



# Brain Biorepositories

**South Florida Neuroscience Symposium 2023**  
**June 9th**

Björn Oskarsson, MD, FAAN  
Director ALS Center of Excellence  
Mayo Clinic Florida

# Why do we need brains and spinal cord?

- ALS is a disease of the brain and spinal cord
- Currently we do not understand ALS well enough achieve a cure (but we might get lucky)
- If we understand the problem, then we may be able to fix it

# Overview



History of our current  
understanding



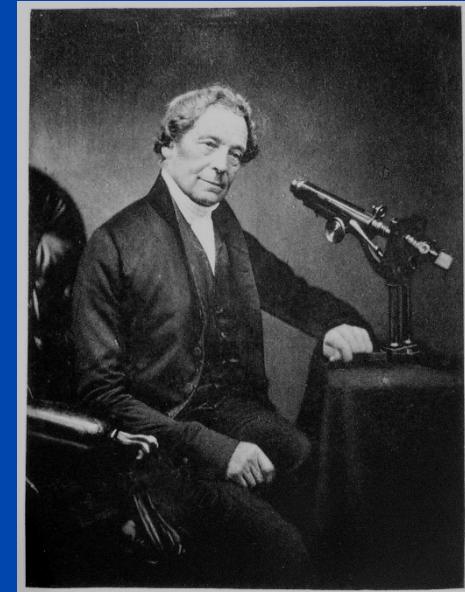
Current  
understanding



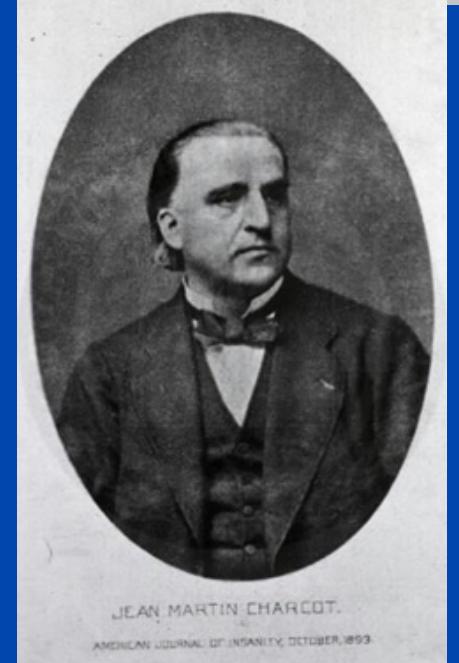
Resource for  
exploration and  
discovery

# History

- Modern medicine 1800's
- Development of functional microscope 1830's - Lister
- 1838 Cells proposed by Schleiden and Schwann
- 1849 Progressive Muscular Atrophy - Duchenne
- **1869 Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis - Charcot**

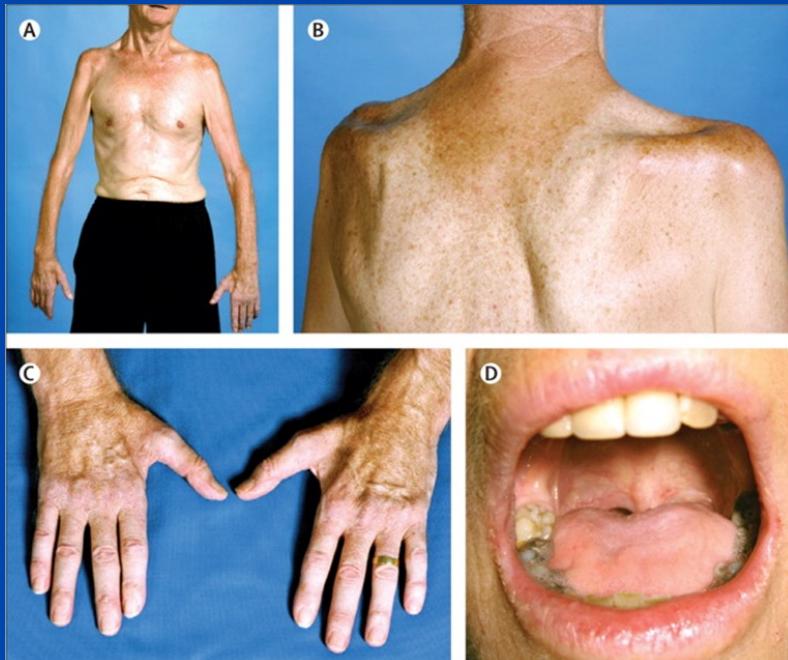


*Joseph Jackson Lister*  
from a photograph by Baillie & Co, London



# Amyotrophy and Lateral Sclerosis

Amyotrophy - wasting of muscle tissue

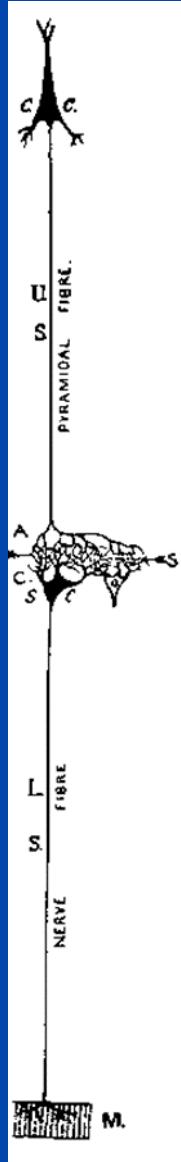


Lateral – to the side  
Sclerosis - hardening



# History of ALS

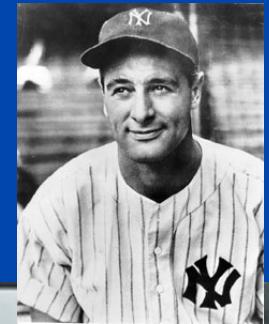
- 1869 - ALS - Charcot
- 1880 - Familial ALS (PMA) - Osler
- 1887 - Neuron - Ramon y Cajal
- 1904 - Primary Lateral Sclerosis - Spiller
- 1993 - SOD1- first cause - Brown and Siddique
- 2008 - TDP43 - Trojanowski and Lee
- 2011 - C9orf72 - most common known cause  
Rademakers / Traynor et al



