Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning Areas are mentioned to counteract roemer's dynamics, stabilize Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning, and support Narrow Networks which counteract roemer's dynamics. Services performed in health Resources Planning Areas and Certificate of Need Health Resources Planning Areas to abate and counteract any other than beneficial correlations when increase in health resources or increase in health facility resources occurs including changes in ratios of health resources when compared to population levels.

Importantly, it has been derived a most essential empirical observation, which is that eHcy may merely be a most obvious example of the multiplicity exhibited by methylene bridges which attach to and promote structural development and structural polymerization as well as which sequester current emitted from oxidation of Hydride or emitted current from carbocation rearrangements in molecules with hydridic character.

PEMT translates two methylene bridges protected within phosphatidylethanolamine between the Ethanolamine lead group and the oxonium exhibiting phosphate group, to exhibit only one methylene bridge while attaching three CH3 molecules to the open locations upon the ethanolamine lead group to produce choline in place of ethanolamine. The potential of methylene bridges to attach to structures and polymerize is diminished as a result and the packing of hydride into ethanolamine counteracts the methylene bridges sequestration and counteracts the susceptibility of methylene bridges to being commandeered, allowing inner membrane phosphatidylethanolamine to capture current and PEMT to package ethanolamine lead groups by packing hydride into the lead group and attach ether linked fatty enriched fatty acids to the tails as insulation.

Hcy um/L at 15 without or regardless of exhibition of symptoms, 10 with symptoms, otherwise above 6 or 7, but increasingly with levels further above 3.7, are thresholds for asymptomatic inpatient admittance, symptomatic inpatient admittance if not already admitted, therapeutic intervention on any setting, and focused monitoring without regard to admittance status, respectively. Hcy is a methylene bridge cysteine and when any methylene bridge molecule is not methylated or not both methylated and adenylated, or when unencapsulated methylene bridges are not either stabilized, being recycled, being applied in beneficial biosynthetic virtual pipelines, or are not being deteriorated into nonmethylene bridge molecules by transsulfuration, proteolysis, autophagy, ubiquitylation, or otherwise, such bmethykene bridges may be commandeered by unbeneficial pathways such as fibronectin occupation of methylene cysteine bridges to increase free fibrin and deposit methylene bridge fibronectin complexes in tissue such as methylene bridge cysteine fibronectin complexes deposited into cardiac tissue to cause tissue remodeling. Including Ethyl molecules promote methylene bridge activity, particularly polymerization promotion, while methylation stabilizes methylene bridges.

Unmanaged methylene bridges may attach to structure, biologically active molecules, structure, promote polymerization, sequester current in these contexts, display signaling, disrupt hydridic

character and carbocation rearrangements to hydridic character, and since energies are involved in structural adhesions in much if not all nuances material if the universe, the essential presumptive nuances of physics, biology and biophysics may be destabilized by accumulated, unmanaged and inadequately available methylene bridges.

Ethanolamine, de novo as nutritionally obtained ethanolamine, but recycled in pathways that can resulted in glyceryl and glucosyl phosphatidylethanolamine excluded by PEMT on its substrate selection, thus, represents this important Duality of methylene used in defense of a space in which biology may flourish along with its ability to sequester current and useful biological factors which can be overly exhibited or commandeered by less than biologically beneficial conditions.

A review of the lengthy list of required affects if Hcy or eHcy, active in or required for most if not all manifestation of diminished health status, pervasively reveal patterns of methylene bridge dysregulation, causing methylene bridge to emerge as a new most empirical specific encompassing empirical parameter in health and behavior. Particularly because methylene bridges affect the solvation shell or hydration which guides intramolecular and intermolecular interactions, as well as determines hydrodynamic characteristics at least up to 20 angstroms from the molecular surface. Methylene bridge proactive management may replace much if interventional care in developed civilizations, allowing Care infrastructure to be sustained as is with inpatient, outpatient, Office, mobile or home nuances fo care to enable vibrant industry to be sustained and grow with a correlated beneficent effect to health and behavior. This contrasts, clearly, delaying assay and care total methylene bridge mismanagement has been allowed to deteriorate physiology onto emergent or substantial pathology.

A priority is afforded to managing methylene bridges of phosphatidylethanolamine, their direction toward autophagy anchoring as glyceryl versions, their direction through exclusion from PEMT third methylation toward antihistamine function and recycling when glycosylated, as well as their preferred selection by PEMT when lightly glycosylated or unglycosylated. Ethanolamine attaches the fatty acids to ctp – ethanolamine using diacylglycerol or allocated acylglycerol as linkages while this catalytic interaction prefers sn-1,2 diradylglycerol as substrate, result in in major output as phosphatidylethanolamine and some fraction glycerophosphatidylchol7ine. Oxidative phosphorylation, cellular respiration Complex III enabling, essential phosphatidylserine decarboxylase translation of phosphatidylserine to phosphatidylethanolamine occurs at the inner mitochondrial membrane such that sn-1,2 diacylglycerol phosphatidylserine and sn-1,2 diacylglycerol are Selectively preferred as substrate by both phosphatidylserine decarboxylase 1 and phosphatidylserine decarboxylase 2.

