Effect of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on cell culture medium, bacterial contamination of cell culture and SARS-COV2 Replication *in vitro*

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Abstract

The Faradarmani consciousness field (CF) has been presented as a novel field by Mohammad Ali Taheri, which is not energy nor matter. Faradarmani CF doesn't possess a quantity so we cannot directly measure it but it is possible to investigate its effect on subjects via controlled scientific experimentations.

Highly contagious and life-threatening the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) as a new member of the betacoronavirus genus has been first reported from China since mid-December 2019. Rapidly, COVID-19 infection has spread and became pandemic around the world. So far, there is no definitive and effective treatment for this disease.

The present work aimed to study the effect of the Faradarmani CF on SARS-COV2 replications and contaminated cell culture flasks by the bacteria.

In virus culture, Faradarmani CF caused induction of virus proliferation and in contaminated cell culture flasks by the bacteria; significant differences were found in the color, turbidity, and viability of the cultured Vero cells between CF treatment and control groups. The results of the present study clearly showed that Faradarmani CF has increasing effects on virus growth and proliferation in cell culture as well as Vero cell protection against bacterial contamination.

Due to the significant effects that the Faradarmani CF showed in this study, performing other laboratory experiments, as well as its effect *in vivo*, is recommended.

Keywords: COVID-19, Faradarmani Consciousness Field, Replication

1.Introduction

Over twenty years, the world has been attacked by three emerging coronavirus pathogens, namely; SARS, MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), and pandemic SARS-CoV2 (Al-Tawfiq 2020). Human coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is a new zoonotic member of the betacoronavirus genus; which was first reported from China in mid-December 2019. Rapidly, COVID-19 has spread and become pandemic around the world. It has developed to become a global concern of the World Health Organization (WHO) during the last few decades. Therefore, it is imperative to consider effective treatments to prevent the spread and mortality from Coronaviruses disease (Liu et al. 2020).

In a novel approach presented by Mohammad Ali Taheri, consciousness is one of the three elements of the universe that is neither matter, nor energy, but that has direct effect on both matter and energy through specific and distinct non-material, non-energetic fields called the Consciousness Fields (CFs) which are the subcategories of a richly networked universal internet called the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). The mentioned CFs are one of the achievements of using the CCN, in which people as a user receive troubleshooting and repair programs, by “Etesal” (virtual connection) to the CCN followed by correction and treatment.

The CFs based on its position of influence and the special type of function, has several types, one of which is the Faradarmani that is applicable to all living (and non-living) creature including plants, animals, microorganisms, molecules etc. Faradarmani, establishes a consciousness bond between the whole consciousness and the parts where all constituents will be scanned and corrected.

The applied CFs according to Taheri, is mediated by Faradarmangar's mind (a person who makes a virtual connection). In this type of affection, mind-matter interaction occurred through connecting to the CCN by a Faradarmangar. In other words, according to the theory of the consciousness field, the human mind, has an intermediary role in this affection and the main achievement obtained as a result of the operation of the CFs. However, in cognitive science and neuroscience, mind is considered with an active role which has an interaction with the world of matter and energy.

By defining consciousness as neither matter nor energy we cannot associate a quantity to it. Since Consciousness isn't measurable its existing can only be known through experience. Although, the mechanism of this linkage is not yet definable by science, its consequences can be measured and studied scientifically (Taheri 2013).

Accordingly, Sciencefact has been defined by Mohammad Ali Taheri in 2020. Sciencefact discovers evidence of influence on the world of matter and energy through the consciousness fields (CFs) but conventional science studies matter and energy. The common point between science and Sciencefact is that both of them can be experienced at the level of matter and energy through reproducible laboratory experiments. On the other hand, investigation, usage and application of consciousness in Sciencefact distinguishes it from conventional science. In fact, the world of science is seen as a tool for the emergence of Sciencefact evidence. The present work aimed to study the effect of the Faradarmani CF on SARS-COV2 replications and contaminated cell culture flasks by the bacteria.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1 Applying the Faradarmani CF

Subjects of the study were influenced by CFs according to the protocols mentioned in the website of research management in the CFs (www.cosmointel.com). Gaining an announcement is free (in the assign announcement section). In order to study at any time and place, the researchers after registration in mentioned website, introduce the test to guidance center. For example, the number of samples, controls and their contractual name must be specified. It should be mentioned that this study was conducted in double blinded way. It means that the experts were completely unfamiliar with CFs theory. Also, the person who established the consciousness bond was unfamiliar with the details of this study.

