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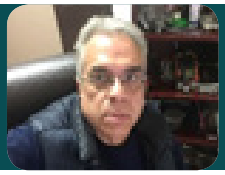

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The unsuspected bio-energetic role of neuromelanin, implications in the context of neuroscience

Statement of the Problem: Glucose is considered to this day as the source of energy par excellence of the CNS. Biology and medicine are completely based on this dogma. On the other hand, the neuromelanin was considered a waste of the metabolism of norepinephrine in the CNS Central Nervous System. Therefore, the pathophysiology of CNS diseases was studied thinking that glucose was able to provide the building blocks of organic molecules that conforms us, and at the same time was able to provide the energy that its own metabolism requires. But trying to explain the biochemical basis of the functioning of the body based on the dual function of glucose (mass and energy) has led us to travel on unnecessarily complex roads that are theoretical in 95%. What is the result of the scarce therapeutic results in neurodegenerative diseases such as AD (Alzheimer's disease), PD (Parkinson's disease), Huntington, coma, PTSD (Post traumatic stress disorder); etc. The purpose of this study is to describe the notorious difference between previous biology and the new neurobiology based in glucose as source of biomass and neuromelanin as source of energy.

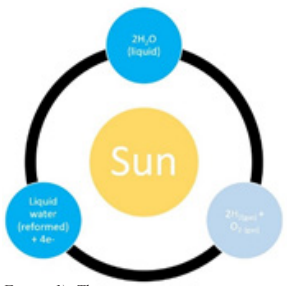

Figure 1) The sun, as main power source is represented to the center; The melanin is represented as the black circle on which the liquid water is represented (above), the gaseous components of the water (right); And on the left, the 4 high-energy electrons that are generated by every two water molecules that are re-formed.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The division between mass and energy allows a different conceptualization in the functioning of the CNS. The discovery of the unsuspected neuromelanin ability to transform the light into chemical energy through the dissociation of the water molecule, like chlorophyll into plants, shatters the sacrosanct role of glucose as a source of energy. Our finding about the ability of neuromelanin to dissociate the water molecule occurred during an observational, descriptive study of the three main causes of blindness (Glaucoma, diabetes, and macular degeneration) and its relationship with morphology of the tiny optic nerve vessels. The protocol lasted twelve years, and 6000 patients were included.

Findings: Glucose is sources of structured carbon chains in a surprisingly accurate way. That way our body gets C, H, and oxygen. Glucose is the universal precursor of 99% of the body's organic matter, but it cannot provide the energy that its own metabolism requires.

Conclusion & Significance: The discovery of the unsuspected bioenergetic role of Neuromelanin, opens a new era in Neuro sciences. It simplifies the metabolic pathways and facilitates the development of efficient therapeutic schemes in diseases considered incurable, such as AD, PD, Huntington, coma, PTSD, etcetera

Biography

Arturo Solís Herrera, specialized in ophthalmology at the UNAM, accrediting various courses at the Hospital Conde Valenciana and the National Institute of Neurology. In the year 1982, he began working in the state of Aguascalientes, where worked at the Autonomous University of Aguascalientes and the Mexican Institute of Social Security. His private practice of ophthalmology was started in the year of 1990, observational, descriptive research; about the morphological changes in the tiny blood vessels that come in and out of the optic nerve and its possible correlation with the three leading causes of blindness in Mexico and the world: Glaucoma, diabetes, and macular degeneration. This study culminated twelve years later and included retina photographs of six thousand patients; with the discovery of the unsuspected intrinsic property of melanin to transform visible light into chemical energy, through the dissociation of the water molecule, such as chlorophyll, in plants.Also, already dedicated to private practice and research of melanin, he obtained the degree of master's in medical sciences at the Autonomous University of Aguascalientes and later the doctorate in Pharmacology (toxicology) in the University of Guadalajara. He is founding director of the Center for Studies of Human photosynthesis®, S.C. in Aguascalientes; Mexico. Unique institution of its kind in Mexico and the world. It should be mentioned that he conducted the research in his private office, with his own means, financing the project with his daily work.

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