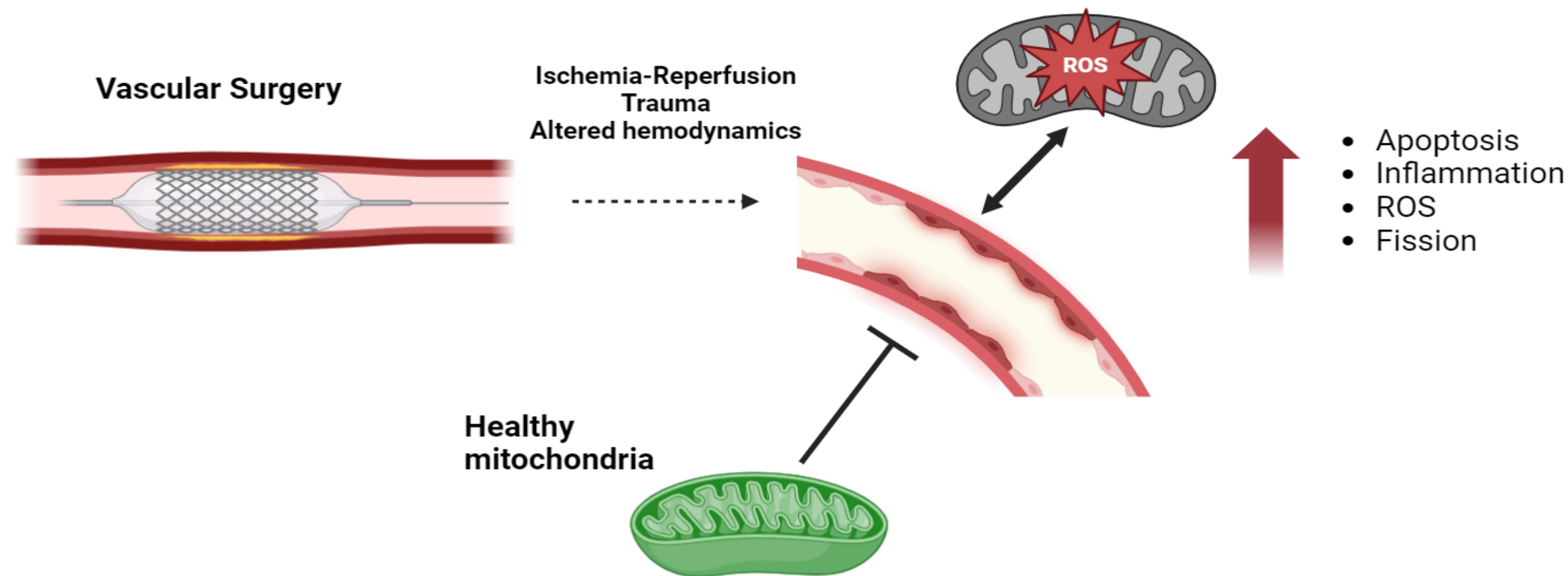


## Introduction

**Background:** Mitochondria transplantation has emerged as a promising regenerative therapy for cardiovascular disease[1]. However, current transplantation strategies suffer from a lack of specificity, limited uptake, uncontrolled biodistribution, and overall subpar efficiency[2]. To overcome this, we are developing modular mitochondria delivery systems (MDS).



**Hypothesis:** Coating isolated mitochondria with collagen binding peptide (CBP) enables targeted delivery to damaged endothelium

