

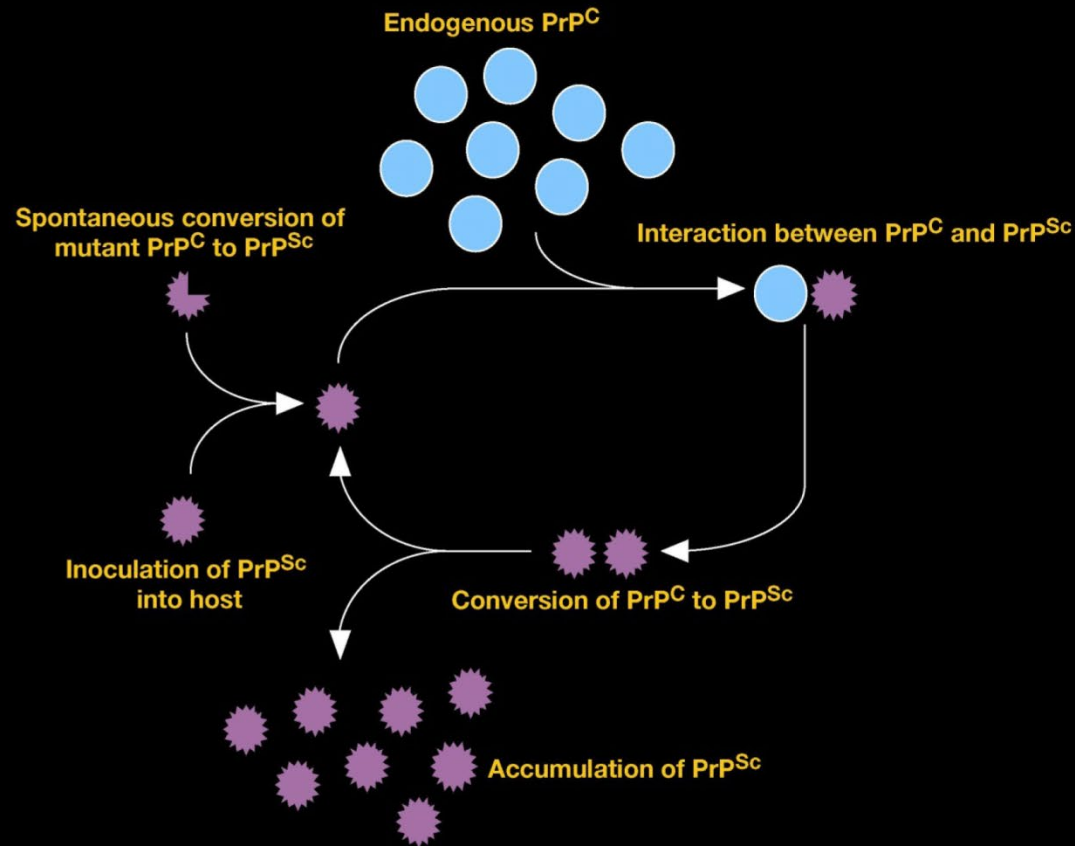
Development of a quantitative, real-time Protein-Misfolding by Cyclic Amplification (PMCA) reaction.

Dr Graham Jackson

MRC Prion Unit at UCL

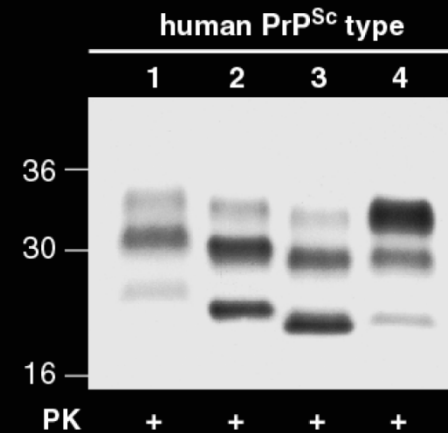
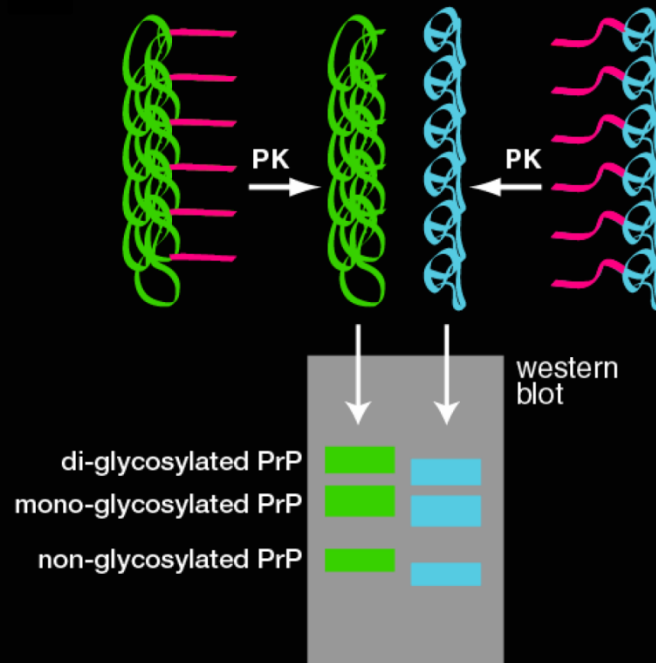
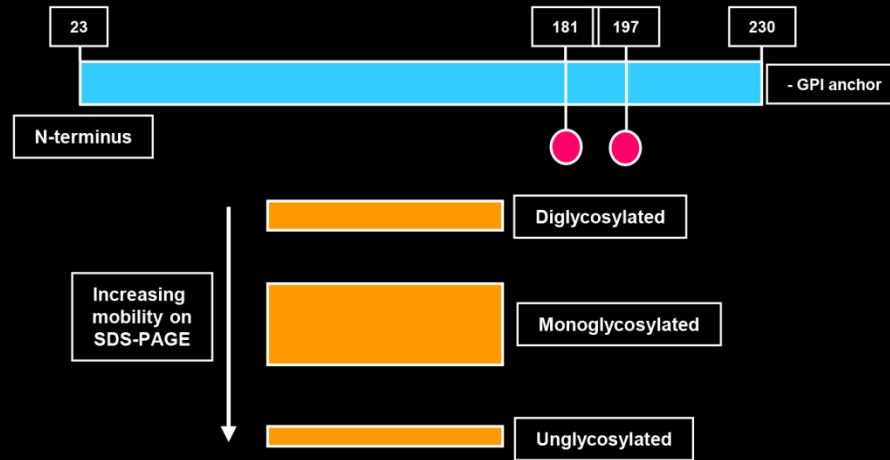
13th July 2019

