

Gold Nanoparticles as Carriers of MicroRNA Mimics for Cancer Immunotherapy and Muscular Diseases

Álvaro Somoza

alvaro.somoza@imdea.org

IMDEA Nanociencia (Madrid, Spain)

Immunotherapy for Cutaneous Melanoma

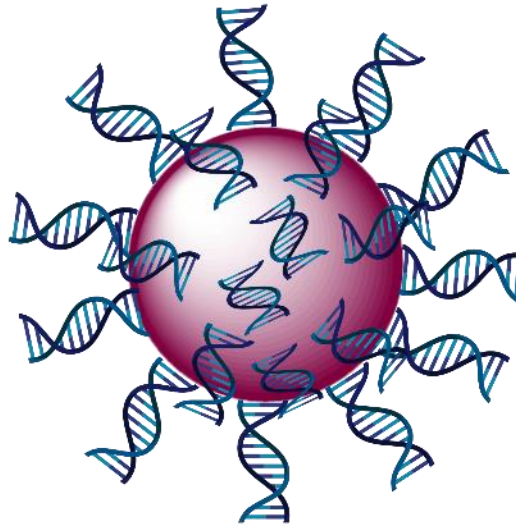
Immune cells

On going

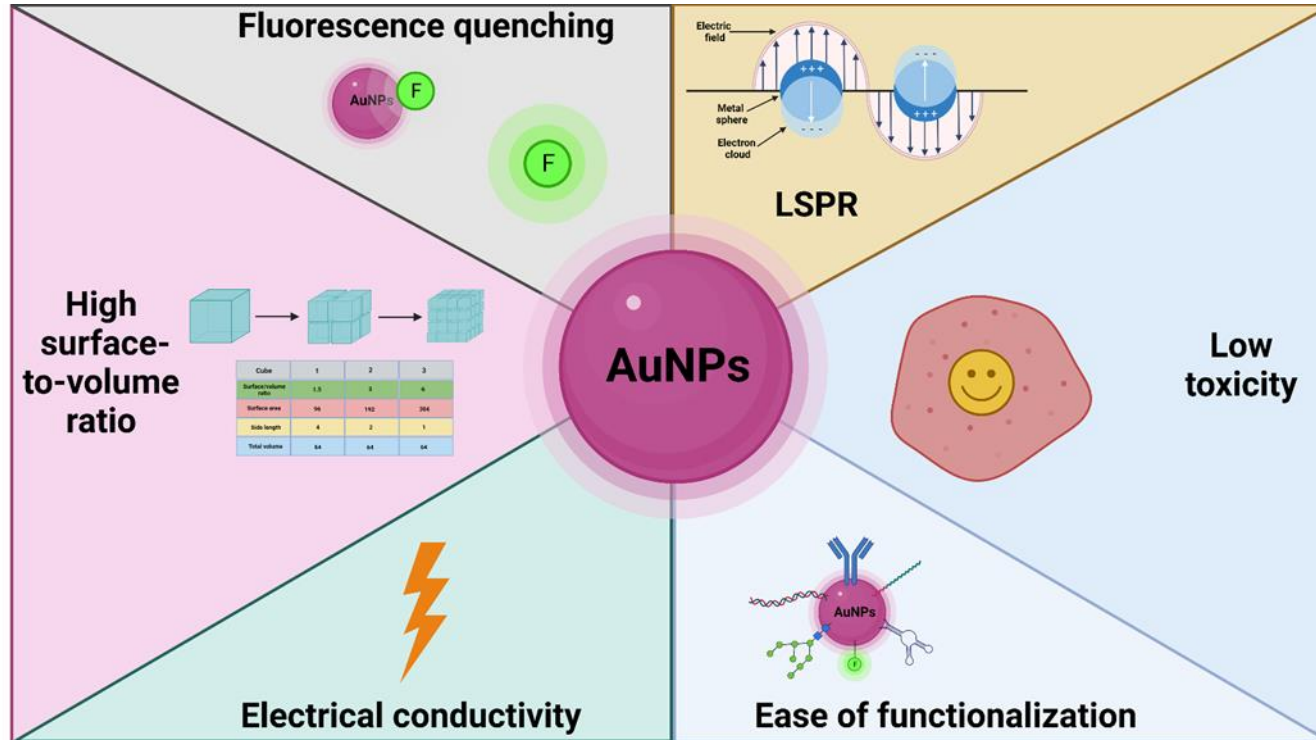
Gene regulation for Duchenne muscular dystrophy

Muscle stem cells

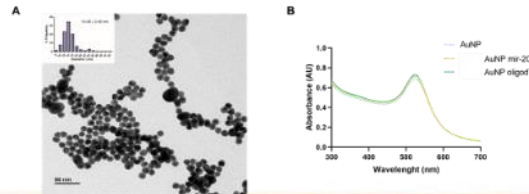
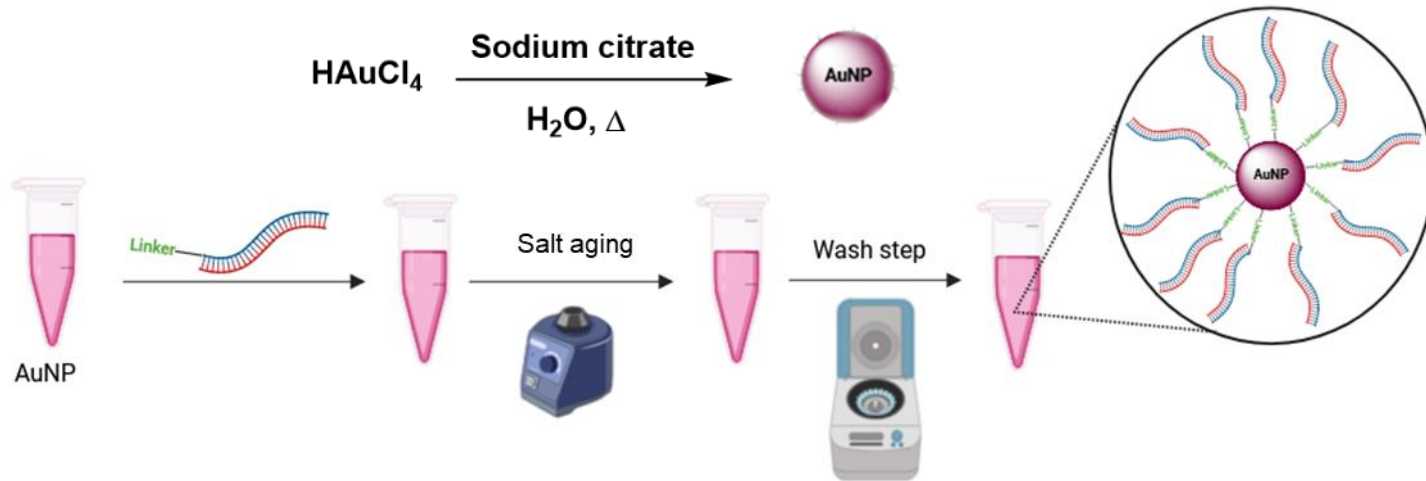
Nat. Commun 2025, 16, 577



