

반응성 별세포를 공략하여 치매 치료제를 개발하다! Targeting Reactive Astrocytes to Develop Alzheimer Disease Drug.

이창준

C. Justin Lee, PhD

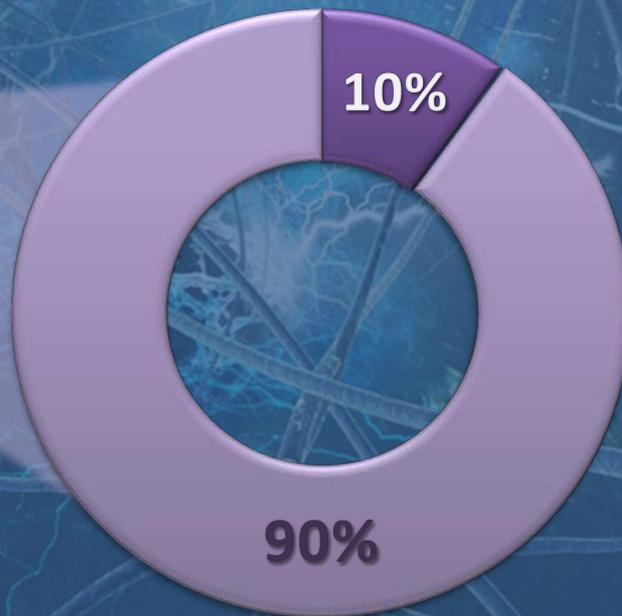
Institute for Basic Science (IBS)
Center for Cognition and Sociality
Cognitive Glioscience Group



뇌의 대부분을 차지하는 신경교세포



신경세포(Neuron)



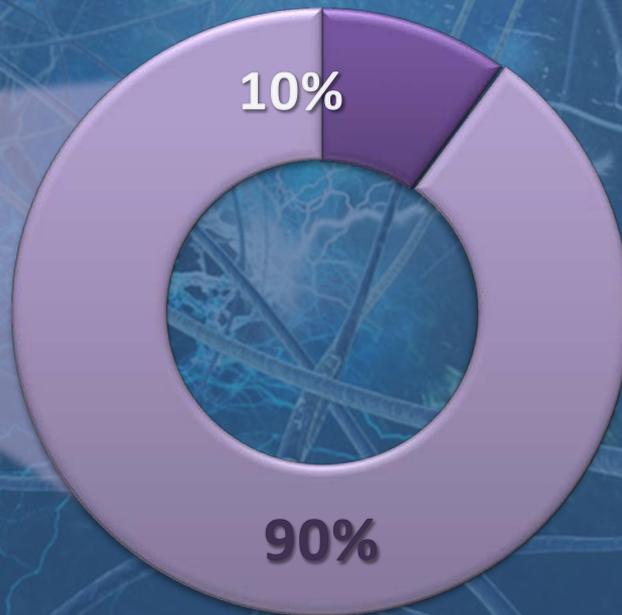
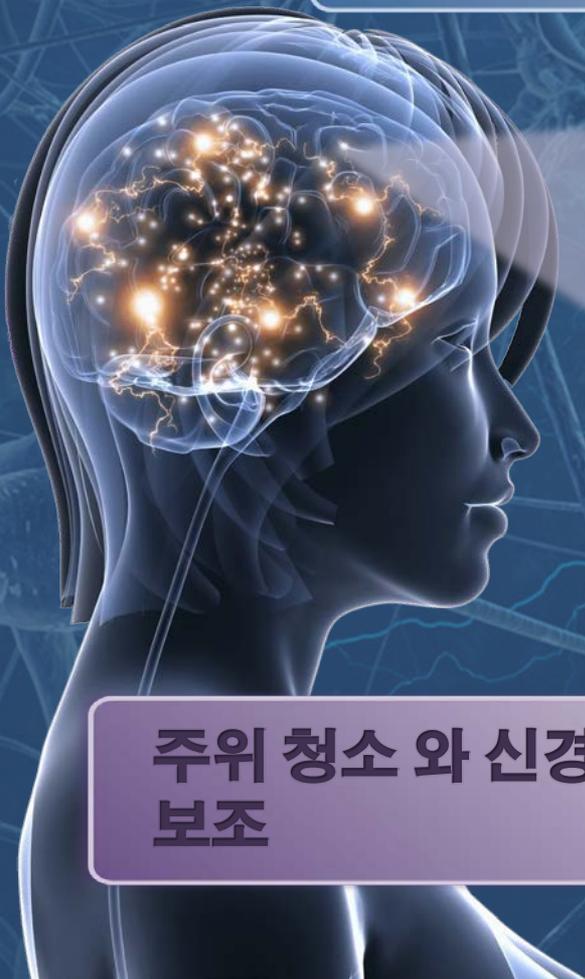
신경교세포(glia)



뇌의 대부분을 차지하는 신경교세포

신호전달물질 분비 및
시냅스 신호전달

신경세포(neuron)



주위 청소와 신경세포
보조

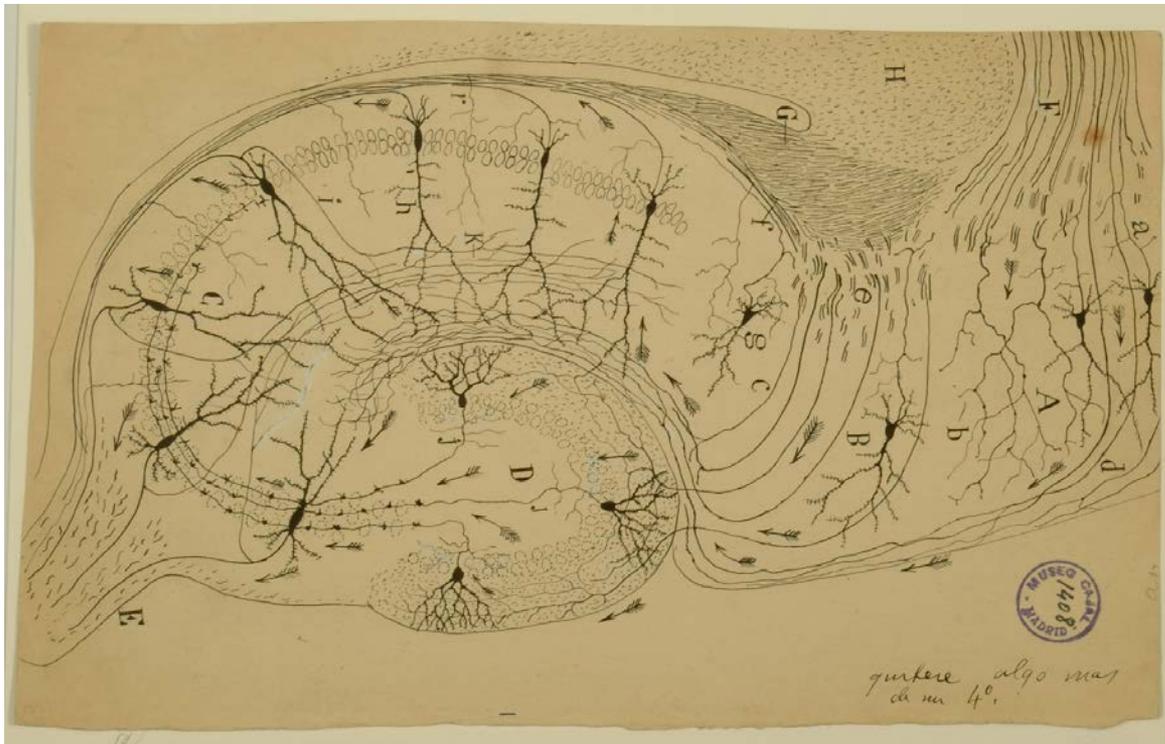
신경교세포(glia)



과학기술적/사회경제적 문제제기: 신경세포중심적인 뇌연구.



S. Ramón y Cajal



Santiago Ramón y Cajal : "The Neuron Doctrine"



뇌 질환의 사회경제적 부담.

뇌졸중 (Stroke)

1 in 6 people worldwide will have a stroke in their lifetime. IT COULD BE YOU!

WORLD STROKE DAY
A TREATABLE AND PREVENTABLE CATASTROPHE.

[World Stroke Campaign]

치매 (Dementia)

There is a new case of dementia somewhere in the world every **4 SECONDS**

The number of people in the world with dementia will increase significantly by 2050.

Year	Population with Dementia
2013	44 MILLION
2030	76 MILLION
2050	135 MILLION

In 2010, the annual cost of dementia care was estimated at \$604 billion. If dementia care were a company, it would be the world's largest by annual revenue exceeding Wal-Mart and Exxon Mobil.

Company	Annual Revenue
EXXON MOBIL	\$311 BILLION
WAL-MART	\$414 BILLION
DEMENTIA CARE	\$604 BILLION

[Alzheimer's Disease International]

정신병 (Psychiatric disorder)

DID YOU KNOW? OVER **20%** OF YOUNG ADULTS HAVE A MENTAL ILLNESS

8 out of 100 teens report having serious depression. That's 2 out of every 25 teens.

35% of teenage girls have an eating disorder. That's 7 out of every 25 teen girls.

10% of all teens suffering from an eating disorder are male.

