Can CoQ10 And Quantum Biology Slow Down Aging And Cancer? Transcript

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Introduction and background

Well, I have the absolute pleasure of having Doctor Joseph Cannillo with me. We spent some time in Italy, and I really had the the blessing of getting to pick his brain for many, many days and hearing his brilliance.

He's a scholar and a researcher and it really had taken, I would say, plant medicine to a level that I did not know was possible to take. So Doctor Cannillo, thank you so much for for being with me.

Thank you Michael. It's a pleasure being here with you. It's a pleasure. So one of the things that really fascinated me and I, I, you know, frequently referred to that, that cancer is, is like a tissue that has, has lost the, the consciousness or it's kind of separated itself and energy and, and the coherence.

I mean, because all cellular function is, is really based upon that, that we're all existing in that coherence, you know, that everything is vibrating.

And can you talk to me a little bit about that? Okay. Yeah, I can start actually. There's actually a new field now. Very interesting. It's called microbiology.

Which interests me, in my research, microbiology and mechanical transduction. Actually, we know now that it is very important, that cancer cells in a certain connective tissue environment.

Cancer, tissue stiffness, and mechanical transduction

A mechanical type of mechanical, stiffening in reality, what we're what we're seeing now in research is actually, many publications are coming out on that is the stiffening of the connective tissue, around a tumor or probably, I would guess, the even, say that the stiffening of connective tissue could contribute to tumors.

Could contribute. This is very interesting, very important. Especially, the papers that are just coming out with this is saying that the stiffening of the connective tissue, contributes to the invasion of cancer cells in our body.

So it's able to, evade, and become invasive and metastasize, to other parts of our body from, say, the breast tissue. If we take the breast tissue in breast cancer as, as an example, and actually, trauma, be it physical, actual physical trauma to the breast, could induce, a change in the extracellular matrix, which is basically made up, a large amount of collagen.

And the stiffening of this collagen could start creating, a what we call the mCAT of biology, mCAT of transduction. So through certain receptors, integrins or one which just actually researchers just want a Nobel Prize, a year ago specifically on that, these receptors, are, stimulated by mechanical, physical, physical pressures and tensions.

And this could induce through a cytoskeleton. Our cells have a solid skeleton. It's made up of microtubules. And the proteins that make it up are tubulin, tubulin, alpha and beta.

And this connects directly the membrane or the exterior of the cell to the nucleus and is able to induce, genomic changes. So you can get a change in DNA reading.

So it's an epigenetic type of function directly on the cell and it's called mechanical transduction. And this could modify certain genes. That means, you know, turning on other genes or shutting down Anca suppressors.

But by just the extracellular matrix that's inducing all of this due to a trauma that could be physical or psychological, or even an inflammation or toxins in the extracellular matrix that could induce, a change, in the nucleus of the cell through mechanical transduction, through these microtubules.

It becomes this becomes very important, because once you have a stiffening of the extracellular matrix, you, lot more toxins can accumulate, in that area.

And the accumulation of toxins could be organic or inorganic, could induce a chronic inflammation. And this chronic inflammation contribute to DNA, mutations, and contribute to the mental biology of it all.

And bringing about the cancer will make it even worse, making it invasive. So, it has been metastasizing. This is all connected to in some way, through our consciousness and through microtubules.

Microtubules are very small tubes, very, very, very small. We're talking about 14 nanometers in diameter. The central core. The whole microtubule is 25 nanometers.

14 is the central core. Considering the, the the width of our cytoplasmic membrane is around 14 nanometers. So we're talking structures that are very, very small.

These are structures that are smaller than a virus. A virus has a diameter, say the influenza virus has a diameter of 100 nanometers. Okay. Covid 19 was also 100 nanometers.

So we're talking something to the power of ten. Even smaller. Okay. We're talking about 14 nanometers. In in those microtubules, there is a, actually a new, theory.

It's called the auk theory was hypothesized to see a theory put together by two, two scientists, one is doctor Roger Penrose. He's a physicist, a mathematician, a Nobel Prize winner.

That's in the UK. And, Stuart Hameroff, an anesthesiologist in the USA and the University of Arizona, they came up with a theory that consciousness actually, starts or derides in microtubules.

Microtubules are present in all our cells. They're present in every, every cell, even any or all cells, in the, on Earth and in the universe, if we can say we want to, we can talk about, panspermia.

