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Climate Change and Global Warming Is Produced by Human Endosymbiotic Archaeal Overgrowth and Methanogenesis

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Abstract

Introduction: The previous reports from this laboratory have demonstrated the existence and growth of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea in human population which has been related to disease states like schizophrenia, autism, metabolic syndrome, cancer, autoimmune disease and degenerations. The overgrowth of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea results in neanderthalisation of humans. The overgrowth of endosymbiotic archaea results from the growth of homo sapien civilization. The homo sapien civilization results in industrialization and production of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. The homo sapien civilization also results in widespread use of electronic devices like mobile phones and internet producing interconnectivity and a globalised world. The resultant low level EMF pollution also results in endosymbiotic archaeal growth. Carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas whose effects are long term but moderate. The archaea are methanogenic organisms. Methanogenesis results from the production of methane from carbon dioxide and hydrogen. Methanogenesis can also occur from formate and acetate. Acetate is the end product of carbohydrate, protein and lipid catabolism in humans. The human nutritional sources get metabolically converted to acetate and acetyl CoA which can enter the citric acid cycle and mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. The presence of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea results in conversion of acetate to formate and methane. It also results in conversion of the

ubiquitous carbon dioxide and hydrogen to methane. Thus the human body due to endosymbiosis by archaea becomes the principal source of methanogenesis. Methane is an important greenhouse gas. The effect of methane is short term as compared to carbon dioxide. Methane being a larger molecule can produce absorption of long range radiation and its global warming potential is 29 times that of carbon dioxide. Thus the principal culprit for global warming and eventual catastrophic extinction of human society is methane produced by human endosymbiotic archaea. The archaeal overgrowth due to global warming can affect ocean beds and lakes. This results in warming of the ocean and instability of methane hydrates in the ocean bed releasing methane. The arctic permafrost decays releasing organic carbon which can be a source of methanogenesis by archaea. The study was conducted to evaluate the growth of actinidic archaea in humans.

Materials and Methods: Cytochrome F420 levels were studied in the homo sapien population as well as human populations exhibiting the Neanderthal phenotype. Fifteen cases each of the above mentioned groups were chosen for the study. The blood samples were drawn in the fasting state. Cytochrome F420 was estimated fluorimetrically (excitation wavelength 420 nm and emission wavelength 520 nm). The permission from the Ethics Committee of the Institute was obtained for this study.

Results: The study showed that there was increased cytochrome F420 levels in the population with Neanderthal phenotype in the blood. This indicated the growth of archaeal endosymbionts in the Neanderthal phenotype. There was also increased cytochrome F420 level in the normal homo sapien population but the extent of increase was small. The blood samples were drawn in the fasting state.

Discussion: Thus the increased production of greenhouse gases predominantly methane is from human sources alone due to increased growth of endosymbiotic

archaea consequent to global warming triggered by industrial overproduction of carbon dioxide and EMF pollution. The homo sapien industrialisation is a small trigger but is rapidly taken over and dominated by endosymbiotic archaeal growth in humans. The archaeal overgrowth and neanderthalisation of homo sapiens converts the somatic cells to stem cells leading to cancer, autoimmune disease, degeneration and autism/schizophrenia in the neoneanderthal species. The Warburg phenotype of stem cells also produces the metabolic syndrome. The neoneanderthals becomes prone to civilisational disease. The neanderthalised humans stem cells phenotypes are retroviral resistant due to digoxin induced RNA editing, reverse transcriptase inhibition due to magnesium deficiency and membrane raft changes due to cholesterol depletion. The neanderthalised human stem cells serve as a reservoir for other species virus and bacteria resulting in breakage of the species barrier for infection. The archaeal symbionts can secrete RNA and DNA virus like particles which can recombine with expressed viral remnants in the genome as well as parts of the human genome per se producing new viruses and bacteria. The neanderthalised humans stem cells are resistant to infection which ravages the sensitive homo sapien phenotype exterminating them. Thus archaeal symbiosis, global warming, generation of new emerging viruses, pandemics of viral infections, homo sapien extinction and homo neanderthalis dominance becomes the rule. The realm of the homo neanderthalis sets in. The archaeal overgrowth in the oceanic beds and oceanic warming results in instability of methane hydrates in the ocean bed releasing methane. This produces global catastrophe. It results in oceanic earthquakes, continental shifts, tsunamis and flooding leading to eventual extinction of the human race of both species.

