

Cerebral palsy.

This 'condition' is where the person's movement is impaired. it is where the brain does not communicate properly with the rest of the body, but there is probably no immediate organ failure, if ever, related to this condition. so, how do we get the brain to communicate properly with the rest of the body?

If we were to look at this, the easiest thing to do would be to get the brain communicating properly again with the rest of the body. so, we need to find a way to get into the brain and fix the communications. if there is something in there that should not be there, then an easy answer would be to use our new photon lasers to remove whatever is there. if of course there is something missing, we could grow it with nano technology and stick it up their nose to get it to the right place. of course, we might go a little bit further and say that it doesn't know where to go, so, we could use stem cells to guide the nano things, or, we could use dna to tell it where to go.

Making repairs to the brain might be difficult, but, if the doctors and scientists can find a way to 'grow' the conductive parts of a brain needed with my sort of new creature formula, then they could easily make a lot of little 'conductors' that surround the brain in parts where it needs it. or, maybe they could try to remodel parts of the brain in test tubes - tiny parts - then use 'nano technology's little drone director' to get them to the part of the brain they want them to be in. then, a little heat from a micro mini meter laser into the brain would see the fusing of arteries and things.


Deafness and dumbness.

Deafness is where the organs of your ears do not pick up sounds. the thing is, it is not the whole ear that picks up sounds, but rather the little hairs inside the are that connect to the brain that pick up sounds. then i remember that when you get older, your ears produce more hairs, but these are on the outside of the ear. of course, it would be easy to make them grow inside the ear, as, there are already hair growth solutions out there, and, the hairs roots will connect to the nervous system hopefully.

But, let's say they do not do that? if that were the case, we would need to repair the nervous system, which could be done with stem cells, as, they could grow a new neural point over the old one, connecting to the nervous system.

And, if someone is dumb, then this is only down to the muscles of the tongue not working, or, due to some mental block. if of course the person can still breathe in and out, and hear, then they will want to emulate the world around them. so, if the dumb person were to breathe out, they could move their tongue and talk. of course, if there is something wrong with their tongue, i suggest new stem cells for them, or, to repair the tongue. if the tongue has a muscle problem or something they may be exercised, or given growth hormones in youth to stimulate their growth.

Accelerometer.

This instrument is used for measuring acceleration. this device measures the acceleration of an object based on mass and [gravity](#) . so, how could we improve this? if it were for mass to be channeled into kinetic energy, then we need to know the gravity force of the planet as well, or, in space where there is little gravity. so, we need something that measures energy of the mass based on substance - maybe something to do with spin? this very finely tuned device will

then be able to measure how much the mass, mass type and density of the object will accelerate in any type of orbit. i say that because we are already on mars, and we might send them some wrong information! imagine that...

If we were to use a photon laser, we could get a reading of all the things about the mass we are investigating, and then capture that information inside of something. if we were to measure 'density' and atomic number, we could come up with a formula to see how fast it will go, yes? of course, the more gravity there is, the denser it becomes, as then it will be compacted down on itself. if it were that it could be measured on those things instead, then 'multiply it by spin of the planet,' or however else you measure gravity, then there will be good [steps](#) taken already.

If it were that the atomic values were written hard [wired](#) style into the 'device,' the density could also be measured. you would simply point it at the thing, and get a read out of how fast it can go, will go, and ought to go.

Ammeter.

This device is used for measuring [electrical](#) currents in circuits. if you were to want to know what the current in the circuit is, and, you wanted to know how hot is it, and, you wanted to know how much the circuit could handle before it melts, then we have some work to do!

So, we need a device that measures heat and electricity. this sounds like a computer problem, as, it is there that we need to make sure the current relays and the circuits don't melt. i think a cpu used to have a lot of goo around it to keep it cool. anyways, let's get back to our new ammeter?

Now, if you were to combine a thermometer with the ammeter, you could get this information. then you also need to know how much the circuit can take in heat and current before it melts. so, if you were to [apply](#) current to the circuit, and you had the mass and density of the circuit, then you could predict how much the circuit could dish out, and how much is safe to dish out. you can get that information from the acceleration measuring device i just spoke of in the other entry.

