



Water may participate in the formation of proton wires in DNA grooves

Publications: dnaresonance.org

Presented by Elena Naumova and Max Rempel max@dnaresonance.org

A. Samchenko¹, I. Savelev¹, A. Klimov¹, L. Shishkin¹, L. Yulmetova¹, O. Polesskaya², A. Vetcher^{1,3,4}, R. Miller⁵, E. Naumova⁶, M. Myakishev-Rempel¹

1 - DNA Resonance Research Foundation, San Diego, CA, USA

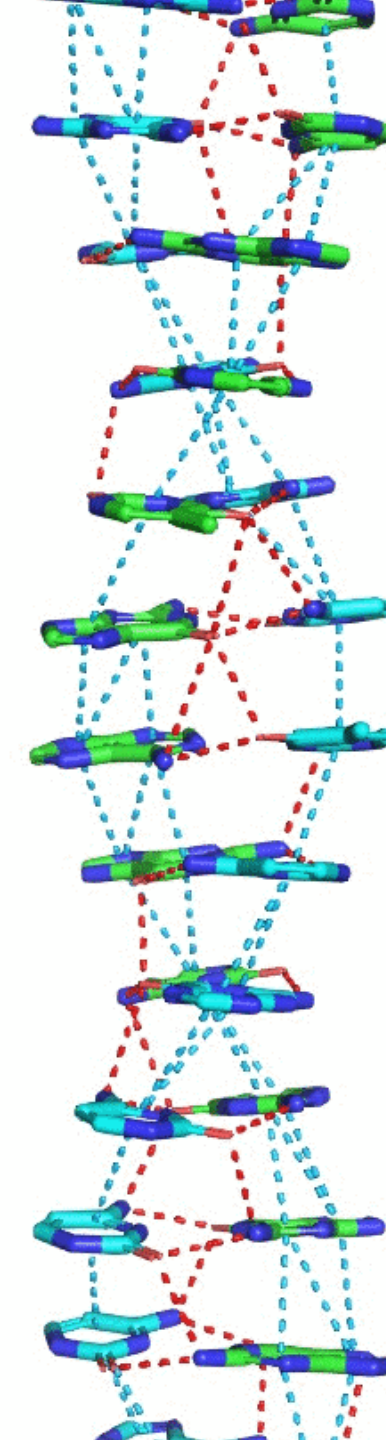
2 - University of California, San Diego, USA

3 - Nanotechnology Scientific and Educational Center, Institute of Biochemical Technology and Nanotechnology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia

4 - Shishonin Complementary and Integrative Health Clinic, Moscow, Russia

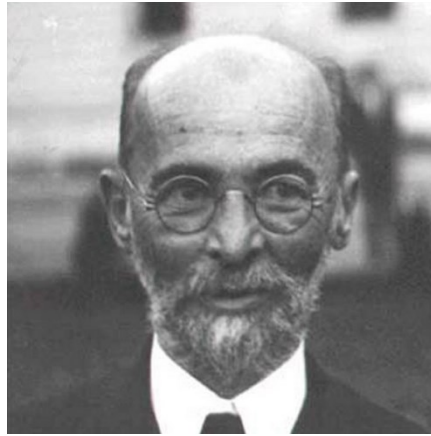
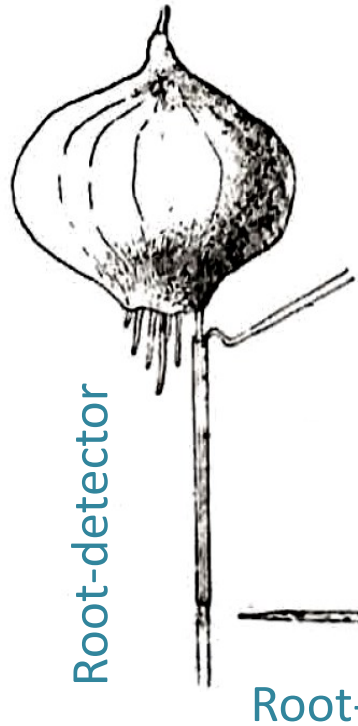
5 - OAK, Inc., Grants Pass, OR, USA

6 - Rzhanov Institute of Semiconductor Physics, Siberian Branch of RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia



Morphogenetic field and electromagnetic signaling

Gurwitsch's
onion
experiment

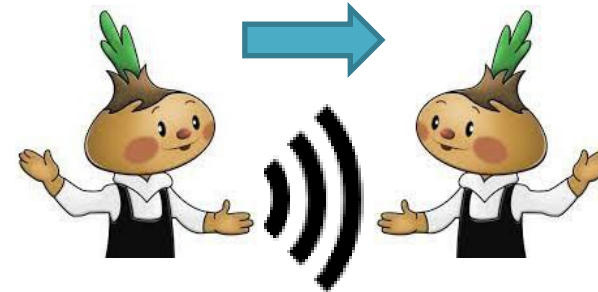


A.G. Gurwitsch
(1874-1954)

Stalin prize (1941),
11 Nobel Prize nominations
for mitogenetic effect

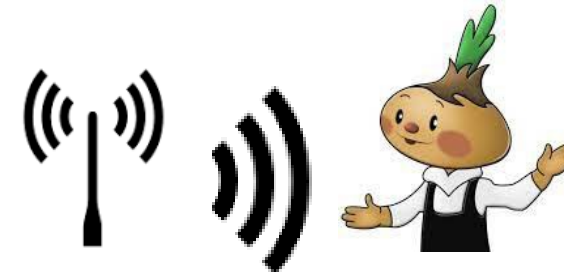
Experiments :

bioobject



bioobject

artificial
emitter



bioobject

bioobject



artificial
detector

Morphogenetic field concept: 1912

Mitogenetic effect: stimulation of mitoses by UV-
emission from growing tissue, 1923

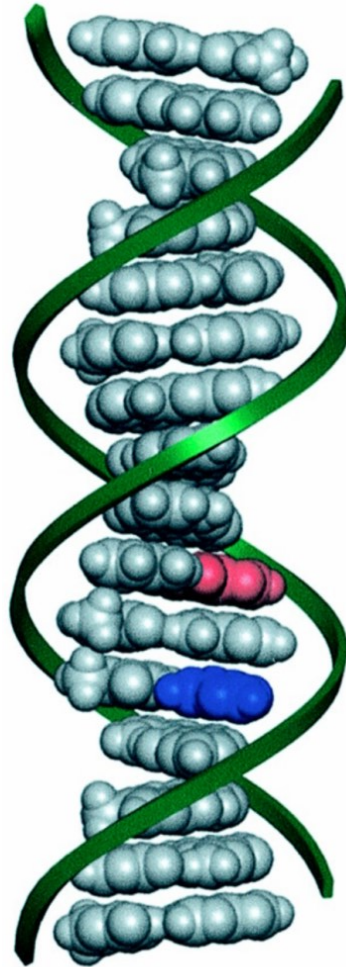
**What could be a transmitter and a receiver
in an alive object?**

DNA as a source and target of electromagnetic signaling

Based on the observed effects A.G. Gurwitsch hypothesized “the existence of some sort of the equivalent of chromosomes after their complete optical fading during interkinesis” (Gurwitsch, 1944)



Dr. Richard Alan Miller,
coauthor, in 1972
proposed that DNA
creates morphogenetic
field



