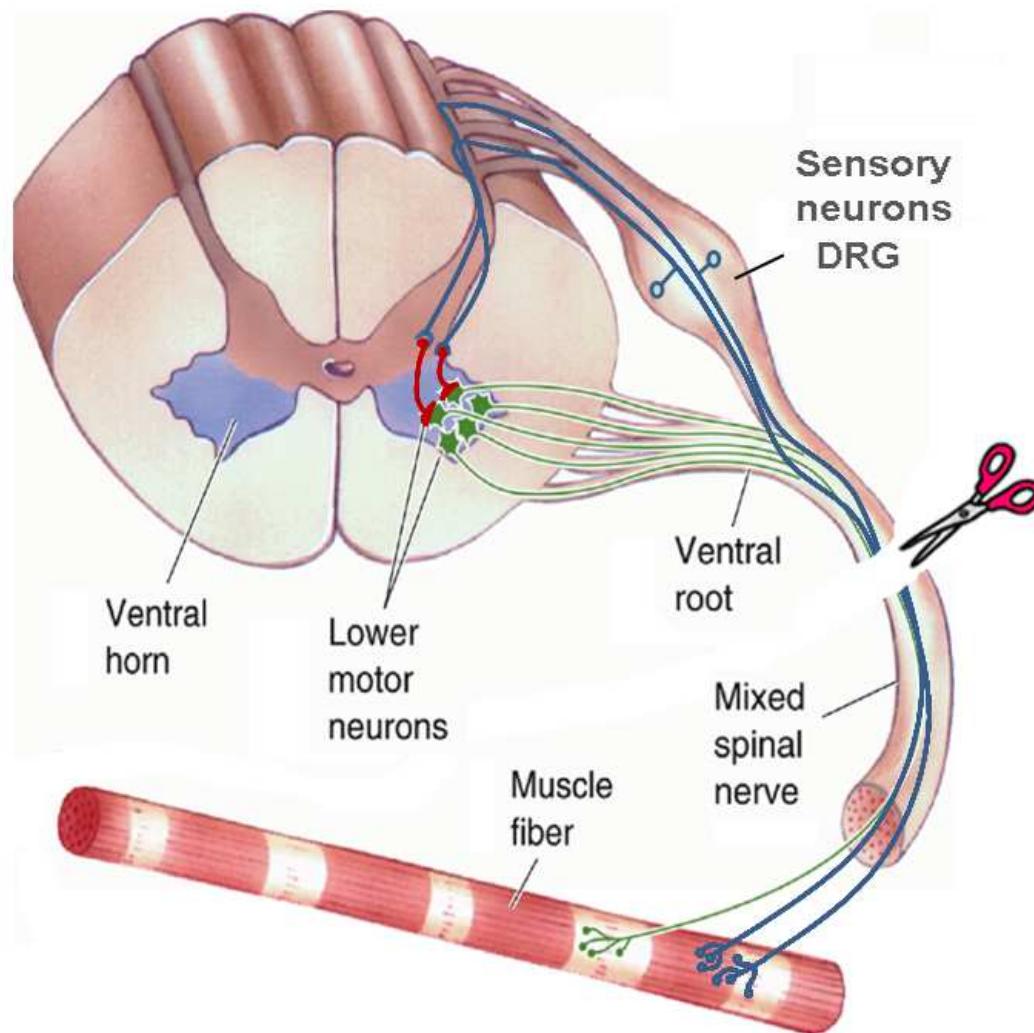
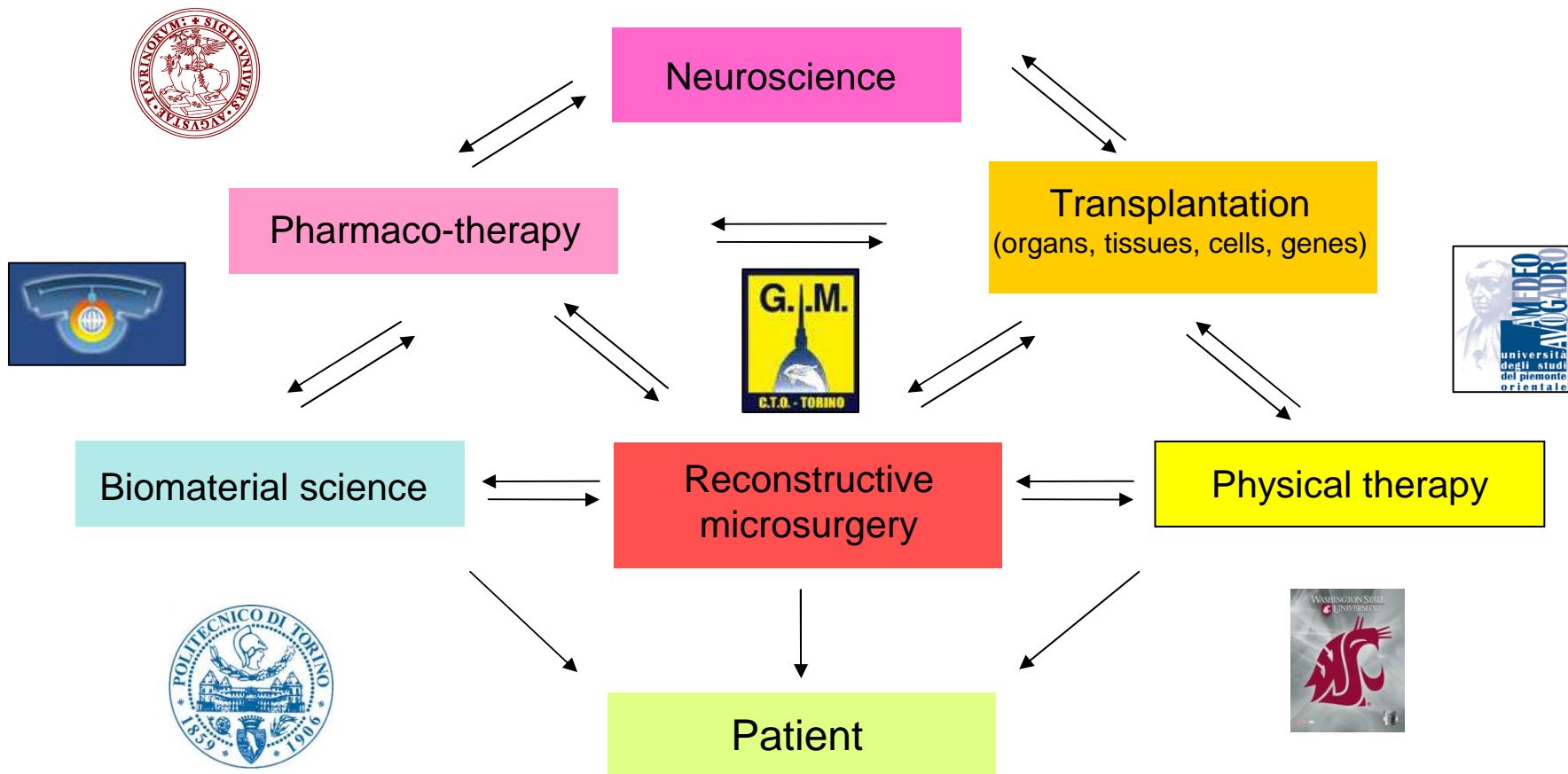


NERVE INJURY and PERIPHERAL NERVE REGENERATION



L'ingegneria tissutale per la riparazione dei nervi periferici richiede un approccio interdisciplinare



