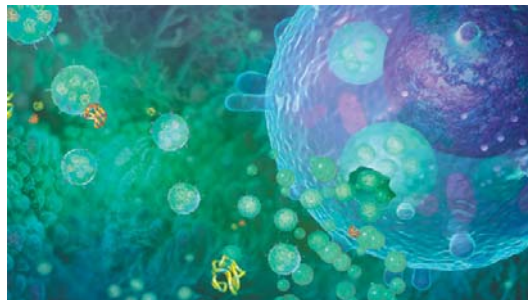


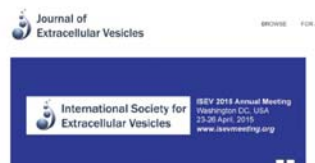
MICROVESCICOLE EXTRACELLULARI

Un nuovo processo di trasmissione dell'informazione



Riviste & siti dedicati

<http://www.journalofextracellularvesicles.net/index.php/jev>



Sito dedicato alla composizione dei diversi tipi di vescicole, aggiornato: **VESICLEPEDIA**: <http://microvesicles.org/>

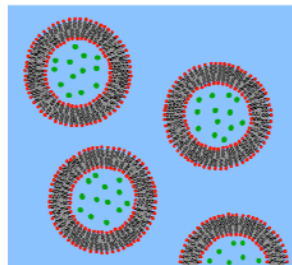
A community compendium for extracellular vesicles

Extracellular vesicles (EVs) are membranous vesicles released by a variety of cells into the extracellular microenvironment. Based on the mode of biogenesis, EVs can be classified into three broad classes (i), ectosomes or shedding microvesicles (ii), exosomes and (iii), apoptotic bodies. Recent studies have ignited significant interest on EVs by elucidating their role in intercellular communication, pathogenesis, drug, vaccine and gene-vector delivery and as possible reservoirs of biomarkers. With such immense interest, the amount of data generated has increased exponentially. Here, we describe Vesiclepedia, a manually curated compendium of molecular data (lipid, RNA and protein) identified in different classes of EVs. Currently, Vesiclepedia comprises 35,264 protein, 18,718 mRNA, 1,772 miRNA and 342 lipid entries encompassed from 341 independent studies that were published over the past several years. Even though databases are indispensable resources for the scientific community, recent studies have shown that more than 50% of the databases are not updated for a long time. In addition, more than 20% of the database

<http://microvesicles.org/>

Vescicole di membrana

- Strutture approssimativamente sferiche delimitate da un **doppio strato lipidico** (di struttura simile a quella delle membrane cellulari) che contengono nel loro lume **componenti idrofilici solubili**.



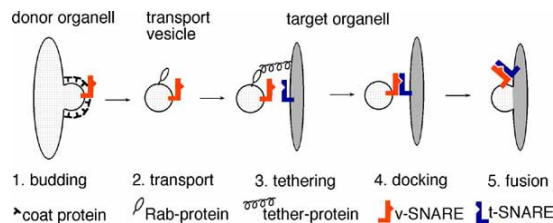
Théry C, Ostrowski M, Segura E. **Membrane vesicles as conveyors of immune responses**. Nat Rev Immunol. 2009 Aug;9(8):581-93.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model_lipid_bilayer

Seminario

VESCICOLE INTRACELLULARI

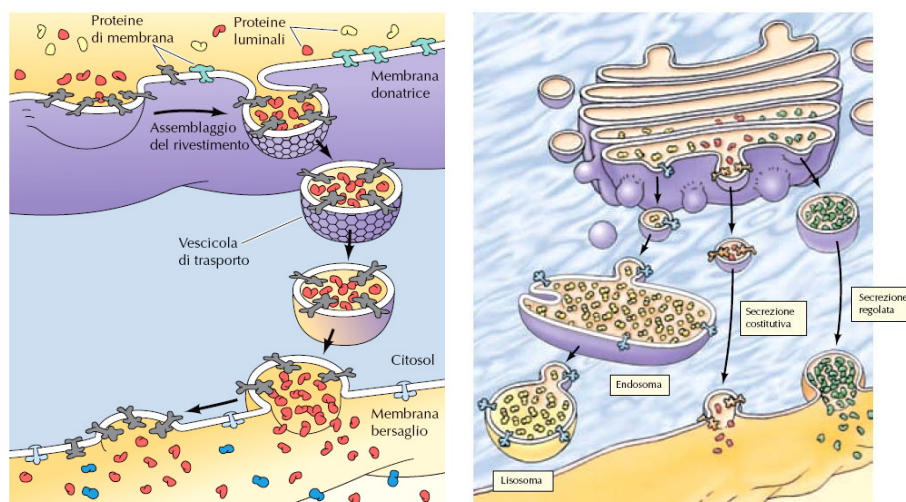
Trasferimento di componenti tra compartimenti intracellulari - 1

