External Qi of Yan Xin Life Science Technology Can Revive or Suppress Enzyme Activity of Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase

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Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI 3-kinase) is an important enzyme that is involved in the regulation of a variety of biological processes such as apoptosis, cell division, and ion channel activity and can play a role in the pathological development of a number of diseases, including AIDS and cancer. The authors' data indicate that external qi of Yan Xin Life Science Technology (YXLST) can modulate enzyme activity in two directions. Within a time window of 3 days of the initial emission of external qi of YXLST, PI 3-kinase activity was restored in an outdated enzyme sample that had lost activity, and PI 3-kinase activity was suppressed in a freshly purified sample relative to an untreated control sample so that its activity was nearly undetectable. The data presented are consistent with the hypothesis that external qi of YXLST can alter molecular events. The uniqueness of this and other observations mandates further study.

Keywords: *Yan Xin Life Science Technology, external qi, PI 3-kinase, modulating enzyme activity*

Dr. Yan Xin (Yan is his family name) is a chief physician and is hailed as a "miracle doctor" by the thousands who have benefited from his healing using special methods (Li, 1988; Ming, 1988). These healing cases and other extraordinary accomplishments by Dr. Yan have been named Yan Xin Life Science Technology phenomena (Yan, in preparation), also known as Yan Xin phenomena (Guo, 1988) or Yan Xin Qigong phenomena (Li, 1988). Because the effects of Yan Xin Life Science Technology (YXLST) have been achieved without direct physical contact between Dr. Yan and the affected subjects, these effects are analogous to that of "bu qi" or "deploying qi" described in ancient literature (Ko, 317). It has been suggested that external qi is emitted by Dr. Yan to achieve such effects. Since the 1980s, a considerable number of scientists from leading universities and research institutes in China and the United States, such as Tsinghua University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Harvard University, the University of California (UCSD, UCLA) and Oklahoma University, have applied modern scientific methods and protocols to investigate various effects of external qi of YXLST in physical sciences (e.g., Yan et al., 1999; Yan, Lu, Zhang, Wang, & Zhu, 1988; Zhao, Zheng, Lu, Li, & Yan, 1987), life sciences (e.g., Yan, Fong, Jiang, Zhang, Hu, Shen, Wang, & Wu, 2002a, 2002b; Xin, Fong, Wolf, Wolf, & Cao, 2001), and industrial applications (e.g., Li et al.,

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1990). A body of substantial experimental results on YXLST effects has accumulated (Lu, 1997), including effects at a nuclear level such as altering the half-life of radioactive americium 241 (Yan et al., 1988; Yan, Lu, Jiang, Wu, et al., 2002). These studies provide intriguing scientific corroboration that qi of Dr. Yan can be projected out of the body and affect physical substances and objects at various levels from cellular, molecular, to the nuclear level.

Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI 3-kinase) is an enzyme that is involved in the regulation of a variety of biological functions such as apoptosis, cell division, and ion channel activity and plays a role in the biochemistry processes of HIV infection and cancer (Stein & Waterfield, 2000; Zauli et al., 2001). In our study, we wanted to see if the emission of external qi could alter the activity of PI 3-kinase in vitro. Dr. Yan was requested to differentially modify the activity of two samples of PI 3-kinase, an outdated sample that had lost activity and a freshly prepared sample with typical activity. In two experiments performed within 3 days of the initial YXLST qi emission, PI 3-kinase activity was suppressed in the fresh preparation relative to an untreated control sample so that its activity was nearly undetectable, whereas enzyme activity was restored in the outdated enzyme sample that had lost activity. The data indicated that PI 3-kinase activity was altered in samples exposed to external qi of YXLST in tests performed within 3 days of the initial exposure.

