

## THERAPI CHROMOSOME

SLC24A5 adalah gen yang terdapat pada kromosom ke 15 dalam tubuh manusia. Terdiri dari 396 molekul asam amino. Pada penelitian terbaru ditemukan aktifitas gen SLC24A5 menentukan jumlah dan aktifitas melanosit, semakin tinggi aktifitas gen SLC24A5 akan semakin tinggi jumlah melanosit, yang akan memproduksi lebih banyak melanin, sehingga kulit menjadi semakin gelap. Semakin sedikit aktifitas gen SLC24A5 akan semakin sedikit melanosit, sehingga warna kulit terlihat semakin terang.

Aktifitas gen SLC24A5 pada ras kaukasia lebih rendah dari pada ras lainnya, berdasarkan penemuan ini, team peneliti medis dari Swiss mengamati gen SLC24A5 dan pada thn 2005, berhasil menemukan penghambat gen SLC24A5. Setelah melalui tahapan penelitian in vitro dan in vivo, baik pada hewan maupun manusia, penghambat gen SLC24A5 terbukti merupakan agen pemutih terbaik, teraman dan terkuat di dunia !

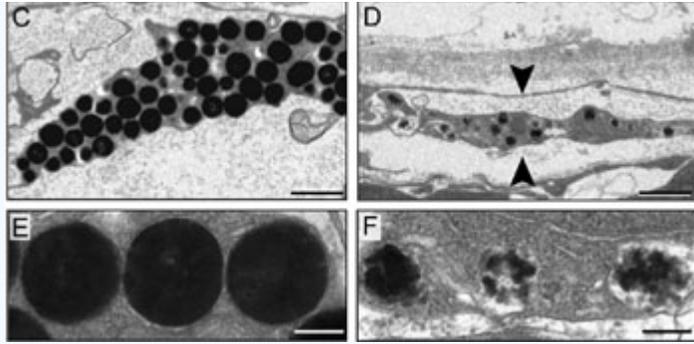
Penghambat gen SLC24A5 hanya bekerja pada melanosit kulit, tanpa mempengaruhi sel pigment pada rambut dan mata. Suntikan penghambat gen inhibitor tidak menyebabkan albinisme. Produk ini telah terbukti secara klinis efektif untuk kulit yang berwarna gelap, warna kulit tidak rata, kulit dengan pigmentasi.

Dosis : 2 vial (IV/IM) setiap hari atau 2 hari sekali. Tiap vial (5ml) mengandung SLC24A5 inhibitor 200mcg. 1 kali treatment sebaiknya terdiri dari 36 vial

Kontraindikasi : wanita hamil dan menyusui

### CLINICAL STUDY SLC24A5





1200 subjek dari ras yang berbeda-beda disertakan dalam penelitian ini, 500 orang afrika dan 700 orang asian dengan gradasi warna kulit ( China, Korea, Japan, Thailand, India, Indonesia, asia tengah), 600 wanita dan 600 pria, berusia 15-65 thn. Seluruh subjek disuntik dengan 400mg SLC24A5 Inhibitor setiap 2 hari, dengan panjang waktu pemberian berbeda-beda tergantung dengan gradasi warna kulit.

Subjek dengan warna kulit yang lebih gelap seperti orang Afrika, India, Indonesia , disuntik 54 kali (dalam 108 hari) sementara yang warna kulitnya lebih terang disuntik 18 kali (dalam 36 hari). Perubahan pigmen kulit, rambut dan mata dicatat setiap minggu selama proses penelitian dan terus diamati selama 6 bulan setelah selesai penelitian, untuk memastikan tidak ada sisa SLC24A5 Inhibitor yang menimbulkan efek pada rambut dan mata.

#### Hasil :

Subjek 300 orang Asia berkulit gelap, menjadi lebih cerah setelah suntikan ke 9 (hari ke 18) SLC24A5 Inhibitor, ditandai dengan wajah terlihat sedikit lebih putih dan bersinar, kurang lebih 40-55% lebih cerah dari pada sebelumnya. Subjek orang Asia yang berkulit sangat gelap juga memperlihatkan perubahan 25-35% setelah suntikan ke 9. Subjek orang afrika sebanyak 5% terlihat sedikit lebih cerah setelah suntikan ke 8. Efikasi SLC24A5 Inhibitor konsisten, dimulai dari kepala kemudian secara perlahan turun ke arah wajah dan leher, berlanjut hingga ke seluruh tubuh.