To measure heat.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calorimeter>

A calorimeter (from Latin calor, meaning heat) is an object used for calorimetry, or the process of measuring the heat of chemical reactions or physical changes as well as heat capacity. Differential scanning calorimeters, isothermal microcalorimeters, titration calorimeters and accelerated rate calorimeters are among the most common types. A simple calorimeter just consists of a thermometer attached to a metal container full of water suspended above a combustion chamber.

So, we need to measure how much heat there is, and how much more it can take. this could be done by measuring the 'charge' of the chemical reaction, and then translating that to heat, yes? the charge could be recorded as if it were a ampere or something, and then translated into heat measurements.

If you test the material, or chemicals, you will find temperatures where they dissipate or boil or whatever. then you have your reading and may [continue](#) with the experiment.

DNA sequencer.

This is one big piece of equipment! if we were to try and make this cheaper at least, i would be happier. it takes up as much space as you computer case and monitor and keyboard squared, i guess - look expensive too. i am sure if they could get this machine smaller and cheaper many more inroads could be made in molecular biology.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_sequencer

A simple DNA sequencer will have one or more lasers that emit at a wavelength that is absorbed by the fluorescent dye that has been attached to the DNA strand of interest. It will then have one or more optical detectors that can detect at the wavelength that the dye fluoresces at. The presence or absence of a strand of DNA is then detected by monitoring the output of the detector. Since shorter strands of DNA move through the gel matrix faster they are detected sooner and there is then a direct correlation between length of DNA strand and time at the detector. This relationship is then used to determine the actual DNA sequence.

So, basically, we need to make a 'tool' that can see as small as a dna strand. this means we need to get really small, but i am sure we do not need light to see the strand. if we were to use nano technology, it could go that small and tell us exactly what the sequence is, and do it much quicker and much cheaper! Now, let's try to formulate a nano tech thing that will be able to read that?

But, i bet i have a better idea! we could just set up a scent taking thing in the machine, or around the dna, and then relay to us where the smells come from. this could tell us how and where the dan resides.

Atomic investigator.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NMR_spectrometer

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, most commonly known as NMR spectroscopy, is a research technique that exploits the magnetic properties of certain atomic nuclei. It determines the physical and chemical properties of atoms or the molecules in which they are contained. It relies on the phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance and can provide detailed information about the structure, dynamics, reaction state, and chemical environment of molecules.

Most frequently, NMR spectroscopy is used by chemists and biochemists to investigate the properties of organic molecules, although it is applicable to any kind of sample that contains nuclei possessing spin. Suitable samples range from small compounds analyzed with 1-dimensional proton or carbon-13 NMR spectroscopy to large proteins or nucleic acids using 3 or 4-dimensional techniques. The impact of NMR spectroscopy on the sciences has been substantial because of the range of information and the diversity of samples, including solutions and solids.

This is a huge expensive machine. i need to make it smaller and cheaper, so that it can be used better, want to bear with me?

If we were to observe this machine, it is used to investigate the atomic build up, or, build up of atoms, of a lot of things. We could not go wrong by finding things that are smaller than it finds, and making it cheaper could we? if we were to place the thing we want to investigate into a 'container' and then apply opposites of the things we are looking for to look for a big build up of them - like a magnet collecting metal filings. if this would get them into big groups, they may be analysed easier as if a mixture, and then we could observe them easily.

Then, we need to make it smaller and cheaper. if we were to find a smaller magnet, say, a normal fridge magnet, this could work if we apply electricity to it to make it more powerful. so now it is cheap and small.

Now, we need to make it go smaller. if we were to use a larger chemical sniffer, it

would sniff all the atoms around the magnet. so, we need a smaller magnet! we could make a smaller magnet with nano technology. simply, we would create a small magnetic device that is tuned to a larger part - like a chip inside a processor. this would get to the bottom of this.

More on nanotechnology.

