

**Pressemitteilung****DFG-Forschungszentrum für Regenerative Therapien TU Dresden****Franziska Clauß**

20.10.2016

<http://idw-online.de/de/news661616>Forschungsergebnisse, Forschungsprojekte  
Biologie, Chemie, Ernährung / Gesundheit / Pflege, Medizin  
überregional**Advances in Alzheimer's research by Dr. Caghan Kizil and his research group**

The research team of Dr. Caghan Kizil at the DFG-Center for Regenerative Therapies Dresden (CRTD) - Cluster of Excellence at the TU Dresden, achieved a major advance in Alzheimer's research. They showed how a diseased vertebrate brain can naturally react to Alzheimer's pathology by forming more neurons. Two proteins (Interleukin-4 and STAT6) have been identified to be relevant for this process. This is a big step towards the understanding, prevention or even healing of Alzheimer's disease – a disease with about 170,000 new cases diagnosed every year in Germany. The results have been published in the scientific journal *Cell Reports* this week.

Dresden. Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia. Affected people are troubled with symptoms like memory loss, disorientation or changes in behavior. Patients are affected in their day-to-day life and are dependent on the help of others. Alzheimer's disease accounts for 60 to 80 percent of dementia cases worldwide, mainly affecting people above the age of 65. Alzheimer's disease has no current cure, which together with the high number of new cases each year emphasizes the high relevance of research in this field.

The study of the laboratory of Dr. Caghan Kizil used the animal model zebrafish, which can regenerate their brain. Zebrafish have an extensive ability to replenish the lost neurons after various types of damage, and the team led by Dr. Kizil showed that it can also do so after Alzheimer-like neurodegeneration. This is an ability humans do not have. Evolutionarily, the zebrafish and human beings are very similar: the cell types in the zebrafish brain and their physiological roles are very similar to humans, and more than 80 percent of the genes humans have are identical in the zebrafish. Therefore, zebrafish are an ideal model for studying complex diseases of humans in a very simplistic way. "We believe that understanding how zebrafish can cope with neurodegeneration would help us to design clinical therapy options for humans, such as for Alzheimer's disease. Within this study, we observed Alzheimer-like conditions in the fish brain. We found that zebrafish can impressively increase the neural stem cell proliferation and formation of new neurons even after Alzheimer's-like pathology. This is amazing because to treat Alzheimer's we need to generate more neurons. And this all starts with neural stem cell proliferation, which fails in our diseased brains", Caghan Kizil explains.

This study has shown that Alzheimer's disease symptoms can be recapitulated in the zebrafish brain using a short section of human APP protein that is a hallmark of Alzheimer's disease (Amyloid- $\beta$ 42). This protein part causes the death of neurons, inflammation, loss of neuronal connections and deficits in memory formation in zebrafish. Caghan Kizil's research group including the lead author involved in the study, Prabesh Bhattarai, found that the immune-related molecule Interleukin-4 (which is also present in the human brain) is produced by the immune cells and dying neurons in the fish brain. This molecule alerts the neural stem cells that there is danger around. Stem cells then start to proliferate through a cell-intrinsic mechanism involving another protein of central function called STAT6. The importance of this study lies in the notion that the diseased brain and the inflammatory milieu there can be modulated to kick-start neural stem cell proliferation, and this is exactly what successfully regenerating vertebrates do.

The next steps towards an understanding of Alzheimer's disease are clearly defined: "We will go on identifying more factors required for a successful 'regeneration' response in fish brain after an Alzheimer's disease-like situation. By

doing so, we can get a more complete picture of the molecular programs beneficial for tackling this atrocious disease. Zebrafish will tell us the candidate genes we should focus on in our brains for possible regenerative therapies. I believe that we can come up with meaningful therapies only by combining an increase in the proliferation of stem cells with the existing methods of prevention (existing drugs, rehabilitation approaches, preventive precautions etc.)", Caghan Kizil says.

Since 2014, Caghan Kizil works as research group leader at the CRTD, where he also completed his Postdoc position from 2009-2014. Before completing his PhD at the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology (Tübingen, Germany), Caghan Kizil gained his Master's degree from Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry (Göttingen, Germany) and his Bachelor degree from Middle East Technical University (Ankara, Turkey). He is a Helmholtz Young Investigator Group Leader in German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE).