Ramon y Cajal

# What is ALS

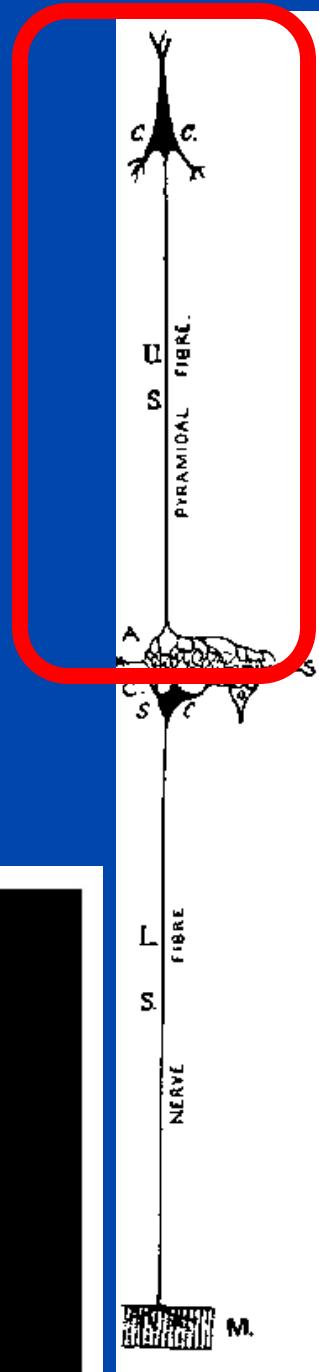
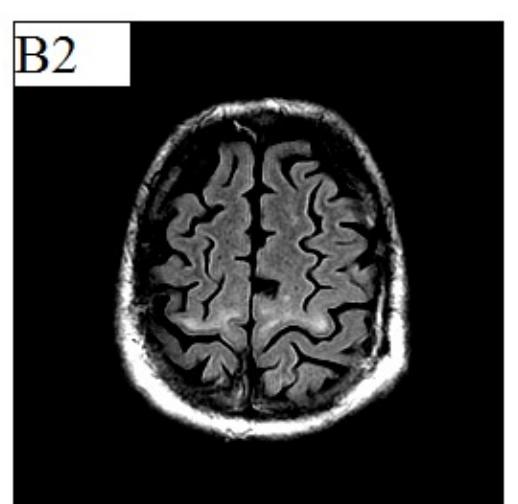
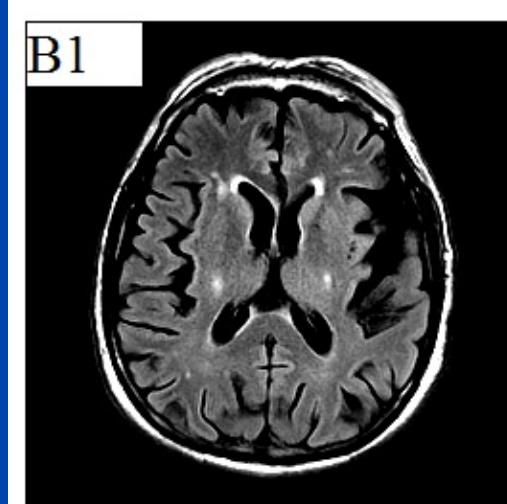
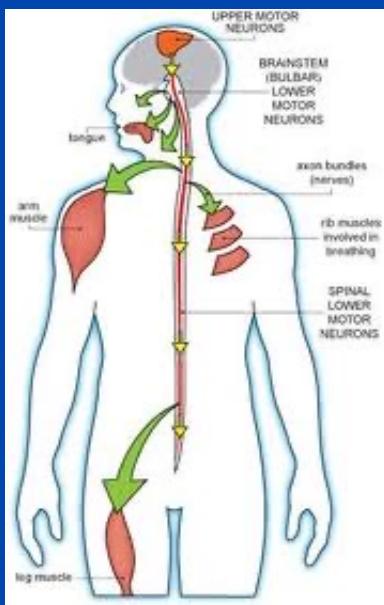
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
  - Motor Neuron disease
  - Lou Gehrig's disease
  - Charcot's disease
- Progressive
- Upper and lower motor neuron disease
- Face/Bulbar or limb onset
- Breathing muscle weakness leading to death



Lou Gehrig at Mayo Clinic

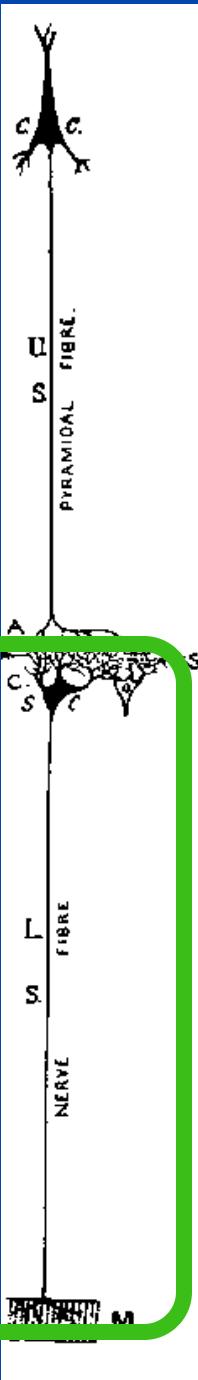
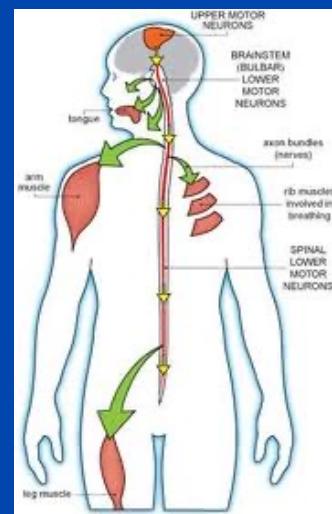
# Upper/ Primary Motor Neuron (Red)

- 1st part of the signal
- Brain to spine
- Spasticity
- Clumsiness



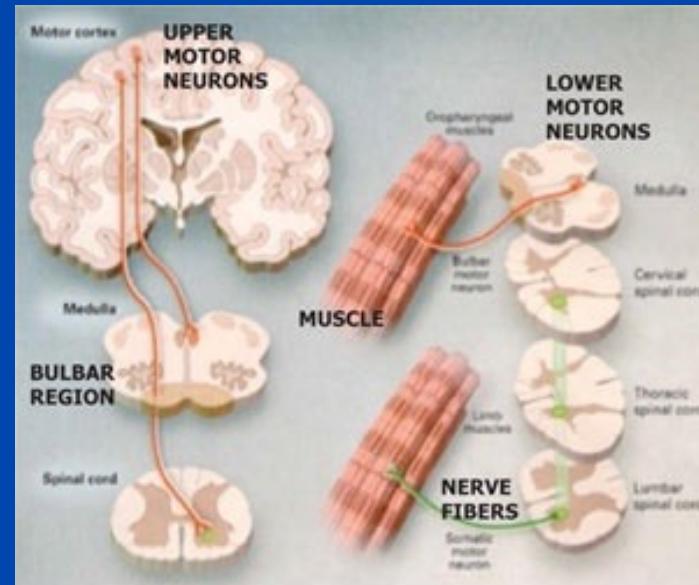
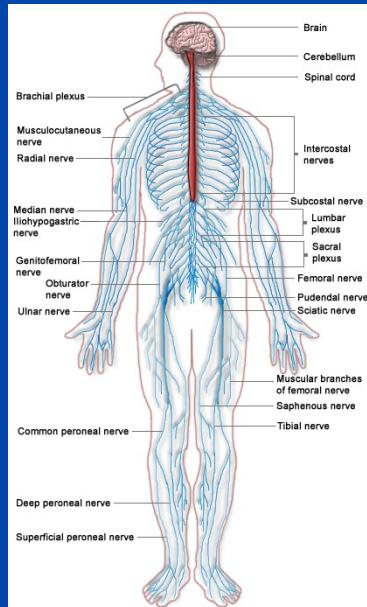
# Lower / Secondary Motor Neuron (Green)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> part
- From spine to muscle
- Weakness
- Atrophy
- Fasciculations
- Cramps



