





WP3 - Medicina personalizzata

Task 2 – Engineering bioinspired and biomimetic nanomedicines for precise drug delivery

Vescicole extracellulari sintetiche: nuovi vettori per drug delivery tessuto-specifico

Prof. Michele Guescini (Università di Urbino)





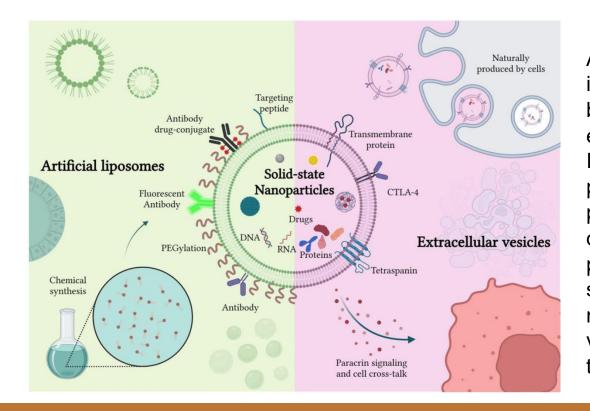




WP3 T3.2 focused on developing high-throughput vesicle assembly technology allowing encapsulation of biomolecules and the incorporation of integral and peripheral membrane proteins to target the vesicular carrier towards a specific recipient cell.

Bottom-up assembly of EV mimics enables stepwise quantitative loading of EVs with different important molecular signaling compounds, which enables exquisite control over their physicochemical properties, mechanical and chemical stability, intracellular admission, and manipulability. Two main approaches have been studied:

The first one consisted in developing specific protocols for the extraction of plasma membrane proteins using mild extraction conditions with the aim to preserve membrane microdomains, like lipid rafts and/or tetraspanin networks, that subsequently can be reused to assemble synthetic lipid-based vesicles decorated with surface proteins.



An alternative approach was investigated, this strategy is based on exploiting RBC-derived extracellular vesicles (RBCEVs). Indeed, much attention has been paid to RBCEVs and their potential exploitation as a drug delivery system. To address these points, we tried to set up the labscale production of RBCEVs by a newly proposed physical vesiculation method and fine-tune the purification process.



