Editorial

iMedPub Journals
www.imedpub.com

Translational Biomedicine
ISSN2172-0479

2021
Vol.12No.2:17

Toxicology in Translational Biomedicine

Received: February 05, 2021; **Accepted:**February 19, 2021; **Published:** February 26,2021

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Citation: Hardy S (2020) Toxicology in Translational Biomedicine. Vol.12 No.2:17

Editorial Note

The human ether-à-go-go related gene potassium channel is an obligatory anti-target for drug developing on account of its essential role in cardiac repolarization and its close association with arrhythmia. The conglomeration of cell biology and toxicology exhibits the potential effects of elements in cellular structures, organelles, functioning properties, metabolic circles, signaling pathways, or interactions with the microenvironment

The Swine are considered to be one of the major animal species used in translational research, surgical models, and procedural training and are increasingly being used as an alternative to the dog or monkey as the choice of no rodent species in preclinical toxicology testing of pharmaceuticals. The major differences between domestic farm breeds and miniature breeds are related to their growth rate and size at sexual maturity rather than actual anatomic differences between organs and structures.

The most and major common miniature breeds available in the United States of America (USA) are the Hanford, Yucatan, Yucatan micro, Sinclair, and Gottingen (from largest to smallest). Swine share a number of anatomic and physiologic characteristics species with humans that make swine potentially a better model for some procedures and studies compared with other large animal species.

Swine share a number of anatomic and physiologic characteristics species with humans that make swine potentially a better model for some procedures and studies compared with other large animal species. The external jugular vein system is relatively large size in the pig, but not superficial as in other common laboratory animals. Interlobular fissures are incomplete. The pancreas of the swine is related to the proximal duodenum in the normal manner, with a single pancreatic duct entering the duodenal lumen distal to and separate from the common bile duct.

The zebrafish has many applications over a toxicology model and new methodologies and areas of study continue to expand the usefulness and application of the mammal zebrafish. Biology system is in an exponential development stage in past recent years and has been widely utilized in biomedicine to better understand the molecular basis of human disease and the mechanism of drug action. The fundamental concept of systems biology and its two computational methods that have been commonly used, that is, network analysis and dynamical modeling. In the year 2000 the United States launched the National Nanotechnology Initiative system and along with this a well-defined set of goals for Nano medicine.

Conclusion: Commercially available hydrogel systems that can be used for translational biomedicine are also discussed, as is the long and sometimes fraught journey from the laboratory to the clinic. Increases in throughput and installed base of biomedical research equipment led to a massive accumulation of omics data known to be highly variable, high-dimensional, and sourced from multiple often incompatible data format.