#### Publication

"IL4/STAT6 signaling activates neural stem cell proliferation and neurogenesis upon Amyloid- $\beta$ 42 in adult zebrafish brain"  
DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2016.09.075

#### Other publications

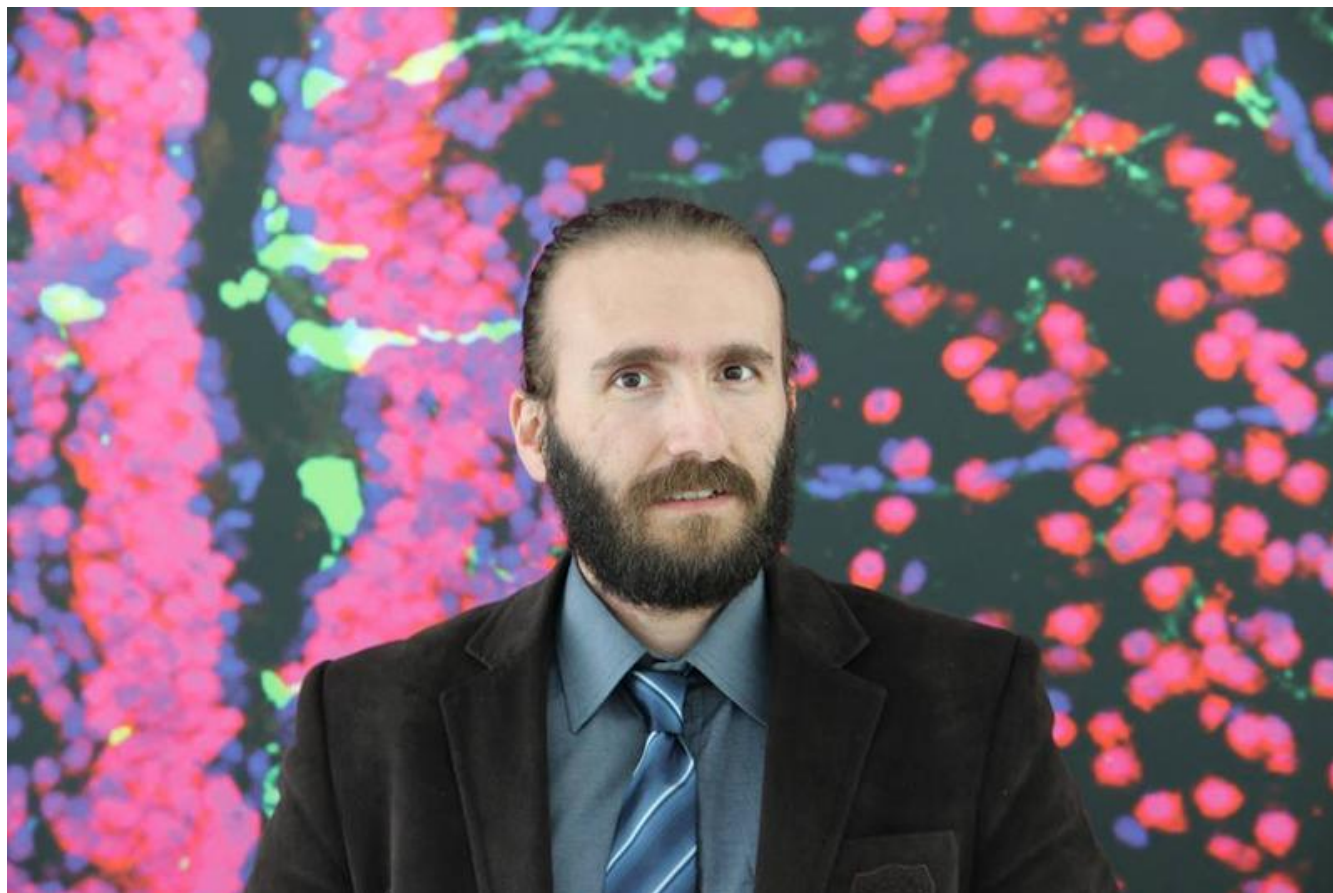
ORCID:  
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8164-9762>

RESEARCHERID: <http://www.researcherid.com/ProfileView.action?SID=T2oXOV4KDMymd3MNR19&returnCode;=ROU TER.Success&queryString;=KGoUuZjN5Wn%252ByHPkR7Nn4hy2TsXgtXRw5xmflDHIq1w%253D&SrcApp;=CR&Init;=Yes>  
Kizil Lab Facebook Page  
<https://www.facebook.com/KizilLab/>

