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Transmission of the effect of Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH on α-amylase in cell free medium through water.

Tandra Sarkar[1], Atheni Konar[1], Indrani Chakraborty [1,2], Nirmal Chandra Sukul [1,3,4] , Anirban Sukul[1,4], Rathin Chakravarty[1]

(1) Molecular Homeopathy Research Unit, 30 Chowringhee Rd, Kolkata 16, India.
(2) Department of Zoology, Vidyasagar College for women, Kolkata, India.
(3) Department of Zoology, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, India.
(4) Sukul Institute of Homeopathic Research, Shyambati, Santiniketan, India.

Background: Mercurius corrosivus 30CH promoted α-amylase activity in a cell free medium invitro. α-amylase causes hydrolysis of starch. The activity of the enzyme is measured in terms of the amount of maltose liberated due to breakdown of starch. In a number of experimental studies it has been demonstrated that the effect of homeopathic potency would be transmitted from one plant to another through water. Here one leaf of a pair of plants was dipped in water in a beaker. The two beakers were connected by a water filled polythene tube. The effect of treatment of one plant with homeopathic potency would be observed in the directly treated plant as well as the connected plant. Two groups of toads were kept in water in two different containers. The two containers were connected by a water filled polythene tube. The effect of treatment of one group of toads with homeopathic potency would be observed in both the directly treated group as well as the connected group. **Objectives:** The purpose of the present study is to see whether the effect of Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH on α-amylase in one test tube would be transmitted to another test tube connected with the former by water filled capillary tube. **Methods:** Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH was diluted with distilled water (1:100). Two hard glass test tubes each containing α-amylase were connected with a water filled capillary tube while one test tube received Mercurius corrosivus 30CH solution, the other only the control solution. The control solution consisted of equal amount of 90% ethanol diluted with water (1:100).There were two more test tubes, one containing same amount of distilled water instead of Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH solution and the other test tube the same amount of 90% ethanol (1:100) as in the control set. After 10 mins starch solution in Sodium acetate buffer was added to each test tube. The enzyme in each test tube was allowed to react with starch for 15 mins and then it was stopped by DNSA (Dinitro salicylic acid) solution .The activity of α-amylase was measured by standard biochemical process. The breakdown product maltose in each test tube was quantified by a standard curve prepared by measuring the optical density of the maltose solution at 560 nm in a UV-VIS Spectrophotometer. This experiment was repeated 20 times. **Results:** Activity of α-amylase was expressed in terms of the amount of maltose liberated from breakdown of starch with standard errors in 15mins at a fixed temperature. The data were analyzed statistically using t-test. Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH enhanced the enzyme activity significantly in the directly treated test tube as well as the connected one ($p<0.01$) as compared to the untreated controls. **Conclusion:** Mercurius corrosivus 30 CH promoted the hydrolytic activity of the enzyme α-amylase in a test tube, and the effect of Mercurius corrosivus 30CH solution was transmitted through water in a polythene tube to another test tube.

Keywords: transmission, water, enzimes.

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Correspondence author: Nirmal Chandra Sukul, ncsukul@gmail.com
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