Protein-only model of prion propagation

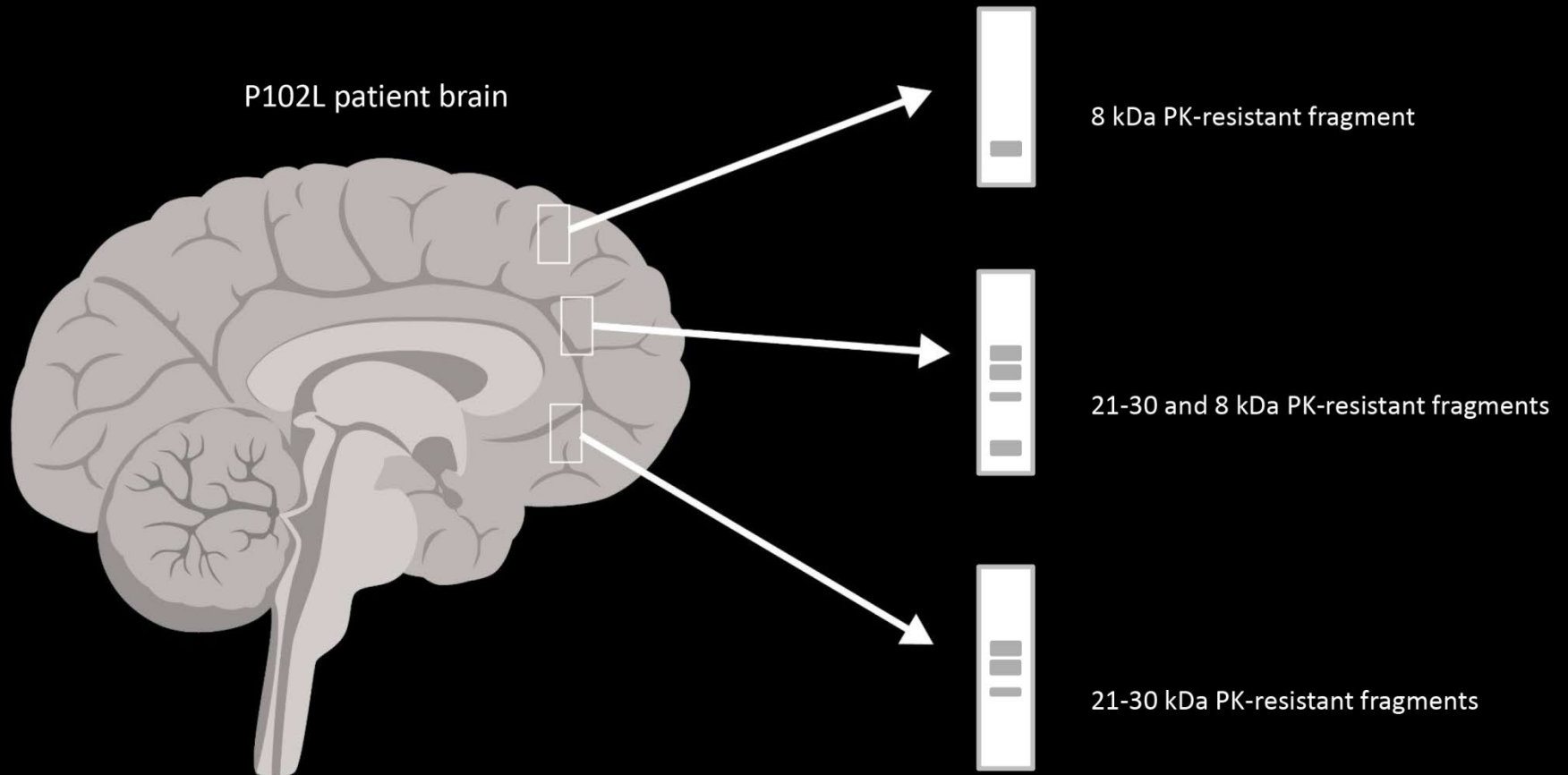


PrP^{Sc} replicates with high fidelity by recruitment of endogenous PrP^C

Human prion protein post-translational modifications



Prions and amyloid are distinct and commonly co-exist



PrP amyloid is transmissible but not pathogenic

P102L patient
brain sample

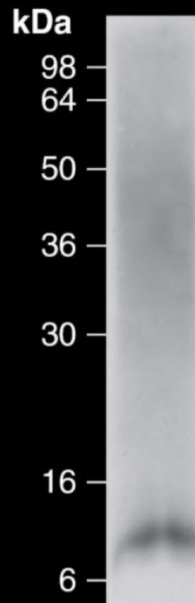


Tg(HuPrP^{102L 129M+/+} *Prnp*^{o/o})-27 mice

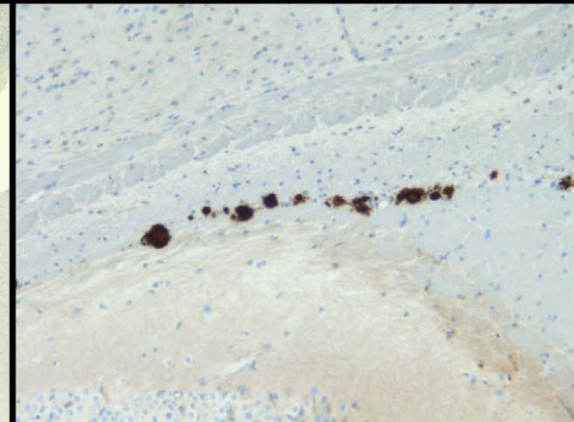
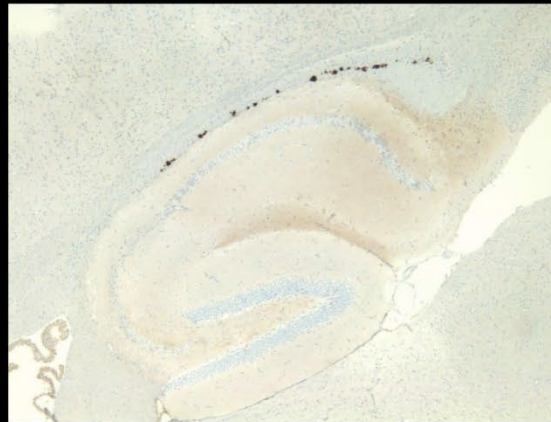


0/19 clinical disease > 285-604 days
19/19 PrP 102L plaques

P102L patient
brain sample



Transmission to Tg(HuPrP^{102L 129M+/+} *Prnp*^{o/o})-27 mice



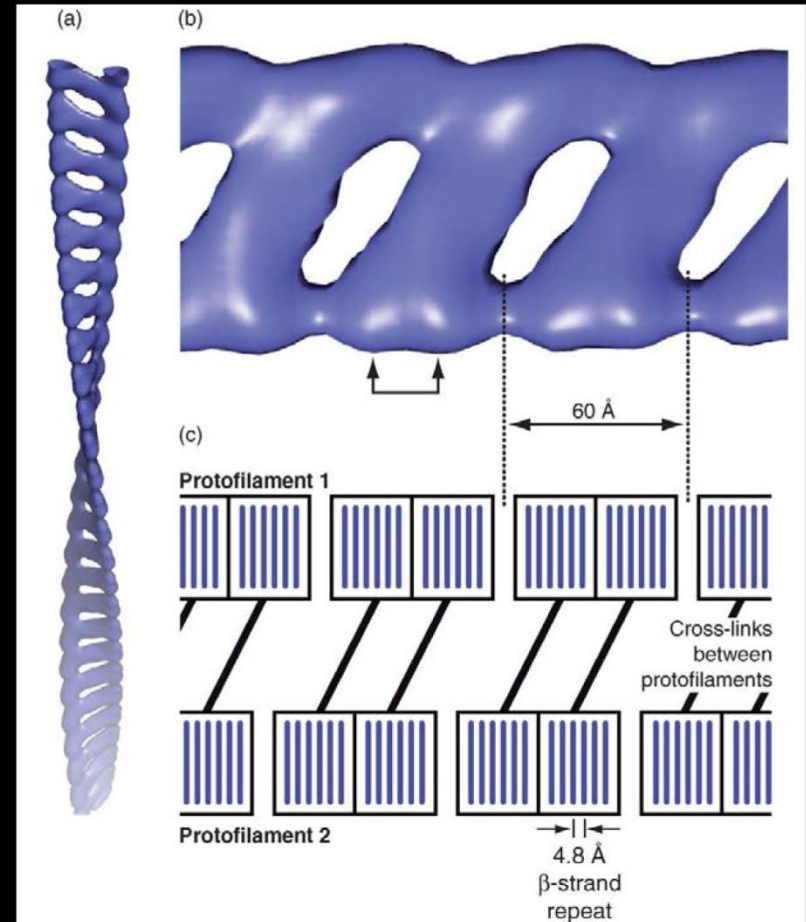
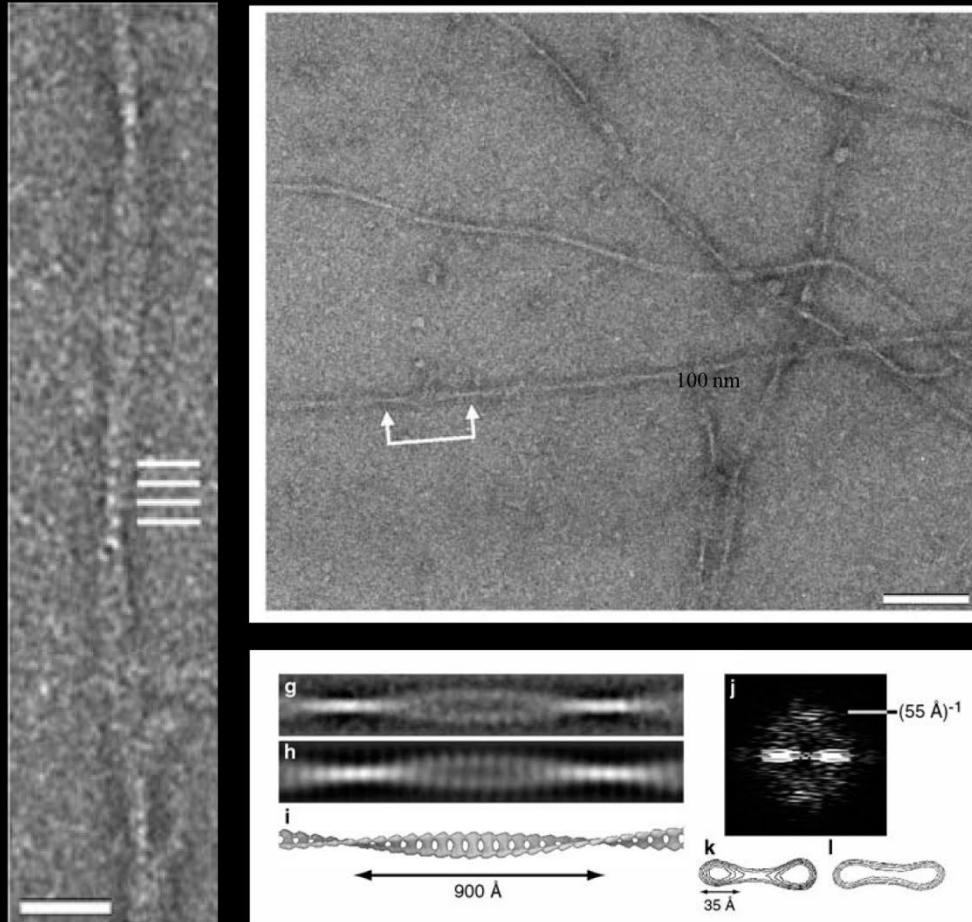
Diagnostic markers of prion disease

- Tissue biopsy (western blot detection of PrP^{Sc}) *
- MRI
- Surrogate markers (14-3-3, Nf-L, Tau, etc)
- DDA (abnormal PrP)
- Amyloid seeding (QuIC)
- PMCA * (Prions)
- Cell-culture assay * (Prions)