But, you know, there are this every cell has a microtubule. And it seems that there are degrees of consciousness in our cells, probably the cells that have the highest or the the highest concentration of microtubules are found in neurons, especially pyramidal cells in our brain.

And it seems, that there is a quantum wave collapse. Okay. Now we're getting into, quantum mechanics and quantum physics, and where there is a wave collapse inside the microtubule, we get the spark of consciousness, okay.

Or in some way, we're we're interpreting, consciousness through a quantum wave collapse. And the wave is in in the past was defined even in philosophy in the past as ether.

Now we know that there is in reality, scientifically, there is an either even though the physicists, the physicists now are, are bringing it back in some way.

But there is a, say, a wave, okay, a wave function. And this collapsing of the wave in microtubules contribute to the, consciousness. The interesting thing that every cell, not only neurons, okay, have this capability, but every cell in our body has it.

So there is an interconnection. There seems to be a, a primitive, nervous system in our body connected through these, cytoskeleton.

Microtubules, consciousness, and quantum wave collapse

So microtubules and every cytoskeleton is every cell is connected to another cell through the cytoskeleton, through these microtubules. Each cell are communicating with each other.

So we're not only based on, the classical, action potential of nerves or neurotransmitters, which are chemical and actually say serotonin, catecholamines, whatever.

All of our neurotransmitters, there is something else, even under all of that. Okay. And under all of that, there is a primitive nervous system, probably more important than our chemical.

Nervous system, which is communication of these microtubules through each cell in our body. So we're all communicating. Okay. The cells are connected by neural tubules.

So, excuse me, nano tubules. So we have these nano tubules that are connecting each cell, in our body with the nervous system itself, which probably has the highest concentration in reality, of microtubules.

That's why we have the highest concentration. And that's where we're seeing, a more of a collection or a concentration of consciousness. But that concentration is actually communicating with the rest of our body.

So our whole body is conscious and we're having that communication. And it seems that cancer cells are disconnected from all of this in some way. An interesting article, or an interesting study or we scientists know it, that patients that have Alzheimer's have a very low probability of developing cancer and vice versa, patients that have cancer, have a very low probability of, of developing Alzheimer's.

So in some way. And there was a paper just came out recently. There is a gene connected with all of this. So it seems that it has to do with, in some way, with consciousness, some way through microtubules.

We know that Alzheimer's have a disturbance of microtubules. That's where we get to talk to our bodies, aggregating. So we're getting that aggregation of cow bodies due to microtubules.

They are disintegrating. And that's how proteins are aggregating. So there is a connection between some way between consciousness, the nervous system and cancer also, very important, connection that just recently has been published.

And there is a certain gene that is activated. It's all connected probably with all of this also. And the, the extracellular matrix, which makes it very, very interesting.

Part of this consciousness inside of these microtubules are also connected with water in water in our cells, in Alzheimer's itself. So it seems that we have water is not just okay, it's H2O, okay.

Chemically it's H2O. But in reality they're not individual. Molecules, where we have regular running water, liquid water, there is a clustering. They cluster three hydrogen bonds, the, the world forces.

So we have these clusters of water, and they're all different types of water. They say the water that comes from our tap or, or bottled water, if we have, we have bottled water and it's just laying there for a while.

The clusters aggregate. There's, there is a, a physical law called Brownian movement. Okay. Our cells are based also on that. I think chemistry and physics are based on Brownian movement movements.

Actually, even quantum physics is based on a theory connected with Brownian movement. And Bell's law and, this Brownian movement of water, if it is still for a longer period of time, it seems to aggregate and create larger particles or, if.

Yeah, okay. We define them as, of, as clusters more than particles. But the clustering, creating a particle, a larger cluster, the larger the clusters are, the more they oxidize tissue.

Now we have a problem. Okay. We have two types of water. We have water that's intracellular and we have water that is extracellular or extracorporeal.

The the what water we drinking cellular water has a specific cluster to it. It's called the cluster is actually dodecahedron. That means we have roughly around 20 molecules of water creating that sort of cluster.

And that's what's usually found in our cells. The smaller the cluster, the less it oxidizes. Okay. We have a reduced oxidation. The larger the cluster, the more it oxidizes tissue.

So if we have this tap water that's been laying around for a long period of time, and it's in our A, it gets into our cells, it will start oxidizing okay.

And those large clusters will not be able to get into the nanotube bills. There is something the going on okay. We don't know exactly what's happening.

