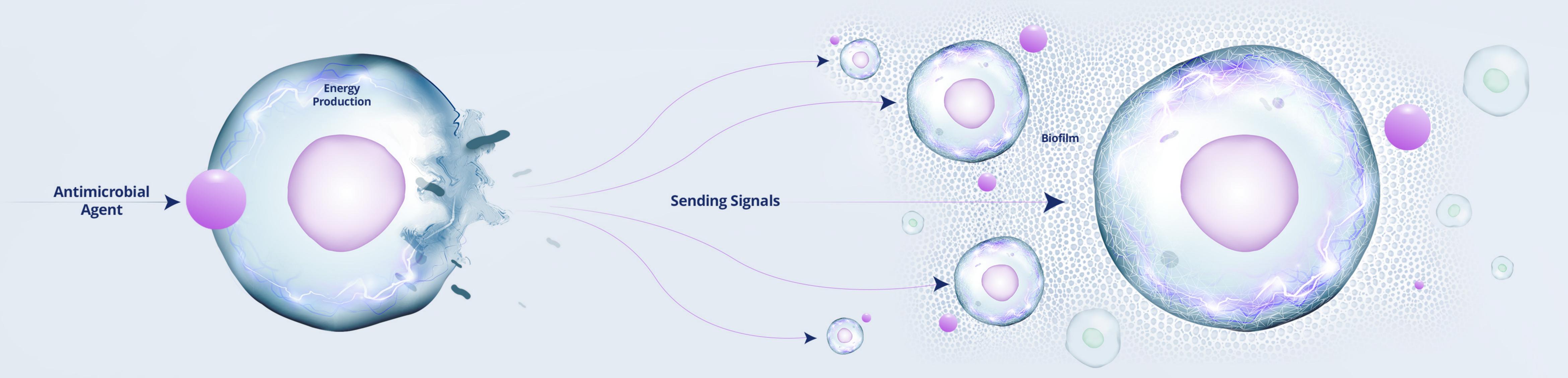


EVQ-218: Combatting the World's Worst Superbugs, Without Triggering Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

A top-10 global health threat,¹ antimicrobial resistance (AMR) develops as bacteria mutate to outsmart antibacterial agents, including antibiotics, leading to more severe infections and increased death rates.

TRADITIONAL ANTIBACTERIALS OPEN AMR PATHWAYS

Many antibacterials lyse the cell wall, triggering the release of warning signals that prompt sibling bacteria to proliferate and mutate, leading to AMR.



Cell Wall Damage Triggers AMR Signals

Conventional antibacterial agents work by disrupting essential processes or structures in the bacteria cell wall, causing lysing.^{2,3}

Warning Signals Alert Sibling Bacteria

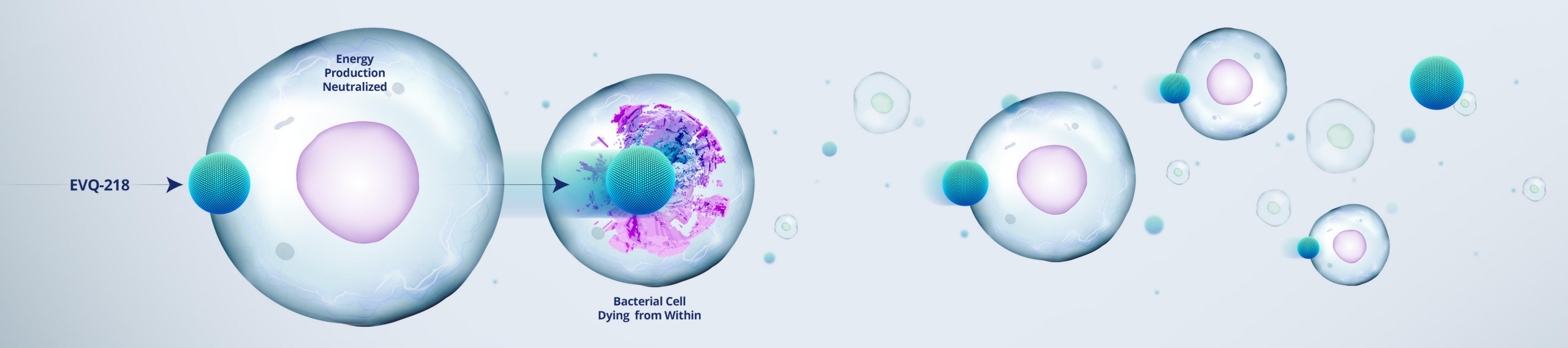
Lysing triggers the release of warning signals to sibling bacteria.

Colonization and Proliferation Lead to Antimicrobial Resistant Cells

The warning signals prompt bacteria proliferation, mutation, and biofilm production. This leads to bacteria with increased antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

EVQ-218: STOPPING AMR AT THE SOURCE

Characterized as a new form of silver, EVŌQ Nano's breakthrough nanoparticle, EVQ-218, has demonstrated success against antibiotic-resistant bacteria, without triggering AMR.⁴



Metabolic Disruption Destroys Bacteria from Within

EVQ-218 infiltrates the bacterial cell and begins sequestering sulfur. This neutralizes the cell's energy source, disabling metabolic pathways and destroying the cell from the inside.⁴

Dead Bacteria Don't Send Signals

With death of the bacteria and no cell wall damage, warning signals are not sent, preventing bacterial proliferation and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).