8% of all teens have an anxiety disorder.

5% HAVE ADD. Attention Deficit Disorder

3% HAVE ODD. Oppositional Defiant Disorder

1% HAVE OCD. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

4000 young Canadian teens commit suicide every year.

1 in 5 will get the help they need.

only 38% with mood disorders receive help.
only 15% with substance abuse problems get the help they need.
only 13% of Eating Disorder sufferers get help.

Ontario's Rising Star
York Region

[York, Canada]



신경세포를 중심으로 한 알츠하이머 치료제 연구의 실패.

홈 > 제약산업 > 제약바이오

치매 신약 후보 '솔라네주맙' 임상 실패

EXPEDITION3 연구결과...위약대비 인지기능개선 효과 미비

박미라 기자



[0회] 승인 2016.11.24 15:59:39

릴리 솔라네주맙 뒤이어 머크&컴퍼니 너마저..

알츠하이머 신약 임상 2-3상 'EPOCH 시험' 중단 발표

이덕규 기자 | abcd@yakup.com ▶ 기자가 쓴 다른기사 보기

기사보기

댓글보기 (0)

국제

머크, 알츠하이머신약 임상 중단..아밀로이드 가설 종말?

기사입력 : 2017-02-16 10:48 | 수정 : 2017-02-16 11:02

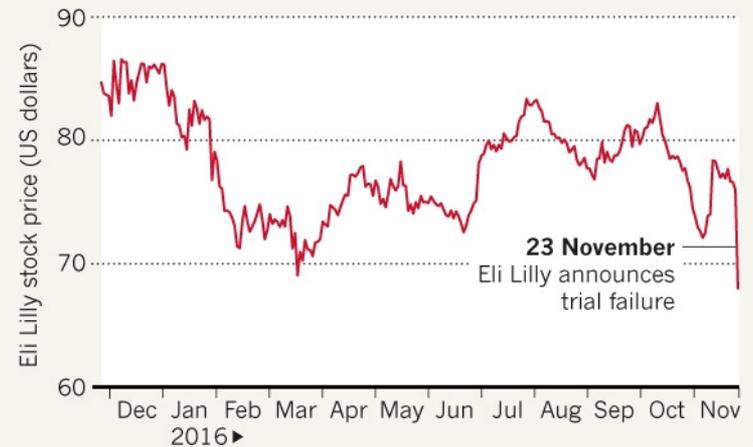
바이오펙테이터 김성민 기자

아밀로이드 베타 겨냥하는 BACE 억제제..."성공 가능성 없어 2/3상 중단"



MARKET REACTION

When company Eli Lilly announced that an Alzheimer's drug based on the amyloid hypothesis had flopped in a clinical trial, its stock plummeted.

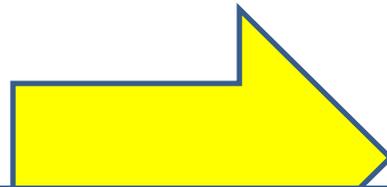
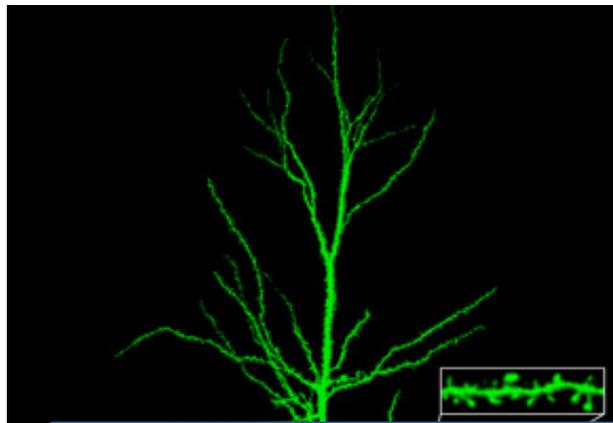


©nature

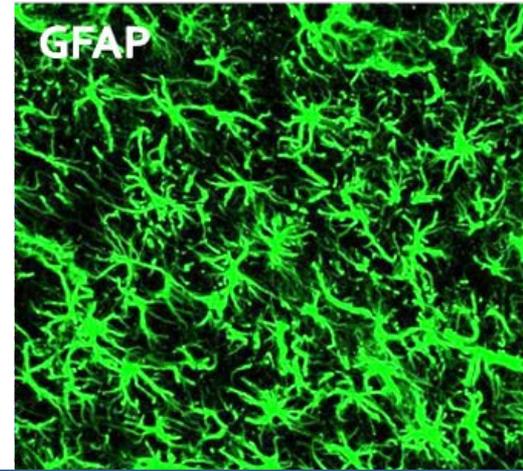


뇌연구에 패러다임 전환필요

Neurocentric



Gliocentric



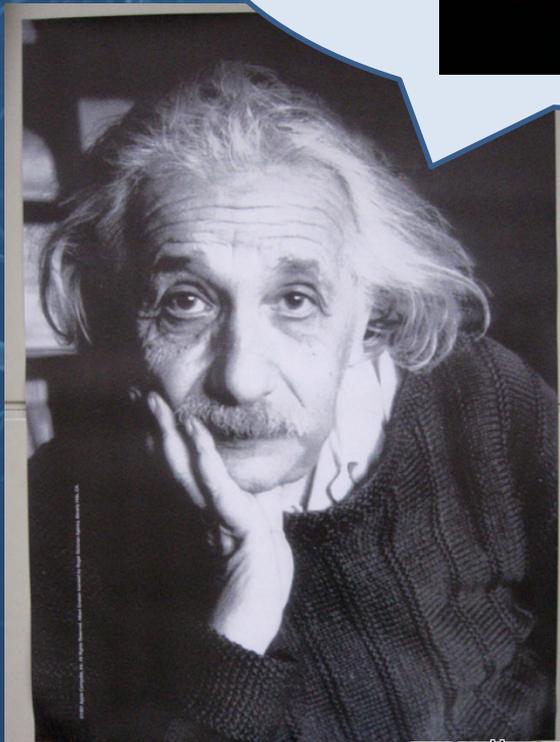
"However, **the neuronal paradigm** of studying brain function has left us with **major limitations** in our understanding of how the brain translates basic stimuli to higher order cognitive functions.

Furthermore, we have yet to establish treatments for many of the most common neurological disorders, including neurodegenerative diseases, stroke, and traumatic injury of the head and spinal cord."

-Maiken Nedergaard

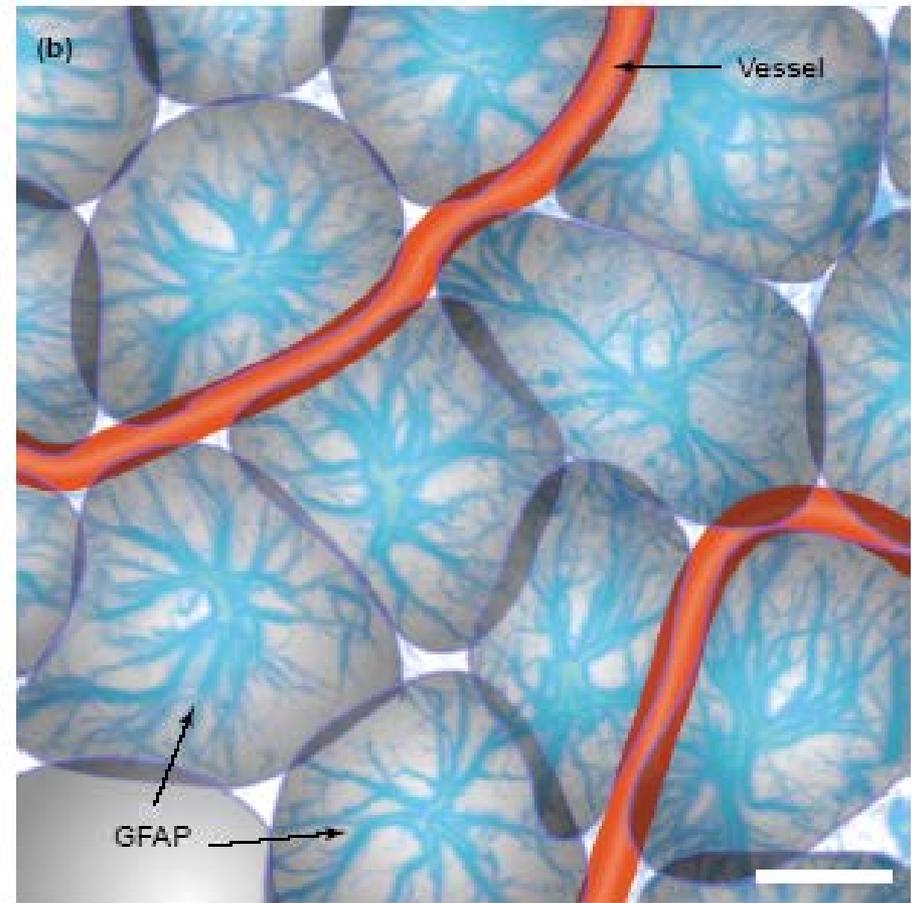
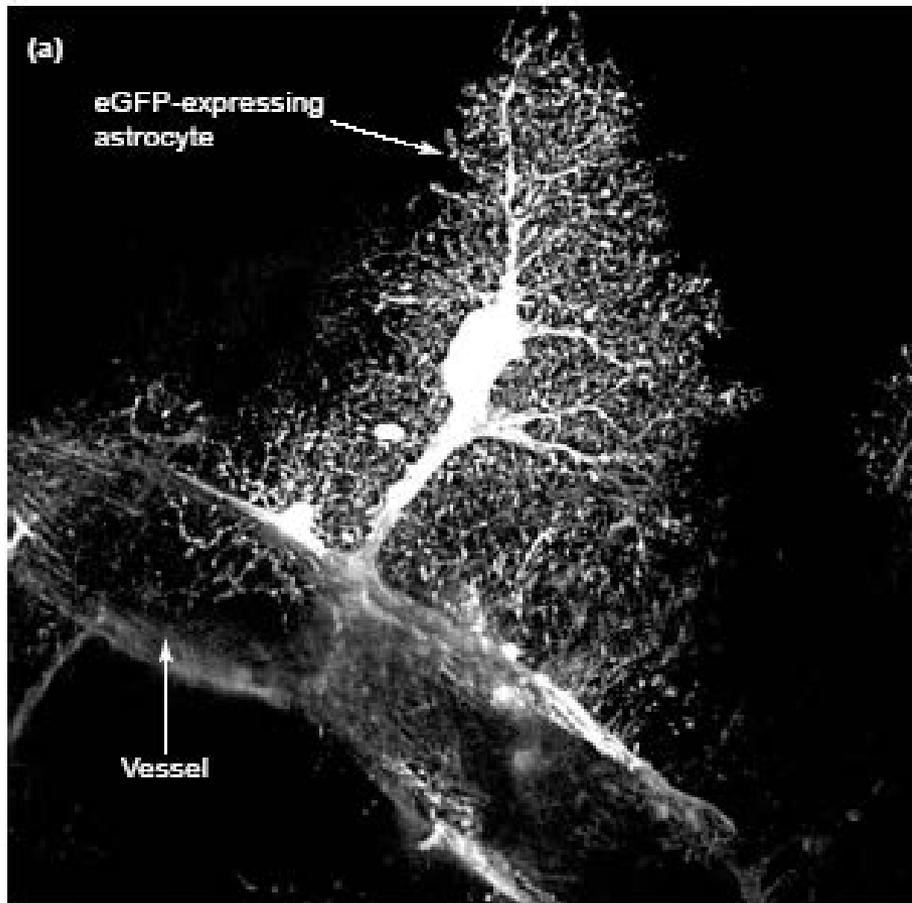


