



## Prion pathogenesis and toxicity and pathophysiologic mechanisms in ABR

10:00-11:15 am

- Christina Sigurdson, DVM, PhD, Department of Pathology, UC San Diego
- Adriano Aguzzi, MD, Director, Institute of Neuropathology, University of Zürich
- David Harris, MD, PhD, Department of Chemistry and Cell Biology, Boston University



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# Synaptic signaling and excitotoxicity in prion disease

Christina Sigurdson  
Department of Pathology  
UC San Diego

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

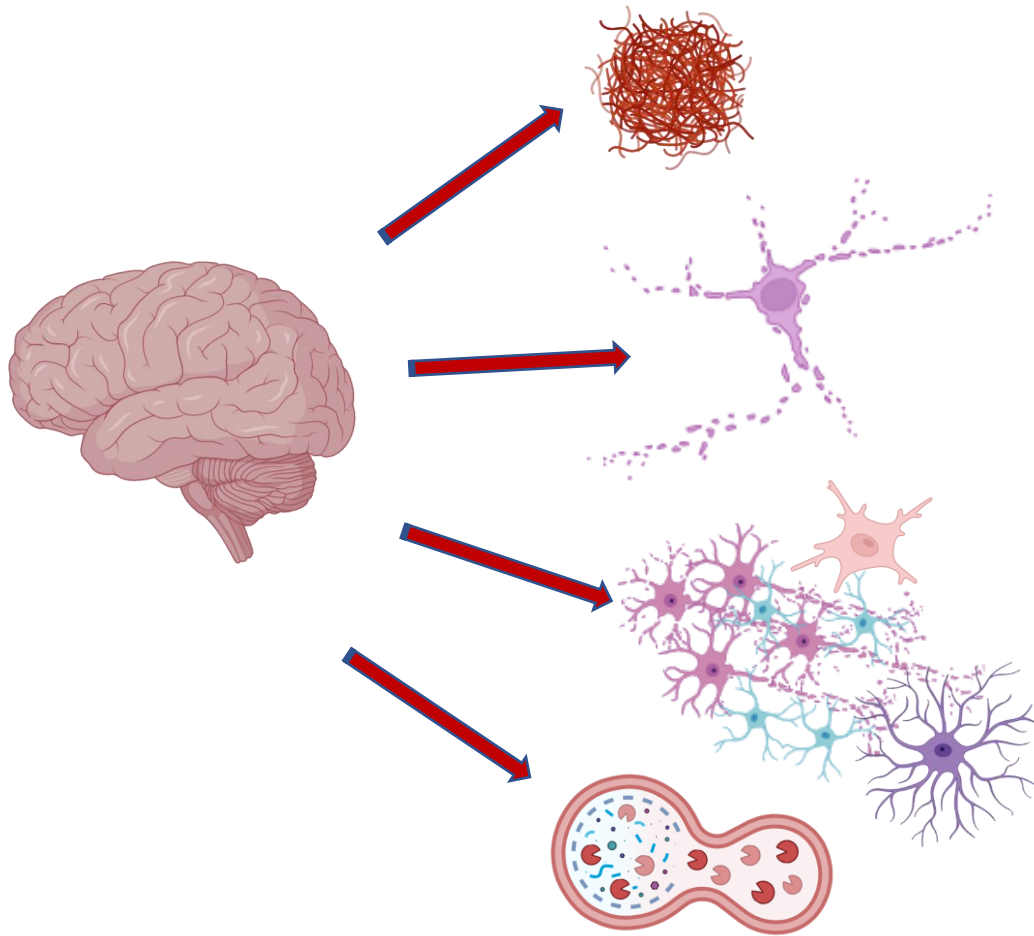
*NIH NINDS*



November 14, 2024



# Pathological hallmarks of prion disease



Prion protein aggregates

Spongiform degeneration,  
synapse loss and neuron death  
->loss of connectivity

Neuroinflammation:

Astrogliosis

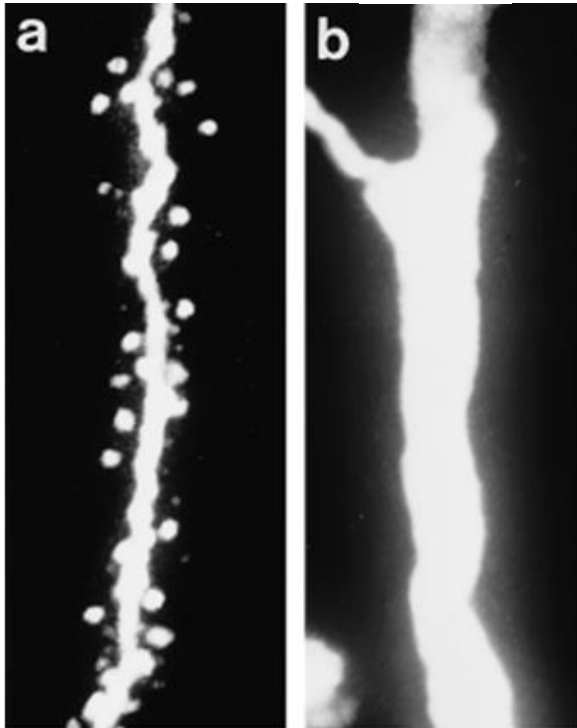
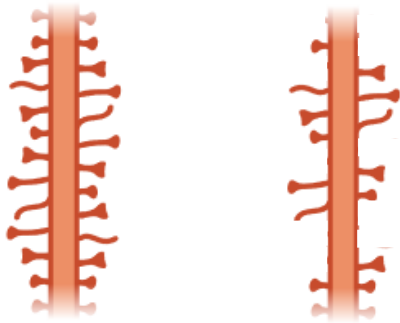
Microgliosis

Proteostatic dysfunction

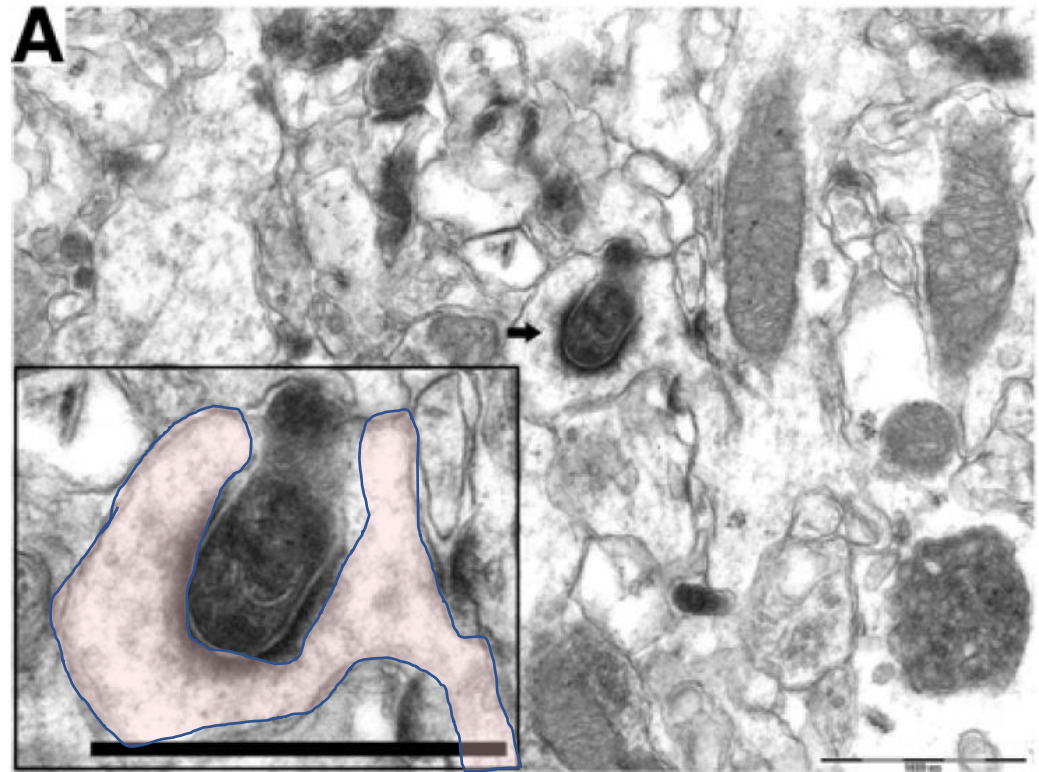
*What molecular processes are early disease drivers?*

# Synapse loss is an early feature of prion disease

ME7



Belichenko, PV, Fraser *et al*,  
*Neuropathology Appl Neurobio*, 2001

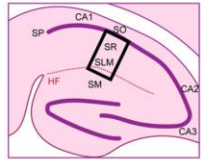


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Jeffrey, M, *et al*, *Neuropathology Appl Neurobio*, 1997  
Cunningham, C, *et al*, *Eur J Neurosci*, 2007  
Chiesa, R, *et al*, *PNAS*, 2005  
Mallucci, G, *et al*, *Neuron*, 2007  
Fuhrmann, M, *et al*, *J Neurosci*, 2007  
Fang, *et al*, *PLoS Pathogens*, 2016, 2018



