Faradarmani Effect on
Proliferation of Skin Tissue Primary Cell Culture in Laboratory Condition

Laleh Nikfarjam1*
Maryam Farqdan2

Abstract

Background
Establishment of primary fibroblast cell lines from skin tissue is one of the common methods in cell culture. Considering the effectiveness of Faradarmani in correcting the cellular intelligence, in this research the effect of Faradarmani on the proliferation of fibroblasts was studied. This simple and cost-effective experiment was carried out alongside the usual routine Lab experiments which take place in the human and animal cell bank.

Materials and Method
Eleven skin samples from three different species of dogs were transferred to the laboratory, each in separated tubes which contained cell culture medium and antibiotics. After washing the skin samples in three different steps; 70 percent Ethanol, Phosphate-Buffered Saline and the culture medium, respectively; they were finely chopped (1 mm x 1 mm) and were put under a cover slip (lamella) in the presence of culture medium which contained Fetal Bovine Serum, L-Glutamine and antibiotics. Samples were incubated in incubator with 5% C02, 97% humidity and 37°C temperature. Two culture dishes were allocated for the samples which were not receiving Faradarmani, and two culture dishes were allocated for the samples which were receiving Faradarmani. The intervals for checking the culture dishes for cell count and microbial contamination were 5, 10, 12 and 15 days. It is necessary to point out that to avoid any bias in the experiments, a person who was not at all familiar with Faradarmani did all the experimental procedures and another person who was familiar with Faradarmani, only performed Faradarmani for the respective dishes.

Results
The results showed that the effect of Faradarmani on the cell proliferation of dog skin samples was statistically meaningful and significant.

None of the samples which were affected by Faradarmani showed fungal contamination. One sample out of 11 in which were not receiving Faradarmani, showed fungal contamination.

Conclusion
This study shows the positive effect of Faradarmani on the proliferation of the cells.

Key words
Cell proliferation, fibroblast, skin tissue, Faradarmani
Presentation, General and Secondary Goals of the Research, Questions and Theories

Genetic diversity in domestic and wild animals is one of the most important aspects of biodiversity, and forms the basis of development and survival of human populations adapting to the environment. Therefore storage and maintenance of genetic resources of species in danger of extinction have considerable scientific importance. Fibroblast line storage of different races of native endangered Iranian dogs, effectively helps to preserve them in the country. Sarabi, Sang sari and Kordi breeds which are sampled in this study, have specific features such as, high IQ, large, well-built and swift. These kinds of dogs can be easily trained and be used as police or guard dogs.

Since the animal skin samples are being separated from the body and is set in vitro, disturbance in the cellular intelligence may occur in the separated skin tissues. Considering the effectiveness of Faradarmani in correcting the cellular intelligence, in this research the effect of Faradarmani on the proliferation of fibroblasts was studied. This simple and cost effective experiment was carried out alongside the usual routine laboratory experiments. It is hoped that the results of this study will be a good introduction on illustrating the effectiveness of Faradarmani in the research fields of biology-based sciences, and by securing funding and providing required laboratory facilities, more specialized studies on the impact of Faradarmani on cell functions, will take place in the near future.

An Overview on Previous Studies on Fibroblast Cells

One of the goals of human and animal cell bank is to prepare a bank of fibroblast cells from samples of humans and animals (2). Such fibroblast cells have many applications in biology and cell-therapy researches. Recently some valuable studies have been done using these cells for preparation of nerve cells (neurons) (3). Fibroblasts can also be used as a good source for reprogramming them for preparing “induced pluripotent stem cell” (4). Production of fibroblasts is considered as one of the methods in conserving animal genetic resources, which are important economically or food supply wise. In addition, these resources are very important in somatic, genomic and post genomic cloning researches (5). Another fibroblast usage is in their feeder layer nature. Preparing human fibroblast as a feeder layer has caused improvement in providing suitable condition for growing human stem cells which can be used for therapeutic purposes (6). For example, this type of cells has been
used as feeder layer for cells that are involved in tissue engineering for skin repair (7).

