Pattern of striatal neurons pyroptosis in the R6/2 mouse model of Huntington's disease



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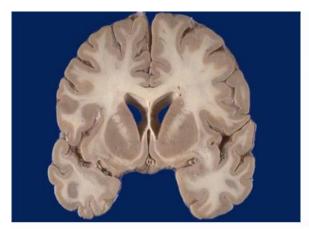
Huntington's disease



"When either or both of the parents have shown manifestations of the disease... one or more of the offspring invariably suffer of the disease, if they live to adult life. But if by any chance these children go through life without it, the thread is broken and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the original shakers may rest assured that they are free from disease." (Huntington, 1872)

Huntington's disease is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder due to an expansion of a trinucleotide repeat in IT15 gene encoding for the protein huntingtin (Albin & Tagle,1995).

The neurodegenerative disease is characterized by motor disfunction, cognitive decline and psychiatric disorders.





Striatal Interneurons

Cholinergic
Somatostatin-NPY-NOS containing
Parvalbuminergic
Calretininergic

Striatal Projection Neurons

Calbindinergic

WT HD



HD pathology is characterized by the formation of intranuclear inclusions of mutaded huntingtin, NIIs (Di Figlia et al.,1997)

Pathophysiology of HD

GAIN OF FUNCTION

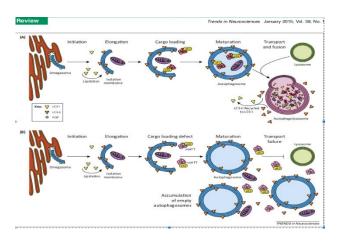
- Formation of intranuclear inclusions of mutated huntingtin (DiFiglia et al., 1997)
- Mitochondrial damage/ oxidative stress/Excitotoxicity

LOSS OF FUNCTION

- Deprivation of neurotrophic factors (BDNF)
- Decreased anti-apoptotic factors



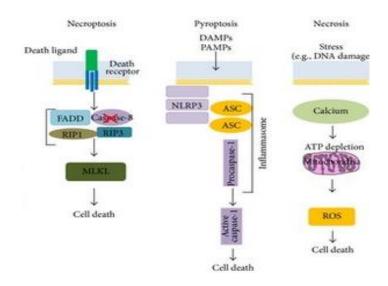
Huntington's disease



Autophagy is altered in Huntington's disease

Autophagy involves the formation of double-membraned vescicoles that incorporate damaged organelles, toxic or aggregated proteins and fuse with lysosome for degradation.

In HD autophagy is affected at several steps including a defect in cargo loading, trafficking of autophagosomes and decreased fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes leading to a build-up of toxic materials in the cytoplasm and empty autophagosomes.



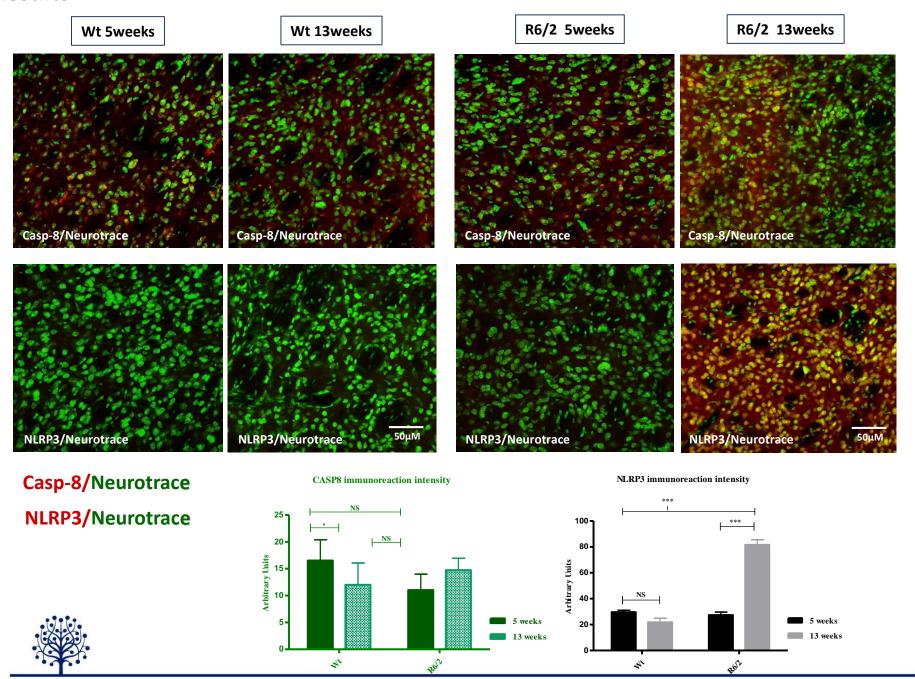
Study's aim

- Neuroinflammation has been shown as an essential factor in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Huntington's disease. Furthermore, activated microglia and increased proinflammatory cytokines are the major hallmarks in neurodegenerative diseases.
- In this study, we aimed at describing the involvement of pyroptosis and its distribution in the R6/2 mouse model of HD.