# Clinical

- Weakness
- Onset is 1/3 face / arm / leg (4% thoracic/global)
- Spreads contiguously through the body
- Painless, progressive, no sensory loss

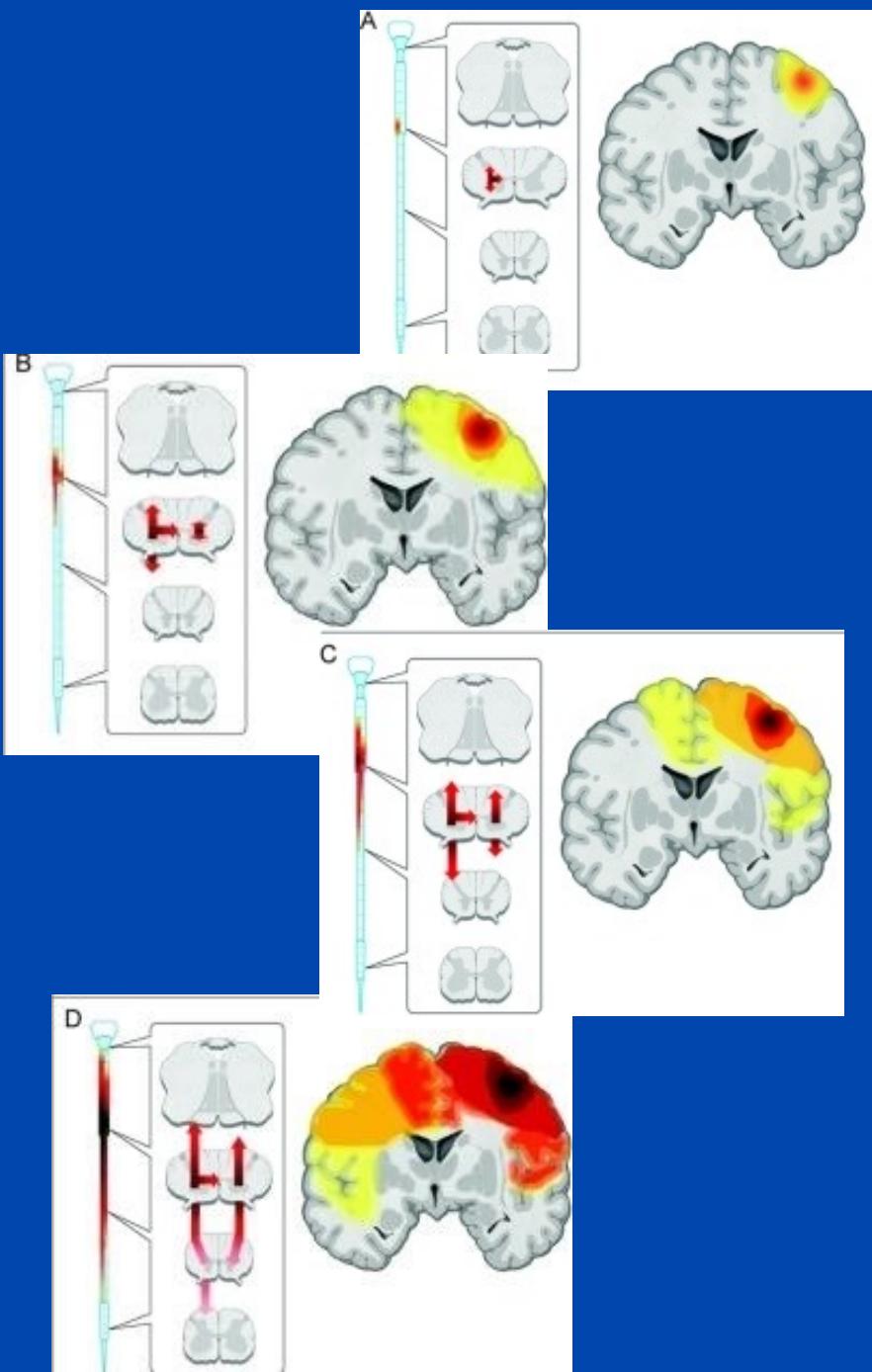


# Look and learn



# Spread of disease

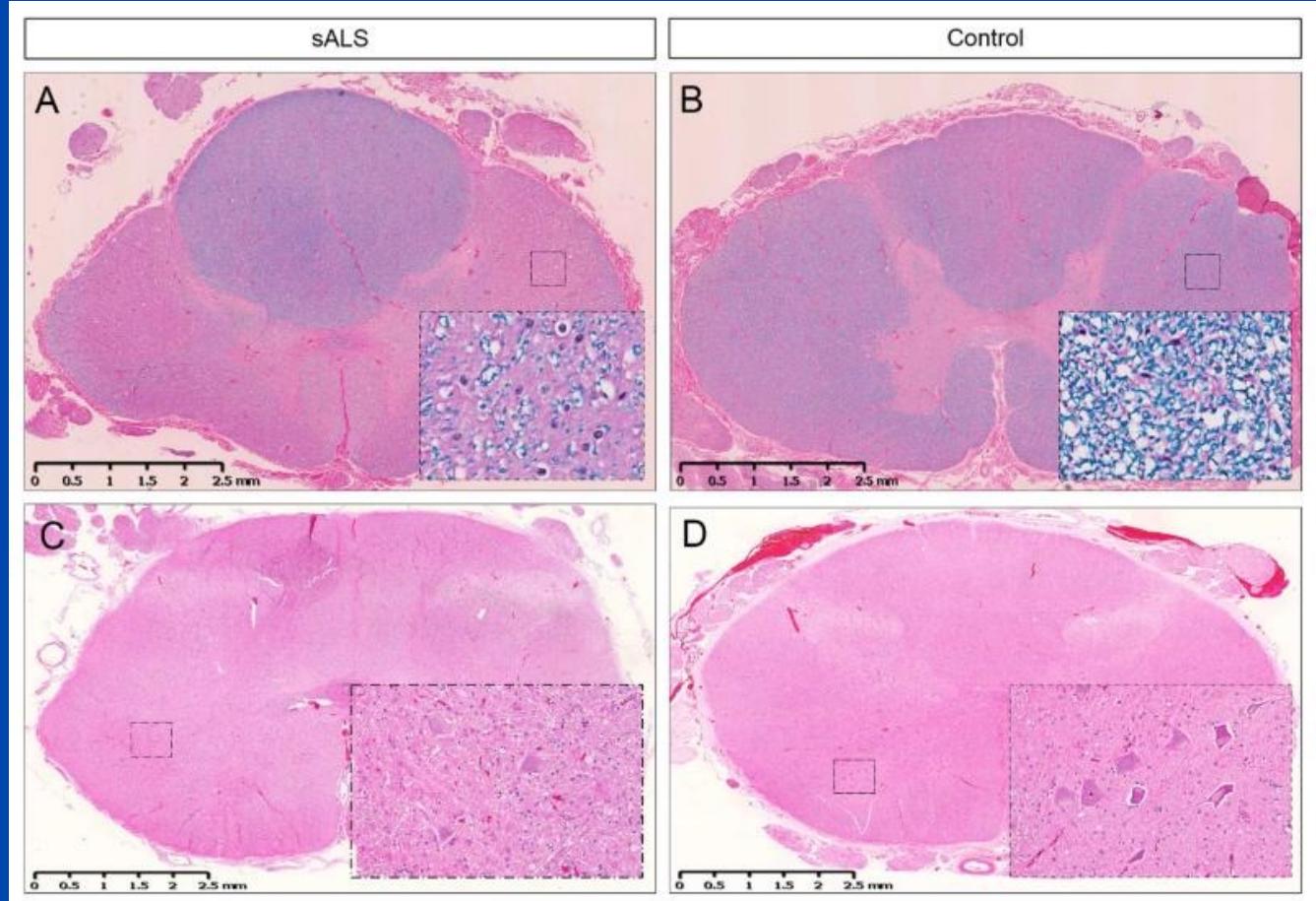