Faradarmani Theories about Cell

A) Repair Ability and Correction Ability

One of the important theories in Faradarmani is the “repair ability and correction ability of different parts of human existence”. According to this theory, every component of human existence has repair-ability. In Faradarmani this important phenomenon accomplishes through certain general ways as described below:

Repair and Correction

According to the following categorisation, the phenomenon of cell and organ repair and correction takes place in different ways:

- a) Repair and correction of cells and organs:
  - Histological (tissue repair)
  - Functional: Correction of the functions of the organs
  - Morphological: Repair of appearance and size
- b) Repair of cell and organ fatigue
- c) Repair of cell nonfunctionality
- d) Non-cell organic repair: Such as removal of blockage in the coronary arteries
- e) Software correction

Function of Cell: In cases where the cell is dysfunctional and consecutively further problems emerge, such as over-activity in different kinds of cancer, and under-activity in organ atrophy.

With Faradarmani organ function can be corrected and cell function can be restored to its natural state.

Stored data in cell

According to a theory in Faradarmani, there are seven different levels of data in any given cell, and through accessing and activating each level, the cell will be able to attain some level of repair and correction. These levels of data are as following:

1- Information relating to cell:
   - Cell functional programme
   - Cell error-finding programme
   - Cell recovery programme

2- Information relating to the organ that cell belongs to

3- Information relating to the body that cell belongs to

4- Information relating to the human species and previous generations (genes)

5- Information relating to all species (human, plant, animal)

6- Information relating to the common life of all species (embryonic stage of life)

7- Information relating to the beginning of life

Description of each level:

Level one - This level includes all the fundamental data about the cell, and considers a cell as isolated. At this level there are three categories of data;

- First category is cell’s functional programme that includes all the activities and programmes that cell needs for its survival. Faradarmani uses this level of data for correcting the cell’s functional programme and determines the cell’s behaviour in relation to the body. For instance, in cases where expo-
sure to external factors such as carcinogens, harmful radiations, and so on, has interfered with description of the cell function and has caused over-activity (in cancer) or under-activity (in atrophy). Faradarmani restores the normal description of the cell function again.

- Second category is the data related to cell’s auto error-finding function. In Faradarmani through the scanning process the cell will reveal its problems and then the process of repair and correction of cell’s function will follow.

- Third category is cell’s recovery programme that is used for necessary repairs when the cell has been subject to multiple damages.

Therefore, this theory that has been practically experimented explains how repair and correction is possible through accessing and activating the necessary data within a cell; such as repair of brain and necrotic tissues.

Level two - This level includes all the data related to the organ that the cell belongs to. For instance, a liver cell holds data about the liver as an organ and also about all the liver cells. Through Faradarmani the disordered cell which has become a threat to the organ, is reset so that it will be once again in harmony with the general program of its respective organ. For instance when the cell is affected by metastasis or consciousness copying.

Level three - This level, includes the data of the whole body that the cell belongs to. If the necessary condition becomes available for cell’s growth and division, each cell is capable of generating the whole organism which it belongs to, as it has the complete data about the whole body. For example, it is possible to create a human from one human cell.

The world of science has also reached the conclusion that the data of one trillion cells is enclosed within one cell and it has advanced to this stage which makes it possible for a cell to divide/multiply into a complete living creature. In fact, we have reached a stage that we are able to provide such environment for a cell to grow and multiply. Subsequently, it enables the cell to access the above mentioned programme and in turn the cell creates an environment for the program to become activated. As a result cell division/proliferation takes place and a living body comes into existence [animal cloning experience].

Level four - This level includes the data related to the history of human being development in the particular sense and the defined characteristics as a “thinker” and a “self-conscious” being. This is in fact the several thousand years’ history of human being and what is generally called gene. Gene conveys all the information and background of the previous generations, from the beginning to the present, either positive or negative, to the future generations. The conventional medicine considers the genetic or inherited diseases as incurable and has not been able to provide effective cure for such diseases.

In Faradarmani, however, the genetic or inheritance factors are not considered as an obstacle and it is possible to access this level of data. Therefore, all the genetic diseases are curable in Faradarmani and according to the achieved experiences it is possible to overcome the genetic diseases through pen-
etrating the data that relates to the previous generations (i.e. gene). Thus, in Faradarmani the fact that a disease is genetic based, does not negatively affect the cure.

Level five - This level of data is related to commonality among human being, animal and plant. This means that a [human] cell has also the data about animal and plant within. Referring to some experiences of Indian fakirs, helps the understanding of this phenomenon; some Indian fakirs are able to grow plants and even trees on their bodies. Several years of meditation and concentration on their bodies have enabled them to access this level of cell data. In fact, their body cells germinate and start growing. Through accessing the common data of the species, Faradarmani can be used on human beings, animals and plants and positive results can be achieved.