New districts new discoveries are being upcoming. Our scientific discoveries and discoveries, research where the water inside microtubules is arranged in a specific manner.

It is a very, very cold environment in nanotubes. We know that because we made nanotubes with graphene. So the temperature is very, very low. So it's very, very cold, but it seems not to crystallize.

It doesn't become solid. It remains liquid. Okay. The water in a microtubule. So between gravity there is an interplay between water gravity, this cold environment where it, it's, it comes together with gravity to create a wave, a collapse of the quantum wave.

The this quantum wave collapsing, it brings about consciousness. But if we have very large particles of water, or clusters of water, in reality, it's clusters of water, of these water molecules, this oxidizes the tissue, oxidizes the microtubules and creates a this aggregation, the microtubule unwinds.

Okay. It's almost like a DNA. It's actually it's made up in a circular fashion, like DNA. So this this spiraling action, we're seeing it not only in DNA, but we're seeing it in microtubules.

So it's it disintegrates. Okay. And then we get this clustering of what we, what we see is that the towel bodies, we also see the same type of clustering in Parkinson's.

We see the diabetes. We see it in cancer tissue. So there's something going on with all of this. This oxidation then connects with the mitochondria. Mitochondria produces energy for us because it's producing so much energy.

It's an atomic pile. It's it's a very strong battery. Atomic pile is producing energy. It's producing heat. It's producing free radicals. Also, it's producing so by increasing the, the oxidative stress, you we make things even worse.

Actually, we increase mutation rates in the DNA of the mitochondria, in our DNA, in our nucleus. We start creating problems and problems connected with cancer also and other chronic diseases, other chronic.

But there is something interesting going on with the mitochondria to the mitochondria react produces ultra weak photons. We know that now, just like the DNA does.

So these ultra weak photons are brought through microtubules, to, to the cell membrane, to microtubules, to the DNA. So they're all talking to each other by bio photons.

And it seems that the microtubule is acting as, a light channel, okay. For the, for consciousness, for the wave function. And another way of communication.

It seems that there are different levels of communication going on in the cells. We have the terahertz frequencies, we're getting photonic frequencies.

It's acting as a, a photonic cable of communication, a fiber optic. What exactly is a fiber optic? And we're getting electromagnetic, frequencies going on in the cell, also electromagnetic.

So we have all this communication when we have a tissue that is very stiff. Okay. All of this brings about a change in the three dimensions of the microtubules and where we're getting that dysfunction of the fiber optic of the terahertz frequency, and the, the wave collapse through kinking.

Okay. Microbiology. We're not getting a good communication. We don't have that consciousness going through the whole body and communicate with itself.

So the cancer cells are no longer connected. They're on their own, and they want to be immortal. The idea is immortality. So they they're no longer under a control of a biological clock.

So we have this, this, this rogue group of cells that want to become immortal and that want to. So that's where we and then we can assume also the, the water.

Water clusters, oxidation, and cellular coherence

I mean, when, when you have that kind of dense tissue that the water is then like you're talking about when it's still for a long period of time, the micro clusters become larger and and we know then like you're talking about that the, the energy or the function of these microtubules are dependent on these, these the water being able to get in there.

And if it's not getting in there, you know, we can't have these kind of collapse away where we create consciousness. So then it becomes like a dysfunctional consciousness within that tissue.

Exactly. That's that's what's distinguishing it also from being older or younger when we're, when we have a young body. Okay. We're more fluid. As we get older, we become stiffer.

And if there is even more stiffening or crystallization they used to call it in the past, the bodies are crystallizing. Okay. The water is no longer able.

It's it's being it's no longer no longer flowing. It seems that when but water flows, the clusters, when the water is still, it grows in in diameter as a cluster.

So we have a stiffer tissue and it's not flowing. We're increasing the, the diameter of the clusters and we're increasing, oxidative stress, free radicals, inflammation, the whole deal.

Anything that has to do with, with chronic disease. The good thing with phyto therapy, the interesting thing of light therapy, especially in when we talk about plant stem cells, plants have stem cells like we have stem cells, okay.

They're they're omnipotent. They can be anything that the plant needs. Any type of tissue, a leaf, a stem, a flower, whatever. Okay. Root. So they're omnipotent, very similar to our stem cells, because it is a younger tissue.

Okay. And embryonic tissue, it contains more water. One, it also has a large amount of RNA because it's replicating a lot faster than, say, a differentiated tissue that could be a skin cell or a leaf.

