Structured water and its effect on the cell proliferation rate

Oct. 1, 2015
Physics, Chemistry and Biology of Water
10th Conference
Varna, Bulgaria

GunWoong Bahng¹, Jong Doo Lee², Seong Goo Hwang³, Jang Won Yoon⁴, Sang Hee Rhee⁵

¹SUNY Korea, ²Quantum Energy Research Institute, ³Hankyung National University, ⁴Kangwon National University, ⁵Green Life Intellectual Networks

- 1. Introduction on the Energy source
- 2. Properties of the Energy
- 3. Effect on the cell Proliferation rate

Raw material

Typical feldspar family of clay minerals



Osaekhyulto (Five colored Stone)

Melting Point. 1117.3 °C

| composition | percentage (%) |
|---------------|----------------|
| SiO2 | 56.9 |
| Al2O3 | 17.4 |
| Fe2O3 | 9.49 |
| CaO | 0.53 |
| MgO | 2.48 |
| K2O | 3.06 |
| Na2O | 0.98 |
| MnO | 0.087 |
| TiO2 | 0.76 |
| P2O5 | 0.067 |
| Ignition loss | 8.246 |
| Total | 100 |

Manufacturing process

- 1. Exploitation of special mineral known as "five colored stone"
- 2. Grinding down to 320 mesh powder with ball mill
- 3. Heat treatment at 800 °C for 1 hour
- 4. Fermentation at room temperature for more than 30 days after mixing with water.
- 5. Drying at temperature higher than 200 °C → Product; Ceramic powder* combined with Qelby*
- 6. Separation of Qelby in gel state → Product; Gel state material.
- *Qelby®; Quantum Energy Living Bdy

Outline of manufacturing process



Final products, Powder and Balls





Registered in ICID

ICID (International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary), Published by PCPC (Personal Care Products Council, originally CTFA, Cosmetics Toiletries and Fragrance Association)

Registered as "Quantum Energy® Radiation Powder"

| Other ID | Type | Prop | Other names |
|----------|-------------------|---------|---|
| N99011 | T | No | Quantum Energy Radiation Material Powder |
| Supp ID | Abbr | Mono ID | INCI Name |
| S9493 | Quantum Energy | 21300 | Clay |

Function; Anti aging, Hair conditioning, Skin conditioning, Other skin conditioning, UV cut, Anti pimple formation, etc.

US FDA registered class 1 medical device

2014. 1.

Item;
Bed, Quilt, Clothes, Guard,
Ceramic ball, Socks, Necklace,
Bracelet, Powder

2014. 11.
OTC drug; Immunity
improvement, Health food
(Healing food)
Feed additive, Fertilizer additive

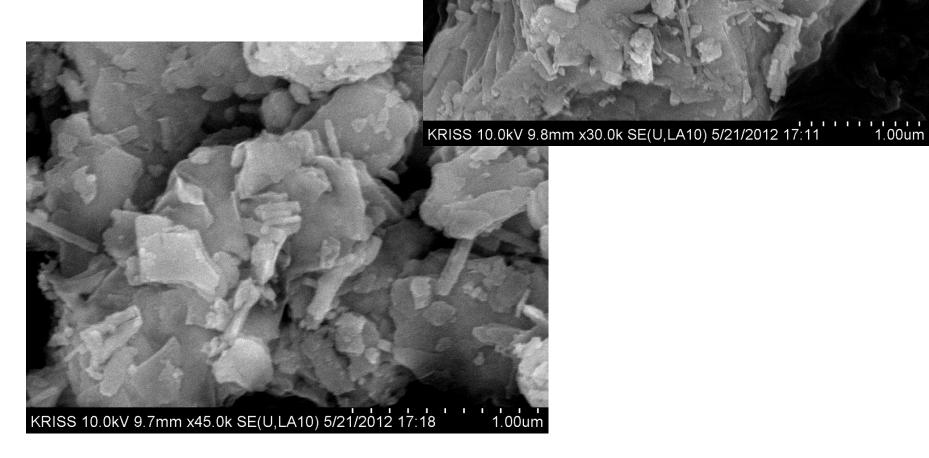
2014. 12. Ceramic ball safety, Drinking water



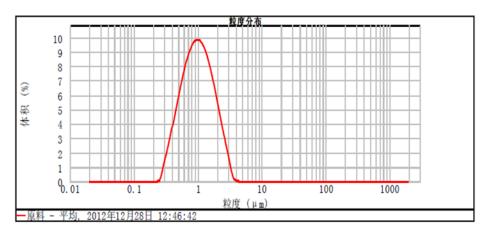
Quantum Energy Powder for Feed additives and Fertilizer additives.

