低氘水的生物效益

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低氘水對人類健康的重要意義

提要:在地球上一切自然水體中都含有氫的同位素氘(Dao),水中正常的氘 含量雖沒有引起明顯的危害性,但只要正常的水中稍微脫去一部分氘,對人體健康 的作用都無法估量。

什麼是低氘水

自然界裡存在的水一般由 2 個氫原子和 1 個氫原子組成,但氫原子有品質不同的 3 個同位素,原子量分別為 1,2,3 的氫 (H)、氘(D,重氫)、氚(超重氫)。自然界的水中,氘(重氫)的含量約為 150ppm,由 D 代替 H 結合的水就是重水。國內外研究表明,不管氘含量多少,對生物體都是有害的,水中正常的氘含量雖沒有引起明顯的危害性,但只要在正常的水中稍微脫去一部分氘,即可獲得低氘水(英文名 depleted deuterium water,簡稱 DDW)。低氘水對人體健康有諸多好處,更有益於生命體的生存和繁衍,對於人類的健康具有重要意義。

俄羅斯醫學科學院癌症科研所與俄羅斯科學院醫學生物問題研究所通過對動物 的實驗發現,長期飲用氘含量低的水可抑制動物惡性腫瘤的發展,並延長動物的壽 命。因此,提出了"低氘水對生命體具有極強的促進作用"的觀點。

氘水(重水)的危害

氘為氫的一種穩定形態同位素,也被稱為重水,通常媒體常提到的原子能核電 站或製造原子彈的所謂重水反應堆,用的重水就是氘水。

氘的存在對於細胞分裂的意義重大,D/H(氘/氫)比例的變化能引發細胞分裂。當病患飲用正常氘濃度的水時,D/H的存在比例能滿足腫瘤細胞的分裂條件。而當我們通過飲用低氘水來降低體內 D/H的存在比例時,適宜於腫瘤細胞分

裂的環境便不復存在;或者說,要再次達到滿足腫瘤細胞分裂所需的 D/H 比例, 需經過很長的時間恢復。通過飲用低氘水,我們剝奪了腫瘤細胞分裂的適宜環境, 從而達到抑制腫瘤的目的。

低氘更健康

低氘水就是一種有益於人體健康的優質水。對於低氘水的研究,國內尚處於空白階段,而國外則已有產品入市及其產生積極效用的報導。在國外,低氘水(超輕水)產品受到了很多愛好養生之道的人們的歡迎並得以熱銷。低氘水的主要特點就是水中氘的含量較一般的飲用水低。而低氘含量這個特性在細胞活化、防癌保健、疾病治療以及美容減肥等方面都存在著非常重要的作用。

低氘水的來源

研究發現,冰川水是罕見的天然低氘水。

中科院天山冰川站作為世界冰川組織(WGMS)中國唯一代表,于 1959 年在"新疆天山 1 號冰川"設立中國第一個專業冰川研究機構,不僅對冰川水的一些主要成分,如鈣、鎂、鉀、鈉等含量,進行常規分析外,還對冰川水的其它理化指標和生物效應進行了深入研究。發現了冰川水具有低同位素(低氘水)的特徵,而這一特徵是自然界中其它任何水體都不具備的品質。

研究結果顯示:湖泊水中氘的含量一般在-10 至-20 之間;江河水中氘的含量一般在-30 至-40 之間;冰川水中氘的含量<-60。當水中氘的含量較高時,會抑制動植物生長,加速衰老,降低繁殖能力。研究表明,當含氘量高的水進入生物體後,滲入細胞中 DNA 的雙螺旋結構會置換出原來的氫原子,會破壞 DNA 原有結構,致使產生基因突變。這就是許多現代疾病發病的根本原因,所以水中含氘值越低說明水的品質越好。

低氘水的功效

①低氘水與動植物生長

1965年,俄羅斯科學家用自來水與含氘量較正常值低 25%的冰雪融水同時餵養小動物,一段時間後比較兩組動物的生理差異,發現用冰雪水餵養的動物明顯較另一組生長更為迅速,生命力更為旺盛·這些工作在之後 50 年中得到各國科學家的證實。

中國科學院蘭州冰川凍土研究所也做了大量的科學試驗,他們選用冰川水、自來水及黃河水進行小麥試驗,結果用冰川水的小麥植株最高,自來水次之,黃河水最差,單株高只有冰川水的一半。青藏高原附近的人用冰雪水分別浸泡黃瓜和蘿蔔種,最終發現用冰雪水浸泡的種子比用普通水的種子產量大大提高,黃瓜提高23%,蘿蔔提高56%。

