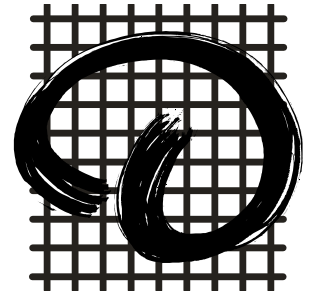




**Institute of Experimental Medicine
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Budapest, Hungary**



**Discovery research in the field of brain disorders:
the greatest demand in medicine in the 21st century**

Tamás F. Freund

World Science Forum, 5th Nov. 2015, Budapest

The greatest intellectual challenge of science and mankind is:
Understanding the brain



The greatest intellectual challenge of science and mankind is:
Understanding the brain



Disorders of the brain:

the greatest societal and economical challenge of mankind.

The cost of nervous system disorders in the EU in 2010:

798 billion Euro



HUNGARIAN BRAIN RESEARCH PROGRAM
NEMZETI AGYKUTATÁSI PROGRAM

Gustavsson et al. (2011) Eur. Neuropsych. 21, 718-779.

Cost of Disorders of the Brain in Europe in 2010.

Comparison with the costs of other major disorders:



Cardiovascular disorders: €192 billion (in 2008)

Cancer: € 150-250 billion (in 2010)

Diabetes: € 20-83 billion (in 2010)


Rheumatoid Arthritis: € 25.1 billion (in 2008)

Chronic pulmonary disorders: € 39 billion (in 2006)

Total (non-nervous disorders): ~ € 500 billion


Nervous system disorders: € 798 billion

The economical and societal burden keeps growing:

- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of numerous small, colorful squares (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink) arranged in a scattered, abstract pattern across the left side of the slide.
- The incidence of Alzheimers disease and other dementias increases with increasing life expectancy.
 - The explosion of information and communication technologies, globalization, worldwide economical and financial crises leads to an increasing adaptational pressure on the brain, and consequent mental disorders like depression, anxiety, addiction, chronic stress and schizophrenia.
 - According to WHO data, the most devastating diseases from the economical point of view during the 2020-30s will be depression, anxiety and their somatic consequences.

HUNGARIAN BRAIN RESEARCH PROGRAM
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High priority support of research into the mechanisms of brain disorders is an urgent political task!

A decorative graphic consisting of several small, colorful squares (red, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink) arranged in a scattered, abstract pattern in the top-left corner of the slide.

New drugs, pharmacotherapies and prevention strategies can only be expected from new discoveries: support basic research!

A decorative graphic consisting of several small, colorful squares (red, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink) arranged in a scattered, abstract pattern in the bottom-left corner of the slide.


HUNGARIAN BRAIN RESEARCH PROGRAM
NEMZETI AGYKUTATÁSI PROGRAM



New drugs, pharmacotherapies and prevention strategies can only be expected from new discoveries: support basic research!

HUNGARIAN BRAIN RESEARCH PROGRAM
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2012. December – The Hungarian Government announces its Brain Research Program (40 million Eurons for 4 years)



New drugs, pharmacotherapies and prevention strategies can only be expected from new discoveries: support basic research!

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2013. January 28. – The European Union announces the largest single program of its history, the Human Brain Project, HBP with a budget of 1.2 billion Euros for 10 years.



New drugs, pharmacotherapies and prevention strategies can only be expected from new discoveries: support basic research!

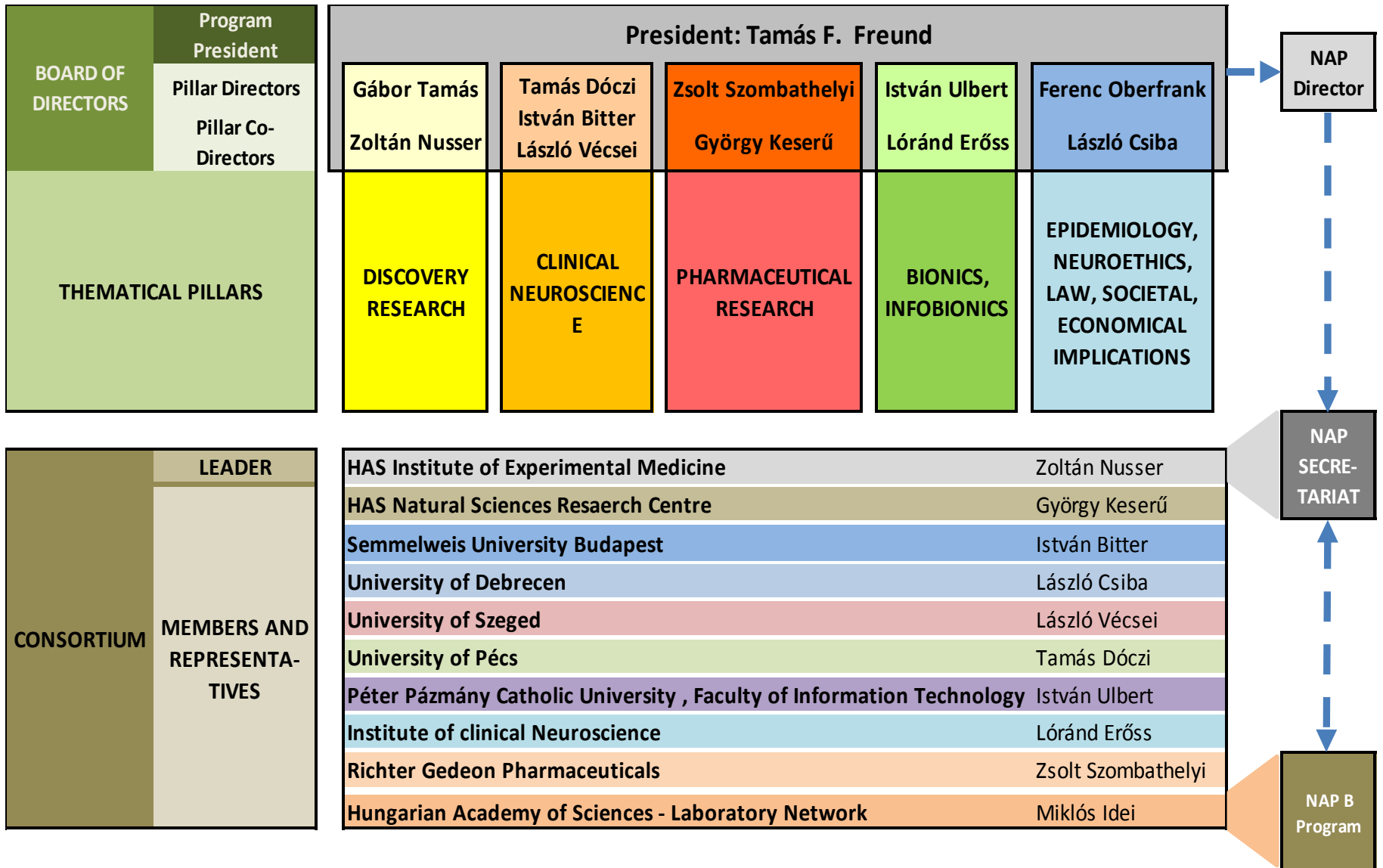
HUNGARIAN BRAIN RESEARCH PROGRAM
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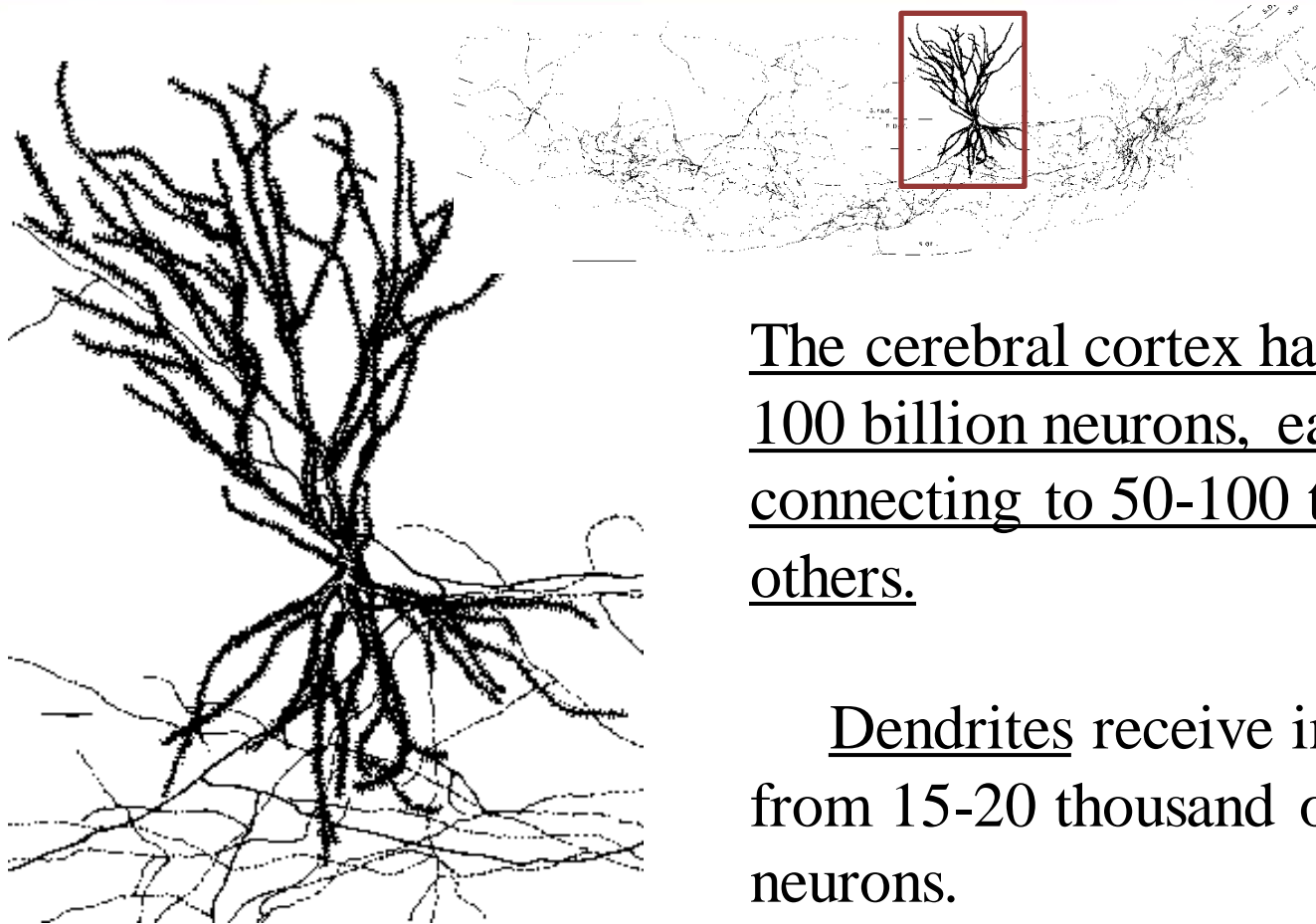
2013. January 28. – The European Union announces the largest single program of its history, the Human Brain Project, HBP with a budget of 1.2 billion Euros for 10 years.

2013. April 2. – President Barack Obama announces the USA BRAIN Initiative (**B**rain **R**esearch through **A**dvancing **I**nnovative Neurotechnologies) program with a budget of 3 billion USD for 10 years.

