

Department of Life Sciences International Master's Degree in Neuroscience Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Neuroscienze



LAB PRESENTATIONS

Pharmacogenomics and Molecular Pharmacology Lab

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Pharmacogenomics and Molecular Pharmacology Lab



Discovery of pharmacogenomic indicators that predict drug response.

Patient-specific Cellular Model Development

Establishing 2D and 3D patient-derived models to simulate in vivo conditions.

Drug Discovery

Screening potential therapeutic compounds on personalized cellular models.









Pharmacogenomics laboratory



Projects related to **neuroscience**:

- Pharmacoepigenomics of ketamine;
- Study of thalidomide-induced peripheral neuropathy;
- Induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSCs)- derived neurons as a model for pharmacological studies in primary immune deficiencies, such as Aicardi-Goutières Syndrome.







Predict the onset of ketamine-induced adverse effects in pediatric patients







ADR ~ miR-18a-3p+ miR-484+ miR-548az-5p

1670 target genes ("inhibited") GRIN2A, BDNF, MECP2 (NMDAR-related genes) GRIN2A/CD63 NO ADR ADR Glutamatergic synapse Long-term potentiation (LTP) Neurotrophin signalling Dopaminergic synapse Cholinergic synapse

GRIN2A, encoding for the glutamate ionotropic receptor NMDA type subunit 2A, is a target of miR-484

AIM OF THE PROJECT

To investigate the functional role of **neuron-derived extracellular vesicles** (NDEVs) candidate miRNAs to provide insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying ketamine-induced recovery agitation and vomiting by using patient-derived iPSCs. Investigation of GRIN2A role in ketamine-induced side effects.

ANALYSES

- iPSCs generation and differentiation into excitatory neurons;
- Neuron-derived extracellular vesicles (NDEVs) isolation and characterization;
- Assessment of candidate miRNAs expression levels.







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Study of thalidomide-induced peripheral neuropathy

AIM OF THE PROJECT

To investigate *in vitro* the mechanisms underlying thalidomide-induced peripheral neuropathy by using patient-specific iPSCs and neuronal models.

To assess miRNAs role in thalidomide-induced toxicity.

ANALYSES

- Cytotoxicity assays;
- Evaluation of calcium levels;
- Reactive oxygen species (ROS) evaluation;
- Evaluation of the protective role of different substances against thalidomide-induced peripheral neuropathy.



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Precision therapy of innovative drugs for pediatric Aicardi-Goutières syndrome using iPSCs cells

Aicardi-Goutières syndrome



-Calcifications in the basal ganglia and the cerebral white matter -Atrophy -Microcephaly

-Abnormal myelination

CLINICAL FEAUTURES OF THE DISEASE:

- Neurodevelopmental degeneration
- Microcephaly
- Mental delay
- Dystonia
- Tetraparesis
- Skin lesions
- Poor life expectation





Autosomal recessive inherited rare diseases

Precision therapy of innovative drugs for pediatric Aicardi-Goutières syndrome using iPSCs cells



Aicardi-Goutières syndrome

- mutations of at least one out of multiple genes involved in nucleic acid metabolism or sensing leading to an altered interferon signaling \rightarrow neural chronic inflammation

- elevated levels of IFN I and abnormal myelination

Туре	Gene
AGS1	TREX1
AGS2	RNASEH2B
AGS3	RNASEH2C
AGS4	RNASEH2A
AGS5	SAMHD1
AGS6	ADAR1
AGS7	IFIH1



Precision therapy of innovative drugs for pediatric Aicardi-Goutières syndrome using iPSCs cells

AIM OF THE PROJECT

To evaluate the **safety and efficacy of innovative drugs** potentially acting directly on the pathogenic mechanism of **AGS** on **patient-specific** *in vitro* **model of neural induced pluripotent stem cells, differentiated neural and glial cells**





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