

# Lysosomal enhancement prevents prion propagation

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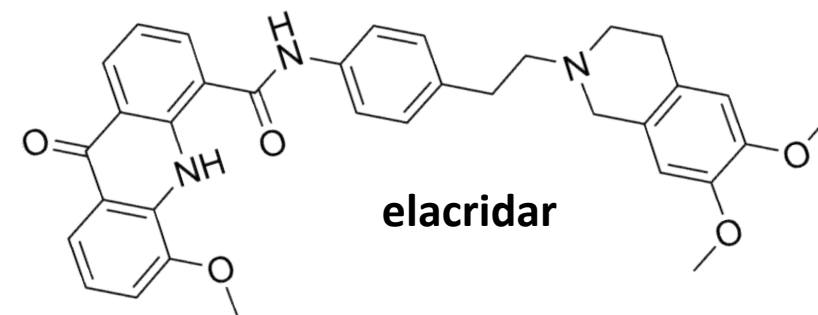
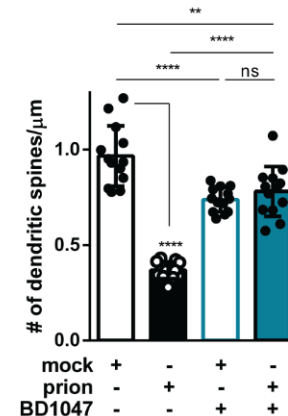
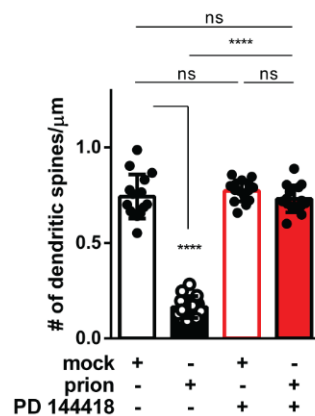
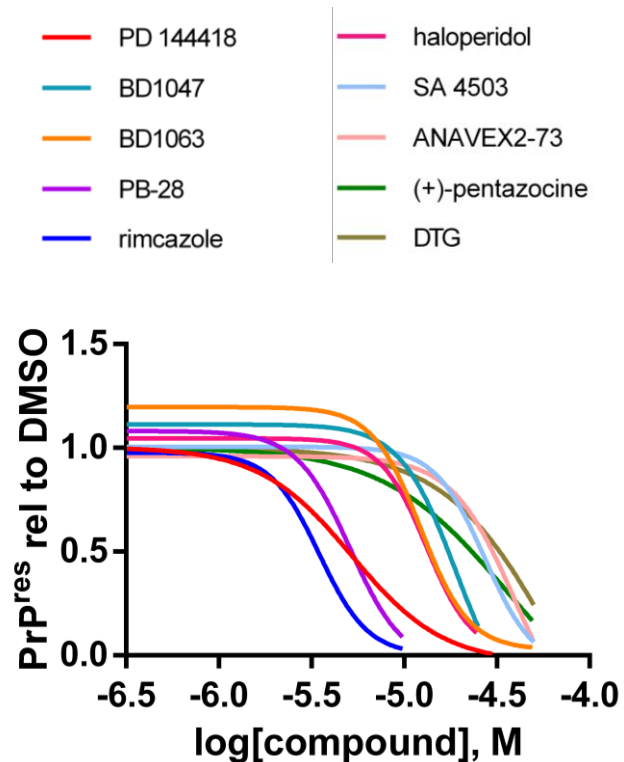
**Mechanisms of Neurodegeneration in Human Prion Diseases and Their Intersection with AD/ADRD**

November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024

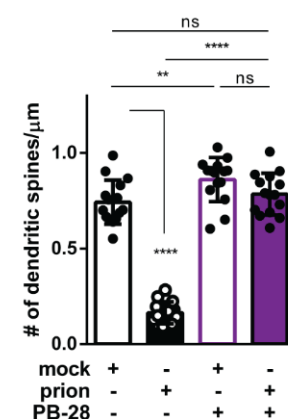
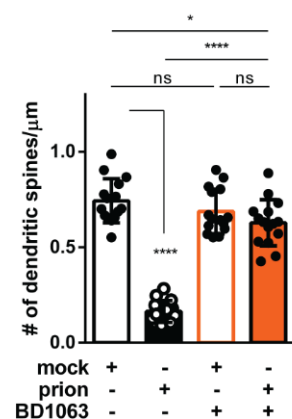
Bethesda, MD

# Sigma Receptor Ligands Are Potent Antiprion Compounds that Act Independently of Sigma Receptor Binding

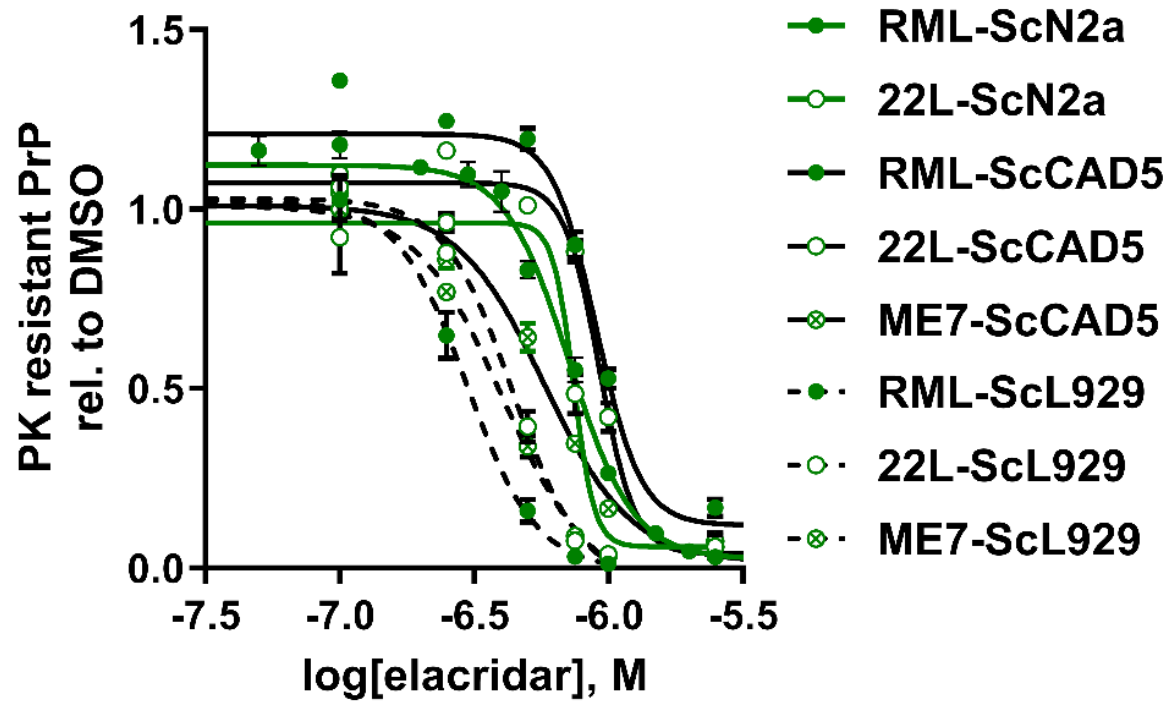
Robert C. C. Mercer, Nhat T. T. Le, Douglas G. Fraser, Mei C. Q. Houser, Aaron B. Beeler, and David A. Harris\*



