From the presentation of Dr. Luc Montagnier
Lindau, 28 June, 2010

DNA BETWEEN PHYSICS AND BIOLOGY

DNA WAVES AND WATER

Some important steps in DNA discovery

I.THE NEW FACTS

Mycoplasma pirum

M. pirum

M. pirum

M. pirum

E. coli

in vitro

essential.

II.THE THEORIES

The tube containing water also now emits EMS, at the dilutions corresponding to those positive for EMS in the original DNA tube. This result shows that we have achieved, upon 7Hz excitation, transmission by waves into pure water the nanostructures initially originated from DNA.

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Indeed, a DNA band of the expected size of the original LTR fragment was detected

These elements give support to a provocative explanation of our Mycoplasma pirum filtration experiment (Fig. 1): the nanostructures induced by M. pirum DNA in the filtered water represent different segments of its genomic DNA. Each nanostructure when in contact with the human lymphocytes is retro-transcribed in the corresponding DNA by some cellular DNA polymerases. Then there is a certain probability (even very low) that each piece of DNA recombines within the same cell to other pieces for reconstructing the whole DNA genome. We have to assume that in presence of the eukaryotic cells the synthesis of the mycoplasma components (membrane lipids, ribosomes) can be also instructed by the mycoplasma DNA. One single complete mycoplasma cell is then sufficient to generate the whole infection of lymphocytes.

All the steps assumed in the regeneration from water can be analysed and open to verification.

III.MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

The special case of HIV

This would indicate that such DNA comes from a reservoir not accessible to the classical treatment, and not from viral particles circulating in the blood.

As for the M. pirum DNA, we suggest that the HIV DNA fragments and their nanostructures present in the blood may not originate from cell lysis but, on the contrary, represent pieces of definite size able to recombine in the appropriate recipient cells (lymphocytes) to form whole genomic DNA and finally regenerate infectious virus.

Whatever is the origin of this DNA, its easy detection by electromagnetic signals may render it a unique biomarker for attacking the viral reservoir.

References

Fig. 1.

