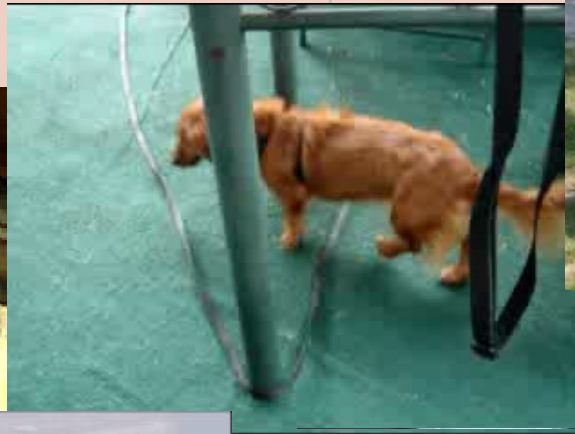




Dennis O'Brien DVM PhD



Canine Neurodegenerative Diseases

Comparative
Neurology
Program

Canine Neurodegenerative Disease



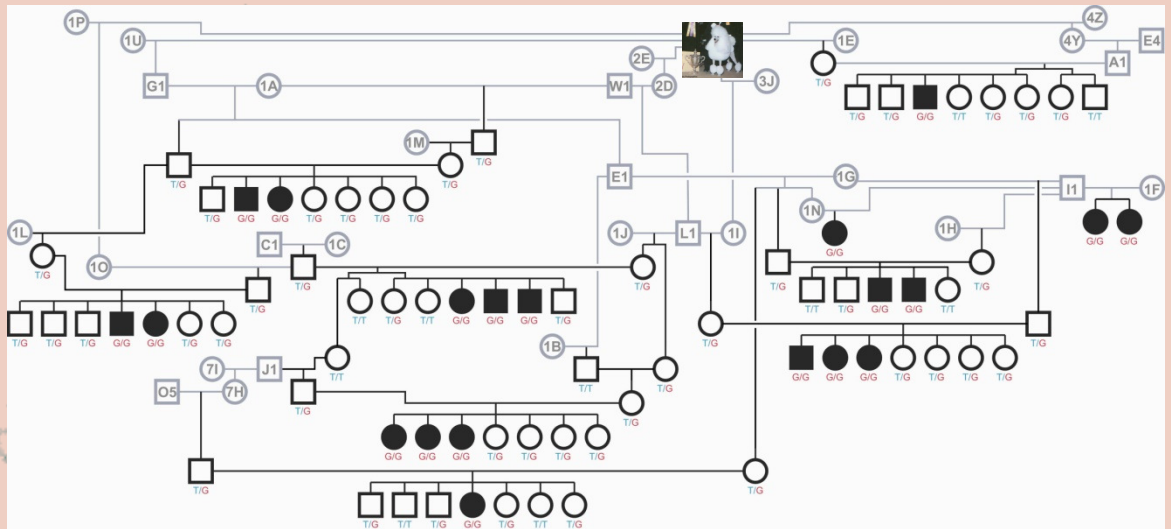
- Why are they common?
- Why is a dog better than a mouse?

Mutations happen



- Popular sire gets widely used
- Some disease-causing recessive genes with the desirable ones
- Bad dogs happen to good breeders

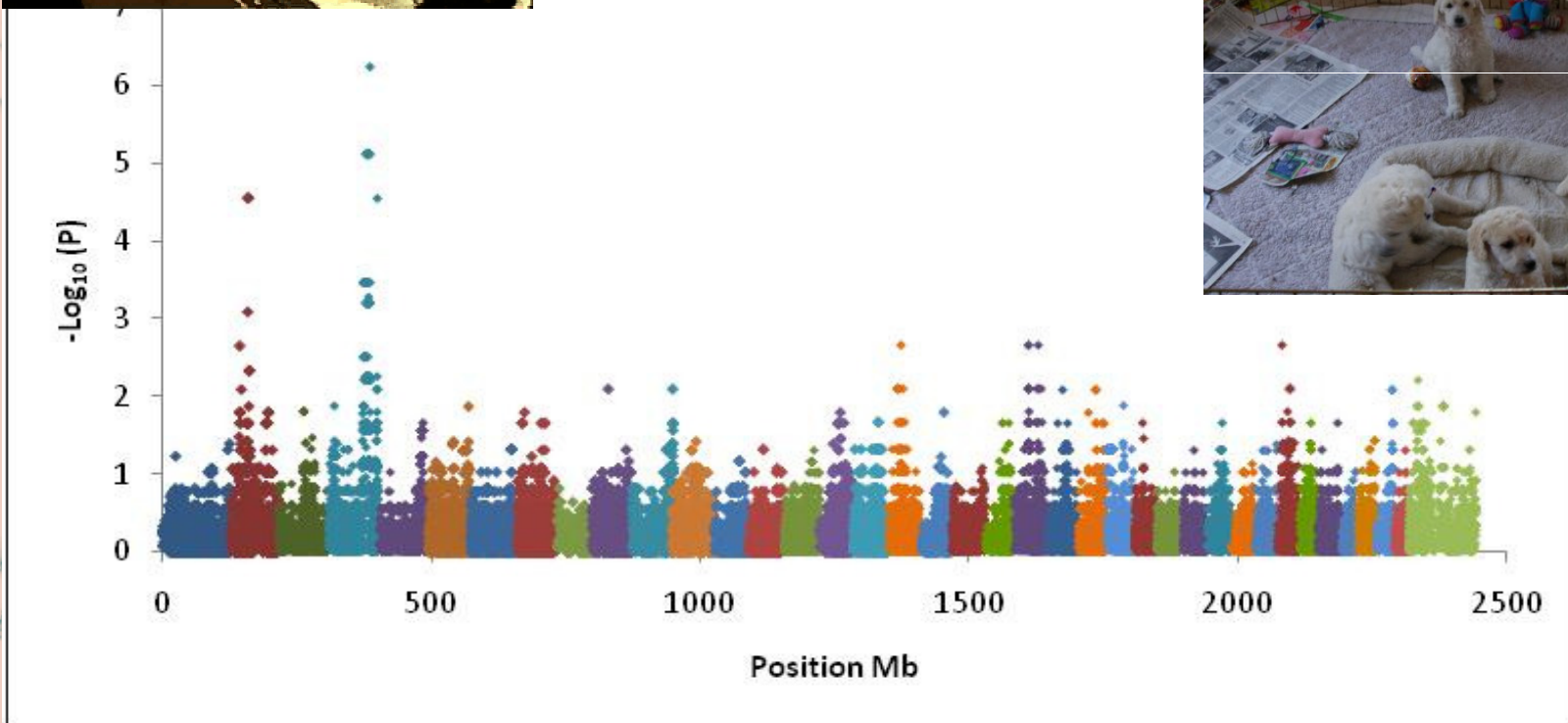
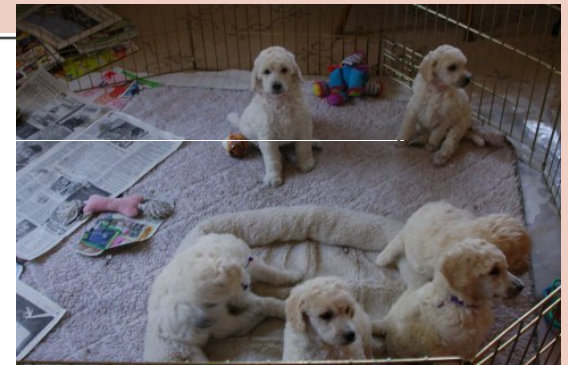
Mutations happen



