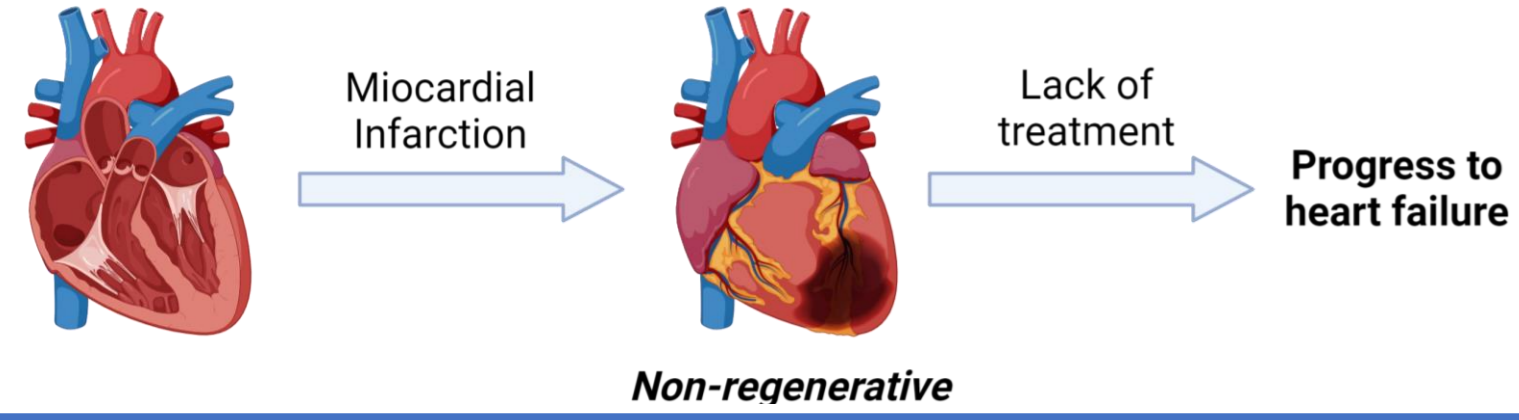


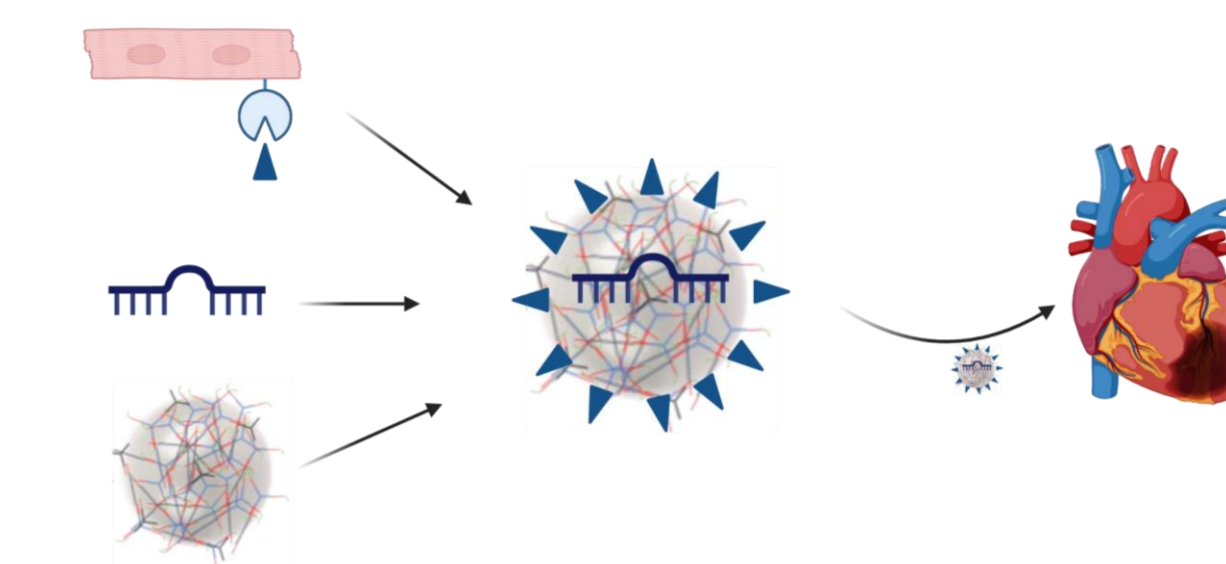
Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases, including myocardial infarction, are leading causes of death globally



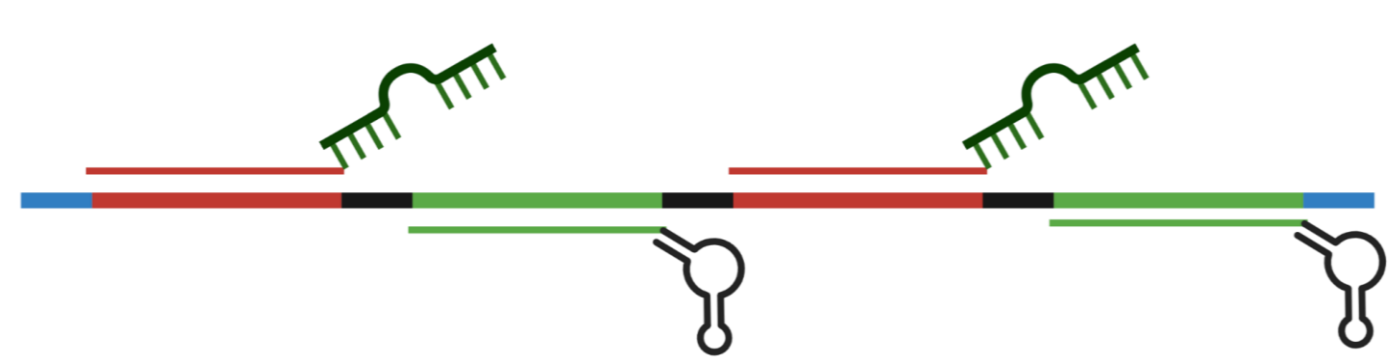
Purpose

To create a **novel nanotherapy** capable of delivering **cardioregenerative miR-199a-3p** specifically to the heart using **cardiospecific targeting ligands** across the **vascular barrier**.



