

7 Literaturverzeichnis

- 1 Monaco AP, Kunkel LM. Cloning of the Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy locus. *Adv Hum Genet* 1988; **17**: 61-98.
- 2 Hoffman EP, Brown RH, Jr., Kunkel LM. Dystrophin: the protein product of the Duchenne muscular dystrophy locus. *Cell* 1987; **51**: 919-928.
- 3 Muntoni F, Torelli S, Ferlini A. Dystrophin and mutations: one gene, several proteins, multiple phenotypes. *Lancet Neurol* 2003; **2**: 731-740.
- 4 Huang X et al. Structure of a WW domain containing fragment of dystrophin in complex with beta-dystroglycan. *Nat Struct Biol* 2000; **7**: 634-638.
- 5 Ahn AH, Kunkel LM. Syntrophin binds to an alternatively spliced exon of dystrophin. *J Cell Biol* 1995; **128**: 363-371.
- 6 Crawford GE et al. Assembly of the dystrophin-associated protein complex does not require the dystrophin COOH-terminal domain. *J Cell Biol* 2000; **150**: 1399-1410.
- 7 Zubrzycka-Gaarn EE et al. The Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene product is localized in sarcolemma of human skeletal muscle. *Nature* 1988; **333**: 466-469.
- 8 Sogos V, Curto M, Reali C, Gremo F. Developmentally regulated expression and localization of dystrophin and utrophin in the human fetal brain. *Mech Ageing Dev* 2002; **123**: 455-462.
- 9 D'Souza VN et al. A novel dystrophin isoform is required for normal retinal electrophysiology. *Hum Mol Genet* 1995; **4**: 837-842.
- 10 Byers TJ, Lidov HG, Kunkel LM. An alternative dystrophin transcript specific to peripheral nerve. *Nat Genet* 1993; **4**: 77-81.
- 11 Roberts RG. Dystrophins and dystrobrevins. *Genome Biol* 2001; **2**: REVIEWS3006.
- 12 Ilsley JL, Sudol M, Winder SJ. The interaction of dystrophin with beta-dystroglycan is regulated by tyrosine phosphorylation. *Cell Signal* 2001; **13**: 625-632.
- 13 Brenman JE et al. Interaction of nitric oxide synthase with the postsynaptic density protein PSD-95 and alpha1-syntrophin mediated by PDZ domains. *Cell* 1996; **84**: 757-767.
- 14 Gee SH et al. Interaction of muscle and brain sodium channels with multiple members of the syntrophin family of dystrophin-associated proteins. *J Neurosci* 1998; **18**: 128-137.
- 15 Matsumura K, Campbell KP. Dystrophin-glycoprotein complex: its role in the molecular pathogenesis of muscular dystrophies. *Muscle Nerve* 1994; **17**: 2-15.
- 16 Ibraghimov-Beskrovnaia O et al. Primary structure of dystrophin-associated glycoproteins linking dystrophin to the extracellular matrix. *Nature* 1992; **355**: 696-702.
- 17 Petrof BJ et al. Dystrophin protects the sarcolemma from stresses developed during muscle contraction. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1993; **90**: 3710-3714.
- 18 Moens P, Baatsen PH, Marechal G. Increased susceptibility of EDL muscles from mdx mice to damage induced by contractions with stretch. *J Muscle Res Cell Motil* 1993; **14**: 446-451.
- 19 Turner PR, Fong PY, Denetclaw WF, Steinhardt RA. Increased calcium influx in dystrophic muscle. *J Cell Biol* 1991; **115**: 1701-1712.
- 20 Fong PY, Turner PR, Denetclaw WF, Steinhardt RA. Increased activity of calcium leak channels in myotubes of Duchenne human and mdx mouse origin. *Science* 1990; **250**: 673-676.
- 21 Porter JD et al. A chronic inflammatory response dominates the skeletal muscle molecular signature in dystrophin-deficient mdx mice. *Hum Mol Genet* 2002; **11**: 263-272.
- 22 Oak SA, Zhou YW, Jarrett HW. Skeletal muscle signaling pathway through the dystrophin glycoprotein complex and Rac1. *J Biol Chem* 2003; **278**: 39287-39295.
