How Enzymes Destroy Cancerous Tissue But Not Human Tissue

Enzymes are normally produced by the pancreas to help digest the food that enters the small intestine from the stomach. Different kinds of enzymes work on protein, on fats, or on starch and sugar. By the action of these powerful enzymes, large particles of protein, fat or starch are broken down into smaller and smaller pieces, until they are small enough to pass through the wall of the small intestine and be used in the human body for nourishment. Enzymes remaining in the small intestine serve there to digest food coming into the intestine from the stomach. These enzymes in the intestine also can be absorbed through the wall of the small intestine into the body, and **travel in the blood stream to distant locations in the body where they are needed.**

Why don't these powerful enzymes start dissolving the very tissues that they are passing through? How can these enzymes travel to a tumor and only digest the cancer, without harming the person's body in which the cancer is growing? The secret to how the enzyme can tell the difference between "good tissues and bad tissues" lies in a difference as small as the difference between your right hand and your left hand. Almost all the billions of tiny molecules in the body are either right-handed or left-handed. As an example of right and left-handedness, let's look at a pair of mittens. In a pair of mittens you find one for the right hand and one for the left hand. They are mirror images of each other, but if you tried to put the right-handed mitten down on top of the left-handed mitten, they would not match.

	Left-Handed Living Protein Molecules (Human Tissue)	Right-Handed Living Protein Molecules (Cancer Tumor)
Pancreas made Enzyme – **Trypsin** digests:		
Tumor made Enzyme – **Malignin** digests:		

We know that the enzyme trypsin acts on *cooked* (dead) left-handed proteins and *living* (non-cooked) right-handed proteins. Normally, when we eat a meal, the cooked left-handed proteins, which we eat, are digested in the small intestine by the trypsin released by the pancreas. **Trypsin does not act on the organs of the human body, because these are living left-handed proteins.** However, trypsin is very effective at breaking down living right-handed proteins. And where are these living right-handed proteins found? **These**

living right-handed proteins are the substance comprising the cancerous tumor. So, the trypsin can travel via the blood stream to the tumor, and it's action there is on the protein mass that makes up the tumor. It breaks down the protein mass of the tumor and "liquefies" it.

As further explanation, this cancerous tumor needs an enzyme with which it can digest the organ or tissue of the human where the tumor is located. It uses human tissue as food. To obtain its needed enzyme, the tumor itself makes the enzyme! **This tumor-made enzyme is called "malignin" which does digests human protein.** Malignin is a cancer growth stimulator. Malignin stimulates growth of a cancerous tumor, thereby producing more malignin, causing increased tumor growth, which makes malignin in a progressively expanding growth sequence.

Thus, a growing cancer tumor continually makes increasing amounts of its own growth stimulator in a progressively expanding sequence. This malignin is the mirror image enzyme to trypsin. In other words, trypsin and malignin are mirror images of each other, as your right hand and left hand are mirror images of each other. **As trypsin acts on living right-handed protein, namely the tumor mass, so malignin acts only on living left-handed proteins, namely human tissue.**

Trypsin in sufficient quantities can begin to break down the cancerous tumor but not fully digest the cancerous tumor. During the breakdown process, trypsin produces some intermediate proteins and needs a second enzyme to complete their digestion, i.e. "liquefaction" and that enzymes is chymotrypsin. Therefore, to be successful, the enzyme treatment for cancerous tumors must include both of these enzymes in sufficient quantities to render the products of tumor digestion harmless.

These enzymes work by traveling through the blood stream to the site of the tumor and digesting the specific protein of the tumor mass, without harming the body's tissues at all. This fascinating story of the matching right and left handed molecules, trypsin and malignin, was explained almost a century ago by a professor in Scotland by the name of John Beard, D.Sc. He published his work in London in 1911. His revolutionary book was entitled, **"The Enzymes Treatment of Cancer and Its Scientific Basis."** At that time some cancers were treated by direct injection of the enzymes near the cancer mass. Now, we realize that injecting the enzymes is unnecessary since swallowing capsules containing these enzymes also works. Trypsin will only digest the protein of the tumor, thus it can safely travel through the body.