

Literature Report 2

Fang Xiangning

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DNA-based fluorescent probes of NOS2 activity in live brains

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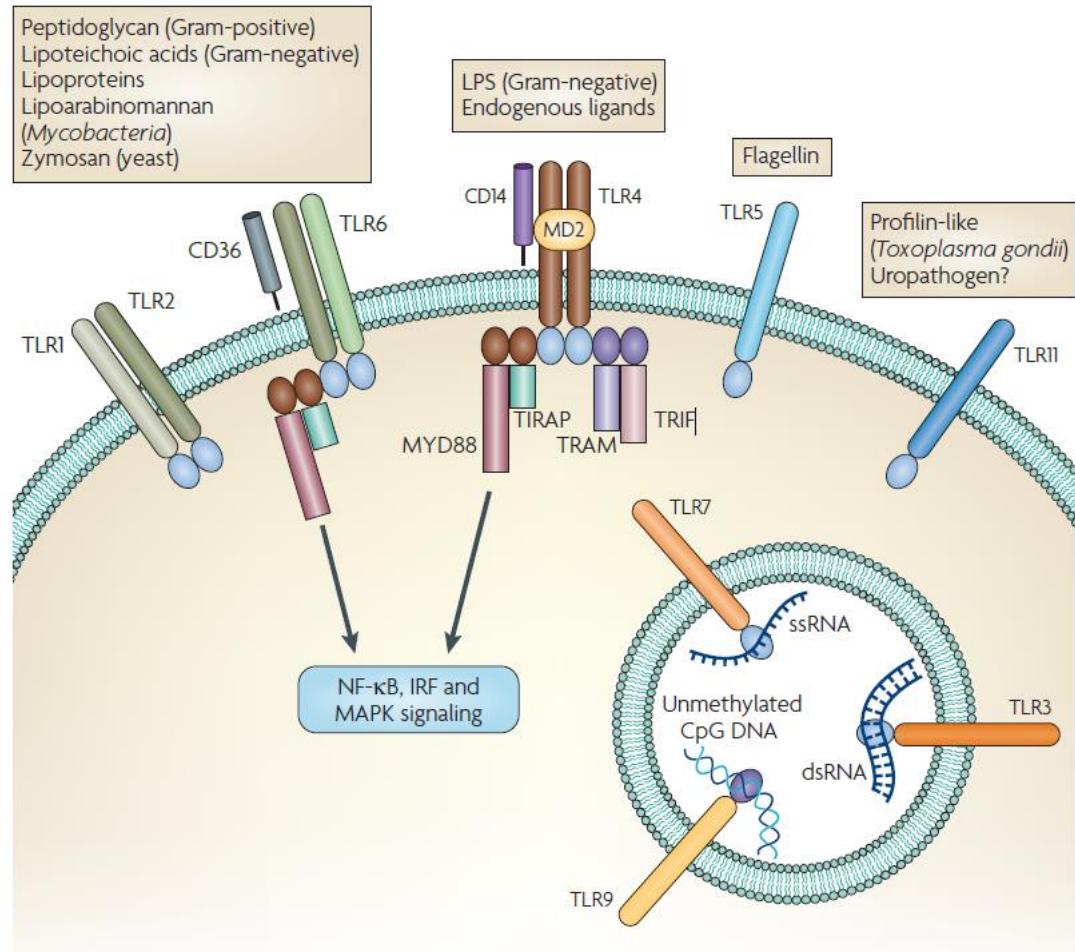


Professor, University of Chicago

Research Interests:

- 1. Nucleic acid-based Molecular Devices**
- 2. Quantitative Functional Imaging**
- 3. Expanding the technology in living systems**
- 4. Cargo Delivery and Long Duration Live Imaging**

Background



Nature Reviews Cancer, 2009, 9, 57

清道夫受体 (Scavenger receptors)

一类模式识别受体 (PRR)，存在于吞噬细胞（如小胶质细胞，巨噬细胞和树突细胞）表面，具有结合聚阴离子配体的能力。

模式识别受体TLR (Toll-like receptors, TLR)

