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Available at: https://works.bepress.com/mahendra_trivedi/211/
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To cite this article:

Received: January 31, 2017; Accepted: February 14, 2017; Published: March 9, 2017

Abstract: The current research article was aimed to investigate the impact of The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment on the structural properties and isotopic abundance ratio (P_M+1/P_M and P_M+2/P_M) of magnesium gluconate using LC-MS and NMR spectroscopy. Magnesium gluconate was divided into two parts – one part was control, and another part was treated with The Trivedi Effect® remotely by eighteen renowned Biofield Energy Healers and defined as the Trivedi Effect® Treated sample. The liquid chromatogram of the control sample showed two peaks at R_t of 1.81 and 2.06 min, whereas the Trivedi Effect® Treated sample displayed these peaks at R_t of 1.79 and 2.03 min. The ESI-MS spectra of the control and the Trivedi Effect® Treated samples revealed the presence of the mass for magnesium gluconate ion in two forms at m/z 447 (adduct form with methanol) and 415 (protonated ion) in positive ionization mode. But, it showed the mass for the gluconate ion at m/z 195 in the negative ionization mode. The fragmentation pattern of magnesium gluconate in the treated sample was notably altered as compared to the control sample. The proton and carbon signals for CH, CH_2 and CO groups in the proton and carbon NMR spectra were found almost similar for the control and the treated samples. The isotopic abundance ratio analysis revealed that the isotopic abundance ratio of P_M+1/P_M (^1H/^1H or ^13C/^12C or ^17O/^16O or ^25Mg/^24Mg) in two magnesium gluconate ion forms at m/z 447 and 415 in treated sample was significantly decreased by 59.82% and 55.44%, respectively compared with the control sample. The percentage change in the isotopic abundance ratio of P_M+2/P_M (^13C/^12C or ^17O/^16O) was remarkably decreased in the magnesium gluconate ion at m/z 447 in the treated sample by 78.26% compared with the control sample. Consequently, the isotopic abundance ratio of P_M+1/P_M (^17O/^16O or ^25Mg/^24Mg) in gluconate ion in the treated sample was significantly increased by 37.35% with respect to the control sample. Thus, the Trivedi Effect® treated magnesium gluconate could be valuable for designing better pharmaceutical and/or nutraceutical formulations through its changed physicochemical and thermal properties, which might be providing better therapeutic response against various diseases such as diabetes mellitus, allergies, aging, inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, and other chronic infections. The treated magnesium gluconate might be helpful to design the novel potent enzyme inhibitors by using its kinetic isotope effects.
Keywords: Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment, Biofield Energy Healers, The Trivedi Effect®, Magnesium Gluconate, LC-MS, NMR, Isotopic Abundance Ratio, Isotope Effects

1. Introduction

The Magnesium ion (Mg²⁺) is a major intracellular divalent cation. It is an essential mineral for several enzymes, DNA and RNA synthesis, reproduction and protein synthesis as well as a vital coherent controller of glycolysis and the Krebs cycle [1, 2]. Magnesium gluconate (C₁₂H₂₂MgO₄) is the organometallic salt of magnesium with gluconic acid produced from glucose catalyzed by glucose oxidase [3]. Magnesium gluconate is found to be the most powerful antioxidant than other magnesium salts and it is useful for the prevention and treatment of many diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, allergies, inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, Alzheimer’s disease, asthma, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, cancer, etc. [4-8]. It can be used as neuroprotective [9], for the treatment of oxidative stress induced ischemia/reperfusion injury [10] and also labor in women arrested initially with intravenous therapy as an oral tocolytic agent [11]. Magnesium gluconate showed the highest bioavailability and most physiologically acceptable salt among other magnesium salts like chloride, sulfate, carbonate, acetate, citrate, lactate, aspartate, etc. [8, 12]. This treated magnesium gluconate mineral can be for the prevention and treatment of various human diseases.

