Prion-like propagation of alpha-synuclein aggregates in the brain of wild-type mice

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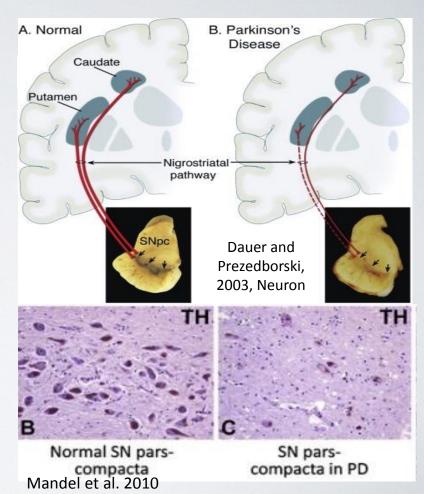


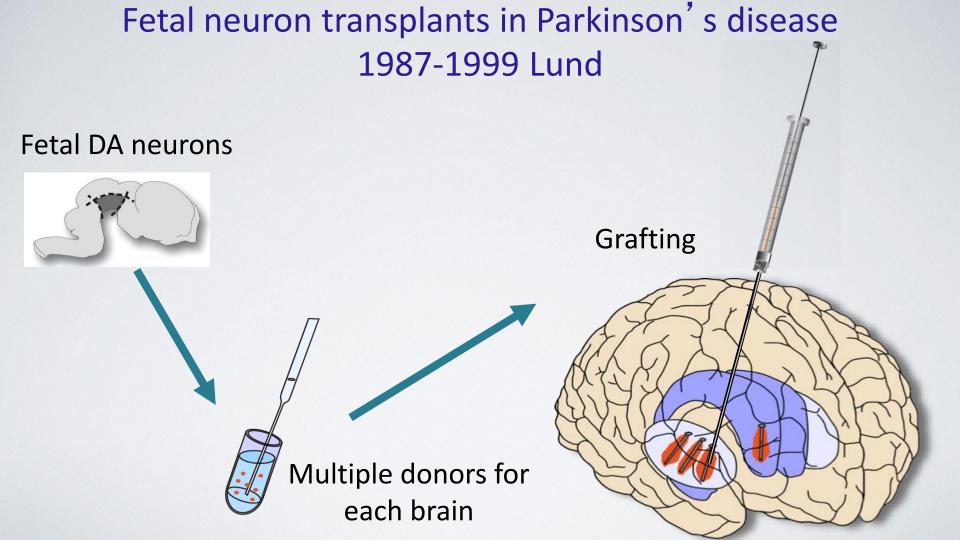
15th Annual Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) Symposium 14 january 2017

No conflict of interest to disclose

α- Synuclein and Parkinson's disease

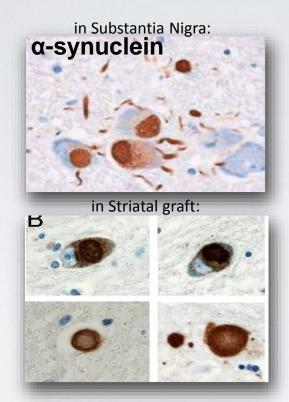
- Lewy bodies (LB) and Lewy neurites, hallmarks of Parkinson's disease
- Misfolded and hyper phosphorylated α-syn
- Death of midbrain dopamine neurons is key to motor symptoms
- Non-motor symptoms are also a major issue





Young transplanted neurons with Lewy bodies



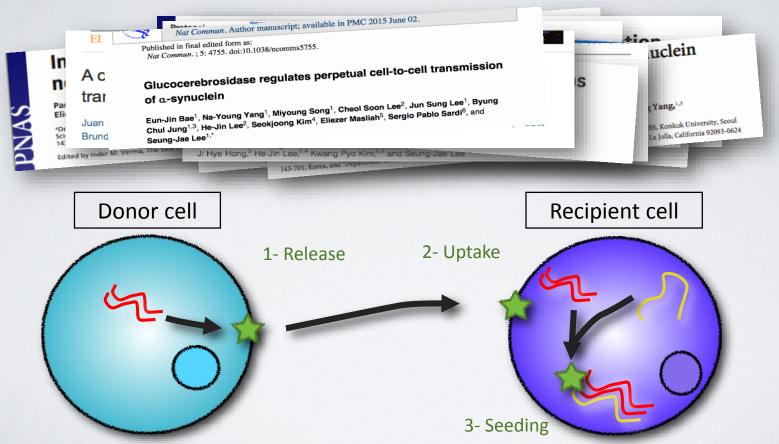




Lewy bodies in grafted neurons in at least 9 cases from 5 different surgical centers

