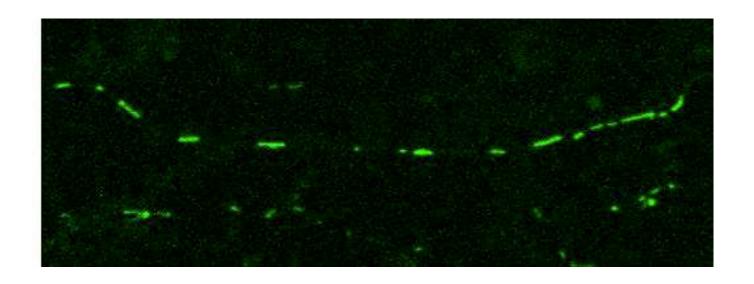
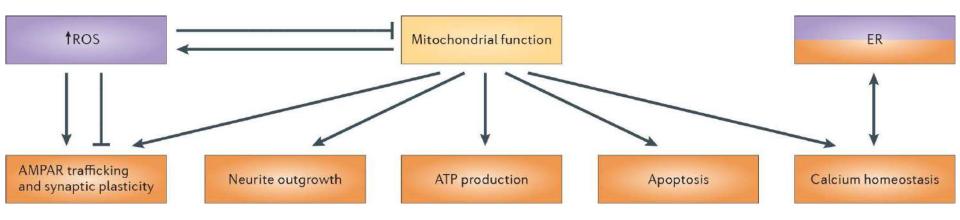
Mitophagy Regulation in Alzheimer's Disease

Qian Cai

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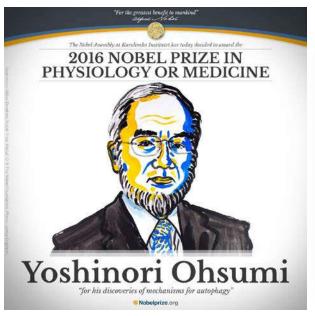
Mitochondria are essential for neuronal survival and function

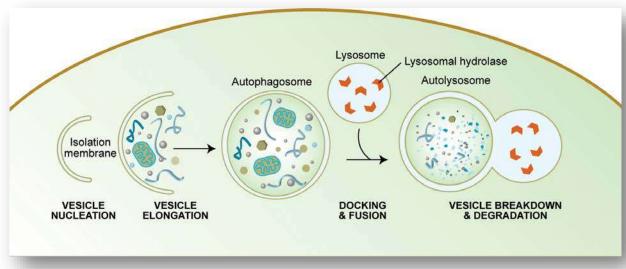


Mitochondrial dysfunction and impaired transport associate with major neurodegenerative diseases (AD, PD, ALS, HD).

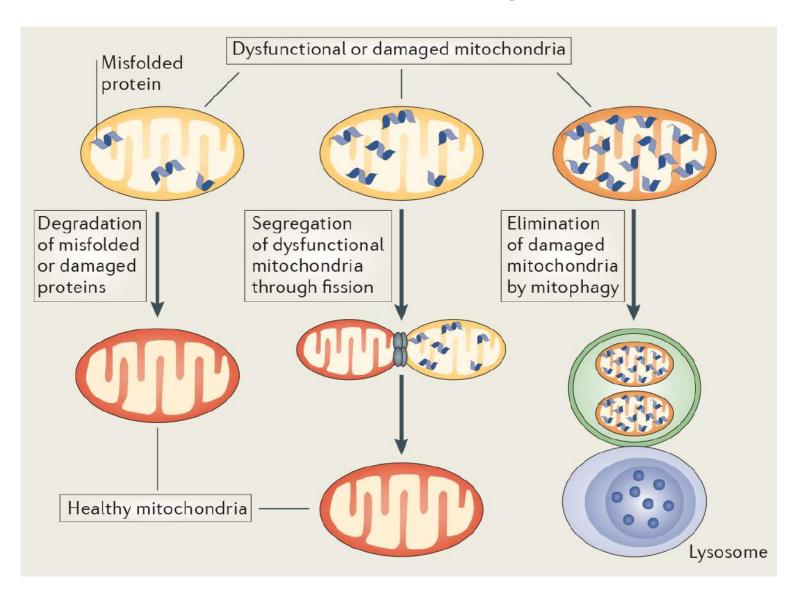
Autophagy-Lysosomal Pathway

- Autophagy is the major cellular quality control system
- Deliver and degrade dysfunctional intracellular components or damaged organelles in the lysosome
- Defective autophagy has been indicated in major neurodegenerative diseases