36 hari setelah disuntik : subjek dengan kulit yang lebih cerah mendapatkan kulit yang putih merata pada seluruh tubuh setelah suntikan ke 18. Subjek dengan kulit yang lebih gelap 35% lebih cerah pada 30% permukaan kulit dan melanjutkan suntikan 400mg SLC24A5 inhibitor hingga suntikan ke 54

72 hari setelah disuntik : subjek dengan kulit yang lebih gelap terus memperlihatkan perbaikan dengan 70% permukaan kulit menjadi lebih putih.

108 hari setelah disuntik: pada akhir penelitian, semua subjek seputih ras kaukasia

#### Kesimpulan:

SLC24A5 Inhibitor ditemukan dan dipatenkan oleh Aeskulap Brunnen Institution of Biomedical Sciences menunjukkan gen penghambat SLC24A5 pada semua ras/suku, dapat mengubah pigmen kulit menjadi lebih putih, dengan efektif dan aman. Semua subjek diamati selama lebih dari 6 bulan setelah penelitian selesai dan seluruh fungsi organ terbukti tidak terpengaruh oleh suntikan SLC24A5 inhibitor, tanpa efek sitotoksik pada rambut dan mata.



**Before**

**After the 18th  
injections**

**After the 36th  
injections**

**After the 54th  
injections**



**Before**

**After the 9th  
injections**

**After the 18th  
injections**

## SLC24A5

SLC24A5 is a gene located in the chromosome 15 in human body. It is comprised of 396 amino acid molecules. Recent medical studies revealed that SLC24A5 gene activities determines the number and activity of melanocytes, which is identical in animals or human, i.e. higher activity of SLC24A5 gene will lead to increased number of melanocyte, which will produce more melanin, causing darker skin tone. Those with lower SLC24A5 gene activities will have lesser melanocytes, hence leading to lighter skin tone.

It has been proven that SLC24A5 gene activity in Caucasians is much lower than other ethnics. Based on this finding, Swiss Medical scientists have been observing the SLC24A5 gene and in 2005, they finally discovered the inhibitor of SLC24A5 gene. After In Vivo, In Vitro, animals and human study, SLC24A5 Inhibitor has finally become the most reliable, safety and powerful skin whitening agent in the world!

Today, SLC24A5 Inhibitor has been made into injections, which can inhibit the activities of SLC24A5 gene, hence reduce the activities of melanocytes, reducing melanin secretion, providing a fast, safe and effective whitening treatment to general public.

### Indication:

Clinical study revealed that SLC24A5 Inhibitor can suppress the activities of SLC24A5 gene, by disabling this gene, chemical pathways of melanin producing hormones, e.g. tyrosinase, NCKX5...etc, making the skin become fairer. Under the control of patented technology, SLC24A5 Inhibitor will only act on melanocyte in the skin without affecting other pigmented cells in the hairs and eyes. Hence injection of SLC24A5 Inhibitor will not lead to albinism, but will achieve superb whitening efficacies. This product has been proven clinically to be effective in dark skin tone, pigmentation, uneven skin tone...etc.

### Presentation:

Each box contains 12 vials of 5ml injectible SLC24A5 Inhibitor.

### Dosage:

The dosage of SLC24A5 Inhibitor varies depending on individual's conditions and expectation. Constant administration of this formulation will maintain the complexion and radiance of the skin. Usually, it is recommended to inject 2 vials (intravenous or intramuscular) daily or at alternate day. One treatment course is comprised of 36 vials. SLC24A5 Inhibitor can be administered at higher dosage or frequency in certain treatment conditions, under the supervision of well trained professionals.

### Contraindications:

Pregnancy or Lactating women.

### Storage:

Keep in cool and dry place, avoid direct exposure to sunlight, and keep out of reach of children.

Each vial (5ml) contains:

SLC24A5 Inhibitor 200 mcg

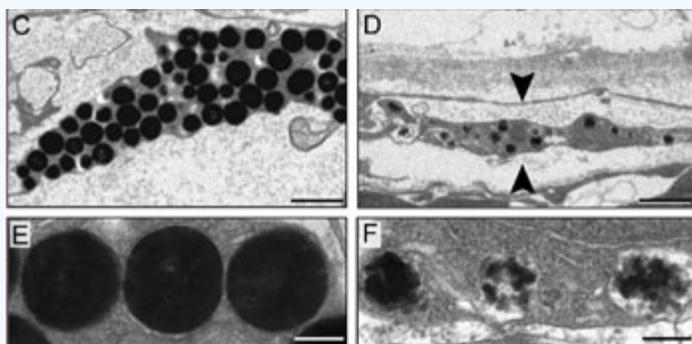
## CLINICAL STUDY SLC24A5

SLC24A5 is a genetic protein produced by SLC24A5 gene in human chromosome 15 (1), which is comprised of 396 amino acid molecules, classified as one of the Potassium Dependent Sodium/Calcium Exchanger family. Clinical studies have revealed that the activities of SLC24A5 gene is closely related to the complexion of an organism, and low level of SLC24A5 gene activities is regarded as the major factor which contributed to lighter complexion in Caucasians versus other ethnics.

