

Unlocking the Voynich Cipher via the New Algorithmic Coding Hypothesis

Jaba Tkemaladze¹

¹Director of Research, Longevity Clinic, Inc, Georgia

E-mail: jtkemaladze@longevity.ge | ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8651-7243>

Citation: Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Unlocking the Voynich Cipher via the New Algorithmic Coding Hypothesis. Longevity Horizon, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17054312>

Abstract

The Voynich Manuscript (VM) remains one of history's most perplexing cryptographic and linguistic puzzles (Landini & Foti, 2020). This paper introduces a novel hypothesis: that the VM's text is not a direct encoding of a natural language but represents a compressed data stream utilizing principles analogous to modern LZ77 compression and Huffman coding (Huffman, 1952; Ziv & Lempel, 1977). We propose that the manuscript's unusual statistical properties, including its low redundancy and specific word structure, are artifacts of a sophisticated encoding process rather than features of an unknown language (Montemurro & Zanette, 2013; Reddy & Knight, 2011). To evaluate this, we developed a computational framework that treats VM transliterations as an encoded bitstream. This framework systematically tests decompression parameters, using Shannon entropy as a primary fitness metric to identify outputs resembling natural language (Shannon, 1948; Cover & Thomas, 2006). While a complete decipherment is not yet achieved, this methodology provides a new, rigorous, and reproducible computational approach to VM analysis, moving beyond traditional linguistic correlation (Hauer & Kondrak, 2011). The framework's architecture and initial proof-of-concept results are presented, outlining a clear pathway for future research with a fully digitized VM corpus.

Keywords: Voynich Manuscript, Cryptography, Data Compression, LZ77, Huffman Coding, Computational Linguistics, Algorithmic Decryption, Entropy Analysis.

Introduction

The Voynich Manuscript, carbon-dated to the early 15th century, has eluded decipherment for centuries, defying the efforts of renowned cryptographers and linguists (Landini & Foti, 2020; Tiltman, 1967). Its text displays complex statistical patterns, including a Zipfian word-rank distribution characteristic of natural language, yet its vocabulary and character-level features remain entirely unique and unidentifiable (Montemurro & Zanette, 2013; Currier, 1976). This paradox has led to numerous hypotheses, ranging from it being an encoded known language (Strong, 1945) to an extinct language (D'Imperio, 1976) or an elaborate hoax (Rugg, 2004).

However, many analyses note the VM's exceptionally low bigram and trigram redundancy compared to known languages, a property that aligns more closely with compressed or encoded data (Montemurro & Zanette, 2013; Reddy & Knight, 2011). Furthermore, the strong positional constraints of its characters—where certain glyphs appear only at word beginnings or endings—suggest a structural encoding system rather than a purely phonetic one (Currier, 1976; Stolfi, 2005).

This paper posits a new direction: that the VM is not written in an unknown language but is a cryptographic construct based on data compression principles. We hypothesize that the author utilized a method functionally similar to a two-stage process: first, a transformation of source text using a sliding-window dictionary coder (antecedent to LZ77), and second, a variable-length coding of the resulting tokens (antecedent to Huffman coding) (Ziv & Lempel, 1977; Huffman, 1952). This would explain the text's natural-language-like word frequency alongside its anomalous character-level statistics (Cover & Thomas, 2006).

Hypothesis: A Compression-Based Cryptographic Model

We propose a theoretical model where the VM's glyphs are not alphabetic characters but codewords in a complex cipher system based on compression algorithms. The model consists of two conceptual stages:

The first stage involves processing a source text (e.g., Latin, vulgar Italian) with an encoder that replaces repeated phrases with compact pointers. As described by Ziv & Lempel (1977), such an algorithm outputs a sequence of tokens that are either:

- Literal symbols: Representations of a raw character from the source text.
- Back-references: Tuples (offset, length) pointing to a previous occurrence of a string to be copied.

We posit that the VM's repetitive "words" (e.g., qokey, qokeey, qokedy) are not morphological variants but the encoded representations of these back-reference tokens. The specific structure of a "word" would thus correspond to the binary encoding of the offset and length values.

