Effect of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on Cell Culture, Bacterial Contamination of Cell Culture and SARS-CoV-2 Replication in vitro

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***Dr. Laleh Amani was an outstanding, compassionate, and enthusiastic researcher in the Cosmointel. Inc studies who passed away in 2021. We extend our sincere condolences and appreciation for her extraordi-nary efforts in this research and pray for her peace.*

ABSTRACT

The highly contagious and life-threatening coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 that has caused a global outbreak since December 2019 (COVID-19) is a beta coronavirus, which has spread rapidly and become a worldwide pandemic. So far, there is no definitive treatment for this disease. The Faradarmani Consciousness Field as one of many Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs) introduced by Mohammad Ali Taheri, are novel fields that are neither matter nor energy. Therefore, they are non-quantifiable and cannot be directly observed or measured. However, it is possible to demonstrate and measure the effects of these fields through standard scientific experiments. The present work aimed to study the effect of the Faradarmani CF on SARS-CoV-2 replications and contaminated cell culture flasks by the bacteria. According to the results, in virus culture, Faradarmani CF caused induction of virus proliferation. In contaminated cell culture flasks by the bacteria; significant differences were found in the color, turbidity, and viability of the cultured Vero cells between TCF treatment and control groups, which demonstrated the significant effect of Faradarmani CF. Further studies are highly recommended to investigate the effect of TCFs *in vivo*.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Faradarmani, Taheri Consciousness Fields, T-Consciousness, Replication

INTRODUCTION

Over the last twenty years, the world has seen three emerging coronavirus pathogens, namely, SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), and the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic (Al-Tawfiq 2020). Human coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is a new zoonotic member of the beta coronavirus genus, which was first reported in China in mid-December 2019 and then rapidly spread around the world and became a pandemic. The spread of coronavirus pathogens has become a global concern of the World Health Organization (WHO) during the last decade. Therefore, it is imperative to consider effective treatments to prevent the spread of and mortality from coronavirus disease (Liu et al., 2020).

The nature of consciousness and its place in science has received much attention in the current century. Many philosophical and scientific theories have been proposed in this area. In the1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced novel fields with non-material/non-energetic nature named Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs). In this perspective, T-Consciousness is one of the three existing elements of the universe apart from matter and energy. According to this theory, there are various TCFs with different functions, which are the subcategories of a networked universal internet called the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). The major difference between the theory of TCFs and other theoretical concepts about consciousness is related to the practical application of the TCFs. These fields can be applied to all living and non-living creatures, including plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, etc.

Mohammad Ali Taheri, the founder of Erfan Keyhani Halqeh, a school of thought, introduced a new science in 2020 as a branch of this school. He coined the term Sciencefact for this new science because it utilizes scientific investigations to prove the existence of T-Consciousness as an irrefutable phenomenon and a fact. Although science focuses solely on the study of matter and energy and Sciencefact, by contrast, explores the effects of the [non-material/non-energetic] TCFs, Sciencefact has provided a common ground between the two by conducting reproducible laboratory experiments in various scientific fields, and it has used the scientific approach in proving TCFs.

The influence of the TCFs begins with the Connection between CCN as the Whole Taheri Consciousness of the universe and the subjects of study as a part. This Connection called “Ettesal” is established by a Faradarmangar’s mind (a certified and trained individual who has been entrusted with the TCFs). The human mind has an intermediary role (Announcer) which plays a part by fleeting attention to the subject of study and then the main achievement obtained as a result of the effects of the TCFs. These fields cannot be directly measured by science, but it is possible to investigate their effects on various subjects through reproducible laboratory experiments (Taheri 2013).

The research methodology in the study of T-Consciousness has been founded on the process of *Assumption, Argument, and Proof*, in which the basic Assumption is: The Cosmos was formed by a third element called T-Consciousness that is different from matter and energy.

The Argument: The existence of TCFs can be demonstrated by its effects on matter and energy (e.g., humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, etc.)

The Proof: is the scientific verification of the effects of TCFs on matter and energy (according to the Argument) through various reproducible scientific experiments.