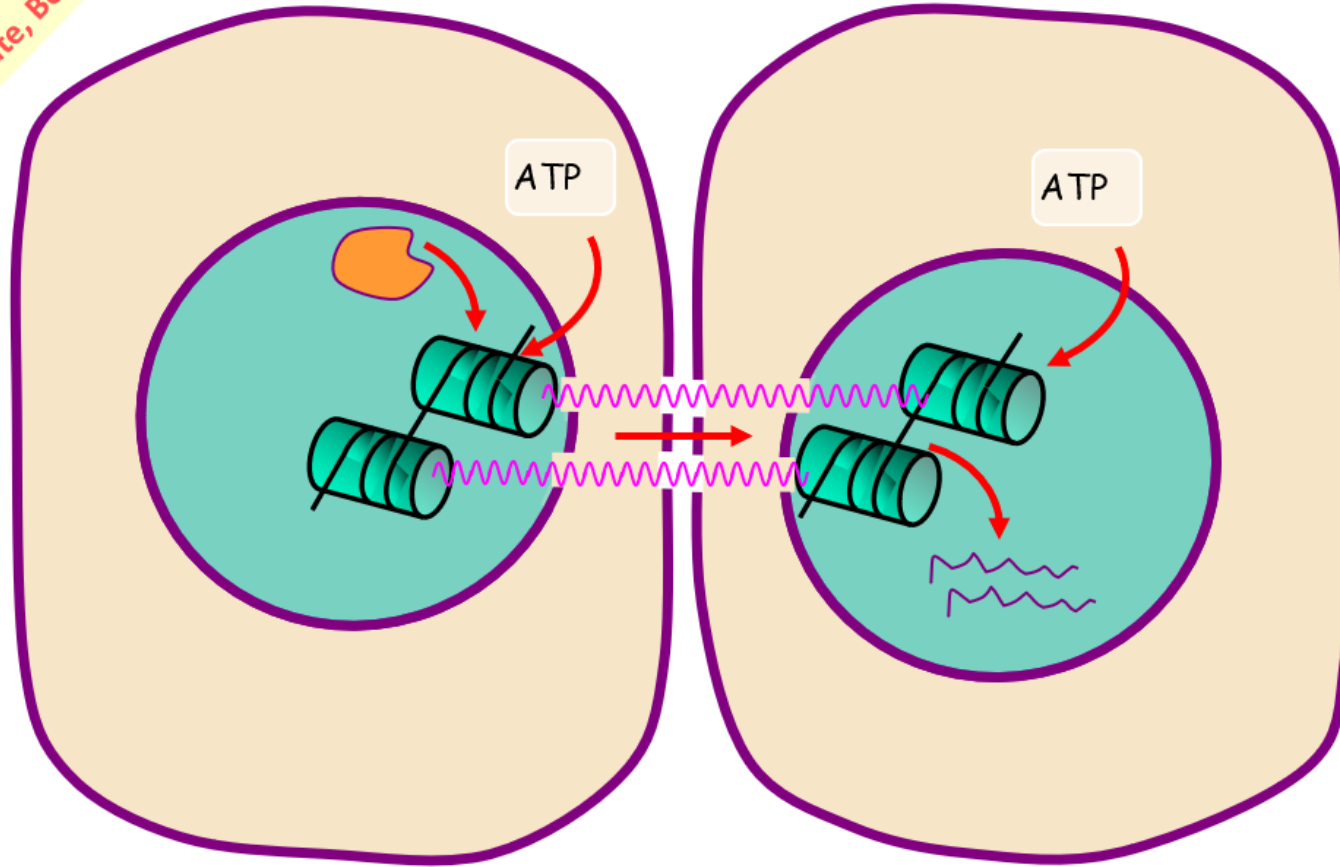
Why DNA?

- DNA is the most stable and conservative macromolecule
- DNA determines all the basic processes in the cell
- DNA is reproduced with incredible precision
- DNA comprises a substantial amount of the body

Which DNA substructures oscillate? What is the mechanism of oscillation?

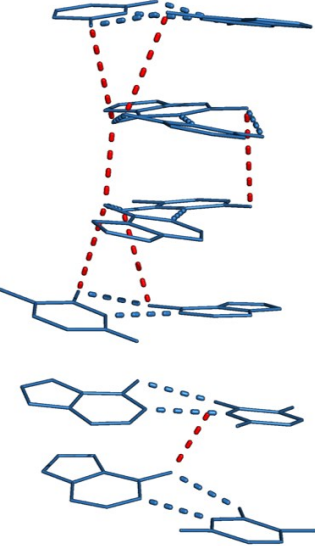
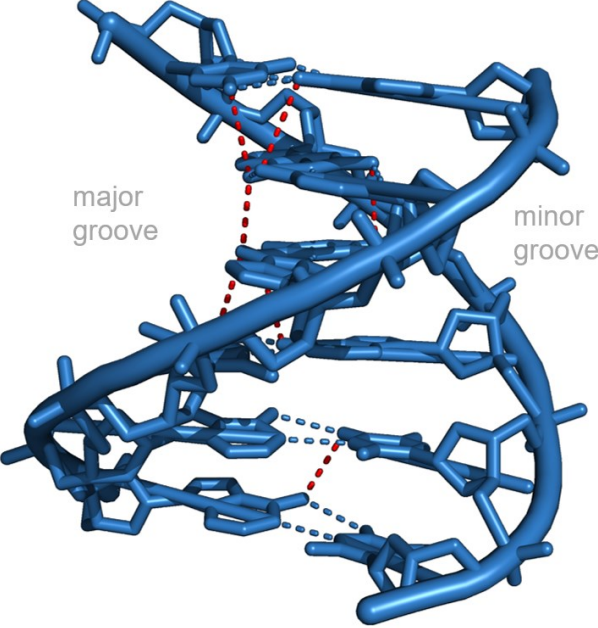
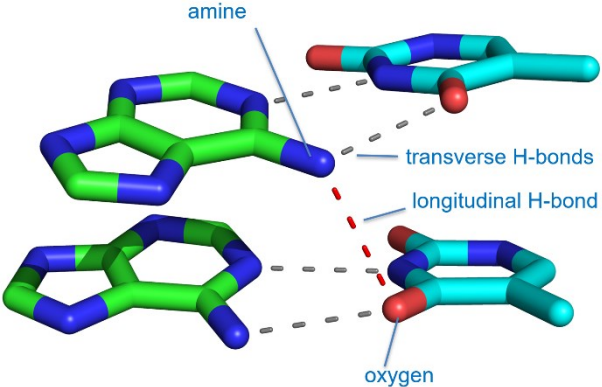
A Slide from 2003
talk in Forsyth
Institute, Boston

chromatin structures may transmit
and receive electric signals Max Rempel 2003



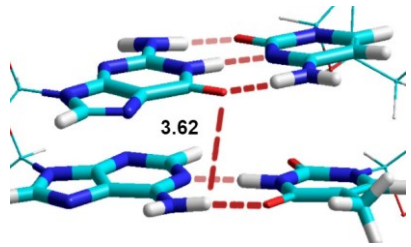
DNA RESONANCE

Longitudinal hydrogen bonds

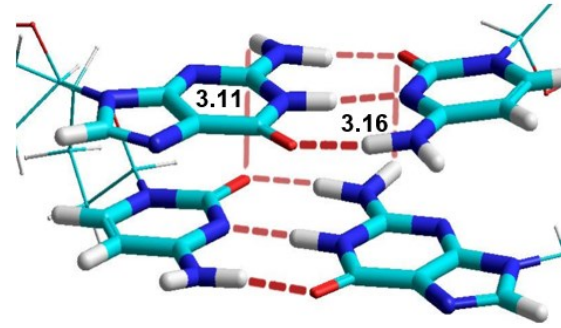


C	⋮	G	
	⋮		r
G	⋮	C	
	⋮		m
T	⋮	A	
	⋮		r
A	⋮	T	
	⋮		f
T	⋮	A	
	⋮		k
T		A	

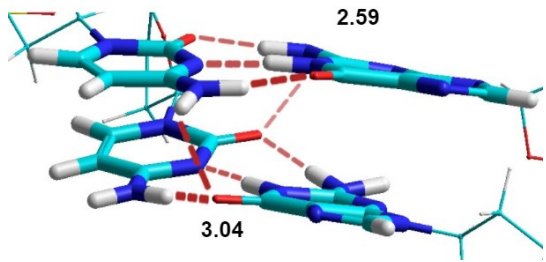
Dinucleotides have different longitudinal hydrogen bonds



