

Extracellular vesicles, cancer and therapeutic applications

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COST ACTION CA 17140 – NANO2CLINIC
Working group 3 workshop

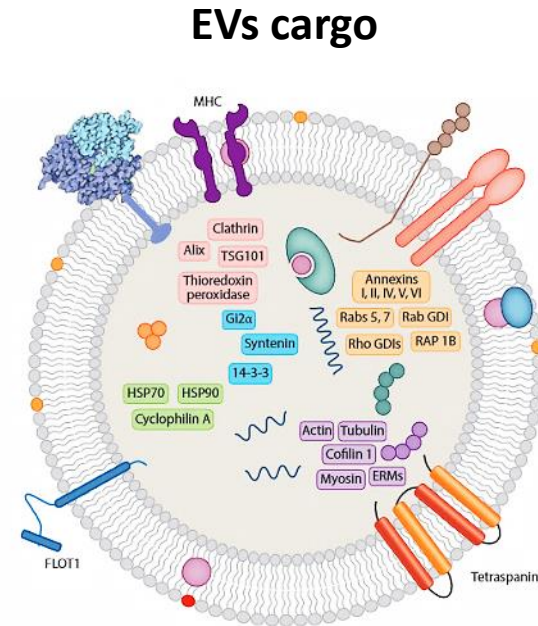
Preclinical Development of Cancer Nanomedicines: State of the Art and Future Perspectives

March 24-25th 2022, Institute of Oncology Research-IOR, Bellinzona, CH



Extracellular vesicles (EVs)

- EVs are phospholipid bilayer-enclosed vesicles secreted by all cell types.
- Generated by multivesicular bodies (MVBs) or direct budding of the plasma membrane.
- Biologic function: cell-to-cell communication both in physiological and pathological conditions.
- Clinical applications of EVs:
 - Biomarkers,
 - Drug delivery vehicles.



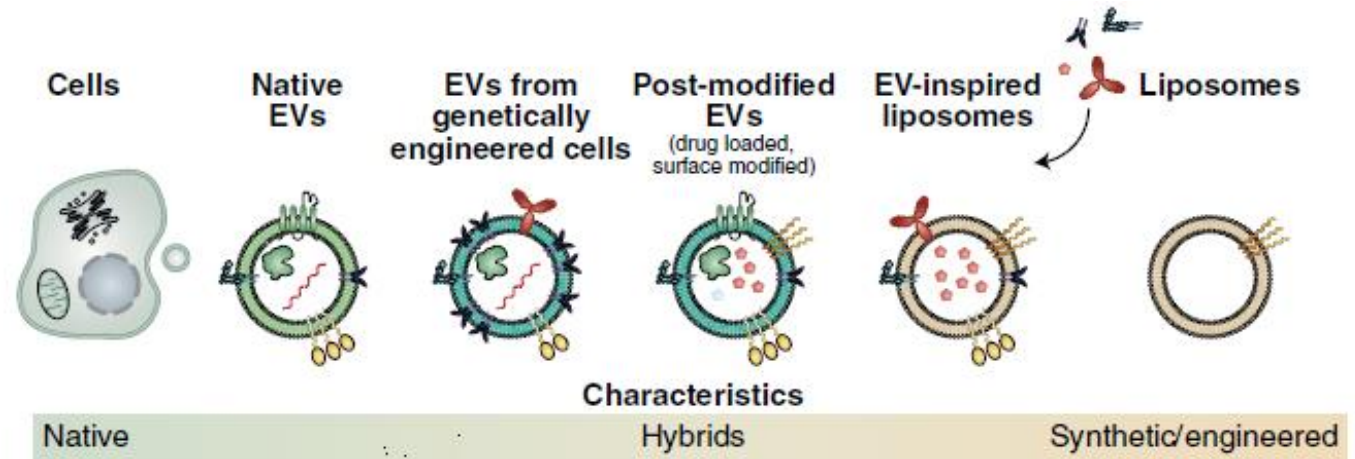
Kourembanas, 2015

DNA	Genomic and mitochondrial
RNA	mRNA, tRNA, rRNA, miRNA, small nuclear and small nucleolar RNA
Proteins	Biogenesis-related proteins, vesicular proteins and cell-type specific proteins
Lipids	Cholesterol, sphingomyelin, glycosphingolipids, phosphatidylserine
Signaling molecules	ALIX, syntenin, cofilin, annexin, RAB, cytokines

Native EVs

Advantages of natural EVs

- Cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB)
- Have long lasting effects (4-5 days) after administration
- Enter bloodstream