- 23 Lina S, Liechti-Gallatib S, M. BJ. Neue Erkenntnisse bei den Muskeldystrophien: aktualisierter Abklärungsplan. *Schweiz Med Wochenschr* 1999; 1141-1151.
- 24 Cooper BJ. Animal models of Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy. *Br Med Bull* 1989; **45**: 703-718.

- 25 Cox GA et al. Overexpression of dystrophin in transgenic mdx mice eliminates dystrophic symptoms without toxicity. *Nature* 1993; **364**: 725-729.
- 26 Wells DJ et al. Human dystrophin expression corrects the myopathic phenotype in transgenic mdx mice. *Hum Mol Genet* 1992; **1**: 35-40.
- 27 Phelps SF et al. Expression of full-length and truncated dystrophin mini-genes in transgenic mdx mice. *Hum Mol Genet* 1995; **4**: 1251-1258.
- 28 DelloRusso C et al. Functional correction of adult mdx mouse muscle using gutted adenoviral vectors expressing full-length dystrophin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 12979-12984.
- 29 Liang KW et al. Restoration of dystrophin expression in mdx mice by intravascular injection of naked DNA containing full-length dystrophin cDNA. *Gene Ther* 2004; **11**: 901-908.
- 30 Liu F, Nishikawa M, Clemens PR, Huang L. Transfer of full-length Dmd to the diaphragm muscle of Dmd(mdx/mdx) mice through systemic administration of plasmid DNA. *Mol Ther* 2001; **4**: 45-51.
- 31 Zhang G et al. Intraarterial delivery of naked plasmid DNA expressing full-length mouse dystrophin in the mdx mouse model of duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Hum Gene Ther* 2004; **15**: 770-782.
- 32 O'Hara AJ et al. The spread of transgene expression at the site of gene construct injection. *Muscle Nerve* 2001; **24**: 488-495.
- 33 Nowak KJ, Davies KE. Duchenne muscular dystrophy and dystrophin: pathogenesis and opportunities for treatment. *EMBO Rep* 2004; **5**: 872-876.
- 34 Acsadi G et al. Dystrophin expression in muscles of mdx mice after adenovirus-mediated in vivo gene transfer. *Hum Gene Ther* 1996; **7**: 129-140.
- 35 Gilbert R et al. Prolonged dystrophin expression and functional correction of mdx mouse muscle following gene transfer with a helper-dependent (gutted) adenovirus-encoding murine dystrophin. *Hum Mol Genet* 2003; **12**: 1287-1299.
- 36 Dudley RW et al. Sustained improvement of muscle function one year after full-length dystrophin gene transfer into mdx mice by a gutted helper-dependent adenoviral vector. *Hum Gene Ther* 2004; **15**: 145-156.
- 37 Cao B et al. The role of receptors in the maturation-dependent adenoviral transduction of myofibers. *Gene Ther* 2001; **8**: 627-637.
- 38 Kay MA et al. Evidence for gene transfer and expression of factor IX in haemophilia B patients treated with an AAV vector. *Nat Genet* 2000; **24**: 257-261.
- 39 Liu M et al. Adeno-associated virus-mediated microdystrophin expression protects young mdx muscle from contraction-induced injury. *Mol Ther* 2005; **11**: 245-256.
- 40 Blankinship MJ et al. Efficient transduction of skeletal muscle using vectors based on adeno-associated virus serotype 6. *Mol Ther* 2004; **10**: 671-678.
- 41 Horejsh D, Ruckwardt TJ, David Pauza C. CXCR4-dependent HIV-1 infection of differentiated epithelial cells. *Virus Res* 2002; **90**: 275-286.
- 42 Coffin JM, Hughes SH, Varmus HE. *Retroviruses*. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: Plainview(NY), 1997.
- 43 Romano G. Current development of lentiviral-mediated gene transfer. *Drug News Perspect* 2005; **18**: 128-134.
- 44 O'Rourke JP et al. Comparison of gene transfer efficiencies and gene expression levels achieved with equine infectious anemia virus- and human immunodeficiency virus type 1-derived lentivirus vectors. *J Virol* 2002; **76**: 1510-1515.
- 45 Li S et al. Stable transduction of myogenic cells with lentiviral vectors expressing a minidystrophin. *Gene Ther* 2005; **12**: 1099-1108.
