Autophagy Impairment: A Crossroad between Neurodegeneration and Tauopathies

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The progressive accumulation of misfolded proteins in the brain is implicated in a vast group of human diseases, including the most prevalent neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease (AD), Parkinson’s disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. These diseases are classified as protein misfolding disorders (PMDs) [1]. Despite representing an extensive and active field of research, in most cases the factors driving protein misfolding and neurodegeneration in the most common sporadic PMD cases remain poorly understood. Alteration in protein homeostasis networks is emerging as a factor driving neuronal dysfunction, where disruption in protein quality control mechanisms and protein clearance pathways may contribute to the accumulation of abnormally folded proteins in the brain.

The macroautophagy pathway (here referred to as autophagy) is the main degradation route for long-lived proteins, damaged organelles, and protein aggregates. Autophagy is a highly regulated process, characterized by the formation of double- or multi-membrane vesicles (autophagosomes) that sequester portions of cytosol, which are then delivered for degradation following fusion with lysosomes (Figure 1a). Stimulation of autophagy results in the degradation of most aggregate-prone mutant proteins genetically linked to PMDs [2]. In addition, the accumulation of most of these mutant proteins upregulates autophagy activity through poorly defined mechanisms, and operates as a detoxification mechanism. This suggests that autophagy could be a good target for disease intervention; however, there is accumulating evidence that PMDs involve specific defects in particular steps of the autophagy process. Thus, manipulation of autophagy in neurodegenerative disease may have unpredictable outcomes, where further stimulation of the pathway may even overload the system with cargo proteins, accelerating disease.

AD is characterized by a massive accumulation of lysosomal-related vesicles in the degenerating neurons. Several studies have identified specific defects in the autophagy process in AD mouse models. For example, Ralph Nixon’s group proposed that presenilin-1 (PS1) directly regulates the acidification of lysosomes by controlling the targeting of v-ATPase to these vesicles [3]. AD-linked PS1 mutations result in defective lysosomal proteolysis, having a detrimental impact on protein homeostasis and neuronal function [3]. In fact, genetic strategies to restore lysosomal function prevented neuropathology and cognitive deficits of an AD mouse model [4].

**Abstract**

Most neurodegenerative diseases involve the accumulation of misfolded proteins in the nervous system. Impairment of protein degradation pathways such as autophagy is emerging as a consistent and transversal pathological phenomenon in neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer’s, Huntington’s, and Parkinson’s disease. Genetic inactivation of autophagy in mice has demonstrated a key role of the pathway in maintaining protein homeostasis in the brain, triggering massive neuronal loss and the accumulation of abnormal protein inclusions. However, the mechanism underlying neurodegeneration due to autophagy impairment remains elusive. A paper in *Molecular Neurodegeneration* from Abeliovich’s group now suggests a role for phosphorylation of Tau and the activation of glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK3β) in driving neurodegeneration in autophagy-deficient neurons. We discuss the implications of this study for understanding the factors driving neurofibrillary tangle formation in Alzheimer’s disease and tauopathies.
Figure 1. Autophagy impairment and Alzheimer’s disease. (a) Schematic representation of the general steps of the autophagy pathway. (b) Ablation of the essential autophagy regulator Atg7 in neurons triggers spontaneous neurodegeneration, leading to the accumulation of ubiquitin-positive inclusions in a p62-dependent manner. Aggregate formation also involves the recruitment of partially phosphorylated Tau and active GSK-3β, resembling a ‘pre-tangle’ non-amyloidogenic state. (c) Speculative model: in Alzheimer’s disease (AD), defects in the autophagy pathway due to genetic mutations, environmental factors and/or aging may contribute to the accumulation of abnormal protein aggregates and possible phospho-Tau on a pre-tangle state. For example, mutations in Presenilin-1 alter the pH of the lysosome, thus decreasing autophagy activity, which may enhance neurodegeneration and further accumulation of amyloid-β. Since during aging autophagy activity decreases over time, we speculate that autophagy impairment, together with other factors related to AD (genetic and environmental), may lead to a progressive flow from a pre-tangle to a neurofibrillary stage. This progression may be linked to the cognitive deficits associated with AD and tauopathies.
AD mice significantly decreased the accumulation of amyloid-β in the brain [4], placing autophagy impairment as a possible upstream component in the etiology of AD.

Accumulating evidence suggests that autophagy activity decreases during aging, which is the major risk factor for developing PMDs. In agreement with this idea, strategies that stimulate autophagy (such as rapamycin or resveratrol treatments, and caloric restriction) have potent anti-aging effects in vivo [2]. The first evidence indicating an important function of basal autophagy in the brain came from studies describing the effects of the genetic ablation of essential autophagy regulators such as Atg5 and Atg7 in mice [5,6]. Autophagy-deficient neurons undergo spontaneous degenerative changes that resemble those related to PMD, involving the accumulation of ubiquitin-positive inclusions, neuronal loss, motor dysfunction, and premature death [5,6]. Although it was initially assumed that the accumulation of protein inclusions was the trigger of neurodegeneration in those models, an elegant study demonstrated that ablatting the adapter protein p62/ SQSTM1 abrogated the accumulation of protein aggregates in atg7 deficient neurons, but did not prevent neuronal dysfunction [7]. Thus, the molecular mechanisms explaining the occurrence of neurodegeneration due to autophagy impairment remain an important open question.

In Molecular Neurodegeneration, Inoue and coworkers identified a surprising mechanism underlying degeneration in autophagy-deficient neurons, involving the engagement of a phospho-Tau-dependent pathway [8]. Accumulation of phosphorylated Tau in neurofibrillary tangles represents one of the major hallmarks of AD and neuronal loss, in addition to one of the most common sporadic forms of neurodegenerative diseases, offering an interesting possibility for future therapeutic intervention.

References