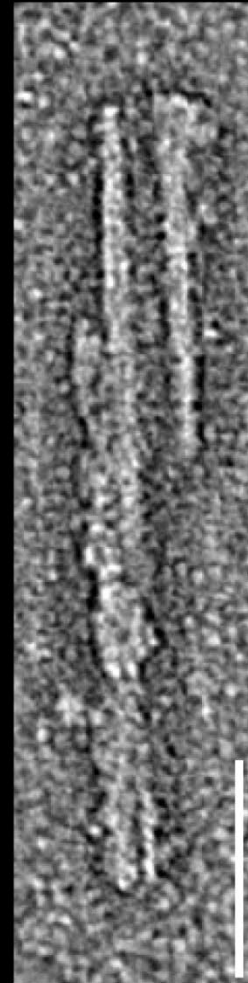
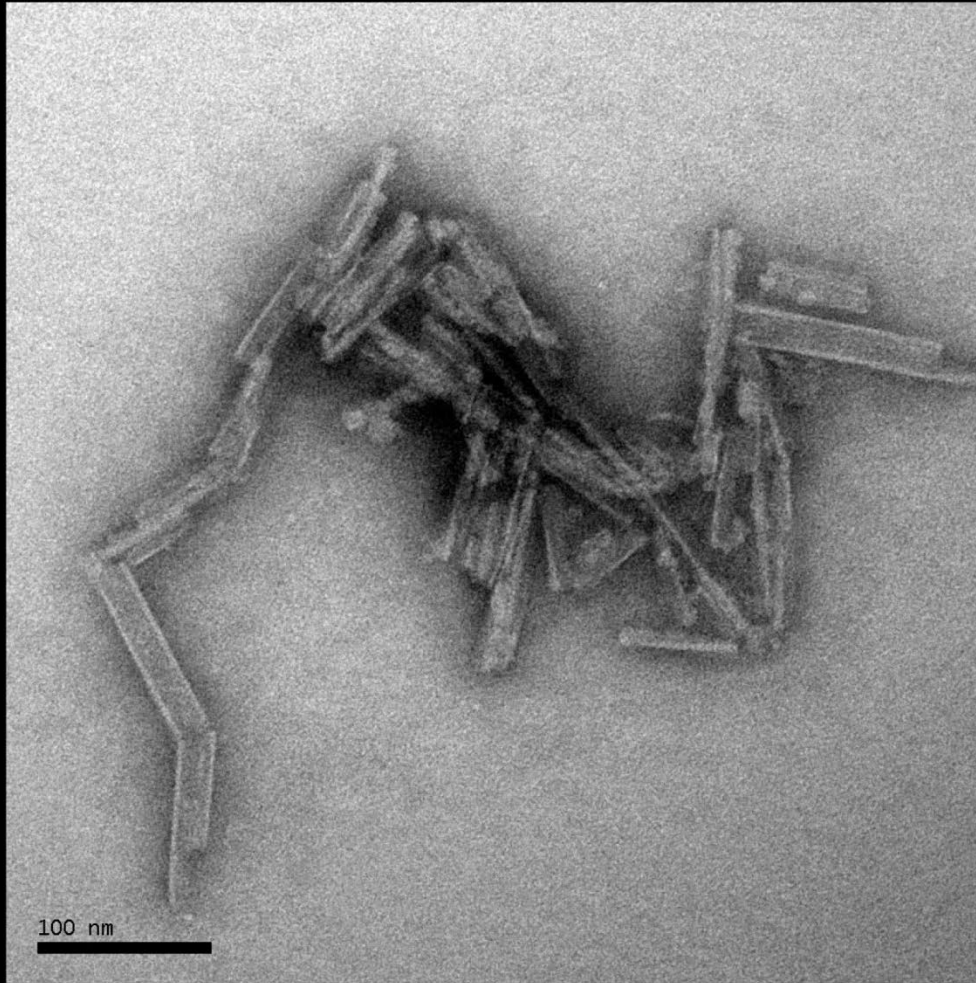
* Can differentiate between prion strains

Elongated Oligomers Assemble into Mammalian PrP Amyloid Fibrils

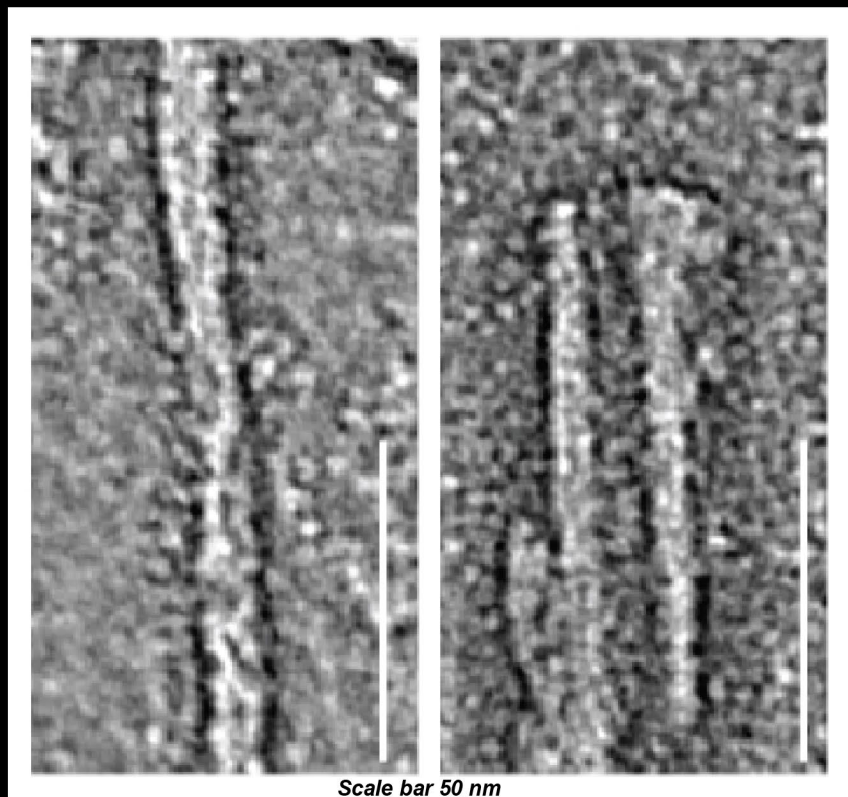
M. Howard Tattum¹, Sara Cohen-Krausz², Azadeh Khalili-Shirazi¹
Graham S. Jackson¹, Elena V. Orlova², John Collinge¹
Anthony R. Clarke¹ and Helen R. Saibil^{2*}



