

The Role of Prefoldin and Its Subunits in Tumors and Their Application Prospects in Nanomedicine

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Shao-jian Mo¹
Hai-Chao Zhao¹ 
Yan-zhang Tian²
Hao-Liang Zhao²

¹Department of General Surgery, The Affiliated Bethune Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030032, People's Republic of China; ²Department of General Surgery, Shanxi Bethune Hospital, Shanxi Academy of Medical Sciences, Taiyuan 030032, People's Republic of China

Abstract: Prefoldin (PFDN) is a hexameric chaperone complex that is widely found in eukaryotes and archaea and consists of six different subunits (PFDN1-6). Its main function is to transfer actin and tubulin monomers to the eukaryotic cell cytoplasmic chaperone protein (c-CPN) specific binding during the assembly of the cytoskeleton, to stabilize the newly synthesized peptides so that they can be folded correctly. The current study found that each subunit of PFDN has different functions, which are closely related to the occurrence, development and prognosis of tumors. However, the best characteristics of each subunit have not been fully affirmed. The connection between research and tumors can change the understanding of PFDN and further extend its potential prognostic role and structural function to cancer research and clinical practice. This article mainly reviews the role of canonical PFDN and its subunits in tumors and other diseases, and discusses the potential prospects of the unique structure and function of PFDN in nanomedicine.

Keywords: prefoldin, disease, tumor, nanomedicine

Introduction

Prefoldin, a hexameric chaperone complex, is widely found in eukaryotes and archaea. Its main function is to stabilize newly synthesized peptides, promote the correct folding of cytoskeletal proteins, and prevent protein misfolding and aggregation.¹ This function is particularly important for maintaining protein homeostasis, and its abnormality can lead to protein aggregation and induce various diseases. Each subunit of prefoldin has different functions, and it is abnormally expressed in many tumors, which is closely related to the occurrence and development of tumors. This abnormal expression can also be used as a biomarker to indicate the prognosis of the disease, which is of great significance in assisting the decision-making of disease treatment.^{2,3} In terms of structure, prefoldin has a special and flexible hydrophobic protein binding region, which can capture proteins. Therefore, it can be used as a nanobiological template and designed as a nanoactuator to capture nanocargoes with different charges and various sizes. It can be used to treat diseases in the field of nanomedicine.⁴

Therefore, prefoldin and prefoldin-subunits are essential for life activities and exploration of the occurrence and development of tumors. In addition, its special structure and function are an excellent choice for designing nano-actuators (drug delivery), opening up a new path for the hot emerging field of bio-nanorobots. Based on these unique advantages of prefoldin, it is necessary to have a detailed understanding of prefoldin and prefoldin-subunits.

Correspondence: Yan-zhang Tian
Department of General Surgery, Shanxi Bethune Hospital, Shanxi Academy of Medical Sciences, Taiyuan 030032, People's Republic of China
Email tyz2030@163.com

The Prefoldin Complex

The Composition and Structure of Prefoldin

In 1998, Irina E Vainberg¹ discovered a novel chaperone protein Prefoldin (PFDN, originally called GimC), which is a hexameric chaperone complex that can assist the transfer of actin and tubulin to eukaryotic cytoplasmic chaperone proteins (named TRiC/CCT, also called c-CPN), and then promote protein folding. In eukaryotes, canonical PFDN hexamer is composed of two different α subunits (PFDN3 and PFDN5) and four different β subunits (PFDN6, PFDN4, PFDN2 and PFDN1).⁵ Each subunit interacts with each other at the protein level to form a PFDN complex. First, PFDN2-PFDN3 and PFDN5-PFDN6 form sub-complexes and assemble together, then PFDN1 and PFDN4 are recruited to these sub-complexes, and finally form a clockwise order of PFDN3, PFDN2, PFDN1, PFDN5, PFDN6 and PFDN4 hexamer complex.⁶ The hexamer complex has a unique quaternary structure, similar in shape to jellyfish (Figure 1). In the PFDN complex, a large central cavity is surrounded by six long tentacles, which are formed by rods of an α spiral coil. The coiled coil tentacles point to a platform that is composed of two eight-strand β -barrels. Each PFDN subunits forms a coiled coil and the coil is firmly fixed on the platform through its proximal end, the distal regions of the coiled coils expose hydrophobic sites, which is a multivalent binding site for nonnative proteins. However, there is virtually no interaction between the coiled coils of each subunit.⁷ Interestingly, the expression levels of the PFDN subunits are mutually regulated. This regulation is carried out at the protein level by the

ubiquitin-proteasome system. The PFDN subunits escape the degradation of the ubiquitin-proteasome system through the coiled coil structure between subunits.⁶ When a subunit is knocked down, the protein level of other subunits is reduced, and there are specific combinations that reduce the expression level between these subunits, which implies the mutual regulation of protein levels between PFDN subunits.

