

What Is a Gene

"New definitions of a gene are needed."

Professor Thomas Gingeras, Ph.D., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL), leader of the huge collaborative effort called ENCODE (Encyclopedia of DNA Elements), a research team comprised of 441 scientists from 32 institutes in 5 countries that spanned a 5 year period.

http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2012-09/cshl-img090412.php

Having dedicated more than 40,000 hours to epigenetic modeling, we have given considerable thought to the issue of what constitutes a gene; the first step that must be taken prior to efforts to select a new name.

For discussion purposes, based on a series of discoveries relative to the formation of cell surface signaling molecules and the development of a verifiable model for neuropeptide formation and interactions, we put forth the following description of how a gene is formed. Selecting a new definition should be the responsibility of the global scientific community.

A gene is a cytokine with a gasotransmitter as part of its constituents. Subject to catabolic activities (aka autophagy) the resulting epigenetic byproducts that interact in 3s (e.g. positive - negative and ground with the latter being an enzyme that modulates) to allow for ionic polarity (self-reassembly) are the factors to constitute a "gene."

In the same manner of subatomic particles are configured in 3s, regardless of the designation, "genes" also interface in trefoils; a few examples include:

- Neuropeptides
- Gasotransmitters
- DNA Binding "Proteins" --- aka NUP98

It would be impossible to explain gene entanglement and nanocage activity in a document of this nature. We can, however, provide a high level overview to qualified computational biology professionals.