# Article information:

Identification and Characterization of Novel Antimicrobial Peptide from Hippocampus comes by In Silico and Experimental Studies | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10126-018-9843-3>

# Article summary:

1. This study identified and characterized a novel antimicrobial peptide, moronecidin-like peptide, from Hippocampus comes.

2. Comparative analysis of the antimicrobial activity revealed that moronecidin-like peptide has higher activity against Acinetobacter baumannii and Staphylococcus epidermidis relative to moronecidin.

3. Both AMPs retained their antibacterial activity in physiological pH and salt concentration, and were able to inhibit 50% of biofilm formation at sub-MIC of 1/8 MIC.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides detailed information on the identification and characterization of a novel antimicrobial peptide from Hippocampus comes by in silico and experimental studies. The authors have provided evidence for their claims through comparative analysis of the antimicrobial activity, time-killing assay, anti-biofilm assay, hemolytic and cytotoxic activities of the peptides. The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided as it presents both sides equally with sufficient evidence for each claim made. Furthermore, there are no missing points of consideration or missing evidence for the claims made in the article. There is also no promotional content or partiality present in the article as it focuses solely on providing scientific evidence for its claims. The article also notes possible risks associated with using these peptides as therapeutic agents such as potential toxicity to human cells which is an important point to consider when using any new therapeutic agent. In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its detailed information on the identification and characterization of a novel antimicrobial peptide from Hippocampus comes by in silico and experimental studies with sufficient evidence provided for each claim made throughout the article.

# Topics for further research:

* Antimicrobial peptide structure
* In silico studies of antimicrobial peptides
* Time-killing assay
* Anti-biofilm assay
* Hemolytic and cytotoxic activities
* Therapeutic agents toxicity

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/95067ce3db6fbd092c52ce7adfb5f273>