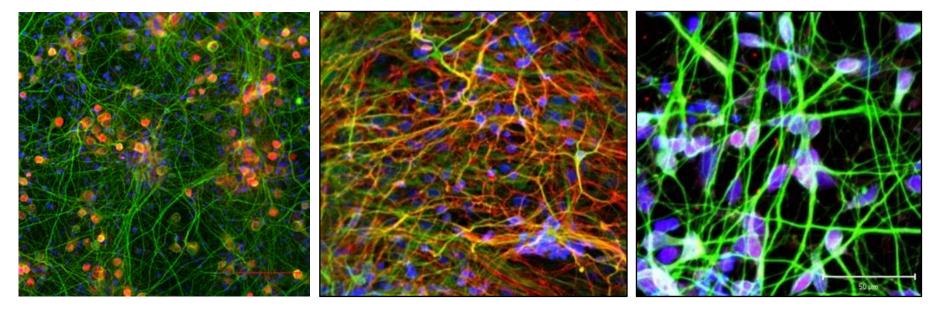


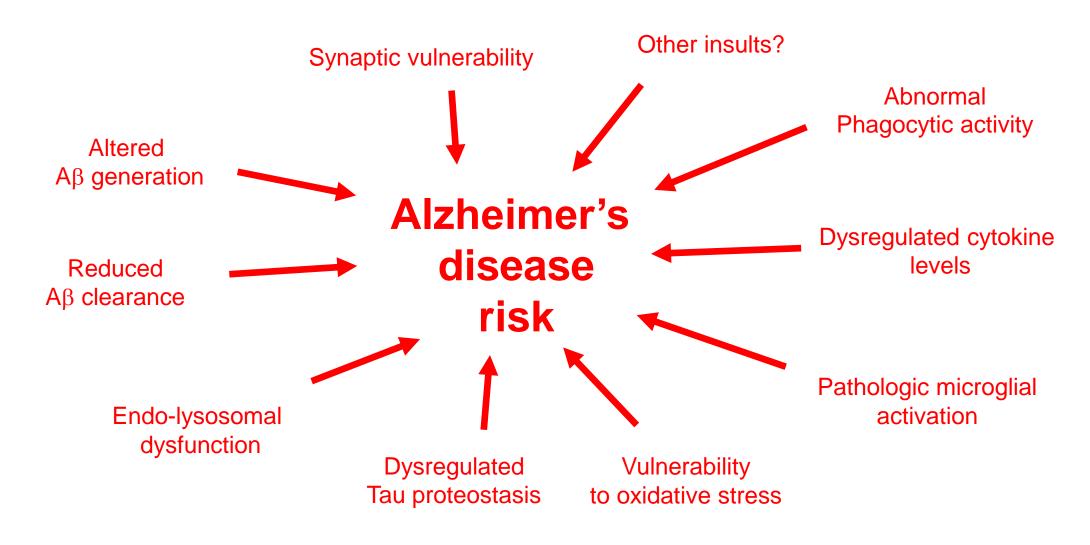
Using iPSCs to Interrogate Heterogeneity in AD and to Develop Assays for Experimental Validation of Novel Targets



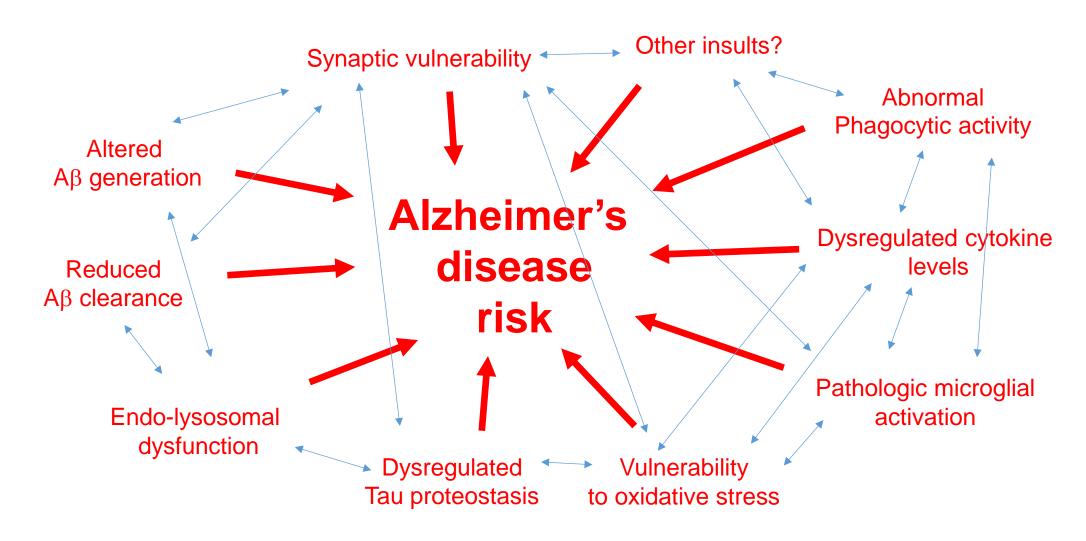


Tracy Young-Pearse, PhD
Associate Professor of Neurology
Ann Romney Center for Neurologic Diseases
Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital

Hypothesis: Alzheimer's disease has multifactorial etiologies that are in part genetically encoded



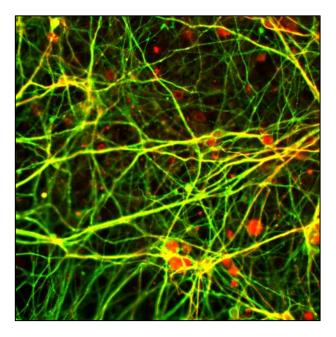
Hypothesis: Alzheimer's disease has multifactorial etiologies that are in part genetically encoded



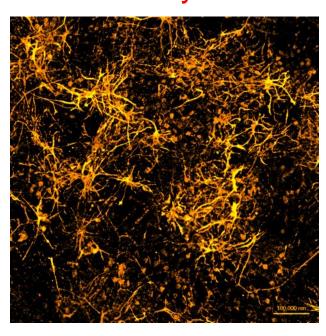
For each new pathway/target identified, which causal process are we trying to rescue?

In which experimental system/cell type(s) should we look?

