

Use of Aptamers to deliver therapeutic genetic sequences in muscle

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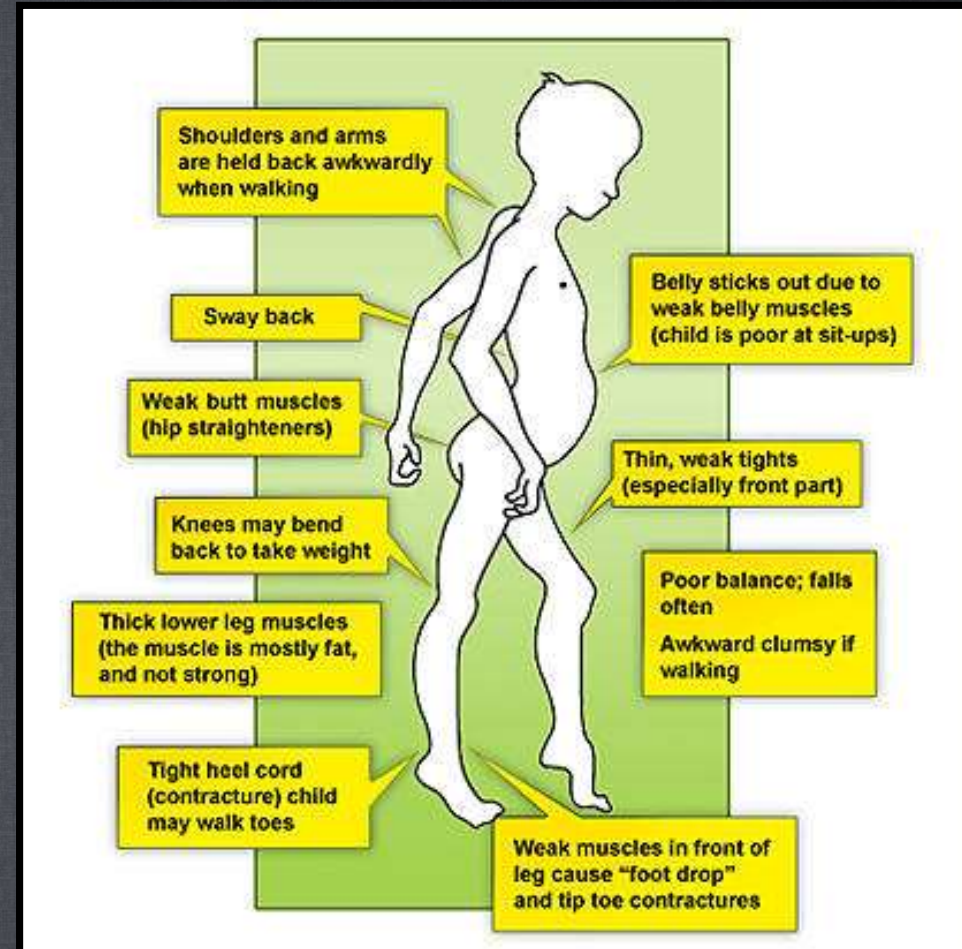
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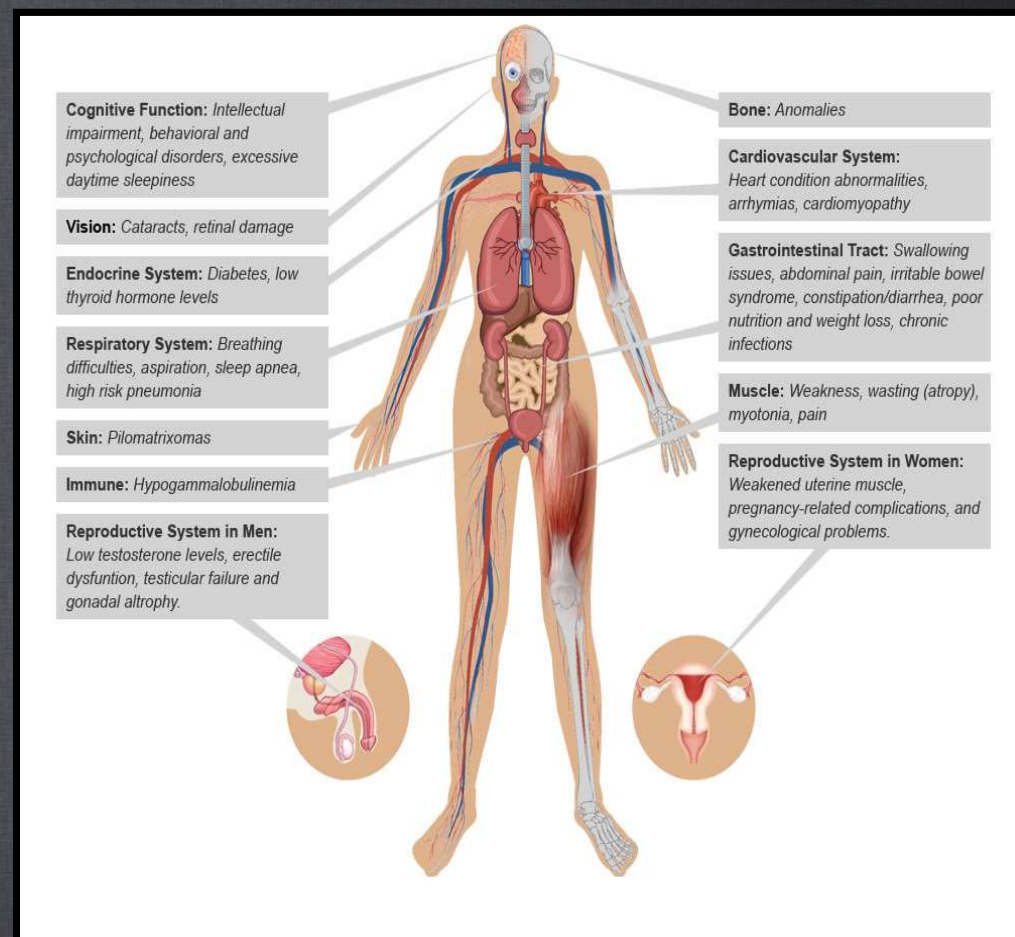
Muscular Dystrophy

