



Exosomes: Exploiting the Diagnostic and Therapeutic Potential of Nature's Biological Nanoparticles

June 11, 2020

HORIBA Webinar Particle Characterization Series

Niaz Zafar Khan

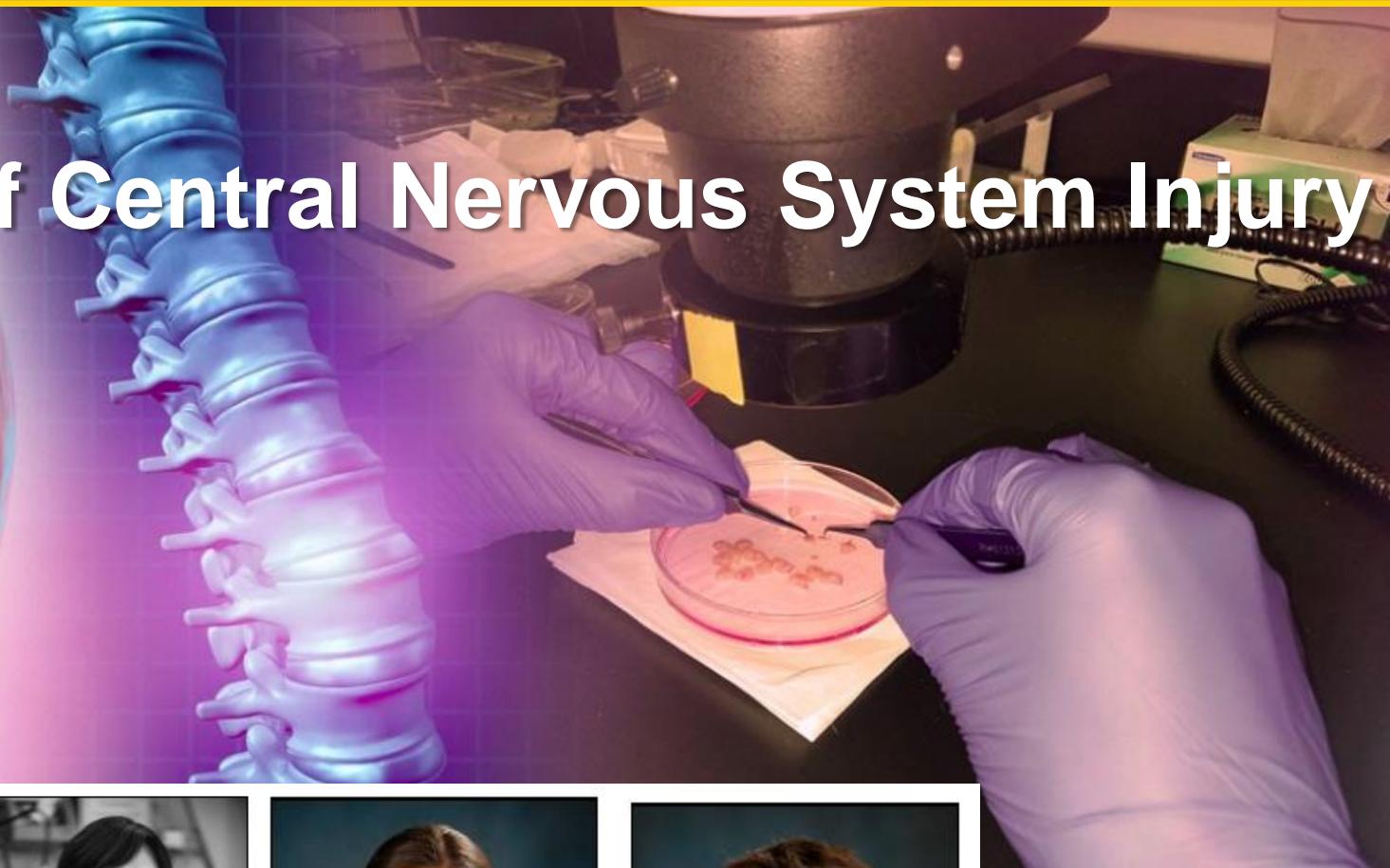
MD/PhD Candidate

University of Maryland School of Medicine

Medical Scientist Training Program

Program in Neuroscience

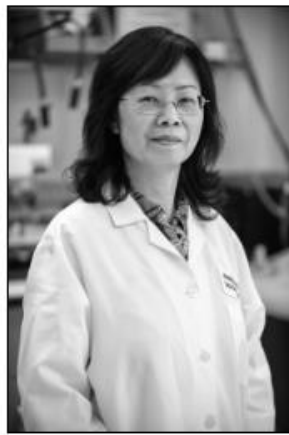
The Lab for the Study of Central Nervous System Injury



Dr. Alan Faden



Dr. Bogdan Stoica



Dr. Junfang Wu



Dr. Marta Lipinski



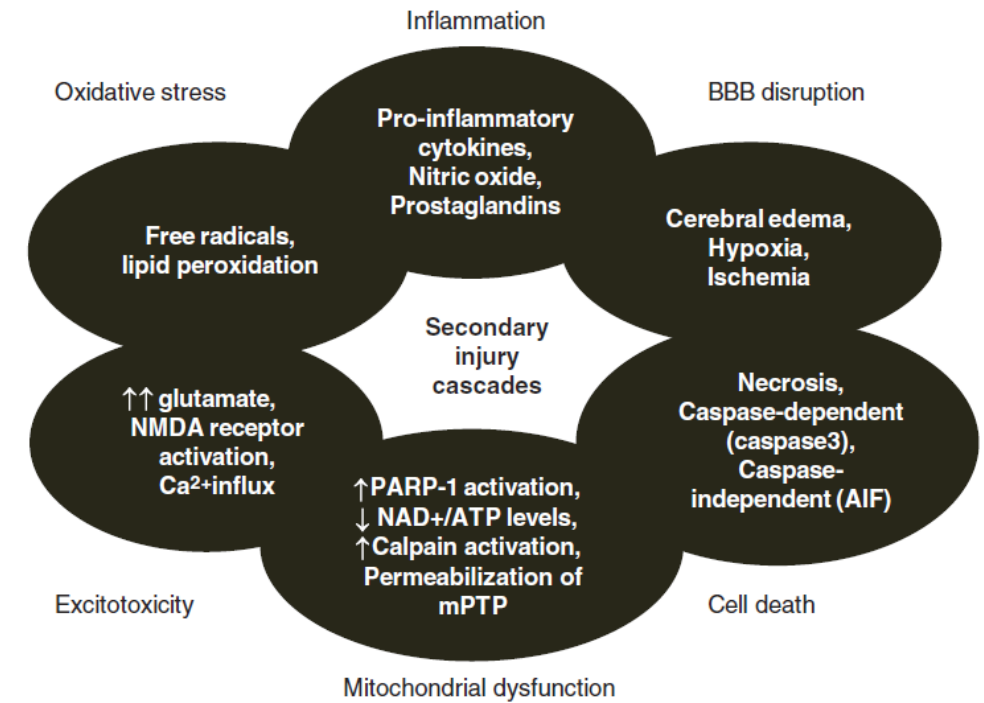
Dr. David Loane

Pathophysiology of CNS Injury

Primary Injury



Secondary Injury



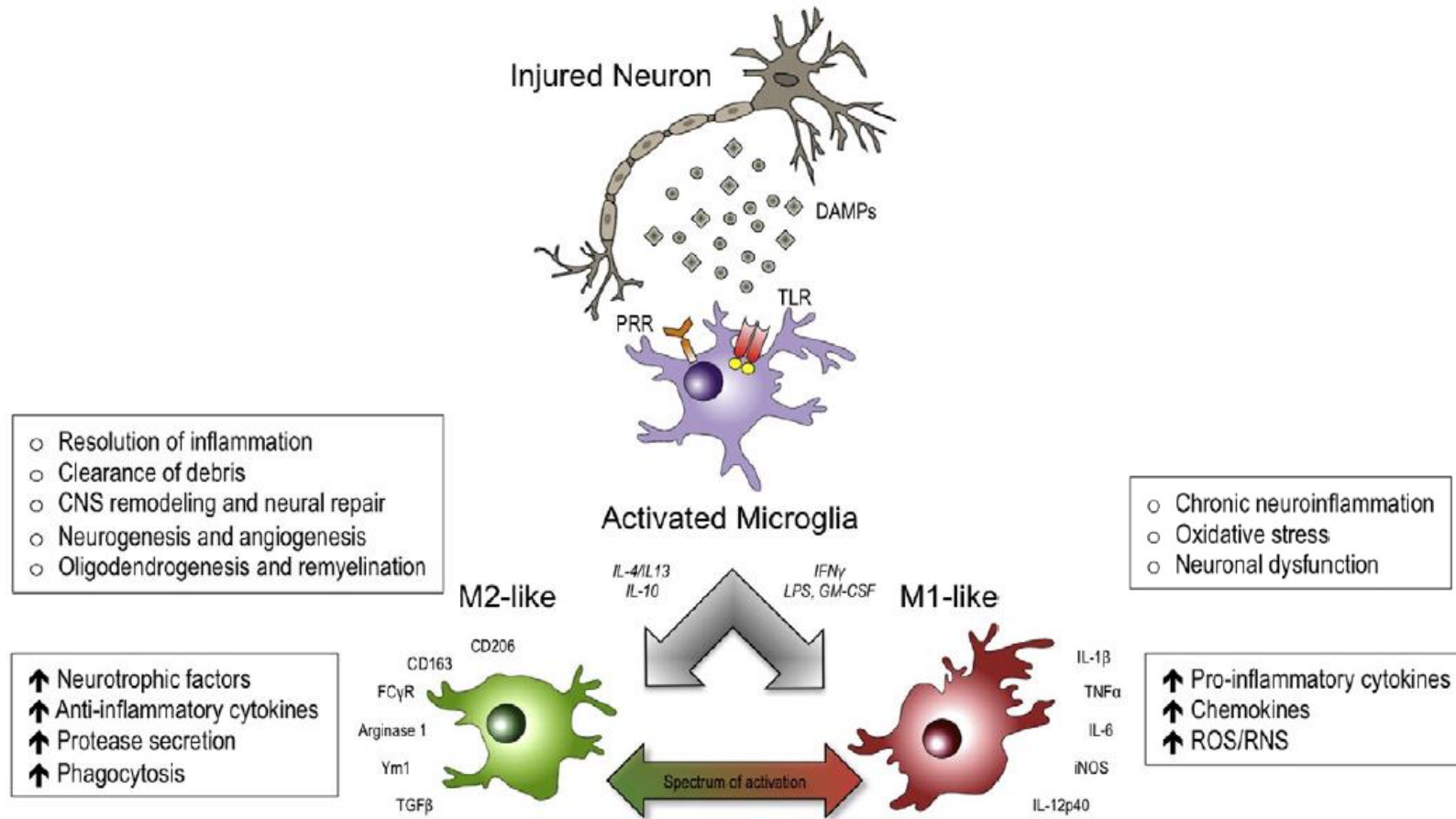
TRENDS in Pharmacological Sciences

Figure 1. Pathways of secondary injury in TBI.

Loane and Faden (2010), *Trends Pharmacol Sci*

Secondary injury contributes to progressive cell loss after neurotrauma.

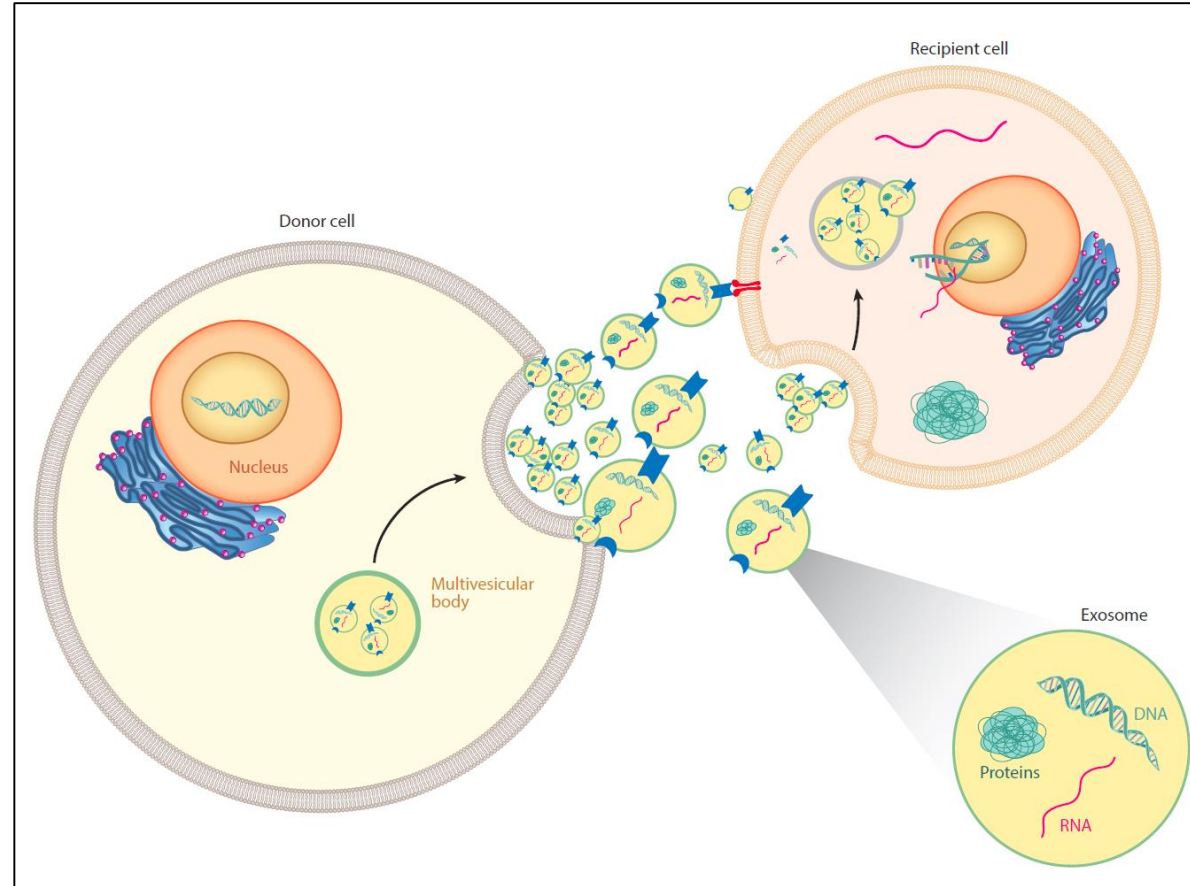
Neuroinflammation after CNS Injury



Loane & Kumar (2015), *Exp. Neurol.*

Pro-inflammatory, microglial activation persists months after neurotrauma.

Extracellular Vesicles (EVs)



Kourembanas et al. (2015), *Annu Rev Physiol*

EVs are biological messengers that can transfer proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids.

