Progress Toward an Animal Model of PSP

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Why do we need an Animal Model?

- Drug Discovery
 - Reverse/Stop Protein Aggregation (Tauopathy)
 - → improve longevity
 - Symptomology → improve quality of life
- Progressive Model
 - Examine the Spread of Disease within the Brain
 - → understand disease progress
 - Early Indicators (Biomarkers) → early detection

What should this Model Look Like?

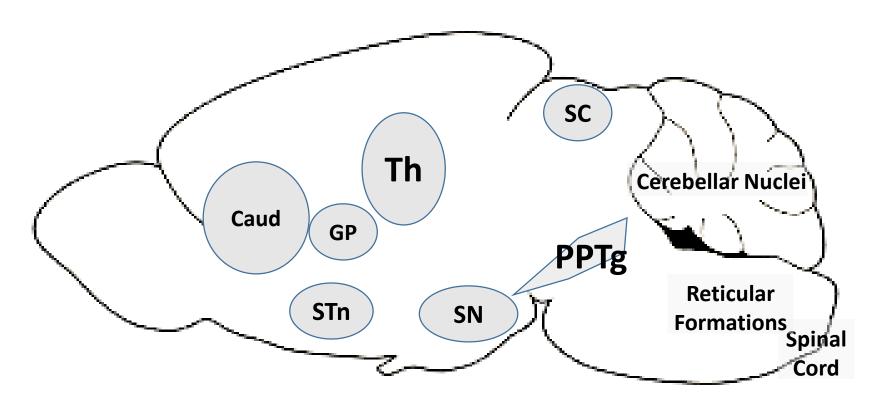
Postmortem Brain Characteristics:

- Pedunculopontine Tegmentum Loss
- Ventricular Enlargement
- Substantia Nigra Loss
- Abnormal Protein Aggregates (Tauopathy)

Behavioral:

- Startle Deficits
- Motor Deficits
- Cognitive Deficits

Hypothesized Spread of Tau in PSP



Caud = Caudate

GP = Globus Pallidus

PPTg = Pedunculopontine Tegmentum

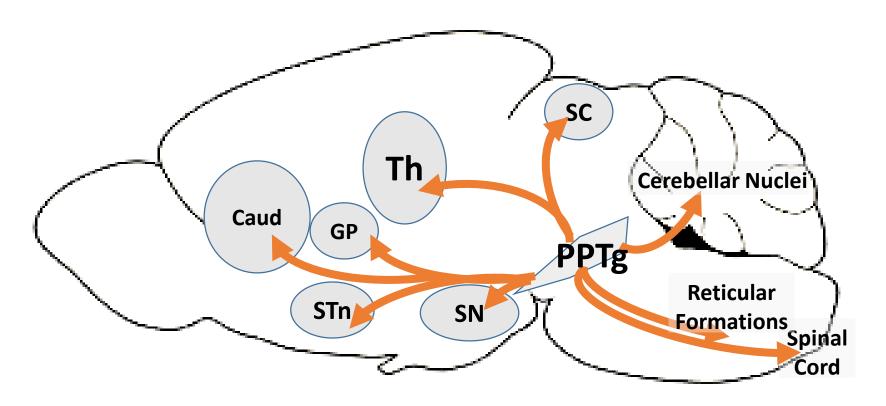
SC = Superior Colliculus

SN = Substantia Nigra

STn = Subthalamic Nucleus

Th = Thalamus

Hypothesized Spread of Tau in PSP



Neurons in the PPTg that make direct contacts with all these brain structures are degenerated in PSP.

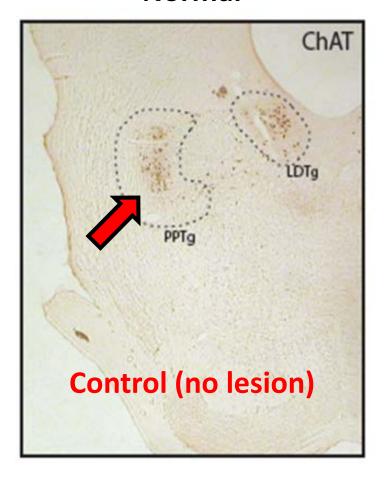
Williams et al., 2007 (Brain)

Hirsch et al., 1987 (PNAS); Mazere et al., 2012 (Radiology); Brandel et al., 1991 (Neuroscience)

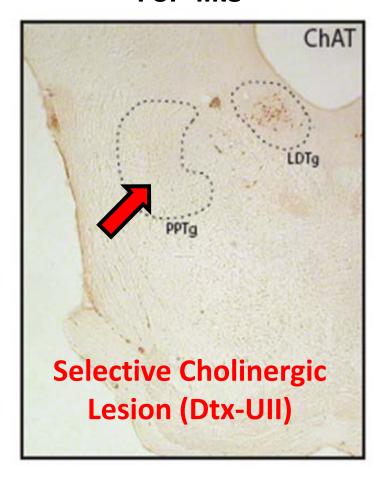
Selectively Remove the PPTg Neurons in Rats

Hirsch et al. (1987) report that cholinergic PPTg neurons are nearly abolished in PSP.