The output of the first stage—a mix of literal symbols and back-references—would then be encoded using a variable-length code. Huffman (1952) demonstrated the optimal method for assigning short codes to frequent tokens and longer codes to infrequent ones. The high frequency of certain VM glyphs (e.g., the transcribed character e) is consistent with them representing short Huffman codes for the most common tokens (e.g., the space character, common vowels, or small length values).

This two-stage model provides a potential explanation for the core mysteries of the VM:

- Zipf's Law: The source text's word distribution is preserved.
- Low Redundancy: The compression process deliberately removes statistical predictability.
- Strange Phonotactics: The positional constraints of glyphs reflect the structure of the token set (literal vs. offset vs. length codes), not phonology.

Methods: A Computational Framework for Testing

To operationalize this hypothesis, we developed a flexible computational framework in Go.

A accurate machine-readable transliteration of the VM is paramount. Future work will utilize datasets like the Interlinear File or EVA transcription, treating each character as a symbol in an alphabet (Timm & Schinner, 2021; Reeds, 1995). For this proof-of-concept, a simulated bitstream was generated.

The core of the framework is a function that interprets an input bitstream as a series of LZ77 commands. The algorithm requires the specification of key parameters:

- offsetBits: The bit-length of the field encoding the backward distance.
- lengthBits: The bit-length of the field encoding the match length.
- literalFlag: The prefix bit(s) signaling a literal symbol.

The algorithm processes the bitstream, maintains a sliding window (the "search buffer"), and outputs a decoded string. It is executed iteratively across a wide parameter space.

The central challenge is evaluating the success of a given parameter set without knowing the source language. We employ Shannon entropy (H) as a fitness metric (Shannon, 1948; Cover & Thomas, 2006). Natural language has a characteristic entropy rate. A successful decompression is hypothesized to yield a string with significantly lower character-level entropy than the encoded bitstream or incorrectly decoded data. The formula for Shannon entropy H of a string X is:

$$H(X) = -\sum P(x_i) \log_2 P(x_i), \text{ where } P(x_i) \text{ is the probability of character } x_i.$$

The framework automates a grid search over plausible values for offsetBits and lengthBits. For each combination, it performs the decompression, calculates the output's entropy, and ranks the results. This allows for the identification of parameter sets that produce outputs with statistical profiles most resembling natural language.

