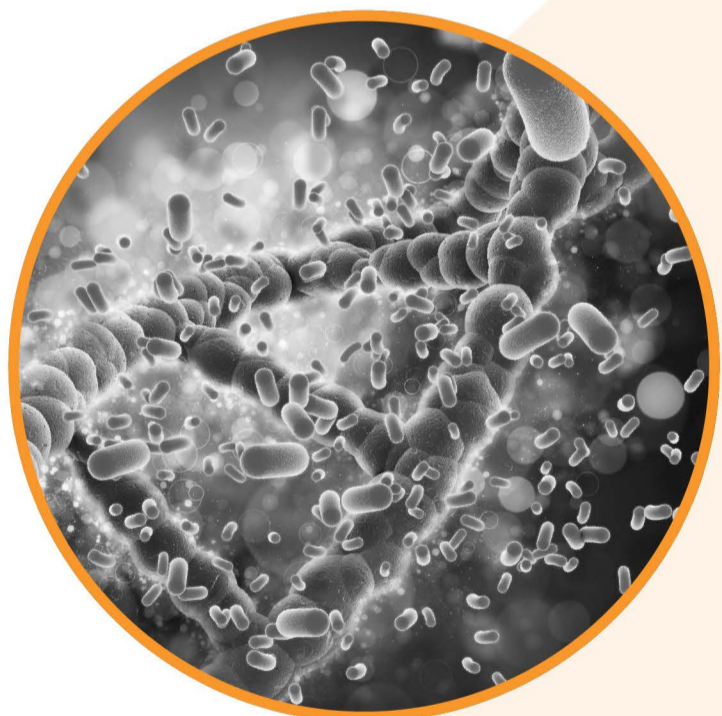




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Bacteria can collect antibiotic resistance genes.



Discover how in our Antimicrobial
Resistance (AMR) Glossary.



Bacteria have special genetic elements called **integrons** that can capture and store new genes. Integrons are like a **genetic memory system**, allowing bacteria acquire new functions, including antibiotic resistance.



Integrations can accumulate **multiple antibiotic resistance genes** and control their expression, so that when an antibiotic is present, they express their corresponding resistance gene **more strongly**. But where do integrations come from?



Integrations are not originally present in most clinical bacteria. They are acquired through gene exchange processes, a phenomenon intensified by the widespread use of antibiotics.



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A groundbreaking project led by our
researcher Álvaro San Millán



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