- + Nelle cellule eucariotiche, il **trasporto di componenti fra compartimenti intracellulari** (reticolo endoplasmatico, apparato di Golgi, endosomi) coinvolge **vescicole di trasporto** che **gemmano dalla membrana di un compartimento donatore e viaggiano nel citoplasma prima di fondersi con la membrana di un compartimento accettore**.
- + Le vescicole di trasporto contengono materiale proveniente dal **lume** del compartimento donatore ed espongono componenti del versante citoplasmatico della membrana di questo compartimento sulla loro superficie esterna.
- + Tutte queste vescicole rimangono strettamente intracellulari.



Théry C, Ostrowski M, Segura E. **Membrane vesicles as conveyors of immune responses**. Nat Rev Immunol. 2009 Aug;9(8):581-93. ; <http://homepage.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/Gabriele.Mollard/FvMSNARE.htm>

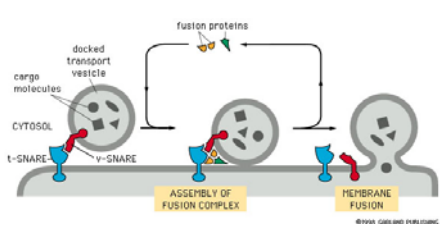
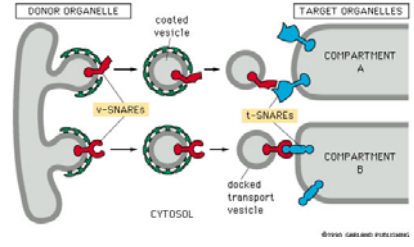
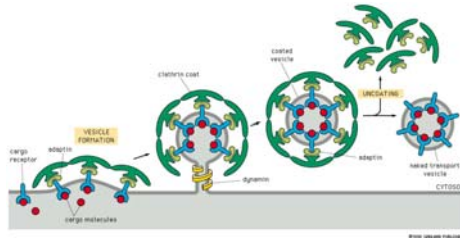
Trasferimento di componenti tra compartimenti intracellulari - 2



