

www.ijmpronline.com

SJIF Impact Factor: 5.273

A FORMAL ASSESSMENT ON PYROGENS AND THEIR METHODS OF EVALUATION

Samireddy Mounish*, C. Girish and Varuva Ashok Kumar

SVU College of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Sri Venkateshwara University) Tirupati, 517502-India.

Received on: 15/11/2022	ABSTRACT				
Revised on: 05/12/2022	The pyrogen test is under considerable as the fever induced in an Organic constituent				
Accepted on: 25/12/2022	and most of the strong commonly and very much portrayed pyrogens are endotoxin the				
	nature of pyrogen activated fevers in man includes synchronous hinderance of hotness				
*Corresponding Author	in misfortune and feeling of hotness creation. The models are evaluated LAL method				
Samireddy Mounish	as BET and RPT as sham test however natural sources, ayurvedic, natural remedies are				
SVU College of	to treat pyrexia.				
Pharmaceutical Sciences (Sri	KEYWORDS: pyrogens, hinderance, BET and RPT.				
Venkateshwara University)					
Tirupati, 517502-India.					

INTRODUCTION

The term pyrogen (Greek pyros = fire) was begat by Burdon-Sanderson in 1875 to assign the substances which cause fever when infused into the body.^[1] Critical commitment by confining a Gram-negative bacterium from refined water named Pyrogenic bacterium and furthermore called "pyre nix". The most commonly are known and very much portrayed pyrogens are endotoxins which are gotten from dead or living Gram-negative microscopic organisms Endotoxins are the results of Gram-negative microscopic Organisms greater part of which has a place with family Enterobacteriaceae.^[2] Microbial tainting of food alludes to the non-expected or coincidental presentation of irresistible specialists like microorganisms, yeast, form, growths, infection, protozoa or their poisons and results (Gabriel, 2008). This tainting can be regular by means of presence of microorganisms in food or drink by ecological agreements.[3]

A few properties that assist with recognizing this protein from bacterial pyrogens are

- Disappointment of resilience to create after rehashed infusion.
- Enlistment of a brief monophasic fever of quick beginning.
- Full movement in creatures open minded or hardheaded to bacterial pyrogens.
- And Inactivation by heat or by hydrolysis with trypsin or pepsin

During the past two decades more refined chemical methods for the extraction and purification of bacterial endotoxins have been developed. With the production of relatively pure materials, the biological properties have been defined in animal and human experiments. Although endotoxins have a myriad of biological activities that influence all frameworks of the body, no obvious sub-atomic natural reason for these exercises are known.^[5]

Definiton of Pyrogens

In the essential and understanding levels pyrogen is by and large characterized as the substance that cause the aggravations or fever and these pyrogens are delegated follows:

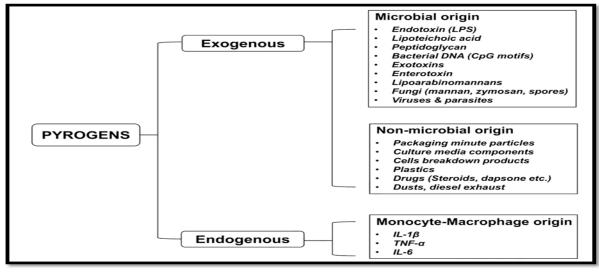


Fig. (1): The sources and kinds of pyrogens regularly experienced in drug and medical care items.

Pyrogens are either the results of microbial beginning like endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide, LPS), exotoxins, peptidoglycan and lipoteichoic corrosive or nonmicrobial substances like endogenous pyrogens and nonliving substances Most realized pyrogens are of microbial beginning, counting microorganisms, yeasts, organisms, infections or their parts and natural particles. The best examined are parts of bacterial and yeast cell dividers, for example, lipopolysaccharides.^[4] Consequently, pyrogen identification is an essential for drug items. As of now, a few distinct strategies for location of pyrogens are accessible, the hare pyrogen test (RPT), a bacterial endotoxin test (BET, additionally called the limulus amoebocyte lysate examine (LAL), just can be utilized to distinguish endotoxin pyrogens) and monocyte initiation test (MAT).