질문: Do astrocytes participate in cognitive processes?





별세포: Astrocyte 뇌세포의 60%

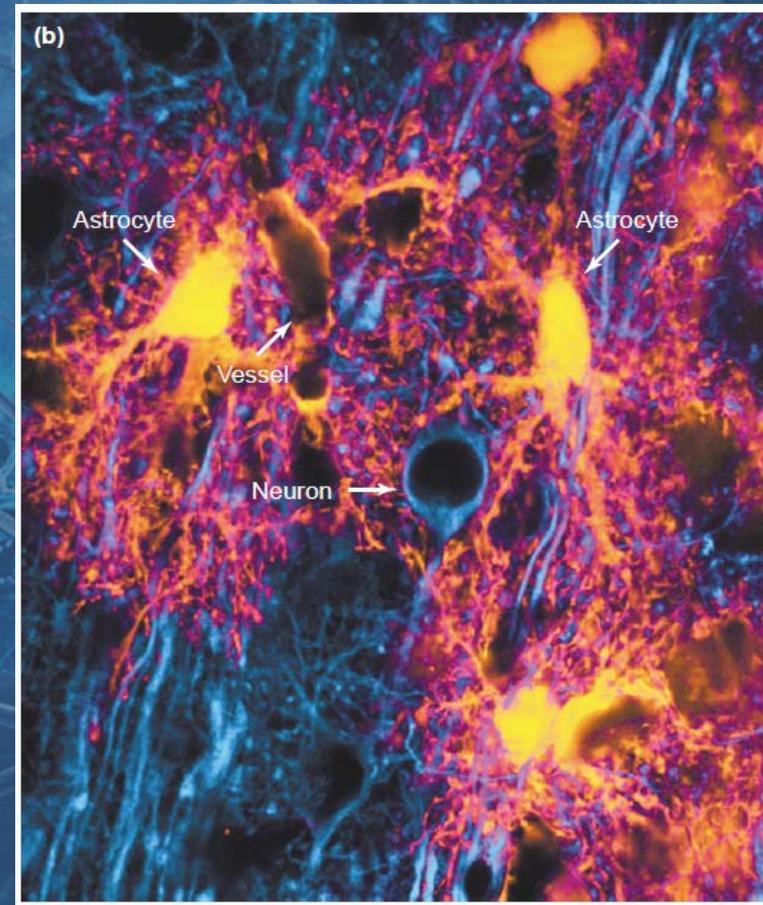
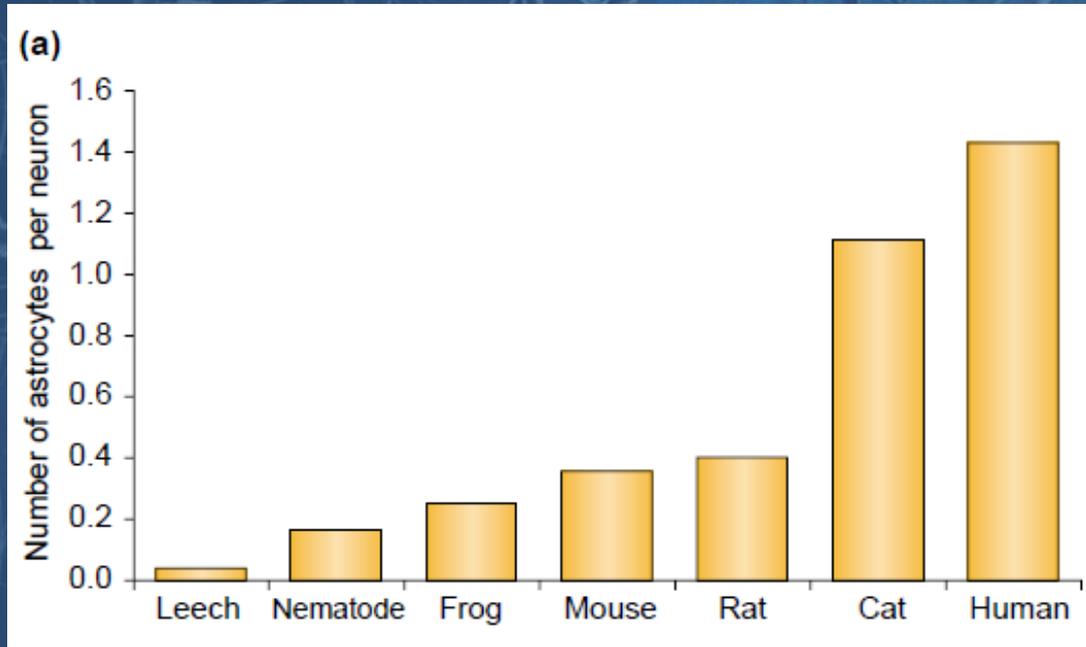


TRENDS in Neurosciences

Nedergaard M, Ransom B, Goldman SA
Trends Neurosci 2003 Oct;26(10):523-30



Number of Astrocyte Per Neuron

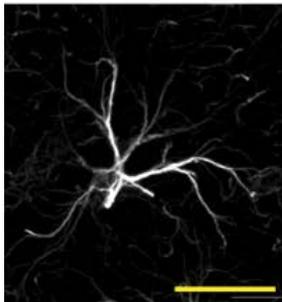


Nedergaard M, Ransom B, Goldman SA
Trends Neurosci 2003 Oct;26(10):523-30

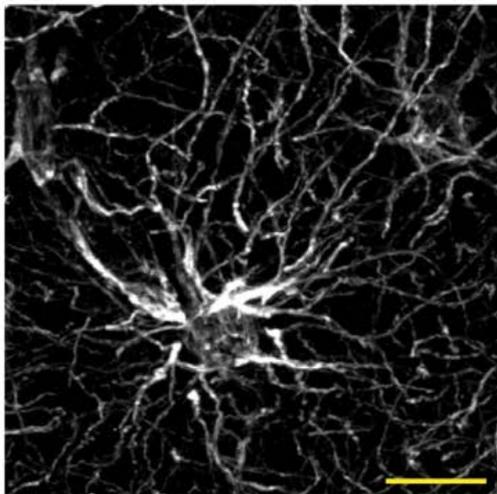


별세포 종간의 비교

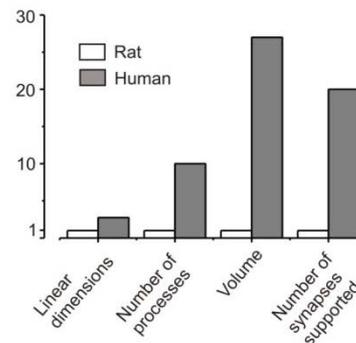
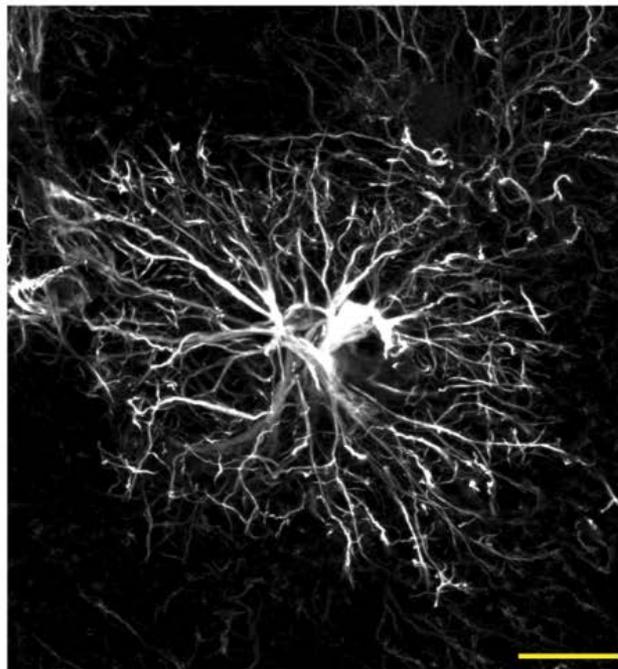
Mouse



