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Role of Exosomes in Squamous Epithelial Cell Biology through ITGAL Signaling

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INTRODUCTION

Exosomes: Nanosized membrane bounded vesicles secreted into the cellular microenvironment by almost all types of cells¹

- Carry biomacromolecules and efficiently deliver cargo to recipient cells¹
- Elicit functions and mediate cellular communications¹

Integrin Subunit Alpha L (ITGAL): Binds with a β subunit to form the integrin lymphocyte functionassociated antigen-1 (LFA-1) found on leukocytes²

 LFA-1 interacts with intercellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs) 1 through 3 and enables leukocyte intercellular adhesion²

Clinical Significance:

- ICAM-1 is expressed by squamous cell carcinoma and is correlated to a cancer's invasive potential through effects on proliferation, invasion, and cytokine production activities³
- Higher levels of ICAM-1 expression are a negative prognostic marker in some carcinomas⁴

Knowledge gap: <u>The biodistribution of exosomes and the role of ITGAL-expressing exosomes in</u> <u>squamous cancers, including head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), should be</u>

RESULTS

Western Blot analysis of Exosomes and HEK 293T Cells

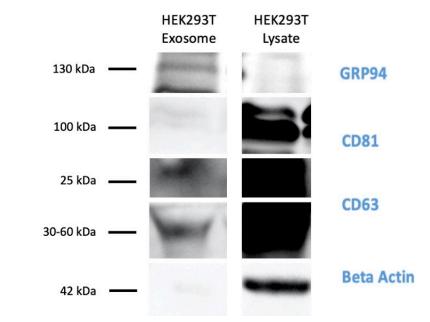
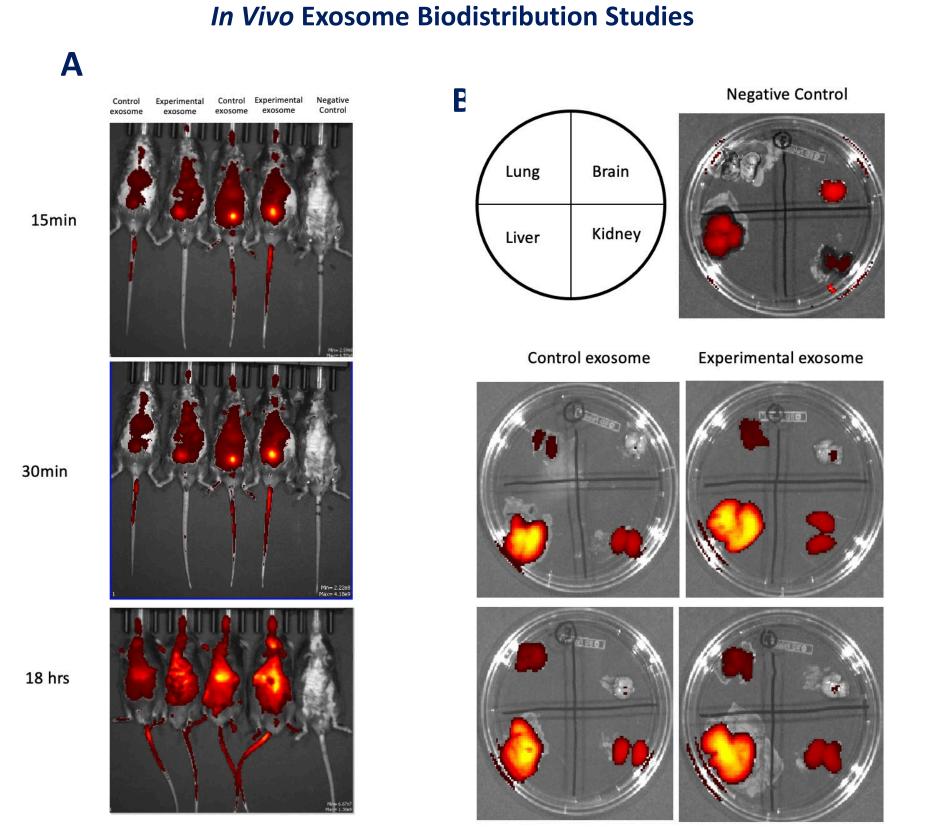
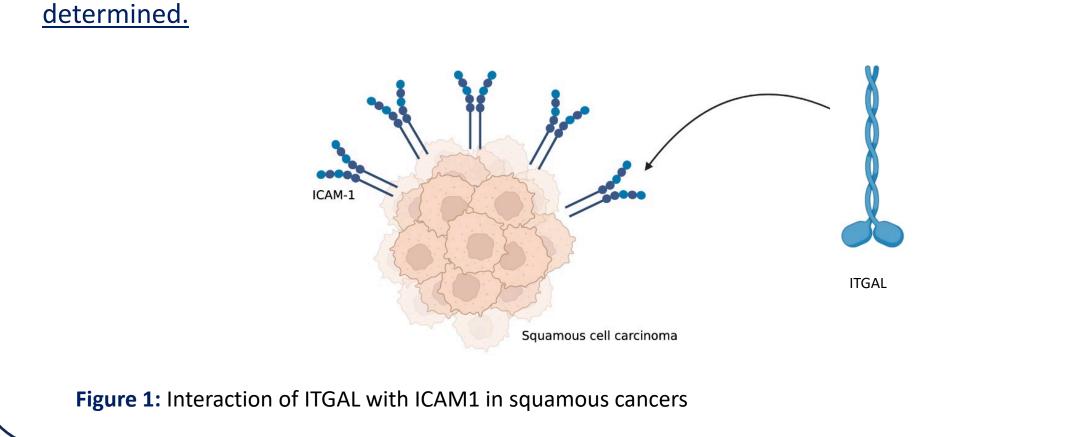