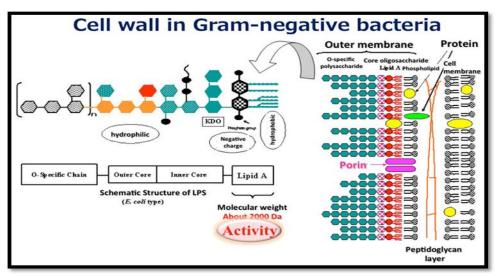


Fig. (2): The structural analysis of the Gram-Negative Bactria of pyrogen.

Nature of Pyrogen

The beginning of pyrogen-actuated fevers in man includes synchronous hindrance of hotness misfortune and feeling of hotness creation These and numerous comparable perceptions are typically made sense of as far as the 'thermostatic resetting' hypothesis of fever, first expressed obviously by Lieber Meister in 1875.^[7] These and various equivalent discernments are by and large sorted out similarly as the 'thermostatic resetting' speculation of fever, first communicated evidently by Lieber Meister in quite a while fever to the 'resetting' of

the thermostatic focuses to a higher working temperature.^[8] This hypothesis gives a concise depiction of the adjusted thermoregulatory status during fever, yet its suggestions have not been tried fundamentally and there is no proof to demonstrate how such an adjustment of warm edges may be affected.^[9]

It was noticed that organization of pyrogen to creatures presented to cold caused restraint of shuddering and ensuing hypothermia. This outcome appeared to be incongruent with the basic thermostatic reset hypothesis, which proposes overstated synthetic cold guard during fever. $^{\left[10\right] }$

The impact of ecological temperature on the warm and metabolic reactions to pyrogens was accordingly examined, involving oxygen utilization as a proportion of callogenesis Restraint of shuddering can be achieved by numerous specialists and isn't really because of activity on the thermoregulatory focuses.^[11] Yet, there is valid justification to accept that restraint of shuddering by pyrogens is because of a focal activity since the period of hindrance relates on schedule to the short-lived period of recharged activity of hotness misfortune components in creatures in warm conditions.^[11]

No expansion in respiratory rate or in ear temperature happened neglected. The fever created by LPS might happen by direct activity on the thermoregulatory focus in the mind or, more probable, by aberrant LPS activity on blood leukocytes, on reticuloendothelial cells, or maybe on different tissues to free an endogenous pyrogen.^[12] These cells are actuated by LPS to deliver a fever-creating substance, which has been named endogenous pyrogen. These low sub-atomic weight proteins, which are heat labile, then follow up on the foremost nerve centre to create fever.^[13] The exact instrument of this peculiarity, named endotoxin resistance, is obscure. Early analyses recommended that upgraded action of the reticuloendothelial framework (RES) was liable for delivering resilience.^[14]

The exact instrument of this peculiarity, named endotoxin resistance, is obscure. Early tests recommended that improved action of the reticuloendothelial framework (RES) was answerable for creating resistance.^[15,16] The fever delivered by LPS might happen by direct activity on the thermoregulatory focus in the cerebrum or, almost certain, by backhanded LPS activity on blood leukocytes, on reticuloendothelial cells, or maybe on different tissues to free an endogenous pyrogen.[17]

These cells are actuated by LPS to deliver a fevercreating substance, which has been named endogenous pyrogen The exact component of this peculiarity, named resistance. obscure. Early endotoxin is tests recommended that upgraded movement of the reticuloendothelial framework (RES) was answerable for creating resilience.^[18,19] It has been as of late found that something like two human phagocytic platelets, granulocytes, and monocytes, produce artificially particular pyrogens.^[20] Fever is one of the fundamental side effects of irresistible illnesses brought about by parasites.^[22,23] microorganisms, infections, or Physiologists and sub-atomic scientists were of the view that it is exceptionally far-fetched for exogenous pyrogens straightforwardly to follow up on thermoregulatory focus of the cerebrum prompting fever.^[24]

Expermental Studies Rabbit Pyrogen Test{rpt}

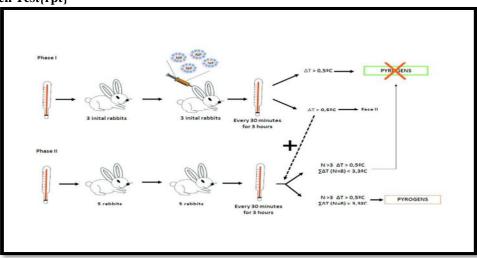


Fig. (3): This shows induced of pyrogen in Rabbits.

