



### Research Article

## Morphological Changes of Glia in Prion and a Prion-Like Disorder

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### Abstract

Several neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's are considered to be prion-like disorders in that they are all proteinopathies where in aberrant proteins spread throughout the brain during disease progression, and thus they may share molecular basis and mechanisms of propagation. Therefore, studies elucidating mechanisms of prion propagation may be relevant to other neurodegenerative diseases. While substantial progress has been made, the pathogenesis of these neurodegenerative diseases is still largely unknown, and as consequence, to date no truly effective treatments that prevent onset or delay progression of these diseases have been identified. In addition to propagation of misfolded proteins, these diseases all induce a host response that includes activation of astrocytes and microglial cells. However, in our opinion, the glial response in each of these diseases has not been well-defined.

Since a role for glial response in prion disease has been clearly demonstrated in a previous study concerning Scrapie in sheep, a similar approach to analysis of astrocytic gliosis has been taken here for Creutzfeldt-Jakob (CJD) and Alzheimer's Diseases (AD). Here, morphological analysis of glial cells in cerebella from CJD and AD patients (as the most common prion and prion-like disorders, respectively) was performed.

The results presented in this study support the involvement of glial cells not only in the pathogenesis of CJD, but also of AD. A relationship between intensity and morphology is observed in astroglia from the molecular layer in both pathologies. By contrast, the involvement of microgliosis in AD-affected samples showed a lower relevance from that observed in CJD, since reactive microglia were much more abundant in prion disease.

Further analysis of the role of gliosis in CJD and AD, as well as other neurodegenerative diseases, may well advance knowledge of

the mechanisms underlying these diseases and may also provide new targets for therapeutic intervention.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; Glia; Prion diseases

### Introduction

Current evidence supports the idea that many neurodegenerative diseases share specific features with prion diseases. Molecular mechanisms consisting of aggregation and spreading of misfolded proteins that are characteristic for each of them show similarities and, as a result, they have been included in a prion-like disease group [1]. Stanley Prusiner, the first scientist to identify the unique characteristics of prion disease, has even applied the term 'prion' to the specific aberrant proteins in each of these diseases that are the pathological hallmark, including  $\beta$ -amyloid in Alzheimer's and  $\alpha$ -synuclein in Parkinson's disease [2,3]. At microscopic level, all these disorders show histopathological insults such as amyloid deposits, neuronal loss, neurite degeneration and gliosis. The present study is particularly focused on contributing to knowledge concerning the latter-gliosis.

Astroglia were initially thought to simply support neurons. More recent research has demonstrated they are essential for correct functioning of the Central Nervous System (CNS). Astrocytes are a cooperative component with neurons in the physiology, metabolism and homeostasis. They play a critical role in establishment of the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB), embryological CNS development, neurotransmission, and tripartite synapsis [4-9]. The other glial cell type, microglia are the main immune cells in CNS [10,11]. In response to any CNS injury, a glial multicellular response is detectable [12]. Specifically in regards to neurodegenerative disease, an association between reactive astroglia and / or microglia with aberrant protein deposits has been described [13-16]. However, in our opinion, the role of these cellular populations in the neurodegenerative process has not been sufficiently elucidated. Astroglial and microglial subpopulations may have dual roles in the neurodegenerative disorders, exerting both neuroprotective and neurotoxic effects in CNS [6,11,17].

The present study was initiated as a result of our interesting findings concerning involvement of glial cells in neurodegeneration in sheep affected with Scrapie, a natural prion disorder [18,19]. The main aim of the study here was to compare and contrast morphological alterations of glial cells in cerebella from Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD, as the most common prion disorder) and Alzheimer's Disease (AD, as the most common prion-like disorder) as revealed by immunohistochemical labeling with specific markers for astrocytes and microglia.

### Material and Methods

#### Samples

This study was performed on sagittal sections of cerebellar samples from 10 CJD (Spanish brain bank from Hospital Universitario Fundación Alcorcón, Madrid) and 10 AD (Hospital Universitario Gregorio Marañón or Psiquiátrico de Ciempozuelos from Madrid) patients. All Cerebellar sections included a representative area from

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molecular, Purkinje cell and granular layers, and white matter. All tissues were all formalin-fixed, formic acid inactivated for 1 hour, paraffin embedded, sectioned at 4-5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and mounted on Vectabond pre-treated glass slides. The immunohistochemical protocols, as follows, were then performed on tissue sections after overnight incubation at 56°C and deparaffinization through graded alcohols.

### GFAP immunohistochemistry

After endogenous peroxidase inactivation by incubation of sections with peroxidase blocking reagent (DAKO, Hamburg, Germany) for 5 min, sections were incubated with a monoclonal primary antibody against glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP, 1/500, 30 min RT; DAKO, Hamburg, Germany) followed by incubation with enzyme-conjugated polymer Envision™ - labeled rabbit secondary antibody (30 min, RT; DAKO Hamburg, Germany). Labeling was performed using DAB PLUS (10 min) as chromogen.