Elacridar is an inhibitor of the xenobiotic efflux pump MDR1 (*Abcb1a/b* in mice) and has been used in clinical trials to prevent chemotherapeutic efflux



# Elacridar is a potent anti-prion compound *in vitro*



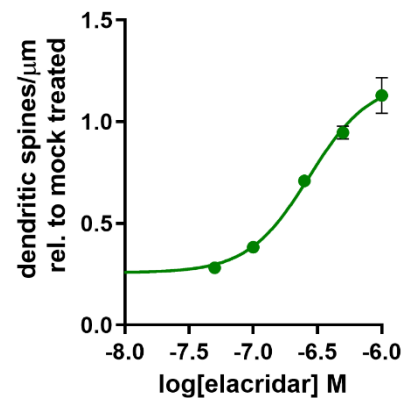
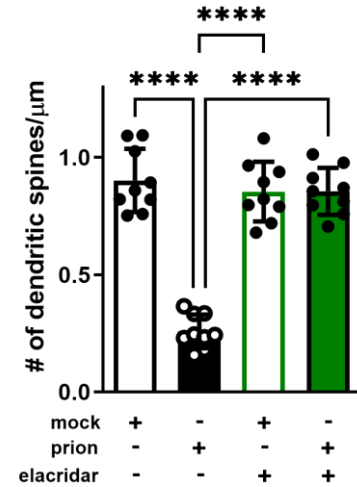
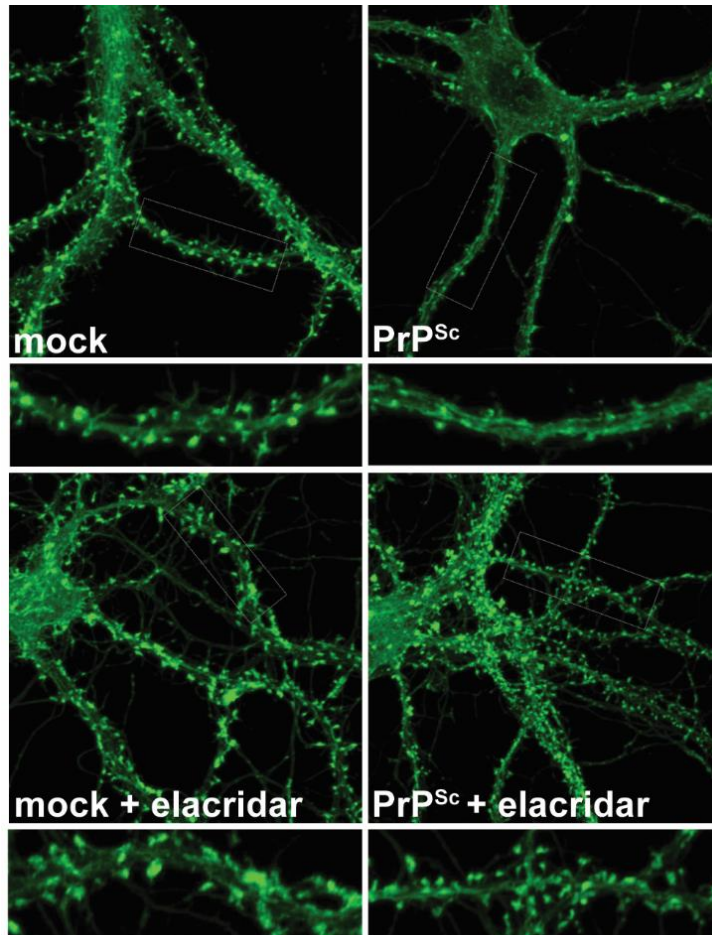
Elacridar lowers the levels of PK-resistant PrP in multiple cell types infected with multiple prion strains and permanently cures N2a cells of RML infection

Table 1: Anti-prion properties of elacridar in immortalized cells

Cell line	Tissue origin	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)			LC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
		RML	22L	ME7	
N2a	mouse neuroblastoma	716	743	N/A	7300
CAD5	mouse catecholaminergic	904	926	499	>20,000
L929	mouse fibroblast	298	439	406	4500

