



LA CHEMOFOBIA E IL CHEMICAL FREE

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CHE COS'È LA CHEMOFOBIA?

secondo i siti più affidabili è →



Col termine **chemofobia**, letteralmente "paura della chimica", si intende generalmente l'irrazionale pensiero che tutte le sostanze chimiche siano dannose e nocive, mentre tutte le cosiddette "sostanze naturali" siano buone e salutari.

Questo atteggiamento non tiene conto del fatto, che la tossicità di una molecola non dipende assolutamente dal procedimento utilizzato per sintetizzarla, ma solo dalle sue caratteristiche.





CHEMICAL FREE

Senza sostanze chimiche è un termine utilizzato nel marketing per indicare che un prodotto è sicuro, sano o rispettoso dell'ambiente perché contiene solo ingredienti naturali.

Dal punto di vista di un chimico, il termine è un decisamente improprio, poiché tutte le sostanze e gli oggetti sono composti interamente da sostanze chimiche ed energia. Il termine *chimico* è più o meno un sinonimo di materia e tutte le sostanze, come l'acqua e l'aria, sono sostanze chimiche.



FAKE NEWS



SECONDO LE FAKE NEWS

Abbiamo trovato un sito che consiglia diversi "trucchi" per vivere "senza chimica":

<https://blancavite.it/2021/02/28/come-vivere-chemical-free-5-consigli-per-una-vita-senza-chimica/>

<https://www.mychemicalfreehouse.net/>

MA COME SAREBBE UN MONDO SENZA CHIMICA?

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and some viruses. DNA is a molecule of two strands, each composed of nucleotides, such as the sugar, phosphate, and nitrogenous bases that carry the genetic code. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds, which are called DNA base pairs. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds, which are called DNA base pairs. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds, which are called DNA base pairs.

Chemically, DNA consists of two strands of single units called nucleotides, which are made of sugars and phosphate groups. The two strands run in opposite directions to each other and are held together by hydrogen bonds. The sequence of these four bases, the four letters of the genetic code, is what determines the genetic information. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds, which are called DNA base pairs.

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Within cells, DNA is organized into long strands called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide in a process called DNA replication. Eukaryotic organisms store their DNA inside the nucleus, and prokaryotic organisms store their DNA as a single circular chromosome. Some organisms, such as bacteria, have a single circular chromosome, while others, such as eukaryotes, have multiple chromosomes. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds, which are called DNA base pairs.

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DNA will do more possible conformations than any other molecule. It can form, although rarely, the A-DNA, B-DNA, and Z-DNA forms. Although only B-DNA and Z-DNA have been directly observed in biological systems (1). The conformation that DNA adopts is highly dependent on the hydration level, chemical environment, and direction of supercoiling. Chemical synthesis of DNA is also dependent on the type and concentration of reagents used as the presence of polyamines in solution (2).

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SITOGRAFIA:

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- <https://it.wikipedia.org/>
 - <https://www.treccani.it/>

siti contenenti FAKE NEWS:

- <https://blancavite.it/2021/02/28/come-vivere-chemical-free-5-consigli-per-una-vita-senza-chimica/>
 - <https://www.mychemicalfreehouse.net/>
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