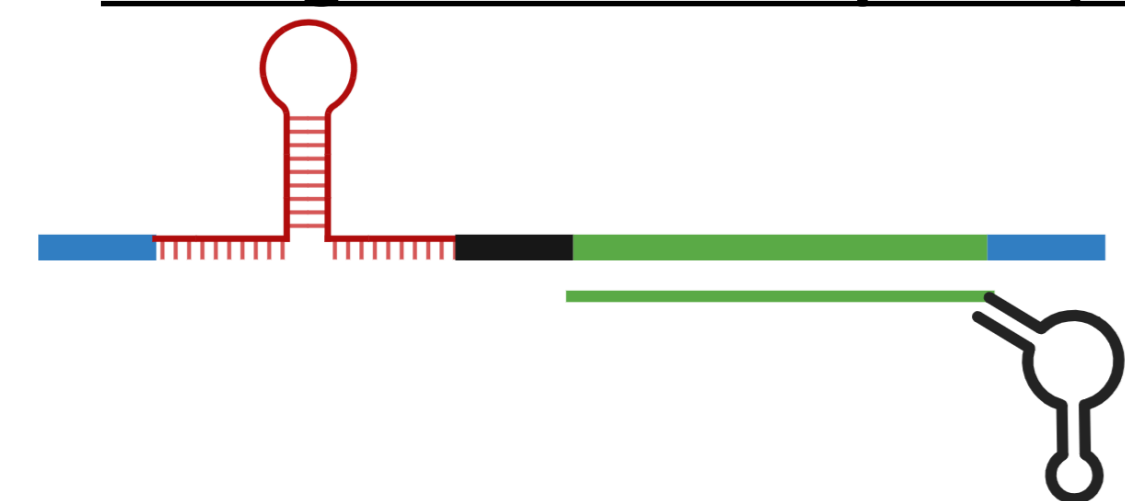
Approach

Rolling Circle Amplification (RCA)



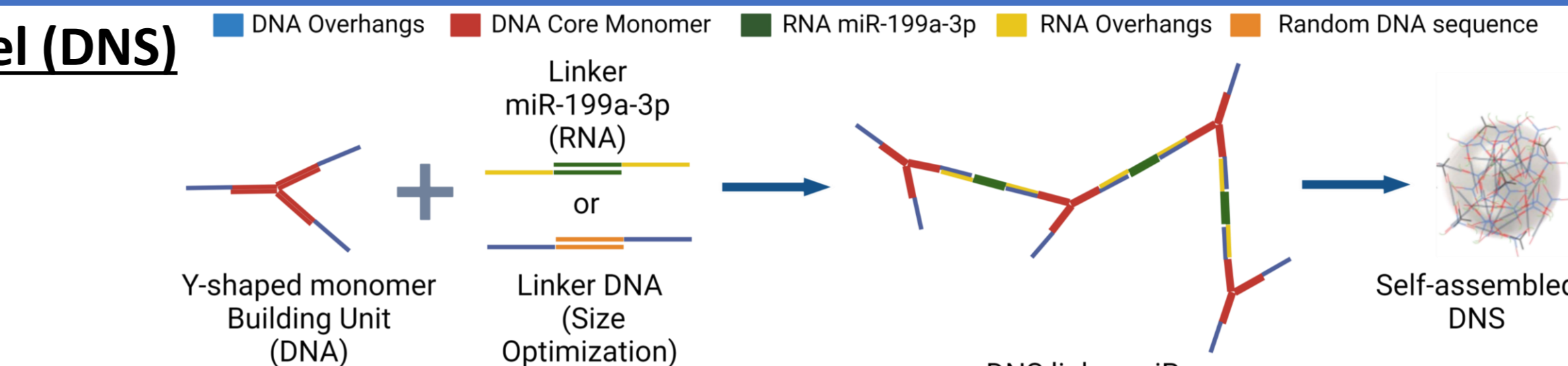
Binding sequence to miR-199a: ■ Random spacer sequence: ■
 Binding sequence to targeting aptamer: ■ Circularization sequence: ■

Rolling Circle Transcription (RCT)

