

Methyl groups are small carbon-hydrogen units within organic molecules which participate in most of the important physiologic processes in our body. They help create, build, rebuild, protect, energize, etc. Billions of methylation processes take place each second in our bodies. How we allocate our methyl groups, and how well we recycle them, dictates how we feel, how we heal, how quickly we age, how much energy we have...

It is not easy to make a complicated concept easy. This map offers links to experts -- researchers and clinicians -- who try to do that.

WHY IS METHYLATION IMPORTANT?

Neurotransmitter manufacture, balancing
Methylation of homocysteine for recycling
Myelination, pruning
Membrane fluidity, phospholipid methylation
DNA protection, repair
Hepatic detoxification
Antioxidant of antioxidants
Energy production
Activating mechanisms of attention control
Synthesis: methylB12, CoQ10, carnitine, more

METHYL GROUP IS THE SIMPLEST COMPOUND IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.



Home: Oscillatorium.com
Newest version [this map](#)
Date of this update: 01-19-16

... B12 levels are not a sensitive marker for adequacy of B12 function... Assessment of B12 status in practice involves measurement of a number of parameters, including the physical exam (depression, impaired balance, panic, neuropathy) the size of red blood cells (MCV), Hematocrit, homocysteine, and functional immunoassays. R. Hedaya

WHY IS METHYLATION SUB-OPTIMAL?

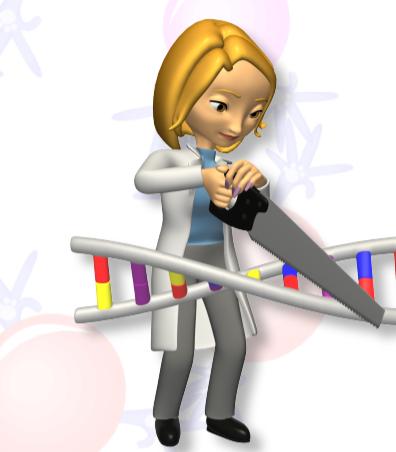
Genetic polymorphisms in pathways
Deficiency of required nutrient cofactors

Aging, decreases of estrogen, IGF-1

Shunting of methionine down glutathione pathways

Increased need for glutathione due to oxidant cascade

Epigenetic blocking of GSH pathways by gluten, casein, thimersol, more



Overview for Professionals

[Dr. Patrick Stover: Crash Course](#)

[Vimeo Overview: Dr. Kendal Stewart](#)

LIFE IS THE ABILITY TO RESIST OXIDATION -- R. DETH

Important methylation functions

PharmRev

[Histone Methylation](#)

[Nutrition and the epigenome](#)

[Methylation and Homocysteine](#)

[Walsh: Overmethylation, Panic](#)

[Walsh: Undermethylation, OCD](#)

[Dr. Lawrence Wilson: Methylation](#)

[Role of methylation in gene expression](#)

[Dr. Jeff Bland: Systems Biology, Folates](#)

Video Links

(Exc. Deth, Yasko)



[Mark Hyman](#)

[Kendal Stewart](#)

[Konynenburg: Methylation](#)

[Video: methionine-Methyl cycle](#)

[Video: methylation, homocysteine](#)

METHYLATION: GENETICS OF EHS, AUTISM NUTRIENTS, PHARMACEUTICALS, TOXINS

Nutrition and Methylation



Diagnostic Testing



Articles

Dr. Amy Yasko



Dr. Richard Deth

[DAN Presentation](#)



[Vaccine Safety Presentation](#)

**SEE MAP:
METHYLATION, GLUTATHIONE, EMF**

Free radical stress increases the need to make glutathione. Need for glutathione can turn off the methylation pathway, and repair slows down. Aging increases need for antioxidants, decreases the activity of the methylation pathway.

[Gene-nutrient interactions](#)

[Nutrition and the Epigenome](#)

[Homocysteine and methylation, review](#)

[Homocysteine, methylation, folate, depression](#)

Homocysteine

Genetic testing [MTHFR defect](#)

Whole blood histamine

Functional Diagnostics

Urine [Methylmalonic acid \(B12\)](#)

[Estrogen ratio \(methylation capacity\)](#)

CBC [Neutrophils \(B12, folate\)](#)

Mean cellular volume (B12)

Total WBC, RBC (B12, folate)

Dr. Amy Yasko: [Sample Methylation Pathway Analysis](#)

[Methylation cycle](#)

[Nutrition, methylation, depression](#)

[Glutathione and methylation cycle](#)

Basic info

[Use of RNA](#)

[Why we need it](#)

[All Yasko documents](#)

[Dr. Yasko: diagrams](#)

[Graphic: Low methylation](#)

[MTHFr, methylation, metals](#)

[Video: Yasko Protocol, Autism](#)

[Nutrigenomics, methylation, RNA](#)

[Dr. Yasko: methylation cycle diagram](#)

[Nutrigenomic analysis of methylation cycle](#)

