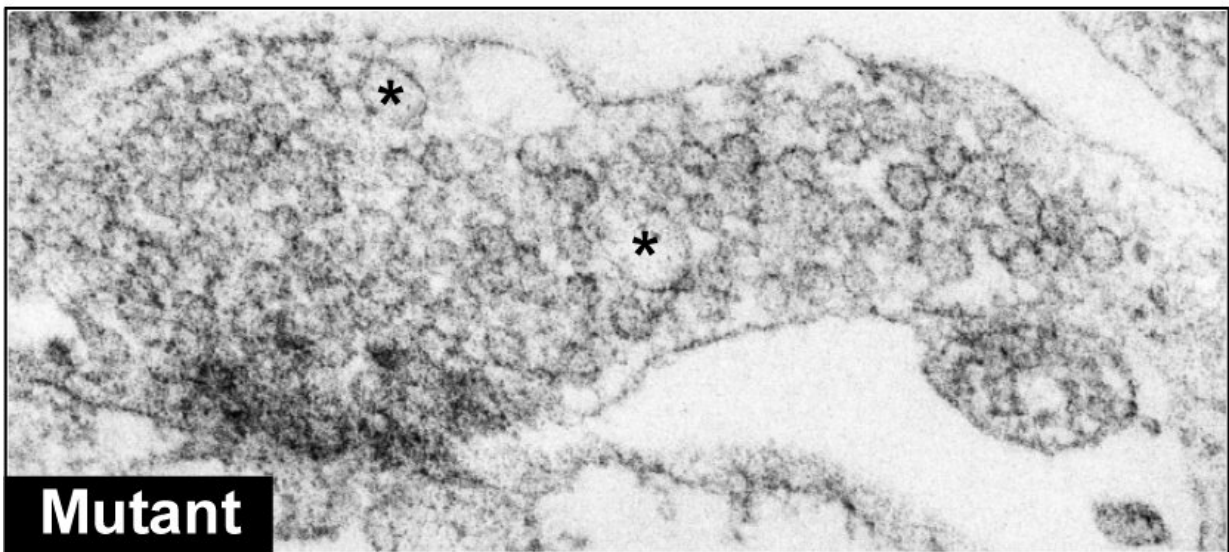
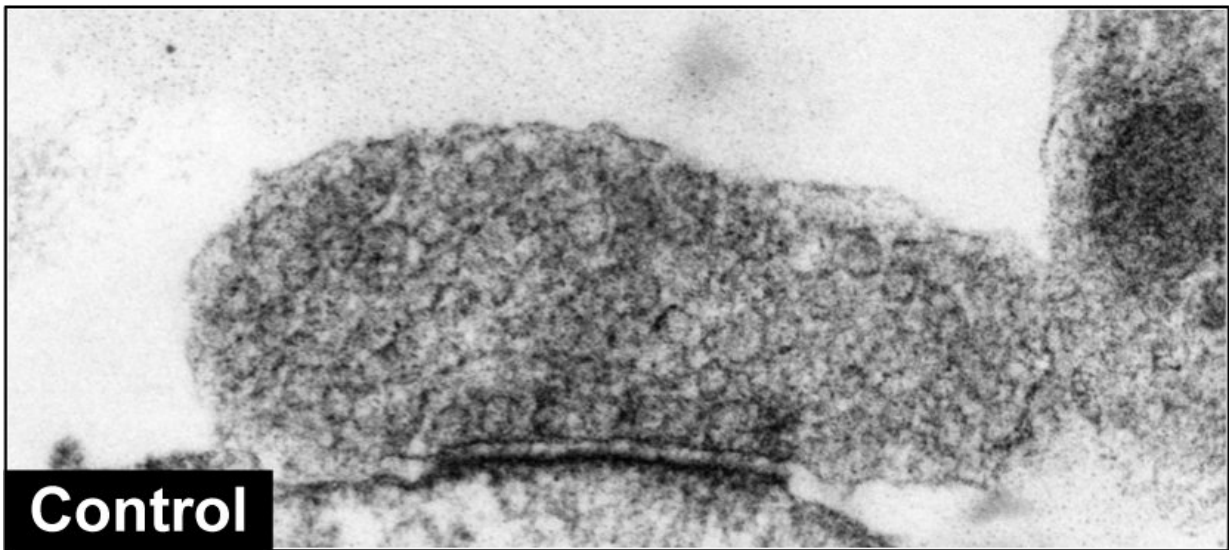


Early synaptic dysfunction found in Parkinson's Disease

May 24 2018, by Will Doss



LRRK2 patient-derived dopaminergic neurons display synaptic defects. Neurons

derived from healthy human controls showed normal synaptic vesicle densities in the synaptic terminal (upper image), whereas LRRK2 patients displayed sparse and enlarged vesicles (asterisks, lower image) indicative of defective synaptic function. Credit: Northwestern University

Northwestern Medicine scientists identified a cellular mechanism that leads to neurodegeneration in patients with Parkinson's disease, according to a study published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Dimitri Krainc, MD, Ph.D., chair and Aaron Montgomery Ward Professor of Neurology, was the senior author of the study, which demonstrated a link between defective synaptic vesicle endocytosis and accumulation of toxic oxidized [dopamine](#).

When it accumulates in the brain, oxidized dopamine has been shown to mediate the death of dopamine-containing neurons, causing the common motor symptoms observed in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients, according to previous research conducted by Krainc and published in *Science*. While people naturally lose [dopamine neurons](#) as they age, patients with PD lose a much larger number of these neurons and the remaining cells are no longer able to compensate for the loss of brain function, leading to disease.

"In our prior work, we found that oxidized dopamine is toxic to neurons," said Krainc, who is also director of the Center for Neurogenetics. "In this paper, we further explain how such oxidized dopamine is formed in synaptic terminals of neurons from patients with Parkinson's disease."

The process begins when a protein called auxilin is dysregulated by

another protein, a mutated form of LRRK2. Normally, auxilin regulates the process of synaptic vesicle endocytosis, a mechanism that neurons use to replenish the chemical signals needed to communicate with each other.

In the current study, scientists found that mutations in LRRK2 lead to dysfunctional auxilin and consequently impaired synaptic vesicle endocytosis. This manifests in inefficient packaging of dopamine into synaptic vesicles and an eventual buildup of dopamine in Parkinson's neurons.

This pool of "extra" dopamine can be rapidly oxidized and become toxic to dopamine [neurons](#), according to the study.

"These findings suggest that early therapeutic intervention in dysfunctional presynaptic terminals may prevent downstream toxic effects of oxidized dopamine and neurodegeneration in PD," Krainc said.

In addition, these studies of genetic forms of Parkinson's disease help identify converging pathways in the pathogenesis of sporadic and familial PD, highlighting the importance of investigating such cellular mechanisms to identify specific targets for therapy.

"This study is another example of how the emergence of genetic causes of Parkinson's has helped us understand how [disease](#) develops and where to focus to identify key pathways and targets for drug development," Krainc said.

More information: Maria Nguyen et al. LRRK2 phosphorylation of auxilin mediates synaptic defects in dopaminergic neurons from patients with Parkinson's disease, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1717590115](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1717590115)

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