

The Role of Cellular Chaperones and the Unfolded Protein Response in GSS Syndrome

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Telling Lab

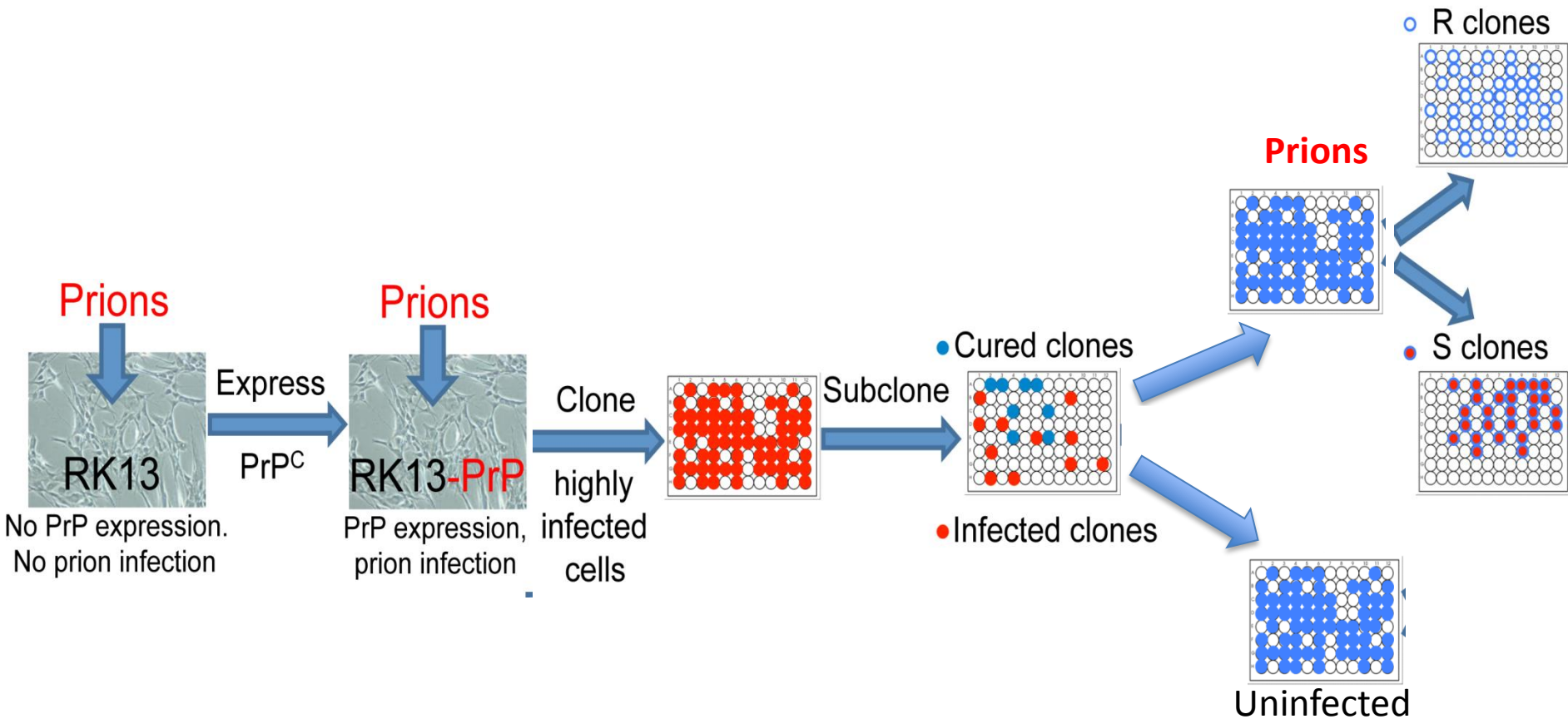
Prion protein (PrP): a known cellular factor

- PrP null mice are unable to replicate and produce disease when exposed to infectious prion materials (Brandner et al., 1996; Bueler et al., 1993; Fischer et al., 1996; Manson et al., 1994; Prusiner et al., 1993)
 - Removal of cellular PrP (PrP^C) can reverse pathogenesis and is neuroprotective (Mallucci et al., 2003; 2007; White et al., 2008)
- However, not all cells are susceptible to prion infection even with PrP expression
 - Some prion susceptible cells have sub populations that are resistant as well

