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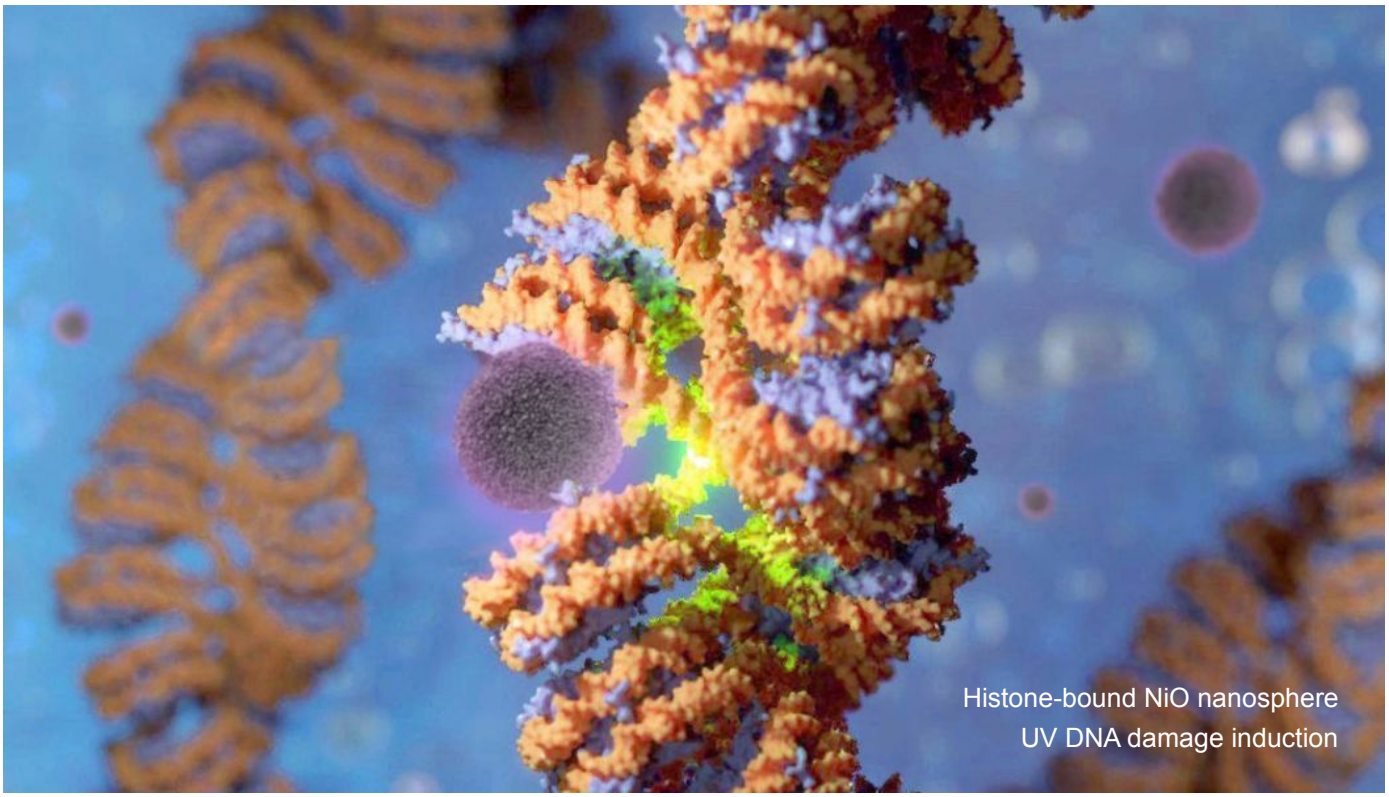
Quantum Transposition

Quantum Transposition

Special information seeded by multiple high-level sources has implicated the great importance of applying ancient Siddha bhasma formulations for illuminating and vitalizing the human body. Attention was given to the properties of nickel (Ni), alluding to the 2017 discovery of spin-phonon coupling in NiO nanolayers.

More recent discoveries concerning the details of DNA damage processes involving the oxidation of guanine bases in the DNA helix by histone-bound NiO nanoparticles has highlighted several important effects of the interactions of Ni2+ compounds such as NiO and $NiCl_2$ within cell nuclei. At higher energy states resulting from prolonged exposure to γ-photon pumping from ingested radium sulfide (RaS), NiO nanoparticles bound within chromatin induce an enhanced, hyperdimensional state of awareness.



Reiterated comments from ET contact cases and channeled information from the Akashic Source suggest the known superconductivity properties of various NiO-containing rare-earth compounds are utilized by all cosmic civilizations; *modifying chromatin with an array of supercapacitors for enhancing gene expression.*

Incorporation of NiO nanoparticles ~10 nm in size into chromatin in the cell nucleus induces remodeling of the 3D genomic architecture by displacing histones from one another, and effectively decompressing the nucleosomes as a primer for transcription (illustrated above). Single-strand breaks are induced at guanine bases in the DNA, forming 8-oxo-2'deoxyguanosine (8-oxo-dG) which has been identified as a requisite factor in both the *formation and recall of memories* through remodeling of chromatin in neuronal DNA.

The presence of 8-oxo-dG is recognized as a biomarker for oxidative stress and carcinogenesis. Damage of this type can be quickly repaired in the cells of young organisms, whereas the deleterious effects of aging cause a gradual decrease in the body's efficiency in repairing perpetual oxidative DNA damage.

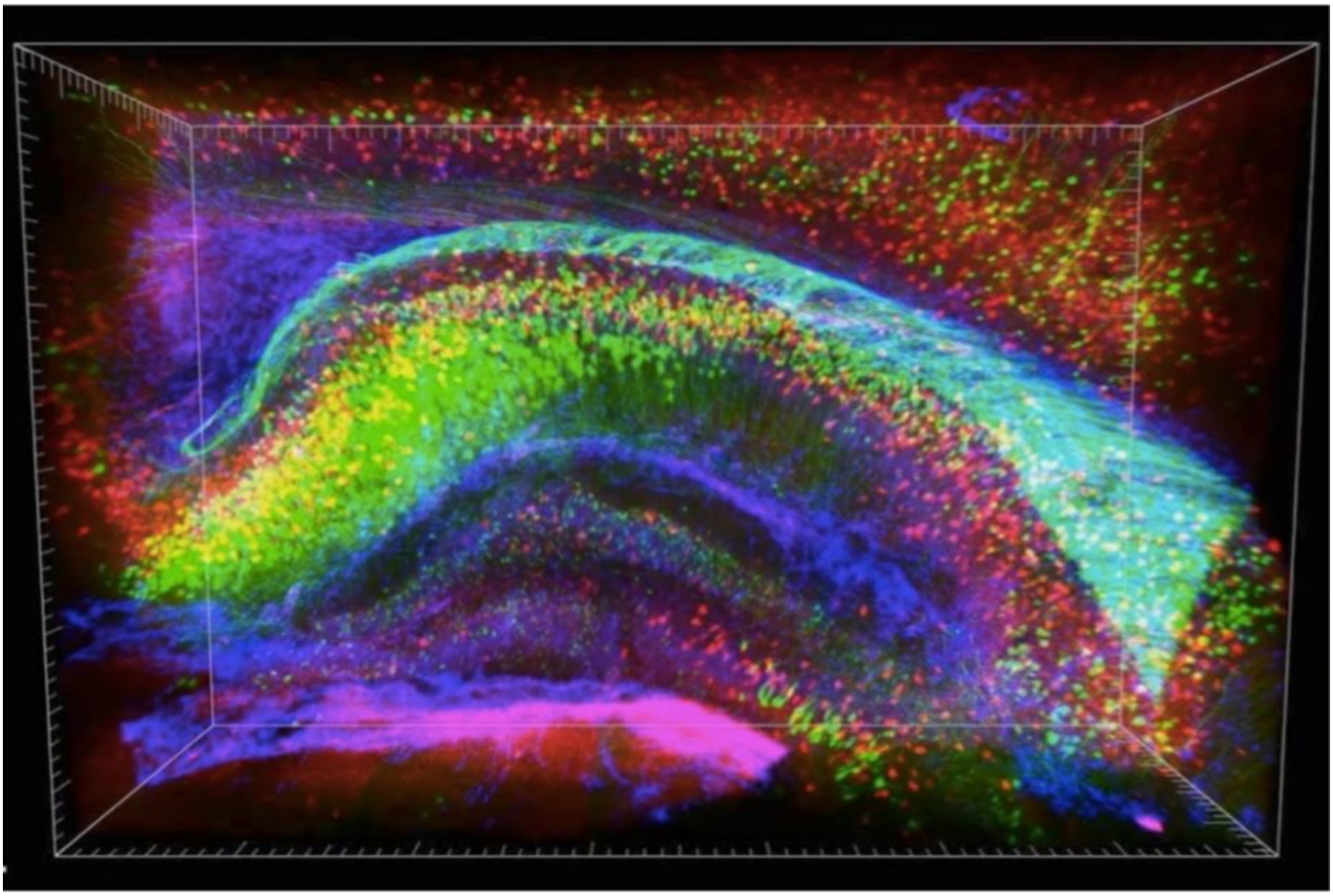
The decompression of chromatin increases the accessibility of particular gene groups involved in protein synthesis, strengthening neural networks through growth enhancement of neuronal dendrites at synapses. These remarkable findings confirm the crucial role of DNA damage byproducts in mnemonic functions, and elucidates potential benefits of ingesting NiO nanocolloids for the remodeling of chromatin in cell nuclei.