- 46 Gregory LG et al. Highly efficient EIAV-mediated in utero gene transfer and expression in the major muscle groups affected by Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Gene Ther* 2004; **11**: 1117-1125.

- 47 Katirji B et al. *Neuromuscular Disorders in Clinical Practice*. Butterworth-Heinemann: Boston, Oxford, Auckland, Johannesburg, Melbourne, New Delhi, 2002.
- 48 Rando TA, Disatnik MH, Zhou LZ. Rescue of dystrophin expression in mdx mouse muscle by RNA/DNA oligonucleotides. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2000; **97**: 5363-5368.
- 49 Rando TA. Oligonucleotide-mediated gene therapy for muscular dystrophies. *Neuromuscul Disord* 2002; **12 Suppl 1**: S55-60.
- 50 Gebski BL, Mann CJ, Fletcher S, Wilton SD. Morpholino antisense oligonucleotide induced dystrophin exon 23 skipping in mdx mouse muscle. *Hum Mol Genet* 2003; **12**: 1801-1811.
- 51 van Deutekom JC et al. Antisense-induced exon skipping restores dystrophin expression in DMD patient derived muscle cells. *Hum Mol Genet* 2001; **10**: 1547-1554.
- 52 Goyenvalle A et al. Rescue of dystrophic muscle through U7 snRNA-mediated exon skipping. *Science* 2004; **306**: 1796-1799.
- 53 Heslop L, Morgan JE, Partridge TA. Evidence for a myogenic stem cell that is exhausted in dystrophic muscle. *J Cell Sci* 2000; **113 (Pt 12)**: 2299-2308.
- 54 Partridge TA et al. Conversion of mdx myofibres from dystrophin-negative to -positive by injection of normal myoblasts. *Nature* 1989; **337**: 176-179.
- 55 Qu Z, Huard J. Matching host muscle and donor myoblasts for myosin heavy chain improves myoblast transfer therapy. *Gene Ther* 2000; **7**: 428-437.
- 56 Huard J et al. Gene transfer into skeletal muscles by isogenic myoblasts. *Hum Gene Ther* 1994; **5**: 949-958.
- 57 Law PK et al. Dystrophin production induced by myoblast transfer therapy in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Lancet* 1990; **336**: 114-115.
- 58 Law PK et al. First human myoblast transfer therapy continues to show dystrophin after 6 years. *Cell Transplant* 1997; **6**: 95-100.
- 59 Bachrach E et al. Systemic delivery of human microdystrophin to regenerating mouse dystrophic muscle by muscle progenitor cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004; **101**: 3581-3586.
- 60 Sampaolesi M et al. Cell therapy of alpha-sarcoglycan null dystrophic mice through intra-arterial delivery of mesoangioblasts. *Science* 2003; **301**: 487-492.
- 61 Blau HM, Webster C, Pavlath GK. Defective myoblasts identified in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1983; **80**: 4856-4860.
- 62 Kambadur R, Sharma M, Smith TP, Bass JJ. Mutations in myostatin (GDF8) in double-muscled Belgian Blue and Piedmontese cattle. *Genome Res* 1997; **7**: 910-916.
- 63 McPherron AC, Lee SJ. Double muscling in cattle due to mutations in the myostatin gene. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1997; **94**: 12457-12461.
- 64 Bogdanovich S et al. Myostatin propeptide-mediated amelioration of dystrophic pathophysiology. *Faseb J* 2005; **19**: 543-549.
- 65 Anderson JE, McIntosh LM, Poettcker R. Deflazacort but not prednisone improves both muscle repair and fiber growth in diaphragm and limb muscle in vivo in the mdx dystrophic mouse. *Muscle Nerve* 1996; **19**: 1576-1585.
- 66 Anderson JE, Weber M, Vargas C. Deflazacort increases laminin expression and myogenic repair, and induces early persistent functional gain in mdx mouse muscular dystrophy. *Cell Transplant* 2000; **9**: 551-564.
- 67 Anderson JE, Vargas C. Correlated NOS-Imu and myf5 expression by satellite cells in mdx mouse muscle regeneration during NOS manipulation and deflazacort treatment. *Neuromuscul Disord* 2003; **13**: 388-396.
- 68 Cox GA, Sunada Y, Campbell KP, Chamberlain JS. Dp71 can restore the dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex in muscle but fails to prevent dystrophy. *Nat Genet* 1994; **8**: 333-339.
