

Chapter 2

Human Space Colonisation and Human
Metabolic Engineering - Human Neanderthalic
Metabolonomics - Generation of New Organelle

Introduction

Human beings can be metabolically re-engineered to live in an anaerobic environment as occurs in space colonization. This is possible by membrane sodium potassium ATPase inhibition and sodium potassium ATPase mediated ATP synthesis and by anaerobic glycolysis. Low level of EMF and photons can also mediate ATP synthesis via the electron transport chain. This occurs by inducing high level of archaeal symbiosis. This can be achieved by feeding low fibre diet, fecal transplantation and archaeal infusions. The archaea growth is increased in the gut and undergoes endosymbiosis generating new organelle - fructosoid, neurotransminoid, steroidelle, porphyrinoid, transmutoid and glycosaminoglycoid. This changes the human species to survive in an anaerobic environment or in an environment of ammonia or hydrogen sulphide. Archaeal symbiosis produces neanderthalisation of human beings which can survive in extremophilic environments including outside planetary system. The human systems exist as a habitat for ecology of symbiotic bacteria and viruses. The human genes are small microislands floating in an ocean of bacterial and viral genes. The question of human body survival in extremophilic conditions of other planets can be solved by considering the survival of the symbiotic bacteria and viruses of the human systems. The human systems exist for the thriving and growth of the symbiotic bacteria and viruses. The induction of colonic and endosymbiotic archaeal symbiosis will induce changes in the ecosystem of endosymbiotic archaea, gut archaea, human tissues and archaeal phages. Metabolic engineering can be done for the survival of this ecosystem with human zombies functioning as the habitat for extremophilic symbiotic archaea. This is the crux for the survival of human beings in outer planetary system and establishing human colonies in outer planetary systems. This holds the key for human survival as a species and a race. Archaeal symbiosis leads to

neanderthalisation of the homo sapien species. This can be described as symbiosis mediated evolution. The symbiotic archaea catabolise cholesterol and generate the steroidal glycosidic hormone digoxin. Neanderthal metabolonomics is primarily mediated by archaeal metabolonomics and archaeal symbiosis. They have got cholesterol catabolism, the shikimic acid pathway, more of anaerobic glycolysis, increase connective tissue synthesis, fructolysis, nucleic acid synthesis and mitochondrial dysfunction. The homo neanderthalis has different personality and social characteristics with increased creative, gender equal, matriarchal, asexual and alternate sexual, spiritual, intuitive, surrealistic and community centered characteristics. Archaeal symbiosis endosymbiotically and in the colonic microflora can produce neanderthalisation. The Neanderthal phenotype is blood cytochrome F420 positive. The homo sapien phenotype has less of archaeal symbiosis endosymbiotic and colonic. The homo sapien phenotype cytochrome F420 negative. The homo sapien species is less creative, patriarchal, gender unequal, heterosexual, logical and individualistic. Homo sapien metabolonomics is primarily aerobic and mitochondrial. They consume a high fibre diet which generates colonic butyrate and strengthens the gut blood and blood brain barrier limiting endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The blood archaeal cytochrome F420 a marker of endosymbiotic archaeal growth is reduced in homo sapiens as well as the levels of endogenous digoxin generated by cholesterol catabolism. The homo sapiens can be adapted to anaerobic environment in other planetary systems by metabolic engineering induced by consumption of colonic microflora probiotic from normal neanderthalic anaerobic adapted phenotypes who are blood cytochrome F420 positive. This can be supplemented by taking a low fibre, high protein high fat diet which will increase the colonic gut archaea. The low fibre high protein high fat diet will also reduce the gut butyrate which will break the gut blood barrier and blood brain barrier producing increased

endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The species change is a gut microflora and endosymbiotic flora mediated change which can be termed as induced evolution. Induction of species change between aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapiens and anaerobic metabolism homo neanderthalis was induced by feeding colonic microflora from neanderthalic phenotype which is cytochrome F420 positive. The aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapien species is converted to anaerobic metabolism adapted Neanderthal species by giving a high fat, high protein diet derived from black gram and coconut. The homo sapien flora can induce conversion of anaerobic metabolism adapted neanderthalis to aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapien species and the neanderthalis flora can induce conversion of aerobic metabolism adapted sapiens to anaerobic metabolism adapted neanderthalis species. A high fibre diet induces neanderthalisation and anaerobic metabolism adaption. A low fibre diet produces homo sapienisation and aerobic metabolism adaption. This patent is for the modulation of endosymbiotic archaeal growth and endogenous digoxin synthesis resulting in phenotypic metabolonomic and genotypic change in human species from homo sapiens to homo neanderthalis as well as metabolic engineering for survival in anaerobic environments of other planetary systems.

Research Work Carried Out

The homo sapiens can be adapted to anaerobic environment in other planetary systems by metabolic engineering induced by consumption of colonic microflora probiotic from normal neanderthalic anaerobic adapted phenotypes who are blood cytochrome F420 positive. This can be supplemented by taking a low fibre, high protein high fat diet which will increase the colonic gut archaea. The low fibre high protein high fat diet will also reduce the gut butyrate which will break the gut blood barrier and blood brain barrier producing increased endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The species change is a gut microflora and

endosymbiotic flora mediated change which can be termed as induced evolution. Induction of species change between aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapiens and anaerobic metabolism homo neanderthalis was induced by feeding colonic microflora from neanderthalic phenotype which is cytochrome F420 positive. The aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapien species is converted to anaerobic metabolism adapted Neanderthal species by giving a high fat, high protein diet derived from black gram and coconut. The homo sapien flora can induce conversion of anaerobic metabolism adapted neanderthalis to aerobic metabolism adapted homo sapien species and the neanderthalis flora can induce conversion of aerobic metabolism adapted sapiens to anaerobic metabolism adapted neanderthalis species. A high fibre diet induces neanderthalisation and anaerobic metabolism adaption. A low fibre diet produces homo sapienisation and aerobic metabolism adaption. This patent is for the modulation of endosymbiotic archaeal growth and endogenous digoxin synthesis resulting in phenotypic metabolonomic and genotypic change in human species from homo sapiens to homo neanderthalis as well as metabolic engineering for survival in anaerobic environments of other planetary systems. The decreased in archaeal density in the colonic microbiota and endosymbiotic archaeal community leads to moderately increased digoxin synthesis and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. A high fibre diet can lead to decrease in archaeal colonic density and decrease in endosymbiotic archaea. A high fibre diet produces increased butyrate which strengthens the gut blood and brain blood barrier leading to decreased endosymbiotic archaeal density. A low fibre diet leads to increased density of colonic archaeal population and decreases the clostridial clusters generating butyrate. The deficiency of butyrate leads to breaching of the blood brain barrier and gut blood barrier producing increased endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The increase in endosymbiotic archaeal growth in populations consuming a low fibre diet leads to large increases in digoxin producing a

hyperdigoxinemic state. In low fibre diet consuming population the endosymbiotic archaeal density is also very high. The low microflora butyrate induced HDAC inhibition contributes to reduced HERV expression and reduction in size of the cerebral cortex and a dominant cerebellar function. This produces a neanderthalised brain and phenotype in populations on a low fibre diet. The reduced HERV expression in neanderthalised phenotype contributes to a cerebellar dominant brain and increased HERV expression in the homo sapien phenotype contributes to a cerebellar cortical dominant brain.

