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The Memorization of the Learned: The Theory of Connections

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It is deduced that the mechanism of remembrance of the behaviours inscribed in the genome, or genetic remembrance, is based on a simple transfer of energy, similar to that which occurs during the correction of the alignment of the pairs of nucleotides that conform to the genome and unlike the nature of these pairs of nucleotides, that is, its different classes of hydrogen bonds, cause variations in the energy signals emitted without the replacement occurring.

Indeed, it is understood that the concerned enzyme travels the corresponding segment to its function, cutting and restoring the bonds that unite the two helices that conform the genome. For this emit energy signals whose variations in intensity correspond to the variations of the different types of bonds of the different types of nucleotides which constitute the genome of the neurons concerned. Since these enzymes are not directly in contact with the genome, part of the energy that is thus emitted is transmitted to the cytosol and via the neuronal appendages is sent to the other cells with which the neuron is connected.

On this occasion it must be taken into account that the energy emitted by these enzymes, which the author calls „readers", which give rise to genetic facts, depends on the nature of the links they cover. In fact, in this case, it must be taken into account that, as the laws of physics teach, the energy required for the ionization of an atom depends on its nature. This means that in order to depend on this nature, the energy inherent in the incriminated connection depends on that necessary for the ionization of the electron which unites the nucleotide atoms of each of the two chains which conform to the double helix of the genome, which is different depending on the nature of these nucleotides.

In any case, it should be noted that the neurons must generate a more intense emission of energy than that which occurs during the phenomenon of correction because they can cause the animation of several muscular cells. For this we understand that, when they are very numerous, these energy signals, after being emitted, are amplified on the basis of the energetic resources of the neurons that transmit them to the muscles concerned. However, it must be taken into account that the increase of this consumption and this greater emission, which occur under this mechanism, are inherent to the very nature of the animal cells. For this it is understood that it does not in any way affect the constitution, and other activities such as the absorption of nutrients, these neurons.

The understanding of this mechanism allows us to know that all the innate behaviours of all the animal species, between which are that of the human beings are generated on the basis of the consequences of this type of course. Therefore, the author calls this process the "phenomenon of genetic reading" or more simply a „genetic reading".

It should be taken into account that the first species of unicellular animals, appearing on the planet, did not have the capacity to make apprentices. They could only perform genetic behaviours. In spite of that the descendants of these animals, like the mammals, in addition to continue to concretize genetic behaviours, if they possess this faculty. It follows, therefore, that during the course of the evolution of these first animals mutations have occurred which have favoured the appearance of this possibility, of acquiring knowledge.

On this occasion it should be noted that when something mutates it implies that it is transformed into something else. Consequently, and in view of the fact that the phenomenon of the remembrance of genetic behavior preceded that of learning, the great similarity between these two phenomena makes it possible to suppose that that of genetic remembrance is at the origin of the appearance of that phenomenon of gravation.

On the basis of this, it is deduced that there must have been a first time that the substitution of the phenomenon of genetic reading by the engraving of what has been learned has occurred.

Knowing that the genome of human neurons is perennial and can be traversed by enzymes2, in a regular, continuous and invariable way, throughout their lives, it is understood that it then constitutes the only possible option for the event to occur memorizing, in an orderly fashion, a learned element. That is to say that it fits into this genome through the action of a particular enzyme.

The author will call this class of enzymes, which is used to store energy signals, which make up what has been learned, „engraving enzymes".

For this, and since the phenomenon of gravitation and that of genetic remembrance are based on an energy exchange at the level of the connections between the two DNA chains, it follows that the appearance of the memory what has been learned has had to happen based on a change in genetic reading.

As a result, it can be assumed that the separating, correcting, reading and engraving enzymes must be closely related, that is, very similar to one another. In addition, in view of the fact that the correcting enzymes are DNA helicases it can be supposed that the engravers are of the same type.

It is understandable that what comes from sensory neurons reaches the neuronal receptors of the brain in the form of energetic signals, which are essentially variable in DDP, in intensity and in frequency, with amplitudes which cannot exceed capabilities of these neurons to come from neurons.

Given this perspective, that is to say, the ability to store energy signals, we must keep in mind that the current knowledge of atomic physics, and in particular those related to the discoveries of Max Planck, which teach that when a hydrogen atom receives a certain amount of energy in the form of quanta of photons hv, it is added to the electron energy at rest Eo of this atom. Thus, the final energy of this electron Ee is such that Ee = hv + Eo. Which consequently increases Bohr's radius of the latter.

Therefore, the energy received in the form of energetic signals, or quanta of photons, stores in this hydrogen atom changing the position of its electron relative to its nucleus, which causes an emission of electromagnetic radiations. In addition, under the appropriate conditions this amount of energy can be released and return to its previous position relative to the nucleus. Which means that the atom can fulfil a role similar to that of a battery.

Thanks to this feature, that in the atoms can accumulate energy, and that it can then be emanated, it is deduced that they can store and then emit energy signals.

Based on this study, it is understood that energy signals from sensory neurons are sent to brain neurons via their axons. Then, after crossing the corresponding synapses, they enter these cerebral neurons, whose function is to be dedicated to their storage. In view of what has just been studied, it is concluded that these signals, which compose the information acquired, are stored in the hydrogen atoms that connect the two DNA chains, which conform the genome of these same brain neurons. More precisely, the captured energy is stored in these hydrogen atoms, depending on the action of the engraving enzymes.

When one remembers that during the mitosis, the separating enzyme emits the energy necessary for the ionization of the electron of the hydrogen of binding and that the energy received by the engraving enzymes is simply that which has been in-sighted by sensory neurons, this process becomes understandable.

In any case, it must be realized that these energetic signals can penetrate into the nucleus of these neurons thanks to the membrane which covers it is porous and that the cytosol is conductive in order to be traversed by several classes of ions.

The author will call this phenomenon, which allows the registration in the genome of neurons of what has been captured, that of „gravitation".

On this occasion we note that any interruption or variation of the speed of these engraving enzymes would disturb the frequencies of the signals which are thus recorded. Which would upset their later evocations because of the distortions that could cause an irregular recording speed. Something that would be noticed during their reminders. This necessary regularity and unidirectional movement make it possible to remember events memorized in a chronological manner, thus giving rise to the notion of a biological clock.

As a result of variations in intensity, DDP, and the frequency of these incoming energy signals, some electrons receive and retain more energy than others or sometimes acquire nothing. For this, it is understood that these enzymes successively engrave them in the genomes of these neurons, as they enter the memory concerned, in much the same way that something is recorded on a magnetic tape.

In the event that a certain type of perception does not wish to be memorized, it would mean that one should know in advance that one should not learn something. Something that would imply The lack of realization of this process would mean knowing, before knowing its existence, that one must ignore something, which is absurd.

Thus, it is understood that during the waking state, all that is perceived by the sensory neurons is memorized, in order that the average human being is able to remember the same evening, what he learned during the day.

This article is based on the research of the author, Philippe L.E. Panchout, and the studies and explanations that help to understand it can be found in „The functioning of the brain", published in amazon.com/books.

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