

Cell membranes and reproduction

Cell membranes are lipid molecular structures, made of phospholipids, glycolipids and cholesterol that surround and define each individual cell and that, like the autonomic nervous system (ANS), are ubiquitous in the body. They are known for their high phospholipidic content. Their functions can be summarized as follows:

1. Exchange of information and communication between cells and cells of the human organism and between the inside of our organism and the outside environment. The surrounding environment also comprehends light, air and all the electromagnetic waves produced by seasonal changes, by day and night variations, by climatic and seasonal changes, as well as by the waves emanated by the radio, TV, computers, telephones and cell phones and other tricks of modern technology. In addition the surrounding environment comprehends the smog pollution derived from the modern industrial factories. Particular attention should be devoted to the chemical fertilizing agents, which are known to possess be the most deleterious infertilizing effect in humans.
2. The phospholipidic cell membrane are particular important for their ability to transport light energy in form of electrical potentials. The term "phosphor" is, in fact, an ancient Greek word which means "carrying light".
3. The next important cell membrane function consists in their ability to anchor various enzymatic and highly receptor substances, necessary for specific functionality.