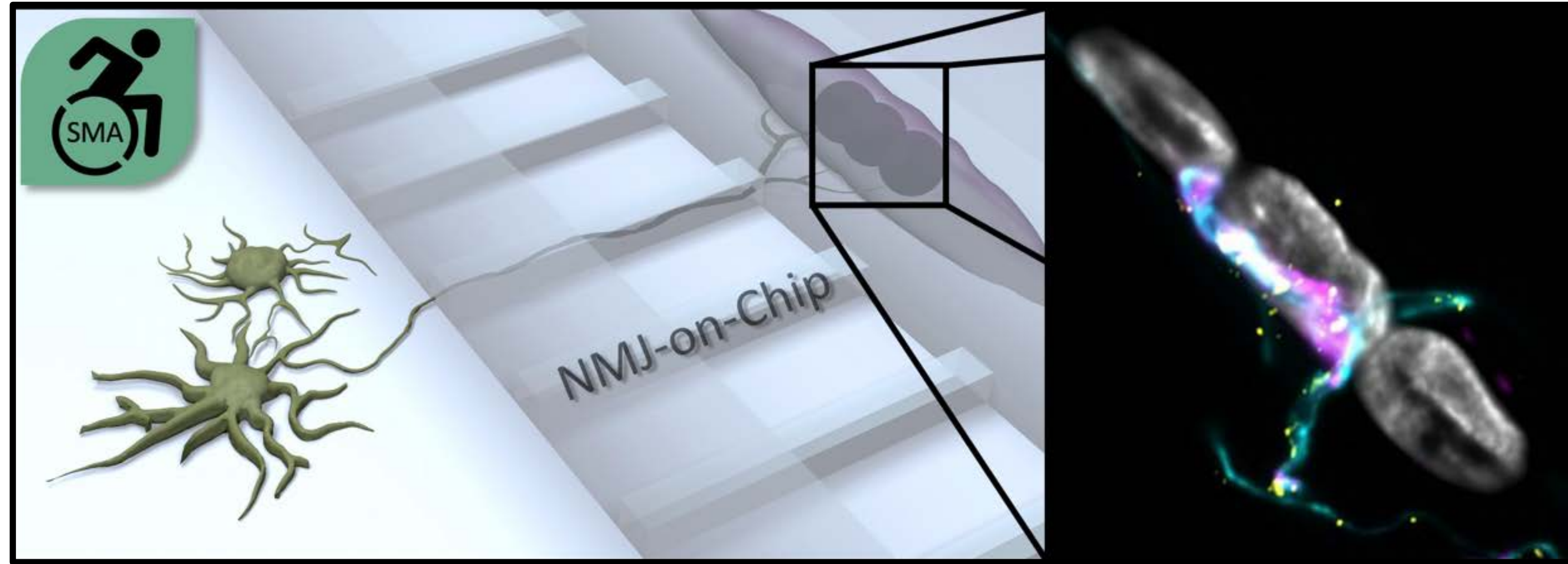




florence.rage@igmm.cnrs.fr

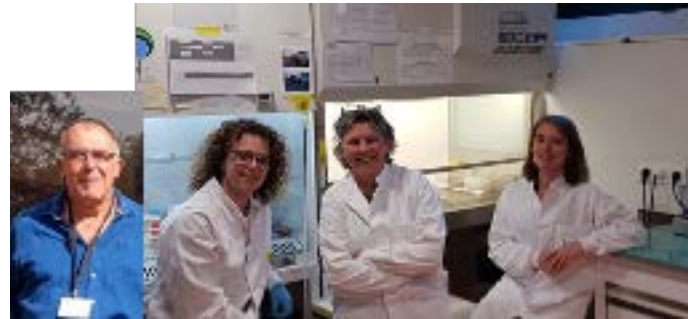


Build a human NMJ in 2D to decipher the molecular mechanisms of mRNA transport and local translation during its formation.

Healthy Individuals vs. SMA Patients

Team : NMJ (IGMM)

Florence Rage
Johann Soret
Pauline Duc
Audrey Moisan



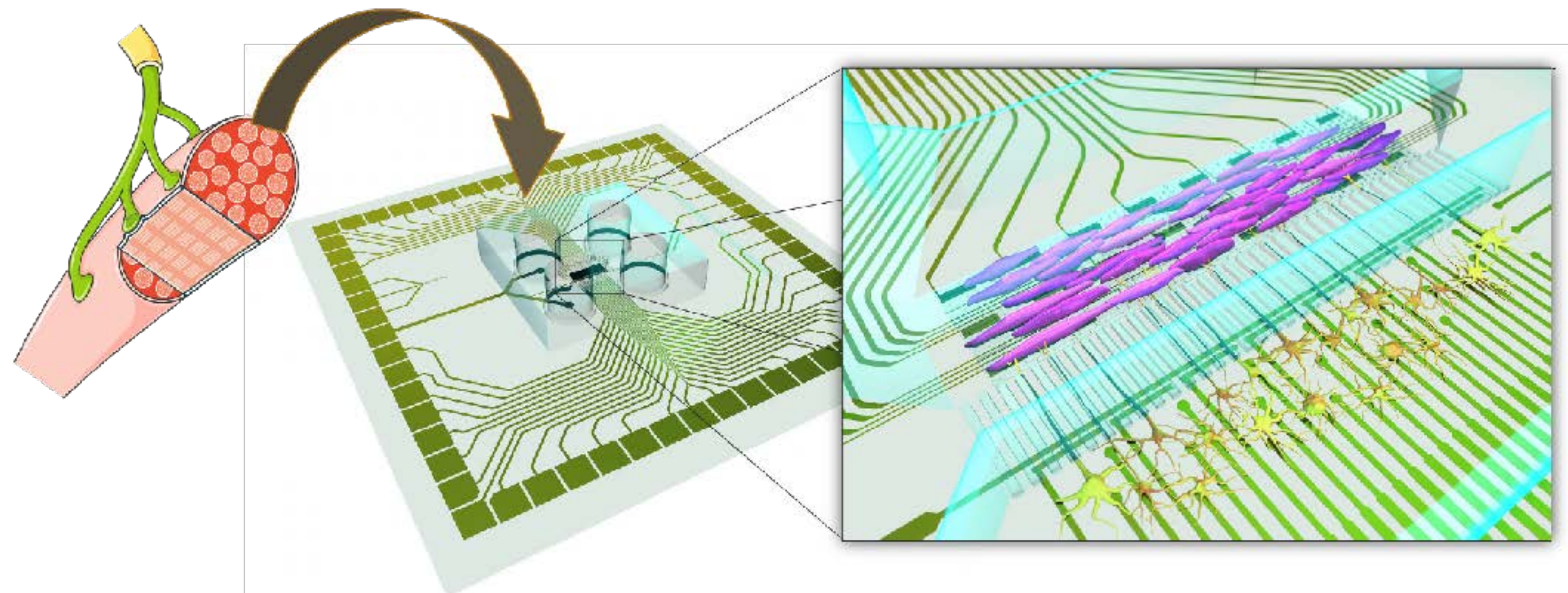
Team : NMJ (IES)

Benoit Charlot
Audrey Sebban

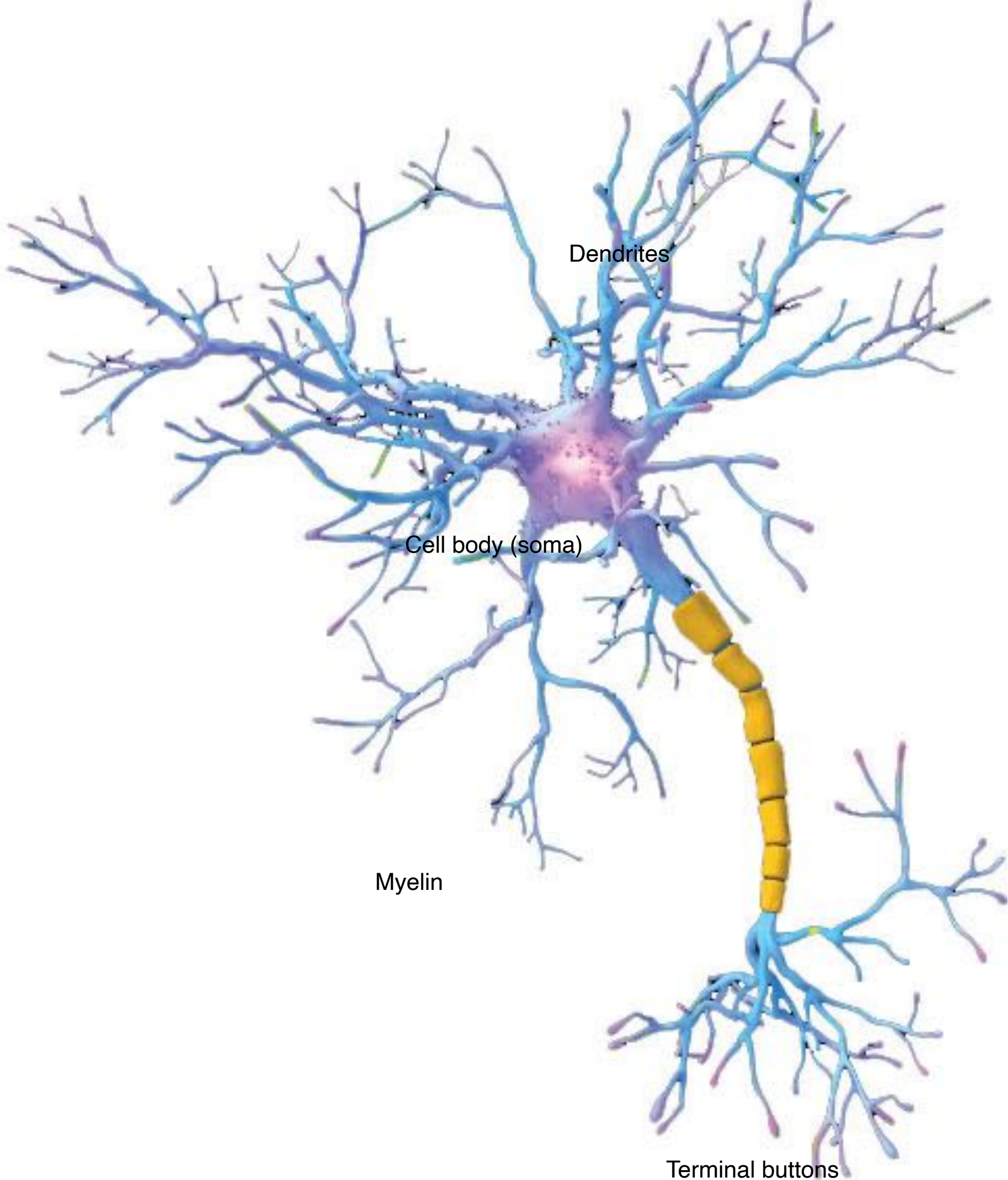


Team : NMJ (Phymedexp)

Gilles Carnac
Gerald Hugon



The neuron a highly specialized cell



Types of neurons:

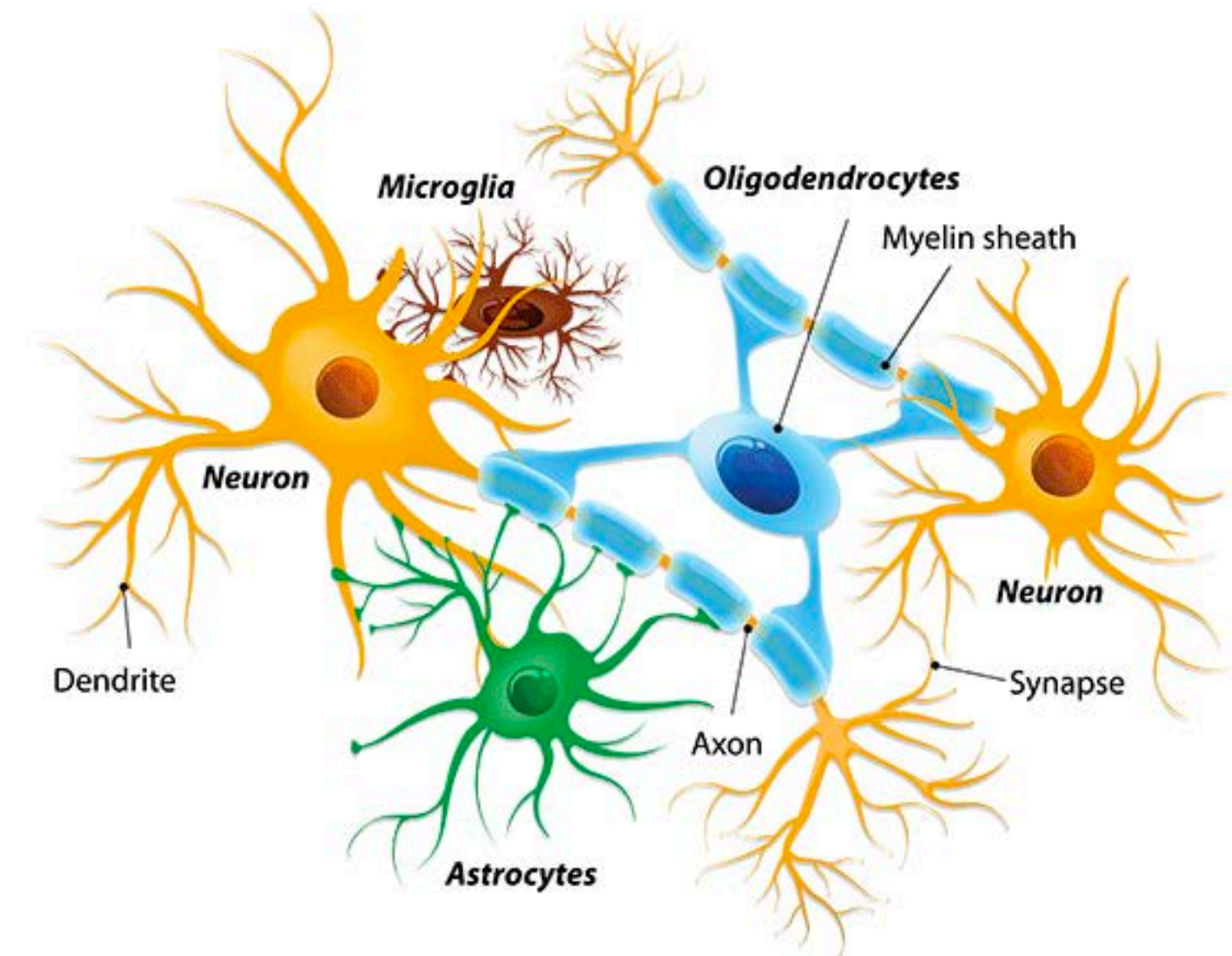
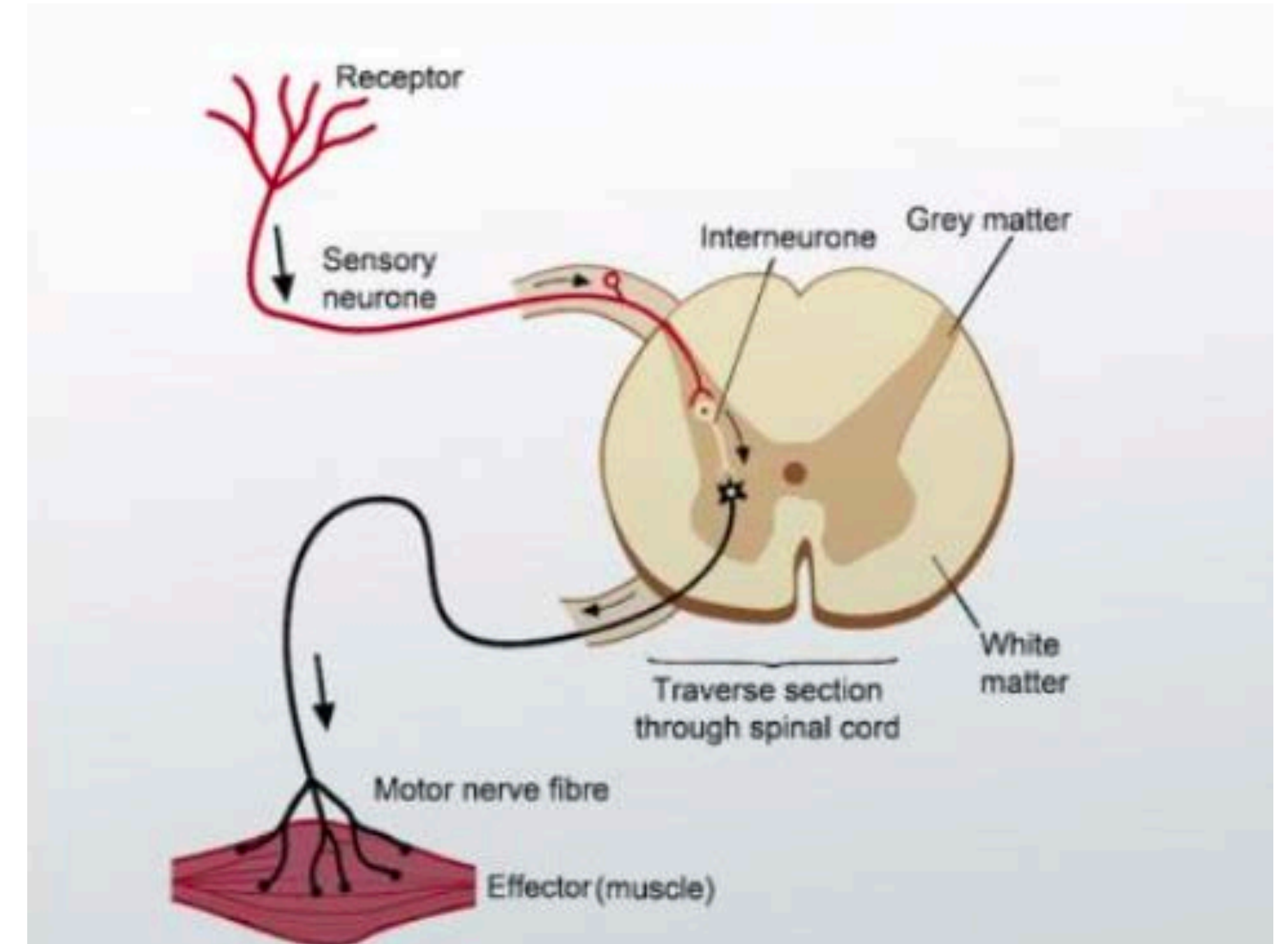
Afferent (Sensitive periphery)
nerves conduct signals from sensory neurons
to the central nervous system,
for example the mechanoreceptors in skin.

Efferents (muscles and glands)
nerves conduct signals from the central nervous system
along neurons to their target neurons muscles and glands.

Interneurons (Short and long)

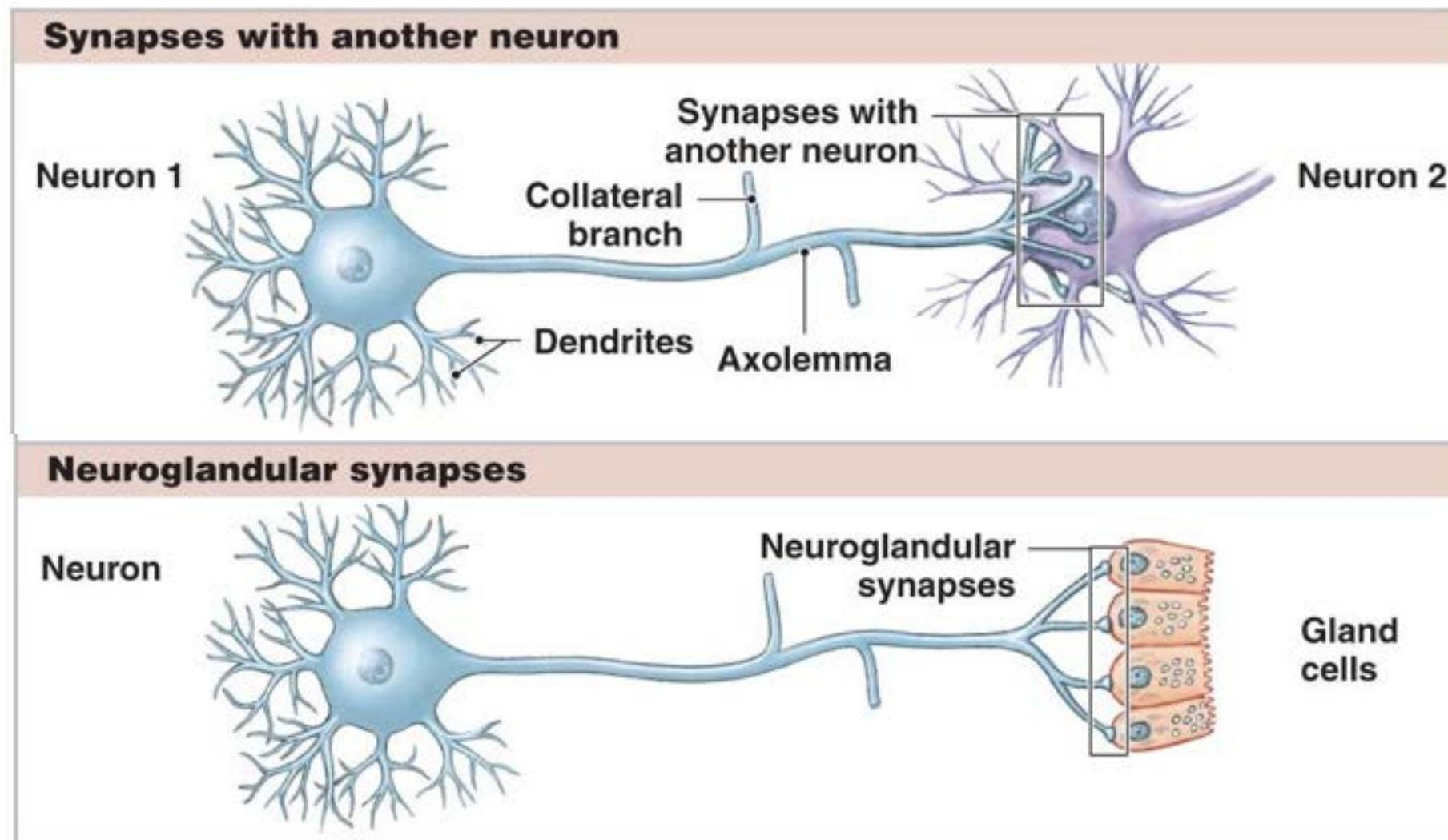
Glial cells = non neuronal:

Astrocytes, oligodendrocytes Myelin, Microglia
Provide physical and metabolic support to neurons.

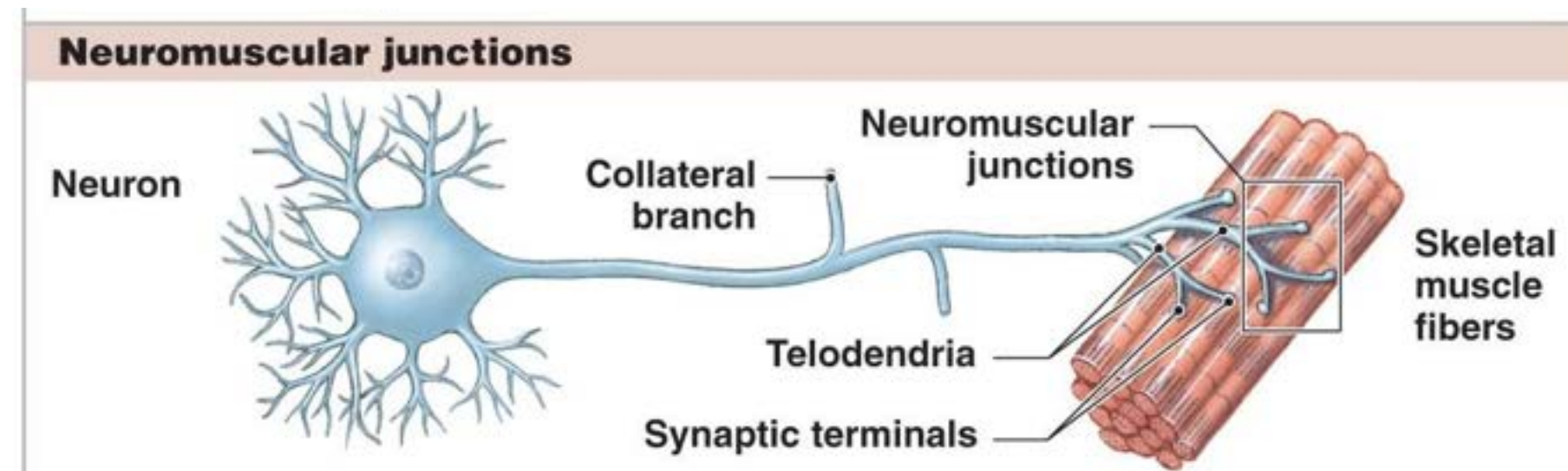


Different type of synapses

The types of synapses

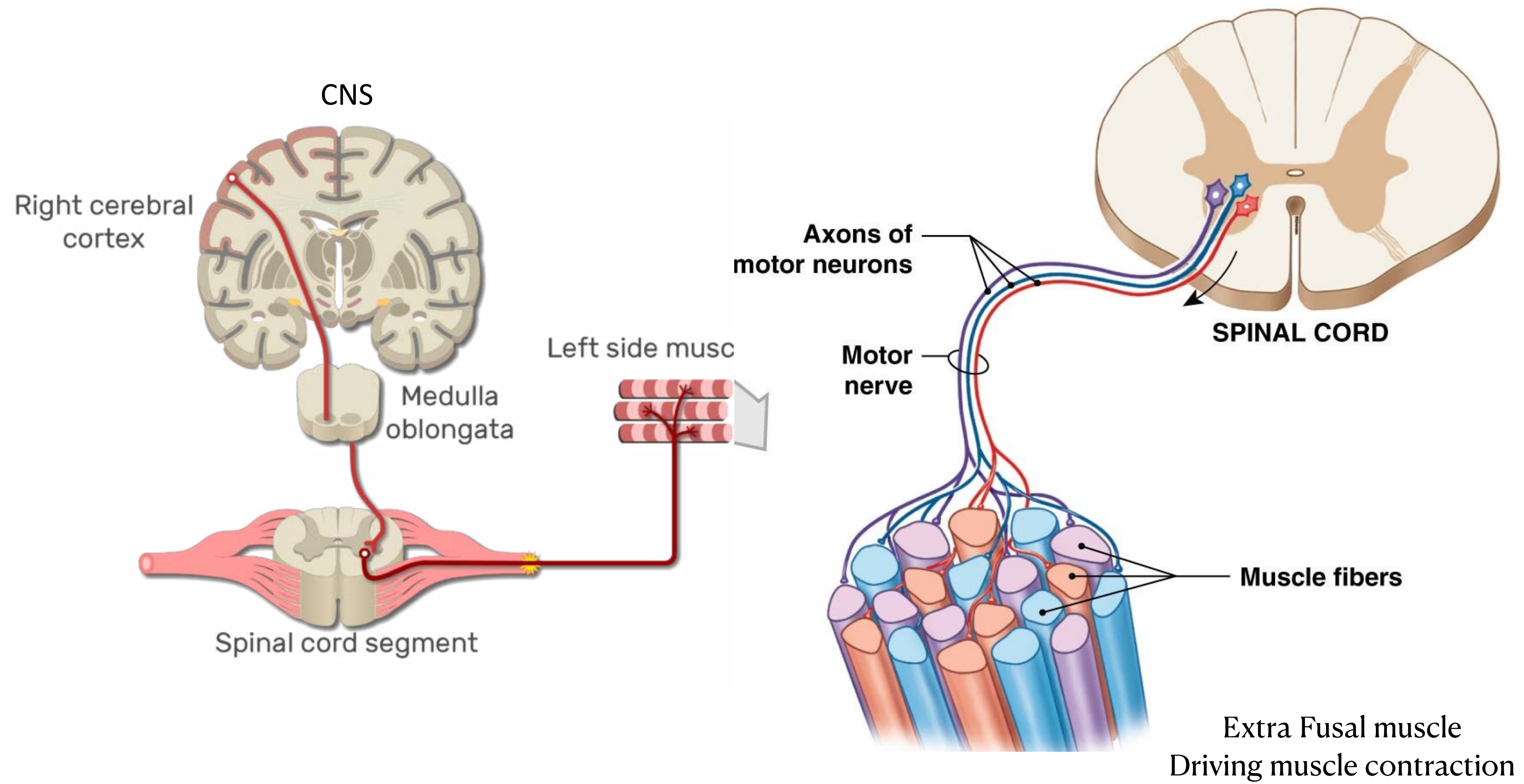


© 2011 Pearson Education, Inc.

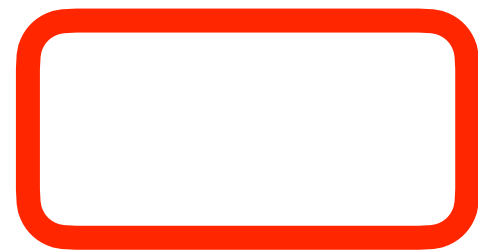


Specialized Synapse

The NMJ : origin of the motor neurons.



PRESYNAPTIC



POSTSYNAPTIC

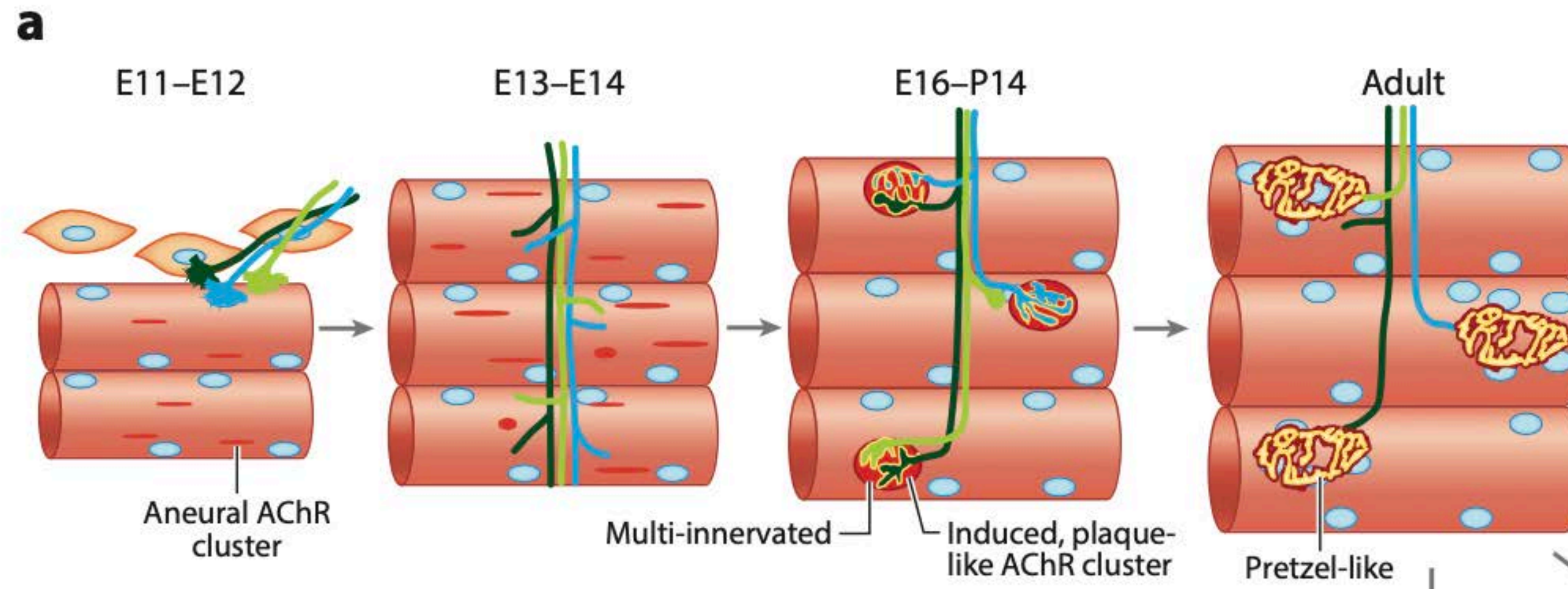
The **active zone** is the region in the presynaptic bouton that mediates neurotransmitter release and is composed of the presynaptic membrane and a dense collection of proteins called the cytomatrix at the **active zone** (CAZ). The CAZ is seen under the electron microscope to be a dark (electron dense) area close to the membrane.