一类模式识别受体 (PRR)，识别脂质或蛋白质配体的 TLR通常位于细胞表面，结合核酸基序的TLR通常位于囊泡上。

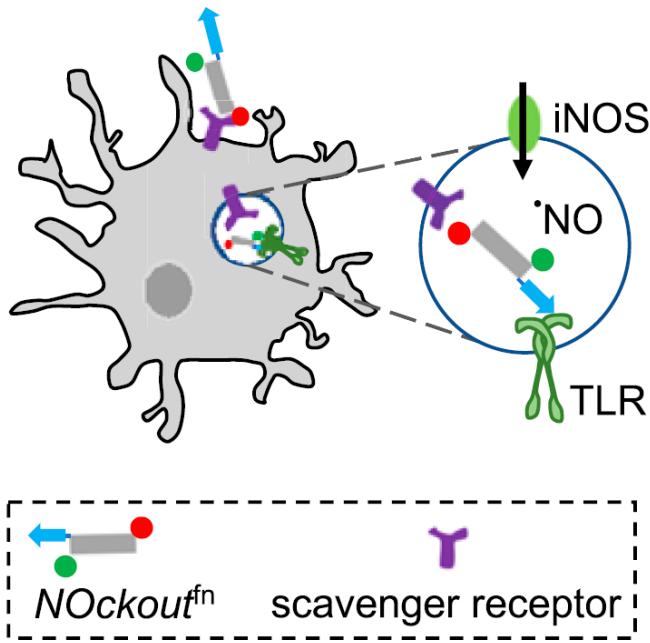
PAMP

被模式识别受体识别的病原体分子中的保守结构基序。 TLR识别PAMP后，启动下游的免疫反应，触发NOS2活性，产生NO。

Nat. Rev. Immunol. 2013, 621

The Neuroscience of Dementia, 2020, 2, 57

