

Biological Circumfluent

Sanath S Prasad

Abstract: *The human body is composed of diverse constituents in the form of cells, tissues, organs and organ systems. The body also has constituents in the form of the circumfluents, and this review will dive deep into the exploration of unexplored aspects of circumfluents.*

Keywords: Interstitialcircumfluent, homeostasis, intracellular circumfluent, fluidity, biological construct.

1. Introduction

The human body can be articulated as the expression of diverse substantial constituents like the cells, tissues, circumfluents, and it depicts the fluidity, viscosity, stability of biological constructs depicted as cells and many studies have also been implicated in the ordinance of the resistome, electrome, metabolome, transcriptome, proteome, Orfeome, and in many other repository of cells in diverse tissues and organs.

The recipe for the extracellular fluid is the advent of sodium, chloride, bicarbonate ions and an admixture of precious substances like the life saving molecules of oxygen, and predominant biological substrate called as glucose and also the substituents which originates from the cleavage of proteins the amino acids which are also the precursors of many enzymes, polypeptides and the adrenaline fuel which are procured and processed by the adult tissues of the body the fatty acids. The Interstitial fluid also christened as the transcellular fluid will also be containing the most essential evil gaseous modicum depicted as carbon dioxide which will be exchanged by the cells for fresh, ripe, smooth gaseous molecules of elixir of life which is oxygen and the circumfluents also contains the various cellular wastes to be flushed out in deep in its womb. The fluid which are found to exist in the cell and it is majorly composed of phosphate, magnesium and potassium ions and the semipermeable membrane or the cell membrane or the biological membrane or plasma membrane plays a significant role in the ordinance of the amount of the ions in the interstitial fluid and the fluid existing in the interior of a cell.

Perspectives and future direction: We need further studies which tends to explore the unexplored associations of the cetirizine, cyclizine, meclizine, hydroxyzine and Beta transformation growth factor signaling, Hippo signaling, Fibroblast growth factor signaling, Jak1/ Stat3 signaling and the Beta adrenergic receptors, and impact of the interstitial fluid on the differential gene expression in heart formation. We need more studies warranting for the association of the cetirizine, cyclizine, meclizine, hydroxyzine and the FEN1, FAS genetic variants of coding regions, semblance between the transcellular circumfluent quantities and its impact on the skin formation, association of the blood lipid loci levels, ketone metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, apelin signaling, and the impact of the quantities of the sodium, chloride, bicarbonate ions in interstitial fluid on the differential expression of genes in heart formation.

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