These conclusions present how interconnected systems and incentives that promote information sharing and divulgence of information, may be among the most powerful developments among the Universes, particularly if excluding the first instance in which organisms exhibited the inclination to beneficently care for one another. Such inclination, in objective opinion, changed everything that has since emerged and has changed everything that may ever be.

Methylene bridges are practically CH3 methyl groups without the third Hydrogen which is considered to be hydride. Methylene bridges are susceptible to strong withdrawers of electrons and are affected in such regard strongly enough to cause deprotonation, such that assimilation of electrons from flowing 7.2 current, intramolecular current, hydride in intramolecular locations or hydride in unattached structures can be withdrawn to become localized to the electron withdrawing complexes, even when this results in deprotonation, even when this results in a carbocation arrangement or shift in hydridic character, as well as when this results in a withdrawing of an electron across space between unattached carbocation participants.

5,10 methylene tetrahydrofolate is processed by the enzyme MTHFR to produce 5 methylene tetrahydrofolate which methionine synthase uses to produce methionine. which contributes

Methylene bridges,

Methylene Spacers, Methanediyl group, or Methano factors, all used to indicate methylene bridges, exhibit CH2 with individual linkages of the carbon to other factors, such that when located between strong electron withdrawing groups such as Nitro NO2 linked to nitric oxide biological benefit, Carbon double linked to Oxygen as Carbonyl, and nitril composed of an axial group linked to a Carbon that is triple linked to a nitrogen, exposure to strong bases can result in highly biosynthetic products such as enclaves and carnations, explaining why 7.2 to 7.6 alkaline environmental pH is linked to homeostasis as well as explaining how methylene bridges must be encapsulated or counteracted in the homeostasis alkaline environment.

Because methylene bridges are homologous to CH3 without the third Hydrogen which completes the electron configuration for packed Hydride in which triplets of Hydrogen are known to attach to structures in triplets at one dimensional valley structures in which one of the hydride is structurally dissociated. This dissociation across spanning across obscuring structures and unidimensional structural valleys are obvious similarities to both carbocation or hydride shift including methyl shift and other carbocation as well as methane bridges or methylene spacers which participate in carbocation.

Conditions of structure, energetics or metabolism, including those otherwise involving migration of. circulation of, or circulating monocytes, from a review of the literature, clearly seem to pervasively involve or are empirically differentially characterized by attrition, upregulation, diversion, inadequacy, impedance or increased volume of substrate flow through the CDP - ethanolamine pathway to PEMT and the Lands cycle.

Ethanolamine exhibits two methylene bridges, to which ethanolamine kinase activity contributes a phosphate group to produce phosphoethanolamine, followed by ethanolamine phosphate citidylytransferase attachment or polymerization of the existing phosphate group in phosphoethanolamine using another phosphate group, a hydroxyl attached pentameter and a hydroxyl linked hexameter. Ethanolamine phosphotransferase then attaches glycero molecules to the methylene bridges through an oxygen intermediary. A review if lipid chemistry structural phase progression literature, research and application, clearly links the characteristics of these processes not only with phosphatidylethanolamine movement of current or energy fom inner leaflet of membranes to outer leaflet of membranes such as when PEMT packs Hydride as CH3 around or into a strong electron withdrawing biosynthetic nitril adjacent to a methylene bridge such as enriched phosphatidylcholine, but also presented are the microstructural, superstructure, phase development progression that differentiates organism structure, function and energetics.

The one hydrogen difference between glycerol and glycol factors suggest that PEMT prefers the extra hydrogen of glycerol to spread the energetics of hydride across the molecule including the fatty acid that is attached to the one methylene bridge, presumptively explaining why phospholipids are characterized by sn-1 fatty acid species and sn-2 fatty acid species because these determine nonresolution/resolution phase interactivity, bending, folding, insulation, shape, twist and writhe of areas between phospholipids, of membranes and plasticity characteristics in general.

Glycosylated tails are less preferred than glycerol tails in PEMT selection of its substrate fraction of available phosphatidylethanolamine while supply of phosphatidylethanolamine by serine decarboxylase and ethanolamine phosphotransferase are presented by the literature as scrutinizing only the sn-1 loci for diradyl glycerol during production of phosphatidylethanolamine as substrate for PEMT. The cdp – choline pathway uses already existing choline processed in the same pathway transactions as ethanolamine, to result in phosphatidylcholine. with diminished focus on enriched diversity of fatty acids. Phosphatidylcholine can be recycled generally through phosphatidylserine decarboxylase, including direction toward trypsin synthesis by MDR2, lipase activity, diesterase activity or direction toward ceramide and toward the sphingolipid signaling pathways which should be managed because are cellular existential challenge response pathways linked to diminished health status response. Sphingolipid signaling pathways should be managed because these can emerge as causal factors of diminished health status if exhibited for extended duration.

