



XIX CONGRESSO
NAZIONALE
SIES 2026

**Significato patogenico dei marcatori circolanti:
il ruolo delle vescicole extracellulari**

Lucia Catani

Firenze | 4-6 marzo 2026
Palazzo degli Affari

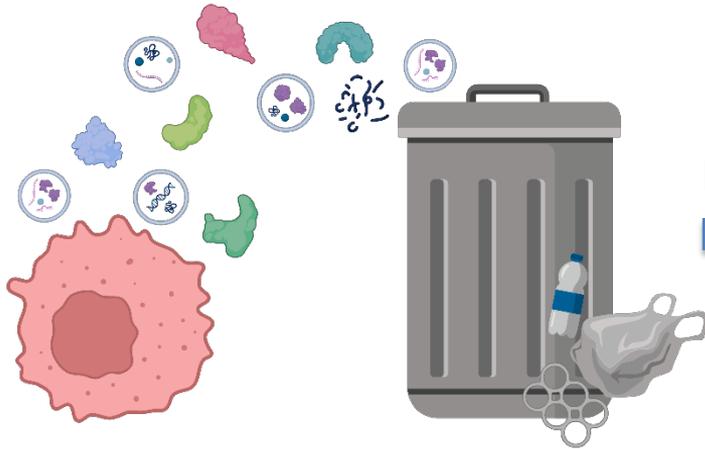


Disclosures of Lucia Catani

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Nessuna							

Extracellular vesicles

Then: 1980s view

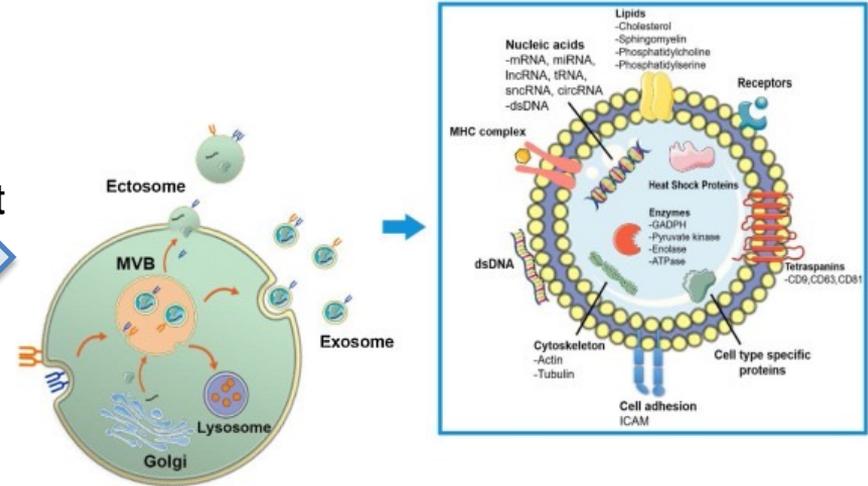


Old view: simple garbage bags
Function: excision of unwanted components

Paradigm shift



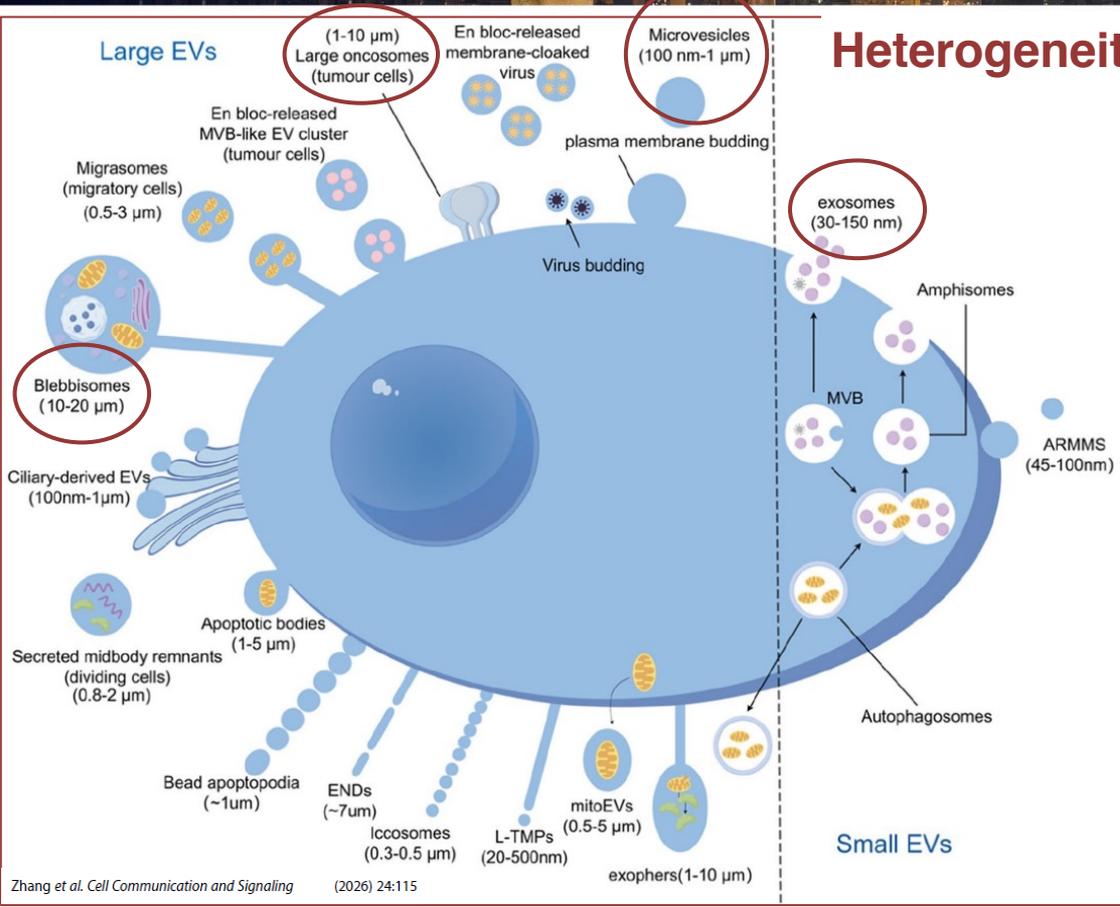
Now: 2020s view



New view: intercellular communication
Function: educate, pave, evade



Heterogeneity of extracellular vesicles (EVs)



