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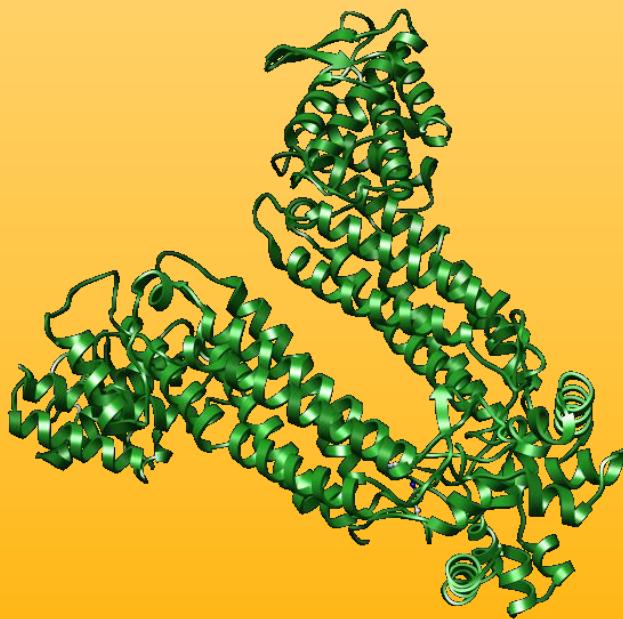
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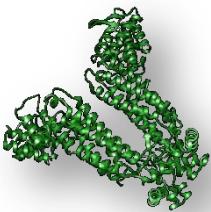


13C-glucose guided flux study to determine the mechanism of regorafenib (Stivarga) induced hepatotoxicity [View project](#)



Laszlo G. Boros, M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics
(Endocrinology & Metabolism)

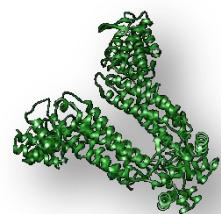
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BIOLOGICAL NANOMECHANICS: ATP SYNTHESIS AND DEUTERIUM DEPLETION

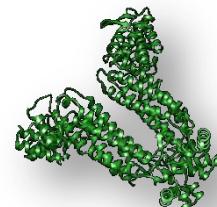
**Jo Anne Brasel Basic Science Seminar – Los Angeles Biomedical
research Institute at the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center
August 23, 2016**

**László G. Boros, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Pediatrics
(Endocrinology & Metabolism), Harbor-UCLA Medical Center,
Torrance, California, USA**

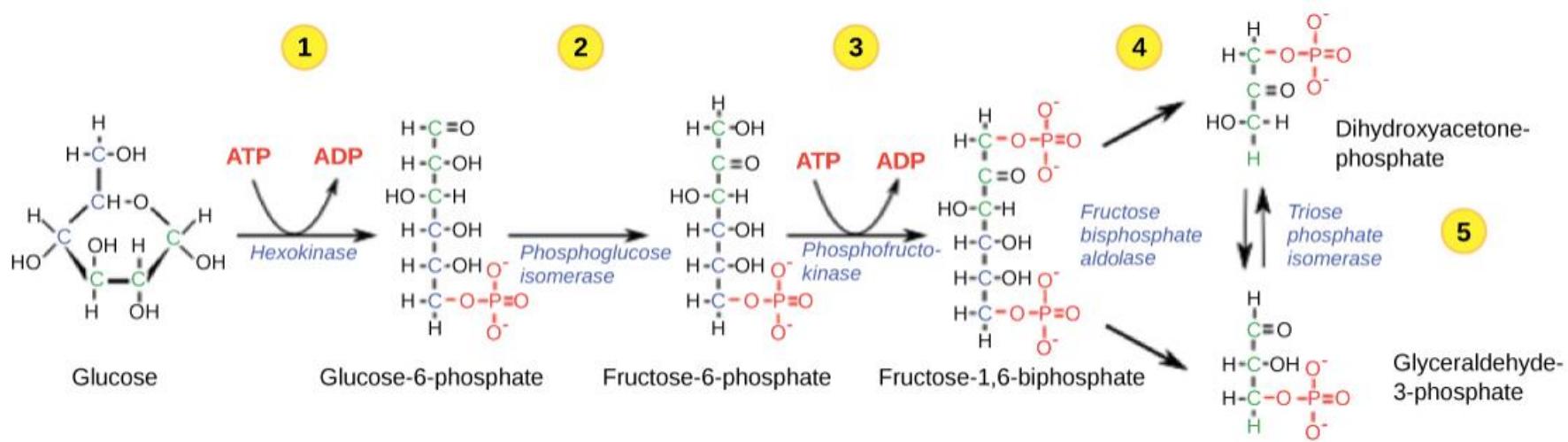


Common questions in biochemistry

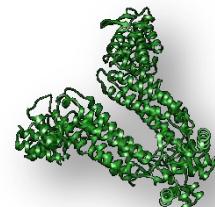
- Why does it take 10 enzymatic steps to cleave the six carbon glucose into two three carbon products, pyruvate, during glycolysis?
- Why does it take 9 enzymatic steps to cut two CO_2 molecules off in the TCA cycle?



Glycolysis (I)

