Influence of information drugs on tumor cell cultures in vitro

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This work presents the experimental results obtained by the authors in the study of cytotoxicity in vitro some energy-informational preparations made using the targeting technique (for a description of this technique, see [1, 2], various initial e / m information signals to tumor cell cultures.

Research Objectives

1. Reveal the relative degree of influence of various manufacturing factors cytotoxic (in vitro) energy-information drugs, on their effectiveness:
   - the influence of the targeting factor of the energy-informational preparation on the culture of tumor cells (COC) on its cytotoxicity in relation to this COC.
   - factor influence monoresonance or polyresonance an energy-informational preparation aimed at COCs for its cytotoxicity in relation to this COC.

   - the influence of the factor of preliminary content in the energy-informational preparation of information, semantically adequate to its supposed cytotoxicity, on its cytotoxicity in relation to COCs.
2. Check the relative effectiveness (in particular - meaningfulness) of the procedure targeting under conditions when it is used for the manufacture of cytotoxic (in vitro) drugs.

Experimental technique

Tumor cell culture (CCC), then culture medium (hereinafter referred to as medium) with the addition of serum were sequentially introduced into standard sterile 96-well plates under aseptic conditions. The following COCs were used: erythromyelosis I-937 and K-562, Ehrlich's carcinoma. Each well was filled with 50 μl of COC and 150 μl of culture medium. For each test drug, 12 wells with COCs were allocated (the main group of COC samples, or simply the main group), in addition, 12 wells were allocated for control COC samples (the control group of COCs, or the control group). Wells for testing preparations and wells for control samples of COCs were located on the same plate.

In a standard test, chemotherapy drugs to be tested for cytotoxicity are added to the wells of the main group of COC samples at concentrations previously specified in the experimental protocol. Nothing is added to the wells with KOC control samples - they contain only KOC and culture medium. Then the plates with the main group of COC samples, which were added with chemotherapy, and the control group are placed in a thermostat for 48 hours.

After 48 hours, the plates are removed from the thermostat and then a comparative study of the COC of the main and control groups under a microscope is carried out. The cytotoxicity of the studied drug is assessed by the average percentage of tumor cells that survived in the main group of COC samples, and the picture in the wells of the control group is taken as 100% survival.

To assess the degree of cytotoxicity of the drug, the following gradations can be used, in particular:

1. Lack of cytotoxic effect of the drug: 100–90% survival rate of COCs according to compared with the samples of the control group.
2. Weak cytotoxic effect of the drug: 90-80% survival rate of COCs by compared with the samples of the control group.
3. Moderate cytotoxic effect of the drug: 80-50% survival rate of COCs by compared with the samples of the control group.
4. Strong cytotoxic effect of the drug: 50–20% survival rate of COCs according to compared with the samples of the control group.

5. Very strong cytotoxic effect of the drug: 20–0% survival rate of COCs by compared with the samples of the control group.

The indicated gradations of drug cytotoxicity according to the test results can be determined both “manually” (using direct visual assessment) and automatically.

In addition, in order to determine the degree of cytotoxicity of the test drug in relation to the culture of normal cells (CLC): on a separate plate, a group of CLA samples is formed, usually including 96 wells with the CLA culture (mononuclear cells) and a nutrient medium. The drug to be tested for cytotoxicity is added to each well with KNK in concentrations that coincide with the concentrations of its addition to the group of main KOC samples. Plates with a group of KNK samples are also placed in a thermostat, kept in it for 48 hours, then removed and examined under a microscope. Methods for determining the cytotoxicity of the test drug in relation to KNK, a scale of gradations of its cytotoxicity and methods of assigning a drug to one of the gradations of this scale coincide with those for KOC.

Thus, it is supposed to "add up": what test subject's effectiveness drug

- because of its cytotoxicity in relation to COCs,
- from the absence of its cytotoxicity in relation to KNK (mononuclear cells).

In the experiments conducted by the authors, instead of chemotherapy drugs, various energy-information drugs were tested: electronic records of various information signals received and / or processed using the equipment of the Center "IMEDIS". The method for assessing the cytotoxicity of the drug in relation to COC and KNK was completely preserved (did not change in relation to the standard method described above).

The sequence of the experiment

On the the first stage of the experiment, in every 1800 μl of medium, poured into 12 wells, electronic copies of various chemotherapy drugs were added, recorded on homeopathic crumbs on the IMEDIS-BRT-A apparatus of the IMEDIS company in the "transfer, one to one" mode, that is, with the handle position "Potentiometer" by 7 (without aiming). This group of energy-information drugs did not have a noticeable cytotoxic effect on COCs.

