

Why Store My Stem Cells?

The number and therapeutic quality of our stem cells diminishes with age.

Storing your stem cells today preserves them for future therapies that combat age-related disease, and perhaps aging itself.

Anti-aging

Your young stem cells have the potential to be used in rejuvenation therapies in development. Storing your young stem cells for future reintroduction may help you live a healthier, longer life.

Healthier Life

Bone marrow is a wellspring for stem cells that replenish your blood, bone, immune system, and other vital tissues. Research suggests the decline in the number and viability of these stem cells plays a role in the physical decline associated with aging.

Fight Disease

The clinical use of bone marrow stem cells is fast expanding. Your young stem cells may be used to fight dozens of age-related diseases including heart disease, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, kidney failure, stroke, autoimmune diseases, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and many more.

Quality Time

Young bone marrow stem cell transplantation has been used to extend lifespan in mice; a technology that may translate to humans. To have access to young, genetically-matched stem cells in the future, store yours today.

Benefits of Stem Cell Storage

The use of a patient's own stem cells for the treatment of age-related disease is expanding. Stem cell treatments in animals suggest that they may have the potential to increase lifespan as well.

However, as we age, our stem cells decline in number and quality. Preserving your own stem cells today for future reintroduction may help you live a healthier, longer life.

How Do Stem Cells Age?

Like the car you drive, your stem cells accumulate wear and tear over time. Storing your young stem cells now can ensure they remain undamaged even as the years pass.

DNA Damage

Each time a stem cell divides, DNA may be damaged as it is replicated and split between the two new cells. Older stem cells have not only gone through more divisions, but they produce less helicase proteins that protect DNA from damage during the replication process.

Mitochondrial Damage

Mitochondria produce ATP, which is used by the cell for energy. However, the process of producing ATP involves reactive oxygen species, that damage the mitochondria over time. Damaged mitochondria produce less ATP, and provide less energy to older stem cells.

Telomere Shortening

The ends of DNA are capped with repeating regions called telomeres that protect the coding region of DNA from damage during division. Over time, the telomeres of stem cells grow shorter, and as a result, the risk of DNA damage with each cell division grows.

Senescence

In response to accumulating damage to their DNA and organelles, stem cells produce tumor suppressor proteins that instruct the cell to cease dividing. This important safety mechanism, which prevents stem cells from becoming tumors, leads to the loss of stem cells with age.