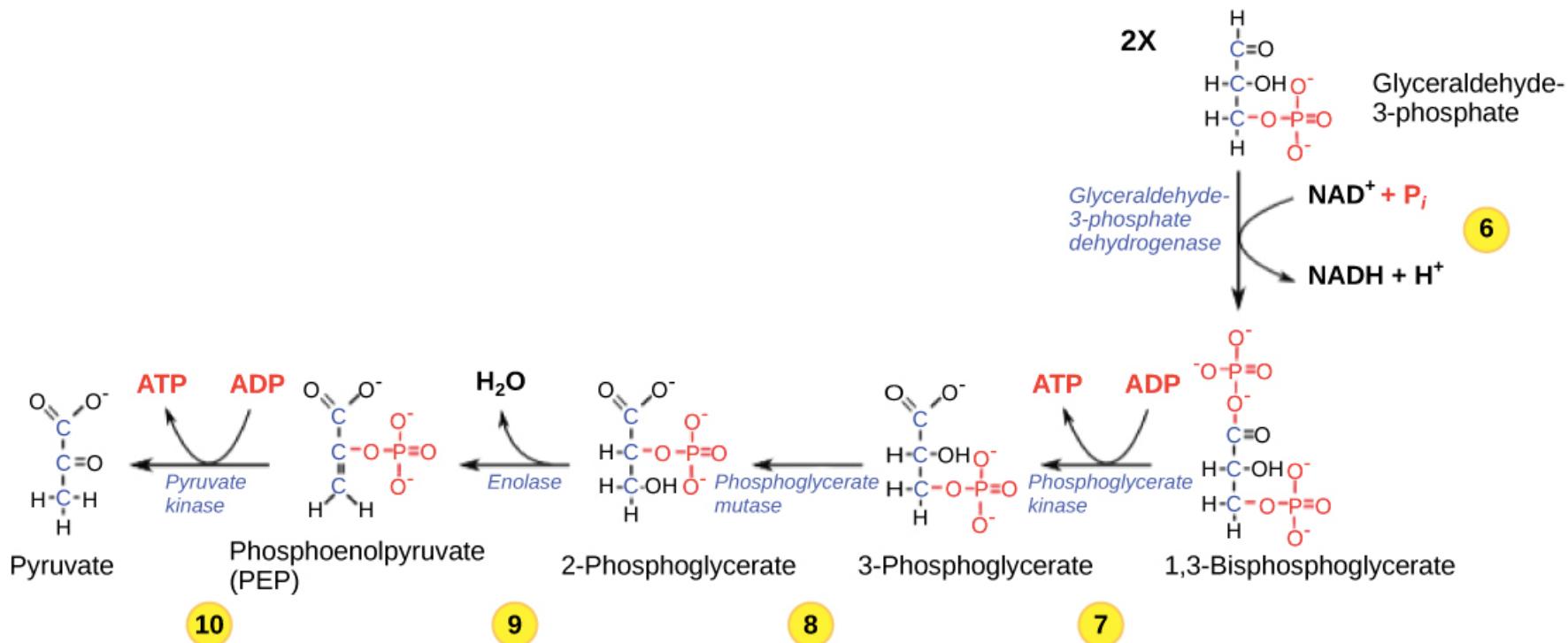


goo.gl/5rBYTX



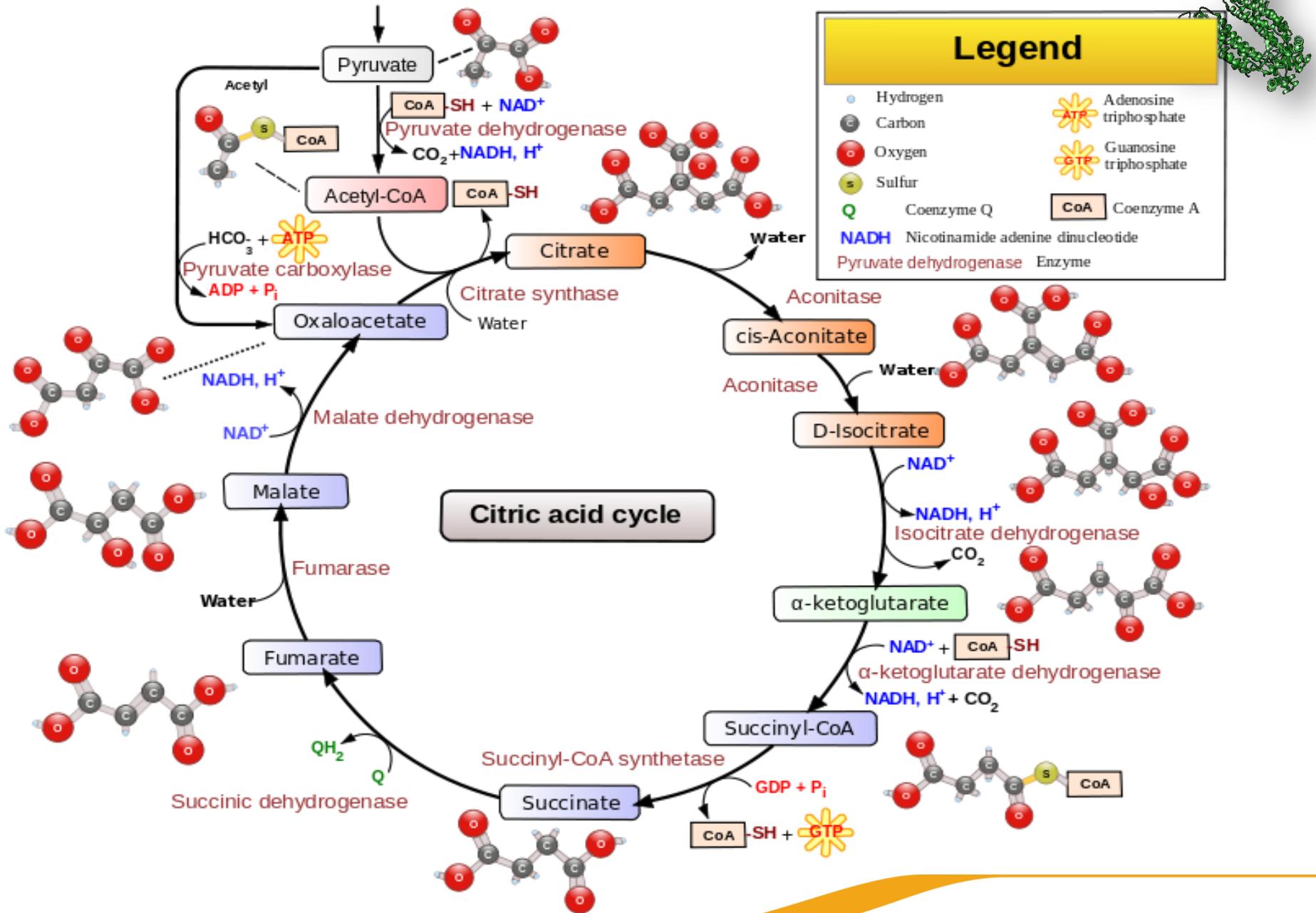
Glycolysis (II)

back the two ATP molecules used as an initial investment and produce a profit for the cell of two additional ATP molecules and two even higher-energy

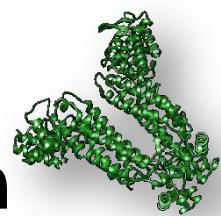


The second half of glycolysis produces two NADH and four ATP molecules per glucose. Image from OpenStax Biology, CC BY 3.0

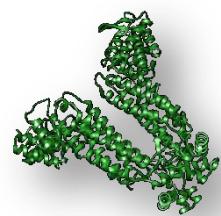
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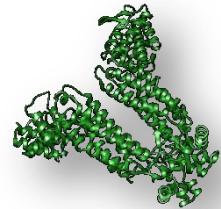


Hydrogen Loading & Deuterium Depletion

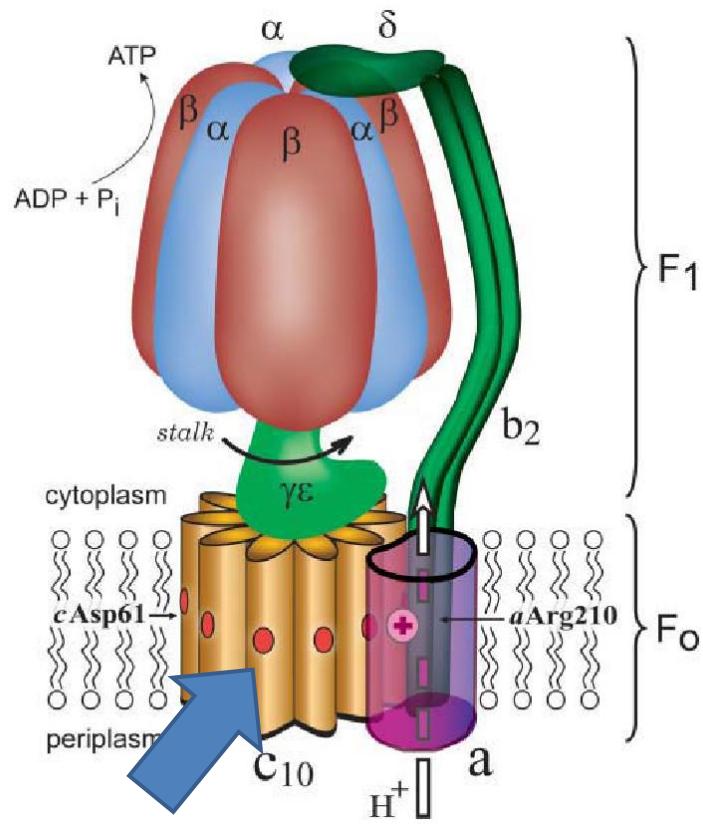


Movie from VCell animations - Gradients

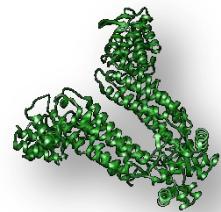




ATP Synthesis

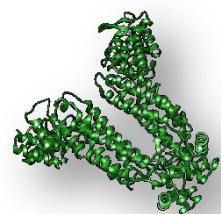


ATP synthesis occurs with the continuous turning of proton (P) loading positions of the membrane rotor - arrow - C₁₀ with about 9000 revolutions per minute [Aksimentiev et al., (2004) Biophys. J.]



