

HUMAN METABOLIC DOWNREGULATION FOR SPACE-STRESS TOLERANCE: (PRELIMINARY) EXPERIMENTAL PROOF-OF-CONCEPT

Jungle Innovations

Keywords: Weightlessness, G-Force, Metabolic Rate, Torpor, Human

ABSTRACT

Human tolerance of chronic gravitational unloading, such as space-weightlessness, is reduced, in part, because larger animals are subjected to a much greater mass-related counter-gravity metabolic cost (CGMC), more specifically, enzyme-driven *mass* activity, that which powers & sustains life. Removing this component from the metabolic bottom-line leads to desynchrony between various interdependent metabolic reactions, as indicated by the basic, *fundamental*, metabolic life-equation which governs all biochemical reactions.¹⁻⁶ On Earth, the $CGMC_{1-G\oplus}$ contributes ~35% & ~10% to the minimum existential or basal metabolic rate (BMR) of a 100-kg human & 10-g mouse, respectively, due to the absolutely greater enzyme mass that comes with size; the non-linear discrepancy despite a 10,000-fold size difference is due to the lower pound-for-pound or mass-specific metabolic rate (MRs) of larger animals, here reduced to 1/12th. Furthermore, because elapsed (metabolic) time is just the inverse of MR per unit mass, a time-dose effect manifests so that the metabolic *clocks* become progressively more desynchronized & pathologies inevitably manifests.⁷⁻⁸ However, it is known that animals in a metabolic state of torpor, i.e., sub-BMR, can be rendered effectively *immune* to chronic unloading, even very large ones, e.g., hibernating bears tolerate up to 8 months of near-complete inactivity. Torpid states can so profoundly slow metabolic activity &, thus, biological times that animals appear as if metabolically *down-sized* & *suspended in time*, de-animated. Indeed, in this state many key pathways are temporarily decoupled, say, *broken*, &/or remodeled for greater protection, others are upregulated by the off-nominal exposure.⁹ This is not altogether surprising since the best way to protect an intricate *metabolic machine* is to temporarily Lego-like disassemble it. Indeed, since torpor is expressed in an extremely varied range of mammals & known to confer unmatched enhanced tolerance against a myriad of other major metabolic stressors, e.g., extreme acceleration/deceleration, thirst, starvation, isolation, confinement, inactivity, infection, intoxication (e.g., hypercapnia/oxia), hypoxia, hypo/hyperthermia, ionizing-radiation, darkness, decompression-illness, even time itself, if humans could express this state they might similarly manifest broad-spectrum biomedical protection, i.e., *game-changer*. Interestingly, because the CGMC contribution expands in torpor vis-à-vis the thermoregulatory burden, weightlessness should result in the most profound torpor &, thus, the most profound biological slowing & protection, it would transform weightlessness into a novel space-life-support resource that maximizes conservation of resource, including time, & well beyond what could be achieved on Earth, i.e., fortuitous given the extreme & austere environment; back-of-the-envelope calculations predict a biological time dilation factor of about 12, equivalent to what would be realized on reaching ~99.5% the speed-of-light, as previously suggested.¹⁰ Now, the lowly physiological vitals of hibernating bears stand on par with that of similar sized breath-hold diving seals, an environment in which the CGMC is near-collapsed by buoyancy, leading some to suggest that “*the bear may ‘dive’ into hibernation*”, so that this strategy might be the long-suspected pathway that opens-up the possibility of

bear-like sustaining this state.¹⁰⁻¹⁵ Revealed here, seal/bear-like down-powered metabolic capabilities of some human breath-hold divers, including, a telltale constellation of classic physiological hallmarks that typify this state: spontaneous, ultra-fast & profound temperature-dependent & -independent sub-BMR, e.g., core-body (brain) cooling.¹⁶ Efforts are presently geared towards determining the absolute depth & sustainability of this state.¹⁶

- (1) Rubner, M. (1908). Das Problem der Lebensdauer & seine Beziehungen zur Wachstum & Ernährung.
- (2) Kleiber, M. (1961). *The Fire of Life. An Introduction to Animal Energetics*. New York: John Wiley.
- (3) Smith, A. H. (1978). The role of body mass & gravity in determining the energy requirements of homoeotherms, *In: Sneath, P. H. A. (Ed.) Life Sciences & Space Research XVI. COSPAR*, Paris, pp, 83-8.
- (4) Economos, A. C. (1981). The largest land mammal. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 89: 211-5.
- (5) Robinson, E. L., & Fuller, C.A. (2000). Gravity & thermoregulation: metabolic changes & circadian rhythms. *Pflügers Archives*, 441(sup. 1): R32-8
- (6) Simon, L.M., & Robin, E. D. (1971). Relationship of cytochrome oxidase activity to vertebrate total & organ oxygen consumption. *International Journal of Biochemistry*, 2(11): 569-73.
- (7) Lindstedt, S. L., & Calder III, W. A. (1981). Body-size, physiological time, & longevity of homeothermic animals. *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 56(1): 1-16.
- (8) Gillooly, J. F., Brown, J. H., West, G. B., *et al.* (2001). Effects of size & temperature on metabolic rate. *Science*, 293(5538): 2248-51.
- (9) Van Breukelen, F. (2016). Applying systems-level approaches to elucidate regulatory function during mammalian hibernation. *Temperature*, 3(4): 524-6.
- (10) Hunter, M. W. (1966). *Thrust into space* (Vol. 3). Holt, Rinehart, & Winston.
- (11) Hock, R. J. (1957). Metabolic rates & rectal temperatures of active & "hibernating" black bears, *Federation Proceedings*, 16: 440
- (12) Folk, G. E., Larson, A., & Folk, M. A. (1974). Physiology of hibernating bears. *Ursus*, 3: 373-80.
- (13) Tøien, Ø., Blake, J., Edgar, *et al.* (2011). Hibernation in black bears: independence of metabolic suppression from body temperature. *Science*, 331(6019): 906-9.
- (14) Scholander, P. F. (1940). *Experimental investigations on the respiratory function in diving mammals & birds* (No. 22). I kommisjon hos Jacob Dybwad.
- (15) Scholander, P.-F., Irving, L., & Grinnell, S. W. (1942). On the temperature and metabolism of the seal during diving. *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*, 19(1): 67-78.
- (16) Scholander, P.-F. (1963). The master switch of life. *Scientific American*, 209(6): 92-107.
- (17) Weis, J. Murat, S., & Ortiz-Nieto, F. *et al.* (2014). Breath-holding cools the human brain. *ISMRM-ESMRMB Meeting, 10-16 May, Milan, Italy*. Accessed: 13/03/2019. <https://cds.ismrm.org/protected/14MProceedings/files/3683.pdf>