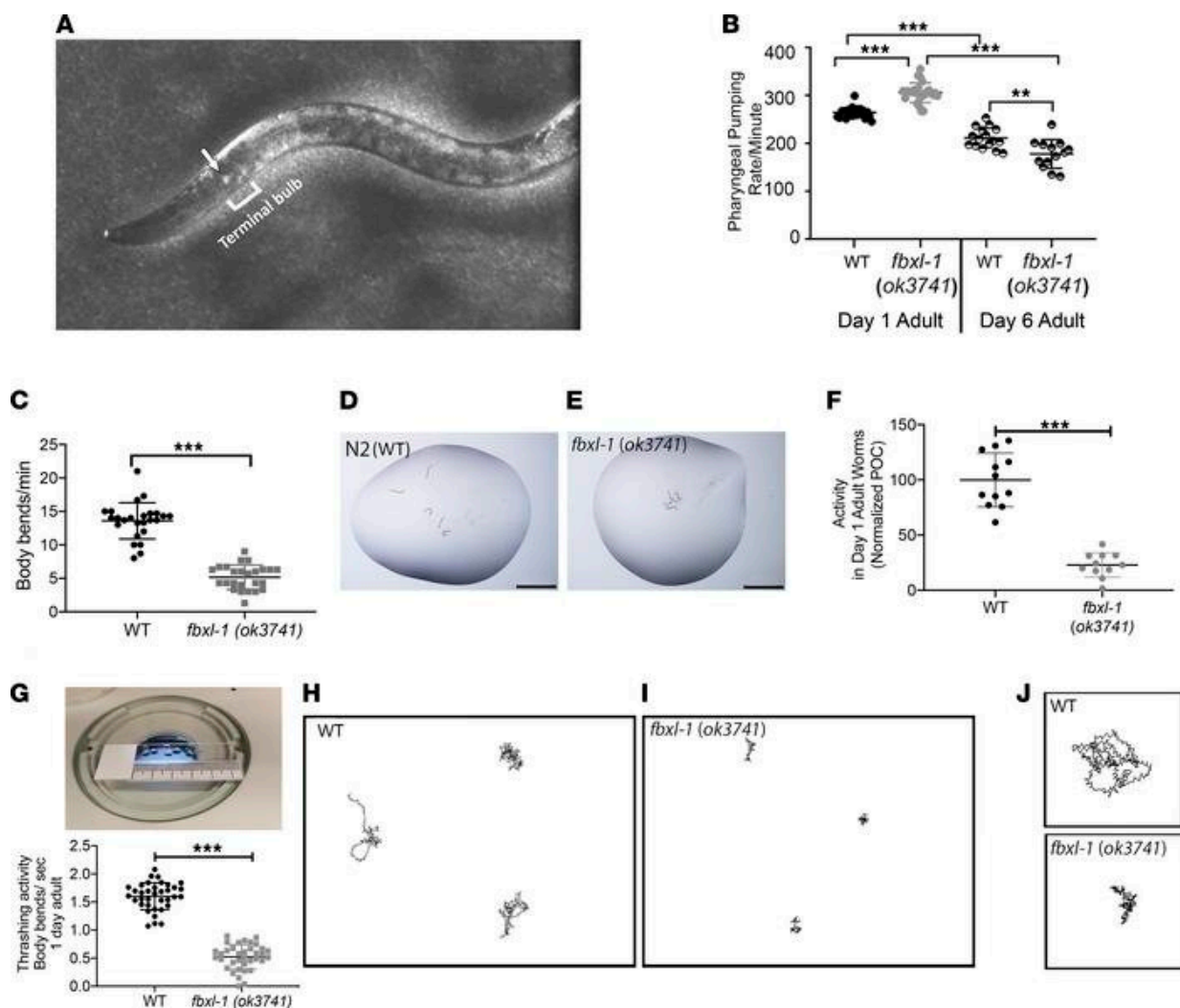


Researchers discover first therapeutic option for patients with rare and aggressive form of mitochondrial disease