Since ancient times, many different cultures, religions and systems of belief have recognized a living force that preserves and inhabits every living organism. This force is prevention and treatment of many diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, allergies, inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, Alzheimer’s disease, asthma, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, cancer, etc. [4-8]. It can be used as neuroprotective [9], for the treatment of oxidative stress induced ischemia/reperfusion injury [10] and also labor in women arrested initially with intravenous therapy as an oral tocolytic agent [11]. Magnesium gluconate showed the highest bioavailability and most physiologically acceptable salt among other magnesium salts like chloride, sulfate, carbonate, acetate, citrate, lactate, aspartate, etc. [8, 12]. This treated magnesium gluconate mineral can be for the prevention and treatment of various human diseases.

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new proprietary herbomineral formulation, which was developed by our research team and was used per se as the test compound for the current study. The test compound was divided into two parts, one part of the test compound was treated with the Energy of Consciousness by eighteen renowned Biofield Energy Healers (The Trivedi Effect®) and defined as Biofield Energy Treated or The Trivedi Effect® treated sample, while the second part of the test compound did not receive any sort of treatment and was defined as the untreated or control magnesium gluconate sample. The Trivedi Effect® Treatment was provided by the group of eighteen renowned The Trivedi Effect® Energy Healers who participated in this study and performed the Trivedi Effect® Energy Treatment remotely. Eleven Energy Healers were remotely located in the U.S.A., four remotely located in Finland, and one of which was remotely located in Canada, two remotely located in Finland, and one of which was remotely located in Albania, while the test compound was located in the research laboratory of GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India. This Trivedi Effect® Treatment was provided for 4 minutes through the Healer’s Unique Energy Transmission process remotely to the test compound, which was kept under laboratory conditions. None of the Energy Healers in this study visited the laboratory in person, nor did any of the control compounds. Similarly, the control compound was subject to a “sham” healer for 4 minutes, under the same laboratory conditions. The sham healer did not have any knowledge about The Trivedi Effect® Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment. After that, the Trivedi Effect® Energy Treated and untreated samples were kept in similar sealed conditions and characterized thoroughly by LC-MS and NMR spectroscopy.

2.3. Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) Analysis

Liquid chromatography was performed using The Waters® ACQUITY UPLC, Milford, MA, USA equipped with a binary pump (The Waters® BSM HPLC pump), autosampler, column heater and a photo-diode array (PDA) detector. The column used for the study was a reversed phase Acquity BEH shield RP C18 (150 X 3.0 mm, 2.5 µm). The column temperature was kept constant at 40°C. The mobile phase was 2mM ammonium acetate in water as mobile phase A and acetonitrile as mobile phase B. Chromatographic separation was achieved with following gradient program: 0 min – 5%; 1 min – 5%; 15 min – 97%; 20 min – 97%; 21 min – 5%; 25 min – 5%. The flow rate was at a constant flow rate of 0.4 mL/min. The control and Trivedi Effect® Energy Treated samples were dissolved in a mixture of water and methanol (60:40 v/v) to prepare a 1 mg/mL stock solution. An aliquot of 2 µL of the stock solution was used for analysis by LC-ESI-MS and the total run time was 25 min. Mass spectrometric analysis was accompanied on a Triple Quad (Waters Quattro Premier XE, USA) mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) source with the following parameters: electrospray capillary voltage 3.5 kV; source temperature 100°C; desolvation temperature 350°C; cone voltage 30 V; desolvation gas flow 1000 L/h and cone gas flow 60 L/h. Nitrogen was used in the electrospray ionization source. The multiplier voltage was set at 650 V. LC-MS was taken in positive and negative ionization mode and with the full scan (m/z 50-1400). The total ion chromatogram, % peak area and mass spectrum of the individual peak (appeared in LC) were recorded.

