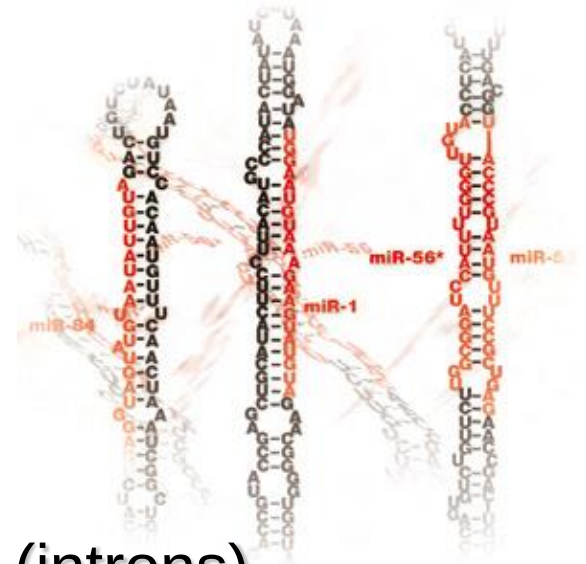


Expressió i quantificació de miRNA en el teixit pulmonar neoplàsic i en la circulació perifèrica

Beca SOCAP 2009

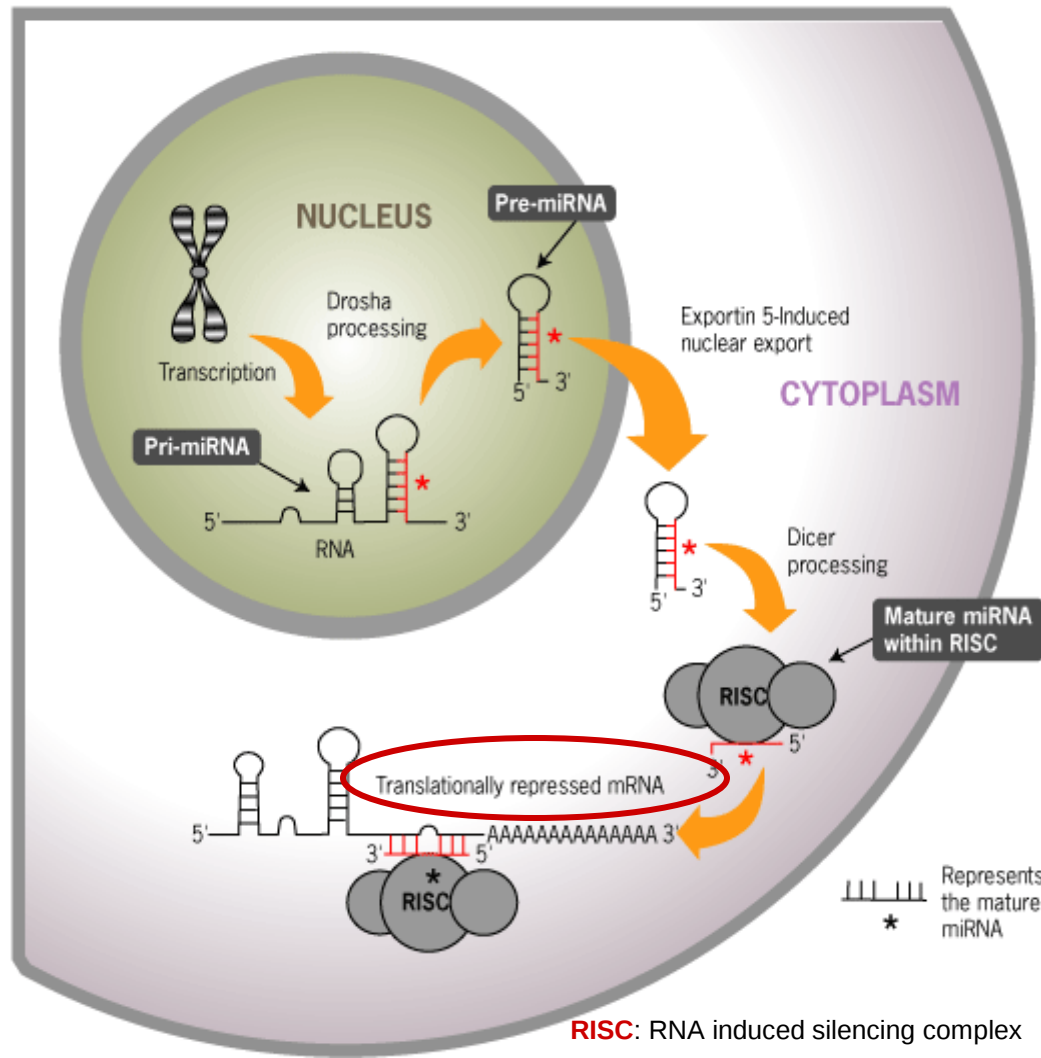
IP Dr. Ramon M^a Marrades

Micro RNA (miRNA)