Zhang et al. *Cell Communication and Signaling* (2026) 24:115

POSITION PAPER

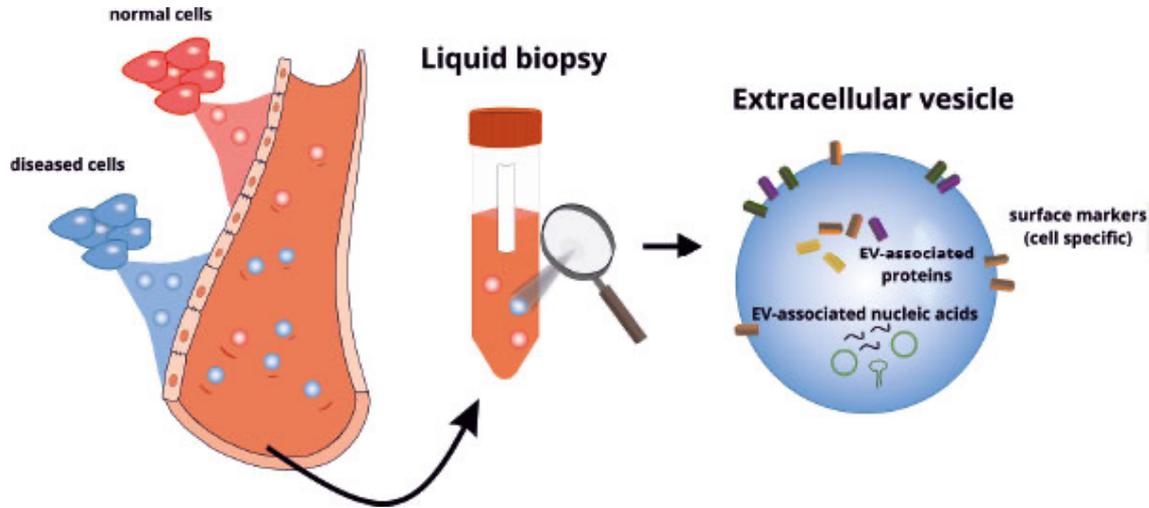


Minimal information for studies of extracellular vesicles (MISEV2023): From basic to advanced approaches

J Extracell Vesicles. 2024;13:e12404.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/jev2.12404>



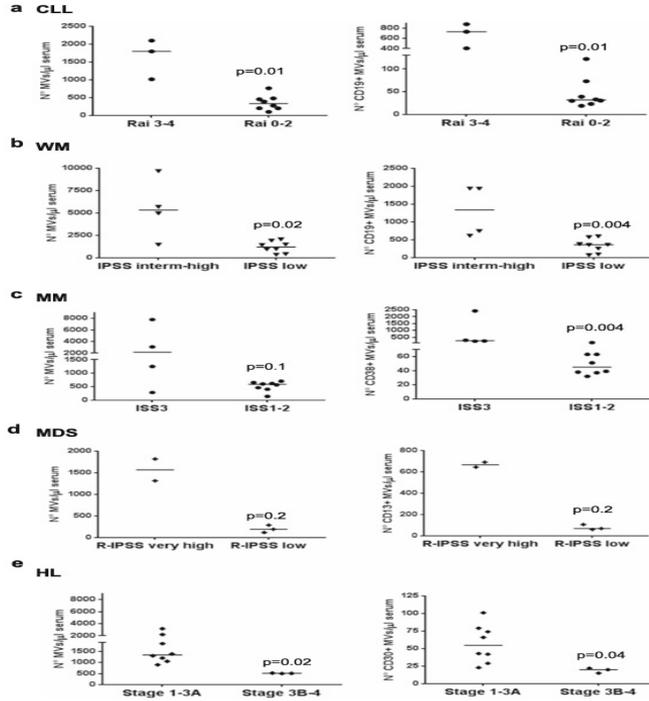
Extracellular vesicles as diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers



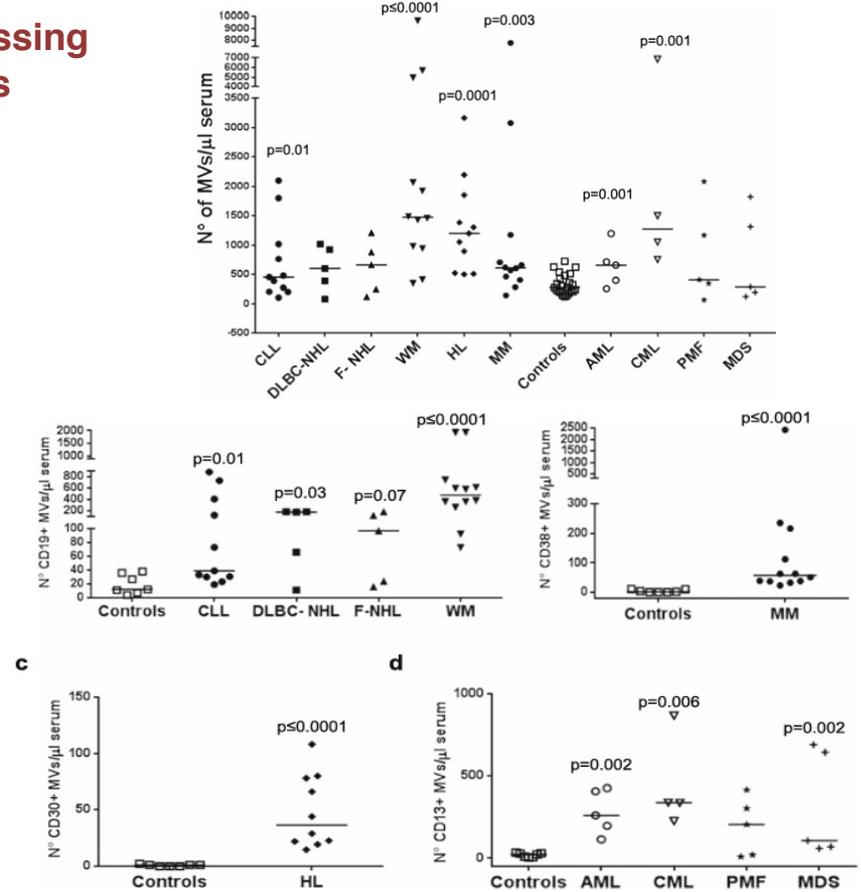
Harshman SW et al. J Proteomics 2016; Provencio M et al. Oncotarget 2017; Manier S et al. Blood 2017; Kang K-W et al. Anticancer Res 2018; Barone M et al. Br J Haematol 2019; Laurenzana I et al. Int J Nanomedicine 2021; Zhu S et al. Sci Rep 2022; Ferreira BV et al. Front Oncol 2022

