

Chapter 2

Digoxin Synthesis and Endosymbiotic Human
Genomic Archaeal Sequences -
The Steroidelle

Global warming induces endosymbiotic archaeal and RNA viroidal growth. The porphyrins form a template for the formation of RNA viroids, DNA viroids, prions, isoprenoids and polysaccharides. They can symbiose together to form primitive archaea. The archaea can further induce HIF alpha, aldose reductase and fructolysis resulting in further porphyrinogenesis and archaeal self replication. The primitive archaeal DNA is integrated along with RNA viroids which are converted to their corresponding DNA by the action of redox stress induced HERV reverse transcriptase into the human genome by the redox stress induced HERV integrase. The archaeal DNA sequences that are integrated into the human genome forms endogenous archaeal human genomic sequences akin to HERV sequences and can function as jumping genes regulating genomic DNA flexibility. The integrated endogenous genomic archaeal sequences can get expressed in the presence of redox stress forming endosymbiotic archaeal particles which can function as a new organelle called the archaeaons. The archaeaon can express the fructolytic pathway constituting an organelle called the fructosome, cholesterol catabolic pathway and digoxin synthetic forming an organelle called the steroidelle, the shikimic acid pathway forming an organelle called the neurotransminoid, antioxidant vitamin E and vitamin C synthetic organelle called the vitaminocyte as well as the glycosaminoglycan synthetic organelle called glycosaminoglycoid. The archaea can secrete capsulated RNA viroidal particles which can function as blocking RNAs modulating cell metabolism and such archaeaon organelle are called viroidelle. The archaea suppresses pyruvate dehydrogenase and promotes fructolysis resulting in accumulation of pyruvate which enters the GABA shunt pathway producing succinyl CoA and glycine, the substrates for porphyrin synthesis. Porphyrin forms a template for the formation of RNA viroids, DNA viroids, prions and isoprenoids which can symbiose together to form an archaea. Thus endosymbiotic archaea have an abiogenic replication. The archaeaon concerned

with GABA shunt pathway and porphyrinogenesis are called porphyrinoids. The archaeon colony forms a network with different areas showing differential specialization of function - fructosoids, steroidelle, vitaminocyte, viroidelle, neurotransminoid, porphyrinoids and glycosaminoglycoids. This forms a living organized structure within human cells and tissues regulating their function and reducing the human body to zombie working under the directions of the organized archaeal colony. The organized archaeal colony has abiogenetic replication and is eternal.

The increase in endogenous EDLF, a potent inhibitor of membrane $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+$ ATPase, can decrease this enzyme activity. The results showed increased endogenous EDLF synthesis as evidenced by increased HMG CoA reductase activity, which functions as the rate limiting step of the isoprenoid pathway. Studies in our laboratory have demonstrated that EDLF is synthesized by the isoprenoid pathway. The endosymbiotic archaeal sequences in the human genome get expressed by redox stress and osmotic stress of global warming. This results in induction of HIF alpha which will upregulate fructolysis and glycolysis. In the setting of redox stress all glucose gets converted to fructose by the induction of enzymes aldose reductase and sorbitol dehydrogenase. Aldose reductase converts glucose to sorbitol and sorbitol dehydrogenase converts sorbitol to fructose. Since fructose is preferentially phosphorylated by ketohexokinases the cell is depleted of ATP and glucose phosphorylation comes to a halt. Fructose becomes the dominant sugar that is metabolized by fructolysis in expressed archaeal particles in the cell functioning as organelle called fructosoids. The fructose is phosphorylated to fructose 1-phosphate which is acted upon by aldolase B which converts it into glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxy acetone phosphate. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is converted to D1, 3-biphosphoglycerate which is then converted to 3-phosphoglycerate. The 3-phosphoglycerate is converted to 2-phosphoglycerate.

2-phosphoglycerate is converted to phosphoenol pyruvate by the enzyme enolase. Phosphoenol pyruvate is converted to pyruvate by the enzyme pyruvic kinase. The archaeon induces HIF alpha which upregulates fructolysis and glycolysis but inhibits pyruvate dehydrogenase. The forward metabolism of pyruvate is stopped. The dephosphorylation of phosphoenol pyruvate is inhibited in the setting of pyruvic kinase inhibition. Phosphoenol pyruvate enters the shikimic acid pathway where it is converted to chorismate. The shikimic acid is synthesized by a pathway starting from glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate combines with the pentose phosphate pathway metabolite sedoheptulose 7-phosphate which is converted to erythrose 4-phosphate. The pentose phosphate pathway is upregulated in the presence of the suppression of glycolytic pathway. Erythrose 4-phosphate combines with phosphoenol pyruvate to generate shikimic acid. Shikimic acid combines with another molecule of phosphoenol pyruvate to generate chorismate. The chorismate is converted to prephenic acid and then to parahydroxy phenyl pyruvic acid. Parahydroxy phenyl pyruvic acid is converted to tyrosine and tryptophan as well as neuroactive alkaloids. The shikimic acid pathway is structured in expressed archaeon organelle called the neurotransminoid. The fructolytic intermediates glyceraldehydes 3-phosphate and pyruvate are the starting points of the DXP pathway of cholesterol synthesis. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate combines with pyruvate to form 1-Deoxy D-xylulose phosphate (DOXP) which is then converted to 2-C methyl erythritol phosphate. 2-C methyl erythritol phosphate can be synthesized from erythrose 4-phosphate a metabolite of the shikimic acid pathway. DXP combines with MEP to form isopentenyl pyrophosphate which is converted to cholesterol. Cholesterol is catabolized by archaeal cholesterol oxidases to generate digoxin. The digoxin sugars digitoxose and rhamnose are synthesized by the upregulated pentose phosphate pathway. Glycolytic suppression leads to upregulation of the pentose

