

Scientific Poster Session



**Nano-rare Patient
Colloquium 2025**

Monday, October 20 | 5:15 – 6:15 pm EST

The Importance of Understanding Mutation-specific Biology, Exemplified by JIP3

This study highlights the importance of understanding mutation-specific biology, exemplified by a toxic gain-of-function mutation in JIP3 (R578C) that disrupts axonal transport, signaling pathways, and overall neuronal function. By elucidating the molecular proximal pathological mechanisms associated with this mutation, we have successfully identified allele-selective ASOs as the optimal therapeutic strategy.

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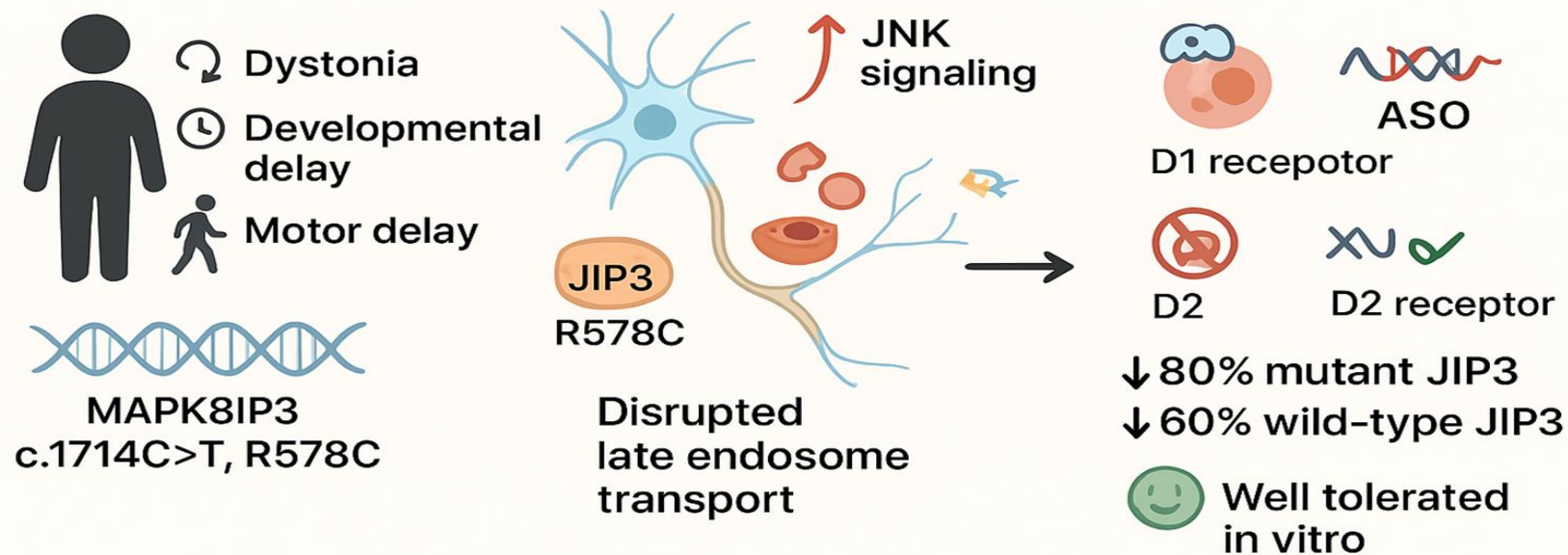


