: three capsules when feeling nausea and five capsules when feeling disgorge.

4.3 Sensitive to irritative food (hot food or cold food):

Dosage: five capsules 30minutes before meals

4.4 Drinking alcohol:

Especially drinking distilled spirit

Dosage: five capsules 30minutes before drinking

4.5 Gastrointestinal mucosa trauma:

Dosage: five capsules per taking, twice or three times daily. 30 minutes before meals or sleep for one-two months.

4.6 Constipation:

Mainly for simple, torpid, habitual and convulsive constipation

Dosage: eight-ten granules before sleep or five capsules after meals for seven days.

4.7 Gastrointestinal care:

Improve gastrointestinal mucosa function and mucosa activity.

Dosage: five capsules 30 minutes before meals.



5. Applicable Population

- People with gastrointestinal dysfunction and discomfort for a sustained period: those may suffer from gastrointestinal trauma. It is possible that no lesion has been diagnosed.
- Frequent Drinkers: those who consume more than 200 ml per day.
- Office ladies: susceptible to vegetative neurosis such as insomnia, forgetfulness, irritability and excessive perspiration. These symptoms are caused by stimulation to the nerve twig in the damaged gastrointestinal mucosa. The best way is to protect the stomach mucosa and decrease the stimulation.
- Nervous people with high working pressure: stress related, the stomach mucosa is short of blood and mucus synthesis decreases. The mucosa is easily damaged; it is important to protect the mucosa for sustained periods.
- Dieter: The absorption and digestion of the fat is not balanced. In dieting, the body is short of the necessary fatty acids and amino acids. Immunity decreases and consequently dystrophia occurs. Lack of food causes atrophy of the mucosa.
- The Elderly: These people have less mucus of the gastrointestinal mucosa. Recovery function and immunity is decreased. It is important to improve the gastrointestinal mucosa protection and absorption efficiency.





■ Prof. Rongxiang Xu

Prof. Rongxiang Xu graduated from the medicine department of Qingdao Medical University. Now, he is the president of the MEBO International Group, director of The Institute of Beijing Rongxiang Regenerative Medicine, the director of China National Science & Technology Center for Burns, Wounds and Ulcers and the chief editor of <the Chinese Journal of Burns Wounds and Surface Ulcers>, vice chairman of Chinese Youth League. He is the sixth and the only person outside of the US to receive the United State's Humanitarian Award. He was also honored as the States Outstanding Contributing Scientist of China by the State Council in 1991 and one of the first winners of the China Youth Science and Technology creative awards. He is the dean of the West-East China National Burns Association, Chief Director of the National Burn Treatment Network, vice chairman of the China National Association of Youth Scientists and member of the International Society for Burn Injuries.

■ MEBO International Group

The MEBO International Group, a pioneer in the research and application of Regenerative Medicine, was founded by Professor Xu Rong-xiang in 1987 with the invention of MEBT/MEBO (Moist Exposed Burn Therapy/ Moist Exposed Burn Ointment). MEBO is a trademark of the MEBO International Group. MEBO has the following five platforms of 'In Situ Regenerative Medicine': Research and Laboratory platform; Manufactory platform; Marketing platform of series MEBO products; Scientific Business Trade platform and International Capitalization platform. The mission is to promote the industrialization of regenerative medicine.

In the field of burns and wound healing, MEBO International Group is a well-known enterprise. "Burn Regenerative Therapy (BRT & MEBT/MEBO)" is an innovative treatment system compared to the traditional dry therapy, not only in theory, but also in clinical practice. MEBO has more than 10 patents worldwide, including the USA, Europe, Japan and China. Clinically, MEBO International has made revolutionary progress and contributions to burn care and wound healing. In 1990, Dr. Xu was highly praised by The King of Thailand as "the best doctors with best technique achieved best medical effects."

Up present, MEBO group has making progress of Regenerative Medicine for a wide spectrum of clinical applications, which includes, but is not limited to using tissue repair and organ regeneration in the treatment of aged, diseased skin resulting from diabetic ulcers and baldness, various traumatic wounds, and diseases involving mucous membrane in internal organs such as ulcers. After 15 years of development, MEBO Group with its scientific achievements now has nine systems: 1) cell & tissue research and engineering system; 2) pharmaceutical research and development system; 3) clinical treatment system; 4) pharmaceutical industry; 5) food & nutrition research and development system; 6) beauty and skin care products research and development system; 7) marketing and sale system; 8) international trade system and 9) medical first aid and servicing system.

The achievements of MEBO in the field of regenerative medicine are revolutionary. Headquartered in Beijing, the MEBO Group has its international head office in Los Angeles. After several years, MEBO has established long-term technology and trade collaboration with research institutions or business companies of more than 20 countries, including Korea, Thailand, India, Syria, England, Australia, and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The goal of the MEBO International Group is to satisfy an increasing demand to improve the overall health of every individual in the world.



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