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK9838/figure/A1508/>

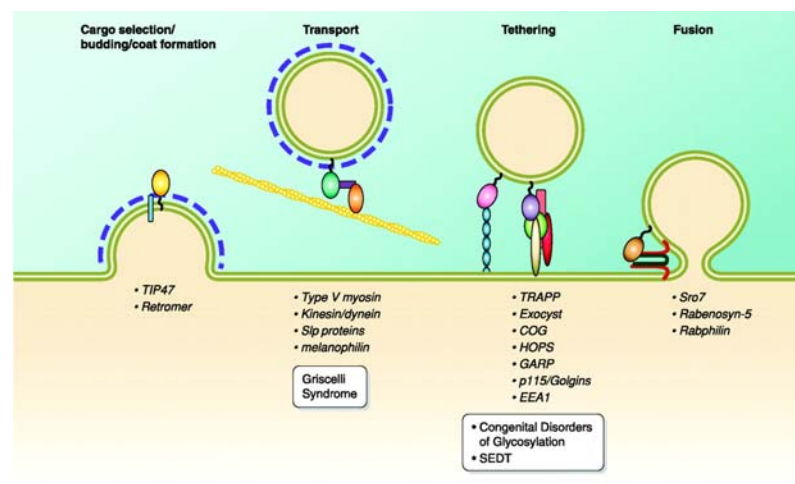
Seminario

Trasporto & Fusione di vescicole intracellulari

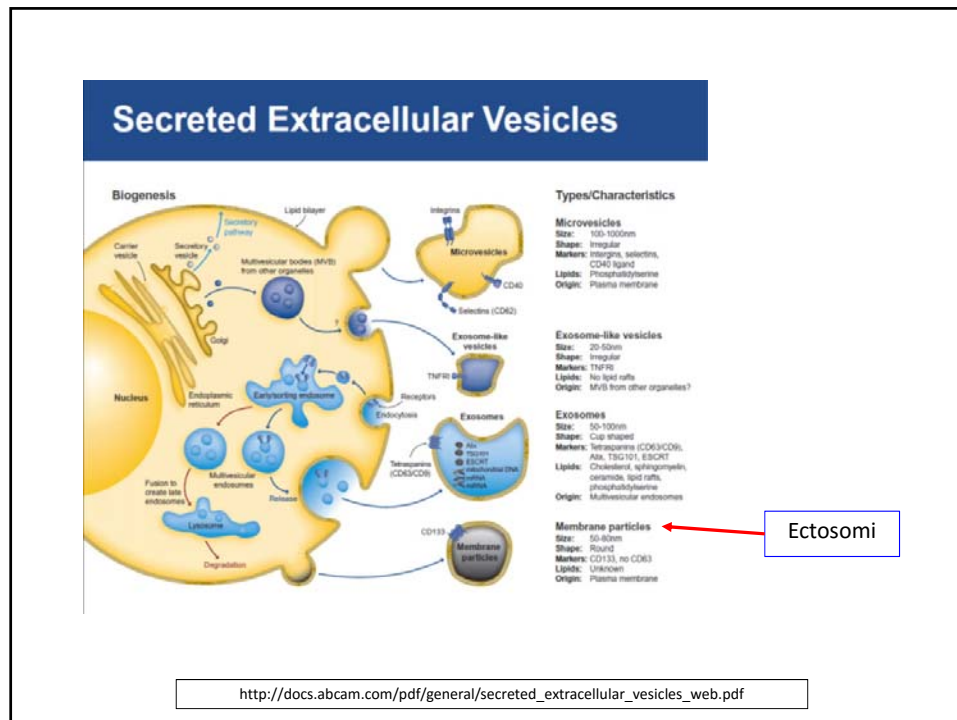


http://www.zoology.ubc.ca/~berger/b200sample/unit_8_protein_processing/vesicle_traffic/vesicle_transport.htm

Seminario



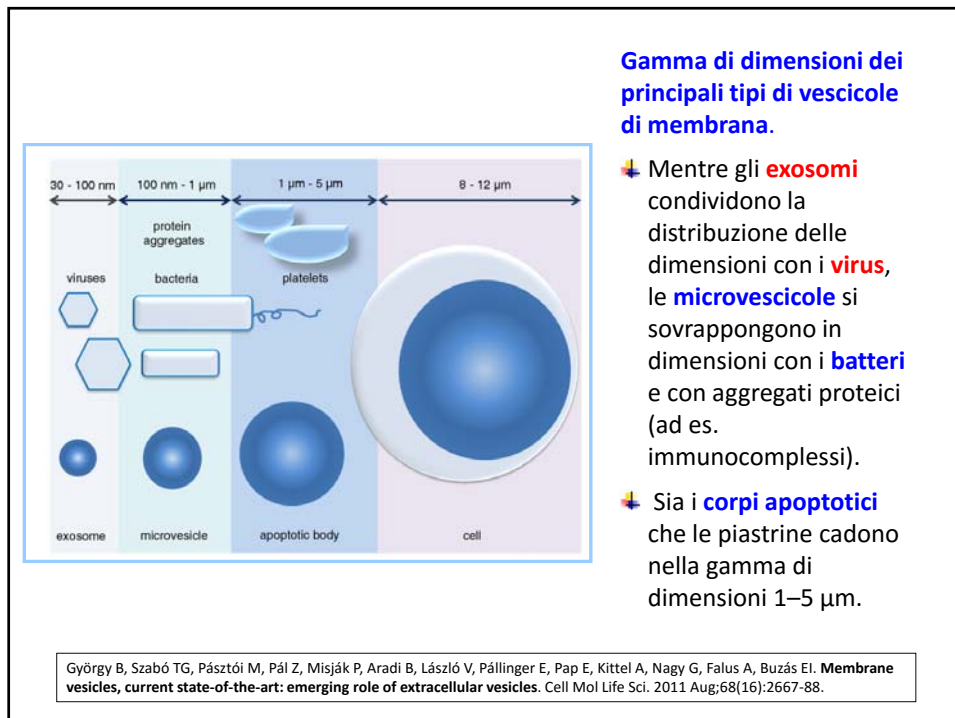
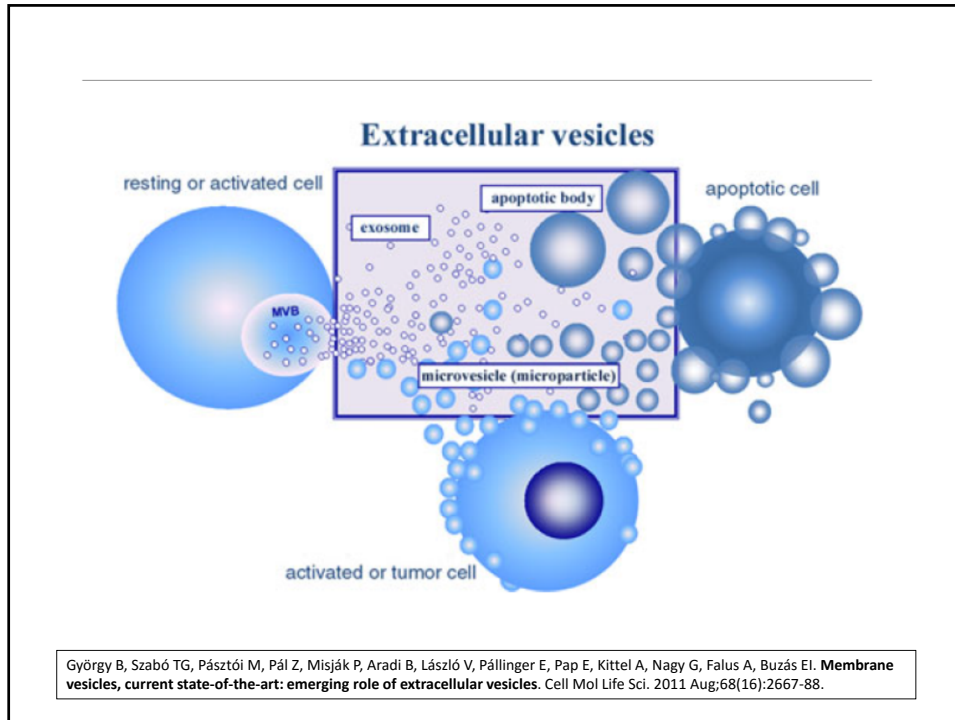
<http://phsrev.physiology.org/content/91/1/119>
 Hutagalung AH, Novick PJ. Role of Rab GTPases in membrane traffic and cell physiology. *Physiol Rev*. 2011 Jan;91(1):119-49.