So it will never, you have more RNA, you have more water. That water that is present is exactly the same. Water is our cellular water. So that water that we're getting from, say, a tincture from a plant stem cell tincture, we're reintroducing that cellular water into our body.

Again, it's therapeutic. It's very important that it's the same size as a cluster. That's one. The other function is that RNA. That RNA is we know today, especially for epigenetics, when we talk about epigenetics, we're talking about methylation.

We're talking about assimilation. We talk about transfer ization now. But there is another part of of epigenetics which utilizes or work with micro RNA.

And microRNA has a very large amount of micro RNA in the plant stem cells that are communicating epi genetically

with our cells to bring back function.

And they can be very organ specific. You may have say, artichoke or k or milk thistle that RNA is highly specific from that plant to communicate with our liver cells and especially our liver stem cells, to bring back that harmony that re functioning through the water and the micro RNA.

And obviously, we also have a lot of secondary metabolites of the plant, which are therapeutic as we know today, say an example is polyphenols. Everything.

Everyone is talking about polyphenols which are fantastic antioxidants. But they also have other functions, other very important functions, in, the epigenetic realm and by the biochemistry of our cells, also the biochemistry.

So it becomes important, when we get into the world of plants and therapeutics in, in plant stem cells, we have very, very small vehicles. They're called exosomes.

These exosomes that transport these primary metabolites, which are the micro RNA and secondary metabolites, which is the polyphenols and terpenes and everything else of the planets.

We can get into that and maybe in another session. What what's in the plants and how are they therapeutic, specifically through secondary primary metabolites?

But these exosomes are nanoparticles. So this makes it very simple for these molecules to get into our cells that they have an excellent bioavailability.

And that becomes very important. Very important when we're talking about certain molecules that are important against cancer. There are specific molecules.

One of them is called pathogenic light. This, which is assessed with chirpy lactam, and Porter light has a very powerful action, and one anti inflammatory two, it seems to interact with the cytoskeleton, which we said before in the microtubules and the extracellular matrix.

And three, it induces a oxidative stress on mitochondrial mitochondria of cancer cells. So they're very specific on cancer cells. The problem with personalized and a lot of the molecules or secondary metabolites found in plants like polyphenols have a very poor bioavailable.

Their lipid soluble they're lipophilic. So they become very difficult to get into our body through our digestive tract and into our cells. So they become, destroyed by the, gastrointestinal tract, by the enzymes and the acids we have and everything else.

They don't really diffuse very easily through the membrane. So what we what we do in my lab and the research that we do is work with novel particles, especially either nano liposomes or nano emotions, in this case, a nano emulsion, because it's a light ball, silk molecule, lipid soluble molecule.

So we put it into a oil pore, and we we utilize phospholipids to make it and an emulsion to make the, a nano emotion, a very small particle the size of 100 nanometers, the size of the virus.

So it's able to penetrate the, the, the gastrointestinal tract through the circulatory system, even directly in our mouth. So the minute we put it in some water, we drink it.

It's absorbed very quickly through our mucosa, of our mouth, through the stomach, into directly into circulation, bypassing the first liver bypass, which usually detoxifies a lot of molecules.

So we're bypassing it with nanoparticles. And personally, I'd, the interesting thing is it's able even to kill as a plant secondary metabolite, kill cancer stem cells.

So you're able to, to, get to those stem cells, where normal chemo, is not able to do it. It's not able, so you're getting this comprehensive cofactor in helping patients, that develop tumors or chronic, other chronic diseases, and specifically so, so it almost seems like it's almost seems like it supports coherence, like you're saying it works on the cytoskeleton within healthy tissue, but then within cancer cells, it then triggers oxidation and then.

No, it's through a process called fab ptosis. You know, because cancer cells like to accumulate more iron within themselves.

Plant stem cells, exosomes, and therapeutic bioavailability

That's why it's not, you know, so using down something like this, with a trigger, that fab ptosis process and the beauty, like you're saying. Yeah, the key is that that the size of the particle and its ability to get through the, the cell wall membrane and even pass through the blood brain barrier, you know, for people battling with, you know, but tumors and things that are, you know, beyond the normal, ability for other herbs to get into exactly like glioblastoma or even meningioma and things like that, where it's because of the size of the particle, which is very, very small.