2.4. Isotopic Abundance Ratio Analysis

The relative intensity of the peak in the mass spectra is directly proportional to the relative isotopic abundance of the molecule and the isotopic abundance ratio analysis was followed the scientific literature reported [41, 42] method described as below:

\[ P_{M} \] represents the relative peak intensity of the parent molecular ion [M+] expressed in percentage. In other way, it indicates the probability to A elements having only one natural isotope in appreciable abundance (for e.g. \( ^{12}\text{C}, \ ^{1}\text{H}, \ ^{16}\text{O}, \ ^{25}\text{Mg} \), etc.) contributions to the mass of the parent molecular ion [M+].

\[ P_{M+1} \] represents the relative peak intensity of the isotopic molecular ion [(M+1)+] expressed in percentage

\[ = (\text{no. of } ^{13}\text{C} \times 1.1\%) + (\text{no. of } ^{15}\text{N} \times 0.40\%) + (\text{no. of } ^{2}\text{H} \times 0.015\%) + (\text{no. of } ^{18}\text{O} \times 0.04\%) + (\text{no. of } ^{26}\text{Mg} \times 12.66\%) \]

\( i.e. \) the probability to A + 1 elements having an isotope that has one mass unit heavier than the most abundant isotope (for e.g. \( ^{15}\text{C}, \ ^{3}\text{H}, \ ^{17}\text{O}, \ ^{26}\text{Mg} \), etc.) contributions to the mass of the isotopic molecular ion [(M+1)+].

\[ P_{M+2} \] represents the relative peak intensity of the isotopic molecular ion [(M+2)+] expressed in the percentage

\[ = (\text{no. of } ^{15}\text{O} \times 0.20\%) + (\text{no. of } ^{26}\text{Mg} \times 13.94\%) \]

\( i.e. \) the probability to have A + 2 elements having an isotope that has two mass unit heavier than the most abundant isotope (for e.g. \( ^{15}\text{O}, \ ^{26}\text{Mg} \), etc.) contributions to the mass of isotopic molecular ion [(M+2)+].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. The isotopic composition (i.e. the natural isotopic abundance) of the elements.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
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A represents element, n represents the number of the element (i.e. C, H, O, Mg, etc.)

The value of the natural isotopic abundance of the elements used here for the theoretical calculation are achieved from the scientific literature and presented in the Table 1 [43, 44].
Isotopic abundance ratio for A + 1 elements = $P_{M+1}/P_M$

Similarly, isotopic abundance ratio for A + 2 elements = $P_{M+2}/P_M$

Percentage (%) change in isotopic abundance ratio = \[
\frac{\text{IAR}_{\text{Treated}} - \text{IAR}_{\text{Control}}}{\text{IAR}_{\text{Control}}} \times 100
\]  

Where, IAR$_{\text{Treated}}$ = isotopic abundance ratio in the Biofield Energy Treated sample and IAR$_{\text{Control}}$ = isotopic abundance ratio in the control sample.

2.5. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Analysis

$^1$H NMR spectra were recorded in a 400 MHz VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer at room temperature. Data refer to solutions in D$_2$O with the residual solvent protons as internal references. $^1$H NMR multiplicities were designated as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), multiplet (m), and broad (br). $^{13}$C NMR spectra were measured at 100 MHz on a VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer at room temperature. Chemical shifts ($\delta$) were in parts per million (ppm) relative to the solvent’s residual proton chemical shift (D$_2$O, $\delta = 4.65$ ppm) and solvent’s residual carbon chemical shift (D$_2$O, $\delta = 0$ ppm).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) Analysis

The liquid chromatograms of the control and Trivedi Effect® Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate are presented in the Figure 1.