REVIEW ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41565-021-00931-2>

nature
nanotechnology

Check for updates

Extracellular vesicles as a next-generation drug delivery platform

Inge Katrin Herrmann^{1,2}, Matthew John Andrew Wood³ and Gregor Fuhrmann^{4,5,6}

EVs can be used as a carrier of biological and therapeutic cargoes

Examples from our research



ARTICLE

[Check for updates](#)

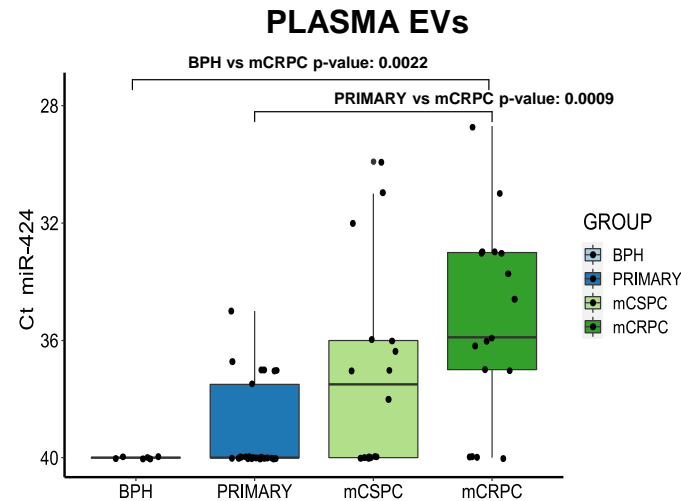
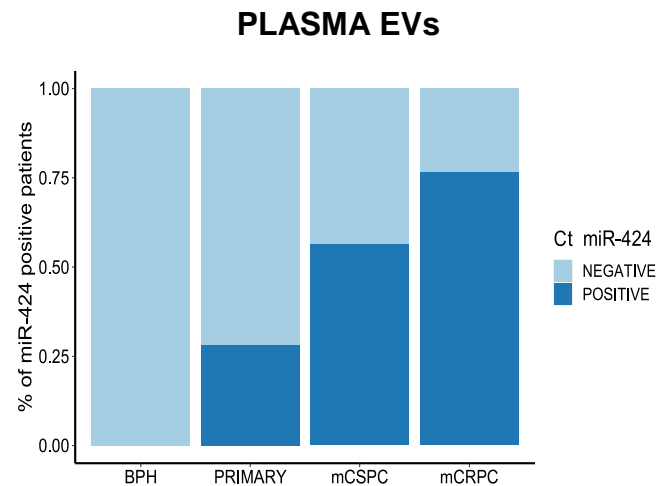
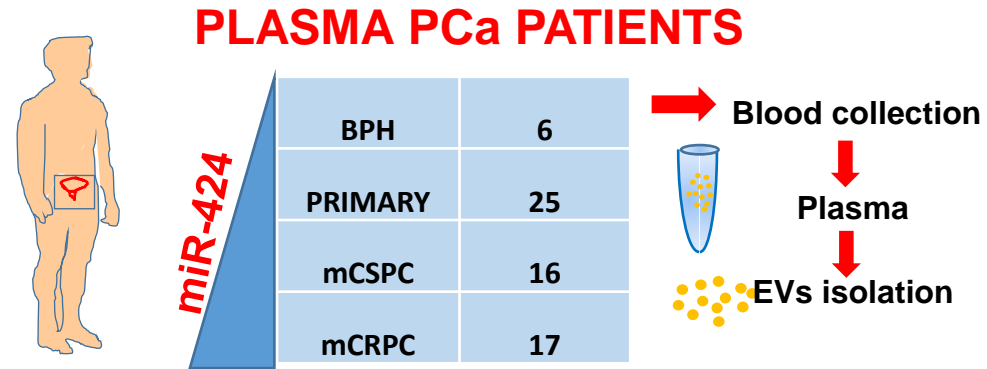
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OPEN