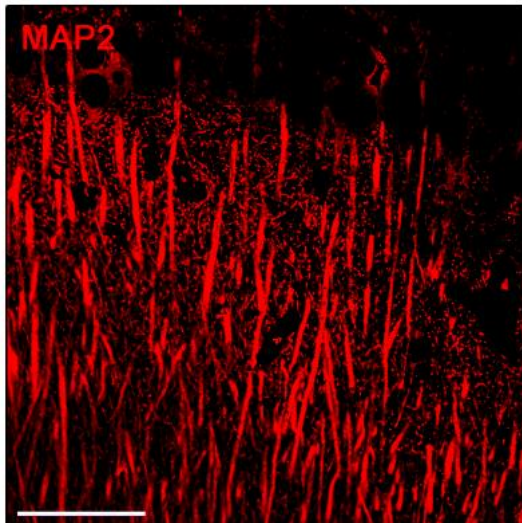
# Prion- infected brain: Loss of dendritic structure and synapses



CA1

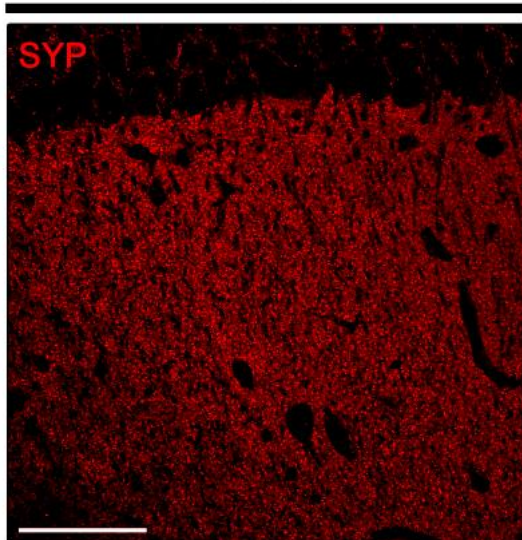
MAP2

Mock

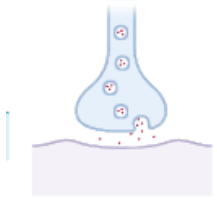


Mock

Synaptophysin



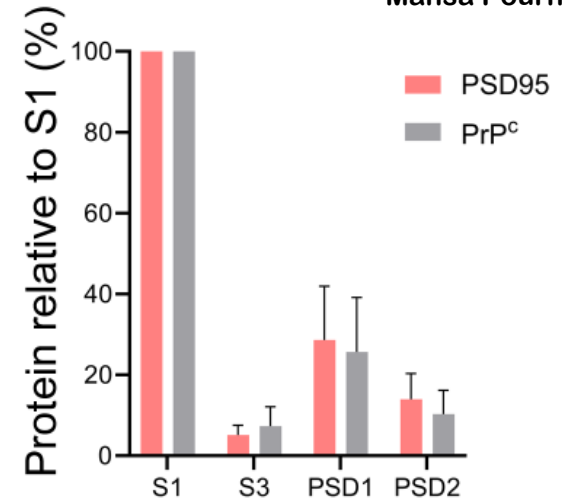
# PrP<sup>C</sup> is a post-synaptic protein



*Synaptosome purification*  
*Mouse cortex*



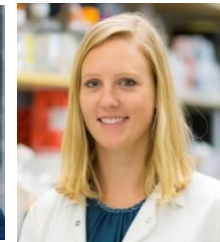
Mahsa Pourhamzeh, PhD



# Early prion disease: Ubiquitinated protein aggregates

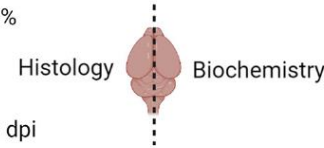
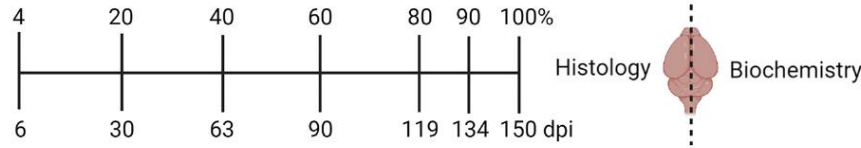
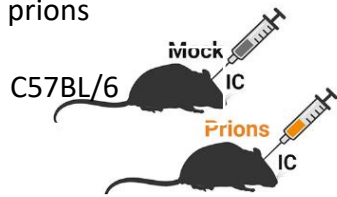


Daniel  
Ojeda-Juárez



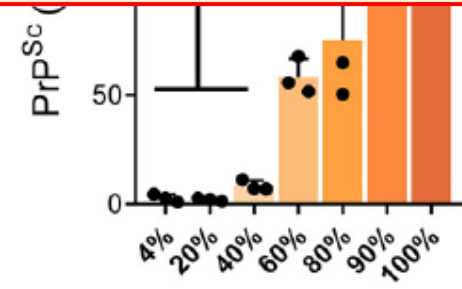
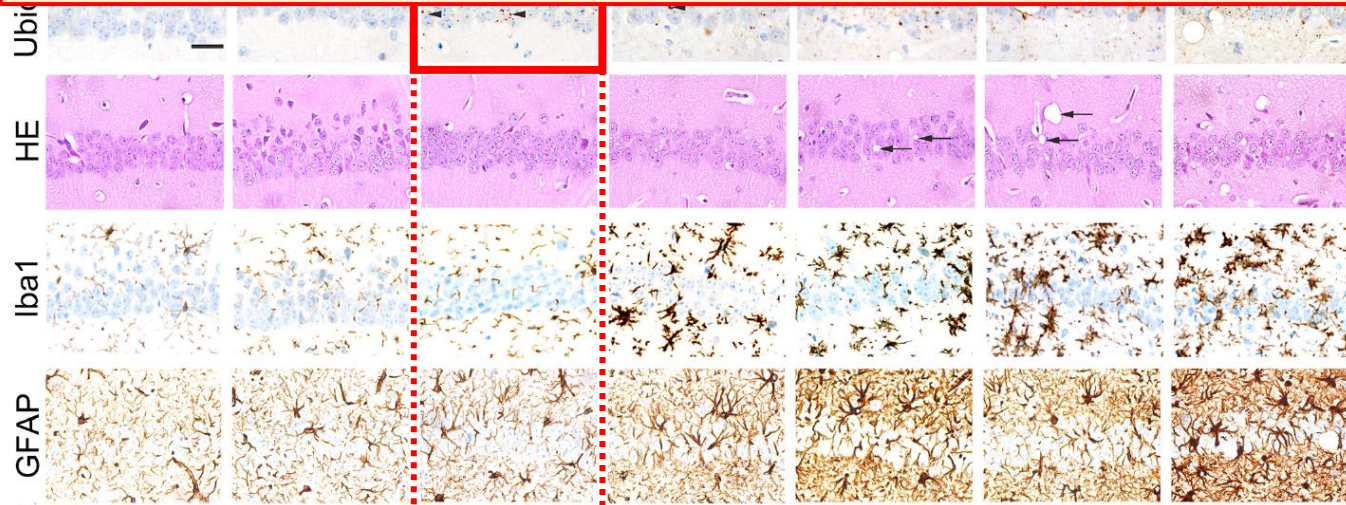
Jessica  
Lawrence

22L mouse-adapted prions



CA1

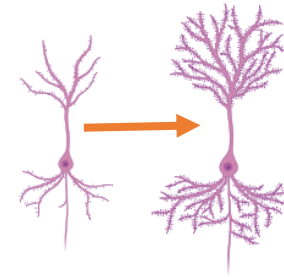
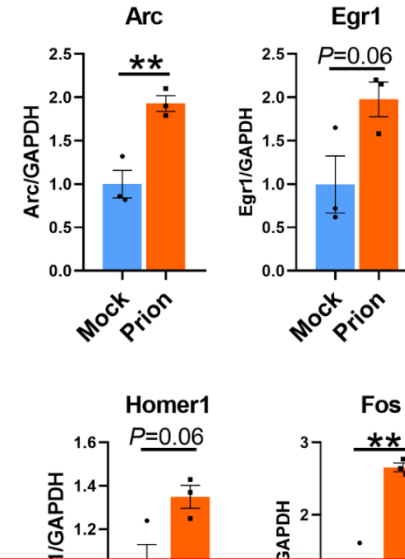
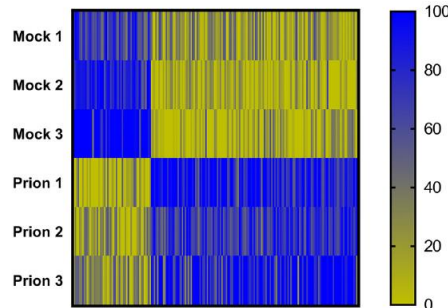
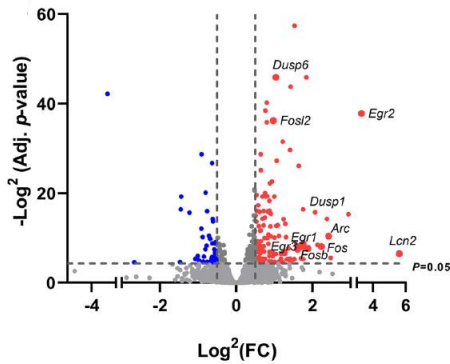
*Increase in ubiquitinated proteins in early prion disease*