Rhesus monkey



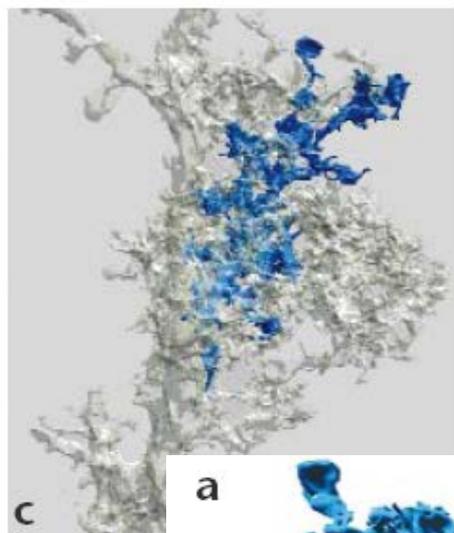
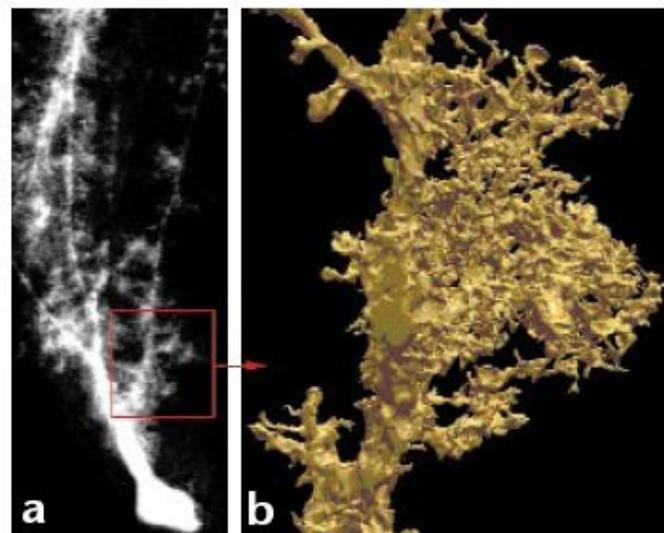
Human



Oberheim, Wang, Goldman, Nedergaard (2006): *Trends Neurosci* **29**, 547-553
Verkhratsky & Butt (2007): *Glial Neurobiology, A Textbook*; Wiley & Sons



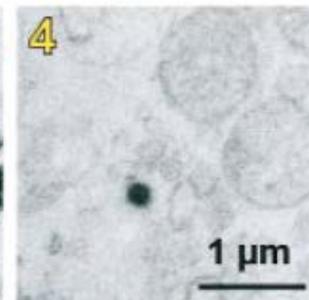
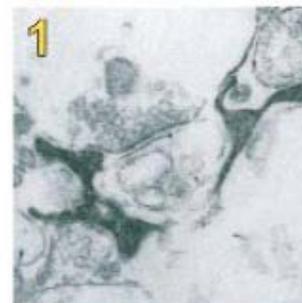
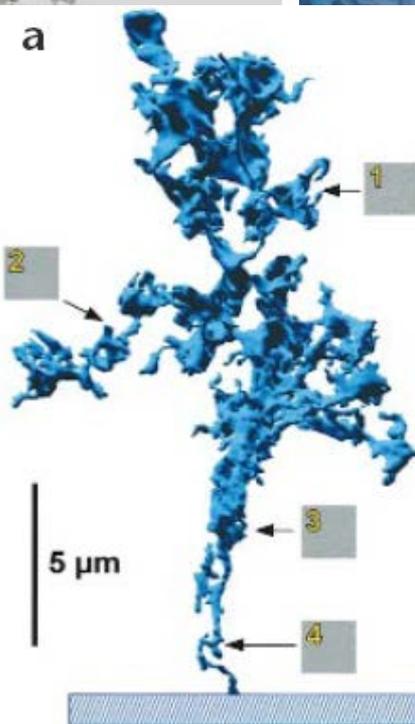
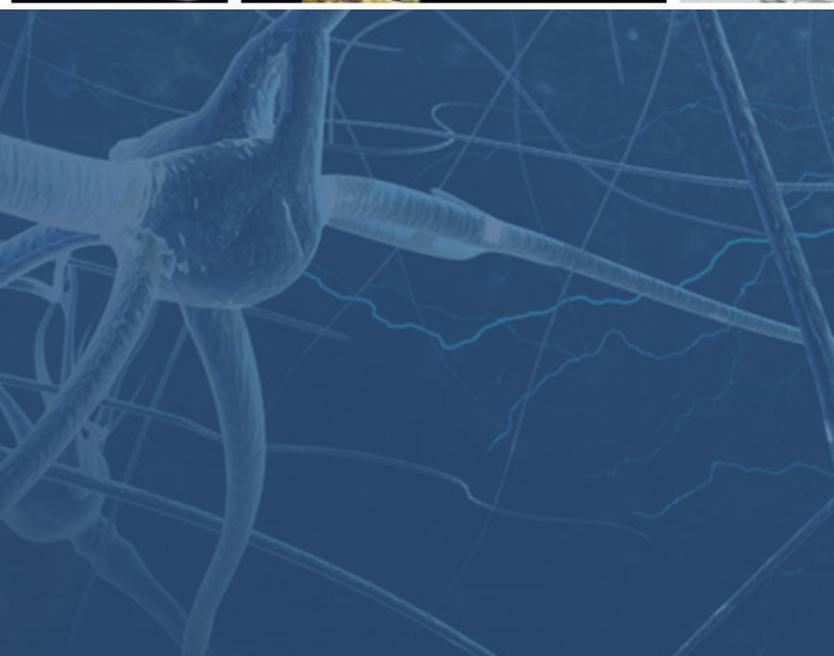
별세포의 Microdomains



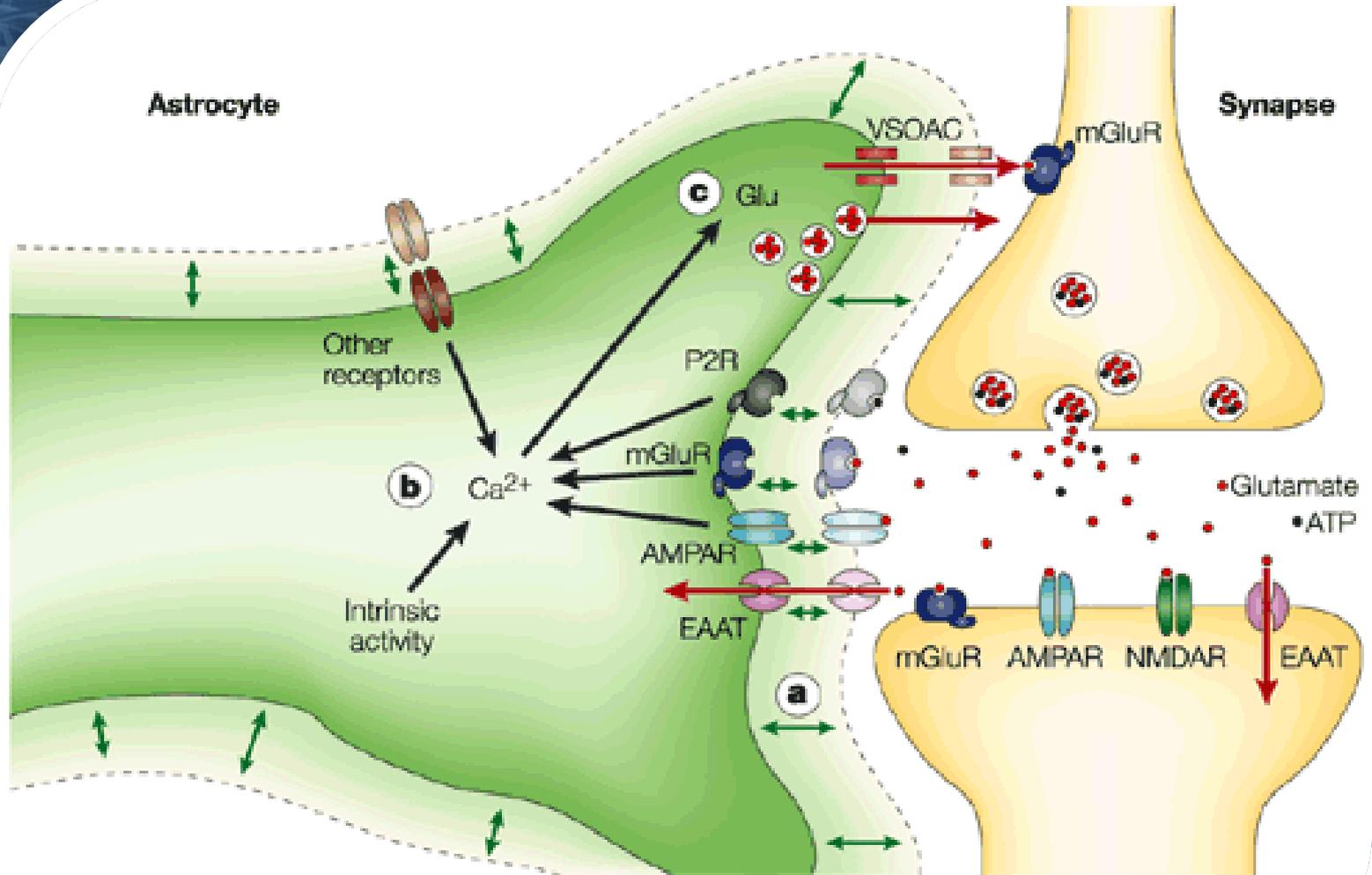
Microdomains for neuron-glia interaction: parallel fiber signaling to Bergmann glial cells

