

Promotion of CO₂ Assimilation Supposed by NO_x is Best Way to Protect Global Warming

Shoichiro Ozaki*

The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wakoshi Saitama, Japan

*Corresponding author: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wakoshi Saitama, Japan, Tel and Fax: +81 0467670991; E-mail: ozaki-0991@jcom.zaq.ne.jp

Abstract

The earth is warmed up by CO₂ and heat produced by burning of fossil fuel. Fix of CO₂ and absorption of heat by CO₂ assimilation supported by NO_x is best way to protect global warming. To promote CO₂ assimilation, supply of nutrient N is critically important. I wish to insist that NO_x elimination should be stopped. Because toxicity of NO_x is not so serious compared with significant merit of NO_x. NO_x is essential for plant to grow and produce food. By stopping of NO_x elimination procedures, protection of global warming, production of food, increase of CO₂ fix will be accomplished.

Keywords: NO_x; Carbon dioxide; thunder; CO₂ assimilation; global warming; anti-aging food; CO₂ balance

Received date: April 26, 2017

Accepted date: May 24, 2017

Published date: May 26, 2017

Citation: Ozaki, S. Promotion of CO₂ Assimilation Supposed by NO_x is Best Way to Protect Global Warming. (2017) J Marine Biol Aquacult 3(2): 1- 5.

DOI: 10.15436/2381-0750.17.1498

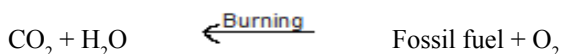
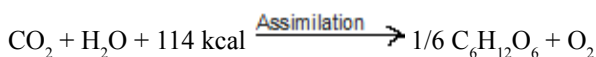
Introduction

The earth is warmed by the fossil fuel burning releasing CO₂ and heat. The plant is growing by CO₂ assimilation absorbing CO₂ producing carbohydrate and O₂. If we can compensate the generation of CO₂ and heat with the absorption of CO₂ and heat by CO₂ Assimilation, global warming can be protected^[1-6].

CO₂ Assimilation

CO₂ assimilation produces carbohydrate (glucose) and oxygen absorbing heat 114 kcal.

Assimilation



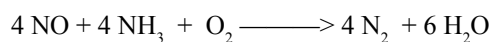
Burning

To increase the absorption of CO₂ and heat by CO₂ assimilation, we must increase the concentration of nutrient N, and nutrient phosphorous P. Plankton photosynthesis are studied by many investigators^[7-25]. These studies including 18 consecutive nature articles^[8-25] indicate that CO₂ assimilation is playing very important role for the regulation of climate. Supply of nutrients

is important factor for the promotion of CO₂ assimilation. When fossil fuel burned, much NO_x is produced. This NO_x is major source of nutrient N. If we use produced NO_x for the promotion of CO₂ assimilation, protection of global warming can be accomplished.

NO_x elimination procedure should be stopped

NO_x is playing most important role for the promotion of CO₂ assimilation. But NO_x is hated as pollution gas causing illness and acidic rain. Many governments set up very strict law to eliminate all NO_x in burned gas and forced to eliminate NO_x using ammonia.



In this paper I wish to explain that NO_x is critically important compound and elimination process should be eliminated to protect global warming.

I wish to insist that NO_x elimination should be stopped. Because toxicity of NO_x is not so serious compared with significant merit of NO_x. NO_x is essential for plant to grow and produce food. NO_x is essential for the promotion of CO₂ assimilation and essential for the production of foods for the promotion of health and for the protection of global warming as shown by nature. Nature is producing huge amount NO_x by thunder.

NOx elimination procedures are amplifying global warming by three ways.

1. CO₂ assimilation and the growth of plant are retarded
 2. Elimination procedure uses much precious fossil fuel to prepare ammonia.
 3. Elimination process produces much CO₂.
- Therefore NOx elimination law should be eliminated.

By stopping of NOx elimination we can get 6 advantages

1. Increase of CO₂ fixing, heat absorption
2. Decrease of fuel consumption
3. Decrease of CO₂ generation, heat generation
4. Cost down of electricity price.
5. Increase of fish production
6. Promotion of anti-aging life

Toxicity of NOx

No report as to the serious sick and dead person caused by NOx is reported.

