

New Mechanisms of Cartilage Degradation

A view from proteolytic enzymes and their regulation

Hideaki Nagase

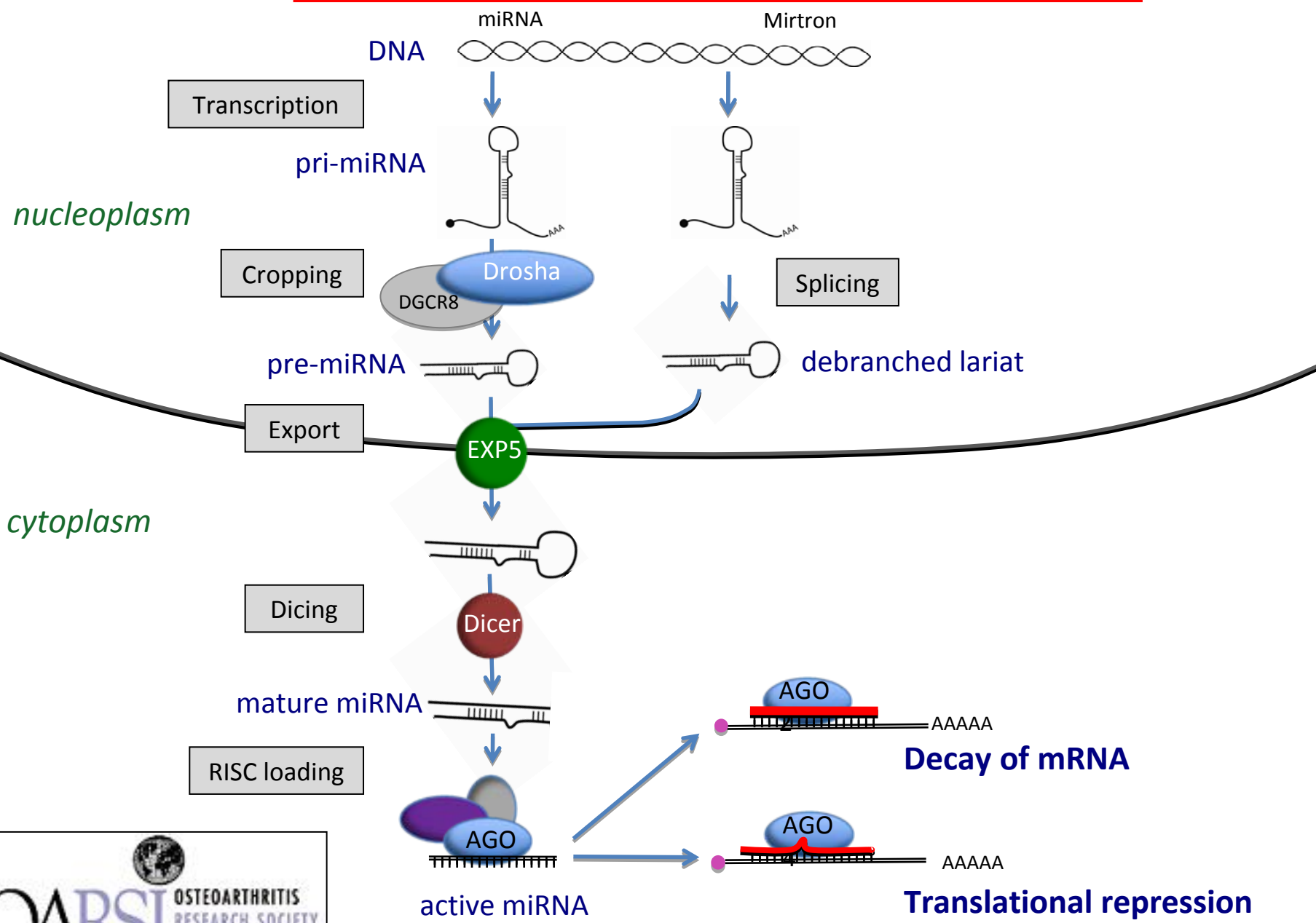
Department of Matrix Biology

Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology

Imperial College London



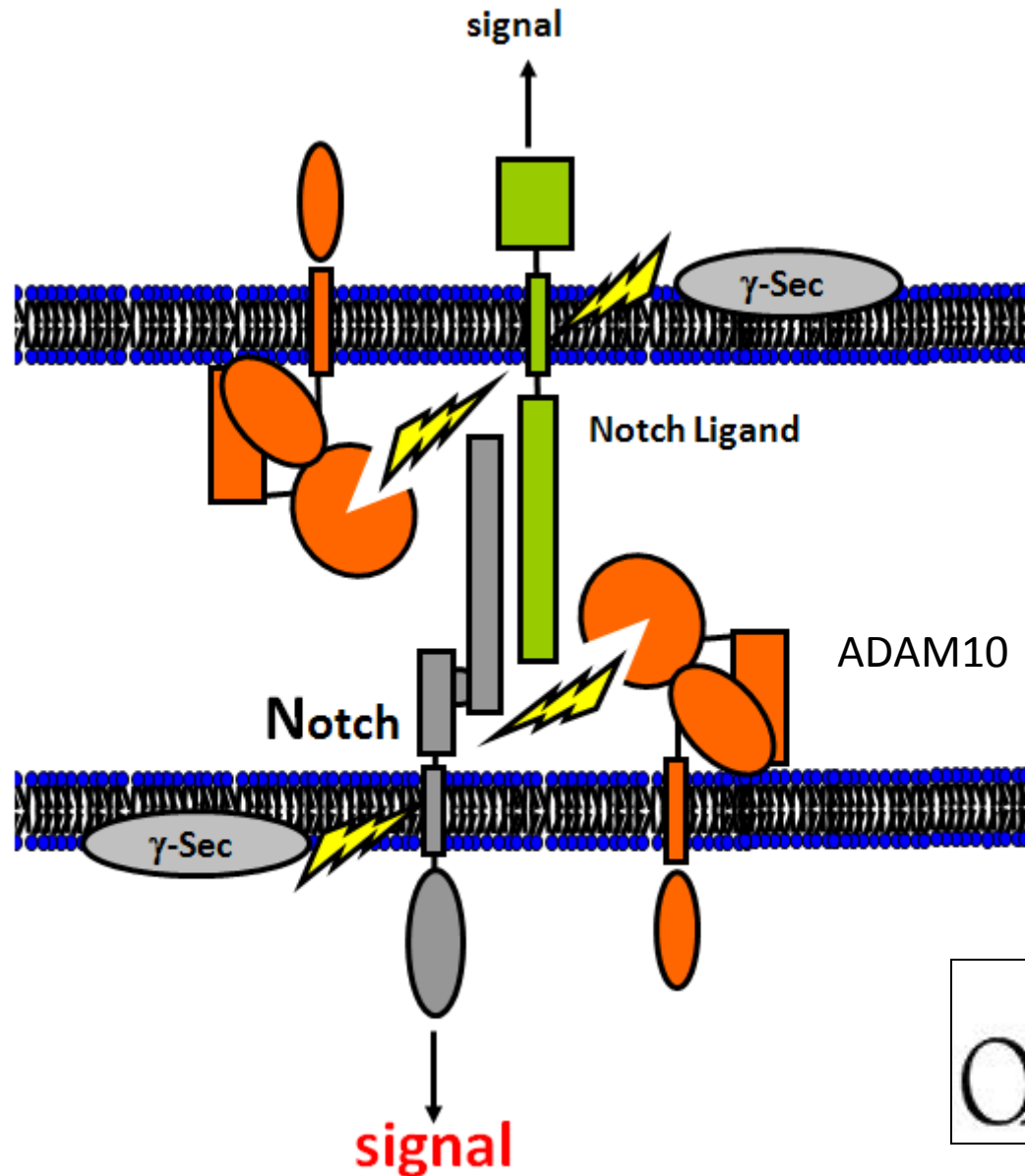
MicroRNA biogenesis and mode of action



MicroRNAs in cartilage

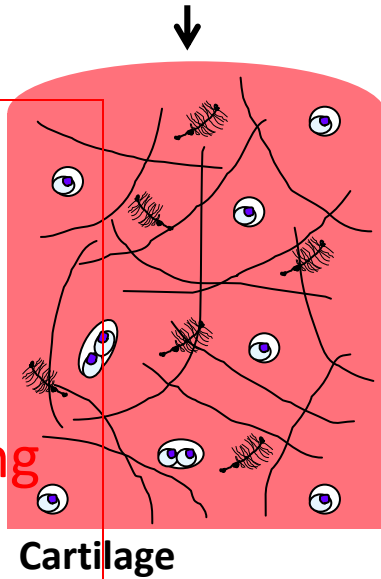
- miR-140: Increase during chondrogenesis
 - » Correlate with expression of *SOX9*, *AGGRECAN* and *COL2A1*
 - » Down-regulated by IL-1
 - » Reduced in OA cartilage
 - » 9 potential target genes
 - » Down-regulate ADAMTS-5
- miR-146: Increase in response to IL-1 and TNF α
 - » Down-regulated in OA cartilage
 - » Mediating NF κ B signalling (IRAK1, TRAF6)
- miR-9: Up-regulated in OA cartilage and bone
 - » Overexpression in chondrocytes decrease MMP-13 secretion
 - » Inhibition of miR-9 increases MMP-13 production.
- miR-27a: Down-regulate MMP-13 and IGFBP-5