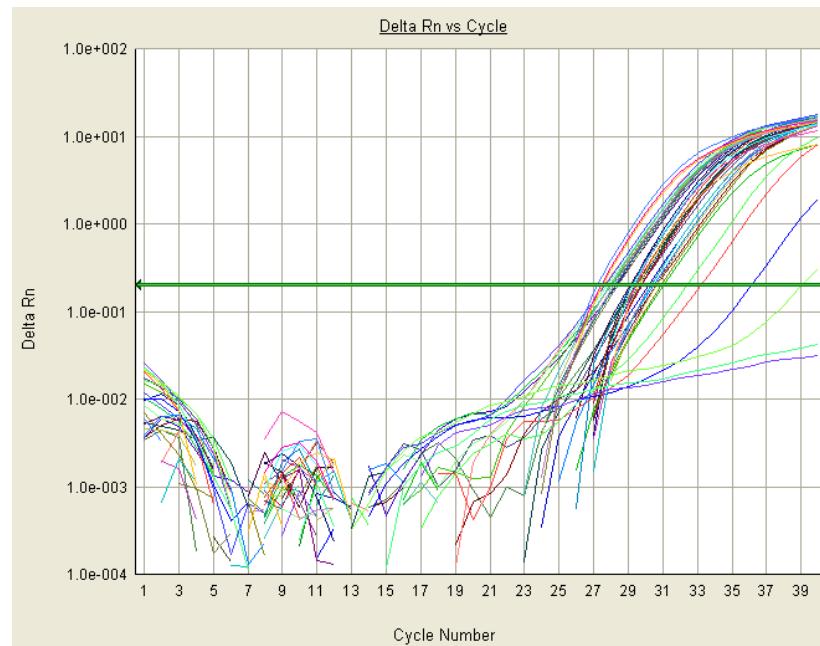
Quali geni sono regolati durante la rigenerazione del nervo periferico?

Quali proteine sono espresse durante la rigenerazione del nervo periferico?

Quali fattori possono favorire la rigenerazione nervosa?

Quali biomateriali possono essere utilizzati per favorire la rigenerazione nervosa?

RNA expression analysis by quantitative real-time-PCR: do we have reliable housekeeping genes in the injured peripheral nerves?

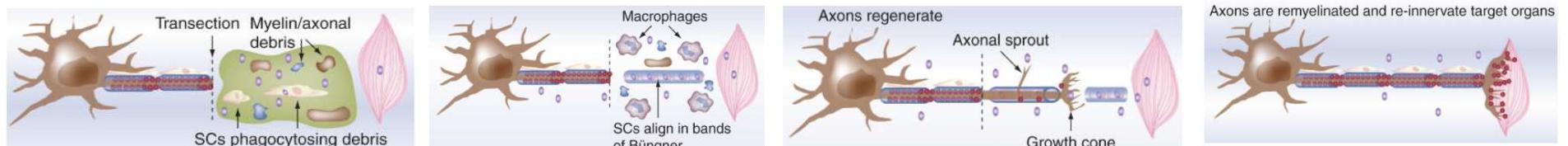
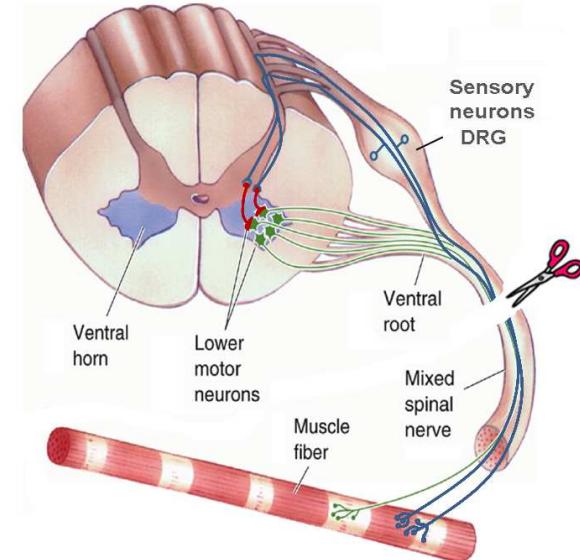
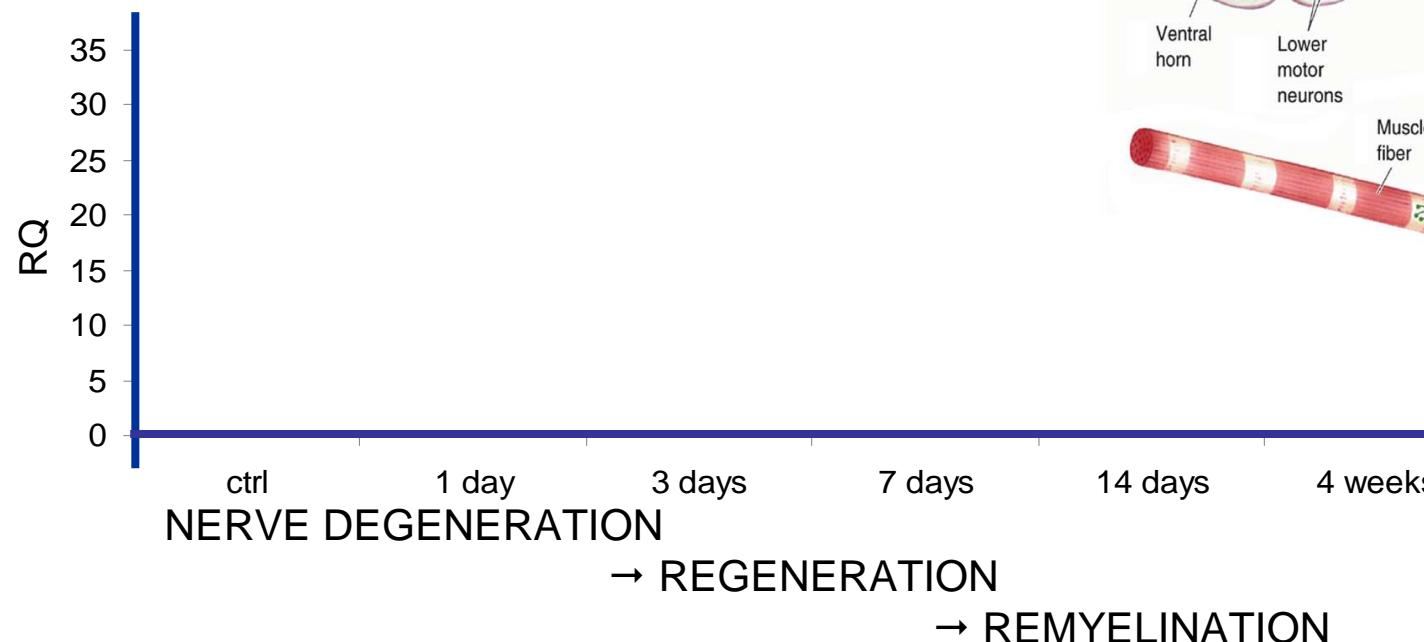