- Group of muscle diseases
- Inherited
- Muscle weakness and wasting
- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Becker Muscular Dystrophy, Myotonic Dystrophy



MYOTONIC Dystrophy

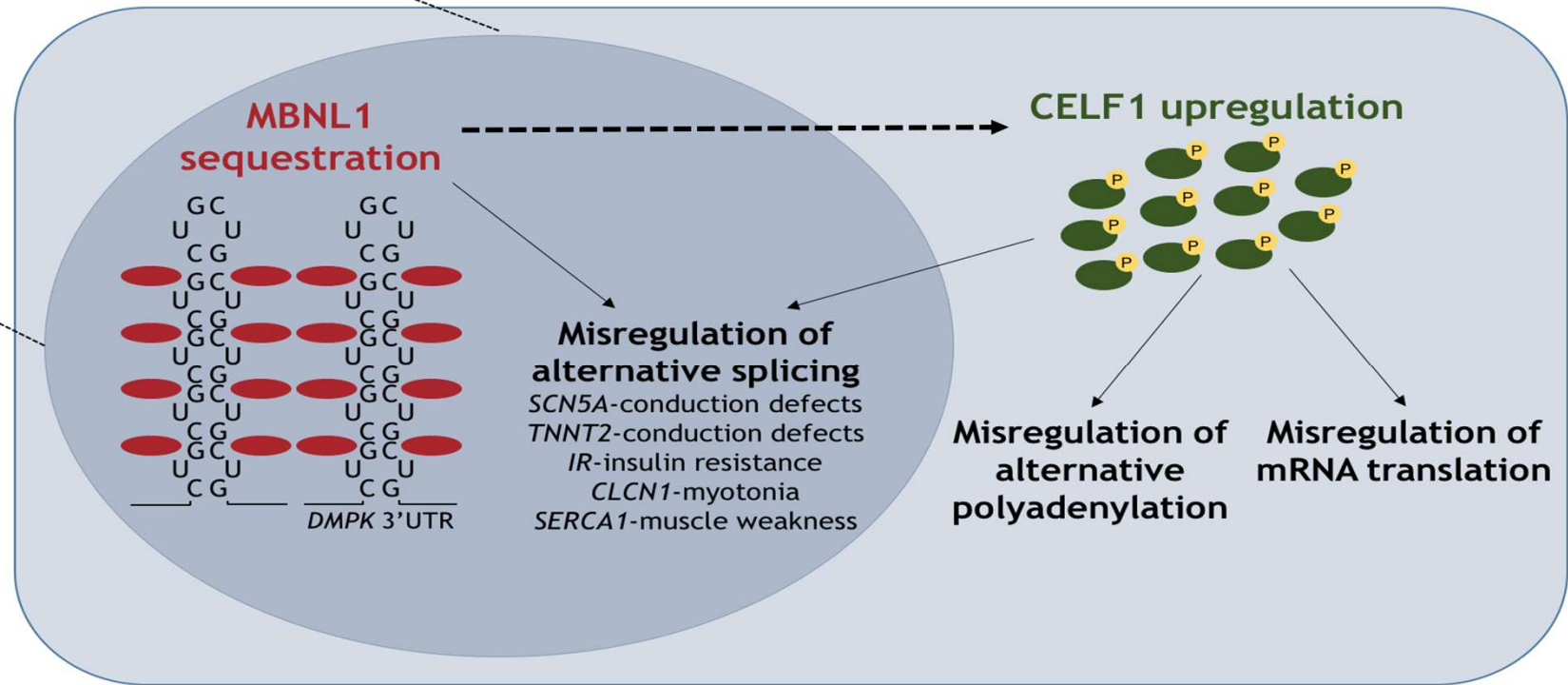
- Autosomal dominant
- Most common neuromuscular disease in adults
- Muscle weakness and wasting
- Other symptoms may include cataracts, intellectual disability, and heart conduction problems
- Type 1 (DM1) and type 2 (DM2)
- Anticipation



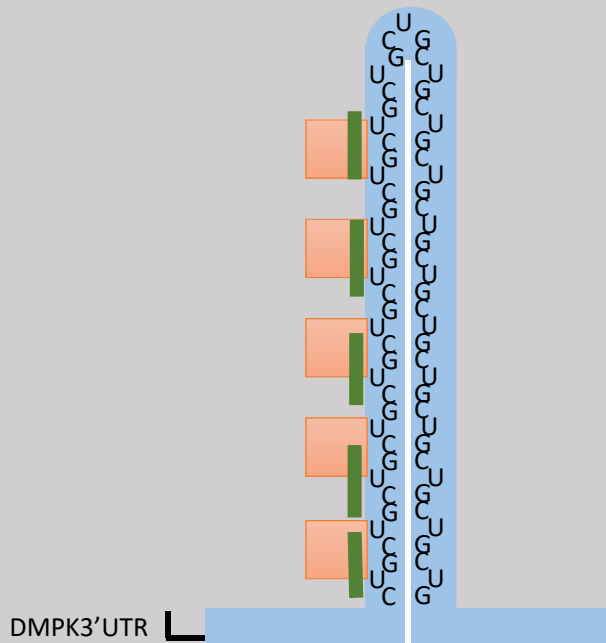
Thornton, C. A. (2014). "Myotonic dystrophy." *Neurologic clinics* 32(3): 705-719, viii.

