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Commentary

Innovative Nano Bioengineering Techniques for Cancer Care

Ana Ribeiro*

Department of Nanotechnology, Sao Paulo State University, Sao Paulo, Brazil

DESCRIPTION

Cancer remains one of the most challenging diseases to diagnose and treat effectively. Novel approaches for improving cancer treatment and diagnosis have been made possible by recent developments in Nano bioengineering. This article signifies current nano bioengineering approaches in cancer diagnosis and treatment, highlighting key innovations, ongoing research, and future perspectives. Cancer diagnosis and treatment have evolved significantly over the past few decades. Despite these advancements, challenges persist, particularly in early detection and targeted therapy. Nano bioengineering, which involves the application of nanotechnology to biological systems, offers promising solutions to these challenges by enhancing diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficacy. Nanoparticles have shown great potential in enhancing imaging techniques used in cancer diagnosis. For instance, gold and iron oxide nanoparticles are employed in Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) to improve contrast and resolution. Quantum dots, with their unique optical properties, offer high-resolution imaging capabilities and are being explored for use in fluorescence imaging. Nanotechnology has led to the development of highly sensitive biosensors capable of detecting cancer biomarkers at very low concentrations. Carbon nanotubes and nanowires are used in electrochemical biosensors to achieve high sensitivity and specificity. Additionally, lab-on-a-chip technologies incorporating nanoparticles enable rapid and cost-effective cancer screening. Targeted imaging is made possible by functionalized nanoparticles' ability to attach to cancer cells specifically. For instance, the accuracy of diagnostic imaging is improved by nanoparticles attached with antibodies or ligands specific to cancer cell markers. By aiding in the differentiation of benign from malignant tissues, these medicines enable earlier and more accurate diagnosis. By precisely delivering medications to cancer cells, nanoparticles can reduce side effects and improve the effectiveness of treatment. Chemotherapeutic drugs are encapsulated in nanocarriers such as liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, and dendrimers. These carriers can be engineered to release their payload in reaction to particular stimuli seen in the tumor microenvironment, such as enzyme activity or pH variations.

Gene therapy uses nanoparticles to transfer genetic material that can modify or fix genes linked to cancer. Similar to this, Ribo Nucleic Acid interface (RNAi) techniques employ nanoparticles to carry microRNA (miRNA) or small interfering RNA (siRNA) to decrease tumor suppressor genes or silence oncogenes. Innovative immunotherapeutic strategies have been developed in part because of nano bioengineering. Targeting immune checkpoint inhibitors, improving immune cell activation, and delivering cancer vaccines are all possible with nanoparticles. Nanoparticles containing tumor antigens, for instance, have the ability to boost the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells. Nanoparticle toxicity and safety are still issues despite their potential. To assess the long-term impact and biocompatibility of nanoparticles in clinical settings, extensive investigations are necessary. To ensure the secure utilization of nanomaterials in cancer detection and therapy, regulatory frameworks must be put in place. In order to bring advances in nano bioengineering from the lab to clinical settings, issues with repeatability, scalability, and manufacturing must be resolved. In order to overcome these obstacles and provide patients with effective nanomedicine solutions, collaboration between researchers, clinicians, and industry partners is essential. The integration of personalized medicine with nano bioengineering techniques should be the main emphasis of future research. Treatments can be more potent and less harmful if nanotherapy is customized to each patient's unique genetic and molecular profile. With its advanced answers to enduring problems, nano bioengineering offers a revolutionary approach to cancer diagnostics and therapy. Sustained investigation and advancement in this domain offer enhanced precision in diagnosis and efficacious treatments, eventually augmenting patient results and driving the battle against cancer.

Correspondence to: Ana Ribeiro, Department of Nanotechnology, Sao Paulo State University, Sao Paulo, Brazil, E-mail: anaribeiro.sci@nanoeng.br

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