Three classes of PI 3-kinases have been characterized. Class II and class III PI 3-kinases have not been found to use $PI(4,5)P_2$ as a substrate in vitro. In our test, we used $PI(4,5)P_2$ as the substrate (Arcaro et al., 1998), suggesting that the altered activity in our results was very likely attributable to class I PI 3-kinase. PI 3-kinase activity is stimulated through ligand binding of a variety of receptors such as the IGF-1 receptor, NGF, and PDGF, among others (Duronio, Scheid, & Ettinger, 1998). On the other hand, PI 3-kinase activity is inhibited by inhibitors such as wortmannin or LY294002 (Jones & Calgue, 1995) and is intrinsically regulated via the interaction between the subunits of PI 3-kinase. For example, when the Ser608 of the p85 subunit is phosphorylated by the p110 subunit, there is an 80% decrease in PI 3-kinase activity (Dhand et al., 1994). Further studies are needed to investigate how the external qi of YXLST changed the activity of both the outdated and the freshly prepared PI 3-kinases in our experiments.

The activity of outdated PI 3-kinase was restored to the level of freshly prepared enzyme after the treatment with external YXLST. We also observed that when the enzyme had lost activity for a prolonged period (i.e., longer than 4 months) the apparent restorative effects of qi were significantly reduced. This is somewhat analogous to the results reported in *Life Sciences*, where the protective effect of YXLST was significantly reduced in cells that had been damaged from prolonged hydrogen peroxide exposure in contrast to cells that had been exposed for a shorter duration (Xin et al., 2001).

Although previous reports indicated that YXLST effects can last for months or more, in our experiments, the YXLST effects on enzyme activity disappeared approximately 4 days after the qi treatment. Thus, YXLST effects appear to vary for different cases. In addition, activities of the enzyme and apparent effects of external qi were more pronounced in samples tested with a substrate that more greatly resembled physiological conditions (i.e., large unilamellar vesicles—LUVETS) than substrate presented in a micellar form. Because LUVETS may be a better model of physiological membranes, the external qi effect might be stronger in a more natural environment. Further experiments could test this hypothesis. This also raises the question of whether some enzymes might be more easily modulated by external qi than others. Interestingly, PI 3-kinase is a very active enzyme that is a central component of many signal transduction pathways involved in regulating key activities of cells. As such, it is central to information transfer. Perhaps PI 3-kinase is more readily affected by qi because of its high level of intrinsic activity. PI 3-kinase may also play a role in *bigu* (YXLST-enabled food abstinence) and appetite. Recent studies have shown that PI 3-kinase plays a role in leptin and insulin signaling pathways (Berti, Kellerer, Capp, & Haring, 1997). Leptins are proteins released by adipocytes that regulate appetite. Further experiments could compare the effects of external qi on different classes of enzymes to determine if there are biochemical conditions more favorable for demonstrating effects of external qi. Another clue to the nature of qi phenomena comes from the appearance of an extra broad peak in the Raman spectrum of water following exposure to external qi of YXLST (Yan et al., 1999). The extra peak is possibly a result of an increase in the ordering of water intermolecular structure. An increase in order is suggestive of emergent properties such as those associated with complex

adaptive systems and dissipative structures. The enhancing effect of external qi on the crystallization of proteins further supports the idea that qi phenomena are emergent properties of complex adaptive systems (Yan et al., 1999). Furthermore, this is in keeping with the auto-regulatory properties indicated by the data reported here and elsewhere. For instance, in the current study, qi emission had opposite effects on two adjacent aliquots of PI 3-kinase, increasing and restoring activity in the older sample and decreasing activity in the newer sample. This suggests external qi of YXLST carries information and is capable of exchange of information with the target, thus creating feedback loops that enable adaptation. Adaptation is a nonlinear phenomenon and has been a frequently reported characteristic of qi phenomena in the literature. Thus, the qi phenomena reported here and elsewhere appear to be governed by nonlinear processes and behave like complex adaptive systems. Thus, complex adaptive systems may be a more useful model for generating hypotheses regarding the nature of qi than radiant energy models.

In summary, these studies indicate that qi emission of YXLST can be detected using biochemical techniques and can modulate enzyme activity in two directions. Furthermore, because the effects are not uniform and apparently entail feedback suggests that the nature of external qi of YXLST is analogous to bidirectional transfer of information. The data presented are consistent with the hypothesis that external qi of YXLST can alter molecular events in vitro and thus deserves further study.

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