- 69 Matsumura K et al. Association of dystrophin-related protein with dystrophin-associated proteins in mdx mouse muscle. *Nature* 1992; **360**: 588-591.

- 70 Tinsley JM et al. Amelioration of the dystrophic phenotype of mdx mice using a truncated utrophin transgene. *Nature* 1996; **384**: 349-353.
- 71 Gramolini AO et al. Muscle and neural isoforms of agrin increase utrophin expression in cultured myotubes via a transcriptional regulatory mechanism. *J Biol Chem* 1998; **273**: 736-743.
- 72 Perkins KJ, Davies KE. The role of utrophin in the potential therapy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Neuromuscul Disord* 2002; **12 Suppl 1**: S78-89.
- 73 Krag TO et al. Heregulin ameliorates the dystrophic phenotype in mdx mice. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004; **101**: 13856-13860.
- 74 Haslett JN et al. Gene expression comparison of biopsies from Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) and normal skeletal muscle. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 15000-15005.
- 75 Noguchi S et al. cDNA microarray analysis of individual Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients. *Hum Mol Genet* 2003; **12**: 595-600.
- 76 Siffringer M et al. Identification of transcripts from a subtraction library which might be responsible for the mild phenotype in an intrafamilially variable course of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Hum Genet* 2004; **114**: 149-156.
- 77 Bakay M, Zhao P, Chen J, Hoffman EP. A web-accessible complete transcriptome of normal human and DMD muscle. *Neuromuscul Disord* 2002; **12 Suppl 1**: S125-141.
- 78 Stein GH, Drullinger LF, Soulard A, Dulic V. Differential roles for cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors p21 and p16 in the mechanisms of senescence and differentiation in human fibroblasts. *Mol Cell Biol* 1999; **19**: 2109-2117.
- 79 Endesfelder S et al. Elevated p21 mRNA level in skeletal muscle of DMD patients and mdx mice indicates either an exhausted satellite cell pool or a higher p21 expression in dystrophin-deficient cells per se. *J Mol Med* 2000; **78**: 569-574.
- 80 Endesfelder S et al. Transfection of normal primary human skeletal myoblasts with p21 and p57 antisense oligonucleotides to improve their proliferation: a first step towards an alternative molecular therapy approach of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *J Mol Med* 2003; **81**: 355-362.
- 81 Johnson DG, Walker CL. Cyclins and cell cycle checkpoints. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol* 1999; **39**: 295-312.
- 82 Doree M, Galas S. The cyclin-dependent protein kinases and the control of cell division. *Faseb J* 1994; **8**: 1114-1121.
- 83 Tamrakar S, Rubin E, Ludlow JW. Role of pRB dephosphorylation in cell cycle regulation. *Front Biosci* 2000; **5**: D121-137.
- 84 Pardali K, Kowanetz M, Heldin CH, Moustakas A. Smad pathway-specific transcriptional regulation of the cell cycle inhibitor p21(WAF1/Cip1). *J Cell Physiol* 2005; **204**: 260-272.
- 85 Bornstein G et al. Role of the SCFSkp2 ubiquitin ligase in the degradation of p21Cip1 in S phase. *J Biol Chem* 2003; **278**: 25752-25757.
- 86 Napoli C, Lemieux C, Jorgensen R. Introduction of a Chimeric Chalcone Synthase Gene into Petunia Results in Reversible Co-Suppression of Homologous Genes in trans. *Plant Cell* 1990; **2**: 279-289.
- 87 Cogoni C, Macino G. Gene silencing in *Neurospora crassa* requires a protein homologous to RNA-dependent RNA polymerase. *Nature* 1999; **399**: 166-169.
- 88 Fire A et al. Potent and specific genetic interference by double-stranded RNA in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nature* 1998; **391**: 806-811.
- 89 Tuschl T et al. Targeted mRNA degradation by double-stranded RNA in vitro. *Genes Dev* 1999; **13**: 3191-3197.
- 90 Zamore PD, Tuschl T, Sharp PA, Bartel DP. RNAi: double-stranded RNA directs the ATP-dependent cleavage of mRNA at 21 to 23 nucleotide intervals. *Cell* 2000; **101**: 25-33.