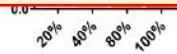


# Activation of immediate early genes

40% = early disease: RNAseq of hippocampus

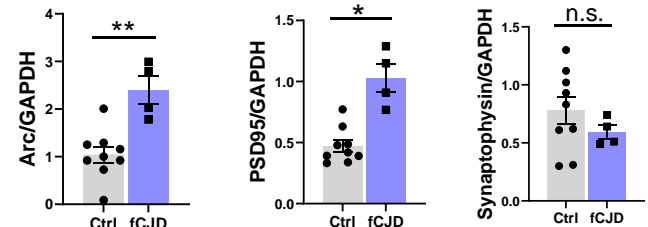
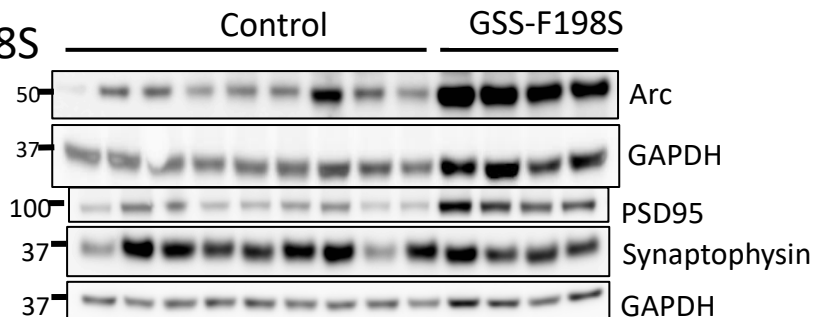


**Neuronal activity and proteostatic stress develop in early disease**

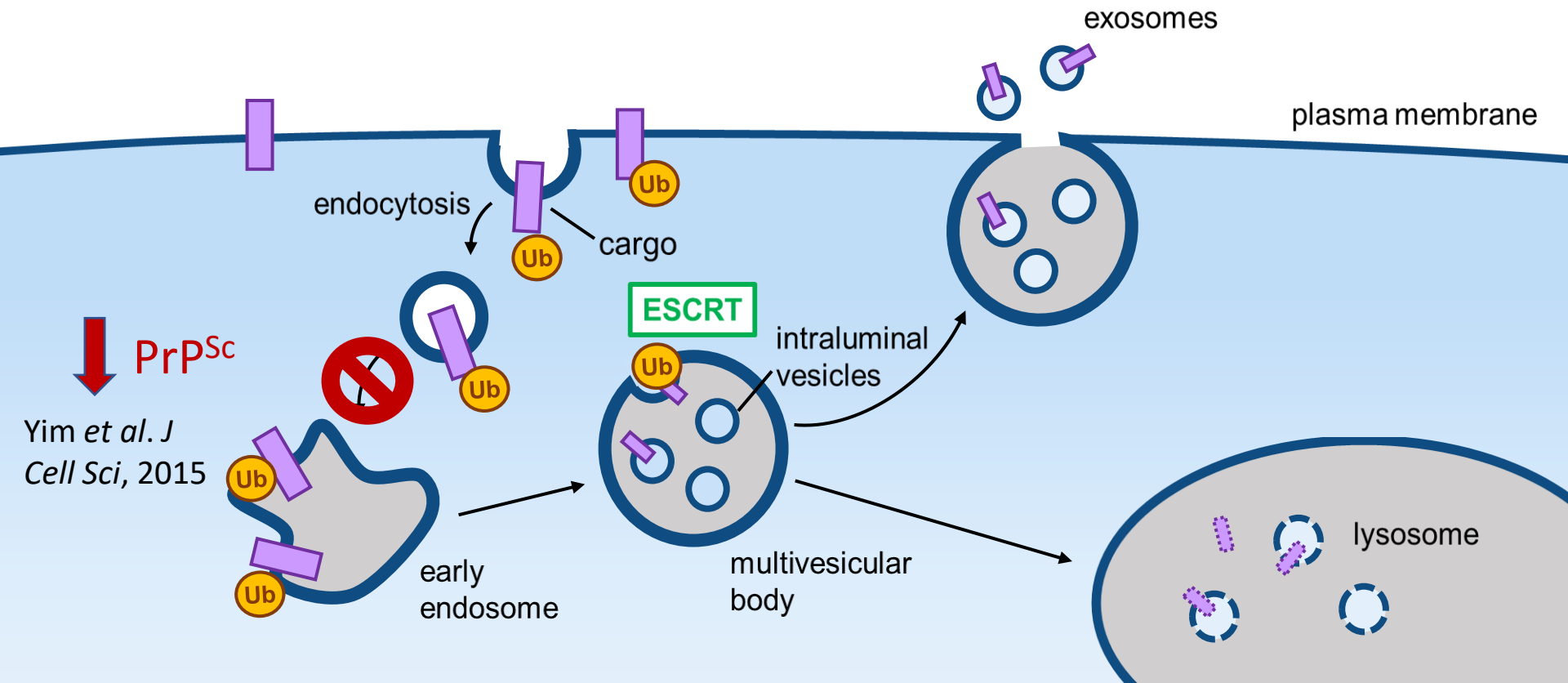


GSS:

PRNP-F198S



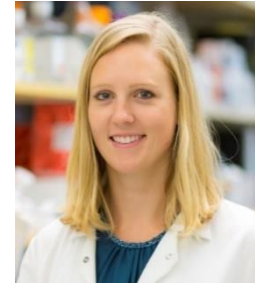
# ESCRT pathway: clusters ubiquitinated membrane proteins for clearance through exosomes or lysosomes



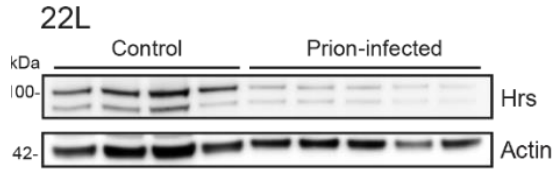
- HRS and STAM1: ancient highly conserved proteins
- FYVE domain to bind early endosomes
- Ubiquitin-interacting motifs
- Sorts ubiquitinated proteins

*What are the levels of ESCRT-0 in prion-affected brain?*

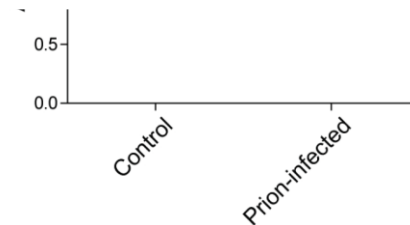
# Massive reduction of *ESCRT-0* in the terminal prion-infected brain



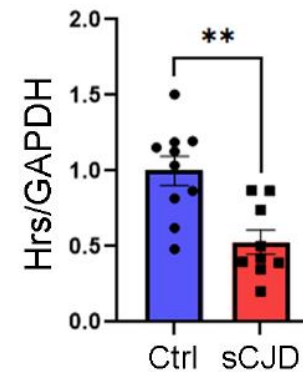
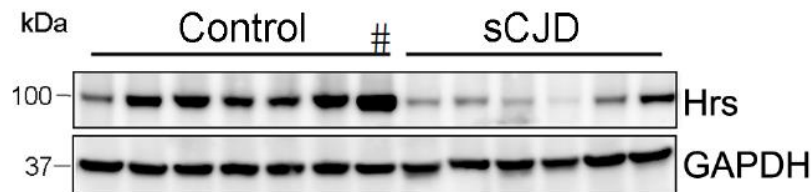
Jessica Lawrence



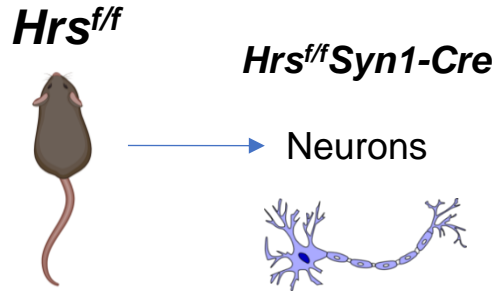
*Hrs*



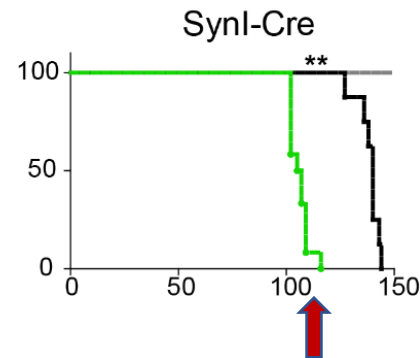
*Post-transcription*



# How does Hrs depletion impact prion conversion and disease progression *in vivo*?



Prion inoculation  
IC (22L)