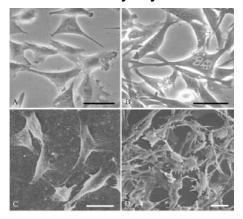


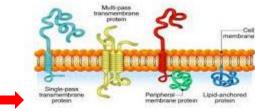


SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED TO GENERATE BIOINSPIRED

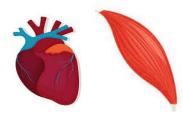
EXOSOME-MIMETIC NANOVESICLES





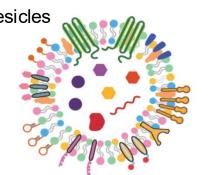


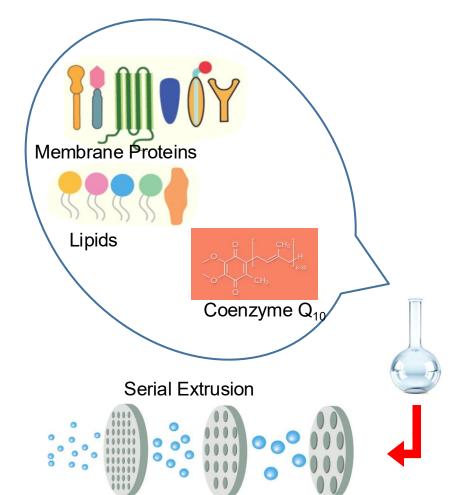
Membrane Protein Exctraction



Target tissues

Bioinspired exosome-mimetic nanovesicles



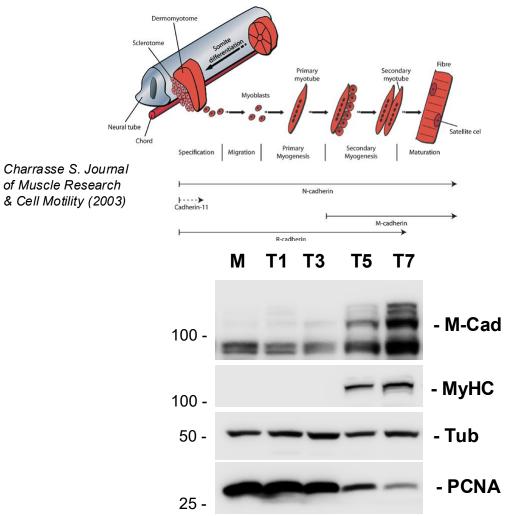


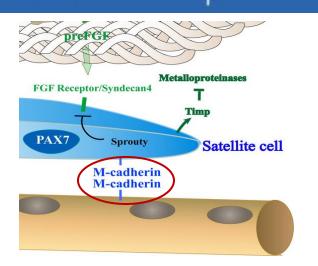


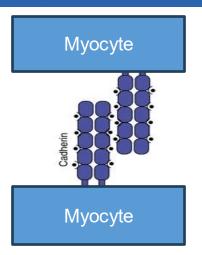


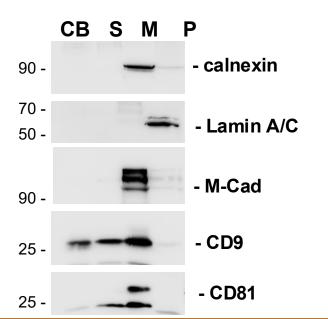


Schematic representation of skeletal muscle formation in vertebrates and cadherin expression during this process.







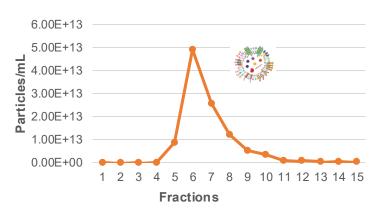




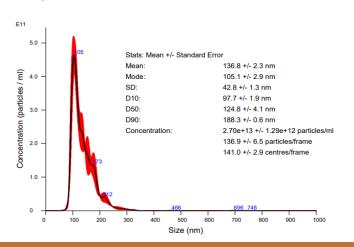




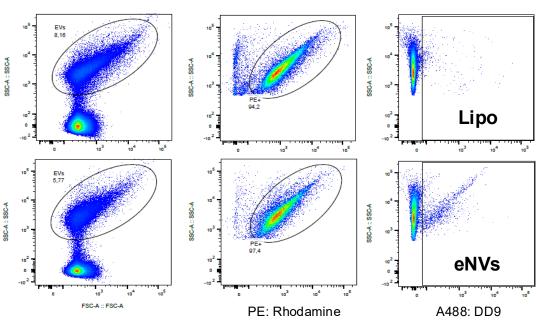
Size-Exclusion Chromatography of Bioinspired exosome-mimetic nanovesicles



Nanoparticle Tracking analysis of Engineered biomimetic nanovesicles

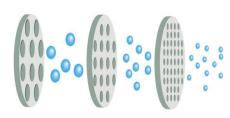


Flow cytometry characterization of Engineered biomimetic nanovesicles



- SEC of the extruded nanovesicles showed co-elution of labelled lipids and nanoparticles
- NTA demonstrated that the extrusion process allowed us to produce nanovesicles ranging from 90 to 180 nm in size
- Flow cytometry confirmed the presence of CD9 onto the nanovesicle surface

Serial Extrusion









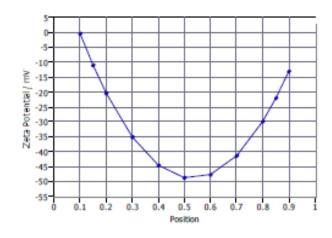
Measurement of the Zeta Potential of Synthetic Vesicles Using Nanoparticle Tracking Analyzer

