

Scientists find a new way to reverse symptoms of Fragile X

May 20 2020



Prominent characteristics of the syndrome include an elongated face, large or protruding ears, and low muscle tone. Credit: Wikipedia

MIT scientists have identified a potential new strategy for treating Fragile X syndrome, a disorder that is the leading heritable cause of intellectual disability and autism.

In a study of mice, the researchers showed that inhibiting an enzyme called GSK3 alpha reversed many of the behavioral and cellular features of Fragile X. The small-molecule compound has been licensed for further development and possible human clinical trials.

From the mouse studies, there are signs that this compound may not have the same limitations of another class of Fragile X drugs that failed in human clinical trials a few years ago, says Mark Bear, the Picower Professor of Neuroscience, a member of MIT's Picower Institute for Learning and Memory, and one of the senior authors of the study.

GSK3 inhibitors might also be useful against other diseases in which GSK3 plays a role, including Alzheimer's disease, he says.

Florence Wagner, director of medicinal chemistry at the Broad Institute's Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, is also a senior author of the study, which appears today in *Science Translational Medicine*. The lead authors are MIT postdoc Patrick McCamphill, former MIT graduate student Laura Stoppel, and former MIT postdoc Rebecca Senter.

Many targets

Fragile X affects about 1 in 2,500 to 4,000 boys and 1 in 7,000 to 8,000 girls, and is caused by a genetic mutation of a [protein](#) called Fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP). In addition to intellectual disability, symptoms include epilepsy, attention deficit and hyperactivity, hypersensitivity to noise and light, and autistic behaviors such as hand-flapping.

Bear's lab, which has been studying Fragile X for about two decades, has previously shown that protein synthesis at synapses, the specialized junctions between neurons, is stimulated by a neurotransmitter receptor called metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5). FMRP normally

regulates this protein synthesis. When FMRP is lost, mGluR5-stimulated protein synthesis becomes overactive, and this can account for many of the varied symptoms seen in Fragile X.

In studies of mice, Bear and others have found that compounds that inhibit the mGluR5 receptor could reverse most of the symptoms of Fragile X. However, none of the mGluR5 inhibitors that have been tested in clinical trials have succeeded.

In the meantime, the MIT team, along with many other research groups, has been searching for other molecules that could be targeted to treat Fragile X.

"We and many other labs have been chipping away at this and trying to understand the key molecular players. There's quite a large number now, and there have been different manipulations in the signaling pathway that can correct Fragile X phenotypes in animals," Bear says. "We like to refer to this as a target-rich environment. If at first you don't succeed therapeutically, you have many other shots on goal."

Some studies suggested that GSK3 was overactive in Fragile X mouse models and that this activity could be turned down using lithium. However, the required dosage of lithium has adverse side effects in children. Pharmaceutical companies developed other small-molecule drugs that inhibit GSK3, but these triggered an accumulation of a protein called beta-catenin, which can lead to cancerous cell proliferation.

The GSK3 enzyme comes in two forms, alpha and beta, so Wagner, along with Edward Holson, former director of medicinal chemistry at the Stanley Center, and Edward Scolnick, chief scientist emeritus at the Stanley Center, set out to develop drugs that would inhibit either one or the other.

"Studies had been published showing that if you selectively knock out either alpha or beta, it wouldn't trigger beta-catenin accumulation," Wagner says. "GSK3 inhibitors had been tested in Fragile X models before, but it's never gone anywhere because of the toxicity issue."

After a screen of more than 400,000 drug compounds, Wagner identified a handful that inhibited both forms of GSK3. By slightly altering their structures, she then came up with versions that could target selectively the alpha or beta forms.

Bear's lab tested the selective inhibitors in genetically engineered mice that lack the FMRP protein, and found that the inhibitor specific to GSK3 alpha eliminated one of the common Fragile X symptoms—seizures induced by loud tones. Following that, they found that the GSK3 alpha inhibitor also successfully reversed several other symptoms of Fragile X, while the GSK3 beta inhibitor did not.

These symptoms include overproduction of protein as well as altered synaptic plasticity, impairment of some types of learning and memory, and hyperexcitability of some neurons.

"It checked off all the boxes that we would have expected from inhibiting mGluR5 or the signaling pathway downstream," Bear says. "It's really amazing that if you can correct the excess [protein synthesis](#) with a drug compound, a dozen other phenotypes are going to be corrected."

Exploring side effects

GSK3 is a kinase, which means that it controls other proteins by adding chemical groups called phosphates to them, but its exact role in Fragile X is not yet known. In this study, the researchers found that GSK3 is part of the same signaling pathway controlled by mGluR5, but GSK3

appears to act later in the pathway.

The initial findings in mice suggest that GSK3 alpha inhibitors do not have some of the complications that may have caused the mGluR5 inhibitors to fail in clinical trials, Bear says. In those trials, mGluR5 inhibitors were found to cause hallucinations in some people, which limits the dose that can be given. (In mice, hallucinations cannot be directly measured, but there are techniques for indirectly testing hallucinogenic potential.) Mouse studies of mGluR5 inhibitors did show that potential for causing hallucination, but studies of GSK3 alpha inhibitors have not shown it.

Another side effect seen in mouse studies of mGluR5 inhibitors is the development of resistance to long-term treatment, for some of the symptoms of the disorder.

"We don't know whether the mGluR trials failed because of treatment resistance, but it's a viable hypothesis," Bear says. "What we do know is with the GSK3 alpha inhibitor, we do not see that in mice, to the extent that we've looked at it."

GSK3 inhibitors may also hold promise for treating other diseases in which GSK3 plays a role. In a *Science Translational Medicine* study published last year, also co-authored by Wagner, researchers at the Broad Institute and Dana-Farber Cancer Institute showed that selective GSK3 inhibitors could be effective against acute myeloid leukemia.

GSK3 could also be a potential target for Alzheimer's treatment, as it is responsible for phosphorylating Tau, a protein that forms tangles in the brains of Alzheimer's patients.

More information: P.K. McCamphill et al., "Selective inhibition of glycogen synthase kinase 3 α corrects pathophysiology in a mouse model

of fragile X syndrome," *Science Translational Medicine* (2020).
[stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/ ... scitranslmed.aam8572](https://stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/scitranslmed.aam8572)

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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