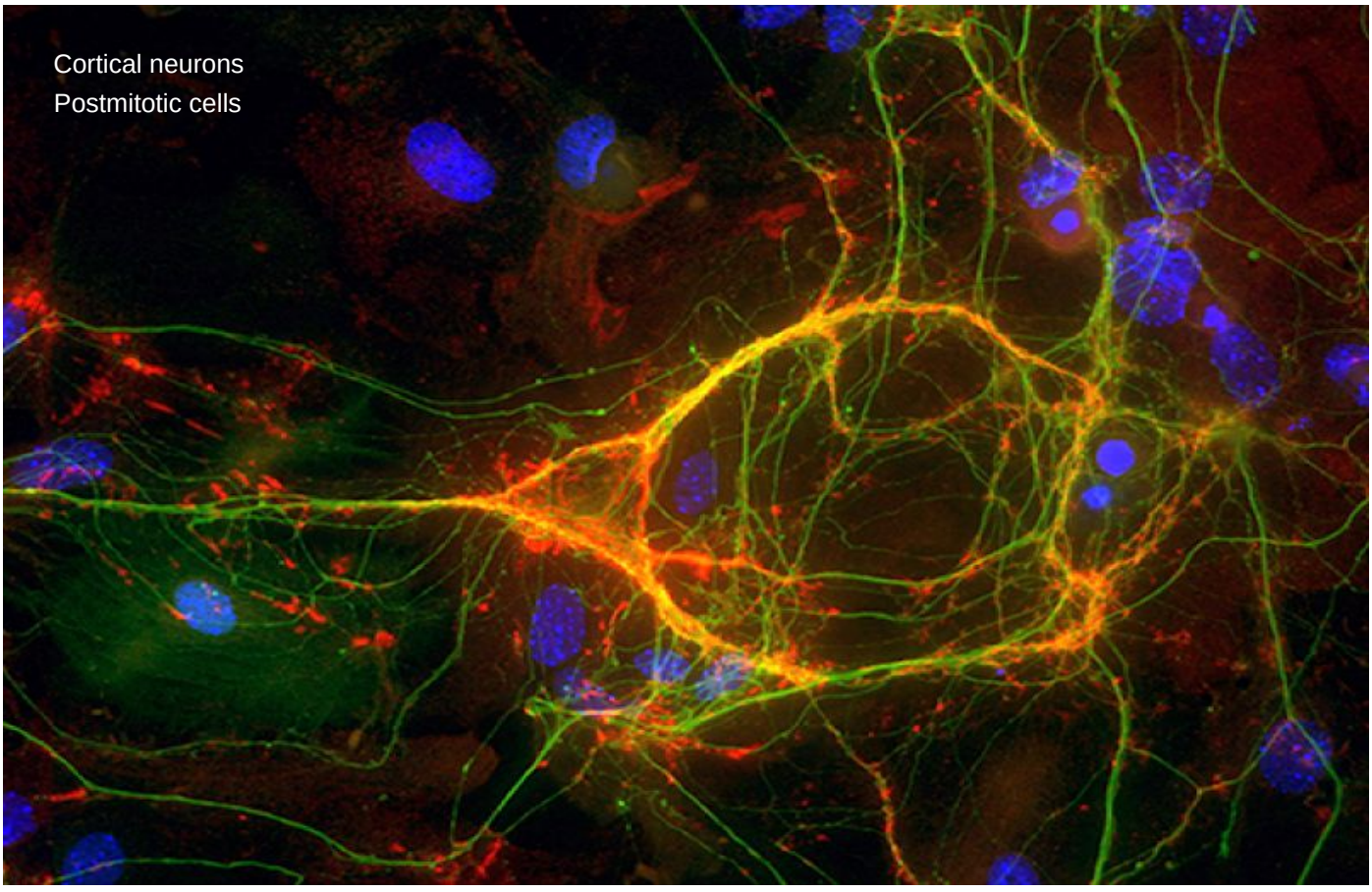
In 2020, MIT researchers reported discoveries[1] on the mechanisms through which gene expression is very significantly orchestrated by the 3D genome architecture. Important modifications to the histone alignments of chromatin take place during memory recall, making various groups of genes accessible for transcription:

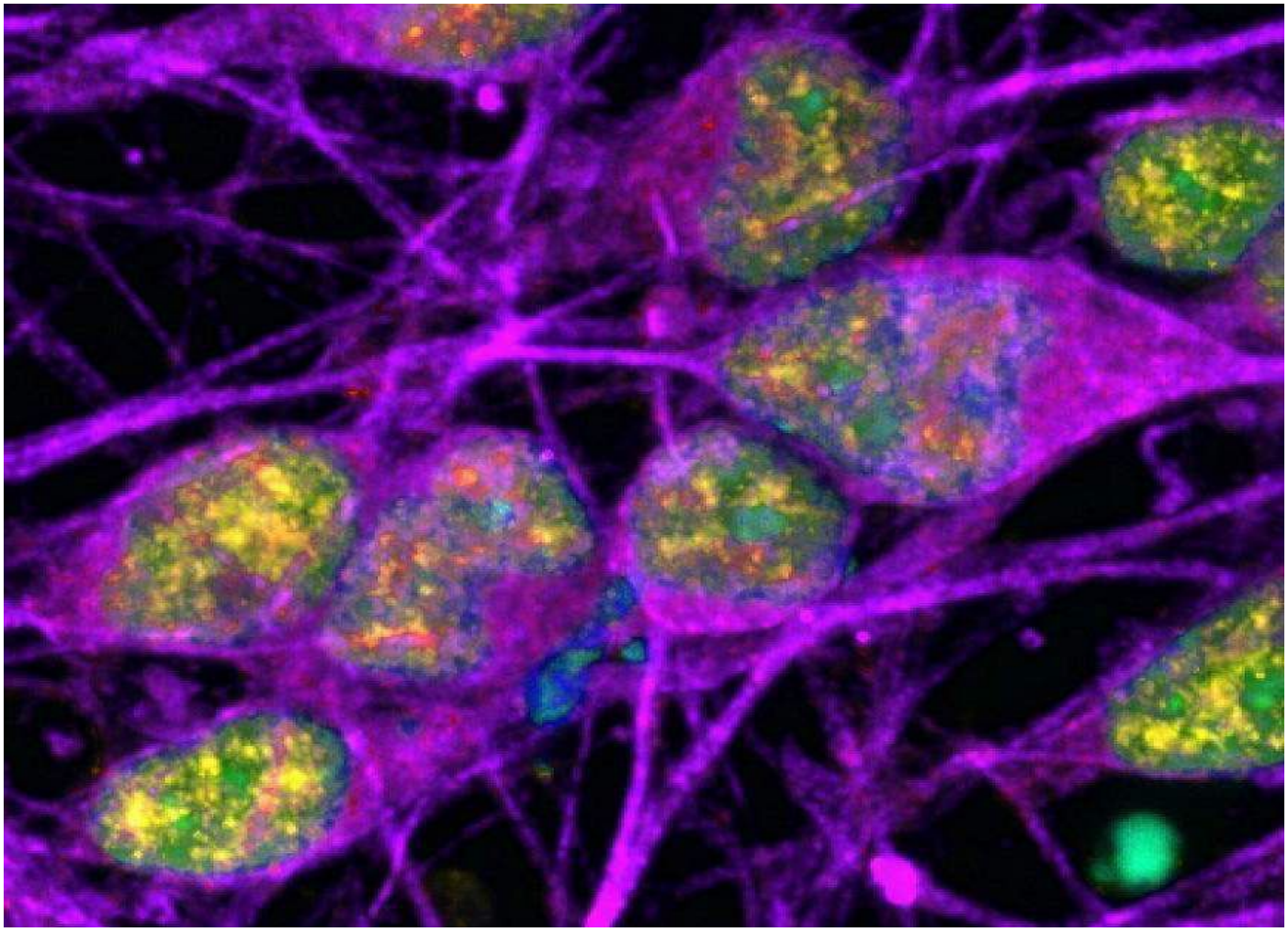
> A new MIT study [by Tsai, Marco *et al.* at Picower Inst. for Memory & Learning] reveals that encoding memories in engram cells is controlled by large-scale remodeling of the proteins and DNA that make up cells' chromatin. In this image of the brain [seen below], the hippocampus is [highlighted as] the large yellow structure near the top:

Green indicates neurons that were activated in memory formation; red shows the neurons that were activated in memory recall; blue shows the DNA of the cells; and yellow shows neurons that were activated in both memory formation and recall, and are thus considered to be the engram neurons.

> When the brain forms a memory of a new experience, neurons called engram cells encode the details of the memory and are later reactivated whenever we recall it... Changes to the density and arrangement of chromatin, a highly compressed structure consisting of DNA and proteins called histones, can control how active specific genes are within a given cell...
>
> At the very first stage, right after a memory is formed, the researchers found that many regions of DNA undergo chromatin modifications. In these regions, the chromatin becomes looser, allowing the DNA to become more accessible. To the researchers' surprise, nearly all of these regions were in stretches of DNA where no genes are found. These regions contain noncoding sequences called enhancers, which interact with genes to help turn them on. The researchers also found that in this early stage, the chromatin modifications did not have any effect on gene expression.
>
> They found that as memories were consolidated, or strengthened, over… [a period of] five days, the 3-D structure of the chromatin surrounding the enhancers changed, bringing the enhancers closer to their target genes. This still doesn't turn on those genes, but it primes them to be expressed when the memory is recalled...
>
> Many of the genes turned on during memory recall are involved in promoting protein synthesis at the synapses, helping neurons strengthen their connections with other neurons. The researchers also found that the neurons' dendrites –branched extensions that receive input from other neurons– developed more spines, offering further evidence that their connections were further strengthened.
>
> The study is the first to show that memory formation is driven by epigenomically priming enhancers to stimulate gene expression when a memory is recalled, Marco says. "This is the first work that shows on the molecular level how the epigenome can be primed to gain accessibility. First, you make the enhancers more accessible, but the accessibility on its own is not sufficient. You need those regions to physically interact with the genes, which is the second phase," he says. "We are now realizing that the 3-dimensional genomic architecture plays a very significant role in orchestrating gene expression." [2]




Cortical neurons
Postmitotic cells



Neurons (highlighted in purple) show signs of an active DNA damage repair process (labeled in yellow). The cells' DNA itself is labeled in blue (in this image, overlap between blue and yellow appears green).

The 2020 findings of MIT researchers support the hypothesis implicated by high-level information sources regarding technical methods for resonant acoustic and photonic driving of the liquid crystal matrix of the human body into an accelerated state of vibration facilitating clairvoyant states of consciousness.

Further details of the process of memory formation were reported by medical researchers in early 2024,[3] presenting the counter-intuitive discovery that "making long-term memories requires nerve-cell damage":

> Just as you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs, scientists at Albert Einstein College of Medicine have found that you can't make long-term memories without DNA damage and brain inflammation. Their surprising findings were published online today in the journal *Nature.*
>
> "Inflammation of brain neurons is usually considered to be a bad thing, since it can lead to neurological problems such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease," said study leader Jelena Radulovic... "But our findings suggest that inflammation in certain neurons in the... hippocampal region is essential for making long-lasting memories."
>
> The hippocampus has long been known as the brain's memory center. Dr. Radulovic and her colleagues found that a stimulus sets off a cycle of DNA damage and repair within certain hippocampal neurons that leads to stable memory assemblies –clusters of brain cells that represent our past experiences… "We observed strong activation of genes involved in the Toll-Like Receptor 9 (TLR9) pathway," said Dr. Radulovic...
>
> "This inflammatory pathway is best known for triggering immune responses by detecting small fragments of pathogen DNA… [W]e found, to our surprise, that TLR9 was activated only in clusters of hippocampal cells that showed DNA damage." Brain activity routinely induces small breaks in DNA that are repaired within minutes. But in this population of hippocampal neurons, the DNA damage appeared to be more substantial and sustained.

Further analysis showed that DNA fragments, along with other molecules resulting from the DNA damage, were released from the nucleus, after which the neurons' TLR9 inflammatory pathway was activated; this pathway in turn stimulated DNA repair complexes to form at an unusual location: the centrosomes. These organelles are present in the cytoplasm of most animal cells and are essential for coordinating cell division. But in neurons –*which don't divide*– the stimulated centrosomes participated in cycles of DNA repair that appeared to organize individual neurons into memory assemblies.

"Cell division and the immune response have been highly conserved in animal life over millions of years, enabling life to continue while providing protection from foreign pathogens," Dr. Radulovic said. "[H]ippocampal neurons have adopted this immune-based memory mechanism by combining the immune response's DNA-sensing TLR9 pathway with a DNA repair centrosome function to form memories without progressing to cell division."

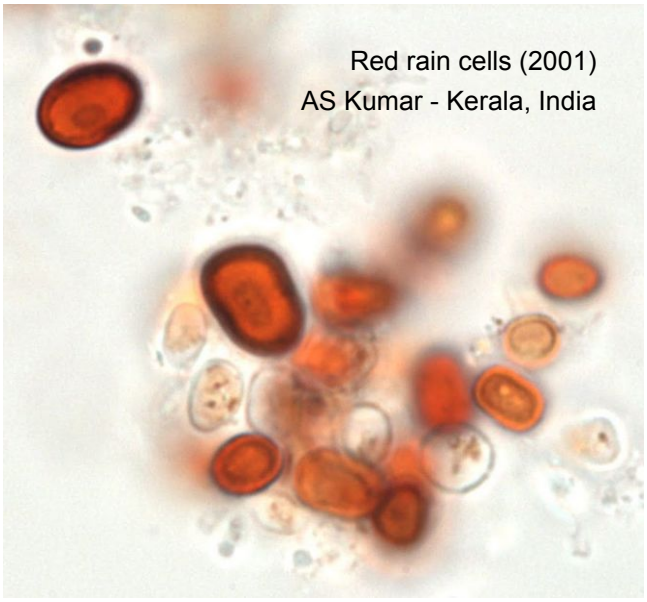
During the week required to complete the inflammatory process, the mouse memory-encoding neurons were found to have changed in various ways, including becoming more resistant to new or similar environmental stimuli. "This is noteworthy," said Dr. Radulovic, "because we're constantly flooded by information, and the neurons that encode memories need to preserve information they've already acquired and not be 'distracted' by new inputs."

Importantly, the researchers found that blocking the TLR9 inflammatory pathway in hippocampal neurons not only prevented mice from forming long-term memories but also caused profound genomic instability, i.e. a high frequency of DNA damage in these neurons.

"Genomic instability is considered a hallmark of accelerated aging as well as cancer and psychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's," Dr. Radulovic said. "Drugs that inhibit the TLR9 pathway have been proposed for relieving the symptoms of Long COVID. But caution needs to be shown because fully inhibiting the TLR9 pathway may pose significant health risks." [4]

Identification of the TLR9 pathway for centrosomal DNA damage repair in neurons reveals the central role of inflammation in memory processes, contributing to long-term chromatin maintenance and neuroplasticity.