We're talking certain particles being 100 nanometers, but even smaller. So that is able to go through our gut, barrier. But it's also it goes into the circulation and it is able to travel, across the blood brain barrier.

So it's able to go where others had never been. If we want to use something like Star Trek, it's able to get into those into those areas. What other molecules have a difficulty getting to due to the small size of the carrier?

In the small size? And I know in your lab, you are then able to because there's a lot of liposomal type of products out there. And, and the issue is always, you know, how big are the clusters, how big and are they, you know, yes, they're liposomal, but are they able to penetrate because of their size?

And I know that you really measured all these, you know, other type of liposomal out there and really being able to see the size of yours versus, you know, the other ones where, you know, the clusters are just too big.

Exactly. I'll give you one example, say CoQ10. CoQ10 are also very important in cancer. New research. Just came out, from the University of Padua, in the medical center.

And it seems that very low, constant blood concentration of CoQ10, contributes to making breast cancer more invasive. So the idea is to help these patients, take, integrate more with CoQ10, especially in and they've seen where patients that, started supplementing with CoQ10, their cancer invasive rate just dropped, and it didn't metastasize.

So it helped the patients in not getting, metastatic, disease from the breast cancer. So there is a correlation between the CoQ10 levels and invasive ness of cancer.

CoQ10 is a another lipid soluble element, molecule. It's lipophilic. It's has a poor bioavailability. It has a bioavailability. Availability of, say, 10 to 20% of what you take as, say, in a powder or an oil oil base.

Usually they put it into oil capsules or in powder powder form. You're only absorbing 10 to 20% of what you're ingesting in reality. So it would behoove physicians to utilize a nanoparticle form.

Not not or soluble. Okay. Not liposomal, where we have, say, liposomal, CoQ10. In reality, what's happening is a liposome has a core of water and a fast food lipid membrane.

In that phospholipid membrane, you're introducing CoQ10. It is a liposomal form, but it is very unstable. Whatever molecule you're introducing into a phospholipid membrane, it's a by membrane that you're creating as a light bulb.

It's it's like our cell membrane in reality. Okay. Whatever you introduce into that membrane, it becomes unstable in time. That mean it breaks up the membrane?

Okay. So it's not stable in time. It's not stable. Once it's not stable in time, the, the phospholipids, the separating from the Q10, the water is separating from it, and you're back to your starting point.

You're back to the 10% bioavailability when you're taking it. And this just happens in a very short period of time. In days, weeks, the, there is an instability of the liquid.

What we have done, was increased that stability, by utilizing one another of motion as a particle. That means the core is oil and the phospholipid is outside in other molecules that are emulsified, called emulsifiers with the phospholipids, the core has soluble like the Co Q10.

So it's not interacting with the phospholipid membrane. So it's being delivered as a particle, but the membrane is highly stable, due to an interaction of phospholipids.

And then the multiplier together phospholipids plus full choline is an almost flatter. It's not a fantastic emulsifier, but when combined with other emulsifiers it becomes stable.

Nanoparticles or nano liposomes or liposomes in general, are inherently unstable because of Brownian movement, or molecules of water, or in a liquid state are in constant movements.

So these these particles are moving, they're interacting with each other, and they tend to glue to each other. Once you get this Brownian movement, we get a physical effect called Oswald ripening.

Oswald ripening is when two particles come or two spheres come together just like a bubble. Okay. The bubble, you have two small bubbles, and then it becomes one big bubble.

That's Oswald, right, buddy. And eventually another big bubble will interact with another big one will become even bigger. And that's why an emotion is unstable and breaks up, and you separate oil from water from phospholipids or whatever it is.

Okay, you're breaking the emulsion. What we've done in our research is found ways of using specific oils. Okay. Specific phospholipids and specific emulsifiers to stabilize it and able to maintain that size for years, which is something fantastic that no one's had.

No one has done. Usually nano. Not in all liposomes. Not all motions are unstable. In time, they don't last more than a month or two. And then the particle grows larger.

Our Co Q10 particle, we were able to get it down to 15 nanometers. That means the size of a side of our cytoplasmic membrane. So it attaches to it all over.

And that CoQ10 gets immediately into the cell and it's able to transmit go across the, the brain, the brain barrier, the blood brain barrier. It's able to get into all cells in all tissues of the body.

Very, very quickly, giving what they need is in this case here, CoQ10, because our cells produce CoQ10. It's just that we it becomes very, we produce less in time.

