

# Gut: the gateway for prions to the Central Nervous System

Mini-symposium *Gut to Brain*, 15 May 2017

Alex Bossers, Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR)



# The Gut-Brain connection

A photograph of a person's hands holding a human brain. The brain is the central focus, held gently in the palms. Overlaid on the image are five colored text boxes: a blue box at the top left, a green box at the top right, an orange box in the center, and two blue boxes at the bottom. The background is a soft-focus image of the person's torso and arms.

Prions...  
Disease of Brain

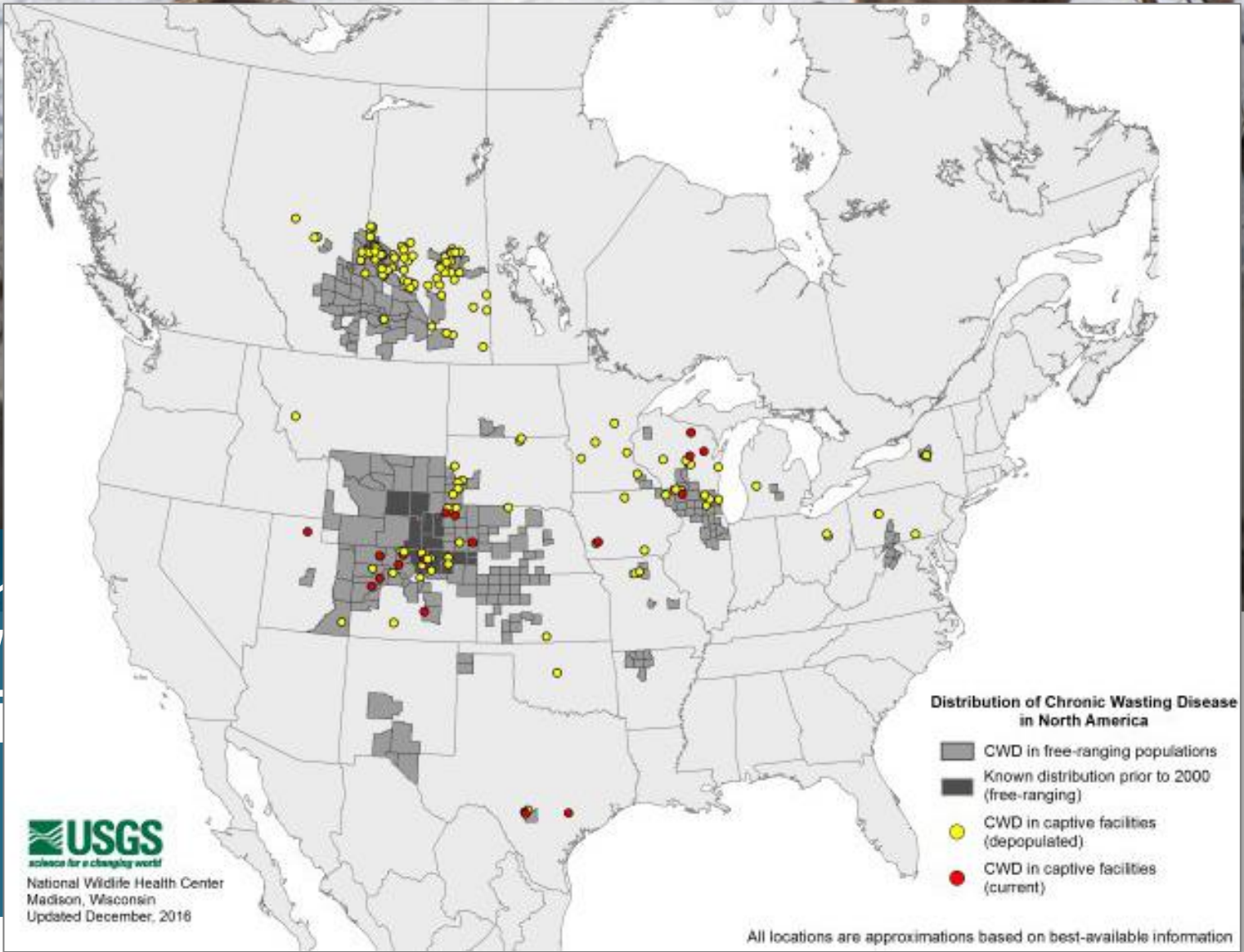
BSE and scrapie  
under control

Chronic Wasting Disease  
came to Europe

NO  
cure or vaccine

Prevention...  
Role for the gut?

CWD  
D



Het ministerie van Landbouw heeft de opdracht gegeven om de kudde

te testen op de ziekte van de kudde. De ziekte van de kudde is een dodelijke ziekte die

# Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies or Prion Diseases

## *Phenotypic expressions*

### Infectious forms

- Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (iCJD/vCJD) Human
- Kuru Human
- Scrapie Sheep/Goat
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) Cattle
- Feline Spongiform Encephalopathy (FSE) Cats
- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Deer/Elk
- Transmissible Mink Encephalopathy (TME) Mink



### 'Genetic' forms

- Creutzfeldt Jacob Disease (fCJD) Human
- Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker Syndrom (GSS) Human
- Fatal Familial Insomnia (FFI) Human

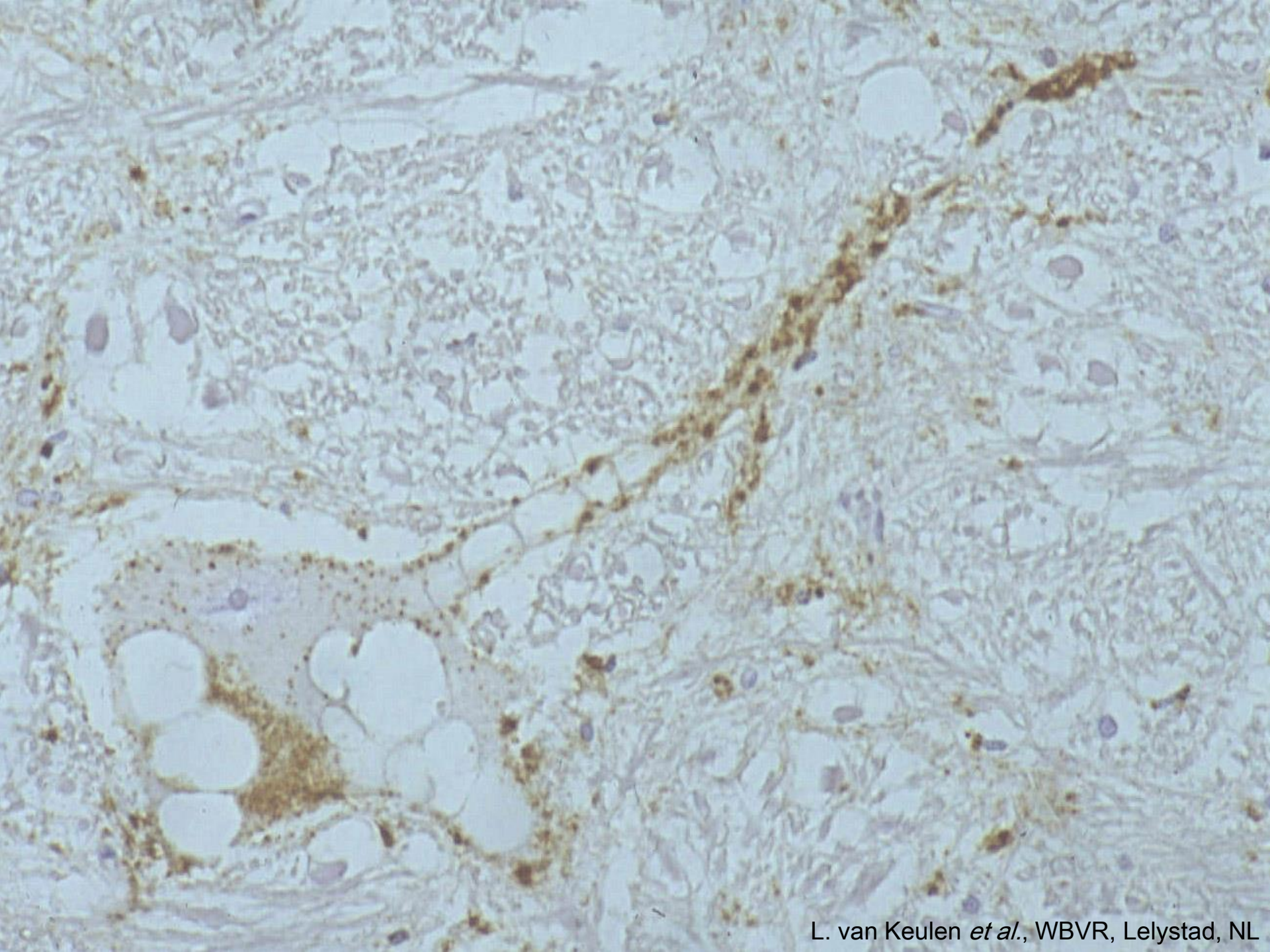
### Sporadic forms

- Creutzfeldt Jacob Disease (sCJD) Human



# Characteristics of prion diseases

- Neurodegeneration and vacuolization in the CNS
- **Transmissible**
- Protein **misfolding** disease
- Precipitation of pathological folded **host** protein (PrP)
  
