How Does Fortizel® Improve and Normalize Your Metabolism?

Augmentsodine[®] Colostrum Extract is an important and major ingredient of Fortizel[®]. It is responsible for maintaining a healthy metabolism in our body. To understand the process of metabolism, we must first start with the function of GH (Growth Hormones) in our body cells.

GH is a very important hormone that is secreted by the pituitary gland in the human body. GH is produced in the liver in the form IgF-1 (Insulin like Growth Factor-1). Free IgF-1 is responsible for the management of proper metabolism through activation of Tyrosine Kinase and Integrine.

Tyrosine Kinase functions as an "on" or "off" switch for cellular functions. These protein kinases serve as a communication signal within cells, regulating activity such as cell division. Sometimes, through mutation, our cells can get stuck in the "on" or "off" position, causing unregulated growth.

When Tyrosine Kinase receptors are stimulated through Free IgF-1 activation, healthy cell division is possible and triggers the intra cellular immune system, releasing vast quantities of energy.

Relieving the cells from the effects of stress

Stress is a very deadly and dangerous condition for cell metabolism. Stress results in reduced production of GH in the pituitary gland. When our bodies lack enough GH, the production of IgF-1 in the liver is compromised. This ultimately results in a limited output of energy and a weaker immune system.

How Fortizel[®] helps

Fortizel[®] makes sure that the production of endogenous GH in your pituitary gland is maintained healthfully. This, in turn, increases the production of free IgF-1 in the liver.

Availability of free IgF-1 automatically increases the stimulation of the Tyrosine Kinase receptors. This activation results in the burning of more fat and carbon hydrates, creating more energy. In addition, stimulating the Integrine receptors leads to a better functioning immune system.

Fortizel[®] acts as the substance that normalizes and increases the rate of proper metabolism in human cells.