- 91 Elbashir SM et al. Functional anatomy of siRNAs for mediating efficient RNAi in *Drosophila melanogaster* embryo lysate. *Embo J* 2001; **20**: 6877-6888.

- 92 Voinnet O. Induction and suppression of RNA silencing: insights from viral infections. *Nat Rev Genet* 2005; **6**: 206-220.
- 93 Verdel A et al. RNAi-mediated targeting of heterochromatin by the RITS complex. *Science* 2004; **303**: 672-676.
- 94 Dahm R, Kiebler M. Cell biology: silenced RNA on the move. *Nature* 2005; **438**: 432-435.
- 95 Tabara H et al. The rde-1 gene, RNA interference, and transposon silencing in *C. elegans*. *Cell* 1999; **99**: 123-132.
- 96 Stark GR et al. How cells respond to interferons. *Annu Rev Biochem* 1998; **67**: 227-264.
- 97 Elbashir SM et al. Duplexes of 21-nucleotide RNAs mediate RNA interference in cultured mammalian cells. *Nature* 2001; **411**: 494-498.
- 98 Huesken D et al. Design of a genome-wide siRNA library using an artificial neural network. *Nat Biotechnol* 2005; **23**: 995-1001.
- 99 Kittler R et al. An endoribonuclease-prepared siRNA screen in human cells identifies genes essential for cell division. *Nature* 2004; **432**: 1036-1040.
- 100 Gartel AL, Kandel ES. RNA interference in cancer. *Biomol Eng* 2006; **23**: 17-34.
- 101 Tan FL, Yin JQ. RNAi, a new therapeutic strategy against viral infection. *Cell Res* 2004; **14**: 460-466.
- 102 Bertrand JR et al. Comparison of antisense oligonucleotides and siRNAs in cell culture and in vivo. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2002; **296**: 1000-1004.
- 103 Clayton J. RNA interference: the silent treatment. *Nature* 2004; **431**: 599-605.
- 104 Chiu YL, Rana TM. siRNA function in RNAi: a chemical modification analysis. *Rna* 2003; **9**: 1034-1048.
- 105 Layzer JM et al. In vivo activity of nuclease-resistant siRNAs. *Rna* 2004; **10**: 766-771.
- 106 Dalby B et al. Advanced transfection with Lipofectamine 2000 reagent: primary neurons, siRNA, and high-throughput applications. *Methods* 2004; **33**: 95-103.
- 107 Ovcharenko D et al. High-throughput RNAi screening in vitro: from cell lines to primary cells. *Rna* 2005; **11**: 985-993.
- 108 Brummelkamp TR, Bernards R, Agami R. A system for stable expression of short interfering RNAs in mammalian cells. *Science* 2002; **296**: 550-553.
- 109 Paddison PJ, Caudy AA, Hannon GJ. Stable suppression of gene expression by RNAi in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 1443-1448.
- 110 Yu JY, DeRuiter SL, Turner DL. RNA interference by expression of short-interfering RNAs and hairpin RNAs in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 6047-6052.
- 111 Sui G et al. A DNA vector-based RNAi technology to suppress gene expression in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 5515-5520.
- 112 Wooddell CI et al. Long-term RNA interference from optimized siRNA expression constructs in adult mice. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2005; **334**: 117-127.
- 113 Wiznerowicz M, Trono D. Conditional suppression of cellular genes: lentivirus vector-mediated drug-inducible RNA interference. *J Virol* 2003; **77**: 8957-8961.
- 114 McCaffrey AP et al. RNA interference in adult mice. *Nature* 2002; **418**: 38-39.
- 115 Lewis DL et al. Efficient delivery of siRNA for inhibition of gene expression in postnatal mice. *Nat Genet* 2002; **32**: 107-108.
- 116 Brummelkamp TR, Bernards R, Agami R. Stable suppression of tumorigenicity by virus-mediated RNA interference. *Cancer Cell* 2002; **2**: 243-247.
- 117 Hommel JD et al. Local gene knockdown in the brain using viral-mediated RNA interference. *Nat Med* 2003; **9**: 1539-1544.
- 118 Hino T et al. In vivo delivery of small interfering RNA targeting brain capillary endothelial cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2006; **340**: 263-267.