The structure of NAP



Nerve cells form complex networks

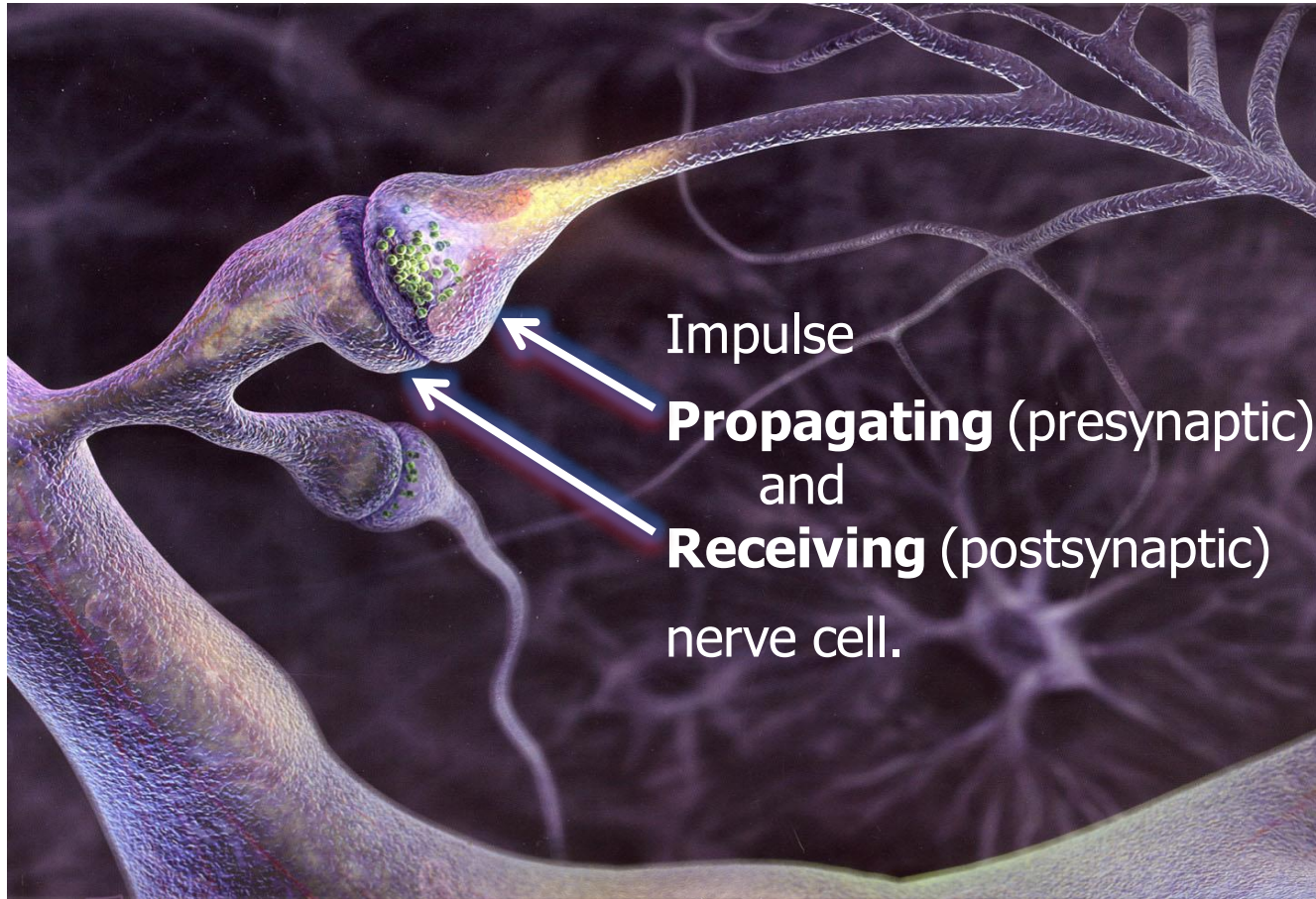


The cerebral cortex has nearly 100 billion neurons, each connecting to 50-100 thousand others.

Dendrites receive impulses from 15-20 thousand other neurons.

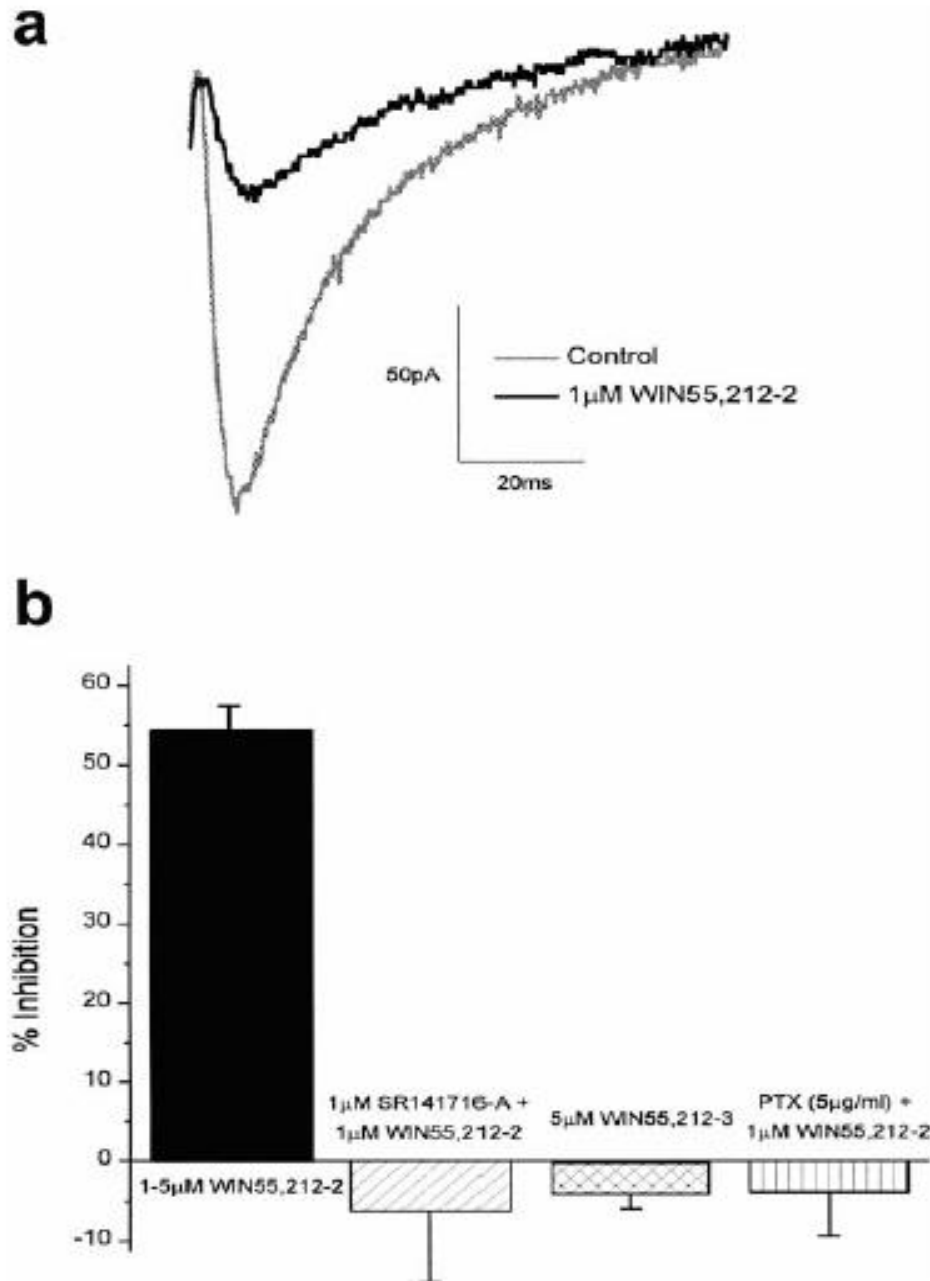
Axons pass on impulses to 40-60 thousand other neurons.

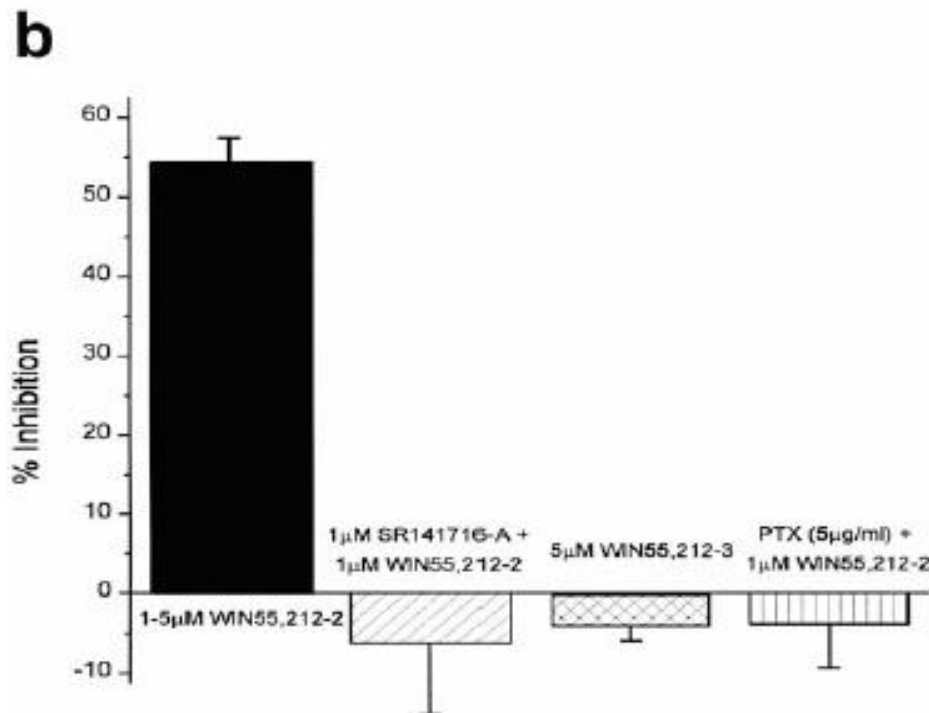
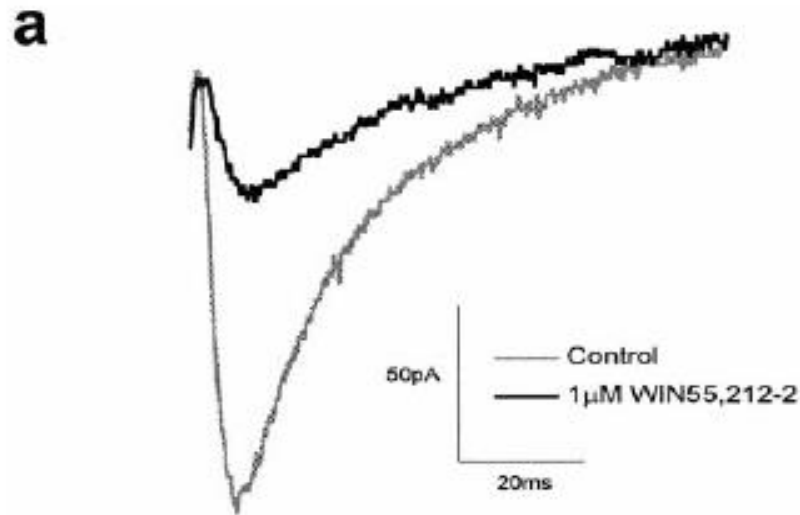
The excitatory (glutamate-containing) synapse



The strength of the synapse is regulated in a feed-back manner, but the retrograde signal molecule was unknown.

**Cannabinoids,
e.g. THC, the
psychoactive
compound of
marijuana, and the
endocannabinoid 2AG
reduce glutamate
release.**

