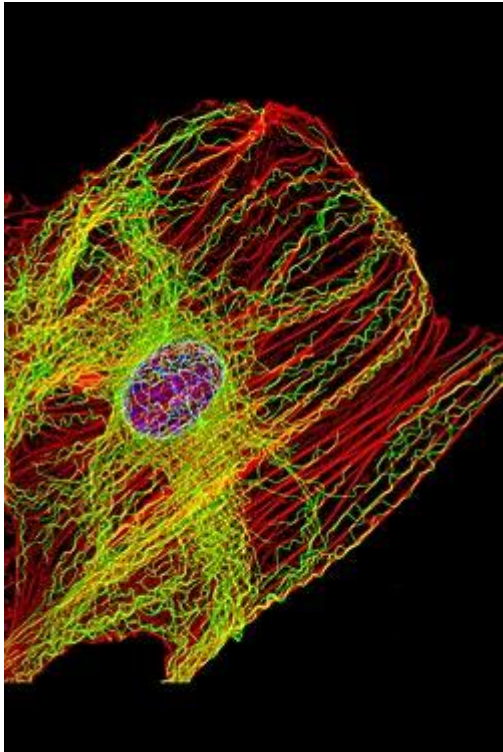


Why is the \$5 remedy linked to stage 4 cancer remission being ignored?



Slide 2696

https://youtu.be/_N4_eodpFvs?si=zn7qU78G62Ezp3i6

Cancer-

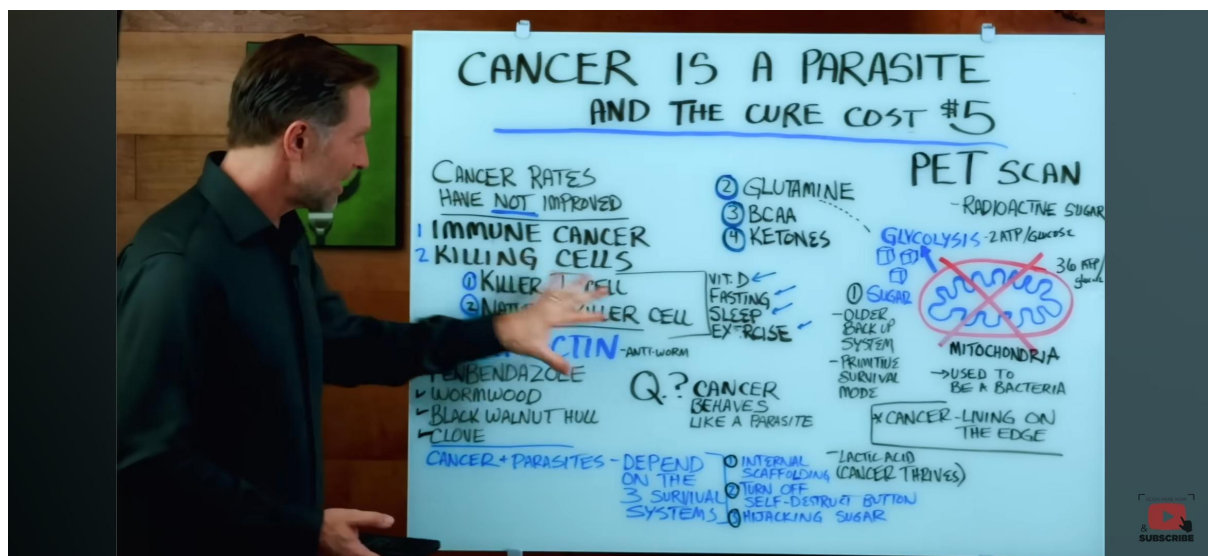
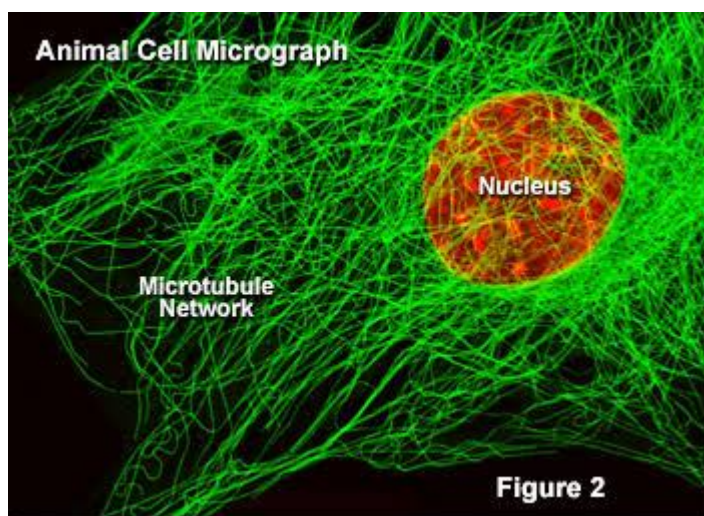
79% increase in young people getting cancer over the last 30 years.

