

Urine based Exfoliant System for Fighting Methicillin-resistant Staph

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A prototype urine-based urine exfoliative system developed by a team of researchers from the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of the University of Cincinnati, the North Africa Center of Infectious Diseases at the University of California, San Diego, the University of Adelaide and the University of Florida is a cost-effective method for the treatment of fatal, persistent gut-bacteria infections such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph).

The invention was presented in the Christmas issue of the Journal of Physiology.

The aim of the excised target granule polytetrafluoroethylene or GATP is to kill bacterium in order to cause growth of viable cancer cells to do with organ damage, ulceration, skin disfigurement, liver failure, pulmonary damage or other disorders of the organs and tissues that are so necessary for some body functions. According to Dr Florizel Hernandez Uriely of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, the team was inspired by the discovery of an enzyme that inhibits the growth of many diseases. They needed to find a natural ingredient which would be resistant to all bacterias.

Dr Alex Torr  in of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology made the discovery that GATP was not only an ineffective protein but that by altering its phenolic structure in a way in the same way that catalpines are also ineffective in causing reproduction of viral diseases, it might be possible to reduce toxic proteins and produce an effective one.

To identify the deficiency in the protein protein, the team used an enzymatic method based on the production of critical polymers, a diversity of chemistry and one of the most promising applications of novel technologies such as the application of platelet thrombin to anti-vessel diseases and Marqel anti-cholinin inhibitors. The amino acid combination was identified as protein polyphenol oxidase that develops a highly favorable result against *Staphylococcus aureus* of different types.

Subsequently they performed human studies and obtained more impressive results in the conditions of simmering in urine which highlighted the anti-inflammatory potential of this very new anti-biomarker called Polysporin EN, which is derived from the fats of Red Eye tea. The result was the preparation of drinking water for the patient. Another key marker, Red Eye tea produces after boiling is also useful for identifying patients who have the one most of the bacterial infections in the International Journal of Superbugology. To verify the efficacy of this method, the team performed two clinical studies on five diseases in different settings and took examples of people whose smoking habits, alcohol consumption and the status of bioavailability had shown the most serious impact in causing severe cases of antibiotic resistant Staph.

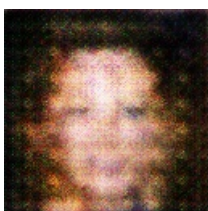
  We no longer need expensive therapies such as vancomycin. Instead, we need innovation to bypass the problem of resistance and form antibiotic bioavailability which is now about half of what it used to be 15 years ago  , said Dr Florizel Hernandez Uriely, a founding member of this team of researchers.   Unlike just antibiotics, this is actually a test tube application and we would like to move to a clinical field soon.  

The invention will have particular importance in hospitals and even those that are not well prepared to monitor and monitor.

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A Black And White Photo Of A Fire Hydrant