②低氘水與人類抗衰老

經過長時間的研究,日本醫學家發現人體內的 SOD (Super Oxide

Dismutase,簡稱 SOD)抗酸酵素,酵素對生命極為重要,人體不能沒有酵素,它是人體在新陳代謝過程中,負責監督製造各種分子,加強並維持各種生理活性的要素,有助於去除人體內過量的烈性氧(也稱活性氧),促進血液迴圈,滋潤肌膚。

但是人體內所含的 **SOD** 數量會隨著年齡增長而減退。低氘水能促進體內酵素活性,達到一般水的幾倍、甚至十幾倍。它能增強肌體免疫力,提高體內 **SOD** 酵素活力。實驗證明,飲用低氘水能使體內 **SOD** 酵素活力增強 **5** 至 **10** 倍。有效去除血液裡的酸性廢物,防治過敏性疾病,使體內環境得到有效改善,皮膚、細胞保持年輕健康狀態,延緩人體衰老。

③低氘水與人體抗輻射

水中氘(Dao)進入人體後,不斷累積,會造成 DNA 雙螺旋結構的遺傳信息 斷裂、扭曲、突變,而輻射會改變 DNA 遺傳信息,冰川水(超輕水) 氘含量極 低,可有效保護 DNA 資訊的完整性。

④低氘水與人類壽命

美國時代週刊亞洲時代分刊(TIMES ASIA)曾經報導過著名的長壽罕薩 (HUNZA)該村落位於巴基斯坦境內,在那裡的許多居民享有百年長壽,甚至曾 有過年齡高達 145 歲的壽星,即使在紫外線照射如此強的環境下,也極少人患皮 膚癌,這種現象引起眾各國科學家的關注。

當地居地的日常飲用水及作物澆灌均來自奧塔等數座冰山融水,這些冰山融水的氘含量均低於 133PPM,遠低於平原地區的 150PPM 和赤道地區的 155PPM,由些揭開瞭解罕薩村長壽的密訣——低氘水。

氘聚集在地心引力高的地方,例如赤道附近,深海等地氘含較高,約為 155PPM; 氘含量平均的地方是溫帶地區,所以大部分地區的沈度是 150PPM; 氘含量低的地區是地心引力低的極地地區(因地球自轉產生離心力的影響)在海拔 4000米的地方, 氘度大概比平原地區低 10%左右。約為 120-130 左右。

成人身體 60%由水組成,人體內氘濃度在 12-14MMOL/L 之間,它在人體內含量超過鈣的 6 倍,鎂的 10 倍,鉀的 3 倍,鋅的 90 倍,銅的 460 倍,所以氘對人體的影響是我們無法估量的。

低氘水在醫療領域的應用

國內關於低氘水的研究報導較少,有些關於低氘水製備的專利技術,大多缺乏實質性的研究內容。而在美國、日本等發達國家,已將低氘水的運用推廣到了醫療領域。低氘水不僅具有活化免疫細胞、改善身體基礎代謝水準、抗細胞突變和延緩

衰老等功能,更對一些頑固的癌症、心血管、糖尿病等具有一定的輔助治療和預防 作用,對於人類的健康具重要意義。

匈牙利著名的分子生物學家 Gabor Somlyai 早在三十年前就與諾貝爾獎獲得者 Albert Szent-Gyorgyig 開始研究氘對人體的重大影響。

著名的文獻有 Defeating Cancer(癌症防治-低氘水的生物學效應)而在日本和歐美也有非常多用低氘水治癒腫瘤和各類疾病的案例。

我們處在一個前所未有的高危環境中,工業污染、河流污染、大氣污染、食品安全危機、科技輻射、轉基因食品肆虐,這一切都導致近 10 年成年人癌症高發,嬰幼兒出生畸形比率增高,這都源自 DNA 結構發生的改變,造成 DNA 的損傷,從而引起各種疾病,所以我們有必要預防和提早修復我們的 DNA。低氘水作為被科學廣泛認可的"生命之水",主要在於其獨具九大功能,長期飲用有助於全面修復人體機能。

1. 促進消化排泄功能

從口腔、咽喉、食道到胃,猶如一條通道,正是食物的必經之路。飯前一口水,等於給這段消化道加了潤滑劑,使食物能順利下嚥,防止幹硬食物刺激消化道粘膜,保護了消化道,降低消化道腫瘤的發生率。具有活力的低氘水對食物產生的稀釋力,易於腸胃對食物的消化和吸收,同時也能補充胃液大量分泌後體液的缺水症狀,並能啟動體內消化酶的活性幫助腸胃對食物進行消化,從而達到營養的充分吸收,和減少腸胃消化的壓力。