Jens Grosche¹, Vitali Matyash², Thomas Möller², Alexej Verkhratsky², Andreas Reichenbach¹ and Helmut Kettenmann²

nature neuroscience • volume 2 no 2 • february 1999



시냅스와 밀접한 관계

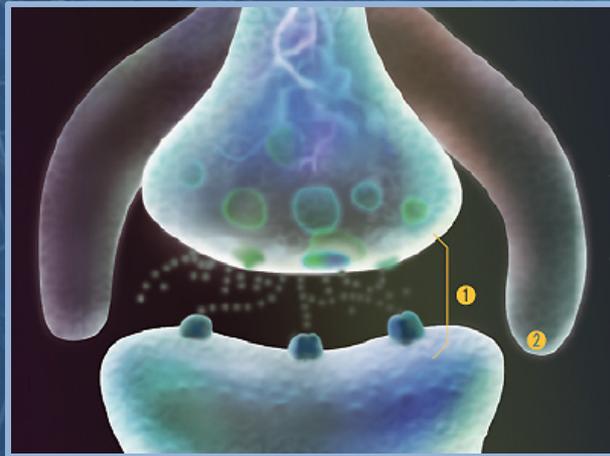
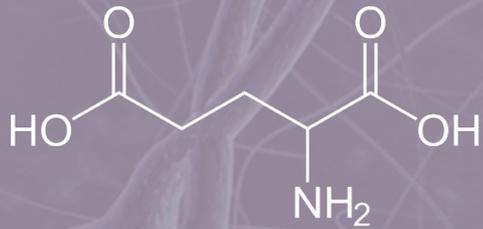




시냅스 신호전달

Synapse

Excitatory
transmitter :
Glutamate



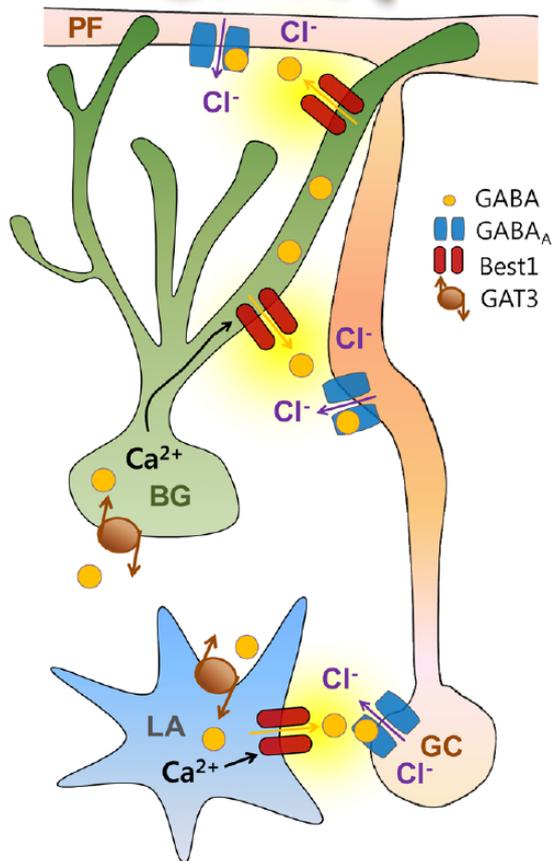
Inhibitory
transmitter :
GABA



So far, only neurons are known to produce and release Glutamate and GABA.

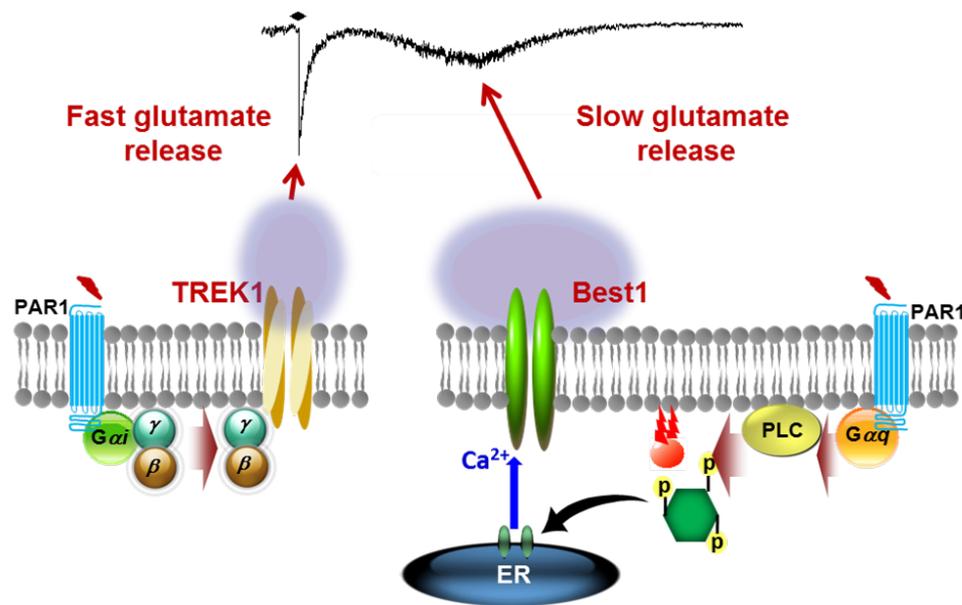
별세포에서의 채널을 통한 GABA/glutamate 분비

GABA



Science, 2010 (교신저자)

Glutamate

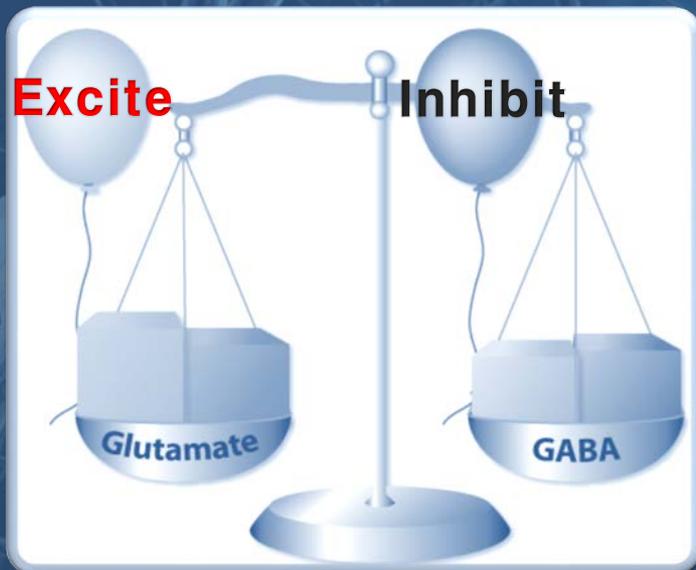


Cell, 2012 (교신저자)



Glutamate/GABA 밸런스에 기여

Imbalance of Glutamate/GABA causes various neurological disorders.



