

Effect of rubidium in human cells

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Rubidium is found in igneous rocks at 90 ppm. Rubidium is a soft, silvery-white metal. It is an element of the alkali metal group. This metal is easily vaporized. It has a convenient spectral absorption range, making it a frequent target for laser manipulation of atoms. Rubidium metal reacts violently with water. It readily reacts with skin moisture to form rubidium hydroxide, which causes chemical burns of eyes and skin. The metal is used in the manufacture of photocells and in the removal of residual gases from vacuum tubes. Rubidium is considered to be the 16th most abundant element in the earth's crust. This rubidium is like potassium. Rubidium and potassium show a similar purple color in the flame test.

Rubidium is very similar to potassium. Normal human adults contain about 300 mg in all tissues, more than most of the other ultra trace elements. It also acts as nutritional substitute for potassium. The metabolisms of rubidium are closely related to that of potassium, and they show interchangeability with potassium

in a variety of biological systems. The tissue with high potassium content accumulates with the radioactive rubidium. The main use of radioactive rubidium is perfusion imaging in myocardium.

The changes occur in the blood-brain barrier. This effects the tumors cells in the brain. Rubidium collects more in brain tumors than normal brain tissue, allowing the use of radioisotope rubidium in nuclear medicine to locate and image brain tumors. Rubidium also tested for the influence on manic depression. Dialysis patients suffering from depression show depletion in rubidium and therefore a supplementation may help during depression. Rubidium is rapidly and highly absorbed and excreted by the digestive tracts of mammals. This talk reveals about the brain cells and the reduction of tumor cells in the brain due to rubidium.

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