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T-patterns and self-similarity from protein to modern human mass societies: Enabling and control of citizens at nano and human scales

This talk concerns self-similarity of patterning and organization across many levels of biological organization and 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). Results of 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 the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 1973. The smallest animals were social insects with no implication of self-similarity nor nanoscale phenomena, such as now the behavior of motor proteins is observed. The focus has been on pattern definitions and detection tools; the T-pattern type, detection algorithms, and software, THEMETM (Magnusson, 1982 to 2017). Allowing abundant detection (Casarrubea *et al.*, 2015), in animal and human behavior and neuronal interactions (Nicol *et al.*, 2015) showing T-patterned self-similarity of interaction between and within brains. The RNA world invented durable purely informational T-patterned DNA strings, external memory, and now there is only the DNA world. Billions of years later, in a biological eyeblink, humans invented their external memory strings also as long external T-patterned strings and also greatly outlasting citizens. That is texts allowing the development of modern science, technology, and human mass-societies unique among large-brained animals, humans the only animals to use such strings. T-patterned strings thus form a bio-mathematical continuum from the nanoscale chemistry of the RNA/DNA worlds to human cultures.

Biography

Magnus S Magnusson, Research Professor. PhD 1983, Copenhagen University. Author of the T-pattern model initially focused on the real-time organization of behavior. Co-directed DNA analysis. Numerous papers and keynotes at international mathematical, neuroscience, proteomics, bioinformatics and religion conferences in Europe, USA, and Japan. Deputy Director 1983-1988 in Museum of Mankind, Paris. Repeatedly invited Professor in psychology and biology of behavior at University of Paris (V, VIII & XIII). Founder and Director of Human Behavior Laboratory, University of Iceland. In a formalized collaboration between 32 European and American universities based on "Magnusson's analytical model" initiated at University Paris V, Sorbonne, in 1995.

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