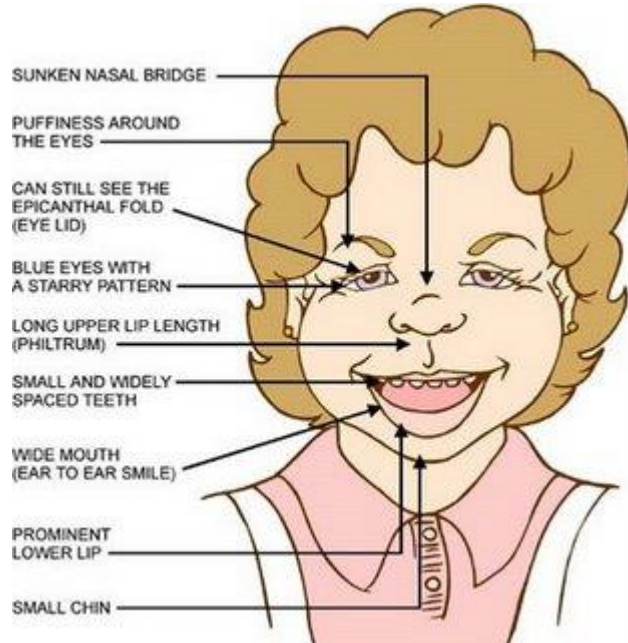


Angelman Syndrome

Brain Budz

Mary Augustine, Piper Doering, Kristie Trinh, and
Colin Twyman

Significance



Historical Background



William's Syndrome

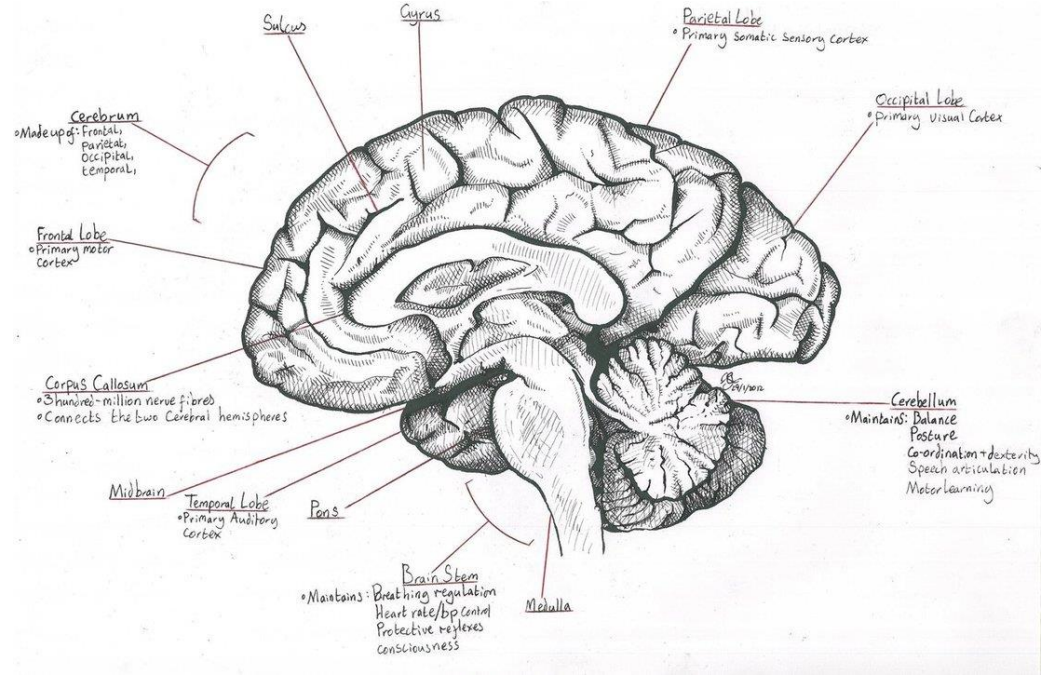


