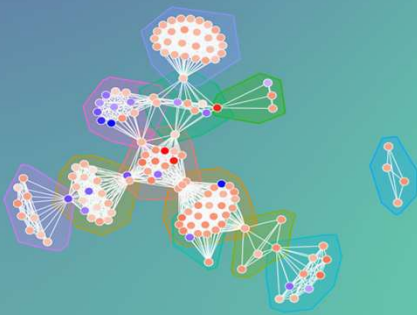
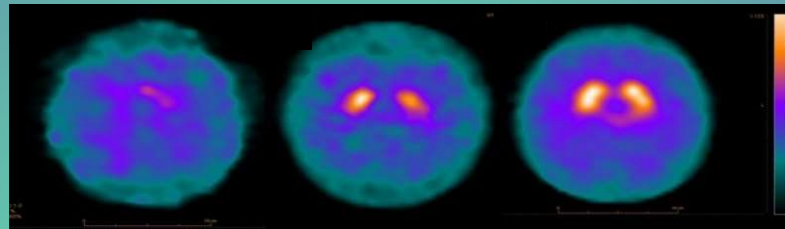




Neuro-SysMed

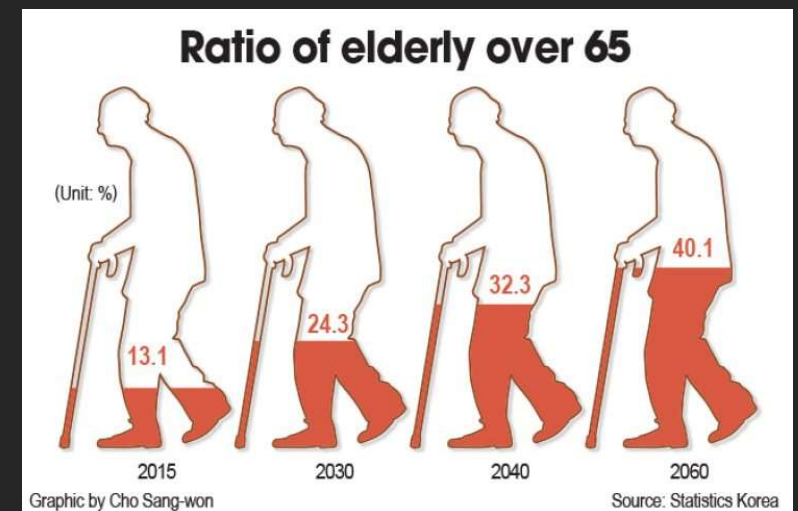
Parkinson's disease: from the patient the lab and back



Prof. Charalampos Tzoulis
Co-Director Neuro-SysMed Center
Haukeland University Hospital &
University of Bergen

Parkinson's disease: a major societal challenge

- ~2.5% of the population > 65 years
- ~5% of the population > 85 years
- Norway:
 - 2020: 8,000
- World
 - 2020: 10 million



Treatments don't work

- Clinicaltrials.gov for PD
 - 1162 trial completed
 - 0 have achieved a disease-modulating effect



Key challenges in PD-research

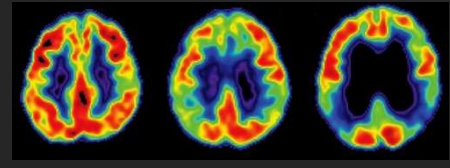
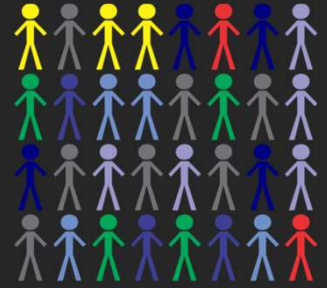
Mechanisms



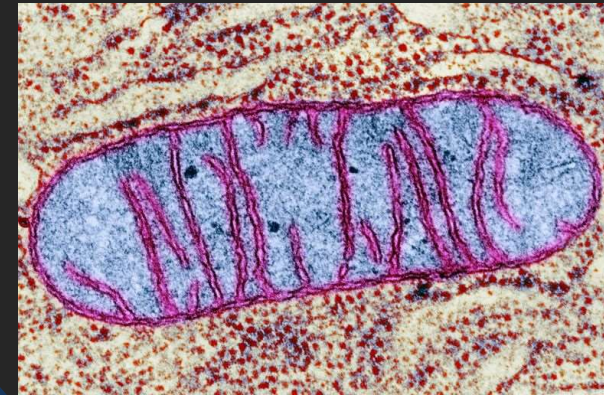
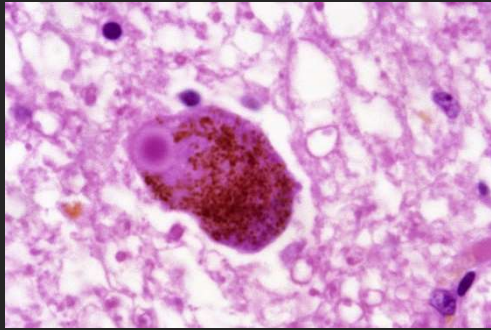
Disease models



Heterogeneity



What is the cause of Parkinson's disease?



?



