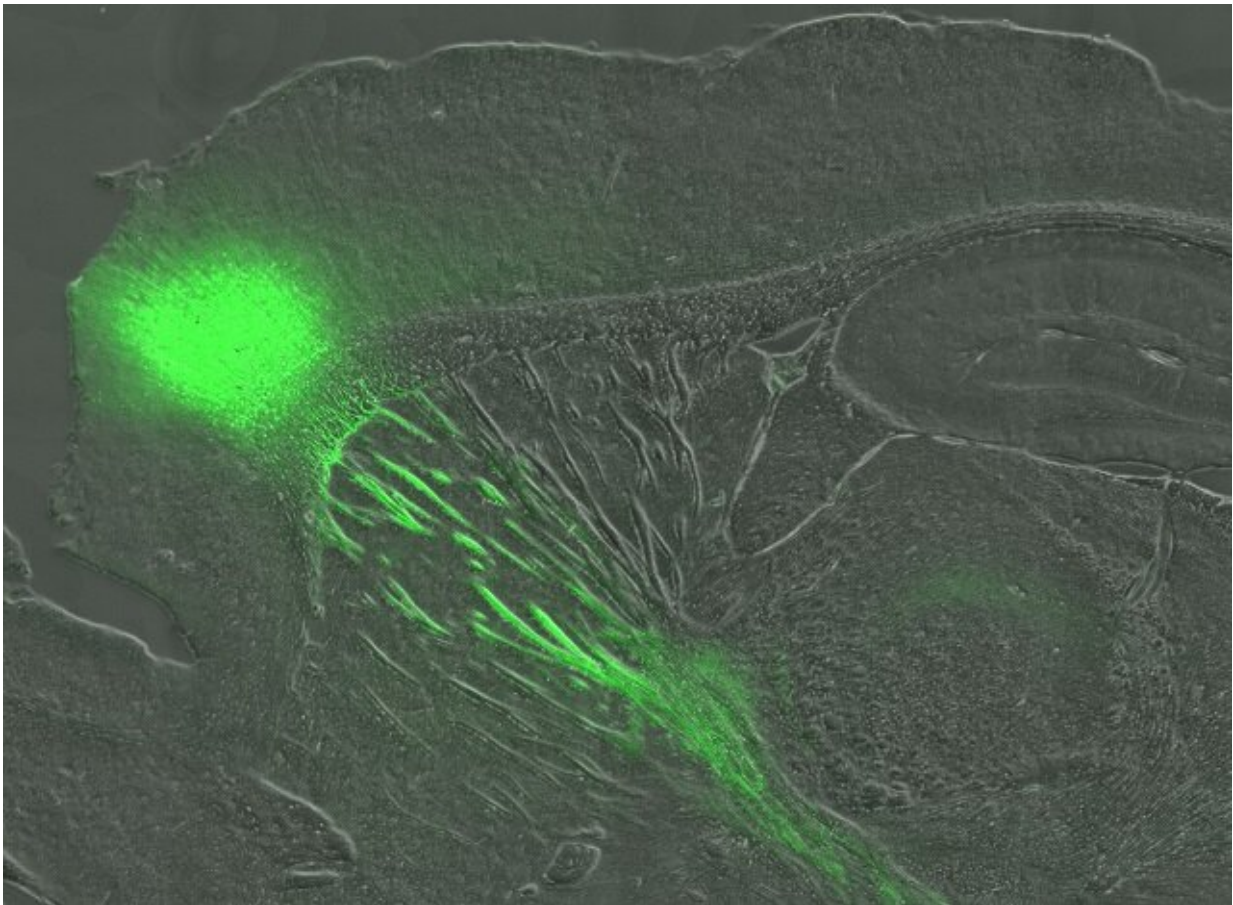


# Optogenetic stimulation improves alterations in Huntington's disease experimental models

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By administrating the opsin gen (green) to the brain cortex, we can selectively activate the neuronal terminals in the striatum, which express the protein. This stimulation enabled an improvement in the symptoms in the experimental model of Huntington's disease. Credit: Sara Conde Berriozabal

Huntington's disease is a hereditary neurodegenerative disease featured by alterations in movement, cognitive deficiency and psychiatric disorders resulting from the degeneration of neurons in the striatum nucleus of the brain. A study led by researchers of the Institute of Neurosciences of the UB (UBNeuro) has characterized one of the neuronal circuits involved in the development of the disease: the connection of the secondary motor cortex (M2) in the dorsolateral striatum nucleus (DSL).

