

The role of miRNAs in Veterinary Neurology: diagnostic and therapy.



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Introduction

MicroRNAs or miRNAs are non-coding small RNA molecules of about 19-24 nucleotides that function as post-transcriptional regulators of gene expression. They participate in many physiological and pathological processes ranging from embryonic development to neoplastic progression.

Nucleus Cytoplasm AGO1-4 THINK miRNA duplex TRBP RIIIb-RIIIa -DICER1 Pri-miRNA miRISC -XPO5 AAA RanGTP mRNA THILL AAA Pre-miRNA E GW182 Micro-THUN AAA -DGCR8 processor DROSHA P-body Translational repression AAA and mRNA decay

Figure 1. Overview of miRNA biogenesis pathway (Lin and Gregory 2015).

Table 1. Main studies of miRNAs in veterinary neurology Seven miRNAs were consistently expressed in dogs with **Marioni-Henry** neurological disorders one of which highly related to the et al. (2018) neoplastic group. Two miRNAs had increased expression levels in the CSF and six miRNAs had decreased expression levels in dogs Vansteenkiste et with Wobbler syndrome. It represents an initial al. (2019) characterization of the miRNA profile of normal canine CSF. Cirera et al. Failed to reproduce consistent results in CSF samples due to several reasons. (2019)Nakata et al. Plasma miR-26b is a potential novel diagnostic biomarker of degenerative myelopathy (DM). **(2019)** miR-15b and miR-342-3p have potential as noninvasive Narita et al. biomarkers for differentiating glioma from other (2020)intracranial diseases in dogs.

Objectives

- To define what microRNAs are and their functions.
- To describe the role of microRNAs in different diseases.
- To describe the role of microRNAs in diagnosis and treatment in veterinary neurology, focusing on dogs.

Potential as biomarkers

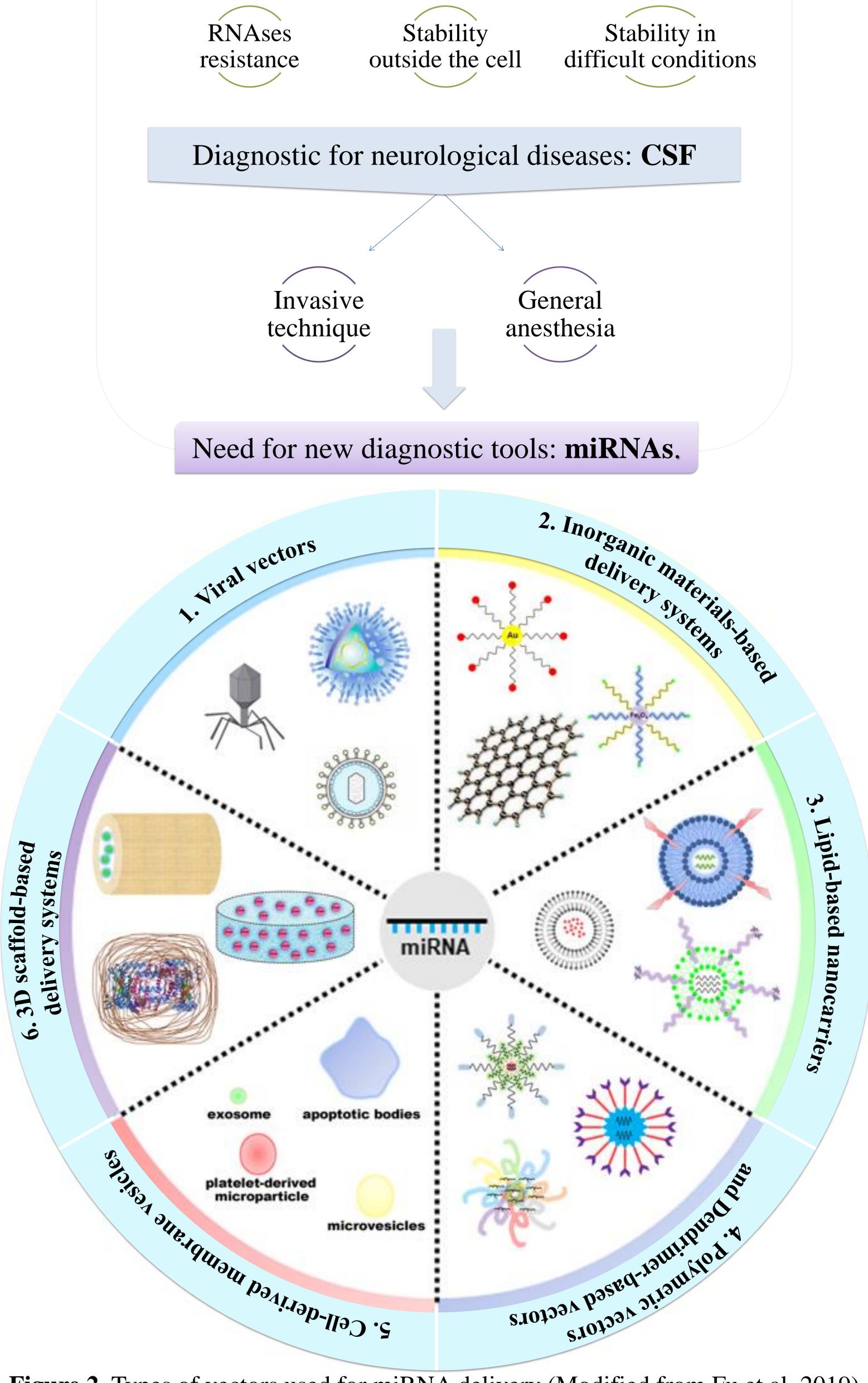


Figure 2. Types of vectors used for miRNA delivery (Modified from Fu et al. 2019).

Conclusions

- miRNAs are involved in a wide variety of processes and diseases.
- They offer a great potential as biomarkers for the diagnosis of neurological diseases having already been related to certain diseases. The therapeutic potential is clear, but many challenges remain such as crossing the blood-brain barrier and avoiding possible side effects.
- This is a fairly new field in veterinary medicine and should therefore be more deeply studied and researched to reach the point where it can be applied to the daily practice.