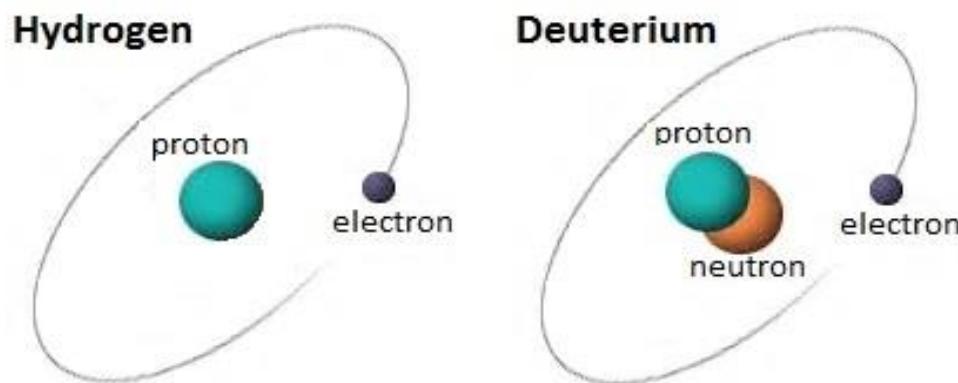
Normal Proton Loading and ATP

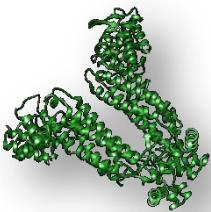
- At 9,000 revolutions per minute the ATP synthase C₁₀ subunit transfers approximately 90,000 protons per minute
- That means 1,500 protons are released into the mitochondrial matrix in each second



Proton – Deuterium Biochemistry

- ATP synthase is jammed by deuterium's isotope effect, which is the heavy stable isotope of hydrogen

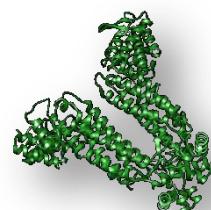




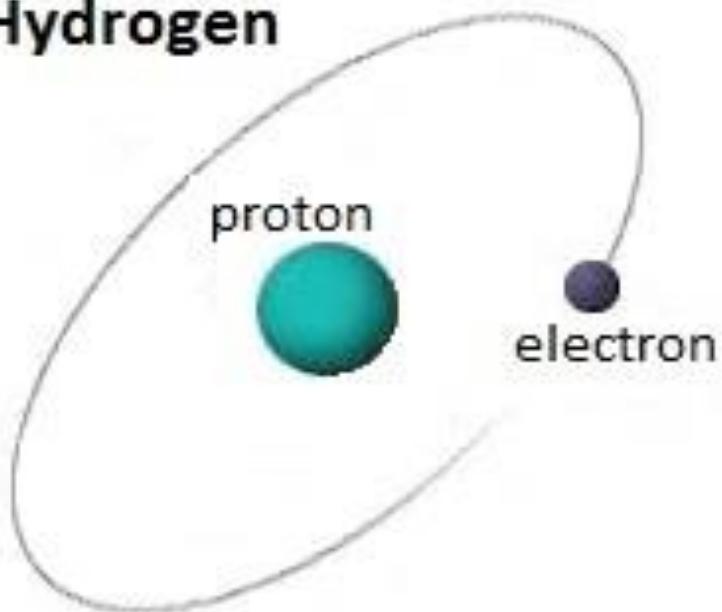
Hydrogen – Deuterium Physics

- Deuterium has a mass of 2.01 unified atomic mass unit with a charge radius of 2.14 femtometer (fm; 10^{-15} m)
- Proton's charge radius is 0.88 fm with a mass of 1.008 Da
- Physics.nist.gov.; Retrieved on 2016-01-JUL

Hydrogen – Deuterium Physics

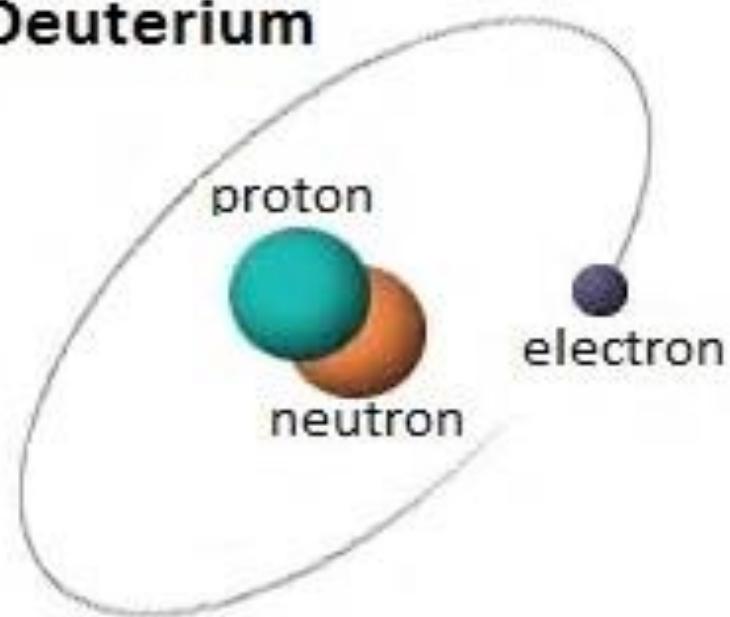


Hydrogen

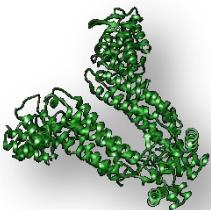


Hydrogen
mass=1Da

Deuterium



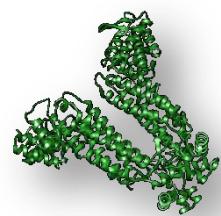
Deuterium
mass=2Da



Deuterium Plasma Chemistry

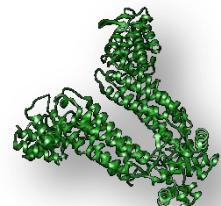
IONS BLOOD

<i>Test</i>	<i>Lower limit</i>	<i>Upper limit</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Calcium	2.24	2.74	mmol/L
Magnesium	0.75	1.2	mmol/L
Potassium	3.5	5.1	mmol/L
Glucose	3.3	6.1	mmol/L
Deuterium	12	14	mmol/L



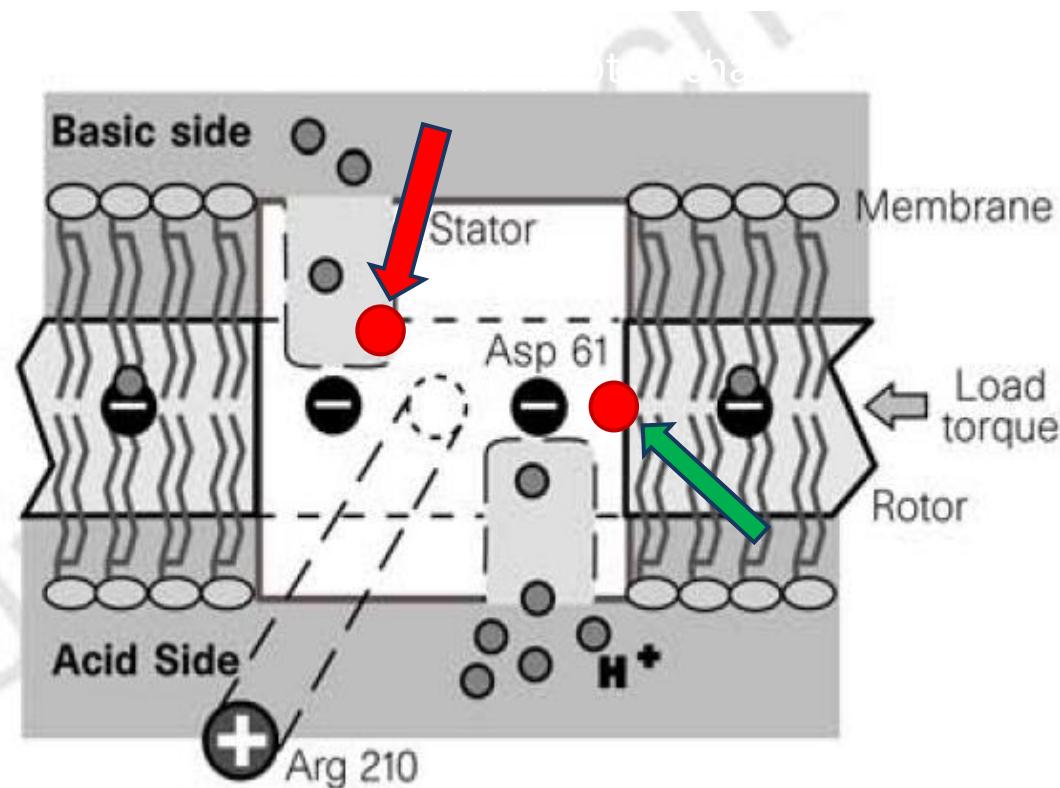
ATPase - Proton – Deuterium

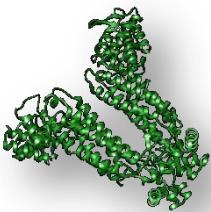
<https://goo.gl/K5dRVW> - VCell animations