Neurons

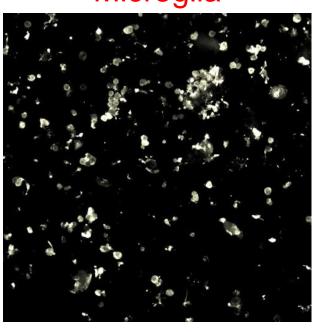


Astrocytes



Oligodendrocytes?
Pericytes?
Monocytes/macrophages?
T-cells?

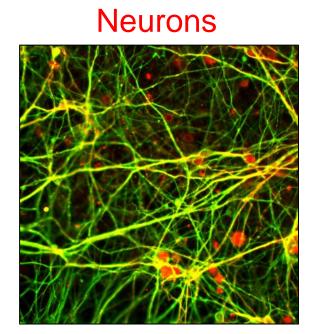
Microglia

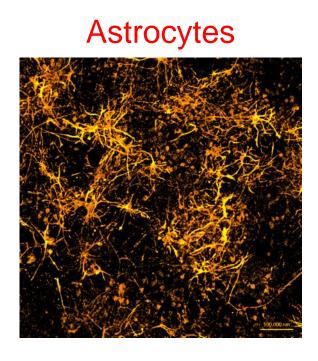


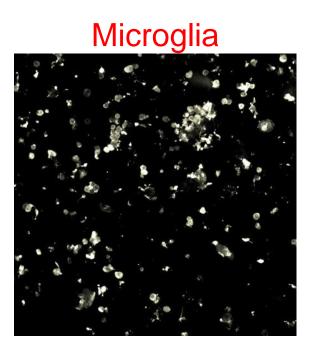
Resources for validating new targets and pathways

1. A collection of human iPSC lines from ROS and MAP cohorts

2. Cell-based assays







Two large cohorts of deeply phenotyped aging Americans

Religious Orders Study (ROS)

- Catholic priests, nuns and brothers
- Started in 1994
- Free of dementia at enrollment
- Annual clinical evaluations
- Anatomical Gift Act, donate brains (spinal cords, select nerves and muscles at death)
- 3,087 persons enrolled (July 2018)
- 1,481 autopsies (July 2018)
- Follow-up rate among survivors >90%
- Autopsy rate among deceased >90%

Memory and Aging Project (MAP)

- Older men and women in assisted living facilities in the Chicagoland area
- Started in 1997









Available data from ROS/MAP cohorts

Longitudinal Clinical Data

Cognitive function 19 tests annually

Clinical and pathological diagnoses for AD and other neurological diseases

Functional evaluation **UPDRS**

Neurological exam

Neuroimaging

MRI **fMRI** Post-mortem MRI

Biometric data

Circadian rhythm

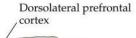
Other Medical information

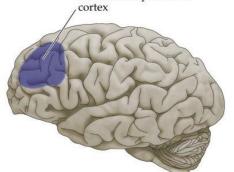
Diabetes Cardiovascular disease Hypertension BMI Diet **Smoking** Drinking Cancer Thyroid disease

Cell and molecular phenotyping postmortem

Quantitative neuropathology

Amyloid plaques, tangles, Lewy bodies, TDP43 inclusions, vascular pathology





DNA Methylation

Illumina 450K

Histone Acetylation

H3K9Ac ChIP Seq

miRNA profile Nanostring codeset

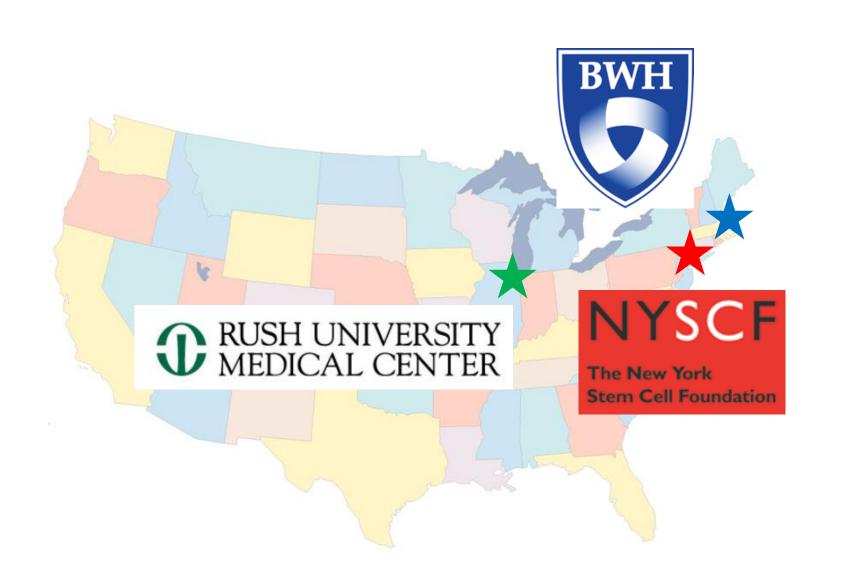
Genotyping

Peripheral Affy 6.0 1000G imputation blood **APOE** status **Genome sequencing**

RNA profile miRNA & RNAseq

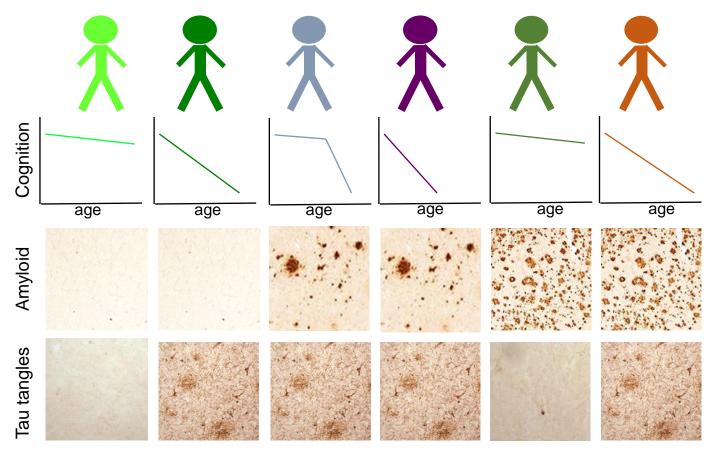
Mass spec profile Lipids, proteins

Generating iPSC lines from ROS and MAP



- Polyclonal iPSC lines generated from 50 participants using Sendai on PBMCs
- 50 lines generated

