

Modeling Neurological Disorders in a Dish

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Dr. Muotri Laboratory
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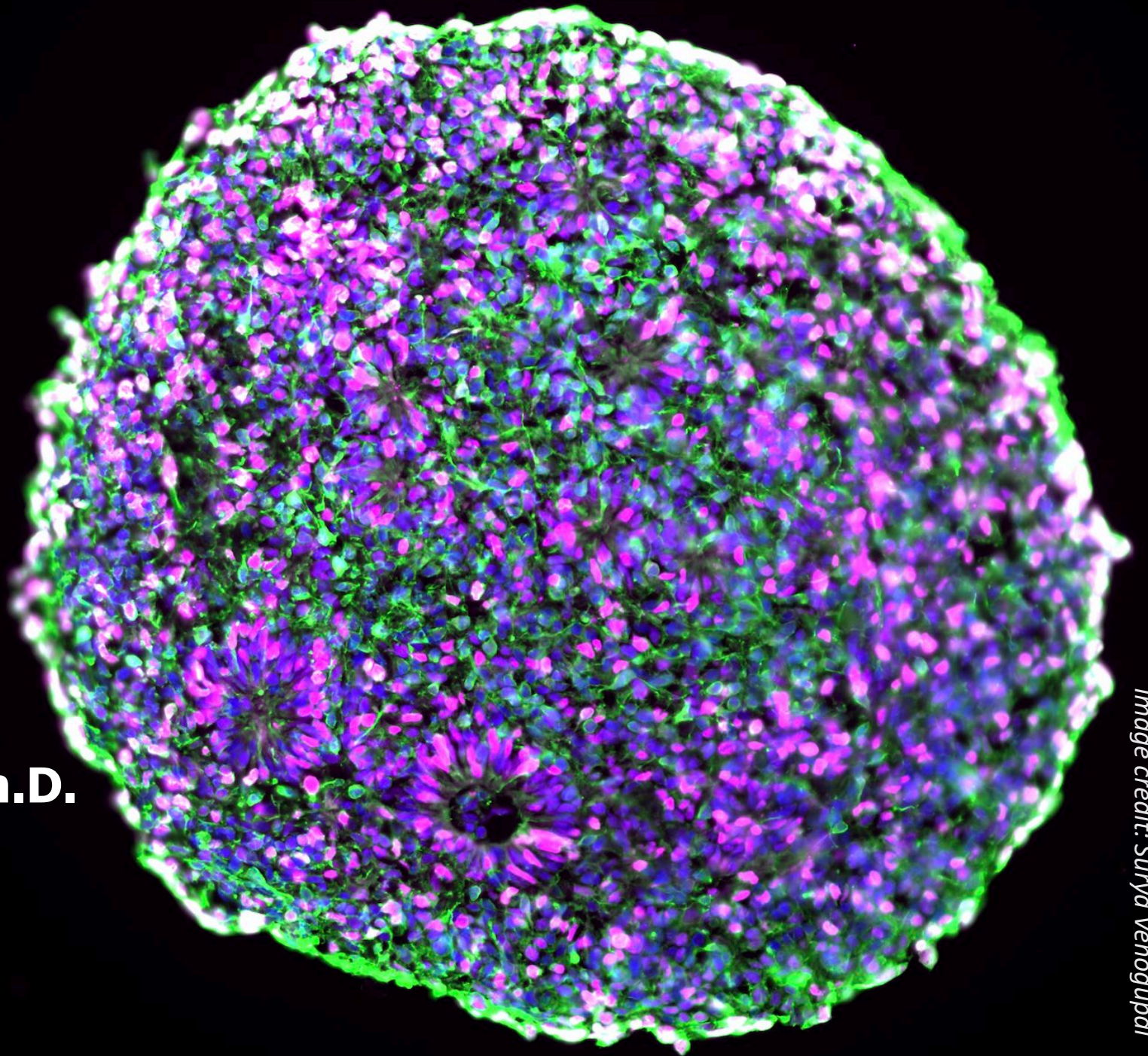
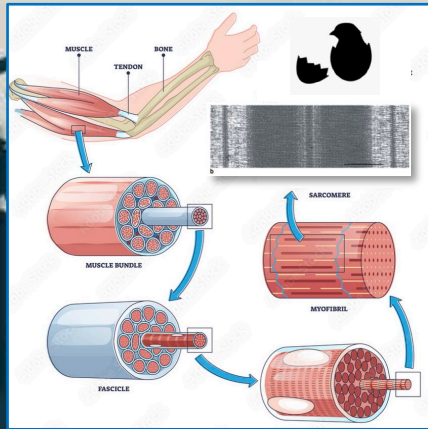


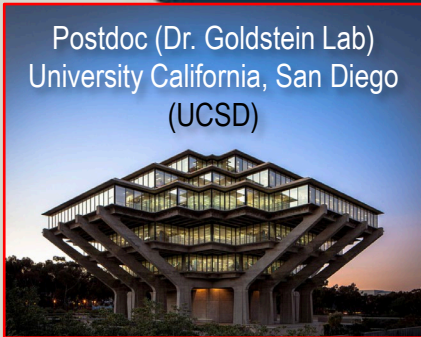
Image credit: Surya Venugopal



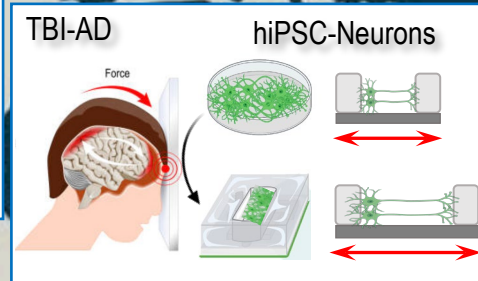
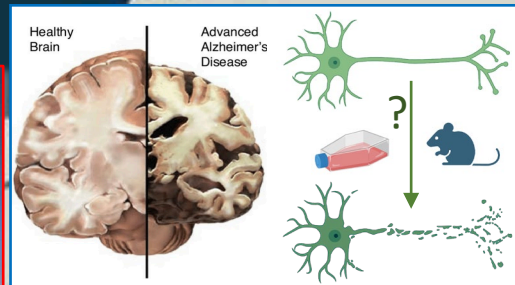
Ph.D. Cell Biology (Dr. Fowler Lab)
The Scripps Research Institute,
La Jolla, CA



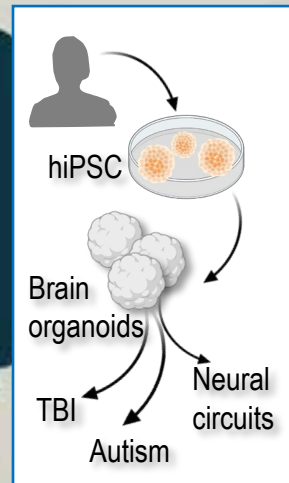
B.S. Biology,
Universitat de Barcelona, Spain



Postdoc (Dr. Goldstein Lab)
University California, San Diego
(UCSD)



Sanford Consortium for Regenerative Medicine
Project Scientist (Dr. Muotri Lab) UCSD



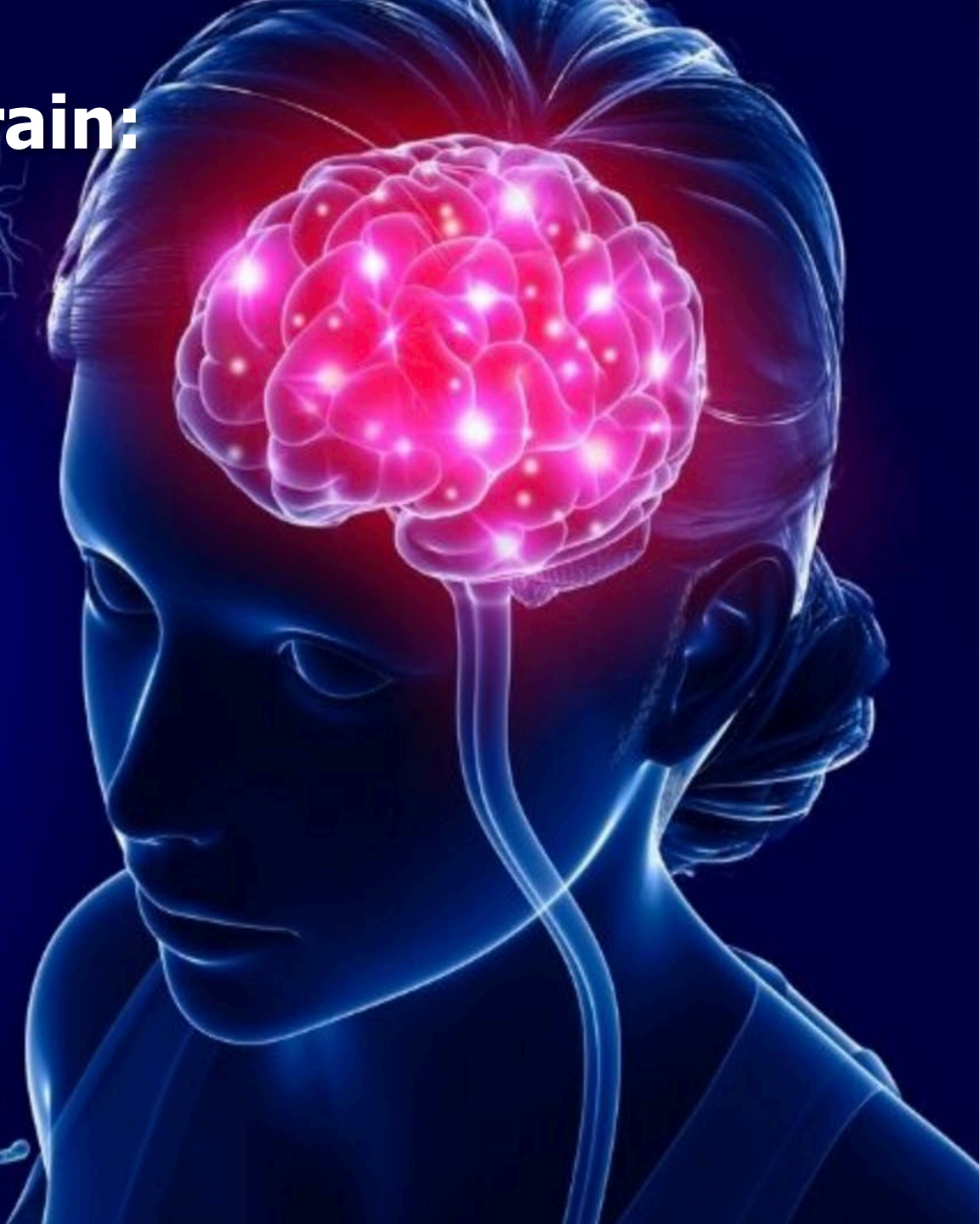
A stem cell neurobiologist dedicated to understand the mechanisms underlying neuronal dysfunction to guide therapy development for incurable neurological disorders.

