

Max Planck Institut für Experimentelle Medizin

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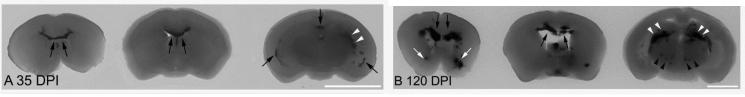


Oligodendroglial-axonal interaction Julia M. Edgar

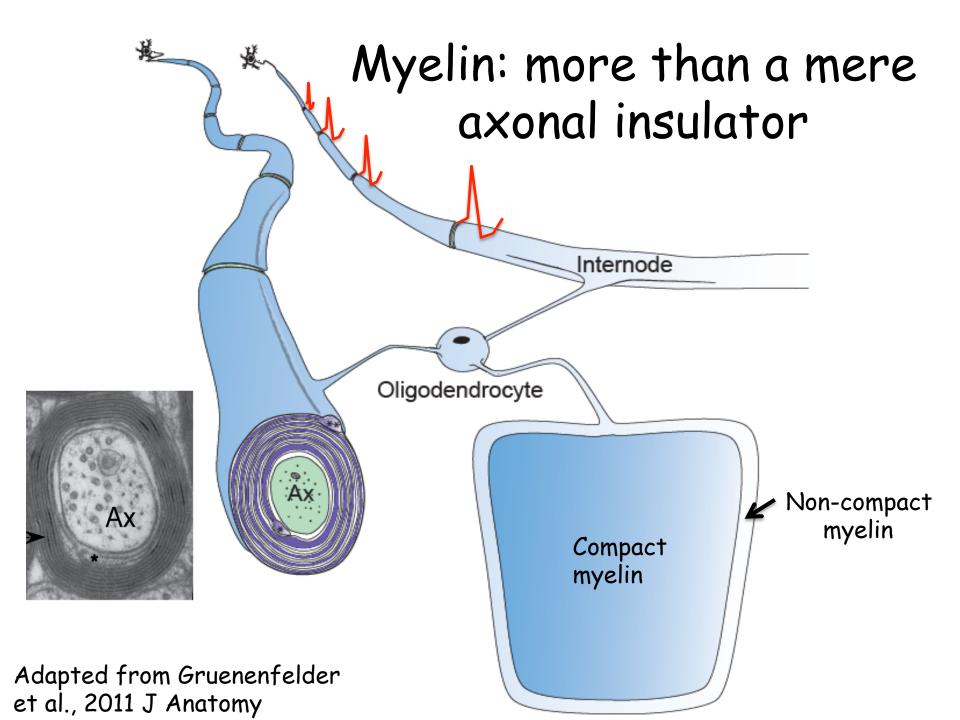
Techniques

General:

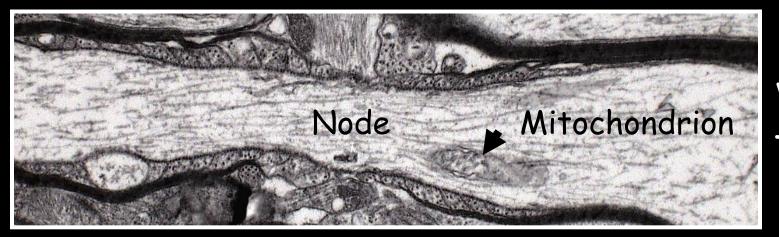
- Immunocyto/histochemisty; histology; western blotting (phosphorylation assays); breeding mutant/transgenic mice; PCR genotyping; qRT-PCR; BrdU assays
- Specfic:
 - In vivo: cell transplantation brain/spinal cord/retina; stereotactic injection; optic nerve/sciatic nerve crush/transection; intra-uterine transplantation
 - Morphometry: EMs of white matter
 - **Cell culture:** neurospheres; myelinating cultures; mixed oligodendroglial cultures; embryonic brain slice cultures
 - Imaging: time-lapse; confocal; FRAP
 - Molecular biology: cloning; transgenic mice; lenti viral production



