

Possible Treatment of Corona-Virus and Other Viruses  
by Stable Isotopes and Electromagnetic Fields and Waves

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### Abstract

A new theory is introduced for selectively inactivating viruses in particular the corona viruses on the basis of feeding the viruses nonprimordial isotopes of  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{33}\text{S}$  and some other nonprimordial isotopes of essential elements with also  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{31}\text{P}$  for isotopically sensitizing the RNAs and proteins of the viruses (by the resulting nonzero nuclear magnetic moments) for stimulating the sensitized viruses by external static magnetic fields and electric fields and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields for rotating and shaking the viral RNAs and proteins to cause inactivation of the viruses and to induce and control mutations in the viruses via the external and internal magnetic fields and waves.

### Introduction

The following theory is grounded in established prior science of the author and other scientists and it is intended to be a platform for further experimental exploration of this new coronavirus (CORVID-19). This theory has not been experimentally explored. But in this challenging time to mankind, the author submits this theory to communicate to other scientists around the world new approaches for combating this deadly new virus. The theory is of importance as currently there is no known effective treatment and no known vaccine against COVID-19. The author feels new ideas need to be immediately communicated for tests and experiments to more rapidly develop treatments for this infection.

The present concept and theory [1] involves an idea, method and technique for the treatment and possible cure of various viral infections. The present theory involves a method of feeding the hosts and viruses large amounts of stable isotopes ( $^2\text{D}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ , and  $^{33}\text{S}$ ) with nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs). The new concept exploits the intrinsic faster uptake of these unusual nonprimordial isotopes by viruses, which originate in host like fungi, mosquitos and bats [2], which intrinsically more rapidly metabolize and retain (slower turnover rates) these nonprimordial magnetic isotopes with greater efficiency than proteins, enzymes and nucleic acids of humans and other animals. This new theory provides a method that may mutate the viruses and transform proteins and RNAs via the nonprimordial isotopic enrichments of the ribonucleic acids (RNA) and proteins of the viruses. The theory provides method for making the viruses less virulent or causing the viruses to become more virulent by such sensitizing and stimulations. The new approach hopes to provide new methods of controlling the viruses for treating and curing human patients. The new strategy further

exploits the use of strong radiofrequency light and electromagnetic waves and static magnetic fields and electric fields for more strongly, selectively stimulating viruses relative to normal and primordial proteins, nucleic acids and biomolecules in the hosts (patients) [1]. The selective stimulations of the nonprimordial enriched viruses is disclosed in this theory on the basis of the nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) of  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ , and  $^{33}\text{S}$  and greater selective absorbance of the radio frequency and electromagnetic waves by the viruses enriched with these nonprimordial isotopes [1]. This new approach further proposes and exploits the simultaneous application of static electric fields and static magnetic fields and magnetic waves for stimulating the coronavirus and other viruses.

The awesome ability of the proteins and nucleic acids to manifest the working machinery and the design/prototype for the living organisms is very spectacular. The ability of the proteins to act as hardware and machinery for many cellular parts and processes follows from the C-C(O)-N backbone of the protein and its existence in nano-water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in nanovolumes and the intrinsic nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) of  $^{31}\text{P}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^1\text{H}$  in such aqueous peptides and in contrast (for dynamics) with other regions of nonaqueous peptides [3]. The different side chains for different amino acids determine further possible different parts for peptides and the proteins (they form) for different structures and processes and rapid mixing and dynamics as held and chemical mixed by the strong C-C(O)-N backbone and its dynamical rhythmic changes for life. These amino acids are shown in the Figure 1. The theory previously discovered magnetic interactions for activating, coordinating and organizing structures and dynamics of such proteins [1].

The nucleic acids are of different structures and less dynamical (although manifesting dynamics) relative to the proteins but the nucleic acids have more of a role for storing data for coding proteins. The nucleic acids are composed of oligonucleotides and nucleotides. The nucleic acids are of two types the deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) of the nucleus and mitochondria and the ribonucleic acid (RNA) of the cytoplasm. These nucleic acids are composed of smaller parts referred to as oligonucleotides and the smallest units are of 4 types the guanylate, adenylate, cytidylate, thymidylate and uridylate of RNA. DNA has 4 types of nucleotides: thymidylate, deoxyguanylate, deoxyadenylate and deoxycytidylate. These nucleotides are shown in the Figure 2. The DNA replicates during various processes and cell replications. The different nucleotides and the sequences of the different nucleotides in DNA code RNAs by transcriptions and the different sequence of nucleotides in RNAs translate (code) proteins in the ribosomes. The nucleotides are composed of three subparts: the nucleosides, the ribose and phosphate. The nucleosides distinguish the nucleotides. Guanylate (guanosine phosphate) has the guanosine nucleoside. Adenylate (adenosine phosphate) has the nucleoside adenine. Thymidylate (thymidine phosphate) has the nucleoside thymidine. Cytidylate (cytidine phosphate) has the nucleoside cytosine. The uridylate (uridine phosphate) has the nucleoside uracil. The guanosine and adenine nucleosides are purines composed of 2 aromatic rings (hexagon and pentagon). The cytosine, thymidine and uracil nucleosides are pyrimidines composed of one aromatic ring (hexagon). The nucleosides also have varying O and N contents in their rings. As Guanine has four N and one O. Adenine has five N. Thymine has two N and two O. Cytosine has three N and one O. Uracil has two N and two O.

