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Exploring the Interface of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis and "The Host Immune System": Harnessing Nanoparticle Technology for Innovative Immunotherapeutic Solutions and Vaccines

Ruhi Firdaus. Research Scholar (Microbiology), The Glocal University, Mirzapur Pole, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Vishal Chhimpa (Assistant Professor), Research Supervisor, Glocal School of Science, The Glocal University, Mirzapur Pole, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The remarkable interaction between Mycobacterium tuberculosis and the host immune system, with a focus on utilizing nanoparticle technology to produce vaccines and immunotherapeutic medicines of note. The tuberculosis (TB) pathogenic specialist, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, has created sophisticated systems to evade immunological reconnaissance, bringing about industrious contamination and infection scattering. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the cause of tuberculosis (TB), which is an incredibly destructive and persistent infection. The likelihood TB tranquilizes, the powerlessness of grown-ups to receive the essential antibodies accessible, such as the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine, and the developing worldwide antibiotic resistance have reignited interest in immunotherapies. By conveying different immune adjusting chemicals (IMCs), nanoparticles (NPs) enhance the effects of IMCs, empowering cell focusing on, advancing antigen transfection, working on compound reliability, and opening ways to synergistic activity. In this study, we describe the work that has been finished to involve NPs to achieve immunological change for TB treatment and vaccination. We start by giving an intensive outline of M. tuberculosis and how it adjusts the human immune system. We discover that current research proposes that NP-based immunotherapeutics be involved with exceptional dedication as insightful medications and vaccination regimens. Increasing research endeavors in this space is necessary, as is carefully arranging novel NP immunotherapeutics considering accessible information on the mycobacteriology and immune escape mechanisms utilized by M. tuberculosis.

Keywords: Interface, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Host Immune System, Harnessing Nanoparticle Technology, Innovative Immunotherapeutic, Solutions, Vaccines

1. INTRODUCTION

The tuberculosis (TB) causal specialist, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, continues to be perhaps of the most remarkable test in worldwide wellbeing. TB continues to represent a serious danger notwithstanding long stretches of research and significant advancements in treatment and counteraction techniques, particularly in conditions with restricted resources. Mycobacterium TB and the host immune system interact in a convoluted and intricate manner, including a delicate balance between the bacteria's safeguard mechanisms and the host's protections. Comprehending the multifaceted aspects of this interface is fundamental for the improvement of innovative mediations to combat tuberculosis effectively.

Making creative vaccines and immunotherapeutic medicines with nanoparticle technology is one reasonable road to resolve this issue. In the domain of tuberculosis analysis and treatment, nanoparticles give new benefits because of their capacity to precisely focus on certain immune cells and convey beneficial payloads. Experts can customize immunotherapeutic methodologies to work on guarded safety against Mycobacterium tuberculosis and change the host immune reaction by using the highlights of nanoparticles.

The investigation of different nanoparticle highlights, such as liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, and inorganic nanoparticles, for their actual potential in TB treatment and vaccination, is at the very front of nanoparticle-based immunotherapy. These nanoparticles can be designed to mimic antigens got from Mycobacterium tuberculosis, facilitating designated conveyance to cells that introduce antigens and advancing hearty immune activation. Adjuvants and immunomodulators combined with nanoparticle plans can likewise increase the survivability of inoculation by helping both intrinsic and versatile immune reactions.

Moreover, host-coordinated medicines and blend medicines are two interesting immunotherapeutic approaches that could be improved with the utilization of nanoparticle-based conveyance systems. Nanoparticle-based immunotherapies might have the option to overcome drug resistance and enhance standard neutralizing agent poison treatment by concentrating on significant immunological pathways and authoritative components connected to tuberculosis etiology. In addition, the combined effects of immunomodulatory specialists and antibacterial medications can prompt more effective administration of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection and reduce the likelihood of therapy disappointment and recurrence of sickness.