Okay. Because of that biochemical pathway, which is not, any longer functioning properly, the enzymes, especially and if eventually we take a drug in 25% of the world Western world population are taking statins now, no, we're not producing the proper amount of Co Q10 and this contributes to a lot of chronic diseases, especially with the nervous system, and even with tumors and even because CoQ10 is a very important antioxidant that is produced by our body, it's just that we peak production peak is at 20 years old.

So I have to 20 years old. We're coming down. So at 60 or 60 years old, we're producing, only 60% of the Co two then used to produce at 20 years old. So it becomes very important as an anti aging molecule to it's it has to do with anti-aging and long and reducing chronic diseases all contributing to chronic diseases.

Your body and do we know co Q10 I mean it's vital for mitochondrial activity. And we talked before about you know the interaction between the microtubules the our consciousness and the mitochondria.

And then also the the weak photo emission. You know the the light emission from the the mitochondria. That then also helps to support consciousness, you know, within that tissue. Yeah.

So it almost seems like anything like that that can support healthy mitochondrial activity can then also then increase the coherence and the consciousness within that tissue.

So it is less likely to separate itself from, from the whole sort of thing. Exactly. Deep. Probably 3 or 4 molecules are very important in preventing chronic diseases, in this case cancer or neurodegenerative diseases.

Because these are two big chronic diseases, that men have, battled. As we get older, as we get, the molecule is important. One is CoQ10, like you said. Exactly.

Because it's very important in mitochondrial function and in transporting the electrons on the mitochondrial membrane to produce ATP. So that becomes fundamental.

It's also a fundamental molecule to reduce oxidative stress in the membrane of the mitochondria, because it's a powerful antioxidant also. So it not only contributes to the electron chain, but it also protects the membrane because it's a powerful antioxidant.

So you're keeping that integrity because the membrane that gets older quicker is actually the mitochondrial. That's where we're aging. That's where aging occurs or which actually starts in the mitochondrial membrane.

So you're preventing aging by reducing the oxidative stress or the free radicals that are produced naturally by the mitochondria. The mitochondria is very important, like you said, in producing energy ATP is one, but it also produces the weak photons, the ultra weak photons that contribute to communication in the cell contribute to consciousness in the cell and in the wave function.

All the quantum wave function collapses. This becomes very important. Another molecule, very important is the microtubules and the tubulin. And it seems that the most important okay, tubulin is a protein okay.

Nanoparticles, CoQ10, and cancer support

So the mitochondria is a protein tube. That's where we're getting the, quantum wave collapsing. Okay. And interacting with the ultra weak photons that are attached, the mitochondria is attached to the, through the microtubule, through a, a protein, connections. Okay.

Because it moves, the microtubules, so these ultra weak photons are interacting, and collapsing with it, contributing to the collapsing of the wave. And these ultra weak photons are are interacting with two amino acids that are very important.

Okay. In all of this, the two amino acids that are sensitive or center or center promote, that means they interact with light. Okay. Are tryptophan entirety okay.

Very interesting amino acids because they make up two very important neurotransmitters. Tryptophan make it make it is produce is important in producing serotonin.

An entire scene is very important to producing dopamine. So two very important neurotransmitters also. But they interact with light and they help in the collapsing of the way.

And what is needed to reduce the stiffening is collagen. So collagen is needs a good amount of vitamin C okay. And vitamin C is very important in in the integrity of collagen.

So it would behoove, you know, patients even patients that wouldn't prevent, certain diseases that could be neurodegenerative tumors or anything like that.

The most important supplements, probably, CoQ10, tryptophan and tyrosine, collagen and vitamin C, which probably are very, very important. Yeah. Some other antioxidants actually do help.

It will help and other vitamins help in other functions. But in this maintaining this connection between consciousness, light microtubules okay. And communication of cells. Okay.

And the physical properties of all of this, that could be due to trauma, be it physical or not. Become very important in preventing disease and chronic chronic diseases that we will.

And so, and this is what's so fascinating. So then you can use these kind of nanoparticles to turn on the, the, the, the mitochondria that think can impact the consciousness of the cell.

But also like you're talking about these these, these plant stem cells, you know, can then also, you know, when you have that loss of coherence within the tissue, it's like you're using then the plant kingdom, you know, and the, you know, the creation that obviously we're all part of and, it to bring them consciousness and bring coherence into a tissue that is dysfunctional, that has lost that.