12.14.2014 Cellular Intelligence
Complexity of the Glia Neuromuscular Junction

Presynaptic

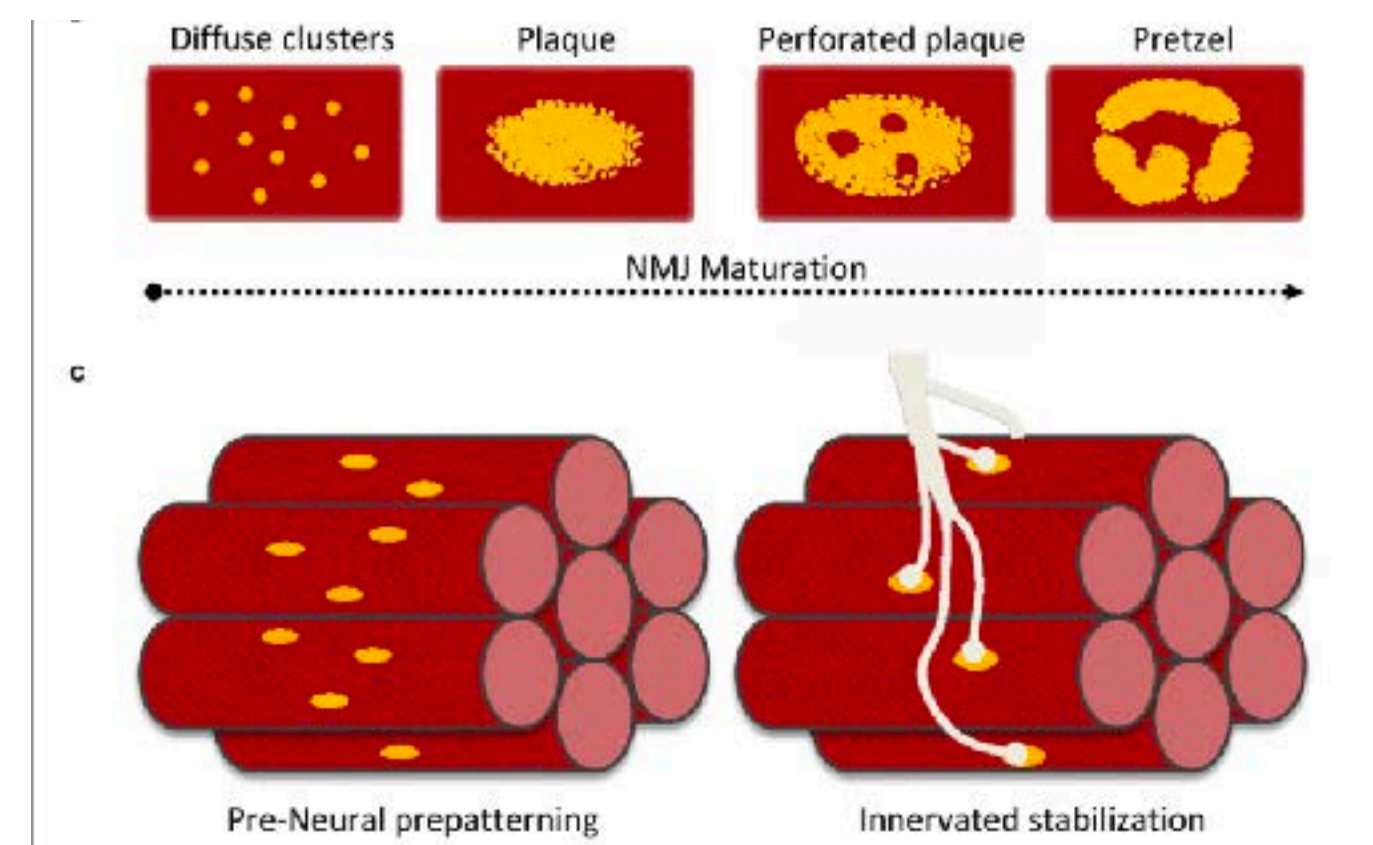
Postsynaptic

NMJ : The Pre-Patterning

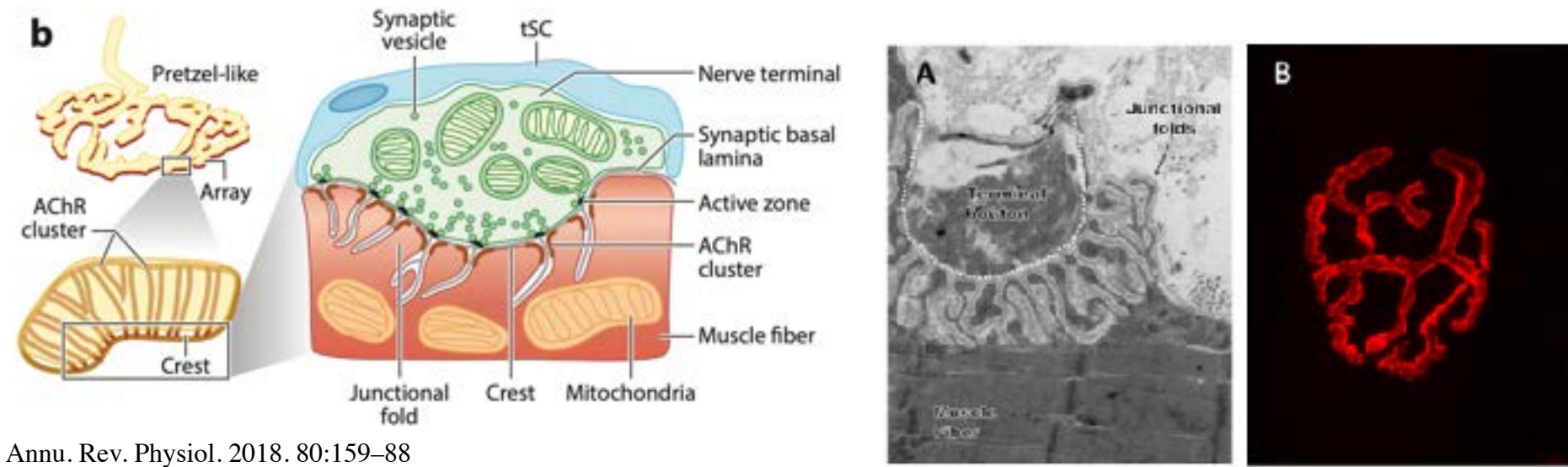


Annu. Rev. Physiol. 2018. 80:159-88

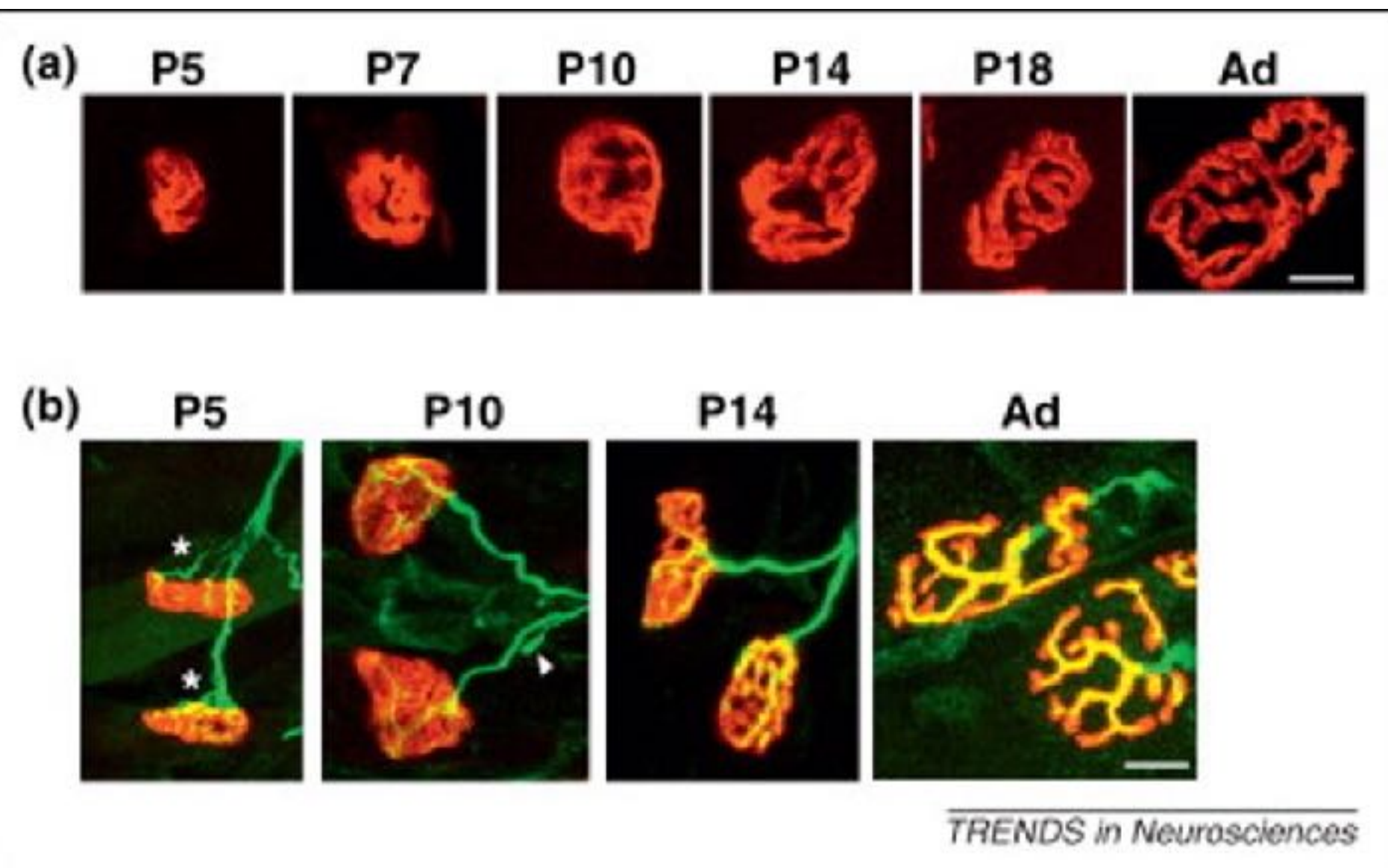
Prior to the arrival of nerve terminals, myotubes form primitive, small, thin AChR clusters that are distributed in a broad middle region (axons E11-E12; E13-E14). Nerve-induced clusters are initially oval plaques, often innervated by multiple axons (E16-P14). As NMJs mature, AChR clusters become perforated and complex, resembling pretzels with arrays or branches that are innervated by one axon per NMJ (adult).



Receptors clusterization means pretzel



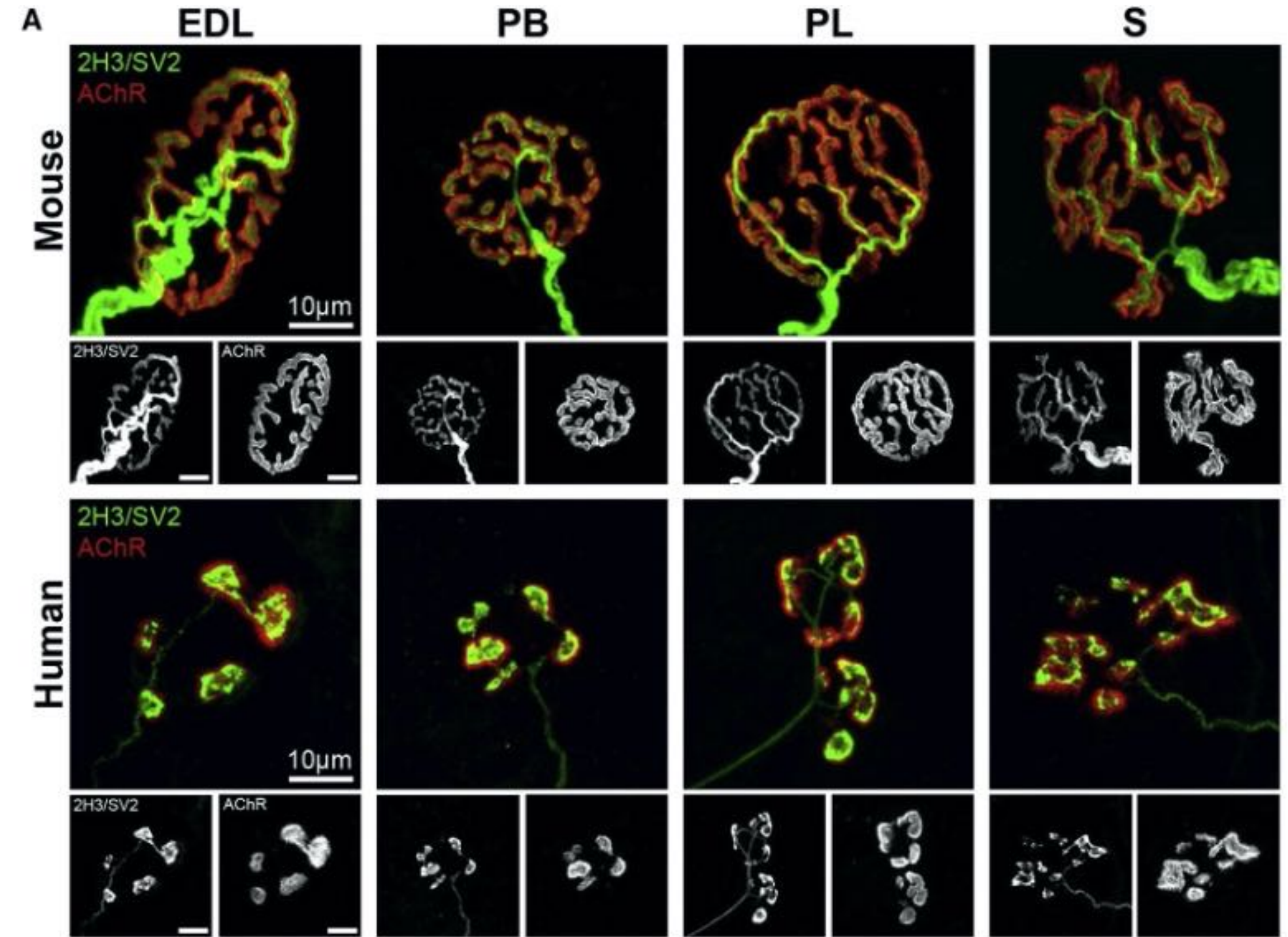
Annu. Rev. Physiol. 2018. 80:159-88



TRENDS in Neurosciences

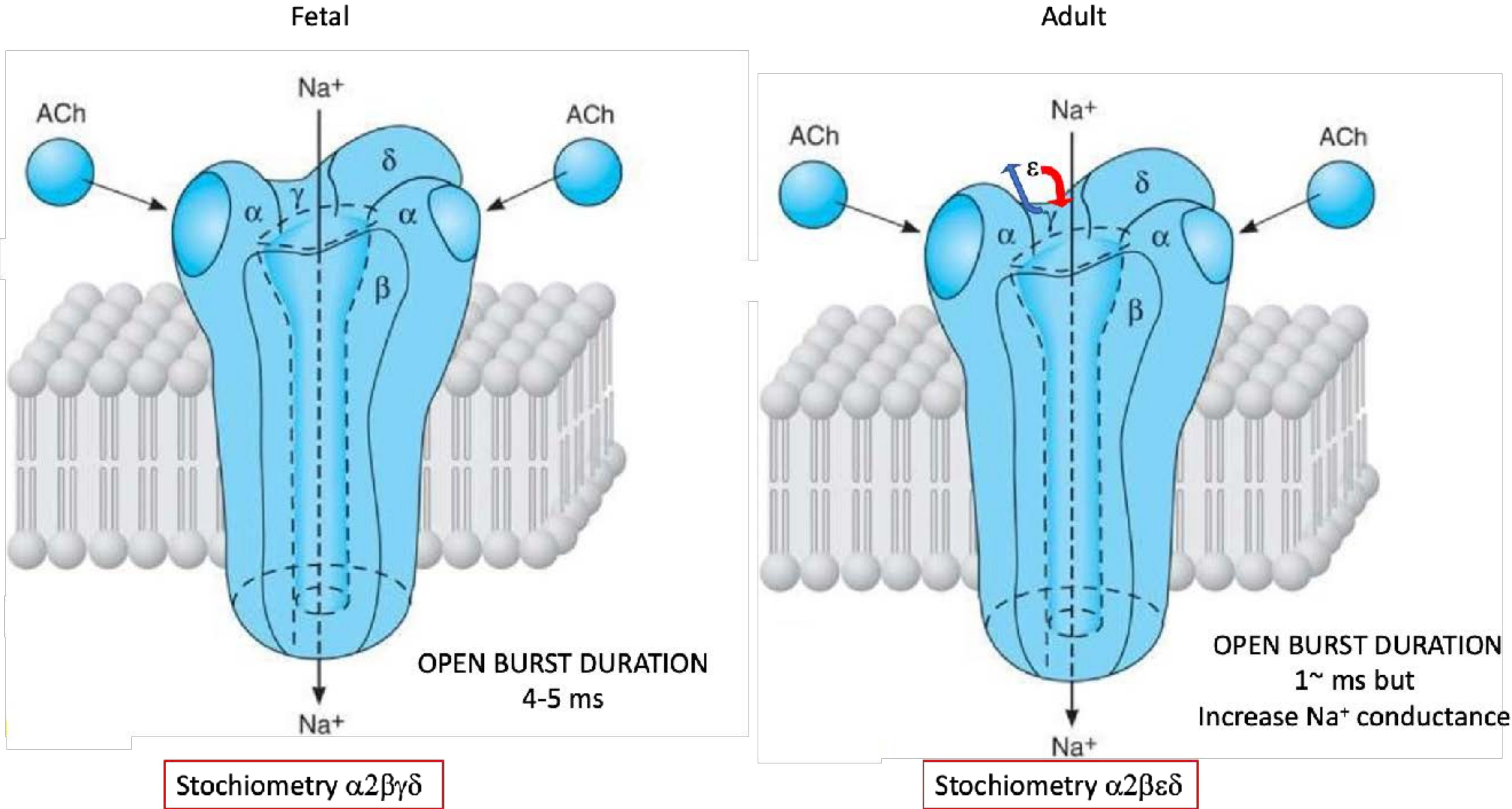
Trends in Neurosciences 2012 35441-453DOI: (10.1016/j.tins.2012.04.005)
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Difference between rodents and Humans

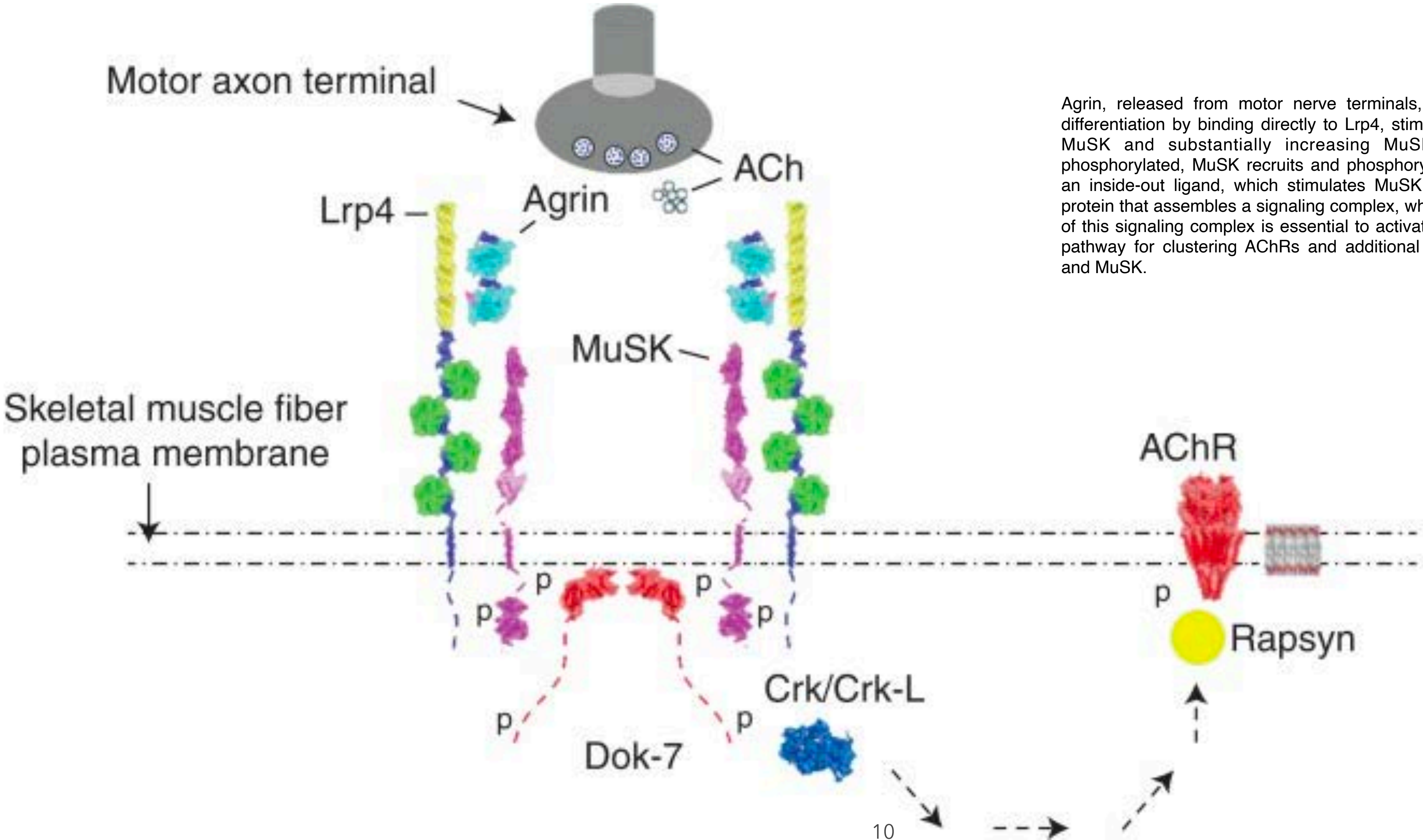


Jones et al., 2017, Cell Reports 21, 2348-2356

The NMJ : stage of development shift in nicotinic receptor subunits

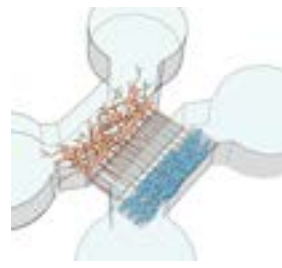


NMJ is extremely complex with elaborate cross talk between the neuron and the muscle

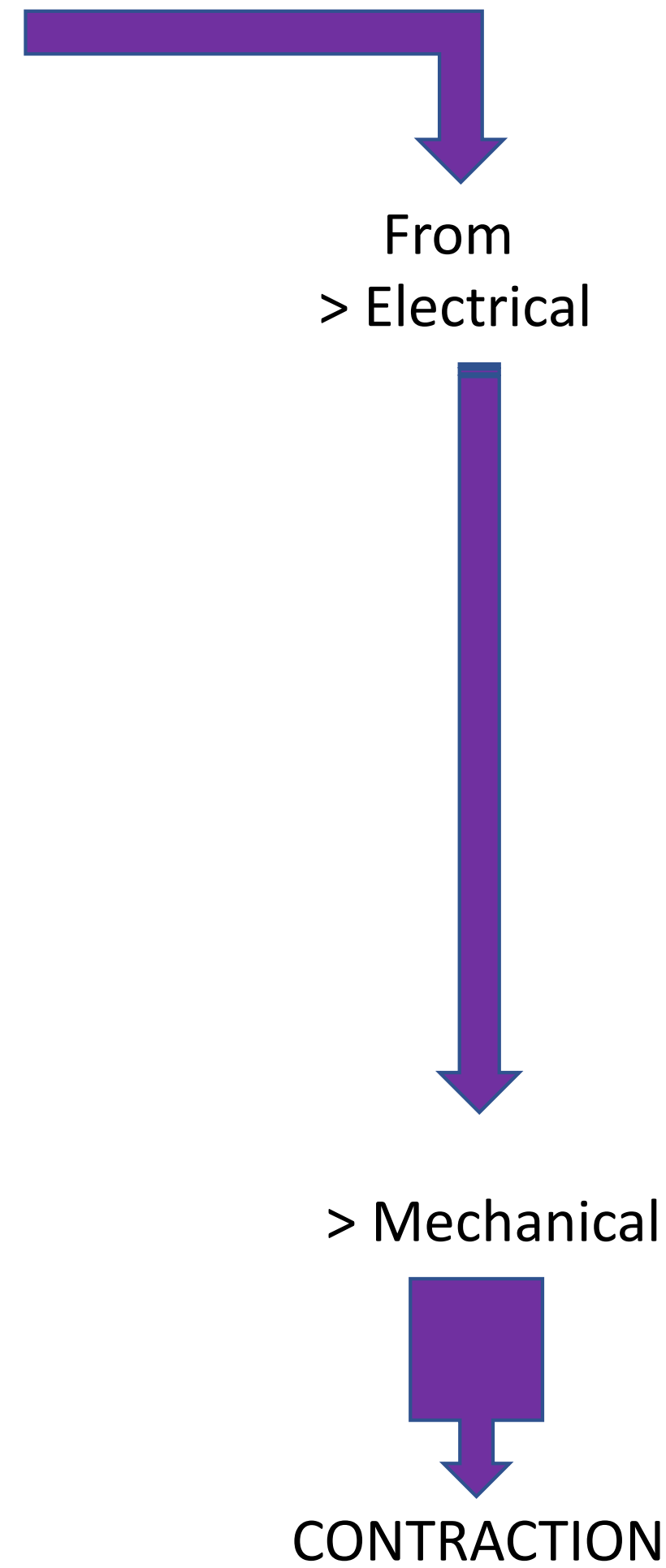
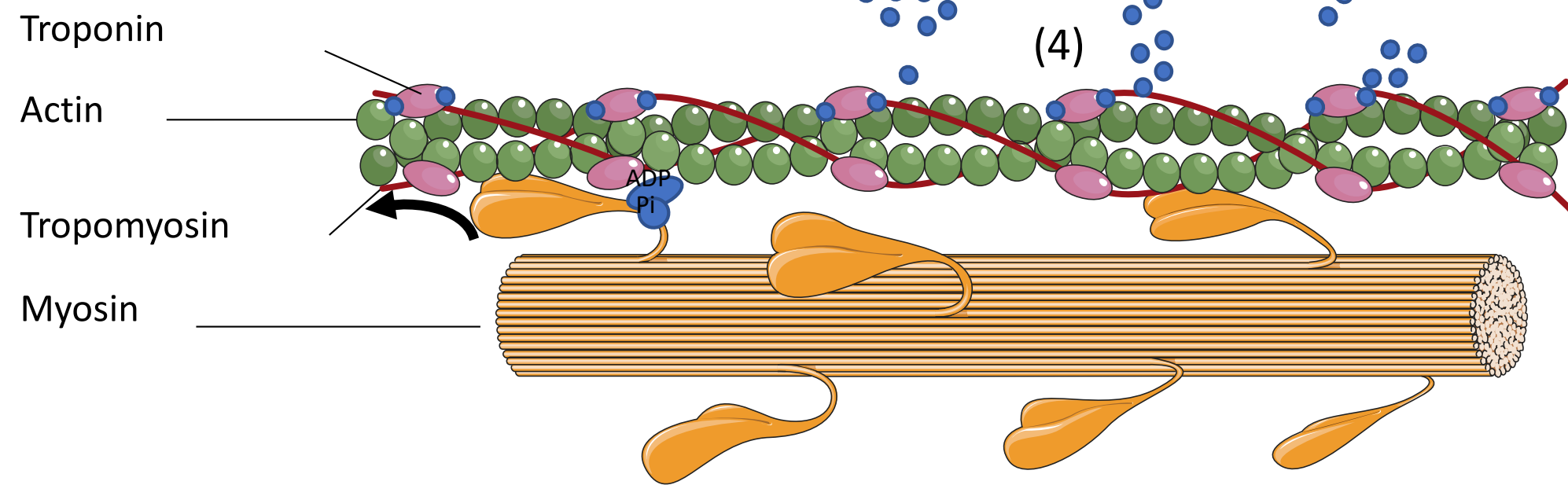
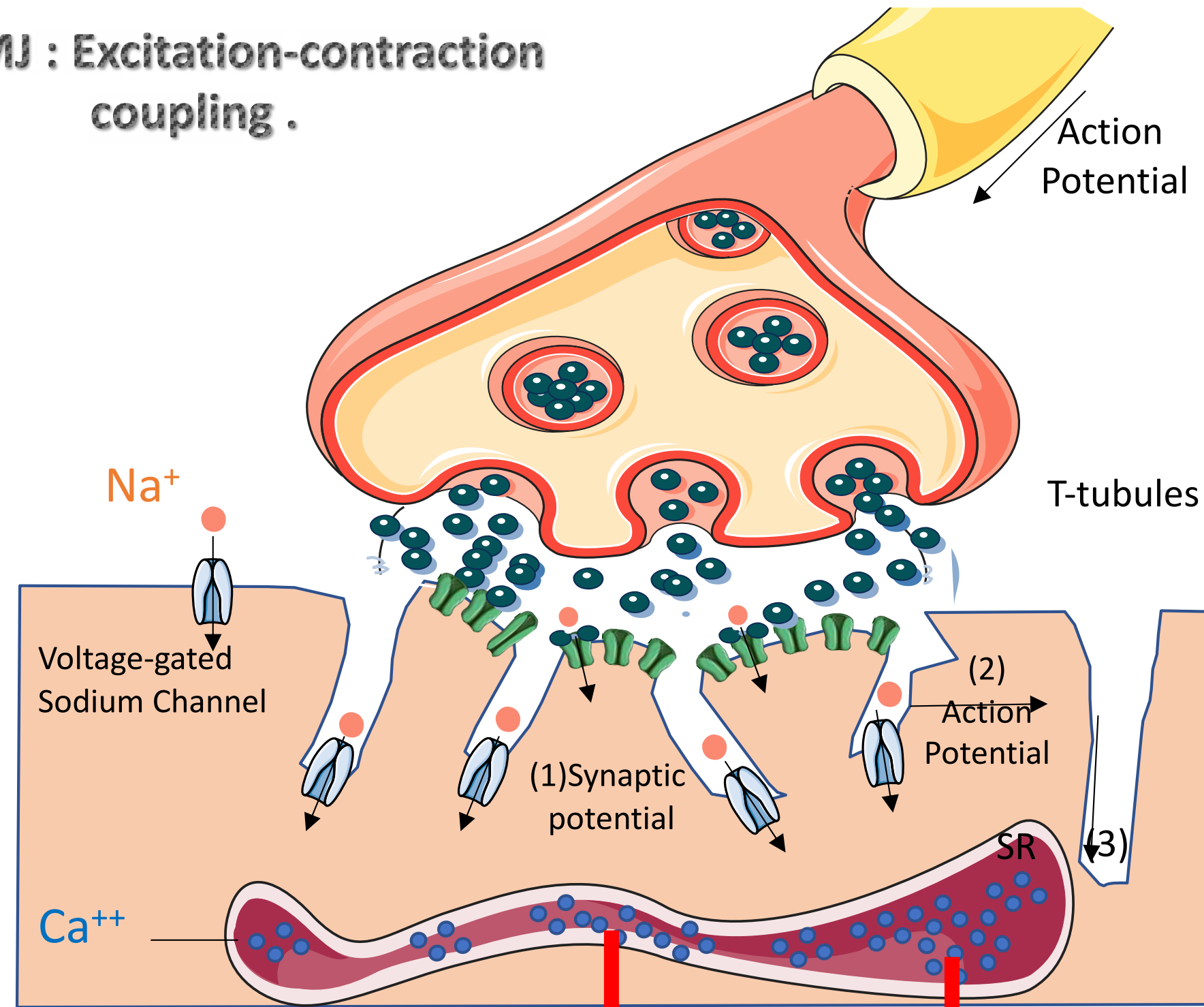


Agrin, released from motor nerve terminals, induces and stabilizes postsynaptic differentiation by binding directly to Lrp4, stimulating association between Lrp4 and MuSK and substantially increasing MuSK phosphorylation. Once tyrosine phosphorylated, MuSK recruits and phosphorylates Dok-7. Dok-7 functions both as an inside-out ligand, which stimulates MuSK phosphorylation, and as an adapter protein that assembles a signaling complex, which includes Crk and Crk-L. Formation of this signaling complex is essential to activate a Rac/Rho- and Rapsyn-dependent pathway for clustering AChRs and additional postsynaptic proteins, including Lrp4 and MuSK.



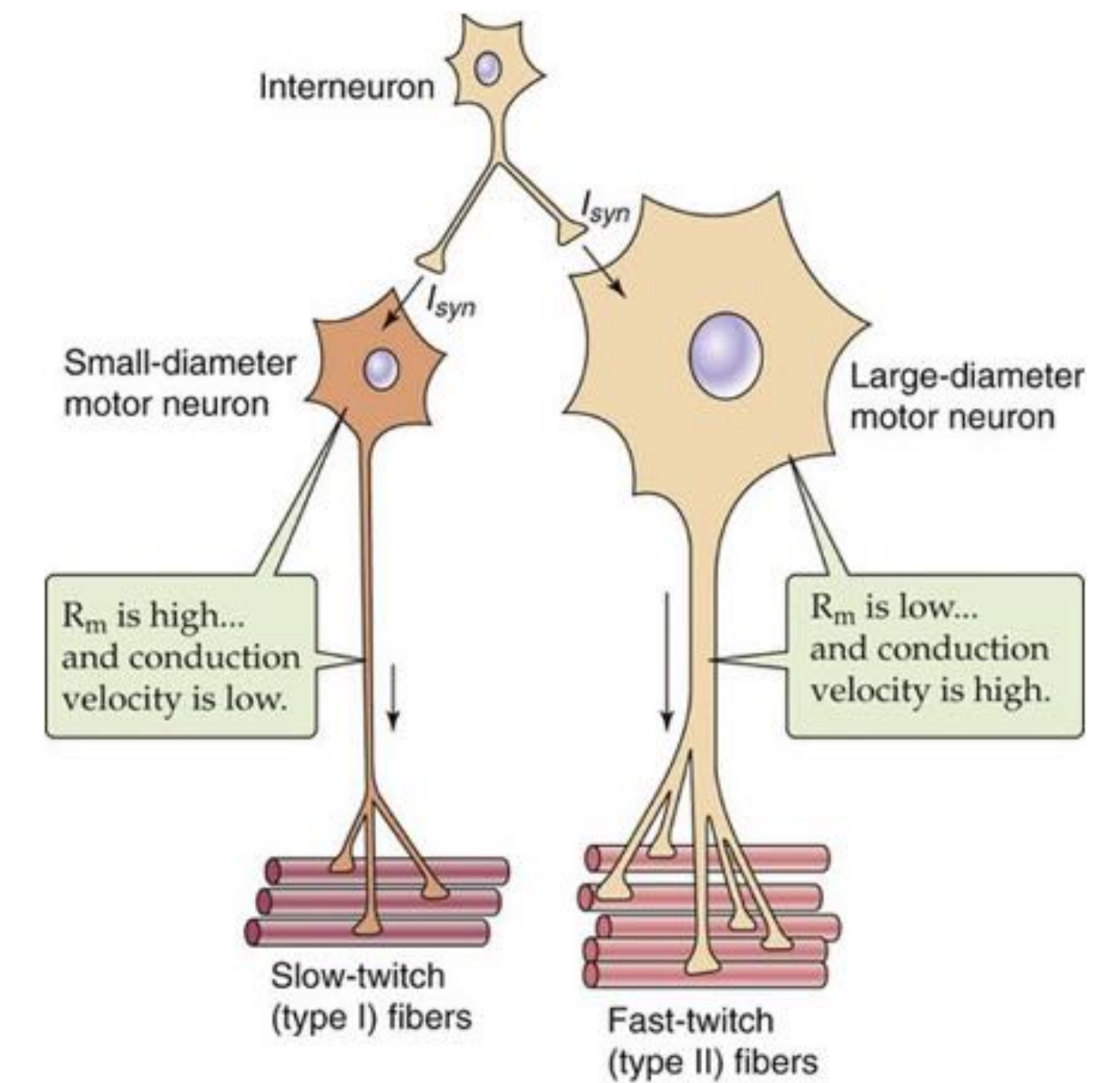


The NMJ : Excitation-contraction coupling .