If you survive for 5 yrs- it's a success

Mitochondria -

- A. **a bacteria we made home for, while it converts sugars/ carbs to ATP**
- B. **In mitochondria 1 unit glucose- 36 units ATP (vs. glycolysis only 2 ATP)**
- C. When mitochondria becomes exposed to toxins and radiation It becomes damaged it takes a different pathway to make energy - ancient glycolysis
- D. Glycolysis is an ancient 280 million year old back- up system in bacteria, fungi, and many different lifeforms (primitive)
- E. Glycolysis only makes 2 ATP units per unit sugar- thus, very inefficient
- F. Glycolysis is very inefficient creates Lactic Acid and wastes
- G. Cancer can switch to Glutamine, and advanced metabolites like acidic acids, and ketones
- H. Bacteria, parasites, worms, all subdivide very fast dividing by and dependant on microtubule construction scaffolding which is busted by Act Rx- wormwood, Ivermectin and mebendazole
- I. microtubules protein assembly and metabolism blocked and BROKEN- DOWN, deconstructed, or cut- apart by anti- parasitic drugs like **Act Rx- wormwood**, **mebendazole** and **ivermectin** block transport proteins also that assemble these microtubules
- J. Cancer tricks immune system with signalling protein coverings, and/ or badge that turns- off killer T- cells and macrophages/ astrocytes- these above anti- parasitic herbs and drugs remove this badge/ protein covering to let immune system recognise and renew attacks

- K. autophagy Is then triggered in immune modulated clean-up
- L. Wormwood and mebendazole and Ivermectin Block glycolysis directly, or indirectly
- M. H, I, J, K & L are part of why **Act Rx** - wormwood, mebendazole and ivermectin Kills chemoresistant cancer
- N. Sugars and refined carbs feed cancer
- O. Microtubules are critical components of the cytoskeleton that facilitate cell division (mitosis), intracellular transport, and motility. In cancer, these dynamic structures are often exploited to drive tumor growth, metastasis, and resistance to therapy. Microtubule-targeting agents (MTAs) are a successful class of chemotherapy, including taxanes (e.g., paclitaxel) and vinca alkaloids (e.g., vincristine), that disrupt these processes to cause mitotic arrest and death in rapidly dividing cells. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]



What you can do-

Massive Increase in vitamin D

Fasting

Sleep

exercise (4 - 6 hr/day recommended)

Eat only-

Sulfurophane vegetables- broccoli, kale, cauliflower, brussell sprouts, spinach that trigger master genetic switch for your cellular defense system- NRF2-turning on 200 protective genes simultaneously:

1. **Detoxification**
2. **Antioxidants**
3. **DNA repair**

Unfortunately NRF repair declines 40% to 70% after 50 years old. Sulfurophane effectively wakes it back up! Sulforaphane is created by chewing and chopping in body with enzyme **myrosinase**, which is destroyed by high heat cooking

also, follow the ***Mediterranean diet*** with bright foods

Berries with polyphenols

Whole grains

All the above help Dismantle survival mechanisms of parasites and cancer. And; this diet is anti- inflammatory and a diet of these **reduces the likelihood of getting cancer 30% to 40%**.

The above breaks down the cancer parasite theory and whether anti-parasitic drugs could be an option for cancer . Eating close to bedtime, however, destroys the cellular repair Window. Thus, timing important.

Thus, a drug designed to kill parasites has shown promising results in remission of stage 4 cancer, but no major cancer center will run a clinical trial on it.

At the molecular level, **cancer is a parasite**. It consumes your resources as it spreads throughout the body. In 2025, over 2 million Americans were diagnosed with cancer, and a 79% increase in cancer among young people has been reported.

Cancer cells operate in a primitive survival mode, utilizing glycolysis for energy. Cancer thrives in an environment where our cells are struggling, and our mitochondria are damaged. Cancer cells are highly adaptive and can survive on glutamine, BCAAs, and even ketones at advanced stages.

Researchers have identified 3 different survival systems typically used by parasites, fungi, worms, and cancer:

1. Internal scaffolding
2. Prevention of the self-destruction of damaged cells
3. Utilization of glycolysis

Anti-parasitic drugs and remedies such as fenbendazole, ivermectin, wormwood, black walnut hulls, and cloves can dismantle the survival mechanisms of parasites, worms, and cancer cells.

In addition to natural cancer remedies, you need to stop eating foods that feed cancer. Eliminate sugar, starches, and junk food from your diet. Rotating your diet and fasting schedule can also help.

A strong immune system is the most powerful weapon against cancer. Your killer T cells and natural killer cells can kill cancer directly. To support these cells, increase vitamin D levels and focus on fasting, adequate sleep,

microtubules in cancer

Microtubules are critical components of the cytoskeleton that facilitate cell division (mitosis), intracellular transport, and motility. In cancer, these dynamic structures are often exploited to drive tumor growth, metastasis, and resistance to therapy. Microtubule-targeting agents (MTAs) are a successful class of chemotherapy, including taxanes (e.g., paclitaxel) and vinca alkaloids (e.g., vincristine), that disrupt these processes to cause mitotic arrest and death in rapidly dividing cells. [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)]

