

Neuronal identity loss in Huntington's disease: Can we recover what is gone?

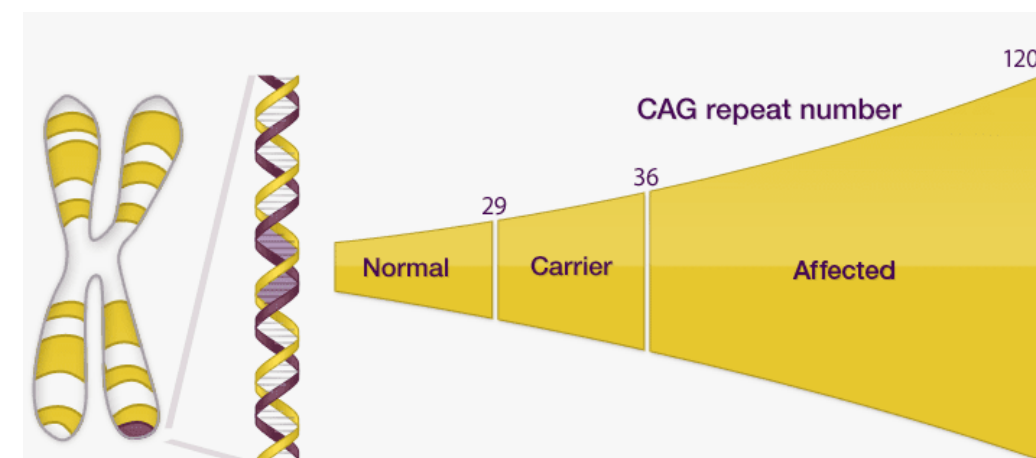
