



Novel Mitochondria-Targeting Abasic Site-Reactive Probe (mTAP)

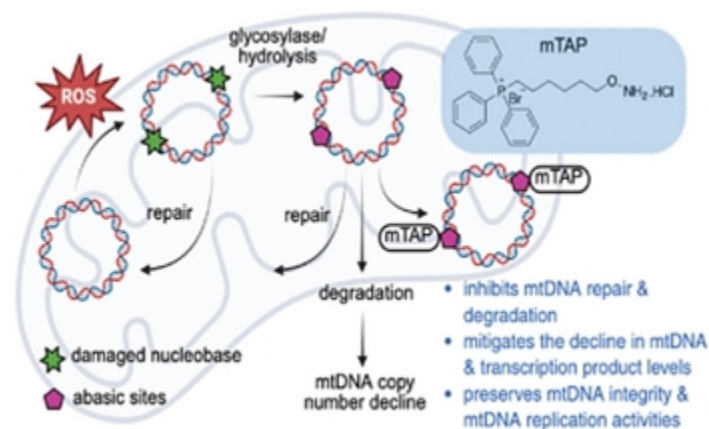
Tech ID: 34234 / UC Case 2025-698-0

BACKGROUND

Defects in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) are a hallmark of numerous mitochondrial disorders and human diseases, often leading to impaired cellular energy production. While mtDNA is a critical signaling molecule, it is vulnerable to genotoxic stress, resulting in detrimental mtDNA loss. The absence of a precise chemical intervention to safeguard mtDNA levels under such stress presents a substantial opportunity for novel therapeutic and research tools.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Professor Linlin Zhao and their team from the University of California, Riverside have developed mTAP, a new chemical probe engineered to selectively bind to abasic sites within mitochondrial DNA without affecting nuclear DNA. Unlike non-specific agents, mTAP is equipped with a mitochondria-targeting group, ensuring its precise localization. This invention is advantageous over current technology because its mechanism of action involves forming a stable chemical bond with damaged DNA sites, thereby protecting mtDNA from enzymatic cleavage and maintaining its replication and transcriptional activities.



► For various biotechnology applications such as a drug discovery platforms for diseases linked to mtDNA dysfunction and as a diagnostic assay for cellular genotoxic stress.

PATENT STATUS

Patent Pending

RELATED MATERIALS

► [A. Jana, Yu-H. Chen, L. Zhao, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2025, e202502470. https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.202502470 - 07/15/2025](#)

University of California, Riverside
Office of Technology Commercialization
200 University Office Building,
Riverside,CA 92521
otc@ucr.edu
<https://research.ucr.edu/>

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