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INSTITUT FÜR ZELLBIOLOGISCHE TESTSYSTEME

Dartsch Scientific GmbH · Auf der Voßhardt 25 · D-49419 Wagenfeld

90.10. AG
Blumenbergstrasse 16

CH-3013 Bern, Switzerland

Auf der Voßhardt 25
D-49419 Wagenfeld, Germany

Fon: +49 5444 980 1322
Mobil: +49 151 2272 1294
Email: info@dartsch-scientific.com
Web: www.dartsch-scientific.com

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TEST REPORT
Effect of 90.10. quantum entanglement on cell regeneration of cultured connective tissue fibroblasts

1 Background and question of the investigation

According to the homepage of the manufacturer, the 90.10.-CUBE energy is a harmonizing quantum energy which creates a torus field around the cube. Only in its center other matter can be permanently enriched with energy. The intensive increase in energy that takes place is referred to as quantum physical product refinement. The quantum physical product refinement can also be carried out over a longer distance by using the possibilities of 90.10. quantum entanglement. In this study, we examined the effect of 90.10. quantum entanglement on cell regeneration/wound healing *in vitro*.

2 Quantum physical product refinement by 90.10. quantum entanglement

A seventh generation 90.10.-CUBE was used for the tests presented here. It was located in Akumal Quintana Roo, Mexico, 8,603 kilometers air-line distance from our laboratory. For the quantum physical product refinement by 90.10. quantum entanglement, photographs of the cell culture dishes with and without seeded and attached cells with the corresponding target coordinates of the object were placed in the 90.10.-CUBE and left there for the duration of the test. Control dishes were not treated and were incubated in the same incubator with a distance of at least 30 to 40 cm to the treated dishes.

3 Cell culture

In vivo, the cell regeneration/wound healing process can be divided into three distinct phases: Cleaning phase, granulation phase and differentiation phase. In this study, the granulation phase, characterized by the occurrence of migration and proliferation of fibroblasts for closing a skin defect, was simulated to examine the effect of quantum entanglement by the 90.10.-CUBE.

The examinations were performed with connective tissue fibroblasts (cell line L-929, ACC-2, Leibniz Institute DSMZ, Braunschweig, Germany). Cells were routinely cultured in RPMI 1640 with 10% growth mixture and 0.5% gentamycin and cultivated in an incubator at 37°C with an atmosphere of 5% CO_2 and 95% air and a humidity of approximately 98%. Fibroblasts were seeded at a density of 100,000 cells/ml into the four individual compartments of a silicone 4 well-culture insert (ibidi, Gräfelfing, Germany). The single compartments of an insert are separated by a 500 µm wide silicone frame. Due to the special adhesion area, an insert adheres firmly to the bottom of a culture dish and forms a distinct cell-free space, which the cells can recolonize by migration and proliferation. Upon reaching confluency within 24 to 48 hours after cell seeding, the silicone inserts were carefully removed with tweezers to achieve a sharp edge of the cell-free space between the compartments.
Cells in the cell culture dishes with and without 90.10. quantum entanglement were allowed to migrate and proliferate for up to 24 hours and were then fixed with 100% methanol, stained with Giemsa's azur eosin methylene blue solution (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) and air-dried. Recolonization was evaluated by measuring the width of the remaining cell-free space by using micrographs. For each cell culture dish, 8 different positions with triplicate measurements were used for evaluation. The resulting mean value vs. to the corresponding untreated control culture was taken for the final assessment of one experiment. A total of 6 independent experiments (n = 6) during an experimental period of 3 weeks was performed. Statistical analysis was done using two-tailed Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test.

4 Results & conclusions

All experiments demonstrated that 90.10. quantum entanglement caused an increased closure of the cell-free space when compared with untreated control cultures. This was due to a stimulation of cell migration and proliferation of connective tissue fibroblasts. Although the mean values between the experiments had a wide variation as usual for biological material, the mean value ± standard error of the mean of all experiments clearly showed that the use of 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture dish prior to cell seeding had an increased cell regeneration by 29,1 ± 9.3%, and the use of 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture after cell seeding had an increased cell regeneration by 37.8 ± 8.9% when compared with untreated control cultures. Both 90.10. quantum entanglement values were statistically significant vs. control cultures ($p < 0,01$; Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test). Figs. 1 and 2 show this effect very impressively.

