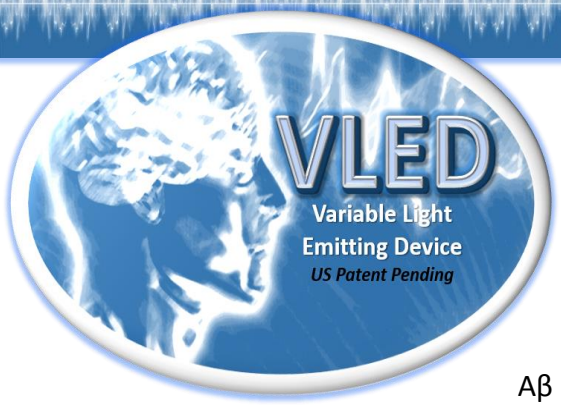

Alzheimer's
Parkinson's
Dementia
ADHD

For More Information:
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281-797-2501
www.VLEDUSA.com

The VLED device may stop or reduce the progression of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Dementia related diseases. This occurs by maintaining a specific light frequency and amplitude to optimally activate the Microglial Cells in the brain.

The photons of light, having a specific energy level, are transported via the retina, to the occipital lobe of the brain. This energy is then discharged as flashes across the brain surface at the desired Gamma Wave energy level.

This Gamma wave energy level is required to activate the Microglial Cells. The Microglial Cells are essential for the removal of Amyloid beta protein, the primary cause of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, ALS, PSP and Dementia related disease.

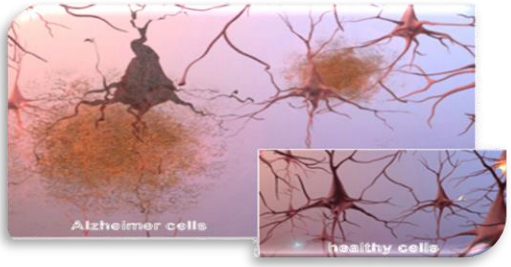
The VLED device may be interfaced with an EEG for biofeedback. Amyloid beta (Aβ or Abeta) proteins, (peptides of 36–43 amino acids), and amyloid plaques are involved in the progression of Alzheimer's disease.

Aβ molecules can aggregate to form flexible soluble oligomers, similar to polymers or plastic, which may exist in several forms.

It is now believed that certain misfolded oligomers (known as "seeds") can induce other Aβ molecules to also take the misfolded oligomeric form, leading to a chain reaction akin to a prion ("mad cow") infection.

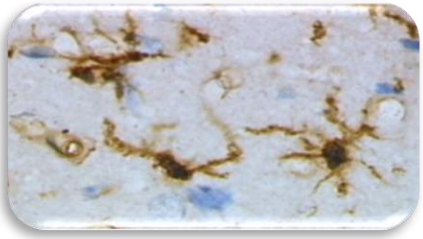
The seeds or the resulting amyloid plaques are toxic to nerve cells. These plaques will accumulate on the neuron cell membrane and along the axion, slowly killing the neuron cell.

The other protein implicated in Alzheimer's disease, tau protein, also forms such prion-like misfolded oligomers, and there is some evidence that misfolded Aβ can induce tau to misfold.

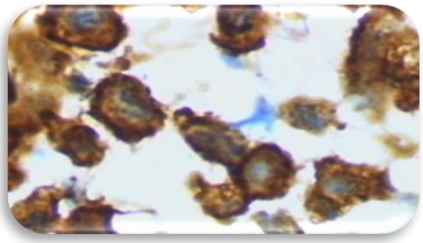


Microglia are a type of neuroglia (glial) cell located throughout the brain and spinal cord. Microglia account for 10–15% of all cells found within the brain. An adult brain contains about 100 billion nerve cells, or neurons, with branches that connect at more than 100 trillion points. Scientists call this dense, branching network a "neuron forest."

Microglia in resting state with antenna out in search of debris.



Microglia in active state devouring "debris" and "amyloid protein" from cell trauma



Microglia are the resident "debris cleaning" cells. They act as the first and main form of active immune defense in the central nervous system (CNS).