Methylene bridge participation has probably eluded requisite centrality because of the Duality of methylene bridges as active structural polymerization promoters and passive susceptibility to strong electron drawing factors, clearly leading analysts toward the electron drawing groups in analytic research to obscure methylene bridges while also being obscured in the effect of methylene bridges to spatial energetics as well obscuring effect to structural energetics or metabolism. The affection of structure to space, factors and monocytes circulating in physiology, as well as the affection by circulating monocytes, enzymes such as carbocated methionine of structure and other circulating material, does not seem to be intuitively represented in experimentation, research, Health, Nutrition, diagnostics, development, therapeutics development, although at interactivity levels, S.O.A.P. objective assessment processes seem to represent homologues hydridic interactivity.

Ethanolamine, phosphoethanolamine, Citidylylethanolamine, diradyl or glycero phosphatidylethanolamine, diradyl or glycero phosphatidylmonomethylethanolamine, diradyl or glycero phospatidyldimethylethanolamine, (palmitate first fatty acid in fatty acid beta oxidation, oleoylate, extended length omega-6 arachidonic acid, Docosahexaenoic acid, omega-3, ether linked, diverse fatty acid) enriched gkycero phosphatidylcholine followed nonresolution/resolution phase lipase/diesterase freeing of fatty acids which are applied in immunology or shuffled while being reintegrated into phospholipids such as enhanced diversity fatty acid phospholipids and enhanced diversity phosphatidylcholine by LPCAT/MBOAT/Lysoplasmalogenase catalysis, provides a central perspective of ethanolamine shuttling of methylene bridges.

Although the genetic conditions can have enhanced sequelae, these and other extended differential characteristics pervasively involved methylene bridge and methylene bridge cysteine escape fom transsulfuration, recycling, proteolysis, serine proteolysis, tissue plasminogen activator activity, autophagy, ubiquitylation or other excretion and recycling pathways. AP1 which diminishes the cdp-choline pathway at CTP--choline citidylytransferase while both diminishing PEMT and diminishing telomerase replacement of telomeres during each mitotic cellular cycle, compared to SP1 performance of these same changes although SP1 upregulates telomerase instead of diminishing telomerase, provides of differentiating influence in the developmental sequelae following pipelining of ethanolamine to diverse shuffled phosphatidylcholine. The small amount of cdp-choline pathway substrates produced by cdp-ethanolamine pathway enzymes and the small amount of cdp-ethanolamine pathway substrates produced by the cdp-choline pathway enzymes are more than interesting, particularly because through phosphatidylcholine conversion to phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylserine conversion to phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine direction through ceramide, sphingolipid synthesis, and then to hexadecenal and ethanolamine phosphate, as well as PEMT de novo

synthesis of choline as enriched phosphatidylcholine, the CDP-Ethanolamine pathway and the CDP-Choline pathway pipeline substrate to one another.

These methylene directed revealing observations open the field of convergent contexts for nutrition medicine, research, diagnostics, and proactive health assurance at the foundational aspects of material of the universe, surmounting the divide between physics and biophysics in biomedical discovery.

Intriguing is the way in which methylene bridge multiplicity enables or participates in which any defined space can have its constituent material behave as other material such as atoms of one nature perform as other atom level configurations. Methykene bridges have an omitted third Hydrogen, relatively, hydride, such that electron withdrawing groups attaching to methylene bridges cause a sequestration of 2 eV- or cause sequestration of current, either in through space jumps, electron tunneling across atom or biological structure, constitutively from freed fluorescent hydridic energy, or by causing a physiological pathway or pipeline to be invoked that culminates in delivery of current, electrons as 2 eV-, four essential energy immersion such as nitril groups packed with methyl groups which have hydride. Correlatively, methylene bridge as order takers and delivery invokes of hydride ma result in synthesis or delivery of ATP or Pyruvate. Inherently, hydride negative polarity or alkalinity promotes natural gradient in the H+ prevalent solution, + environment or unpolarized environment, while it's order taking and delivery of current or energy molecules as well as fluorescent enables physiological activity to occur against natural gradients, allowing organism to 8ncreasingly use conscious priorities on shaping of physiological outcomes and behavior. Methylene bridges exist in space and although essential biological factors are also found in space suggesting that there integral processing requires a spontaneous event. Order taking by the methylene bridge and ts sequestration of current and interaction with the solvation or hydride shell is more than adequate cause spontaneous or more accurately, designed programmatic integration of these foundational components of biology. Thus, in any defined space the components can be galvanized to perform actions enabling or sustaining biology, at least one modality in such regard is the sequestration hydridic character or current by methylene enabled changes.

