

# DNA Repair and Cellular Health

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The cellular mechanisms needed to repair DNA and entangle a gene are complex and must be discussed individually to prevent confusion and to ensure the ability to prevent chronic diseases.

The following describe the six primary cellular mechanisms for DNA repair.

Note: Terminology issues must be overcome. The following are based on the fundamentals of physical science and quantum mechanics that have been transposed into generic terms for discussions with individuals who are biologically savvy. The foundation of these activities was the ability to identify elements as the foundation for epigenetic activity and the means of forming cell-surface signaling molecules that regulate on - off - dormant (transitional - modulating - phosphorylation) phases.

The following is provided for discussion purposes to describe this cellular mechanism:

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Cell%20Surface%20Signaling%20Molecule%20Formation%207-2017.pdf>

Interested parties are encouraged to challenge their research staff to carefully review all aspects of the information provided to explain any aspects of the findings that can be enhanced to create more effective outcomes.

1. Copy error abnormalities

Detailed summary is provided at the end of this document

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Epigenetics%20-%20DNA%20Repair%20-%20Copy%20Errors.pdf>

2. Nuclear restorer factors

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Interaction%20between%20Chromosomes%20xx.pdf>

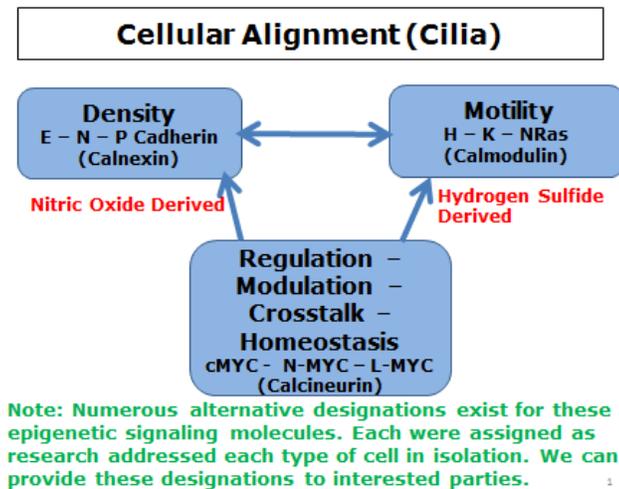
3. Endocytosis - Transport of epigenetic activity to maintain DNA repair and cellular health

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Endocytosis%20Modeling%204-30-17.pdf>

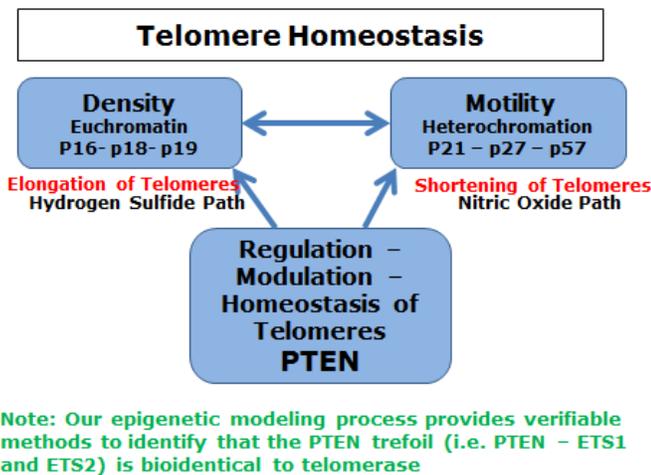
4. Neuropeptides - Activities for mind - body interactions that can be explained in detail

<http://www.mcfip.net/upload/Brain%20Science%20and%20Neuropeptides.pdf>

5. Homeostasis of cellular alignment



6. Homeostasis of telomere length



## Important Factor

Several subsets of mechanisms that provide repairs for DNA and genes have been set aside for discussion. They include AMPK - MAPK pathways and CAR-T immune defenses.

## Summary of Copy Error Activities

When cells divide, the contents that include DNA must return through self-assembly (physics) to be healthy and viable. Three simple activities signal this binding. To separate the contents of the cells into “categories”, three simple activities signal these steps and they must occur in order of primacy.

Cells need to be cohesive (align together). One simple activity facilitates the process. If over-expressed, density can occur with negative outcomes.

Cells need a signal to divide. If it cannot be activated, negative outcomes can occur.

These activities are easy-to-understand if explained in terms to avoid terminology differences between scientific disciplines; i.e. using numbers such as 1 - 2 - 3 to describe the various roles.

If the activities are disrupted, copy errors can occur and they are known to be responsible for 2/3 of all chronic diseases; including most cancers.

Interested parties are encouraged to allocate the time to understand how these simple activities are formed by the cells using terms that can be understood by anyone who is biologically savvy.