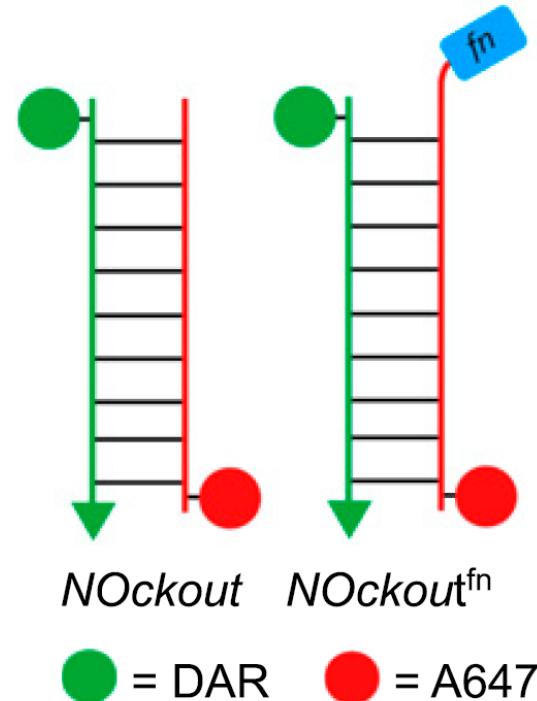
Probe design



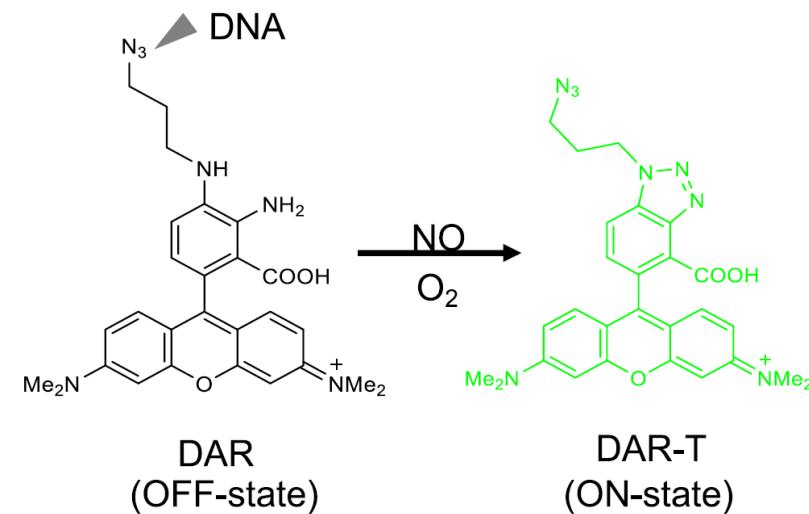
iNOS (NOS2) : 一种NO合成酶，主要在免疫细胞中表达

$Nockout^fn$ 探针的四个功能区

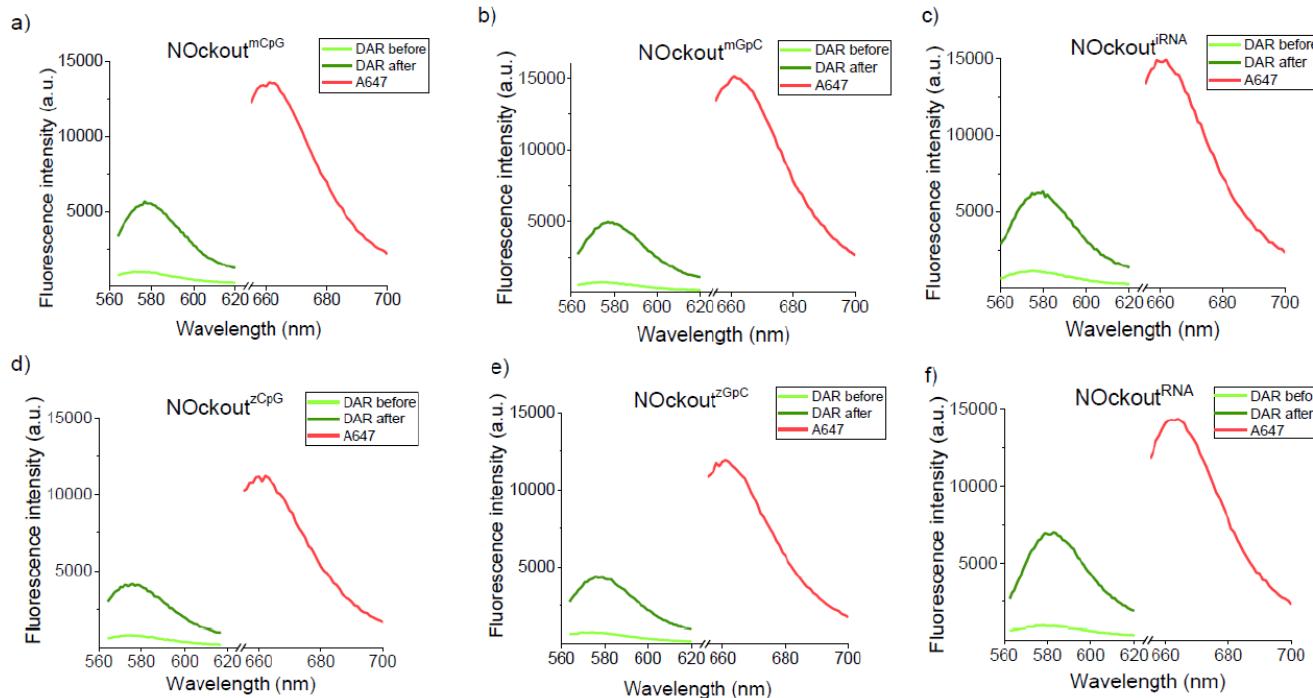
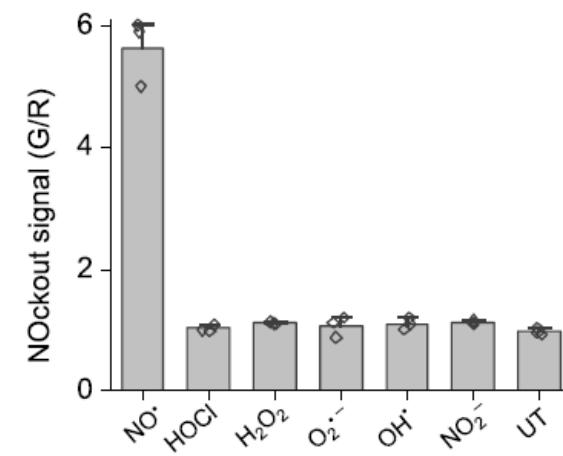
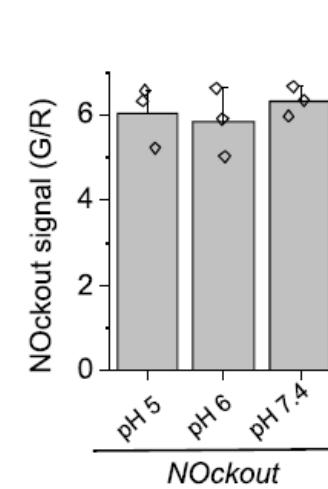