NMJ : a matter of « slow » and « fast » fibers

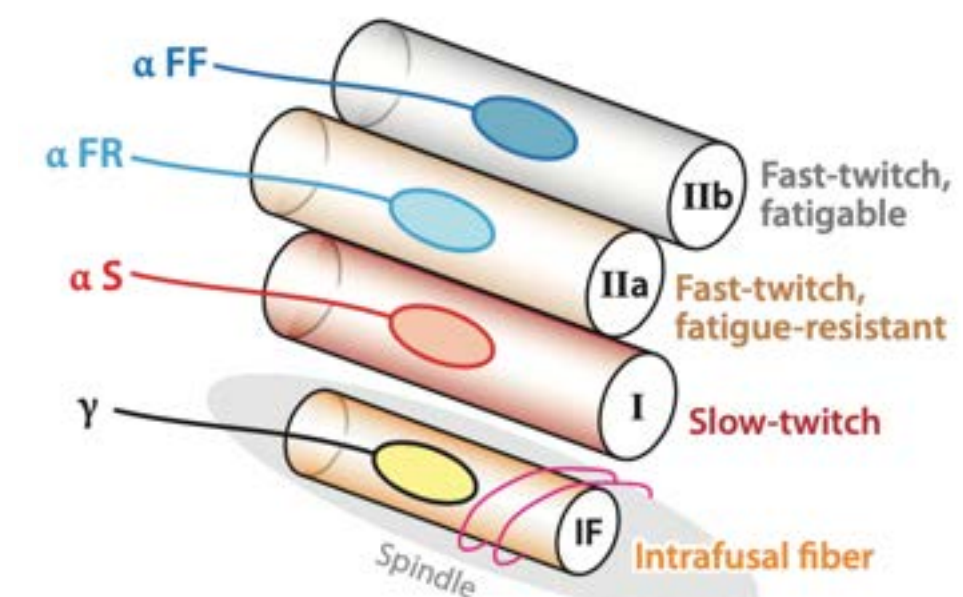
Type of fibers	I	IIA	IIX	IIB
Contraction	slow	Fast		
MyHC	I	Ila	IIX	IIB
ATPasic Activity	weak	Strong		
Metabolism	oxidative	Oxidative-Glycolic		Glycolic
Fatigue Resistance	***	**	*	*
Mitochondria numbers	***	**	*	*



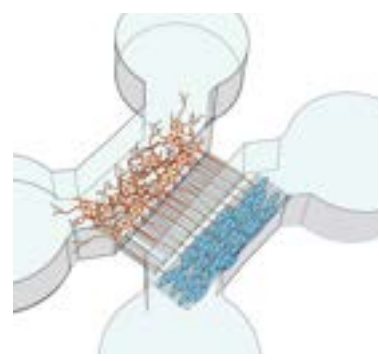
Adapted from Kandel et al., : Principles of Neural Science 4th ed. New York, Mc Graw-Hill, 2000

Type of alpha MNs	S	FR	FF
Axon conduction Velocity	Slower	Faster	Faster
size	Small	Big	Very Big
Excitability	High	Average	Low

Henneman's size principle describes relationships between properties of motor neurons and the muscle fibers they innervate and thus control, which together are called motor units. Motor neurons with large cell bodies tend to innervate fast-twitch, high-force, less fatigue-resistant muscle fibers, whereas motor neurons with small cell bodies tend to innervate slow-twitch, low-force, fatigue-resistant muscle fibers.



Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 2010.33 : 409-440



NMJ : From Rodents >>> Human Co-Culture

1972

Co-culture : adult rodent and human skeletal fibers – rodent spinal cord explants.
Démonstration of the needed of innervation for muscle regeneration

2010

Rat primary culture for MN and muscle
Demonstration of NMJ formation by IF but not functional evidences

2014

Stem cell from mouse (mESC) with primary chick myotubes
Comparison with primary models and functional test with recording of NMJ Action Potential

2010

NMJ :h spinal cord stem cells derived MN and rat skeletal muscle
IF : Yes
Functional No

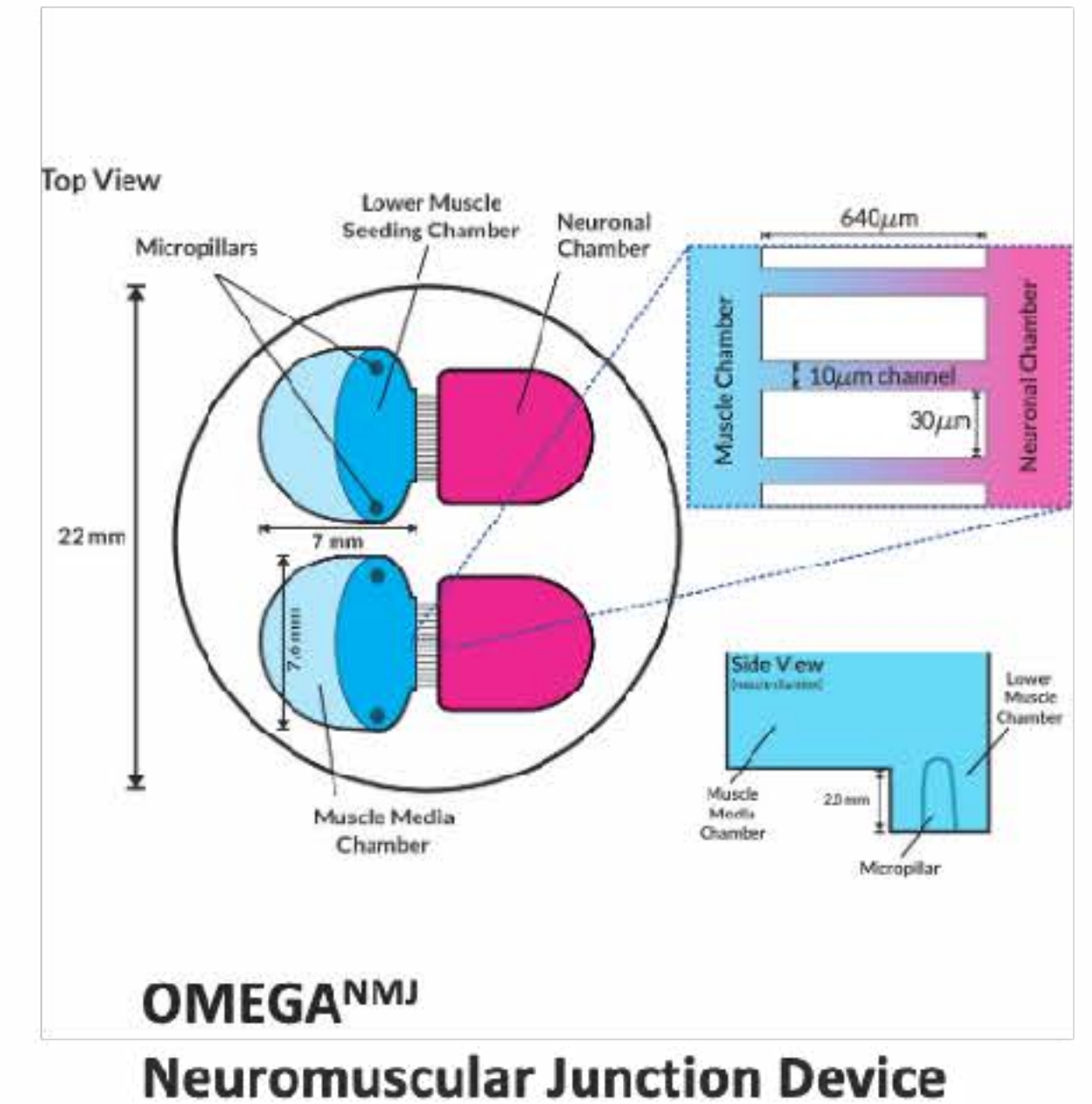
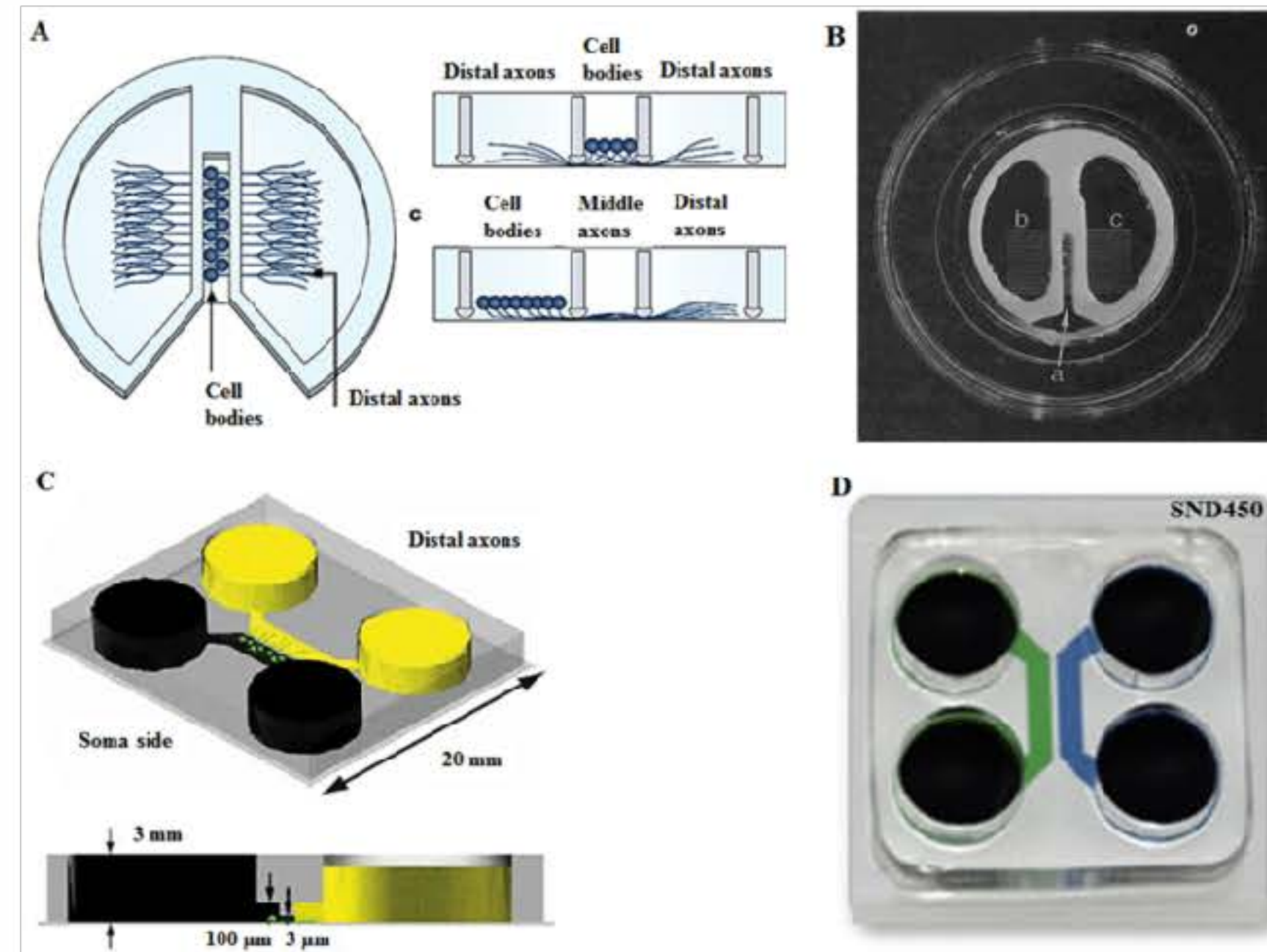
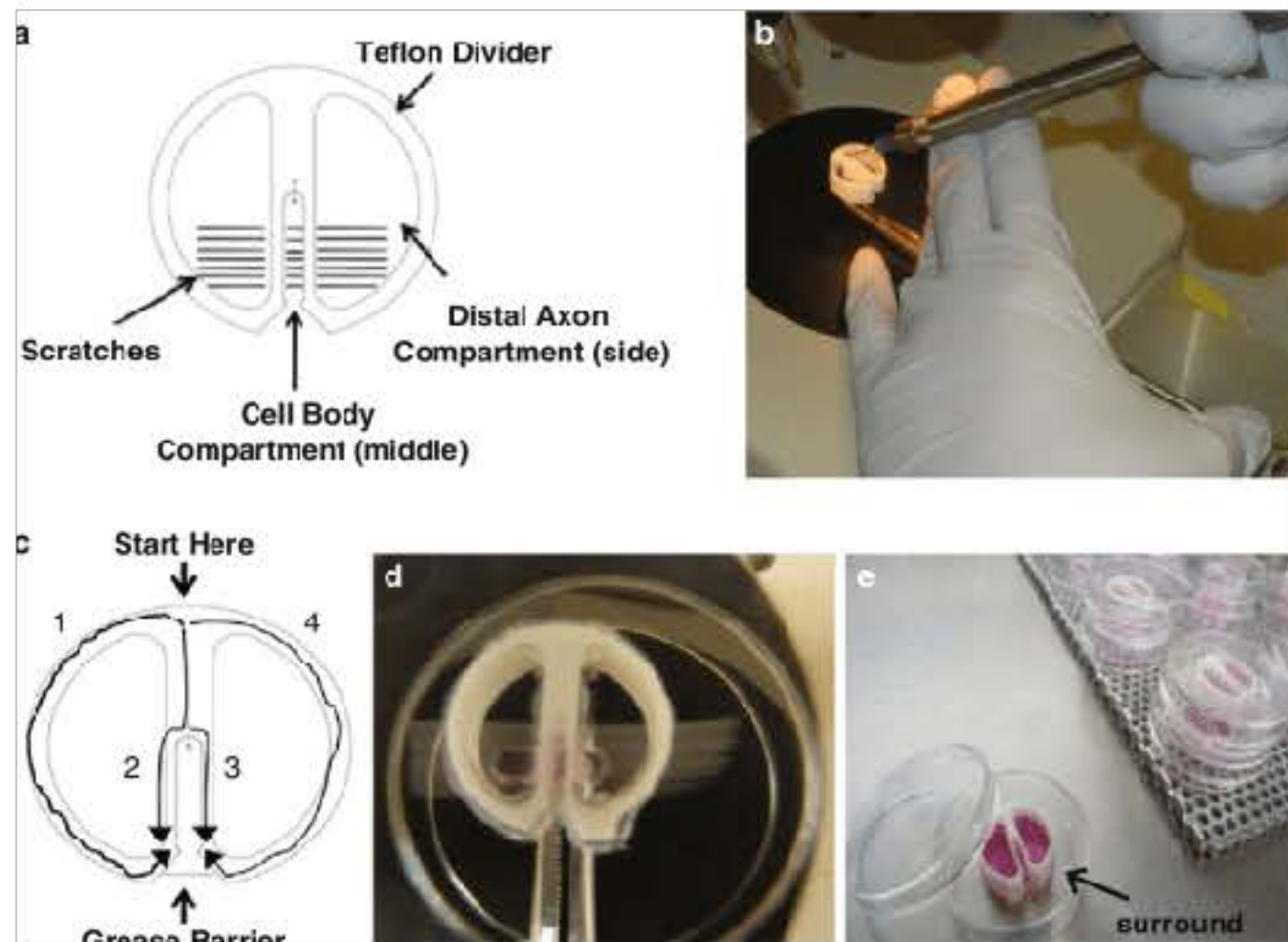
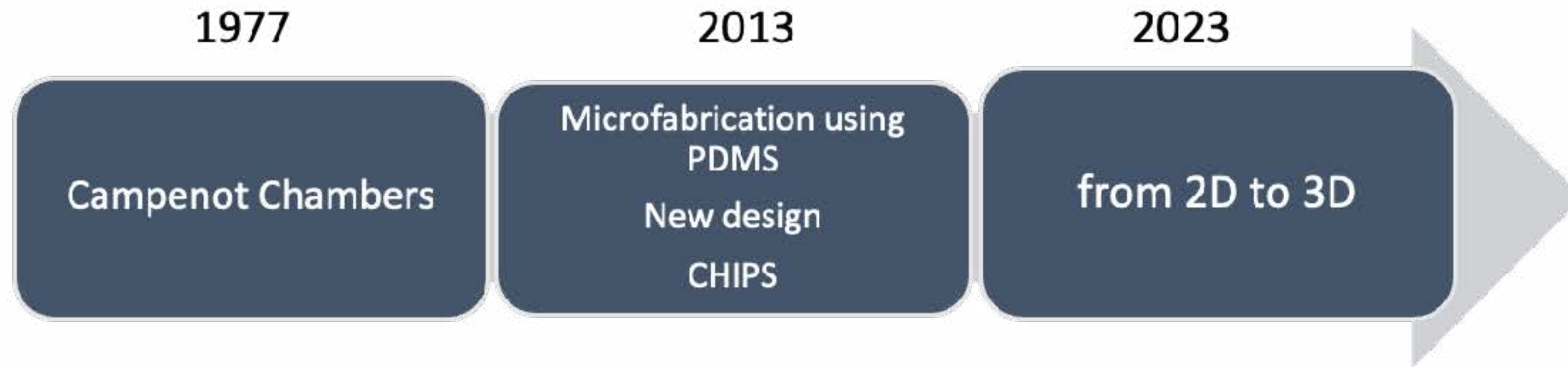
2011

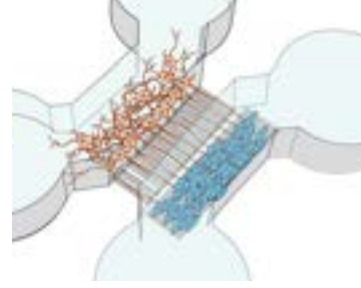
NMJ :h spinal cord stem cells derived MN and human skeletal muscle
IF yes
Functional : recording muscle contraction following agonists

2015

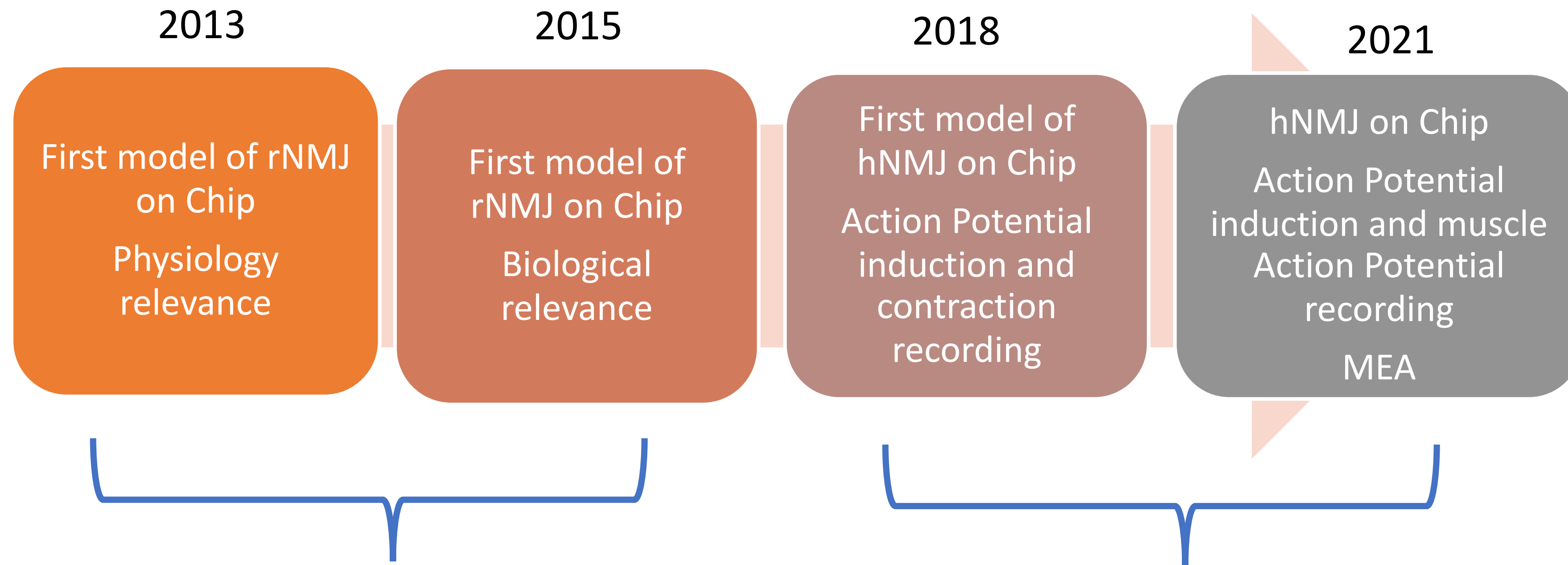
hNMJ from iPSC
IF : Yes
Functional No

COMPARTIMENTALIZATION : From Teflon >>> PDMS



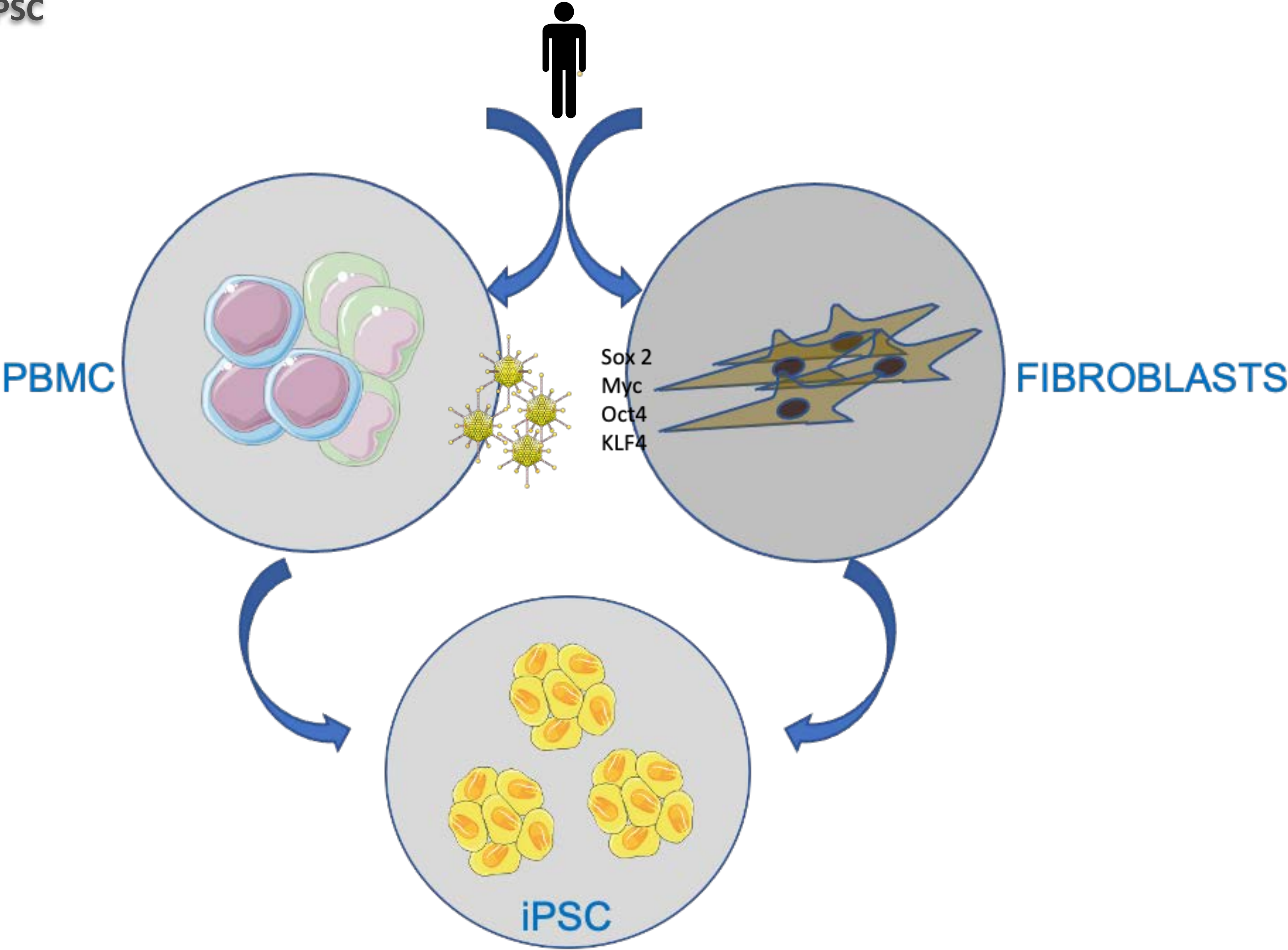


NMJ : From Rodents >>> Human Compartmentalized



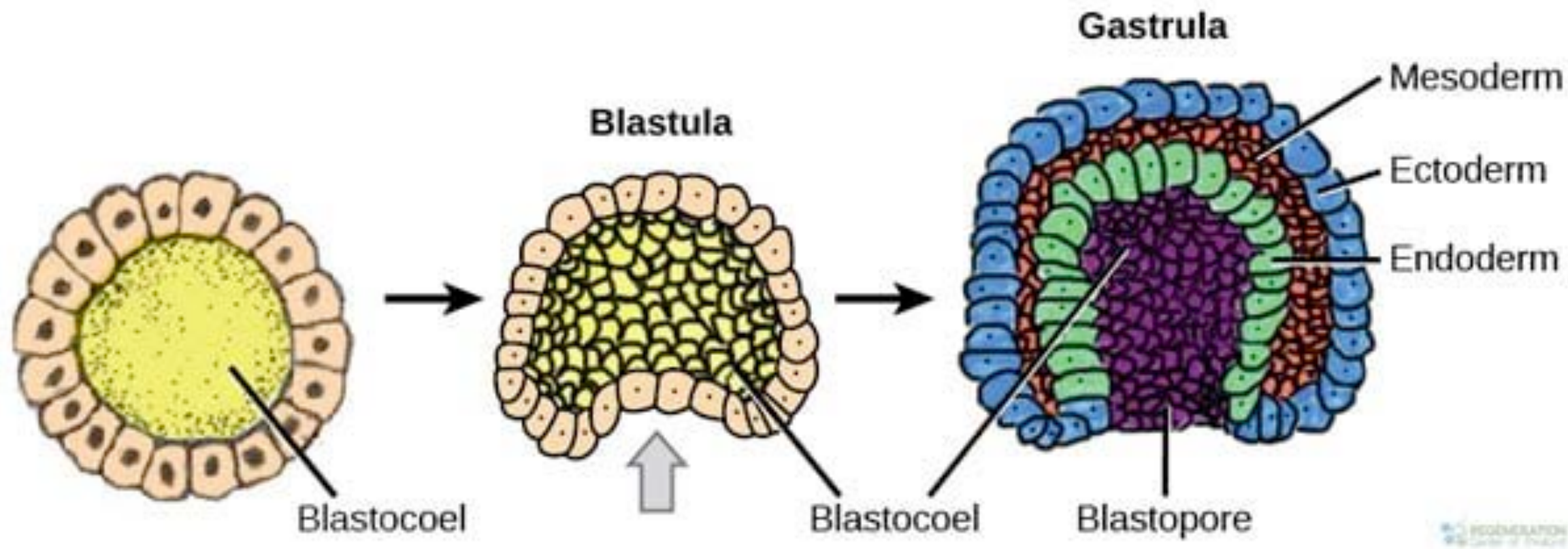
I. GENERATION OF IPSC

Reprogramming

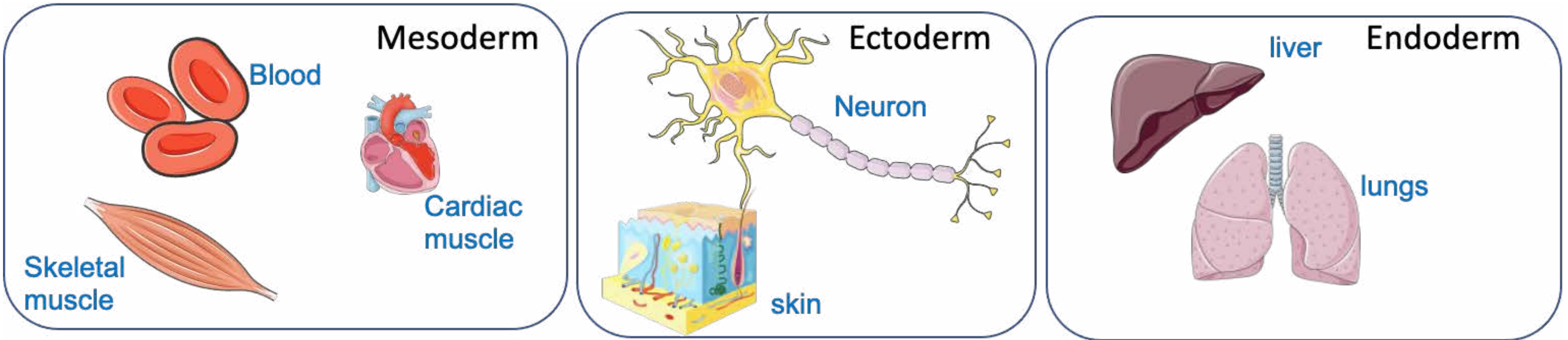


II. IPSC AS A MODEL ?

Human simplified model



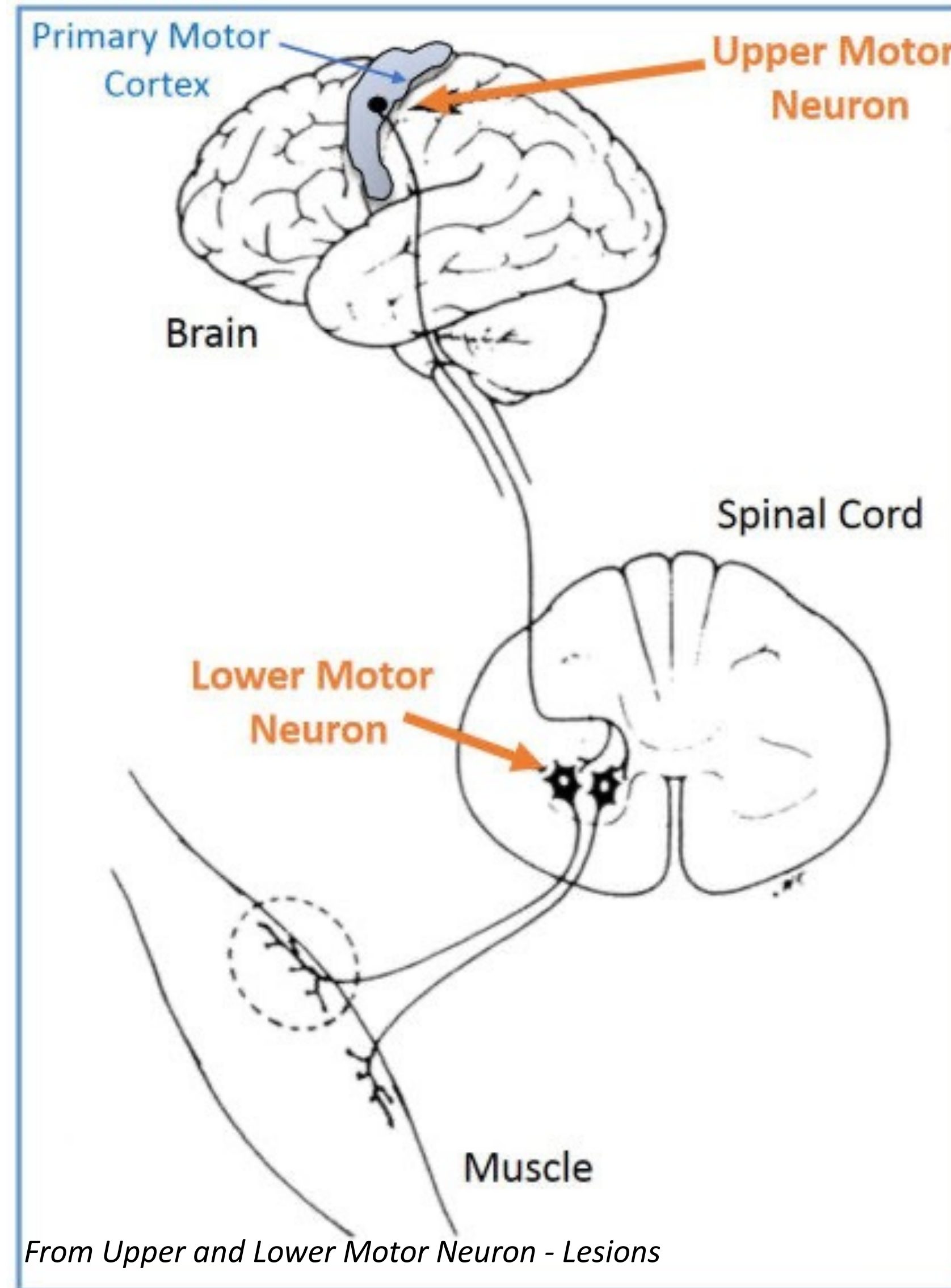
Source : <https://stemcellthailand.org/germ-layers-gastrulation/>