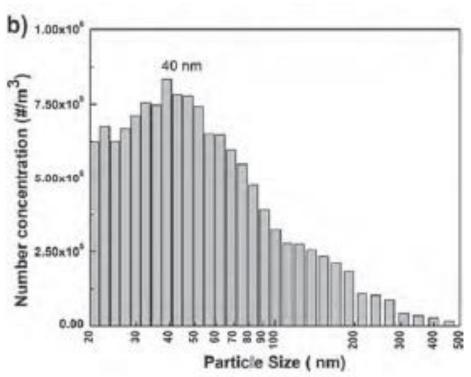
SEM

Processed powder

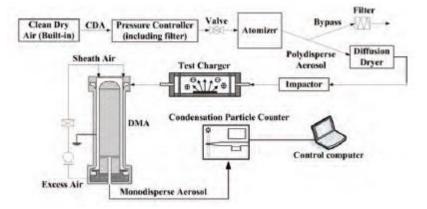


Particle Size Analysis





Aerosol based technology



Zeta potential

Measurement condition

(1) Solvent : H_2O

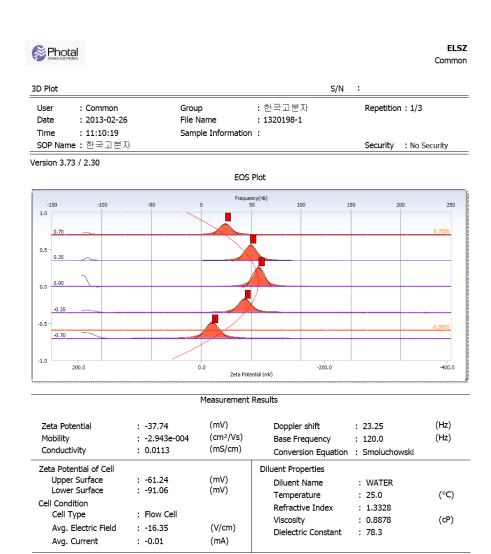
(2) Temperature : 25 °C

(3) Refractive Index: 1.332 8

(4) Viscosity: 0.887 8 cp

(5) Dielectric constant: 78.3

 $-37.74 \text{ mV} \rightarrow \text{hydrophilic}$

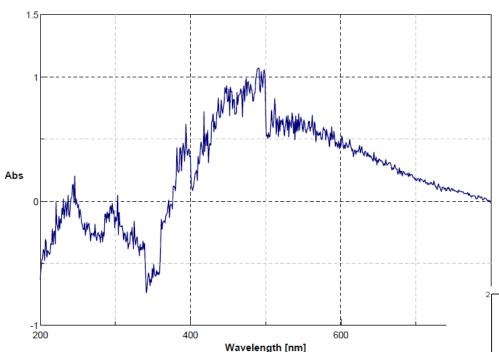


Energy Transmitting Property

- Absorbs UV, radiates IR -

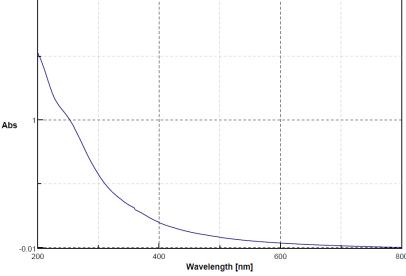


UV-Vis spectroscopy of water mixed with Qelby powder.

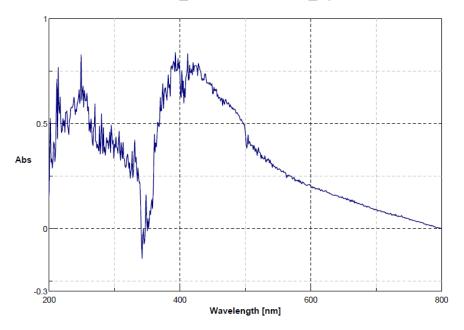


Absorbs light for the range of 400 nm ~ 600 nm wavelength. 1 w/o of powder, agitated for 2 hours, measured as is.

Centrifuged for 30 minutes at 3,000 rpm. Supernatant was used for measurement. Transmission mode.

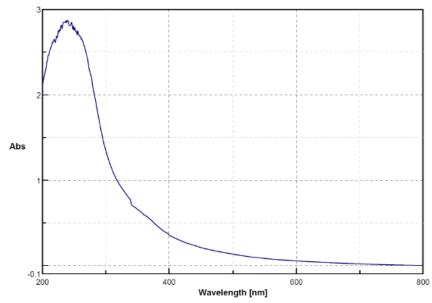


UV-Vis spectroscopy of water mixed with gel



Qelby gel, 1 % in DW, agitated for 2 hours, Measured as is.

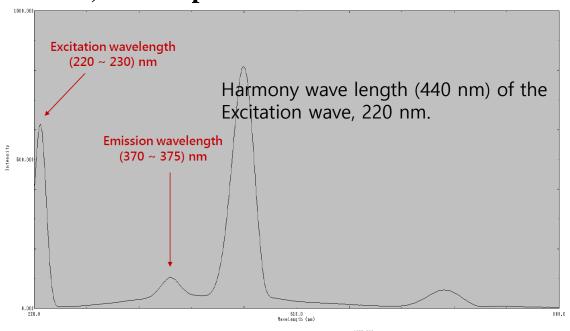
Centrifuged for 30 minutes at 3,000 rpm.
Supernatant was used for measurement.



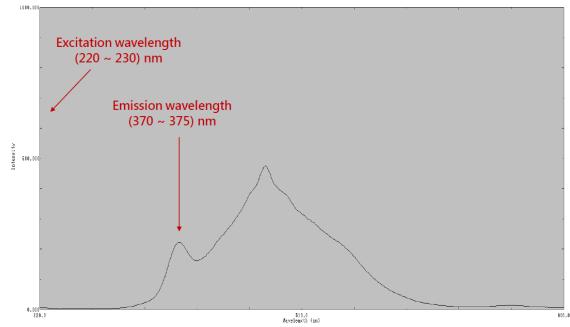
Fluorescence Spectrum Analysis Measurement condition

| Measurement method | Fluorescence spectrum scan |
|---------------------------|--|
| Excitation wavelength | 220 nm |
| Emission wavelength range | (220 ~ 800) nm |
| | |
| Slit width | Ex(15 nm), Em(10 nm) |
| Slit width Light source | Ex(15 nm), Em(10 nm) 150 W Xenon lamp |

A; Coarse powder



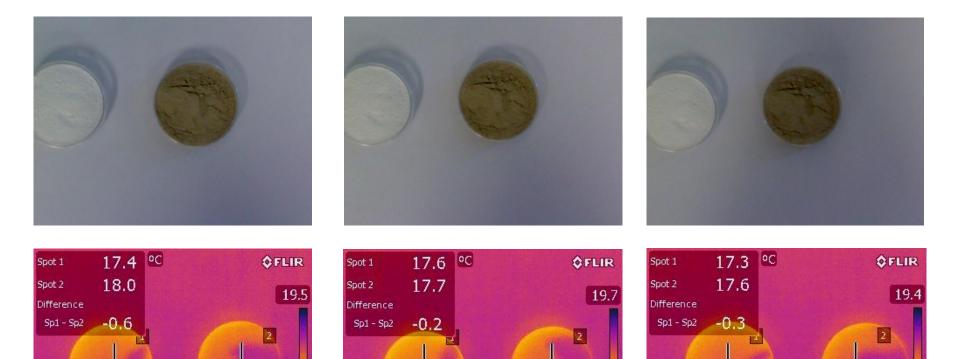
B; Fine powder



Infrared radiation; Thermal image analysis

| | | 1st | 2nd | 3 rd | Ave. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 st measurement | Silica | 23.1 °C | 23.2 °C | | 23.05 °C | |
| | Qelby | 23.9 °C | 23.4 °C | | 23.65 °C | |
| | ΔT | +0.8 °C | +0.2 °C | | +0.6 °C | |
| 2 nd measurement | Silica | 17.8 °C | 17.6 °C | 17.7 °C | 17.7 °C | Simultaneous measurement |
| measurement | Qelby | 17.8 °C | 17.7 °C | 17.8 °C | 17.8 °C | |
| | ΔT | +0.2 °C | +0.2 °C | +0.2 °C | +0.2 °C | |
| 3 rd measurement | Silica | 17.4 °C | 17.6 °C | 17.3 °C | 17.4 °C | Simultaneous measurement |
| | Qelby | 18.0 °C | 17.7 °C | 17.6 °C | 17.8 °C | |
| | ΔT | +0.6 °C | +0.2 °C | +0.3 °C | +0.4 °C | |

 $\Delta T = Qelby - Silica$ It shows higher temperature than silica.