Besides, as the 4Rs-substitution, decrease, refinement and recovery systems are being taken on for logical examination and modern exploration and advancement process; RPT is ready to be supplanted with non creature based substitute pyrogen testing measures.^[25] with a few obvious weaknesses of RPT, look for better pyrogen discovery tests was a top quest for drug and medical services enterprises. This post was finished as an

in vitro test that does not straightforwardly utilize living life forms yet utilize their cell type without living being hurt impressively.^[26]

The solid, grown-up rabbits of one or the other sex, weighing at the very least 1.5 kg were bought from Tehran Institute Pasteur and the test for pyrogens was performed by the EU Pharmacopeia monograph (Ph. Eur.

general section on Pyrogens.^[27] The rabbits were limited for the course of the review with no food or water during the 3-h trial. Rectal temperature estimating tests were embedded all through the testing period and the rabbits were put in light-fitting stocks that permitted a characteristic resting position. Hares have been gauged preceding the test to decide portion amount of volume.^[28] that infusion. Before real pyrogen testing, a joke test was led to somewhere around 7 days preceding pyrogen testing which incorporated all means aside from infusion of test or control.^[29]

To climb the temperature of rabbit after an intravenous infusion of a test arrangement in RPT has clear

imperfections connected with cost and timeframe, so it has been bit by bit supplanted by the Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate (LAL) test in functional use. These days, the hare pyrogen test is applied distinctly as supplement of the LAL test to dissect pyrogenic materials in the previous improvement period of parenteral gadgets.^[30,31] the RPT has been born to disadvantage of unfortunate awareness, LAL test's nonappropriateness to non-endotoxin pyrogens restricts its more extensive applications in pyrogen testing of medical services items particularly the dialysis liquids. In the quest for an in vitro-non creatures are on based pyrogen recognition test, Hartung and Wendel.^[32]

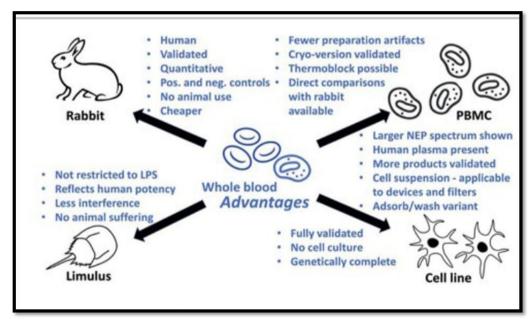


Fig. (4): This describes the hole system of the pyretic activity.

Utilizing ten SAC, SAE, SAR, and SAT bunches for the investigation of the active chromogenic LAL test. For each bunch, 1 mL/kg body weight of every serum were infused into a minor ear vein of three rabbits. After infusion, creature rectal temperatures were recorded utilizing a Pyro Mon® framework (Ellab, Hill rod, Denmark) more than a 3-h period. Every individual bunny reaction was characterized as the contrast between the basal temperature before infusion and the most extreme temperature recorded after the infusion.^[33] To all hardware, media, and reagents were sterile and pyrogen free. Supernatants were checked for bacterial pollution by culture in supplement stock and thioglycolate and for pyrogenicity by infusions into rabbits.^[34]

The lyophilized IPM was reconstituted with a pyrogen refined water and was infused gradually into the marginal vein of the ear of each rabbit over a period not surpassing 4 minutes.^[35] The temperature levels of the creatures were recorded, starting before infusion, and going on for 3 hours after infusion of the IPM being analysed. The underlying and greatest temperatures for

each still up in the air when the infusion of IPM individually by pyrogen testing instrument ^[36] with expansion of rabbit pyrogen test and LAL test, biosensors considering LPS fondness parts are promising substitutes to seek after in fostering a quick and exact endotoxin identification procedure. Biosensors.^[37]

Litmulus Amebocyte Lysate {LAL}

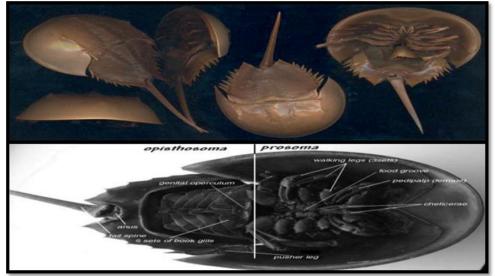


Fig. (5): This structure describes the internal module of LAL.