Simplified Models can be obtained by generating the three germ layers

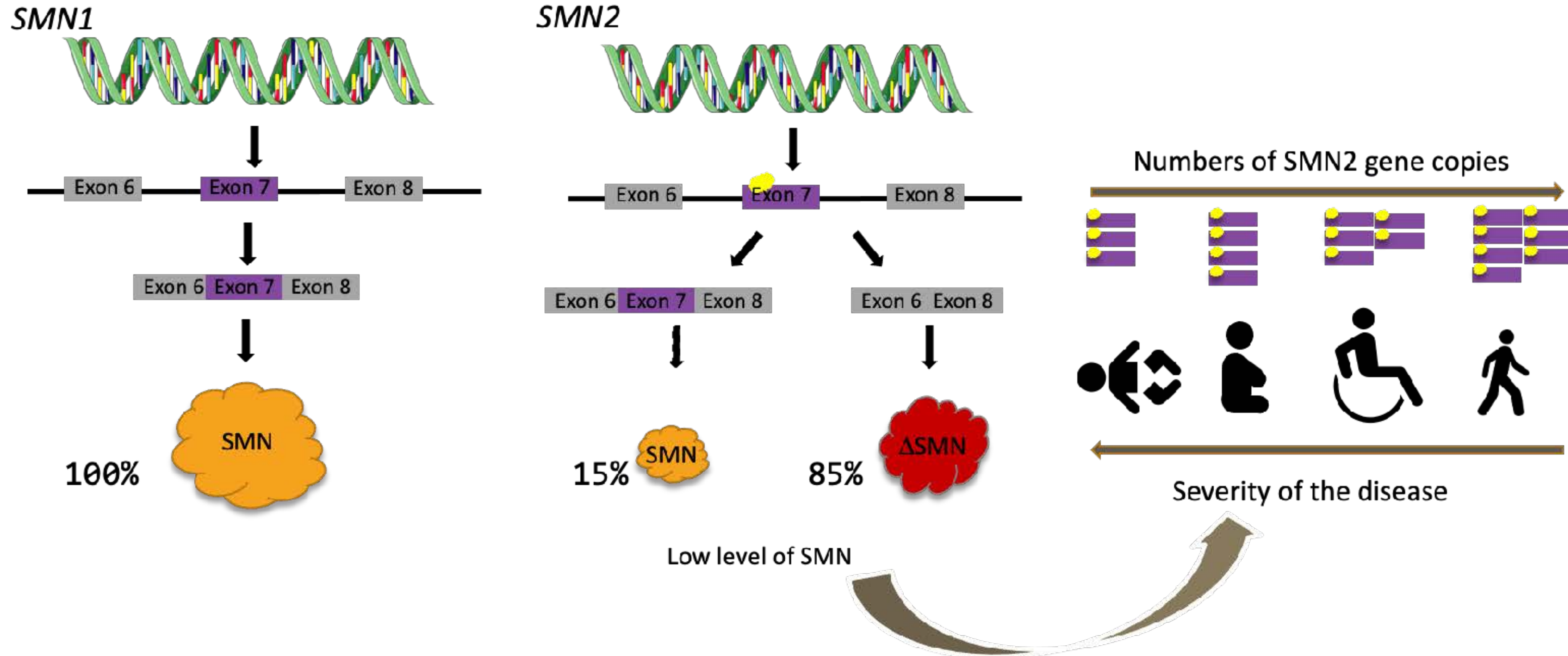
Motoneuron Diseases

- ✓ Progressive loss/degeneration of motoneurons
 - Weakness
 - Atrophy
 - No sensory or autonomic symptoms
- ✓ Two Major Types
 - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) both upper and lower MNs affected
 - Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Lower MNs syndromes only
- ✓ ALS : 90% Sporadic-10% genetic
- ✓ SMA: 100% genetic



SMA A GENETIC RARE DISEASE

Second cause of infantile mortality



SMA and Therapy

Therapy	Therapy	Type	Administration	SMA type	SMN2 copies	Age	Weight (kg)	Dosing
CNS only	Spinraza	ASO	Intrathecal	All	All	No limitation		5x 1 st year; 3x/year lifetime
	Zolgensma	Gene therapy	Intravenous	All	≤3 in EU	<2 years in US	13.5 US; 21 EU	1x
Systemic	Evrysdi	Small molecule	Oral	All	All	> 2 months		Daily, lifetime

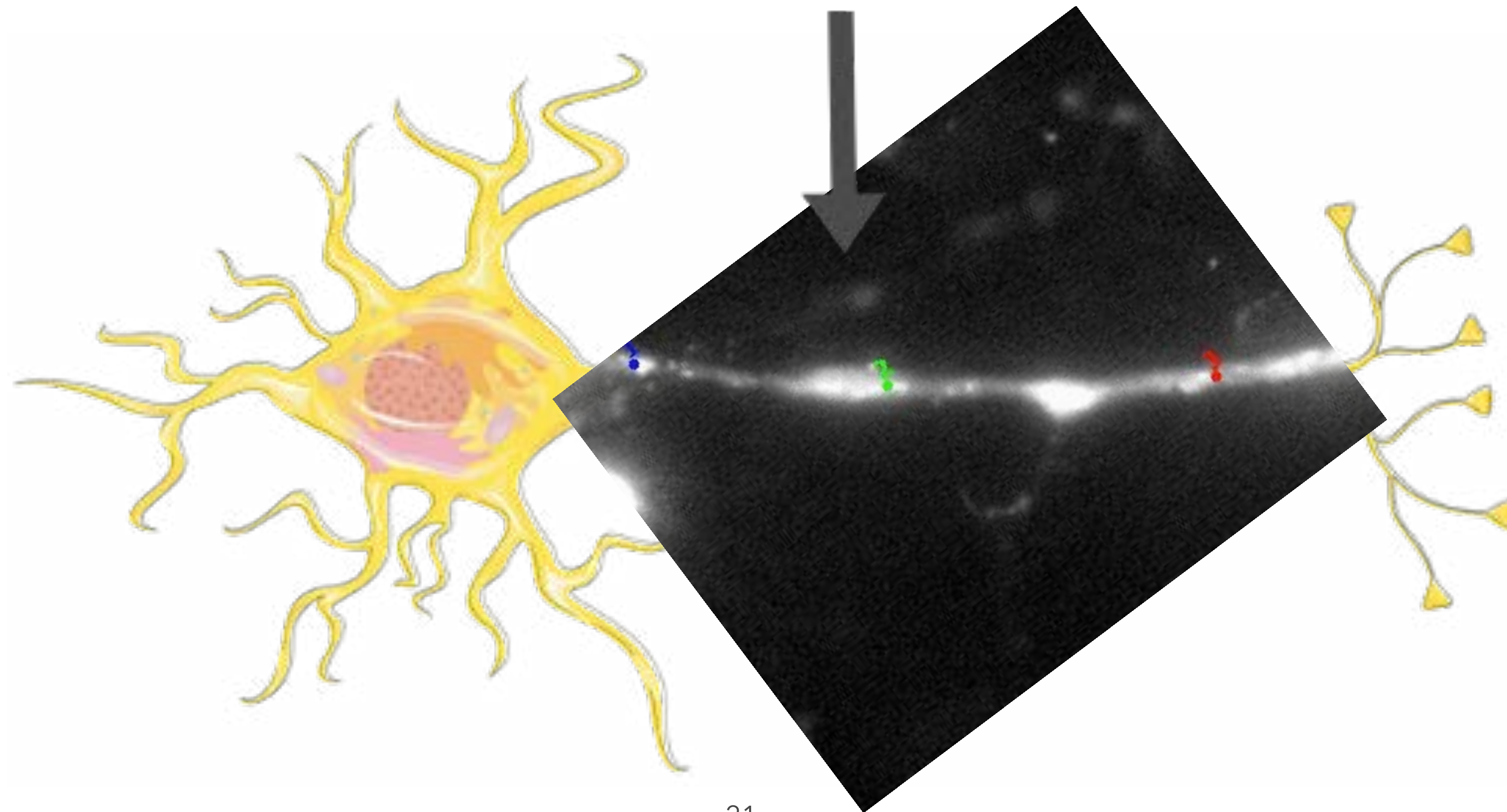
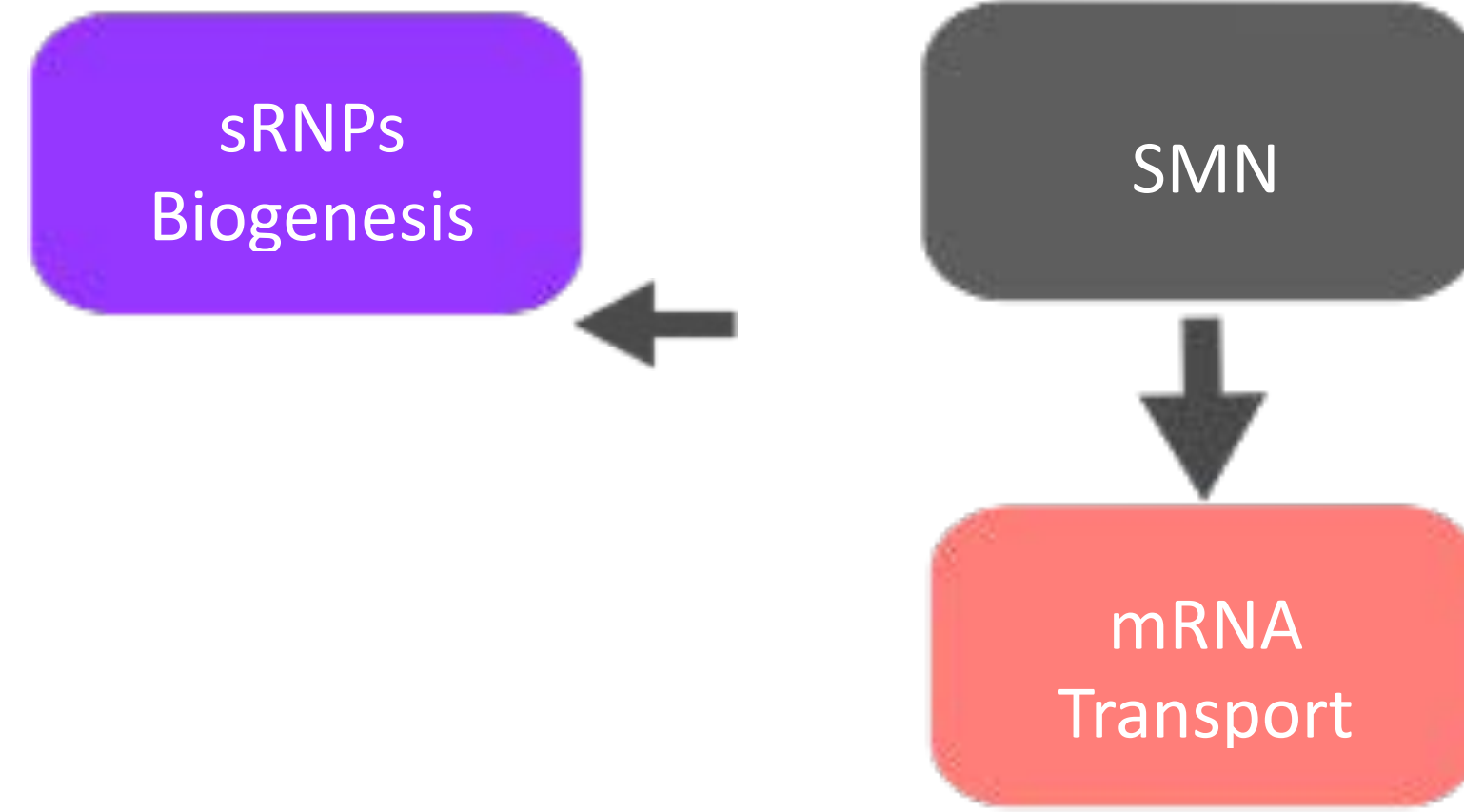
Symptomatic therapy

- ASO → ≤3 SMN2, ≤ 6 months
- Gene therapy → ≤3 SMN2, ≥ 6 months
- Small molecule → ≥4 SMN2

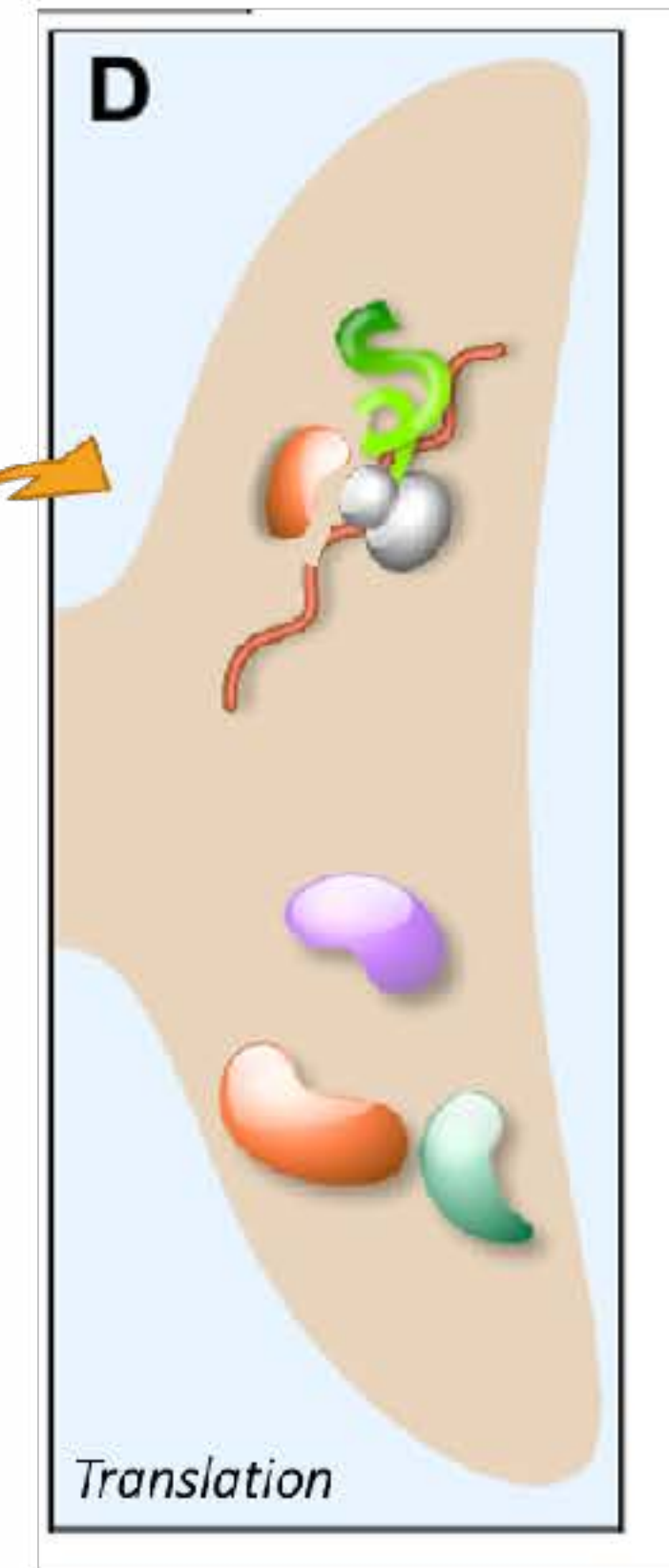
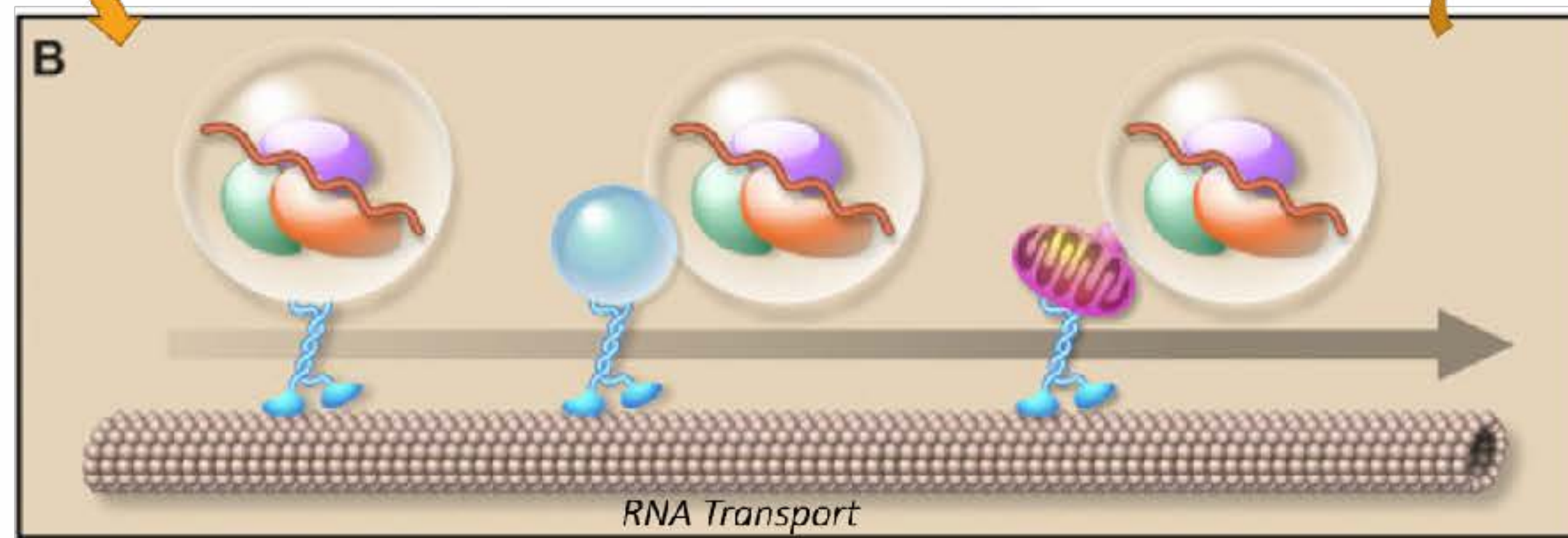
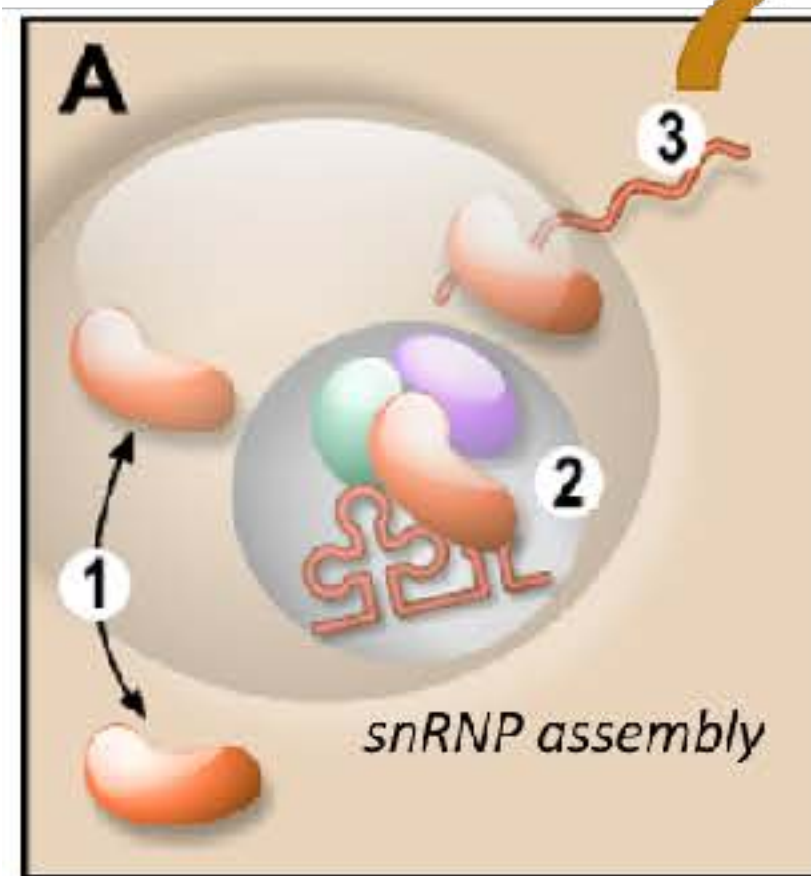
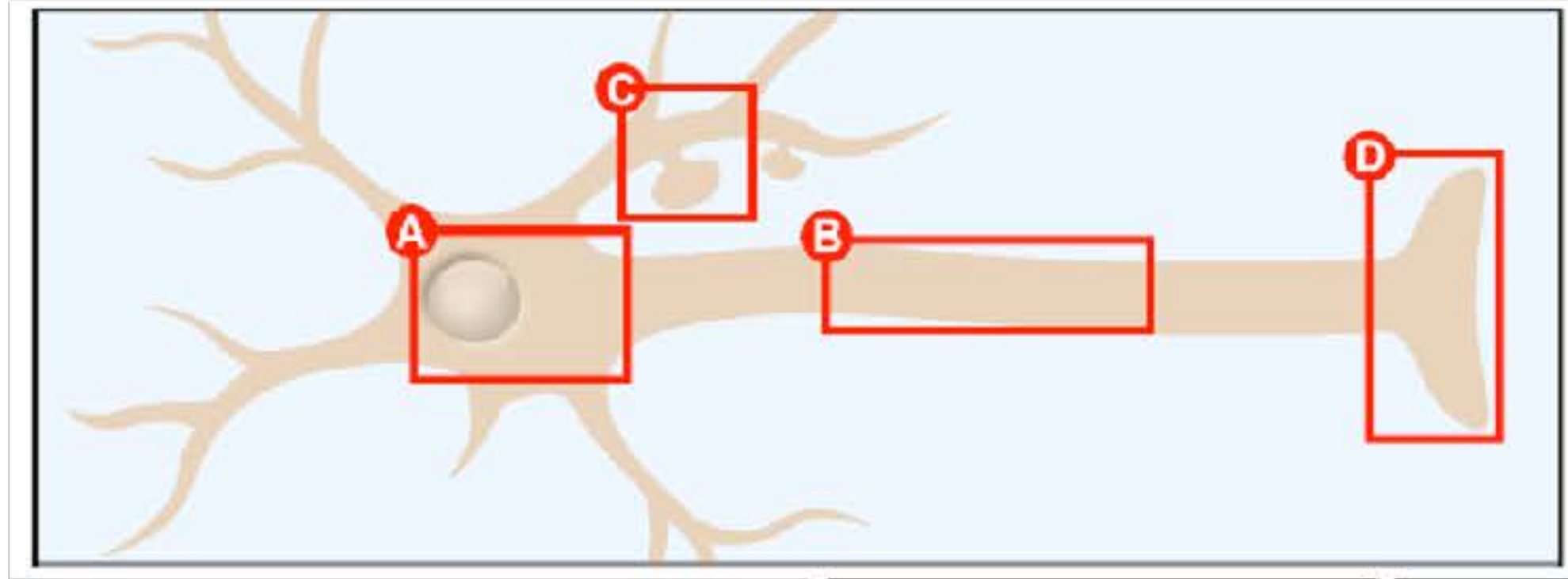
Presymptomatic neonatal therapy

- Gene therapy → ≤3 SMN2
- ASO → 4 SMN2
- Small molecule → ≥5 SMN2 (After birth)

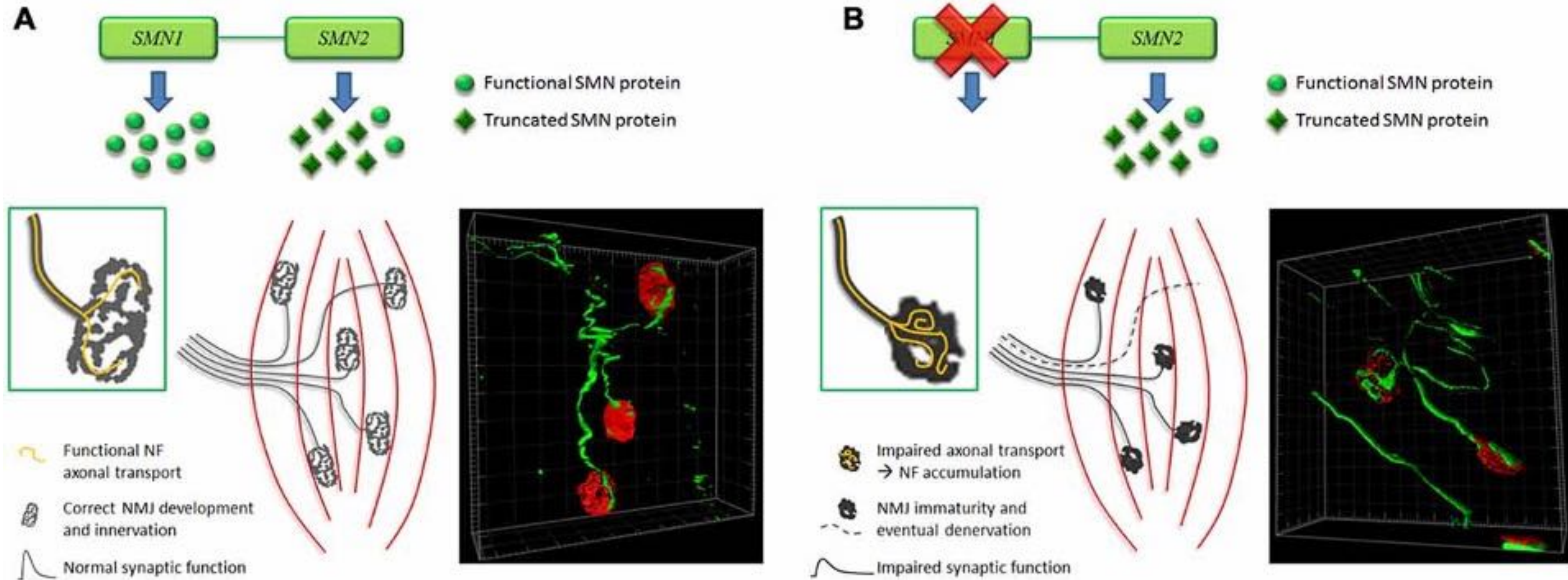
Role of SMN



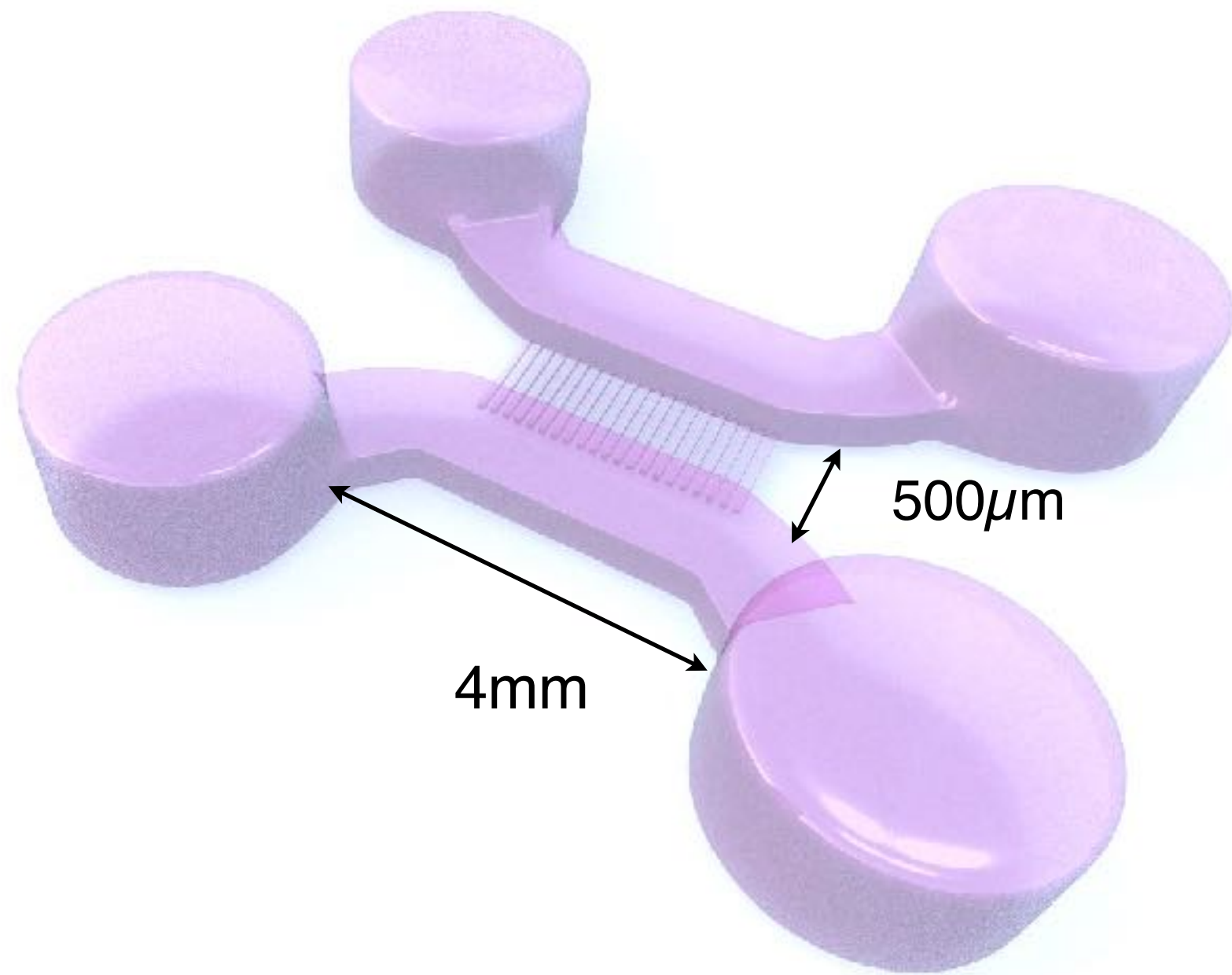
SMN LOW LEVEL AFFECTS METABOLISM AT SEVERAL LEVELS.



