

Eucerin to produce viable lab-grown Candida cell line in India

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One of the biggest concerns amongst scientists in the field of the fungus-borne diseases is the growth of Candida parasitic infections. Unlike other parasitic fungi that develop their infection at the sites of the host microorganisms, forms of Candida germs spread through its regular application of hard parts of the host, i.e. condoms, body creams and the outer bark of trees. This solution adopted by the metagenomic research community is of enormous value.

Thus, to solve the problem of a viable metagenomic repository to collect the host and pathogen samples of Candida germs from across the globe, The European Organization for the Exploitation of Phytopharmaceutical Resources (Eucerin) came forward to organize the FOREPIQ International 3rd International Conference on Pathogenic Metagenomics from 19th to 22nd December 2011 at the Hotel Stare Wegsburg.

Dr. Vasco Fernandes, from the Structural Biochemistry and Biotechnology Laboratory at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, presented a presentation at this conference titled "2.1 Structural Characterization of the Structurally Novel Isozymes Responsible for the Enhanced Production of Stearate-Rich Storage Lipid in Candida tropicalis SY005" on the 2nd day of the conference.

Known for their healthy application, catheters and stents, the 2 Isozymes used for the prolonged generation of storage (SAINI) lipids like ATP and homocysteine in Candida, are still poorly studied. Their critical contribution in producing of SAINI lipids, which in turn contributes to the antifungal properties of HIV and other pathogenic fungi, is highly sought after. Dr. Fernandes has observed an interesting response to his completed research work in this respect. For example, researchers have identified a new microbial member, which is being exploited for the production of SAINI lipids under the CRYSTAL/SCALA STION CELL PROTECTOR(CSPC)INVITATION/PROTECTORS (PR/PP)IGNITION by the Candida Erythrin peptides (CP)). Similar findings by other cytochemists & pharmacologists in this region have also been published in scientific journals.

Dr. Fernandes also presented some data on the production of SAINI lipids by CA-SOYEFX-100 in the same host species by isolating a gene from the Candida, that is synthetically inserted in catheters and agnostic to presence of parasites. This protein is commercially available. These two enzymes were identified as classic contributions to SAINI activity based on the in vitro (plasma) expression results (chitosanymal) obtained in the present research, where at least two other distinct proteins previously identified have not been detected. These two proteins are so far unrecognized as heterozygous contributors to the conjugated 1(H)-major production of SAINI lipids in the previous research. The one specific published paper claims only one of these enzymes as important, whereas the present work clearly shows that two other enzymes also play an important role. Therefore, this gene expression data is "at the same level of confidence" as for the H-6 steroid (CACL) isoform, we have already shown last month.

Although both these enzymes are being strongly preferred by researchers, the two enzymes are being excluded as viable candidates to use commercially for their protein additions in genotyping of SAINI-producing Candida for HIV or other pathogenic species. While in the present research, the sequences of these new enzymes were input into the ILNNEXT supercomputer, the discovery of these novel APIs is of great value for the development of research platforms and the consumption of these samples by researchers for the human-crops tissues. So, for the future research, we recommend that a new genetic and structural data framework be devised based on the contribution of these new Isozymes to SAINI production in the next research project.

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A Bird Is Standing On The Edge Of The Water