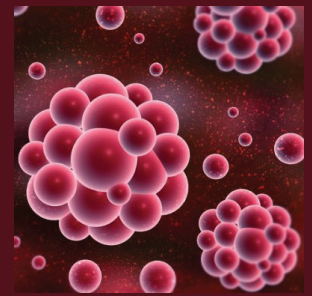


RAS MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Research Article: The Dual Energetic State of Living Organisms: Life. death and restitution



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Abstract:

Our initial study demonstrated the release of a replicate cell from a dwarf form of *Stentor coeruleus* that had undergone apoptosis, i.e., programmed cell death. The replicate separated from the moribund cell and faded into the ambient environment. In the present series of experiments actively mobile, transparent, dwarf cells and algae fragments were returned from the ambient state into sealed deep well slides containing cell free protozoa medium. Ancillary experiments provided evidence that these cells displayed electromagnetic energy. Further observation over several days showed a progressive transformation of the dwarf cell by accruing inclusions to a senescent state and eventual encysted state. We hypothesize that these unicellular cells and algae fragment consisted of metabolic and electromagnetic energetic forms that can be separated at the life/death interface and returned from the ambient environment by electromagnetic energy. Restitution of the metabolic form and senescent is the final process.

Key words:

Stentor dwarfs, Ambient environment, Quantum theory, Electromagnetic forms

Introduction

In a previous report, we developed a mobile, dwarf form of *Stentor coeruleus* that had not been previously described [1]. In subsequent experimental studies these dwarfs were subjected to a toxic environment which caused loss of mobility and characteristics of programmed cell death, i.e., apoptosis. Furthermore, a transparent replicate of the dead cell emerged, and when fully formed, faded from view [2]. In a follow up study we used an electromagnetic field to force the return of the replicate back into the dead cell [3]. In the present report we have documented the transmission of the faded replicate into and return from the ambient environment into sealed deep well slides containing a boiled and filtered, cell free, protozoan medium.

Methods

Cultures containing the unicellular organism, *Stentor coeruleus* were obtained from the Carolina Biological Company (Burlington, NC). Samples were taken to fill deep well slides which were left uncovered for 24 hours to ensure complete dehydration. After rehydration at room temperature, cell free protozoan culture media (previously boiled and filtered) were sealed by snap covers (n=4). Within 24-48 hours, microscopic examination showed cellular disruption of the large *Stentor* organisms and multiple mobile dwarf forms in each of the deep well slides [3]. Mobile dwarf *Stentors* were harvested into small glass beakers (n=6). Each beaker contained 2 ml of the harvested medium.

Two ml of tap water was added to each beaker with dwarf cells. We previously had shown that tap water inactivated the mobility of these cells suggesting a toxic effect on their viability. During several minutes of microscopic observation replicate forms of the apoptotic cells were released and faded from view. All beakers were then placed inside a 6-quart plastic container. Two inverted glass jars were also placed in the container which served as platforms for two sets of stacked, sealed deep well slides (n=4). One set contained cell free protozoa medium the other tap water. The container was made air tight with snap closers.

Ancillary Experiments

In a separate series of experiments, a plate magnet (3975 Gauss) was placed on the sealed container for 24 hours. At that time, the two sets of deep well slides were removed and each slide was examined microscopically. After noting the observations, the slides were replaced on the appropriate platform and the container resealed. The magnet was removed so that the same procedure could be repeated 24 hours later.

Results

Major Findings

Within 24 hours, 3/4 of deep well slides containing the previously cell free protozoa media displayed mobile dwarf cells, clusters of algae and bacteria. Of particular interest, the mobile dwarf cells were transparent with no evidence of internal inclusions. This finding bore a striking similarity to the appearance of the transparent replicate released from the dead dwarf cell [2, 3].

Ancillary Experiments

In the first 24 hours with the magnet in place, there was no trace of cells in any of the deep well slides which were thoroughly

examined. In contrast, after 24-hours with the magnet removed 3 of the 4 slides containing the cell free media were clearly stocked with mobile, transparent dwarf cells. The slides with tap water were cell free.

Discussion: The Stages of the Complete Life Cycle of Dwarf Stentor coeruleus

Stage 1: After dehydration and rehydration of the disrupted cells of the large cells of Stentor coeruleus micronuclei released from these disrupted cells form progenitor cells which “give birth” to 4 mobile dwarf cells.

