

Abstract

Modifying Effect of Released-Active and Initial Compound Forms: The Case of Contra-Directional Regulation of Model Processes [†]

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In recent years, there has been an increased interest in high dilutions of various substances following the discovery of the released-activity phenomenon. The phenomenon is that released-active dilutions acquire a common property—the ability to modify the initial substance both inside and outside the organism.

The mechanisms of action of high dilutions are explained in the works of V. A. Tverdislov that experimentally describe the formation of two-dimensional quasi-crystalline structures, the pronounced effects of which are attributed not to the concentration dominance of separate components in a homogenous mixture, but to the local prevalence of chirally pure polarized clusters of a dilution component in the near-surface layers.

These conditions may well be associated with distinguishing the released-active forms of investigated compounds and their subsequent functional activity.

This study presents the results of research on compounds (antibodies to interferon-gamma, diclofenac, etc.) in released-active and initial forms describing their antiviral, anti-inflammatory and other types of activity that confirm the extent of their modifying effect, which is used in clinical practice.



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