2. 增強機體耐力

人體在大量的運動後,肌肉中會存在較多的乳酸,所以人們運動完以後肌肉會有酸痛、疲勞的感覺,這都是乳酸在體內作怪。低氘水能提高臟器中乳酸脫氫酶的活性,有利於較快降低累積於肌肉中的"疲勞素"———乳酸,從而達到消除疲勞、煥發精神的目的。

3. 降血糖

人體日常血糖量是 70-100,長期患高血糖可能會損害眼睛、腎臟、血管、心臟、神經和腳。降糖藥是有很多的副作用,而且對身體傷害非常大。而飲用低氘水從高血糖成因入手,降低膽固醇儲量和血黏度,活化內分泌各種腺體細胞,包括胰腺、甲狀腺、腦下垂體、腎上腺、性腺等功能,改善生理化學反應,使血中高密度脂蛋白升高,逐漸減輕了動脈粥樣硬化,使胰臟分泌功能恢復正常,從而使糖和脂肪的代謝不再紊亂。

4. 活化人體細胞

早在 1974 年,氘就被認為是一種導致衰老的重要因素。氘對生命體的生存和繁衍均有較大危害,氘可以改變與 DNA 反應的酶分子的形狀,進而引發 DNA 掌控著分子系統的秩序和節奏的紊亂,這也是衰老、癌症和免疫失調的根本原因所在。最新研究表明,低氘水可以增加細胞代齡,延長生存時間,維持細胞生長速度,並可提高細胞 DNA 合成能力,促進細胞增殖,具有顯著的延緩衰老活性。低氘水能夠促進免疫細胞活性,並對人肝癌和肺癌細胞生長具有一定的抑制趨勢,長期飲用具有潛在的治療潛力。

5. 溶解血脂,軟化血管

現在的人都經常坐在辦公室,很少有活動的機會。然而久坐會導致體重增加,會讓心臟負擔加重,影響心臟血液迴圈,這些都會間接促發高血壓,加重冠心病。長期不運動,血管內的垃圾就會逐漸累積,形成粥樣硬化斑塊。而低氘水則可以有效的促進分子溶解,使人體血液紅細胞粘連度降低,深入組織,血管內皮間隙,或細胞膜間隙,清除沉積物,促進分子溶解、打通血脈,改善各系統血液迴圈功能,從而使高血壓、腦血栓等許多疾病不易產生或不易惡化,可大大減少疾病的產生或產生後的發病率。

6. 殺死癌細胞

上世紀 90 年代早期,匈牙利分子生物學家索姆亞博士認為氘的缺失能顯著影響細胞分化的過程,而其研究的最重要的結果是:低氘水能顯著抑制腫瘤細胞的分裂繁殖。依照這一科學結論,從 1990 年開始,索姆亞博士開始用低氘水對癌症、糖尿病等疾病患者進行了大量的臨床研究,揭示了低氘水抗癌效果的分子機理,發現低氘水對癌症的防治和輻助治療有著非同一般的神奇作用,是一種全新的阻止腫瘤細胞生長的新療法。病人的臨床試驗資訊和回饋資訊,以及科學實驗都記錄在索姆亞博士出版的一書《Defeatingcaner》中。究其原理,根據氘比氫多一個中子,品質為 2 ,因此化學結合力強,一旦與癌細胞結合,要使其分離就需要數倍的能量,癌細胞就不容易被殺死。現代醫學研究證明,與天然水中的氘結合在一起的癌細胞即便使用抗癌劑,它也照樣增殖。而癌細胞進入分裂週期初期需要氘,如果氘供給不足,含氘較少的癌細胞,受到具有免疫機能的 NK 細胞及貪食細胞的攻擊就很容易被分解,最終壞死。

7. 孕婦嬰幼保健

低氘水的活性,修復 DNA 的特性,以及其符合國際嬰兒水標準的特性決定低 氘水是母嬰水的首選。同時能夠説明改善孕婦身體健康狀態,調節體內酸堿平衡, 多多補充低氘水有助孕婦提升羊水品質,提高自身健康狀態的同時,也為寶寶創造 溫暖潤澤的母體環境。母乳中 87%由水組成,優質的低氘水融入乳汁,幫助媽媽 提高母乳品質。

