

## DNA, Temperament and Existential Project

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### ABSTRACT

The author presents a new vision, Man's existential plan is predetermined by soul-based and psychological factors (in the sense of the transferral of holographic memory) and biophysical factors that are present at a pre-conception level and animate the morphological and temperamental differentiation of the individual, as well as his existential plan. On this new basis or vision, a number of potentially congruent questions are worth asking:

- Can temperamental traits be determined by morphogenetic fields at the level of DNA? In other words, could the specific structure of morphic fields pervading DNA, actually direct the expression of the coding fraction, thereby influencing the morphological and temperamental characteristics, considering the genetic bonds?
- Is it possible that certain morphogenetic fields could carry an animistic memory in terms of settings that may affect the existential plan of the person?
- In what way is this memory and these settings organised in the life of an individual? Can this memory affect the psychological structure of an individual and their consequent evolutionary flow or existential plan?

The purpose of these presentation is to allow the definition of some possible answers to those questions and at the same time to lay the foundations for new principles in the definition of human existence.

### Introduction

The new frontiers of quantum physics and cosmology are revolutionising a series of paradigms that have influenced the perception of Man within the life of the cosmos. What we are witnessing is a gradual abandonment of secular thought, with its predominant leaning towards rational conception in favour of a new dimension that is defined as "post-secularism", with the recovery of the soul-based and spiritual component that had been eradicated with the advent of Enlightenment.

Paradoxically, it is precisely scientific progress that is striding ahead with determination and allowing the recovery of traditional knowledge and the validation of principles and insights that were previously relegated to the realms of esotericism and the "not scientifically provable or accountable", according to the scientific criteria that have dominated the last centuries.

The classical anthropomorphic view, which saw Man as the purpose of cosmic life and placed him at the centre of the

universe, is now largely outdated and obsolete. We can point to a new concept of anthropomorphism, in the sense that the laws governing the entire physiology are the same laws that are the basis of life in the cosmos: in this sense, we can say that Man is cosmic.

This statement seems to be increasingly validated in the light of new advances and new forms of decoding, highlighted through more rigorous analysis of the new concepts that put Man in a direct relationship with cosmic life.

This chapter and the previous one represent the load-bearing structure supporting the understanding of the basic principles that underlie the entire system of Ayurvedic knowledge. In fact, the possible decoding of some of the assumptions relating to the basic structures, such as tanmantra, mahabhutas and dosha, as well as the whole vision of the personality structure in Vedic knowledge, become comprehensible in a Western and scientific perspective [1].

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Therefore, concepts that would previously have been welcomed and accepted almost as a doctrine of faith or sustained by certain schools of Indian philosophy without hesitation, will now enjoy a possible understanding and validation in Western scientific thought, also achieving an act of integration between Western and Oriental knowledge which broadens and deepens the understanding of the structure of Man.

As we shall see, several factors are described in Ayurvedic medicine that are involved in determining the structure of personality. Some of these factors are postnatal and others prenatal and the latter may also include some factors identified as belonging to a pre-conception period.

This kind of view is not in any way permitted by modern medicine, but the latest research in the field of wave genetics and the existence of morphogenetic fields, allow new hypotheses to be made or a possible interpretation of preconception factors.

This new interpretation entails a considerable revolution in the vision of determinism as regards the personality structure of individuals and in the understanding of their existential plan occurring within the possible flows or currents of existence.

In this new vision, Man's existential plan is predetermined by soul-based and psychological factors (in the sense of the transferral of holographic memory) and biophysical factors that are present at a pre-conception level and animate the morphological and temperamental differentiation of the individual, as well as his existential plan. On this new basis or vision, a number of potentially congruent questions are worth asking:

- Can temperamental traits be determined by morphogenetic fields at the level of DNA? In other words, could the specific structure of morphic fields pervading DNA, actually direct the expression of the coding fraction, thereby influencing the morphological and temperamental characteristics, considering the genetic bonds?
- Is it possible that certain morphogenetic fields could carry an animistic memory in terms of settings that may affect the existential plan of the person?
- In what way is this memory and these settings organised in the life of an individual? Can this memory affect the psychological structure of an individual and their consequent evolutionary flow or existential plan?

The purpose of these chapters in this part of the book is to allow the definition of some possible answers to those questions and at the same time to lay the foundations for new principles in the definition of human existence [2].

In Ayurvedic medicine two fundamental characteristics of gunas are underlined: one concerning their nature as primordial organisers (and in this sense they need to be understood in the cosmogonic vision of vedic knowledge) and one in the sense of complex psychological functions.