Enhancement of the DNA damage response also explains the surprising imperishability of red cells that occasionally fall during rainstorms, in the wake of meteoric materials entering from deep space into Earth's atmosphere. The red cells are unicellular thermophile microorganisms that reproduce at high temperatures and are protected by a red, outer membrane colored by a newfound, uranium-based carotenoid pigment.[5] Observations made over the course of 23 years have confirmed red cell microorganisms have maintained stability in a dormant, non-replicating state; suspended in rain water at ambient temperatures since 2001.[6]



Ionizing radiation emitted by U^{238} kills bacteria and drives geno-protective mechanisms by activating the DNA damage response. Mitochondrial metabolism is simultaneously enhanced through the stimulation of cytochrome-C activity by strong red autofluorescence emissions of heated carotenoid pigments. Demands of increased DNA repair processing are met by photonic stimulation, reflecting the same specialized metabolic enhancement in humans provided by the ingestion of red photoluminescent Siddha bhasma compounds.

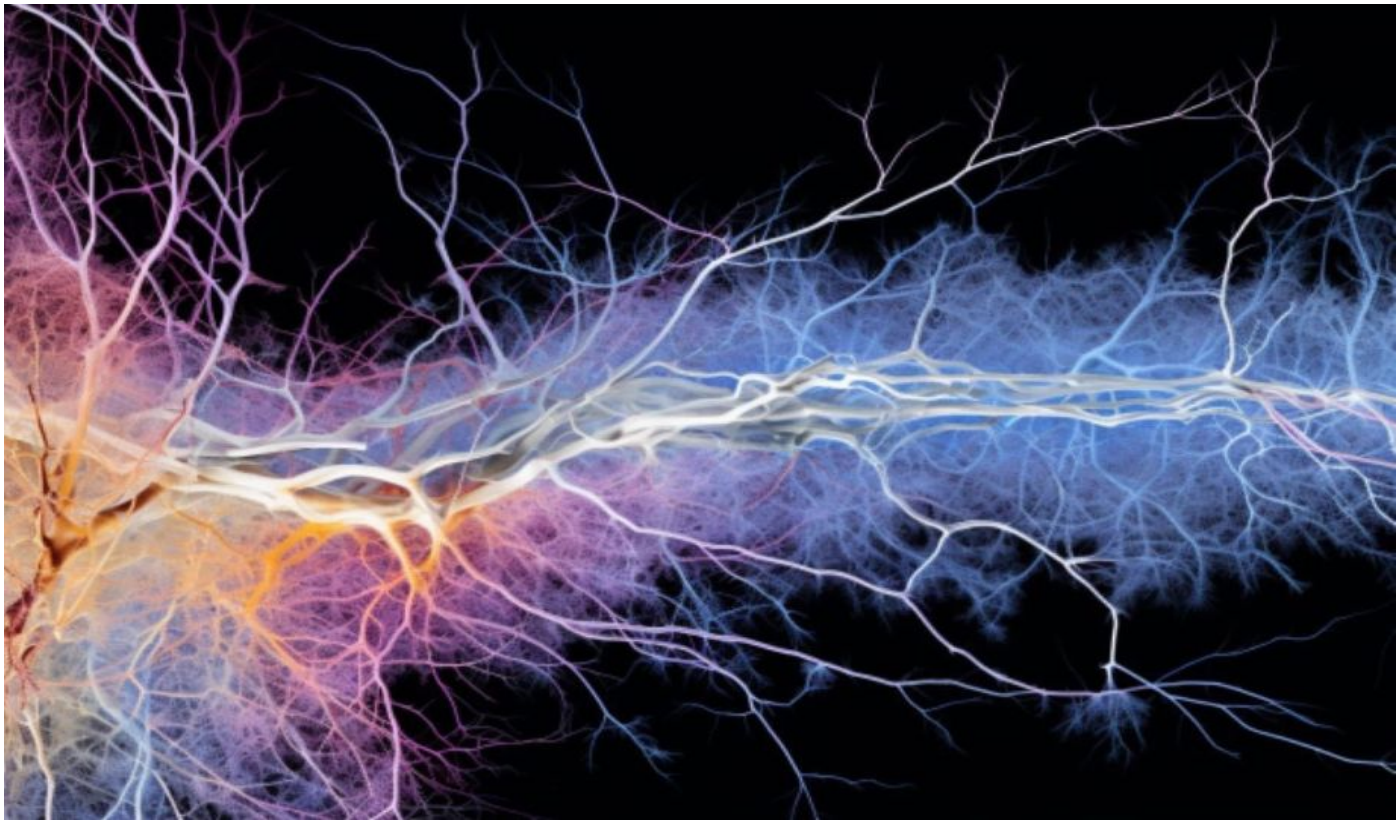
Red rain cells display a 217 nm UVC absorption peak matching the diffuse interstellar bands (DIFs)[7] and the observed UV extinction bump, strongly implicating that the so-called 'red rain cells' *are the most numerous life-form in the cosmos*; inhabiting the most prevalent biome in the Universe composed of heated regions of diffuse plasma filaments traversing interstellar space.

This inference regarding the red cells constituting the most abundant life-form in the Universe is evinced by their astonishing resilience to extreme levels of ionizing radiation, heat and cold –through application of *radioactive heavy elements for achieving biophotonic immortality, characterized here for the first time*. The viability of this hypothesis is supported by DNA damage and non-replicating states maintained by neurons:

Within the vast landscape of cell types in the body, neurons stand apart: Unlike most other cells, they do not regenerate, or replicate. Day after day, year after year, they work tirelessly to remodel themselves in response to environmental cues, ensuring that the brain can adapt and operate over a lifetime.

This remodeling process is in part accomplished by activating new programs for gene transcription in the brain. Neurons use these programs to turn DNA into instructions for assembling proteins. However, this active transcription in neurons comes with a serious cost: it makes the DNA vulnerable to breaks, damaging the very genetic instructions needed to make proteins that are so essential for cellular functioning.

“There’s this contradiction there on a biological level –neuronal activity is critical to neuron performance and survival, yet inherently damaging to the DNA of the cells,” said co-first author Daniel Gilliam, a graduate student…



“The thing that’s been a mystery to us is why neurons have this extra transcription factor that doesn’t exist in other cell types,” said Greenberg, the Nathan Marsh... “NPAS4 is primarily turned on in neurons in response to elevated neuronal activity that’s driven by changes in sensory experience, and so we wanted to understand the functions of this factor,” Pollina added.

“What we found is that this factor plays a critical role in initiating a novel DNA repair pathway that can prevent the breaks that occur alongside transcription in activated neurons,” Pollina said. “It’s this extra layer of DNA maintenance that’s embedded within the neuronal response to activity,” Gilliam added, and it provides a “potential solution to the problem that you need a certain amount of activity to sustain neuronal health and longevity, but the activity itself is damaging.” [8]