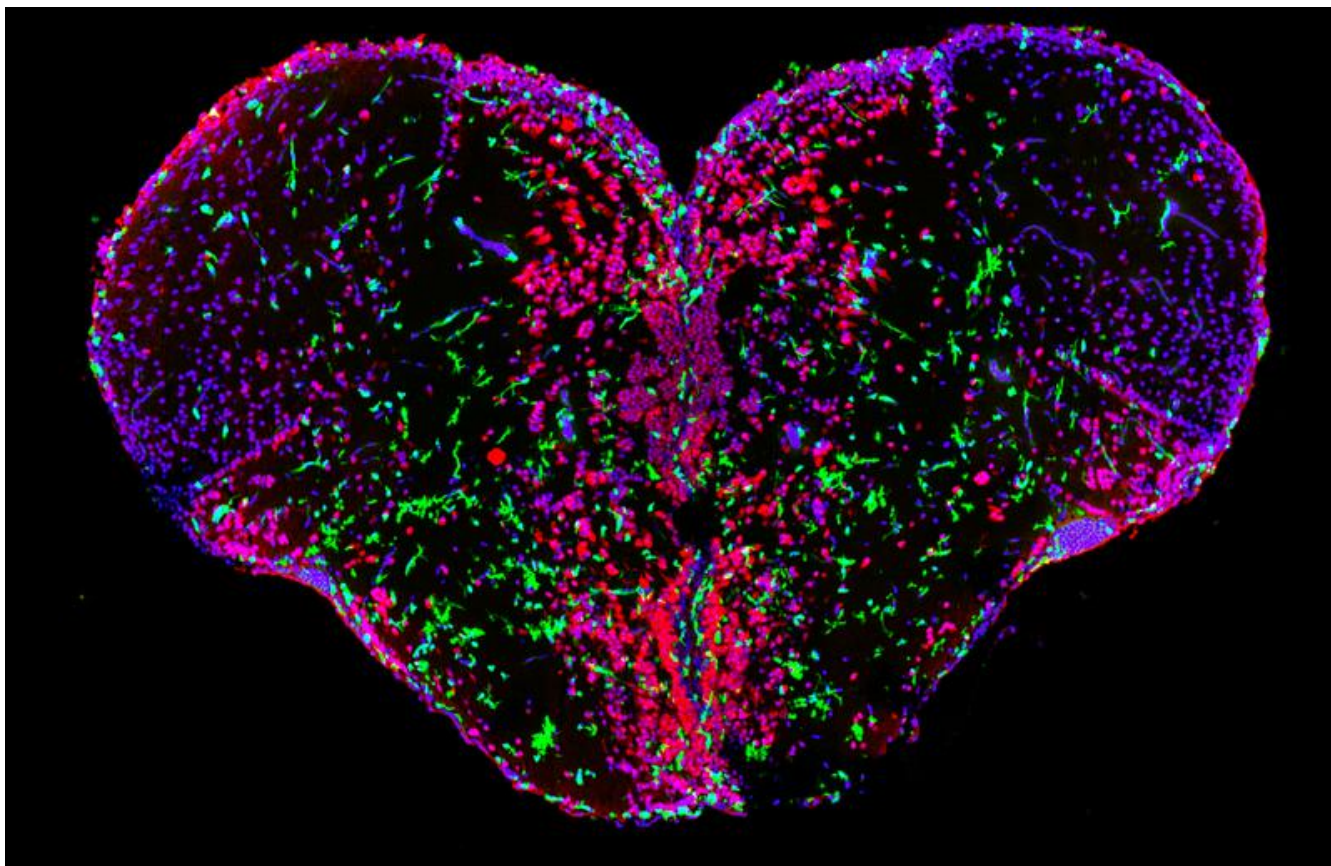
Press Contact  
Franziska Clauß, M.A.  
Press Officer  
Phone: +49 351 458 82065  
E-Mail: [franziska.clauss@crt-dresden.de](mailto:franziska.clauss@crt-dresden.de)

Founded in 2006, the DFG Research Center for Regenerative Therapies Dresden (CRTD), Cluster of Excellence at the TU Dresden has now passed the second phase of the Excellence Initiative which aims to promote top-level research and improve the quality of German universities and research institutions. The goal of the CRTD is to explore the human body's regenerative potential and to develop completely new, regenerative therapies for hitherto incurable diseases. The key areas of research include haematology and immunology, diabetes, neurodegenerative diseases, and bone regeneration. At present, eight professors and ten group leaders are working at the CRTD – integrated into an interdisciplinary network of 87 members at seven different institutions within Dresden. In addition, 21 partners from industry are supporting the network. The synergies in the network allow for a fast translation of results from basic research to clinical applications. [www.crt-dresden.de](http://www.crt-dresden.de)

Anhang Complete press release <http://idw-online.de/de/attachment51326>



Caghan Kizil, PhD  
© CRTD



The image shows the spatial organization of immune cells (green) and neurons (red) on a cross section of adult zebrafish forebrain (cell nuclei: blue).

© Kizil Lab