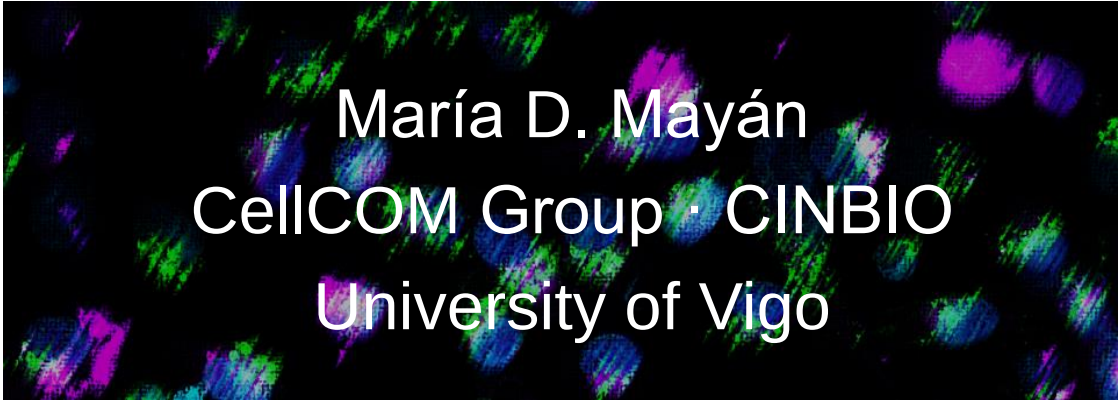
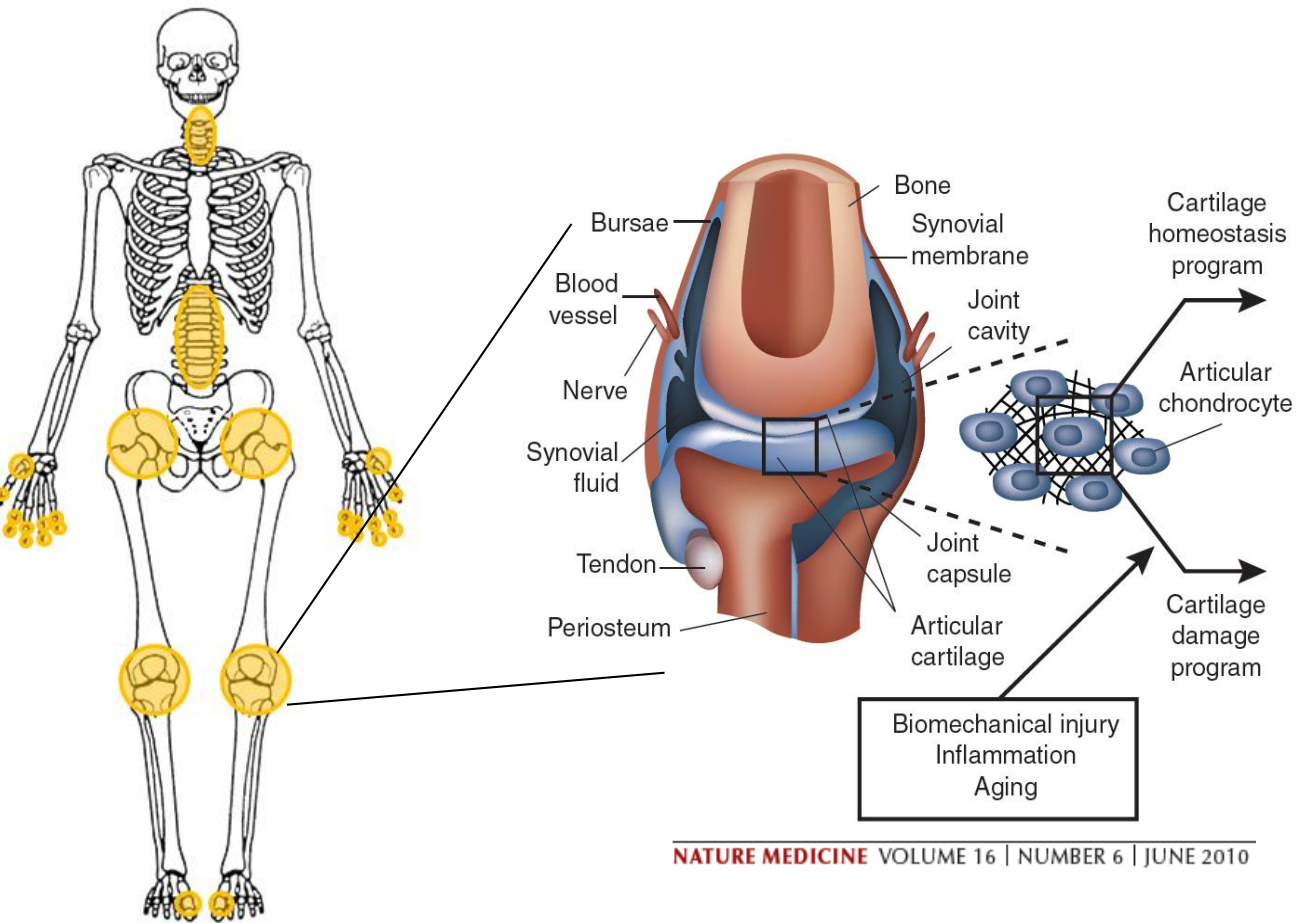


Next-generation therapeutics: Extracellular vesicles as tools and targets

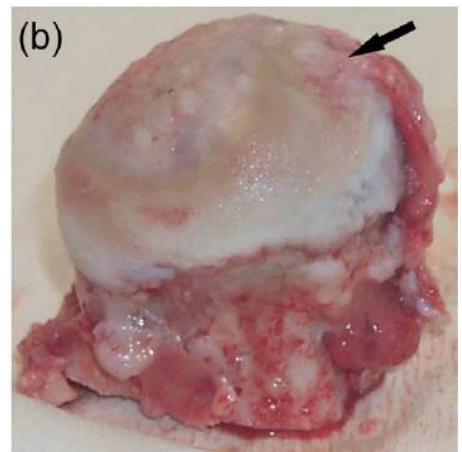
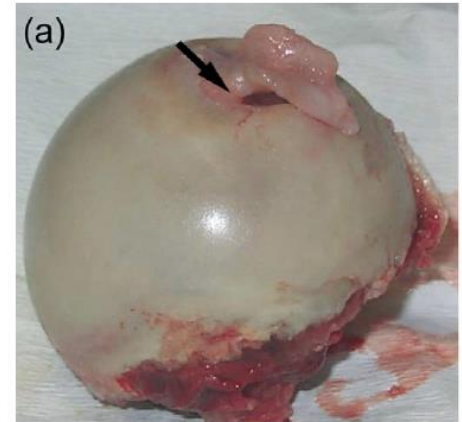
A fluorescence microscopy image showing several cells with bright green and red/purple fluorescent signals against a dark background.