Accordingly, to investigate and verify the existence, effects and mechanisms of TCFs, the following five research phases (Phases 0 through 4), and the aims of each phase are outlined below.

Phase-0 studies aim to prove the existence of TCFs by observing their effects. The nature of T-Consciousness and what it is will not be addressed in this phase. Phase-1 explores the varied

effects of different TCFs. Phase-2 examines the reason behind the varied effects of these fields. Phase-3 investigates the mechanism of TCFs effects on matter and energy. Finally, Phase-4 draws significant conclusions, particularly with regard to the mind and memory of matter and their relation to the T-Consciousness, etc.

In previous research, the effects of the TCFs on breast cancer cell line (Taheri et al., 2020a), Alzheimer's disease rat models (Taheri et al., 2021b), spatial memory, and avoidance behavior of a rat model of Alzheimer's disease (Taheri et al., 2021c), wheat plant (Torabi et al., 2020), bacterial population growth (Taheri et al., 2021d), viral growth (Taheri et al., 2021a), and the electrical activity of the brain during the Faradarmani Connection in the Faradarmangars population (Taheri et al., 2020b) have been investigated.

The present work is aimed to study the effect of the Faradarmani CF on SARS-CoV-2 replications and cell culture flasks contaminated by the bacteria.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Application of Fardarmani Consciousness Field

Faradarmani CF was applied to the samples according to the protocols regulated by the COSMOintel research center (www.COSMOintel.com). A request for Connection to CCN to utilize Faradarmani CF can be placed through the COSMOintel website in the "Assign Announcement" section. This access is available for everyone at no cost. In order to study and experience this Connection, the researchers can register on the site above at any time and in order to report the experiment to the COSMOintel research center. Certain details of the experiment must be provided to the center, for example, the characteristics or number and name of samples and controls must be specified.

The entire experiment was carried out as a double-blind method where lab technicians were completely unaware of TCFs theory and the Faradarmangar at the COSMOintel research center who established the Connection was unaware of the details of the study. Double-blind is a gold standard that is common in science experiments in the field of medicine and psychology, involving theoretical and practical testing. All of the designed tests and measurements were supervised by laboratory technicians who were unaware of the process of applying the Faradarmani CF. In the present study, Faradarmani CF was used simultaneously with the inoculation of the virus in cell culture flasks.

Cell and virus preparation

The effects of Faradarmani CF on cultured Vero cells inoculated with SARS-CoV-2 were studied and the propagation and growth of SARS-CoV-2 were evaluated.

Collection and transportation of specimen of positive COVID-19 samples

Three samples were collected using the nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs from COVID-19 positive diagnosed patients. Patients were diagnosed by Real-Time PCR analysis with a low Cycle threshold (Ct < 20). Swabs were placed into 3 ml Viral Transportation Medium (VTM) and transferred at 4°C to BSL-3 facility laboratory units on the same day for culture and propagation. VTM contained DMEM (high glucose), 2% Penicillin-Streptomycin solution, and 5 µg/mL Amphotericin.

Vero cell culture

Vero cells (from the same T-75 flask) were seeded in the eighteen T-25 flasks in culture media that were composed of high glucose DMEM (Gibco) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and incubated in 5% CO2 at 37°C to reach 80% confluency. The eighteen T-25 flasks were divided into three groups of six flasks.

In the first group, three flasks were under the influence of the Faradarmani CF, and the other

three flasks were considered as the control without applying Faradarmani CF. This group of flasks was visually monitored every day for three days to reach full confluency. In the second group, three cell culture flasks were marked as treatment flasks to evaluate the effect of Faradarmani CF on virus replication, TCID50, and cytopathic effects (CPE). The other three cell culture flasks were considered as the control groups. In the third group, three cell culture flasks were utilized for the investigation of the effect of Faradarmani CF on cell contamination with bacteria, and the remaining three flasks were considered as the control group.