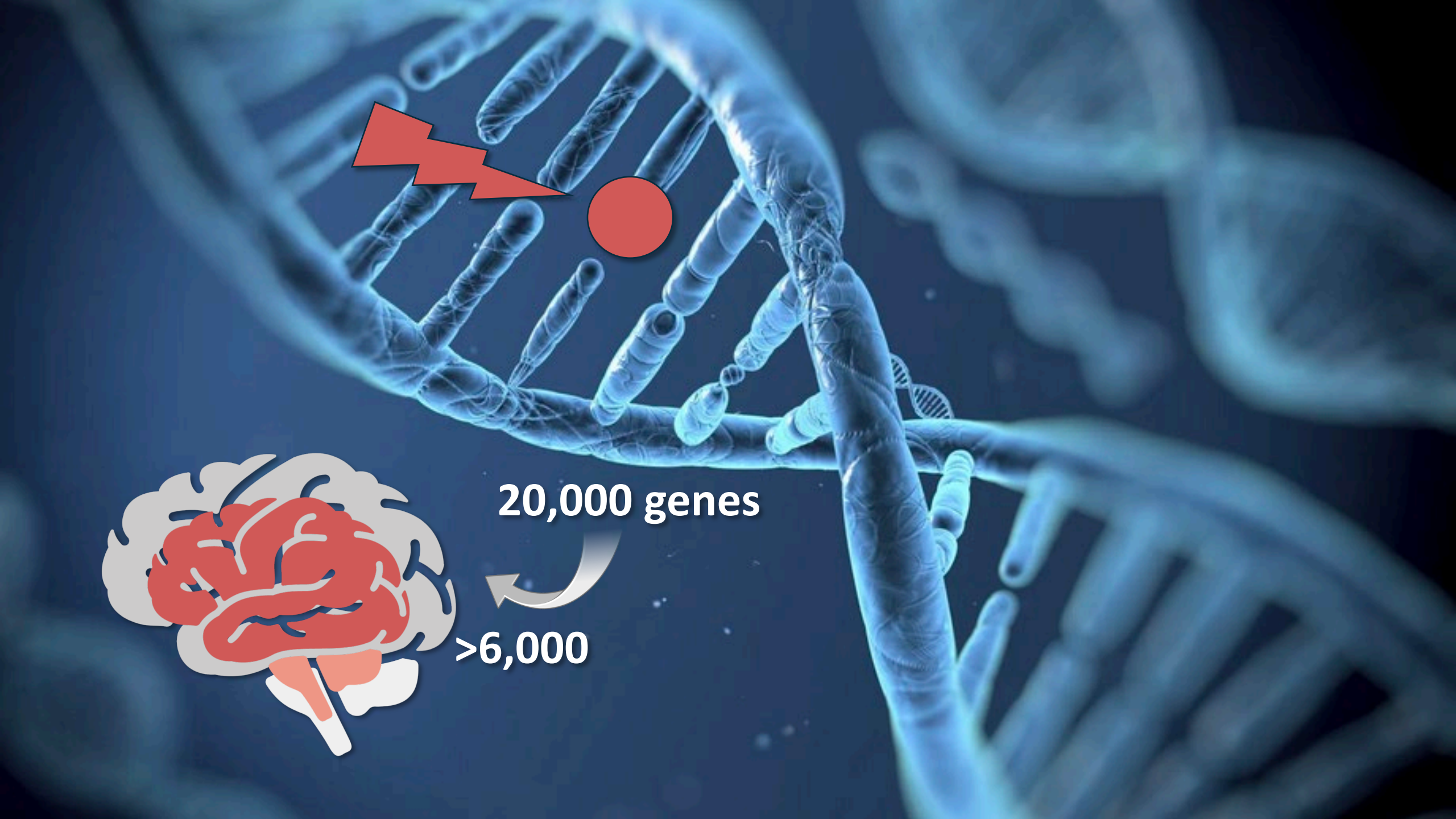
The complexity of the human brain: "A blessing and a curse"

