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## Anti-diabetes effect of water containing hydrogen molecule and Pt nanoparticles

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Electrochemically reduced water (ERW) contains a lot of hydrogen molecule (H<sub>2</sub>) and scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS) to protect DNA from oxidative damage. ERW also contains small amounts of Pt nanoparticles (NPs) and elongates the lifespan of *C. elegans*. Pt NPs are newly recognized multi-functional ROS scavengers. ERW exhibits anti-diabetes effects in vitro and in vivo. We proposed mineral nanoparticle active hydrogen reduced water hypothesis to explain the activation mechanism of H<sub>2</sub> to hydrogen atom (H). Recently, H<sub>2</sub> has been reported to scavenge ROS and suppress a variety of oxidative stress-related diseases, however, the action mechanism of H<sub>2</sub> has not been clarified thoroughly. Here, we examined anti-diabetes effects of H<sub>2</sub> and Pt NPs. H<sub>2</sub> stimulated glucose uptake into L6 cells. Pt NPs catalyzed the activation of H<sub>2</sub> to hydrogen atom (H) to scavenge DPPH radical in vitro. The combined use of molecular hydrogen and Pt NPs resulted in extremely stimulated glucose uptake into L6 cells, suggesting that H produced from H<sub>2</sub> by catalyst action of Pt NPs regulated glucose uptake signal transduction. As oppose to the paper by Ohsawa et al., H<sub>2</sub> of 25 to 75% concentration in the mixed gas significantly scavenged intracellular H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in rat fibroblast L6 cells and induced the gene expression of antioxidative enzymes such as CAT, GPx and HO-1 via activation of Nrf2. H<sub>2</sub>, Pt NPs and their combination significantly suppressed the levels of fasting blood glucose and improved the impaired sugar tolerance abilities of obese insulin-resistant type 2 diabetic KK-Ay mice. H<sub>2</sub>, Pt NPs, and their combined use resulted in activation of glucose uptake signal transduction pathways and stimulation of glucose uptake into L6 myotubes. In the groups of H<sub>2</sub>, Pt NPs and their combined use groups, blood sugar levels and impaired sugar tolerance of type 2 diabetes model mouse (KK-Ay) were significantly improved, suggesting that H<sub>2</sub>, Pt NPs and H are redox regulation factors in animal cells.

### Related Information

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