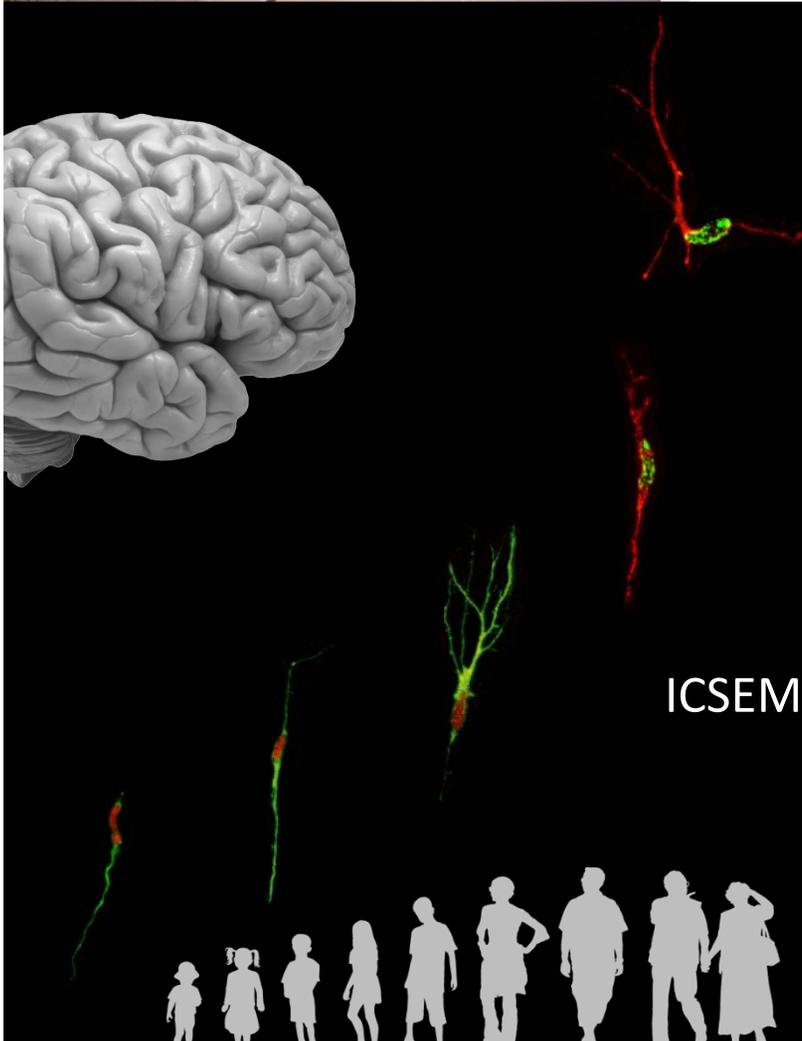


*Dipartimento di Scienze Veterinarie
Università di Torino*

Luca Bonfanti



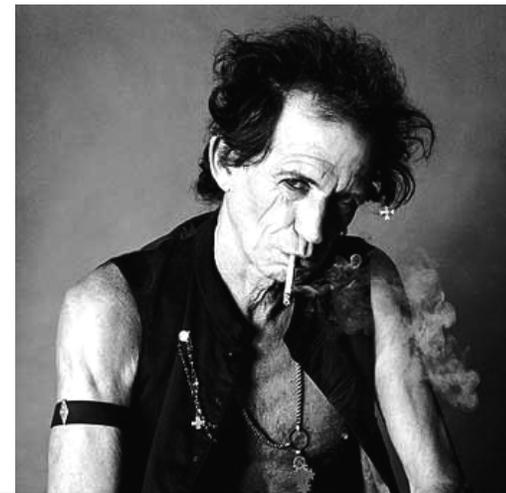
Neuroscience Institute Cavalieri Ottolenghi



***I neuroni “immaturi”
una riserva di cellule sempre giovani?***



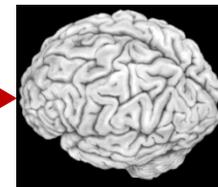
Che cosa vogliamo diventare nel nostro futuro?



LIFE



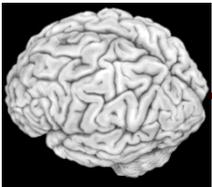
?



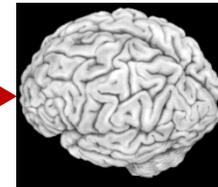
Che cosa vogliamo diventare nel nostro futuro?



LIFE



?



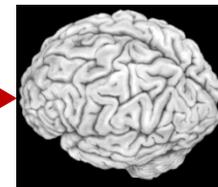
Che cosa diventiamo nel nostro futuro?



LIFE



?





Ramon Cajal premio Nobel con Camillo Golgi nel 1906

«Il cervello non rigenera»



Quanto è statico il nostro cervello?



Il cervello in numeri

Neuroni

Contatti sinaptici



80-90 miliardi

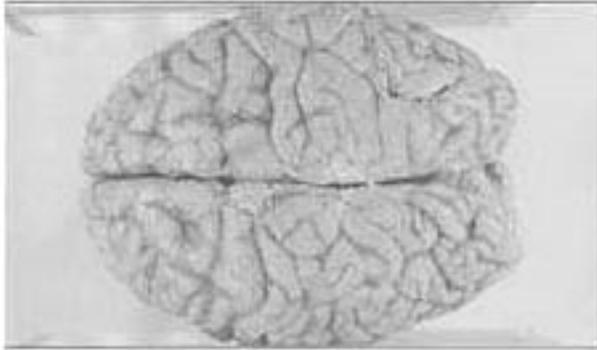
10^{12}

Nella vita, questa complessità può cambiare?

Come?

Fino a che punto?

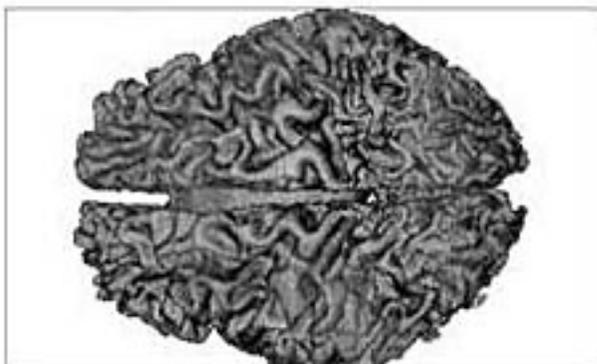
Una prima risposta “macroscopica”



Persona anziana “normale”



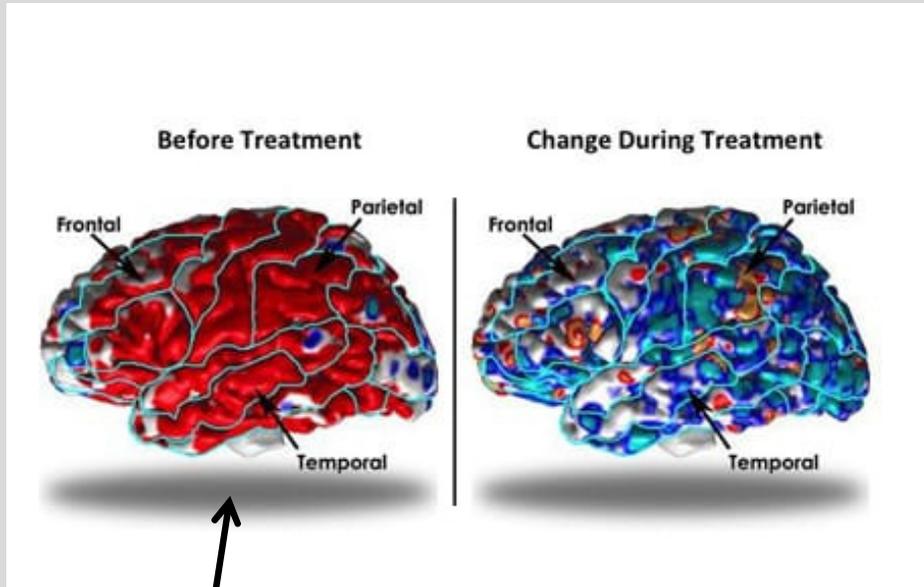
Persona con Alzheimer



Persona con problemi di alcolismo

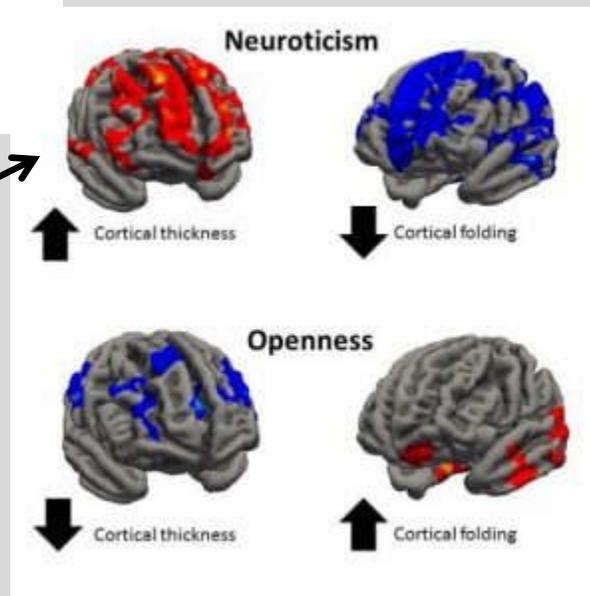
L'IMAGING CEREBRALE rivela modificazioni della struttura

Depressione

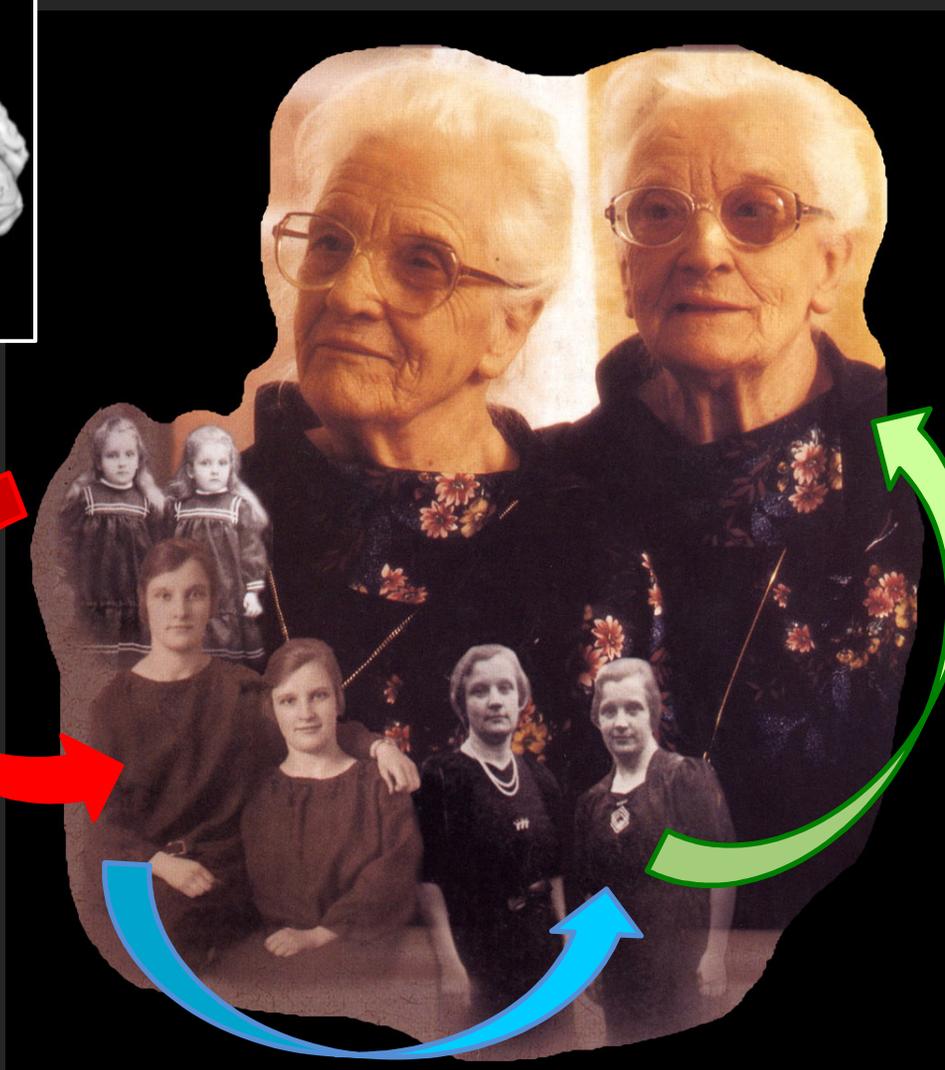
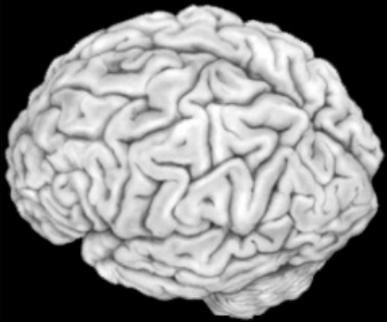


Voxel based technology

Nevrosi



Aumento dello spessore della corteccia cerebrale



70% geni
30% ambiente
(fino al 50%)