Down Syndrome

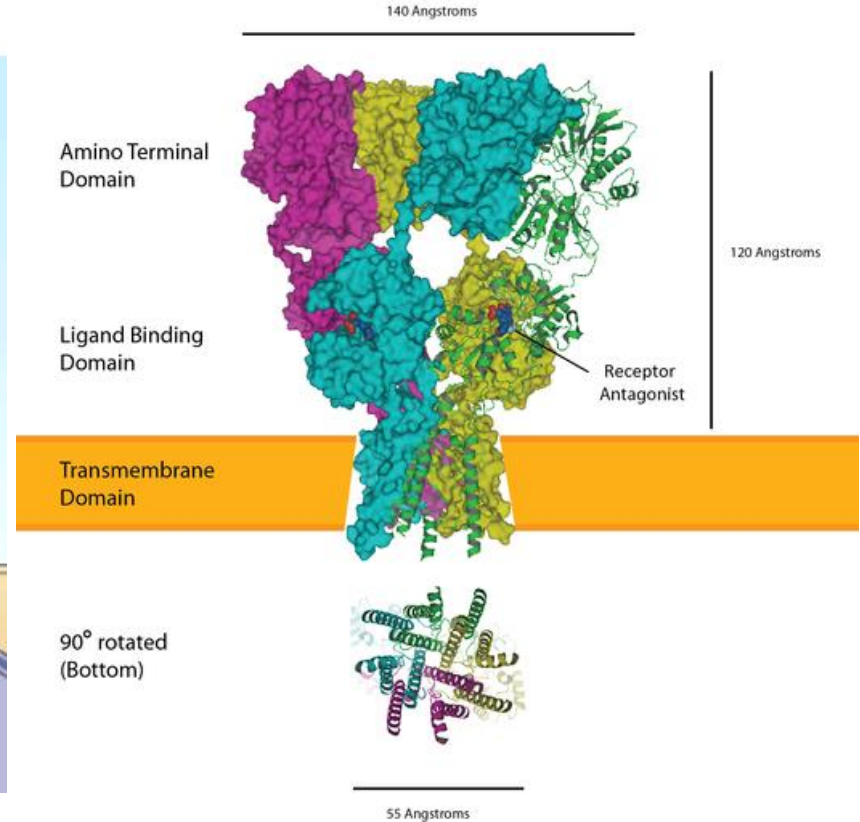
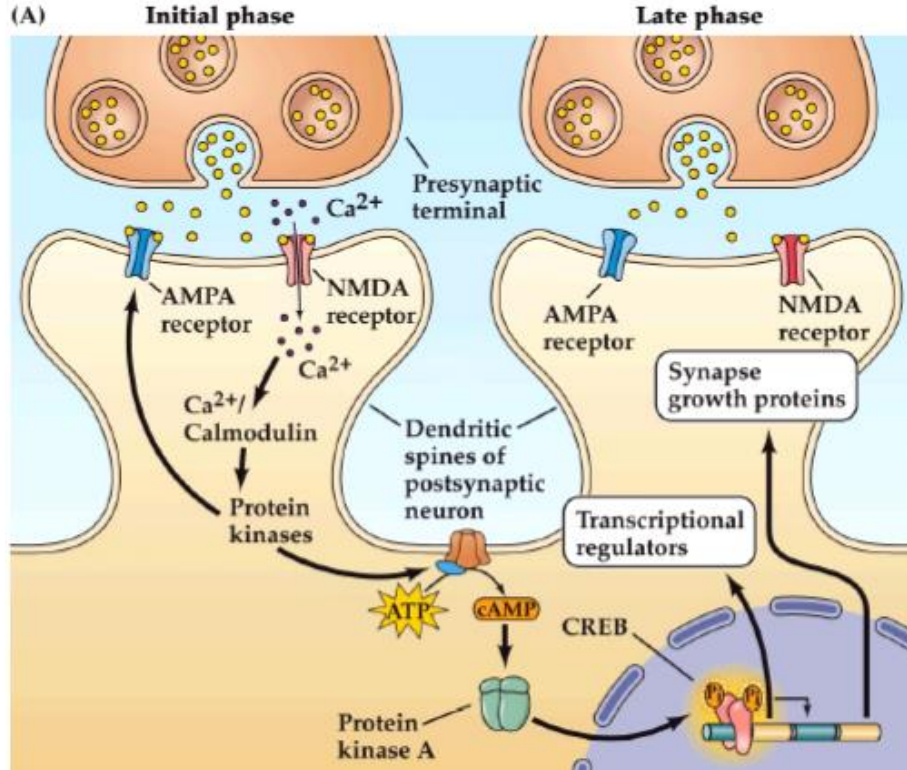


Symptoms and Neuroanatomy

- Seizures
- Stiff or jerky movements
- Tongue thrusting
- Difficulty walking
- Inability to balance
- Hand flapping