- Disease is progressive and **always fatal**
- Long incubation periods

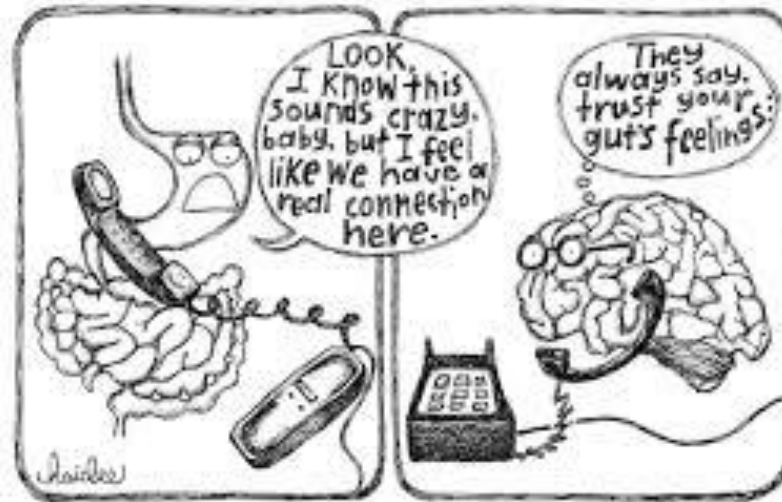


# Characteristics of the infectious TSE agent

- Transmissible (natural/experimental)
- **No prion agent-specific nucleic acid found**
- Extreme resistant (heat, radiation, nucleic acid degradation)
  
- Enrichment for prion protein (PrP) increases agent titre
- Amplification (*in vitro*) of prion protein isoforms replicates infectivity
  
- TSE agent is largely if not entirely composed of abnormal forms of the host-encoded PrP (PrP<sup>Sc</sup>). **CONCEPT: infectious misfolded protein**