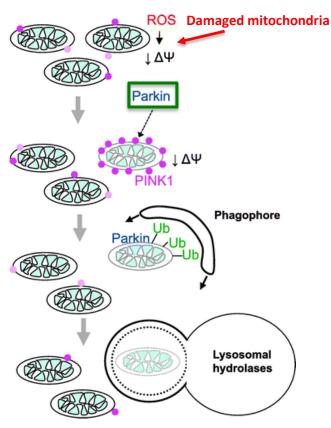


Mitochondrial quality control

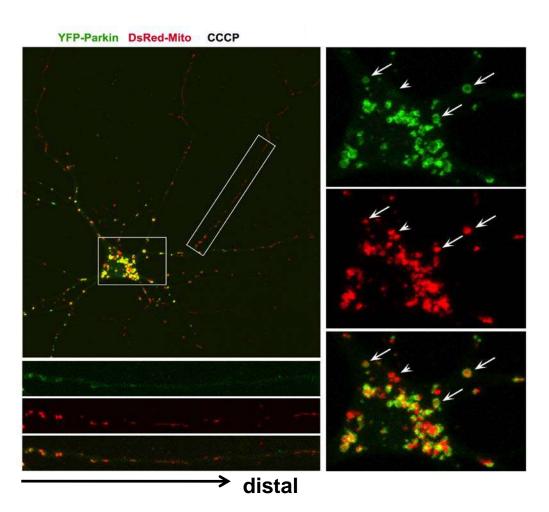


Cortical Neuron Imaging Showing Dynamic and Spatial Parkin Translocation and Degradation of Depolarized Mitochondria (Mitophagy and Impact on Mitochondrial Motility)

Parkin-Targeted Mitochondria Accumulate in the Somatodendritic Regions



The PINK1/Parkin pathway mediates mitophagy, ensuring mitochondrial integrity and function. (Narendra and Youle, 2011)

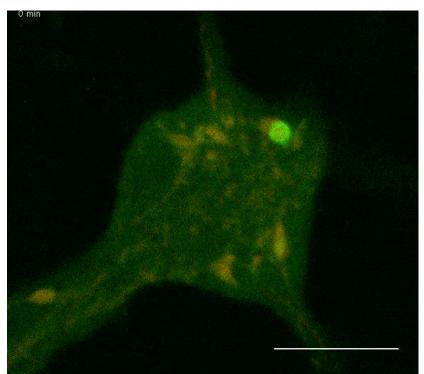


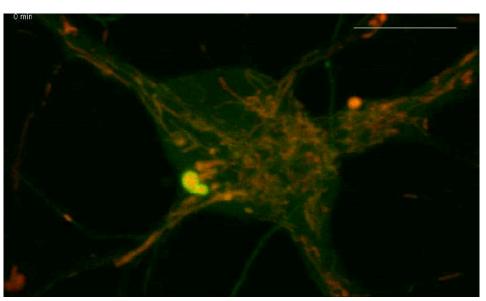
Dynamic Degradation of Parkin-Targeted Dysfunctional Mitochondria in the Soma of Live Cortical Neurons



YFP-Parkin DsRed-Mito

H Zakaria (HHMI)