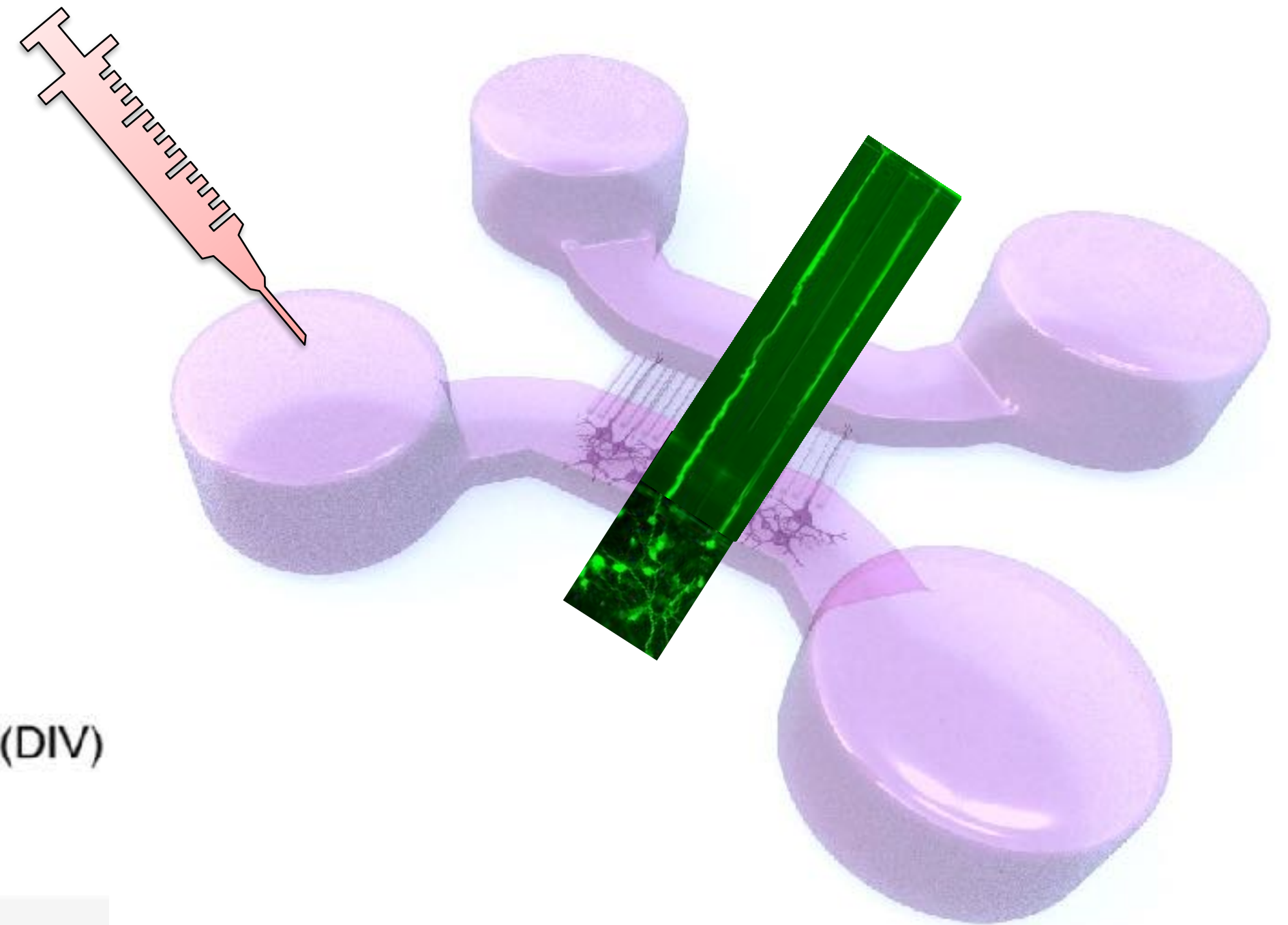
Impact of the lack of SMN on the NMJ



Microfluidics SAGA

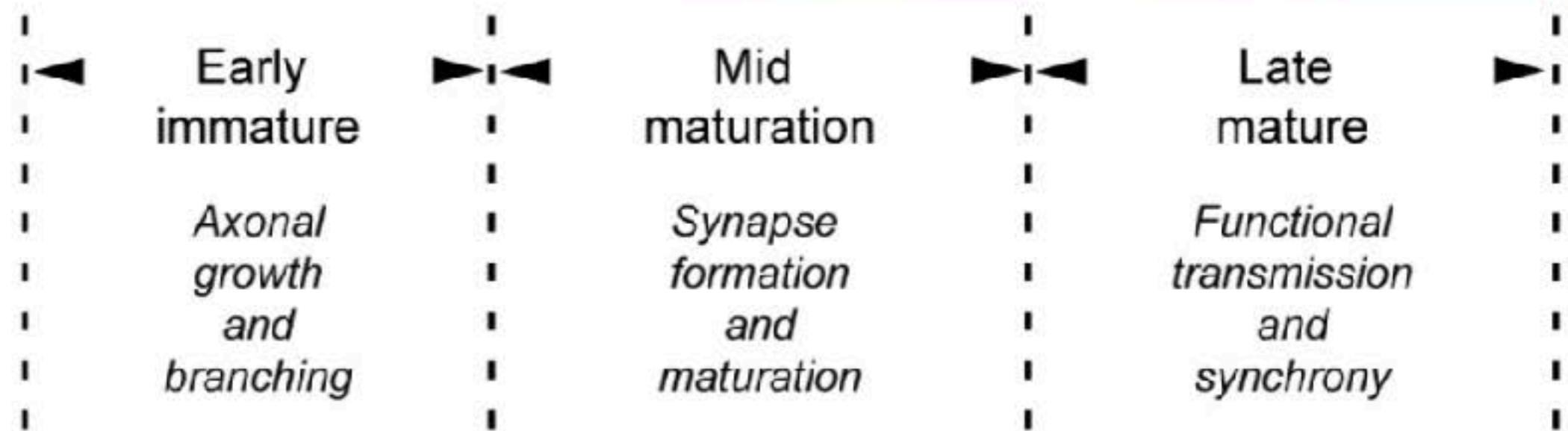
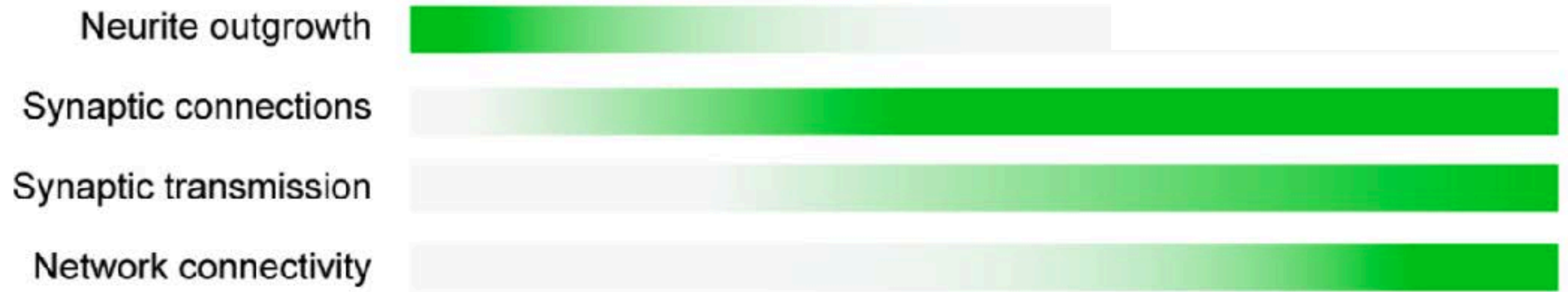


2 compartments

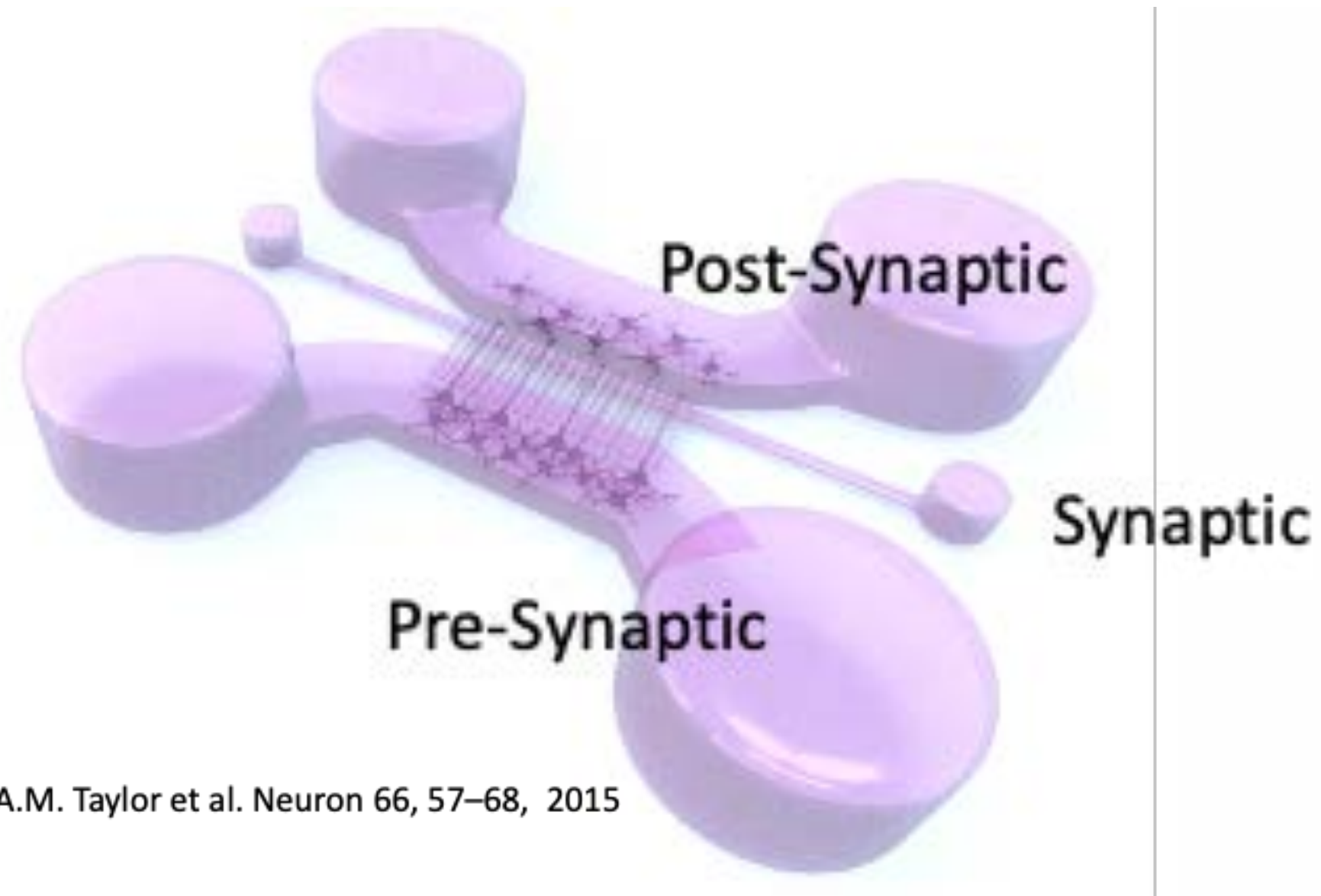


Days in vitro (DIV)

0 4 7 10

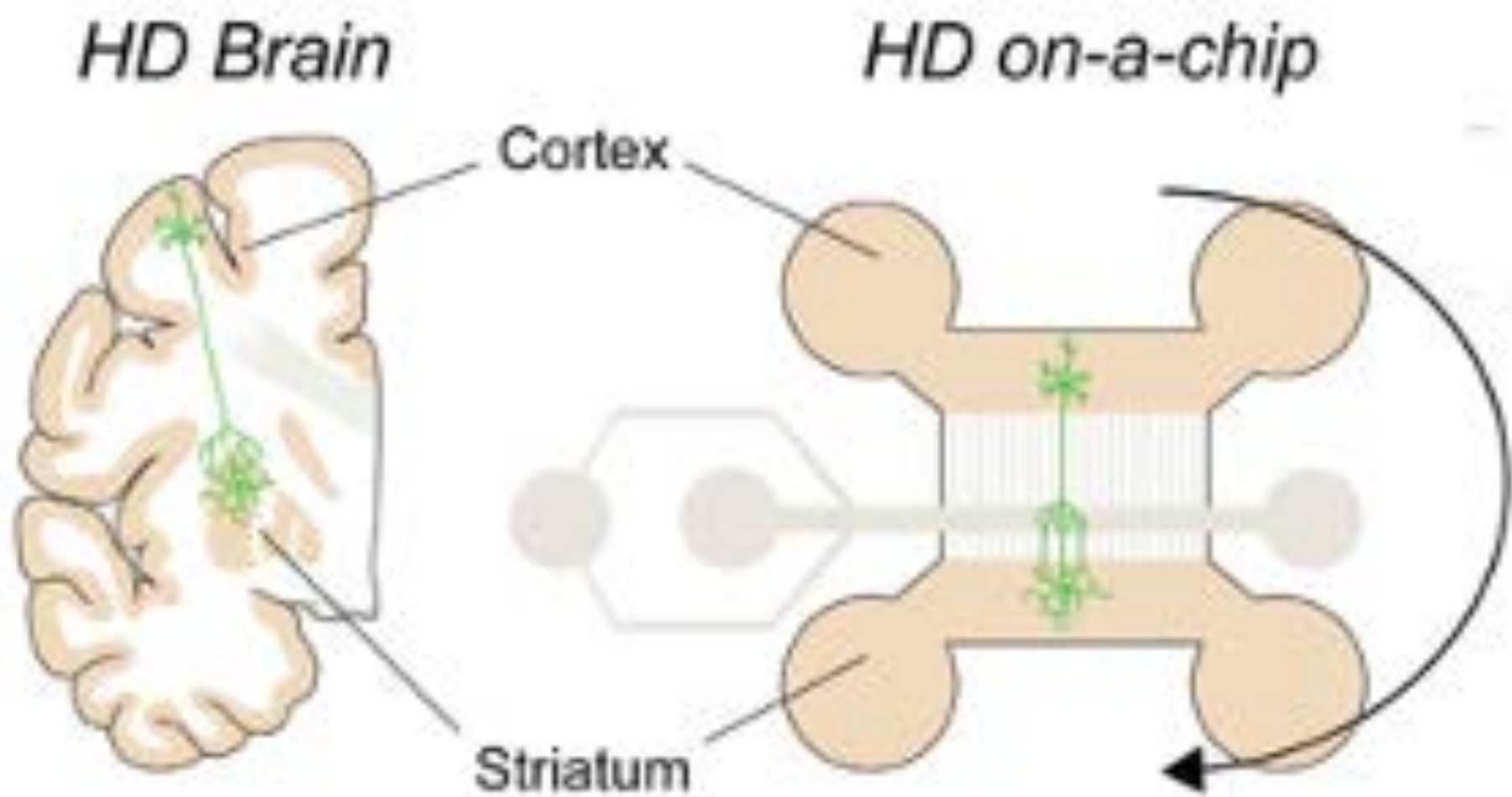
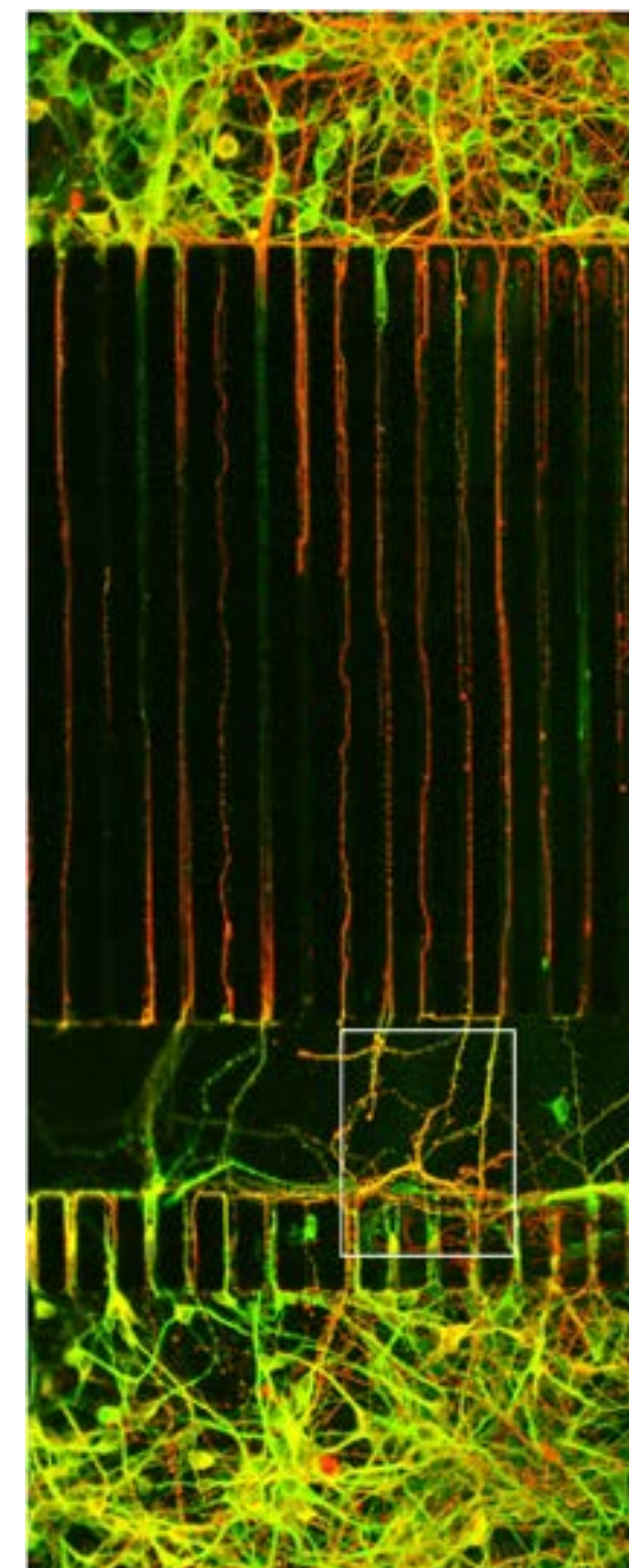


A.M.Taylor et al. Langmuir 19, 2003
A.M.Taylor et al. Nat. Methods 2, 2005



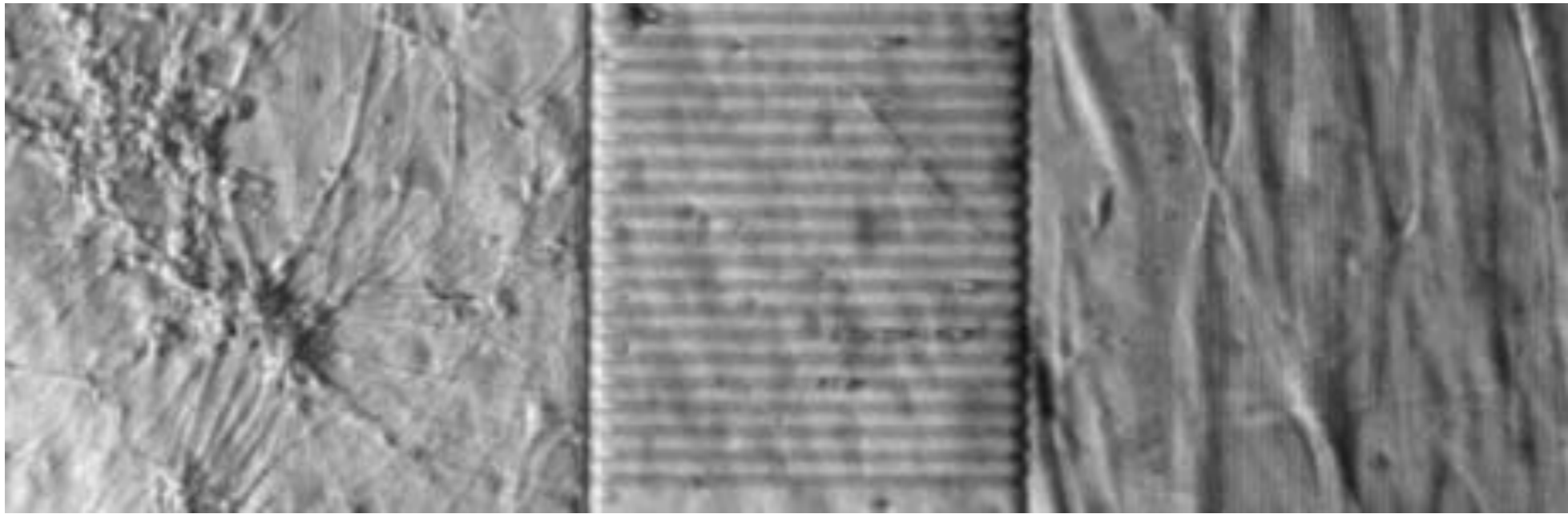
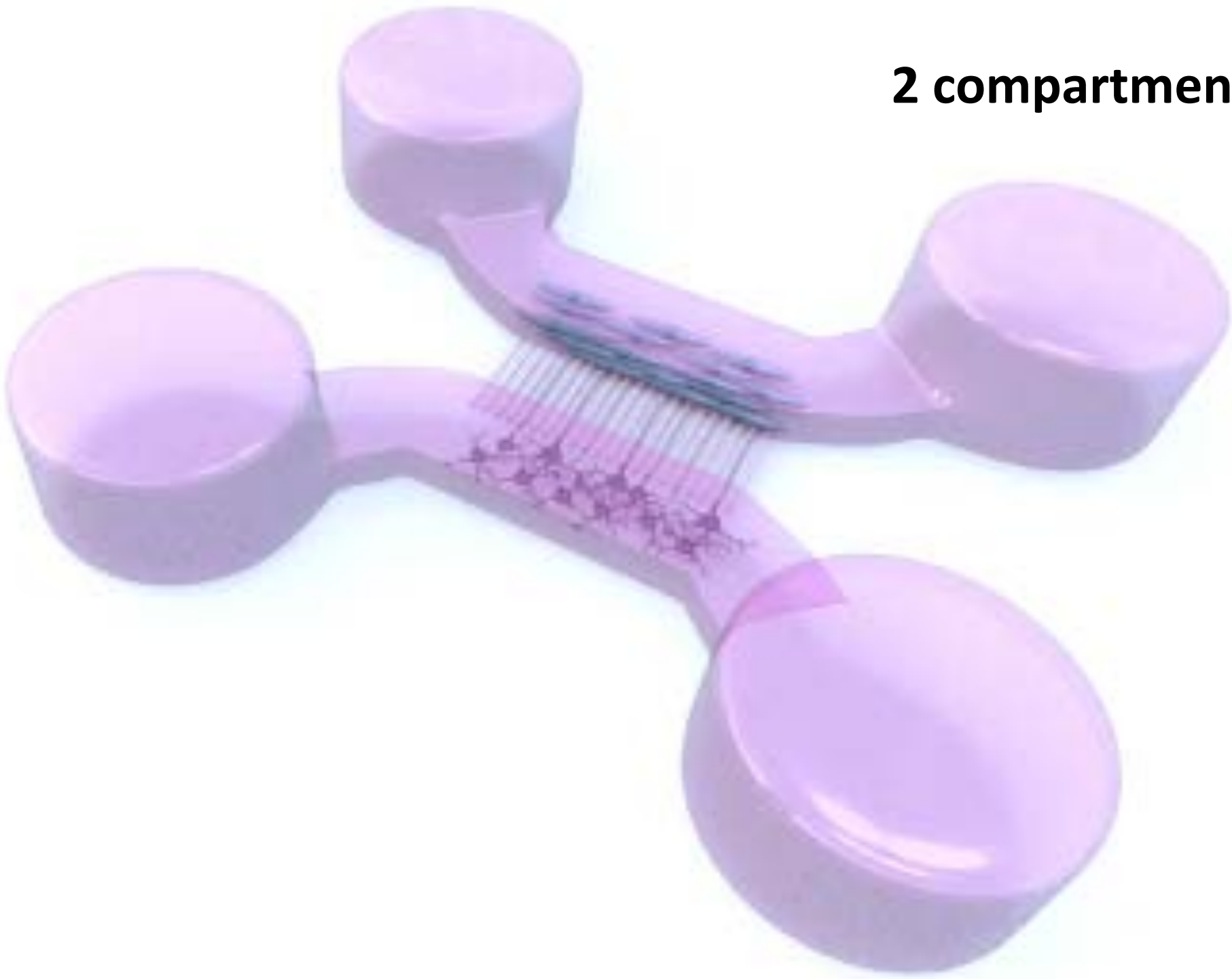
A.M. Taylor et al. Neuron 66, 57–68, 2015

3 compartments



A.Virlogeux et al. Cell Reports 22-1 (2018)

2 compartments and microstructuration



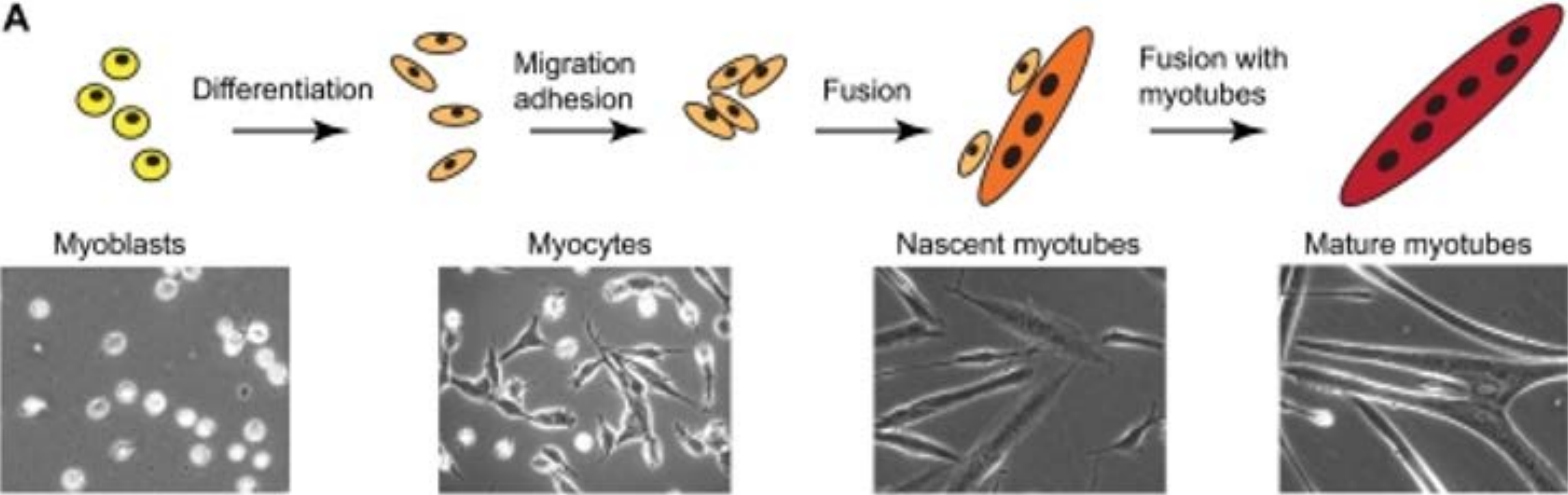
Motoneurons

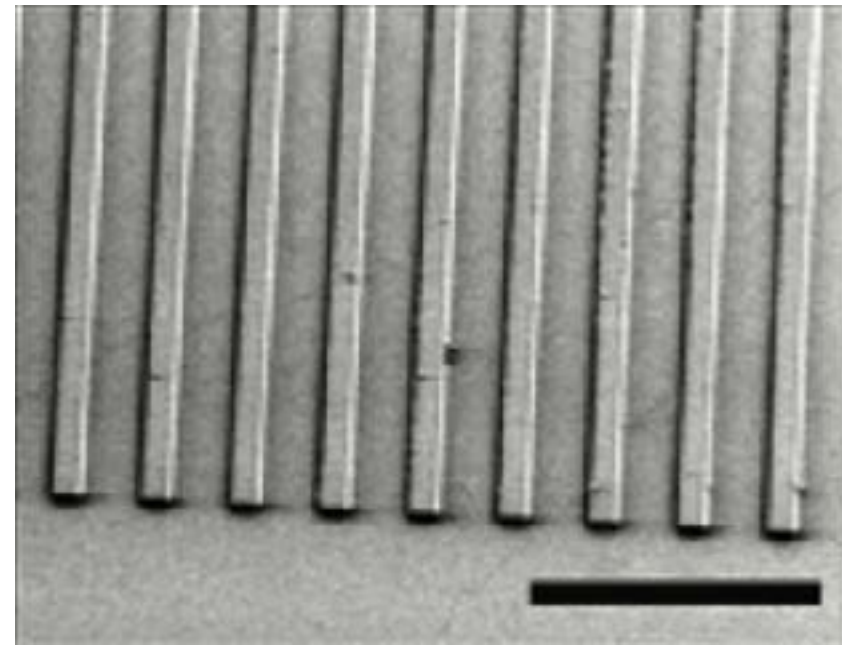
Axons extension

Myotubes

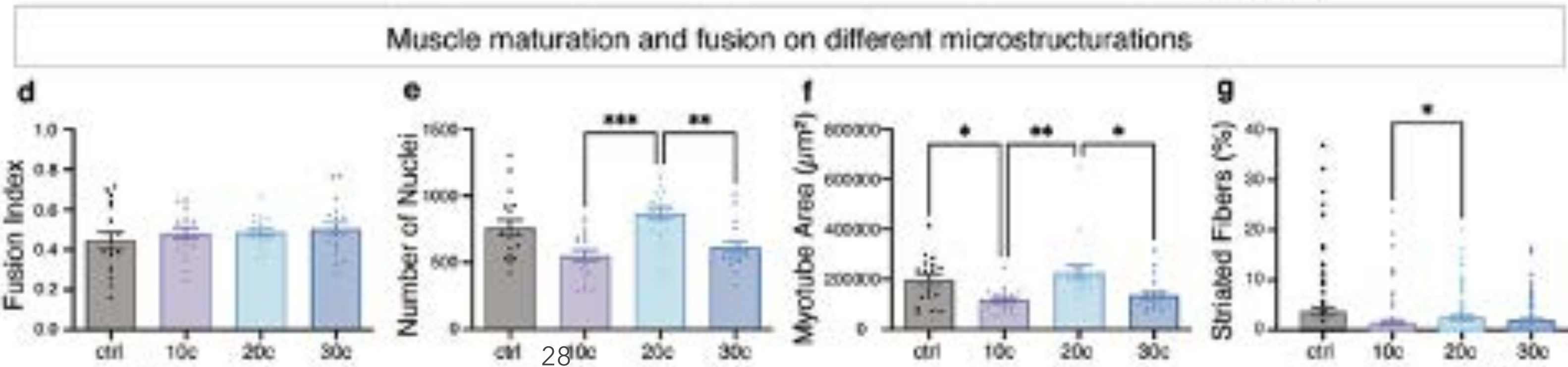
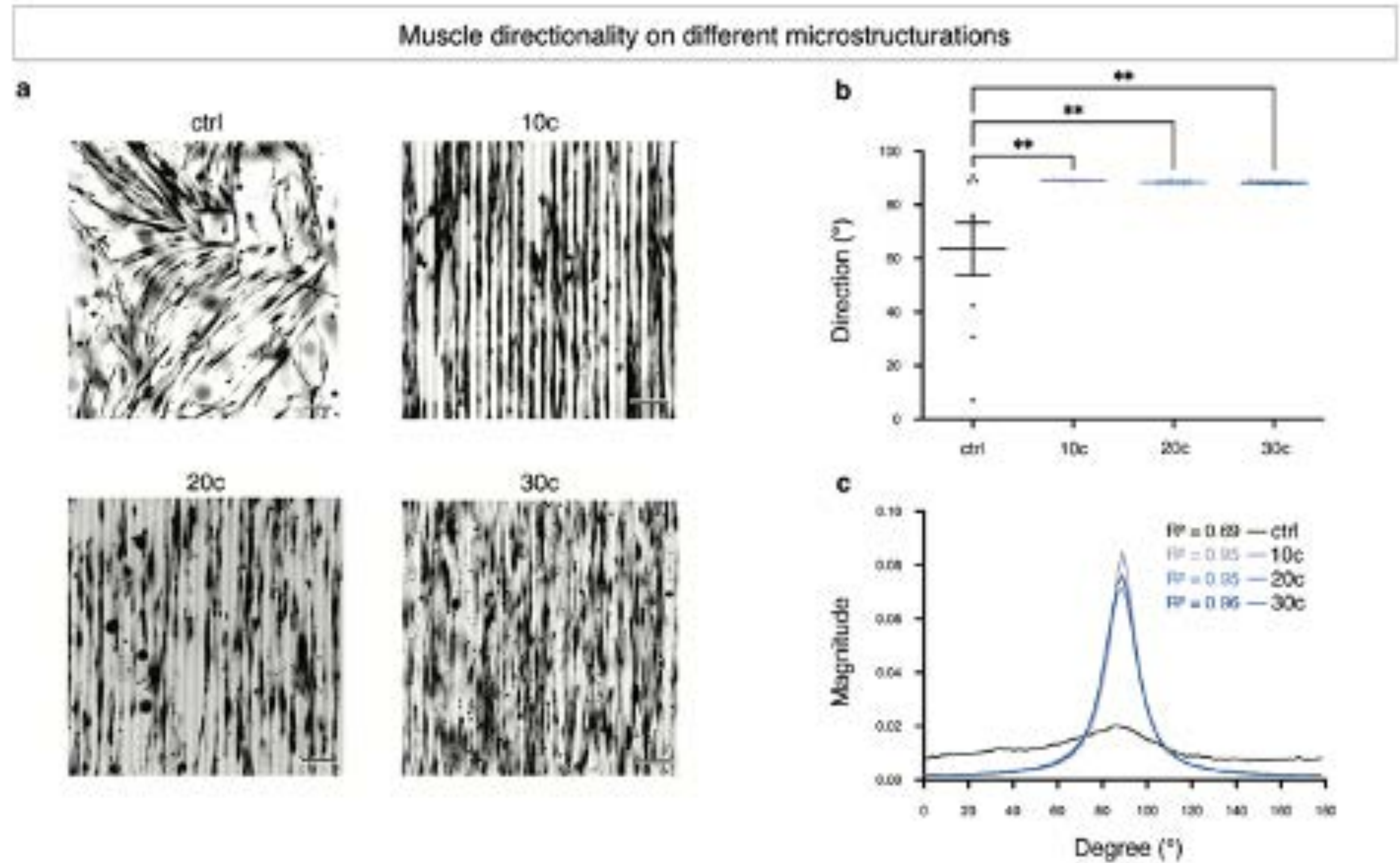
How to build a human NMJ

