

Unique mass-social lifestyle change in a biological eyeblink: T-string based self-similarity between the rna world and modern humans

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Abstract

Most health problems in modern developed countries are related to a recent change in lifestyle, raising questions about the origins and paths to such a dramatic change in a biological eyeblink. Here a particular view is proposed following decades of research leading from human interactions to proteomics and based on a bio-mathematical approach including the development and application of mathematical/statistical pattern types with corresponding computational pattern detection methods (TPA) and software, THEMETM (see patternvision.com) applied in research areas from human interactions to neuronal interactions in brain networks, to T-patterns on physical purely informational strings, both molecular and textual, called T-strings. See comprehensive review including pharmacological applications by Maurizio et al, 2015, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneumeth.2014.09.024>

This has drawn attention to a unique T-string based self-similarity in organization and lifestyle across billions of years, from nano to human scales of evolution and from protein and human mass-societies without such self-similarity at intervening levels of mass-social organization. (See Magnusson, 2020, doi.org/10.1016/j.physbeh.2020.113146).

The RNA world invented DNA, the Giant purely Informational Extra-individual (extra-protein) T-strings (GIET) defining the specialized individuals in protein mass-societies and thus creating the omnipresent DNA-based world. Similarly, after half a billion years of evolution of multicellular organisms, illiterate humans suddenly became the first and only to create GIET, as text, and a nearly omnipresent text-based world with a revolution in science, technology, population size and lifestyle, but also ever-increasing health consequences.

This suggests that different physical support of T-strings, molecular or textual, intra-cellular or extra-individual, should not be over emphasized.

Biography

Magnus S. Magnusson, PhD, Emeritus Research Professor, director of the Human Behavior Laboratory (hbl.hi.is), University of Iceland. Author of the T-pattern model, algorithms and software THEMETM (PatternVision.com), initially focusing on real-time organization of behavior. Co-directed DNA analysis. Papers, talks, and keynotes in ethology, neuroscience, mathematics, religion, proteomics, mass spectrometry, A.I. and nanoscience. Deputy Director 1983-1988 in National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Invited Professor at the University of Paris (V, VIII, XIII) in psychology and biology. Now works in formal collaboration between 32 European and American universities initiated 1995 at University of Paris V, Sorbonne, based on "Magnusson's analytical model".



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