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# FUS: A Poison in the Ribosomal Well in ALS?

December 3, 2018 News in Brief Michelle Pflumm

RNA-binding proteins including FUS accumulate in the cytoplasm of motor neurons in ALS. But why this buildup contributes to the disease remains hotly debated (March 2018 feature; see also September 2013, October 2017, March 2018, October 2018 news).

Now, a research team led by University of Kentucky's Haining Zhu reports that ALS/FTD-linked mutant FUS blocks the production of proteins by about 30% – at least in skin cells derived from people with the disease. The findings come at the

Increased axonal Axonal accumulation localization of ALS-linked of human FUS mutants of FUS Reduced intra-axonal Role in translation intra-axonal translation Synaptic dysfunction Normal synaptic Motor and function cognitive deficits

Strong poison? A block in intra-axonal protein synthesis may explain why some neurons may be selectively vulnerable to ALS (see November 2018 news). [Courtesy of López-Erauskin et al., 2018, Neuron.]

heels of previous studies of ALS model mice led by Don Cleveland and Sandrine Da Cruz at the University of California in San Diego, which found that mutant FUS blocks the synthesis of key proteins in axons including proteins needed to help keep neurons connected (November 2018 news; López-Erauskin et al., 2018).

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Together, the results add to growing evidence that ALS-linked proteins including FUS may contribute to motor neuron toxicity by blocking the synthesis of essential proteins (see February 2017, June 2018 news; Coyne et al., 2014; Majumder et al., 2016).

The findings appeared on November 19 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

In New ALS/FTD Mouse Model, Poly(GR) Peptides Poison Ribosomes.

Efforts to develop therapies that reduce levels of cytoplasmic FUS in motor neurons are currently underway (see March 2018, April 2018 news). Stay tuned.

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To learn more about the emerging role of protein synthesis block in ALS, check out

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Coyne AN, Siddegowda BB, Estes PS, Johannesmeyer J, Kovalik T, Daniel SG, Pearson A, Bowser R, Zarnescu DC. Futsch/MAP1B mRNA is a translational target of TDP-43 and is neuroprotective in a Drosophila model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. J Neurosci. 2014 Nov 26;34(48):15962-74. [PubMed].

## **Further Reading**

FUS Stabilizes Synaptic Protein mRNAs, Dendritic Spines

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