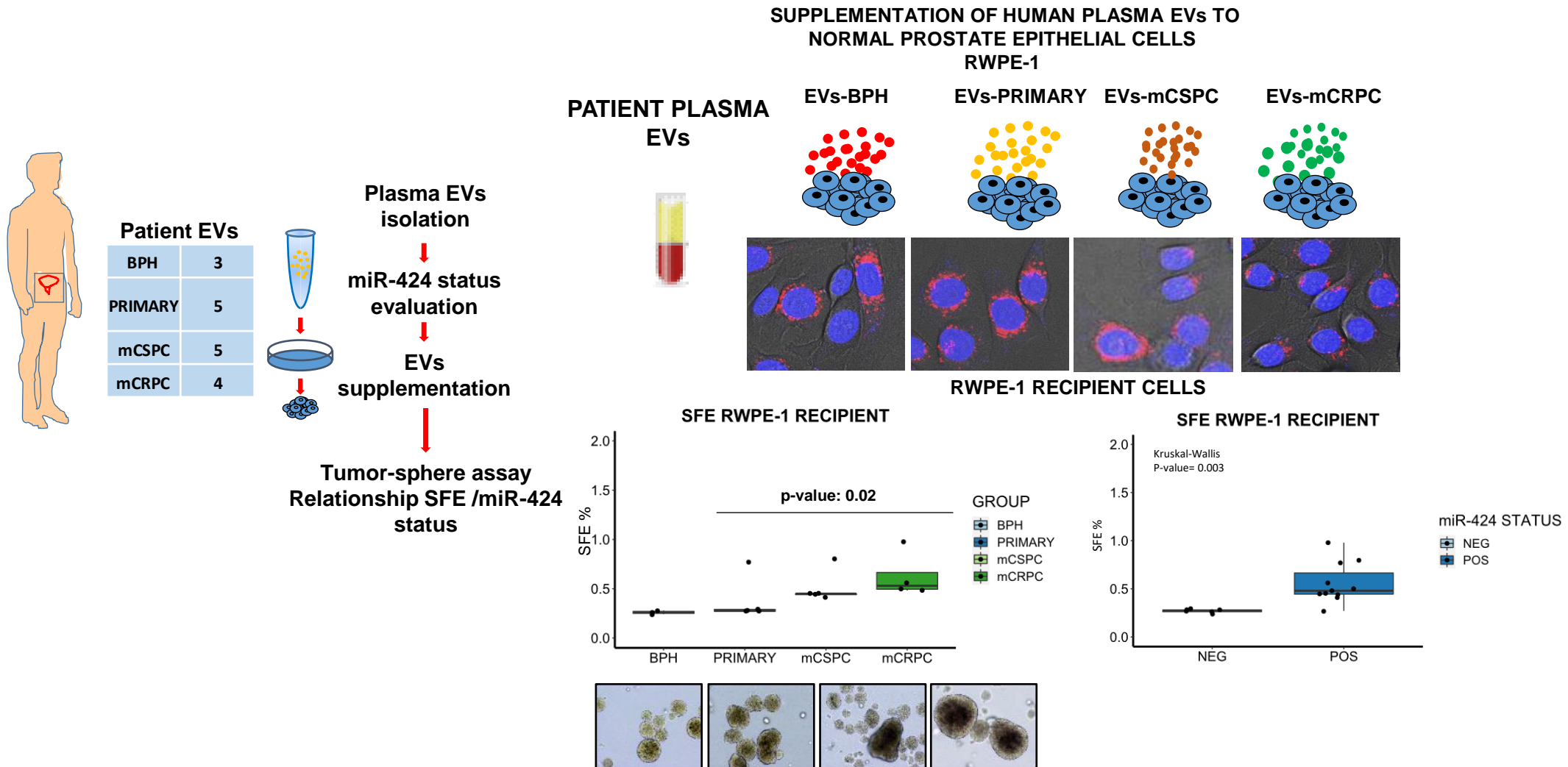
Circulating extracellular vesicles release oncogenic miR-424 in experimental models and patients with aggressive prostate cancer

Domenico Albino¹, Martina Falcione¹, Valeria Uboldi¹, Dada Oluwaseyi Temilola², Giada Sandrini¹, Jessica Merulla¹, Gianluca Civenni¹, Aleksandra Kokanovic¹, Alessandra Stürchler¹, Dheeraj Shinde¹, Mariangela Garofalo³, Ricardo Pereira Mestre⁴, Vera Constância⁵, Martha Wium², Jacopo Burrello⁶, Nicolò Baranzini⁷, Annalisa Grimaldi⁷, Jean-Philippe Theurillat¹, Daniela Bossi¹, Lucio Barile⁶, Rui M. Henrique^{5,8,9}, Carmen Jeronimo^{5,8,9}, Luiz Fernando Zerbini², Carlo V. Catapano¹ & Giuseppina M. Carbone¹✉

EVs can be isolated from plasma and their cargo evaluated

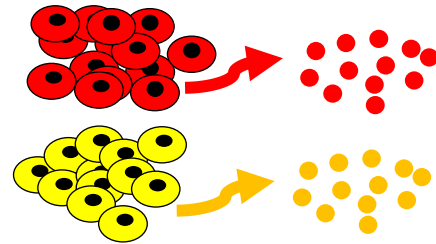


EVs are released in the circulation and impact on the phenotype of recipient cells