María D. Mayán
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University of Vigo

The progressive loss of articular cartilage is hallmark of Osteoarthritis



NATURE MEDICINE VOLUME 16 | NUMBER 6 | JUNE 2010



Osteoarthritis prevalence is **GROWING**

Affects
240 million

People worldwide



Osteoarthritis limits **LIFE** quality



25% cannot do normal activities



80% are limited with movement



High risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, hypertension & **death**

Osteoarthritis has **NO CURE**

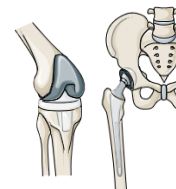
Treatment can reduce **PAIN**, but...



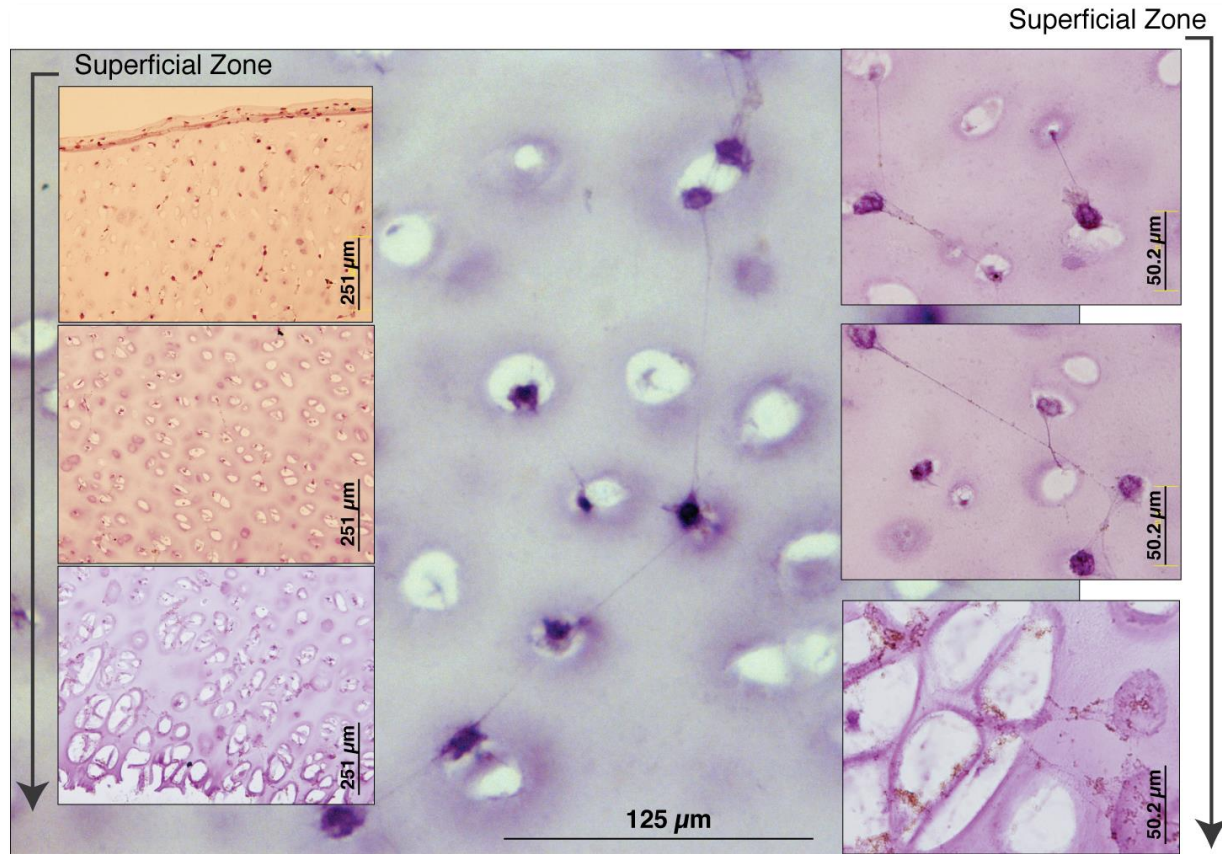
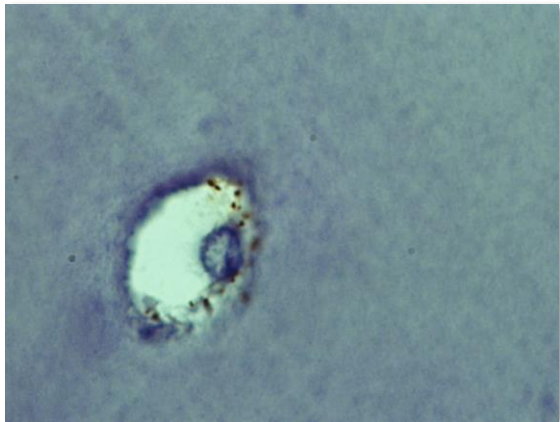
NO approved drugs prevent OA