The Nature and Significance of Platelet Products in Human Plasma

PETER WOLF

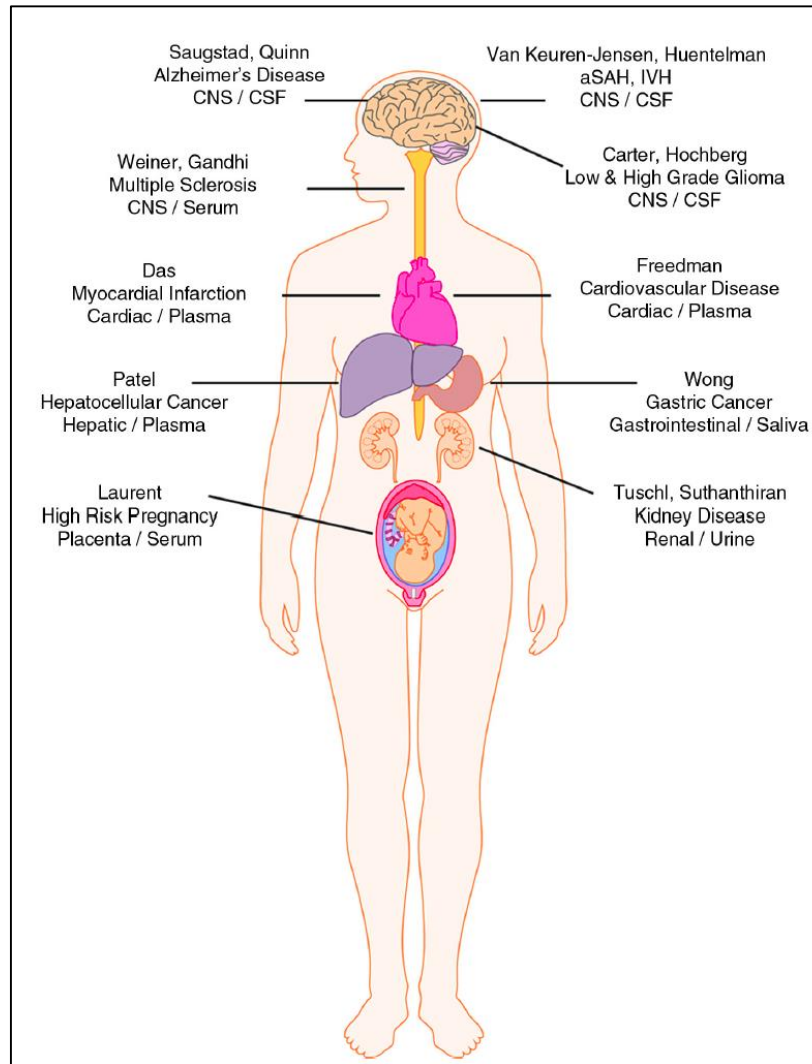
*External Scientific Staff of the Medical Research Council,
Department of Experimental Pathology, University of Birmingham*

It has been observed that the coagulant activity of citrated plasma increases progressively with storage over some hours. This process has been attributed to 'activation' of platelets (Hougie, 1955). On the other hand, it has been noted that plasma, freed from intact platelets, generates thrombin on recalcification and that the rate of this thrombin generation can be reduced by prior high-speed centrifugation of the plasma (Chargaff and West, 1946). Platelet-like activity has also been found in serum (O'Brien, 1955).

The purpose of the present communication is to provide evidence for the occurrence in normal plasma, serum and fractions derived therefrom of coagulant material in minute particulate form, sedimentable by high-speed centrifugation and originating from platelets, but distinguishable from intact platelets. It is suggested that this material, hereafter referred to as 'platelet-dust', is responsible for the phenomena referred to above. Observations on the

EVs were once thought to be just “*dust*”.

EVs in Biological Fluids

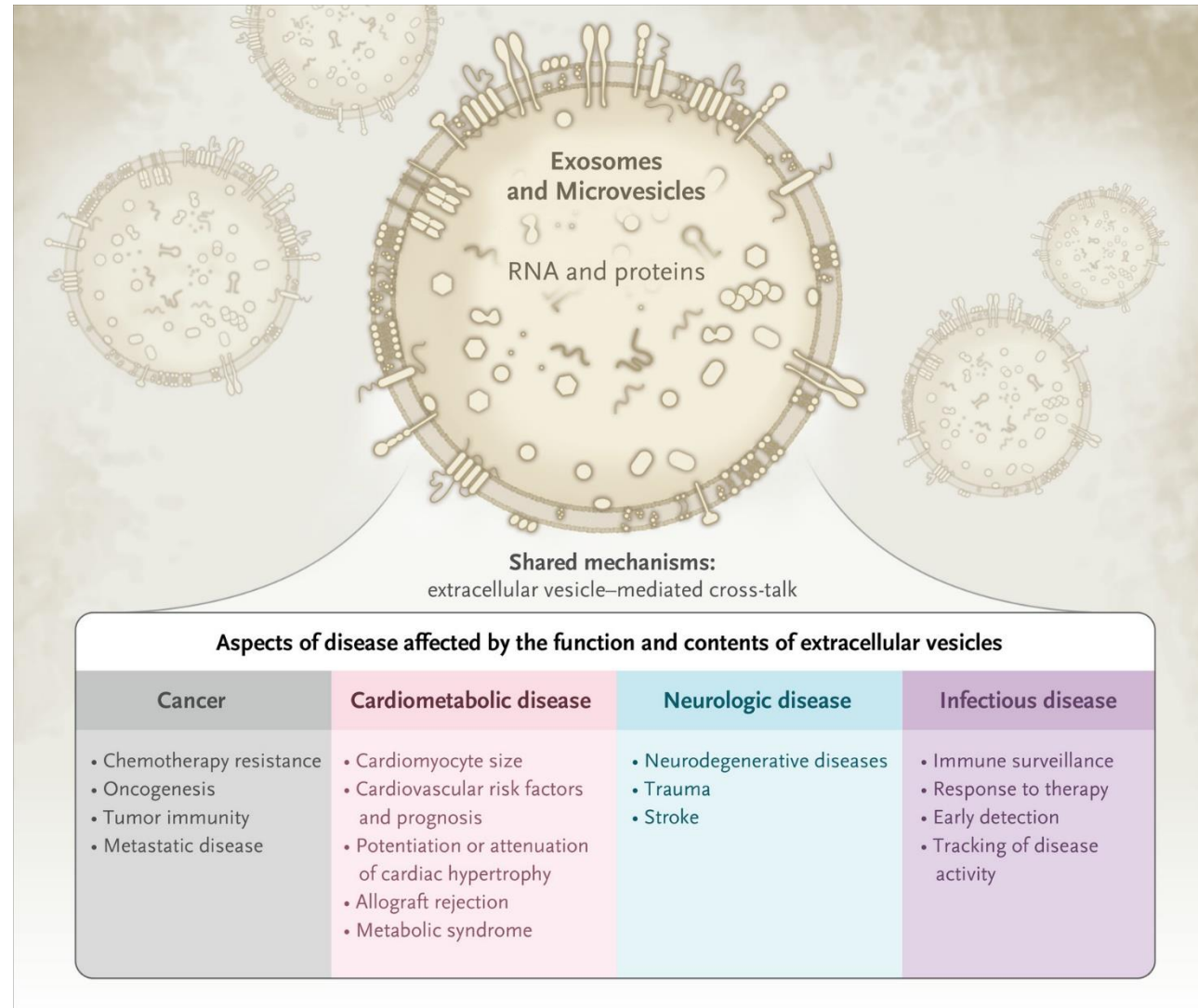


Quinn et al. (2015), *J Extracell Vesicles*

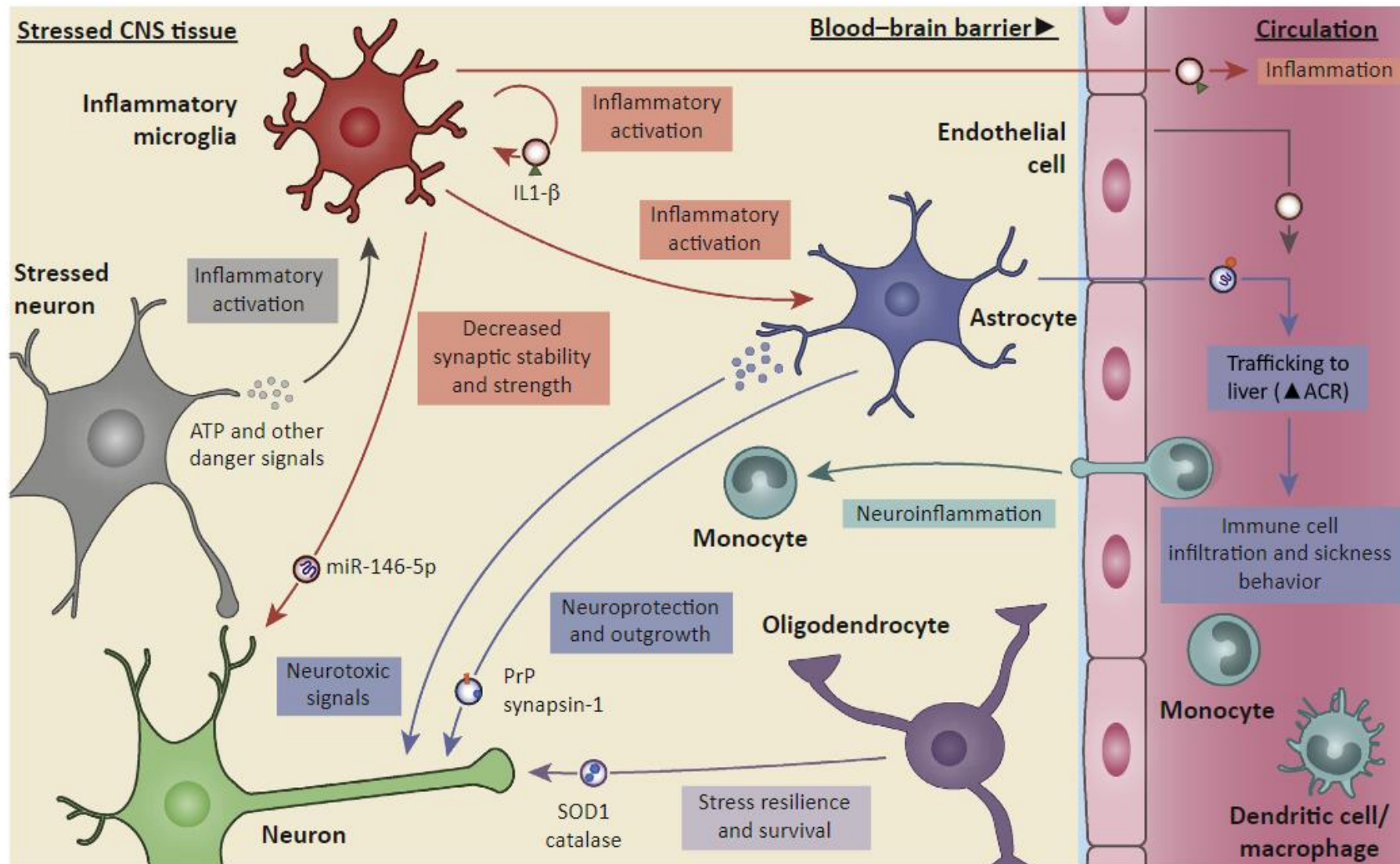
Implications:

- (1) Biomarker Potential
- (2) Long-distance communication between organ systems
- (3) EVs as drug delivery carriers

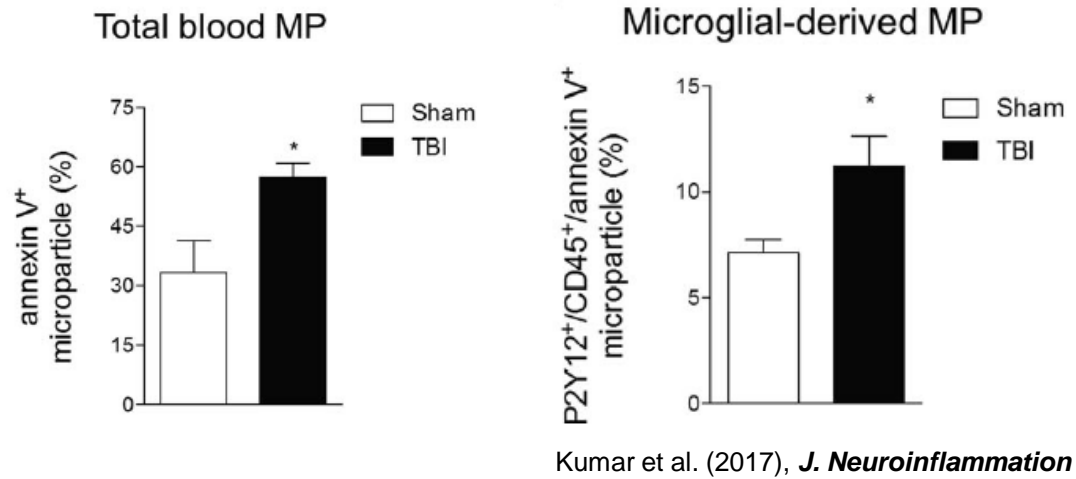
EVs as Biomarkers for Disease



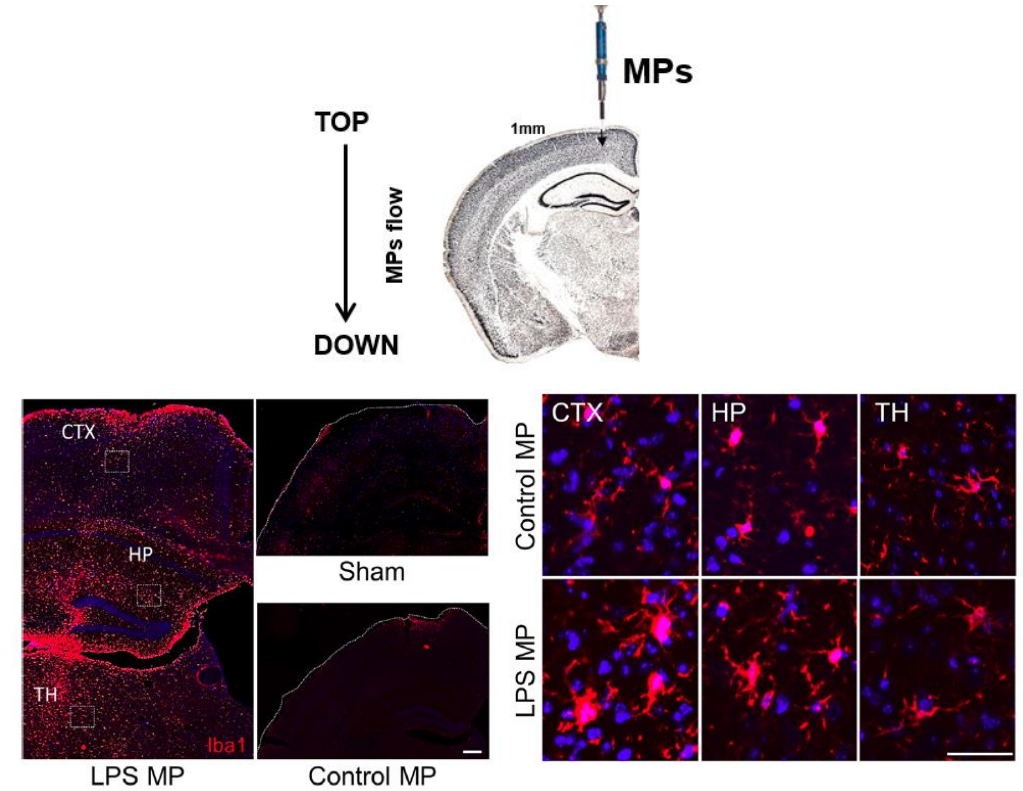
Bidirectional Cellular Crosstalk through EVs