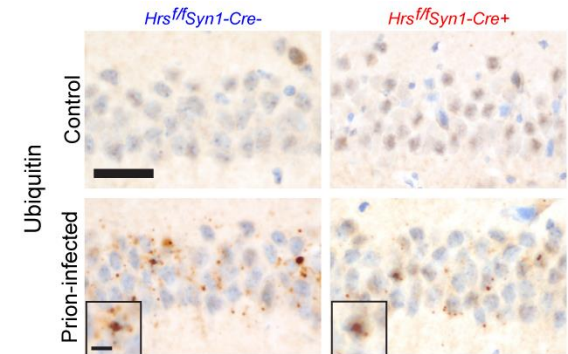
Tamai et al.,  
Am J Pathol,  
2008

*What process(es) drives the disease acceleration?*

Lawrence, JA et al, J Neurosci., 2023

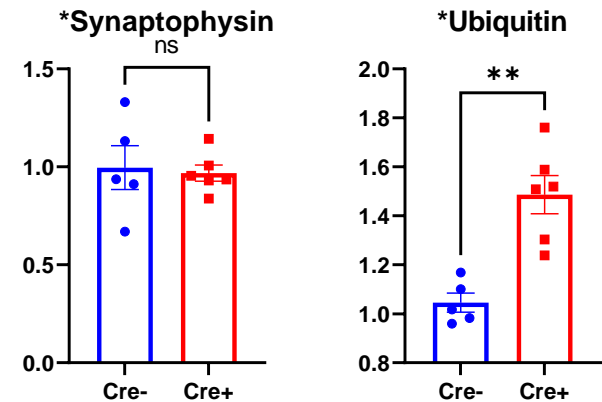
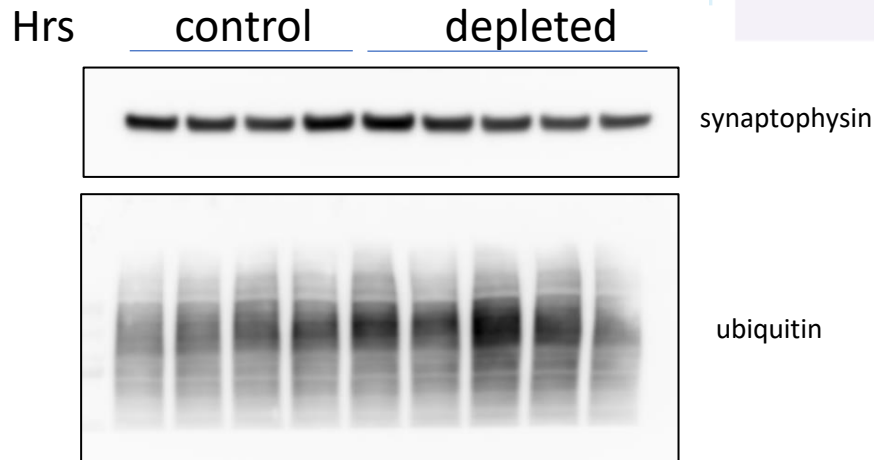
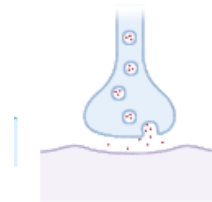


# Proteostasis: Hrs depletion *accelerates* ubiquitinated protein accumulation at synapses



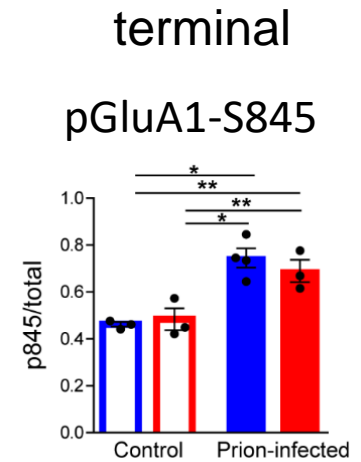
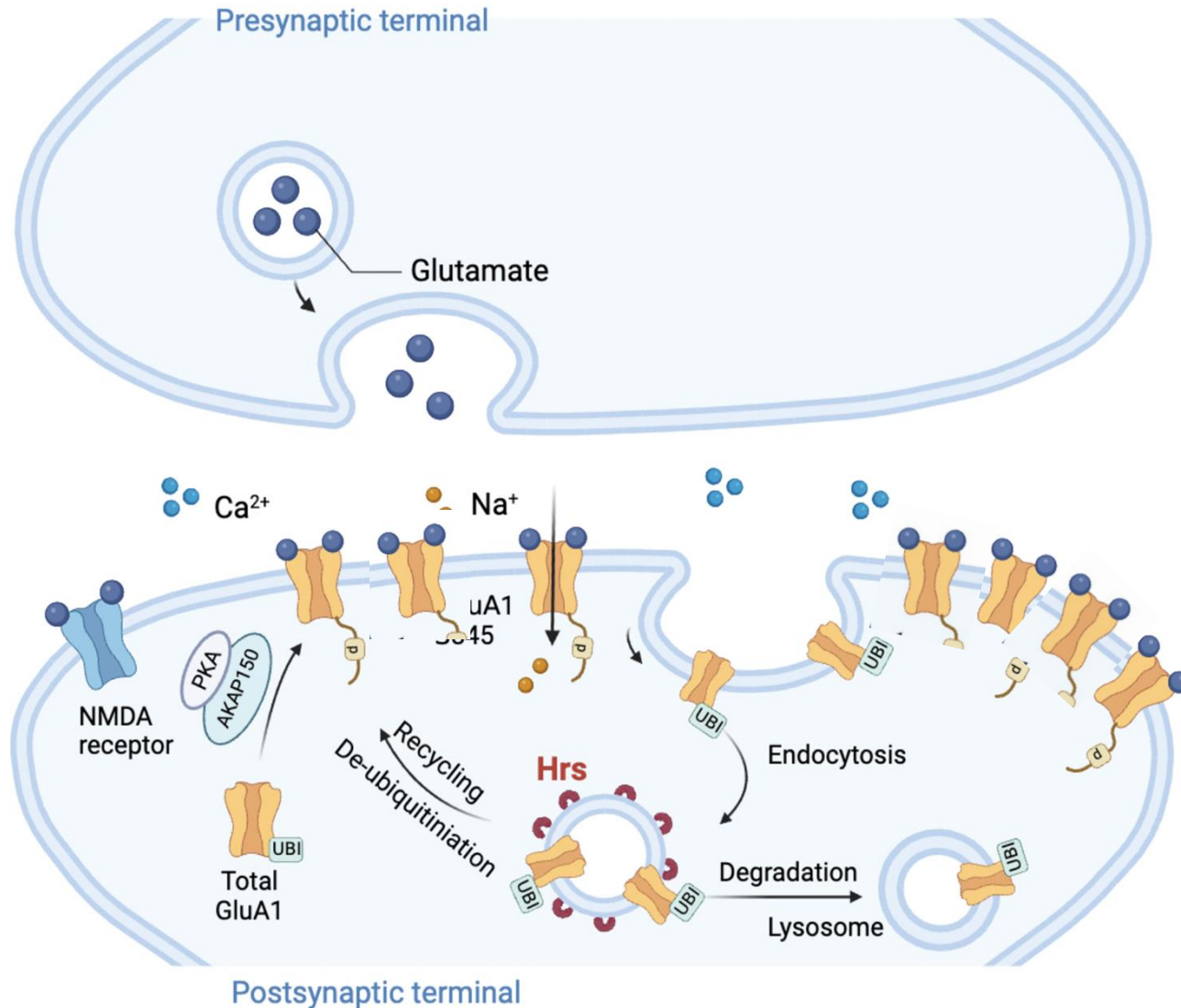
Prion-infected synaptosomes

106 dpi

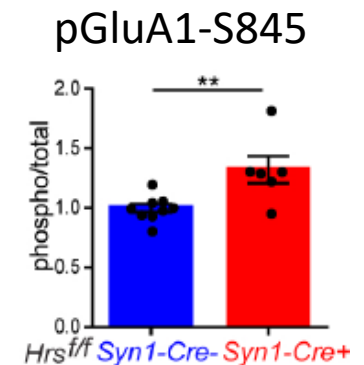


*No difference in pre-synaptic synaptophysin, but ubiquitinated protein accumulation was accelerated*

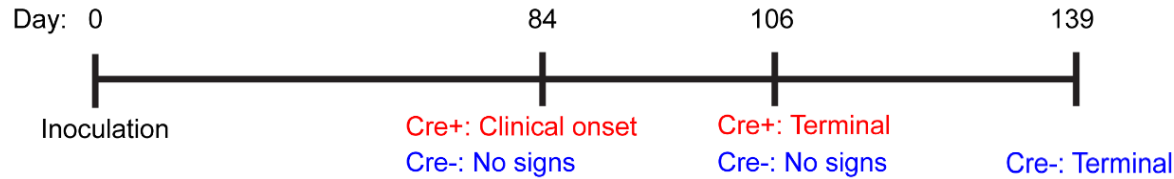
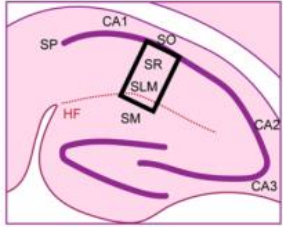
# Glutamate receptors: Hrs depletion *accelerates* build-up of surface AMPA receptors



106 days post-inoculation



# Neuronal Hrs depletion *accelerates* synaptic structural changes in prion-infected mice



84 dpi



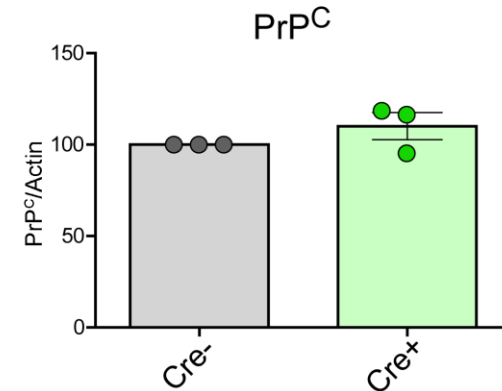
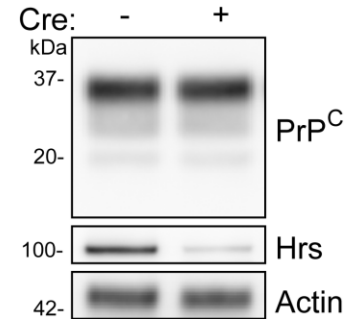
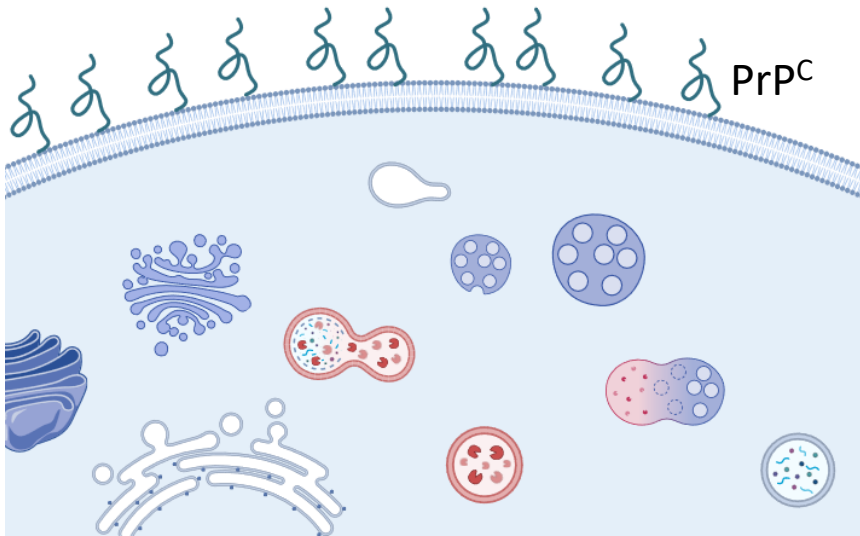
*Loss of Hrs accelerates synaptic expansion and reduces survival time*