8. 有效抗輻射

由於低氘水的氘含量極低,可有效保護人體 DNA 資訊的完整性。據國外媒體報導,俄羅斯醫學和生物學研究所教授尤裡·斯尼亞克在舉行的紀念太空飛行生命保障系統研製成功的會議上宣佈,研究顯示,輕水能夠有效抵禦輻射:那些曾遭受

過大計量輻射的老鼠在飲用低氘水後,仍能存活很長的時間,所以低氘水一直都是 宇航員和放射科研人員的專用水。

9. 醒酒防醉、保肝健身

低氘水的 pH 值在 7.5-8.5 之間,在喝酒前先飲用弱鹼性低氘水,讓低氘水先進入胃腸道和血液預先埋伏。根據酸城中和的原理,利用酒在胃腸道中停留的時間,一般為 5-10 分鐘,將大部分的酒酸中和分解,這樣就可以減輕肝臟的負擔。血液中酒精含量減少即可飲而不醉,從而起到醒酒防醉和保肝健身的綜合功效。低氘水將在腫瘤預防領域大顯身手

在美國,癌症死亡的年增長速度大於8%,在中國的現狀是每年增長**10%**以上。

馬雲說:未來十年,是一個全民防癌的時代。腫癌細胞發展到可以檢測到的1С M需要4-5年,而此時已有超過1千萬個病變的細胞了。

當前生活環境中存在大量的輻射來源,如紫外線,手機,電腦,體檢,放化 治療等物理因素;輻射產生的自由基及光電子會這一切都會導致使 DNA 結構發生 改變,造成 DNA 的損傷,從而引起。同時,食品安全,空氣污染等因素也會通過 化學鍵的作用導 DNA 鏈的受損。

美國 M.I.T 科學家世 KIRK. B Goodall 研究發現,DNA 損傷若未能及時修復,累積到一定程度後就會產生變異細胞,雖然大多數變異細胞通過自身的免疫系統得到清除,但少量未被及時清除的變異細胞可能會以極快的速度異常分裂,最終形成腫瘤甚至癌症。

低氘環境下,由於分子鍵能的降低,能夠增強酶的活性,促進 DNA 的複製 和修復過程。

- ①低氘環境能夠促進 DNA 修復酶的活性。由於端粒體結合位元點所需要的 能量降低,DNA 修復酶能夠更好地對已損傷的 DNA 進行修復。
- ②低氘環境能夠提高 DNA 複製的效率。如果氘的含量較高,會抑制 DNA 解旋酶 DNAB 的活性,增加 DNA 解旋的陰力。同時氘會抑制如 DNA 合成酶,引物酶 (PRIMASE) 和聚合酶的活性,從而影響 DNA 複製的進程。低氘環境從反向對該過程有促進作用。
- ③低氘環境有利於 DNA 受損位點的修復。 DNA 的受損位點一般利用氫鍵進行連接。低氘環境下,形成氫鍵的氘被氫取代,修復所需的能量降低,所以有利於修復過程的進行。

由此可見,長期飲用低氘水可以在體內形成低氘環境,有利於 DNA 的修復。有效地延緩衰老。降低腫瘤發病率。

案例與參考資料

①匈牙利國家腫瘤疾病中心防治腫瘤實例

飲用低氘水前,病人腦部的腫瘤大小尺寸為: 20X30X40MM

飲用低氘水三個月後(結合常規治療)腫瘤大小尺寸為: 23X15X20MM 飲用低氘水 1290 天后(結合常規治療)瘤灶完全消失。

據文獻報導: 4 例臨床患者飲用低氘水並結合常規治療三個月後。腦腫瘤均 會明顯減小,飲用三年後瘤灶完全消失

摘自: A retrospective evaluation of the effects of deuterium depleted water consumption of the 4 patients with the brain metastases from lung cancer. Integrative Cancer Therapies. 7(2008) 172-181

②低氘水的研究臨床對照

匈牙利科學學 GaborSomlyai 在<<defeating cancer >>書中,對低氘水在乳腺癌的臨床治療效果進行了報導

臨床表現,887 名乳腺癌患者中,單一進行常規治療的患者預期壽命為 12-18 個月,最好的情況也只有 20%的患者存活超過了 2 年,結合低氘水進行治療後,則有 73%的患者存活期超過 2 年,有 25%的患者存活期超過 5 年。

摘自:《癌症防治-低氘水的生物學效應》2010 P84

③低氘水對肝癌 HepG2 細胞增殖和侵襲能力的抑制作用

方法: HepG2 細胞及正常肝細胞 LO2 用 50、75、100、150ppm DDW(純淨水對照組)處理,用 MTT 法、平皿克隆實驗檢測細胞增殖、侵襲轉移能力, Western blot 檢測增殖細胞核抗原(PCNA)表達。

