

# DNA and RNA Derived Frequencies

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The theory of finding DNA or RNA-related frequencies was first developed in 1999. It considers a nucleic acid chain as a conducting antenna. A frequency is computed for it using principles of biophysics and coherent electromagnetic response characteristics of the human body. Initial in-vivo experiments with the method focused primarily on entire genomes of certain pathogens, and produced enough encouraging results to warrant further pursuit of the concept. However, because the genomes of some organisms in the course of their existence delete or acquire stretches of DNA (or RNA), it was realized that in such situations, additional knowledge from the field of molecular biology had to be incorporated into potential applications of the theory. If an organism with a relatively large genome acquires (or deletes) a short section of DNA, or experiences a small point mutation, it will not affect the final frequency result very much, if at all. On the other hand, if a small viral genome acquires a stretch of the host DNA or RNA (similar to the activity of certain retroviruses or cancer viruses), this could produce a radical change in the final derived frequency using this method of calculation.

After the early experimental results addressing consistent-form full genomes started coming in, we also discovered a beneficial in-vivo response when applying the mathematical process to certain other very common components of pathogens. The research into this aspect of the theory is ongoing at this time, as is development of additional extensions of the method, which is under patent-pending status.