**Goal:** Develop an endothelium-specific coating for targeted mitochondria transplantation for vascular injury

## Methods

### Mitochondria Isolation from Mesenchymal Stem Cells

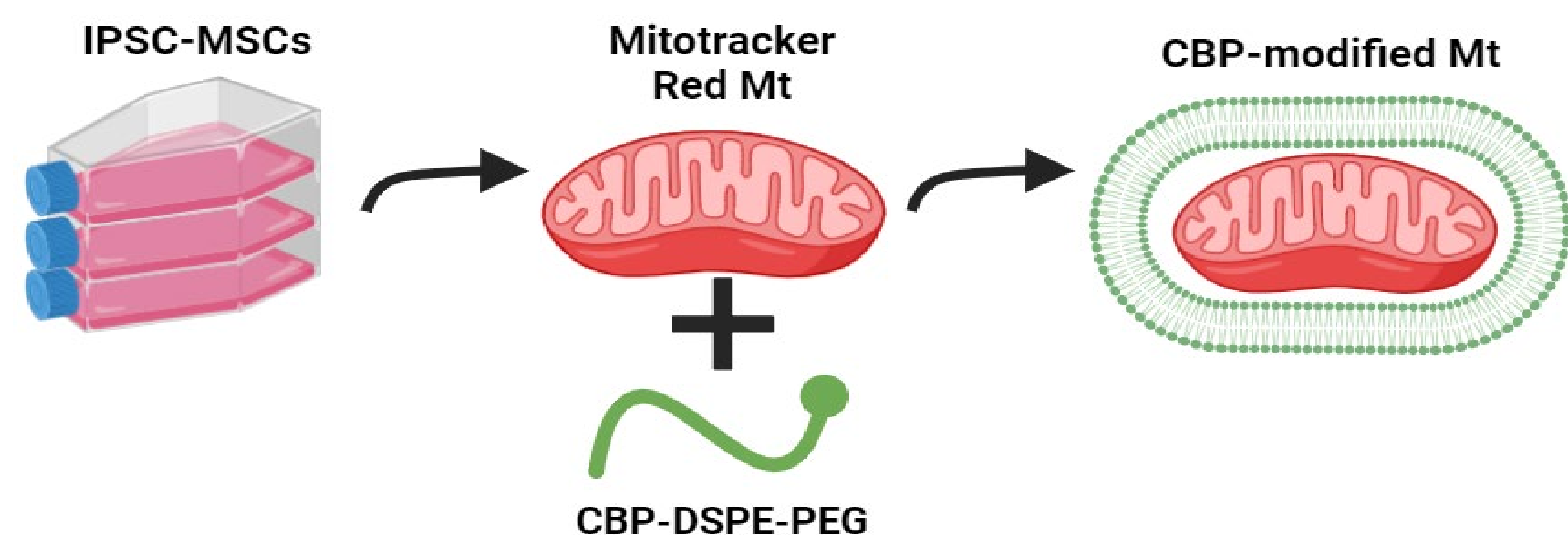
- Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) were differentiated from induced pluripotent stem cells (IPSCs) obtained from a young, healthy donor.
- Mitotracker Red-labelled mitochondria (Mt) were isolated using Mitochondria Isolation Kit for Cultured Cells (Thermo).

### Peptide-Polymer Conjugate Synthesis

- FITC-labelled CBP** was reacted with DSPE-PEG at a 1:1 thiol : maleimide ratio
- Reaction product was purified with dialysis+ characterization with NMR
- Collagen binding affinity was measured in vitro using collagen coated plates.