*How does Hrs affect cell surface PrP<sup>C</sup> levels?*

# Increased surface PrP<sup>C</sup> in Hrs-depleted neurons

*Total PrP<sup>C</sup> levels are unchanged*

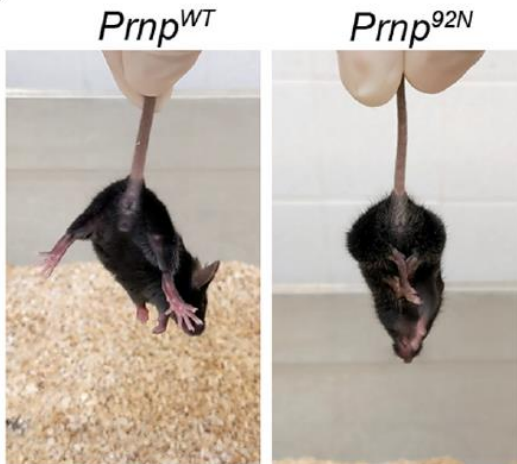
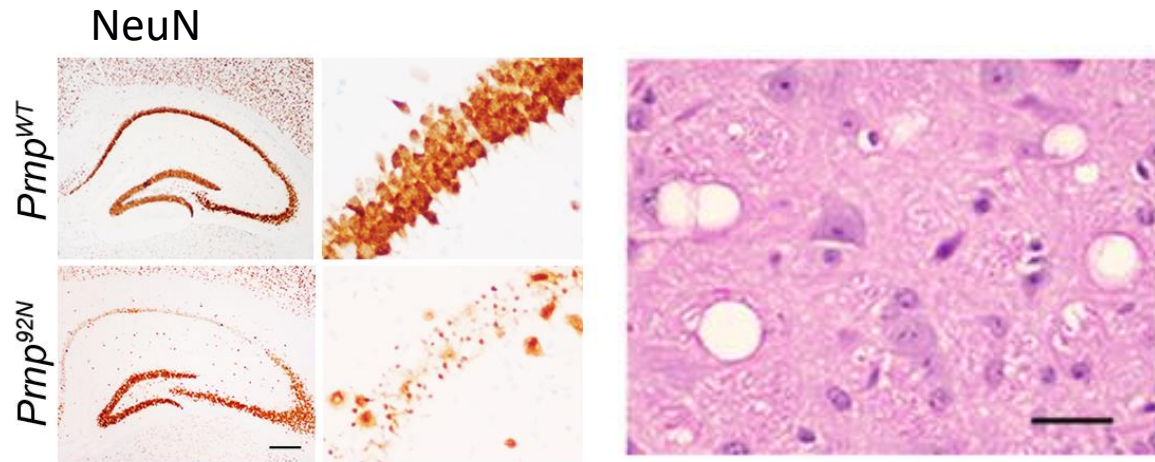
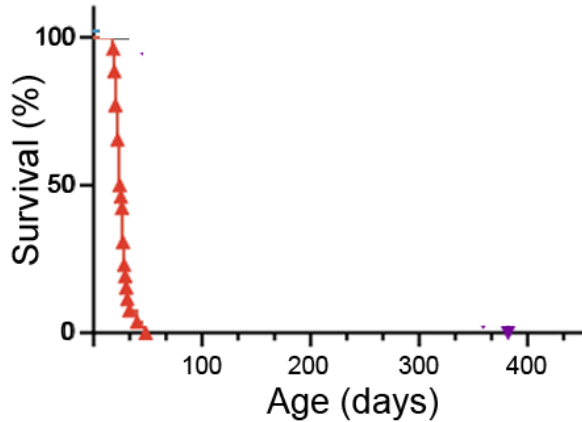


*Working model:* Loss of Hrs in prion disease exacerbates retention of surface proteins at excitatory synapses, including AMPAR and PrP<sup>C</sup>, accelerating synaptic expansion and excitotoxicity





# *Prnp*<sup>92N</sup> mice develop rapidly progressive neurodegenerative disease



+ seizures, tremors

- PrP<sup>92N</sup> traffics to cell surface
- **Does not aggregate, seed conversion, or spread to mice**

PrP<sup>92N</sup> knockin model: uncouples PrP aggregation from neurotoxicity

# Phosphoproteomics of hippocampus implicate protein kinase C and glutamatergic signaling

20 day old

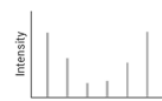


Hippocampal Protein Isolation & Tryptic Digestion

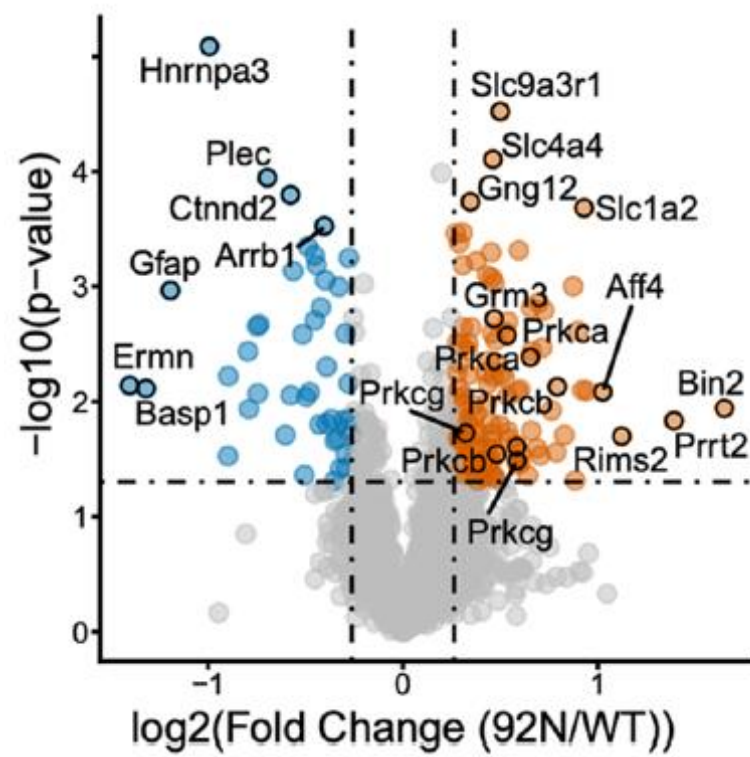
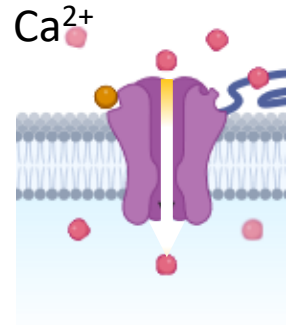
*PmpWT*  
*Pmp92N*



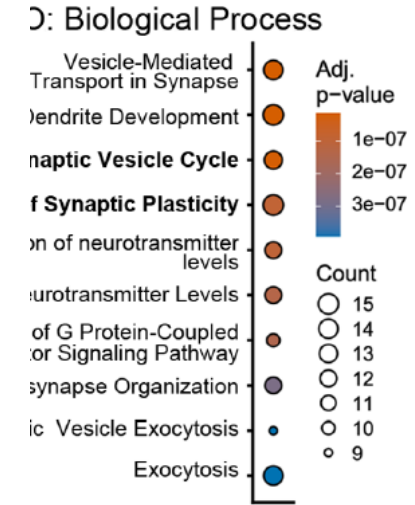
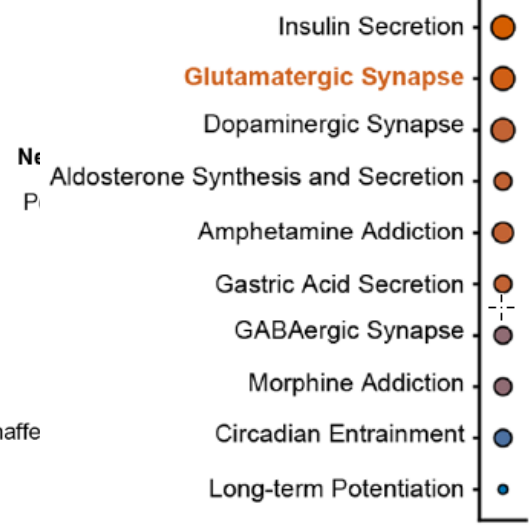
TMT-Labeling, Phospho-Enrichment, & Fractionation



