

Definition of cancer:

Cancer is the expression of the malfunctioning somatic mechanism of change provoked by terrorist cells that appear mainly as a result of the malfunctioning of their internal mechanism of change.

Content of the presentation

I. Concept of cancer

II. The methodology of cancer's investigation

III. The existence of a somatic mechanism of change in living beings along with the mechanism of change via reproductive cells

IV. Mapping the stages of a pathological somatic mechanism of change into a normal one

V. Some evidence of the existence of an internal mechanism of change in a somatic cell

VI. Several applications of the new approach to cancer to its research

I. Concept of cancer

1. Some requirements of a concept
2. The role of a concept. Comparison of two projects: the successful flight to the moon advanced by John Kennedy that was based on a well-thought concept, and the less successful struggle with cancer based on Richard's Nixon project that had a badly elaborated concept
3. My definition of cancer: Cancer is the expression of the malfunctioning somatic mechanism of change provoked by terrorist cells that appear mainly as a result of the malfunctioning of their internal mechanism of change.

II. The methodology of cancer's investigation

1. An attempt to find the normal state of a mechanism on the basis of its malfunctioning
2. An example that concerns Parkinson's disease.

III. The existence of a somatic mechanism of change in living beings along with the mechanism of change via reproductive cells

1. Reproduction of simple living beings by fragmentation of somatic cells
2. The somatic mechanism of change in simple multicellular living beings
3. The appearance in living beings along of the evolution of a new mechanism of change via reproductive cells that did not completely replace the somatic mechanism of change, but only limited the scope of its usage
4. The unknown normal functions of the somatic mechanism of change in living beings with a prevailing mechanism of change via reproductive cells.

IV. Mapping a pathological somatic mechanism of change into a normal one

1. Appearance of cancer cells and their place in the typology of cells
2. Cancer and normal innovative cells as less differentiated cells
3. The drive to autarky by cancer and normal innovative cells
4. Cancer and normal innovative cells as cells with a high longevity and high speed of reproduction
5. The oppression of the mechanisms of repairing and apoptosis in cancer and normal innovative cells
6. Tumors as the beginning of new (modified) organs.
7. Metastases as messengers of novelties to related cells
8. The role of the immune system in the promotion/curbing innovative cells.

V. Some evidence of the existence of an internal mechanism of change in a somatic cell

1. Barbara's MacClintok discoveries of an internal mechanism of change in a cell and its conceptualization via the concept of a dynamic genome by James Shapiro
2. The abundant so-called junk (trash) genes as the candidates for components of an internal mechanism of change
3. Existence of transposons
4. Regularities in the set of "junk" genes
5. The DNA "computer."

VI. Several applications of the new approach to cancer research

1. An attempt to find an explanation of the answered question concerning the reappearance of cancer after successful treatment
2. To stimulate research concerning the correlations between the structure of DNA and blockages of the mechanisms of repair and apoptosis
3. To explain such findings as the production of catalysts and inhibitors by a tumor for promotion of metastasis
4. To stimulate the recognition of the mechanism of motility of normal cells from tissues
5. To avoid the confusion in early diagnostic of cancer between normal and pathological innovative cells
6. To discover conditions under which is expedient to preserve cancer cells.