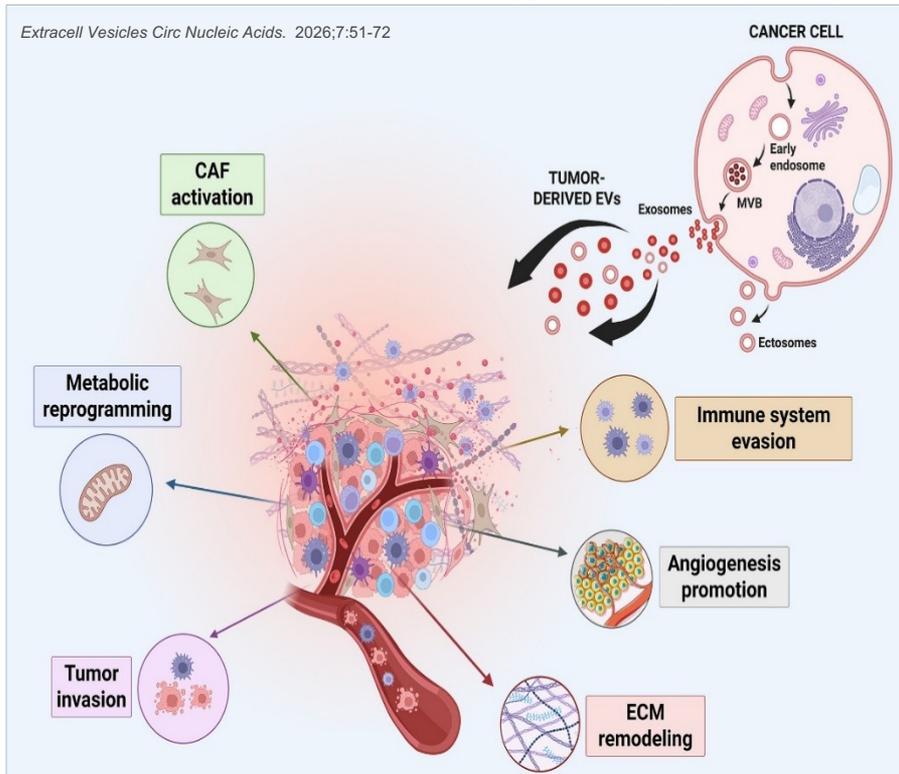
High serum levels of extracellular vesicles expressing malignancy-related markers in blood cancers

Association with EV amount and clinical features



Malignancy-related phenotype



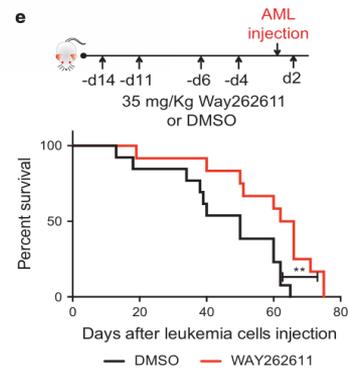
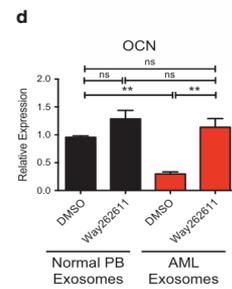
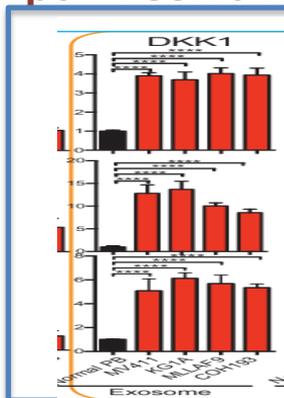
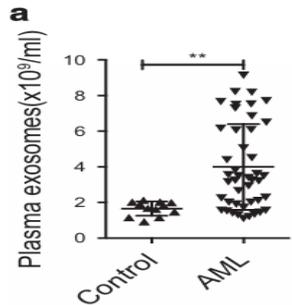


Tumor-derived extracellular vesicles *in vitro* and *in vivo* function

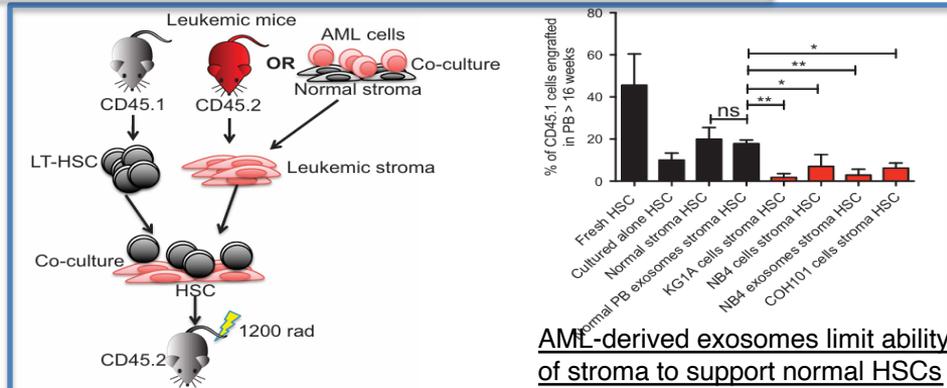
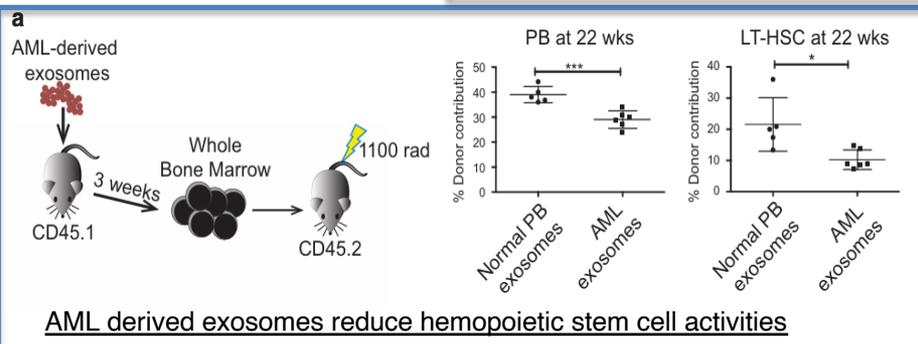
- Microenvironment remodelling
- Metabolic reprogramming
- Immune evasion