DM1 Pathogenesis

Nuclear retention of CUG^{exp}-MBNL1 foci

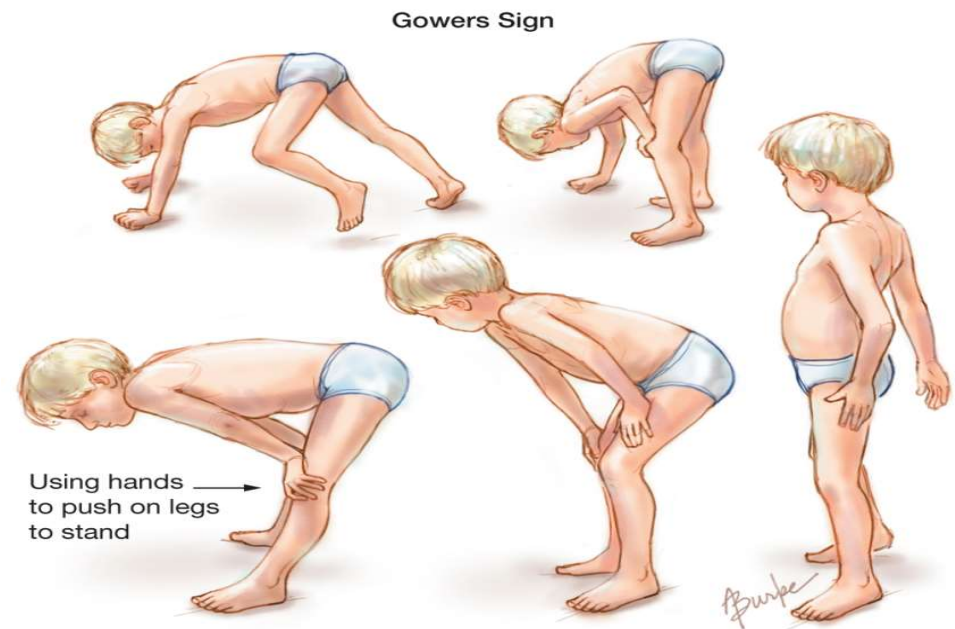


ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AGAINST MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY



Duchenne muscular Dystrophy

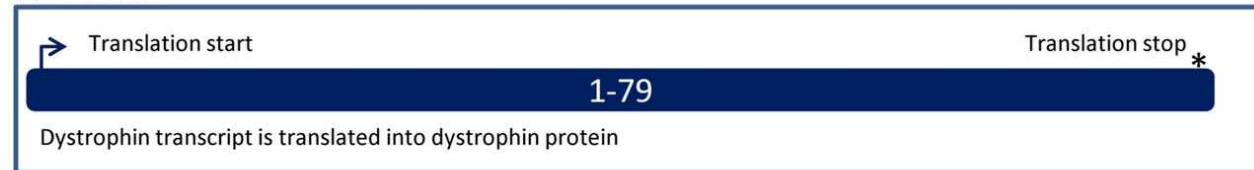
- X-linked
- Most common form of muscular dystrophy
- 1 in 3,500 newborn boys
- Progressive muscle weakness and cardiomyopathy
- Ultimately die from cardiac or respiratory complications before their third decade of life



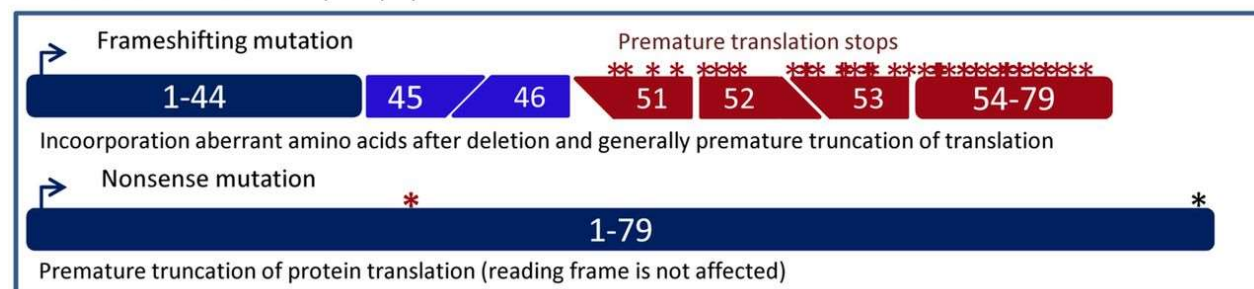
DMD gene

- Dystrophin *DMD* gene is the largest known human gene (2.4 Mb), containing 79 exons
- Nonsense or frame-shift mutations
- Hotspots: deletions between exons 45-55 and duplications between exons 2-10
- Thus these mutations lead to loss of dystrophin expression in the muscle fibres
- 1 in 3 cases is caused from a *de novo* mutation

