**[**Enzyme-Instructed Self-Assembly of Small d-Peptides as a Multiple-Step Process for Selectively Killing Cancer Cells**]**

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**Abstract It is reported that the molecular and cellular validation of enzyme-instructed self-assembly (EISA) as a multiple step process for selectively killing cancer cells that overexpress alkaline phosphatases (ALPs) . The team design the d-tetrapeptides that can express their activity in seletively inhibiting by the number ,structure and the location of the phosphotyrosine residues .The paper report that unphosophorylated d-tetrapeptides can not kill any cells including normal and cancer cells . monophosophorylated and diphosophorylated d-tetrapeptides have the function of selectively inhibiting the cancer cells , and they will not do harm to normal cells . This can be a progress in anticancer therapeutics.**

**Introduction**

The paper gives different structures of phosophorylated , including different number of phosphotryrosine residues . different location of phosphotryrosine residues and different amion acid sequence . the group tested their action with cancer cells and normal cells .they conclude the mechanism of the phosophorylated d-tetrapeptides working on the cancer cells .

**Recent Progress**

They use six different d-peptides ,a-1p ,a-2p ,b-1p , b-2p , c-1p , c-2p and treat them with different dosage of alkaline phosphatase and examine the results with TEM. they discover that’ The monophosphorylated d-tetrapeptides exhibit more potent inhibitory activity than the diphosphorylated d-tetrapeptides do.’(as the author said )

**Discussion**

The self – assembly of the designed molecules get many d-tetrapeptides .we can design specially appointed peptides even with activity of killing cancer cells and cure cancer . This way may make a breakthrough in anticancer therapeutics and solve the problems in cancer treatment .

**References**

[References here. Include all authors and titles of the references. Layout example provided below.]

Shroeder, Insa S. “Potential of Pluripotent Stem Cells for Diabetes Therapy”. Current Diabetes Reports. 5 (2012): 490-498.