Level six - This level of data relates to the period when there existed only “alive” being or beings and no distinction was possible between humans, animals and plants. This stage is considered as the “zygote of life” in which later on finished its embryonic stage and from that; human beings, animals and plants branched off.

Level seven - This level of data relates to the creation of life and the first “zygote of life” [on earth].

In summary, from Faradarmani point of view, the data that is enclosed within a cell includes the information of creation of life on earth, the Neanderthal experience and the data about all living beings, such as salamander and alligator and all others. In other words, the information and experiences of all the creation and life is enclosed within a cell and a single cell has all the information and experiences that exists on earth about life. This means that a cell has the information of all species of animals and plants, as well as manner of life, thinking and all the softwares, in itself. Therefore, there is commonality of life among humans, animals, and plants. Also now, the world of science is gradually getting closer to these theories. From a theoretical perspective, organ repair is possible for some living creatures even if the whole organ is lost; for example when a tail is cut off, they are able to repair and recreate it.

In Faradarmani, in theory, if we penetrate and access a certain level of data in a cell, [information on] recreation of some of the body organs can be achieved. Moreover, if access to the different levels of an atom’s data becomes possible, the information of the whole material existence can be accessed.

B: The repair of non-functionality

One of the important coefficients in cellular function is the Cellular potential decline (drop) coefficient indicating the rate in which a cell is approaching non-functionality. Experiences in Faradarmani have demonstrated that cells approaching toward non-functionality have been once again activated and in some cases it has also been observed a
non-functional cell has been reactivated. For instance repair in necrotic tissues or activation of the pancreatic cells in Diabetes type one and two.

The Reactors (the cellular vital transformers)

Among the important topics of discussion on repair in Faradarmani, are the transformers (Reactors) of the different inorganic/non-physical forces which can have important role in cellular repair.

Reactors or the transformers of the vital forces are the transformators of different universal vital forces for different parts of the human existence. They also cause these vital forces to flow through. This kind of energy (vital force) is not a physical energy in nature and is totally different from the energy generated through nutrition (ATP). Also it is necessary to explain that these Reactors are still an unknown field of study to the world of science and so far there is not enough information available on this field.

There are different types of such Reactors:
1. The sub-DNA reactors
2. The body reactors
3. The organ reactors

1. The sub-DNA reactors (or Cellular reactors)

These reactors make the universal vital force utilizable for DNA by generating a field over the clusters of DNA molecules in the cell.

In other words:

Vital force → Sub-DNA reactor → Life

Sub-DNA reactors receive the vital force from the matrix of the universe and make it usable for DNA molecules which in fact are nothing more than dead molecules. In this way the Sub-DNA reactor transform the DNA molecule to an alive and living entity and as the consequence the flow of life appears through. DNA, which as a matter of fact is a detector or revealer is able to reveal the vital force by the help of the above mentioned reactors and create a living part out of the same dead molecules.

The necrotic cases can be repaired through Faradarmani and the non-functional Sub-DNA reactor can be again activated. It is necessary to note that each living entity has three important inorganic (non physical) components as following: vital force, vital intelligence, universal force. The Vital force, as pointed before, is being pumped through the Sub-DNA reactors in to the cells. The vital intelligence conveys the functional description, manner of the living entity’s presence within the Ecosystem and the description of their responsibilities. For instance considering an ant being alive as a living entity is a function of the vital force, whilst manner of his life management, description of his responsibilities, and mode of his struggle for survival is dependent on vital intelligence. When he encounters a seed, the same intelligence has given him pre-planned programmes on how to grab and pull the seed
into his nest or take care of it. The universal force provides nonphysical energy for inorganic/non-physical parts of human existence such as mental body, emotional body, astral body and so on.

**Vital Force**

Vital force embraces the matrix of existence as we are suspended and floating in it. Vital force is a constituent of existence and is like the water flowing through a farm which apple trees, weeds and all the living entities communally use. In fact the vital force is a communal force and whatever we assume alive such as flowers, animals, human and plants have a common vital force. For this reason we can also perform Faradarmani to plants and animals.

2. **The body reactors**

These transformers provide different vital forces through chakras and nourish different bodies of human being such as mental body, emotional body, astral body.

