

## Cellular Activation Chemicals

Can heal **Cellular Ligand Production** or **Receptors** for any chemical below. The receptors may be sited in the **Brain, Nervous System** or **Body**.

The Periaqueductal Gray is an area of the brain that has a high number of endorphin receptors and the limbic area is very rich in pleasure/pain receptors.

**Neurotransmitters**      **Regulatory:** Acetylcholine, Noradrenaline, Serotonin, Dopamine, Histamine  
**Inhibitory:** GABA, Glycine, Taurine, Serine  
**Excitatory:** Aspartate, Glutamate, Cystathione, Arginosuccinate  
**Other:** Melatonin, Nitric Oxide

**Neurosteroids** *Conversion of cholesterol to form steroid hormones:*

**& Hormones**    2-Phenylethylamine; 5-DHEA; Adrenaline; Adrenocorticotrophic hormone; Aldosterone; Androstenedione; Androgens; Antidiuretic Hormone; Atrial Natriuretic Peptide; Calcitonin; Calcitrol; Cholecystokin; Chorionic Gonadotrophic Hormone; (Dihydrotestosterone; DHEA; Dopamine; Erythropoietin; b –Estradiol; Estriol; Estrone; Female Sex Hormones (Oestrogen and Progesterone); Follicle Stimulating Hormone; Gastric Inhibitory Peptides; Gastrin; Ghrelin; Glucagon; Glucagon-like peptide 1; Glucocorticoids (Corticosterone; Cortisol; Cortisone); Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone; Gonadocorticoids; Growth Hormone Inhibiting Hormone; Inhibin; Insulin; Leptin; Luteinising Hormone; Luteinising Releasing Hormone; Melanocyte Inhibiting Hormone; Melanocyte Releasing Hormone; Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone; Melatonin; Noradrenaline; Oxytocin, Pregnenolone; Pancreatic PolyPeptide; Parathyroid Hormone; Progesterone; Proglucagon; Prolactin Releasing Hormone; Prolactin; Relaxin; Reverse T3; Secretin; Serotonin; Sex Hormone Binding Globulin; Somatostatin; Somatotropin, HGH; Testosterone; Tetrahydrodeoxycortisol; Thrombopoietin; Thymosin; Thyroid Stimulating Hormone; Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone; Thyroxine, T4; Triiodothyronine, T3; Other

**Peptides**      *Made from Amino acids in ribosomes in every cell. DNA unwinds and copies to RNA which goes to ribosome to create Peptides.*

**Growth Factors or Chemokines:** *Produced by activated lymphocytes and other cells that act as a hormone acting in same cell that produced it or on neighbouring cells with various roles in immunity and blood cell development.* Includes IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM; Interleukines 1 to 35 and Interferons.

**Gut Peptides:**

**Other Peptides:** Endorphins; Enkephalins; Secretin; Gastrin; Substance P; Oxytocin; Bombesin; Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide (VIP); Insulin; Angiotensin; Urocortin2; Leu-enkephalins; Relaxin; Apelin; Amylin; Haemopressin (HP); Cortico-Releasing Factor (CRF); Adrenalin; Vasopressin (antidiuretic); Prolactin .

**Enzymes:** **Digestive:** Amylase; Lipase; Pepsin; Trypsin; Chymotrypsin; Carboxypeptidase; Ribonuclease; Deoxyribonuclease; Maltase; Sucrase; Lactase; Peptidase; Nucleosidase; Phosphatase; Other  
**Detox:** Carbonic Anhydrase; Catalase; Other  
**Immune, Inflammatory and antioxidant:** Catlepsin; Glutathione peroxidase; Superoxide dismutase; Other  
**Glycolysis and Energy:** Adenylate; Cyclase; Glycogen; Phosphorylase; Glycogen synthase; Aldolase; Enolase; G-3-PD; Hexocinase; Phosphoglucose isomerase; Phospho-fructokinase; other  
**Regeneration and Reproduction:** Transferases; Thrombin  
**NT:** Enzymes for synthesis or metabolism of particular NTs;

**Other**

**Other**

**Other**