



Die Produktion von Hydrogen-Sulfid (H₂S) und Methyl Mercaptan durch Mundbakterien

- Sulfate-reducing bacteria in association with human periodontitis. Langendijk PS, Hanssen JT, Van der Hoeven JS. (2000). *J Clin Periodontol* Dec;27(12):943-50. ([11140562](#))
- The formation of hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan by oral bacteria. Persson et al., (1990). *Oral Microbiol. Immunol.* 5:195-201. ([2082242](#))
- Desulfuration of cysteine and methionine by *Fusobacterium nucleatum*. Piannotti et al., (1986). *J. Dent. Res.* 65:913-917. ([3458742](#))
- On the transformation of sulfur-containing amino acids and peptides to volatile sulfur compounds (VSC) in the human mouth. Waler (1997). *Eur. J. Oral Sci.* 105:534-537. ([9395120](#))
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- Relationship between volatile sulfur compounds, BANA-hydrolyzing bacteria and gingival health in patients with and without complaints of oral malodor. De Boever et. al., (1994). *J. Clin. Dentistry* 4:114-119. ([8031479](#))
- Peptostreptococcus micros has a uniquely high capacity to form hydrogen sulfide from glutathione. Carlsson et. al., (1993). *Oral Microbiol. Immunol.* 8:42-45. ([8510983](#))
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Toxizität von Hydrogen-Sulfid (H₂S) und Methyl Merkaptan

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- Exposure to low levels of hydrogen sulfide elevates circulating glucose in maternal rats. Hayden et al., (1990). *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health* 31:45-52. ([2213921](#))
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