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T-PATTERNS AND SELF-SIMILARITY OVER MORE THAN 11 ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE IN TIME AND SPACE: FROM THE RNA WORLD TO HUMAN MASS-SOCIETIES

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Biography

Magnus S Magnusson is a Research Professor at University of Iceland. He has completed his PhD in 1983, University of Copenhagen. He is the Author of the T-pattern model regarding real-time organization of behavior. He Co-directed a DNA analysis, numerous papers, talks and keynotes at international mathematical, neuroscience, proteomics, bioinformatics and religion conferences. He was Deputy Director (1983-1988) in the Museum of Mankind, Paris. He is Invited Professor in Psychology and Biology of Behavior at the University of Paris (V, VIII, XIII). Since 1991, he is the Founder and Director of the Human Behavior Laboratory in formalized collaboration with 32 European and American universities based on Magnusson's analytical model initiated at University Paris V, Sorbonne, in 1995.

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Beginning in the early 1970's, this longstanding primarily ethological (i.e., biology of behavior) project concerning social interaction and organization in social insects and primates including humans, was initially inspired mainly by the work of N. Tinbergen, who with K. Lorenz and von Frisch shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 1973 for their ethological research and discoveries. The smallest creatures they studied were social insects and there was no mentioning of self-similarity or any nanoscale actors or of cell societies (better named protein societies). The work on this project focusing on pattern definitions has resulted in the self-similar fractal-like T-pattern recurring with statistically significant translational symmetry, resulting also in the creation of the special purpose software THEME™ (hbl.hi.is and www.patternvision.com) allowing their abundant detection in animal and human interactions and later in neuronal interactions, showing T-patterned self-similarity of interaction between and within brains. T-patterning in DNA and proteins was then noticed. Moreover, T-pattern based self-similarity in social behavior and organization from Cell City (protein cities) to the very recent and only large-brain mass-societies; those of modern humans. Not existent in the mass-societies of insects (hives) and cells (animal bodies), in protein and human mass societies long T-patterned strings external to and more durable than the citizens, are essential. That is, strings of molecules in protein cities, but of letters in human cities after the gradual but fundamental invention of writing and standardized and massively copied, distributed, promoted and enforced letter strings (texts) called legal or holy and finally allowing the development of modern science and technology and mass-societies. Human and protein citizens formed with external T-patterned strings are now known to do string controlled social work in complex societies, such self-similarity from nano to human mass-social scales providing possibilities of deeper understanding.