Conclusion: Thus the human body due to endosymbiosis by archaea becomes the principal source of methanogenesis. Methane is an important greenhouse gas. The effect of methane is short term as compared to carbon dioxide. Methane being a larger molecule can produce absorption of long range radiation and its global warming potential is 29 times that of carbon dioxide. Thus the principal culprit for global warming and eventual catastrophic extinction of human society is methane produced by human endosymbiotic archaea.

Key words: Global warming; Greenhouse gas; Methane; Endosymbiotic; Archaea; Neanderthals; Retroviral resistance

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INTRODUCTION

The previous reports from this laboratory have demonstrated the existence and growth of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea in human population which has been related to disease states like schizophrenia, autism, metabolic syndrome, cancer, autoimmune disease and degenerations. The overgrowth of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea results in neanderthalisation of humans. The overgrowth of endosymbiotic archaea results from the growth of homo sapien civilization. The homo sapien civilization results in industrialization and production of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. The homo sapien civilization also results in widespread use of electronic devices like mobile phones and internet producing interconnectivity and a globalised world. The resultant low level EMF pollution also results in endosymbiotic archaeal growth. Carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas whose effects are long term but moderate. The archaea are methanogenic organisms. Methanogenesis results from the production of methane from carbon dioxide and hydrogen. Methanogenesis can also occur from formate and acetate. Acetate is the end product of carbohydrate, protein and lipid catabolism in humans. The human nutritional sources get metabolically converted to acetate and acetyl CoA which can enter the citric acid cycle and mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. The presence of endosymbiotic actinidic archaea results in conversion of acetate to formate and methane. It also results in conversion of the ubiquitous carbon dioxide and hydrogen to methane. Thus the human body due to endosymbiosis by archaea becomes the principal source of methanogenesis. Methane is an important greenhouse gas. The effect of methane is short term as compared to carbon dioxide. Methane being a larger molecule can produce absorption of long range radiation and its global warming potential is 29 times that of carbon dioxide. Thus the principal culprit for global warming and eventual catastrophic extinction of human society is methane produced by human endosymbiotic archaea. The archaeal overgrowth due to global warming can affect ocean beds and lakes. This results in warming of the ocean and instability of methane hydrates in the ocean bed releasing methane. The arctic permafrost decays releasing organic carbon which can be a source of methanogenesis by archaea. The study was conducted to evaluate the growth of actinidic archaea in humans.

1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cytochrome F420 levels were studied in the homo sapien population as well as human populations exhibiting the Neanderthal phenotype. Fifteen cases each of the above mentioned groups were chosen for the study. The blood samples were drawn in the fasting state. Cytochrome F420 was estimated fluorimetrically (excitation wavelength 420

nm and emission wavelength 520 nm). The permission from the Ethics Committee of the Institute was obtained for this study.

2. RESULTS

The study showed that there was increased cytochrome F420 levels in the population with Neanderthal phenotype in the blood. This indicated the growth of archaeal endosymbionts in the Neanderthal phenotype. There was also increased cytochrome F420 level in the normal homo sapien population but the extent of increase was small. The blood samples were drawn in the fasting state.

Table 1
Effect of Cerium and Antibiotics on Cytochrome F420 and PAH

Group	CYT F420 % (increase with cerium)		CYT F420 % (decrease with doxy+cipro)	
	Mean	± SD	Mean	± SD
Normal- homo sapien	4.48	0.15	18.24	0.66
Neanderthal phenotype	23.24	2.01	58.72	7.08
	<i>F</i> value 306.749 <i>P</i> value < 0.001		<i>F</i> value 130.054 <i>P</i> value < 0.001	

3. DISCUSSION

The global warming results from increased carbon dioxide emissions which trap heat producing rises in global temperatures. There is also ubiquitous pollution with low levels of EMF from the internet and mobile phones. The global warming and EMF pollution can produce archaeal multiplication. The archaea are endosymbiotic and gut symbionts of humans. The archaea have methanogenic metabolism. Methane is a greenhouse gas. Methane is effective than carbon dioxide in trapping heat and long wave radiation. 28 percent of greenhouse gases are constituted by methane and methane is 20 times more effective than carbon dioxide at trapping heat. The methane gas can absorb and emit radiation in the thermal range. The sources of methane are wetlands, cow gut, termites, rice paddies and petroleum industries. The decrease in permafrost in the Arctic ocean consequent to global warming results in increased generation of organic carbon for bacterial action. This generates more of methane. Methane, as said before is more effective than carbon dioxide in producing global warming. Global warming results in more methanogenesis by increasing archaeal multiplication. The methane hydrate in the ocean beds is also a source of methane. Global warming results in heating up of the ocean water resulting in instability of methane hydrate stores in the ocean bed and