- Affecting “mostly” anterior horn cells and frontal cortical neurons



Pictures from Ravits et al 2009

# Neuropathology Spinal Cord

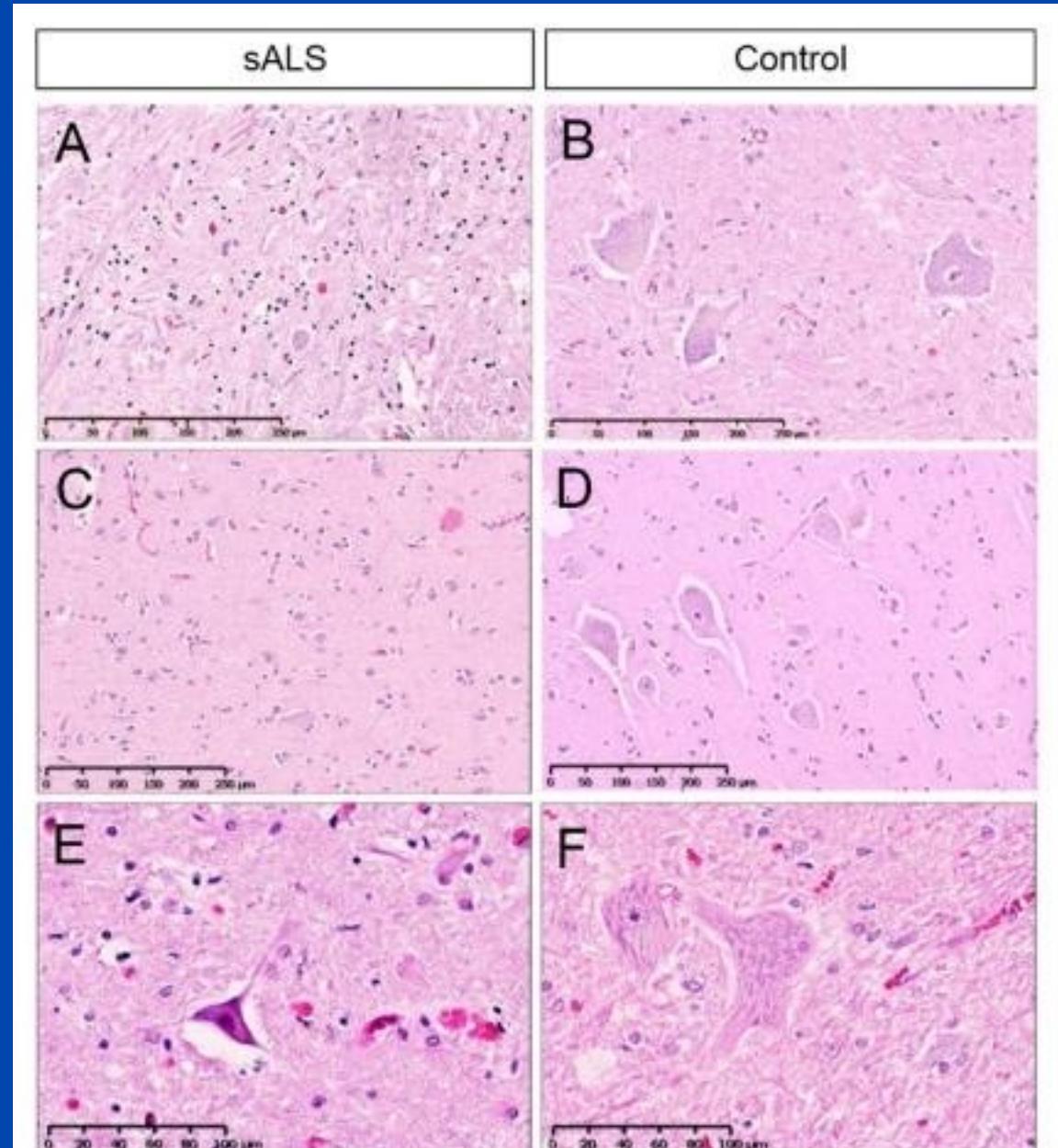
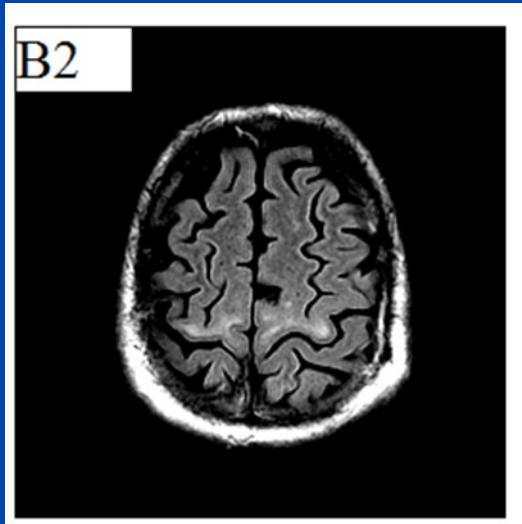
- Lateral sclerosis
- Anterior horn disease