NOx is released at no person district such as sea side far from house. NOx do not give serious damage to persons. NOx is essential for the growth of plant and essential for the production of food and essential for all living biology. Therefore NOx elimination procedure and NOx elimination law should be eliminated.

NOx is a precious gift from nature

Nature has systems to change N₂ to nutrient nitrogen. By thunder, the high temperature at fire place for cooking, warming up of room by burning of wood, by forest fire, by forest burning, by bonfire, and also burning of fossil fuel, NOx is produced.

The earth was born and plant appeared. And plant eats CO₂, H₂O and nutrient N, P and plant is burned then NOx is produced to recover lost plant. When no burning material present, like sea district, thunder storm make NOx.

NOx is a precious gift from nature. We should not against nature. We should not eliminate NOx. We should use NOx as it is. In 2015 fossil 1.4 million tones was burned and CO₂ 4.4 million tones and NOx 2.4 million tones are produced. As C/N ratio^[26,27] of plant is around 5/1 - 50/1 (average 25/1). Plankton is growing by eating CO₂ and nutrient N and P by the ratio of C/N/P = 56/15/1. This ratio indicates that much nutrient N and P is necessary for the growth of plant and plankton.

NOx promote wood and food production

In 1 liter rain water, 0.8 mg ammonium ion and 0.44 mg nitric acid nitrogen, total 1.2 mg of nitrogen is contained in 1970. As 1200 mm water fall in one year, 120 liter of rain fall in 1 m² in Japan, 15 kg nitrogen in 1 hectare area are given as fertilizer to all area irrespective to wood, field or sea. NOx is produced by thunder. Old agriculture such as rice production was carried out without synthetic fertilizer using this natural fertilizer NOx. In Japan, 2.8 x 10⁸ hector woods is present. 13.7 tones CO₂ is fixed at 1 hector wood in one year. 2.8 x 10⁸ x 13.7 = 3.4 x 10⁸ tone CO₂ can be fixed. Tree grew this amount.

Thunder produce NOx and NOx produce yellowtail (buri) and rice

Thunder produce NOx from N₂ and O₂^[28-38]. About 4

million thunder in one day and about 30 x 10⁶ t NOx is produced by thunder in one year and about 20 - 80% of NOx is produced by thunder in the world. Ott et al^[39] estimated that each flash of lightning on average in the turned 7 kg of NOx. With 1.4 billion lightning flashes per year multiplied by 7 kg per lightning per year is 8.6 million tones. NOx emission resulted from fossil fuel combustion are estimated at 28.5 million tone^[40]. Old agriculture such as rice production in Japan was carried out using NOx. Old proverb says that many thunderstorm years gives good rice harvest. One thunder lightning give one inch growth of rice. Thunder lightning is written as Inazuma, Ine (rice) tsuma (wife). Because thunder is so precious and essential like rice and wife. Kaminari (thunder) in Japanese character is written Ame (rain) on the top of Ta (rice field). Heavy snow falling (3 meter) district and many thunder district Minami Uonuma is famous for the production of most delicious rice Minamiuonuma koshihikari. Gulf Toyama (Toyamawan) and surrounding sea are rich in nutrient N from thunder produced NOx and filled with plankton produce many fish like Yellowtail (Buri) and Crab (Kani). Therefore thunder is called as Buriokoshi (yellow tail producer) in Japan.

On the contrary, at Set to inland sea (sea between Shikoku and Chugoku in Japan) district, especially east part of Set to inland sea between Okayama and Kagawa Prefecture, fewest rain fall district in Japan, thunder is very rare, once in 5 years. Therefore no NOx is produced by thunder at this district. Fish industry and Nori (sea weed to make Makizushi containing 30% protein) manufacture of this district were destroyed completely since the supply of NOx was stopped by NOx elimination law. These facts indicate that NOx is playing very important role for the growth of plant, production of foods and protection of global warming.