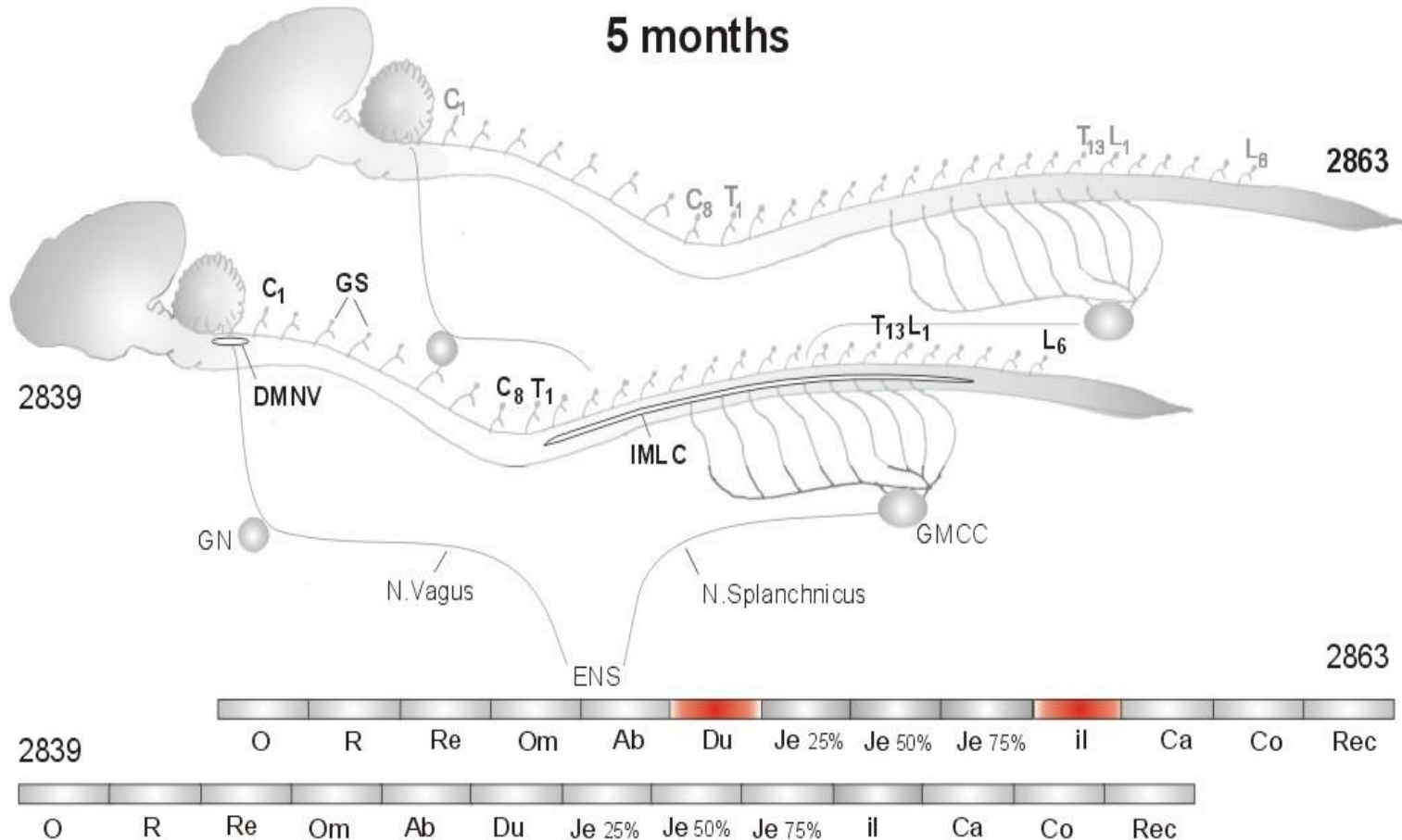
# PATHOGENESIS

*How the gut and brain connect*

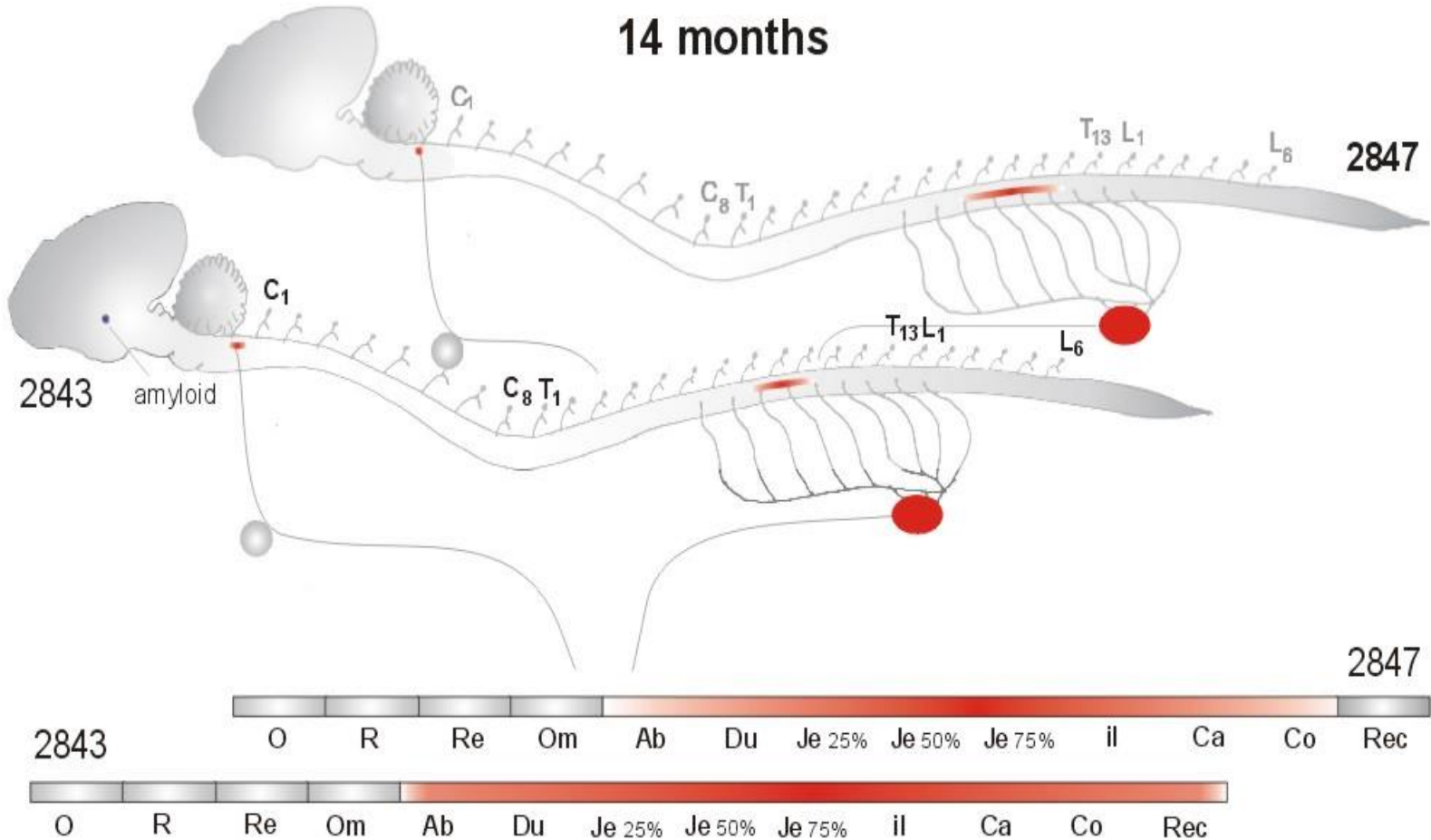




# PrP deposition within the ENS

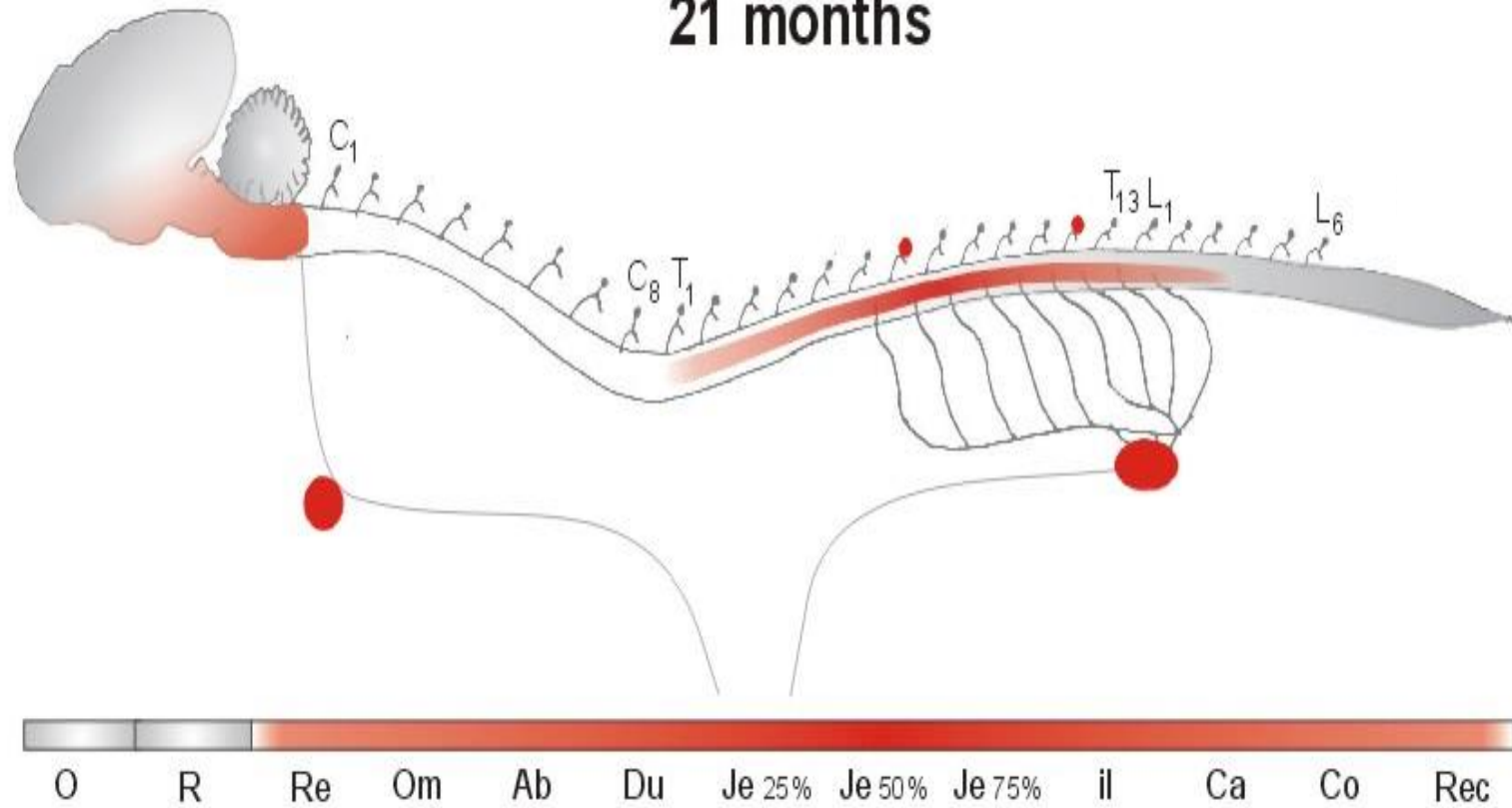


# PrP deposition within the ENS & CNS



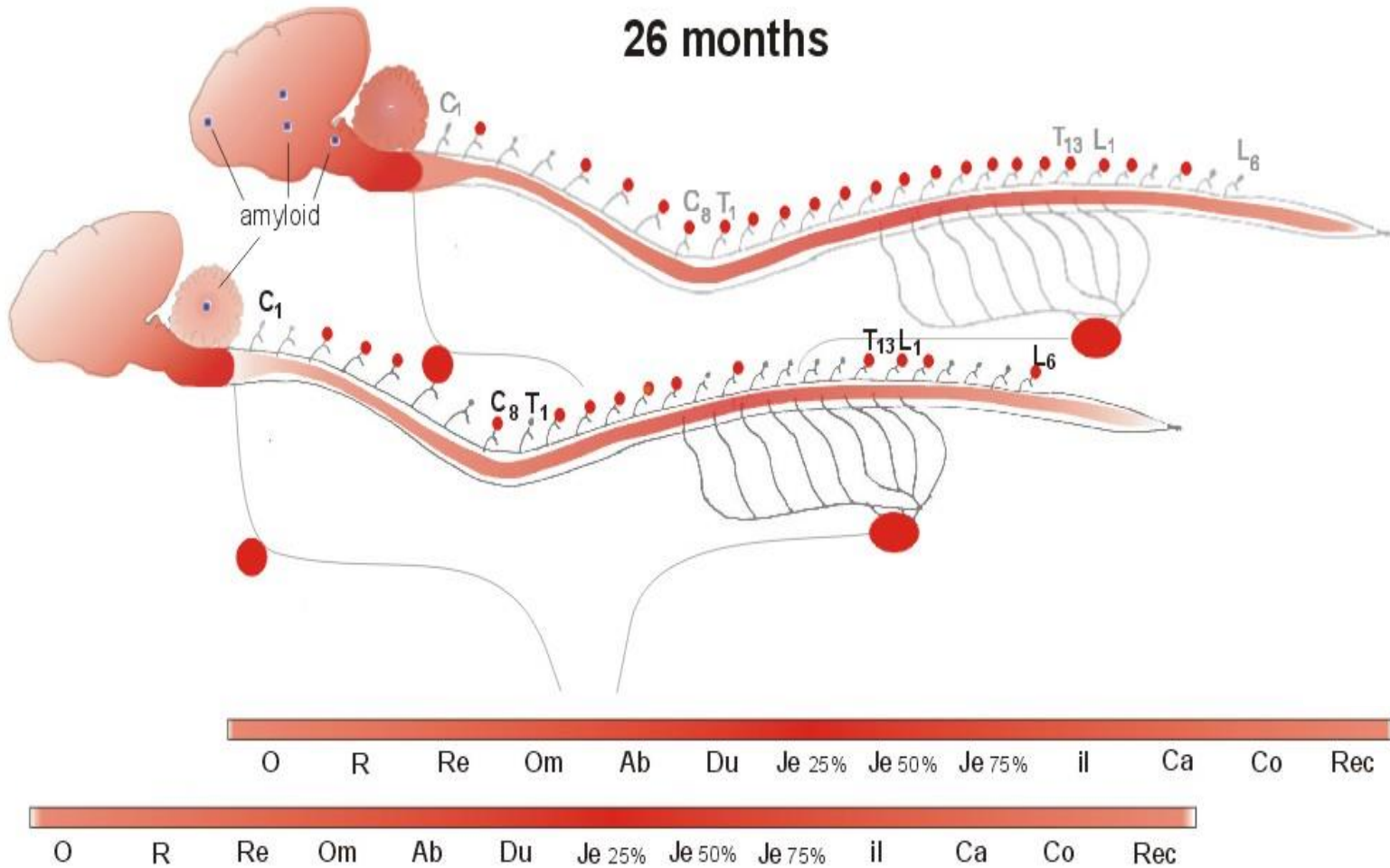