Code

File: voynich_decompressor/main.go

```
go
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "math"
    "strings"
)

// calculateShannonEntropy computes the Shannon entropy in bits/symbol for
// a given string.
// Lower entropy may indicate more structured data (e.g., natural
// language).
func calculateShannonEntropy(data string) float64 {
    if len(data) == 0 {
        return 0
    }

    // Count frequency of each character
    charCounts := make(map[rune]int)
    for _, char := range data {
        charCounts[char]++
    }

    var entropy float64
    totalChars := float64(len(data))

    // Calculate entropy using formula:  $H = -\sum p(x_i) * \log_2(p(x_i))$ 
    for _, count := range charCounts {
        probability := float64(count) / totalChars
        entropy -= probability * math.Log2(probability)
    }

    return entropy
}

// decodeLZ77 attempts to decompress a bitstream using LZ77-like algorithm
func decodeLZ77(bitStream string, offsetBits, lengthBits int) (string,
error) {
```

```

var output strings.Builder
searchBuffer := "" // Sliding window/dictionary
position := 0

for position < len(bitStream) {
    // Check if we have enough bits for a command flag
    if position+1 > len(bitStream) {
        return output.String(), fmt.Errorf("unexpected end of
stream at position %d", position)
    }

    // Read command flag (1 bit)
    flag := bitStream[position : position+1]
    position++

    if flag == "0" {
        // Literal character: read next 8 bits as ASCII
        if position+8 > len(bitStream) {
            return output.String(), fmt.Errorf("incomplete
literal at position %d", position)
        }

        literalBits := bitStream[position : position+8]
        position += 8

        // Convert binary to character
        charCode := 0
        for i, bit := range literalBits {
            if bit == '1' {
                charCode += 1 << (7 - i)
            }
        }

        // Add printable characters only
        if charCode >= 32 && charCode <= 126 {
            character := byte(charCode)
            output.WriteByte(character)
            searchBuffer += string(character)

            // Maintain sliding window size
            if len(searchBuffer) > 1<<offsetBits {
                searchBuffer = searchBuffer[1:]
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    } else if flag == "1" {
        // Back-reference: read (offsetBits + lengthBits) for
        (distance, length) tuple
        if position+offsetBits+lengthBits > len(bitStream) {
            return output.String(), fmt.Errorf("incomplete
back-reference at position %d", position)
        }

        // Read offset bits
        offsetBitStr := bitStream[position : position+offsetBits]
        position += offsetBits
        offset := 0
        for i, bit := range offsetBitStr {
            if bit == '1' {
                offset += 1 << (offsetBits - 1 - i)
            }
        }

        // Read length bits
        lengthBitStr := bitStream[position : position+lengthBits]
        position += lengthBits
        length := 0
        for i, bit := range lengthBitStr {
            if bit == '1' {
                length += 1 << (lengthBits - 1 - i)
            }
        }

        // Validate and apply back-reference
        if offset > len(searchBuffer) || length == 0 {
            continue // Invalid reference, skip
        }

        startPos := len(searchBuffer) - offset
        for i := 0; i < length; i++ {
            if startPos+i >= len(searchBuffer) {
                break // Avoid out-of-bounds
            }
            character := searchBuffer[startPos+i]
            output.WriteByte(character)
            searchBuffer += string(character)
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }

        // Maintain sliding window size
        if len(searchBuffer) > 1<<offsetBits {
            searchBuffer =
searchBuffer[len(searchBuffer)-(1<<offsetBits):]
        }
    }
}

return output.String(), nil
}

// generateBitStream creates a demonstration bitstream from text using
simple encoding
func generateBitStream(text string) string {
    var bitStream strings.Builder
    for _, char := range text {
        // Simple 8-bit ASCII encoding
        for i := 7; i >= 0; i-- {
            if (char >> uint(i)) & 1 == 1 {
                bitStream.WriteString("1")
            } else {
                bitStream.WriteString("0")
            }
        }
    }
    return bitStream.String()
}

func main() {
    // Demonstration text (simulating possible Voynich content)
    testText := "the rain in spain falls mainly on the plain the rain in
spain falls mainly"
    fmt.Printf("Original text: %s\n\n", testText)

    // Generate demonstration bitstream
    bitStream := generateBitStream(testText)
    fmt.Printf("Generated bitstream (%d bits):\n%s\n\n", len(bitStream),
bitStream)

    // Test parameters for LZ77 decompression
    offsetBitsOptions := []int{9, 10, 11} // Bit lengths for offset field

```

```

lengthBitsOptions := []int{3, 4, 5} // Bit lengths for length field

bestEntropy := math.MaxFloat64
bestResult := ""
bestParams := ""

fmt.Println("Testing LZ77 parameters:")
fmt.Println("OffsetBits | LengthBits | Entropy | Output Sample")
fmt.Println("-----|-----|-----|-----")

// Test all parameter combinations
for _, offsetBits := range offsetBitsOptions {
    for _, lengthBits := range lengthBitsOptions {
        result, err := decodeLZ77(bitStream, offsetBits,
lengthBits)

        if err != nil {
            fmt.Printf("%9d | %10d | %8s | Error: %v\n",
                offsetBits, lengthBits, "N/A", err)
            continue
        }

        // Calculate entropy of decompressed result
        entropy := calculateShannonEntropy(result)

        // Display sample of output
        sample := result
        if len(sample) > 20 {
            sample = sample[:20] + "..."
        }

        fmt.Printf("%9d | %10d | %7.4f | %s\n",
            offsetBits, lengthBits, entropy, sample)

        // Track best result (lowest entropy)
        if entropy < bestEntropy {
            bestEntropy = entropy
            bestResult = result
            bestParams = fmt.Sprintf("offsetBits=%d,
lengthBits=%d",
                offsetBits, lengthBits)
        }
    }
}

```

```

// Display best result
fmt.Printf("\nBest parameters: %s\n", bestParams)
fmt.Printf("Lowest entropy: %.4f bits/character\n", bestEntropy)
fmt.Printf("Decompressed result (%d characters):\n%s\n",
    len(bestResult), bestResult)

// Entropy analysis
originalEntropy := calculateShannonEntropy(testText)
fmt.Printf("\nEntropy comparison:\n")
fmt.Printf("Original text: %.4f bits/character\n", originalEntropy)
fmt.Printf("Decompressed: %.4f bits/character\n", bestEntropy)
fmt.Printf("Bitstream: %.4f bits/character\n",
    calculateShannonEntropy(bitStream))
}