This test is currently known as "Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate" (LAL) test. This in-vitro pyrogen test utilizes lysates of amoebocyte platelets from Limulus polyphemus, the Atlantic horseshoe crab.^[37] it is otherwise called as "Bacterial Endotoxins Test" (BET) and aberrant creature test.^[38] LAL test rule includes degranulation and annihilation of the amoebocytes cells of horseshoe crab circling in the haemolymphs within the sight of endotoxin.^[39] the LAL tests are performed by gel-cluster, turbidimetric and chromogenic methods Limulus polyphemus, existing in the blood of horseshoe crabs, can shape a coagulation when presented to LPS.^[40]

Has been seen that haemolymphs of horseshoe crab coagulates within the sight of unfamiliar substances, however personality of these substances stayed tricky.^[41]

Considering this one of a kind 'property, the most famous LPS recognition method, The LAL test, has been created. The protease course utilized in the LAL test is started by the mix of LPS and zymogen Factor C. The initiated Factor C invigorates Factor B, which changes the pro clotting catalyst over to the coagulating chemical. At long last, two peptide bonds in coagulate are chemically divided to frame coaguling gel.^[42]

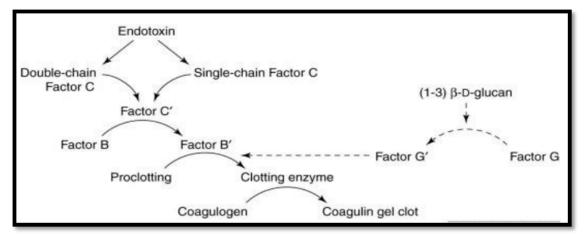


Fig. (6): This shows the factors that are participation of the pathway of enzymes.

Endotoxin examine can be partitioned into two classes: LAL and non-LAL measure. The LAL test is formally utilized with an alternate kind of plan that contains regular or endotoxin-explicit reagents for both endpoint and motor examine designs.^[43] to recombinant choices are explicit to endotoxin and comprise of two sorts of reagents: recombinant Factor C and course compounds (see "cutting edge LAL innovation"). As of late, Bolden et al. investigated as of now accessible recombinant

I

choices to horseshoe crab blood lysates and their compatibilities.^[44] Among non-LAL based tests, GC/MS assurance intends to target lipid An and its 3-hydroxy unsaturated fat particles. A few examinations propose that GC/MS investigation could be clinically viable assuming its responsiveness and precision were especially moved along.^[45]

The endpoint chromogenic LAL test (Thermos Scientific; Sigma; Descript), motor turbidimetric LAL measure (Lonza Biosciences), and active chromogenic LAL examine (Lonza Biosciences), giving quicker and more conservative LPS discovery strategies for amount or quality.^[46] of any case, LAL depends on an enzymatic response. When applied to real cell lysate, the LAL results are helpless with the impact of protease. Besides, it has been accounted for that LAL has shown reactivity to a few polymeric types of glucose.^[47]

The LAL test was generally utilized in the drug and clinical ventures. From that point forward, the LAL test has been widely assessed as an incredibly delicate, explicit, basic, quick, and prudent strategy to recognize endotoxins.^{[48][49]} to endotoxin test can be isolated into two classifications: LAL and non-LAL measure. The LAL examine is authoritatively utilized with an alternate sort of definition that includes ordinary or endotoxin-explicit reagents for both endpoint and active test designs.^[50]

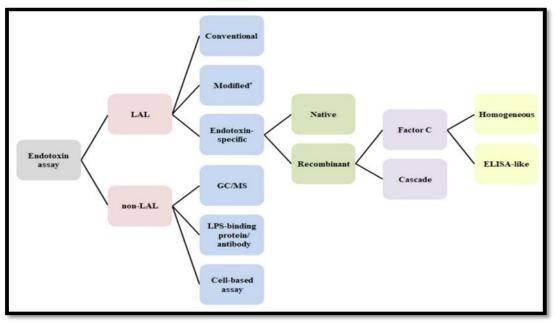


Fig. (7): This describes the evaluation of the LAL and its factors.