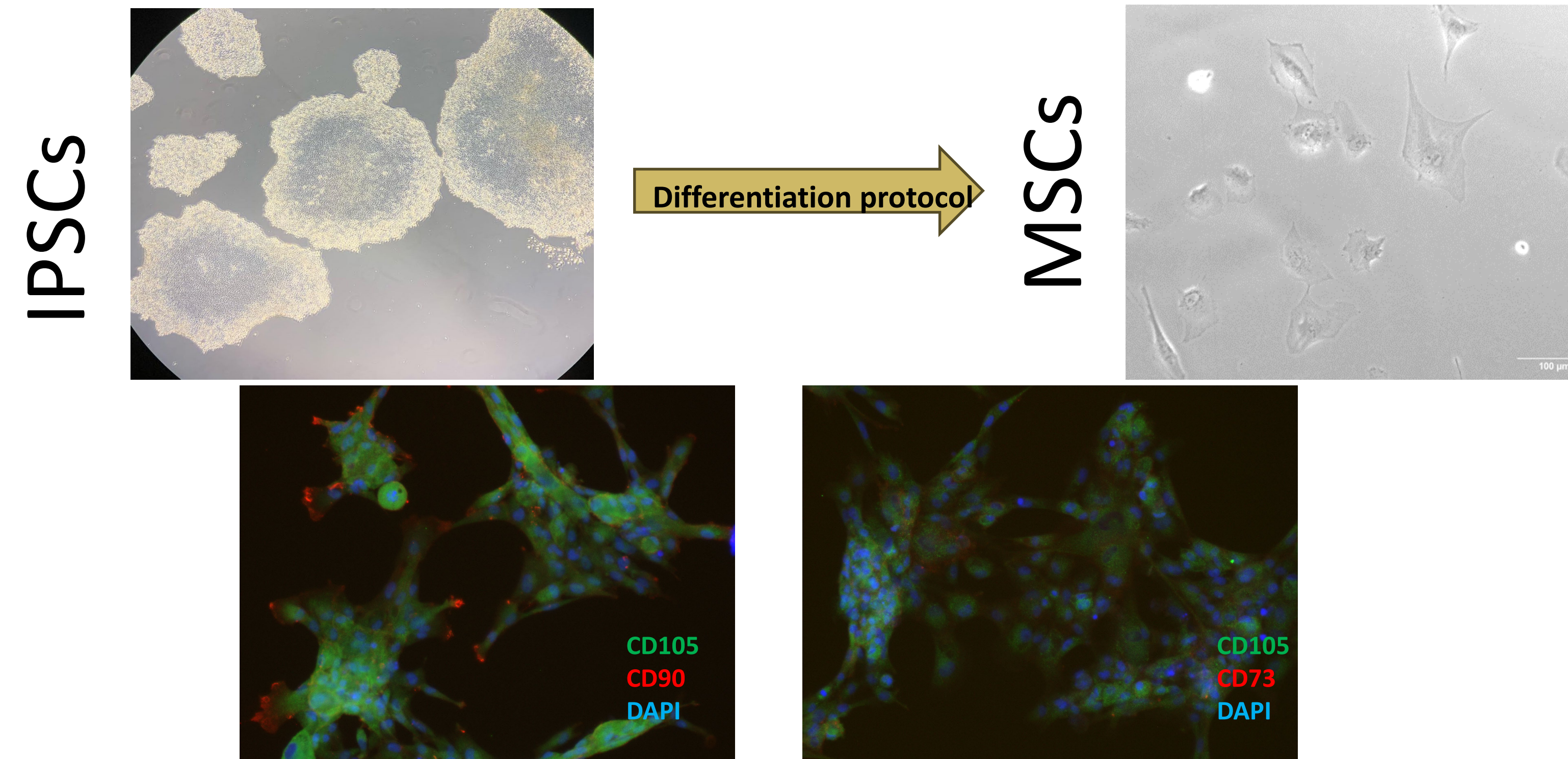
### Mitochondria Coating

- Mt were incubated with CBP-DSPE-PEG conjugates at increasing ratios of polymer to mitochondria mass.
- Coating was visualized with confocal microscopy.
- Particle size distribution was measured with a Zetasizer.
- Mitochondria function after coating was assessed using the Seahorse Mito Stress Test assay (Agilent).