A Normal

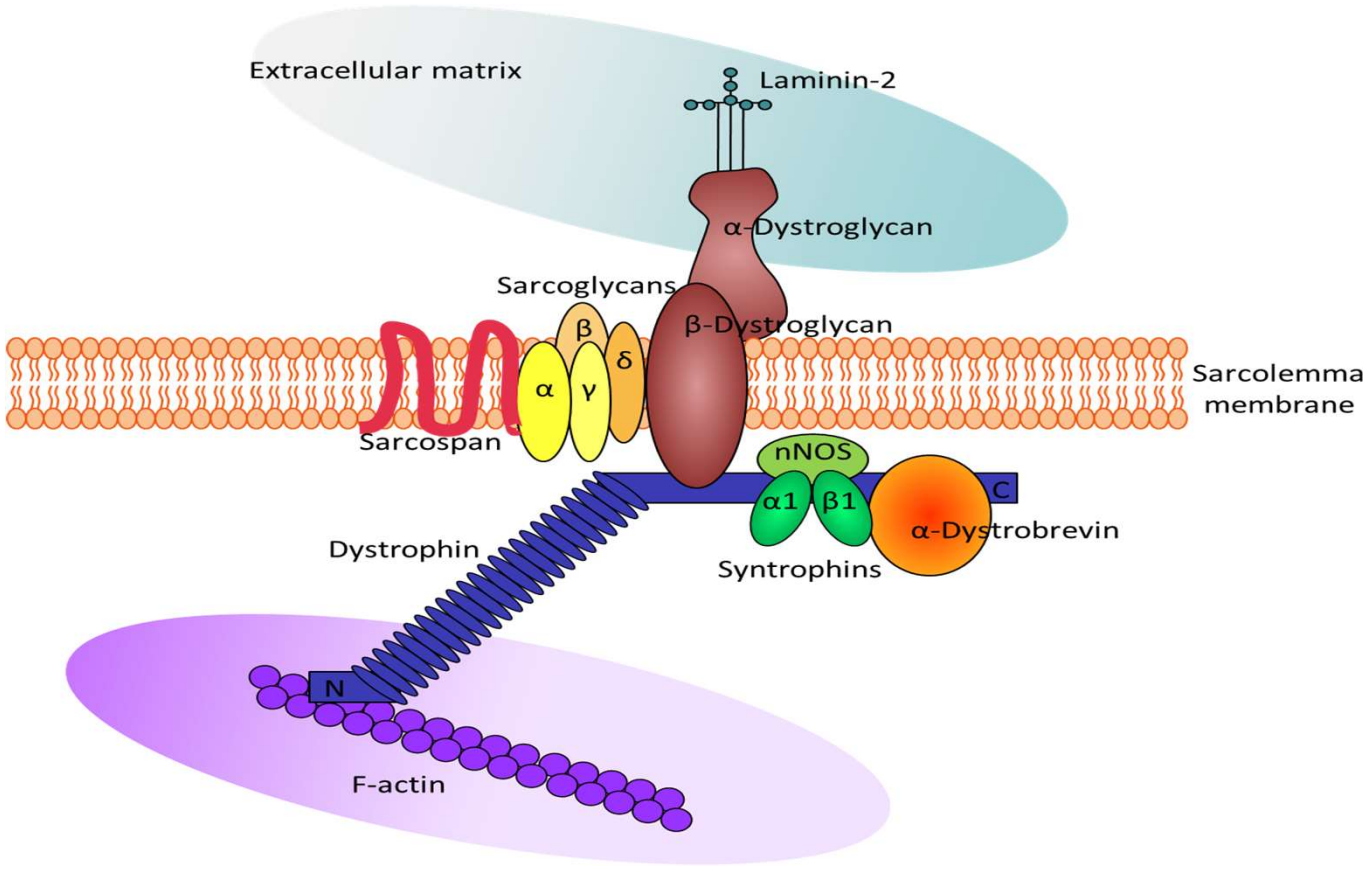


B Duchenne muscular dystrophy



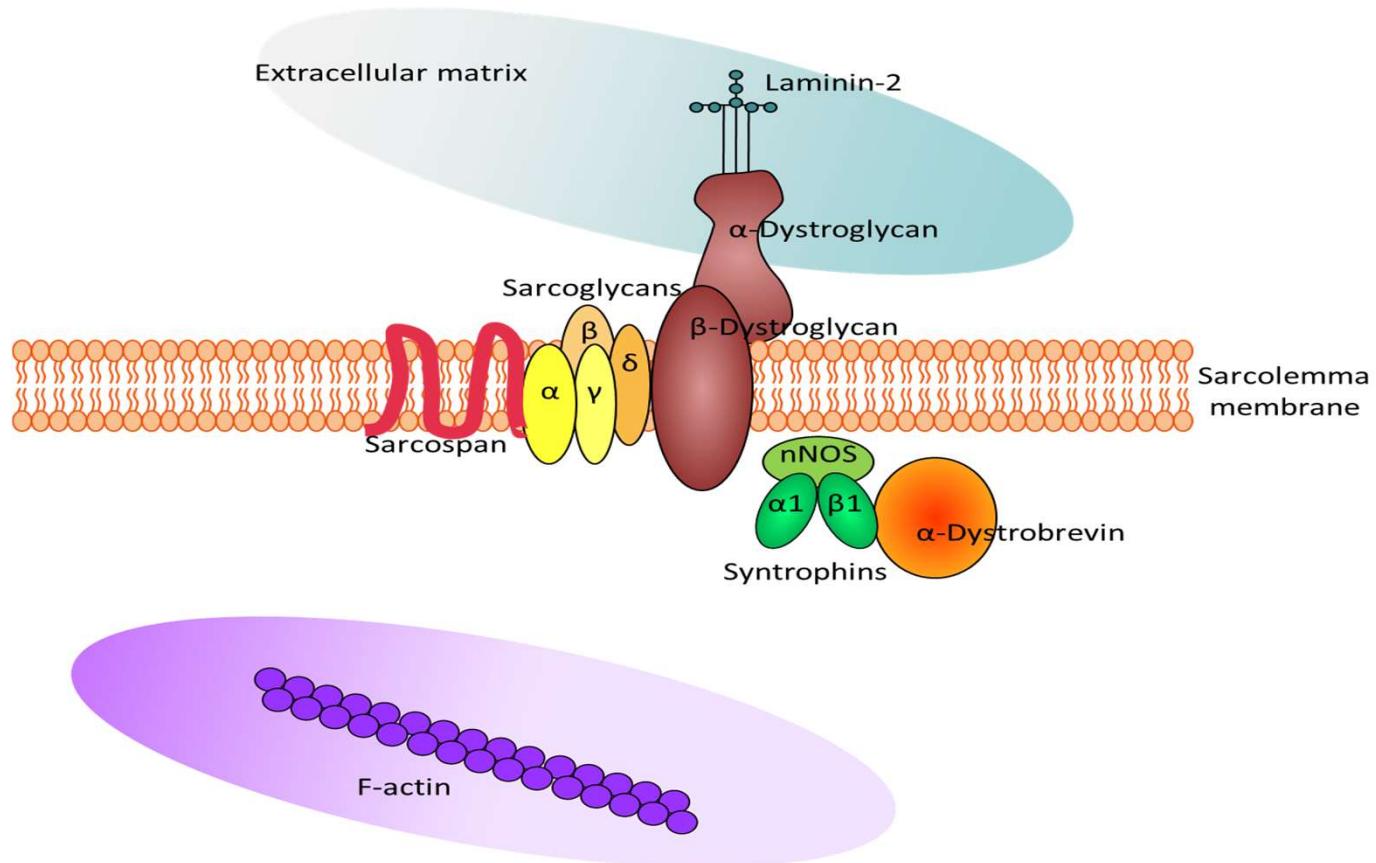
DMD protein

The dystrophin associated glycoprotein complex (DGC)