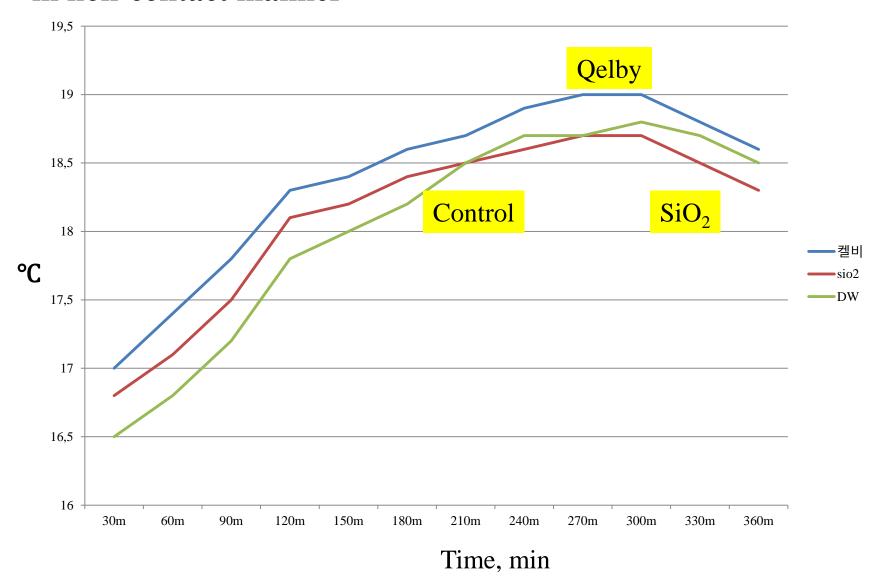
15.6

3rd measurement; 2014. 12. 16.

15.4

Infrared wave range ; 7.5 $\mu m \sim 13 \ \mu m$

Temperature measurement in non-contact manner



- 1. Introduction on the Energy source
- 2. Properties of the Energy
- 3. Effect on the cell Proliferation rate

Anti Oxidation - Anti aging -



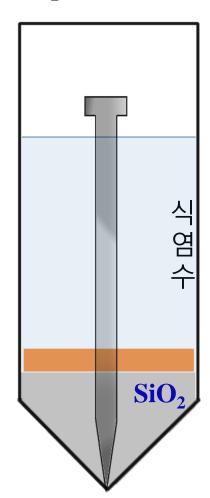
Oxidation of iron (nail)

4 days later

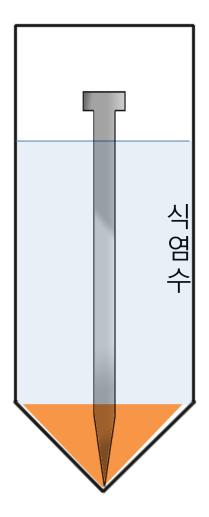
Qelby + Salt water



SiO₂ +Salt water



Salt water



Brown color indicates iron oxide

Oxidation of Iron

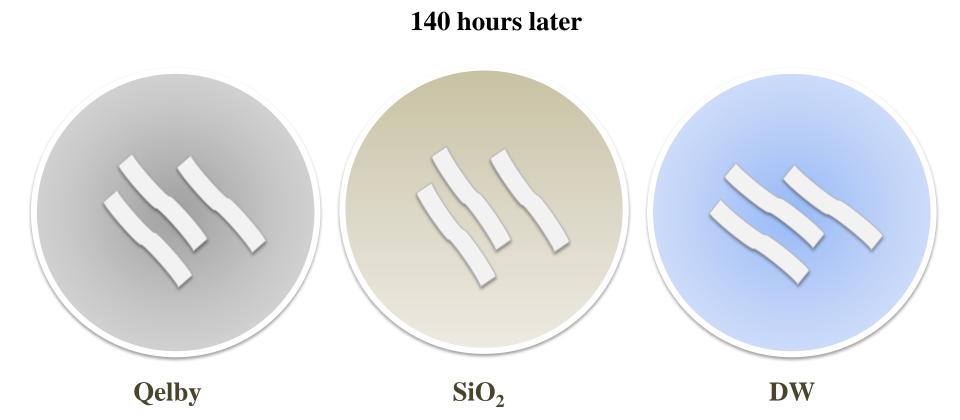






Anti oxidative effect of Qelby powder

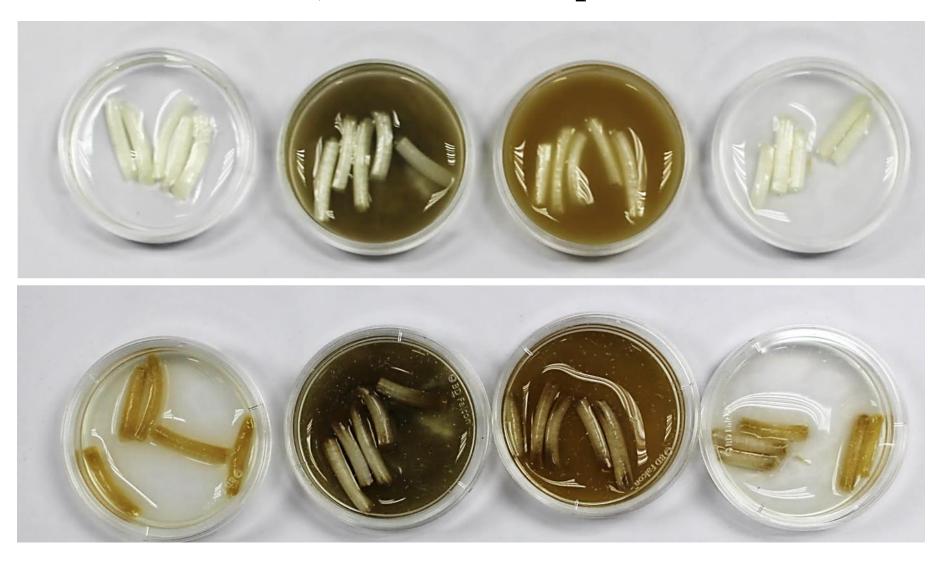
Bean sprouts were adopted for anti oxidation test.



Discoloration of sprouts in SiO₂ and Distilled Water.

→ Faster oxidation compare to the sprouts in Quantum energy powder.

140 hours later, stems of bean sprout



 \mathbf{DW}

Qelby-Lower

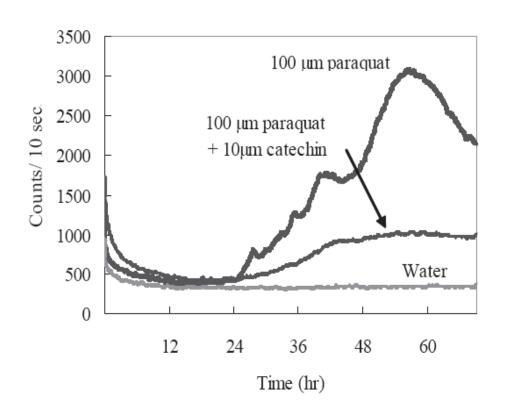
Qelby-Upper

SiO₂

Bio photon

Bio photon emission

- → From the oxidation reaction.
- → Bio photon emission increases with oxidative cell reaction.