PD and mitochondria

Science
AAAS

Chronic Parkinsonism in Humans due to a Product of Meperidine-Analog Synthesis
Author(s): J. William Langston, Philip Ballard, James W. Tetrad and Ian Irwin

Langston et al 1983

MITOCHONDRIAL COMPLEX I DEFICIENCY IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

SIR,—The cause of dopaminergic cell death in the substantia nigra of patients with Parkinson's disease is unknown. The meperidine analogue, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP), is selectively toxic for dopamine-containing cells of the substantia nigra and produces parkinsonism. 1-methyl-4-

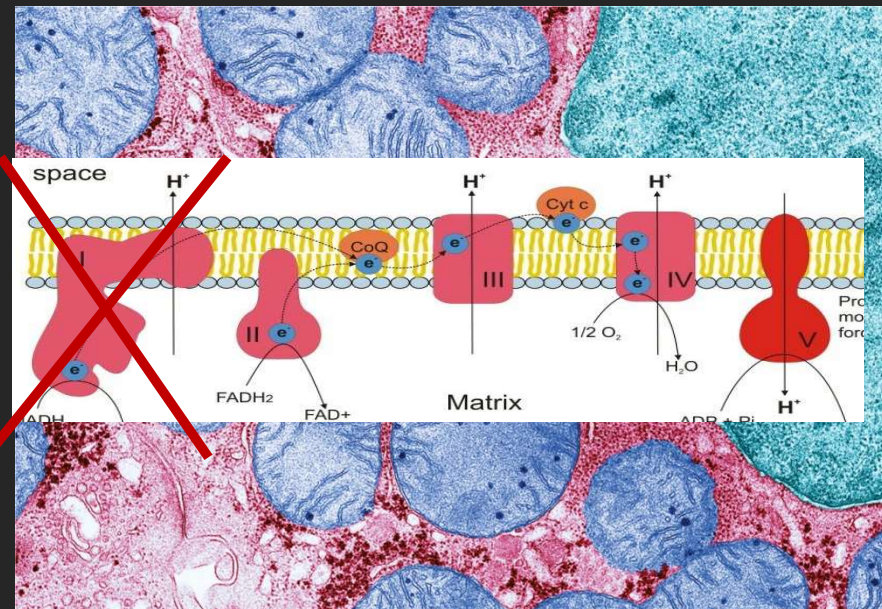
Schapira et al 1989

BRAIN
A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

Severe nigrostriatal degeneration without clinical parkinsonism in patients with polymerase gamma mutations

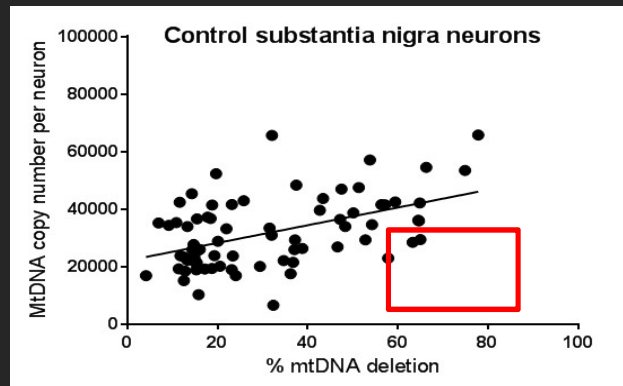
Charalamos Tzoulis,^{1,2} Gia Tuong Tran,² Thomas Schwarzlmüller,^{3,4} Karsten Specht,^{5,6} Kristoffer Haugarvoll,^{1,2} Navin Balafkan,² Peer K. Lilleng,^{7,8} Hrvoje Miletic,^{7,9} Martin Biemann^{3,4} and Laurence A. Bindoff^{1,2}