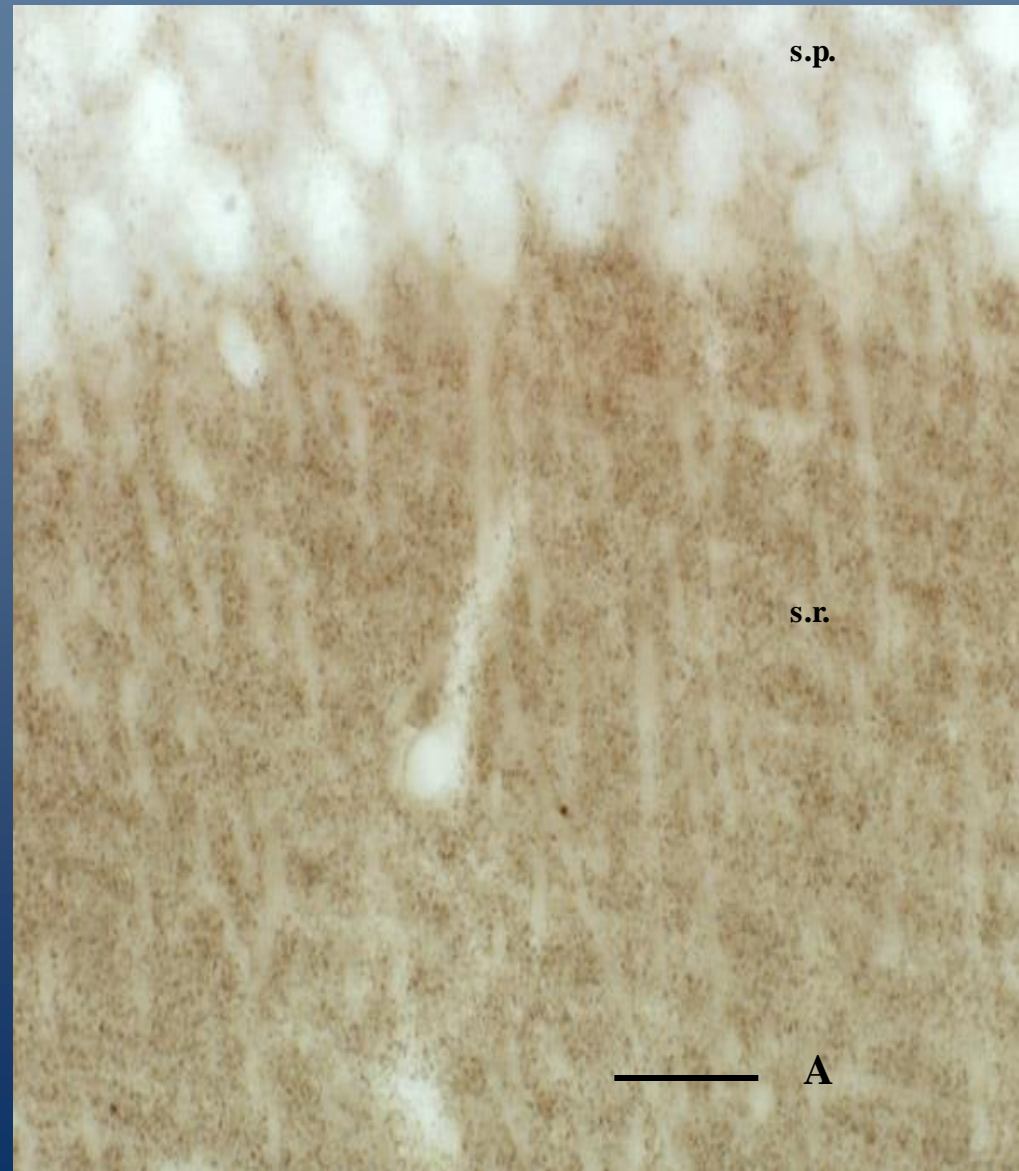
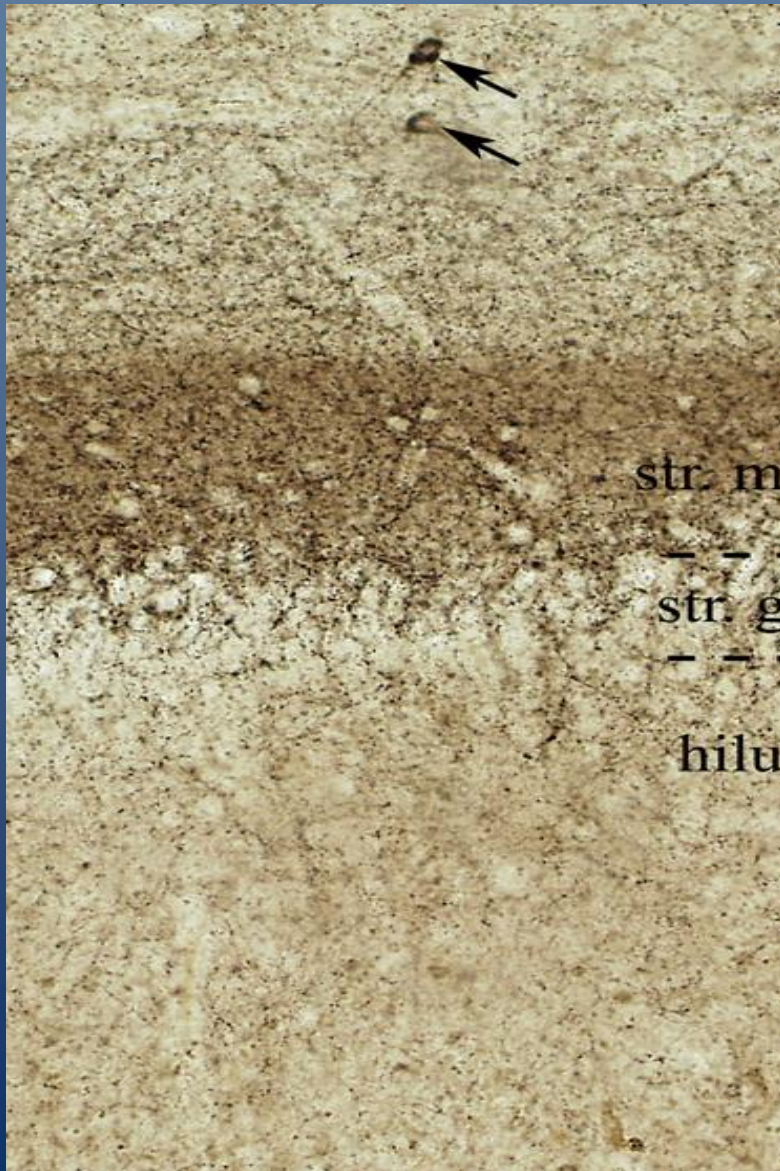




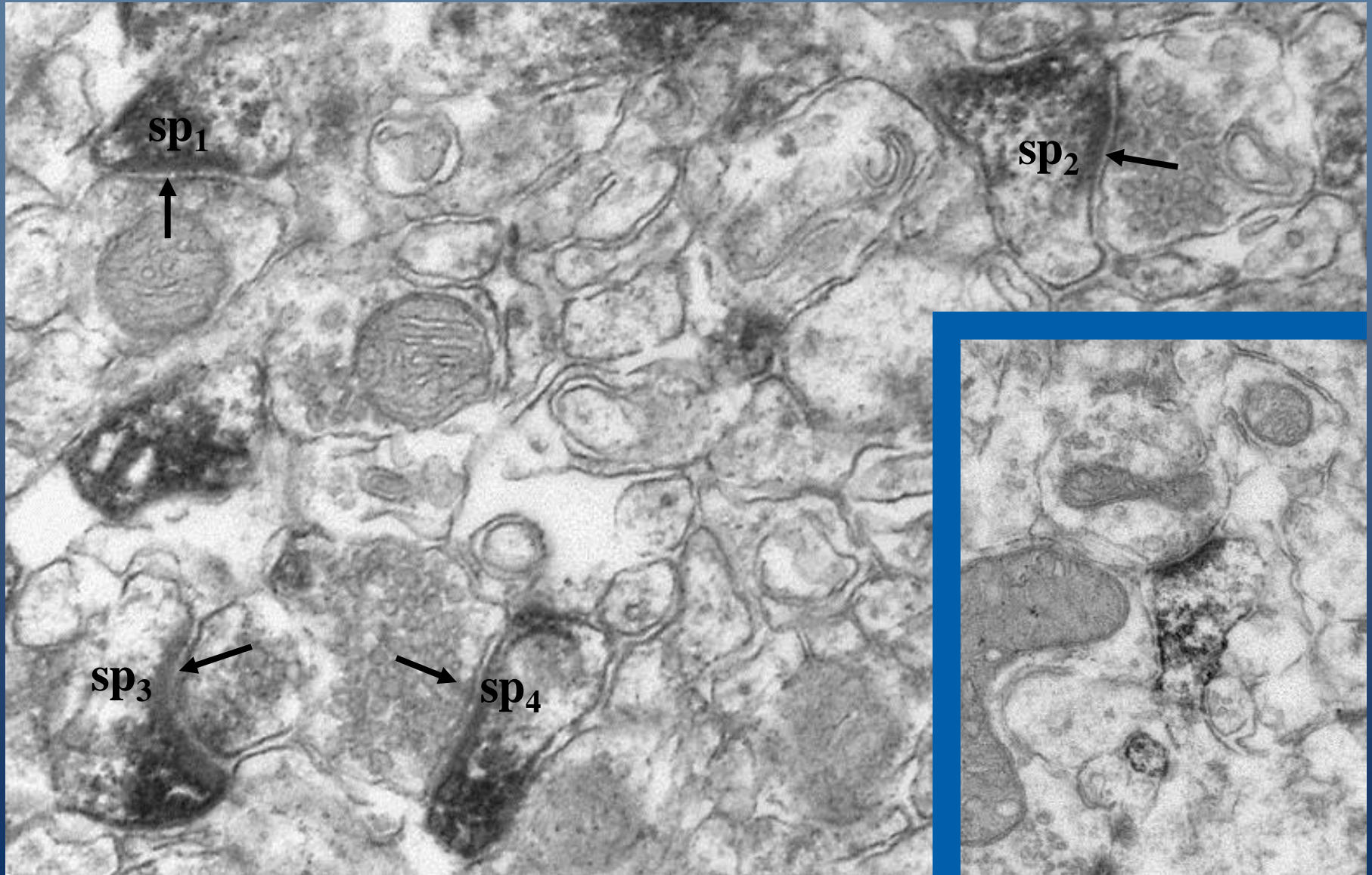
Cannabinoids, e.g. THC, the psychoactive compound of marijuana, and the endocannabinoid 2-AG reduce glutamate release.

Where do, cannabinoids, endocannabinoids act (i.e. where are the receptors), and where are they synthesised?

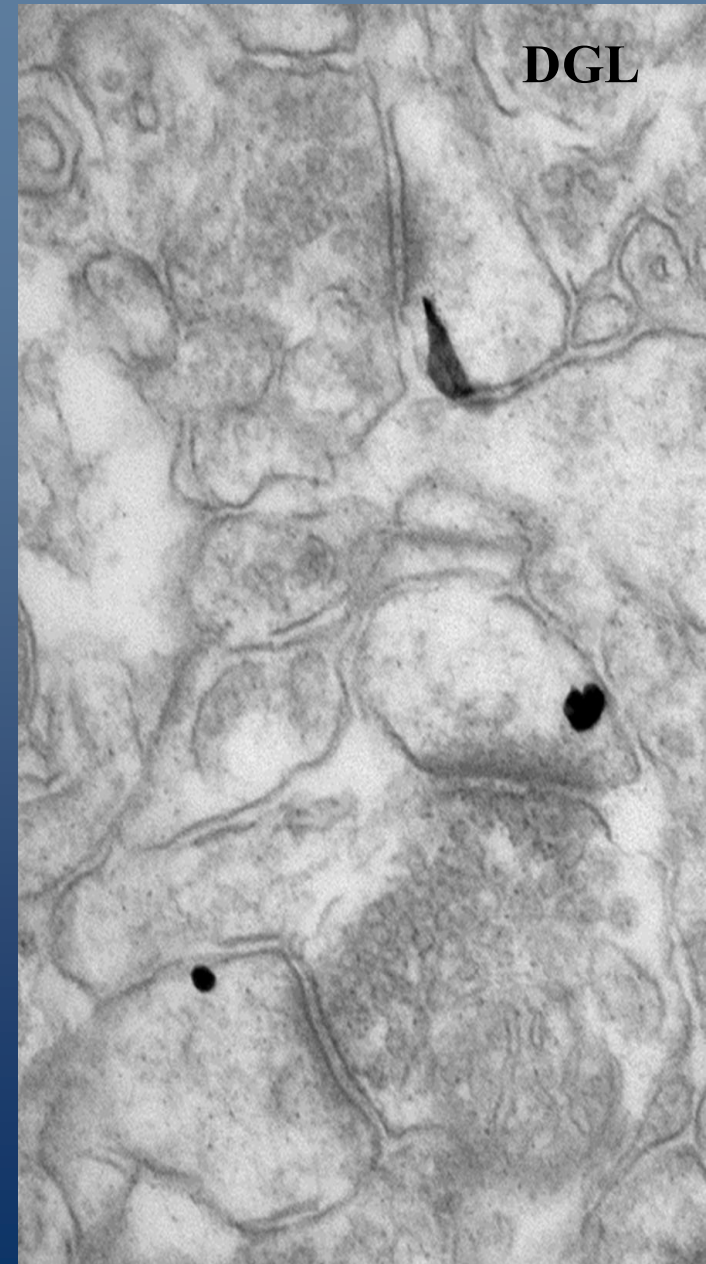
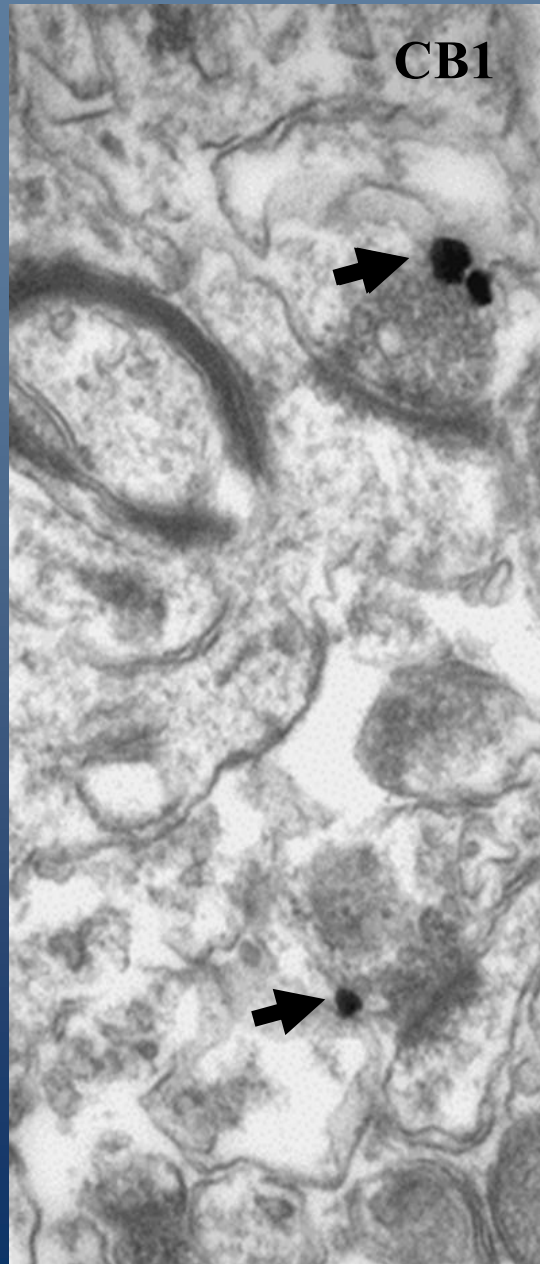
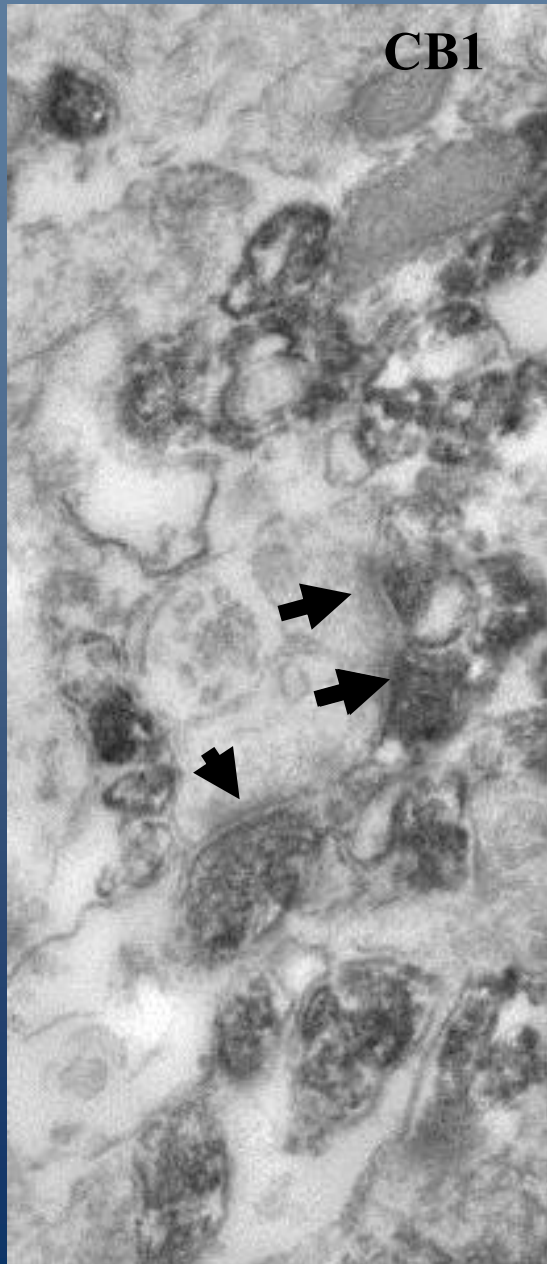
CB1 receptor as well as DGL α -immunoreactivity reveals a dense granular labeling pattern