Defining 3D structure of infectious prions: negative stain EM



Dimensions from dual-tilt electron tomography



Scale bar 50 nm

rec PrP fibril

Non-infectious

1 fibre

> 1 μm long

10-12 nm wide

7 nm thick

PrP rod

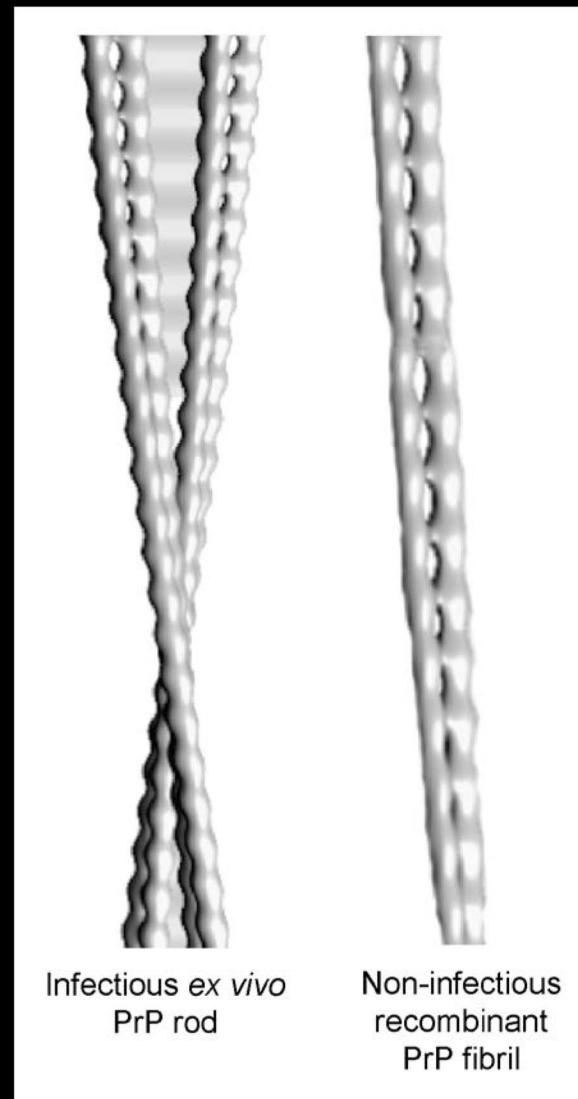
Infectious

2 fibres

< 0.2 μm long

20-25 nm wide

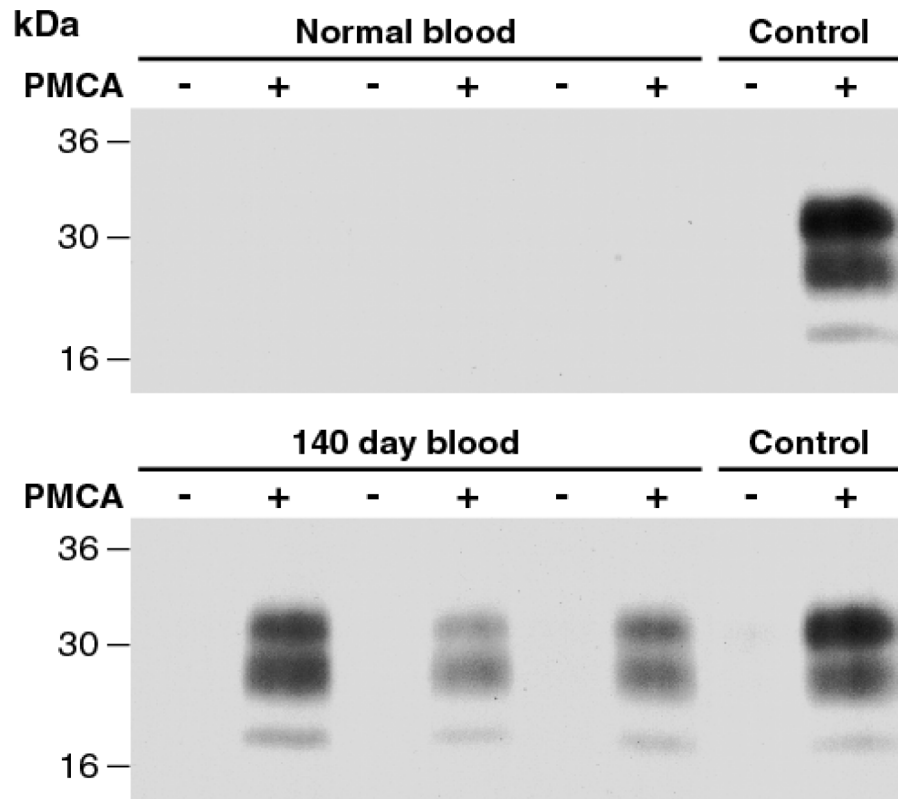
10-11 nm thick



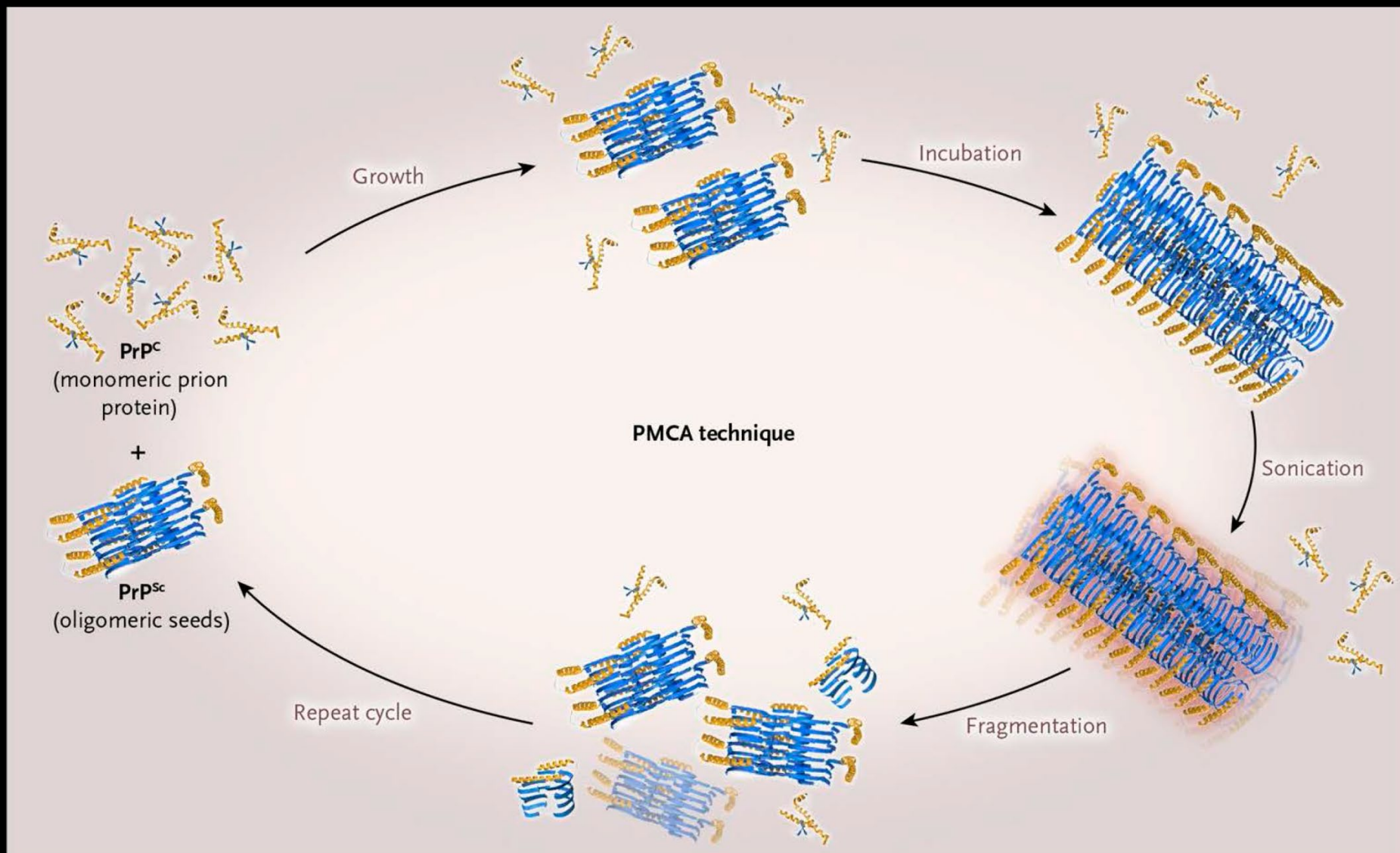
Infectious ex vivo
PrP rod

Non-infectious
recombinant
PrP fibril

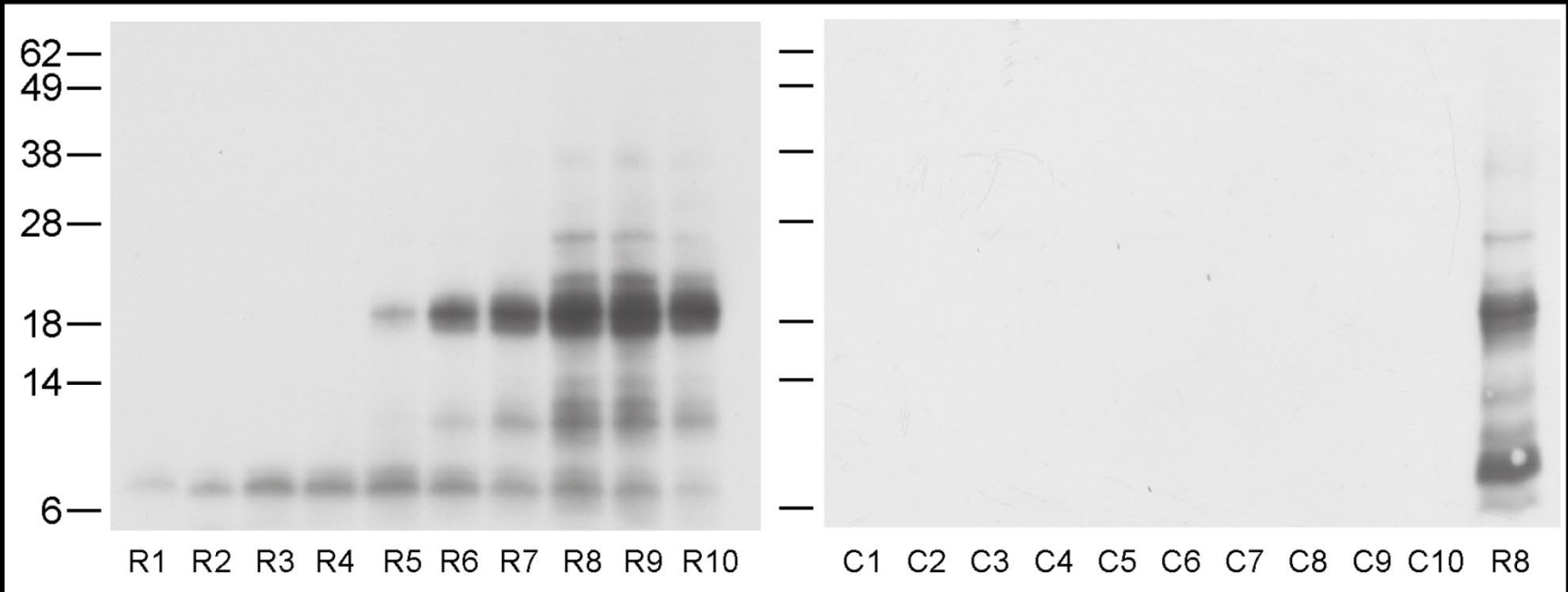
Protein Misfolding by Cyclic Amplification (PMCA)



- High sensitivity
- Detects authentic prions
- Time consuming
- Requirement for ex vivo substrate
- Not quantitative
- Substrate difficult to manipulate