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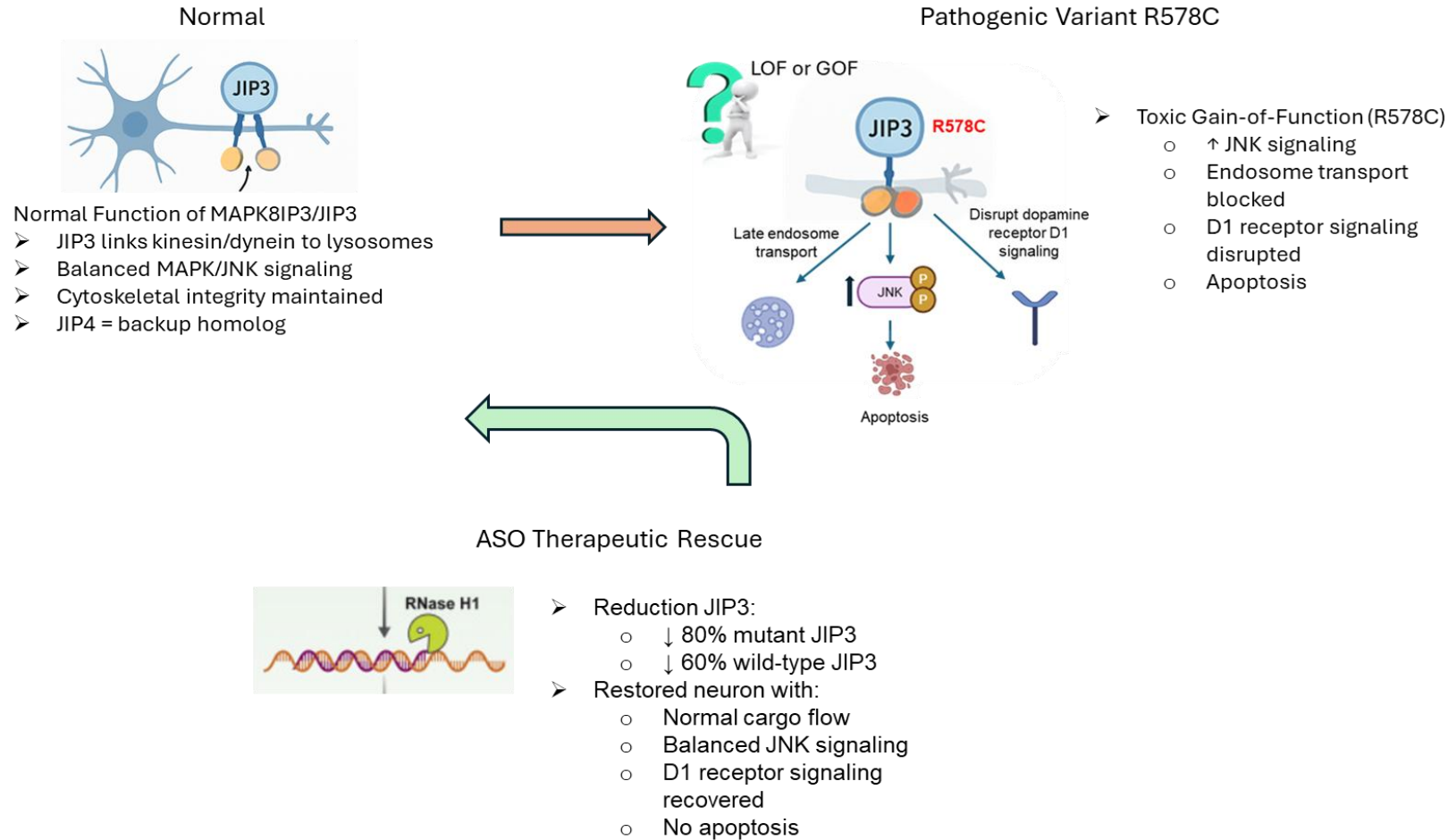
Abstract

MAPK8IP3/JIP3 R578C mutation causes toxic gain of function and can be targeted by ASOs



Toxic gain-of-function JIP3 mutation alters interactome, disrupts axonal transport and dopamine signaling, activates apoptosis. ASO-mediated reduction of JIP3 offers a potential therapeutic strategy.