We will investigate the most recent improvements in nanoparticle technology for TB vaccination and immunotherapy, with a focus on deciding how Mycobacterium tuberculosis and the host immune system interact. We will discuss how nanoparticle-based interventions can possibly change the landscape of tuberculosis control and end drives. We will feature significant challenges and give chances to figuring out these cutting-edge approaches from the seat to the bedside. Through interdisciplinary collaboration and a quest for imaginative undertakings, nanoparticle technology has the possibility to change tuberculosis across the board and impel us towards understanding the objective of a sans tuberculosis future.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hess, Medintz, and Jewell (2019) Look at how nanotechnology may be utilized in immunotherapy and vaccination plans. They take a gander at the upsides of nanomaterials that can further develop antigen conveyance, manage discharge energy, and influence immune reactions, such as gold nanoparticles, quantum specks, and silica nanoparticles. They feature that it means quite a bit to utilize reasonable plan methodologies to change the characteristics of nanomaterials for specific immunotherapeutic objectives. They likewise address challenges connected with clinical translation, such as issues with flexibility, regulatory obstacles, and prosperity.

Johnson, Duschl, and Himly (2020) Dissect the capability of vaccines in light of nanotechnology for allergen-explicit immunotherapy. They contend that by empowering designated transportation, helped antigen conveyance, and immune reaction modification, nanotechnology can work on the plausibility and security of allergen immunotherapy. They discuss both new adjuvant systems, such as nanoparticles and nanoemulsions, and conventional adjuvants, such as aluminum salts. The creators additionally discuss issues such as adjuvant hurtfulness, regulatory considerations, and antigen security. The advancement of therapeutically fitting medicines for touchiness infections is helped by this review.

Kumar and Lim's 2023 Review takes a gander at the photothermal effects of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) and how they may be utilized in medicine and finding. AuNPs are valuable for various biomedical applications because they change light energy into heat because of their strong light maintenance in the close to infrared locale. The review discusses the photothermal impact criteria of AuNPs, including power scattering systems and surface plasmon resonation. AuNPs are utilized in photoacoustic imaging and photothermal treatment (PTT), a promising treatment approach for harmful turn of events. They additionally display guarantee in combination medicines with immunotherapy and chemotherapy. This review contributes to the developing group of information in nanomedicine and offers assurance for the advancement of novel analytical and valuable cancer systems.

Lei et al. (2022) give an original approach to sickness immunotherapy that invigorates vigorous immune reactions by utilizing hydrogel-directed processes. This system resolves issues such as immunosuppression and excessive antigen articulation in cancer microenvironments. The creators discuss the utilization of hydrogels as vehicles for directly conveying adjuvants, immune-modulating specialists, and antigens to the developing site, subsequently advancing antigen take-up and immunological commencement. They likewise discuss the plan boundaries and characteristics of hydrogels, such as controlled discharge energy, tunable mechanical characteristics, and biocompatibility. The creators additionally

survey recent advancements in hydrogel-based counter acting agent classifications and their preclinical and clinical purposes in immunotherapy for sicknesses.

Orosco (2022) gives a nitty gritty outline of recent improvements in peptide-based nanovaccines for reappearing infectious sicknesses. The ascent of against infection obstruction and novel microbes necessitates powerful vaccines to forestall and deal with these sicknesses. Peptide-based nanovaccines offer benefits such as precise antigen configuration, enhanced immunogenicity, and multivalent antigen show. The survey discusses plan procedures, such as antigen assurance, nanoparticle itemizing, and immune guideline techniques. It likewise addresses challenges such as antigen changeability, immune avoidance systems, and counter acting agent conveyance strategies. The audit contributes to additional research and progressing endeavors to combat resurgent infectious illnesses.

3. THE TUBERCULOSIS MYCOBACTERIOLOGY

Robert Koch successfully separated and distinguished M. tuberculosis as the tuberculosis causal specialist in 1882. Inside the Mycobacterium family, there are in excess of 100 closely related species, including M. TB. This class is partitioned into two gatherings, such as non-tuberculous mycobacteria, which are comprised of fast developing, non-pathogenic microorganisms like M. smegmatis, and the M. tuberculosis complex, which is fundamentally comprised of slow-developing, sickness causing species like M. leprae and M. tuberculosis. M. tuberculosis is an infectious shaft shaped bacterium with a gram-variable width and length that switch back and forth somewhere in the range of 0.3 and 0.5 μm and 1.5 and 4.0 μm, respectively.

The normally thick and waxy cell envelope of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is composed of connected polymers of peptidoglycan (PG), arabinogalactan (AG), and mycolic acids (MAs). Because of this charming envelope, M. tuberculosis becomes hydrophobic; this property is generally credited to the existence of MAs, which are long-chain unsaturated lipids that can have a length of up to 90 carbon particles. Since the hydrophobic layer acts as a permeable obstruction to different hydrophilic and lipophilic substances, M. tuberculosis is intrinsically impervious to hostile to infection drugs. As analyses have shown the way that medications can reach deadly concentrations inside cells, the intrinsic blockage cannot be exclusively credited to the impermeable boundary. This diminishes the significant commitment of other hindering components, such as medication degrading substances and efflux directs, to the inborn resistance of M. tuberculosis.