90 billions of cells

decades to form

vulnerable



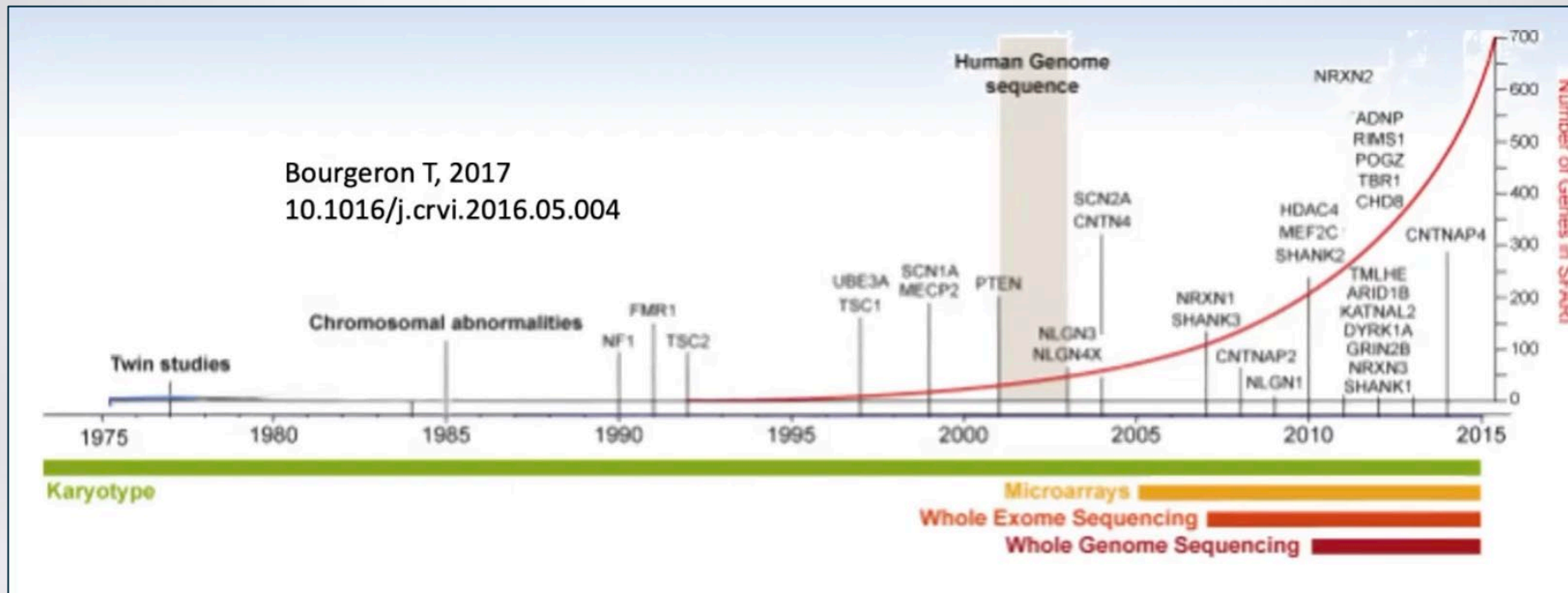


20,000 genes

>6,000

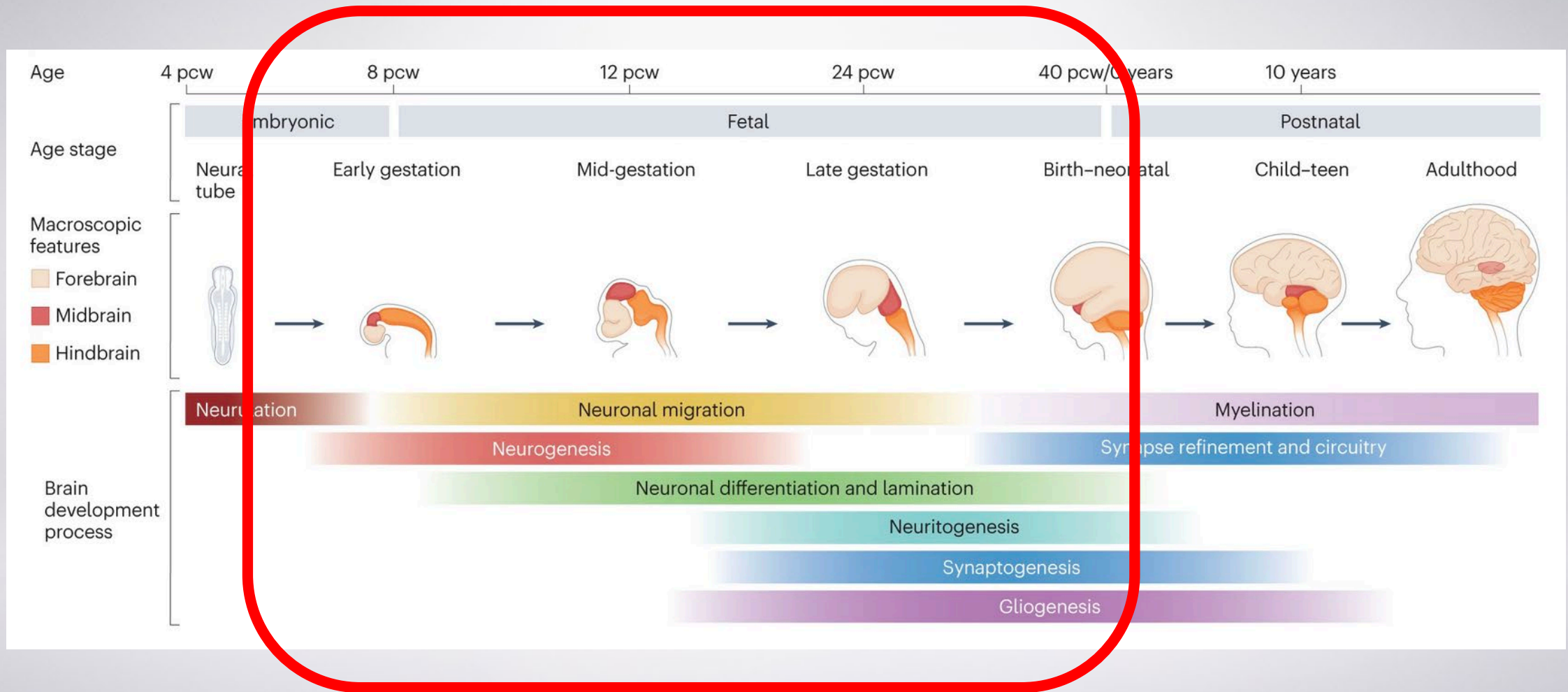


Rapid discovery of genes linked to disease

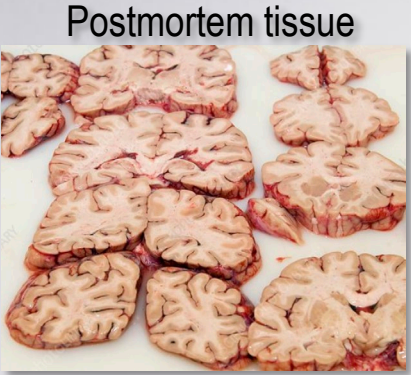


Linked to autism

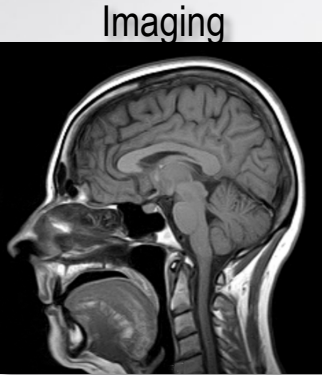
When and Where do Autism Genes Act?