On the second stage of the experiment the cytotoxic effect was studied:

1) energy-informational preparations with semantically inadequate task of death COC by initial information signals (COC nosodes, inversions of these nosodes);

2) Systemic Spiritual Adapters (SDA) [3].

Moreover, these energy-informational preparations were aimed at COCs according to the method of Kudaev-Mkhitaryan-Khodareva [1, 2].

The day before the experiment, the COC, selected for the experiment, was removed from the thermostat, and then an electronic copy of it was recorded on the BRT apparatus for 1 globule of granulated sugar; then the KOC was placed back into the thermostat. Further, through the recipient (participant in the procedure targeting, by vegetative reactions - vegetative resonances - of which targeting is performed), various energy-information preparations (nosodes of the same COC, other COCs, inversions of these nosodes, SDA) were targeted to a copy of COCs in accordance with the targeting method described in [1-2].

In the first series of the second stage of the experiment, targeting was carried out until a monoresonance drug (MRS) was obtained, i.e. energy-information drug fixing only one vegetative resonance, which compensates for the load of COCs on the recipient (targeting resonance). Then, the obtained MRP was added to the nutrient medium of the COC (previously, with the help of the recipient, its single dose was determined). The results obtained in this series of experiments turned out to be irreproducible: along with almost 100% efficiency in some experiments, the same MRP did not affect the same COC in other experiments at all. To study the effect of the dose on the effect in part of the experiments, a single dose was increased by 12 times (according to the number of holes). But the results remained unreproducible.

In some of the experiments carried out, the dissolution of MCI on grains in the medium was replaced by the recording of MCI (single dose) on the medium. But even in this case, the statistical reproducibility of the experiments was not obtained. Along the way, it was noticed that MRP rewriting is not carried out through plastic containers, but only through glass. This suggests that the drugs received through the transfer are of a purely electromagnetic nature, more precisely, that the information signal is carried by means of electromagnetic radiation.

The irreproducibility of the results of experiments with monoresonance targeting forced the authors in the second series of the second stage of experiments to turn to the method polyresonant targeting initial energy-informational preparation. In this case, the initial energy-informational preparation was aimed at the COC by the method of summing up the records of all targeting resonances of the initial information signal, which compensate for the influence of the COC signal on the inductor. The resulting polyresonance drug (PRP), or rather its single dose, also determined through the recipient, was recorded on the medium, and then this medium with the recording of the obtained drug was added to the wells with COC. The class of the initial information signals from which the PRPs (COC nosodes, their inversions, SDA) were obtained did not change. The PRP effect was generally higher, but the statistical reproducibility of the experiment was still not obtained.

At the third stage of the experiment, the authors used the idea of Yu.V. Gotovsky [4] that with the help of bioresonance it is possible to recordmodel of some process and, then, to impose it on the system, which receives the corresponding information signal. As such a model at the third stage of the experiment, we used an electronic record of the process of destruction of the COC, when it was removed from the thermostat. It was experimentally found that the recording of the process of the death of the COC, made 8 hours after the extraction of the COC, has the greatest efficiency. At the preliminary (approximate) stage of the experiment, it was shown that:

- the most effective, as an inducer of apoptosis in a normally functioning COC, has a record of the process of COC death, made 8 hours after the culture was removed from the thermostat;
- targeting really is an essential component of the process of transferring information from a dying to a normally developing KOC;
- when choosing between polyresonant and monoresonance drugs, aimed at recording the death of COCs, the polyresonant drug (PRP of COC death) is more effective.

The third stage of the experiment essentially consisted of a routine collection of statistical material confirming the stable cytotoxic effect of PRP in the death of COCs. The very experimental procedure for the preparation of the specified PRP and the subsequent verification of its cytotoxicity in relation to the second stage of the experiment did not undergo any changes.

The phenomenon of COC death when the resonances of dying tumor cells are transferred to it, the authors called directed transfer of apoptosis. This phenomenon is strictly specific with respect to the population of tumor cells: PRP and MRP, targeting COCs obtained from one population of tumor cells, do not affect COCs obtained from another population.