- Unique opportunity to study genetics of neurologic disease
- Motivated breed club
 - ~25% of litter affected
- Pedigrees & DNA available
- Several generations in a few years

Genome-wide association map

- Compare affected to normal
- Map the mutation responsible

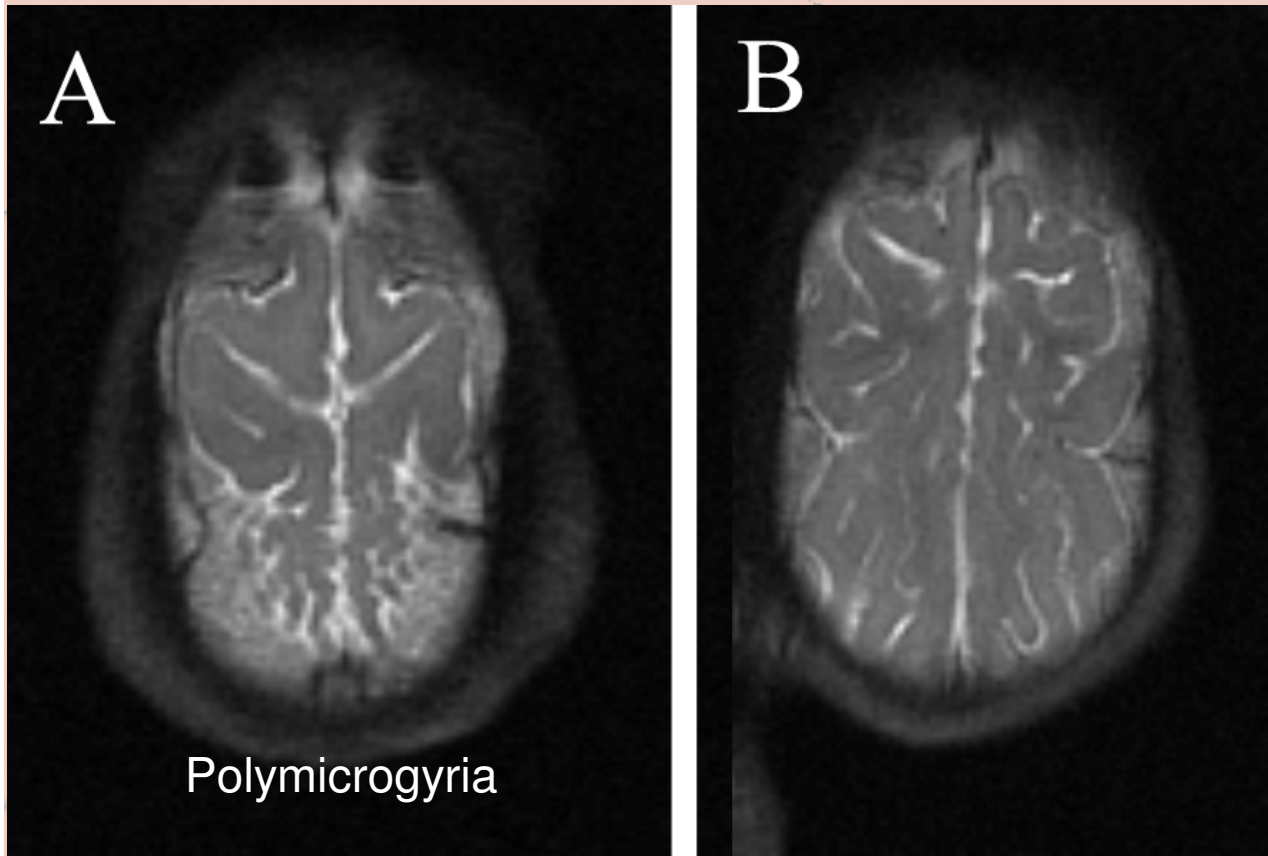


Knockout mouse

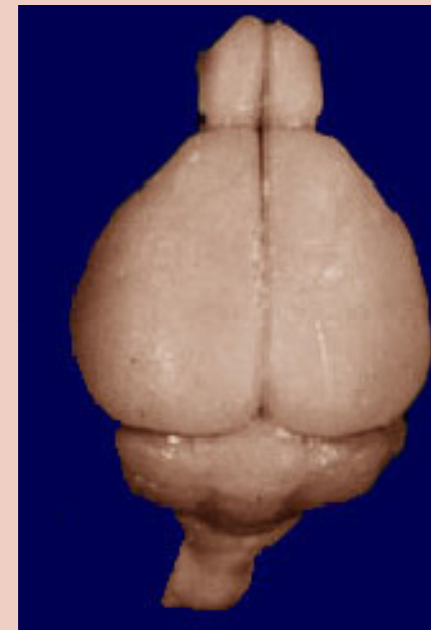


Polymicrogyria

- *Poly* - many
- *micro* - small
- *gyria* - turns



Mouse



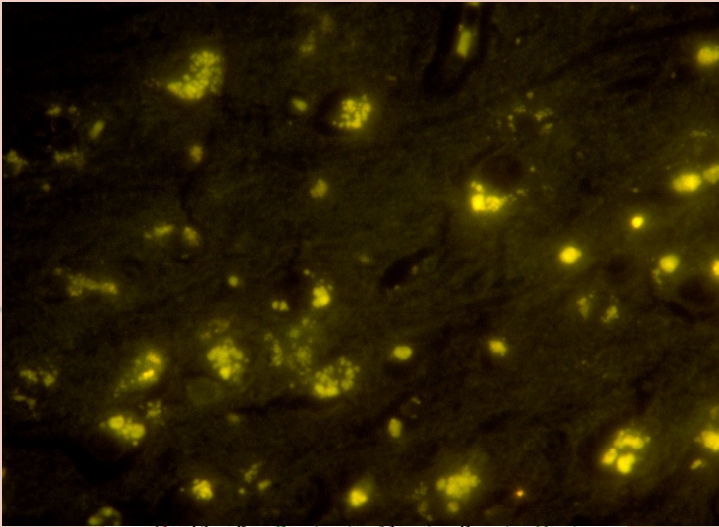
University of Wisconsin Brain Collection

Frodo

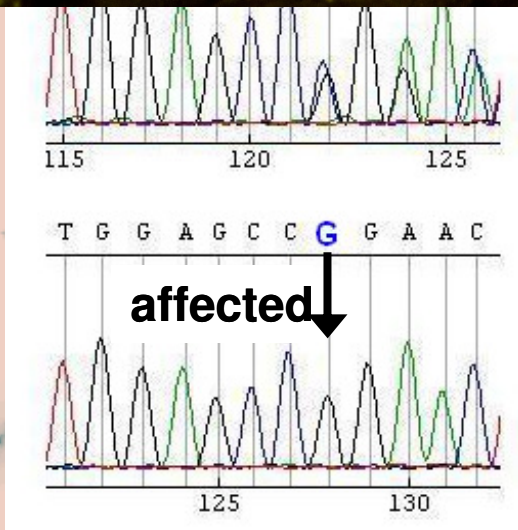


- Normal until 7 months of age
- Loss of vision
- Ataxia & hypermetria
- Personality change
- Myoclonic seizures
- Died at 12 months

Ceroid lipofuscinosis-Batten disease



- Lysosomal storage disease
- Tripeptidyl peptidase 1 (CLN2)
 - Single base-pair deletion
 - Frameshift → premature stop
 - No enzyme activity