If we were to observe the nano robots, how will we control them? i suggest we make them go to a certain place with dna or stem cells or something, then just lie there until flushed out of the system. this way, we don't have to worry about them that much. of course, we could use a radio transmission receiver to direct them. that is besides the point though, as first we need to know what we want them to do.

May i propose a new idea where nano robots are [programmed](#) to do something, then fuse with other particles and then do more? if they were to be created by combining already working elements from plants and animals - the simpler the better - then we could model our creatures to do nearly anything. think about a white blood cell. if it were made more potent with identifying the chemicals released, we could load this nano thingy with lots of that stuff and release it through the white blood cell when it gets to the area it wants to 'fight' in.

Making nano creatures out of robotics could lead to cyborg nanoes. if we were to fuse them together with something that has nano muscles, we could make it swim anywhere in the body and do it's thing there, whether it is to lay new organs out, or to heal directly. heck, it could even replace organs! if it were given an 'id' and told where to reform, it could replace certain organs by slowly surrounding them and then going through them with it's [connections](#) to other 'id'd' parts. we could cut things out with lasers and then replace them, you could say - could this be a cure for diabetes?

To get to the scale where we can manipulate nano robots, we need to get small. this means we need to start not with something big and make it smaller, but rather work with atoms and make them bigger. i know the gluons are 'sticky' skeletons for all particles to latch onto. this means we need to understand the materials we are trying to build better, like plastics or real living things, or even transceivers. the trick is to start small and make it bigger depending on how big it needs to be and what it needs to do.

Mass manufacture of nano 'creatures' and 'robots.'

As with anything, it needs to be cheap and quick. this is the most important thing in designing the tools that will assemble the 'nano things.' if we were to find a quick way to mass slice and dice atoms, then we have it!

To merge atoms, we need to heat them. this requires a laser i figure, but let's look for a way to do it without a laser? i figure we could use a force resembling magnetism to assemble the robots? if we were to use electricity to do it, it would also work. i suggest that we take a container, and then release electric charges into it that will assemble the nano materials for us. this sounds hard!

If we were to send a electric signal into a chamber, or, have a lot of 'loose end wires' feeding electricity into the chamber, we could model our nano robots. then, we need to make it so that the charge can leap from one end to the other, thereby fusing things in the middle - atoms and particles - to become the robots we need them to be.

We could start with the artificial components and then lay them out in the middle

of the container, and 'model' atoms onto them with applying the right charges, to meld them together. this could be done with very powerful like charges - as in positive to positive - to repel them onto the chips or whatever they may be, and then use another charge of electricity - something like a lightning bolt - to melt the particles together so it is a fully functioning robot.

Then, we pick up the 'thing' by emptying the container into a bottle for the thing to be ingested, packed and ready to go.

Nano particles.

I was fooling around talking to my friend the other night, and they said they were interested in "nano particles," which i didn't really understand as particles are already nano. then they said it is supposed to use less energy to do more. of course, with my high interest in energy sources, i found this intriguing.

So, what the bloody hell is a nano particle? is it a artificial particle? is it designed better? they say it is made up of particles, but is very small. so, if it is like that, what is it supposed to do in the end? they said it was for a new power source, so i suppose it is about combining particles, or, splitting particles.

So we got our core of the atom - the electron, the nucleus, the proton and the anti parts of those particles. so, we want to get them spinning faster, what do we do? we should excite the atom by introducing more of the thing we want the opposite thing to spin at, so, if we want to get the proton to spin faster, we introduce another electron. this will make the particle execute more activity, and then they can be split into whole new things!

Then, what about making new matter? if we were to change the makeup of the atom, and do it to a lot of atoms, then we could make matter, yes? if you were to add mass to the atom it would be that simple. if of course you want to make something specific, that will be harder...

So, we got our atoms and stuff, but how do we make them gain mass? things lose mass with heating, so, cooling will result in them gaining mass. the problem is that when they get back to room temperature, they will go back to their previous forms. we could make nearly anything if we cool it, but how do we keep it cool even when it is not surrounded by cooling agents?

