The Universal Human Genome as reflected in Memory and Immunity

Ian Weinberg – December 2010

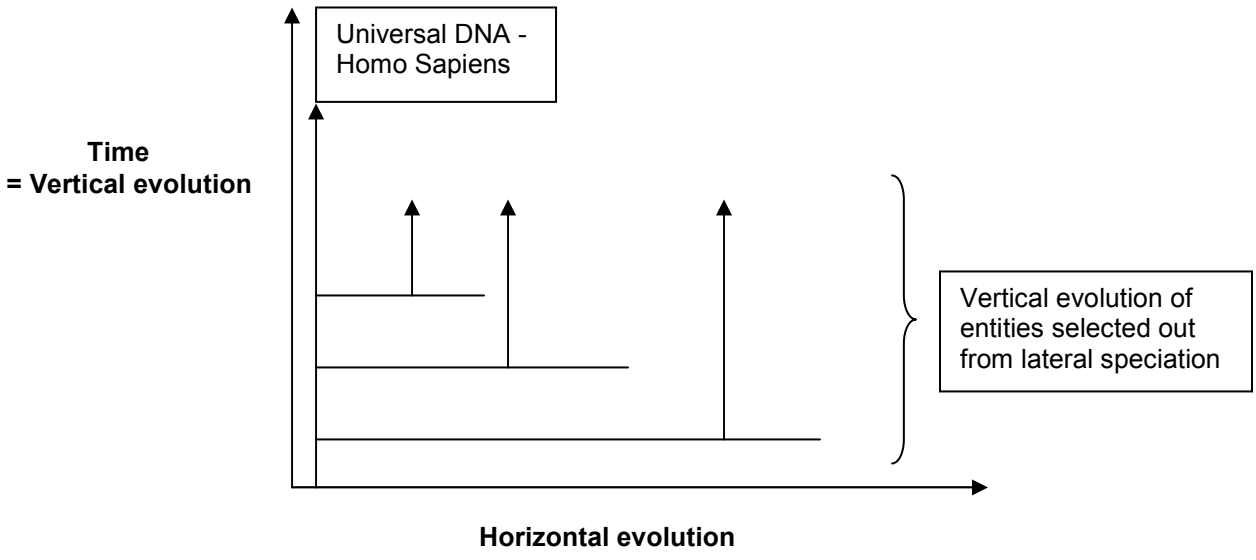
Introduction

In a previous article **(1)** I have proposed that the complete genotype representing the fully evolved human was in existence at the origin of life. Ongoing desuppression of appropriate segments of the genotype occurs in sequential environments. The intrinsic drive giving rise to the desuppression of sequential segments of the genome arises from changing environmental circumstances. The nature of the desuppression is epigenetic The process of sequential desuppression of the genome could also be seen to provide the impetus for biological existence, persistence and perpetuation as well as providing the template for the complex interlocking of the ecosystem.

Differing phenotypes reflect corresponding suppression or de-suppression of the genome. I have proposed that segments of the genome that are permanently suppressed may atrophy and cease to exist or cease to attain phenotypic expression in the specific organism (possible "junk" DNA or pseudo-genes). In this way the specific genome would ultimately differ from the "universal" one. Within a given level of speciation, mutation and natural selection would continue to occur. Thus lateral phenotypic change would give rise to species variation. These species would continue to evolve in a vertical manner in time, in parallel with the universal genome line. Two evolutionary processes can therefore be identified:

1. Epigenetic desuppression of segments of a comprehensive pre-existing genome. This I refer to as **vertical evolution**.
2. Lateral speciation due to mutation and natural selection. This I refer to as **horizontal evolution**.

This process is illustrated in the following diagram.



By implication one would expect the human genome to incorporate segments of the plant and animal genome spectrum. I have proposed that the synthesis of appropriate enzymes related to digestion (of plant and animal tissue) as well as the synthesis of specific immune antibodies in relation to immunity reflect the expression of "lower" genome segments. This concept also has a special application in regard to the neurophysiology of memory as well as to auto-immunity and allergic reactions.