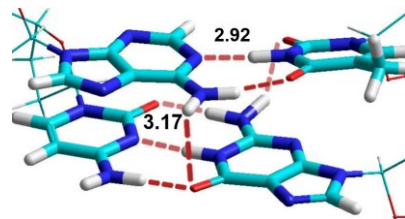
GA



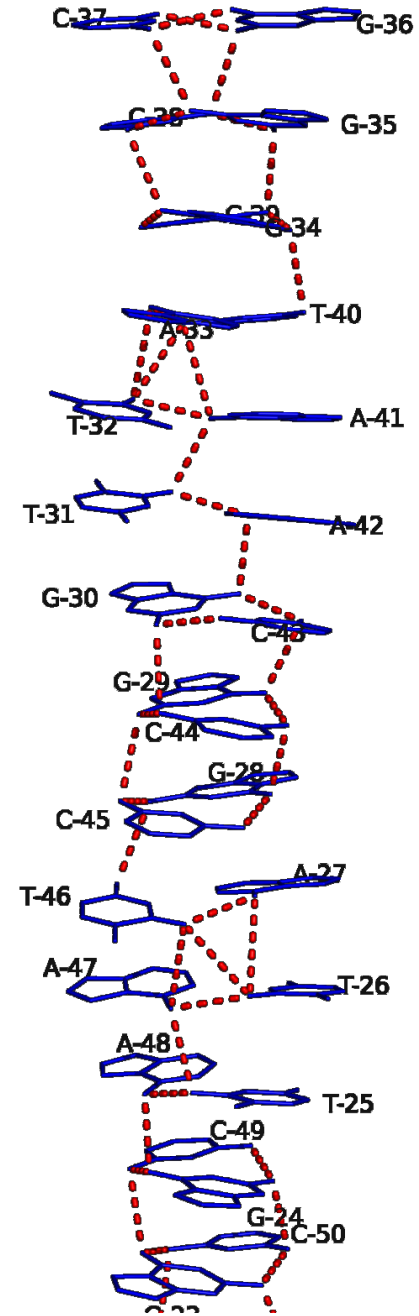
GC



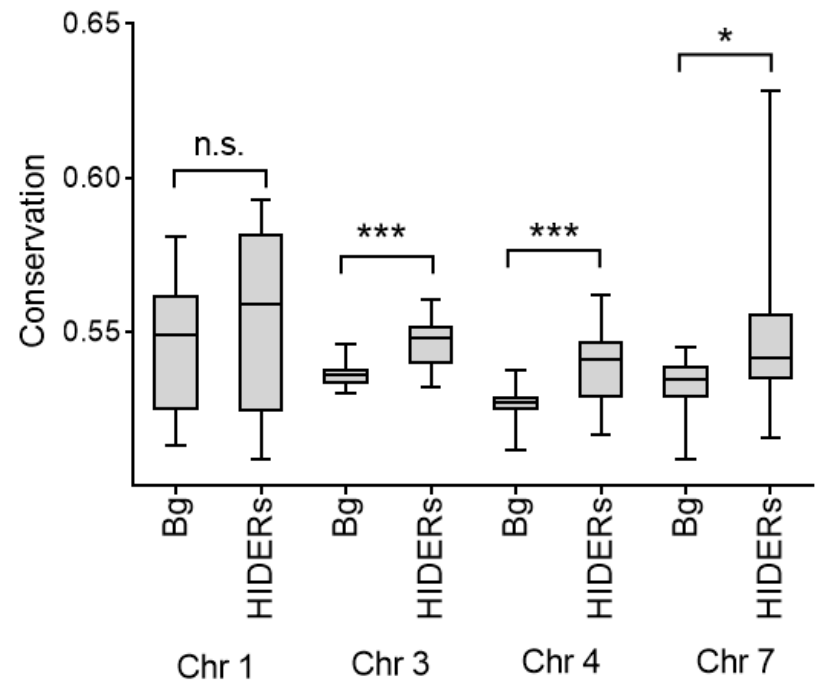
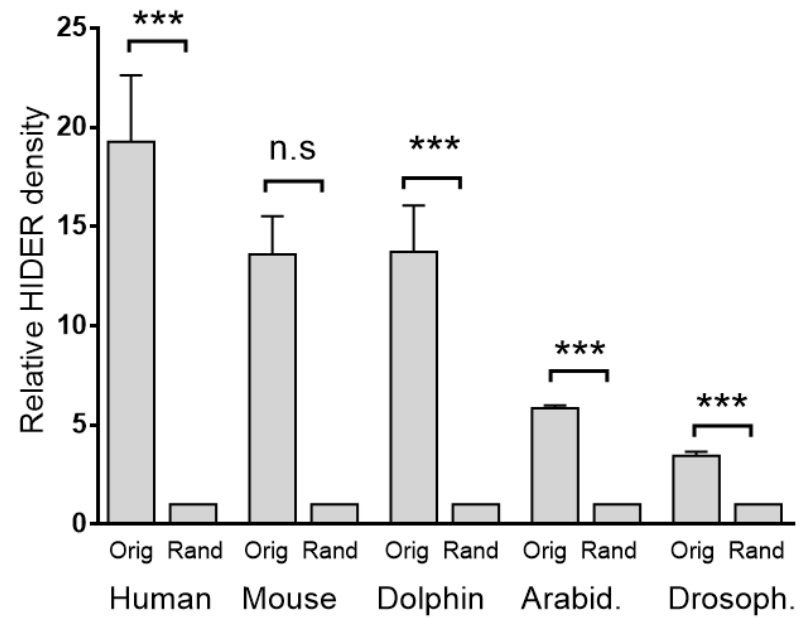
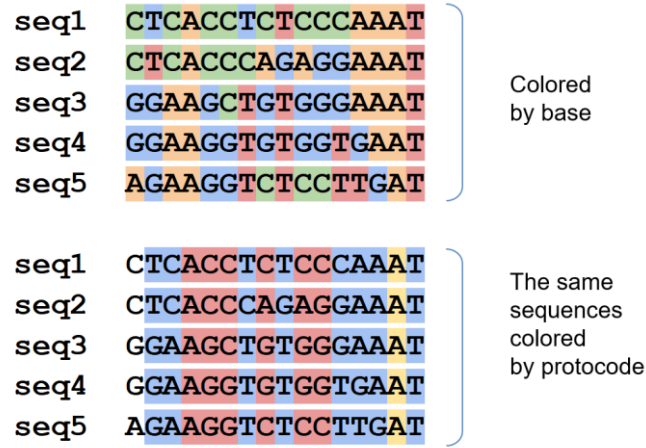
CC



AC



Repetitive patterns of proton wires are enriched by evolution in all tested species



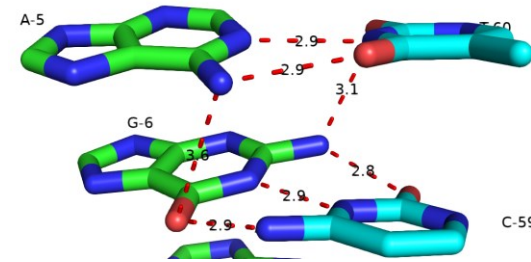
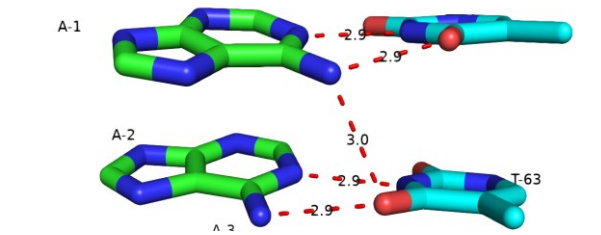
Repetitive patterns of proton wires are enriched in conserved regions

Comparison of different methods of prediction

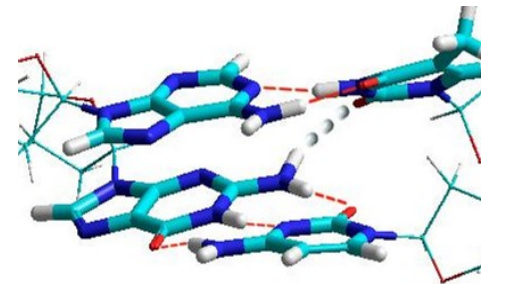
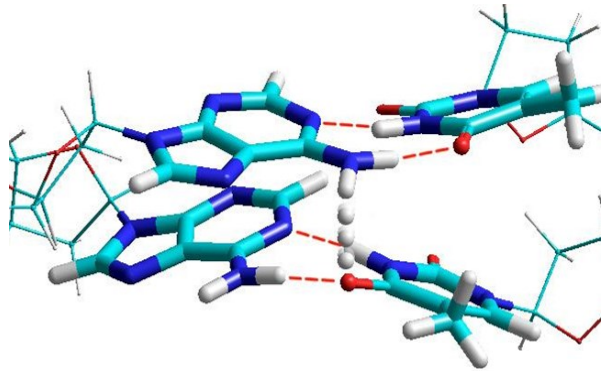
How flexible is B-form?

