Contribution of oligomeric prion populations to phenotypic heterogeneity in variably protease-sensitive prionopathy (VPSPr) versus silent prions

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## The origin of prions

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#### Spontaneous

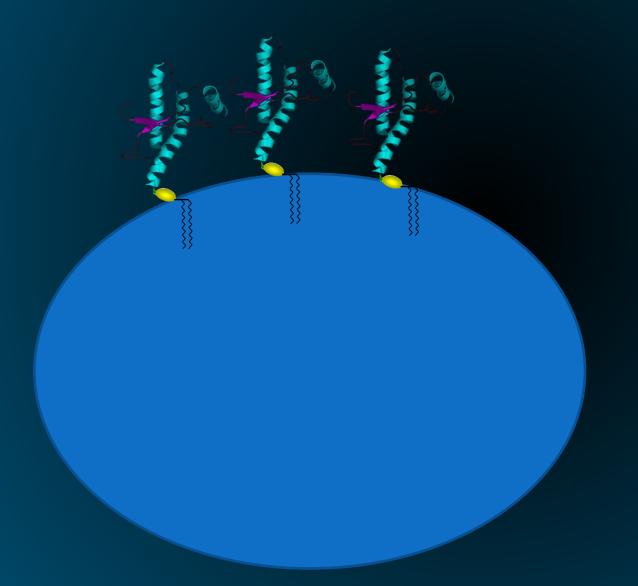


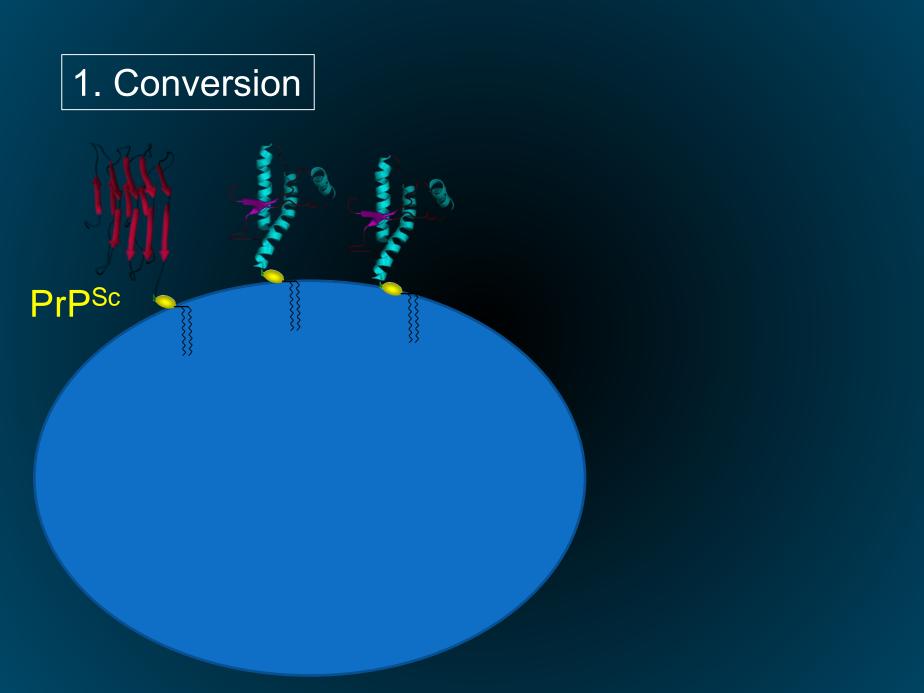
#### Unlucky

### 1 in a million

## The prion life cycle...