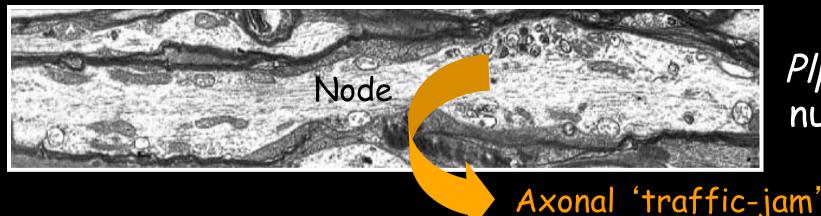
Mbp-LacZ neurospheres form myelinating oligodendrocytes after transplantation into P1 brains



Plp1 ko mouse synthesises relatively normal myelin but develops an axonal pathology



Wildtype



Plp1 null

Griffiths et al., 1998 Science; Edgar et al., 2004 JCB

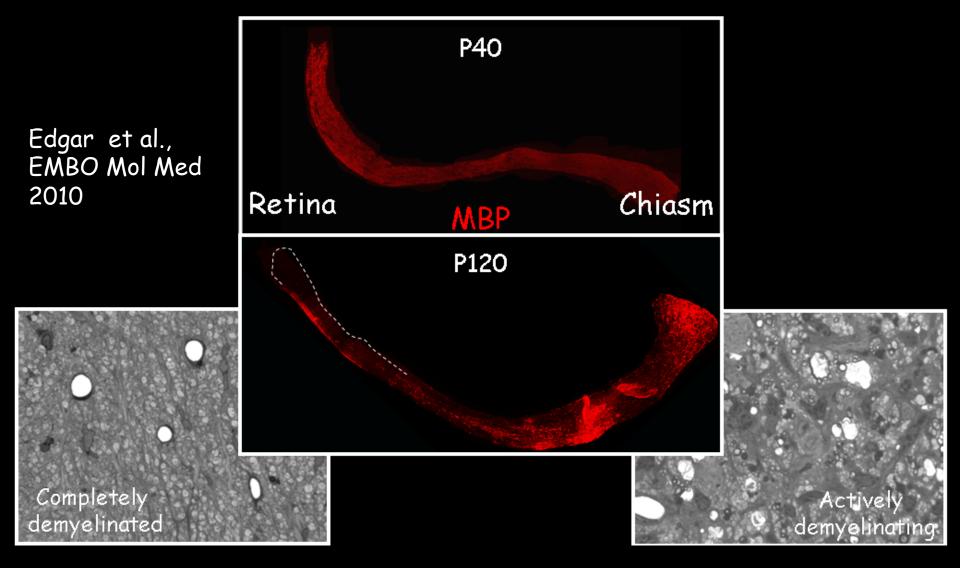
The oligodendrocyte supports the function and integrity of the myelinated axon

Implications for demyelinated axons?