Tzoulis et al 2013

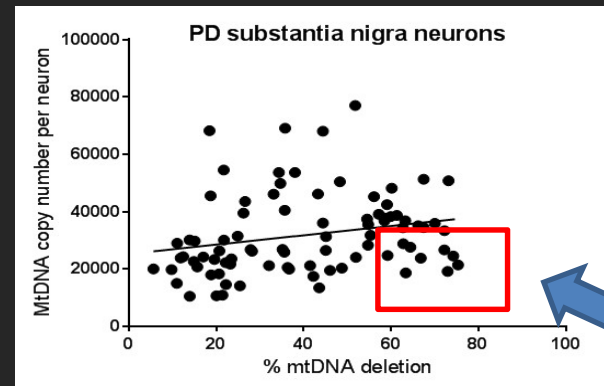


Mitochondrial homeostasis fails in PD

Controls



PD



Loss of healthy mtDNA



Christian Dölle



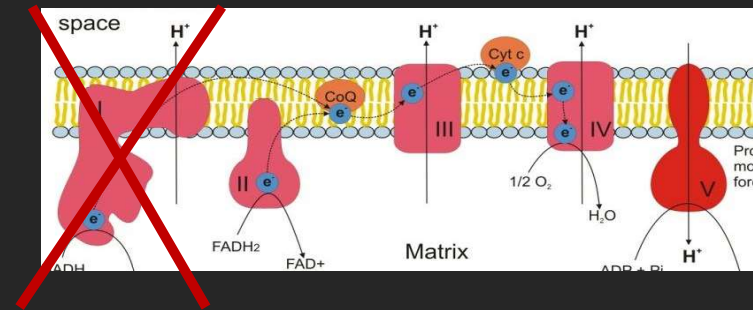
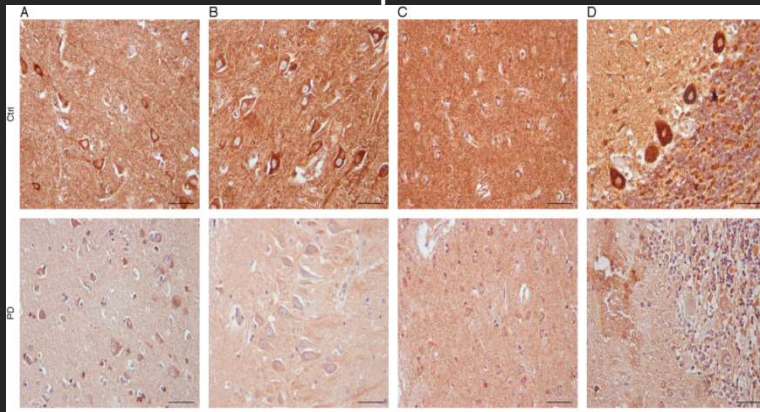
Irene Flønes



Gonzalo S. Nido

Global complex I deficiency in the PD brain

Complex I



Irene Flønes

Acta Neuropathologica (2018) 135:409–425
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00401-017-1794-7>

ORIGINAL PAPER



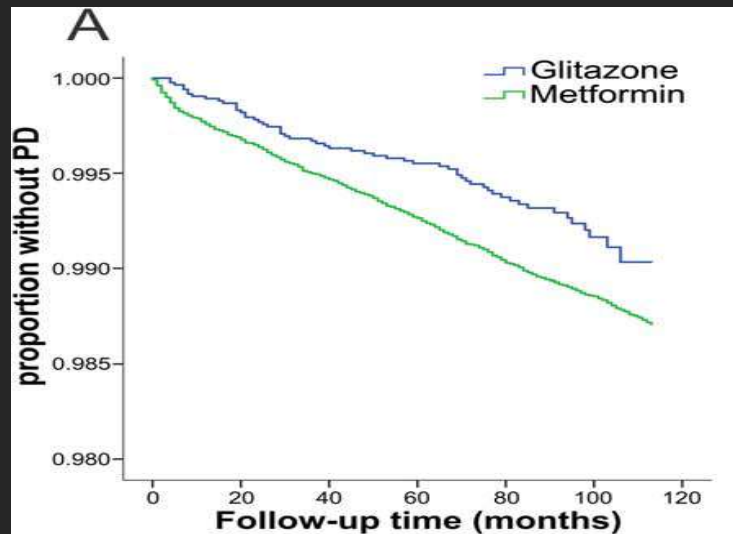
Neuronal complex I deficiency occurs throughout the Parkinson's disease brain, but is not associated with neurodegeneration or mitochondrial DNA damage

Irene H. Flønes^{1,2} · Erika Fernandez-Vizarra³ · Maria Lykouri^{1,2} · Brage Brakedal^{1,2} · Geir Olve Skeie^{1,2} · Hrvoje Miletic^{4,5} · Peer K. Lilleg^{4,6} · Guido Alves^{7,8} · Ole-Bjørn Tysnes^{1,2} · Kristoffer Haugarvoll^{1,2} · Christian Dölle^{1,2} · Massimo Zeviani³ · Charalampos Tzoulis^{1,2}

Glitazones increase mitochondrial biogenesis and are associated with ~30% risk reduction for PD

GTZ «ever exposure»

P = 0.003, HR 0.72



Cox regression

Glitazone Treatment and Incidence of Parkinson's Disease among People with Diabetes: A Retrospective Cohort Study

Ruth Brauer^{1*}, Krishnan Bhaskaran¹, Nishi Chaturvedi², David T. Dexter³, Liam Smeeth¹, Ian Douglas¹

Movement Disorders

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Glitazone Use Associated With Reduced Risk of Parkinson's Disease

Brage Brakedal, BA, MD,^{1,2} Irene Flores, MD,^{1,2} Simone F. Reiter, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Olvind Torkildsen, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Christian Dölle, PhD,^{1,2} Jörg Assmus, PhD,³ Kristoffer Haugarvoll, MD, PhD,^{1,2†} and Charalampos Tzoulis, MD, PhD,^{1,2†}