Biomedical Optics

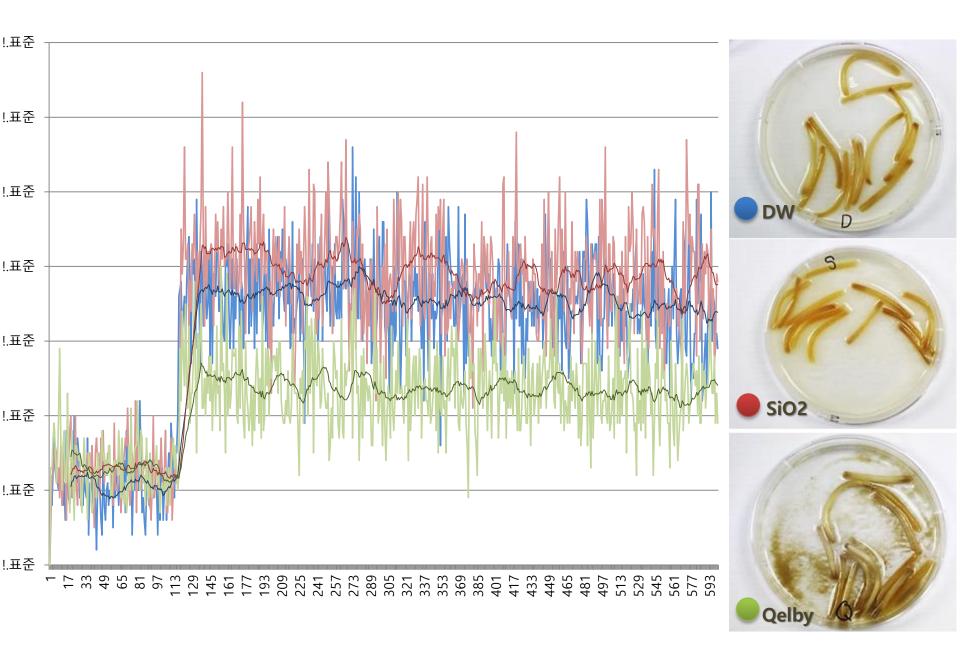
SPIEDigitalLibrary.org/jb

Spontaneous ultraweak photon emission imaging of oxidative metabolic processes in human skin: effect of molecular oxygen and antioxidant defense system

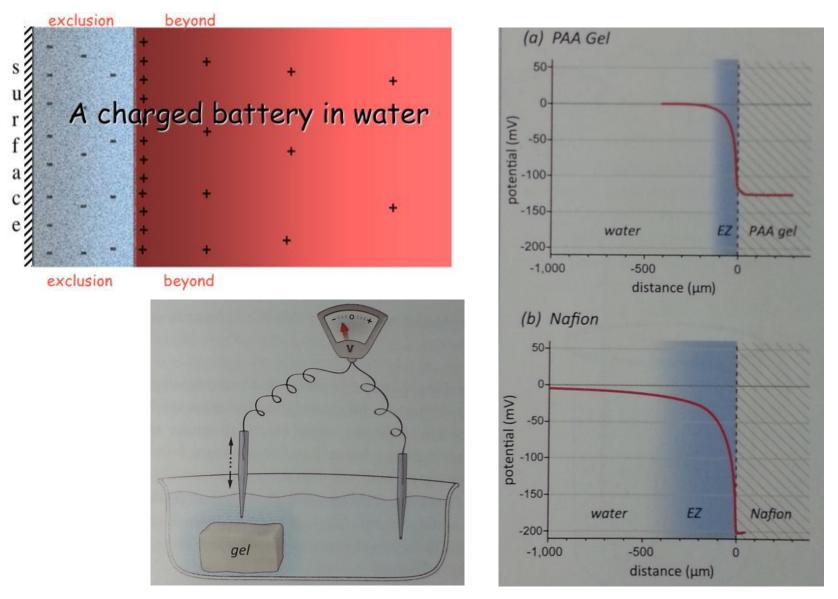
If paraquat (strong oxidant) is mixed with catechin (antioxidant), the bio photon emission decreases.

Photo Multiplier Tube

7 days later



Anti oxidation Property of Structured Water



Source; "The Fourth Phase of Water", Pollack, p.53

Charge generation from the Structured Water

Water 500 g, Ceramic ball 200 g

Nafion film, NR-211, 25.4 µm Hole diameter, 5 cm

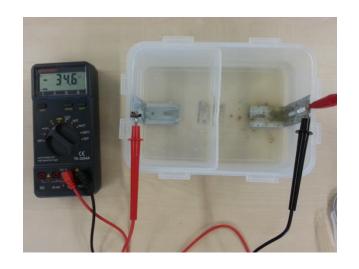


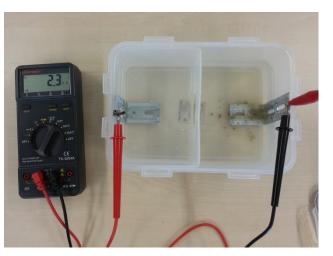




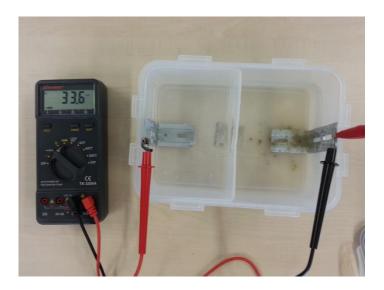
-17.2 mV $-2.9 \mu A$

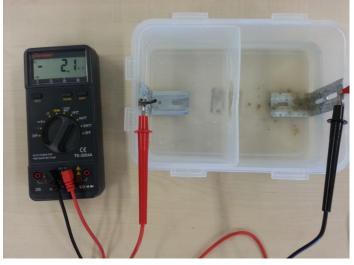
Ceramic ball side is cathode. Negative charges are generated.





Polarity reversed measurement shows that powder mixed side is (-), cathode.





Concentration; 1 % of powder. Tap Water 500 g.