Nomenclatura delle vescicole extracellulari in base all'origine cellulare e alla funzione biologica

- ✚ **Ectosomi**: vescicole secrete da neutrofili o monociti.
- ✚ **Microparticelle**: vescicole esfoliate dalle piastrine del sangue o dalle cellule endoteliali.
- ✚ **Tolerosomi**: vescicole purificate dal siero di topi nutriti con antigeni.
- ✚ **Prostasomi**: vescicole estratte dal fluido seminale.
- ✚ **Cardiosomi**: vescicole secrete dai cardiomiociti.
- ✚ **Vexosomi**: vescicole collegate al assciati ad adenovirus.

EL Andaloussi S, Mäger I, Breakefield XO, Wood MJ. **Extracellular vesicles: biology and emerging therapeutic opportunities.** Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2013 May;12(5):347-57.



Categorie of Vescicole Extracellulari (EVs) in base alla loro biogenesi

1. Ectosomi (microparticelle o vescicole esfoliate)

- ✚ Gli ectosomi sono vescicole extracellulari di **grandi dimensioni** che hanno un diametro che va dai 50-1000 nm.
- ✚ Sono **esfoliati** dalle cellule mediante protrusione verso l'esterno (gemmazione; «blebbing») **della membrana plasmatica (PM)**, seguita da **fissione** del loro peduncolo di membrana.
- ✚ Gli ectosomi sono rilasciati da un gran numero di cellule, incluso cellule tumorali, leucociti polimorfonucleati, ed eritrociti invecchiati.
- ✚ **L'espressione di fosfatidilserina (PS) sulla superficie cellulare** è una delle caratteristiche degli ectosomi.

Kalra H et al. Vesiclepedia: a compendium for extracellular vesicles with continuous community annotation. PLoS Biol. 2012;10(12):e1001450.

Categorie of Vescicole Extracellulari (EVs) in base alla loro biogenesi:

2. Exosomi

- ✚ Gli **exosomi** sono piccole vescicole membranose di **origine endocitica**, con un diametro che va dai 40-100 nm.
- ✚ La densità degli exosomi varia dai 1.10-1.21 g/ml e i marcatori più comuni riscontrati sono Alix, TSG101, tetraspanine e proteine di shock termico (HSPs).
- ✚ La biogenesi degli exosomi inizia con **l'internalizzazione di molecole mediante endocitosi**.
- ✚ Una volta internalizzate, le molecole endocitate sono riciclate verso la membrana plasmatica oppure **indirizzate verso corpi multivescicolari** ("multivesicular bodies", MVBs).
- ✚ Il destino "exocitico" dei MVBs deriva dalla loro **fusione** exocitica **con la PM**, che provoca il rilascio di vescicole intraluminali verso l'ambiente extracellulare, sotto forma di exosomi.