As primordial organisers, guna are important from a morphogenetic point of view, influencing every sphere of existence: thus, from phisics to biophysics and biology and

broadening as far as the cosmological sphere, every thing in the universe has a complex nature created from the interaction of the three gunas.

As psychological functions the gunas are more relevant to neurophysiological and psychological influences and, therefore, through an extension into the field of psychology, they can determine the temperamental and emotional complexity of an individual through their dynamic interaction.

Starting from this premise, I think it is essential to introduce at this point some recent concepts that have emerged in the field of wave genetics, which allows us to understand more effectively the nature of the gunas and their powerful influence. In looking at this aspect more closely, I will have to include some new knowledge and briefly abandon the specific nature of this work, focused mainly on the understanding of the mind in Ayurveda [3].

We will venture into some new views and speculation that are radically revolutionising the understanding of the way our DNA works, and we will use possible forms of decoding in terms of physics.

As a starting point for this analysis, I will use two questions and in providing the answers, I will propose a possible understanding of the gunas, especially for what we refer to as a "primordial organisers.

**First question: Is it Possible that an Individual's Temperament in All its Complexity can be Determined by Morphogenetic Fields at the Level of DNA?**

**Second question: Can these Morphogenetic Settings Affect the Individual's Evolutionary Flow?**

From a chemical point of view, DNA is an organic polymer consisting of monomers called nucleotides (deoxyribonucleotides). All nucleotides are made up of three basic components: a phosphate group, deoxyribose (pentose sugar) and a nitrogenous base which binds to the deoxyribose with an N-glycoside bond. There are four nitrogenous bases that can be used in the formation of nucleotides to be incorporated in the DNA molecule: adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine; instead of thymine, RNA contains uracil. DNA may be more properly defined as a double polynucleotide chain (A, T, C, G) that is antiparallel, oriented, complementary, coiling and informational.

The order in the sequential arrangement of the nucleotides constitutes the genetic information, which is translated with the genetic code into corresponding amino acids. The amino acid sequence produced, known as polypeptide, forms proteins. The genetic translation process (commonly called protein synthesis) is only possible in the presence of an intermediate molecule of RNA that is generated via complementarity with the four bases of the DNA nucleotides in a process known as transcription [4]. The genetic information is duplicated prior to the cell division through a process known as DNA replication, which prevents the loss of information in the passage between different cell generations.

In eukaryotic cells, DNA is organised within the nucleus in structures called chromosomes. In other organisms, lacking a nucleus, it may be arranged in chromosomes or otherwise (in

bacteria there is a single circular, double-chain DNA molecule, while viruses may have DNA or RNA genomes). Inside the chromosomes, the proteins of chromatin (such as histones, cohesins and condensins) organise the DNA and enclose it in ordered structures. These structures guide the interaction between the genetic code and the proteins responsible for transcription, contributing to the control of gene transcription.

The genetic structure of our DNA's coding fraction is responsible for our morphological structure and even for our temperamental structure. What has been observed is that the expression of the coding fraction is directed by the non-coding fraction which, until now, had been considered as "junk or non-coding DNA".

The model we have studied does not fully describe the complexity of the molecule that encodes life (which is decidedly more complex), but we will probably continue to make use of it.

At school, we will continue to study it in this way, but the double-helix model that until now has described the structure of DNA seems rather outdated. This point of view is expressed in a multidisciplinary study

published in *Nature Communication*, which reveals with unprecedented detail the three-dimensional structure of deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA1.

Thanks to a powerful microscopic technique and subsequent simulations conducted with supercomputers, researchers at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston and the University of Leeds (UK) have demonstrated the dynamic nature of biologically-active DNA (i.e. present in the nucleus of living cells) [5].

Far from being neatly framed within the rigid double-helix pattern that we have learned to know, this molecule twists and turns and ties in a knot and continually unwinds, assuming forms similar to a figure eight. Sarah Harris says2:

When Watson and Crick described the double-helix structure, they were observing a small part of the genome, just one convolution of the double helix, i.e. about twelve pairs of nitrogenous bases [...]. Our study considers several hundred nitrogenous bases and, even in this modest increase in scale where there are about three billion pairs of bases in the human DNA, it reveals a vast new array of molecular behaviour types.

Until recently, in relation to previous studies, DNA had been considered to be a molecule that is rigid and defined throughout the life of an individual, but new investigations in genetic research are revealing some striking features of DNA, determining its different "sensitivities" in the morphological field even with respect to the possible manifestation of disease.

In fact, in establishing the constitutional elements of an individual, DNA is undoubtedly responsible for a certain vulnerability that may be accentuated by certain lifestyles that create heavy imbalances in a person's physiology, thus exacerbating a constitutional predisposition due to genetics.