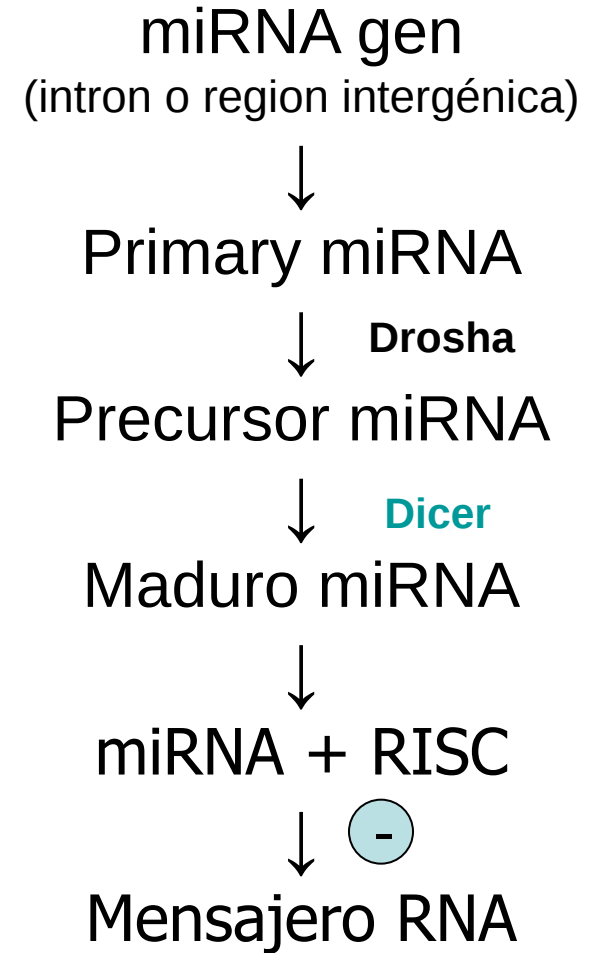


- Petites molècules de RNA no codificant de uns 22 nucleòtids (introns).
- Regulen l'expressió (traducció) de RNAm.
- Els miRNAs tenen diferents patrons d'expressió als diferents teixits.
- S'identifiquen mitjançant les tècniques habituals de detecció de RNA.