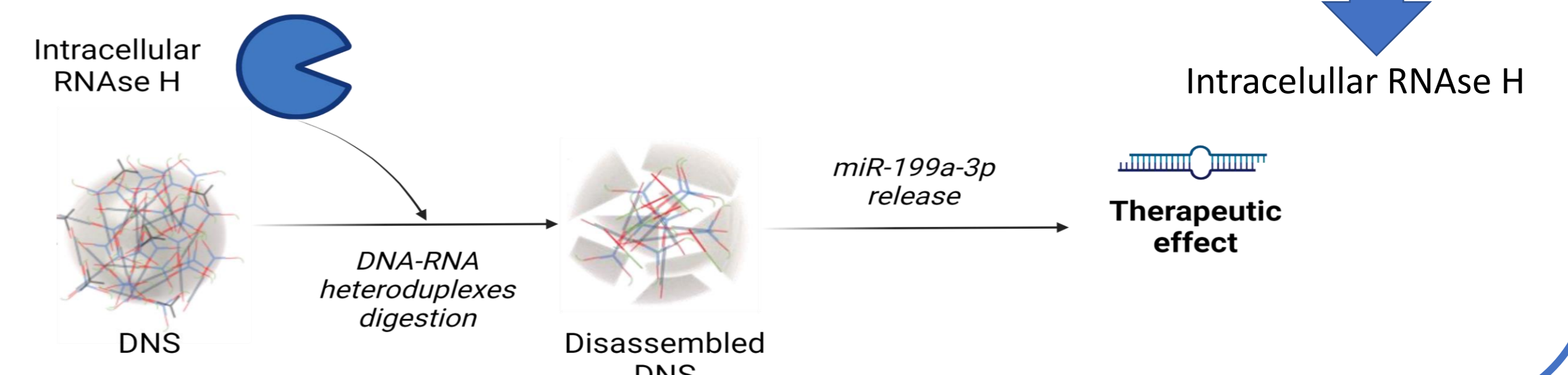


Pre-miR-199 sequence: ■ Random spacer sequence: ■
 Binding sequence to targeting aptamer: ■ Circularization sequence: ■

Nanohydrogel (DNS)



miR release



Results

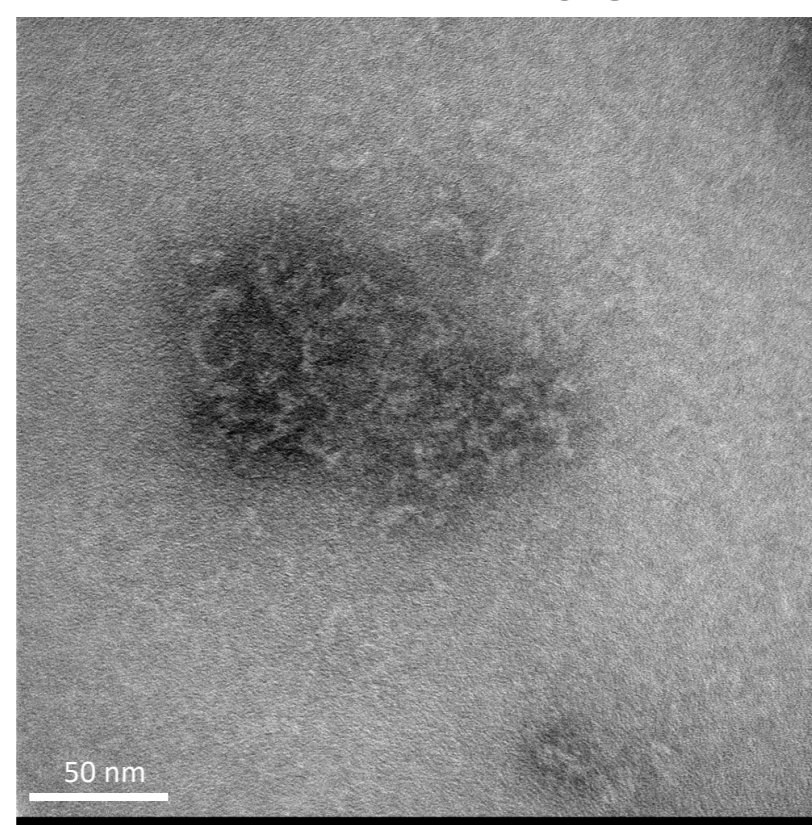
Characterization of the Nanoparticles

Size evaluation

Nanoparticles DLS

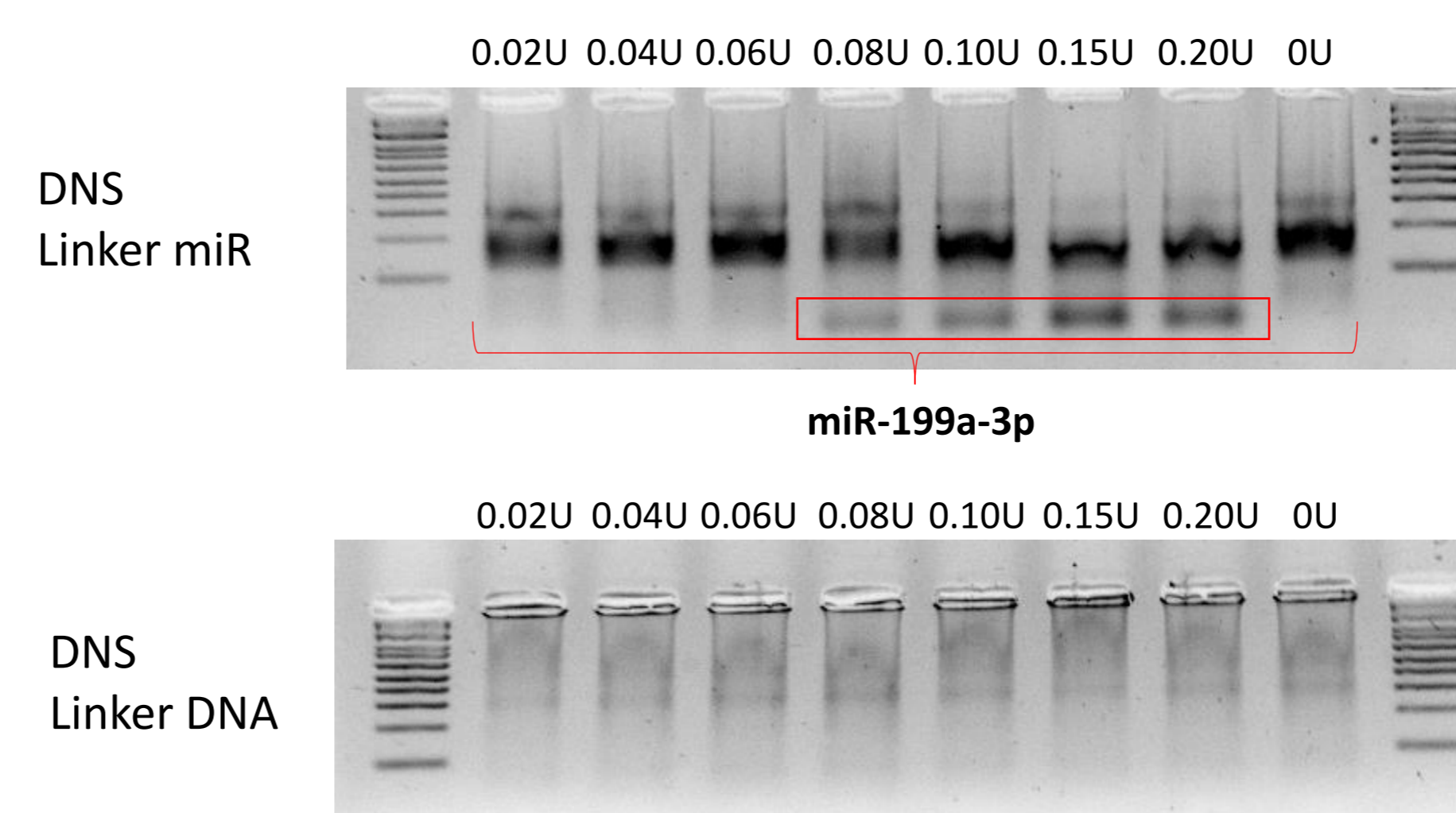
Nanoparticle	Hydrodynamic diameter (nm)
RCA	158 ± 60
RCT	327 ± 51
DNS	70 ± 20