![Figure 1. Liquid chromatograms of the control and Trivedi Effect® Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate.](image)

The ESI-MS spectra of the control and treated magnesium gluconate at corresponding the retention time ($R_t$) are shown in the Figures 2 and 3. The $R_t$ of the mixture of water and methanol (60:40 v/v) was at 2.35 min. Beside this, the liquid chromatogram of the control sample showed two peaks indicating that at $R_t$ of 1.81 and 2.06 min with the peak area% of 61.22% and 38.78%, respectively (Figure 1). On the other hand, the treated sample exhibited also two peaks at $R_t$ of 1.79 and 2.03 min with peak area% of 60.65% and 39.35%, respectively (Figure 1). These findings indicated that the polarity/affinity of the treated sample was unaltered as compared to the control sample. The ESI-MS spectra of the control and treated magnesium gluconate at $R_t$ of 2.06 and 2.03 min (Figure 2) indicated the presence of the mass of magnesium gluconate adduct with methanol at $m/z$ 447 [M + CH$_3$OH + H]$^+$ (calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{27}$MgO$_{15}$, 447).

![Figure 2. The ESI-MS spectra (Positive ionization mode) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate at the retention time 2.06 and 2.03 min, respectively.](image)
Figure 3. The ESI-MS spectra (Negative ionization) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate at the retention time 1.81 and 1.79 min, respectively.

There was also a peak for the protonated molecular ion at \( m/z \) 415 (calcd for \( \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{23}\text{MgO}_{14}^+ \), 415) for magnesium gluconate (Figure 2).

Figure 4. Proposed fragmentation pathway of magnesium gluconate.
The pseudo molecular ion magnesium gluconate at m/z 447 displayed 100% relative intensity. The characteristic fragmented ion peaks in the lower m/z region of the magnesium gluconate ion (m/z 415) were observed in the control sample at m/z 380, 352, 279, 272, 255, 190, 161, 147, 135, 121, and 105 due to the successive removal of water, CO and alkyl groups from [M + H]⁺ and consequently, the internal molecular rearrangement, corresponded to the following ions C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂⁺, C₁₁H₂₀MgO₁₁⁺, C₁₀H₁₉MgO₁₀⁺, C₈H₇MgO₇⁺, C₆H₅MgO₅⁺, C₅H₄O₂⁺, CH₃OH⁺, CH₃O⁻, and CH₃OH⁻ respectively as shown in Figure 4. The major ions observed in the higher m/z region of the control ESI-MS spectrum (Figure 2) were at m/z 613, 643 and 665. These mass indicated for the mass of the magnesium gluconate chelate with one gluconate ion through coordinate covalent bond (C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₁, 609) as shown in Figure 4. But it existed in three different pseudo-molecular ions. First pseudo-molecular ion was at m/z 613 [M + 4H]⁺ (calcd for C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₁, 613). The second pseudo-molecular ion was due to the adduct formation with methanol at m/z 643 [M + CH₃OH + H]⁺ (calcd for C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₂, 643). The last pseudo-molecular ion was at m/z 665 (calcd for C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₂, 665) due to the adduct formation of C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₁ with one Mg⁺ atom as well as with methanol. On the other hand, the ESI-MS spectrum of the treated sample at the retention time 2.03 min revealed the presence of the protonated magnesium gluconate ion at m/z 415 and 447 as similar to the control sample, but the fragmentation pattern and the relative peak intensities of the treated sample were different from the control sample. The distinctive fragmented ion peaks in the lower m/z region of the magnesium gluconate ion (m/z 415) were noticed in the treated sample at m/z 372, 315, 273, 257, 219, 195, 176, 162, 137, 123, and 105 corresponded to the molecular formula C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂⁺, C₁₀H₉MgO₇⁺, C₈H₇MgO₇⁺, C₆H₅MgO₅⁺, C₅H₄MgO₅⁺, C₄H₃MgO₄⁺, C₂H₂MgO₂⁺, C₆H₅O⁻, C₅H₄O⁻, C₄H₃O⁻, C₂H₂O⁻ and C₁H₁O⁻ respectively as shown in Figure 4. The notable ions observed in the higher m/z region of the treated ESI-MS spectrum (Figure 2) were at m/z 611 and 643 corresponding to the molecular formula C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₁⁺ and C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₂⁺ that was due to the magnesium gluconate chelate with one gluconate ion. In addition, the ESIMS MS of the control and treated magnesium gluconate at the retention time 1.81 and 1.79 min, respectively in the negative ionization mode (Figure 3) indicated only the presence of the gluconate ion at m/z 195 [M⁻] (calcd for C₆H₅O⁻, 195) with 100% relative peak intensity. In the lower m/z region, a fragmented ion at m/z 129 corresponding molecular formula C₁₉H₃₂O₄⁻ and the ion at m/z 391 which was due to the gluconate dimer (C₁₉H₃₄O₄⁻) were also observed in their spectra. In this spectra, there was no alteration in fragmentation pattern of the gluconate ion observed in the control and Biofield Energy treated samples except only the relative peak intensities.