The LPS O-antigen has been effectively focused on to recognize LPS utilizing polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies against the O-antigen. Nonetheless, it has frequently yielded outcomes that are conflicting with those of the LAL measure.^[51,52] Among non-LAL based examines, GC/MS assurance plans to target lipid An and its 3-hydroxy unsaturated fat atoms. A few examinations

recommend that GC/MS investigation could be clinically viable assuming its responsiveness and exactness were particularly moved along.^[53] their procedures (altered LAL) incorporate ones, for example, ESP, the bioluminescence test utilizing freak luciferase, and the ELISA-like test as depicted before. As an alternate methodology, a lab-on-a-chip gadget.^[54]

MAT

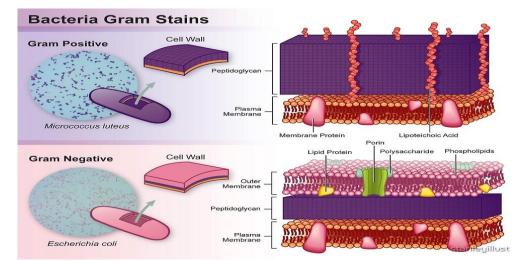


Fig. (8): This shows the Generalized structure of MAT

MAT is pertinent to pyrogens begun from Gram-positive and Gram-negative microscopic organisms, yeasts, infections, and parasites.^[55]

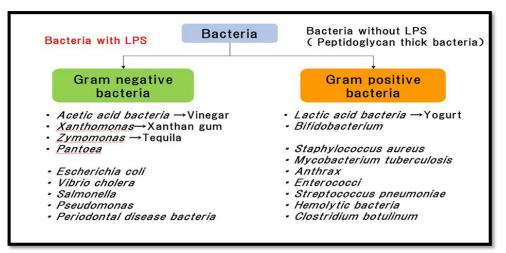


Fig. (9): This differentiates of the Bacteria LP system evaluation.

Endotoxin, being heat stable, opposes end by sanitization interaction and in this way requires the utilizations of rigid and explicit de pyro enation techniques to guarantee purchaser wellbeing security.^[56] these endotoxins are

expulsion stayed a test particularlywhen results of interest are labile biomolecules, liposomes, or nanoparticles. Luckily, end of non-endotoxin pyrogens requires less tough.^[57]

Drugs That Are Uesd To Treate Pyrexia^[58] Natural Source to Treat fever

*	Stay Hydrated	*	A-FLU-O-CIL
*	Get Some Rest!	*	Vettumaaran Gulika
*	Drink Herbal Teas	*	Trishun tablet
*	Boost Your Immunity	*	Amritarishta
*	Try An Epsom Salt Bath	*	Malbet table
*	Turn To Essential Oils	*	Pyrid Tablet
*	Drink Bone Broth	*	Sudarshan Tablets
		*	Jvarakeeti

Home Remidies to Reduce the Pyrexia.

*	Basil	✤ Sandal Wood
*	Garlic	Carrot Onion Soup
*	Ginger	✤ Neem Juice
*	Cilantro Leaves	 Coconut Water
*	Tulsi (Indian basil)	 Orange juice
*	Mint (pudina) and ginger (adrak)Turmeric Powder (Halidi)	 Salt and sugar Drink

Ayurvedic Medicine Treatemen And Remedies For Pyrexia.^[59]

*	Langhana	*	Pippali
*	Vamana karma	*	Vasa
*	Basti Karma	*	Adraka
*	Guich	*	Mustaka
*	Mrutyunjay rasa	*	Bhumiamaliki
*	Tribhuvan Kriti rasa	*	Samjivani vati
*	Sitopaladdi chuyrna		

Ayurvedic Medicine Treatemen And Remedies For Pyrexia.^[59]