Displacement of protons by deuterons

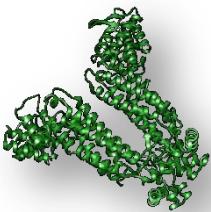
due to increased weight (mass) and slow acid dissociation constant ($\Delta pK_a \text{Asp}61=0.35$) there is a stutter with shaking [Olgun (2007)]





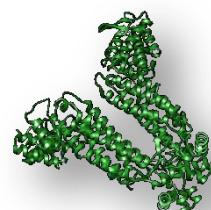
Abnormal Deuterium Loading

- There is one deuterium for every ~6,600 proton transfers in nature
- At 1,500 protons/second transfer velocity the nanomotor would break down every ~4.4 seconds ($6600/1500$) in environmental water

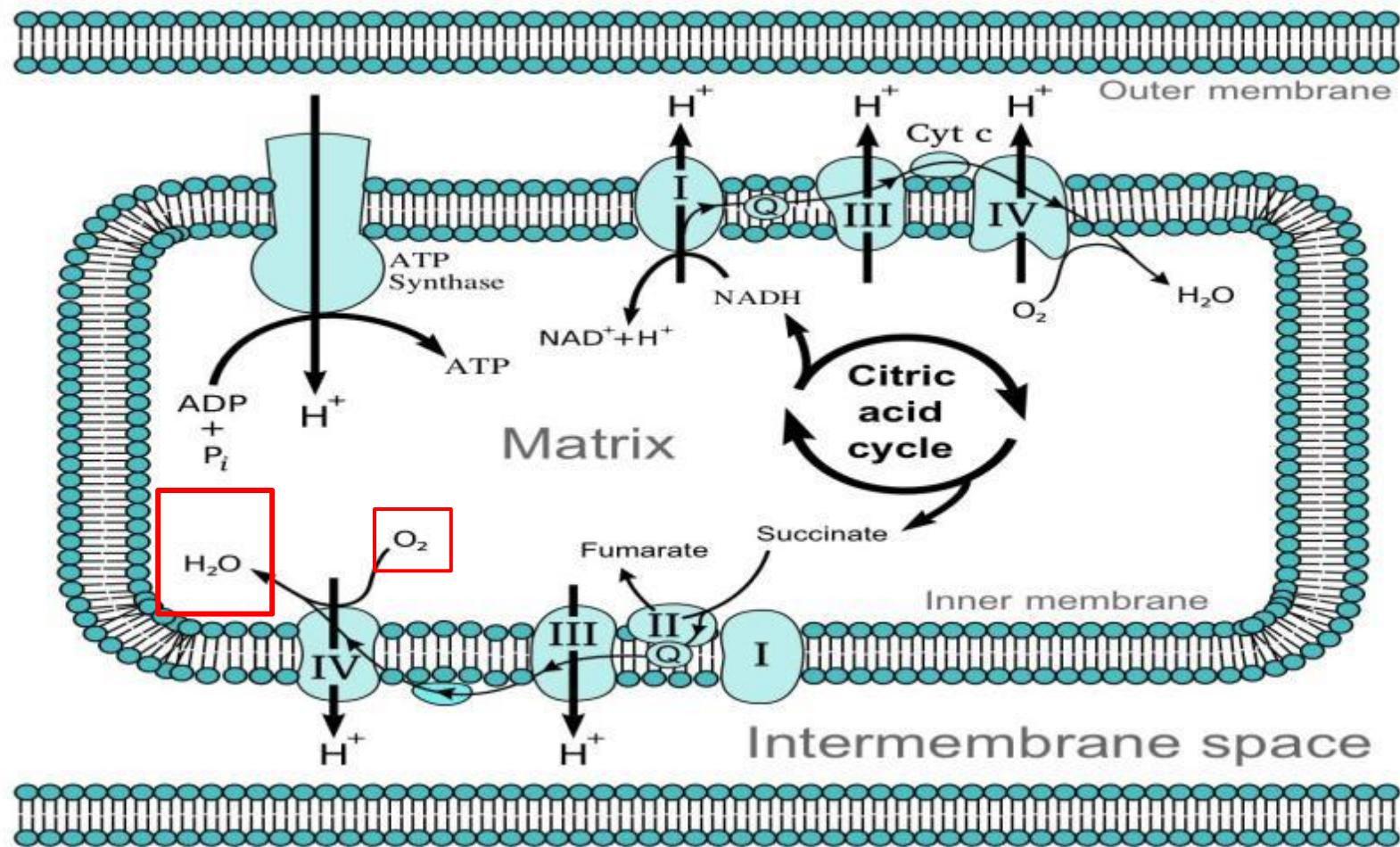


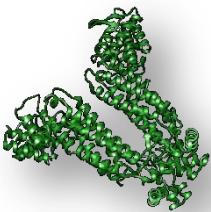
Deuterium Depletion (1)

- Is a natural biochemical process starting in glycolysis to preserve mitochondrial health
- Failing of the body's natural deuterium depleting processes results in cancer, metabolic and neurodegenerative diseases



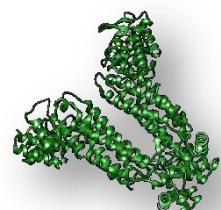
Metabolic water (1)



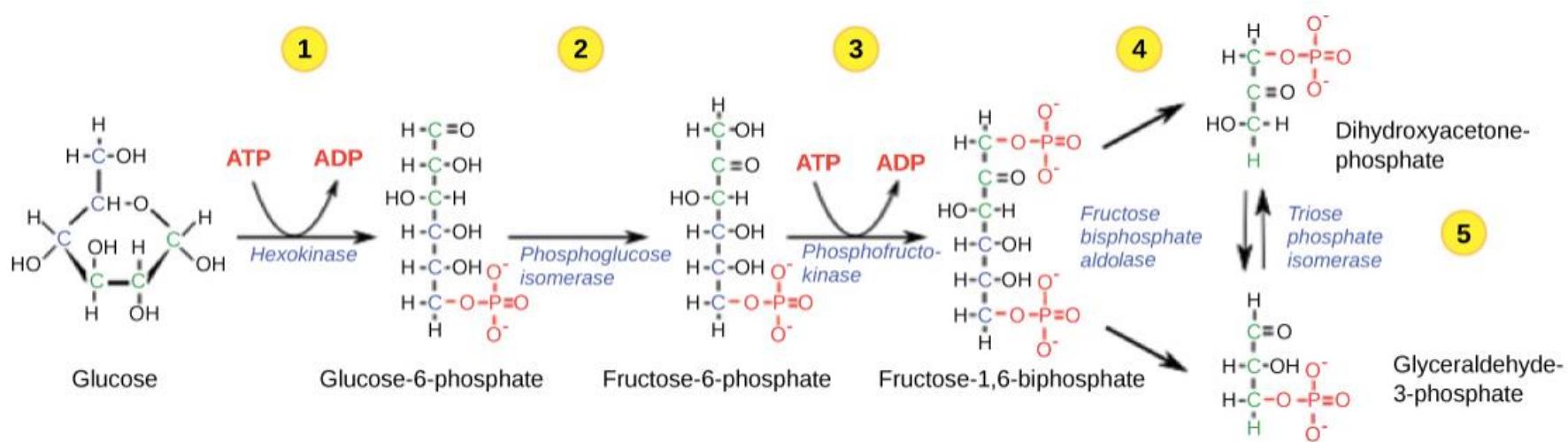


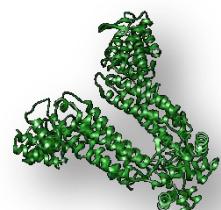
Deuterium Depletion (3)

- **Metabolic disease epidemics and obesity are the result of excessive deuterium extraction from sugars by carbohydrate oxidation**
- **Nutritional ketosis and health benefits by deuterium depletion**

