### NEUROCAMPUS

## JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup> 2017

#### **VENUE / ILLKIRCH**

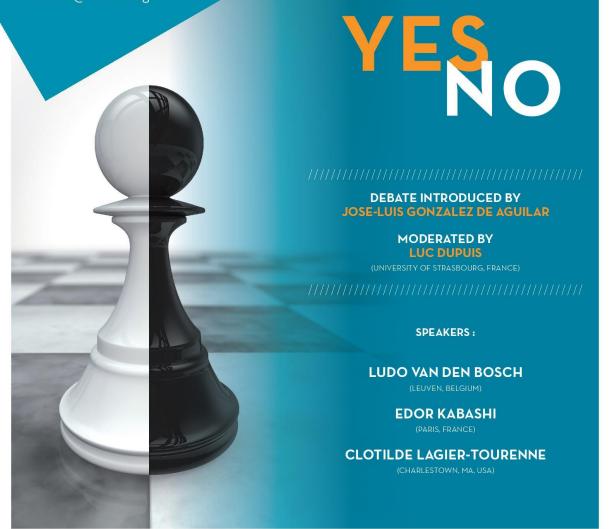
IGBMC1 Rue Laurent Fries

REGISTRATION & MORE INFO/ www.neurex.org or contact@neurex.org

#### **CONTROVERSY IN NEUROSCIENCE**

# ARE THE MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF TOXICITY OF C9orf72 CAUSED BY A LOSS-OF-FUNCTION?

Organizers José-Luis Gonzalez De Aguilar (University of Strasbourg, France)
Luc Dupuis (University of Strasbourg, France)
Pascale Piguet (Neurex, Basel, Switzerland)









Project Trinational NeuroCampus\* - Program Interreg V Upper Rhine «Transcending borders with every project», Neurex, CNRS, INSERM, Université de Strasbourg, Région Grand Est, Département un Hundershaires du Bas-Rhin, Oppartement un Huar-Rhin, Eurométropole Strasbourg, Répitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, Bernstein Center Freiburg, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Freiburg, Neurozentrum Freiburg, Universität Freiburg, Universität Basel, Universitäre Psychiatrische Kliniken Basel, Kanton Basel-Stadt, Kanton Basel-Landschaft, Confédération suisse.

#### SUMMARY

The identification of a hexanucleotide repeat expansion mutation in a non-coding region of the gene on human chromosome 9 open reading frame 72 (C9orf72) has recently revolutionized the research on neurodegenerative diseases. C9orf72 mutation is the most common cause of hereditary amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), which is also the most common motor neuron disease in the adult. Abnormal C9orf72 expansion is also present in familial cases of frontotemporal dementia (FTD), which is frequently associated with ALS. At present, the way by which C9orf72 mutation triggers neurodegeneration remains unclear, and several mechanisms have been proposed based on either a loss or a gain of function. These mechanisms include the decrease in the amount of functional protein, the accumulation in RNA foci of aberrant forms of C9orf72 RNA, and the aggregation of dipeptide repeat proteins derived from an unusual translation process.

This controversy debate will expose arguments in support or in opposition to each of the postulated pathways. It will provide insight into the cellular and molecular aspects of such intriguing mechanisms of cell death. Discussions will draw the attention of not only experts on ALS/FTD research but also researchers in the field of neuro-degeneration and beyond.

## JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup> 2017

**VENUE / ILLKIRCH** 

IGBMC1 Rue Laurent Fries

