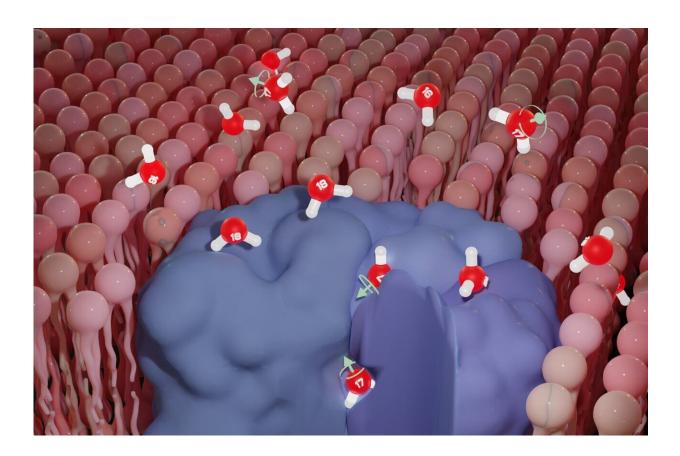


New study uncover nuclear spin's impact on biological processes

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Rapid Passage of Magnetic Water Molecules into Cells. Credit: PNAS

A research team led by Prof. Yossi Paltiel at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem with groups from HUJI, Weizmann and IST Austria has published a new study that reveals the influence of nuclear spin on



biological processes. This discovery challenges long-held assumptions and opens up exciting possibilities for advancements in biotechnology and quantum biology.

Scientists have long believed that nuclear spin had no impact on biological processes. However, recent research has shown that certain isotopes behave differently due to their nuclear spin. The team focused on stable oxygen isotopes (¹⁶O, ¹⁷O, ¹⁸O) and found that nuclear spin significantly affects oxygen dynamics in chiral environments, particularly in its transport.

The findings, published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, have potential implications for controlled isotope separation and could revolutionize nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) technology.

Prof. Paltiel, the lead researcher, expressed excitement about the significance of these findings. He stated, "Our research demonstrates that <u>nuclear spin</u> plays a crucial role in biological processes, suggesting that its manipulation could lead to groundbreaking applications in biotechnology and quantum biology. This could potentially revolutionize isotopic fractionation processes and unlock new possibilities in fields such as NMR."

The story in detail

Researchers have been studying the "strange" behavior of tiny particles in living things, finding some places where quantum effects change <u>biological processes</u>. For example, studying bird navigation quantum effects may help some birds find their way in long journeys. In plants, efficiently using sunlight for energy is affected by quantum effects.

This connection between the tiny world of particles and living beings



likely goes back billions of years to when life began and molecules with a special shape called chirality appeared. Chirality is important because only molecules with the right shape can do the jobs they need to in living things.

The link between chirality and quantum mechanics was found in "spin," which is like a tiny magnetic property. Chiral molecules can interact differently with particles based on their spin, creating something called Chiral Induced Spin Selectivity (CISS).

Scientists have found that spin affects tiny particles, like electrons, in living processes involving chiral molecules. They wanted to see if spin also affects larger particles, like ions and molecules that supply the base for biological transport. So, they did experiments with water particles that have different spins. The results showed that spin influences how water behaves in cells, entering at different speeds and reacting in a unique way when chiral molecules are involved.

This study highlights the importance of spin in the processes of life. Understanding and controlling spin could have a big impact on how living things work. It might also help improve <u>medical imaging</u> and create new ways to treat illnesses.

The research was a <u>collaborative effort</u> among scientists from various institutions, including the Institute of Earth Sciences and Life Sciences in Hebrew and the Weizmann Institute, with the study led by the Department of Applied Physics at Hebrew University.

More information: Vardi, Ofek et al, Nuclear spin effects in biological processes, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2300828120



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