Introduction



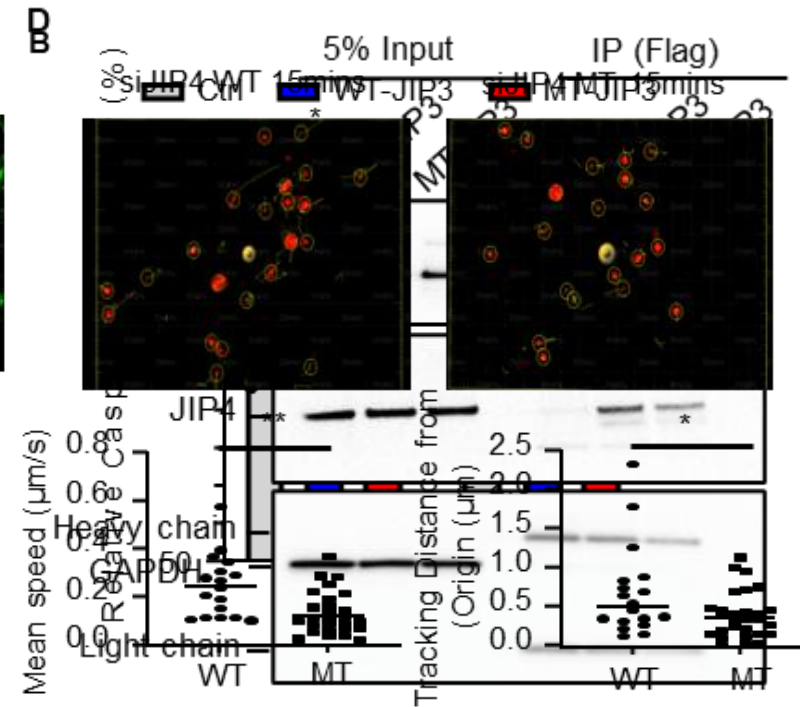
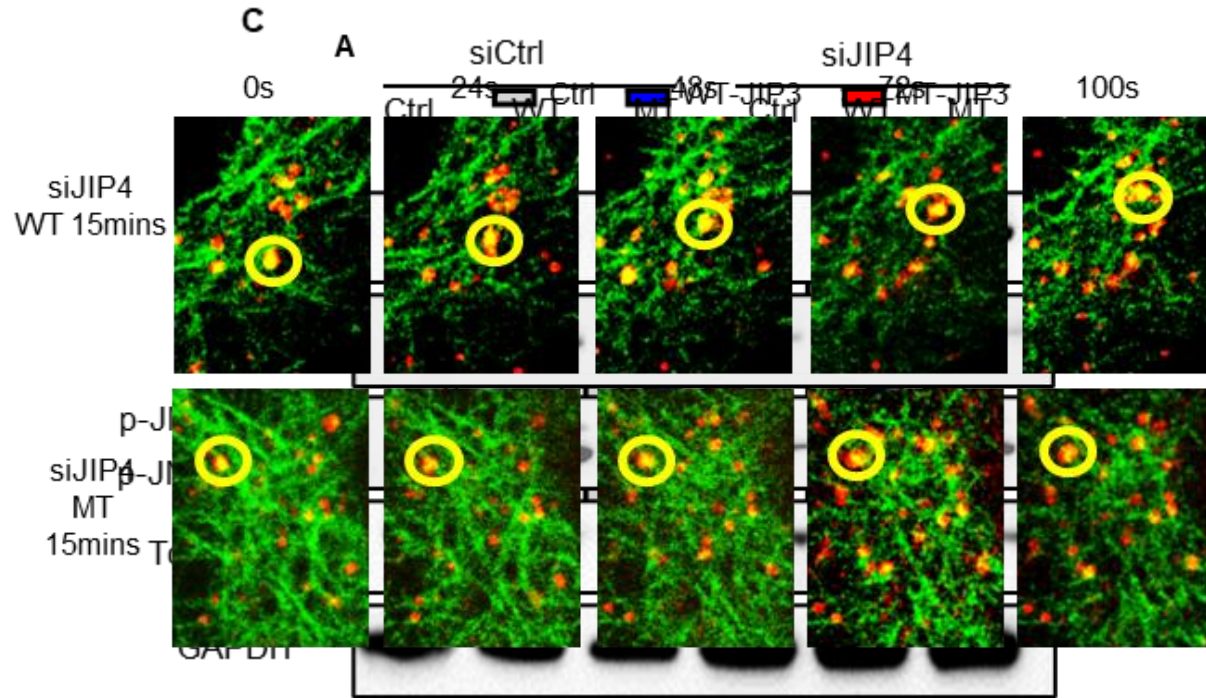
In this study, we establish R578C as a severe TGOF mutation and demonstrate that reducing total JIP3/JIP4 levels with a non-allele-selective phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide (PS-ASO) rescues all pathological phenotypes. These results not only define the molecular mechanisms underlying R578C toxicity but also highlight RNA-targeted strategies as potential therapies for MAPK8IP3-related TGOF neurodevelopmental disorders.

Results

MT-JIP3 induces JNK signaling-dependent apoptosis in Hela cells reducing cell growth and JIP4 interacts with JIP3, and altering the binding affinity with associated proteins