Gold Nanoparticles

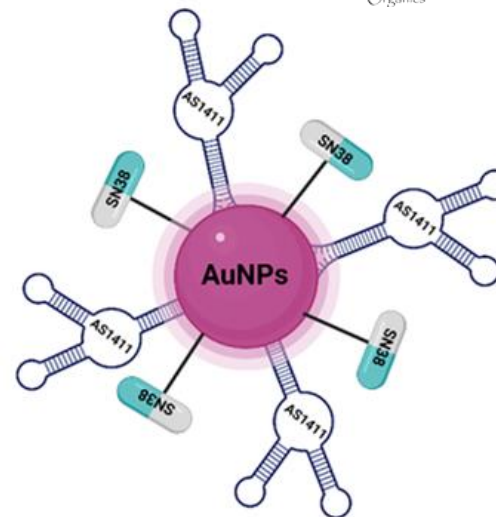
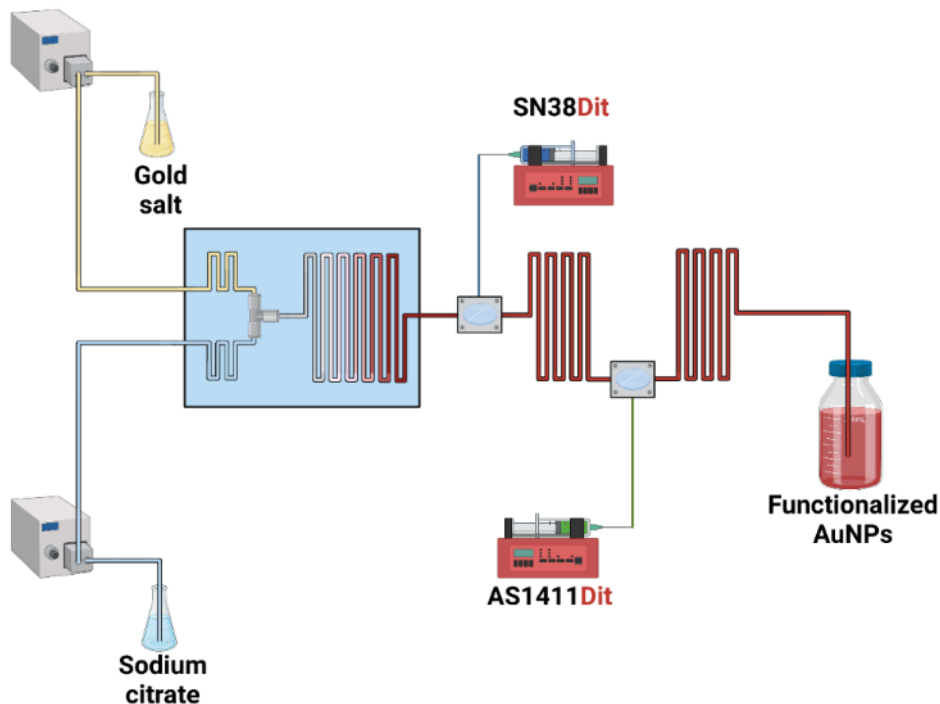


Gold Nanoparticles



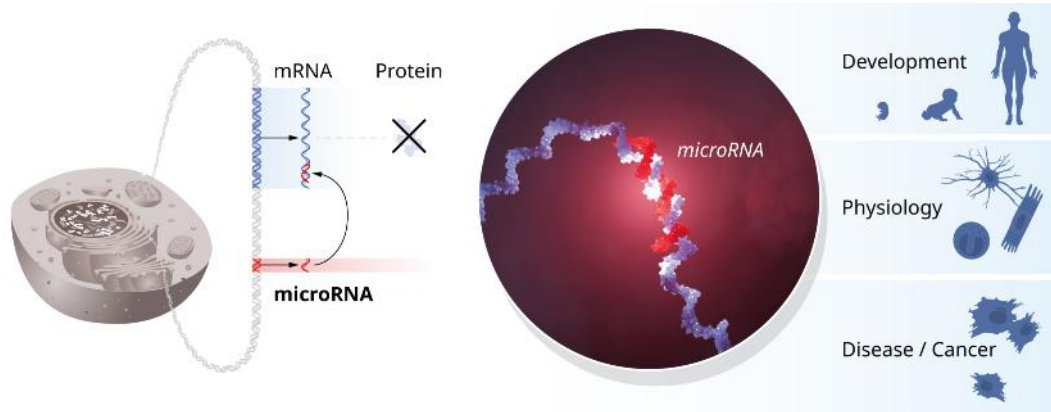
Easy to prepare
Easy to functionalize
Non Toxic

Flow Synthesis of modified AuNPs

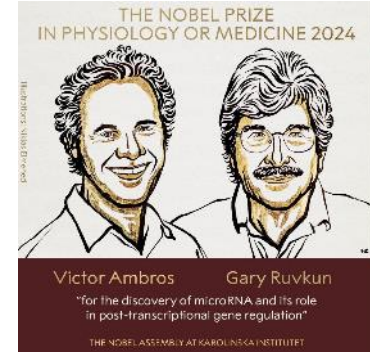


microRNAs

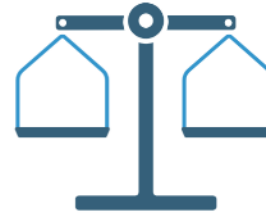
- Non-Coding RNAs (ca. 98%)
- Key in the regulation of processes
- 19-23 nt long



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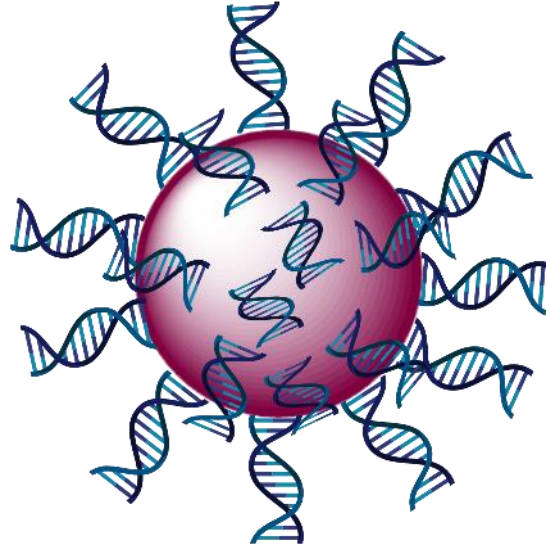
Disease