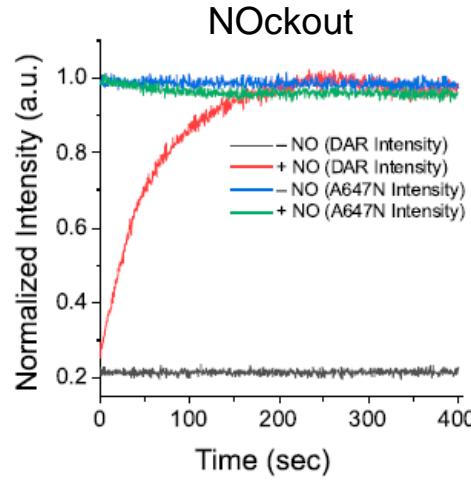
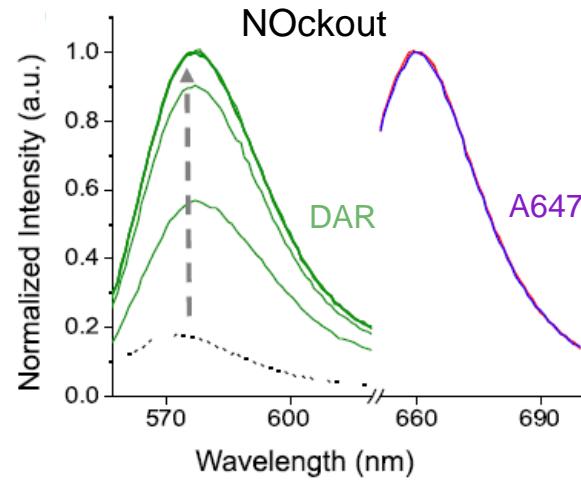
1. DAR: 对NO敏感的染料
2. A647: 商业化染料ATTO647N, 对ROS、RNS化学惰性
3. dsDNA: 将探针靶向巨噬细胞
4. fn: 免疫原性核苷酸硫代磷酸酯序列mCPG, zCPG, 来自细菌的免疫刺激性核糖体RNA序列iRNA对照序列（非免疫刺激性）mGPC, zGPC, RNA