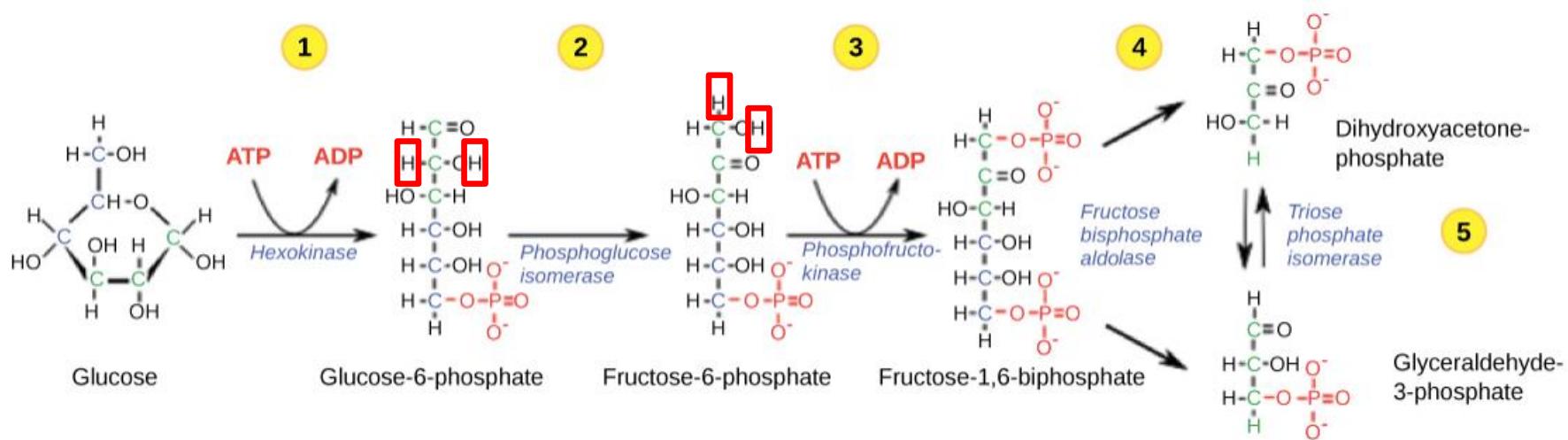


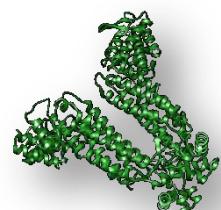
Glycolysis (I) – deuterium depleting steps



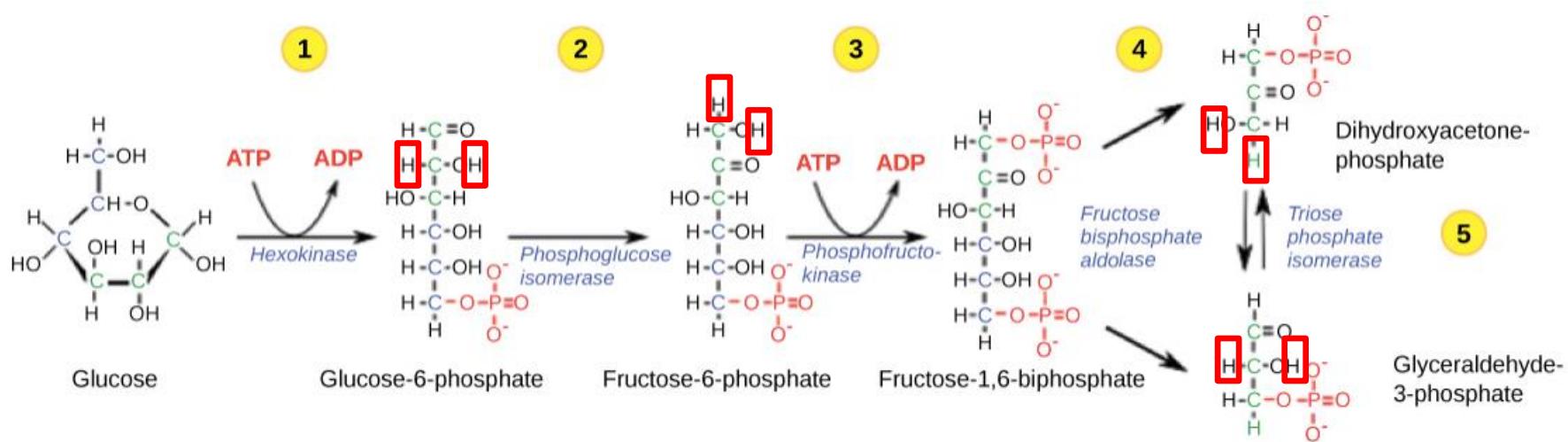


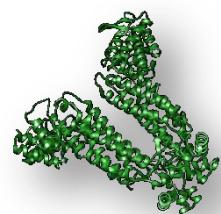
Glycolysis (I) – deuterium depleting steps





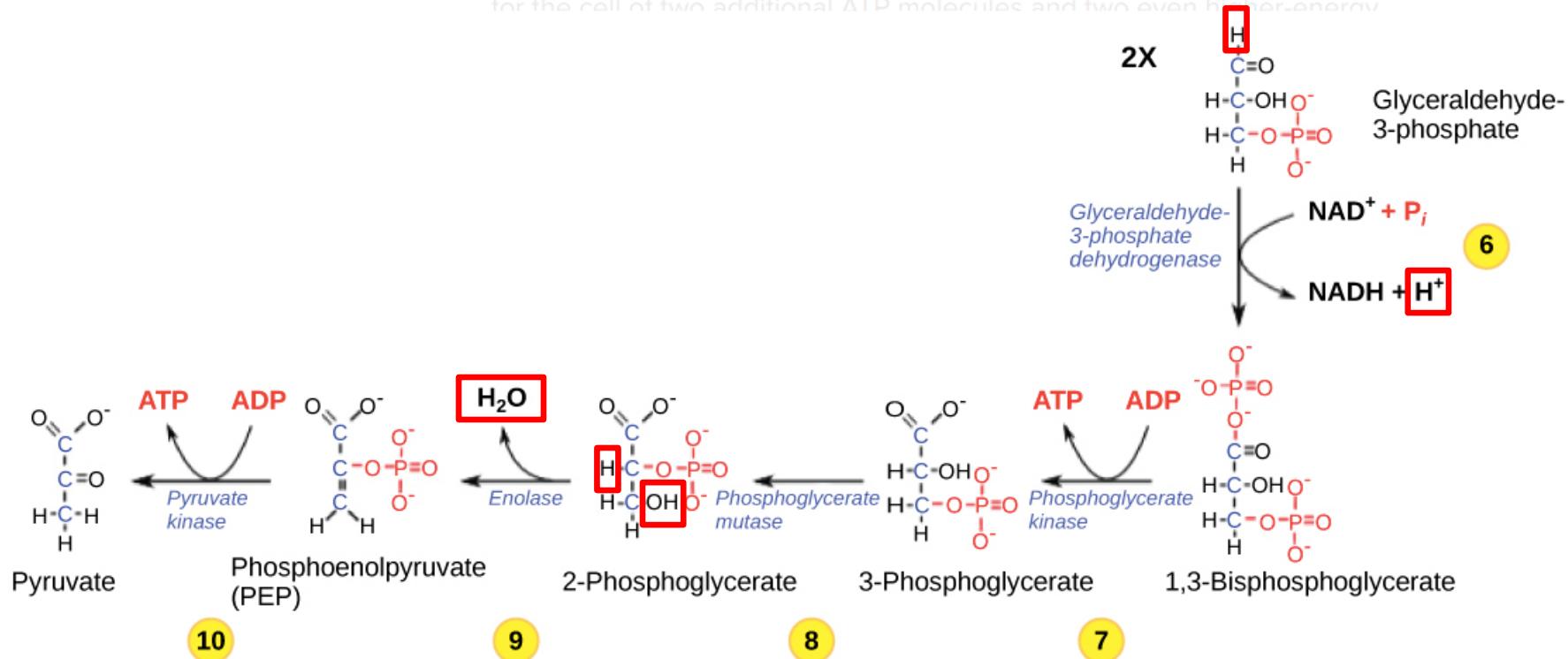
Glycolysis (I) – deuterium depleting steps



