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Exploring the Role of Micrornas in Wound Healing

Lucía Villegas Coronado[1], Erick Trujillo Román[2]

[1,2]Programa de Especialización en Cirugía General, Unidad de Cirugía, Hospital General de Zona No. 5, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Nogales, México

ABSTRACT

Wound healing is a complex process involving inflammation, cellular proliferation, and matrix remodeling. However, skin's regenerative capacity varies across species, and adult mammals, including humans, have limited ability to fully regenerate tissue. Scar formation is a common outcome of wound healing, impacting quality of life. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are key regulators in wound healing, influencing inflammation, cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and matrix remodeling. Dysregulated miRNAs can impair wound healing. Additionally, miRNAs play roles in wound healing, autoimmune diseases, and allergies. Understanding miRNA involvement offers insights into mechanisms and potential therapies for managing these conditions.

KEYWORDS: Wound healing ,miRNA ,autoimmune diseases, allergies.

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INTRODUCTION

Wound healing is a complex biological process shared among different species, characterized by a series of interconnected events involving inflammation, blood clotting, cellular proliferation, and remodeling of the extracellular matrix. However, the regenerative capacity of skin varies across species, and adult mammals, including humans, have inherent limitations in achieving complete tissue regeneration (1).

In adult mammals, the healing of wounds often leads to the formation of scar tissue that lacks the complexity of normal skin, including its appendages. While scar tissue serves the essential function of protecting against infections and preventing dehydration, it can also have adverse effects. Scars resulting from injuries or burns exhibit distinct characteristics that deviate from the appearance of undamaged skin, significantly impacting an individual's quality of life both cosmetically and psychologically.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have emerged as important players in wound healing, attracting considerable attention in recent years. These small non-coding RNA molecules regulate gene expression by binding to messenger RNA (mRNA) and inhibiting its translation into protein. They play crucial roles in various biological processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue regeneration.

Wound healing

Wound healing is a fundamental biological process shared among different species, characterized by a series of interconnected events including inflammation, blood clotting, cellular proliferation, and extracellular matrix remodeling. However, the regenerative capacity of skin differs across species. While certain organisms can fully regenerate damaged tissue, adult mammals, including humans, face limitations in achieving such remarkable regeneration (2).

In adult mammals, wound healing often results in the formation of scar tissue that lacks the complexity of normal skin, including its appendages (3). Although scar tissue fulfills the essential role of safeguarding against infections and preventing dehydration, it can also have adverse effects. Scars caused by injuries or burns possess distinct characteristics, deviating from the appearance of the original undamaged skin. Consequently, they can have profound cosmetic and psychological implications, significantly impacting an individual's quality of life.

Wound Healing and miRNAs

miRNAs in wound healing has garnered significant attention in recent years. MiRNAs are small non-coding RNA molecules that regulate gene expression by binding to mRNA and inhibiting its translation into protein. They play crucial roles in various biological processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue regeneration.

In the context of wound healing, miRNAs have been found to be involved in multiple stages of the process. During the

inflammatory phase, specific miRNAs regulate the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines, influencing immune cell recruitment and modulating the inflammatory response. In the proliferative phase, miRNAs regulate cell proliferation, migration, and angiogenesis, promoting the formation of new blood vessels and granulation tissue. Moreover, miRNAs are implicated in extracellular matrix remodeling, which is essential for wound closure and tissue repair (4). Certain miRNAs related to wound healing are found in Figure 1.

