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The use of real-time polymerase chain reaction (rT-PCR) technologies to screen for the presence of total bacteria in a liquid sample

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Microbiological data collected by traditional methods are inherently variable. The "plate count" is at best an interpretation of an approximation of the number of cells present. Colony Forming Units (CFU) method analysis is only an estimate of the number of cells present. It is a skewed estimate at best as the only cells able to form colonies are those that can grow under the conditions of the test (e.g., incubation media, temperature, time, oxygen conditions). Traditional methods require days before the results can be interpreted and reported to decision-makers in a production setting. The use of real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) technologies with a total bacteria screen (TBS) assay permits the detection of the DNA of all bacteria within 35 minutes. The use of RT-PCR TBS assays allows process control/quality control managers precious time and additional specificity and sensitivity prior to decision-making.

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Evaluation the effect of GABA in the proliferation and migration of fibroblasts *in vitro*

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Skin aging characterized by sagging, blemishes and wrinkles, resulting from tissue structural changes, especially due to decrease in assets fibroblasts and consequent decrease in elasticity and collagen synthesis. It is a high demand for active compounds that may be incorporated into cosmetics for preventing and slowing the signs of skin aging. Growth factors or analogous substances such as, Carboxyethyl Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (CEGABA), a neuromodulator derived from polyamines appears to be a promising substance in the rejuvenation strategies. However, there are no studies proving its effectiveness and safety. In this context, the present study was to evaluate the effect of CEGABA in the proliferation and migration of fibroblasts *in vitro*. We used a fibroblast cell line NIH 3T3, which was exposed to CEGABA compound and the analysis of cell proliferation was performed by inoculating the cells in plaques and assessment of cell migration *in vitro*, we used the scratch wound assay. Cytotoxicity assessed using the MTT colorimetric assay, and assessing the genotoxicity performed using the alkaline comet assay version. Our results indicated that the compound CEGABA stimulated cell proliferation and migration of fibroblasts and did not show cytotoxic and genotoxic effects, suggesting that the use of CEGABA in cosmeceuticals is safe and can be used as adjuvant in therapeutic against aging.

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