# PrP deposition within the ENS & CNS

21 months

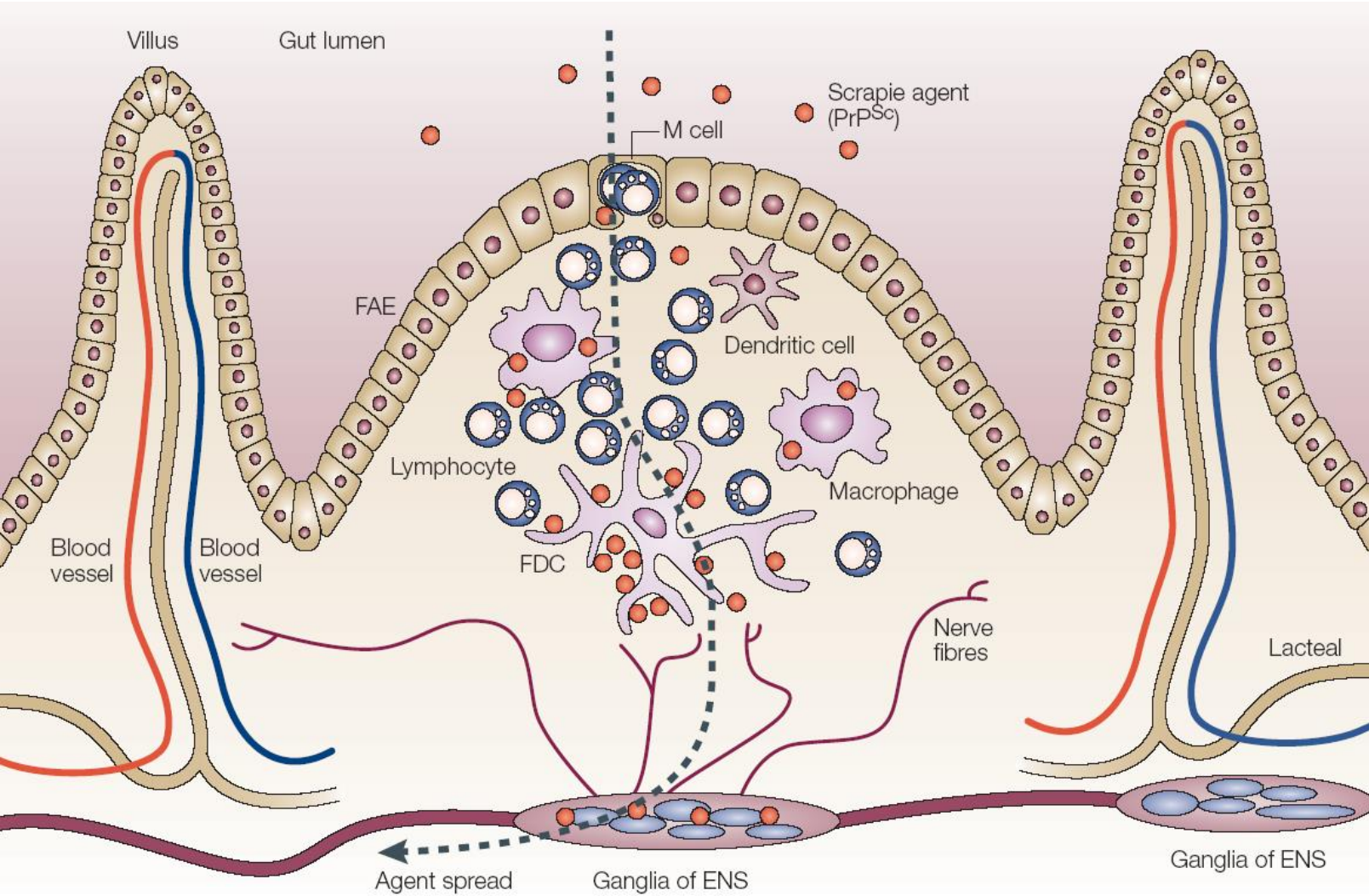


# PrP deposition within the ENS & CNS

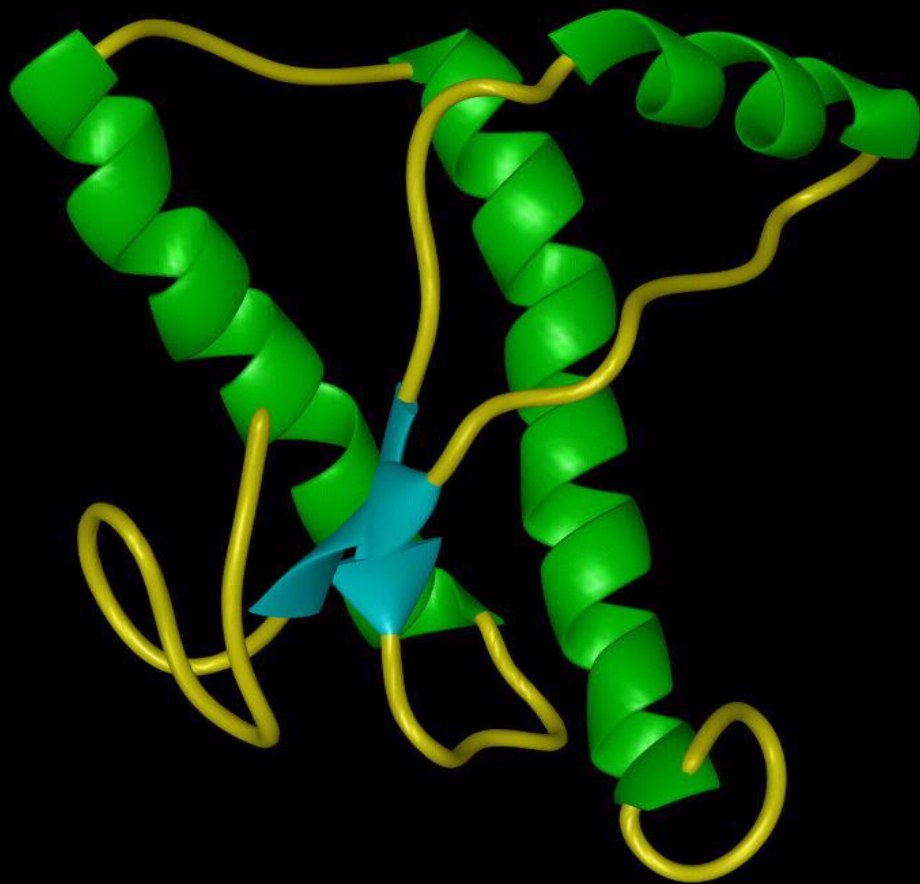
*Clinical end point*



# Entry of TSE agent at cellular level

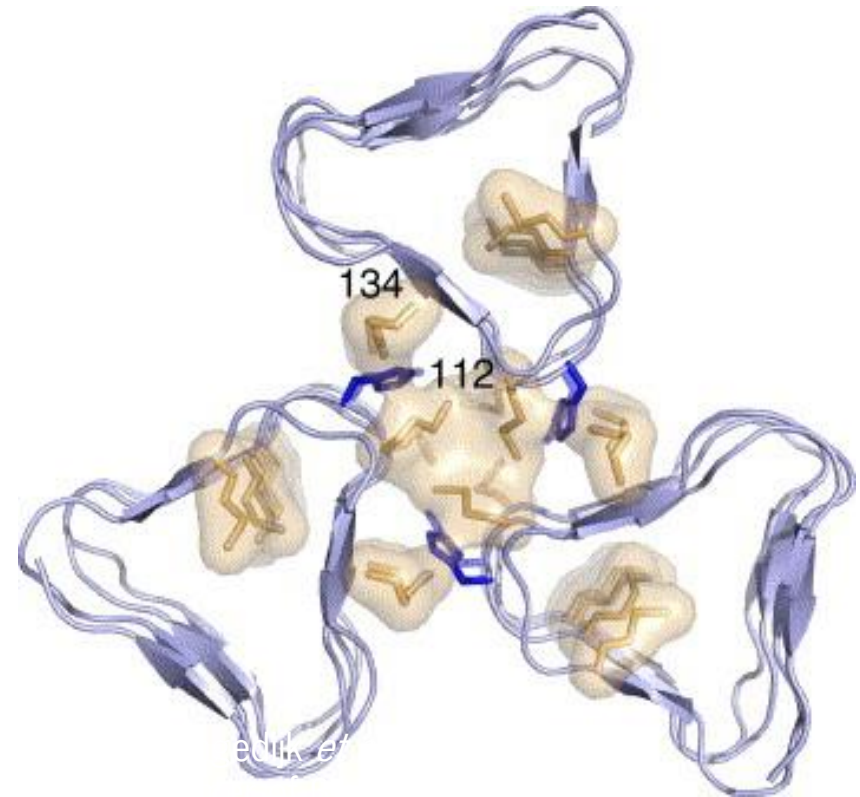
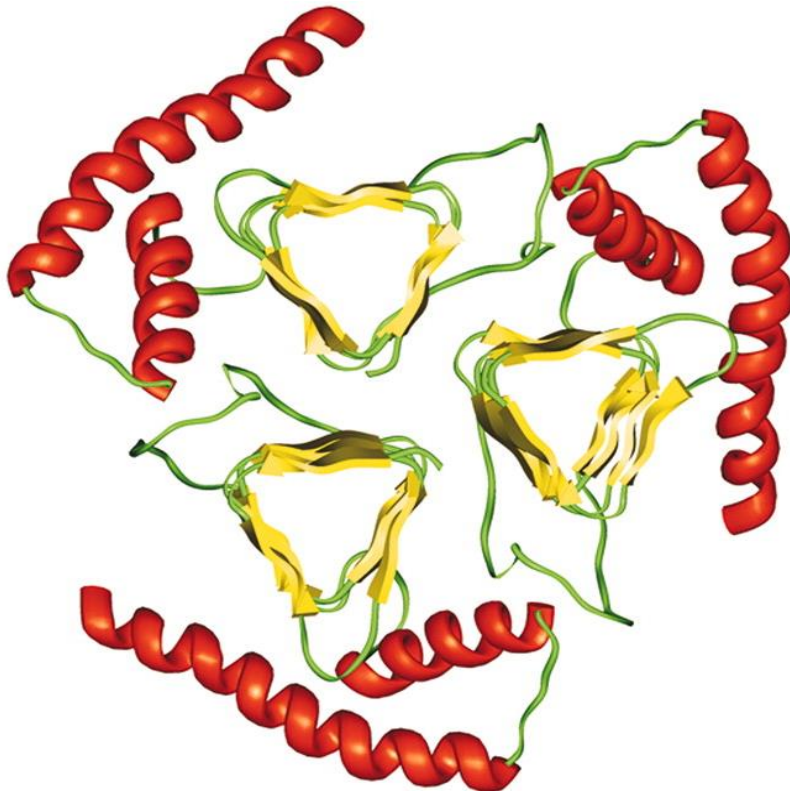