DNA is not, therefore, a rigid molecular structure. Conversely, it manifests a certain plasticity which is determined, in an epigenetic sense, as a response to an "environment" that mediates information and participates in the informational setting related to the non-coding fraction of DNA, which is becoming increasingly important in the light of wave genetics [6].

Recent research in the field of genetics is showing the importance of morphogenetic fields operating within the complex structure of DNA, influencing its expression as regards the encoding fraction; furthermore, the existence of these fields allows a certain resonance with the morphic field, within which the individual is immersed, drawing on and conveying memory related to the particular profiles of an electromagnetic nature.

We may assume that these complex interactions and epigenetic influences determine a person's morphological and temperamental structure in an integrated manner and also, I believe, their existential plan.

I am aware that these statements may, in some respects, appear unscientific, but what we will see in the development of this chapter may stimulate some thoughts about the real nature and importance of DNA and on the definition of the basic principles of Ayurvedic medicine that were encoded thousands of years ago.

Peter Piotr Gariaev is famous for the discovery of the so-called "DNA phantom effect" [7]. Working with a team of geneticists and linguists in Moscow and in Canada, he is one of the founders of wave genetics. The research was conducted in the early Nineties by the Russian team led by Professor Piotr Petrovich Gariaev, a biophysicist and molecular biologist and member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of New York. This group includes biologists, geneticists, embryologists and linguists.

The first interesting aspect is the type of DNA on which the researchers focused: it is known that DNA is at the heart of the mechanisms for producing the protein constituents of the "building blocks" of living organisms, as well as the "carrier" of specific information for this production, those deriving from the species and familiarity. However, only about 10% of DNA is involved in these functions. The remaining 90% is considered junk and this alone can frankly leave one feeling puzzled. So, the group of Russian researchers addressed their investigation precisely on this portion of "junk" DNA.

First of all, we would like to return to, and take a look at what the German biophysicist, Fritz-Albert Popp, discovered regarding the phenomenon of biophotons3. It was established that every living organism emits a weak light radiation, visible in a darkroom and only if suitably reinforced [8]. This radiation was discovered to be stronger always at the beginning of the experiment and then, after a short time, it decays until it reaches a stable, but lower level of radiant emittance. So, it was postulated that an organism has the capacity to store light.....but in what way?

Radiant emittance is the ability of a body to emit energy over every cm<sup>2</sup> of its surface and this radiant flow generated by each cm<sup>2</sup> is measured in watts/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The characteristic shape of the elongated double helix of the DNA macromolecule would make it an excellent aerial for receiving and transmitting electromagnetic waves [9]. In fact, it was shown in the experiments performed by the Russians, that when DNA is subjected to electromagnetic radiation, it behaves like the item known in physics as a “harmonic oscillator”.

The measurement of the efficiency of such devices is called “resonance quality” and the lower the loss of energy the higher the quality, expressed precisely in terms of its oscillations; over time, after receiving the energy, the DNA proved to be far superior to the oscillators made in the laboratory.

In this sense, DNA would appear to behave like a superconductor but at normal body temperatures. Such behaviour is also seen in relation to that particular set of electromagnetic waves which we call “light”. More specifically, the oscillation frequency of DNA is 150 MHz plus all its harmonics, which also includes visible light.

A rough example of an oscillator could be a simple pendulum. After receiving the impulse energy of the thrust, it is set in motion. The longer it remains in motion, the higher its efficiency or “resonance quality”.

Superconductors are those materials that, at temperatures close to absolute zero (-273°C), are capable of conducting energy with virtually zero dissipation. Summarising the point, a DNA molecule, subjected to electromagnetic radiation of appropriate frequency is able to:

- conduct it with minimum dispersion;
- continue to emit energy like an oscillator, for a long time after having received them.

The second important point involves the linguists in Gariaev’s team. Having identified the fundamental semantic, syntactic and grammatical basics that are common to all human languages, including the artificial ones (for example, IT languages), they compared them with the encoding rules of the genetic code and found some striking similarities.

The third point that we are eager to emphasise is the kind of vibrational response that DNA provides when subjected to radiation. In fact, a soliton type of output radiation was identified. A soliton is a particular waveform already identified in the nineteenth century, but, given its complicated non-linearity, it has only been described thanks to the computer. Its main feature is its great persistence over time and space, making it an excellent carrier of information.

From this body of data, we can gain an altogether new picture of what DNA is. If up to now this molecule had been seen as an exchanger of exclusively biochemical information and consequently treated as such, for example, in the biomedical field, these studies provide grounds for the possibility of interacting with DNA in other ways.

