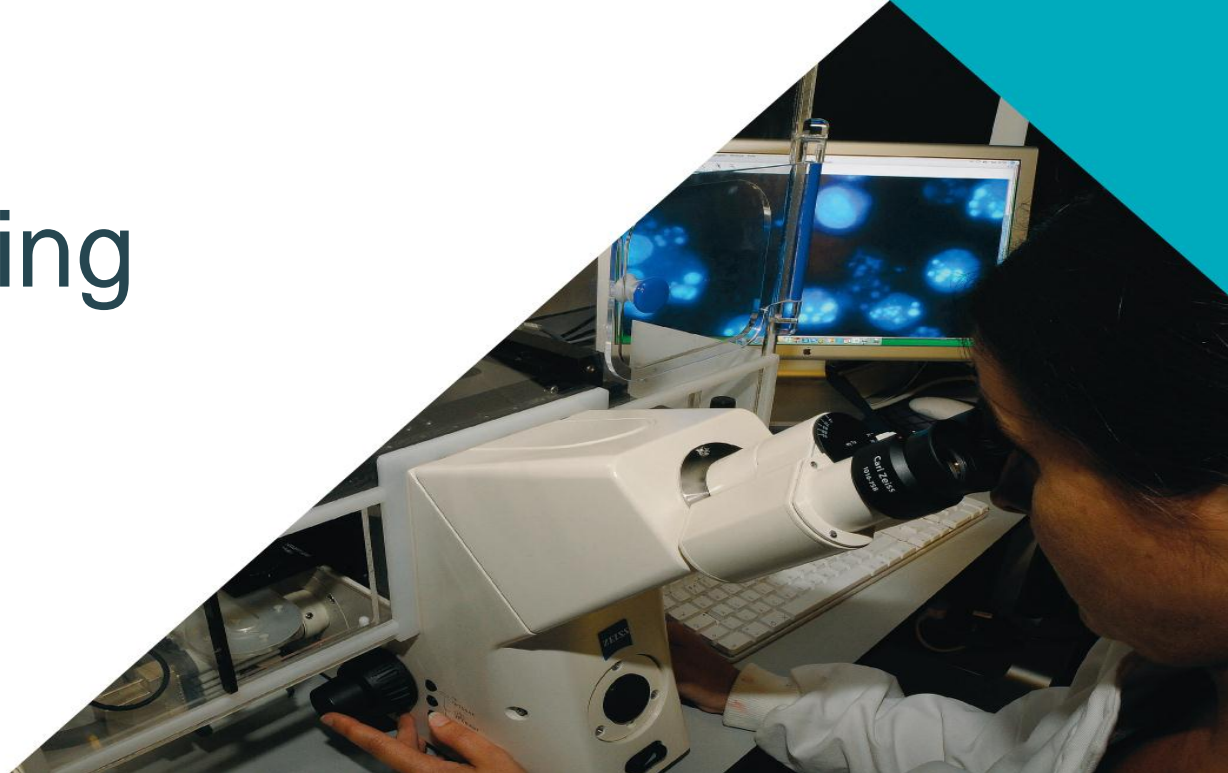
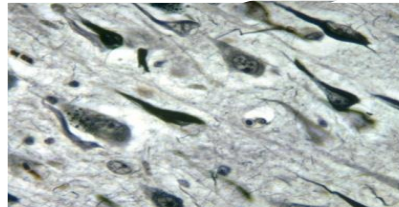
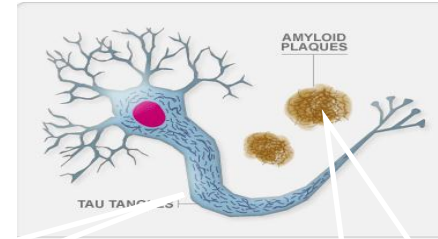
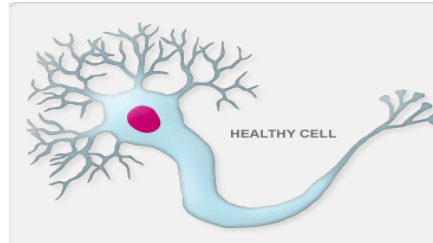
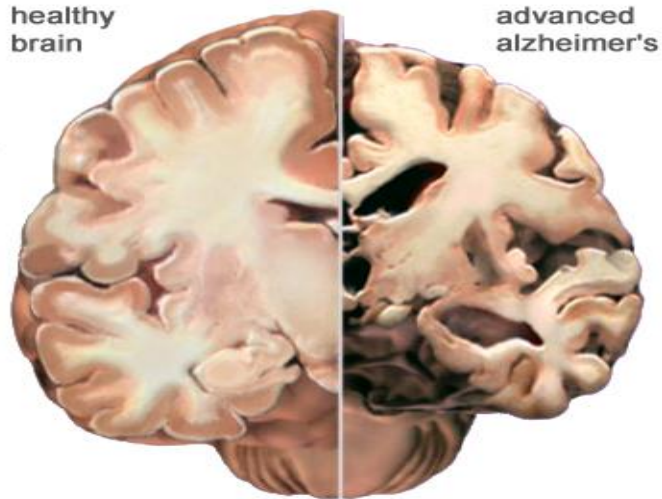


