Photosynthesis - Mammalian Cells

Note: To avoid complexity and confusion, the information provided in this document uses lay terminology and explanations.

The pioneering research of Otto Warburg focused on photosynthesis using chlorophyll as an alternative to glucose.

Based on quantum biology, Warburg was very close to discovering chlorophyll as the plant's equivalent to glucose. His work did, however, identify the gases needed for cell respiration; oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitric oxide.

In our opinion, working closely with his mentor Albert Einstein relative to light waves based in Einstein's Photoelectric Effect, as light from the Sun passed through matter (the gases), the process of photosynthesis was created.

Over the following decades, UVB was discovered as the equivalent of sunlight; i.e. 256 - 280 nm.

Our use of quantum biology has correlated the aromatic amino acids (phenylalanine - tyrosine - tryptophan and histidine) as being activated by UVB.

Reducing the DNA binding signaling molecules (PARP1 - 3) to their elemental constituents, PARP3 functions as the "enzyme" and it is iron - sulfur based having phenylalanine - tyrosine - tryptophan as the amino acids. Using the same process for the enzymes that perform autophagy, the enzyme for lipids was identified as copper - zinc based with the amino acids being histidine - arginine - lysine.

Our modeling has identified the fact that, as supported by existing research, primacy of autophagy is initiated by the enzyme for lipids.

Summary

Anyone can understand why blue light in optogenetics is responsible for cellular changes in research applications. Simply, the anabolic - catabolic activities within genes is regulated by intracellular activities.

Details other than those outlined above (e.g. bridging from anabolic to catabolic activities despite different elements (iron- sulfur and copper - zinc), etc. can be shared with qualified bioinformatics professionals who are employed by DNA modeling partners of MCFIP, Inc.