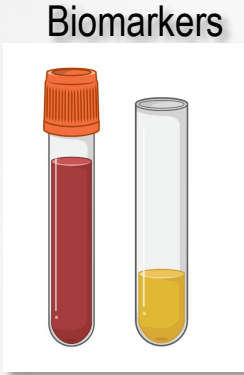
Developing brain is inaccessible



Snapshots



Low Resolution



Indirect

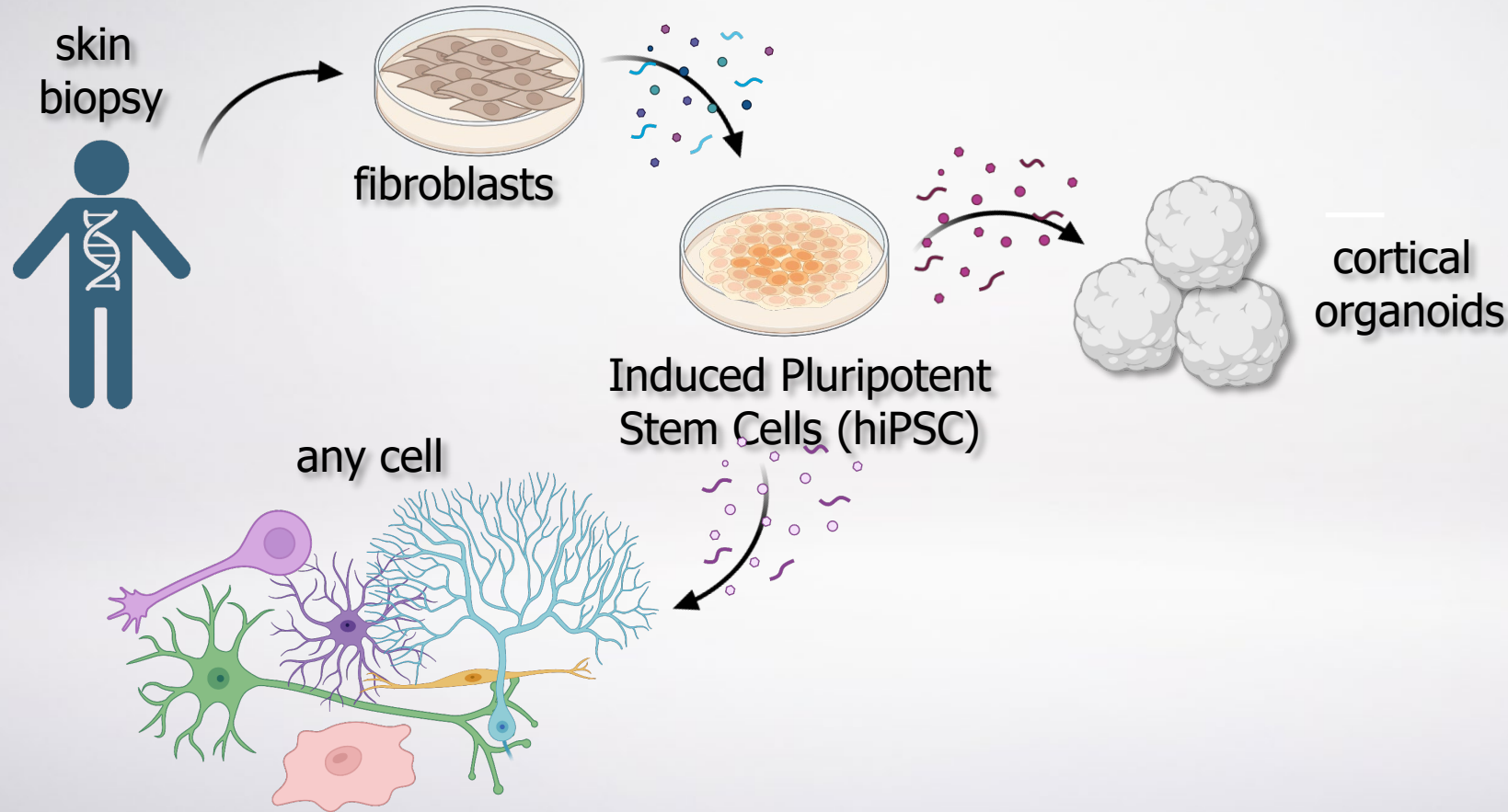


Reverse engineering the human brain

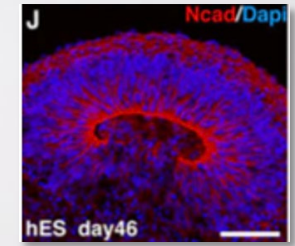
Dr. Yamanaka

2006 reprogramming

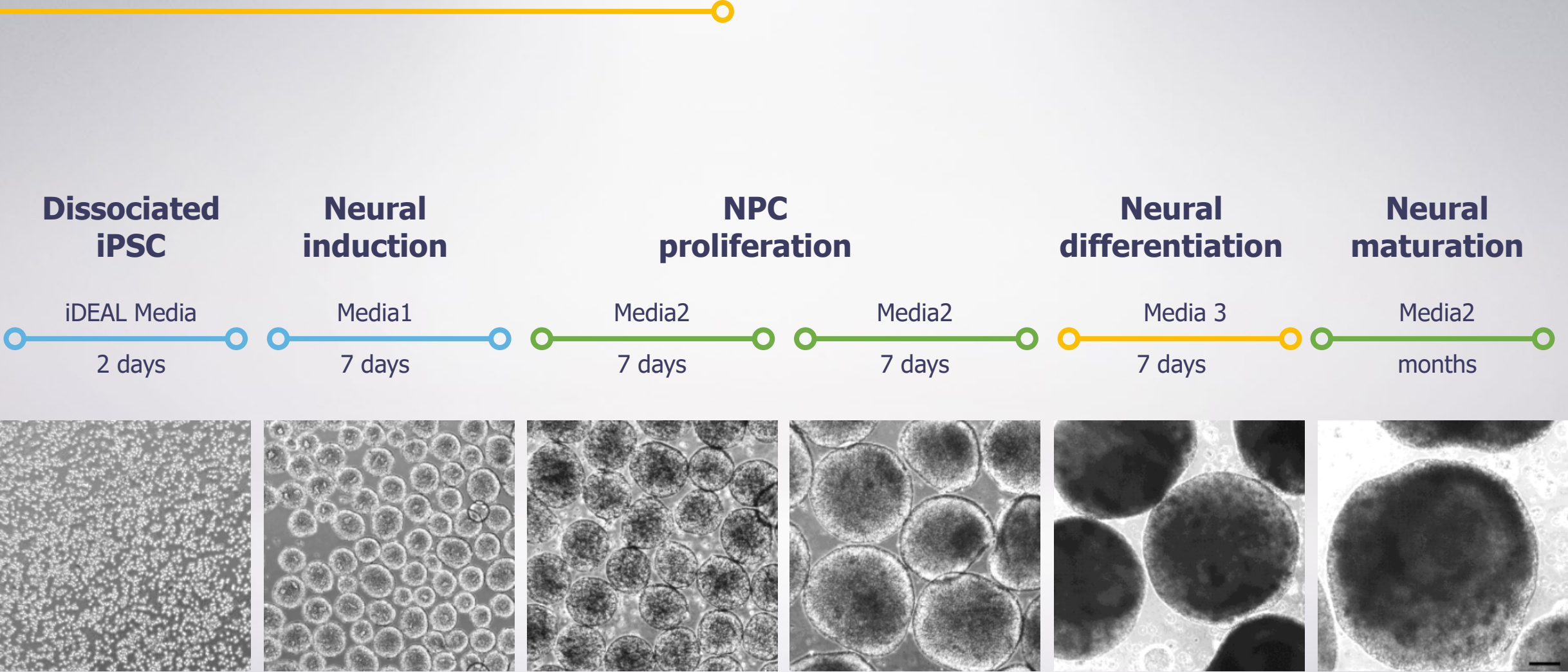
2012 Nobel Prize



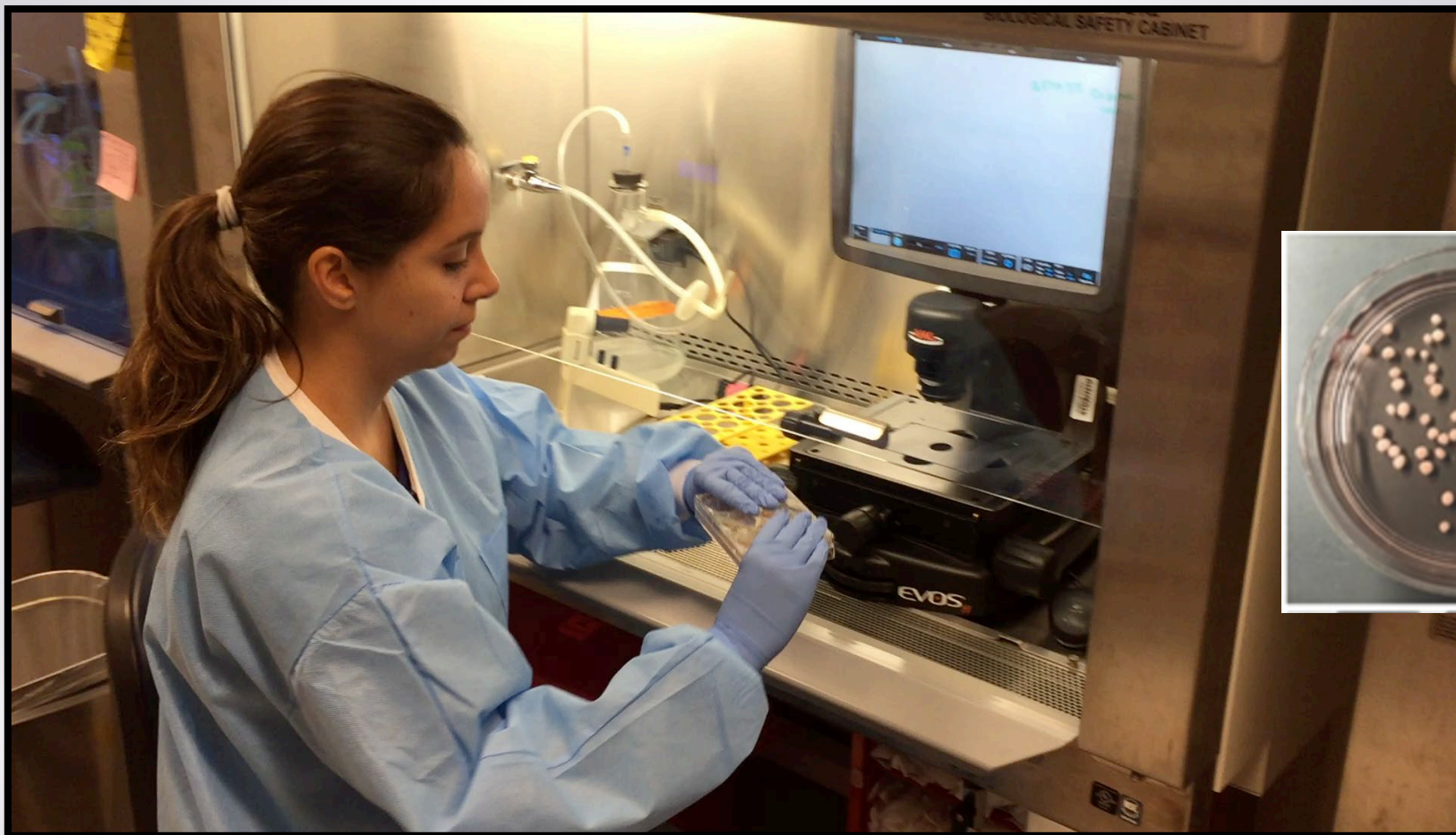
Dr. Sasai
(2008)



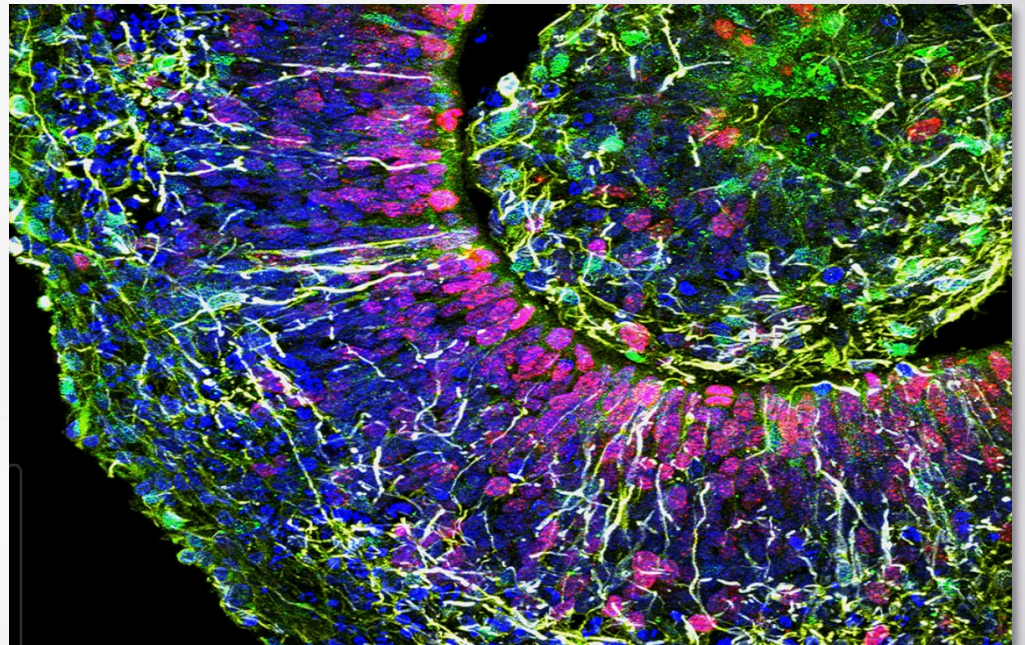
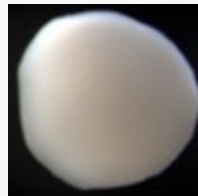
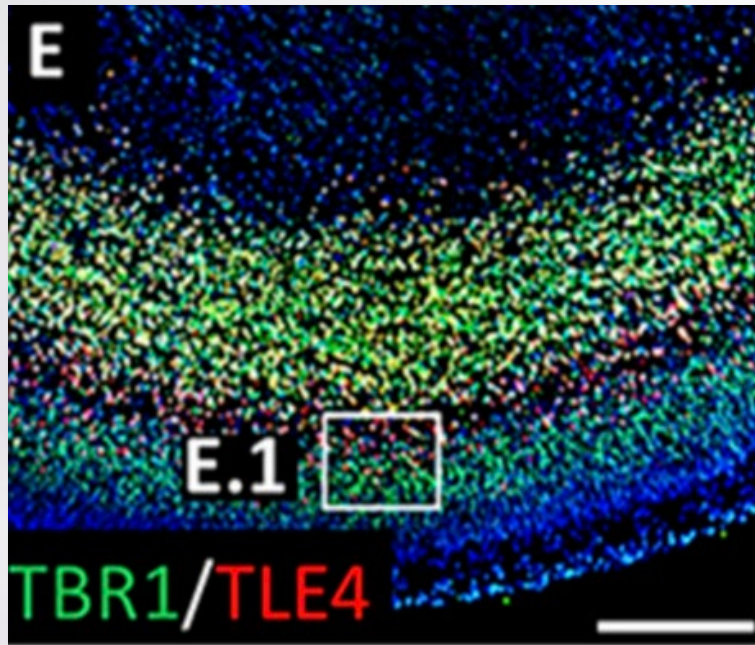
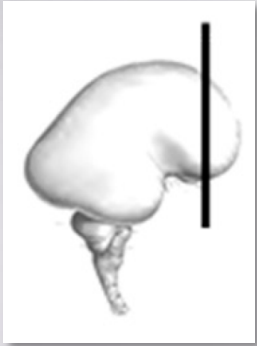
Muotri lab cortical organoid recipe

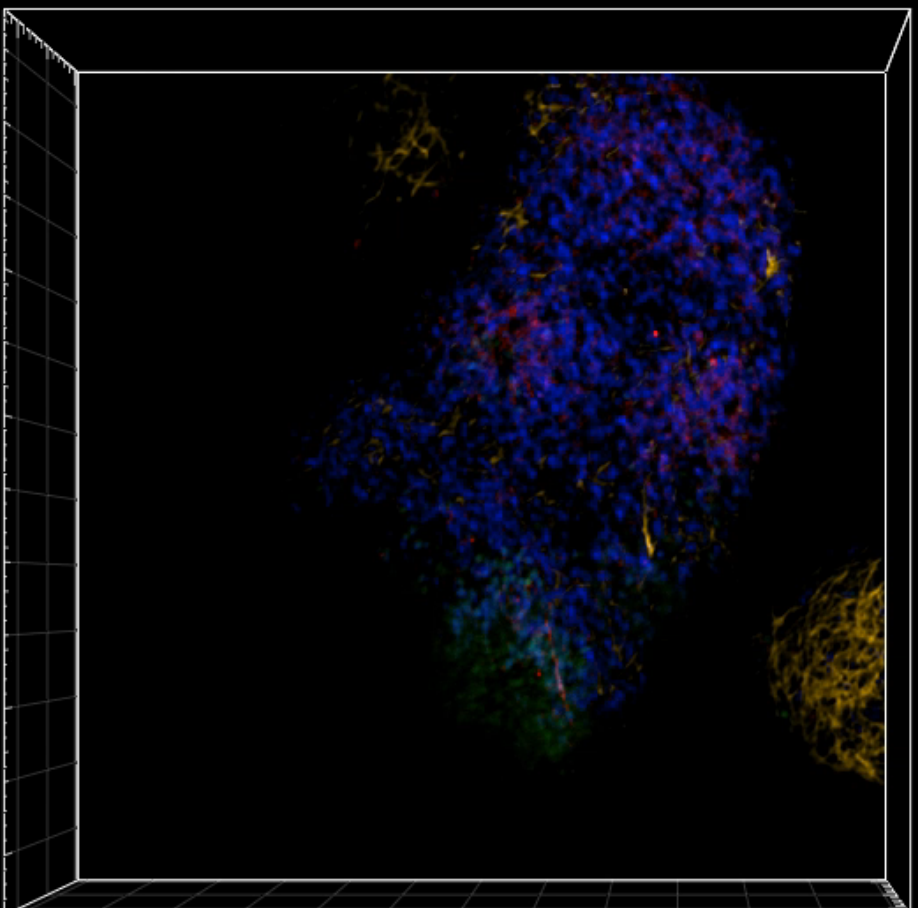
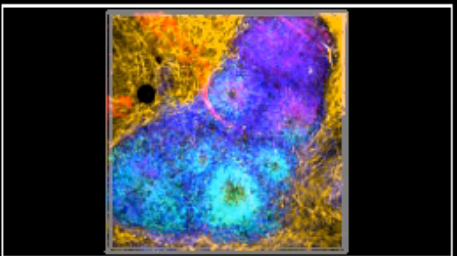


