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Opinion Article

# Mechanisms Involved in Gene Therapy: An Overview

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## DESCRIPTION

Gene therapy can be extensively defined as the transfer of inheritable material to cure a disorder or at least to enhance the clinical status of a patient. A normal gene may be fitted into non-specific position within the genome to replace non-functional gene. An abnormal gene could be exchanged for a normal gene through homologous recombination. The abnormal gene could be repaired through particular reversed mutation, which returns the gene to its normal function. The regulation of a particular gene could be altered. One of the fundamental concepts of gene therapy is to convert microorganisms into inheritable genes, which will deliver the gene of interest into the target cells. Safe approaches have been composed to do this, using several viral and non-viral vectors. Two main approaches appeared *in vivo* modification and *ex vivo* modification. Retrovirus, adenovirus, adeno associated microbicide are suitable for gene remedial approaches which are established on persistent expression of the healing gene. Non-viral vectors are far less effective than viral vectors, but they've advantages due to their low immunogenicity and their large capacity for remedial DNA. To enhance the function of non-viral vectors, the addition of viral functions similar as receptor intermediated uptake and nuclear translocation of DNA may eventually lead to the development of an artificial virus. Although the available vector systems are capable to deliver genes *in vivo* into cells, the ideal delivery vehicle has not been established. Therefore, the present viral vectors should be used only with great caution in human beings and further progress in vector development is necessary.

### Working of gene therapy

A vector delivers the healing gene into a patient's target cell. The target cells develop into infected with the viral vector. The vector's inheritable material is fitted into the target cell. Functional proteins are created from the healing gene causing the cell to return to a normal state. There are two types of gene therapy.

Gene addition or gene transfer: Gene addition can be used in complex conditions, where correcting one particular mutation may not be effective, but the addition of a remedial gene may contribute to the mitigation of the disease phenotype. It can also be applied for the treatment of contagious conditions that can't be treated adequately with standard clinical operation. Gene addition provides an important remedial option for treating complex and contagious conditions where there's still a significant unmet medical need.

Genome editing or gene editing: Genome editing technology enables inheritable engineering where DNA is replaced, deleted or placed in the genome of a living organism, and the emergence of CRISPR-Cas9 system has further assisted the realization of precise inheritable variations. Gene mapping and precise inheritable variations by producing targeted DNA double-strand breaks opened up new avenues for the approach of genome editing technology in medicament development, gene therapy, farming propagation, environmental protection and extinct creature rescuing.

### Applications

- Genes which cause cancer are supplied to return back to normal cells.
- Supply genes that deliver bacterial or viral genes as a form of vaccination.
- Supply genes that promote or inhibit the growth of new tissue.
- It was used to replace missed or deficient genes and to deliver the genes that speed the destruction of cancer cells and also to stimulate the recovery of damaged tissue.

### Disadvantages

- Would have multiple rounds of remedy immune response.
- New effects introduced leads to vulnerable response.
- Increased response when a frequent offender enters.
- May also induce complications inside.
- Heart disorder, high blood pressure, Alzheimer's, arthritis and diabetes are hard to treat because you need to introduce more than one gene.
- May induce a lump if integrated in a lump suppressor gene because of insertional mutagenesis.

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## CONCLUSION

Gene therapy is a promising treatment option for a number of conditions and the general strategy of gene therapy is identical straightforward. This is the most common approach which allows medical doctor to treat a health complaint by changing the patient's inheritable makeup rather of using medicines or surgery. There's major desire that gene therapy could ultimately be used to cure a wide range of health issues similar as cystic fibrosis, heart disorder, diabetes, cancer, hemophilia, and AIDS. Gene therapy is generally administered by injection and a truly important.