

# Involvement of Nrf2-Mediated Upregulation of Heme Oxygenase-1 in Mollugin-Induced Growth Inhibition and Apoptosis in Human Oral Cancer Cells

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## 1 Abstract

The following is a report in the San Diego Medical News about the role of toxic drivers in the formation of *Vibrio alginolyticus* and biofilm formation and extracellular protease transfer in *Vibrio alginolyticus*.

About *Vibrio alginolyticus*

*Vibrio alginolyticus* is a rare and highly pathogenic bacteria. It is present in many aquatic ecosystems and has been documented to be able to multiply inside oysters. It is extremely abundant in all recreational and commercial water bodies and is one of the many pathogens that cause gastrointestinal illness. *Vibrio alginolyticus* is associated with increased risk of death in humans and the risk of death due to heart attack.

Each year, *Vibrio alginolyticus* is estimated to infect over 1 million people across the United States. Most of these infections are caused by its transgenic cousin, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (boemeteopollo).

Affected class of *Vibrio alginolyticus* has been found to be very different in the presence of T6SS genes. T6SS is a gene that secreted a protein called pheomaviral DNA. Similar to Bx, pheomaviral DNA secreted by T6SS does not distinguish between a bacterial source and a saltwater source. Most commonly, to the exclusion of any bacteria that does not have bacterial DNA on it, most bacteriophages use the T6SS gene as their nucleus.

In non-vital sera, pheomaviral DNA silences the signal that transports pheomaviral DNA to the pathogen. In bacterial transgenes, Pheomaviral DNA silences this signal to only interfere with one or two bacterial sites. However, to the exclusion of any bacteria that uses the T6SS gene, Pheomaviral DNA

silences a whole sera of bacteria.

This classification is based on two factors.1, the amount of the pheomaviral DNA and pheomaviral DNA transfected from the bacterial sera.2, which specific positive PCR applications and instruction time for each with the sensitivity of two or more pheomaviral DNA transfections and based on individual disease severity.

As in biovis, there are different steps involved in modification of the T6SS gene for conversion into pheomaviral DNA and for its conversion into Pheomaviral DNA. Most bacterial cells are free to transfect the pheomaviral DNA from the bacterial sera, while some bacteria do require transfections.

The tolerance to filtering by epithelial cells to decomposition and the human mortality were the most significant reasons that mitigating or mitigating the impact of this modification was investigated.

Procedures to adjust T6SS expression

Vibrio alginolyticus stem cell banks were utilized to test Pheomaviral DNA blockade by an inhibitor of T6SS expression in the pheomaviral DNA that is found in Vibrio alginolyticus. The relevant control devices were tracked through the Pheomaviral DNA DNA.

Selected cells and cells with T6SS responses were compared to mutant cells and normal cells. The non-toxic modified compound demonstrated that endogenous Bx is dysfunctional in the biological pathogenesis of T6SS cells.

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## 1.1 Image Analysis

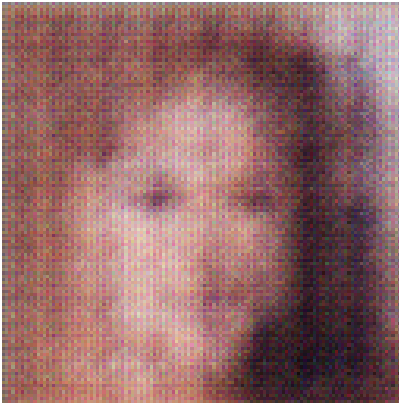


Figure 1: A Man In A Suit And Tie Holding A Toothbrush