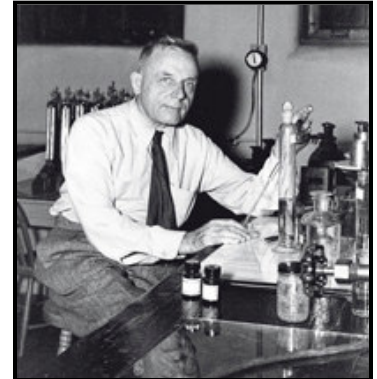


Who was Dr. Otto Warburg?

Chemist Otto Warburg won a Nobel Prize in 1931 for discovering the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme. His work demonstrated that cancer cells replicate in the absence of oxygen.

Since then, several oxygenation methods have been proven capable of stopping the proliferation of cancer cells.

Otto Heinrich Warburg was born October 8, 1883, in Freiberg in Germany.



Scientific Work and Nobel Prize

In 1918 Otto Warburg was appointed Professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology in Berlin-Dahlem. By 1931 he was named Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Cell Physiology, an institution which was founded by a donation of the Rockefeller Foundation. It was later renamed the Max Planck Society.

Otto Warburg investigated the metabolism of tumors and the respiration of cells, particularly cancer cells, and in 1931 was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his “discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme.

“Cancer, above all other diseases, has countless secondary causes. But, even for cancer, there is only one prime cause. Summarized in a few words, the prime cause of cancer is the replacement of the respiration of oxygen in normal body cells by a fermentation of sugar.” — Dr. Otto H. Warburg in Lecture.

Otto Warburg also wrote about oxygen’s relationship to the pH of cancer cell’s internal environment. Since fermentation was a major metabolic pathway of cancer cells, Warburg reported that cancer cells maintain a lower pH, as low as 6.0, due to lactic acid production and elevated CO₂. Otto Warburg firmly believed that there was a direct relationship between pH and oxygen. Higher pH means higher concentration of oxygen molecules while lower pH (more acidic) means lower concentrations of oxygen.

Otto Warburg developed technology that has been used as a basis for excellent benefits regarding cancer. To learn more go to <http://www.thenaturalroad.com/2011/03/who-was-dr-otto-warburg/>