



New Trends
in Psychology

The Relationship between DNA and Biophotons

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Abstract: Studies confirm that during a frequency impact on the organism, the resonators that respond to the effects are primarily DNA molecules and biophotons. Researcher Michael Meaney's research found that emotional factors also influence the genome. They set processes in motion in the human body. They have different effects at different frequencies. Researchers David A. Jernigan and Samantha Joseph, while studying photons, discovered that they act both as waves and particles and enter the body mainly through the eyes. Electromagnetic or biophotonic energies may or may not be linked. This connection is at least partly under our control. Research has shown that a positive attitude creates a link between electromagnetic and biophoton emissions, which changes DNA and makes the body healthier.

Keywords: biophotons; DNA; electromagnetic energies; epigenetics

Introduction

The activity of vital processes in the human body requires energy. For researchers, it is still important to understand the fundamentals of health phenomena, the basic mechanisms of chronic non-communicable diseases and energy conversion in biological systems. The 21st century represents for mankind a fundamental ideological revolution in the field of physics and significant discoveries in biology.

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Today, we can already talk about a partial solution to several problems. During this period, there was a scientific and experimental penetration into the depths of matter and the fine structures of chemical elements. It deepened the understanding of physical fields, the discovery of nucleons, the determination of electron parameters (Сухонос С.И., 2015), and the calculation of the fundamental Planck constant.

Named after German physicist Max Karl Planck (1858 - 1947), this constant tells us that the energy of individual photons depends on the wavelength of their radiation. Planck's constant may seem rather an ethereal concept, unlike - say - the speed of light, but it plays an absolutely central role in understanding the behaviour of matter at the subatomic level.

It is the cornerstone of quantum mechanical theory, which describes the strange behaviour of particles at this level. Here, energy, like matter, is made up of particles. For example, as electromagnetic radiation, light is composed of particles called photons¹. This scientific discovery, together with the achievements of quantum biophysics, has today made it possible to reconsider the understanding of the fundamental problems of the organisation of the matter of the human body at the micro-world level and the flow of bioenergetic processes at the atomic level.

In modern medical biophysics textbooks, there have appeared sections describing the quantum-mechanical foundations of the distribution of energy levels in atoms and molecules, quantum-mechanical characteristics of the structure of biomolecules, energy absorption spectra, etc. Particular attention should be paid to the analysis and revision of the modern model of the mechanism of energy and charge transfer in biomolecular systems at the cellular-subcellular (micro) and organism (macro) levels, respectively.

The conducted studies confirm that during the frequency impact on the organism, the resonators responding to the impact are primarily DNA molecules and biophotons.

This was predicted theoretically by Heim B. and demonstrated by Popp's F. A. studies. The phenomenon of bioresonance is found only in living organisms because hydrogen bonding is necessary for its manifestation. In higher organisms, which are capable, as has been shown, of reacting to individual quanta of electromagnetic radiation (occurring, for example, when chanting mantras, music and generally

¹ <https://www.scienceinschool.org/ro/article/2014/planck-ro/>.

during speech) and resonating at a certain frequency, electromagnetic signals are transmitted along large protein molecules in the form of polarised waves.

As has been shown in recent studies, the process of distribution of these waves occurs according to acupuncture meridians.

It is clear that constant bonds are the basis of the stable component of the entire system, and the temporary ones - the component of unstable functions of the system. This corresponds to the principle of interaction of opposites that make up the whole. Here, it is possible to refer to the Gospel where Jesus Christ's words are written: "The name of My Father - movement and peace" (Константин Задорожников, 2005).

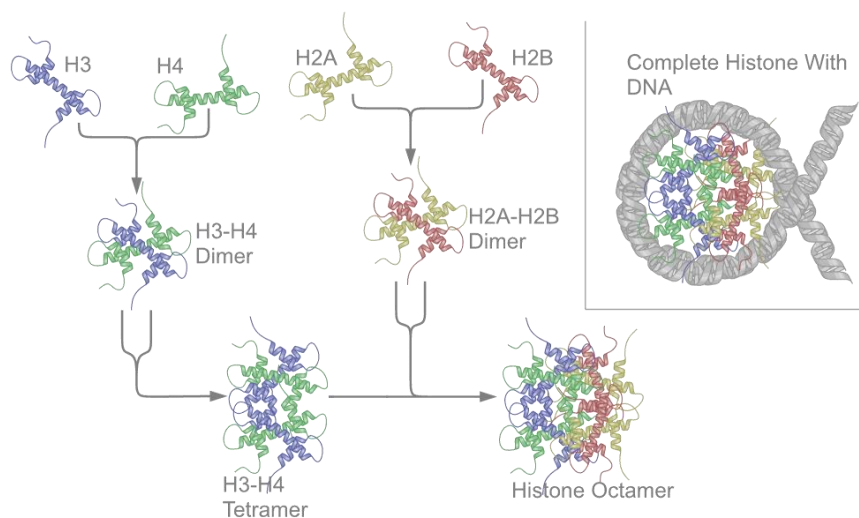
DNA is the code of life, as it includes unique genetic information and is located in the nucleus of each cell in the form of chromosomes, which are a long line of DNA molecules. Each DNA molecule contains a multitude of genes responsible for building and sustaining vital activities in the human body. Even though the size of the DNA molecule is microscopic, it is one of the most familiar molecules. It has the shape of a double spiral, resembling a twisted ladder. It is a fairly complex substance composed of a chain of chemical units called nucleotides. Each nucleotide contains sugar, phosphate, and one of four types of nitrogen-containing bonds called a base. The sugar and phosphate form the two sides of the ladder, and the base is the middle part that joins the sides, forming the rungs of the double helix.