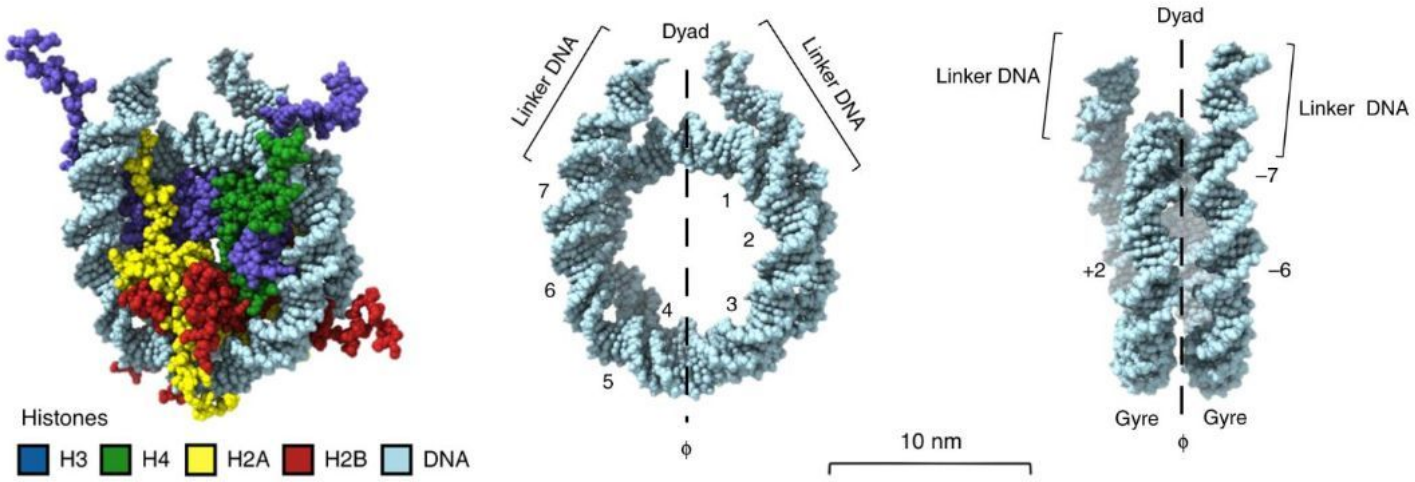
These paradigm-shifting discoveries linking the non-replicating state of neuronal chromatin with the DNA damage response resonate strongly with the Siddha and Ayurveda medicinal practices of ancient India. Therapeutic applications of rasayana compounds among Hindu traditions include multiple modes of action involving complex multi-herbal, -mineral and -metallic formulations that had not been fully characterized.

Proper identification of the photoluminescence emissions of all bhasma semiconductor compounds within cells was first published by this author in 2022, confirming the great importance of activation by Brahmam bhasma (RaS) whereby incident γ photons induce DNA damage and are re-emitted at healing frequencies. Similar rejuvenatory properties have been ascribed to nickel oxide (NiO) nanoparticles ~8-12 nm in size.

Nickel is an essential micronutrient which is required in lipid metabolism and amplifies hormonal function; being required in trace amounts for healthy growth and reproduction. Nickel activates arginase and urease enzymes and also inhibits other enzymes, including acid phosphatase. Nickel nanoparticles show potent anticancer, antimicrobial, antioxidant and antiparasitic (larvicidal) activity; protecting cells against human ovarian cancer, liver and spleen injury, lung inflammation, human lung cancer and lymphatic filariasis.

The toxicity of nickel has been well studied, resulting from overexposure typically occurring in the forms of skin exposures, inhalation or ingested particles and nanoparticles. As is the case with all Siddha rasayana nanocompounds taken for rejuvenation –as with all potent medicinal compounds– every potential benefit is directly dose-dependent and significantly relies upon the synergistic actions of counterbalancing factors.

Embryonic stem cells exhibit an open, dynamic chromatin architecture that is maintained by developmental activities of various protein-based chromatin remodelers belonging to many families. Akashic information sources have indicated the unique properties of nickel oxide nanoparticles confer transdimensionality to the human body and consciousness, suggesting its functional role in advanced quantum biology as an inorganic chromatin remodeler utilized by a staggering diversity of highly advanced ET civilizations.



Like DNA molecules, positively-charged NiO nanoparticles are attracted to negatively-charged histones in chromatin. The histone-binding activity of NiO nanoparticles in cell nuclei prevents the compression of chromatin fibers into heterochromatin by mechanically displacing histones to maintain the ‘open’ 3D architecture of euchromatin in differentiated cells. Binding of NiO to histones also increases the mobility of nucleosomes by the induction of both single- and double-strand breaks in the DNA helix, resulting from oxidation and photodamage by the UVC photoluminescence emission of NiO under γ-photon irradiation.

DNA damage is also directly incurred by ionizing radiation in the form of α-particles and γ-photons emitted by radium sulfide nanoparticles flowing through the bloodstream and capillaries of the body. Irradiation by γ photons induces photoluminescence in NiO nanoparticles, whereby incident γ-rays become re-emitted as photons spanning the UV frequency range. NiO-induction of UV damage to the DNA helix results in both short-range and long-range photodamage, migrating upto 30 base pairs or ~10.5 nm along the DNA helix.[9]

The complex process of repairing DNA damage in the form of single-strand breaks (SSBs) and double-strand breaks (DSBs) requires the eviction of histone cores from nucleosomes near damage sites to allow the passage of transcription machinery. DNA repairs accomplished in the absence of NiO binding to H3 do not undergo degradation, but are directly redeposited onto DNA by histone chaperones, retaining their particular modifications. Evicted NiO-bound histones are degraded into H2A-H2B and H3-H4 dimers.

The positive charge of histone components becomes neutralized by subsequent molecular interactions involving H3-H4 dimer degradation necessary for releasing H3-bound NiO nanoparticles. The charge-neutralized histones and NiO nanoparticles are thereby made available for further participation in active nucleosome reassembly taking place in adjacent DNA segments after repair processing is completed.

The well known carcinogenic effects of DNA damage by ingested NiO nanoparticles are fully negated by the co-administration of photoluminescent compounds such as mercury sulfide (α-HgS, below), which enhance cytochrome-C activity in mitochondria by red photon emission to meet the greatly increased ATP requirements of radiation-stimulated DNA damage repair processing. Tumorigenesis is suppressed by the selective promotion of homologous recombination (HR) DNA repair process, which is only able to maintain fidelity of the genome when mitochondrial function is photonically enhanced by Siddha bhasma blends.

Without the intracellular photoluminescence emissions of y-activated Siddha bhasma formulations, the default DSB repair pathway associated with tumor growth known as non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) becomes dominant, causing genome instability and cancer. For this reason, NiO nanoparticles should always be ingested with a blend of standard rasayana bhasma compounds; especially the sulfides of mercury (α-HgS, β-HgS), silver sulfide (α-AgS), copper oxide (CuO) and iron oxides (Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4).

Mercury sulfide (α-HgS)
Marana trituration process

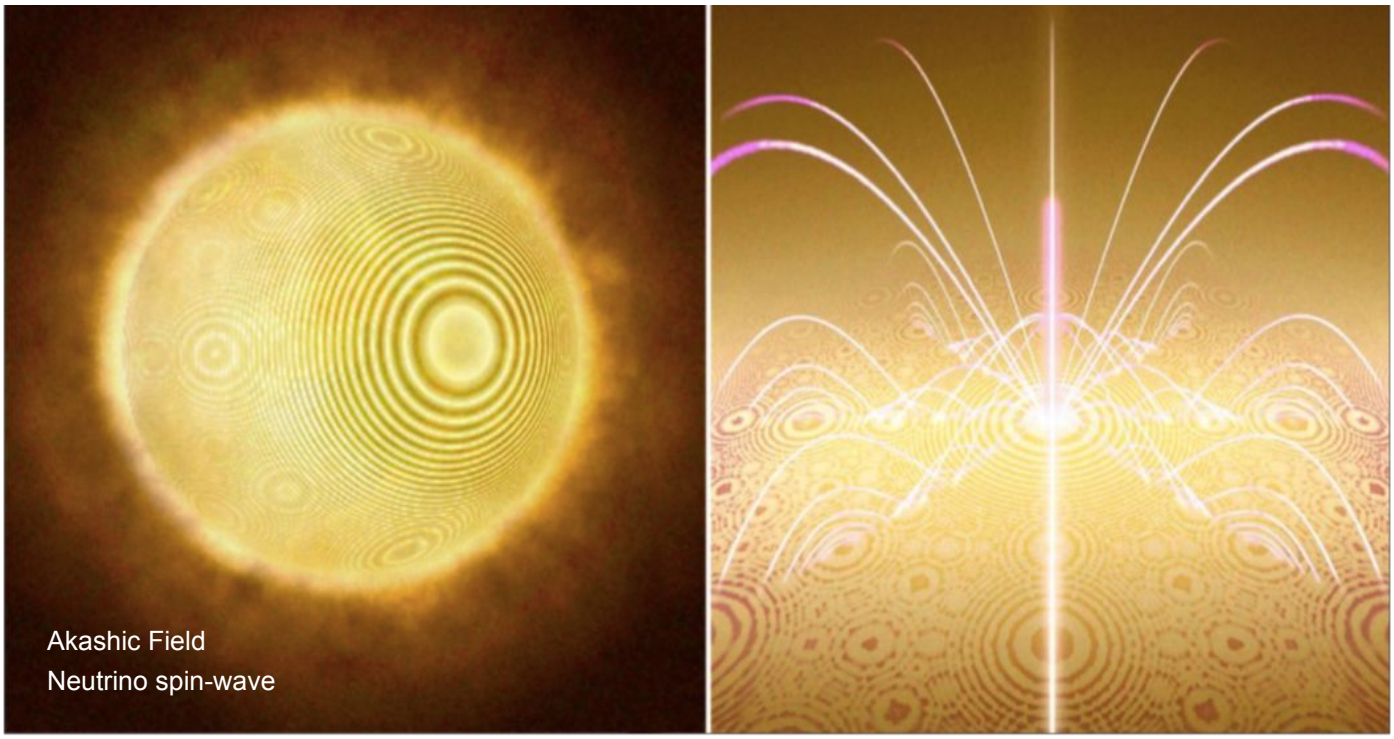
Through the cyclical repetition of DNA damage induction and enhanced repair processing, the continual rebinding of NiO nanoparticles with histone octamers in chromatin engages the DNA damage response and significantly increases histone turn-over rates while maintaining the open, activated structure of euchromatin. The present hypothesis posits that histone-binding by NiO induces the removal of histone modifications including the demethylation of histone H4 at lysine 20 (H4K20me0), which links DSB repair pathway choice directly to sister chromatid availability during the S and G_2 phases of the cell cycle.[10]