MYOGENESIS

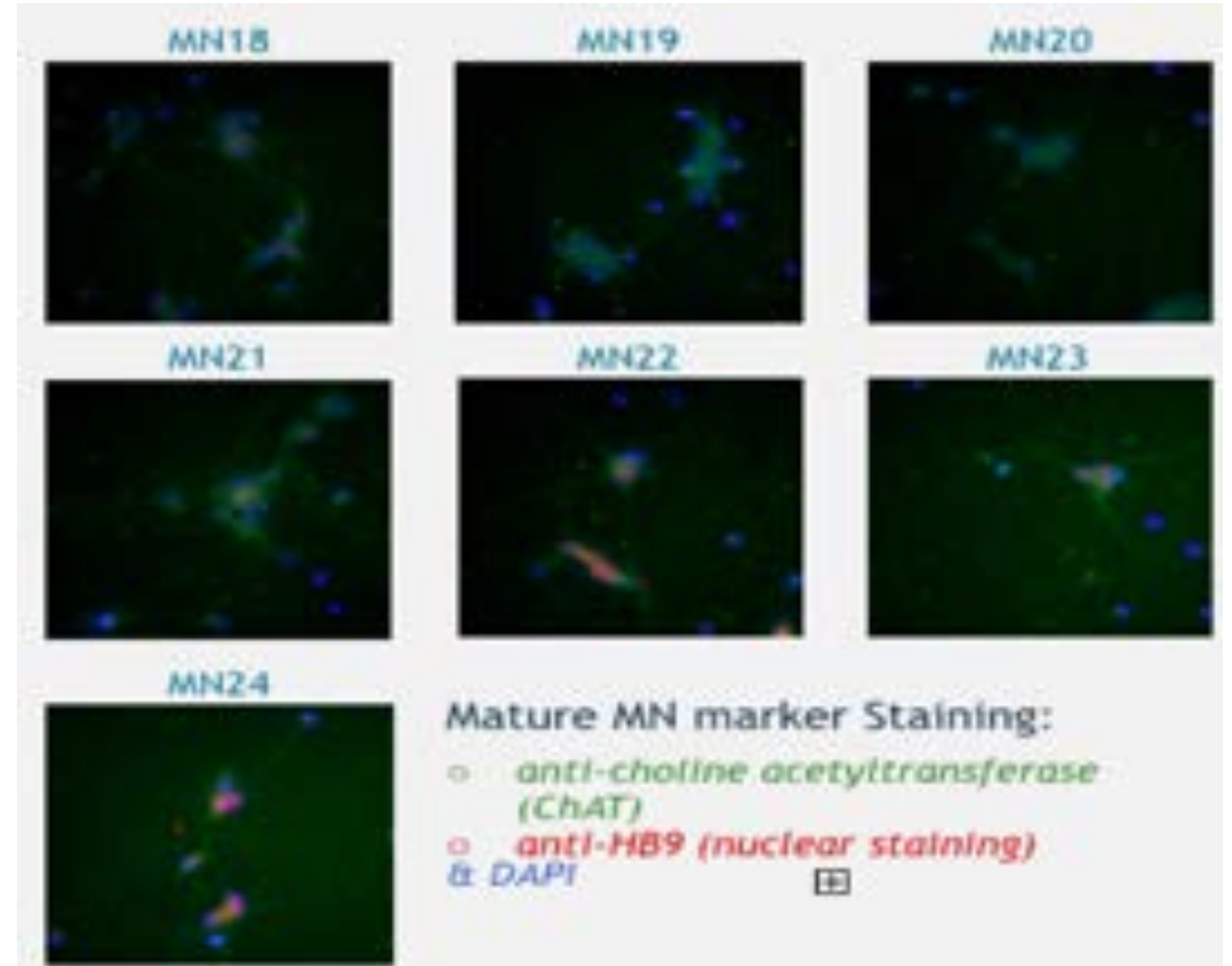
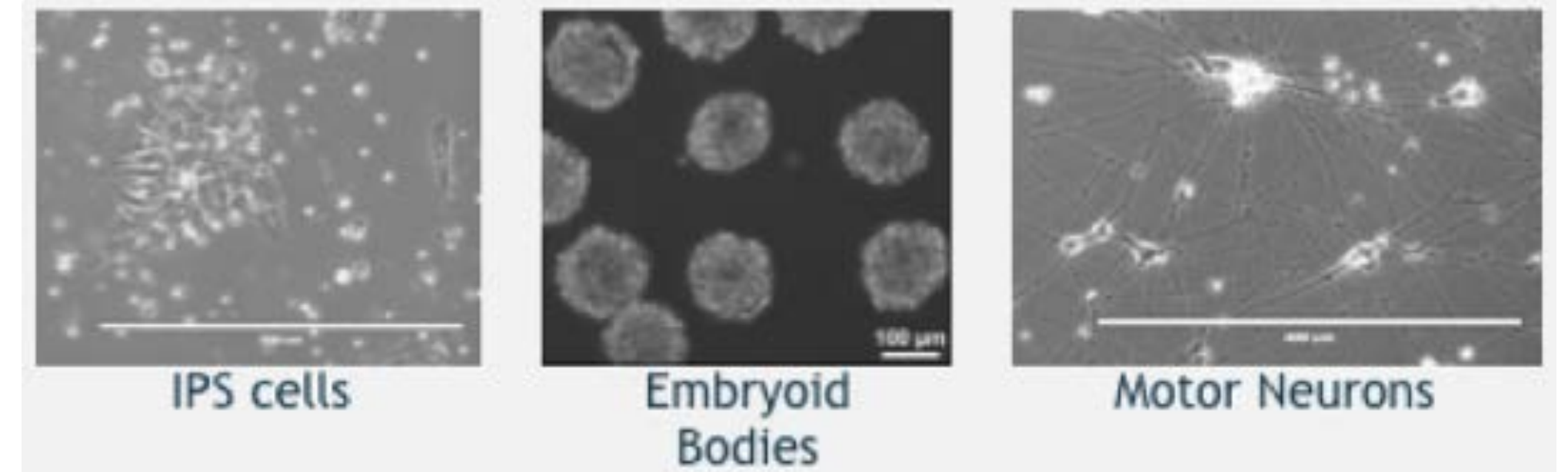
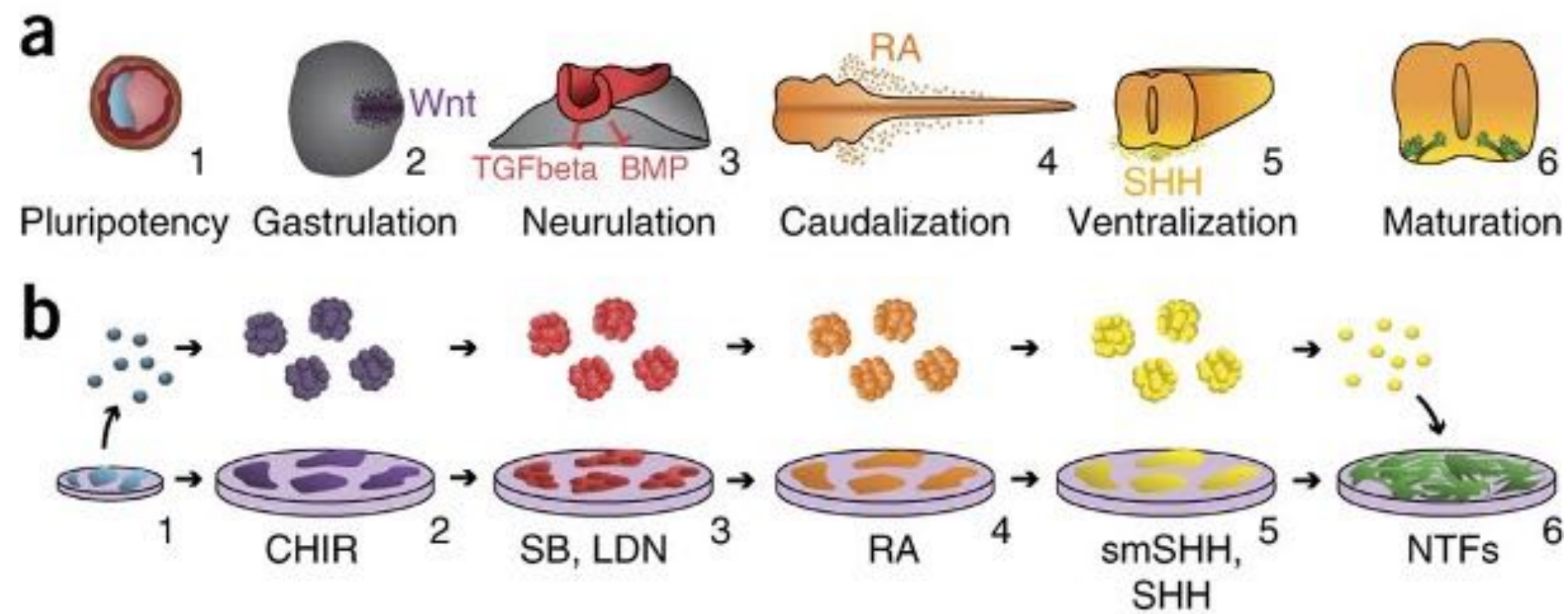
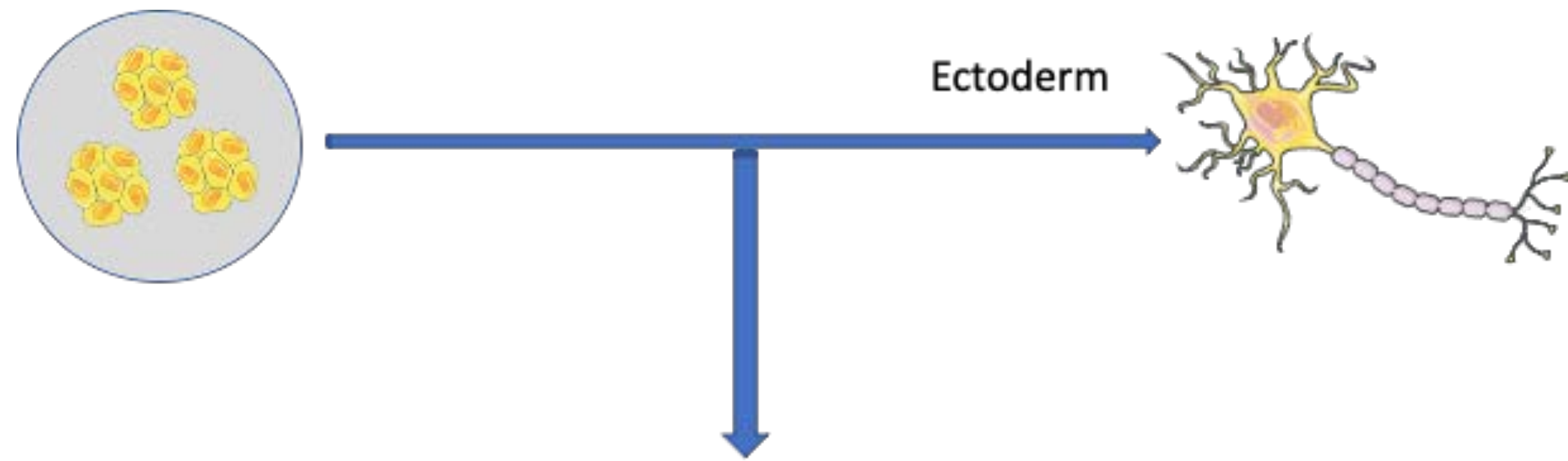




Microstructuration

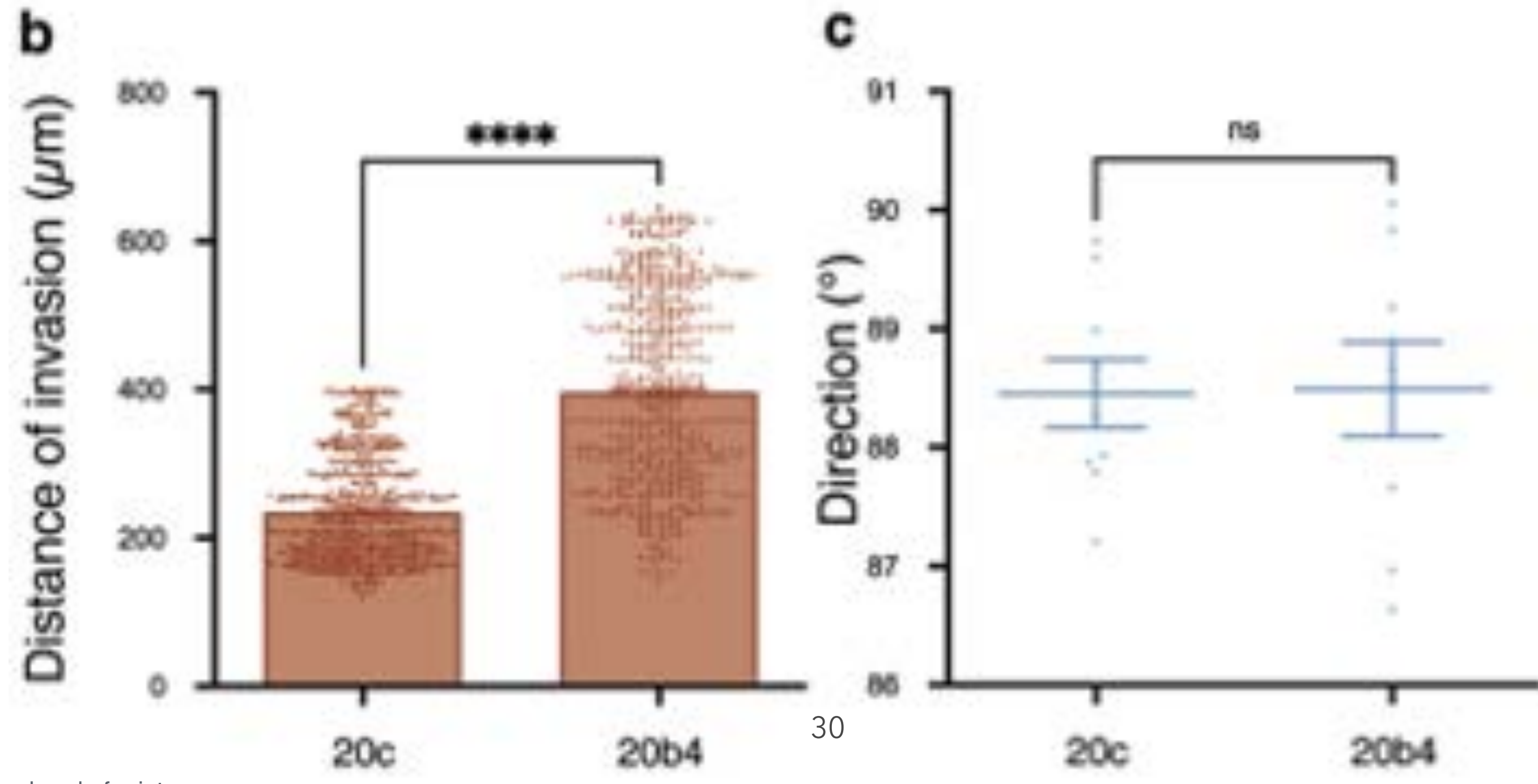
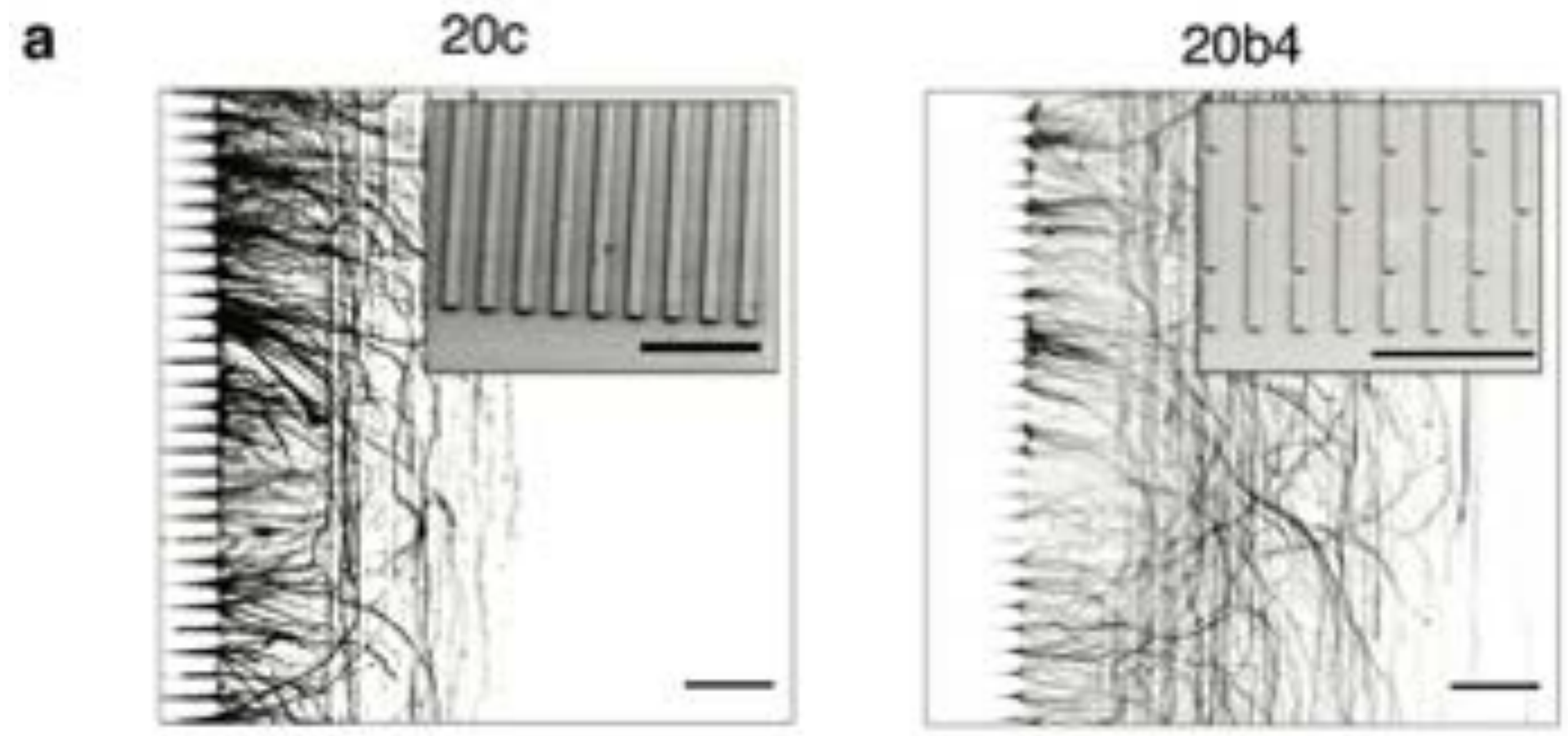


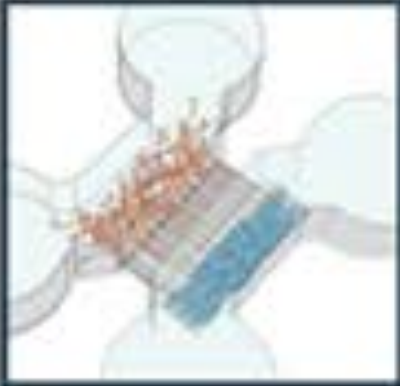
Generating Lower Motor Neurons from Pluripotent Stem Cells



Sances et al., Nat Neurosci. 2016

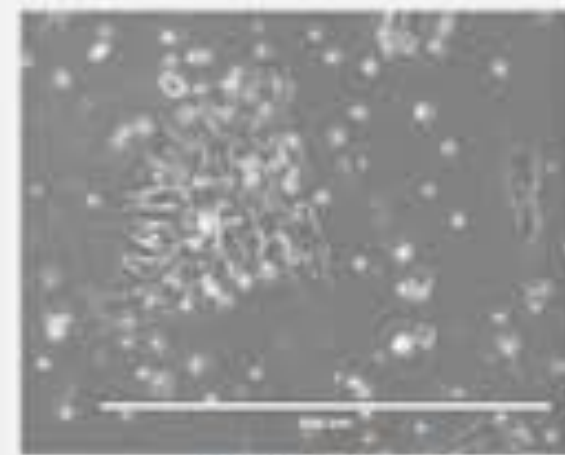
Lets Axons extend



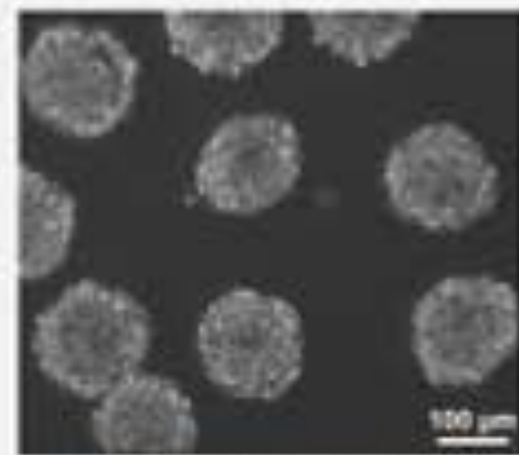


Cell Culture Optimization

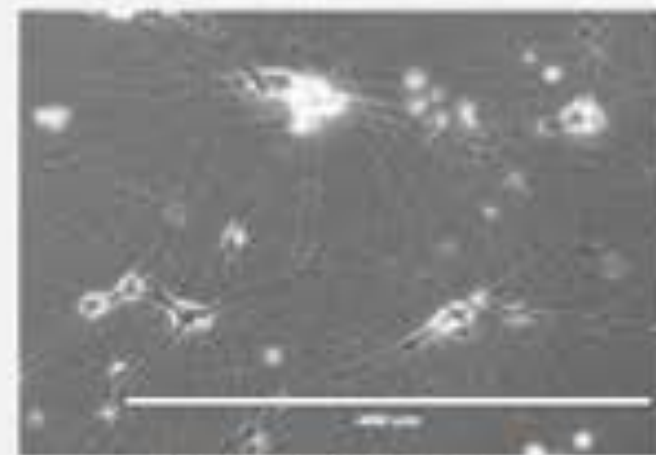
Motor Neuron Differentiation Protocol



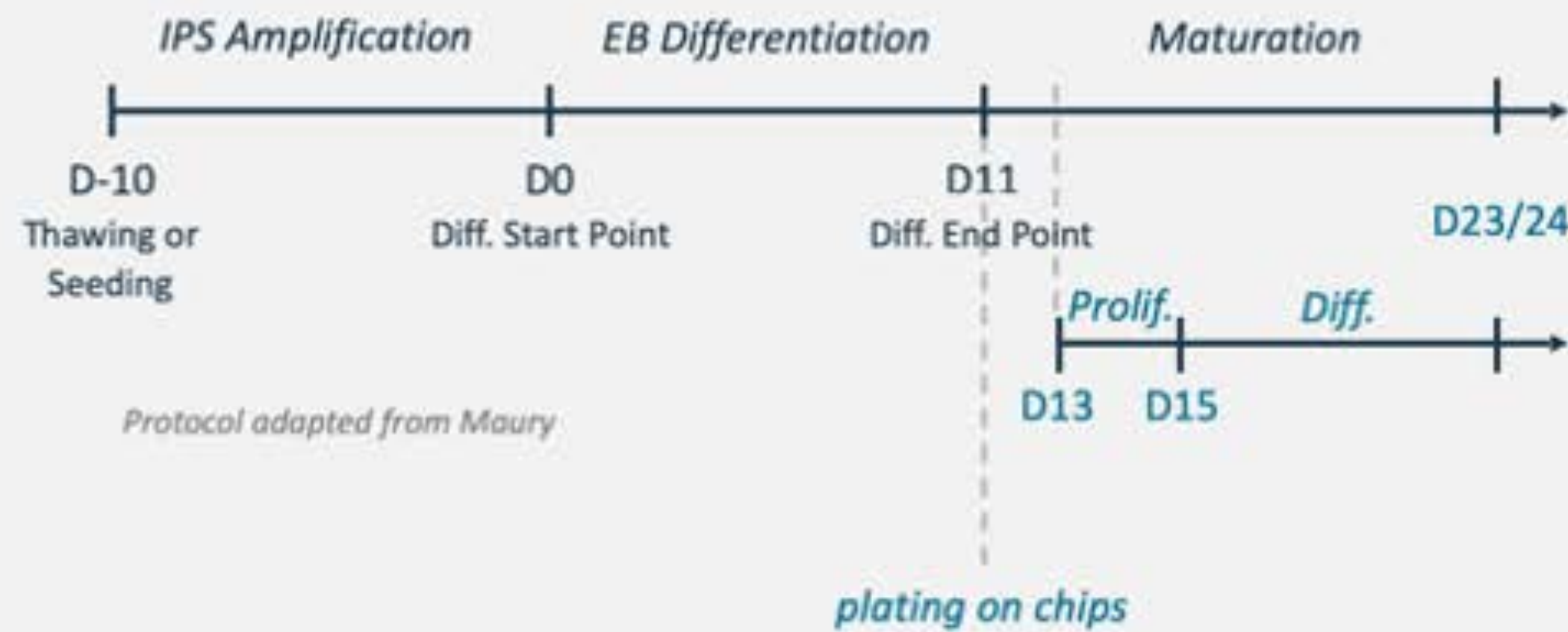
IPS cells



Embryoid Bodies



Motor Neurons



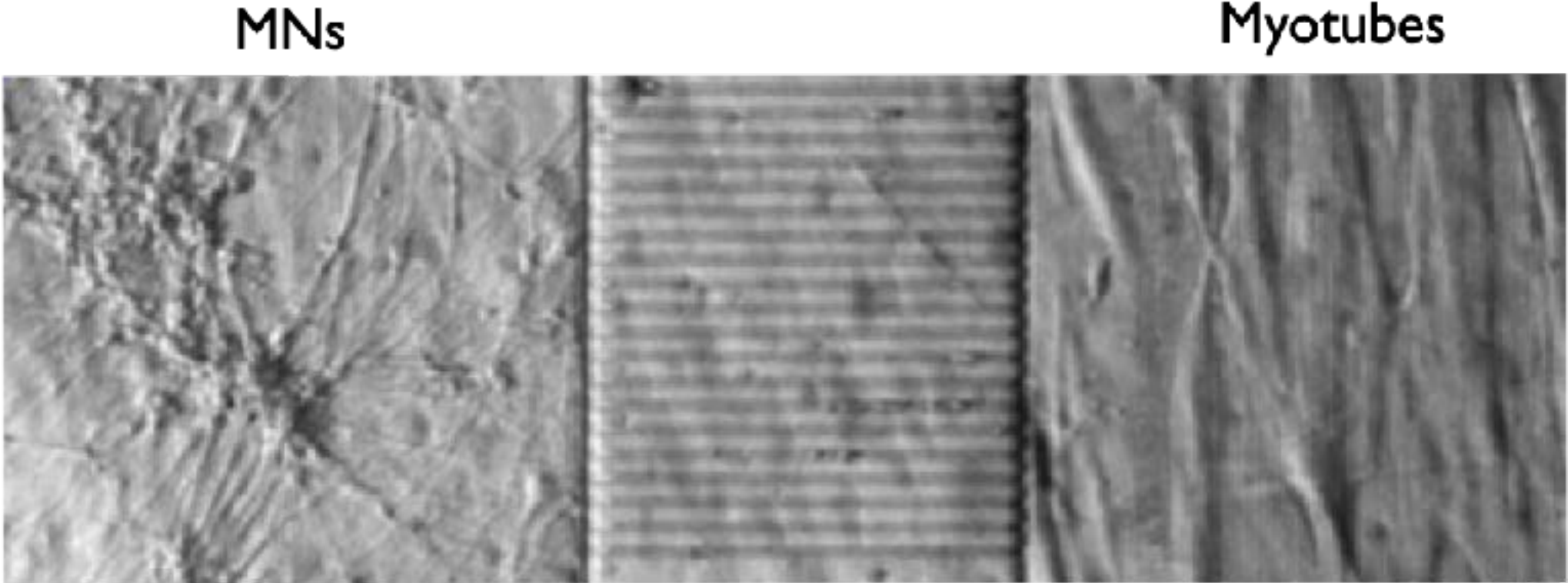
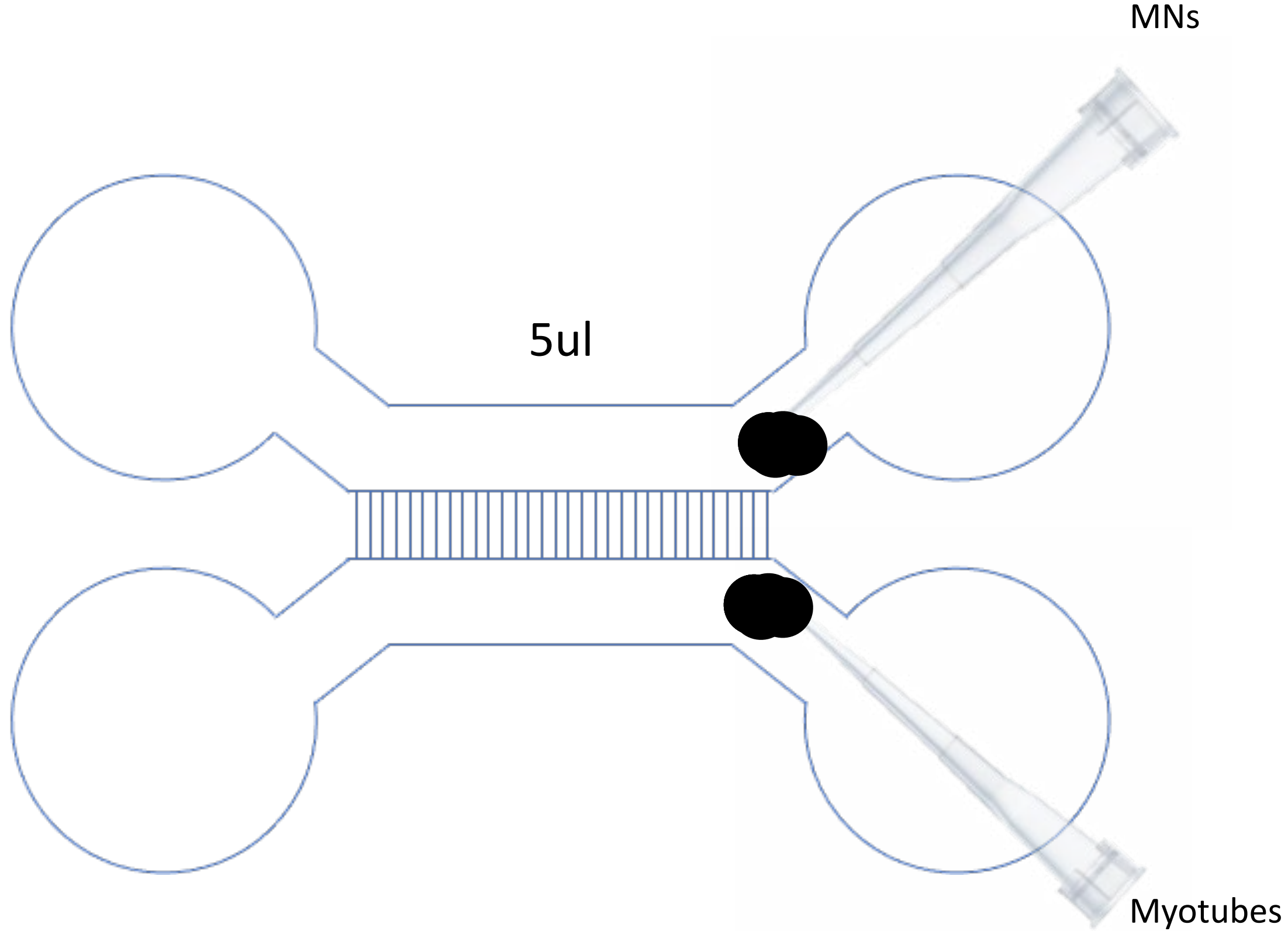
Compartmentalized Microfluidics co-culture