- 119 Kasahara H, Aoki H. Gene silencing using adenoviral RNAi vector in vascular smooth muscle cells and cardiomyocytes. *Methods Mol Med* 2005; **112**: 155-172.

- 120 Marwick C. First "antisense" drug will treat CMV retinitis. *Jama* 1998; **280**: 871.
- 121 Cejka D, Losert D, Wachek V. Short interfering RNA (siRNA): tool or therapeutic? *Clin Sci (Lond)* 2006; **110**: 47-58.
- 122 Zhang Y et al. Intravenous RNA interference gene therapy targeting the human epidermal growth factor receptor prolongs survival in intracranial brain cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2004; **10**: 3667-3677.
- 123 Song E et al. Antibody mediated in vivo delivery of small interfering RNAs via cell-surface receptors. *Nat Biotechnol* 2005; **23**: 709-717.
- 124 Livak K. Relative Quantifikation of Gene Expression. *Applied Biosystem User Bulletin #2*, 1997. Ambion. Ambion Technotes 9(6).
- 126 Rao A et al. Vitamin D receptor and p21/WAF1 are targets of genistein and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 in human prostate cancer cells. *Cancer Res* 2004; **64**: 2143-2147.
- 127 Harborth J et al. Sequence, chemical, and structural variation of small interfering RNAs and short hairpin RNAs and the effect on mammalian gene silencing. *Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev* 2003; **13**: 83-105.
- 128 Endesfelder S et al. Antisense oligonucleotides and short interfering RNAs silencing the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 improve proliferation of Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients' primary skeletal myoblasts. *J Mol Med* 2005; **83**: 64-71.
- 129 Zhang J et al. Silencing p21(Waf1/Cip1/Sdi1) expression increases gene transduction efficiency in primitive human hematopoietic cells. *Gene Ther* 2005; **12**: 1444-1452.
- 130 Seibler J et al. Single copy shRNA configuration for ubiquitous gene knockdown in mice. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005; **33**: e67.
- 131 Fish RJ, Kruithof EK. Short-term cytotoxic effects and long-term instability of RNAi delivered using lentiviral vectors. *BMC Mol Biol* 2004; **5**: 9.
- 132 Alberts B et al. *Molekularbiologie der Zelle*. VCH-Verlag, 1995.
- 133 Zhang P et al. p21(CIP1) and p57(KIP2) control muscle differentiation at the myogenin step. *Genes Dev* 1999; **13**: 213-224.
- 134 Jackson AL et al. Expression profiling reveals off-target gene regulation by RNAi. *Nat Biotechnol* 2003; **21**: 635-637.
- 135 Kumar M, Carmichael GG. Antisense RNA: function and fate of duplex RNA in cells of higher eukaryotes. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 1998; **62**: 1415-1434.
- 136 Persengiev SP, Zhu X, Green MR. Nonspecific, concentration-dependent stimulation and repression of mammalian gene expression by small interfering RNAs (siRNAs). *Rna* 2004; **10**: 12-18.
- 137 Scacheri PC et al. Short interfering RNAs can induce unexpected and divergent changes in the levels of untargeted proteins in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004; **101**: 1892-1897.
- 138 Doench JG, Petersen CP, Sharp PA. siRNAs can function as miRNAs. *Genes Dev* 2003; **17**: 438-442.
- 139 Lee Y et al. MicroRNA maturation: stepwise processing and subcellular localization. *Embo J* 2002; **21**: 4663-4670.
- 140 Slack FJ et al. The lin-41 RBCC gene acts in the *C. elegans* heterochronic pathway between the let-7 regulatory RNA and the LIN-29 transcription factor. *Mol Cell* 2000; **5**: 659-669.
- 141 Sledz CA et al. Activation of the interferon system by short-interfering RNAs. *Nat Cell Biol* 2003; **5**: 834-839.
- 142 Bridge AJ et al. Induction of an interferon response by RNAi vectors in mammalian cells. *Nat Genet* 2003; **34**: 263-264.
- 143 Zhang SZ et al. Knockdown of c-Met by adenovirus-delivered small interfering RNA inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth in vitro and in vivo. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2005; **4**: 1577-1584.

- 144 Bunz F et al. Requirement for p53 and p21 to sustain G2 arrest after DNA damage. *Science* 1998; **282**: 1497-1501.