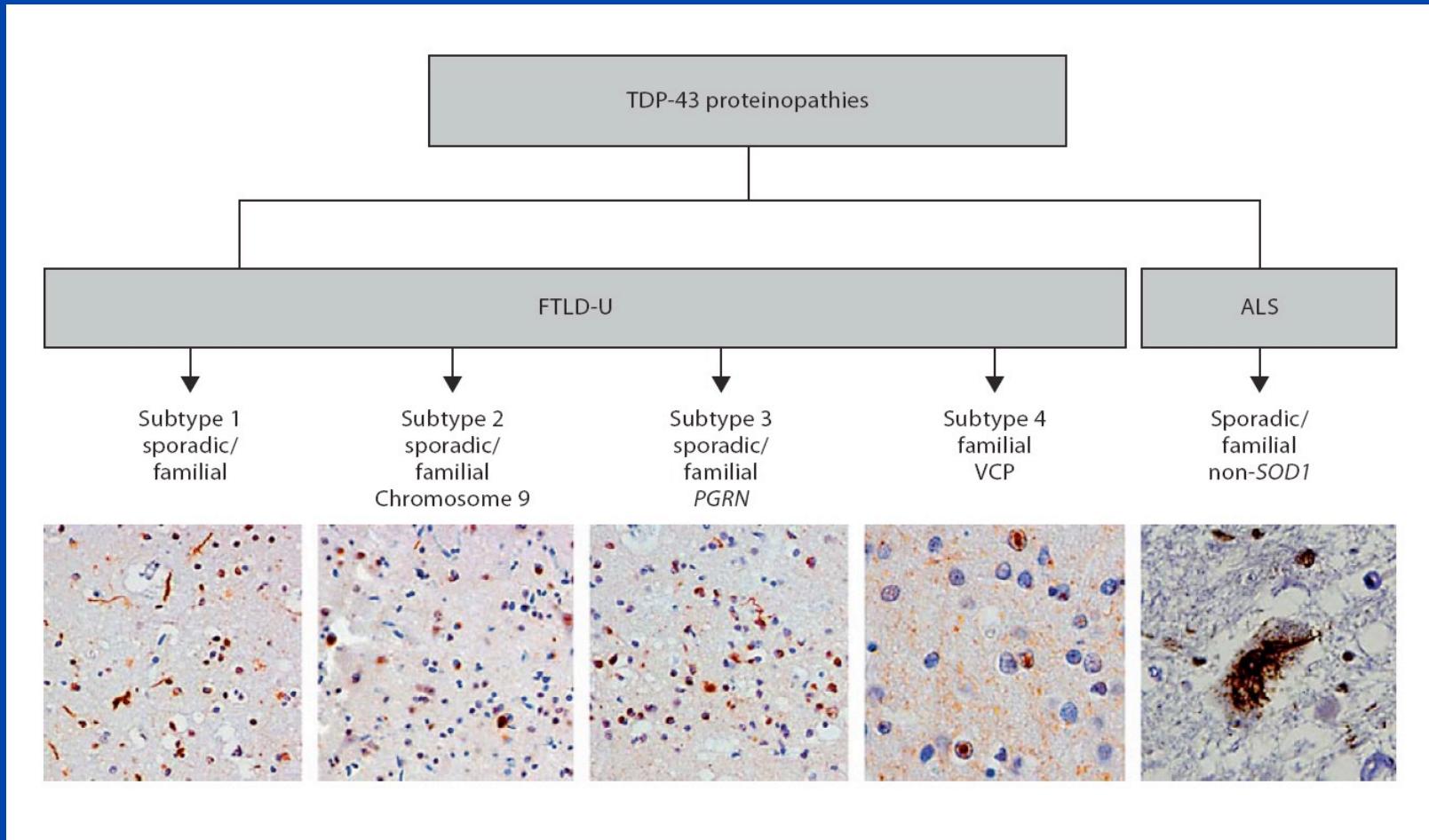
Saberi 2015

# Neuropathology Brain

- Loss of cortical neurons
- Contracted



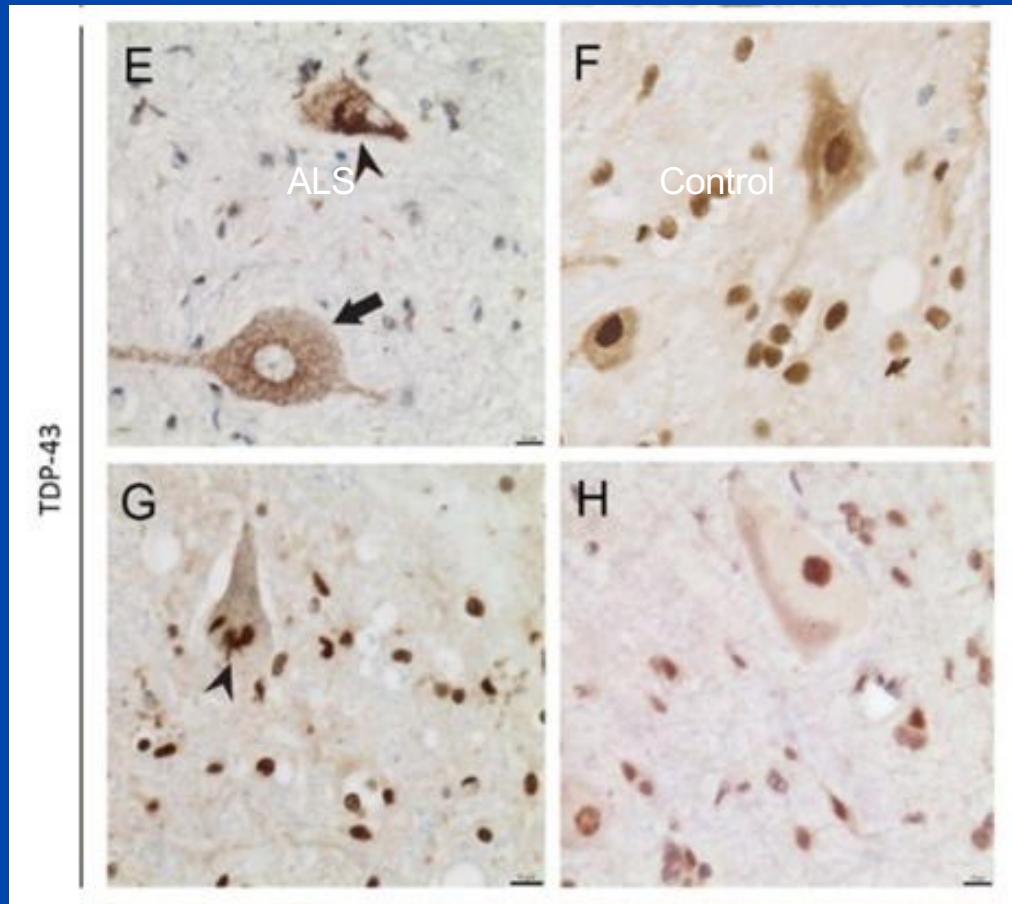
# TDP-43 Proteinopathies



LK Kwong, K Uryu, JQ Trojanowski, VMY Lee Neurosignals 2008

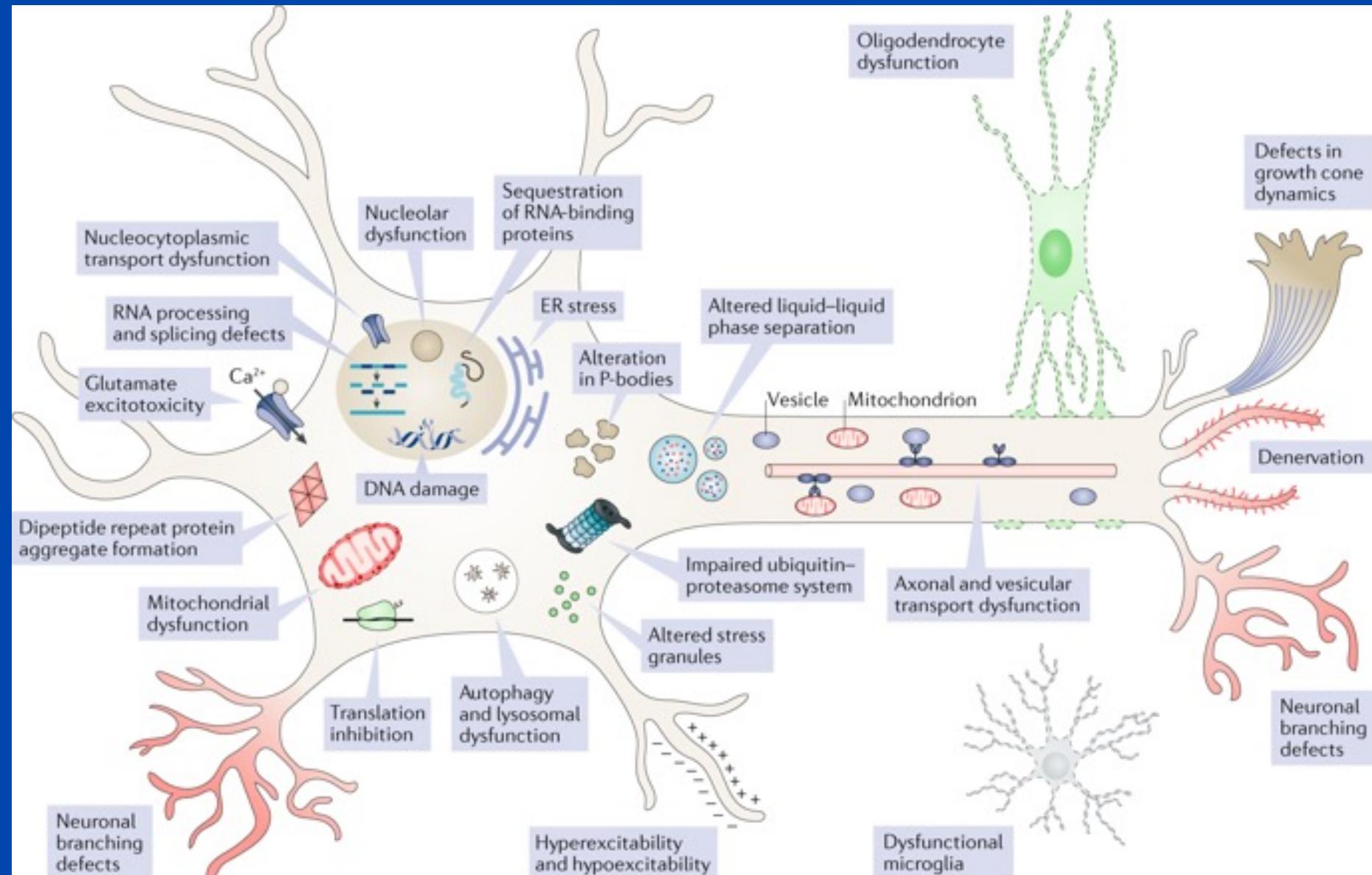