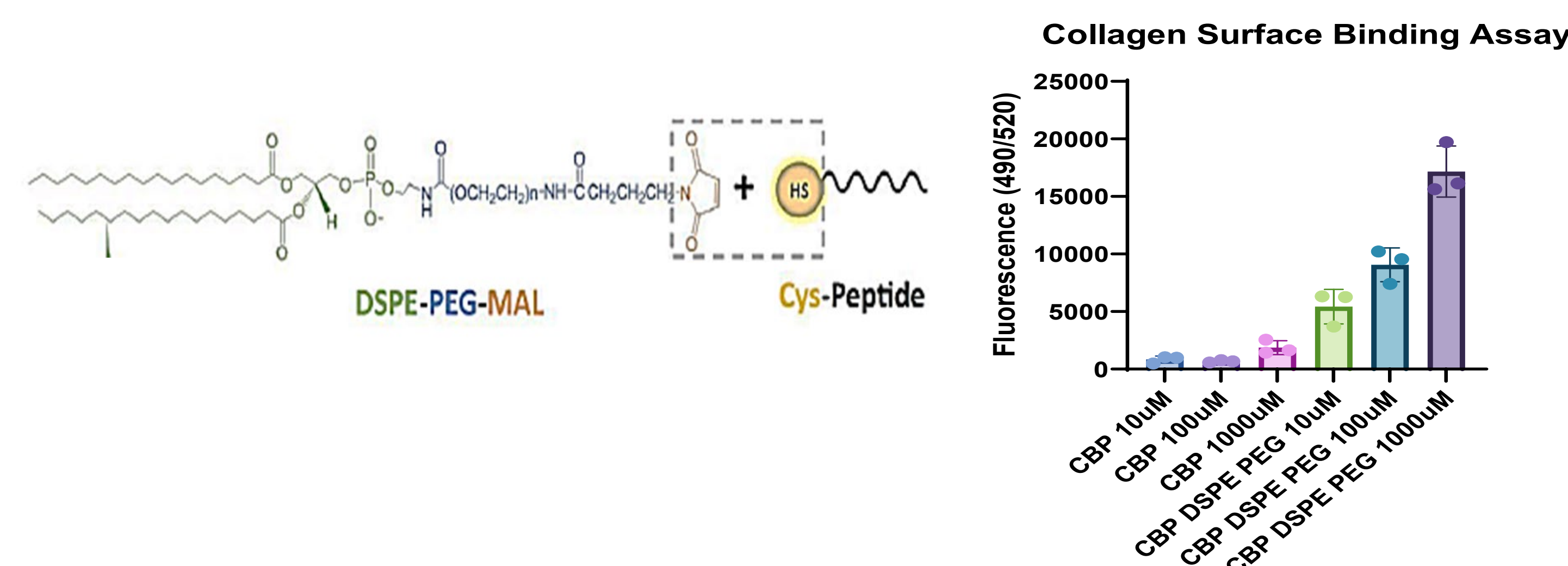


## Results