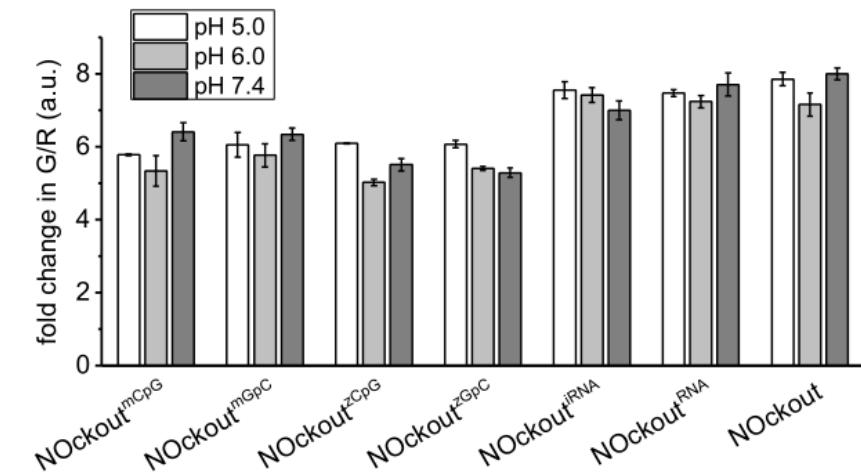
fn : tttccatgac g ttcctgac g tt ($NOckout^{mCPG}$)
tttccatgag g ttcctgag g tt ($NOckout^{mGPC}$)
ttt $cgtcg$ ttgtcg $tttgcgt$ tt ($NOckout^{zCPG}$)
ttt $gctgc$ ttgtgc $tttgcgt$ tt ($NOckout^{zGPC}$)
tttggacggaaagaccggugg ($NOckout^{iRNA}$)
tttggacgggaagaccggugg ($NOckout^{RNA}$)