NO approved drugs slow OA progression

Surgery can **REPLACE** but not **RESTORE** the joint



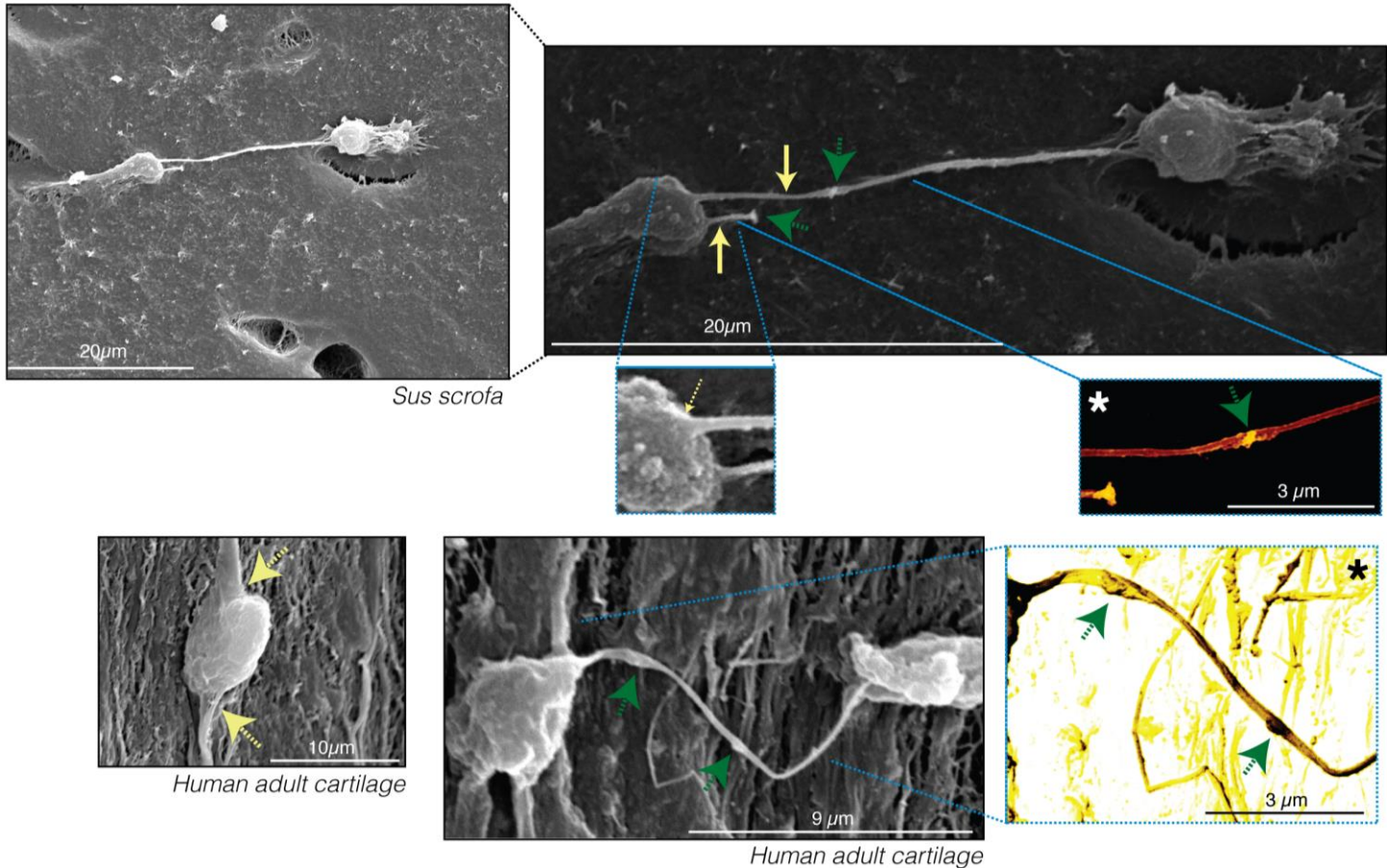
Articular cartilage is composed by chondrocytes and a dense extracellular matrix



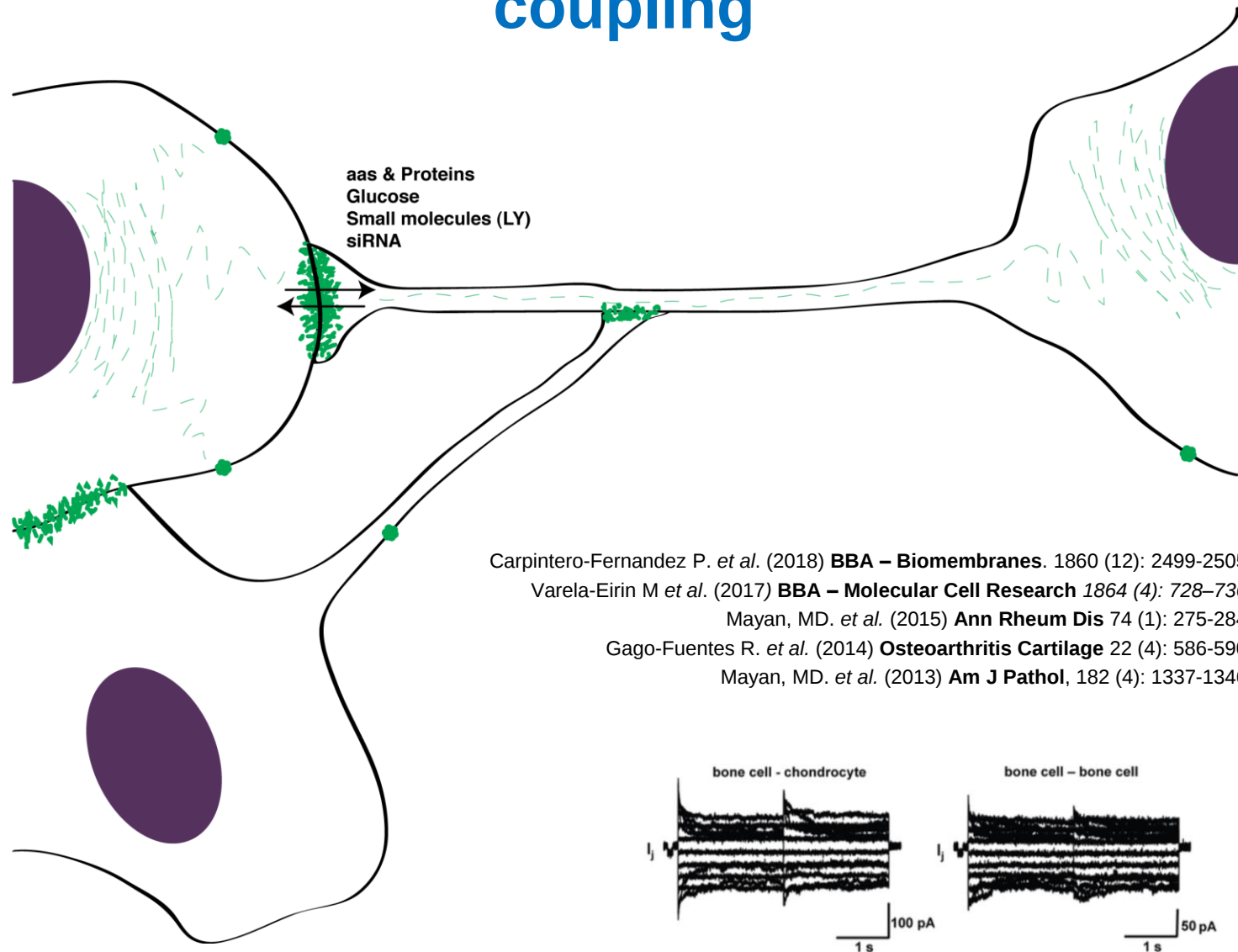
Mayan, M. D. et al. **Ann Rheum Dis.** 2015 doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204244

Mayan, M. D. et al. **Ann Rheum Dis.** 2015 Jan;74(1):275-84. doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204244

Scanning electron microscope to validate the presence of cytoplasmic arms extending from the cell body and connecting with distant cells



Articular chondrocytes network mediated by gap junction channels: chemical and metabolic coupling



Carpintero-Fernandez P. *et al.* (2018) **BBA – Biomembranes**. 1860 (12): 2499-2505