Modelling Alzheimer's Disease Using Stem Cells

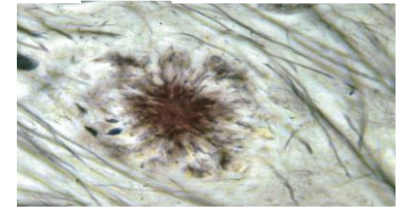
Dr Eric Hill



Alzheimer's disease



tau

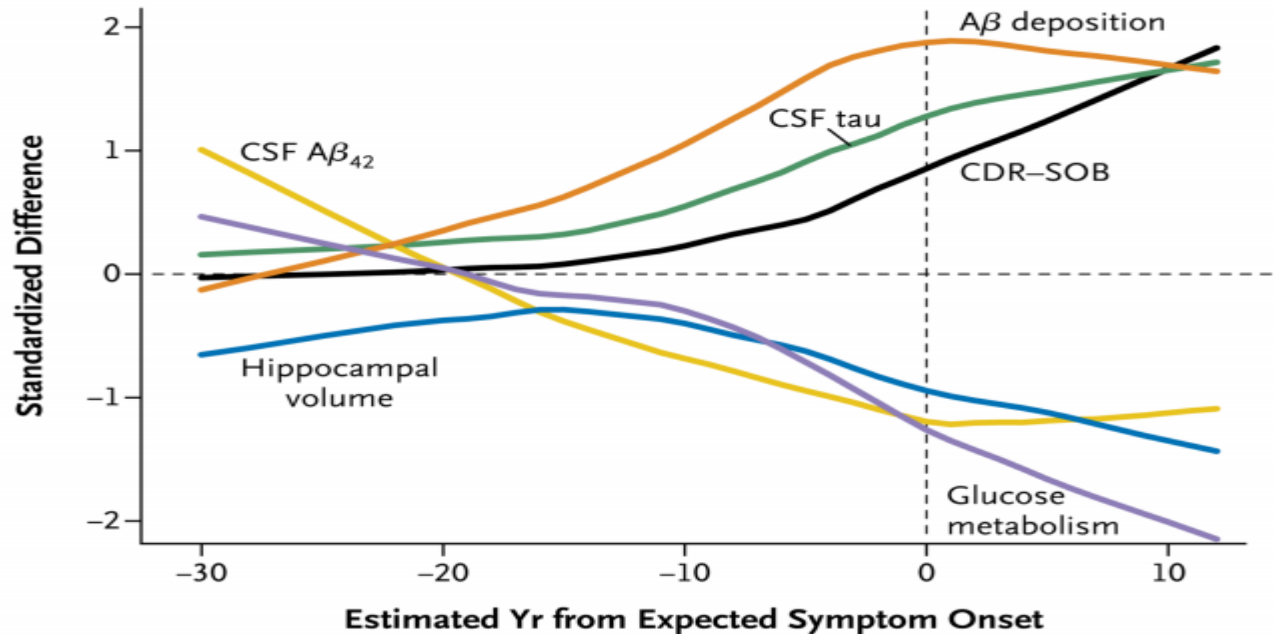


amyloid

Drug development

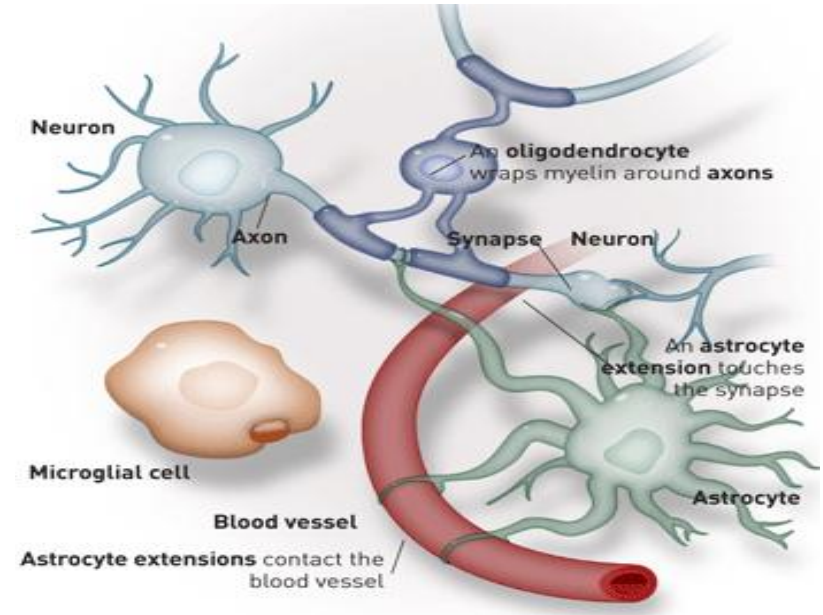
Agent	Target/mechanism	Outcome
Simvastatin	HMG CoA reductase inhibitor	Negative
NSAIDs	Inflammation	Negative
Rosiglitazone	Insulin	Negative
Latrepiridine	Mitochondrial function	Negative
AN1792	Amyloid immunoRX	Negative
Tramiprosate	Amyloid aggregation	Negative
Tarenflurbil	Gamma secretase	Negative
Avagacestat	Gamma secretase	Negative
Bapineuzumab	Amyloid immunoRX	Negative
Solanezumab	Amyloid immunoRX	Negative (+/-)
IVIG	Nonselective immunoRX	Negative
LY2886721	Beta secretase	Negative

Changes in the brain of an AD patient

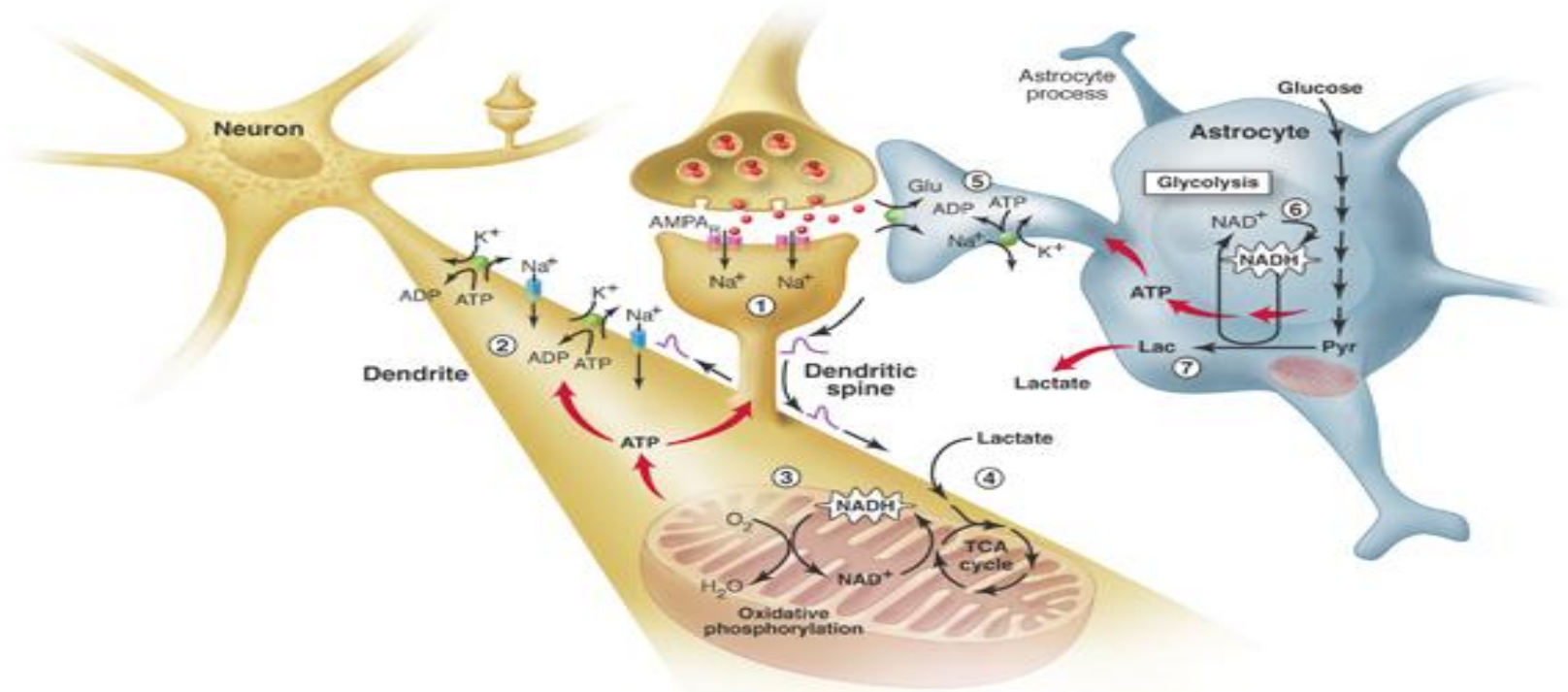


N Engl J Med. 2012 August 30; 367(9): 795–804. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1202753.