Well, if we can make gasses into things like helium 2 or h2 then i suppose we can condense the mass of anything, and grow food like that. hell, we could grow petrol like that, diamonds, gold, outdated uranium too, but how could we make this a massive collective push for making things we can use? with the state of the rain forest, we would be able to make our own paper without cutting trees down, which is probably more expensive.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helium>

Helium II is a superfluid, a quantum mechanical state (see: macroscopic quantum phenomena) of matter with strange properties . For example, when it flows through capillaries as thin as 10⁻⁷ to 10⁻⁸ m it has no measurable viscosity.[7] However, when measurements were done between two moving discs, a viscosity comparable to that of gaseous helium was observed. Current theory explains this using the two-fluid model for helium II. In this model, liquid helium below the lambda point is viewed as containing a proportion of helium atoms in a ground state, which are superfluid and flow with exactly zero viscosity, and a proportion of helium atoms in an excited state, which behave more like an ordinary fluid.[51]

In the fountain effect, a chamber is constructed which is connected to a reservoir of helium II

by a sintered disc through which superfluid helium leaks easily but through which non-superfluid helium cannot pass. If the interior of the container is heated, the superfluid helium changes to non-superfluid helium. In order to maintain the equilibrium fraction of superfluid helium, superfluid helium leaks through and increases the pressure, causing liquid to fountain out of the container.[52]

So that is what happens to helium when in a liquid state. to make it a solid, we probably have to do a little more, but, i want to make it so that we can mass produce anything from molecules! this will require us to do the same thing in different recipes for any sort of thing, and, quickly we will be able to mass produce the 'things' and then we will have unlimited food and resources. if i am not mistaken, i would say that is all that people need to live, so, hook them up and see where we go?

Monthly repayment for better services.

To make **money** quickly in the stock market, it is important to buy something that people want. what could people want, a catchy name, a superior service, or just an expensive service? how about opening first world services in the third world? that would get the attention of the rich people in that country at least, so, will grow. on the other hand, trying to buy one of these types of businesses will likely be expensive. if you think about it, people always spend beyond their means, so, instead of buying a first world or better service in a third world country, you could open your own one!

This **means** you will be supplying a service that everybody wants. all you got to do is make them realize they can afford it at a rate of repayment or ph. this will make the poor or lower middle class think they can live like 'kings' too, yes? who would go for a poorer service if they could get a better one?

So, looking at the market, you can identify failing services, buy them, upgrade their service quality with better materials and supplies, and then up the price and offer monthly payment methods. how could this go wrong?

Chemical kinetics.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_kinetics

The main factors that influence the reaction rate include: the physical state of the reactants, the concentrations of the reactants, the temperature at which the reaction occurs, and whether or not any catalysts are present in the reaction.

This is under chemical engineering and deals with the **reaction** rates of chemicals. If the chemicals need to be tested, why not use a container that releases electricity into the substance, then you can see how it transmits the energy and to what rate the energy thrives. this will determine the other factors of the substance, in terms of potential energy, yes?

If the mixture is tested by diluting it, maybe something can be learned? if it rises to the top of various concoctions, then it could be said to be x y or z too, yes?

Chemical reactors.

*In chemical engineering, chemical reactors are vessels designed to contain chemical reactions. One example is a pressure reactor. The design of a chemical reactor deals with multiple aspects of chemical engineering. Chemical engineers design reactors to maximize net present value for the given reaction. Designers ensure that the reaction proceeds with the highest efficiency towards the desired output product, producing the highest yield of product while requiring the least amount of **money** to purchase and operate. Normal operating expenses include energy input, energy removal, raw material costs, labor, etc. Energy*

changes can come in the form of heating or cooling, pumping to increase pressure, frictional pressure loss (such as pressure drop across a 90° elbow or an orifice plate), agitation, etc.


Chemical reaction engineering is the branch of chemical engineering which deals with chemical reactors and their design, especially by [application](#) of chemical kinetics.

