

Internship Proposal

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Project Title:

Evaluating the regenerative potential of genes differentially expressed after spinal cord injury in *Acomys* vs. *Mus*.

Level:

Master Student

Project Summary:

Lesions to the brain and spinal cord remain a major unmet medical condition. The main obstacles to treat these conditions is the formation of a scar at the injury site and the intrinsic inability of adult neurons to regenerate. Our group has recently discovered that the spiny mouse (*Acomys*) is a unique exception and is able to regenerate and recover function after full spinal cord transection. To understand the mechanism underlying regeneration in *Acomys*, we have performed RNAseq of the spinal cord injury (SCI) site of *Acomys* and the closely related non-regenerative regular mouse (*Mus*).

Work to be developed by the student:

In this project we will undertake the in vitro validation of the players differentially expressed in *Acomys* SCI site. The effect on axon regrowth of the modulation of the most promising genes (based on expression levels and patterns) differentially expressed following SCI in *Acomys* vs. *Mus* will be assessed. For that, initially, *Mus* neurons (sensory dorsal root ganglia-DRG and cortical neurons), will be grown on top of cells modified in an *Acomys*-like manner, to assess its effect on neurite outgrowth. After screening of the most promising candidate genes, their effect on axon regeneration of *Mus* cortical and DRG neurons will be assessed using microfluidic systems for axotomy.

The knowledge gained with this analysis will enable us to proceed to in vivo proof-of-concept experiments where we will modify the *Mus* spinal cord environment in an *Acomys*-like manner, to enable this species to become regeneration-competent.

References:

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Fernandes, V. E., Provazník, J., Benes, V., Cruz, C. D., Safronov, B. V., Magalhães, A., Reis, C. A., Vieira, J., Vieira, C. P., Tiscórnica, G., Araújo, I. M. and Sousa, M. M. (2022) 'Rewired glycosylation activity promotes scarless regeneration and functional recovery in spiny mice after complete spinal cord transection', *Dev Cell*, 57(4), pp. 440-450.e7.