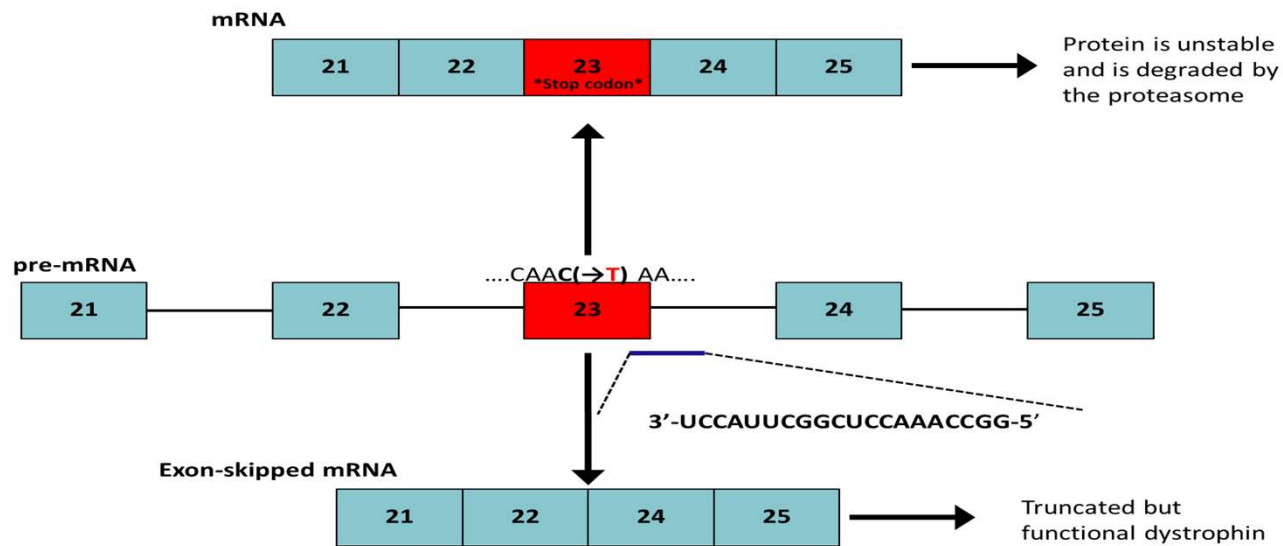
DMD protein

The dystrophin associated glycoprotein complex (DGC)



Potential Therapeutic Treatment

Exon skipping in the DMD (*mdx*) mouse model

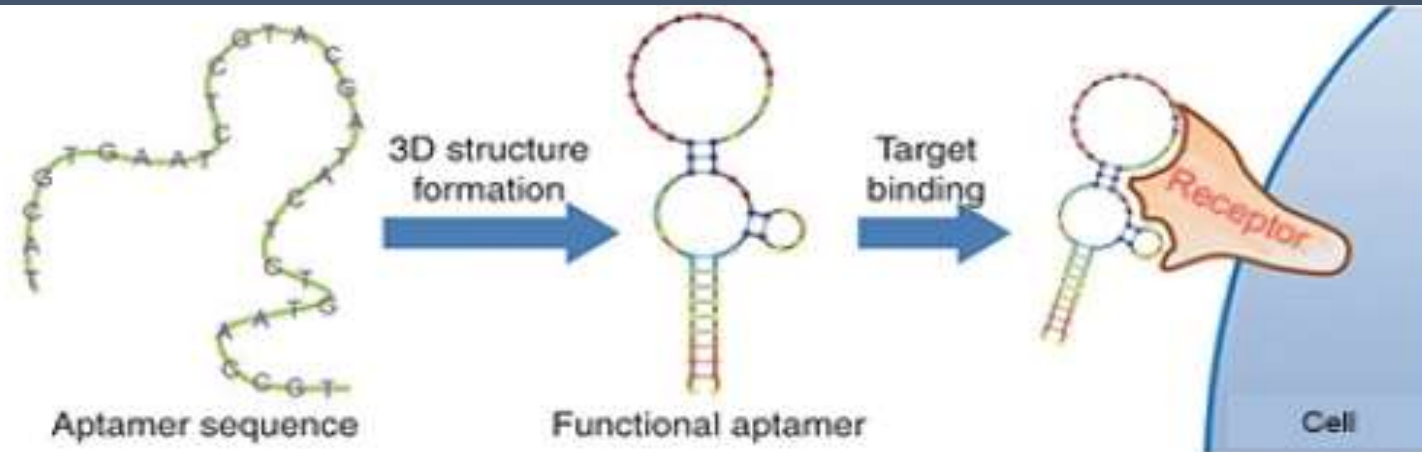


~ 83% of all DMD mutations could be treated by exon skipping

Delivery of AON in muscle

Aptamers

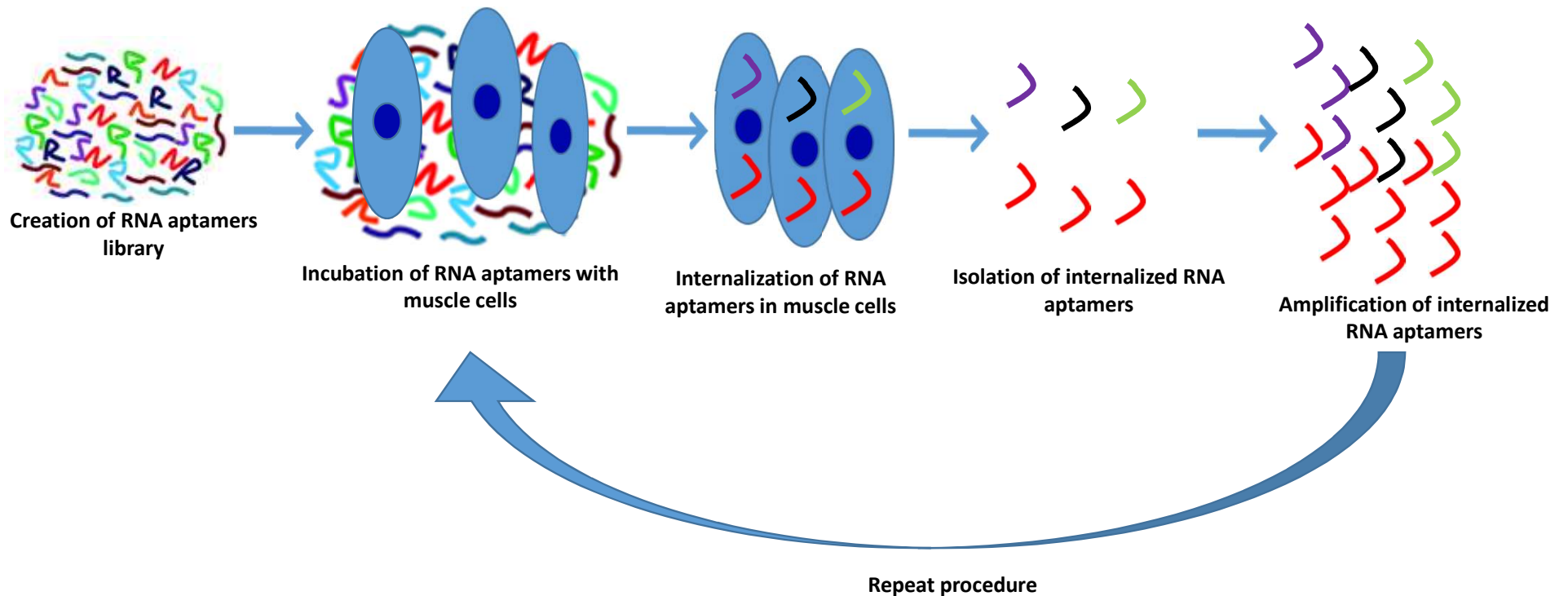
- Synthetic nucleic acid molecules designed to bind with high specificity and affinity to a selected target.
- Fold into unique three-dimensional structures.
- Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment (SELEX).
 - ✓ “Survival of the fittest”.
 - ✓ Has been modified in different ways for a number of applications.
 - ✓ Selective targeting of cells for the delivery of therapeutic molecules: siRNAs, miRNAs, chemotherapeutics and toxins.