EVs and Neuroinflammation after TBI



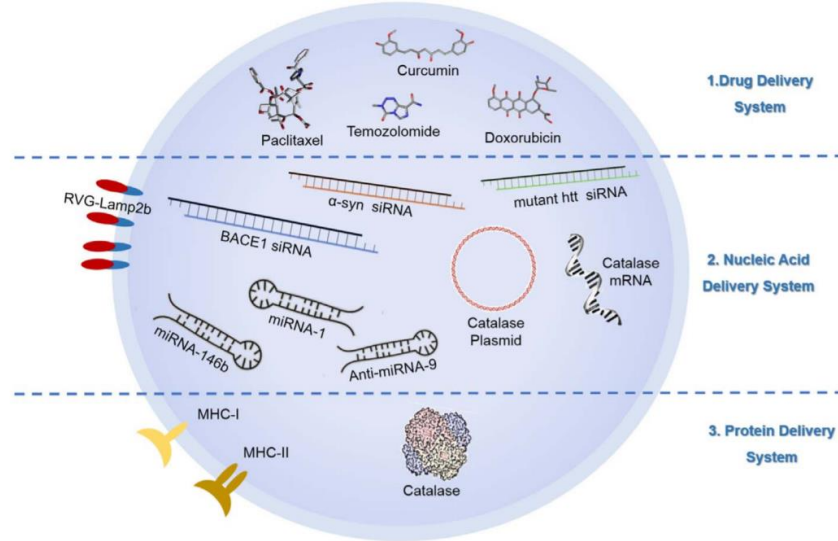
Blood microparticles (MPs) of microglial-origin analyzed by flow cytometry after TBI.



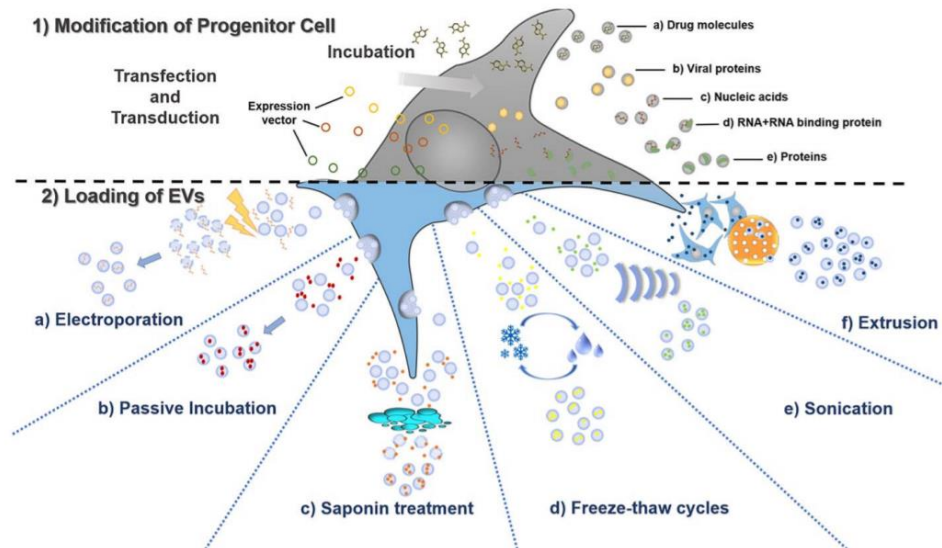
Kumar et al. (2017), *J. Neuroinflammation*

Pro-inflammatory microglia release MPs that can promote inflammatory activation.

EVs as Therapeutics

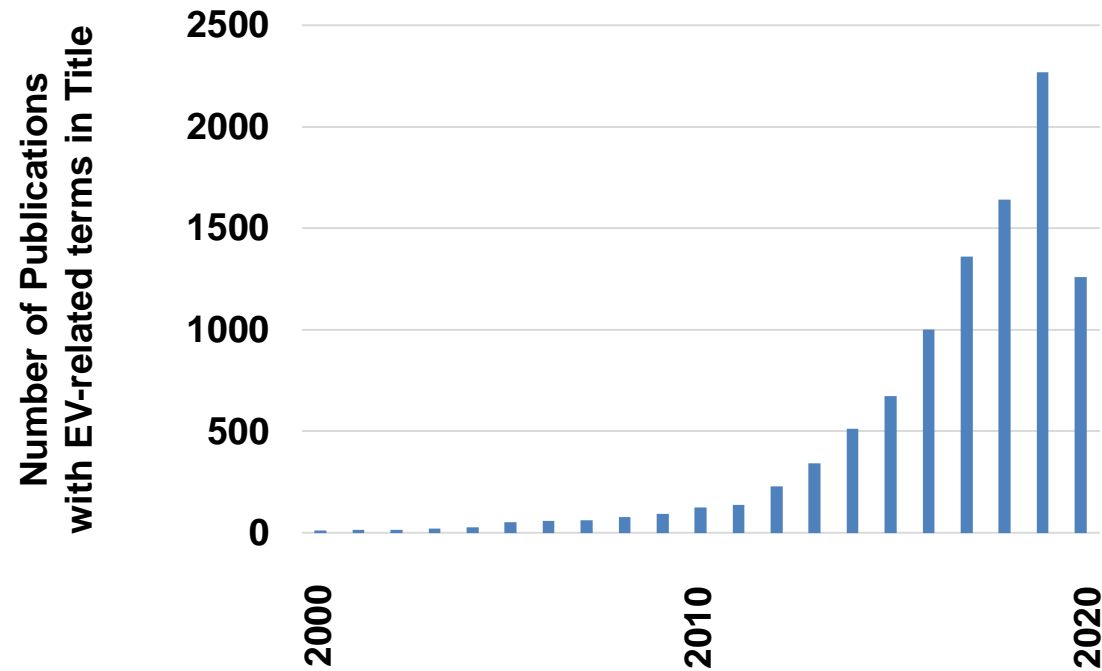


- Advantages over synthetic nanoparticle systems may include:
 - Can be Personalized
 - Long circulating half-life
 - Reduced immunogenicity
 - Inherent targeting capabilities
 - Ability to cross biological barriers such as the blood-brain barrier



EV Research is Skyrocketing!

PubMed Filter for EVs



Need for Standardization in EV Research

EDITORIAL

Minimal experimental requirements for definition of extracellular vesicles and their functions: a position statement from the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles

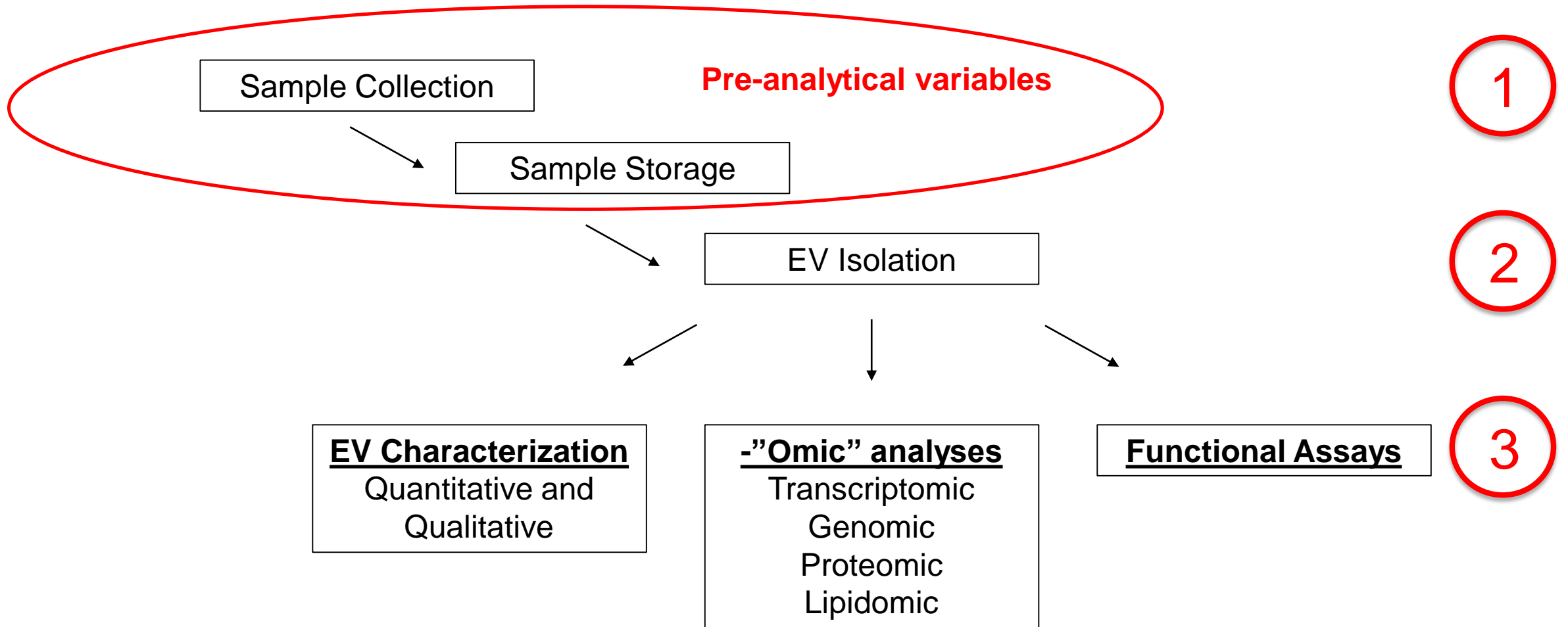
Secreted membrane-enclosed vesicles, collectively called extracellular vesicles (EVs), which include exosomes, ectosomes, microvesicles, microparticles, apoptotic bodies and other EV subsets, encompass a very rapidly growing scientific field in biology and medicine. Importantly, it is currently technically challenging to obtain a totally pure EV fraction free from non-vesicular components for functional studies, and therefore there is a need to establish guidelines for analyses of these vesicles and reporting of scientific studies on EV biology. Here, the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles (ISEV) provides researchers with a minimal set of biochemical, biophysical and functional standards that should be used to attribute any specific biological cargo or functions to EVs.

Keywords: *extracellular vesicles; microvesicles; microparticles; exosomes; ectosomes; extracellular RNA*

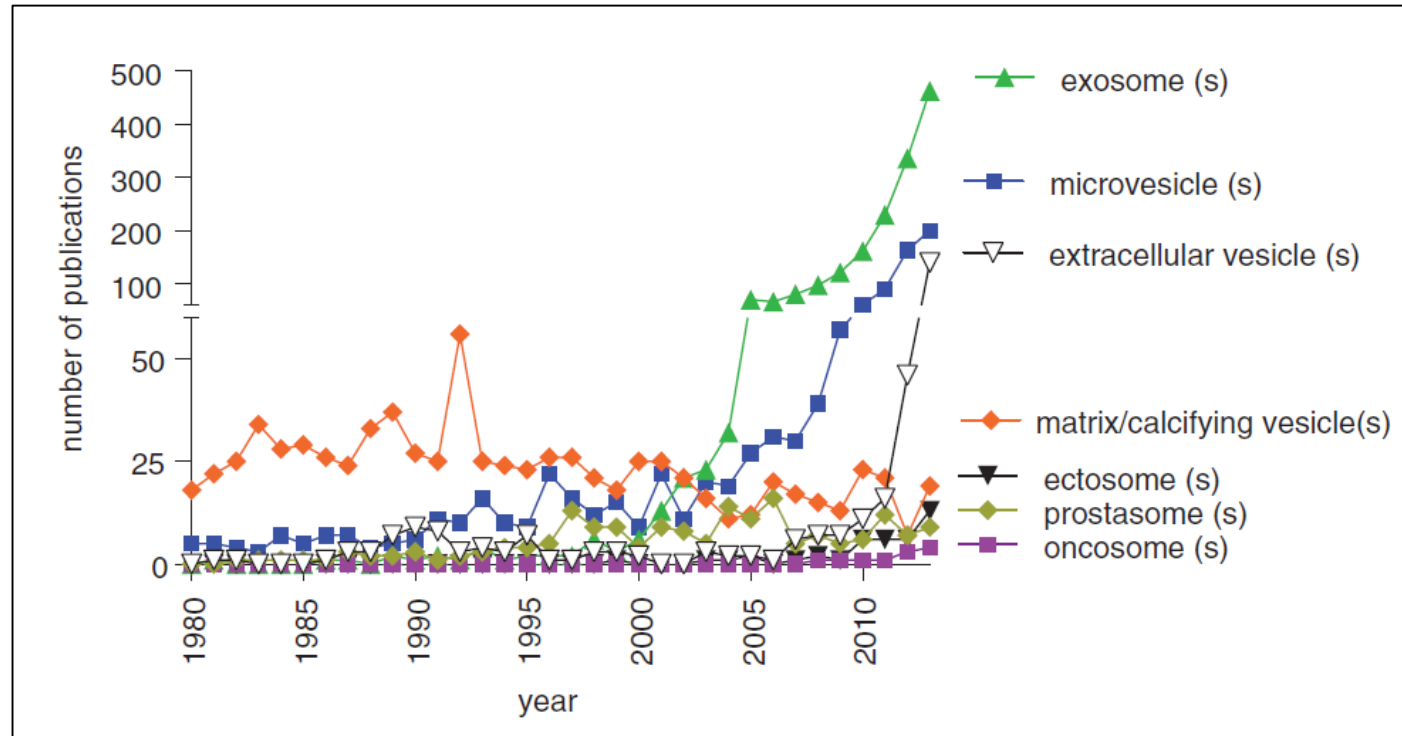
Minimal information for studies of extracellular vesicles 2018 (MISEV2018): a position statement of the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles and update of the MISEV2014 guidelines