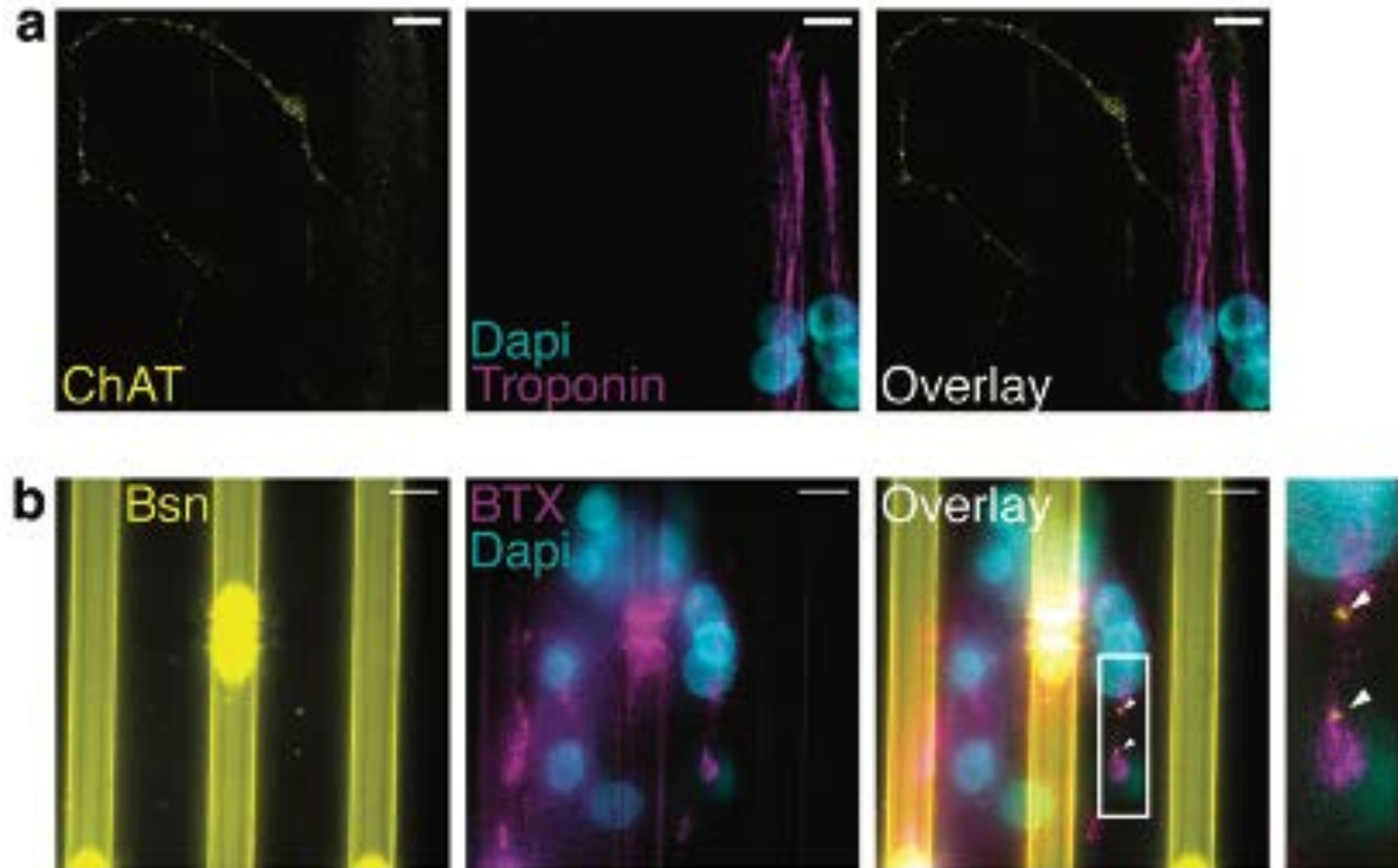
WT-IPS-derived-MN
or
SMA-IPS-derived MN

WT-myoblasts
or
SMA-myoblasts

TO BUILD A HUMAN NMJ

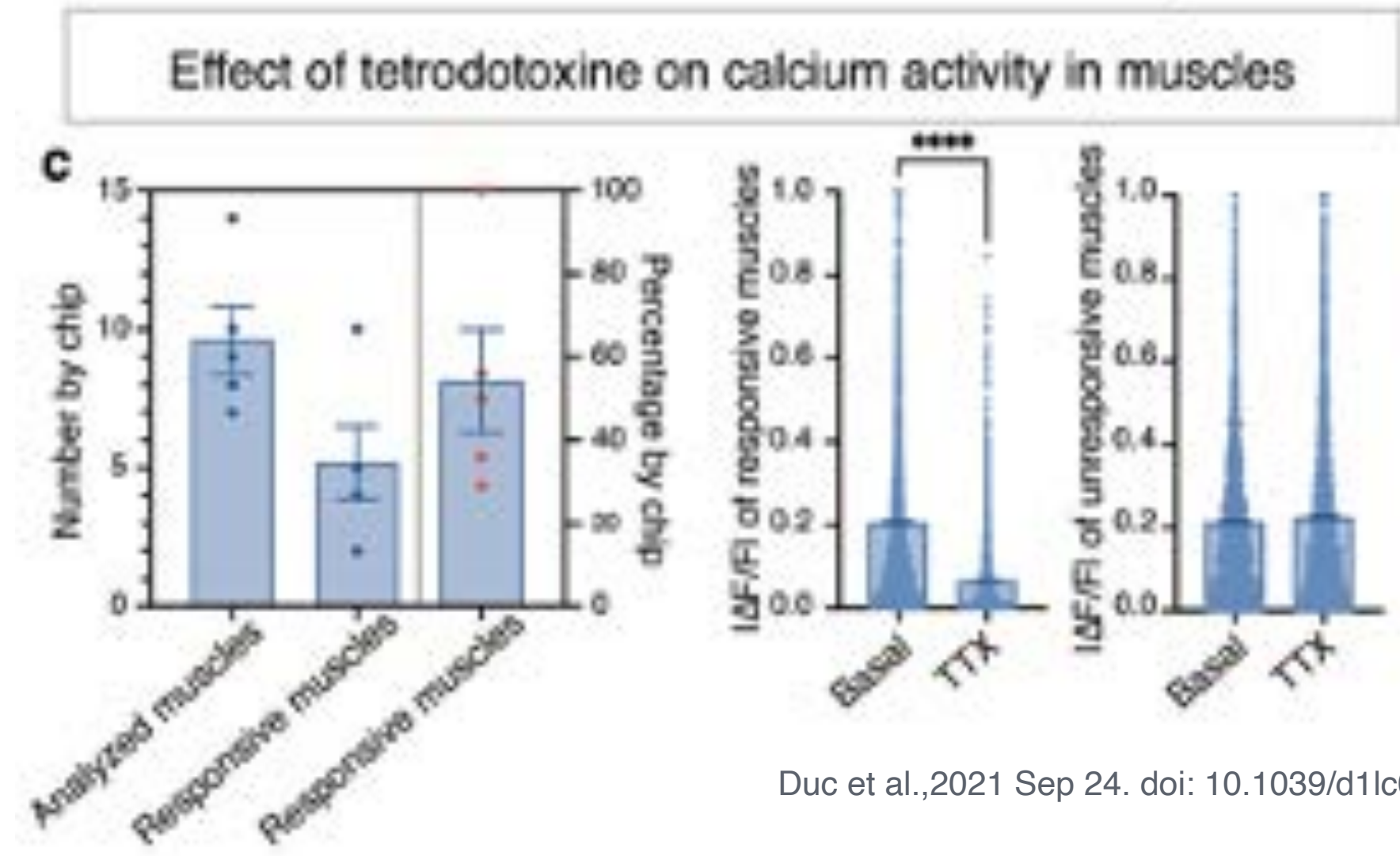
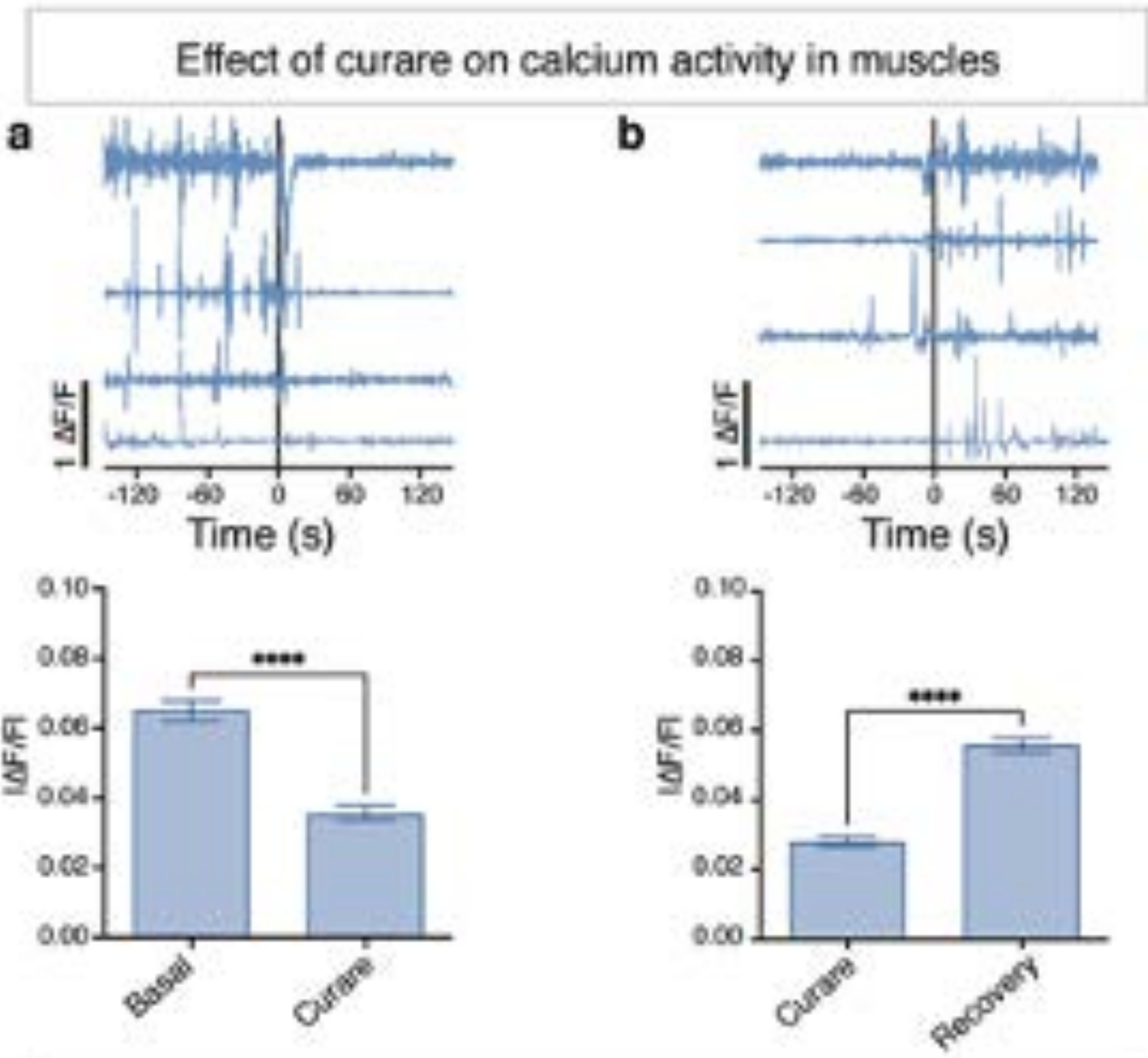
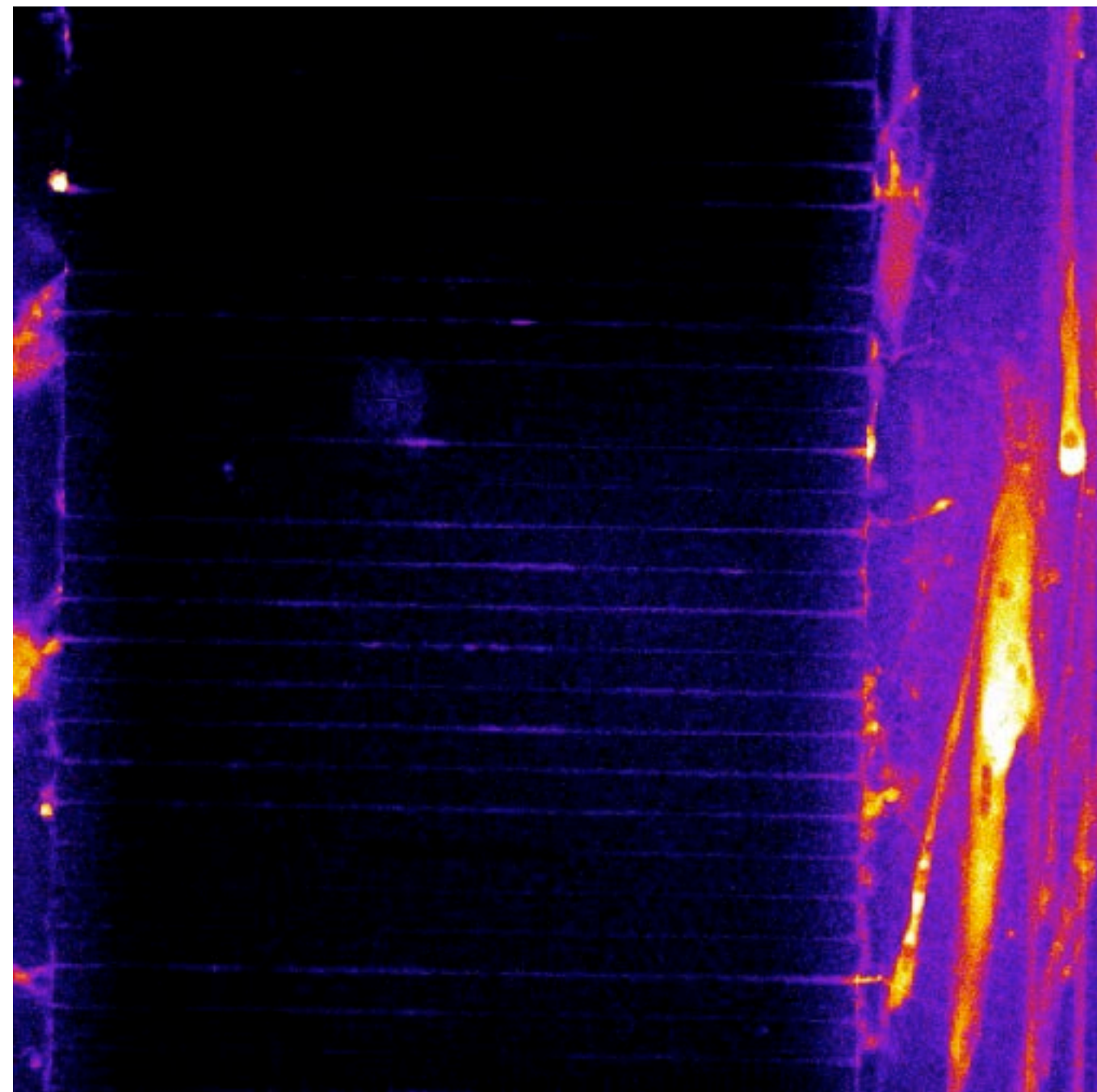
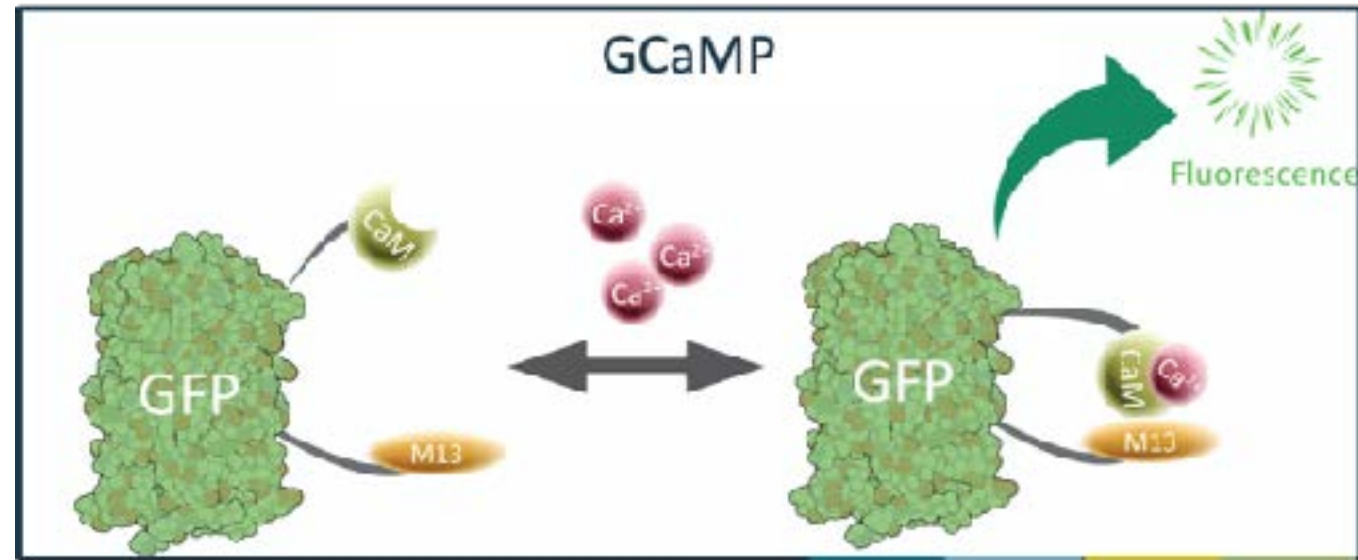


Specific Markers for NMJ maturation

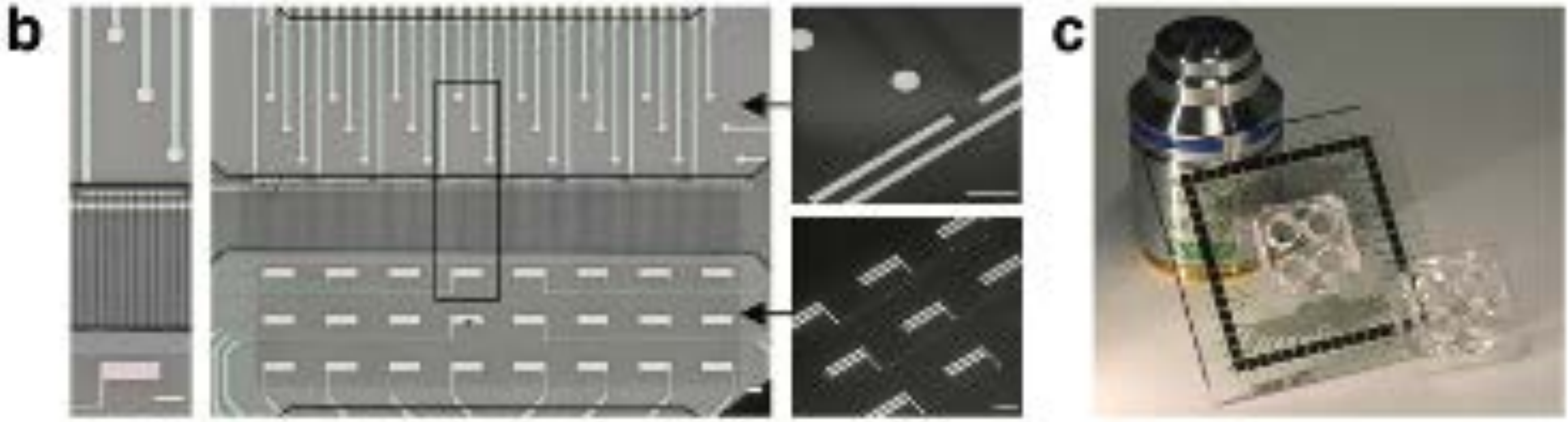
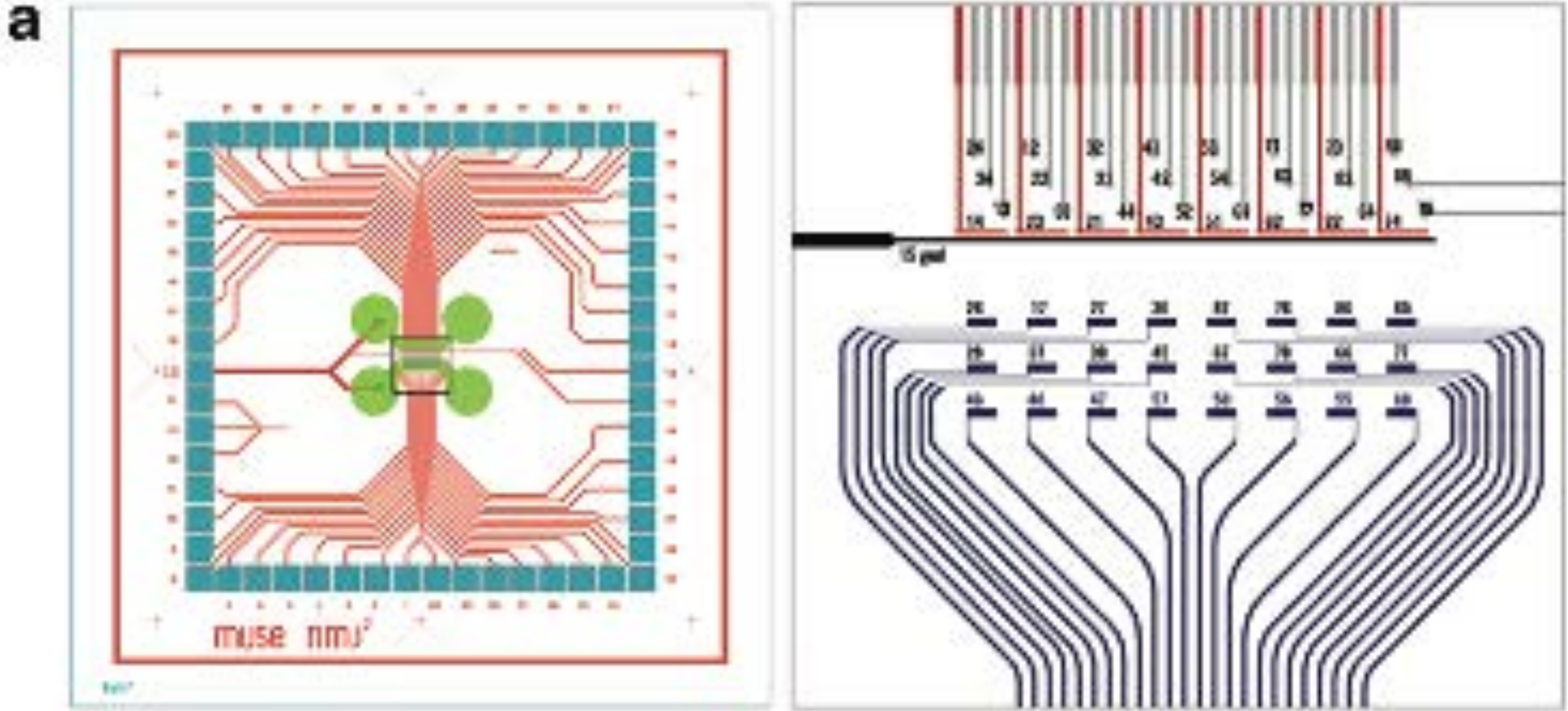


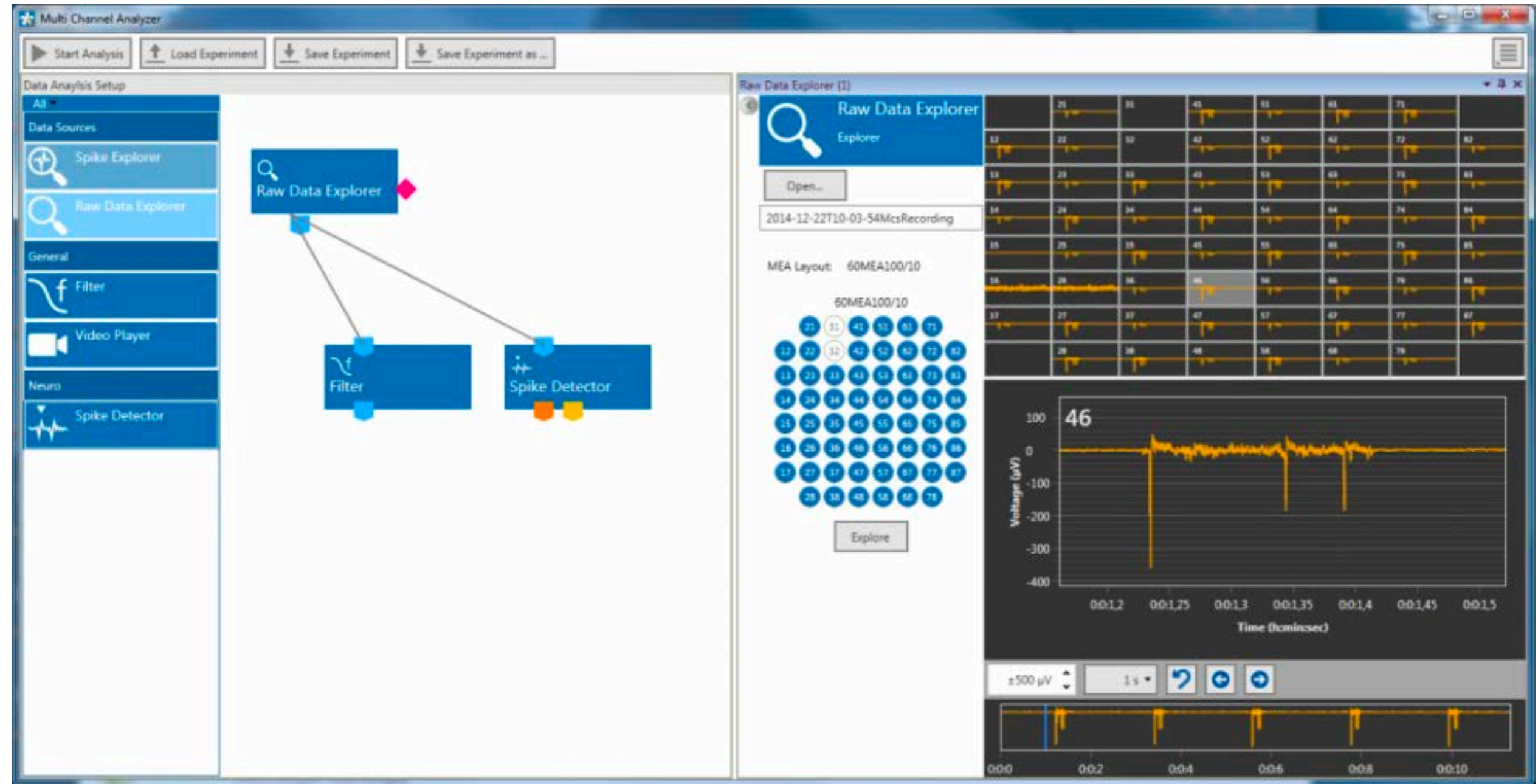
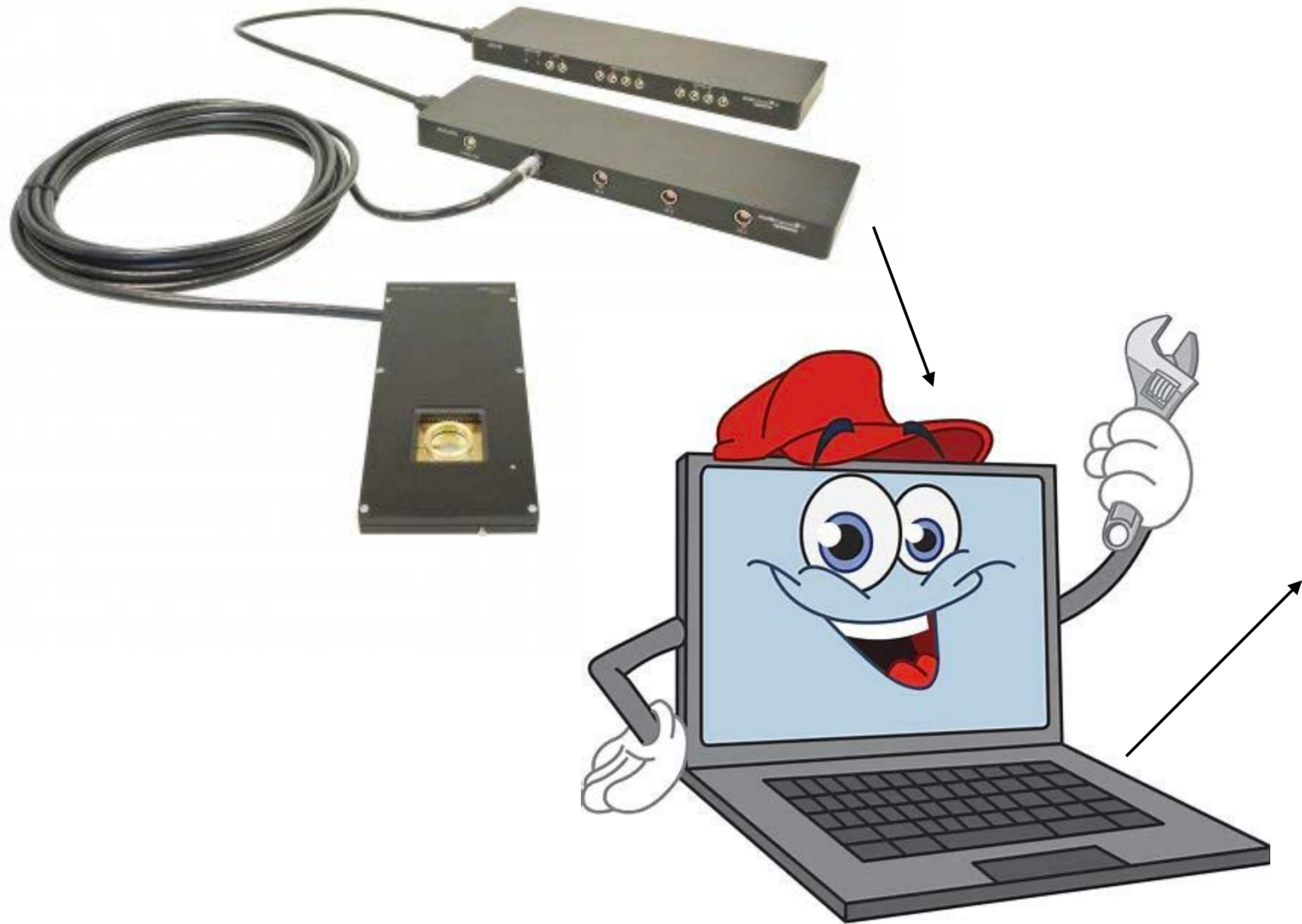
Functionality of the NMJ : calcium imaging activity

Genetically Encoded indicators

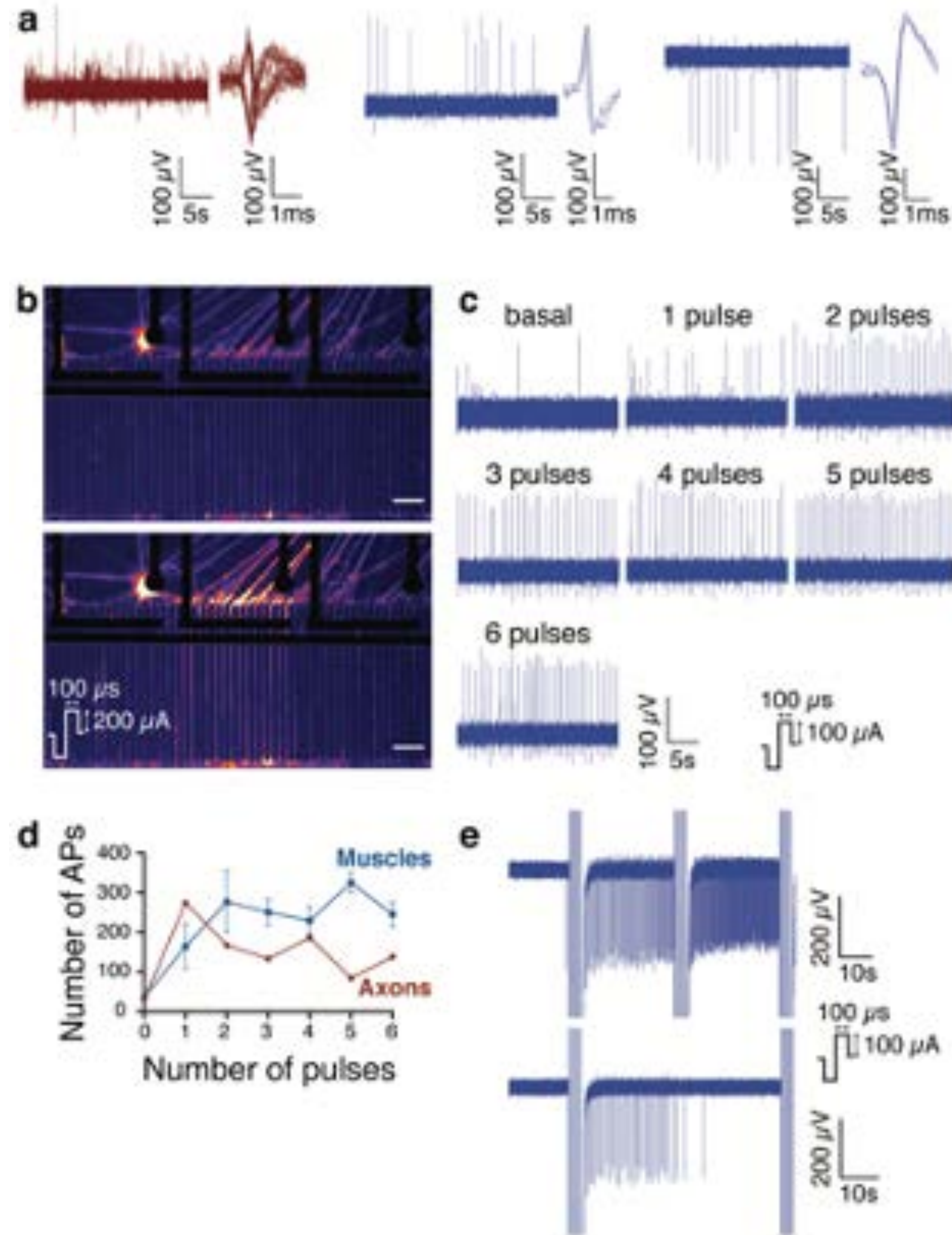


Functionality of the NMJ : Electrical recording activity

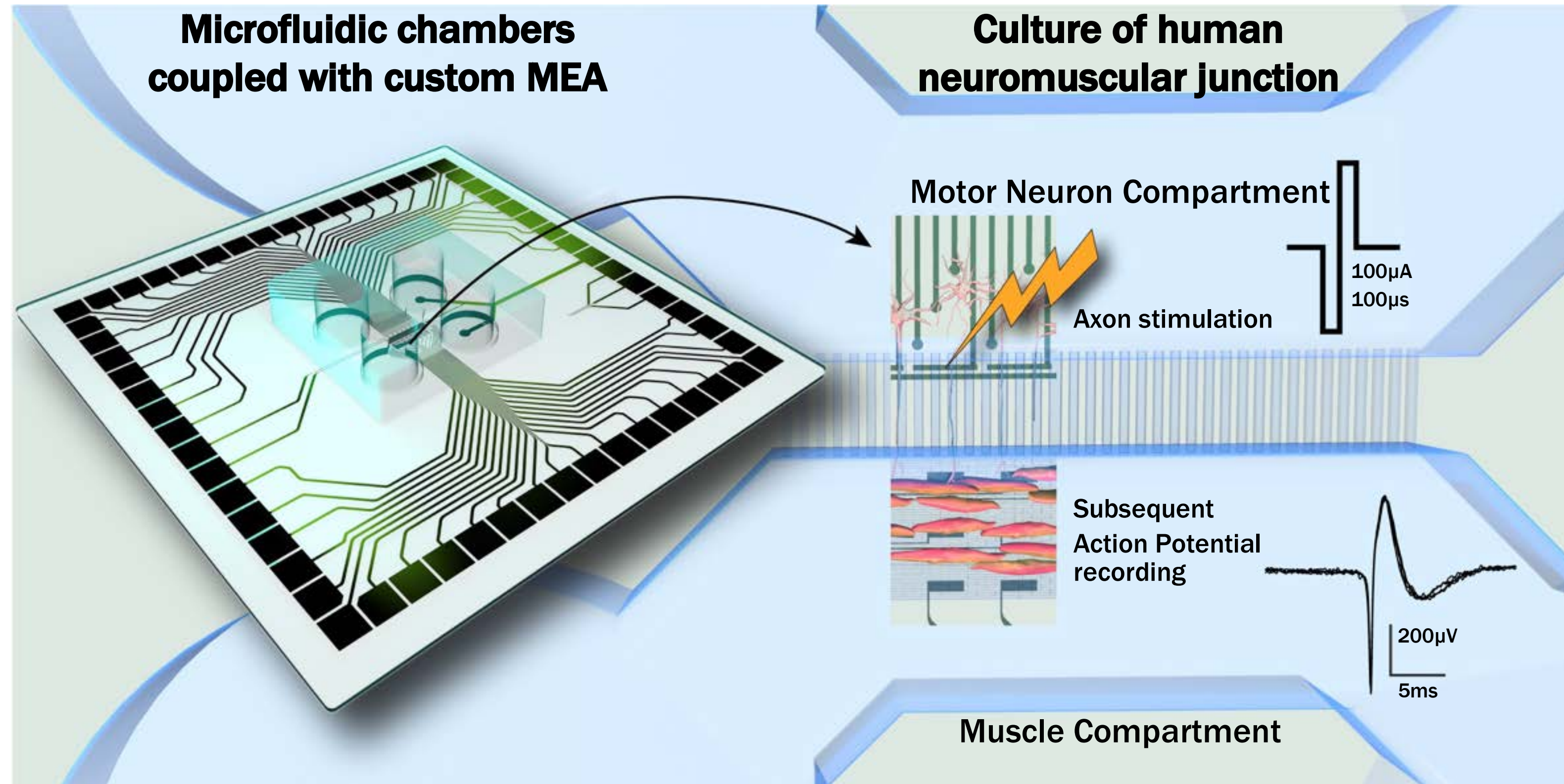




Action Potential recording



To Summarize



To upscale the model

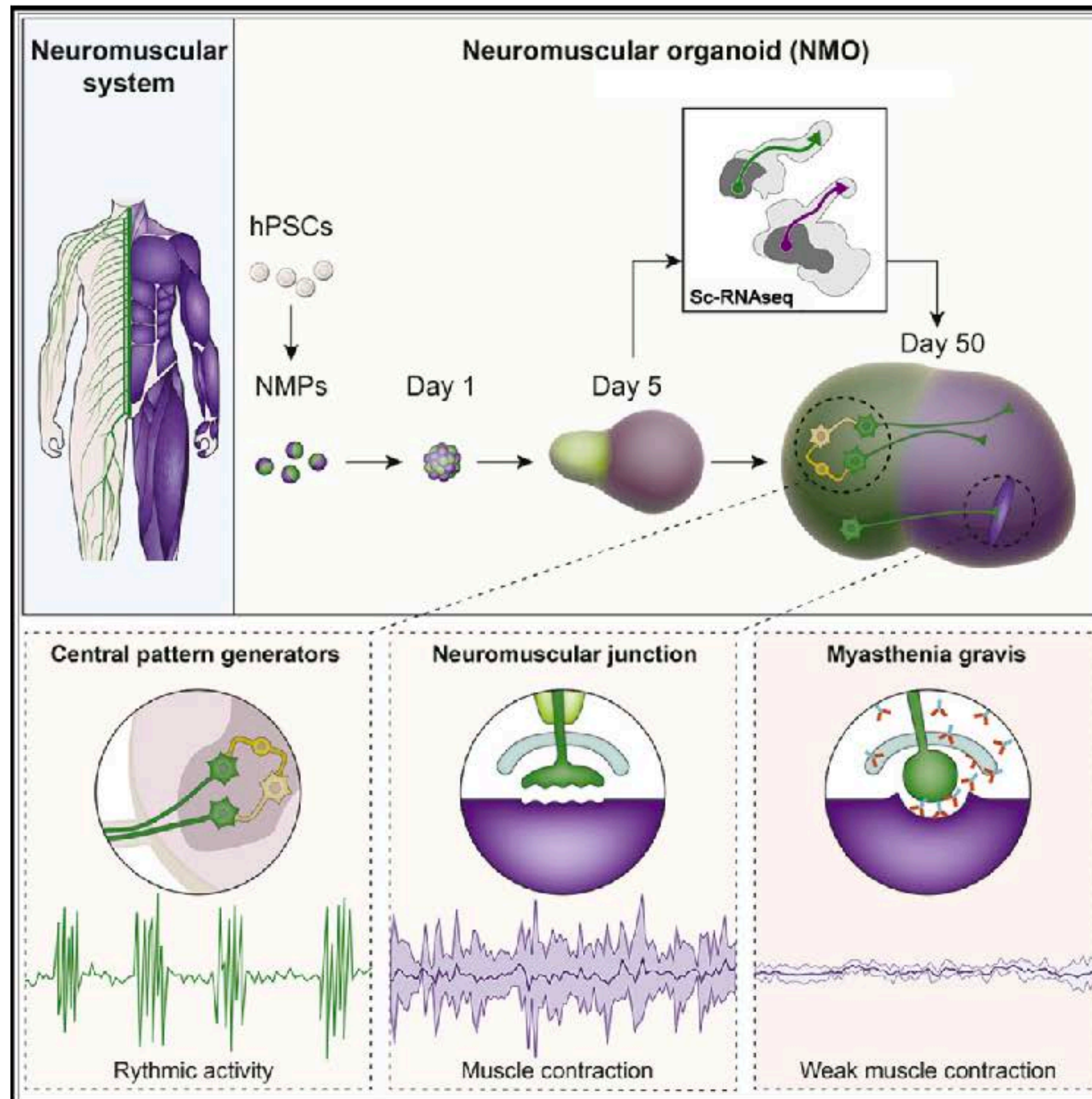
Triculture



Hörner, S.J.; Couturier, N.; Bruch, R.; Koch, P.; Hafner, M.; Rudolf, R.
hiPSC-Derived Schwann Cells Influence Myogenic Differentiation in Neuromuscular Cocultures.
Cells 2021, 10, 3292. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cells10123292>