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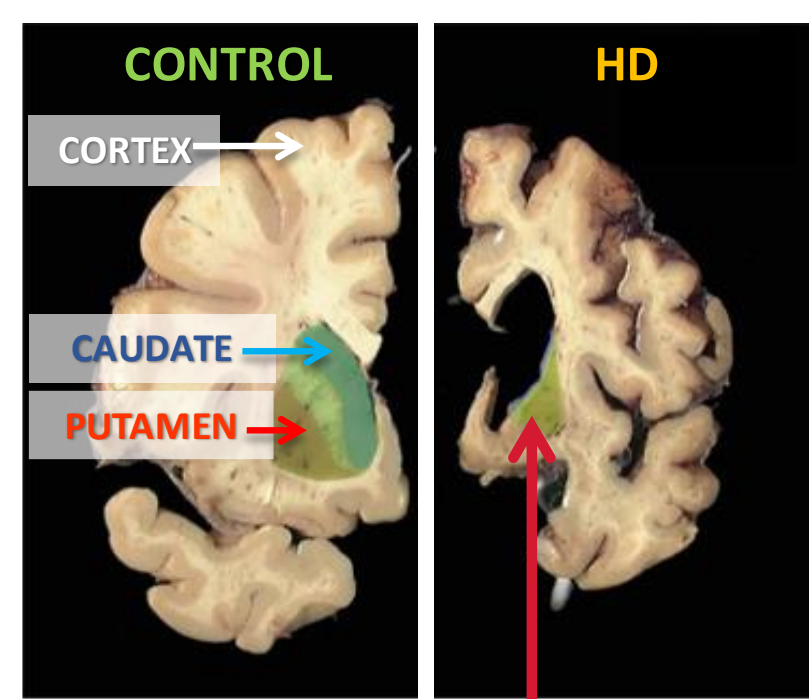
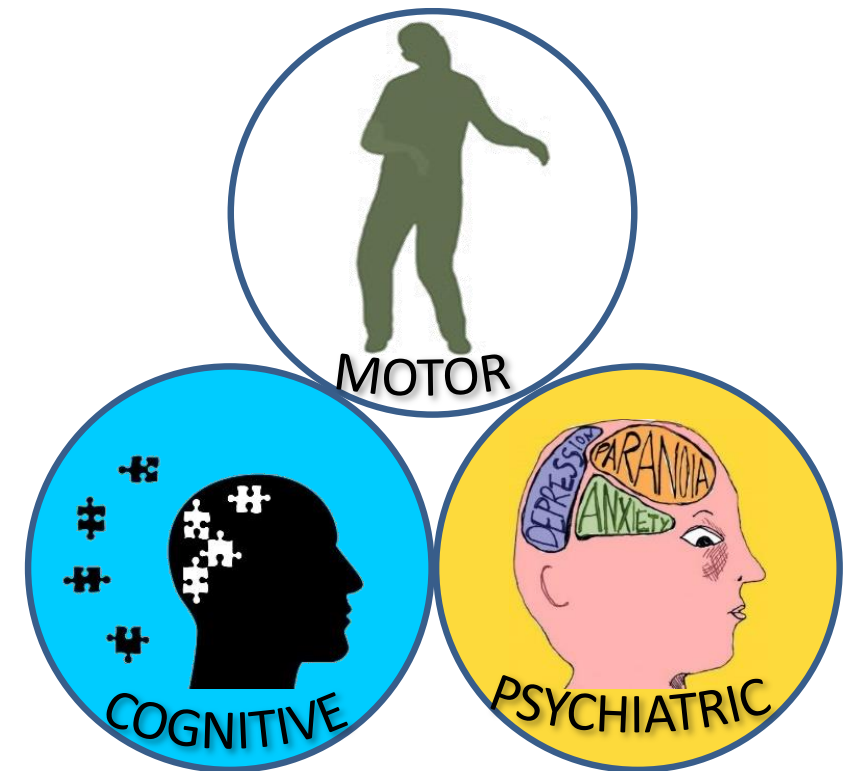
Huntington's disease (HD)