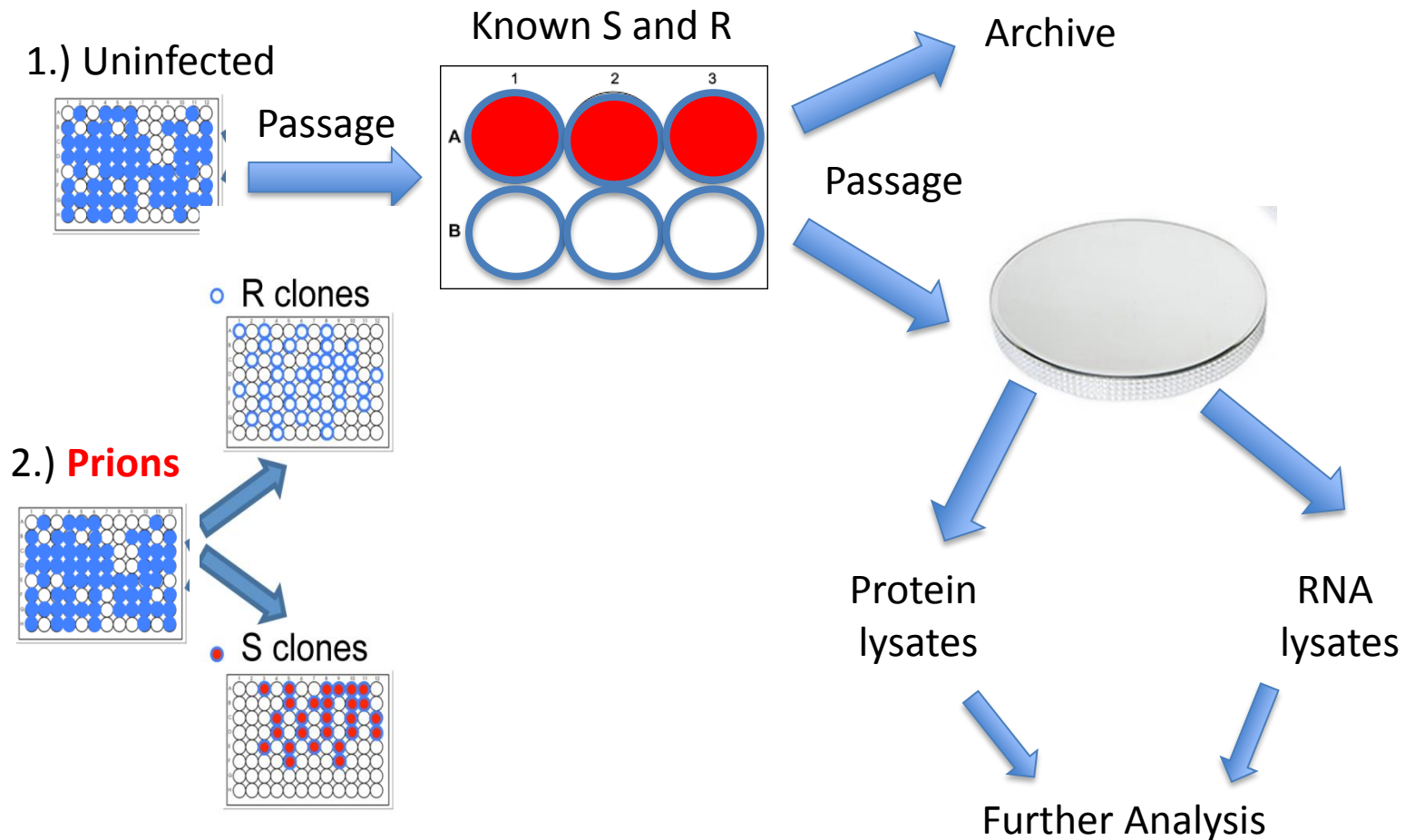
Hypothesis

- In addition to the prion protein, additional unidentified cellular factors regulate disease susceptibility and pathogenesis