*	A-G Profen	*	Bayers Aspirin Extra Strength Plus
*	Abenol	*	Esplin

*	Actamin	*	Ecotrin
*	Actiprofen	*	Ecpirin
*	Addaprin	*	Tylenol
*	Altenol	*	Ibuprofen
*	Acetaminophen	*	Gena cote
*	Aceohen	*	Enter cote
*	Aspiri tab	*	Naproxen
*	Advil	*	Half prin
*	Paracetamol	*	Morin
*	Norwich Asprin		

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the pyrogen test have been to consider the different models are been evaluated in the methods and their description of various techniques of Rabbit Pyrogen Test {RPT}; Litmus Amoebocyte Lysate {LAL};Bacterial Endotoxin Test{BET};Monocyte Activation Test {MAT} and their methods are begat to involving the various methods of pyrogen testing are i.e.' Gel-Clot Method ; Turbidimetric method; Chromogenic methods are involves in the Lal pyrogens are the species that induces inflammation in the human or any other species and so called as fever and this species can be prevented by using the anti-pyretic drugs which may be natural synthetic and semi synthetic. There are different methods of evaluation of the species through the in-vitro and in-vivo models and the above article contains the information about the methods and other ways in which the pyrogen species can be enumerated.

REFERENCES

- M. Daneshian, et al., High sensitivity pyrogen testing in water and dialysis solutions, J. Immunol. Meth, 2008; 336(1): 64–70. ARR, D. P., R. L. CXCIL AND E. F. DUBOIS, Arch. ht. M&, 1922; 29: 608.
- DELCOWRT-BE~ARD, E. Rev. beige SC. Mti, 1933; 5: 229.
- PARK, C. R. AND E, D, PALMES. I&P, Med. Dept. FieZd Res. Lab. Fort Knox, MDFRL NO. 6-64- I 2-06-(61, 1948.
- DUBOIS, E. F. Meclzanism of Heat Loss and Temperature RegtiZatim Stanford University, Calif: Stanford Univ. Press, 1937.
- CANNON, W. B. ANI) J. R. PEREIRA. ~mc. Nat. Acad. SC. IO, 1924; 24.
- 6. LIEBERXEISTER, C. Hundbwh der Pathologic wd Thempie des Fiebers. Leipzig, 1875.
- 7. GRANT, R. Am, J. Physid, 1948; 155: 440.
- 8. RANSON, S. W. Arch. Int. Med, 1938; 61: 285.
- 9. CHAMBERS, W. W., AND W. F. WINIZE. Federation Pros, 1947; 6: 89.
- Wolff, S. M., Dinarello, C. A. Pathogenesis of fever. N. Engl. J.Med. Inpress, 1975.
- Nordlund, J. J., Root, R. K., Wolff, S. M. Studies on the origin of human leukocytic pyrogen. J. Exp. Med, 1970; 131: 727-43
- 12. Dinarello, C. A., Goldin, N. P., Wolff, S. M. Demonstration and characterization of two distinct

human leukocytic pyrogens. J. Exp. Med, 1974; 139: 1369-81.