The capacity of M. tuberculosis to enter a (NRP) stage, which permits it to get by inside the host until conditions improve, is one more way that the illness turns out to be unsafe to the treatment of tuberculosis. Tubercle bacilli in the NRP condition are alluded to as "persister cells," a straightforward word that describes these cells as being phenotypically and reversibly open minded towards serums poisons. Most ordinary serums poisons are intended to target cell capabilities significant for microbial turn of events and extension in effectively replicating cells.

This precipitously disposes of typical enemy of microbial targets, leaving these cells receptive to different enemy of infection specialists — as long as they stay in the NRP condition. Scarcely any bacterial cells reach the NRP state, and Keren et al. seen that as only 1% of an inoculum presented to hostile to infection drugs had persister cells. The clarification for persister cells' low age recurrence and transitory nature is the reason there is restricted information on them and the precise mechanisms by which they enter and leave this stage are as yet unclear. It is confirmed that different factors, such as the existence of an acidic climate, advancement restricting outcomes such acetic acid production and supplementation, and oxygen consumption, can begin persister cell improvement.

Latent tuberculosis infections (LTBI) are recognized to be caused by persisters and are embodied by a clinically asymptomatic, non-infectious state. Individuals who are latently dirtied subsequently address the supply for new ailments. The chance of persister cells being

accessible guarantees that enemy of TB treatment regimens be reached out over significant stretches of time, which exacerbates a typically comprehensive antimicrobial course.

4. M. TUBERCULOSIS'S INTERACTION WITH THE MACROPHAGE AND SURVIVAL MECHANISMS

M. tuberculosis generally spreads by breathing in showered bacilli, which cause an infection to spread all through the lung. Neutrophils, (DCs), and alveolar macrophages are among the immune cells that live in the body and can distinguish bacilli. Selective restriction to (PRRs), such as (TLRs), (CLRs), and (NLRs), starts an inherent immune reaction.

PAMPs, which are polysaccharide-like structures seen on M. tuberculosis, are recognized by PRRs. These PAMPs include phosphatidylinositol mannoside (PIM), lipomannan (LM), and mannosylated-lipoarabinomannan (Man-LAM). PAMP topics act as excellent indicators of an attacking illness since they are profoundly conserved inside species. The destiny of gulped M. tuberculosis in immune cells can shift back and forth between complete end, lethargic containment inside a granuloma, or effective immune function concealment with resulting M. tuberculosis transmission.

4.1.Formation of Phagolysosomes and Phagosome Maturation

Macrophages (MPs) begin to phagocytically absorb M. tuberculosis when they recognise PRRs as PAMPs. As a result of this process, the bacteria becomes surrounded by structures that resemble pseudopods and close at the tips to form phagosomes, which are intracellular vesicles. To change its protein and enzymatic composition and initiate the optimal antibacterial activity, which characterises the ensuing formative stages, the phagosome joins with various endosomal and lysosomal compartments. Important phases include the unavoidable phagolysosome connection and the early and late phagosomes.

M. tuberculosis can successfully impede the formation of phagosomes and persist within vesicles exhibiting persistent restriction to Rab5, absence of PI3P and sphingosine kinase (SPK), low quantities of V-ATPase, almost neutral pH, and active coronin-1 maintenance. Rab5, formed by the fusion of early endosomes and phagosomes, binds hVPS34 kinase and other molecules that lead to the cyclic accumulation of PI3P on the phagosomal membrane. The membrane trafficking regulatory lipid PI3P is known to be an important docking site for a variety of proteins, such as the EEA1 and CORVET complex classes.

However, research has demonstrated that PI3P is consistently absent from phagosomal membranes containing active tuberculosis bacteria but present on those containing dead M. tuberculosis cells. M. tuberculosis inhibits the formation of PI3P via either direct disruption of the hVPS34 kinase responsible for PI3P production or by secreting SapM, a molecule that hydrolyzes PI3P. The transition from an early to a late phagosome is indicated by the replacement of Rab5 with Rab7, the delivery of lysosomal chemicals in transport vesicles, and the accumulation of (LAMP1 and 2) predicted for phagolysosome improvement.