Generation and Identification of susceptible (S) and resistant (R) cells



Experimental Set-up: Further Analysis of uninfected S and R cells



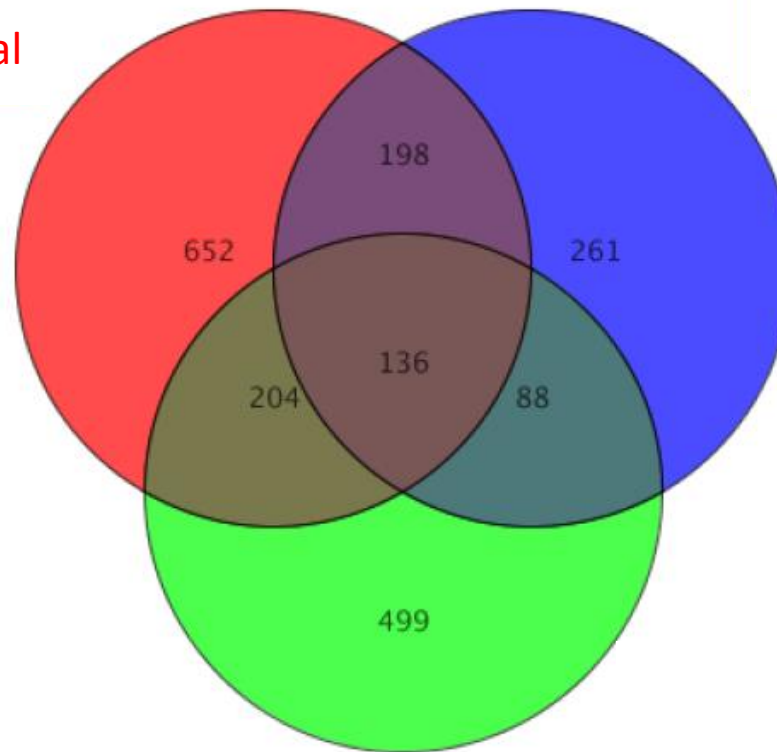
Questions

- What genes/cellular pathways are responsible for prion susceptibility?
- Is there a unique genetic signature dependent on the specific PrP strain? Or generic?

Identification of differences between S and R cells

RK13-ElkPrP differential
expressed genes

RK13-Deer PrP differential
expressed genes



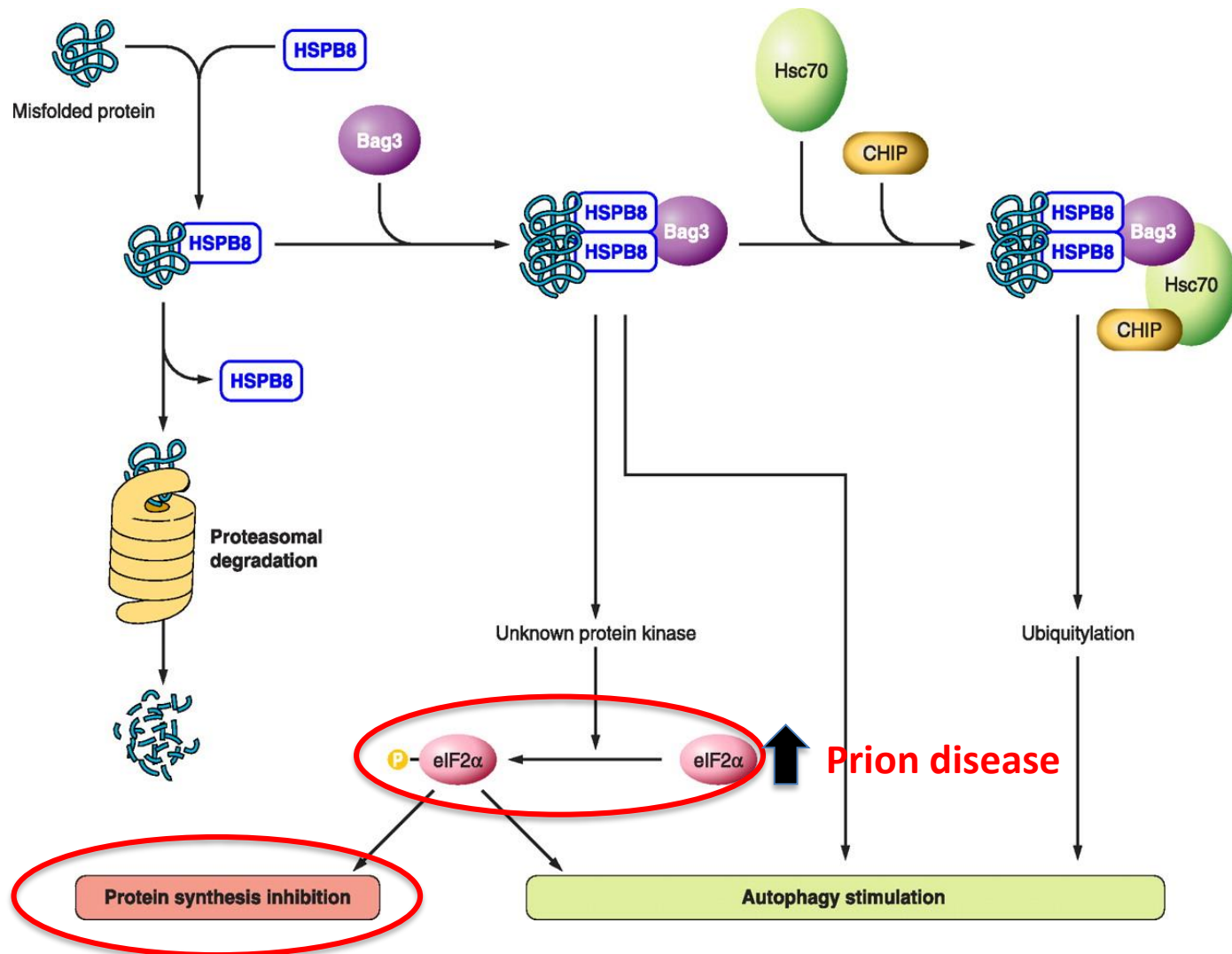
108 known genes (80%)
28 'new' genes (20%)