Housekeeping Genes

rat median nerve

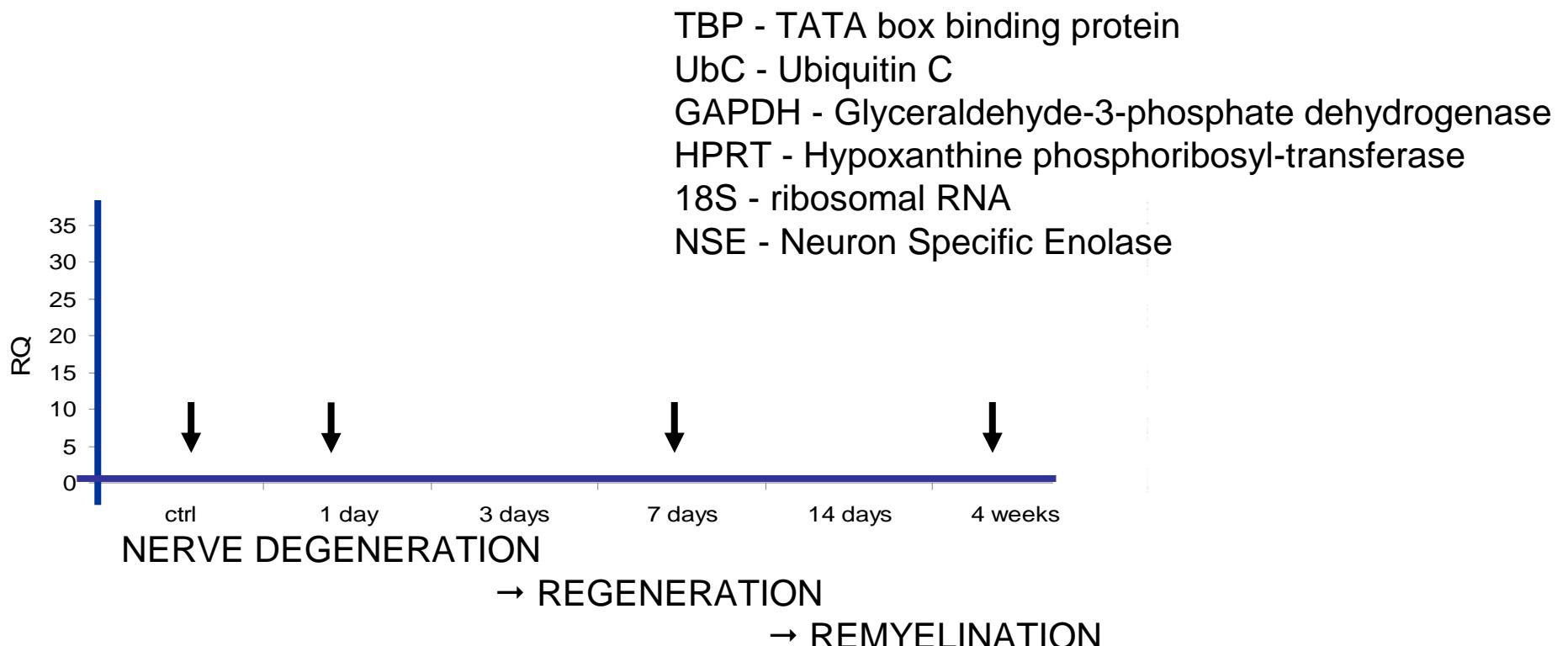


**crush lesion
(axonotmesis)**

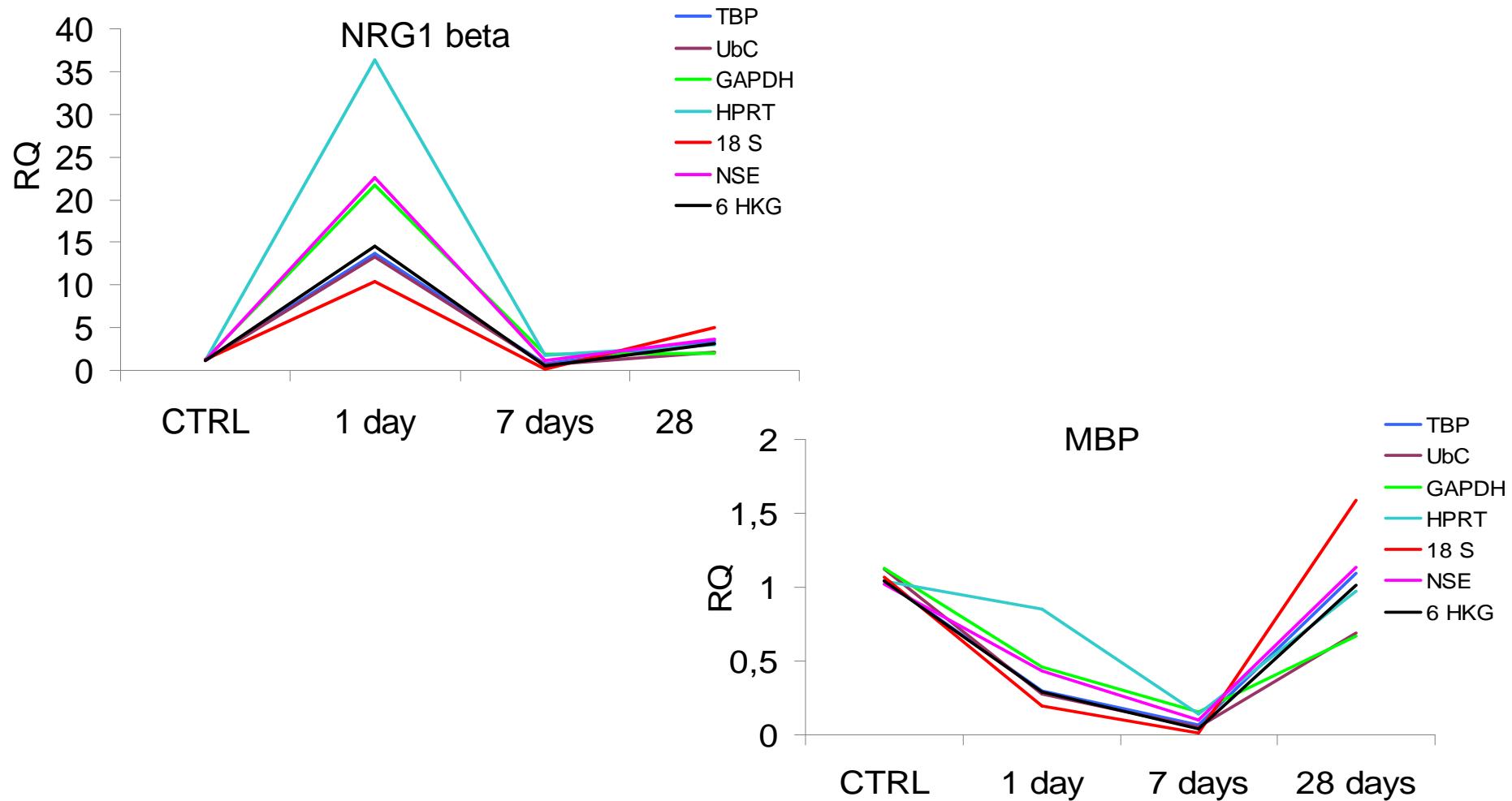


INJURY EXPERIMENTAL MODEL

Total RNA extracted 1, 7, and 28 days after nerve crush lesion was analysed by qRT-PCR for the expression of 6 commonly used HKG:

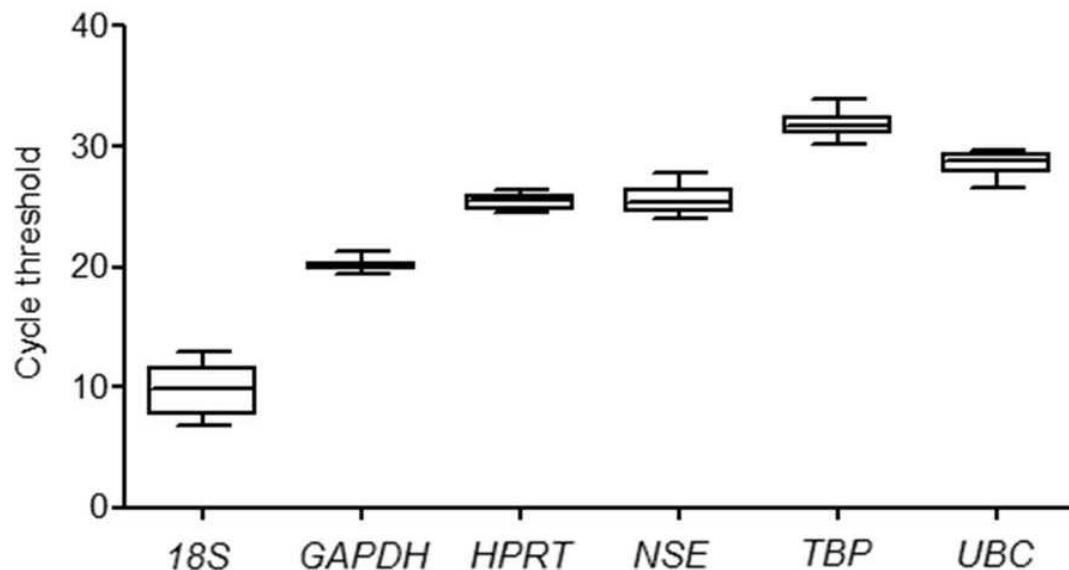
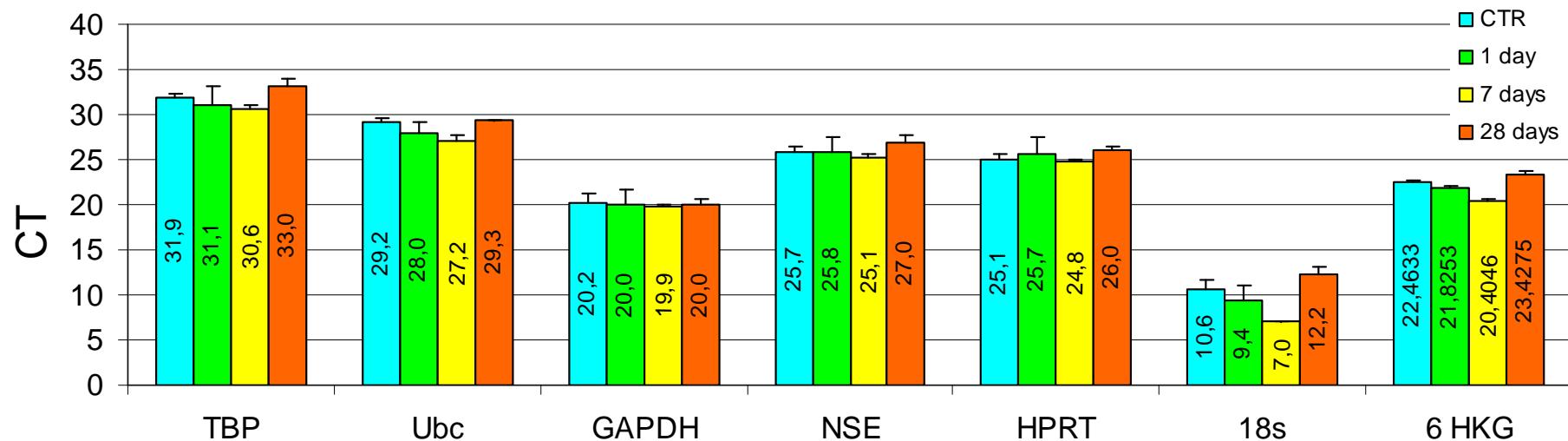


NORMALIZED RELATIVE QUANTIFICATION



- the expression of genes regulated after lesion (up, NRG1 and down, MBP) is strongly influenced by the HKG used for normalization
- the strong variation of CT values, primarily in the first days after nerve injury, highlights the fact that all these genes are differently regulated after lesion

COMMONLY USED HKG ARE REGULATED FOLLOWING NERVE INJURY



NormFinder	geNorm
TBP	TBP - UBC
UBC	
HPRT	HPRT
NSE	NSE
GAPDH	GAPDH
18S	18S

Several commonly used HKG present pseudogenes or a single exon.

		PSEUDOGENES	PRIMERS on DIFFERENT EXONS
TBP	TATA box binding protein	NO	YES
UbC	Ubiquitin C	YES	YES
GAPDH	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	YES	YES
HPRT	Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl-transferase	YES	YES
18S	ribosomal RNA	NO	NO
NSE	Neuron Specific Enolase	NO	YES

AIM

Identify new housekeeping genes (HKG)

1 - which remain **stable** during **all steps** of nerve degeneration and regeneration

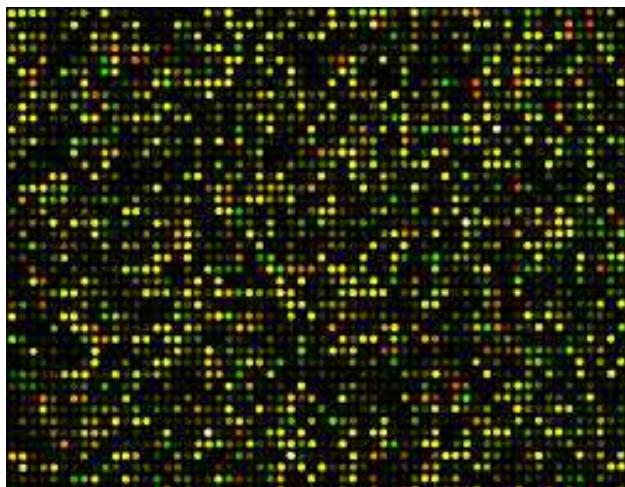
&

2 - that do not have pseudogenes

3 - that contain at least one intron, in order to localize forward and reverse primer on different exons