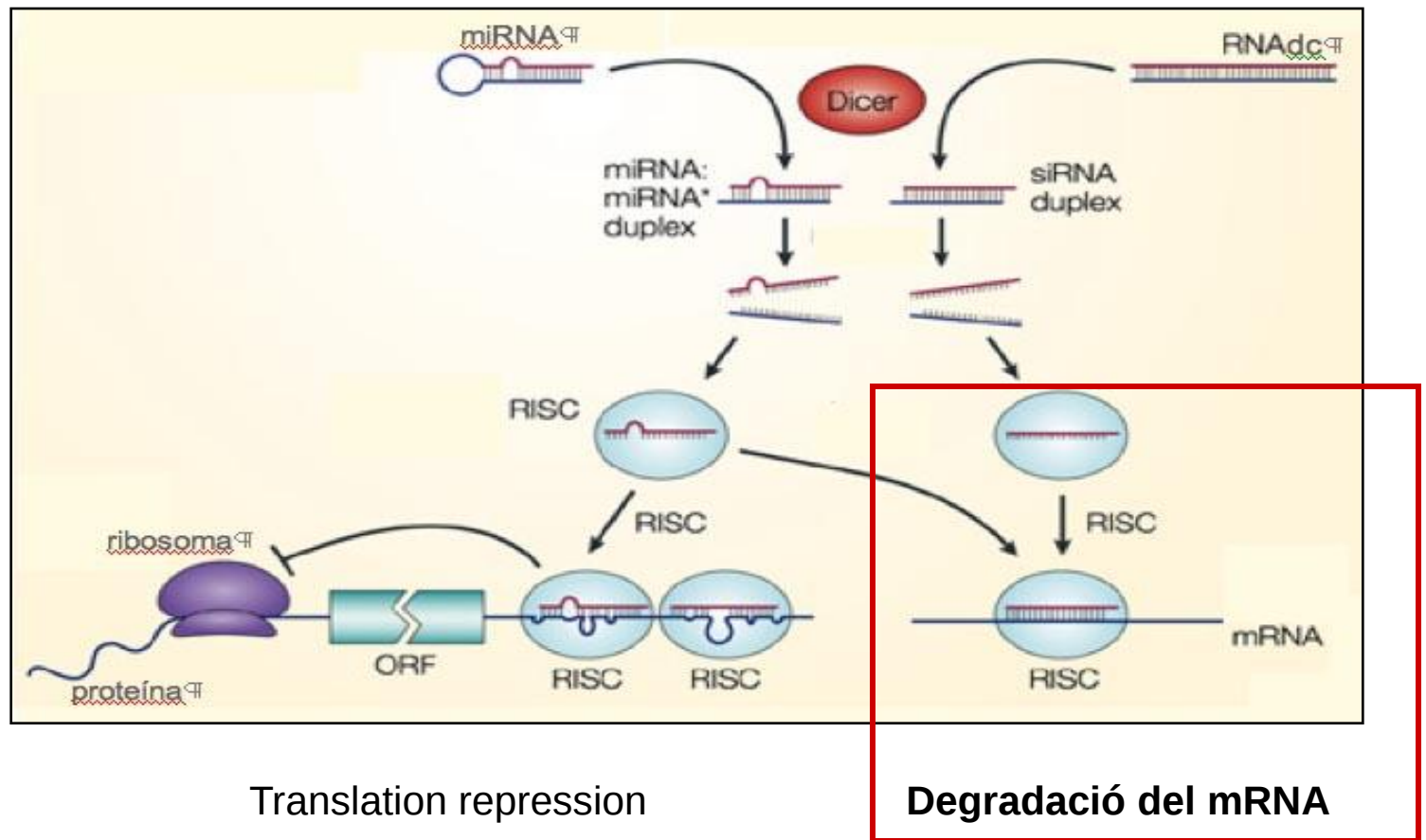
microRNA biogenesis



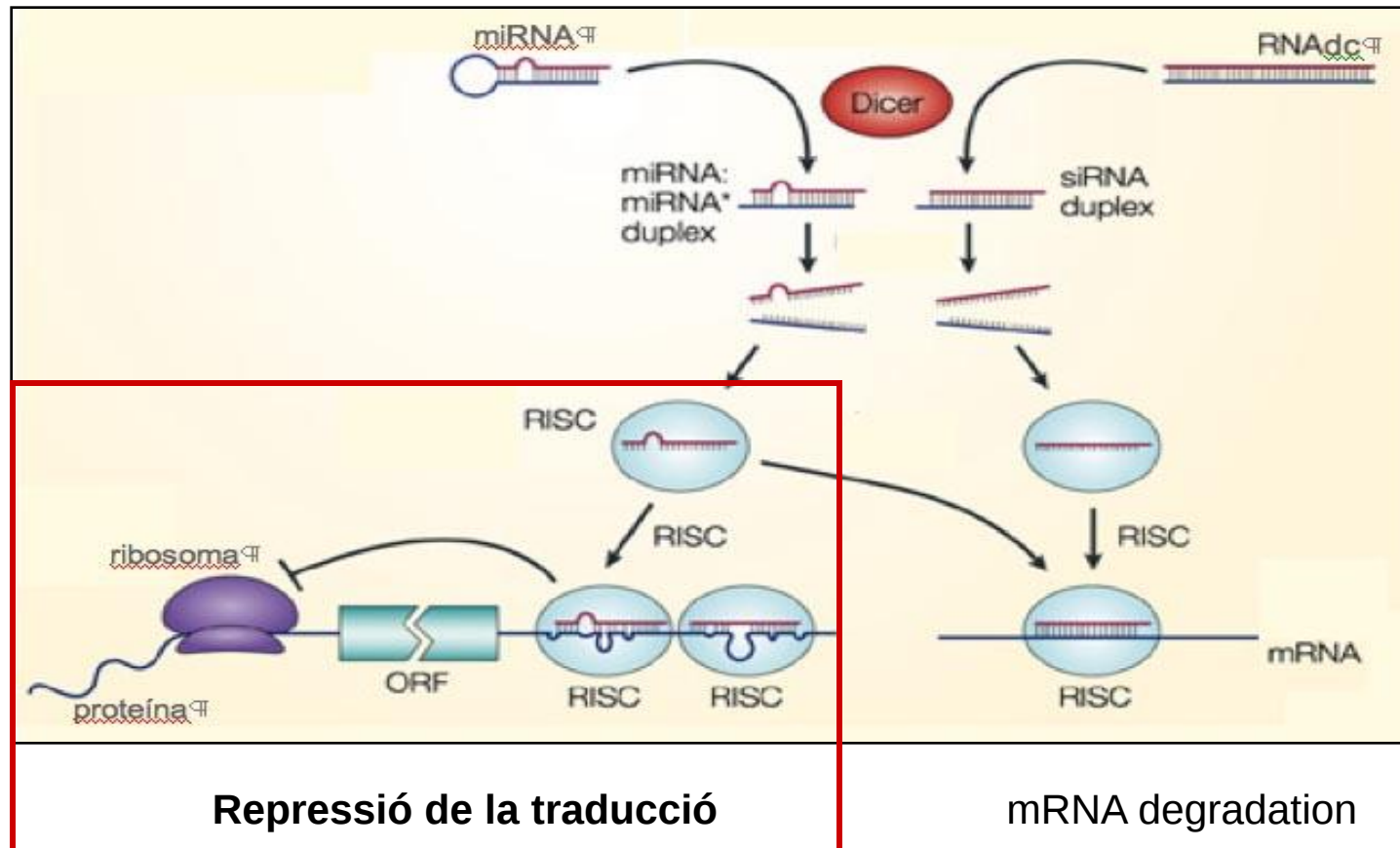
RISC: RNA induced silencing complex



miRNA mecanismes i funció



miRNA mecanismes i funció



Regulació negativa de l'expressió gènica a nivell post-transcripcional

REVIEW ARTICLE

MOLECULAR ORIGINS OF CANCER

Oncogenes and Cancer

Carlo M. Croce, M.D.

CANCER IS CAUSED BY ALTERATIONS IN ONCOGENES, TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR genes, and microRNA genes. These alterations are usually somatic events,

although germline mutations can predispose a person to heritable or familial cancer. A single genetic change is rarely sufficient for the development of a malignant tumor. Most evidence points to a multistep process of sequential alterations in several, often many, oncogenes, tumor-suppressor genes, or microRNA genes in cancer cells.

Adding fuel to fire: microRNAs as a new class of mediators of inflammation

F J Sheedy, L A J O'Neill

Ann Rheum Dis 2008;**67**(Suppl III):iii50–iii55.

Clinical Applications for microRNAs in Cancer

SP Nana-Sinkam^{1,2,3} and CM Croce^{2,3,4}

Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics

VOLUME 93 NUMBER 1 | JANUARY 2013 | www.nature.com/cpt

Eur Respir J 2013; 41: 695–705
DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00212011
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REVIEW

MicroRNAs and respiratory diseases

Hitasha Rupani, Tilman Sanchez-Elsner and Peter Howarth

VOLUME 41 / NUMBER 3 / MARCH 2013

EUROPEAN
RESPIRATORY *journal*

OFFICIAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF THE ERS

Editorials / Who can pay for innovative medicines? *page 495* /
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and asthma: dangerous liaisons *page 716*

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hypertension *page 735* / Imaging the inflammatory activity of sarcoidosis
page 743

 **ERS** EUROPEAN
RESPIRATORY
SOCIETY
every breath counts

Print ISSN 0950-2688
Online ISSN 1364-2867

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Treatment of HCV Infection by Targeting MicroRNA

Harry L.A. Janssen, M.D., Ph.D., Hendrik W. Reesink, M.D., Ph.D., Eric J. Lawitz, M.D., Stefan Zeuzem, M.D., Maribel Rodriguez-Torres, M.D., Keyur Patel, M.D., Adriaan J. van der Meer, M.D., Amy K. Patick, Ph.D., Alice Chen, B.A., Yi Zhou, Ph.D., Robert Persson, Ph.D., Barney D. King, M.D., Sakari Kauppinen, Ph.D., Arthur A. Levin, Ph.D., and Michael R. Hodges, M.D.

This article was published on March 27, 2013, at NEJM.org.