A spectrum of cognitive ability and pathology in aging humans

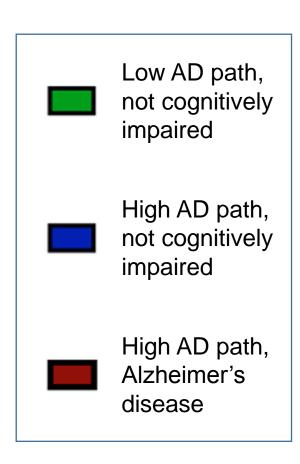


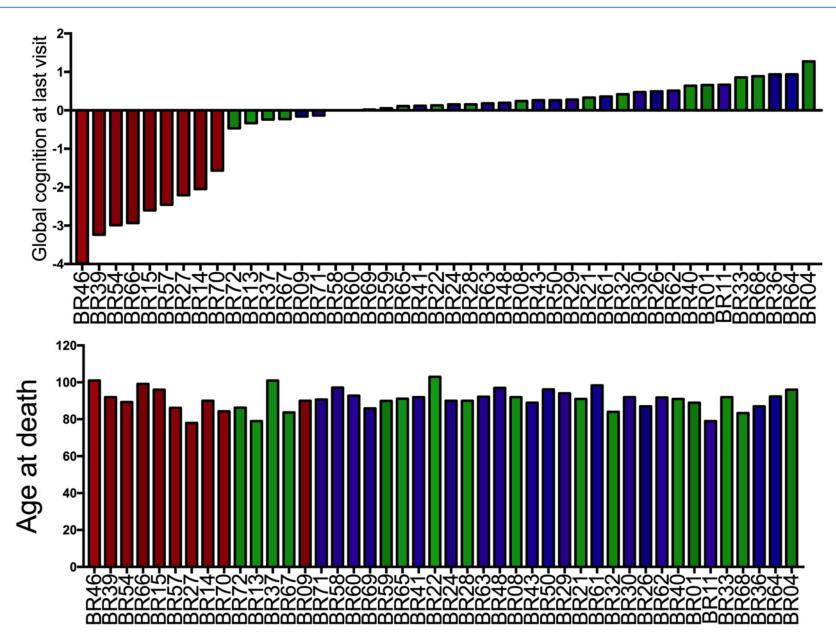
pathology images from Kullmann, Brain, 2013

Inclusion/Exclusion criteria (round 1: 50 participants)

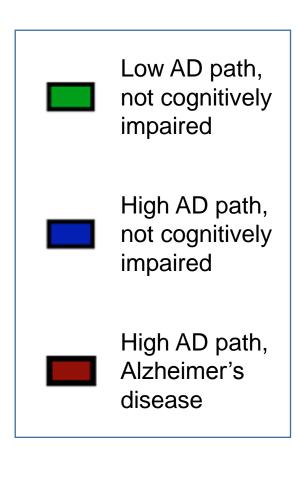
- Older age of death
- No hippocampal sclerosis
- No/minimal TDP43 inclusions
- No/minimal Lewy body pathology
- Low/minimal signs of macro and micro infarcts

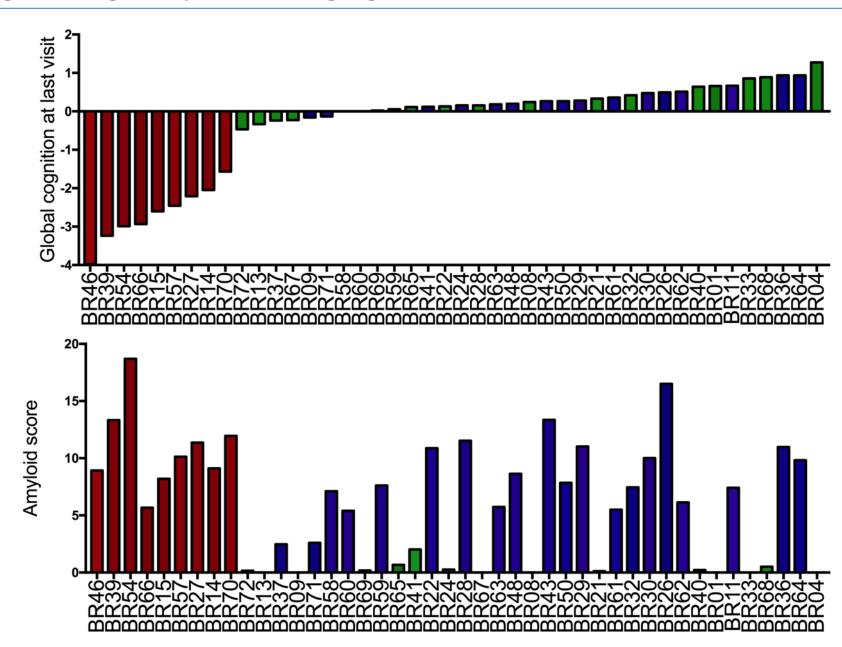
Capturing heterogeneity in brain aging with ROS and MAP cohorts



