

ABOUT##干细胞 STEMCELL

A potential option for a variety of medical conditions 具有极强的更新与分化潜能 可成为多项疾病的替代方案

Stem cell is a form of regenerative medicine designed to repair damaged cells within the body by reducing inflammation and modulating the immune system.

干细胞广泛用于再生医学领域,通过其抑制炎症和调节免疫反应的功能,可用干修复身体损伤的细胞。

十么是干细胞 NHAT ARE STEM CELLS?

Stem cells are the body's raw materials 干细胞是身体的原始细胞

Origin of cells with specialized functions.
可被诱导成
各种特化细胞。

STEM CELL CAN DIFFERENTIATE INTO VARIOUS FUNCTIONAL CELLS 干细胞能分化成各种细胞

Differentiation of stem cell is the most critical aspect for any potential clinical application. 干细胞的分化潜能是临床应用中最重要的一环。

UMBILICAL CORD 脐带源间充质 MESENCHYMAL STENCHYMAL CELL (MSCS)

These stem cells are derived from umbilical cord's Wharton's jelly. Wharton's jelly is the insulating material surrounding the vessels of the umbilical cord. It contains millions of stem cells that can be differentiate into human's nervous system, sensory organs, circulatory tissues, skin, bone, cartilage, and more.

脐带源间充质干细胞取自于华通氏胶。华通氏胶是构成脐带的一种凝胶状物质,隔离和保护脐动脉和静脉。 华通氏胶是干细胞的丰富来源,拥有数以百万的干细胞,可分化成人体中的神经系统、感觉器官、循环组织、 皮肤、骨骼、 软骨等。





Compare to embryonic stem cells (ESCs), the umbilical cord stem cells have no ethical controversy.

相较于胚胎干细胞,脐带源间充质干细胞不具有道德争议。

为什么选择脐带源间充质干细胞 WHY UMBILICAL CORD MSCS?



Safe source 安全来源



High differentiation potential 具有较高的分化潜能,可分化成多种的器官组织



Established studies worldwide 拥有来自世界各地 的研究证明

COMP共于 RULES 细胞和基因治疗产品的 AND REGULATIONS 规章制度

01

Right to Use 安全使用 Cells and related products are required to be testedvia scientific proven method.

生物细胞及其相关产品都需通过科学验证 的方法进行检测。



02

Right to Manufacture 安全生产 Cells and related products are required to be manufactured in a cGMP environment for safety purpose.

生物细胞及其相关产品都需在cGMP环境下生产, 以确保其安全性。

CGMP = current Good Manufacturing Practice 当前标准的生产质量管理规范

03

Right to Administrate 安全导入 Cells and related products need to be advise, consult and apply by professional medical personnel!

生物细胞及其相关产品都需经 由专业医药人员来进行建议、咨询和应用。



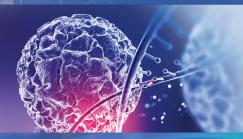
BENEFITS OF 间充质 MESENCHYMAL 干细胞的益处 (MSCS)

Rejuvenate, Regenerate & Replace 恢复活力、再生与替代受损细胞

CELL REJUVENATE 细胞恢复活力

Vital organs such as lung, cardiac system and nerves able to heal and enhance itself. 身体重要器官如肺、心脏及 神经可自 我恢复活力和治愈。





Replace malfunction and damaged cells, tissues and organs. 间充质干细胞可通过分泌 营养因子来 修复和替代受损的组织器官。

CELL REPLACEMENT 细胞替代

CELL REGENERATE 细胞再生

Induce and invigorateregenerated cells to restore damaged tissues or organs, its functions and processes. 在受损组织器官微环境的 诱导下,间充质 干细胞进行 分裂增殖、定向分化并整合到 受损的组织器官中,进行修复 或再生。





治疗潜力 POTENTIAL TREATMENTS



Neurological degeneration 神经退化

Joint disease 关节性疾病

Cardiovascular disease 心血管疾病

Kidney disease 肾脏疾病

Liver disease 肝脏疾病

Autoimmune disease 自身免疫性疾病

Overall well being 整体健康

SOLARIS SCIENTIFIC (M) SDN BHD

GMP-Grade Stem Cells & Exosomes | Zero-Contamination Protocols *(ISO 13485 Certified | University-Validated Research)*

Product SKUs

1. Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs)

SKU	Cell Viability	Application
SS-MSC-5M		Small Area/Trials
SS-MSC-10M	99%	Small-scale
SS-MSC-50M		Therapeutics
SS-MSC-100M		Bulk supply

2. Exosomes

SKU	Volume	Formulation	Key Use
EXOIOI	2-4 ml	Lyophilized	Scalp Facial
			Wound Healing
			Osteoarthritis

^{*}Contact for bulk/clinical pricing

3. Secretomes

SKU	Volume	Formulation	Key Use
Sec	3 ml	Lyophilized	Superficial

^{*}Contact for bulk/clinical pricing

Why choose us?

- 1) Fresh cells culturing 7 to 14 days , not frozen cells.
 - Fresh culturing is one of the core techniques to ensure successful and safe outcomes.
- 2) Use of stem cells with proper treatment protocols
 - Proper protocols to ensure **scientific accuracy and genetic stability**. To prevent adverse effects in therapy. Patient safety is our priority.
- 3) We do mitochondrial viability test
 - Healthy mitochondria = Healthy stem cells
 - This step is very crucial to ensure stem cells are functional and fit for use
- 4) Donor selection (mother) aged 23 to 30, 1st borned
 - This group of age of donors provide balance of youthful cell characteristics and biological stability.
 - < 23 years: stem cells may not be fully matured or may still be influenced by adolescent hormonal fluctuations.
 - > 30 years: start of age-related decline in stem cell quantity and quality.