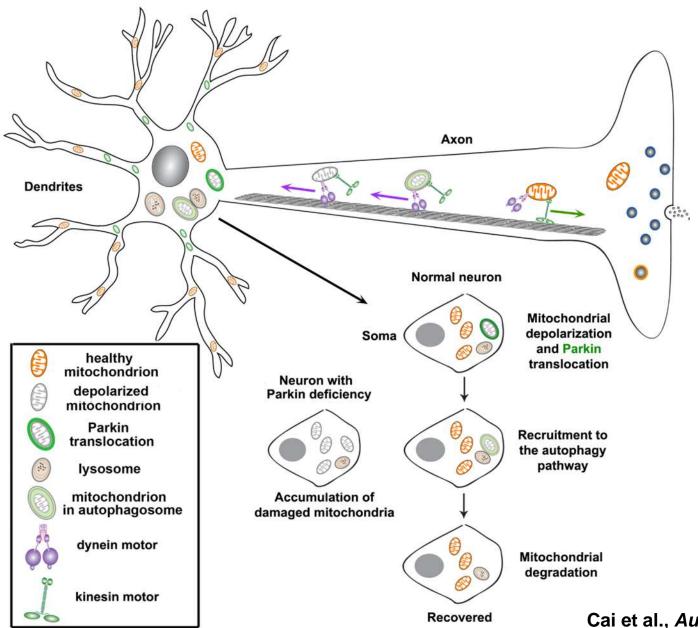


(Time-lapse for 170 min at 5 min-intervals)

(Time-lapse for 130 min at 5 min-intervals)

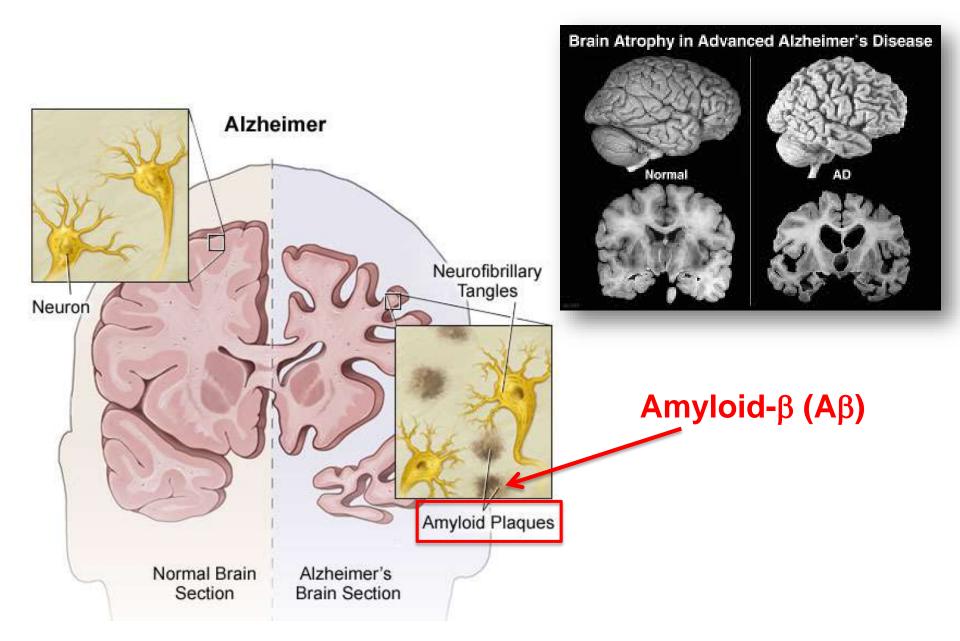
The first neuronal imaging evidence showing dynamic Parkin translocation onto depolarized mitochondria for their degradation within the autophagy-lysosomal system.

