

Extracellular Vesicles Regulate Stress Granule Dynamics and Distribute to the Brain Following Intranasal Delivery

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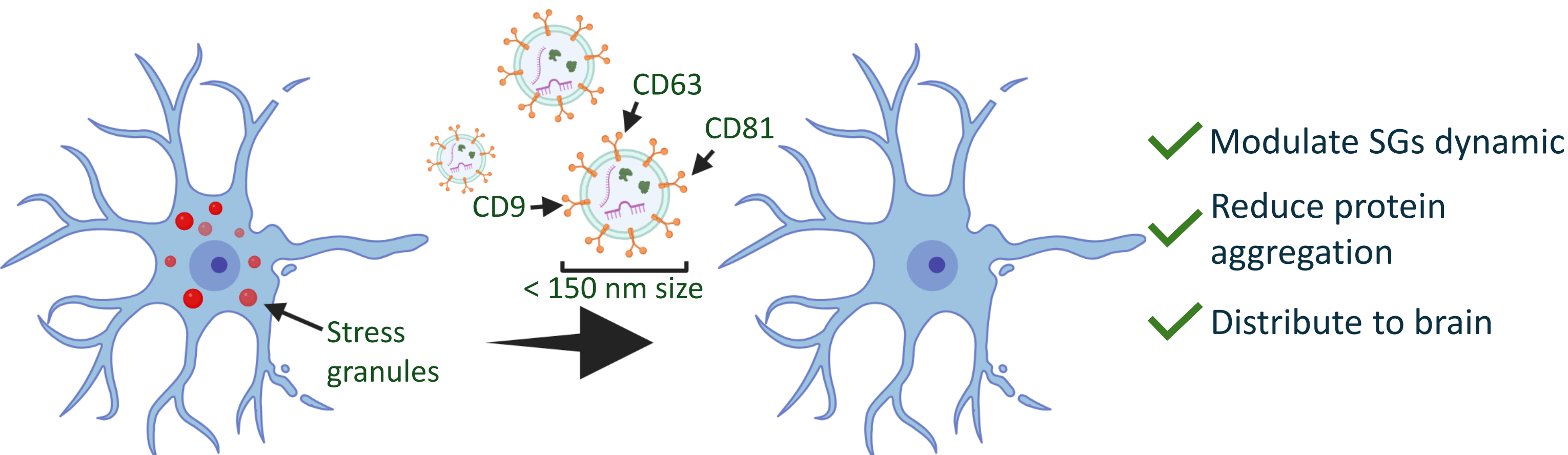
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BACKGROUND

- **Stress granules (SGs)** are membraneless ribonucleoprotein assemblies that form in response to cellular stress to regulate mRNA translation and proteostasis
 - SGs may seed **protein aggregation** such as **TDP-43** that are linked to neurodegenerative diseases including **ALS** (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis)
- 1 Cellular oxidative stress
 - 2 Induces SGs formation (G3BP1 condenses into granules)
 - 3 Prolong stress promotes persistent SGs and protein aggregation (TDP-43 aggregation)
 - 4 Contributes to neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. ALS)
- **Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)** are known for their regenerative and tissue repair properties, with growing evidence suggesting that these therapeutic effects are mediated by their **extracellular vesicles (EVs)**.
 - By **modulating cellular stress responses**, MSC EVs may represent a promising **therapeutic strategy** for neurodegenerative diseases