The structures of the nucleic acids involve phosphate linkages between nucleotides to form chains and hydrogen bonding between base pairs of two chains. The hydrogen bonding between the base pairs is manifested by the NMMs of  $^1\text{H}$  and the hydrogen bonds couple to surrounding nano-water. The phosphates hydrogen bond with the surrounding nanowater and the nanowater interacts with the hydroxyls and hydrogen bonds of the hydroxyls of the ribose. The hydrogen bonding between the subunits of nucleotides and surrounding nanowater couple the subunits via the nanowater and the NMMs of hydrogens of the hydrogen bonds [3]. The theory discloses the structures and properties of such nucleic acids via such hydrogen bonds and NMMs of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{31}\text{P}$  and  $^{14}\text{N}$  in normal nucleic acids in the surrounding nanowater [3]. The interactions of the nucleic acids with the surrounding proteins are also involving hydrogen bonds and possible surrounding nanowater and are affected by the NMMs of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{31}\text{P}$  but also  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{33}\text{S}$  [1,3]. The theory determines for such complex protein, nucleic acid and nanowater complexes of varying regions of polar and nonpolar interactions and mixing by such regions with patterns of weak acid and weak base interactions of side changes of protein and stronger acid and stronger base interactions between nucleosides and nanowater and phosphate linkages certain points and groups in the structures are chemically pinched for huge local pressures for creating strong local electric and/or magnetic fields with consequent fractional fission and fusion of NMMs in these regions for perturbing surrounding electronic orbitals and activating chemical dynamics and enzymatics at these points over time cycles. The normal replications of DNA and transcriptions of RNA and translations of proteins involve the dynamics of hydrogen bonds and the disclosed NMMs of the hydrogen and  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{31}\text{P}$  [1,3]. Such is the normal primordial ferrochemistry of life [3]. This theory discloses and further develops the author's discovery that changing the isotopes of the primordial  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{26}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{32}\text{S}$  to nonprimordial isotopes of  $^2\text{D}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  and/or  $^{33}\text{S}$  alters the normal ferrochemistry of life for causing abnormal ferrochemistry for diseases and infections of the life hosting organism.

The Guanylate (G) and Thymidylate (T) have more oxygen atoms (O) and the faster acid base chemistry of O via the surrounding nanowater and the better nucleophilicity of various O containing bases with the more rapid rehybridizations of the O centers and nucleophiles due to more electron ··· electron interactions {relative to weaker electron electron interactions in nitrogen (N) and carbon (C) interactions} cause the  $^{17}\text{O}$  to replace  $^{16}\text{O}$  more rapidly than  $^{15}\text{N}$  replacing  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  replacing  $^{12}\text{C}$  [1]. The  $^{17}\text{O}$  once incorporated in the biomolecules catalyzes the incorporations of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$  [1] into the biomolecules. The properties of the nucleotides, peptides, amino acids and oligonucleotides change as the nonprimordial isotopes accumulate and clump inside these biomolecules for changing structures, properties and enzymatics for causing infections, diseases and cancer. The G and T nucleosides having more (O) manifest more dramatic incorporations of  $^{17}\text{O}$  for their important roles in cancer and diseases by nucleic acids mutations. Cytidylate (C) also has O in its pyrimidine ring so it also is important for inducing mutations. Adenylate (A) is important for mutations but less so relative to G, T and C nucleotides as A has only N in its purine ring structure. Sensitized  $\text{A}^*$  may be formed by transformations of  $^{17}\text{O}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$  enriched G to  $\text{A}^*$ ; the resulting nonprimordial  $\text{A}^*$  may also play a role in mutations.

