

Based on the research outlined in the following article that links miRNA 199 to the ability to heal damage following a heart attack, the algorithm for quantum biology modeling was used to identify serotonin as part of the BDNF configuration within the pancreatic polypeptide as source for the natural placebo effect.

Summary

With near certainty, it is BDNF that can be verified as providing the epigenetic “healing” of damaged caused by a heart attack.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/05/190508134533.htm>

Genetic therapy heals damage caused by heart attack

May 8, 2019

King's College London

Researchers have found that therapy that can induce heart cells to regenerate after a heart attack.

Date:

Source:

Summary:

Researchers from King's College London have found that therapy that can induce heart cells to regenerate after a heart attack.

Myocardial infarction, more commonly known as a heart attack, caused by the sudden blocking of one of the cardiac coronary arteries, is the main cause of heart failure, a condition that now affects over 23 million population in the world, according to the World Health Organisation.

At present, when a patient survives a heart attack, they are left with permanent structural damage to their heart through the formation of a scar, which can lead to heart failure in the future. In contrast to fish and salamander, which can regenerate the heart throughout life.

In this study, published today in *Nature*, the team of investigators delivered a small piece of genetic material, called microRNA-199, to the heart of pigs, after a myocardial infarction which resulted in the almost complete recovery of cardiac function at one month later.

Lead author Professor Mauro Giacca, from King's College London said: "It is a very exciting moment for the field. After so many unsuccessful attempts at regenerating the heart using stem cells, which all have failed so far, for the first time we see real cardiac repair in a large animal."

This is the first demonstration that cardiac regeneration can be achieved by administering an effective genetic drug that stimulates cardiac regeneration in a large animal, with heart anatomy and physiology like that of humans.

"It will take some time before we can proceed to clinical trials" explained Professor Giacca.

"We still need to learn how to administer the RNA as a synthetic molecule in large animals and then in patients, but we already know this works well in mice."

Story Source:

Materials provided by [King's College London](#). Note: Content may be edited for style and length.

Journal Reference:

1. Khatia Gabisonia, Giulia Prosdocimo, Giovanni Donato Aquaro, Lucia Carlucci, Lorena Zentilin, Ilaria Secco, Hashim Ali, Luca Braga, Nikoloz Gorgodze, Fabio Bernini, Silvia Burchielli, Chiara Collesi, Lorenzo Zandonà, Gianfranco Sinagra, Marcello Piacenti, Serena Zacchigna, Rossana Bussani, Fabio A. Recchia & Mauro Giacca. **MicroRNA therapy stimulates uncontrolled cardiac repair after myocardial infarction in pigs.** *Nature*, 2019 DOI: [10.1038/s41586-019-1191-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1191-6)