AA

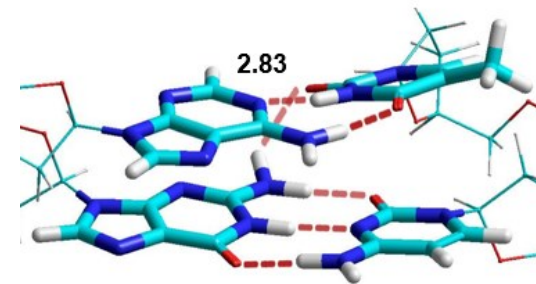
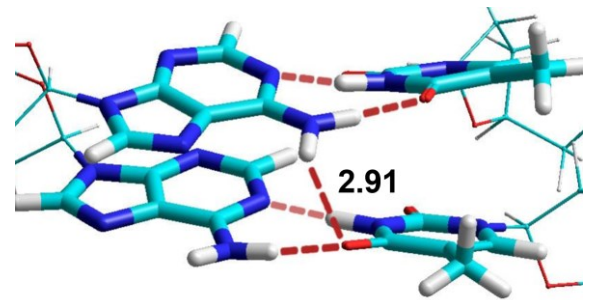
AG



stereometric
by distance



quantum
chemical
flexible model

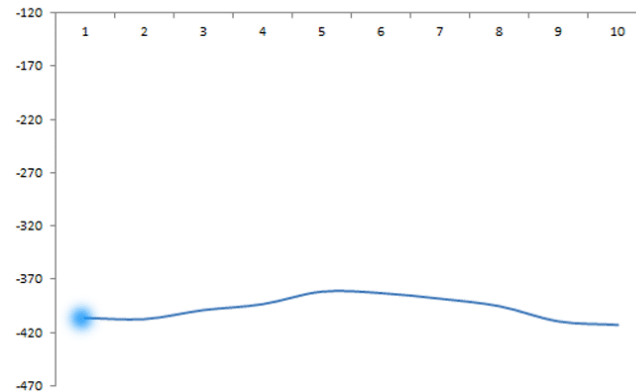
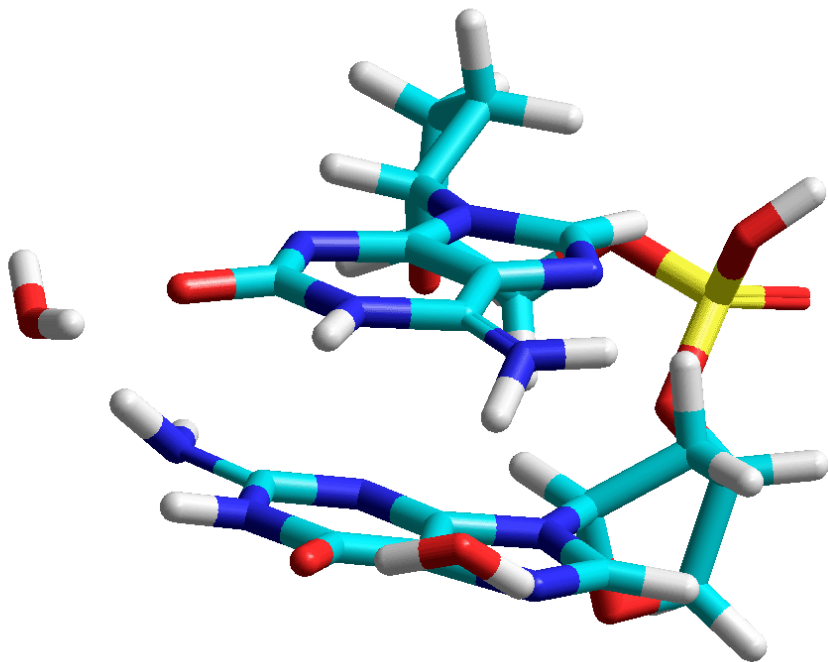
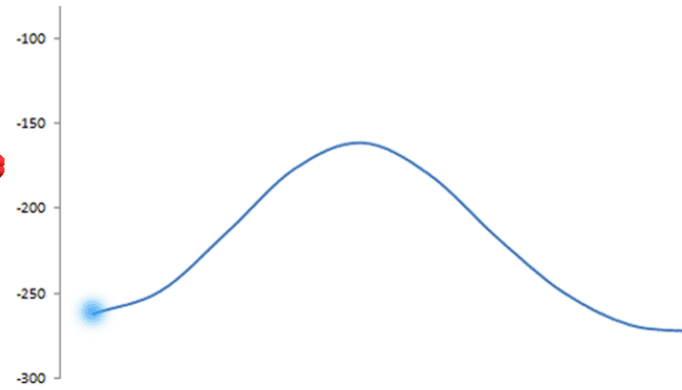
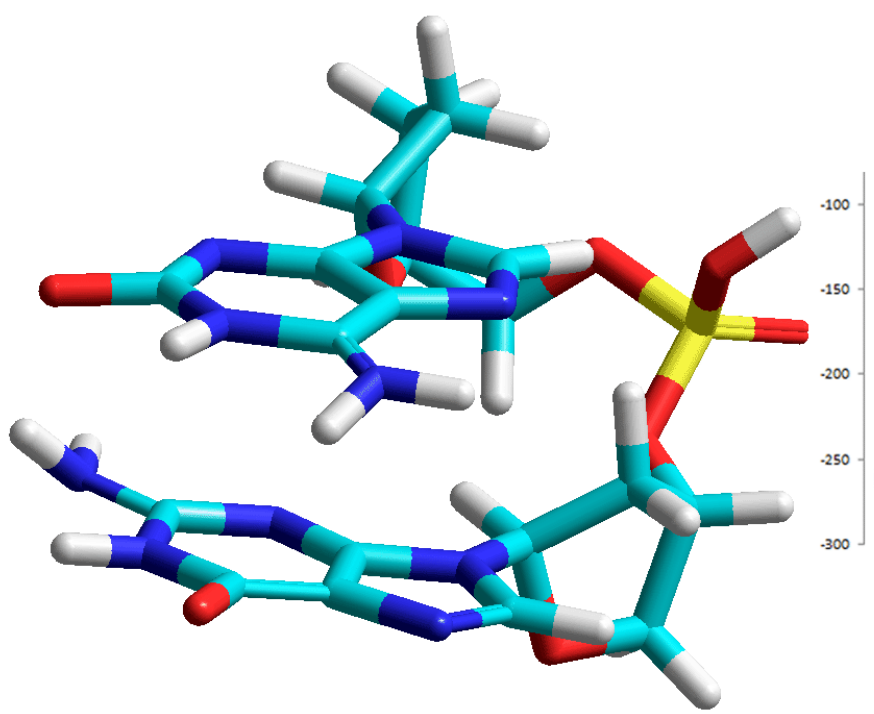


quantum
chemical
B form

complete agreement

partial agreement

Does water mediate longitudinal proton jumping in DNA?



