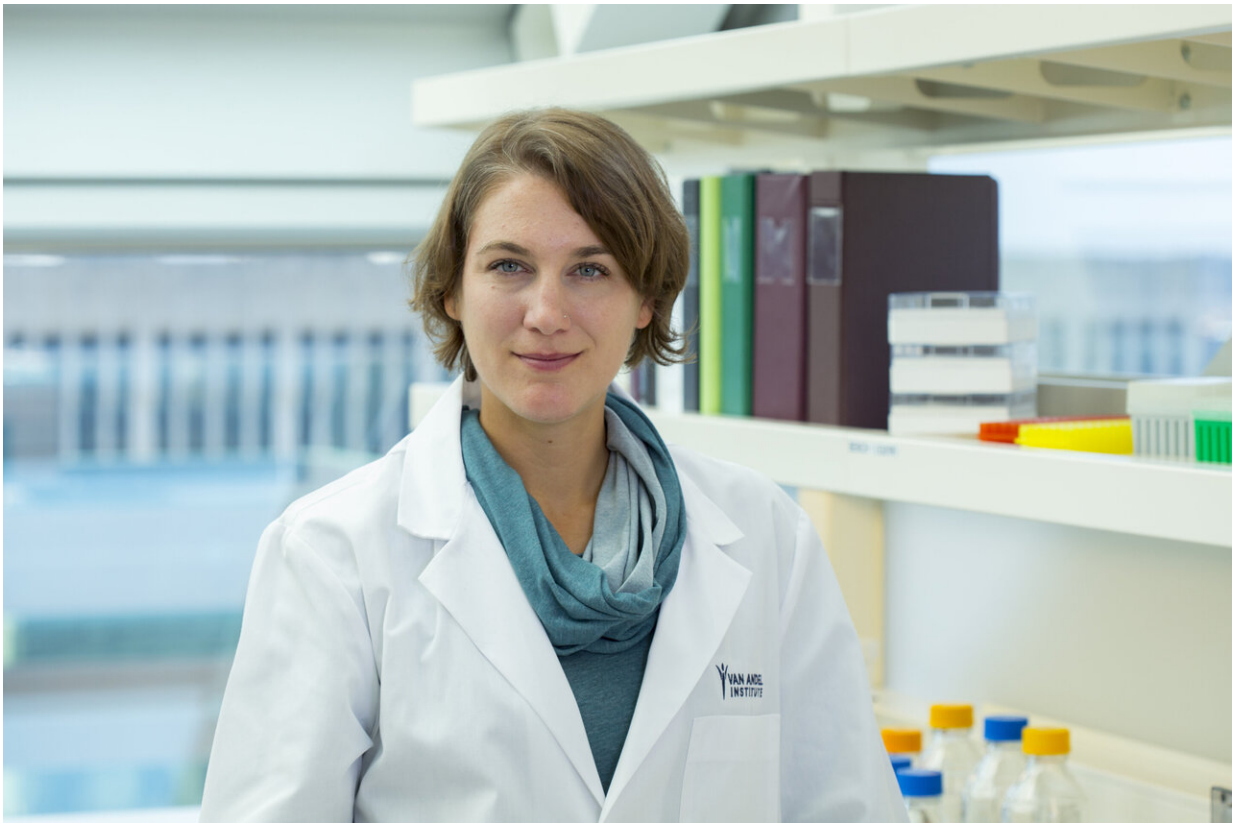


# Switching off 'master regulator' may shield the brain from Parkinson's-related damage

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Dr. Viviane Labrie. Credit: Van Andel Institute

Switching off a molecular "master regulator" may protect the brain from inflammatory damage and neurodegeneration in Parkinson's disease, reports a study published today in *Nature Neuroscience*.

The study is the first of its kind and points to an entirely new avenue for developing therapies that preserve vulnerable [brain](#) cells in Parkinson's disease. Currently, there are no effective ways to prevent Parkinson's or to slow or stop its progression.

"One of the biggest challenges in treating Parkinson's, other than the lack of therapies that impede [disease progression](#), is that the disease has already laid waste to significant portions of the brain by the time it is diagnosed," said Viviane Labrie, Ph.D., an associate professor at Van Andel Institute and the study's senior author. "If we can find a way to protect critical brain cells from Parkinson's-related damage early on, we could potentially delay or even prevent symptom onset."

The study centers on a "master regulator" of the epigenome called TET2, an enzyme that is responsible for managing the types of chemical marks that annotate DNA and affect gene activity. These marks—specifically their type and the pattern in which they're applied—determine how and when the instructions in [genes](#) are used without changing the genes themselves.

Labrie and her colleagues analyzed the brains of people with Parkinson's alongside healthy controls. They found TET2 was overactive in Parkinson's disease and that epigenetic dysfunction linked to altered TET2 affected genes involved in the reactivation of the [cell cycle](#) and a heightened immune response. While restarting the cell cycle is normal for other cells types, it is fatal to neurons.

At the same time, their findings in the mouse brain showed reducing Tet2 activity protects neurons from inflammatory insults and the subsequent neurodegeneration that is a hallmark of Parkinson's. Using a model of infection that results in a loss of dopamine neurons relevant to Parkinson's, the team also found that Tet2 inactivation suppressed pro-inflammatory gene activity, brain immune cell activation and the

eventual death of neurons triggered by inflammation.

Taken together, their findings suggest that calming TET2 activity may one day be a powerful preventative measure. In the future, such a strategy could be employed after a person experiences a major inflammatory event, such as an infection, to alleviate residual inflammation without interfering with its normal, healthy role in the body.

"Parkinson's is a complex disease with a range of triggers. Temporarily reducing TET2 activity could be one way to interfere with multiple contributors to the [disease](#), especially inflammatory events, and protect the brain from loss of dopamine-producing [cells](#)" Labrie said. "More work is needed before a TET2-based intervention can be developed, but that it is a new and a promising avenue that we already are exploring."

**More information:** Epigenomic analysis of Parkinson's disease neurons identifies Tet2 loss as neuroprotective, *Nature Neuroscience* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41593-020-0690-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-020-0690-y) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41593-020-0690-y](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41593-020-0690-y)

Provided by Van Andel Research Institute

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