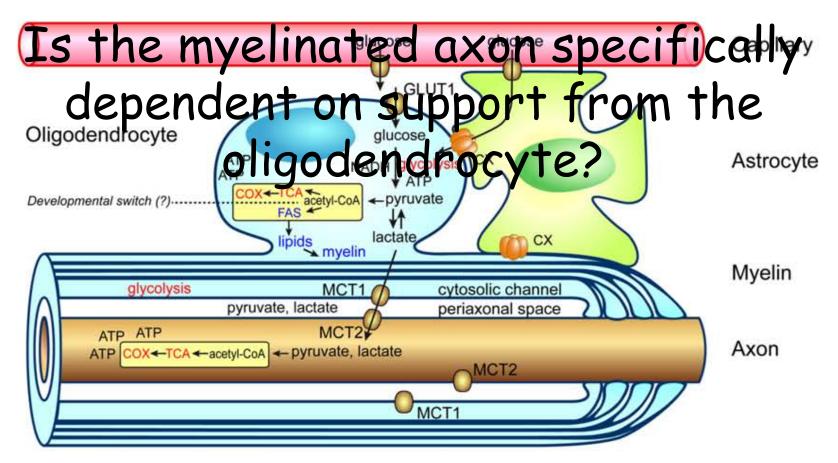
GFP/PLP/neurofilament

Image from Ioannidou et al., 2012

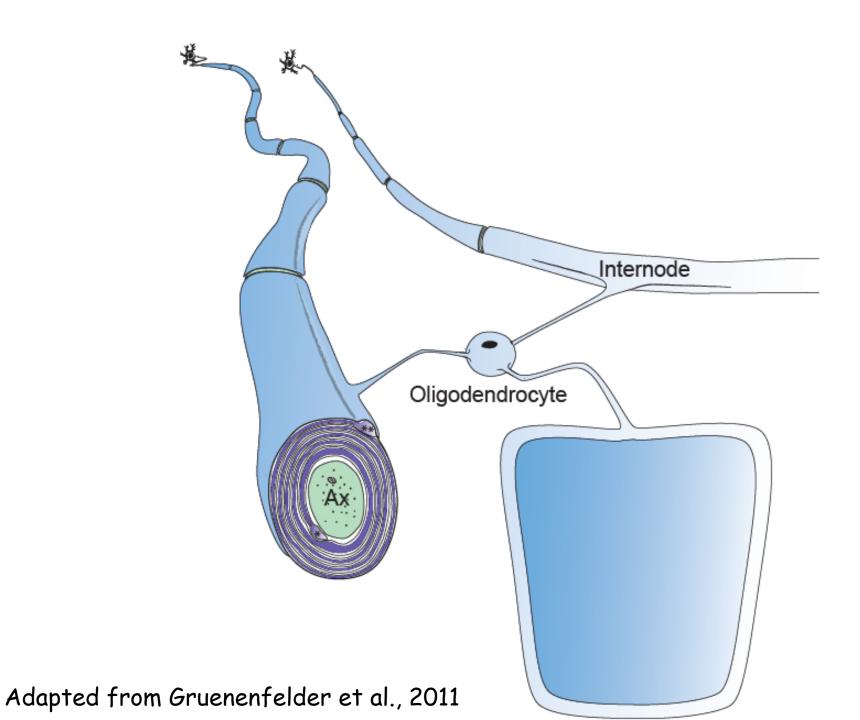
Demyelination and axonal preservation in the *Plp1* overexpressing mouse



Hypothesis: glycolytic oligodendrocytes fuel axonal mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation



Fünfschilling et al., 2012 Nature



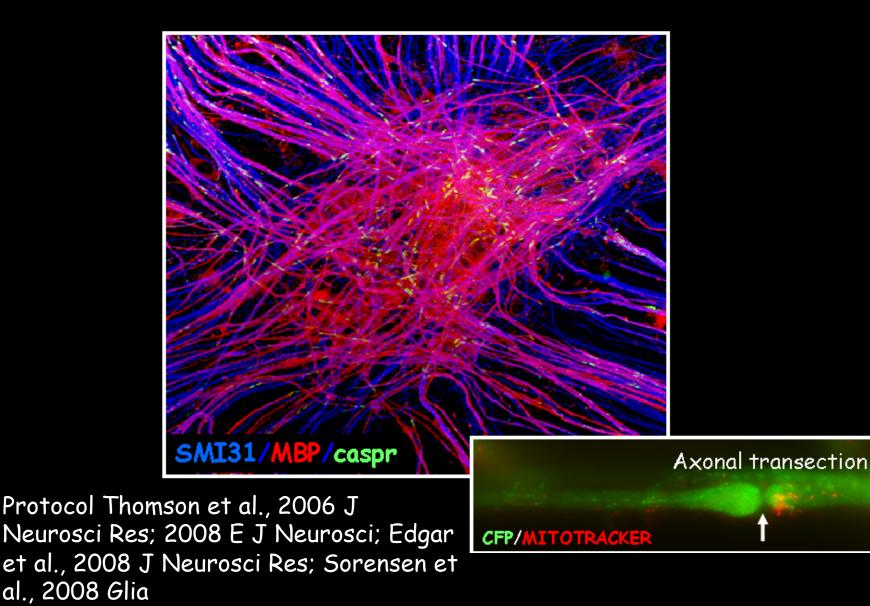
Hypothesis: Myelinic channel

(i) a route through which the oligodendrocyte transports axonoprotective materials and proteins involved in mediating metabolic support to the glial-axonal junction

