



Production Biological Weapons on Large Scale

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Short Communication

Biological weapons (BWs) are microorganisms that infect a target host, multiply, and cause clinical disease that kills or incapacitates it. Such microorganisms may be natural wild-type strains or the result of genetically engineered organisms. This includes any living organism (bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.) or toxins found in nature that can be used to kill or hurt humans. Toxins are toxic compounds produced by living organisms. BW is a toxic substance made from pathogenic organisms (usually microorganisms) or an artificial toxic substance used to deliberately destroy a host's biological process [1]. They can be used to target organisms such as humans, animals and plants. It can also be used to pollute inanimate objects such as air, water and soil. Biologically induced bioactive substances (BDBS) are metabolites (usually, but not always, of microbial origin) that kill or incapacitate the target host. These include not only biological toxins, but also substances that interfere with normal behavior, such as hormones, neuropeptides, and cytokines [2]. Artificially designed biomimetics (ADBMS) are substances designed and manufactured to mimic the effects of biologics. Nerve agents and their relatives (pesticides) function by specifically binding to receptors on specific cell-type target organisms (eg, people with blonde hair and blue eyes). However, as technology advances, these definitions become ambiguous as we learn to chemically and genetically manipulate biological toxins to improve their efficacy and yield [3]. For example, if Botox is unstable but can be chemically modified or genetically engineered, for example, B. while mutating the gene or fusing it with another molecule to maintain lethality. Stabilizing makes it a much more powerful weapon. Biological weapons, also known as bacterial warfare, are acts of war that use bacteria, viruses, fungi, or biotoxins to kill or incapacitate humans, animals, or plants. A biological weapon (often referred to as a "biological weapon" or "biological agent") is an organism or replicating entity (virus) that propagates or replicates within the victim of the host. Entomological (insect) warfare is also considered a type of biological warfare. When choosing an agent, you need to balance the desired outcome of the attack with the characteristics of the agent. These characteristics include: How much drug can cause the disease (pathogenic). Time from exposure to illness (incubation period); how debilitating the resulting illness (toxicity); how easily its lethality and illness spread to others (infectious). Measures against illnesses such as treatment and vaccination are also being considered. The pathogen is available from two major sources: its natural environment and the Institute of Microbiology or banks. When obtained from environmental sources such as soil, water and infected animals, sufficient microorganisms must be obtained to allow purification and testing of their properties. The difficulty of procuring compounds stored in laboratories and banks, such as the American Type Culture Collection, depends on the accessibility of pathogens, the security of the facility, or the protective measures of the bank's ordering process. They are agents are purified and of a known quality [4].

Generate them instead of retrieving the agent. Toxins can be prepared by adding Coding DNA for production to bacteria. Advances in biotechnology are also synthesizing specific viruses based on their genomic or organisms of genetic instructions, and allowing the use of substrates such as DNA [5]. Growing microorganisms require optimal conditions. Cell cells are required for virus and some bacterial replication.

Most of the mushrooms, most bacteria and other microorganisms can be grown by petri dishes or fermentation evaporation.

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Conflicts of Interest

The author has no known conflicts of interested associated with this paper.

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