In 2005, we found SLC24A5 Inhibitor in organisms with albinism which inhibits the activities of SLC24A5 gene, which can disable the activities of SLC24A5 gene, disrupting the processes of melanogenesis. An animal study was conducted, which successfully whitened the complexion of zebra fish, with results as shown below (4) :



The above clinical study is followed by an in vitro study of synthetic SLC24A5 Inhibitor, which shown that it is able to reduce the number and size of melanocytes, as in the following diagram (5):



All the above studies had revealed the potentials of SLC24A5 gene inhibitor as an ideal skin whitening therapy, as in theory, injection of SLC24A5 Inhibitor will disable the SLC24A5 gene in the body permanently, rendering a permanent solution to skin whitening in aesthetic medicines. However, the

activities of such inhibitor have to be contemplated sufficiently to avoid the consequences of pathologic, systemic albinism (loss of pigments in hairs and eyes).

In 2008, a Research Team of Genetic Medicines of Aeskulap Brunnen Institution of Biomedical Sciences, led by myself, had improvised on the previous SLC24A5 Inhibitor, with clearly defined and predictable biochemical pathways, with whitening effects confined to the skin cell only, without affecting the hair and eyes.

After careful improvisation and research, we started the first clinical study with SLC24A5 Inhibitor in human subjects in 2008.

#### Details:

1200 subjects of different ethnics took part in this clinical study, comprises of 500 black Africans and 700 Asians of darker complexion (From China, Korea, Japan, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Middle East...etc), 600 females and 600 males, age between 15-65. All subjects were injected with 400mg of SLC24A5 Inhibitor at alternate day, of different duration, depending on their complexion.

Subjects with darker complexion, e.g. Africans, Indians, Indonesian...etc, will be injected 54 times (in 108 days) while those of lighter complexion will be injected 18 times (in 36 days). Changes of pigments in skin, hair and eyes are recorded weekly throughout the period of clinical study, and continue to observe the subject for 6 months after the completion of the study, to make sure there's no spread of SLC24A5 Inhibitor's effects to the hair and eyes.

#### Result:

Complexion of 300 Asian subjects of darker complexion become fairer after the 9th injections (18th day) of SLC24A5 Inhibitor, characterized as slightly whitening and glowing of facial complexion, with improvement of 40-55% fairer than before injection. Asian subjects of darker complexion also have shown a 25-35% improvement in complexion following 9 injections. Approximately 5% of African subjects shown slight lightening of facial complexion after the 8th injection. The efficacies of SLC24A5 Inhibitor is consistent, which begins from the head, then gradually extended downwards to the face and neck, and continue to the whole body.

36 days after injections: Subjects with lighter complexion had obtained very good skin complexion after the 18th injection, with ideal and even whitening of skin of their whole body. Subjects with darker complexion achieved 35% lightening of the complexion in 30% of the skin surface and they shall continue to inject 400mg of SLC24A5 Inhibitor till the 54th injection.

72 days after injection: Subjects of darker complexion continue to show improvements in complexion, with 70% of skin surface become fairer.

108 days after injection: At the completion of the study, all subjects of darker complexion become as fair as Caucasians.

#### Conclusion:

SLC24A5 Inhibitor invented by Aeskulap Brunnen Institution of Biomedical Sciences has exhibited superb inhibition of SLC24A5 gene in all ethnics, exerting whitening of pigments confined only to the skin. This is an unprecedented achievement, which can whiten the skin effectively and safely. All subjects are

observed for 6 more months after the completion of clinical study and it is concluded that all organ functions are not affected by the injection of SLC24A5 gene, without cytotoxic effects of this injections against the pigments in the hair and eyes.



The most commendable achievements of this study is, with our effort, what used to be regarded as impossible had come true, where even the genetically dark skin Africans can now become as fair as Caucasians. The following is the end result of some African black subjects:

As we can see from the above diagram, the effect of SLC24A5 gene inhibitor will whiten the skin without affecting the pigment of eyes and hairs. Hence, concluded that the newly improvised SLC24A5 Inhibitor acts only on skin pigments without affecting other pigment cells. The followings are before and after comparisons of other subjects:



**Before**

**After the 18th injections**

**After the 36th injections**

**After the 54th injections**



**Before**



**After the 9th  
injections**



**After the 18th  
injections**