

Cell-surface Signaling Molecule Formation

Nearly everything known about cellular signaling will change when the fact that the constituents of cytokines (e.g. Interleukins) are identified as being based on minerals and elements because the principles and dynamics of physical science can then be applied.

Interleukins with Nitric Oxide (Examples)

Bioinformatic data mining will identify these Interleukins as being comprised of the following constituents that also include nitric oxide.¹

- IL-1 with iron - aluminum as the base pair
- IL-3 with calcium-zinc as the base pair
- IL-32 with calcium-magnesium as the base pair
- IL-12 with nickel-zinc as the base pair
- IL-16 with iron-sulfur as the base pair
- IL-18 with copper-zinc as the base pair

When nitric oxide is subjected to catabolic activity, the following amino acids are byproducts of the process.

Phenylalanine – Tyrosine – Tryptophan

Histidine – Arginine – Lysine

Leucine – Isoleucine – Valine

Threonine – Serine – Cysteine

Glutamic Acid – Alanine – Aspartic Acid

Through self-assembly, cell surface epigenetic signaling molecules are formed with the base pair in conjunction with the three amino acids. These signaling molecules (a.k.a. proteins) are bound together through entanglement; i.e. the nine DNA binding proteins that perform anabolic activity for DNA repair to prevent copy error mutations.

Specific information for the nine epigenetic signaling molecules that perform catabolic activity to prevent DNA repair copy error mutations can be discussed with interested parties for independent verification.

¹ Numerous cytokines have multiple neurotransmitters that, when subjected to catabolic activity, will have slightly different cascades of amino acids in configurations of 3.