HR repair depends on resection of the DNA and invasion of the single-stranded DNA into the helix of the sister chromatid that serves as the template for DNA synthesis. The *unavailability* of sister chromatids for HR during the G_1 and mitotic phases of the cell cycle forces DNA damage repairs to proceed via the inferior, non-homologous pathway (NHEJ). The beneficial activities of NiO in cell nuclei include disruption of DNA compaction preventing the formation of heterochromatin, as well as DNA damage induction leading to histone eviction and full degradation. Removal of the epigenetic marks of histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) effectively restores histones to their original state seen in post-replication chromatin.

The activity of E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RAD18 has also been reported to promote homology-directed DNA repair during G_2 phase of the cell cycle, while also showing the opposite effect during the G_1 phase.[11] These newly reported findings reiterate the astonishing significance of special information on the subject of physiological immortality provided by ET visitors near Bogotá, Colombia back in 1973, who described a particular method of cellular preservation which they explained was achieved through technical means.[12]

In complete concurrence with the latest assessments of DNA studies reported in 2024, the technological processes developed by the ET visitors for achieving cellular immortality was specifically enabled by the cessation of karyokinesis (i.e. the prevention of cell division, or mitosis). Several years of focused research drawing together ancient Siddha texts from India with the latest biology findings on DNA damage repair mechanisms has revealed the full context of explanations given by ET sources over half a century ago.

Ionizing radiation from ingested radium nanocompounds within cells combines with exposure to external radiation emitted by electrophotonic alloys comprising the walls of spacecraft, inducing cell cycle arrest between the S and G_2 phases. This is the only point in the cell cycle during which HR DNA repairs *can be stimulated indefinitely with respect to time*, inducing all of the body's cells to sustain themselves in the same *postmitotic* state observed among all neurons (after differentiation from stem cells has taken place).

