



Treatment of prostate cancer

Prostate cancer is a lethal disease which currently lead to rapid death

The earlier prostate cancer is diagnosed and treated, the better the prognosis

Although there is a current study utilising Dendritic Cells to treat prostate cancer, we highly recommend using them in *conjunction with*

Natural Killer Cells.

Please ask for more information.

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Prevention and Treatment

Prostate Cancer and Hyperplasia

Benign prostatic hyperplasia—also called BPH—is a condition in men in which the prostate gland is enlarged and not cancerous. Benign prostatic hyperplasia is also called benign prostatic hypertrophy or benign prostatic obstruction.

The prostate goes through two main growth periods as a man ages. The first occurs early in puberty, when the prostate doubles in size. The second phase of growth begins around age 25 and continues during most of a man's life. Benign prostatic hyperplasia often occurs with the second growth phase.

As the prostate enlarges, the gland presses against and pinches the urethra. The bladder wall becomes thicker. Eventually, the bladder may weaken and lose the ability to empty completely, leaving some urine in the bladder. The narrowing of the urethra and urinary retention—the inability to empty the bladder completely—cause many of the problems associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Prostate Cancer - The prostate gland is a male reproductive accessory organ located beneath the bladder and surrounding the urethra. The main function of the prostate is to contribute essential secretions to semen which formulate ejaculate and maintain sperm viability¹ (Fig. 1). The cells within the prostate gland frequently give rise to tumours, most often in the mid-to-late stage of life.

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Dendritic cells are antigen-presenting cells (APCs) which play a critical role in the regulation of the adaptive immune response. Dendritic cells (DCs) are unique APCs and have been referred to as “professional” APCs, since the principal function of DCs is to present antigens, and because only DCs have the ability to induce a primary immune response in resting naïve T lymphocytes. To perform this function, DCs are capable of capturing antigens, processing them, and presenting them on the cell surface along with appropriate co-stimulation molecules. DCs also play a role in the maintenance of B cell function and recall responses. Thus, DCs are critical in the establishment of immunological memory. These properties open new treatment possibilities regarding auto-immune and immune-mediated disease such as Multiple Sclerosis and Diabetes Type 1, as well as prevention and treatment of cancer, such as prostate cancer.



Mesencell can preserve your cells in liquid nitrogen for up to 10 years

Prevention and Treatment

Dendritic Cells

- are produced by a 50 ml of blood sample
- Isolation of monocytes
- Transformation into Dendritic Cells over 6 days
- Exposing the cells to PSA, PSMA and adjuvant over a period of 24 hours
- Careful rinsing to remove all peptides and adjuvants which are not incorporated into the Dendritic Cells
- Subcutaneous injection on day 7
- Repeat after 30 days and again after 3 months, followed by yearly injection in cases of benign prostate hyperplasia
- Repeat after one year in cases of prostate cancer prevention
- Repeat several times in case of post prostate cancer surgery