In summary, it is highly exciting that 90.10. quantum entanglement with the cube is able to influence the closure of a cell-free space of connective tissue fibroblasts over an airline-distance of 8,603 kilometers from Mexico to Germany in a positive way. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the 90.10.-CUBE in an experimental series which uses cell biological test systems at the scientific state of the art.

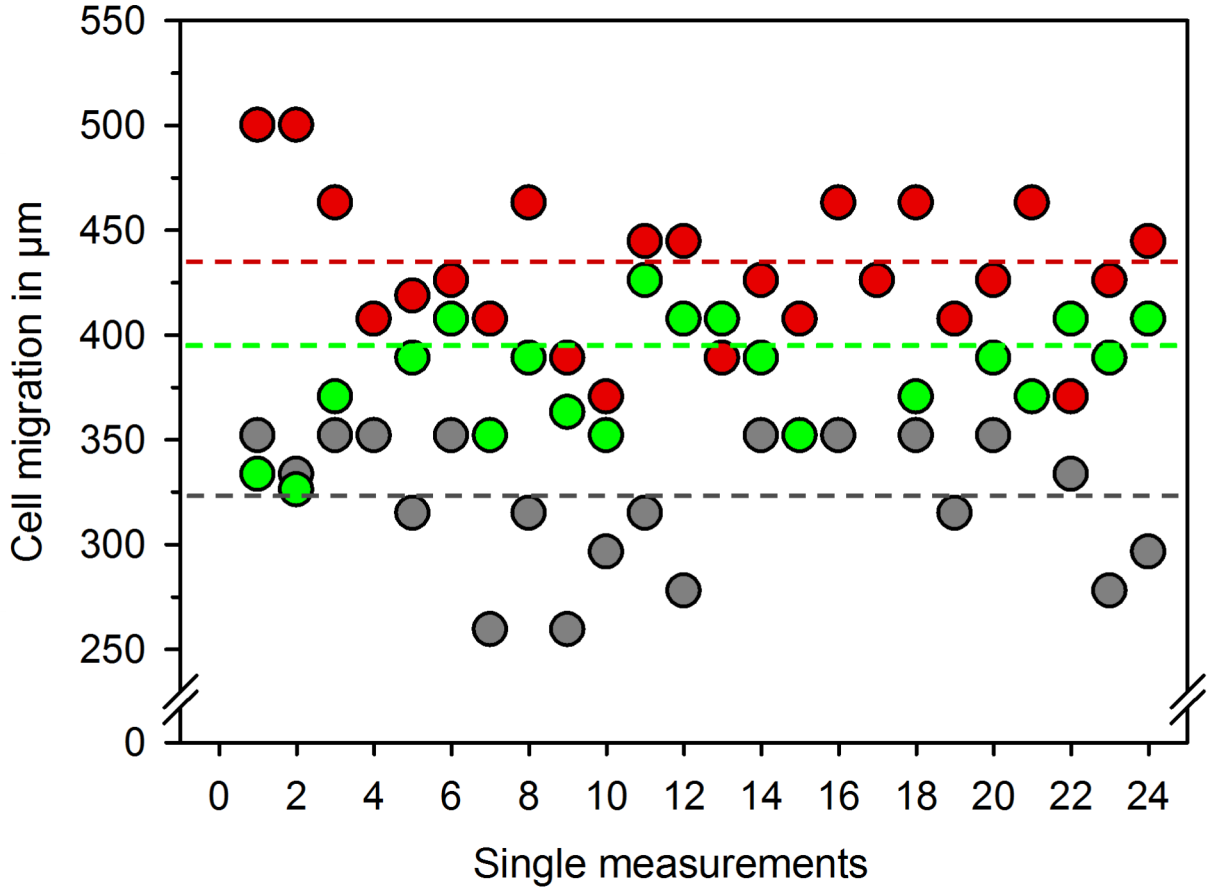

Fig 1: Presentation of the single measurement data of one experiment demonstrating that 90.10. quantum entanglement with a seventh generation cube at an air-line distance of 8,603 kilometers causes an increased cell regeneration process by recolonization of a cell-free space. Gray points represent the untreated control, green points the 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture dish prior to cell seeding, and red points the 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture dish after cell seeding. The mean values for each situation are given as dashed lines in the appropriate color.