The theory [1,3,4] notes and discloses different isotopic compositions in some forms of life. The theory discloses the unusual physical conditions of the life in some organisms such as the strongly changing gravity of bats and awkward flight motions with unusual enriched nonprimordial isotopic diets cause unusual biochemical incorporations of nonprimordial isotopes in bat biomolecules relative to most other organisms [4]. The unusual motions of mosquitos lead to unusual isotopic compositions of biomolecules also in mosquitos [4]. Bats eat flying insects and bats have evolved to incorporate high contents of nonprimordial isotopes into their biomolecules of their tissues due to their unusual diets and their unusual motions [4]. These bats and insects have designed and evolved to have biomolecules sensitive to their awkward flying motions for different biomolecules relative to nonflying organisms like humans. The different diets of humans and different diets and motions of bats lead to vast differences in isotopic compositions of biomolecules of bats and humans [2,4]. The bats have very different immune systems [5] and the bats encounter and harbor and produce different bacteria and viruses relative to bacteria and viruses in humans. Therefore, the theory introduces that the viruses in snakes, spiders, bats and mosquitoes like corona virus and zika virus and ebola have unusual isotopic compositions that the human immune systems cannot adjust to and leaves humans vulnerable and defenseless against these unusual type viruses from these hosts like bats, snakes, spiders, ect...

The theory [1,3,4] not only associates isotopic differences in biomolecules of humans relative to host like bats, snakes, spiders, and mosquitos but the theory discloses different rates of enrichment of viruses and proteins from bats, snakes, and mosquitos. The theory [1,3,4,6] thereby proposes the treatment of diseases from these viruses by the feeding of nonprimordial isotopes to the viruses [1,3,4,6]. The viruses will more rapidly incorporate the nonprimordial isotopes into their RNA and proteins relative to the primordial isotopes in the normal tissue of the human host [1,3,4,6]. The theory [1,3,4,6] thereby then or simultaneously proposes the stimulation of the isotopically sensitized viruses with external radio frequency and other electromagnetic radiation to deactivate and stop the viruses. The nonprimordial enriched isotopes in the viruses subject the viruses to stronger absorbance and shaking relative to normal biomolecules having primordial isotopes. The radio waves and other electromagnetic waves can shake the viruses to inactivate the viruses to treat and possibly cure the diseases. So this is the theory [1,3,4,6] and discovery of NMMs and magnetic fields for altering DNA replications, RNA transcriptions and protein translations.

In this theory [1,3,4,6], the author associates the replacements of  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{16}\text{O}$  (of positive and null NMMs, respectively) by  $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}$  (of negative NMMs) in the nucleosides to alter the properties of the nucleotides, oligonucleotides and nucleic acids. As  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{16}\text{O}$  manifest classical motions, transformations and transmutations dissipatively by Little's Rules 1 and 3 [7]. But the  $^{17}\text{O}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$  replacements cause nonclassical motions, transformations, and transmutations nondissipatively by Little's Rules 1 and 2 [7]. The theory thereby explains mutations in general of DNA, RNA and proteins are caused by the accumulations of nonprimordial isotopes. Such nonprimordial isotopes and the induced mutations are the basis the theory determined transmutations of normal cells to cancer cells [1,3,4,6]. The theory

determined that the nonprimordial isotopes are the basis of the efficient mutations of viruses and the nature of viruses in general[1,3,4,6]. The theory discloses the noncoding regions of nucleic acids accumulate nonprimordial isotopes and viral forms from noncoding regions of nucleic acids. The theory discovers and discloses that the high nonprimordial isotopic compositions of peptides and nucleic acids in bats and mosquitos and some other hosts accelerate the replacements of  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^{16}\text{O}$  by  $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}$  (respectively) in nucleic acids of these hosts. These hosts are determined to thereby produce oligonucleotides and peptides and proteins of unusual nonprimordial isotopic compositions. The hosts are disclosed in this theory to produce viruses having RNA and proteins having enriched nonprimordial  $^2\text{D}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ , and  $^{33}\text{S}$ .

In this theory, the author discloses the greater susceptibility of the viruses to the nonprimordial isotopes and the applied external and internal magnetic and electric fields and waves due to the intrinsic rapid replications and mutations in the viruses relative to the normal cells. The author introduces and discovers the ability of the new methods for inducing mutations in viruses by the nonprimordial isotopes and their absorbance by the external magnetic fields and waves. The theory thereby determines new method for controlling viruses by controlling their mutations. The theory determines the ability of nonprimordial isotopes to induce mutations in viruses. The viruses are determined to more rapidly mutate under nonprimordial food and drugs in the diet and supportive proteins and external magnetic and electric fields and waves. This theory introduces these new biological and biomedical conditions to accelerate mutations of the viruses so that virulent viruses are unwillingly mutated into less aggressive strains of the viruses. This theory controls mutations to accelerate or decelerate mutations to treat infections. It is important to note that this is a theory and the possible side effects of this treatment are not totally know. For instance, the application of nonprimordial isotopes and external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields and waves may under prolong application cause mutations for cancer genesis as the infection is cured. But it is thought that momentary exposure of viral infected host with the nonprimordial isotopes and/or radio frequency waves and static magnetic field will inactivate the viruses with negligible effects on the normal tissues.

