

Cannabis or Psilocybin: Medicinal Uses

The following article addressed the theory that psilocybin mushrooms could be used in behavioral health as a treatment strategy to minimize the impacts of drug addiction.

<https://www.npr.org/2019/10/01/766057380/how-magic-mushrooms-can-help-smokers-kick-the-habit>

To transpose the theory into explicit and verifiable applications, quantum biology was used to verify the fact that plants use interactions and defenses to maintain cellular health. An ideal example for discussion is auxin. Transposed into designations that correlate with mammalian cells, the function of auxin is as follows.

Plants Hormones – Human Equivalents

Preliminary modeling of auxin identified the following:

- It exists in 3 forms; AZF1 – AZF2 and AZF3
- They are zinc finger and calcium dependent; i.e. bioidentical to IL-3
- The amino acid constituents are as follows: AZF1 (threonine – serine – cysteine), AFZ2 (histidine – arginine – lysine), AZF3 (phenylalanine – tyrosine – tryptophan)
- AZF3 is bioidentical to calcineurin.

Note: Based on quantum biology tools, human equivalents are calnexin – calreticulin) – calcineurin respectively. While they perform different functions in living creatures, following verification, these findings can be used to create an algorithm to correlate plants cells to those of mammalian cells.

Numerous plants such as psilocybin and cannabis as well synthetic biosimilars such as ketamine create natural defenses to maintain plant's cellular health based on the principles of interactions between elements

that was initially elucidated by Nicola Tesla in terms of alternating current; i.e. positive - negative - ground.

The dynamics of plant defenses transposed into interactions that mimic those of psilocybin that can be verified by computational biologists is outlined in the document pertaining to cannabis that is outlined below.

Using a WebMD document as background for the introduction of interactions between plant hormones from cannabis,¹ the information provided in this article highlights those interactions and, with certainty, those in other plants using alternative designations; i.e. other than THC (positive), CBN (negative) and CBD (the enzyme CBD).

In the same manner that calcineurin can be verified as a master enzymatic regulator that allows ionic polarity to reassemble molecules into via self-assembly as in entanglement in physics, CBD “resets” the cellular physiological clock.

Cell Alignment: For Explanation and Discussion

TNF-Alpha: TGF-Alpha (Calnexin) Density (CD-4)

Calcium - threonine - magnesium (BRCA1) **p16**
Calcium - serine - magnesium (BRCA2) **p18**
Calcium - cysteine - magnesium (BRCA3) **p19**

For Discussion:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3436948/>

TNF-Beta: TGF-Beta (Calmodulin) Motility (CD-8)

Calcium - phenylalanine - magnesium (HRas) **p21**
Calcium - tyrosine - magnesium (KRas) **p27**
Calcium - tryptophan - magnesium (NRas) **p57**

TNF-Gamma: TGF-Gamma [VEGF] (Calcineurin) Modulatory Enzyme (CD-25)

Iron - serine - Manganese
Iron - cysteine - Manganese
Iron - threonine - Manganese

These are examples of the “enzymes” that have evolved with various designations; e.g. AKT, mTOR, PTEN, NF-kB, and MYC.

¹ <https://www.webmd.com/mental-health/addiction/news/20190809/pure-cbd-wont-make-you-fail-a-drug-test-but#1>

A substantially large volume of studies supporting the enzymatic activities of CBD and ketamine exist that establish the behavioral health benefits of this hormone.

With that said, existing research has not adequately documented how the interactions between THC - CBN - CBD are activated by autophagy and the hazards that can exist when the critical cellular mechanism is dysfunctional.

Summary

Quantum biology has identified, as supported through bioinformatic search, that CBD activates 5HT receptors for serotonin. As a neuromodulator, serotonin's role in brain derived neurotropic factors as part of pancreatic polypeptide (PP) and their interactions with catecholamines as part of neuropeptide Y (NPY) can explain how and why disruption of homeostatic level of serotonin can be psychologically catastrophic.

Note: Numerous medications provide reuptake of serotonin as well as norepinephrine; they include SSRIs as well as calcium and channel blockers. These medications can be of benefit to many individuals. However, dependent upon an individual's personal levels of serotonin or norepinephrine (NE), excessive levels can disrupt interactions between PP and NPY which can increase NE in the catecholamines and decrease the other neurohormone dopamine. Note: Excessive norepinephrine can reduce dopamine with drug induced Parkinson's disease being and outcome.