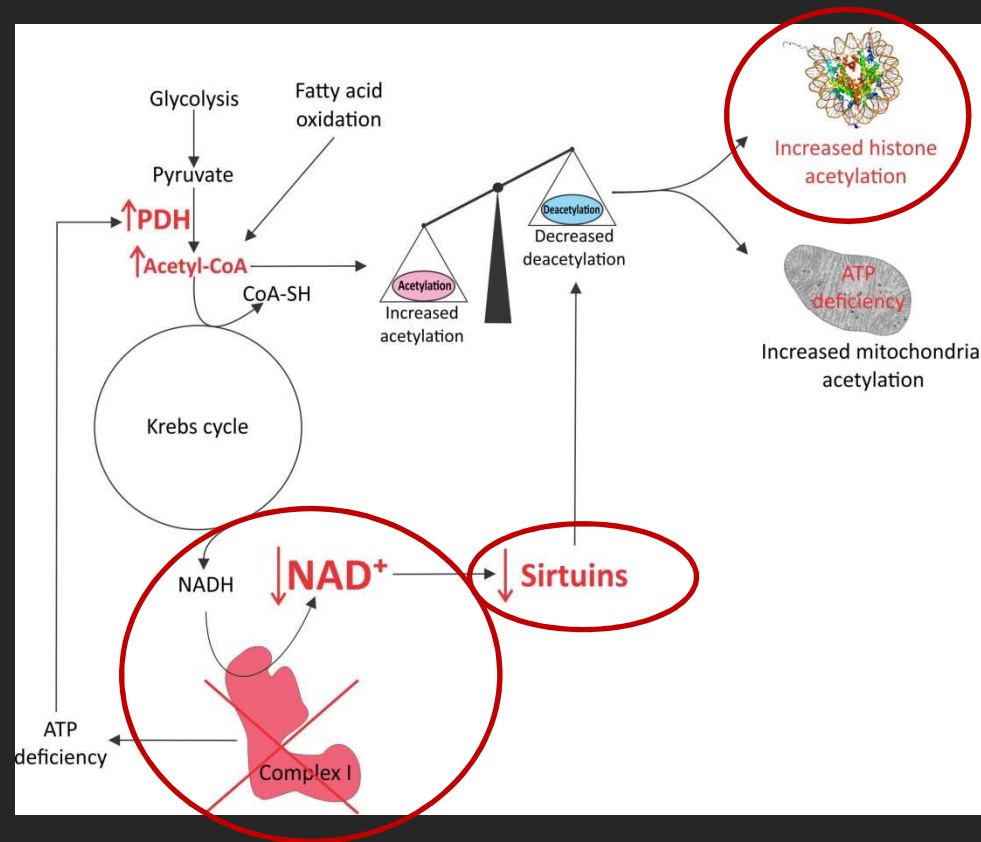


Brage Brakedal

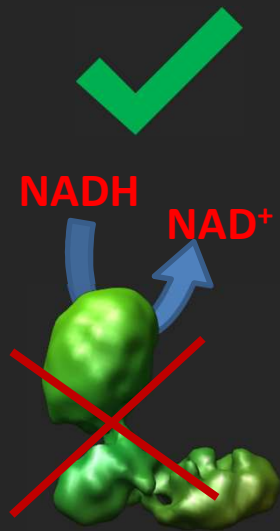
Summary

1. Impaired mitochondrial function plays an important role in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease
2. Pharmacological approaches to restore mitochondrial function may have merit as neuroprotective therapies for Parkinson's disease

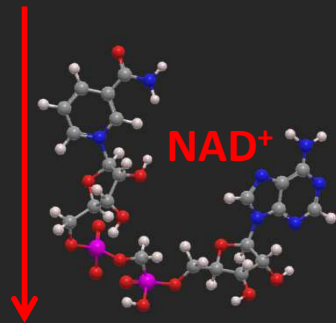
Complex I deficiency causes NAD⁺ depletion and histone hyperacetylation



Is there NAD⁺ deficiency in PD?