Clotilde Théry^{103*}, Kenneth W Witwer^{217,218*}, Elena Aikawa^{19,79}, Maria Jose Alcaraz¹¹², Johnathon D Anderson²⁸⁸, Ramarosan Andriantsohaina⁹⁷, Anna Antoniou^{70,265}, Tanina Arab²⁵⁷, Fabienne Archer³¹⁸, Georgia K Atkin-Smith¹³¹, D Craig Ayre^{15,158}, Jean-Marie Bach²⁵⁴, Daniel Bachurski³⁰¹, Hossein Baharvand^{195,353}, Leonora Balaj¹⁴³, Shawn Baldacchino³²¹, Natalie N Bauer³⁵⁴, Amy A Baxter¹³¹, Mary Bebawy³⁵⁷, Carla Beckham³⁵⁰, Apolonija Bedina Zavec¹⁶⁵, Abderrahim Benmoussa²⁶⁰, Anna C Berardi¹⁷⁹, Paolo Bergese^{39,111,283}, Ewa Bielska²⁸², Cherie Blenkiron²⁷⁷, Sylwia Bobis-Wozowicz¹¹⁹, Eric Boilard²⁶⁰, Wilfrid Boireau⁵⁸, Antonella Bongiovanni¹⁰⁶, Francesc E Borràs^{72,73,250}, Steffi Bosch²⁵⁴, Chantal M Boulanger^{100,261}, Xandra Breakefield¹⁴⁰, Andrew M Breglio^{92,169}, Meadhbh Á Brennan^{82,144,258}, David R Brigstock^{174,221}, Alain Brisson²³⁸, Marike LD Broekman^{78,134,142}, Jacqueline F Bromberg^{155,379}, Paulina Bryl-Górecka¹³⁶, Shilpa Buch³³⁴, Amy H Buck³⁰⁵, Dylan Burger^{128,180,337}, Sara Busatto^{148,283}, Dominik Buschmann²¹², Benedetta Bussolati³⁶⁰, Edit I Buzás^{160,201}, James Bryan Byrd³³⁰, Giovanni Camussi³⁵⁹, David RF Carter¹⁸¹, Sarah Caruso¹³¹, Lawrence W Chamley¹⁷⁰, Yu-Ting Chang¹⁷⁰, Amrita Datta Chaudhuri²¹⁸, Chihchen Chen^{171,172}, Shuai Chen¹³³, Lesley Cheng¹³¹, Andrew R Chin²⁵, Aled Clayton²³, Stefano P Clerici²³⁹, Alex Cocks²³, Emanuele Cocucci^{220,222}, Robert J Coffey³⁷³, Anabela Cordeiro-da-Silva³⁴⁶, Yvonne Couch³⁴⁰, Frank AW Coumans⁷⁵, Beth Coyle²²⁷, Rossella Crescitelli³⁰⁸, Miria Ferreira Criado³⁵², Crislyn D'Souza-Schorey³³⁵, Saumya Das¹⁴¹, Paola de Candia¹¹⁶, Eliezer F De Santana Junior²²⁵, Olivier De Wever^{22,75}, Hernando A del Portillo^{101,104,117}, Tanguy Demaret²⁵⁶, Sarah Deville^{262,377}, Andrew Devitt¹², Bert Dhondt^{22,74,75}, Dolores Di Vizio^{25&E}, Lothar C Dieterich⁴⁹, Vincenza Dolo³¹⁵, Ana Paula Dominguez Rubio²⁴³, Massimo Dominici^{234,333}, Mauricio R Dourado^{298,338}, Tom AP Driedonks³⁶⁹, Filipe V Duarte⁵³, Heather M Duncan^{150,152}, Ramon M Eichenberger¹²⁰, Karin Ekström³⁰⁶, Samir EL Andaloussi^{51,127}, Celine Elie-Caille⁵⁸, Uta Erdbrügger³⁶⁶, Juan M Falcón-Pérez^{32,94}, Farah Fatima³⁵¹, Jason E Fish^{233,362}, Miguel Flores-Bellver³⁰², András Försönits²⁰¹, Annie Frelet-Barrand⁵⁸, Fabia Fricke^{68,267}, Gregor Fuhrmann^{86,87,197}, Susanne Gabrielsson¹²⁶, Ana Gámez-Valero^{72,251}, Chris Gardiner²⁶⁴, Kathrin Gärtner⁸⁵, Raphael Gaudin^{99,259}, Yong Song Gho¹⁸⁷, Bernd Giebel²⁶⁶, Caroline Gilbert²⁶⁰, Mario Gimona¹⁸³, Ilaria Giusti³¹⁵, Deborah CI Goberdhan³³⁹, André Görgens^{51,123,266}, Sharon M Gorski^{16,204}, David W Greening¹³¹, Julia Christina Gross^{270,271}, Alice Gualerzi¹¹⁵, Gopal N Gupta¹³⁵, Dakota Gustafson³⁶², Aase Handberg²⁴, Reka A Haraszti³²⁵, Paul Harrison²⁸¹, Hargita Hegyesi²⁰¹, An Hendrix^{22,75}, Andrew F Hill^{131&E}, Fred H Hochberg^{200,293}, Karl F Hoffmann⁶, Beth Holder^{95,159}, Harry Holthofer²⁶³, Baharak Hosseinkhani⁸³, Guoku Hu³³⁴, Yiyao Huang^{162,217}, Veronica Huber⁶¹, Stuart Hunt²²⁹, Ahmed Gamal-Eldin Ibrahim²⁶, Tsuneya Ikezu¹⁸, Jameel M Inal³¹³, Mustafa Isin¹¹⁸, Alena Ivanova⁶⁹, Hannah K Jackson²²⁷, Soren Jacobsen^{38,304}, Steven M Jay³²⁴, Muthuvel Jayachandran¹⁴⁵, Guido Jenster⁴⁷, Lanzhou Jiang¹³¹, Suzanne M Johnson³²², Jennifer C Jones¹⁶⁶, Ambrose Jong^{30,355}, Tijana Jovanovic-Taliman³⁴, Stephanie Jung⁷¹, Raghu Kalluri^{135&E}, Shin-ichi Kano²¹⁹, Sukhbir Kaur¹⁶⁷, Yumi Kawamura^{164,365}, Evan T Keller^{327,331}, Delaram Khamari²⁰¹

Workflow in EV Research



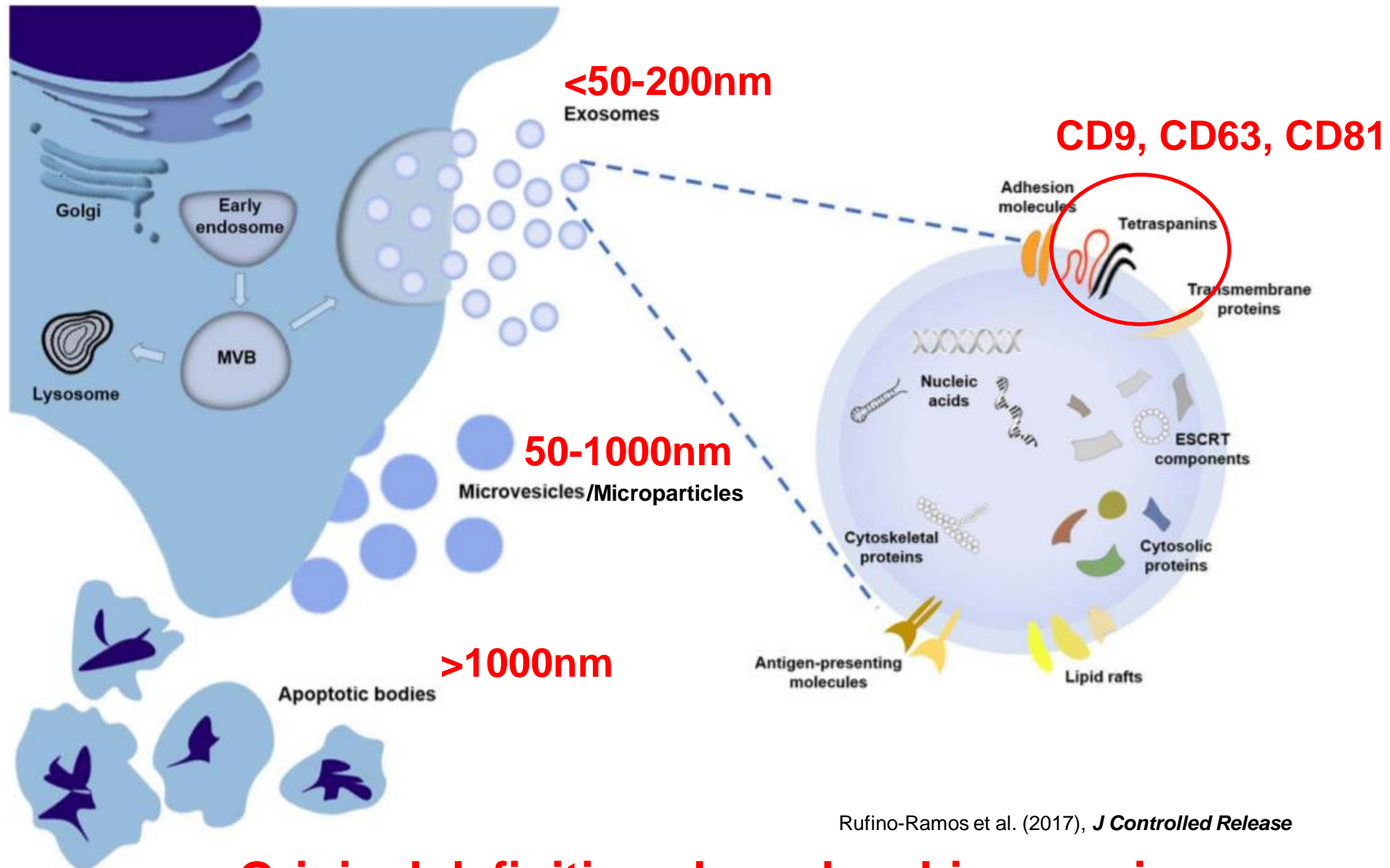
EV Nomenclature



ISEV (2014), *J Extracell Vesicles*

Extracellular vesicle (EV) is the umbrella term endorsed by ISEV

Classification of EVs



Rufino-Ramos et al. (2017), *J Controlled Release*

Original definitions based on biogenesis

Classification of EVs

Centrifugation Steps

Traditional definitions

1. 1000g, 10 min → *Cell Debris*
2. 2000g, 20 min → *Apoptotic Bodies*
3. 10,000g, 30 min → *Microvesicles*
4. 100,000g, 2 hr → *Exosomes*



Current ISEV recommendations

- No current isolation protocol can purify based on biogenetic origin
- Size is not an appropriate defining feature alone
- Describe EVs based on
 - Physical characteristics
 - Size: Large EVs, medium EVs, small EVs
 - Biochemical characteristics
 - Cell origin or stimulus condition

Original definitions based on biogenesis and physical separation

EV Isolation

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Low-density lipoprotein mimics blood plasma-derived exosomes and microvesicles during isolation and detection

Received: 14 January 2016

Accepted: 21 March 2016

Published: 18 April 2016

Barbara W Sódar¹, Ágnes Kittel², Krisztina Pálóczi¹, Krisztina Vukman¹, Xabier Osteikoetxea¹, Katalin Szabó-Taylor¹, Andrea Németh¹, Beáta Sperlágh², Tamás Baranyai³, Zoltán Giricz³, Zoltán Wiener¹, Lilla Turiák⁴, László Drahos⁴, Éva Pállinger¹, Károly Vékey⁴, Péter Ferdinandy³, András Falus¹ & Edit Irén Buzás¹

Cell

Article

Reassessment of Exosome Composition

Dennis K. Jeppesen,¹ Aidan M. Fenix,² Jeffrey L. Franklin,^{1,2,6} James N. Higginbotham,¹ Qin Zhang,¹ Lisa J. Zimmerman,³ Daniel C. Liebler,³ Jie Ping,⁴ Qi Liu,⁴ Rachel Evans,⁵ William H. Fissell,⁵ James G. Patton,⁶ Leonard H. Rome,⁷ Dylan T. Burnette,² and Robert J. Coffey^{1,2,8,9,*}

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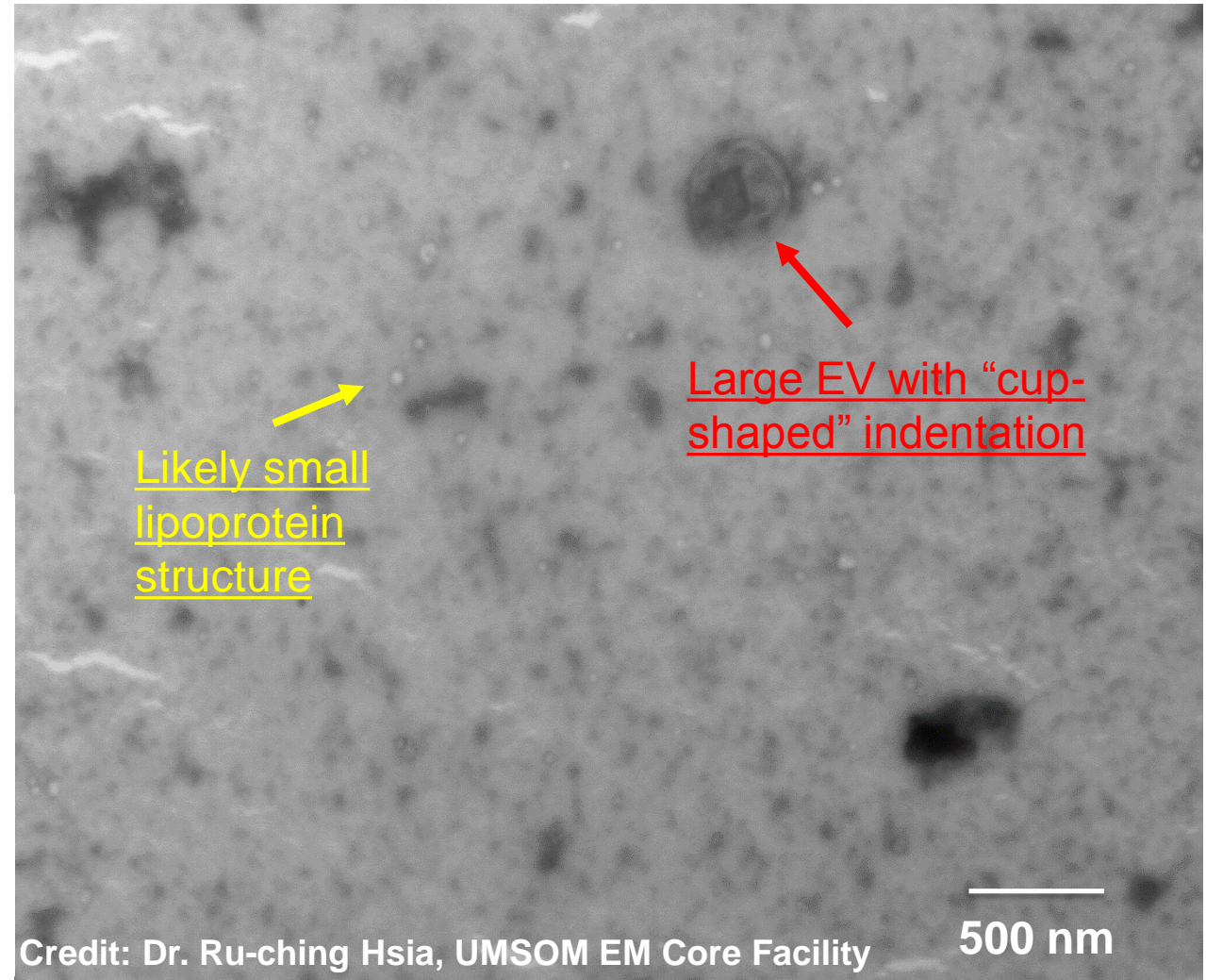
⁷Department of Biological Chemistry, David Geffen School of Medicine and the California NanoSystems Institute, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