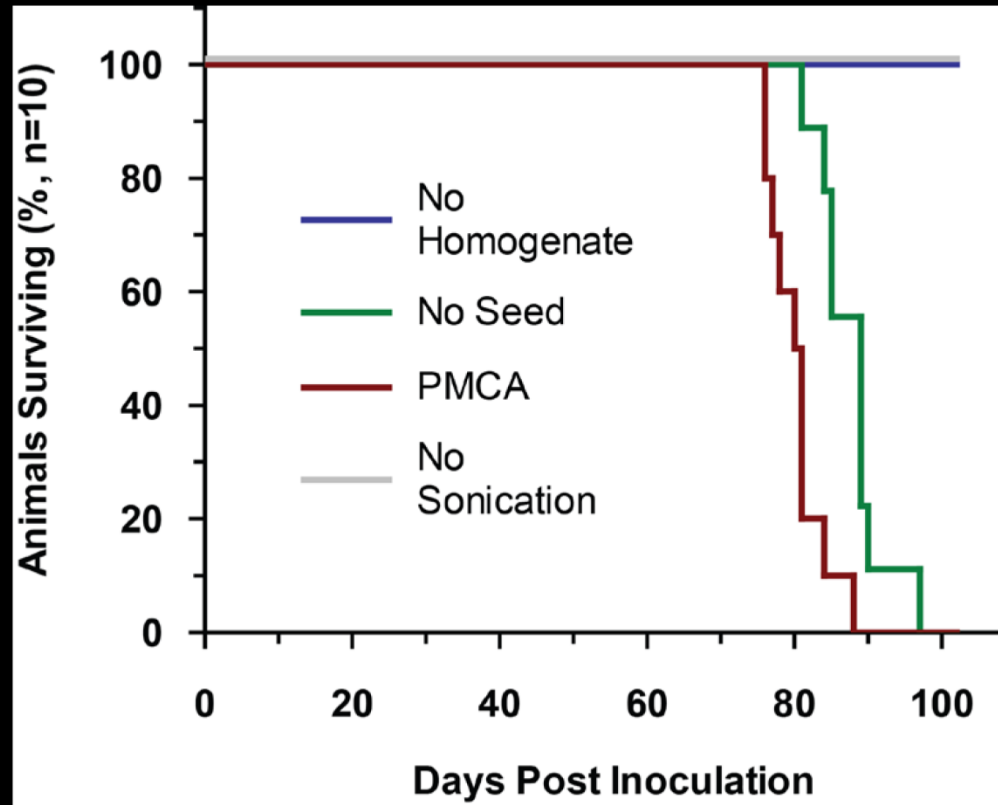


Generation of synthetic prions (SYPRIONS) by PMCA



- High sensitivity
- Detects authentic prions
- Time consuming
- *Requirement for ex vivo substrate*
- **Not quantitative**
- *Substrate easy to manipulate*

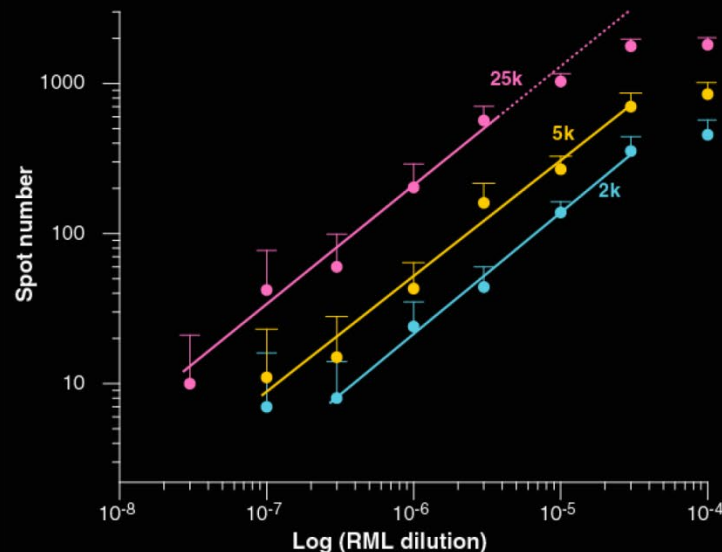
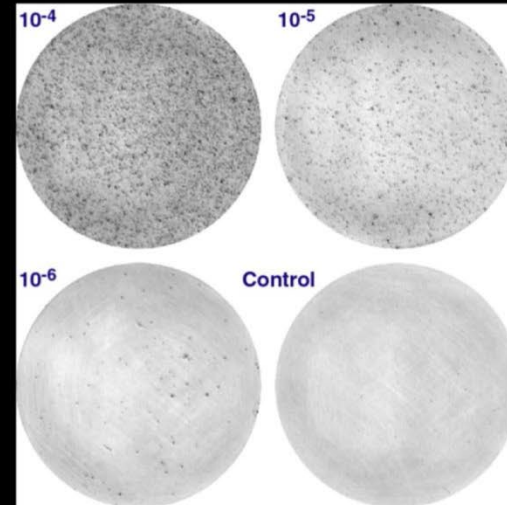
Bioassay confirmed prion infectivity



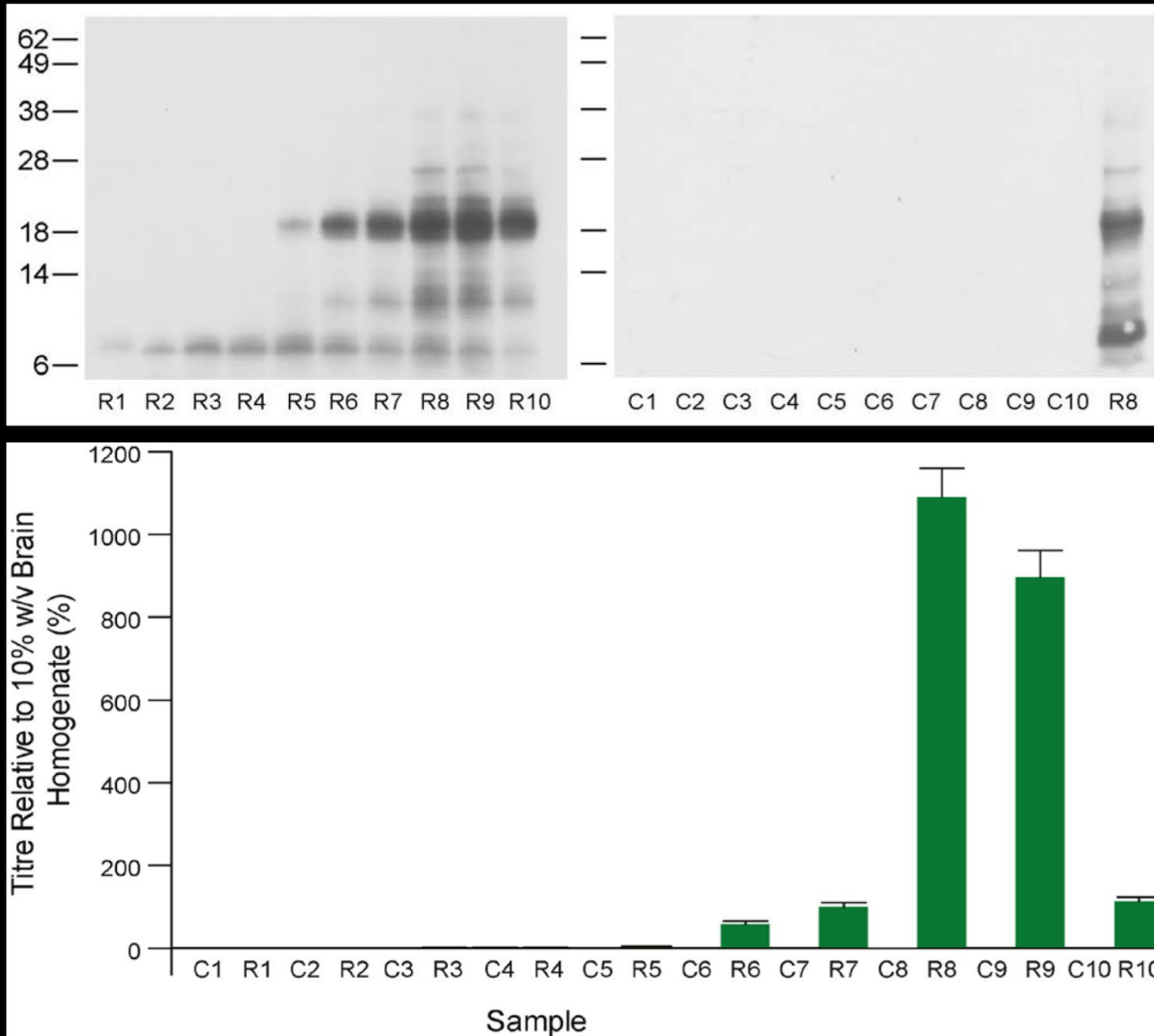
| Inoculum (PMCA products diluted 1:1000) | Affected Animals / Total Animals (Tg20) | Mean Incubation Period +/- SD (Days) |
|--|--|---|
| PMCA Reaction | 10/10 | 80.2 +/- 3.8 |
| No Seed | 9/9 | 87.7 +/- 4.6 |
| No Sonication | 1/9 | 85 |
| No Homogenate | 0/10 | NA |

The Scrapie Cell Assay (SCA)

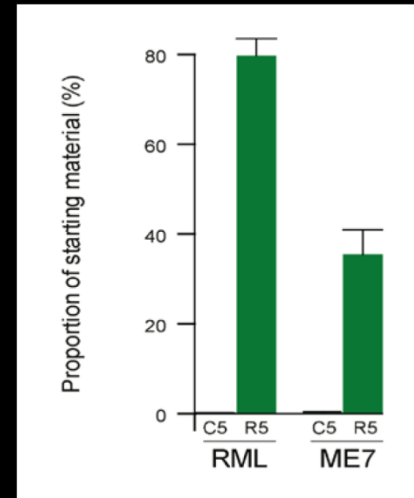
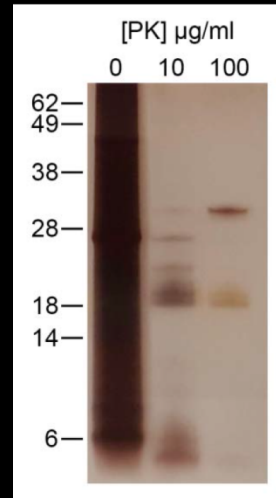
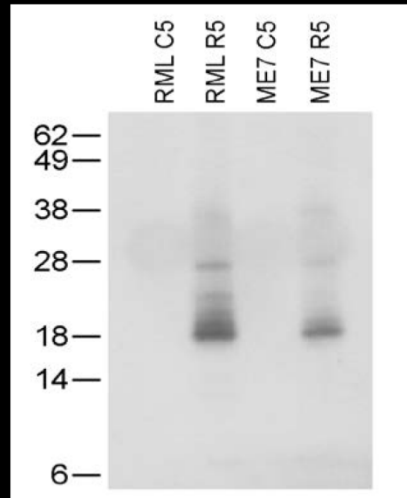
- Cell-culture assay for rodent prions originally based upon a highly susceptible sub-clone of N2a cells (PK1).
- The Scrapie Cell Assay is based on the finding that discrete PrP^{Sc}-positive cells can be detected under the microscope.
- This enables quantification of the prion concentration in an unknown sample which is proportional to the number of infected cells.



