How TUBERCIN™/Welme™ works with the immune system to fight cancer & HIV/AIDS

ARTEC, Inc.™

Start living. Stop suffering.

TUBERCIN™/Welme™ is an immune system stimulant derived from an extract of human tuberculosis bacteria. It activates mass production of T cells in the human immune system, binding them together in the blood system and enabling the body to fight disease. The monosaccharides from which TUBERCIN™/Welme™ is derived constitute T cell activation and its unique bonding properties.

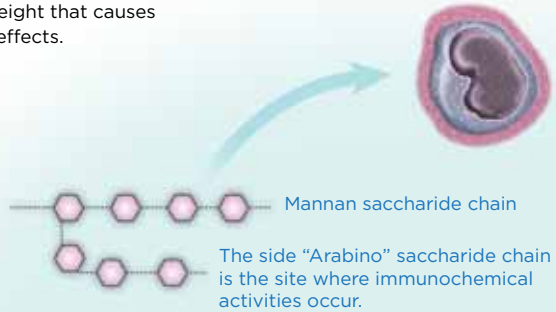
1 TUBERCIN™/Welme™

Arabinomannan Oligosaccaride molecule derived by patented protocol from Tuberculosis Bacterium strain. TUBERCIN™/Welme™ is a mixture of low molecular-weight that causes **no** adverse side effects.

TUBERCIN™/Welme™ is an immunostimulant that activates the immune system, enabling it to recognize and destroy cancer cells.

2 White Blood Cells (Macrophage)

White blood cells circulate in the blood system, immunosurveilling, identifying non-self cells and cellular debris. When devouring takes place, white blood cells churn out a strong chemical signal in the form of Cytokines, such as Interleukin (IL). IL in turn stimulates the immune system to massively produce the T cells. This is called "cell mediated immunity response", which does not involve antibodies. TUBERCIN™/Welme™, each antigens, are uniquely engulfed by white blood cells without being destroyed, serving as accessory molecules.



3 Lymph nodes

Lymph nodes have tiny blood vessels connected to the blood stream, allowing T cells to enter into the blood system.

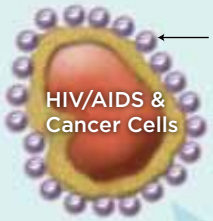
The lymphatic system and blood system closely parallel each other throughout the body. Cells and fluids are exchanged between them, enabling the lymphatic system to monitor the body of invading microbes.

4 Immunocompetent Cells (T cells)

TUBERCIN™/Welme™ transforms the T cells, strengthening and enabling them to bind to the T cell receptor. This process aids in maintaining cohesion between the T cells, further increasing their ability to attack the cancer cell.

These T cells proliferate in the lymph nodes. T cells are characteristic to a specific antigen, recognizing Major Histocompatability Complex (MHC) molecules (self molecules), TUBERCIN™/Welme™, as accessory molecules, that assist as:

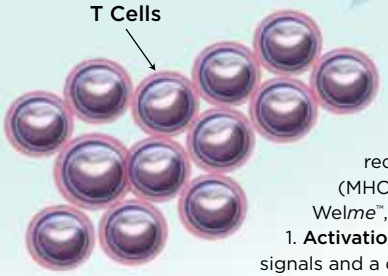
1. **Activation Molecule** acts as a catalyst in transducing signals and a chemical response which leads to T cell activation.
2. **Adhesion Molecule** aids to bind T cells together as well as to antigen-presenting cells (non-self).



5 TUBERCIN™/Welme™ and T Cells

TUBERCIN™/Welme™ functions to unify T cells, creating an army which surrounds, attacks and kills specific cells, including those infected by a virus or one of a foreign, cancerous nature.

The cancer cell is then destroyed by the sheer number of attaching T cells and white blood cells, that ultimately engulf these cancer cells or what remain of attached T cells.



How a Virus Attacks A Healthy Cell