

INTISARI

Kanker payudara merupakan penyebab kematian terbesar wanita di dunia serta menempati urutan pertama jumlah pasien terbanyak di Indonesia. Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) merupakan subtipe yang sering ditemukan (10-15%) dan menjadi penyebab tingginya angka mortalitas pasien. mikroRNA (miRNA) diketahui berperan dalam epigenetik kanker melalui mekanisme disregulasi mRNA. Data nanostring sampel pasien Yogyakarta - Jawa Tengah menunjukkan bahwa hsa-miR-143-3p mengalami penurunan ekspresi. Overekspresi miR-143-3p berkorelasi dengan peningkatan survival rate pasien. Struktur miRNA yang mudah didegradasi menyebabkan perlunya suatu agen penghantaran yang dapat menjaga stabilitas miRNA ketika miRNA akan dimasukkan ke sel atau organisme. Eksosom merupakan biovesikel ekstraseluler yang dapat berperan dalam komunikasi antar sel. Pada penelitian ini mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p ditransfeksikan ke eksosom dan menghasilkan sediaan nanokompleks ekso-miR. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek penambahan ekso-miR terhadap viabilitas, migrasi dan proliferasi TNBC secara in vitro menggunakan lini sel 4T1. Eksosom diisolasi dari sekretom Mesenchymal Stem Cell lalu dilakukan karakterisasi menggunakan Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis. Transfeksi mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p ke eksosom dilakukan menggunakan reagen Exo-Fect. Uji fungsional yang dilakukan berupa MTT Assay, Wound Healing Assay dan Colony Formation Assay. Studi in silico dilakukan untuk mengetahui gen yang ditarget oleh hsa-miR-143-3p. Hasil uji MTT Assay menunjukkan bahwa transfeksi ekso-miR sebanyak 7,5 μ l mampu menghasilkan persentase viabilitas sel yang lebih rendah (58%) dibanding kontrol (99,7%). Hasil uji Wound Healing Assay menunjukkan bahwa transfeksi ekso-miR sebanyak 37,5 μ l mampu menghambat migrasi lini sel 4T1 yang ditunjukkan dengan persentase Wound Closure (67%) dibandingkan dengan kontrol (100%). Ekso-miR juga diketahui mempengaruhi proliferasi dan kemampuan membentuk koloni secara signifikan ($P < 0.001$) pada lini sel 4T1 yang ditunjukkan dengan jumlah koloni lebih sedikit (32 koloni) dibandingkan dengan kontrol (132 koloni). Studi in silico menunjukkan miR-143-3p dapat menarget KRAS, MYO6, MAPK7, COL1A1, HRAS, FSCN1, JAG1, BCL2, AKT1, dan CD44.

Kata kunci: Triple Negative Breast Cancer, mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p, eksosom, proliferasi, migrasi.

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women worldwide, and Indonesia has the highest number of patients. Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) is a common subtype (10-15%) with a high patient mortality rate. MicroRNA (miRNA) has been shown to have a role in cancer epigenetics via the mechanism of mRNA dysregulation. miR-143-3p expression has been found to be lower in breast cancer samples from Yogyakarta and Central Java. Overexpression of miR-143-3p is associated with improved patient survival. Because miRNA's structure is rapidly destroyed, a delivery agent that can preserve miRNA stability when miRNA is injected into cells or organisms is required. Exosomes are extracellular vesicles that can play a role in intercellular communication. Exosomes were transfected with *mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p*, resulting in *exo-miR*. The purpose of this study is to examine how *exo-miR* addition affects TNBC viability, migration, and proliferation in vitro using the 4T1 cell line. Exosomes were isolated from secretome from Mesenchymal Stem Cells and analyzed with Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis (NTA). The Exo-Fect-based method was used to transfect *mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p* into exosomes. MTT Assay, Wound Healing Assay, and Colony Formation Assay were used as functional tests. The genes targeted by hsa-miR-143-3p were identified using in silico studies. The MTT Assay test results revealed that 7,5 µl of *exo-miR* transfection generated a lower percentage of cell viability (58%) than the control (99.7%). The Wound Healing Assay results showed that transfection of *exo-miR* up to 37,5 µl was able to suppress migration of the 4T1 cell line as demonstrated by the percentage of Wound Closure (67%) compared to control (100%). *Exo-miR* was also reported to have a substantial ($P < 0.001$) effect on proliferation and colony-forming abilities in 4T1 cells, as evidenced by fewer colonies (32 colonies) compared to controls (132 colonies). MiR-143-3p has been shown in silico to target KRAS, MYO6, MAPK7, COL1A1, HRAS, FSCN1, JAG1, BCL2, AKT1, and CD44.

Keywords: Triple Negative Breast Cancer, *mimic-hsa-miR-143-3p*, exosome, proliferation, migration