

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Mirna interference in human pulmonary alveolar epithelial cells (HPAEPiC) undergoing cyclic stretch and in *ex vivo* ventilated and perfused rat lungs

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Introduction

We have previously demonstrated that the expression of miRNA 27a-5p is associated with DAD in an experimental model of ventilator-induced lung injury and in patients with ARDS.

Objectives

To modulate miRNA 27a-5p expression in HPAEPiC undergoing stretch and in *ex vivo* ventilated perfused lungs.

Methods

HPAEPiCs were transfected overnight with miRNA 27a-5p inhibitor (10 nM, 20 nM and 50 nM) or mimic (20 nM, 40 nM) or the negative control inhibitor (Exiqon) using HiPerfect transfection agent and underwent cyclic stretch for 6 h (15% linear elongation, 0.2 Hz). Cells were then cultured for up to 48 h for miRNA isolation (miR-Neasy Mini Kit, Qiagen) and for 72 h for protein isolation (T-Per, Pierce). All assays were performed in triplicate.

Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (weight 325-375 g) were anesthetized and sacrificed by exsanguination, and the heart and lung were extracted en bloc and mounted in a ventilation chamber for perfusion (Krebs solution) and *ex vivo* ventilation for 2.5 h (VT = 6 mL/kg, PEEP = 5 cm H₂O (Harvard Apparatus, MA). miRNA 27a-5p inhibitor (0.25 and 0.50 mg/kg lung weight), its corresponding controls, as well as miRNA 27a-5p mimic (0.10 mg/kg) were administered intratracheally 30 min before mechanical ventilation (n = 5 for each of the 5 groups).

Expression of miRNA 27a-5p was quantified by RT-qPCR (miScript II RT and QuantiTect SYBR Green PCR, Qiagen) in a 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR (Life Technologies) and data were analyzed with the $\Delta\Delta$ CT method. Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) protein concentration, a miRNA 27a-5p target, was measured in cell and tissue lysates for Elisa.

Values were compared by the Kruskal-Wallis method. The study was conducted with the approval of the local IRB. Values are fold change as compared to the negative control, or median (IQR). p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Treatment with the miRNA 27a-5p inhibitor dose dependently decreased miRNA 27a-5p expression vs. negative control (10 nM: 1.05; 20 nM: 0.80; 50 nM: 0.62); and increased EGFR concentration vs negative control (10 nM: 1.20; 20 nM: 1.36; 50 nM: 1.45). Treatment with the miRNA 27a-5p mimic increased miRNA 27a-5p expression (20 nM: 150; 40 nM: 200) and decreased EGFR concentration (20 nM: 0.79; 40 nM: 0.78).

In lung tissue, miRNA 27a-5p inhibitor down-regulated miRNA 27a-5p expression (46×10^{-4} (42×10^{-4} - 54×10^{-4}) vs. 15×10^{-4} (10×10^{-4} - 54×10^{-4}) and 76×10^{-4} (57×10^{-4} - 93×10^{-4}) vs. 11×10^{-4} (8×10^{-4} - 20×10^{-4})), for the 0.25 mg/kg and 0.50 mg/kg doses, respectively. EGFR concentration increased with the 0.50 mg/kg dose (0.17 (0.41-0.47) vs. 0.42 (0.41-0.47) pg/ug protein).

miRNA 27a-5p mimic up-regulated miRNA 27a-5p expression (3324×10^{-4} (2023×10^{-4} - 4825×10^{-4}) vs 46×10^{-4} (42×10^{-4} - 54×10^{-4})) and reduced EGFR concentration (0.34 (0.22-0.43) vs. 0.11 (0.08-0.20)).

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Conclusions

It is possible to modulate *in vitro* and *ex vivo* the expression of miRNA 27a-5p, a miRNA associated with DAD.

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