Healthy

Labile
Poor biodistribution
Poor translocation to cells

Gold Nanoparticles with miRNA mimics



Cutaneous Melanoma

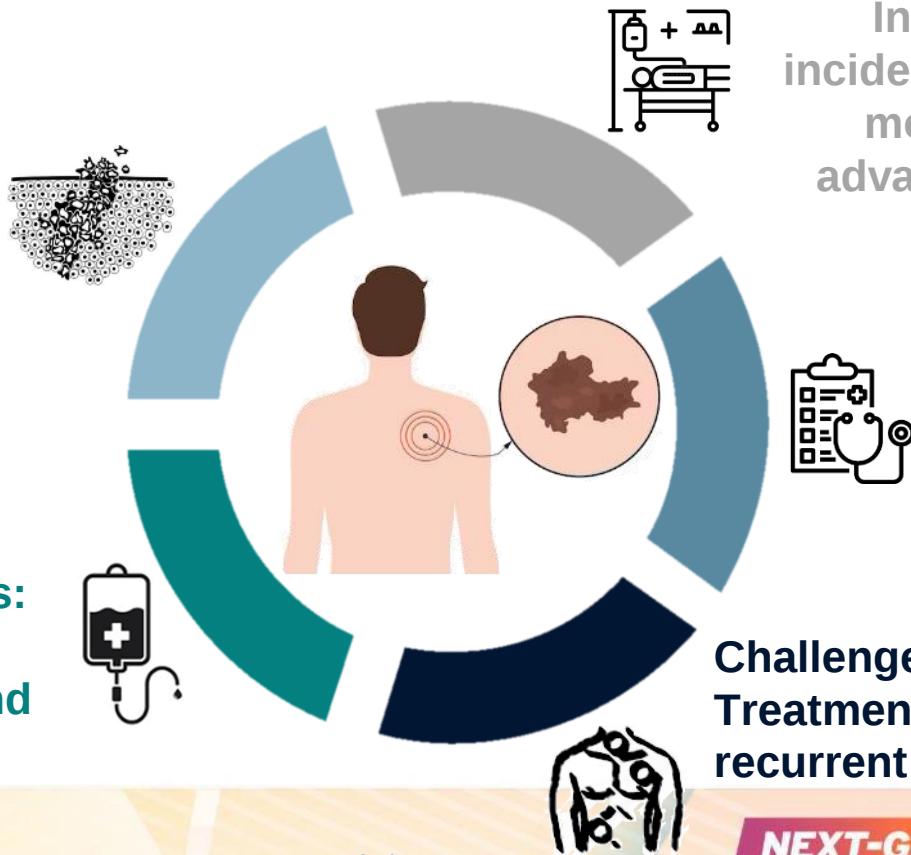
Deadliest
form of skin
cancer:
Aggressive
and
metastatic

Current treatments:
Surgery,
immunotherapy and
targeted therapy

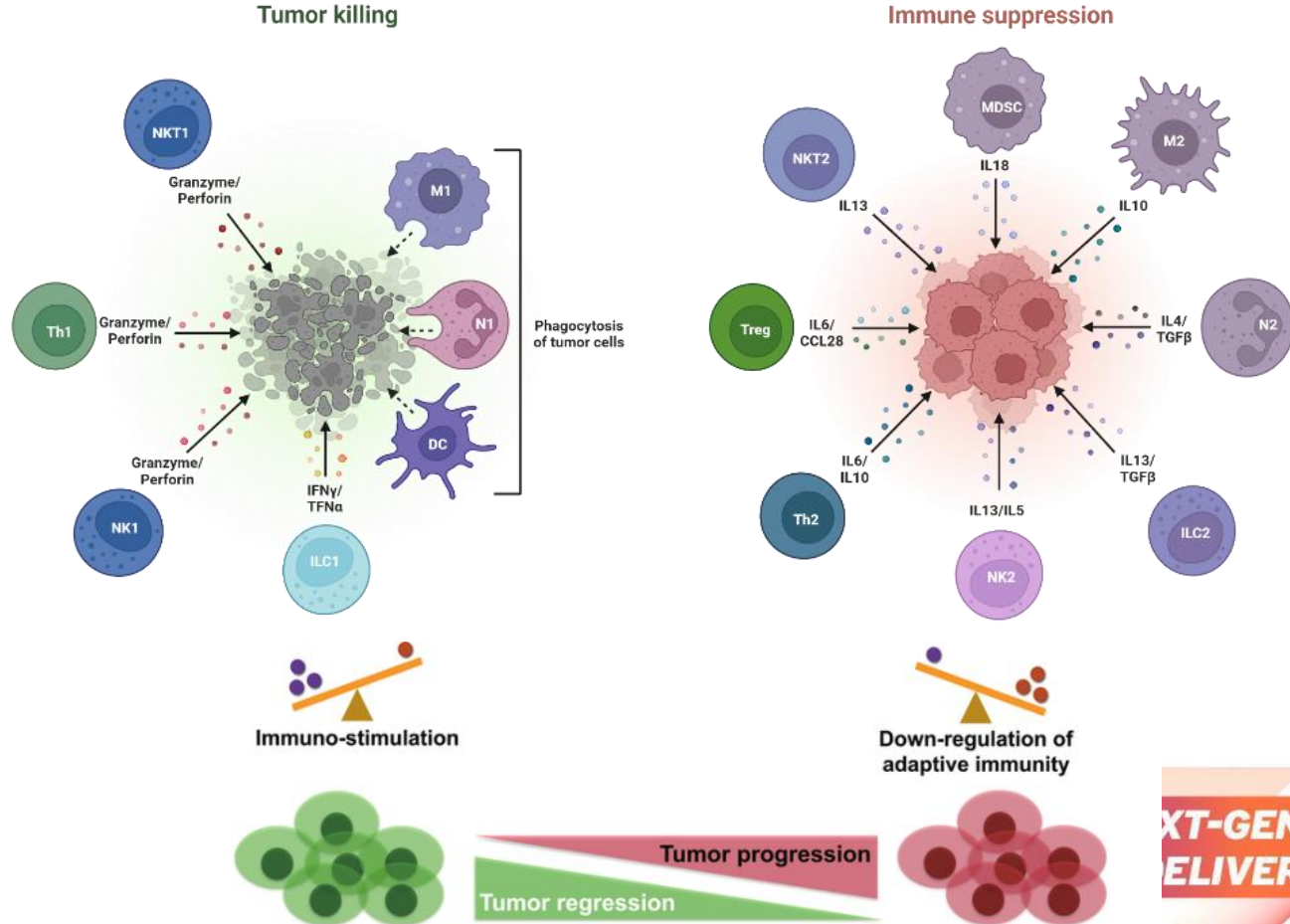
Increasing
incidence and high
mortality in
advanced-stage