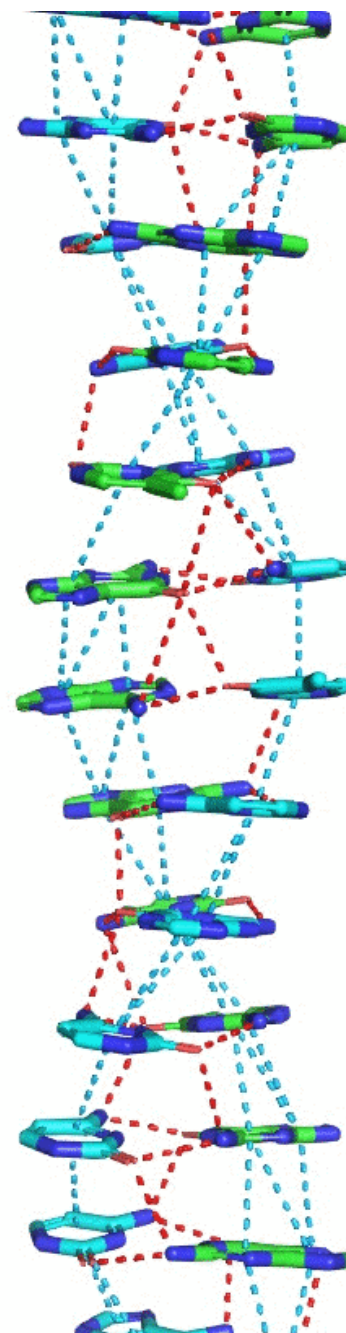
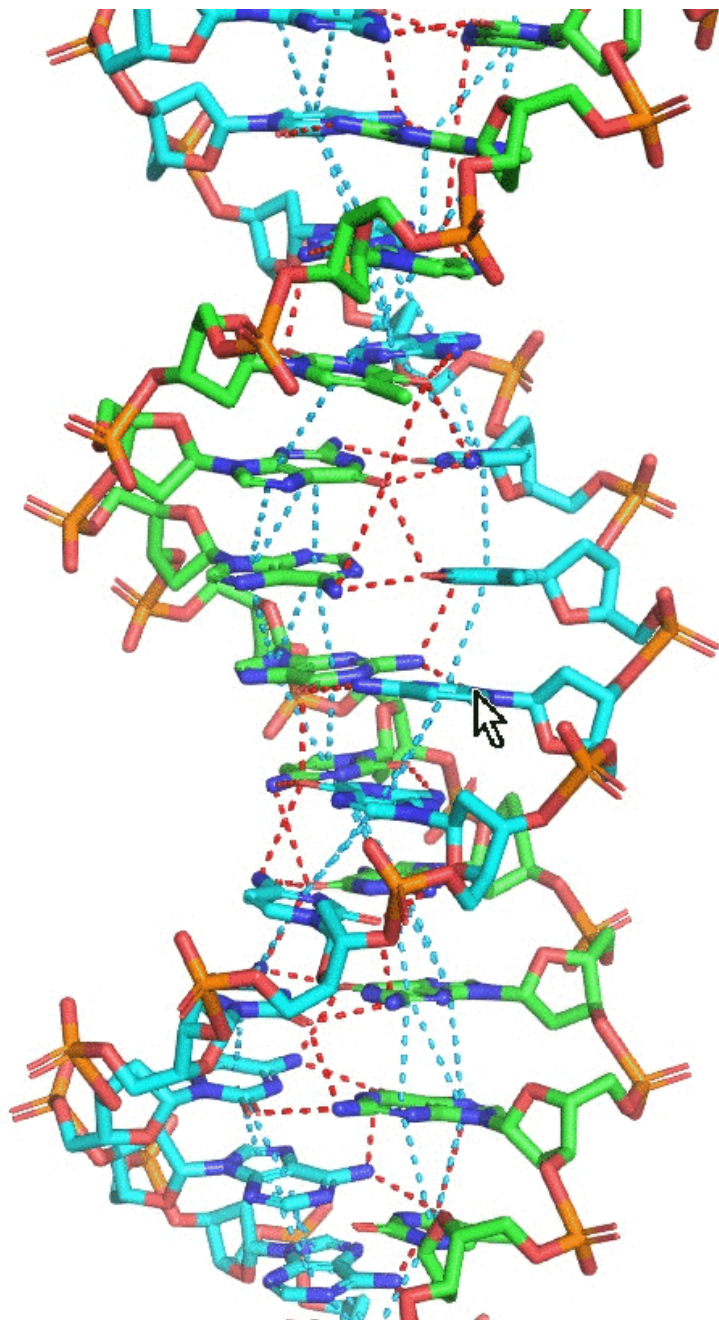
Method: Komarov, Samchenko. "Bi-Stability... Genomic DNA." *Russian Physics Journal* 63.8 (2020)

