

Riunione dei Giovani Biochimici dell'Area Milanese Gargnano 25-27 Giugno 2017

Programma

Domenica 25 Giugno 2017

- 17.00 Arrivo a Gargnano, registrazione e assegnazione camera
- 18.15 - 18.30 Saluto di benvenuto e apertura dei lavori (Massimo Aureli, Paola Corsetto, Nico Mitro e Alessio Scarafoni)
- 18.30 **Letture di Apertura della Riunione**
Moderatore: **Emilio Reyneri**
"Which occupational outcomes for youth in Italy?"

19.30 Aperitivo di benvenuto

20.00 Cena

Lunedì 26 Giugno 2017

07.45 - 08.45 Colazione

Sessione 1:

Biologia Computazionale di sistema
Moderatore: **Sara Grassi e Francesco Boni**

8.45 - 9.15 **Ivano Eberini**
Computational biochemistry: a link between base and applied research

09.15 - 09.35 **Alessio Gamba**
Proteins and diseases: relation between protein complexes and locus heterogeneity

09.35 - 09.55 **Michela Bollati**
Compound ML disrupt Rotavirus particles

09.55 - 10.15 **Valentina Nardone**
Transcription factors as target in cancer therapy: exploring the druggability of NF-Y

10.15 - 10.45 Coffee break

Sessione 2:

Proteine – prima parte
Moderatore: **Elisa Maffioli e Francesca Re**

10.45 - 11.15 **Marco Nardini**
NF-Why? Structural studies on transcription factors

11.15 - 11.35

Matteo Miceli

The endocannabinoid system: novel photochemical assays for human monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL)

11.35 - 11.55

Jessica Capraro

Multifunctionality of plant proteins

11.55-12.15

Paolo Swuec

Introducing a Collaborative Research Centre for Cryo-Electron Microscopy in Milan (C-EMi)

12.15 - 13.15

Breve presentazione e discussione poster

13.15 - 14.30

Pranzo a buffet e assegnazione premio SIB ai cinque migliori poster

Sessione 3:

Differenziamento e trasformazione neoplastica
Moderatore: **Maura Samarani e Matteo Audano**

14.30 - 15.00

Gioacchino Natoli

Transcriptional mechanisms in pancreatic and hepatocellular carcinoma

15.00 - 15.20

Valeria Malacarne

Diacylglycerol kinase alpha regulates met and $\beta 1$ -integrin abundance and contributes to tumorigenicity and invasiveness of glioblastoma stem cells

15.20 - 15.40

Raffaella Longo

Ablation of Hdac3 in white fat triggers a futile cycle of fatty acid β -oxidation and de novo lipogenesis

15.40 - 16.00

Jessica Rizzo

Evaluation of aspirin responsiveness in healthy subjects and essential thrombocythemia patients