Morphology and intensity (high, medium, or low) of GFAP immunostaining were assessed in each layer from all the cerebella.

### Reactive microglia immunohistochemistry

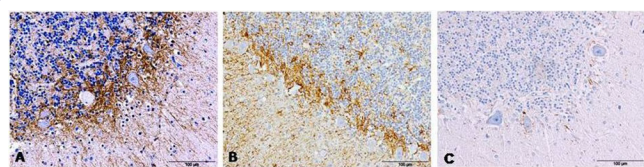
For reactive microglia labeling, the protocol was the same as that for GFAP, but CD68 and MHCII primary antibodies were used (1/500 and 1/200, respectively; DAKO Hamburg, Germany) and the incubation was 30 min at RT.

Morphology and intensity (high, medium, or low) of reactive microglia immunostaining were assessed in each layer from all the cerebella.

## Results

### GFAP immunostaining

While the focus of this study was morphology, the intensity of GFAP immunostaining for the AD and CJD samples was also classified as described above: high, medium, or low intensity. The following astrocytic morphologies were consistently observed in samples from both CJD and AD patients, and consisted of three main findings: first, GFAP immunolabeling was increased around Purkinje cells (Figure 1); second, fibrillar labeling in the molecular layer corresponding to radial (Bergmann) glial labeling, and third, a horizontal astroglial profile. The radial glia labeling was found in those samples with high GFAP intensity and, conversely, the horizontal glia labeling in those with a low GFAP intensity (Figure 2).

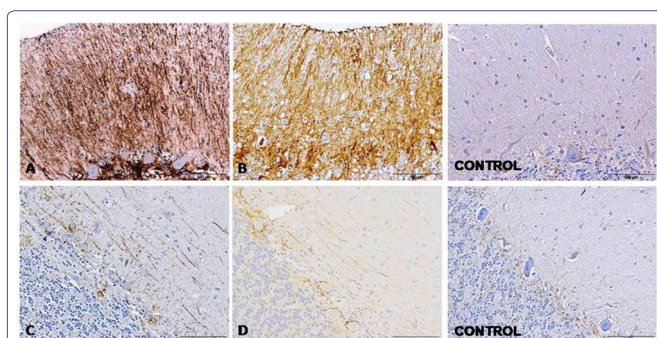


**Figure 1:** GFAP detection by immunohistochemistry in cerebella from AD (A), CJD (B) and control (C) cases show an evident increase of immunolabeling around Purkinje cells.

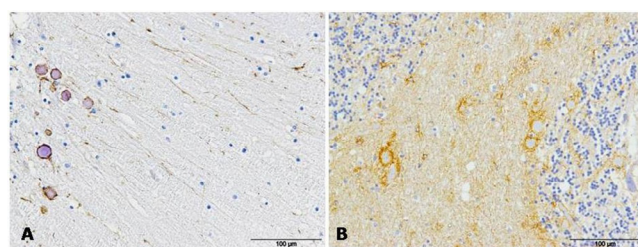
GFAP immunolabeling was consistently detected in association with protein aggregates in both, AD and CJD tissues (Figure 3). Also in both CJD and AD tissue, GFAP immunolabeling appeared next to the meninges in many occasions (Figure 4).

### Reactive microglia immunostaining

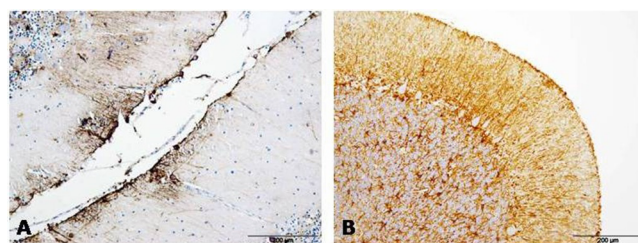
Both ramified and amoeboid activated microglia was detected in all cerebellar layers from all CJD samples. In contrast, little microglia



**Figure 2:** GFAP immunolabeling in cerebella evidenced two different astroglial profiles in the molecular layer from samples affected by both pathologies, AD (A and C) and CJD (B and D), respectively: a radial profile when high GFAP intensity (A and B) or a horizontal profile when lower GFAP intensity were detected (C and D). GFAP immunolabeling in cerebella from control cases are also showed.

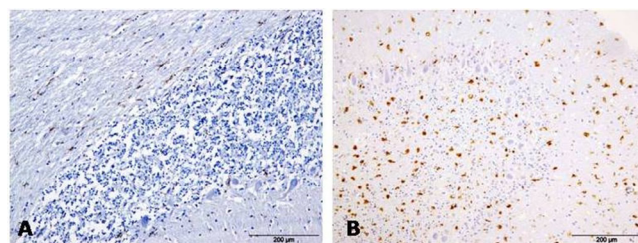


**Figure 3:** GFAP immunolabeling was always detected in association with protein aggregates in AD (A) and CJD (B) samples.