Translation

- Rodent model → human disease

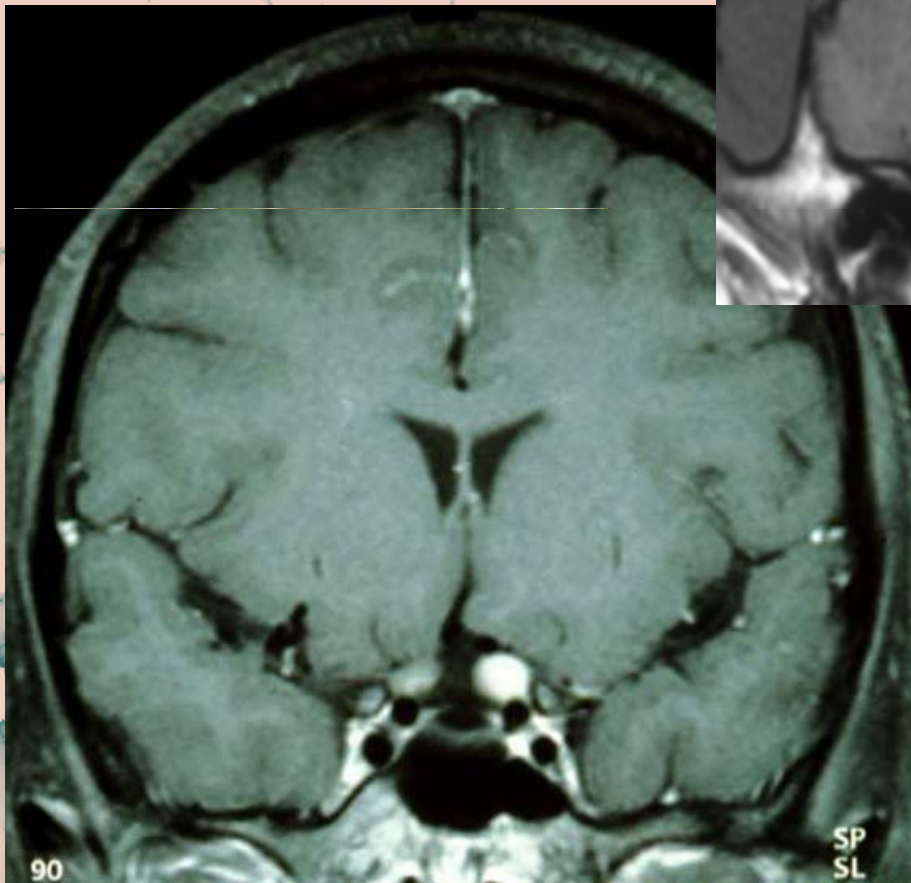
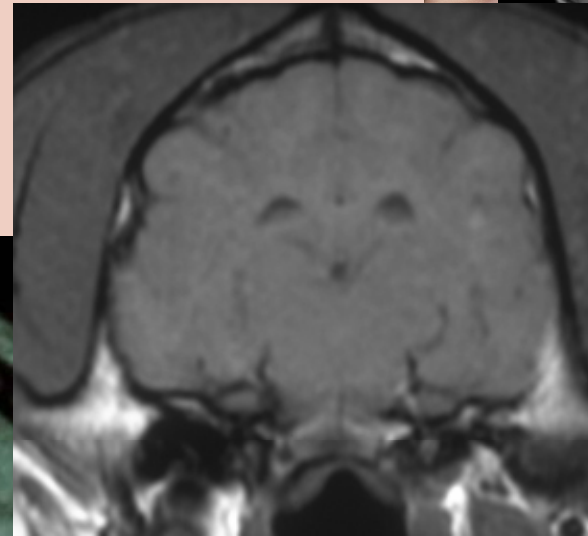
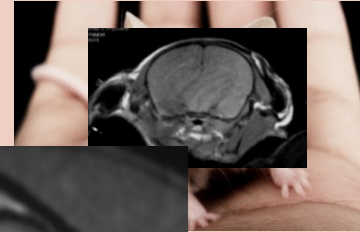


CLN2
knockout
mouse



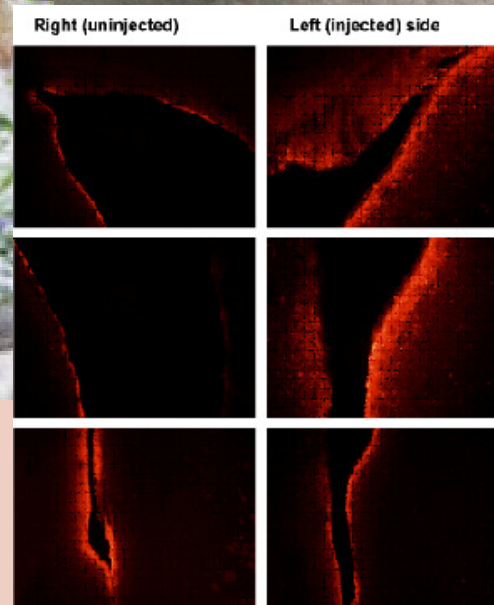
Translation

- Rodent model → human disease



Translation

- Rodent model →
canine disease →
human disease





Dennis O'Brien DVM PhD



Canine Neurodegenerative Disease

A Bridge from Clinic to Bench to
Health for Humans & their Companions

Comparative
Neurology
Program



Dennis O'Brien DVM PhD

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Liz Hansen

Animal Molecular Genetic Laboratory

Joan Coates, Jocelyn Cooper, Shin Kanazono, Lani
Castaner & Stephanie Gilliam

Department of Veterinary Medicine & Surgery

Gayle Johnson & George Rottinghaus

Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory

Jerry Taylor & Bob Schnabel

MU Animal Sciences Research Center

Marty Katz & Doug Sanders

Mason Eye Institute

Diane Shelton

University of California San Diego

Kirsten Lindblad-Toh & Claire Wade

The Broad Institute of Harvard & MIT

Elaine Ostrander

National Human Genome Research Institute

James Weber

NHLBI Mammalian Genotyping Service

Bev Davidson

University of Iowa

Peter Lobel & Istvan Sohar

Rutgers University

Urs Giger

University of Pennsylvania

Comparative Neurology Program

*Thanks to the AKC-CHF, NINDS, BDRSA, &
the breed clubs for support and the breeders,
owners & veterinarians for assistance*

