



Potential of Bacterial Quorum Sensing (QS) Molecules DPD Analogs as Vaccine Adjuvants

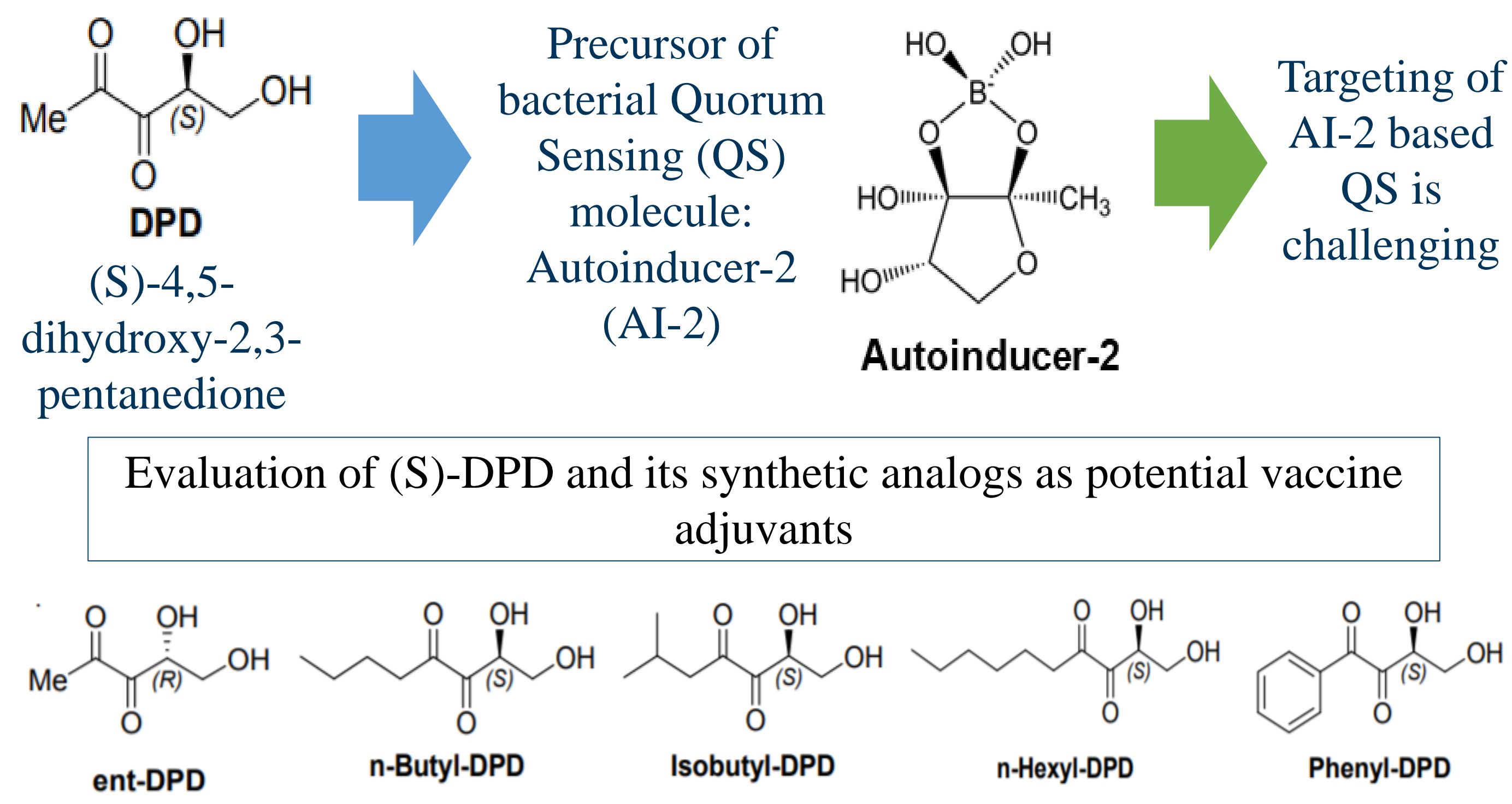
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PURPOSE

