

利用魚精蛋白與脂質製備基因載體應用於 RNA 傳遞

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一、前言

二、以魚精蛋白與脂質製備不同型態的基因載體

(一) DNA 複合載體

(二) 脂質奈米載體

(三) 固體脂質奈米載體

三、以魚精蛋白與脂質製備基因載體應用於 RNA 傳遞

四、結論

摘要

小分子干擾 RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA) 常用於 RNA 干擾(RNA interference, RNAi)作用，其可抑制或沉默(silencing)相同鹼基序列的 mRNA (messenger RNA)，阻止基因轉錄轉譯成蛋白質，利於治療基因缺陷所導致的疾病。由於 RNA 易被分解，故使用有助於 DNA 縮合(DNA condensation)的魚精蛋白(protamine)與 RNAi 干擾物包覆在三種不同型態的基因脂質載體，依序為 DNA 複合物(DNA-complex)、脂質奈米粒(lipid nanoparticles, LNP)與固體脂質奈米粒(solid lipid nanoparticles, SLNs)，測試其體內或體外的基因沉默能力。在使用魚精蛋白、脂質與 DNA 複合載體時，在魚精蛋白/核酸比在 0.6 時可組裝出 200 nm 和低多分散性的帶正電顆粒，對細胞不具顯著毒性，並具有 VEGFR-2 沉默能力；於組裝 LNP 時粒徑測得 435 nm，且對 pH 值具有敏感性的帶正電奈米載體，可誘導人類或小鼠細胞基因沉默率達 70%，證實陽離子細胞穿透胜肽(cell-penetrating peptides)的修飾有助於增強 LNP 的 B16F10 細胞內化(internalization)及基因沉默率；組裝 SLNs 時，測得粒徑介於 200-240 nm、帶正電奈米粒，並可保護 shRNA 免於酵素降解，細胞存活率可達 90%，展現 50% 的基因沉默率。從三種不同型態的脂質與魚精蛋白基因載體，證實魚精蛋白可有效幫助脂質遞送 RNA 物質，以利於基因治療。

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