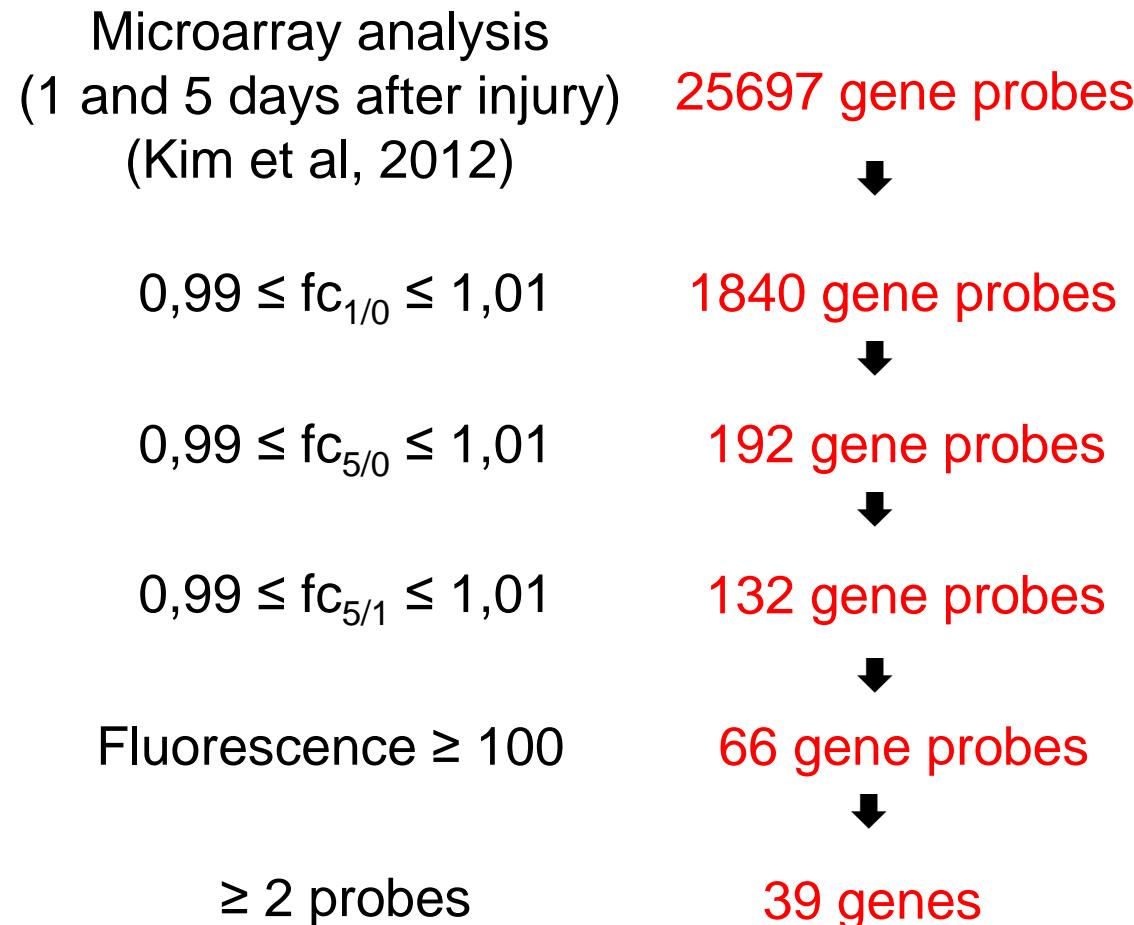
PUBLICLY AVAILABLE MICROARRAY DATA

TIME COURSE	NERVE	SPECIES	MICROARRAY PLATFORM	GEO, Series Accession	Reference
0 – 1 – 5 days after injury	sciatic	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Illumina MouseRef-8 v2.0 expression beadchip	# GSE33454	Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2012
0 – 7 days after injury	sciatic	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Affymetrix Mouse Genome 430 2.0 Array	# GSE38693	Arthur-Farraj <i>et al.</i> , 2012
0 – 1 – 3 – 7 -14 days after injury	sciatic	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Affymetrix Mouse Genome 430 2.0 Array	# GSE22291	Barrette <i>et al.</i> , 2010



Housekeeping Genes

IDENTIFICATION OF GENES STABLE 1 AND 5 DAYS AFTER INJURY



Housekeeping Genes

IDENTIFICATION OF 3 GENES STABLE 1, 5 AND 7 DAYS AFTER INJURY

39 genes

Microarray analysis
(7 days after injury)
(Arthur-Farraj et al., 2012)



$0,99 \leq fc_{1/0}; fc_{5/0}; fc_{5/1}; fc_{7/0}$ average $\leq 1,01$
standard deviation $\leq 0,05$



4 genes

- Rictor (RPTOR Independent Companion Of MTOR, Complex 2)
- Ankrd27 (ankyrin repeat domain 27)
- Mrpl10 (mitochondrial ribosomal protein L10)
- UbXN11 (UbX domain protein N11)

Microarray analysis
(1, 3, 7, 14 days after injury)
(Barrette et al., 2010)