- Bennett, I. L. Jr., Petersdorf, R. G., Keene, W. R. The pathogenesis of fever: Evidence for direct cerebral action of bacterial endotoxin. Trans. Assoc. Am. Physicians, 1957; 60: 64–72.
- Wood, W. B. Jr. Studies on the cause of fever. N. Engl. J. Med, 1958; 258: 1023-31.
- 15. Fingola, Fernando F Albertino, Sheila RG de MP Abrantes, Shirley Zamith, Helena PS., Proposed reduction of the in vivo pyrogen test by the in vitro LAL assay for the quality control of anticrotallic, antiscorpion, antirabies and antitetanus sera. Toxicology in Vitro, 2019; 59: 292-299.
- 16. Raetz, Christian R Ulevitch, RICHARD J Wright, SD Sibley, CAROL H Ding, Aihao Nathan, CARL F, Gram-negative endotoxin: an extraordinary lipid with profound effects on eukaryotic signal transduction. The FASEB Journal, 1991; 5(12): 2652-2660.
- 17. Cooper, K, E., Cranston, W. I., and Honour, A. J., J. Physiol. (Lond.), 1967; 191: 325.
- 18. Cranston, W. I., Brit. Med. J., 1966; 2: 69.
- 19. Kampschmidt, R. F., Pulliam, L. A., and Upchurch, H. F., Proc. SOC. Exp. Biol. Med, 1973; 144: 882.
- Dinarello, C. A., Goldin, N. P., and Wolff, S. M., J. Exp. Med, 1974; 139: 1369.
- 21. in water and dialysis solutions, J. Immunol. Meth, 2008; 336(1): 64–70.
- 22. Rietschel E, Brade H, Holst O, Brade L, MullerLoennies S, Mamat U, Za[^]hringer U, Beckmann F, Seydel U, Brandenburg K, Ulmer AJ, Mettern T, Heine H, Schletter J, Loppnov H, Schonbeck U, Flad HD, Hauschildt S, Schade UD, Di Padove F, Kusumoto S, Schumann RR. Bacterial endotoxin: Chemical constitution, biological recognition, host response, and immunological detoxification. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol, 1996; 216: 39–81.
- 23. Zetterstrom M, Sundgreen-Anderson AK, Ostlund P, Bartfai T. Delineation of the proinflammatory cytokine cascade in fever induction. Ann NY Acad Sci., 1998; 856: 48–52.
- 24. Roth J, Blatteis CM. Mechanisms of fever production and lysis: lessons from experimental LPS fever. Compr Physiol, 2014; 4: 1563-604.
- 25. Ochiai M, Yamamoto A, Naito S et al. Applicability of bacterial endotoxins test to various blood

products using endotoxin specific lysates. Biologicals.

- 26. Howell WH. Observations upon the chemical composition and coagulation of the blood of Limulus polyphemus, Callinectes hastatus.
- Levin J, Bang FB. A description of cellular coagulation in the limulus. Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp, 1964; 115: 337-45.
- Nasiri S, Heidari M, Rivandi S. Infusible platelet membranes improve hemostasis: studies with two different injection doses. Int J Pharmaceutical Sci Res, 2012; 3: 4895-8.
- ALLISON, E. S., CRANSTON, W. I., DUFF, G. W., LUFF, R. H. & RAWLINS, M. D. The bioassay of human endogenous pyrogen. Clin. Sci., 1973; 45: 449-458.
- United States Pharmacopeia XIX. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, Md., 1975.
- Muta, T.; Oda, T.; Iwanaga, S. Horseshoe Crab Coagulation Factor B. J. Biol. Chem, 1993; 268: 21384–21388.
- 32. Brandenburg K, Heinbockel L, Correa W, et al. Supramolecular structure of enterobacterial wildtype lipopolysaccharides (LPS), fractions thereof, and their neutralization by Pep19-2.5. J Struct Biol, 2016; 194: 68-77.
- Boyum, A., Scand. J. Clin. Lab. Invest. (Suppl. 97), 1966; 21: 77.
- Shimmura S, Tsubota K, Oguchi Y, Fukumura D, Suematsu M, Tsuchiya M. Oxiradical-dependent photoemission induced by a phacoemulsification probe. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci., 1992; 33(10): 2904–7.
- 35. Nasiri S, Heidari M, Rivandi S. Infusible platelet membranes improve hemostasis: studies with two different injection doses. Int J Pharmaceutical Sci Res, 2012; 3: 4895-8.
- Cooper, J. F.; Levin, J.; Wagner, H. N. J. Quantitative Comparison of In-Vitro, and In-Vivo Methods for the Detection of Endotoxin. J. Lab. Clin. Med., 1971; 78: 138–148.
- Remillard, J.F.; Gould, M.C.; Roslansky, P.F.; Novitsky, T.J. Quantitation of endotoxin in products using the LAL kinetic turbidimetric assay. Prog. Clin. Biol. Res., 1987; 231: 197–210.
- Martin CE. Rapid microbiological methods in the pharmaceutical industry. United States: CRC Press, 2003.
- 39. Yamamoto A, Ochiai M, Fujiwara H, et al. Evaluation of the applicability of the bacterial endotoxin test to antibiotic products. Biologicals, 2000; 28: 155.
- 40. Dullah EC, Ongkudon CM. Current trends in endotoxin detection and analysis of endotoxinprotein interactions. Crit Rev Biotechnol, 2016; 10: 1-11.
- Hartung T, Wendel A. Detection of pyrogens using human whole blood. In Vitro Toxicol, 1996; 9: 353-9.