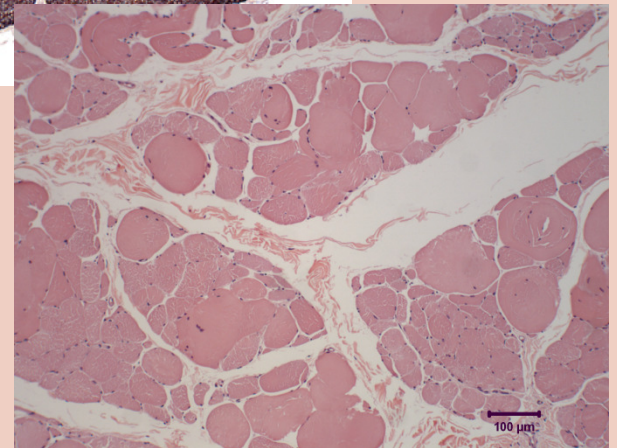
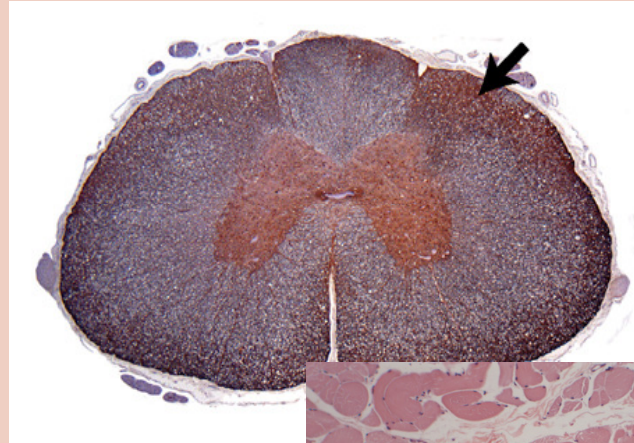
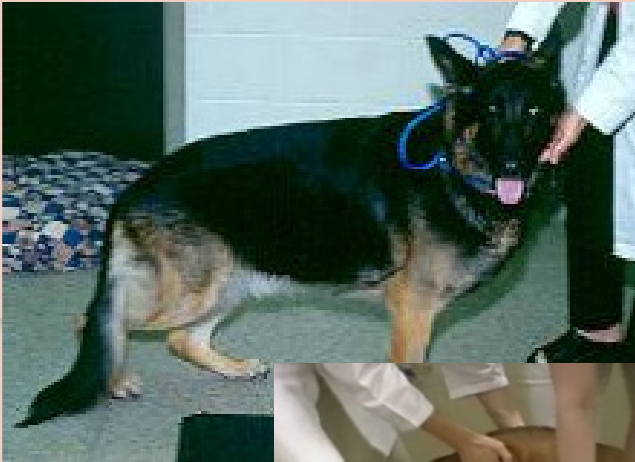


Questions?

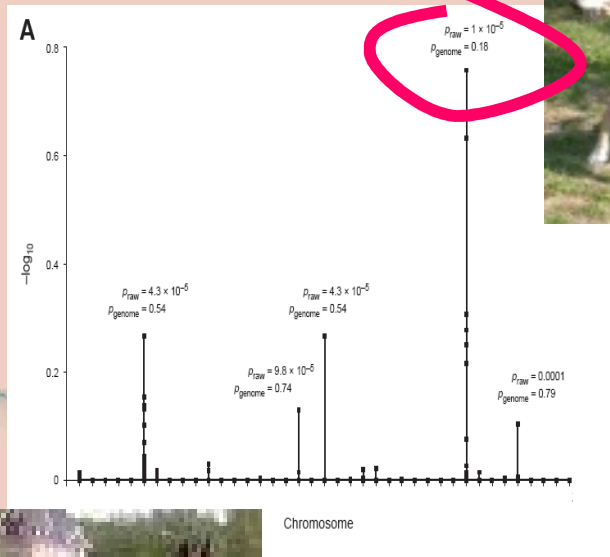
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Degenerative Myelopathy

- Older dogs (> 8 years)
- Progressive paralysis

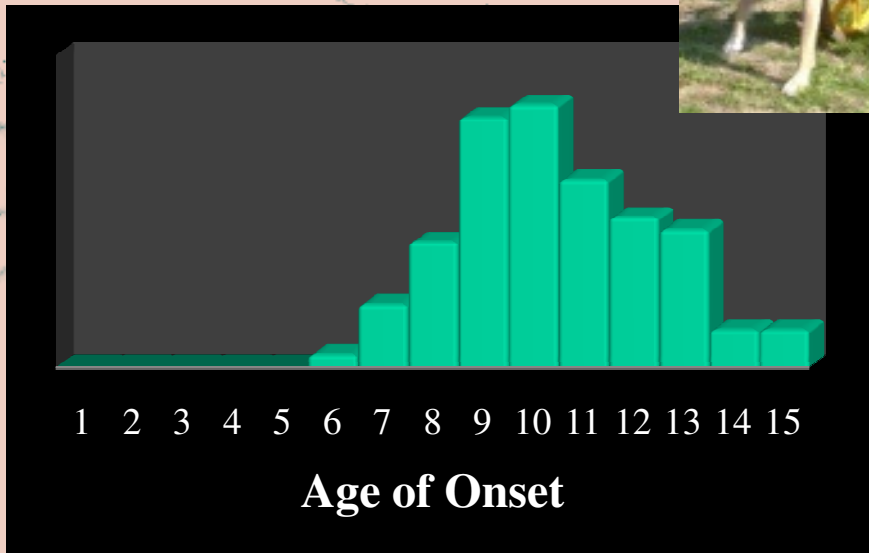


Mutation in *SOD1* gene



- Familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

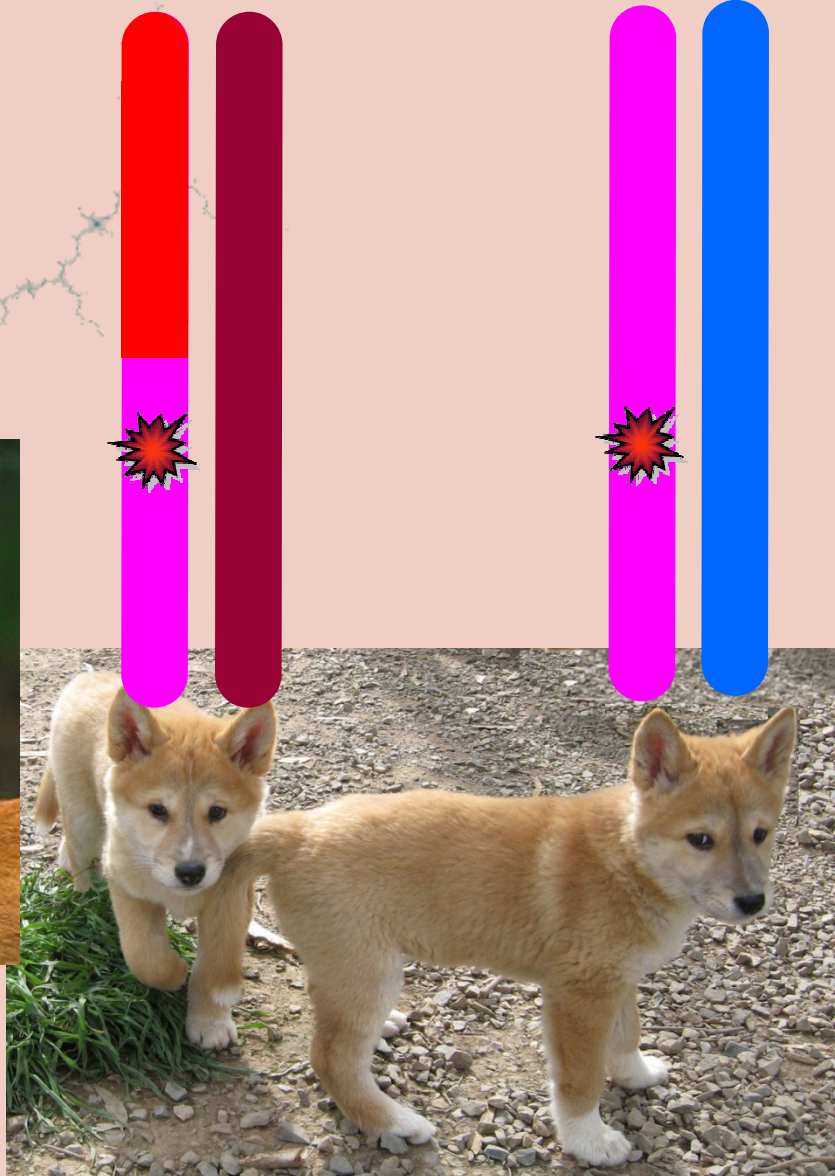
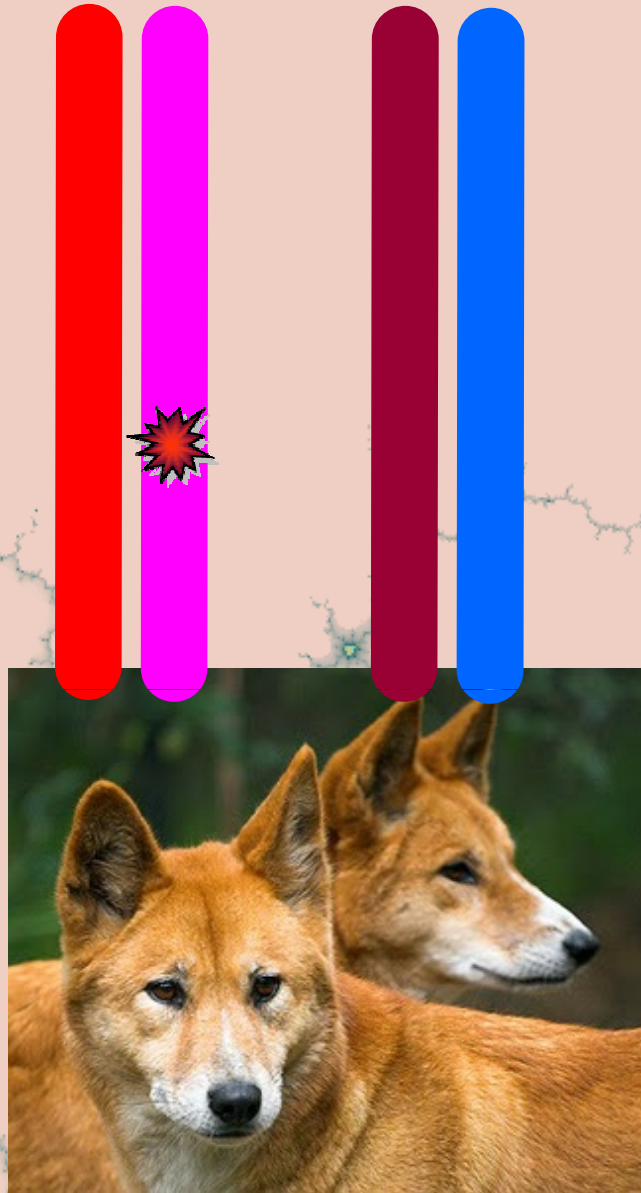
Mutation in *SOD1* gene



