# Article information:

Emerging Therapeutic Targets Against Toxoplasma gondii: Update on DNA Repair Response Inhibitors and Genotoxic Drugs - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7325978/>

# Article summary:

1. Toxoplasma gondii is a zoonotic infection that can cause serious health problems in humans and animals, and there is a need for better, safer drugs to treat it.

2. The homologous recombination repair (HRR) pathway plays an important role in the parasite's lytic cycle, and components of this process could be potential molecular targets for drug development programs.

3. Drugs that induce DNA damage or block the double strand break repair pathway have therapeutic potential against T. gondii, and many of these drugs have already been approved by the FDA or are being examined in clinical trials for other indications.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Emerging Therapeutic Targets Against Toxoplasma gondii: Update on DNA Repair Response Inhibitors and Genotoxic Drugs" provides a comprehensive review of potential molecular targets for new drug development programs against T. gondii, the causative agent of toxoplasmosis in animals and humans. The authors discuss the importance of the homologous recombination repair (HRR) pathway in the parasite's lytic cycle and how components of these processes can be potential molecular targets for new drug development programs.

The article is well-researched and provides a thorough analysis of the current state of research on potential therapeutic targets against T. gondii. The authors provide detailed information on the biology of T. gondii, its life cycle, transmission, and clinical phases in intermediate hosts. They also discuss the limitations of current therapies against this infection in its acute stage and highlight the need for better, safer drugs.

One potential bias in this article is that it focuses primarily on DNA repair response inhibitors and genotoxic drugs as potential therapeutic targets against T. gondii. While these may be promising avenues for drug development, other approaches such as immunomodulatory agents or vaccines are not discussed in detail.

Another limitation is that while the authors provide a list of potential toxic effects of these agents to help prioritize the most promising for future research, they do not discuss potential risks associated with their use in humans or animals.

Overall, this article provides valuable insights into potential therapeutic targets against T. gondii but should be read alongside other sources to gain a more complete understanding of available treatment options for this infection.

# Topics for further research:

* Immunomodulatory agents for toxoplasmosis treatment
* Vaccines against T. gondii
* Alternative drug targets for T. gondii
* Side effects of DNA repair response inhibitors and genotoxic drugs
* Drug resistance in T. gondii
* Novel drug delivery systems for toxoplasmosis treatment

# Report location:

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