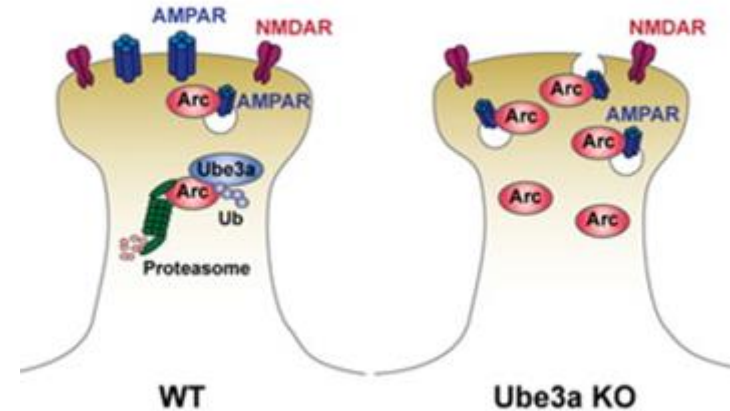


AMPA Receptors

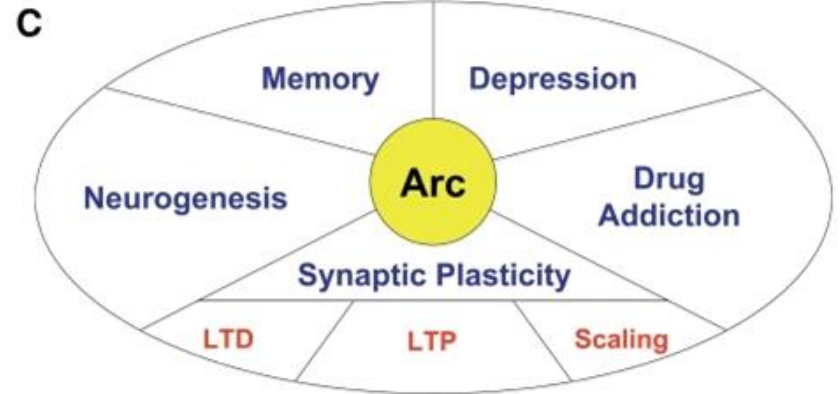
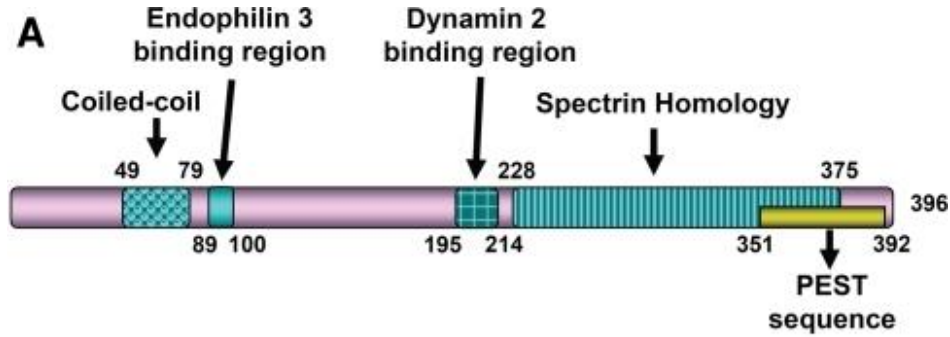


Internalization of AMPA Receptor

- Higher amount of Arc Protein in Angelman Syndrome
- Arc Protein is mediated by Ube3a
- Lower expression of AMPA receptor on synaptic membrane