3.2. Isotopic Abundance Ratio Analysis

The molecular formula of magnesium gluconate is C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂⁺. The ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy treated samples showed the mass of the protonated molecular ion at m/z 415 (C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂⁺) showing 53.31% and 41.68% relative intensity, respectively along with adduct with methanol at m/z 447 (C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂(+M)) that displayed 100% relative intensity. The theoretical calculation of P₃⁺ and P₄⁺ for the protonated magnesium gluconate was presented as below:

\[ P_{3+} = (12 \times 1.1\%) \times 53.31\% \] (the actual size of the M⁺ peak) / 100% = 7.04%

\[ P_{4+} = (23 \times 0.015\%) \times 53.31\% \] / 100% = 0.18%

\[ P_{17O} = (14 \times 0.04\%) \times 53.31\% \] / 100% = 0.30%

\[ P_{25Mg} = (1 \times 12.66\%) \times 53.31\% \] / 100% = 6.75%

P₃⁺ for the control ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy treated samples were different from the control sample. The treated sample at the retention time 2.03 min revealed the fragment pattern and the relative peak intensities of the treated sample were different from the control sample. The distinctive fragmented ion peaks in the lower m/z region of the magnesium gluconate ion (m/z 415) were noticed in the treated sample at m/z 372, 315, 273, 257, 219, 195, 176, 162, 137, 123, and 105 corresponded to the molecular formula C₁₂H₂₃MgO₁₂⁺, C₁₀H₉MgO₇⁺, C₈H₇MgO₇⁺, C₆H₅MgO₅⁺, C₅H₄MgO₅⁺, C₄H₃MgO₄⁺, C₂H₂MgO₂⁺, C₆H₅O⁻, C₅H₄O⁻, C₄H₃O⁻, C₂H₂O⁻ and C₁H₁O⁻ respectively as shown in Figure 4. The notable ions observed in the higher m/z region of the treated ESI-MS spectrum (Figure 2) were at m/z 611 and 643 corresponding to the molecular formula C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₁⁺ and C₁₉H₃₂MgO₂₂⁺ that was due to the magnesium gluconate chelate with one gluconate ion. In addition, the ESIMS MS of the control and treated magnesium gluconate at the retention time 1.81 and 1.79 min, respectively in the negative ionization mode (Figure 3) indicated only the presence of the gluconate ion at m/z 195 [M⁻] (calcd for C₆H₅O⁻, 195) with 100% relative peak intensity. In the lower m/z region, a fragmented ion at m/z 129 corresponding molecular formula C₁₉H₃₂O₄⁻ and the ion at m/z 391 which was due to the gluconate dimer (C₁₉H₃₄O₄⁻) were also observed in their spectra. In this spectra, there was no alteration in fragmentation pattern of the gluconate ion observed in the control and Biofield Energy treated samples except only the relative peak intensities.
well as from \((\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{MgO}_{14})^+\) to \(m/z\ 416\); \(^{13}\text{O}\) and \(^{20}\text{Mg}\) contributions from \((\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27}\text{MgO}_{15})^+\) to \(m/z\ 449\) in the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly altered with respect to the control sample.

