# Article information:

Engineering circular RNA for potent and stable translation in eukaryotic cells - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6035260/>

# Article summary:

1. This article discusses the development of exogenous circular RNA (circRNA) to extend the duration of protein expression from full-length RNA messages.

2. The article presents an engineering approach to generating exogenous circRNAs for potent and stable protein expression in eukaryotic cells.

3. This study pioneers the use of exogenous circRNA for robust and stable protein expression in eukaryotic cells and demonstrates that circRNA is a promising alternative to linear mRNA.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable, as it provides a detailed overview of the engineering approach used to generate exogenous circRNAs for potent and stable protein expression in eukaryotic cells. The authors provide evidence for their claims, such as citing previous studies on endogenous circRNAs, discussing strategies used to increase mRNA stability, and providing data on the efficiency of splicing and translation of functional proteins from these circRNAs in eukaryotic cells. Furthermore, the authors discuss potential limitations of their approach, such as long intervening regions between splice sites which may reduce splicing efficiency.

However, there are some points that could be further explored or discussed more thoroughly in order to make the article more comprehensive. For example, while the authors discuss strategies used to increase mRNA stability, they do not provide any data or evidence regarding how effective these strategies are at increasing mRNA stability compared to using circularization methods. Additionally, while they discuss potential limitations of their approach, they do not provide any data or evidence regarding how these limitations can be addressed or overcome in order to improve their method's efficacy. Finally, while they cite previous studies on endogenous circRNAs, they do not explore any potential implications that this research may have for their own work or how it could be applied in other contexts.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable but could benefit from further exploration into certain topics in order to make it more comprehensive and thorough.

# Topics for further research:

* mRNA stability strategies
* Circularization methods for mRNA stability
* Endogenous circRNA implications
* Splicing efficiency of long intervening regions
* Strategies to improve splicing efficiency
* Application of endogenous circRNA research

# Report location:

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