

Epigenetics and Neurohormone Activities

To properly explain the brain science aspects of epigenetic discoveries based on particle physics and quantum mechanics, MCFIP has segregated that information into two modules; the first being DNA repair and copy errors for neurodegenerative diseases and a second module for interactions between neurohormones.

To avoid complexity and confusion since these two paths require different modalities for treatments or cures, the copy errors that cause plaques and neurodegenerative diseases are explained separately.

The second module can be somewhat more time consuming to review. Since leadership in biomedical research has minimal time available to investigate opportunities relative to the causes of chronic diseases, the following has been prepared as an overview.

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Epigenetics%20Examples%20-%20Neurohormes.pdf>

The core discovery relative to neurohormones and the causes of chronic diseases when imbalances occur was the issue of “fight versus flight.”

By correlating neurohormones and identifying roles, aldosterone was the “mysterious” brain chemical that creates fear - anxiety.

Aldosterone

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Aldosterone%20-%20%20Mystery%20Neurohormone.pdf>

Our modeling of interactions of neurohormones had identified the neuromodulation role of dopamine in 2007. However, while serotonin was found to provide “placebo effect” outcomes, its role as a neuromodulator for psychological and physiological activities was not properly recognized until September 2017.

Modulating (Homeostasis Support) of Dopamine and Serotonin

Defining Neuromodulation

<https://www.news-medical.net/health/What-is-Neuromodulation.aspx>

Focusing on Serotonin

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-09-sids-babies-brain-chemistry.html>

Having identified aldosterone as the flight hormone will force textbooks to be rewritten relative to the driver for stress and anxiety. The following link, albeit based on veterinary medicine, validates our assertion that cortisol is not the stress hormone but it serves to restore calm after excessive levels of excitatory aldosterone.

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Cortisol%20Is%20Not%20the%20Stress%20Hormone.pdf>

Summary

MCFIP has an extensive portfolio of findings for the psychological and physiological (mind - body interactions) that can be discussed brain sciences partners. Entities that focus on the spectrum of behavioral and emotional health issues that include chronic pain and addictions will be able to apply and commercialize the outcomes of all facets of these modeling methodologies.

Interested parties will be able to have introductory discussions with William McFaul and Michael Miller; Ph.D.; the pioneers of identification of neurohormone interactions.

About Michael Miller:

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Bio%20Miller%20-%20%20Consult%20to%20The%20Center%20-.pdf>