**Table 2. Isotopic abundance analysis results of the two magnesium gluconate ion forms at m/z 447 and 415 in the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Control sample</th>
<th>Biofield Energy Treated sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(P_M) at (m/z\ 447) (%)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_M) at (m/z\ 448) (%)</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{M+2}/P_M)</td>
<td>0.1660</td>
<td>0.0667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change of isotopic abundance ratio ((P_{M+2}/P_M)) with respect to the control sample</td>
<td>-59.82</td>
<td>-59.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_M) at (m/z\ 449) (%)</td>
<td>18.12</td>
<td>3.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{M+2}/P_M)</td>
<td>0.1812</td>
<td>0.0394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change of isotopic abundance ratio ((P_{M+2}/P_M)) with respect to the control sample</td>
<td>-78.26</td>
<td>-78.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_M) at (m/z\ 415) (%)</td>
<td>53.31</td>
<td>41.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{M+1}/P_M)</td>
<td>28.25</td>
<td>9.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change of isotopic abundance ratio ((P_{M+1}/P_M)) with respect to the control sample</td>
<td>-55.44</td>
<td>-55.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(P_M\) = the relative peak intensity of the parent molecular ion \([M]\); \(P_{M+1}\) = the relative peak intensity of the isotopic molecular ion \([M+1]\); \(P_{M+2}\) = the relative peak intensity of the isotopic molecular ion \([M+2]\); \(M\) = mass of the parent molecule.

The isotopic abundance ratio of \(P_{M+1}/P_M\) in gluconate ion in the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 37.35% with respect to the control sample (Table 3). Hence, \(^{13}\text{C}, \ ^{1}\text{H}, \ ^{17}\text{O}\) contributions from \((\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_7)^+\) to \(m/z\ 196\) was enhanced in the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared with the control sample.

**Table 3. Isotopic abundance analysis result of the gluconate ion at m/z 195 in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Control sample</th>
<th>Biofield Energy Treated sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(P_M) at (m/z\ 195) (%)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{M+1}) at (m/z\ 196) (%)</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>10.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{M+2}/P_M)</td>
<td>0.0755</td>
<td>0.1037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change of isotopic abundance ratio ((P_{M+2}/P_M)) with respect to the control sample</td>
<td>37.35</td>
<td>37.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(P_M\) = the relative peak intensity of the parent molecular ion \([M]\); \(P_{M+1}\) = the relative peak intensity of the isotopic molecular ion \([M+1]\); \(M\) = mass of the parent molecule.

The isotopic abundance of \(P_{M+1}/P_M\) in gluconate ion in the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 37.35% with respect to the control sample (Table 3). Hence, \(^{13}\text{C}, \ ^{1}\text{H}, \ ^{17}\text{O}\) contributions from \((\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_7)^+\) to \(m/z\ 196\) was enhanced in the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared with the control sample.

Scientific literature [40-42, 45] reported that the vibrational energy is closely related with the reduced mass \((\mu)\) of the compound and the alteration of the vibrational energy can affect the several properties like physicochemical, thermal properties of the molecule. The relation between the vibrational energy and the reduced mass \((\mu)\) for a diatomic molecule is expressed as below [40, 45]:

\[
E_o = \frac{h}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{f}} \tag{2}
\]

Where \(E_o\) = the vibrational energy of a harmonic oscillator at absolute zero or zero point energy \(f = \) force constant

\[
\mu = \text{reduced mass} = \frac{m_a m_b}{m_a + m_b} \tag{3}
\]

Where \(m_a\) and \(m_b\) are the masses of the constituent atoms.