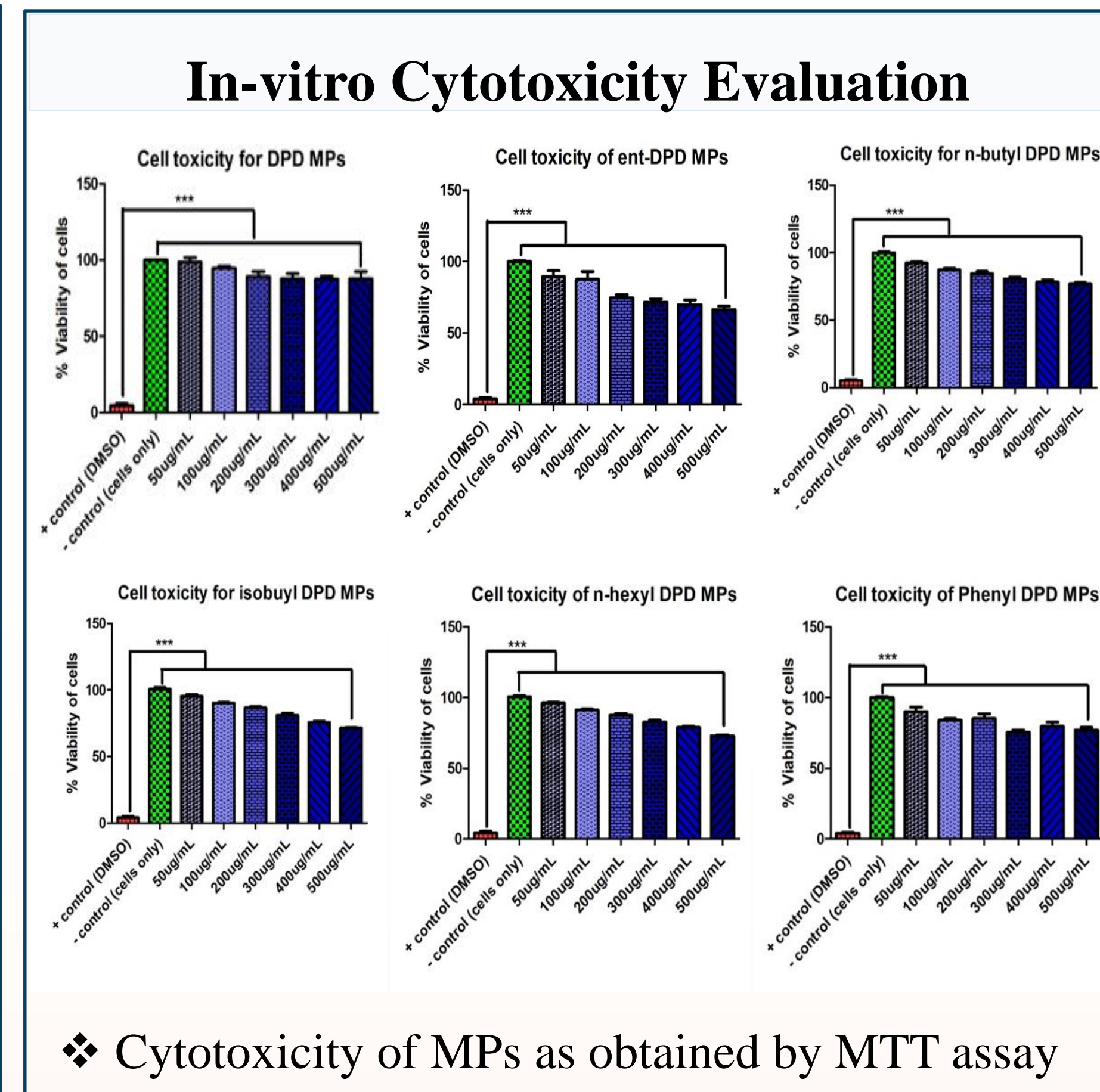