- A
- ic
- J
- Inter
- strategies

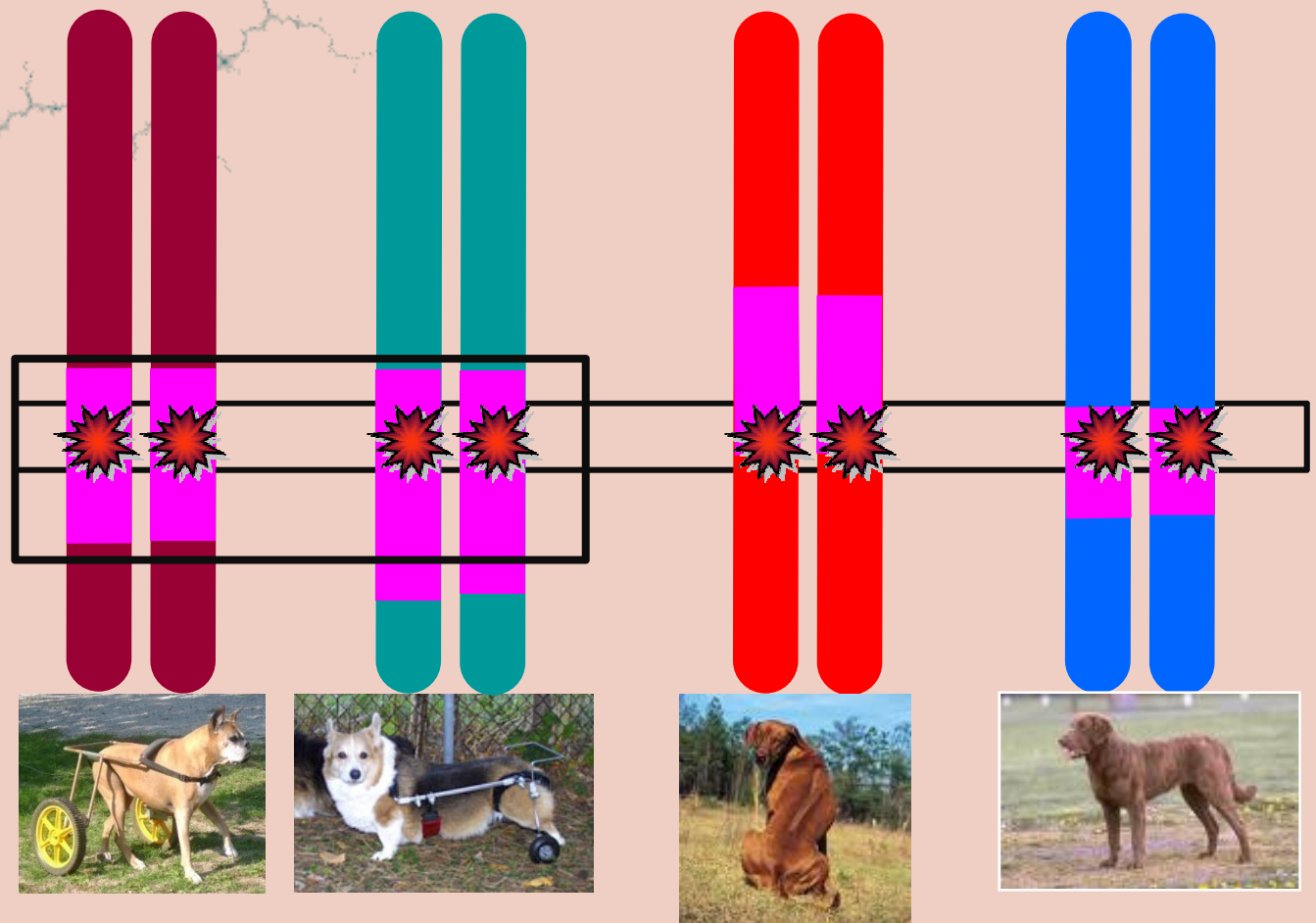


Ancestral haplotype



Fine mapping

- Similarities with affected dogs of other breeds



Canine disease



- Shared evolution & environs

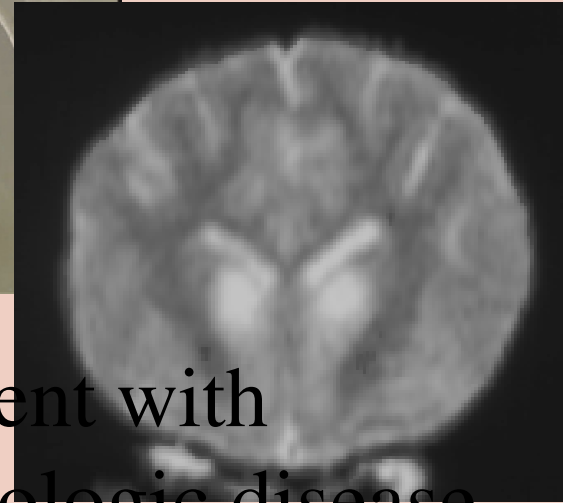
Canine disease



- Present with neurologic disease

- Shared evolution & environs

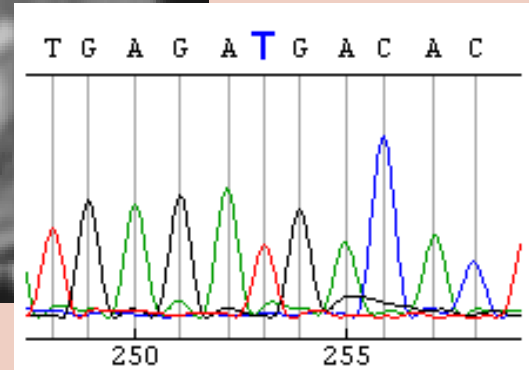
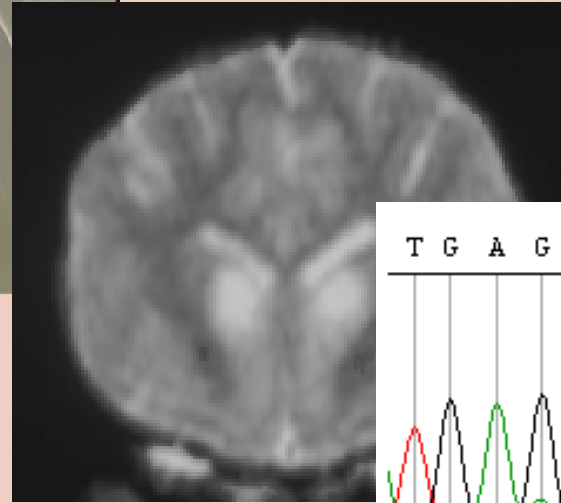
Canine disease



