

◆ **Transfer factor** is a scientifically proven means of intricate immune communication at the cellular level. Produced by the immune system, it is naturally designed to transfer highly concentrated, easily usable immune intelligence from one immune system to another, as from human mother to baby through her colostrum or “first milk.”<sup>1</sup>

In 1949, Dr. H. Sherwood Lawrence demonstrated that transfer factors, when obtained from an immune-competent donor, could transfer that immune competence to immune-naïve recipients.<sup>2</sup>

Transfer factors are essential components of immune health in even the most primitive of species, and have been found to be universally effective between mammals. This means “TF” is not species specific (the isolated molecules are essentially identical) and so is an effective means of “transferring immune system advantages from one species to another.”<sup>3</sup>

The tiny size of these molecules make them non-allergenic;<sup>4</sup> and more than 50 years of scientific research has provided a wealth of evidence regarding transfer factor’s safety and benefits toward immune effectiveness.<sup>5, 6, 7</sup>

TF is the essence of the immunologic message<sup>8</sup> and **relays “how to function” memory from the competent immune system to the naïve or compromised immune system.** The result is:

- 1) the ability to more rapidly recognize and respond to a wide range of health threats;<sup>9</sup>
- 2) effective immune system regulation, which helps to avoid inappropriate responses resulting in overreaction to non-harmful stimuli, or misdirected action toward one’s own tissues;<sup>10,11</sup>
- 3) antigen specific components of TF influence the activity of macrophages and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes, thus helping the immune system to function more effectively in recognizing certain microorganisms and antigens.<sup>12</sup>
- 4) activation of Natural Killer or “NK” cells, the first-line-of-defense immune-cell warriors whose function is to seek and destroy harmful microbes and abnormal cells;<sup>13,14</sup> [Though once believed to do this without prior stimulation, a 2004 research study conducted at Rockefeller University demonstrated that NK cells require activation to function effectively.<sup>15</sup>]
- 5) aggressive and effective immune response in a variety of pathologies.<sup>16,17,18,19,2</sup>

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