phosphate pathway. The expressed archaeon organelle concerned with cholesterol catabolism and digoxin synthesis is called the steroidelle. The suppression of glycolysis and stimulation of fructolysis results in upregulation of the hexosamine pathway. Fructose is converted to fructose 6-phosphate by ketohexokinases. The fructose 6-phosphate is converted to glucosamine 6-phosphate by the action of glutamine fructose 6-phosphate amidotransferase (GFAT). Glucosamine 6-phosphate is converted to UDP N-acetyl glucosamine which is then converted to N-acetyl glucosamine and various amino sugars. UDP glucose is converted to UDP D-glucuronic acid. UDP D-glucuronic acid is converted to glucuronic acid. This forms the uronic acid synthetic pathway. Uronic acids and hexosamines form repeating units of glycosaminoglycans. In the setting of glycolytic suppression and fructolytic metabolism fructolysis leads to increase synthesis of hexosamines and GAG synthesis. The GAG synthesizing archaeon particles are called the glycosaminoglycoids. The expressed archaeon particles are capable of synthesizing antioxidant vitamin C and E. The UDP D-glucose is converted to UDP D-glucuronic acid. UDP D-glucuronic acid is converted to D-glucuronic acid. D-glucuronic acid is converted to L-gulonate by enzyme aldoketo reductases. L-gulonate is converted to L-gulonolactone by lactonase. L-gulonolactone is converted to ascorbic acid by the action of archaeal L-gulo oxidase. The vitamin E is synthesized from shikimate which is converted to tyrosine and then to parahydroxy phenyl pyruvic acid. Parahydroxy phenyl pyruvic acid is converted to homogentisate. Homogentisate is converted to 2-methyl 6-phytyl benzoquinone which is converted to alpha tocopherol. 2-methyl 6-phytyl benzoquinone is converted to 2,3-methyl 6-phytyl benzoquinone and gamma tocopherol. Vitamin E can also be synthesized by the DXP pathway. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and pyruvate combined to form 1-deoxy D-xylulose 5-phosphate which is converted to 3-isopentenyl pyrophosphate.

3-isopentenyl pyrophosphate and dimethyl allyl pyrophosphate combined to form 2-methyl 6-phytyl benzoquinone which is converted to tocopherols. The ubiquinone another important membrane antioxidant and part of the mitochondrial electron transport chain is synthesized by the shikimic acid pathway and DXP pathway. The isoprenoid moiety of ubiquinone is contributed from the DXP pathway and the rest of it by tyrosine catabolism. The tyrosine is generated by the shikimic acid pathway. The archaeon particles concerned with the synthesis of vitamin C, vitamin E and ubiquinone which are all antioxidants are called the vitaminocyte.

The endosymbiotic archaea gets integrated into the human genome by the action of HERV integrase. This forms human genomic endosymbiotic archaeal sequences which can regulate genomic function. The global warming results in osmotic stress and redox stress inducing the enzyme aldose reductase. This converts glucose to sorbitol is acted upon by sorbitol dehydrogenase generating fructose. Fructose is phosphorylated by fructokinase to generate fructose 1-phosphate which is acted upon by aldolase B to generate glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and pyruvate. The glycolytic pathway is suppressed by fructosylation of glycolytic enzymes. Antibodies are developed against the fructosylated antigenic glycolytic enzymes. The archaeal synthesized digoxin induces intracellular magnesium depletion and glycolytic suppression. The pyruvate and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate generated by fructolysis is acted upon by DOXP synthase converting it into 1-deoxy D xylulose 5-phosphate (DOXP). DOXP is acted upon by DOXP reductase which convert it into 2-C methyl erythritol 4-phosphate (MEP) which is then converted to isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP). IPP is converted to cholesterol which is used for digoxin synthesis. Thus endogenous digoxin synthesis occurs by the induction of the DOXP pathway. The endosymbiotic archaea are integrated into the human genome producing endogenous genomic archaeal sequences akin to HERV

sequences. The global warming induced redox stress results in expression of endogenous genomic archaeal sequences and the DXP pathway enzymes contributing to cholesterol and digoxin synthesis. The fructose can enter the fructolytic pathway by the action of fructokinase and aldolase B. This generates fructose 1,6-diphosphate which can enter the pentose phosphate pathway scheme generating sugars like rhamnose and digitoxose.

In the pentose phosphate pathway glucose 6-phosphate is converted to 6-phosphogluconolactone which is then converted to 6-phosphogluconate. 6-phosphogluconate is converted to ribulose 5-phosphate which is then converted to xylulose 5-phosphate. Ribulose 5-phosphate can be converted to ribose 5-phosphate used for nucleic acid synthesis. The ribose 5-phosphate is acted upon by transketolase producing glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and sedoheptulose 7-phosphate. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and sedoheptulose 7-phosphate is acted upon by transaldolase producing erythrose 4-phosphate and fructose 6-phosphate. The digoxin glycoside sugars rhamnose and digitoxose are produced by the pentose phosphate pathway. Fructolysis results in upregulation of the pentose phosphate pathway and the synthesis of pentose sugars.

Endogenous digoxin synthesis has been demonstrated in the human brain. Endogenous digoxin synthesis is induced by the expression of endogenous genomic archaeal sequences by redox stress and osmotic stress of global warming. This generates endosymbiotic archaea which can function as specialized organelle in the cell called the steroidelle which is involved in the digoxin synthesis. Digoxin plays a crucial role in neuro-immuno-endocrine integration.

