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Opinion Article

# Methylation Markers: Reliable Interactive COVID-19 DNA

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## DESCRIPTION

Interactive, trustworthy biomarkers at the genomic and genetic levels are required for COVID-19 research. Previous studies have demonstrated the presence of trustworthy interactive genetic biomarkers. However, at the epigenetic level, neither reliable nor instructional DNA methylation indicators have been found. It says two little clusters of Iminium Methylation EPIC sites from 865,859 methylation sites, each with seven to interact with other sites and illness subtypes. They result in practically flawless (96.87–100% accuracy) COVID-19 patient prediction from healthy controls or patients with various conditions. Some post-COVID-19-related illnesses can be explained by these Chg. sites taken together. These Chg. locations and the best-performing genetic indicators from our prior research are likely to be drug-targetable. Among these Chg. sites are conditions linked to *cg16785077* given that (gene MX1) can incubate for up to six to eight years, there is a major (or urgent) issue that has to be looked at right away or sooner.

Only three human genes, including PARP9 (*cg25932713*), include both PARP domains and macro domains. Combining MX1 and PARP9 was associated with SARS-CoV-1, MERS-Cove, and SARS-CoV-2. The initial SARS-CoV-2 may be better treated as transcribed viral DNA into RNA virus due to the long incubation feature of MX1 associated diseases, i.e. Not as an RNA virus that has been concerned by scientists, according to the new findings of Chg. sites *cg16785077* (gene MX1) and *cg25932713* (PARP9, *cg22930808*) in COVID-19 at DNA methylation levels. Such a breakthrough will profoundly alter scientific understanding and thinking.

Despite the fact that these essential demands have been the subject of several research articles, pathology knowledge of the origin of the COVID-19 and the intrinsic drivers of viral replications are unknown, at least at the genomic and DNA methylation levels. SARS-CoV-2 (NP/OP PCR swabs) and COVID-19 (blood samples) have markedly distinct genomic representations, according to Zhang's work, which was the first to identify this in the literature with the highest degree of precision. The research on vaccination efficacy discovered that receiving the BNT162b2 vaccine had negative impacts on gene expressions in the COVID-19 convalescent octogenarians using a set of optimal interactive genomic biomarkers.

It is also discovered negative consequences of consuming an inactivated vaccination in gene expressions in a circulating letter (unpublished) inside a medical research group utilizing the data *GSE189263*. Finding the best interactive COVID-19 DNA methylation indicators is the goal of this article. In research on diseases, the function of methylation in gene expression has received attention. Studying COVID-19 at DNA methylation levels was driven by the substantial empirical data that suggests illnesses may be caused by methylation mistakes. There aren't as many COVID-19 DNA methylation studies as there are for gene transcriptomic data analysis. Using a whole blood sample. Performed a genome-wide DNA methylation study of COVID-19 severity and COVID-19 free with respiratory symptoms. Whole blood samples from pediatric COVID-19 patients and healthy control cases were examined. To determine the DNA methylation status. Methylation predicting clinical outcome and SARS-CoV-2 infection. In a cohort of pneumonia patients and unaffected people performed targeted DNA methylation analysis using peripheral blood. The ability of biomarkers to maintain inherent and durable characteristics for many trials and cohorts is a crucial quality of trustwsorthy biomarkers.

## CONCLUSION

They result in cohorts having an overall accuracy of 95% or above, with several cohorts having 100% accuracy. They stand apart from the extrinsic traits. In fact, locating such finding trustworthy biomarkers is rather difficult. A large number of published gene biomarkers that were produced from a single experiment (cohort) cannot be applied to other trials, and occasionally they can only be used with poor efficiency. The eight well-known genes *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *PALB2*, *BARD1*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, and *ATM* were shown to have poor efficiency using the diagnosis of breast cancer as an example. These flaws create unanswered questions regarding many published gene biomarkers, which is to say that they shouldn't be utilized as biomarkers since they can deceive and conceal the truth. The limits of the analytical technique and instruments might be one reason why the reported biomarkers weren't reliable biomarkers.

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