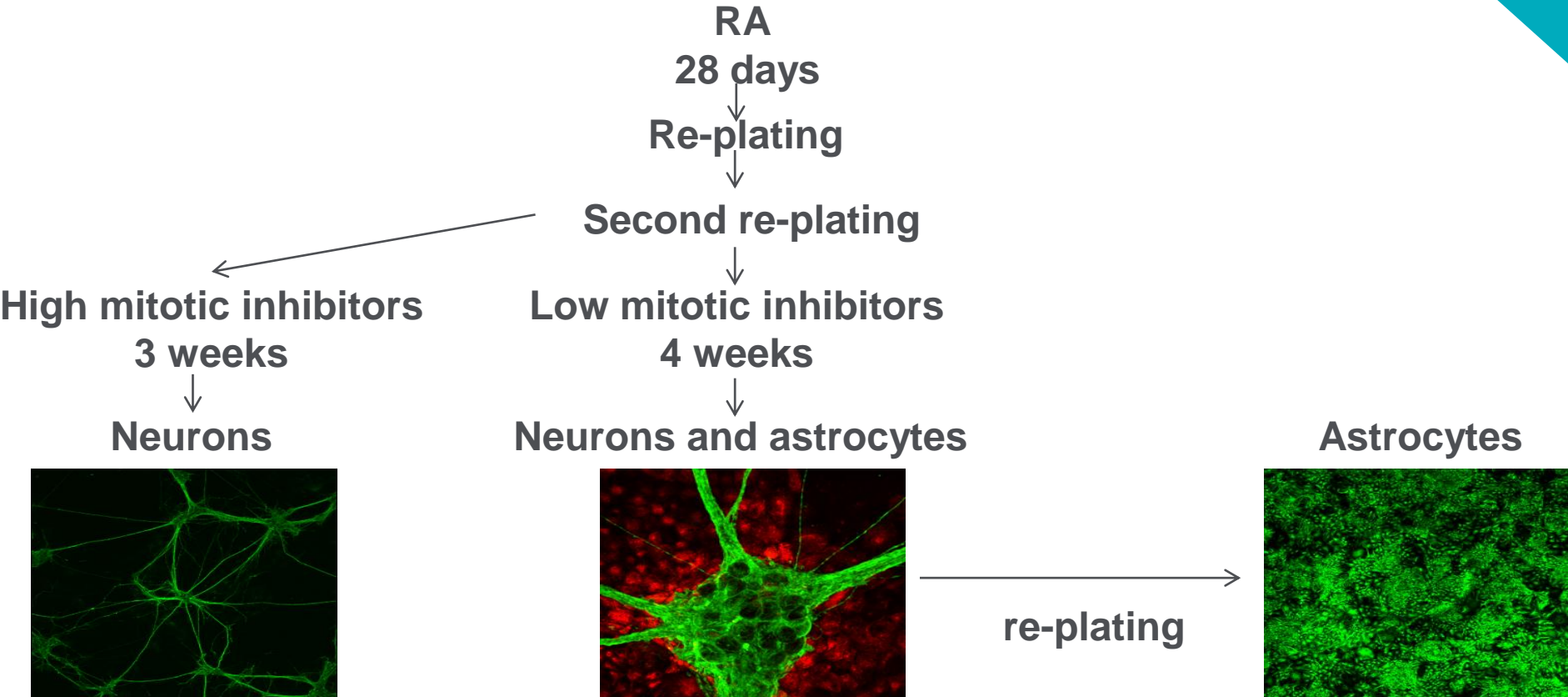
Stem cell research in my laboratory



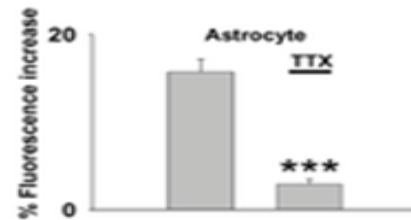
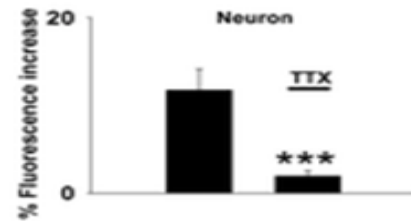
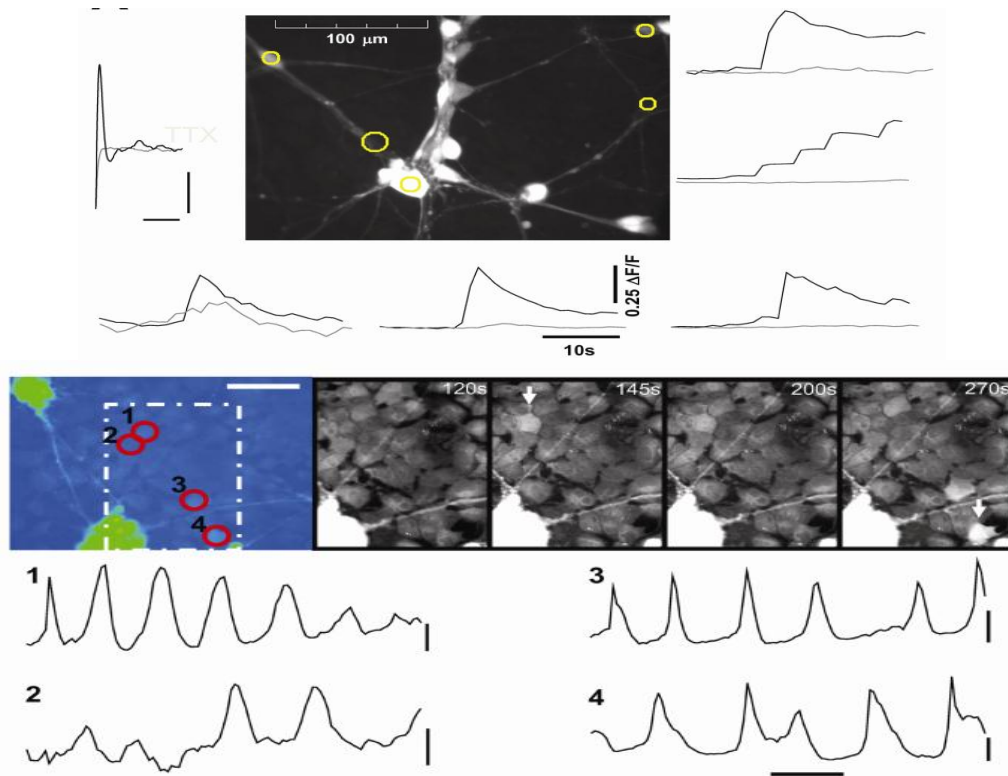
The tripartite synapse



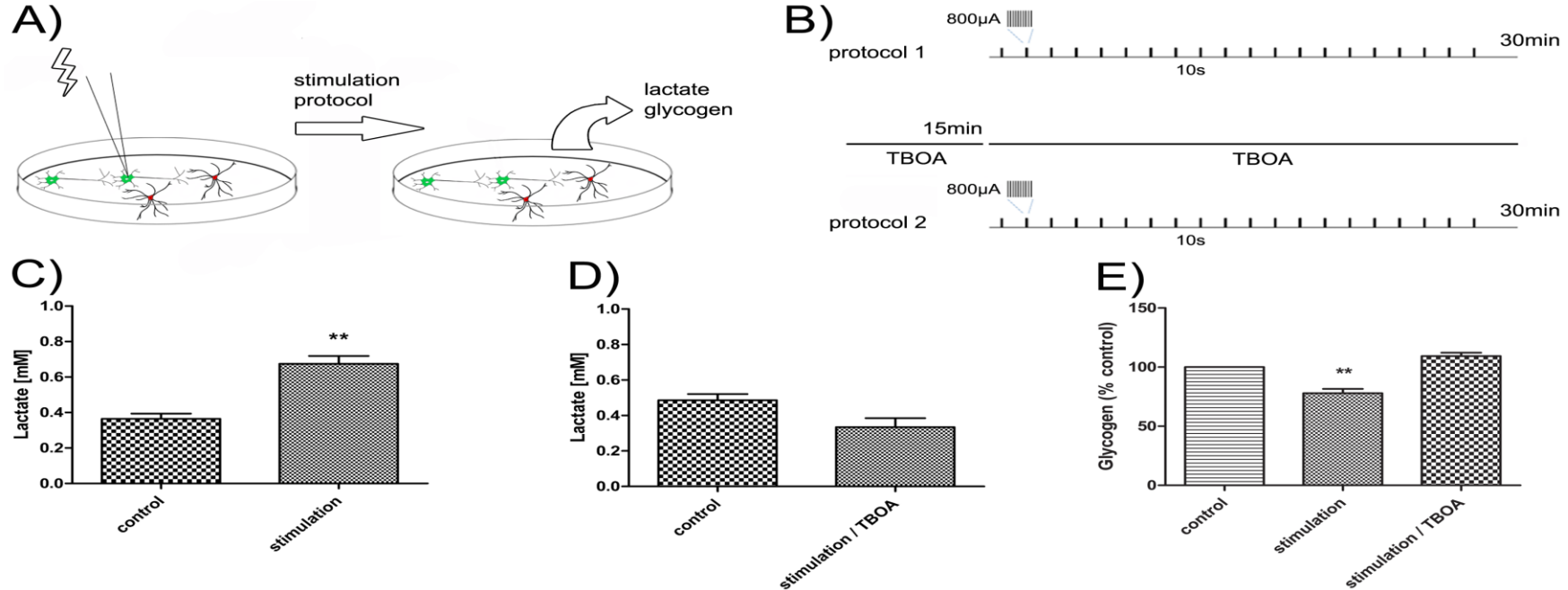
Differentiation of NT2.D embryocarcinoma cell line



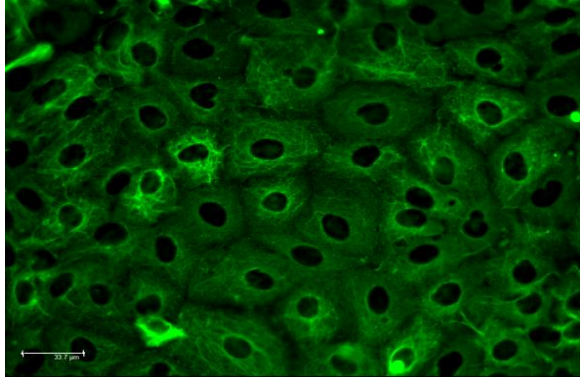
Do cells display spontaneous and evoked network activity?