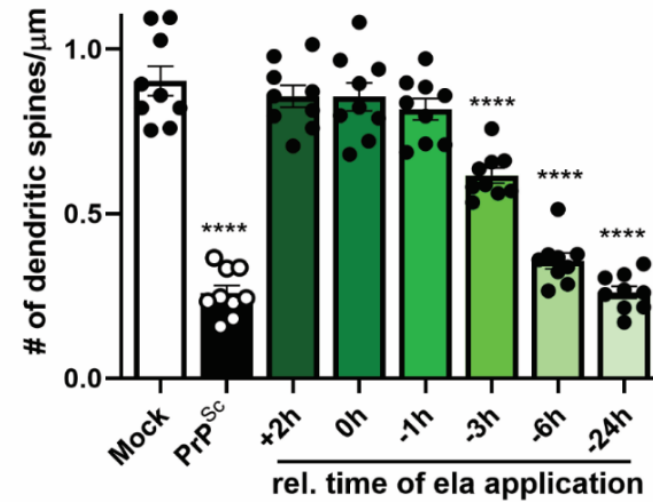
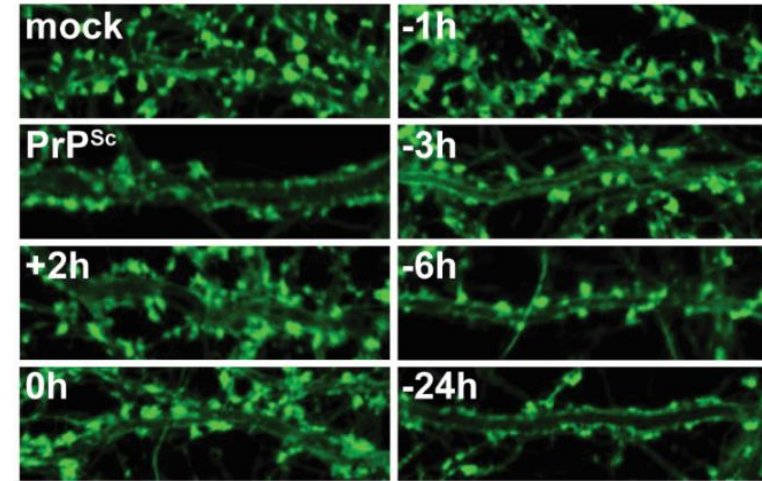
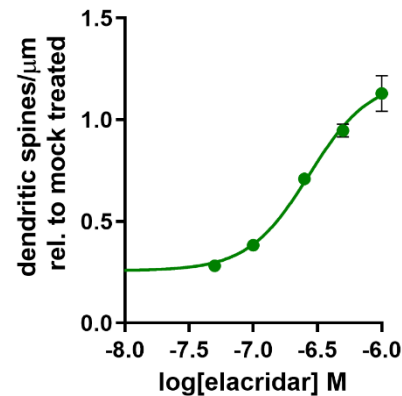
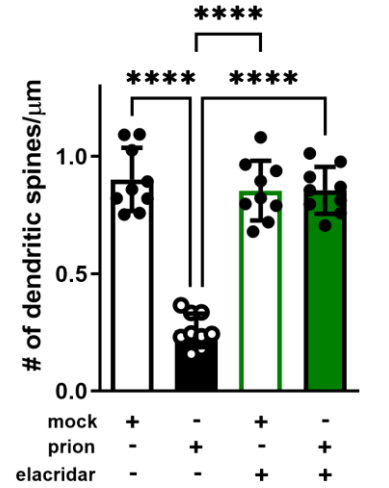
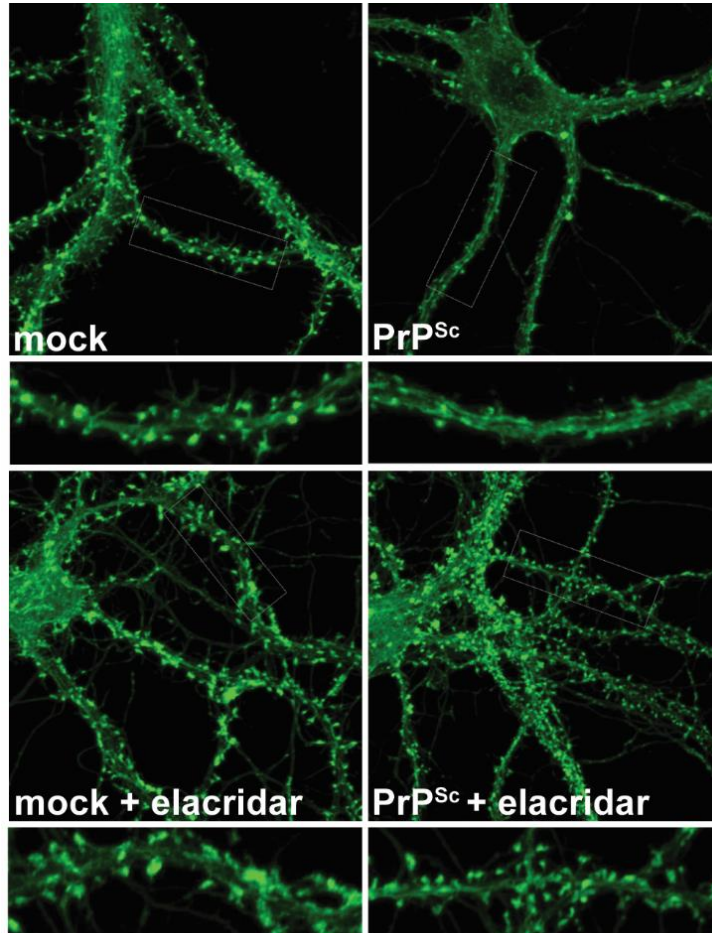
# Elacridar is a potent anti-prion compound *in vitro*

Elacridar prevents hippocampal dendritic spine retraction following exposure to purified RML prions



# Elacridar is a potent anti-prion compound *in vitro*

Elacridar prevents hippocampal dendritic spine retraction following exposure to purified RML prions... if applied early in the infection process

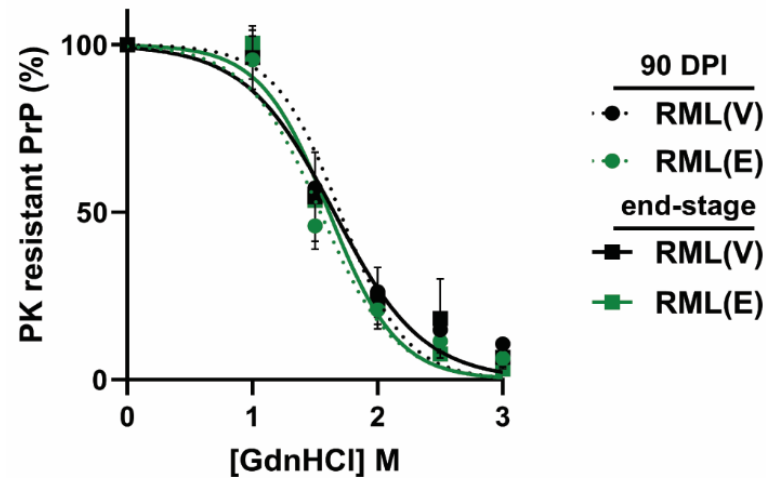
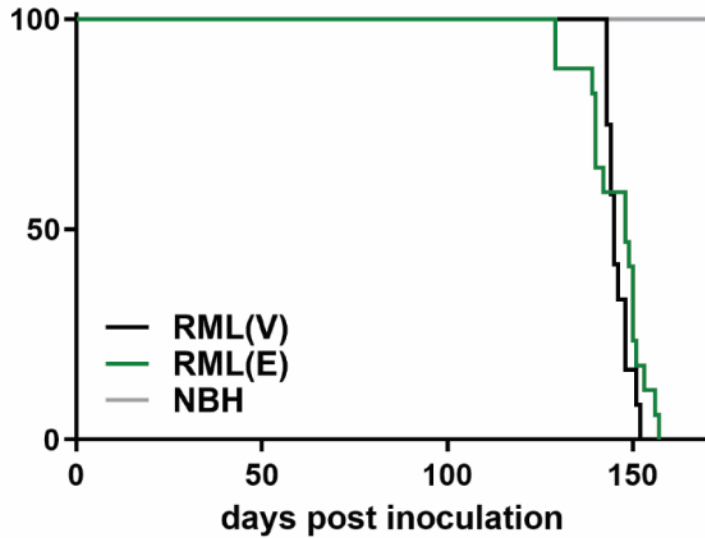
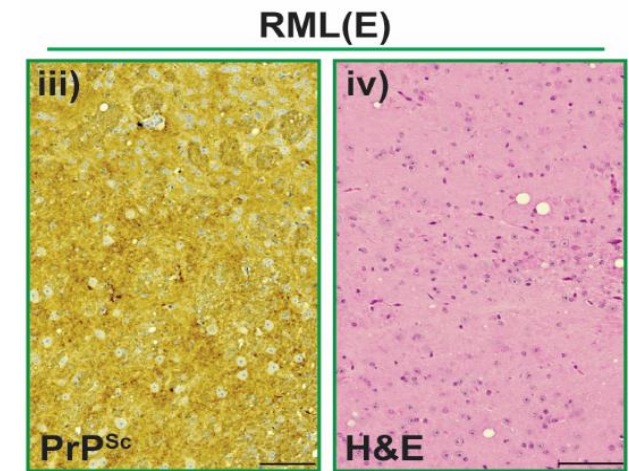
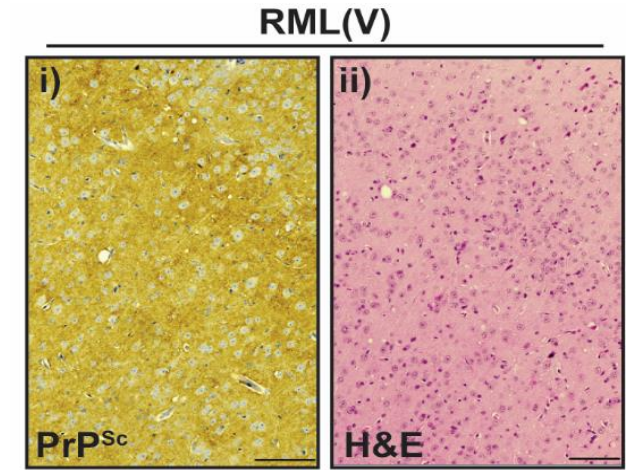
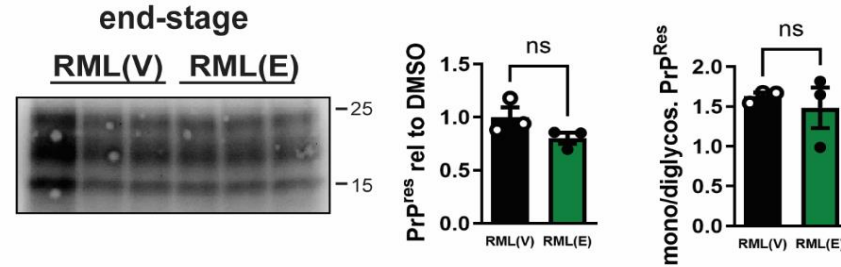




