



cell, and impede the growth of biofilms. The researchers also demonstrated these peptides' antimicrobial abilities in a mouse model and found that, when used in combination with each other or with commercial antibiotics, their antibiotic effect increased significantly.

“What is unique in the peptides we are examining is their ability to attack the bacterial membrane, a structure that requires multiple genes to build and maintain,” says de la Fuente. “Typical antibiotics only target one gene or aspect of bacterial cells making it relatively easy for bacteria to develop resistance, so antimicrobials such as the peptides we describe here that attack multiple targets at once are more successful at impeding bacterial resistance.”

Read the [original article](#) on University of Pennsylvania.