Neuropathological marks of HD: • Prominent striatal atrophy
• Huntingtin aggregates

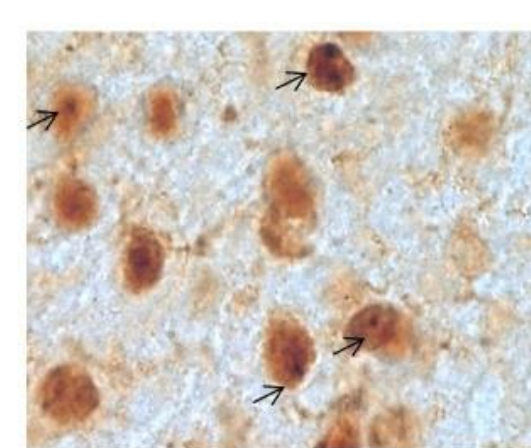
Genetic expansion of CAG triplet in HTT gene



Symptomatology

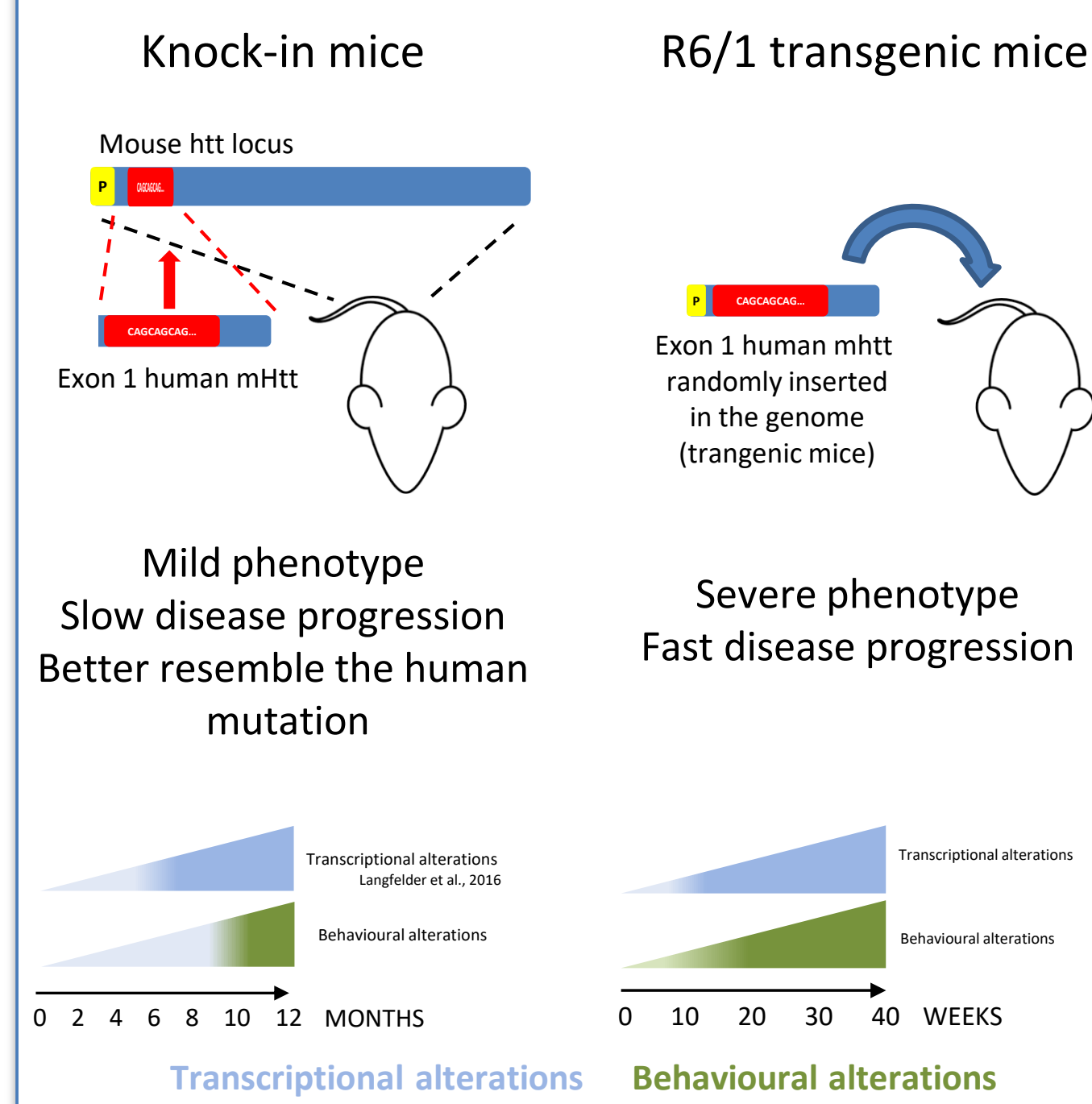


Severe shrinkage of the striatum (caudate/putamen)