The author further introduces use of drug molecules having high compositions of nonprimordial isotopes so that the application of external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields can stimulate the isotopically enriched drug molecules in their interactions with the isotopically enriched corona viruses and other viruses like HIV, Ebola, Dengue and Zika virus for selective disruption of the isotopically enriched viral proteins and RNA by the isotopically enriched drug molecules under simultaneous stimulations by external magnetic and electric fields and waves with less interactions and bindings and stimulations of surrounding normal biomolecules and tissues for less side effects of this treatment to the host patients by this hypothetical treatment. It is noted that all possible effects of this treatment are not known as already stated it is possible that this treatment may if applied over prolong time cause normal biomolecules to enrich in nonprimordial isotopes and by this theory such enrichment can lead to cancer. But this theory reasons that the viruses take up the nonprimordial isotopes faster than the normal biomolecules so short term sensitizing of the viral molecules may allow

killing the viruses using the nonprimordial isotopes before any long term disruption of normal biomolecules can occur. It also reasoned by this theory that after treatment the body may naturally eliminate nonprimordial isotopes as the turnover rates of these nonprimordial isotopes in the human host is faster than the slower turnover rate of these nonprimordial isotopes in bats [2].

### **Supporting Evidence of Theory**

Recently it was discovered that florescent molecules could tag corona viruses and the resulting complex could be attracted to magnetic nanoparticles to accumulate the minute amounts of viruses for easier faster detection of the viruses [8]. Such binding of the corona viruses to magnetic nanoparticles requires either paramagnetic or ferromagnetic properties of the viruses as diamagnetic viruses would not attract to the magnetic nanoparticles. On this basis, this new theory [1,3,4,6] uses intrinsic magnetic moments in viruses to magnetically stimulate viruses with external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields.

In addition to intrinsic internal magnetism in viruses, it has been computed that electronic energy levels are of the energies for radiofrequency exciting electrons among frontier orbitals in loop DNA and RNA. On the basis of such it has been proposed that cells and bacteria may communicate by use of radiowaves [9]. Remarkably scientists recently eavesdropped on cancer cells to detect their communications via magnetic sensors. This technique has been exploring how cancer cells in tumors communicate with each other. On the basis of such eavesdropping researchers hoped to learn how cancer cells avoid the immune systems [10]. They observed the cancer cells and the normal cells have locally rewired the local tissue to allow the tumor to grow without interventions of the immune system. The eavesdropping technique used magnetic fields. On the basis of such absorbing and releasing radio frequency of loop nucleic acids this theory [1,3,4,6] proposes using radio frequency to stimulate viral RNA.

Circular RNAs are noncoding. Circular RNAs form covalent bonded closed loops lacking 5' caps and 3' poly (A) tails. Circular RNAs were experimentally discovered in RNA viruses in 1976. Backsplicing of precursor messenger RNAs for causing linkage between upstream 3' splice acceptor and downstream 5' splice donor to form phosphodiester bonds cause the formations of circular RNAs. In the presented theory [1,3,4,6] here, it is proposed that the replacement of primordial isotopes with nonprimordial isotopes under external static and dynamics magnetic fields can alter the splicing and circular RNA formations. This theory thereby determines new ways using nonprimordial isotopes and external magnetic fields and electric fields and waves for treating autoimmune diseases. Noncoding RNAs are important in gene expression. Circular RNAs play roles in various diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, neuronal diseases. Circular RNAs are important for antiviral immunity.