Stage 2: When the active dwarf form is exposed to a toxic environment, chlorinated tap water, the metabolic cell undergoes programmed cell death, i.e., apoptosis and releases a transparent replicate (without inclusions) which eventually fades into the ambient environment. Figure 1 shows the replicate cell with no inclusions separating from the dead dwarf cell.

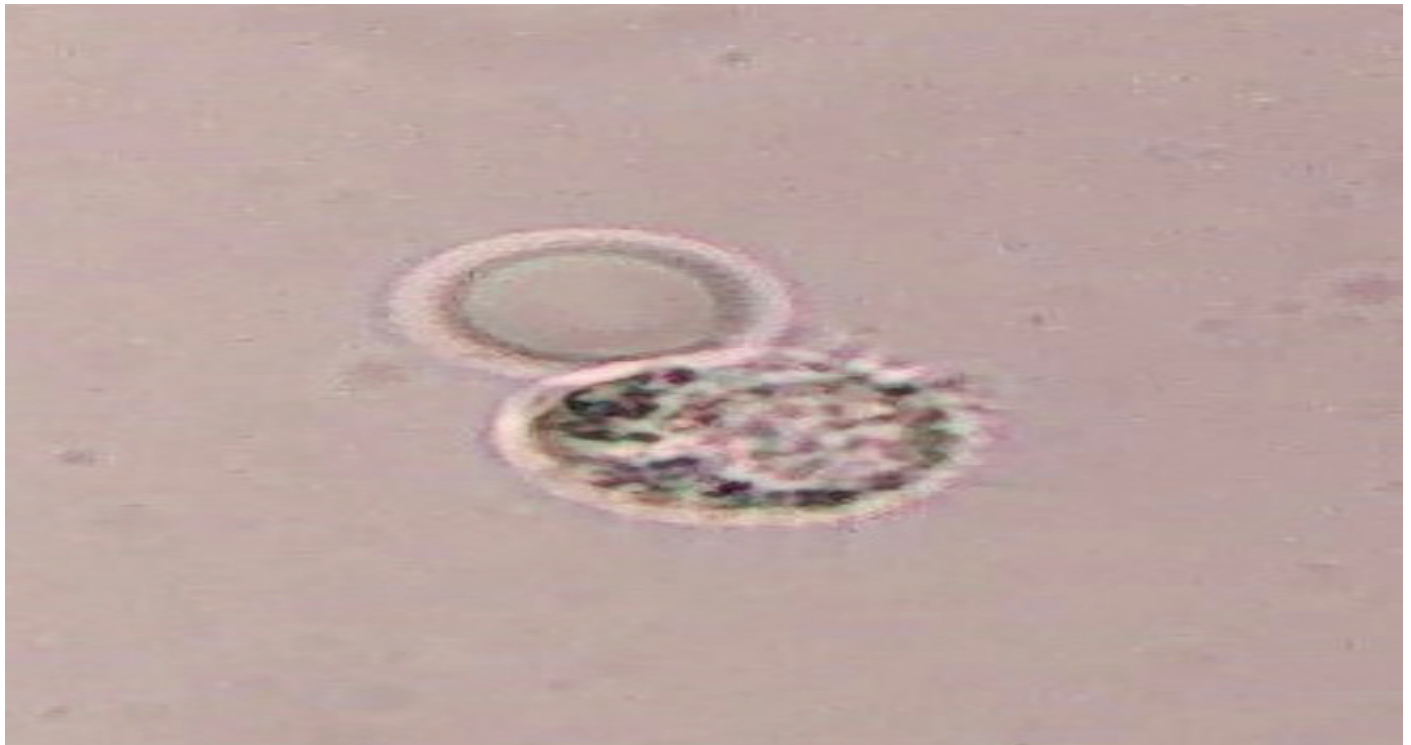


Figure 1. The transparent replicate cell (no inclusions) is shown separating from the dead dwarf cell.

Stage 3: This process is maintained in an enclosed container with two sets of 4 sealed deep well slides which were placed on platforms prior to closure. Each of one set contains cell free protozoa medium; each of the other set contains chlorinated tap water.