The Function of Prefoldin to Maintain Protein Homeostasis and Facilitate the Folding of Cytoskeletal Proteins

In eukaryotic cells, the homeostasis of proteins depends on chaperones which it is essential for many proteins to perform their life activities in cells.^{8,9} As a chaperone, PFDN can mediate the folding of nascent proteins or misfolded proteins. During protein synthesis or denaturation under cellular stress, it selectively interacts with unfolded hydrophobic peptides, folds and stabilizes them. The function of PFDN is mainly to interact with c-CPN to promote the folding.^{1,10–13} The c-CPN complex is involved in protein folding in about 10% of the cytoplasm, and the PFDN is necessary to transport unfolded proteins to the complex.⁸

Unlike other chaperones (such as heat shock proteins), the PFDN promotes protein folding without regulating the binding and release of substrates by ATP binding and hydrolysis.^{1,5} In participating the assembly process of the cytoskeleton, the PFDN tentacles have great flexibility, which enables the hexamer to adapt to the different space requirements of the substrate molecule. The combined substrate extends into the central cavity formed by the coiled tentacles⁷ to form a binary complex, when PFDN binds to c-CPN, it quickly release the substrate to

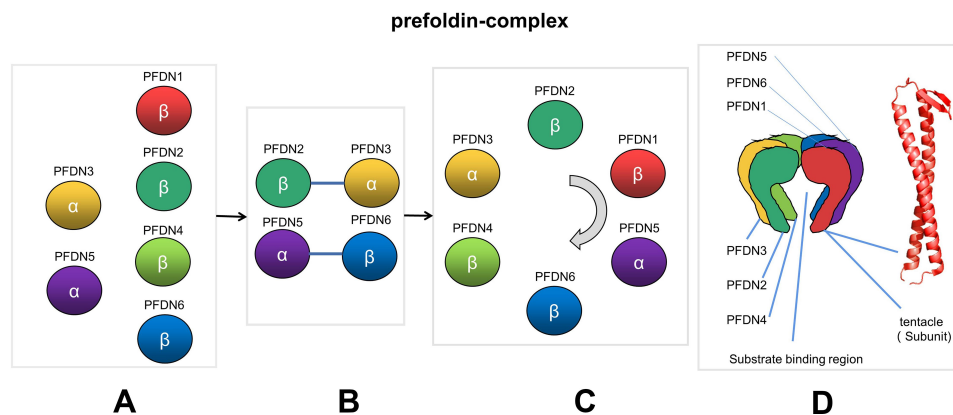


Figure 1 Figures A to C is the prefoldin-complex formation process. (A) Scattered prefoldin subunits. (B) PFDN2-PFDN3 and PFDN5-PFDN6 form sub-complexes. (C) Subunits of prefoldin-complex clockwise order. (D) on the left is prefoldin-complex quaternary structure; on the right is the tentacle spiral coil shape.

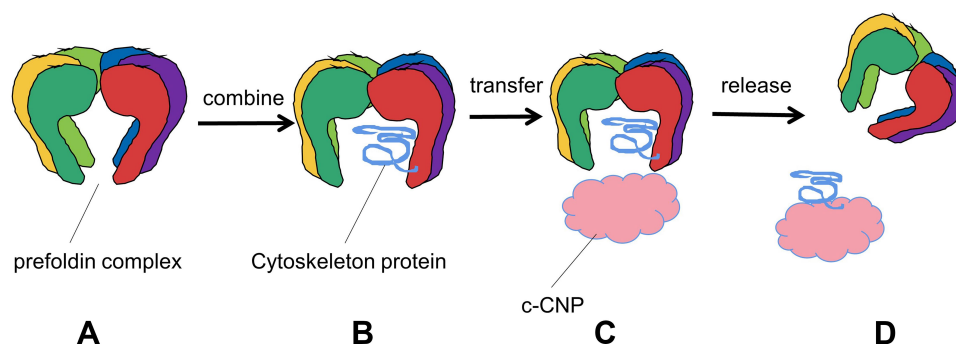


Figure 2 Prefoldin transfers unfolded protein to c-CNP process. (A) Prefoldin complex. (B) Prefoldin complex combine cytoskeleton protein. (C) Transfer cytoskeleton protein to c-CNP. (D) Prefoldin complex release cytoskeleton protein.