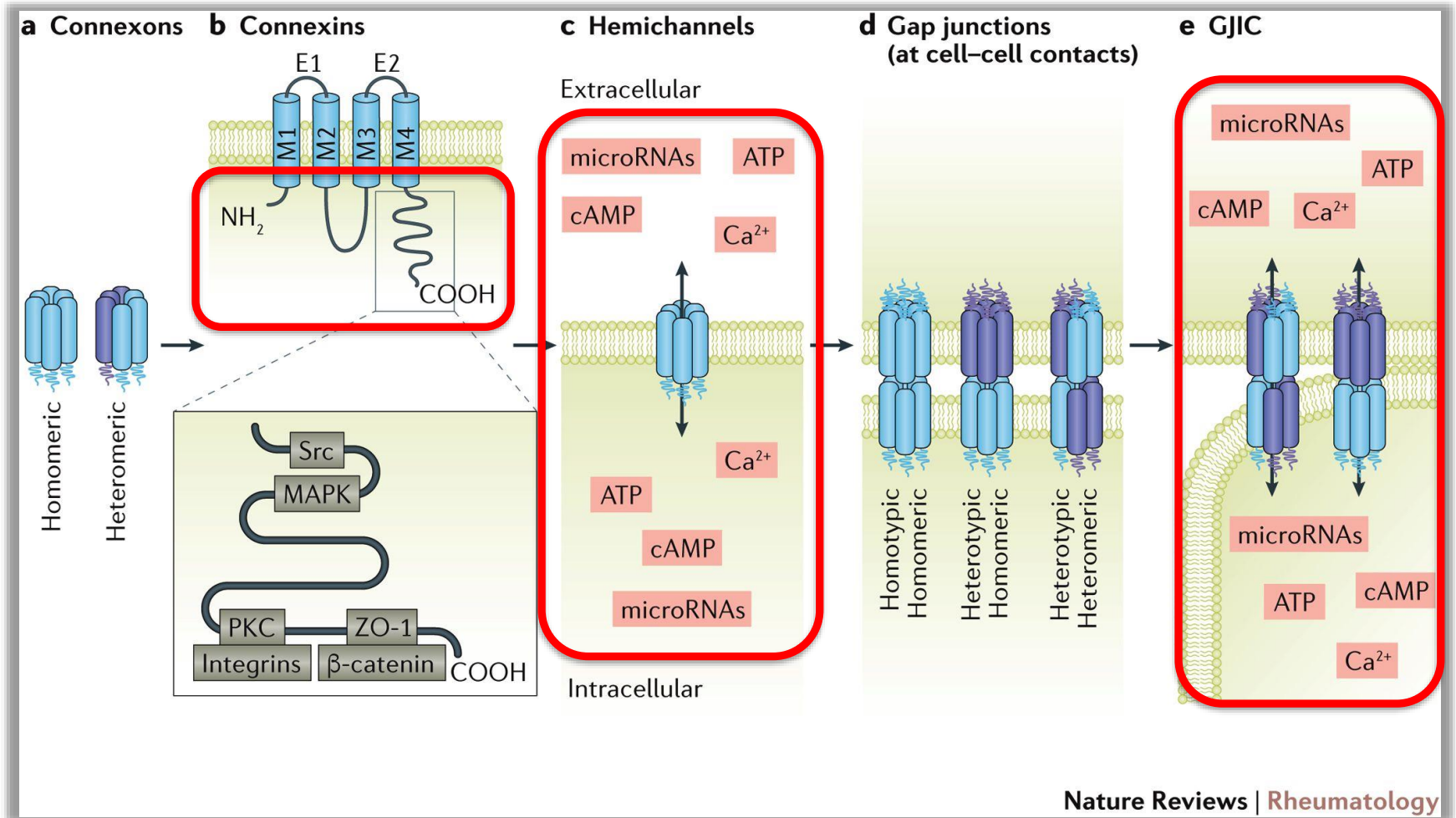
Varela-Eirin M *et al.* (2017) **BBA – Molecular Cell Research** 1864 (4): 728–736

Mayan, MD. *et al.* (2015) **Ann Rheum Dis** 74 (1): 275-284

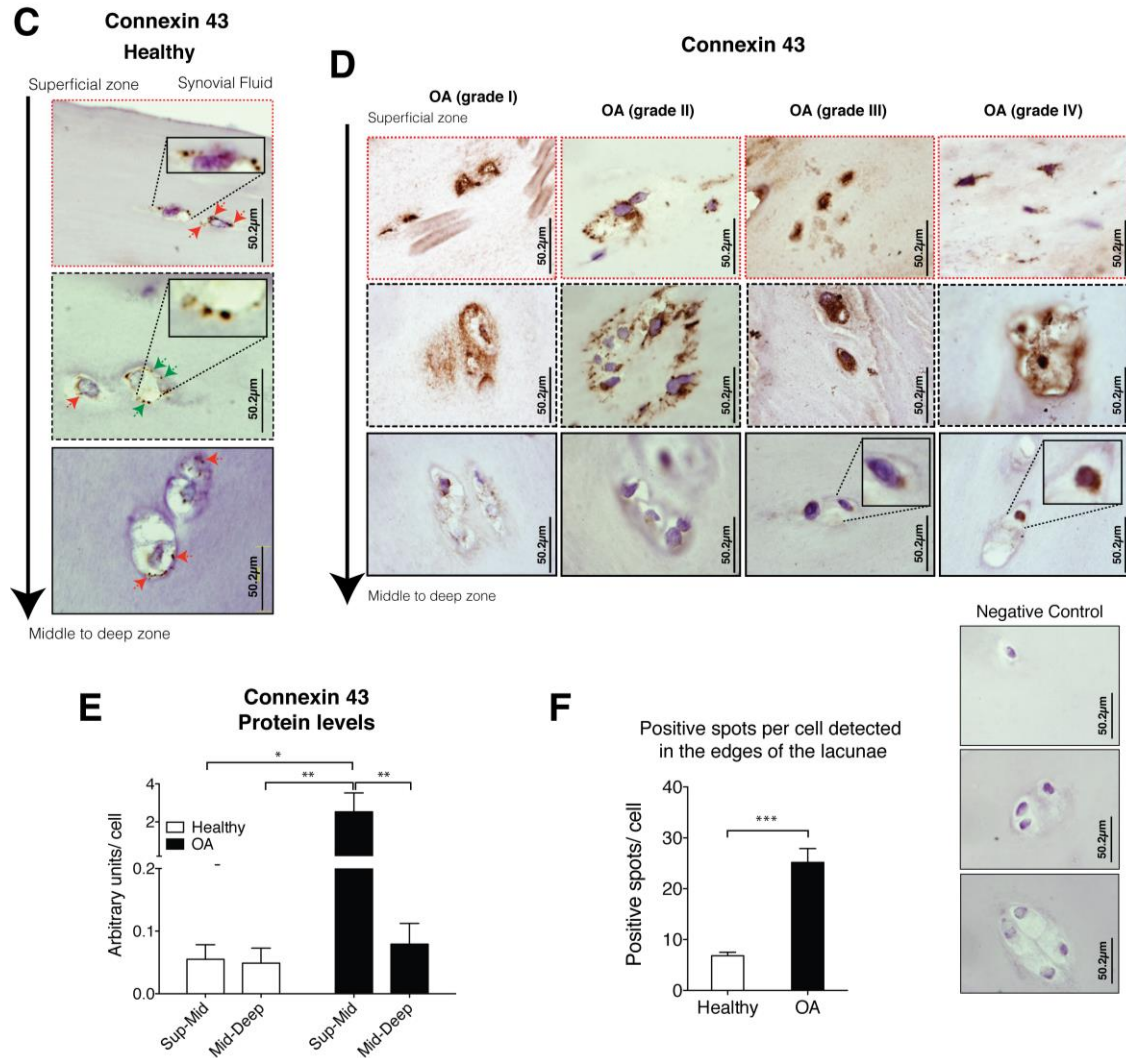
Gago-Fuentes R. *et al.* (2014) **Osteoarthritis Cartilage** 22 (4): 586-590

