OVEREXPRESSION OF MIR-376A-3P IN CIRCULATING EXOSOMES IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE

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A study of 30 Crohn's disease patients identified elevated circulating exosomes and increased miR-376a-3p expression compared to healthy controls, suggesting a potential role in immune dysregulation.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with Crohn's disease showed a significant increase in serum exosome concentration and miR-376a-3p expression, and a reduction in miR-20a-5p, compared to ten healthy controls
- The cohort comprised 30 patients (mean age 42±9 years, disease duration 62±9 months, 80% with ileal or ileocolonic involvement) with 93% on biological therapy
- Functional analysis indicated miR-376a-3p interacts with gene targets involved in autophagy (ATG4C), TGF-beta signaling (ACVR1C), and cell survival (PIK3R1, IGF1R)
- Protein levels suggested potential control of TGF-beta signaling through ACVR1C downregulation and increased survival pathway activity measured by IGFR1
- The authors suggest miR-376a-3p involvement in different intracellular signaling pathways may contribute to immune imbalance in Crohn's disease

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