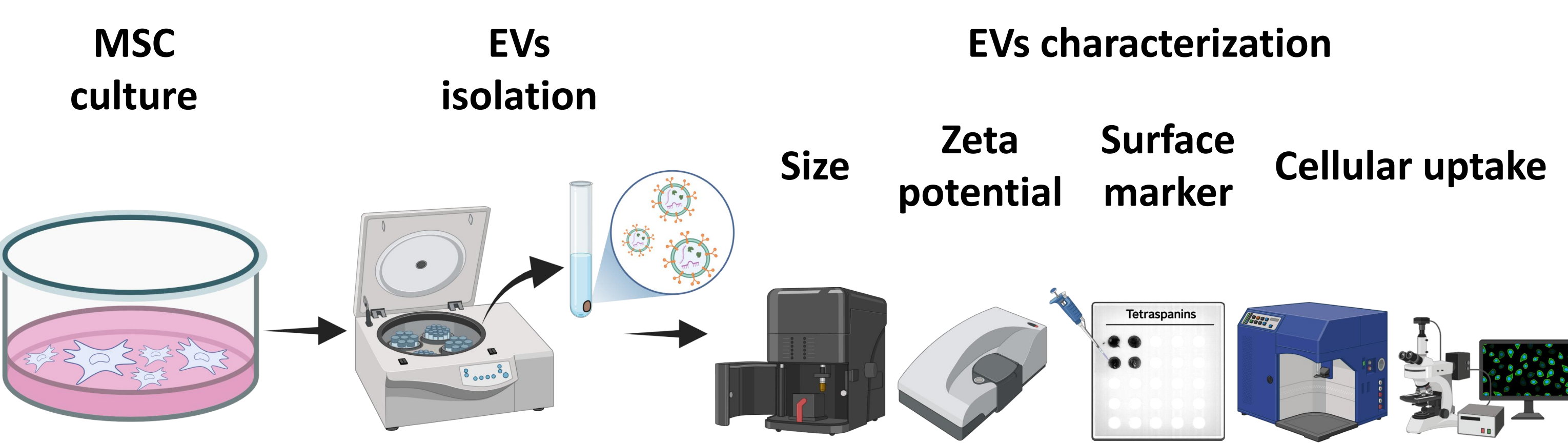
HYPOTHESIS / AIM

MSC-derived EVs regulate SGs dynamics *in vitro* and distribute to the brain following intranasal administration

