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Abstract

Specifically, small vesicles of originated from endosomes in physiological and pathological conditions and released by a fusion of multi-vesicular bodies to the cell membrane, while shed micro-vesicles, with a typical size, present in almost any extracellular bodily fluid.

Keywords: Glioma; Diagnosis; Patients; Meta-analysis; DNA; Communications

Introduction

Expression of genes able to solicit specific anti-tumour immune responses and targeted silencing of oncogenes. One approach relied on thymidine kinase gene delivery, followed by administration of pro-drug ganciclovir to activate its expression and induce specific cytotoxicity. This has been clinically translated for the treatment of prostate cancer and glioma. In recent decades, different vectors carrying the p53 tumour suppressor gene have been evaluated for clinical applications. Onyx-015 has been tested in nsclc patients and gave a high response rate when administered alone or together with chemotherapy. Exosomes are involved in cancer development and spreading, in the bidirectional communication between tumour cells and surrounding tissues, and in the construction of the micro environment needed for pre-metastatic niche establishment and metastatic progression. Hence, circulating vesicles are clinically relevant in cancer diagnosis, prognosis and follow up. Exosomes are actually recognized as valid diagnostic tools, but they can also be isolated and exploited as anti-cancer vaccines or nano-sized drug carriers in cancer therapy. Nowadays, one of the main issues in cancer diagnosis is the early identification of biomarkers by non-invasive techniques. Obtaining a significant amount of information, before and during tumour treatment, should allow the monitoring of cancer progression and the efficacy of therapeutic regimens [1]. Liquid biopsies to detect circulating tumour cells, RNAs, DNAs and exosomes have been used as indicators for personalised medicine. In recent years, exosomes detection has been validated as a reliable tool for preclinical practice in different cancer types, thanks to the identification of their content: double-stranded DNA messenger RNA, micro RNA, long non-coding RNA, proteins and lipids. Ds DNA has been detected in exosomes isolated from plasma and serum of different cancer cell types, and mutated genes involved in tumor genesis, such as mutated KRAS and TP, have been identified as disease predictors. Similarly, exosomal AR-V7 mRNA has been used as a prognostic marker of resistance to hormonal therapy in metastatic prostate cancer patients. Gene expression profiling of multiple RNAs from urinary exosomes has been adopted as an efficient diagnostic tool [2]. Lnc RNAs isolated from serum exosomes have been exploited for disease prognosis in colorectal cancer patients, and multiple miRNAs allow one to distinguish between different lung cancer subtypes. GPC1-positive exosomes have been employed to detect pancreatic cancer, while circulating exosomal macrophage migration inhibitory factor was able to predict liver metastasis onset. Finally, multiple lipids present in urinary exosomes have been approved as prostate cancer indicators. Due to the high variability of patient classes and sample size, and in order to obtain clinically significant results for a fast and effective diagnosis, huge investments in exosome research will be required in the near future [3]. Exosomes could also be exploited as natural, biocompatible and low immunogenic nanocarriers for drug delivery in cancer therapy. They can be passively loaded by mixing purified vesicles with small drugs, or actively loaded by means of laboratory techniques, such as electroporation and signification. Super paramagnetic nanoparticles conjugated to transferring have been tested for the isolation of exosomes expressing transferring receptor from mice blood.

Discussion

Despite the advantages of using natural drugs, their translation into clinical practice remains difficult due to their limited bioavailability and/ or toxicity. Curcumin, a poly-phenolic compound extracted from turmeric (Curcuma longa), is a traditional Southeast Asian remedy with anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant and chemo-preventive and therapeutic activities. It has been shown to have cytotoxic effects in different kinds of tumours, such as brain, lung, leukaemia, pancreatic and hepatocellular carcinoma, with no adverse effects in normal cells at the effective therapeutic doses. Curcumin can modulate a plethora of cellular mechanisms; however, its biological properties, and as a consequence, the treatment duration and the efficient therapeutic doses, have not been completely elucidated yet. This molecule is highly lipophilic, poorly soluble in water and not very stable. Different strategies and specific carriers, such as liposomes and micelles, have been developed to improve its bioavailability [4]. Currently, clinical trials involving curcumin are on-going and have been already completed. Berberine is an alkaloid compound extracted from different plants, such as Berberis. Recently, it has been demonstrated to be effective against different tumours and to act as a chemo-preventive agent, modulating many signalling pathways. Like curcumin, it is poorly soluble in water; therefore, different nano-technological strategies have been developed to facilitate its delivery across cell membranes; six clinical trials are open and one has been completed [5]. Quercetin, a polyphenolic flavonoid found in fruits and vegetable, has been proven to be effective to treat several tumours, such as lung, prostate, liver, colon and breast cancer, by binding cellular receptors and interfering with many signalling pathways . Interestingly, it has been shown to be effective also in combination with chemotherapeutic

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