交叉学科

辐射介导自杀基因和p53及其靶基因靶向治疗

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收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要

由于临床治疗剂量对正常组织造成严重损伤,使得放疗存在一些不足。刚刚兴起的肿瘤基因治疗同样存在一些弊端,如对肿瘤组织缺乏特异性,治疗基因表达水平有限,有潜在的生物危险性等。在一定程度上,辐射靶向诱导自杀基因和p53基因及p53靶基因靶向基因治疗可弥补以上两种疗法的不足。该治疗方法不仅可以弥补单独放疗或单独基因治疗的不足,而且可在降低各自治疗剂量的基础上提高疗效。目前已有几种符合要求的表达载体进入临床试验。着重介绍了离子辐射介导自杀基因或p53基因及p53靶基因的辐射靶向基因治疗的研究进展。

Radiotherapy has some disadvantages due to the severe side-effect on the normal tissues at a curative dose of ionizing radiation (IR). Similarly, as a new developing approach, gene therapy also has some disadvantages, such as lack of specificity for tumors, limited expression of therapeutic gene, potential biological risk. To certain extent, above problems would be solved by the suicide genes or p53 gene and its target genes the rapies targeted by ionizing radiation. This strategy not only makes up the disadvantages from radiotherapy or gene therapy alone, but also promotes success rate on the base of lower dose. By present, there have been several vectors measuring up to be reaching clinical trials. This review focused on the development of the cancer gene therapy through suicide genes or p53 and its target genes mediated by IR.

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关键词 离子辐射 自杀基因 p53基因 肿瘤 基因治疗

分类号 **DOI**:

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