# Prion replication



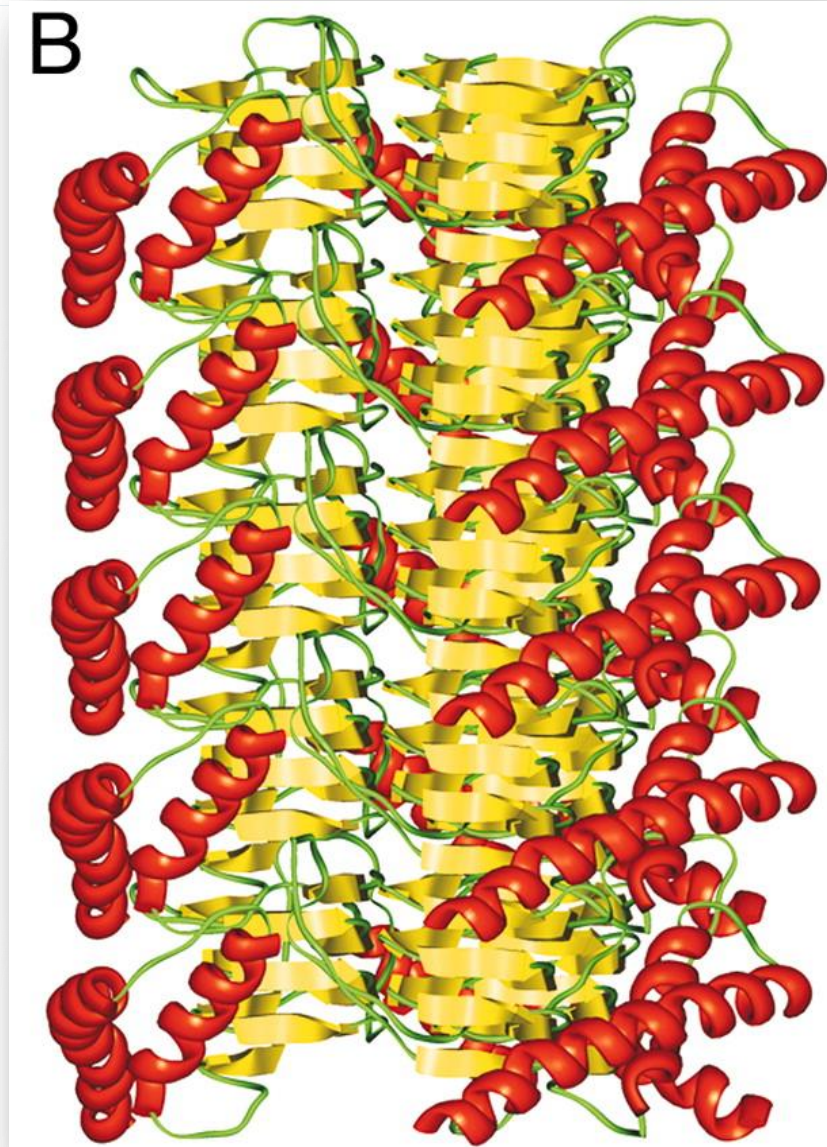
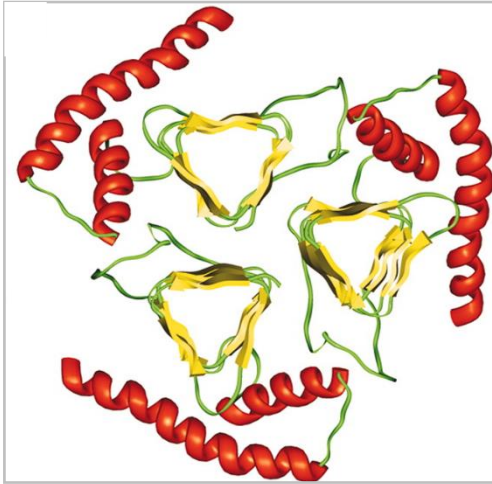
PrPC