Cresce

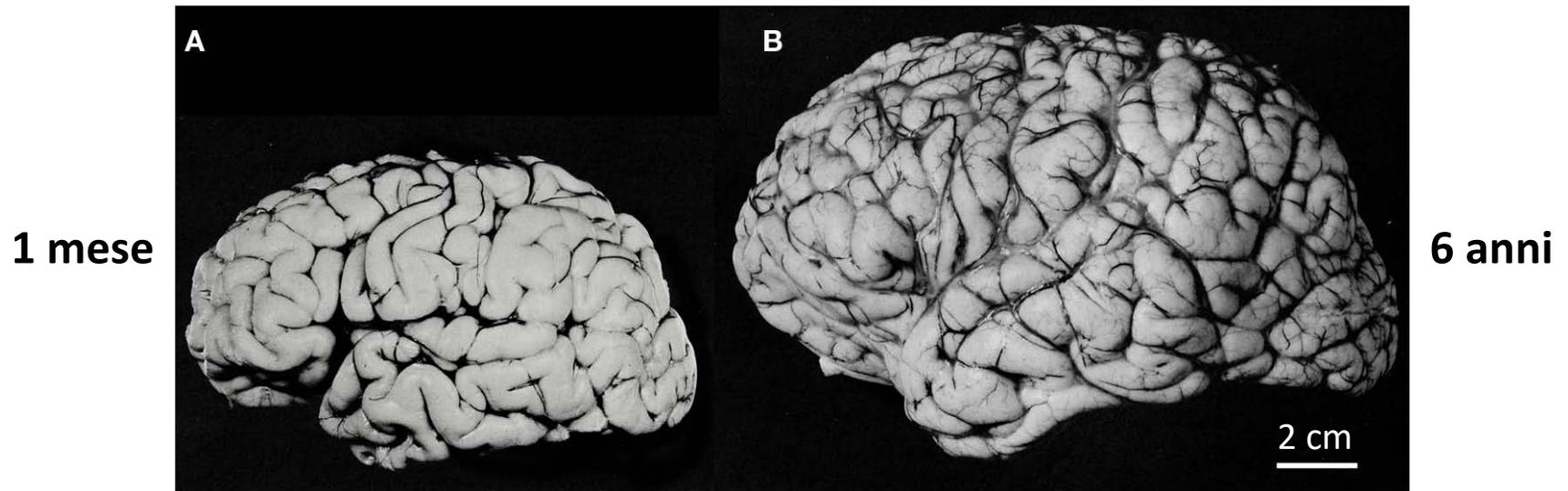
Invecchia

Si modifica

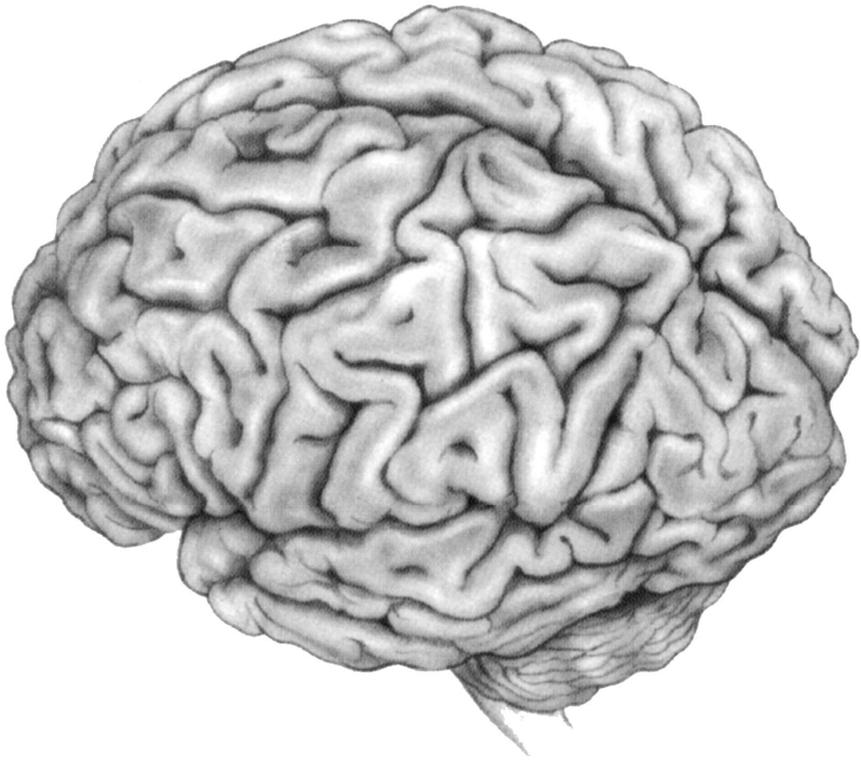
*L'unica certezza è il cambiamento (Confucio)
L'unica costante nella vita è il cambiamento (Buddha)*

Lo sviluppo postnatale

Umano



Plasticità



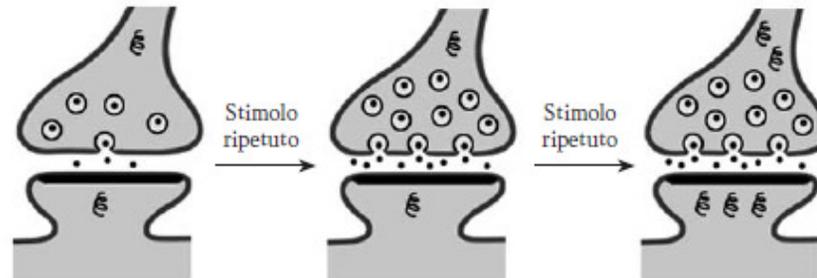
Invariabilità di connessioni
geneticamente determinate



Plasticità
Adattamento all'ambiente
*(cambiamenti nella struttura
e funzione del cervello)*

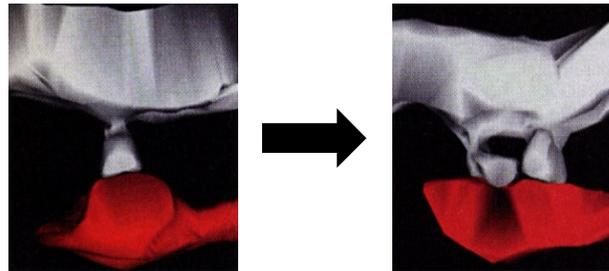
Plasticità nel cervello

Funzionale



Contatti rafforzati

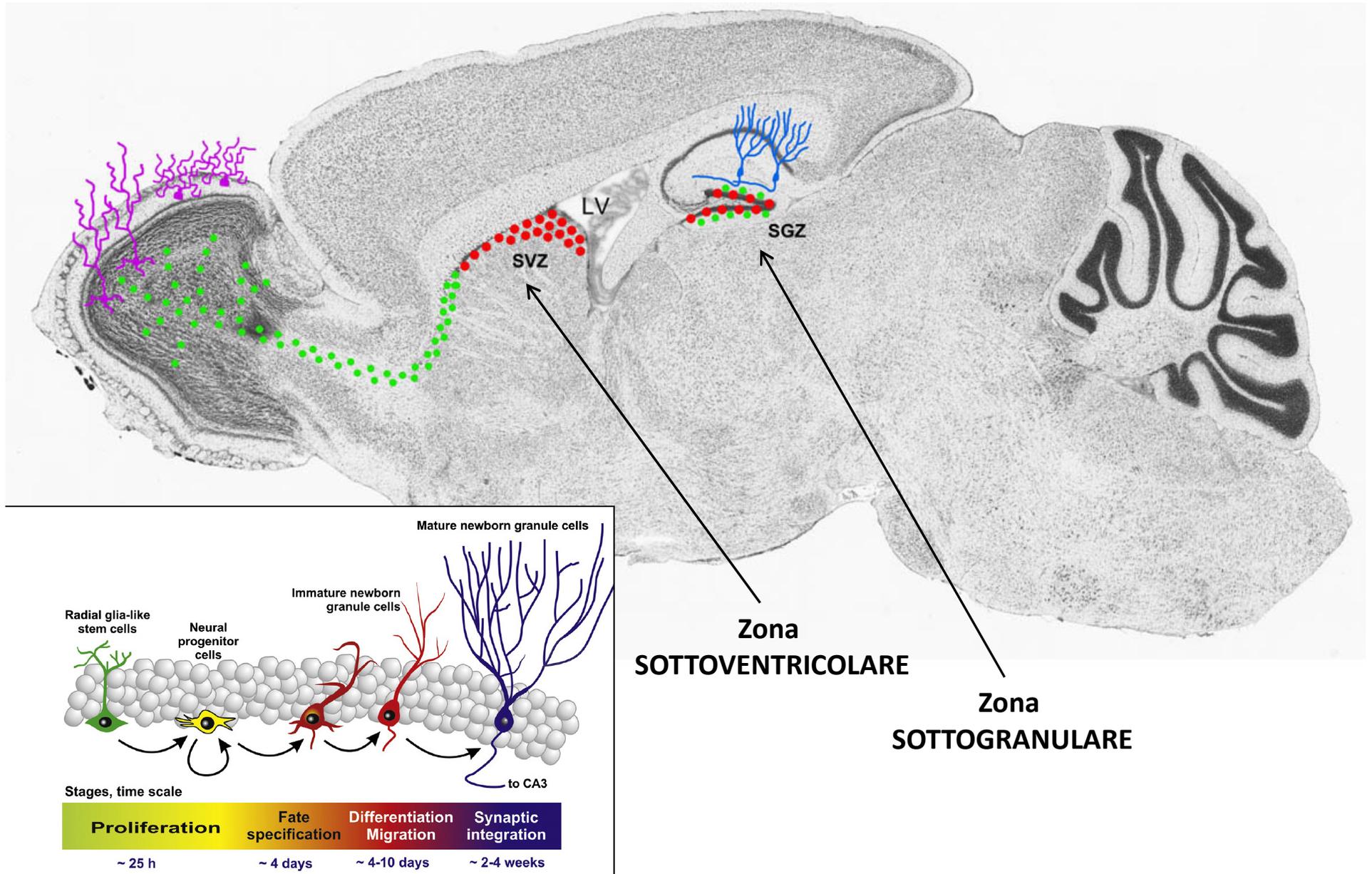
Strutturale



Nuovi contatti

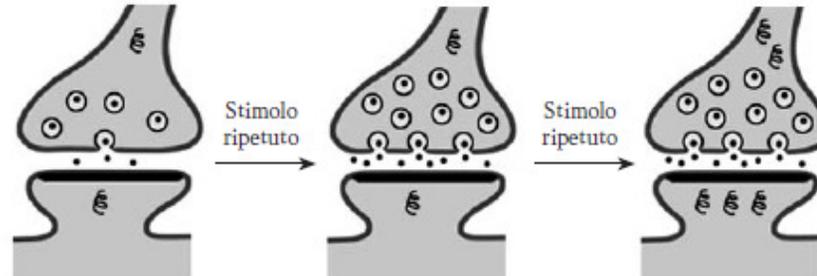
... ma sempre da **elementi pre-esistenti**

A partire dagli anni '90: 2 zone "neurogeniche" nel cervello



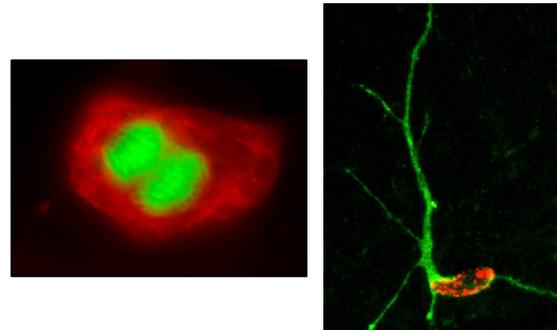
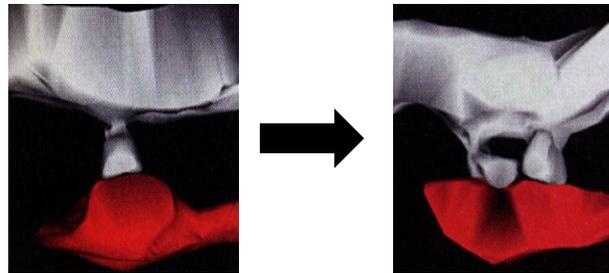
Plasticità nel cervello