Polyunsaturated fatty acids Docosahexaenoic acid and Eicosapentaenoic acid exhibit methylene bridges and phosphorylate delta carbons of tryptophan 448 and 553 of PDK1 which along with AKT phosphorylation at tryptophan 424 by these PUFA fatty acids, results in PDK1 translocation to the cytoplasmic membrane, depletion of the Pyruvate Dehydrogenase downregulator known as PDK1, enhances glucose depletion correlative to acylation of AKT and acylation of PDK1, while also enhancing insulin resistance because the physiological effect of insulin receptor downregulation by P53 is circumvented by these conditions to enhance glucose removal and processing. A study observes that polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFAs, counteract the potential for upregulation of glycolysis when glycolysis should typically be downregulated

responsively to dminished PEMT activity and responsively to upregulated P53. This potential increase in glycolysis amid PEMT downregulation and amid P53 upregulation is a canonical integral factor in diminished health status, and is counteracted by Docosahexaenoic acid and Eicosapentaenoic acid, in a way that results in beneficial tissue remodeling which. DHA and EPA enabled tissue remodeling, in this regard, follows reintroduction of diminished glycolysis that is coupled with reintroduction of Krebs Cycle upregulation compared to glycolysis.

DHA and EPA PUFA methylene bridge associated reprogramming of energy metabolism destabilizes the "warburg effect" in which upregulation of glycolysis occurs in detrimental contexts, with particular including of glycolysis upregulation occurring amid PEMT downregulation or P53 upregulation, and presents how methylene bridges perform or enable enzyme activity that can be empirically described as current flow, flow of ambient current as well as molecules, metabolites and structural activity that constitutes migration of electrons or flow current. Any way that any organism, function, device, machine, building, activity, function, Pipeline, or wire in nature or civilization uses to obtain or sequester, logistically supply, deliver, elute, or transmit energy, power or current can reasonably be represented by methylene bridge enablement in physiology.

The "warburg effect" can be simply reprinted as an increase in glycolysis without the assistance of PEMT packing of hydride into biosynthetic electron withdrawing nitril lead groups of newly produced, unglycosylated or lightly glycosylated, glycero, ether linked, Omega-3, DHA, EPA or otherwise enriched phosphatidylethanolamine metabolites including likewise enriched PMME, PDME and phosphatidylcholine. Phospholipase and diesterase are increased in detrimental conditions including when PEMT is downregulated, freeing choline, other lead groups such as ethanolamine, phosphatides, and fatty acid from cellular membranes along freeingCa^{2+} encircling lead groups of phospholipids to sustain Ca^{2+} reliant versions of lipases and diesterases, although versions of these include those which function independently of Ca^{2+}. These can result in release of unencapsulated methylene bridges, although phospholipase or phosphodiesterase activity can generally by correlated with increase in methylene bridge cysteines. Diminished PEMT results in diminished migration of phosphatidylethanolamine from the inner leaflet of membranes to the outer leaflet or outer membrane as phosphatidylmonomethylethanolamine then phosphatidyldimethylethanolamine, then phosphatidylcholine, resulting also in diminished hydride packing at the Plasma membrane, diminished support of hydridic field attenuation into the extracellular space which decreases support of the near 7.2 to 7.6 background pH and diminishing inherent enablement of polarity gradients, solvation, solvation shell, intramolecular dynamics. intermolecular dynamics, and water dynamics up to 20 angstrom or more fom molecular surfaces. The result of impaired PEMT packing of hydride, in this regard, may be a foundational destabilization of existential nuances of the foundation biological compartment, including upregulation of the cdp- choline pathway to counteract massive programmed deterioration of cellular compartments, increase in proteolysis over autophagy, increase in ceramide from diminished directing of

phosphatidylcholine toward phosphatidylethanolamine resultant of PEMT inhibition that produces accumulation of phosphatidylethanolamine, increase in sphingosine 1 phosphate from ceramide because tissue stability requires that the cellular deterioration signal ceramide be redirected toward S1P massive pathways of survival signaling, all of which are avoided by PEMT function or PEMT metabolites.

G protein coupled receptors, S1P receptors, including GSK3B, PDK, cellular survival BCl2, and proteolytic enhancing BAG1 which links chaperone complexes to the 26s proteosome using ubiquitylation pathway signal attachments that are diverse and can be commandeered by detrimental conditions or axial pathways, all are S1P effected. BAG1 compares to BAG3 in that BAG3 invokes, preferentially, autophagy, which although endosomes can be used by microbes to escape the toxic plasma membrane interstitial space, is nonetheless vacuous to intracellular substrates moved into autophagosomes resulting in clearing of diverse material fom the intracellular environment.