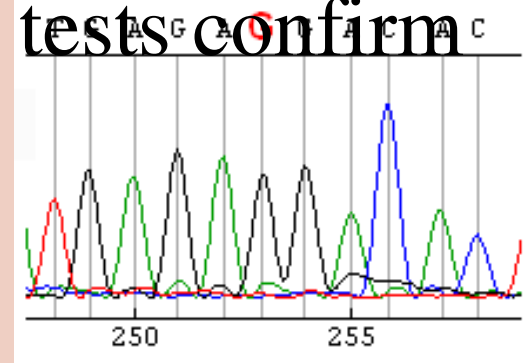
<http://www.archbase.com/fayum/>

- Present with neurologic disease
 - Diagnostic tests confirm

Canine disease

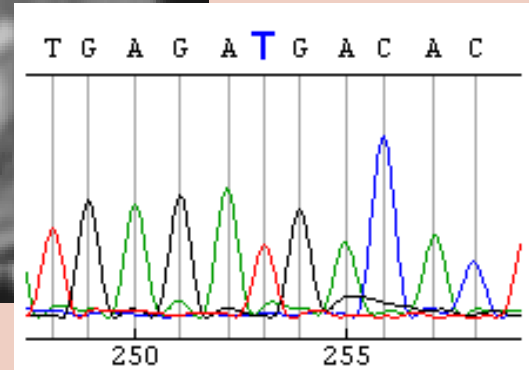
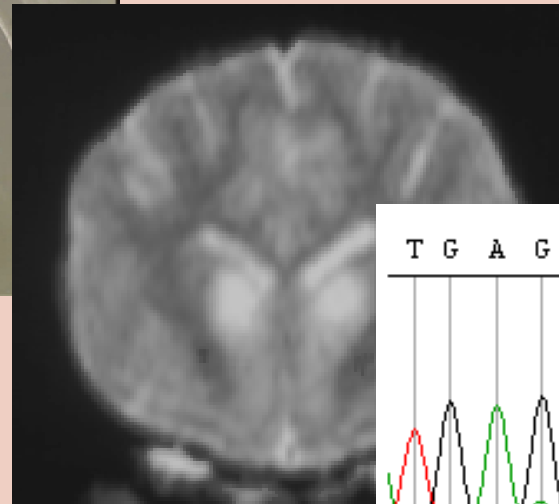


- Diagnostic tests confirm

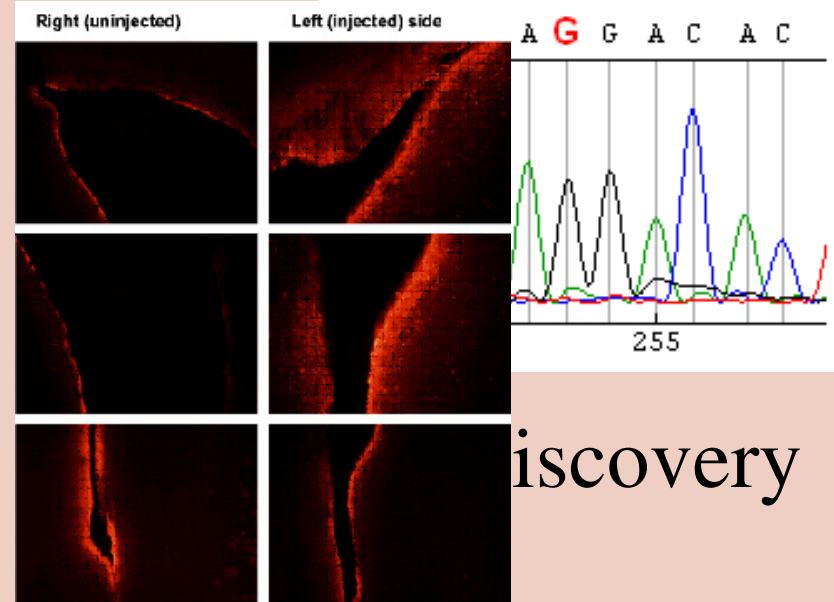


- Gene discovery

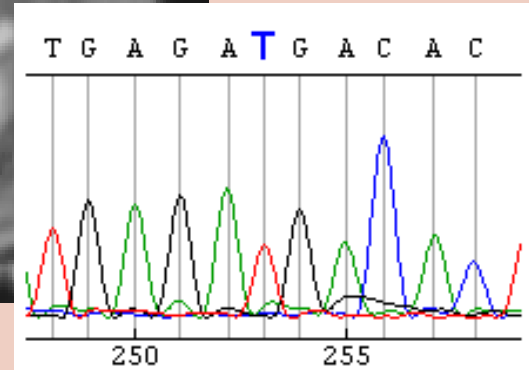
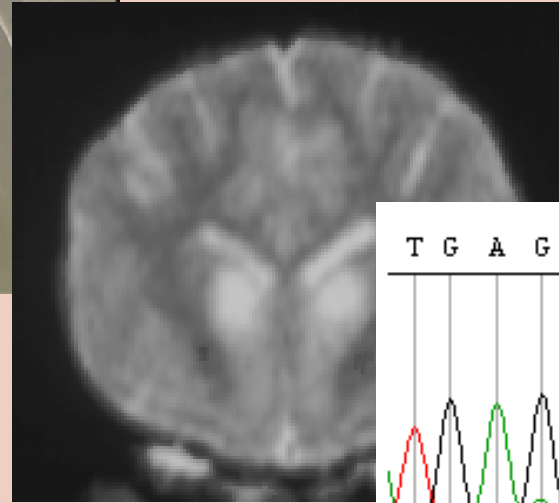
Canine disease