The new proposed control of formation of circular RNAs is important as circular RNAs have been shown important for the immune system. By this theory [1,3,4,6], the bats immune

system is different from human immune system due to the isotopic content of its unusual gravitational forces during its awkward flying affecting the formation of its circular RNAs. These biomolecules and viruses in the bats experience different forces relative to forces experienced in metabolism of humans. The human immune system is not subject to such high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes and changing gravitational forces (and thereby other electric, magnetic, quantum and nuclear forces). But in this theory [1,3,46], the author proposes using nonprimordial isotopes to sensitize the RNAs and drug molecules and using external radiowaves and magnetic fields and electric fields to accelerate the RNAs and drug molecules in the human host to mimic gravitational changes as in the bat to produce more powerful circular RNAs in humans for boosting the immune system to fight the bat viruses. In this theory the applied static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic fields on the body of the patients locally accelerate the virus and the drug molecules due to their enrichment with the nonprimordial isotopes so the dynamics between the isotopically enriched drug molecules and the isotopically enriched bat viruses mimics the intrinsic native dynamics of viral interactions with the exotic immune system of the bats as the fly awkwardly! Lupus may be treated by nonprimordial isotopes with dynamic and static magnetic fields of magnets and electric sources and radio frequency or other electromagnetic stimulation.

Circular RNAs have been associated with HIV infection. Circular RNAs have been connected with the general mechanism by which the immune system responds to viruses and develops immunity to viruses [11]. The viruses may operate to disrupt the messenger RNAs. The circular RNAs may disrupt the ability of the virus RNAs to disrupt the messenger RNAs. The HIV virus has been associated with circular RNAs immune response during the early stages of the infection. The first six months of the infection are believed to be the key stage for creating conditions suitable for the infection to evolve into AIDS. During the early stage the HIV virus undergoes rapid replication with subsequent leveling off to 'viral set point'. In this theory, the replication is hypothesized to involve nonprimordial enrichment in the HIV virus forming nonprimordial viruses. Coding and noncoding genes are known to be involved in the early stages of the infection [11]. Genes of immunity, cell proliferation, cell cycle and immune response are affected [11]. Many proteins were observed involved in regulating RNAs [11]. Groups of RNAs are further involved in the post transcriptional modifications for causing HIV [11]. Circular RNAs have been observed in the early stages of HIV infection [11]. The HIV replication and its regulation have been linked to groups of circular RNAs and networks of circular RNAs [11].

On the basis of such role of circular RNA to immune system, this art introduces use of nonprimordial isotopes and radio frequency to control HIV infection and treat and cure HIV. Circular RNAs have many sequences that match messenger RNAs and such sequences can bind to many messenger RNAs to inhibit the expressions of these messengers. Circular RNAs have been linked to immune responses in viral infections. Circular RNAs have been determined to connect other proteins to induce immunity to viruses. Some viral infections have been shown to involve binding to circular RNAs to decrease their expression. On the basis of the role of circular RNAs to viral immunity and the radio frequency absorbance of circular RNAs and DNA,

tis invention uses magnetic waves to stimulate and induce circular RNAs for inducing viral immunity.

### **How the Theory Works**

Noncoding RNAs have been observed to bind viruses. In this art the inventor makes use of radio frequency to rattle, shake and rotate the NMMs of the virus without affecting the circular RNAs to disrupt the binding of the viruses to noncoding RNAs. In treating HIV the radiofrequency is invented by this art for disrupting HIV from binding and interacting with circular RNAs! The inventor has reasoned that the noncoding regions of the nucleic acids are enriched in nonprimordial isotopes. The hepatitis C virus binds to human micro RNAs. KSHV viruses bind to human RNAs. Circular RNAs have been demonstrated to bind viruses before they bind microRNAs to cause antiviral ability and immunity. Intrinsic human microRNAs of linear structure can develop vaccine or antiviral if it transforms to circular RNAs. In this theory, the author [1,3,4,6] introduces the use of radio frequency to rattle viruses so the immune system can build up circular RNAs to bind the viruses and prevent its infection! This theory feeds the viruses nonprimordial isotopes to disrupt their bindings to the RNAs and to disrupt the bindings of the viruses to the circular RNAs to increase the virulence or decrease virulence controllably. In this theory, the virulence can be increases by radio frequency waves to express the virus then the radio frequency waves can be change to suppress the binding so the immune cells form more circular RNAs to fit the viruses to inactivate the viruses. In this theory of the author, it is determined that bat and mosquito viruses are enriched in nonprimordial isotopes so the viruses cannot as well be bound by human circular RNAs. But the theory introduces more nonprimordial isotopes into the human noncoding RNAs so the circular RNAs develops ability to bind these strange bat viruses. In particular, the theory envisions developing vaccines containing nonprimordial isotopes so that the nonprimordial isotopes form circular RNAs enriched with nonprimordial so that such nonprimordial enriched circular RNAs can bind these strange viruses from bats.