Excess unencapsulated methylene bridges, impaired PEMT encapsulation of methylation bridges, and commandeered these by detrimental conditions or factors are integral to spatial and interactive nuances of dismissed health statuses which become obscured by unintuitive characteristics of quantum, physics, biophysics which can escape ascertainment because methylene bridges can be passively or actively applied in the physiological context. The click information suggest that since diversity in hexose sugars circumvented GLUT 1, GLUT 3, GLUT 4 and glucose- 6 -phosphate dehydrogenase downregulation by P53 by circumventing impedance to the hexose glucose being endocytosed and shuttled into glycolysis. Particular using other hexoses and other hexose transporters to supply the pentose phosphate pathway with substrate and potentiate controversial supply of the latter aspects of glycolysis near the Krebs Cycle with Ribulose through Rubisco glycerol carboxylation and supply of the Krebs Cycle with glycolate produced through Rubisco glycosyl oxygenation.

The hexose monophosphate or pentose phosphate supplies pentose sugars uses in structure and polymerization of DNA and RNA, while monophosphate integration can divert pentoses away from Nucleotide synthesis, some reduction of pentoses result in a monophosphate reduction that essentially results in a Nucleotide or nucleotide precursor. Thymidine kinase produces thymidine monophosphate from atp and deoxythymidine and it polymerizes thymidine into nucleotide sequencing in a way that results in integration of thymidine monophosphate into genomic polymers, constituting an essential Nucleotide synthesis mechanism use in Pharmacology and able to be modulated to affect cellular cycle by causing Nucleotide imbalance and inadequacy.

The junctures at which PEMT inhibition affects glycolysis such as at GLUT endocytosis of the hexose glucose, glucose - 6 - phosphate dehydrogenase processing of glucose – 6 – phosphate, insulin receptor inhibition, or other, affect availability of gluten into the hexose monophosphate shunt also while diverse other hexoses may be able to be circumvent these to assist in enabling continued supply of glycero factors, glycolate, and pentose sugars, as well as nadph. The literature does not delineate if the utility of P53 in imposing these regulatory influences when PEMT is diminished includes pentose phosphate pathway as happenstance, if the such inclusion of the pentose phosphate pathway is intended to exclude the specific hexose glucose from both glycolysis and hexose monophosphate pathway processing, although the analysis here clearly produces a Referential context in which glycolytic activity uninhibited by P53 causes deterioration of cellular structural and deteriorates esoteric and unintuitive aspects of biological systems.

A review of the structure of trimethylamine reveals that it accumulates in less than beneficial digestive pathway microflora proliferation, transiting the leaky gut typically resultant of the alpha relaxation of tight junction proteins of digestive enzyme, such that in hepatic tissue its one oxygen among the three methyl groups attached to it's cationic nitrogen becomes reduced by flavin monooxygenase to produce a negatively polarized exposed oxonium, resulting in an unusually accessible juncture that fills the canonical methylene bridge omitted hydride. The commandeered methylene bridge can rapidly include tmao, explaining why tmao has a priority in being prevented in proactive and interventional care, and explaining why tmao is the among the most indicative biomarkers of susceptibility to sudden adverse health events, sudden adverse behavior, perioperative complications, diminished outcomes linked to diminished carotid plasticity, and other diminished outcomes. Interestingly, Areas of physiology near hepatic processing of tma into tmao, are the only areas, wet or splanchnic system of organs, in which proliferation conditions occur without irrefutable dismissed levels of PEMT activity. The effect of tmao, thus, may include the increased priority ascertaining PEMT2 impairment instead of aggregate PEMT2 impairment, tma, tmao, and the different metabolic methylene bridge cysteine compartments as s adenosyl, thiolactine, eic acide, and constitutive methylene bridge cysteine Hcy.

Active hexose correlated compound’s name suggests that it activates the hexose monophosphate shunt, although the data suggests AHCC may also be an inhibitor of choline kinase alpha and may affect other metabolic enzymes. These suggest chemical energy may be dispensable in the 29 to 32 molecules of ATP exhibited when oxidative phosphorylation electron transport, glycolysis and Krebs cycle are all fully supplying products and substrate to one another except when PEMT is fully functional ot move this nearer to 29 and 32, while the 6 molecules of ATP generated during P53 downregulation of glycolytic pathways resultant of diminished PEMT function prevents energy metabolism from excessively fracking or mining hydride packed into phosphatidylcholine without replenishment of enriched phosphatidylcholine on particular.

The linkage of nitril packed Hydride in membrane phosphatidylcholine, being fired lipase and diesterase for access in nad+/nadh and nadp+/nadph redox transactions such as the electron transport pathway freeing of hydride from nadh to emit 2 eV- with about 58 percent as fluorescent energy loadbalanced across each phase of oxidative phosphorylation electron transport and with about 42 percent integrated into the oxonium exhibited between the phosphate groups of ATP, Product of oxidative phosphorylation also know as cellular respiration, as well as entry of ATP into metabolism in Diverse contexts, including its integration into the glucose – 6 – phosphate dehydrogenase processing of glucose – 6 – phosphate to support translation of the hexose glucose into the hexose monophosphate shunt or into glycolytic synthesis of Pyruvate followed by either NADH enabled translation of pyruvate into lactate, the NAD+ and CoA enablement of Pyruvate translation into Aetyl – COA which can be shuttled by oxaloacetate into enabled shuttling of Pyruvate into the Krebs Cycle as Citrate and CoA. CO2 is supplied toward fatty acid synthesis during Acetyl-CoA production, Acetyl - CoA can be directed toward Acetyl - choline storage if excess choline. Alanine, phosphoenolpyruvate, oxaloacetate, and acetaldehyde each are major pathways of pyruvate processing.