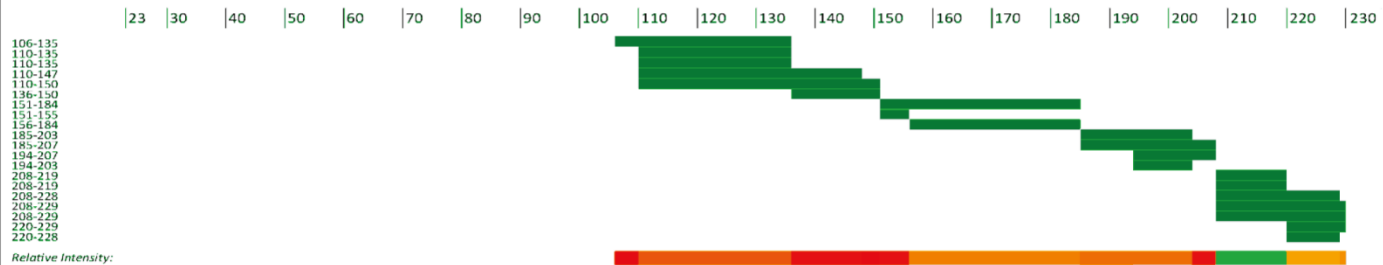
Determination of infectious titre by SCA



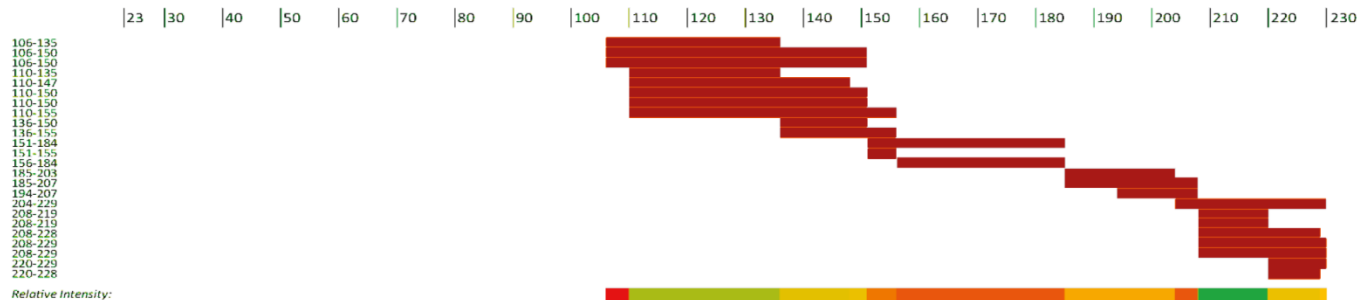
Purification and MS of SYPRIONS



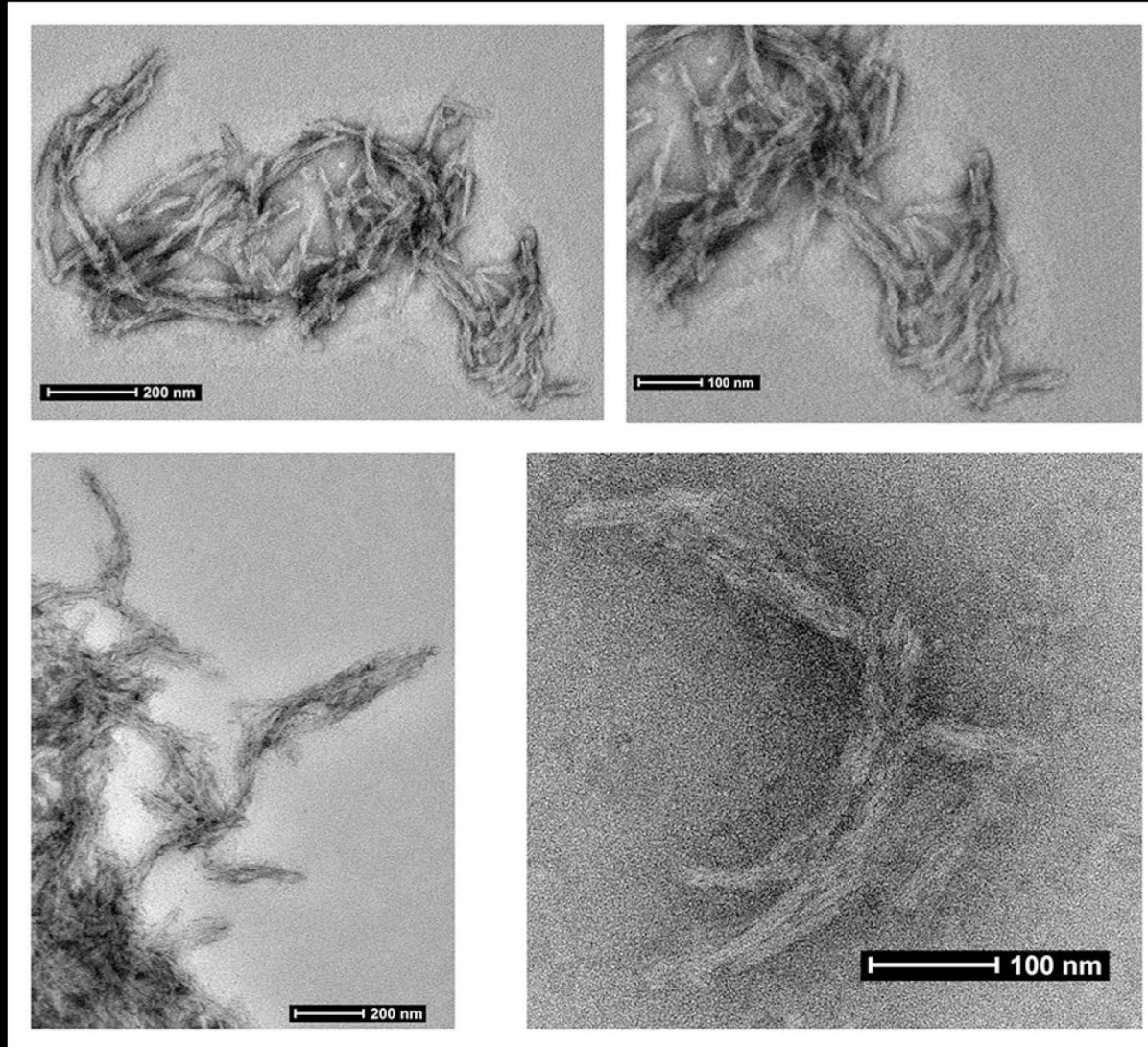
Purified ME7-seeded sPMCA - Round 5:



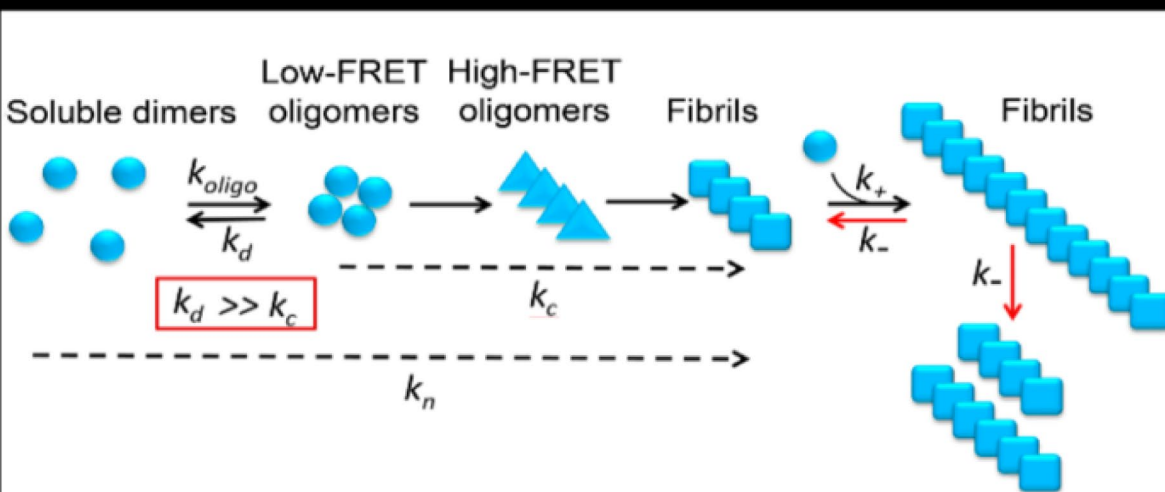
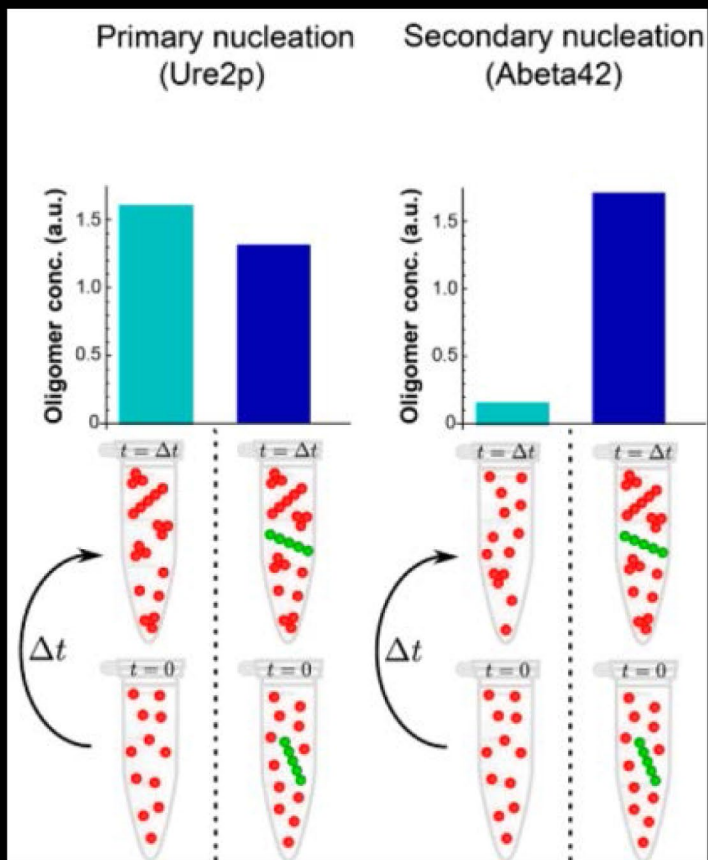
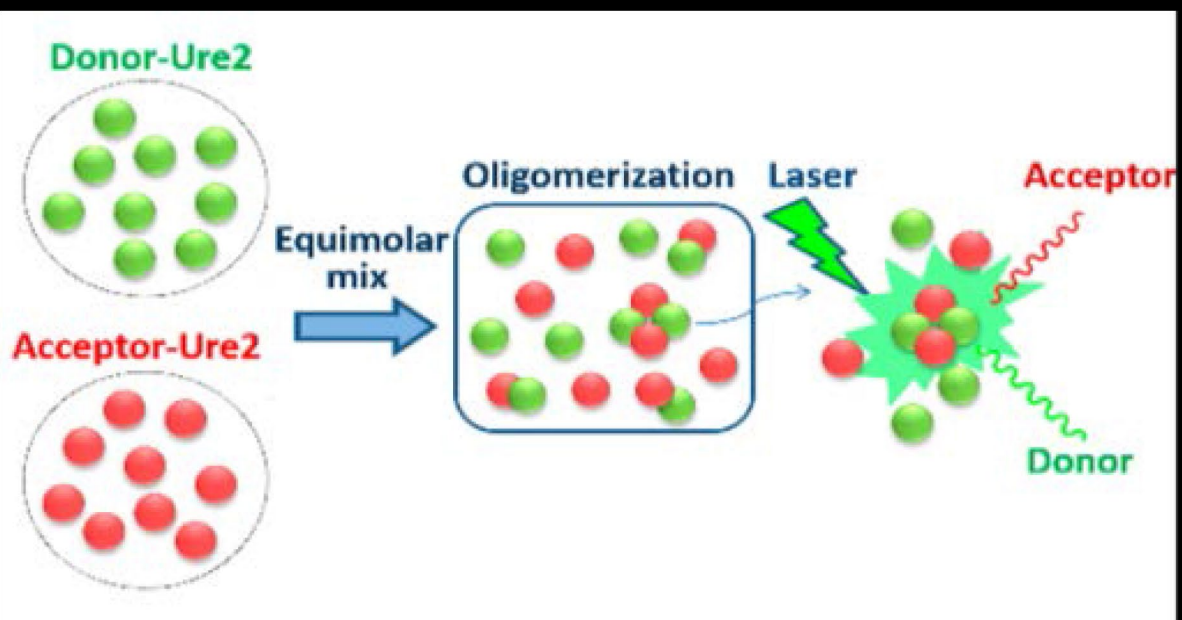
Purified RML-seeded sPMCA - Round 5:



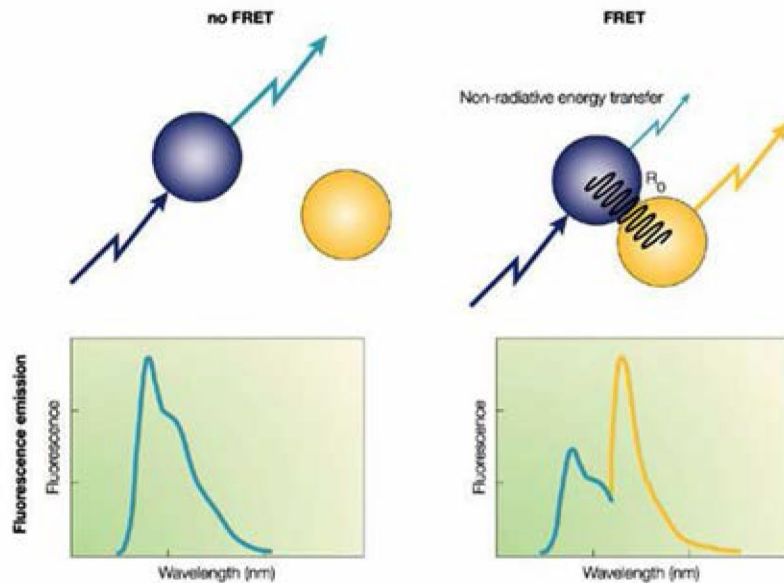
Negative stain EM confirmed SYPRIONS have a paired rod architecture in common with *ex vivo* material



RT-PMCA will enable sensitive, quantitation of prion replication rates



Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET)



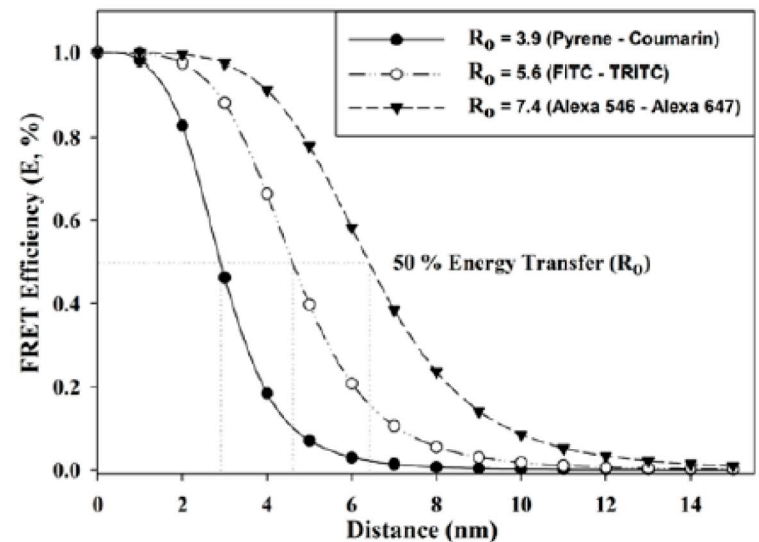
$$E = \frac{1}{1 + (r/R_0)^6}$$

R_0 - Förster distance of the pair of donor and acceptor, i.e. the distance at which the energy transfer efficiency is 50%

Distance: $R > 1.5R_0$
(> 10 nm)



Distance: $R < 1.5R_0$
($1 - 10$ nm)