Mayan, MD. *et al.* (2013) **Am J Pathol**, 182 (4): 1337-1346

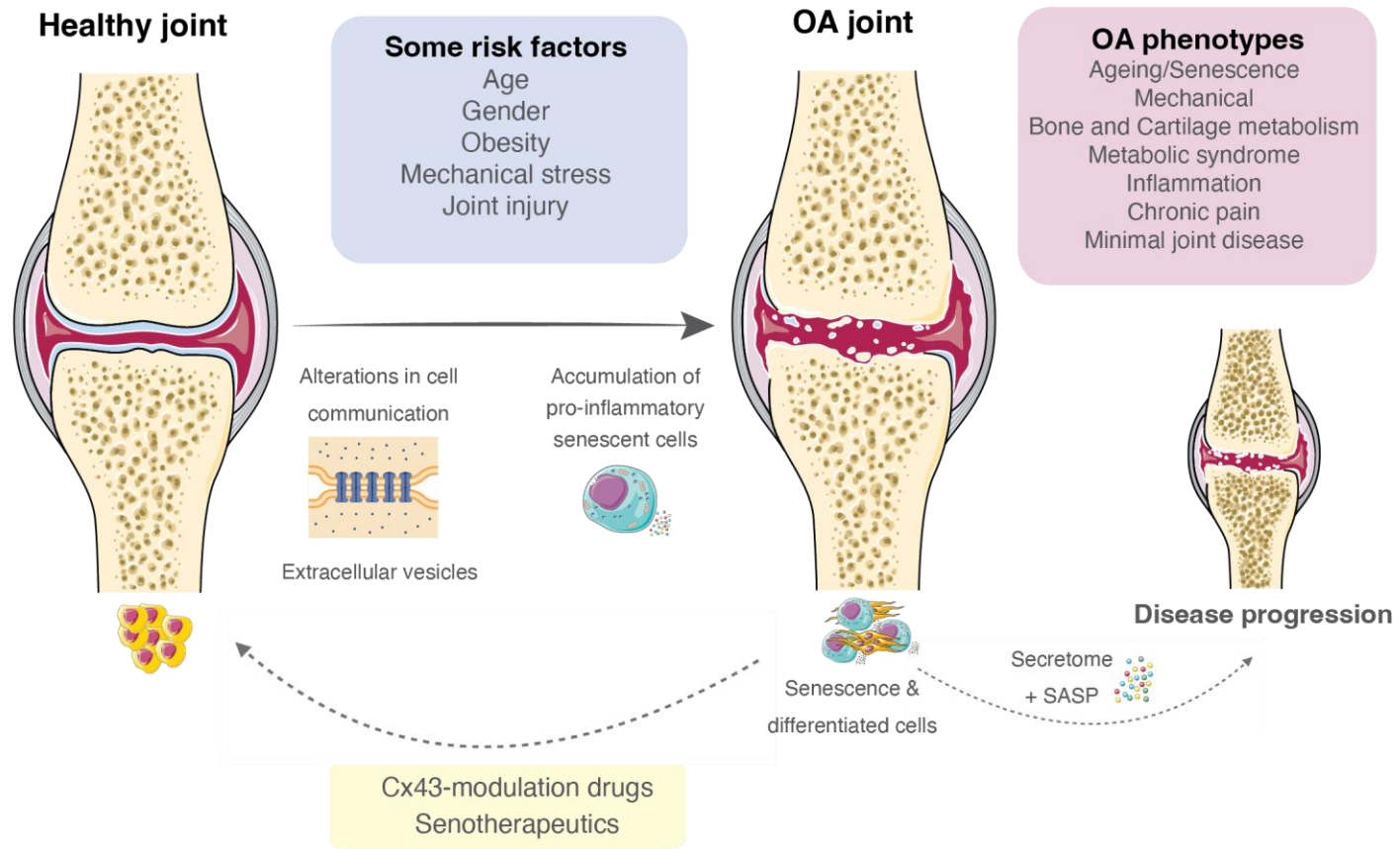
Connexins: gap junctions, hemichannels and signalling hubs