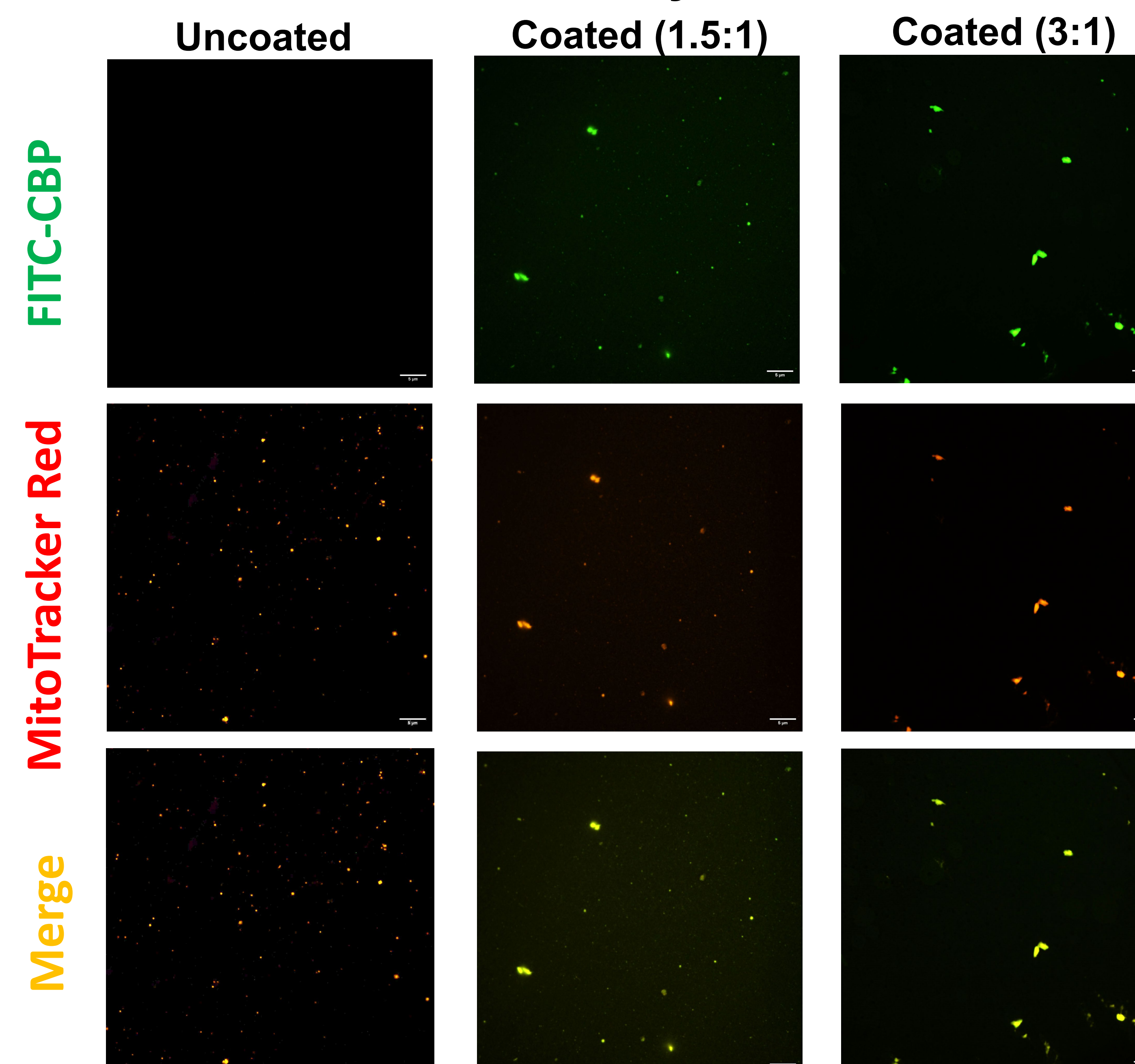
### Successful Differentiation of MSCs from IPSCs