3. **The organ reactors**

These transformers cause the vital force to flow through organs via the fourteen confined and dead-end channels in body, and harmonise the vital functionality of different organs. Any disorder affecting these channels leads to an imbalance and disorder of the organ cells that is connected to these channels and thus organ disorder follows.

C) **Faradarmani Effect on Cells and Microorganisms In Vitro:**

In the view that Faradarmani, affects the cells and microorganisms by the aid of intelligence/awareness encompassing the universe; consequently intelligence is well monitoring the harmony of the status of cells and microorganisms with the utmost welfare of the Ecosystem and implements accordingly to meet those requirements.

Therefore, the behavior of a cell or microorganism in distinct culture medium in a Petri dish is completely different from its behavior within the body of a living entity; so it is probable to get totally unexpected results in some experiments.

Considering the above mentioned concepts it can be concluded that Faradarmani impact on the cell proliferation in vitro, is by affecting the cellular sub DNA reactors on one hand, and eliminating the factors which normally prevent the cell growth such as microorganisms on the other, thus provides more possibilities for cells to grow.

**Method**

The samples of animal tissue which are usually transferred to the laboratory to be (primary) cultured for fibroblast preparation, are cut with Bistoury knife to extra small pieces, approximately 1x1 mm, in sterile condition under biologic hood. Then 5 to 7 pieces are transferred to a 35mm Petri dish covered with a cover slip (2). Two culture dishes are assigned for the samples which do not receive Faradarmani and two for those which do receive Faradarmani. 1.5 ml DMEM medium containing antibiotic, 10% FBS and 2mM
L-glutamine were added. In intervals of 5, 10, 12 and 15 days, culture dishes were studied for their cell quantity and presence or absence of microbial contamination.

After one week, 0.5 ml fresh medium was added to culture dishes. When cells started proliferation, the tissue pieces were taken out and by adding 0.5 to 1 ml new medium, were left for another week to continue their proliferation. Then the cells that were adhered to the bottom of the dish and were mostly fibroblasts, were separated from the dish by the Enzyme Trypsin (containing EDTA).

Through this method, purer fibroblasts can be produced. The percentage of live cells was counted by using the vital dye, Trypan Blue.

It should be mentioned that for preventing any partial view on the results, the person who carried out the procedures of the experiment was totally unfamiliar with Faradarmani, and the person who was familiar with Faradarmani, performed this treatment only on the specified dishes.

For performing Faradarmani, a person who had the required Halqeh (eligibility) for Faradarmani treatment, and was also familiar with handing cell related laboratory procedures was allocated. She performed Faradarmani for the specified samples at each stage of the study while handling them. The results finally were gathered by counting and comparing the two groups of cells. Statistical calculations were done with SPSS software Version 16 and paired T-test.

Table 1 – Clustering methodology, number of vessels, and the pieces allocated for each sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Number of pieces planted per tube</th>
<th>Number of tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plus Faradarmani</td>
<td>Minus Faradarmani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures signed with an asterisk show that the samples receiving Faradarmani were in 2 vessels and the ones without Faradarmani were in 1 container.
Table 2 – Skin tissue samples from dog’s ear

These dogs are Kordi, Sarabi & Sang’sari breeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1</th>
<th>Dog B</th>
<th>Sample 4</th>
<th>Dog 1 (2nd Series)</th>
<th>Sample 8</th>
<th>Dog 6 (3rd Series)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td>Dog T</td>
<td>Sample 5</td>
<td>Dog 2 (2nd Series)</td>
<td>Sample 9</td>
<td>Dog 3 (3rd Series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 3</td>
<td>Dog M</td>
<td>Sample 6</td>
<td>Dog 7 (2nd Series)</td>
<td>Sample 10</td>
<td>Dog 4 (3rd Series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dog 4 (2nd Series)</td>
<td>Sample 11</td>
<td>Dog KR (3rd Series)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment procedure diagram, as applied for all the 11 cases
Research Findings

Table 3- Results gained from sample analysis with regard to the cell germination (duration of cell emerging phase from the tissue) and the cell numbers after 15 days of culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Time of cell sprouting from the tissue (by days)</th>
<th>5 days after plant initiation (number of pieces holding cells)</th>
<th>10 days after plant initiation (number of pieces holding cells)</th>
<th>12 days after plant initiation (number of pieces holding cells)</th>
<th>15 days after plant initiation (number of cells)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures signed with an asterisk show that the samples receiving Faradarmani were in 2 vessels and the ones without Faradarmani were in 1 container; thus the former are to be divided by 2 to be comparable with the control group.