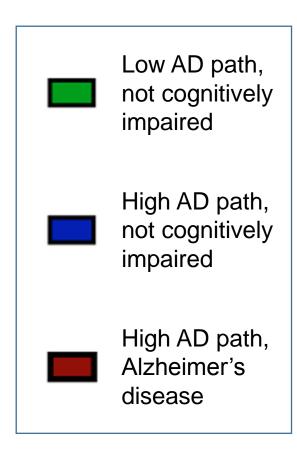


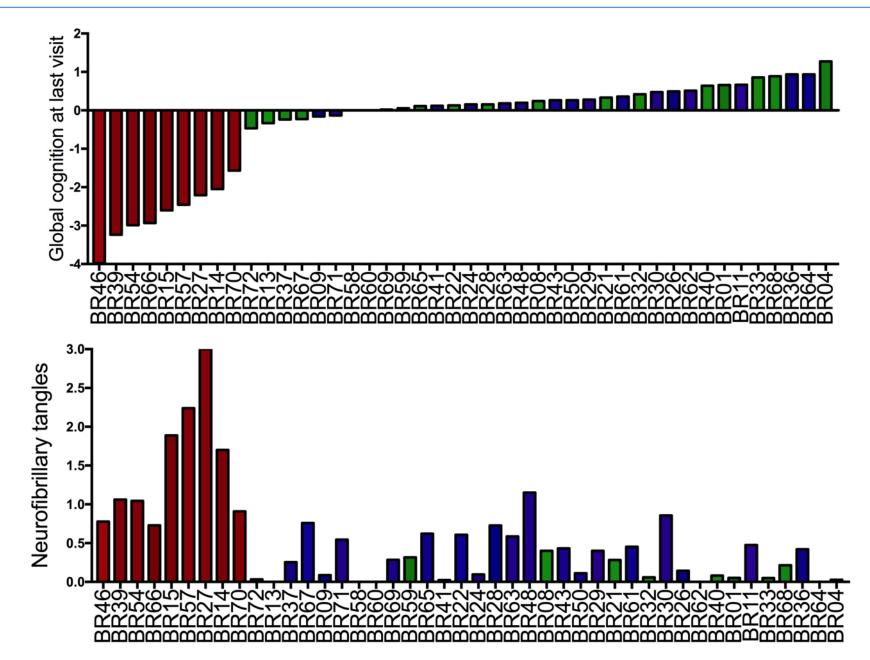
Capturing heterogeneity in brain aging with ROS and MAP cohorts

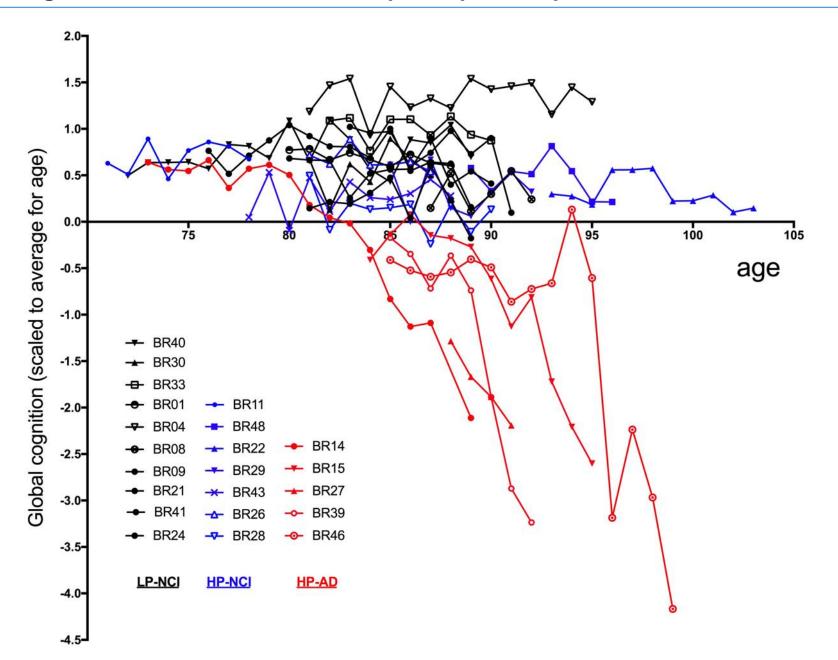




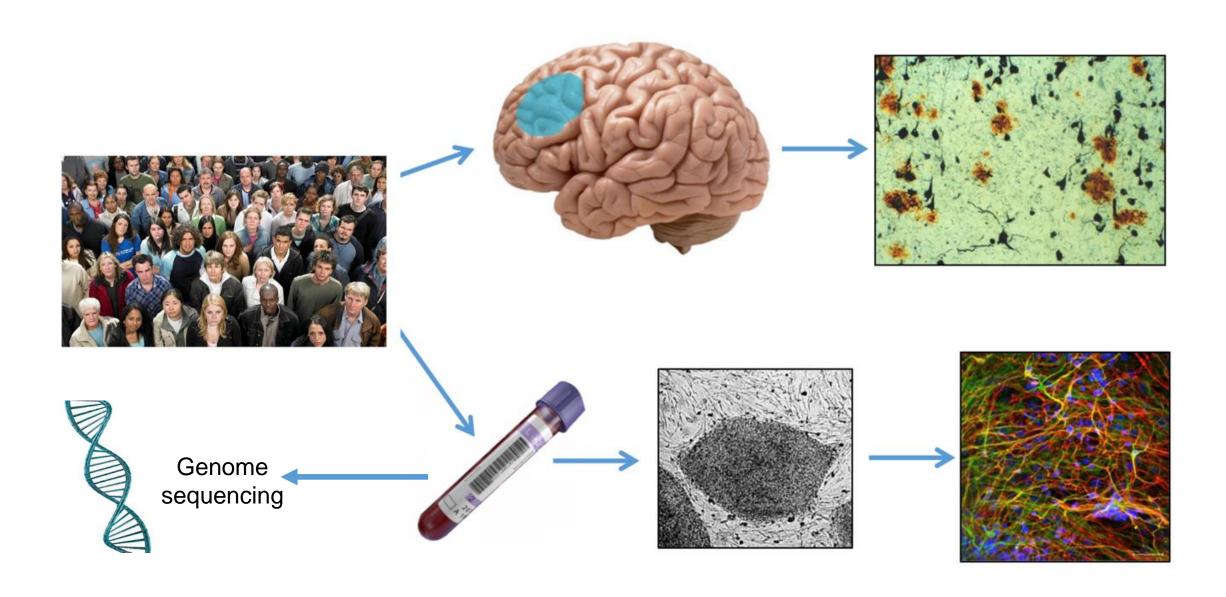
Capturing heterogeneity in brain aging with ROS and MAP cohorts







Can iPSC-derived cells predict late-onset "sporadic" Alzheimer's disease: onset, progression, subtyping and treatment responsiveness?

