How did we find out the frequencies for the DNA?

Biologists Susan Alexander and Dr. David Deamer worked on a special project together in 1988 which measured the four vibrational frequencies of the four DNA molecules. This enabled them to translate these molecules into sound where they used a synthesizer and made some original songs/compositions. ***Note*** *Your DNA has a particular song. Each of us uniquely is a composition. There is an organization where you can send your DNA in and they will send you the song your DNA makes. If you go to www.yourdnasong.com you will learn more.* The biologists in this cased used an infrared spectrophotometer to measure the vibrations of the DNA.

In the biologists collaboration they found that the note of C# was a pivotal pitch. As the oboe in an orchestra tunes the entire orchestra to A 440 Hz, the C# in this case works at the master tuner for our nucleotides. Om their research they discovered that all other pitches contained in the DNA nucleotide revolve around it.

Application:

1) Activate the forks individually and bring them within 6 inches of your ear. Let the fork ring out and then repeat with your other ear. Try this in different sequences with all the forks.
2) Activate 1-4 forks simultaneously (putting a couple forks in one hand and the remaining forks in the other hand. Let them ring out in each ear as noted in 1) above.
3) Use the forks individually in different sequences on different energy centers (chakras). Activate the fork and point the tines at the desired energy center and draw circles. This can be repeated many times with any desired fork.
4) Use the forks in pairs and repeat 3) using different pairs of tuning forks.

Experiment!!!

There is no end to the possibilities with this set of DNA tuning Forks!

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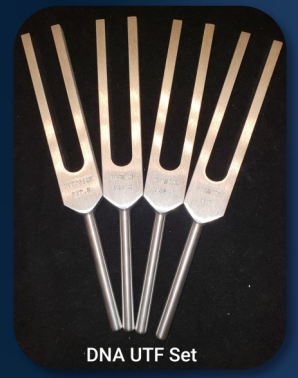
DNA SET



Includes:

Adenine 545.6 Hz

Thymine 543.4 Hz

Guanine 550 Hz

Cytosine 537.8 Hz

What is DNA?

DNA, which stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the genetic and hereditary code that is in all living organisms. It is a long molecule which looks like a twisted ladder and makes up a double helix. The code is very unique and complex. This is God's recipe for designing the proteins in our body. In each species this DNA is unique. DNA is found in organisms called eukaryotes. In this organism the DNA is found in a area of the cell known as the nucleus. As you may imagine, this molecule must be tightly packaged and the information contained in it is very great. This packaged form of the DNA is called a Chromosome. Researches refer to the DNA in the cell's nucleus as nuclear DNA. That organism's complete set of nuclear DNA is called it's Genome.

DNA is a very complex system which actually replicates itself. During its replication process it actually unwinds so it can be copied. There are other times where the DNA also unwinds so that its instructions can be used to make proteins for other biological processes. In humans and other organisms, DNA can be found not only in the cells but in structures called mitochondria. It is these mitochondria that generate the energy the cell needs to function properly.

Interesting enough, in sexual reproduction organisms inherit half of their DNA from each parent. However, organisms inherit all their mitochondria DNA from the female parent. This occurs because only the egg cells (not sperm cells) maintain their mitochondria during conception.

What is DNA made of?

It is made of four building blocks called nucleotides. It is these nucleotides that are linked together in change with both the phosphate and sugar groups. ***The four types are:***

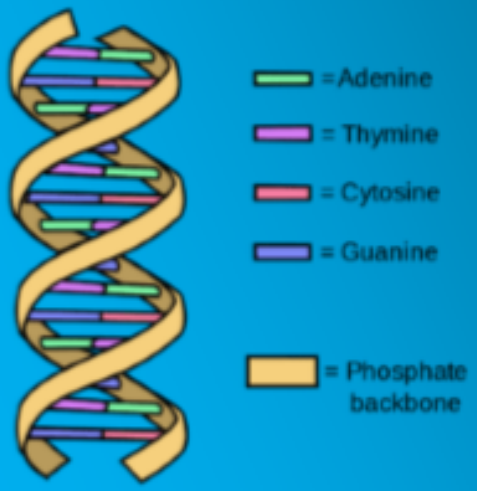
Adenine

Thymine

Guanine

Cytosine

The sequence or order of these bases determines what instructions for biological processes are in a DNA strand. For example the sequence of ATCGTT might instruct the body to create blue eyes while ATCGCT might instruct the body to create brown eyes. This amazing map or DNA instruction book (genomes) contains about 3 billion bases and 20,000 genes on 23 pairs of chromosomes. Very complex even for modern computers.



DNA

What does DNA do?

This complex instruction book/map enables an organism to develop, survive and reproduce. In order for this to happen the sequences must be converted into messages so that it can be used to produce proteins. These are complex molecules that do most of the work in our bodies. This is also where RNA also called ribonucleic acid comes in. In this two-step process the enzymes read the information in the DNA molecule and transcribe it into the intermediary molecule/messenger known as RNA. RNA translates this message into the language of amino acids which are the building blocks of proteins. It is in this language the will instruct the cell's protein-making machinery the precise order in which to link the amino acids to produce a specific protein. As there are 20 types of amino acids which can be placed in various orders to form a variety of proteins, this is no small task.