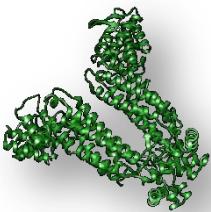


Glycolysis (II) – metabolic drying

back the two ATP molecules used as an initial investment and produce a profit for the cell of two additional ATP molecules and two even higher-energy

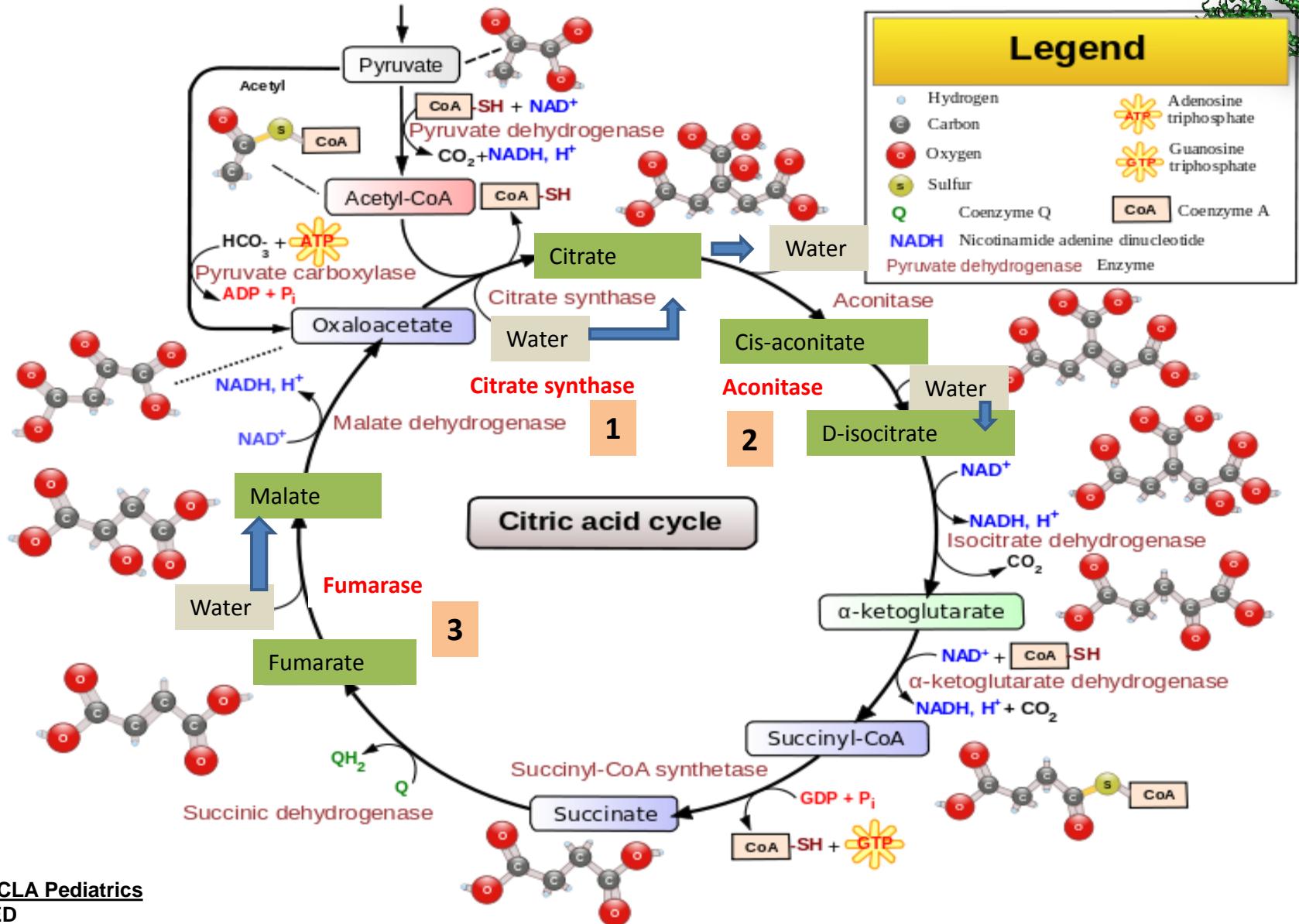


The second half of glycolysis produces two NADH and four ATP molecules per glucose. Image from OpenStax Biology, CC BY 3.0



**GLYCOLYSIS IS A METABOLIC “DRYER”
IT RIPS EXTRACELLULAR HYDROGENS OFF
FROM GLUCOSE**

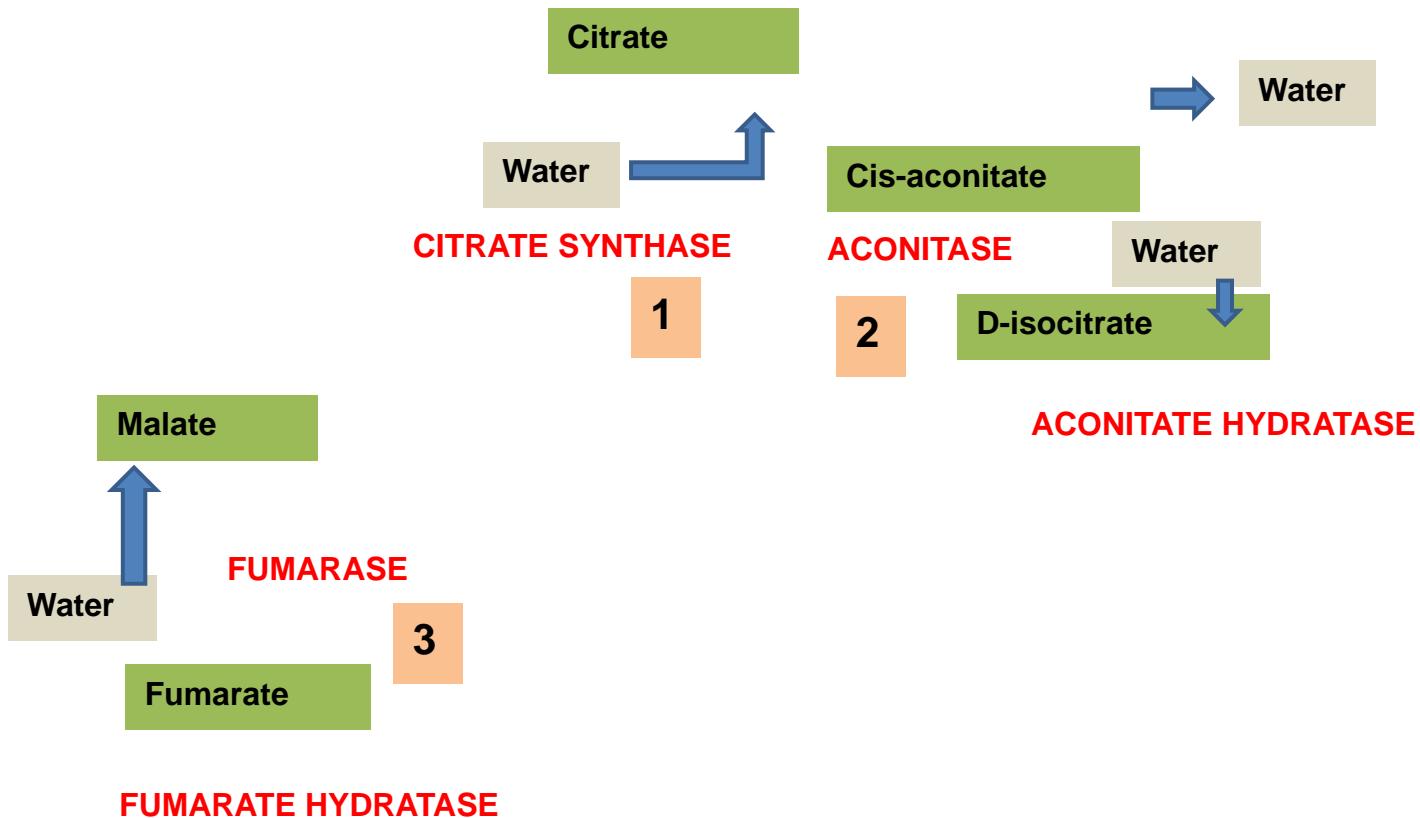
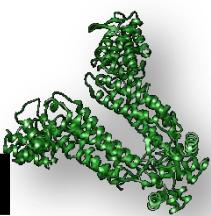
**TCA CYCLE IS A METABOLIC “WASHER”
ADDS METABOLIC WATER TO TCA CYCLE
INTERMEDIATES**