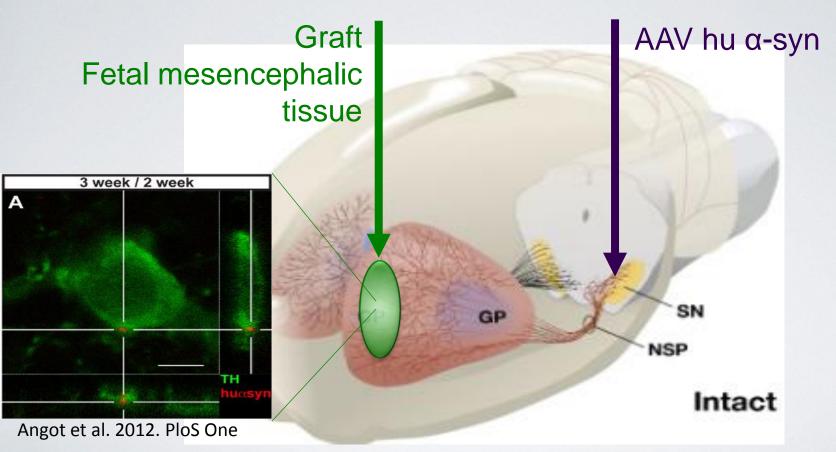
Li et al. 2008, Nat Med, 2010, Mov Dis

Cell-to-cell transfer: "Prion-like" propagation hypothesis



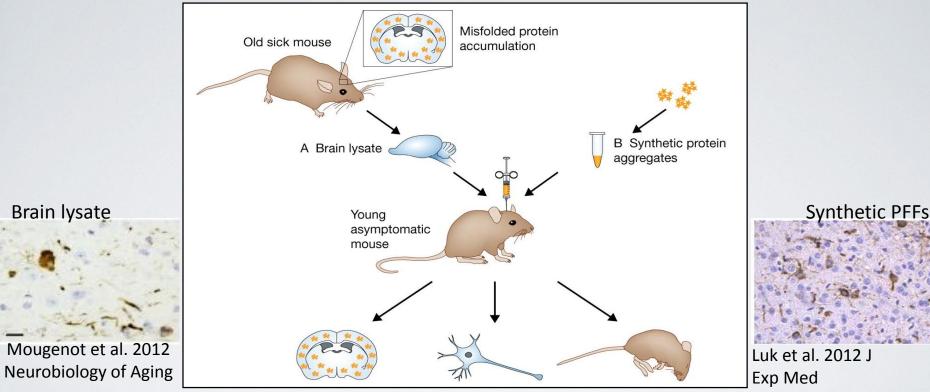
Adapted from Angot et al. 2010

First animal model of cell-to-cell transfer



Modified from Kirik et al. 2004, Nat Neurosc

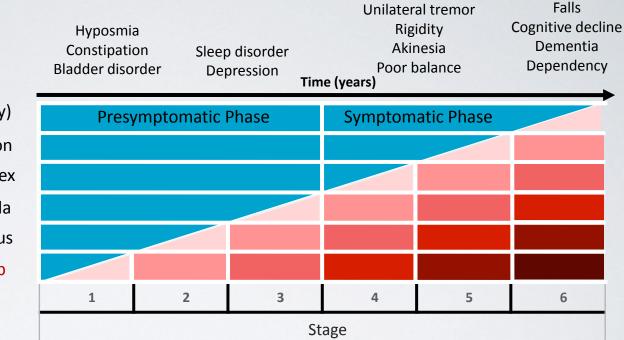
α -Synuclein seeding in vivo, and propagation



Adapted from Polymenidou and Cleveland, 2012 JEM

Propagation along connections (as suggested in humans)?