The study, published in the journal *eLife*, shows in an animal model with the pathology, that optogenetic stimulation of the circuit causes improvements in the typical symptomatology of the disease. According to the researchers, these results shed light to other pathologies with similar traits such as Parkinson's disease and Tourette's syndrome.

The study is led by Mercè Masana, tenure track-1 lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine of the UB and researcher at UBNeuro, IDIBAPS and the Biomedical Research Networking Center in Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIBERNED). The study counts on the participation of the lecturers and researchers from the same faculty Jordi Alberch and Manuel José Rodríguez (UBNeuro-IDIBAPS), and David Bernal-Casas, from the Faculty of Biology of the UB. Among other participants are also the researchers from the Institute of Biomedical Research of Barcelona (IIBB-CSIC), the Biomedical Research Networking Center in Mental Health (CIBERSAM) and the IDIBAPS Magnetic Resonance Imaging Unit.

## **Alterations in the connection between the cortex and the brain striatum**

The aim of this study was to analyze the alterations in the brain circuits that cause [neurological symptoms](#) in Huntington's disease. In

collaboration with the IDIBAPS Magnetic Resonance Imaging Unit, researchers used this technology to analyze functional alterations in the circuits that connect the brain cortex to the striatum nucleus of basal ganglia, which plays an important role in the control of the movement and behavior. "The results of the first analysis in an [animal model](#) with symptoms of the disease showed that the functional connectivity of the brain cortex with the striatum nucleus is highly altered," notes Mercè Masana.

"After this," continues the expert, "we studied in detail a specific circuit that, according to previous studies, shows structural alterations in this disease: the connection of the secondary motor cortex with the dorsolateral striatum."

To study the function of this circuit, researchers used optogenetics, a powerful and innovative technique that combines genetic and optic methods to boost selectively brain [circuits](#) through light. Opsins, proteins from a type of algae, develop channels of photosensitive ions which open when they receive flashes of blue light, and enable the activation of neurons. By administrating the opsin gene to the brain cortex, the neuronal terminals can be selectively activated in the striatum nucleus, and these express the protein. "Using optogenetics, combined with electrophysiology and microdialysis, we could determine that the M2-DLS circuit in the model with Huntington's disease released reduced glutamate levels, the main neurotransmitter involved in this circuit, and that neurons in the striatum nucleus did not respond to the circuit activation," notes the researcher.

## **Increase in synaptic plasticity and reversion of symptoms**

Later, researchers used optogenetics again to boost the altered circuit

repeatedly. The results show that this stimulation improves the symptomatology in model mice of the disease. "After applying this technique we saw the typical motor symptoms of the pathology reversed, a situation that was joined by a restoration of the synaptic plasticity of the stimulated circuit," notes Mercè Masana.

Although its application in humans is far from happening yet, the success of this experiment leads to a potential therapeutic strategy based on the restoration of [neuronal circuits](#). "The new study shows that optogenetics could be a powerful tool for the treatment of diseases in which brain circuit activity is altered, and in the future, it could lead to new therapeutic approaches similar to the deep [brain](#) stimulation, which is used in Parkinson's disease," concludes the researcher.

Huntington's disease affects more than 4,000 people in Spain and more than 15,000 people are at the risk of having inherited the gen of the disease because they have a family member who is affected by it. At the moment there is no cure for the [disease](#), and there are only treatments aimed at alleviating its symptoms.

**More information:** Sara Fernández-García et al, M2 cortex-dorsolateral striatum stimulation reverses motor symptoms and synaptic deficits in Huntington's disease, *eLife* (2020). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.57017](#)

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