Reductive Radiation Energy X from Qelby

Effect on Water in non-contact manner



ORP measurement

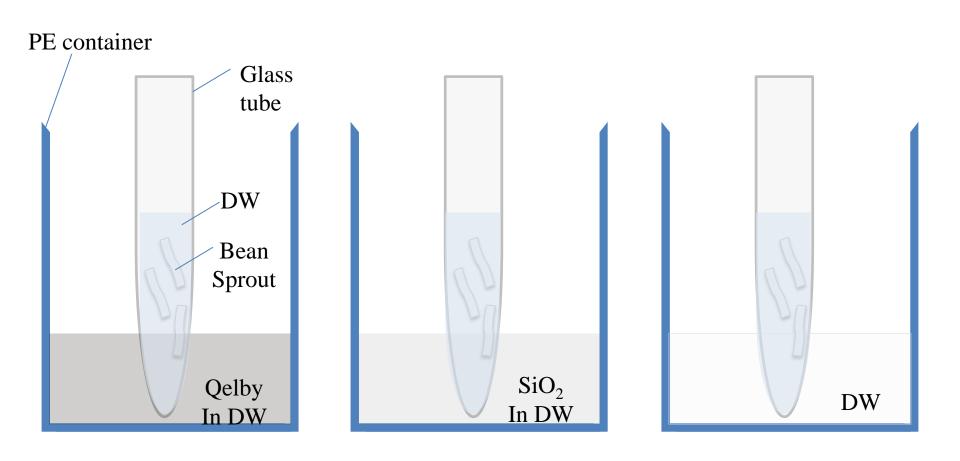
Water in a beaker is placed above the quantum energy powder.



ORP of water



Effect of Qelby on organic materials in non-contact manner



Results; After six days.

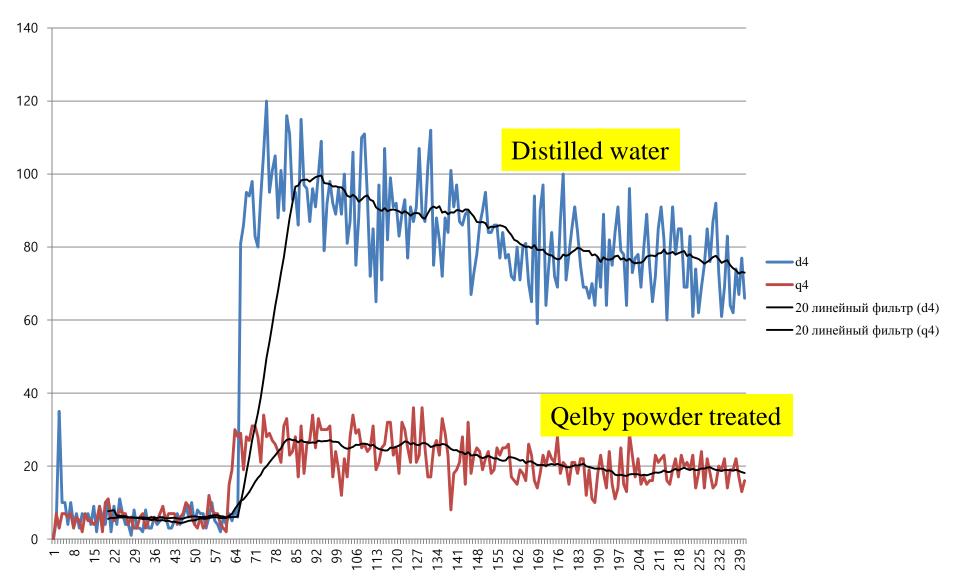






 $\mathbf{Qelby} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{SiO_2} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{DW}$

Results after 93 hours.



Physical Property

| Item | Control (distilled water) | Treated for 48 hours | Test method |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Boiling point, °C | 0 | 0 | OECD TG 103 |
| Freezing point, °C | 0 | 0 | OECD TG 102 |
| Density at 25 °C, kg/m³ | 922.4 | 923.4 | ASTM D792 |
| Specific heat at 25 °C, J/g•°C | 4.255 | 4.289 | KS M 3049 |
| Surface tension, dyne/cm | 58.32 | 60.46 | Ring method |
| Electric conductivity, µS | 0.7 | 0.6 | |

200 ml of distilled water in a vial was placed above a petri dish containing 30 g of powder.

No difference in viscosity for non-contact treatment. However, it was increased from 0.91 cP to 0.94 cP for water mixed with the powder, 1 w/o .

Dielectric constant, ε'

Distilled water at 10 kHz, room temperature (23 °C± 2 °C).

| Treatment | ε′ |
|-----------|------|
| 0 | 81.1 |
| 10 days | 84.2 |
| 17 days | 87.3 |

Dielectric constant of pure water at 25 °C is 78.30 according to the NIST data.

$$C = rac{Q}{V} = arepsilon rac{A}{t}$$

A: 전극의 면적 t: 전극 간 간격

€: 전극 간 물질의 유전상수

Increase of Dielectric constant means,

- → Increase of charge capacity
- → Due to the separation of H+ ion and e- electron

Ice structure

Observed with cryo-SEM

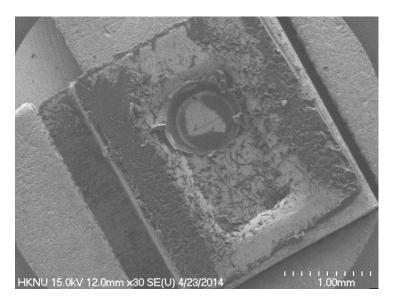


Cryo-FE SEM

4.5 mm x 3 mm Copper carrier, add small amount of water. Jet freezing device → Quick freeze

Attach copper carrier to loading box cooled to -196 °C

High Vacuum Cryo Transfer System

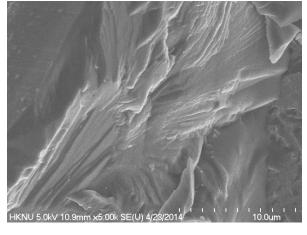


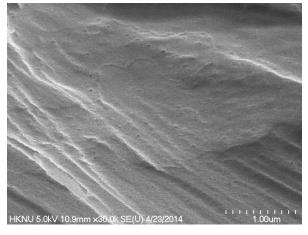
Freeze-Fracture/Etching/Coating in one unit.

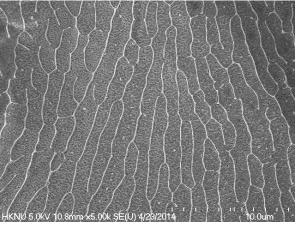
Etching -110 °C, 1 min. Coating 30 mA, 100 s (Pt)

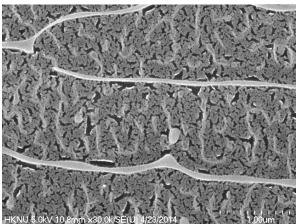
Observation at -120 °C

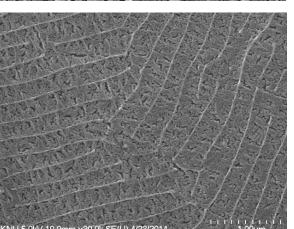










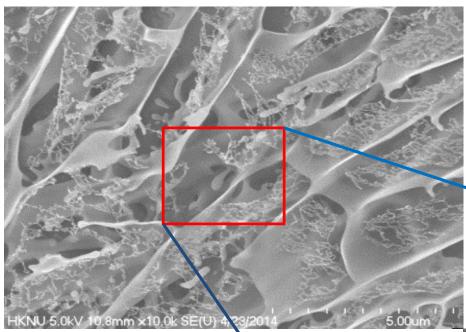


DW + Quantum powder Non-contact, 51 hours.

