

# AAA+ ATPase ATAD2 Signalling Networks in Gastric Cancer

Shyam Sunder Singh

Department of Bioinformatics, JNTU University, India

**Corresponding author:** Shyam Sunder Singh, Department of Bioinformatics, JNTU University, India, E-mail: sunder123.s@gmail.com

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## Commentary

*Streptococcus pneumoniae* can asymptotically colonize the nasopharynx and cause a various range of illnesses. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCVs) are at present used in different countries. The aim of the study is to determine the effect of different vaccination policies PCV7/13 to that PCV10 on the carriage rates and comparing the impact of different vaccination policies in East Jerusalem (EJ) and the Palestinian Authority (PA).

Five cross-sectional surveillances of *S. pneumoniae* that were carried out in EJ and PA, where two Palestinian populations with different vaccination policies were screened, with an annual average of 348 and 616 children., respectively, were performed during 2009-2016. Nasopharyngeal swabs and data were collected from children less than 5.5 years old visiting primary care physicians who visited any of three, large private pediatric clinics in Bethlehem, Nablus, and Ramallah in PA. In East-Jerusalem (EJ), PCV7 was implemented in 2009 and replaced by PCV13 in late 2010, while in Palestine (PA), PCV10 was implemented in 2011.

Swabs were streaked on tryptic-soy agar plates supplemented with sheep-blood and 5 micrograms/ml gentamycin and were incubated overnight at 35°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> enriched air to detect the presence of *S. pneumoniae*. Presumed colonies of *S. pneumoniae* were identified by morphological characteristics, such as  $\alpha$  hemolysis and optochin susceptibility. *S. pneumoniae* serogroup was determined by the latex agglutination test and *S. pneumoniae* serotype was determined and confirmed using PCR and gel-electrophoresis.