Funzionale



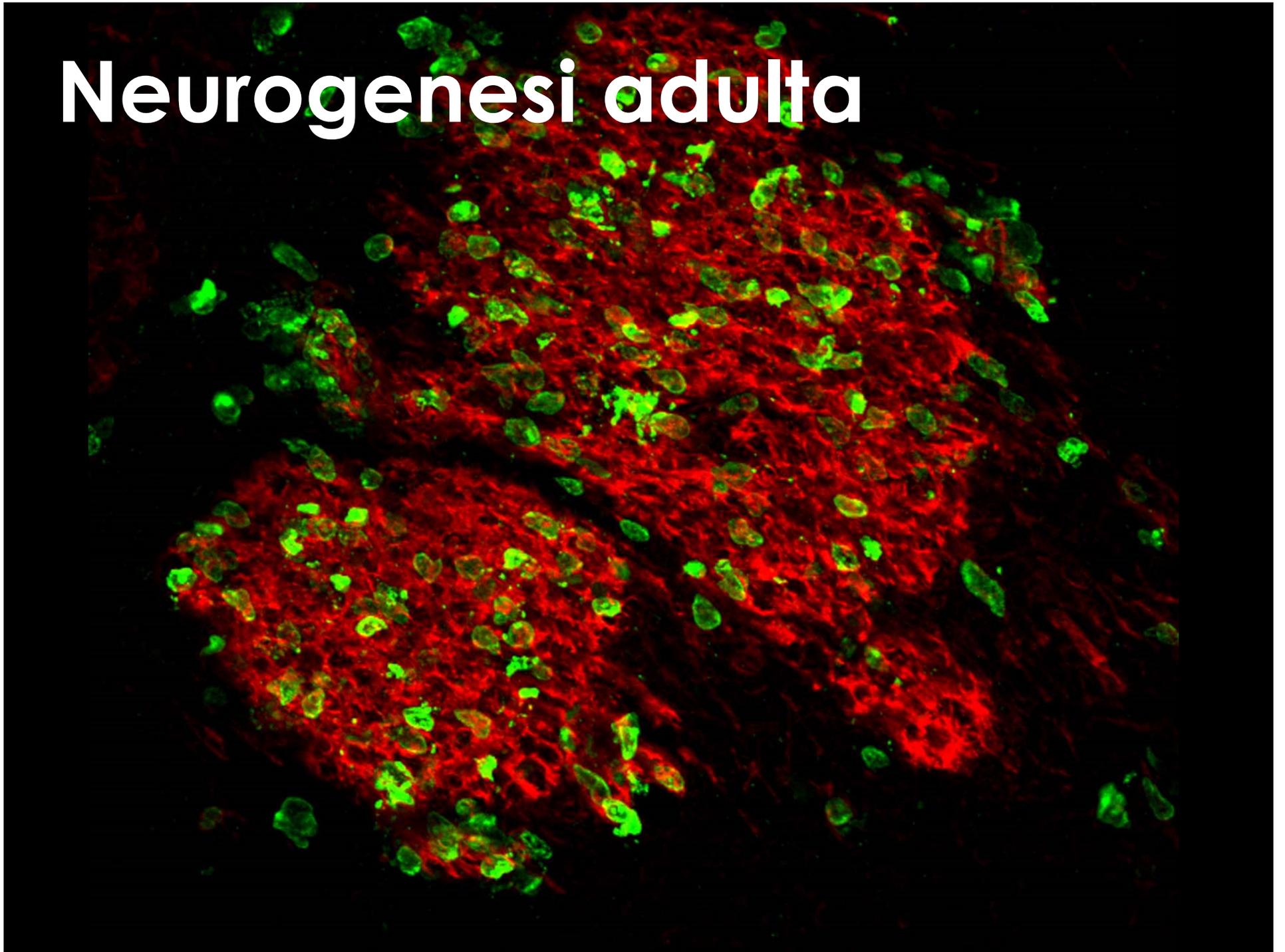
Elementi
pre-esistenti

Strutturale

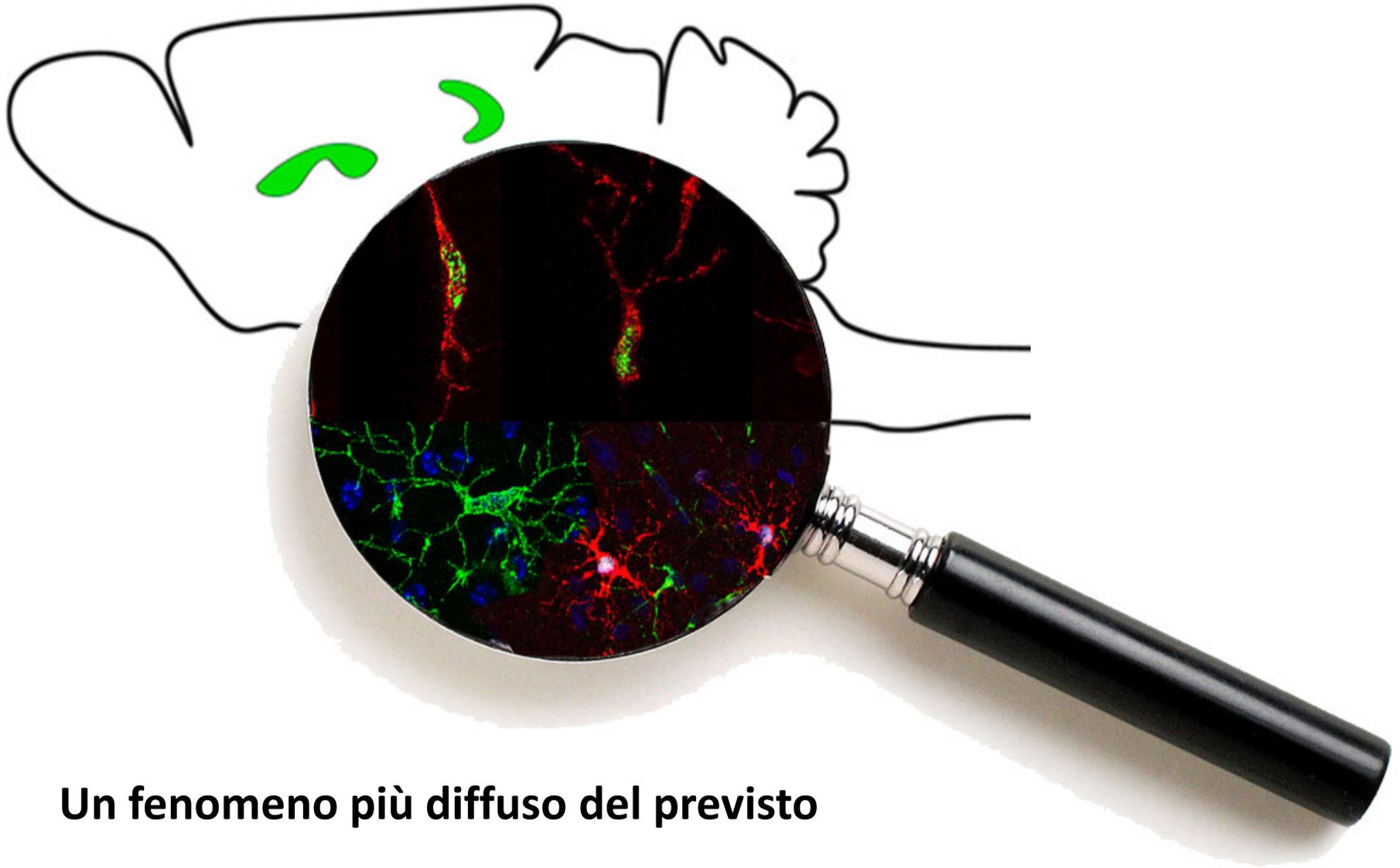


Nuovi neuroni

Neurogenesi adulta



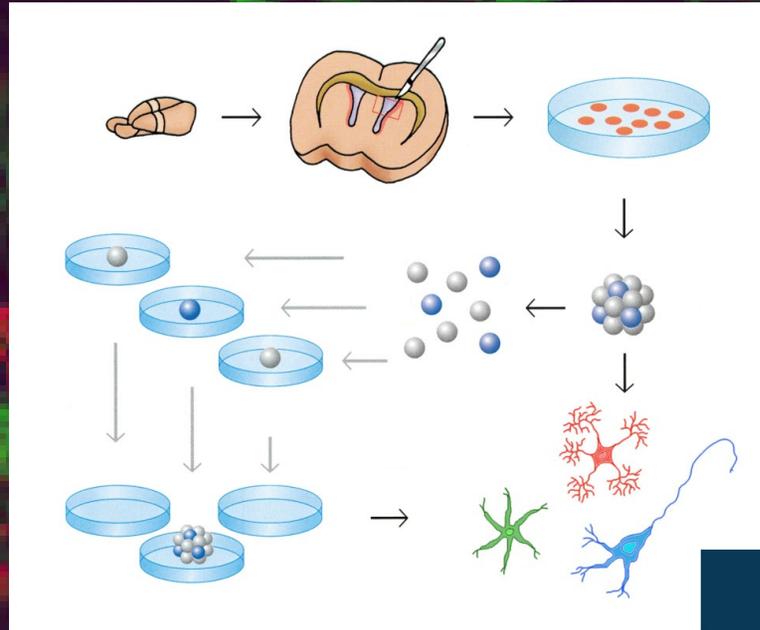
Nel cervello adulto ci sono cellule staminali



Un fenomeno più diffuso del previsto

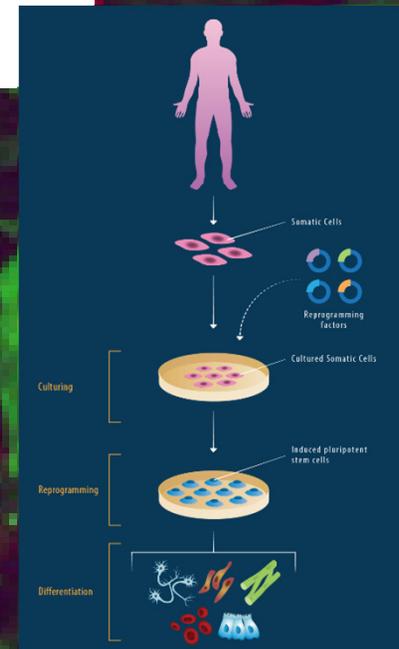
Le cellule staminali neurali *in vitro*

Isolamento
Coltura
Espansione
Manipolazione



IPS cells

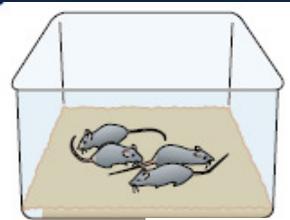
Riprogrammazione



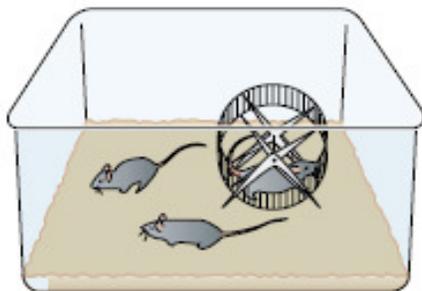
Oggi (dopo 25 anni e 9000 lavori scientifici) sappiamo molto

MODULAZIONE della plasticità

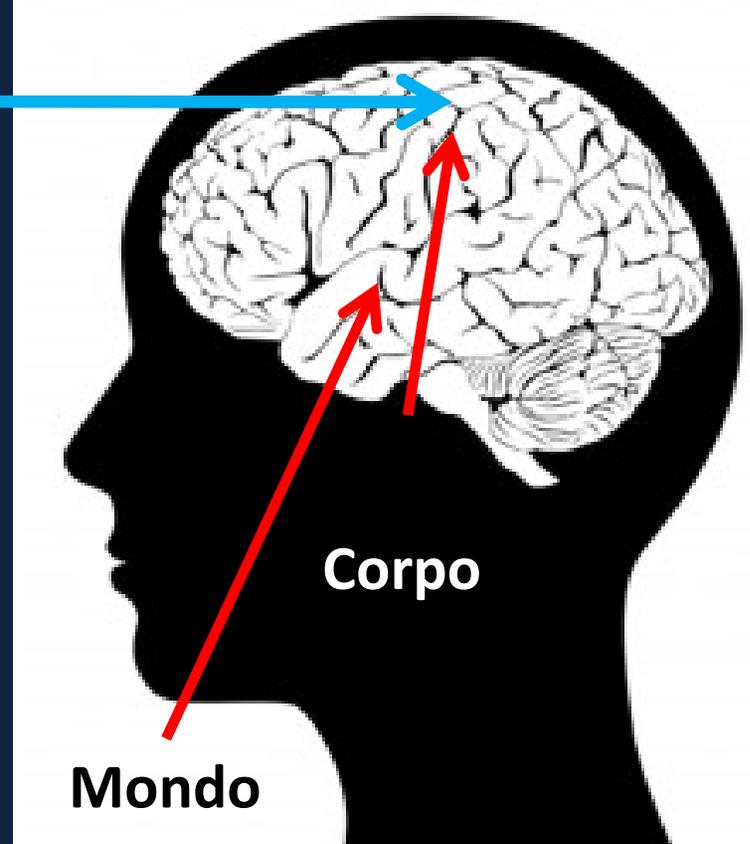
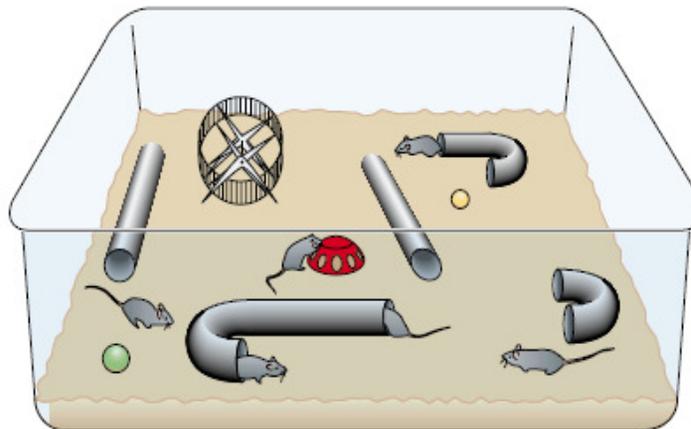
Che noia...



Figo!

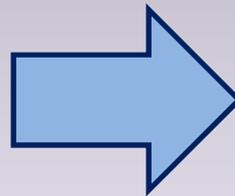
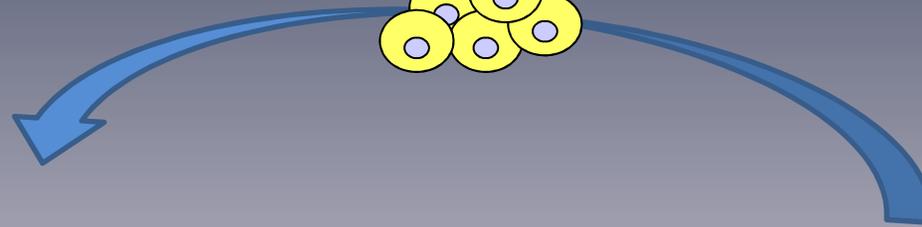
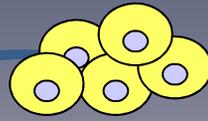


Fantastico!!!



Il sogno dei ricercatori

Stem cells



Aging

Trauma

Multiple sclerosis

Ictus



Parkinson

Huntington

Alzheimer

Restrizioni evolutive

Plasticità + **riparazione**



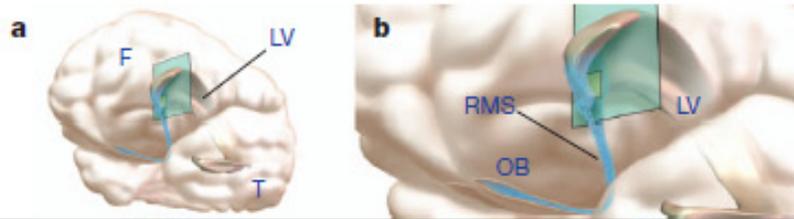
Sistema immunitario



Plasticità

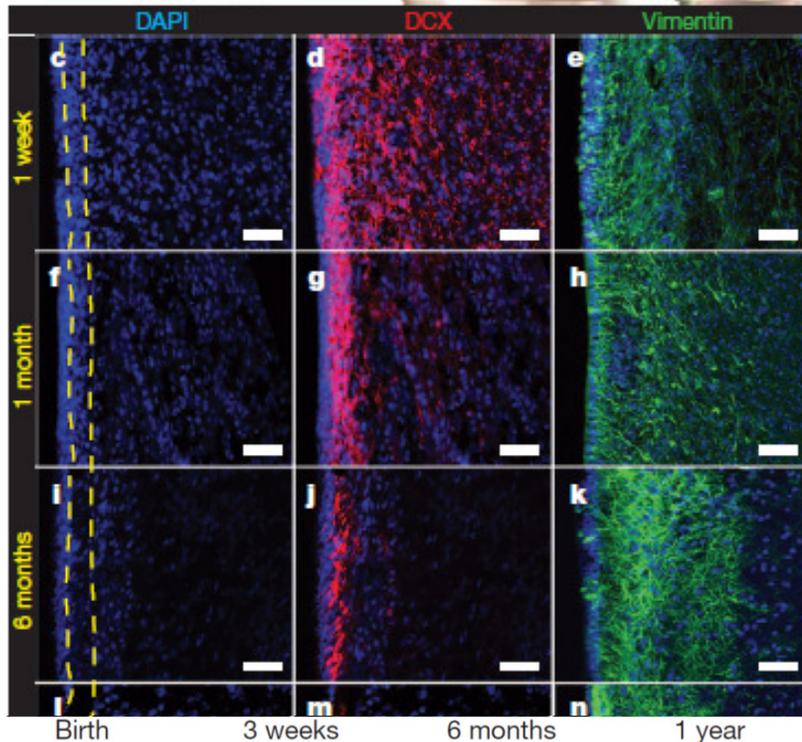


Neurogenesi, riparazione



Sanai et al, *Nature* 2011

L'apporto di nuovi neuroni verso il BULBO OLFATTIVO nell'uomo è quasi scomparso all'età di **18 mesi**



Nell'ippocampo accade tra 7 e 13 anni



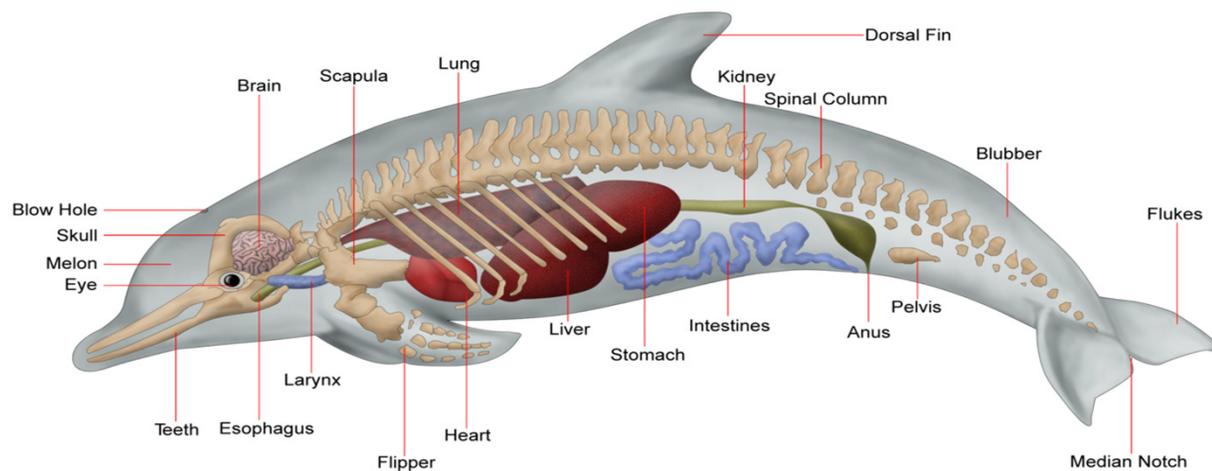
Sorrells et al., *Nature* 2018

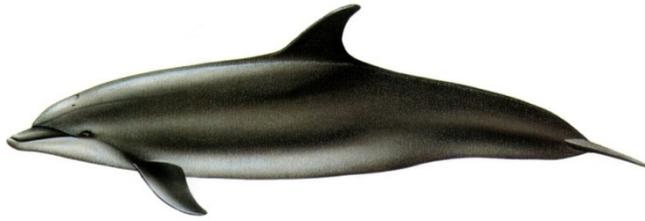
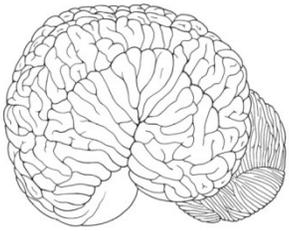


Esiste la neurogenesi nei delfini?