3.7Å cutoff
for h-bonds

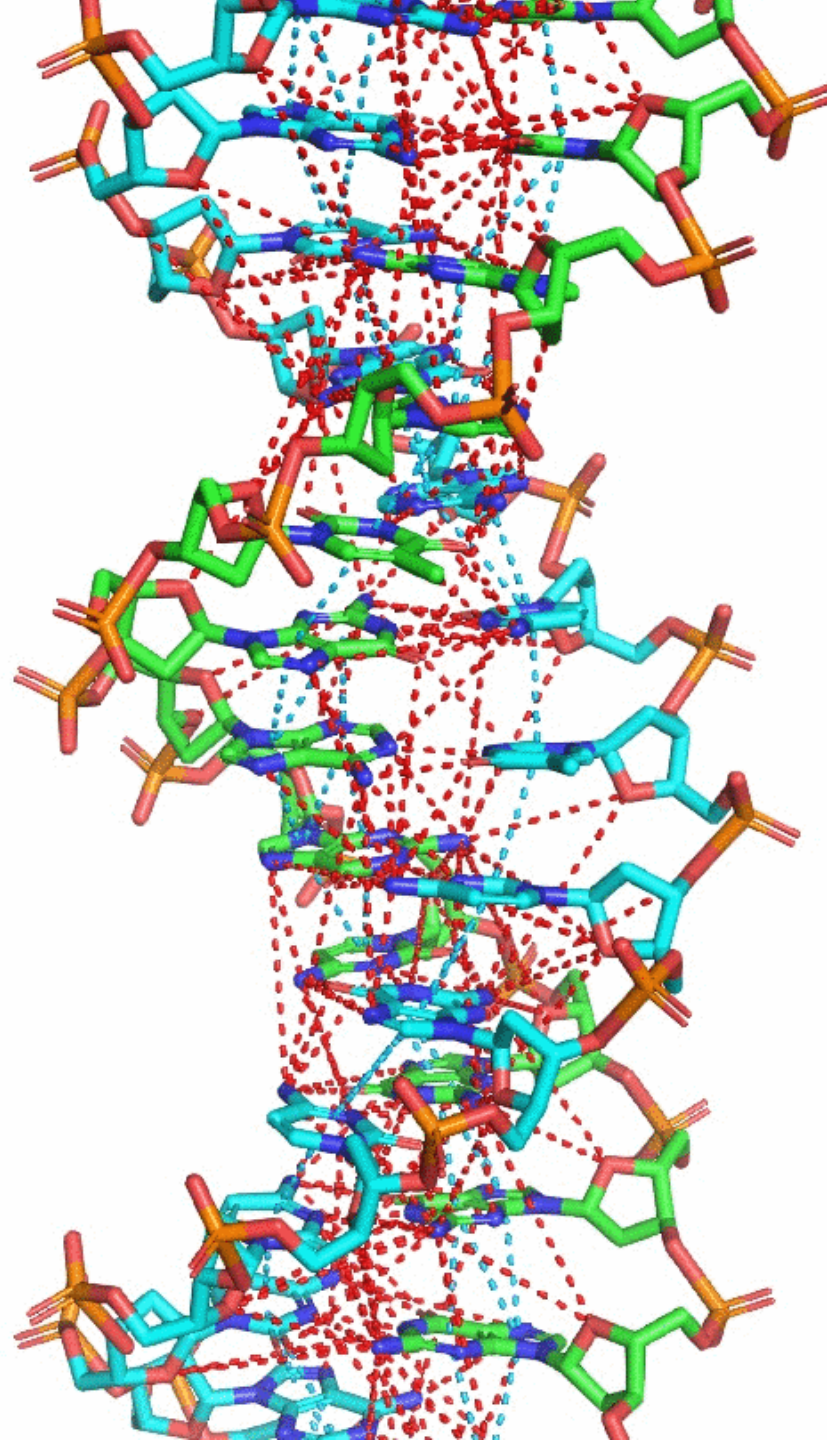
electron wires



proton wires



7.5Å cutoff
for proton wires



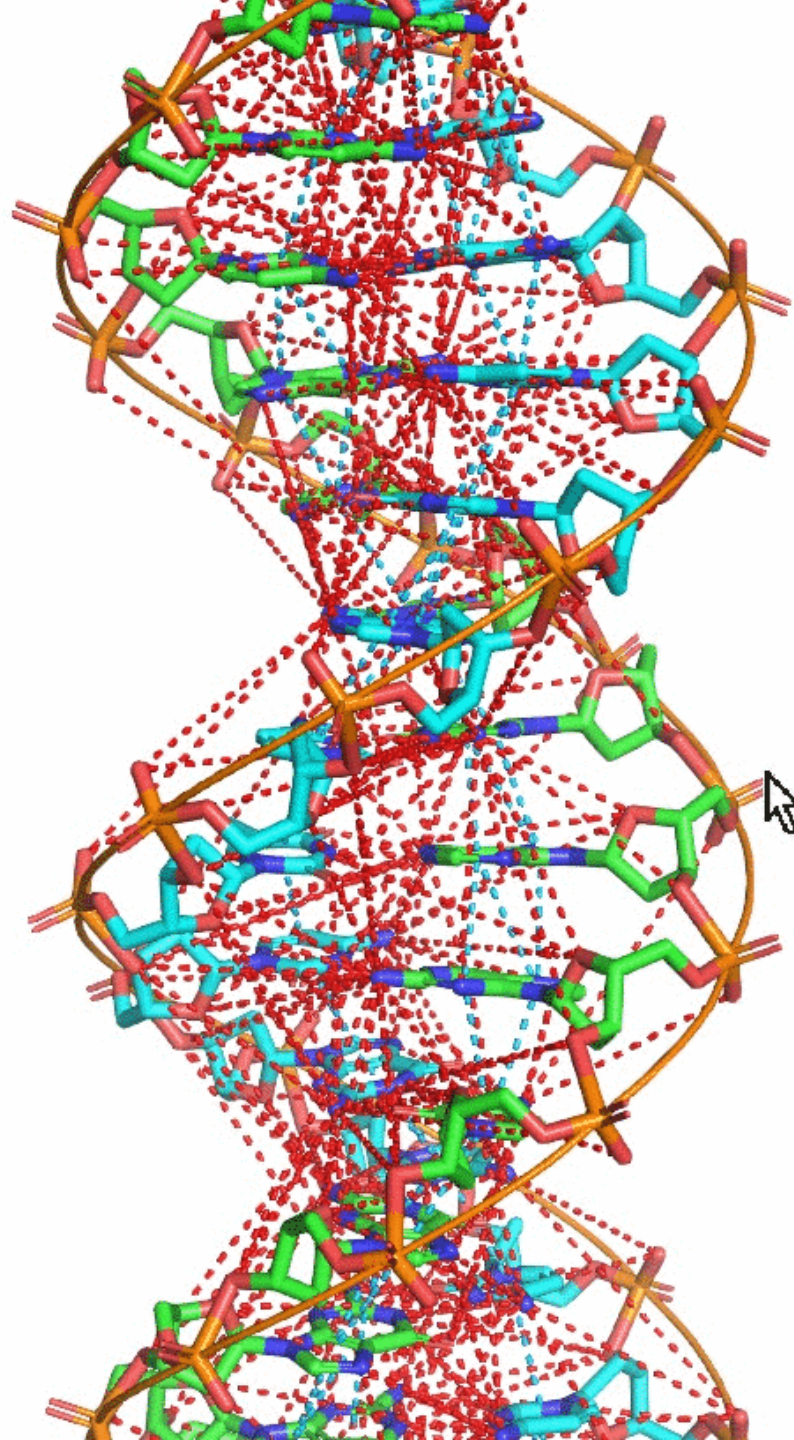
electron wires



proton wires



10A cutoff
for proton wires



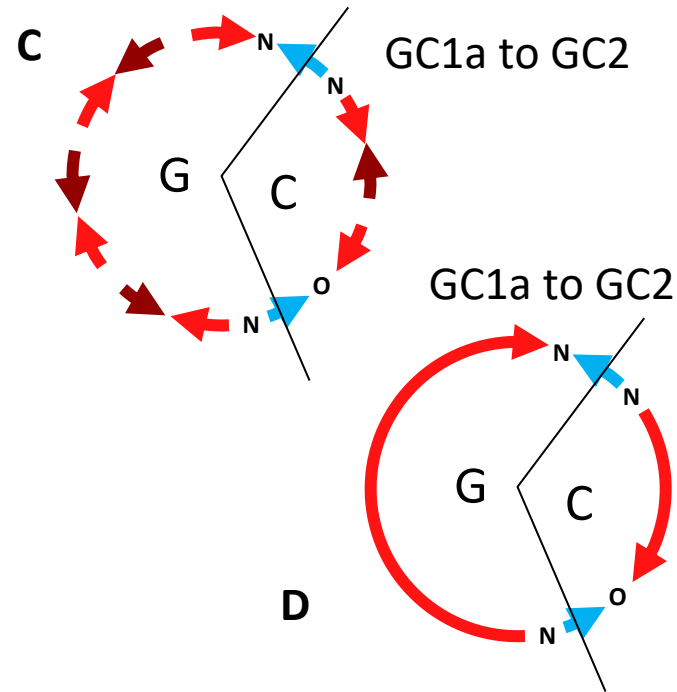
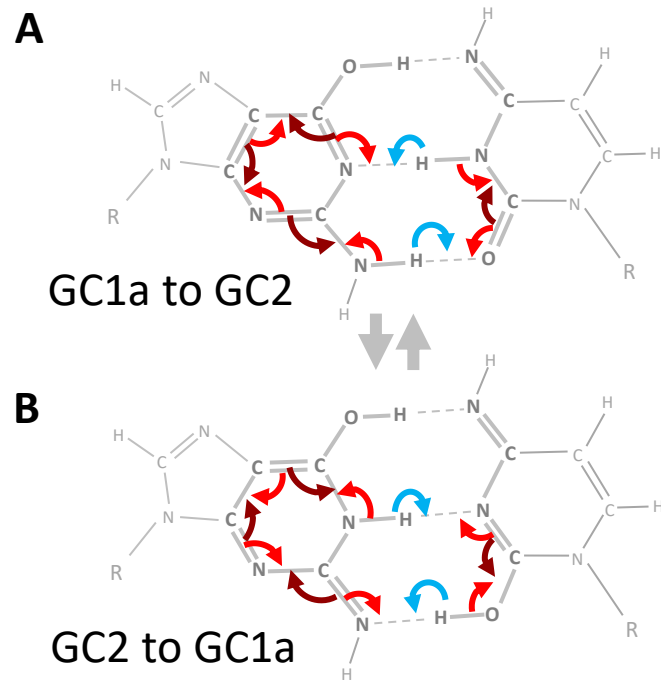
electron wires