#### Cellular prion protein (PrP<sup>C</sup>)

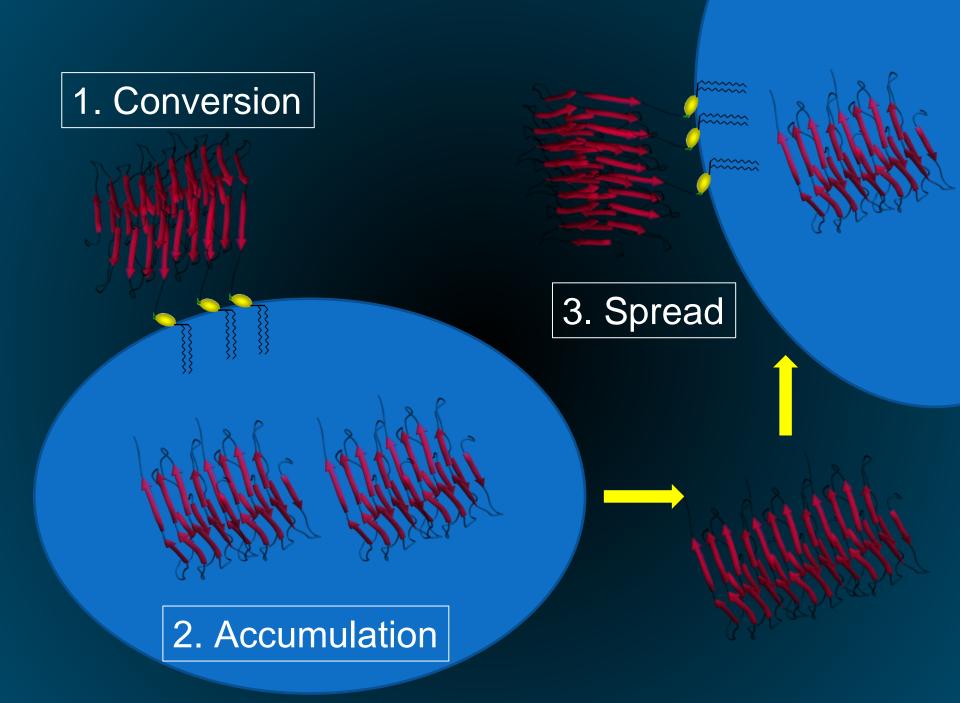




#### 1. Conversion

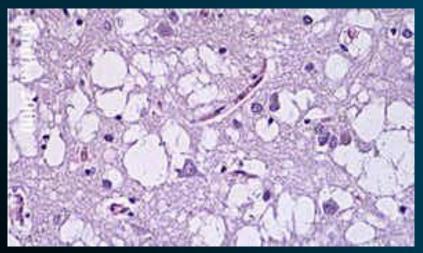
#### 1. Conversion





## Pathology (end stage)

Spongiform change



Hematoxylin and eosin stain. © H. Budka 2000

- Neuronal loss
- Astrocytosis

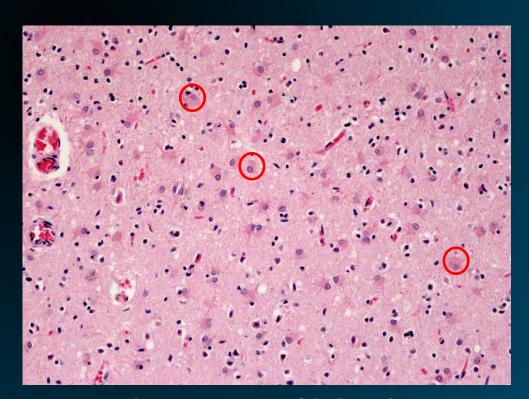
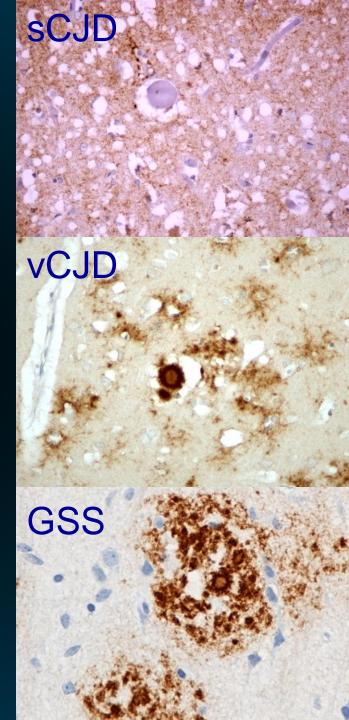


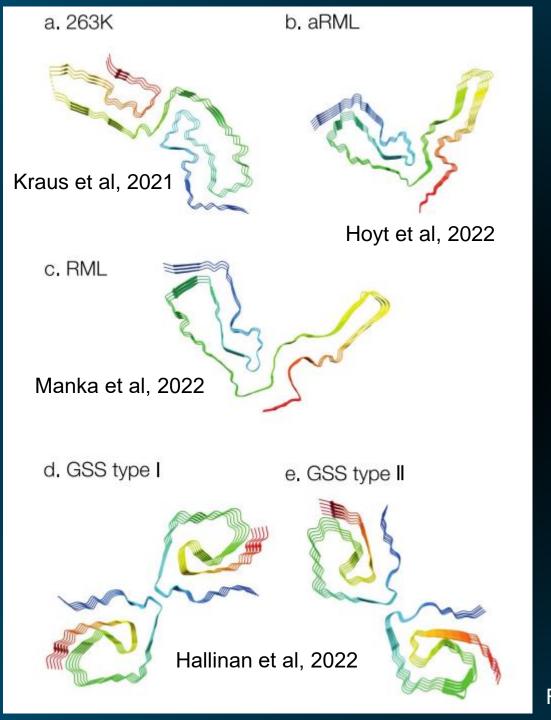
Image courtesy of J. Joseph

Pathology (end stage)