# PrP<sup>Sc</sup> trimers ~ one disc of PrP<sup>Sc</sup>



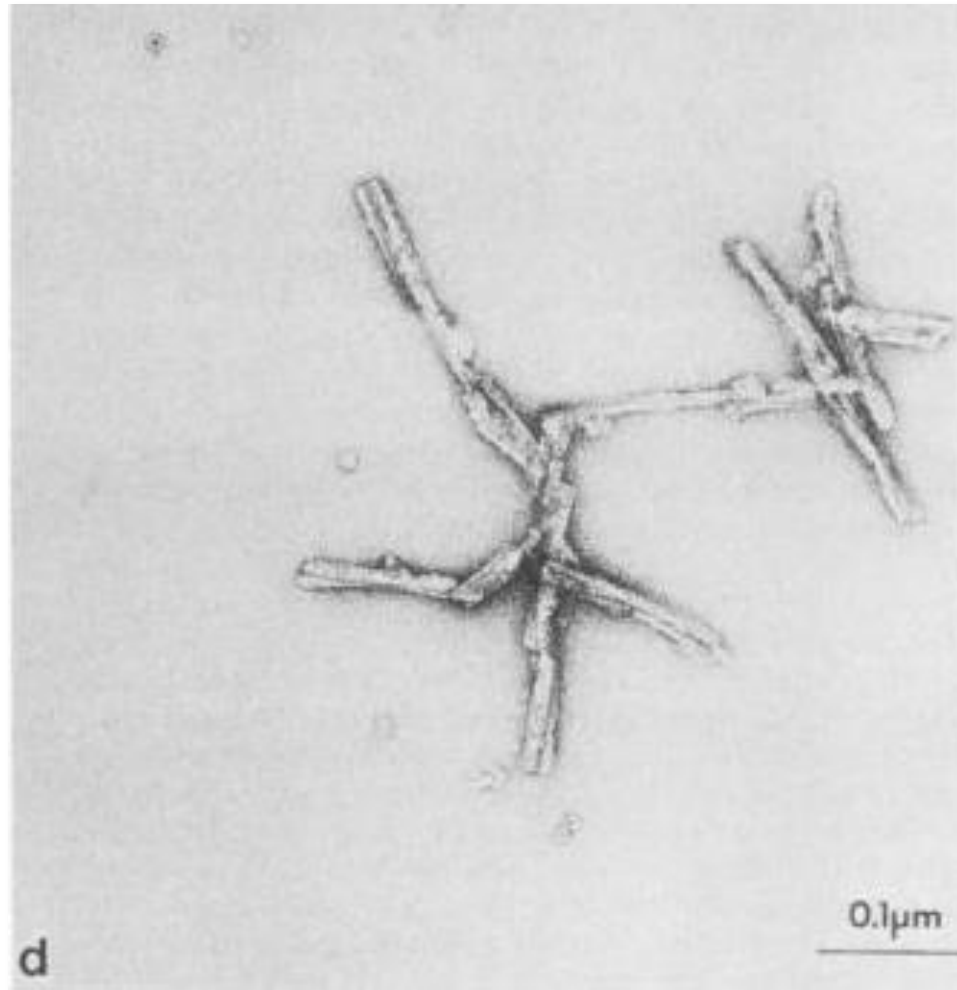


# Stacked PrP trimer-discs into stable polymer

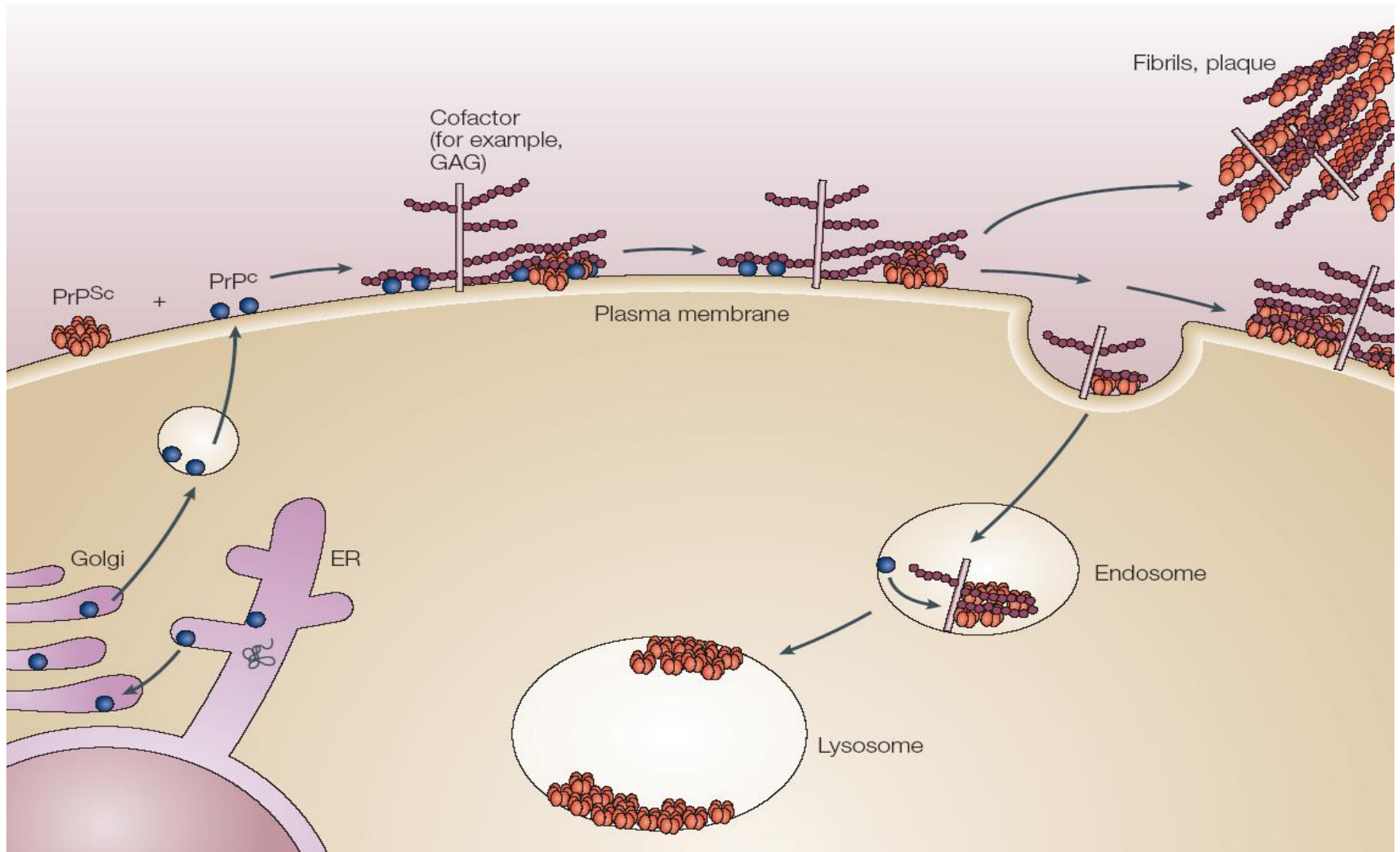


# SAFs: Scrapie Associated Fibrils

EM image of purified scrapie rods

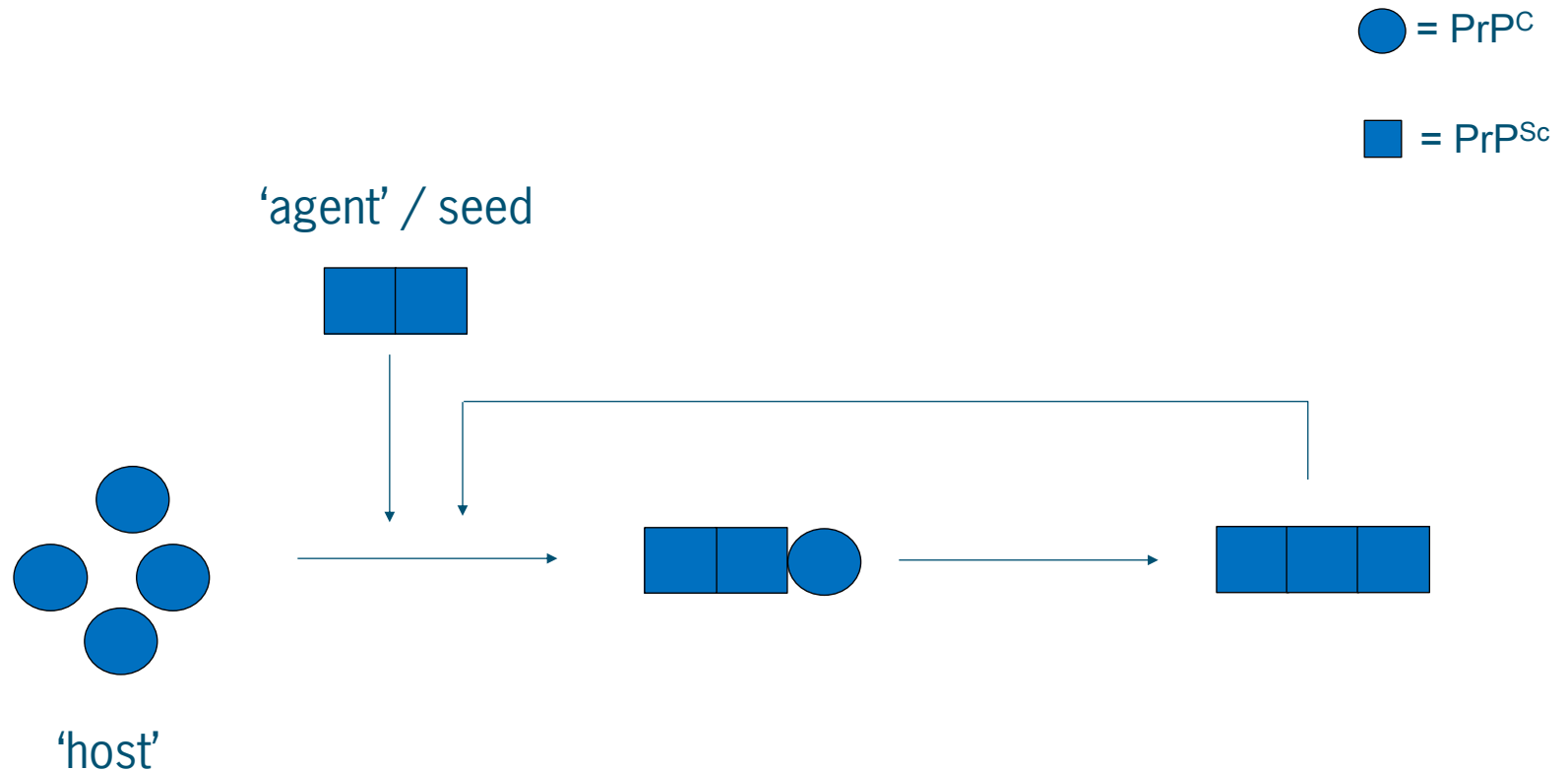


# Prion protein conversion at the cellular level

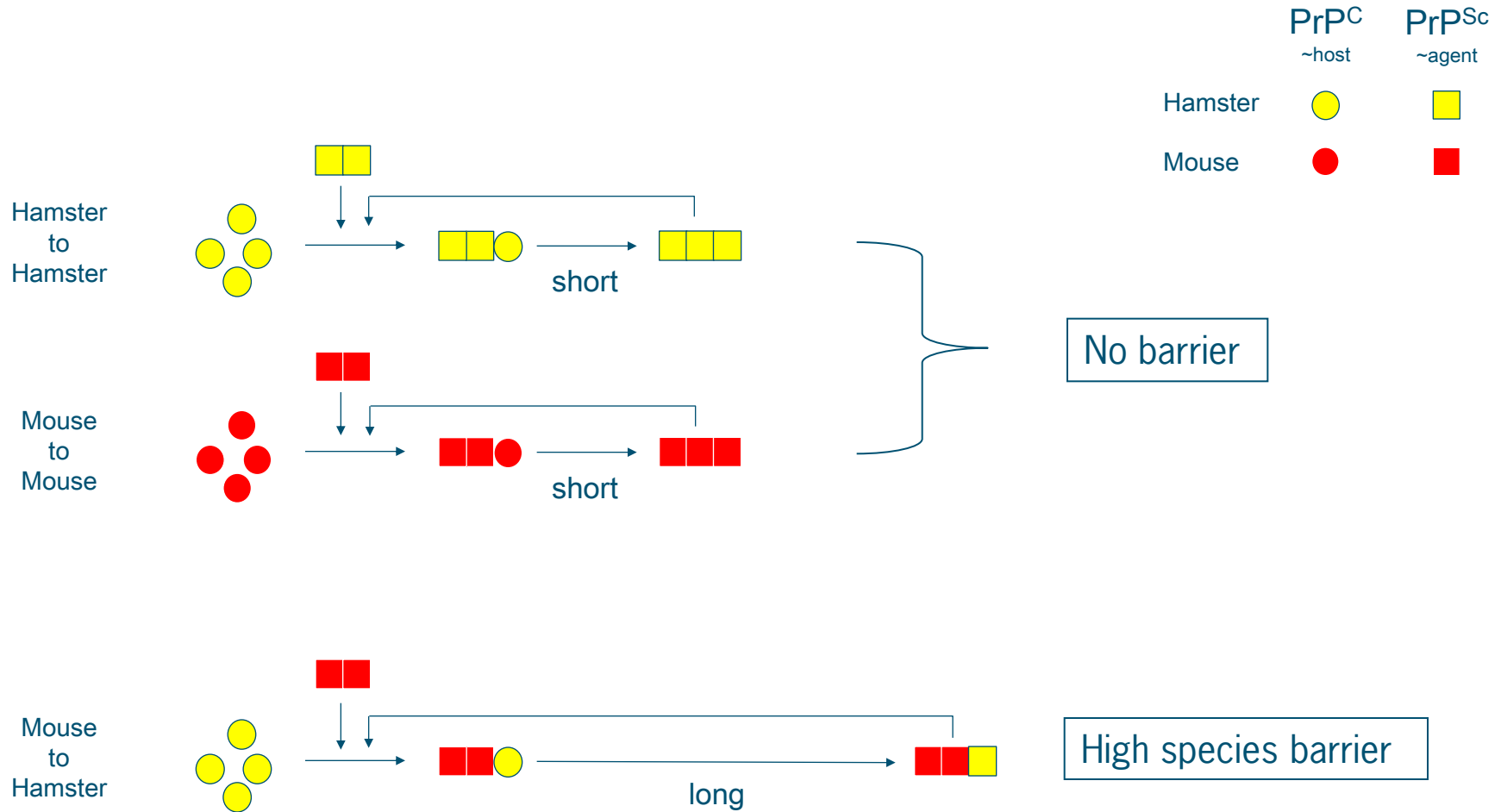


# TSE agent replication :: prion protein conversion

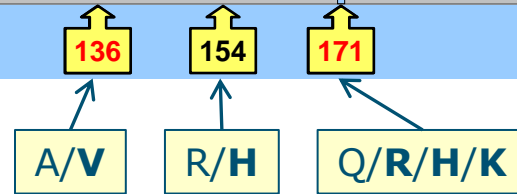
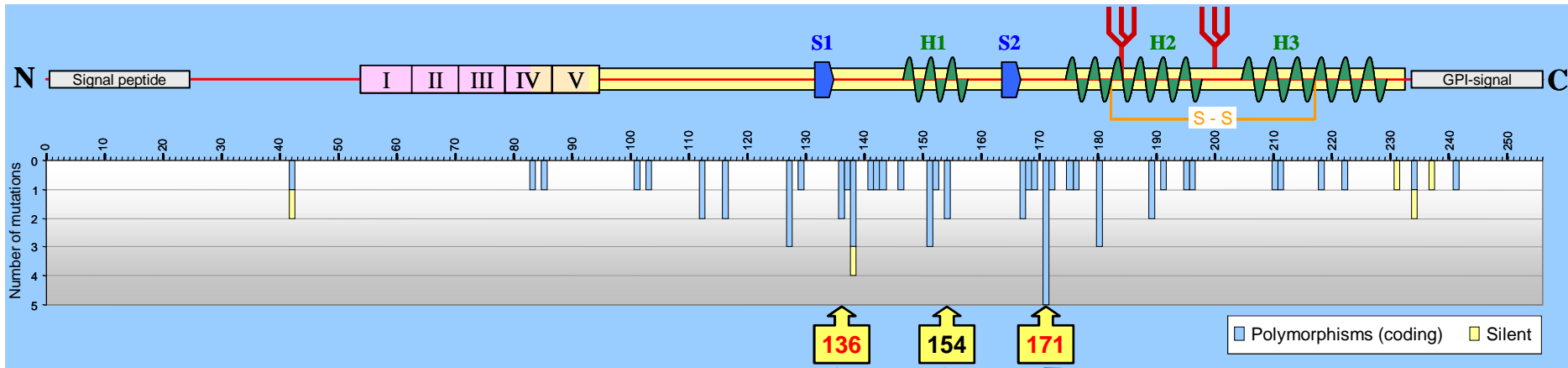
*Prion hypothesis: refolding or seeded-polymerization*