Transmission Electron Microscopy



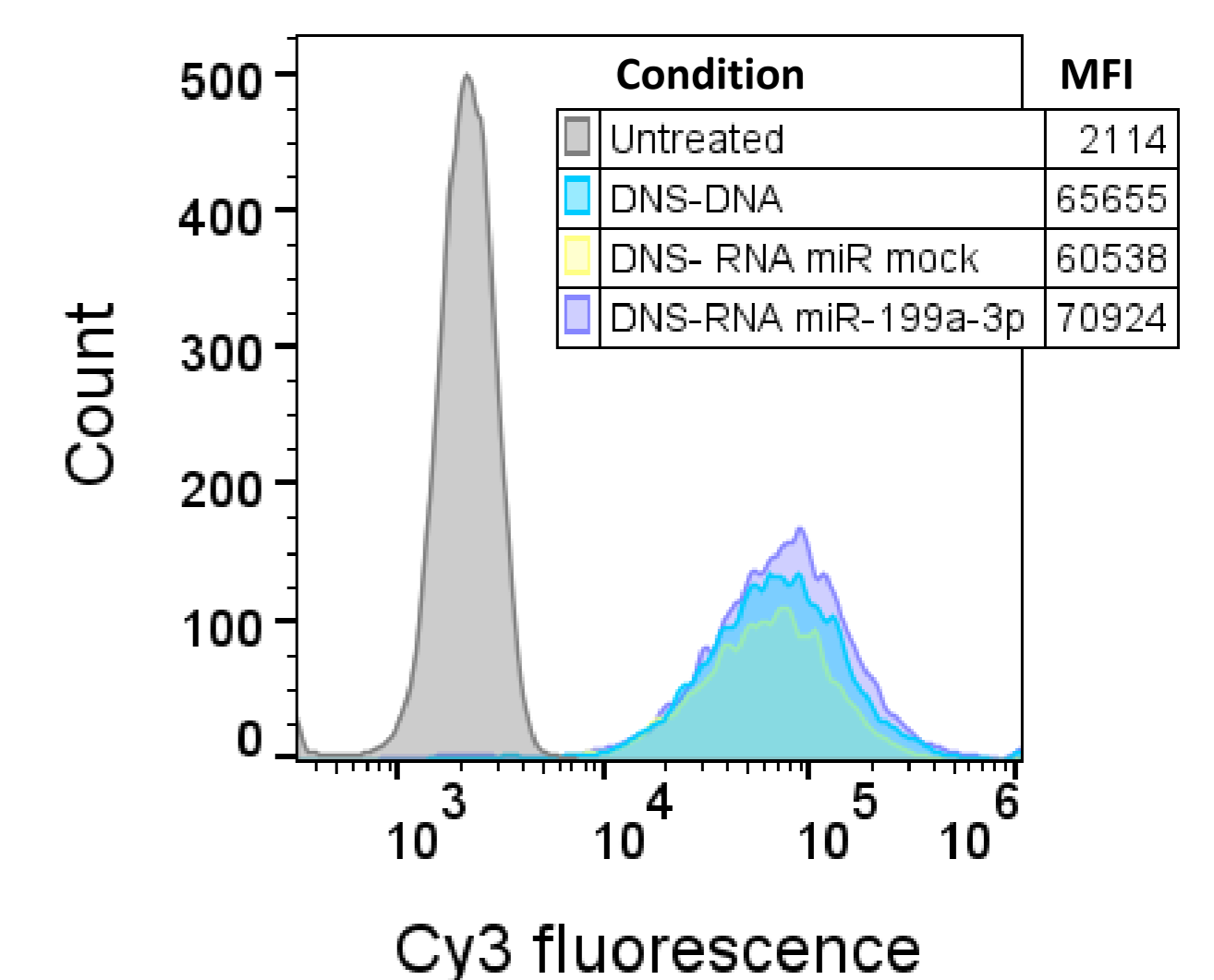
According to the DLS, the three types of nanoparticles assembled in structures of above 70 nm. Furthermore, the **DLS size data agree** with those obtained by **TEM** for the **DNS**.