- Spongiform change
- Neuronal loss
- Astrocytosis
- Accumulation of PrPres (strain dependent)

Images courtesy of G. Jansen

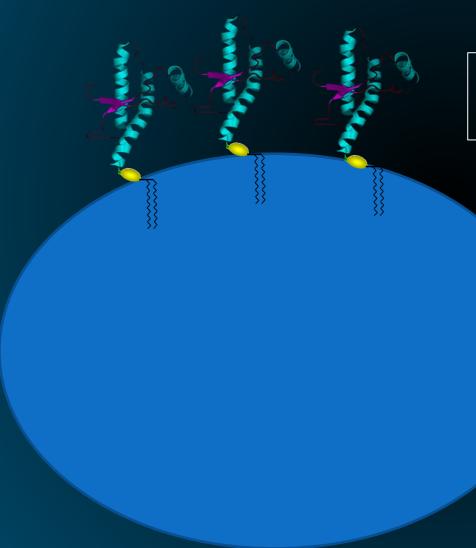




#### Shape matters

Figure from Fleming, Masters Thesis 2023

#### But how does it all start?



What does the first misfolding event look like?

Do all misfolding events generate prions that cause disease?

What determines whether a misfolding event will generate disease-causing prions?

## Silent prions

- In normal brain, there are trace amounts of misfolded PrP
  Yuan et al., 2006; Zou et al., 2011
- These "silent prions" don't cause disease
- What is it about their structure that renders them harmless?

We compared the size, shape and stability of these silent prions to more infectious prions in order to understand why one lies dormant while the other causes devastating disease.

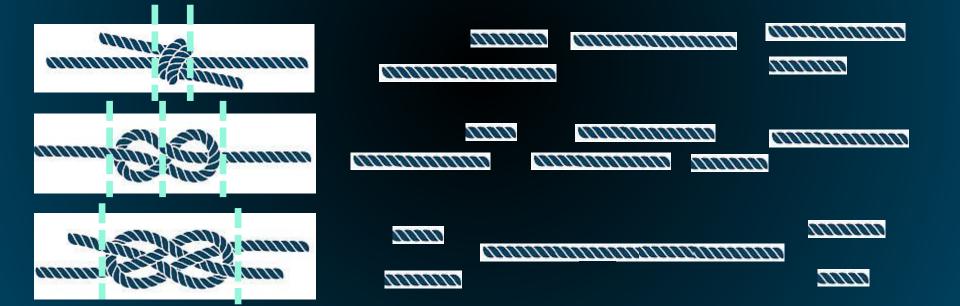
## Fragment analysis

 When prions misfold, parts of them can no longer be cleaved by enzymes.

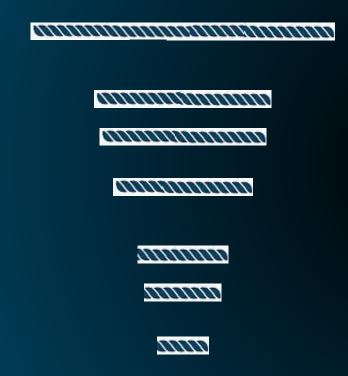




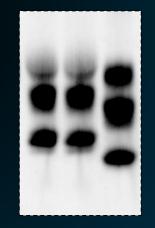




## Separating fragments



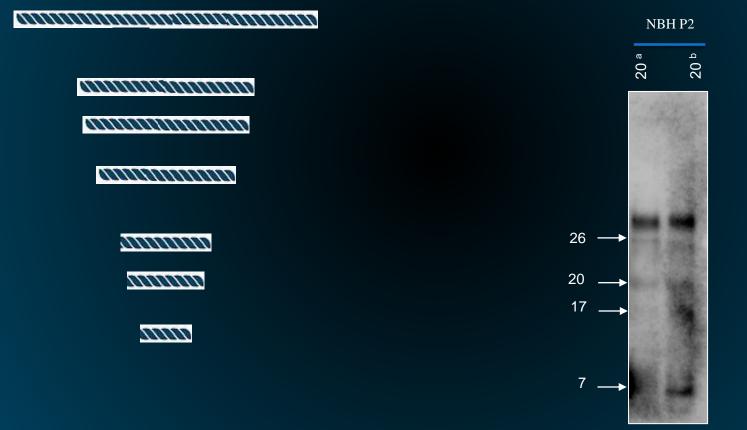
#### PrP<sup>Sc</sup> on western blot after PK digestion

