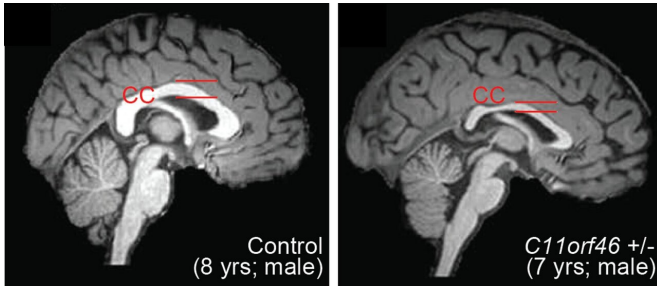


# Genetic brain disorder fixed in mice using precision epigenome editing

10 December 2019



Healthy human brain (left) and brain with WAGR syndrome, in which the corpus callosum is thinner and misformed. Credit: *Nature Communications*

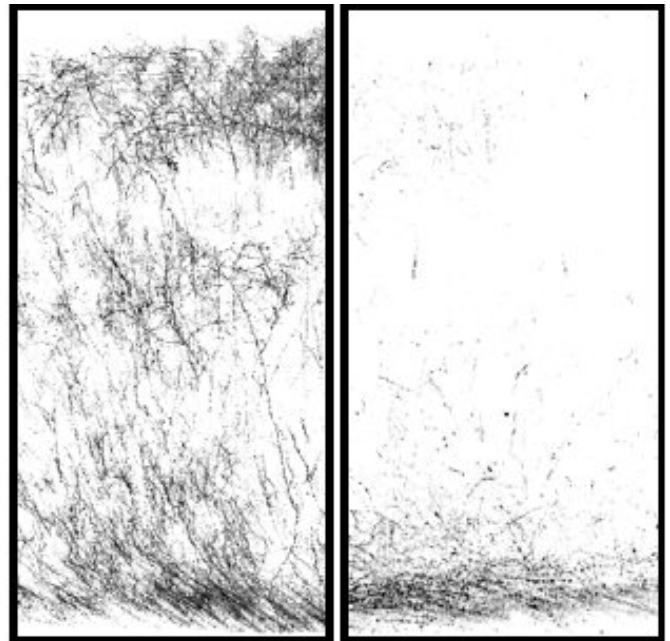
Using a targeted gene epigenome editing approach in the developing mouse brain, Johns Hopkins Medicine researchers reversed one gene mutation that leads to the genetic disorder WAGR syndrome, which causes intellectual disability and obesity in people. This specific editing was unique in that it changed the epigenome—how the genes are regulated—without changing the actual genetic code of the gene being regulated.

The researchers found that this gene, C11orf46, is an important regulator during [brain development](#). Specifically, it turns on and off the direction-sensing proteins that help guide the long fibers growing out of newly formed neurons responsible for sending electrical messages, helping them form into a bundle, which connects the two hemispheres of the brain. Failure to properly form this bundled structure, known as the [corpus callosum](#), can lead to conditions such as [intellectual disability](#), autism or other brain [developmental disorders](#).

"Although this work is early, these findings suggest that we may be able to develop future epigenome editing therapies that could help reshape the neural connections in the brain, and perhaps prevent developmental disorders of the brain from

occurring," says Atsushi Kamiya, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of psychiatry and [behavioral sciences](#) at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

The study was published online in the September 11 issue of *Nature Communications*.



Nerves on the top and bottom of the panel grow their projections towards one another in the center of the panel in the presence of a direction sensing protein in the presence of C11orf46 protein (left). When levels of C11orf46 protein are reduced through genetic editing, these nerves fail to grow toward the center and form bundles. Credit: *Nature Communications*

WAGR syndrome is also known as chromosome 11p13 deletion syndrome, which can result when some or all of the gene located in the region of chromosome 11p13 that includes C11orf46 is deleted by chance. The researchers used a genetic tool, short hairpin RNA, to cause less of the

C11orf46 protein to be made in the brains of mice. The fibers of the neurons in the mouse brains with less of the C11orf46 protein failed to form the neuron bundled corpus callosum, as is found in WAGR syndrome.

The gene that makes Semaphorin 6a, a direction-sensing protein, was turned on higher in mice with lower C11orf46. By using a modified CRISPR genome editing system, the researchers were able to edit a portion of the regulatory region of the gene for Semaphorin. This editing of the epigenome allowed C11orf46 to bind and turn down the gene in the brains of these mice, which then restored the neuron fiber bundling to that found in normal brains.

**More information:** Cyril J. Peter et al. In vivo epigenetic editing of *Sema6a* promoter reverses transcallosal dysconnectivity caused by C11orf46/*Arl14ep* risk gene, *Nature Communications* (2019). DOI: [10.1038/s41467-019-12013-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12013-y)

Provided by Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

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