



Chemistry of Brain Tumors

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the potential cause of brain tumour. It appears, from analysis of brain chemistry, in combination with caffeine, leads to a preponderance of hydrogen peroxide that causes tumors and sugar or glucose that feeds tumor cells.

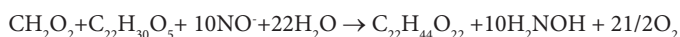
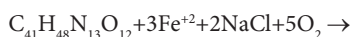
Keywords: Brain tumors; Hydrogen peroxide; Glucose

Introduction

In this paper, we analyze brain chemistry to determine that excess hydrogen peroxide and sugar are produced. H_2O_2 is a toxin that may break down a cell wall; and the sugar (glucose) feeds the tumor cell growth.



Dopamine + Acetylcholine + Melatonin + Caffeine and Adenine+ Iron and Salt+ Hydrogen Peroxide →



Dihydroxy-Carbene + Cortisol (STRESS) + WATER → Sugar Hydroxylamine

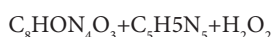
The excess sugar makes the bodily system acidic.



Caffeine Adenine Iron Salt Hydrogen Peroxide

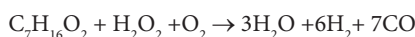
We consider the interaction of caffeine, salt, and Iron.

NaCl does not have much effect on caffeine absorption. But caffeine interferes with Iron absorption. So, we tend toward:

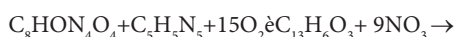


Caffeine Adenine Hydrogen Peroxide

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that works on the PNS (cranial nerves and spinal nerves). Its chemical formula is: $C_7H_{16}O_2$ if we add this to hydrogen peroxide, we get the protein membrane potential ion CO. The formula is:



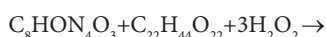
Acetylcholine + Hydrogen Peroxide + Oxygen → Water + Hydrogen (g) + Nerve Ion



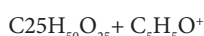
Caffeine + Adenine Glyceraldehyde + Pr-



Acetylcholine + Tumors Acid



260 gm 977.6 gm



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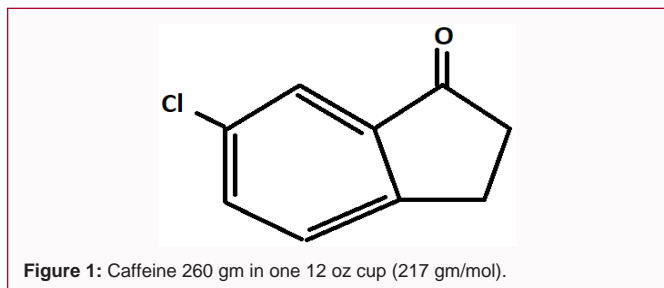
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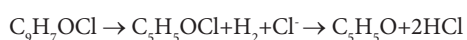
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Glucose + Pyrylium (feeds tumor cells)

Profound cell volume changes occur in primary brain tumors as they proliferate, invade surrounding tissue or undergo apoptosis. These volume changes are regulated by the flux of Cl^- and K^+ ions and concomitant movement of water across the membrane, making ion channels pivotal to tumour biology [1].



(Figure 1)

Caffeine 260 gm in one 12 oz cup

(217 gm/mol)

$260/217=1198 \sim 1.2$ moles

$1.2 (260) + 1.2 x + 1.2 (977.6) \implies 1.2 (1.1363) x + 1.2 (80.9)$

$1385.72=1631.28x$

$X=1.0179=M$

$M=\ln t$

$1=\ln t$

$t=e=2.718$

$E=3.670$

260 gm of caffeine = 1385.7 gm of sugar

8 cups/day=11.085 gm of sugar/day

977.6 gm of Hydrogen Peroxide/day

$11.085/977.6=0.0113389$

$0.88=22/25$

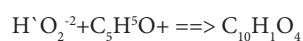
$1/0./88=1.1363$

1 Teaspoon of sugar = 4 gm of sugar

2 sugar/cup \times 8 cups/day \times 4 gm = 64 gm of sugar

$64+11.085=75.085$ gm of sugar

$75.085/977.6=13.02=t$



Toxin Pyrylium Anti-Tumor

$4(196.2) = 34=426.4 \times 6.023=256.8$ gm

$M=\ln t$

$256.8=\ln t$

$t=e^{256.8}=13.03$ (see above)

Conclusion

These reactions show that sugar and hydrogen peroxide are produced in abundance from drinking caffeine in combination with brain chemistry. The hydrogen peroxide destabilizes the cell wall; and the sugar (glucose) feed the tumor.

References

1. Kathryn L. Turner and Harald Sontheimer Cl^- and K^+ channels and their role in primary brain tumour biology. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 2014;369(1638):20130095.