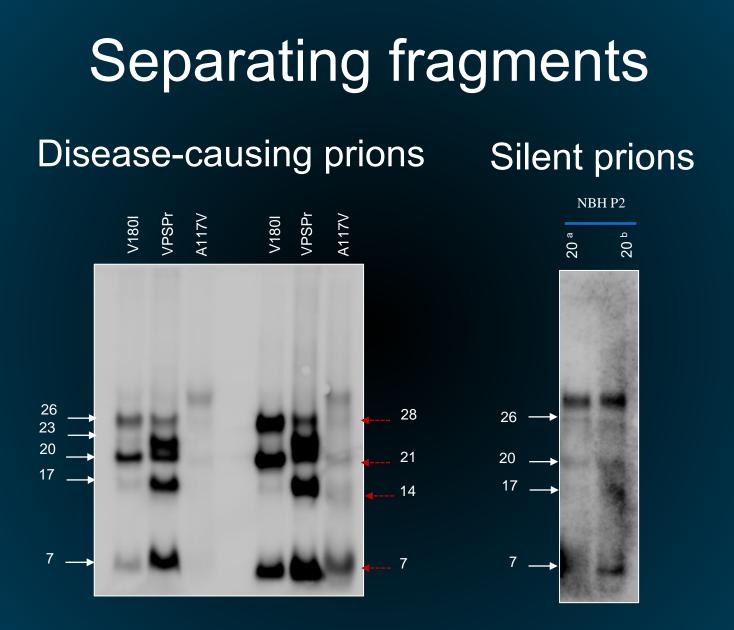


Common subtypes MM1, MV1, MM2

## Separating fragments

#### Silent prions



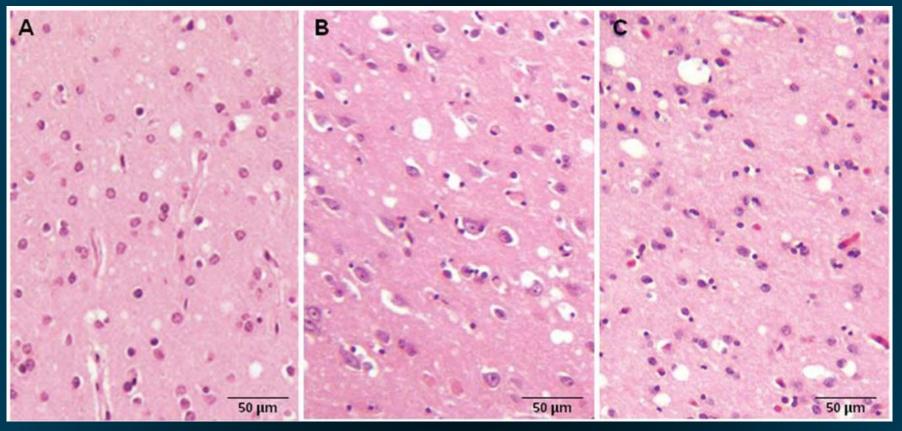


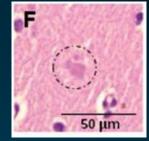
To-2; 1:10K

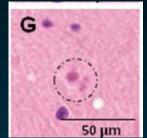
## Disease-causing prions that have fragment overlap with silent prions

- Variably protease sensitive prionopathy (VPSPr)
   Zou et al, 2010
  - spontaneous disease; rare (1/100 million)
  - older onset, slower disease course
- Genetic CJD: V180I
  - genetic, 1% risk
  - older onset, slower disease course
- Genetic CJD: A117V
  - genetic, 100% penetrance
  - young onset, slower disease course

