

Verification of Viral Vectors

UW Neurological Surgery Summer Student Program
Allen Institute for Brain Science
CJ Andrews & Haleigh Schwartz



ALLEN INSTITUTE *for*
BRAIN SCIENCE



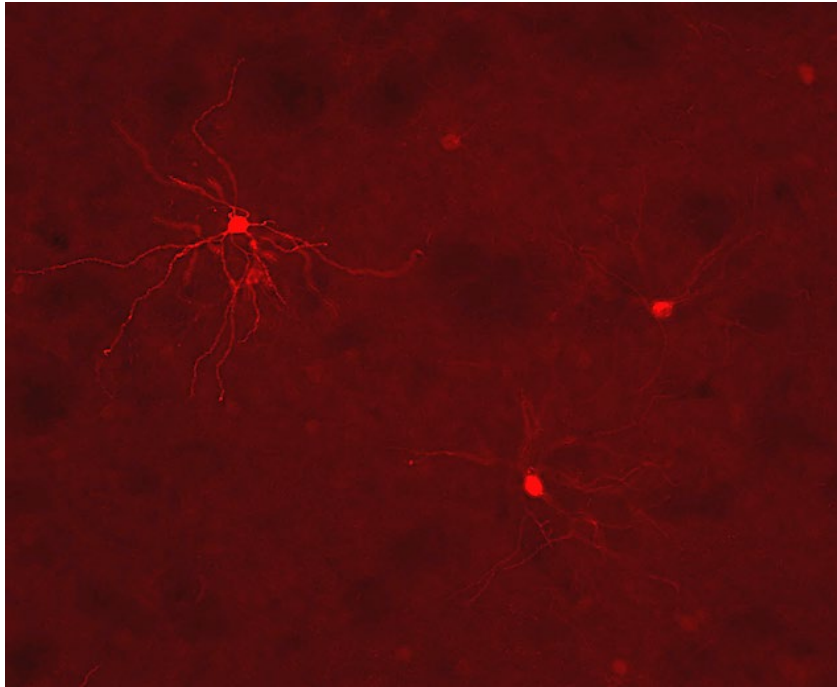
(Doughton, 2015)

“Our brains are what make us human... Yet despite decades of research—and impressive knowledge gathered about other aspects of the human body, including our entire genetic sequence—the brain remains largely unknown...The Allen Institute for Brain Science was established to answer some of the most pressing questions in neuroscience, grounded in an understanding of the brain and inspired by our quest to uncover the essence of what makes us human” (Allen Institute for Brain Science).





Project Objective



Verify viral vectors' effectiveness in tagging medium spiny D1 or D2 neurons in the striatum



The Big Picture

Diseases/Conditions Affected by the Basal Ganglia:

- Huntington's Disease
- Parkinson's Disease
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- Tourette Syndrome
- Addiction
- Schizophrenia
- Depression

Possible Applications:

- Studying D1 and D2 neurons
- Gene therapy



Method:

Retro-Orbital
Injection

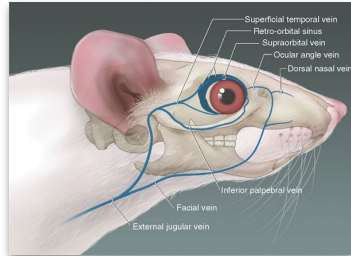


Perfusion

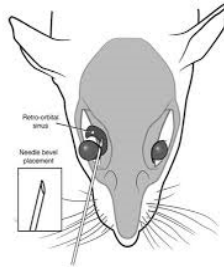


Immunohistochemistry &
Electrophysiology

Retro-Orbital Injection



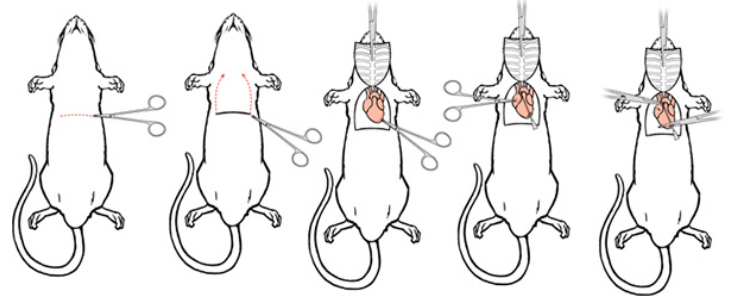
(Yardeni et al., 2011)



(Yardeni et al., 2011)

3 Weeks

Perfusion



(Gage, 2012)



Method:

Retro-Orbital
Injection

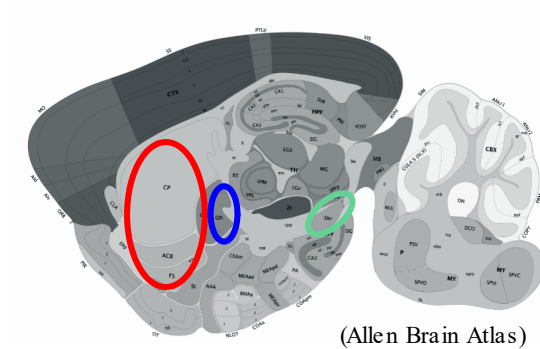


Perfusion



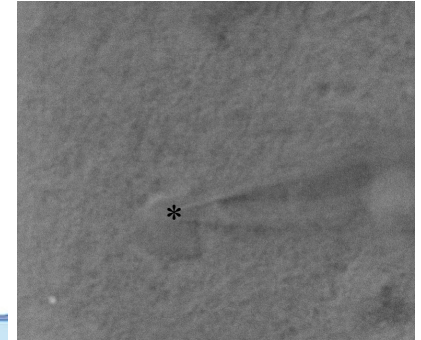
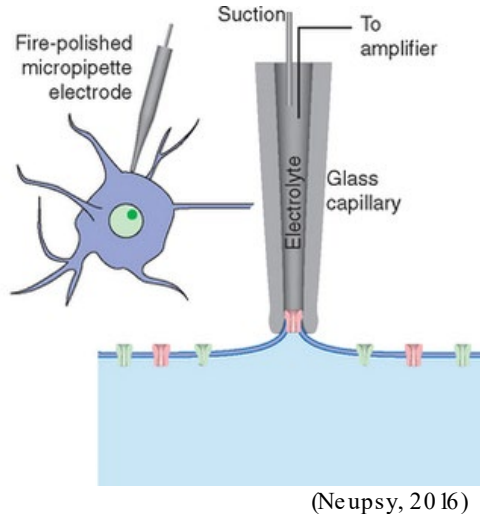
Immunohistochemistry &
Electrophysiology

Immunohistochemistry (IHC): using antibodies and fluorescence to detect the location of target antigens in whole tissue slices (Abcam)



Striatum (STR)
Substantia Nigra (SNr)
Globus Pallidus (GPe)

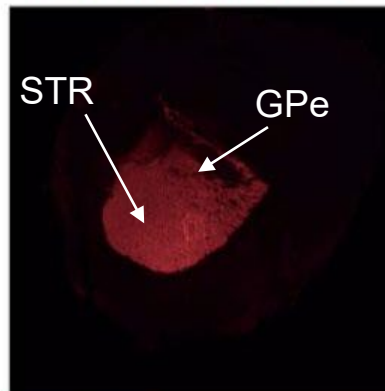
Electrophysiology (Patch Clamp Method): “a versatile electrophysiological tool for understanding ion channel” conductance, voltage, and membrane potential (Molecular Devices)



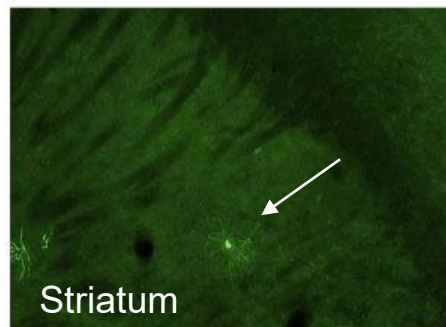
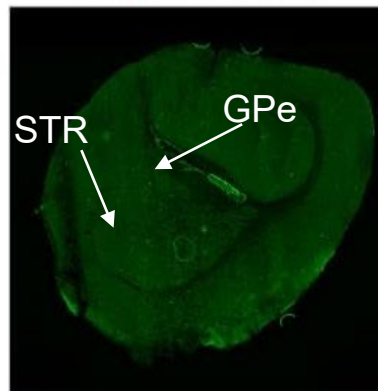


