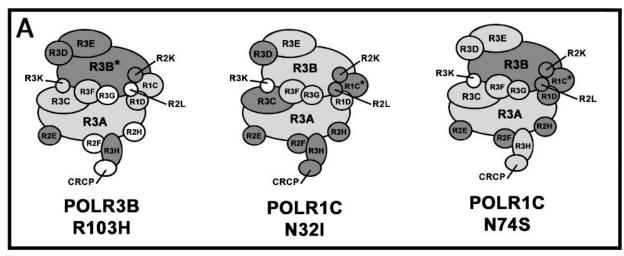
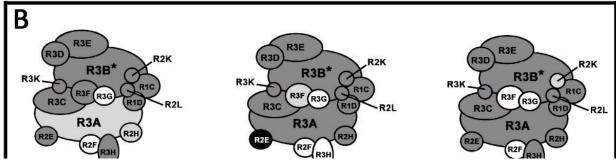


New drug a hopeful advance for incurable neurodegenerative myelin diseases

December 2 2022





Schematic representation of Pol III assembly defects caused by various mutated subunits. Representation of the 17-subunit Pol III (Pol III; reviewed in detail in 4) assembled in the presence of (A) the leukodystrophy-causative mutations encoding POLR3B-R103H, POLR1C-N32I and POLR1C-N74S and (B) the neurological disorder causative de novo mutations encoding POLR3B-A365V, POLR3B-D375V, POLR3B-L426S, POLR3B-T462R and POLR3B-R1046H. Asterisks (*) indicate the bait protein used in AP-MS. Light gray subunits indicate statistically significant reduction, black subunits indicate statistically



significant increase and the white subunits were not detected in the AP-MS experiments. Dark gray subunits were detected but did not show statistically significant differences between the WT and the mutant. Credit: *Molecular Brain* (2022). DOI: 10.1186/s13041-022-00974-z.

https://molecularbrain.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13041-022-00974-z

There's new hope for the future treatment of some leukodystrophies, neurodegenerative diseases in young children that progressively affect their quality of life, often leading to death before adulthood.

The development stems from the work of Benoit Coulombe, director of the Translational Proteomics Laboratory at the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal (IRCM) and a professor of biochemistry and molecular medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of Université de Montréal.

Published in the journal *Molecular Brain*, the new research shows that the drug Riluzole, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat certain forms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, can at least partially correct the molecular cause of some leukodystrophies.

"Indeed, we have shown that the causative mutations of some leukodystrophies affect the subunits of an important cellular enzyme, RNA polymerase III, preventing its normal assembly—it turned out that Riluzole can counteract this assembly defect," said Maxime Pinard, the researcher responsible for the project in Coulombe's lab.

"For diseases as serious and debilitating for patients and their families as leukodystrophies, learning about such advances in knowledge carries a great deal of hope, which IRCM warmly welcomes," added Dr. Jean-François Côté, the IRCM's president and scientific director.



Leukodystrophies are rare and almost exclusively genetic diseases characterized by a process of demyelination (damage to the myelin sheath) of the central and peripheral nervous system. The process is primitive in appearance and non-inflammatory and leads to cerebral sclerosis.

"More work is needed to evaluate the effect of Riluzole on patients in order to advance the development of therapeutic avenues for these diseases," cautioned Marjolaine Verville, co-founder of the Leukodystrophy Foundation.

But already, she added, "the research from Dr. Coulombe's laboratory is generating a lot of interest and hope in the community." Her husband and Foundation co-founder, Éric Tailleur, agreed: "It clearly suggests that Riluzole could be used as a drug to treat this disease."

More information: Maxime Pinard et al, Riluzole partially restores RNA polymerase III complex assembly in cells expressing the leukodystrophy-causative variant POLR3B R103H, *Molecular Brain* (2022). DOI: 10.1186/s13041-022-00974-z. molecularbrain.biomedcentral.c . . . 6/s13041-022-00974-z

Provided by University of Montreal

Citation: New drug a hopeful advance for incurable neurodegenerative myelin diseases (2022, December 2) retrieved 2 March 2023 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-12-drug-advance-incurable-neurodegenerative-myelin.html

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