## VPSPr

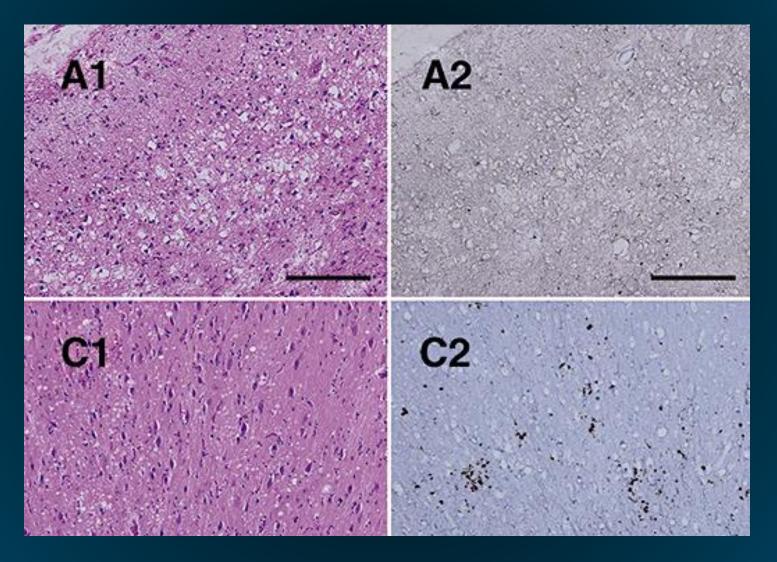






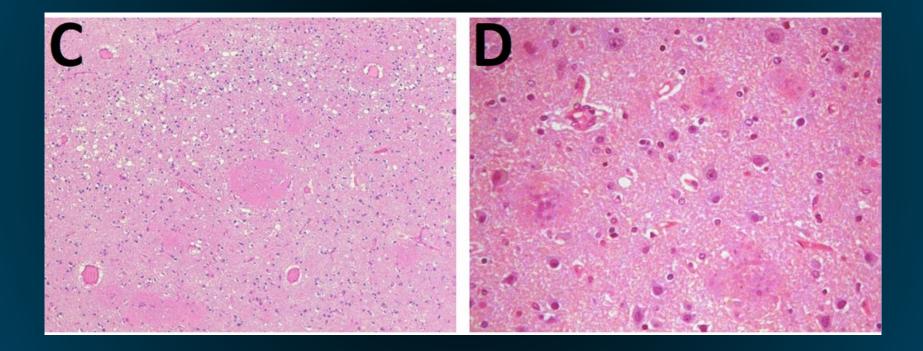
Zou et al, 2010

## V180I



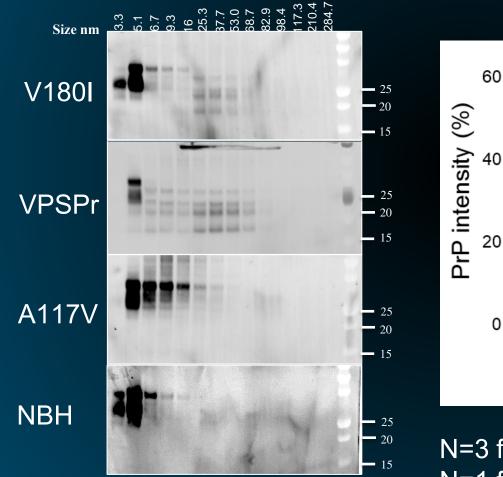
Iwasaki et al., 2011

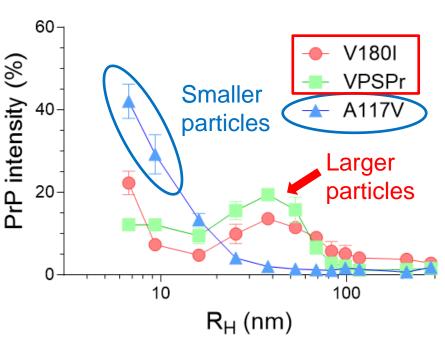
## A117V



Erana et al. 2022

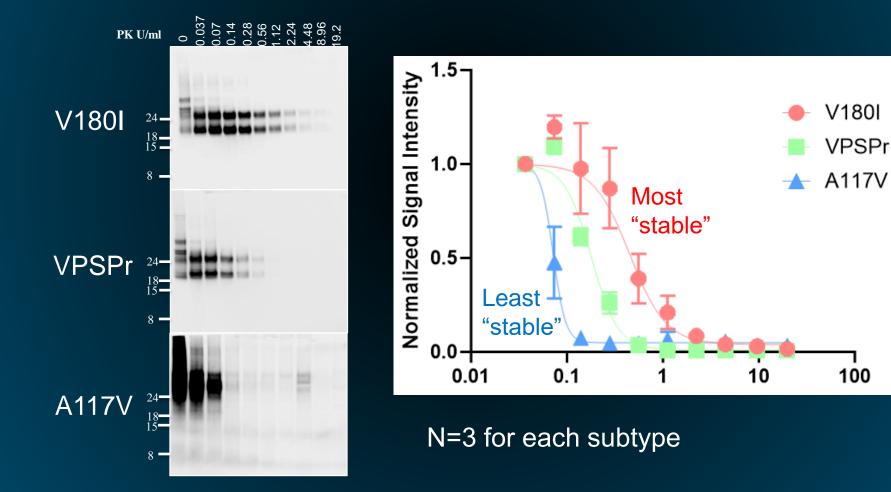
## Size distribution analysis by Asymmetric flow field flow fractionation (AF4)