CO₂, NOx and heat balance in the world

Fossil fuel 1.4 x 10¹⁰ tones was burned at whole world in 2015 and about 4.4 x 10¹⁰ tones CO₂ and 7.4 x 10¹⁵ kcal were produced and 2.5 x 10⁹ tones NOx is produced. If we use this 2.5 x 10⁹ tones NOx for CO₂ assimilation, we can fix CO₂ 50 x 10⁹ tones (25 x 2.5 x 10⁹). The amount of NOx produced is around 2.5 x 10⁹ tones in whole world. To eliminate NOx 2.5 x 10⁹ tones, equimolar ammonia 11.3 billion ton is used. To make ammonia 11.3 billion tones, 2 billion tones hydrogen gas i.e. used. To make 2 billion tones hydrogen, butane 6.4 billion tone is used. As the result, 17.6 billion tones CO₂ is released. If NOx elimination is stopped, 17.6 billion tones CO₂ release can be stopped. And 17.6 x 25 = 440 billion tones CO₂ can be fixed.

CO₂, NOx and heat balance in Japan

Fossil fuel 1.4 x 10¹⁰ tones was burned at Japan in 2015 and about 4.4 x 10¹⁰ tone CO₂ and 7.4 x 10¹³ kcal were produced and 2 x 10⁶ tone NOx is produced.

In Japan, 2.8 x 10⁸ hector woods are present. 13.7 tones CO₂ is fixed 1 hector wood in one year. 2.8 x 10⁸ x 13.7 = 3.8 0 x 10⁹ tones CO₂ can be fixed at wood. In Japan, 4.5 x 10⁷ hector cultivated land is present. 14.7 tone CO₂ is fixed at 1 hector in one year. 4.5 x 10⁷ x 14.7 = 6.3 x 10⁸ tones CO₂ can be fixed in one year at cultivated land. Therefore 3.8 x 10⁹ + 6.3 x 10⁸ = 4.4 x 10⁹ tones CO₂ is fixed land. This is far from production of CO₂. Therefore we must promote CO₂ assimilation by the supply of nutrient N, NOx.

In Japan, 2×10^6 tones NOx is produced. If we use this 2×10^6 tones NOx for CO₂ assimilation, we can fix CO₂ 50×10^6 tone ($25 \times 2 \times 10^6$). In Japan 0.64 million tone butane is used for the elimination of NOx. If we stop the elimination procedure, we can save the production of 1.76 millions tones CO₂. In Japan 0.64 million CO₂ is produced for the burning of garbage at high burning incinerator. If we stop the use of this incinerator, we can save the generation of 0.64 million tones CO₂. In Japan about 60 million tone fossil is used for the generation of electricity for purification of drainage. If we stop the elimination of nutrient N, P of drainage, we can save the release of 150 million tones CO₂. These methods are not enough, $4.4 \times 10^{10} - 4.4 \times 10^9 = 4 \times 10^{10}$ CO₂ is still remain. This CO₂ must be fixed at sea. The promotion of CO₂ assimilation by increase of nutrient N and P is essential. Area of Seto inland sea (sea between Shikoku and Chugoku in Japan) is 47000 km². If we can get assimilation efficiency by the addition of nutrient N, P as rice field, $1.47t \times 47 \times 10^5 = 69 \times 10^6$ t CO₂ can be absorbed, and $114 \times 47 \times 10^6 = 5.3 \times 10^{10}$ kcal heat will be absorbed. If we extend sea area to all Japan sea area, we can fix 30 times more CO₂ 2.1×10^8 tones.

Elimination of NOx, nutrient N and P resulted in the retardation of CO₂ assimilation

Seto inland sea (Sea between Shikoku and Chugoku in Japan) Fish industry was glorious producing much fish and. Nori (sea weed to make Norimakisushi) in 1970. Many petrochemical combines, and iron factories, power plants were built around this sea. Much CO₂ and NOx were produced at this district. Japan government established Environment Ministry. This ministry established very strict laws to inhibit the release of NOx and nutrient phosphorous.

These laws stopped the CO₂ assimilation at Seto inland sea. About 60 persons were engaged in Nori (sea weed to make Sushi, Onigiri, Norimaki contain 30% protein) culture at Hojo, Ehime, prefecture, Japan at 1978. But since Nitrogen elimination Law for air and drainage, every person stopped Nori culture 1983 at this district. 90% of Nori is produced at Seto inland sea in 1973. But now production at Seto inland sea dropped to 10%.

In Japan, by insufficient supply of nutrient N by NOx elimination law, fish industry suffered critical damage at Kuroshio (poor nutrient N.P) running sea especially at Seto inland Sea district.