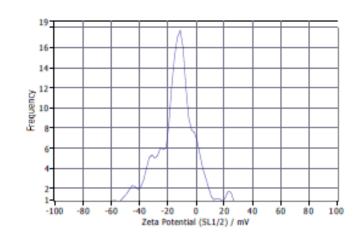
Result (sizes in nm)

Number Concentration Volume

Median (X50) 126.1 126.1 240.6 StdDev 64.9 64.9 354.7

Concentration: 5.0E+7 Particles / mL
Dilution Factor: 1000000
Original Concentration: 5.0E+13 Particles / mL





Result

Mobility: -1.16 ± 0.06 μm/sec/V/cm, @ 25 °C: -1.16 μm/sec/V/cm

ZP Factor: 12.8 (Smoluchowski)

Zeta Potential @ 25 °C: -14.87 ± 0.79 mV

Zeta Potential Distribution: -14.87 mV FWHM 13.34 (SL1/2)

Concentration: 6.6E+7 Particles / mL

Dilution Factor: 1000000

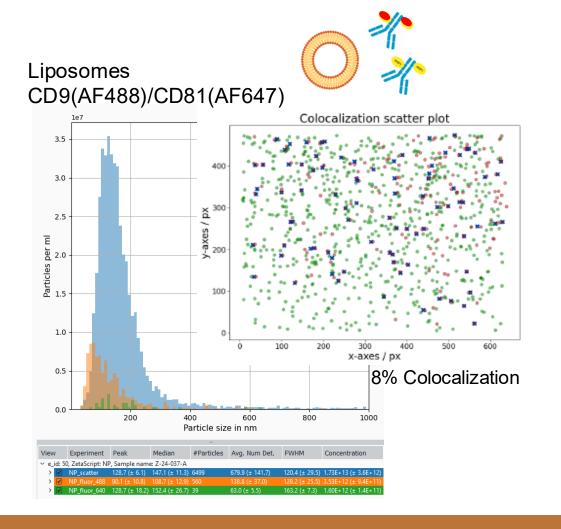
Original Concentration: 6.6E+13 Particles / mL

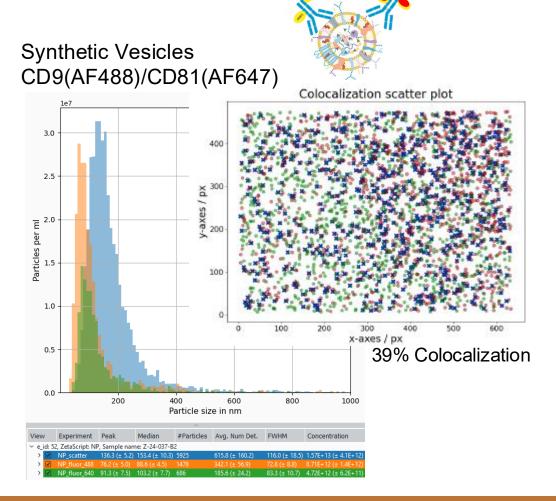






Colocalization with Fluorescence Nanoparticle Tracking (F-NTA)





