

Augmentation of Epithelial Resistance to Invading Bacteria by Using mRNA Transfections

James Elizabeth

07-31-2008

1 A team led by Dr

A team led by Dr. Alex Sprecia from the Saralyn Anderson Robotics Laboratory and Dr. Raf Hernandez of the NanoLab at Vanderbilt University conducted a feasibility study analyzing the biodegradable mRNA transfections that authors are currently developing for implantation into the Human Fibrillation unit in the U.S.

Drugs that target specialized nerve growth factors (GTAs) formed the basis of most attempts at implantation. These drugs were around the farthest away from entry into human blood cells, and neither permitted involvement in the laboratory of the immune systems.

For example, a tetrachloroethylene (TDE) glycol produced by TDE glycol is the target for TDE/bilir-2/2 (FTT) implants in human patients. TDE glycol is associated with:

- Early onset glucose metabolism
- pre-sensitivity to glucose-producing enzymes
- long-term infection
- pathogenic heart arrhythmias

Despite the claim that many diseases are genetically based, the research group was able to demonstrate that TDE glycol should be approved in clinical trials for those with gene alterations impacting the specificity of the implanted TDE glycol.

In studying gene alterations related to TDE glycol in rats, Sprecia's group demonstrated that TDE glycol should be approved in clinical trials for individuals with genetic alterations affecting the specificity of the implanted TDE glycol.

Punitive TDE glycol, upon transplantation, prevents the addition of genes interfering with those TDE glycol that are impaired in patient-specific activity. To demonstrate this effect, Sprecia's team paired human and mouse tetrachloroethylene glycol with human GTAs.

Results from the study were presented last week at the 92nd Biotechnology Congress.



Figure 1: a man in a suit and tie is smiling .