Meet the brain cortical organoids



Miniaturizing the human fetal brain cortex





150 μm

Image credit: Surya Venuguppal

Firing Organoids

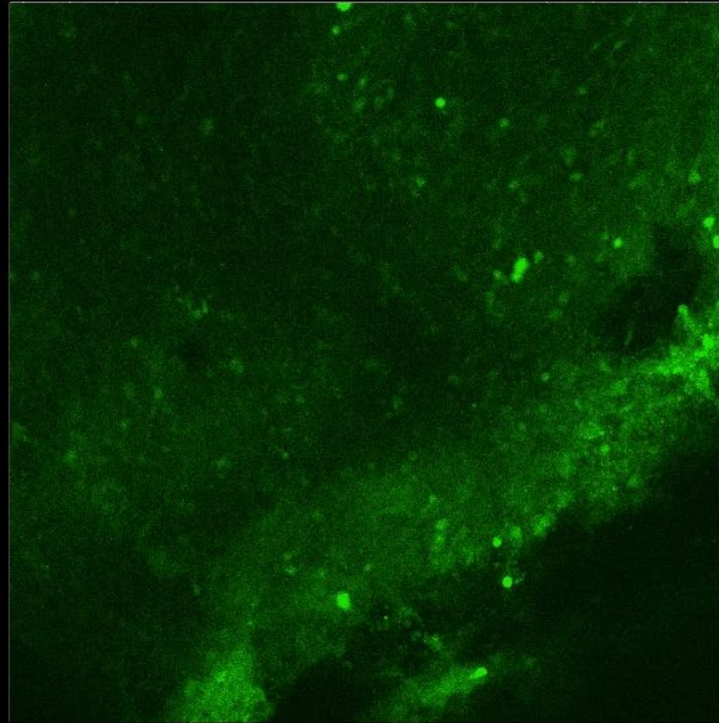
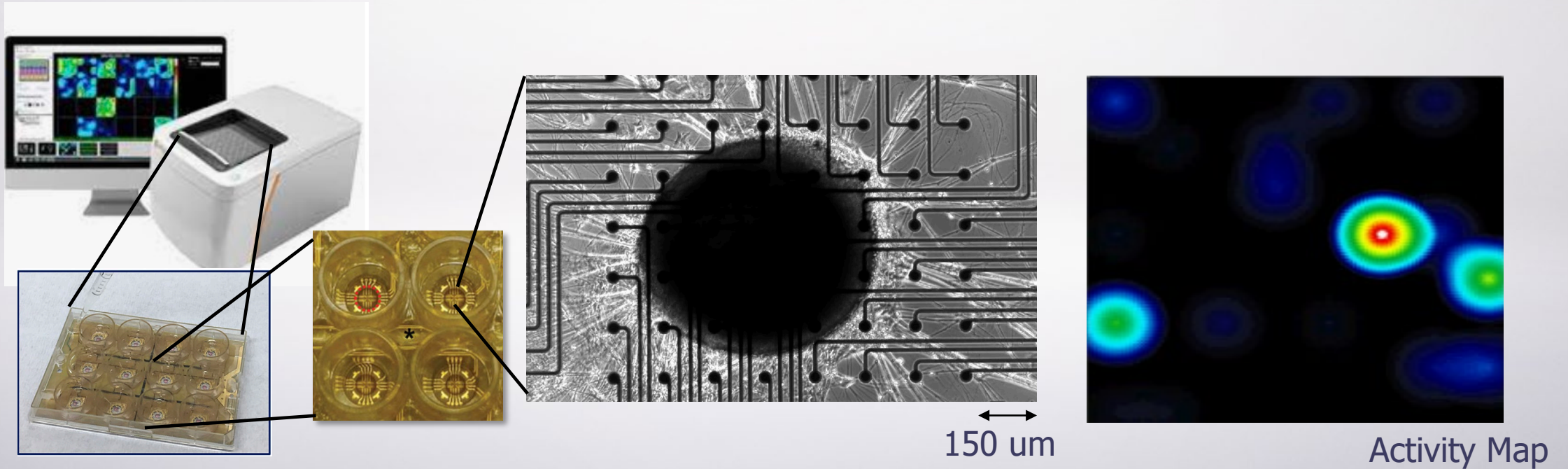
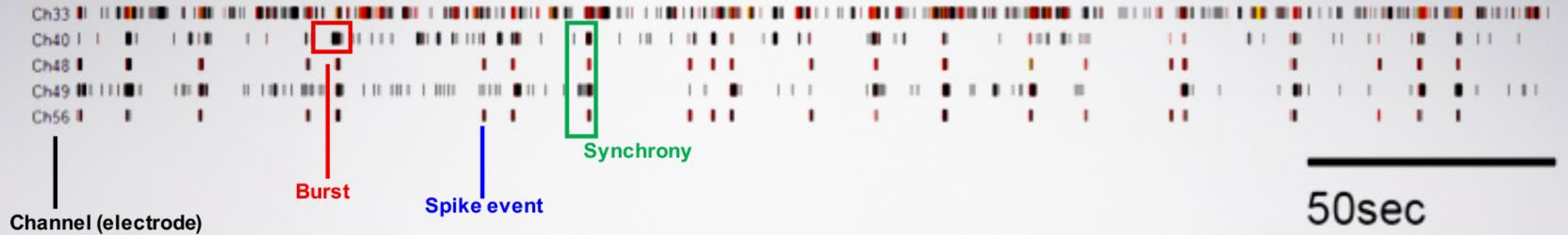


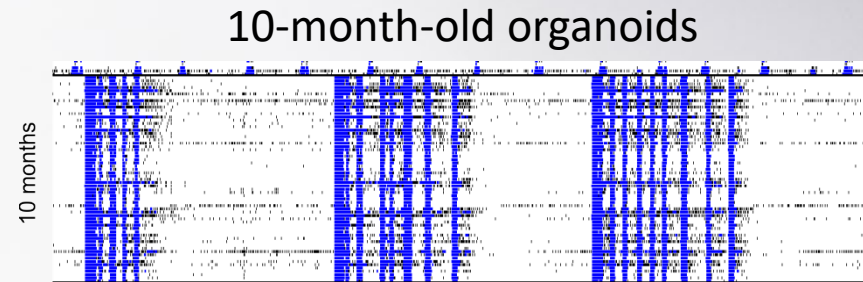
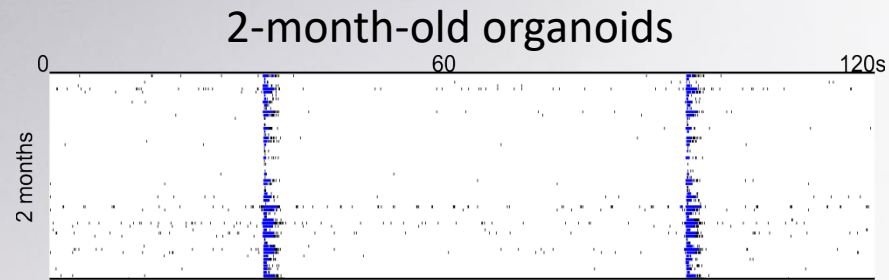
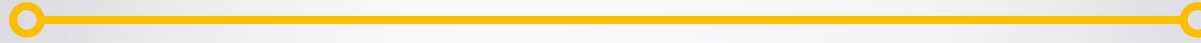
Image credit: Surya Venugopal

Measuring neuronal activity

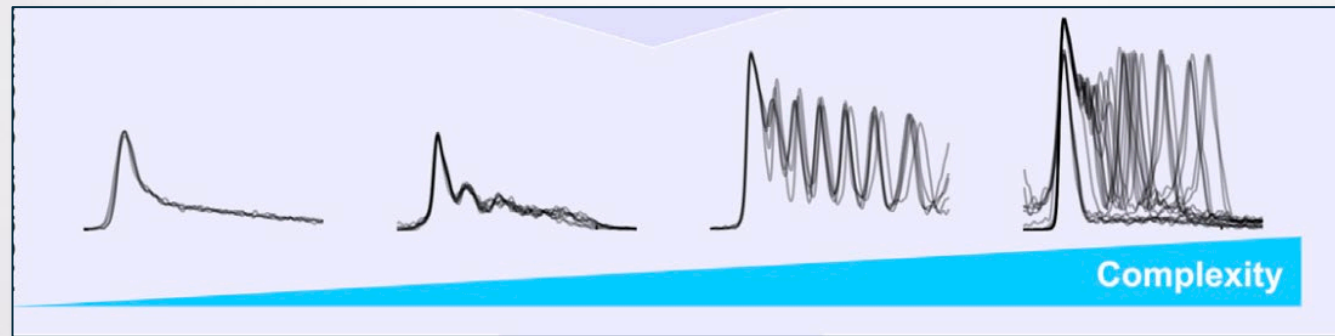
Raster Plot



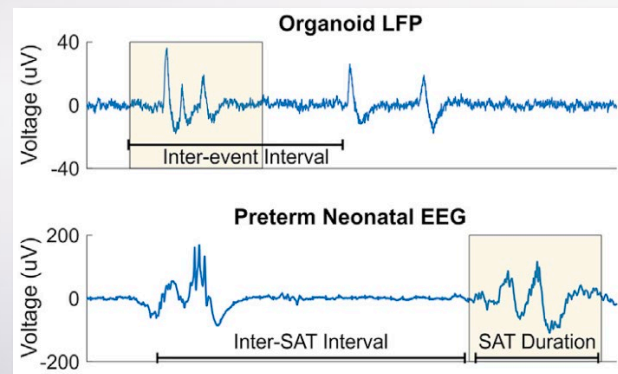
Increased network complexity over time



sparse activity



higher complexity

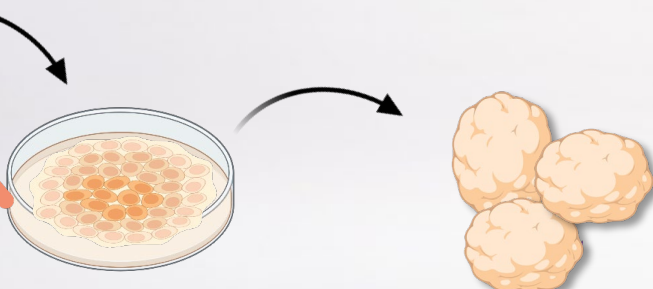
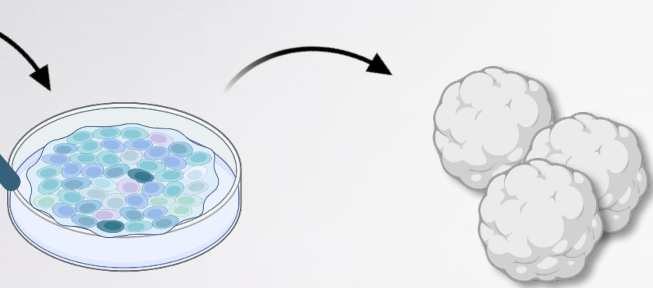
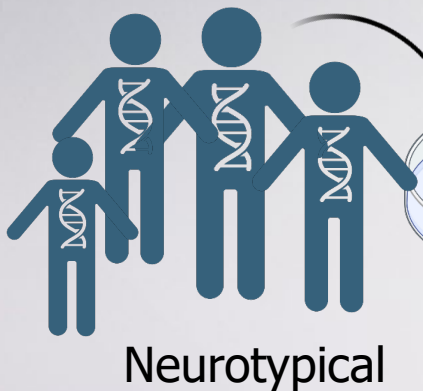


