



mRNA-Based Medicines

For Prelims: [mRNA Vaccines](#), DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid), Cancer vaccine, mRNA Therapy.

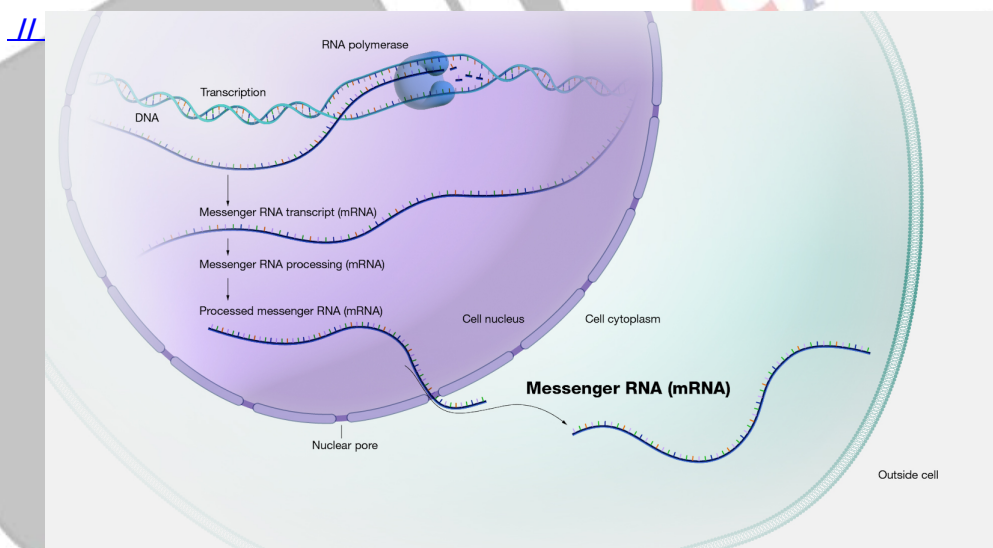
For Mains: mRNA-Based Medicines, Biotechnology.

[Source: TH](#)

Why in News?

The cells in our body **create mRNAs that serve as instructions** to make specific proteins we need to function. Researchers can create new mRNAs to correct those instructions when they aren't working.

- While most scientists **studying mRNAs are not creating new drugs**, this fundamental understanding of how mRNA works **laid the foundation for other scientists to create effective mRNA medicines** like [Covid-19 vaccines](#).



What does mRNA do?

- mRNA (Messenger RNA)** carries important messages from our [DNA \(Deoxyribonucleic acid\)](#), to the cell's machinery, telling it how to make specific proteins.
 - Imagine DNA as a library of **cookbooks filled with recipes (genes) to create different proteins**.
- Our bodies need around **100,000 proteins to work properly**, helping with tasks like breaking down food and performing vital chemical reactions.
- When a cell needs a specific protein, it doesn't directly read the recipe from DNA. Instead, **it makes a copy called mRNA**.

- This mRNA serves as a messenger, carrying the protein-making instructions. It's made up of **four building blocks (A, U, C, G)**, forming words of only three letters.
- By reading this mRNA recipe, **cells easily know how to create the required protein.**
- Cells are quite good at recognizing, using, and then getting rid of mRNA once it's done its job.
- However, changes or mistakes in the DNA's recipe book (mutations) can mess **up the mRNA instructions, leading to errors in making essential proteins**, which can cause diseases.

What is the Significance of mRNAs in Making Medicine?

- **Precision and Customization:**
 - Scientists comprehend how mRNAs instruct cells to create proteins. This knowledge allows them to **easily craft codes for various proteins**, modifying these codes to suit individual patient needs.
 - Whether it's designing entirely new mRNA codes or adjusting existing ones, the **flexibility allows for tailored treatments.**
- **Scalability and Uniformity:**
 - Manufacturing mRNA treatments is scalable and consistent. The process to create one **mRNA is uniform across different mRNA types.**
 - Unlike traditional drugs, each having unique **chemistry and manufacturing methods**, mRNA production follows a standardized process. This uniformity streamlines production, akin to knowing a basic recipe and being able to create countless variations.
- **Easy Adaptability:**
 - Cells naturally eliminate **mRNA once its task is complete.** This characteristic ensures that mRNA treatments **are not permanent.**
 - Adjusting doses to accommodate changing patient requirements becomes effortless due to this innate ability of cells to degrade unnecessary mRNA.
- **Production Capacity:**
 - Scientists can generate substantial quantities of mRNA in laboratory settings. This ability to produce large amounts facilitates the development and distribution of mRNA-based medicines on a broader scale.
- **Expanded Vaccine Development:**
 - Clinical trials for mRNA-based vaccines extend to diseases like seasonal flu, herpes, respiratory syncytial virus, norovirus, Lyme disease, Zika, and shingles, promising a wider array of preventive treatments.
 - mRNA therapies show **promise in cancer treatment by leveraging the body's immune response.** Cancer vaccines, tailored to target specific mutations in tumors, enhance antibody production to mark and attack cancer cells. This personalized approach seeks to minimize harm to healthy cells.

What is the Future of mRNA Based Medicines?

- The future of mRNA-based medicine appears promising, offering highly personalized, effective therapies with fewer side effects.
- This revolutionary approach holds the potential to address diverse diseases by precisely altering cellular processes and correcting protein deficiencies.
- The **ease of customization and production** positions mRNA as a versatile tool in modern medicine, **poised to redefine treatment strategies and improve patient outcomes across various medical conditions.**

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year's Question (PYQs)

Q. Widespread resistance of malarial parasite to drugs like chloroquine has prompted attempts to develop a malarial vaccine to combat malaria. Why is it difficult to develop an effective malaria vaccine? (2010)

- (a) Malaria is caused by several species of Plasmodium
- (b) Man does not develop immunity to malaria during natural infection
- (c) Vaccines can be developed only against bacteria
- (d) Man is only an intermediate host and not the definitive host

Ans: (b)

Exp:

- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by Plasmodium parasites that are transmitted to people through infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.
- The malarial parasite has an extraordinary ability to evade the immune system, which explains the difficulty in developing an effective malaria vaccine.
- RTS,S/AS01 (RTS,S) is the first and, to date, the only vaccine to show partial protection against malaria in young children.
- Hence, option (b) is correct.

Q. With reference to recent developments regarding 'Recombinant Vector Vaccines', consider the following statements:

1. Genetic engineering is applied in the development of these vaccines.
2. Bacteria and viruses are used as vectors.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

Exp:

- Recombinant vector vaccines are made through genetic engineering. The gene that creates the protein for a bacteria or virus is isolated and placed inside another cell's genes. When that cell reproduces, it produces vaccine proteins that mean the immune system will recognize the protein and protect the body against it. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Live recombinant bacteria or viral vectors effectively stimulate the immune system as in natural infections and have intrinsic adjuvant properties. They are used as the channel for the entry into the host organism.
- Several bacteria have been used as vectors, such as Mycobacterium bovis BCG, Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella spp. and Shigella spp.
- Numerous viral vectors are available for vaccine development, such as vaccinia, modified vaccinia virus Ankara, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, retrovirus/lentivirus, alphavirus, herpes virus, etc. Hence, statement 2 is correct.