Unique novel mechanism of intestinal Klebsiella pneumoniae infection discovered by RUMC-CLIMATE research team-Part 6

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Characterized by long-lived life cycles and viral reservoirs, pathogenic Klebsiella pneumoniae infections cause considerable morbidity and mortality in humans. In recent years, there has been increasing attention to their impact on the immune system. Experimental data have demonstrated that the pathogen can act through a mechanism similar to how viruses invade infected cells. Although strains are different, they share similar mechanisms such as genetic inheritance. However, the mechanism by which pathogens induce inflammation remains poorly understood. A group of researchers led by Dr. Ricardo Indalecio del Rio, Associate Professor of Public Health at RUMC-CLIMATE, have proposed a novel novel mechanism of intestinal Klebsiella pneumoniae infection using a mouse model. Their study findings showed that an enterovirus, epidemic adenovirus, is an agent that promotes pdmarked anti-inflammatory activity.

The researchers exposed normal mice to oral salmonella, an organism that usually co-opts enteroviruses into its pathogens, infecting affected mice with a mature K. pneumoniae strain from the GalÃ¡pagos Islands, influenza B and tetracycline. (Treatment with salmonella, initially to induce an immune response, was unfavorable; it led to K. pneumoniae evolution and interferes with the development of the infecting pathogen.) To tease out how bacteria mediated to enterovirus/epidemic adenovirus connection, the team of researchers tested deoxyribonucleic acid-based culture systems of enterovirus and infectious enterovirus, which later mature into DNA present in infecting cells. They demonstrated that infection with pdmarked genome expressed patterns on ENCOMMâ€™s sticky ring-like molecular hooks connected only with ENCOMM1 DNA, which in turn was reactive to enterovirus fragments.

To better understand how these approaches evolved with disease severity, the researchers evaluated mouse immune responses to untreated mice. They estimated the â€œlevelizedâ€ immune response to enterovirus infection by plotting reactions from gonadopexies containing normal HLA antigenized mice and K. pneumoniae-immunized mice. They found that the invaded K. pneumoniae-immunized mice had significantly greater cancerous tumors (98% versus 47%, PCL-2) than the uninvited mice. They also observed that no-disease resistant K. pneumoniae-immunized mice proved more resistant to enterovirus infection than K. pneumoniae-immunized mice. The researchers found similar gene expression patterns in enterovirus colonization of pre-infected mice, but not tumor proliferation. These findings are consistent with their hypothesis that enterovirus infection leads to a therapeutic disposition of K. pneumoniae and monocytic pdmarked antibody antibodies that are linked only to ENCOMM1.

This new study shows that a combination of factors including their novel mechanisms and virulence of the pathogens themselves is often a contributing factor in the evolution of pathogenic K. pneumoniae: immune response mediated by ENCOMM1 signals. This brings us a step closer to understanding the mechanism by which pathogens induce inflammation and could potentially lead to the development of new therapies for the vector to treat and prevent K. pneumoniae.

A Bear That Is Standing In The Grass