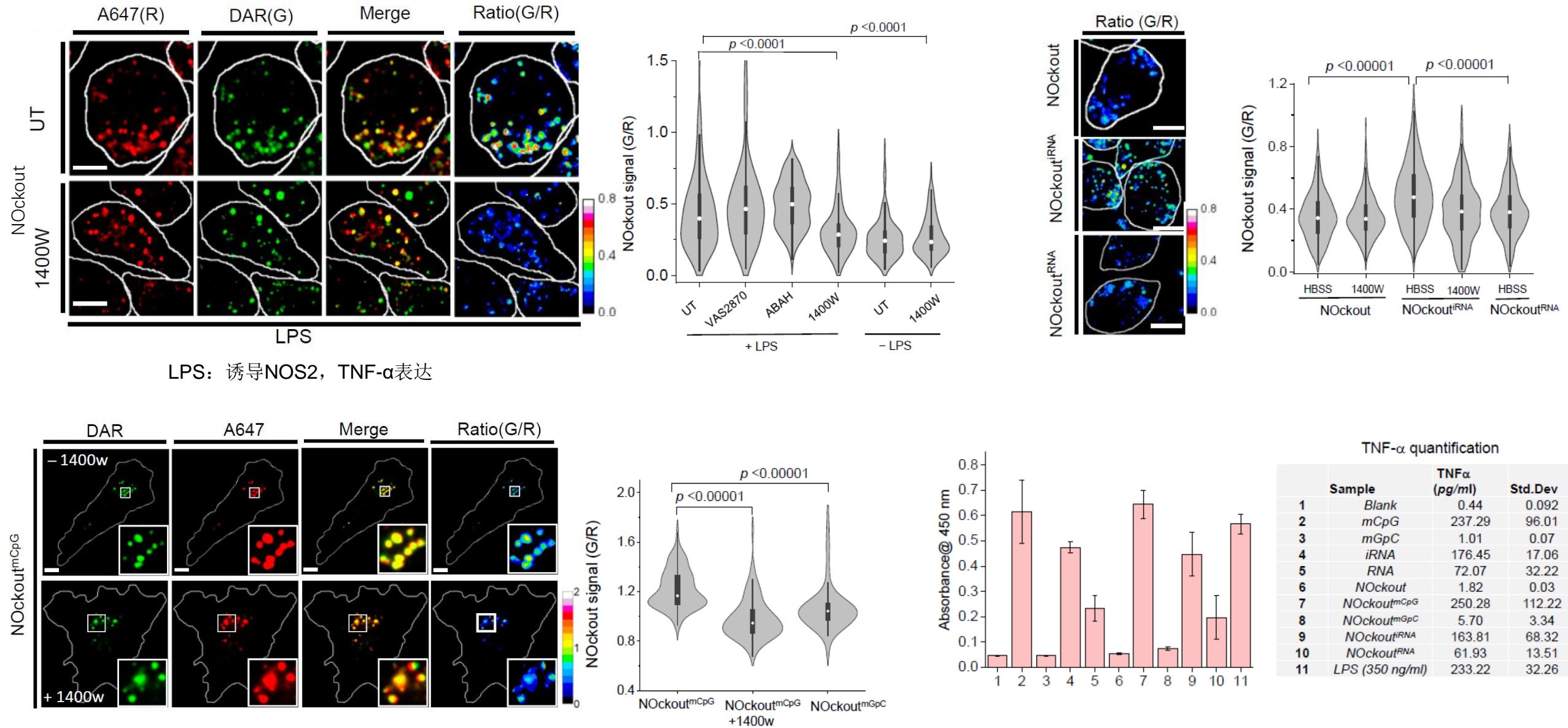
Characterizations



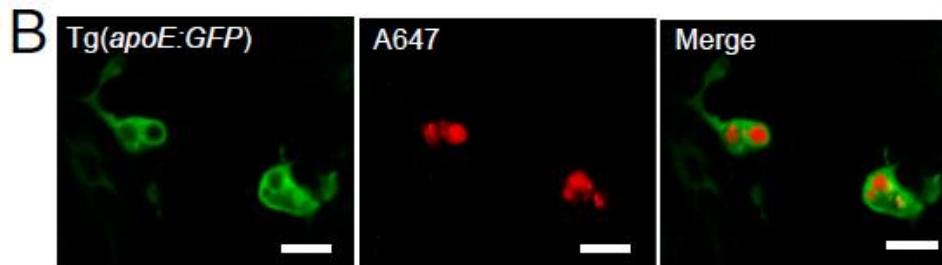
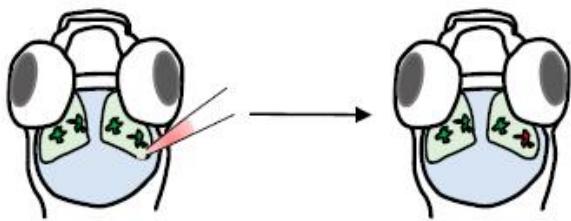
G/R: DAR/A647 荧光强度比率