Parkin-mediated mitophagy in healthy neurons



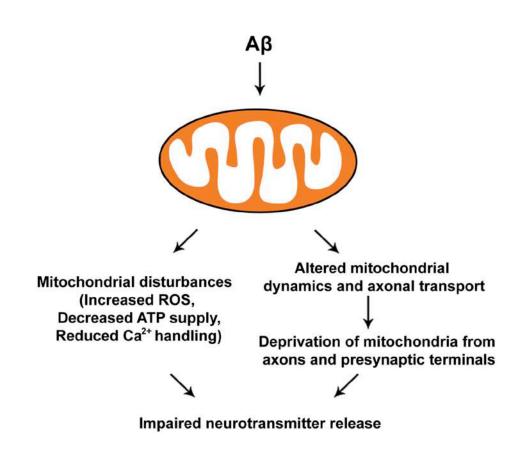
Cai et al., *Autophagy*, 2012 Cai et al., *Current Biology*, 2012

Pathogenic hallmarks of Alzheimer's disease



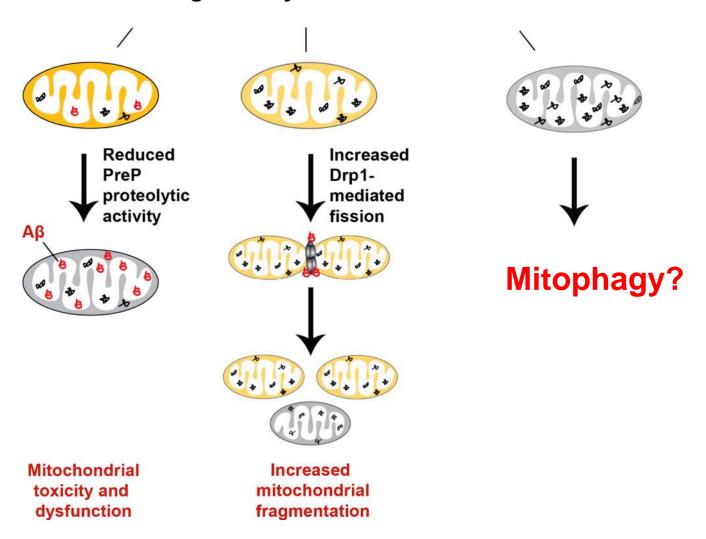
Toxic effects of $A\beta$ on mitochondria