Endogenous actinidic archaea have been detected in homo neanderthalis by increased blood cytochrome F420 activity. They can survive in anaerobic environments. The homo sapien species have less of archaeal symbiosis and are blood cytochrome F420 negative. They can survive in aerobic environments. The archaea are detected by spectrophotometry for cytochrome F420, the methanogenic cytochrome in the blood. The endogenous actinidic archaea synthesizes cholesterol by the mevalonate pathway. The cholesterol is catabolized to digoxin. Cytochrome F420 activity in the blood determines the homo neanderthalis species and lack of cytochrome F420 activity in the blood determines the homo sapien species. The homo neanderthalis has different personality and social characteristics with increased creative, gender equal, matriarchal, asexual and alternate sexual, spiritual, intuitive, surrealistic and community centered characteristics. The homo sapien species is less creative, patriarchal, gender unequal, heterosexual, logical and individualistic. Neanderthal metabolonomics is primarily mediated by archaeal metabolonomics and archaeal symbiosis. They have got cholesterol catabolism, the shikimic acid pathway, more of anerobic glycolysis, increase connective tissue synthesis, fructolysis, nucleic acid synthesis and mitochondrial dysfunction. Homo sapien metabolonomics is primarily aerobic and

mitochondrial. The species change is a gut microflora and endosymbiotic flora mediated change which can be termed as induced evolution.

Metabolic Engineering for Species Change for Space Colonisation and Human Survival in Anaerobic Conditions Occurring in Space Colonization - Colonic Flora Probiotic Administration to Aerobic Adapted Blood Cytochrome F420 Negative Homo Sapiens from Anaerobic Adapted Blood Cytochrome F420 Positive Homo Neanderthalis

Research work carried out by us over a period of years has shown patients have this disorders or condition show a significant improvement on the natural organic paleo probiotic when endogenous archaeal growth and digoxin synthesis is demonstrated in the patients. Populations are screened for endosymbiotic archaeal activity in the sera by analysis of cytochrome F420 activity. The population that is positive for cytochrome F420 activity is chosen for the collection of the specimen. The blood cytochrome F420 positive population was taken as homo neanderthalis phenotype. The population was fed on a paleo diet of high dietary fat coconut oil medium chain triglyceride and pulse/legume protein. The normal fecal collection was done from a healthy normal genetically related individual chosen by the patient and the administration of the organic natural probiotic isolated from the genetically related individual was volitional and a patient decision. The permission of the Ethics Committee of the Institute - Metabolic Disorders Research Centre, Trivandrum was obtained. The fresh fecal matter from healthy humans was collected. Around 100 g of the organic matter is used in the preparation of the product. 100 g of the organic matter is diluted with normal saline and centrifuged at 2500 rpm. The rough matter forms a deposit and the supernatant is collected. The supernatant is preserved by adding 25 g of trehalose which can preserve the probiotic bacteria. This supernatant with added trehalose is freeze-dried and packed in double gelatin capsules. This capsule can be

administered orally. The population with homo sapien characteristics was given fecal colonic flora preparation from neanderthalic phenotypes in the manner described above. The anaerobic adapted neanderthalic phenotypes were cytochrome F420 positive in their blood. Thus interconversion of species was possible by administration of probiotic from colonic flora of homo sapiens and homo neanderthalis identified by cytochrome F420 activity in blood. The homo neanderthalis species can survive in the anaerobic environment of other planetary system.

Metabolic Engineering for Species Change for Anaerobic Adaptation Occurring in Space Colonisation - Low Fibre High Fat High Protein Diet to Produce Neanderthalisation Which Is Anaerobic Adapted for Space Colonisation

High archaeal growth induces neanderthalisation of human species. Feeding the homo sapiens a low fibre high fat high protein paleo diet from coconut oil and pulse protein will increase the endosymbiotic archaeal growth and colonic archaeal microbiota. The increase in archaeal density will increase digoxin synthesis. This will help to neanderthalise the homo sapien species and make them anaerobic adaptable. This was done by giving 100 g of medium chain triglyceride from coconut oil combined with 100 g of black gram pulse protein. This helps to convert the homo sapien phenotype to Neanderthal phenotype which are anaerobic adapted. The low fibre diet will increase gut archaeal growth. The gut butyrate also increases breaching the gut blood barrier increasing endosymbiotic archaeal growth and digoxin synthesis. The homo sapien species when fed a low fibre high fat high protein non-vegetarian diet has increased density of gut archaeal microflora and endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The gut butyrate generation is reduced and the gut blood barrier and blood brain barrier is breached. This leads to increase in endosymbiotic archaea and the homo sapien species gets converted to homo neanderthalis species. The

homo neanderthalis species is adapted to survive in the anaerobic environment of other planetary system.