Along the way, the hypothesis of K.N. Mkhitaryan "about the original preparation as white noise": you can target, in particular, at COCs, "anything", in other words, any e / m "white noise". Indeed, in this case, we choose from this noise semantically significant for the inductor, and, therefore, with some probability, affecting the targeting resonances (in this case, this term refers to modifications of the main e / m signal that cause compensation of the load of the targeting inductor). However, we will not achieve great efficiency in targeting "white noise". The disappearance of vegetative resonances in the targeting recipient is a necessary but insufficient condition for the found targeting resonances to be inducers of COC apoptosis. These resonances may indicate numerous adaptive processes induced by them in the recipient, not necessarily associated with the virtual (modeled by the targeting recipient's organism) death of the COC loading it. To obtain effective, from the point of view of solving the task (in this case, the task of destroying the COC while preserving the CSC), targeting resonances of the energy-informational preparation, it is also necessary that the initial information signal contains some specific information necessary for its solution, i.e. was targeting resonances of the energy-informational preparation, it is also necessary that the initial information signal contains some specific information necessary for its solution, i.e. was targeting resonances of the energy-informational preparation, it is also necessary that the initial information signal contains some specific information necessary for its solution, i.e. was

semantically adequate to her.

To test the above hypothesis, an electromagnetic copy of the DVD with the film "Alexander" was aimed at KOC. The targeted PRP of the film recording had a small (20%), but statistically significant antitumor activity. This suggests that indeed, with some degree of efficiency, “any object can be aimed at any other”; in the most dissimilar objects there are structures that resonantly react with each other. However, the effectiveness of such targeting (even polyresonant targeting) is extremely low.

Experiment Results

Below we present only one, in our opinion, the most interesting table, which shows the comparative effect on COCs and on COCs of a targeted polyresonant drug of COC death. A stable 100% result when exposed to COCs of this
preparation makes the statistical processing of the material unnecessary.

Table 1

	Very strong action	Strong action	Moderate action	Weak action	Absence actions	Total production introduced trials
COC carcinoma Ehrlich's nomes	24 = 6 4	0	0	0	0	24
KNK	0	0	0	0	304 = 96 4	304
COC erythro-myelosis I-937	36 = 6 6	0	0	0	0	36
KNK	0	0	0	0	576 = 96 6	576
COC erythro-myelosis K-562	24 = 6 4	0	0	0	0	24
KNK	0	0	0	0	576 = 96 4	304
Total effective ness of preparation rata on different COCs	100% / 0%	-	-	-	0% / 100%	84/1284

The authors hope to present the materials of the first two stages of the experiment that require much more complex statistical processing and at the same time are of much less interest in a separate, more detailed work.

Conclusions:

1. Energy information drugs have a fairly pronounced effect in vitro.

2. The severity of the cytotoxic effect of the energy-information drug significantly depends on combinations factors that, in the aggregate, could be called factors that determine the semantic adequacy of this drug as an information signal, submitted to the KOC, the task posed by the operators submitting it. The semantic adequacy of an information signal is, figuratively speaking, the extent to which it is "understandable" for the COC, i.e. how much it is "formulated in its internal language." The factors that determine the semantic adequacy of the energy-informational preparation include:

- the factor of "targeting" of the energy-informational preparation for COCs or its absence;
- factor of monoresonance or polyresonance targeting;
- factor of semantic adequacy of the original (not aimed) energy-informational signal, in relation to the COC: the content in it of information about its death.

The following patterns of combination of these three factors are observed,

causing more or less cytotoxicity of energy-information drugs in relation to COCs:

- targeted energy-informational drugs have an effect on COCs other things being equal a significantly stronger cytotoxic and / or cytolytic effect than non-targeted drugs. Moreover, from the point of view of the author who directly conducted the experiment (S.V. Gorbenko), the effect of untargeted drugs on COCsgenerally imperceptible. Targeting is thus necessary, but not enough the condition for the effectiveness (in particular, cytotoxicity) of the energy-informational preparation;

- polyresonant energy-informational drugs have an effect on COC other things being equal stronger cytotoxic effect than monoresonance drugs. Polyresonance is necessary, but not sufficient condition
improving efficiency drug;
- semantically adequate energy-informational drugs, subject to their targeting, have a statistically significant, reproducible and, moreover, a pronounced cytotoxic effect on COCs. The combination of the semantic adequacy of the initial information signal (the content in it of information about the death of COCs) and the targeting of the energy-informational preparation obtained from this signal issufficient the condition of the reproducible cytotoxic effect of this drug on COCs.

- in particular, the information signal of the death of the culture of tumor cells, recorded 8 hours after removing them from the thermostat, is the initial information signal semantically adequate simultaneously: a) the problem of cytotoxicity for COC, b) the problem of the absence of cytotoxicity for CLC. A targeted multiresonant energy-informational preparation obtained from this information signal is a highly effective inducer of the death of COCs, at leastin vitro. Moreover, this drug is not cytotoxic with respect to KNK, i.e. can be considered as a prototype of an effective
anticancer drug, while at the level in vitro;
- targeting method is effective method making energy-informational preparations, however, it only provides workable, but not always sufficient conditions for their effectiveness (on this occasion, it is interesting to familiarize yourself with the first section of [5]).

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