These nonintuitive nuances of hydridic migration are simpler to understand if free current, flow of current throw structure, movement of molecules, and changes biological structure are considered as aspects of current. Thus, glycolytic upregulation without replenishment causes a shift in the preemptive spatial, fluidic, structural, and current aspects of physiology that capture and apply the hydridic field in concerted way known as cellular physiology.

Prolonged dysregulation toward assured management of methylene bridge dynamics can result in impairment of PEMT1, PEMT2, or PEMT3 function, particularly including PEMT2 which emerges near conclusion of gestational status as aregulator of development, growth, and asdurer of the affectation of mitochondrial potential, plasticity, and control of developmental programs and cellular developmental programs. PEMT2 level of impairment is typically strongly correlate level of condition impairment and oitcomes.

EPA and DHA exhibit fatty acid Configuration that resemble connected V or connect W letters, as well as resemble the keys of a piano with darker keys as carbons. Cis linkages between hydrocarbons in fatty acid extents invert the V to cause a bend. Compared to Trans linkages which produce linear, but flexible, extents of hydrocarbons, EPA and DHA exhibit two or more double carbon linkages in their fatty acid extents with a methylene bridge between these double adhered carbons, known as a divinylmethane pattern or an interrupted methylene bridge pattern. The essential omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids each exhibit this divinylmethane or methylene-interrupted pattern.

Divinylmethane patterns results in a interrupted methylene, as in EPA and DHA, at the sn-1 position of phospholipids, interacting with the methylene bridge in the sn-1 linkage to oxygen, the oxonium exhibiting phosphate group and the lead group to which these are attached such as the hydride packed lead group Choline or the unpacked strong electron withdrawing nitrile Ethanolamine. The literature does not openly express the obvious, which is that the Trans extents of fatty acids can typically exhibit characteristics of methylene bridges, suggesting their integral participation in biosynthesis and presenting simpler examples of how hydridic character and polarity are distributed across large aspects of biologically active molecules.

Regardless, the conceptual nuance of biosynthesis thus integrates conceptual nuances of creative forces of the universe and the fulfillment systems which are responsive to best fit, utility and satisfaction or fulfillment processes that satisfy creative influences.

An increase in the pentode phosphate pathway or increase in the hexose monophosphate shunt would be linked to increase in glycero synthesis or glycolate synthesis or both, such that when this produces upregulated glycolate then the PEMT pathway selection of glycero phospatidylethanolamine may be diminished. Nucleotide synthesis is upregulated with hexose monophosphate pathway upregulation, being enhanced by general ribulose activity linked to 60 percent increase in nadph synthesis during hexose monophosphate activity, but reasonably link to increased glycosyl fraction of the hexose monophosphate shunt going to the biosynthetic Krebs cycle compared to shunting of glycero factors into glycolysis near the Krebs Cycle interface with glycolysis. The glycero selectivity by ethanolamine phosphotransferase and PEMT suggest glycosylated phospholipid tail upregulation diminishes these enzymic factors in favor of a defacto increase in the cdp-ethanolamine pathway, explaining why the cdp-choline, in some organisms, is known as the nucleotide biosynthesis pathway.

Imbalances or inadequacy, correlative diminished glycolysis and dismissed hexose monophosphate shunt catalysis, thus, emerge when PEMT is diminished, suggesting that Replication and its fraction of requisite replication competent nucleotides are diminished by PEMT to prevent Replication in conditions where PEMT is diminished used in function. However, DNA repair occurs in .ore than 1 million instances each day within each cellular entity, such that downregulation of glucose shuttling through glucose – 6 – phosphate dehydrogenase becomes a genomic Replication inhibitor and invite genomic repair, unless PEMT resumes its activity. P53 is repressed as in the “warburg effect", or diversity in hexoses is exhibited to circumvent P53 imposed downtegulation of GLUT. Glycolysis and pentose phosphate pathway. Arellano study observes that nucleotide imbalance or inadequacy invokes replication nonresolotion cytokines such as ATR, differently from other known cytokines, to enable cellular cycle progression during nucleotide inadequacy and allow cellular entities to escape excessive growth as hypertrophy or differentiation during nucleotide inadequacy. Representing small cellular compared to large cellular difference in cellular phenotype. It is known that an ankyrin repeats repress P53, carbohydrate circumvent P53 through ChREBp activity, phospolipase and diesterase free phospholipid

and Choline from cellular membranes to mimick available choline to surmount P53 donregulation of nervous pathways, and high powered phosphorylation such as cases kinase, T Lymphocyte activation of Ligands, as well as immunogical response, all can upregulate pathways repressed by PEMT including expanding the group of specific cellular entities allowed through P53 to P21, to P27 and pRb phosphorylated status as a Regulator in this regard, as gated pathways applying coordinated cyclin function to complete the cellular cycle. Thymidylate performs an essential role in nucleotide adequacy while nucleotide adequacy likewise is essential to cellular entities escaping G phase and S phase to progress to subsequent mitotic or meiotic phases.