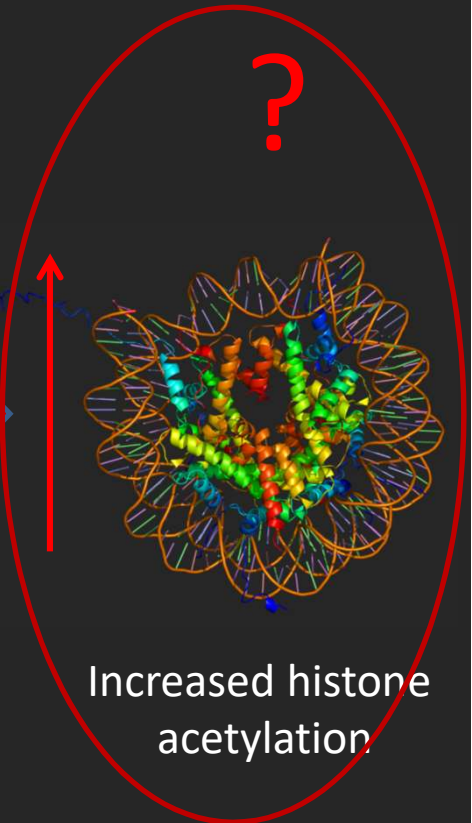
Complex I deficiency



NAD⁺ deficiency



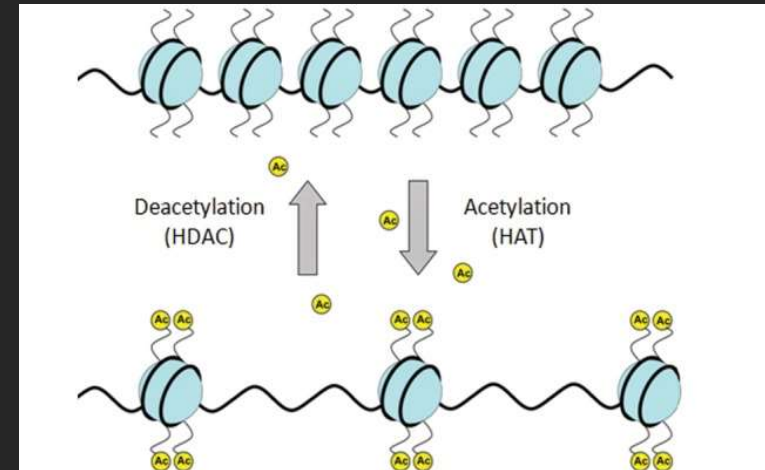
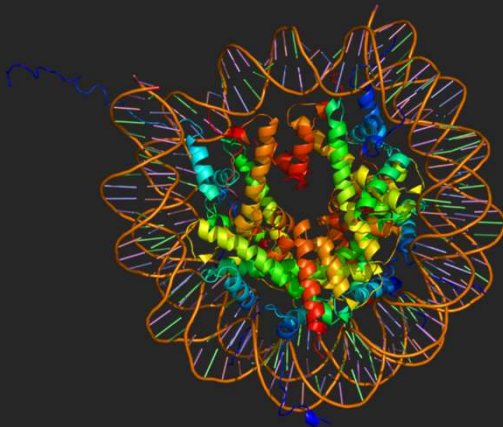
Sirtuin inhibition



Increased histone acetylation

Histone acetylation regulates gene expression

- Increased histone acetylation > increased gene expression



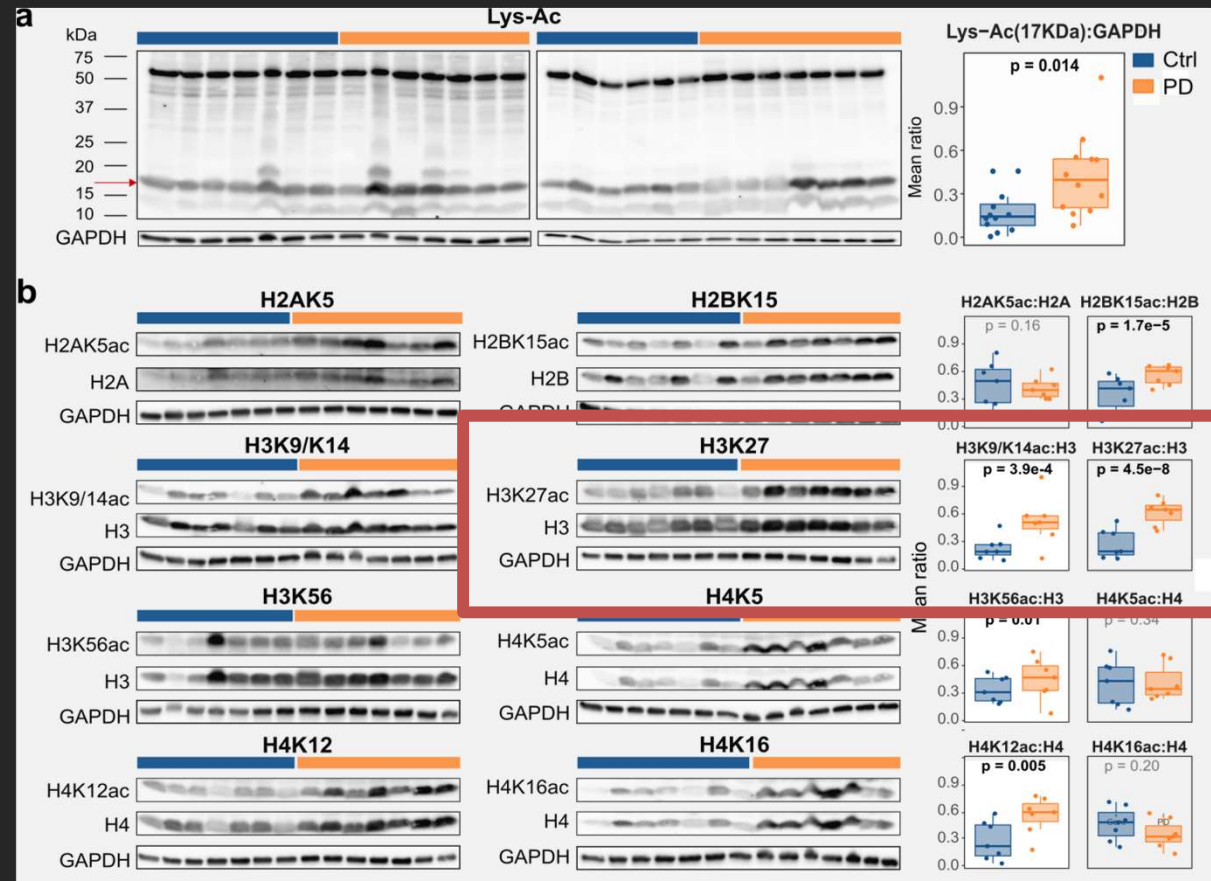
Brain tissue

- Pathology-confirmed PD
 - ParkWest, n = 30
 - Netherlands Brain Bank, n = 21
- Neurologically and neuropathologically healthy controls
 - n = 50

