

Wellness Translated, Level A Indicators

Objective Definitions.

Management of methylene bridges, methylene bridge cysteines in particular, and assurance of PEMT catalytic function to prevent disease, detrimental behavior, chronic disease, detrimental aspects of aging, while also assuring plasticity in repair, stabilization, and anatomical regeneration as well as optimizing pioneering anatomical development programs. A priority is afforded to managing methylene bridges of phosphatidylethanolamine, their direction toward autophagy anchoring as glyceryl versions, their direction through exclusion from PEMT third methylation toward antihistamine function and recycling when glycosylated, as well as their preferred selection by PEMT when lightly glycosylated or unglycosylated.

Each of the categories here exhibit approved, approval process involved, natural, nutraceutical or food derived molecules that can inhibit, modulate or upregulate a pathway, enzyme, protein or physiological function. Search of the following website using key words should provide numerous instances of these therapeutics along with their status as natural or approved pharmaceuticals.

Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning Areas are mentioned to counteract roemer's dynamics, stabilize Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning, and support Narrow Networks which counteract roemer's dynamics, utilizing systems and social institutions in a wider context, particular through shared Human outcomes optimization assurance priorities. Services performed in health Resources Planning Areas and Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning Areas to abate and counteract any other than beneficial correlations when increase in health resources or increase in health facility resources occurs including changes in ratios of health resources when compared to population levels.

Precise Care Matrix, Wellness Translated

Managing homocysteine

1. Homocysteine
 1. Bystolic or Nebivolol. Saline. NMDA Receptor inhibitors
 2. Phosphatidylcholine, Choline, Alpha-GPC, Choline Kinase alpha inhibitor Pregnenolone, DHEA, S - Methylmethionine sulfonium, Methylsulfonylmethane, A complete mineral supplements, minerals from pink Himalayan sea salt, a complete natural vitamin supplement with B12/B6/thiamine/pantothenic acid/K2/Biotin, Riboflavin, other vitamins. Glutathione. Catalase. Selenium. Sulfbetaine. Superoxide Dismutase. N Acetyl L Cysteine. Peroxiredoxin-6. Cysteine. Histidine. Cystathionine.
2. Transsulfuration Pathway Depletion of Homocysteine.
 1. This suggests that sulfur should be added to B6, Methionine, NAD+, Serine, Danshen/Red Sage/Salvia M, Propionate, Succinate.
 2. Metabolites Cystathionine, Cysteine, Alpha-Ketobutyrate, CoA, Glutathione, and simple Sulfates such as H₂S or HS, and Cystine.
3. Managing Homocysteic Acid, Derivative of Homocysteine
 1. Saline along with Alkalinization Therapy.
 2. Vitamin K1 and Vitamin K2 as Menaquinone-4.
 3. NMDA Receptor inhibitors
4. Managing Homocysteine Thiolactone, Derivative of Homocysteine
 1. However, PON1 by a number of factors.
 2. PON1 Translocation through SREBP2 and SP1 integration at the PON1 promoter occurs resultant of Statin, Quercetin and Glucose.
 3. PON1 activation through the aryl hydrocarbon receptor occurs resultant of Quercetin, Resveratrol and Aspirin utilization.
 4. Berberine, however, induces PON1 through the JNK-c-JUN signaling pathway. Resveratrol is a phytoalexin. trans 3,4,5,4'-tetramethoxystilbene

5. Pomegranate juice polyphenolics stimulate PON1 expression through the PPAR γ -PKA-cAMP signaling pathway.
6. Unknown mechanisms of action enable PON1 upregulation resultant of utilizing Curcumin, Betanin, Isothiocyanates, Licorice Polyphenolics, and olive oil.
5. BHMT Pathway for decreasing Homocysteine through recycling into Methionine
 1. Glutathione. Trimethylglycine. 6s 5678 Tetrahydrofolate, Zinc. N Acetyl-L Cysteine, Peroxiredoxin.
6. BHMT2 Pathway Homocysteine through recycling into Methionine
 1. Glutathione. S-Methylmethionine (S – Methylmethionine Sulfonium). 6s 5678 Tetrahydrofolate, Zinc. N Acetyl-L Cysteine, Peroxiredoxin.
7. Thetin-Homocysteine Methyltransferase Pathways decreasing Homocysteine through recycling into Methionine
 1. Dimethylthetin, Trimethylsulfonium, dimethylsulfonioacetate, ethylmethylthetin, dimethyl-alpha-propiothetin, dimethyl-beta-propiothetin, ethyl methyl-beta-propiothetin, dimethyl-gamma-butyrothetin, methionine, methylsulfonium, trimethylsulfonium, ethyldimethylsulfonium, butyldimethylsulfonium.
8. Thiopurine/Thioether S – Methyltransferase
 1. S-Adenosyl homocysteine, H⁺, and 6 methylthiopurine.
 2. 6 – methyl thioguanine, H⁺ and S -adenosyl L homocysteine.
 3. S -adenosyl L homocysteine and a thiopurine s – methylether
9. Methionine Synthase
 1. 5, Methyltetrahydrofolate, Vitamin B12 Methylcobalamin
10. Trimethylsulfonium Tetrahydrofolate N Methyltransferase
 1. Trimethylsulfonium and 6s 5678 Tetrahydrofolate bidirectionally potentiates dimethylsulfide and 5 methyltetrahydrofolate
11. S-adenosyl Methionine Synthetase
 1. Methionine, Water and ATP, potentiate phosphate, diphosphate and S-Adenosyl Methionine.
12. MARS1/MARS2 Methionyl – tRNA – Methionyl Ligase
 1. Methionine is important because it is a starting factor or primer in synthesis of more than 99.5 percent of gene transcription products. MARS1, for instance, as Methionine tRNA Ligase catalyzes synthesis of AMP, diphosphate, L-methionyl tRNA^{Met} from ATP, L – methionine and tRNA^{Met}. MARS1 occurs in the Nucleus of Homo Sapiens and MARS2 occurs in the mitochondria, performing a role in enabling incipient nuances of synthesis of RNA in Ribosomal Molecular Machines.
13. S-adenosyl Homocysteine Hydrolase
 1. NAD⁺ availability, compared to NADH, potentiates production of Homocysteine from S-Adenosyl Homocysteine.
14. INMT, Indolethylamine N – Methyltransferase, Thioether S - Methyltransferase
 1. Dimethyl Sulfide, Trimethylsulfonium, a primary methylated amine, a secondary methylated amine. 2-methylthioethanol, Dimethyl Selenide, Dimethyl Telluride, Diethylsulfide, Tryptamine, Diethylsulfide, all along with H⁺. Increased levels of S-Adenosyl Methionine can naturally potentiate this enzyme toward S-Adenosyl Methionine, but the trimethylated versions of these substrate are exclusive in catalyzing activity toward S –Adenosyl Methionine. Trimethylsulfonium, Trimethylselenonium, Trimethyltellurium , and possibly Trimethylglycine, although Trimethylglycine can be used by BHMT to produce Methionine and Dimethylglycine. Trimethylsulfonium produces linear graphs of the depletion of S-Adenosyl Homocysteine because it is used by TTMT toward 6s 5678 Tetrahydrofolate/Dimethylsulfide, used toward Thioglycolic Acid/Methionine by Thetin - Homocysteine Methyltransferase , and used toward S-Adenosyl Methionine/Dimethyl Sulfide.