⁸Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Nashville, TN 37232, USA

⁹Lead Contact

*Correspondence: robert.coffey@vumc.org

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2019.02.029>



Credit: Dr. Ru-ching Hsia, UMSOM EM Core Facility

500 nm

Ultracentrifugation has been the gold-standard procedure but lacks purity

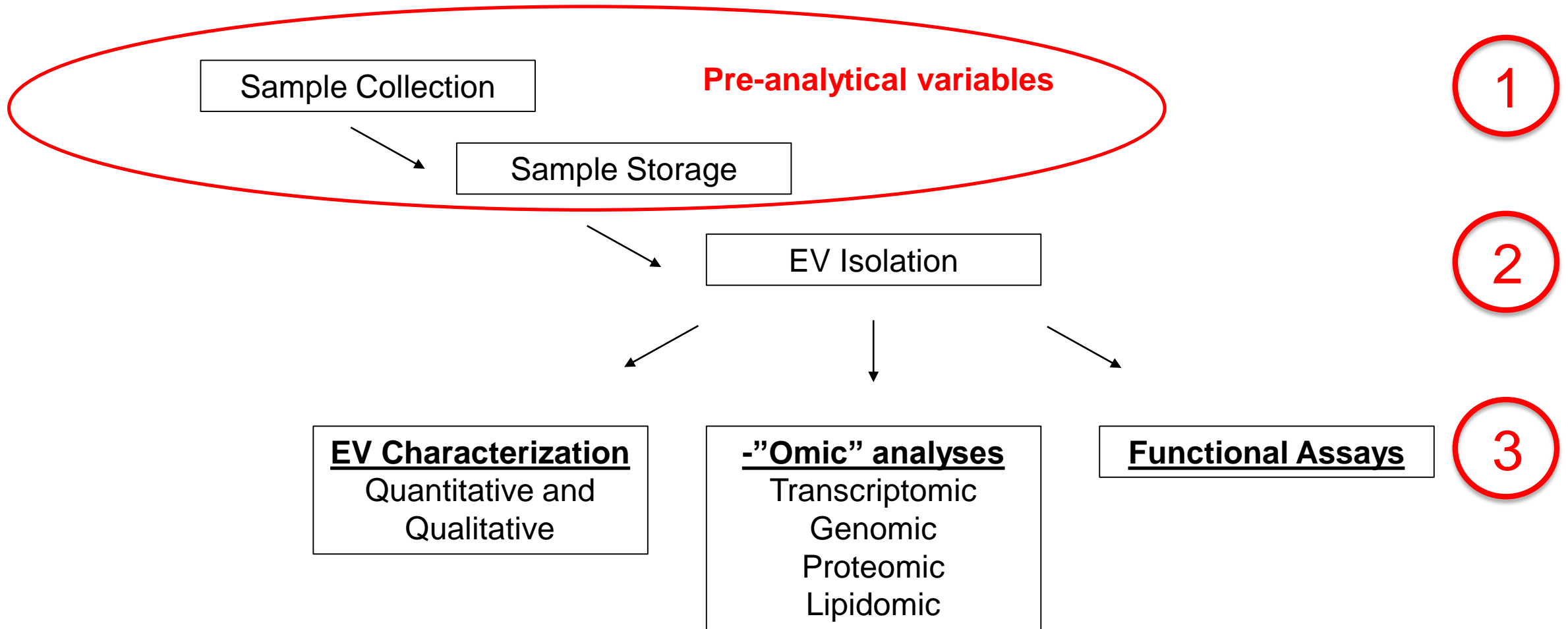
EV Isolation

	Differential Centrifugation (DC)	Density Gradient Centrifugation (DGC)	Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC)	Ultrafiltration (UF)	Immuno Capture (IC)	Precipitation (P)
CONTAMINANTS	Lipoproteins, protein aggregates, viruses	Lipoproteins (HDLs)	Lipoproteins, protein, protein aggregates, viruses	Same size particles	Soluble proteins	Protein
MAJOR ARTEFACTS	EV-particle aggregates			EV-particle aggregates		Protein complex, EV - particle aggregates
EV RECOVERY %	2 to 80	10	40 to 90	10 to 80		90
ASSAY TIME (h)	3 to 9	16 to 90	0.3	0.5	4 to 20	0.3 to 12
SAMPLE VOL	mL-L	μL-mL	μL-mL		μL-mL	μL-mL
CLINICAL APPLICABILITY	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES

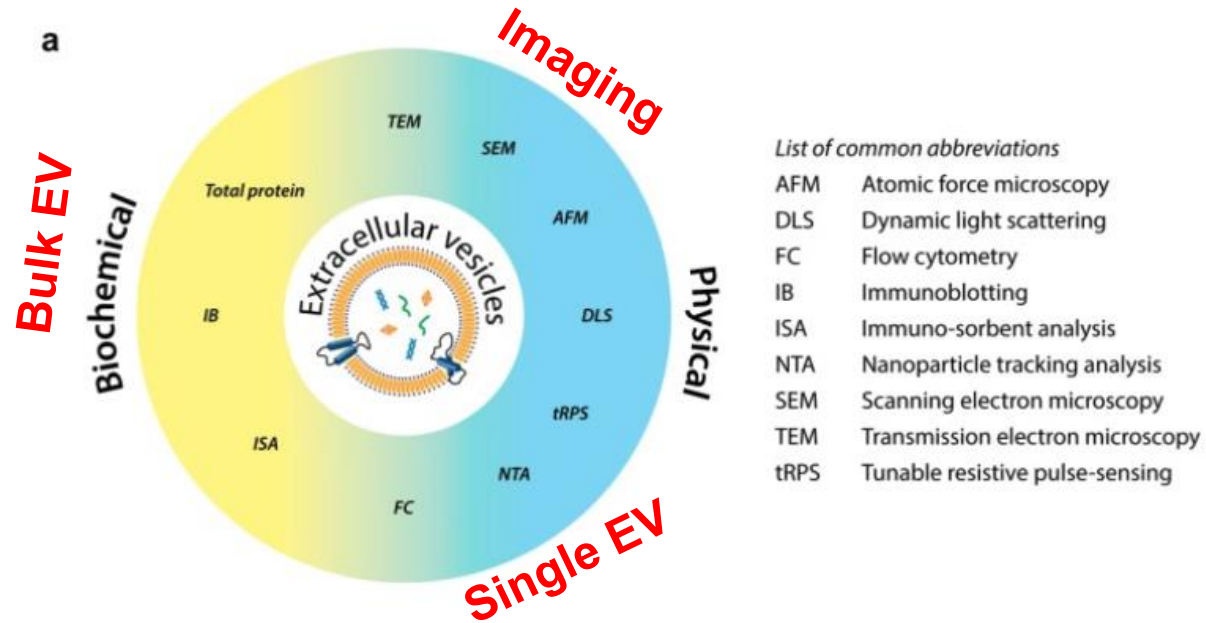
<https://www.nanoviewbio.com/characterize>

Isolation methods have differing levels of recovery and purity

Workflow in EV Research

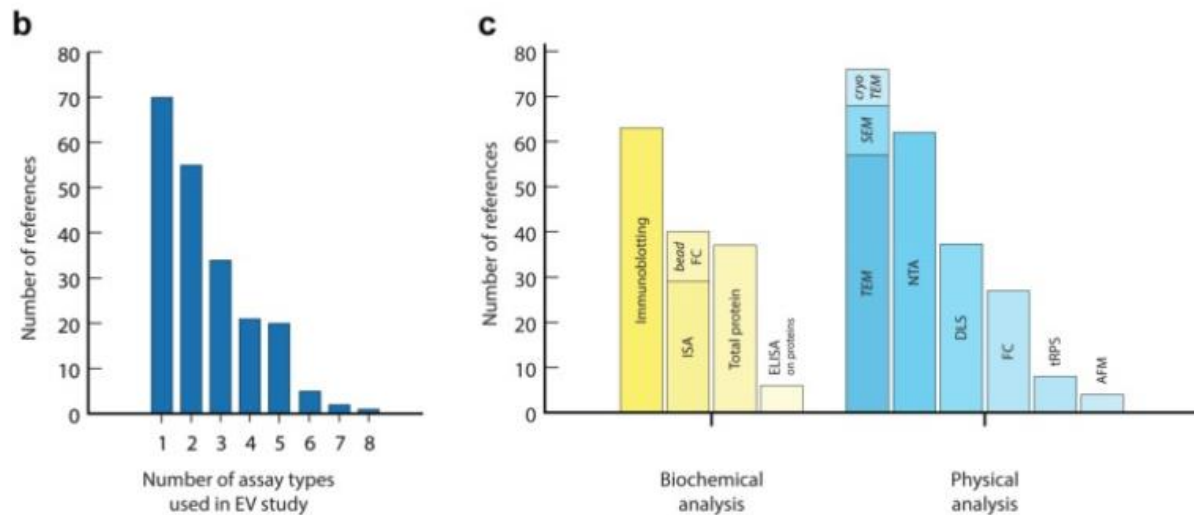


EV Characterization Toolbox

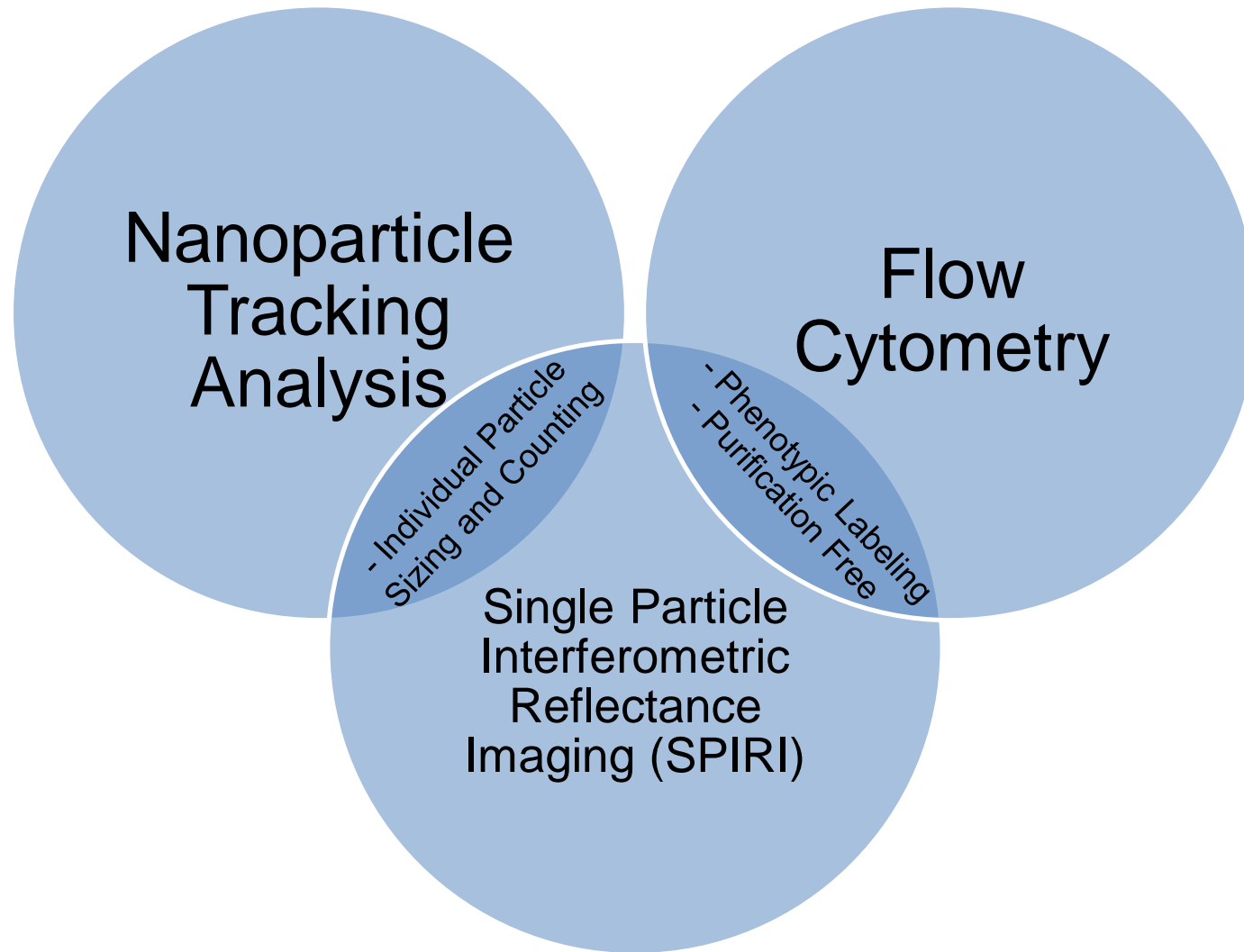


Considerations in evaluating technology:

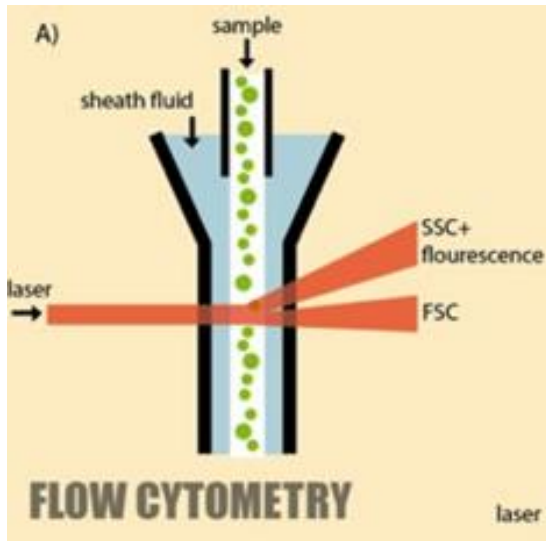
- EV Size
- EV Count
- EV Phenotype
- EV Morphology/Visualization
- Single EV or Bulk analysis?
- Isolation or Direct detection?