Immunoperoxidase labeling for DGL α visualizes dendritic spines



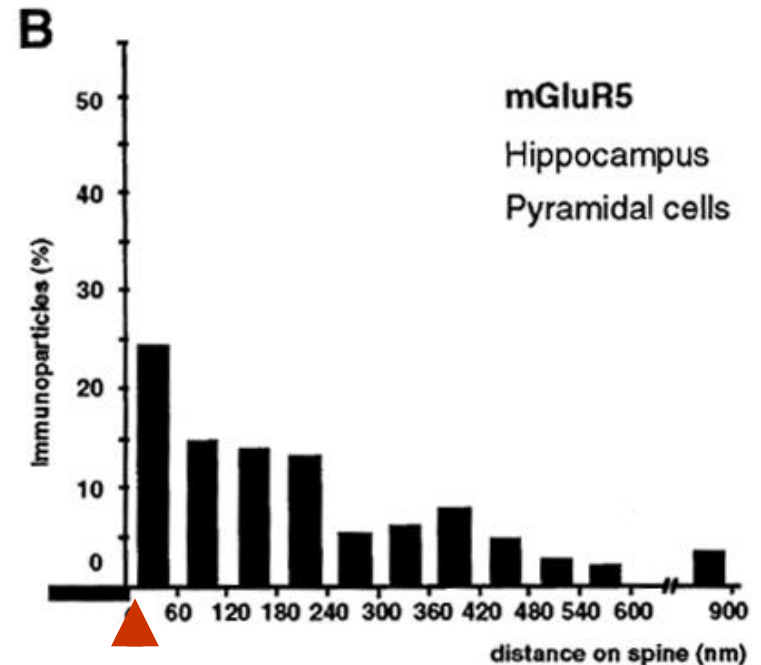
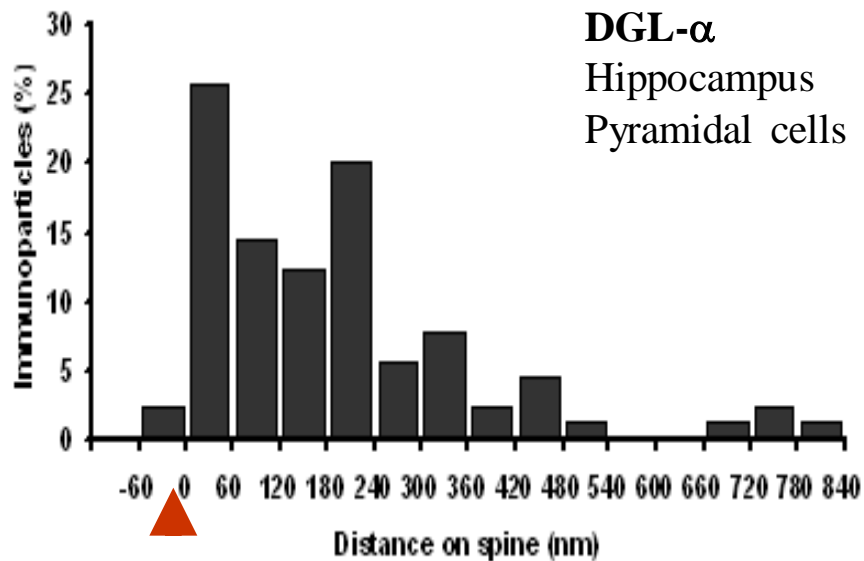
Presynaptic CB1 and postsynaptic DGL in glutamatergic synapses



DGL- α is localized in the perisynaptic annulus

25% of the immunogold particles is localized in a 60 nm wide perisynaptic annulus, 75% is found within 240 nm

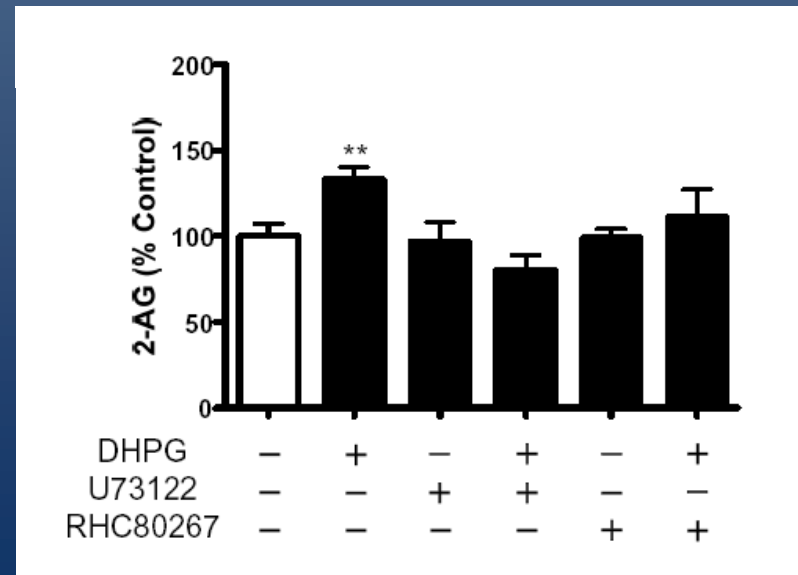
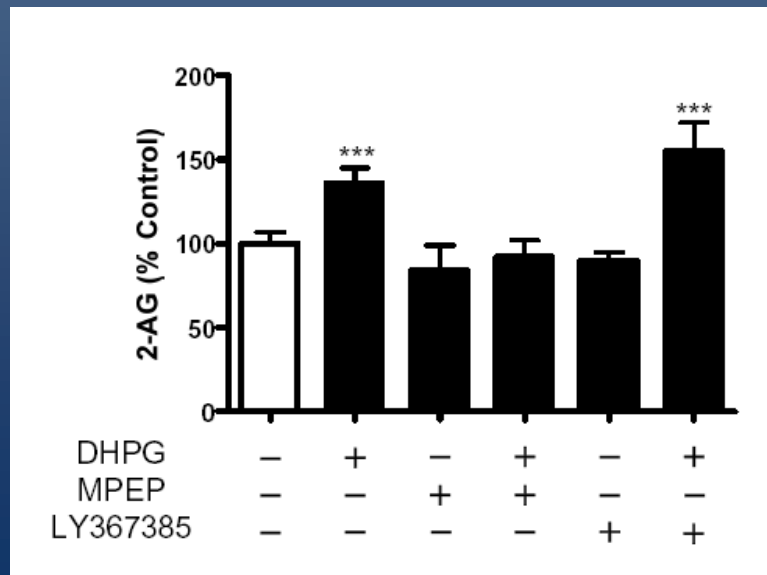
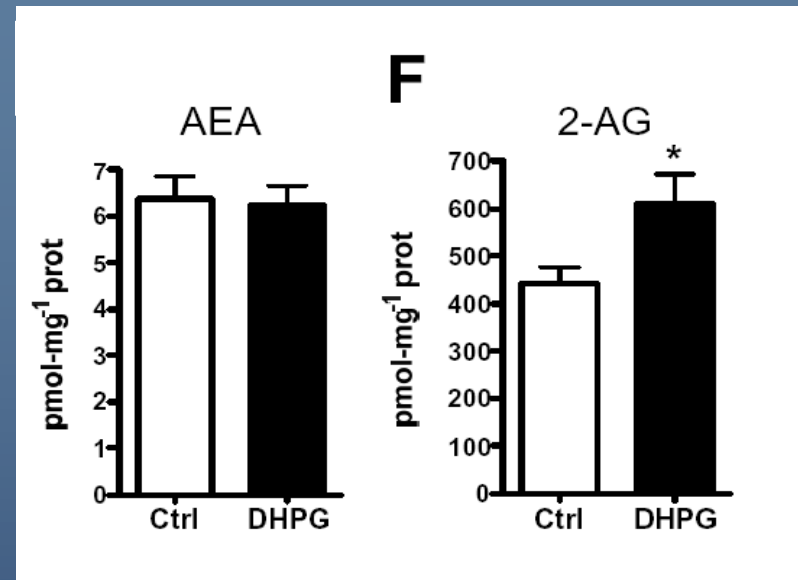
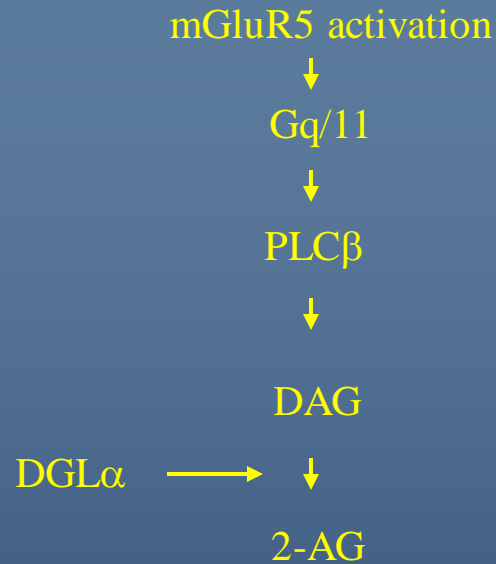
This distribution shows striking similarity to the subcellular distribution of mGluR5



