

Mitochondrial structure and activity can change

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Mitochondria are involved in the control of apoptosis, signals and chromatin structure change and affect the expression level. Mitochondria are dynamic organelles that have a specific shape and structure in each type of cell that helps cell differentiation; they are elongated, hollow, and small in normal cells, spherical and rod-like in melanoma cells. They accumulate in stem cells, but they do not have phosphorylationoxidative activity, and the energy of the cell is provided only through glycolysis. The important point is the difference in temperature and the difference in the energy level of this intracellular organelle, which It is usually ignored and only the amount of ATP production is considered in energy transfer. In the cell the temperature of the active mitochondria is about 50 degrees .According to the statement that the forces between the two strands of DNA is through the force of water, not hydrogen bonds, as well as the statement that water and heat easily leave mitochondria and Einstein's theory of mass and energy which says that Objects receive heat and go to a higher energy level. Above energy and movement, coldness is a sign of lack of energy. This shutting down of DNA, enzymes, cofactors and histones in stem cells is due to the reduction of mitochondrial activity and for this reason, by changing the structure and activity of cells from glycolysis to oxidativephosphorylation, this heat and energy for movement, unfolding, expression, proliferation, reproduction and differentiation are provided. The mainpoint is that the transfer of intelligent energy and the movement of mitochondria and the transfer of hot water due to the difference in density never mix with cold water to reach the desired point in the DNA and the same part is expressed and this difference in the location of gene expression is the same differentiation.

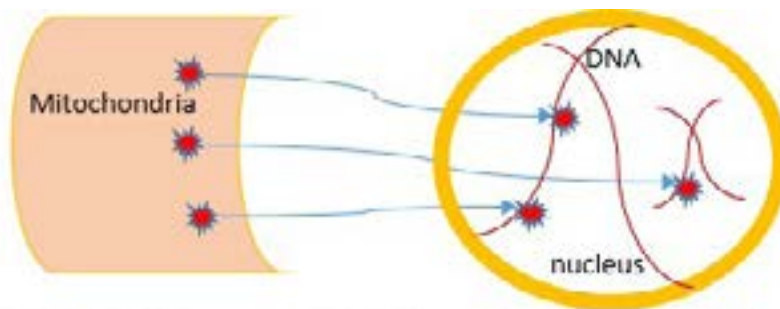


Figure 1: Mitochondria are connected to the nucleus. They transfer their energy and heat to the core through water. The exit of water and heat from mitochondria is very easy. This heat through the properties of water, which due to the difference in the density of the two environments of hot and cold water, never combine until this heat reaches the desired point in the DNA.

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Biography

Maryam Mousavi received her bachelor's degree in genetics from the University of Isfahan. During this time, she learned some laboratory work. she completed her master's degree at Ashrafi University of Isfahani with the same professors of Isfahan University. She wrote several articles on different topics and learned laboratory work in a more specialized way. By reading many articles, she try to find answers to her questions and present them in the form of articles for further follow-up by people with more information and capabilities.

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