Microglia (and other neuroglia including astrocytes) are distributed in large non-overlapping regions throughout the CNS.

VLED – Variable Light Emitting Device – US PATENT PENDING

Microglia are constantly scavenging the CNS for cellular debris, pathogens and Aβ plaques, damaged or unnecessary neurons and synapses, and infectious agents.

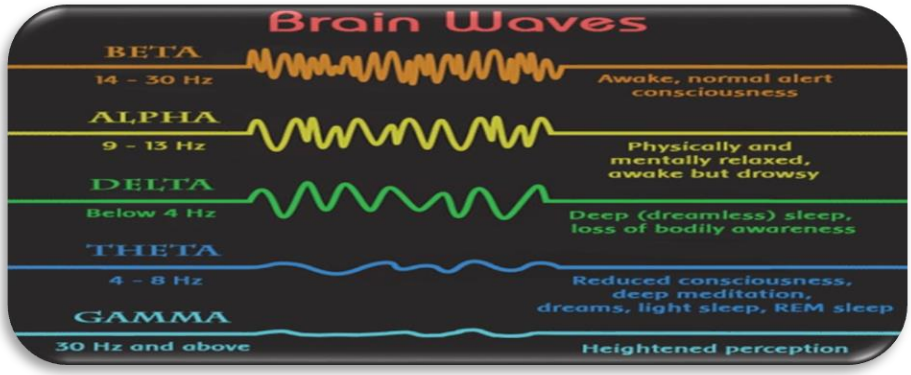
Microglia must be efficient and healthy to prevent potentially fatal damage. Microglia are extremely sensitive to even slight changes in energy levels and pathological changes in the CNS.

As we age, our energy levels, as measured by electrical activity, decreases in the brain. This decrease in energy level has a negative effect on the activation energy required to maintain Microglial mobility and function. If the energy level is insufficient, the Microglial Cells will remain in "stasis" or "stationary state", not consuming the accumulating Aβ protein.

As a result, the Aβ protein begins to accumulate at an ever-increasing rate eventually resulting in cell death and brain shrinkage and eventually death.

Researchers have been looking for ways to prevent plaque formation using drugs, but the results have been disappointing.

In 2010, Missing Link Technology, LLC ("MLT") preformed experiments where light intensities were varied from 10hz, 20hz, 40hz, and 80hz to, primarily, save energy during the photosynthetic process of algae production. What was revealed was that the algae culture did not die at a frequency of 20hz (40 flashes/sec). This technology is Patent Pending and is in support of the work being conducted by MIT.



It appeared that the 20hz strobe effectively activated the production of lysosomes and peroxisomes in the algal cell, which are similar to microglia, thereby reducing or eliminated the algal "die off".

Dr. Li-Huei Tsai's lab at MIT has done a study completely with mice. Her team found that flashing a light 40 times per second (20 Hz) reduced the amount of amyloid beta (protein that builds up in Alzheimer's disease) in the mouse's brain. See:

https://youtu.be/O_p4QWkE2Ls

Light-based therapy for Alzheimer's disease - YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O_p4QWkE2Ls
Dec 7, 2016 - Uploaded by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (Learn more: http://news.mit.edu/2016/visual-stimu. ... The MIT YouTube channel features videos about ...

The theory behind the MIT study is that our brain discharges electricity during specific activities, such as recalling a memory. These flashes occur at specific frequencies as indicated below.

The result of this study, in conjunction with the MLT study, indicated that the re-energizing of the Microglial cells at the 40 flashes per sec. level, increased activation of the Microglia resulting in the increased consumption of the Aβ plaques; thereby restoring damaged cells to normal function and terminated the progression of the disease.

MISSING LINK Technology, LLC
The Link to Success with Advanced Engineering and Scientific Technology

MLT is in full production of the units and they are now available for use.

For more information regarding this device please contact:
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Our Mission .... Developing and commercializing technologies and processes that not only address the problems facing the world today; but rather change the face of the world with our technology and commitment to a better tomorrow.