From 2D NMJ to 3D NMJ A number of recent studies have established the common developmental origin of the spinal cord and associated musculoskeletal system from a bipotent axial stem cell population called neuromesodermal progenitors (NMPs)

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Jorge-Miguel Faustino Martins,
Cornelius Fischer, Alessia Urzi, ...,
Simone Spuler, Sascha Sauer,
Mina Gouti

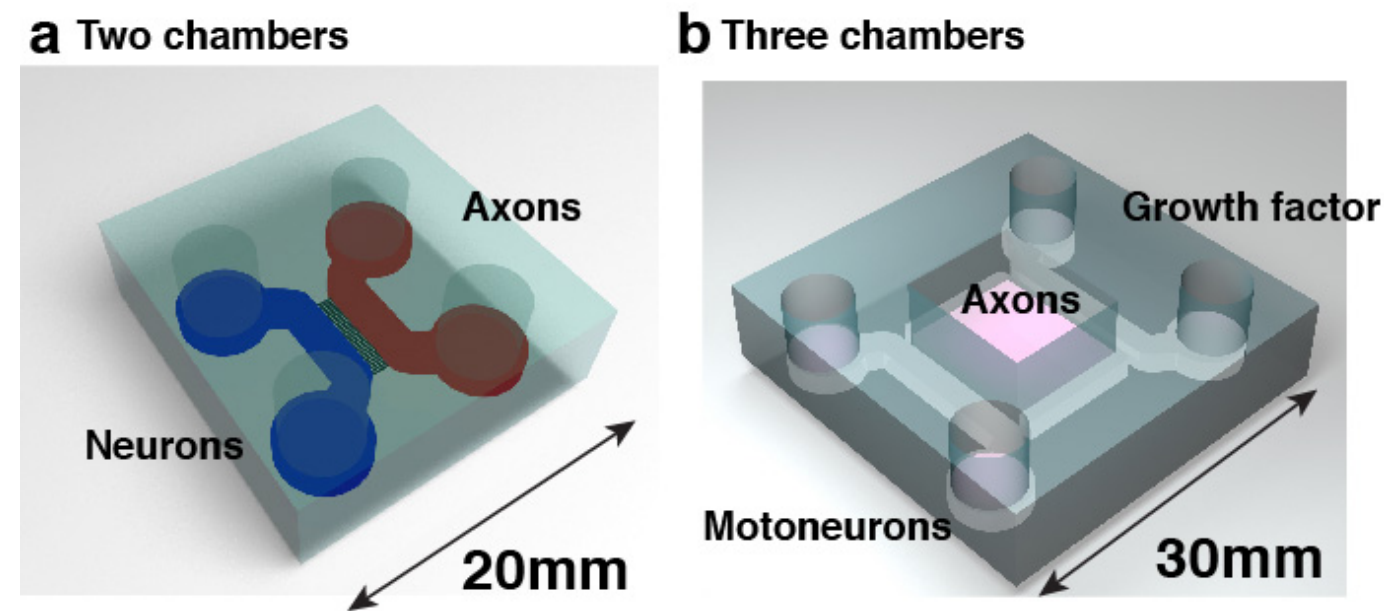
Correspondence

mina.gouti@mdc-berlin.de

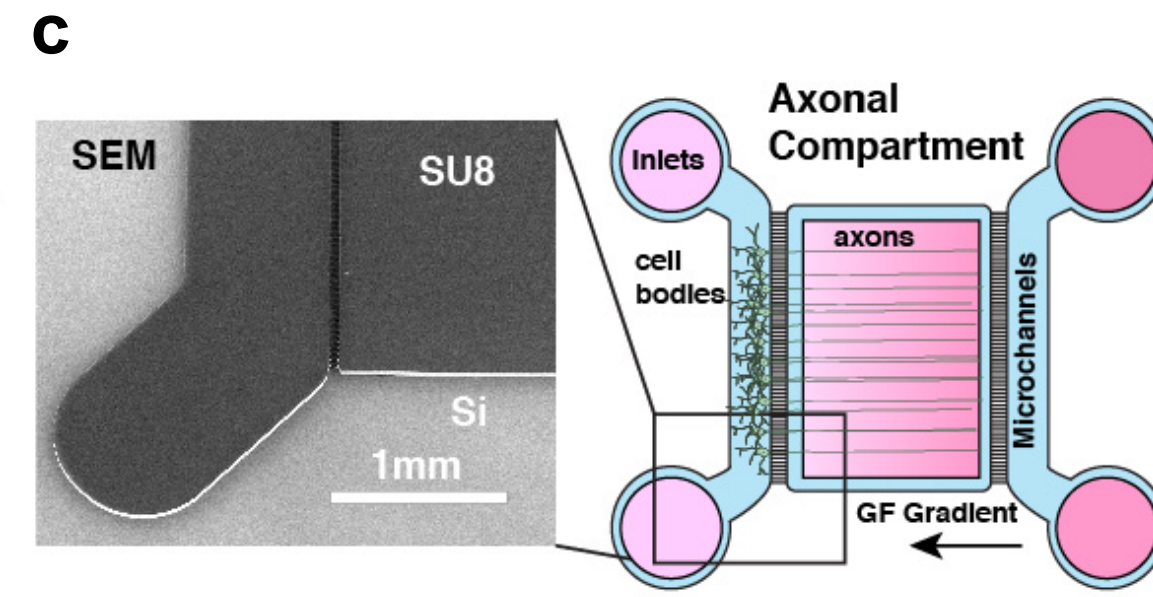
In Brief

Neuromesodermal progenitors, also known as axial stem cells, are important for the generation of the posterior part of the body. Faustino Martins et al. demonstrate that hPSC-derived neuromesodermal progenitors generate human neuromuscular organoids in 3D culture that form functional neuromuscular junctions and can be used to model neuromuscular diseases.

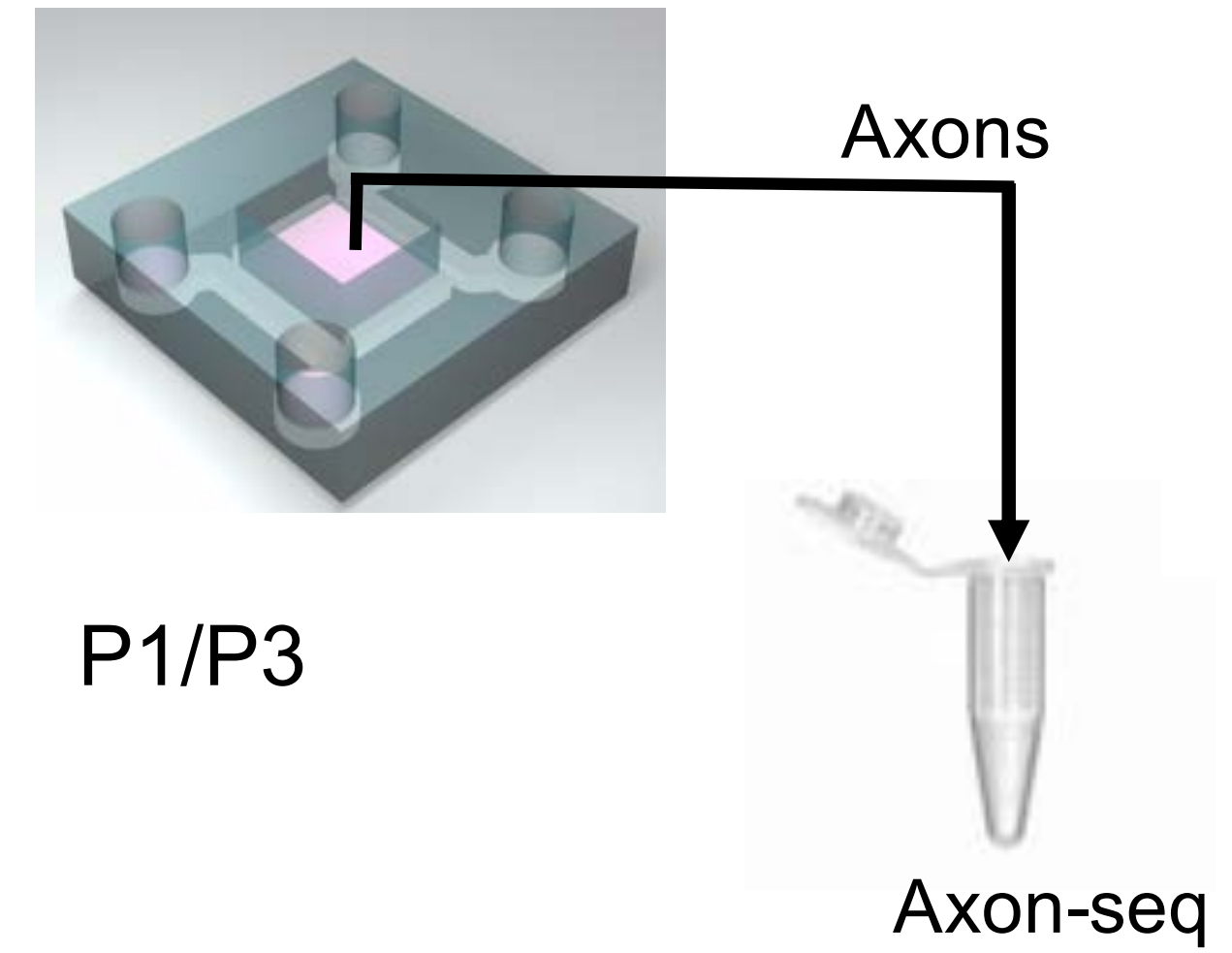
Applications



Benoit Charlot IES, Montpellier



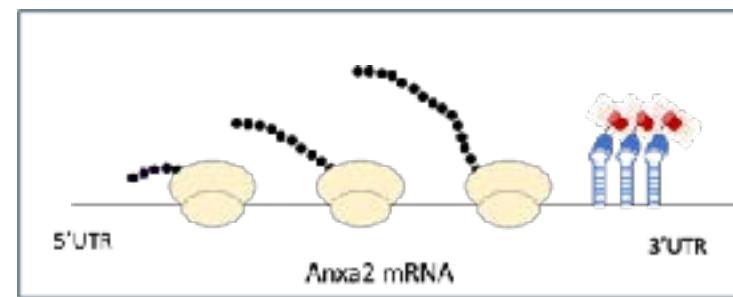
RNA harvesting and RNA seq Analysis



Studying RNA transport

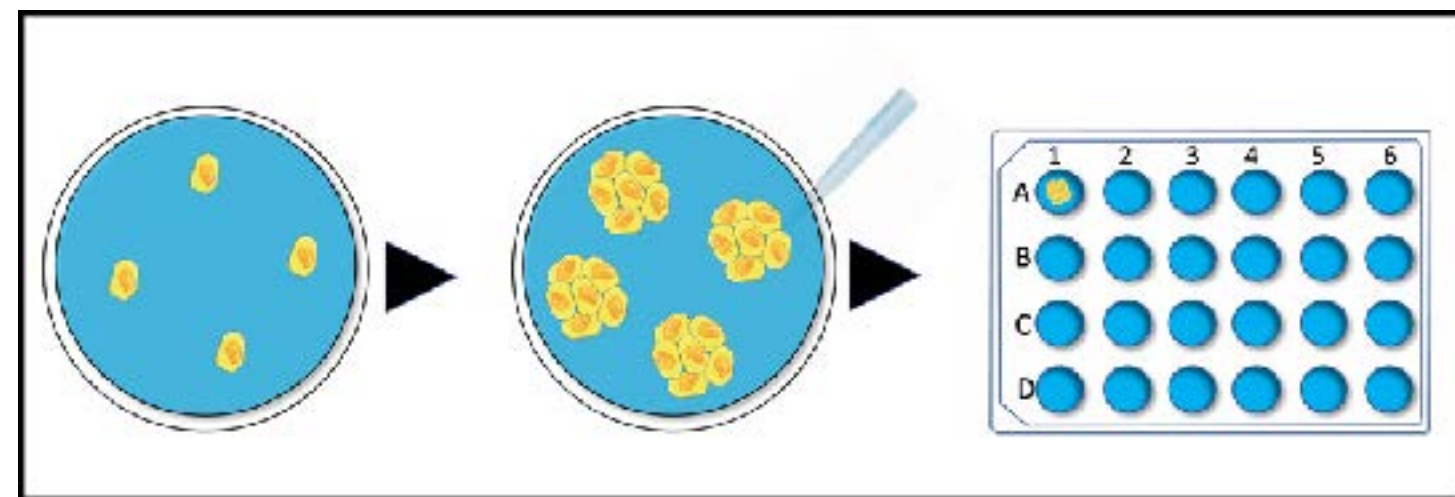


Edition of gene using CRISPR-Cas9 technology

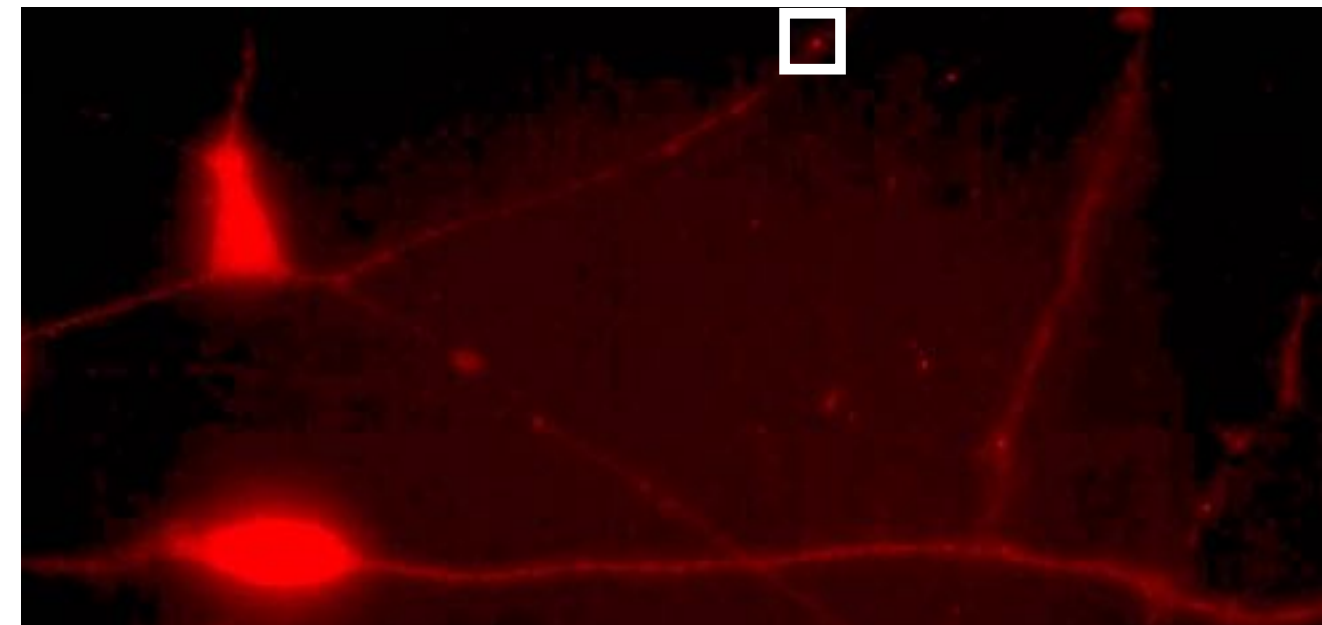


Insertion of MS2 Tag

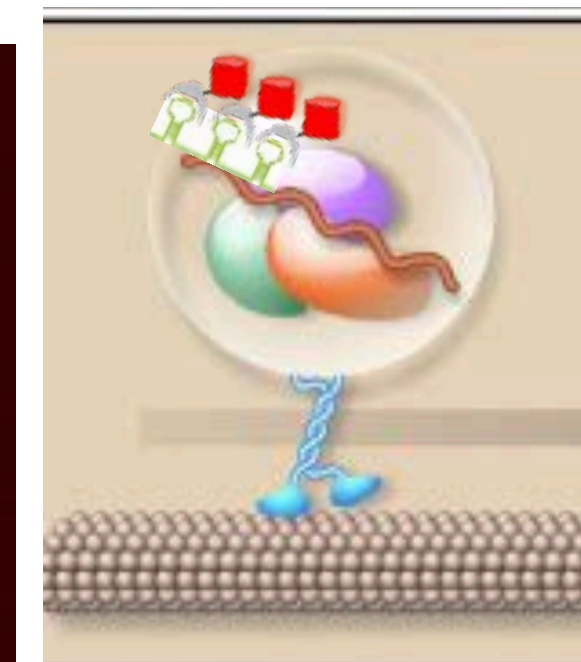
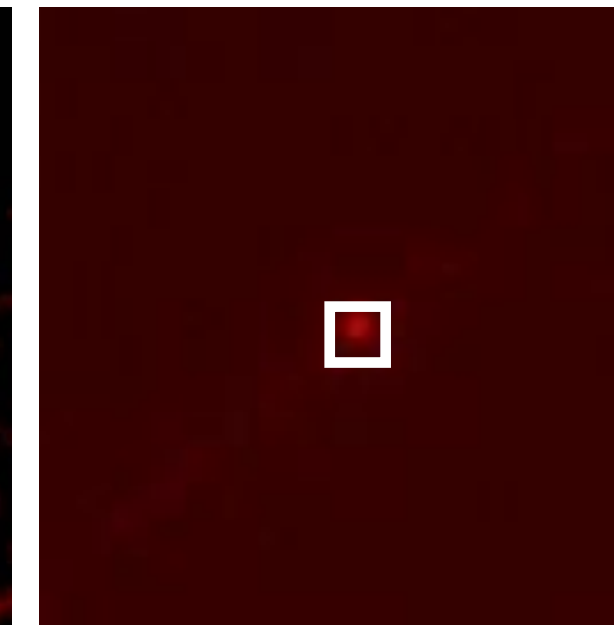
MS2-Tag



iPSC cloning/selection/differentiation

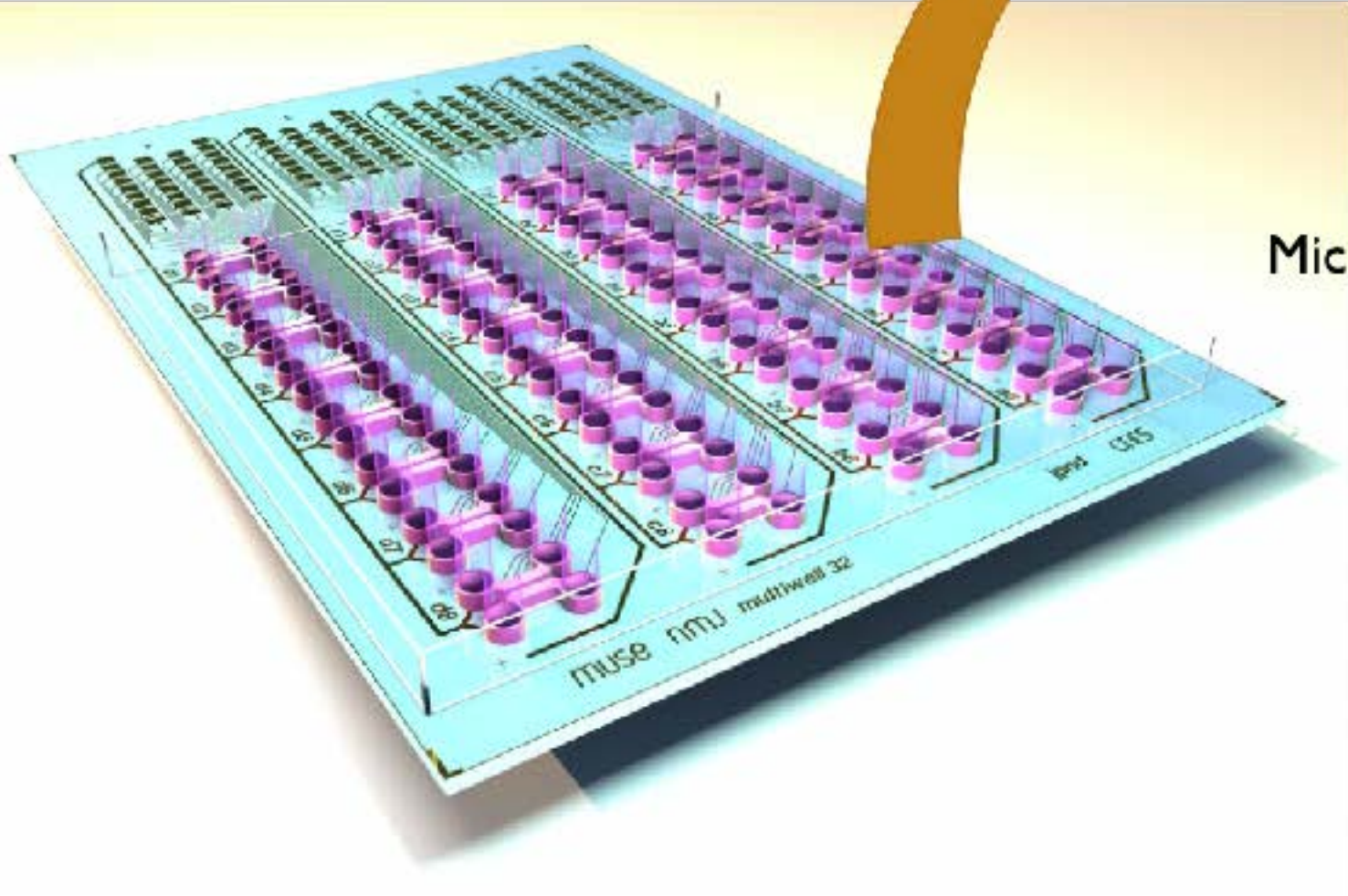


Identification of mRNA by smFISH

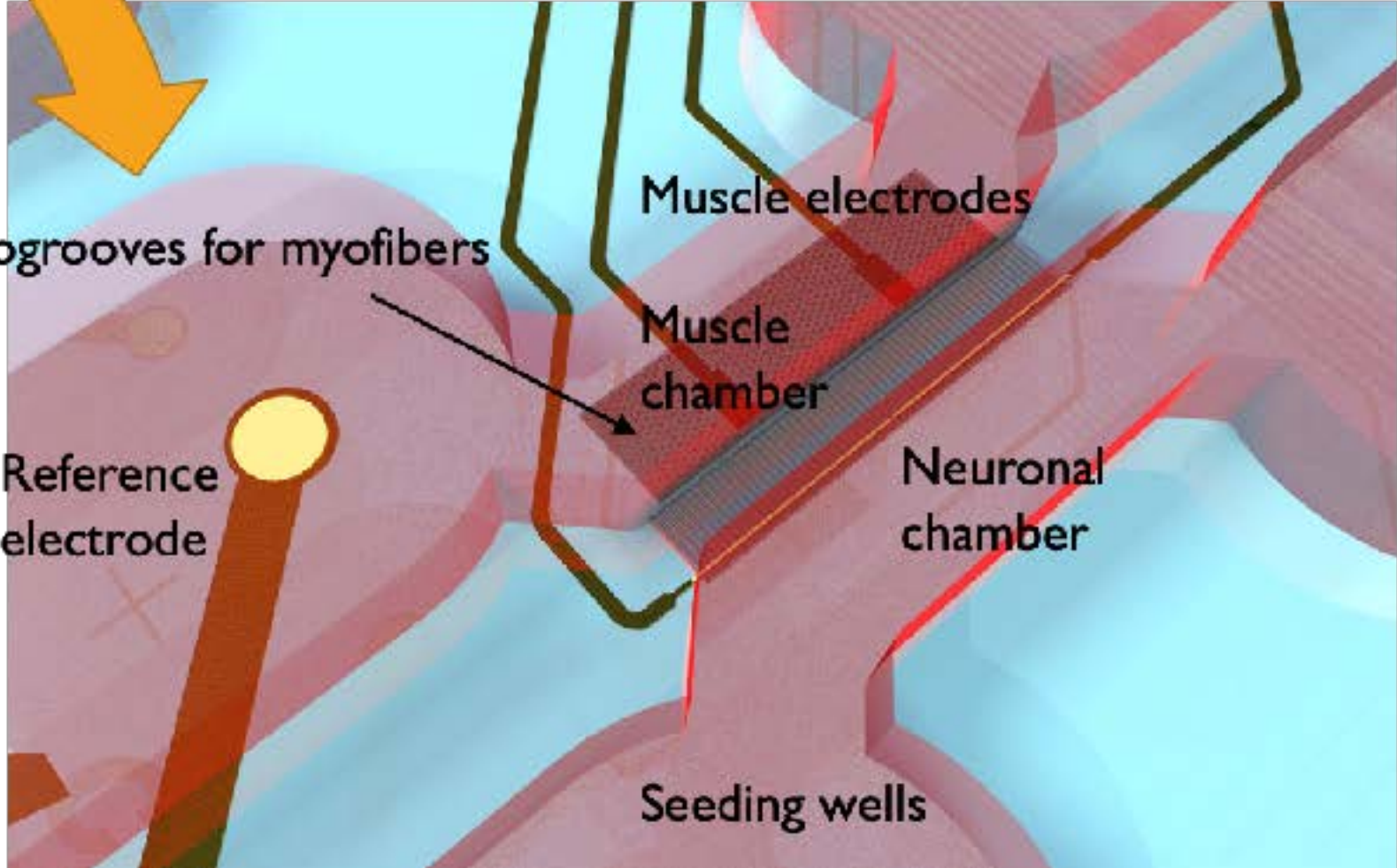


Dynamic Study

DESIGN OF A MULTIWELLS PLATFORM WITH 32 CHIPS FOR DRUGS SCREENING



Layout



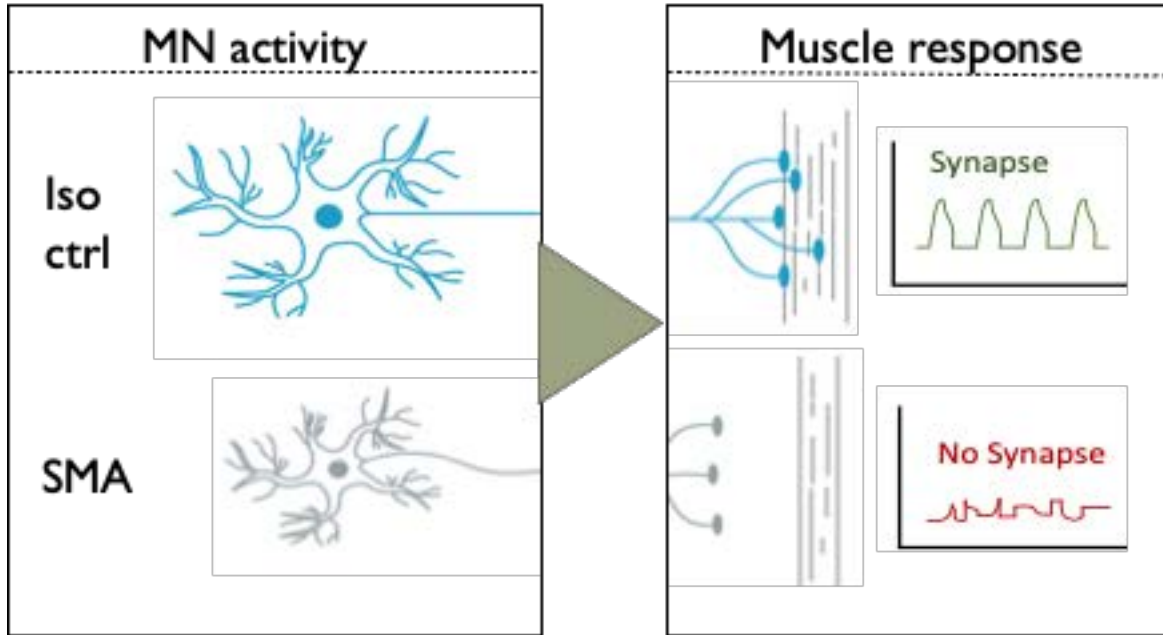
SMA patient



SMA IPS cell line



Isogenic control cell lines: SMN1 KI





*Thank you for
your
attention!*

Overview of the advanced *in vitro* models of NMJ and their applications for drug testing and disease modeling.

Muscle source	Neuron source	Special features	Validation of NMJ function	Disease model	Drug testing	Ref
Rat	Rat	Compartmentalized, glial cells	No	No	No	Southam <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [43]
Mouse C2C12	Mouse	Compartmentalized	No	No	No	Park <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [44]
Mouse	Mouse	Compartmentalized	Glutamate stimulation, drug response	No	TTX	Zahavi <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [45]
Human	human NSC, iPSCs	Compartmentalized, BioMEMs	Electrical stimulation, drug response	No	TC, BoNT, BTX	Santhanam <i>et al.</i> , 2018 [46]
Mouse C2C12	Mouse, ESCs	3D skeletal tissue, cantilevers	Glutamate stimulation, drug response	No	TC	Morimoto <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [54]
Rat	Rat	Cantilevers, photodetector	Glutamate stimulation, drug response	No	TC	Smith <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [56]
Human	Human ESCs	3D culture	Glutamate stimulation	MG	TC, BoT, WTX	Afshar Bakooshi <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [57]
Human	Human ESCs	Optogenetic	Optical stimulation	MG	PYR	Steinbeck <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [59]
Mouse C2C12	Mouse ESCs	Compartmentalized, 3D, optogenetic	Optical stimulation, drug response	No	BTX	Uzel <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [60]
Human	Human iPSCs	Compartmentalized, 3D, optogenetic, automated	Optical stimulation, drug response	MG	BTX	Vila <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [62]
Human iPSCs	Human iPSCs	Compartmentalized, optogenetic	Optical stimulation, drug response	ALS	BTX, rapamycin, bosutinib	Osaki <i>et al.</i> , 2018 [61]

ALS: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ATX: Agatoxin, BoNT: Botulinum toxin, TC: Tubocurarine, ESC: embryonic stem cells, iPSCs: induced pluripotent stem cells, MG: myasthenia gravis, NSC: Neural stem cells, PYR: pyridostigmine, TTX: Tetrodotoxin.

Overview of the *in vitro* co-culture models of NMJ and their use for drug testing.

Muscle source	Neuron source	Achievement	Validation of NMJ function	Disease model	Drug testing	Ref
Rat/mouse	Rat/mouse	First <i>in vitro</i> NMJs	No	No	No	Peterson <i>et al.</i> , 1972 [33]
Rat	Rat	long-term culture, defined system	No	No	No	Das <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [34]
Mouse ESCs	Chicken	stem cell derived	Drug response	No	ATX,TC, dynasore, nifedipine, TTX	Chipman <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [35]
Mouse, transdifferentiated fibroblasts	Mouse ESCs	electrical stimulation	Glutamate Stim, drug response	No	BoNT, neostigmine, MEChMAz, TTX, vesamicol	Charoensook <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [68]
Mouse C2C12	Human ESCs	human MN	No	No	No	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [36]
Rat	Human spinal cord stem cells	human MN, defined system	Glutamate Stim, drug response	No	TC	Guo <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [37]
Human	Human spinal cord stem cells	patterned surface for myotube alignment	Drug response	No	TC	Guo <i>et al.</i> , 2011[38]
Mouse C2C12	Human iPSCs	First disease NMJ model	No	SMA	VPA, ASO	Yoshida <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [65]
Human iPSCs	Human iPSCs	all iPSC-derived	No	No	No	Demestre <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [39]

ASO: antisense oligonucleotides, ATX: Agatoxin, BoNT: Botulinum toxin, TC: Tubocurarine, ESC: embryonic stem cells, MEChMAz: Acetylcholine mustard hydrochloride, iPSCs: induced pluripotent stem cells, TTX: Tetrodotoxin., VPA: valproic acid.