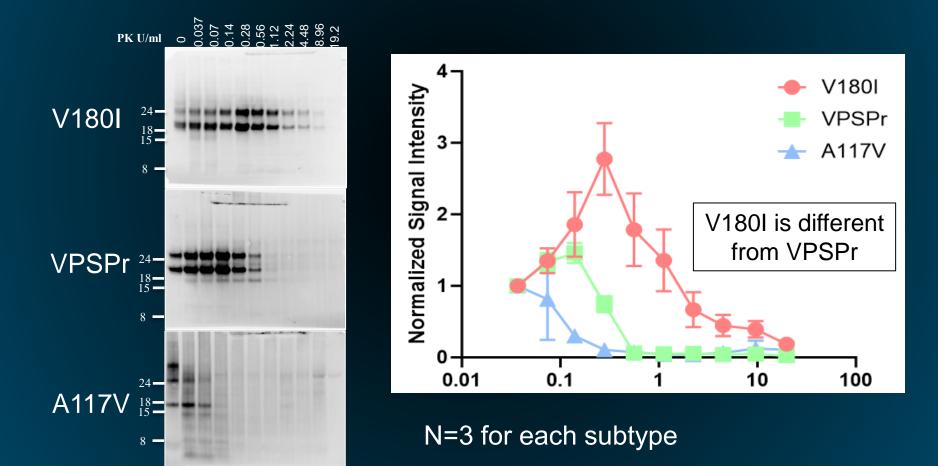
N=3 for each subtype N=1 for control negative for prion disease

# Resistance to increasing concentrations of proteinase



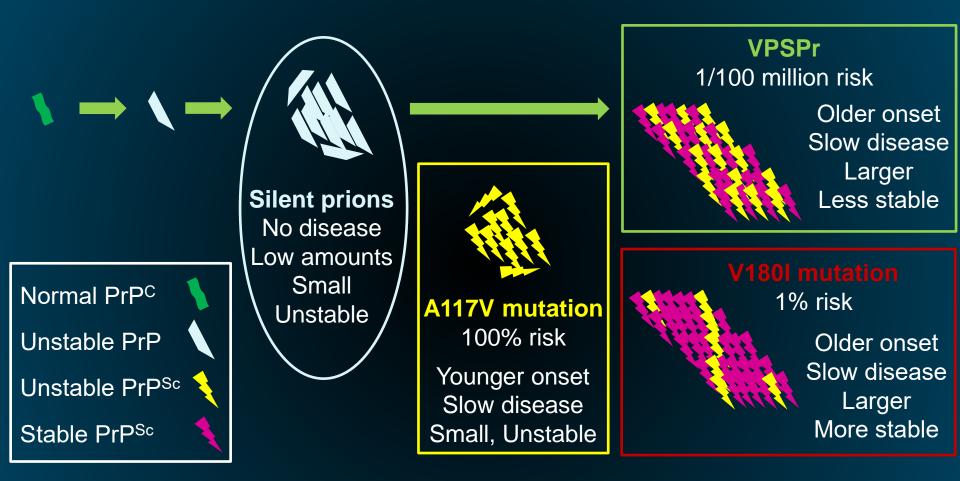
3F4

# Resistance to increasing concentrations of proteinase



To-2

## Origin of prions?



Next steps: acquire large amounts of normal brain to increase yield of silent prions for further comparisons

#### Thanks to the Robert Vitanza Memorial Grant contributed by Michael Vitanza

#### Lab contributors 2023:

- Satish Nemani
- Leonardo Cortez
- Grant Norman
- Hailey Pineau
- Marcus Pehar
- Tolani Brimmo
- Milan Shah
- Maddy Charlton

#### **Collaborators:**

- Jeff Joseph, University of Calgary
- Brian Appleby, Case Western Reserve

https://sites.ualberta.ca/~vsim/ Includes links to TedX talk 2017

@PrionGirl on Twitter (X)