**Table 4. Possible isotopic bond and their effect in the vibrational energy in magnesium gluconate molecule.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry No.</th>
<th>Probable isotopic bond</th>
<th>Isotope type</th>
<th>Reduced mass ((\mu))</th>
<th>Zero point vibrational energy ((E_o))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{C})</td>
<td>Lighter</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{C})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(^{1}\text{H}/^{13}\text{C})</td>
<td>Lighter</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(^{1}\text{H}/^{13}\text{C})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(^{12}\text{C}/^{16}\text{O})</td>
<td>Lighter</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(^{12}\text{C}/^{16}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(^{12}\text{C}/^{17}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(^{12}\text{C}/^{18}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(^{18}\text{O}/^{1}\text{H})</td>
<td>Lighter</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>(^{18}\text{O}/^{1}\text{H})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>(^{24}\text{Mg}/^{16}\text{O})</td>
<td>Lighter</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>(^{24}\text{Mg}/^{16}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>(^{24}\text{Mg}/^{18}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>9.91</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>(^{24}\text{Mg}/^{17}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>(^{24}\text{Mg}/^{18}\text{O})</td>
<td>Heavier</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The alteration in the isotopic abundance ratios of \(^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{C}\)
for C-O; \(^2\)H/\(^1\)H for C-H and O-H bonds; \(^{17}\)O/\(^{16}\)O and \(^{18}\)O/\(^{16}\)O for C-O bond; \(^{25}\)Mg/\(^{24}\)Mg, \(^{26}\)Mg/\(^{24}\)Mg, \(^{17}\)O/\(^{16}\)O and \(^{18}\)O/\(^{16}\)O for Mg-O bond have the significant impact on the ground state vibrational energy of the molecule due to the higher reduced mass (\(\mu\)) as shown in the Table 4 that leads to the isotope effects of the molecule.

Mass spectroscopic analysis of the several organic compounds revealed that the isotopic abundance of [M+1]\(^+\) and [M+2]\(^+\) ions were increased or decreased, thereby suggesting the change in number of neutrons in the molecule. It was then postulated to the alterations in atomic mass and atomic charge through possible mediation of neutrino oscillation [46, 47]. It is then assumed that The Trivedi Effect\(^\circledR\) - Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might provide the required energy for the neutrino oscillations. The changes of neutrinos inside the molecule in turn modified the particle size, chemical reactivity, density, thermal behavior, selectivity, binding energy etc. [46].

Kinetic isotope effect that is resultant from the variation in the isotopic abundance ratio of one of the atoms in the reactants in a chemical reaction is very useful to study the reaction mechanism as well as for understanding the enzymatic transition state and all aspects of enzyme mechanism that is supportive for designing enormously effective and specific inhibitors [40, 45, 48]. As magnesium is an essential cofactor for various enzymatic reactions, Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate that had altered isotopic abundance ratio might be useful for the study of enzyme mechanism as well as assist in the designing of novel potent enzyme inhibitors.

### 3.3. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Analysis

The \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate are presented in the Figures 5 and 6, respectively. NMR assignments of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate are presented in the Table 5.

![Figure 5. The \(^1\)H NMR spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate.](image)

![Figure 6. The \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated magnesium gluconate.](image)
Although magnesium gluconate contains a large number of hydroxyl (OH) groups, the proton spectra of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples did not show any signal for the hydroxyl protons. The reason explained by the scientific literature [49] is that when deuterated water was used as solvent for spectra recording and the hydroxyl protons were replaced by deuterium from deuterated water. The signals for the protons coupling of CH₂ group and adjacent CH protons (2-5) in the gluconic acid portion were observed in the range of δ 3.60-4.20 ppm in the proton spectrum of sodium gluconate [49]. From the Table 5, it was found that the ¹H NMR spectra of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples exhibited the signals for CH₃ and CH groups in the range of δ 3.68-4.22 ppm. The carbon signals for CO group, CH₂ and CH groups in the ¹³C NMR spectrum of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were unchanged compared with the control sample (Table 5). It was then concluded that the structure of the magnesium gluconate was remained unaltered due to the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment.