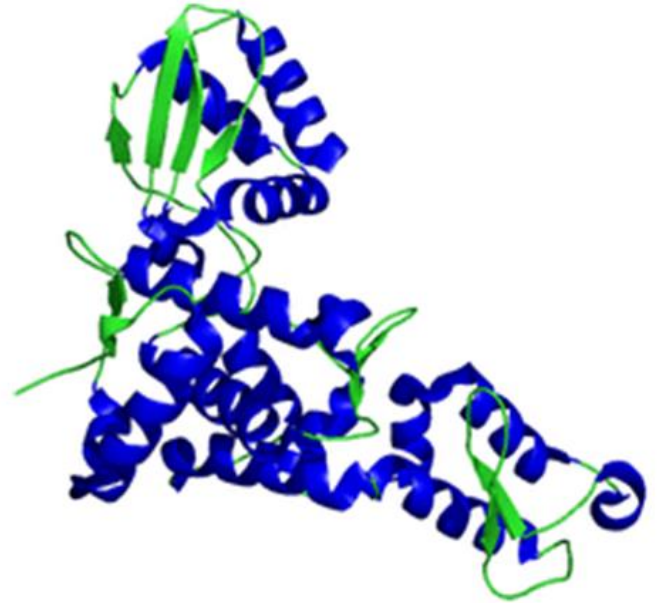


Arc Protein

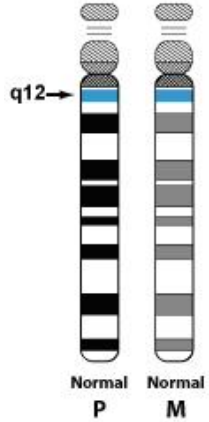


Ubiquitin 3 Ligase

- Catalyze proteins during ubiquitination
- Neuronal activity regulated protein
- Controls synaptic function
- Regulates AMPA receptor internalization

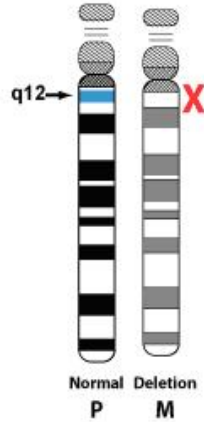


Genetic Causes



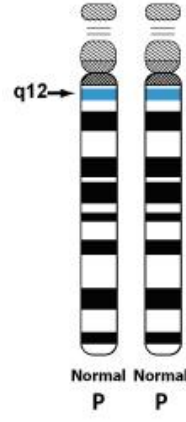
Normal P M

Normal



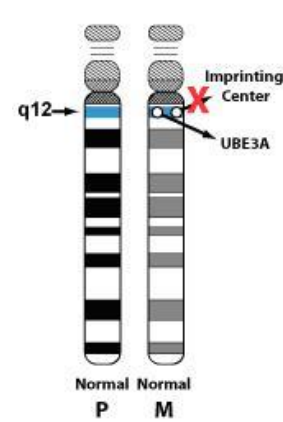
Normal P M

Maternal Deletion



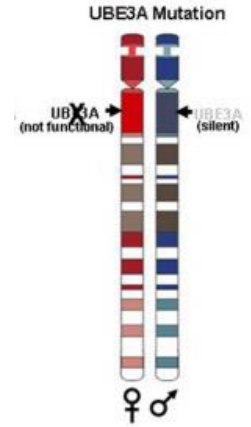
Normal P P

Paternal Uniparental Disomy



Normal P M

Imprinting Defect



UBE3A Mutation

15q11.2 - chromosome 15, long arm, region 1, band 1, sub-band 2

Translocation not shown

15q12 - chromosome 15, long arm, region 1, band 2

Genetic Causes (cont.)

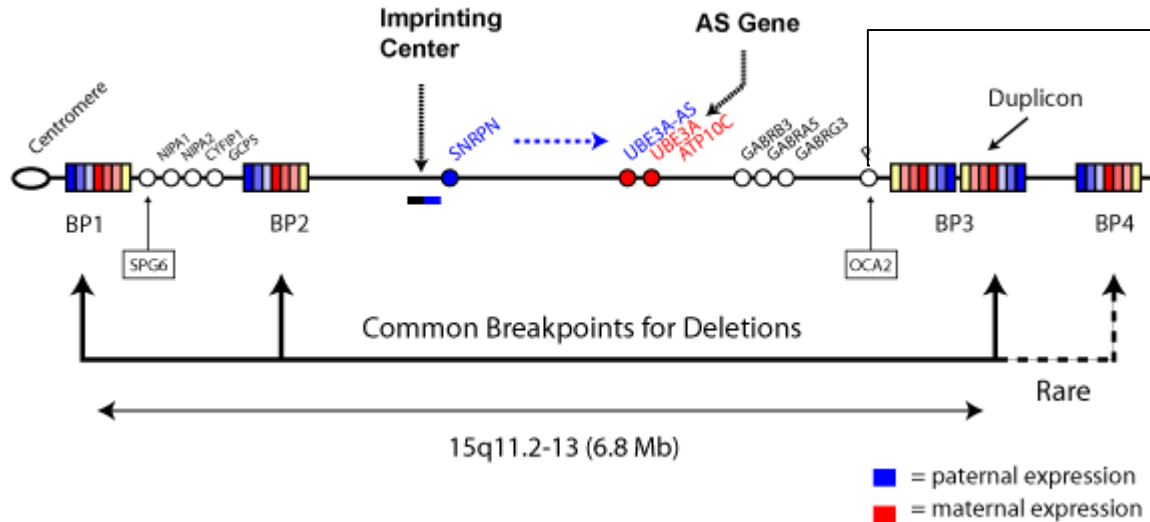


- 5 chromosomal variants lead to Angelman syndrome
- Majority of cases there are no inheritance patterns
 - Occurs in meiosis and early development
- Translocation occurs in rare cases, leading to UBE3A inactivation or lack of TF required for its activation

