Targeting RNA metabolism for drug discovery in ALS/FTD

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RNA binding proteins and RNA metabolism have been implicated in multiple neurodegenerative diseases including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal dementia (FTD). Fused in Sarcoma (FUS) is a DNA/RNA binding protein and mutations in FUS cause a subset of familial ALS. The role of FUS in neurons under physiological and pathological conditions remains to be better understood. Our laboratory has characterized the wild-type and disease-causing mutants of FUS using a variety of approaches including proteomics, biochemistry, cell biology and genetic models. We recently found that pos-translational modifications of FUS play a critical role in regulating its subcellular localization, RNA binding, and formation of protein-RNA condensates. We recently discovered an extended cohort with family members carrying FUS mutation who do not develop ALS. New progress on the potential resilience factors will be presented. Related drug discovery studies will also be discussed.

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