N Engl J Med 2013.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1209026

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Introducció

- Factors de transcripció
 - SRY-related HMG box (SOX)2
 - Octamer-binding protein (OCT)4
 - NANOG

Son factors de transcripció relacionats amb la regulació de les cèl·lules embrionàries i la homeòstasi dels teixits adults

- La seva desregulació s'associa a carcinogènesis al pulmó i al esòfag.
- SOX 2 y OCT4 regula la expressió de miR-367
- L'expressió de miR-145 es regulada per p53

Objectiu

- Determinar l'expressió de miR-367 y miR-145 en teixit tumoral i teixit normal
- Determinar si el gen de p53 esta mutat
- Veure la seva relació amb el pronòstic dels pacients

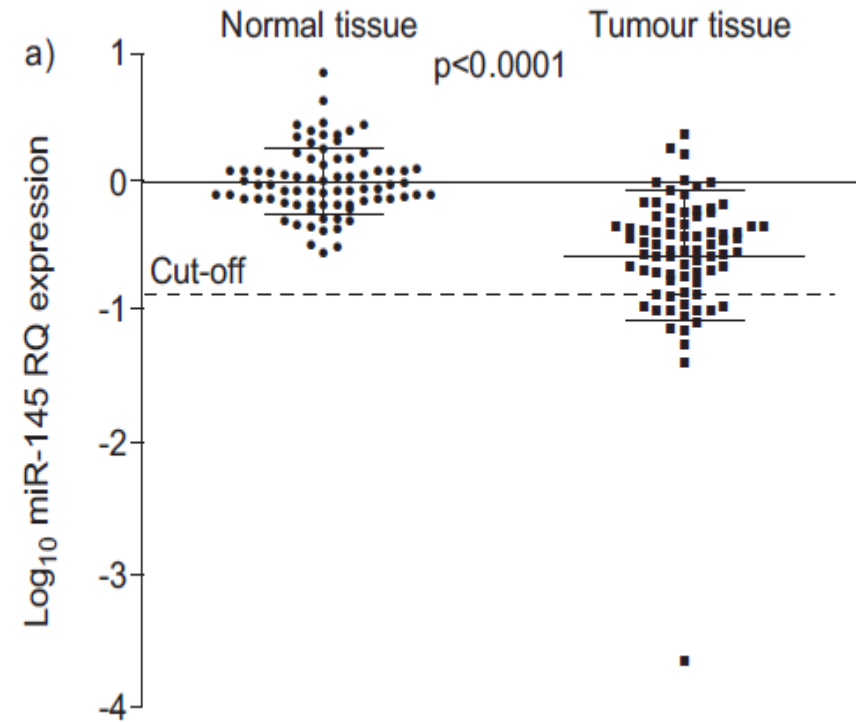
Població

- 70 pacients
- 67 anys [46-83]
- 82% homes, 18% dones
- Tipus histològic
 - 51% ADK
 - 40% c. escatós
 - 9% altres
- Estadiatge
 - I 63%
 - II 17%
 - III 20%
- Tractament quirúrgic

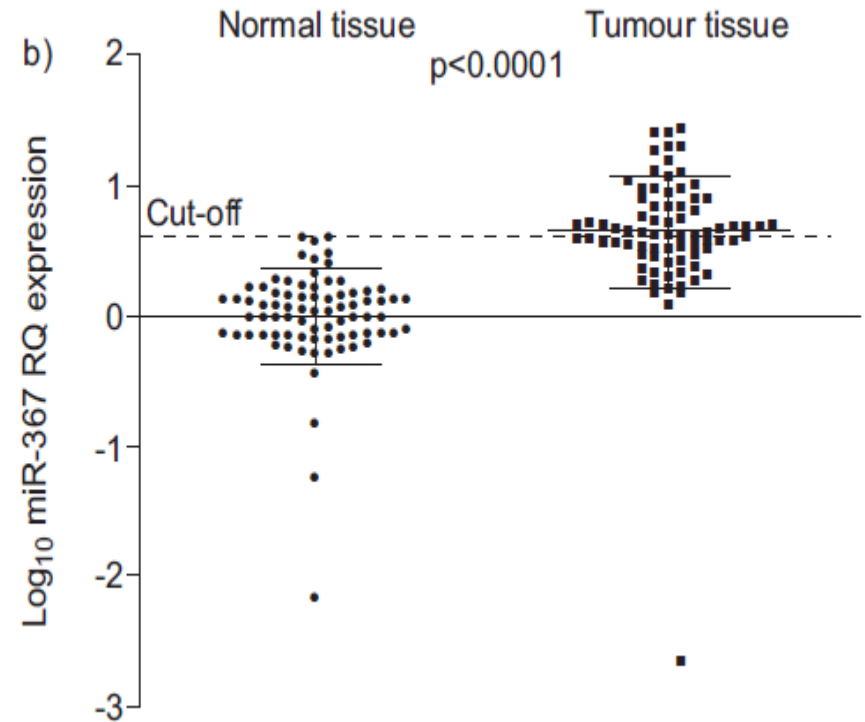
Material i mètodes

- Mostra de tumor i de teixit normal obtingudes immediatament després de la cirurgia
- Mètodes
 - Extracció del RNA i ADN
 - Quantificació de microRNAs
 - Anàlisi de la mutació de p53
 - Evolució clínica
 - Mostra sanguínia abans de la intervenció i en cada control posterior.