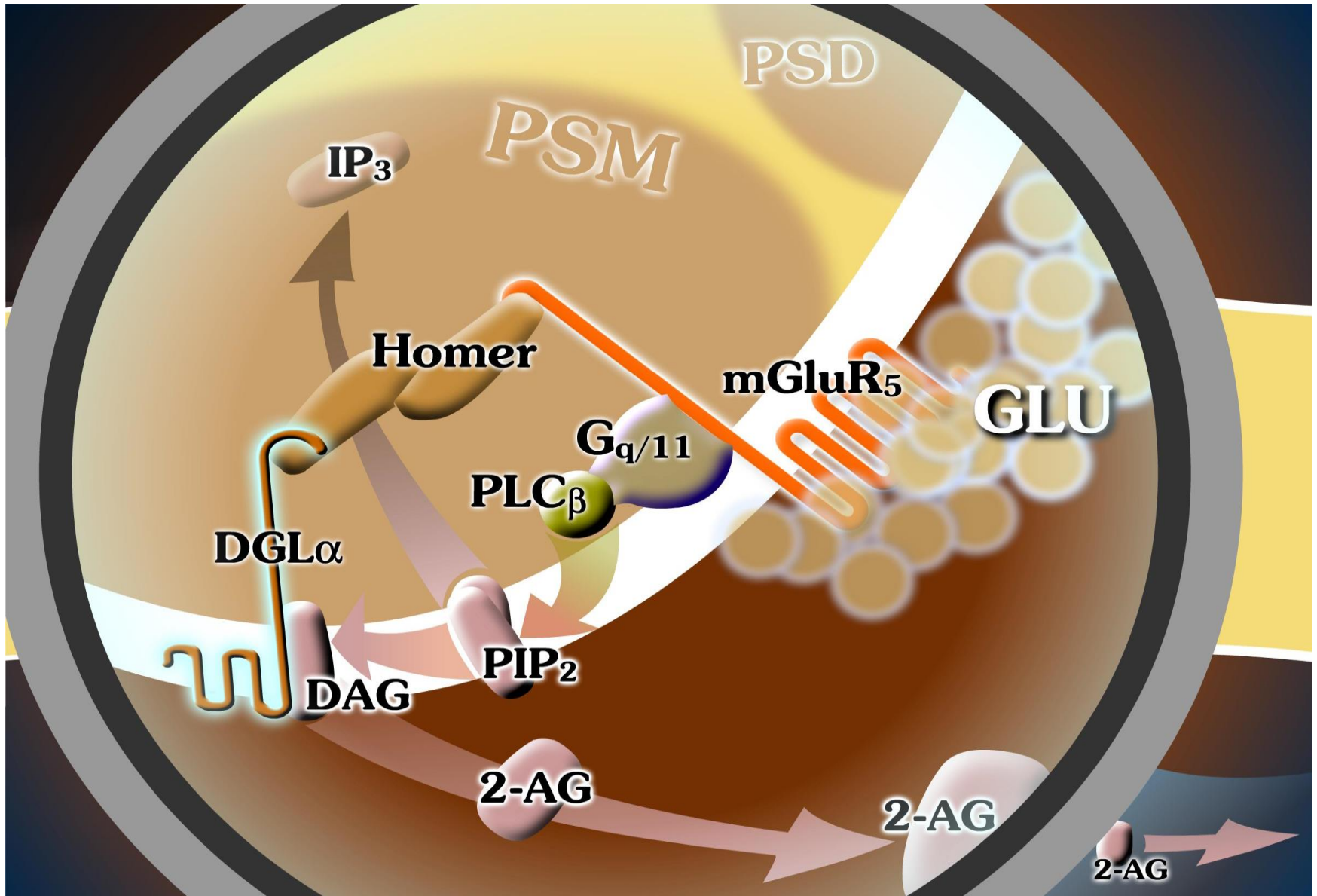
▲ = edge of postsynaptic density

Luján et al (1997) *J. Chem. Neuroanat.*

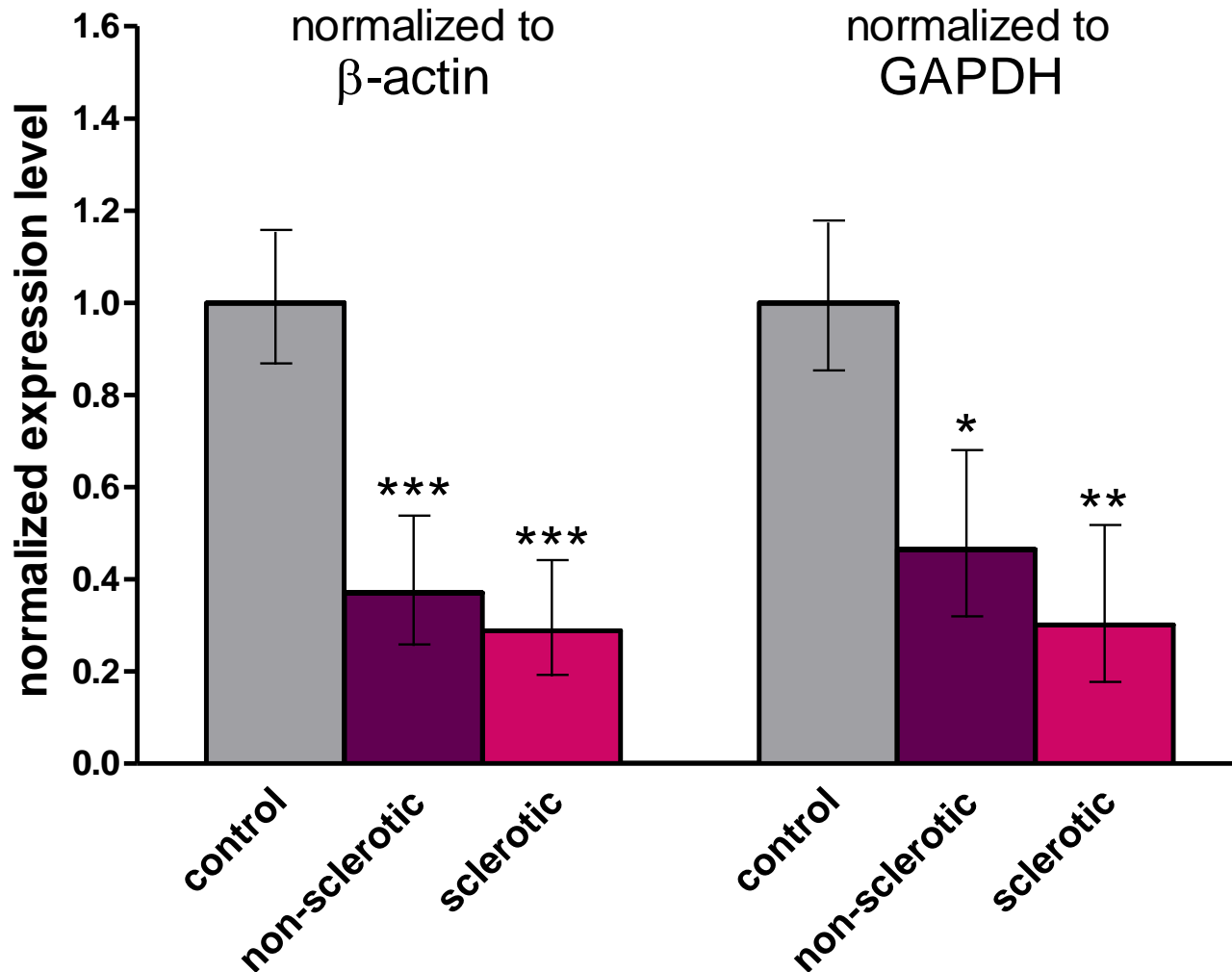
2-AG release evoked by mGluR5 activation



The Perisynaptic Signaling Machinery (PSM)

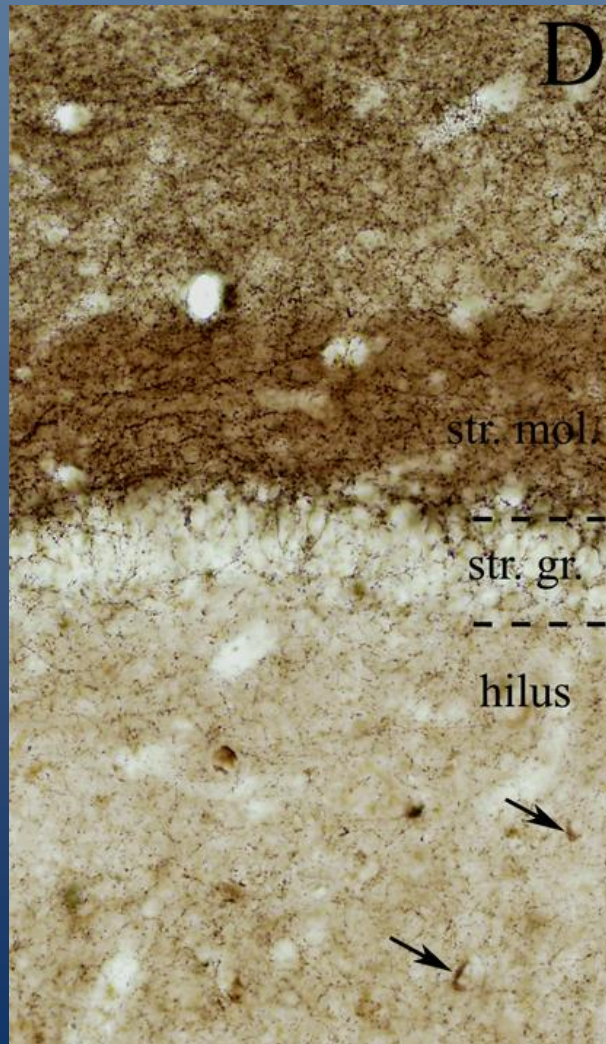


CB₁ cannabinoid receptor expression level is reduced in the epileptic hippocampus