Limitations



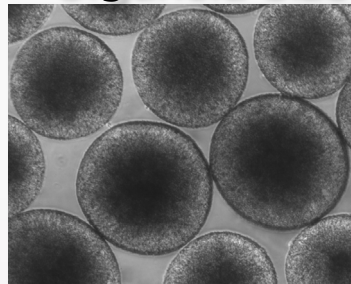
- *Lack postnatal-brain features
- *Lack microglia and blood vessels
- *No Blood Brain Barrier
- *Isolated from other organs
- *Variability

Seeking for neuronal phenotypes

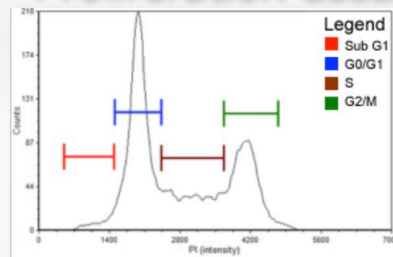


Identifying Disease-Specific Endophenotypes

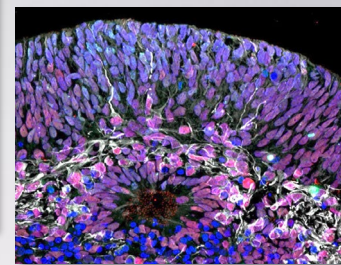
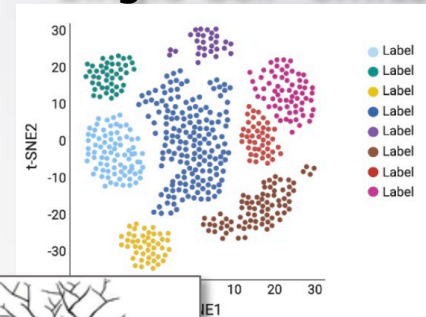
Organoid Size



Proliferation assay

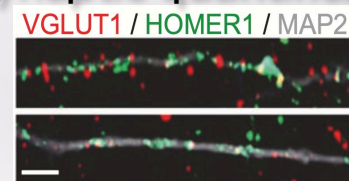


Single Cell -omics

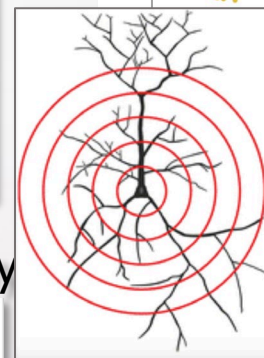


Cytoarchitecture

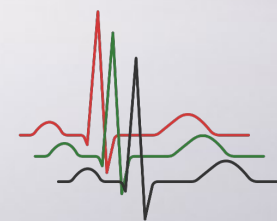
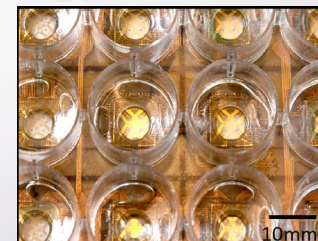
Synaptic quantification