These are also big things to work with, and look expensive. if we were to observe the way it treats chemicals or mixtures, then we will see that it can possibly be made better? If we were to try to get the mixtures to mix with one another, then observing what they have become, then we need to use a laser to separate certain particles from the atoms, and make our whole own chemicals. we could also try to mass produce our new chemicals by draining them through a sieve, and, making the sieve charged to repel certain particles. this will make the new mixture free of those 'components' as they are stuck in the sieve, and, having a lot of the same elements in the same place will lead to repulsion, and, they will stay 'up' there.

To make this sieve, we need to take a very thin sieve, and release the right energy type to repel the unwanted things in things maybe even as simple as water. hell, we could make water like this by filtering air, as then we could gather oxygen and hydrogen. then, we could try to observe boiling temperatures for different chemicals to separate the heavier [ones](#) from the lighter ones.

Maybe to get the sieve going we will need to emit magnetic waves that 'take' to certain elements inside the mixture, and then redirect them elsewhere? electromagnetism should answer this question.

Opioids for chronic pain.

 Quote

by: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/10/131022113553.htm>

Oct. 22, 2013 — Although the popular press -- from entertainment news to the crime blotter -- has paid significant attention to the dangers of hydrocodone, oxycodone and other opioids, little is known about whether and how this issue comes up in discussions between chronic pain patients and their physicians.

"Chronic pain -- pain lasting more than six months -- is a debilitating problem for many individuals," said study first author Regenstrief Institute investigator Marianne S. Matthias, Ph.D., a VA research scientist and an adjunct assistant professor of communication studies in the School of Liberal Arts at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. "Although it is well established that opioid treatment for chronic pain poses numerous uncertainties, little has been reported in previous studies about how patients and their physicians actually discuss these uncertainties in clinic appointments.

"Our study provides a window into how uncertainty about [potential](#) addiction and misuse of opioids is managed through patient-physician communication. We heard candid discussions revealing concern by both patients and their physicians about a range of issues including past alcoholism and past marijuana or cocaine use.

"There is an important message here for people with chronic pain and for the doctors who treat them. If patients and their doctors have a relationship marked by mutual trust and a strong therapeutic alliance, they are better positioned to candidly discuss all chronic pain treatment [options](#), including risks and benefits of opioid treatment, with the ultimate goal being to develop the most appropriate and effective treatment plan for each individual patient." said Dr. Matthias, a health services researcher and communication scientist.

Three [patterns](#) of physician responses to uncertainty about prescribing opioids were

observed in the audio-recordings: reassurance, avoiding opioids and gathering additional information.

This is about getting rid of pain from certain medications that are prescribed for the patients. if there is pain for patients when they take certain prescribed medications, then it is because of chemical reactions in their bodies. if **the right** chemicals are used, and only the right chemicals, then there is a real problem as it is what is needed.

Of course they could just take pain killers too in addition to what they are taking. but, there must be an easier way to get rid of pains from muscles, as i suspect that is where the pain comes from. so, i suggest deep heat or other muscle relaxers to fight the pain.

Or course, if it is organ pains, then I suggest breathing menthol things will release the undesired stress, as that is what it is, i mean, it is not like the medicine runs around with knives trying to harm the body.

How to revive rotten teeth.

I know in the rural areas there might not be any toothpaste, but, there must be a way to revive the teeth of people with rotten teeth so that they can have a healthy life and pleasant eating experience.

So, what makes a bone healthy? i suppose it is a lot of calcium making it healthy and workable, so, if the rotten teeth were filled with calcification, would they restore to their prior state of being healthy?

So, calcium helps bones and **teeth** grow, even though teeth are not bones. so, if someone were to drink a lot of milk, would their teeth grow back? i am sure many have tried, but i suspect an injection of calcium into the teeth, or near to the teeth would do a lot better work.

All our bones heal, so why not teeth? if we were to copy the way bones heal with teeth, would that do the trick? so, how do bones actually grow? let's take a look?