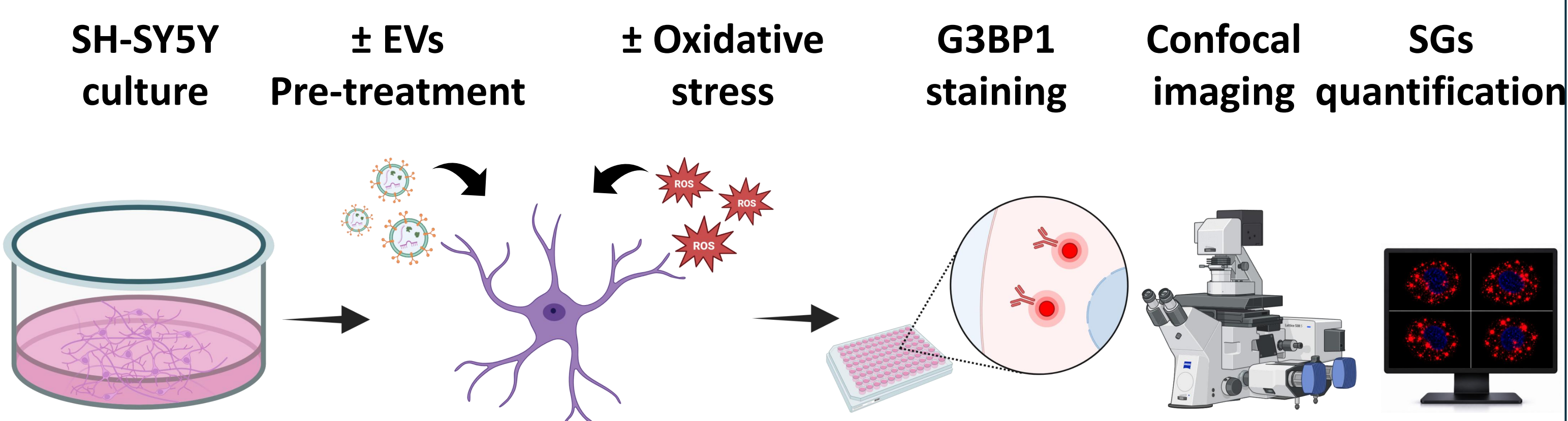


METHODS

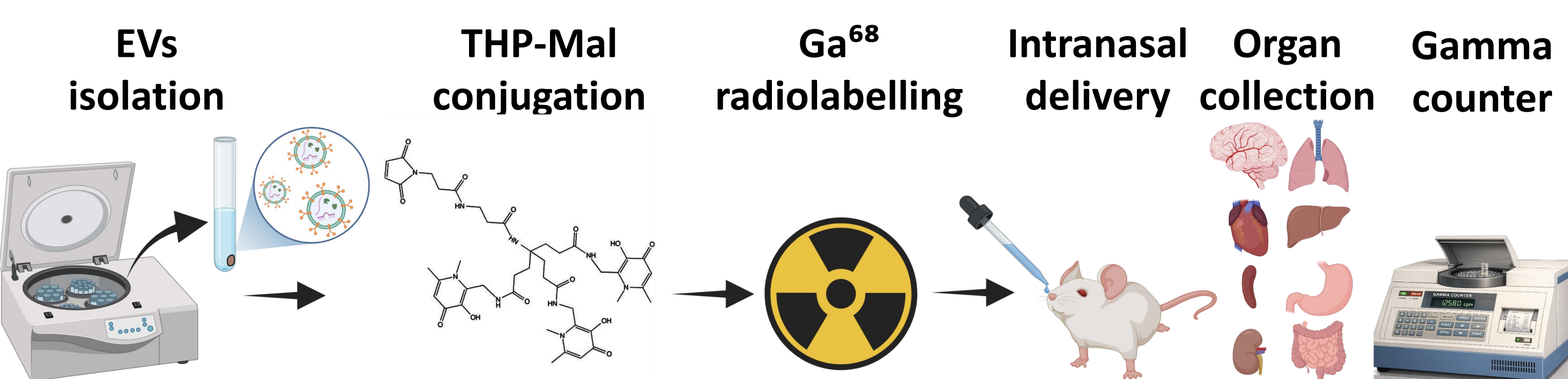
A. MSC EVs isolation and characterization