RNase H *in vitro* degradation assay



RNase H can digest the DNA-RNA heteroduplexes leading to the release of **miR-199a-3p**. No digestion is observed for the fully DNA-based DNS.

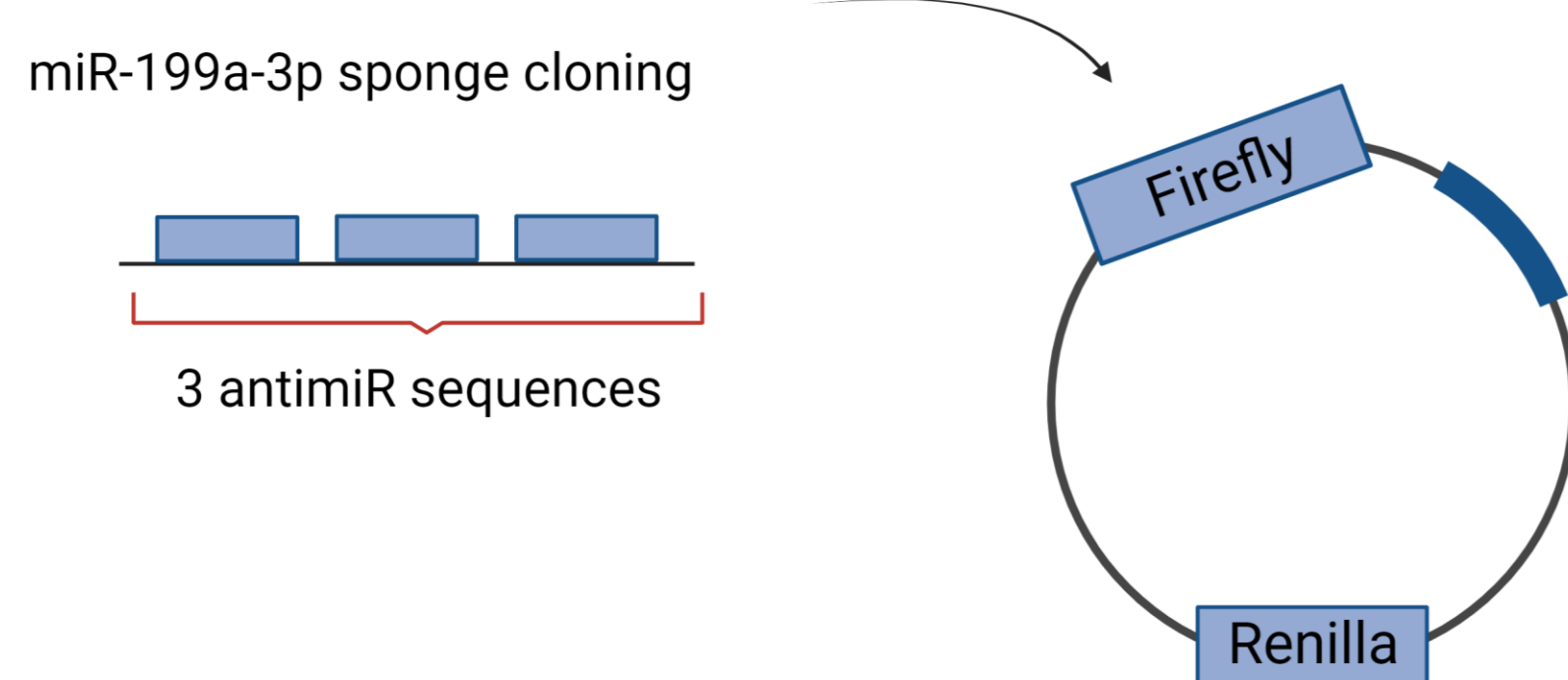
Internalization