Parkinson's disease staging



Neocortex (secondary & primary)

Neocortex association

Mesocortex

Substantia nigra, Amygdala

Locus coeruleus

Dorsal IX / X nucleus, Olfactory bulb

2 routes of progression?

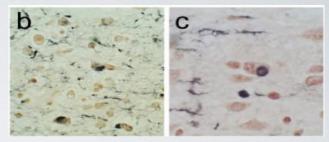
Hawkes et al.. 2007, 2009, 2010

Braak et al. 2002, 2003, 2004

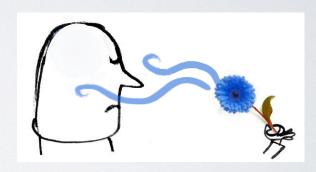
Olfactory system in Parkinson's disease

- α-Syn pathology: first in the olfactory bulb (then in the DMX) (Beach et al. 2009, Braak and Del Tredici 2016)
- Olfactory dysfunction: > 4 years before clinical diagnosis of PD

• Prevalence: 75-96% in patients with PD (Attems et al. 2014 Acta Neuropathologica)



Beach et al. 2009, Acta Neuropathologica

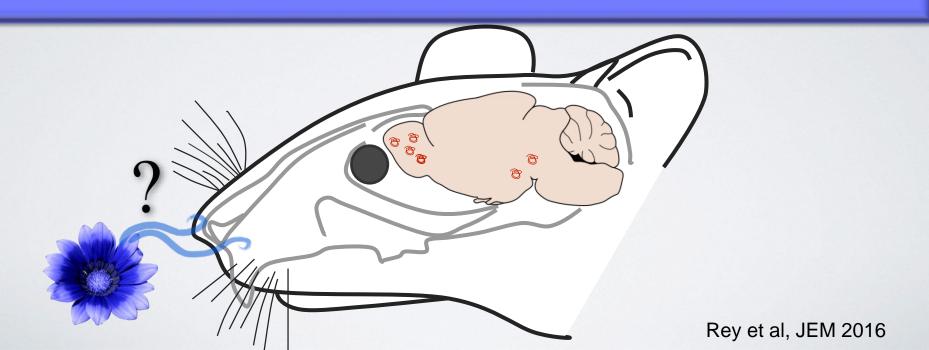


The olfactory system is involved in prodromal Parkinson's disease

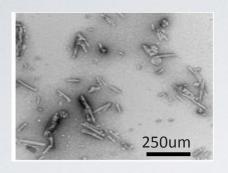
Olfactory bulb pathology model

Cell-to-cell transfer and propagation of α -syn during prodromal PD are potential therapeutic targets

Create a model of progressive α -syn pathology of direct relevance to prodromal PD



Olfactory bulb pathology model



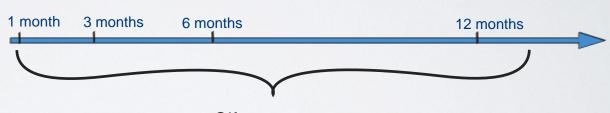
α-Syn fibrils (PFFs)

[α -syn monomer and PBS as controls]