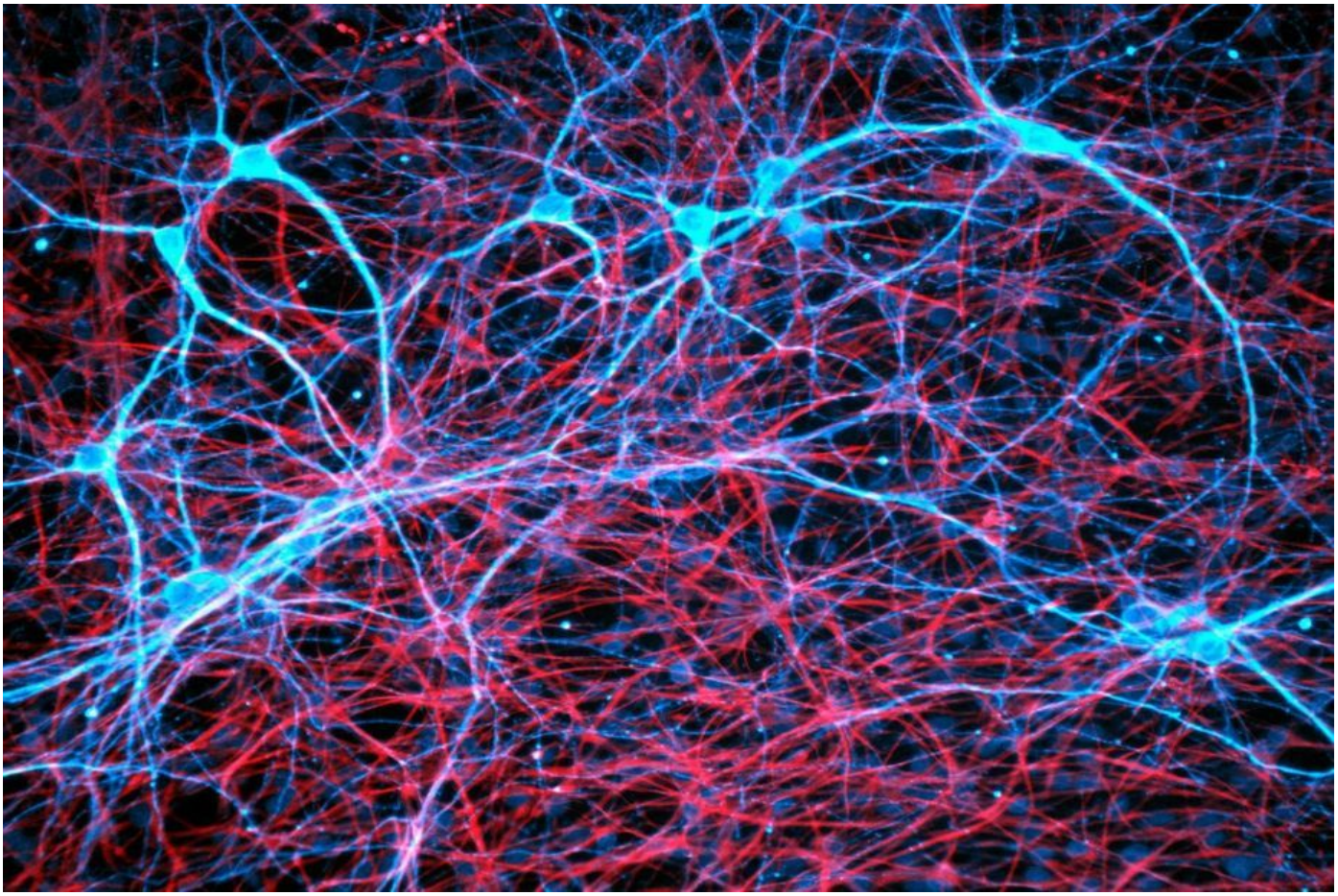


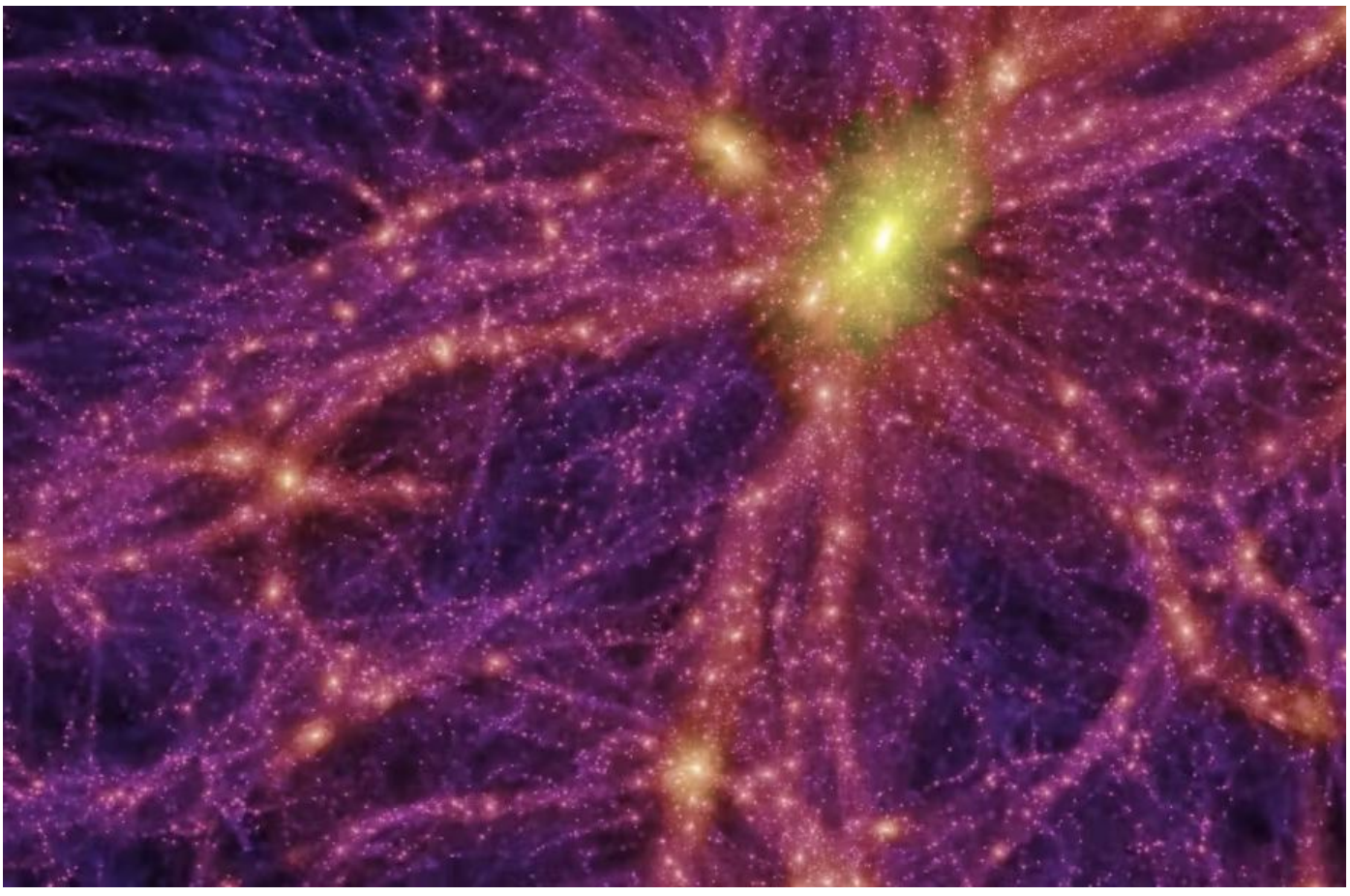
The convergence of new scientific details reported by DNA studies with information published long ago by ET contactees is further reinforced by the Astral travels of the Vedruss sage Anastasia.[13] Russian author Vladimir Megre reported *in vitro* procreation procedures employed by an advanced, malevolent civilization targeting Earth for conquest. Thoughts are instilled in positronic fluids during e*x vivo* reproduction methods used to eliminate all non-engineered births; in conjunction with high levels of ingested NiO nanoparticles acting as chromatin supercapacitors for enhancing hyperdimensionality of the body *while inducing sterility.*

Automated genetic engineering techniques producing emotionless progeny were discussed with a Mexican contactee in 1973, designating the same aggressive ET civilization as *'Xhumz';* inhabiting 2 lifeless worlds identified as exoplanets TOI-700d and TOI-715b, located in the constellations of Dorado and Volans.[14]

Complex explanations of the planetary psychosphere were shared during a 1987 ET contact near Cairns, Australia, demonstrating the use of positronic elixirs for accessing impressions stored in the Akashic Field. Mnemonic features of postulated particles called *sterile neutrinos we*re directly implicated by covert DNA studies allegedly conducted by the US Army INSCOM in 1998. Tests showed DNA in living cells exhibits nonlocal communication through the Akashic Field, maintaining simultaneity of conformation changes over time –*regardless of physical proximity*– through the superluminal neutrino spin-wave of the Akashic Field.

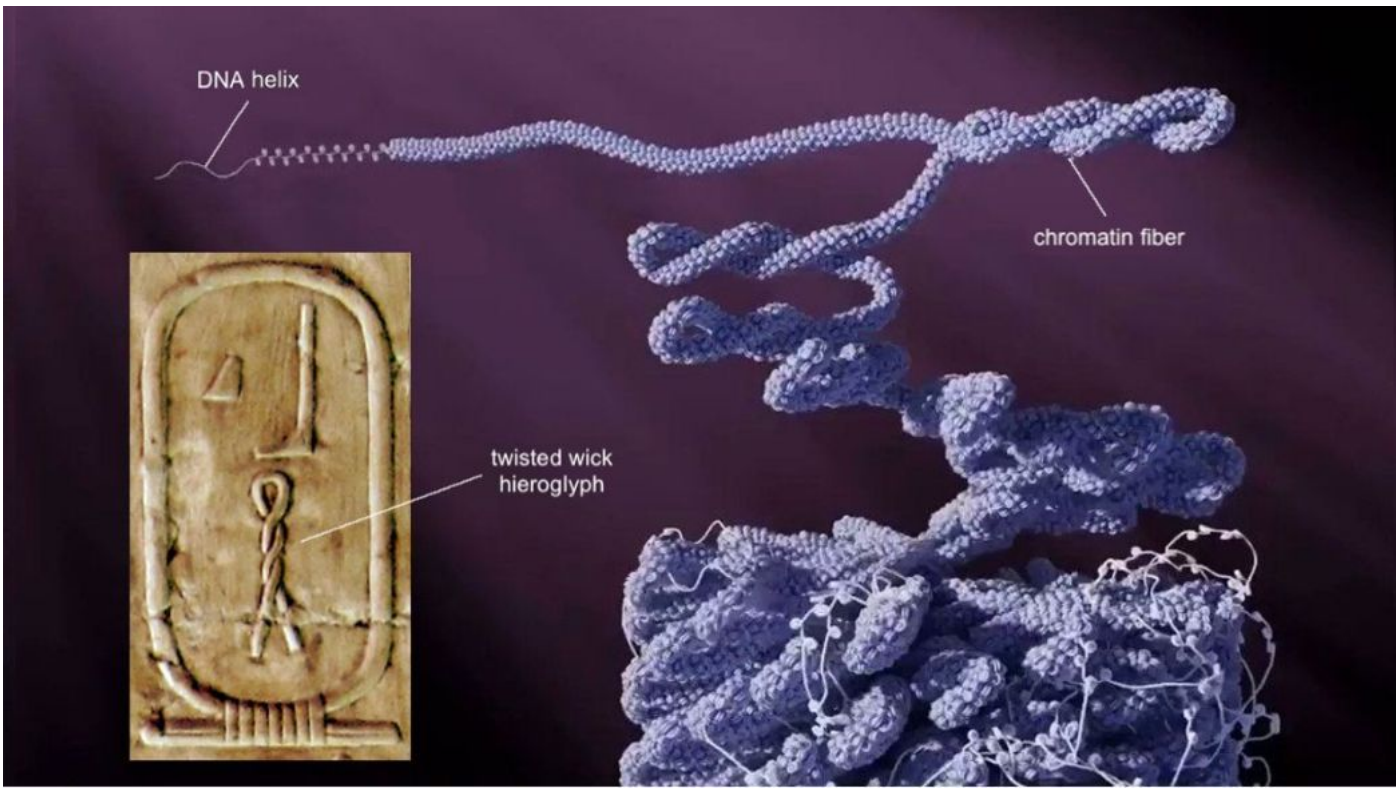
The feature of self-similarity observed in both biology and cosmology is exemplified by a comparison of the human brain with the intergalactic manifold. The fractal structure of neural networks (opposite, above) closely resembles the fine tendrils of plasma filaments extending across the Universe (opposite, below).