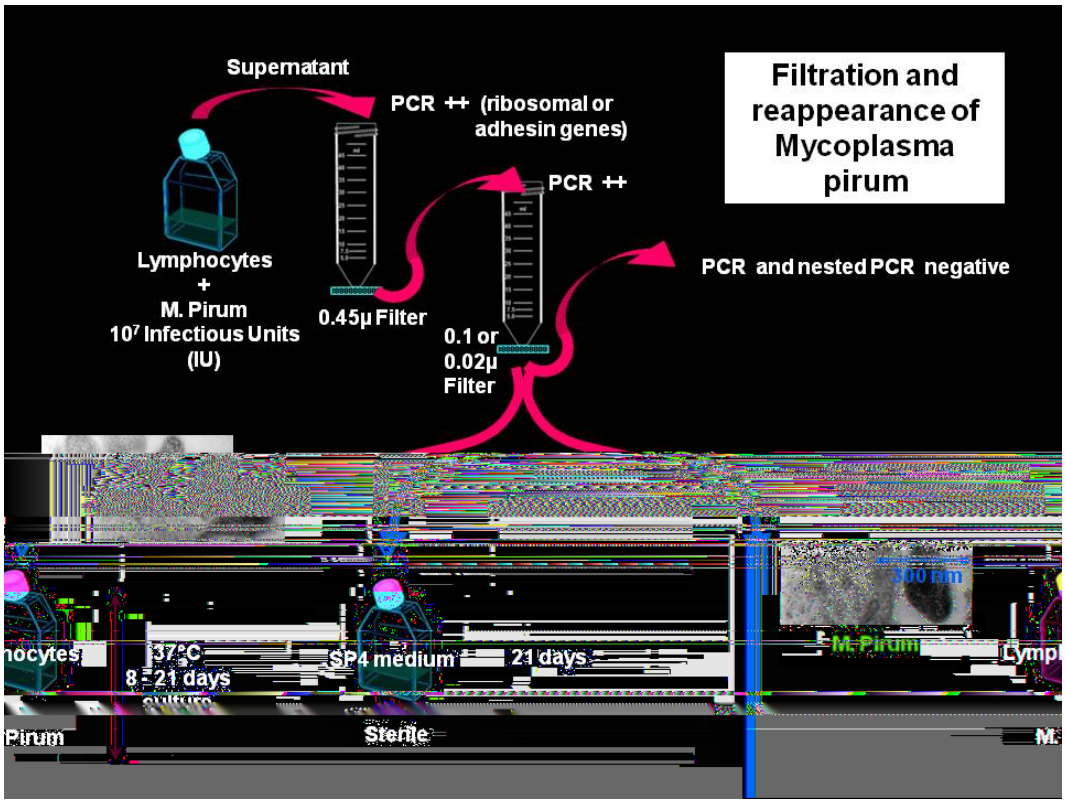

Supernatant
PCR ++ (ribosomal or adhesin genes)
Filtration and reappearance of Mycoplasma pirum
PCR ++
Lymphocytes + M. Pirum 10⁷ Infectious Units (IU)
0.45µ Filter
PCR and nested PCR negative
0.1 or 0.02µ Filter
37°C
8 - 21 days
SP4 medium
21 days
Sterile
M. Pirum

Fig.2

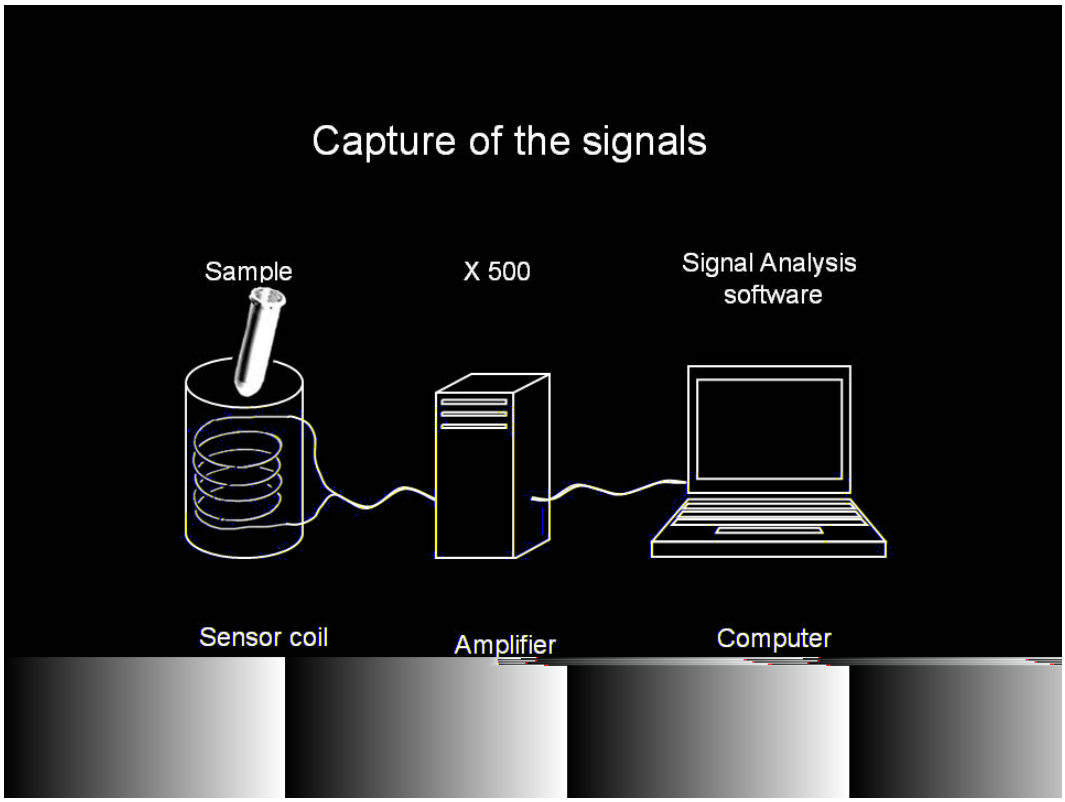

Capture of the signals
Sample
X 500
Signal Analysis software
Sensor coil
Amplifier
Computer