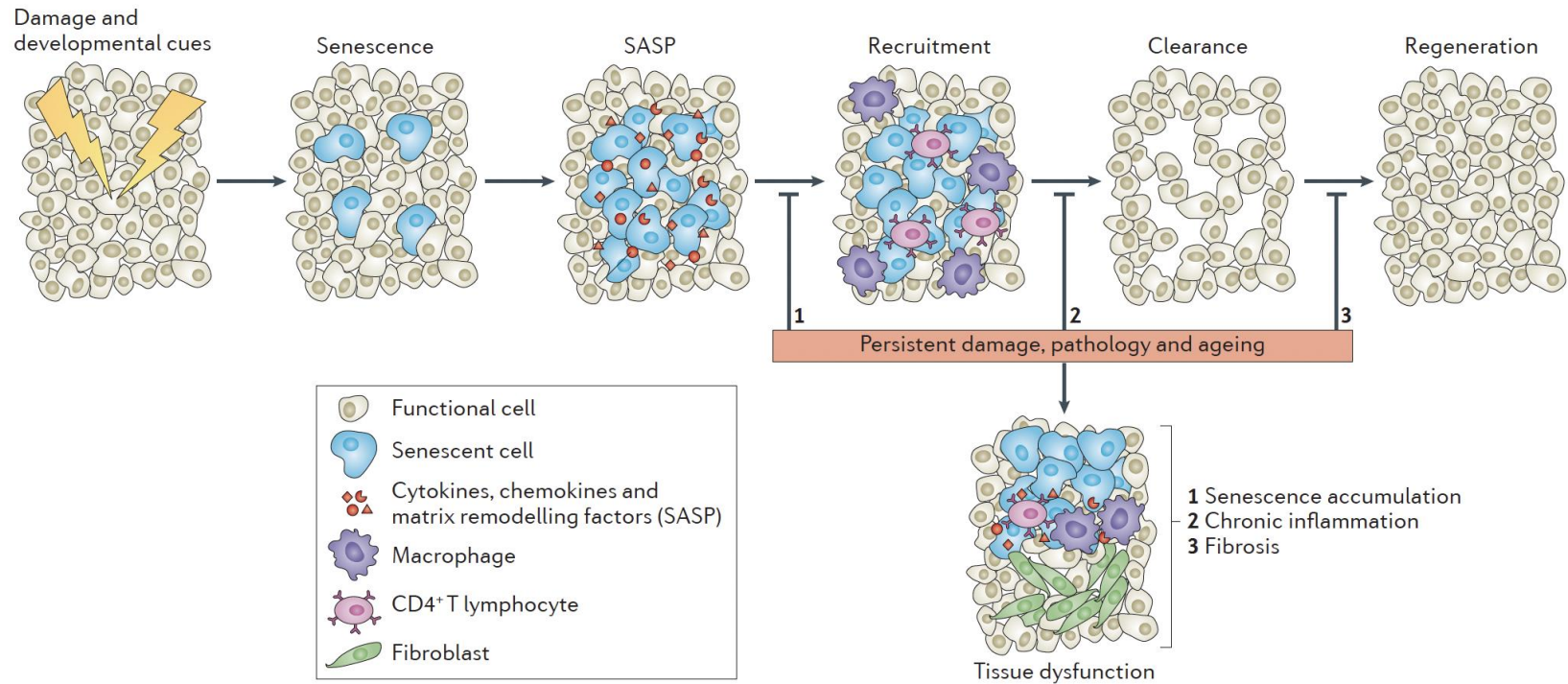
Overexpression of Cx43 since the early stages of OA (knee and hip) occurs independently of the clinical phenotype



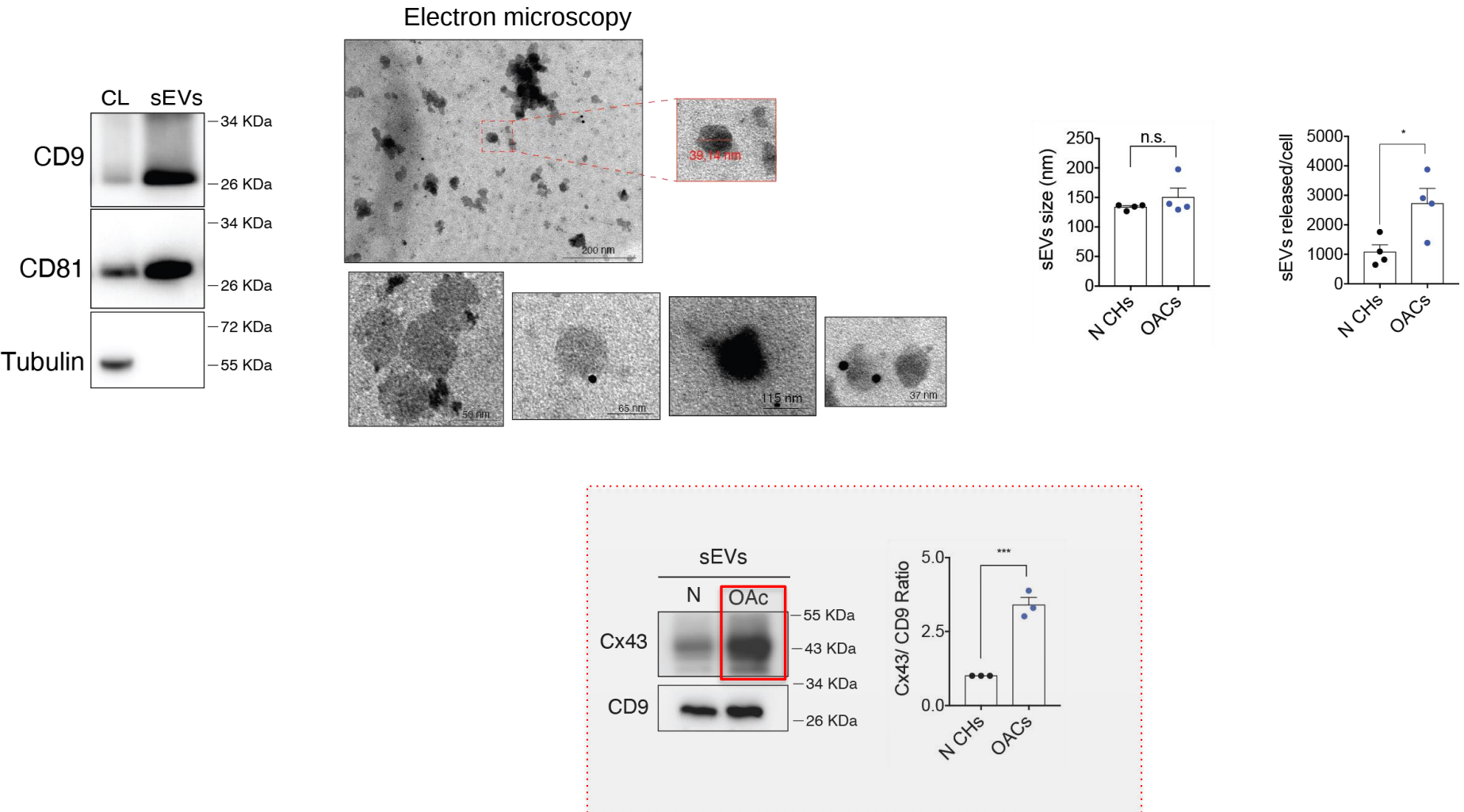
Overactivity of Cx43 interferes with cartilage regeneration in OA: EMT and accumulation of senescent cells