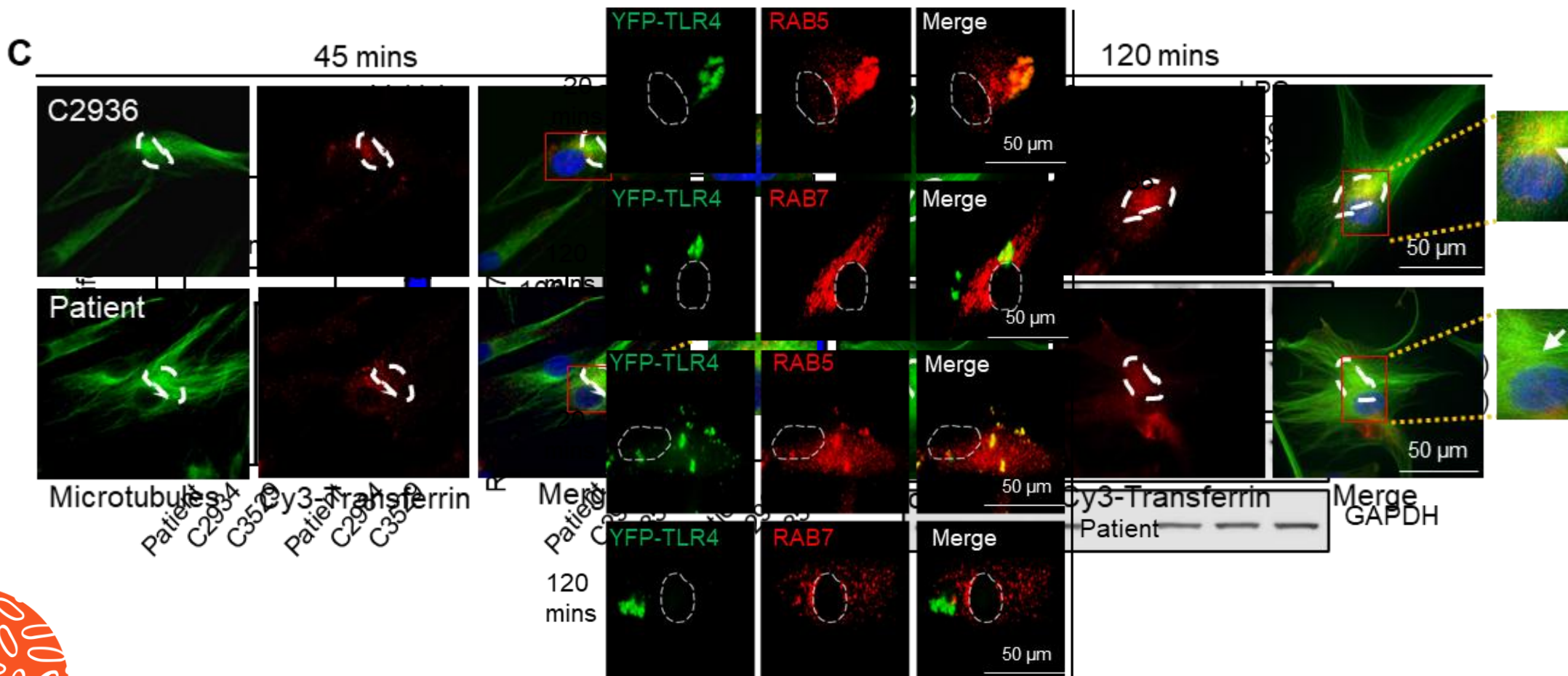


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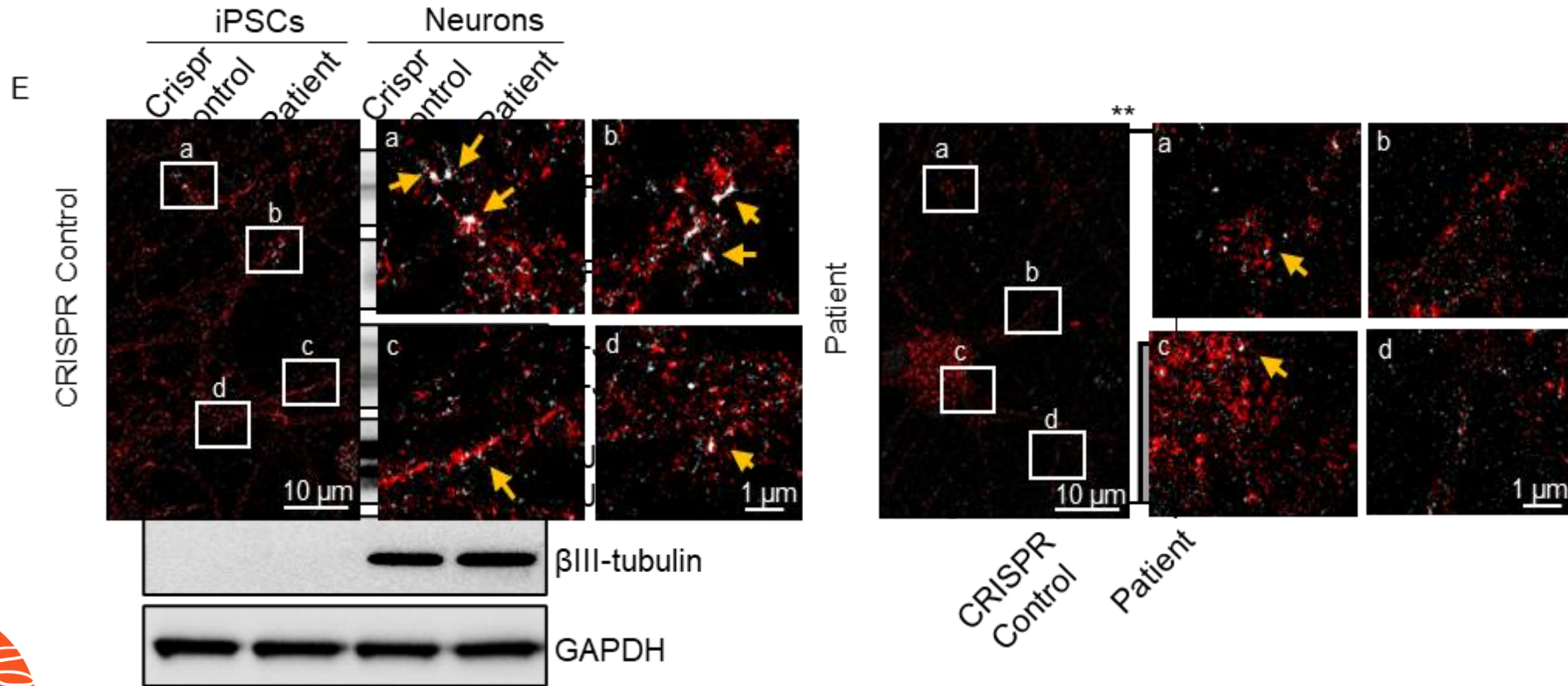
Results

MT-JIP3 reduces cell growth and disrupts endosomal mobility in patient derived fibroblasts