EV Characterization Toolbox



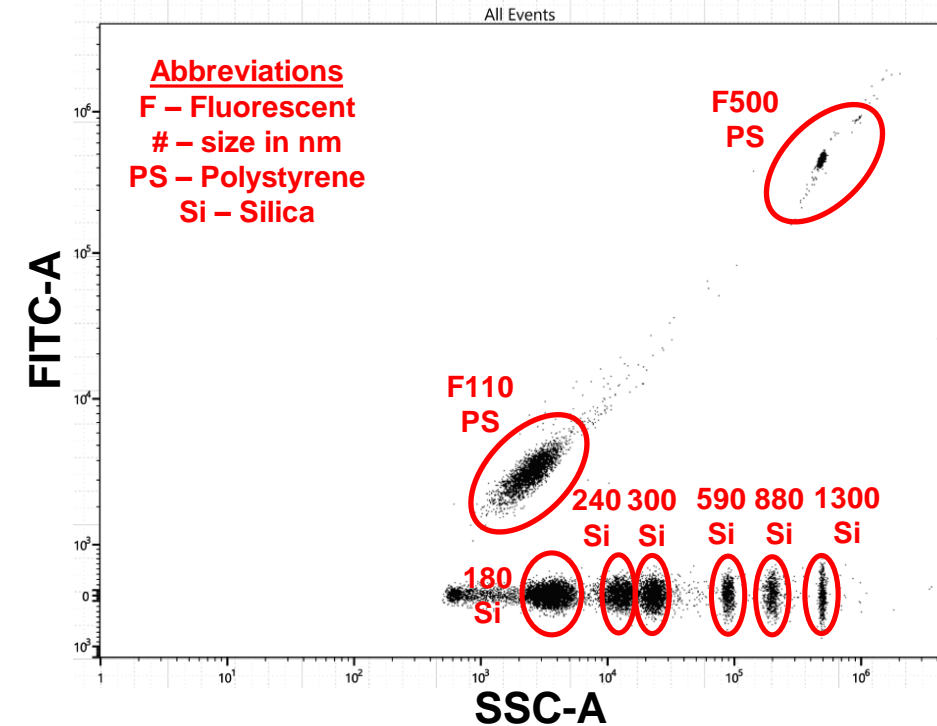
Phenotyping EVs by Flow Cytometry



Erdbrügger et al. (2017), *Cytometry A*

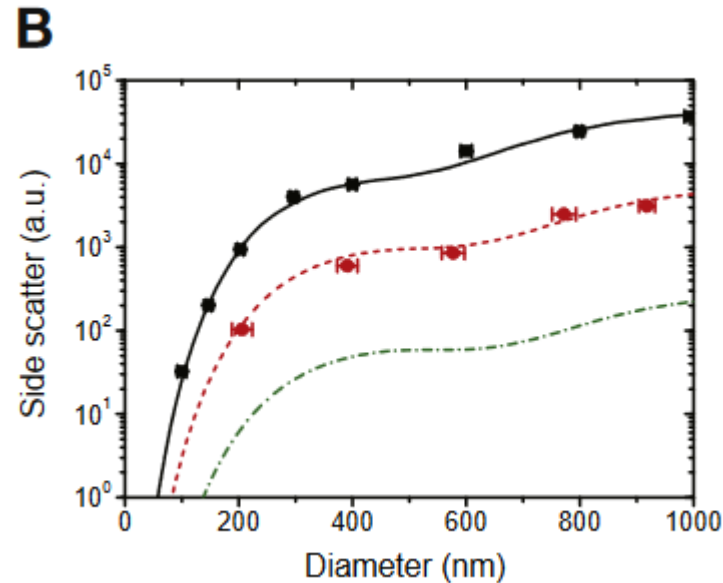
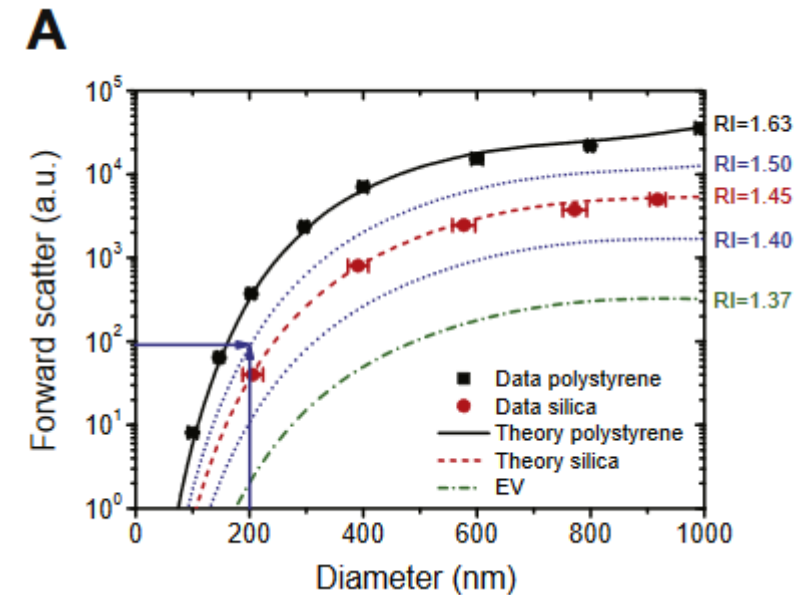


Credit: Dr. Xiaoxuan Fan, UMSOM Flow Core Facility

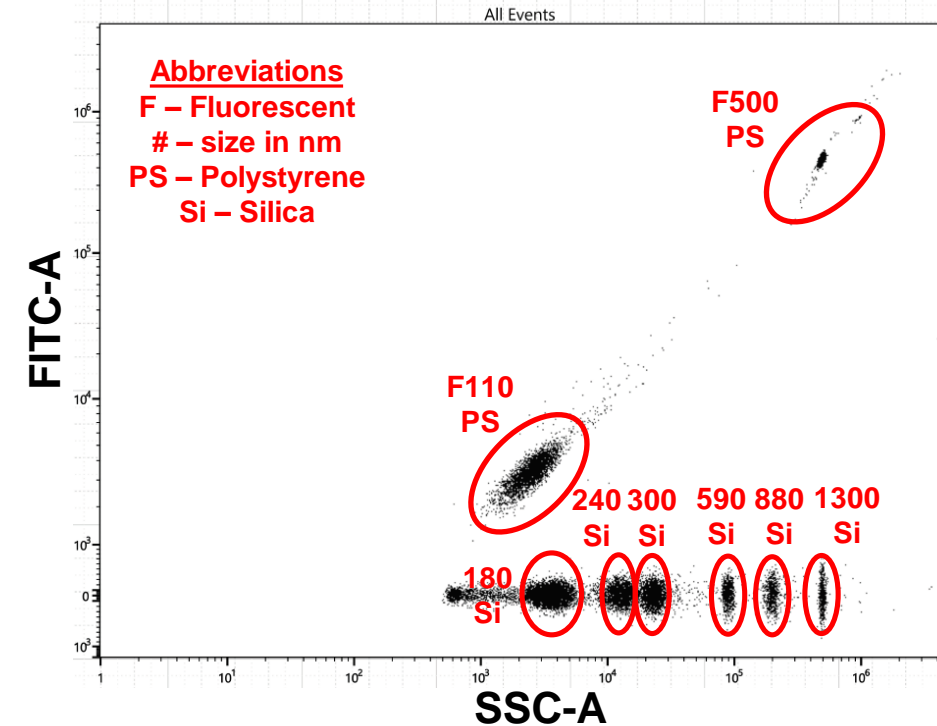


Flow Cytometry provides excellent phenotyping capability but size resolution is a limitation, especially for small EVs

Phenotyping EVs by Flow Cytometry

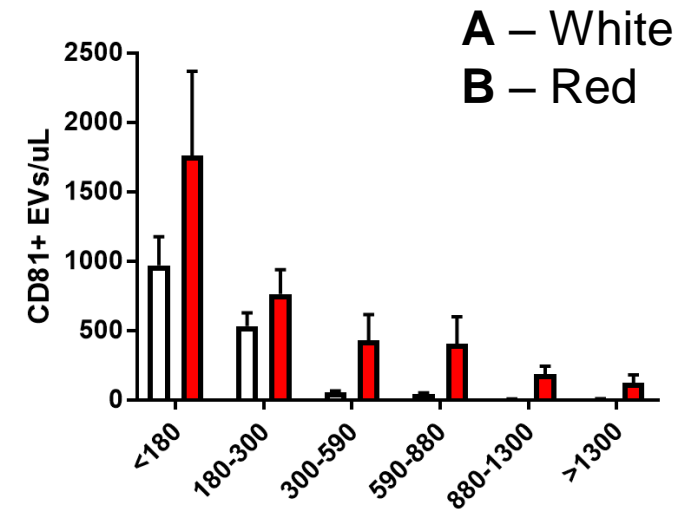
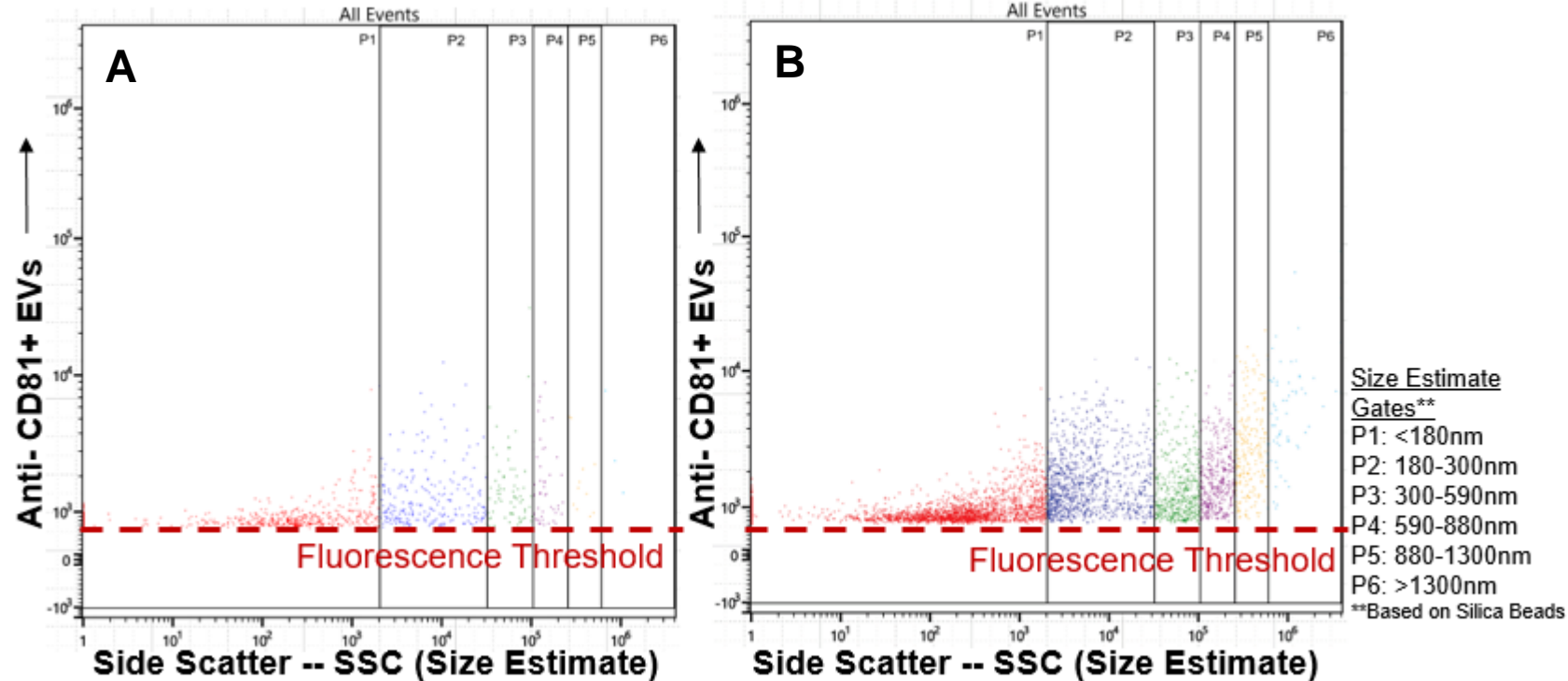


van der Pol et al. (2018), *Nanomedicine*



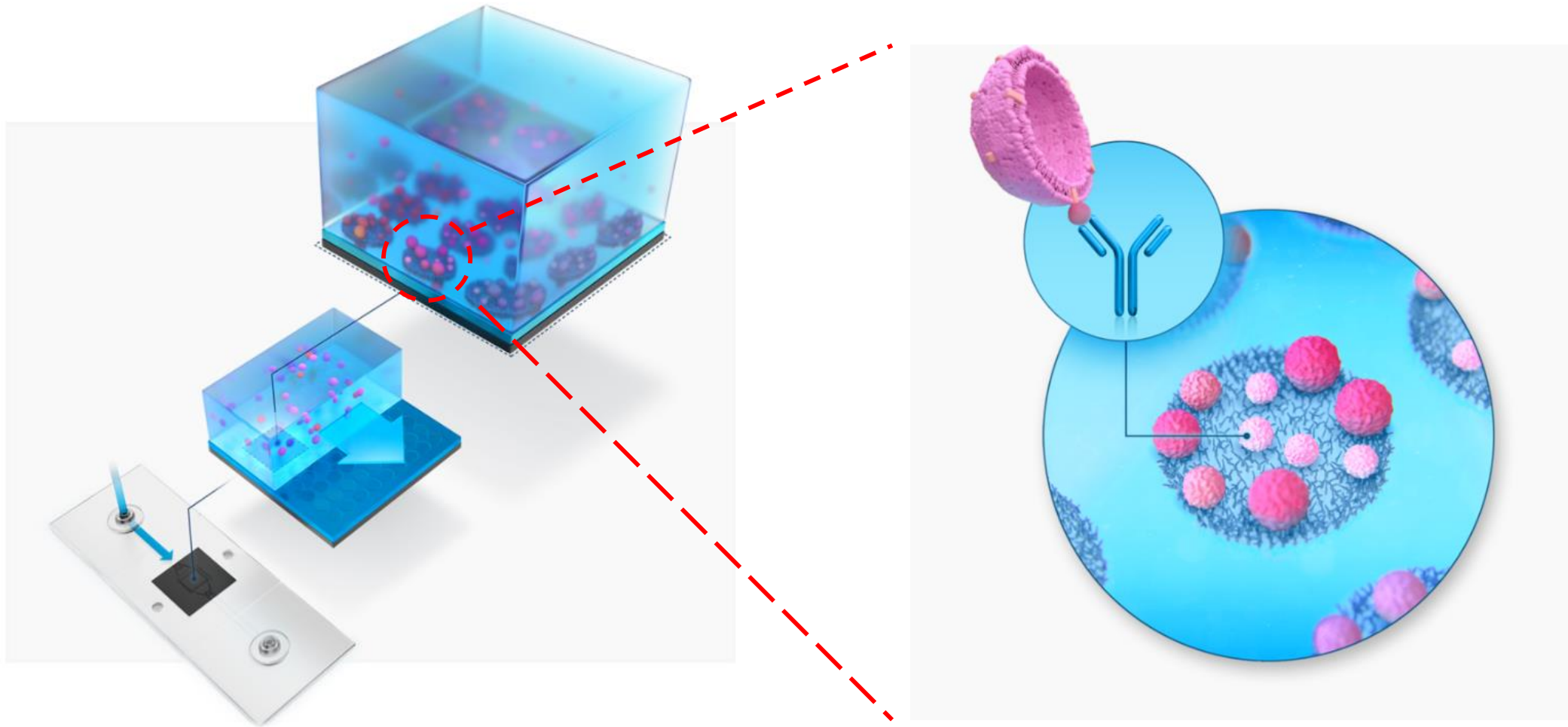
Sizing with beads to estimate EV size is inaccurate due to biophysical differences

