



Live Body Biochemistry and Physiology

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Introduction

It is an honour for me to present OMICS' Biochemistry & Physiology: Open Access (Biochem Physiol) Volume 10 Issue 3 to you. Biochem Physiol Journal has explored a broad variety of genetic and biochemical pathways in all aspects of life in previous issues and has been consistently breaking the boundaries to publish high-quality scientific work. Short commentary, brief correspondence, analyses, mini reviews, case studies, and academic papers are among the publications written in Biochem Physiol. The publishing of papers in the fields of molecular biology and genetics, medicinal drug surveillance and toxicology, pharmacology, and laboratory immunology has been pioneered by this peer-reviewed journal. Protein phosphorylation, integrative cell genetics, phytohormones in plant developmental biology, nanotechnology in biotherapeutics, integrin biochemistry in yellow catfish, and pathogenesis in type II diabetics are all covered in this issue of Biochem Physiol. Heidari spoke about modern molecular imprinting polymers (MIPs) strategies for studying the biochemical and pharmacodynamics of antibiotics including Vancomycin, Teicoplanin, and Oritavancin. Balbaa has written a brief correspondence on protein phosphorylation, in which he addresses its role as a positive and negative regulator in cellular activity. El-Eswai and El-Ballat addressed the use of integrative system biology for biological data integration, bioinformatics, and predictive analysis in genomics, transcriptomics, metabolomics, and proteomic science. Integrative system biology has grown in lockstep with advances in whole genome sequencing and clinical trials. El-Eswai has also written an editorial on phytohormones and their role in plant biology. El-Eswai has addressed the role of jasmonic acid (JA) and its precursor jasmonate in the growth

and defensive mechanisms of plants. In relation to JA and jasmonate, this article discusses the biosynthetic pathway, signal transduction, and host defence mechanisms under biotic and abiotic stress.

Sierra et al. reported the synthesis of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) to regulate the adhesion of low density lipoproteins in their analysis (LDL). The author has identified a chemical route for making carbon nanotubes (CNTs) that are doped with aluminium sulphate, boric acid, carboxylic acid, and glucosamine, resulting in CNTs with varying degrees of surface charge. The load d increased in the sulphate and carboxylic groups. In *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* (Yellow catfish), Han et al. investigated the function of integrin in the innate immune response. A phylogenetic analysis was conducted after cloning and sequence analysis confirmed the presence of integrin- from the host species. Quantitative real-time PCR was used to look at the expression of integrin genes in various tissues, and all integrins (1 and 3) were shown to be present in both of them. Both integrins were analysed using qRT-PCR after contamination with *F. column* in the gills and liver. Both integrins were shown to be upregulated 24 hours after infection. This research has paved the way for a better understanding of how integrin genes work during pathogen infection. The effect of palm date against diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is defined in a research article by El-Mousalamy et al. The researchers were able to demonstrate that rats given an aqueous or methanolic extract of fruits or seeds had a statistically significant improvement in the studied parameters (lipidomics, blood sugar level, lipid peroxidation marker, and antioxidant) when compared to rats given a control group.

Finally, I'd like to thank all of the contributors for their efforts and contributions to the journal of biochemistry and physiology.

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