

Top 8 Viruses that Humic Acid destroys.

Humic acid is a powerful tool against viruses. It is a natural molecule that is found in organic matter, such as leaves and soil. When humic acid comes into contact with a virus, it destroys the virus by breaking down its protein coat. There are many different viruses that humic acid can destroy, including the flu virus, the common cold virus, and the Epstein-Barr virus. In this article, you will find the top 10 viruses that humic acid can destroy.

How does this system function against viruses?

Hydrogen bonding is the mechanism by which humic acid attaches itself to a virus. Humic acid has a chemical structure that comprises functional atoms, which are able to bind to the charged atoms that are present in the virus.

Some humic acids actually have a stronger affinity for adhering to a virus than the virus has for binding to our human cells. Further enhancement of Humic Acid occurs when humic acid is combined with amino acids or polypeptides which binds to spike proteins (S-glycoprotein) and anchors humid acid to virus. The attachment of the virus to our cells is replaced by the attachment of the humic molecule to the virus.

It is impossible for the virus to proliferate and spread if it is unable to attach itself to the host cell. Because of its function, the immune system has the ability to either eradicate the virus or starve it to death, whichever comes first.

Humic acids have been found to have the ability to remove viruses from live cells, yet their utility in prevention is where they shine brightest.

Viruses:

1. HIV virus

Antiviral effects have been demonstrated by humic compounds against HIV-1. Through its shown anti-HIV-1 action, anti-syncytia formation effect, and/or immunostimulation of IL-2, the present invention discloses the use of natural Humic Acid formulations that are commercially accessible in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The formulations of humic acid discussed in this article can therefore be helpful in the treatment of HIV and AIDS. They are stated as being particularly beneficial either on their own or as adjuvants to be co-administered in immuno vaccinations against HIV.

2. Herpes simplex Virus

While there are many viruses that humic acid can destroy, herpes simplex virus is one of the most common and transmittable. This virus is responsible for causing cold sores, which can be extremely painful and uncomfortable. Cold sores are highly contagious, so it is important to get rid of them as soon as possible.

Humic acid can help to kill the herpes simplex virus, preventing it from spreading and causing further discomfort.

3. Human Papillomavirus

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a DNA virus that is classified as a member of the papillomaviridae family. HPV is responsible for causing warts, which are benign growths on the skin. There are more than 100 different types of HPV, and each type is associated with a different clinical presentation. For example, some types of HPV cause plantar warts on the feet, while other types cause genital warts.

HPV is spread through direct contact with an infected individual, such as through sexual contact or sharing personal items like towels or razors. The virus can also be spread through contact with an object or surface that has been contaminated with the virus. Once an individual comes into contact with the virus, it can take weeks or months for symptoms to develop.

There are treatments available for the symptoms caused by the virus. For example, warts can be treated with topical medications, freezing therapies, or surgery. Genital warts can be treated with medications applied directly to the warts or by laser surgery. In most cases, HPV goes away on its own without any treatment. However, in some cases, HPV can lead to serious health problems like cancer.

Humic acid has been shown to have antiviral activity against HPV in vitro and in vivo studies. In one study, humic acid was found to inhibit the growth of HPV-infected cells.

4. Rotavirus

Rotavirus is a highly contagious virus that causes severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration in young children. The virus is typically spread

through contact with contaminated food or water, or by contact with an infected person.

Symptoms usually begin within 2-3 days of exposure and can last for up to 10 days. Treatment focuses on replenishing fluids and preventing dehydration. In severe cases, hospitalization may be necessary.

Humic acid has been shown to be effective against rotavirus in vitro. Humic acid was found to significantly reduce the viral load in infected cells. Additionally, humic acid has been shown to improve gut health and protect against intestinal infections. These properties make humic acid a promising treatment for rotavirus infection.

5. NoroVirus

Norovirus is a highly contagious virus that causes vomiting and diarrhea. The virus is often found in contaminated food, water, or surfaces. It can also be spread through contact with an infected person.

Symptoms of Norovirus include vomiting, diarrhea, nausea, and stomach pain. Most people recover within a few days, but some people may experience more severe symptoms. Humic acid has been shown to be effective against Norovirus in vitro and may help to protect against this virus.

6. Hepatitis C Virus

Hepatitis C is a virus that primarily affects the liver. It is a blood-borne virus, meaning it is spread through contact with infected blood. Hepatitis C is a serious infection that can lead to liver damage, cirrhosis, and even death.

Humic acid has been shown to be effective against hepatitis C in vitro. Treatment with humic acid led to a significant reduction in the level of

HCV RNA (the genetic material of the virus) in the blood of patients with chronic hepatitis C.

Treatment with humic acid improved liver function in patients with chronic hepatitis C. The mechanism by which humic acid exerts its antiviral effect is not fully understood, but it appears to work by inhibiting the ability of HCV to replicate inside cells.

7. Citomegalovirus

Cytomegalovirus, also known as CMV, is a virus that can cause serious health problems in people with weakened immune systems.

CMV is a member of the herpes family of viruses, which includes the viruses that cause chickenpox and genital herpes. CMV is spread through contact with body fluids, such as blood, saliva, and urine. It can also be spread through organ transplantation or blood transfusion.

Humic acid has been shown to be effective against CMV in vitro and in vivo. Humic acid was able to inhibit the replication of CMV in human cells.

Humic acid was able to reduce the amount of infectious virus produced by infected cells by up to 99%.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus

RSV, also known as respiratory syncytial virus, is a typical respiratory virus. Typically, it results in minor, cold-like symptoms. However, it can result in severe lung infections, particularly in young children, the elderly, and those with major medical conditions.

Humic acid can kill respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) by destroying the viral envelope. This envelopment is essential for the virus to infect cells,

and without it, the virus cannot replicate. In addition, humic acid can block the attachment of RSV to cells, preventing infection.

References

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