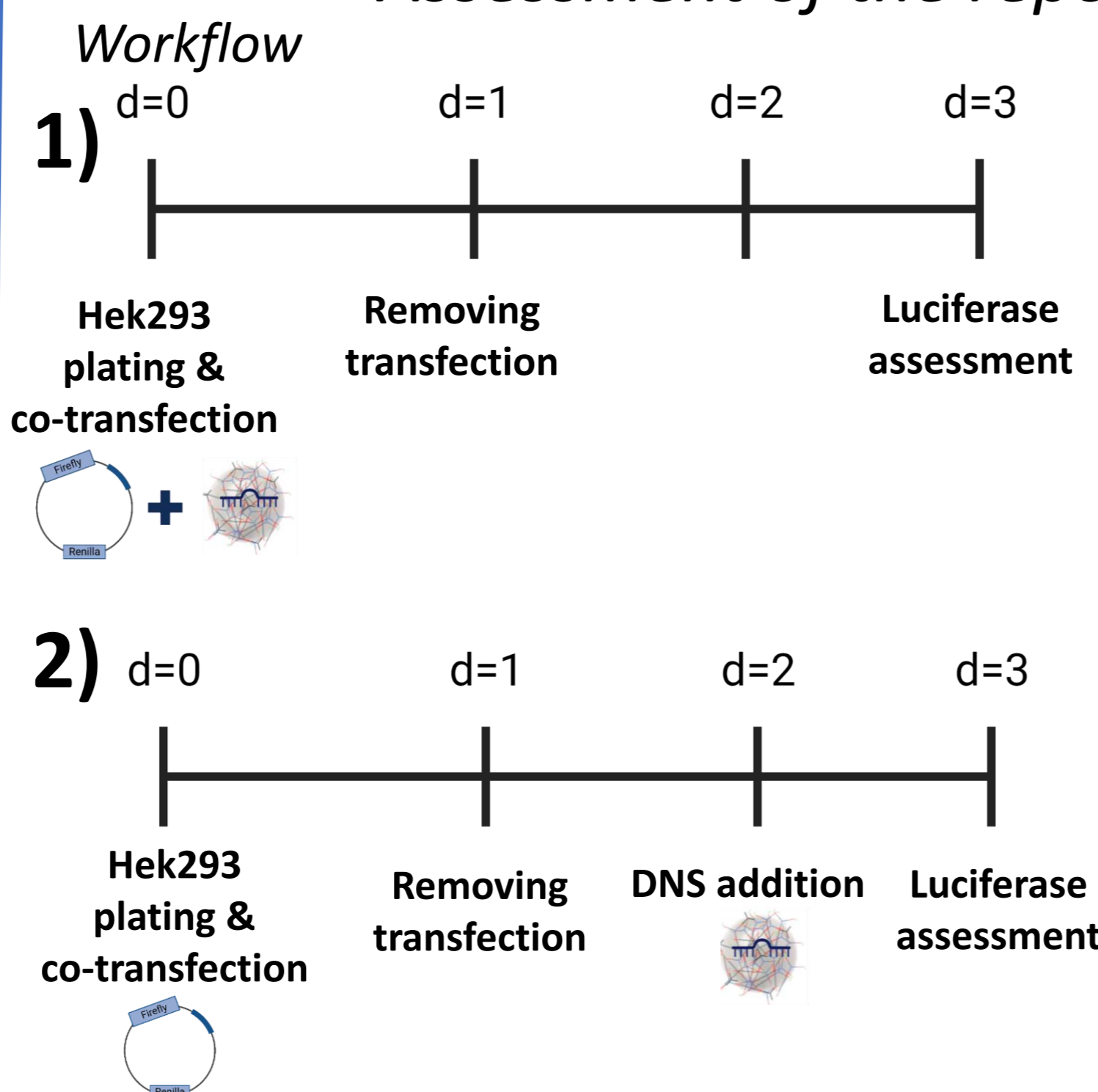
All the tested fluorescently-labelled DNS **internalize efficiently** in Hek293 at 24h.

Functional Characterization

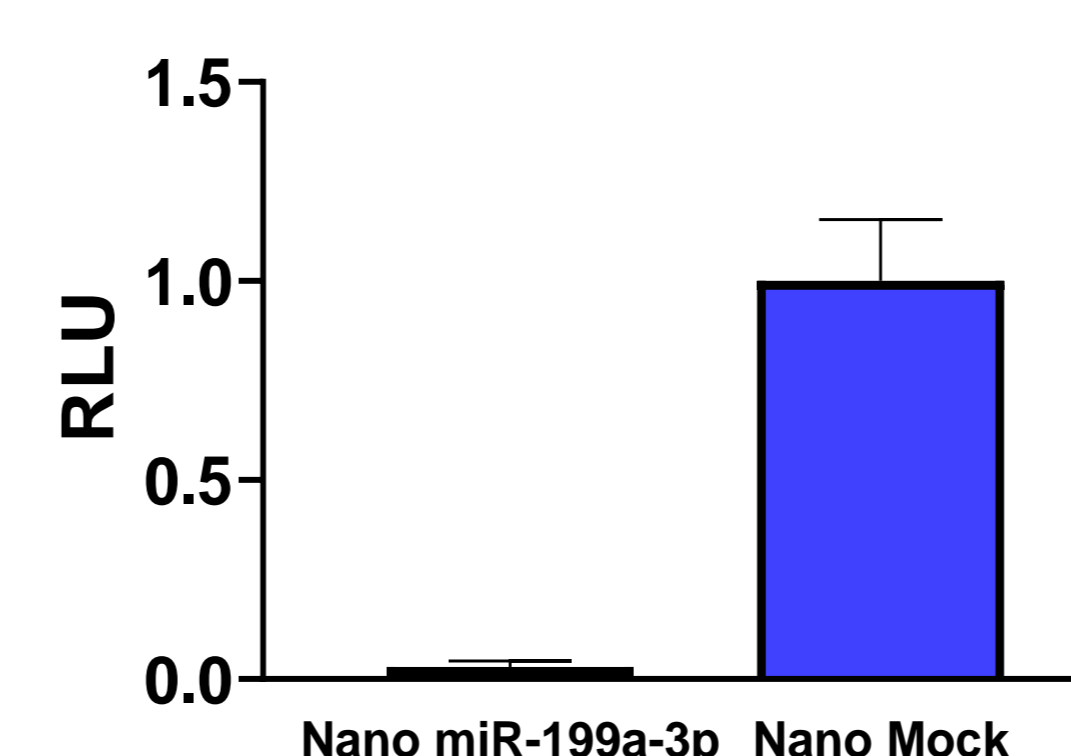
Creation of a reporter system of miR-199a-3p activity