Circular RNAs have also been associated with infections by coronaviruses [12]. Corona viruses are positive stranded RNA viruses. They use four different glycoproteins and bind by acetylated sialic acids. The recent corona viruses (CORVID-19) affect elderly more severely as it appears to use the older immune response of the elderly to replicate to increase its virulence. There may be more circular RNAs in elderly host and they may have more nonprimordial isotopes relative to younger host for explaining the stronger effect of corona virus on older patients. Or the younger host may have more nonprimordial isotope so they fend off corona virus better. In general, the RNA viruses manifest higher mutation rates and many factors can stimulate mutations such as jumping between species, tissue culture conditions, host cell type, receptor expression levels, and changes in host. Also host immune response, antiviral medicines, jumping to new species can induce mutations. In this work the theory [1,3,4,6] introduces use of nonprimordial isotopes and external static electric fields and static magnetic fields and waves for inducing mutations of the corona viruses in the host. Drugs such as hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin enriched with nonprimordial isotopes with external magnetic fields and waves may increase attack of the drugs on the corona virus and other viruses. Different strains of the corona viruses circulate in the human population. Three



extended loops have been observed to cause binding of corona viruses [12]. The corona viruses are thereby unlike many other viruses. The other viruses may be linear. During the last fifty years the sequence variation is more observed in receptor binding loops. The receptor binding variations over the last 50 years involves different classes of the viruses replacing each other. This may explain why the more recent strains of corona viruses are more deadly for elderly over 60 years of age. In this theory, the author discloses use of nonprimordial isotopes and external magnetic fields of radio waves to disrupt the loop binding. The author introduce use of nonprimordial isotopes to disrupt the binding of the three binding loops of the corona viruses. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin have shown treatment of malaria [13] and has recently shown therapeutic outcomes on corona virus. The malaria is magnetic and the ability of these drugs to treat coronavirus gives credence that corona virus has magnetic nuclei in its RNA and/or proteins.

### **More Supportive Evidence**

The mosquitos and the plasmodium causing malaria are magnetic [14] and mosquitos and their motions alter proteins and DNA. And the magnetics of proteins and DNA couple with blood and the magnetic iron. Researchers have in 2014 determined a magnetic detection method for malaria parasite in the blood. It was determined that the invasion of the red blood cells by the parasite leads to destruction of hemoglobin into amino acids and haem, a compound containing iron. The haemozoin is toxic, so it is chemically changed to insoluble crystal called haemozoin. The crystalline haemozoin is a magnet. Researchers determined external static and dynamic magnetic fields may couple to the haemozoin to kill the parasite [15]. Prior researchers have detected the rotating magnetic field affects the malaria infection [16]. Also researchers have observed the ability of 2.45 GHz to slow the growth of parasitemia in blood [17]. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin have shown treatment of malaria. The author notices the antibiotic azithromycin is nonprimordially enriched in isotopes. The malaria is magnetic and the ability of these drugs to treat corona viruses gives credence that corona virus has magnetic nuclei in its RNA and/or proteins.

Mosquitos also transmit ZIKA virus and the Zika virus is magnetic and has been detected by magnetic binding to magnetic nanoparticles. Mosquitos have been demonstrated to accelerate in their reproduction under weaker magnetic fields. The weakening of the earth's magnetic field during 10 year cycle in Mexico and central America has been correlated with outbreak of Zika virus in 2015 [18]. The mutation of the Zika virus has been linked to changes in the earth's magnetic field and the effects of cosmic rays. The change in the earth's magnetic field and cosmic rays may also affect the corona virus and its alteration in bats.

The corona virus is in lung and the lung is in contact with the blood and magnetic iron and hemoglobin. So the magnetic iron may help the nonprimordial isotope get incorporated into corona virus. The use of magnetic nanoparticles have been identified by different researchers for binding the corona virus in addition to the Zika virus, influenza virus, and Dengue virus [8]. In the conventional extraction of viral RNA silica based columns have been employed. These conventional RNA extractions require extraction of the nucleic acids from the viral particles before binding to the column membrane and in many cases many centrifuge

steps are required for binding, washing, and eluting of the RNAs [19]. The use of magnetic nanoparticles allows isolation of the RNAs from the solvent without centrifuging. It is reasoned here the intrinsic magnetism of the RNAs can bind it to the magnetic nanoparticles more than to the silica of the conventional techniques. The RNAs strongly interact with the carboxylic group of the nanoparticle surface.