The main “means of communication” developed by the Russian researchers is a special laser apparatus called a PLR (Polarization Laser Radiowave). Without going into over-complex technical

details, which go beyond our normal expertise, the main feature of this device is its ability, using laser mirrors to polarise a well-defined laser frequency (632.8 nm) and turn it into radio waves. This series of experiments demonstrated that:

- chromosomal material, subjected to PLR is able to store and interpret messages carried by radio waves. A chromosome is the main constituent of the cell nucleus and is composed of DNA;
- as an emitter of photons, this material itself is able to reproduce this process, and can polarise the photons into radio waves, using liquid crystals of chromatin as laser mirrors.

The other surprising conclusion the Russian scientists came to, is that such wave-signals propagate through space-time in a non-local-quantum type mode, according to the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen effect (EPR). We shall try briefly to describe one of the most fascinating dilemmas in physics. The three great scientists mentioned above had attempted, with the EPR paradox, to refute the basis of quantum mechanics (QM), which argues that in a quantum-type physical system it is not possible to measure all variables simultaneously, because the measurement of one of them (for example the position of a subatomic particle) automatically influences another, for example the moment (Heisenberg uncertainty principle). In the paradoxical experiment, the supposition was to split the S system into two subsystems: S1 and S2. According to QM, since the measurable quantities in the original system cannot vary in the two subsystems and since there are “pairs” of mutually influencing variables, the measurement of one of these in S1 would have to have a response in the coupled variable in S2. According to the three, this was not possible as it would have violated the principle of cause-effect, since there was no evident spatial connection between the two subsystems. Experimentally, it has been verified that this paradox actually occurs but, of course, the interpretations vary depending on the points of view of the various schools. Anyway, on the basis of what is today called the EPR effect, some teleportation experiments were carried out successfully, both of subatomic particles such as photons (at the Institute of Experimental Physics of Vienna by Anton Zeilinger), and (which is of greater interest to us) of quantized laser light, at the Australian National University. This latter point is of revolutionary importance: it allows us in fact to assume that the genetic material of a living organism forms a hologram, in which each chromosomal unit acts as a biochip which simultaneously emits and receives the whole set of information concerning the existence of that organism in space and time, arranging it into a written “text” with letters corresponding to the nucleotide bases [10]. This text is, of course, dynamic: since it is formed by a stream of variable, exogenous and endogenous, items of information, it needs to continually correlate the items with each other in order to ensure the adaptability and, ultimately, the survival of the individual.

The idea of a “quasi-consciousness”, which we could define as a kind of IT system, capable of directing genetic variations on the basis of environmental changes (i.e. a text that varies according to the context), could provide an answer to a few questions. The intention, of course, is not to reject the idea of natural selection, but to hypothesise that there is a self-guided form. Finally and

we do not wish to push the point any further it would open up a whole new perspective in the study of the relationship between the soma and psyche.

Would it be reasonable to consider that the latter is an “information processor” which, in addition to receiving and processing the stimuli coming from outside the individual, also acquires the “text” about its organic, as well as psychological existence? In other words, could we configure it as the hologram we mentioned above? A model like the holographic one we have just presented, might perhaps explain the complexity of the human neuro-psycho-physiological system, interpreting it as a holistic continuum in which every part is profoundly interrelated with all the others.

There is some doubt about whether the normal electrochemical messages that travel on the nervous system are capable of providing by themselves the efficiency and speed in the exchange of a huge amount of complex information such as those of superior bio-systems.

So, to summarise, the quintessence of the wave genome theory can be outlined as follows: - the genetic apparatus is considered to be a quantum bio-computer that uses the verbal structures of RNA and proteins to manage the organism; this bio-computer generates acoustic and electromagnetic waves (sound and light) to convey the 4D information used by bio-systems.

DNA is an instruction-text that manages the organism; the role of junk-DNA is actually a strategic one, because it encodes the structure and functions of living organisms according to the three basic (i.e. linguistic, holographic and non-local) principles.

The dominant point of view with respect to genetics and molecular biology, however, states that the genetic apparatus operates purely as a material structure. All the genetic control functions of an organism occupy about 3% of the DNA and the remaining 97% is considered to be junk DNA, which does not perform any genetic functions.

In essence, wave genetics establishes the primacy of an energy-informational activity which sequentially organises the biochemical activity. When this principle is accepted by the mainstream, it will radically transform genetic science.

The spiritual masters have always known that our body can be programmed with word and thought. This hypothesis and these research studies may now allow a validation of the assertions made in the traditions of knowledge dating back thousands of years.