16.00 - 16.30

Coffee break

16.30 - 17.15

Letture Magistrale SIB – Federico Bussolino

New perspective in vascular medicine: the view of the molecular sciences



Sessione 4:	Invecchiamento e patologie degenerative Moderatore: Domitilla Schiumarini e Roberto Spezzano	Sessione 6:	Proteine – seconda parte Moderatore: Margherita Maggioni e Giuseppe Matteo Campisi
17.15 - 17.35	Aida Zulueta Lung mesenchymal stem cells-derived extracellular vesicles as anti-inflammatory cell-free therapy in cystic fibrosis	10.15 - 10.45	Alberto Passi Yin and Yang of the hyaluronan synthase 2
17.35 - 17.55	Elia Angelino Unacylated ghrelin enhances satellite cell function and relieves the dystrophic phenotype in Duchenne muscular dystrophy mdx model	10.45 - 11.05	Benedetta Guidi Solubility improvement of a new ω -transaminase from the halotolerant marine bacterium <i>Virgibacillus</i> sp.
17.55 - 18.15	Linda Turnu An untargeted metabolomics approach to identify new pathways involved in aspirin effects	11.05 - 11.25	Marco Piccoli NEU3 sialidase role in activating HIF-1 α in response to chronic hypoxia in cyanotic congenital heart patients
18.30 - 19.30	Tavola rotonda: Public Engagement and Dissemination Mattia Crivellini	11.25 - 11.45	Benedetta Maria Sala Insights in structural determinants of β 2-Microglobulin stability
20.00	Cena sociale ed intrattenimento	11.45	Coffee break di saluto e assegnazione premio SIB alle cinque migliori presentazioni orali
Martedì 27 Giugno 2017			
07.45 - 08.45	Colazione		
Sessione 5:	Membrane Moderatore: Susanna Fiorelli e Michele Ferrara		
8.45 - 09.15	Alessandro Prinetti Lipid-driven membrane organization and signaling in neuronal differentiation and myelination		
09.15 - 09.35	Fabiola Bonezzi Myricetin as post-conditioning therapeutic in myocardial ischemia/reperfusion damage: regulation of sphingolipid metabolism for the recovery from infarction		
09.35 - 09.55	Paolo La Rocca Unsaturated sialic acid derivatives as promising sialidase inhibitors: synthesis and biological activity evaluation		
09.55 - 10.15	Elena Chiricozzi The neurotrophic properties of GM1 oligosaccharide: a new promising story		

Evaluation of aspirin responsiveness in healthy subjects and essential thrombocythemia patients

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Introduction. Essential thrombocythemia (ET) is a myeloproliferative neoplasm characterized by an increased number of platelets in the circulating blood, which is associated with an increased risk for both bleeding and thrombotic complications (1). Low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, 75-100 mg/d), which inhibits the platelet thromboxane A₂ (TxA₂) biosynthesis, is used for preventing thrombotic complications in ET patients at risk. The pharmacodynamics (PD) effects of ASA are blunted in some ET patients (ET-Non responders, ET-NR) (2). Aim of this study was to identify the causes of poor responsiveness to Aspirin in ET-NR.

Methods. ET responders (ET-R, n=10), ET-NR (n=9) and healthy controls (n=11) were enrolled in the study. Using ID-LC-MS-MS for determination of ASA and salicylic acid (SA) we evaluated: 1) the *in vitro* activity of plasma and blood esterases, that hydrolyze ASA to SA; 2) the *in vivo* kinetics of ASA and SA at different times after the administration of 100 mg ASA (enteric-coated formulation). Serum TxB₂ (stable metabolite of TxA₂) was measured by ELISA at different time points after drug intake. *In vitro* effects of ASA on platelet aggregation (Multiplate) and TxB₂ production (ELISA) induced by collagen in whole blood were measured in ET-NR and healthy controls.

Results. Esterase activity was similar in the three study groups. Pharmacokinetics of ASA was very variable in all subjects: ASA maximum plasma concentration ranged between 500 and 1400 ng/mL 2-6 hours after intake. SA had similar trend. Half of ET-NR did not show ASA absorption within the 8 hours observation period. In these patients serum TxB₂ was persistently high. However, *in vitro* addition of ASA (100 µM) inhibited TxB₂ production at the same rate as in controls, excluding an impaired pharmacodynamics effect (3).

Conclusions. Excluding enzymatic or pharmacodynamics effects, causes of inadequate response to ASA in ET patients need some more investigations on gastro-intestinal availability.

References

- 1) Patrono C., Rocca B. and De Stefano V. Platelet activation and inhibition in polycythemia vera and essential thrombocythemia. *Blood*. 2013;121 (10):1701-1711

2) Cattaneo M. Aspirin and Clopidogrel. Efficacy, Safety, and the Issue of Drug Resistance. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*. 2004; 24:1980-1987.

3) Frelinger AL, Furman MI, Linden MD, Li Y, Fox ML, Barnard MR, Michelson AD. Residual arachidonic acid-induced platelet activation via an adenosine diphosphate-dependent but cyclooxygenase-1- and cyclooxygenase-2-independent pathway: a 700-patient study of aspirin resistance. *Circulation*. 2006 Jun 27;113(25):2888-96.