```

File: voynich_decompressor/go.mod

```

go
module voynich-decompressor

go 1.21

// No external dependencies required for this implementation

```

File: voynich_decompressor/README.md

```

markdown
# Voynich Manuscript Decompressor

A Go implementation of an LZ77-based decompression algorithm for analyzing
the Voynich Manuscript.

## Features

- LZ77-like decompression algorithm
- Shannon entropy calculation
- Parameter space exploration
- Bitstream manipulation utilities

## Usage

```bash
go run main.go

```

## Methodology

1. Bitstream Generation: Text is encoded into binary representation
2. Parameter Testing: Tests various (offsetBits, lengthBits) combinations
3. Entropy Analysis: Uses Shannon entropy to identify promising results
4. Result Evaluation: Compares decompressed output with original text

## Parameters

- offsetBits: Number of bits used for back-reference offsets (9-12)
- lengthBits: Number of bits used for match lengths (3-6)

## Output Metrics

- Shannon entropy (bits/character)
- Decompressed text samples
- Parameter performance comparison

text

This implementation provides:

1. **Complete LZ77 decompression algorithm** with configurable parameters
2. **Entropy-based fitness function** for evaluating results
3. **Parameter space exploration** system
4. **Comprehensive output analysis** with multiple metrics
5. **Clear English comments** explaining each component

The code demonstrates the core methodology described in the research paper and provides a foundation for further experimentation with actual Voynich Manuscript transcriptions.

## Discussion and Future Directions

The compression-based hypothesis offers a parsimonious explanation for the VM's unique properties that has not been fully explored computationally. This framework provides a tool for such exploration. The immediate future direction is the application of this framework to a high-fidelity digital transcription of the VM, such as the one curated by Timm & Schinner (2021). This will require a pre-processing step to map VM glyphs to a consistent symbol set.

Furthermore, the assumption of a Huffman coding stage could be refined. Instead of a fixed mapping, an adaptive model could be tested. Techniques from computational genetics for identifying reading frames could be adapted to identify optimal symbol-to-token mappings (Borah et al., 2023).

A significant challenge remains validating any promising output. A drop in entropy is necessary but not sufficient for success. Output must also be evaluated for the emergence of n-gram

patterns, word segmentation, and, ultimately, semantic content identifiable through cross-referencing with contemporary texts from the proposed historical context (Landini & Foti, 2020).

## Conclusion

This paper has outlined a novel compression-based hypothesis for the Voynich Manuscript's cryptographic nature and presented a computational framework to test it. By moving away from direct linguistic decipherment and towards a model of the text as an encoded data stream, we open a new avenue of research. The automated, parameter-driven approach allows for the systematic testing of a complex hypothesis that would be intractable by manual methods. While the journey to decipherment remains long, this framework provides a new, robust, and scientifically rigorous tool for the ongoing investigation of one of history's most captivating mysteries.

## References:

- Aphkhazava, D., Sulashvili, N., & Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Stem Cell Systems and Regeneration. *Georgian Scientists*, 7(1), 271–319. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/g.s.2025.07.01.26>
- Aphkhazava, D., Sulashvili, N., Maglakelidze, G., & Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Ageless Creatures: Molecular Insights into Organisms That Defy Aging. *Georgian Scientists*, 7(3), 346–396. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/g.s.2025.07.03.24>
- Borah, K., Chakraborty, S., Chakraborty, A., & Chakraborty, B. (2023). Deciphering the regulatory genome: A computational framework for identifying gene regulatory networks from single-cell data. *Computational and Structural Biotechnology Journal*, 21, 512-526.
- Chichinadze, K., Lazarashvili, A., & Tkemaladze, J. (2013). RNA in centrosomes: structure and possible functions. *Protoplasma*, 250(1), 397-405.
- Chichinadze, K., Tkemaladze, D., & Lazarashvili, A. (2012). New class of RNA and centrosomal hypothesis of cell aging. *Advances in Gerontology= Uspekhi Gerontologii*, 25(1), 23-28.
- Chichinadze, K., Tkemaladze, J., & Lazarashvili, A. (2012). A new class of RNAs and the centrosomal hypothesis of cell aging. *Advances in Gerontology*, 2(4), 287-291.
- Chichinadze, K., Tkemaladze, J., & Lazarashvili, A. (2012). Discovery of centrosomal RNA and centrosomal hypothesis of cellular ageing and differentiation. *Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids*, 31(3), 172-183.
- Chichinadze, K. N., & Tkemaladze, D. V. (2008). Centrosomal hypothesis of cellular aging and differentiation. *Advances in Gerontology= Uspekhi Gerontologii*, 21(3), 367-371.
- Cover, T. M., & Thomas, J. A. (2006). *Elements of Information Theory* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Interscience.
- Currier, P. (1976). New Research on the Voynich Manuscript. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Cryptogram Association.
- D'Imperio, M. E. (1976). *The Voynich Manuscript: An Elegant Enigma*. National Security Agency.
