

EFFECT OF INTENTION ON HUMAN GLIOMA CELL PROPERTIES

Yung-Jong Shiah¹, Chang-Tze Ricky Yu² & Dean I. Radin³

¹Graduate Institute of Counseling Psychology and Rehabilitation Counseling, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan; ²Department of Applied Chemistry, National Chi Nan University; Nantou, Taiwan; ³Institute of Noetic Sciences, Petaluma, California

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Background: Cryptochromes (abbreviated CRY) are blue photoreceptors, which respond to 400 to 500 nm signals. They exist in all living creatures and they are involved in the organism's growth and circadian rhythms. Any protein that has a DNA sequence 25–50% similar to that of photolysis, but that lacks photolysis' ability to use blue light to repair UV-induced DNA damage, is called a CRY. CRY was originally suggested as a mind-matter interaction (MMI) target by the first author, and if further work confirms that CRY is as robust a target as our observations suggest, it could provide such a mechanism.

Aims: The present project explores if there is pragmatic value in using CRY as an MMI target by measuring the effects of intention on human cancer cells. Thus, the proposed study asks how CRY may be influenced in human glioma cells when those cells are cultured and grown in intentionally treated water.

Method: Three Buddhist monks focused their intention on commercially bottled water with the goal of lowering the activities of cancer cells including cell migration; bottled water from the same source served as an untreated control. The cancer cells were cultured in 24-well plates with media prepared by Water A or B until they reached full confluence. Note that we are in the middle of process of the second set of experiments to investigate the further mechanism. The blinding code of Water A and Water B will be revealed which one is treated condition or not after the second set of experiments are completed. Subsequently, a long and narrow empty space was created by a pipette tip-mediated scrape, allowing the migration of cells residing at wound edge for 0-9 hours. The number of cells moving into the empty space was counted and plotted. Three independent experiments were performed. The statistical difference between that of Water A and Water B was analyzed by Student's t-test.

Preliminary results: The results showed that the cells cultured in the media prepared by Water A could efficiently migrate; nevertheless, the cells grown in Water B moved less efficiently, compared to that of Water A.

Conclusions: The data obtained display differential responses of glioma cells to Water A and Water B. We next will evaluate the mechanisms by which intentionally treated water influences cell migration through studying the role of CRY and analyzing the known cell migration regulatory biochemical circuits.

Keywords: Cryptochrome, Intention, Mind–matter interaction (MMI)

E-mail contact: shiah@mail.nknu.edu.tw