# Elacridar is ineffective *in vivo*

Elacridar did not effect:

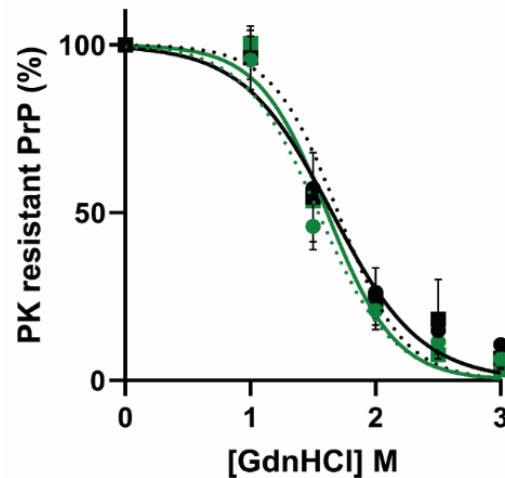
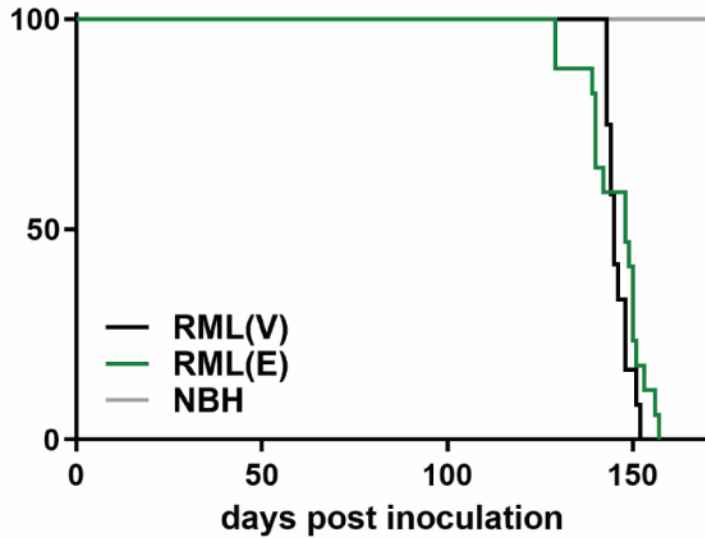
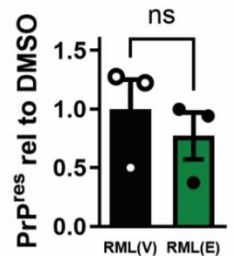
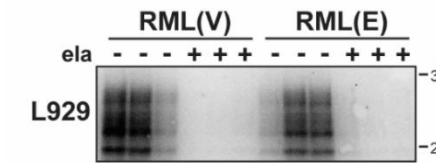
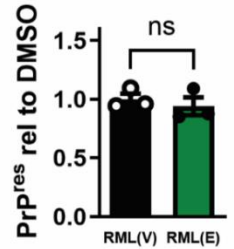
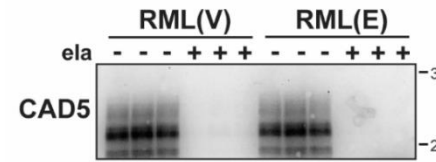
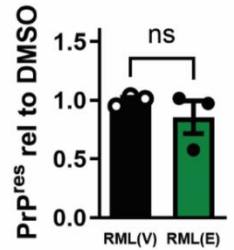
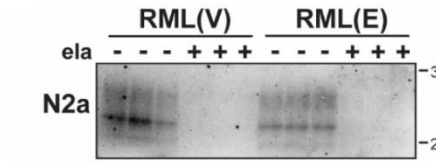
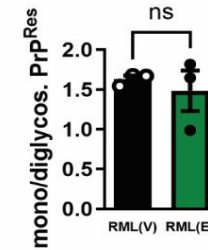
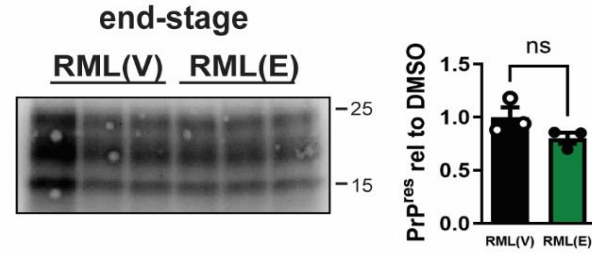
- incubation time
- biochemical properties of PrP<sup>Sc</sup>
- neuropathology



# Elacridar is ineffective *in vivo*

Elacridar did not effect:

- incubation time
- biochemical properties of PrP<sup>Sc</sup>
- neuropathology



- 90 DPI
- RML(V)
  - RML(E)
- end-stage
- RML(V)
  - RML(E)