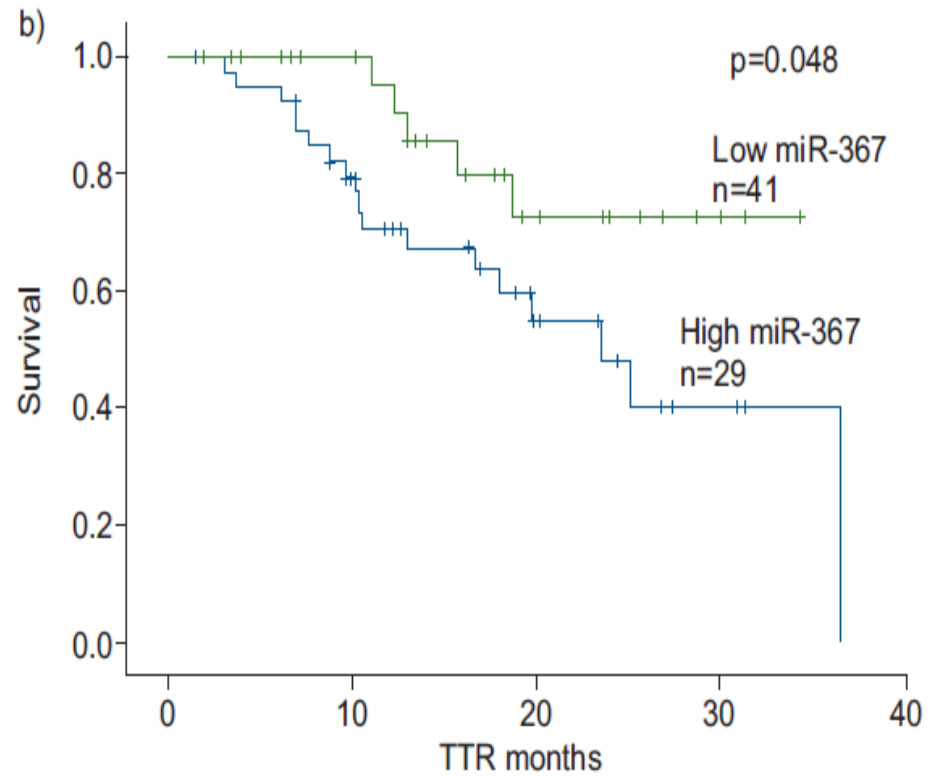
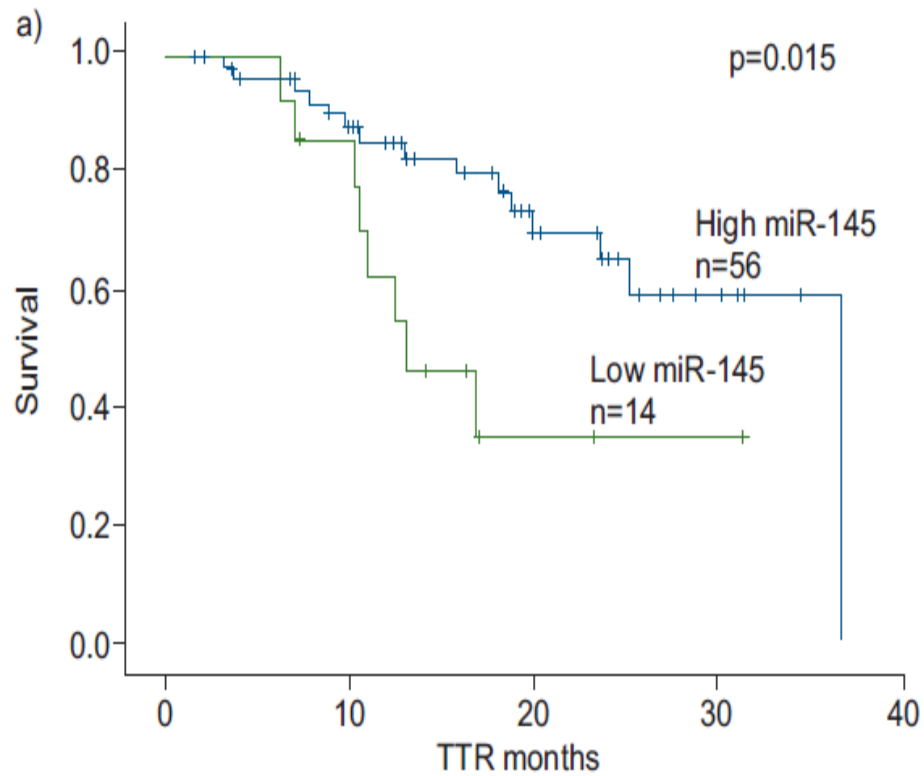
Expressió de miR-145



Expressió de miR-367



Relació entre expressió de microRNAs i supervivència