Ubiquitous fractal structures witnessed on all scales throughout the cosmic depths reveal the fundamental mathematical order, based on the Golden Law encoded in the Fibonacci series. The quintessential space-time topology reflects the nonlinear universal framework of infrasound standing wave resonance driven by the symphonic array of Black Hole voids distributed throughout the cosmos.

In great contrast to the status quo seen in modern times, high knowledge of the universal order was widely recognized during ancient times, expressed mathematically in the sharp geometric formats of megalithic pyramids and temples of the Atlantean culture, later echoed in Egyptian, Greek and Roman architecture.



The high functions of Atlantean psychoacoustic temples required ingestion of NiO nanoparticles, blended into Siddha bhasma formulations administered by practitioners within the Orion Pyramids at Giza, Egypt. Relief panels at Abydos Temple, Upper Egypt, display a cartouche with the 'wick of twisted flax' hieroglyph (above, inset) –*clearly showing the recursive entwinement of chromatin fibers comprising the genome*.

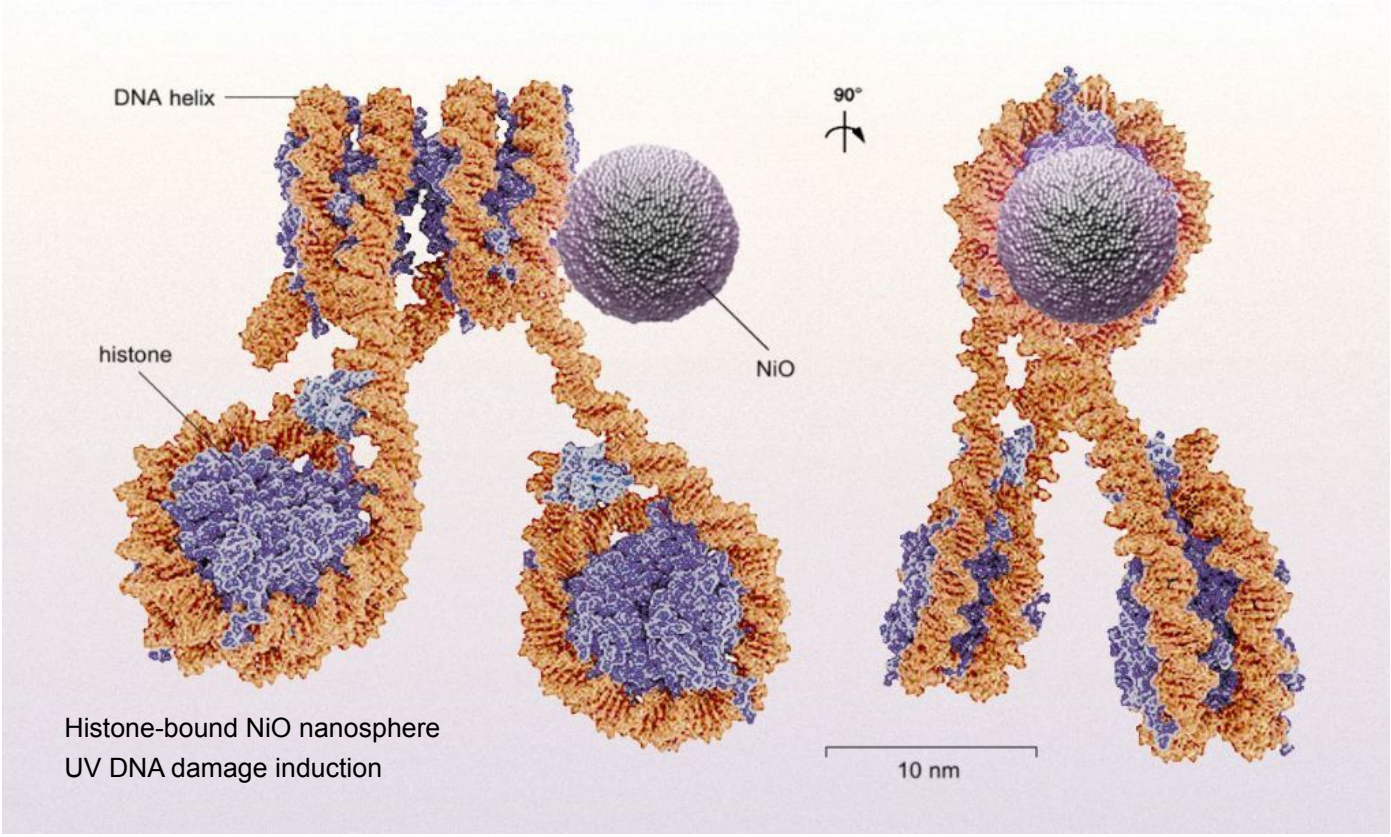
Present-day advances in biology have fully restored the fundamental quantum biophotonics principles that informed the construction of all the great temple constructions of the ancient world, which worked together to elevate and synchronize the cardiac and cerebral rhythms of the Atlantean Sons of the Law of One.

The alchemical and hyperdimensional applications of photoluminescent semiconductor Siddha bhasma formulations represent the most important aspect of ancient temple practices developed by the Atlantean high civilization. Similar practices were also utilized in lesser form by the much later Sumerian, Egyptian and Mayan descendant cultures. The Akasha bhasma formulation replicates the essential elemental composition of the Giza Plateau multi-ferrite geopolymer cements reported by the ISIDA Project in 2022,[15] and the Plains of San Augustine, New Mexico UFO crash alloy recovered by Chuck Wade in 2009.[16]

Psychic mediumship is mitigated by subconscious access to a neutrino-base recording of past events maintained in the Akashic Field; a neutrino spin-wave encircling our planet at 7 times the speed of light. Akasha bhasma constitutes a blend of photoluminescent nanocompounds emitting red, IR and γ-photons, as well as electron-positron and neutrino-antineutrino emission in the epidermis. These vitalizing emissions stimulate natural biophotonic and genomic repair activities throughout the body's cells, gradually and effectively enhancing memory acuity, psychic reception and intuitive access to the Akashic Records.

Copious volumes of texts were written by the great Siddhars of ancient India, as exemplified by those of Thirumular, Agasthyar, Flying Siddha Bokar and Gorakar. Their use of complex, metaphorical language encodes specific concepts pertaining to advanced applications of *radium sulfide* for genetic purification, longevity, alchemy and the Siddhi attainments –*enabling invisibility, levitation, bilocation and teleportation.*

In contrast to negative effects of monatomic gold (*'ormus'*), *which binds restrictively to the DNA helix*, the histone-binding affinity of nickel oxide nanoparticles enhances gene expression and DNA repair (below). Application of newly recognized chromatin remodeling factors through histone modifications resulting from the binding of nickel oxide nanoparticles represents one of the most important and most easily achieved processes that reflect the knowledge of Siddha practitioners inherited from the Atlantean high civilization.



Histone-bound NiO nanosphere
UV DNA damage induction

Highly specialized chromatin maintenance activities perpetuated in interstellar red rain cells reflect similar activities preserving neuron cells in the human brain, revealing advanced applications of ionizing radiation for activating the DNA damage response. Cessation of the cell cycle in the S/G_2 phase enables exclusive engagement of the superior, homology-based repair pathway, thus achieving indefinite cellular longevity.

The combination of lanthanide-group rare-eath elements with traditonal Siddha bhasmas and nickel oxide nanoparticles replicates the exotic composition of neutrinic geopolymers and the electrophotonic alloys of interstellar spacecraft manufactured by vast multitudes of ET civilizations inhabiting our galaxy and beyond.

Quantum nanobiology applications of Siddha bhasmas increase energy density states, forming distortions in the local space-time continuum around the human body for purposes of teleportation, also known as quantum transposition. Aerospace engineer Dr. Salvatore Pais references the same effect being achieved in the hulls of aerospace vehicles by inducing pair production from extremely high-voltage electric fields:

> The whole idea of [exceeding] the Schwinger Limit is the —basically, the breaking apart of the very foundational nature of our quantum reality. When these particle-antiparticle pairs are formed, what your're doing [is], you're tearing apart the very fabric of our so-called spacetime [continuum]…[17]

Without exceeding the Schwinger Limit, pair production from ingested Siddha bhasmas generates subtle space-time distortions in low-voltage electric fields; enabling the alchemical art of bodily transposition.

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