**Mini Review**

**Molecular hydrogen may activate the transcription factor Nrf2 to alleviate oxidative stress through the hydrogen-targeted porphyrin**

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**Abstract**

Oxidative stress is one of the major causes for most age-dependent neurodegenerative disorders. Neurons accumulate oxidative damage over time due to postmitotic cells. Thus, modulation of oxidative stress is essential to overcome these disorders. Molecular hydrogen (H2) has great potential for treating various diseases and improving quality of life by exerting multiple functions including anti-oxidation, ant-inflammation, and energy metabolism promotion. Among these functions, H2 activates a transcription factor, nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) to transcribe antioxidant enzymes. There was an elusive contradiction between H2 and Nrf2 because Nrf2 is activated in response to oxidative stress, whereas H2 has a reductive potential against oxidative stress. The target molecule for H2 has recently been identified as the oxidized form of Fe-porphyrin conjugated with the -OH group (PrP-Fe(III)-OH). As the initial step, the hydroxyl radical (•OH) oxidizes heme (PrP-Fe(II)) to form PrP-Fe(III)-OH. Then, H2 reacts with PrP-Fe(III)-OH to produce PrP-Fe(III)-H and H2O. In turn, Fe(III) with H can act as an electrophile to oxidize Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 (Keap1), resulting in activating Nrf2. Thus, •OH can indirectly activate Nrf2 to alleviate oxidative stress when the highly potent and harmful oxidative activity of •OH was buffered through H2 and its target porphyrin. We propose that, instead of low doses, the relieved oxidative potent of •OH can serve as a hermetic-like to activated Nrf2.

**Keywords:** hematin, hydroxyl radical, molecular hydrogen, Nrf2, oxidative stress, porphyrin.

**INTRODUCTION**

Molecular hydrogen (dihydrogen; H2) is an inert molecule in the absence of a catalyst. It has long been believed that H2 has no biological function in mammalian cells because mammals lack the genes encoding hydrogenases that catalyze reactions involving H2 [1, 2]. In 2007, we overturned this concept by publishing an article entitled “Hydrogen acts as a therapeutic antioxidant by selectively reducing cytotoxic oxygen radicals” [3]. This paper served as a trigger for the initiation of a new field of “hydrogen medicine and agriculture” [4, 5]. Subsequently, in addition to its antioxidant action, H2 has been revealed to exert multiple functions such as anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-cell death, and metabolic stimulating effects by modulating various intracellular signal transductions [5, 6]. H2 has no adverse effects, leading to extensive clinical studies for various diseases [5, 6]. In addition, H2 not only improve patients with various diseases, but also support the quality-of-life（QOL） of healthy people in various fields such as healthcare, sports, and beauty [5]. In 2014, the US Food Drug Administration (FDA) approved H2 as generally recognized as safe (GRAS), allowing hydrogen-infused water to be marketed as a drink. In 2016, H2 gas inhalation therapy was approved by the Japanese government as an advanced treatment for post-cardiac arrest syndrome [7]. Furthermore, H2 is beneficial not only to animals and humans, but also to higher plants. Therefore, H2 can have a strong impact on agriculture [8].

 However, the molecular mechanism by which H2 exerts multiple functions remained unclear. In the current mini-review article, we discuss and propose a molecular mechanism by which H2 with the hydrogen-targeted porphyrin activates the transcription factor, nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) to alleviate oxidative stress, suggesting a hormesis-like effect.

**H2 selectively reacts with hydroxyl radicals in living cells.**

Oxidative stress is derived by excessive generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as superoxide anion radical (•O2-), hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), nitric oxide (NO), and hydroxyl radical (•OH) [9-10]. As neurons are postmitotic cells, they accumulate oxidative damage over many years. However, ROS such as H2O2 and •O2- and NO play important physiological roles in signaling cascades and biological processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, and immunomodulation [12-14], and thus, excessive antioxidant-intake is not beneficial and induces mortality as shown [15, 16].