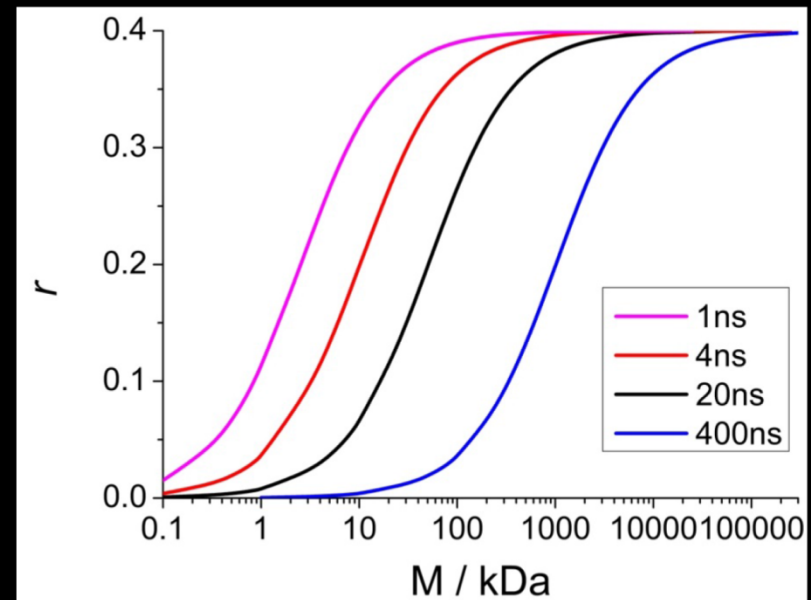


Fluorescence Anisotropy

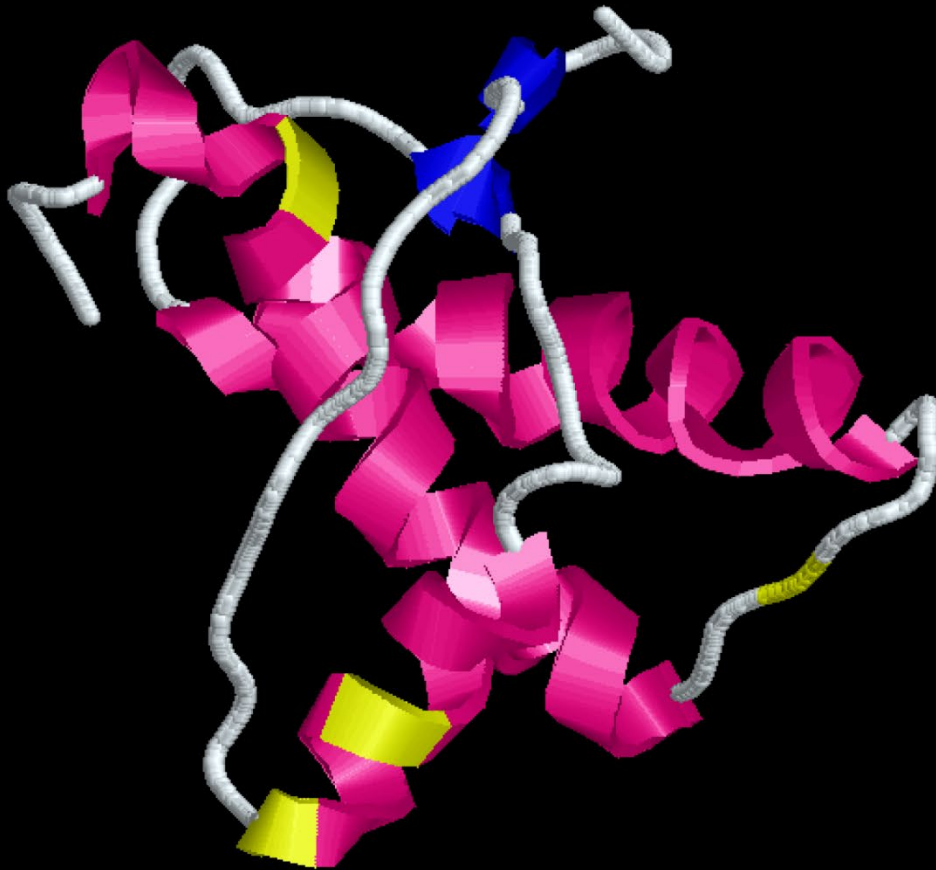
Described by the Perrin Equation where r is the observed anisotropy, r_0 is the intrinsic anisotropy of the fluorophore (increased following FRET which is inherently anisotropic), τ is the lifetime of the fluorophore and θ is the rotational correlation time of the fluorophore.

$$r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \tau/\theta}$$

Hence the slower the motion of the fluorophore (the larger it is), the greater the anisotropy.



Cysteine mutants for fluorescent labelling



W31C

W98C

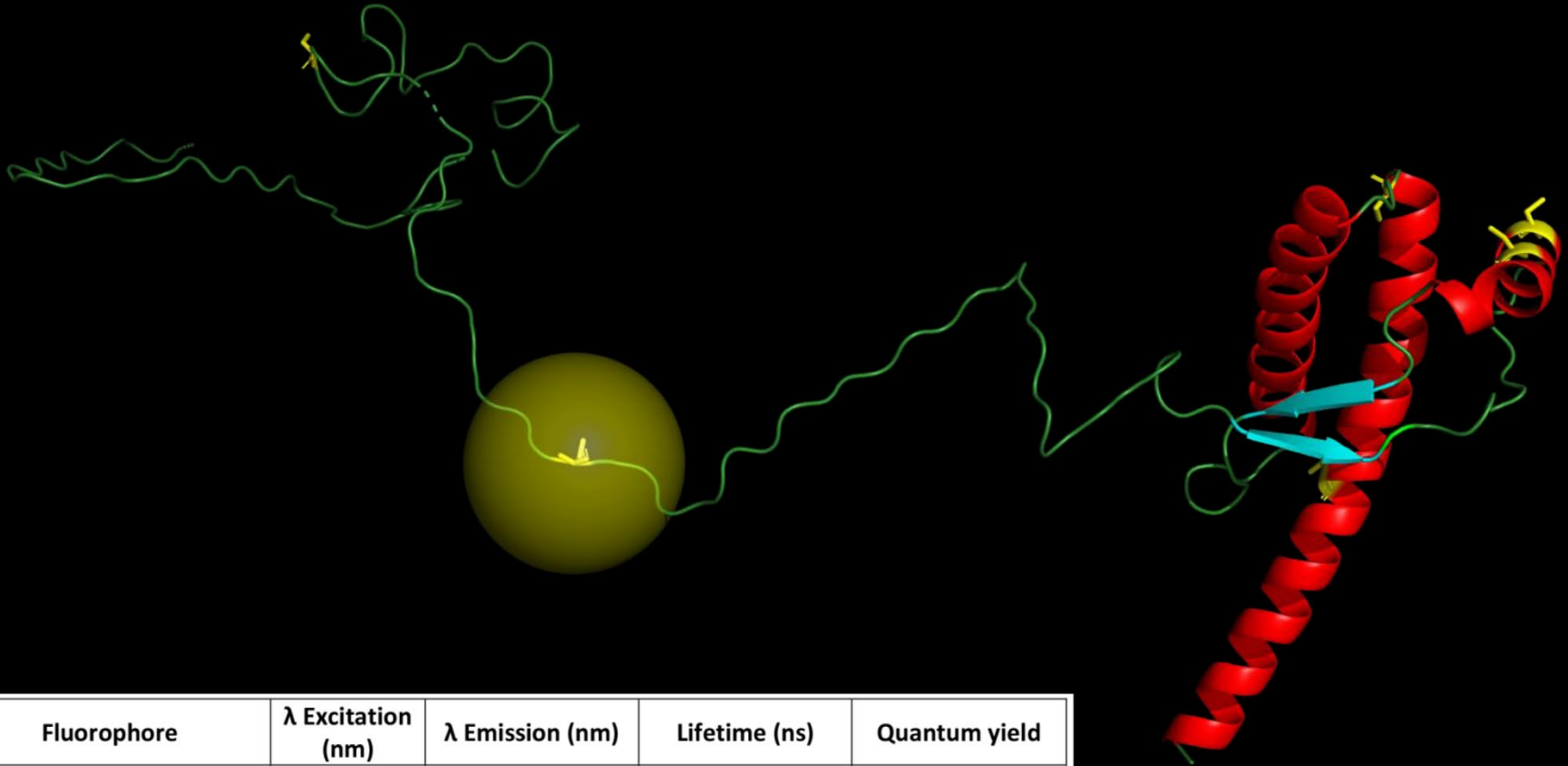
W144C

Y148C

F197C

Y217C

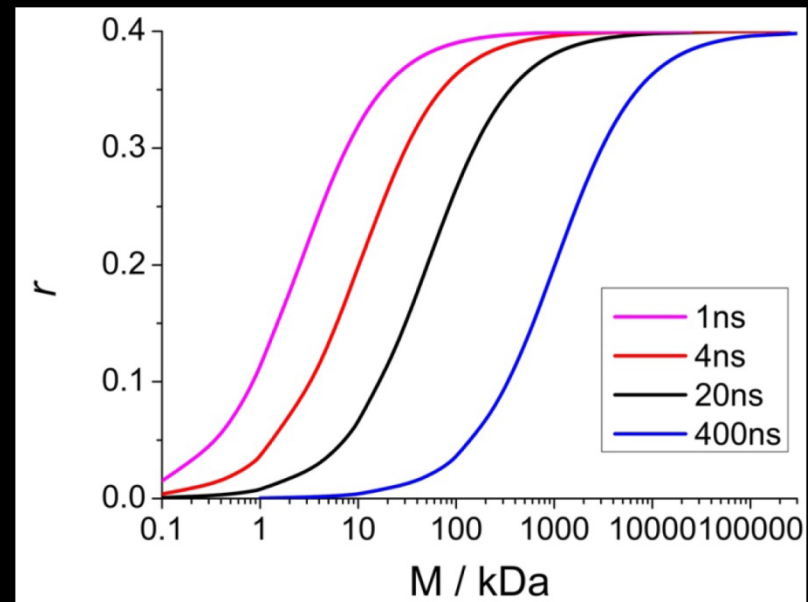
Förster radius of resonance energy transfer for Pyrene



| Fluorophore | λ Excitation (nm) | λ Emission (nm) | Lifetime (ns) | Quantum yield |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Tryptophan | 285 | 340 | 2.5 | 0.12 |
| Pyrene | 338 | 375 | 300 | 0.32 |
| DAC (dimethylamino coumarin) | 383 | 463 | 3 | 0.73 |
| Thioflavin T | 412 | 482 | 0.001-0.3 | Variable 0.0001-0.10 |
| NBD (nitrobenzoxadiazole) | 485 | 535 | 1-10 | 0.86 |

Are SYPRIONS concentrated enough for fluorescence detection ?

- Detection limit of fluorescence < 1 pM
- Detection limit of FRET ~1nM
- Detection limit of RT-FRET (anisotropy increases following non-radiative transfer) ~2nM
- Size range for pyrene fluorescence lifetime (100kDa -100MDa)
- SYPRION concentration ~ 10ug/ml (~500nM monomer equivalent)



Summary

- We have generated high concentrations of synthetic prions that incorporate genetically modified prion proteins (PrP).
- We have made several genetically-modified PrPs that can be tagged with a variety of fluorescent molecules.
- We can use fluorescence to watch the growth of prion rods in real time during a PMCA reaction.
- Using fluorescence, resonance energy transfer and the asymmetry of emitted polarised light we can simultaneously monitor the loss of starting substrate and intermediate oligomers and prion rods as they form.
- The rate of growth of prion rods will be proportional to the number of prion seeds at the start of the reaction and will offer a rapid, sensitive and specific diagnostic measure.

MRC

Prion Unit



Thank you !



CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE
FOUNDATION, INC.

Supporting Families Affected by Prion Disease

The Joanne (Jody) Atchison Memorial Grant

The Cheryl Molloy Memorial Grant

A Bequest from Beverly Nylund Huchala, in Memory of Peter Huchala

The Tom Stivison Memorial Grant

The Strides for CJD Grant