

ReadiSorb[®] GLUTATHIONE AND SPIKE PROTEIN STUDY

Immunothrombosis describes the combined immunologic and thrombotic changes that occur in acute COVID-19. This study looks at the effect of Spike Protein (SP) of COVID-19 on immune (cytokine) responses from PBMC cells (peripheral blood mononuclear cells & macrophages) on the left and the components that lead to clot formation on the right.

Graphs depicting the data from two time points were chosen to summarize the results. On the left is the level of the cytokine IL-6 persisting 7 days after the addition of SP. Adding L-GSH suppresses the elevation of IL-6 even with SP present. The results on the right show the addition of L-GSH decreases formation of fibrin clot significantly.

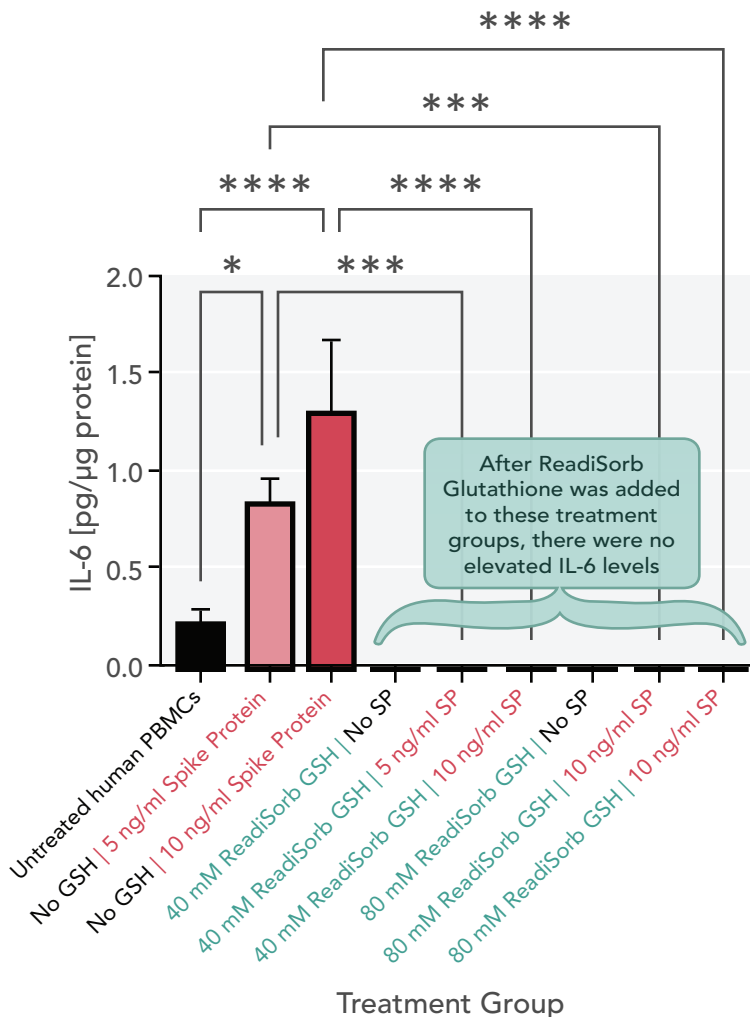
On the left, measurements of IL-6 levels were taken in untreated PBMCs as well as PBMCs treated with Spike protein (SP) in two amounts (5 and 10 ng/ml SP), and liposomal GSH (L-GSH) in 2 amounts (40 and 80 mM) in addition to the spike protein. The results in the cultures were measured at 1 hour, 3 days and 7 days. IL-6 elevation persisting after 7 days of exposure to Spike protein is illustrated.

Statistically significant p-values are indicated by asterisks, and p-values < 0.05 (*), < 0.01 (**), < 0.001 (***), and < 0.0001 (****) are considered significant.

Read the Full Study Here:
<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3921/13/3/271>

IL-6 (Left) elevation after Spike protein prevented by the addition of RLG

7 Days Post-Treatment



The formation of clot related to the release of fibrin (the basis of clot) in the cell

1 Hour