ADAM10 and Notch regulates cell-cell signalling

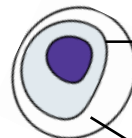
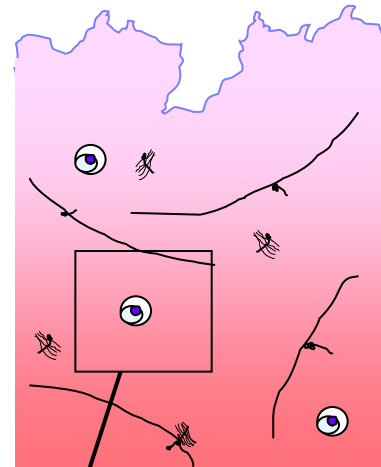


**Injury, Aging, ROS,
Mechanical stress
Degraded ECM
Abnormal ECM synthesis
Genetics
Inflammatory cytokines**

**microRNA
Sulfation
Syndecan 4
DDR-2
Notch signalling**



OA



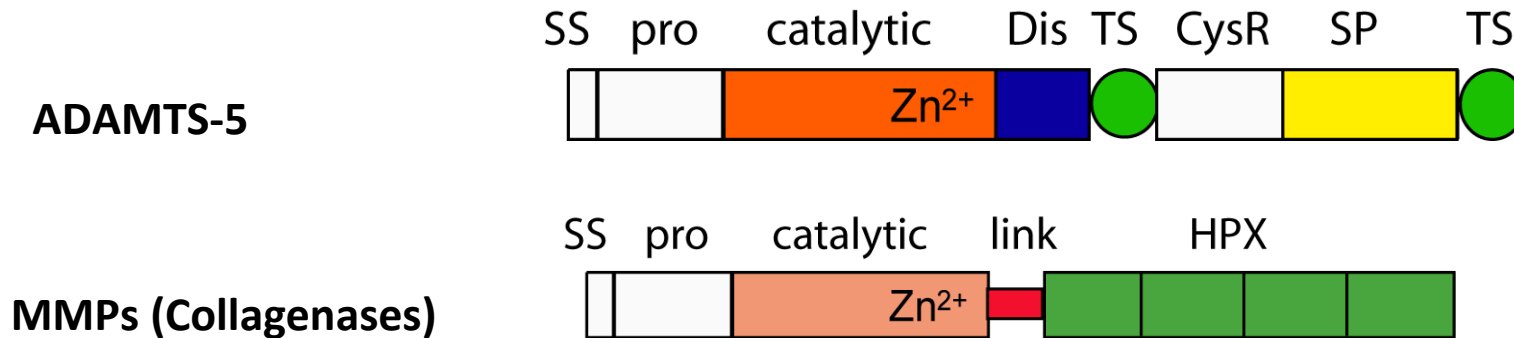
Chondrocytes

proMMPs

ADAMTSs

TIMPs

Common features between aggrecanases and collagenases

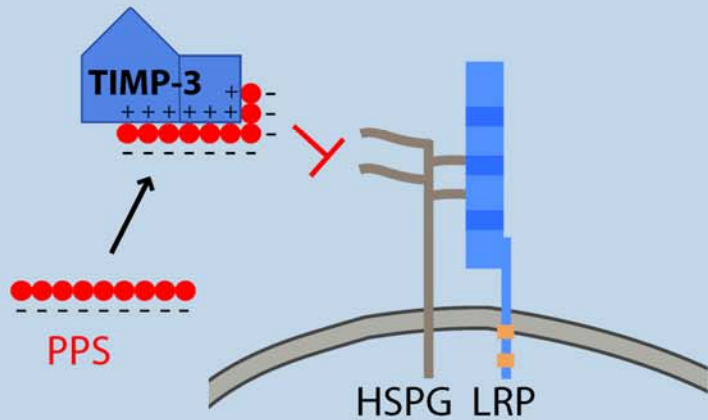


- Blocking the function of non-catalytic domains may specifically inhibit the target metalloproteinase

