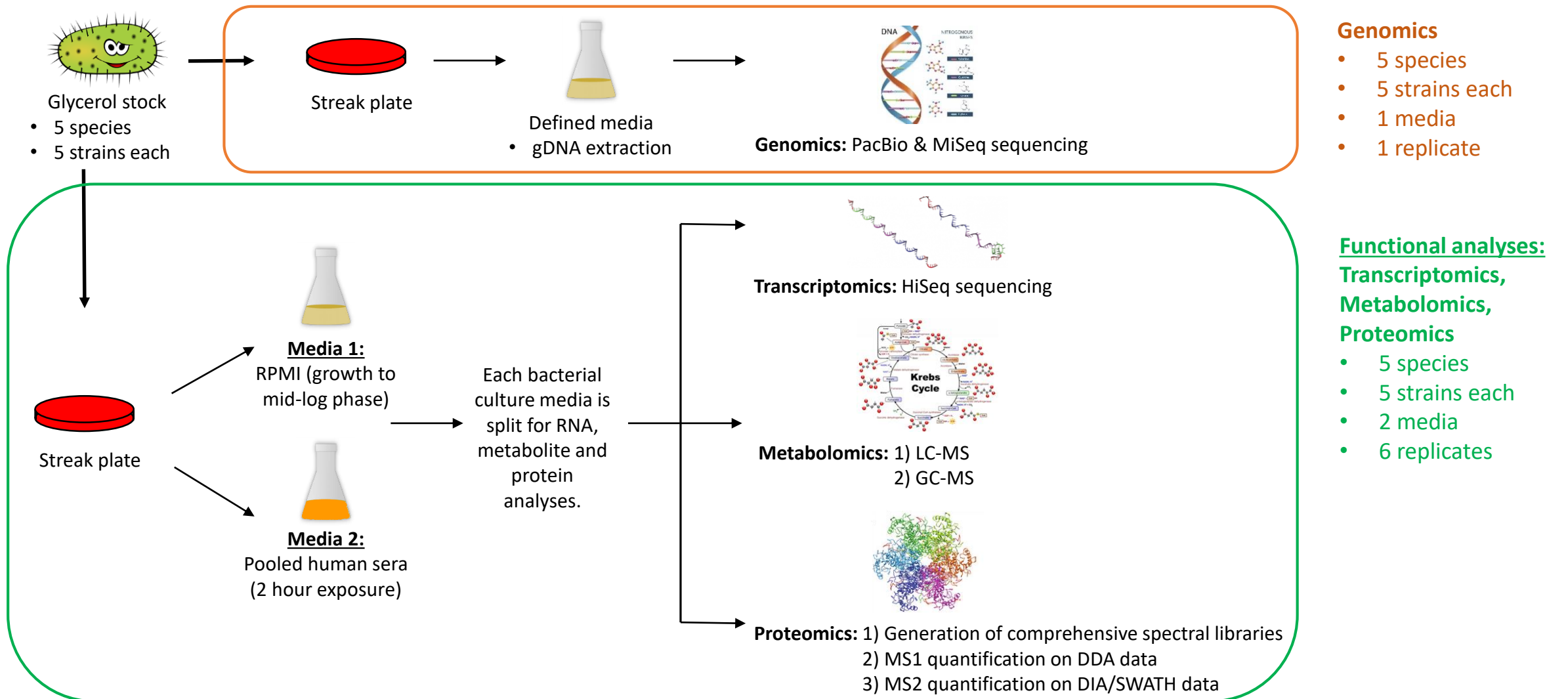


Bioplatforms Australia Antibiotic Resistant Sepsis Pathogens experimental workflow



- **Multi-drug resistant bacterial strains** isolated from patients were sequenced (genomics) to determine their genetic code and resistance to antibiotics.
- In a second experiment, the same strains were grown in **RPMI (non-infectious conditions)** and **pooled sera (mimic infection conditions)** to allow researchers to **compare how the bacterial RNA (transcriptomics), metabolite (metabolomics) and protein expression (proteomics) changes during infection and how these changes may help the bacteria to survive during blood infection (sepsis).**
- The outcomes of these studies will assist in the **identification of common pathogenic pathways of antimicrobial resistance which may be exploited for the early diagnosis, treatment and prevention of life-threatening bacterial infections.**