**Mammiferi acquatici
dotati di
ECOLOCALIZZAZIONE**





Perchè studiare il cervello del delfino?

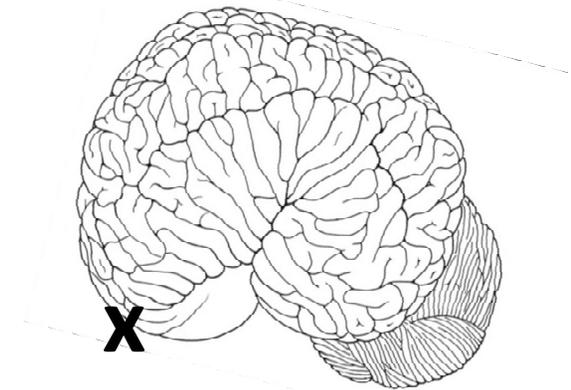
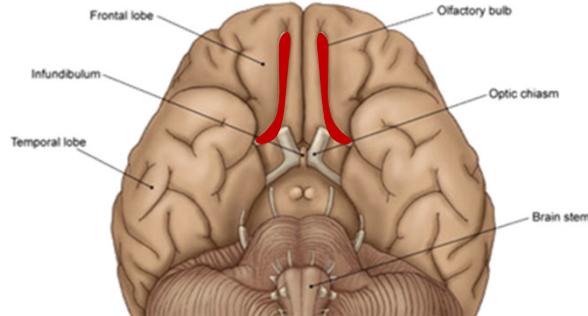
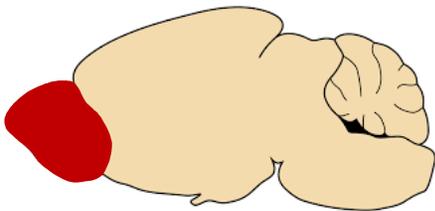
No ha olfatto. Non c'è il bulbo olfattivo

Topo

(non in scala)

Umano

Delfino

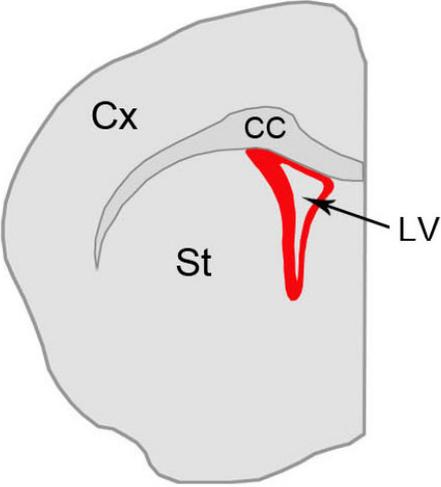
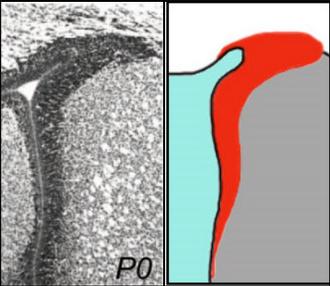


GRANDE

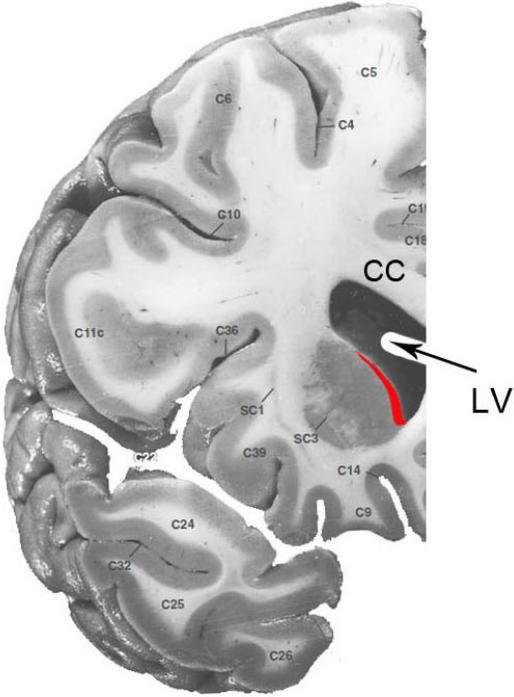
PICCOLO

ASSENTE

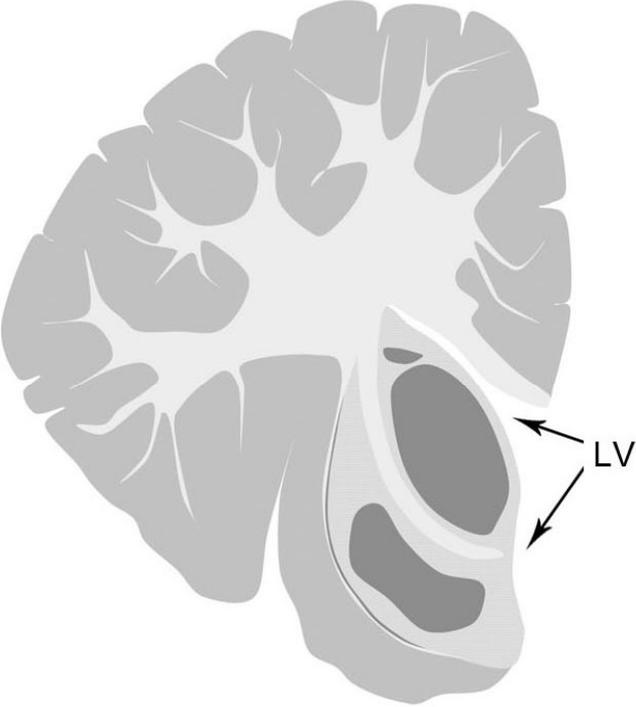




Topo



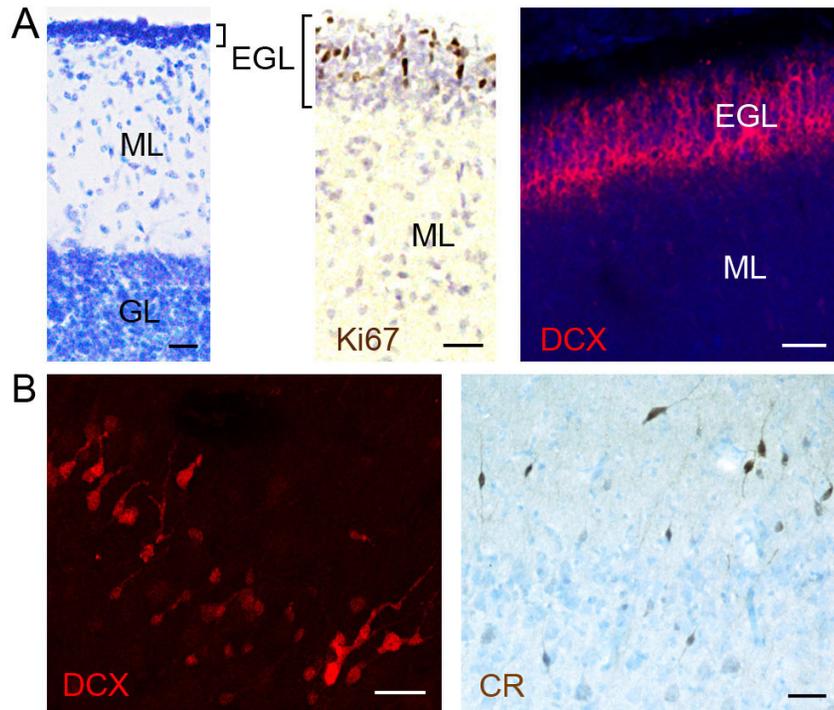
Uomo



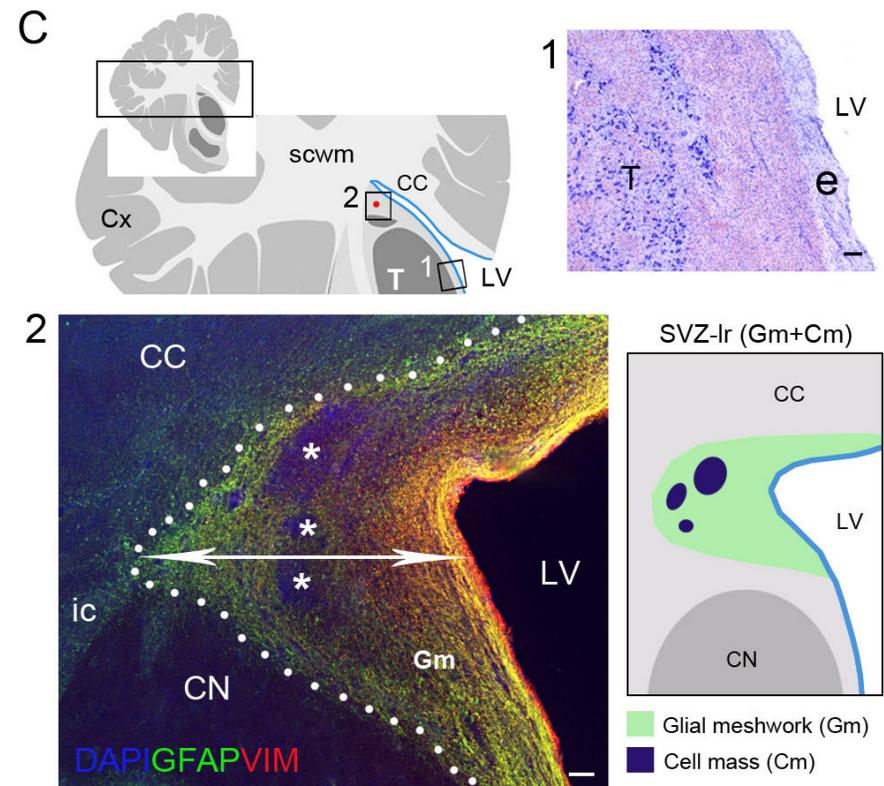
Delfino

Assenza di strato germinativo periventricolare alla nascita

Controlli interni



Regione simile all'SVZ



Parolisi, Cozzi, Bonfanti, 2017 *Brain Struct Funct*

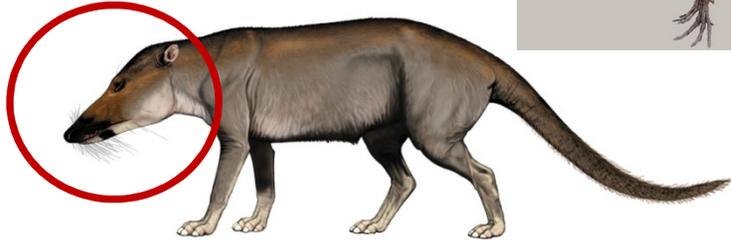
Scarsissima proliferazione cellulare: C'E' MA NON FUNZIONA!

... Tanto tempo fa

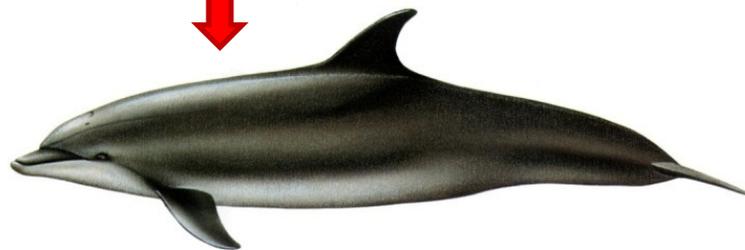
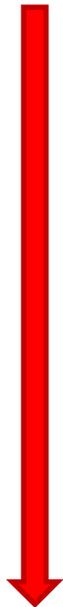


Kishida et al, 2015 *Zool Lett*

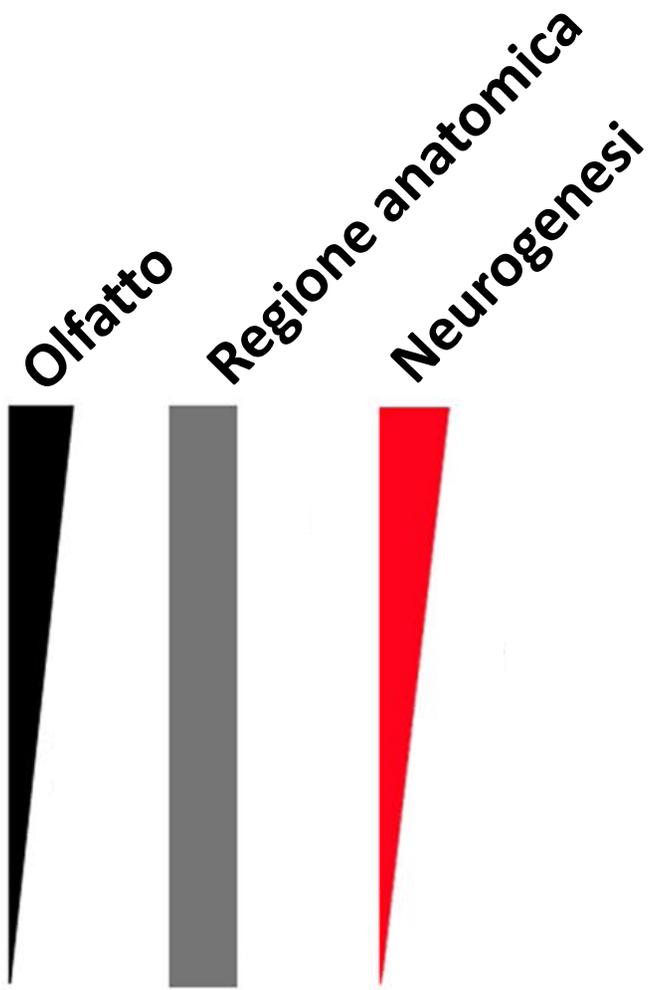
Olfatto



38 milioni di anni



No olfatto



Parolisi, Cozzi, Bonfanti, 2017 *Brain Struct Funct*

In sintesi:



**Plasticità
Neurogenesi
Riparazione**

Cosa ci riserva il futuro?