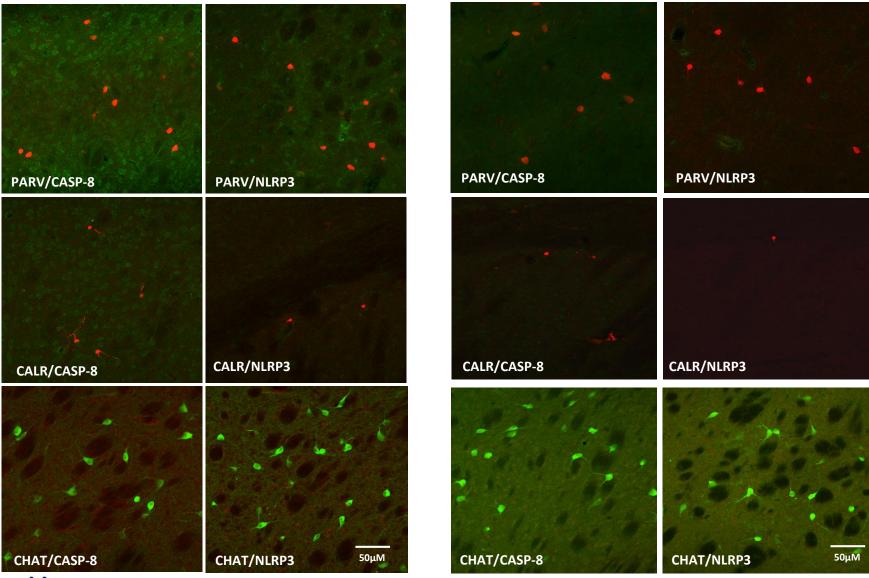




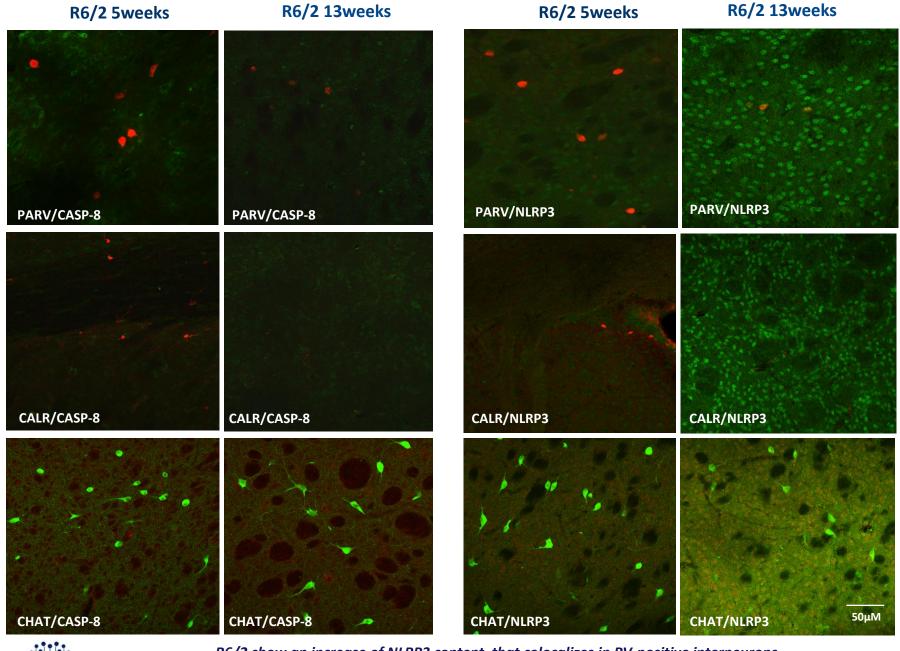
Results



Wt 5weeks Wt 13weeks









R6/2 show an increase of NLRP3 content that colocalizes in PV-positive interneurons

Conclusions

- Previous data reveal that most R6/2 striatal cells displayed NLRP3 particularly in the later stages of the disease, where pyroptosis prevailed over apoptosis.
- Colocalization of NLRP3 and Parvalbumin containing neurons was observed in R6/2 at 13 weeks of age.
- Further studies are necessary to elucidate the impact of pyroptosis in HD, in order to develop more sophisticated strategies aimed at fighting neurodegeneration.





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