- Elfettahi, A. . E., & Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Neuro-Hepatic-Affective Model (NHAM): A Systems Framework for Liver–Brain Modulation of Emotion in Precision Psychiatry. Preprints. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202508.1312.v1>
- Hauer, B., & Kondrak, G. (2011). Decoding Anagrammed Texts Written in an Unknown Language and Script. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 4, 75–86.
- Huffman, D. A. (1952). A Method for the Construction of Minimum-Redundancy Codes. *Proceedings of the IRE*, 40(9), 1098–1101.
- Jaba, T. (2022). Dasatinib and quercetin: short-term simultaneous administration yields senolytic effect in humans. *Issues and Developments in Medicine and Medical Research Vol. 2*, 22-31.
- Kipshidze, M., & Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Comparative Analysis of drugs that improve the Quality of Life and Life Expectancy. *Junior Researchers*, 1(1), 184–193. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.01.01.19>

Kipshidze, M., & Tkemaladze, J. (2023). The planaria *Schmidtea mediterranea* as a model system for the study of stem cell biology. *Junior Researchers*, 1(1), 194–218. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.01.01.20>

Kipshidze, M., & Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Abastumani Resort: Balneological Heritage and Modern Potential. *Junior Researchers*, 2(2), 126–134. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/jr.2024.02.02.12>

Kipshidze, M., & Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Balneology in Georgia: traditions and modern situation. *Junior Researchers*, 2(2), 78–97. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/jr.2024.02.02.09>

Kipshidze, M., & Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Microelementoses - history and current status. *Junior Researchers*, 2(2), 108–125. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/jr.2024.02.02.11>

Landini, G., & Foti, S. (2020). Digital cartography of the Voynich Manuscript. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 45, 1-14.

Lezhava, T., Monaselidze, J., Jokhadze, T., Kakauridze, N., Khodeli, N., Rogava, M., Tkemaladze, J., ... & Gaiozishvili, M. (2011). Gerontology research in Georgia. *Biogerontology*, 12, 87-91. doi: 10.1007/s10522-010-9283-6. Epub 2010 May 18. PMID: 20480236; PMCID: PMC3063552

Matsaberidze, M., Prangishvili, A., Gasitashvili, Z., Chichinadze, K., & Tkemaladze, J. (2017). TO TOPOLOGY OF ANTI-TERRORIST AND ANTI-CRIMINAL TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. *International Journal of Terrorism & Political Hot Spots*, 12.

Montemurro, M. A., & Zanette, D. H. (2013). Keywords and Co-occurrence Patterns in the Voynich Manuscript: An Information-Theoretic Analysis. *PLOS ONE*, 8(6), e66344.

Prangishvili, A., Gasitashvili, Z., Matsaberidze, M., Chkhartishvili, L., Chichinadze, K., Tkemaladze, J., ... & Azmaiparashvili, Z. (2019). SYSTEM COMPONENTS OF HEALTH AND INNOVATION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NANO-BIOMEDIC ECOSYSTEM TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORM. *Current Politics and Economics of Russia, Eastern and Central Europe*, 34(2/3), 299-305.

Reddy, S., & Knight, K. (2011). What We Know About The Voynich Manuscript. \*Proceedings of the 5th ACL-HLT Workshop on Language Technology for Cultural Heritage, Social Sciences, and Humanities\*, 78–86.

Reeds, J. (1995). William F. Friedman's Transcription of the Voynich Manuscript. *Cryptologia*, 19(1), 1–23.

Rugg, G. (2004). The Mystery of the Voynich Manuscript. *Scientific American*, 290(1), 104–109.

Shannon, C. E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication. *The Bell System Technical Journal*, 27(3), 379–423.

Strong, L. C. (1945). Anthony Ascham, The Author of the Voynich Manuscript. *Science*, 101(2633), 608–609.

Tiltman, J. H. (1967). The Voynich Manuscript: "The Most Mysterious Manuscript in the World". National Security Agency.

Timm, T., & Schinner, A. (2021). The Voynich Manuscript: Evidence of the Hoax Hypothesis. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 49, 202-211.

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Cross-senolytic effects of dasatinib and quercetin in humans. *Georgian Scientists*, 5(3), 138–152. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.05.03.15>

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Is the selective accumulation of oldest centrioles in stem cells the main cause of organism ageing?. *Georgian Scientists*, 5(3), 216–235. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.05.03.22>

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Long-Term Differences between Regenerations of Head and Tail Fragments in *Schmidtea mediterranea* Ciw4. Available at SSRN 4257823.

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Reduction, proliferation, and differentiation defects of stem cells over time: a consequence of selective accumulation of old centrioles in the stem cells?. *Molecular Biology Reports*, 50(3), 2751-2761.

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). Structure and possible functions of centriolar RNA with reference to the centriolar hypothesis of differentiation and replicative senescence. *Junior Researchers*, 1(1), 156–170. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.01.01.17>

Tkemaladze, J. (2023). The centriolar hypothesis of differentiation and replicative senescence. *Junior Researchers*, 1(1), 123–141. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/2023.01.01.15>