DNA, like fingerprints, is unique. The genes inside contain the information for creating the proteins, the chemicals that make the body grow and function. For decades, scientists considered DNA the basic structure responsible for physical, intellectual and emotional characteristics. It is now well known that in addition to the energy in DNA, there is also the energy of "switching on" and "switching off" genes, epigenetics.

Epigenetics studies the epigenome, certain switch chemicals that program genes. We have the same DNA in both our toes and our brains, but something tells genes in different places how to act - and when, for example, it tells genes to kill cancer cells, cause plaque, etc. This "something" out there may be epigenomes made up of substances, including proteins and methyl molecules. Epigenomes lie next to the DNA ladder.

They react to changes in the environment and then change the DNA. Epigenetic changes most often occur when DNA is rewritten - when it is copied. For example,

some histones contain a particular protein code. Histone proteins are alkaline proteins found in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells, whose role is to assemble DNA and join it into structural units called nucleosomes as part of the chromosome. Histone proteins are the main protein components of chromatin, representing the base on which the DNA is wound, so if they didn't exist, unwinded DNA would be very long.



The individual's unhealthy eating behaviour, alcohol consumption, etc. influence the genome. The genome can command genes, which raise the alarm about the presence of cancer cells, to be silent and command genes, which cause cancer, to turn on.

Researcher Michael Meaney found that emotional factors also influence the genome. Epigenetics also hypothesizes that social and emotional events may be chemically programmed into substances that are not in the DNA but influence its activity. These events are passed from generation to generation.

Fine-field researchers have studied epigenetics in more depth, coming to the conclusions that the information needed for epigenetics is provided by energy fields, energy flow channels and the physical body.

Going back to DNA, the discoveries made by Fritz-Albert Popp, a German biophysics researcher, and others astonish the scientific community with the new meaning "DNA - is light". He demonstrated that DNA operates not only at the

chemical level (as previously thought). Essentially, it is a light-keeping unit and the source of the emission of biophotons.

Photon, also called light quanta, is the elementary particle responsible for electromagnetic phenomena. Photons participate in electromagnetic interactions.

All forms of light (not only visible light) consist of photons. When absorbed, the photon transmits its energy, momentum and kinetic momentum to matter. Like all elementary particles, photons have both corpuscle and wave properties (they exhibit wave-corpuscle dualism), and it is generally considered that photons behave predominantly as particles when interacting with matter and as waves during free propagation.¹

Based on modern presentations, the genome is the most widespread particle in the cosmic space (more than a few billion photons are assigned to a single molecule of substance in the visible part of the universe) and the most abundant part of the light energy beam flux (Дейчман, 2017). An important part of the beam of light energy (3%), primarily photons, is perceived by biosphere organisms photosynthesising through thylakoids/chloroplasts (to create organic biomass, oxygen molecule) and supporting the production of important intracellular energy components.

The thylakoids are the inner membrane folds within chloroplasts. They contain assimilatory pigments and are surrounded by a membrane consisting of a network of interconnected vesicles in which photosynthesis takes place.²

Photons form the electromagnetic spectrum. They set processes in motion in the human body. They have different effects at different frequencies. Popp and other scientists argue that the body is indeed surrounded by a field of light, and that DNA responds to the different electromagnetic frequencies found in this field. The health of the physical body and DNA depend on the types of light: if some are the cause of problems, then others have a beneficial and even healing effect. Dr. Joan Smith - Sonneborn of the University of Wyoming, in her experiments exposed the animaloid protist *Paramecium caudatum* to distant ultraviolet radiation. This led to DNA damage and reduced cell life.

When these damaged organisms were exposed to ultraviolet radiation, the damage was repaired and the ageing process stopped.

¹ <https://ro.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foton>.

² <https://ro.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilacoid>.

How does outside light reach us and influence us?

Researchers David A. Jernigan and Samantha Joseph, while studying photons, discovered that they act both as waves and particles and enter the body mainly through the eyes. The eyes translate light into electromagnetic pulses so that they can be perceived by the brain, light penetrates the lens tissue or optic matter of the retina and passes to cells called Muller cells. Light enters the crystalline intercellular space and from there to all parts of the body. The crystalline intercellular space is associated with quantum fields of photons that emit pulses throughout the body. These biophotons operate throughout the electromagnetic spectrum, transmitting information through all its layers.

The movement of data is facilitated by the electromagnetic polarization of DNA, which acts as a guide that directs optical information.

Electromagnetic or biophotonic energies may or may not be linked to each other. This binding is at least partly under our control. Research has shown that a positive attitude creates a link between electromagnetic and biophoton emissions, as a result of which the DNA changes and the body becomes healthier. In other words, DNA can be partly controlled by our thoughts (Cyndi Dale, 2009).

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