- Model for pathogenesis & therapy



Canine disease

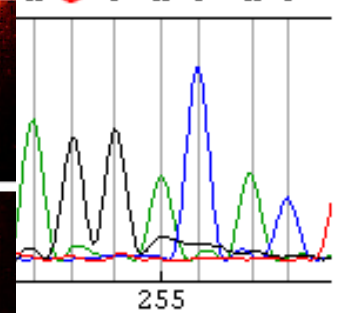
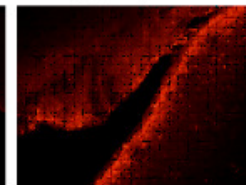
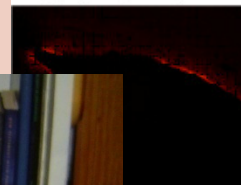


- Translation to patients

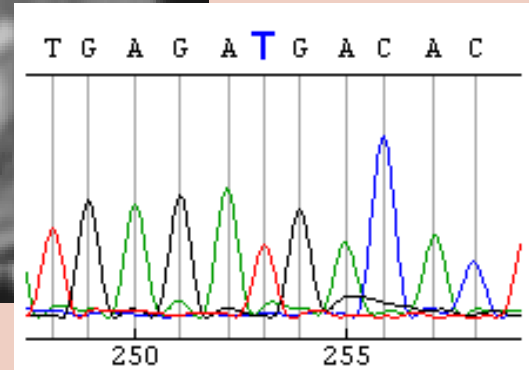
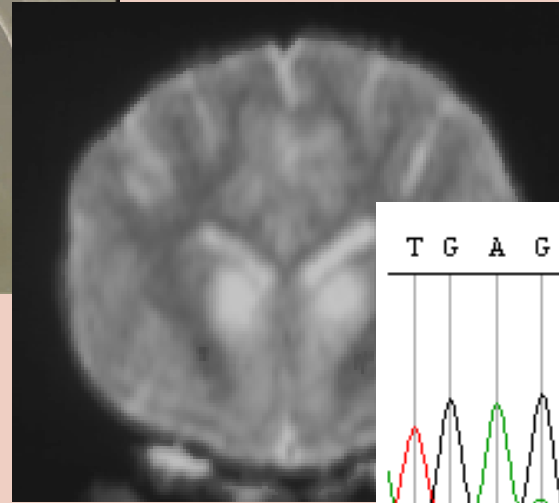
Right (uninjected)

Left (injected) side

A G G A C A C



Canine disease



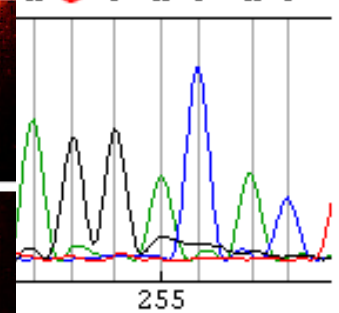
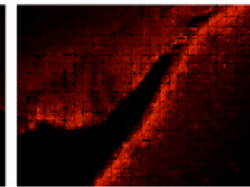
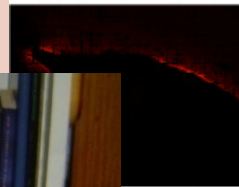
- Translation to patients



Right (uninjected)

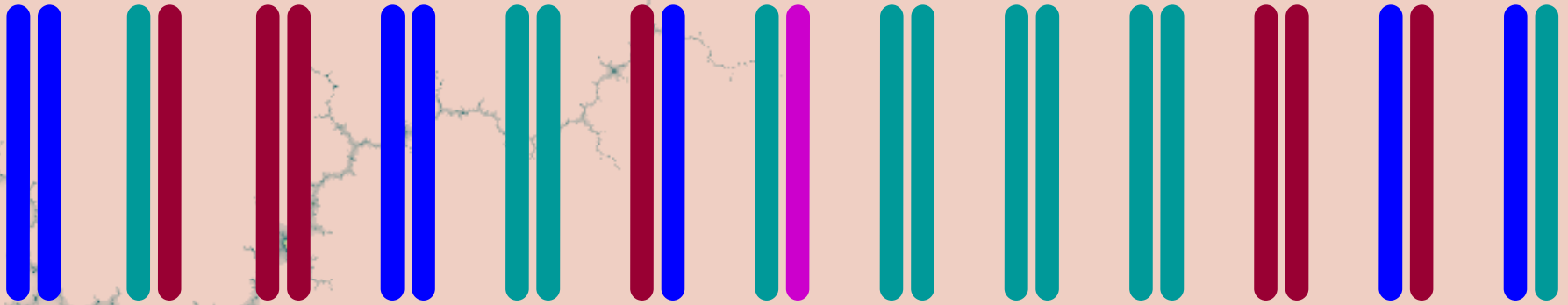
Left (injected) side

A G G A C A C



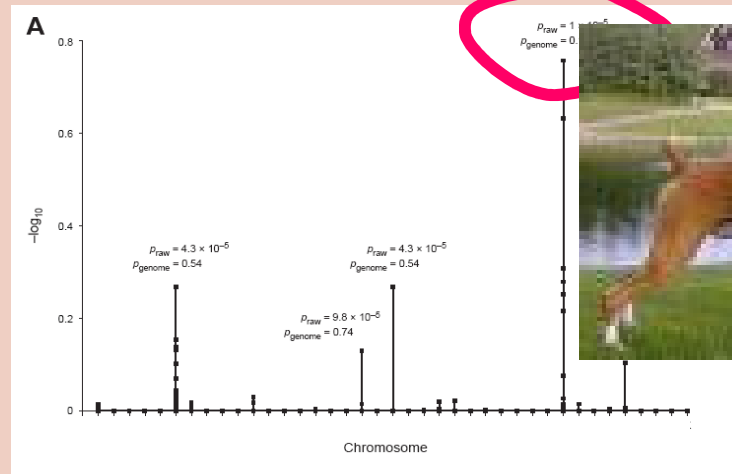
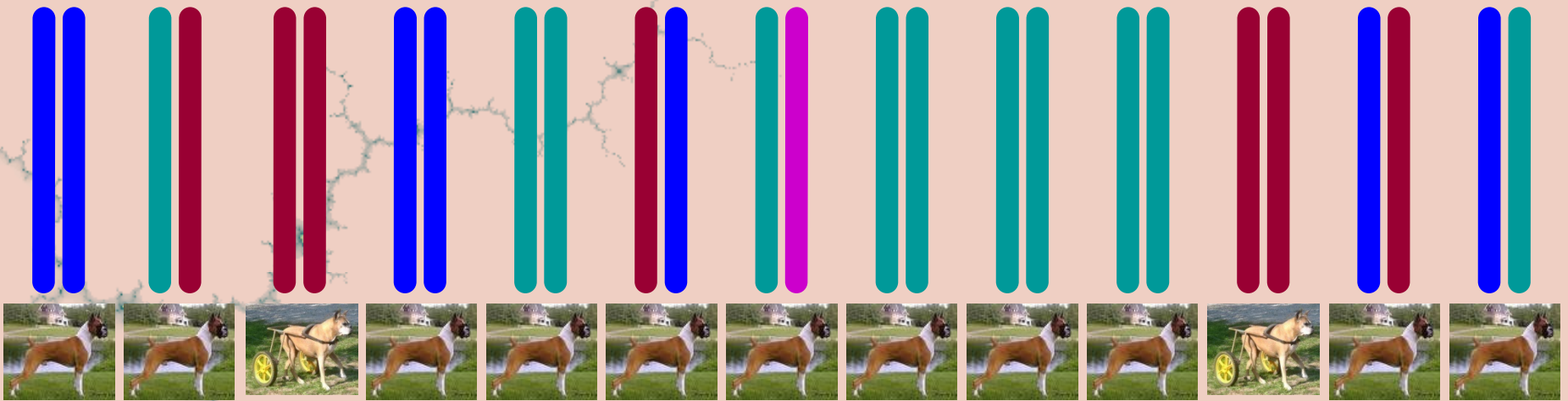
Within a population