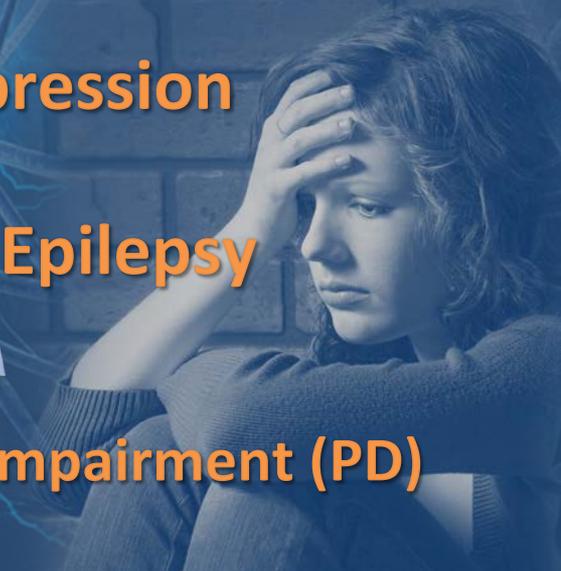
Insomnia

Depression

Epilepsy

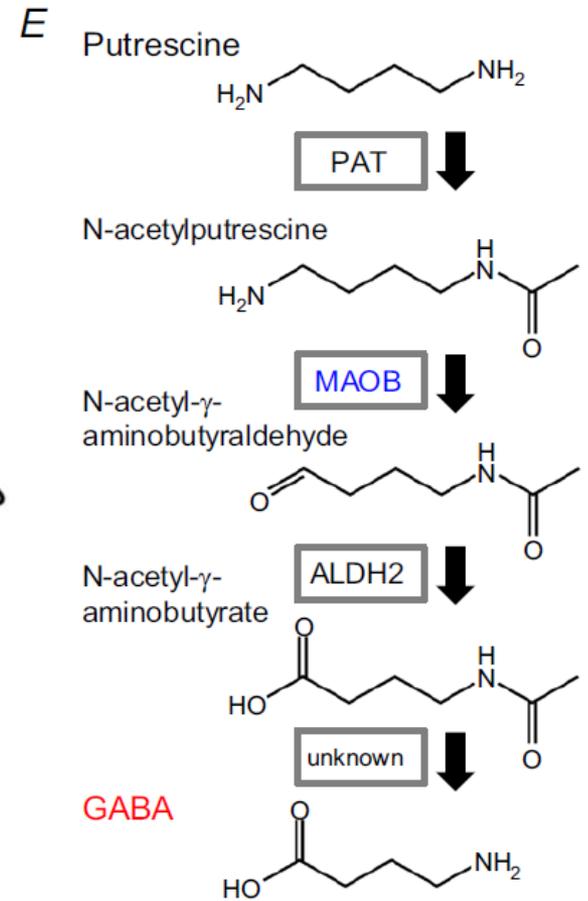
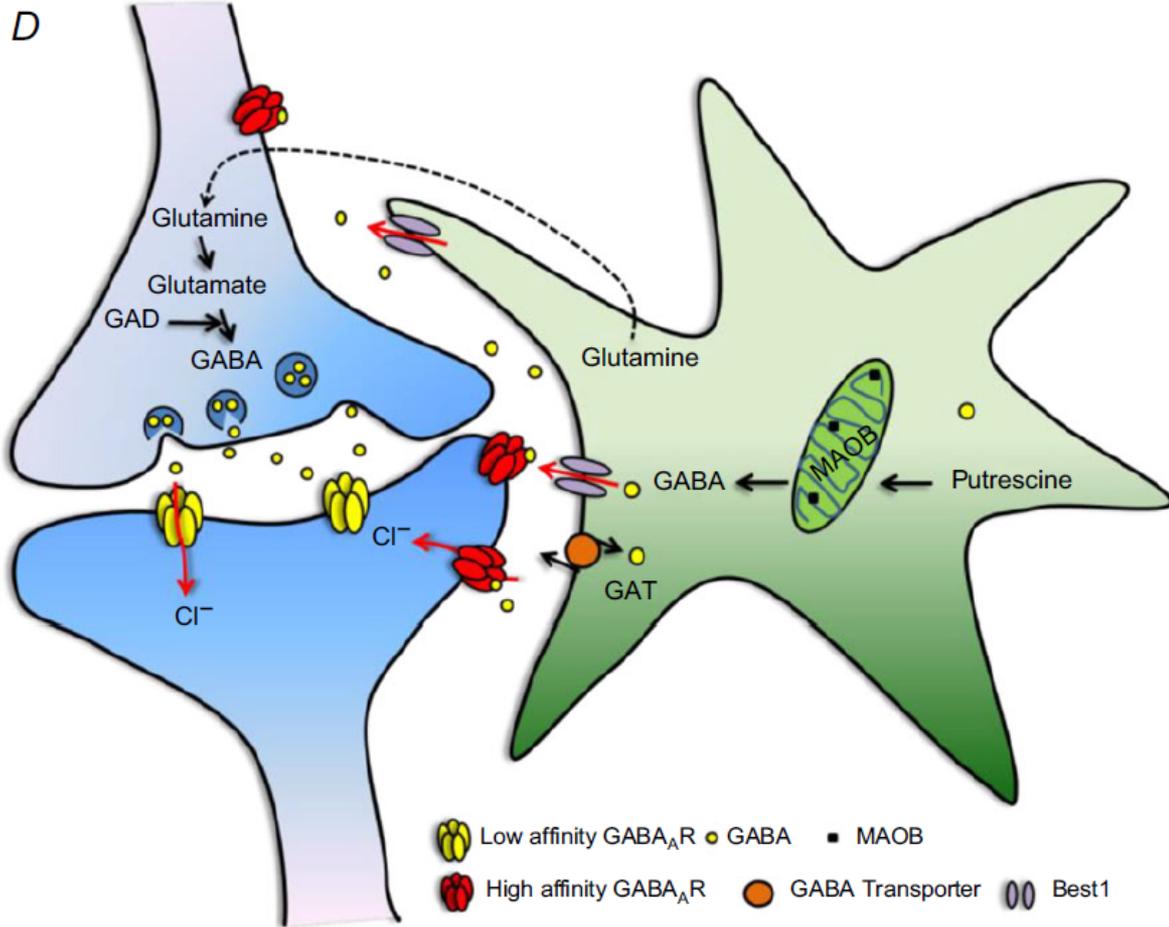
Motor Impairment (PD)

Learning & Memory Impairment (AD)



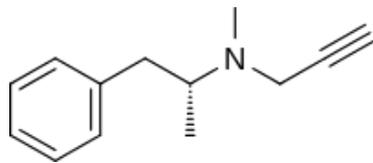
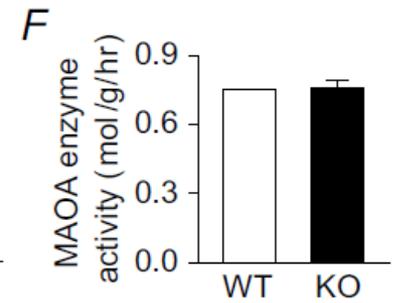
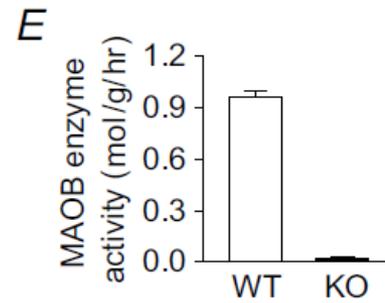
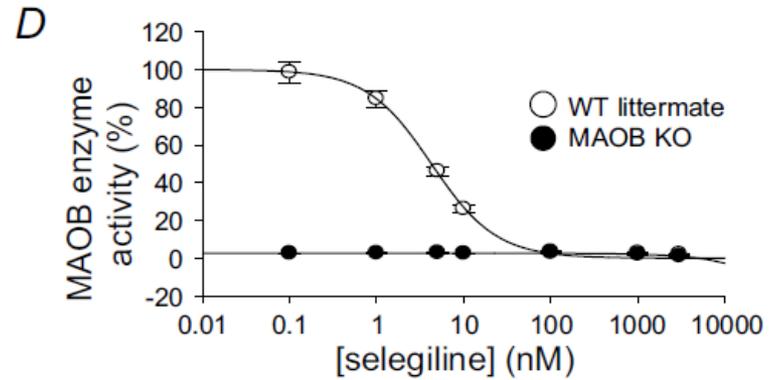
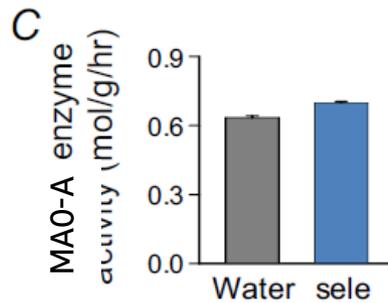
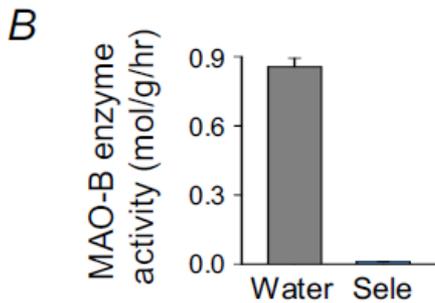
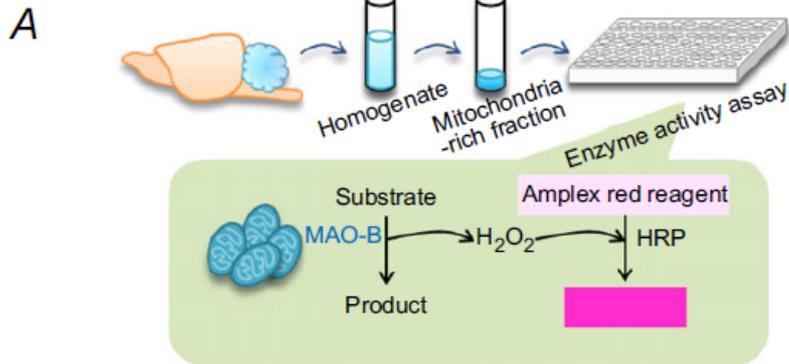