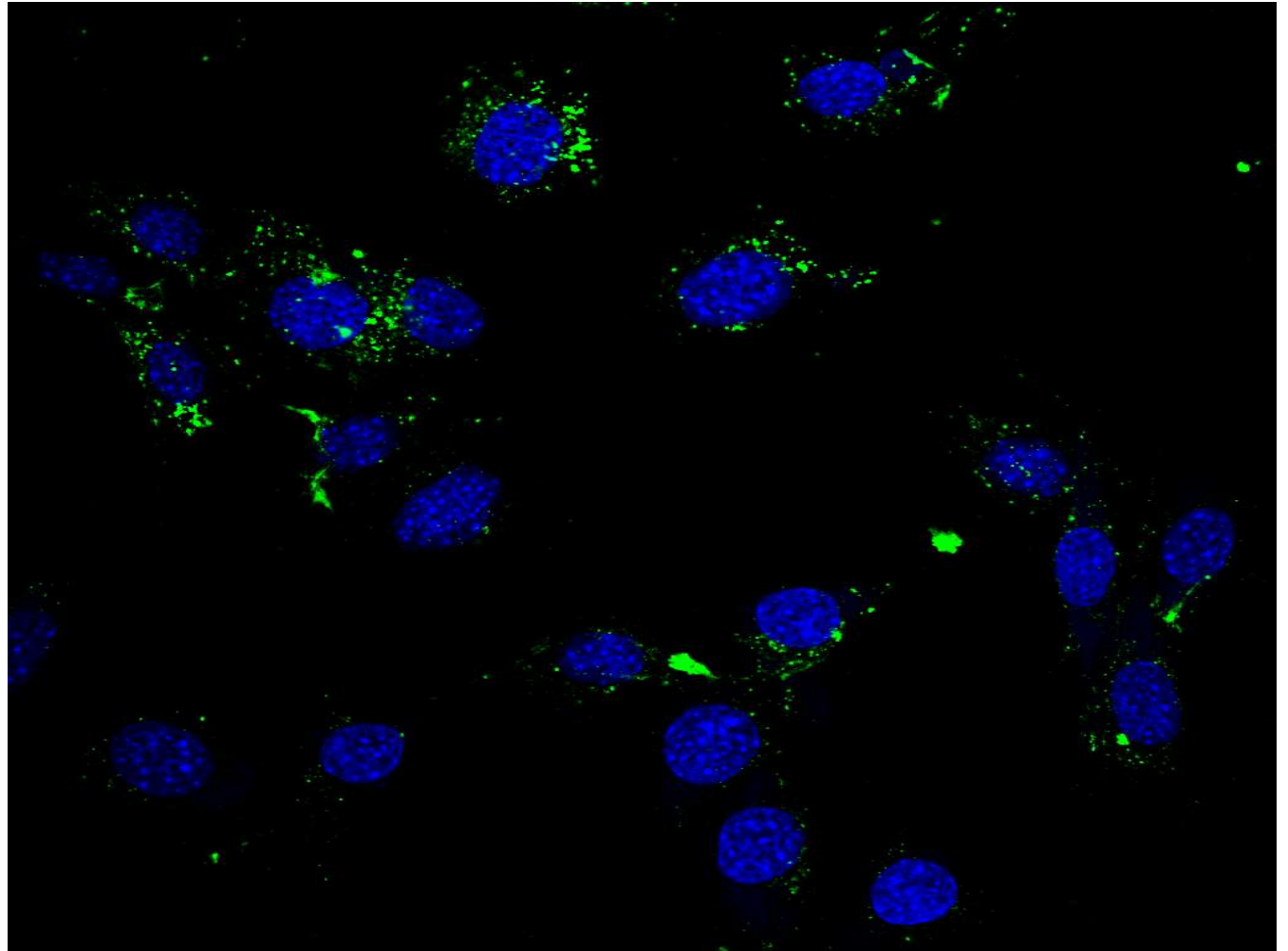
Romero-Lopez, C. and A. Berzal-Herranz (2017). "Aptamers: Biomedical Interest and Applications." *Pharmaceuticals* 10(1)