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_healing

There are three major phases of fracture healing, two of which can be further sub-divided to make a total of five phases;

1. Reactive Phase
 - i. Fracture and inflammatory phase
 - ii. Granulation tissue formation
2. Reparative Phase
 - iii. Cartilage Callus formation
 - iv. Lamellar bone deposition
3. Remodeling Phase
 - v. Remodeling to original bone contour

If we were to look at this way that bones heal, we could **probably** count on the process of "cartilage callus formation" to see the teeth repair themselves, so, how do we simulate this phase in teeth? let's look at this phase a little more?

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_healing

Days after fracture, the cells of the periosteum replicate and transform. The periosteal cells proximal (closest) to the fracture gap develop into chondroblasts which form hyaline cartilage. The periosteal cells distal to (further from) the fracture gap develop into osteoblasts which form woven bone. The fibroblasts within the granulation tissue develop into chondroblasts which also form hyaline cartilage.[5] These two new tissues grow in size until

they unite with their counterparts from other parts of the fracture. These processes culminate in a new mass of heterogeneous tissue which is known as the fracture callus.[6] Eventually, the fracture gap is bridged by the hyaline cartilage and woven bone, restoring some of its original strength.

The next phase is the replacement of the hyaline cartilage and woven bone with lamellar bone. The replacement process is known as endochondral ossification with respect to the hyaline cartilage and bony substitution with respect to the woven bone. Substitution of the woven bone with lamellar bone precedes the substitution of the hyaline cartilage with lamellar bone. The lamellar bone begins forming soon after the collagen matrix of either tissue becomes mineralized. At this point, the mineralized matrix is penetrated by channels, each containing a microvessel and numerous osteoblasts. The osteoblasts form new lamellar bone upon the recently exposed surface of the mineralized matrix. This new lamellar bone is in the form of trabecular bone.[7] Eventually, all of the woven bone and cartilage of the original fracture callus is replaced by trabecular bone, restoring most of the bone's original strength.

So if we could simulate this in the mouth, we could restore teeth? if we were to rub the things that repairs bones onto our rotten teeth, which should be quite cheap, as it is plentiful, then we could repair rotten teeth!

Braille code of cells.

Observing the braille code of cells will reveal ways to make things better for medicine and biology, and, hopefully help us evolve at a quicker pace, if that is called for - we could evolve while still alive! all we need to learn is the braille code of cells.

So, i suggest that every cell has a code in braille based on it's 'user's' dna. if it were to be based primarily on dna, as all things in our body are, we would all have the same dna surely? already we have found a base to work on!

Now, if the dna is the same, some cells could be the same too, but, they would all differ as to where they reside in the world. does place play a part on the 'health' or other factors of cells? if the food that has been eaten is the same, and that relates to cells, then maybe the cells of the same family - eating the same foods - would be more similar?

So, now we realize that stimulating or exposing cells to various elements of foods could help them evolve! if that were the case, maybe we should take a whole lot of cells and experiment on them? then we could see what we could make cells do with various things done to them. if you ask me, everything except organs are subject to change...

Then, maybe we could 'inject' certain cell stimulants, once found, into the body? adrenaline for example could be souped up or made more plentiful for sportsmen and women? how about muscles that buckle under more stress for office execs? the limits are quite great, not yet realized...

To master the cells, we need to find a way to get the body to produce the chemicals and elements we insert into the body. we cannot orally ingest this, so it should come through an organ that is artificial to the body, o, coding dna and cells to grow this organ that will secrete certain things into the rest of the body, but, that would require some form of 'fuel' for the organ.

First off, how do we grow organs? it would be great to grow new kidneys and livers, but how would we go about doing this? i suggest stem cells for the body to help regrow certain organs and cells - like i suggested when i said we should

regrow lost fingers and even legs, for example.


This could mean we need to experiment on test tube babies. of course, some people do not get a life to lead, but if you are a test tube baby, then you could live anyways. of course we should test it on rats and then people that are very confident of their work. these tests should result, eventually, in some new organs growing in the body that secrete certain elements to cells, and then boost our lives in some way or another. if the stem cells look like a typical person, we could mix them with a dolphin, for example, to make ourselves more intelligent, yes? this reminds me of teenage mutant hero turtles... so, if we do that, what will be the end result, like, right at the end? could we make everyone beautiful? could we make everyone shorter or taller?