transfer to c-CPN, stabilize the newly synthesized peptides, so that they can fold correctly (Figure 2). Actin and tubulin are the main substrates of c-CPN and PFDN^{1,10} in eukaryotic organisms. In the PFDN-c-CPN system, the specific interaction between the two partners may help provide a suitable environment in which non-native peptides can be effectively folded without misfolding and aggregation.^{1,11} If disrupting the PFDN-c-CPN interaction in the body, it will be very harmful and will lead to the accumulation of amyloid aggregates, so this system is essential to prevent toxic conformations and ensure effective cellular protein stability.¹⁴

PFDN can stabilize many nonnative proteins and prevent aggregation. When a subunit of the complex is deleted, it can cause cytoskeletal defects and protein aggregation.^{1,5} In addition, abnormal expression of PFDN can cause many diseases, so eliminating misfolded proteins to mitigate the harmful effects, thereby inhibiting protein toxicity and disease development, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research on PFDN. In recent years, studies have found that the function of the prefoldin-subunits differs from that of prefoldin complex, they can cause many diseases (Table 1). The following sections will

introduce the role of the PFDN complex and prefoldin-subunits in disease.

Function of Prefoldin Subunits in Diseases

PFDN1 and EMT, Cell Cycle, and Cell Metabolism

PFDN1 is a 122 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of 5q31.3 and a molecular mass of 14,210 Dalton. Study has found that PFDN1 is associated with invasion, cell cycle and cell metabolism.¹⁵ As we all know, epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) exists in many tumors, which play an important role in tumor invasion and metastasis. Existing reports show that PFDN1 can activate EMT to promote the migration, invasion and metastasis gastric cancer,³ lung cancer,¹⁶ breast cancer.¹⁷ PFDN1 expression is significantly upregulated in gastric cancer tissues, and this upregulation is associated with tumor metastasis and poor prognosis. Study on its mechanism found that PFDN1 promotes the migration, invasion and metastasis of gastric cancer cells by activating WMT/ β -catenin signaling-mediated EMT.³ During the progression of lung cancer, PFDN1 acts as a tumor promoter and directly

Table 1 Summary Table of the Correlation Between Prefoldin and disease

	Gastric Cancer	Lung Cancer	Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Bladder Tumor	Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Pancreatic Cancer	Lymphoma	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	Nervous System Disease
PFDN1	√	√	√	√ ⊙		√				√
PFDN2	√		√		√ ⊙	√				√
PFDN3						√				√
PFDN4			√	√ ⊙		√ ⊙		√		√
PFDN5						√	√	√	√	√
PFDN6						√			√ ⊙	√

Notes: Symbol: √, prefoldin-subunits are involved in corresponding diseases; ⊙, Prefoldin-subunits can be used as disease Prognostic biomarkers.

interacts with the cyclin A promoter at the transcription initiation site to inhibit the expression of cyclin A, thereby inducing EMT and increasing the ability of cell migration and invasion.¹⁶ Recent studies have shown that overexpression of PFDN is associated with mortality and metastatic risk of non-small cell lung cancer, especially when PFDN1 is overexpressed, it is more prone to distant metastasis.¹⁸ Another *in vitro* cell study found¹⁹ that PFDN1 promotes EMT transformation of breast cancer BT474 cells and affects their ability to invade and migrate, but its mechanism has not been elucidated. Other studies have shown that depletion of cyclin A2 can lead to increase cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell migration in normal mammary epithelial cells.¹⁷ On the other hand, knockdown of cyclin A2 can induce mammary epithelial cells EMT.²⁰ From this point, the mechanism may be the same as in activating lung cancer EMT. Since cytoskeletal rearrangement occurs during the EMT process, and PFDN1 can promote EMT, so the mechanism of PFDN1 promotes EMT may be through affecting cytoskeletal reorganization.