Details of the Trial for Homo Sapien Anaerobic Adaptation for Space Colonisation

Archaeal symbiosis leads to neanderthalisation of the homo sapien species. This can be described as symbiosis mediated evolution. The homo neanderthalis has different personality and social characteristics with increased creative, gender equal, matriarchal, asexual and alternate sexual, spiritual, intuitive, surrealistic and community centered characteristics. Neanderthal metabolonomics is primarily mediated by archaeal metabolonomics and archaeal symbiosis. They have got cholesterol catabolism, the shikimic acid pathway, more of anaerobic glycolysis, increase connective tissue synthesis, fructolysis, nucleic acid synthesis and mitochondrial dysfunction. The homo sapien species is less creative, patriarchal, gender unequal, heterosexual, logical and individualistic. Homo sapien metabolonomics is primarily aerobic and mitochondrial. The species change is a gut microflora and endosymbiotic flora mediated change which can be termed as induced evolution. The feeding of the homo sapien phenotype with a low fibre high fat high protein vegetarian diet from coconut oil and black gram protein resulted in increased in archaeal density in the gut microflora and endosymbiotic archaeal growth in the blood as measured by cytochrome F420 activity and neanderthalisation of the homo sapien species. This makes the homo sapien species neanderthalised with a different phenotype, genotype and psychological type.

The population were assessed before dietary modulation was started and by all required laboratory investigations. The duration of modulatory regimes ranged from 6 months. Their condition was assessed during treatment and after treatment clinically and using all necessary laboratory investigations. This produced a

change in the aerobic adapted homo sapien phenotype to anaerobic adapted homo neanderthalis phenotype. The homo neanderthalis species is adapted to survive in the anaerobic environment of planetary systems other than earth.

Population Included in the Large Scale Trial to Generate Neanderthalised Species Which Are Anaerobic Adapted for Space Colonisation

The population included in the large-scale trial of homo sapien phenotype identified by lower or absent cytochrome F420 activity in blood. They were fed a low fibre, high fat, high protein, vegetarian diet from coconut oil and black gram protein for 6 months. This resulted in increase in endosymbiotic and colonic archaeal density and neanderthalisation of the homo sapien phenotype. The homo sapien phenotype given colonic microflora capsules from normal Neanderthal phenotypes with high cytochrome F420 activity also resulted in neanderthalisation of homo sapien phenotype. The psychological characteristics changed from homo sapien less creative, patriarchal, gender unequal, heterosexual, logical and individualistic to neanderthalic increased creative, gender equal, matriarchal, asexual and alternate sexual, spiritual, intuitive, surrealistic and community centered characteristics. The metabolic phenotype changed from homo sapien mitochondrial phenotype to neanderthalic cholesterol catabolism, the shikimic acid pathway, more of anaerobic glycolysis, increase connective tissue synthesis, fructolysis, nucleic acid synthesis and mitochondrial dysfunction phenotype.

Conclusion

A method to induce evolutionary changes in the human species by modulating archaeal symbiosis and interconverting aerobic adapted homo sapien to anaerobic adapted homo neanderthalis is described. This is done by a low fibre diet, high protein high fat diet derived from coconut oil and black

gram protein as well as by administering colonic microflora probiotic from human cytochrome F420 positive Neanderthal healthy population. This is a methodology to modulate species interconversion from aerobic adapted homo sapien to anaerobic adapted homo neanderthalis with its attendant changes in psychological, phenotypic and metabolonomic characteristics of the population. This can be called as a therapeutic archaeal symbiotic modulated human evolution. The anaerobic adapted Neanderthal species is more fit to survive space colonization in other planetary settings.