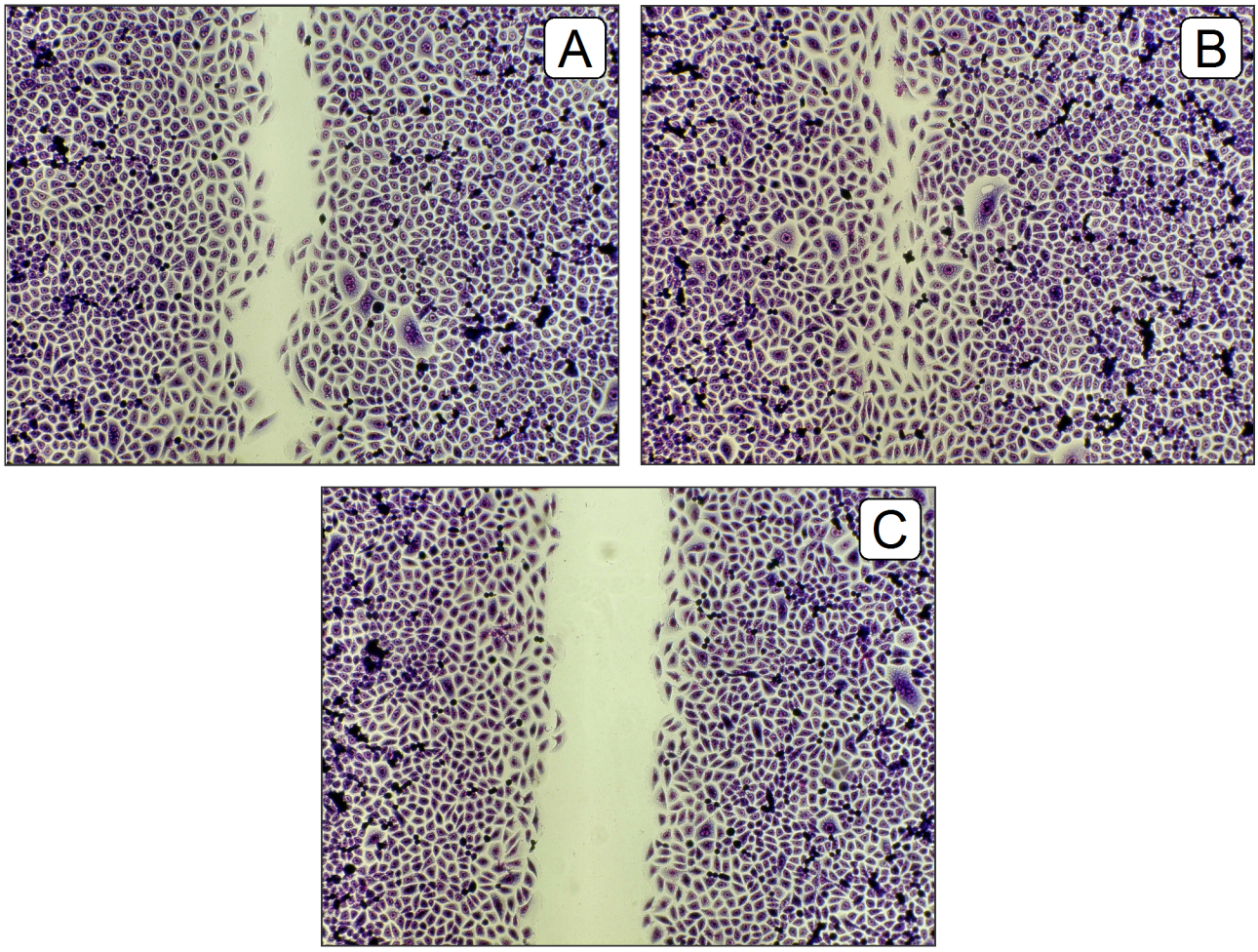

Fig. 2: Micrographs of regeneration/wound healing of fixed and stained connective tissue fibroblasts. (A) Cell-free space by using 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture dish prior to cell seeding. (B) Cell-free space by using 90.10. quantum entanglement with photographs of the cell culture dish after cell seeding. (C) Untreated control culture. Note that 90.10. quantum entanglement causes a distinct increased closure of the cell-free space in comparison to untreated control cultures. Olympus IX 50 with Planachromate 10x and an Olympus E-10 digital camera at 4 megapixel resolution and bright field illumination.

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Prof. Dr. Peter C. Dartsch
Certified biochemist