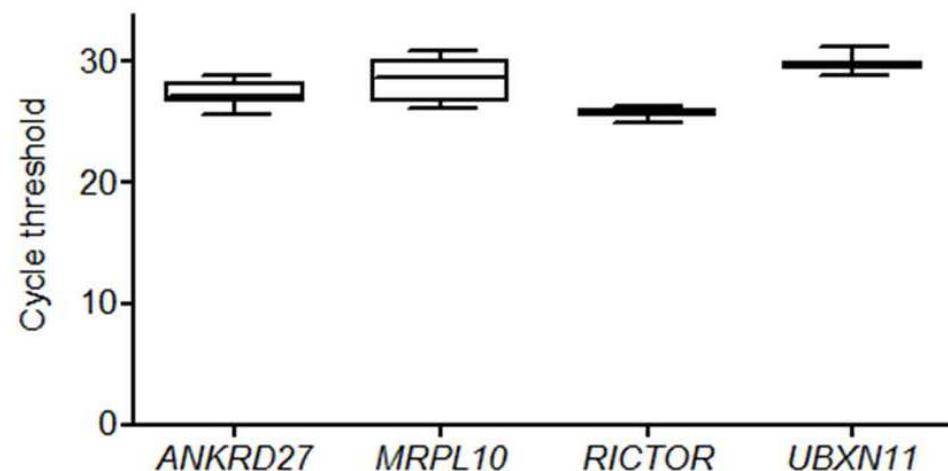


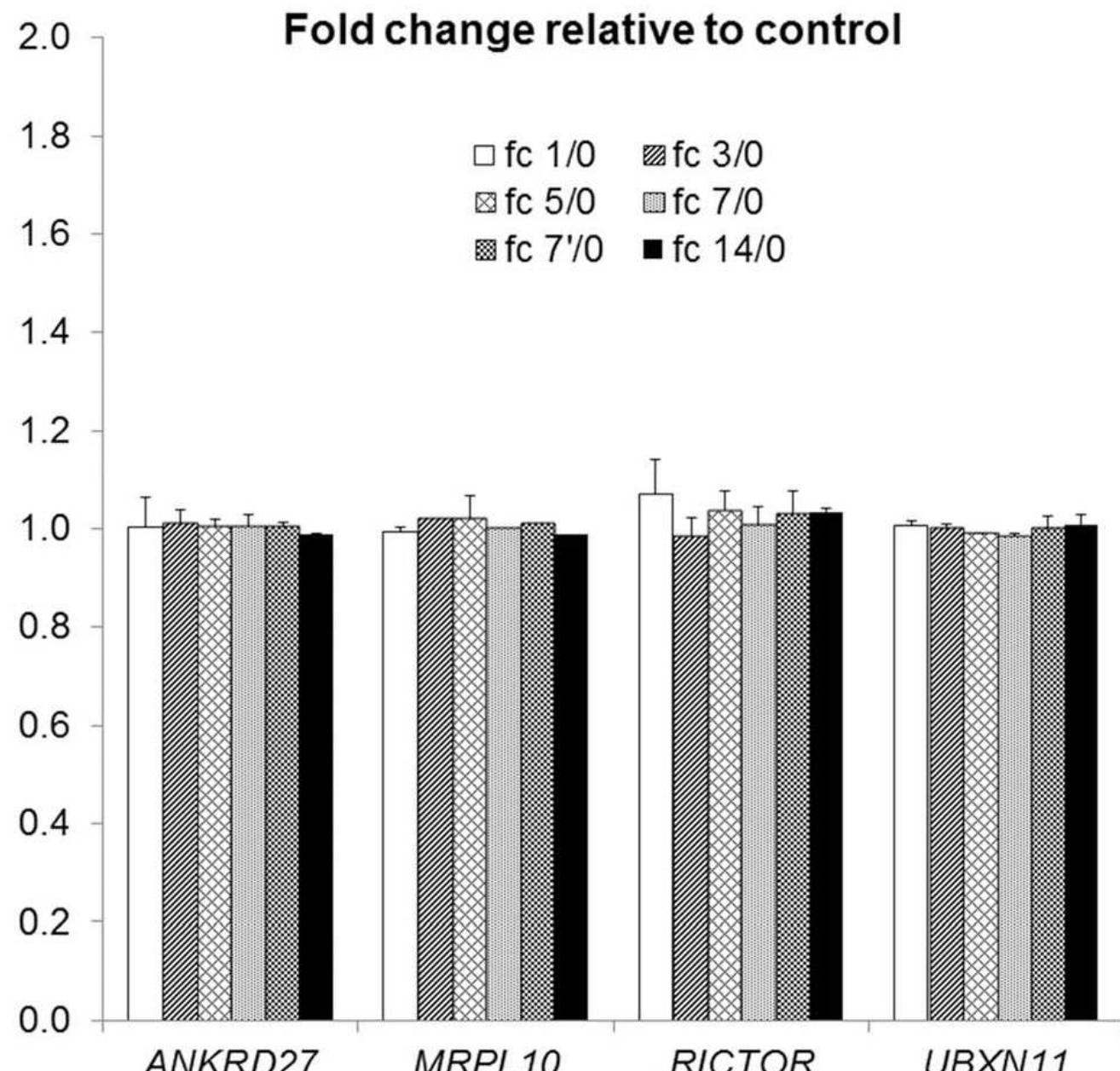
Stability confirmed

IDENTIFICATION OF HIGHLY STABLE GENES

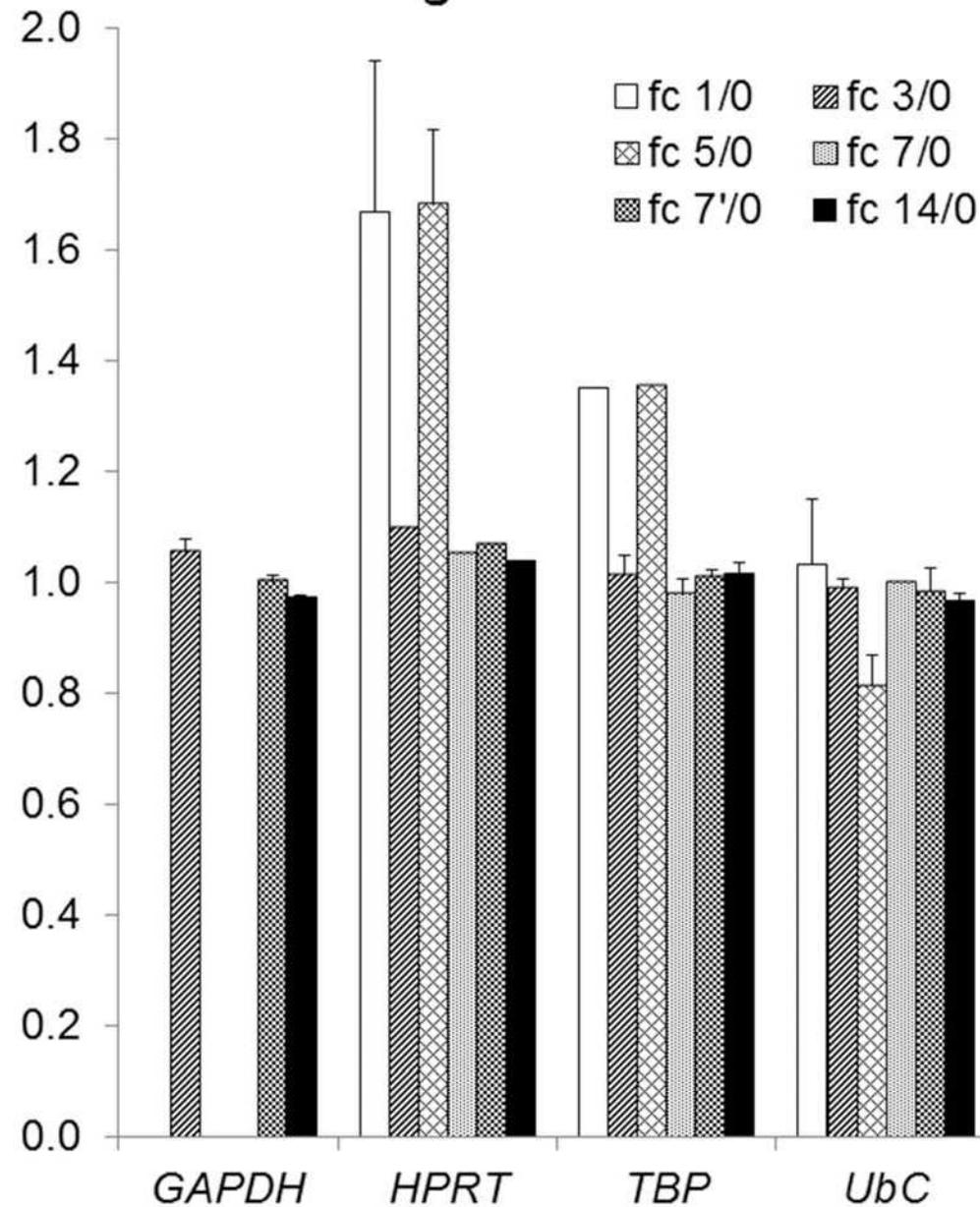
Symbol	Gene name	Accession no.	Function	Pseudogenes	Introns
<i>ANKRD27</i>	ankyrin repeat domain 27 (VPS9 domain)	NM_001271264.1	guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor activity	No	Yes
<i>MRPL10</i>	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L10	NM_001109620.1	structural constituent of ribosome	No	Yes
<i>RICTOR</i>	RPTOR independent companion of MTOR, complex 2	XM_001055633.3	regulation of Rac GTPase activity, positive regulation of TOR signaling	No	Yes
<i>UBXN11</i>	UBX domain protein 11	NM_138853.2	positive regulation of Rho GTPase activity	No	Yes

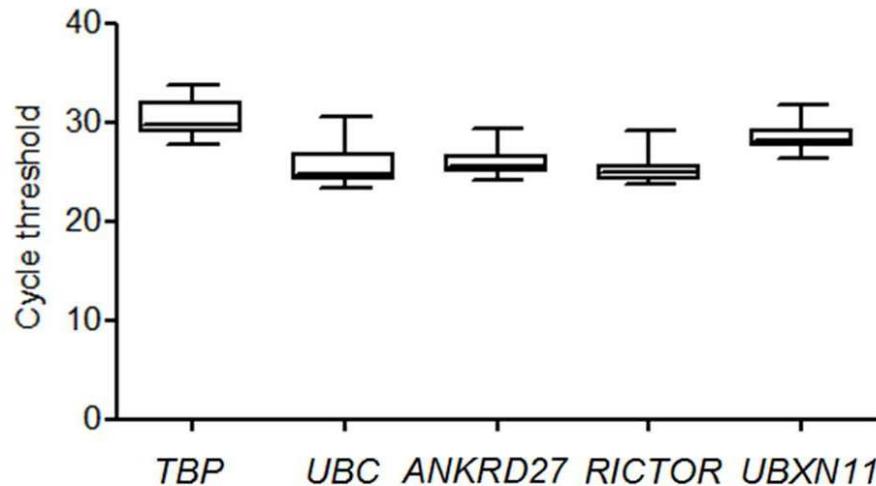
NormFinder	geNorm
<i>ANKRD27</i>	<i>RICTOR - UBXN11</i>
<i>RICTOR</i>	
<i>UBXN11</i>	<i>ANKRD27</i>
<i>MRPL10</i>	<i>MRPL10</i>