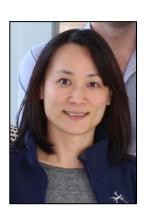


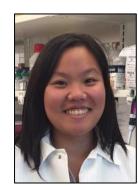
Neurons NGN2 direct induction **iPSCs NPCs** Astrocytes DAPI/Oct4/SSEA4 Dual SMAD inh EB-based Liao, PhD Based on Blurton-Jones lab protocol Microglia



Meichen

Valentina Lagomarsino



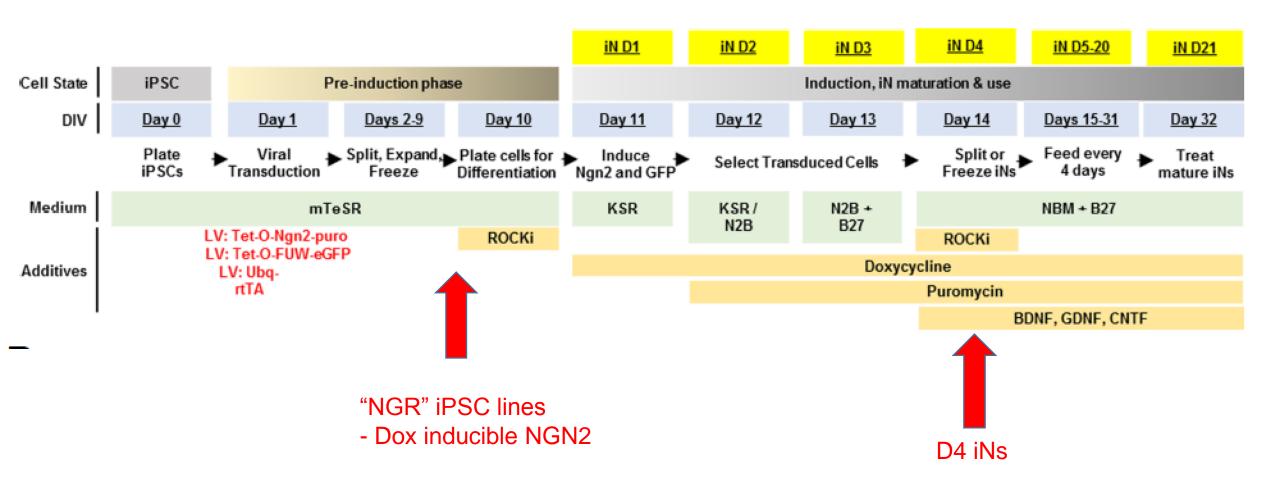


Vicky Chou

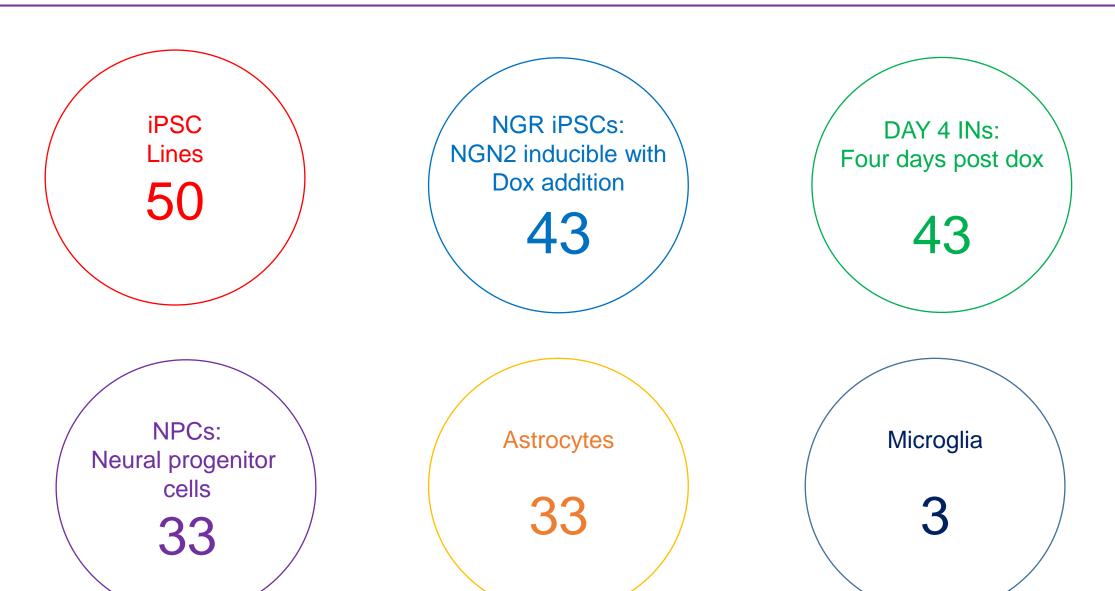
Rapid Single-Step Induction of Functional Neurons from Human Pluripotent Stem Cells

Yingsha Zhang,¹ ChangHui Pak,¹,⁶ Yan Han,¹,⁶ Henrik Ahlenius,³,⁴ Zhenjie Zhang,⁵ Soham Chanda,¹,³,⁴ Samuele Marro,³,⁴ Christopher Patzke,¹ Claudio Acuna,¹ Jason Covy,¹ Wei Xu,¹,² Nan Yang,³,⁴ Tamas Danko,¹,³ Lu Chen,⁵ Marius Wernig,³,⁴ and Thomas C. Südhof¹,²,⁵,*

* Modified by Eggan lab, with minor modifications from TYP lab



Generating and banking stem cells, neurons, and glia from ROS and MAP iPSCs



Resources for validating new targets and pathways

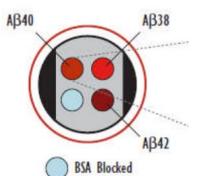
1. A collection of human iPSC lines from ROS and MAP cohorts

2. Cell-based assays

Assays developed for human induced neurons from ROS/MAP subjects

APP processing

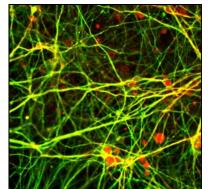
Aβ42 Aβ40 Aβ37 Aβ38 Aβ43 Oligomeric Aβ sAPPβ sAPPa APP holoprotein



CTFs

Tau levels

pS202/T205 Tau
p231 Tau
P181 Tau
Tau full length
Tau N-term
Tau C-term



Imaging-based assays

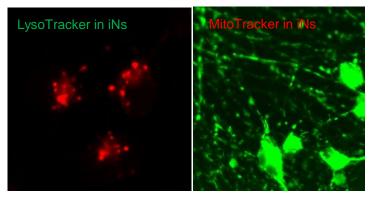
Lysosome size, number, localization
Mitochondria size, number, localization
Endosome size, number, localization
Synaptic puncta number
Oxidative stress