Relació entre expressió de microRNAs i supervivència

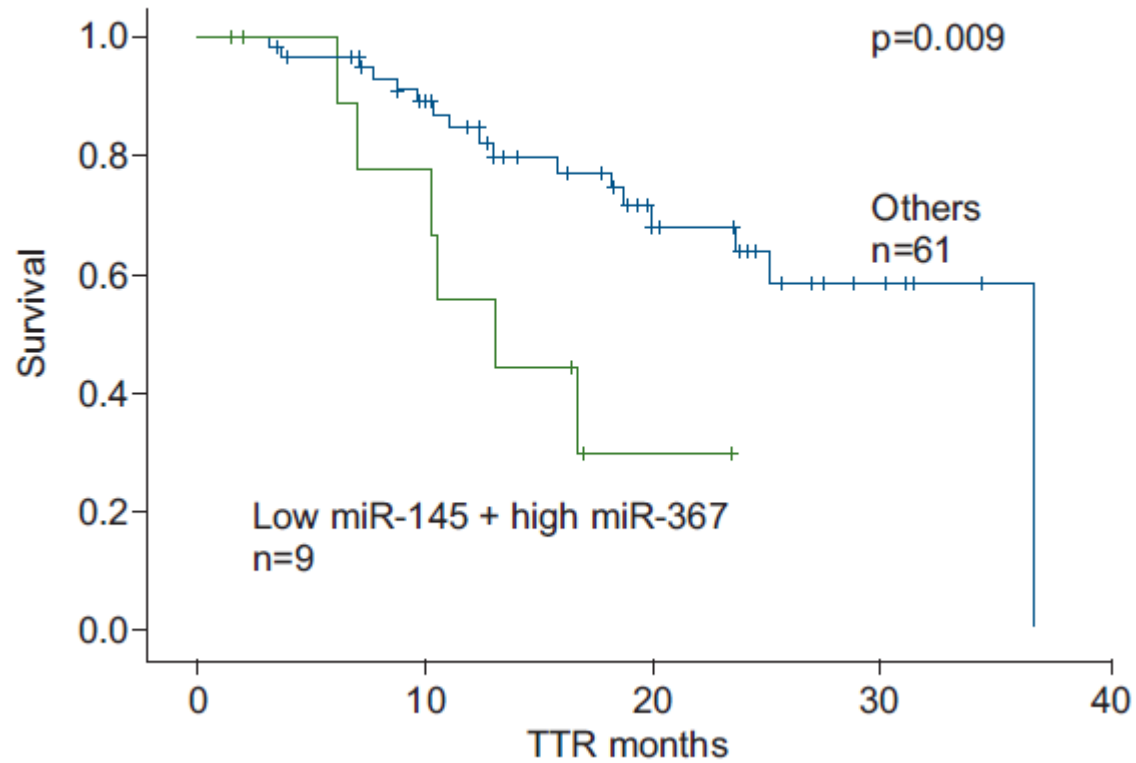
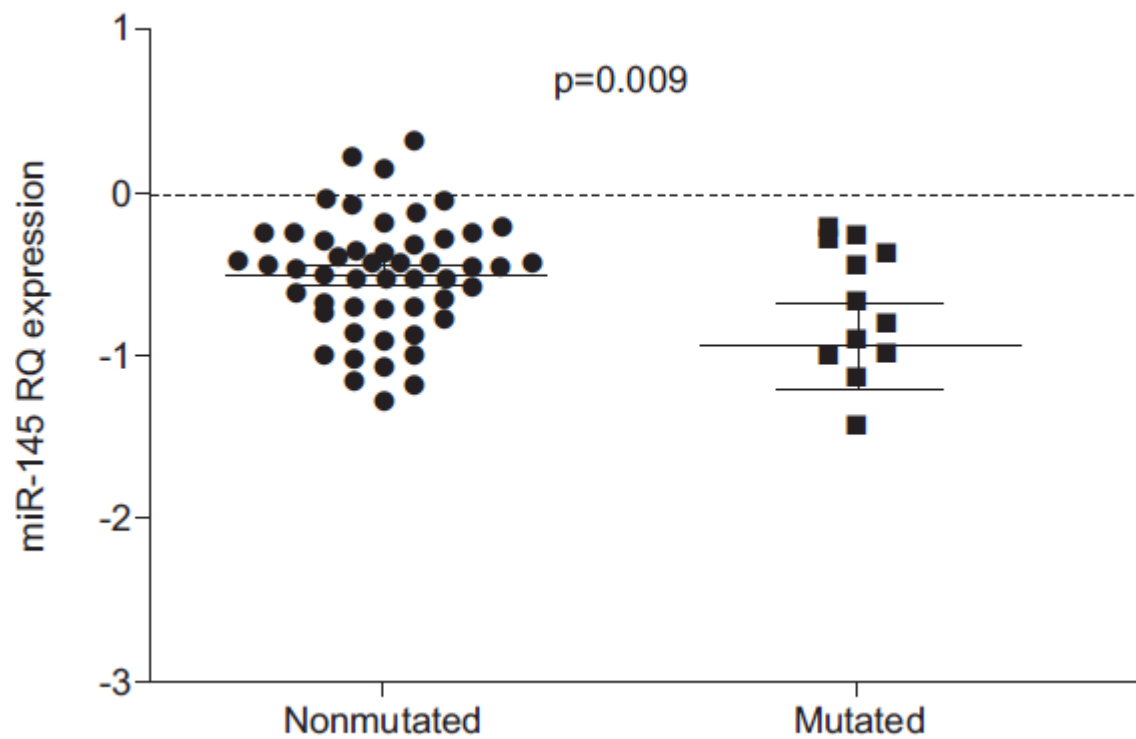