 Molecular hydrogen (H2) selectively reduces highly toxic ROS, •OH and peroxynitrite (ONOO-), but neither •O2-, H2O2, nor NO [3]. In cell culture experiments, H2 decreased the fluorescence signal of 3'-p-(hydroxyphenyl)fluorescein (HPF) when oxidative stress induced by various ways [3]. HPF is an intracellular marker for •OH [17, 18]. Decrease in this fluorescent signal by H2 was not only observed in cultured cells, but also in various tissues as shown in testicular radioprotection [19], hematopoietic stem cell damage by total body irradiation [20], and hyperoxia in cultured cells [21], lung hypoxia/reoxygenation [22], retinal ischemia-reperfusion [23], and retinal sonication [24].

 H2 can be infused into water (hydrogen water) up to a maximum of 0.8 mM at atmospheric pressure. After drinking H2 water or inhaling H2 gas, measuring the H2 content revealed that H2 is consumed in the human body [25, 26]. Deuterium gas (D2) was used in rats as a metabolic tracer to monitor D2 oxidation, indicating that molecular hydrogen is indeed oxidized in *vivo* [27].

 Thus, H2 was confirmed to decrease cellular •OH in a variety of ways across cell types and tissues although •OH is the most oxidative molecule to damage the cell components in a chaotic manner [10].

 By the way, in homogeneous aqueous kinetics, the reaction rate of •OH with H2 is much slower (the kinetic rate is 0.35 x 10-8 M-1s-1) than those with other antioxidants [28]. For example, •OH reacts with glucose and glutathione with kinetic rates (15 x 10-8 M-1s-1), and (230 x 10-8 M-1s-1), respectively [29]. The other biomolecules also react with •OH much faster than H2. The contradiction between homogeneous aqueous solutions and living organisms has been debated for a long time.

 Although H2 cannot react with most molecules without a metal catalyst, effective amounts of metals such as Cu, Fe, Ni, and Pt are unlikely to be present in living cells. In addition, there is no report indicating the discovery of an organo-catalyst for H2. Despite extensive world-wide researches, it was actually hard to discover a catalyst that facilitates the reaction of H2 with •OH. An H2-target molecule as described below has recently identified, providing a clue to explain the underlying contradiction of H2.

**Aging is associated with increased incidence of neurodegenerative diseases**

Aging is associated with an increased incidence of neurodegenerative disorders. This is because neurons accumulate oxidative damage due to postmitotic cells over a long period of time [30]. Oxidative stress is one of the leading causes of most neurodegenerative disorders [31, 32]. A number of animal studies indicate that H2-treatment is potentially applicable to alleviate neurodegenerative disorders and improving the quality of life in the elderly [33-37]. Thus, H2 is expected to ameliorate aging-related neurodegeneration. In particular, overcoming Alzheimer's disease (AD) is one of the most important challenges in the world's aging society [38].

We have shown that drinking H2 water reduces oxidative stress and ameliorated cognitive deficits in AD model mice [39]. Subsequently, a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial was conducted in subjects with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), who drank H2 water (approximately 300 mL per day; 0.6 mM) for 1 year [39]. A sub-analysis showed that subjects with the apolipoprotein E (APOE4) genotype, a well-known genetic factor for AD [40, 41], were significantly improved. Improvement was assessed by Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-cog), one of the most reliable ways to assess cognition [42, 43].

H2 inhalation has been applied in several clinical areas [5, 7, 44-46]. The most important feature of H2 gas inhalation therapy is that it is non-cytotoxic and safe for humans, as approved in phase I clinical trials [47].

A patient with severe Alzheimer's continued to inhale 3% hydrogen gas twice for one hour a day for two years. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) [48, 49] then visualized the activation of neurons of the patient, and urinary and fecal incontinence was improved [38]. This case report is of value even for a single case, as it is commonly understood that patients with severe AD are irreversible [38].