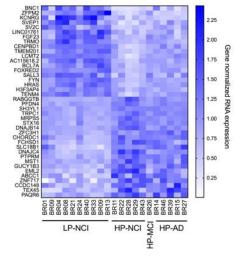


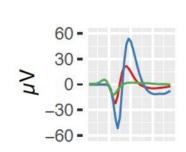
RNAseq Proteomics **Longitudinal**

Incucyte

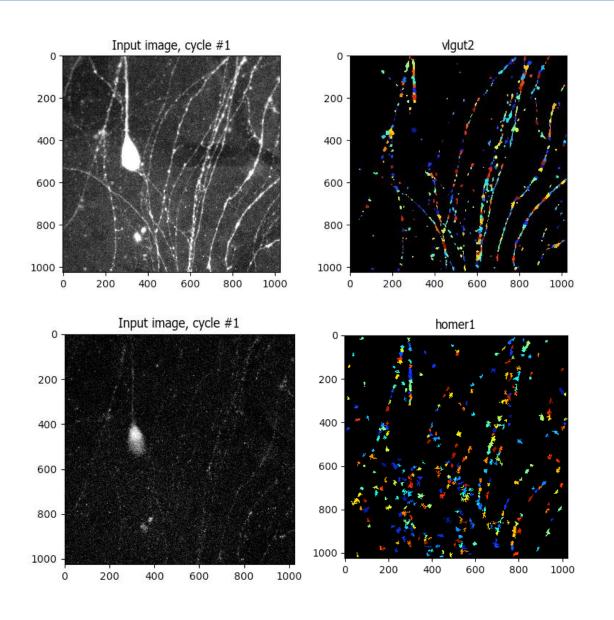
MEA

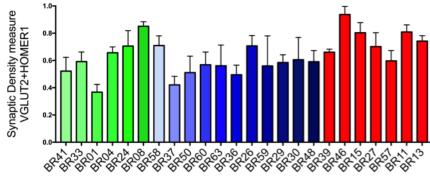




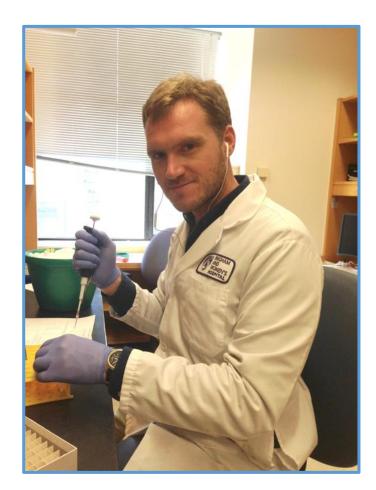


Measuring synaptic puncta number in human iNs

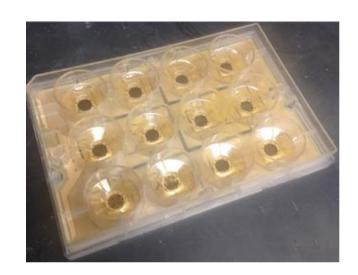




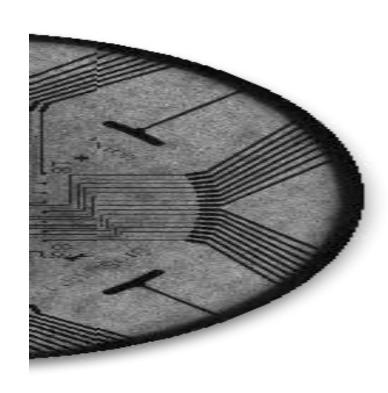
Developing an assay for measuring neuronal activity



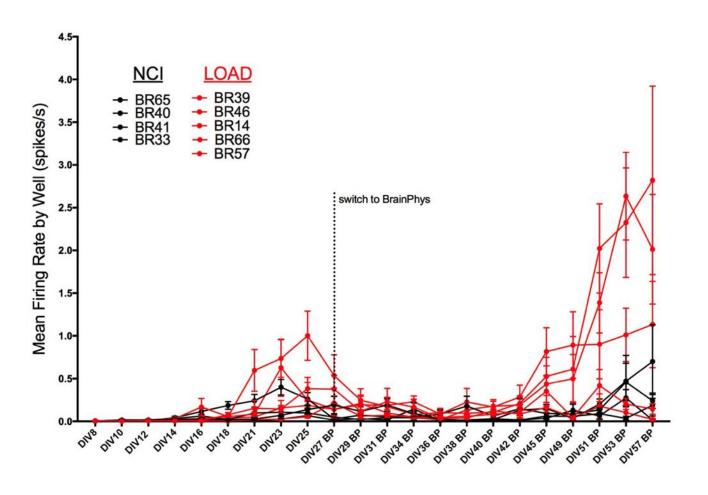
Joe Negri, PhD candidate

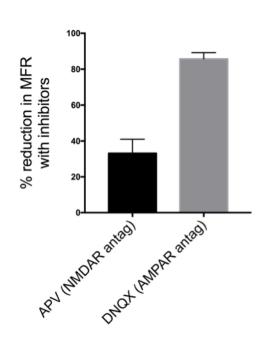


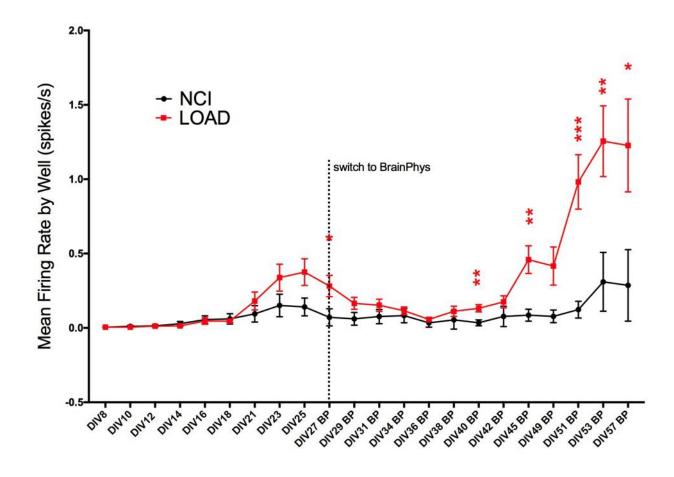




Axion Maestro MEA reader



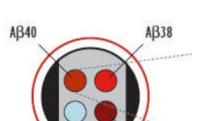




Assays developed for human induced neurons from ROS/MAP subjects

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Aβ42
Aβ40
Aβ37
Aβ38
Aβ43
Oligomeric Aβ
sAPPβ
sAPPa
APP holoprotein
CTFs