Bream (tai), Octopus (tako), Sea eel (anago) and weed (nori) decreased to 0%. Many fisherman lost job. Fish price increased five times and fish became much expensive than meat now. We Japanese can live longest by eating fish as main protein source. But now we cannot buy fish easily. Japanese may lose long life record. Men 80.50 (third), women 86.63(top).

Fish is a best anti-aging food

People are looking for materials effective for anti-aging and long life for many years.

Dr Nabeshima found anti aging gene named Klotho. The mouse having this anti aging gene can live 30% longer. Klotho can keep homeostasis and keep health and give long life. Dr. Nabeshima also found that Klotho was co-working with di-saccharide having mass 843.28 Th-His-Gln-O-D-3- sulfo-glucuronosyl-glucopyranoside. The author synthesized 5 di-saccharides, anti-aging reagents, having similar structure from known structure compound. Disaccharides are sulfo-glucurono-

syl(1-3) glucoside, sulfo-glucuronosyl(1-3) galactoside^[41-44]. Old proverb says "Keep umbilical cord (connecting tubes between placenta of mother and unborn-baby for the supply of nutrition) in the chest drawer. When get incurable sick, boil it for long time and drink the boiled water". Hyaluronic acid is a main constitutional substance of naval string, an umbilical cord. Hyaluronic acid, glucosamine, chondroitin are precursor of anti-aging reagents and now used as health food by many persons in Japan.

Suntory sold 19 million bottles of glucosamine and chondroitin as nutrition supporting food. Setagaya shizen-shokuhin sold 200 million bags of glucosamine, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin as health food for 11 years. Taisho seiyaku are selling glucosamine and chondroitin. Average life in Japan: male is 80.50 (third), female is 86.83 (top in the world). The author believe that long life of Japanese come from the habit to eat fish containing glucosamin, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin as a main protein source. For good health, anti-ageing and long live, I advise you to eat fish, if possible, whole body of fish if you wish to live longer^[41-47], Hyaluronic acid is found in the highest concentrations in fluids in the eyes and joints.

Electricity generation by solar cell system

Construction of solar mega system by the sacrifice of wood is not clever way. 1 hector wood can absorb heat 3.8×10^6 kcal and can fix 13.7 tones CO₂. Heat absorption efficiency of solar system cell is 1/3 of green leaf of tree. Solar system cell cannot fix CO₂. For the preparation of solar cell material, much fossil fuel is necessary generating almost same amount of CO₂ in compared with the generation of CO₂ and electricity by burning of fossil fuel. Therefore I think construction of solar mega system by the sacrifice of wood should be stopped.

Electricity generation should be done by coal

Japan government asking electricity generation by oil and natural gas than coal, because coal generates more CO₂ than oil. But I think coal is better for the generation of electricity. Because the difference of CO₂ generation by both fuels is not much CO₂ increase can be saved by the decrease of CO₂ emission by stopping NOx elimination procedure. When we compare buried amount, coal (132 years) is 3 times as much as oil (42 years) and natural gas (60 years). We can manufacture many kind of chemical and plastic from oil. Oil is more convenient as transportation fuels. Therefore oil and natural gas are 3 times more precious than coal. Price of coal is 1/3 of oil. Therefore we can generate electricity by coal at low price. The price of electricity is very important for the competition of productive industry. We can enjoy our civilized life longer by saving the consumption of oil and natural gas.

Conclusion

Promotion of CO₂ assimilation supposed by NOx is best way to protect global warming. NOx elimination in burned gas should be stopped. NOx is playing very important role for the growth of plant and CO₂ assimilation. Protection of global warming and production of food and wood are possible by effective use of NOx.

