microRNA Blockade in Triple Negative Breast Cancer Cells and Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Cells without Passenger Strand Side Effects

Yuan-Yuan Jin

Bound Therapeutics LLC Marlton NJ 08053, USA

Yong Antican Wang and Eric Wickstrom Thomas Jefferson University Philadelphia PA 19107, USA

Nucleic Acids Chemistry & Biology 7th Cambridge Symposium 2017



Breast cancer subtypes



http://www.pathophys.org/breast-cancer/

microRNAs in cancer



Iorio, M. V. and C. M. Croce (2012) EMBO Mol Med 4(3): 143-159

AKT activation is an interplay between miR-21 and miR-17



DNA/RNA analogs of increasing stability, binding affinity and specificity

- backbone schematics of normal phosphodiester (PO), 2'-fluoro-arabino nucleic acid (FANA),
- 2'-NC-bridged nucleic acid (NC-BNA),

and peptide nucleic acid (PNA)

Yamamoto, T., et al. (2012), Mol Ther Nucleic Acids 1: e22;
Kalota, A., et al. (2006), Nucleic Acids Res 34(2): 451-461;
Chaubey, B., et al. (2008), Oligonucleotides 18(1): 9-20



miR-17-5p knockdown by DNA-LNA chimera unexpectedly decreased PDCD4 and PTEN protein in MDA-MB-231 triple negative breast cancer cells



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pre-miRNA structure of miR-17 illustrates sequence similarity between DNA-LNA chimera and miR-17-3p passenger strand



5' <mark>A-CUGCA</mark>G<mark>UG-AAGGCAC</mark>-UUGUAG 3' miR-17-3p 5' <mark>ACCTGCA</mark>CTGTAAG-CACTTTG 3' Anti-miR-17-5p LNA

Jin, Y. Y., et al. (2015), PLoS One **10**(12): e0142574

Molecular dynamics imply that miR-17-3p passenger strand can form stable A-form helix with mRNA 3'-UTR targets



AMBER 12 accelerated molecular dynamics of *PTEN* mRNA 3'-UTR target with miR-17-3p in explicit H_2O with 100 mM NaCl at 300°K, implying that mRNA 3'-UTR:oncomiR duplexes can be accommodated in the substrate groove of Ago2. Jin, Y. Y., et al. (2015), PLoS One **10**(12): e0142574

Competition between anti-miR-17-5p and miR-17-5p for inhibition of *PDCD4* mRNA



Jin, Y. Y., et al. (2015), PLoS One 10(12): e0142574

Anti-miR-17-5p DNA-LNA lowered the expression of luciferase vectors containing predicted *PDCD4* and *PTEN* 3'UTR target sites for miR-17-3p



Jin, Y. Y., et al. (2015), PLoS One 10(12): e0142574

miRNA blocker design strategy

- Eliminate side effects of conventional microRNA blockers
- Next generation RNA backbone (NC-BNA) to elevate potency
- TNBC cell-specific delivery method
- No complicated formulation, soluble in saline, intravenous route



Delivery - IGF1 retro-inverso analog



PNA-peptide IC50 \approx 1 μ M in TNBC cells



miR-17-5p blocker: Ac-GTAAGCACTTTG-AEEA-cyclo-D(CSKC) miR-21-5p blocker: Ac-TCTGATAAGCTA-AEEA-cyclo-D(CSKC) MDA-MB-231 cells were incubated 48 h at 37°C with 1 μM agent before analysis.

BNA-DNA-BNA gapmers IC50 = 4 nM for luciferase activation in TNBC cells

BNA IC50 = 4 nM



MDA-MB-231 cells were incubated 24 h at 37°C with co-transfected luciferase vector and miR-17-5p ACTGTAAGCACTTTG gapmer before analysis.

Wickstrom and Jin (2015) PCT/US2a015/015681

BNA-DNA-BNA gapmers slowed proliferation in TNBC cells and NSCLC cells



Cells were incubated 48 h at 37°C with 50 nM miR-17-5p ACTGTAAGCACTTTG gapmer or miR-21-5p CAGTCTGATAAGCTA gapmer before analysis.

Wickstrom and Jin (2015) PCT/US2a015/015681

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BNA-DNA-BNA gapmers against unique *MYCC* mRNA target also slowed proliferation and reduced PD-L1 in TNBC cells



Cells were incubated 48 h at 37°C with 50 nM MYCC gapmer before analysis.

Wickstrom and Jin (2017) PCT/US2a017/?????

Summary

- The functional changes in TNBC cells treated with 1 μM PNA-peptide 12mer were modest, indicating low efficacy.
- TNBC cells and NSCLC cells slowed proliferation dramatically upon transfection with 50 nM microRNA and *MYCC* mRNA BNA-DNA-BNA 15mer gapmers.
- ?? And *MYCC* BNA-DNA-BNA gapmers reduced PD-L1 expression in TNBC cells.
- Future blocking experiments will utilize BNA-DNA-BNA-peptide conjugates.

Acknowledgements

Bound Therapeutics LLC, Marlton NJ, USA Bio-Synthesis, Inc., Lewisville TX, USA