- 145 el-Deiry WS et al. WAF1, a potential mediator of p53 tumor suppression. *Cell* 1993; **75**: 817-825.
- 146 Harper JW et al. Inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinases by p21. *Mol Biol Cell* 1995; **6**: 387-400.
- 147 Waldman T, Lengauer C, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. Uncoupling of S phase and mitosis induced by anticancer agents in cells lacking p21. *Nature* 1996; **381**: 713-716.
- 148 Hao DL et al. Knockdown of human p53 gene expression in 293-T cells by retroviral vector-mediated short hairpin RNA. *Acta Biochim Biophys Sin (Shanghai)* 2005; **37**: 779-783.
- 149 Sanders DA. No false start for novel pseudotyped vectors. *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 2002; **13**: 437-442.
- 150 Mitta B et al. Advanced modular self-inactivating lentiviral expression vectors for multigene interventions in mammalian cells and in vivo transduction. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2002; **30**: e113.
- 151 Wu X et al. Development of a novel trans-lentiviral vector that affords predictable safety. *Mol Ther* 2000; **2**: 47-55.
- 152 Bukovsky AA, Song JP, Naldini L. Interaction of human immunodeficiency virus-derived vectors with wild-type virus in transduced cells. *J Virol* 1999; **73**: 7087-7092.
- 153 Sinn PL, Sauter SL, McCray PB, Jr. Gene therapy progress and prospects: development of improved lentiviral and retroviral vectors--design, biosafety, and production. *Gene Ther* 2005; **12**: 1089-1098.
- 154 Miyoshi H et al. Development of a self-inactivating lentivirus vector. *J Virol* 1998; **72**: 8150-8157.
- 155 Logan AC, Haas DL, Kafri T, Kohn DB. Integrated self-inactivating lentiviral vectors produce full-length genomic transcripts competent for encapsidation and integration. *J Virol* 2004; **78**: 8421-8436.
- 156 Hacein-Bey-Abina S et al. LMO2-associated clonal T cell proliferation in two patients after gene therapy for SCID-X1. *Science* 2003; **302**: 415-419.
- 157 Hacein-Bey-Abina S et al. A serious adverse event after successful gene therapy for X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency. *N Engl J Med* 2003; **348**: 255-256.
- 158 Hammond SM, Crable SC, Anderson KP. Negative regulatory elements are present in the human LMO2 oncogene and may contribute to its expression in leukemia. *Leuk Res* 2005; **29**: 89-97.
- 159 Gaspar HB et al. Gene therapy of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency by use of a pseudotyped gammaretroviral vector. *Lancet* 2004; **364**: 2181-2187.
- 160 Schroder AR et al. HIV-1 integration in the human genome favors active genes and local hotspots. *Cell* 2002; **110**: 521-529.
- 161 Wu X, Li Y, Crise B, Burgess SM. Transcription start regions in the human genome are favored targets for MLV integration. *Science* 2003; **300**: 1749-1751.
- 162 Narekina A et al. Genome-wide analyses of avian sarcoma virus integration sites. *J Virol* 2004; **78**: 11656-11663.
- 163 Gallo-Penn AM et al. Systemic delivery of an adenoviral vector encoding canine factor VIII results in short-term phenotypic correction, inhibitor development, and biphasic liver toxicity in hemophilia A dogs. *Blood* 2001; **97**: 107-113.
- 164 Lozier JN et al. Toxicity of a first-generation adenoviral vector in rhesus macaques. *Hum Gene Ther* 2002; **13**: 113-124.
- 165 Assessment of adenoviral vector safety and toxicity: report of the National Institutes of Health Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. *Hum Gene Ther* 2002; **13**: 3-13.
- 166 Bostanci A. Gene therapy. Blood test flags agent in death of Penn subject. *Science* 2002; **295**: 604-605.

- 167 Fields PA et al. Role of vector in activation of T cell subsets in immune responses against the secreted transgene product factor IX. *Mol Ther* 2000; **1**: 225-235.
- 168 Zabner J et al. Repeat administration of an adenovirus vector encoding cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator to the nasal epithelium of patients with cystic fibrosis. *J Clin Invest* 1996; **97**: 1504-1511.
- 169 Follenzi A et al. Efficient gene delivery and targeted expression to hepatocytes in vivo by improved lentiviral vectors. *Hum Gene Ther* 2002; **13**: 243-260.
