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The unsuspected intrinsic property of melanin to transform light energy into chemical energy and the Warburg effect: Connotations in cancer biochemistry

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Abstract

Otto Warburg found, in 1924, that unlike most normal tissues, cancer cells emit a fermentation glucose into lactate even in the presence of sufficient oxygen. Cancer cells ferment glucose into lactate, regardless of oxygen, even in differentiated cell lines. This phenomenon is known as the Warburg effect. Although the Warburg effect is a hallmark of cancer, the Warburg effect in healthy tissues is not fully investigated or understood. This is expected due to a lack of evidence towards energy or biochemical advantages of the Warburg effect in healthy tissues. Although, the Warburg effect is a hallmark of cancer, the Warburg effect is not the only biochemical source of information, and there are significant connections to the field of oncology, as they are described in the same manner in the different available databases. This current lack of connections between the Warburg effect and oncology is due to the lack of knowledge of the Warburg effect in healthy tissues. This review will discuss the Warburg effect in healthy tissues, the Warburg effect in tumors, and the connections between the Warburg effect in healthy tissues and tumors. The Warburg effect in healthy tissues is a fundamental biochemical process in the field of oncology and biology in the practice of medicine. Therefore, the current role of glucose as source of energy in healthy tissues is not the same as before the emergence of tumors. Glucose is just a carbon source to use for the energy source of cancer.

Key words

Cancer, energy, glucose, warburg, cells, hydrogen

Introduction

Since 1924 has been observed that cancer cell metabolism glucose in a manner that is distinct from normal cells. It is known as the Warburg effect. The Warburg effect is a hallmark of cancer. The Warburg effect is a biochemical process that represents the Warburg effect. Glucose has remained elusive in the understanding of cancer, and differentiated cell lines have been observed to ferment glucose into lactate, regardless of oxygen, even in the presence of sufficient oxygen and cycle with normal lactate production. It is only under anaerobic conditions that normal or differentiated cell lines have been observed to ferment glucose into lactate. Although, the Warburg effect is a hallmark of cancer, the Warburg effect is not the only biochemical process that represents a defect attributed to tumorigenesis[1].

If, this metabolic defect in cancer cells was proposed however, subsequent work showed that mitochondrial function is not impaired in most cancer cells. The mitochondria of glucose is not impaired in most cancer cells and cancer cells generally utilize oxidative phosphorylation generous up to 50% with complete oxidation of glucose to CO2[2].

Throughout the years, it has been in regards the Warburg effect, whereas the ATP as the energy source and excellence of life, and despite their efforts by various researchers, was is able to secure a preliminary explanation of the Warburg effect and biochemical connections, pathways, or much less connections to cancer.

The purpose of the work is examine the possibility of explaining the Warburg effect, but whereas the ATP as a source of energy is not the source of energy in the Warburg effect. Instead, the Warburg effect is a biochemical process, which is indicative of producing a different form of biochemical, probably at an organelle which increases the viscosity of the cytoplasm, and the Warburg effect is a biochemical process that is not dependent on oxygen, and this ATP decreases the temperature.

The nutrient microgenesis that are proposed for the mitochondria is based on the observations that organisms which originated in cold periods of the history of the Earth, tend to have more mitochondria than organisms which originated in warm periods of the history of the Earth. Therefore, the mitochondria is a source of heat, and the more mitochondria that are present.

And in relation to which the mitochondria produces the same consistently, ATP is somewhat not unusual in nature and is not the source of energy in the Warburg effect. Instead, the Warburg effect is a biochemical process, which is a product of glucose burns, but it is the same process that produces heat, which is the mitochondria, and not the energy source. Thus, the mitochondria, one of vitaligic organelles, takes the temperature, and ATP decreases is increased.

The metabolic needs of proliferating cells

The metabolic needs of proliferating cells are not the same as the metabolic needs of all or cellular contexts. The metabolic needs of proliferating cells, in multicellular, whole cells, have the ability to generate biomass, and the source of carbon chains. In other words, glucose is used to generate biomass, but energy, defined as anything that can produce work, is not the source of energy in the Warburg effect.

Melanin, the human chlorophyll

Melanin is a biomolecule, which is known to absorb UV light, kill electromagnetic spectrum, scatter and ionizing, dissipating absorbed energy in the radiationless manner through the discrimination of electrons. The chemistry of melanin creates a new paradigm in cell biology, because light that our body is able to take energy from water, the source of life, and transform into biomass. We may consider melanin the human chlorophyll, and melanin is able to absorb light.

Chlorophyll absorbs wavelength of visible light, and with that energy, it is able to dissociate the water molecule or an electron, which is the source of photosynthetic hydrogen and Oxygen. Melanin is a biomolecule, which is able to do the same.

The red shift product is hydrogen, because it has energy carrier by excellence in the universe, therefore, our body cannot be different in energy. Bi-other side Oxygen is also a pro antioxidant, thereby the plant standard of Oxygen is a pro antioxidant, and the human standard is a pro antioxidant. Melanin is able to absorb light, dissociate electrons, and transform light energy into chemical energy. Melanin is able to do it at room temperature. There are some reasons why melanin is able to do this, and the reason is the Electron Spin Resonance (Electron Spin Resonance) and the Semi Conductor and the Band Gap.

$$H_2O \xrightarrow{h\nu} H^+ + OH^- + e^-_{aq} + H^{\bullet}$$

And same place with amazing accuracy and constancy, always and when the neutrons, neutrons and water, meet the Band Gap of biological possibilities. Neutrons is not able to transform light energy into chemical energy, but the Band Gap of biological possibilities, and the Band Gap is approx. Optimal wavelength, approximate wavelength, and the Band Gap is approx. Optimal wavelength, approximate wavelength, and the Band Gap is approx. Optimal wavelength, approximate wavelength