Tau levels

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Lysosome size, number, localization
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Oxidative stress

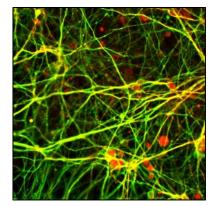
-Omics

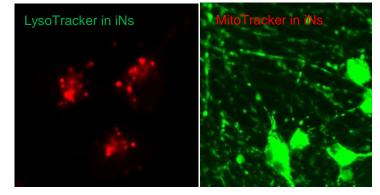
RNAseq Proteomics

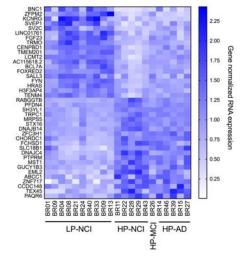
Longitudinal

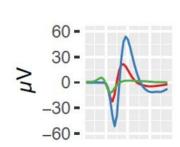
Incucyte

MEA

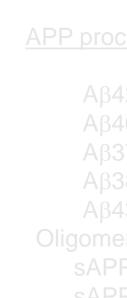








Assays developed for human induced neurons from ROS/MAP subjects



Tau levels

Imaging-based assays

-Omics

Longit<u>udinal</u>

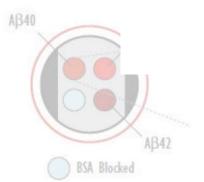
Changes in these metrics in response to a stimulus:

1) genetic perturbation (shRNA, CRISPR-based modulation)

2) chemical treatment (drugs, small molecules)



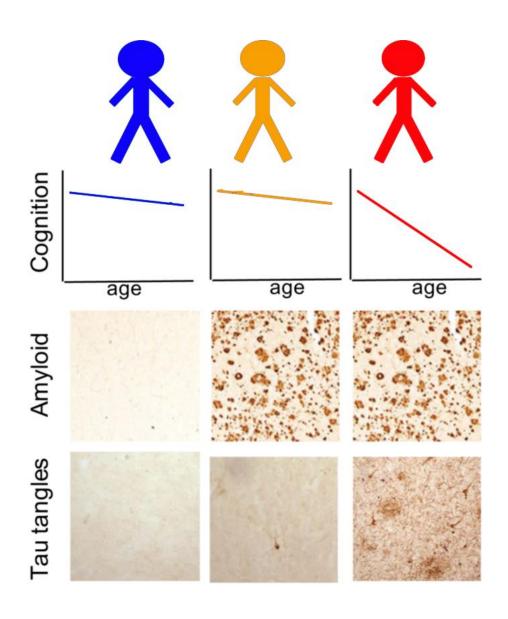
3) Brain-derived neurotoxic species



LP-NCI

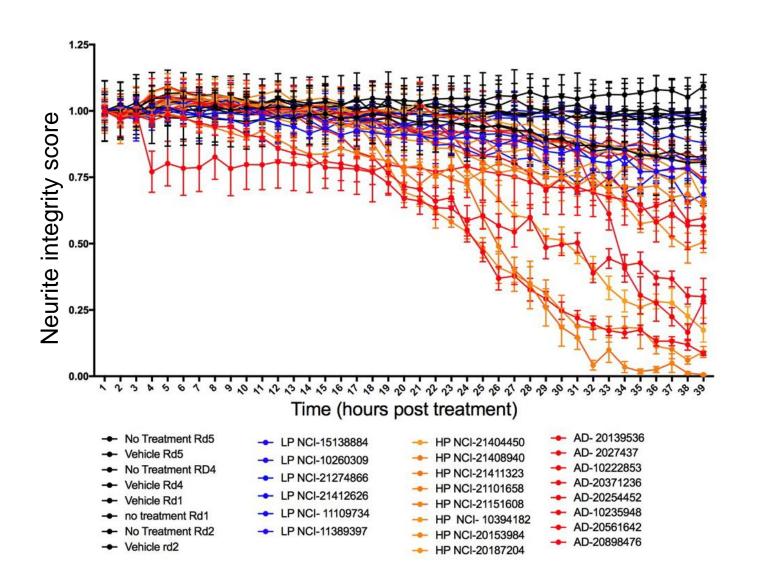
HP-NCI Q F

Brain-derived neurotoxic species as a perturbation



Brain extracts from 27 individuals in ROS/MAP examined

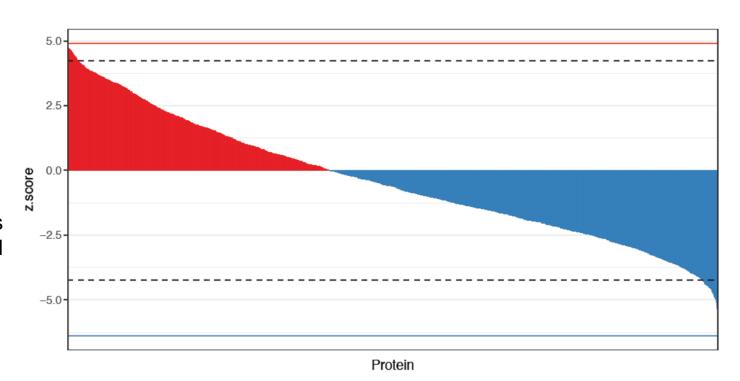
Responsiveness of human iNs to human brain extracts across the clinical and pathological spectrum



Proteomic profiling of human brain extracts and correlations with effects on neurite integrity

EMORY proteomics

3500 proteins identified, Spearman correlation, correcting for multiple comparisons 86 proteins significantly correlated