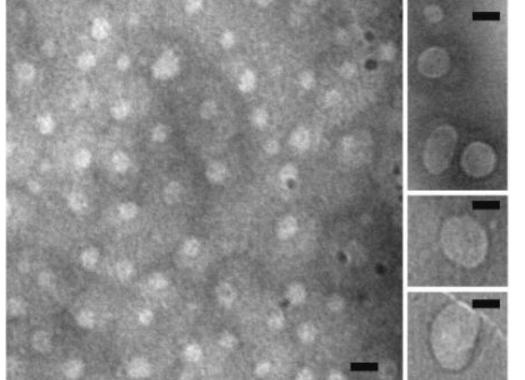


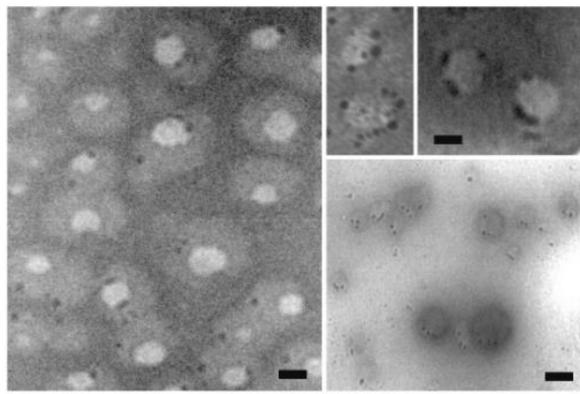




Characterization of Synthetic Vesicles by Immunolabeling Electron Microscopy

Liposomes Synthetic Vesicles

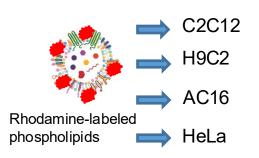


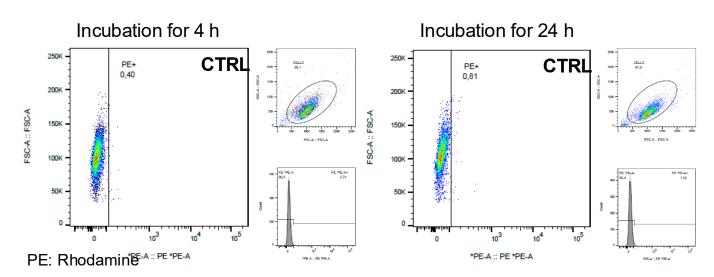








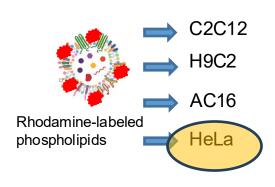


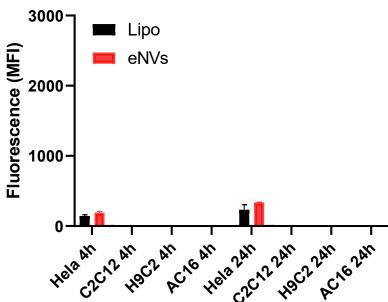


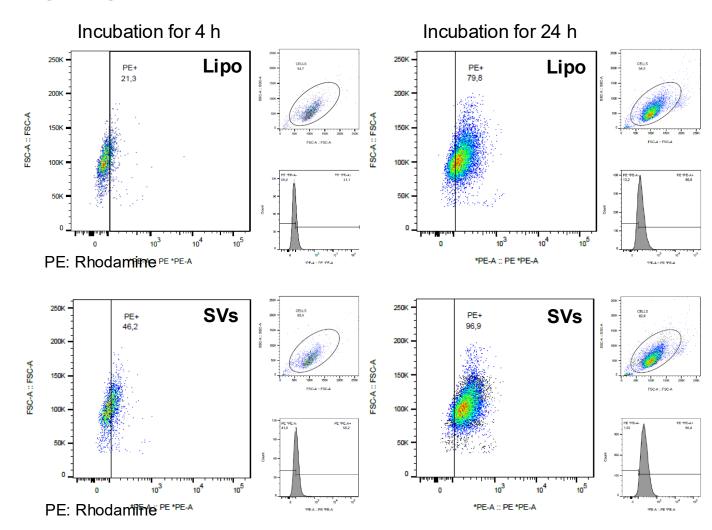








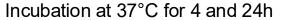


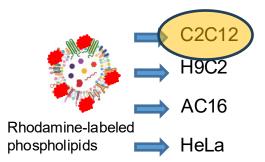


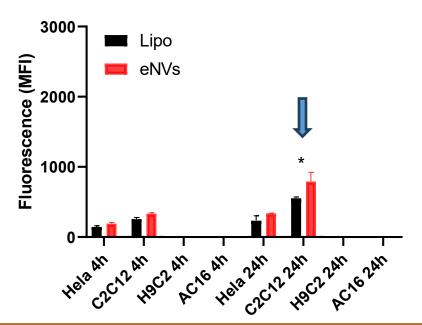


