UNDERSTANDING THE MOLECULAR MECHANISM OF SPONTANEOUS PRION EMERGENCE IN KNOCK-IN MOUSE MODELS



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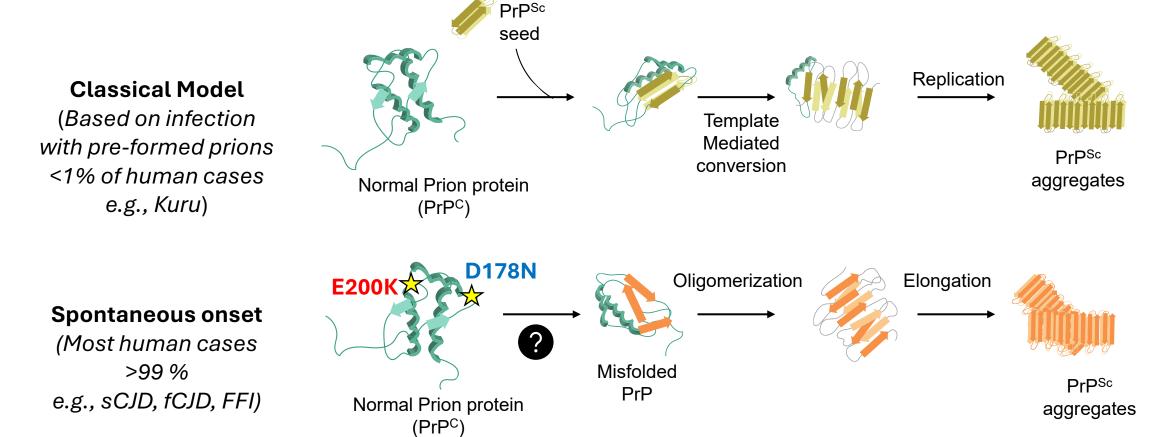


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Supporting Families Affected by Prion Disease

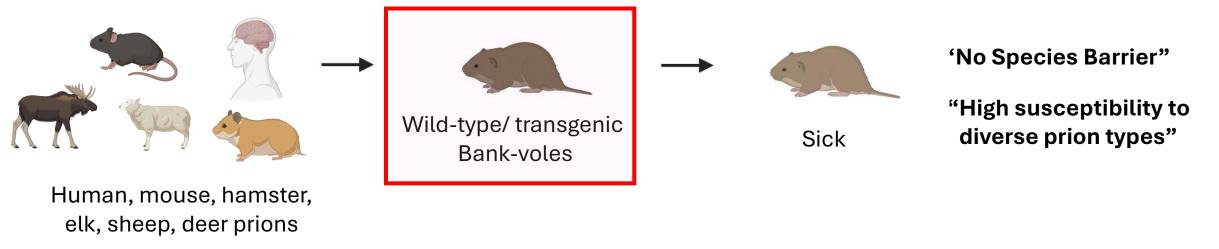
Prion diseases: rarely infectious, mostly spontaneous

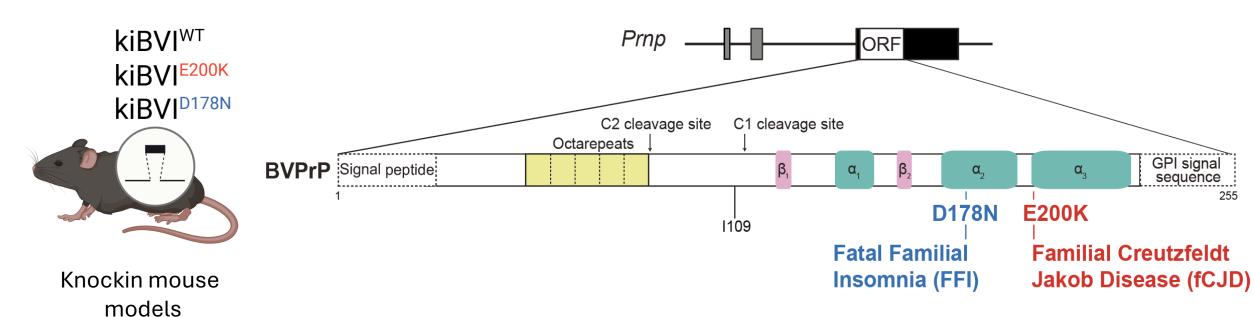
Prion disease are rare, fatal and incurable brain disorders caused by PRIONS-Protease Resistant Infectious Organ-specific Neurotoxic Self-replicating proteins



How prion disease begins without infection, and how we can model and ultimately intervene in this process early?