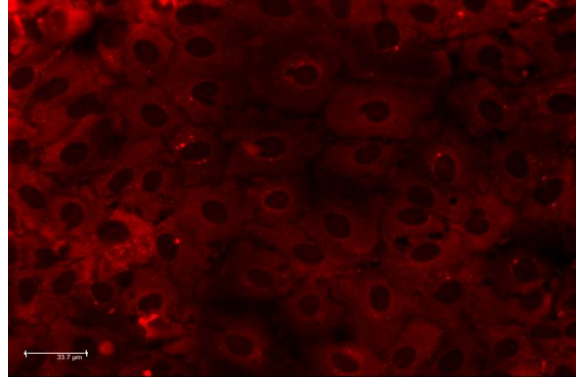
Do stem cell derived astrocytes respond to neuronal activity?



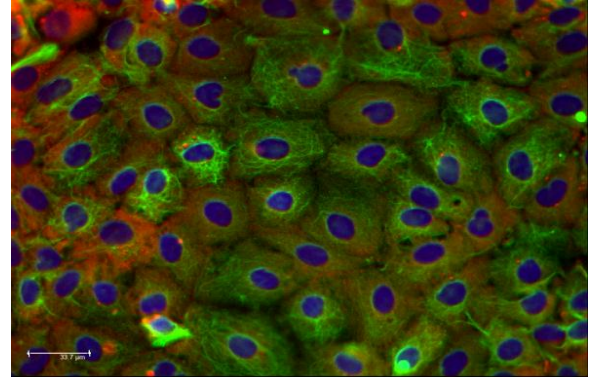
Stem cell derived astrocytes contain glycogen



GFAP



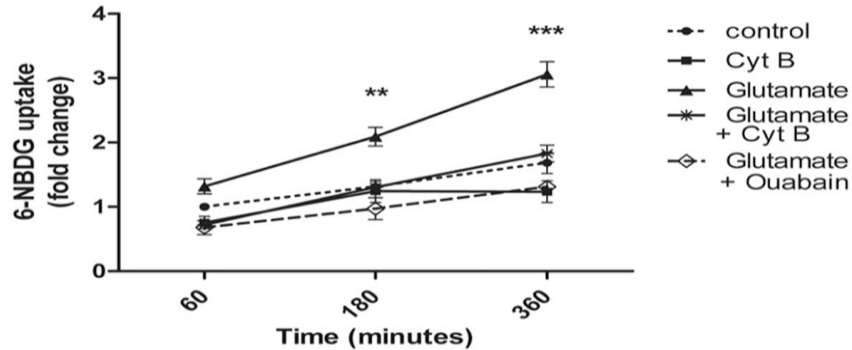
Glycogen



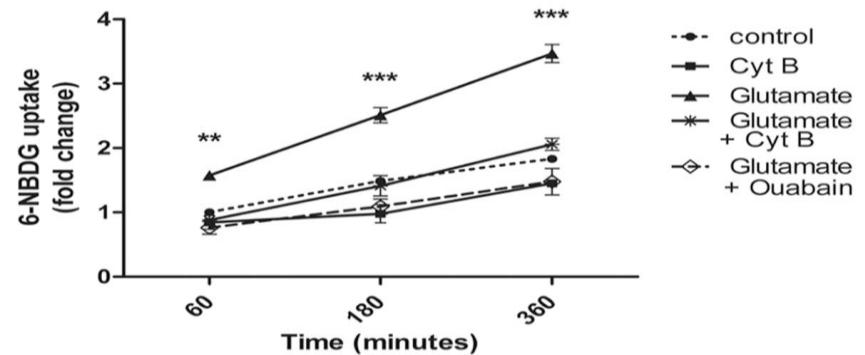
Merge

Glutamate induces glucose uptake in stem cell derived astrocytes

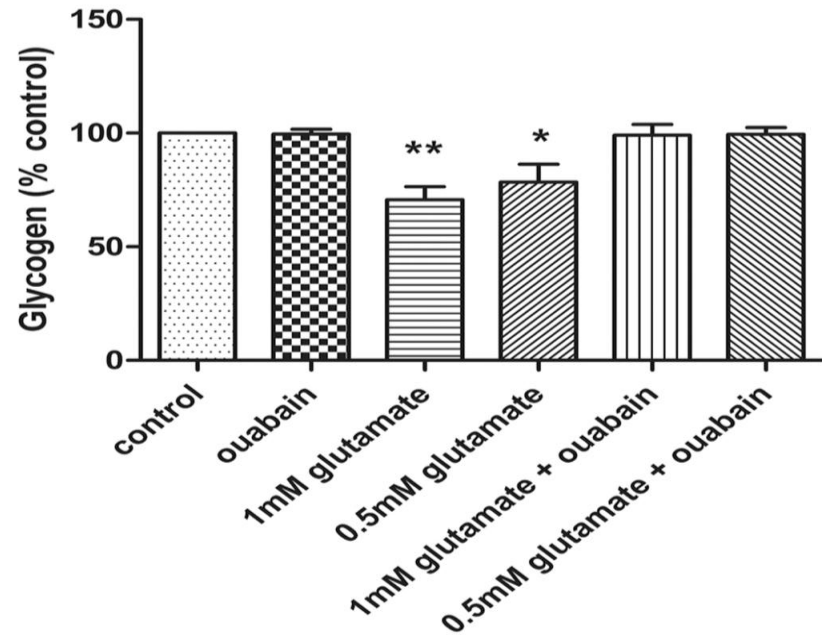
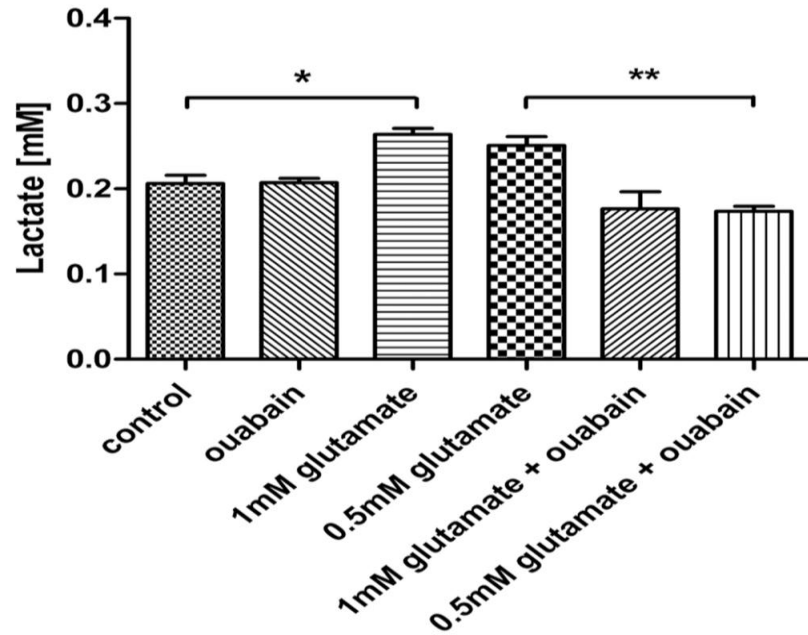
Neurons and astrocytes



