Investigation of the Effect of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on NF-κB and Proinflammatory Factors Genes Expression Using Blood Samples of Patients with COVID-19

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**Dr. Laleh Amani was an outstanding, compassionate, and enthusiastic researcher in the Cosmointel. Inc studies who passed away in 2021. We extend our sincere condolences and appreciation for her extraordi-nary efforts in this research and pray for her peace.

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has become a worldwide challenge. Severe respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) caused by coronavirus has often been associated with a cytokine storm. The Faradarmani Consciousness Field as one of many Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs) introduced by Mohammad Ali Taheri, are novel fields that are neither matter nor energy. Therefore, they are non-quantifiable and cannot be directly observed or measured. However, it is possible to demonstrate and measure the effects of these TCFs through standard scientific experiments. The current study aimed to investigate the effect of Faradarmani CF on inflammatory factors in blood samples of patients with COVID-19. Blood samples were taken from 53 COVID-19 patients to examine the mRNA expression of *NF-κB, TNF-α, IL-1β*, and *IL-6* genes in Faradarmani CF and control groups of samples. The results indicated that under the influence of Faradarmani CF, the expression of *NF-κB, IL-1β* genes was significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$), the *TNF-α* gene expression was significantly increased ($p < 0.05$), but the expression of *IL-6* did not show any significant change ($p>0.05$). We conclude that immunomodulation at the level of *NF-κB* and *IL-1β* by Faradarmani CF may inhibit the cytokine storm in COVID-19 patients. However, further studies are required to identify all effects of this T-Consciousness Field.

Keywords: COVID-19, Faradarmani, Taheri Consciousness Fields, T-Consciousness, Proinflammatory factors

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is a newly emerged respiratory disease in which most patients display mild to moderate symptoms. Yet, about 15% of the patients develop severe pneumonia, and about 5% finally progress to Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), septic shock, and multiple organ failure (Huang et al., 2020, Xu et al., 2020).

Symptom management and oxygen therapy with the ventilators for cases with respiratory failure are the primary clinical treatments. Even though numerous antiviral drugs have been actively explored, none of these has been approved to be an effective cure against COVID-19. In addition to vaccine production and utilizing methods that target the virus directly or prevent the transmission of the virus, treatments that address the disease's immunopathology have received considerable attention. COVID-19 infection can stimulate adaptive and innate immune responses. Nevertheless, impaired adaptive immune responses and uncontrolled innate inflammatory responses may cause harmful tissue damage, both systemically and locally (Cao, 2020).

Activation of the transcription factor, *NF-kappa B (NF-κB)*, via COVID-19 causes the production of *TNF-α, IL-1, IL-2, IL-6, IL-12, GM-CSF, LT-α, LT-β,* and various chemokines (Hariharan et al., 2020). The COVID-19 patients' mortality has been related to cytokine storms induced by the virus (Ragab et al., 2020). Some of the common clinical features of cytokine storm syndrome are splenomegaly, sustained fever, hepatomegaly, coagulopathy, skin rash, etc. (Shimizu, 2019). Another consequence of the cytokine storm is lung injury and multi-organ failure (Sun et al., 2020). Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) which leads to low oxygen saturation levels is the main cause of death in COVID-19. Although the precise mechanism of ARDS is not entirely understood, the overproduction of proinflammatory cytokines can be one of the most determinant factors in the disease severity of patients with COVID-19 (Huang et al., 2020, Ragab et al., 2020, Lai et al., 2020).

The nature of consciousness and its place in science has received much attention in the current century. Many philosophical and scientific theories have been proposed in this area. In the1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced novel fields with non-material/non-energetic nature named Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs). In this perspective, T-Consciousness is one of the three existing elements of the universe apart from matter and energy. According to this theory, there are various TCFs with different functions, which are the subcategories of a networked universal internet called the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). The major difference between the theory of TCFs and other theoretical concepts about consciousness is related to the practical application of the TCFs. These fields can be applied to all living and non-living creatures, including plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, etc.

Mohammad Ali Taheri, the founder of Erfan Keyhani Halqeh, a school of thought, introduced a new science in 2020 as a branch of this school. He coined the term Sciencefact for this new science because it utilizes scientific investigations to prove the existence of T-Consciousness as an irrefutable phenomenon and a fact. Although science focuses solely on the study of matter and energy and Sciencefact, by contrast, explores the effects of the [non-material/non-energetic] TCFs, Sciencefact has provided a common ground between the two by conducting reproducible laboratory experiments in various scientific fields, and it has used the scientific approach in proving TCFs.

The influence of the TCFs begins with the Connection between CCN as the Whole Taheri Consciousness of the universe and the subjects of study as a part. This connection called "Ettesal" is established by a Faradarmangar's mind (a certified and trained individual who has been entrusted with the TCFs). The human mind has an intermediary role (Announcer) which plays a part by fleeting attention to the subject of study and then

the main achievement obtained as a result of the effects of the TCFs. These fields cannot be directly measured by science, but it is possible to investigate their effects on various subjects through reproducible laboratory experiments (Taheri 2013).