Combined RK13- Deer, Elk and OvinePrP differential
expressed genes

Small heat shock protein or chaperone: HSPB8

- With the co-chaperone BAG3 is known to activate and recruit autophagic machinery in protein folding disorders (Carra et al, 2008 JBC ; Crippa et al., Hum Mol Gen 2010)
- Found upregulated in Alzheimer's (AD), Parkinson's (PD), Huntington's (HD) and spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 (SCA3) diseased patient brains specifically in astrocytes (Seidel et al., 2012 Neuropath and Appl Neurobio.)
- Inhibits protein synthesis through the P-eIF2 α stimulating autophagy (Carra et al, 2009 JBC)

Participation of HSPB8 in regulated proteolysis of misfolded proteins

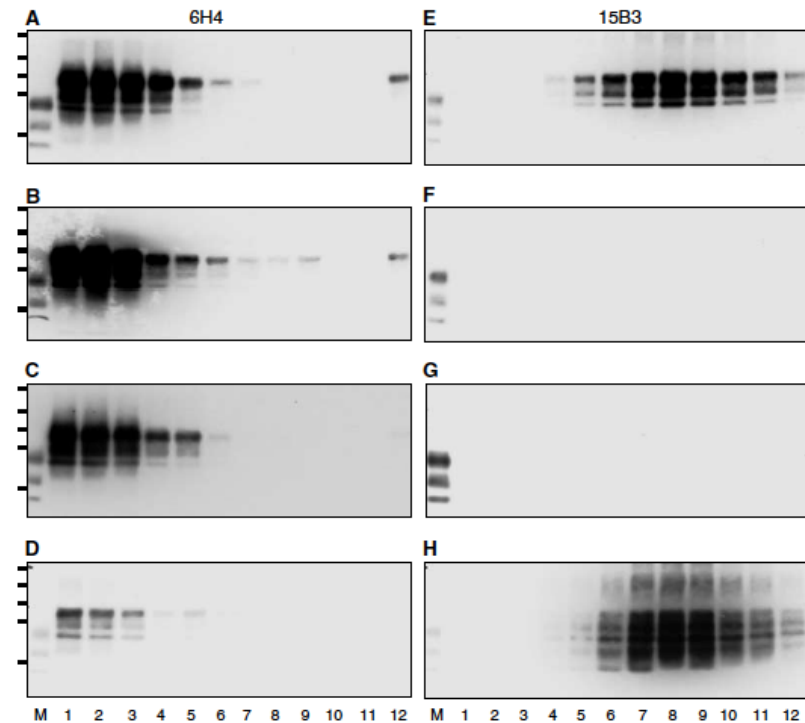
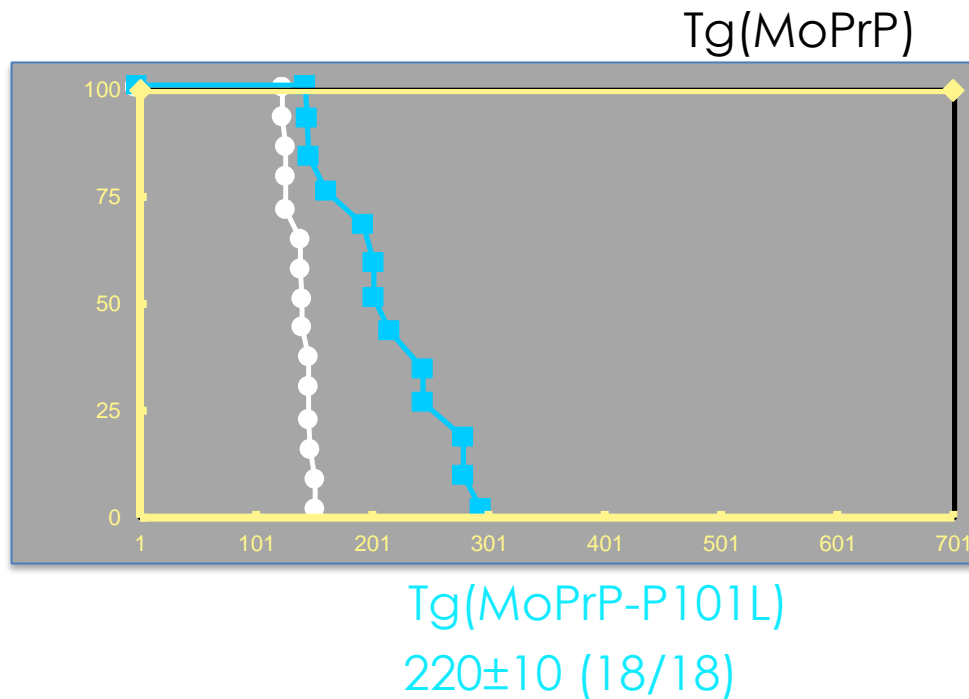