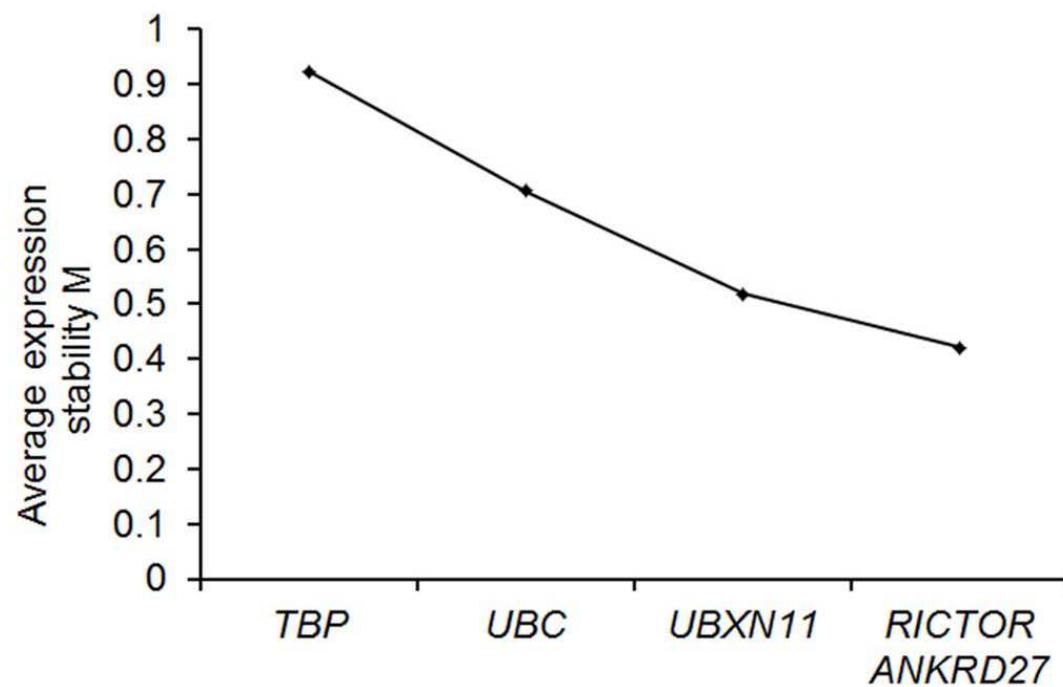


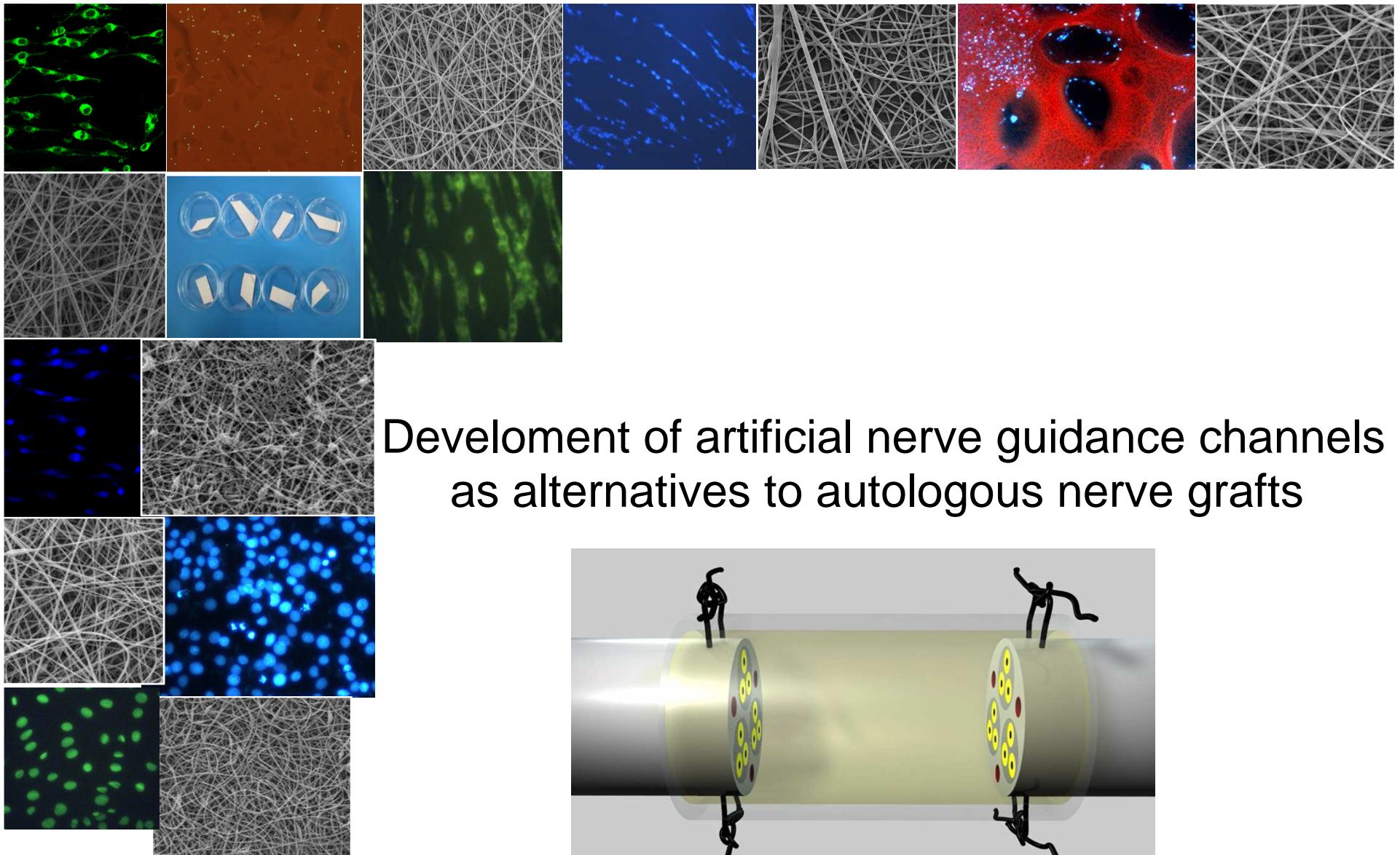
Fold change relative to control



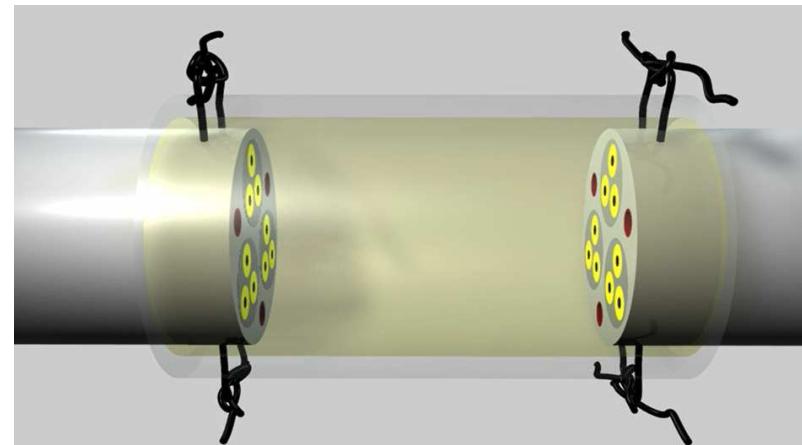


NormFinder	geNorm
<i>ANKRD27</i>	<i>RICTOR - ANKRD27</i>
<i>RICTOR</i>	
<i>UBXN11</i>	<i>UBXN11</i>
<i>UBC</i>	<i>UBC</i>
<i>TBP</i>	<i>TBP</i>





Development of artificial nerve guidance channels as alternatives to autologous nerve grafts



Ideal scaffold requirements

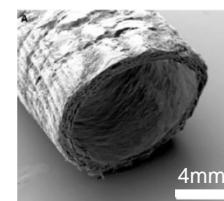
- Biocompatibility
- Biodegradability
- Permeability
- Mechanical strength

Clinically approved materials for bridging peripheral nerve injuries

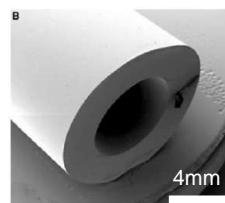
Salubridge from Salumedica



Neuromatrix or Neuroflex from Collagen Matrix Inc
type-I bovine collagen,
2-6 mm X 2.5 cm