Preparation of virus samples, inoculation, and isolation in cell culture

The suspensions of the 12 selected samples were diluted and mixed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 25 minutes. Then, the suspension was filtered twice through 0.45 and then 0.22 µm sterile filter membranes in a contained hood. Isolation procedure followed with the T-25 flask with a Vero cell line. Initially, the medium of the flask was discarded, and following inoculums (1000µl of virus sample) and the virus adsorption period (1.5h, at 37°C and 5% CO_2), the medium was removed and fresh medium (DMEM high glucose with 2% serum) added and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO_2. Each day CPE was recorded under an inverted microscope for six days. On day six, samples were directed for RT real-Time PCR for verification of virus isolation. Then, isolated viruses were titrated in a 96-well plate microplate from dilution 103 to 108 using Reed–Muench method (Reed et al., 1938). The observed CPE flask with confirmation of RT real-Time PCR and titrating virus transferred for storage at -20 freezer until use for next sub-culturing.

Virus preparation and Titration

A virus sample with 1×10^6 TCID 50/ml, and 4×10^6 virus RNA copy number was selected and 1ml of it was added to those flasks of treatment by Faradarmani CF and control groups.

Effect of Faradarmani CF on contaminated culture medium with bacteria

In parallel with a virus culture, six cell cultures were directed for inoculation of contaminants (diagnosed contaminated cell culture with Bacillus spp.). In the Faradarmani CF treatment group, simultaneous with the initiation of Faradarmani CF effect, 20µl (1×10^5 CFU/ml) supernatant flask was inoculated directly to three cell-culture flasks. Also, three flasks were inoculated as control. Cultures were under daily observation for three days to monitor changes in color, turbidity, cell death, and other visible characteristics.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data were analyzed in SPSS Version 21 using t-test and Normality test analysis.

RESULTS

Cell culture results

The difference between cell count results and growth rate of Vero cells in the Faradarmani CF treatment compared to control groups of flasks was not significant ($P \geq 0.05$).

Virus replication in cell culture

Figure 1 shows CPEs observation after six days on non-infected Vero cells (A), culture SARS-CoV-2 without Faradarmani CF treatment (B), and with Faradarmani CF treatment (C). In TCID50 assay for virus titrations in infected Vero cells in Faradarmani CF treatment and control groups were an average of TCID50/ml $4 \times 10^{7.5}$ and TCID50/ml $2 \times 10^{6.4}$ for cultured flasks, respectively. This result showed that Faradarmani CF has significantly increased TCID50/ml virus infectivity in treatment flasks ($p \leq 0.05$) (Figure 1). In addition, in inverted microscope observation more CPE regions were

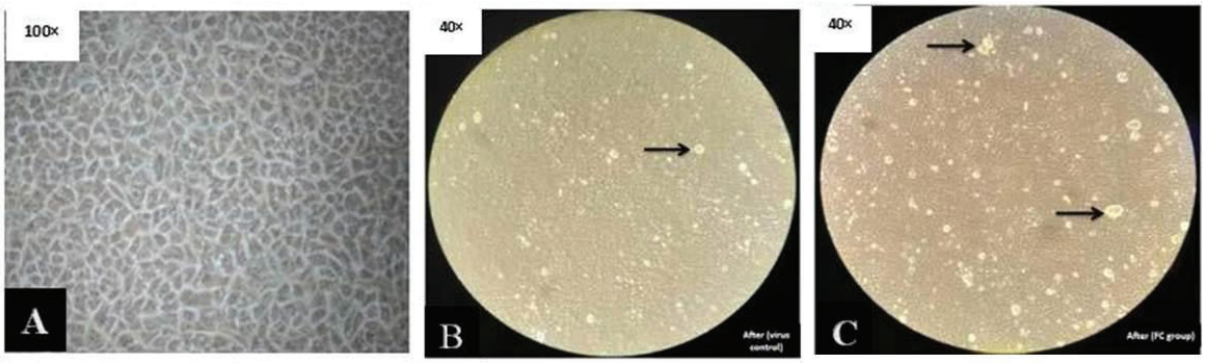

Figure 1. (A) Non-infected Vero cells, (B) SARS-CoV-2 infected Vero cells, and (C) SARS-CoV-2 infected Vero cells with Faradarmani CF treatment demonstrated by inverted light microscopy with 100x and 40x magnification. Some CPEs (rounded, detached, and aggregated bright spots) are shown by black arrows.

seen in the Faradarmani CF treatment group (Figure 1C).