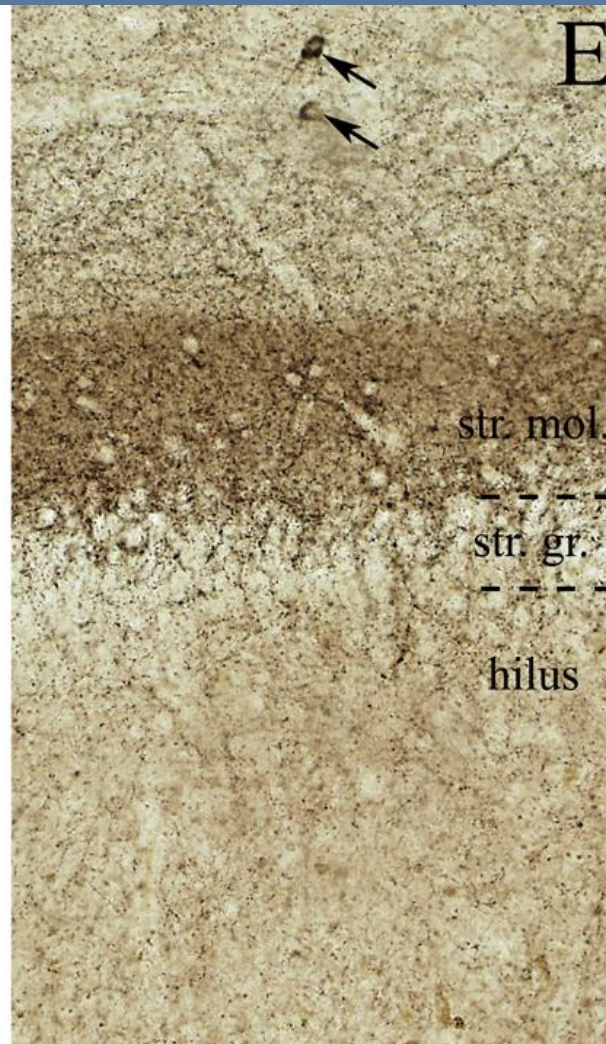


Reduced CB₁-immunostaining in the dentate gyrus of epileptic patients

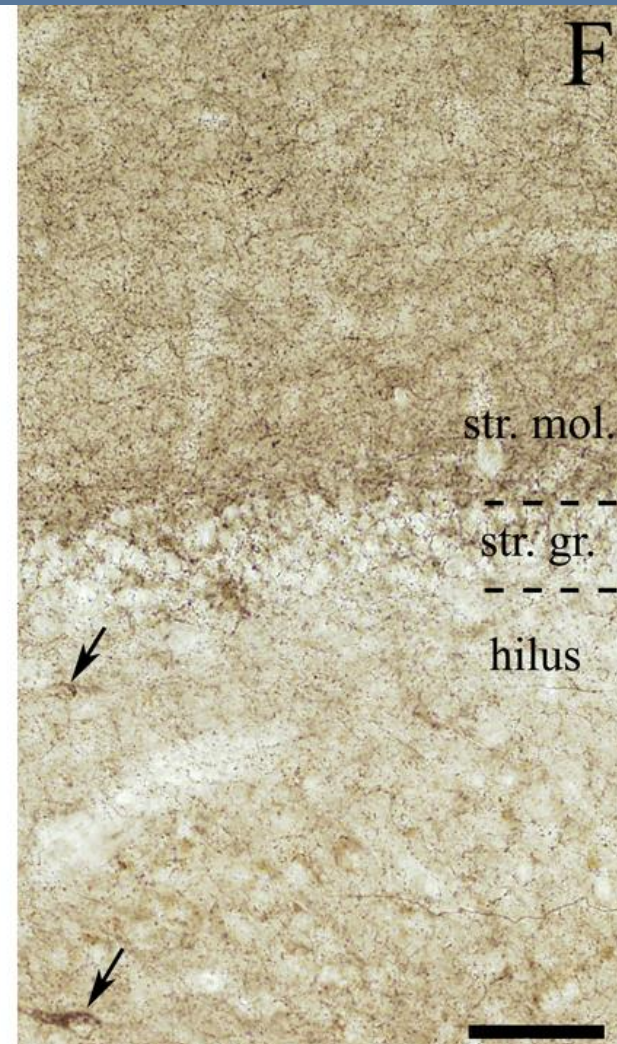
Control



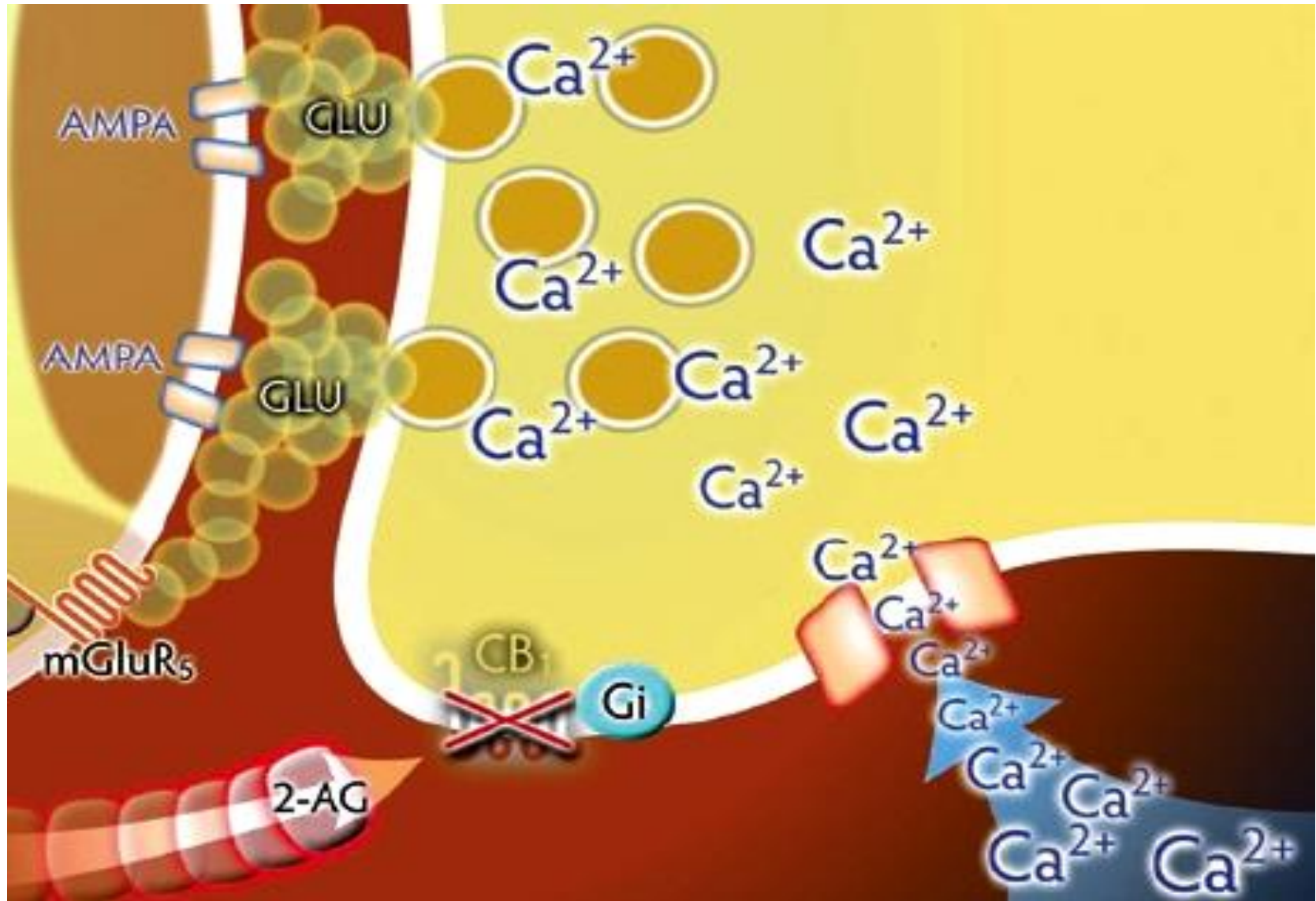
Non-sclerotic

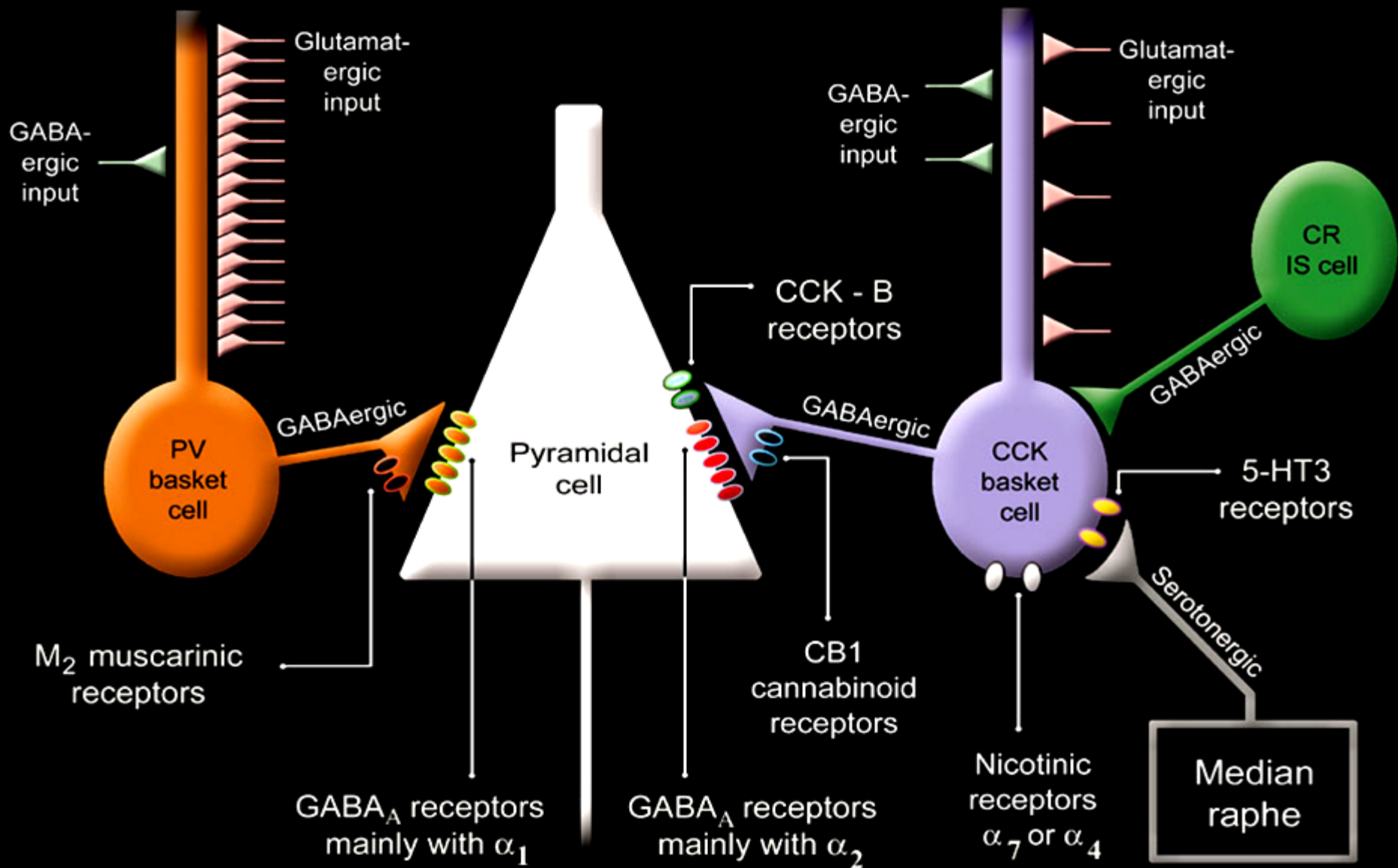


Sclerotic

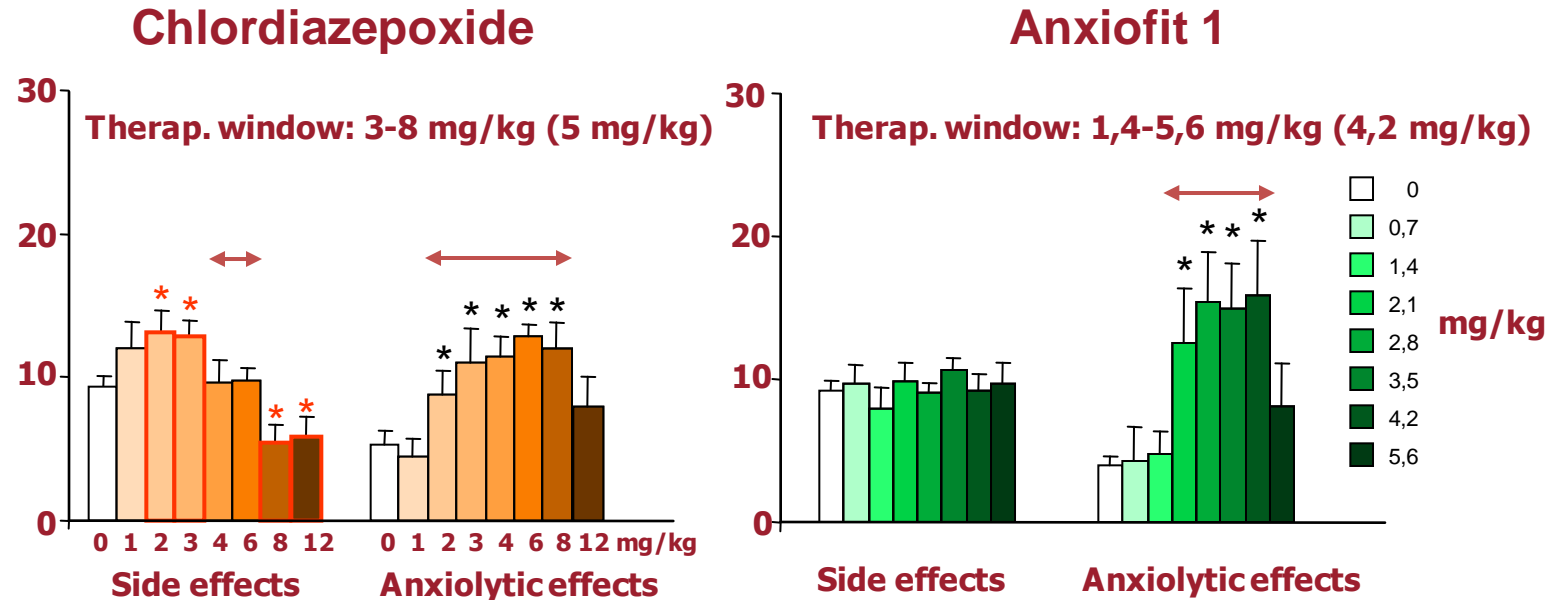


The 2-AG mediated negative feed-back on glutamate release is impaired when CB1 receptor number decreases





A plant extract acting via the eCB system



The efficacy of Anxiofit is similar to the best anxiolytic drugs, but without the side effects!

