

## Differentiation of Malignant Compared to Non-Malignant Cells by Their Bio-Photon Emissions May Only Require a Specific Filter around 500 nm

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### Abstract

Emphasis upon early detection of malignant cellular growths rather than imaging could allow earlier intervention. Photon emissions from malignant cells even when they constitute a very small proportion of the normal organ has been shown to require a technical understanding of the spectral power density profiles that can be predicted by Cosic's Molecular Resonance Recognition equation. Here we demonstrate experimentally a simpler more robust detection method involving specific filters of photon emissions from cells in culture. Photons from human pancreatic malignant cancer cells displayed conspicuously suppressed spikes of photons within a narrow band (500 nm) but not at 370 nm, 420 nm, 620 nm, 790 nm, or 950 nm increments compared to non-malignant human embryonic kidney cells. Given the recent demonstration that malignant cells can "store" photons within a specific wavelength when pulsed at the same pattern as a yoked magnetic field and re-emit the photons in this wavelength tens of minutes later, diminishment of power within specific 10 nm increments of visible wavelength spectra may serve as an early detection of imminent malignancy.

**Keywords:** Photon emissions; 500 nm suppression; Early detection; AsPc1 cells; HEK293T cells

### Short Communication

Differentiating malignant from nonmalignant cells by methods that are reliable, simple, and quick is a primary goal of cancer science and therapy. Although metabolites or correlates of aberrant chemical pathways are the standard method of estimating detection at present, there is clear evidence that biophoton emissions differ between cells that are considered malignant compared to non-malignant. Those photons may be a primary means of communications between cells and microorganisms has been hypothesized by Trushin [1] and Fels [2]. The biophysical properties of tumors exposed to treatment-related magnetic fields that facilitate photon emissions have been pursued by Saroka et al. [3].

Dotta et al. [4] were the first to demonstrate that cancer cells shift the dominant wavelength of their photon emissions during the several hours after they are removed from standard incubation as they habituate to ambient temperature. The shift across the near-ultraviolet through the visible band into the near-infrared was consistent with the real-time values for cellular activation and proliferation. The direct coupling of the specific wavelength of photon emissions with specific chemical components of cellular pathways was based upon Cosic's [5] calculations of Molecular Resonance Recognition. These mechanisms [6] have resulted in a shift in scientific paradigm to access the latent cancer potentials within cells, organs, and organisms.

Employing wide (visible) range photomultiplier units we have shown that a variety of different human and animal malignant cells exhibit similar spectral power densities that are not displayed by reference or non-malignant cells. Similar differential profiles of spectral power densities have been measured for mice with and without melanoma tumors. Similar differentiation may be possible with arrays of orthogonally placed digital photomultiplier units surrounding a human subject while he or she is sitting in a small, hyperdark ( $10^{-12}$  W·m<sup>-2</sup>) room.

In one case of suspected pancreatic neoplasm in a late middle-aged human volunteer the spectral profile of the whole body photon emissions while the person was sitting in a hyper-dark environment for

only two minutes differed from the reference population but did not differ from the spectral power densities of photons emitted from known malignant pancreatic cancer cells *in vitro*. The profile was different from malignant cells lines from other organ systems (Figure 1).

In order to discern if simpler methods could be developed to differentiate malignant and non-malignant cells *in vitro* we measured raw photon counts from digital photomultiplier units whose sensors were placed over the top a plate of cells while maintained in standard incubators [7]. The measurement duration was 22.5 hr which is the range of the software for the photomultiplier units when sampled once every 2.5 s. We employed standard filters for the following wavelengths 370 nm, 420 nm, 500 nm, 620 nm, 790 nm, 950 nm [4]. The "bandwidth" for these filters is about 10 nm. Before a result was considered to be robust it was required to be similar with triplicate replications. As shown in Figure 1 we have found that the 500 nm filter reliably differentiates healthy cells from malignant cells. A similar effect was noted for MDAMB231 (mammary adenocarcinoma cell line). It may be relevant that the application of light at very low intensities near this wavelength produces a maximum suppression of circulating melatonin levels, a natural oncostatic serotonin derivative [8].

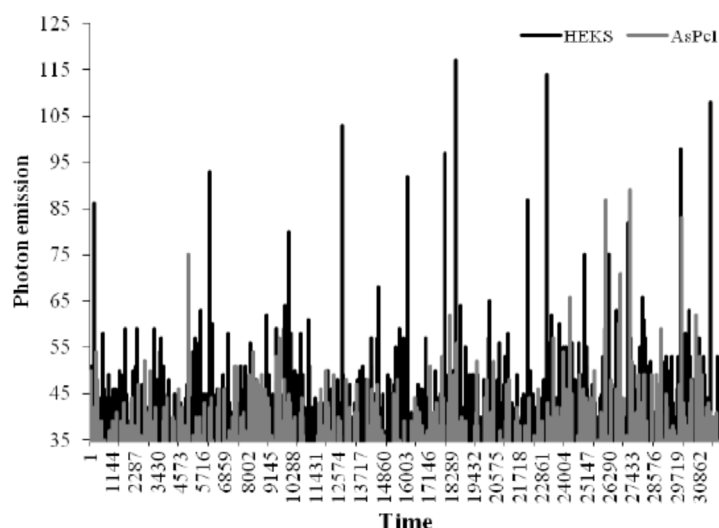
The results are consistent with our [9] hypothesis that the photon emissions and ultimately effective treatments are coupled to the Nernst-level values of the plasma membrane of cancer cells compared to non-malignant cells.

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**Figure 1:** Numbers of photons per s over 22.5 hr from AsPc1 (human pancreatic malignant cancer cells, grey) compared to non-malignant HEK293T (human embryonic kidney cell, black) through the 500 nm ( $\pm 10$  nm) filter of digital photomultiplier unit. Note the attenuation of normal spikes of photon emissions in the pancreatic cancer cells.

Karbowski et al. [10] recently demonstrated for the first time that specific photon energies (wavelengths) are “stored” within cultures of malignant cells for at least an hour when the LED-generated light is pulsed concurrently with a specific weak temporally patterned magnetic field. The “re-emitted” photons were the same wavelength as those that had been previously applied. Salari et al. [11] have just demonstrated that the spontaneous cellular ultraweak photon emissions are the most likely source of the “dark noise” from retinal cells which re-affirms the ubiquitous presence [1,2] of biophotons.

Calculations by Persinger [12] extended the inferences by Salari et al. [11] and strongly suggest that spontaneous photon emissions from cells are fractional “re-emissions” that originate from quantum sources [9]. They reflect properties of the upper boundary of the rest mass of photons and the strong possibility that the total biomass on the planet is the energy equivalent of the cumulative incident solar energy since abiogenesis. If the effect we measured in the present experiment generalizes to the whole organism perhaps an inexpensive technique with specific geometry and filters for early screening could be developed.

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