

# DNA Repair: Overview

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Note: Reference to “vitamins” in this document is made for the natural enzymes and co-enzymes that are part of DNA modeling and gene enhancement; not the products used as nutritional supplements.

In our opinion, as biomedical research evolved, the lack of a universal and replicable algorithmic model did not exist.

When reference to DNAJB1, DNAJB5 and DNAJB6 was made in the following documents, MCFIP’s quantum biology algorithm was applied to these “signals” as well as to HSP70 and HSP40 in relation to DNAJB6 and DNAJB5 respectively.

As research evolved, lacking an explicit model (algorithm) confusion and misinformation relative to the activities of the DNAJs and HSPs has been the result.

This document has been prepared to provide an explicit and replicable explanation for the roles of these DNA activities for anabolic and catabolic mechanisms that regulate DNA repair.

<http://phys.org/news/2013-06-blockade-cellular-disposal-scientists-protein.html>

<https://www.vectorbiolabs.com/product/aav-207137-human-dnajb5-over-expression-aav/>

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-04-lithium-boosts-muscle-strength-mice.html>

When the forms of DNAJ were subjected to quantum biology tools that identified to their elemental constituents, the results were as follows:

- DNAJB5 was found to be bioidentical to vitamin B5, the enzyme for autophagy of lipids with the amino acid constituents being histidine - arginine and lysine. It is bioidentical to HSP-70.
- DNAJB6 was found to be bioidentical to vitamin B6, the enzyme for autophagy of proteins (aka amino acids) with the amino acids being glutamate/glutamic acid - alanine (aka proline when adjusted for chirality) and aspartate/aspartic acid. It is bioidentical to HSP-40.
- DNAJB5 (aka vitamin B5) and DNAJB6 (aka vitamin B6) as well as HSP70 and HSP40 are known to interact and that fact can be verified using bioinformatic search.

Note: Explanation of DNAJB1 has been set aside for discussion with qualified bioinformatics professionals. However, bioinformatic search can identify vitamin B1 as a DNA binding “protein.”