A plant extract acting via the eCB system



Collaborators

Institute of Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Neuroanatomy and Molecular biology:

István Katona

Gábor Nyíri

Eszter Szabadits

Zsófia Maglóczky

Anikó Ludányi

Gabriella Urbán

Csaba Cserép

Attila Gulyás

Behaviour:

József Haller

Nikolett Bakos

Balázs Varga

Electrophysiology:

Judit Makara

Norbert Hájos

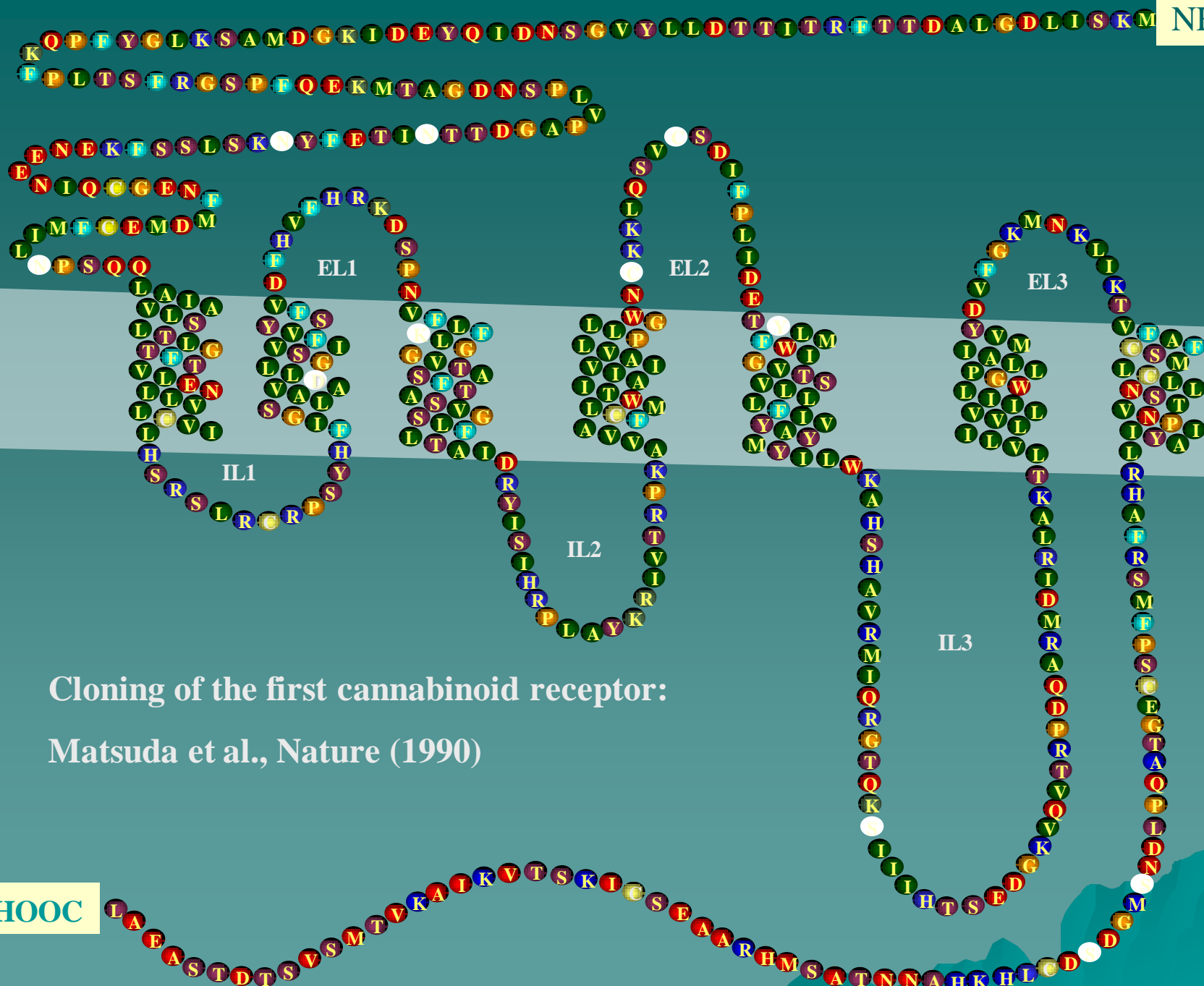
István Mody

Antisera: Kenneth Mackie (Univ. Washington, Seattle)

Masahiko Watanabe (Hokkaido Univ. Japan)

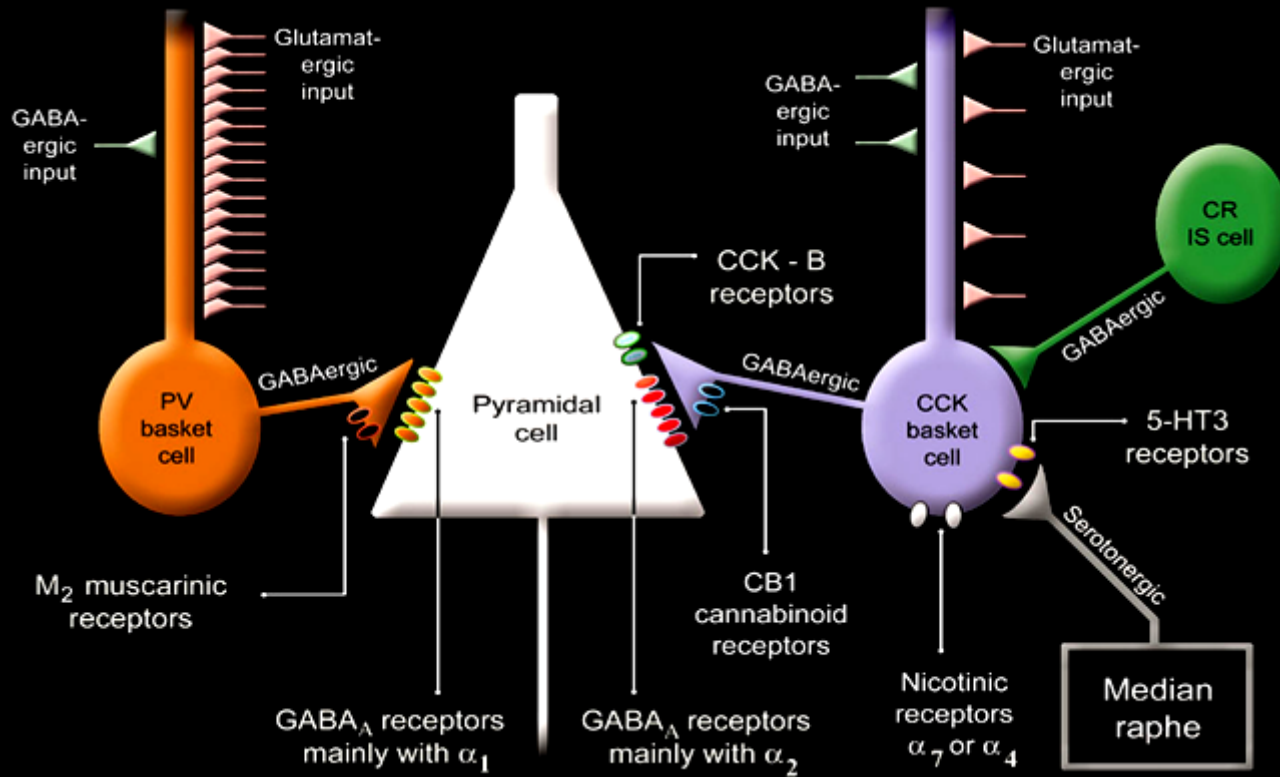
CB1 KO mice: Catherine Ledent (Brussels), Andreas Zimmer (Bonn)

NH2

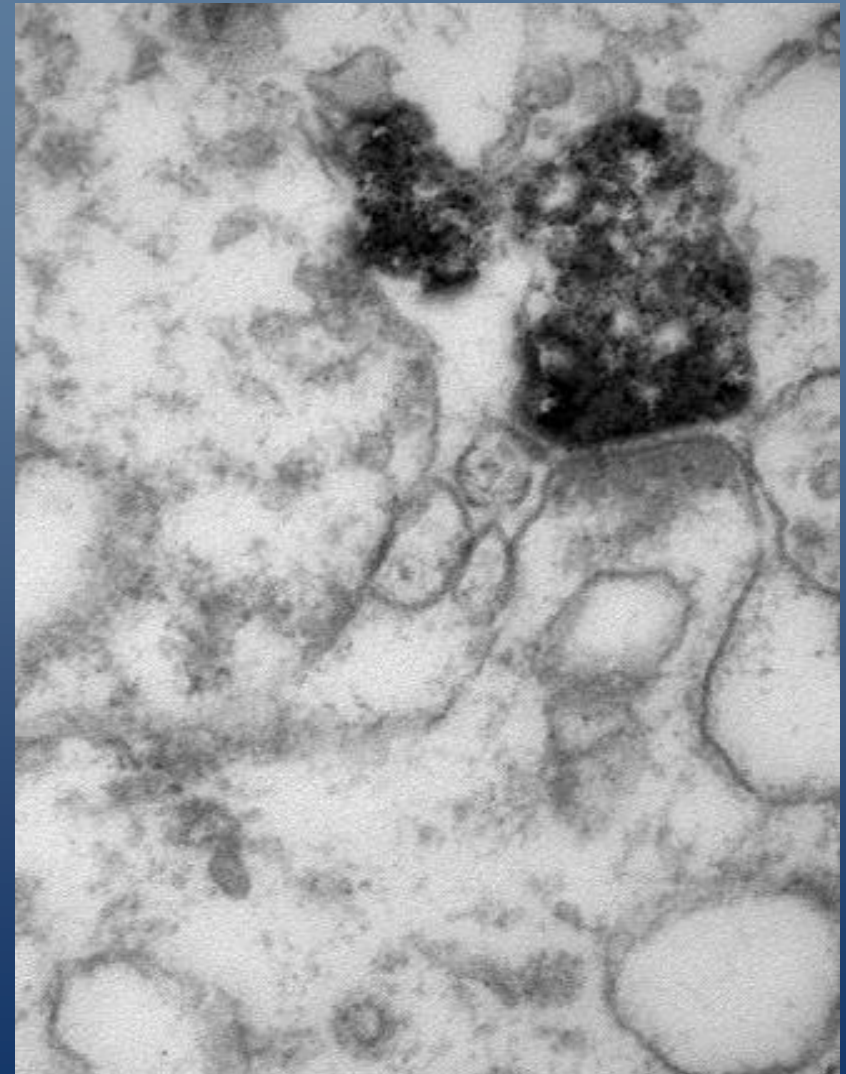
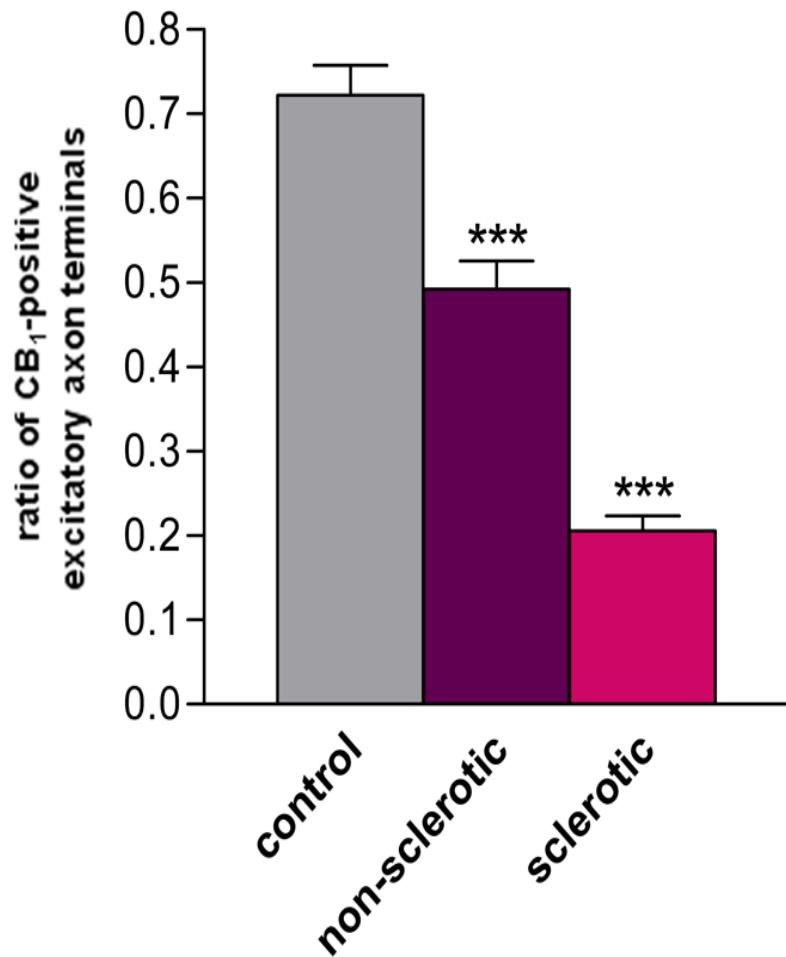