Normal

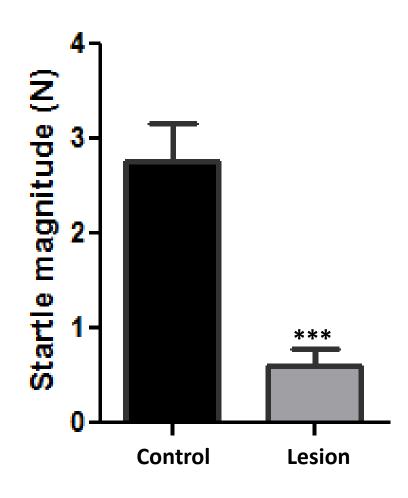


PSP-like



Blunts Acoustic Startle Response





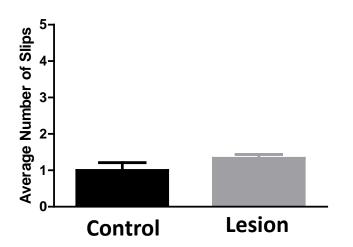
Kofler et al., 2001 (Mov Disord) & Williams et al., 2008 (J Neurol) reported that PSP patients have a blunted response to repeated loud stimuli.

Motor Deficits: Horizontal Ladder

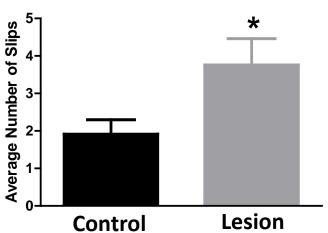


14 Months Post-Lesion

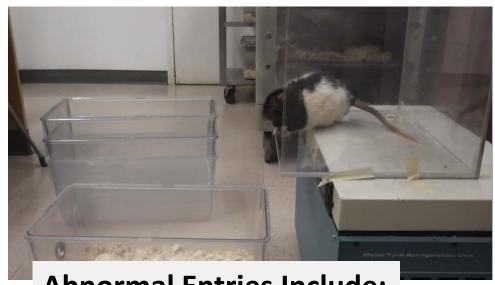
Front Paw Slips



Back Paw Slips

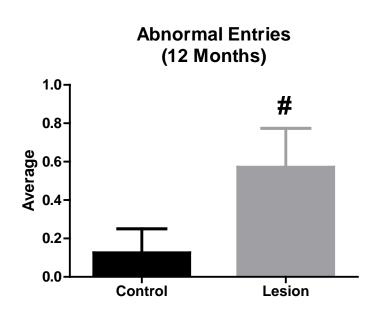


Motor Deficits: Vertical Descent Paradigm



Abnormal Entries Include:

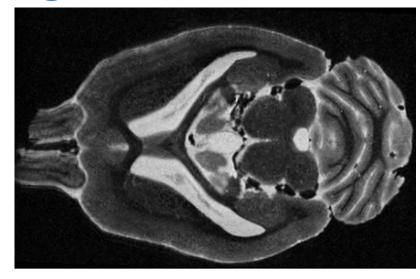
- Falling into cage
- Uncoordinated jumps
- Flipping in the air
- Falling backwards



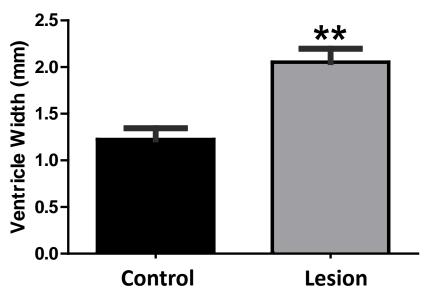
= 0.09

Ventricular Enlargement

Yekhlef, et al. (2003) reported that ventricular enlargement (MRI) was a reliable criteria to differentiate Parkinson's Disease and PSP.



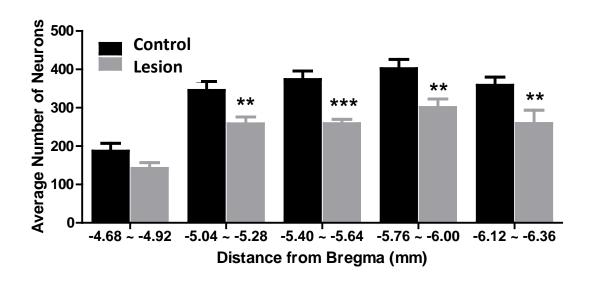




Substantia Nigra Loss

One point of the overlapping brain damage between PSP and Parkinson's Disease is a loss of neurons in the Substantia Nigra (SN).

TH-positive cells in the SN (14 months)



Overtime, PPTg lesions produce a significant loss of SN neurons. Although at 14 months post-lesion, the loss is not to the degree seen in PSP.

What should this Model Look Like?

Pathological:

- Pedunculopontine Tegmentum oss
- Ventricular Enlargement
- Substantia Nigra Los
- Abnormal Protein Aggregates (Tauopathy)

may need better model

Behavioral:

- Startle Defices
- Motor Defices
- Cognitive Deficits → in progress

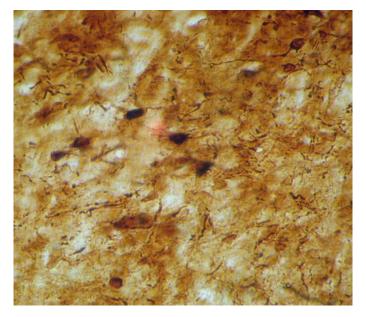
Infect PPTg Neurons with hTau-Viruses

- 1) Kill Cholinergic Neurons to get same as the lesion
 - 2) Produce abnormal Tau and its Spread
 - 3) Accelerate the Progression of Deficits

Neurons filled with abnormal tau in rat PPTg

Control Virus

hTau Virus



Antibody AT8 – detects phosphorylated tau (human and rat)

Future Directions

- A) Complete Tau characterization of both Lesion and hTau-virus models
- B) Initiate screening drugs to:
 - decrease symptom severity
 - slow degeneration progression

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