**Figure 4:** GFAP immunostaining appeared next to meninges in AD (A) and CJD (B) cerebella in many occasions.

activation was seen in AD tissues. Only in two AD samples was some microgliosis detected, and it was mostly limited to white matter and presenting ramified morphology (Figure 5).



**Figure 5:** Reactive microglia immunostaining in cerebellum differs depending on the pathology studied: scarce, mostly ramified and located in white matter from AD samples (A); or abundant, combined ramified -amoeboid and extended over all the layers from CJD patients (B).

## Discussion

Both astrogliosis and microglial activation consistently appear in brain tissue from patients suffering from neurodegenerative disease [6,8,12]. Despite constituting a universal finding across many

neurodegenerative diseases, there has not been the focus on this response that is afforded the proteins that are implicated in each disease. The present study constitutes a preliminary approach to determine whether glial changes observed in a human prion disease, CJD, agree with those observed in the most prevalent prion-like disease, AD. To our knowledge, this is the first morphological study performed with the aim to compare the specific alterations of glial cells in these two neurodegenerative diseases. We focused on microglia and astroglia, due to their roles in immune function and therefore, in neuroinflammation. Neuroinflammation itself is considered either causative or contributory to the pathogenesis of neurodegeneration [6,20].

Cerebellum is a brain area affected in all CJD patients, but in AD patient involvement of this area is less evident. However, results presented here indicate that astroglia show similar morphological changes in cerebellum from patients suffering either pathology. Labeling around Purkinje cells had been seen previously in Scrapie-affected sheep [19] and is seen again here in both CJD and AD. In cerebella from AD affected patients, neuronal loss and astrogliosis has previously been assessed, but in that study only familial and sporadic AD were compared [21]. The demonstration here that Purkinje cells are the most 'protected' neurons have been evidenced by ultrastructural studies in Scrapie, where they were revealed to be the most damaged neurons too. Vacuolation preferentially occurred around these neurons [22]. This finding indicates that the normally protective role of astrocytes may become deleterious in advanced disease.

Similar findings pointing to Purkinje neurons as playing a role have been reported for Guam disease or Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis / Parkinsonism-dementia complex [23]. As a whole, Purkinje cells appear to constitute one main target of neurodegeneration, not only in prion but also in prion-like diseases. Further studies focused on the interaction between this neuronal population and astroglia are being currently undertaken in order to elucidate this finding. Astrocytic ability to protect but also damage neurons might explain that the neurodegenerative progress is found closely associated to these glial cells.

Another notable observation here consists of the relationship between intensity and morphology observed in astroglia from the molecular layer. The intense radial gliosis observed in samples showing higher GFAP intensity suggests an advanced stage of the disease in agreement with conclusions provided in the Scrapie model [19]. Those samples showing a lower GFAP intensity showed a decrease of radial morphology while a different horizontal morphology appeared instead; they could correspond to an earlier stage of the disease based on the observations described in the study developed in the Scrapie model cited above. Cerebellar radial glia are used as 'scaffolds' guiding neuroprogenitor cells during development. This could suggest a glial stem cell response with the aim of compensating for neuronal loss, as previously proposed [9] on the basis of the evidence of that radial glial cell are important progenitor cells that contribute to gliogenesis. Furthermore, the relevance of studies developed in prion naturally affected animals is confirmed here as a reliable tool for helping to understand observations in affected human samples. Unlike in human disease, studies of Scrapie in sheep allow variable to be controlled and disease progress defined; the results of these studies may be extrapolated and provide useful information in regard to human disease. This association would predict what is happening in the neurodegenerative progress affecting humans.

By contrast, the involvement of microgliosis in AD affected samples differed greatly from that observed in CJD. Microglial activation appears to be less relevant in cerebellar tissue in AD than in CJD since reactive microglia were much more abundant in prion disease. However, other studies have indicated a higher significance for the role of microglia in AD. This could be explained due to the brain area studied or to the close relationship of this glial population with misfolded protein deposits or plaque-associated phagocytic activity, in prion disease [16] as well as in AD [24]. Thus, microglial activation is likely of greater significance in areas of brain wherein protein aggregates are found in AD, such as the hippocampus and cortex. Additional studies focused on further brain areas are planned in order to confirm this hypothesis.

The aggregation and spreading of aberrant proteins in prion and prion-like disease triggers a glial response. This glial response may itself impact the onset, progression, and severity of disease. To fully reveal the pathogenesis of prion and prion-like disease, there should be continued focus on both the astrocytic and microglial response to disease.

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