Objectives

- Assess cellular changes of HSPB8 and the UPR during disease
- Determine the role of HSPB8 on prion protein misfolding and pathogenesis
- Investigate the modulation of HSPB8 levels in cells and TgGSS mice

Spontaneous neurodegenerative disease in Tg(GSS)mice

Tg(MoPrP-P101L)-Tg(GSS)22

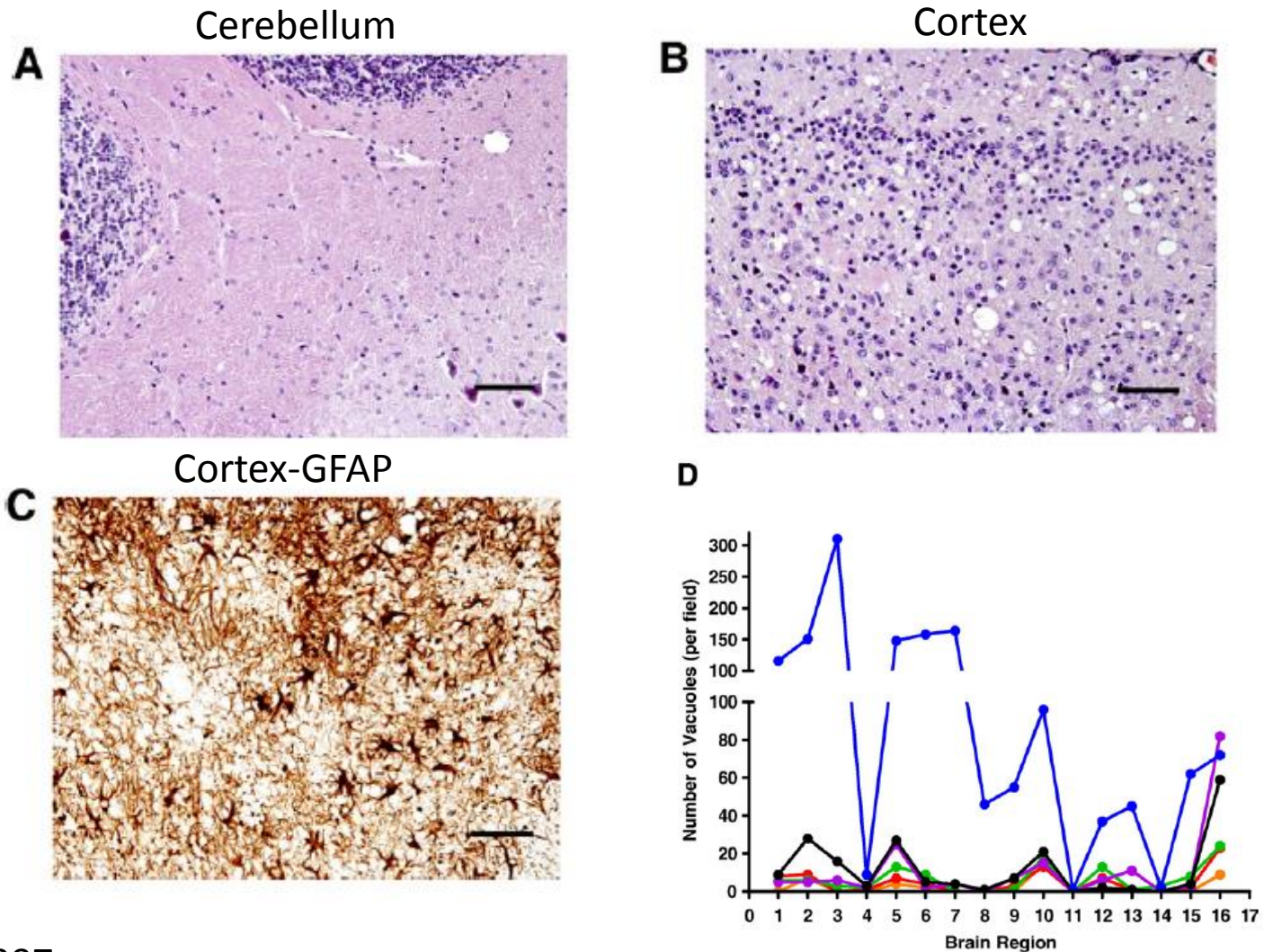


Spongiform degeneration

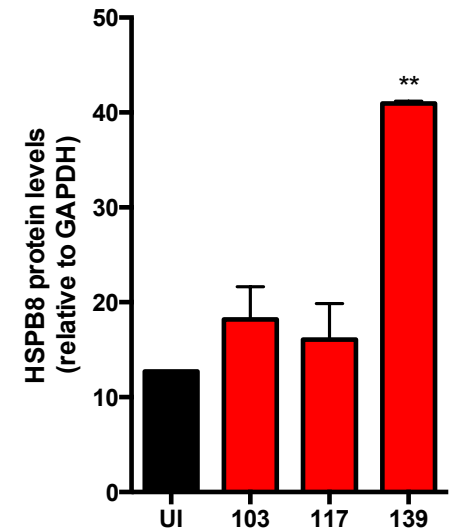
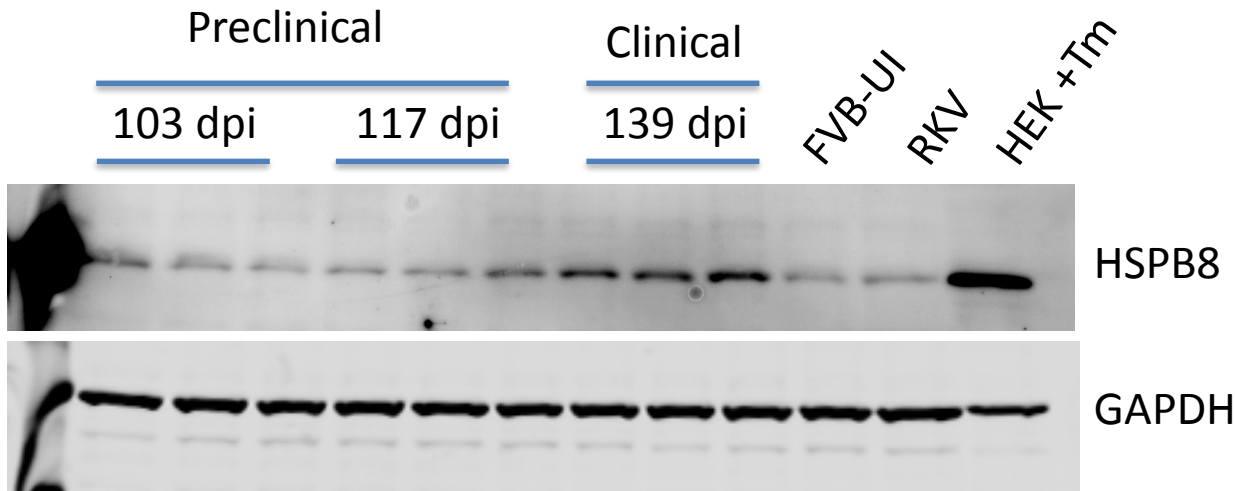
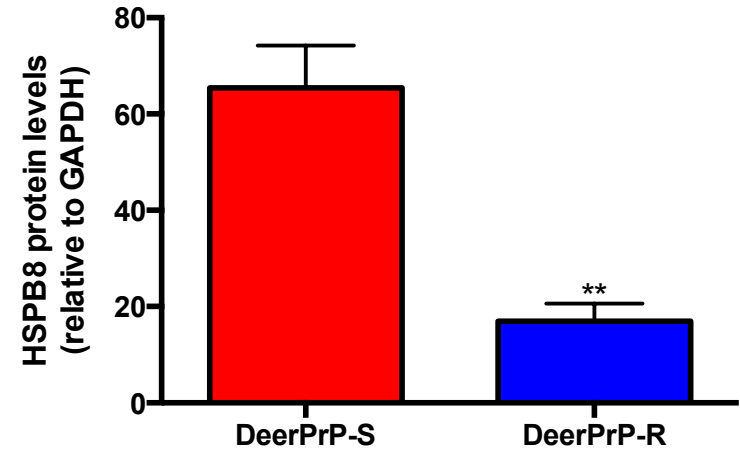
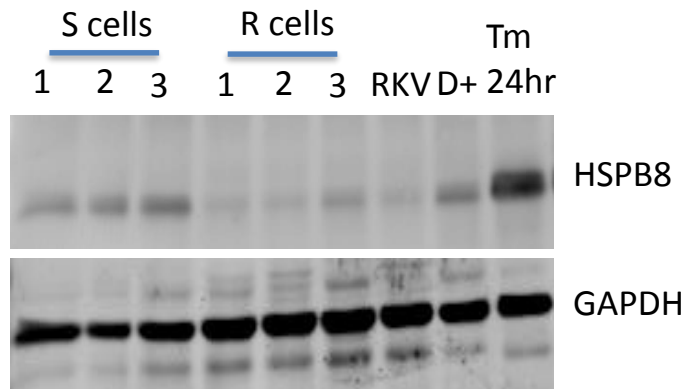
Astrocytic Gliosis