Blade runner, 1982

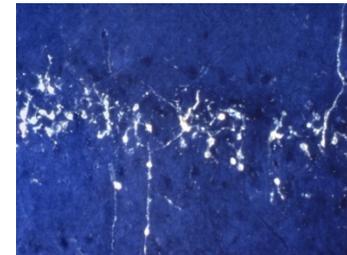
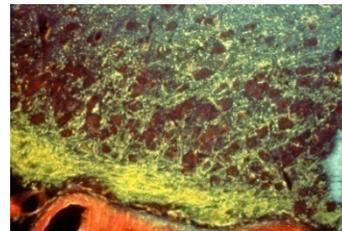
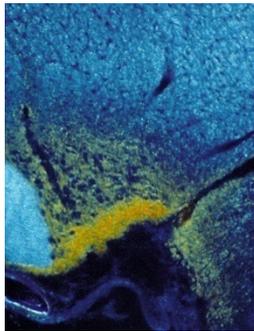
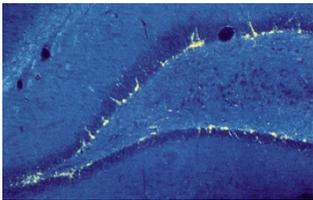
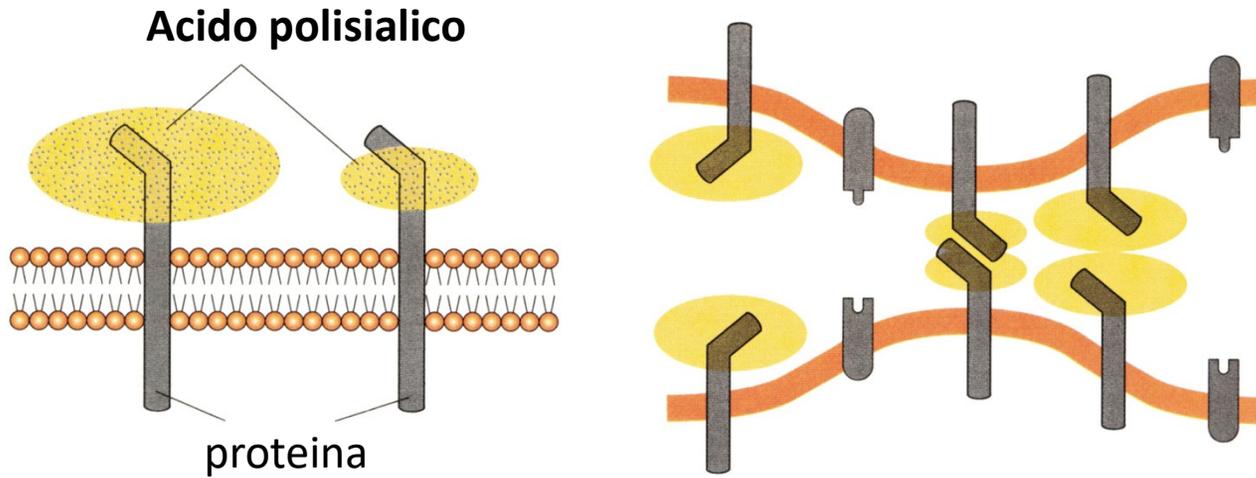


Bordeaux, 1991



PSA-NCAM

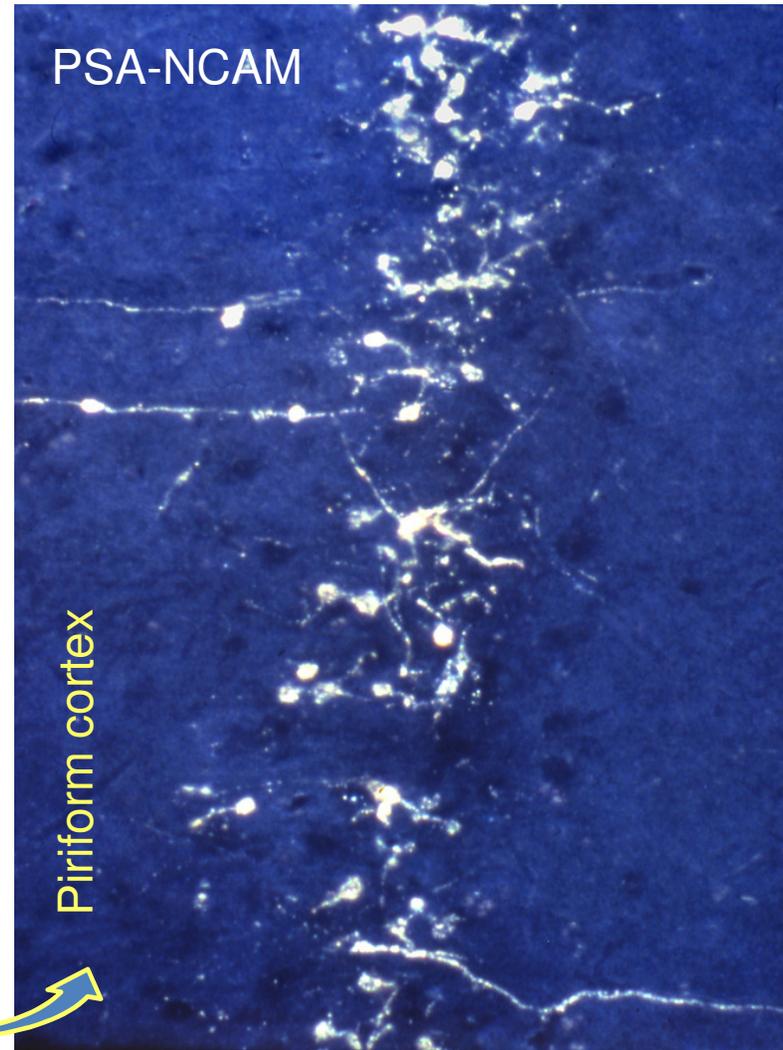
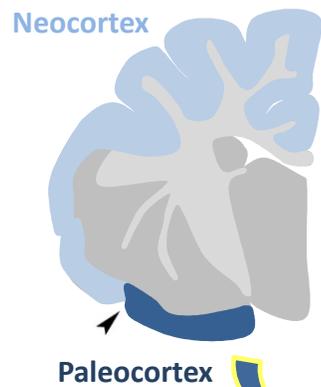
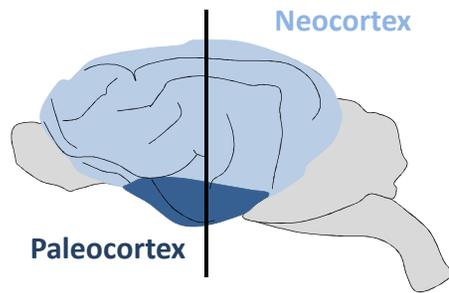
(forma non adesiva di NCAM)

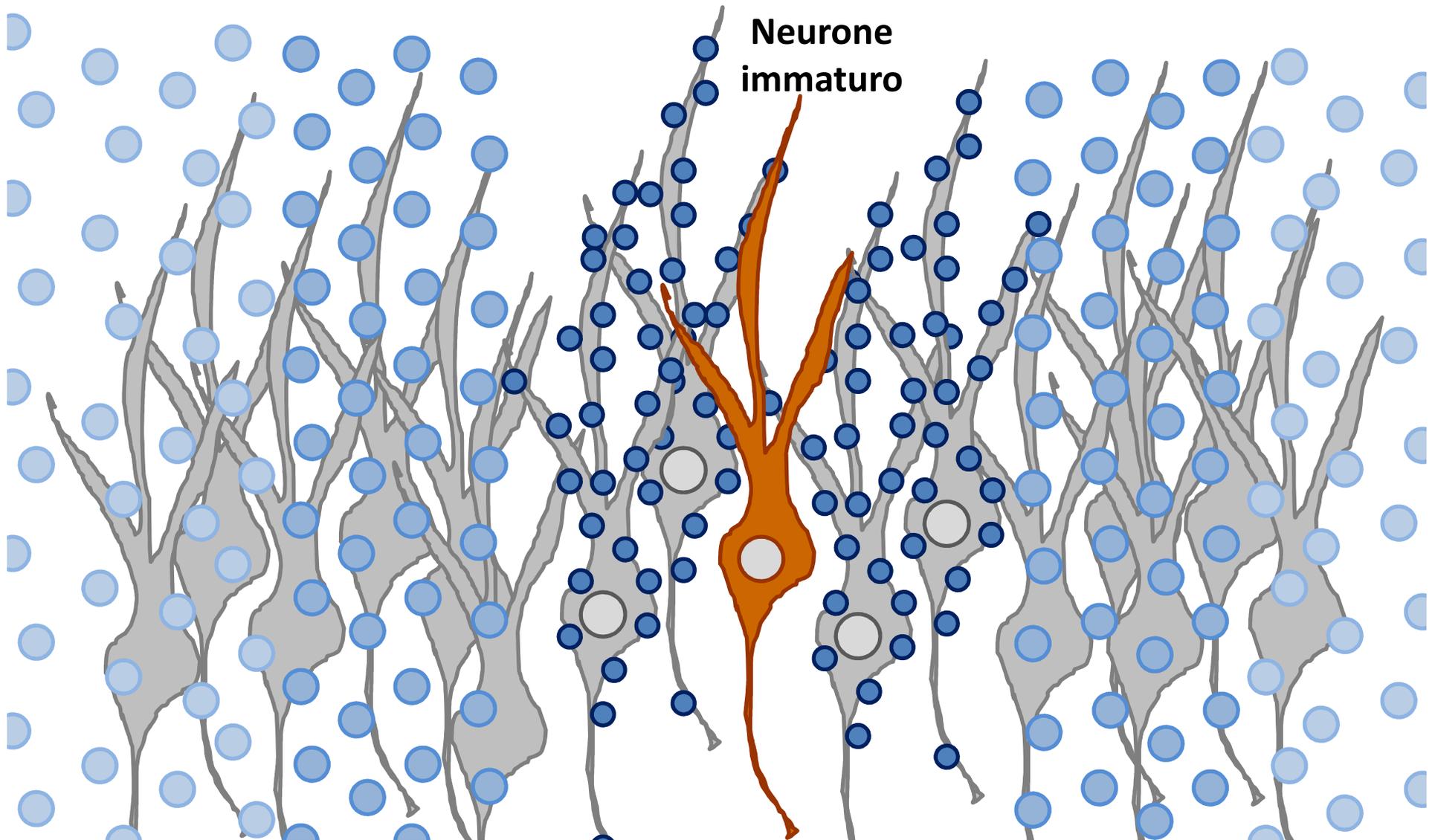


Regioni cerebrali contenenti PSA-NCAM

Bonfanti et al, 1992 *Neuroscience*

Neuroni con PSA-NCAM nella **paleocortex**





Neurone
immaturo

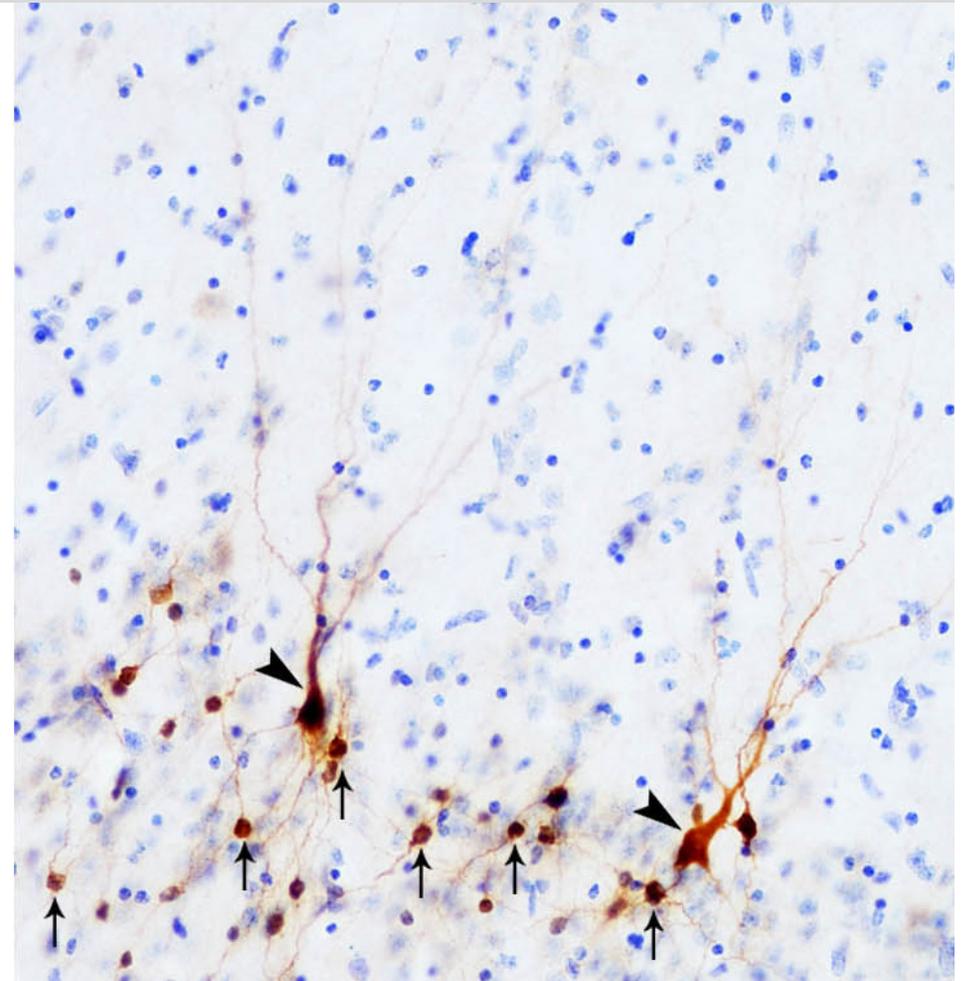
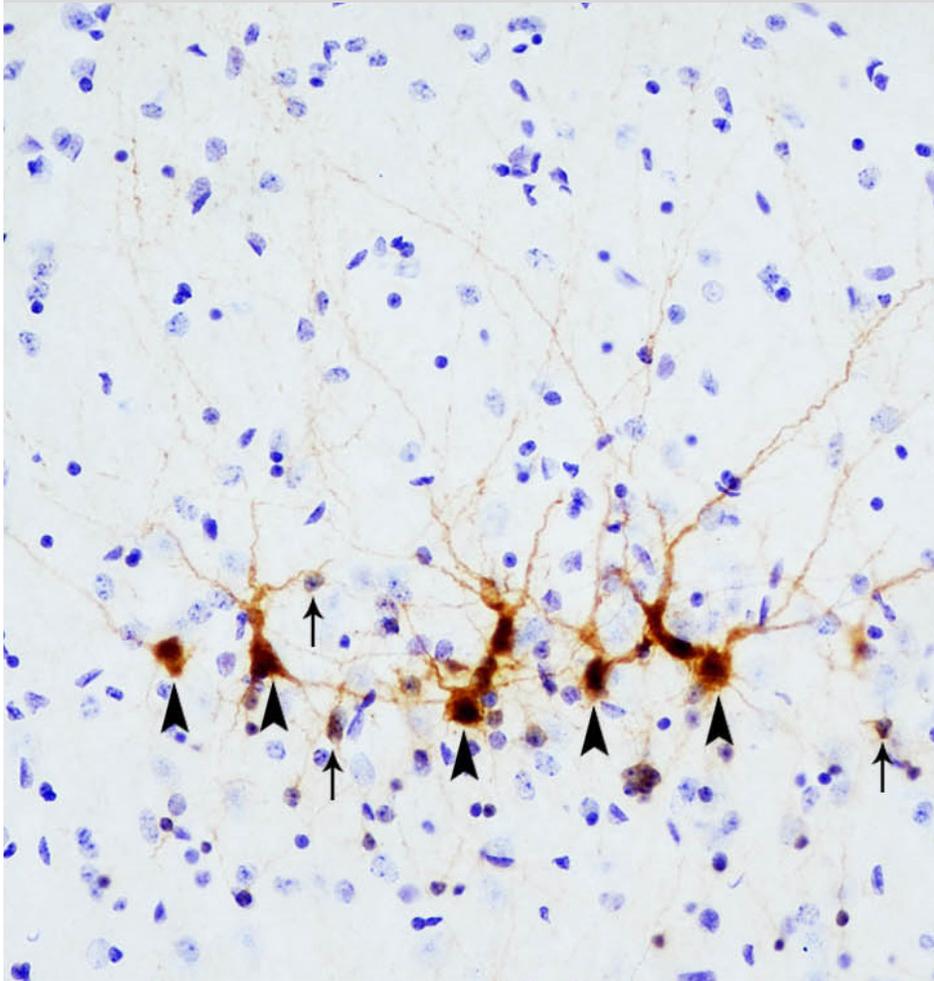
Gomez-Climent et al., 2008 Cereb Cortex