B. *In vitro* stress granule assay

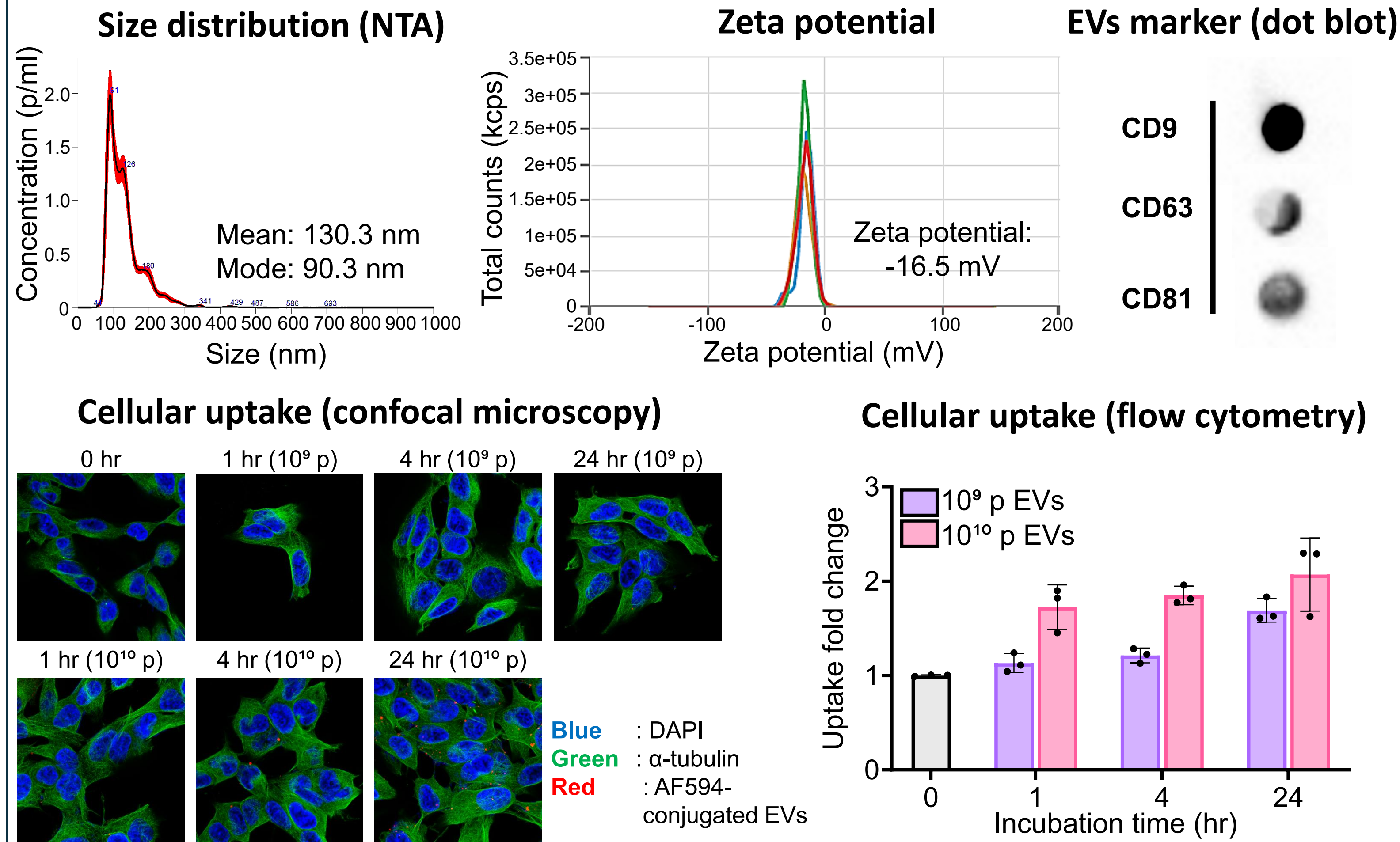


C. *In vivo* biodistribution

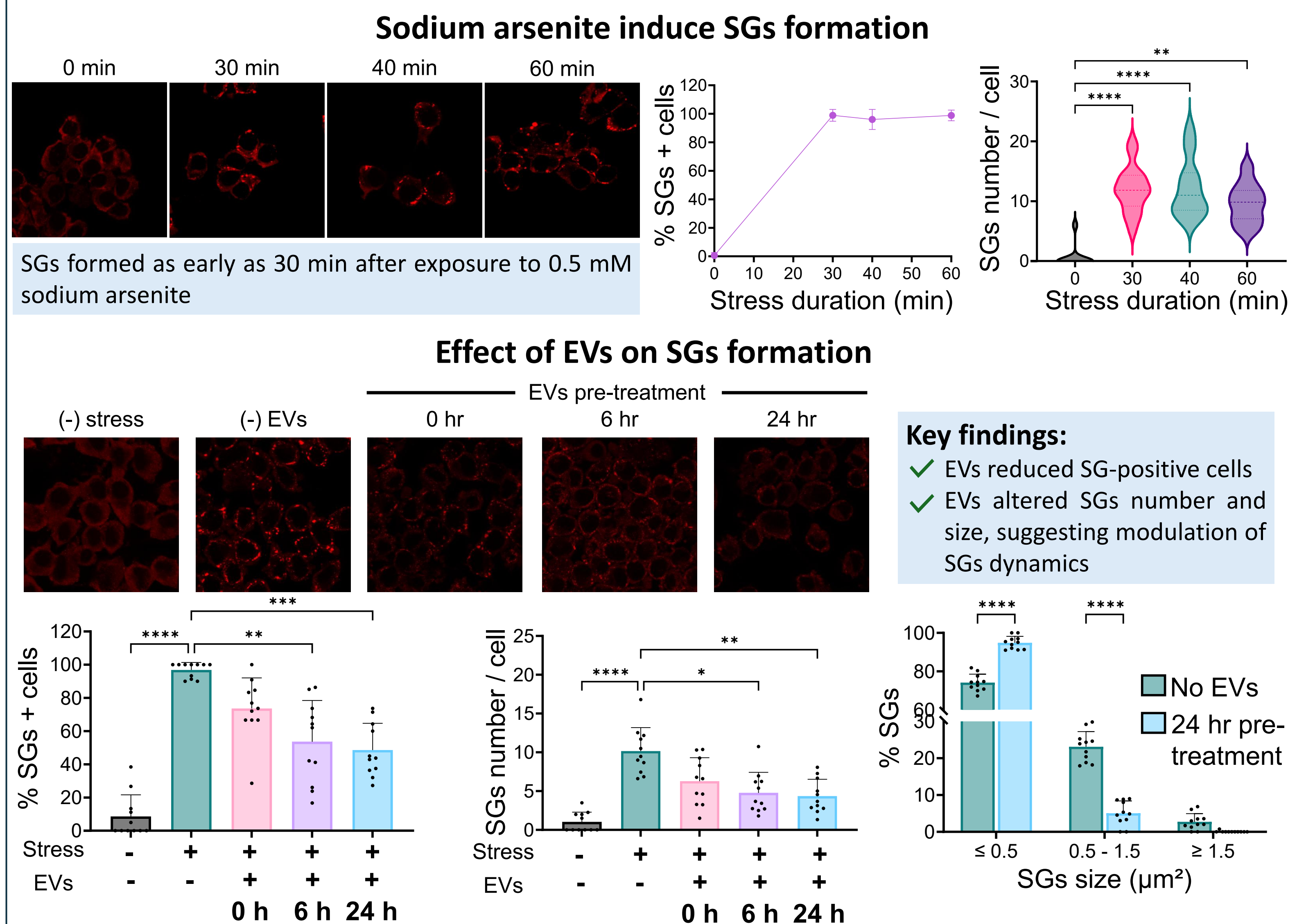


RESULTS

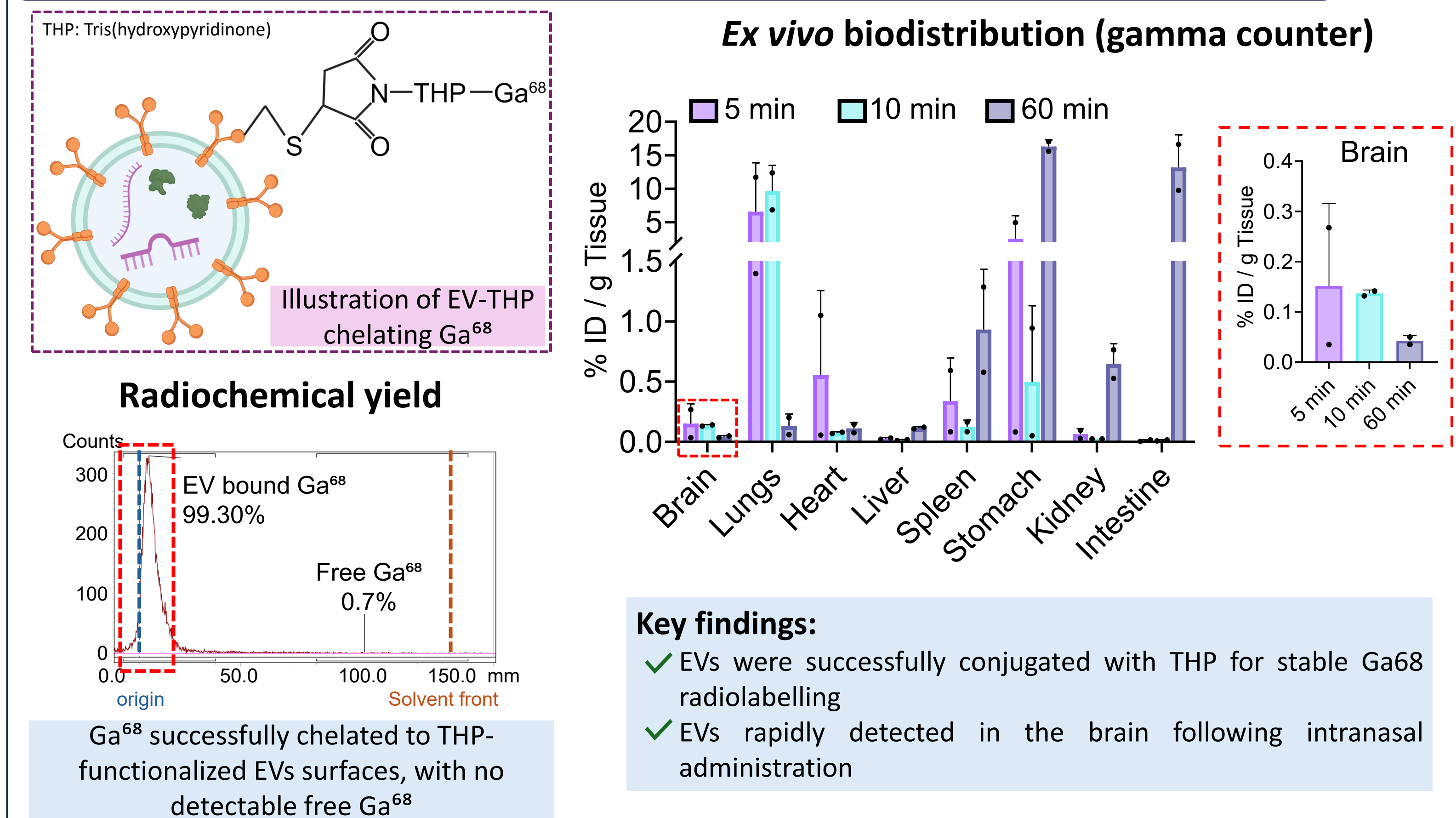
A. MSC EVs successfully isolated and internalized by SH-SY5Y cells



B. MSC EVs inhibit SGs formation *in vitro*



C. EVs distribute to brain following intranasal administration



CONCLUSION

- MSC-derived EVs regulate SGs dynamics induced by oxidative stress
- Intranasal delivery enables EVs to rapidly reach the brain
- EVs hold therapeutic potential for neurodegenerative diseases

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Determine EVs cargo responsible for SGs modulation
- Evaluate impact on protein aggregation
- Assess impact on animal models of ALS/FTD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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