Class	Chromosome/genetic abnormality	~%
I	15q11–13 deletion	70
II	UPD (Uniparental disomy)	5
III	ID (Imprinting defect)	5
IV	UBE3A mutation	10
V	Unknown	10

Source: Lalande and Calciano, 2007

15q12

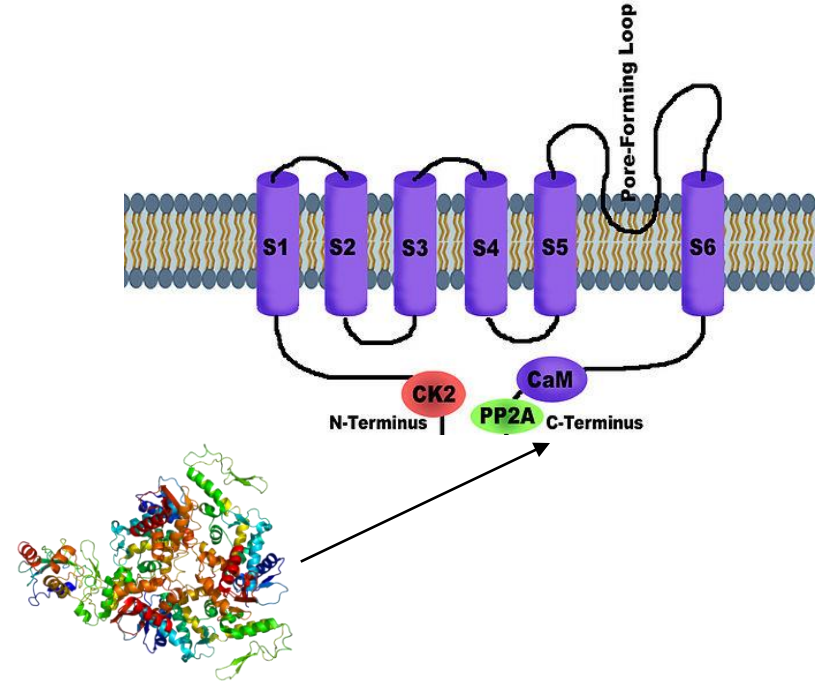
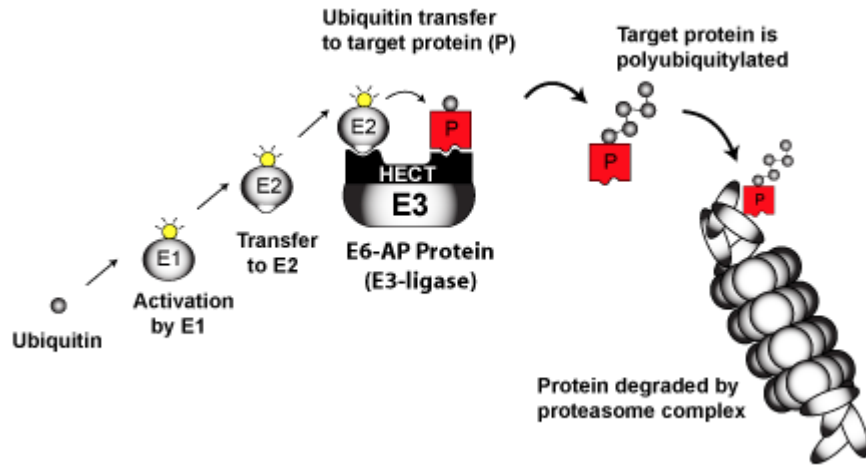
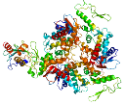


Loss of OCA2 gene leads to distinct phenotypic changes

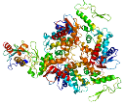


Source: University of Florida Department of Pediatrics Division of Genetics and Metabolism