And so that that is to me and like you're talking about plants tend to be organ specific. So if you are dealing with loss of coherence, you know, within, you know, the liver, you know, using them, these plant stem cells, you know the, the, the method that you're using.

And I want to I know we can go on for days. And you and I did before but it can then bring that coherence in, you know like milk thistle artichoke you're talking about and how that, you know, functions, on the liver.

And so talk to me a little bit about, you know, your specific method in regards to maintaining that, that, that energy, that, that coherence within the plant and so that it can enter into, you know, the cellular tissue to correct that you I mean, I no use like as big Eric method it use you know and carbon dots and but there's a lot of different components that is so unique with what you're doing rather than just, you know, extracting a plant or, and grinding it up and then, you know, putting in a capsule.

Exactly. There are different methods, of making, plant medicine, or, phyto therapy. We have adult plants. So a lot, of companies, I'd say the majority, 90% work with adult plants.

And what they do is either they extract the active principles utilizing solvents like water or alcohol. Those are the the major solvents utilized in flood therapy.

Or, like you say, they grind it, taking the plant, drying it up and just grinding it up and then putting it into a capsule, which is probably one of the worst ways of, of utilizing phyto therapy therapeutically, because the active principle is just, it's just so low and there's too much cellulose.

In reality, and the majority of the molecules are lipid soluble. So in reality, in not doing anything more, we can see more thing, unless they have molecules that are water soluble like alkaloids.

That's another another question. But the majority of what we're utilizing are polyphenols or terpenes and flavonoids and the whole thing, which is more lipid soluble.

We, we developed a deep or in utilize a new type of which is not really new, but it's dates back to the 40s and didn't know the 50s. Okay. I would say, of utilizing the plant buds.

Okay. The where we get a lot of plant stem cells in the majority or highly replicating cells, therapeutically. We utilize that by extracting. We don't use water in the extraction process.

Because by if I take, say, a adult plant and I put alcohol in water as a solvent, I'm using, tap water or at least filtered water or as much as Moses or whatever it is.

Water, but it's water I'm introducing into the extraction process as a solvent so that water may be sitting around for a while. The clusters are becoming very large.

And that could be entirely therapeutic for me, or for the patient where with the plant stem cells, we're not utilizing water. We're utilizing, ethanol and glycerin, alcohol and glycerin, vegetable glycerin, where we extract out the water that's present in the plant stem cells that were just picked an hour before.

Okay. So we're very specific. We're picking within an hour. We're utilizing a solvent. The solvent is ethanol and glycerol. So it extracts out the water from the plants.

It extracts out the active principles, including a very large amount of RNA and some DNA from the plant tissue. This is very important because a lot of that plant tissue, especially because it is in a, stem cell, it's producing a lot of exosome also.

So getting an exorbitant concentration of, the, of the plant, the plant stem cells, which are highly bioavailability, highly bioavailable because exosomes are nanoparticles naturally produced by the cells.

And so it's becoming increasing the bioavailability of the active principles. The the majority of these, of this extract has a specific function on our reticular endothelial system in the extracellular matrix.

So it cleans out our connective tissue where cells align. And that's where we're getting the majority of toxins building up in our body is in our connective tissue.

So what what stem cells do and plant a don't plant extracts do not do is activate that system to detoxify the body. So it has a specific. Detoxification principle and it is organ specific.

And then that will and that will reduce that stiffening of that tissue. Because you're removing the and these chemicals and have a metals from that tissue.

And then there's less likely to become cancerous. Exactly. Actually. Right. Because it's it's also reducing the probability of getting sick. Again, because I'm removing all of those toxins.

Be it organic, be it heavy metal, it'll do it okay. Another interesting thing. And the water that's that I'm extracting from those cells are therapeutic water.

And that water is getting back into those cells and pushing out that water that has a larger cluster that was probably introduced by you drinking a bottled water bottle.

Plant minerals, carbon dots, and sunlight energy

So it's it's the water itself is therapeutic, almost like hold the opposite because when it's water, that's that that has the memory that has the, the cellular memory of all cells, because all cells have the same type of water cluster, which is a dodecahedron, therapeutically.

So we're getting back that rejuvenating quality of the water in that cell. What we do these but generic method goes further than just utilizing these solvents.

It goes a step further. What we do is after we do the extraction, whatever is left over, that cellulose, that plant tissue. Okay, is burnt. What we do is we burn it and from the ashes we utilize water to extract the the minerals that are water soluble.