Phenotyping EVs by Flow Cytometry



Flow Cytometry provides excellent phenotyping capability but size resolution is a limitation, especially for small EVs

ExoView® R100 Technology



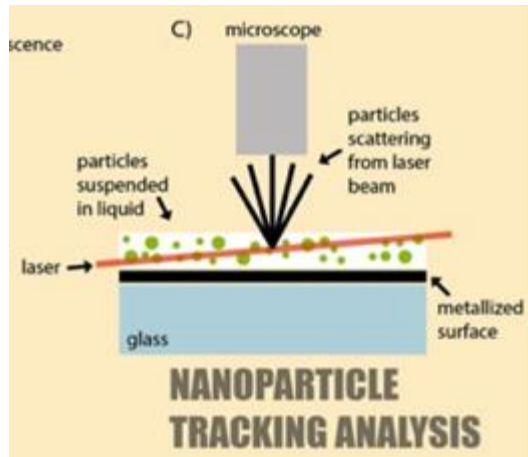
Antibody capture and imaging of tetraspanin positive EVs -- CD9, CD63, CD81

ExoView™

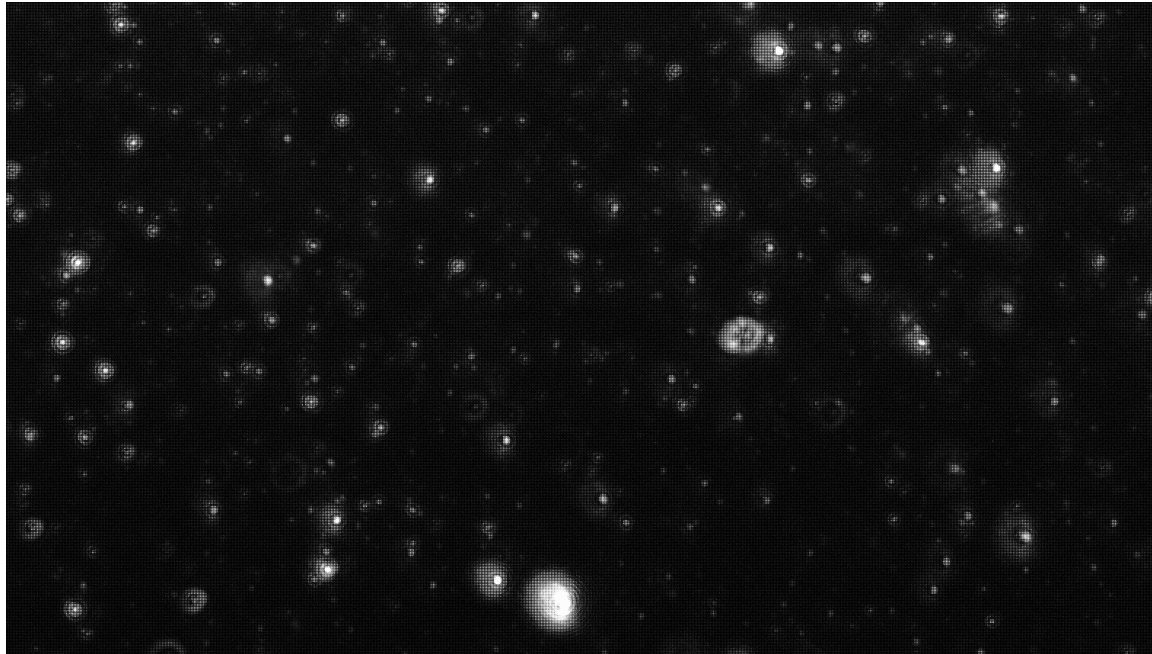
CD9 Capture Spot

CD9 AF647
CD81 AF555

Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis for EVs



Erdbrügger et al. (2017), *Cytometry A*



Stokes-Einstein equation

$$D = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\mu R_0}$$

D – diffusion coefficient

μ – solvent viscosity

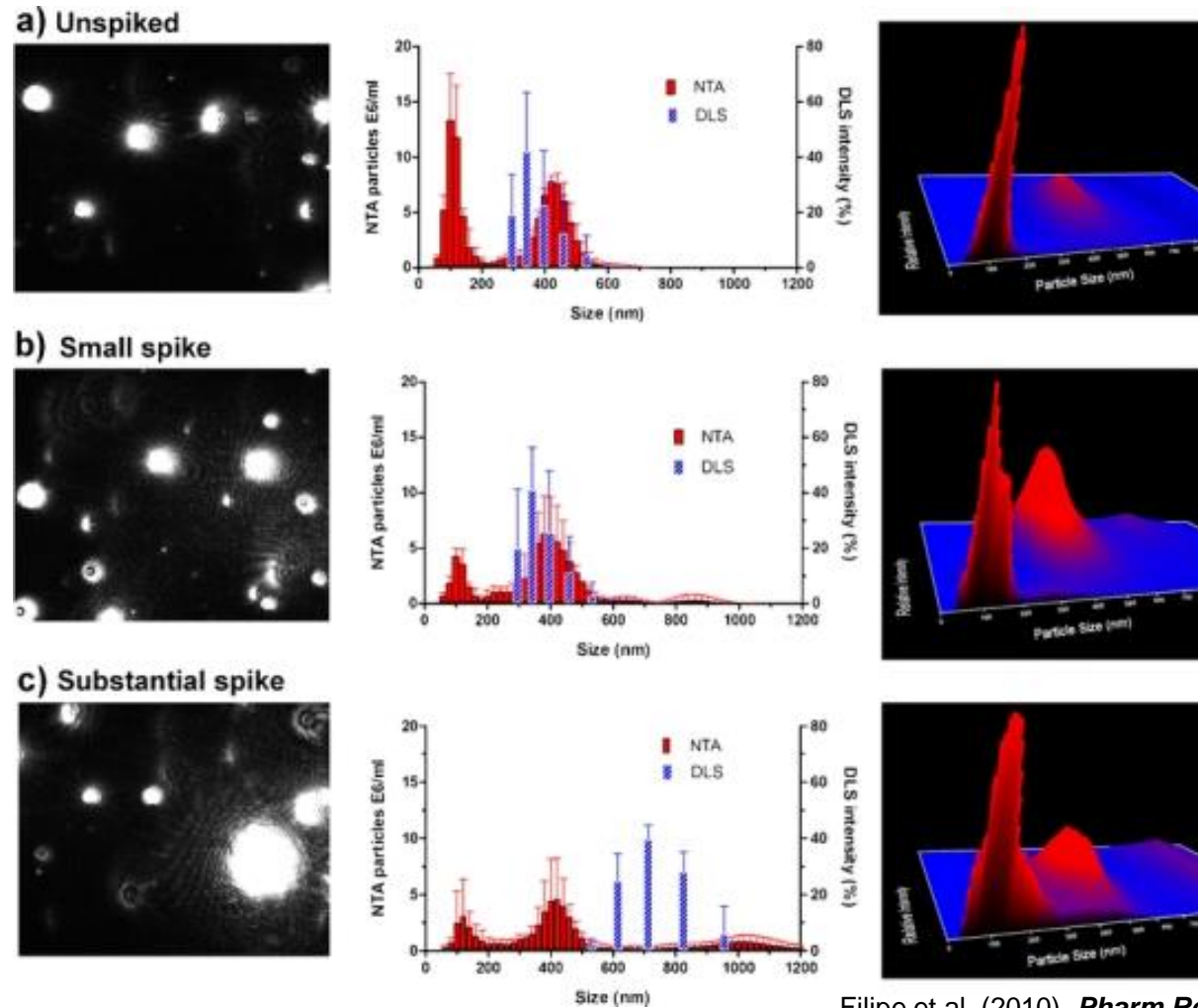
R_0 – solute radius

k_B – Boltzmann's constant

T – temperature (K)

NTA has been used extensively in EV research since the mid-2000s

Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis for EVs



Filipe et al. (2010), *Pharm Res*

NTA represented an important advance over DLS for polydisperse mixtures

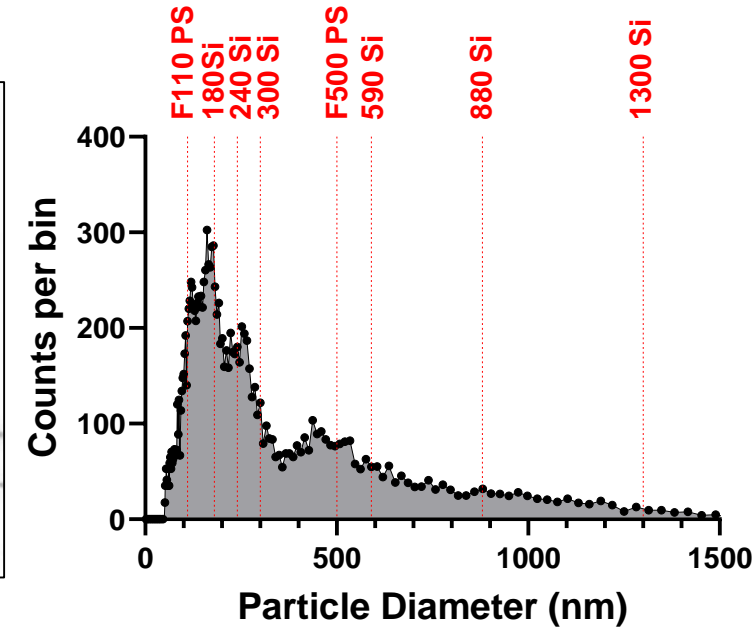
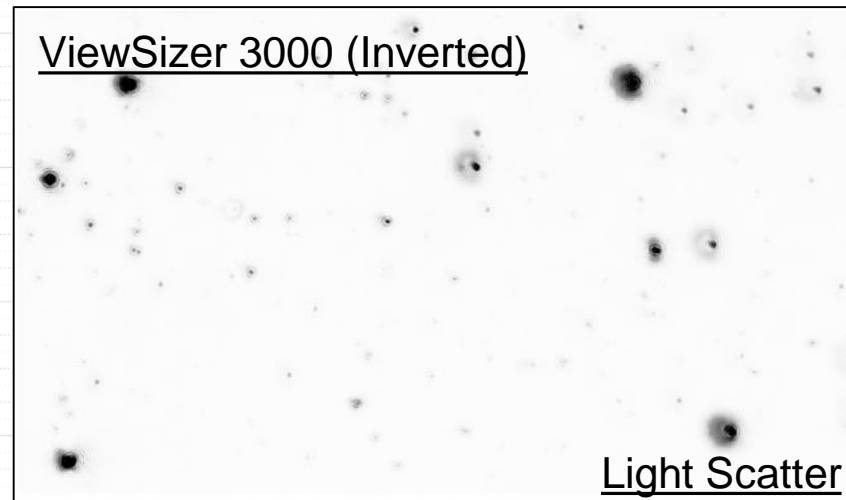
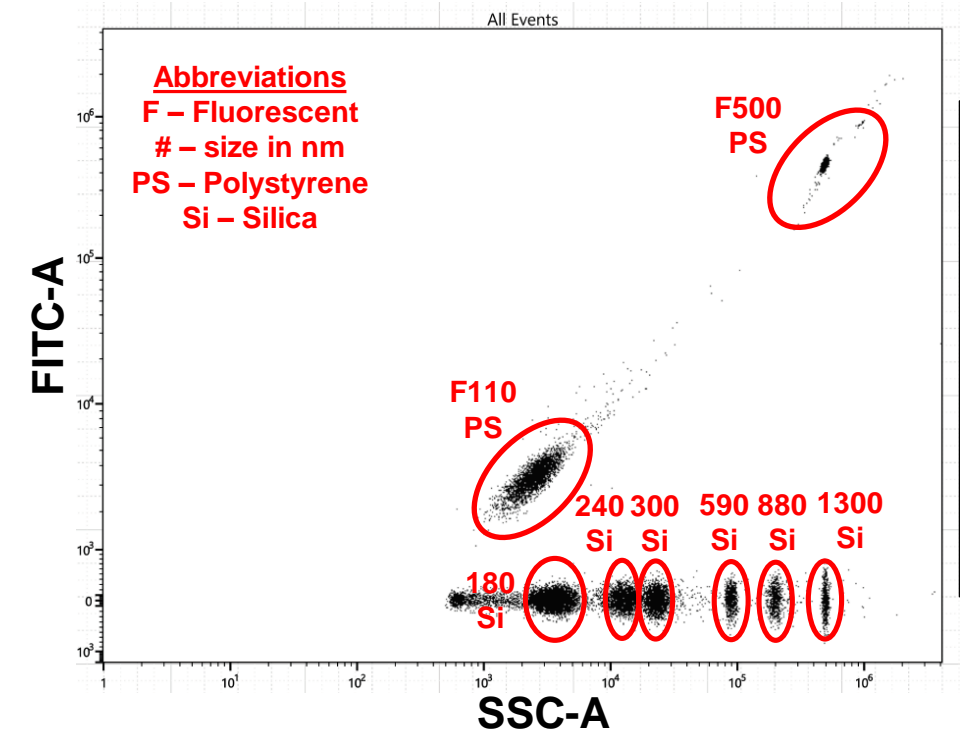
Multi-Spectral Advanced NTA (MANTA) ViewSizer 3000



