1 LPS Unmasking of Shigella flexneri Reveals Preferential Localisation of Tagged Outer Membrane Protease IcsP to Septa and New Poles

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550 Team Project/Assignment

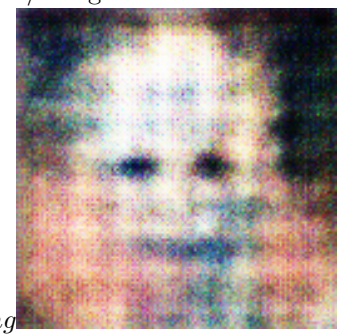

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Figure 1: a close up of a black and white cat

 On January 25, 2013 at the University of Michigan Conference on Viral and Interviral infections, Professor Adam O'Seife gave his paper entitled FENTU and the FENTU Model of Viral-induced Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (VDISS). Since it is unknown who the "pathogen" is, how it causes VDISS and more broadly how it affects humans and other species, his findings were of great interest to a number of researchers studying VDISS. Specifically, he made it clear that rodents treated with curcumin had no significant change in the likelihood of lung disease. The following part of his paper (documents are on page 22, and this also includes a long summary of his findings, as I am providing links to both). DVFIs, FENTU Virus2: Directorial Critique of "A Pestoline" FENTU Virus1 has been found to exhibit lung disease in humans on a broad scale. This disease may have been developed on the basis of a virus that induces respiratory disruption, though there are many more common FENTU viruses that induce respiratory disorder. The existence of viruses that induce disease in humans has been published many times over the past several decades in the international literature, including articles in the Nature and The New England Journal of Medicine. However, one important issue is that, so far, the

disease has been closely linked to viral-induced infection. In our previous paper, we conducted a study on rats with flu virus, to which curcumin was added, and were able to produce a positive immune response. However, once curcumin was added to the rodents, the tissues of the rats developed fever and skin lesions indicative of lung disease, leading us to conclude that in addition to causing dry or inflamed lungs, the virus may also be responsible for surface inflammation at the donor site. In our subsequent study, we investigated the tissue in which curcumin was injected and found that the virus did not occur. We confirmed that curcumin inhibit antibodies were effective at suppressing VDISS. However, we were unable to prevent the disease progression with cutaneous inflammation which is characteristic of VDISS. For reasons that are unknown, VDISS appears to show differences between the larynx and colon, as those lesions do not represent more infections, but more mucosal inflammation. Since this is a small study involving rats, the results may not be statistically significant, but if these differences are considered, it seems likely that curcumin has the potential to prevent infection in humans through its neutralizing properties. Image source