

A Cellular Dust Hypothesis Take on Climate Change

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Abstract

The cellular dust hypothesis states that all life (including human life) and the physical universe/entire cosmos came to be as a result of the activities/chemical reactions carried out by indestructible microscopic (maximum size 500 nanometer) entities called microzymas [1].

Keywords: Cellular dust hypothesis; Microzymas; Climate change; Life; Universe; Cosmos

Introduction

During the late 1800s, the cellular dust hypothesis was proposed by Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, and others. The hypothesis states that all life (including human life) and the physical universe/entire cosmos came to be as a result of the activities/chemical reactions carried out by indestructible microscopic (maximum size 500 nanometer) entities called microzymas [1]. The hypothesis is based on the following principles:

1. All life is derived from pre-existing life.
2. Life is based on a common ancestor.
3. Life is based on a common genetic code.
4. Life is based on a common biochemical pathway.

The cellular dust hypothesis is a new paradigm in biology and the physical sciences. It challenges the traditional view of life and the universe. The hypothesis is based on the following principles:

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