TABLE 2 p53 mutations

Sample	Codon	Nucleotide change	Amino acid change	Exon
07-394	157	GTC>TTC	Val>Phe	5
07-413	141	TGC>GGC	Cys>Gly	5
09-311	157	GTC>TTC	Val>Phe	5
08-647	129	GCC>GTC	Ala>Val	5
07-326	214	CAT>GAT	His>Asp	6
07-306	213	CGA>TGA	Arg>STOP	6
09-310	196	CGA>TGA	Arg>STOP	6
08-008	215	AGT>ATT	Ser>Iso	6
09-022	242	TGC>AGC	Cys>Ser	7
09-213	248	CGG>CAGG	Insertion	7
08-206	272	GTG>GAG	Val>Glu	8
09-327	273	CGT>CTT	Arg>Leu	8
08-562	285	GAG>GTG	Glu>Val	8

Relació entre miR-145 i mutació de p53



Relació entre mutació de p53, expressió de microRNAs i supervivència

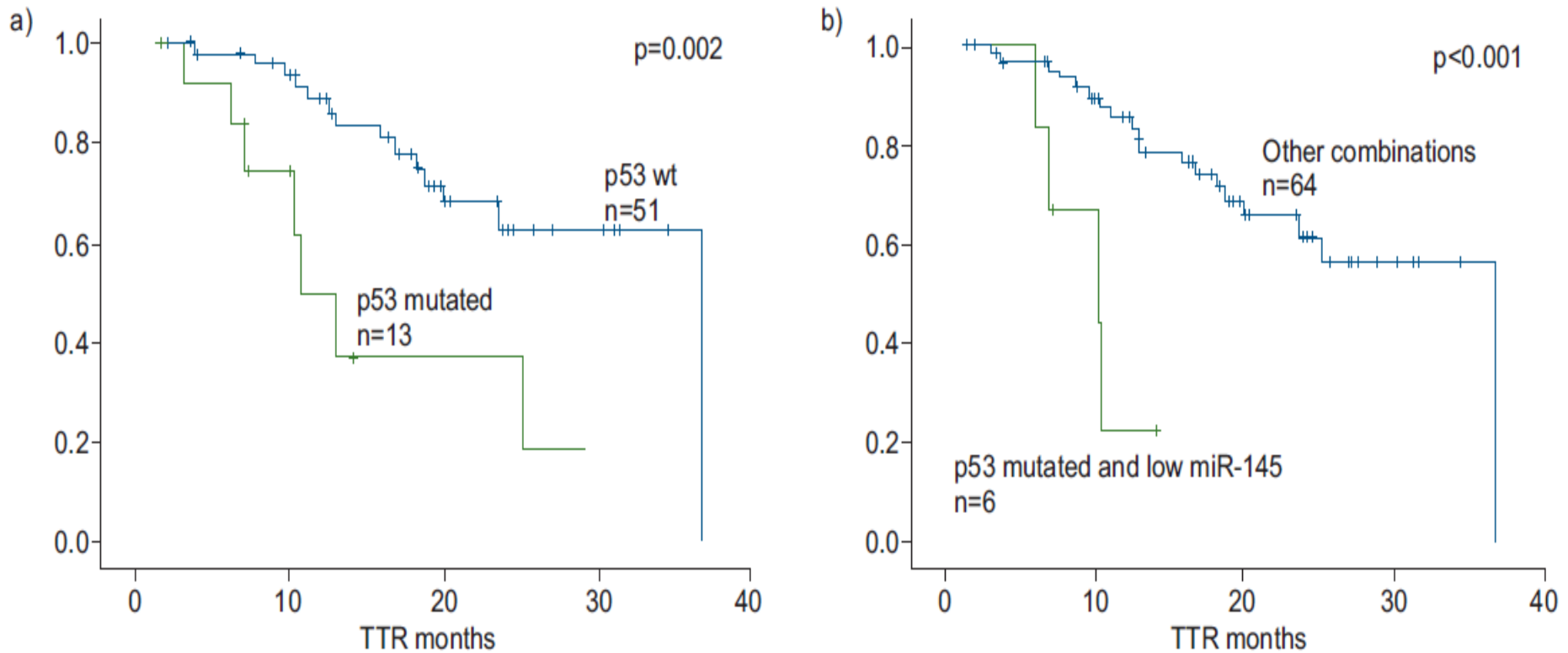


FIGURE 5. Kaplan-Meier curves for time to relapse (TTR) a) in patients with mutated or wild-type p53 and b) in patients with both mutated p53 and low miR-145 expression versus all other patients. wt: wild type.

Conclusions

- miR-145 y miR-367 podrien ser útils com factors pronòstics en el càncer de pulmó de cèl·lula no petita.
- p53 sembla relacionada amb l'expressió de miR-145 en el càncer de pulmó de cèl·lula no petita.

Eur Respir J 2013; 41: 1–1
DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00048712
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page 743

Low miR-145 and high miR-367 are associated with unfavourable prognosis in resected nonsmall cell lung cancer

Marc Campayo^{*,f}, Alfons Navarro^{#,f}, Nuria Viñolas^{*}, Tania Diaz[#], Rut Tejero[#], Josep M. Gimferrer[¶], Laureano Molins[¶], Maria L. Cabanas⁺, Jose Ramirez⁺, Mariano Monzo[#] and Ramon Marrades[§]

This work was supported by grants from FIS 080135, 09 00547, SEPAR and SOCAP.

Detection of elevated levels of tumour-associated microRNAs in serum of patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Charles H. Lawrie,¹ Shira Gal,¹ Heather M. Dunlop,¹ Beena Pushkaran,¹ Amanda P. Liggins,¹ Karen Pulford,¹ Alison H. Banham,¹ Francesco Pezzella,¹ Jacqueline Boulton,¹ James S. Wainscoat,¹ Christian S. R. Hatton² and Adrian L. Harris³

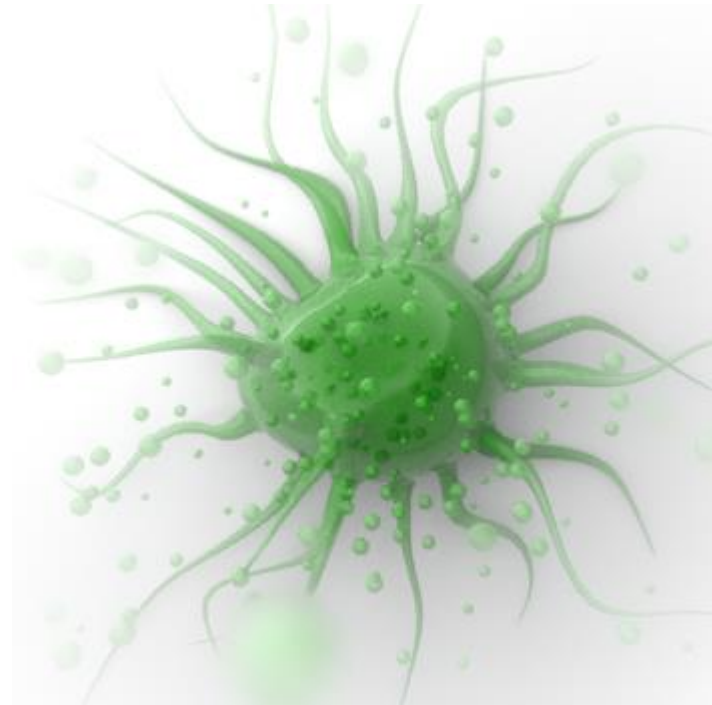
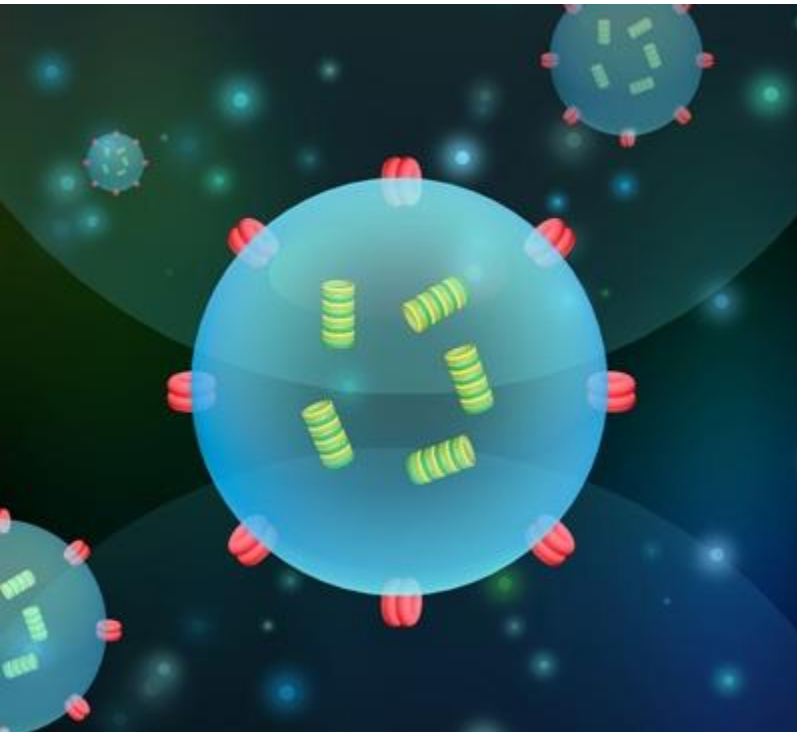
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British Journal of Haematology, **141**, 672–675