Astrocytes



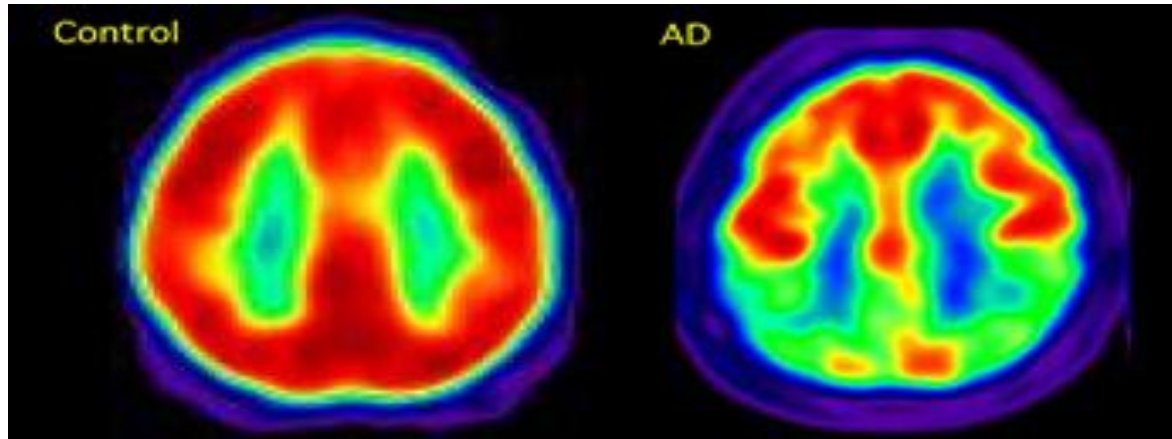
Glutamate induces glycolysis and glycogenolysis in stem cell derived cultures



Summary

- NT2 derived cultures are electrophysiologically competent.
- Show evidence of a functional Astrocyte to Neuron lactate shuttle.
- Stem cell derived astrocyte produce glycogen.

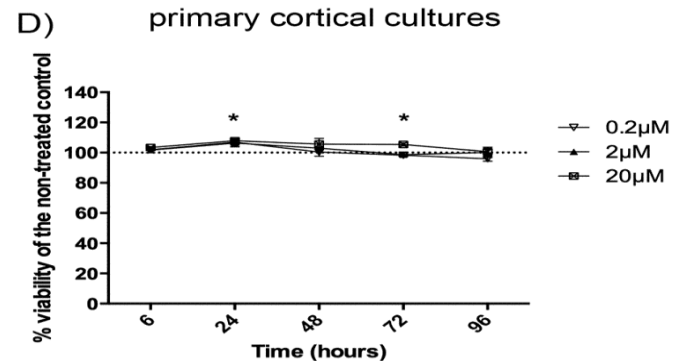
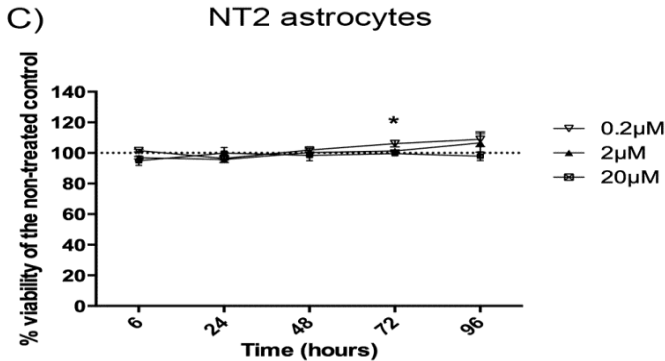
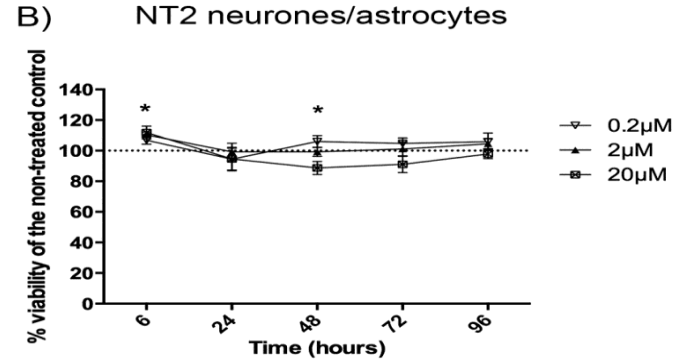
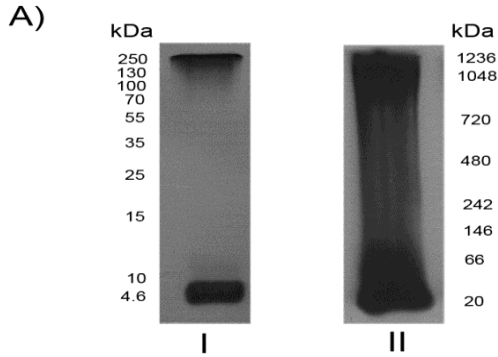
Hypometabolism in AD



A Composite Picture of Glucose Metabolism Using PET and the Tracer FDG

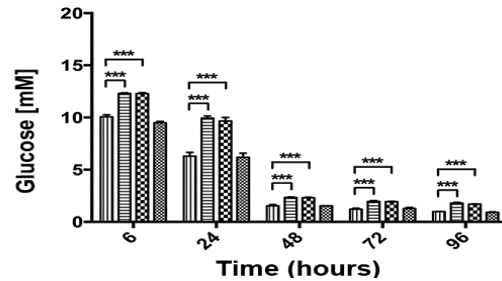
The AD patient on the right shows reduced glucose metabolism in temporoparietal cortex, a hallmark of the disease