HOOC

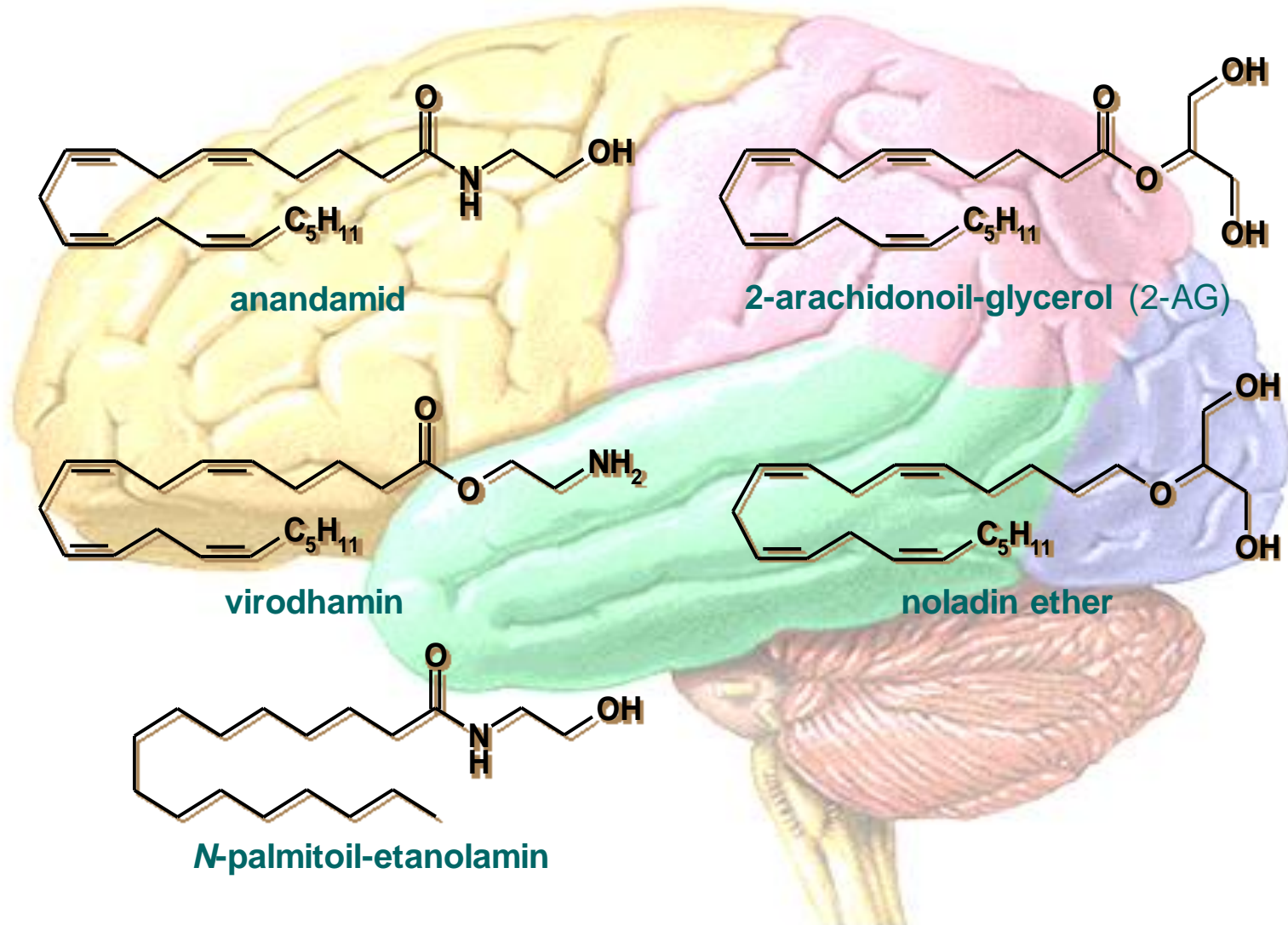
Could individual cell types with all their complexity – rather than individual receptors or enzymes – be considered as drug targets?



Reduced ratio of CB₁-positive excitatory axon terminals in the dentate gyrus of epileptic patients

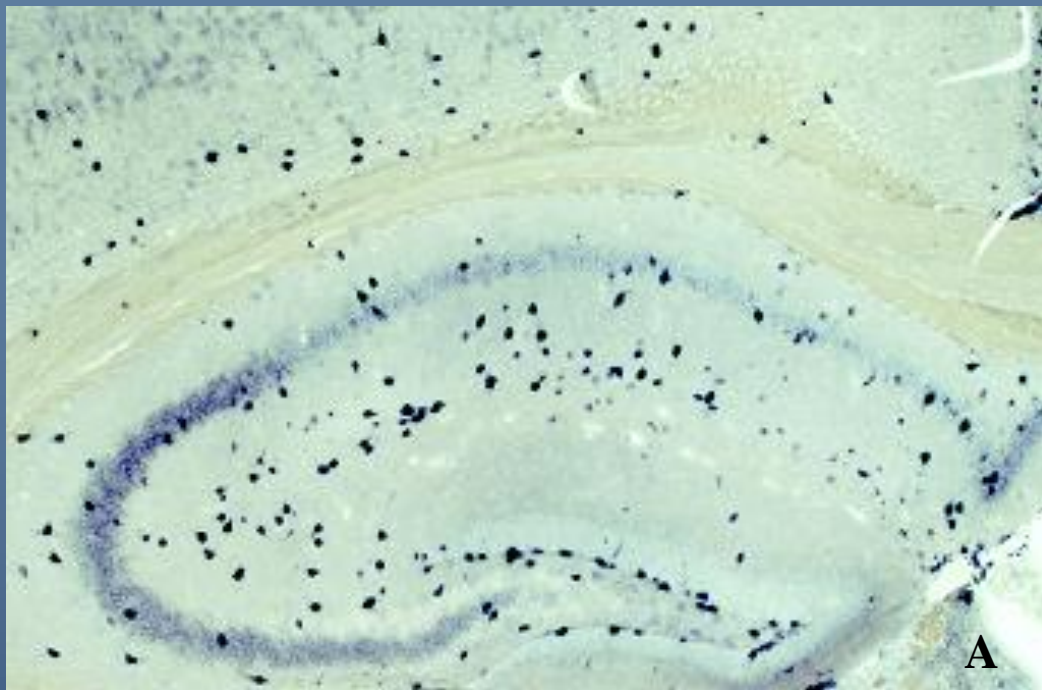


Endogenous cannabinoids

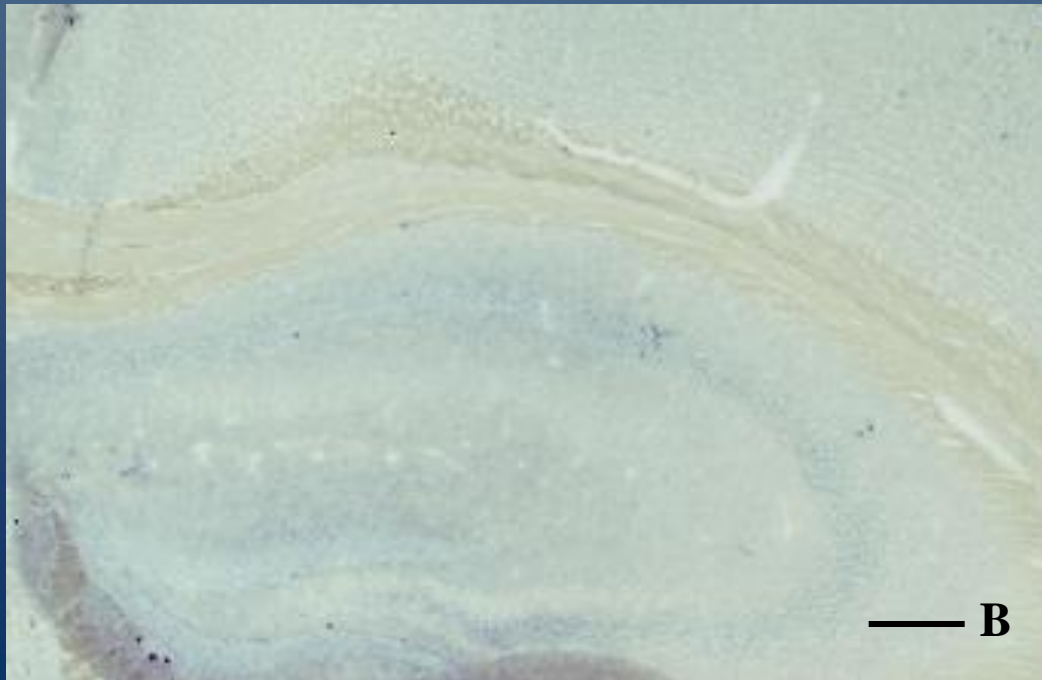


Expression of CB1 cannabinoid receptor mRNA

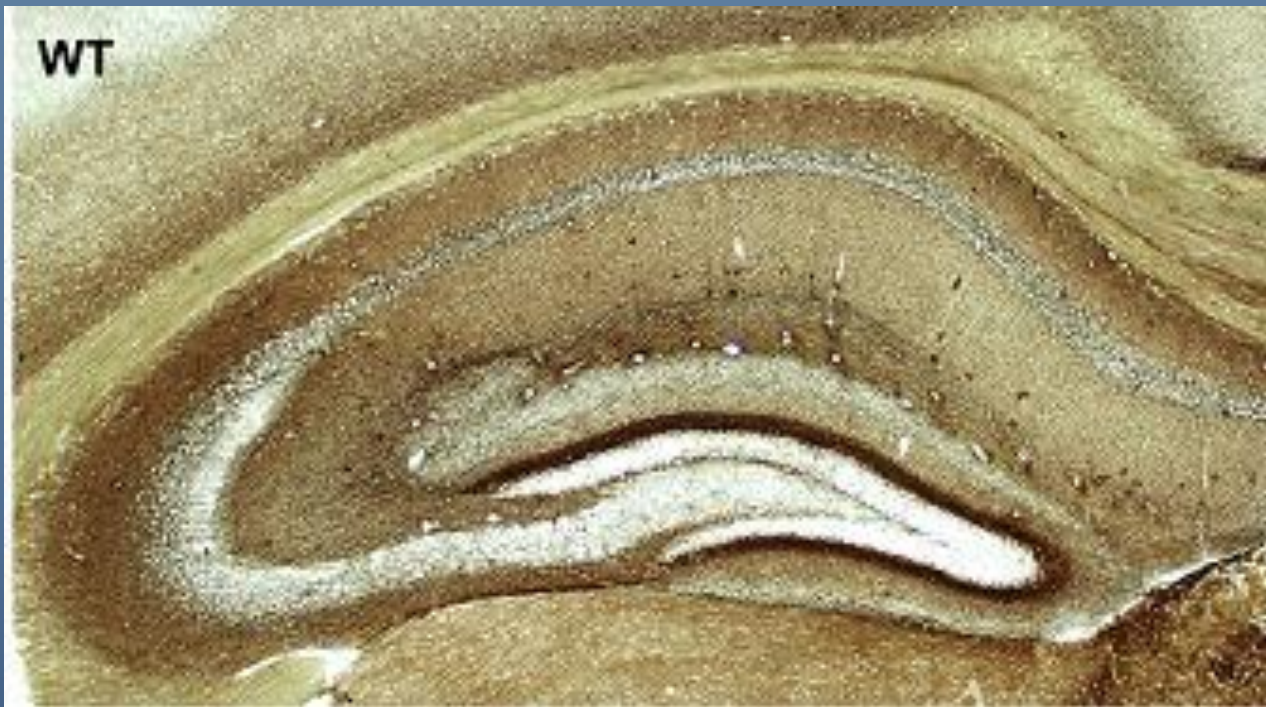
Antisense probe



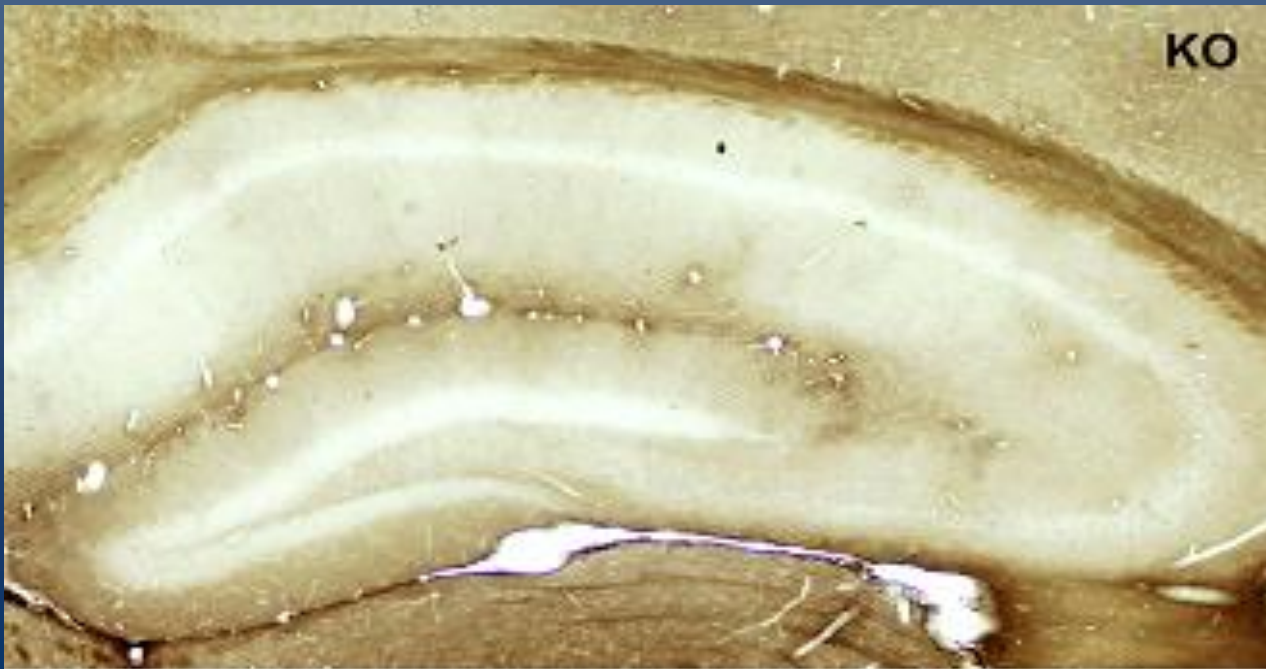
Sense probe



WT



KO



CB1^{+/+}

so

sp

sr

slm

b