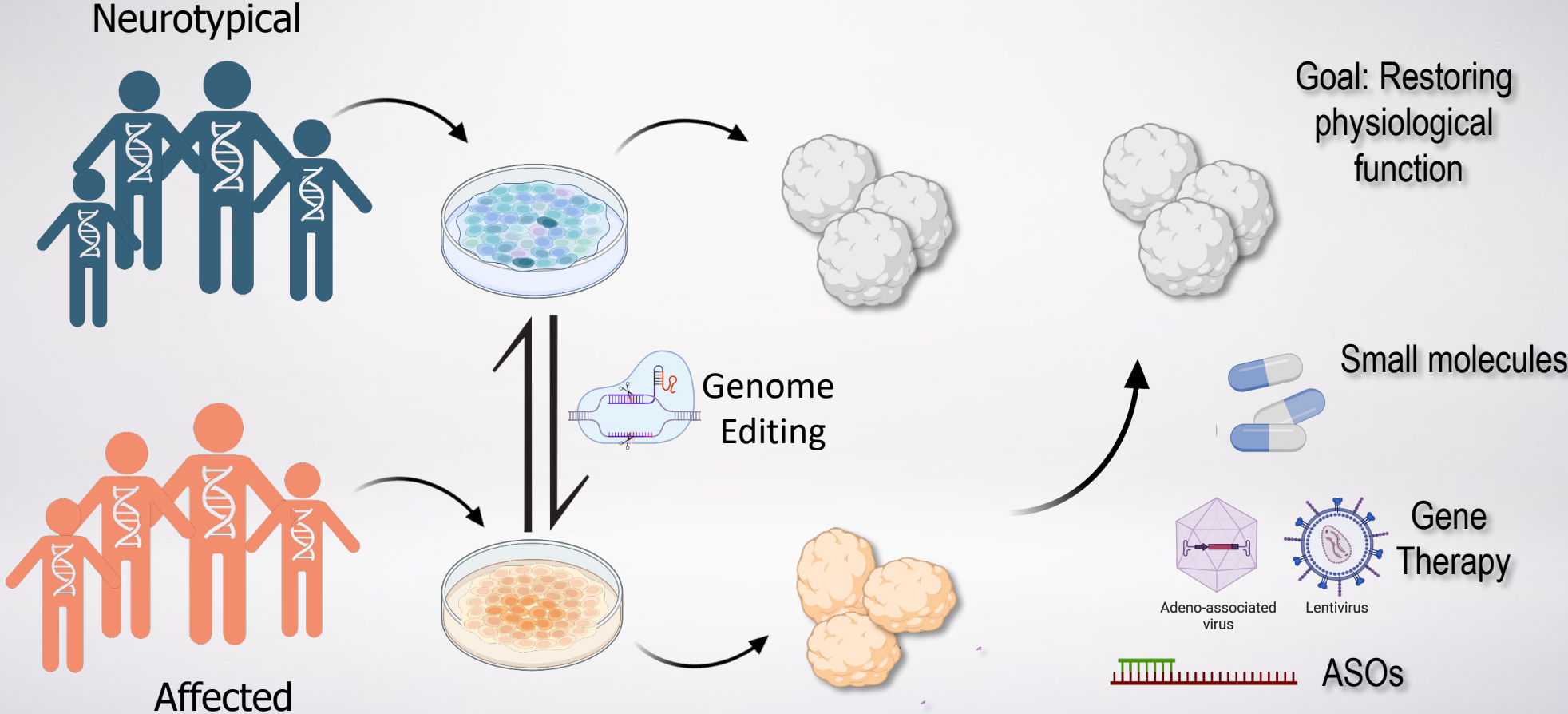
Morphology



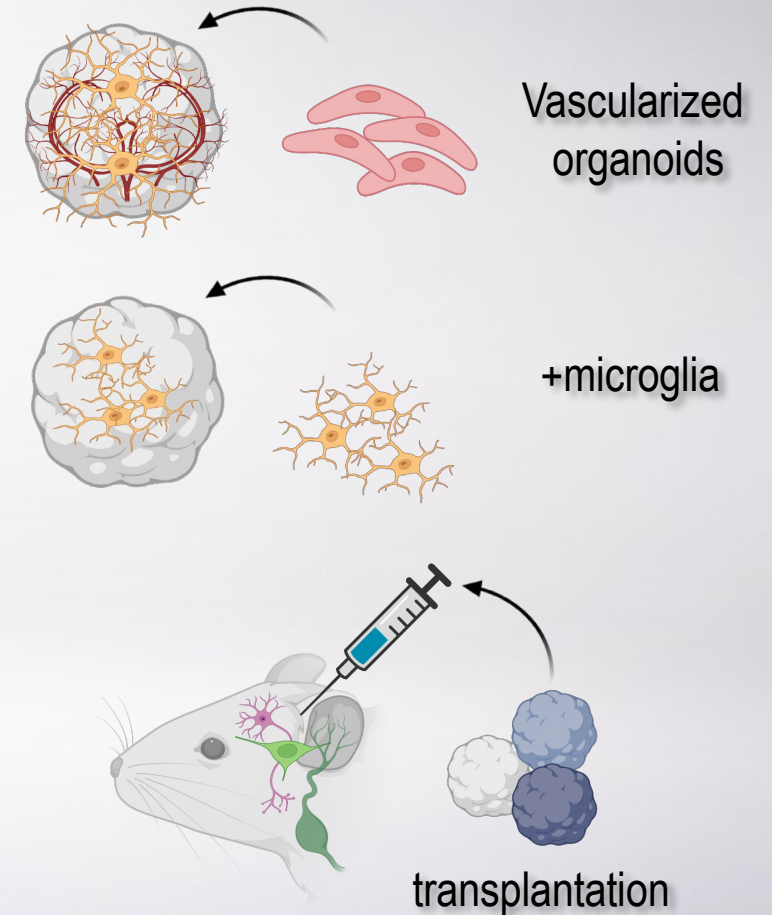
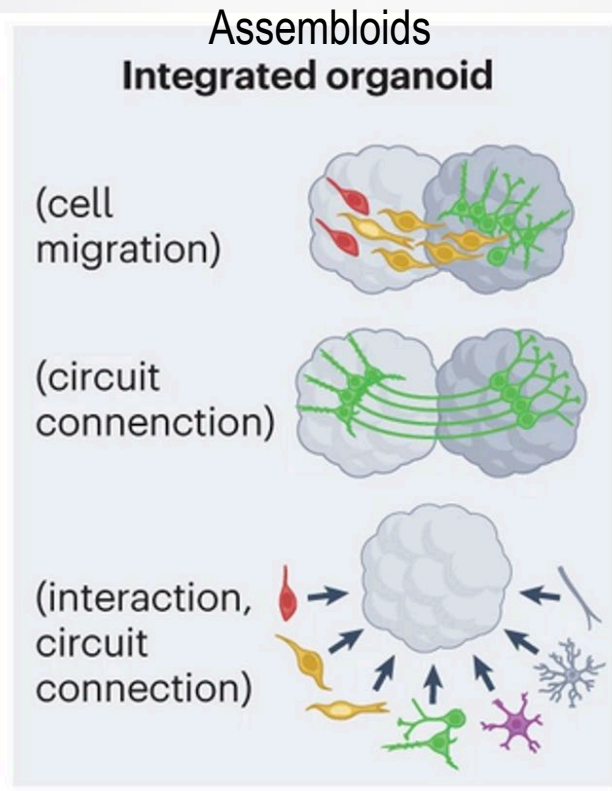
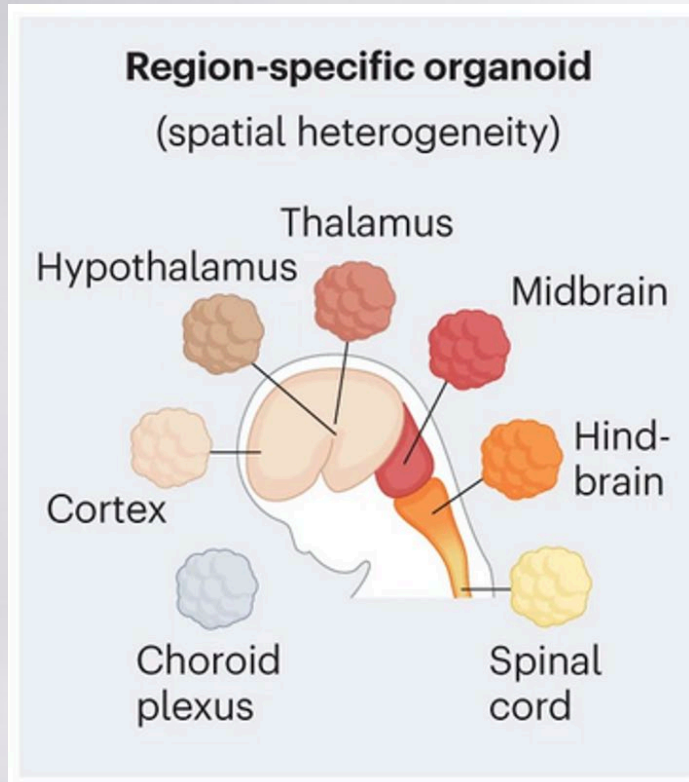
Neuronal Activity



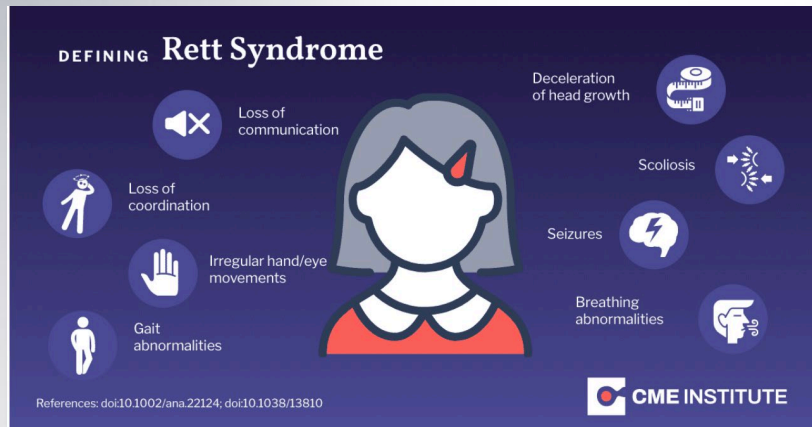
Personalizing therapies



Increasing protocol complexity



Rare (1:10:000) females
Milestones regression
Severe disabilities



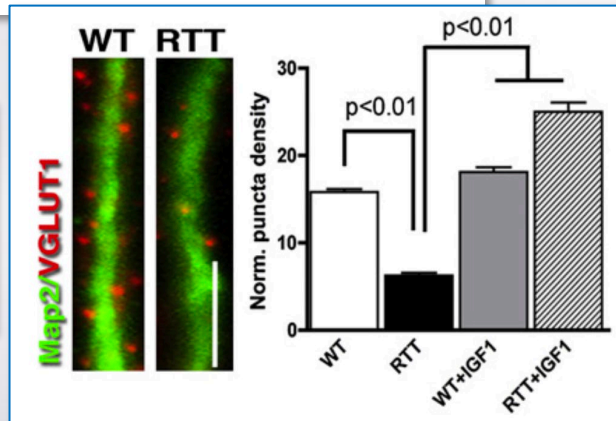
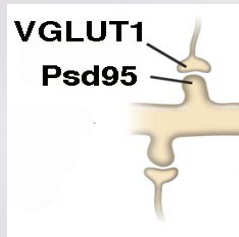
Rett syndrome

A Model for Neural Development and Treatment of Rett Syndrome Using Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

Cell 2010

Maria C.N. Marchetto,^{1,5} Cassiano Carroumeu,^{2,5} Allan Acab,² Diana Yu,¹ Gene W. Yeo,³ Yangling Mu,¹ Gong Chen,⁴ Fred H. Gage,¹ and **Alysson R. Muotri**^{2,*}

¹The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 10010 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA
²University of California San Diego, School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Rady Children's Hospital San Diego, Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Stem Cell Program, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA
³University of California San Diego, School of Medicine, Department of Cellular & Molecular Medicine, Stem Cell Program, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA
⁴Pennsylvania State University, Department of Biology, 201 Life Science Building, University Park, PA 6802, USA
⁵These authors contributed equally to the work
 *Correspondence: muotri@ucsd.edu
 DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2010.10.016



Insulin Growth Like Factor 1 (IGF-1)



March 2023



FDA APPROVES TROFINETIDE
The first-ever treatment for Rett Syndrome

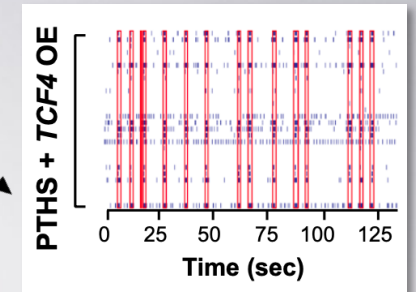
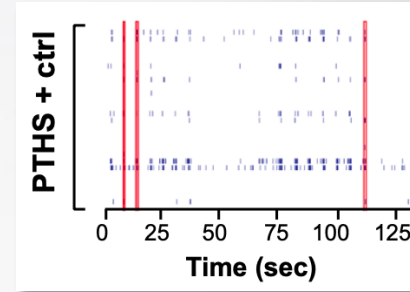
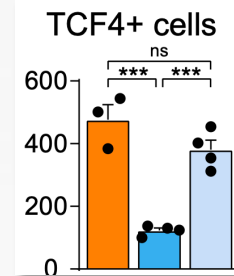
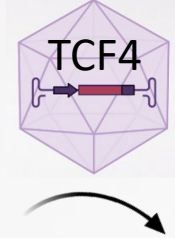
Trofinetide = Modified IGF-1
Decrease neuroinflammation
And supports neuronal synapses

Pitt-Hopkins syndrome – TCF4 deficiency

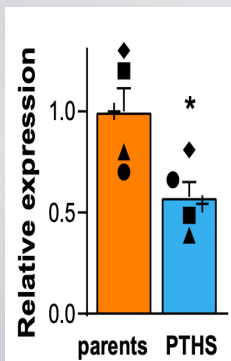
nature COMMUNICATIONS 2022
 ARTICLE
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-29942-w> OPEN
Transcription Factor 4 loss-of-function is associated with deficits in progenitor proliferation and cortical neuron content
 Fabio Papes^{1,2,3,13,8*}, Antonio P. Camargo^{1,4,5,12}, Janaina S. de Souza^{2,12}, Vinicius M. A. Carvalho^{1,2,4,12}, Ryan A. Szeto^{2,12}, Erin LaMontagne^{2,12}, José R. Teixeira^{1,4}, Simoni H. Avansini^{2,6}, Sandra M. Sánchez-Sánchez², Thiago S. Nakahara^{1,4}, Carolina N. Santo^{1,3,4}, Wei Wu², Hang Yao², Barbara M. P. Araújo¹, Paulo E. N. F. Velho⁶, Gabriel G. Haddad^{2,7,8} & Alysson R. Muotri^{2,8,9,10,11,13,8*}

Rare genetic condition
 Intellectual disability
 Impaired speech
 Breathing difficulty

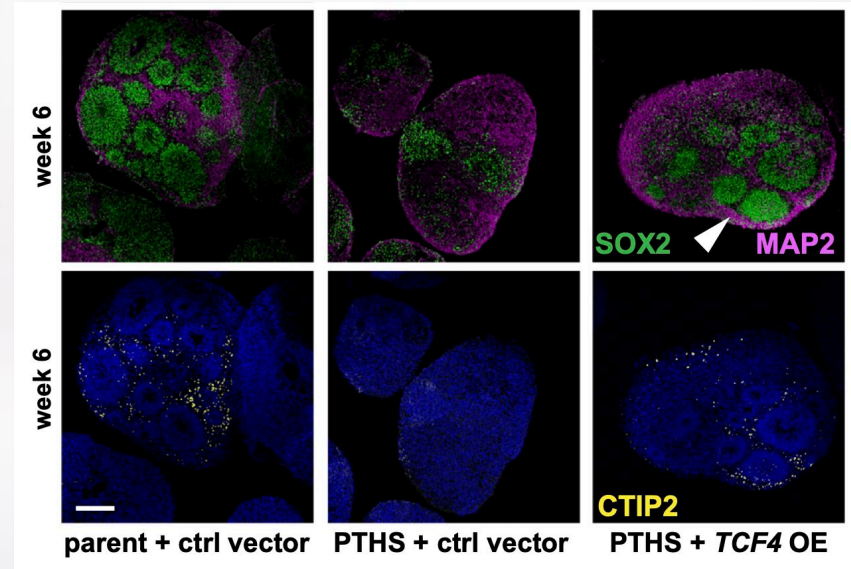
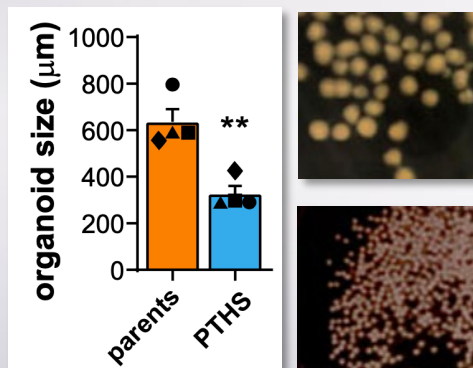
Adenovirus



