

HuesOS R++

9.64pH: Organic Plant-Based Sterile Bone Marrow

Hues OS R++ Sterile Bone Marrow [9.35pH] Hues OS R++ is a sterile bone marrow product from Virus Treatment Centers and Fox Rothschild LLP. Hues OS R++ is a plant-based synthetic plasma used for bone marrow transplants in oncology and pathology patients.

Hues OS R++ is a clinical bone marrow formula that replaces natural elements found in donated bone marrow products. Hues OS R++ provides raw, enhanced medicated antibiotic elements instead of partially digested proteins found in plasma taken from human donors. Each raw ingredient in Hues OS R++ is included fresh from the farm to the clinic.

As Hues OS R++ is plant-based, no part of our bone marrow stock has ever been inside another human and packaged and sold as a medically sterile product. Hues OS R++ reduces cross-contamination in the medical and healthcare industries. Bone marrow has been an infection risk for populations of donors and recipients.

Chemical Composition of Human (red) Bone Marrow

Red bone marrow contains high concentrations of hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) and Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) for growth of bone and connective tissues. Red Bone marrow contains proteins, fats, minerals, and enzymes required to fuel growth of stem cells within the skeletal and fascial systems. Hematopoietic stem cells produce red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, bone, and tissue.

Hematopoietic stem cells travel from the pubic bone to the prostate via the puboprostatic ligaments. The prostate produces platelets (lipid capsules) that are pumped up through the spine into internal organs like the brain, thymus, and kidneys. The brain fills platelets with glucose to produce cerebrospinal fluid. The kidneys fill platelets with iron to produce red blood cells. The thymus fills platelets with zinc to produce white blood cells.

Sarcoma: Infection of Human (red) Bone Marrow

STD's that infect the prostate metastasize into the skeletal and fascial systems through the hip bone and associated connective tissues. These infections commonly called Sarcomas quickly absorb the skeletal and fascial systems. Uncoating of the skeletal and fascial systems quickly deteriorates the body. Metastasis to internal organs and exponential decay causes death.



Persons suffering from low-Ph levels "sepsis" cannot recover from viral infections. Virus Treatment Centers provides rapid pH recovery treatments and medications to recover from sepsis, halt metastasis, increase T cells, and fight cancerous infections. Sarcoma patients with skeletal and fascial infections may benefit from replacement of infected bone marrow with healthy marrow and stem cells.

Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT): A NON-STERILE OPERATION

A bone marrow transplant commonly involves taking red bone marrow from a healthy donor and injecting donor marrow into an infected skeletal system of a Sarcoma patient. BMT is a high-risk, life altering procedure for donors and recipients. The medical industry takes pride in using sterile equipment and medications during all hospital operations. Traditional BMT is **NOT** a sterile process. Donor marrow is **NOT** sterile. An **estimated 90%** of humans are living with **at least** one type of herpes simplex, while **approximately 8.3%** of individuals are living with a chronic viral hepatitis.

HuesOS R++ Stem Cell Concentrate (HSSC) Injection: A STERILE OPERATION

HuesOS R++ is an FDA-approved organic non-GMO plant-based synthetic bone marrow product from VirusTC. HuesOS R++ contains plant proteins, fats, minerals, and enzymes required to fuel growth of stem cells within the skeletal and fascial systems.

- HuesOS R++ is mostly Verdura R+. Verdura R+ is VirusTC's FDA-approved organic plant-based Sterile Fresh Whole Blood (SFWB) product.
- HuesOS R++ contains a large percentage of Konupora R. Konupora R is VirusTC's FDA-approved medical-grade calcium supplement that provides Calcium, Zinc, and Magnesium found in bone marrow.
- HuesOS R++ contains stem cells, hormones, and enzymes from bamboo plant. Bamboo's rapid growth can be attributed to Aspartic proteases (PhAPs), Gibberellin (GA), Auxin, Rhizome, and Nonstructural carbohydrates.
- HuesOS R++ contains coconut fats. Coconut fats provide high alkaline calories for fueling growth of the fascial system.
- HuesOS R++ contains PeptiKG R++. PeptiKG R++ is VirusTC's FDAapproved medical-grade alkaline collagen supplement for cancer treatment. PeptiKG R++ builds strong connective tissues and joints that resist viral absorption and cancer.
- HuesOS R++ contains NaxaAS. NaxaAS is VirusTC's FDA-approved organic medical-grade antifungal that promotes reepithelialization and angiogenesis.