# Neuropathology TDP-43

- Ubiquitin-positive inclusions
- Made up largely by TDP-43
- Nuclear clearing



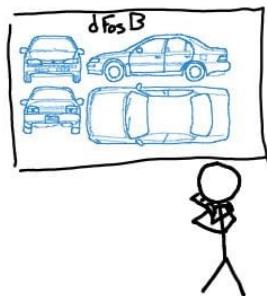
Saberi 2015

# ALS (C9orf72)



# Central Dogma of Biology

DNA (Blueprint)



mRNA (Copy)



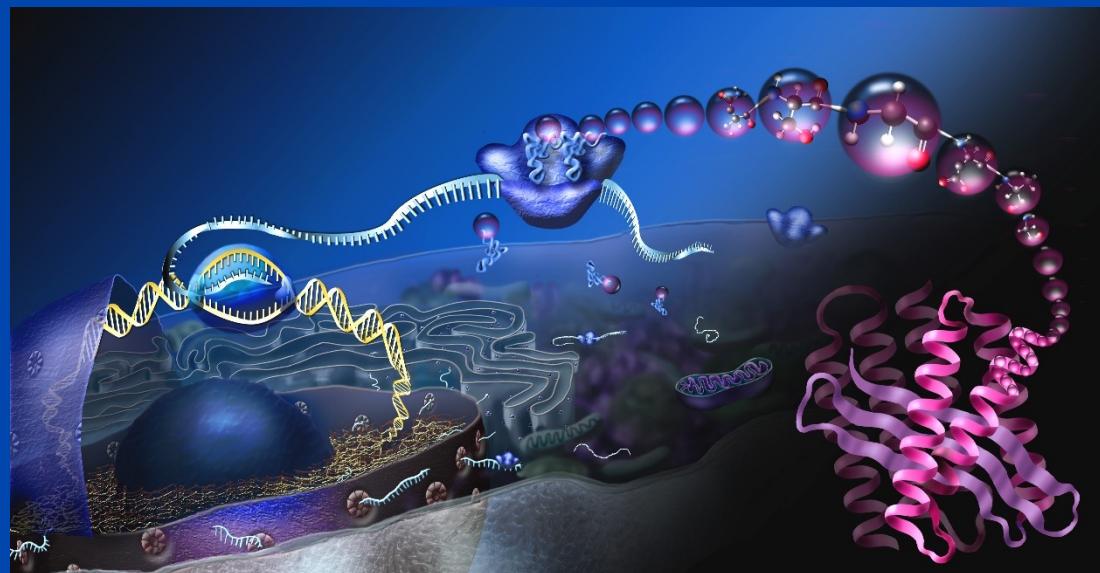
Ribosome (Factory)