**Non sono neogenesi (sono li dalla nascita!)
Forse non hanno sinapsi**

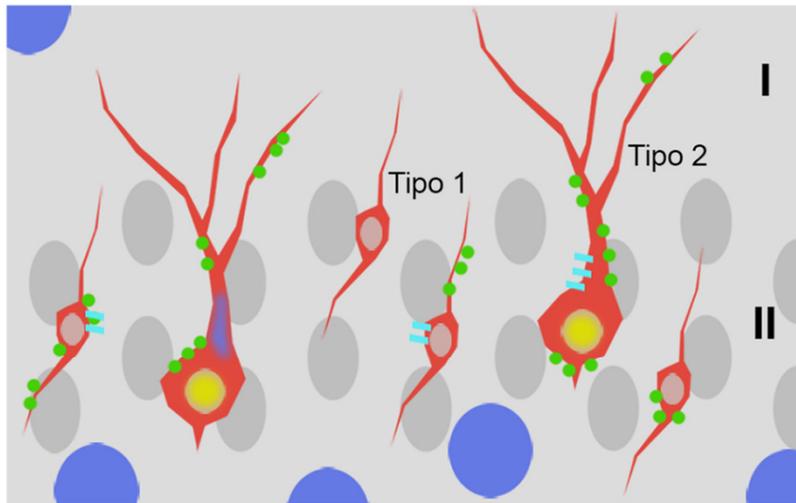
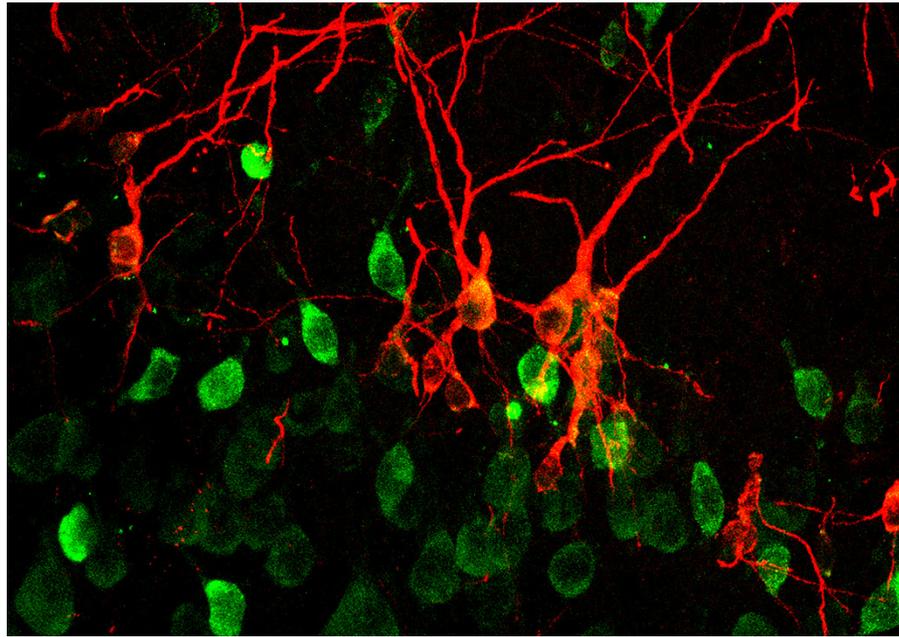


**Sono isolati
dal circuito?**

Neuroni «immaturi»



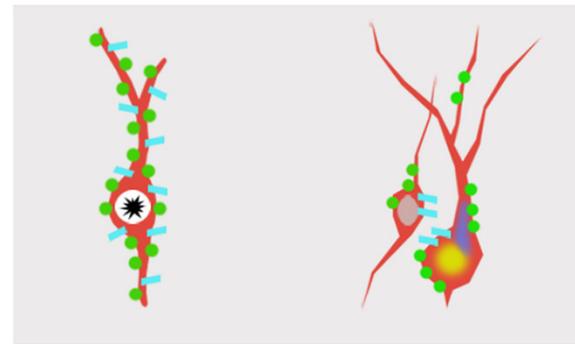
Piumatti et al., 2018 *J Neurosci*



- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|-------|---|----------|
| Doublecortina | ■ | Immaturità | NeuN | ■ | Maturità |
| PSA-NCAM | ■ | | HuC/D | ■ | |
| CNGA3 | ■ | | | | |
| Proliferazione | ☼ | | | | |

Immaturi

Maturi

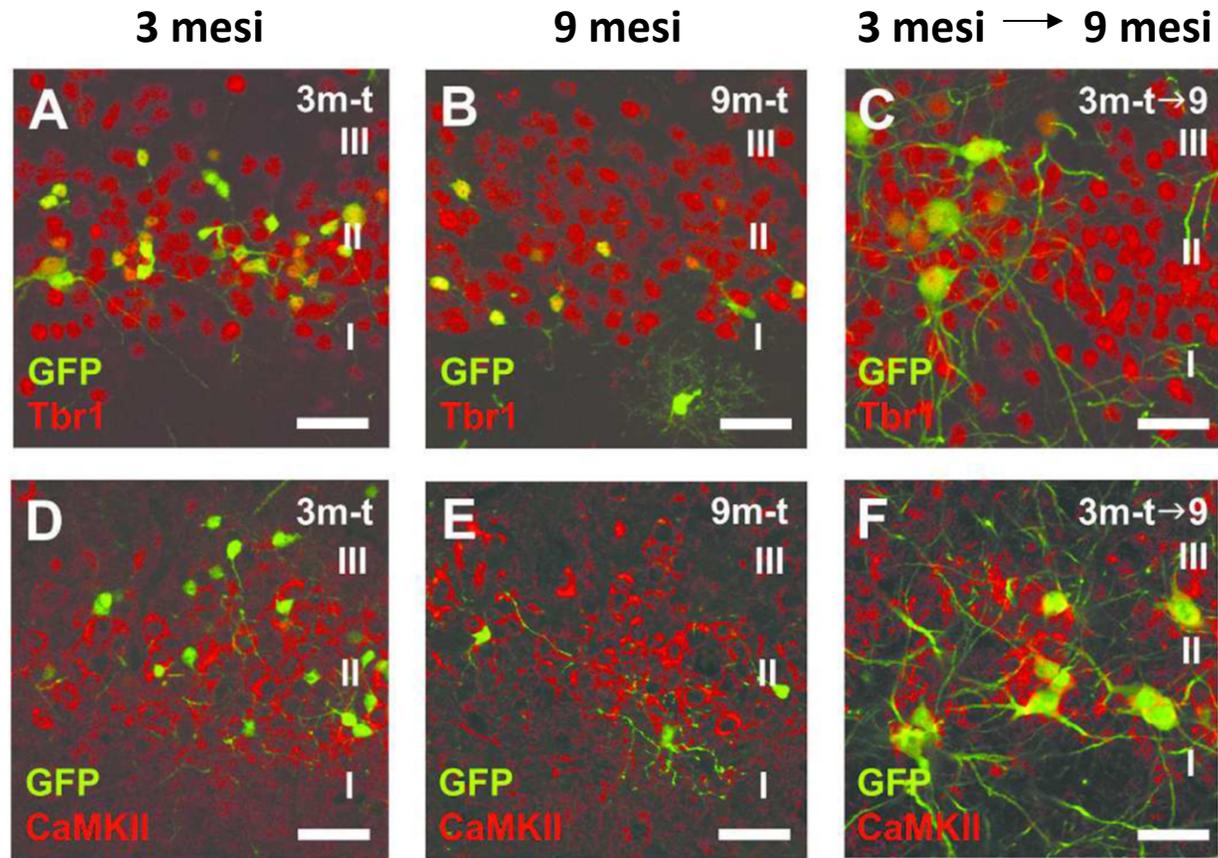


Generati
nel cervello adulto
↓
(zone neurogeniche)

Generati
prima della nascita
↓
(parenchima cerebrale)

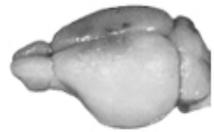
Comuni neuroni
↓

Rotheneincher et al., 2018 *Cereb cortex*



I neuroni immaturi sopravvivono con l'età e maturano

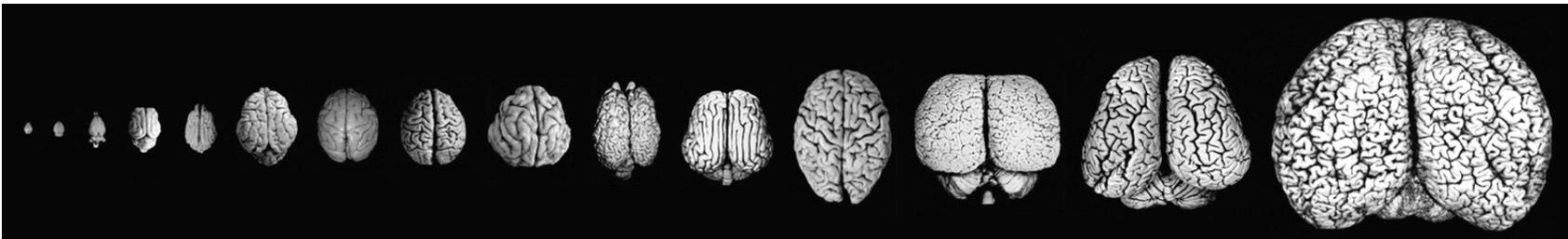
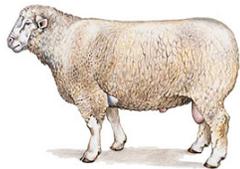
1 cm



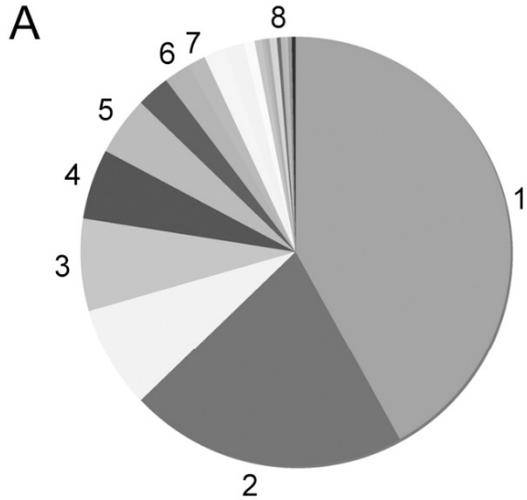
Specie con cervello piccolo e vita breve



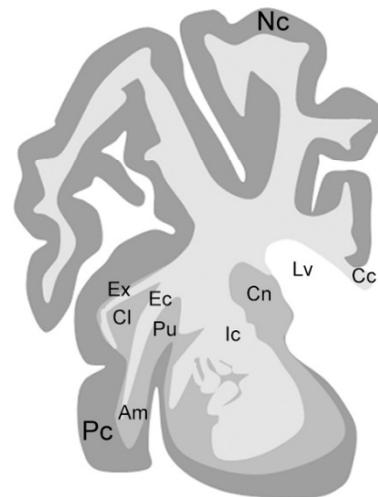
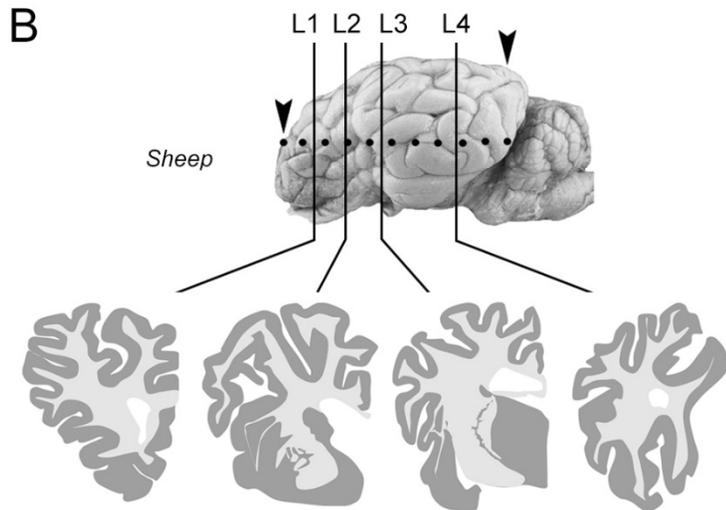
Specie con cervello grande e vita lunga