In colorectal cancer, silence of PFDN1 inhibits the G2/M cell cycle and results in dysfunction of the cytoskeleton system, thereby inhibiting tumor cell growth and movement. It is also found that PFDN1 expression is positively correlated with colorectal tumor size and invasion that is indicator of poor prognosis.²¹ Cyclin A2 is known to be associated with cyclin-dependent kinases CDK2 and CDK1, and is a regulator of S-phase progression and G2/M transition.²² Whether PFDN1 regulates colorectal cancer through cyclin A2 has not been determined yet.

In addition, the lack of PFDN1 will cause the phenotype of cytoskeletal function defects, which can lead to ciliary dyskinesia, neuronal loss, and the development and function of B and T cells, indicating that it is also necessary for lymphocyte development and function.²³

PFDN2 Can Be Used as a Tumor Biomarker

PFDN2 is a 154 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of 1q23.3 and a molecular mass of 16,648 Dalton. It was found that PFDN2 is also closely related to tumors and can be used as a biological indicator of some diseases. For example, López Virginia²⁴ and Markus Riester²⁵ have successively found that the 1q23.3 genome has changed in bladder tumors, and determined that the PFDN2 is a prognostic biomarker for bladder tumor stratification

and clinical outcome. The expression of PFDN2 in various subtypes of gastric cancer shows poor overall survival and is a biological indicator of poor prognosis.²⁶ In type 2 diabetes, anti-PFDN2 antibodies may be useful biomarkers for the disease.²⁷

PFDN2 has also undergone genetic changes in breast cancer.²⁸ This change may make taxane chemotherapeutics resistant. Because PFDN2 is responsible for the folding of tubulin, its mutation or abnormal function may cause the misfolding of tubulin. Taxane is a type of chemotherapeutic agent, mainly by stabilizing microtubules to destroy the mitotic spindle, thereby inhibiting cell division to play an anticancer effect, so abnormal PFDN2 can make breast cancer resistant to taxane treatment.

Chang KW²⁹ discovered a κ -actin, which is expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma tissues, replaces β -actin and becomes the main component of the actin cytoskeleton, resulting in a greatly reduced interaction between actin and PFDN2, and the reduction in interaction may cause poor cytoskeletal organization and change the biological characteristics of liver cancer, thereby promoting the growth, proliferation or metastasis of abnormal cells. It has been reported³⁰ that the interaction of hepatitis C virus (HCV) F protein with PFDN2 disrupts the normal function of the PFDN complex, leading to abnormal of the tubulin cytoskeleton, and viruses in HCV infection persist. It has also been reported that PFDN2 plays an important role in the development of chronic HCV infection and liver disease.³¹ The long-term hepatitis can cause liver cancer, so there may be some interaction between PFDN2 and liver cancer to affect tumors. Recent studies have found³² that various subunits of PFDN have a high affinity with HDAC1 in hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 cells, which further provides a basis for this hypothesis. PFDN2 has an effect on liver cancer, but the underlying mechanism still needs to be determined.

PFDN3 and Protein Degradation

PFDN3 is a 197 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of Xq 28 and a molecular mass of 22,626 Dalton. PFDN3 is necessary to maintain the stability of Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL).³³ Known as Von Hippel-Lindau binding protein 1 (VBP1),³⁴ PFDN3 interacts with VHL protein to form a complex that can promote the stability of microtubules and regulate protein stability.³⁵ VHL is a tumor suppressor protein, which can interact with c-CPN to mediate the folding and assembly of tumor suppressor complexes.^{36–38} In addition, PFDN3 requires

c-CPN to assist the function of protein folding. Therefore, c-CPN, VHL, and PFDN may have a certain relationship to regulate tumor formation.