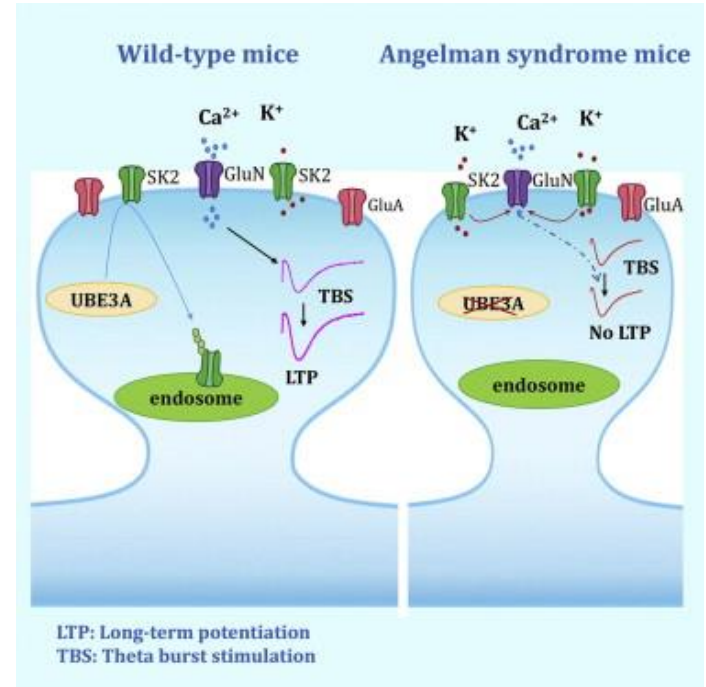
UBE3A - encoded in 15q12



UBE3A Regulates SK2 Channel Endocytosis

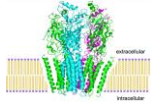


- SK channels are critical for learning, memory, rhythmic activity, and sleep
- Therefore, UBE3A regulates learning and memory by controlling SK2 channel endocytosis

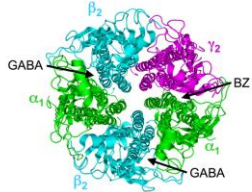
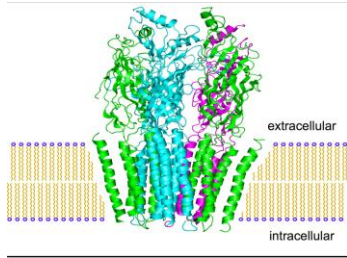


Source: Jiandong et al., 2015

GABA_A Receptor - encoded in 15q12



GABA_A Receptor



- $\beta 3$ - $\alpha 5$ - $\gamma 3$ GABA_A receptor subunit gene cluster is located in 15q11-q13 region and can be deleted along with UBE3A

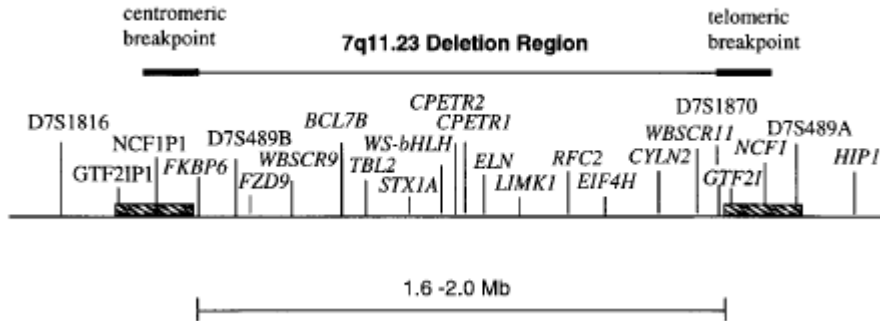
GAT1

- GAT1 removes GABA from synaptic cleft
- UBE3A targets GAT1 for degradation and recycling
- Without UBE3A, there is an increase of GAT1, which leads to GABA deficiency

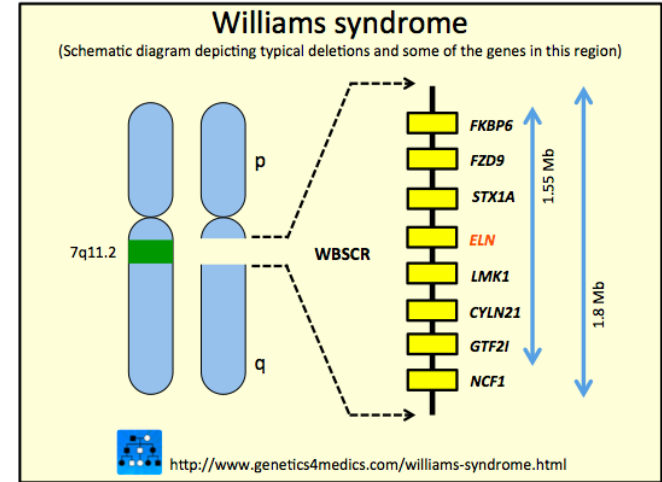
Decrease or loss of activation of GABA_A receptor