Protein (Fancy Car)



T. Woodward

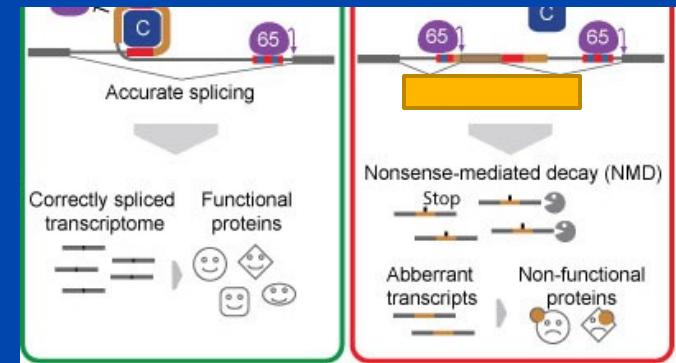


CK-12 Foundation

# The Guardians of the Transcriptome

## TAR DNA binding protein (TDP 43)

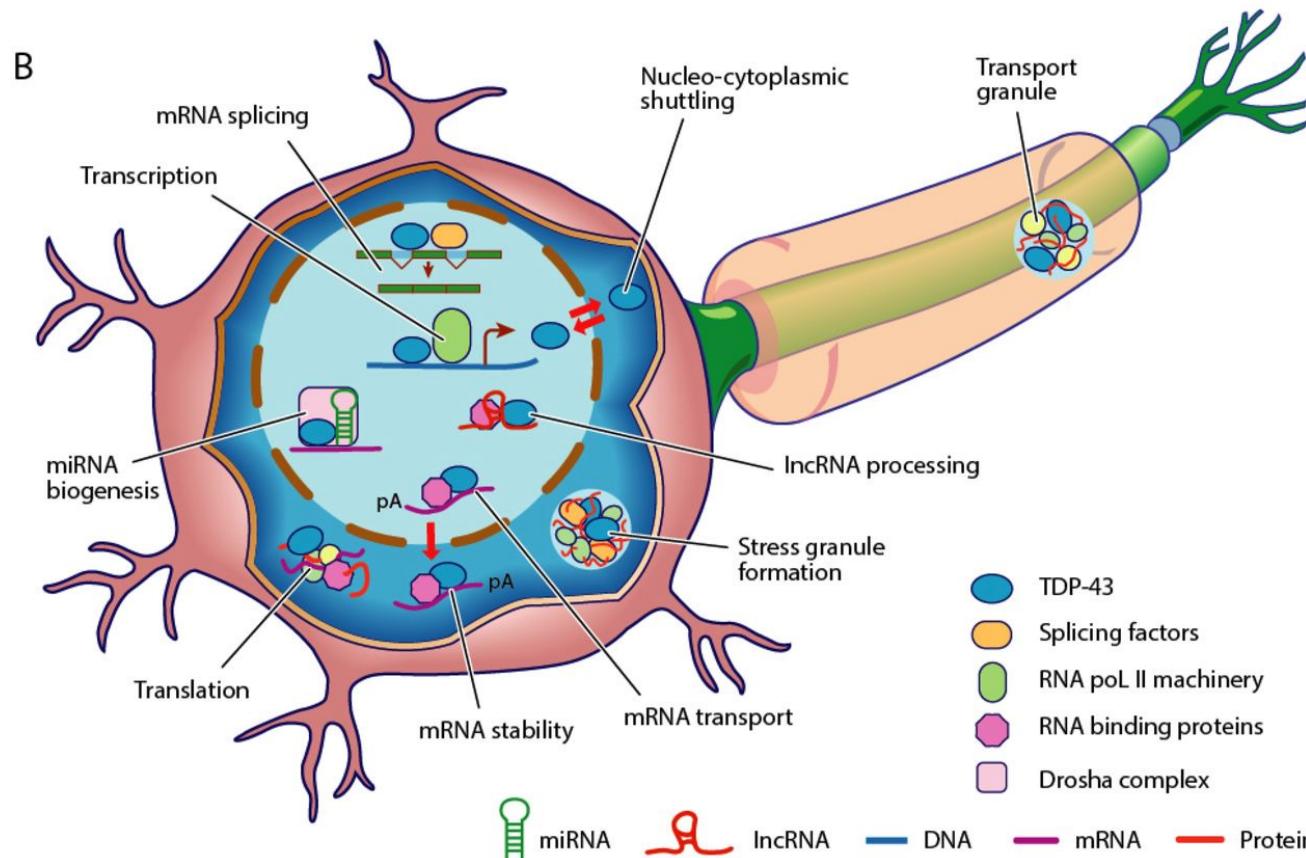
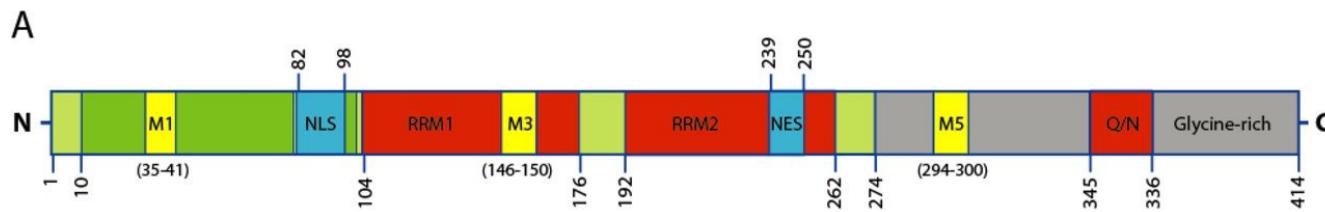
- Major component of ubiquinated inclusions
- 414-amino-acid nuclear protein
- *TARDBP* gene on chromosome 1
- Highly conserved widely expressed protein



- Physiologic function in CNS
  - Transcription regulation and exon skipping
  - DNA binding
  - mRNA binding with export sequence
- Mislocalization leads to splicing errors in Stathmin2, UNC13A, others
- Cryptic peptides