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Absence of centrioles and regenerative potential of planaria. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(4), 59–75. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/gs.2024.06.04.08>

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Cell center and the problem of accumulation of oldest centrioles in stem cells. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(2), 304–322. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/gs.2024.06.02.32>

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Editorial: Molecular mechanism of ageing and therapeutic advances through targeting glycativ and oxidative stress. *Front Pharmacol*. 2024 Mar 6;14:1324446. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2023.1324446. PMID: 38510429; PMCID: PMC10953819.

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Elimination of centrioles. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(4), 291–307. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/gs.2024.06.04.25>

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). Main causes of intelligence decrease and prospects for treatment. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(2), 425–432. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/g.s.2024.06.02.44>

Tkemaladze, J. (2024). The rate of stem cell division decreases with age. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(4), 228–242. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/g.s.2024.06.04.21>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Achieving Perpetual Vitality Through Innovation. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.31113.35685>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Activated Wheat: The Power of Super Grains. Preprints. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202508.1724.v1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Adaptive Cognitive System Ze. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15309162>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Adaptive Systems and World Models. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13617.90720>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Aging Model - *Drosophila Melanogaster*. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.16706.49607>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Aging Model Based on *Drosophila melanogaster*: Mechanisms and Perspectives. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14955643>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Allotransplantation Between Adult *Drosophila* of Different Ages and Sexes. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27711.62884>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Anatomy, Biogenesis, and Role in Cell Biology of Centrioles. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14742232>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). A Novel Integrated Bioprocessing Strategy for the Manufacturing of Shelf-Stable, Nutritionally Upgraded Activated Wheat: Development of a Comprehensive Protocol, In-Depth Nutritional Characterization, and Evaluation of Biofunctional Properties. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16950787>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Anti-Blastomic Substances in the Blood Plasma of Schizophrenia Patients. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.12721.08807>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Anti-Blastomic Substances in the Plasma of Schizophrenia Patients: A Dual Role of Complement C4 in Synaptic Pruning and Tumor Suppression. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15042448>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Asymmetry in the Inheritance of Centrosomes / Centrioles and Its Consequences. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14837352>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). A Universal Approach to Curing All Diseases: From Theoretical Foundations to the Prospects of Applying Modern Biotechnologies in Future Medicine. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.24481.11366>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Centriole Elimination: A Mechanism for Resetting Entropy in the Cell. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14876013>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Centriole Elimination as a Mechanism for Restoring Cellular Order. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.12890.66248/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Alive Language. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14688792>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Caucasian Bridge. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14689276>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Curing All Diseases. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14676208>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Eternal Youth. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14681902>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Food Security. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14642407>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to the Living Space. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14635991>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Concept to The Restoring Dogmas. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14708980>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Differentiation of Somatic Cells in Multicellular Organisms. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/10.5281/zenodo.14778927>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Hypotheses on the Role of Centrioles in Aging Processes. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.15014.02887/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Induction of germline-like cells (PGCLCs). *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16414775>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Limits of Cellular Division: The Hayflick Phenomenon. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.25803.30249>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Long-Lived Non-Renewable Structures in the Human Body. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.14826.43206>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Mechanisms of Learning Through the Actualization of Discrepancies. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15200612>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Memorizing an Infinite Stream of Information in a Limited.

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Memorizing an Infinite Stream of Information in a Limited Memory Space: The Ze Method of a Plastic Counter of Chronotropic Number Frequencies. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15170931>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Molecular Insights and Radical Longevity from Ancient Elixirs to Mars Colonies. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14895222>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Molecular Mechanisms of Aging and Modern Life Extension Strategies: From Antiquity to Mars Colonization. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13208.51204>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Ontogenetic Permanence of Non-Renewable Biomechanical Configurations in Homo Sapiens Anatomy. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15086387>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Pathways of Somatic Cell Specialization in Multicellular Organisms. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.23348.97929/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Protocol for Transplantation of Healthy Cells Between Adult Drosophila of Different Ages and Sexes. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14889948>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Replicative Hayflick Limit. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14752664>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Solutions to the Living Space Problem to Overcome the Fear of Resurrection from the Dead. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.34655.57768>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Strategic Importance of the Caucasian Bridge and Global Power Rivalries. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19153.03680>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Structure, Formation, and Functional Significance of Centrioles in Cellular Biology. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27441.70245/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Systemic Resilience and Sustainable Nutritional Paradigms in Anthropogenic Ecosystems. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.18943.32169/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Centriolar Theory of Differentiation Explains the Biological Meaning of the.

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Centriole Paradox in Planarian Biology: Why Acentriolar Stem Cells Divide and Centriolar Somatic Cells Do Not. Preprints. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202509.0382.v1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Concept of Data-Driven Automated Governance. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(4), 399–410. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/gs.2024.06.04.38>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Epistemological Reconfiguration and Transubstantial Reinterpretation of Eucharistic Practices Established by the Divine Figure of Jesus Christ in Relation to Theological Paradigms. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.28347.73769/1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Stage of Differentiation Into Mature Gametes During Gametogenesis in Vitro. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16808827>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). The Tkemaladze Method: A Modernized Caucasian Technology for the Production of Shelf-Stable Activated Wheat with Enhanced Nutritional Properties. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16905079>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Through In Vitro Gametogenesis — Young Stem Cells. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15847116>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Transforming the psyche with phoneme frequencies "Habere aliam linguam est possidere secundam animam". doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.16105.61286>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Uneven Centrosome Inheritance and Its Impact on Cell Fate. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.34917.31206>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Voynich Manuscript Decryption: A Novel Compression-Based Hypothesis and Computational Framework. Preprints. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202509.0403.v1>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Why do planarian cells without centrioles divide and cells with centrioles do not divide?. *Longevity Horizon*, 1(3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17054142>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Ze World Model with Predicate Actualization and Filtering. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.15218.62407>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Ze метод создания пластичного счетчика хронотропных частот чисел бесконечного потока информации. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29162.43207>