- 42. Cooper J, Levin J, Wagner Jr HN. Quantitative comparison of in vitro and in vivo methods for the detection of endotoxin. J Lab Clin Med, 1971; 78: 138-48.
- 43. Sakti, S. P.; Lucklum, R.; Hauptmann, P.; et al. Disposable TSM-Biosensor Based on Viscosity Changes of the Contacting Medium. Biosens. Bioelectron, 2001; 16: 1101–1108.
- 44. Bolden, J.; Knutsen, C.; Levin, J.; Milne, C.; Morris, T.; Mozier, N.; Spreitzer, I.; von Wintzingerode, F. Currently available recombinant alternatives to horseshoe crab blood lysates: Are they comparable for the detection of environmental bacterial endotoxins? A review. PDA J. Pharm. Sci. Technol, 2020; 74: 602–611.
- 45. Mohammed, A.H.; McCallus, D.E.; Norcross, N.L. Development, and evaluation of an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for endotoxin in milk. Vet. Microbiol, 1988; 18: 27–39.
- Munford, R.S.; Hall, C.L. Radioimmunoassay for Gram-negative bacterial lipopolysaccharide O antigens: Influence of antigen solubility. Infect Immun, 1979; 26: 42–48.
- 47. Seki, N.; Muta, T.; Oda, T.; et al. Horseshoe Crab (1,3)-BetaD-Glucan-Sensitive Coagulation Factor G. J. Biol. Chem, 1994; 269: 1370–1374.
- Ponmozhi, J.; Frias, C.; Marques, T.; et al. Smart Sensors/ Actuators for Biomedical Applications: Review. Measurement, 2012; 45: 1675–1688.
- 49. Mizumura, H.; Ogura, N.; Aketagawa, J.; Aizawa, M.; Kobayashi, Y.; Kawabata, S.; Oda, T. Genetic engineering approach to develop next-generation reagents for endotoxin quantification. Innate Immun, 2017; 23: 136–146.
- 50. Bolden, J.; Knutsen, C.; Levin, J.; Milne, C.; Morris, T.; Mozier, N.; Spreitzer, I.; von Wintzingerode, F. Currently available recombinant alternatives to horseshoe crab blood lysates: Are they comparable for the detection of environmental bacterial endotoxins? A review. PDA J. Pharm. Sci. Technol, 2020; 74: 602–611.
- Grallert, H.; Leopoldseder, S.; Schuett, M.; Kurze, P.; Buchberger, B. EndoLISA®: a novel and reliable method for endotoxin detection. Nat. Methods, 2011; 8: 884.
- Munford, R.S.; Hall, C.L. Radioimmunoassay for Gram-negative bacterial lipopolysaccharide O antigens: Influence of antigen solubility. Infect Immun, 1979; 26: 42–48.
- Maitra, S.K.; Schotz, M.C.; Yoshikawa, T.T.; Guze, L.B. Determination of lipid A and endotoxin in serum by mass spectroscopy. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1978; 75: 3993–3997.
- Maitra, S.K.; Schotz, M.C.; Yoshikawa, T.T.; Guze, L.B. Determination of lipid A and endotoxin in serum by mass spectroscopy. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1978; 75: 3993–3997.
- 55. Brandenburg K, Heinbockel L, Correa W, Lohner K. Peptides with dual mode of action: Killing bacteria and preventing endotoxininduced sepsis. Bioc.

- 56. Tours N, Sandle T. Comparison of dry heat depyrogenation using three different types of Gramnegative bacterial endotoxin. Eur J Paren Pharma Sci., 2008; 13: 17-21.
- 57. https://www.farmersalmanac.com/10-natural-ways-treat-fever-26657.
- 58. https://ayurcentralonline.com/en/blogs/326_-Best-Ayurvedic-Medicine-for-Fever.html.
- 59. https://www.tarladalal.com/recipes-for-home-remedies-for-fever-469.
- 60. https://www.drugs.com/condition/fever.html?page_n umber=2&page_all=1.