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## Characterization of a mouse model of subarachnoid haemorrhage: Involvement of the urotensin II peptide system on vasospasm and neuro sensitive motor deficits

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Subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) refers to extravasation of blood into the compartment between the brain and the tissue that covers the brain. Survivors of SAH commonly experience sequels that affect their day-to-day lives and which could persist years after; these include fatigue, memory deficits, executive function, language, depression and sleep disorders. The cerebral arterial vasospasm (CV) is a complication of the SAH and may be associated with neurological deficits, microthrombosis and cerebral ischemia. The CV may be due to vasoactive peptides which are released locally and which under normal conditions control the blood/brain exchange. One of the most potent vasoactive peptides is urotensin II (UII). Urotensin II (UII) and its paralog URP activate a G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) named UT. UII exerts a wide range of physiological effects and regulate the endocrine, cardiovascular, kidney and immune functions. Our study aimed at providing significant advances and proof of concept of a new therapeutic target in SAH in a major area of public health involving neurological disability and the dramatic change in the quality of life. We led a single-center prospective study over a period of 24 months including all patients with SAH of aneurysmal origin with external ventricular bypass and aneurysm exclusion, classified stage 1 or 2 in the WFNS scale. Blood and CSF samples were collected from D0 to D8. The ROC curve showed that the plasma concentration of UII is a discriminating factor for the occurrence of CV (AUC 0.824, P=0.02). A mouse model of SAH was also developed via a double injection of arterial blood into the magna cisterna during two consecutive days. Occurrence of CV of the cerebral middle, basilar and anterior arteries and a number deposition of fibrin (microthrombosis) were observed from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> day post-SAH as well as increase in the activity of caspase-3 from Day 3 to 14 in brain cortex, hippocampus, endothelium and choroid plexus. Impaired sensory motor functions were detected from D7 to D10. Then, we investigated the impact of the UII system in this SAH model by means of wild-type (UT<sup>+/+</sup>) and KO-UT (UT<sup>-/-</sup>) mice. UT<sup>-/-</sup> mice do not exhibit any remarkable phenotype. The  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity (reporter of the UT transcription) was very faint in the brain cortex, endothelium and choroid plexus in Sham UT<sup>-/-</sup> mice and strong in brain cortex, hippocampus, choroid plexus and microvessels 10 days post-SAH. Consistent with these observations, we demonstrated the expression of UII peptide in the brain cortex, the hippocampus and in some large and small arteries only in SAH mice. Interestingly, the UT ligand urantide, listed so far as “antagonist” but now definitively characterized as a biased ligand, completely prevented CV, microthrombosis and consecutive neurosensitive motor deficits in SAH mice suggesting that UT ligands may constitute interesting therapeutic tools. We should in the future, explore the effect of other UT biased ligands which may cross the blood brain barrier and bind UT mainly expressed during the course of the SAH pathology. These compounds with minimal side effects can be extremely innovative in the treatment of SAH but also in other cardiovascular pathologies.

### Biography

H Castel started to develop different variant of the electrophysiological technique at the University of Rouen in the laboratory of Dr. Vaudry (U413 Inserm) and biochemical approaches to give a comprehensive view of modulation of the GABAA receptor-channel function by inter acting proteins. She received her PhD in Neurosciences, Molecular and Cell Biology at the Rouen University in 2000, and then spent 2 years on a Post-doctoral position in Pr Colquhoun's laboratory at University College of London, UK. There, she has developed fast-concentration-jump techniques to mimic electrical fast synaptic inputs on recombinant NMDA receptors and acquired expertise in molecular biology through mutagenesis of NMDA receptor subunits. In 2002, she was responsible for researches (CR) at the French National Institute of Health (Inserm) and University of Rouen. In 2010, she became group Leader “Astrocyte and Vascular Niche” and since 2015, she is co-head of the international platform “Cancer and Cognition”. She developed projects based on vasoactive and chemokine G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) in tumor brain, brain vascular physiopathology and on cognitive dysfunctions induced by cancer and targeted therapies.

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