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Commentary

Drug Delivery Systems and its Synthesis in DNA

Isamu Jirou*

Department of Biomolecules, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

DESCRIPTION

DNA a naturally occurring biological substance has emerged as an excellent for tissue engineering, owing to its high antimicrobial properties, ease of synthesis, modifiability and most importantly programmable macros. With the progression of DNA synthesis and modifying future technologies and the deeper understanding of the chemical and physical characteristics of DNA in recent years, medical and biological implementations based on DNA components have been improved to prototype they can react to external or internal physically or chemically stimuli to conduct certain specialized roles through complicated creation and production of clever DNA Nano devices [1]. To some extent this innovation in tumor treatment gives a new technique to handle the challenges of accurate targeting, controllable releasing and controlled elimination of medications. Carcinoma is one of the illnesses that modern medicine is attempting to combat. It is worth noting that while developing its unique medications is incredibly ambitious we may use it to optimize the pharmacology and bioavailability of less specific drugs particularly focused tumor delivery. As a result sensor Drug Delivery Systems (DDS) which are utilized in smart medical therapy [2,3].

Because of the peculiarities of the Tumor Microenvironment the quantity of most functional reagents supplied to tumor locations has been demonstrated to be low in recent decades. Certain biological molecular medications such as immunoglobulin, microRNA and little interfering RNA are rapidly destroyed by celluloses or are difficult to enter cells through the cell membrane [4,5]. Nanoparticles and nanotechnology delivery systems are fast emerging science in which tiny particles are used as screening methods or to provide therapeutic drugs to specific designated locations in a controlled manner. There have recently been a number of notable applications of nanoparticles treatment of various disorders. DNA nanoparticles as a unique drug delivery method have enormous promise for delivering several medications to the ultimate target in order to conduct combination therapy. Because of its programmable structure and tight base equivalent pairing concept self-assembled DNA can be formed into various geometric shapes infiltrate the tumor location and pass through the cell surface. Furthermore, the DNA structure can modify a number of functional ligands such as targeted aptamers, genetic sequences and diagnostic probes and can even be designed to respond to outside stimuli. Quite apart from the benefits, pharmaceutical corporations are cautious to spend more in natural product-based drug development and delivery methods preferring to explore existing organic compounds libraries to discover novel medications [6,7].

Natural chemicals on the other hand are presently being researched for the treatment of a variety of significant illnesses, including leukemia, diabetes, cardiac, inflammatory and microbiological diseases. This is mostly due to natural medications' distinct advantages such as lesser side effects and toxicity, low cost and high clinical applications. Yet worries about the biocompatibility and cytotoxicity of natural chemicals make employing them as medication more difficult [8]. The advancement of DNA nanoparticles has sparked intense interest in microbiological and pharmaceutical disciplines such as biomaterials, cell imaging and disease therapy. The complex DNA nanoparticles are essential for the construction of smart drug delivery carriers due to their exact control over size and form ease of modification, good programmability and inherent homology. Recent advancements in the creation of multidimensional DNA-based Drug Delivery Devices (DDSs) have proved the usefulness and efficiency of Nanomaterials, demonstrating the positive advantages and tremendous promise in improving pharmaceutical ingredient delivery and minimizing systemic toxicity [9].

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Correspondence to: Isamu Jirou, Department of Biomolecules, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, E-mail: jirou@gmail.com

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