
Abstract

Introduction

Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of deaths worldwide with chemotherapy being the only treatment option currently available for advanced stage breast cancer producing severe toxic effects on normal cells. Small interfering RNA (siRNA), a powerful tool to selectively silence gene expression could be harnessed in combination with traditional chemotherapy drugs for effectively treating breast cancer with minimal side effects. However the limitation of the naked siRNA in penetrating the plasma membrane and its sensitiveness to nucleolytic mediated cleavage pose the major challenges to the proper exploitation of siRNA technology in therapeutic intervention.

Discussion