The product of the VHL tumor suppressor gene, pVHL, is the active component of E3 ubiquitin protein ligase, and there is a direct connection with the ubiquitination process.³⁹ Therefore, in addition to interacting with c-CPN and promoting the folding of cytoskeletal proteins, PFDN3 is also suggested to participate in the ubiquitination process. Study has demonstrated that PFDN3 can degrade hMSH4 in the human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293T through ubiquitination.⁴⁰ Another study found⁴¹ that during the integration-transcriptional transition of the HIV replication cycle, integrase degrades through the PFDN3-vhl-proteasome pathway, affecting HIV-1 gene expression. It is believed that PFDN3 is the binding partner of HIV-1 viral integrase and can serve as a bridge connecting the interaction between cullin2 and VHL ubiquitin ligase, so that HIV-1 integrase integrates the provirus into the host genome and viral gene transcription. On the other hand, VHL mediates the degradation of HIF-1 α by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway,⁴² and PFDN3 can inhibit tumor metastasis by enhancing pVHL-induced degradation of HIF-1 α ,⁴³ so PFDN3 ubiquitin-degraded proteins are also involved in tumors Progress. In summary, PFDN3 is involved in protein degradation.

Function of PFDN4 and PFDN6 in Tumors and Transcriptional Regulation

PFDN4 is a 134 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of 20q13.2 and a molecular mass of 15,314 Dalton. PFDN4, also known as PFD4 or C1, is a transcription factor that regulates the cell cycle.⁴⁴ PFDN4 may be up-regulated as an activated transcription factor in B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.⁴⁵ Sequence analysis of breast cancer genomes shows that⁴⁶ PFDN4 is up-regulated in breast cancer and may promote cancer progression. At the same time, it was found to be abnormally expressed in colorectal cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma. When its low expression indicates a poor prognosis, and may be related to metastasis, it can be considered as a prognostic indicator.^{47,48}

PFDN6 is a 129 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of 6p21.32 and a molecular mass of 14,583 Dalton. *HKE2* is a gene encoding PFDN6,¹ and some studies believe that⁴⁹ It plays a role in adaptive immunity and cancer, which means that PFDN6 is also closely related to tumors. However, there is little research about PFDN6 and

the only study about it showed that⁵⁰ it is related to cancer, suggesting that it may be a prognostic biomarker for acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children. In addition, studies have found⁵¹ that PFDN6 can mediate the effect of thermal shock factor 1 on FOXO transcriptional activity and increase the lifespan of *C. elegans*, indicating that PFDN6 may also play a role in transcriptional regulation.

Taken together, these studies show that PFDN4 and PFDN6 are involved in transcriptional regulation and tumors, but the underlying mechanisms are still unclear, and it would be interesting to investigate in the future.

PFDN5 and Diseases

PFDN5 and Neurological Diseases

PFDN5 (also called MM-1) is a 154 amino acid protein with a cytogenetic band of 12q13.13 and a molecular mass of 17,328 Dalton. Abnormal PFDN can lead to protein misfolding and diseases, of which the most studied is in the nervous system diseases, which are characterized by the accumulation of misfolded proteins. PFDN plays a role in controlling protein aggregation, and dysfunction of PFDN is one of the causes of neurodegenerative diseases, which can protect cells from protein aggregation-induced cell death.⁵² For example, in Parkinson's disease⁵³ and Huntington's disease,⁵⁴ the knockdown of PFDN2 and PFDN5 destroys the formation of PFDN in cells, leading to protein accumulation and inducing cell death, indicating PFDN plays a protective role in cell death. Other data show that genetic variation in the PFDN family is related to the risk of Alzheimer's disease.⁵⁵ PFDN1 is an Alzheimer's disease-associated gene,⁵⁶ and the lack of PFDN in *Drosophila* causes the polarity of neuroblasts to be destroyed, causing the neuroblasts in the brain to overgrow.⁵⁷ PFDN3 can promote the development of neuroblastoma.⁵⁸ Recent studies have pointed out that PFDN5 is the main pathogenic gene of Alzheimer's disease.⁵⁹ Although each subunit of PFDN may affect the nervous system, PFDN5 may be the most important one. First, normal sensory and neuronal development require PFDN5,⁶⁰ and secondly, the level of PFDN5 protein in mouse hippocampal neurons can be changed according to synaptic plasticity, which is considered to be one of the important components of synaptic plasticity.⁶¹ Synaptic plasticity is considered to be the basis of plasticity changes related to learning and memory. Degenerative diseases of the nervous system (such as Alzheimer's disease) are mainly based on progressive memory impairment, so PFDN5 may be the most important gene in the nervous system diseases.