# Species barriers :: incompatibility of PrP protein sequences



# Mutations in the sheep prion protein gene coding region



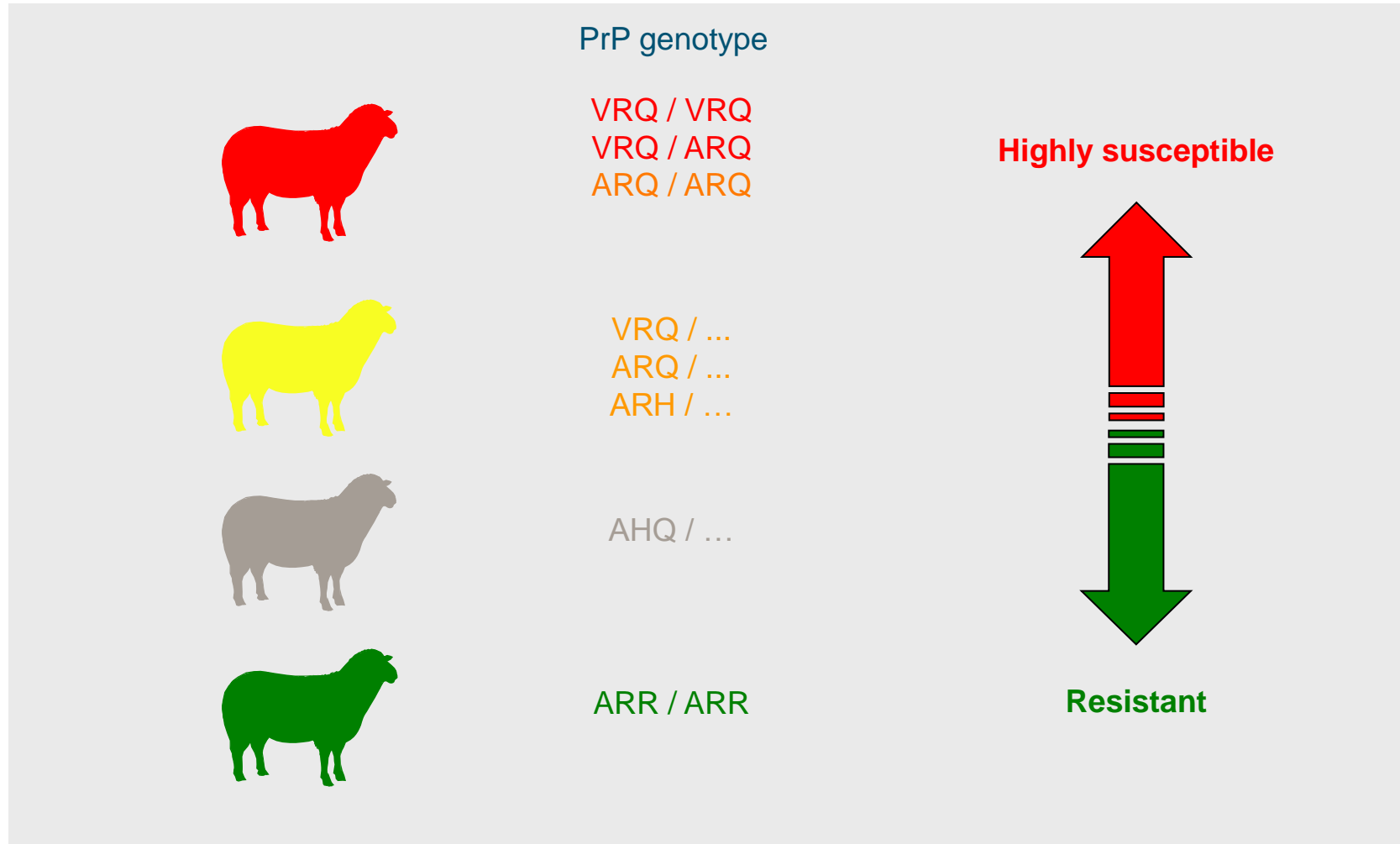
A R Q

V R Q

A H Q

A R R

# Genetically determined susceptibility of sheep



In

efficiency

### letters to nature

## Molecular assessment of the potential transmissibilities of BSE and scrapie to humans

Gregory J. Raymond<sup>+</sup>, James Hope<sup>†</sup>, David A. Kocisko<sup>‡</sup>,  
Suzette A. Priola<sup>\*</sup>, Lynne D. Raymond<sup>+</sup>, Alex Bossers<sup>§</sup>,  
James Ironside<sup>||</sup>, Robert G. Will<sup>||</sup>, Shu G. Chen<sup>†</sup>,  
Robert B. Petersen<sup>†</sup>, Pierluigi Gambetti<sup>†</sup>,  
Richard Rubenstein<sup>#</sup>, Mari A. Smits<sup>§</sup>,  
Peter T. Lansbury Jr<sup>‡\*</sup> & Byron Caughey<sup>+</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Rocky Mountain Laboratories, NIAID, National Institutes of Health, Montana 59840, USA  
<sup>†</sup> BBSRC Institute for Animal Health, Compton, Berkshire RG20 7NN, UK  
<sup>‡</sup> Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA  
<sup>§</sup> Department of Microbiology, University of California, San Diego, California 92093, USA

be correlated with the *in vivo* transmissibility of BSE to that host. This correlation encouraged us to look for an *in vitro* indication of the transmissibility of BSE to humans, using a PrP<sup>BSE</sup>/human PrP<sup>sen</sup> conversion assay. Wild-type human (h) PrP has two common allelic forms that encode either methionine (hPrP-M) or valine (hPrP-V) at position 129 (ref. 18). Hence we tested both types of hPrP in our experiments. PrP<sup>BSE</sup> converted the hPrP-M and <sup>35</sup>S-hPrP-V to PrP<sup>sen</sup> in a manner compatible with the human PrP<sup>sen</sup> conversion assay.

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA  
Vol. 94, pp. 4931–4936, May 1997  
Biochemistry

## Scrapie susceptibility-linked polymorphisms modulate the *in vitro* conversion of sheep prion protein to protease-resistant forms

(allelic variants/protein conformation/spongiform encephalopathy/proteinase K resistant)

ALEX BOSSERS<sup>\*</sup>, PETER B. G. M. BELT<sup>†</sup>, GREGORY J. RAYMOND<sup>‡</sup>, BYRON CAUGHEY<sup>‡</sup>, RUTH DE VRIES<sup>\*</sup>,  
AND MARI A. SMITS<sup>\*§</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Bacteriology, and <sup>†</sup>Department of Production, DLO-Institute for Animal Science and Health, P.O. Box b5 8200 AB Lelystad, The Netherlands; and <sup>‡</sup>Laboratory of Persistent Viral Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratories, National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases, Hamilton, MT 59840

