

# New insights could help in battle to beat Parkinson's disease

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Immunohistochemistry for alpha-synuclein showing positive staining (brown) of an intraneural Lewy-body in the Substantia nigra in Parkinson's disease. Credit: Wikipedia

Scientists have taken a step closer to understanding the causes of

Parkinson's disease, identifying what's happening at a cellular level to potentially help develop future treatments.

Researchers at the University of Bristol, and their US-based collaborators at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center and the Mayo Clinic, have shown that a [genetic change](#), known as a mutation, impairs the ability to transport proteins correctly within cells.

Being starved of these proteins could be part of why the body loses [nerve cells](#) in the part of the brain responsible for producing the [chemical dopamine](#) which helps control and co-ordinate body movements.

A mutation in the VPS35 gene is known to be linked to Parkinson's disease, but experts have not been able to pinpoint its role until now.

The results, published online in *Current Biology* today [June 26], reveal that the VPS35 mutation impairs the cell's ability to transport a sub-set of cargo proteins to their correct destinations.

They also identified three additional proteins affected by this mutation, some of which are already linked with Parkinson's disease, which affects one in 500 people in the UK.

Professor Peter Cullen, from the School of Biochemistry at the University of Bristol, said: "The discovery of the molecular defect associated with the VPS35 mutation offers a potentially exciting avenue of research into the causes of this disease. This research significantly adds to the growing body of evidence that the retromer complex, which VPS35 is a part of, is a potential therapeutic target when designing drugs to help combat this and other [neurodegenerative diseases](#)."

**More information:** 'Retromer Binding to FAM21 and the WASH Complex Is Perturbed by the Parkinson Disease-Linked VPS35(D620N)

Mutation' by Ian J. McGough, Florian Steinberg, Da Jia, Peter A. Barbuti, Kirsty J. McMillan, Kate J. Heesom, Maeve A. Caldwell, Daniel D. Billadeau, Michael K. Rosen and Peter J. Cullen in *Current Biology*.

Provided by University of Bristol

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