### CBP-DSPE-PEG Retains Collagen Binding Affinity

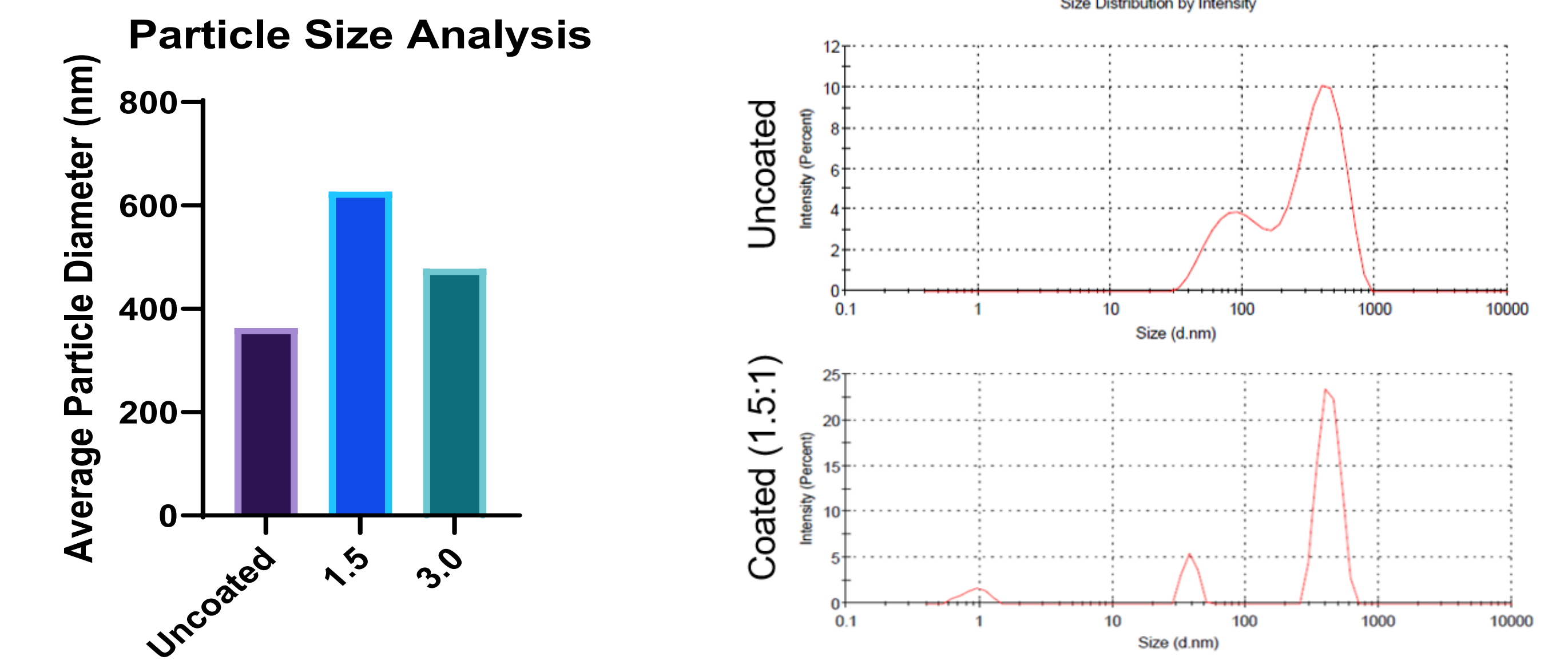


### CBP-DSPE-PEG Effectively Coats Mitochondria

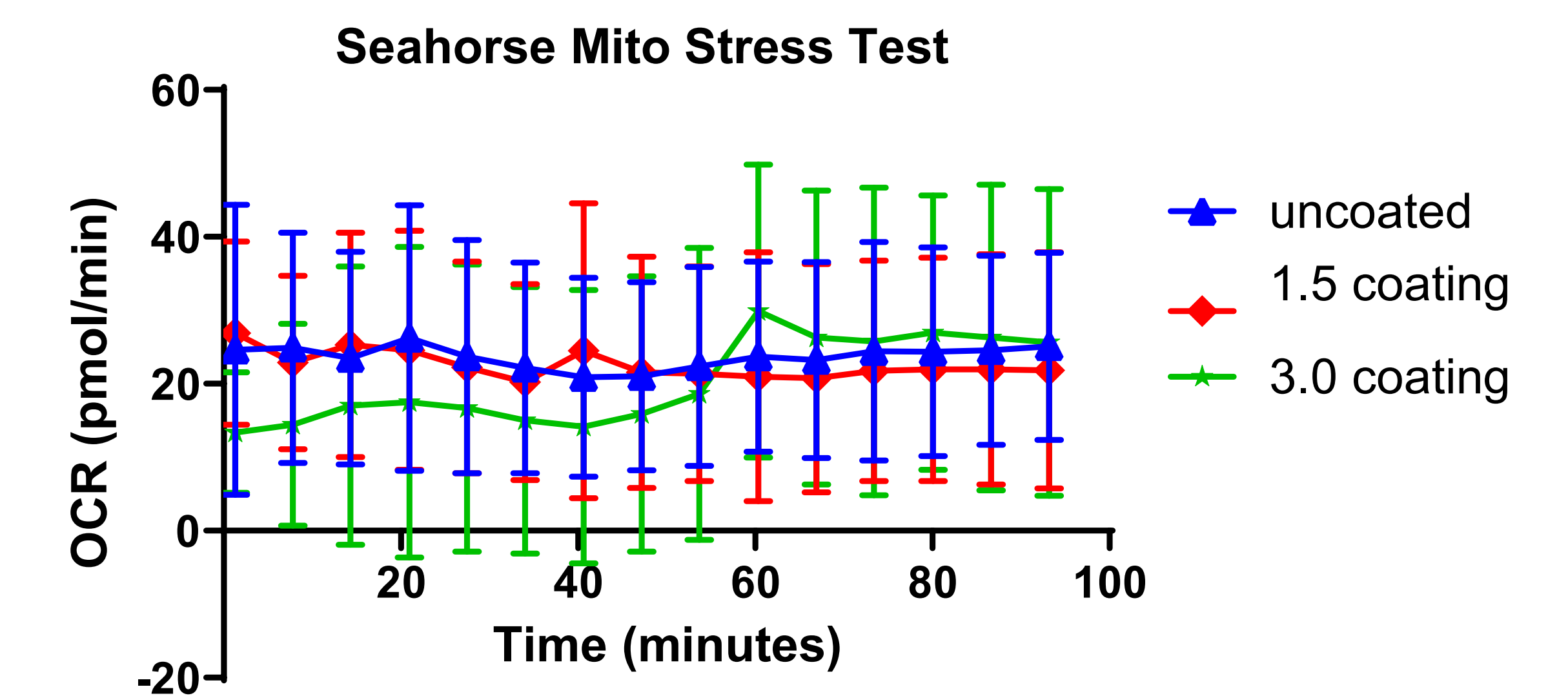


## Results

### CBP-DSPE-PEG Coating Alters Particle Size

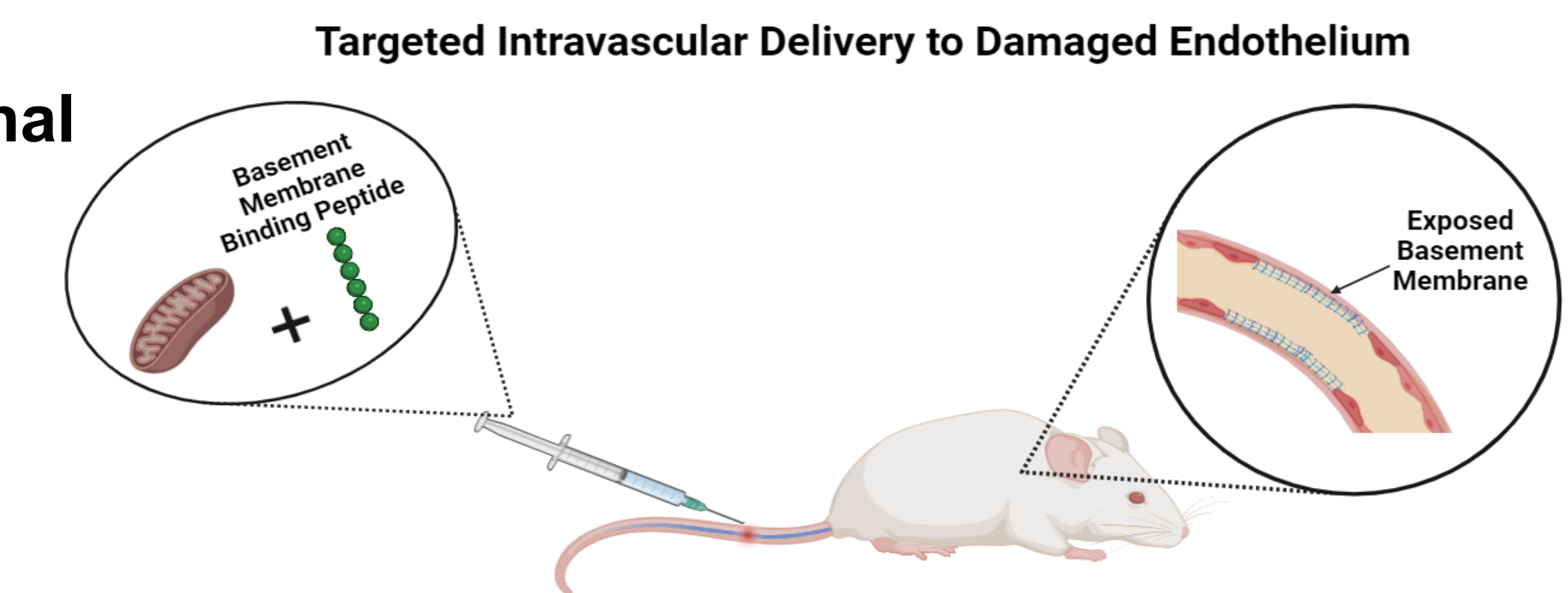


### Polymer Coating Improves Mitochondria Respiration



## Future Directions

- Uptake and Functional Improvement with Endothelial Cells
- Rat Carotid Balloon Injury Model



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