release of methane. The concentration of methane in the atmosphere is 1.8 ppm and it is as said before 20 percent of the greenhouse gas. The global warming potential of methane as compared to carbon dioxide is 2.1. Methane is a bigger molecule as compared to carbon dioxide and can trap more of heat and long wave radiation. Methane remains more in the atmosphere over a longer period of time as compared to carbon dioxide. Methane is oxidized to formaldehyde and then to carbon dioxide and water as well as ozone. The staying power of methane is shorter compared to carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere more than methane over a longer period of time. The effect of global warming produced by carbon dioxide is really the effect of carbon dioxide produced decades back. The effect of methane is more immediate. Thus methane is more dangerous and more powerful greenhouse gas as compared to carbon dioxide. The endosymbiotic archaeal growth and its increase consequent to increase in global temperature is of paramount importance. The increase in methane emissions over the previous decades paralleled the increase in the human population. Thus human endosymbiotic archaeal overgrowth due to warm consequent to industrialization and carbon dioxide emissions and EMF pollution consequent to widespread internet usage and the archaeal methanogenesis is the most important factor in global warming. Rising temperatures produce more human archaeal growth, more methanogenesis, still more rising temperatures and still more archaeal growth producing a catastrophic terminal cycle of destruction.

The homo neanderthalis archaeal symbionts synthesized digoxin induced RNA editing, magnesium deficiency induced reverse transcriptase inhibition and cholesterol depletion modulation of the CD4 receptor results in neanderthalic retroviral resistance. But the reduced amount of archaeal symbiosis in the homo sapiens produces retroviral sensitivity. The homo sapiens gets ravaged by retroviral infection and becomes extinct as is happening in the African continent. The Eurasian homo neanderthalis is retroviral resistant and thrives. At the same time the global warming and low level of EMF pollution due to constant internet and modern appliance usage results in archaeal overgrowth and neanderthalisation of the homo sapien species. The archaea will produce methane resulting in global warming producing still more archaeal growth. Archaea are extremophilic and global warming induces archaeal growth which produces more neanderthalisation. The retroviral resistant homo neanderthalis have a stem cell syndrome due to archaeal induction of uncoupling proteins and generation of the Warburg phenotype. The somatic cells become a stem cell variant and lose their function. The stem cells have uncontrolled proliferation producing cancer syndromes. The lymphocytes stem cells have uncontrolled proliferation producing

autoimmune disease. The neuronal stem cells lose their function producing autism and schizophrenia as well as neuronal degeneration. The Warburg phenotype of the stem cells with inhibition of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation results in the metabolic syndrome. Thus the neanderthalic phenotype tends to have civilisational diseases. The civilisational diseases are less common in the African homo sapien phenotype which is more sensitive to retroviral infections and viral infections.

The archaeal endosymbiosis and retroviral resistance can modulate brain development in Neanderthal species. The archaeal endosymbiosis and methanogenesis produce global warming and climate change. Akin to this there are the phenomena of mind change produced by archaeal endosymbiosis in the brain. The genomic HERV sequences function as jumping genes modulating the development of the human cerebral cortex. The retroviral resistance in homo neanderthalis produces cortical maldevelopment. The human cerebral cortex is the site of rationality and judgment. The homo neanderthalis becomes irrational and impulsive and can be described as a creation of senses. In the homo neanderthalis the primitive parts of the brain the cerebellar cortex and the brain stem becomes dominant. Cerebellar cortex and brain stem are the sites of impulsivity and irrationality. It is the centre for the fear, fight and flight response. This results in a chaotic and irrational world where individual impulses dominate. This results in a functioning anarchy. The brain stem and cerebellum are the site of dreams and hypnosis. The cerebral cortical conscious perception is inhibited. The cerebellar archaeal magnetite mediated extrasensory perception dominates. It produces the world of dreams and imagination resulting in abstract art and the magic realism of literature. The fear, flight and fight response results in an upsurge of violence and aggression which produces a sense of transcendence for the individual. This produces a modern cannibalistic culture of sadistic proportions. This produces the cult of violence and terrorism. The cerebral cortex right and left produces neuronal differentiation of sexual behavior. The right hemisphere produces male behaviours and left hemisphere produces feminine behaviours. The loss of cerebral cortex function results in asexual behavior and androgynous behavior. The impulsivity of the primitive areas of the brain results in a cult of sexuality and obscenity. The primitive brain areas of cerebellum are concerned with ritualistic and obsessive behaviours. This results in a civilisation of ritualism, obsessive neuroticity and selfishness. This can be described as the consumer culture where the world is homogenized. The dominance of the primitive brain areas results in impulsivity, individualism and selfish traits contributing to the origin of capitalism. The cerebellar dominant brain is an evil brain. The homo sapiens owing to retrovirus sensitivity has HERV jumping genes contributing to the evolution