Amyloid deposition

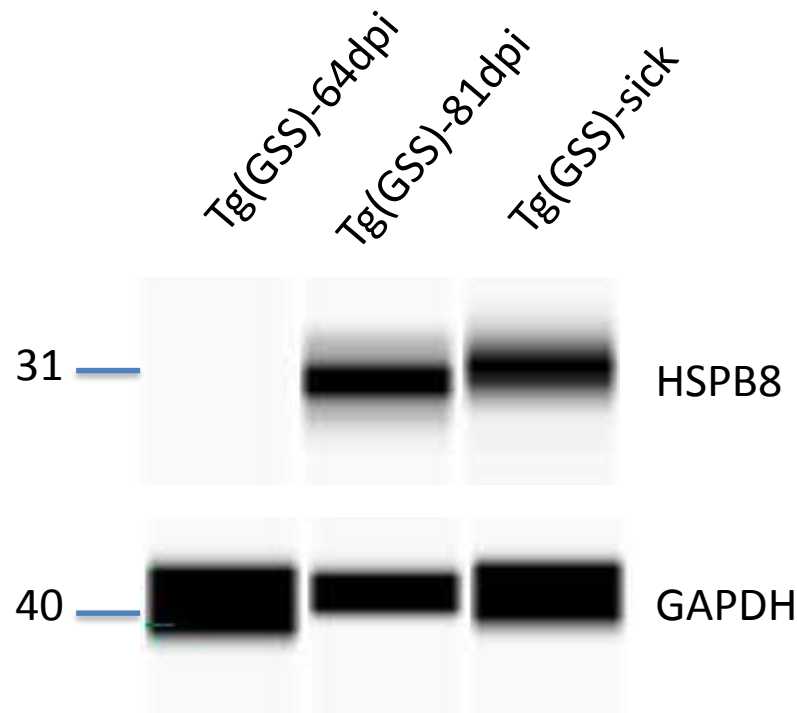
Spontaneous neurodegenerative disease in Tg(GSS)mice