Aptamer Delivery of AON in muscle

Cell-Internalizing SELEX for skeletal muscle RNA aptamers

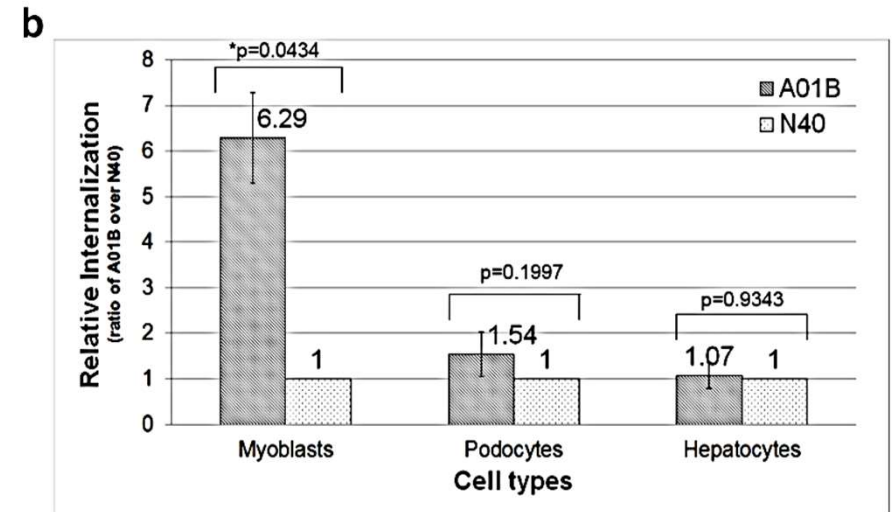
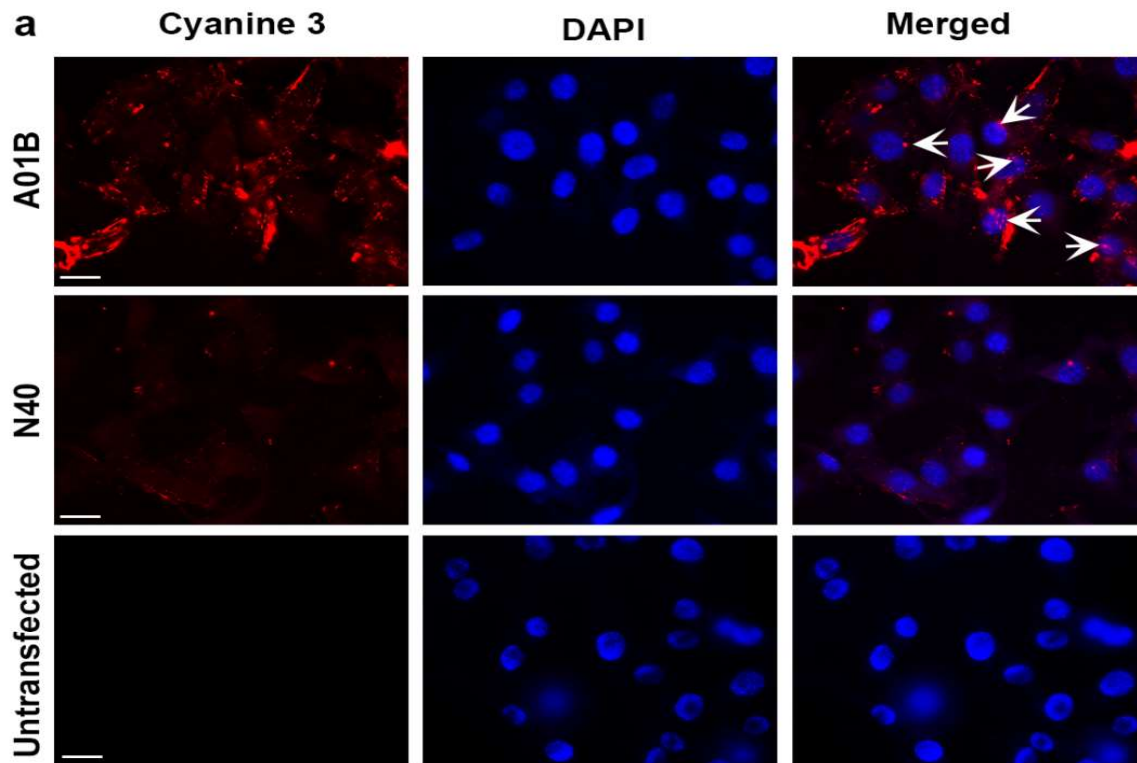


**Fluorescein
labelled
RNA
aptamers
pool (round
15) + DAPI**



Round 15 pool / Nucleus

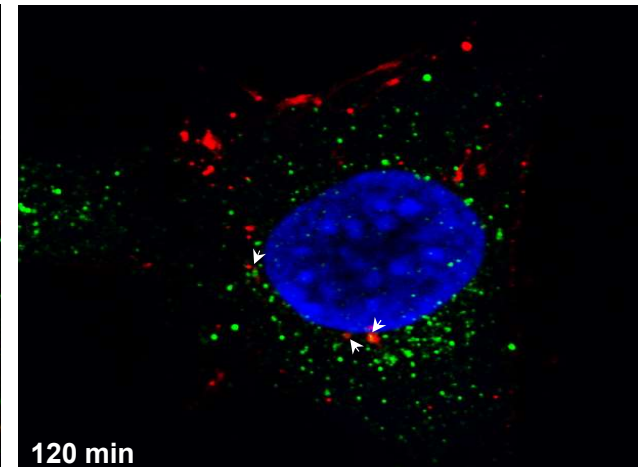
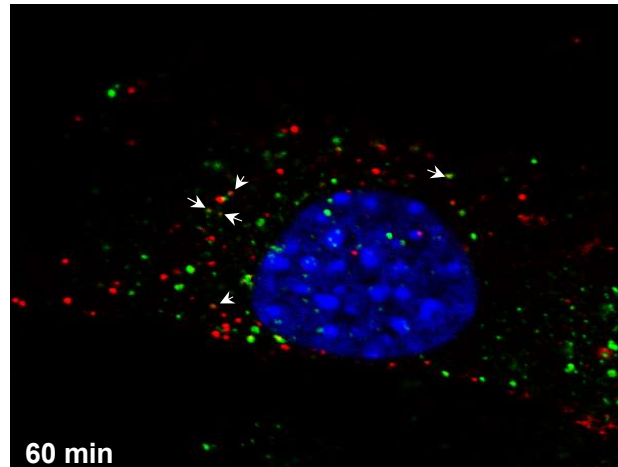
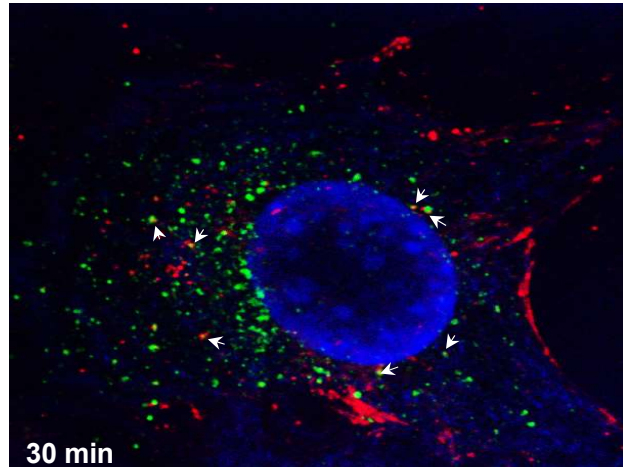
Internalization and cellular localization of **A01B RNA aptamer** *in vitro*