Prefrontal cortex
Brodmann 9-10

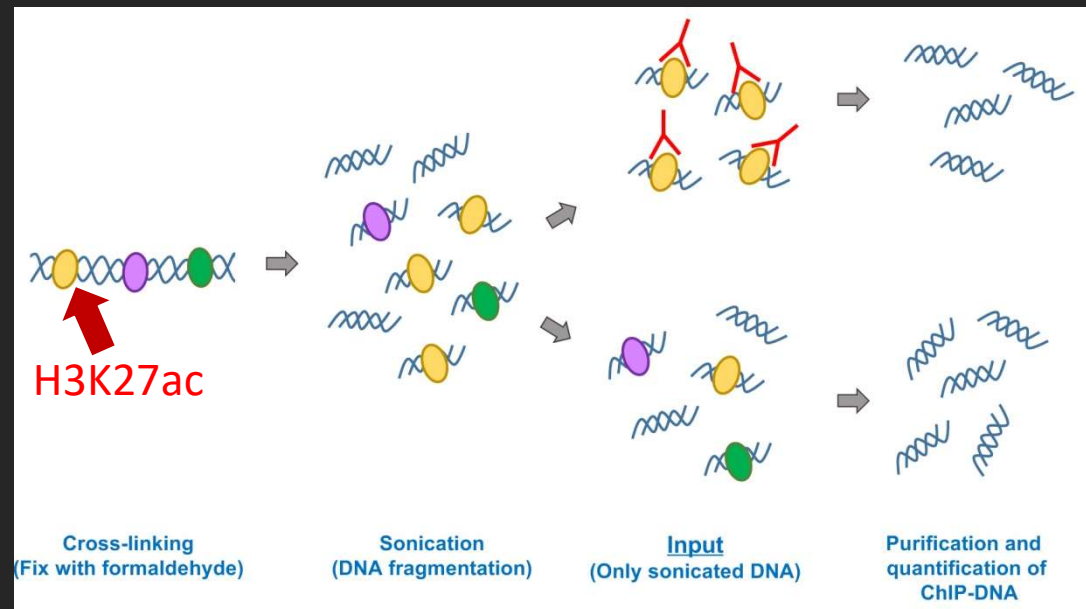


Histone hyperacetylation in PD

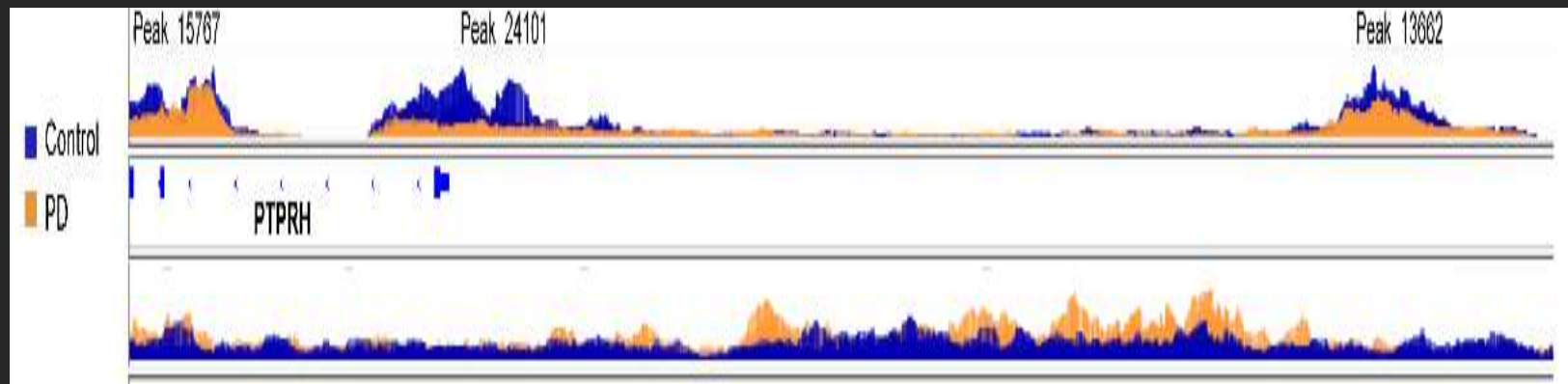


Genome-wide mapping of H3K27ac

- Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing (ChIP-Seq)



First insight into the genomic landscape of histone acetylation in PD



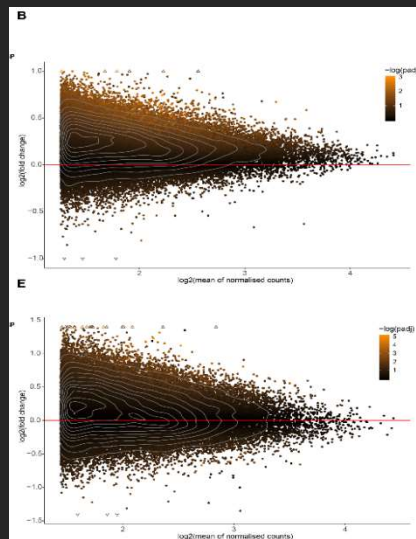
Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing
(ChIP-Seq) for H3K27ac