After M. tuberculosis is eaten, V-ATPase is drawn to the phagosomal membrane rapidly and gradually syphons protons (H+) into the intraphagosomal compartment, acidifying it. M. tuberculosis specifically removes V-ATPase from the phagosomal membrane, and the acidification process inside the phagosome is captured at approximately pH 6.4. This is significantly higher than the pH of the late phagosome, which is expected to be less than 5 due to the activity of a few phagosomal proteases and lysosomal chemicals.

Raising cytosolic Ca2+ levels is associated with microbial admittance and is brought on by Ca2+ being restricted by (CaM), which triggers CaMKII. The activation of hVPS34 by this hailing cascade catalyses the combination of PI3P and, as a result, restricts EEA1 to PI3P, promoting membrane combination and phagosome formation. M. tuberculosis can also effectively use the rise in Ca2+ levels to impede endurance.

The final stage of bacterial passage is handled by the late phagosome and lysosomal compartments, which are inhibited by a small number of solvent NSF attachment protein receptors (Catches). The phagolysosome then acquires other hydrolytic proteins, such as cathepsin, to boost its degradative ability and has an acidic pH of 4.5. The organisation of

ROS/RNS is increased by the NADPH oxidase (NOX) complex and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), which enhances the antibacterial effects. Fig. 1 summarises the important immunological authoritative processes that M. tuberculosis exploits.

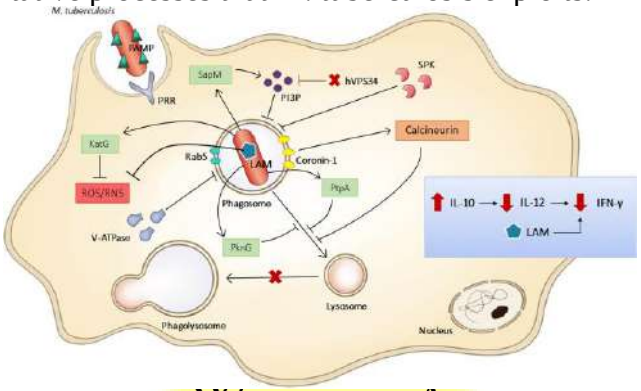

Figure 1: An overview of the main immunological control mechanisms that M. tuberculosis uses inside of macrophages.

5. THE ADAPTIVE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO THE INFECTION BY M. TUBERCULOSIS

Long-term host protection from active sickness requires the age of a versatile immune reaction, which is begun and driven by (APCs), such as macrophages and (DCs), in spite of the underlying endeavour by natural immune system cells to eradicate the bacilli. Effective guideline of bacilli multiplication and spread requires the coordination of natural and versatile immune reactions, which is comprised of cellular, cytokine, and chemokine components.

5.1.Antigen Presentation

A crucial stage in integrating natural and versatile resistance is antigen show by Antigen Processing Cells (APCs). Antigen-specific CD4+ White blood cells are presented to M. tuberculosis peptide antigens, which is fundamental for managing intracellular infection. All nucleated cells can tie M. tuberculosis peptide antigens to antigen-specific CD8+ lymphocytes for MHC-I show, permitting infected cells to be dispensed with by granule-mediated function or apoptosis. This feeling triggers IFN-γ discharge, cytolytic CD8 Lymphocyte activity, and adaptable insusceptibility. Nonetheless, M. tuberculosis utilizes avoidance methodologies to upset the processing of antigens and present themselves to immune system microbes.

Master APCs known as "Dimergent Cells" (DCs) start particular lymphocyte resistance against M. tuberculosis infection. By deferring the beginning of planning, DC consumption compromises host insusceptibility and uncontrolled bacilli multiplication. IL-12 and TNF-α subordinately present antigens to immune system pathogens through DCs, which then, at that point, mature into functional grown-ups and jazz up artless lymphocytes. TNF-α assumes a significant part in DC improvement towards particular readiness of white blood cells. DCs might act as helpful focuses for immunotherapy and vaccine improvement because of their capacity to connect intrinsic and adaptable resistance.

5.2.Responses of T Cells in Adaptive Immunity

The multifaceted immune reaction, which started in peripheral lymphoid organs, is comprised of B cells' humoral weakness and lymphocytes' cell-interceded resistance. White blood cells assume a critical part in the end of bacteria during essential infection as well as the production of memory reactions novel to M. tuberculosis that avoid resulting infections. Clinical correlations and studies conducted on mice that exhibit a considerable increase in weakness to infection in the absence of CD4+ immune system pathogens support the significance of CD4+ White blood cells in the battle against M. tuberculosis.