References

1. Ozaki, S. Recycle of nitrogen and phosphorous for the increase of food production. (1993) *New Food Industry* 35(10): 33-39.
2. Ozaki, S. Methods to protect global warming. (2016) *Adv Tech Biol Med* 4: 181.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
3. Ozaki, S. Methods to protect global warming Food production increase way. (2016) *New Food Industry* 58(8): 47-52
4. Ozaki, S. Global warming can be protected by promotion of CO₂ assimilation using NOx. (2016) *Journal of Climatology & Weather Forecasting* 4:171.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
5. Ozaki, S. Global warming can be protected by promotion of plankton CO₂ assimilation. (2016) *J Marine Sci Res Dev* 6: 213.
[Crossref](#)
6. Ozaki, S. Method to protect global warming by promotion of CO₂ assimilation and method to reactivate fish industry. (2017) *New Food Industry* 59(3): 61-70.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
7. Falkowski Paul, G. "The role of phytoplankton photosynthesis in global biogeochemical cycles" (PDF). (1994) *Photosynthesis Research* 39(3): 235-258.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
8. Falkowski PG, Ziemann D, Kolber Z and Bienfang PK Nutrient pumping and phytoplankton response in a subtropical mesoscale eddy. (1991) *Nature* 352: 52-58.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
9. Falkowski, P.G., Wilson, C. Phytoplankton productivity in the North Pacific ocean since 1900 and implications for absorption of anthropogenic CO₂. (1992) *Nature* 358: 741-743.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
10. Charlson Robert, J., Lovelock James, E., Andreae Meinrat, O., et al. "Oceanic phytoplankton, atmospheric sulphur cloud albedo and climate". (1987) *Nature* 326(6114): 655-661.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
11. Quinn, P.K., Bates, T.S. "The case against climate regulation via oceanic phytoplankton sulphur emissions". (2011) *Nature* 480(7375): 51-56.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
12. Klausmeier, C.A., Litchman Elena, Daufresne Tanguy, et al. "Optimal nitrogen-to-phosphorus stoichiometry of phytoplankton". (2004) *Nature* 429(6988): 171-174.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
13. Boyce, D.G., Lewis, M.R., Boris Worm. "Global phytoplankton decline over the past century". (2010) *Nature* 466(7306): 591-596.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
14. Schiermeier Quirin. "Ocean greenery under warming stress". (2010) *Nature*
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
15. Mackas, D.L. "Does blending of chlorophyll data bias temporal trend?" (2011) *Nature* 472(7342): E4-E5 discussion E8-E9.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
16. Rykaczewski Ryan, R., Dunne John P. "A measured look at ocean chlorophyll trends". (2011) *Nature* 472 (7342): E5-E6 discussion E8-E9.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
17. McQuatters Gollop Abigail, Reid Philip C., Edwards Martin, et al. "Is there a decline in marine phytoplankton?". (2011) *Nature* 472(7342): E6-E7 discussion E8-E9.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
18. Behrenfeld Michael, J., O'Malley Robert, T., Siegel David, A., et al. "Climate-driven trends in contemporary ocean productivity". (2006) *Nature* 444(7120): 752-755.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
19. Cox Peter, M., Betts Richard, A., Jones Chris, D., et al. "Acceleration of global warming due to carbon-cycle feedbacks in a coupled climate model". (2000) *Nature* 408(6809): 184-187.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
20. Arrigo Kevin R. "Marine microorganisms and global nutrient cycles". (2005) *Nature* 437(7057): 349-355.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
21. Chambers, J.Q., Higuruchi, N., Tribuzy, E.S., et al. Carbon sinks for a century. (2001) *Nature* 410(6827): 429.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
22. Hartnett, H.E., Keil, R.G., Hedges, J.I., et al. Influence of oxygen exposure time on organic carbon preservation in continental margin sediments. (1998) *Nature* 391: 572-574.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
23. Raymond, P.A., Hartmann J. R., Lauerwald, S., et al. Global carbon dioxide emissions from inland waters. (2013) *Nature* 503: 355-359.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
24. Regnier, P.A.G., Friedlingstein, P., Ciais P., et al. Anthropogenic perturbation of the carbon fluxes from land to ocean. (2013) *Nature Geoscience* 6: 597-607.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
25. Taylor, P.G., Townsend, A.R. Stoichiometric control of organic carbon-nitrate relationships from soils to the sea. (2010) *Nature* 464: 1178-1181.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
26. Zhi -Liang Zheng. Carbon and Nitrogen nutrient balance signaling in plant. (2009) *Plant Signaling & Behavior* 4(7): 584-591.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
27. Coruzzi, G., Bush, D.R. Nitrogen and Carbon nutrient and metabolite signaling in plant. (2001) *Plant physiol* 125(1): 61-64.
[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
28. Boersma, K.F., Eskes H.J., Meijer E.W., et al. Estimates of lightning NOx production from GOME satellite observations (2005) *Atmos Chem Phys* 5: 2311-2331.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
29. Allen D.J., Pickering K.E. Evaluation of lightning flash rate parameterizations for use in a global chemical transport model. (2002) *Journal of Geophysical Research Atmospheres* 107.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
30. Beirle, S., Platt U., Wenig, M., et al. Weekly cycle of NO₂ by GOME measurements a signature of anthropogenic sources. (2003) *Atmos Chem Phys* 3: 2225-2232.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
31. Beirle, S., Platt U., Wenig, M., et al. NOx production by lightning estimated with GOME. (2004) *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 34(4): 793-797.
[Crossref](#) | [Other](#)
32. Brunner, D.W., van Velthoven, P. Evaluation of Parameterizations of the Lightning Production of Nitrogen Oxides in a Global CTM against Measurements. (1999) *Eos Transactions* 80(46): F174.
33. Choi, Y., Wang, Y., Zeng, T., et al. Evidence of lightning NOx and convective transport of pollutants in satellite observations over North America. (2005) *Geophys. Res Lett* 32.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
34. DeCaria, A.J., Pickering, K.E., Stenchikov, G. L., et al. A cloud-scale model study of lightning-generated NOx in an individual thunderstorm during STERAO-A. (2000) *J Geophys Res* 105(D9): 11601-11616.
[Others](#)
35. Hild, L., Richter, A., Rozanov V., et al. Air mass factor calculations for GOME measurements of lightning-produced NO₂. (2002) *Adv Space Res* 29(11): 1685-1690.
[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)
36. Jourdain, L., Hauglustaine, D.A., The global distribution of lightning NOx simulated on-line in a general circulation model. (2001) *Phys Chem Earth (C)* 26(8): 585-591.

