

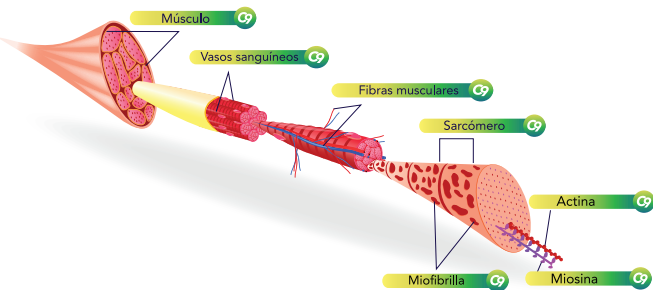
Muscle layer

At certain ages our body stops producing fibers, what ends in a deficiency of the muscular tissue, that's why with aging we start losing strength.

Thanks to advanced research this effects can be less severe.

Ventrine C9 helps the protein to maintain the muscle fiber with the same strength when we were young. This helps our body to maintain strength levels for increased time.

Muscle tissue



Ventrine C9 makes proteins maintain muscle fiber with the same force and structure when we were young; helping us to maintain a sustained force for longer.

Improve your
quality life...

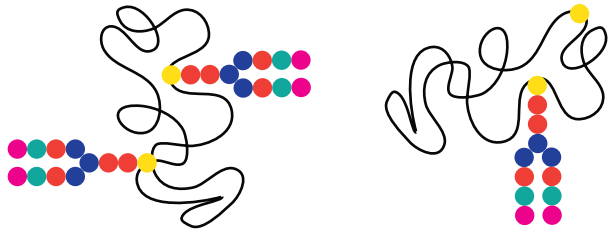
VENTRINE C9

Glycosilation of proteins is
essential for the correct
function of many organs of
our body.

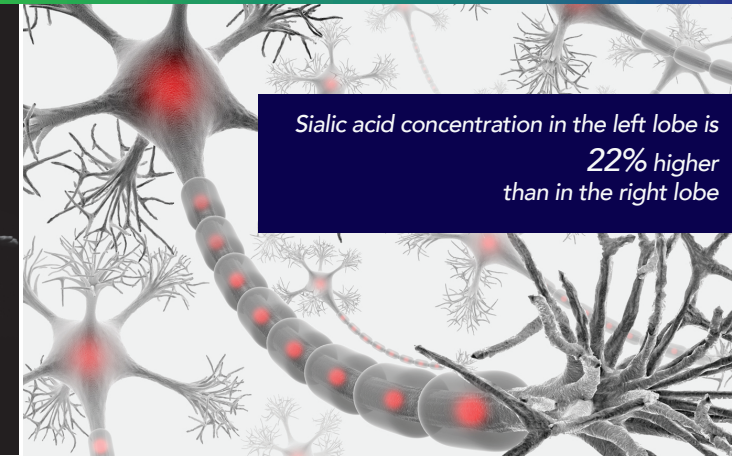
www.ventrineC9.com

good glycoprotein

bad glycoprotein



Protein glycosylation takes place in our body daily for 24 hours.



Sialic acid concentration in the left lobe is 22% higher than in the right lobe

What is glycosilation?

The glicosilation of proteins is a biological phenomenon that occurs inside our body in the regular day of 24 hrs.

Our muscles are constantly producing muscle fiber, obtaining their strength on the food we ingest daily.

At certain age, our body begins to produce less amount of sialic acid, also known as N-Acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac).

Years of research have shown that N-Acetylneuraminic acid helps the proteins to glicosilate, in other words helps carbs add to proteins, transforming them into glycoprotein.

At epidermal layer

Once we age with time, our skins starts getting dry, wrinkles appear depending on many skin types.

Its known that the presence of Neu5Ac on the proteins helps the proliferation of the fibroblast in the place where is needed. For example, our skin needs constant proliferation to help repair itself again and again.

For having firm and toned skin we need the presence of this kind of protein running on our system.

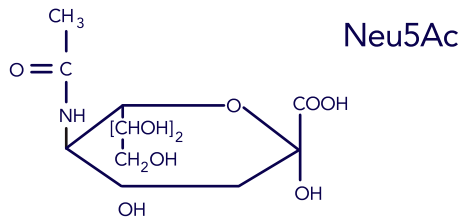
At brain layer

The human brain is very rich on Sialic acid. The predominant form of Sialic acid in the brain is the N-acetylneuraminic (Neu5Ac), although on most of mamals where other tissues can be rich in a different form called N-glicolilneuraminic (Neu5Gc).

Most of Sialic acids on the brain, mostly on ganglises that are builded on the membraine of the neurons near the sinapsis

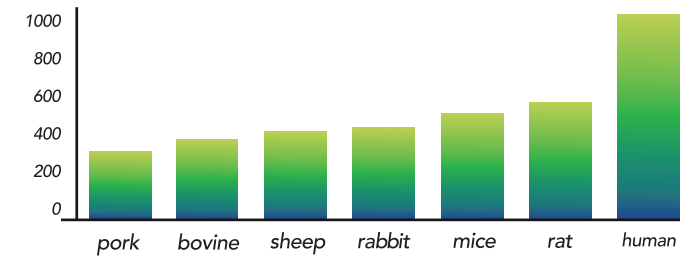
Living healthy is having a balance diet, also recomend 30 min of physical activity.

Sialic acid structure



Neu5Ac or sialic acid is biosynthesized by a type aldolase enzyme. The enzyme uses a derivative of mannose (N-acetyl-mannosamine-2) as a substrate, wherein an aldol condensation is effected with a molecule of pyruvic acid, which provides three carbon of sialic acid.

Presence of sialic acid on the brain of adult mammals



Comparison of sialic acid concentration in the adult brain 7 different species of mammals.

The gray matter of the human cerebellum has a sialic acid content 3X hat cerebellar white matter and 15 x higher than many other large bodies

