



## Crystallinity and The Secrets of Life in DNA / RNA Fusogenicity

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### Abstract

The article hypothesizes the cosmic origins of life forms that are currently known. The hypothesis is divided into two interrelated components of the matter form of life and the environmental conditions of the matter form. The two are interrelated by the thermonuclear dynamics of oscillation and resonance. The philosophical basis for the hypothesis is that a successful cosmological theory should, at least quantitatively, explain biology. Radiochemical separation on telomeres for unique signatures and spectroscopy development is proposed to test the hypothesis.

**Keywords:** Analytical Chemistry, Cross-Catalysis, Dna, Nucleic Acids, Origin of Life, RNA, Telomere.

### Introduction

Basic components of terrestrial lives commonly share helix and crystalline structures [1-3]. Null hypothesis of the research is set with the observed results with white holes and confirmed data on black hole and white hole thermonuclear binding [4, 5]. In order to reach an objectivity of cosmology, and to exclude subjective bias from consciousness phenomena, I proposed that

**Proposition 1:** A successful cosmological theory should, at least quantitatively, explain biology, for the genesis of life forms [6].

$H_0$  is dependent on the falsification of the Big Bang theory, with the quantitative input that most star systems are binaries with one of the rare exceptions of the solar system [7, 8]. The Milky Way observation suggested that the galaxy the solar system is located also has signatures of both black hole and white hole and the question of life genesis as known in their current forms is branched into two determinants [9].

**Proposition 2:** the cosmic genesis determinant, and

**Proposition 3:** the determinant in the origin of the matter component.

### Methods

Albeit both determinants can be simplified by the Big Bang interpretation, the key element in Type I and Type II errors preside with the cosmic force prerequisite for the helix crystallization in the RNA and DNA structural formation. The alternative hypothesis puts forth that.

**Proposition 4:** in DNA and RNA structures, there exists matter components that can only be formed by exotic fission methods so that it is resistant to fusion in the replication processes, and

**Proposition 5:** the cosmic force prerequisite for the fissile genesis is the fifth cosmic force binding the black hole and the white hole [10].

$H_1$  is preliminarily supported by the phenomenon in meiotic anaphase in telophase nucleus finite multiplication in breakage-fusion-bridge-breakage mechanism [11]. Telomeres' finite fusion capacities suggest the origin of life in DNA structures does not

necessarily originate from fused matter forms, even though it can be finitely replicated by fusion mechanism. The Big Bang theory presumed that life forms were created after the Big Bang, and Penrose (2006) proposed that the Big Bang might not be the initial state of the universe [12]. The preliminary evidence suggest the cosmic determinant of telomere formation cannot be explained with the Big Bang theory.

## Result

I propose the hypothesis that the matter component of life forms may originate from white holes. The oscillation of black hole and white hole with the fifth cosmic force is the prerequisite genesis on the RNA and DNA helix crystalline structures in basic matter forms. The crystallization effects were prominently observed with the infrared angular momentum on NGC 3034 [13]. In the cosmic genesis determinant, the galaxy's asymmetry in black hole and white hole masses determine the sustainability and replication of life in the cosmic thermonuclear resonance. The cosmic determinant can be critical to the double-strand structure in DNAs with antimatter nuclear magnetism. Cosmic resonance's effects on the finite DNA replication may be the natural procedural explanation on the phenomenon of consciousness.

## Discussions

Telomere research has currently been focusing on the utilities of medical sciences, and caught less attention in astrobiology. The two theoretical directions do not conflict with each other in the exploration of understandings in life itself. In order to test the hypothesis, radiochemical separation methods in telomere research are necessary, and their trace signatures can be used for spectroscopy designs in detecting extraterrestrial lives [14]. This potential is more precise than detecting traces of water molecules that sustain and support life in the planetary environment that is currently known. Furthermore, such data collections may provide more empirically definitive answers to the genesis of life on earth.

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