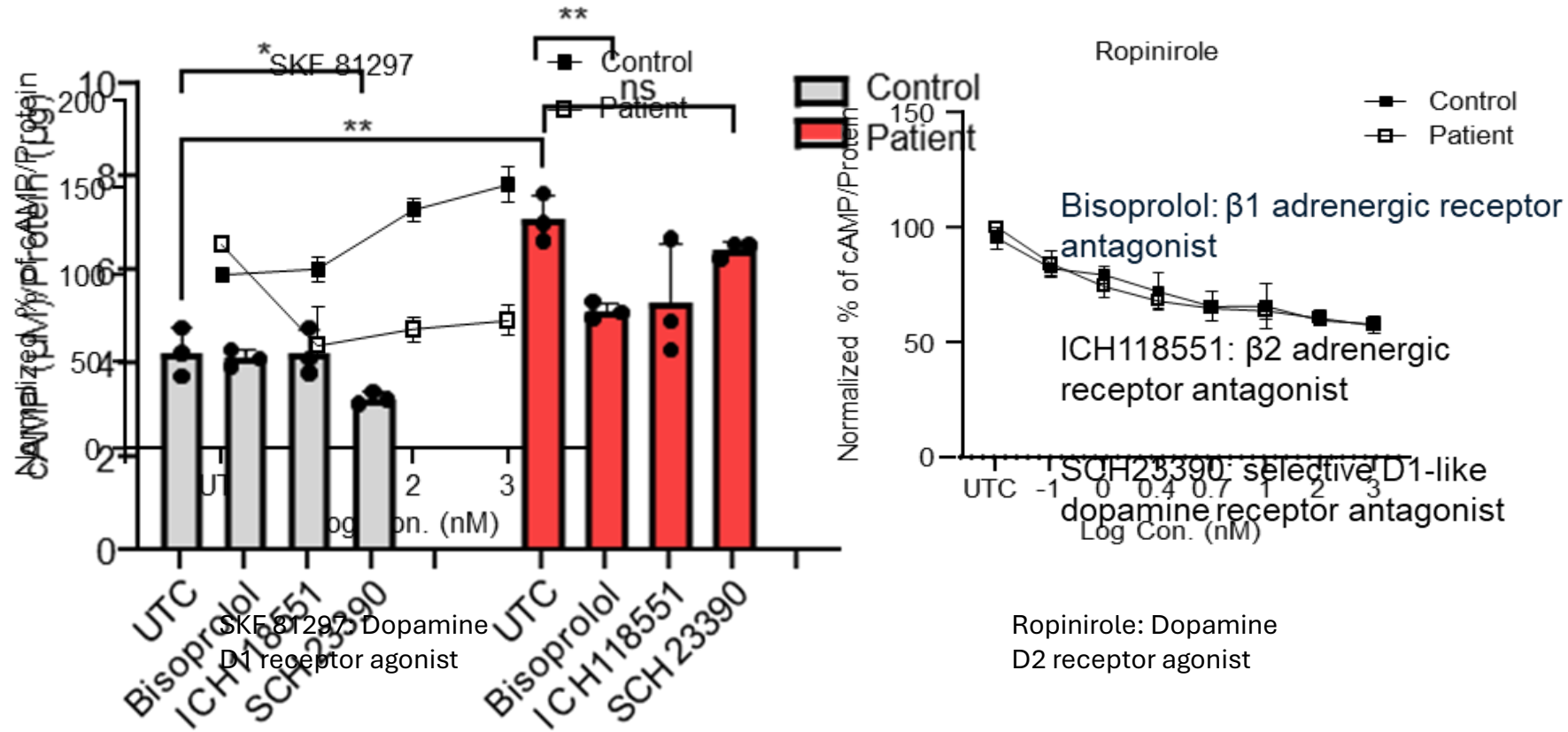
Results

MT-JIP3 induces JNK signaling, reducing cell viability and disrupts axonal trafficking in patient iPSC derived neurons