Early
diagnosis is
frequent,
yet late cases
progress
rapidly

Challenges:
Treatment resistance and
recurrent metastasis



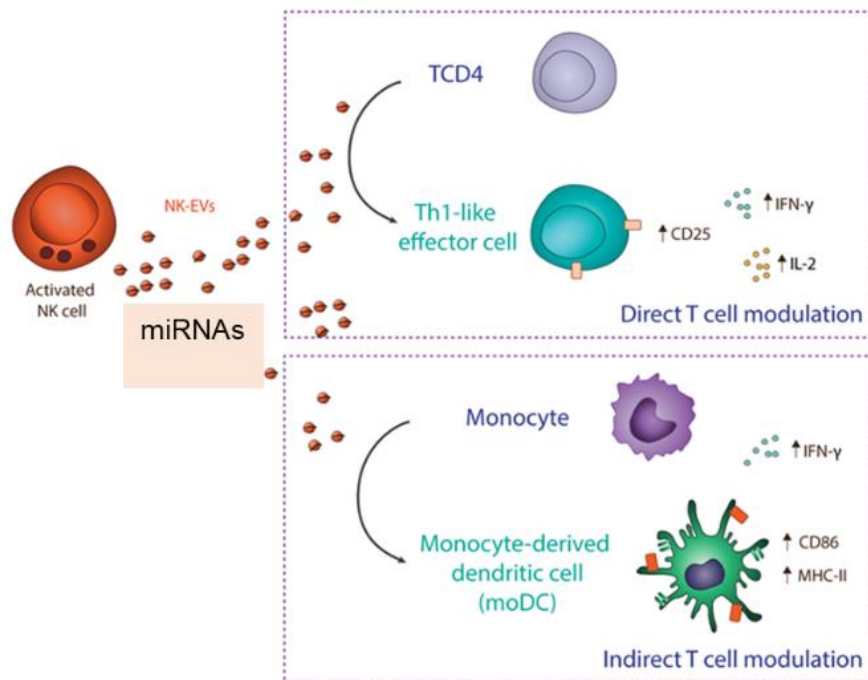
Immunotherapy



**XT-GENERATION
DELIVERY INNOVATIONS**

EV-derived miRNAs for Immunotherapy

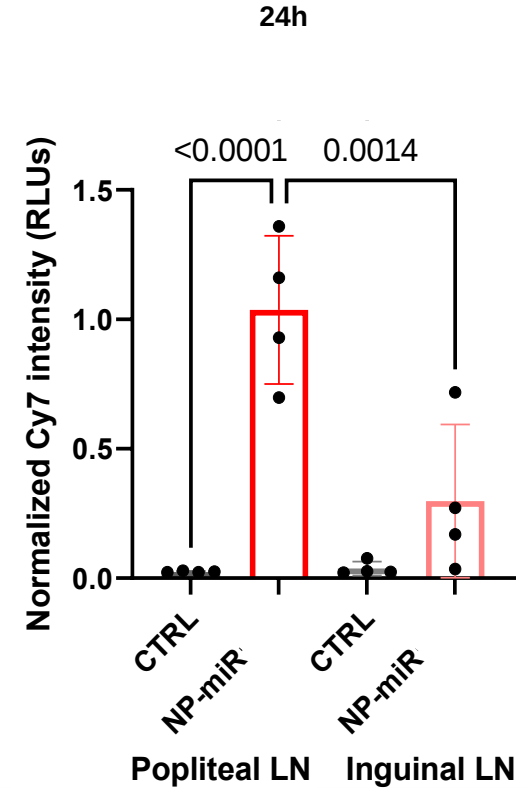
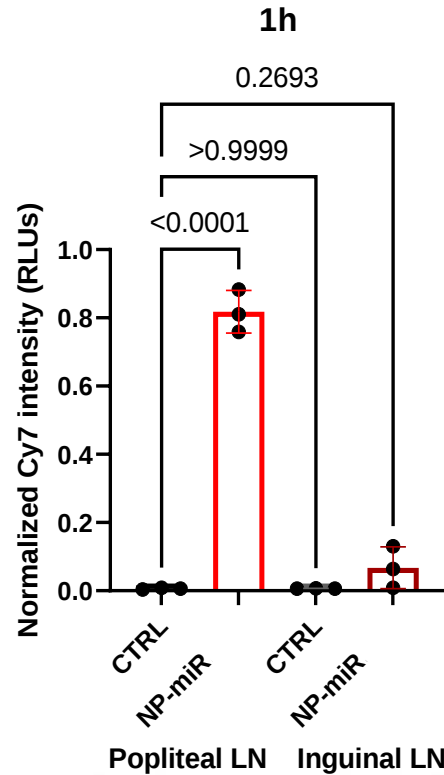
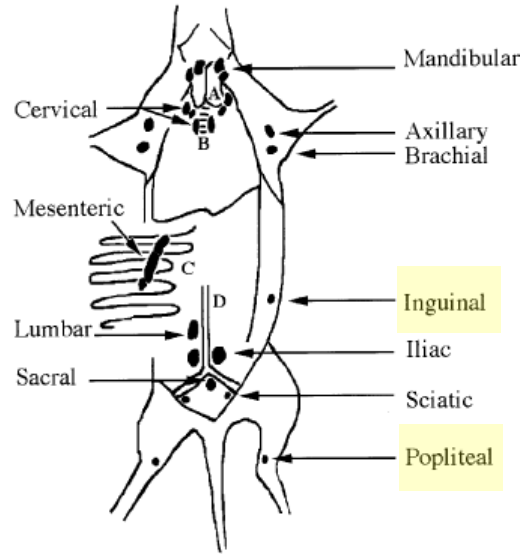
NK cells modulate immune responses by regulating T cell activity through extracellular vesicles that carry microRNAs targeting key molecules involved in Th1 responses.



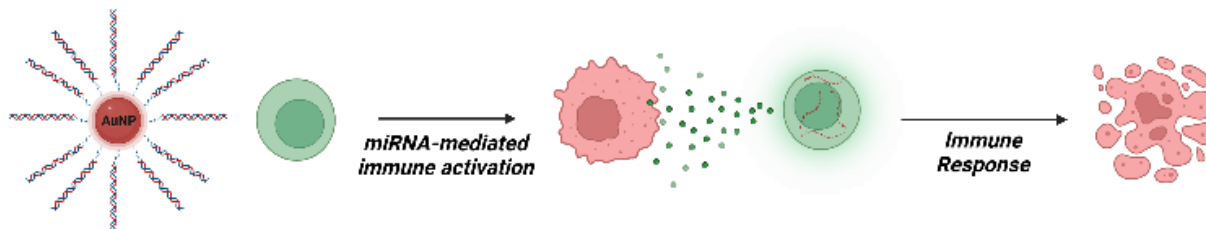
Can we modulate the anti-tumor immune response by "mimicking" NK cell-derived EVs?