結果: 100ppm DDW 處理 24h 對 LO2 細胞、72h 對 HepG2 增殖抑制無影響(P>0.05)。HepG2 在 50、75ppm DDW 中細胞克隆數均低於對照組,而 LO2 細胞克隆數高於對照組(P<0.01)。50、75、100ppm DDW 處理後 HepG2 細胞
 PCNA 表達明顯低於對照組(P<0.01)。

結論: DDW 可抑制 HepG2 細胞增殖和侵襲能力,但促進正常細胞 LO2 生長, 這可能與 PCNA 表達下調有關。

摘自《癌症防治-低氘水的生物學效應》**2010 P84**,作者:王坤;祝葆華;王宏強;張力;李婕;陳淼;張瀚彬;鄔永富;蔡晶;楊慧齡

③低氘水抗腫瘤作用的研究進展

研究表明,水中氘濃度體積分數減少 65%能夠抑制腫瘤生長,國外臨床實驗 證實服用低氘水(10~20 ppm)的腫瘤患者能使腫瘤停止生長,顯著提高患者的生存 時間和生活品質。目前,抗癌化療藥物種類繁多,但都存在一定局限性,而低氘水使用 方便,沒有毒副作用。基於低氘水的顯著優勢,本文主要對低氘水的抗癌作用的研究 進展作一綜述。

摘自《廣東醫學院學報》,作者:王宏強;劉聰;方唯意;楊慧齡

④低氘水可選擇性抑制鼻咽癌細胞增殖

目的:比較不同氘體積濃度對多種鼻咽癌細胞株及正常細胞增殖的作用,初步探討低氘水抗腫瘤的可能機制。

方法 : MTT 法、平皿克隆實驗、transwell 小室檢測低氘水(DDW)對鼻咽癌 細胞及正常細胞的增殖、侵襲轉移能力;Western blot 檢測 PCNA 蛋白表達差異, 流式細胞儀分析細胞週期。

結果:隨著培養基中氘含量下降,多種鼻咽癌細胞增殖顯著被抑制(P<0.05), 克隆生成和遊走侵襲能力顯著下降(P<0.01), Western blot 檢測結果顯示 PCNA 蛋白表達水準下調。流式細胞儀檢測顯示,低氘水能誘導鼻咽癌細胞生長週期阻滯 即 S 期減少, G1 期細胞顯著增加(P<0.05)。DDW 對正常細胞生長有促進作用。

結論: DDW 具有選擇性抑制鼻咽癌細胞增殖的靶向生物效應,因此其可作為新型無毒副作用抗癌輔助治療劑,在腫瘤治療中具有重要應用前景。

摘自《南方醫科大學學報》,作者:王宏強;祝葆華;劉聰;方唯意;楊慧齡

附錄:有關低氘水研究的部分外國文獻提要:

1.

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2014;15(5):2179-83.

In vitro assessment of antineoplastic effects of deuterium depleted water.

Soleyman-Jahi S1, Zendehdel K, Akbarzadeh K, Haddadi M, Amanpour S, Muhammadnejad S.

Author information

· 1Cancer Research Center, Cancer Institute of Iran, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran E-mail: smuhammadnejad@gmail.com.

Abstract 這篇的結果提示,去氘水單獨對腫瘤細胞生長無影響,去氘水加 紫杉醇可以增強紫杉醇的作用。

BACKGROUND:

In vitro, in vivo and clinical studies have demonstrated anti-cancer effects of deuterium depleted water (DDW). The nature of this agents action, cytotoxic or cytostatic, remains to be elucidated. We here aimed to address the point by examining effects on different cell lines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol- 2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT)
-based cytotoxicity analysis was conducted for human breast, stomach,
colon, prostate cancer and glioblastoma multiforme cell lines as well as

human dermal fibroblasts. The cell lines were treated with decreasing deuterium concentrations of DDW alone, paclitaxel alone and both. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS:

Treatment with different deuterium concentrations of DDW alone did not impose any significant inhibitory effects on growth of cell lines.

Paclitaxel significantly decreased the survival fractions of all cell lines. DDW augmented paclitaxel inhibitory effects on breast, prostate, stomach cancer and glioblastoma cell lines, with influence being more pronounced in breast and prostate cases.

CONCLUSIONS:

DDW per se does not appear to have inhibitory effects on the assessed tumor cell lines as well as normal fibroblasts. As an adjuvant, however, DDW augmented inhibitory effects of paclitaxel and thus it could be considered as an adjuvant to conventional anticancer agents in future trials.