Analisi di neuroni immaturi nella corteccia cerebrale di 14 mammiferi

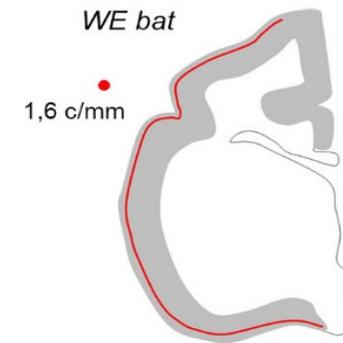
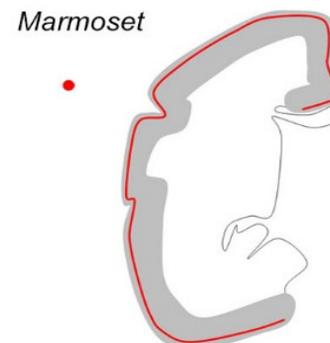
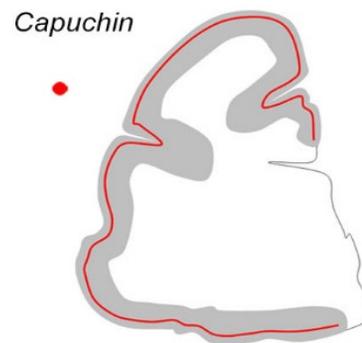
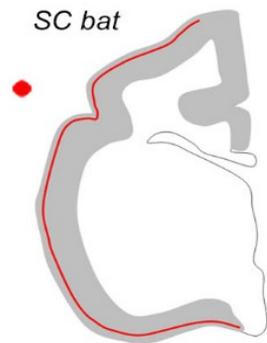
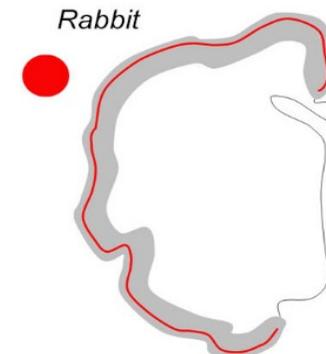
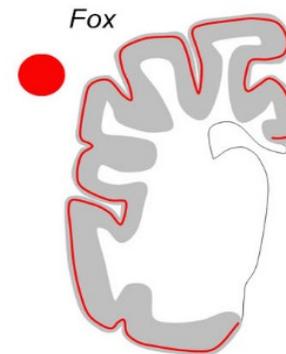
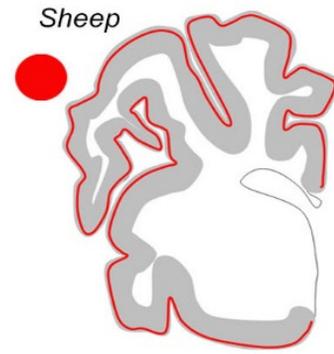
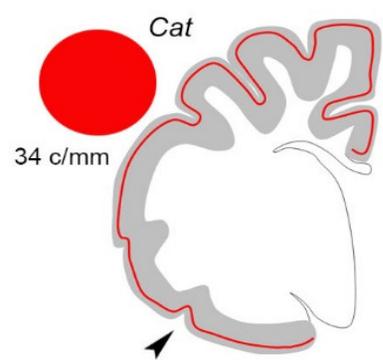


- 1 - Rodentia *Mus musculus* (Mouse), *Heterocephalus glaber* (Naked mole rat)
- 2 - Chiroptera *Eidolon helvum* (SC bat), *Epomophorus wahlbergi* (WE bat)
- 3 - Primates *Callithrix jacchus* (Marmoset), *Pan troglodytes* (Chimp)
- 4 - Carnivora *Vulpes vulpes* (Fox), *Felis catus domestica* (Cat)
- 5 - Artiodactyla *Ovis aries* (Sheep)
- 6 - Lagomorpha *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit)
- 7 - Macroscelidea *Elephantulus myurus* (Sengi)
- 8 - Perissodactyla *Equus caballus* (Horse)

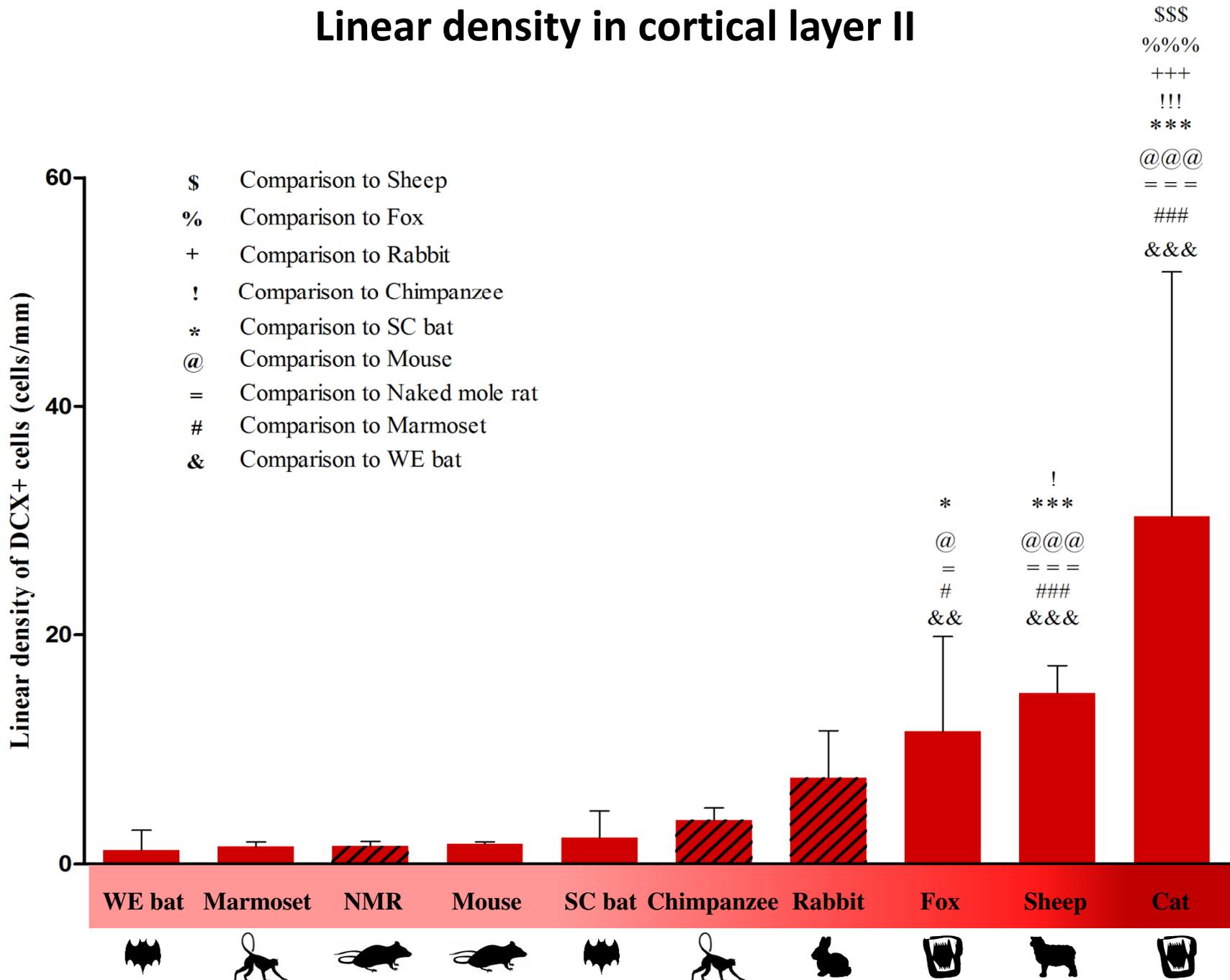


- White matter
 - Cortical
 - Subcortical
- Grey matter
- Pc Paleocortex
 - Nc Neocortex
 - Ex Capsula extrema
 - Ec External capsule
 - Cl Claustrum
 - Pu Putamen
 - Am Amygdala
 - Ic Internal capsule
 - Cn Caudate nucleus
 - Cc Corpus callosum
 - Lv Lateral ventricle

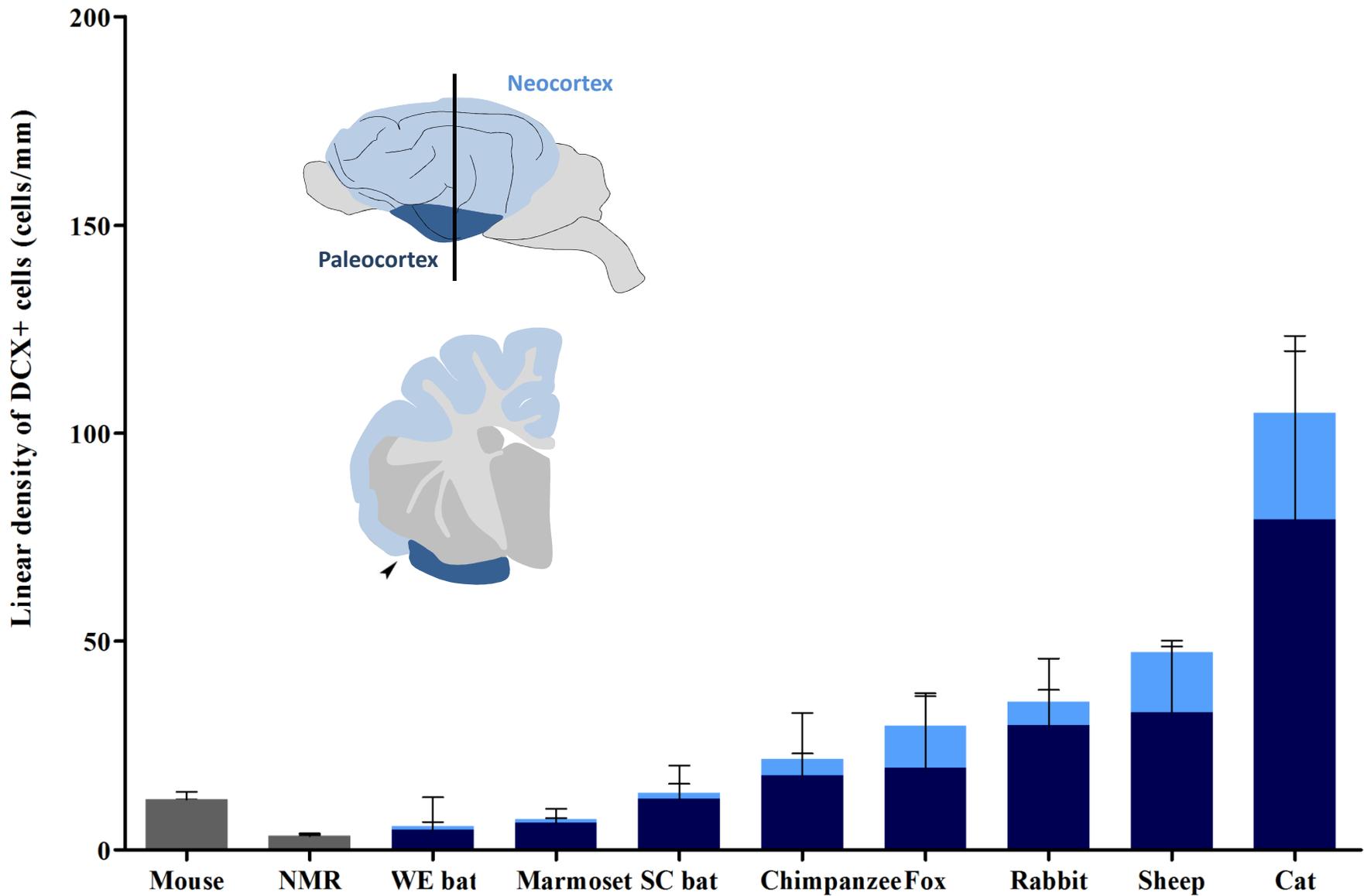
Quantificazione delle cellule DCX+ in corteccia cerebrale
(linear density: cells/mm)



Linear density in cortical layer II



Linear density in paleo- and neo-cortex



1 cm



Topo

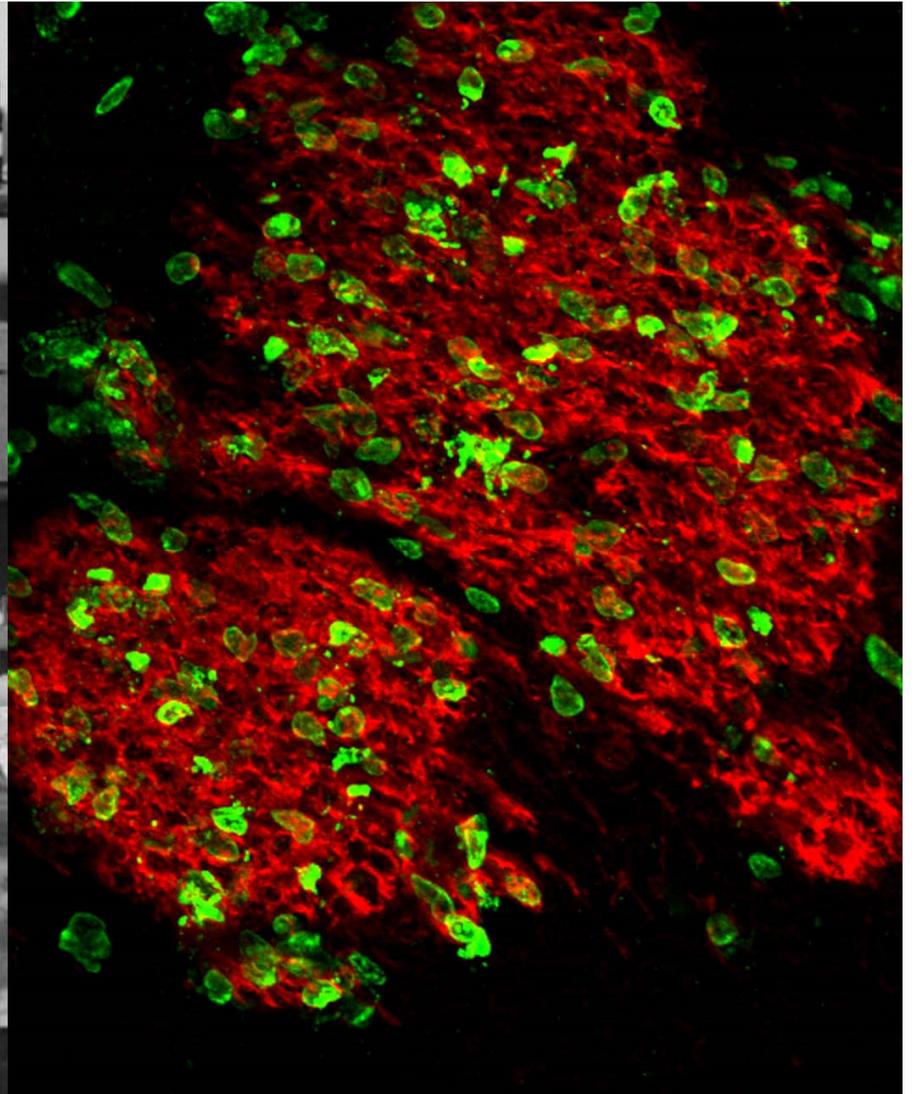


Pecora



**I neuroni «immaturi»
possono essere
l'alternativa
alla neurogenesi adulta?**

-  Cellule DCX+ in paleocortex
-  Cellule DCX+ in neocortex
-  Cellule DCX+ in regioni subcorticali

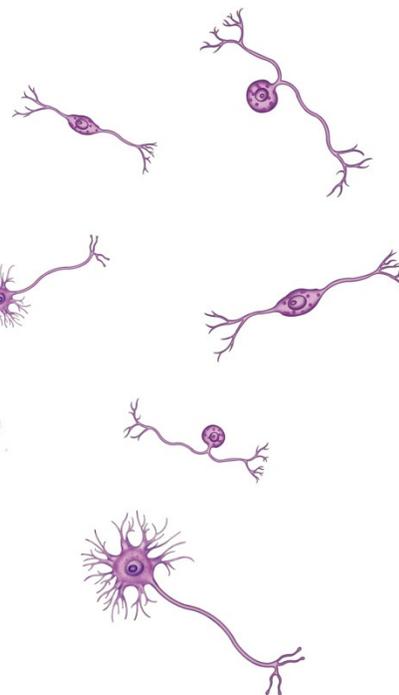
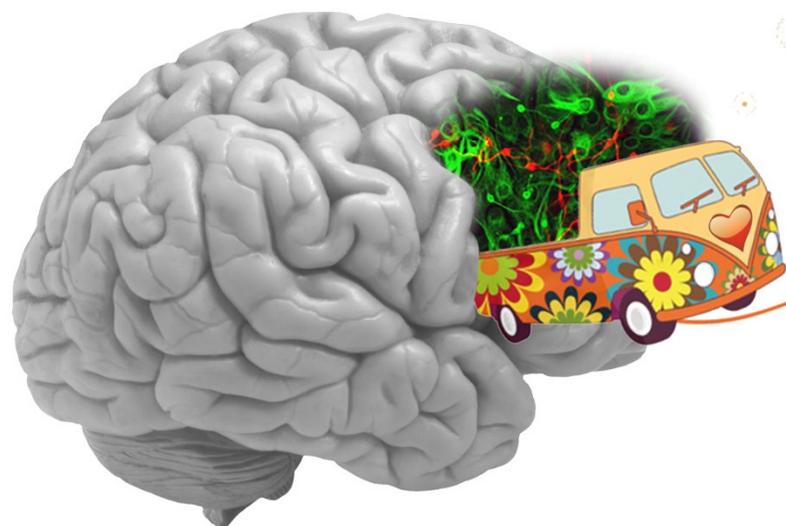