Adapted from
Dosil et al., eLife, **2022**. doi: 10.7554/eLife.76319

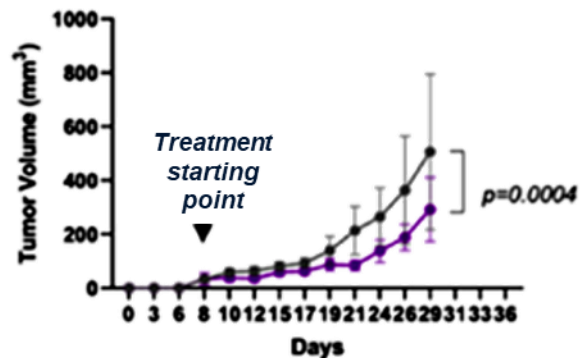
Lymphatic dissemination promotes the localization of NPs in the popliteal node



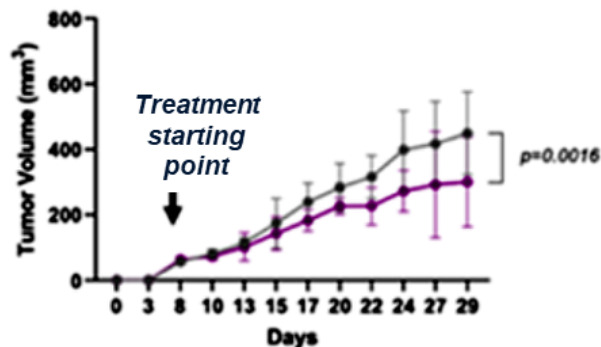
AuNP-miRNA for IT in melanoma models



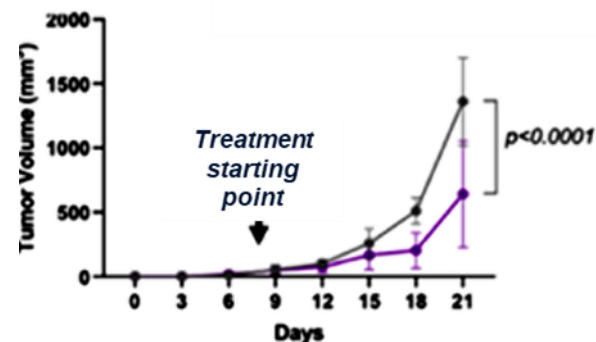
YUMM 2.1 (not IT Resistant)



YUMM 1.1 (IT Resistant)



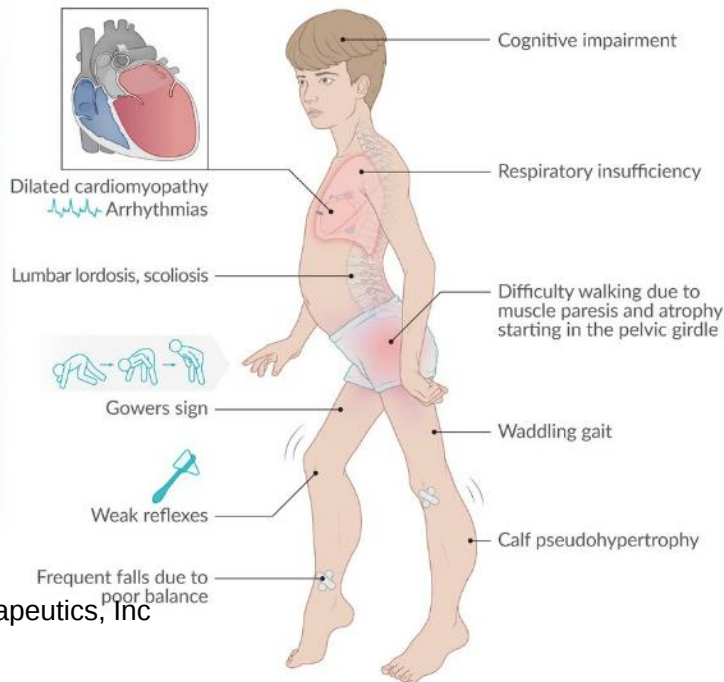
B16-F10 cell (highly metastatic)



Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)

A devastating muscle disease due to defective Dystrophin (X-Linked recessive)

	Duchenne muscular dystrophy	Becker muscular dystrophy
Etiology	X-linked recessive, dystrophin gene mutation	
Dystrophin protein	Absent	Reduced
Age of onset	2-5 years	> 15 years
Symptoms	Rapid progression, inability to walk by approx. 12 years	Less severe, slower progression, cardiac involvement is more common
Diagnostics	↑↑ Creatine kinase, ↑ serum aldolase, genetic analysis (confirmatory test), muscle biopsy	
Treatment	Supportive, glucocorticoids	
Life expectancy	~ 30 years	~ 40-50 years



Around 300.000 patients worldwide (rare disease)

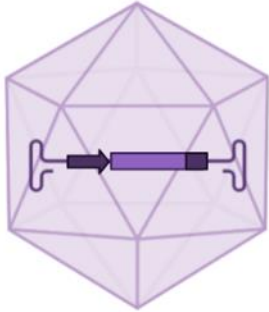
June 2023 FDA approved first gene therapy (Elevidys, Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc)

<https://www.amboss.com/us/knowledge/progressive-muscular-dystrophies>

<https://www.mda.org/disease/duchenne-muscular-dystrophy>

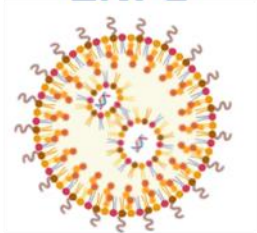
Gene Therapies

AAV



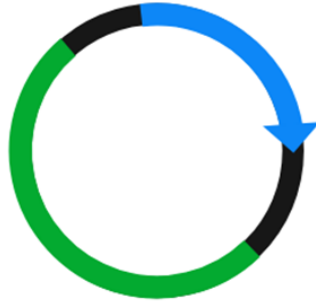
Max : 5 Kb

LNPs



Max : 5 Kb

Dystrophin



79 exons, 2,300 kilobases (kb)



11 Kb

Mini- Dystrophin



Exon Skipping



Truncated-Dystrophin
(Becker)