PMID:

24716953

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Select item 237738522.

Biomed Pharmacother. 2013 Jul;67(6):489-96. doi:

10.1016/j.biopha.2013.02.001. Epub 2013 Feb 27.

Deuterium-depleted water (DDW) inhibits the proliferation and migration of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells in vitro.

Wang H1, Zhu B, He Z, Fu H, Dai Z, Huang G, Li B, Qin D, Zhang X, Tian L, Fang W, Yang H.

Author information

· 1Sino-American Cancer Research Institute, Guangdong Medical College, Dongguan 523808, China.

Abstract 這篇的結果提示,去氘水可以抑制鼻咽癌細胞增殖。

Recent studies have demonstrated that natural water that has 65% of the deuterium concentration depleted, can exhibit anti-tumor properties.

However, the anti-tumor effects of DDW on various nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) cells have not previously been reported. In the present

study, NPC cell lines and normal preosteoblast MC3T3-E1 cells were grown in RPMI1640 media containing different deuterium concentrations (50-150 ppm). The effects of DDW on the proliferation and migration of NPC and MC3T3-E1 cells were investigated using the MTT, plate colony formation, and Transwell assays, as well as Boyden chamber arrays, flow cytometry (FCM), western blot and immunofluorescence. We found that DDW was an effective inhibitor of NPC cell proliferation, plated colony formation, migration and invasion. In contrast, the growth of normal preosteoblast MC3T3-E1 cells was promoted when they were cultured in the presence of DDW. Cell cycle analysis revealed that DDW caused cell cycle arrest in the G1/S transition, reduced the number of cells in the S phase and significantly increased the population of cells in the G1 phase in NPC cells. Western blot analysis revealed that treatment with DDW significantly increased the expression of NADPH:quinone oxidoreductase-1 (NQO1), while immunofluorescence assay analysis revealed that treatment with DDW decreased the expression of PCNA and matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP9) in NPC cells. These results demonstrated that DDW is a novel, non-toxic adjuvant therapeutic agent that suppresses NPC cell proliferation, migration, and invasion by inducing the expression of NQO1

and causing cell cycle arrest, as well as decreasing PCNA and MMP9 expression.

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KEYWORDS:

Cell proliferation; Deuterium-depleted water (DDW); NADPH:quinone oxidoreductase-1 (NQO1); Nasopharyngeal carcinoma cell (NPC);

Preosteoblast cell

PMID:

23773852

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Select item 229935403.

Exp Ther Med. 2010 Mar;1(2):277-283. Epub 2010 Mar 1.

Deuterium-depleted water inhibits human lung carcinoma cell growth by apoptosis.

Cong FS1, Zhang YR, Sheng HC, Ao ZH, Zhang SY, Wang JY.

Author information

 \cdot 1College of Life Sciences and Technology, Shanghai Jiaotong

University, Shanghai 200240;

Abstract 這篇的結果提示,去氘水可以抑制肺癌癌細胞生長。

To investigate the in vivo and in vitro inhibitory effects of deuteriumdepleted water (DDW) on human lung cancer and the possible mechanisms underlying these effects, we cultured and treated human lung carcinoma cell line A549 and human embryonic lung fibroblasts HLF-1 with various concentrations of DDW from 2 to 72 h. Cellular growth inhibition rates were determined using the 3-(4, 5-dimethyldiazol-2-yl)-2, 5diphenyltetrazolium-bromide) (MTT) proliferation assay. A549 cells were treated with 50±5 ppm DDW, and the morphology and structure of cells were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). We observed alterations in the cellular skeleton by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and changes in cell cycle by flow cytometry. Our data showed that DDW significantly inhibited the proliferation of A549 cells at a specific time point, and cells demonstrated the characteristic morphological changes of apoptosis under SEM and TEM. The length of the S phase increased significantly in cells treated with 50 ppm DDW, whereas the G0 to G1 phase and G2 to M phase were decreased. We observed DDW-induced cellular apoptosis using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) and DNA fragment analyses. In addition, we

established a tumor transplantion model by injecting H460 tumor cells into subcutaneous tissue of BALB/c mice treated with DDW for 60 days. We determined the tumorinhibition rate of treated and control groups and found that the tumor weight was significantly decreased and the tumor inhibition rate was approximately 30% in the DDW group. We conclude that DDW is a promising new anticancer agent with potential for future clinical application.

PMID:

22993540

[PubMed]

PMCID:

PMC3445928

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Select item 188151484.