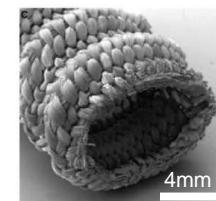


Neurolac from Polyganics BV
Poly(DL-lactide-e-caprolactone)
1.5-10 mm X 3 cm

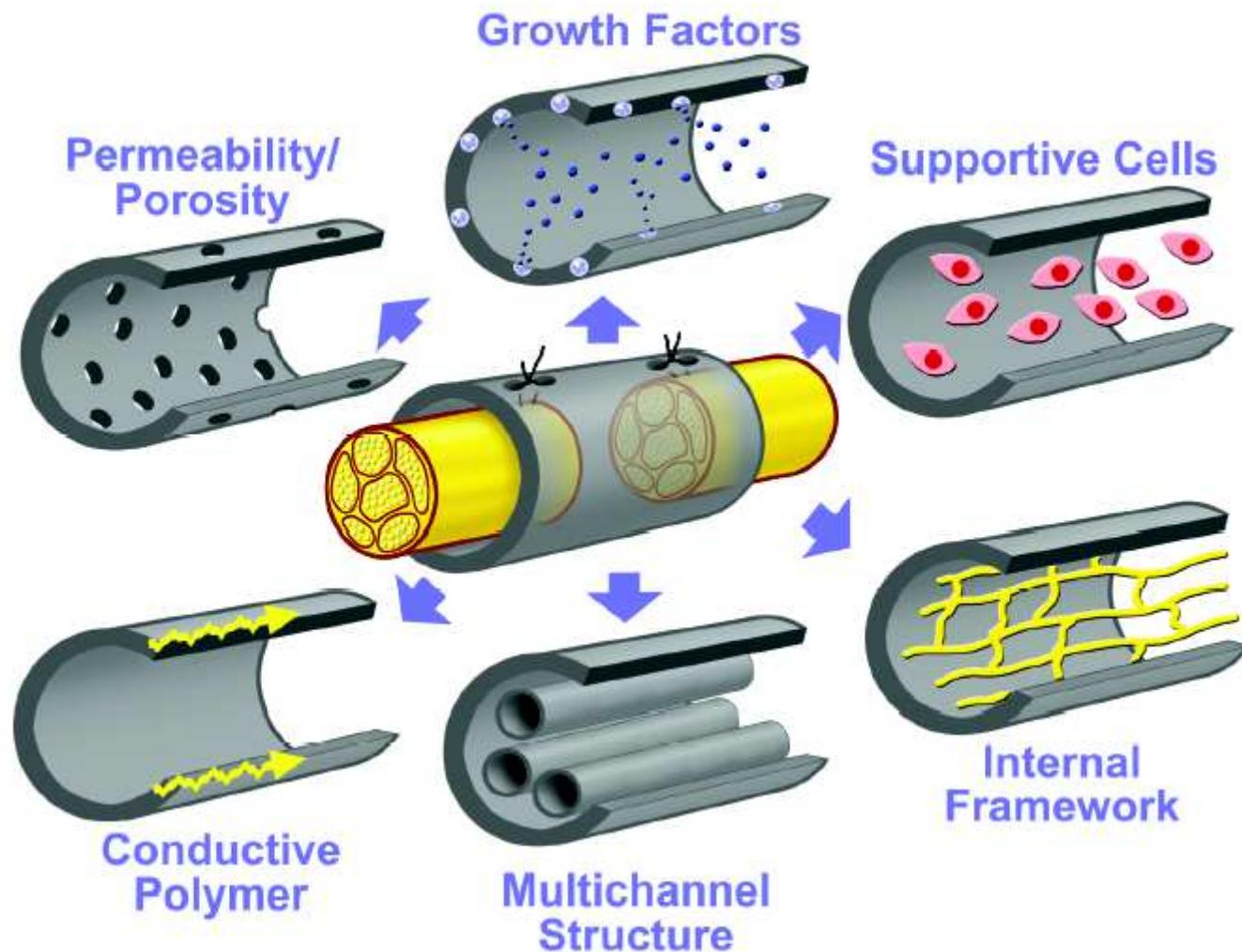


Neuragen from Integra Neuroscience
Semi-permeable type-I bovine collagen,
1.5-7 mm X 3 cm

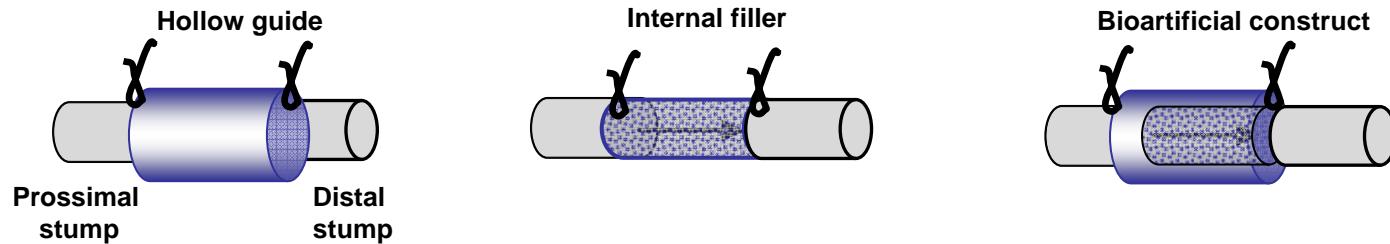
Neurotube from Synovis Micro Companies Alliance
Poly-glycolic acid
2.3-4-8 mm X 4 cm



Modifications to the single lumen nerve tubes



De Ruiter G. C. W., et al., 2009



Modifiche dei biomateriali mediante l'uso di molecole della matrice extracellulare

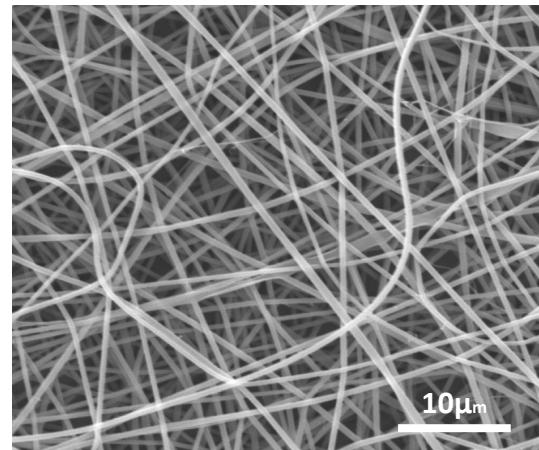
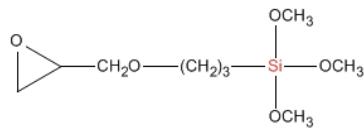
Natural ECM Biomaterials	Whole ECM Adsorption	Synthetic linear Binding motif	Spatially oriented Binding Motif	Nanopatterning with nanolithography	ECM-Like Biomaterials

[Rahmany and Van Dyke 2013](#)

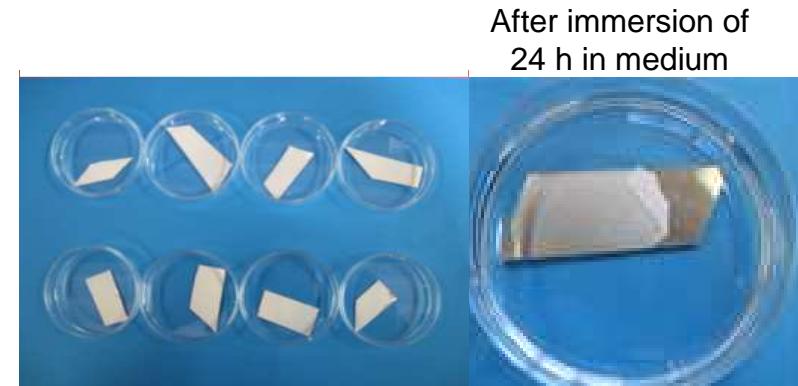
Scaffold made of electrospun gelatin nanofibres

Crosslinking: 3-Glycidoxypropyl-trimethoxysilane, GTPMS

GL/GPTMS-NF: produced by electrospinning.



Fiber diameter
356 \pm 59 nm



After immersion of
24 h in medium

Injectable hydrogels for growth factors release

Hydrogels are crosslinked hydrophilic polymers

- high water content (up to 98 %)
- porous structure
- thixotropic and injectable nature



Internal fillers for hollow guide:
electrospun nanofibers