Mechanisms underlying mitochondrial defects in AD neurons

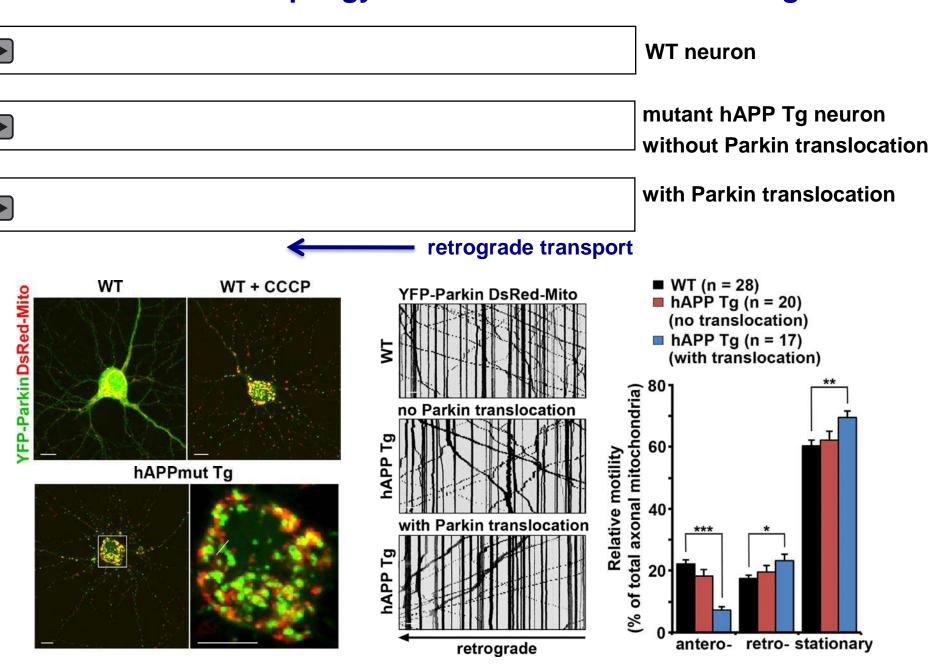


Mitochondrial quality control is altered in Alzheimer's disease

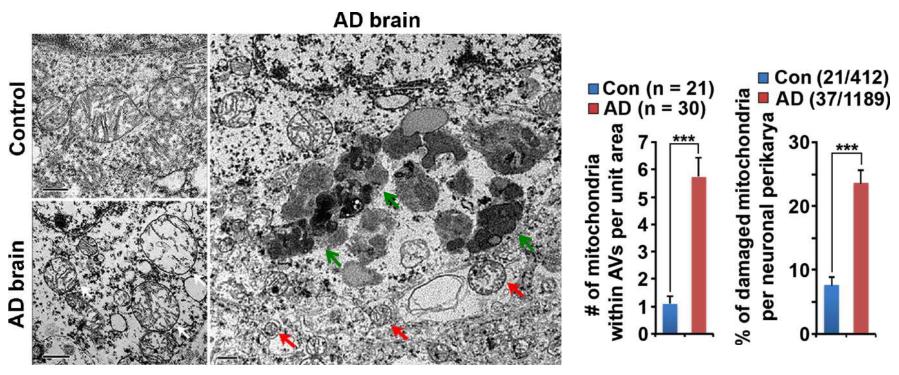
Damaged or dysfunctional mitochondria



Parkin-mediated mitophagy is induced in mutant hAPP Tg neurons



Accumulation of mitochondria within autophagic vacuoles in the hippocampus of AD patient brains

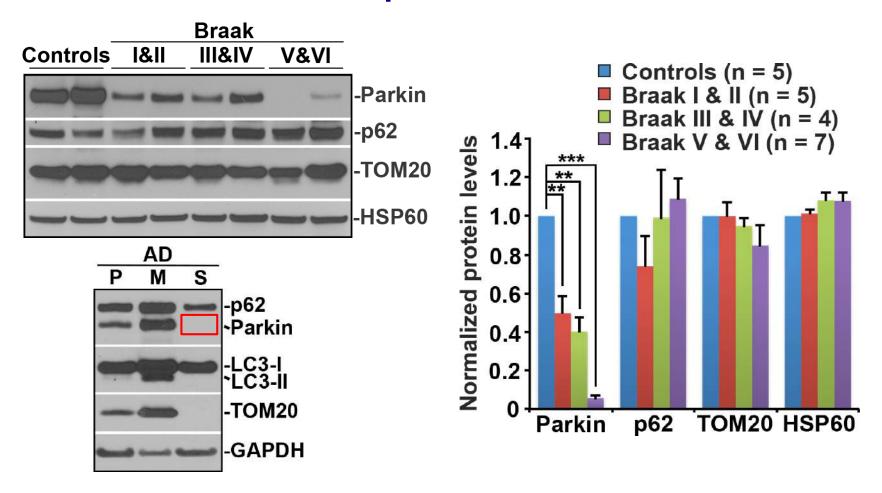


AVi (red arrows); AVd (green arrows)

Mitophagy is induced in AD patient brains.

Aberrant accumulation of defective mitochondria in AD patient brains.