Viability of cultures following treatment with A β 1-42

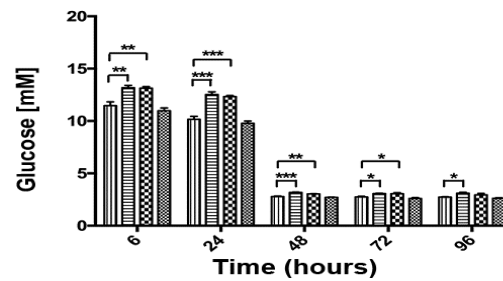


Effects of amyloid on glucose uptake

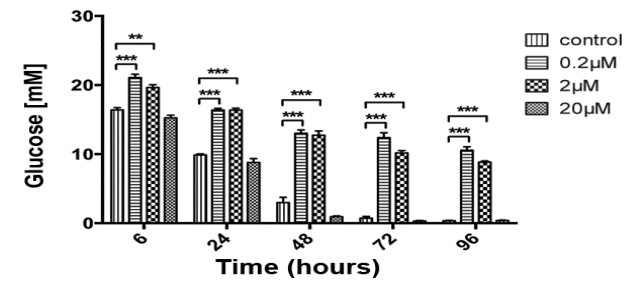
A) NT2 neurones/astrocytes



B) NT2 astrocytes

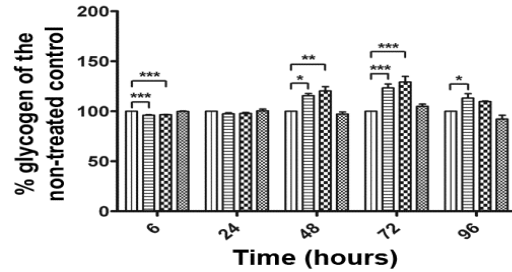


C) primary cortical cultures

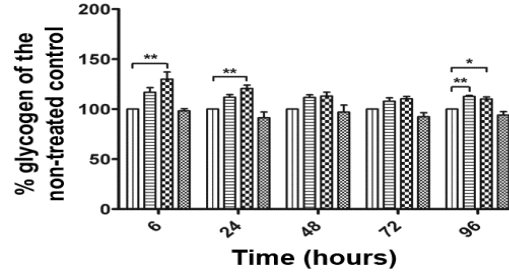


Effect of Amyloid on glycogen metabolism

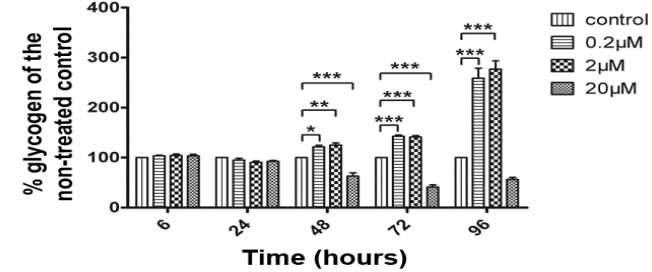
NT2 neurones/astrocytes



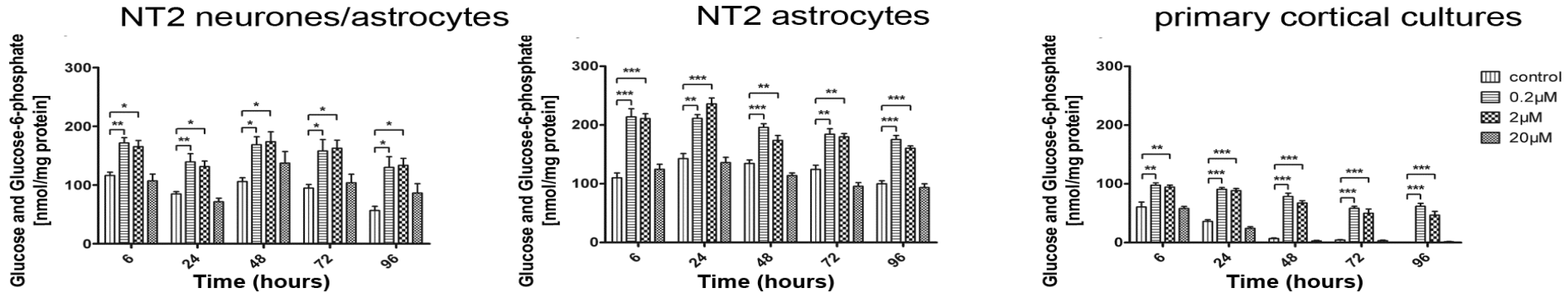
NT2 astrocytes



primary cortical cultures

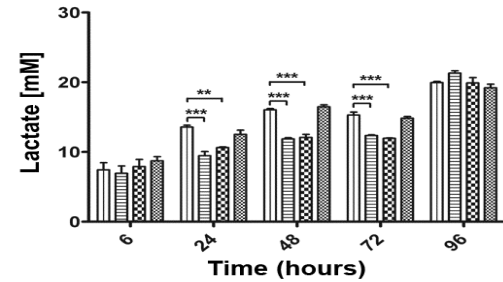


Effect of Amyloid on intracellular glucose levels

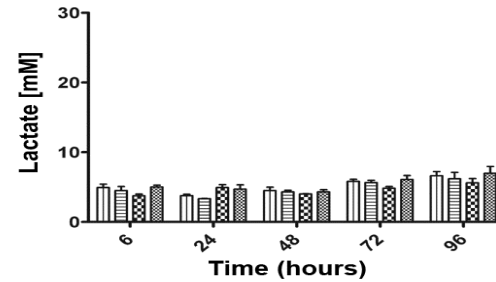


Effect of Amyloid on lactate metabolism

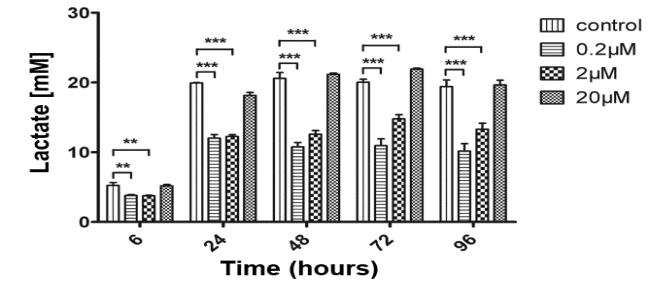
A) NT2 neurones/astrocytes



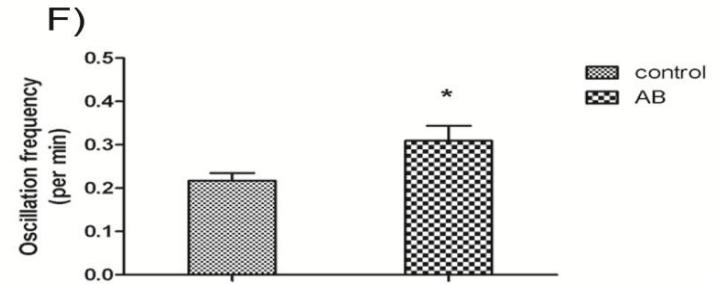
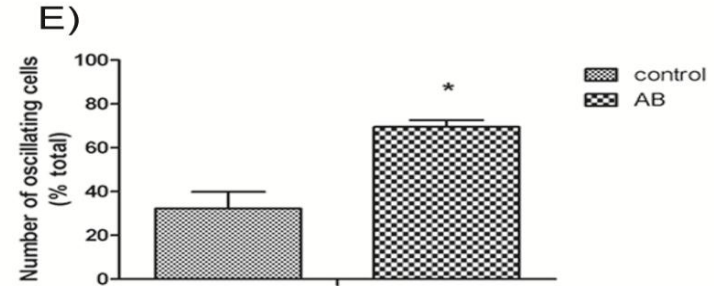
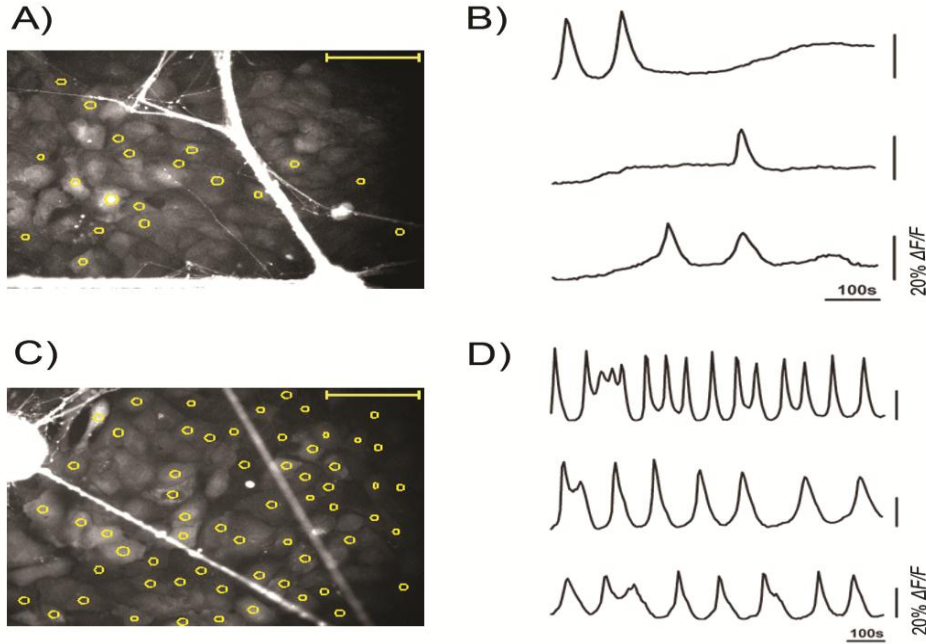
B) NT2 astrocytes



C) primary cortical cultures



Effects of amyloid on spontaneous calcium activity in astrocytes



Conclusion

- A β induces hypometabolism in both rat and human stem cell derived neurons and astrocytes.
- Disruption of the energy/redox balance within cells
- Altered calcium signalling

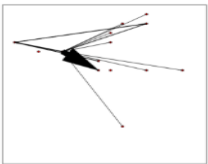
What are the long term implications of chronic energy imbalance in the brain?