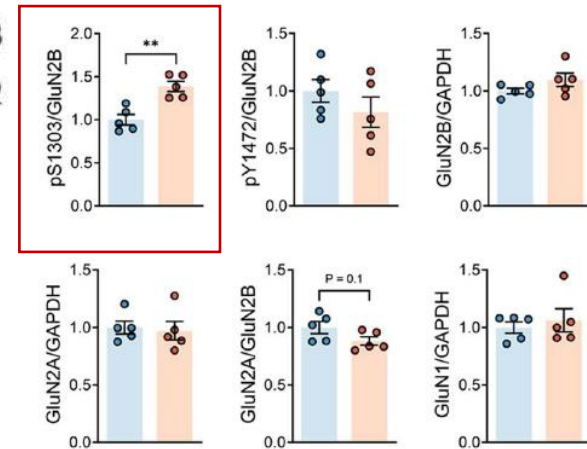
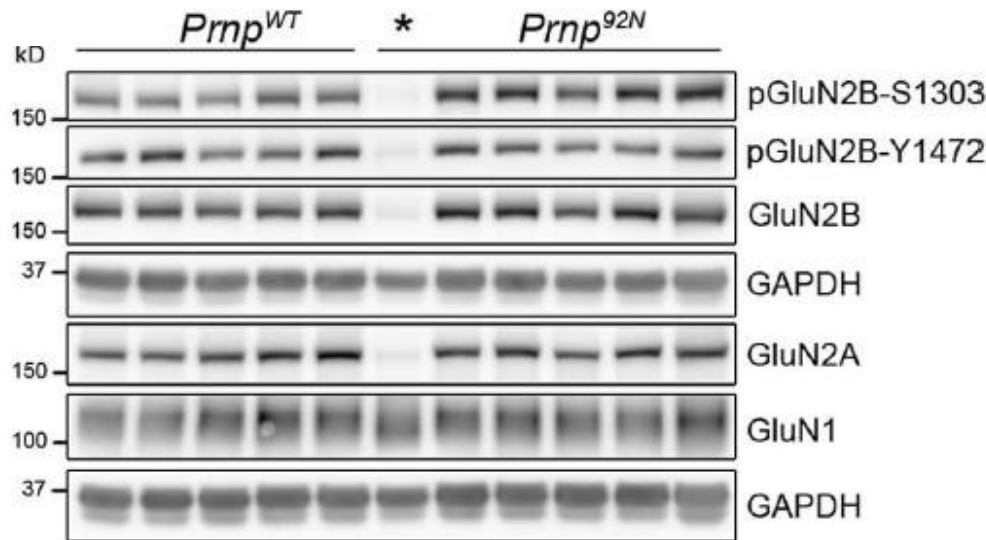
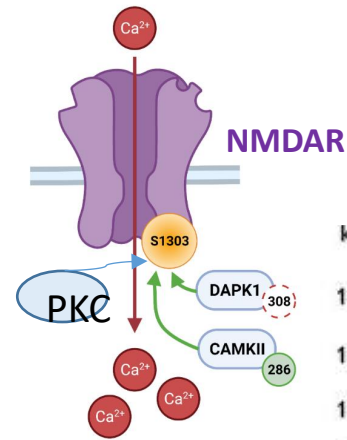
LC-MS/MS, Protein Identification & Quantification



## KEGG Pathways



# Phosphoproteomics: Increased S1303-GluN2B in *Prnp*<sup>92N</sup> mice



What kinases phosphorylate NMDA receptor subunit, GluN2B, at 1303?

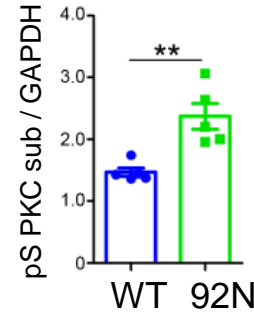
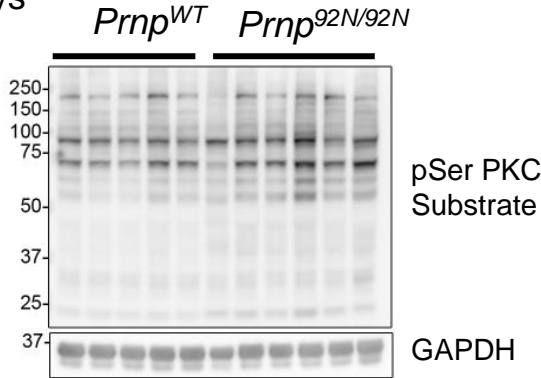


# Active calcium responsive kinases

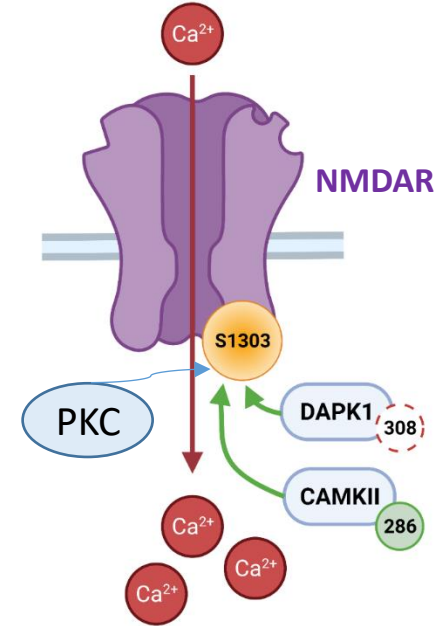
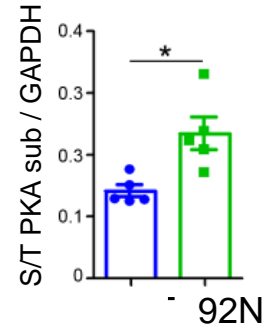
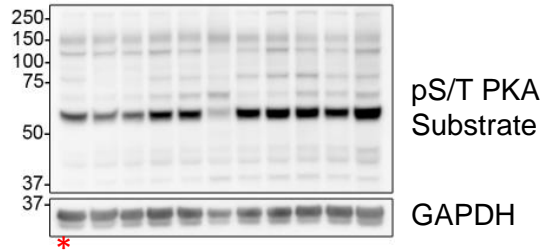


Age: 20 days

Calcium-mediated



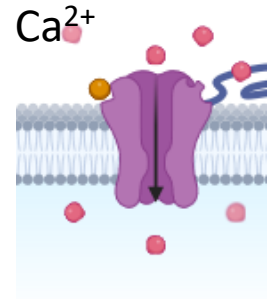
cAMP-mediated



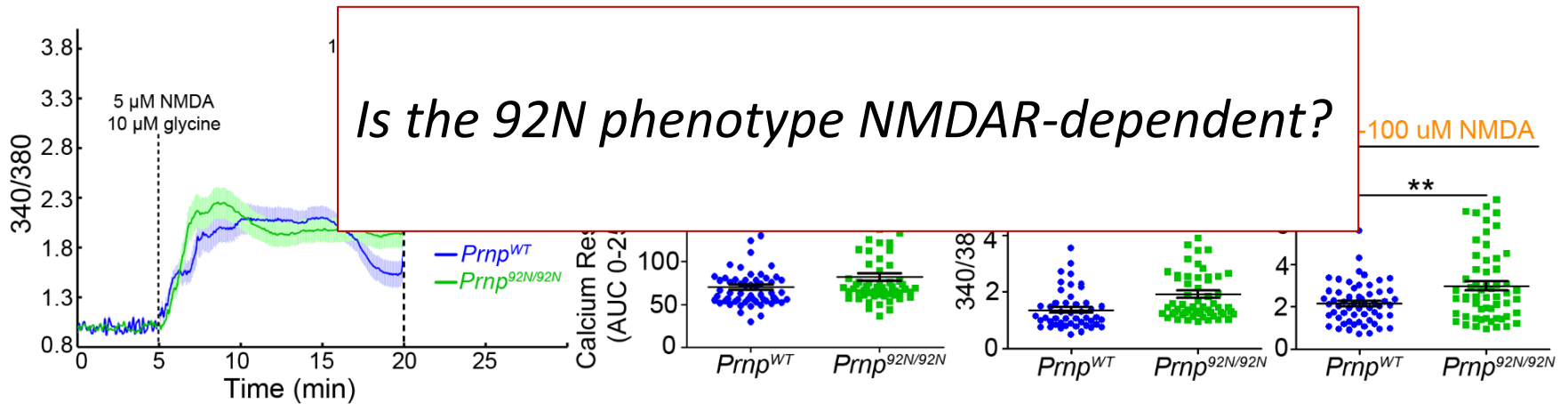
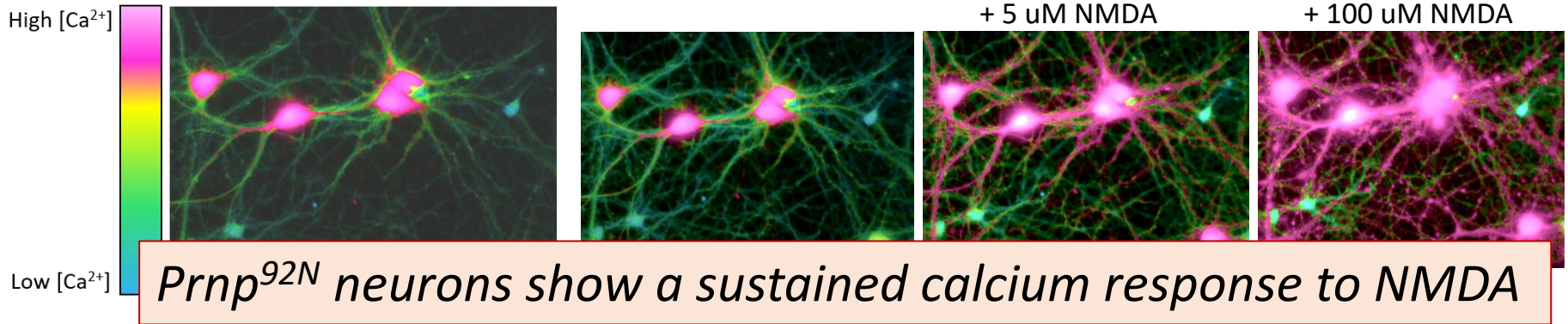
Increased NMDAR-2B channel conductance  
 Increased excitotoxicity  
 Decreased recovery from stroke (Tu et al. *Cell* 2010)