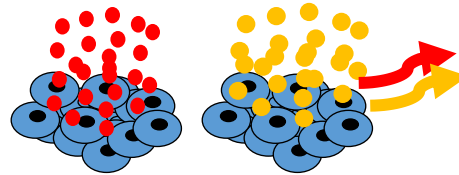


EVs from several sources significantly impact on the recipient cell phenotype

DONOR SOURCE



SUPPLEMENTATION TO RECIPIENT CELLS



IMPACT ON RECIPIENT CELL PHENOTYPE

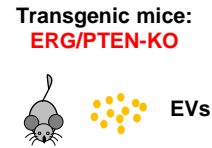
- CANCER STEM CELL PROPERTIES
- TUMOR INITIATION

EVs DONOR SOURCES

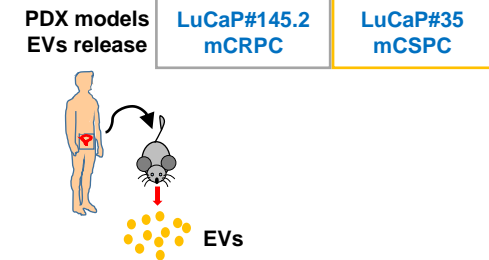
CELL LINES



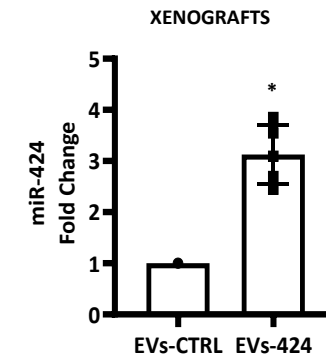
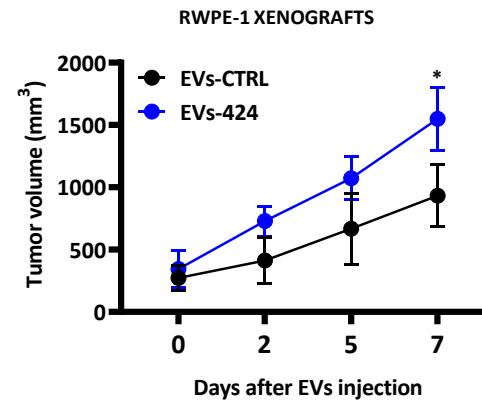
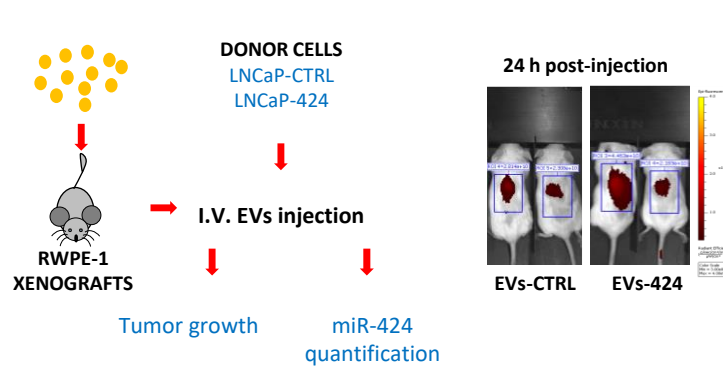
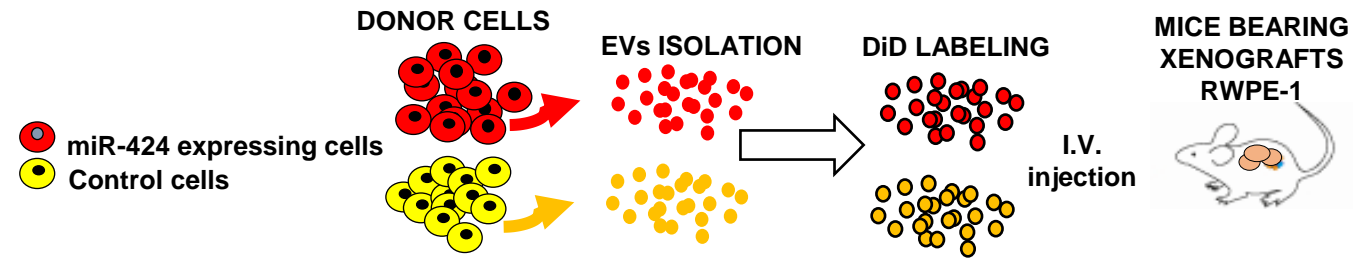
GEMM MODELS



PDX MODELS



Efficient oncogenic transfer mediated by systemic delivery of EVs in mice



Thank you!