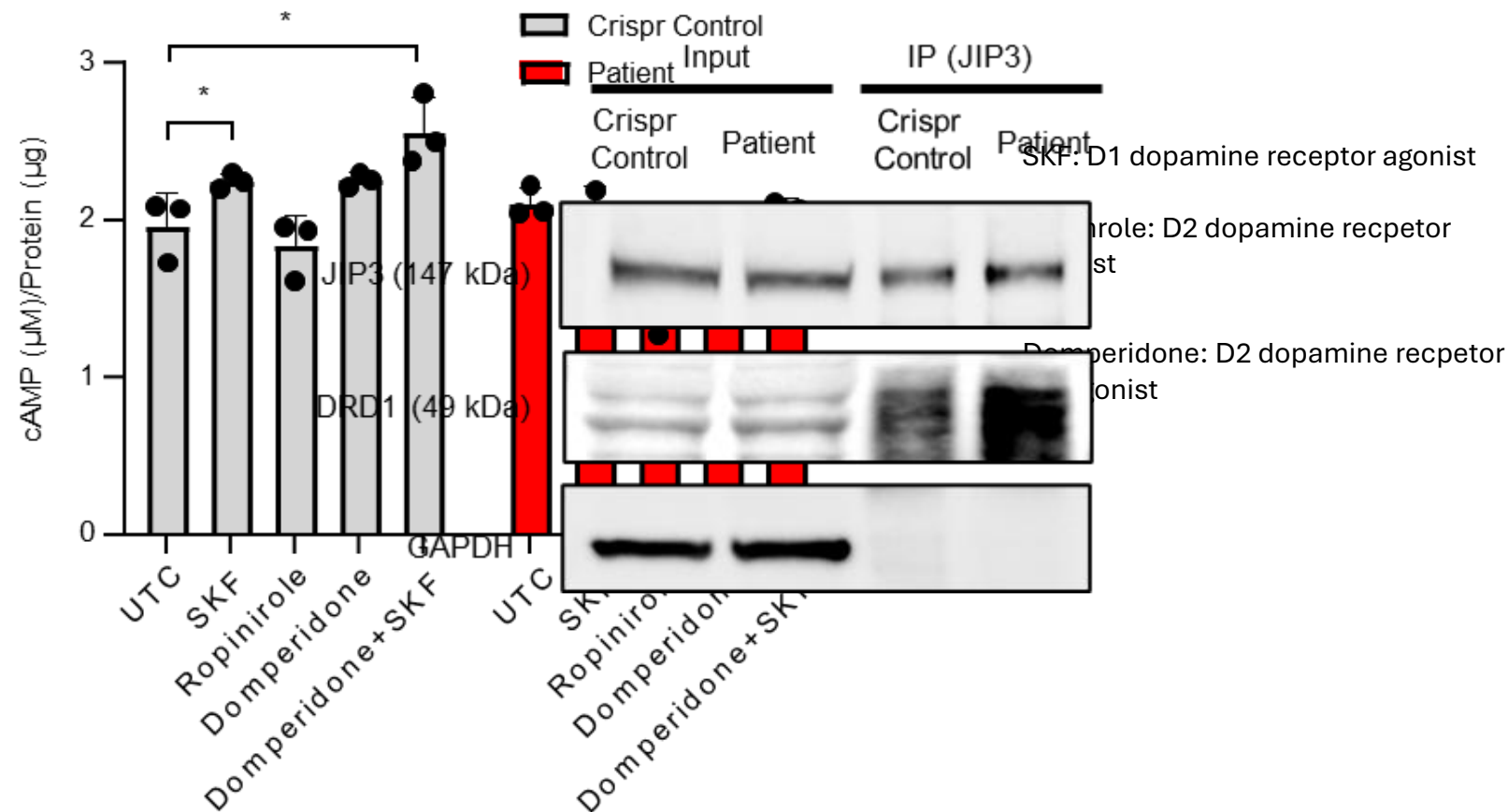
Results

Patient derived fibroblasts and iPSC derived neurons showed impaired dopamine receptor 1 signaling.