The research methodology in the study of T-Consciousness has been founded on the process of *Assumption, Argument, and Proof*, in which the basic Assumption is: The Cosmos was formed by a third element called T-Consciousness that is different from matter and energy.

The Argument: The existence of TCFS can be demonstrated by its effects on matter and energy (e.g., humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, etc.)

The Proof: is the scientific verification of the effects of TCFs on matter and energy (according to the Argument) through various reproducible scientific experiments.

Accordingly, to investigate and verify the existence, effects, and mechanisms of TCFs, the following five research phases (Phases 0 through 4), and the aims of each phase are outlined below.

Phase-0 studies aim to prove the existence of TCFs by observing their effects. The nature of T-Consciousness and what it is will not be addressed in this phase. Phase-1 explores the varied effects of different TCFs. Phase-2 examines the reason behind the varied effects of these fields. Phase-3 investigates the mechanism of TCFs effects on matter and energy. Finally, Phase-4 draws significant conclusions, particularly with regard to the *mind and memory of matter* and their relation to the T-Consciousness, etc.

In previous research, the effects of the TCFs on MCF7 cancer cell line (Taheri et al., 2020a), Alzheimer's disease rat models (Taheri et al., 2021b), spatial memory, and avoidance behavior of a rat model of Alzheimer's disease (Taheri et al., 2021c), wheat plant (Torabi et al., 2020), bacterial population growth (Taheri et al., 2021d), viral growth (Taheri et al., 2021a), and the electrical activity of the brain during the Faradarmani Connection in the Faradarmangars population (Taheri et al., 2020b) have been explored.

In the present study, the effect of Faradarmani CF was investigated on the gene expression of *NF-κB* and proinflammatory factors *IL-1β, IL-6*, and *TNF-α* in blood samples of patients with COVID-19.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Application of Faradarmani Consciousness Field

Faradarmani CF was applied to the samples according to the protocols regulated by the COSMOintel research center (www.COSMOintel.com). A request for Connection to CCN to utilize Faradarmani CF can be placed through the COSMOintel website in the "Assign Announcement" section. This access is available for everyone at no cost. To study and experience this Connection, the researchers can register on the site above at any time in order to report the experiment to the COSMOintel research center. Specific details of the experiment must be provided to the center; for example, the characteristics or number and name of samples and controls must be specified.

This entire experiment was carried out using the double-blind method where lab technicians were completely unaware of TCFs theory, and the Faradarmangar at the COSMOintel research center who established the Connection was unaware of the details of the study. Double-blind is a gold standard that is common in science experiments in the field of medicine and psychology, involving theoretical and practical testing.

In this study, the effects of the Faradarmani CF were evaluated on gene expression levels of *NF-κB* and proinflammatory factors *IL-1β, IL-6*, and *TNF-α* in blood samples of patients with COVID-19 infection. The two mL blood samples from 53 patients with COVID-19 infection were taken in duplicate. All samples were stored at -72 ° C until analysis and after collecting all the samples, one

group of the samples was treated with Faradarmani CF, and the other group was considered without TCF treatment as a control. The RNA expression level of *NF-κB, TNF-α, IL-1β*, and *IL-6* genes were evaluated in the blood samples of Faradarmani CF and control groups.

Preparation of cells and evaluation of expression levels of NF-κB, TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 genes

RNA extraction was performed using Favor-Prep Blood/Cultured Cell Total RNA Mini Kit (Favorgen) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The concentration of RNA was measured by a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (ThermoFisher).

A cDNA synthesis kit (BioFACT) was used to synthesize the cDNA. The reaction mixture was prepared by mixing 1,000 ng of the extracted RNA, 1 µl of Random Hexamer primer, 1 µl of oligo-d (T), and 10 µl of reverse transcription (RT), and the total volume was made up to 20 µl by adding RNase-free water. According to the recommendations of the synthesis protocol, total solutions were incubated at 95°C for 5 minutes; then, cDNAs were prepared at 50°C for 40 minutes.

Real-time PCR was performed using a reaction mixture with a total volume of 15 µl consisting of 7.5 µl of 2X real-time PCR master mix (for SYBR-Green I; BioFACT), 1.5 µl of cDNA products, 0.6 µl of each forward and reverse primers, and 4.8 µl of sterile water to assess the RNA expression of the genes. The primer sequences used in this study are listed in Table 1.