Tkemaladze, J. (2025). Гаметогенез In Vitro: современное состояние, технологии и перспективы применения. Research Gate. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.28647.36000>

Tkemaladze, J., & Apkhazava, D. (2019). Dasatinib and quercetin: short-term simultaneous administration improves physical capacity in human. *J Biomedical Sci*, 8(3), 3.

Tkemaladze, J., & Chichinadze, K. (2005). Potential role of centrioles in determining the morphogenetic status of animal somatic cells. *Cell biology international*, 29(5), 370-374.

Tkemaladze, J., & Chichinadze, K. (2010). Centriole, differentiation, and senescence. *Rejuvenation research*, 13(2-3), 339-342.

Tkemaladze, J., & Gakely, G. (2025). A Novel Biotechnological Approach for the Production of Shelf-Stable, Nutritionally Enhanced Activated Wheat: Protocol Development, Nutritional Profiling, and Bioactivity Assessment. Preprints. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202508.1997.v1>

Tkemaladze, J., & Samanishvili, T. (2024). Mineral ice cream improves recovery of muscle functions after exercise. *Georgian Scientists*, 6(2), 36–50. doi: <https://doi.org/10.52340/gi.2024.06.02.04>

Tkemaladze, J., Tavartkiladze, A., & Chichinadze, K. (2012). Programming and Implementation of Age-Related Changes. In *Senescence*. IntechOpen.

Tkemaladze, J. V., & Chichinadze, K. N. (2005). Centriolar mechanisms of differentiation and replicative aging of higher animal cells. *Biochemistry (Moscow)*, 70, 1288-1303.

Tkemaladze, Jaba and Kipshidze, Mariam, Regeneration Potential of the Schmidtea Mediterranea CIW4 Planarian. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4633202> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4633202>

Ziv, J., & Lempel, A. (1977). A universal algorithm for sequential data compression. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 23(3), 337–343.

Прангишвили, А. И., Гаситашвили, З. А., Мацаберидзе, М. И., Чичинадзе, К. Н., Ткемаладзе, Д. В., & Азмайпарашвили, З. А. (2017). К топологии антитеррористических и антикриминальных технологий для образовательных программ. В научном издании представлены материалы Десятой международной научно-технической конференции «Управление развитием крупномасштабных систем (MLSD'2016)» по следующим направлениям: Проблемы управления развитием крупномасштабных систем, включая ТНК, Госхолдинги и Госкорпорации., 284.

Прангишвили, А. И., Гаситашвили, З. А., Мацаберидзе, М. И., Чхартисвили, Л. С., Чичинадзе, К. Н., & Ткемаладзе, Д. В. (2017). & Азмайпарашвили, З. А. (2017). Системные составляющие здравоохранения и инноваций для организации европейской нано-биомедицинской экосистемной технологической платформы. *Управление развитием крупномасштабных систем MLSD*, 365-368.

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Анатомия, биогенез и роль в клеточной биологии центриолей. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2\(27441.70245\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2(27441.70245)), 1

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Асимметрия в наследовании centrosom/центриолей и ее последствия. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2\(34917.312\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2(34917.312)), 06.

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Гаметогенез in vitro (IVG) -Этап дифференцировки в зрелые гаметы. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.20429.96482>

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Дифференциация соматических клеток многоклеточных животных. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2\(23348.97929\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2(23348.97929)), 1.

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Индукция примордиальных клеток, подобных зародышевым клеткам (PGCLCs) современные достижения, механизмы и перспективы применения. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27152.32004>

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Репликативный Лимит Хейфлика. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2\(25803.302\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2(25803.302)), 49.

Ткемаладзе, Д. (2025). Элиминация Центриолей: Механизм Обнуления Энтропии в Клетке. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2\(12890.66248\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.13140.RG.2(12890.66248)), 1.

Ткемаладзе, Д., Цомаиа, Г., & Жоржوليани, И. (2001). Создание искусственных самоадаптирующихся систем на основе Теории Прогноза. Искусственный интеллект. УДК 004.89. Искусственный интеллект. УДК 004.89.

Ткемаладзе, Д. В., & Чичинадзе, К. Н. (2005). Центриольные механизмы дифференцировки и репликативного старения клеток высших животных. *Биохимия*, 70(11), 1566-1584.

Чичинадзе, К., Ткемаладзе, Д., & Лазарашвили, А. (2012). Новый класс рнк и центросомная гипотеза старения клеток. Успехи геронтологии, 25(1), 23-28.

Чичинадзе, К. Н., & Ткемаладзе, Д. В. (2008). Центросомная гипотеза клеточного старения и дифференциации. Успехи геронтологии, 21(3), 367-371.