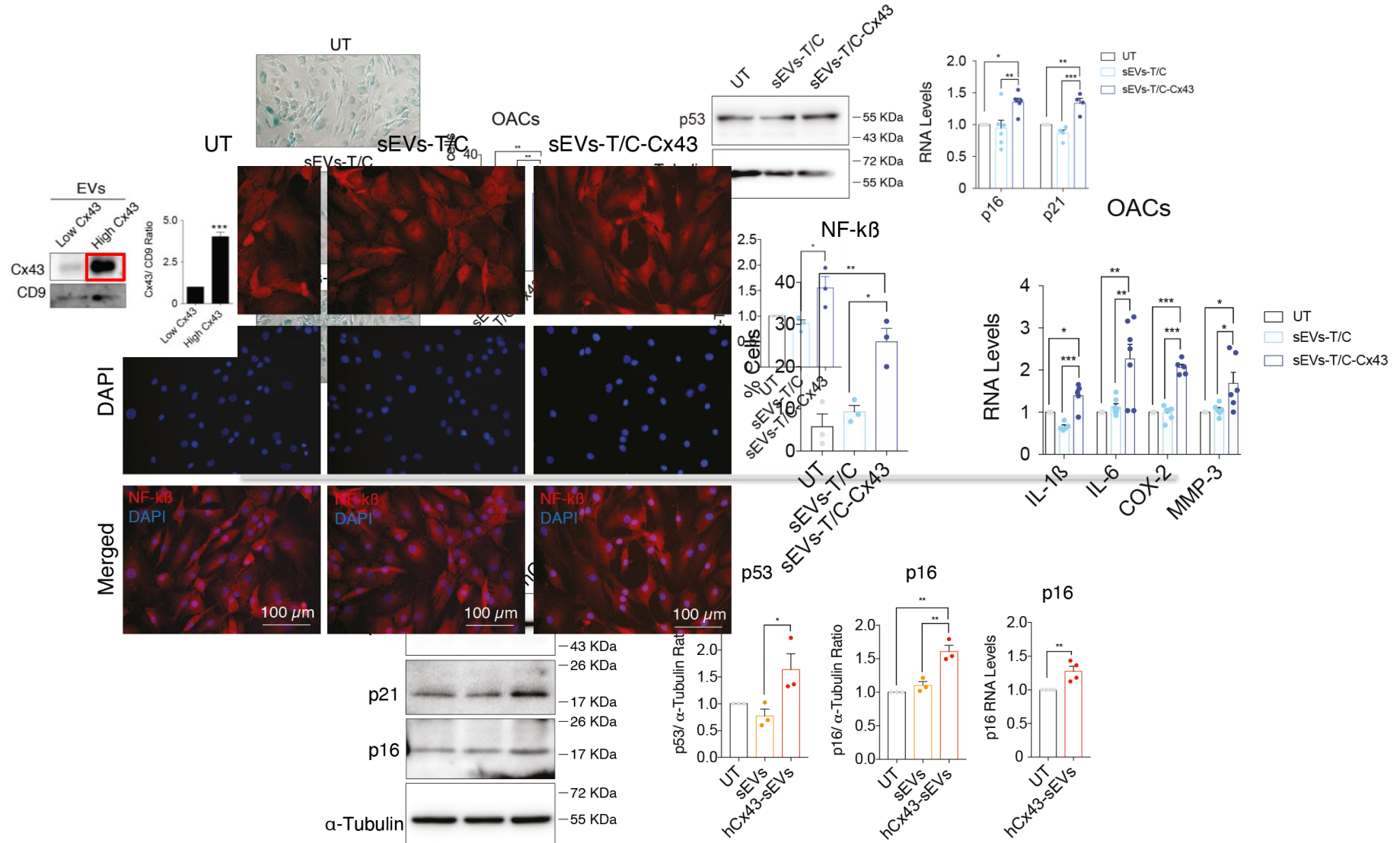
Cellular Senescence in Tissue Repair and Aging



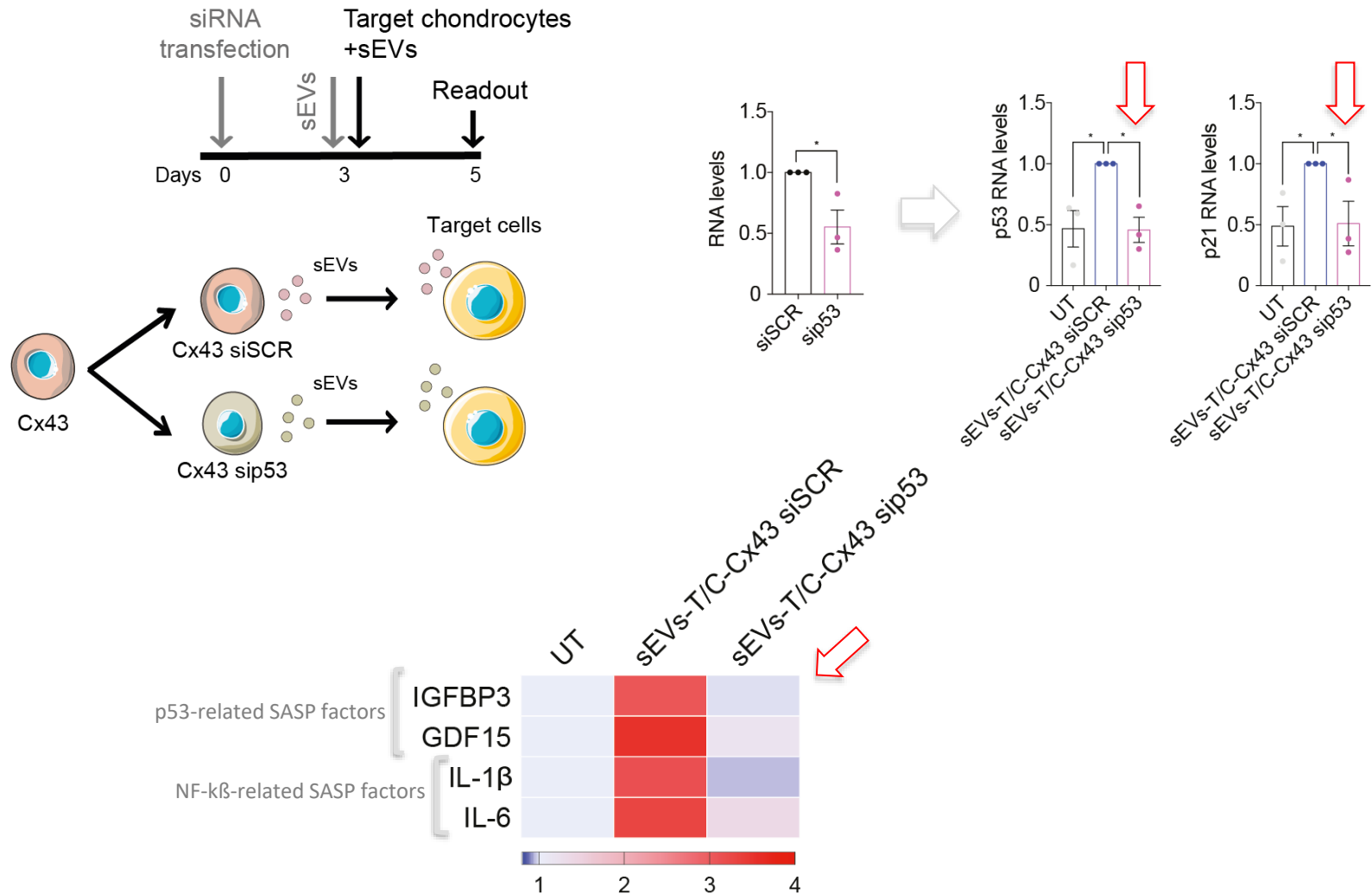
OA chondrocytes contain higher levels of Cx43 in the sEVs compared to sEVs from healthy chondrocytes