Il cervello non rigenera...
...ma cambia la sua struttura in diversi modi e situazioni



NEURONI ALTERNATIVI

Progetti per scoprire nuove forme di plasticità



Sostieni il progetto:

Bonifico bancario intestato a: Fondazione Cavalieri Ottolenghi

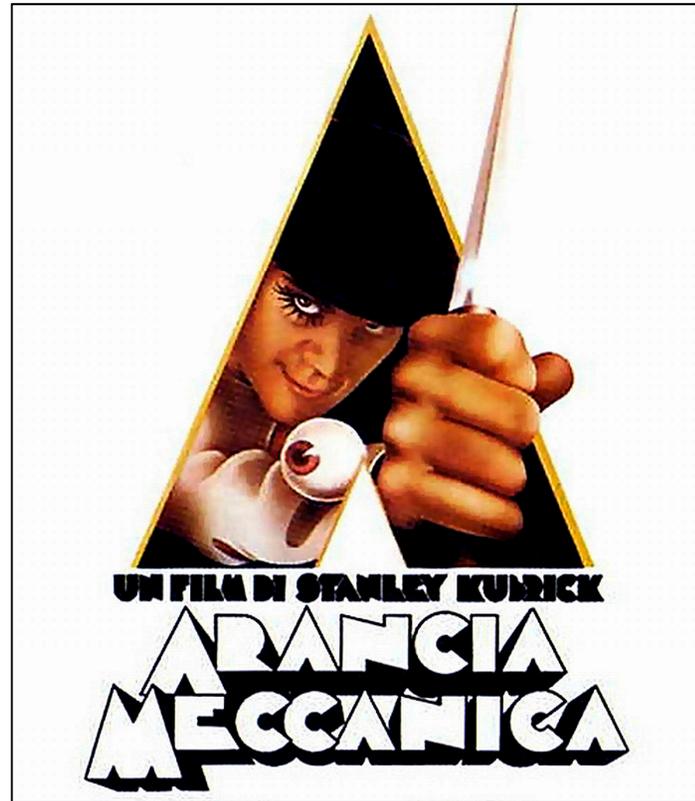
indica nell'oggetto:

Progetto NEURONI ALTERNATIVI, Prof. Bonfanti

IBAN: IT62X020080114000060029682

Contatto: luca.bonfanti@unito.it

Take-home message



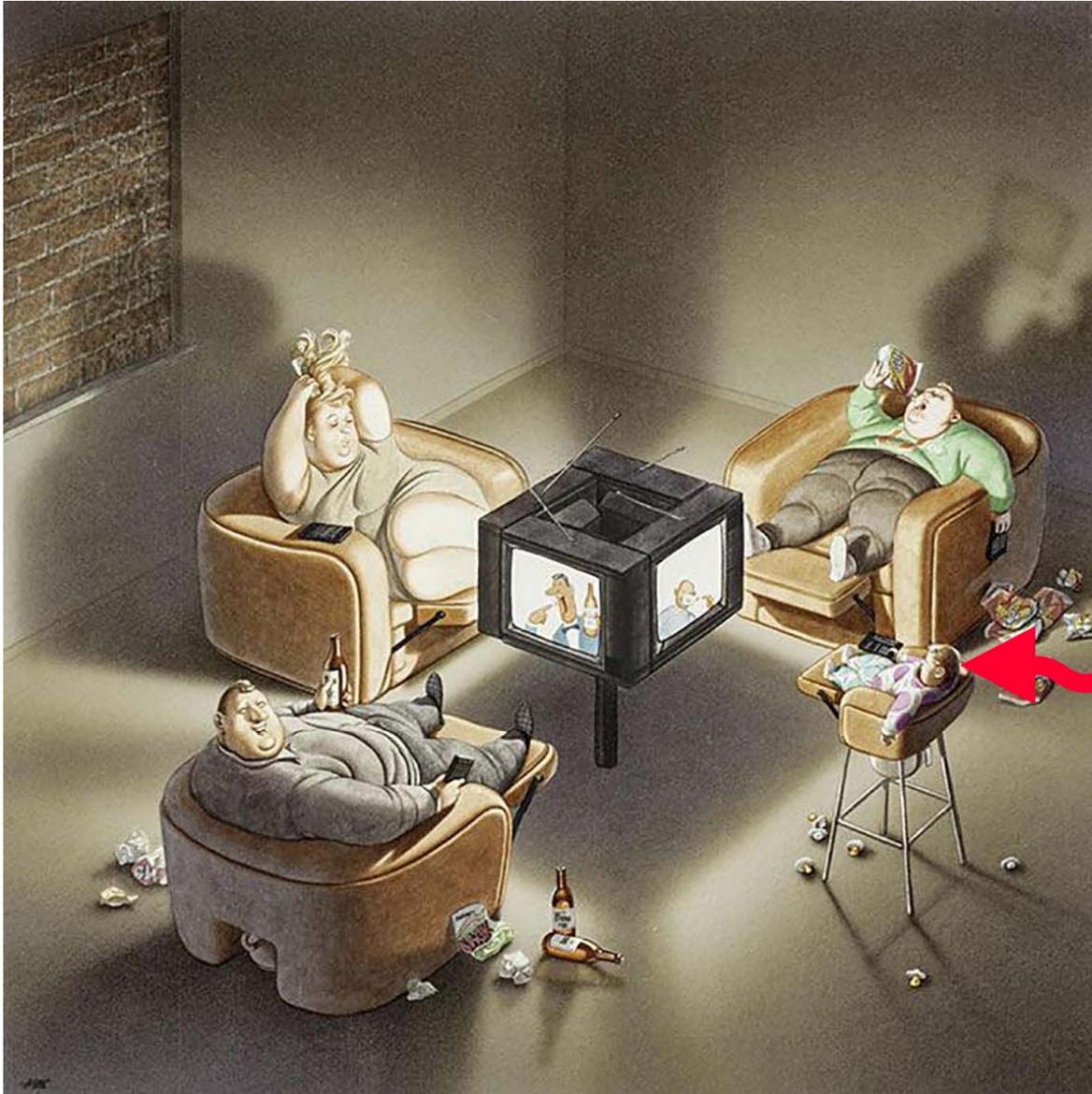
La plasticità ci lascia una grande **LIBERTA'**
(nel bene e nel male)

**Come potrà evolvere
il cervello umano?**

**Forse è meglio chiedersi
come il NOSTRO cervello
può cambiare nel corso
della NOSTRA vita**



Mars attacks! Tim Burton, 1996



Spero
di avervi convinto
dell'importanza
della
plasticità cerebrale
nel futuro
di ognuno di noi

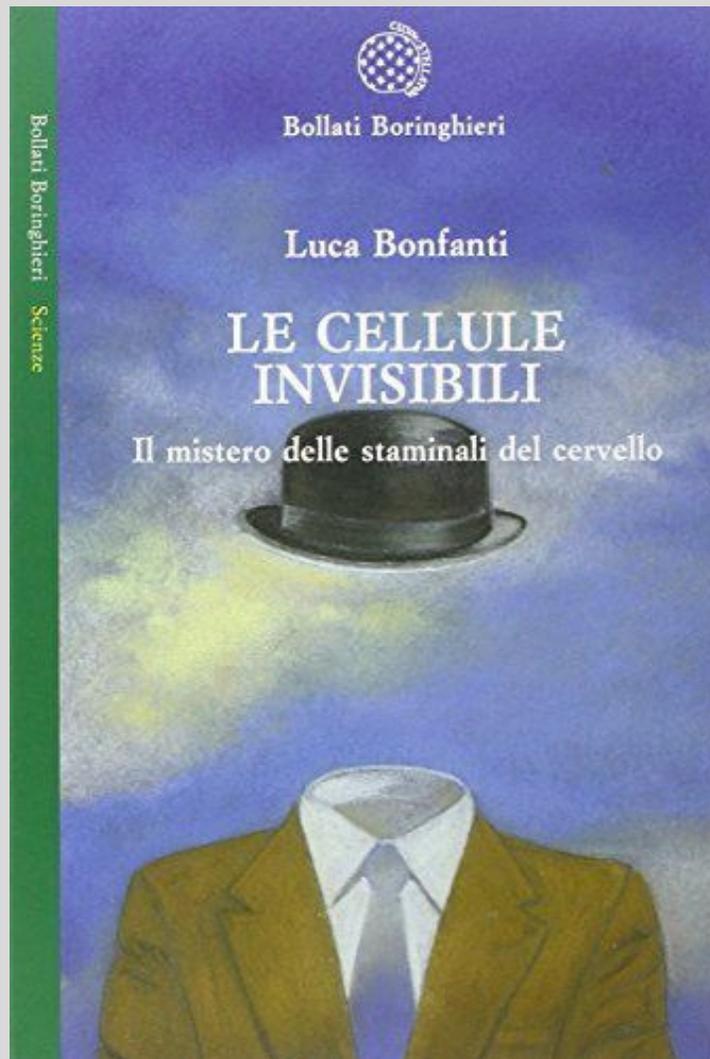


Università di Torino

Grazie

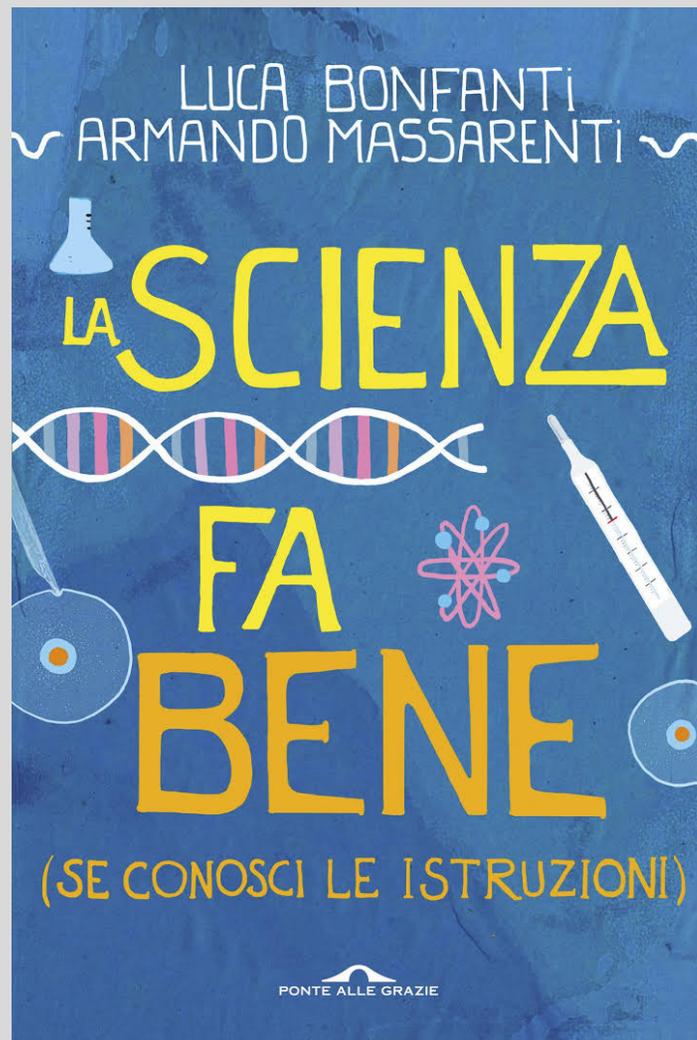
Neuroscience Institute Cavalieri Ottolenghi

Libri

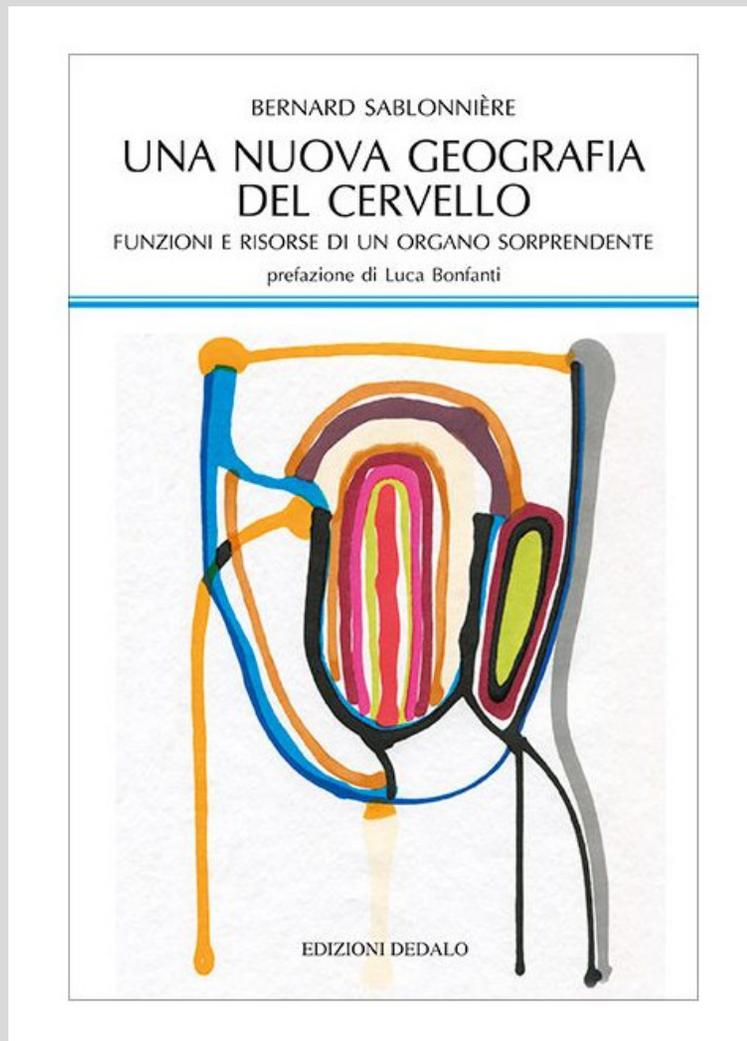


**Racconta la storia
della scoperta
delle staminali cerebrali**

Libri



Spiega i valori della scienza
analizza la sua percezione 'distorta'
e i problemi della sua comunicazione



**Descrive le nuove frontiere
del cervello
e della sua plasticità**