Corrado C. et al. Cancer Letters 2014; Paggetti J et al. Blood 2015; Wang J et al. J Pathology 2016; Kumar B et al. Leukemia 2018; Van Niel G. et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol 2018; Chen T. et al. Life Sci 2019; Gargiulo E. et al., Cells 2019; Raimondo S et al. Cancers 2020; Laurenzana I et al. Front. Med 2021; Trino S., et al. Front Oncol 2022; Giannandrea D et al. Haematologica 2022

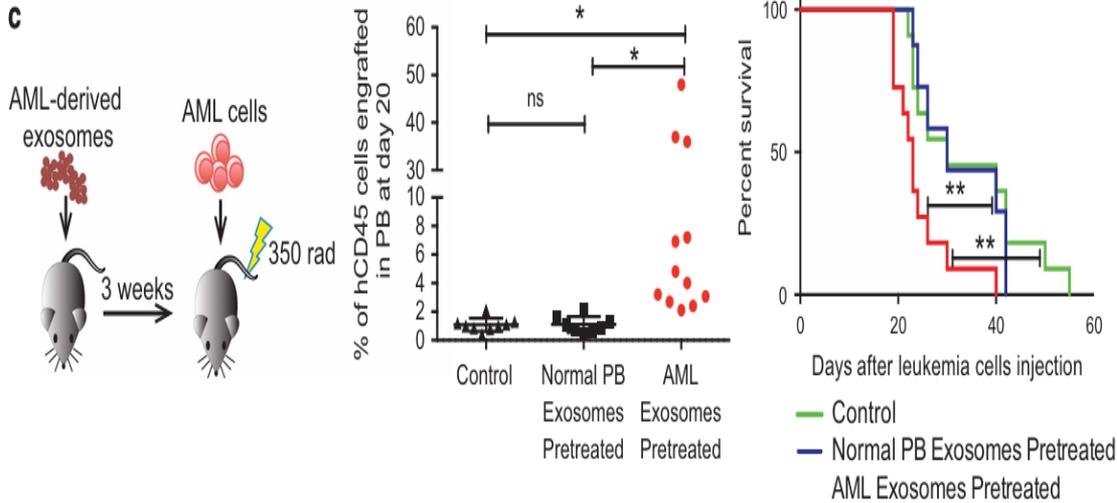
Acute myeloid leukemia transforms the bone marrow niche into a leukemia-permissive microenvironment through exosome secretion



Treatment with a DKK1 inhibitor delays AML progression and prolongs survival in AML-engrafted mice

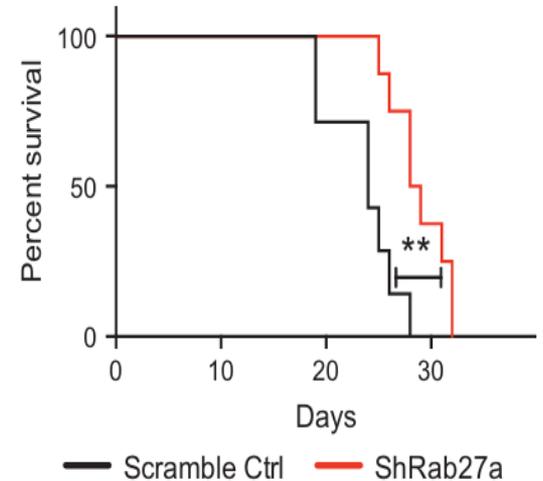


AML-derived exosomes accelerate AML progression



AML-derived exosomes are important for transforming the composition and function of the BM niche

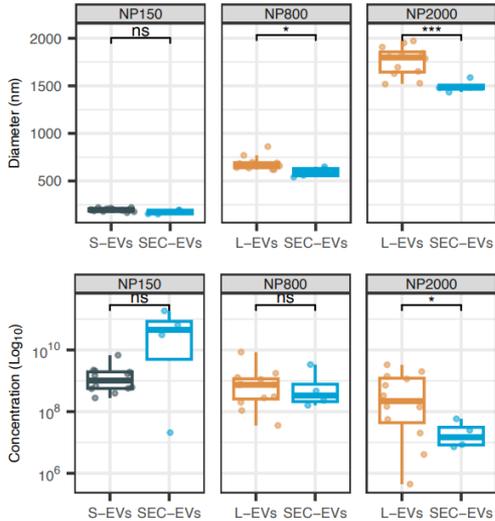
Disruption of exosome production delays AML progression



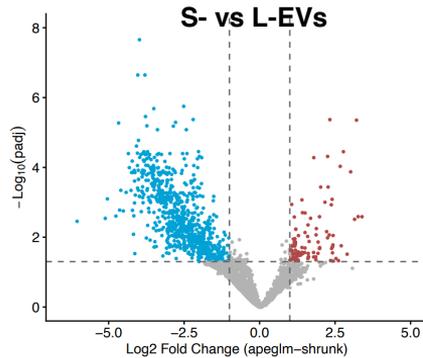


Circulating Small and Large Extracellular Vesicles of Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Originate from Different Cell Types of the Tumor Microenvironment

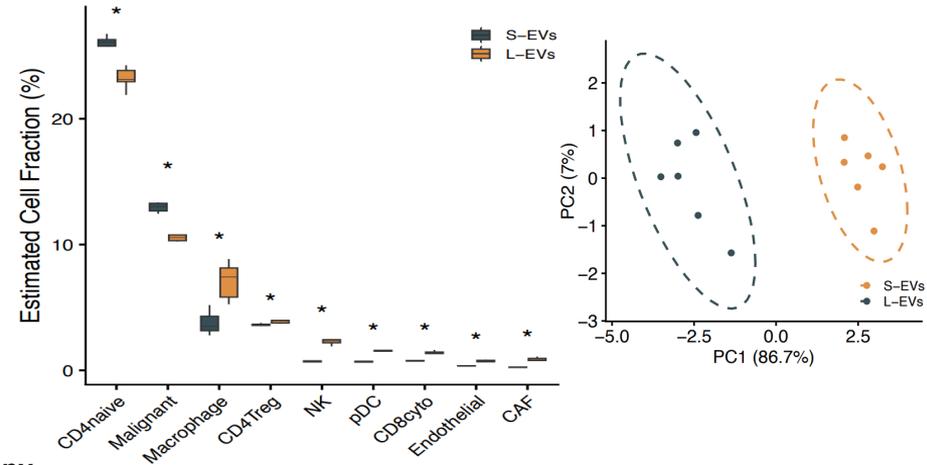
TRPS analysis



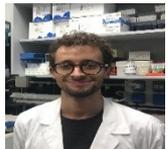
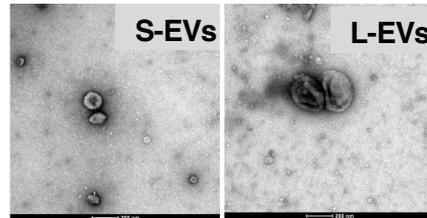
mRNA sequencing