*Ca<sup>2+</sup>, PKA, and ERK activity*

# Altered calcium response to NMDA



Cortical neurons, DIV 14-16  
Loaded with Fura2 (calcium sensitive)

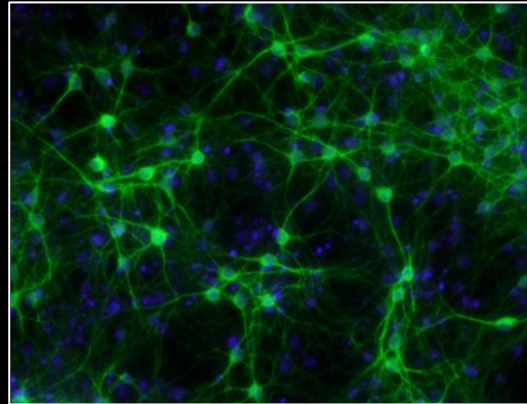
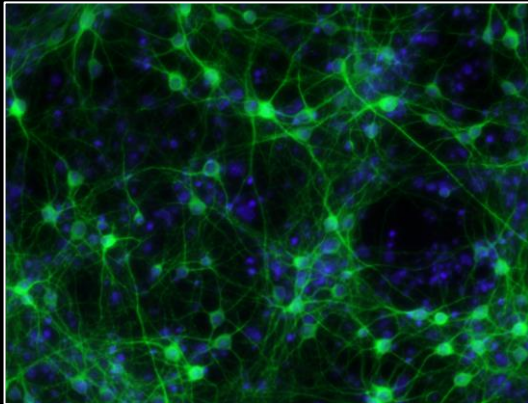
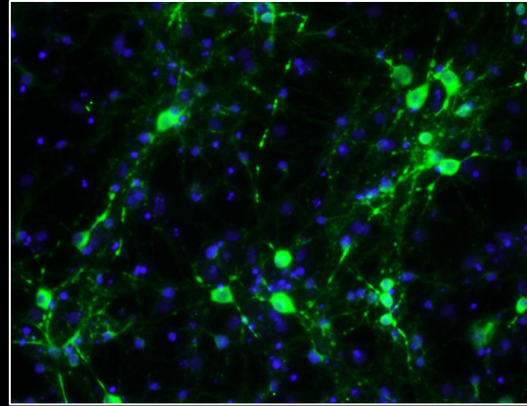
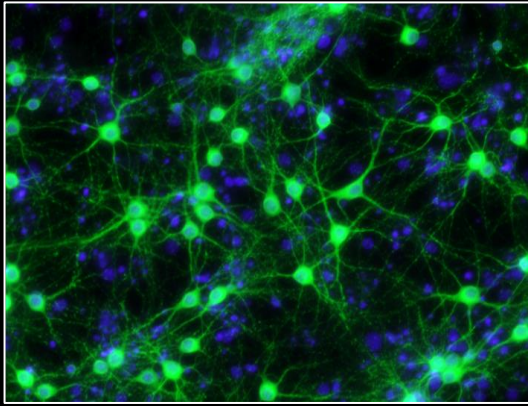


# Increased excitotoxicity displayed by *Prnp*<sup>92N</sup> neurons is NMDAR-mediated

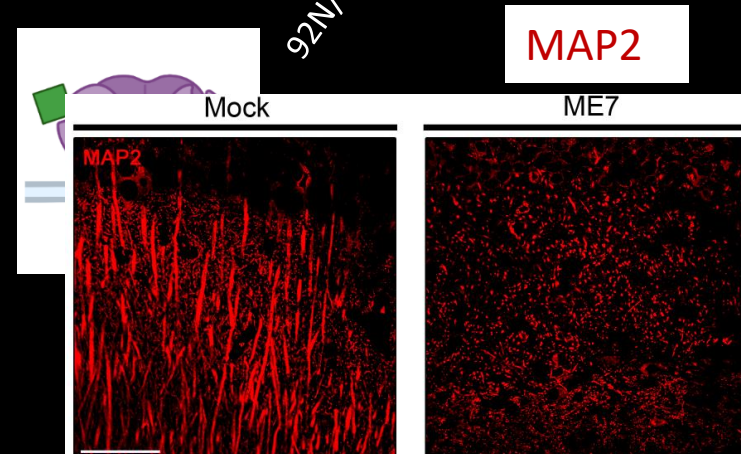
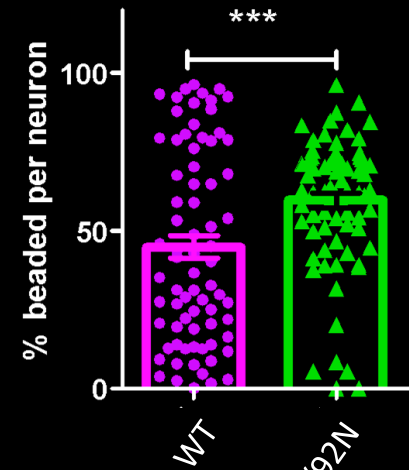
cortical neurons  
DIV 28

*Prnp*<sup>WT</sup> (DIV 28)

*Prnp*<sup>92N/92N</sup> (DIV 28)