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In the proposed triangles model of integration **(2)**, specific representation of labeled entities occurs at the apices of triangular configurations. It was further proposed that memory reflected the specific location of a given neuron within an integration. The imprinting of the specific neuron and its synaptic connections is secured by means of transcripted prion-like proteins. Therefore inherent in each integrated neuron is the DNA coding for the trait or entity represented by that neuron. It follows then that specific proteins that are synthesized within neurons representing environmental entities as perceived via primary sensory and sensory associative regions, reflect a genome which intrinsically incorporates the traits of the full spectrum of environmental entities. In other words the human genome by virtue of its comprehensive coding for the full spectrum of life, reproduces the appropriate incremental protein/molecular representation of the traits of all environmental entities within neuronal configurations. Finally, the more facets that are perceived or known about an environmental entity, the more integrated the representative neuronal configuration would be.

Neuronal representation and integration appears to be stereotyped in the human brain. The location of specific sensory areas and their association areas as well as the homunculi of the primary cortices are similar in different individuals. It is reasonable to conclude therefore that the genome that facilitates the imprinting of specific representative neurons through protein synthesis also determines the anatomical configuration of neuronal integration. The convergence of these two genetic processes therefore provides the anatomical framework for the labeling of environmental entities as well as their associations. Furthermore, once integrated, primary sensory triggering will no longer be required for memory recall because the neurons representing higher levels of integration have incorporated the primary sensory information into their protein coding.

In the context of the universal oscillation between the relativistic and singularity domains **(3)**, specifically transcripted and neuron-specific protein resonates energetically with the entities that they represent. Therefore this neuronal protein is not only fundamental for memory and recall but also influences and is influenced by energy-frequency in the singularity. In this regard the neuronal synaptic integration can be regarded as a portal bridging the relativistic and singularity domains. Energy emission resulting from the collapsed singularity wave could stimulate the appropriate synaptic integration and contribute to cortical activity. In this context, the more integrated neuronal configurations would carry a greater wave-collapsing influence while within the singularity.

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Tissue recognized as “self” by the immune system does not elicit an immune response. Tissue or organisms perceived as foreign, will elicit an immune response (in the presence of an uncompromised immune system). Suppressed (methylated) segments of the universal genome coding for potentially foreign tissue or organisms do not elicit an immune response as long as they do not gain expression. In the event that a foreign-coding genome segment gains expression through demethylation, an immune reaction will inevitably occur. Allergic or auto-immune activity may then be explained on the basis that primitive genome segments similar to the challenging antigen may be expressed due to partial desuppression (partial penetrance). The specific immune response would then be directed both at the invading organism as well as at the cells expressing the similar antigen. As regards an immune reaction following the exposure to foreign material or chemical, demethylation and expression of a potentially foreign coding genome segment may occur. The desuppressed and expressive primitive genome then stimulates an immune reaction. These situations would elicit an appropriate immune response to foreign, “non-self” tissue expression. However should the desuppression of these segments occur in cells of the immune system as well, the immune response would be compromised or absent. This latter situation would then result in the development of a fulminant infection (in the case of an invading organism) and / or the growth of potentially neoplastic tissue and subsequent tumour formation.

Thus it is proposed that allergic reactions, auto-immunity and neoplasia represent a continuum of pathological conditions in which segments of the genome, coding for potentially foreign organisms or tissue, are expressed and elicit an immune response in the case of allergic reactions and auto-immunity; or compromise immune function if the desuppresion process goes on to involve cells of the immune system.

In the context of psychoneuro-immunology (PNI) it has been shown that mind states defined as *hopeless-helpless* may result in raised levels of IL-6. IL-6 has further been shown to influence the genome, methylation process (resulting in myeloma). In this respect therefore, PNI processes may contribute to the above-mentioned pathological continuum. The suppression of cell mediated immunity by the group of pro-inflammatory cytokines would further compound the problem.

References

1. Quantum Gnostics
2. A Proposed Heuristic Model of Consciousness and Emotion
3. Theory of Universal Oscillation