Transcriptomic deconvolution analysis

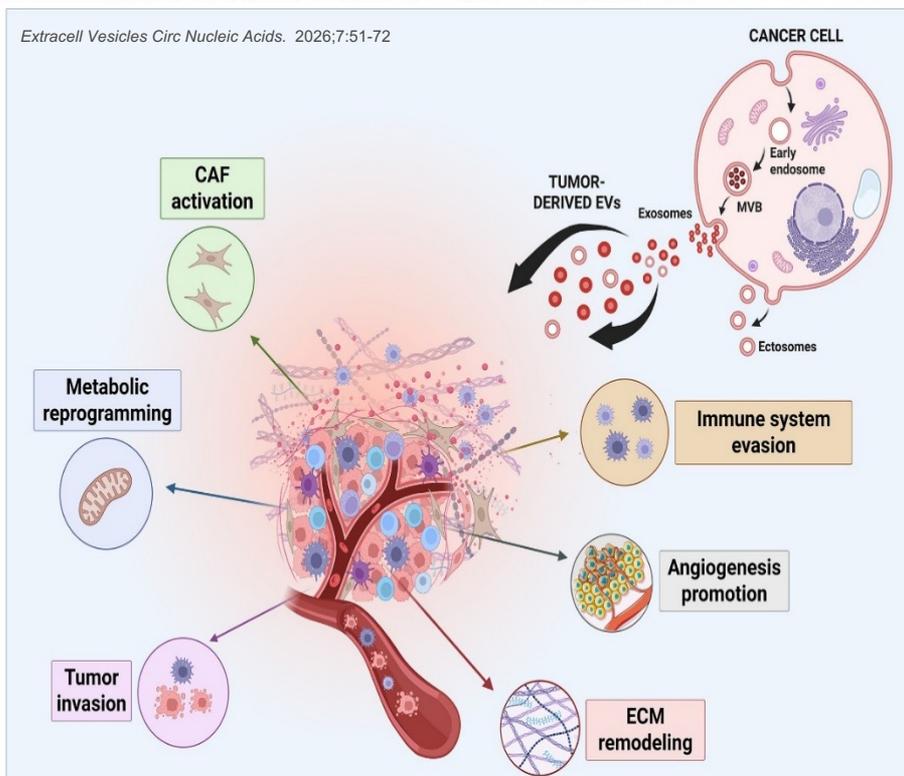


Transmission Electron Microscopy



S-EVs Small extracellular vesicles
L-EVs Large extracellular vesicles

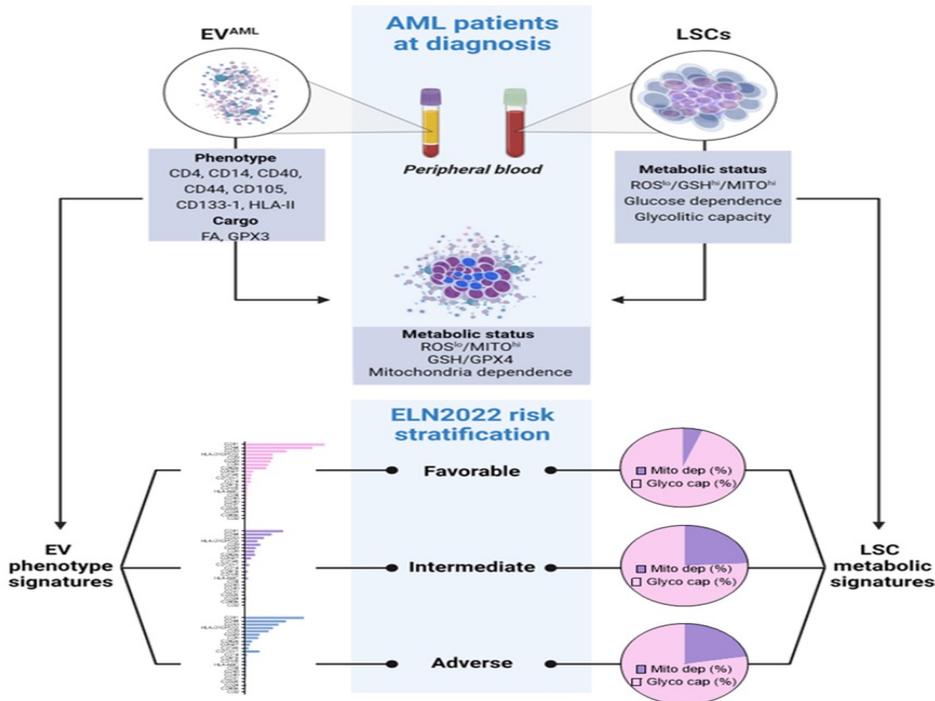
S-EVs are predominantly of malignant B cell origin, whereas L-EVs derive from cellular components of the tumor microenvironment (macrophages, NK cells, dendritic cells, fibroblasts)



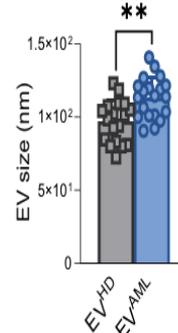
Tumor-derived extracellular vesicles *in vitro* and *in vivo* function

- Microenvironment remodelling
- **Metabolic reprogramming**
- Immune evasion

Parallel Single-cell Metabolic Analysis and Extracellular Vesicle Profiling Reveal Vulnerabilities with Prognostic Significance in AML