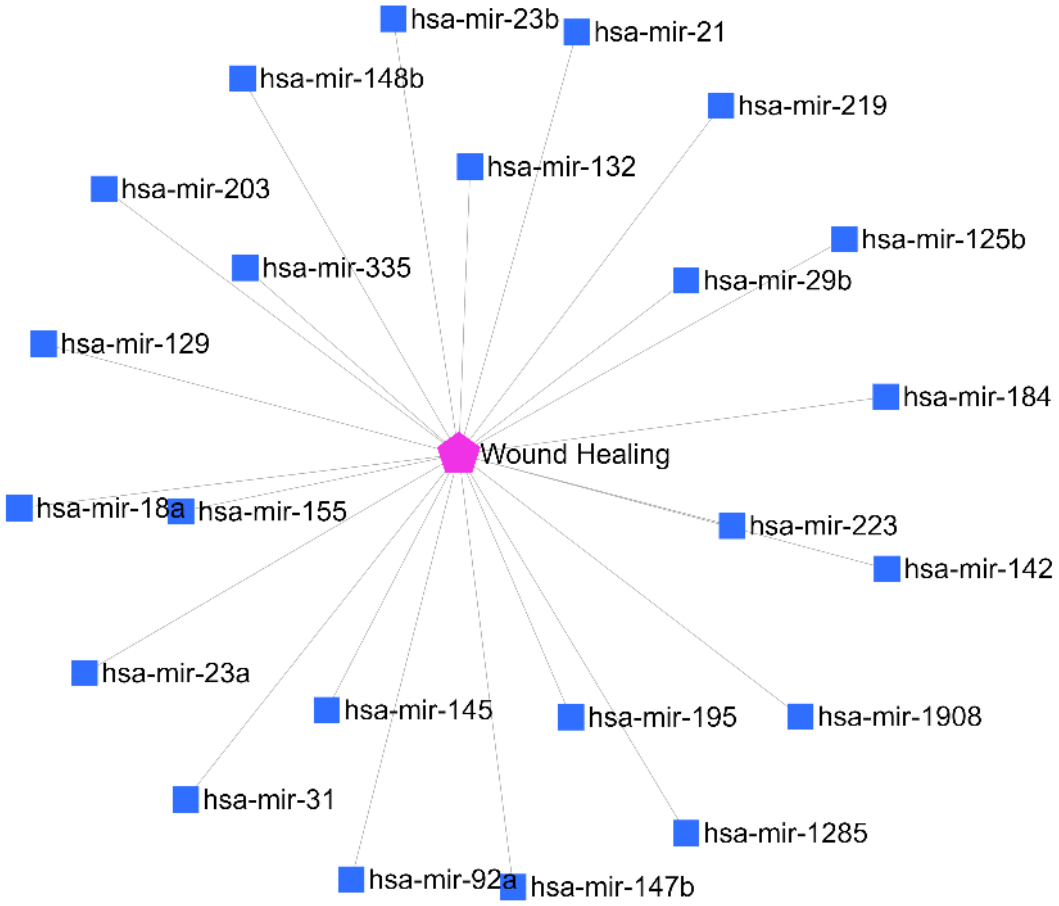

Figure 1. Wound healing and miRNAs

Wound Healing, autoimmune diseases, allergies and miRNAs

Autoimmune diseases, allergies, and wound healing are interconnected processes influenced by miRNAs. In autoimmune diseases, aberrant immune responses target self-tissues, leading to chronic inflammation and tissue damage. MiRNAs play a crucial role in modulating the immune response and maintaining immune homeostasis. Dysregulation of specific miRNAs can contribute to the development and progression of autoimmune diseases by affecting immune cell function and cytokine production. Similarly, in allergies, miRNAs have been implicated in regulating the allergic response by modulating immune cell activation, cytokine release, and mast cell degranulation.

Moreover, miRNAs play a vital role in wound healing, where they regulate various cellular processes involved in inflammation, cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and extracellular matrix remodeling. Dysregulated miRNA expression can impact wound healing by disrupting these processes, leading to delayed or impaired healing (5). Understanding the role of miRNAs in these interconnected processes could provide new insights into the underlying mechanisms and potentially offer novel therapeutic approaches for managing autoimmune diseases, allergies, and promoting efficient wound healing. Certain miRNAs are related to autoimmune diseases and allergies and also are found to impact in wound healing (Figure 2).