4. Conclusions

LC-ESI-MS analysis indicated that magnesium gluconate in the solution might be existed in situ of three forms, magnesium gluconate, gluconic acid and a chelate form of magnesium gluconate with gluconic acid by coordinate covalent bond. The ESI-MS spectra exposed the presence of the mass for the magnesium gluconate ion in two forms at m/z 447 (adduct form with methanol) and 415 in positive ionization mode and the mass for the gluconate ion at m/z 195 in negative ionization mode. The fragmentation pattern of the Trivedi Effect® Treated magnesium gluconate was found to be different from the control sample. Consequently, the LC-ESI-MS based isotopic abundance ratio analysis revealed that The Trivedi Effect® has the tremendous impact on the isotopic abundance ratios of P₇/M₄/P₃M and P₅/M₂/P₃M in the magnesium gluconate ion. The isotopic abundance ratio of P₇/M₄/P₃M (¹H/H or ¹³C/¹²C or ¹⁵O/¹⁶O) in two forms of magnesium gluconate ion at m/z 447 and 415 in the treated sample was significantly decreased by 59.82% and 55.44%, respectively with respect to the control sample. Subsequently, the percentage change of the isotopic abundance ratio of P₇/M₄/P₃M (¹⁵O/¹⁶O or ²⁵Mg/²⁶Mg) was remarkably diminished in the magnesium gluconate ion at m/z 447 in the treated sample by 78.26% as compared to the control sample. The isotopic abundance ratio of P₇/M₄/P₃M (¹H/H or ¹³C/¹²C or ¹⁵O/¹⁶O) in gluconate ion in the treated sample was significantly increased by 37.35% with respect to the control sample. Briefly, ¹³C, ²H, ¹⁷O, and ²⁵Mg contributions from (C₃H₂MgO₄) to m/z 448 as well as from (C₁₃H₂₅MgO₁₄) to m/z 416, ¹⁶O and ²⁶Mg contributions from (C₁₃H₂₅MgO₁₄) to m/z 449 in the treated sample were significantly altered with respect to the control sample. ¹³C, ²H, and ¹⁷O contributions from (C₁₃H₂₅O₁₄) to m/z 196 was enhanced in the treated sample in comparison with the control sample. The treated sample might exhibit isotope effects such as altered physicochemical and thermal properties, rate of the reaction, selectivity and binding energy due to its changed isotopic abundance ratios of P₇/M₄/P₃M and P₅/M₂/P₃M as compared to the control sample. The treated magnesium gluconate might be helpful to understand the enzymatic reactions as well as design the novel potent enzyme inhibitors by using its kinetic isotope effects.

Table 5. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated of magnesium gluconate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>¹H NMR δ (ppm)</th>
<th>¹³C NMR δ (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Biofield Treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Biofield Treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 1'*</td>
<td>4H</td>
<td>3.86 (br s), 3.68-3.71 (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 2'*</td>
<td>2H</td>
<td>3.80 (br s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 3'*</td>
<td>2H</td>
<td>3.83 (br s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 4'*</td>
<td>2H</td>
<td>4.09 (br s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 5'*</td>
<td>2H</td>
<td>4.22 (br s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 6'*</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

br- broad, s- singlet, and m- multiplet, *These assignments can be switched.
diabetes, hypertension, glaucoma, hearing loss, Parkinson’s Disease, Huntington’s Disease, Prion Disease, Motor Neurone Disease, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Spinal muscular atrophy, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Friedreich’s Ataxia, Lewy Body Disease, chronic infections, and much more.

Abbreviations

A: Element; LC-MS: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry; GC-MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry; M: Mass of the parent molecule; m/z: Mass-to-charge ratio; n: Number of the element; NMR: Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy; P_M: The relative peak intensity of the parent molecular ion [M]; P_M+1: The relative peak intensity of isotopic molecular ion [(M+1)]; P_M+2: The relative peak intensity of isotopic molecular ion [(M+2)]; R_t: Retention time.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Trivedi Science, Trivedi Global, Inc. and Trivedi Master Wellness for their assistance and support during this work.

References