Decrease or loss of inhibition

Williams Syndrome



Source: Francke 1999

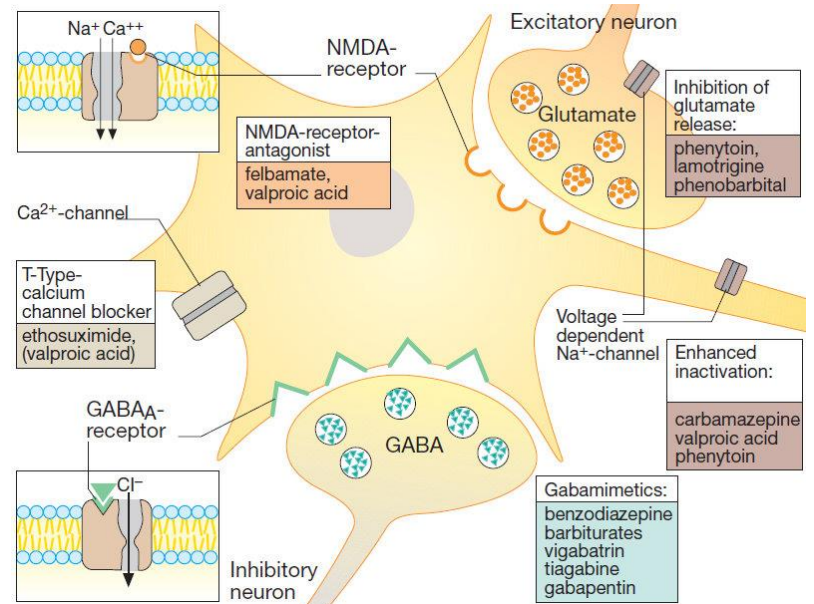


- Deletion of tropoelastin (ELN) leads to cardiovascular problems
- GTF2IRD1 regulates gene expression in the brain and skeletal muscles
- LIMK1 regulates neuronal development

Treatments

Drugs: Mainly focuses on treating epilepsy related symptoms

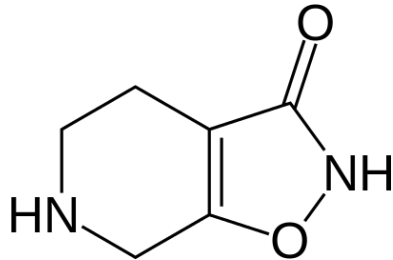
Communication Therapy: Early intervention is critical and focuses on visual aides



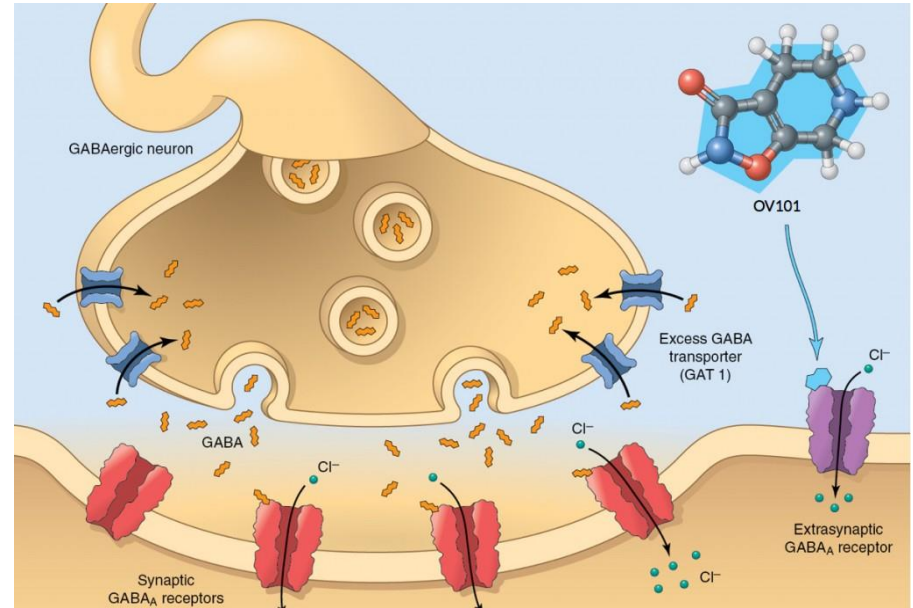
Clinical Trials: Restoring GABA_A Receptor Activity