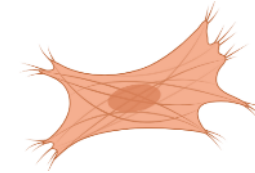
Gene Therapies

Dystrophin

“mini”/ “truncated”-Dystrophin

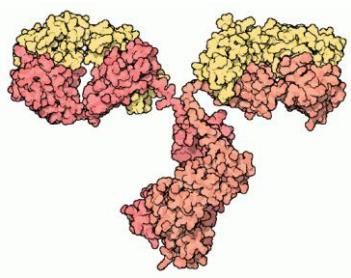


Muscle Stem Cells



Mir-206

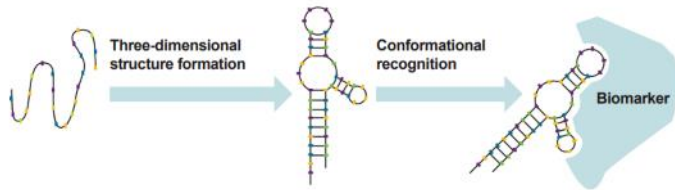
Aptamers



Antibody
150 kD
10-15 nm



Aptamers
5-30 kD
1-3 nm



Aptamer sequence

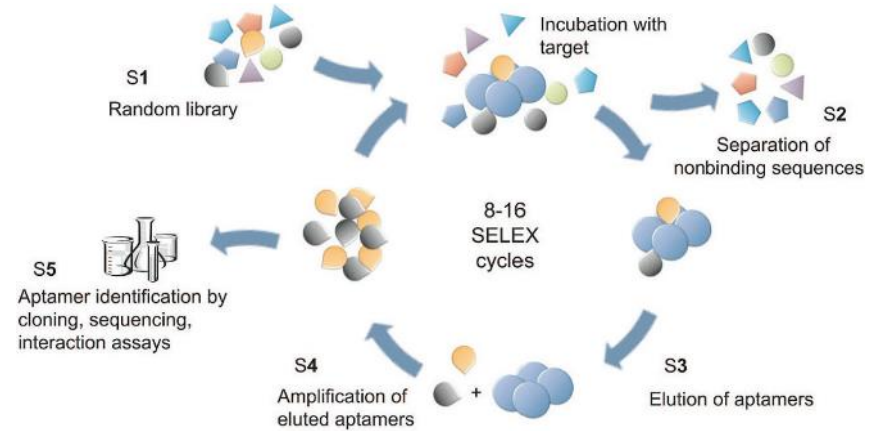
Functional aptamer

Target binding

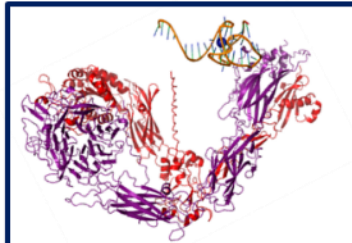
<https://www.lubio.ch/>

- DNA or RNA strands with high affinity
- Length 40-80 nts
- Can be found by SELEX

Library: 10^8 - 10^{15} different sequences



Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids **2015**, 4, e223.

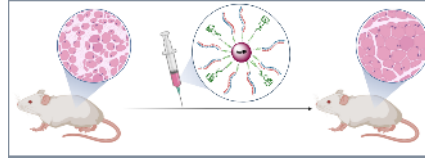
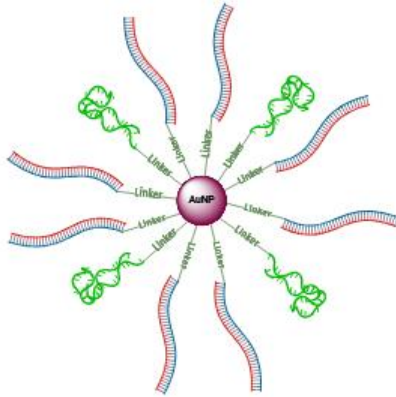


Aptamer against $\alpha 7 \beta 1$ integrin
present in MSC

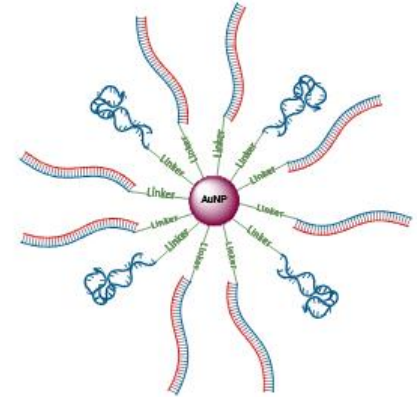
Therapy based on mir-206 and AuNPs

Formulations

$\alpha 7\beta 1$ AuNPs



Scr AuNPs



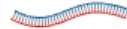
Scramble Sequence



Targeting Aptamer ($\alpha 7\beta 1$)



miRNA mimic (e.g., miR-206, miR-39, Oligo dT)

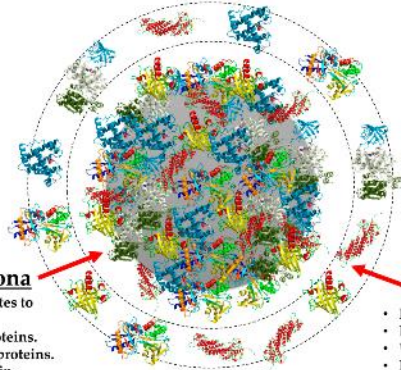


Gold Nanoparticle



miR-206 plays important roles in Muscular Stem Cells differentiation and in skeletal muscle regeneration.

Protein Corona



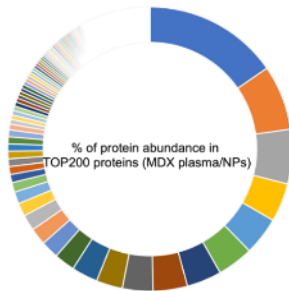
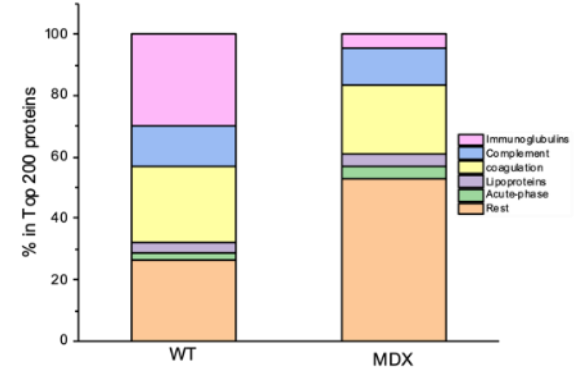
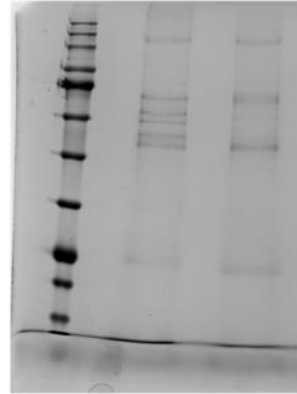
Hard Corona

- Seconds to minutes to form.
- High affinity proteins.
- Strongly bound proteins.
- Interaction Protein–Nanoparticle.
- Low dissociation constant.

Soft Corona

- Hours to form.
- Low affinity proteins.
- Weakly bound proteins.
- Interaction Protein–Protein.
- High dissociation constant.