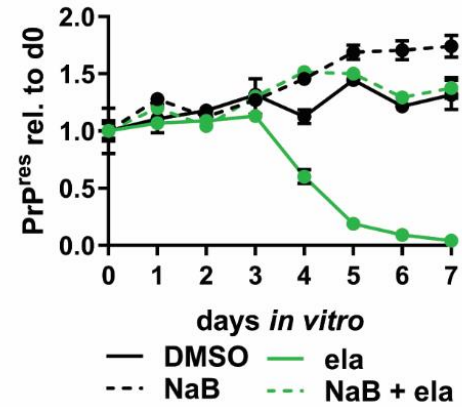
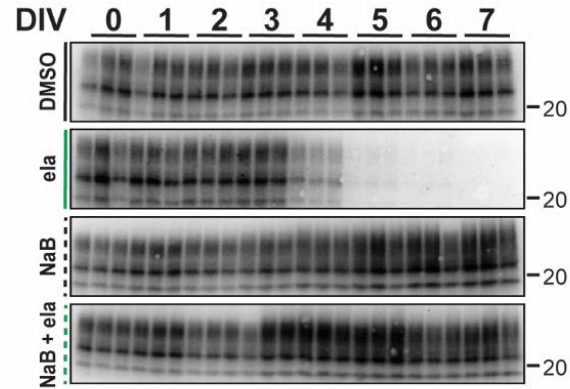
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Why?

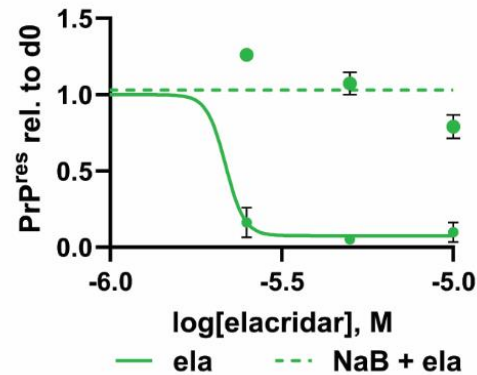
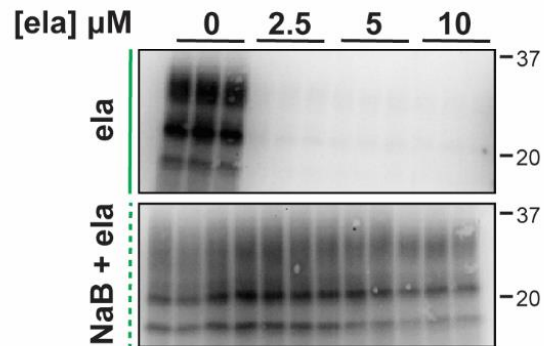
The post-mitotic nature of neurons prompted us to explore the contribution of cell division to the observed anti-prion effects of elacridar



# The efficacy of elacridar is diminished in division-arrested cells



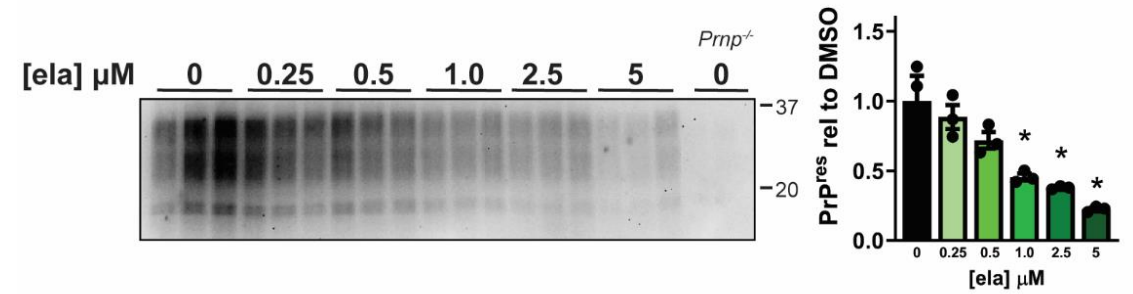
When sodium butyrate (NaB) was used to inhibit cell division, 2.5  $\mu$ M elacridar was ineffective over 7 days



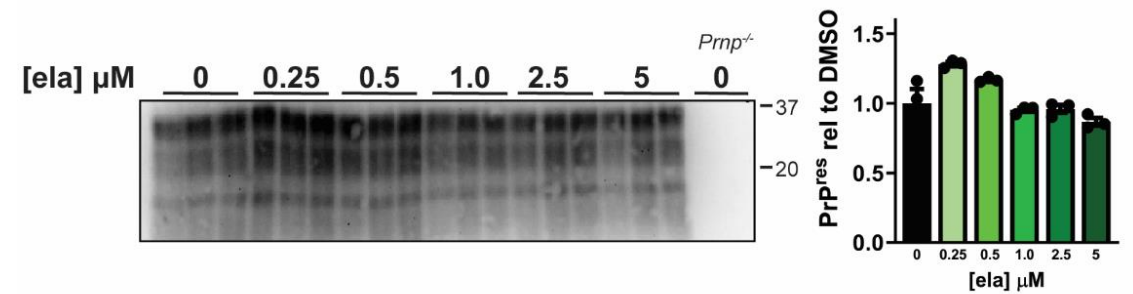
Concentrations of elacridar up to 10  $\mu$ M also had no effect on NaB treated cultures

# The efficacy of elacridar is diminished in division-arrested cells

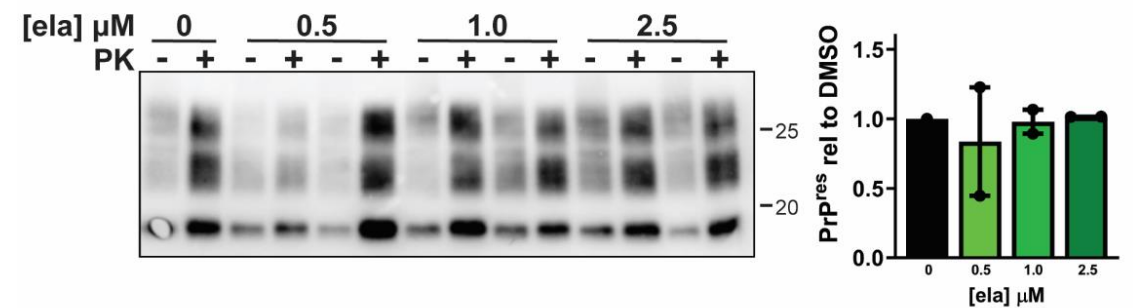
Proliferative astrocyte cultures infected with 22L are sensitive to the anti-prion effects of elacridar