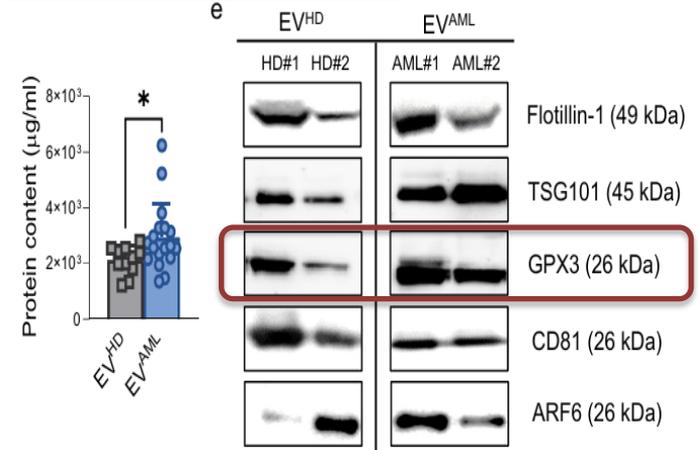


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Extracellular vesicle characterization

e

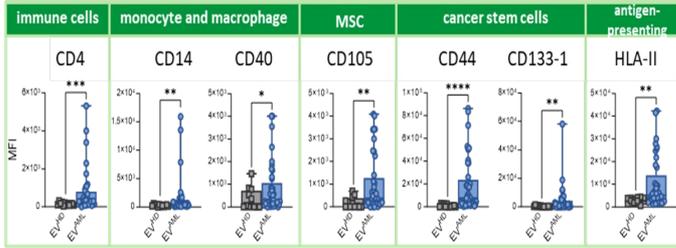


Dorian Forte

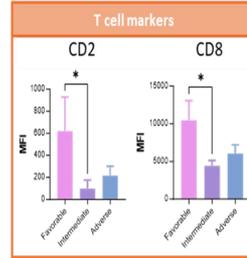
Multiplex protein analysis on EV^{AML} reveals prognostic significance

• Bead-based multiplex EV analysis by flow cytometry

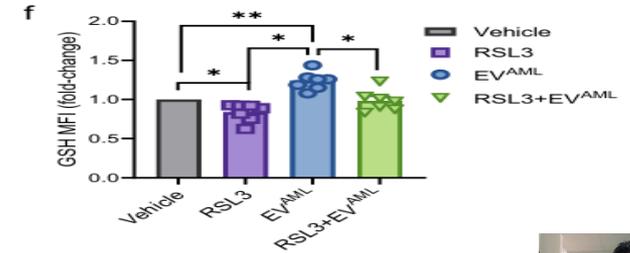
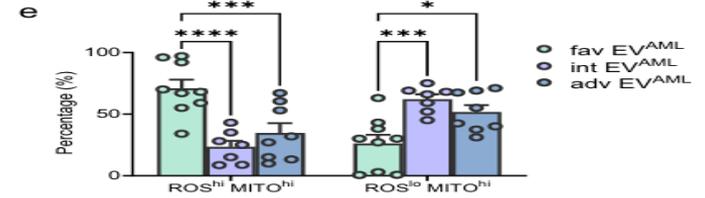
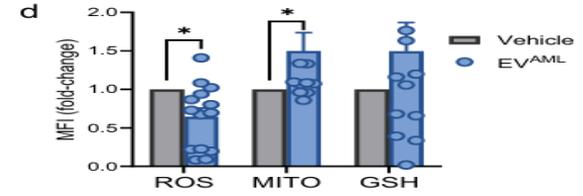
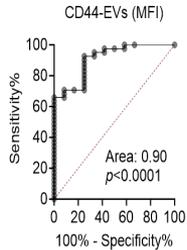
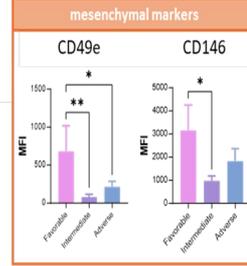
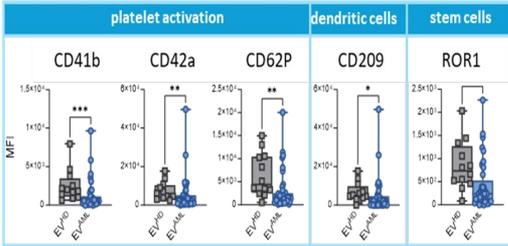
▶ Up-regulated in EV^{AML} vs EV^{HD}



▶ EV^{AML} stratified by ELN2022 risk

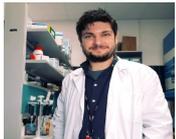


▶ Down-regulated in EV^{AML} vs EV^{HD}



N=41 AML vs 12 HD

Extracellular vesicles enhance mitochondrial functionality and dependence on CD34+ AML cells via the glutathione/GPX4 axis



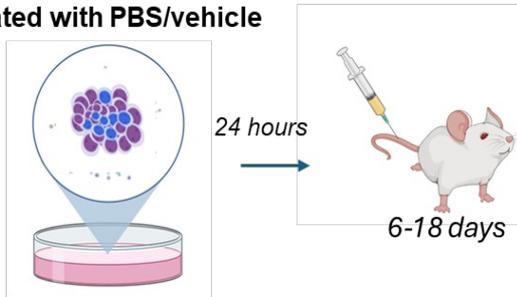
Dorian Forte

Extracellular vesicles from adverse-risk patients enhance leukemia cell engraftment *in vivo*

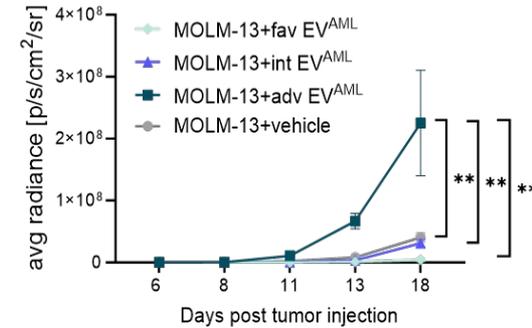
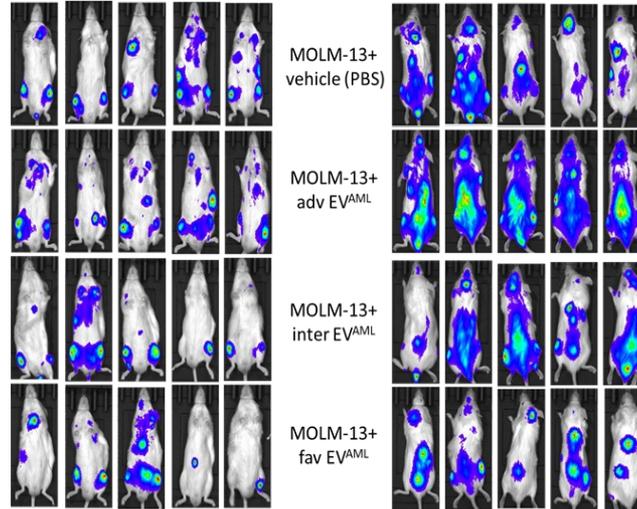
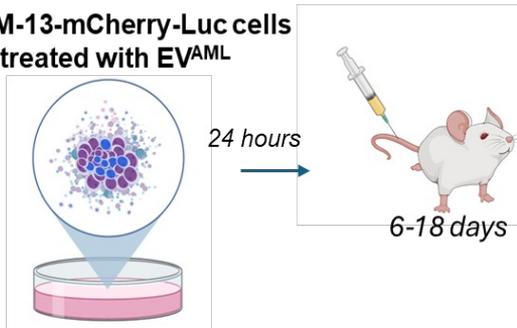
- Leukemia xenograft assay