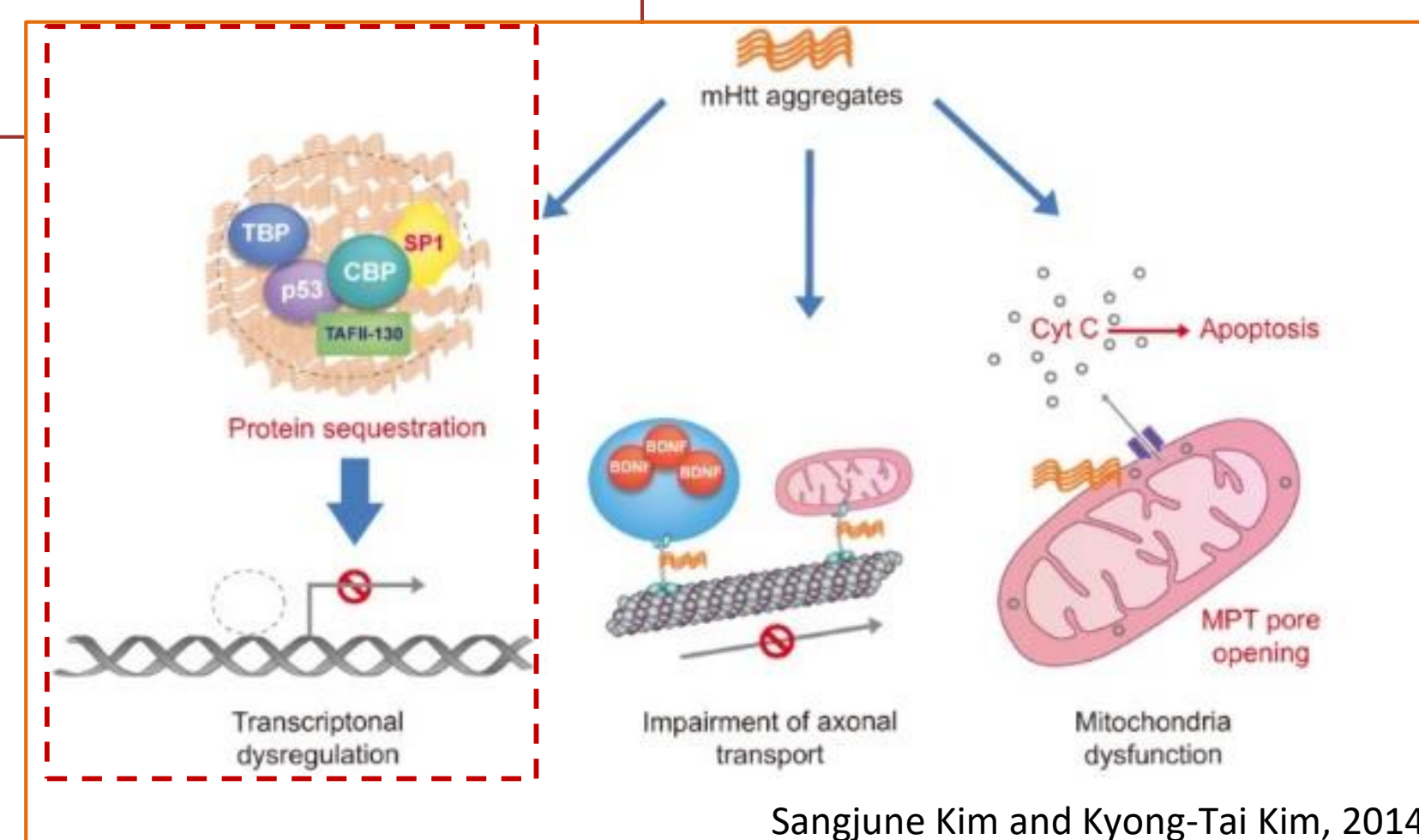


Mutant huntingtin aggregates

Modelling HD with mouse models



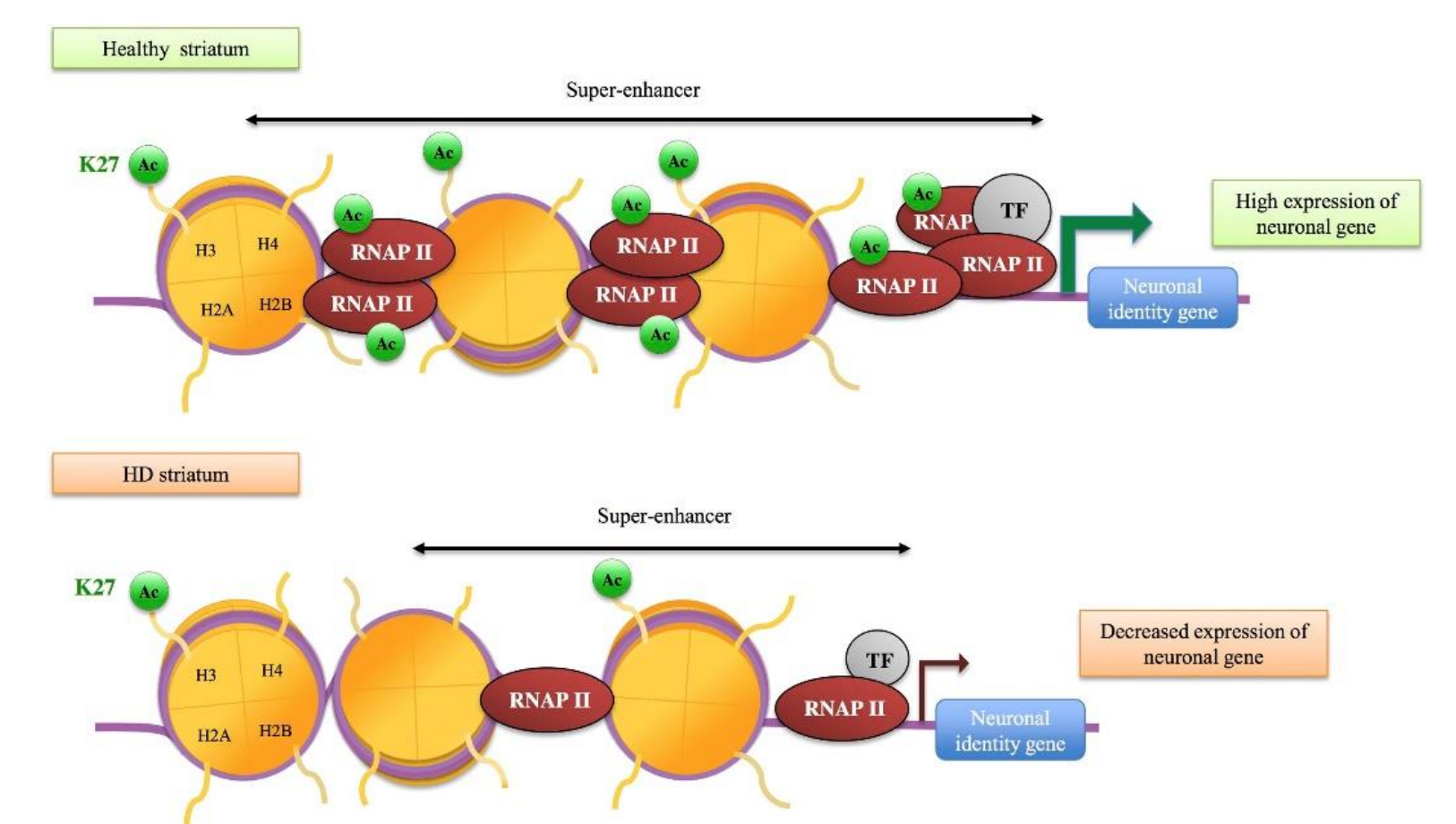
Transcriptional dysregulation in HD



Sangjune Kim and Kyong-Tai Kim, 2014

Transcriptional dysregulation:

- Preserved across mice models and in human patients
- Correlative with disease progression and CAG-length-dependent
- Tissue specific, with major impairment of the striatum