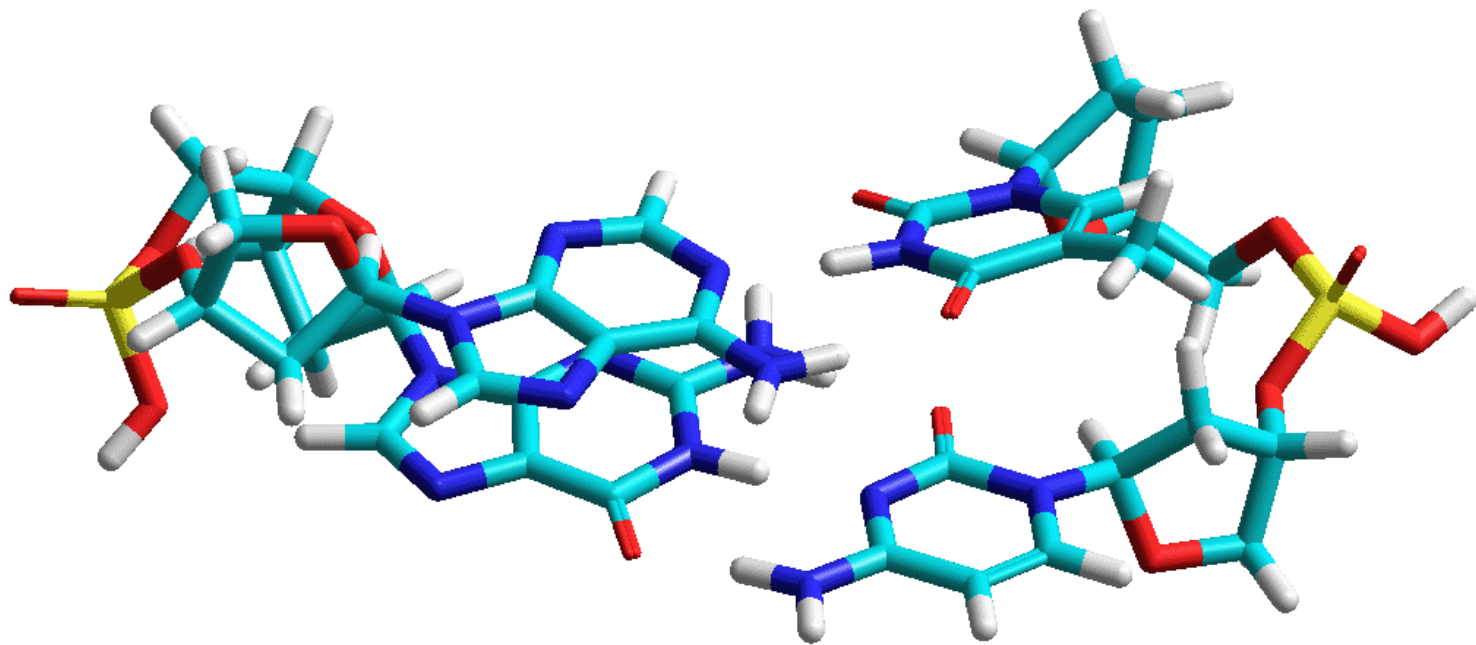
proton wires



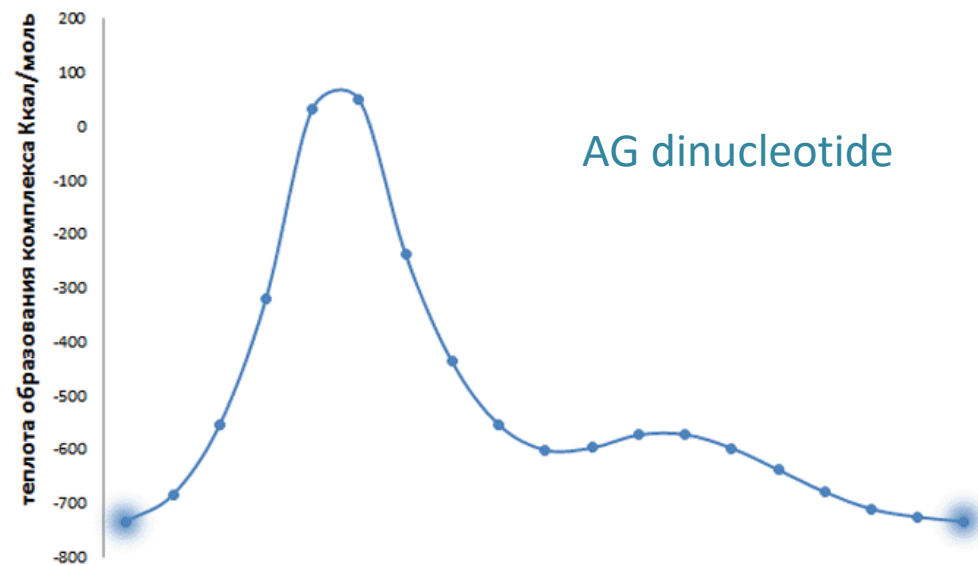
Oscillations of protons in tautomers and the requirement of neutrality



Proton jumps obey neutrality requirement



Tautomer transition energy

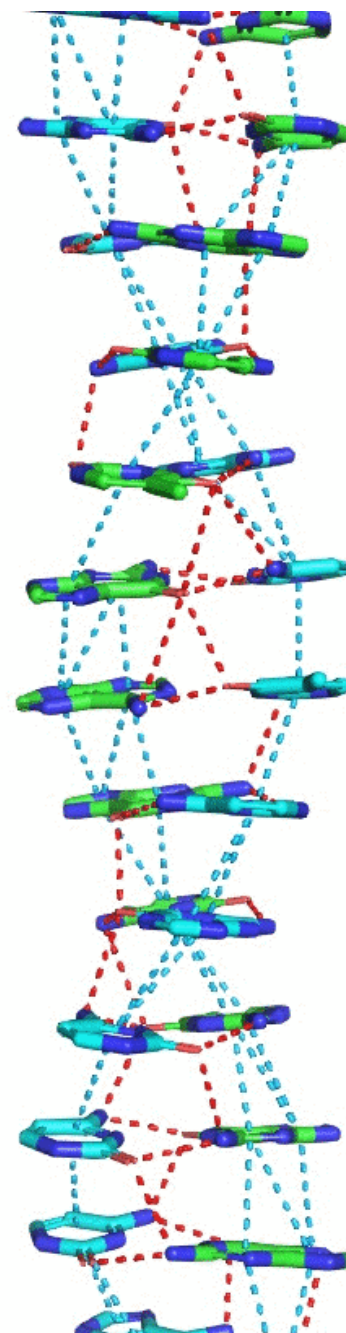
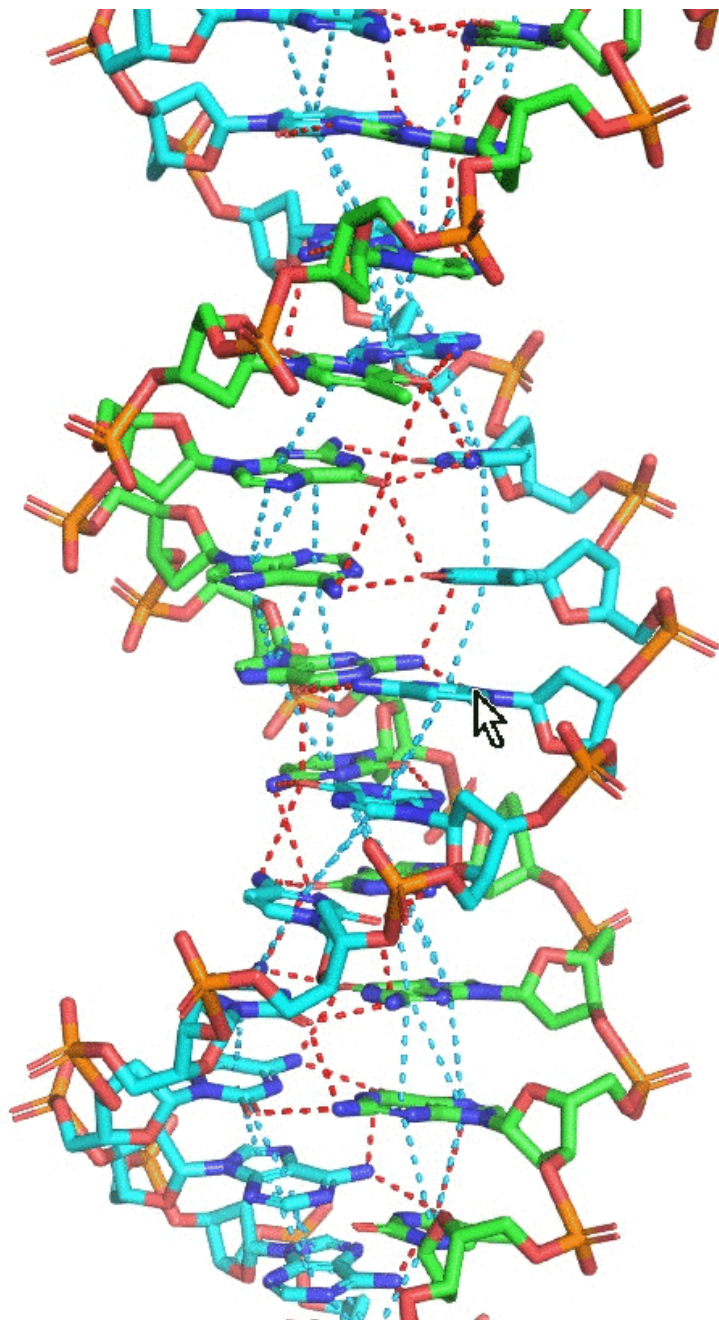


3.7Å cutoff
for h-bonds

electron wires



proton wires



Spectroscopic experiments in progress

We synthesized a series of DNA samples with varied predicted proton chains.

Same composition – varied chain lengths.



Spectroscopic measurements

>F01w 1 wire 141 bp ea

```
GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG
TTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG
TTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG
TTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG
```

>F05w 24 wires, 6 bp ea

```
GGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGG
ATT GGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGG
ATT GGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGG
ATT GGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGGAATTGGG
```

Will the spectrum changes reflect predicted proton chain lengths?