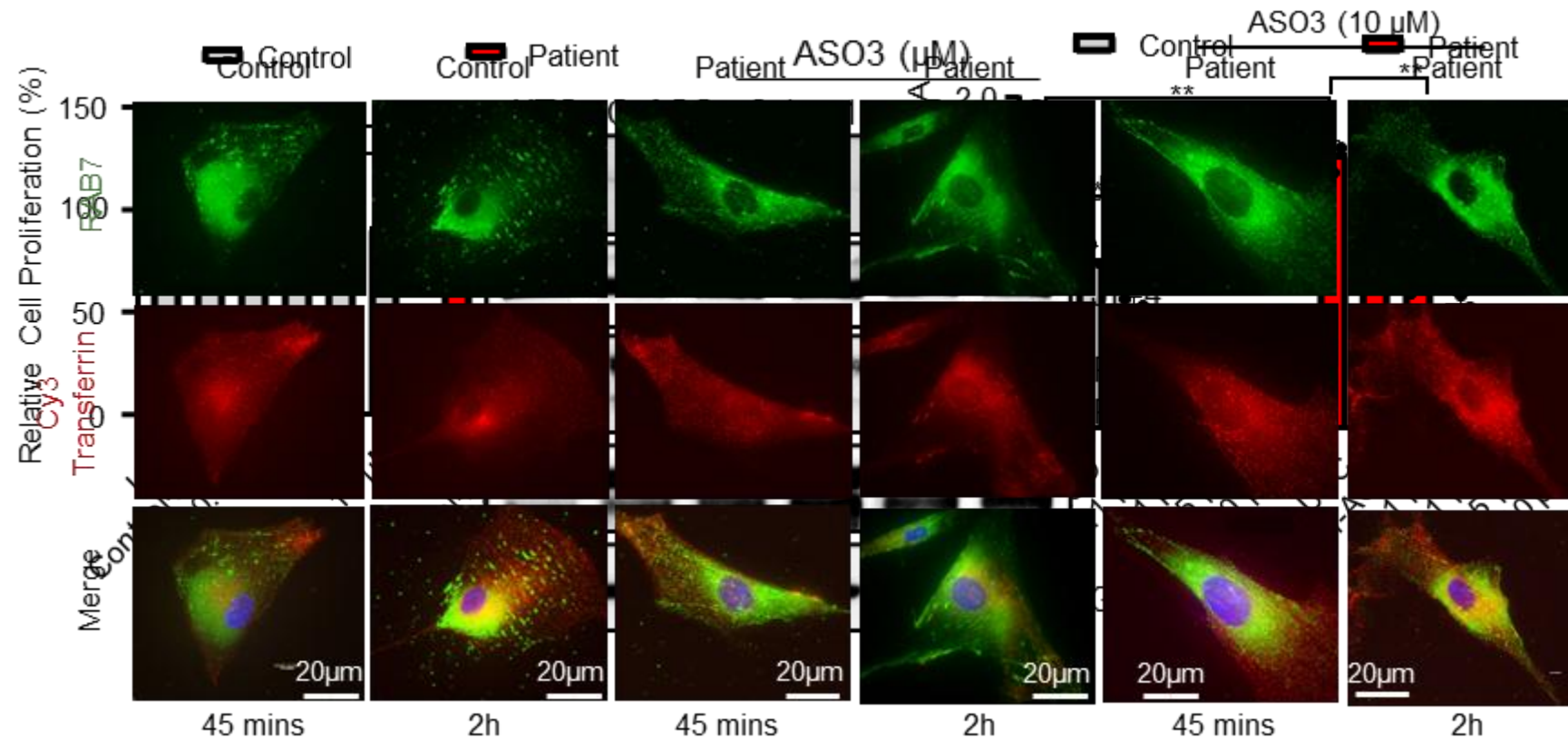
Results

Dopamine signaling was uncoupled in patient iPSC derived neurons



Results

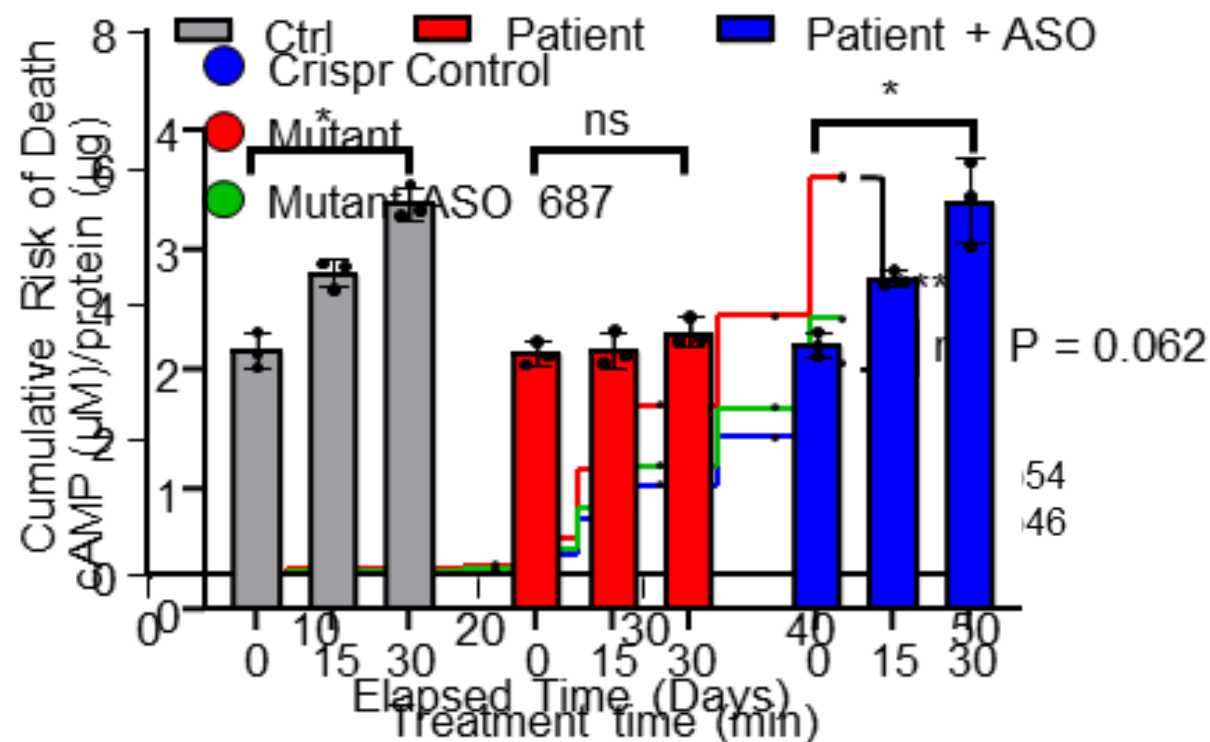
Non-allele selective phosphorothioate 2 methoxyethyl gapmer antisense oligonucleotides (PS 2'MOE ASOs) to activate RNase H1 mediated reduction of both MT- and WT-JIP3 m-RNA and protein restore endosome mobility and rescue patient fibroblasts from mutation-induced cell death





Results

Suppression of MT-JIP3 by ASOs rescues patient iPSC derived neurons from mutation induced cytotoxicity



Conclusion

- MT-JIP3 R578C mutation causes:
 - Abnormal enhancement of the JNK signaling pathway
 - Deficient cargo endosome transport
 - Disrupted dopamine receptor responses
- These abnormalities ultimately result in cell death, showing that the mutation acquires a severely toxic gain of function
- Provides mechanistic insight into how this mutation leads to neurodegenerative diseases
- Demonstrates a reliable and effective ASO treatment method, offering a promising therapeutic avenue for clinical application

Acknowledgements

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Thank you



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