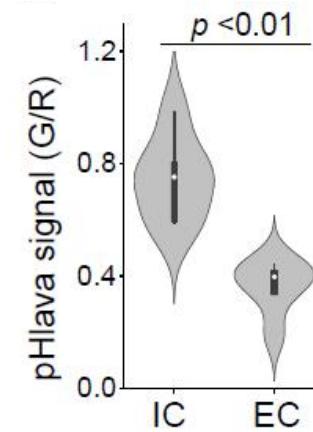
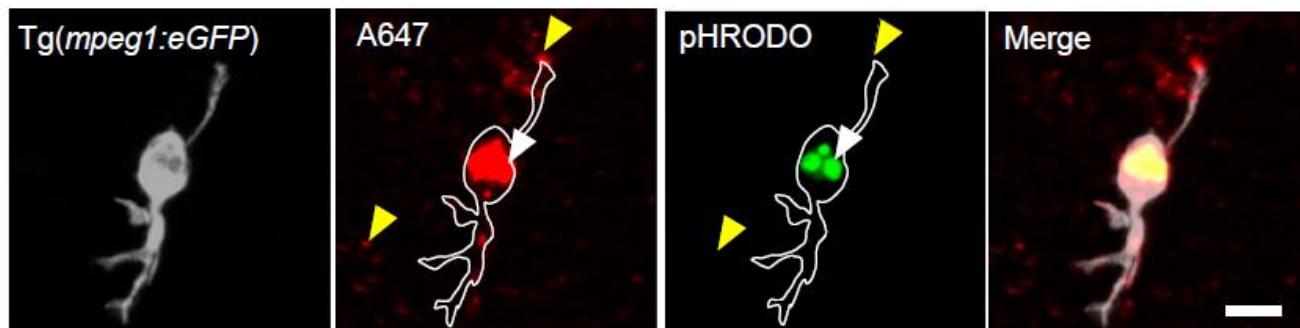
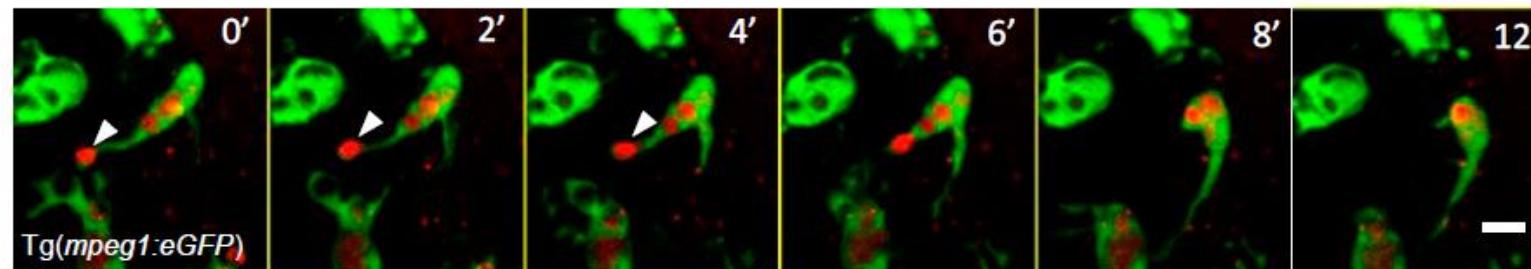
Nockout^{fn} 激活吞噬小体中NOS2的活性