Francelle et al., 2017

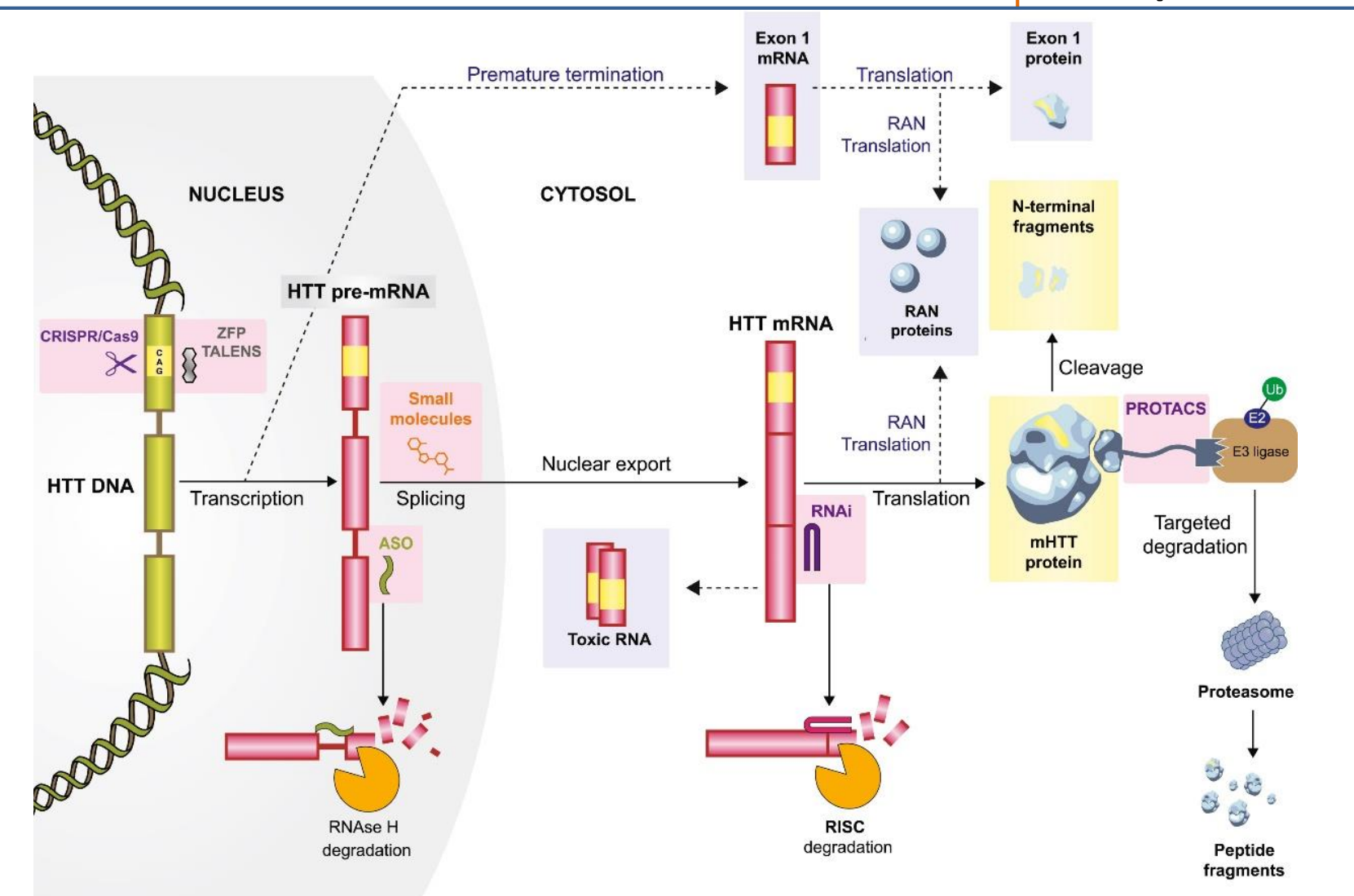
HD transcriptional signature:

- Predominant decrease of neuronal identity genes expression
- Epigenetic dysregulation accompanies the process

Huntingtin lowering, when to act?

Huntingtin lowering strategies, future perspectives:

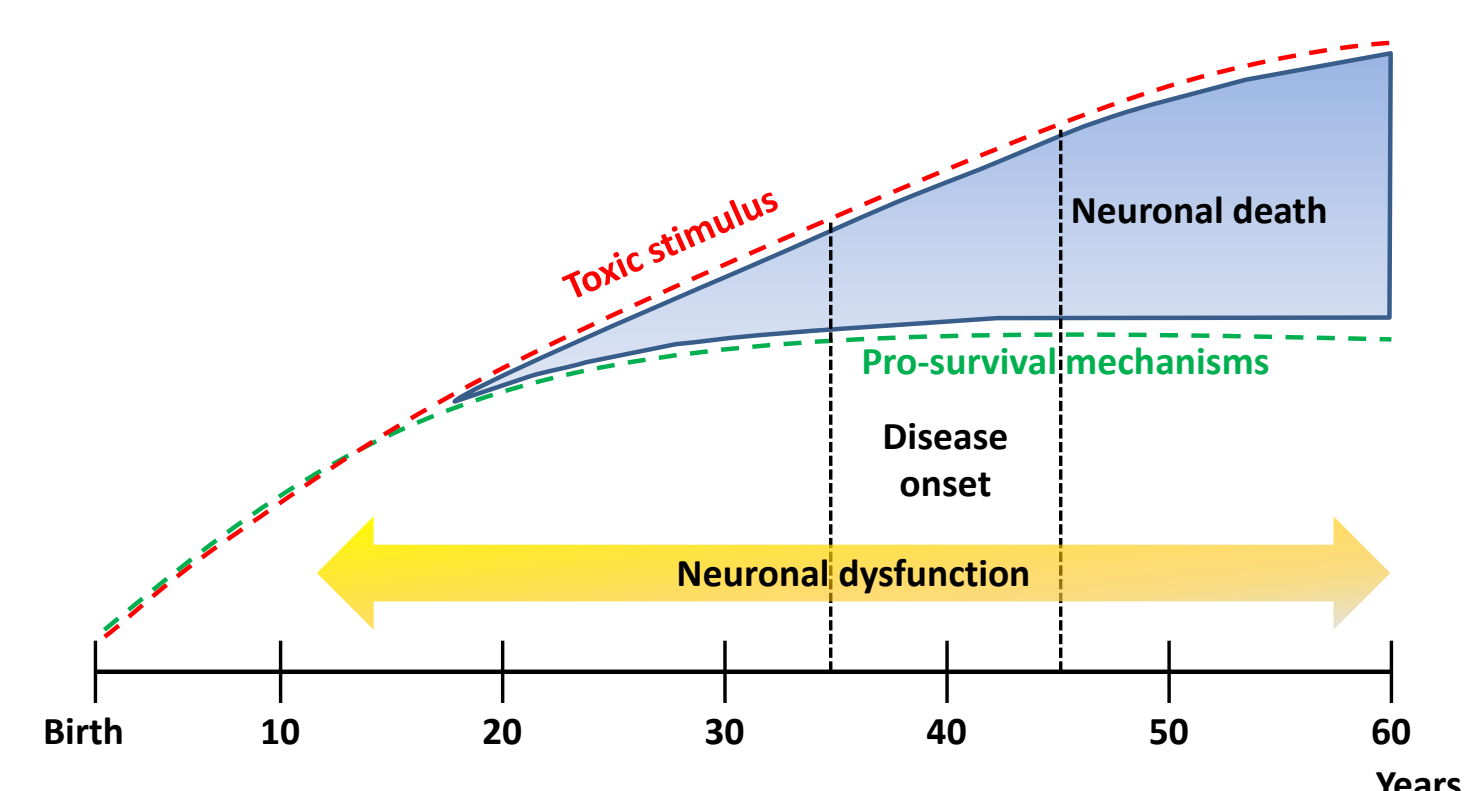
- DNA targeting approaches
- RNA targeting approaches
- Approaches to Target Alternative Toxic Species in HD
- Protein Clearance Approaches



Tabrizi et al., 2019

Therapeutic window:

- When to act?
- Can neuronal identity be recovered if mHTT is cleared?



Neuronal identity maintenance... and modulation?

Neuronal identity is actively maintained in the adult brain by the histone lysine acetyltransferase type 3 (KAT3) proteins:

- KAT3 ablation in adult neurons impairs most significant neuronal processes
- Neuronal identity transcriptional programs are lost in KAT3 ablated adult neurons

NeuroID3D project: Assessing the impact of KAT3-mediated transient neuronal identity loss in chromatin 3D spatial organization and memory maintenance



Conceptual image illustrating Lipinski et al., 2020

