

CODE Health Study Pilot 12/04/2024

Study Conditions:

-mescreen adapted to cell-based assessment of mitochondrial function



Hypothesis: The specific CODE formulations will regulate biochemistry in cells and alter mitochondrial function.

Data Collection

1) Complete Metabolic Profile

- Mitochondrial Stress
- ATP Synthesis Rate

2) Reactive Oxygen Species Generation

Baseline and stress conditions

3) Mito-Network (only on muscle cells-C2C12)

Baseline and stress conditions

Cell Lines Utilized

- C2C12: Mouse myoblast; BALANCE CODE Formulation
- BE(2)-M17: Human neuroblast; CALM CODE Formulation
- RAW264.7: Mouse macrophage: REACT CODE Formulation

Note: Each cell line has a saline drop control with appropriate matching dilutions. CODE Formulation values were normalized to the respective saline control and reported as an increase/decrease from this.





BALANCE Baseline Respiration



BALANCE Maximal Respiration

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P<0.001

500

400

300

200

100









BALANCE ATP-Linked Oxygen Consumption



BALANCE Overview

- Energy production (ATP) is enhanced consistently at 10x dilution for both glycolysis and mitochondrial
- A 1000x dilution enhances multiple parameters of the mitochondrial stress response

CODE BALANCE significantly impacts mitochondrial energetics and stress response in muscle cells























CALM Overview

- Little to no significant changes with CALM
- A major trend to lower mitochondrial function, which may be necessary in "calming" the nervous system.

Mitochondria create energy, and many stressors overstimulate and turn up energy—CALM seems to lower this.

CODE CALM trends towards downregulating mitochondrial activity in neuronal cells as a possible slowing and "calming" response

















REACT Overview

- Energy profile shows shift to glycolysis over mitochondrial with an increased dilution of source solution.
- A similar trend as CALM with REACT to lower immune cell response. It could be how inflammation is possibly lowered. Overactive immune cells, which drive energy through mitochondria, can lead to exhaustion of immune response and have been linked to long- COVID.

CODE REACT trends towards downregulating mitochondrial activity in immune cells as a possible slowing of immune reactiveness

MitoNetwork Data



Additional raw data for discussion

BALANCE Metabolic Profile Results C2C12 Cells: Mouse Myoblast



Trending increase in maximal mitochondrial respiration and capacity

CALM Metabolic Profile Results BE(2)-M17: Human Neuroblast



Trending decrease in maximal mitochondrial respiration and capacity

REACT Metabolic Profile Results RAW264.7: Mouse Macrophage



Trending decrease in maximal mitochondrial respiration and capacity

ROS Data – BALANCE





BALANCE ROS 1000X



ROS Data – CALM





CALM ROS 1000X



ROS Data – REACT



ROS Mean Data