A01B RNA aptamer was found free from early endosomal compartments

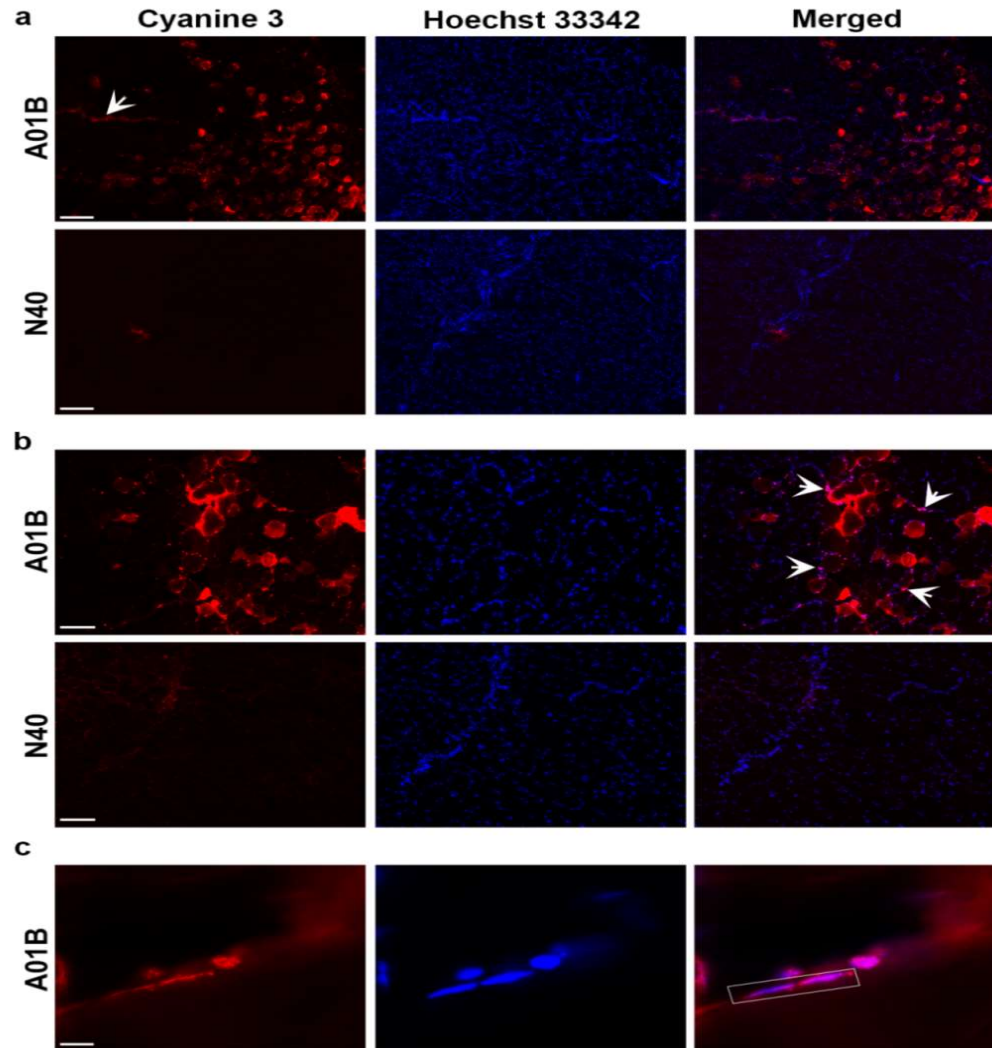
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A01B aptamer + Early endosomal marker 1 + Nucleus

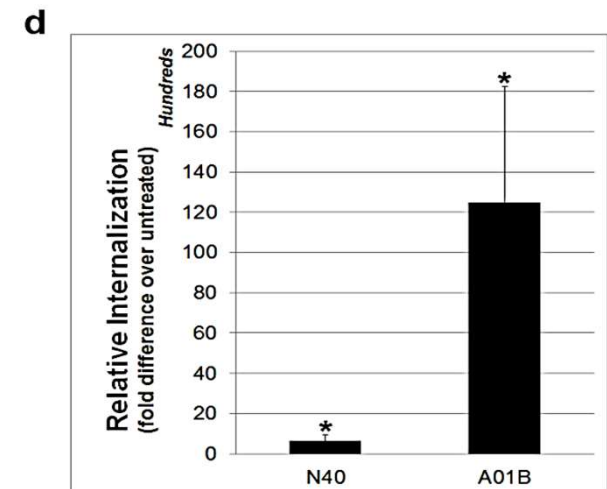


— Cyanine 3
— Alexa Fluor 488
— TOPRO 3

A01B RNA aptamer internalizes efficiently into skeletal muscle



- Intramuscular injection of 100nM A01B RNA aptamer in TA muscle. Mice were sacrificed 1h post injection



Developing heart aptamers for AON delivery in DMD

Conclusions & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Aptamers a novel approach to deliver specifically and efficiently to muscle
- First such aptamer discovered
- Incorporation of therapeutic oligonucleotides
- Specific targeting the heart muscle

Acknowledgements

THE CYPRUS INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY & GENETICS

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