EVŌQnano

Unlocking the therapeutic potential of silver without its detrimental trade-offs.

While silver's antibacterial qualities have been known for centuries,[1,2] it is widely established that the antimicrobial activity is due to ion emission, which poses toxicity risks for biomedical and consumer product applications.[3-6]

ANTIMICROBIAL BREAKTHROUGH

Compared to traditional nanosilvers, EVQ-218 is differentiated as the first stable, nonemissive, pure silver nanoparticle that is on par with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards for ideal materials, making it a superior candidate for biomedical and consumer product use.[7]

Existing Nanosilvers

Toxicity and stability risks limit biomedical use.

Cell Toxicity

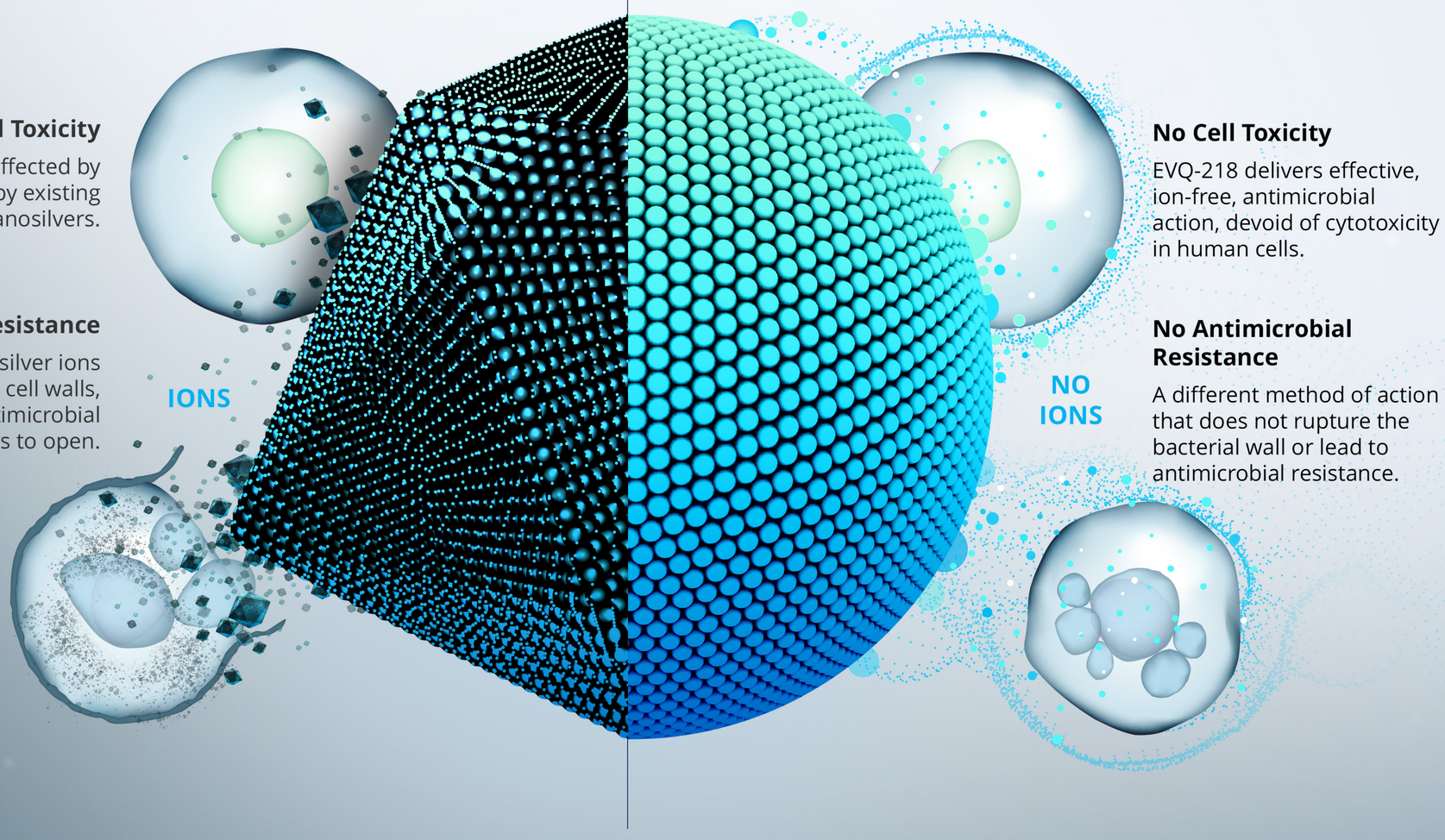
Human cells are affected by ions emitted by existing nanosilvers.

Antimicrobial Resistance

Nanoparticles with silver ions rupture bacteria cell walls, triggering antimicrobial resistace pathways to open.

EVQ-218

First and only stable, non-ionic silver nanoparticle (AgNP) for medical applications.



No Cell Toxicity

EVQ-218 delivers effective, ion-free, antimicrobial action, devoid of cytotoxicity in human cells.

No Antimicrobial Resistance

A different method of action that does not rupture the bacterial wall or lead to antimicrobial resistance.

The World Health Organization has prioritized antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as one of the Top 10 global public health threats preventing the treatment of infections.[8]

NOVEL MECHANISM OF ACTION

The antimicrobial efficacy of EVQ-218 is rooted in its ability to disrupt bacteria's metabolic processes, without triggering antimicrobial resistance (AMR). EVQ-218:

Stops bacterial growth by sequestering sulfur.

The sequestration of sulfur inhibits metabolic activity within the bacterial cell without compromising cell structures or lysing the cell wall. This blocks activation of bacterial mutations that enable AMR.

In contrast, nanosilvers with ions rupture cell walls, triggering activation of AMR pathways.

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