Fig.3

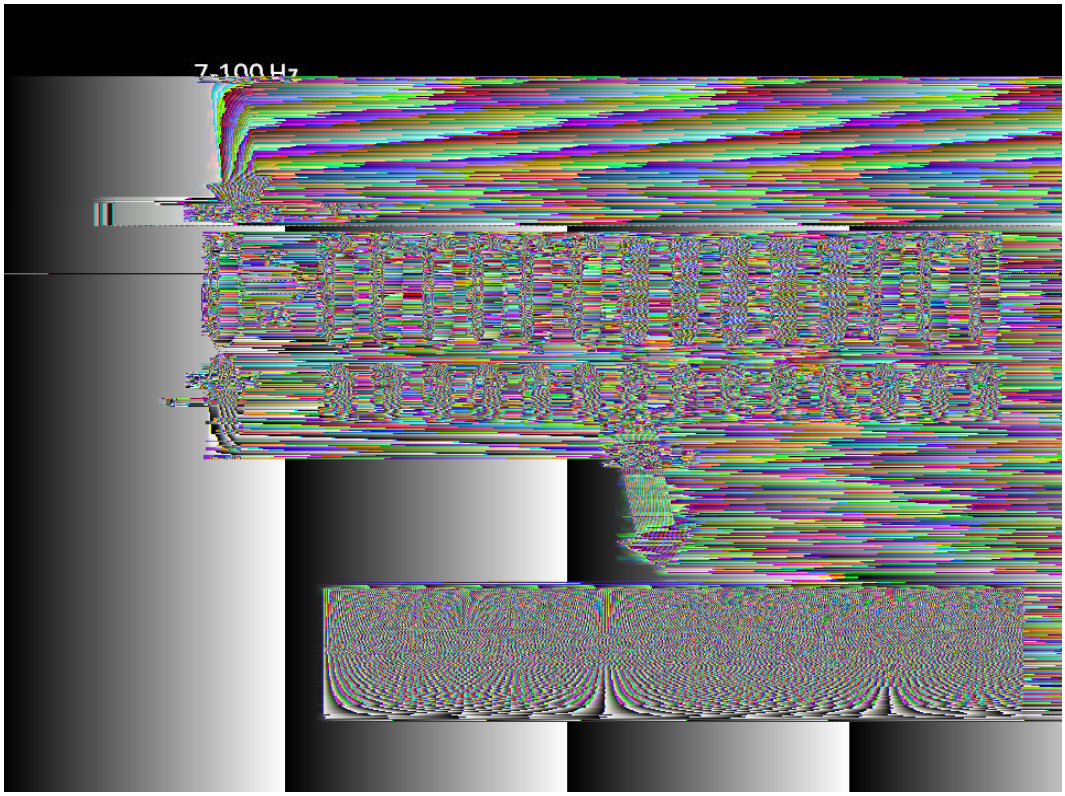


Fig.4

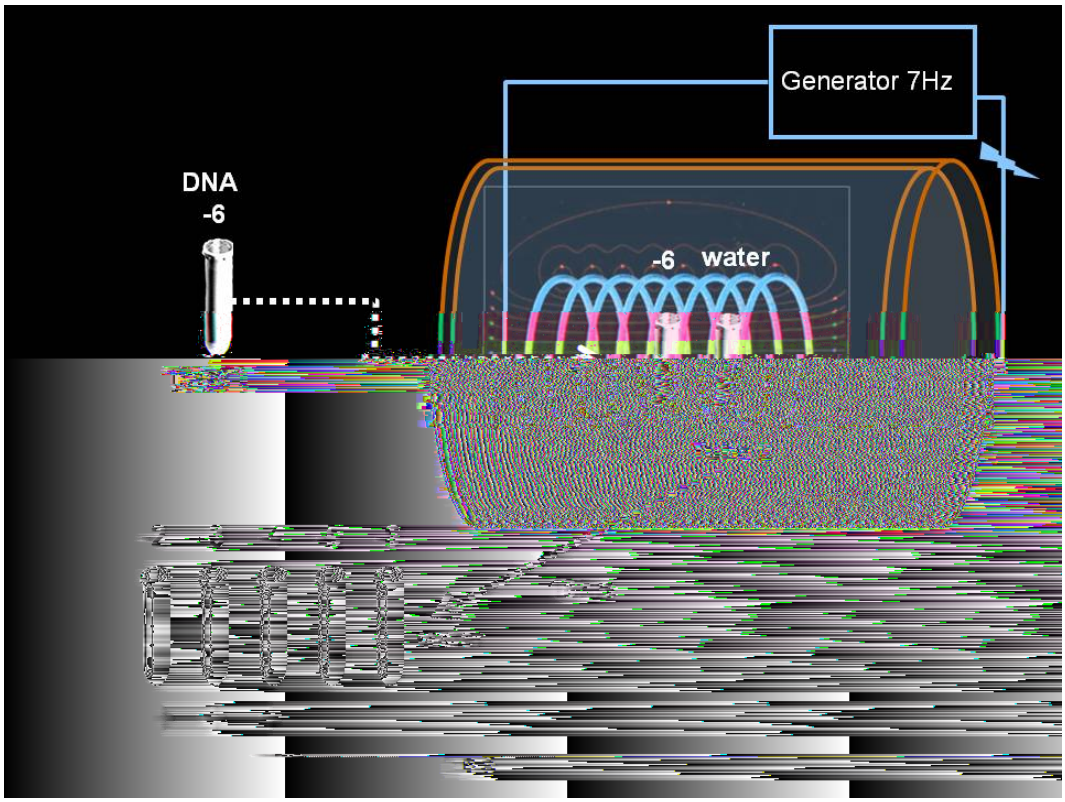
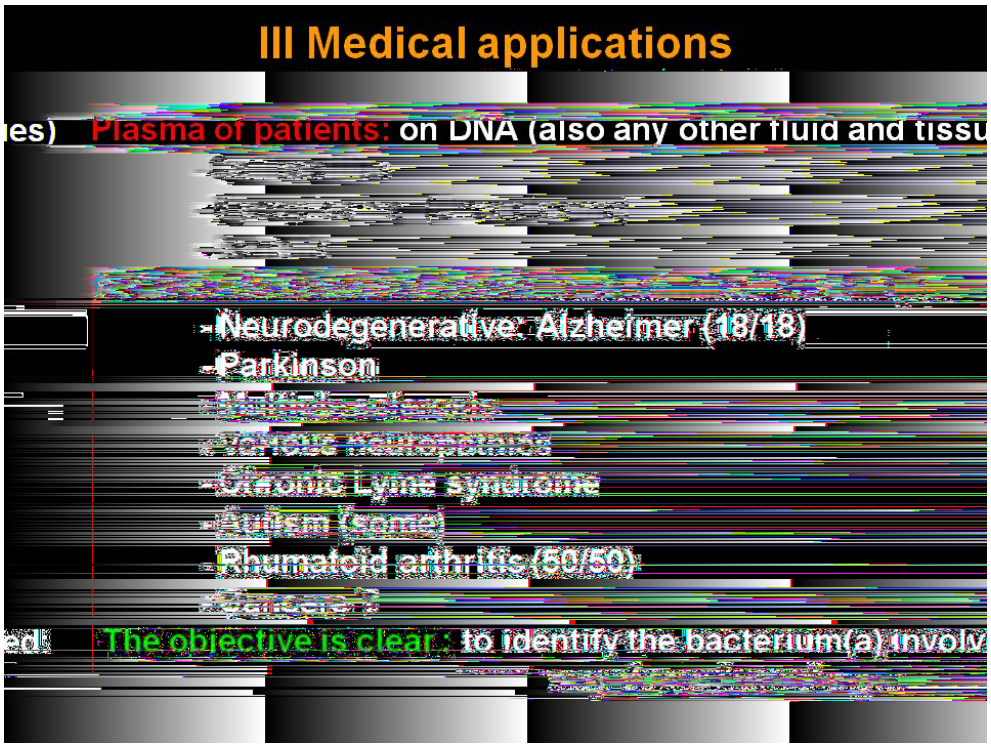


Fig.5

Legend:

Fig.6


III Medical applications
es) Plasma of patients: on DNA (also any other fluid and tissu
Neurodegenerative: Alzheimer (18/18)
Parkinson
Lyme: Lyme Syndrome
Rhumatoid arthritis (50/50)
ed) The objective is clear : to identify the bacterium(a) involv