H3K27 hyperacetylation is a genome-wide phenomenon in PD

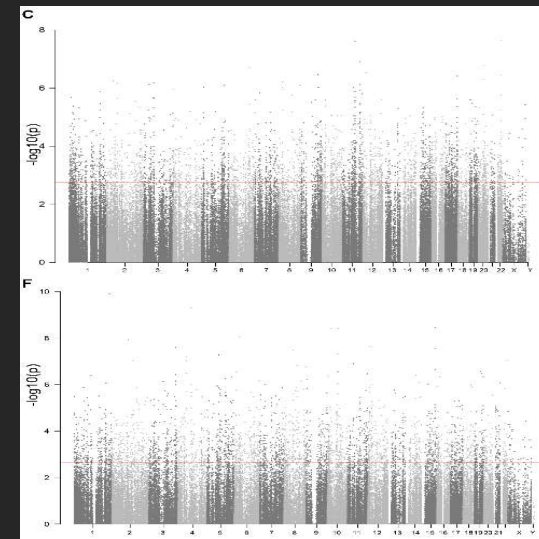
H3K27 hyperacetylation

Multiple significant differentially acetylated genes

Norwegian

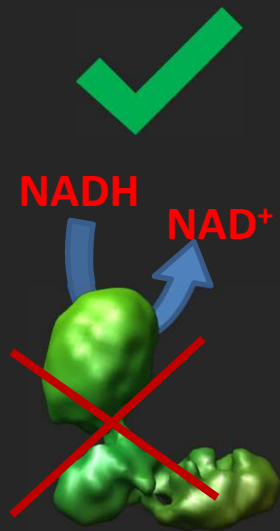


Norwegian

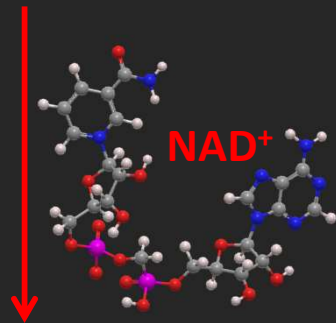


Dutch

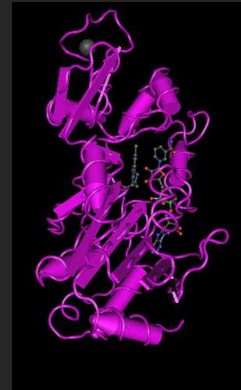
Is there NAD⁺ deficiency in PD?



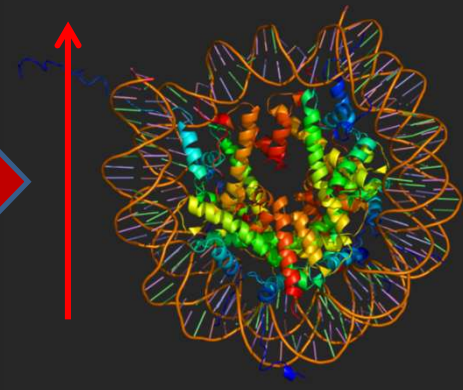
Complex I deficiency



NAD⁺ deficiency



Sirtuin inhibition



Increased histone acetylation



Conclusion

- Genome-wide increase in histone(H3K27) acetylation in Parkinson's disease
- Histone acetylation is severely dysregulated and decoupled from gene expression in Parkinson's disease