MDX WT

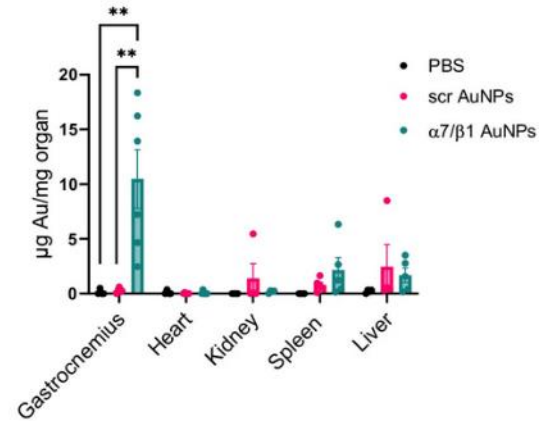
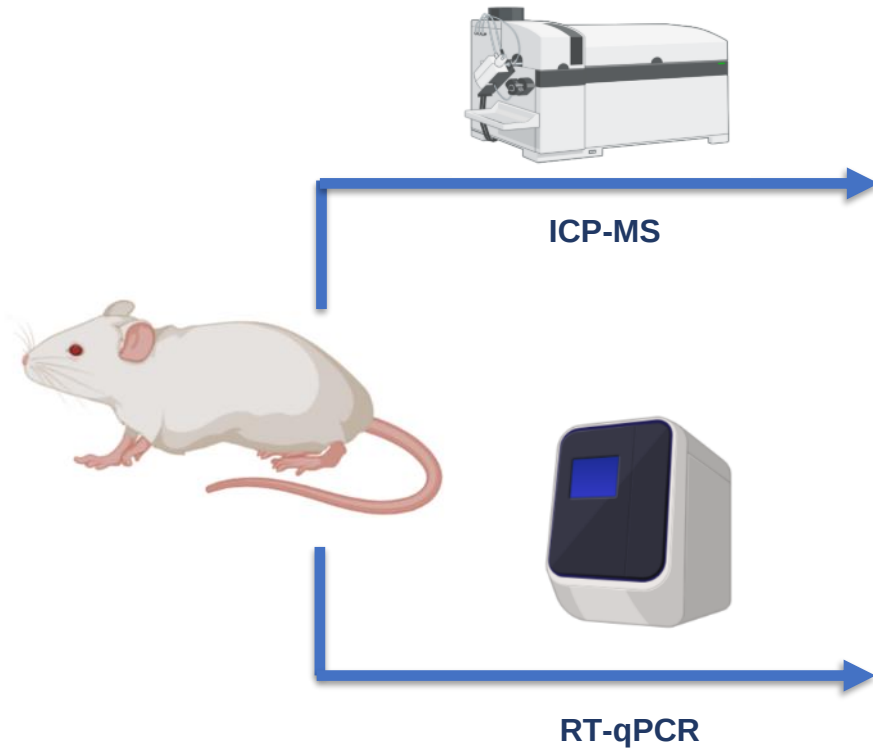


• P02088
 • P01027
 • P25788
 • Q08763
 • E02414
 • P05226
 • Q0E353
 • E02457
 • P18956
 • P05262
 • P52480
 • Q01372
 • Q02105
 • P01867
 • P08032
 • P01808
 • P41317
 • P03967
 • P03064
 • Q01932
 • Q06860
 • Q06312
 • Q01702
 • Q02357
 • P01298
 • Q08026
 • P16301
 • Q01704
 • P19221
 • Q01JN6
 • P52430
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 • P01872
 • Q08677
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 • P01029
 • Q019P0
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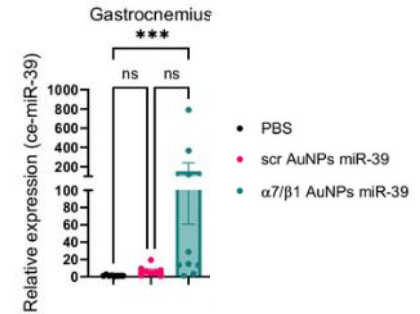
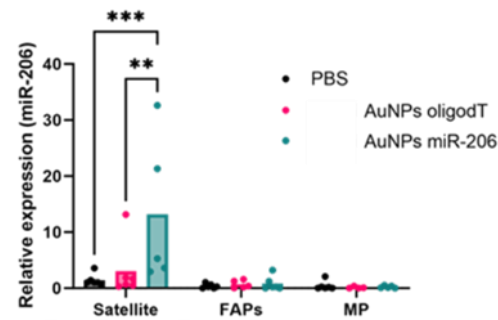
AuNPs may have a lower immunogenic profile in a dystrophic context, as compared to healthy animals

ApoE protein is low, suggesting that AuNPs may have a low liver retention

Biodistribution

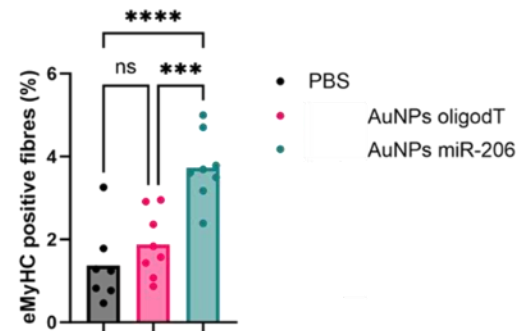
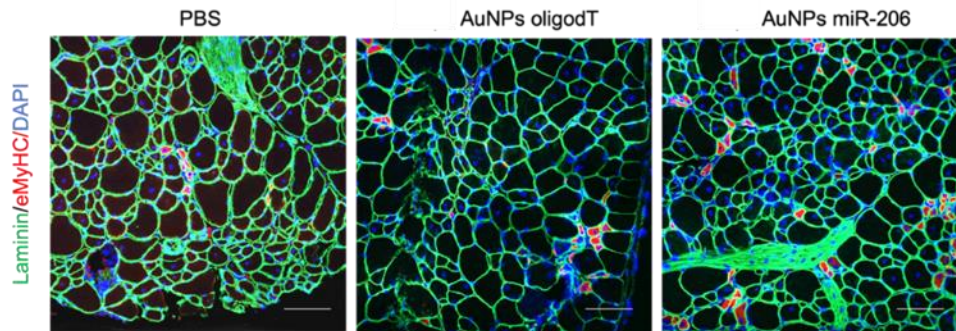


