Aggressive Cancers - Common Factor

The following leukemias have common biomarkers; all six with abnormalities of BCR-Abl and five with IL-1B (i.e. except ALL).

- ✓ Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia (CLL)
- ✓ Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- ✓ Chronic myeloid leukemia CML)
- ✓ Multiple myeloma
- ✓ Fanconi anemia (FA)
- ✓ Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)

The common factor for BCR-Abl activity is the amino acid neurotransmitter phenylalanine (Phe). In terms of known cellular activities, the family of Abl signaling that includes BCR-Abl is part of DNA repair mechanisms. Details of these activities can be discussed with biologically savvy individuals for their independent verification.

The common factor for IL-1B activity in conjunction with BCR-Abl activity is the amino acid constituents that are identical; i.e. phenylalanine - tyrosine - tryptophan.

Relative to Phenylalanine (Phe)

Countless research studies have identified phenylketonuria (PKU), a potentially fatal cellular abnormality at birth that results in the inability to convert Phe to tyrosine and tyrosine to tryptophan. The condition can be resolved at birth based on a standard test that involves the use of an enzyme to ensure Phe is disassembled.

The following factors are crucial relative to the six leukemias that are linked to BCR-Abl.

- ➢ The inability to convert Phe is the result of mutation of autophagy.
- ➢ Adult onset PKU is hyperphenylalaninemia
- ➢ Tyrosine kinase abnormalities are the result of the inability to disassemble Phe. Refer to the following for discussion purposes.

  http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Kinase%20Activity%20-%20Cancers%20x.pdf