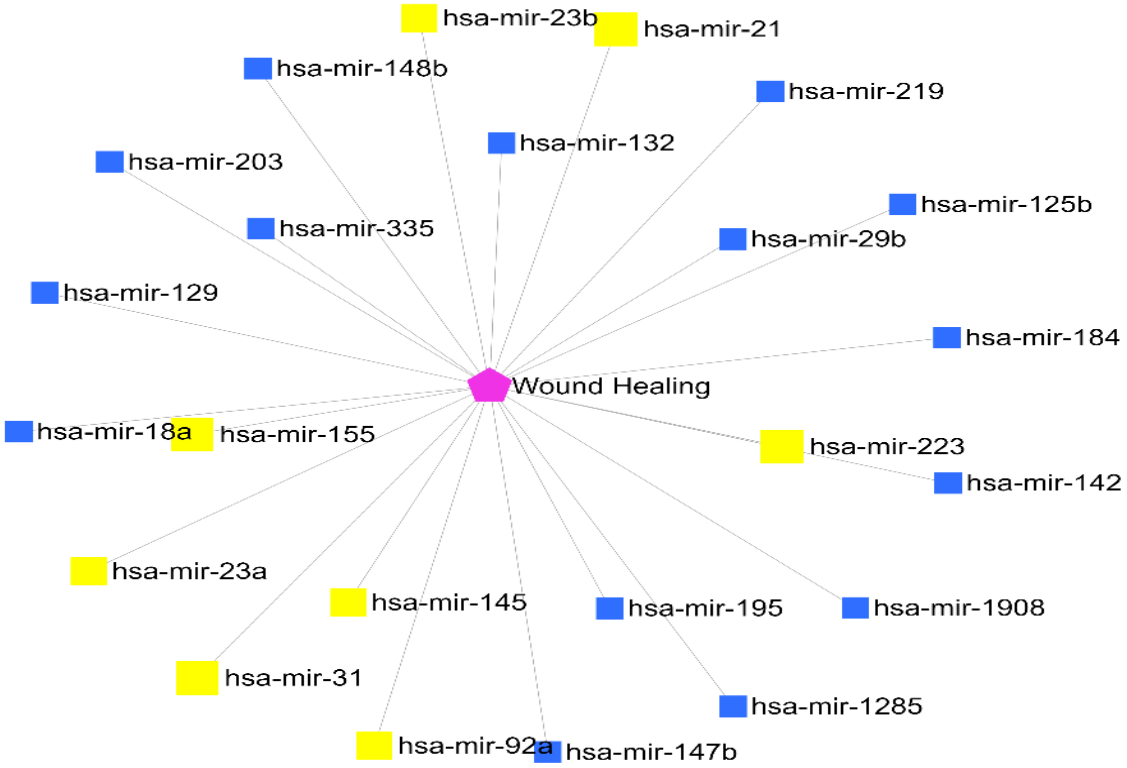

Figure 2. Wound Healing, autoimmune diseases, allergies and miRNAs

DISCUSSION

Wound healing is a complex biological process that involves a series of interconnected events, including inflammation, blood clotting, cellular proliferation, and extracellular matrix remodeling. While the regenerative capacity of skin varies among species, adult mammals, including humans, have inherent limitations in achieving complete tissue regeneration. The formation of scar tissue is a common outcome of wound healing in adult mammals, serving as a protective barrier against infections and dehydration. However, scars differ from undamaged skin in appearance and can have significant cosmetic and psychological implications, affecting an individual's quality of life.

MiRNAs have emerged as important regulators in wound healing, attracting considerable attention in recent years. These small non-coding RNA molecules play crucial roles in various biological processes, such as cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue regeneration. In the context of wound healing, specific miRNAs have been identified to participate in different stages of the process.

During the inflammatory phase, certain miRNAs modulate the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines, influencing the recruitment of immune cells and the regulation of the inflammatory response. In the proliferative phase, miRNAs regulate cell proliferation, migration, and angiogenesis, promoting the formation of new blood vessels and granulation tissue. Additionally, miRNAs are implicated in extracellular matrix remodeling, which is essential for wound closure and tissue repair.

The interconnectedness of wound healing with autoimmune diseases, allergies, and miRNAs is a fascinating area of study. Autoimmune diseases involve aberrant immune responses targeting self-tissues, resulting in chronic inflammation and tissue damage. MiRNAs play a critical role in modulating the immune response and maintaining immune homeostasis. Dysregulation of specific miRNAs can contribute to the development and progression of autoimmune diseases by affecting immune cell function and cytokine production.

Similarly, miRNAs have been implicated in the regulation of allergic responses. They modulate immune cell activation, cytokine release, and mast cell degranulation, which are essential processes in allergic reactions. Moreover, miRNAs play a vital role in wound healing by regulating various cellular processes involved in inflammation, cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and extracellular matrix remodeling (6).

Dysregulated miRNA expression can disrupt these interconnected processes, leading to delayed or impaired wound healing, exacerbating autoimmune diseases, or influencing the allergic response. Understanding the role of miRNAs in these complex interactions could provide valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms and potentially open up new avenues for therapeutic approaches in managing autoimmune diseases, allergies, and promoting efficient wound healing.

Further research and exploration of specific miRNAs associated with autoimmune diseases, allergies, and wound healing are crucial. Figure 2 provides a visual representation

of certain miRNAs related to autoimmune diseases, allergies, and their impact on wound healing, highlighting their potential significance in these interconnected processes. By unraveling the intricate roles of miRNAs, researchers can contribute to the development of targeted therapies and interventions that improve patient outcomes and enhance the regenerative potential of wound healing.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, wound healing is a complex process involving inflammation, cellular proliferation, and extracellular matrix remodeling. While scar tissue formed during wound healing serves a protective role, it can have adverse effects on an individual's quality of life. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have emerged as important regulators in wound healing, influencing various stages of the process. Additionally, miRNAs are implicated in the interconnected processes of autoimmune diseases and allergies. Understanding the roles of miRNAs in these processes holds promise for uncovering underlying mechanisms and developing novel therapeutic approaches to enhance wound healing and manage autoimmune diseases and allergies effectively.

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