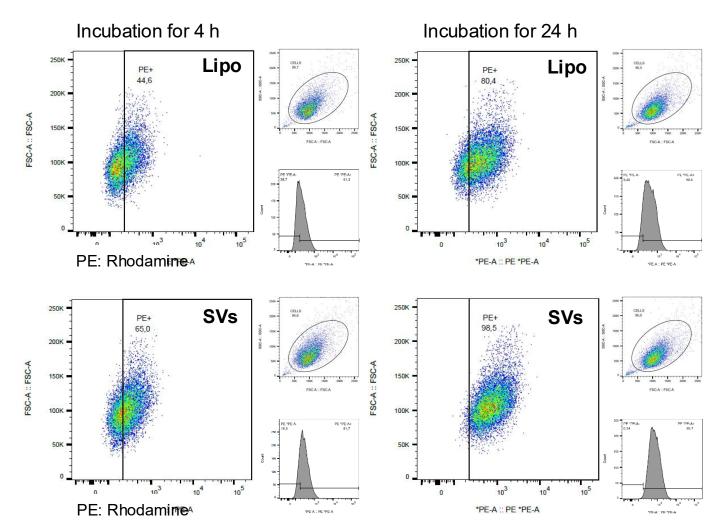








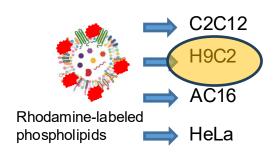


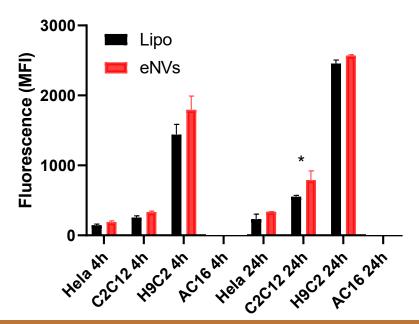


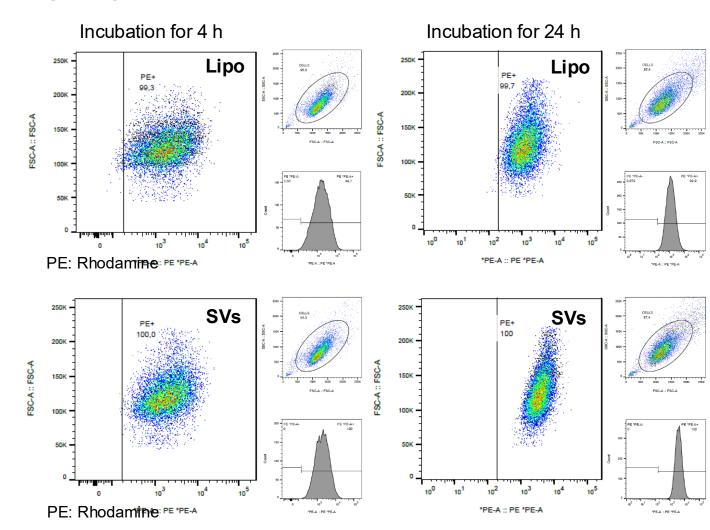








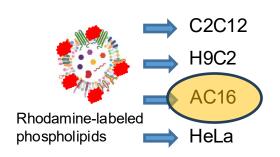


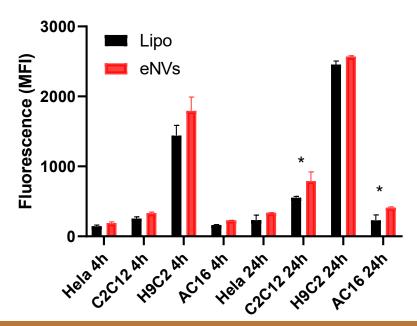


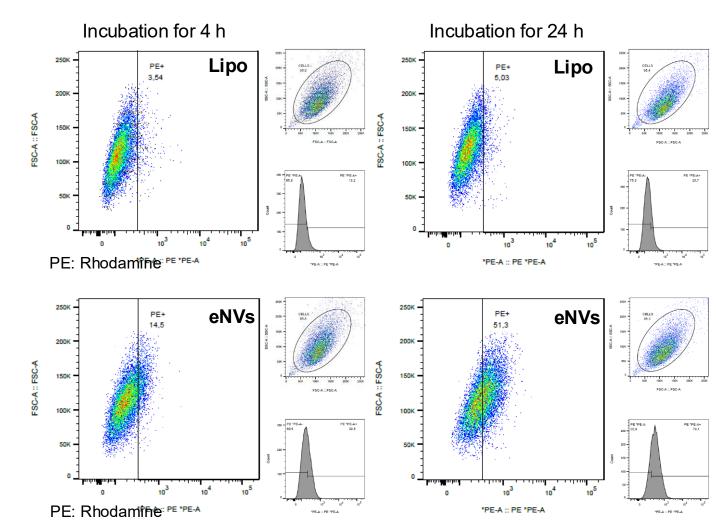










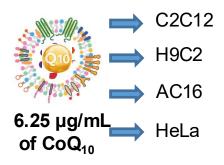


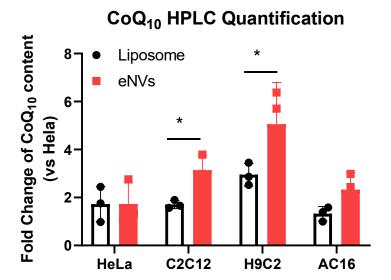






Incubation at 37°C for 24 h

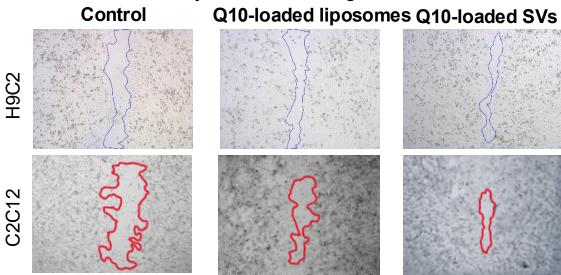




C2C12 and H9C2 cells take up more eNV-derived CoQ₁₀ than other cells.