Integr Cancer Ther. 2008 Sep;7(3):172-81. doi:

10.1177/1534735408322851.

A retrospective evaluation of the effects of deuterium depleted water consumption on 4 patients with brain metastases from lung cancer.

Krempels K1, Somlyai I, Somlyai G.

Author information

· 1HYD LLC for Cancer Research and Drug Development, Budapest, Hungary.

Abstract 這一篇報導,有以下兩個結論。

HYPOTHESES:

Because of the number of sufferers and high mortality rate, the standard care and new therapeutic options in the treatment of brain metastasis from lung cancer are the subject of intense research. A new concept based on the different chemical and physical behavior of protium and deuterium affecting cell signaling and tumor growth has been introduced in the treatment of cancer patients. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of deuterium depleted water (DDW) consumption in addition to conventional forms of therapy on the survival of lung cancer patients with brain metastasis.

STUDY DESIGN:

A series of 4 case histories was retrospectively evaluated. The patients were diagnosed with brain metastasis deriving from a primary lung tumor and started consuming DDW at the time of or after the diagnosis of the brain metastasis, which was inoperable or the surgical intervention did not result in complete regression. The primary objective was survival.

METHODS:

The daily water intake of the patients was replaced with DDW, which complemented the conventional forms of treatment. Patients were consuming DDW for at least 3 months. The treatment was continued with DDW of 10 to 15 to 20 ppm lower deuterium (D) content every 1 to 2 months and thus a gradual decrease was maintained in the D-concentration in the patient's body.患者每日水攝入量以 DDW 所替代,作為補充替代的治療。患者食用 DDW 至少 3 個月。每 1 - 2 個月治療持續用 10 到 15 到 20 ppm 的低氘 DDW(D),從而逐步減少病人身體 D 濃度。

RESULTS:

DDW consumption integrated into conventional treatments resulted in a survival time of 26.6, 54.6, 21.9, and 33.4 months in the 4 patients, respectively. The brain metastasis of 2 patients showed complete response

(CR), whereas partial response (PR) was detected in 1 patient, and the tumor growth was halted (no change or NC) in 1 case. The primary tumor of 2 patients indicated CR, and the lung tumor in 2 patients showed PR. DDW 使用結合常規治療導,4 個病人生存時間分別為 26.6,54.6,21.9,和 33.4 個月。大腦轉移 2 例顯示完整緩解(CR),1 病人部分緩解 (PR),腫瘤生長停止(沒有變化或數控)1 例。2 例原發性腫瘤顯示 CR, 肺腫瘤 2 例顯 (PR)。

CONCLUSIONS:

DDW was administered as an oral anticancer agent in addition to conventional therapy, and noticeably prolonged the survival time of all 4 lung cancer patients with brain metastasis. We suggest that DDW treatment, when integrated into other forms of cancer treatment, might provide a new therapeutic option.

PMID:

18815148

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related citations

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Select item 180235275.

Cancer Lett. 2008 Feb 8;259(2):231-9. Epub 2007 Nov 26.

Synergistic effects of deuterium oxide and gemcitabine in human pancreatic cancer cell lines.

Bader Y1, Hartmann J, Horvath Z, Saiko P, Grusch M, Madlener S, Maier S, Oehler L, Fritzer-Szekeres M, Heller N, Alken RG, Krupitza G, Szekeres T.

Author information

· 1Clinical Institute of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics,

Medical University of Vienna, General Hospital of Vienna, Waehringer

Guertel 18-20, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

Abstract 這一篇的結果表明,重水 heavy water (deuterium oxide, D2O) 與抗腫瘤藥物合用,可以增強抗腫瘤藥物的殺傷作用

PURPOSE:

Pancreatic cancer still remains a treatment-refractory cancer. Standard therapy for metastatic cancer is gemcitabine (dFdC) chemotherapy. Since heavy water (deuterium oxide, D2O) was shown to be active in pancreatic cancer in vitro, we examined the simultaneous or sequential cytotoxic effects of D2O and dFdC in pancreatic cancer cell lines (AsPC-1, BxPC-3, and PANC-1). Moreover, we investigated the effect of D2O treatment on

the colony formation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMNC) as well as the apoptosis inducing activity of D2O and dFdC and the regulation of tumor suppressor gene p21.