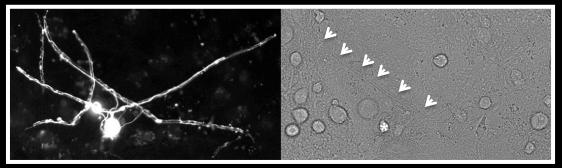
(ii) inflammatory factors perturb transport through this channel system.

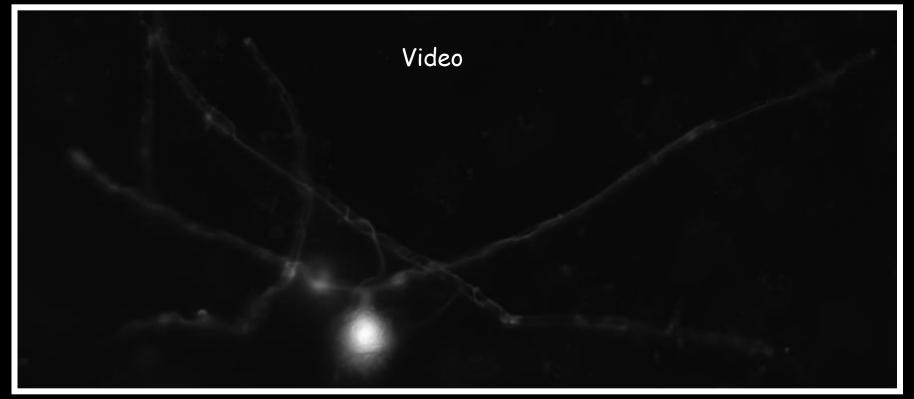
(iii) normal myelinic transport is a prerequisite for normal axonal structure and function