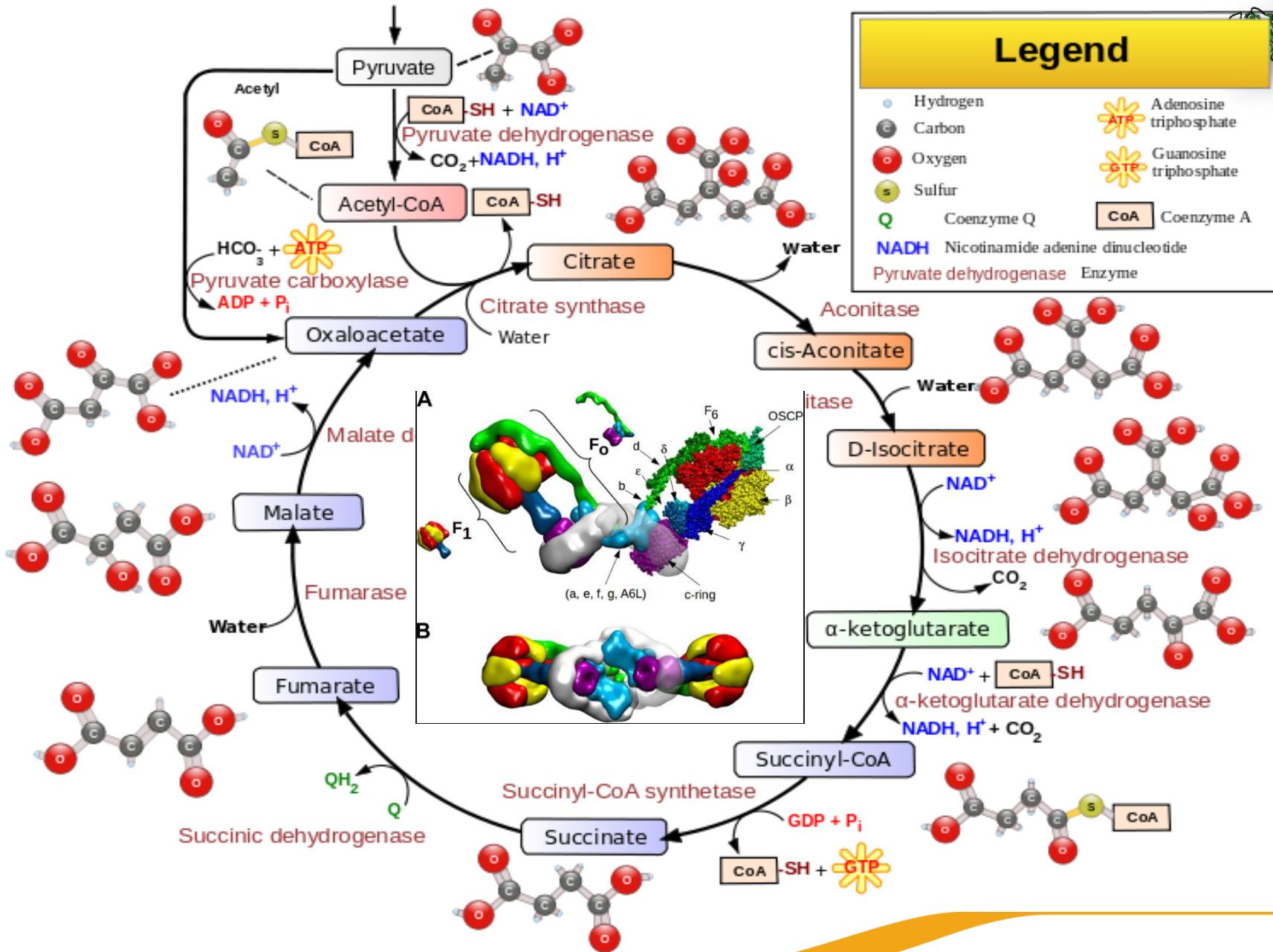


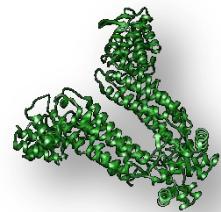
Legend

● Hydrogen	ATP
● Carbon	Guanosine triphosphate
● Oxygen	
● Sulfur	
Q	Coenzyme Q
NADH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
Pyruvate dehydrogenase	Enzyme
CoA	Coenzyme A

WATER EXCHANGE/CONSUMPTION IN THE CITRIC ACID CYCLE



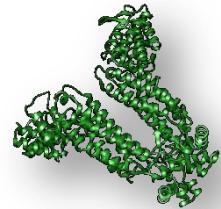




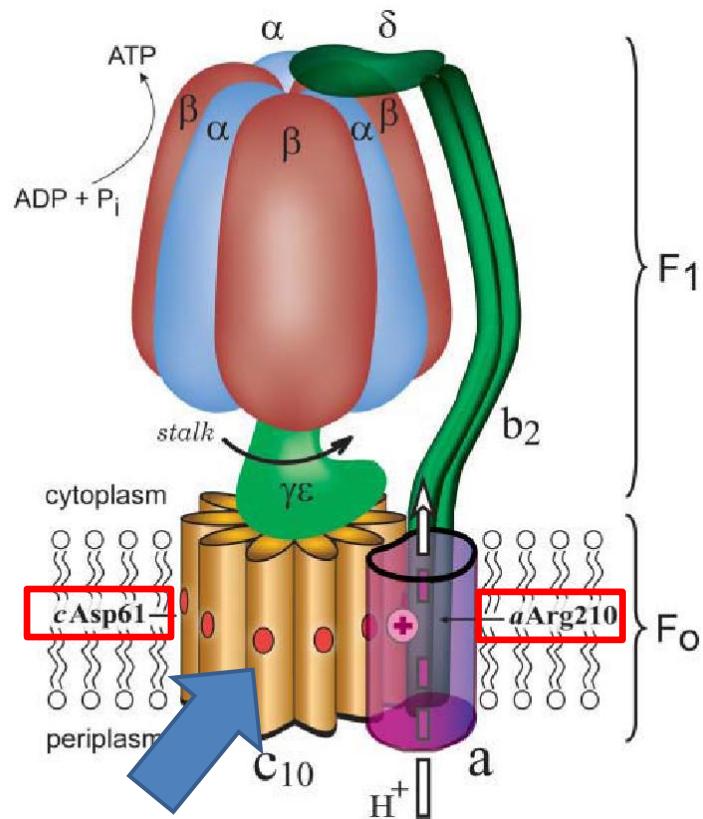
The Mitochondrial Gear

- How are the TCA cycle and ATP synthase connected by proton/deuterium loading?