HORIBA
Scientific

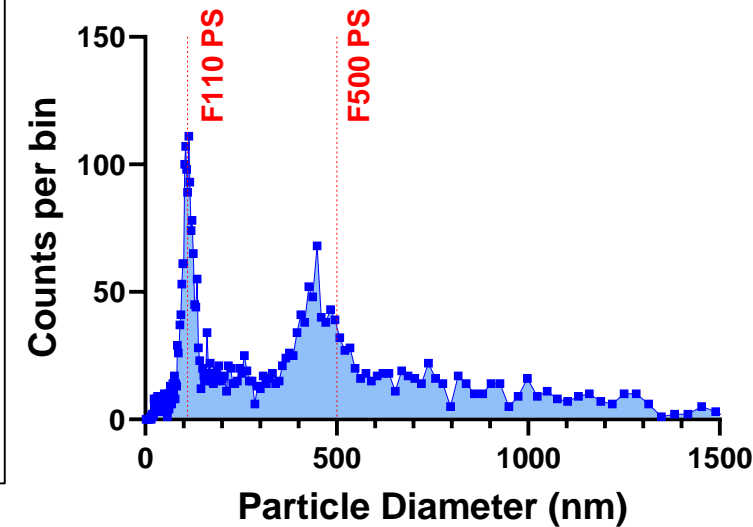
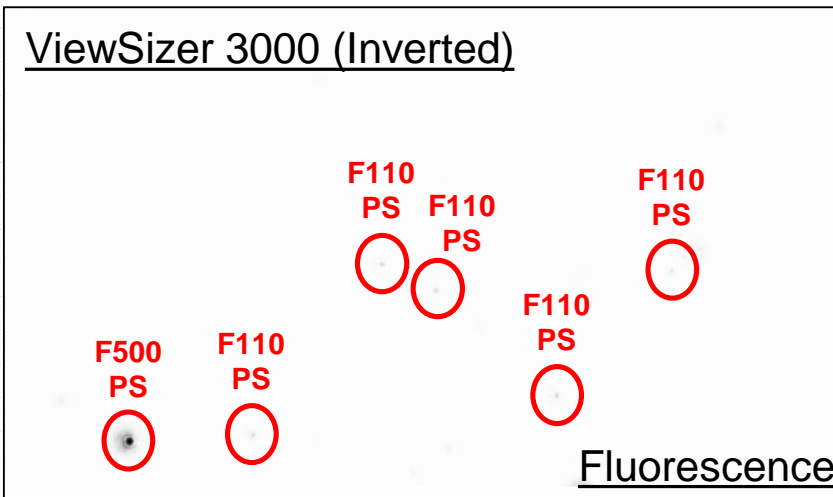
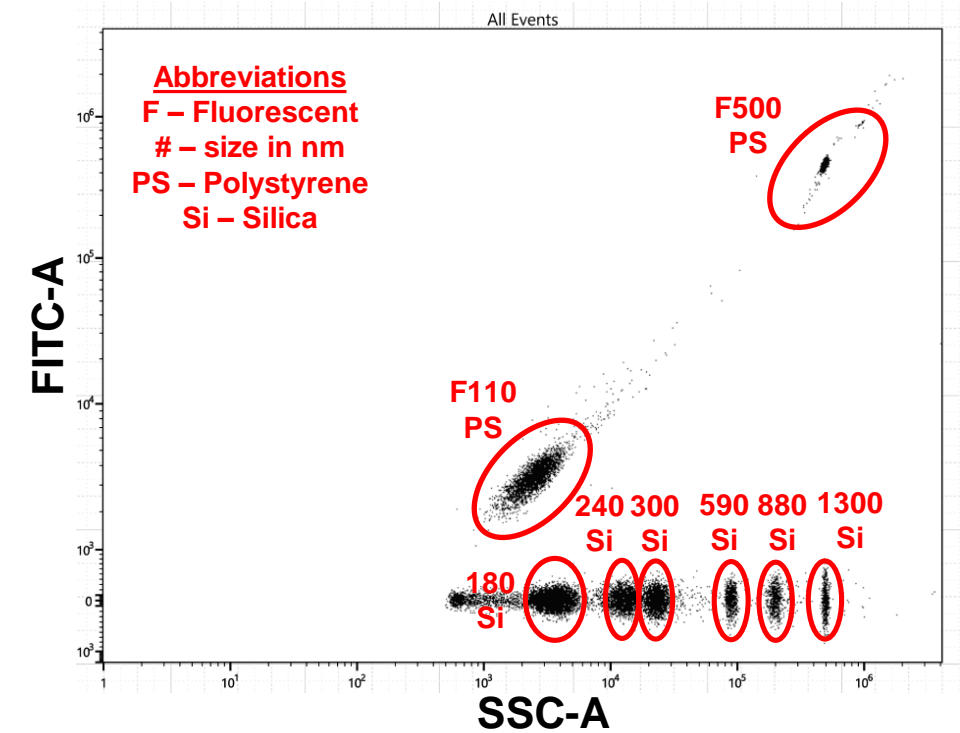
ViewSizer can use three lasers simultaneously to visualize nanoparticle samples

ViewSizer 3000 Performance



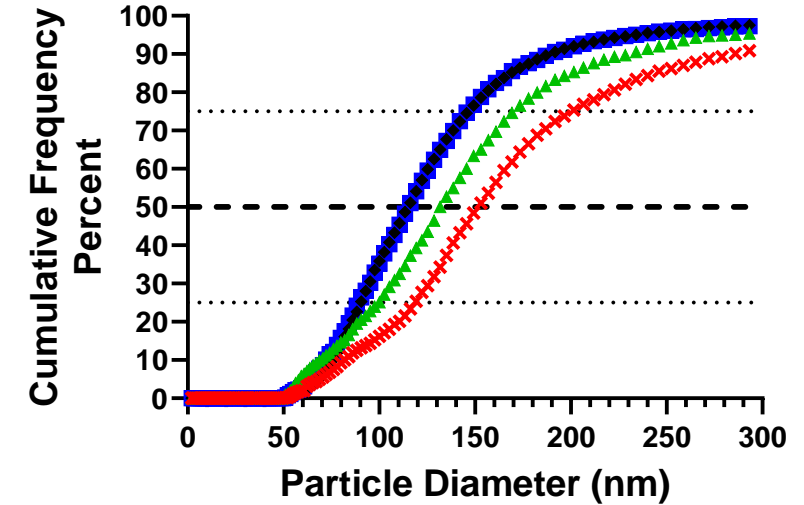
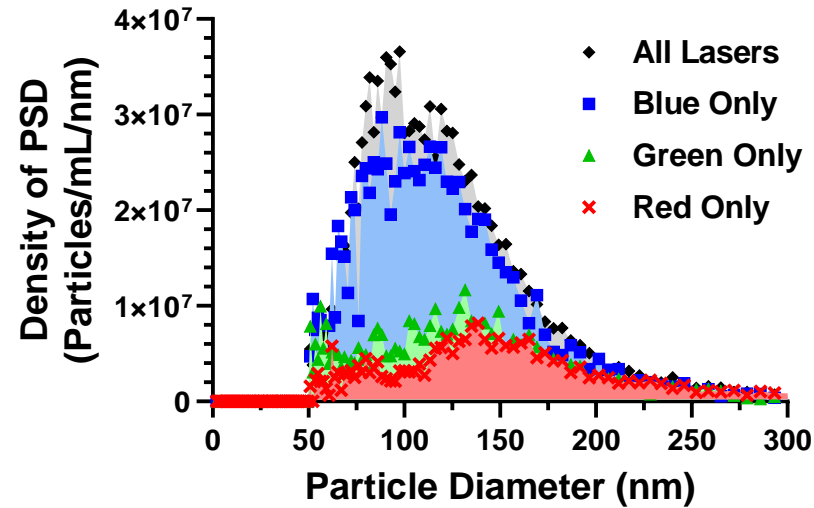
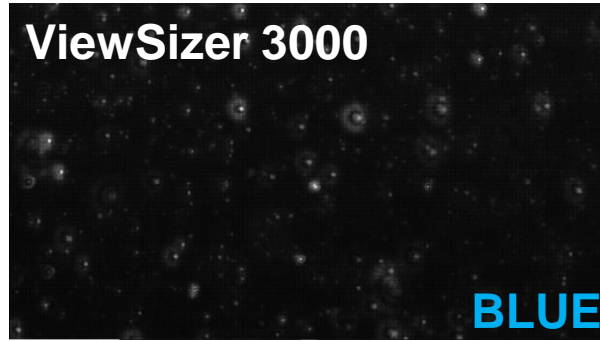
ViewSizer can accurately resolve a complex, polydisperse bead mixture.

ViewSizer 3000 Performance



ViewSizer can identify fluorescent particles uniquely out of a polydisperse mix.

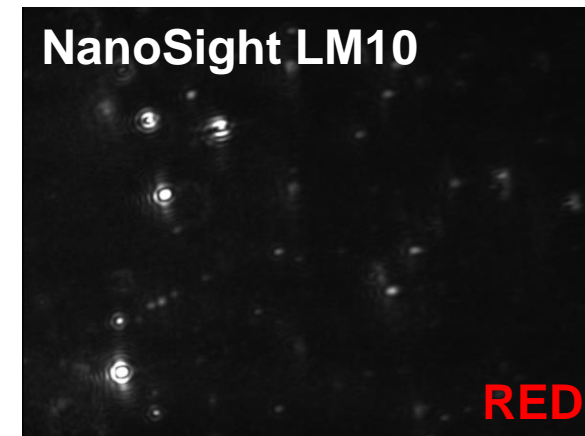
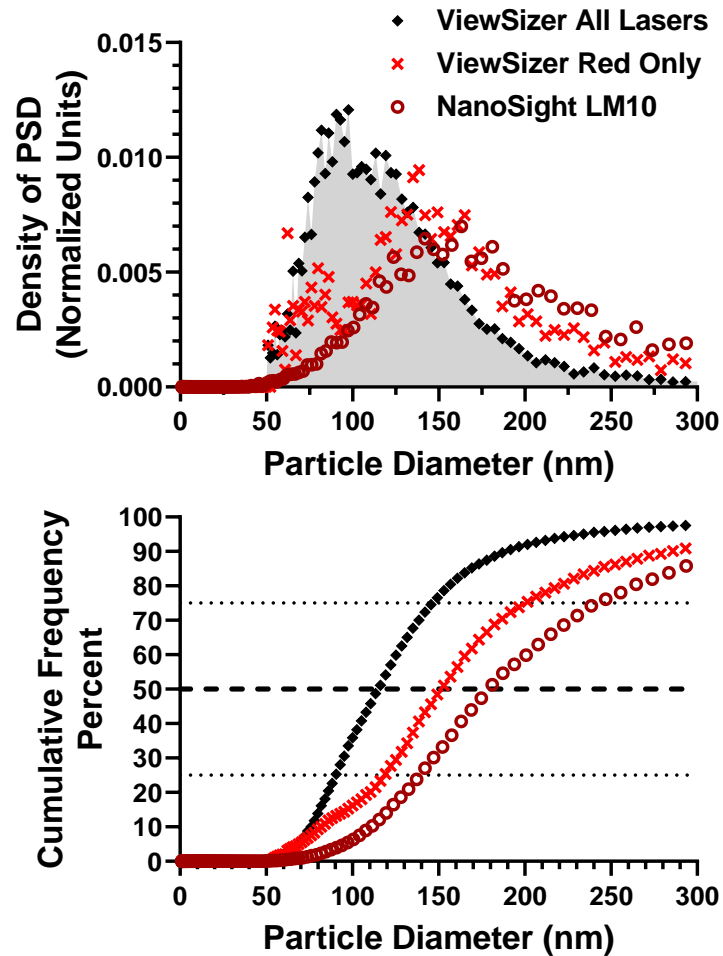
Influence of Laser Wavelength on Particle Detection



	Average Size (nm)	Median Size (nm)	Particle Concentration (part./mL)
All Lasers	131	116	3.03E+09
Blue Only	132	116	2.58E+09
Green Only	153	132	1.07E+09
Red Only	178	153	8.65E+08

EVs isolated from plasma require higher energy wavelengths for accurate analysis

ViewSizer 3000 Comparison with NanoSight LM10



Laser wavelength can significantly affect particle count and size distribution

Future Potential of NTA in EV Research

Biggest Advantages

Accurate counting and sizing of individual nanoparticles

Fluorescence NTA may help distinguish real EVs from contaminants

Current Limitations

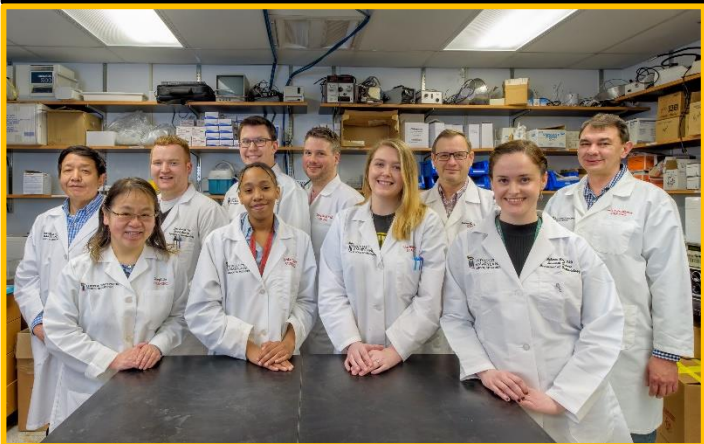
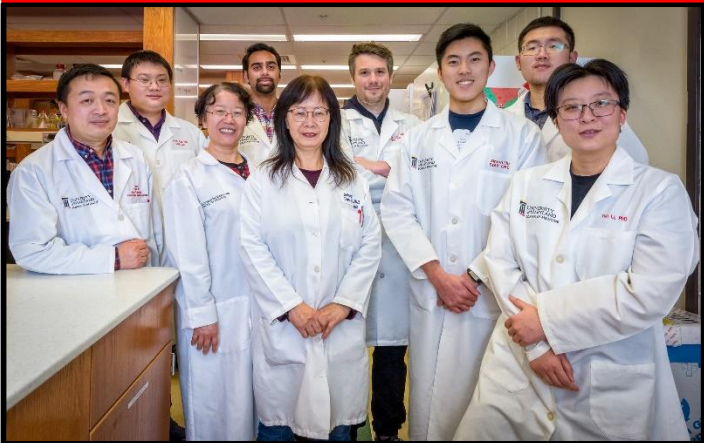
Conventional NTA requires a clean EV isolation procedure

Minimum size detected for biologics – 50nm?

Future Directions

What design features can be added to improve lower detection limit?

Can instruments be designed for multiplex phenotyping like flow cytometry?



Mentor Team

Alan Faden, M.D.

Junfang Wu, M.D., Ph.D.

Steven Jay, Ph.D.

...and the rest of the lab!

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Resources to learn more about EVs/exosomes

- Latest MISEV guidelines (2018)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/20013078.2018.1535750>

- Original ISEV position statement (MISEV 2014)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.3402/jev.v3.26913>

- Coursera Course “Basics on Extracellular Vesicles”

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/extracellular-vesicles#about>

- Extracellular Vesicle Club for latest advances in research

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0nhdTATEUqpO8anXZqRdkQ>