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Magnus S Magnusson

University of Iceland, Iceland

Self-similarity and T-patterns from cell city to the only big-brain mass-societies formed in a recent eye-blink: Proteomics as bio-sociology

This talk concerns spatial and temporal self-similarity across more than nine orders of magnitude, implicating a self-similar fractal-like pattern, called T-pattern, a natural or pseudo-fractal pattern, recurring with statistically significant translation symmetry (Magnusson et al. eds. 2016). It is here presented in the order realized within a longstanding primarily ethological (i.e. biology of behavior) project beginning in the early 1970's concerning social interaction and organization in social insects and primates including humans and inspired mainly by the work of Lorenz, von Frisch and Tinbergen for which they shared a Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 1973. The smallest animals concerned in their ethological work were social insects and there was no implication of self-similarity. The present project has focused on developing time pattern definitions and corresponding detection tools resulting in the T-pattern type and corresponding detection algorithms implemented as the THEME software, which has allowed their abundant detection (Casarrubea *et al.*, 2015), in many kinds of animal and human behavior and interactions and later in neuronal interactions within living brains (Nicol *et al.*), thus showing T-patterned self-similarity of temporal interaction between and within brains. Apparently, the RNA world invented its evolving external memory as the purely informational T-patterned DNA strings and now there is only a DNA world. Similarly, humans invented their evolving external memory as the purely informational T-patterned strings of written language making possible very recently and in a biological eye-blink the development of modern science and technology and the creation of extremely populous and complex human mass-societies, the only mass-societies among large-brained animals and now all based on T-patterned text strings. Protein and human mass-societies seem to be the only ones using such durable long memory strings external to their citizens. Strings that are highly standardized with parts being massively copied, distributed, promoted and even enforced such as those among humans called legal or holy. Both Human and protein mass-societies create their specialized citizens using various sub-sections of the external T-patterned memory strings. Extensive temporal and spatial self-similar patterning thus seems to exist in form and function from nano to human temporal and spatial scales regarding transient nonverbal behavior and its more durable spatial traces or products such as texts, all patterned in a way reflecting the fundamental and extremely ancient molecular structure of their creators.

Biography

Magnus S Magnusson, Research Professor, PhD in 1983, University of Copenhagen. Author of the T-pattern model initially focused on the real-time organization of behavior and has co-directed DNA analysis. Numerous papers and invited talks at international mathematical, neuroscience, proteomics, bioinformatics and science of religion conferences and at leading universities in Europe, USA and Japan. Deputy Director 1983-1988, Anthropology Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Then repeatedly invited temporary Professor in psychology and ethology (biology of behavior) at the University of Paris (V, VIII & XIII). Since 1991, Founder and Director of the Human Behavior Laboratory, University of Iceland. Works in formalized collaboration between now 32 European and American universities based on "Magnusson's analytical model" initiated at University René Descartes Paris V, Sorbonne, in 1995.

mmsm@hi.is

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