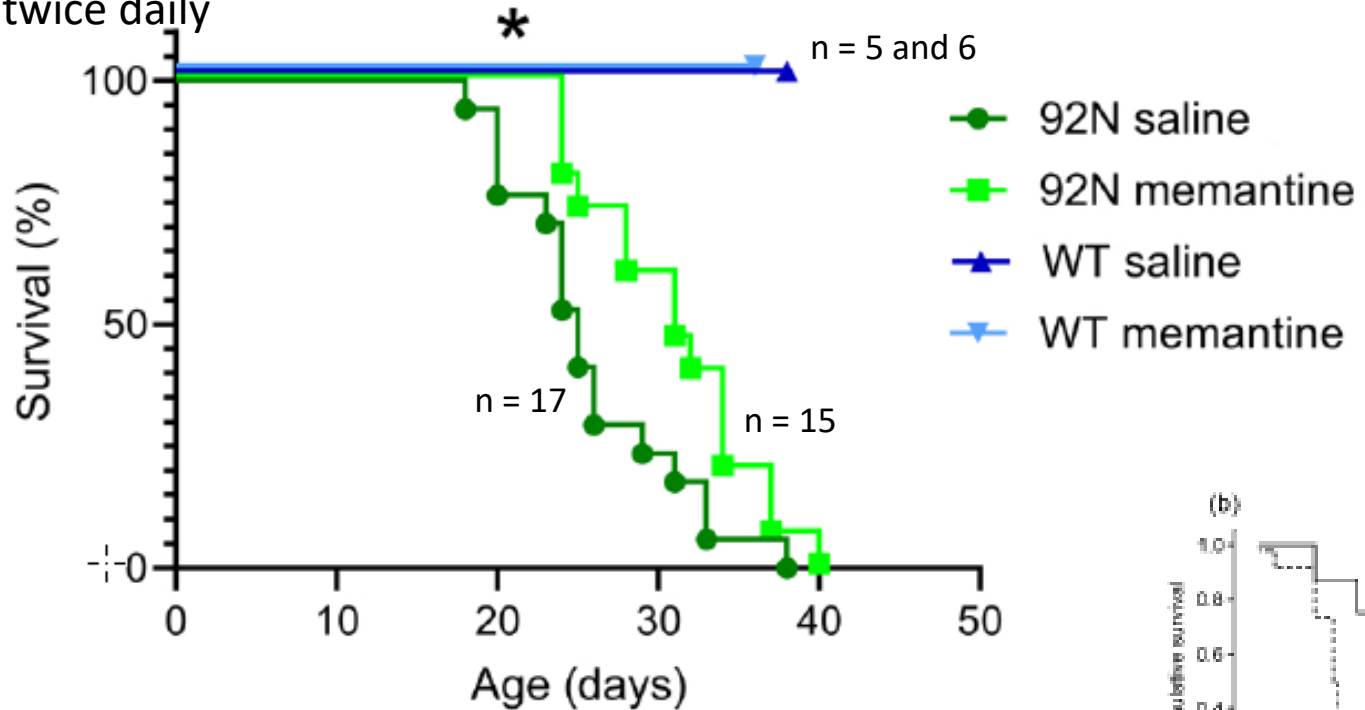


MAP2 DAPI

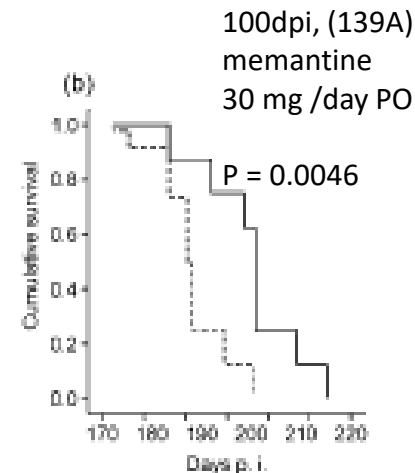


# Prolonged survival in 92N mice treated with NMDA antagonist, memantine

10 mg/kg IP, twice daily



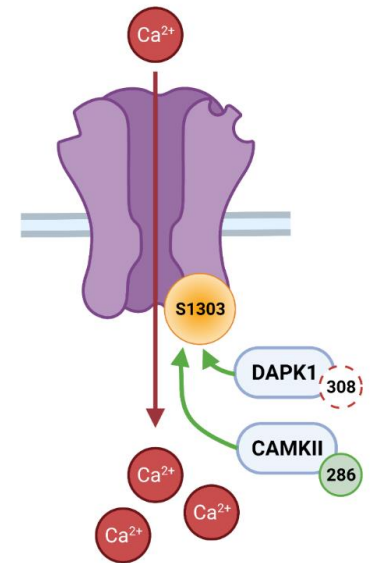
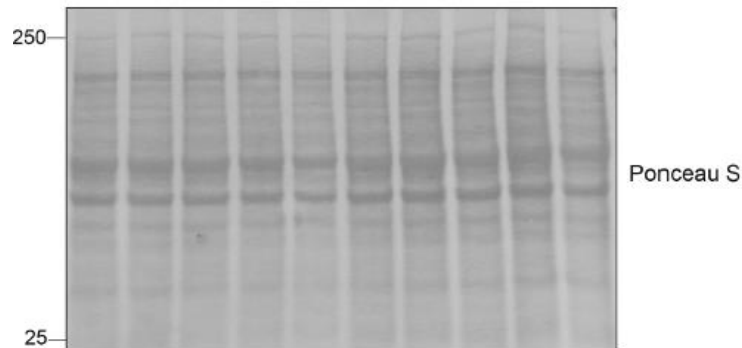
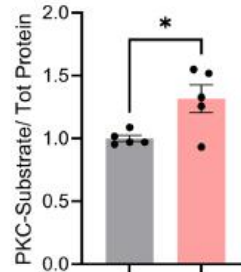
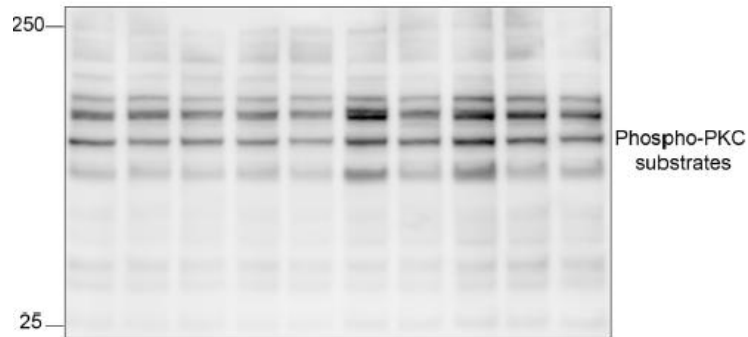
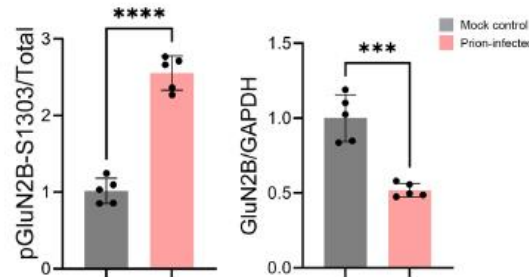
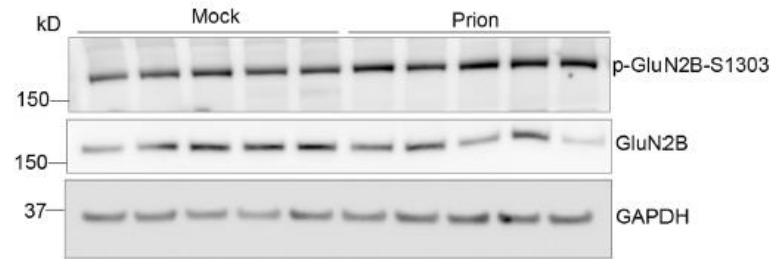
...relevance of the *Prnp*<sup>92N</sup> to prion disease?



Riemer...Baier, 2008, J Gen Virol

# Prion-infected mice also show increased pGluN2B-1303 and PKC substrates

22L cortex  
80% timepoint

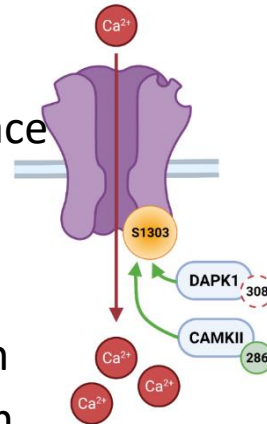




# Summary: Disrupted synaptic activity and PKC activity in prion disease



- PrP<sup>C</sup> localizes to the post-synaptic membrane
- Early increases in IEGs, Arc and cFos, are suggestive of increased neuronal activity
- Ubiquitinated proteins build early, while ESCRT-0 decreases in prion disease. Depleting ESCRT-0 *raises surface PrP<sup>C</sup>*, potentiates large post-synapses and surface AMPAR, and accelerates disease.
- *Prnp*<sup>92N</sup> knockin model of prion excitotoxicity shows spongiform change, gliosis, neuronal loss *in absence of aggregates*. Neurons show *sustained high calcium* in response to NMDAR activation. NMDAR are phosphorylated, to increase calcium influx. The disease is delayed by NMDA antagonist, memantine (also used in patients)

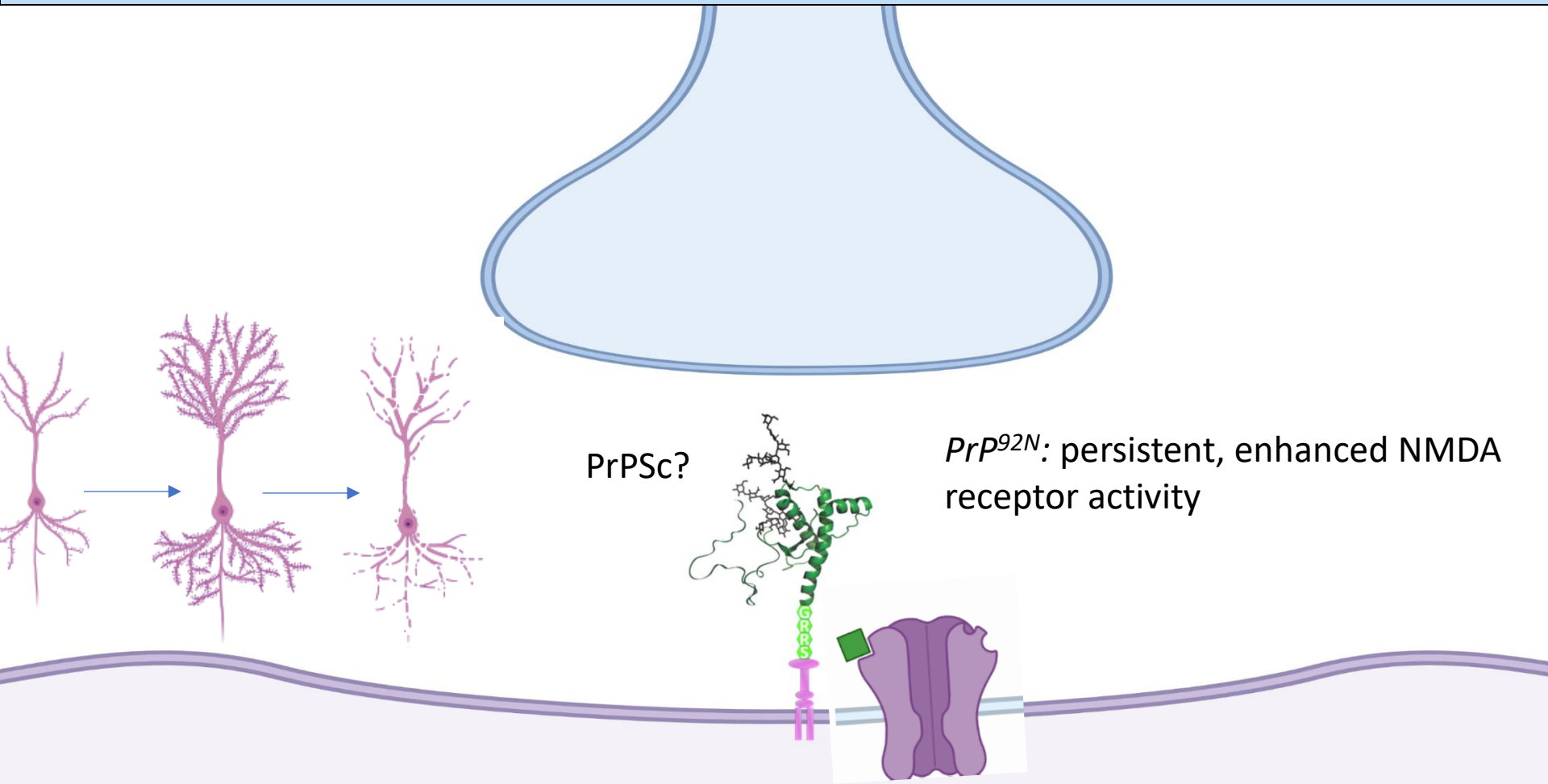


Protein kinase C activity (calcium-sensitive kinase) is increased, also seen in prion disease

- PKC could exacerbate calcium influx through NMDAR-phospho. – TBD...



# Model: prion excitotoxicity



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