Modified from J. Ule

## (A) Structure of TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43) protein.



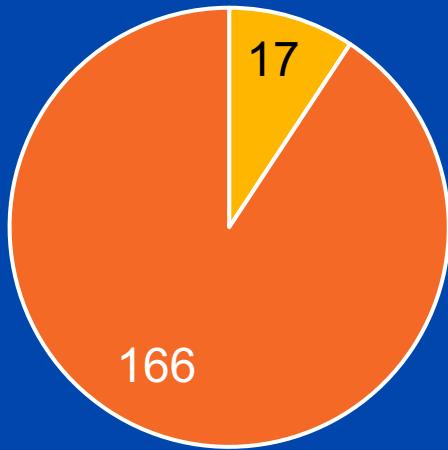
Eva Maria Johanna de Boer et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2021;92:86-95

# Mayo ALS brain bank

- The ALS autopsy program is in its 22<sup>nd</sup> year
- The bank contains 200+ ALS and 16 PLS and 9 other motor neuron disease brains and spinal cords.
- Donations are collected from all three Mayo Clinic sites, with a majority from Mayo Clinic Florida
- The tissue samples are used for a wide range of research on the pathology and genetics of motor neuron disorders, including basic studies at the cellular level and biochemical studies examining changes in proteins and other molecules.

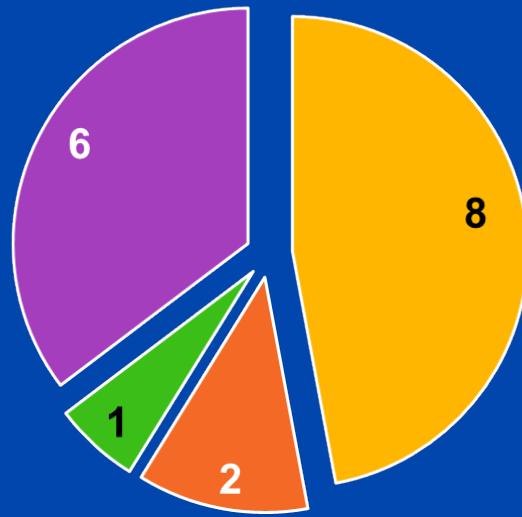
# Genotypes

Sporadic



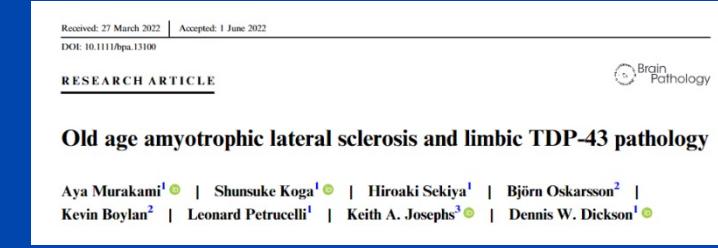
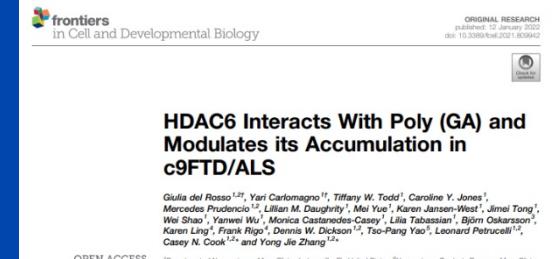
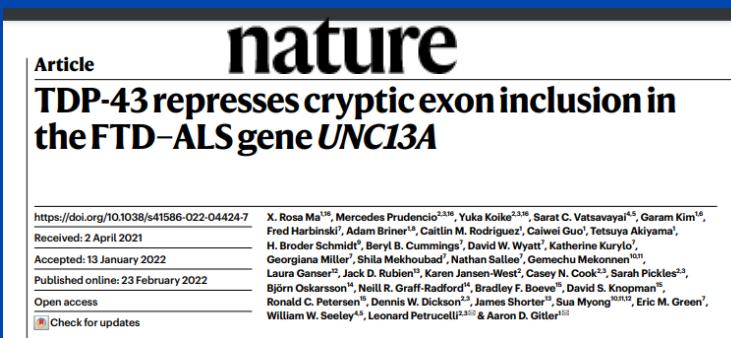
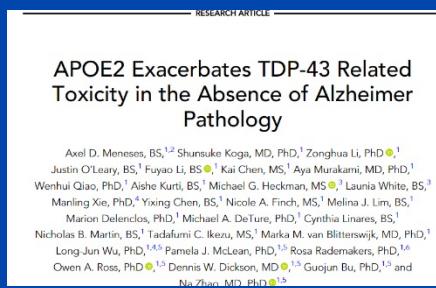
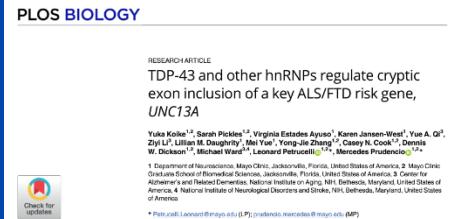
■ C9orf72 ■ Not Identified

Genotypes in Familial ALS



■ SOD1 ■ C9 ■ TARDBP ■ Not Identified

# Publications from 2022-23



# Mayo Clinic Florida ALS Center

- Tissue bank
- Cross sectional blood biomarker study
- Longitudinal Blood and CSF
- TARGET ALS Longitudinal Blood and CSF
- TAPESTRY Whole genome sequencing
- PLS Natural History (Closed)
- REFINE (Closed)
- ALSpire ATXN2 ASO phase 1
- Calico Phase 1 (Closed)
- COMBAT Ibudilast phase II-III
- HIMALAYA Sanofi phase II
- TJ-68 against muscle cramps
- Healy Platform phase II
- Mayo Stem Cell phase II (Closed)



Mangurian Building



Birdsall Research Building

# Acknowledgements

- Our patients
- Our families
- Brain bank
  - Dennis Dickson, MD
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  - Jamie Zernicke, RN
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  - Sara Reising, ST
  - Melissa Stewart, RD
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  - Beth Rush, PhD
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  - Elliot Dimberg, MD
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  - Chris Lamb, MD
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  - Lisa Thuro, CCRC
  - Jany Paulet, MD, CCRC
  - Alex Burch, CCRC
  - Colette McHugh-Strong, JD, CCRC
  - Brittney Mullins, MS, ACRC
  - Huy Tran, ACRC
- Basic research
  - Len Petrucelli, PhD
  - Rosa Rademakers, PhD
  - Tania Gendron, PhD
  - Marka van Blitterswijk, MD, PhD
  - Veronique Belzil, PhD
  - Wilfried Rossoll, PhD
  - John Fryer, PhD
  - Yong-Jie Zhang, PhD
- Funding
  - ALSA
  - State of Florida
  - MDA