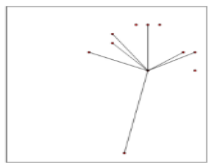
Electrophysiological characterisation of spontaneous and induced activity

Inferred networks

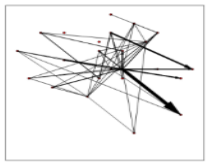
Day
30



Day
50

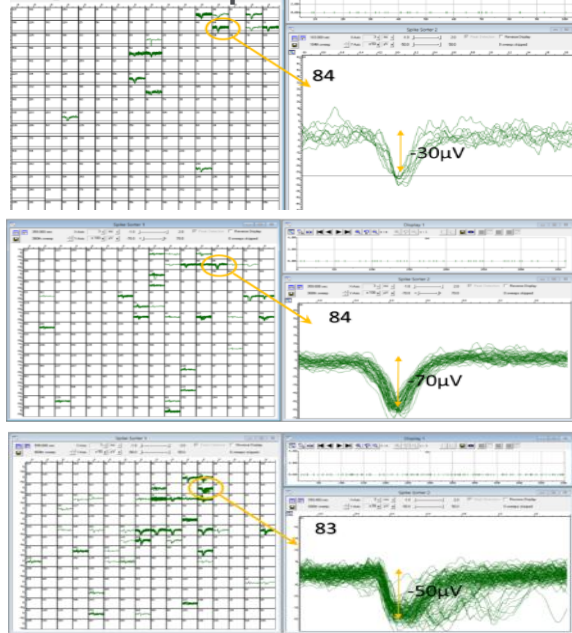


Day
100

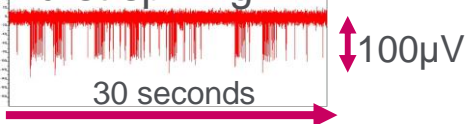


Day
110

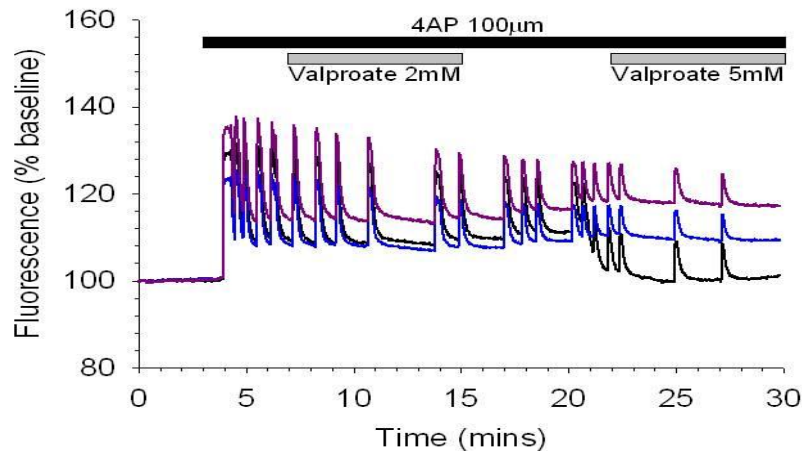
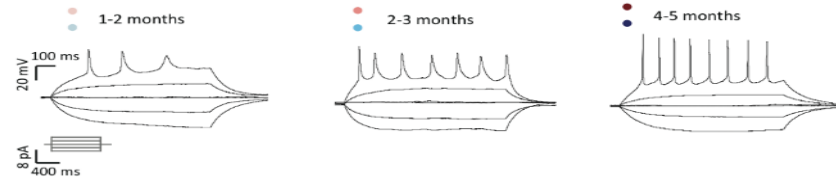
MEA – Spike detection



Burst spiking



Patch clamp



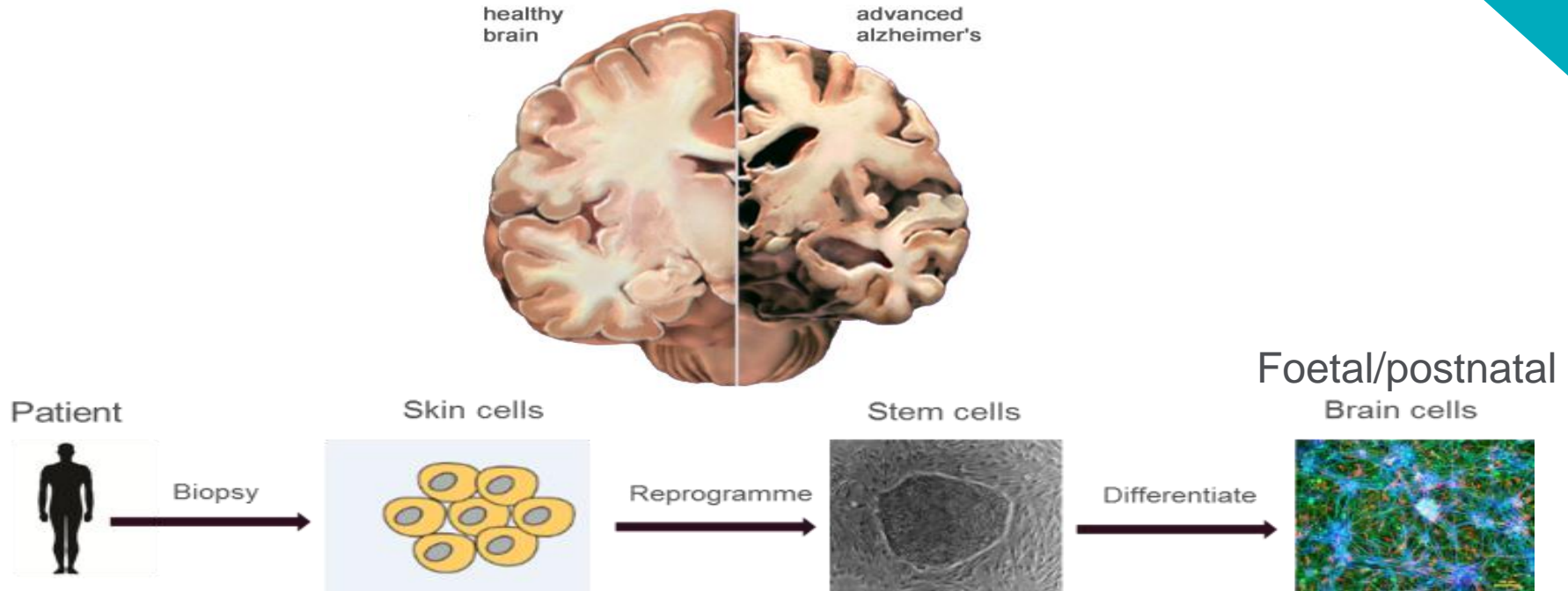
Challenges with disease modelling

Developmental regulation of tau splicing is disrupted in stem cell-derived neurons from frontotemporal dementia patients with the 10 + 16 splice-site mutation in MAPT

Teresa Sposito¹, Elisavet Preza¹, Colin J. Mahoney², Núria Setó-Salvia¹, Natalie S. Ryan², Huw R. Morris³, Charles Arber¹, Michael J. Devine^{1,4}, Henry Houlden¹, Thomas T. Warner¹, Trevor J. Bushell⁵, Michele Zagnoni⁶, Tilo Kunath⁷, Frederick J. Livesey⁸, Nick C. Fox², Martin N. Rossor², John Hardy¹ and Selina Wray^{1,*}

- Control neurons only express the fetal tau isoform (0N3R), even at extended time points of 100 days *in vitro*.
- Time points of 365 days *in vitro*, reveal a switch in tau splicing to include six tau isoforms as seen in the adult human CNS