- 170 Sung VM, Lai MM. Murine retroviral pseudotype virus containing hepatitis B virus large and small surface antigens confers specific tropism for primary human hepatocytes: a potential liver-specific targeting system. *J Virol* 2002; **76**: 912-917.
- 171 Jung C et al. Lentiviral vectors pseudotyped with envelope glycoproteins derived from human parainfluenza virus type 3. *Biotechnol Prog* 2004; **20**: 1810-1816.
- 172 Sherr CJ, Roberts JM. CDK inhibitors: positive and negative regulators of G1-phase progression. *Genes Dev* 1999; **13**: 1501-1512.
- 173 Deng C et al. Mice lacking p21CIP1/WAF1 undergo normal development, but are defective in G1 checkpoint control. *Cell* 1995; **82**: 675-684.
- 174 Brugarolas J et al. Radiation-induced cell cycle arrest compromised by p21 deficiency. *Nature* 1995; **377**: 552-557.
- 175 Philipp J et al. Tumor suppression by p27Kip1 and p21Cip1 during chemically induced skin carcinogenesis. *Oncogene* 1999; **18**: 4689-4698.
- 176 Balomenos D et al. The cell cycle inhibitor p21 controls T-cell proliferation and sex-linked lupus development. *Nat Med* 2000; **6**: 171-176.
- 177 Shiohara M, Koike K, Komiyama A, Koeffler HP. p21WAF1 mutations and human malignancies. *Leuk Lymphoma* 1997; **26**: 35-41.
- 178 Franklin DS et al. Functional collaboration between different cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors suppresses tumor growth with distinct tissue specificity. *Mol Cell Biol* 2000; **20**: 6147-6158.
- 179 Adnane J et al. Loss of p21WAF1/CIP1 accelerates Ras oncogenesis in a transgenic/knockout mammary cancer model. *Oncogene* 2000; **19**: 5338-5347.
- 180 Yang WC et al. Targeted inactivation of the p21(WAF1/cip1) gene enhances Apc-initiated tumor formation and the tumor-promoting activity of a Western-style high-risk diet by altering cell maturation in the intestinal mucosal. *Cancer Res* 2001; **61**: 565-569.
- 181 Martin-Caballero J, Flores JM, Garcia-Palencia P, Serrano M. Tumor susceptibility of p21(Waf1/Cip1)-deficient mice. *Cancer Res* 2001; **61**: 6234-6238.
- 182 Hueber AO, Evan GI. Traps to catch unwary oncogenes. *Trends Genet* 1998; **14**: 364-367.
- 183 Halevy O et al. Correlation of terminal cell cycle arrest of skeletal muscle with induction of p21 by MyoD. *Science* 1995; **267**: 1018-1021.
- 184 Hawke TJ et al. p21 is essential for normal myogenic progenitor cell function in regenerating skeletal muscle. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol* 2003; **285**: C1019-1027.
- 185 Worgall S. A realistic chance for gene therapy in the near future. *Pediatr Nephrol* 2005; **20**: 118-124.
- 186 Bujold M et al. Autotransplantation in mdx mice of mdx myoblasts genetically corrected by an HSV-1 amplicon vector. *Cell Transplant* 2002; **11**: 759-767.
- 187 Huang X et al. Stable gene transfer and expression in human primary T-cells by the Sleeping Beauty transposon system. *Blood* 2005.
- 188 Karpati G et al. Myoblast transfer in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Ann Neurol* 1993; **34**: 8-17.
- 189 Skuk D et al. Dystrophin expression in myofibers of Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients following intramuscular injections of normal myogenic cells. *Mol Ther* 2004; **9**: 475-482.
- 190 Coutelle C et al. Gene therapy progress and prospects: fetal gene therapy--first proofs of concept--some adverse effects. *Gene Ther* 2005; **12**: 1601-1607.

- 191 Waddington SN *et al.* Long-term transgene expression by administration of a lentivirus-based vector to the fetal circulation of immuno-competent mice. *Gene Ther* 2003; **10**: 1234-1240.
- 192 Coutelle C, Rodeck C. On the scientific and ethical issues of fetal somatic gene therapy. *Gene Ther* 2002; **9**: 670-673.