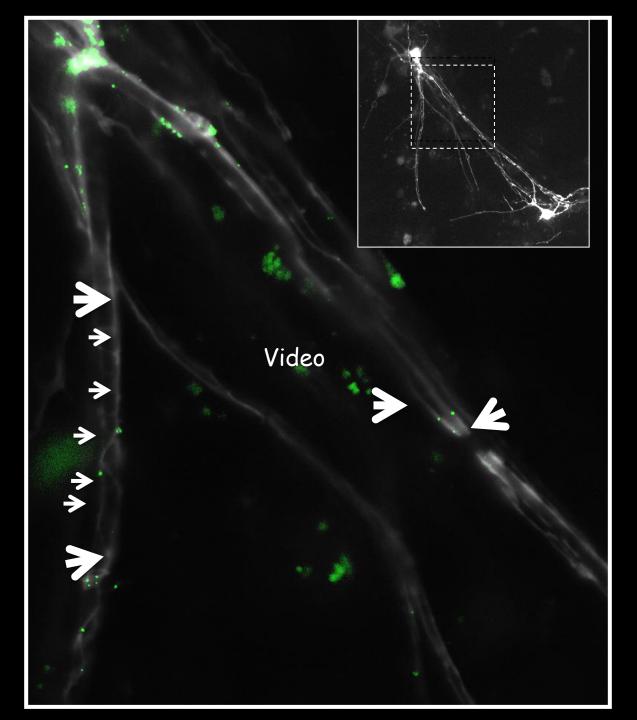
An in vitro model of CNS myelination



Myelinating cultures from *PLP CreERT2**Td tomato mice



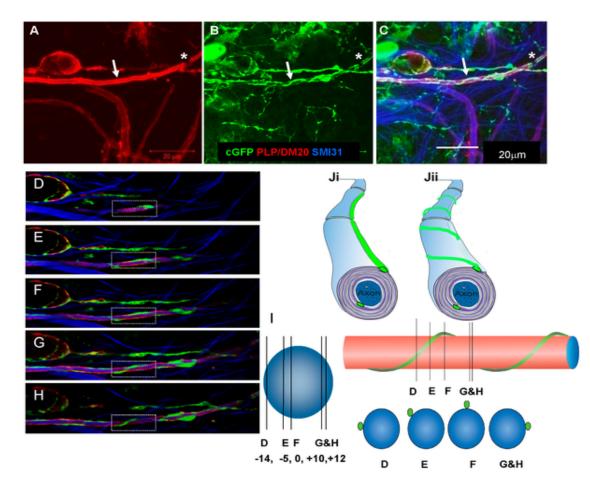




Td-tomato Pex1-EOS2

How CNS myelination happens

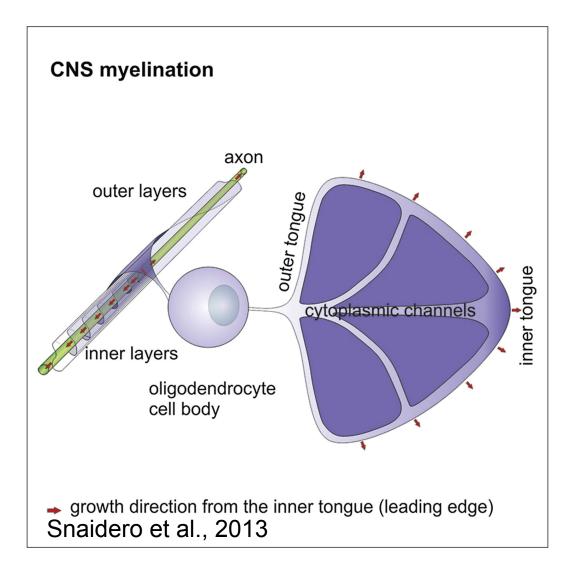
Figure 5. Evidence that oligodendrocytes form spiral processes around neurites.



Ioannidou K, Anderson KI, Strachan D, Edgar JM, Barnett SC (2012) Time-Lapse Imaging of the Dynamics of CNS Glial-Axonal Interactions In Vitro and Ex Vivo. PLoS ONE 7(1): e30775. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0030775 http://127.0.0.1:8081/plosone/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0030775



How CNS myelination happens





'Unusual collaborations'

- Christoph Schmidt Carbon nanotubes to image motor protein movement in oligodendrocytes
- Clive McKimmie and Chris Linington -Semliki forest virus to assay functionality of antibody-mediated type 1 interferon response in myelinating cultures

'What I need'

- Funding!!!
- A method to specifically perturb the myelinic channel *in vivo* that won't also cause primary injury to axons
- Inflammatory factors that specifically perturb the myelinic channel
- Time-lapse imaging that does not cost £50/hour

Collaborators

- Ian Griffiths, Paul Montague, Mark McLaughlin, Jim Anderson, Christine Thomson, Jacques Penderis, Mailis McCulloch, Jennifer Barrie, Fredrik Gruenenfelder, Gemma Thomson, Silvia Bijland
- Susan Barnett and Kalliopi Ioannidou
- Debbie Dewar and Torsten Ruest
- Chris Linington, Clive McKimmie and Tiia Semenoff and Verena Schultz
- Hugh Willison
- Stuart Cobb and Kamal Gadalla
- Klaus Armin-Nave and members Dept of Neurogenetics (MPI), Goettingen, Germany
- Mickael Simons and Nicolas Snaidero, MPI, Goettingen, Germany
- Ian Duncan, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
- Rudolf Martini, University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
- Funding: MS Society UK, National MS Society, ELA foundation, ERC Advanced Grant to KAN.