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The DNA-protein world and a medical vs mass social perspective: T-pattern self-similarity a biomathematical view**Magnus S. Magnusson***University of Iceland, Iceland*

This paper is about a viewpoint gradually developed since the 1960s under influence of two breakthroughs in biology, Crick and Watson's discovery of the DNA structure and code and later Tinbergen, Lorenz, and von Frisch's ethological (biology of behavior) discoveries earning the first the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1962 and the latter in 1973. Own ethological research since the early 1970s has led to the development of mathematical pattern types (T-pattern and T-string) with corresponding detection algorithms and software (THEME) successfully analyzing interactions between, most notably, children and between neurons in brain networks, suggesting wide occurrence of such patterns. Striking similarity to T-patterns (T-strings) on information molecules (DNA) and in text, and the analogical function of DNA and text relative to mass societies of, respectively, proteins and modern literate humans seemed equally striking, with the role of T-strings paramount in both and now a precondition of modern science, technology, mass religions, and law; unique self-similarity across some eight orders of magnitude in size, structure appearing suddenly again after billions of years of evolution. This focus is thus different from most medical use of Crick and Watson's discoveries focused on DNA sequence variations and health issues. Here the focus is instead on text as T-strings fundamental for most modern human live. In a biological eyeblink, separating humans from all other live, while showing the fundamentally biomathematical nature of culture and, for example, textual and molecular viruses as being equally biological, material, and real.

Biography

Magnus S. Magnusson, Ph.D., Emeritus Research Professor, founder, and director of the Human Behavior Laboratory, School of Health Sciences, University of Iceland. Author of the T-system and THEMETM (PatternVision). Co-directed project "DNA analysis with Theme". Keynotes in biology, neuroscience, mathematics, the science of religion, proteomics, A.I., and nanoscience. Deputy Director 1983-1988 in the Museum of Mankind of the National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Repeatedly, invited Professor at the University of Paris V, VIII & XIII. Since 1995 in formal collaboration between now 40 European and American universities initiated at the University of Paris V, Sorbonne, based on "Magnusson's analytical model".