**H2 activates Nrf2 to function to reduce oxidative stress**

Nrf2 transcribes the expression of several antioxidant enzymes to protect cells against oxidative stress [50, 51]. Nrf2 targets are the genes encoding NAD (P) H quinone oxidoreductase 1 (Nqo1), thioredoxin, reductase 1 (TXNRD1), heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1), glutathione S-transferase (GST), and so on [50-52]. Nrf2 is maintained in an inactive form in the cytosol when it forms a complex with the Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 (Keap1). Upon oxidation of the essential cysteine residues of Keap1 by electrophiles, Nrf2 is released from Keap1 and then translocated into the nucleus, enabling the transcriptions [50-52].

 H2 can induce the activity of Nrf2, as shown in many publications. In Nrf2 knockout mice, the effects of H2 were at least partially attenuated, in protecting various cells and tissues in response to various stressors [21, 53]. These findings are consistent with subsequent publications that the Nrf2-activation is one of the antioxidant effects of H2 [22, 54-65]. Therefore, it is concluded that activation of Nrf2 is involved in one of the H2 functions.

 As a molecular mechanism, it is unlikely that H2 directly influences Nrf2. H2 must indirectly activate Nrf2 through multiple steps. One idea was proposed that H2 enhances mitochondrial respiratory activity to generate excess ROS, which in turn oxidizes intracellular Keap1 to release Nrf2 [66]. Alternatively, H2 opens mitochondria-(ATP) K+ channels [67, 68] to induce ROS [69]. However, although there is no doubt that H2 activates Nrf2, there is no direct evidence that mitochondria-derived ROS can oxidize the residues of cytosolic Keap1. Moreover, an elusive contradiction exists between Nrf2 activation and H2; activation of Nrf2 requires Keap1 oxidation, whereas H2 has a reductive potential.

**Target discovery of hydrogen molecules**

Professor Qianjun He's Shanghai and Shenzhen groups have recently published a paper in *Nano Research* entitled "Fe-porphyrins: redox-related biosensors of molecular hydrogen'" [70], showing that molecular target/biosensor for H2 is the oxidized form of Fe-porphyrins (designate "hematin"). This paper has provided a discovery that addresses the fundamental questions about the mechanisms in which H2 is involved.

 Hematin is an oxidized form of Fe(III)-containing porphyrin (PrP) converted from Fe(II)-containing porphyrin (heme) [71, 72]. Prof. He and his coworkers discovered a novel reaction showing that H2 replaces the hydroxy group (-OH) conjugated to hematin Fe(III) with the hydrogen group (-H). The atom H of this -H group should behave as a hydride (H-) and in fact, due to its high reactivity, •OH was rapidly converted to H2O by this catalyst (Figure 1).

 Thus, heme (PrP-Fe(II)) has been shown to act as a catalyst for the following reaction (Figure 1).

(1) PrP-Fe(II) + •OH → PrP-Fe(III)-OH

(2) PrP-Fe(III)-OH + H2 → PrP-Fe(III)-H + H2O

(3) PrP-Fe(III)-H + •OH → PrP-Fe(II) + H2O

The overall equation (4) indicates that heme (PrP-Fe(II)) catalyzed the following reactions:

(4) 2 •OH + H2 → 2H2O

As noted above, the unresolved discrepancy between aqueous and live-cell reactions can be explained by the catalytic reaction according to the above equations (2) and (3).

 At the same time, H2 can reduce the oxidized porphyrin with Fe(III) to restore heme, the reduced form of Fe(II).

**Proposal of a mechanism to elucidate the mechanism by which reducing H2 activates Nrf2**

Porphyrins are distributed everywhere inside and outside the living cells in the body. Heme is present in hemoglobin in the blood and myoglobin in muscles, and is responsible for delivering molecular oxygen (O2) throughout the body [73]. Thus, heme is frequently exposed to O2 or H2O2, and thus, Fe(II) of heme can frequently catalyze the formation of •OH by the Fenton reaction or its mimic reactions [74-76]. Porphyrins are located as cytochromes in the electron transport chain of the mitochondrial inner membrane, and play a role for electron-transport by converting Fe(II) to/from Fe(III) [77]. In the intracellular cytosol, the antioxidant enzymes such as catalase [78] and peroxidase [79], P450 [80] and nitric oxide (NO) synthase [81] have porphyrins as an essential component [82]. These porphyrins with Fe(II)/(III) act as mediators of redox reactions and are subjected to oxidative stress.