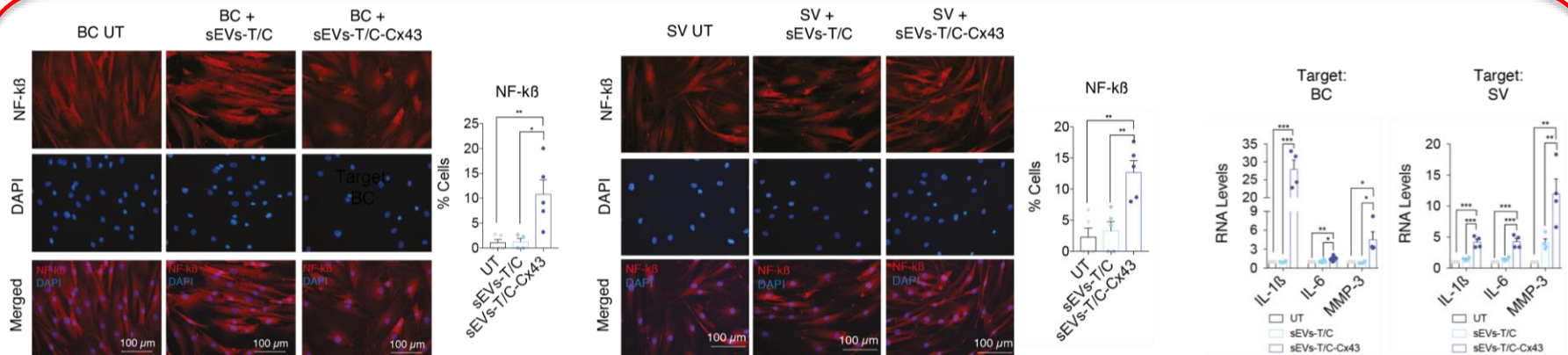
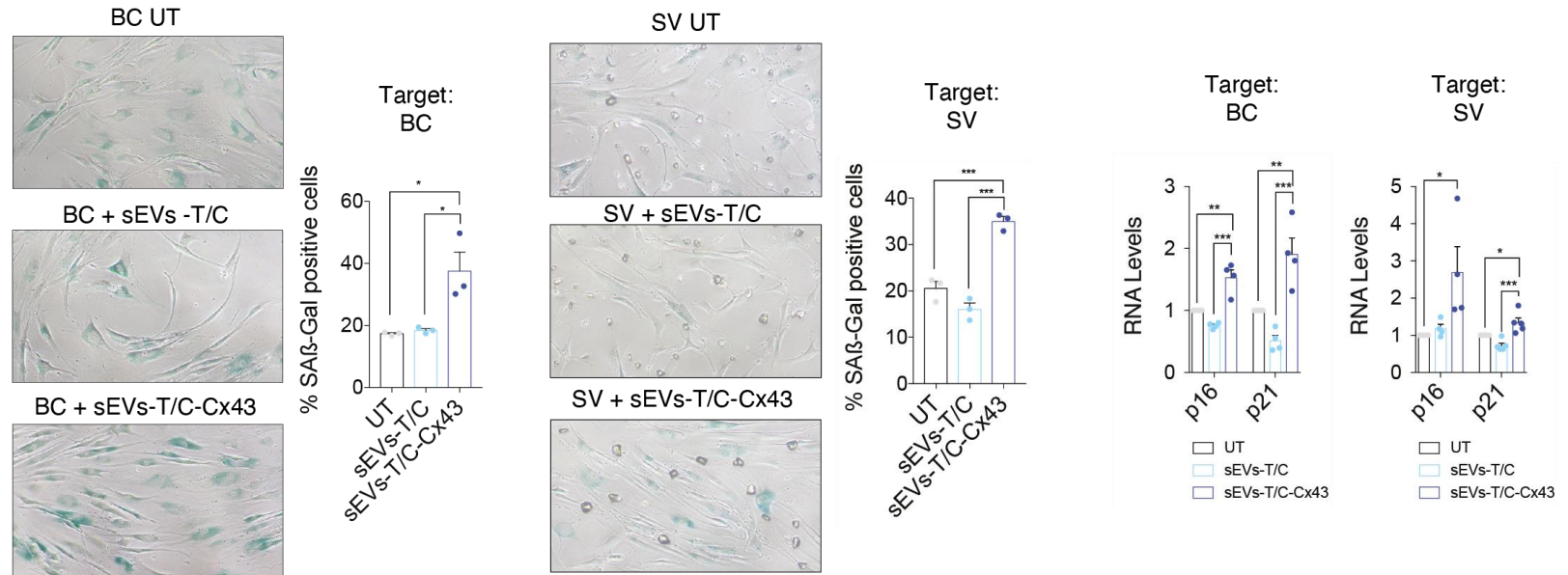
Exosomal Cx43 induces cellular senescence turning chondrocyte into pro-inflammatory cells



Exosomal Cx43 induces cellular senescence in a p53 dependent pathway



sEVs enriched in Cx43 induce cellular senescence in bone and synovial cells



Take-home message

Senescence endotype

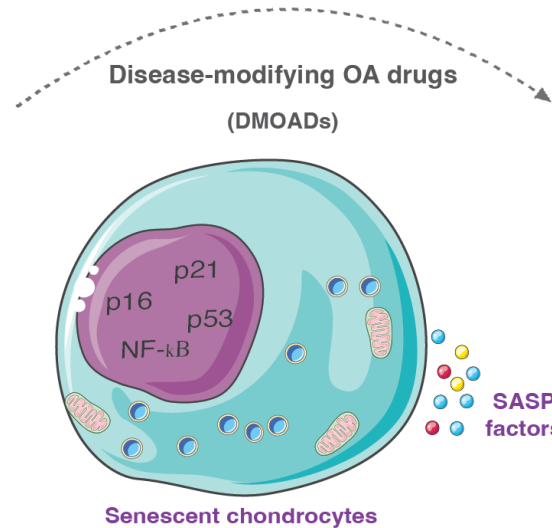
Endogenous markers

SASP factors

Cytokines
Proteases
Growth factors

↑Cx43 & Channel activity

Accumulation of senescent cells



Potential therapy

Gene therapy

SASP modulators

ILs receptor antagonists (IL-1Ra)
Metalloproteinases inhibitors (MIV-711)
Growth factors (Sprifermin, TissueGene-C)
Wnt signaling antagonist (Lorecivivint)

Cx43 modulating drugs

Senolytic drugs



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Guadalupe Sabio (CNIO)

Among others

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