In the present study, Faradarmani CF was announced simultaneously with the inoculation of the virus in cell culture flasks. All of the designed tests and measurements were supervised by laboratory experts who had no knowledge of the process of applying the Faradarmani CF.

2.1 Cell and virus preparation

It was evaluated the effects of Faradarmani CF on Vero cell culture, cell contamination with bacteria and propagation and growth of SARS-COV2 inoculated to cells.

2.2 Collection and transportation of specimen of positive COVID-19 samples

Three samples collected from the nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal cavity by swabs for COVID-19 positive diagnosed patients according to their Real-Time PCR analysis (with low Cycle threshold (CT) values, ≥20). Swabs placed into 3 ml Viral Transportation Medium (VTM) and transferred quickly under 4°C to BSL-3 facility laboratory units on the same day for culture and propagation. Transfer medium contains DMEM High glucose, 2% Penicillin-Streptomycin solution, and 5 µg/mL Amphotericin.

2.3 Vero cell culture

The eighteen T-25 flasks (from same T-75 flask) were seeded with 5×10^6 Vero cells in culture

media that is composed of high glucose DMEM (Gibco) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and incubated in 5% CO2 at 37°C and until 80% confluency. Then they were divided into three groups with six flasks.

In group one, three flasks were under the influence of Faradarmani CF and three of cell cultures without Faradarmani CF considered as control. These cells visually inspected each day until 3 days to full confluency. In group two, three cell culture flasks were marked as treatment flasks for screening the effect of Faradarmani CF on virus replication, CPE (cytopathic effect) monitoring, TCID50 and CT value. Also, three flasks of virus culture considered as control. In a similar way, the effect of Faradarmani CF on cell contamination with bacteria was investigated

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

The suspension of selected 12 samples diluted and mixed with PBS (phosphate buffered saline) and then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for about 25 minutes. Then, the suspension filtered twice (with 0.45 and then 0.22 µm pore filter membranes) under a Laminar hood in sterile and safety conditions.

Isolation procedure followed with the T-25 flask with a Vero cell line. Initially, medium of flask were discarded, and following inoculums (1000µl of virus sample) and the virus adsorption period (1.5h, at 37°C and 5% CO2), medium was removed and fresh medium (DMEM high glucose with 2% serum) added and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO2. Each day CPE was recorded under a inverted microscope for 7 days. On day 7, samples were directed for RT real time-PCR for verification of virus isolation. Then, isolated viruses were titrated in 96-well plate microplate from dilution 10^3 to 10^8 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 using for next sub-culturing.

2.5 Virus preparation and Titration

A virus sample with 1×10^6 TCID50/ml, and 4×10^6 virus RNA copy number choose and 1ml of it was added to flasks of Faradarmani CF treatment and control groups.

2.6 Effect of Faradarmani CF on contaminated culture medium with bacteria

In parallel to virus culture, 6 cell cultures directed for inoculation of contaminant (previously diagnosed contaminated cell culture with Bacillus spp.). In Faradarmani CF treatment group, simultaneously with the announcement, 20µl (1×10^5 CFU/ml) supernatant flask inoculated directly to three cell cultured-flasks. Also, three flasks inoculated as control. Cultures were observed visually for each day for 3 days for changes in color, turbidity, cell death and other visible characteristics.

2.7 Statistical analysis

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

3 Results

3.1 Cell culture results

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

3.2 Virus propagation in cell culture

Figure 1 shows CPEs observation after 6 days on non-infected Vero cells (A), culture SARS-COV2 without (B) and with CF treatment (C). In TCID50 assay for virus titrations in infected

Vero cells in Faradarmani CF treatment and control groups were in 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 invert microscope observation more CPE regions were seen in Faradarmani CF treatment group (Figure 1C).

