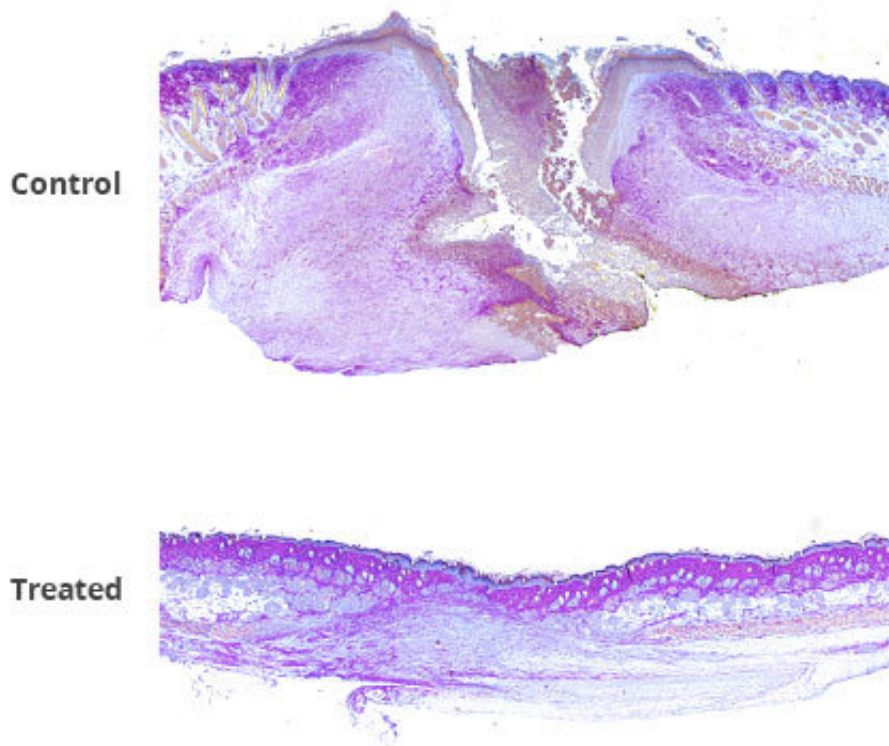


# Novel combination therapy promotes wound healing

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Mouse skin was burned and treated with either a standard burn treatment or new wound-healing therapy. After two weeks, cross sections of burned skin show control skin (top image) had clearly not healed, with no hair follicles, sebaceous glands or other higher order structures present in the burn area. Burns treated with therapeutic gel (bottom image) showed progressive healing and tissue regeneration, including new hair follicles. Credit: Sharp Lab/Albert Einstein College of Medicine

By incorporating a gene-suppressing drug into an over-the-counter gel, researchers at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and their colleagues cut healing time by half and significantly improved healing outcomes compared to control treatments. Results from the combination therapy, which was tested in mice, were published online today in *Advances in Wound Care*.

"Not only did wound healing occur more rapidly and completely, but actual regeneration occurred, with hair follicles and the skin's supportive collagen network restored in wounded skin—clinically important improvements that are unprecedented in [wound care](#)," says senior author David J. Sharp, Ph.D, professor of physiology & biophysics at Einstein. "We foresee this therapy having broad application for all sorts of wounds, from playground cuts to battlefield injuries to [chronic wounds](#)."

Chronic wounds alone affect 6.5 million Americans and cost \$25 billion in annual healthcare costs. Over the past several decades, few advances have been made in treating wounds of any type.

In 2015, Dr. Sharp and colleagues discovered that an enzyme called fidgetin-like 2 (FL2) puts the brakes on skin cells as they migrate towards wounds to heal them. He reasoned that reducing FL2 levels might enable healing cells to reach their destination faster. So he and his colleagues developed small interfering RNA molecules (siRNAs) that specifically inhibit the gene that codes for FL2. When the siRNAs were encased in nanoparticles and sprayed on [skin wounds](#) in [mice](#), the treated wounds healed faster than untreated wounds.

In the current study, Dr. Sharp enhanced the siRNAs' wound-healing potential by combining them with PluroGel—a protective gel that keeps wounds moist and has antimicrobial properties when applied to bandages and other wound dressings. In addition, Dr. Sharp incorporated the siRNAs into microparticles made of collagen, a naturally occurring

protein that readily releases its siRNA "cargo" after coming in contact with the skin.

The FL2-siRNA/PluroGel combination was applied to mice with either skin excisions or burns. For comparison, studies involving both types of skin injuries also used two control groups: mice treated with PluroGel alone and mice treated with PluroGel plus siRNA that did not target the gene for FL2. Wounds were treated on the day of the skin excision or burn and again two, four and six days later. For 14 days following the injuries, wounds were assessed by investigators who were "blinded" as to the treatment the mice received.

On the fourth day after mice treated for excision wounds, the open wound areas of mice in the two control groups were nearly twice as large as the wound areas in mice treated with the FL2-siRNA/PluroGel combination. Several mice treated with the combination therapy also had hair follicles present in the wound zone, while no such structures were seen in the control mice.

For mice treated for burns: by 14-days post injury, the wounds of mice in both control groups were more than one-third larger than in the mice treated with the FL2-siRNA/PluroGel combination. In addition, the burn wounds of all mice treated with the FL2-siRNA/PluroGel combination had closed completely by day 14; by comparison, 25 percent and 30 percent of treated wounds in the PluroGel and PluroGel/nontarget siRNA control groups, respectively, remained unhealed at that time.

"These results show that FL2-siRNA plus PluroGel is a highly promising wound treatment," says Adam Kramer, a Ph.D. candidate in Dr. Sharp's lab and co-lead author. "By lowering FL2 levels in skin cells, the FL2-siRNA helps cells reach wound sites much faster than they ordinarily would—essential for minimizing scarring and preventing wounds from becoming chronic. And by hydrating wounds and

inhibiting microbes, PluroGel offers important additional wound-healing benefits."

Dr. Sharp and Brian O'Rourke, Ph.D., the paper's co-lead author and chief scientist at MicroCures, Inc., have achieved similar success in treating skin [wounds](#) in pigs—animals with skin that closely resembles human [skin](#). Dr. Sharp's team plans to seek permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to test their wound-healing therapy in clinical trials.

The paper is titled "Fidgetin-like 2 siRNA Enhances the Wound Healing Capability of a Surfactant Polymer Dressing."

Provided by Albert Einstein College of Medicine

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