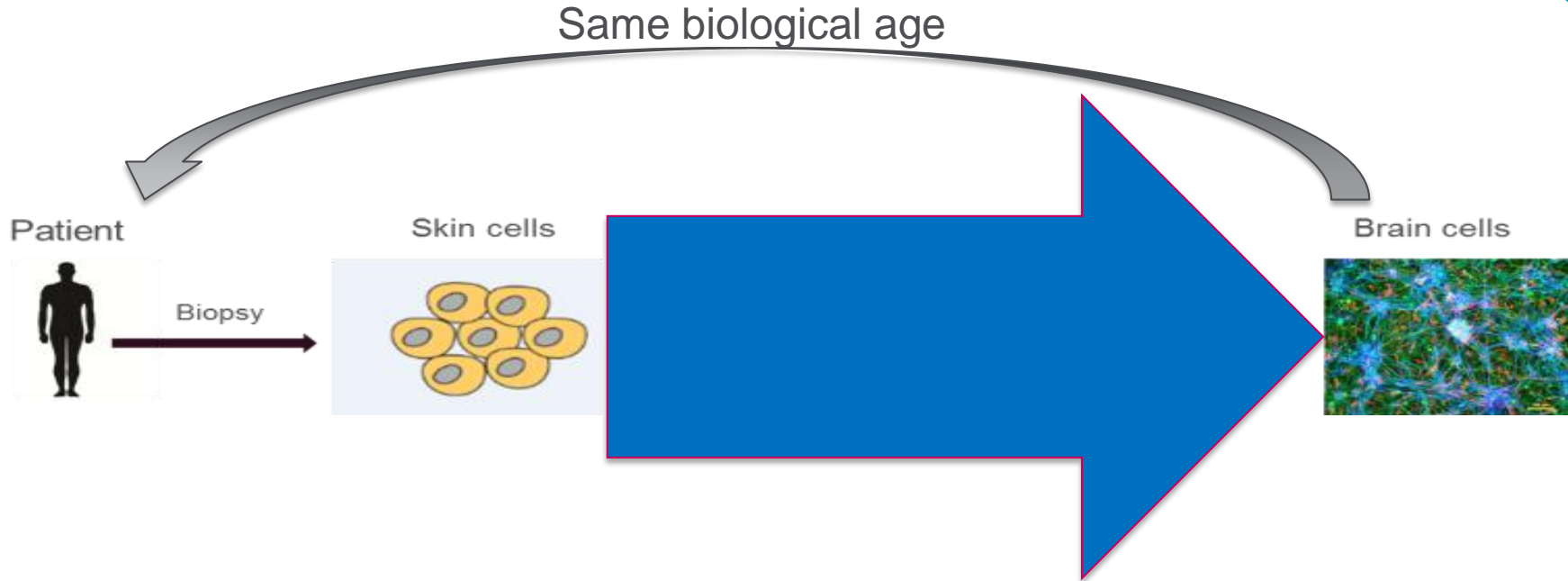
Biological age



Human iPSC-Based Modeling of Late-Onset Disease via Progerin-Induced Aging

Justine D. Miller,^{1,2,3} Yosif M. Ganat,^{1,2} Sarah Kishinevsky,^{1,2} Robert L. Bowman,^{3,4} Becky Liu,^{1,2} Edmund Y. Tu,^{1,2} Pankaj K. Mandal,^{6,7} Elsa Vera,^{1,2} Jae-won Shim,^{1,2} Sonja Kriks,^{1,2} Tony Taldone,⁵ Noemi Fusaki,^{8,9} Mark J. Tomishima,^{1,2} Dimitri Krainc,¹⁰ Teresa A. Milner,^{11,12} Derrick J. Rossi,^{6,7} and Lorenz Studer^{1,2,*}

Direct reprogramming



Directly Reprogrammed Human Neurons Retain Aging-Associated Transcriptomic Signatures and Reveal Age-Related Nucleocytoplasmic Defects

Jerome Mertens, Apuã C.M. Paquola, Manching Ku, Emily Hatch, Lena Böhnke, Shauheen Ladjevardi, Sean McGrath, Benjamin Campbell, Hyungjun Lee, Joseph R. Herdy, J. Tiago Gonçalves, Tomohisa Toda, Yongsung Kim, Jürgen Winkler, Jun Yao, Martin W. Hetzer, Fred H. Gage

Acknowledgements

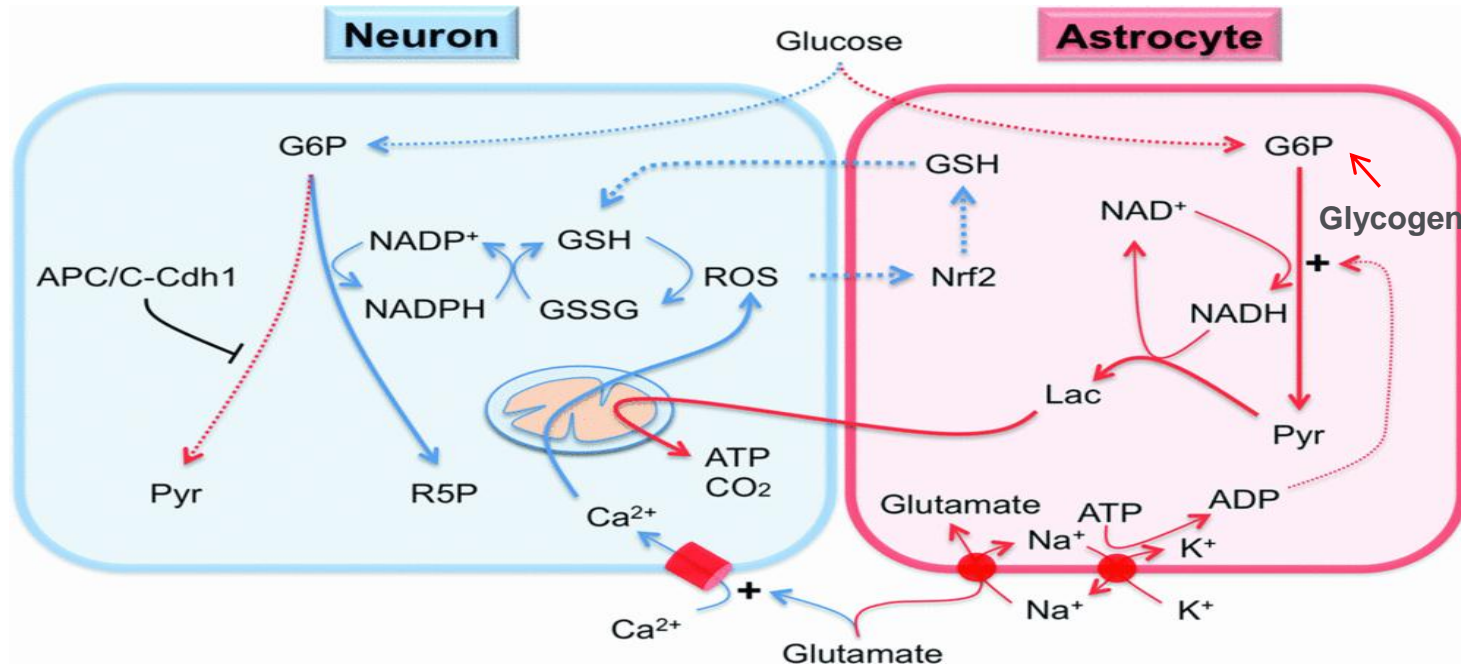
Prof Michael Coleman
Dr David Nagel
Dr Elizabeth Woehrling
Dr Rhein Parri
Dr Marta Tarczyluk
Dr Erin Tse



National Centre
for the Replacement
Refinement & Reduction
of Animals in Research



Astrocytes and neurons couple glucose metabolism to antioxidant defence



Biochemical Journal 2012 443, 3-11 - Seila Fernandez-Fernandez, Angeles Almeida and Juan P. Bolaños