



Parkinson's Disease

Line 61 Transgenic Mouse Model

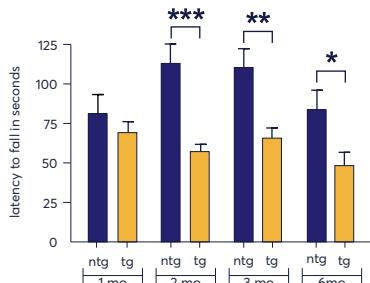
This PD transgenic mouse model overexpresses human wild type α -synuclein under the control of the human Thy1 promoter.

- High expression of α -syn already in young mice
- Axonal α -syn depositions
- Loss of striatal dopaminergic synapses
- Impaired nest building behavior
- Motor deficits in behavioral read outs

Figure 1:
RotaRod and Pasta Gnawing test of 1, 2, 3 and 6 month old Line 61 mice. Mean + SEM; n = 13 - 15; Two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's post hoc test: *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

Figure 1

RotaRod



Pasta Gnawing

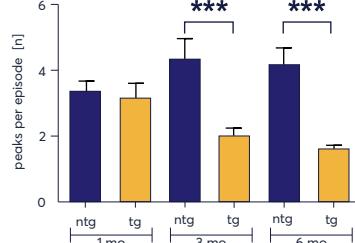
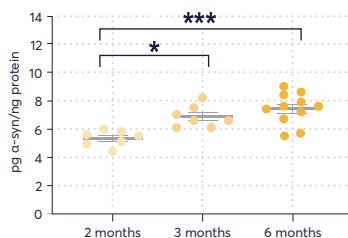


Figure 2:
Total hippocampal soluble and insoluble α -synuclein levels of 2, 3 and 6 month old male Line 61 mice. Mean + SEM; n = 8; One-way ANOVA; *p<0.05; ***p<0.001.

Figure 2

Soluble fraction



Insoluble fraction

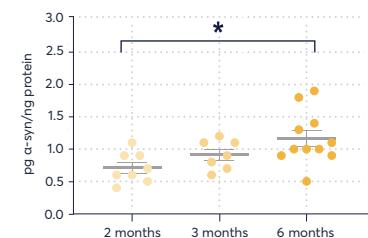
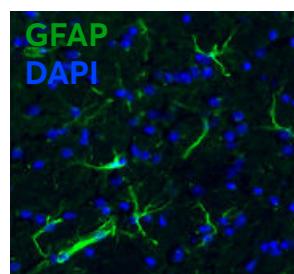


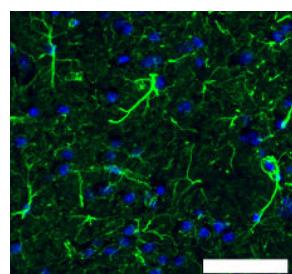
Figure 3:
Astrocytosis in Line 61 mice. Representative images of GFAP labeling in the striatum of 6 month old Line 61 and ntg animals. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

Figure 3

ntg



Line 61



Fleming SM, Salcedo J, Hutson CB, Rockenstein E, Masliah E, Levine MS, Chesselet MF. Behavioral effects of dopaminergic agonists in transgenic mice overexpressing human wildtype alpha-synuclein. *Neuroscience*. 2006 Nov 3;142(4):1245-53. Epub 2006 Aug 23.

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Discovery

Important note:

Representative data are shown throughout this document. However, biological variability might cause deviations from shown data.

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