High density boundary layer, from the fourth phase of water?

DW+Quantum powder Mixed, 51 hours, supernatant.

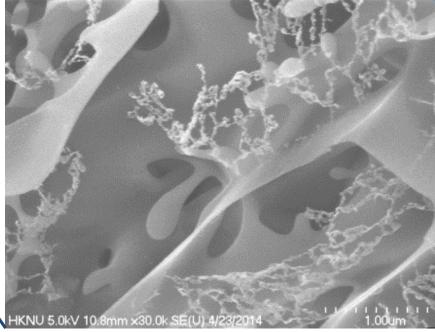
Smaller domain size Fractal shape?



Magnification, 10,000 X

3 dimensional view of ice from structured water

Sponge like morphology
Structured water forming the wall

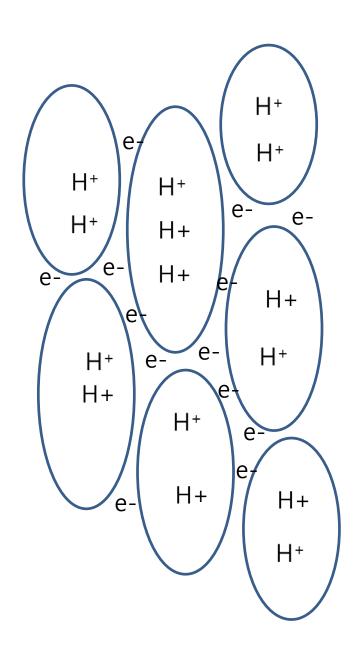


A new proposal on the water structure

Three dimensional Mosaic fractal structure of water

→ PBL model of water structure

Structured water → H+ ion located inside of each cell structure, electrons are concentrated on the dense wall structure where water is structured.



Gas Exclusion from the water





As the water is structured, dissolved gases are expelled out as the particles are excluded out from the EZ water.

Frozen structured water

Gas molecules are expelled out.







- 1. Introduction on the Energy source
- 2. Properties of the Energy
- 3. Effect on the cell Proliferation rate

Effect of Structured water on the cell proliferation rate



Direct treatment



10 ml of DMEM + 0.1 g of Qelby powder

Kept in a refrigerator at 4 °C for 2 days.

The suspended layer was used for preparation.

Qelby powder

Absorbance was measured by ELISA reader at 450 nm wavelength



10 μl of CCK-8 solution were added to each well and incubated further for 2 hours.



Seeded in a 96 well plate at a density of 1x10⁴ cells/well.
Allowed to adhere for 3 hours.



Treated with LPS 10 µg/ml (lipopolysaccharid)

Suspended layer was used for preparation of media with different concentration, 0, 50, 100, 200 µg/ml

Incubated at 37 °C with 5 % CO2 for 24 and 48 hours.

Increase of cell viability; Phagocytic activity

Directly treated (Suspended layer)

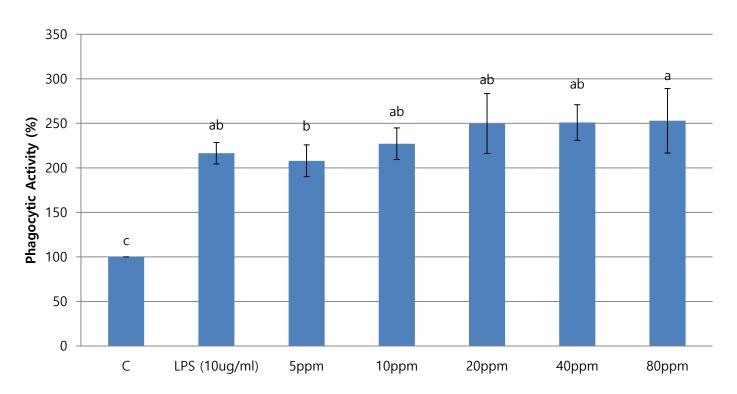
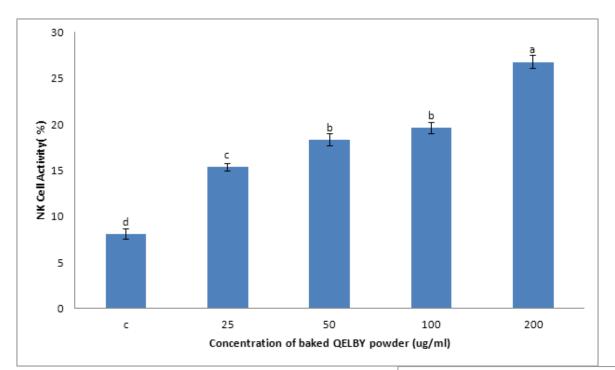


Figure 1. The Effect of Qelby (colloid) supplementation on the phagocytic activity of RAW264.7 cells treated for 24 hours (Feb 26, 2014 data). Data are means \pm SE (n=5). Means with different superscript are significantly different at p \leq 0.05.

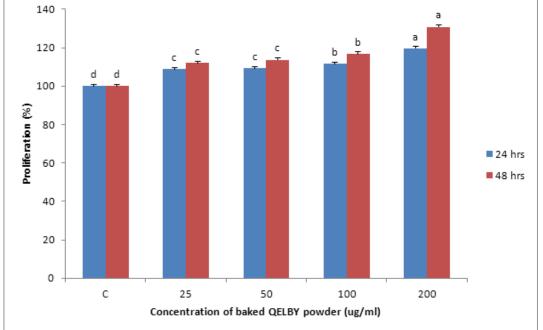
LPS(10µg/ml) was used for positive control.



NK cell proliferation rate

Directly treated DW was used for the preparation of DMEM culture.