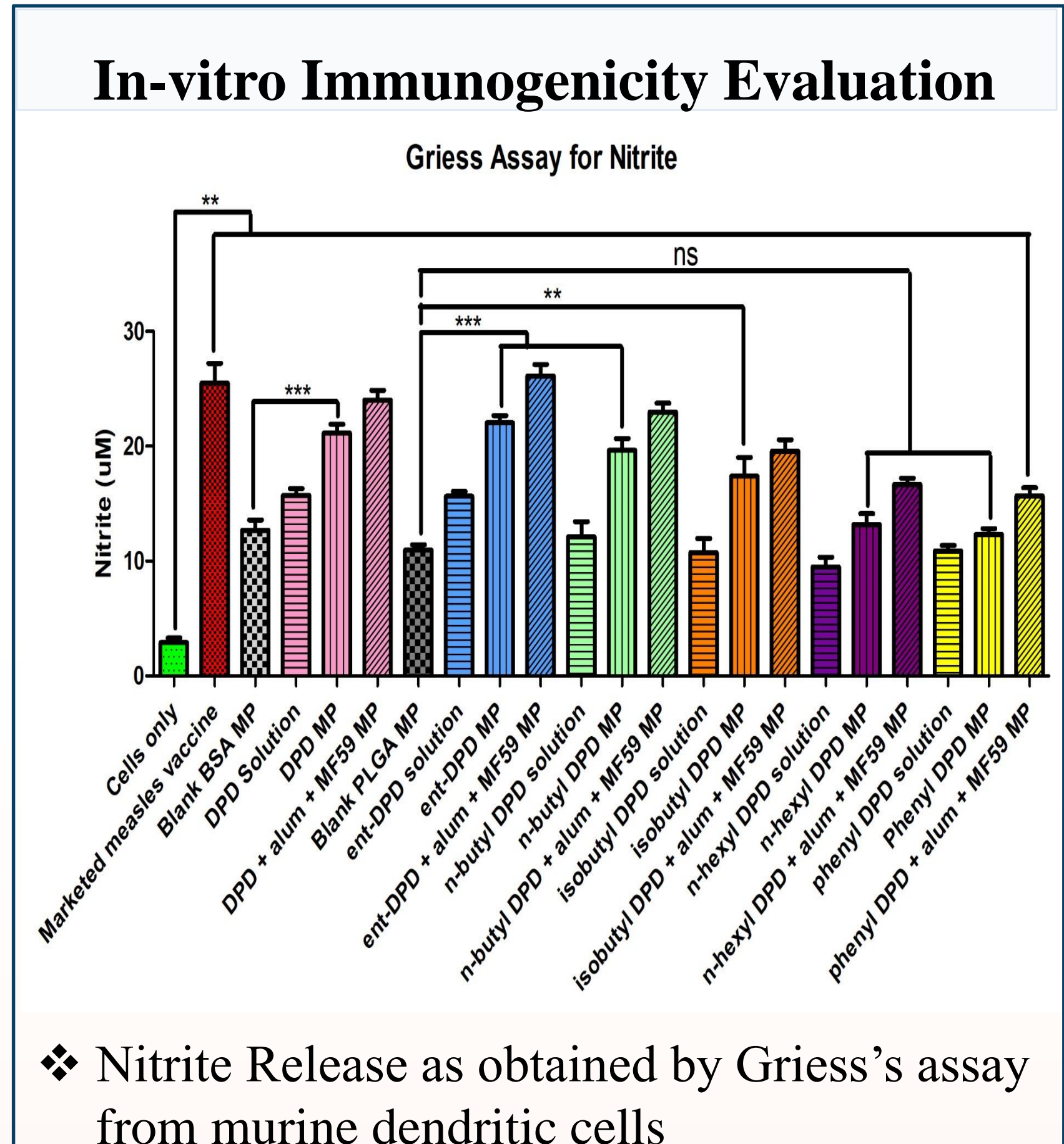


