

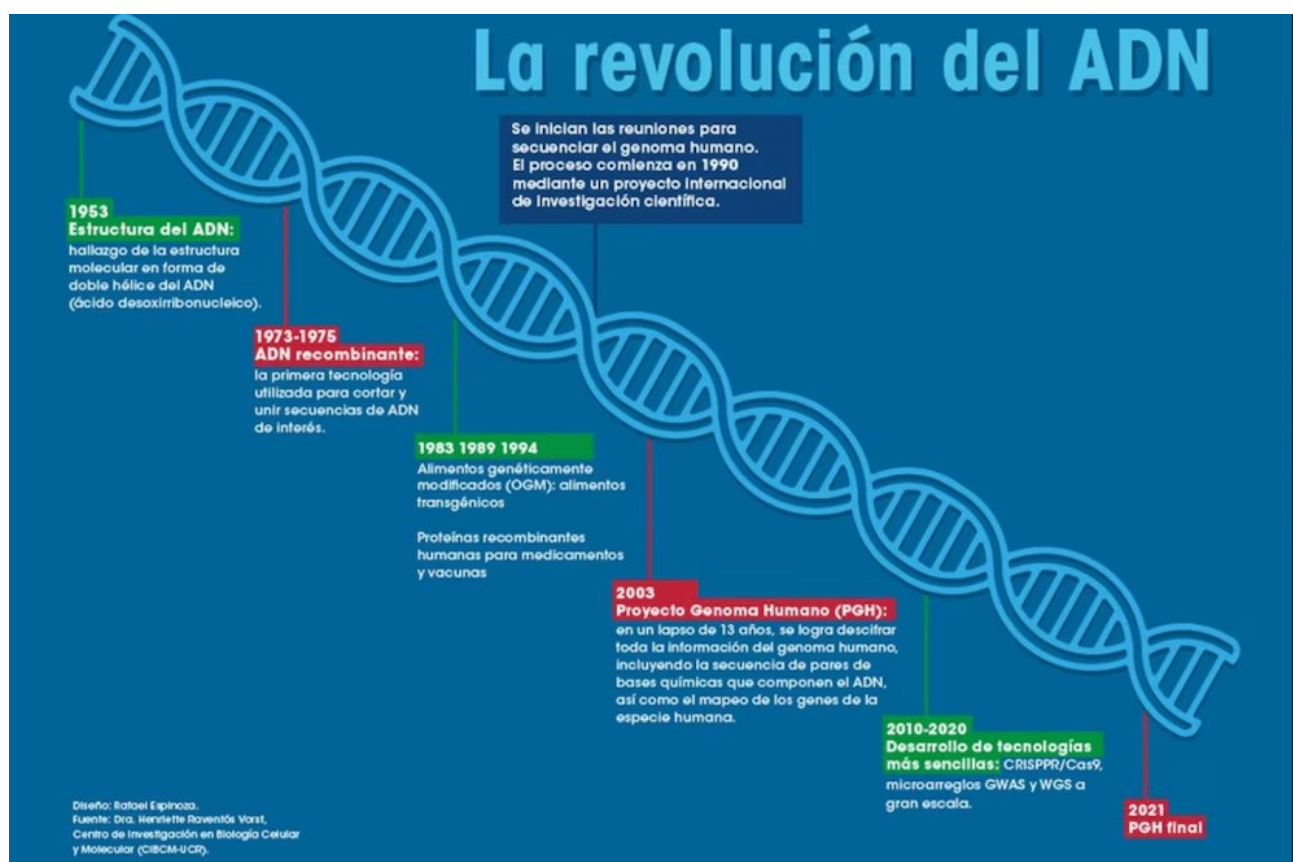
Fuente: **Infobae**

The biochemist who discovered life's divine code: "Genes are not a fixed destiny, but a switch you can turn on or off."

In his numerous interventions, the scientist did not seek ways to open a dialogue between modern science, medicine and spirituality. The biochemist and professor emeritus of the University of Tsukuba (Japan), Dr. Kazuo Murakami (1936-2021) managed to write his name in the history of biomedicine thanks to his profound [research in molecular genetics](#) and epigenetics. With his research, he earned recognition from the international scientific community, becoming one of the pioneers who helped decipher the hidden languages of genetics, specifically the renin gene, an essential enzyme in the regulation of blood pressure.

The discovery of the renin sequence was, on the surface, a technical achievement; but for Murakami, it was also the beginning of a deeper understanding of what it means to be alive. From then on, his career turned toward new territory: epigenetics. In this new world, he not only discovered data on DNA, but also the keys to interpreting the interaction between biology and experience. "DNA is not a rigid structure," he explained on several occasions. "It functions as a dynamic system influenced by what we live, eat, or feel," he expressed. This premise (now key to numerous studies) transformed the way we understand the relationship between [el cuerpo humano y su entorno](#)

[the human body and its environment.] Through his research, Murakami helped popularize the idea of "genetic switches": mechanisms that allow certain genes to be activated or deactivated depending on external factors. According to the biochemist, the body is not a closed machine, but a system capable of modulating it. "We can modify our body's behavior simply by changing our behavior," he said. The approach, although scientific, had everyday nuances. The idea that stress, diet, or the environment shaped genetic expression gave molecular biology a previously unsuspected proximity.



“DNA is not just a fixed, immutable code. It’s a dynamic system that responds to your environment.” (Image: X)

The **Divine Code** However

Murakami began to see something more. What in his early research was merely a sequence of data began to reveal itself before his eyes with a complexity that surpassed what he could imagine. *biológicamente conocido*. [biologically known.]