Spleen cell proliferation rate



Suppression of cancer cell (Directly treated)

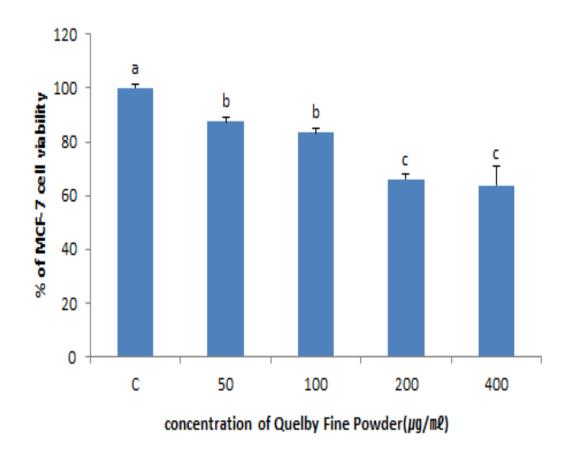


Fig 1. Cell viability by the treatment of Qelby Fine Powder in MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Qelby fine powder was well mixed and stood for 24hours and the suspended layer was used for the treatment with different concentration(50, 100, 200, 400 μ g/m ℓ). Data are mean \pm SE(n=4). Means with different superscript are significantly different at p<0.05.

Dulbeco's Modified Eagle's Media

Indirect treatment of water







50 ml of DW in a vial was exposed for 2 or 4 days.

Seeded in a 96 well plate at a density of 1x10⁴ cells/well. Allowed to adhere for 3 hours.

Absorbance was measured by ELISA reader at 450 nm wavelength



10 μl of CCK-8 solution were added to each well and incubated further for 2 hours.



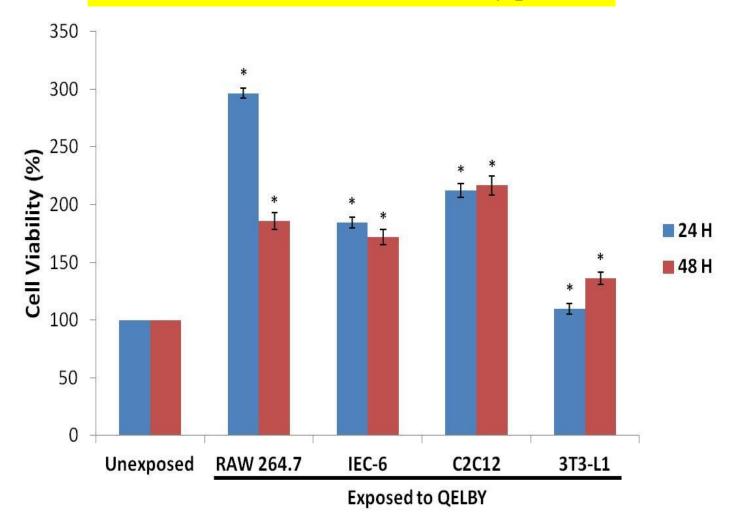
Treated with LPS 10 µg/ml (lipopolysaccharid)





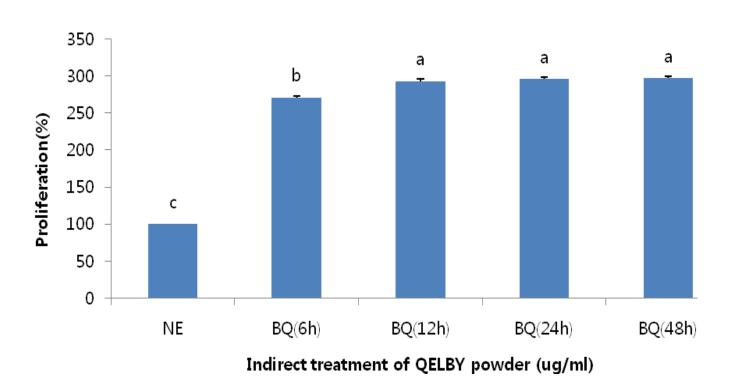
Incubated at 37 °C with 5 % CO2 for 24 and 48 hours.

Non-contact treated DW with Qelby powder

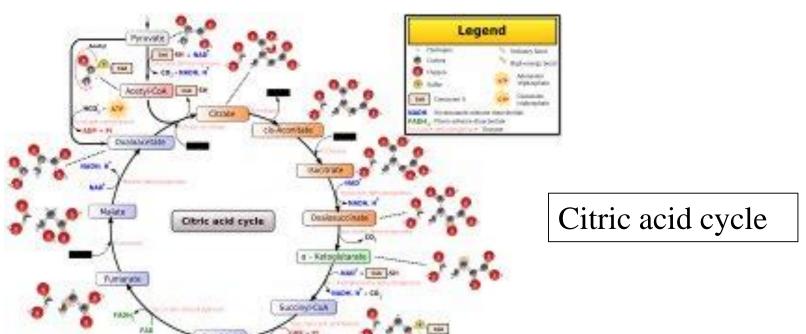


Effect of QELBY powder exposure on the cell viability of RAW 264.7 (macrophage), IEC-6 (intestinal epithelial), C2C12 (myoblast) and 3T3-L1 (preadipocytes) cells incubated for 24 and 48 hours. Means with (*) are significantly different against their unexposed counterpart group (p<0.05).

Distilled water treated in non-contact manner

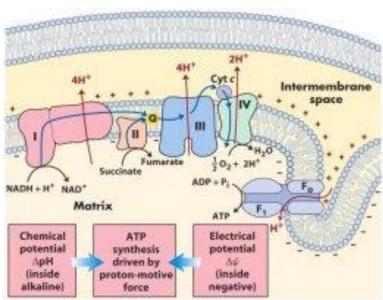


Even after 6 hours of treatment, it was effective in increasing of proliferation rate of macrophage cell cultured in a medium prepared with treated water. It has been increased to almost three times.



Electron transport system

H+ and e-, the driving force, are generated when the water is structured.



Indirect treatment while culturing

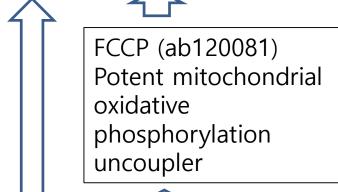


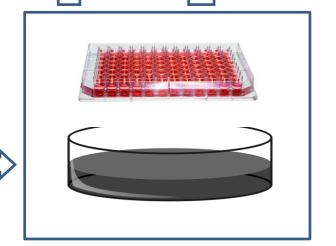
Seeded in a 96 well plate at a density of 1x10⁴ cells/well.
Allowed to adhere for 3 hours.



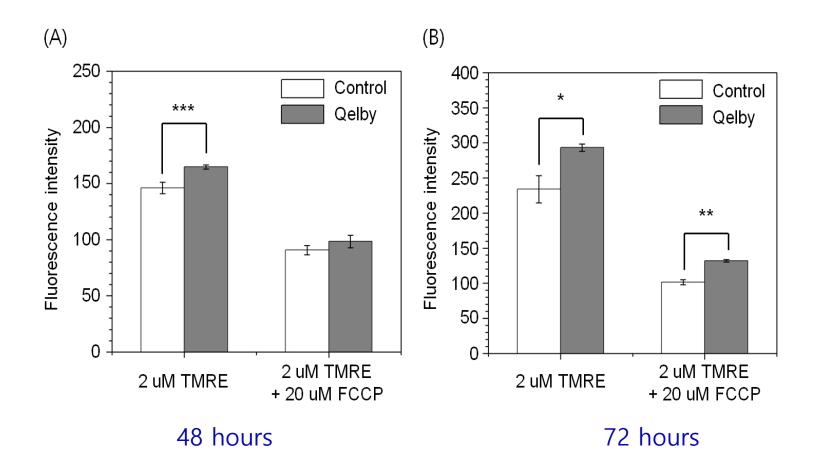
Incubated at 37 °C with 5 % CO2 for 48 and 72 hours. With and without powder beneath.