Medication Legend

- **R:** Medications that treat viral infections and tumors are marked with the "R" symbol.
- **+:** Medications that contain proteins for weight gain are marked with the "+" symbol.
- ++: Regenerative medications for neurogenesis are marked with the "++" symbol.

SOURCES:

- NCI Dictionary of Cancer terms. Comprehensive Cancer Information NCI. (n.d.). https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/bone-terms/def/b
- Singh, O. (2023, July 17). *Anatomy, abdomen and pelvis, prostate*. StatPearls [Internet]. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK540987/
- Remien, K. (2023, July 24). Anatomy, head and neck, Thymus. StatPearls [Internet].
 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK539748/#:~:text=%5B1%5D%20The%20thymus%20is%20the,their%20maturation%20and%20proper%20function.
- How zinc boosts the immune system | Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center.
 (n.d.). pumping out these immune cells.
- Aquino-Martínez, R., Artigas, N., Gámez, B., Rosa, J. L., & Ventura, F. (2017, May 25). Extracellular calcium promotes bone formation from bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells by amplifying the effects of BMP-2 on Smad signalling. PloS one.
 - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5444778/#:~:text=Ca2+%20levels%20differ%20significantly,transduction%20in%20osteoblasts%20%5B10%5D.



- Biga, L. M., Bronson, S., Dawson, S., Harwell, A., Hopkins, R., Kaufmann, J., LeMaster, M., Matern, P., Morrison-Graham, K., Oja, K., Quick, D., Runyeon, J., Oeru, O., & OpenStax. (2019a, September 26). *4.1 types of tissues*. Anatomy Physiology. https://open.oregonstate.education/aandp/chapter/4-1-types-of-tissues/
- World Health Organization. (n.d.). Massive proportion of world's population are living with herpes infection. World Health Organization.
 https://www.who.int/news/item/01-05-2020-massive-proportion-world-population-living-with-herpes-infection
- Wang, X., Yan, X., Li, S., Jing, Y., Gu, L., Zou, S., Zhang, J., & Liu, B. (2021, January 10). Genome-wide identification, evolution and expression analysis of the aspartic protease gene family during rapid growth of Moso Bamboo (phyllostachys edulis) shoots BMC genomics. BioMed Central. https://bmcgenomics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12864-020-07290-7
- García-Ramírez, Y. (2023, February 24). Morphological and physiological responses of proliferating shoots of bamboo to cytokinin vegetos. SpringerLink. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42535-023-00593-6
- Wu, C., Bai, Y., Cao, Z., Xu, J., Xie, Y., Zheng, H., Jiang, J., Mu, C., Cheng, W., Fang, H., & Gao, J. (2023, April 20). Plasticity in the morphology of growing bamboo: A Bayesian analysis of exogenous treatment effects on plant height, internode length, and internode numbers. Plants (Basel, Switzerland). https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10145155/
- Author links open overlay panelSaburo Tamura, Elson, G. W., Wulfson, N. H., MacMillan, J., Kawarada, A., & Kato, J. (2001, March 8). *Isolation and* structure of a novel gibberellin in bamboo shoots (phyllostachs edulis). Tetrahedron Letters.

HuesOS R+ 9.64pH: Organic Plant-Based Sterile Bone Marrow by VirusTC





 $\frac{\text{https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S004040390075677}}{2}$

Tamura, S., Takahashi, N., Murofushi, N., & Kato, J. (n.d.). GROWTH PROMOTING ACTIVITIES OF BAMBOO GIBBERELLIN. Oxford Acadmeic. https://academic.oup.com/pcp/article-abstract/7/4/677/1847035?redirectedFrom=fulltext
 Plant and Cell Physiology, Volume 7, Issue 4, December 1966, Pages 677–681, https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.pcp.a079220 Published: 01 December 1966