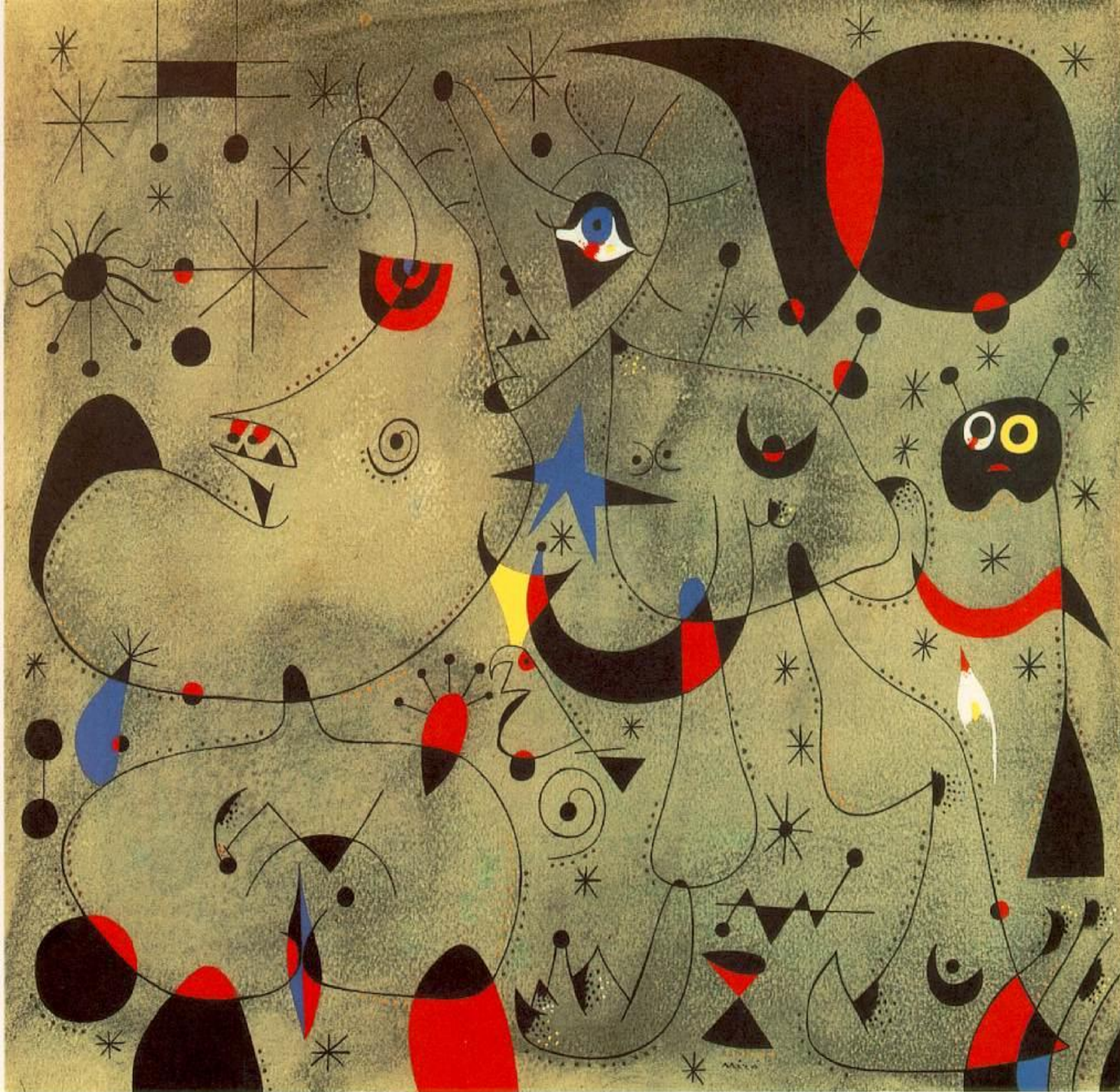
TABLE 2 Techniques used to profile microRNA (miRNA) expression

Technique	Details
Northern blotting	Uses radioactive probes Low sensitivity unless LNA-modified oligonucleotide probes used Very time-consuming and requires large amounts (5–25 µg) of total RNA from each sample Therefore, not practical in large clinical studies
Cloning	Identified many of the original miRNAs Time-consuming and impractical for large-scale detection of hundreds of miRNAs
miRNA oligo microarray	Involves hybridisation of miRNAs to oligonucleotides Allows for the detection of large numbers of miRNAs in one experiment Possible cross-detection of immature forms of miRNA Labour intensive, relatively expensive and a high level of expertise needed Requires large amounts of high-quality RNA to achieve reliable results
Bead-based flow cytometry	Involves both amplification and hybridisation Each latex bead is assigned to a unique miRNA For the PCR reaction biotinylated PCR forward primers are used, which can react enzymatically with streptavidin–phycoerythrin to emit a coloured signal that can be registered by a flow cytometer Can be used to indicate presence and quantity of specific miRNAs Extremely labour intensive
Real-time PCR/qPCR	Gold standard of nucleic acid quantification Able to detect low copy numbers with high sensitivity and specificity Can be used for clinical samples with minute amounts of available RNA Can discriminate between isoforms of related miRNAs that differ by only one or two base pairs qPCR-based microarrays can simultaneously determine expression levels for large numbers of miRNAs in a single experiment
In situ detection	Can be used in paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed tissue Can be used to locate the cellular and sub-cellular distribution of the miRNA Two methods: RT <i>in situ</i> PCR and <i>in situ</i> hybridisation with an LNA probe
Deep sequencing	Allows simultaneous sequencing of millions of RNA (or DNA) molecules Measures absolute abundance, allowing for the discovery of novel miRNAs Expensive but becoming more available to researchers

qPCR: quantitative PCR; LNA: locked nucleic acid; RT: reverse transcriptase.

Exosomes i microvesicules





Thanks
Merci
Gracias
Obrigado
Danke
Gràcies
Grazie

ありがとう
Multumesc
Gratia