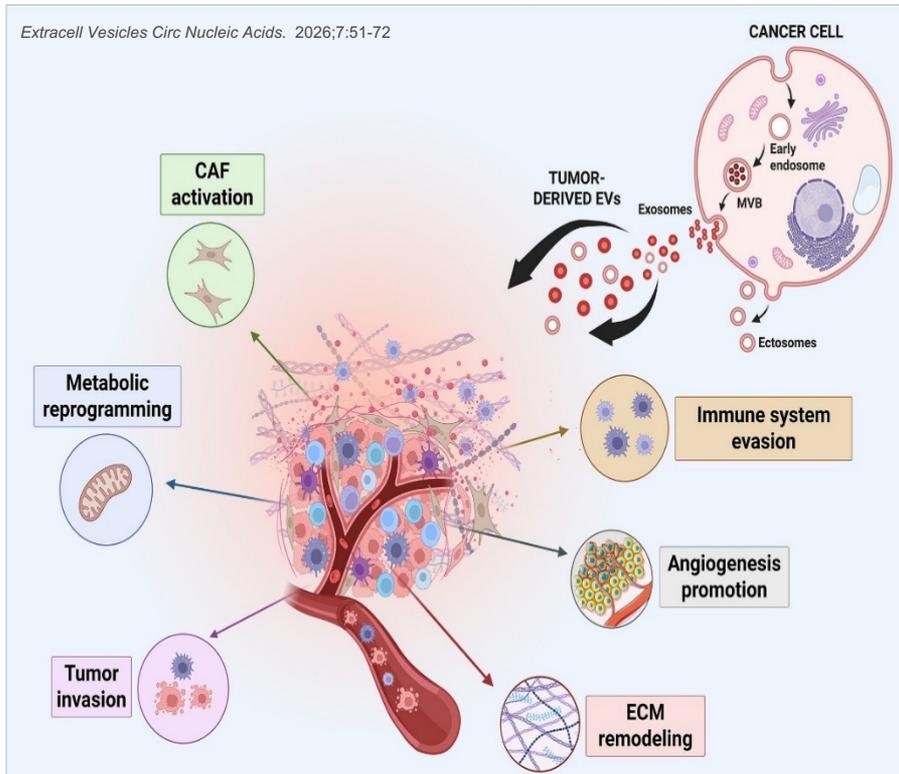
- Bioluminescence imaging

MOLM13-mCherry-Luc cells treated with PBS/vehicle



MOLM-13-mCherry-Luc cells treated with EV^{AML}





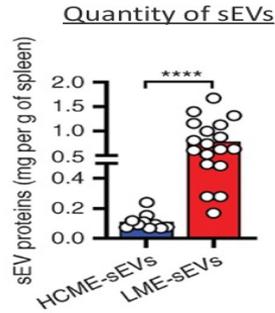
Tumor-derived extracellular vesicles *in vitro* and *in vivo* function

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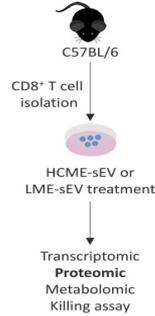
Wang J et al. Oncotarget 2015; Smallwood DT. Et al. Blood 2016; Jafarzadeh N et al. J Cell Physiol 2019; Bottcher M et al. Cells 2022; Lopes R et al. Front Immunol 2022; Gargiulo E et al. Blood Cancer Discov 2022

□ Extracellular vesicles promote an immunosuppressive and CLL supportive microenvironment

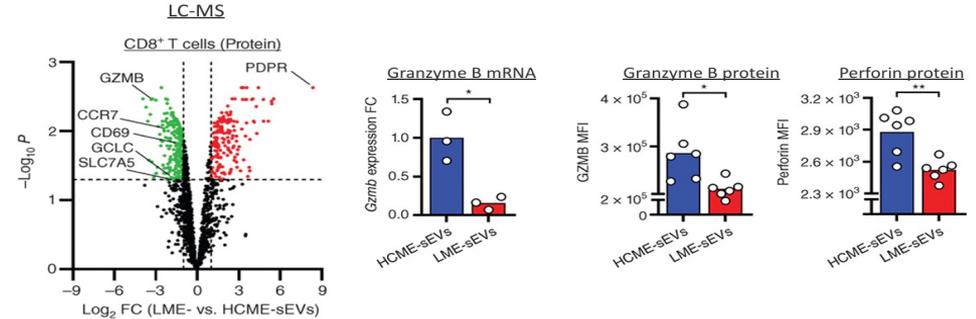
sEVs Are Enriched in the Leukemia Microenvironment