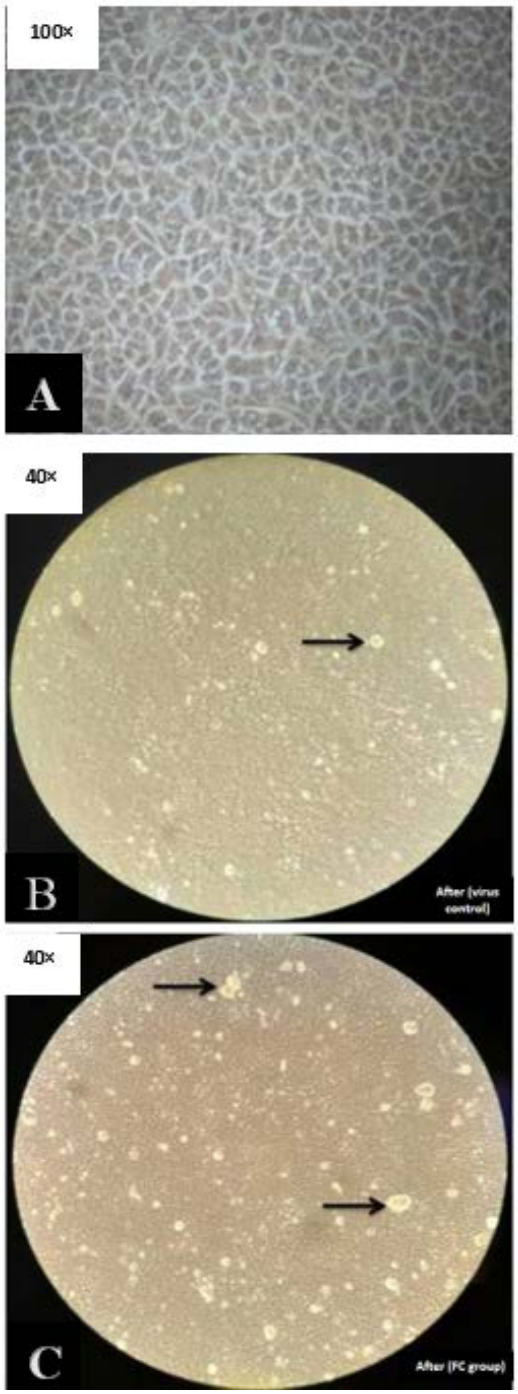

Figure 1. (A) Non-infected Vero cells, (B) SARS-COV2 infected Vero cells and (C) SARS-COV2 infected Vero cells with CF treatment which demonstrated by invert light microscopy with 100x and 40x magnification. Some CPEs (rounded, and detached and aggregated bright spots) showed by black arrows.

3.3 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). Gradually acidification (turn 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 grow in flask.

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 both cultures were clearly seen contaminated and cell were completely detached after 18h for flask B and 48h for A.

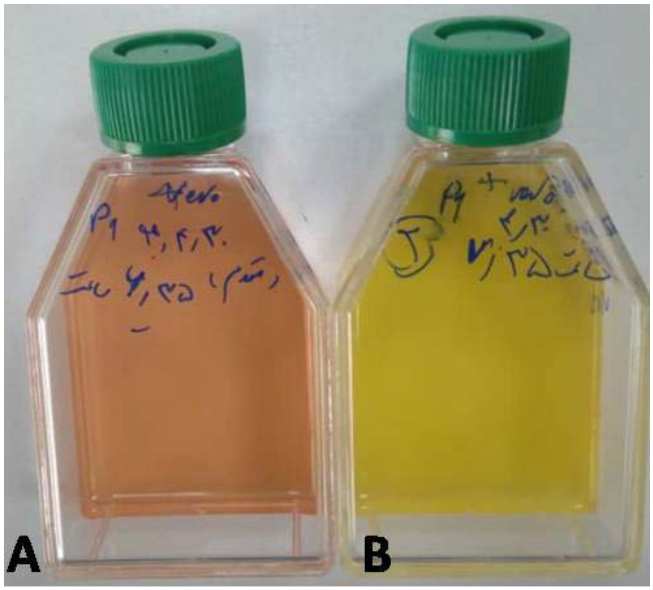

Figure 2. The samples of contaminated cell culture T-25 flasks after 24h observation. A: contaminated flask with Faradarmani CF treatment, B: contaminated flask without Faradarmani CF treatment (control). The significant differences in the color and turbidity of the cell culture supernatant could be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

4. Discussion

The results of the present study clearly showed that Faradarmani CF has increasing effects on virus growth and proliferation in cell culture as well as Vero cell protection against bacterial contamination.

In virus culture, Faradarmani CF treatment increased the proliferation and growth of the virus. In addition, the cells have more survival time 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 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 CF 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 research on different types of cells and microorganisms.

Obviously, our knowledge is at the beginning about consciousness fields. Although it has been explained and researched on the cells, microorganisms, and biological processes, we are faced with numerous questions regarding their behaviors and functions. In addition, the mechanism of Faradarmani CF linkage is not yet definable by science; however, its consequences can be measured and studied scientifically.

In previous researches the effects of the CFs on MCF7 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 Faradarmani in the Faradarmangars population (Taheri et al. 2020b) have been investigated. As it was mentioned in the introduction section, CFs are not measurable but it is possible to investigate their effects indirectly through various experiments. It is noteworthy, further studies are needed on Faradarmani CF effects on SARS-CoV2 to discover all aspects of this CF treatment.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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