OV101 - gaboxadol

- Extrasynaptic δ - selective GABA_A receptor agonist
- Still recruiting, in Phase II



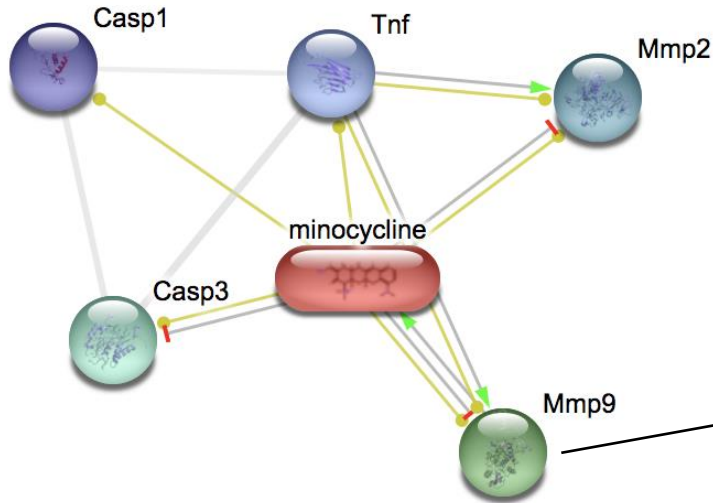
Source: Wikipedia



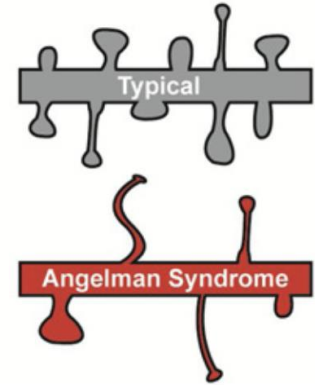
Source: Foundation for Angelman Syndrome Therapeutics

Clinical Trials: Restoring Synaptic Development

Minocycline: antibiotic being tested to restore synaptic dysfunction



Source: STITCH Database



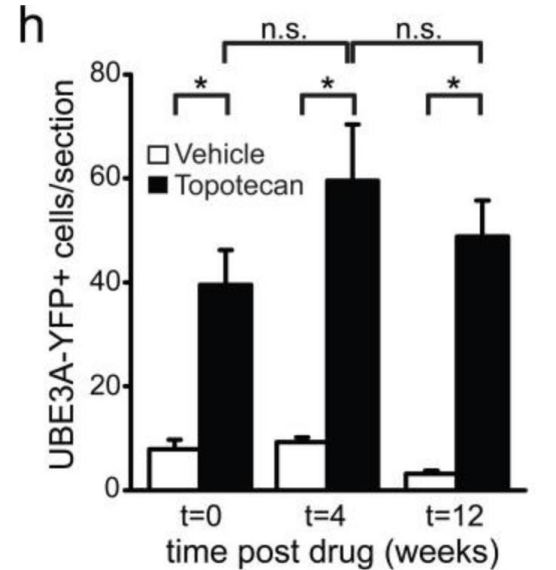
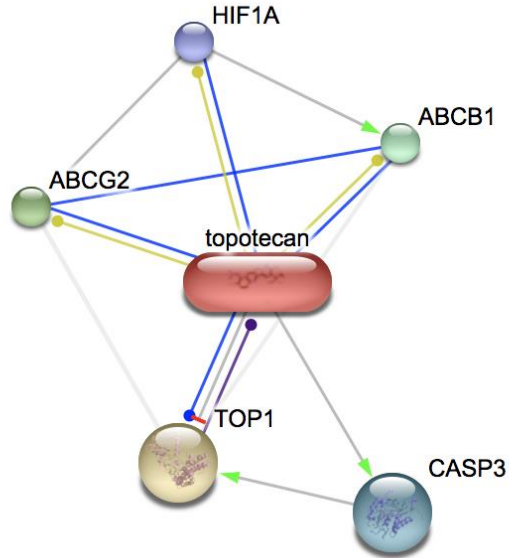
Source: Miller and Phillips (2015)

Mmp9: enzyme that degrades the extracellular matrix of cells. Believed to be involved in synaptic plasticity

Clinical Trials: Unsilencing the Paternal *UBE3A*

Gene

Topotecan: topoisomerase inhibitor that results in increased levels of paternal *UBE3A* levels



References

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