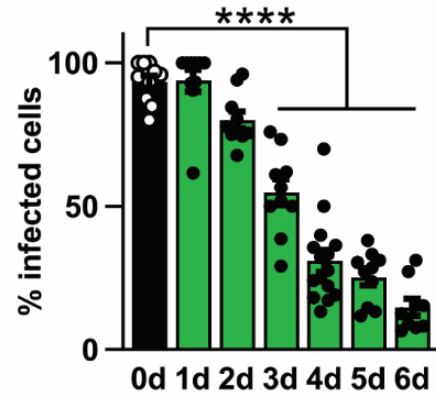
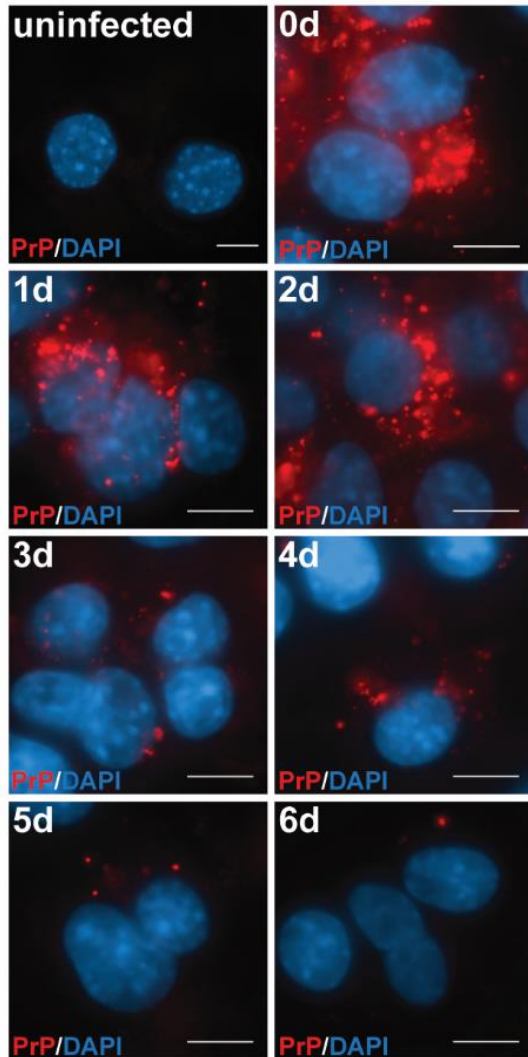
Contact-inhibited astrocyte cultures infected with 22L are **not** sensitive to the anti-prion effects of elacridar



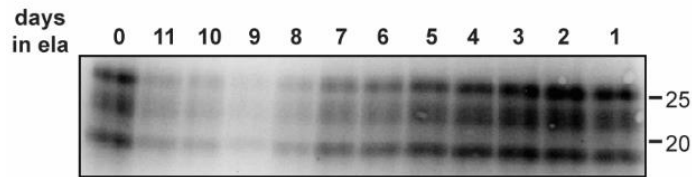
Elacridar is ineffective in RML-infected COCS cultures



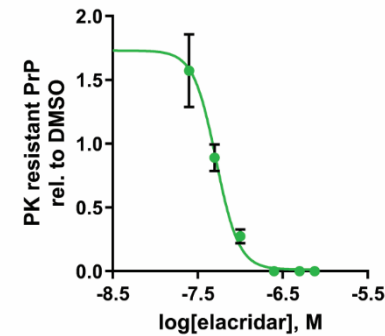
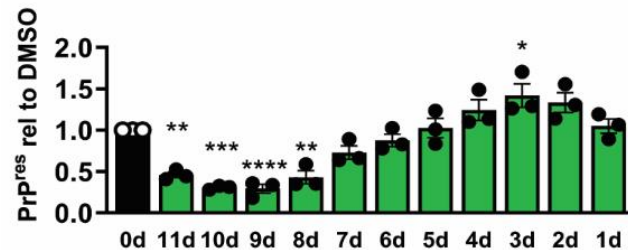
# Elacridar prevents the infection of naïve cells



Following PIPLC-resistant PrP over the course of elacridar treatment reveals that the number of infected cells decreases over time



Post-mitotic C2C12 myotube cultures show that elacridar inhibits prion infection when added early in the infection process



Elacridar prevents the infection of N2a cells  
EC<sub>50</sub> = 52 nM

# Elacridar prevents the infection of naïve cells

THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Vol. 279, No. 28, Issue of July 9, pp. 29218–29225, 2004  
Printed in U.S.A.

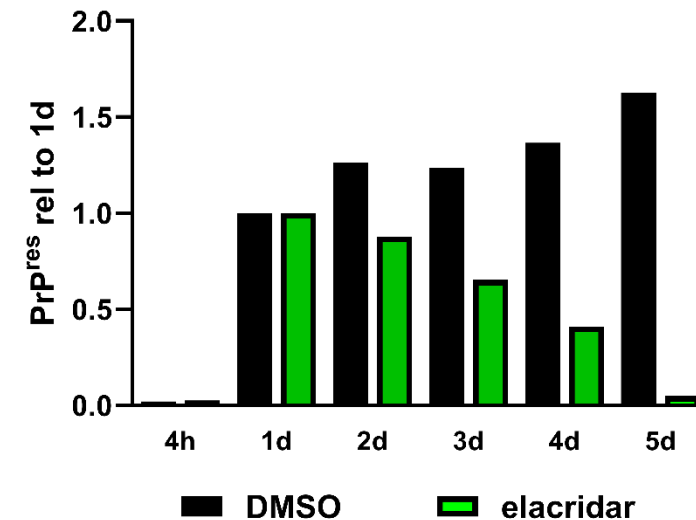
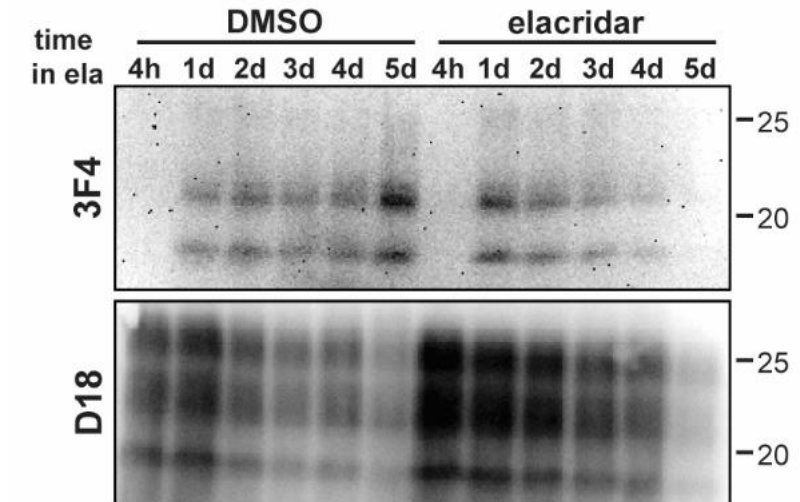
## Acute Formation of Protease-resistant Prion Protein Does Not Always Lead to Persistent Scrapie Infection *in Vitro*\*

Ina Vorberg<sup>‡</sup>, Anne Raines, and Suzette A. Priola<sup>§</sup>

From the Laboratory of Persistent Viral Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratories, NIAID, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, Montana 59840

3F4 tagged PrP can be used to follow the earliest PrP conversion events, ignoring exogenous prions

