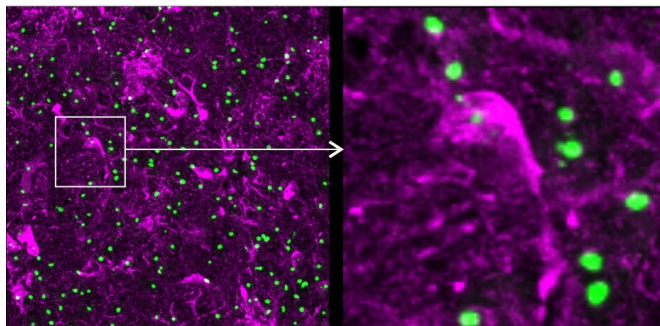


Study focuses on repair and reversal of damage caused by Huntington's disease

16 October 2019



Astrocytes (purple) with mutant huntingtin protein inclusions (green). Some of the inclusions were located within astrocytes as shown in the image on the right. Credit: UCLA Health

A new study examining the role that star-shaped brain cells called astrocytes play in Huntington's disease has identified a potential strategy that may halt the disease and repair some of the damage it causes.

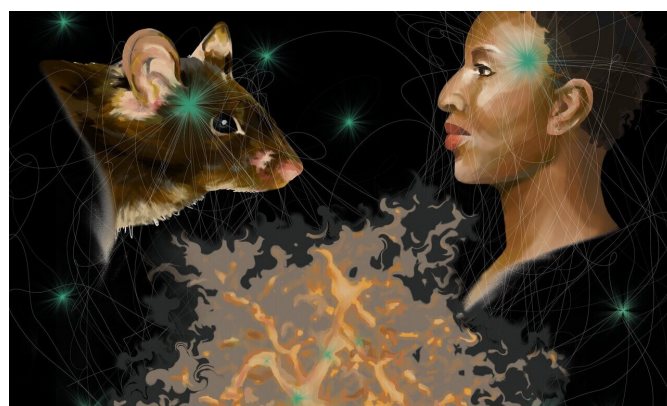
Astrocytes interact with and support [neurons](#), or nerve [cells](#), and other [brain cells](#). Although astrocytes outnumber neurons, little is known about how they interact with synapses, the junctions between neurons that enable them to communicate and convey messages to each other.

The study, led by UCLA researchers and published in the journal *Science Translational Medicine*, found that Huntington's disease damages astrocytes at the early stages of the disease, which contributes to the neuropsychiatric symptoms that develop as the disease progresses.

Huntington's is caused by a mutation in the huntingtin gene. People with Huntington's experience depression, irritability and other neurological and behavioral problems. They may also have difficulty processing information and

controlling their body's movements.

"It's likely that we will not understand brain diseases without also understanding what happens to the cells that actually form the brain, including astrocytes," said Baljit Khakh, the study's lead investigator and a professor of physiology and neurobiology at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA.



Huntington's disease (HD) is a progressive genetic neurodegenerative disorder characterized by motor, cognitive, and psychiatric symptoms. HD is fatal, has no disease modifying treatments and the mechanisms underlying its phenotypic development are poorly understood. In the current study, Diaz-Castro et al report astrocyte molecular signatures (genes, pathways, and upstream regulators) during Huntington's disease progression in mice and humans, and following mutant huntingtin (mHTT) lowering with zinc finger protein transcriptional repressors in HD mice. This is schematized in the image by emphasizing astrocytes as central elements (in both humans and mice) that contain mHTT in HD. Credit: Dr. Blanca Diaz-Castro

Khakh led a team that previously pioneered a method that enables scientists to look inside the brains of mice to observe astrocytes' influence over nerve-cell communication in real time. The

scientists are able to see how interactions between synapses and astrocytes change over time, and as a result of neurological diseases.

For the recent study, researchers observed the progression of Huntington's disease in samples from the brains of deceased humans, and in living mice that carry the gene mutation. They found that by suppressing the mutation in astrocytes, they were able to stop the [disease progression](#) in mice and repair some of the damage that can be seen when examining the cells closely.

"We believe that if we are able to stop the progression of the disease in astrocytes and neurons, then we may be able to restore activity in the brain to what it was before the disease developed," Khakh said.

Study author Blanca Diaz-Castro, a former UCLA postdoctoral scholar, said that while it's well-known that the mutation causes the cell death in neurons, this is the first study to identify how the mutation affects astrocytes.

"We believe the findings will lead to further studies on astrocytes in [brain](#) diseases," she said.

The study also established a database that can now be used for future studies of astrocytes in many neurodegenerative diseases. Khakh said the findings add to a growing body of evidence that suggests impaired astrocytes play a role in many neurological diseases, such as Huntington's, ALS, multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's.

More information: B. Diaz-Castro et al., "Astrocyte molecular signatures in Huntington's disease," *Science Translational Medicine* (2019). stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/scitranslmed.aaw8546

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