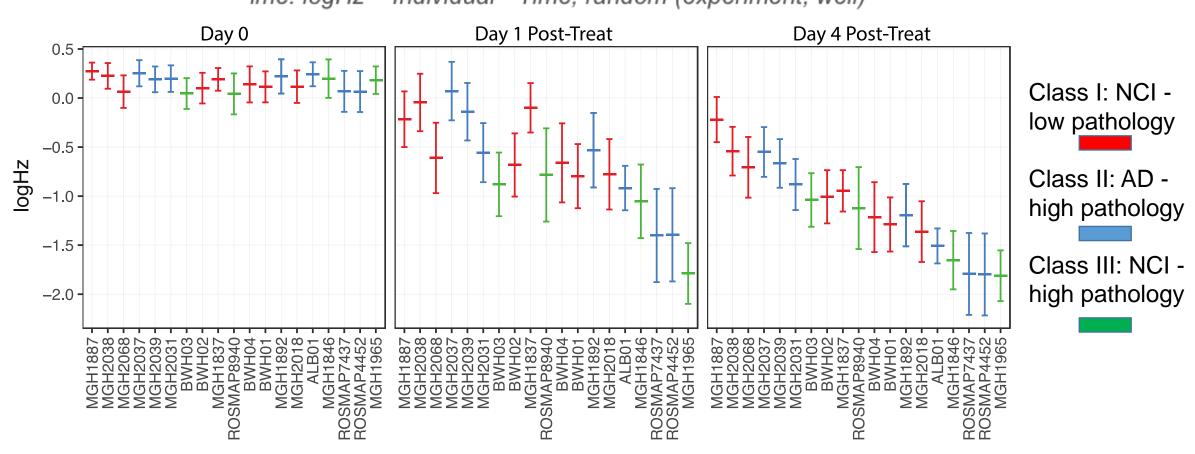


Effects of human brain extracts by diagnosis class; individual, on mean firing rate

Incorporating data from 19 individuals across 22 experiments:

Effect of individual on spontaneous firing

Ime: logHz ~ Individual * Time, random (experiment, well)

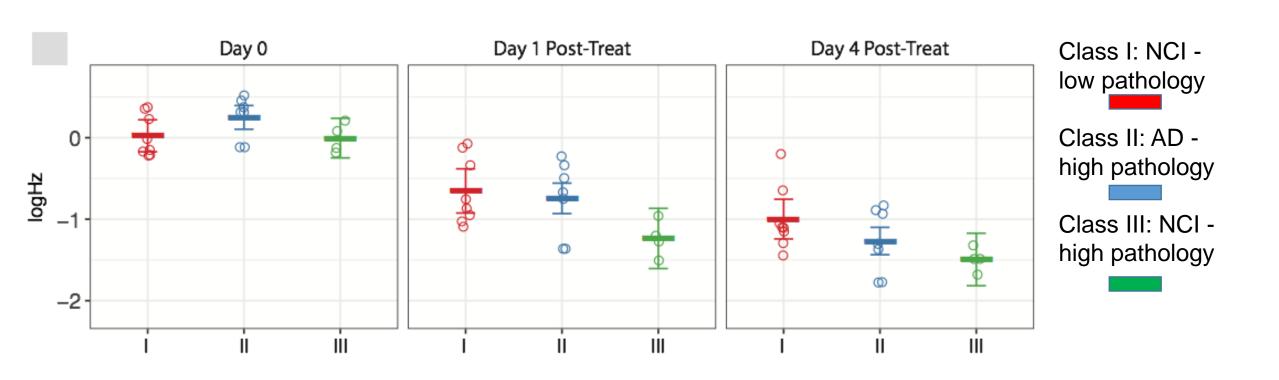


Effects of human brain extracts by diagnosis class; individual, on mean firing rate

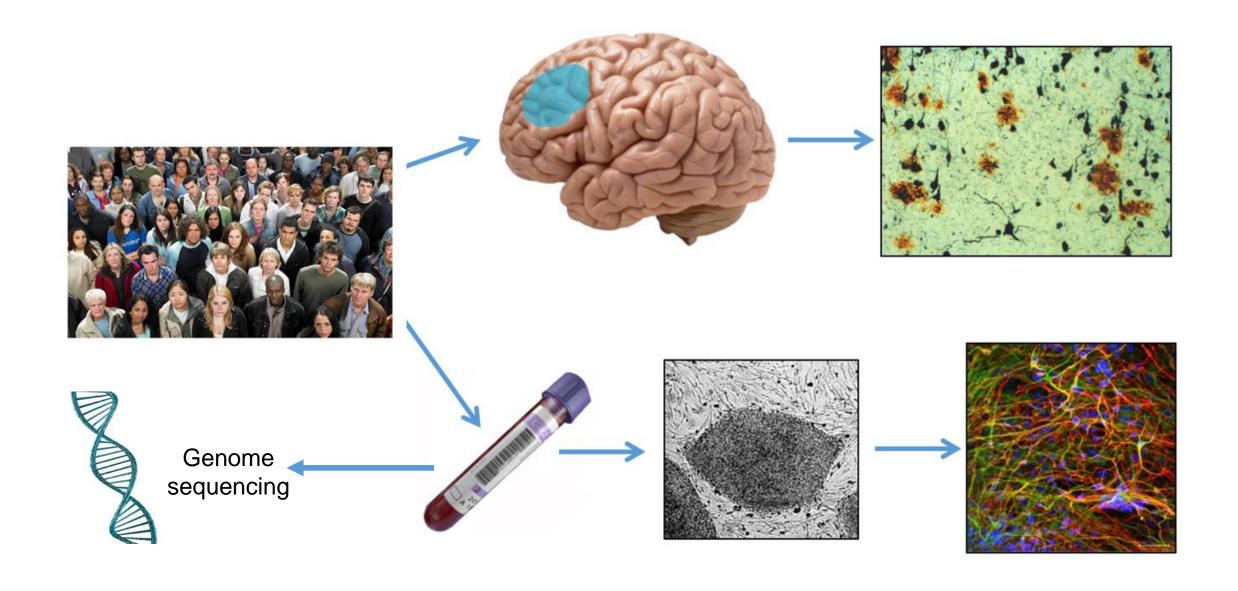
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Probing heterogeneity in Alzheimer's disease and the aging human brain using iPSCs



Acknowledgments



HARVARD STEM CELL

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Betsy Bradshaw, PhD – Columbia
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Scott Noggle, PhD - NYSCF
Phil De Jager, MD PhD - Columbia

David Bennett, MD - RUSH







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