Knocking in bank vole PrP: unlocking spontaneous prion disease





Knockin bank vole PrP mice develop spontaneous prion disease

Neurological illness

Atypical prions

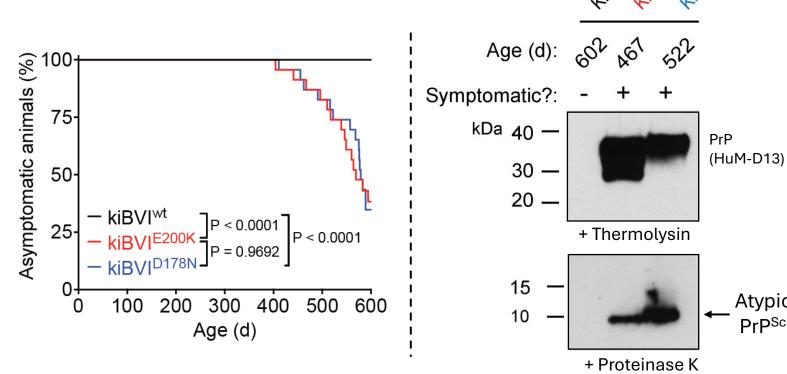
Atypical

PrPSc

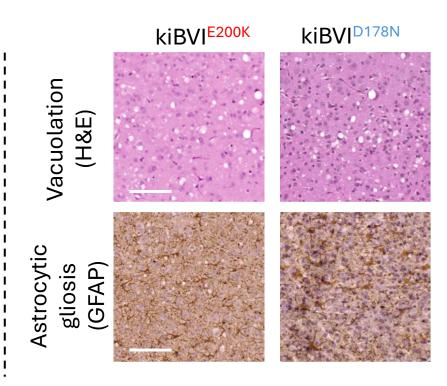


Mutant bank vole PrP knock-in mice (E200K or D178N)

Symptoms: Kyphosis, tremor, Bradykinesia, weight loss, ataxia, limb abnormalities, dermatitis