Wound healing assay in H9C2 and C2C12

- H9C2 and C2C12 cells were pre-incubated with Q₁₀-loaded vesicles;
- ii. $0.3 \text{ mM H}_2\text{O}_2$ treatment for 1 h;
- iii. 18 h recovery after scratching.



Q₁₀-loaded eNVs protect H9C2 cardiomyocytes against oxidative stress.

CONCLUSION

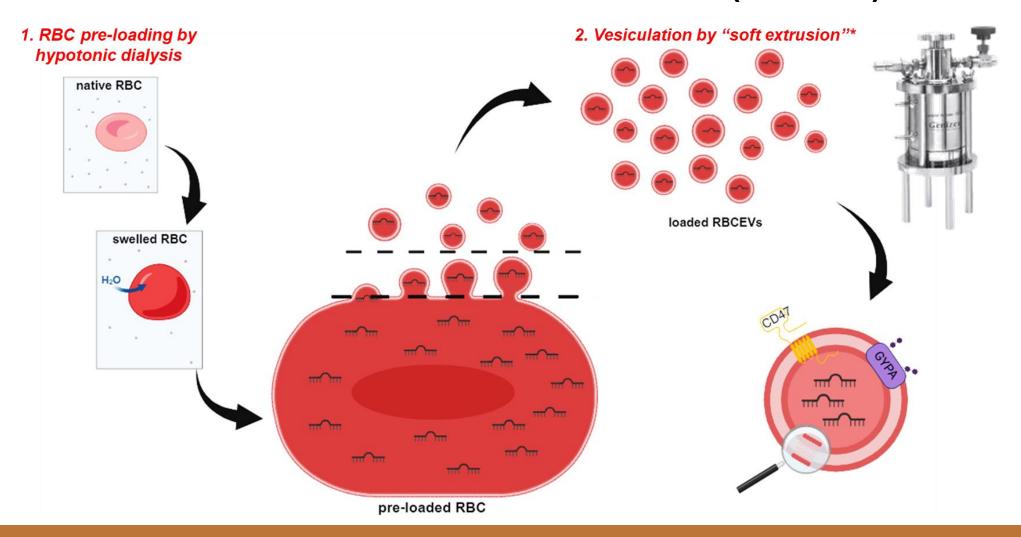
Taken together, the reported data suggest that bioengineered synthetic nanovesicles (SVs), decorated with C2C12 membrane proteins, can serve as novel exosome-mimetics to deliver CoQ₁₀ to muscle cells effectively.