Bats also transmit Ebola, and the Ebola virus is magnetic. Scientists have demonstrated that the Ebola virus, toxins and other pathogens can be stripped from the blood by use of magnetic beads [20]. The magnetic beads have their surfaces capped with proteins to bind the toxins and the viruses. The virus and toxins must be magnetic to get near the magnetic nanoparticle to bind to the protein as diamagnetic virus and toxins would be pushed away. Dengue virus is a mosquito born virus. The Dengue virus can be bound by magnetic nanoparticles with graphitic cages about the magnetic particle rather than protein capping. This demonstrates the magnetic nature of the virus as the virus cannot be bound on the surface unless the virus can pull into the magnetic field of the nanoparticle.

Recently it was reported that the bats immune systems interact more aggressively with viruses relative to human immune systems such that the viruses are accelerated to mutate in the bats [5]. The bats immune system has more nonprimordial isotopes as has been documented in the literature as  $^{13}\text{C}$  turnover rates in bats is much less than the turnover rates in humans and other animals [2]. In this theory [1,3,4,6], it is reasoned  $^{13}\text{C}$  and other nonprimordial isotopes in immune system of bats better chase and defeat coronavirus. In this theory the author determines that the high nonprimordial isotopic content in the tissue of bats causes stronger binding and interactions with the nonprimordial isotopes in the viruses like coronaviruses and Ebola viruses, such that the bats nonprimordial enriched immune system pressures the rapid mutations in these viruses due to the high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes in the bat's immune system and the high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes in the corona viruses and Ebola viruses. The human biomolecules lack these clumped nonprimordial isotopes and cannot bind and fight these zoonotic viruses and bat viruses like the bat's immune system. But this theory introduces nonprimordial isotopes in food and drug to enrich the coronavirus and ebola viruses as they sicken human host and application of external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields for driving the virus and drug molecules in mimic the driving interactions in the immune system of bats. On this basis this theory [1,3,4,6] determines that adding nonprimordial isotopes to the diet and drugs will increase ability of human immune system. Bats have also the zero gravity effects acting on their immune system. Here the theory proposes use of RF to push and pull molecules for zero gravity effects.

Other researchers have recently proposed use of nanoparticles such as gold and iron oxide for binding the corona virus which is of similar size as nanoparticles and disrupting the corona viruses from attaching inside cells. But the theory points to possible side effects of iron and gold nanoparticles inside the body. The theory introduces nonprimordial isotopes to intrinsically alter the shape and binding of the corona viruses.

The researchers were able to show the rattling of viruses by radio frequency fields [21,22]. But they did not provide means to more sensitize the native proteins for stronger coupling to the radio frequency waves. The researchers [21,22] relied on intrinsic magnetic moments in the viruses for finding tiny coupling to unknown wavelengths of electromagnetic waves. In this new theory [1,3,4,6], the author determines the viruses may be tailored to the available static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic fields as the applied static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic field may drive nonprimordial uptake by the viruses in characteristic compatibility to the surrounding applied fields. Thereby this theory [1,3,4,6] introduces novel conditions and treatment approach relative to the prior finding of intrinsic frequencies to stimulate intrinsic native viruses and use of finding suitable fields of the prior researchers [21,22]. Prior researchers have proposed pulsed magnetic fields, but they proposed such on the native viruses. The proposed art in this new work [1,3,4,6] uses milder magnetic fields with the possible momentary strong pulses to drive the uptake of nonprimordial isotopes in the food fed to the patient so as to enrich the viruses with nonprimordial isotopes to the viruses is subject to rattling by weaker electromagnetic fields.

### **Summary of the Theory**

One of the improvements of the theory is a method for sensitizing viruses by feeding them nonprimordial isotopes in food and drugs and a method for selectively stimulating the viruses by stimulating the nonprimordial isotopes due to their nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) relative to the positive NMMs of  $^{14}\text{N}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$ , and  $^{31}\text{P}$  and null NMMs of  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{32}\text{S}$ , and  $^{26}\text{Mg}$  for selectively rattling the viruses to inactivation to treat the illness. Another aspect of the theory is an apparatus for orienting the nonzero NMMs in the nonprimordial isotopes in the viruses within the patients for stronger absorbing of the radio frequency and electromagnetic waves by the nonzero NMMs for strongly rattling the viruses containing the nonprimordial isotopes for inactivating and mutating the viruses. Another improvement of the present theory, is an apparatus having a simultaneous electric fields with the magnetic fields for more strongly stimulating the viruses for more effective inactivation of the viruses. Additional aspects of the theory are a method to control the mutation of RNA and DNA in viruses by exposing the viruses to nonprimordial isotopes and magnetic waves and fields such as static fields and radio frequency fields so as to cause intrinsic dynamical motions in the viruses to couple to the fields and nonprimordial oligomers and peptides for inducing mutations at faster or slower rates for driving the viruses into less virulent form.