I think the key could lie in dna actually. if we learned what the dna does when we change it, we could modify a person right on the spot and then have our superman. or women. depends...

So, we need to examine dna, and change that somehow. we could take chromosomes away, as more chromosomes leads to autism or something, and we don't want that. if we were to master this, maybe we could produce people that would only need water and sunlight to live, like plants? or is that too far fetched?

I propose we make our genetic engineering from dna, stick it in, and watch permanent changes occur. if we were to add hydrogen or carbon, among other things, we could severely change the person or animal's body. i don't think trial and error is fair to the creature, so, i suggest we make a simulation to see what we will get when we add certain molecules to the dna. this could be accomplished by taking dna from a lot of different species, then mapping what their bodies do, as far down as dna. then, we will be able to compare where it changes, how it changes, and what it changes to due to certain differences.

This sounds easy at the moment. but it probably won't be. if we were to examine a strand of dna, it is identical for all creatures to be of that species, so, we will in fact be changing it into a whole new species. if that were enough evidence that this is the right place to look then we should go ahead. then, next step up, is the genes.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulation_of_gene_expression
Regulation of gene expression includes a wide range of mechanisms that are used by cells to increase or decrease the production of specific gene products (protein or RNA), and is informally termed gene regulation. Sophisticated programs of gene expression are widely observed in biology, for example to trigger developmental pathways, respond to environmental stimuli, or adapt to new food sources. Virtually any step of gene expression can be modulated, from transcriptional initiation, to RNA processing, and to the post-translational modification of a protein.

Gene regulation is essential for viruses, prokaryotes and eukaryotes as it increases the versatility and adaptability of an organism by allowing the cell to express protein when needed. Although as early as 1951 Barbara McClintock showed interaction between two genetic loci, Activator (Ac) and Dissociator (Ds), in the color formation of maize seeds, the first discovery of a gene regulation system is widely considered to be the identification in 1961 of the lac operon, discovered by Jacques Monod, in which some enzymes involved in lactose metabolism are expressed by the genome of E. coli only in the presence of lactose and absence of glucose.

Furthermore, in multicellular organisms, gene regulation drives the processes of cellular differentiation and morphogenesis, leading to the creation of different cell types that possess

different gene expression profiles, and hence produce different proteins/have different ultrastructures that suit them to their functions (though they all possess the genotype, which follows the same genome sequence).


As we can see, the genes can change what our body does. by modelling the dna, then resulting in gene remodeling, we could do nearly anything with a human being or animal. all we got to do, seeing as how so much is known about genes today, is mix them up a bit, or, take them to new heights.

If we were to add elements to the dna, it will remodel. with the genes working the way they do, they will neutralize any ill effects of the dna experiments, and then we can check for stability. this would be where we dilute the dna in something, then see if it comes back together when the mixture is removed? that would mean it is strong - we do not want dna that simply 'fizzles out.' alternatively, we could try to see how closely bound the dna is, and, i suggest we could make the dna 'simpler' as then it will be stronger.

Take three!

To get thinner you should sweat a lot some say, but, this is just a way to reduce water in the fat cells. if you drink some water afterwards, or wine, or anything, you will get fat again. some prefer to [diet](#)🥗, but this is also temporary and season in most cases.

So, my solution is to make a disease that eats fat. this could be something malicious like a cold or flu virus that is kept in a container and only allowed access to fat cells, eventually developing an appetite for them, but that might not work out so well, as you might just get sick and thirsty or something.