Statistical analysis using SPSS software revealed that Faradarmani, on the onset of cell sprouting from the tissue margin in the culture, makes no significant/meaningful difference (p=0.192).

5 days after the culture, the number of pieces out of which cells had emerged, were meaningfully more in the dishes which were treated with Faradarmani (p=0.04).

Figure 1 – Comparison of samples with & without Faradarmani, regarding the pieces with cell sprouts after 5 days in culture
10 days after the culture, the number of pieces out of which cells had emerged, were meaningfully more in the dishes which were treated with Faradarmani (p=0.07).

**Figure 2** – Comparison of samples with & without Faradarmani, regarding the pieces with cell sprouts after 10 days in culture

12 days after the culture, the number of pieces out of which cells had emerged, were meaningfully more in the dishes which were treated with Faradarmani (p=0.03).

**Figure 3** – Comparison of samples with & without Faradarmani, regarding the pieces with cell sprouts after 12 days in culture

15 days after the culture, the number of cells were meaningfully more in the dishes which were treated with Faradarmani (p=0.05).

**Figure 4** – Comparison of samples with & without Faradarmani, regarding the cells proliferated after 15 days in culture
The results pertaining to four samples are illustrated below to serve the analogy of differences between treatment with and without Faradarnani. The rest of the samples are similar to these, however to keep it brief; only the results of the last day and the diagram of the cell numbers are provided.

**Sample 1:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With Faradarnani 5 days after culture, sample 1</th>
<th>Without Faradarnani 5 days after culture, sample 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Cell
With Faradarmani 10 days after culture, sample 1

Cell

Without Faradarmani 10 days after culture, sample 1

Cell
Sample 2:
With Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 2

Cell

Without Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 2

Cell
Sample 3:

With Faradarmani 5 days after culture, sample 3

Without Faradarmani 5 days after culture, sample 3
With Faradarmani 10 days after culture, sample 3

Cell

Without Faradarmani 10 days after culture, sample 3

Cell
With Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 3

Without Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 3
Sample 4:

With Faradarmani 5 days after culture, sample 4

Cell

Without Faradarmani 5 days after culture, sample 4

Fungal infection in one of the samples
With Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 4

Without Faradarmani 12 days after culture, sample 4
Conclusion

According to the results of this study, Faradarmani proves to be effective in increasing the proliferation of cells separated from dog's skin tissue sample. As it is evident in the statistical results of this analysis, there is a significant/meaningful difference between the proliferation of the cells which were treated with Faradarmani and other cells (p<0.05). The interesting point is that Faradarmani did not shorten the phase in which the cells emerge out of the tissue (sprouting time) in vitro (p>0.05), the actual effect appeared when cells were already out of tissue and started proliferating.

Separating a piece of skin from dog's body, disturbs the cells intelligence in that piece of tissue, so as expected Faradarmani was effective in correcting the cellular intelligence for a better proliferation.

Given the results achieved and Faradarmani theories about cell, intelligence correction of cells in dog skin tissue and their increased proliferation are not related to prompting suggestion (placebo effect) and mental concentration, because this test was performed out of the body condition (in vitro) and the cells were exposed to Faradarmani treatment while they were proliferating in culture dish.

Similar experiments have also been carried out on human and cow skin. The results can be extended for working on cells proliferation used in repairing skin burns. This means that using Faradarmani can accelerate the proliferation rate of the cells used for skin treatment.

This study was an attempt to prove the effectiveness of Faradarmani on cell proliferation through an empirical research, in a tangible and observable manner. We have hope that by providing funding and the required laboratory facilities, we would be also able to study the associated mechanisms of Faradarmani impact on the cell proliferation.

Research on the Surface Markers, comparing Cytokines and the Growth factors secreted from cells, in Faradarmani received and Faradarmani not received conditions, can be more proof of Faradarmani impacts on cell proliferation.

The study of Faradarmani effect on cancerous cells proliferation, taken from human or animal tissue with cancer is the future project of this group.

References
1- Azemikhah, Soroush. Faradarmani Effects on Asthma Treatment, Thesis Registration No. P-77/379
10- Holistic Medicine Journal, Faradarmani Medical Research Issue, No.: 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.