On the basis of the present theory, the forgoing and other advantages are achieved in part for producing sensitized RNA and proteins in the viruses by enriching them with nonprimordial isotopes. The method consists of feeding the patient food enriched in these stable nonprimordial isotopes. The early stages of the infection will cause the food to rapidly enrich the replicating viruses with the nonprimordial isotopes of  $^2\text{D}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{33}\text{S}$  and others. The nonprimordial isotopes may also cause the viruses to accelerate in replications and to mutate more rapidly. The viruses are an independent part of the host and the viruses are not as totally integrated into the host. The viruses are vulnerable to magnetic isotopes and external magnetic fields and electric fields and waves as the viruses replicate and invade new

nearby cells. In accordance with the current theoretical apparatus the host is fed meals and drugs containing  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  and/or  $^{33}\text{S}$ . The  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}$  nonprimordial isotopes may be included in carbohydrates. The  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$  and  $^{33}\text{S}$  nonprimordial isotopes may be administered via proteins and/or various amino acids. The  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  nonprimordial isotope may be administered via various minerals.

The theory is grounded in the phenomena of the Little Effect as by relativistics of the nuclei of nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) are more sensitive and more polarize in the external static electric and magnetic fields and the surrounding magnetic waves and thermal waves induce the fractional, reversible fission and fusion of the NMMs to alter the electronic orbitals for selectively vibrating and rotating the viral nucleotides, oligonucleotides and peptides of the nonprimordial enriched viruses relative to the surrounding normal primordial biomolecules. The theory eliminates the need for allowing the viruses to run their normal courses whereby they damage tissue and in some cases cause death of the host. This theory eliminates the need of the normal viral courses as the magnetic fields and waves weaken the viruses relative to the normal tissue and immune system. The normal tissue and immune system are less enriched by the nonprimordial isotopes so they are less affected by the external waves and fields as invented in this new art. The immune system is thereby able to more rapidly inactivate and remove the electromagnetic isotopically weakened viruses before greater tissue damage and death for reducing the pain and suffering and mortality caused by the viruses.

## Conclusion

A theory for the treatment of coronavirus (or viral and other viral) patients is conjectured involving the process comprising the following. The patients are fed and given drugs containing stable isotopes of  $^2\text{D}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$ ,  $^{25}\text{Mg}$ , and/or  $^{33}\text{S}$  or other isotopes of elements of essential minerals. The patients are exposed to intense static magnetic fields and electric fields and radio frequency, microwave, infrared, terahertz or other electromagnetic waves so as to selectively stimulate the viruses via the nonprimordial isotopic contents so as it rapidly replicates with accelerated uptake of the stable isotopes for induced mutations and inactivation of the viruses to treat the infections. The applied electric and magnetic fields act simultaneously on the isotopically enriched drug molecules and the viruses in the host to drive novel dynamics between the drug molecules and the viruses in the host so as to simulate unusual exotic isotopic interactions of viruses and immune cells of bats and to drive such interactions as the awkward random gravity acting on the body of bats as they fly.

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Figure 1 – Amino Acids and Peptides -

<https://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/VirtTxtJml/proteins.htm>

Name	Formula	Abbreviations	Name	Formula	Abbreviations
Glycine		Gly G	Cysteine		Cys C
Alanine		Ala A	Methionine		Met M
Valine		Val V	Lysine		Lys K
Leucine		Leu L	Arginine		Arg R
Isoleucine		Ile I	Histidine		His H
Phenylalanine		Phe F	Tryptophan		Trp W
Proline		Pro P	Aspartic Acid		Asp D
Serine		Ser S	Glutamic Acid		Glu E
Threonine		Thr T	Asparagine		Asn N
Tyrosine		Tyr Y	Glutamine		Gln Q

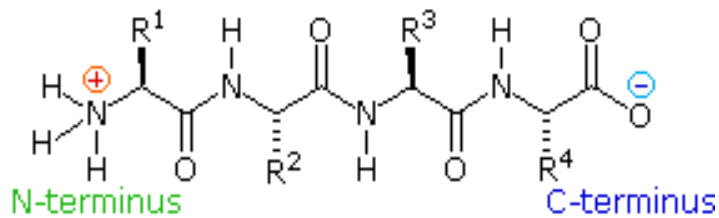


Figure 2 Nucleitides and Oligonucleotides

([http://employees.csbsju.edu/hjakubowski/classes/ch125/IB3\\_IMF\\_Nucleic\\_Acids.html](http://employees.csbsju.edu/hjakubowski/classes/ch125/IB3_IMF_Nucleic_Acids.html))