The combination of IL-2 advances the development and division of immune system microorganisms into effector lymphocytes, specifically CD4+ Th1 cells and type 1 cytokine

reactions. The principal effector job of immune system bacteria with CD4+ status is the age of IFN-γ, a fundamental molecule for host guard. Researchers have investigated utilizing TNF-α from CD4+ lymphocytes extraordinary to M. tuberculosis as a biomarker to recognize active tuberculosis. TNF-α produced by lymphocytes is fundamental for the immunological protection against M. tuberculosis, while myeloid TNF-α is anticipated to start the guideline of bacterial reproduction. White blood cell-produced TNF-α was believed to be typically excessive in mind safeguard against tuberculosis infection.

5.3.Humoral Immunity by B Cells

A fundamental job for B cells secreting antibodies and the humoral immune reaction is to prepare for M. tuberculosis infection. This immune reaction is antigen-specific and utilizes opsonization and balancing among different techniques to eradicate infections. Albeit the principal comprehension of versatile susceptibility to M. tuberculosis is cell-interceded resistance, new research upholds the job of humoral and B cell resistance in safeguard. Tests for serology uncover that M. In light of these antigens, the BCG vaccine might produce counteracting specialist reactions, which might enhance immune safeguard against mycobacteria. Further developed protection, more prominent endurance, and decreased bacterial weight have been exhibited in vitro and creature concentrations utilizing antibodies to M. tuberculosis antigens. These discoveries support the anticipated job of humoral resistance in TB vaccine advancement protocols.

6. ERADICATION OF M. TUBERCULOSIS AND IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC NPS

Macrophages have been enlivened by nanoparticles (NPs) to take out intracellular M. tuberculosis. Phosphatidic acid (PS) in within layer and phosphatidic acid (Father) outwardly film of an immunotherapeutic liposome that Greco developed quelled the combination of provocative or supporting cytokines by cells while propelling the discharge of quieting cytokines. Father is associated with the production of phagolysosomes; its presence on the liposomes chipped away at intracellular mycobacterial death in THP-1 macrophages and human bronchoalveolar lavage cells.

Dad on the liposomes accelerated Ca2+-mediated phagolysosome activity and increased ROS production, as demonstrated by Greco et al. These effects addressed intracellular mycobacterial death in THP-1 macrophages and human bronchoalveolar lavage cells. A respectable immune response was achieved by suppressing the mixture of cytokines that are best suited for igniting, such as TNF-α, IFN-γ, and IL-1β, and by promoting the growth of TGF-β.

After a month, intranasal administration of PS/Father liposomes to BALB/C mice tainted with M. tuberculosis resulted in a 100-overlay drop in pneumonic bacterial load, compared with a 2-get over decrease with oral controlled INH. Furthermore, the association between father liposomes and INH was demonstrated by a ten-fold reduction in blood levels of TNF-α, IL-1β, and IFN-γ observed with father liposome therapy, whether in the absence of any other individuals or in conjunction with isoniazid.

Dube promoted the growth of intracellular ROS/RNS and quality enunciation by promoting an IMC functionalized polymeric NP that adsorbed onto the chitosan shell, including RIF. 1,3-β-glucan served as dectin-1 on macrophage surfaces. This could counteract the immune-suppressive effects of M. tuberculosis in MPs.

To decide a sensible harmony between bacterial killing and macrophage enactment emission, more assessments are expected. Hwang coupled INH-typified silica NPs with single-abandoned β-glucan; in any case, these particles were seen to reasonably fortify peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) at levels like the control.

7. CONCLUSION

Promising roads for the battle against tuberculosis include investigating the connection between Mycobacterium tuberculosis and the human immune system and using nanoparticle technology for immunotherapeutic medicines and vaccines. The utilization of nanoparticle-

based techniques has exhibited significant commitment in further developing vaccination efficacy, controlling immune reactions, and overcoming M. tuberculosis' avoidance mechanisms. Using the exceptional characteristics of nanoparticles, such designated conveyance and controlled discharge, scientists are preparing for novel approaches to all the more successfully battle tuberculosis. Pushing ahead, more examination and improvement in this space will ultimately prompt the discovery of novel immunotherapeutic medicines and a decline in the prevalence of tuberculosis universally.

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