

15th International Conference on ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE &
12th World Congress on ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLIC DISORDERS
December 09-10, 2019 Bangkok, Thailand

Inhibition of 2C Coxsackie B virus protein to decrease pathogenicity of diabetes mellitus Type1

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Type 1 diabetes mellitus is one of the most common disease in different area of world now a days. Enterovirus infections have been implicated in the development of the disease. The viral protein 2C Coxsackie is thought to be responsible for destruction of beta cells in pancreas. The blocking of 2C Coxsackie can be a milestone to decrease pathogenicity of the disease. By using different bioinformatics tools and databases, there is a need to design an inhibitor against virulence protein of diabetes. We developed an inhibitor based on different *In-silico* approaches. This work will help researchers to get an idea about the understanding of chemicals against Coxsackie B4 viruses and helpful for researchers to test these chemical as a drug to overcome Diabetes Mellitus Type1 due to coxsackie B4 virus.

Biography

Muhammad Asif Rasheed has his expertise in bioinformatics approaches and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. He recently completed PhD studies from Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China and applied different bioinformatics approaches to predict the virulence factors in *Mycoplasma bovis* bacteria. Simultaneously he published review articles by applying different bioinformatics tools on proteins related to liver cirrhosis. Recently he is working on virulence factors related to Diabetes mellitus type 1.

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