The Role of Magnetic Energy

The anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial role of the endogenous level and exogenous level of a static negative magnetic field has been ignored and as such has not been assessed in classic allergy immunology and microbiology. These sciences need to assess this magnetic energy factor in relationship to the enormous valuable contribution these magnetic fields can contribute to these sciences. This assessment requires an in vivo assessment and cannot be adequately made in an in vitro assessment.

All biological life is an electro magnetic energy system. Live biological cells have both positive and negative magnetic fields. Invading microorganisms have higher positive magnetic fields than negative magnetic fields. Human cells have higher negative magnetic fields than positive magnetic fields. Invading microorganisms have a high mineral content and thus a higher conductance and a higher pulsing frequency than human cells. Thus, opposite magnetic fields between human and invading microorganisms and other antigens is a critical difference between the biological energy systems. Any antigen whether a live microorganism or anon-live antigen that evokes symptoms does so by virtue of either being a positive magnetic field or evoking a positive magnetic field in the human biological system.

Human biological energy has two factors: 1) the production of ATP which is an energizer to many necessary enzymes, and 2) catalytic remnant magnetism which is negative magnetic field. The Oxidoreductase enzyme family identified by function are as follows; dehyrogenases, reductases, oxidasses, peroxidases, hyroxylases and oxygenases. They are not ATP-dependent but rather are energized by a static electric field or a negative magnetic field. They are also alkaline-hyperoxia-dependent. When electrons move between dipoles of the enzyme and the substrate, a magnetic field is formed. Alkaline-dependent enzymes, such as the oxioreductase enzymes, produce a catalytic remnant negative magnetic field. Acid-dependent enzymes used by invading microorganisms produce a positive catalytic remnant field. In humans, it requires four oxidoreductase enzymes to produce ATP which, at the same time, produces catalytic remnant magnetism of a negative magnetic field. All catalytic reactions have a measurable magnetic field produced which of course, also includes those that are ATP-dependent. Physiological texts have ignored or have not considered the magnetic fields that are always present in catalytic reactions. This is a serious mistake since the level of this inherent magnetism varies with the metabolic state of the subject. The exogenous source of magnetism can be varied with the gauss strength of exposure. The efficiency of a catalytic reaction is dependent on the level of endogenous or exogenous magnetism available.

Oxidoreductase enzymes have two functions; 1) to make ATP and catalytic remnant magnetism and 2) detoxification of inherent endogenous toxic species of oxidoreductase metabolism such as free readicals, peroxides acids, alcohols and aldehydes as well as the numerous environmental exotoxins. The efficiency of catalytic reactions producing ATP and detoxification of toxins is dependent on the level of magnetism available from both endogenous and exogenous magnetism sources.

The greatest area of neglect, avoidance and even ignorance is in the area of magnetism's free energy biological response. A negative static magnetic field is anti-stressful, anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial with a biological response of health promoting alkaline-hyperoxia. On the contrary, a positive magnetic field is biologically stressful, inflammatory, and microbial supportive with a metabolic disorganizing disease-producing acid –hypoxia.