PK-resistant PrP forms in the presence of elacridar and disappears by d5



# Elacridar prevents the infection of naïve cells

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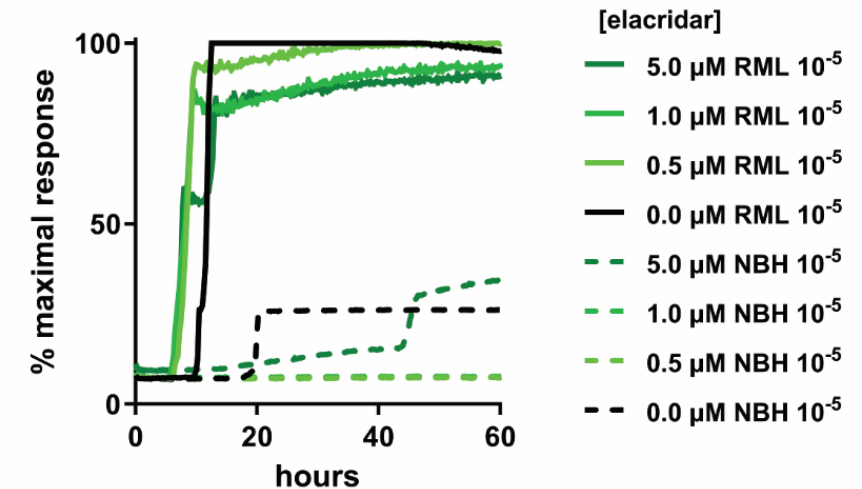
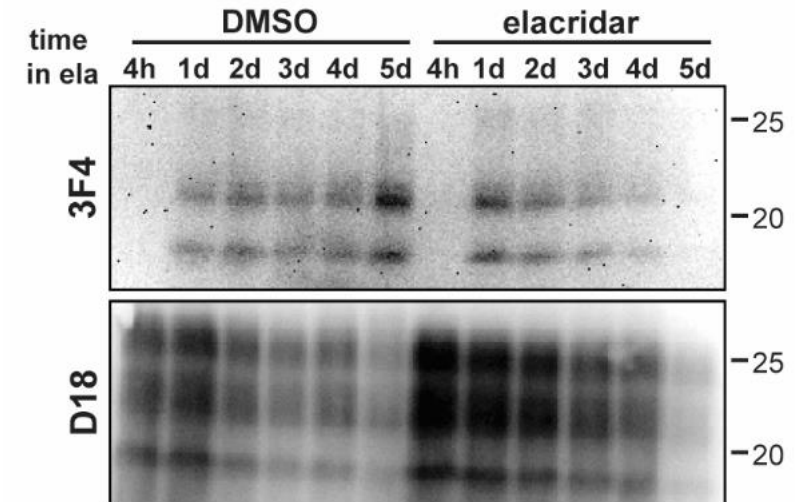
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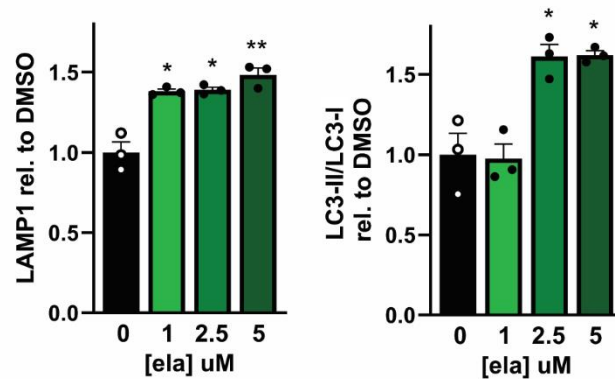
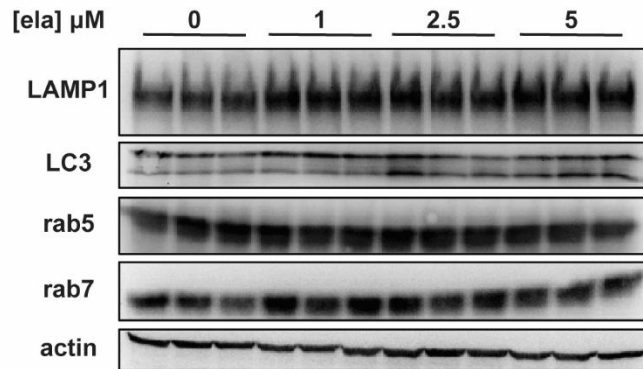
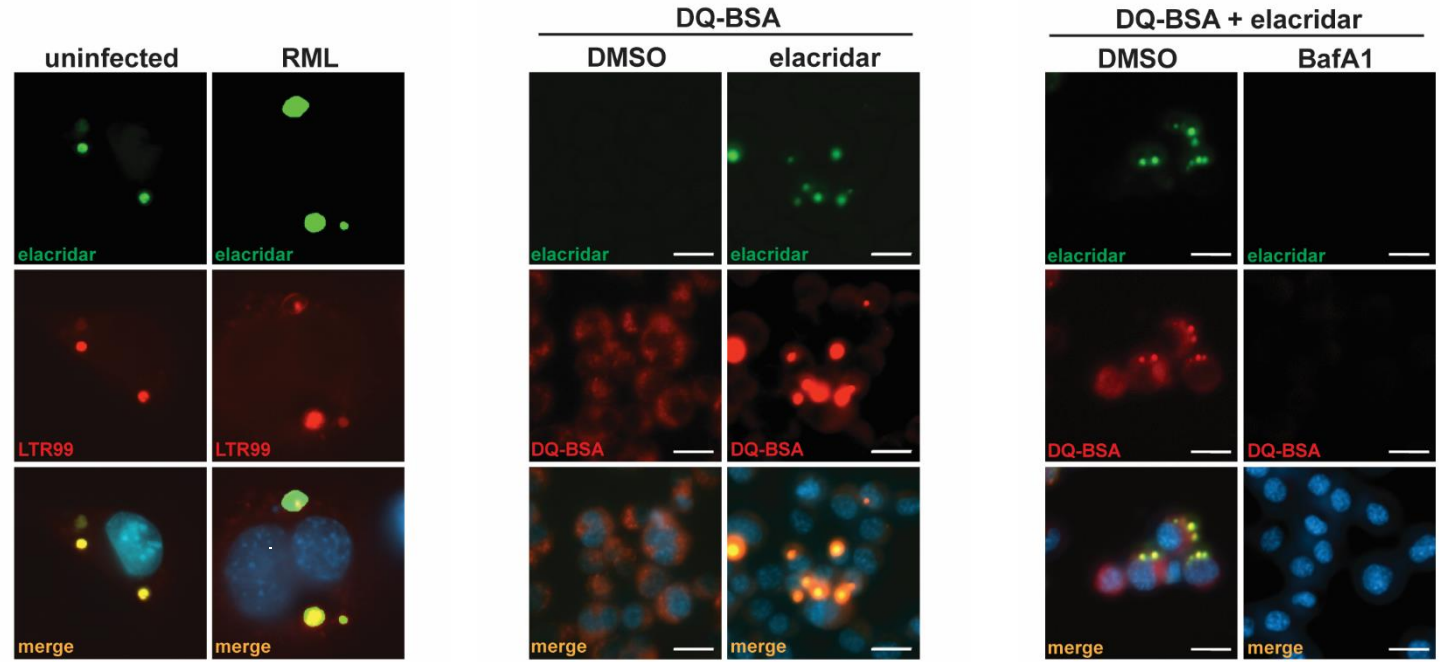
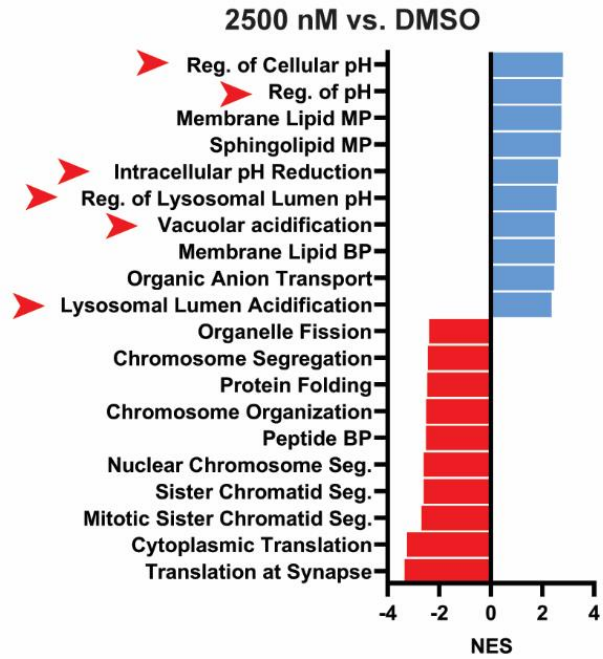
PK-resistant PrP forms in the presence of elacridar and disappears by d5

