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perspective. However, when

= (B) (3x10⁸cm sec) (177cm) (1 ab-coul)=BvLq

B=4.7581x10⁸Gauss (0.47581 PT)

Now, f=10 qB/πm, and we desire:

And, f=0.133 Hz

Therefore, the essential signal parameters for the telomere prime unit are:

4.7581x 10⁸Gauss @ 0.133 Hz

We must consider the foregoing as the prime set of signals, because the domain walls of the essential target represent magnetic interfaces of energy domains. Integral multiples of the prime may then be utilized within the context of a master protocol to specifically influence tissues of concern. For example, the protocol used successfully to diminish the viability of human mammary carcinoma cells included integral multiples of the prime telomere signals starting from about 15 PicoTesla incrementally decreasing to about 3 PicoTesla. Included within the context of this master protocol were interleukins and interferons as well as TNF. Most interesting is the fact that integral multiples of prime telomere signals not only include signal sets that may target cytokines but also specific tissues such as tendon (15PT @ 4.2Hz), brain (7.5PT @ 2.1Hz) and heart (3.4 PT @ 0.952Hz) [5,6]. Considering the flux density of PTEMF's used to treat Parkinson's disease, we note that the B value was about 7.5 PT, whereas the B value utilized to affect cardiac rate and rhythm was about 3.4 PT in experimental studies at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center [2,5,12,30]. We also note that telomerase associated proteins such as NOP10, NHP2, GAR1 and Dyskerin reveal molecular masses analogous to telomere prime integral multiples, cytokines and tissue specific magnetic resonance energies including the brain and the heart.

In the absence of neoplasia, our essential hypothesis is that tissue specific PTEMF's (empirically determined) may affect telomeres of specific lengths (and specific molecular masses), to therein provide up-regulation of telomerase; with distinct relationships to other critical molecules. Table 1 shows integral multiples of the prime telomere unit (TTAGGG), associated flux densities, frequencies of magnetic resonance energies, and the molecular mass analogs.

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