Red Blood Cell-derived Extracellular Vesicle (RBCEV) mimetics

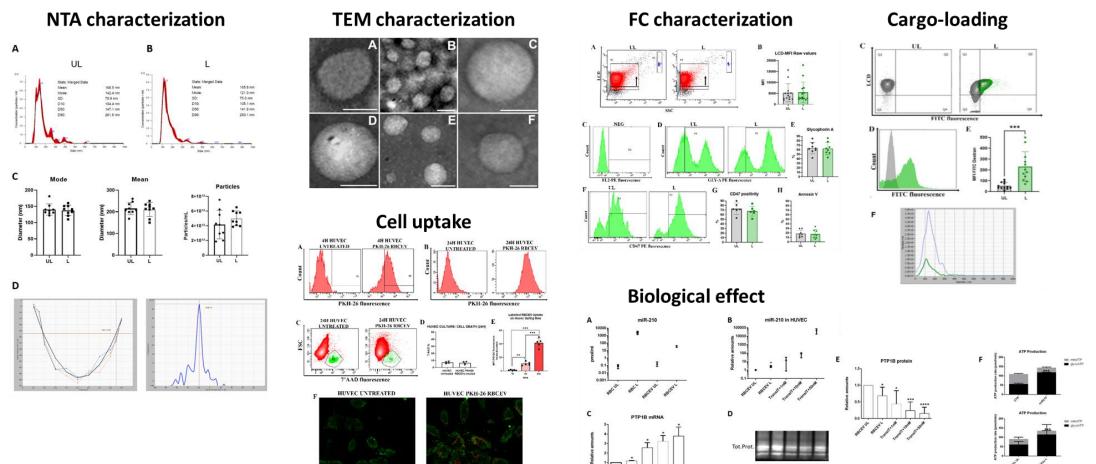








RBCEV characterization according to MISEV2023



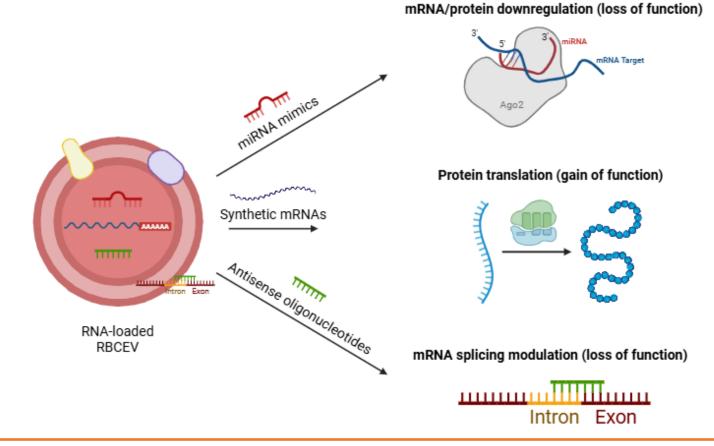
Biagiotti S, Canonico B, Tiboni M, Abbas F, Perla E, Montanari M, Battistelli M, Papa S, Casettari L, Rossi L, Guescini M, Magnani M. *Efficient and highly reproducible production of red blood cell-derived extracellular vesicle mimetics for the loading and delivery of RNA molecules*. **Sci Rep. 2024** Jun 25;14(1):14610.







RBCEVs for the loading and delivery of RNA molecules



Ongoing applications: RBCEVs for the delivery of miRNAs and ASO to modulate gene expression or splicing, and of mRNA to treat genetic diseases







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