Nitric Oxide Study

Nitric Oxide is an important cellular signalling molecule involved in many physiological and pathological processes. It is a powerful vasodilator with a short half-life of a few seconds in the blood.

Macrophages produce Nitric Oxide in order to kill invading bacteria. Low levels of nitric oxide production are important in protecting organs such as the liver from restricted blood flow. (Macrophages are white blood cells that engulf and then digest cellular debris and pathogens).

Nitric Oxide contributes to blood vessel homeostasis by inhibiting vascular smooth muscle contraction and growth, platelet aggregation, and leukocyte adhesion to the endothelium. (Leukocyte adhesion is part of the inflammatory response. The endothelium is the thin layer of cells that line the interior surface of blood vessels and lymphatic vessels).

People with hardening of the arteries, diabetes, or hypertension often show impaired Nitric Oxide pathways.

Nitric Oxide is known to have anti-microbial properties and can destroy tumour cells. Nitric Oxide activity has also been linked to anti-inflammatory effects.

Nitric Oxide is an intercellular signalling molecule that controls vascular tone, blood pressure, insulin secretion, airway tone, and peristalsis, and is involved in the growth of new blood vessels and in the development of nervous system.

BioSonic research conducted at Cell Dynamics Inc. demonstrated that the BioSonic Otto (128cps), OM Tuner (136.1cps) and Body Tuners (C256 & G384) tuning forks have the ability to release Nitric Oxide in body tissues.

When the tuning forks are used on the body there is a release of Nitric Oxide. This is seen as a large peak of pure Nitric Oxide immediately following exposure of the tissues to the vibration of the tuning forks.

http://www.biosonics.com/uploads2011/BioSonicsStressScienceandNO.pdf

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