PFDN5 as a Tumor Suppressor Gene

In addition to its important role in neurological diseases, whether PFDN5, like other subunits, plays a role in tumors? It is said that PFDN5 gene is up-regulated in pancreatic cancer.⁶² Studies have found that PFDN5 has a potential carcinogenic effect in canine breast tumors and may be a tumor driver gene.⁶³ However, its specific mechanism of action is still poorly understood. The c-MYC is a classic proto-oncogene product, and PFDN5 was previously identified as a c-MYC binding protein by Mori K.⁶⁴ PFDN5 can be used as a connection factor of c-Myc transcription repression pathway.⁶⁵ Therefore, it can be considered that PFDN5 has an inhibitory effect on c-Myc and acts as a potential tumor suppressor gene. Existing studies have found the inhibitory mechanism of PFDN5 and c-Myc on tumors. For example, PFDN5 negatively regulates the Wnt signaling pathway (which is a non-classical Wnt pathway) by suppressing the expression of wnt4 gene and also through the classic Wnt- β -catenin pathway. This dual mechanism inhibits c-Myc, thereby inhibiting tumors;⁶⁶ on the other hand, it combines with the N-terminal reverse transcription region of c-Myc to play an inhibitory role.⁶⁷ Studies have shown that the role of MM-1 in controlling the transcriptional activity of c-Myc and inhibiting tumors can be used as a drug candidate for cancer suppressors in leukemia/lymphoma and tongue cancer.⁶⁸

Prefoldin and Nanotechnology

Prefoldin Can Be Used as a Nano-Actuator to Capture and Load Cargo

Nanotechnology uses protein as a template to construct advanced biomaterials to achieve precise molecular

positioning, which has great potential. PFDN does not require ATP to capture and transfer proteins. Its substrate-binding cavity is surrounded by six long tentacles to form a hydrophobic area. These six tentacles have high flexibility and can swing to change the size of the cavity to adapt to the size of the substrate.^{1,5,7} This unique structure is an excellent choice for designing nanotechnology protein templates. With further research,⁶⁹⁻⁷² it was discovered that PFDN has the ability to act as a nano-component in bio-nano-robots, and was gradually designed as a prefoldin nano-actuator (PNA) to act as a drug delivery tool and carrier.^{4,69,73,74}

The six tentacles of the PNA make it very flexible. When the temperature and pH of the environmental medium are changed, the overall structure and space size of the PNA are significantly affected, and the combination and release of nano-cargo are controlled. In alkaline and neutral pH environments, the PNA cavity size is basically the same. When the pH decreases, the cavity area increases, and as the temperature increases, the PNA cavity area decreases. This change belongs to the change of conformation, which is caused by the interaction of Prefoldin subunits with each other and with the solvent, and it has no effect on the performance of PNA. The conformational change controls the opening and closing of the substrate-binding cavity and determines the size of the nano-cargo that PNA can carry (Figure 3). Combining these two control parameters can provide a suitable environment to capture nano-cargo with specific dimensions for drug delivery in vivo.^{4,73}

PNA captures nano-cargo, mainly relying on the hydrophobic interaction with the cargo to attract the cargo and maintain the established stability, and secondly rely on the hydrogen bond formed between them.⁷⁵ Molecular dynamics method found that mutant type PNA tentacles (namely, PFDN hydrophobic amino acids are replaced by

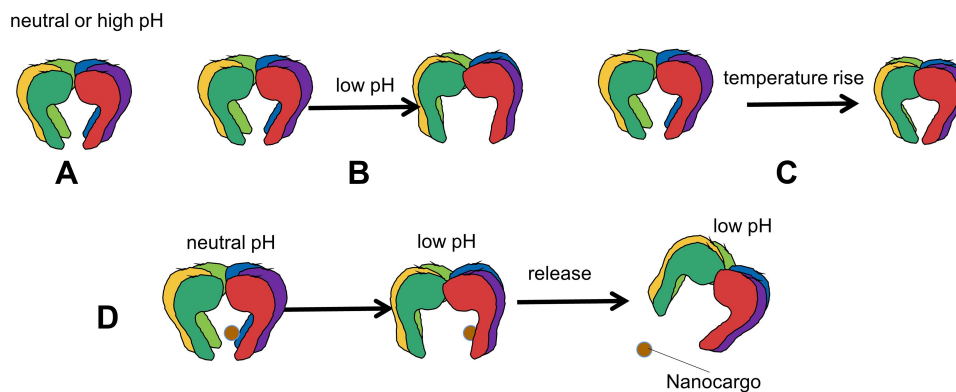


Figure 3 (A) The PNA cavity state of alkaline or neutral pH environment. (B) In low pH environment, the cavity area of the PNA will increase. (C) As the temperature rise, the cavity area of the PNA will decrease. (D) PNA captures positively charged cargo in a neutral environment and releases it in an acid environment.