Kalra H et al. Vesiclepedia: a compendium for extracellular vesicles with continuous community annotation. PLoS Biol. 2012;10(12):e1001450.

Categorie of Vescicole Extracellulari (EVs) in base alla loro biogenesi:

3. Corpi apoptotici

- ✚ I “corpi apoptotici” (“apoptotic bodies”, ABs) sono rilasciati da cellule apoptotiche frammentate e hanno un diametro di circa 50-5000 nm.
- ✚ Gli ABs si formano durante il processo di morte cellulare programmata, o apoptosi, e rappresentano i frammenti delle cellule morenti.
- ✚ Come per gli ectosomi, **l'espressione di PS sulla superficie cellulare** è caratteristica degli ABs.

Kalra H et al. *Vesiclepedia: a compendium for extracellular vesicles with continuous community annotation*. PLoS Biol. 2012;10(12):e1001450.

Table 1 Key features of membrane vesicle populations

	Exosomes	Microvesicles	Apoptotic bodies
Size range	Approximately 50–100 nm	100–1,000 nm (~ 100–400 nm in blood plasma) [2, 22, 38]	1–5 µm [61]
Mechanism of generation	By exocytosis of MVBs	By budding/blebbing of the plasma membrane	By release from blebs of cells undergoing apoptosis
Isolation	Differential centrifugation and sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation [25], 100,000–200,000g, vesicle density is 1.13–1.19 g/mL	Differential centrifugation [39] 18,000–20,000g	Established protocols are essentially lacking; most studies use co-culture with apoptotic cells instead of isolating apoptotic bodies
Detection	TEM, western blotting, mass spectrometry, flow cytometry (bead coupled)	Flow cytometry, capture based assays [38, 52]	Flow cytometry
Best characterized cellular sources	Immune cells and tumors	Platelets, red blood cells and endothelial cells	Cell lines
Markers	Annexin V binding, CD63, CD81, CD9, LAMP1 and TSG101 [23, 24]	Annexin V binding, tissue factor and cell-specific markers	Annexin V binding, DNA content

György B, Szabó TG, Pásztói M, Pál Z, Misják P, Aradi B, László V, Pállinger E, Pap E, Kittel A, Nagy G, Falus A, Buzás EI. *Membrane vesicles, current state-of-the-art: emerging role of extracellular vesicles*. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2011 Aug;68(16):2667-88.



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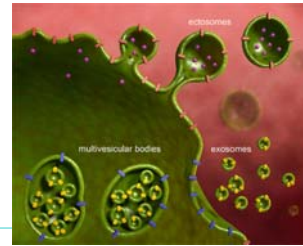


Table 1. Exosomes and ectosomes: major similarities and differences

Characteristic	Exosomes ^a	Ectosomes
Assembly and release		
Membrane of assembly	MVB	Plasma membrane
Diameter	50–100 nm	100–350 nm ^b
Ceramide	Large	+
ESCRT machinery	+ ^c	+
Protein/membrane anchorage	Small	Large
Piggyback of luminal proteins/RNAs	Small	+
ESCRT-III/Vps4 in pinch off	+	+
MVB exocytosis	Large	+
Timing of release	Delayed	Seconds
Interaction in extracellular space and with target cells		
Rapid dissolution	+	+
Rolling and membrane fusion	+	+
Rolling and endocytosis	+	+
Navigation of EV mixtures	+	+
Markers ^d	CD63, CD61	TyA, C1q
Diagnosis and therapy	+	+

Cocucci E, Racchetti G, Meldolesi J. **Shedding microvesicles: artefacts no more.** Trends Cell Biol. 2009 Feb;19(2):43-51
Colombo E, Borgiani B, Verderio C, Furlan R. **Microvesicles: novel biomarkers for neurological disorders.** Front Physiol. 2012
Mar 29;3:63.

«Vescicole secrete note come **exosomi** sono state scoperte già circa 10 anni fa. Tuttavia, essendo considerati poco più che pattumiere per i rifiuti cellulari, utili per scartare componenti molecolari non necessari, gli exosomi sono rimasti poco studiati nei successivi 10 anni.»

