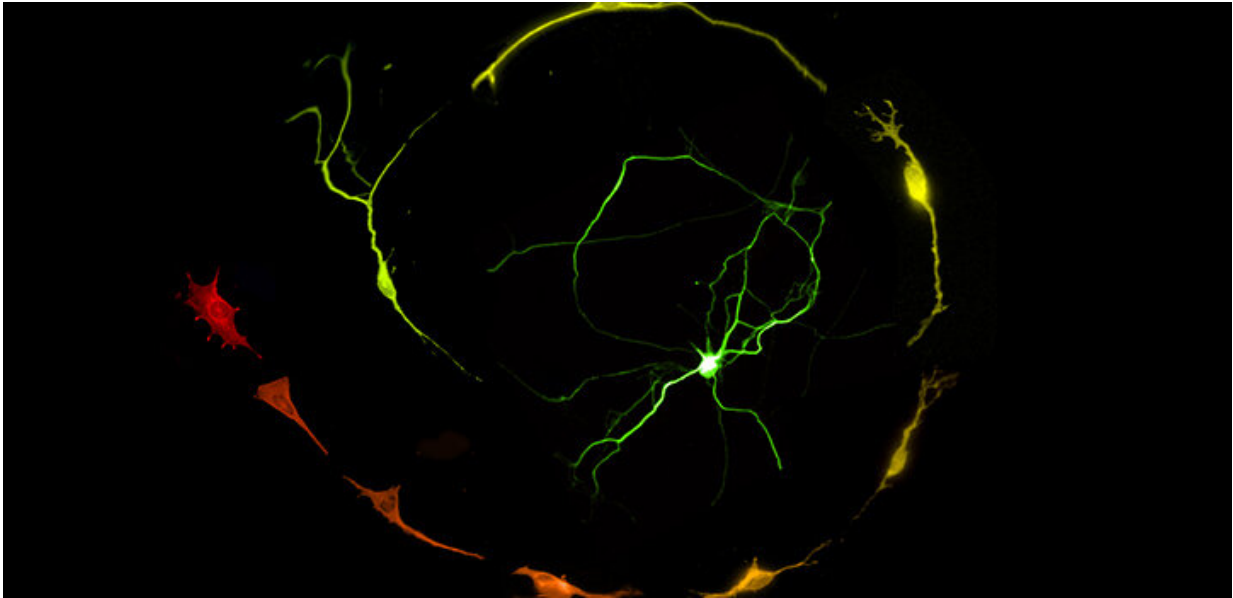


Jumping genes help make neurons in a dish

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Engineered skin cells (red) become dopamine-producing neurons (green). Credit: 2020 Della Valle et al.

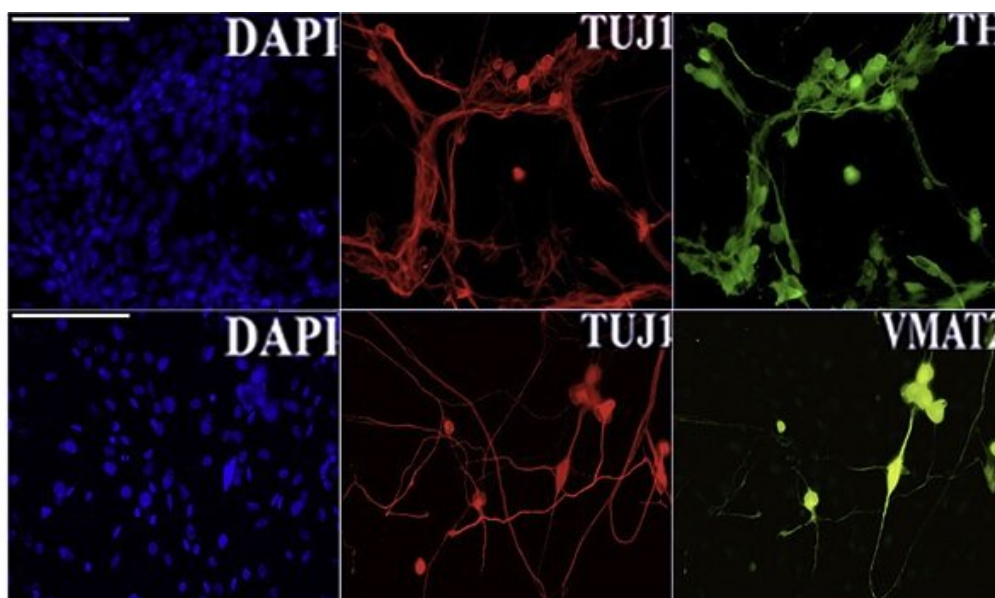
The process of making functional brain cells in a lab dish requires the precise activation of selfish genetic elements known as LINE-1 (L1) retrotransposons. The finding, from researchers at KAUST, could lead to safer and more effective regenerative therapies for Parkinson's disease and other brain conditions.

The genomes of humans, mice and other mammals have hundreds of thousands of L1 elements. Most are inactive, yet some retain the ability

to make copies of themselves and jump into different segments of DNA, with impacts on [gene regulation](#) that can be both harmful and beneficial. Sometimes, the jumping genes can trigger disease. In early brain development, however, L1 activity is needed for neurons to form properly—although the reason had been unclear.

To address this question, Valerio Orlando and colleagues turned to a cellular model of neuronal development. Working with scientists in Italy, they engineered [skin cells](#) taken from mouse embryos to express various "reprogramming factors" that converted them into dopamine-producing neurons, similar to those found in the [substantia nigra](#), a small structure located deep in the brain. In the process, the researchers observed L1 activation.

They treated the cells with two kinds of drugs that block L1 dynamics. Both treatments dramatically impaired the efficiency of cell conversion, demonstrating that "activation is required for successful reprogramming of skin cells into [neuronal cells](#)," according to Francesco Della Valle, a postdoc in Orlando's lab group, and the first author of the new study.



Reprogramming efficiency and cell conversion were confirmed by an immunofluorescent assay for principal neural commitment (TH, TUJ1 and VMAT2) and dopaminergic neuron markers (TH). Credit: © Reproduced from reference one under a creative commons license © 2020 Della Valle et al.

The researchers then sequenced all the DNA inside the [cells](#), both before and after their conversion, to determine where the L1 elements had newly inserted themselves into the genome. They found insertional hotspots around the genes involved in neuronal lineage commitment and neuron function. Consequently, the DNA at these sites was less densely packaged, allowing for higher levels of relevant gene expression.

"Our work boosts the concept that repetitive elements play an important, unprecedented role in [cell differentiation](#) and tissue specific developmental programs," Della Valle says.

Those insights could prove invaluable as researchers design new kinds of cell therapies to replace the dopamine-producing neurons lost in people with Parkinson's disease and related disorders. "Aberrant L1 activity could threaten the viability or safety of any such product," notes Della Valle, "while optimizing L1 function could enhance the manufacturing and consistency of this type of regenerative treatment."

More information: Francesco Della Valle et al, Transdifferentiation of Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts into Dopaminergic Neurons Reactivates LINE-1 Repetitive Elements, *Stem Cell Reports* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.stemcr.2019.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2019.12.002)

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