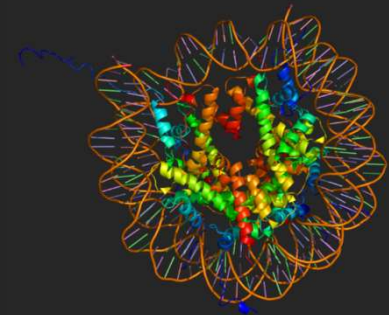
Lilah Toker



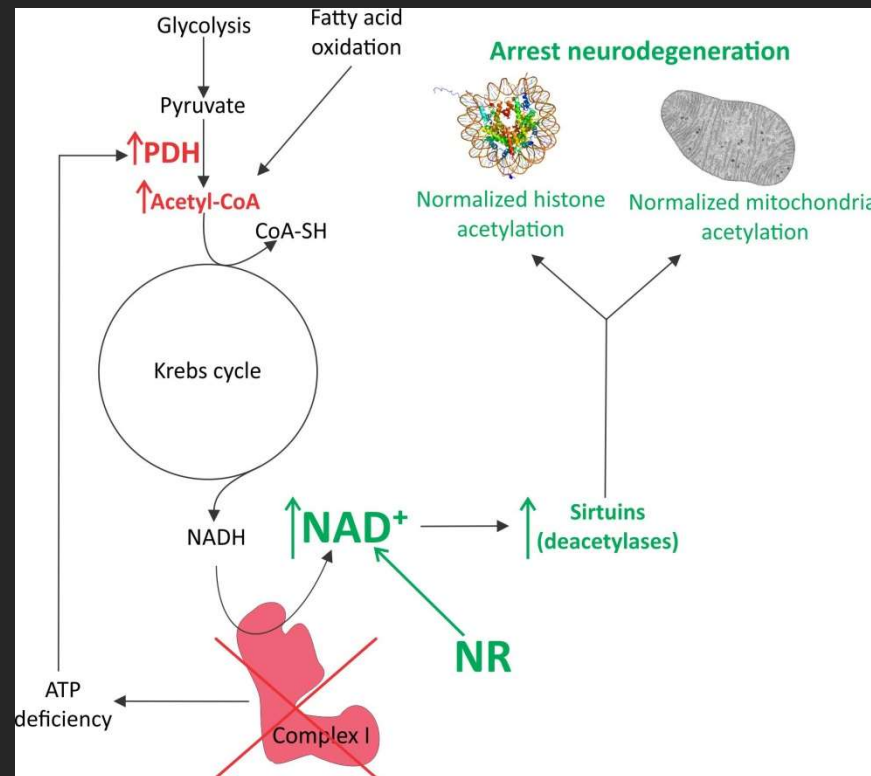
Gia Tran



Janani
Sundaresan

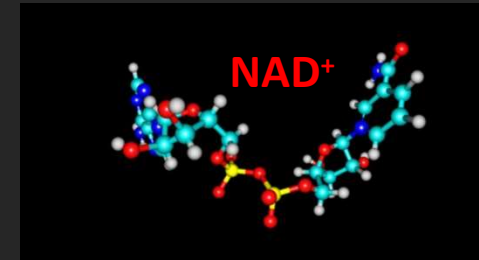


Clinical value: NAD deficiency can be corrected with nicotinamide riboside



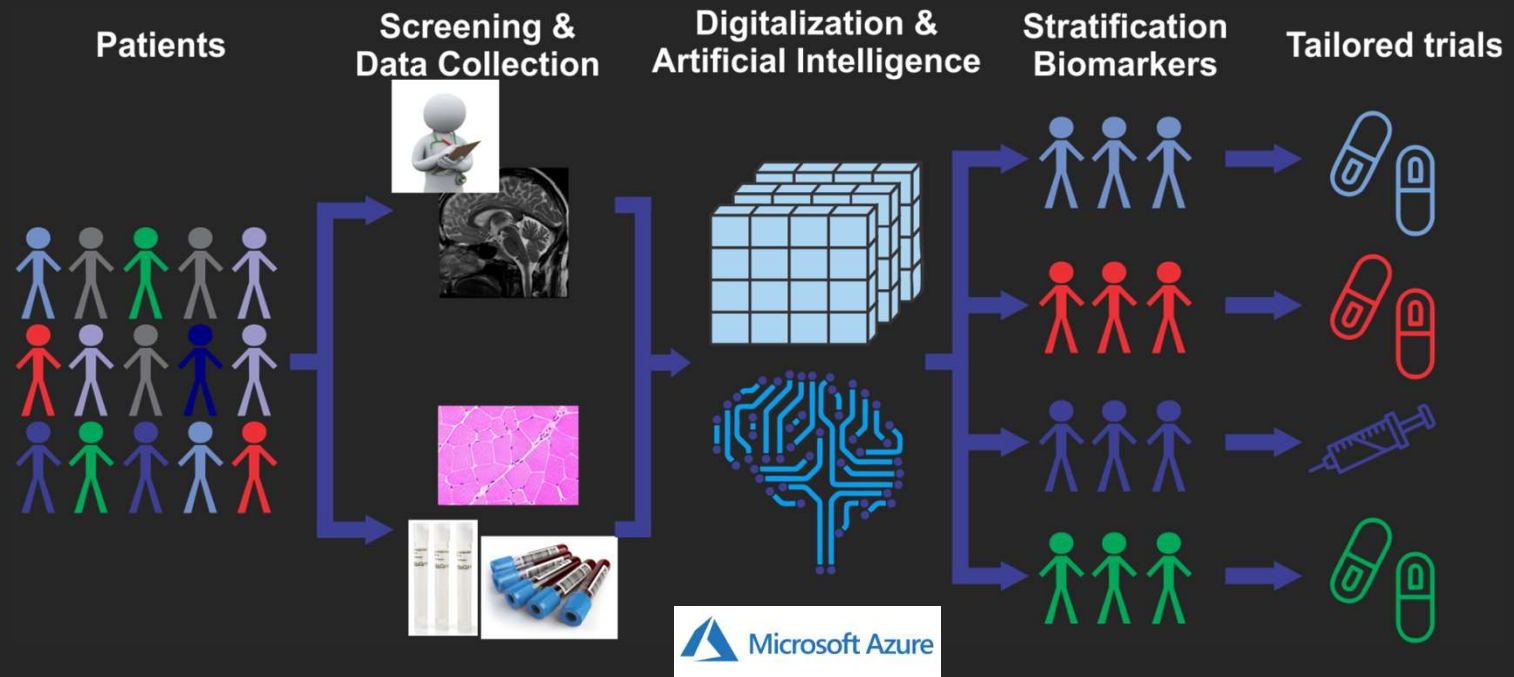
NAD-PARK & NO-PARK: NAD-replenishment therapy in PD

- Nicotinamide Riboside vs. placebo
- NAD-PARK: 01/03/2019
 - n = 30 patients from Bergen
- NO-PARK: 15/03/2020
 - n = 400 patients from 4 RHF



Brage Brakedal

Neuro-SysMed





Neuro-SysMed



Funding:



Collaborators:



neuromics.org

Neuromics Group

- Charalampos Tzoulis
- Kristoffer Haugarvoll
- Christian Dölle
- Gonzalo S. Nido
- Lilah Toker
- Irene Flønes
- Birgitte Berentsen
- Gia Tuong Thi Tran
- Thomas Schwarzlmüller
- Brage Brakedal
- Johannes J. Gaare
- Romain Guitton
- Fiona Dick
- Janani Sunadaresan
- Nelson Osuagwu
- Hanne Linda Nakkestad
- Gry-Hilde Nilsen
- Dagny Ann Sandnes