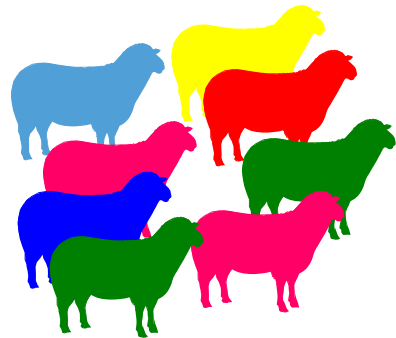
ARR

BOV

PrP-C variants



# Scrapie eradication by genetic selection



Counter selection

Since 1998  
at national scale

Long  
but more  
heterogeneous

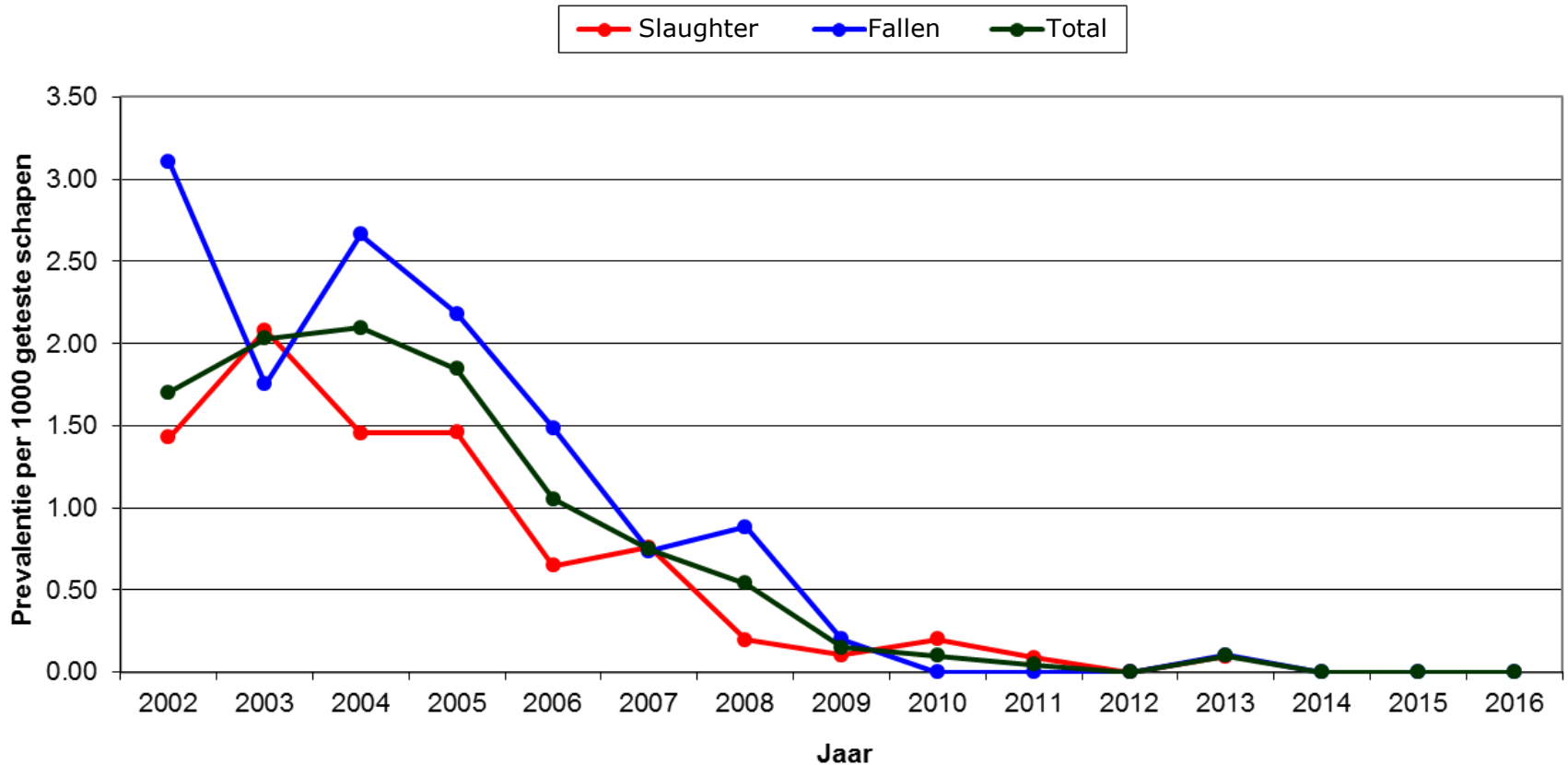
2004/2005  
at national scale

Rapid  
but risk of  
Inbreeding!

Direct selection



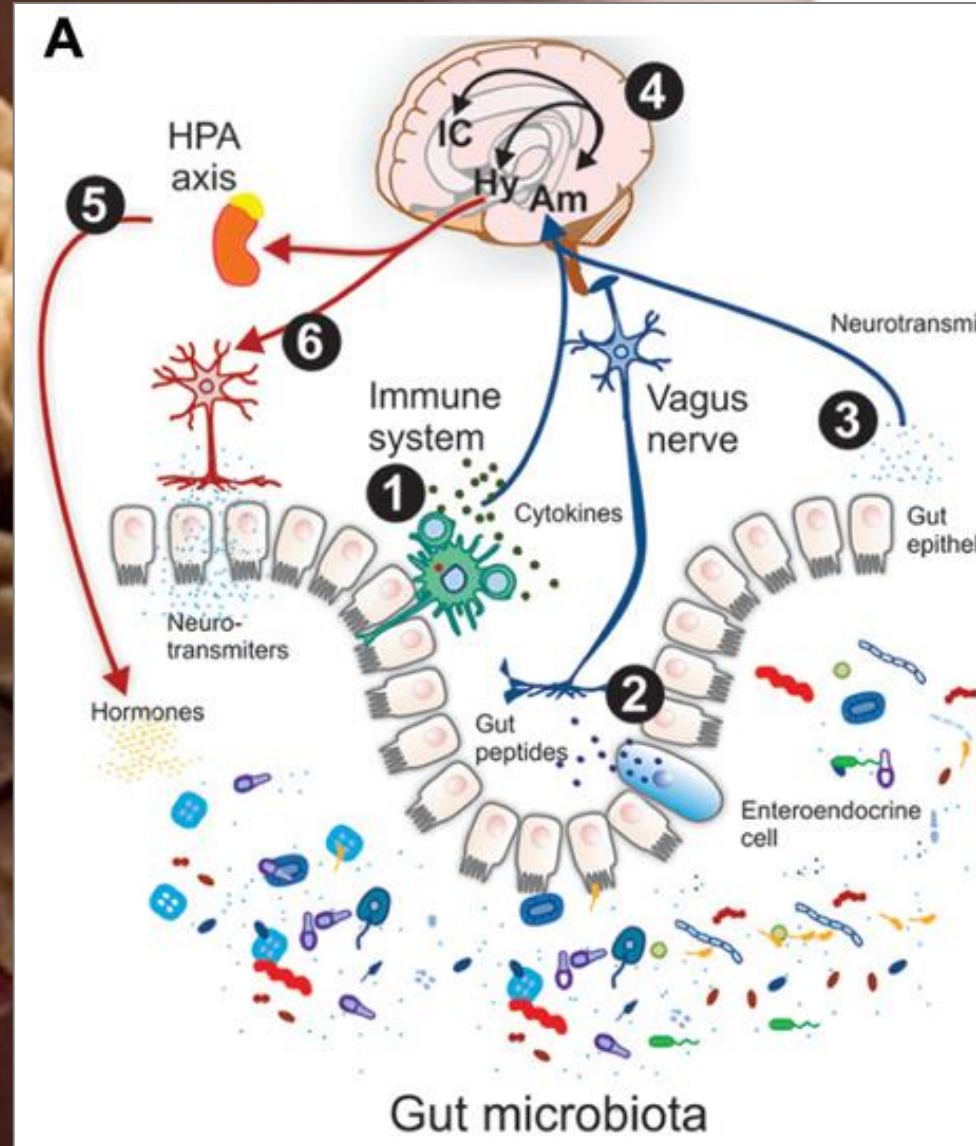
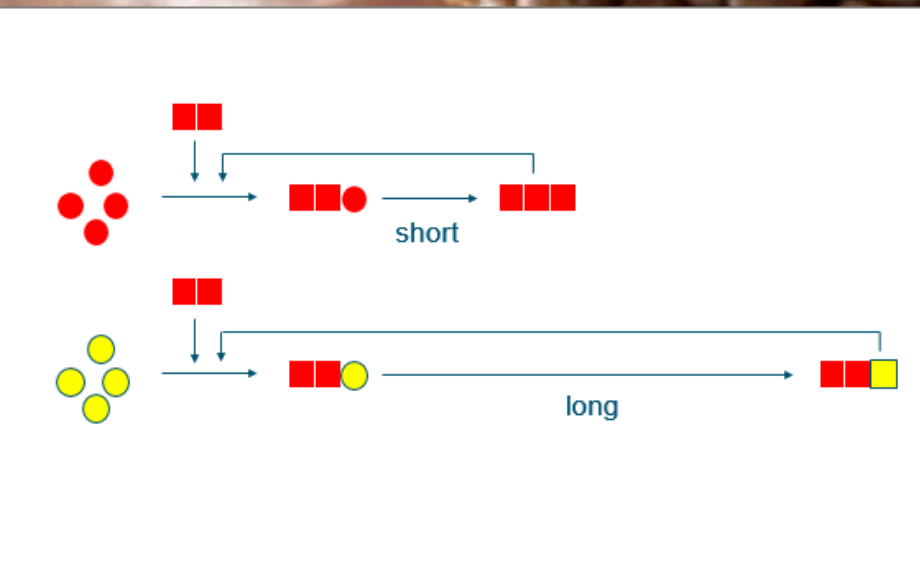
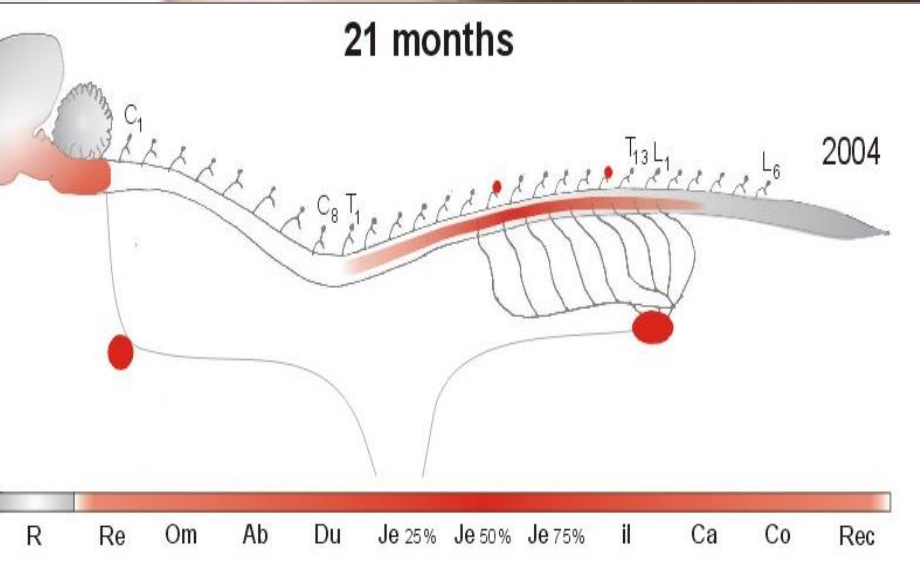
# Scrapie control by genetic selection successful



# Prion mystery solved?

- Genetic predisposition sheep -> breeding -> eradication
- Not possible for humans, cattle, ....
- NO cure / therapy
  - Inactivate prions *in vivo*
    - Dissociate prion aggregates (PPS)
  - Interfere with PrP<sup>C</sup> to PrP<sup>Sc</sup> binding
    - PrP knockout
    - Peptides / antibodies
  - Increase clearance
- Prevent prion uptake by increasing intestinal health?

# The Gut-Brain connection



# Questions?