NOS2 activity detection in living brains



Nockout^{UN}
不含DAR和fn的Nockout探针

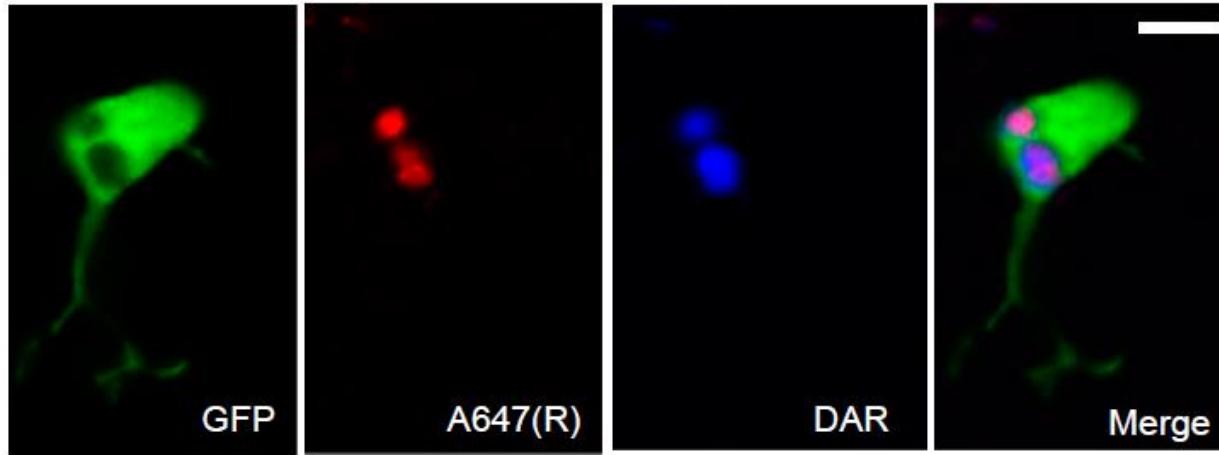


pHlava ★ Phrodo
pH敏感的染料 质子化导致高荧光
★ A647

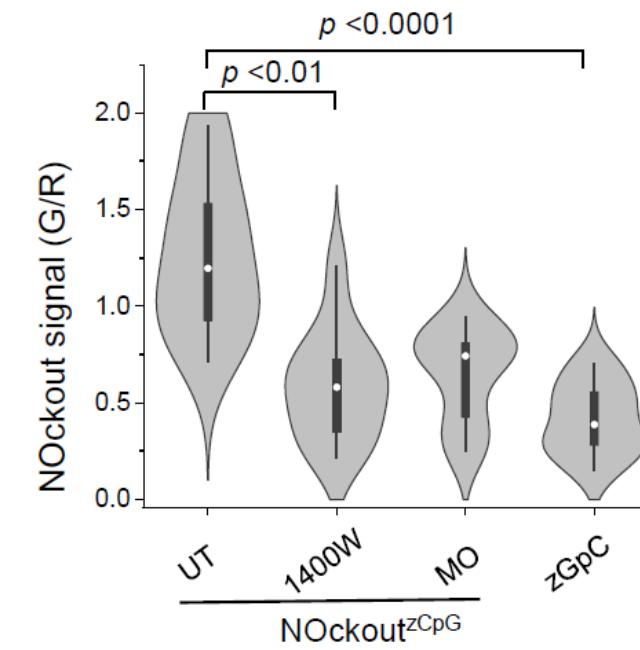
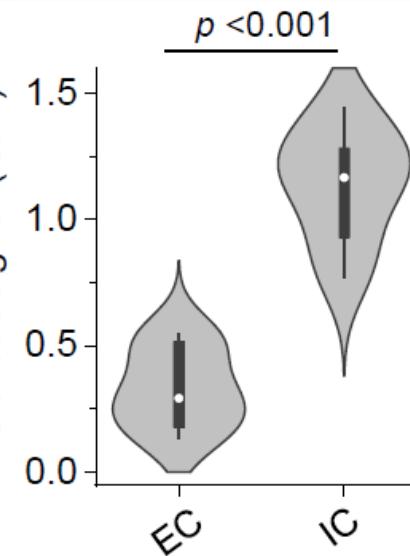
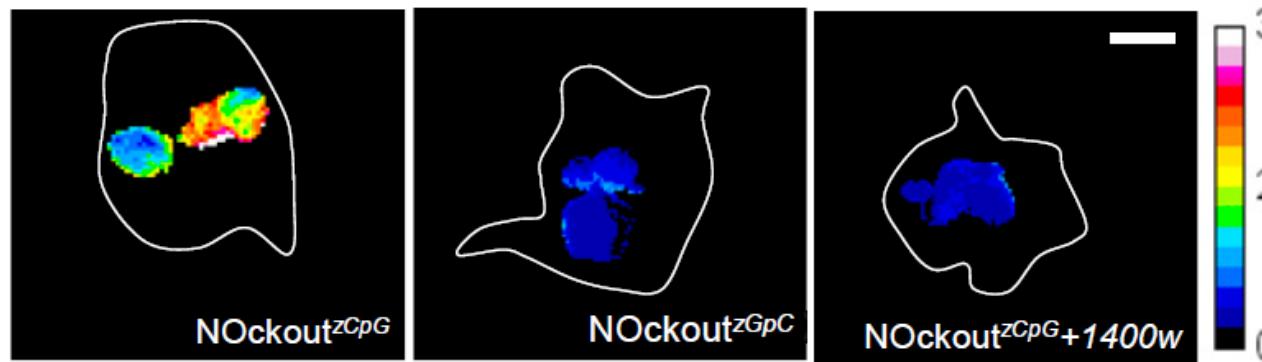
IC: 吞噬体
EC: 细胞内除吞噬体外的环境

NOS2 activity detection in living brains

NOckout^{zCPG}



Ratio (G/R)



探究斑马鱼对细菌性病原体响应的TLR类型

来自金黄色葡萄球菌和大肠杆菌的iRNA激活小鼠的TLR-13产生NO

这种RNA序列与许多感染斑马鱼的天然水生病原体序列相似