- Different combinations for a chromosome



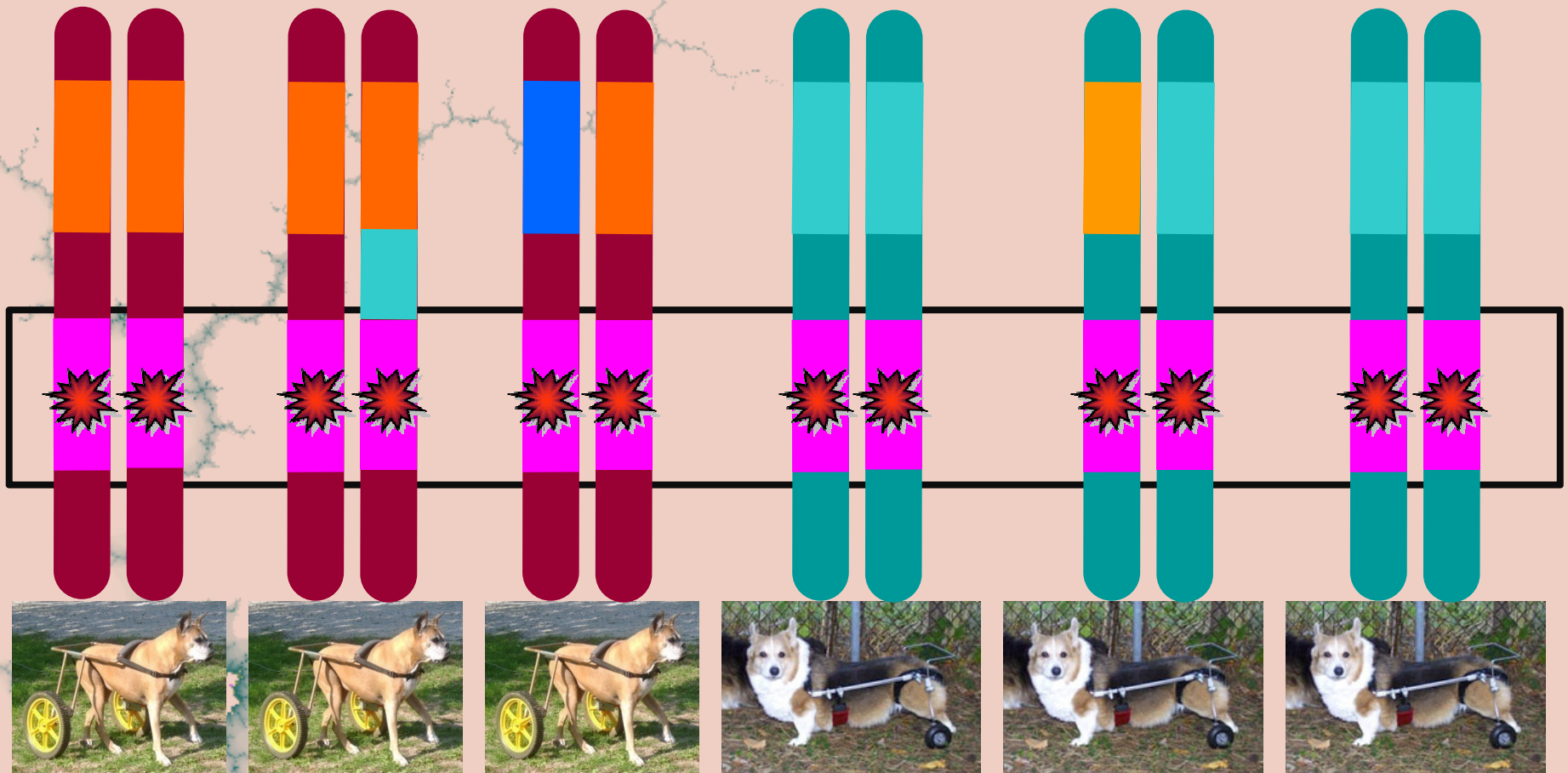
Association with disease?

- Difference between normal and affected dogs



Fine mapping

- Similarities with affected dogs of other breeds



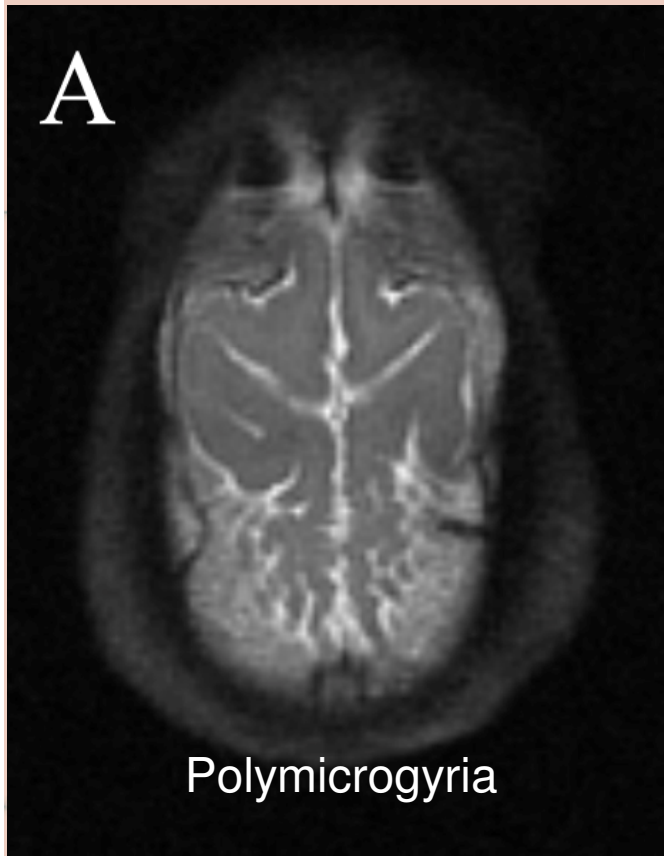
Objectives



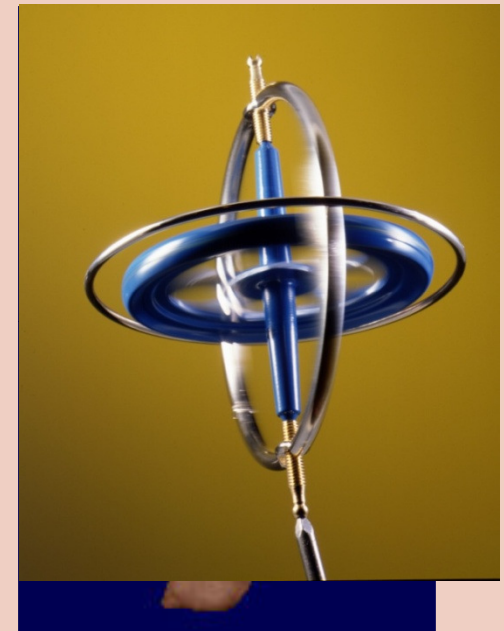
- Translation from spontaneous disease to lab studies & back again
- How spontaneous disease can be utilized
- Genetic disease can teach us about acquired diseases
- Fruitful collaborations
- Value of large animal model (polymicrogyria?)
- Establish breeding colony
- Utilize clinical population

Polymicrogyria

- *Poly* - many
- *micro* - small
- *gyria* - turns



Mouse



University of Wisconsin Brain Collection