of the homo sapien cortex. The homo sapiens develop a civil society with common goodness as the theme. There are no dreams, no magic realism, no creativity but only a society of altruistic common sensical behavior. This homo sapien civilized society comes to an end replaced by the cruel impulsive, chaotic, anarchic neanderthalic world.

Neanderthalisation is a symbiotic event. As the homo sapien civilization reaches its prime there is increasing industrial production of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases as well as EMF pollution. This results in increased archaeal growth in the ocean beds and as archaeal endosymbionts in homo sapiens. The homo sapien species get converted to Neanderthals by archaeal symbiosis. This occurs in a more florid manner in remnant Neanderthal matrilineal societies like the dravidians, berbers, basque and celts. The archaeal growth and neanderthalisation become more extensive in remnant Neanderthal societies. The endosymbiotic archaeal growth in humans results in generation of methane from carbon dioxide and hydrogen as well as synthesis of methane from formate and acetate. This produces increased methanogenesis and methane are the most potent greenhouse gas known which over a hundred year period is 29 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Methane has a large effect over a brief period while carbon dioxide has a small effect over long periods. It should be stated that the principal component of the global warming is the surge in methane production in human populations due to endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The surge in methane production and archaeal overgrowth in humans is triggered by the increased industrial carbon dioxide production and EMF pollution due to use of internet in civilized homo sapien societies. This results in archaeal overgrowth, methanogenesis and still further global warming. The growth of archaea in the ocean beds triggers further methanogenesis with the methane stored as methane hydrate. The global warming results in warming up of the oceans producing instability of methane hydrate stores and methane is released into the atmosphere. The global warming produces destruction of the permafrost of the Arctic and Antarctic. This produces increased availability of organic carbon for bacterial and archaeal action generating methane. There is also increased archaeal growth in the peats and wetlands producing increasing methanogenesis and global warming. This results in the population conversion of homo sapien species of Neanderthal species.

Thus the increased production of greenhouse gases predominantly methane is from human sources alone due to increased growth of endosymbiotic archaea consequent to global warming triggered by industrial overproduction of carbon dioxide and EMF pollution. The homo sapien industrialisation is a small trigger but is rapidly taken

over and dominated by endosymbiotic archaeal growth in humans. The archaeal overgrowth and neanderthalisation of homo sapiens converts the somatic cells to stem cells leading to cancer, autoimmune disease, degeneration and autism/schizophrenia in the neoneanderthal species. The Warburg phenotype of stem cells also produces the metabolic syndrome. The neoneanderthals becomes prone to civilisational disease. The neanderthalised humans stem cells phenotypes are retroviral resistant due to digoxin induced RNA editing, reverse transcriptase inhibition due to magnesium deficiency and membrane raft changes due to cholesterol depletion. The neanderthalised human stem cells serve as a reservoir for other species virus and bacteria resulting in breakage of the species barrier for infection. The archaeal symbionts can secrete RNA and DNA virus like particles which can recombine with expressed viral remnants in the genome as well as parts of the human genome per se producing new viruses and bacteria. The neanderthalised humans stem cells are resistant to infection which ravages the sensitive homo sapien phenotype exterminating them. Thus archaeal symbiosis, global warming, generation of new emerging viruses, pandemics of viral infections, homo sapien extinction and homo neanderthalis dominance becomes the rule. The realm of the homo neanderthalis sets in. The archaeal overgrowth in the oceanic beds and oceanic warming results in instability of methane hydrates in the ocean bed releasing methane. This produces global catastrophe. It results in oceanic earthquakes, continental shifts, tsunamis and flooding leading to eventual extinction of the human race of both species.

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