

Metastasis - Epigenetic Explanation

Reference to cancer cells ‘slipping through the gaps’ in the mathematic model explained in the following article was transposed using quantum biology and epigenetics that can be verified by qualified bioinformatics professionals.

Cell Alignment: For Discussion Purposes

TNF-Alpha: TGF-Alpha (Calnexin) Density

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

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

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

Calcium - serine - zinc
Calcium - cysteine - zinc
Calcium - threonine - zinc

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

Note: To mitigate confusion due the complexity of the illustration, detailed explanation is provided in the document affixed to this article.

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-opportunistic-cancer-cells-gaps-blood.html>

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Opportunistic cancer cells 'slip through the gaps' to spread through blood vessels

by University of Birmingham

Cancer cells may rely on opportunism, as well as chemical signalling, to spread through the body, according to new findings by mathematicians at the University of Birmingham.

Cancer spreads by sending [cells](#) out from the primary tumour to travel through the vascular or [lymphatic system](#) to colonise other organs in a process called metastasis. During this process the [cancer cells](#) need to cross layers of endothelial cell—the cells that line blood or [lymphatic vessels](#).

It has been thought that the [cancer](#) cells chemically signal to the endothelial cells making them open up gaps through which the cancer can migrate, but a team of researchers in Birmingham have suggested an alternative, or complementary, process may also be at work.

Working with partners at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Zaragoza, and others, the team built a detailed mathematical model of the endothelial cells' behaviour to show how and where openings in the endothelial layer appear, and how long they remain open for.

Their results, published in *PLOS Computational Biology*, showed how the physical forces within the cells' structure continually push and pull the cells in different directions, sometimes causing the bonds between them to rupture, leaving temporary gaps.

Researchers then tested this model on cell cultures of endothelial monolayers with cancer cells, and observed how the cancer cells were able to capitalise on this endothelial movement and migrate through the gaps.

"The gaps in the endothelium open and close spontaneously—whether cancer cells are present or not," explains lead researcher, Dr. Fabian Spill, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics at the University of Birmingham.

"They are caused by an interplay between mechanics and chemistry exerting different forces on the cells. Much work has already been done to characterise the chemistry of the endothelium—our work complements this research, focusing on the mechanical forces at work in these processes."

Interestingly, the researchers also found that openings were most likely to appear at the junctions of three or more cells, as opposed to two-cell borders. Cancer cells that had landed on borders between two cells were able to migrate towards these tricellular junctions, where they leaked through. This indicates that the cancer cells are able not only to signal to the endothelium to chemically open new gaps, they can also employ an opportunistic wait-and-see approach. This enables them to take advantage of the spontaneous formation of gaps in the endothelium.

In this study, the team focused on the vascular system. Future work will examine the lymphatic system or different types of [endothelial cells](#), and will also focus in more detail on other contributing factors to endothelial gap dynamics, such as [blood flow](#) and the 3-D structure of blood vessels, all of which will affect the ability of cancer cells to transmigrate.

Overview

The use of quantum biology modeling enabled us to reduce all of the components of the epigenetic signaling activities to their elemental constituents; elements and amino acids.

Albeit a tedious task, bioinformatic search can verify the fact that the examples provided are bioidentical; e.g. TNF and TGF activities are merely different designations.

The issue of 'slipping between the cracks' can be verified as being attributed to the Ras proteins; i.e. H - K and NRas.

The Dalton size designation can be explained as part of discussions but they can be linked in advance to the respective epigenetic designation using bioinformatic search.