ATR escapes cellular entities from the beneficial effects of nucleotide inadequacy and the detrimental effects of cellular hypertrophy, which may be circumstantial beneficial, although , like cytokine increases over extended periods otherwise , can enable exhibition of diminished ished health status and risk if exhibited for extended duration. PEMT, thus, seems to expect diverse hexoses to be available during its diminished function enabling substrate to be shunted into glycolysis as well as allowing Rubisco supply of glyceryl substrate to be shunted into glycolysis ear the Krebs Cycle and enabling glycolate substrate to be into the Krebs CycleanIt

PEMT might have no specific regard for D chiral Glucose except that when Glucose - 6 - Phosphate Dehydrogenase produces glucono lactone from Glucose phosphate nadp+ is used as a cofactor and becomes nadph which decreases the essential increased levels of nadp+ when nadp+ is compared to nadph, a disparity that is a foundational enabler of activity, gradients, transactions and flow of hydridic current in physiology and on biology generally. P53 seems to prevent both production of nadp+ and Glucose phosphate during gluconeogenesis as well as prevents production of glucono lactone and nadph because PEMT diminished function impairs the flow of hydridic current through structure as a priority. Structure us essential in trapping current and controlled directing of current, enabling cellular capacitance and potentials, post synaptic neuron polarization baselines,, hydridic effect, and galvanizing of concerted tissue capacitance linked to consciousness and cognition. The spooky spatial aspects of these influences are another dimension of why trapping and recycling current is a priority, such that shuttling current through structure enables the foundational biological compartment to exist and function in ways that are increasingly both spookily biological and strangely biological.

The literature is in consensus observation that aggregate methylene bridge cysteine diminshes PENT, although vague in clear presentation of if s adeonsyl methylene bridges only, instead both s adenosyl and s adenosyl bereft methylene, are mechanistic downregulators of PEMT. However, s – adeonsyl methylene bridge cysteine is a downregulator of PEMT and diminished performance of translation of s – adenosyl methylene bridge cysteine into methylene bridge cysteine by the 9hydrolase SAHH decreases cellular division and causes hypomethylation of Genome. What is clear is that is that SAHH is redox or nad+/nadh ratio regulated, and the um/L linked to detrimental changes is 0.012 for s adenosyl methylene bridge cysteine compared to 6 or 7 um/L for methylene bridge cysteine, suggesting a potency variation, although there are pathways for specific detox of each of these varieties of methylene bridges and there is likely attenuation between these methylene bridge fractions in diverse metabolic conditions.

The activation potential for SAHH has been solved, in a study, as NAD+ increased vparafive to nadh, suggesting it is inherently and strongly potentiated toward translating s-adenosyl methylene bridge cysteines by release of the adenosyl moiety, producing nadh from nad+. However the same study

observes that SAHH then proceeds to synthesized adenosine which is a downregulator of choline kinase alpha attachment of ATP to Fee choline at the incipient phase of the cdp-choline pathway, resulting interestingly, in production of nad+ from nadh. Thus, s- adenosyl methylene bridge cysteine is trapped by diminished nad+ and produced when nadh levels are increased, whileP53 reinforces the glycolytic translation of glucose into pyruvate that already potentially occurs when nad+ is diminished in availability from its typically strong prevalence over nadh. These are clearly two among other mechanisms that manage structural molecular to phases of energy or flow of current. Pathways of methylene cysteine bridge processing, deterioration, or recycling which do not produce adenosine have an increased potential of upregulating the cdp-choline pathway because it relieves deterioration of PEMT diminished packing of Hydride by using already produce choline lead groups packed with hydride and CH3 to produced phosphatidylcholine using no so newly produced choline lead groups. Phosphatidylcholine and phospholipid structure is produced from recycled structure when PEMT is not adequately synthesized choline lead groups. Particularly, redirecting current from escape, depletion and attenuation toward, instead, reintegration into membranes and structure. The priority seems to be structural translation, sustainment and cycling if current, particularly hydridic aether.

Redirecting of s-adenosyl methylene bridge cysteine toward thioether methyl transferase results in production s adenosyl methionine while each catalytic action by thio ether methyl transferase results in polymerization selenium, tellurium. sulphonium, other amine, or other factors, while trimethylsulfonium is then used as a substrate for thetin methylene bridge cysteine transpherase production of the desquamation depolymerization factor used pervasively in therapeutics production in the 1900s and 1900s, while dimethyl thetin performance as an alternate for trimethylsulphonium has been presented in the literature since 1878, methylene bridge cysteine has been presented in the literature since 1810, and lecithin as mixed choline and phosphatidylcholine was characterized in the literature in the middle to later aspects of the 1700s.