HSPB8 protein levels rise in susceptible cells and with clinical disease



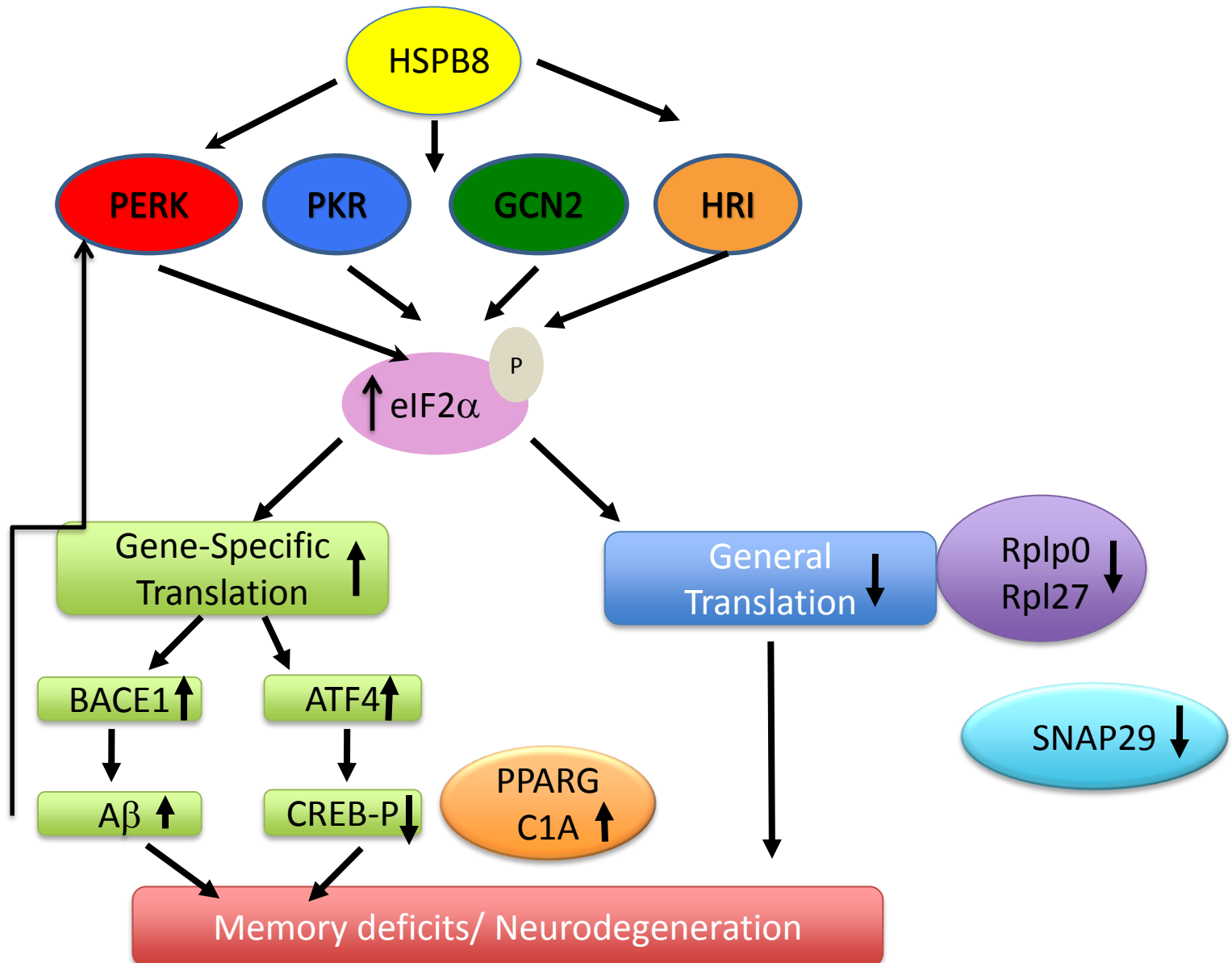
HSPB8 levels increase overtime in Tg(MoPrP-P101L) GSS mice



Role of HSPB8 in susceptibility and disease

- HSPB8 is increased in:
 - cells susceptible to prions
 - Mice infected with prions
 - Tg(GSS) genetic mouse model of prion disease
- What is the mechanism behind HSPB8 changes?

HSPB8 and Unfolded Protein Response (UPR)



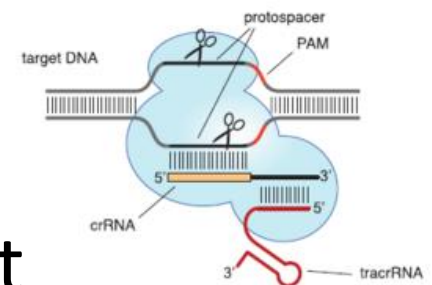
Conclusions

- Established resistant cell lines that express PrP however lack ability to be infected
 - Identified candidate genes and pathways
- HSPB8 levels rise in susceptible cells, prion infection and during Tg(GSS) disease progression
- eIF2 α -P or activation occurs during disease progression in Tg(GSS) mice

Future directions

- Continue analysis of HSBP8 and the UPR in Tg(GSS) mice
- Modulate genes/pathways using genome editing and expression constructs
- Continue to identify genes important to prion susceptibility

Cas9 programmed by crRNA:tracrRNA duplex





Acknowledgements



prion research center

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Telling Lab:

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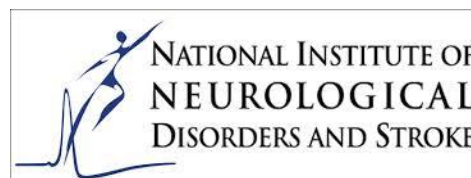
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