ATP Synthesis



The aspartate and arginine amino acid residues transfer protons also in malate dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.37) to form oxaloacetate, which regulates citrate formation

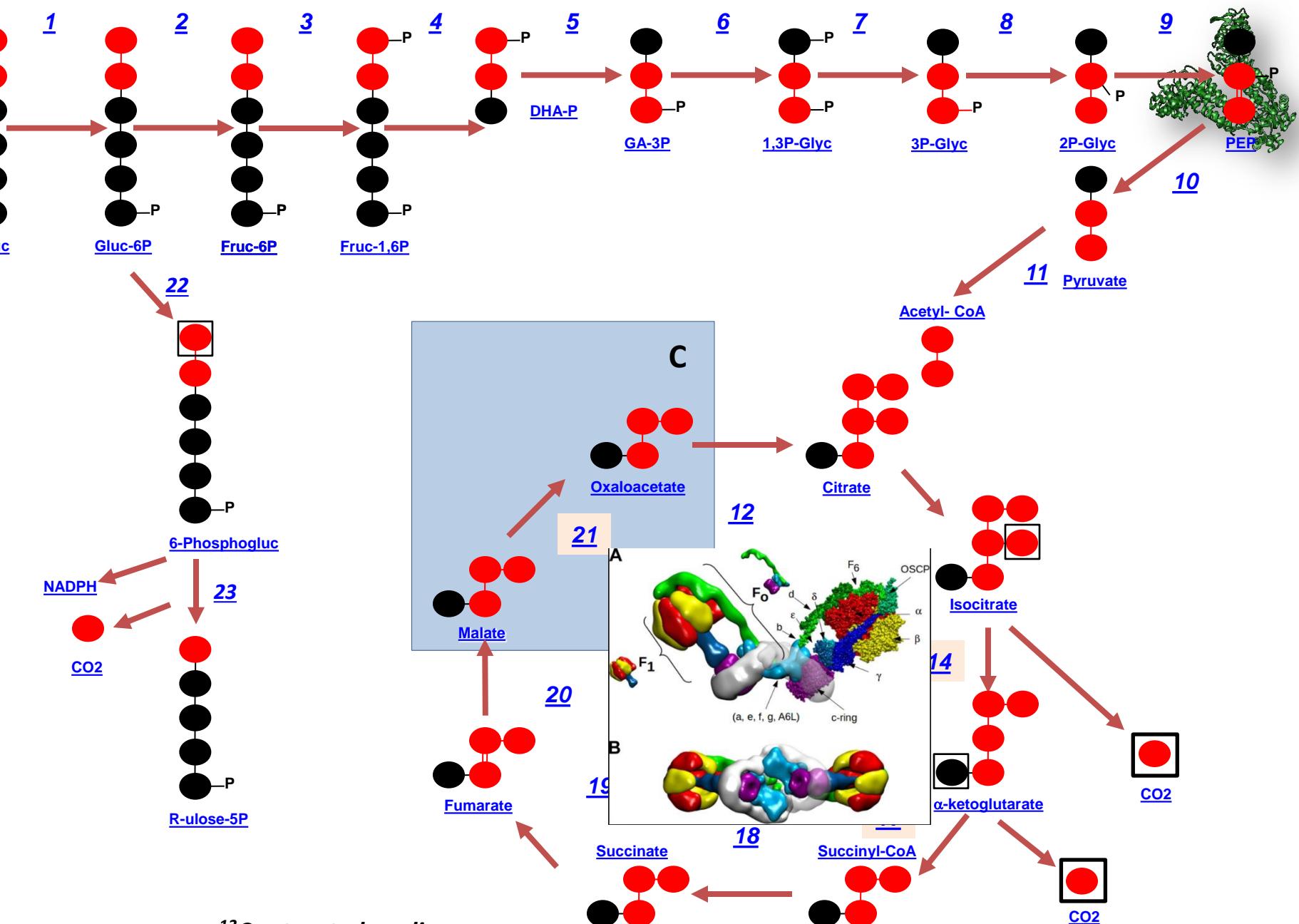
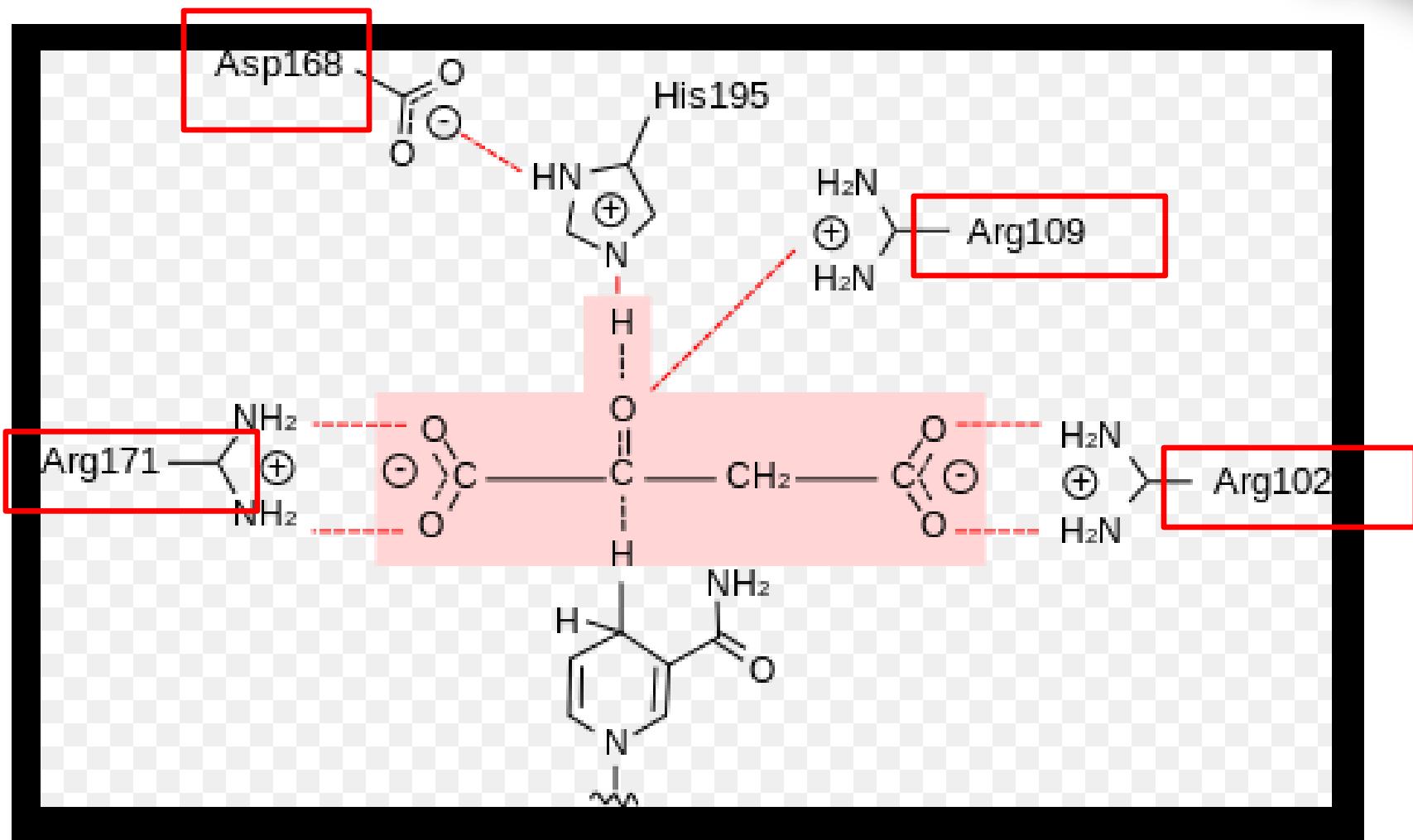


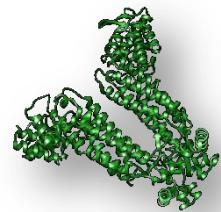
Figure 1

Laszlo G. Boros, MD



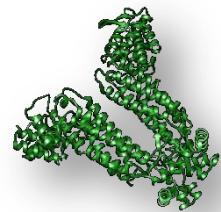
goo.gl/CsHust

Laszlo G. Boros, MD



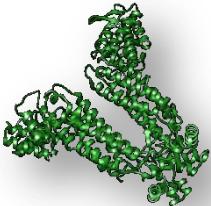
Simple answers for biochemistry

- **It takes 10 enzymatic steps to exchange and remove 12 hydrogens from glucose before entering the TCA cycle as pyruvate**
- **Cleaving the six carbon glucose into two three carbon products, pyruvate, during glycolysis is not the prime purpose of glycolysis**



Simple answers in biochemistry

- It takes 9 enzymatic steps to replace 3 hydrogens with water and cut two CO_2 molecules off in the TCA cycle
- ATP synthase needs to operate in a deuterium depleted interfacial metabolic water environment



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