Elacridar does not inhibit the seeding activity of RML prions by RT-QuIC





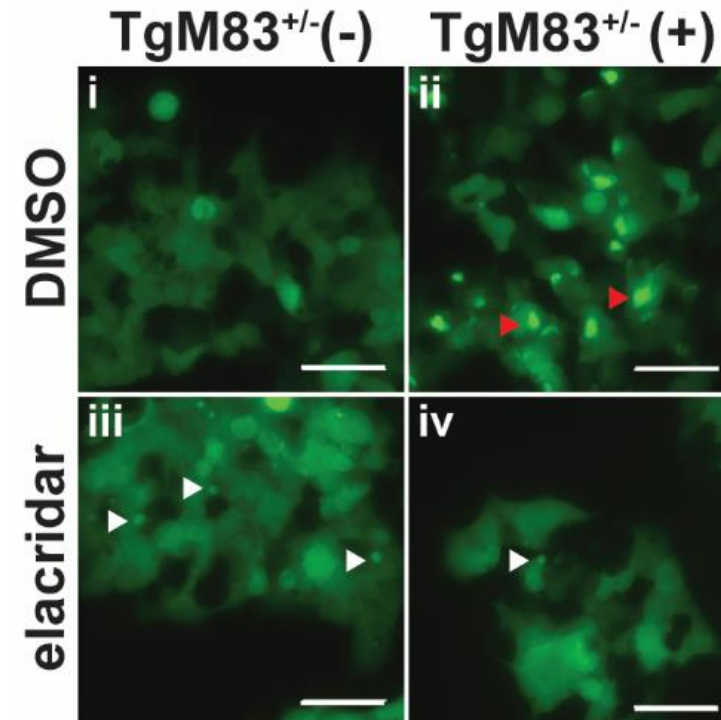
# Elacridar concentrates in lysosomes, increases their activity, and activates autophagy



# Elacridar inhibits the templated misfolding of $\alpha$ -syn and tau

These effects of elacridar prompted us to investigate its impact upon the transmission of other pathological protein assemblies

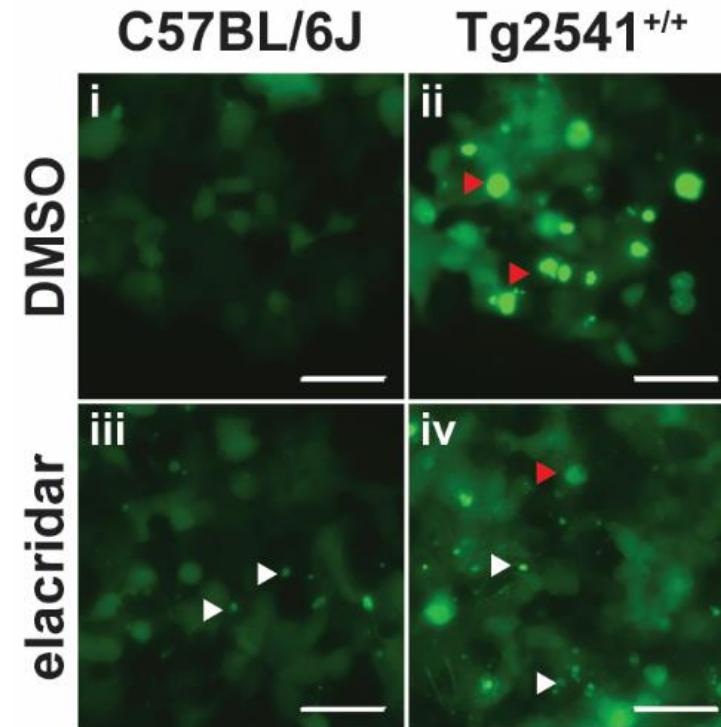
Elacridar prevents the misfolding of  $\alpha$ -synuclein-YFP and tauRD(LM)-YFP biosensors by exogenous PTA precipitates of pathologically folded  $\alpha$ -synuclein and tau



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Elacridar prevents the misfolding of  $\alpha$ -synuclein-YFP and tauRD(LM)-YFP biosensors by exogenous PTA precipitates of pathologically folded  $\alpha$ -synuclein and tau



# Summary & Conclusions

## **1. Elacridar prevents the prion infection of naïve cells**

Dividing vs non-dividing cultures

## **2. Elacridar activates lysosomes and/or autophagy**

Current efforts are directed at identifying the relevant target of elacridar

## **3. Elacridar prevents the spread of $\alpha$ -synuclein and tau prions**

Suggests common mechanisms to be exploited for therapeutic intervention

# Acknowledgements

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## University of Toronto

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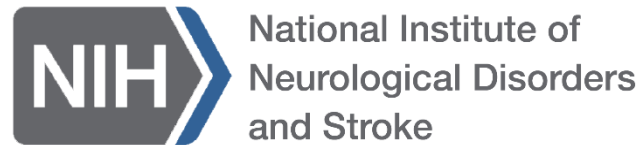
## Rocky Mountain Laboratories

Brent Race  
Byron Caughey

## Istituto di Ricerche

### Farmacologiche Mario Negri

Roberto Chiesa  
Giada Lavigna



CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE  
FOUNDATION, INC.

*Supporting Families Affected by Prion Disease*