AuNPs efficiently target satellite cells in dystrophic mice

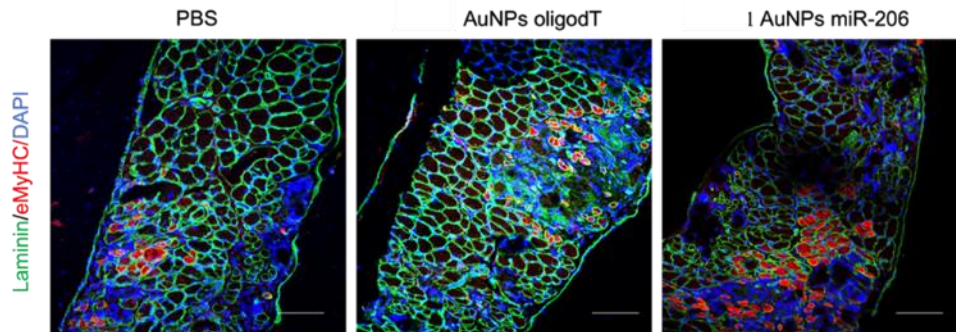


AuNPs stimulate muscle regeneration

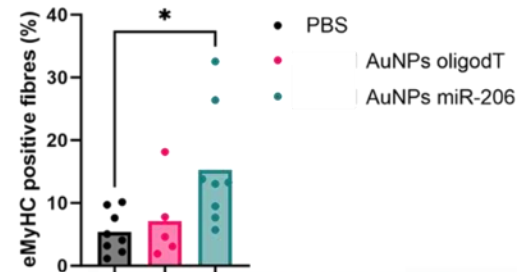
Tibialis Anterior



Diaphragm

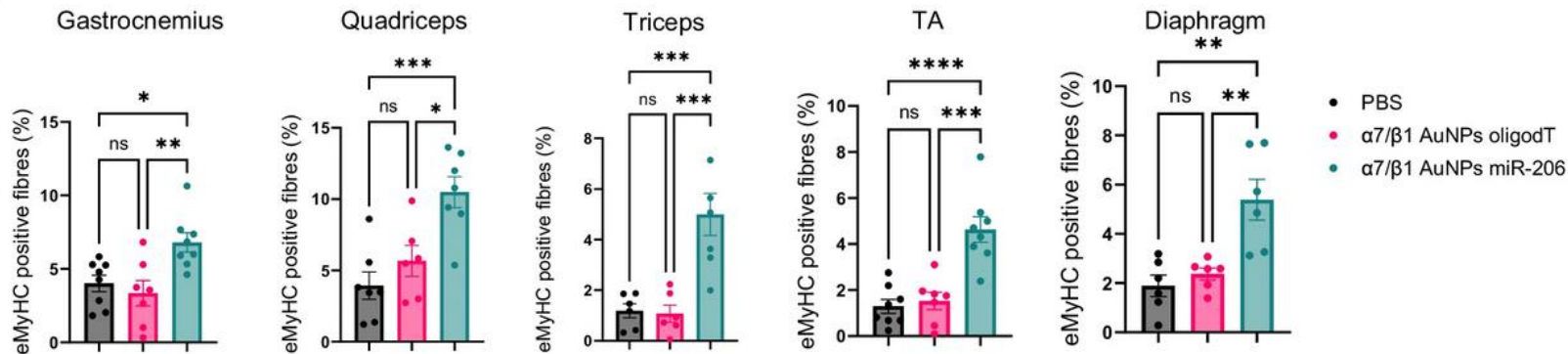


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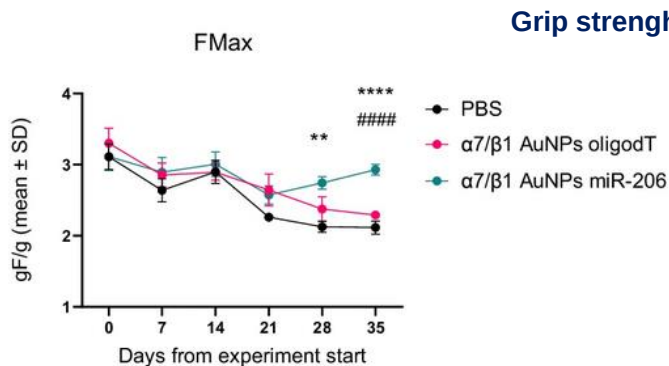


AuNPs stimulate muscle regeneration

c

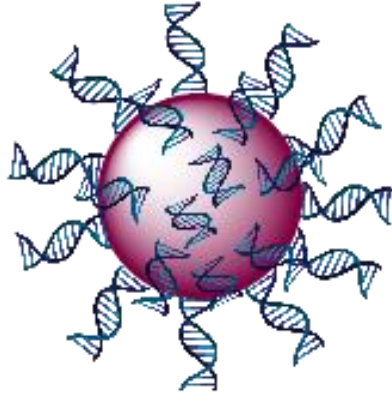


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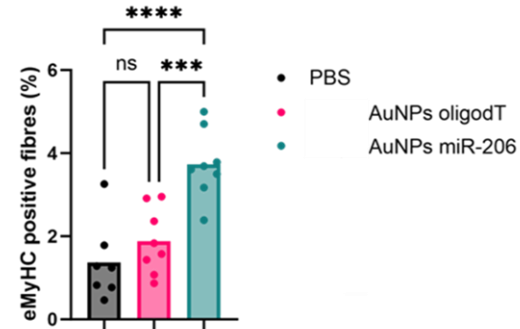
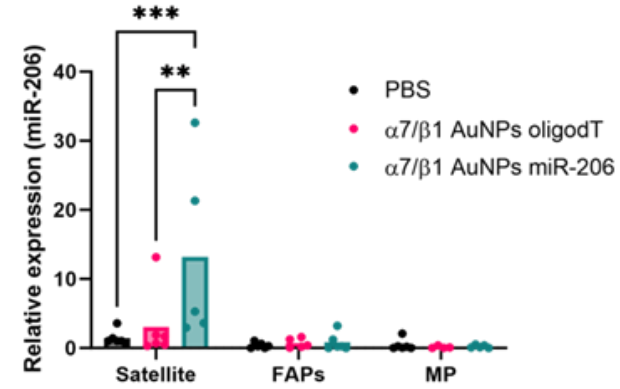
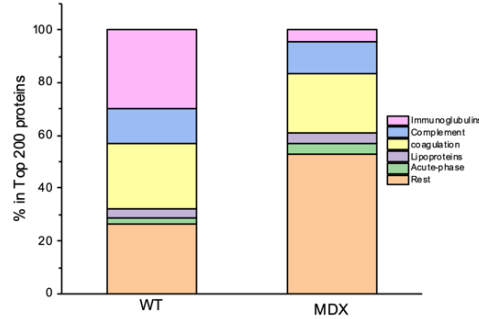
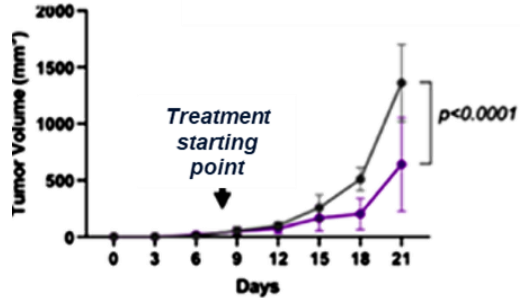


www.redbubble.com

Conclusions



B16-F10 cell (highly metastatic)



Acknowledgements

Duchenne Collaboratos

Daniela Palacios (CNR)
Jean Jacques Toulme (Novaptech)



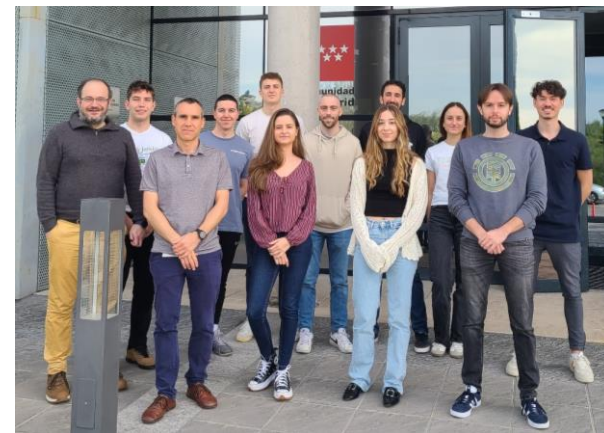
Melanoma Collaboratos

Héctor Peinado (CNIO)
Francisco Sanchez Madrid (UAM)
Lola Fernandez Mesina (UCM)
Milagros Castellanos (IMDEA)



The Group

Dr. Luis Campos
Dr. Mario Martínez
Dr. Núria Lafuente
Dr. Demian Pardo
Dr. Paula Milán
Dr. Ciro Rodriguez
Dr. Catarina Coutinho
Arturo Gonzalez
Irene Pardo
Eva López
Guillermo Gutierrez
Sergio Ruiz



PHILADELPHIA, PA
JULY 13-18, 2025



**NEXT-GENERATION
DELIVERY INNOVATIONS**