So we're extracting out those minerals. Okay. We then evaporate off the water and the minerals are then joined to

the tincture, the ethanol and the glycerol.

So we're getting the organics that usually follow. Therapy works with the organic molecules of the plants. So we have the organic molecules we extracted with the ethanol.

The the glycerin and the cell water of the plant. And we join the, the minerals, which is the inorganic part of the plant. Okay. So we're joining the inorganic with the organics together.

The minerals are very, very important because the majority of minerals are cofactors or Co enzymes. So these minerals are very important in getting our enzymes to function better in the cell, which becomes very important because the more active they are more the active.

The biochemical pathways are by utilizing these cofactors in these minerals that are missing in a nonspecific herbal extract, a specific herbal extracts.

The idea is getting the organic and inorganic principles together, and to work in harmony in helping our cells to re function again. Okay. There we we also discovered something more important, by mistake in the majority of scientific discoveries that usually made by mistake, what we did when we were extracting out the minerals from the ashes, when we filtered the water, it was just clear water before we took the water off to get the minerals.

It was very close to a, a UV lamp. And when the water got close to the UV lamp, it illuminated fluoresce. That's what's happening. Why is this water fluorescent?

Also, a new project started a new research project in our lab to understand why this water was fluorescing. Because there was nothing there to shoot a fluorescent.

But there was something there. We discovered that there were nano quantum dots or nano carbon particles, nanoparticles. So these nano carbon, particles, nanoparticles were quantum carbon dots. Okay.

So they're very, very small clusters of carbon elemental carbon, roughly around, say, 20 atoms together. And they become almost it's not it's a sphere, and it's able to incorporate a lot of, other molecules like flavonoids and, and polyphenols, which have a very poor bioavailability.

So what we discovered was this nano particle of carbon, favored the introduction of polyphenols into the, the cell, being a natural nano particles that was made by burning the plant.

But there was also something very interesting because it fluoresces once the nano particle got into the cell, was able to communicate with the mitochondria, there was an increase of light, okay.

Especially ultra weak photons, which are UV in nature. So these nanoparticles fluoresce and we're able to communicate with the receiving tryptophan inside, the nanotubes.

And what they did was they they brought in, okay. This is becoming philosophical that they brought in the consciousness of the plant because the plant is an intermediate for us between the mineral mineral kingdom and the animal kingdom.

So the plant kingdom is an intermediate kingdom. So we're able to access the mineral kingdom through the plant kingdom that we ingest. So we're utilizing these cells not only to bring us the minerals, but it also brings that consciousness, that energy, that quantum, those photons that were present in the cell and had the information energetically in that cell to communicate with our microtubules in our consciousness as fascinating and and obviously the the plant is out there, you know, standing in sunlight.

So it it's continually, in addition to making these, you know, minerals bioavailable to us and, you know, the it it's also then absorbing the light. So we're getting the it's kind of like we're getting, you know, spirit and and and and and body, you know, and they coming together within the plant and then reinforcing that healthy coherence within

us.

Exactly like the triangle of life. Okay. There's a triangle where we have the structure, we have the biochemistry. We have the psychological, part of us that, that triad.

Okay. It's exactly like you said, that triad, which is the, the salts or the, the minerals, the other triad is the spirit of that energy and the soul.

So we're getting that triad effect through that plant kingdom into our body. And that information, exactly that sunlight. The plant is transforming photons into chemical energy.

It made that glucose for us, and that glucose is coming into our body and being utilized by our mitochondria to extract that energy of that sunlight that the plant got from the sun.

That's amazing. As to me. Well, doctor Canelo, I mean, this, I wanted the audience to get a taste of the, the amazing information that's out there that you compile and compiled and, and, and, and the incredible power of utilizing the type of technology, the products that that you have, you know, so through so much research and, you know, being in your lab, you know, seeing the production, you know, being up in the Alps, you know, picking these little buds along with the, the pickers, you know, the freshness, these the speed and the, the thought, you know, through this whole process to really support, you know, people that the people are taking them these products to, to bring back coherence, bring back to life and to bring back that, that they're storing healthy tissue function.

Doctor Connolly, thank you so much. This was amazing. It's always amazing. Thank you. Thank you very much. It was a pleasure being here. I love talking about all of this.

I love talking about science, philosophy and putting it all together, I love it. Thank you.