96h *ex vivo* treatment

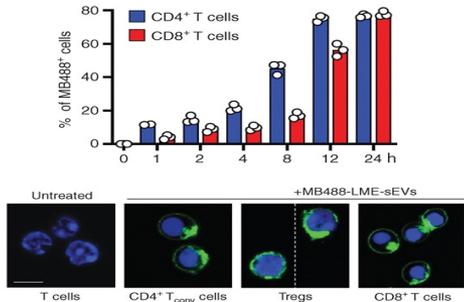


LME-sEVs Alter CD8+ T cell Immune Functionality *ex vivo*

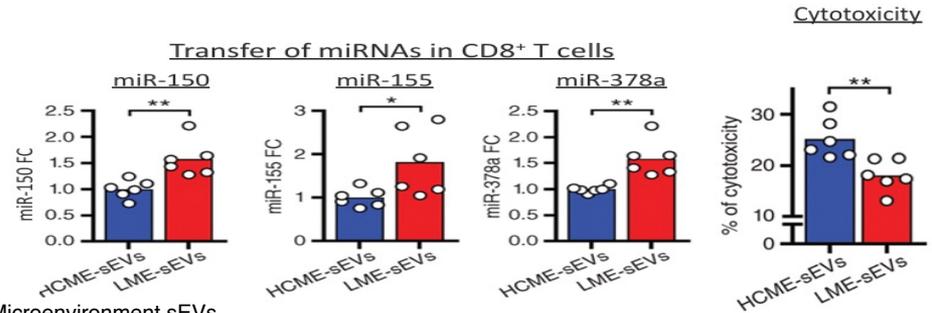


LME-sEVs Enter Different T-cell Subsets in the Spleen

Ex vivo uptake of fluorescent-labeled LME-sEVs



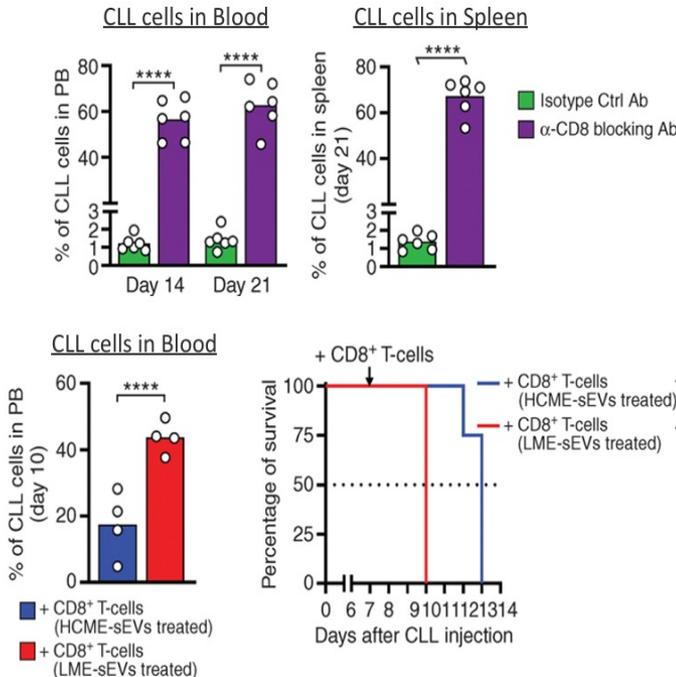
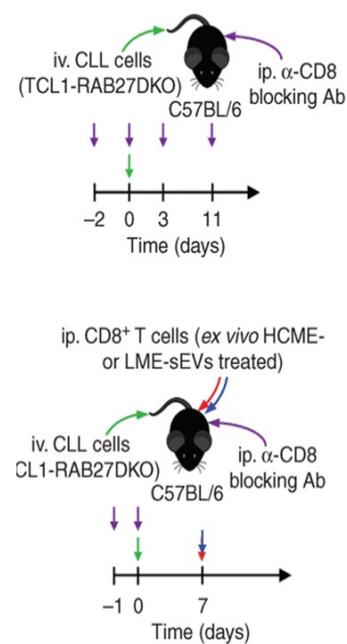
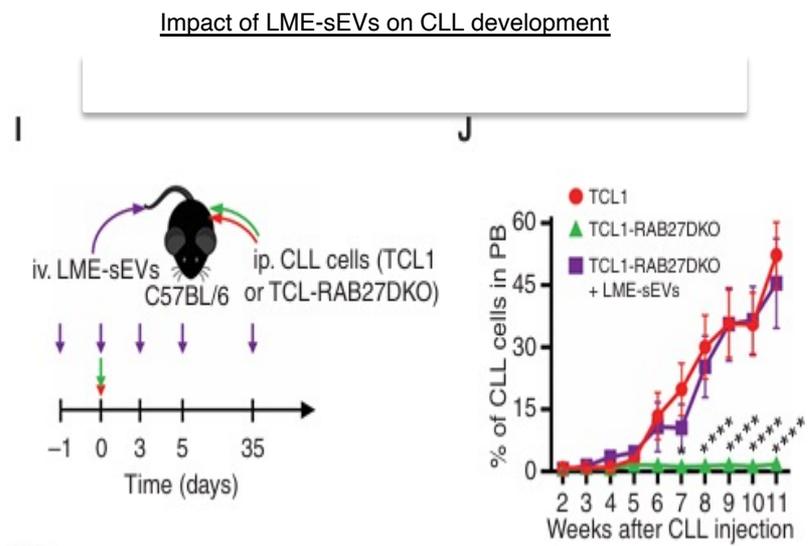
LME-sEVs Alter CD8+ T cell Immune Functionality by miRNAs Transfer



LME-sEVs – Leukemia Microenvironment sEVs
 HCME-sEVs – Healthy Control Microenvironment sEVs

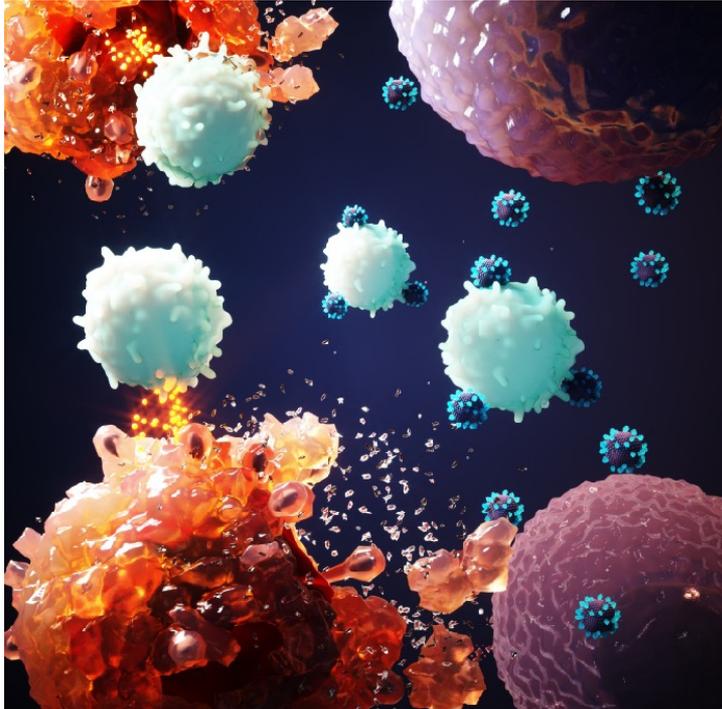


sEVs Are Crucial for CLL Development *in vivo* by impairing the antitumor immune response



LME-sEVs – Leukemia Microenvironment sEVs
HCME-sEVs – Healthy Control Microenvironment sEVs

Highlights



- ❑ Extracellular vesicles are source of information on blood cancer biology with the potential as **diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers** to guide the management of patients with hematological malignancies
- ❑ Extracellular vesicles are able to interact with the **tumor microenvironment** and non-malignant cells to “**educate**” the microenvironment and promote malignancy

§No blood-based biomarker is yet approved for blood cancer screening or diagnosis

§Extracellular vesicles show strong diagnostic and prognostic promise but need large-scale validation

§Extracellular vesicles can be engineered and have clinical utility as next generation drug delivery platforms for therapeutics

§Technological advances and improved integration of omics may enable early tumor detection in the future



Acknowledgments



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