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fbxl-1(ok3741) worms had impaired neuromotor function. (A) Pharyngeal pump rate experimental overview (Supplemental Video 1). WT *C. elegans* animal

observed under dissecting microscope using oblique illumination; the grinder appears as a white dot (arrow) in terminal bulb. (B) Pharyngeal pumping rates of *fbxl-1(ok3741)* and WT worms at 1- and 6-day adult stage ($n = 20$ per strain at 1-day adult stage; $n = 25$ per strain at 6-day adult stage). Bonferroni's correction method was applied to account for multiple comparisons, and significant findings still held. (C) *fbxl-1(ok3741)* and WT body bend rate on agar plates (Supplemental Videos 2 and 3). $n = 25$ worms per strain; 5 biological replicates performed. (D–F) Worm swimming activity analysis in liquid media. (D and E) Five worms were transferred to each drop of liquid media (scale bar: 1 mm) on a glass slide. Activity of all 5 worms in aggregate was recorded, and pixel change was analyzed using ZebraLab. (F) *fbxl-1(ok3741)* worm swimming activity was significantly lower than WT worms (Supplemental Videos 4 and 5). Each dot indicates the total activity of 5 worms in a single technical replicate. $n = 12$ for WT; $n = 11$ for *fbxl-1(ok3741)*; with a total of 60 WT and 55 *fbxl-1(ok3741)* worms analyzed across 4 biological replicates. (G–J) Thrashing activity assay. (G) Each *fbxl-1(ok3741)* and WT worm was transferred to 5 μL liquid media for individual worm activity analysis by wrMTrck plugin (ImageJ). The graph shows the BBPS, which were significantly decreased in *fbxl-1(ok3741)* worms as compared with WT worms. Each dot indicates activity of an individual worm. $n = 36$ each strain. (H and I) Representative traces of worm movements detected by wrMtrck analysis. *fbxl-1(ok3741)* worms showed less activity and uncoordinated movements than WT worms. (J) Higher-magnification images of representative individual *fbxl-1(ok3741)* and WT worm traces. Data are shown as the mean \pm SD. Significance was determined using unpaired Student's t test. *P JCI Insight (2022). DOI: 10.1172/jci.insight.156346

Researchers at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) have discovered a molecule that may have therapeutic benefits for children with a life-threatening form of mitochondrial disease. The findings were published in the journal *JCI Insight*.

Mitochondrial disease can describe a wide variety of conditions characterized by different symptoms and a range of severity. However,

all of these conditions are linked by issues related to the mitochondria. Primary mitochondrial diseases are a growing class of genetic-based mitochondrial disorders, caused by inherited mutations in any of several hundred different genes.

One particularly severe form of primary mitochondrial disease is caused by variant in the F-Box and Leucine Rich Repeat Protein 4 (FBXL4) gene. At a [microscopic level](#), this disorder disrupts the mitochondrial respiratory chain complex that converts oxygen and nutrients into energy, while also causing a buildup of lactic acid. The condition affects multiple systems in the body and can result in several symptoms including weakened [muscle tone](#), slowed growth, developmental delays, impairment of motor skills and speech, seizures, and renal problems. Infants diagnosed with this disorder often only live into early to mid-childhood, prompting the need to investigate novel therapeutic interventions for these critically ill patients.

"These are typically very sick children. Since the gene that caused this form of mitochondrial disease was discovered by our research group a decade ago, we have been striving to find an intervention of true therapeutic value," said senior study author Marni Falk, MD, Professor of Pediatrics and Executive Director of the Mitochondrial Medicine Program at CHOP. "This study is truly the culmination of translating basic research into clinically relevant findings that represents an enormous breakthrough in understanding how we might be able to improve the health of these patients, along with the breadth of cellular effects that treatment may have."

In this study, researchers looked at 12 potential drug candidates and tested their effectiveness in newly created microscopic roundworm *C. elegans* models with FBXL4 gene pathogenic variants. Of these candidates, dichloroacetate (DCA) demonstrated clear beneficial effects on neuromotor activity and mitochondrial function. Validation studies

were then performed both in zebrafish animal models and in human FBXL4 patient fibroblast cell lines, where DCA prevented stressor-induced brain death, impairment of neurologic and muscular functions, [mitochondrial dysfunction](#), and other stressor-induced mitochondrial defects.

"We observed not only a reduction in tissue lactate levels but an improvement in mitochondria content when the FBXL4 disease models were treated with DCA," said Manuela Lavorato, Ph.D., a research assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and the Mitochondrial Medicine Frontier Program at CHOP and first author of the study. "With no other approved options, we believe our positive findings regarding DCA for the treatment of FBXL4 [mitochondrial disease](#) should lead to its rigorous clinical study in human patients."

More information: Manuela Lavorato et al, Dichloroacetate improves mitochondrial function, physiology, and morphology in FBXL4 disease models, *JCI Insight* (2022). [DOI: 10.1172/jci.insight.156346](https://doi.org/10.1172/jci.insight.156346)

Provided by Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

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