# Luminespib counteracts the Kifunensine-induced lung endothelial barrier dysfunction

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#### Introduction

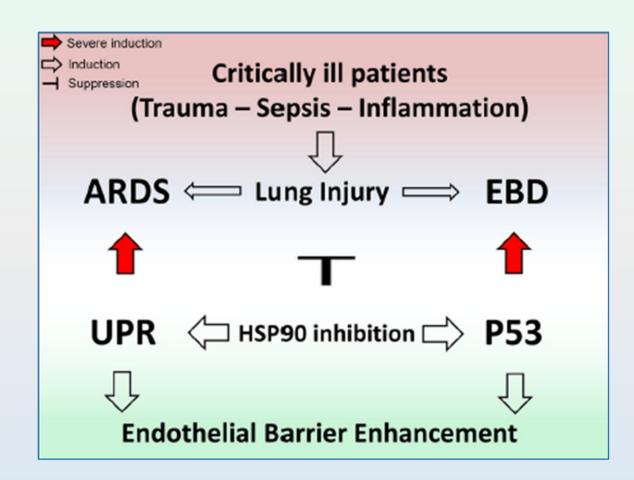
- \* The lung endothelium is a dynamic semi-permeable barrier, which regulates the bidirectional transport of biological components (e.g. fluids, proteins, gases) through the vascular wall.
  - Lung dysfunction due to endothelial hyperpermeability is a cause and consequence of the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), the most advanced and severe form of Acute Lung Injury (ALI).
    - ❖ The development of medical countermeasures to oppose ARDS is of urgent need.
- ❖ UPR orchestrates the adaptive mechanisms that support an optimal protein production rate in response to diverse pathologic insults.
- UPR has been associated with the regulation of the endothelial barrier function and mild UPR activation supports endothelial barrier integrity in vitro.

# Aims & Objectives

√ The α-mannosidases inhibitor and UPR suppressor Kifunensine (KIF) disrupted the lung endothelial barrier integrity.

✓ Hsp90 inhibition induces the Unfolded Protein Response, which in turn enhances endothelial barrier function (EBF).

✓ UPR induction due to Hsp90 inhibition counteracts the Kifunensine-induced endothelial barrier dysfunction.