Cell contamination results

The phenol red is used as a pH indicator in cell culture media (phenol red has a yellow color at a pH of 6.4 or below and a red color at a pH of 8.2 and above). Gradual acidification (turning yellow) is a sign of the use of media glucose in the uninfected cell. Especially in bacterial contamination, the color of the environment quickly turns yellow, and the media becomes turbid, without any cell growth in the flask.

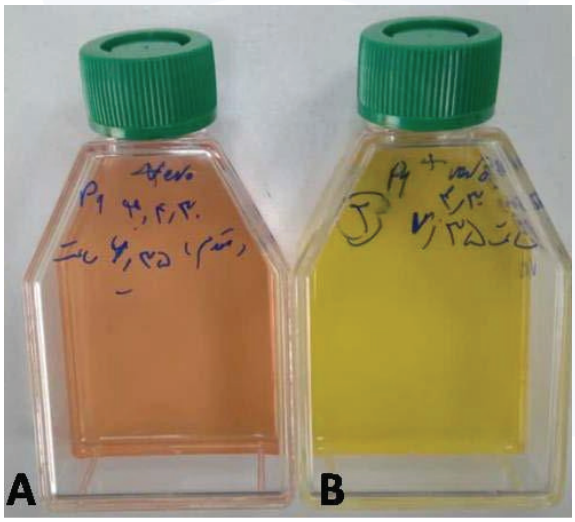

Figure 2. The samples of contaminated cell culture T-25 flasks after 24h observation. (A) contaminated flask with Faradarmani CF treatment, (B) contaminated flask without Faradarmani CF treatment (control). The significant differences in the color and turbidity of the cell culture supernatant could be observed in the flasks.

The contaminated flask under the influence of Faradarmani CF treatment (A) and contaminated flask without Faradarmani CF treatment (B) is shown in Figure 2. Significant differences were found in the color, turbidity, and viability of the cultured Vero cells, although contamination was clearly seen in both cultures and cells were completely detached from the bottom of the flasks after 18h for flask B and after 48h for flask A.

DISCUSSION

The results demonstrated that the Faradarmani CF promotes virus growth and cell proliferation as well as Vero cell protection against bacterial contamination. In virus cultures, Faradarmani CF treatment increased the proliferation and growth of the virus. However, the cells showed longer survival time, more robustness, and better ability to withstand harsh conditions against the virus.

Most routine virology laboratories add antibiotics to cell culture medium in order to protect the cells from the damaging effects of bacterial contamination (Cruickshank et al., 1952, Leifert et al., 2001). Cell cultures inoculated with samples to isolate the virus fail due to the overgrowth of bacteria despite the presence of antibiotics (Gray et al., 1991). In this study, the effect of the Faradarmani CF on bacterial contamination of cell

culture flasks was investigated. The Faradarmani TCF appears to inhibit the growth of bacteria on the cell culture medium. Further research on the mechanism and function of Faradarmani CF in the laboratory requires further experimentation on different types of cells and microorganisms. The research carried out on cells, microorganisms, and biological processes raise numerous questions regarding the behaviors and functions of TCFs.

Our knowledge of the nature and operation of the TCFs is at the very early stages, and although the mechanism of the Faradarmani and other TCFs is not as of yet definable by science, it is important to investigate their effects on various biological (and non-biological) organisms to understand the nature and extent of their beneficial effects and treatment capabilities. The results of this study demonstrated an observable change in the behavior of the cells contaminated by bacteria. Further studies investigating the effects of the Faradarmani CF on SARS-CoV-2 are needed in order to discover the full range and all aspects of the TCF treatment method.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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