The thermal cycling conditions were 95˚C for 10 minutes followed by 40 cycles of 95˚C for 15 seconds, annealing temperature for 25 seconds, and 72˚C for 30 seconds. The values for the relative quantification were calculated via the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$ expression formula.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data are presented as mean and standard deviation. Student t-test was used for comparing the differences between Faradarmani CF and control groups. Statistical analysis was performed via GraphPad Prism8, and a *P-value* of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

In the present study, the effect of Faradarmani CF on expression levels of *NF-κB* and proinflammatory factors (*IL-1β, IL-6,* and *TNF-α*) were assessed in blood samples of patients with COVID-19 infection using the real-time RT-PCR method. The results revealed that the expression of *NF-κB* and *IL-1β* genes were significantly decreased ($p<0.05$), and *TNF-α* expression was significantly increased ($p<0.05$), but the change in *IL-6* expression was not statistically significant ($p> 0.05$) (Figure 1).

Table1. Sequences of the oligonucleotide primers used in this study.

Genes	Primer sequences (5'->3')	Product length (bp)	Annealing temperature (°C)
IL-1β	F: CAGAAGTACCTGAGCTCGCC R: AGATTCGTAGCTGGATGCCG	153	55
IL-6	F: CTTCGGTCCAGTTGCCTTCT R: GATGCCGTCGAGGATGTACC	169	55
NF-κB	F: ACCAGCCTCTGTGTTTGTCC R: CACTACCACCGCCGAAACTA	161	57
TNF-α	F: TCTCTCGAACCCCGAGTGA R: TATCTCTCAGCTCCACGCCA	126	61
GAPDH	F: GTGGTCTCCTCTGACTTCAAC R: GGAAATGAGCTTGACAAAGTGG	96	60

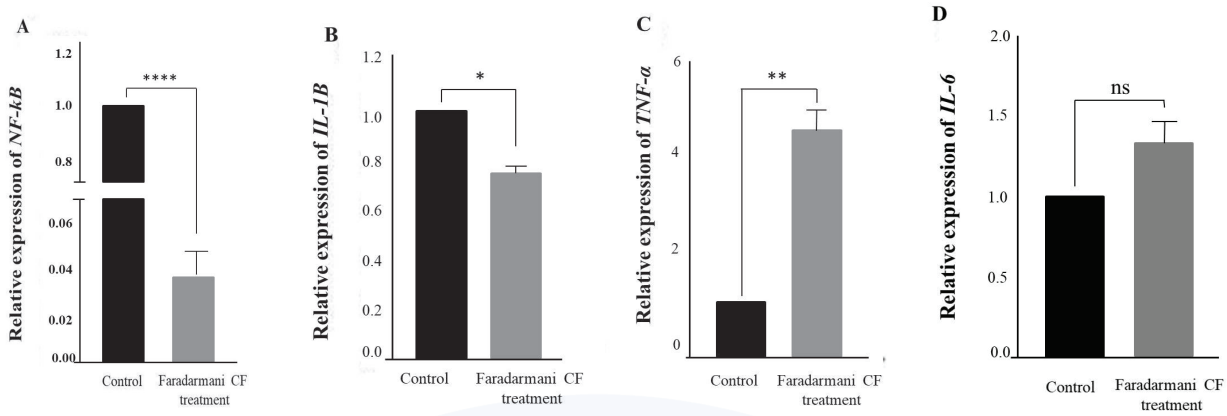

Figure 1. The expression level of evaluated genes in control and Faradarmani CF treatment on blood samples of patients with COVID-19 infection. A) *NF-κB*, B) *IL-1β*, C) *TNF-α* and D) *IL-6* genes. The asterisk (*) displays a significant difference ($p<0.05$) between the Faradarmani CF treatment and control groups.

DISCUSSION

The specific signaling pathways mediated during inflammatory responses in *hCoV*-infected patients have not been fully identified (Channappanavar et al., 2017, Battagello et al., 2020). However, it has been reported that several cytokines in the serum of the COVID-19 patients were higher compared with healthy adults (Huang et al., 2020). A previous study has suggested that among various signaling pathways activated by the viruses, *NF-kB* plays an important role to induce the expression of genes encoding cytokines and chemokines (Mogensen and Paludan, 2001). During the COVID-19 pandemic, research has taken place which has associated the mortality rate of COVID-19 patients with the cytokine storms (Mehta et al., 2020, Ruan et al., 2020). Anti-cytokine therapy like *IL-6* receptor (Radbel et al., 2020, Xu et al., 2020) or *IL-1* receptor antagonist (Cavalli et al., 2020, Conti et al., 2020) has been proposed for COVID-19 treatment. The results of our research indicate that the expression of *NF-κB* and *IL-1β* genes were significantly decreased under the influence of Faradarmani CF.

The results of the present study showed that the Faradarmani CF affects the expression of *NF-κB*, *TNF-α*, and *IL-1β* genes as proinflammatory genes in blood samples. Further studies are recommended to explore the mechanism and extent of the favorable effect of this TCF on the treatment of COVID-19 disease.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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