Thematic Section: Biochemistry. ______ Full Paper

Subsection: Inorganic Chemistry. Registration Code of Publication: 10-20-4-71

Publication is available for discussion in the framework of the on-line Internet conference "Chemical principles of the efficient use of renewable natural resources".

http:// butlerov.com/natural_resources/ Contributed to editorial board: June 21, 2010.

Total antioxidant and biological activity of nanodispersed silica from thermal waters of Kamchatka

© Anatoliy A. Lapin, 1,2 Vadim V. Potapov, 3 and Valeriy N. Zelenkov 4

¹ Technological laboratory. Institution of Russian Academy of Sciences. A.E. Arbuzov Institute of organic and physical chemistry at Kazan scientific center of Russian Academy of Sciences.

Arbuzov St., 8. Kazan, 420088. Republic Tatarstan. Russia.

Phone: +7 (843) 272-73-84. Fax: +7 (843) 272-73-34. E-mail: lapin@iopc.ru

² Department "Water bio-resources and u aquaculture". Kazan state power engineering university. Krasnoselskaya St., 5. Kazan, 420066. Republic Tatarstan. Russia. Phone: +7 (843) 519-42-67.

³ Scientific-research geological-technological center of Far Eastern branch of Russian academy of Sciences.

North-Eastern highway, 30. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

Phone/fax: +7 (41552) 9-26-39. E-mail: vadim_p@inbox.ru

⁴ Department «Physical-chemical biology and innovations» Rassian academy of natural sciences.

Moscow. Russia. E-mail: zelenkov@mai.cnt.ru

*Supervising author; *Corresponding author

Keywords: nanodispersed silica, total antioxidant activity, hydrothermal waters of Kamchatka, phytotoxicity, toxicity to κ protozoa, acute and chronic toxicity, teratogenic effect.

Abstract

The property of nanodispersed silica from the separates of hydrothernal heat-carriers of Mutnovskaya geothermal power plant, as well as thermal waters of Kamchatka and their concentrates to display antioxidant activity the volume of which depends on their origin and the content of silica has been revealed. The total antioxidant activity can also be influenced by the presence of cations of metals of variable valency: iron, manganese, copper, etc., the content of which in different thermal sources can widely vary. Structurization of intracellular water by nano-particles of silica, shown on the example of cyanobacteriae, leads to the appearance of new properties of biological substances – the increased stability to temperature.