Key Roles and Characteristics in Cancer

- Mitosis Driver: Cancer cells rely on microtubules to build the mitotic spindle to separate chromosomes during rapid cell division.
- Metastasis Facilitator: Microtubules are essential for cancer cell migration and invasion, aiding in the spread of cancer.
- Signaling and Transport: They act as highways for transport within the cell and are involved in signaling pathways that support cancer cell survival.
- Tumor Microtubules: In certain cancers like glioma, tumor microtubules allow for network formation, cell survival, and repair. [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)]

Microtubules as Targets for Therapy

Microtubule-targeting agents (MTAs) work by interfering with the delicate balance of microtubule polymerization and depolymerization. [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#)]

- Microtubule Stabilizers (e.g., Taxanes): Prevent microtubule disassembly, "freezing" the mitotic spindle.
- Microtubule Destabilizers (e.g., Vinca Alkaloids): Prevent polymerization, preventing the spindle from forming.
- Effect: Both types of drugs stop the cell cycle at mitosis, initiating apoptosis (programmed cell death). [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)]

Challenges and Emerging Research

- Drug Resistance: Cancer cells can develop resistance to MTAs, often through changes in tubulin isotype expression or increased expression of drug pumps.

- Post-translational Modifications (PTMs): Chemical modifications, such as acetylation, can alter microtubule stability and impact how well treatments work.
- Vascular-Targeting Agents: New drugs are being developed that target the microtubules in the blood vessels feeding the tumor, rather than the tumor cells themselves. [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)]

Microtubules and Their Role in Cellular Stress in Cancer - PMC - NIH

Abstract. Microtubules are highly dynamic structures, which consist of α - and β -tubulin heterodimers, and are involved in cell movement, intracellular trafficki...

PubMed Central (PMC) (.gov)

Microtubule Dynamics and Cancer - PMC - NIH

Sep 8, 2022 — Microtubules (MTs) are highly dynamic key components of the cytoskeleton composed of alpha- and beta-tubulin heterodimers. Microtubule dynamics are tightly regu...

National Institutes of Health (.gov)

Microtubule dynamics in cancer metastasis - ScienceDirect.com

Abstract. Microtubules, dynamic cytoskeletal structures crucial for cellular processes, have surfaced as promising targets for cancer therapy owing to their piv...

ScienceDirect.com

Microtubules as a target for anticancer drugs | Nature Reviews Cancer

Apr 1, 2004 — Key Points. Microtubules are highly dynamic cytoskeletal fibres that are composed of tubulin subunits. They show two types of non-equilibrium dynamics — treadmi...

Nature

Microtubule-interacting drugs for cancer treatment - ScienceDirect

Jul 15, 2003 — Abstract. Microtubule-interacting drugs are important agents in cancer chemotherapy. Some of these drugs alter microtubule dynamics and engage the cell cycle su...

ScienceDirect.com

HKUMed uncovers key mechanism linking microtubules and ...

Feb 6, 2025 — Microtubules are hollow cylindrical structures that play a fundamental role in many biological functions. They are particularly important in cancer-related cell...

HKU Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine

Microtubule Targeting Agents in Disease: Classic Drugs, Novel Roles

For example, MTAs are very effective in cancer treatment when used together with DNA-damaging agents or in conjunction with DNA damage induced by radiotherapy. ...

National Institutes of Health (.gov)

Microtubule-Targeting Agents: Advances in Tubulin Binding ... - PMC

These tumour microtubules enable long-range calcium signalling and organelle trafficking between glioma cells, enhancing their survival and repair after damage. M...

National Institutes of Health (.gov)

Mitotic inhibitor - Wikipedia

A mitotic inhibitor, microtubule inhibitor, or tubulin inhibitor, is a drug that inhibits mitosis, or cell division, and is used in treating cancer, gout, and n...

Wikipedia

Microtubules - The Cell - NCBI Bookshelf - NIH

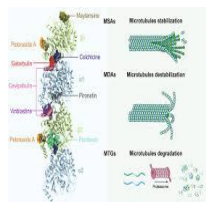
They function both to determine cell shape and in a variety of cell movements, including some forms of cell locomotion, the intracellular transport of organelle...

National Institutes of Health (.gov)

Microtubule-targeting agents for cancer treatment: Seven binding sites and ...

Aug 16, 2023 — Abstract. Microtubules are pivotal in diverse cellular functions encompassing cell signaling, morphology, intracellular trafficking, and cell mitosis/division. ...

Wiley Online Library



Design, Synthesis and Anticancer Activity of 6-Substituted-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-1H-indole Against Tubulin Polymerisation

Microtubule-targeting agents (MTAs) interfere with microtubule dynamics by inhibiting either polymerization or depolymerization, thereby blocking mitosis in can...

PubMed Central (PMC) (.gov)

Microtubule Active Agents: Beyond the Taxane Frontier - AACR Journals

Nov 14, 2008 — Abstract. Microtubules are essential to cell transport, signaling, and mitosis. An increasing range of anticancer drugs interferes with the normal formation and...

aacrjournals.org

Osteosarcoma: Cells-of-Origin, Cancer Stem Cells, and Targeted Therapies

However, despite impressive advances, there are very little novel therapeutic agents that target tumors which are metastatic or refractory to current chemothera...

National Institutes of Health (.gov)

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