

ABSTRACT

Provided is a nucleic acid molecule, comprising 1) a transcribable nucleic acid fragment and/or a nucleic acid used for introducing a transcribable nucleic acid fragment; 2) a polyA nucleic acid fragment; and 3) a gyrase binding site nucleic acid fragment. The nucleic acid molecule can improve the stability of polyA, thus solving the problem of polyA loss/shortening. Additionally, the present invention improves the stability of nucleic acid molecules, thus reducing the probability of recombination of plasmids during amplification, and facilitating industrial production of mRNA products.