Etude morphologique et fonctionnelle par IRM à très haut champ de modèles animaux de la maladie d'Alzheimer



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Maladie d'Alzheimer

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IRM 7T

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Modèles animaux



Micro-MRI of cerebral aging in mouse lemur primates

MEMRI study of neuronal transport in mouse models of tauopathy and amyloidosis

Rationale

- Non-human primate model of aging
 - Cognitive alterations Bachevalier 1991
 - Age-related atrophy Peters 1996
 - Spontaneous Aβ deposits Struble 1985
 - Spontaneous tauopathy, Selkoe 1987

Small size and relatively fast aging



Study design

Ammon's horn & subiculum

- 12 formalin-fixed mouse lemur brains
 - 6 young (<5 years) and 6 old (>5 years)
 - Ex vivo staining by Gd-DOTA soaking

• Ex vivo MRI

- 7T clinical magnet
 Neurospin, CEA
- 3D Gradient Echo, 6h
- TR=200 ms, TE=20s
- Res. = 31x31x120 μ m



During aging in microcebus:

- No significant decrease of hippocampal volume
- Decrease in normalized Ammon's horn + subiculum volume
- Increase in normalized dentate gyrus volume





Side results: MRI detects hypointense spots in the brain of mouse lemurs

Correlation between

 $r^2 = 0.50$

50

age (months)

Number of dark spots



1mm





Better characterization of the mouse lemur as a model of aging and Alzheimer's pathology

- Age-related growth of the dentate gyrus
 - Not reported in humans and primates
 - Linked to local neurogenesis ?
- Cerebral microhemorrages
 - Not reported in other primates
 - Reminiscent of human microbleeds associated with aging
- Spontaneous Aβ deposits of mouse lemurs can be detected by MRI
 - Low incidence (1 among 6 old animals) : coherent with the litterature
 - Step towards detection of spontaneous Aβ deposits in humans

Bertrand et al., PLOS One, 2013





Micro-MRI of cerebral aging in mouse lemur primates

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Bertrand et al. Current Med Im Reviews 2011

30 min

Analysis of signal intensity curves







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the JNPL3(P301L) line: a model of tauopathy

Curve profiles



Parameter analysis



Parameters are **all significantly affected** in 6 monthold Tg mice



*: p< 0.05 (Wilcoxon signed rank test); ## : p<0.01 (t-test)



Tmax is delayed



MEMRI parameters correlates with levels of tauopathy

MEMRI \longleftrightarrow Histology



A. Peak value correlates with somatic tau pathology (PHF1 antibody)



Correlation : r = -0.38 and p< 0.05 (Spearman correlation coefficient).

B. Peak value correlates with somatic tau pathology (MC1 antibody)



- In vivo detection of neuronal transport impairment related to the expression of humanmutated tau in mice
- Correlation between MEMRI parameters and abnormal tau expression
- MEMRI can be used as a preclinical biomarker of tauopathy

Bertrand et al. Neuroimage 2013

Micro-MRI of cerebral aging in mouse lemur primates

MEMRI study of neuronal transport in mouse models of tauopathy and amyloidosis

- the JNPL3(P301L) line: a model of tauopathy
- the 5XFAD line: an accelerated model of amyloidosis

WT- 5XFAD



Tg – 5XFAD











Normalized Signal Intensity





- Age-related impairment of neuronal transport in WT mice
 - Observed in aging rats, not mice

Frolkis 1997, Cross 2008

- Absence of neuronal transport impairment in 5XFAD mice
 - True acceleration ?
 - Excitotoxicity ?

Itoh Neuroscience 2008 Gobbo 2012 Understanding the mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease

Differences betwen AD lesions:

- In vivo neuronal transport is altered in the presence of tauopathy
- In vivo neuronal transport is apparently increased in an accelerated mouse model of amyloidosis
 - True acceleration ?
 - Excitotoxicity ?

Understanding the mechanisms of normal aging

- First report of a growth of the dentate gyrus during aging
 - Higher resistance to aging process ?
 - Active neurogenesis ?
- First report of an age-related impairment of neuronal transport in WT mice



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