Stage 4: After 24 hours, on microscopic examination, only the slides with the cell free protozoa medium showed mobile dwarf cells without internal inclusions. Figure 2 shows 3 of the mobile cells found in the enclosed deep slides. After several daily observations the dwarf cells accrued internal inclusions, become senescent (slowed mobility) and clustered as encysted forms recapitulating their initial life cycle [1].

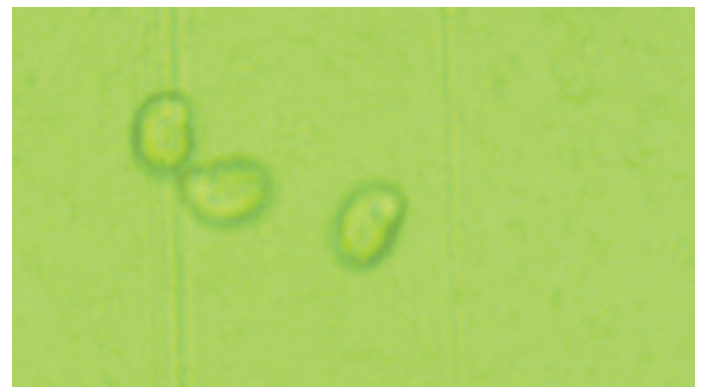


Figure 2. Three cells that teleported [4] from the ambient environment into the sealed deep well slides containing a favorable, cell free protozoa medium.

Ancillary Experiments

The placement of a plate magnet on top of the enclosed container for 24 hours prior to stage 3 resulted in no findings of dwarf cells in the cell free medium. At 24 hours the movement of the cells from the ambient environment was inhibited suggesting that the cells are electromagnetic organisms.

Discussion:

Previously, the electromagnetic properties of unicellular plants, *Vigna radiata* (Genus and species), was determined using fine iron particles as an imaging method [5]. Furthermore, we documented the transmission of unicellular plants, *Euglena gracilis*, from one sealed compartment to another as a form of teleportation [6]. To extend these findings to unicellular animals, the outline above was presented. We demonstrated that the replicate, which separated from the dead cell, populated the enclosed ambient environment and was capable of returning to a solution by “choosing” the favorable medium rather than the toxic tap water. Can a unicellular organism, without a brain demonstrate consciousness? We define consciousness as an awareness of one’s environment and actions taken, particularly beneficial, in accordance with that environment. These dwarf cells show evidence of consciousness, as well as teleportation. The question arises, do these electromagnetic cells have similar energetic properties as the organic cells from which they were derived?

Another interesting question arises from the findings of these studies.

The germ theory developed by Pasteur, Koch and Lister in the 1880’s proposed that the cause of disease and fermentation was due to small organisms, that could only be seen with a microscope. What is the origin of these microbial organisms? Since all of the known bacteria and viruses exist, how can we determine the initial source of these microbial forms. In the present study, we dealt with a new species, dwarf forms of *Stentor coeruleus*, never previously described. We have demonstrated that a replicate cell can introduce itself into the ambient environment as an electromagnetic organism and reinstate, initially as an electromagnetic entity that can progress to a metabolic form by acquiring organic inclusions. These findings provide evidence that living plants and animal organisms contain two energetic components that can be separated under conditions such as at the life/death interface. Specifically, there is an organic state based on photosynthesis, cellular respiration and an electromagnetic state all of which can support living organisms [6]. Others have recently found electric bacteria in mud taken from undersea

depths [7]. Whether these restituted forms can become sources of microbial transmission remains a question to be addressed in future studies.

Conclusions

The present studies proceeded from previous findings which showed that dwarf *Stentors* subjected to a toxic environment caused loss of mobility and apoptosis, i.e., cell death. A transparent replicate of the dead cell emerged, when fully formed faded from view. The present study demonstrated that from an enclosed ambient environment the transparent dwarf form could reenter a favorable medium. Experiments using magnetic plates showed these organisms were electromagnetic. Moreover, in time, they accrued inclusions, became senescent and encysted. We hypothesized that these unicellular cells and algae fragments consisted of metabolic and electromagnetic energetic forms that could be separated at the life/death interface and returned from the ambient environment after death as living cells based on electromagnetic energy.

Conflict of Interest: None

Running Head: Microbial Transmission

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