 Quote by: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/cellular-microscopic/fat-cell3.htm>

The first line of defense in maintaining energy is to break down carbohydrates, or glycogen, into simple glucose molecules -- this process is called glycogenolysis. Next, your body breaks down fats into glycerol and fatty acids in the process of lipolysis. The fatty acids can then be broken down directly to get energy, or can be used to make glucose through a multi-step process called gluconeogenesis. In gluconeogenesis, amino acids can also be used to make glucose.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lipolysis>

Lipolysis /liˈpɒlɪsɪs/ is the breakdown of lipids and involves hydrolysis of triglycerides into glycerol and free fatty acids. The following hormones induce lipolysis: epinephrine, norepinephrine, ghrelin, growth hormone, testosterone, and cortisol. These trigger 7TM receptors (G protein-coupled receptors), which activate adenylate cyclase. This results in increased production of cAMP, which activates protein kinase A, which subsequently activates lipases found in adipose tissue.

Triglycerides are transported through the blood to appropriate tissues (adipose, muscle, etc.) by lipoproteins such as VLDL (Very-Low-Density-Lipoproteins). Triglycerides present on the VLDL undergo lipolysis by the cellular lipases of target tissues, which yields glycerol and free fatty acids. Free fatty acids released into the blood are then available for cellular uptake.[1] Free fatty acids not immediately taken up by cells may bind to albumin for transport to surrounding tissues that require energy. Serum albumin is the major carrier of free fatty acids in the blood.[2] The glycerol also enters the bloodstream and is absorbed by the liver or kidney where it is converted to glycerol 3-phosphate by the enzyme glycerol kinase. Hepatic glycerol 3-phosphate is converted mostly into dihydroxyacetonephosphate (DHAP) and then glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GA3P) to rejoin the glycolysis and gluconeogenesis pathway.

While lipolysis is triglyceride hydrolysis (the process by which triglycerides are broken down), esterification is the process by which triglycerides are formed. Esterification and lipolysis are, in essence, reversals of one another.[3]


Now, my solution is to get injections that induce lypolysis, then inject insulin or stomach acids into the blood stream to get rid of the fat cells.

Glucosites.

If we want to make a direct fat reducing 'mixture,' it needs to be compatible with our bodies. this make me think of white blood cells fighting the fat, destroying it. maybe it could become genetic? anyways, wouldn't that be nice?

If we took a white or red blood cell, i cannot remember which, and trained it to fight fat cells, well, we would wither away and die unless we kept eating lots of sugar, which would be nice too. if we were kept away from sugar, then we would die of course, or, fatty breads and things to keep us happy and get burned anyways.

Shrink ray.

 Quote

by: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/10/131021162653.htm>

Oct. 21, 2013 — As electronics approach the atomic scale, researchers are increasingly successful at developing atomically thin, virtually two-dimensional materials that could usher in the next generation of computing. Integrating these materials to create necessary circuits, however, has remained a challenge.

"The p-n junction diode is among the most ubiquitous components of modern electronics," said Mark Hersam, Bette and Neison Harris Chair in Teaching Excellence in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at Northwestern's McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science and director of the Northwestern University Materials Research Center. "By creating this device using atomically thin materials, we not only realize the benefits of conventional diodes but also achieve the ability to electronically tune and customize the device characteristics. We anticipate that this work will enable new types of electronic functionality and could be applied to the growing number of emerging two-dimensional materials."

So everything is getting smaller. having an atomically working component is great, but how could we more easily work with and sift through and cut and meld certain atoms together more easily? it must be terribly stressful to create things like that! to get to the level that they are working on, we need radio controlled nano robots to use their lasers and pincers and all manner of things to do the work. this is for testing, as we could make a conveyor mass manufacture version, but that will be no good for testing, would it?

So, if we were to put a 'radio receiver' and 'sender' unit onto these robots, we could work with them at that level easily, and then be able to mess around at little price for parts in the end. this would require one solid work through, then taking care of the 'robots.'

Of course, it would be better to work with metal parts, as then we can use an electromagnet to build the parts, then send a little too much heat into the area to melt the parts together, or, of course, a laser.

Then, how do we see that small? if we were to use electromagnetism, working with metal parts, we could see a read out on the screen of where the metals are, and stuff like that.

Using metal parts will also mean it is easy to pick them up and place them - with

magnets that go north and south, of course. there will be, of course, in the new plan, no need for communication as it once again a device.