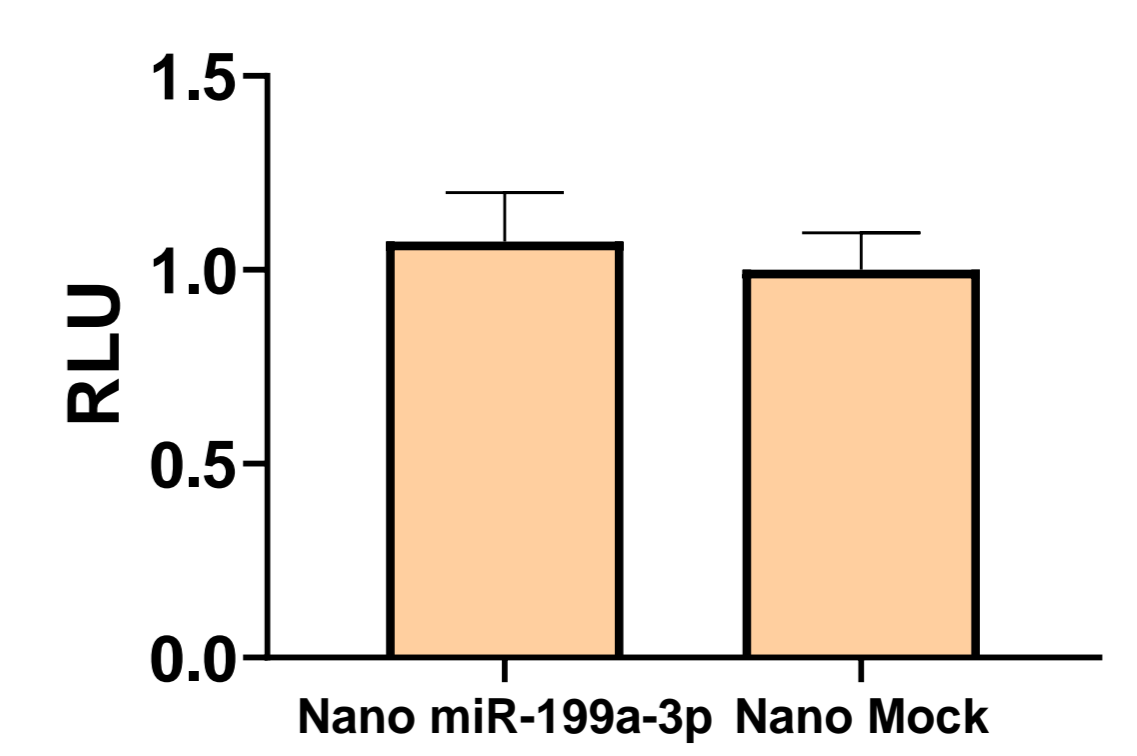
Assessment of the reporter system *in vitro* (Luciferase Reporter Assay)



1) Transfected nanoparticles



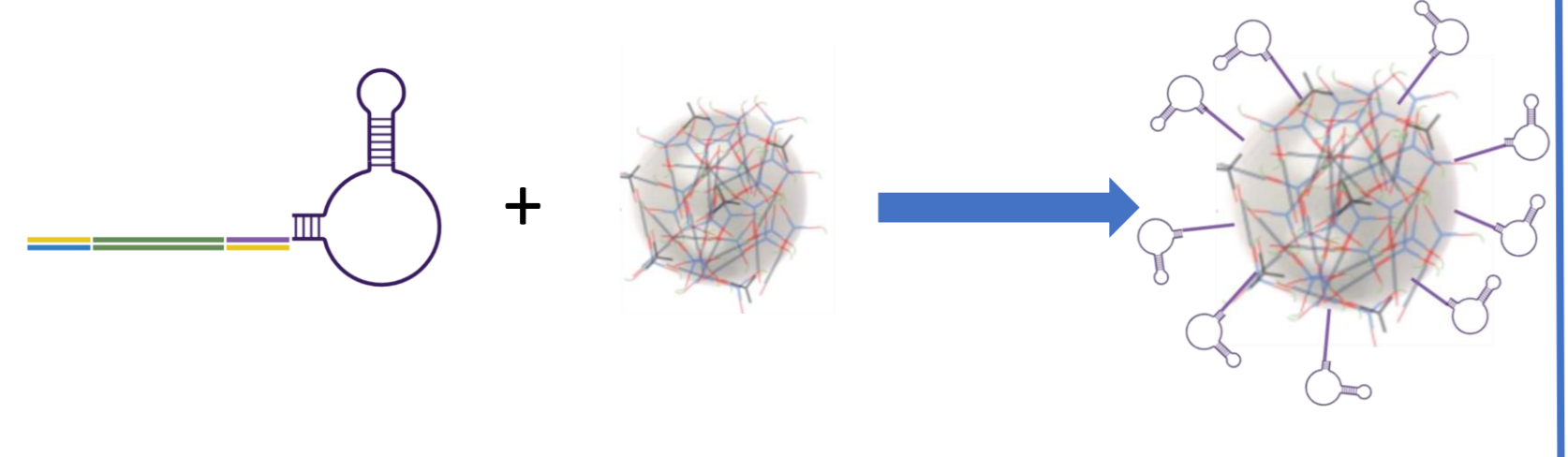
2) Non-transfected nanoparticles



DNS transfected with lipofectamine are able to release **functional miR-199a-3p**, causing a decrease in the reporter signal, while **non-transfected DNS are not**, suggesting **stability issue** in serum.