RESULT(S)

Characterization of microparticles

	ent-DPD	n-butyl DPD	Isobutyl DPD	n-hexyl DPD	Phenyl DPD
Recovery yield (%)	90.12 ± 2.1	87.87 ± 2.3	89.94 ± 1.7	90.61 ± 2.4	91.49 ± 1.9
Particle size (nm)	462.85 ± 5.85	368.2 ± 10.46	380.2 ± 16.26	357.47 ± 4.99	468.26 ± 16.41
Zeta potential (mV)	-33.3 ± 7.12	-29.9 ± 8.22	-30.6 ± 6.57	-32.9 ± 4.78	-35.0 ± 7.76

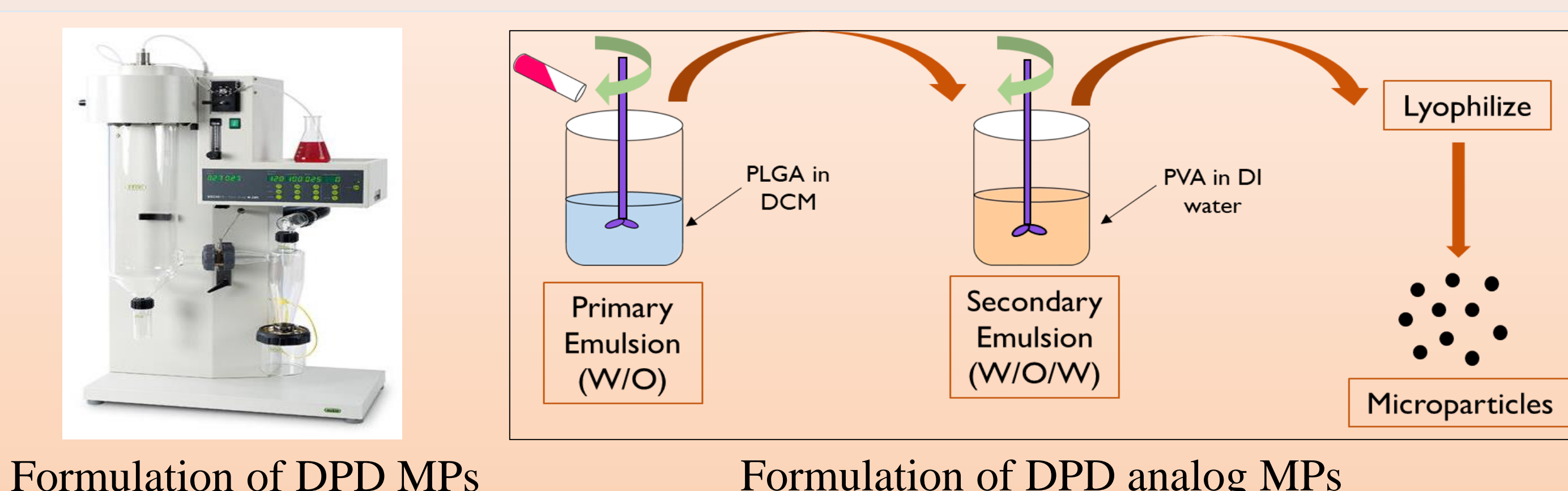
SEM images of MPs: ent-DPD, n-butyl DPD, Isobutyl DPD, n-hexyl DPD, Phenyl DPD



OBJECTIVE(S)