The human genome operates like a biological version of Internet. Recent experiments by the Russian scientists explain phenomena such as clairvoyance, intuition, distance-healing, self-healing, the effectiveness of affirmations and much more. In addition, a new kind of medicine is being developed that reprograms the DNA molecule with the help of the word and frequencies, without the removal/change of individual genes.

Junk DNA resembles human language. Junk DNA, the alkali

of our DNA, follows the normal grammar and rules of human language. Given that the basic structure of DNA and language are similar, no DNA decoding is required: you only need to talk to it.

This scientifically explains why affirmations, hypnosis and the like can have a very powerful effect on humans; the living substance of DNA in living tissue reacts to laser beams modulated by language, but also by radio waves. The DNA spirals of a dead cell are disconnected, but they reconnect when the cell tries to repair damage i.e. to heal. Glen Rein5 of the University of London placed a live human DNA sample in distilled water and then exposed it to the thought influence of a group of people. The result was that the people, whose brain activity was harmonic, were able to have a greater effect on the structure of the DNA, whereas people who were very excited or in a bad mood, created a shift in the ultraviolet light that the DNA absorbed at a wavelength of 310 nm, very close to Popp’s 380 nm. So, he deduced that thought was able to provoke chemical and physical changes in the structure of the DNA molecule, disconnecting and reconnecting it and that there could also be a link between angry thoughts and the growth of cancerous tissue.

Therefore, people were able to influence DNA but only if they really wanted to. In addition, distance was not an important factor: a person in Moscow could disconnect and reconnect the spirals of DNA in Rein’s laboratory in California, thousands of miles away. According to Rein, the key to harmonising brain activity and influencing DNA is love. It is assumed that the “Field of Source” creates the phantom DNA and stores the light in the DNA molecule. It is also assumed that thought changes phantom-DNA first of all, and that changes only occur in the physical molecule subsequently. It is thought that love is the most important feature of the energy of Source.

For the first time we have a scientific definition of love and harmony: it means a greater organisation and, therefore, an exchange of information that leads to a greater structuring and increased crystallisation of molecules, cells, and energy fields in our bodies. The more we are harmonic, the more we become crystallised and the greater the circulation of love. As highlighted by some research, this has a direct effect on the state of the Earth.

The sequencing of the human genome, obtained by Celera Genomics in 2003, finally opened the way to a profound revolution in the understanding of “Life Sciences”. The comparison between the length of the human genome with that of the genetic sets of much less evolved living beings has highlighted that the sequence of ribonucleotides in DNA is rather lower in humans than, for example, in amphibians and reptiles. Therefore, it is no longer possible to associate the length of the genome to the evolution of the complexity characterising the evolution of a living organism.

In addition, the similarity of the genomic sequences of highly diverse species, such as those of man and the fruit gnat, no longer allows us to consider DNA as the sole holder of the information characters that are needed, but not sufficient to determine the bio-diversity in the life evolution tree.

This digression in terms of quantum-physical concepts and wave genetics allows us to broaden our vision and to assume a new form of organisation in the constitution of an individual that is considerably broader than that classically accepted in anthropological sciences and psychology. In this new organisation within the scope of a broadened medicine, the individual constitution reaches out into areas that were not considered by orthodox science.

The original undifferentiated matrix, in which every thing is potentially existent within a dynamic infinite silence, is original undifferentiated consciousness, the quantum vacuum or unified field of all the laws of nature. This field has been amply described in the previous chapters and it is postulated in the most recent research studies concerning the quantum-physical field that tend to demonstrate the existence of a unified matrix from which all existing things in the universe emerge.

The first manifestations of the field are the quantum fluctuations that give rise to various quantum fields and their particles: this set constitutes an infinitely-dynamic quantum foam or primordial morphic field that underlies the entire series of diversification in the various universes, but also underlies our own phylogenetic history as the original matrix.

The specific quantum interactions in this original matrix and morphic field, have a uniqueness of their own and convey informational memories that are able to influence the specific quantum dynamics within DNA, conditioning and orienting its expression in terms of morphological construction but also of temperamental aspects.

We could push the point even further and assume that conveyed memories are also responsible for an existential project in relation to the holographic patterns transmitted through the memory of the morphic field. The structure of DNA that is oriented and informed in this way, determines the individual morphogenetic structure; the latter is responsible for the phenotypic and psychological dimension of the individual and also of their existential program within an evolutionary range or flow which the individual belongs to.

On this basis, the individual-self structures itself with a subconscious and egoic dimension of its own, within which the existing redefinitions with respect to the experience gained from the first moments of life can be arranged in terms of morphic memory that operates again on perceptual-type activations that are actualized in the neuro-psychobiophysics of the brain.

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