RESULTS:

Simultaneous incubation of human pancreatic carcinoma cells with D2O and dFdC led to a decrease of IC50 values of dFdC alone in all cell lines examined. Sequential application of D2O and dFdC caused synergistic effects. Treatment with 10-30% D2O did not show any significant inhibition effects on the colony formation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMNC), indicating limited adverse effects of D2O on bone marrow cells. Treatment with D2O in combination with dFdC significantly (p<0.05) increased the induction of apoptosis in PANC-1 and AsPC-1 cells and led to an overexpression of p21 tumorsuppressor gene compared to incubation with dFdC alone. As the combination of D2O and dFdC might offer an additional option for the control of pancreatic cancer, this treatment should be investigated in a pancreas carcinoma animal model in order to scrutinize the in vitro data.

PMID:

18023527

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Anticancer Drugs. 1998 Sep;9(8):715-25.

Mechanisms of cytotoxic effects of heavy water (deuterium oxide: D2O) on cancer cells.

Takeda H1, Nio Y, Omori H, Uegaki K, Hirahara N, Sasaki S, Tamura K, Ohtani H.

Author information

· 1First Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University, Japan.

Abstract 這一篇表明,重水 heavy water (deuterium oxide, D2O)對癌細胞有殺傷作用

Heavy water (deuterium oxide: D2O) contains a neutron and a proton in its hydrogen atoms and shows a variety of biologic activities different from normal light water. In the present study the cytotoxic and cytostatic activity of D2O was assessed using a BALB/c-3T3 fibroblast cell line and four human digestive organ cancer cell lines, i.e. HepG2 hepatic, Panc-1 pancreatic, KATO-3 gastric and Colo205 colonic cancer cell lines. Against four cancer cell lines, D2O showed significant cytotoxic and cytostatic

effects in a MTT assay and a Trypan blue dye exclusion assay, at concentrations higher than 30% D2O. These effects were time and dose dependent, and the IC50 after 72 h of culture ranged from 20 to 30% D2O in the Trypan blue dye exclusion assay and from 30 to 50% D2O in the MTT assay. By contrast, IC50 for the 3T3 fibroblast cell line after 72 h of culture was about 15% in the Trypan blue dye exclusion assay and 50% inhibition was not achieved in the MTT assay. Furthermore, D2O was found to significantly inhibit the invasion of tumor cells in a Matrigel invasion chamber assay at concentrations higher than 10% D2O. Incubation with D2O resulted in enlargement of cells, nuclear pyknosis and vacuolization, and immunostaining studies demonstrated that D2O treatment resulted in an increase in nuclear nick-end-labeling, which indicates DNA fragmentation, in KATO-3 and HepG2 cell lines. Furthermore, the nucleic acids and protein synthesis inhibition assay suggested that the inhibition of DNA synthesis may be one of the mechanisms responsible for the antitumor effects of D2O. Furthermore, oral administration of D2O resulted in a significant inhibition of the growth of Panc-1 tumor xenografted s.c. in nude mice, but survival was not prolonged. In conclusion, D2O has

cytotoxic and cytostatic activities against human digestive organ cancer cell lines, and D2O may be a potential anticancer agent.

PMID:

9823430

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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FEBS Lett. 1993 Feb 8;317(1-2):1-4.

Naturally occurring deuterium is essential for the normal growth rate of cells.

Somlyai G1, Jancsó G, Jákli G, Vass K, Barna B, Lakics V, Gaál T.

Author information

· 1HYD Ltd. for Research and Development, Budapest, Hungary.

Abstract 這一篇表明,去氘水對癌細胞生長有作用

The role of naturally occurring D in living organisms has been examined by using deuterium-depleted water (30-40 ppm D) instead of water containing the natural abundance of D (150 ppm). The deuterium-depleted water significantly decreased the growth rate of the L929 fibroblast cell line, and also inhibited the tumor growth in

xenotransplanted mice. Eighty days after transplantation in 10 (59%) out of 17 tumorous mice the tumor, after having grown, regressed and then disappeared. We suggest that the naturally occurring D has a central role in signal transduction involved in cell cycle regulation.

PMID:

8428617

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1960 Nov 25;84:755-62.

The effect of deuterium oxide on ascites tumor growth in mice.

FINKEL AJ, CZAJKA DM.

PMID:

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[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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· 這是研究重水 heavy water (deuterium oxide, D2O)對小鼠腫瘤生長的作

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Biochim Biophys Acta. 1958 Apr;28(1):58-61.

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HUGHES AM, TOLBERT BM, LONBERG-HOLM K, CALVIN M.

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· 這是研究重水 heavy water (deuterium oxide, D2O)對小鼠腫瘤生長的作

13535677

[PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]

Related citations

MeSH Terms

· Neoplasms, Experimental*