Project Results

DARPP32

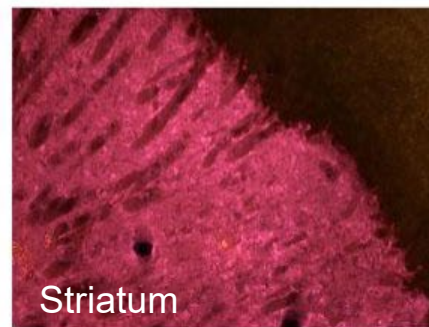


anti GFP



CN2011

Combined



4x

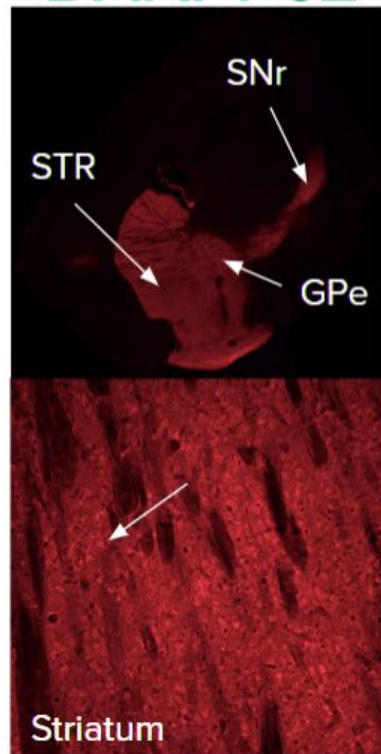
20x



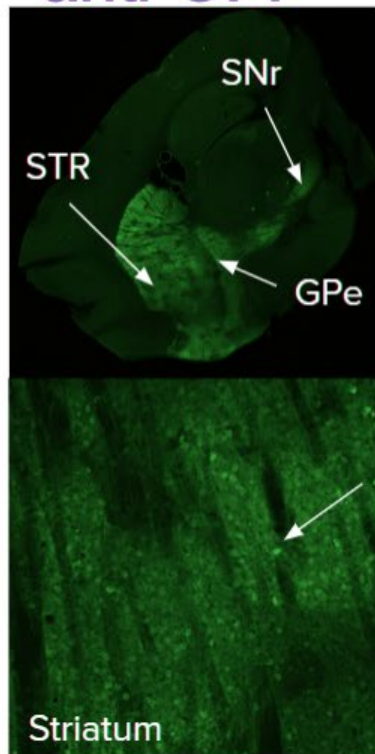


Project Results

DARPP32

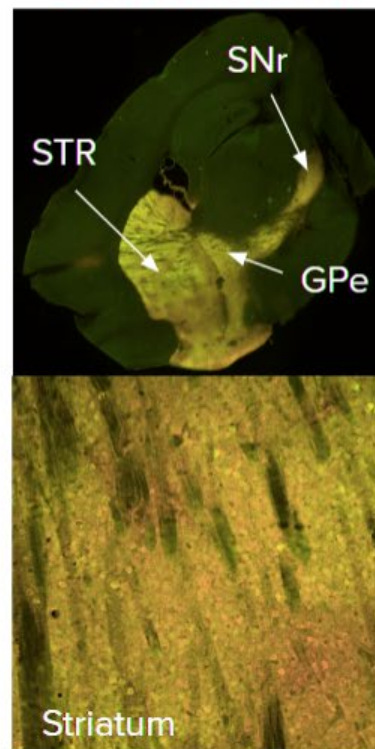


anti GFP



CN2025

Combined



4x

20x



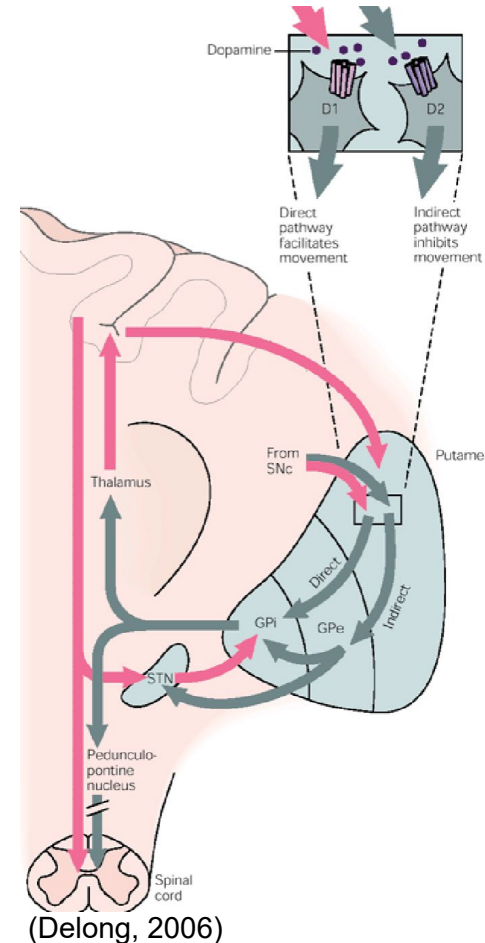
Possible Application

Parkinson's Disease (PD): a degenerative neural disease as a result of dopamine (DA) depletion that disrupts the normal neural circuitry linking thoughts and action

Medium spiny D1 and D2 neurons (D1 and D2 MSNs) are apart of the basal ganglia circuit that help facilitate movement, learning, and cognition but become dysfunctional with DA depletion (Wei, 2017).

The mechanisms behind the development of symptoms of PD are unknown.

Understanding how D1 and D2 MSNs function in healthy tissue is a necessary first step in discovering their role in PD.





Acknowledgements

UW NSSSP

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Program Coordinator: Julie Bould

Allen Institute for Brain Science:

Cell Types

Primary Investigator: Ed Lein, PhD

Assistant Investigator: Jonathan Ting, PhD

Senior Scientist: Meanhwan Kim, PhD

Research Assistant III & Lab Mentor: Peter Chong

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Summer Research Experience in Translational
Neuroscience and Neurological Surgery



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