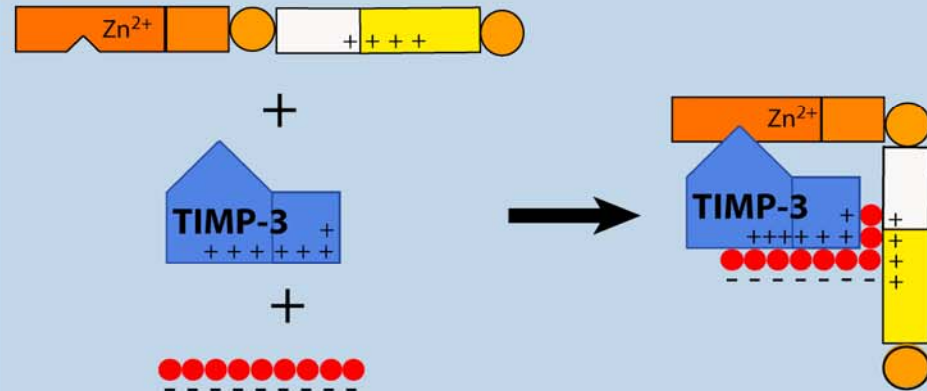
Exosite inhibitors or neutralizing antibodies

PPS: Three modes of action to block ADAMTS-5

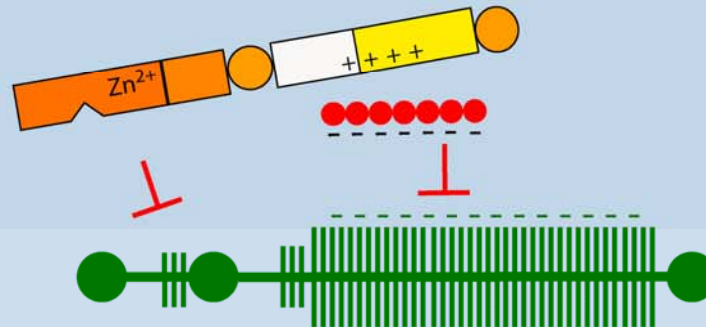
(i) Prevents TIMP-3 internalization



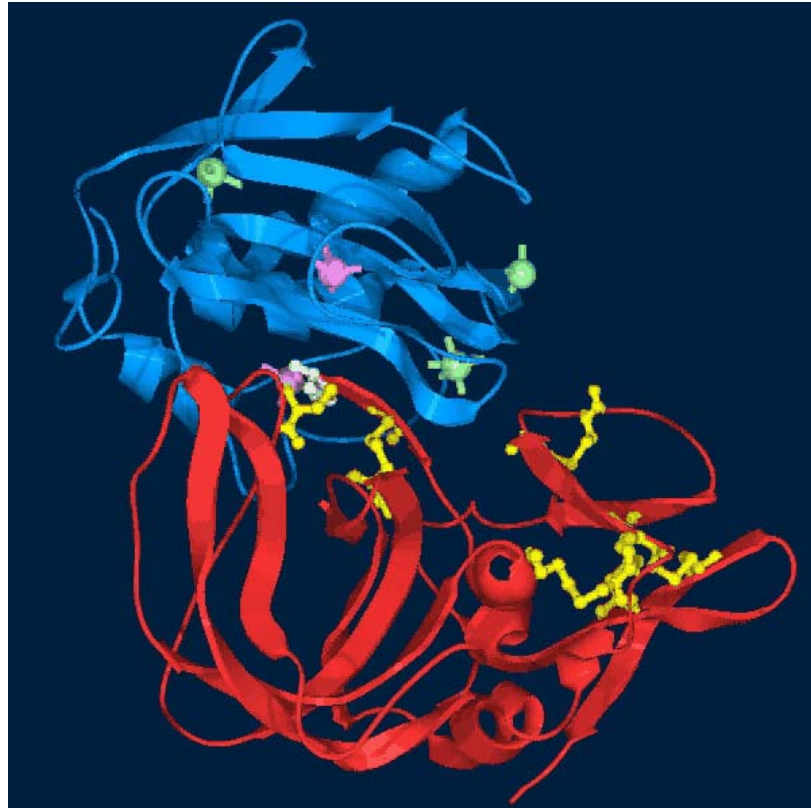
(ii) Enhances TIMP-3 reactivity



(iii) Competes with aggrecan (allosteric inhibitor)



Inhibition mechanism of TIMPs



How TIMP blocks MMPs