Looking for collaborators

Acknowledgements

Ivan Savelev
Elena Naumova
Anton Klimov
Alex Samchenko
Alex Voronka
Elena Erdyneyeva

Nellie Zyryanova
Nikolai Kondratyev
Eugenia Kananykhina
[Vadim Guschin]
Konstantin Kupriyanov
Irina Garanina
Ancha Baranova
Evgenia Kananykhina
Alexei Tovmash
Lev Shishkin
Liliya Yulmetova

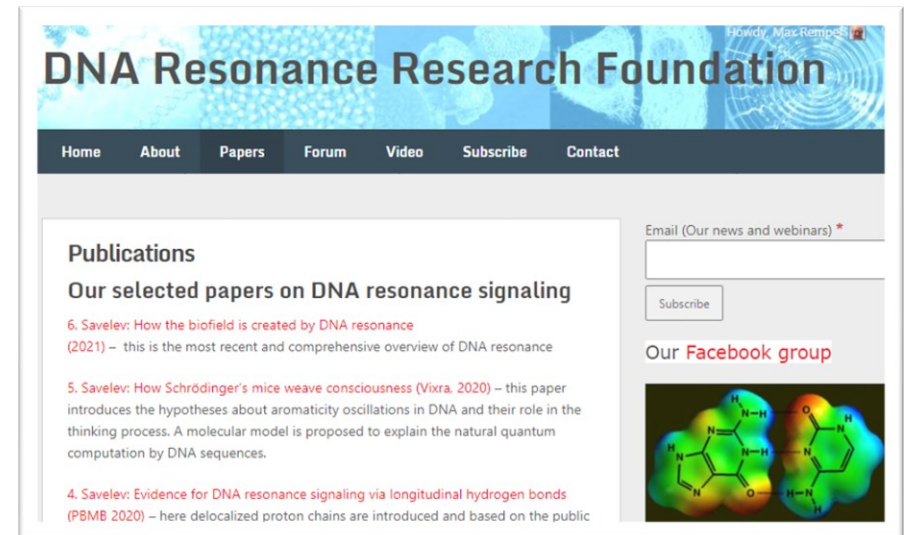
Collaborators:

Richard Alan Miller
Glen Rein
Anna Byalik
Alexandre Vetcher

Contact:

Max Myakishev-Rempel, San Diego, CA, USA max@dnaresonance.org

dnaresonance.org



Howdy, Max Rempel

DNA Resonance Research Foundation

Home About Papers Forum Video Subscribe Contact

Publications

Our selected papers on DNA resonance signaling

6. Savelev: [How the biofield is created by DNA resonance \(2021\)](#) – this is the most recent and comprehensive overview of DNA resonance

5. Savelev: [How Schrödinger's mice weave consciousness \(Vixra, 2020\)](#) – this paper introduces the hypotheses about aromaticity oscillations in DNA and their role in the thinking process. A molecular model is proposed to explain the natural quantum computation by DNA sequences.

4. Savelev: [Evidence for DNA resonance signaling via longitudinal hydrogen bonds \(PBMB 2020\)](#) – here delocalized proton chains are introduced and based on the public

Email (Our news and webinars) *

Subscribe

Our [Facebook group](#)

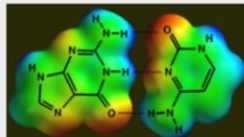
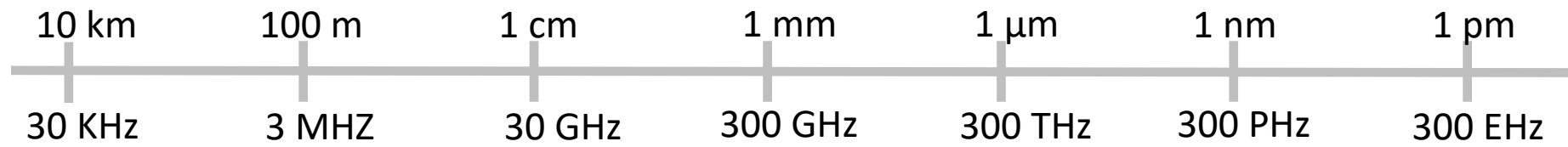


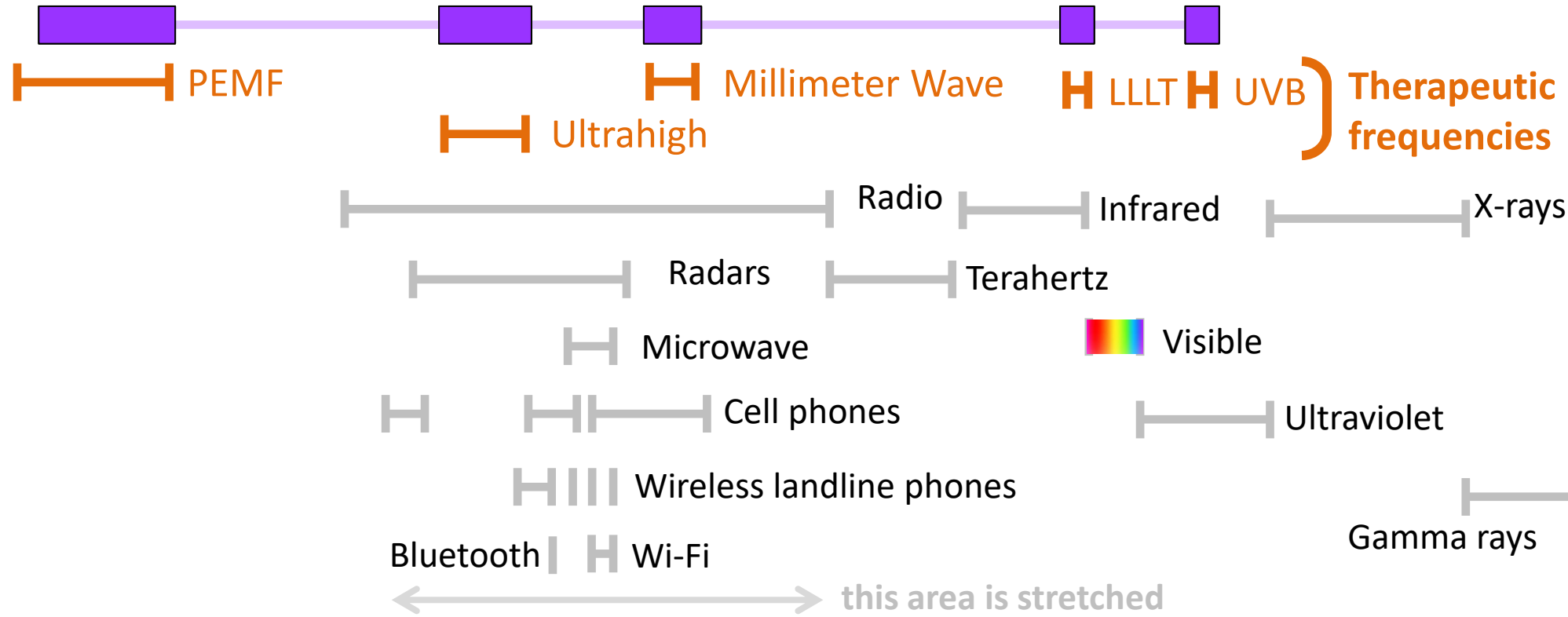
Table [Wavelengths]: A very approximate prediction of resonance wavelengths of genomic repeats

Repeat unit length	Periodic	Type	wavelength	PEMF	UHF	MWT	LLLT	UVB
			light	37km	0.3m	7mm	800nm	300nm
			sound	186m	1.5um	30nm	4nm	1.5nm
1 bp	0.3 nm	y	simple					
2 bp	0.7 nm	y	simple					
3 bp	1.0 nm	y	simple					
4 bp	1.3 nm	y	simple					
6 bp	2.0 nm	y	telomeric					
171 bp	57 nm	y	centromeric					
260 bp	86 nm	n	MIR					
300 bp	100 nm	n	Alu					
1000 bp	332 nm	n	Mariner					
6000 bp	1992 nm	n	LINE1					

(UHF - ultra high frequency, MWT - millimeter wave therapy)



candidate DNA resonance frequencies



Quantum chemical modeling methods

Designed B-DNA using Winmopac 7.21

MOPAC – molecular orbital modeling program

- Method UHF PM6-DH2X
 - is widely used for modeling macromolecules
 - good agreement with spectrometry and crystallography
 - does half-empirical computation = Ab initio + emprirical
 - does Schrödinger equation computation
- we computed transition energies for tautomeric transitions