Injection into the olfactory bulb

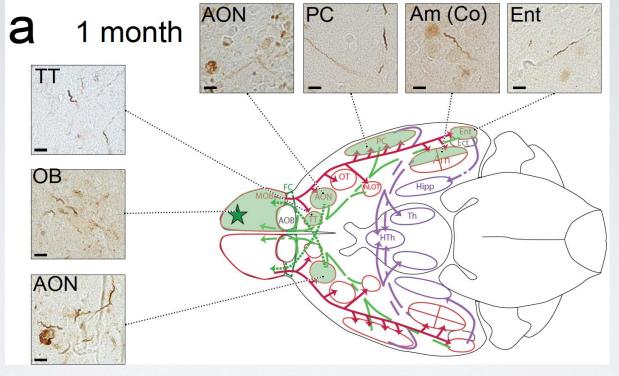
Wild type mice





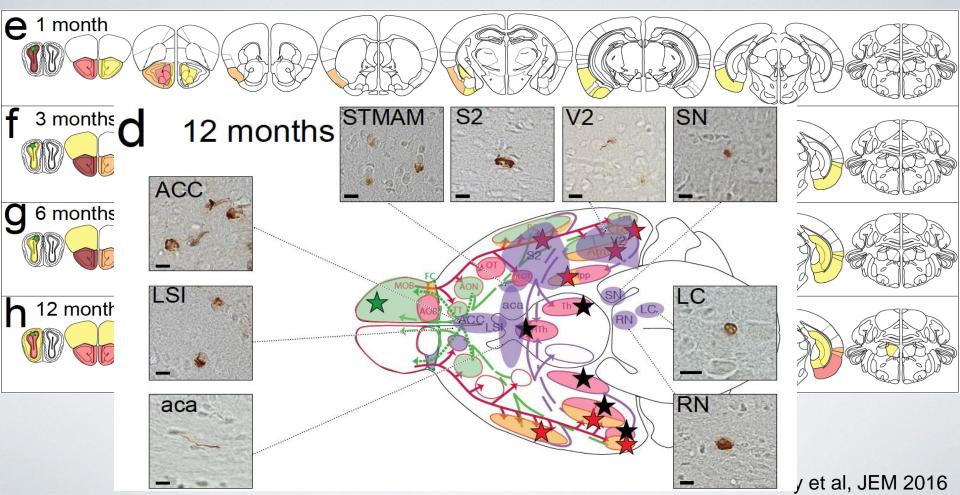
Olfactory tests α-Syn neuropathology

Pser129 α -syn pathology in olfactory structures

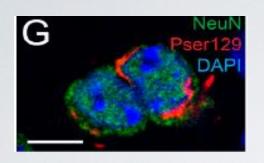


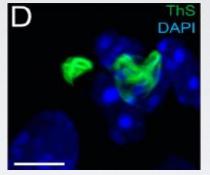


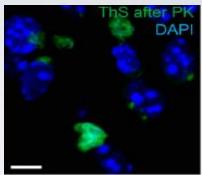
Pser129 pathology α -syn propagation

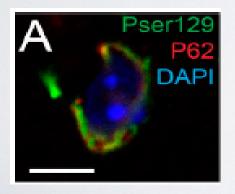


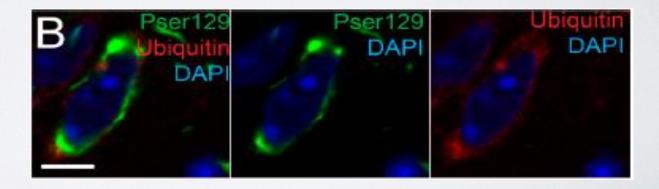
Inclusions positive for markers of Lewy bodies in neurons



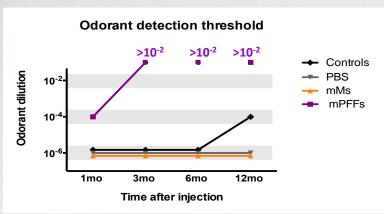




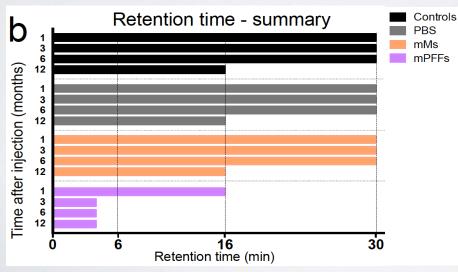




Progressive olfactory deficits



 Severe deficit of odor detection in PFFs-injected mice



 Severe deficit of odor retention in PFFs-injected mice

Concluding remarks

- ✓ Neuron-to-neuron transfer in vivo
- √ Seeding in vivo
- ✓ Propagation of pathology between distal brain regions, following neuronal connections

- Mechanisms of initiation of pathology?
- → Mechanisms of transmission between cells/ distal brain regions?
- Non-neuronal cells involved in propagation?

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