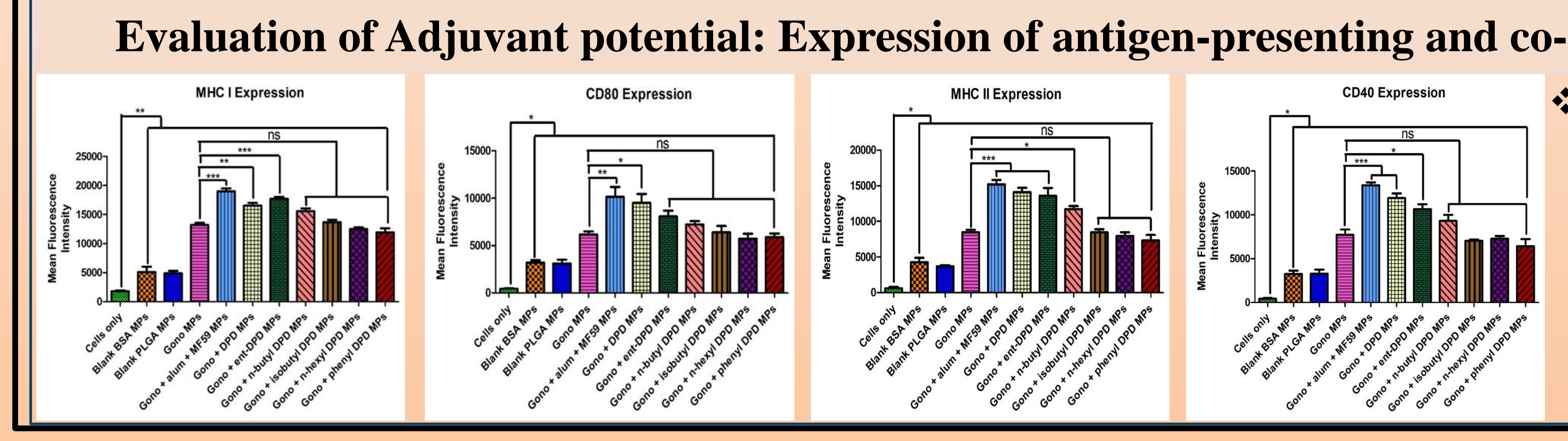
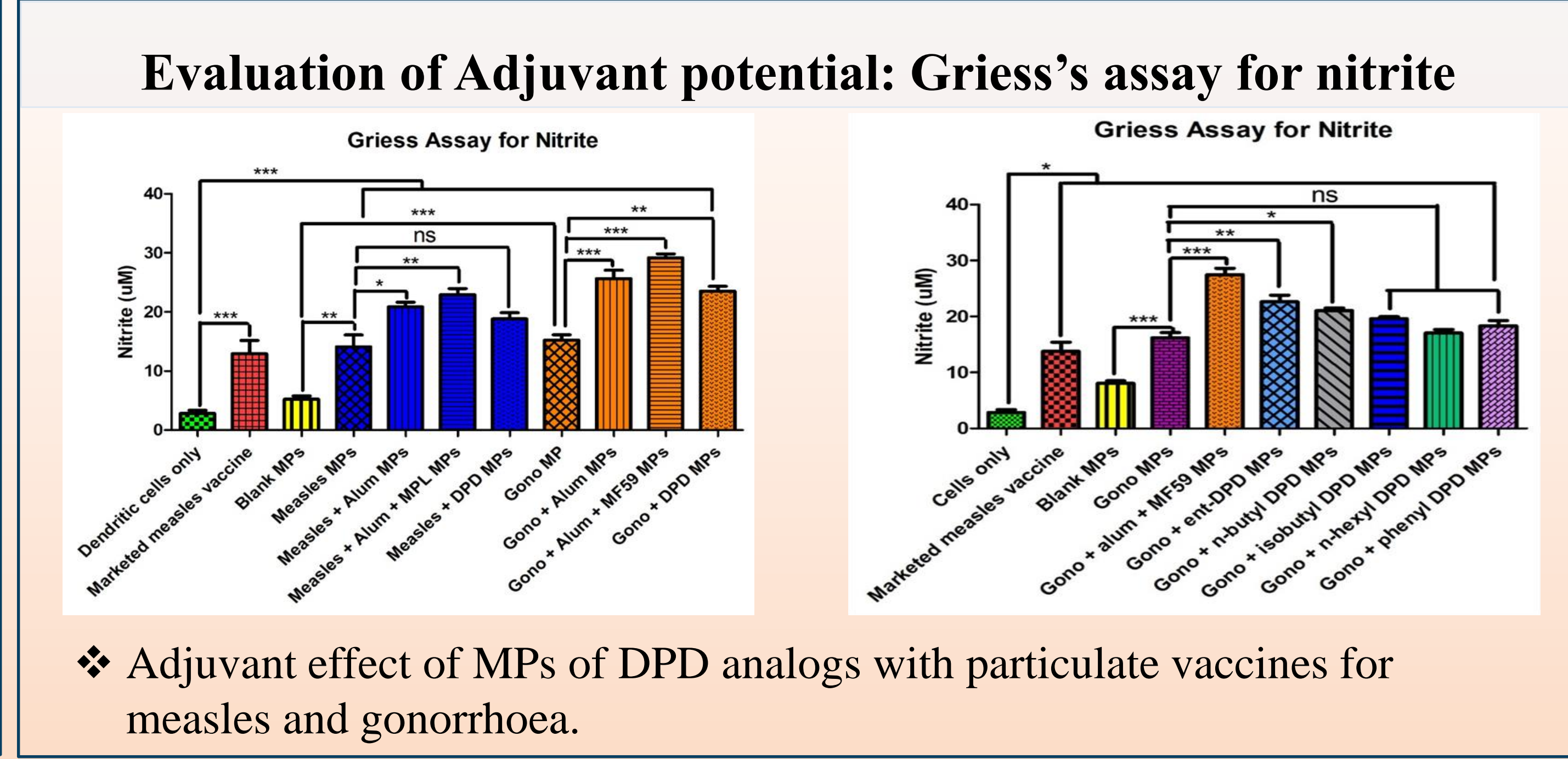
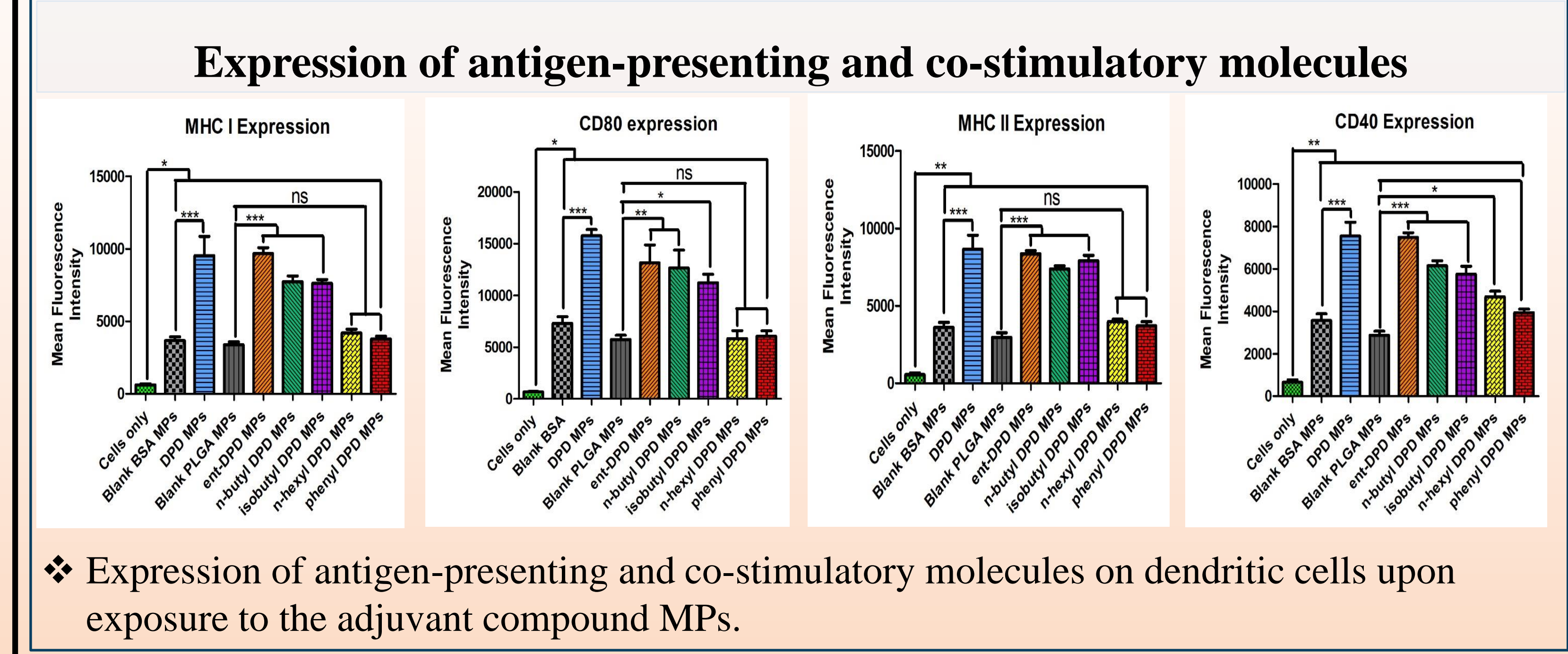
METHOD(S)



In-vitro immunogenicity evaluation: Griess's assay and evaluation of antigen-presenting and co-stimulatory molecules

In-vitro cytotoxicity evaluation: MTT assay

In-vitro assessment of adjuvant effect: With particulate vaccines for measles and gonorrhea



Immunogenicity of microparticulate DPD analogs decreased with increase in size of the substituent group.

The adjuvant effect was seen with microparticulate gonorrhoea vaccine.

Adjuvant effect of microparticulate DPD analogs decreased with increase in size of substituent group.

CONCLUSION(S)