별세포의 GABA: MAOB (monoamine oxidase B)에 의해 생성





별세포의 GABA: MAOB (monoamine oxidase B)에 의해 생성

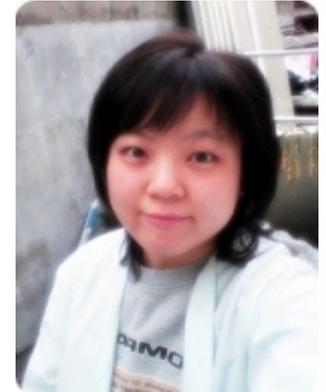
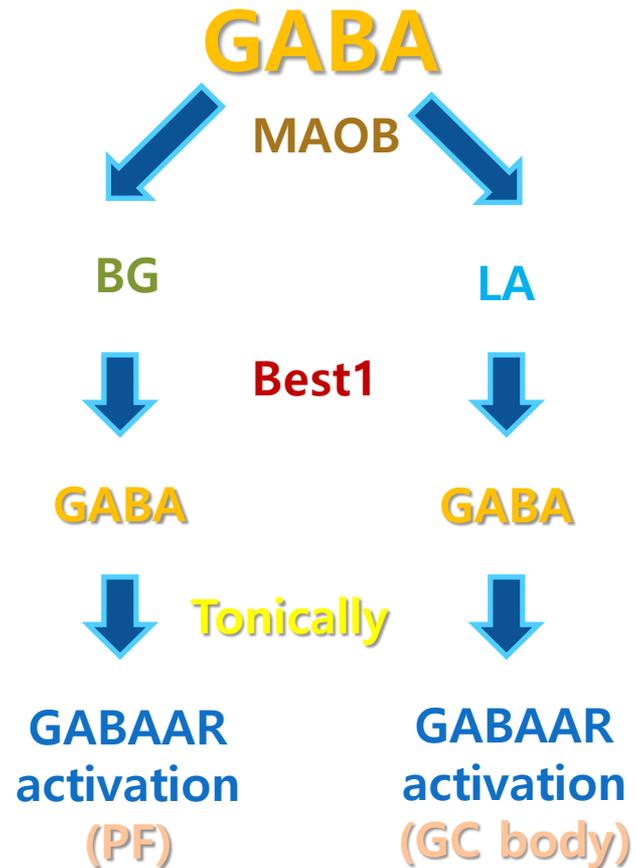
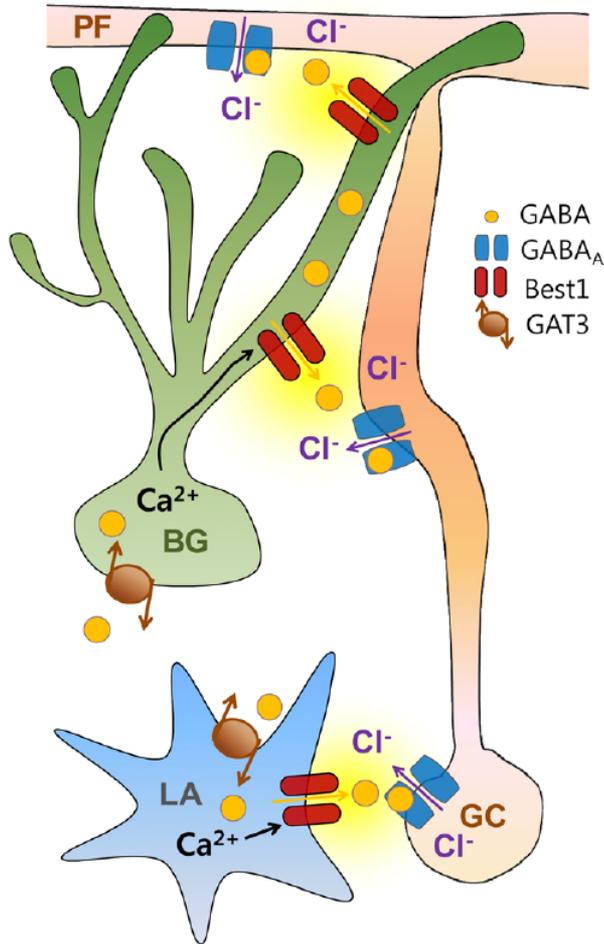


Selegiline
(irreversible)

현재 파킨슨씨병 치료제로 사용



The model of tonic GABA release in cerebellum

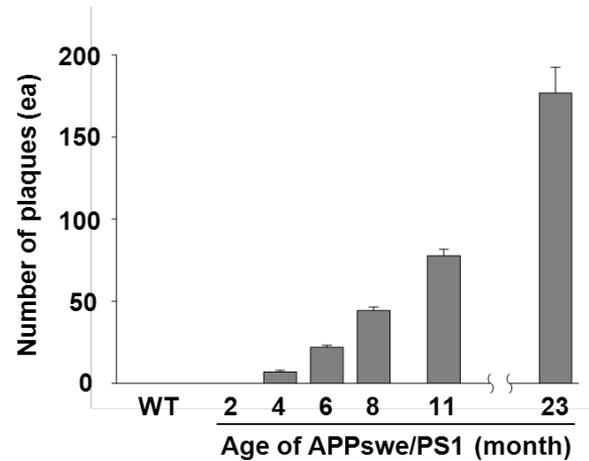
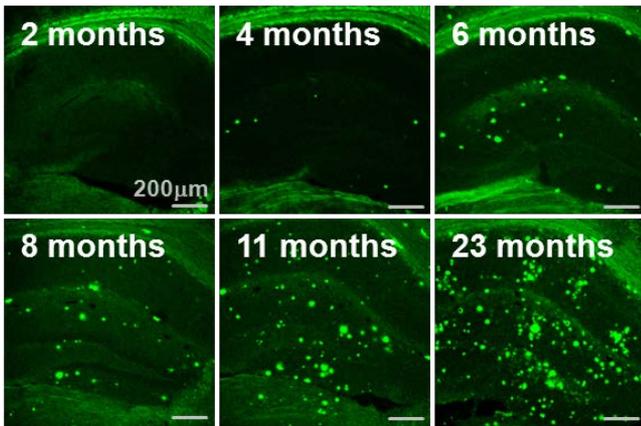