hydrophilic amino acids to enhance the role of tentacles in PNA) can better capture cargo and have better stability.⁷⁶ Wild-type PNA (unmutated) has only two tentacles that can capture cargo, while four of the six tentacles of the mutated PFDN can effectively attract cargo. This mutant PNA can be used as a potential tool to suppress pathogenic factors and transfer hydrophobic cargo.⁷⁵ In addition, the mutant PNA changes the hydrophobic interaction with the cargo and the number of hydrogen bonds, so that it also captures the positively charged cargo in a neutral environment and releases it in an acidic environment.⁷⁴

The Possible Application of PNA in Tumor Treatment

Recent studies have assembled PFDN and connexin into a nanostructure of macromolecules with a defined shape, which can be used as therapeutic drug delivery and inhibit pathogenic factors.^{71,75,76} Masoud et al⁷⁷ used PNA as an inhibitor of A β oligomers to treat Alzheimer's disease, they found that it has a higher efficacy. Therefore, PFDN nano-drug delivery system can achieve disease treatment. Does this also mean that it brings new opportunities for tumor treatment?

Nano-actuators play a role in delivering drugs to treat diseases in nanomedicine.⁷⁸ It can transfer the drug to the target area without damaging the drug and other cells, minimize the adverse toxicity during the treatment process, improve the utilization rate of the drug, and provide a new strategy for tumor chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and immunotherapy. Therefore, it has a better curative effect in overcoming the multi-drug resistance and systemic toxicity of anti-tumor^{79–82}

The PNA nano drug delivery system is a stimulus-responsive drug delivery system that controls the binding and release of drugs under the influence of the temperature and pH of the environment medium (especially at low pH).⁴ Studies have pointed out that⁸³ the difference in pH between normal tissues and tumor tissues can become specific targets for cancer treatment. The endogenous stimuli of tumors, including low pH and temperature rise caused by inflammation, are different from normal tissues.^{84,85} This abnormality can become a specific target for cancer treatment and cause the release of drugs. By regulating the temperature and pH parameters of PNA binding and releasing cargo, and controlling the binding of drugs and the release of specific locations, precise treatment of tumors can be achieved. Since mutant PNA

can regulate these two parameters, the future application of PNA to tumor therapy has great prospects. The current PNA research^{76,86,87} is mainly to understand the mechanical properties of PNA and the treatment of neurological diseases, paving the way for the application of PNA in intelligent drug delivery and capturing pathogenic cargo. In the future, a large number of researchers are still needed to commit to PNA research to promote the progress of medical care.

Summary

PFDN complex and its subunits play an important role in maintaining protein homeostasis, preventing protein misfolding diseases, and tumor progression. The unique structure and function of PFDN make it as a nanomaterial designed as a PNA for intelligent drug delivery. Based on the different pH and temperature of the tumor site from the normal tissue, PNA can accurately control the release of nano-drugs at the tumor, achieving precise tumor treatment and bringing new hope for the treatment of diseases. To open up a new path for precision treatment of nanomedicine. However, in order to achieve precise treatment of tumors or other diseases, in-depth research and development on PNA properties such as the interaction with the cargo, how to better regulate the combination and release of the cargo, are required. Such as re-mutation or interaction with other proteins to form better nano-components, expand the function of PNA, expand the scope of PNA in disease treatment, and achieve precise treatment of diseases. Due to the limited research and understanding of them, their research prospects are still huge. In the future, whether they become tumor markers or the application of nanotechnology to treat diseases will be of great significance. In general, the research of PFDN and its subunits in tumors and other diseases and their potential as nanotechnology applications can provide new directions for future clinical research and treatment.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest for this work.

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