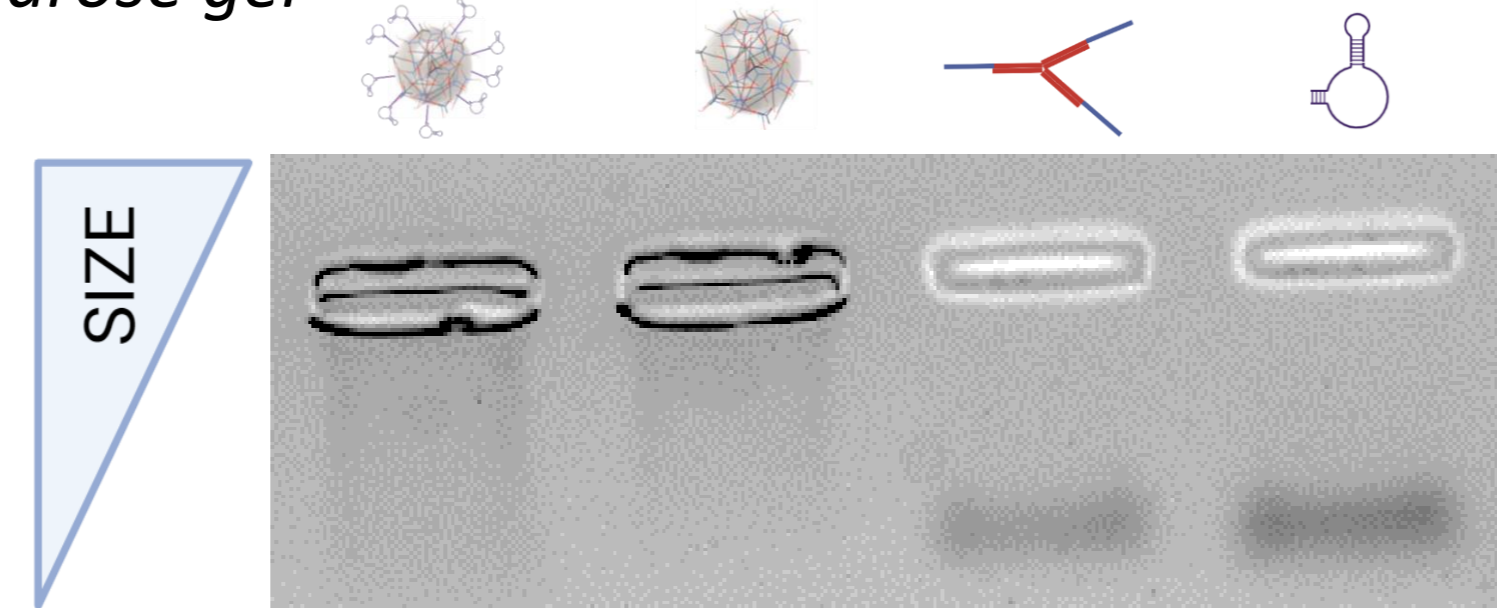
DNS aptamer functionalization

Binding strategy

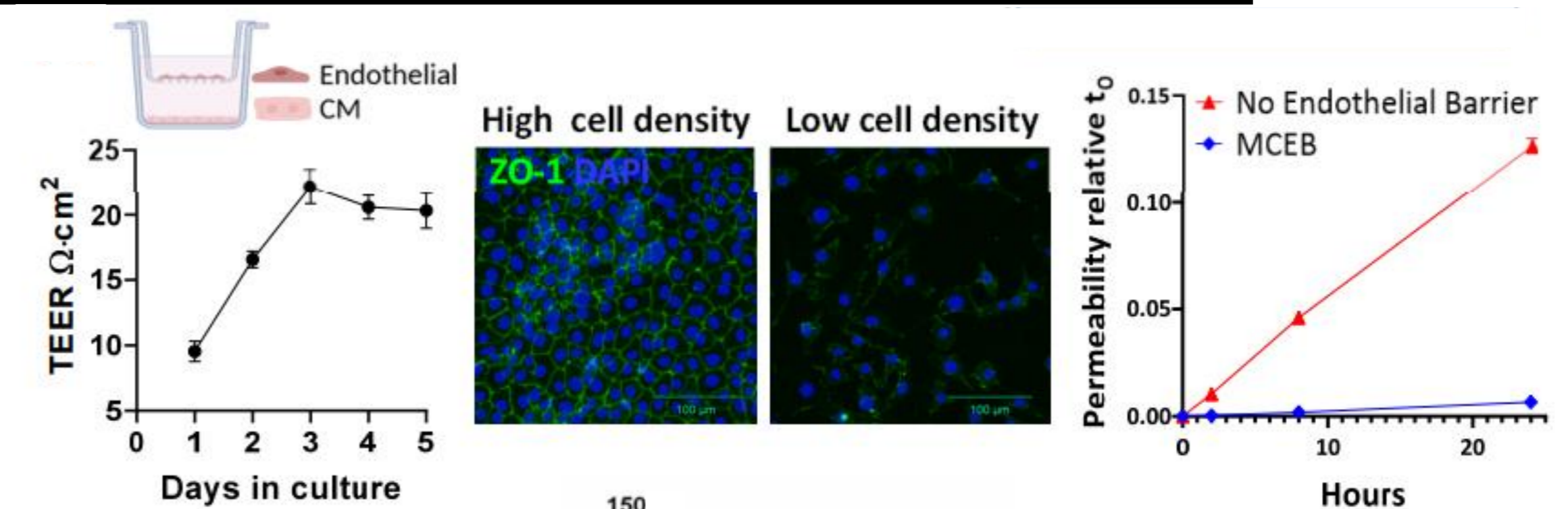


The **DNA aptamers** correctly **integrate in the nanoparticle** by standard basepairing with the overhangs.

Agarose gel



In vitro model of cardiac endothelial barrier



Conclusions

- **Three** types of **nanoparticles** capable of **loading miR-199a-3p** have been successfully developed and the *in vitro* **functionality of DNS** has been **verified** in a routine cellular model.
- A strategy for **attaching the aptamer** to the **nanoparticles** has been achieved, in addition to developing a **cardiac endothelial barrier model** that will allow **transcytosis studies** to be carried out in the future.

Future Work

- Carry out **nanoparticle targeting studies** using **aptamers**.
- Assess nanoparticles activity in a model of **human heart cells**.
- **Stabilize the RNA component** of the nanoparticles

Acknowledgments

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