Figure 3: Western Blot using isolated exosomes and cell lysates of control HEK293T cells and exosomes. The presence of exosomal markers CD81, CD63 in exosomes were observed.





OBJECTIVES

Objective #1: To establish the methodology and study the biodistributions of exosomes Objective #2: To Identify the role of ITGAL-ICAM1 signaling mediated via exosomes in squamous cancers

METHODS & MATERIALS

Isolate exosomes form HEK cells

ExoQuick

Figure 4: Demonstration of *in vivo* biodistribution studies of exosomes. (A) IVIS imaging of mice at 15 minutes, 30 minutes and 18 hours post-exosome injection. (B) IVIS imaging of the lung, brain, liver and kidney post organ harvesting. Indicating increased absorption in the liver and rapid uptake of exosomes in the tissue.

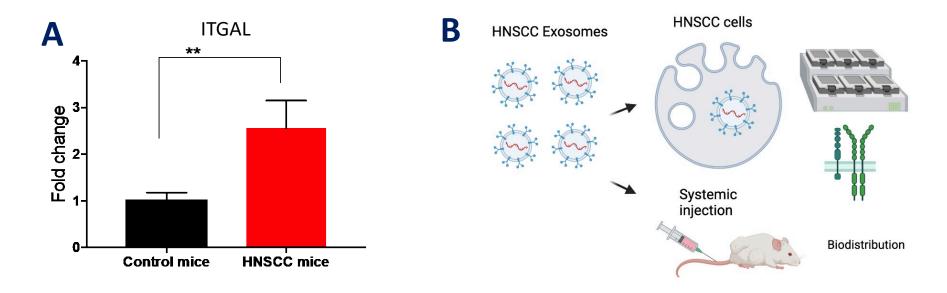
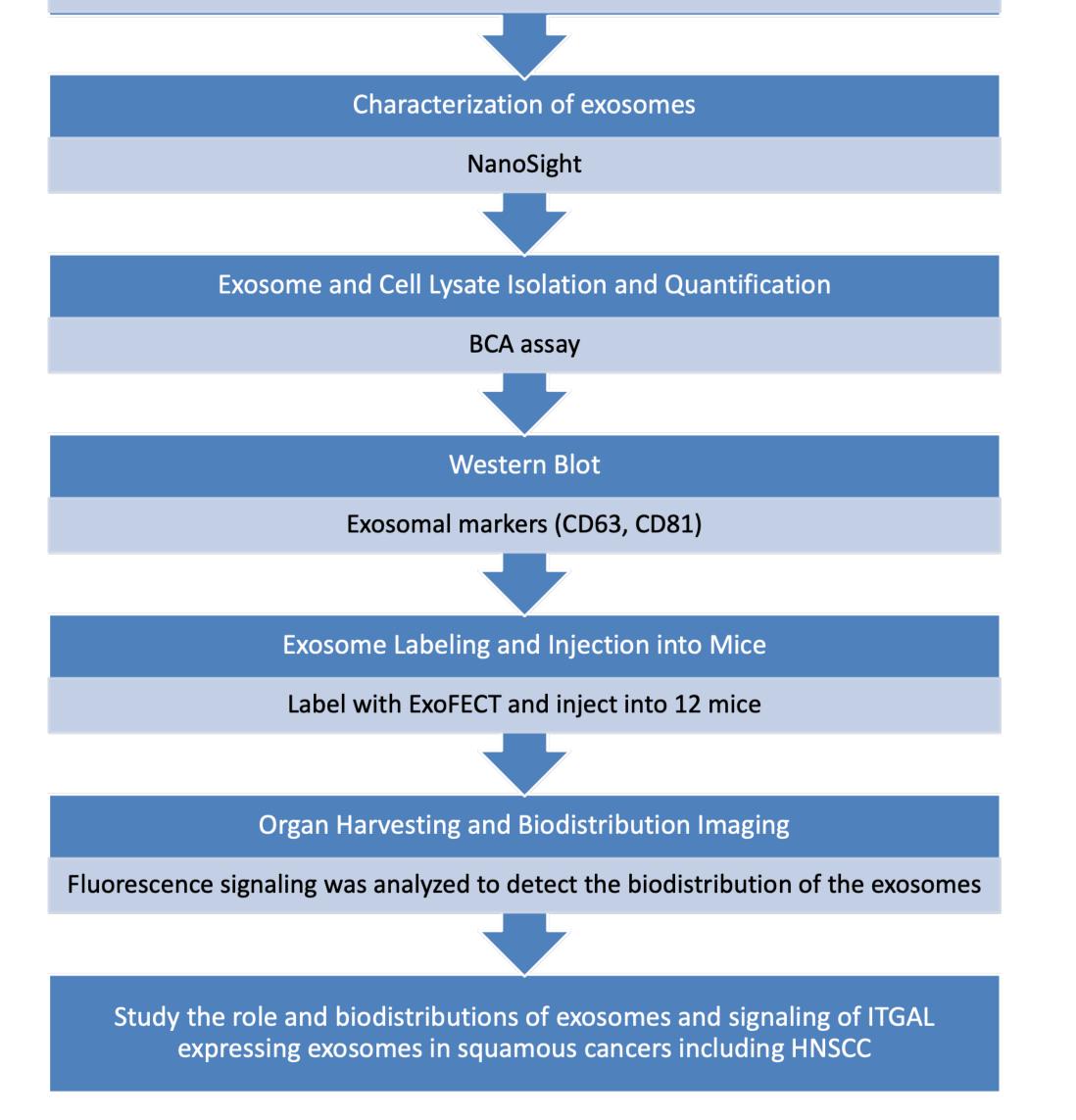


Figure 5: (A) Analysis of ITGAL expression in exosomes isolated from plasma of mice with and without head and neck squamous cell carcinoma showed that there is an increase in the level of ITGAL in circulating exosomes (n=5 per group) (P<0.01). (B) In our future studies, we will study the biodistribution and the role of exosome mediated ITGAL signaling and its interactions with ICAM-1 in squamous tumors.



DISCUSSION

- The western blot and our quality control experiments demonstrated that our purification methods yielded pure exosomes.
- Our biodistribution studies demonstrated that adequate labeling and imaging of exosomes post-injection into mice can be achieved in both control and experimental groups.
- Our in vivo studies showed that exosomes have rapid uptake in organs.
- We found a increase in the levels of ITGAL exosomes in circulation of mice with head and neck cancer and we will identify the role of ITGAL-ICAM1 signaling in pathogenesis of head and neck cancer.
- Our biodistribution and functional studies will be followed up to identify the role and biodistribution of HNSCC exosomes and their role in ITGAL-ICAM signaling.

CONCLUSIONS

Identification of signaling and biodistribution on exosomes can have clinical impact in both diagnostics and therapeutics.

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Figure 2: Procedure overview of in vivo mice studies. Exosomes have been labeled with ExoFECT. A total of 200ug of each group of exosomes was injected into 6 mice. After serial intervals the mice were imaged using an IVIS imager before organ removal. Immediately after the full mouse imaging, the organs were harvested and imaged using an IVIS imager.

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