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Commentary Open Access

A New RNA Synthesis of Cells: A Possible End of Birth Defects

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Commentary

According to Dr. Klaasmeir, each species has a specific ratio of nitrogen/phosphorous. In the case of plankton, for example, the nitrogen/phosphorous ratio would be N:P=16 and in deep oceanic water the ratio would be N:P=15 [1]. Dr. Karpinets believes nitrogen and phosphorous as this ratio dominate unicellular organisms. In addition, "the basic functions of initiation, elongation and termination in the ribosome of bacteria resemble those of eukaryotes" [2]. Under adverse conditions, Dr. Karpinets thinks that the act of each gene's encoding of cellular maintenance decreases as well.

With a birth defect like Downs Syndrome, Dr. Menkes contends that there are abnormalities in the chemical composition and the structure of such a person's brain which I as well as some professors believe are from a faulty synthesis of RNA [3].

Dr. Konrad claims that, "the lack of a comparable reduction in protein synthesis during mitosis should be interpreted as evidence for the presence in these cells of a relatively stable messenger RNA [4]." Later in this article, I will mention those professors whom I believe link an unstable RNA messenger to birth defects.

Like Dr. Schultz's discovery of the chemical compound reversine's positive effect on the metaphase during mitosis, I believe that the influence of a chemical compound with a ratio as nitrogen/phosphorous renews a cell's abnormal instructions with normal ones as the two daughter cells separate on the metaphase plate during their mitosis [5]. To Dr. Maayan, the mitosis of cells reflect such a replication of this genetic material as they replicate as either an abnormal or normal trait of a person [6].

In more precise terms, Dr. Watts concludes that a person's abnormal trait like congenital blindness can be traced to a faulty synthesis which to me leads to an unstable RNA messenger [7]. In even more specific terms, Dr. Haldeman-Englert observes that the origin of such a birth defect is from an extra chromosome or another type of error during their past meiosis which I believe is misdirected by its protein synthesis. Furthermore, I believe that its misdirection can be traced to an unstable RNA messenger [8].

In his article, "Cells Keep a Memory of their Tissue Origin During Axolotl Limb Regeneration," Dr. Kragl thinks that cells keep a memory of their tissue origin during limb regeneration of an axolotl such as a Mexican lizard for example [9]. With such correct and matching input, which is traced to a faulty past meiosis of a person, I propose that in their laboratories, researchers should measure the ratio of nitrogen and phosphorous for a person's new RNA synthesis which leads to a stable RNA messenger during the mitosis of his or her birth defect. Moreover, such an occurrence results in this birth defect's end with the correct amino acid sequences.

Based on the data of this article, such elements of nitrogen and phosphorous along with protein underline the growth rate of either the birth defect or normal trait of an organism. In my opinion, an estimation of these two above elements as a chemical compound leads a human's birth defect to have the correct amino acid sequence as previously mentioned and then become a normal trait. With the correct calculation of the compound of nitrogen and phosphorous for an unstable RNA messenger, which is traced to a birth defect, a researcher can discover the ideal growth rate for its stability as an RNA messenger and then its end as a birth defect. On this basis, I invite students and researchers to consider this point of mine with the data of this article.

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