

Drug could potentially prevent respiratory and cardiovascular damage in COVID-19 patients

July 13 2021

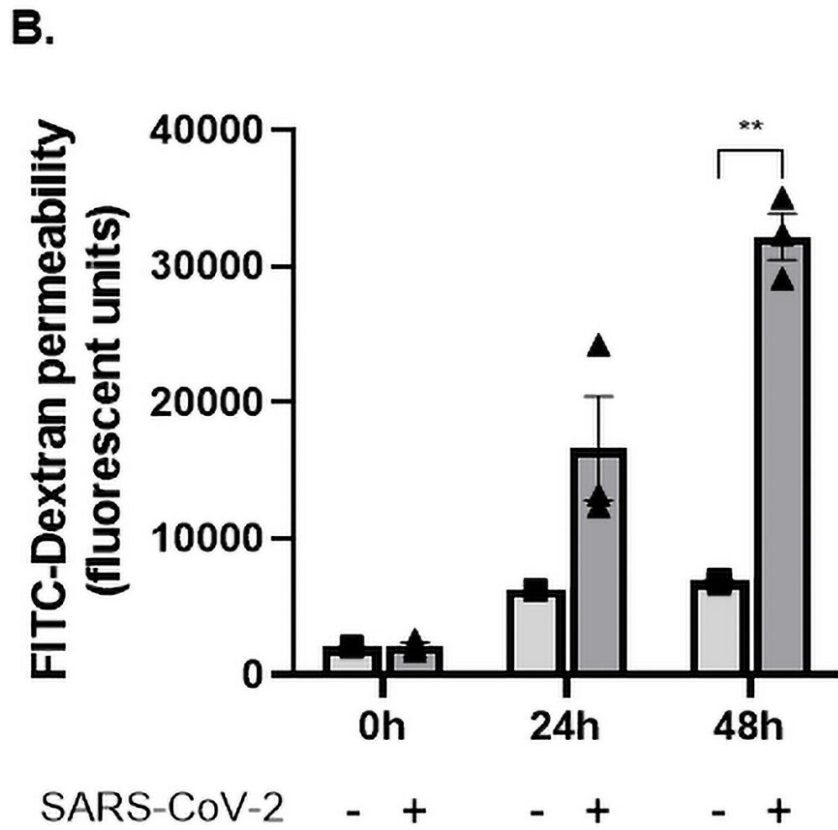
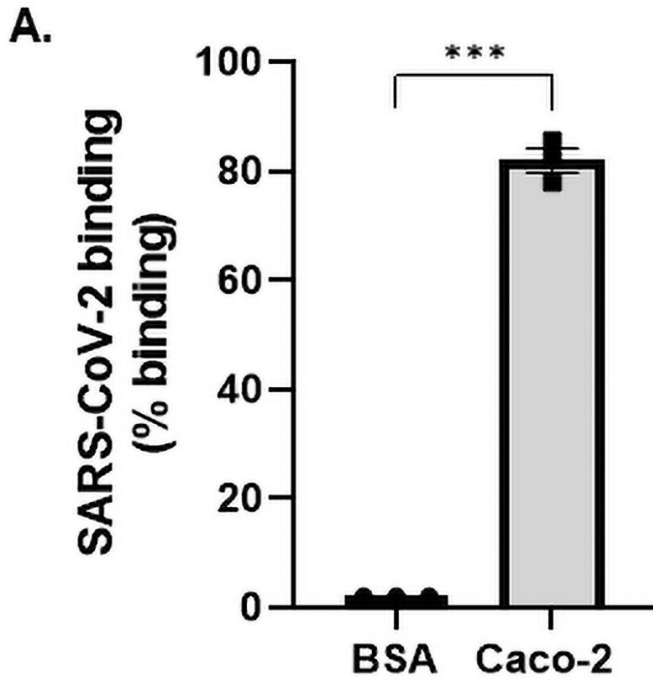


Fig 1. SARS-CoV-2 binds to human epithelial cells and causes permeability. (A) SARS-CoV-2 (1.08×10^5 TCID₅₀/mL) was added to either a control surface (BSA) or human epithelial cells (Caco 2). Cells were allowed to adhere to immobilised SARS-CoV-2 and lysed with pNPP, a fluorescent substrate against alkaline phosphatase expressed within cells. The fluorescent signal emitted by pNPP correlated to the number of cells adhered and was read at 405 nm. Epithelial cells significantly interacted with SARS-CoV-2 (P

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