Some of the literature limits thioether s methyltransferase to bidirectional translation of dimethylsulfide and s-adenosyl methylene bridge cysteine into trimethylsulfonium and s-adenosyl methionine. Trimethylsulphonium tetrahydrofolate produces, bidirectionally from trimethylsulphonium and tetrahydrofolate, the products dimethylsulfide and 5-methylenetetrahydrofolate substrate for one carbon MTFHR/methionine synthase / methionine synthetase pathway processing if methylene bridge cysteines into methionine and s-adenosyl methionine.

Methylene bridge Management pathways and factors, such as methylthioglycolic acid, elute or derive molecules that affect methylene bridge polymerization, energy sequestration, and ability to be commandeered to change current and structure as well as affect how accumulation of methylene bridges potentiate typical and atypical development, differentiation and bending of spooky aspects of biology toward anomaly of seemingly idiopathic origin. Derivatization occurs in this regard in almost any environment in the universe because methykene bridge factors and foundational aspects of biology with which it interacts are found in the biome and in space, exhibiting how these molecules are active caustic pathways that sequester a space in the biome for biological systems, transfer useful products from abiotic phase into biotic phases and increasingly derivatives factors in the biotic phase in service to physiology and in service to the foundational biological compartment which are cellular entities.

The human inclination to derivatize important contexts to empericity implores what may have been futile endeavor, in the more than two centuries since methylene bridge cysteine was first characterized,

to simply explain the methylene bridge multiplicity. The methylene bridge sequestration by biosynthetic strong electron withdrawing groups sequester hydride and galvanized molecules, structure, metabolism and development of biological systems as a result. Much human activity and behavior is likewise sequestered to such priority. However, the application of methylene by biosynthetic string electron drawers, through polymerization potential, transforms current into structure, explaining why and how mitochondria, sometimes hundreds in an in individual cellular entity, effect and regulate developmental programs, particular through PEMT and particularly through mitochondrial PEMT2 activity which typically emerges near the transition from gestational phase.

ATR be a therapeutic locus of susceptibility in diminished ished health status as well as may be a locus of support in supporting resumption or stabilization of homeostasis.

Thus, the list of diagnostic, quantum, molecular, metabolic, genetic, systemic, and environmental factors along with natural, pharmacological and wholistic ways of managing these nuances of factors in Human outcomes with which this analytical Artifact is associated are a useful representation of data science. The most incipient findings may represent in nonlinear and disjoint derived curves or graphs. However, integration of each of these curves or graphs, although the data points or scatter graph may be difficult to integrate into one column or shard, produce an increasingly competent or increased uniform curve or Graph. Thus, subsequent findings analyzed with a social constructivist integration on these perspectives can result in derivation if increasingly competent findings and increasingly uniform integrated curves and graphs. The objectives of data Science, thus, seems to be movement toward the most uniform graphs and curves in which the relationships between the variables of a derivative function are increasingly stable and such that highly predictable derivation of the value of any such variable can occur from the ascertainment of the known value or characteristic of any of such variables otherwise.

The culmination of data science objectives seems to be the generation of increasingly linear graphs, curves, training data, tensors, correlates, causal links, Mechanistic links, dualities or inferential correlations, multiplicities, information tuples, shards, data columns, columns, natural language representation of these as stories. The object of data Science also seems to include ascertainment, with increasing certainty. of relationships between variables, with increasing certainty enabling derivation of the values or characteristics of any variable using the values or characteristics any other of these variables or using variables otherwise. Resultantly might be achieved structured logical, mathematical, clinical or other simple or complex analyses, explorative or presumption questions which can be presented as proofs that, also, with increasing certainty confirm such relationships, values and characteristics.

The interactions of analytical processes as observations in polynomial time and the nonpolynomial time interactions which are known to reshape, both, outcomes in antecedent eras and outcomes which are to emerge, to exhibit relationships, values and characteristics

increasingly produce by the analytical processes themselves, should be, can be, and optimally should be directed to bend future outcomes and future potentialities to Human benefit in the eras of immediacy and toward increasing benefit of humanity wholistically, extended to include also Humanity in antecedent or future eras, although Humanity, now, obviously performs as a priority pathway for Humanity to be benefited in the future.

Because a most unique benefit provided to the universe is experience or exhibition of livingness among inanimateness otherwise among the known Universes, thus both enable vicarious exhibition of vital being on behalf of the known Universe, but also potentially being vibrant confirmation through the Human experience that Universe, itself may, too, be living. Data Science, thus continually finds and presents confirmation of Human livingness, information which can be applied to sustain the Human Experience, confirmation to the Universes that through the Human Experience it vicariously or integrally too, lives, while also enabling integrated of Universes level integral share priorities in sustaining Humanity among the Universes.