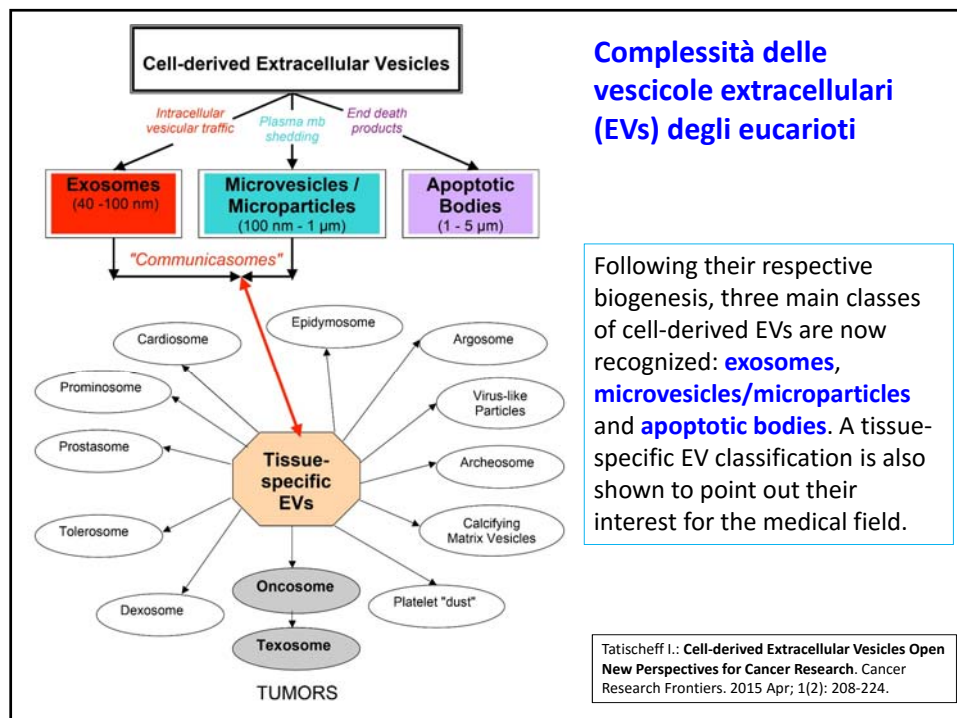


Théry C. **Exosomes: secreted vesicles and intercellular communications.** F1000 Biol Rep. 2011;3:15. doi: 10.3410/B3-15.

- ✚ Negli ultimi anni, tuttavia, si è accumulato un gran numero di prove sperimentali che queste vescicole sono significativi **vettori** che contengono **insiemi**, cellula-specifici, di **proteine, lipidi e materiale genetico** che sono **trasportati ad altre cellule dove alterano la funzione e la fisiologia**.
- ✚ Questi ritrovati hanno riacceso l'interesse sugli exosomi, ma anche, più generalmente, su tutte le vescicole di secrezione, siano esse exosomi o no, e l'argomento è adesso fiorito diventando un campo di ricerca ad ampio respiro: quello della **comunicazione cellula-cellula mediata da vescicole**.



Théry C. Exosomes: secreted vesicles and intercellular communications. F1000 Biol Rep. 2011;3:15..



Exosomes/microvesicles as a mechanism of cell-to-cell communication

Giovanni Camussi¹, Maria C. Deregibus¹, Stefania Bruno², Vincenzo Cantaluppi¹ and Luigi Biancone¹

Kidney International (2010) **78**, 838-848;

Microvesicles (MVs) are circular fragments of membrane released from the endosomal compartment as exosomes or shed from the surface membranes of most cell types. An increasing body of evidence indicates that they play a pivotal role in cell-to-cell communication. Indeed, they may directly stimulate target cells by receptor-mediated interactions or may transfer from the cell of origin to various bioactive molecules including membrane receptors, proteins, mRNAs, microRNAs, and organelles. In this review we discuss the pleiotropic biologic effects of MVs that are relevant for communication among cells in physiological and pathological conditions. In particular, we discuss their potential involvement in inflammation, renal disease, and tumor progression, and the evidence supporting a bidirectional exchange of genetic information between stem and injured cells. The transfer of gene products from injured cells may explain stem cell functional and phenotypic changes without the need of transdifferentiation into tissue cells. On the other hand, transfer of gene products from stem cells may reprogram injured cells to repair damaged tissues.