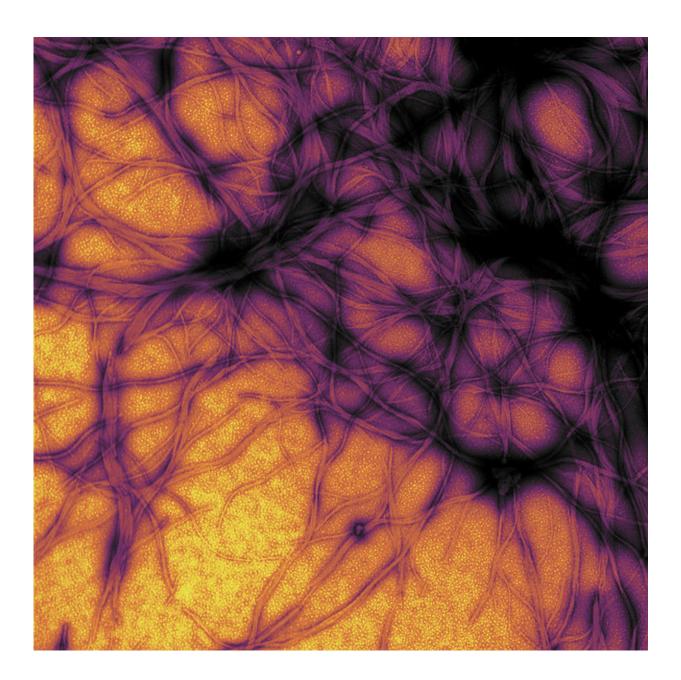


Scientists assess transmission risk of familial human prion diseases to mice

March 8 2018





Prion protein fibrils. Credit: NIAID

Familial human prion diseases are passed within families and are associated with 34 known prion protein mutations. To determine whether three of the unstudied mutations are transmissible, scientists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, part of the National Institutes of Health, exposed research mice to brain samples from three people who died from a familial prion disease. After observing the mice for about two years, they found two of the mutations, Y226X and G131V, are transmissible.

Perhaps more interesting, the Y226X patient sample had previously been preserved in formaldehyde for three days, embedded in wax, and dried on glass specimen slides for several years before being rehydrated for the study. Yet, the sample infected four of eight mice.

The finding illustrates the hardiness of <u>prion</u> infectivity and the potential risks associated with prion transmission, potentially through surgery, blood transfusion or tissue donation. Samples for the other two mutations studied were taken from frozen brain tissue that was thawed.

Prion diseases originate when normally harmless prion protein molecules become abnormal and gather in clusters and filaments in the human body and brain. The reasons for this process are not fully understood. Familial <u>human prion diseases</u> include genetic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease, and fatal familial insomnia. All are fatal and thus far untreatable. Of the 34 known prion protein mutations, scientists now have tested 13 for transmissibility, identifying nine as transmissible to monkeys or mice.

More information: Brent Race et al, Familial human prion diseases



associated with prion protein mutations Y226X and G131V are transmissible to transgenic mice expressing human prion protein, *Acta Neuropathologica Communications* (2018). DOI: <u>10.1186/s40478-018-0516-2</u>

Provided by NIH/National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Citation: Scientists assess transmission risk of familial human prion diseases to mice (2018, March 8) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-03-scientists-transmission-familial-human-prion.html</u>

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