
General Discussion

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General Discussion

Dr. Cruzeiro-Hansson (*Department of Mathematics, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK*). I think there are two essential questions regarding conformational changes. One is whether they take place by random fluctuations (thermal activation) or in a more deterministic fashion, as is implied by the rigid-like motion usually seen in dynamical animations. A second question is whether classical potentials are enough to explain conformational changes or whether quantum mechanical interactions are needed. I am convinced that proteins have a quantum stage. In the case of conformational changes triggered by the hydrolysis of ATP, this is trivial. The hydrolysis of ATP is a quantum process and the immediate outcome of a quantum process is a quantum state. So, the question is not whether proteins have a quantum stage but what form it takes, how long it lasts and what it does. I suggest that this quantum stage is a vibrational excited state (more specifically, an amide I vibration), it can last for picoseconds or nanoseconds and its role is to transfer energy, with 100% efficiency, from the active sites to other regions of the protein where the energy is used to perform work. I have been collaborating with David Klug (IC), Mike Anson and David Trentham (NIMR) to detect amide I in myosin S1 and with Luca Turin (UCL) to detect amide I in F_0F_1 ATP synthase. Luca Turin has measured an emission from uncoupled F_0F_1 which we think is a spectral signature of amide I. We propose an alternative model for F_0F_1 in which F_0 does not rotate.

Dr. Crompton (*Fairways, East Harptree, Bristol, UK*). (A participant behind me had postulated quantum energies releasing motion in myosin).

Dr. M. Block (*Princeton University, NJ, USA*). You cannot get any energy higher than kT and the speed of a quantum change is too fast for myosin.

Dr. Crompton. You have been arguing about sequential events upon quite different time-scales. The quantum transition between coherent electrons that I was describing yesterday to explain the intramolecular sliding of myosin along actin takes place, of course, on a fast quantum scale—Eccles, in describing the neuronal junction, stated the principle ‘a quantum system can have an energy debt provided the debt is immediately repaid’—the immediate energy repayment for myosin is made by creatine phosphate and this high energy phosphate is in turn repaid by ATP and this is on a biochemical time-scale. The ATP is then regenerated by the F_1 ATPase system as has been described. Similar events have been described in coherent systems by many other scientists that would be described as impossible by Dr Block.

Dr. M. Block. Who and what organization?

Dr. Crompton. For the past three years, scientists from all over the country have been describing such biological events at Greenwich University symposia organized by the Cybernetic Machine Group of the British Computer Society, and this August a wide range of such symposia in the noetic sciences will be held at the University of Liège organized by the Centre for Hyperincursion and Anticipation in Ordered Systems with participants from all over Europe and Edgar Mitchell ScD from NASA.