 Hematin (PrP-Fe(III)-OH) is converted from hemin (PrP-Fe(III)-Cl) [83, 84]. We noted reports that hemin (PrP-Fe(III)-Cl) activate Nrf2 [85-87] (Figure 2). The Fe(III) of hemin probably functions as an electrophile, oxidizing the residues of Keap1 and activating Nrf2. The electronegativities of H and Cl are 2.2 and 3.16, respectively. Thus, Fe(III) containing H should be more electrophilic than Fe(III) containing Cl, and may be able to oxidize Keap1 more efficiently according to the equation of PrP-Fe(III)-H +e- →PrP-Fe(II) + 1/2 H2 (Figure 2).

 As mentioned in the above equation (1) PrP-Fe(II) + •OH → PrP-Fe(III)-OH, hematin (PrP-Fe(III)-OH) was originally formed by oxidizing heme (PrP-Fe(II)) by •OH. •OH is the most oxidative molecule to damage biomolecules indiscriminately [10], but in the presence of H2 and Fe-porphyrin, the potent activity of •OH can be buffered and contribute to activating Nrf2, resulting in reducing oxidative stress.

 The current proposal needs to be examined in more details in the future, but it seems likely because it is based on published findings.

Hormesis is a term used by toxicologists to refer to a biphasic dose response to an environmental agent characterized by a low dose stimulation or beneficial effect and a high dose inhibitory or toxic effect [88] or defined as the paradoxical beneficial effects of low-dose stressors, which can be better defined as the biphasic dose-effect or time-effect relationship for any substance [89].

When •OH’s oxidative and harmful potent is relieved, although not at low doses, the oxidative role of •OH can contributing to activating Nrf2. We propose that the effect may be considered to be hormesis-like.

**CONCLUSION**

H2 acts as a therapeutic antioxidant [3], and activates Nrf2, which transcribes antioxidant enzymes to reduce oxidative stress. There was an unresolved contradiction between H2’s reductive property and Nrf2’s requirement of oxidative stress. The target molecule for H2 has recently been identified as the oxidized form of Fe-porphyrin conjugated with the OH group (PrP-Fe(III)-OH) [70]. H2 and the H2-targeting porphyrin can buffer the highly oxidizing power of •OH. When the original •OH’s oxidative and harmful potent is relieved, although not at low doses, the resultant mild but significant potent may contribute to the activation of Nrf2 to reduce oxidative stress as a hormesis-like effect.

**DECLARATIONS**

**Author’s contribution**

The author contributed solely to the article.

**Availability of data and materials**

Not applicable.

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**Conflict of Interest**

The author is the chairperson of H2 WATER JAPAN, Inc., Tokyo, Japan

**Consent for publication**

Not applicable

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**Figure legends**

Figure 1. Fe-porphyrin catalyzes the reaction of H2 with the hydroxyl radical.

(Equation 1) PrP-Fe(II) + •OH → PrP-Fe(III)-OH

(Equation 2) PrP-Fe(III)-OH + H2 → PrP-Fe(III)-H + H2O

(Equation 3) PrP-Fe(III)-H + •OH → PrP-Fe(II) + H2O

The formal name of Hematin PrP-Fe(III)-OH is ferriprotoporphyrin IX hydroxide.

Figure 2. Fe(III) in hydride hematin can serve as an electrophile to oxidize the residues of Keap1.

Hematin and hemin can mutually be converted, and hemin is known to activate Nrf2 by oxidizing Keap1. Fe(III) of hemin is electrophilic to activate Nrf2. Fe(III)-H may be more electrophilic than Fe(III)-Cl to efficiently oxidize Keap1, resulting in activating Nrf2.

The formal name of Hemin PrP-Fe(III) is ferriprotoporphyrin IX chloride.