TMRE (ab113852) Mitochondrial Potential Assay Kit





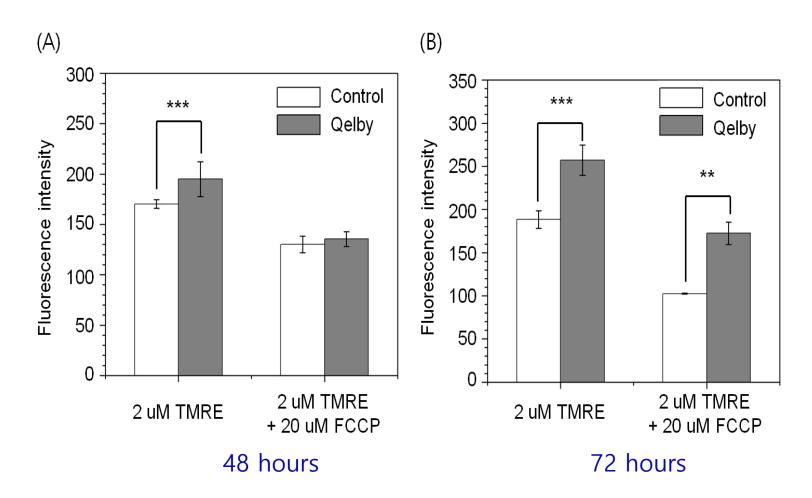
Mitochondrial Membrane Potential of HD11 cells



Non-contact treatment, for the study on the effect of Qelby powder on MMP after 48 hours(left), 72 hours (right) of exposure.

FCCP: Negative control. *: p-value < 0.05, **: p-value < 0.01, ***: p-value < 0.001.

Mitochondrial Membrane Potential of HeLa cells



Non-contact treatment, for the study on the effect of Qelby powder on MMP after 48 hours(left), 72 hours (right) of exposure.

FCCP: Negative control. *: p-value < 0.05, **: p-value < 0.01, ***: p-value < 0.001.

Some Examples of Practical Application

Cell regeneration
Waste water treatment
Plant growth
Soil recovery
Livestock feed additive
etc.

Bedsore (decubitus)

Dermal cells are regenerated.



2009. 1. 15.



20 days laer



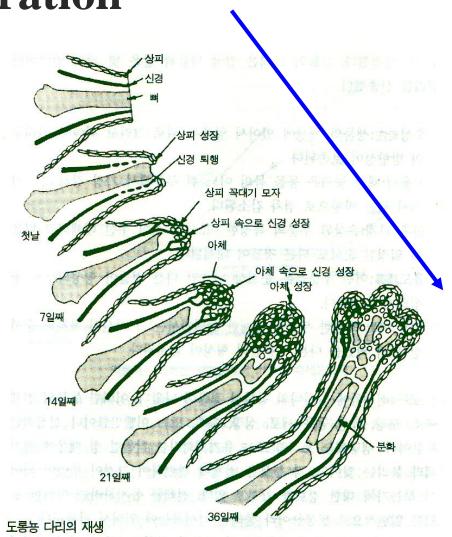
3 month, cured. 2 month 1 month

Process of regeneration

Dedifferentiation – from specialized cells back to neoembryonic cells

→Electric potential on the cut stump is essential for regeneration

"The Body Electric" Robert O. Becker and Gary Selden pp. 40 - 76. (1985)



Application in the Rice field



Green moss covered water



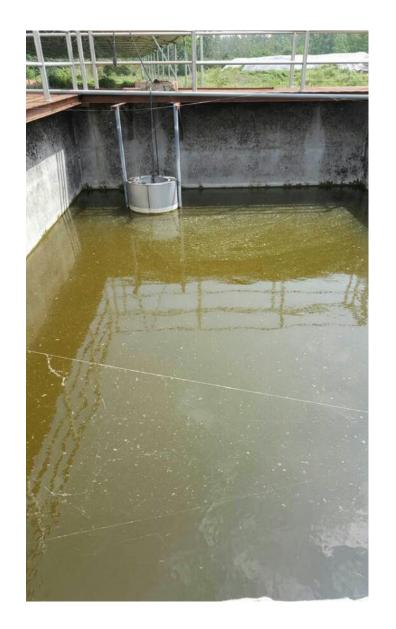
Clear water surface







Waste water from the cow barn.





From left,
Pure mineral water, Waste water,
USAB treated water, Qelby treated water.

Compared to the USAB technology, Qelby process has several advantages.

Application of Qelby for the treatment of waste water from cow barn. 50 ppm.

Chinese Academy of Agriculture

UASB (Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket) process

| Item | COD | TN | NH3-N | TP |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-------|------|
| Waste water from cow barn | 4420 | 360 | 205.4 | 61.5 |
| UASB treatment | 739 | 25 | 14.4 | 3.80 |
| Efficiency, % | 83 | 93 | 92 | 93 |

Qelby process

| Item | COD | TN | NH3-N | TP |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Waste water from cow barn | 7900 | 364.73 | 188.31 | 49.65 |
| Qelby powder treatment* | 106 | 10.40 | 5.74 | 6.17 |
| Efficiency, % | 98.66 | 97.15 | 96.95 | 87.57 |

^{* 50} ppm x 2 times, analyzed after 20 days later

Conclusion

New paradigm in Water Science and Technology.



1. A new model of water structure was proposed

- PBL model of water structure
- Sponge like morphology with structured water forming the wall.

2. Formation of structured water

- It is possible not only by direct contact but also by indirect contact.
- Mineral components may provide the embryo site for formation of structured water.

3. Energy (UV~IR) and water are essential for life.

- Real energy supply from the structured water.
- Membrane potential can be an indicator of health.

Qelby

Plausible mechanism proposed for Life metabolism.

1. Structured water formation

- Hexagonal structure, the fourth phase of water

2. Potential generation

- Negative charge on membrane

3-1. Activation of cell metabolism

- Recovery of immunity
- Improved cell regeneration capability

3-2. Improvement of blood flow

- Recovery of health through better oxygen supply



History Makers, We Change the World.

Natural History Maker, Water Makes the World Alive.

Thank you.