Bo-Eun Yoon



Tonic GABA release from reactive astrocytes in Alzheimer's Disease

APP/PS1 double transgenic mice



Seonmi Jo

GiD: Inducible Diphtheria toxin receptor(iDTR) controlled by GFAP promoter

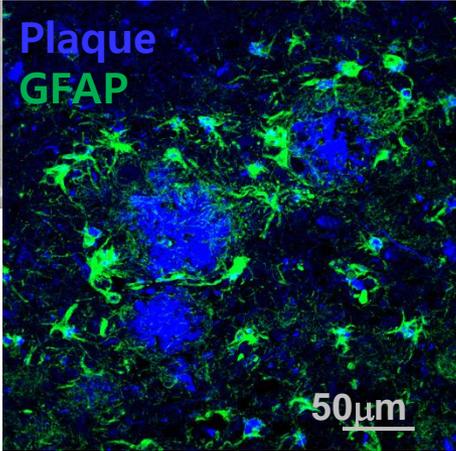
GFAP-CreERT2/iDTR



Dr. Daesoo Kim



반응성 별세포



Healthy

Reactive astrocytosis

GFAP ↑, Vimentin ↑

Ca²⁺



Hypertrophy
Molecular & Functional Changes

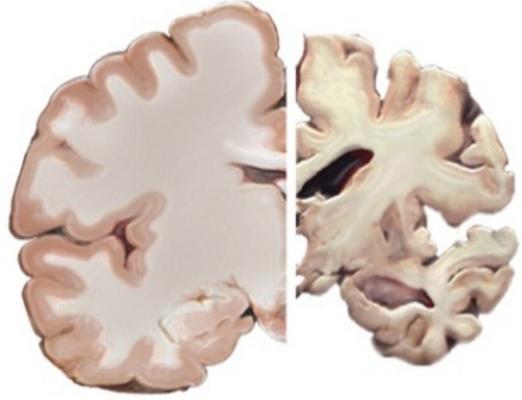


Hypertrophy
Molecular & Functional Changes
Proliferation



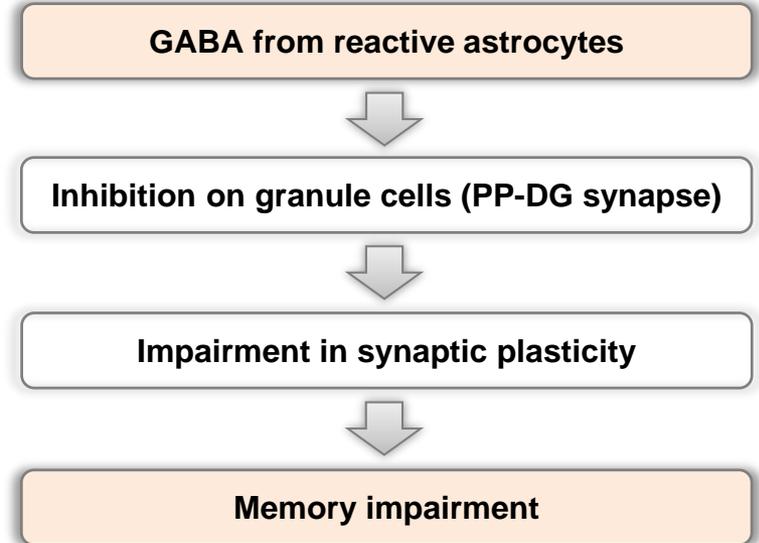
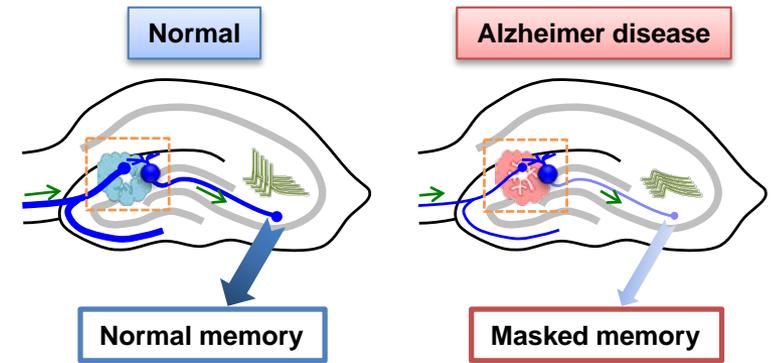
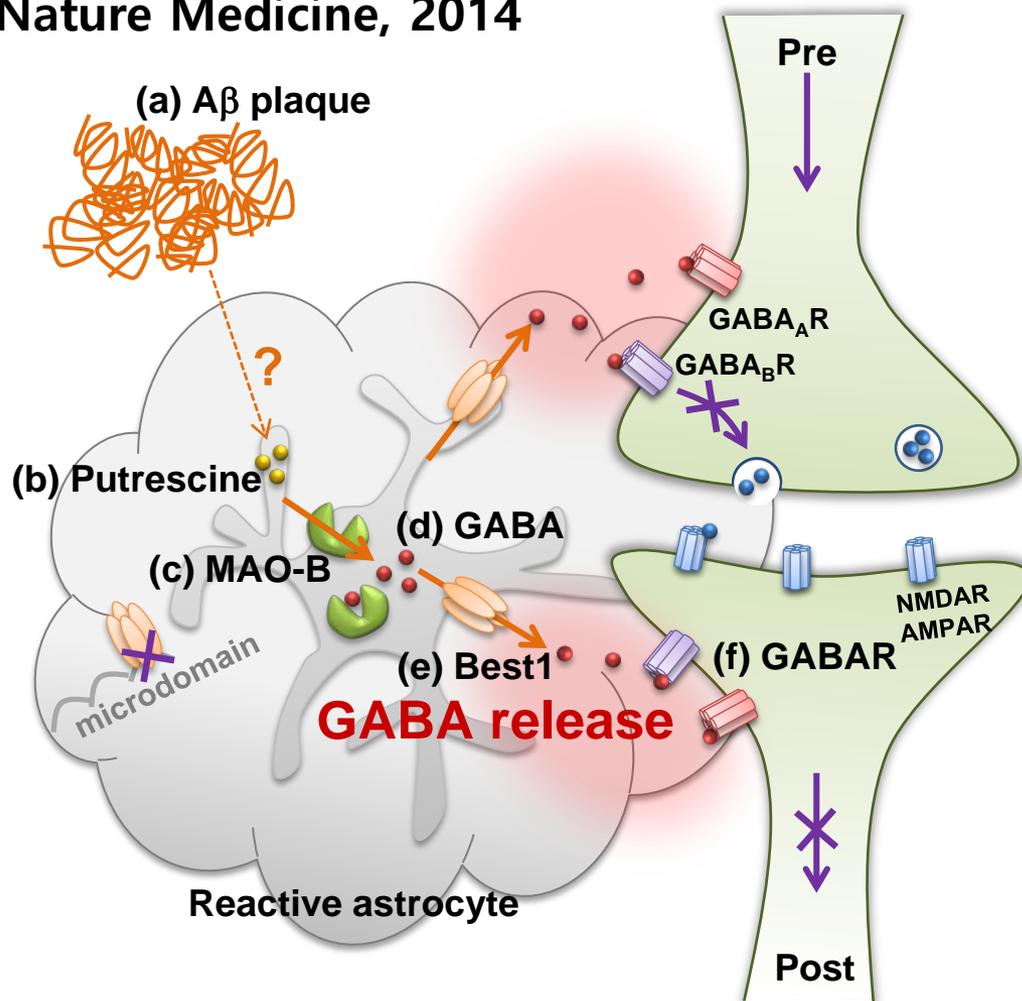
Scar formation

Healthy Brain Severe AD



알츠하이머성 치매 기억상실 원인 규명

Nature Medicine, 2014



Novel roles of astrocyte in Alzheimer disease

- GABA production (by MAO-B) and release (through Best1)
- GABAergic inhibition on neuron to mask memory





KDS2010 as an effective AD drug to replace selegiline

Excellent solubility Water soluble, >50mg/mL

Low CYP inhibition 2C19, 2D6, 2C9, 1A2, 3A4
 $IC_{50} > 10 \mu M$

Binding assay: $IC_{50} > 50 \mu M$

Low hERG inhibition

Brain-to-plasma ratio (B/P) at 2 hr (oral) > 10

Excellent BBB penetration

Microsomal stability (human) 92 % remaining after 30 min

Plasma stability (human) 98 % remaining after 30 min

Excellent stability

Plasma	Intravenous	Oral
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ ($\mu g \text{ min/ml}$)	202.8 ± 25.47	259.34 ± 18.76
C_{max} ($\mu g/ml$)		0.84 ± 0.13
T_{max} (min)		113
F (%)	~ 100%	

Excellent PK

Excellent Druglike Properties



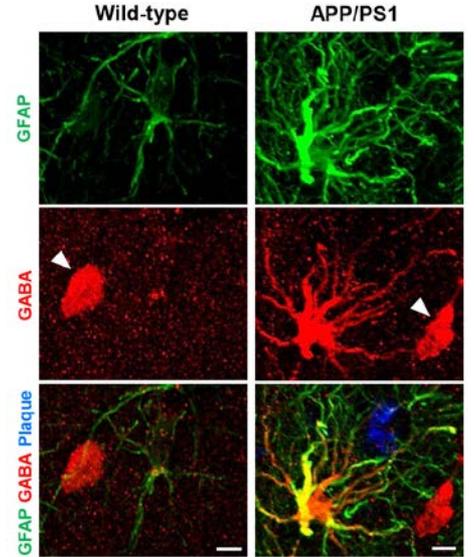
반응성별세포의 GABA: 다양한 퇴행성 뇌질환에 적용.

공통 핵심 기전
반응성 교세포
 치료 핵심 타겟

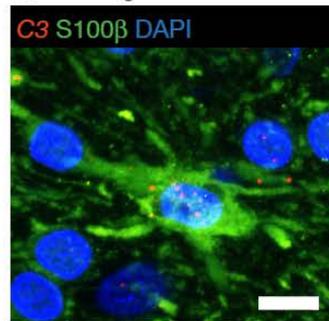


신경세포
 손상

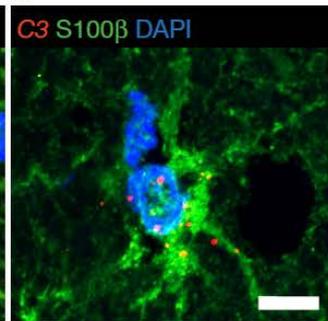
- 알츠하이머병
- 파킨슨병
- 헌팅턴병
- 루게릭병
- 뇌졸중
- 뇌종양
- 척수손상



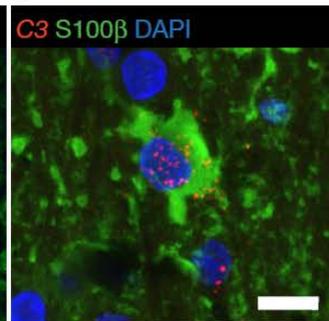
a Huntington's disease



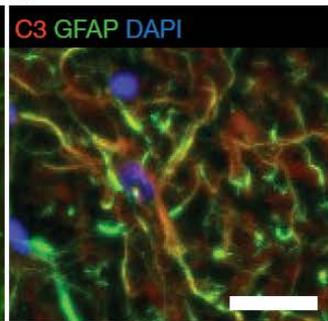
b Alzheimer's disease



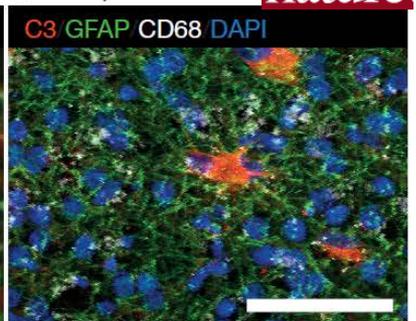
c ALS



d Parkinson's disease



e Multiple sclerosis



Center for Cognition and Sociality at IBS