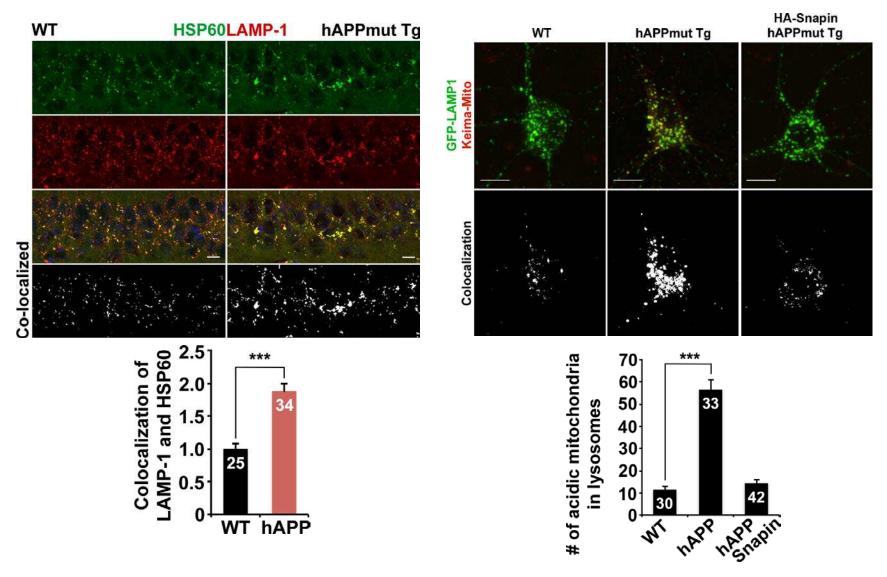
Depletion of cytosolic Parkin over disease progression in AD patient brains



Mitophagy induction is coupled with enhanced Parkin degradation.

Parkin depletion leads to defects in the elimination of defective mitochondria, resulting in their aberrant accumulation in AD neurons.

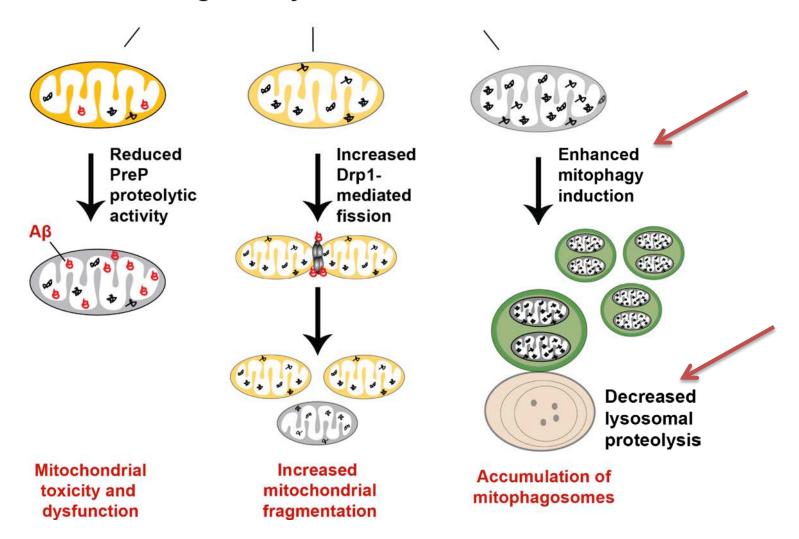
Lysosomal deficits contribute to mitochondrial pathology in AD neurons



Tammineni et al., Human Molecular Genetics, 2017

Abnormal mitochondrial quality control in AD

Damaged or dysfunctional mitochondria



Potential fields for collaboration

- Molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying normal aging and age-related neurodegenerative diseases
 - Autophagy-lysosomal regulation in aging and neurodegeneration
 - Axonal transport and membrane trafficking and their impacts on axonal homeostasis
 - Mitophagy and mitochondrial quality control in healthy, aged and diseased neurons

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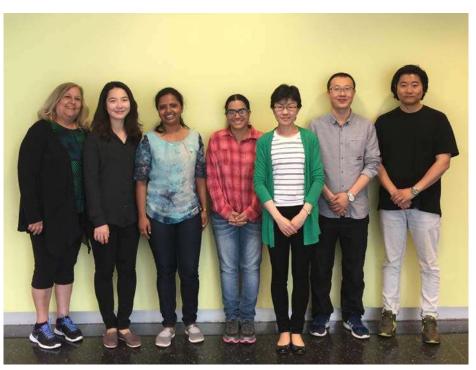
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