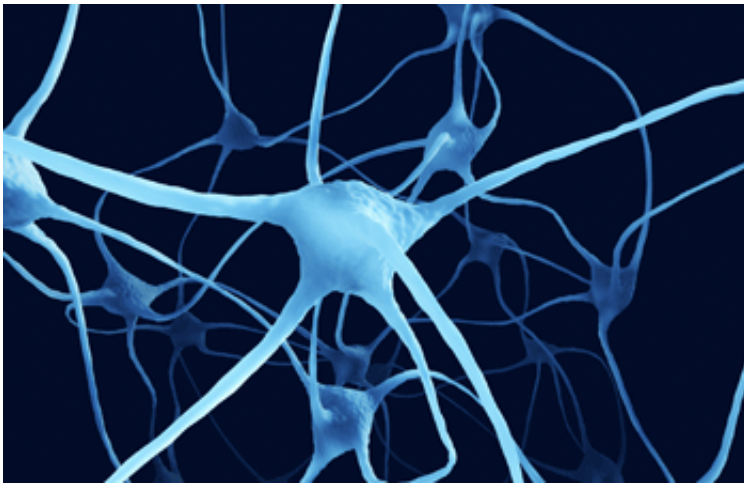


How mutations in a high risk gene affect motor neurons

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Scientists at the flagship motor neuron disease research centre, based at the University of Sheffield, investigated how specialised nerve cells that control voluntary movements die – something which is key to understanding motor neuron disease (MND).

The study, which is now published in PLOS ONE looked at changes that specifically occur in [motor neurons](#) in the most common genetic cause of MND linked to mutations in the C9ORF72 gene.

They have found evidence that repetitive sequences found within this gene in people with MND can be toxic and lead to a widespread

malfunction of gene expression.

The ribonucleic acid (RNA) copies produced from the C9ORF72 gene in MND patients are faulty, and instead of being used to produce the C9orf72 protein they cause mayhem in the cell.

They accumulate in speckles termed RNA foci and by binding and hording nuclear processing and export factors, they affect the correct expression of other genes.

The researchers conclude that this may not immediately result in disease; however in time compensatory mechanisms might be overwhelmed in vulnerable cells.

SITraN researcher Dr Johnathan Cooper-Knock, a Lady Edith Wolfson Fellow supported by the MND Association and the Medical Research Council (MRC), said, "We have studied [gene expression](#) profiles in isolated motor neurons derived from MND patients and controls, and have identified an up-regulation of [genes](#) encoding proteins involved in genetic editing, so-called RNA splicing. Furthermore, despite this up-regulation which may be an attempted compensation, we identified an increased error rate in RNA splicing."

"Making errors is probably a normal occurrence, but patients with the gene mutation make so many that over time they become toxic. In fact it was shown that patients with the highest error rate had the most severe disease."

Studying tissue from C9ORF72-MND patients the researchers also found that motor neurons, the prime targets in MND, accumulate a distinct type of RNA produced from the C9ORF72 gene. The faulty gene sequence is copied in both directions, termed 'sense' in the direction of the gene and 'antisense' referring to the reverse copy.

The study now published in *Acta Neuropathologica* concludes that antisense foci are present at a significantly higher frequency in motor neurons than in other nerve cells studied. Moreover, the presence of antisense foci, but not sense foci, correlated significantly with nuclear loss of the protein TDP-43 which is the hallmark of MND neurodegeneration.

The scientists also observed antisense foci in the cytoplasm of motor neurons, which is consistent with defective export of the faulty RNA copies from the nucleus, and may be a key step in the production of toxic protein derived from the antisense RNA.

"This intriguing observation suggests that antisense RNA foci may occupy a key position in the cascade of disease pathogenesis in C9ORF72 MND," added Dr Cooper-Knock.

"We suggest that the key to toxicity might be a propensity to produce antisense foci mediated by cell-specific transcriptional regulation events in motor neurons."

Professor Dame Pamela Shaw, Director of SITraN and lead of the MND research team, said, "This has implications for translational approaches to C9ORF72 disease and furthermore, interacting RNA-processing factors and transcriptional activators responsible for antisense versus sense transcription might represent novel therapeutic targets."

More information: "Antisense RNA foci in the motor neurons of C9ORF72-ALS patients are associated with TDP-43 proteinopathy." *Acta Neuropathol.* 2015 May 6; link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00401-015-1429-9

"C9ORF72 GGGGCC expanded repeats produce splicing dysregulation which correlates with disease severity in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis."

PLOS ONE, 27 May 2015, [journals.plos.org/plosone/arti ...
journal.pone.0127376](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127376)

Provided by University of Sheffield

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