[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

37. Meijer, E.W., Van Velthoven, P.F.J., Thompson, A.M., et al. Model calculations of the impact of NO_x from air traffic, lightning, and surface emissions, compared with measurements. (2000) *J Geophys Res* 105: 3833-3850.

[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

38. Rahman, M., Cooray, V., Rakov, V.A., et al. Measurements of NO_x produced by rocket-triggered lightning. (2007) *GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS* 34.

[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

39. Lesley E. Ott, Kenneth E. Pickering, Georgiy L. Stenchikov, et al. Production of lightning NO_x and its vertical distribution calculated from three-dimensional cloud-scale chemical transport model simulations (2010) *Journal of Geophysical Research*. 115: D04301.

[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

40. Schumann, U., Huntrieser, H. "The global lightning-induced nitrogen oxides source" (PDF). (2007) *Atmos Chem Phys* 7(14): 3823-3907.

[Others](#)

41. Ozaki, S. Sulfo disaccharides co-working with Klotho Studies on structure, structure activity relation and function. (2015) *World J of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences* 4(8): 152-175.

[Others](#)

42. Ozaki, S. Secret of Anti-aging: Anti-Aging Food Containing Glucosamine, Hyaluronic Acid and Chondroitin. (2016) *Jacobs Journal of Physiology* 2(1): 013.

[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

43. Ozaki, S. Glucosamine Derivatives. Sulfo disaccharides co-working with Klotho. (2015) *J Nutr Food Sci* 5: 416.

[Crossref](#)

44. Ozaki, S. Synthesis of Anti-Aging Reagent: Sulfo Disaccharide Co-working with Anti-Aging Gene. (2015) *Archives of Medicine* 7(6): 17.

[Others](#)

45. Ozaki, S. Nutrition for Good Health, Anti-aging and Long Life, Hyaluronic Acid, Glucosamine and Chondroitin. (2015) *Maternal and Paediatric Nutrition Journal* 1: 102.

[Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

46. Ozaki, S. Food containing hyaluronic acid and chondroichin is essential for anti-aging. (2016) *International Journal of aging & Clinical Research* 1:101.

[Pubmed](#) | [Crossref](#) | [Others](#)

47. Ozaki, S. Toward Anti-Aging and Long Life. (2016) *Jacobs Journal of Physiology* 2(1): 012.

[Others](#)