# Methods

**Cell Culture** 

BPAEC HMVEC-L



**Protein isolation and Western Blot Analysis** 

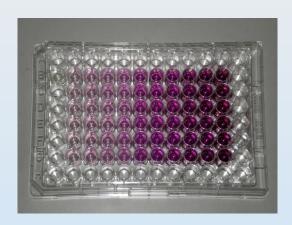


#### Measurement of endothelial barrier function

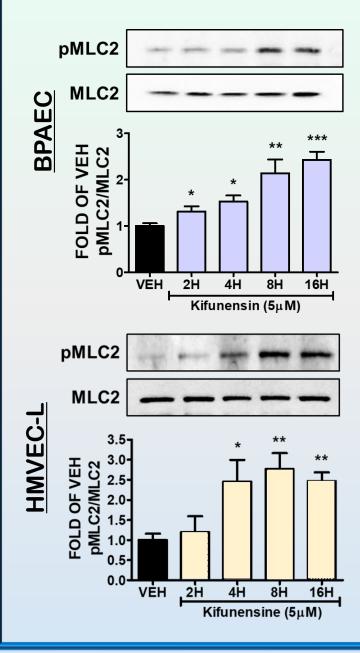


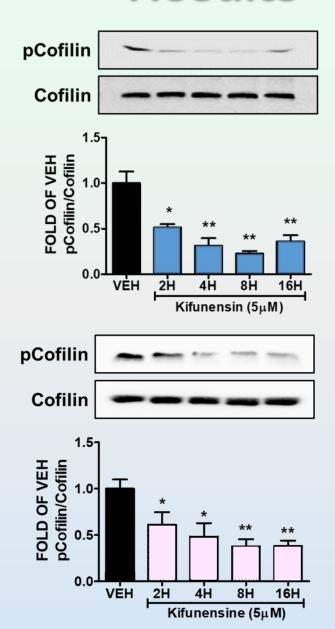


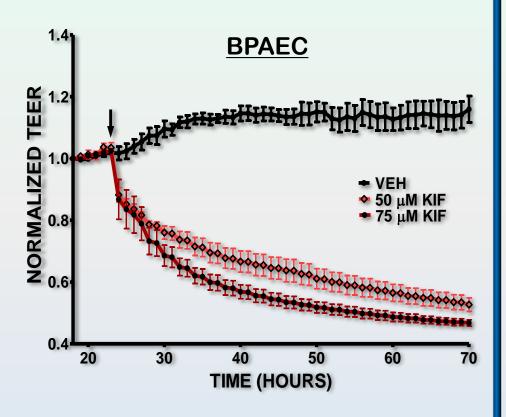
#### Measurement of cell viability



### Results

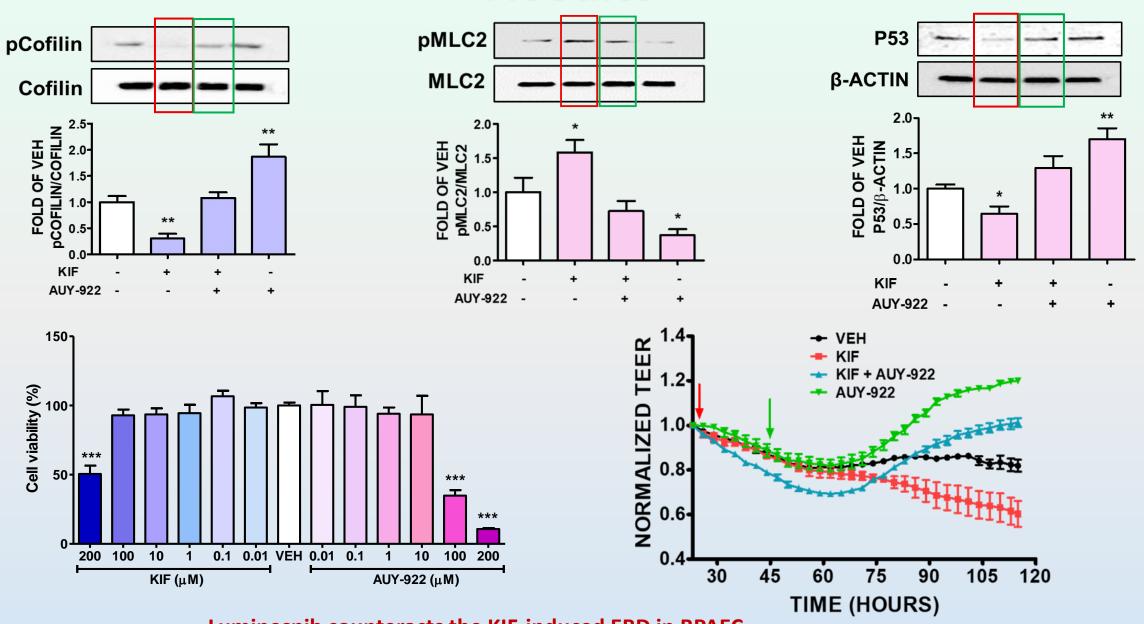






Kifunensine compromises lung endothelial barrier function

## Results



**Luminespib counteracts the KIF-induced EBD in BPAEC** 

#### Conclusions

❖ UPR is associated with the supportive effects of Hsp90 inhibitors in the barrier function

- > UPR activation may serve as a promising therapeutic strategy against diseases related to endothelial barrier dysregulation.
  - Future endeavors will focus on investigating the exact UPR components involved in the protection of the lung vasculature, by employing advanced models of genetically modified mice.

# Acknowledgement

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# Bibliography

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