Spontaneously Sick



Prion disease pathology

Mehra et al., Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2024

Generation of heterozygous knock-in mice



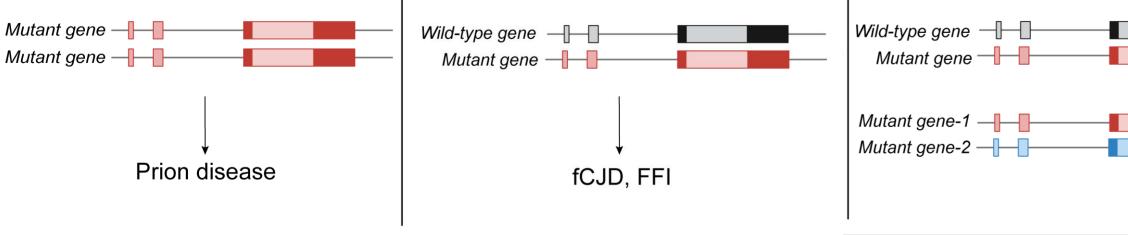




<u>Homozygous</u>

~99 % cases- Heterozygous

Heterozygous

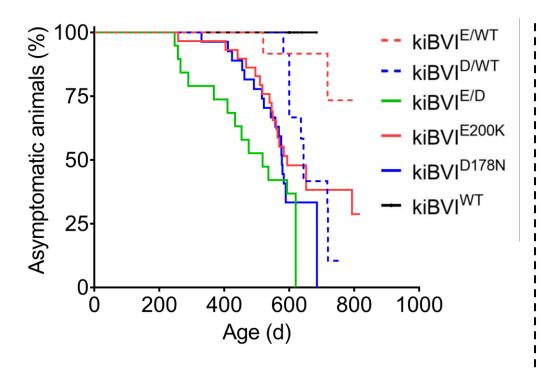


Mehra et al., JCI, 2024

Impact of gene dosage on disease progression and prion accumulation

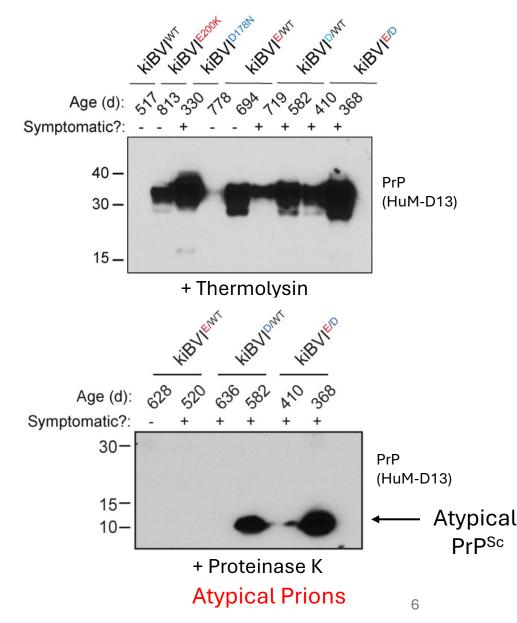


kiBVI^{E200K/WT} kiBVI^{E200K/D178N}

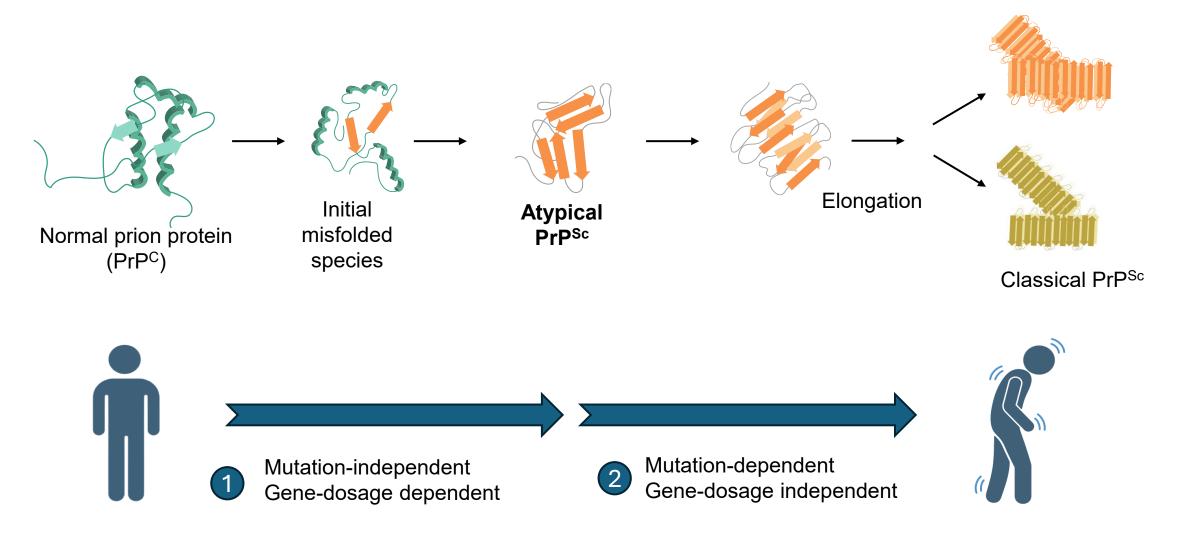


Symptoms: Kyphosis, tremor, Bradykinesia, weight loss, ataxia, limb abnormalities, dermatitis





Two-step mechanism of spontaneous misfolding



This two-step model helps explain why people with genetic mutations — even though they carry them from birth — typically don't develop symptoms until much later in life.

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Spontaneous Illness in Mice with CJD and FFI Mutations

Knock-in mice carrying human CJD and FFI-related mutations (D178N and E200K) developed neurological disease on their own, without any exposure to infectious prions.

Common Prion Formation Across Mutations

Early formation of prion strains in CJD/FFI may occur regardless of the specific mutation involved.

Gene Dosage Matters

The amount of misfolding-prone prion protein plays a bigger role in triggering disease than the mutation type alone. It also suggests that people with two copies of a mutation may be at greater risk.



Understand how different genetic mutations cause prion proteins to misfold in specific ways — and what makes them turn toxic.

Figure out if the early, atypical forms of misfolded prions can change into the more harmful, classical ones that are typically seen in full-blown disease.

Explore possible treatments that could either stop the misfolding process early on or block the classical prion versions from forming altogether.

For any questions, feel free to reach out at



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Want to learn more? Scan the QR code to read the full article.



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