Lower TCF4



Smaller Organoids



Rescued phenotypes

CIRM
 \$4 Million

AAV9-base TCF4
 replacement approach

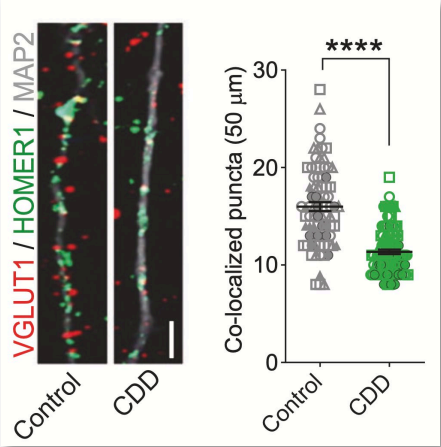


Only a few years

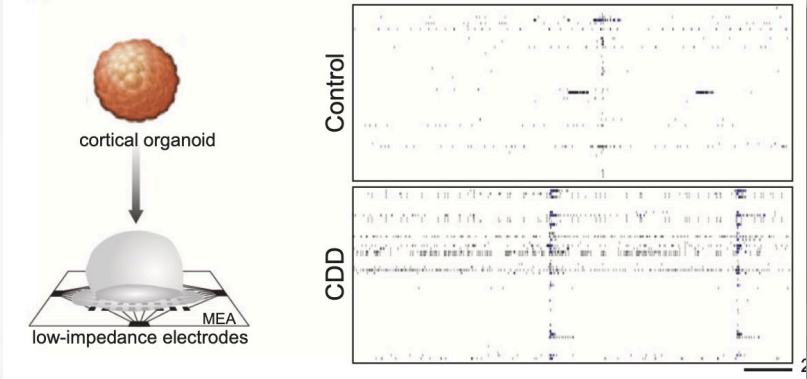
CDKL5 deficiency disorder (CDD)

Rare (1:40,000)
 Early onset seizures
 Impaired cognition,
 Speech, motor function

Reduced synapses



Hyperexcitability



Human neurons

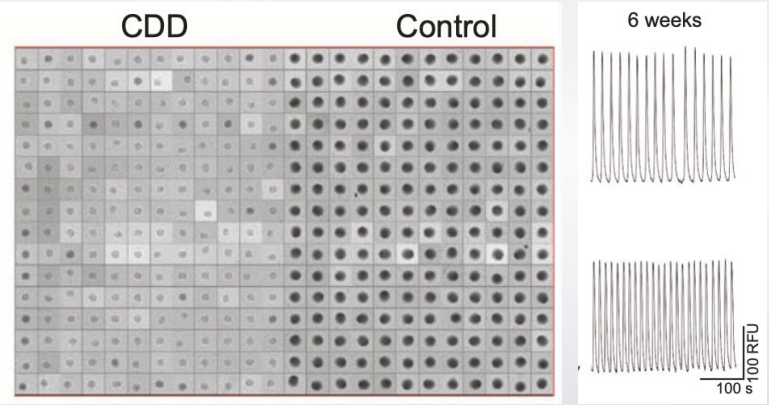
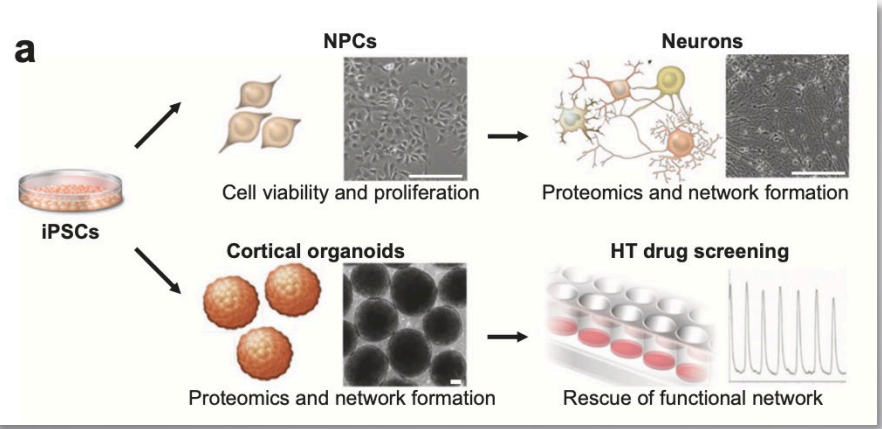
Molecular Psychiatry
 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41380-021-01104-2

2021

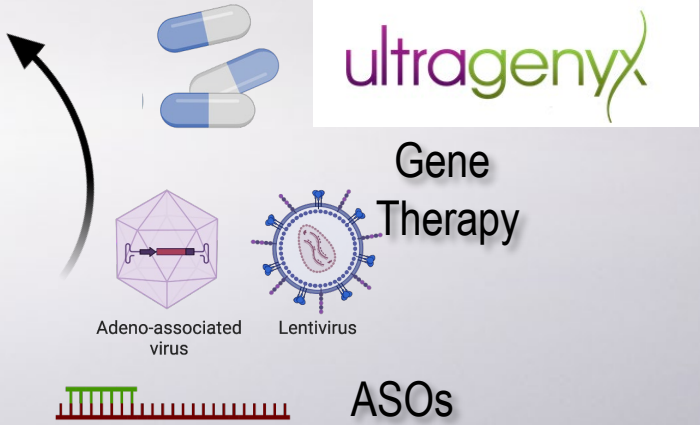
ARTICLE

Altered network and rescue of human neurons derived from individuals with early-onset genetic epilepsy

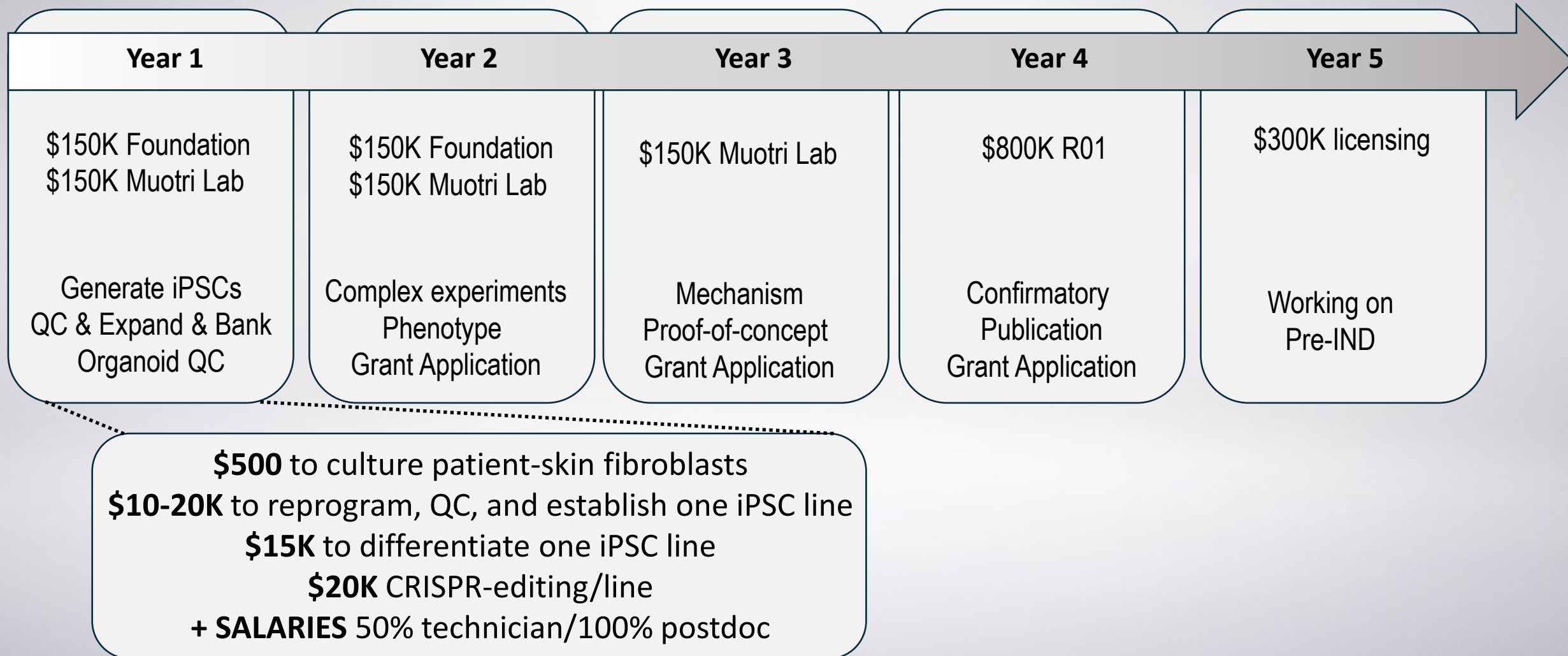
Priscilla D. Negraes¹ · Cleber A. Trujillo¹ · Nam-Kyung Yu² · Wei Wu¹ · Hang Yao¹ · Nicholas Liang¹ · Jonathan D. Lautz^{3,4} · Eilius Kwok¹ · Daniel McClatchy² · Jolene Diedrich² · Salvador Martínez de Bartolomé² · Justin Truong¹ · Ryan Szeto¹ · Timothy Tran¹ · Roberto H. Herai³ · Stephen E. P. Smith^{3,4} · Gabriel G. Haddad^{1,6} · John R. Yates 3rd² · Alysson R. Muotri^{1,7,8}



Small molecules



Cost? Timeline?





The Muotri Lab