Influenced by the Tenrikyo (mind, body, and spirit) movement, Murakami proposed a broader interpretation of his findings.

In his book, **The Divine Code of DNA**, he refers to a “creative force” that does not contradict science, but rather reveals itself through it. He calls it “**Something Great.**” Others simply call it **God.**

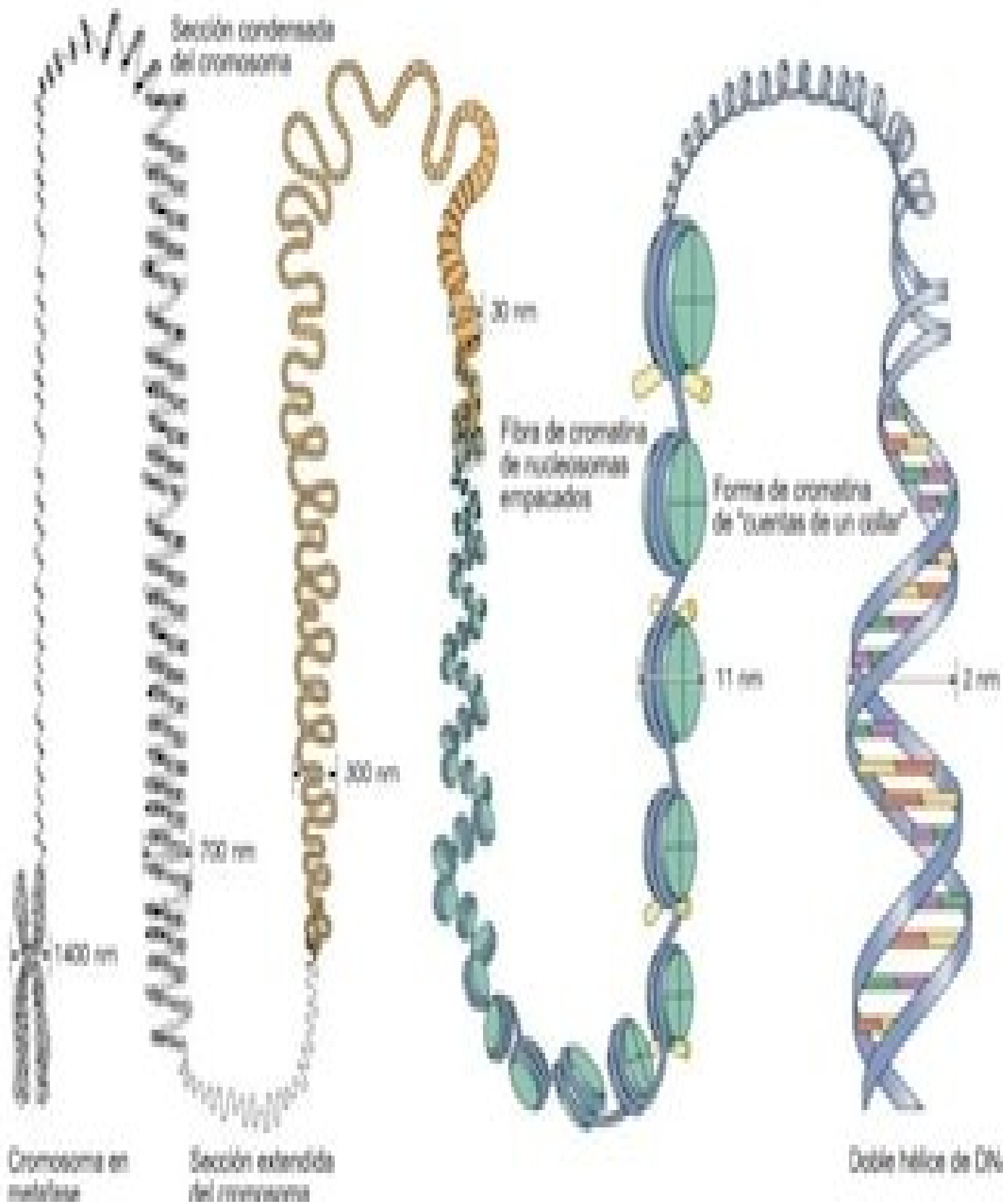
Proof of the Power of DNA

Not everyone shared that view. Although his research has been supported in academia, his attempt to **connect genetics and**

spirituality has generated various conflicts. Among his most famous stories is one shared by a man whose doctors had diagnosed a [enfermedad hereditaria](#) [hereditary disease]incurable. *“There was no hope,”* Murakami recounted.

However, instead of accepting it, he changed his diet, reduced stress, and practiced meditation. Against all odds, his disease disappeared. **“Your genes don't just respond to your environment; they reprogram themselves,”** is one of the conclusions of his studies.

Murakami discovered that certain habits and thoughts could “turn on” beneficial genes and “turn off” harmful ones, **modifying DNA expression.**



Dr. Murakami's biological explanation. (Image: X)

Despite this, experts recognize the importance of his scientific contributions, but some remain skeptical about the possibility that practices such as **meditation** or **prayer** can directly influence genetic expression. Finally, **Murakami never intended for science to prove the existence of the divine**. Instead, he has championed an idea: [that knowledge need not be at odds with the spiritual quest](#).

In his public appearances, he insisted that his goal is not to prove dogmas, but to open "a dialogue between modern science, medicine, and spirituality."