



**Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro**  
**Centro de Ciências da Saúde**  
**Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas**



# **Bases Morfológicas das Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas que afetam Múltiplos Sistemas**

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Concurso público Edital N° 54/2024 para Professor Adjunto  
MC-44 Anatomia: Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas

**Novembro, 2024**

# Roteiro

- Doenças crônicas e degenerativas:
  - Conceito e tipos
  - Impacto epidemiológico no Brasil e no mundo
  - O Envelhecimento como fator de risco
  - Doenças Neurodegenerativas
    - Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica e Doença de Parkinson
      - Etiologia
      - Bases morfológicas
      - Manifestações clínicas
      - Mecanismos celulares e moleculares
      - Perspectivas terapêuticas
- Revisão dos principais conceitos

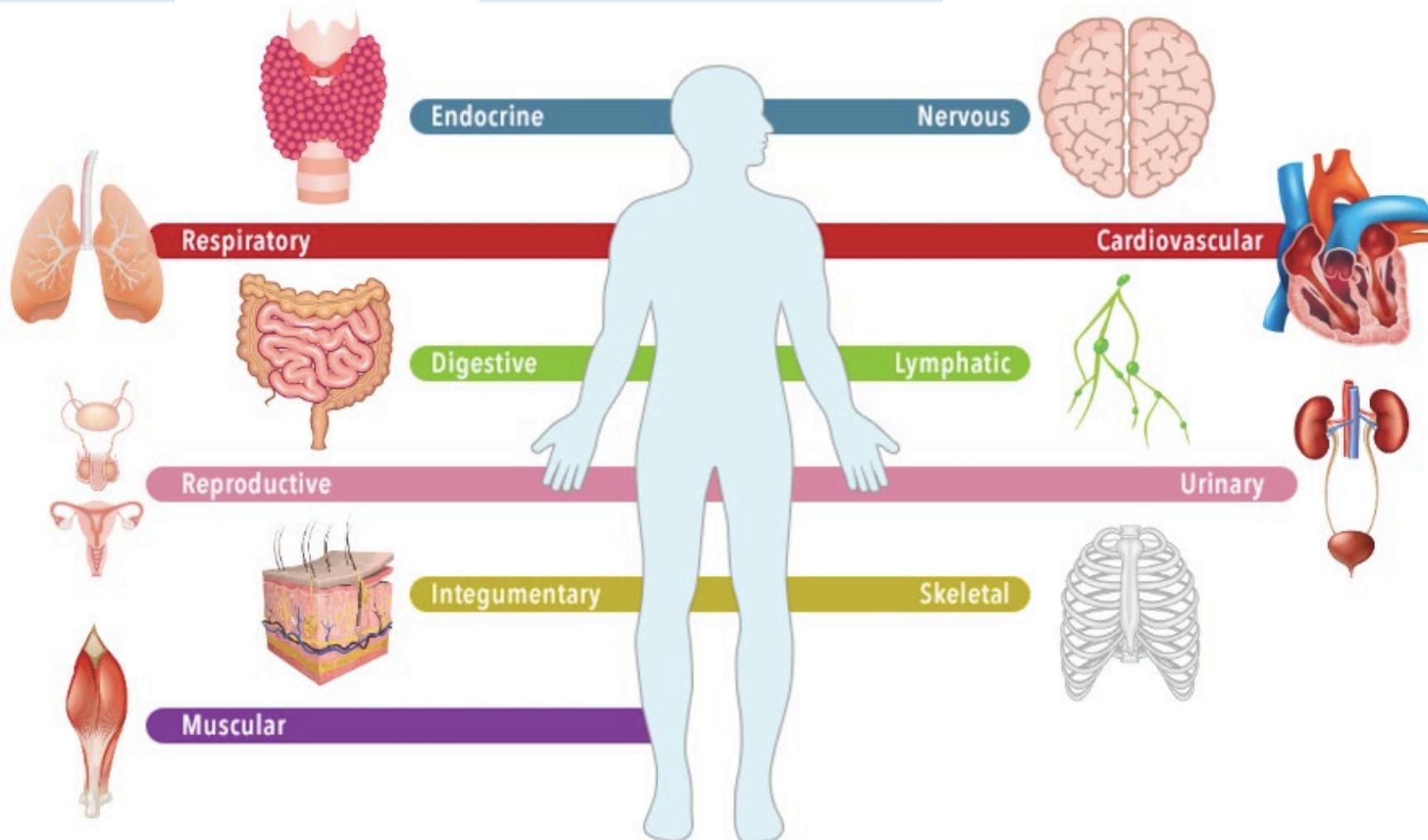
# Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas: **conceito e tipos**

“As doenças crônicas e degenerativas (DCD) são caracterizadas por uma **evolução lenta e prolongada** que leva a **progressiva degeneração** das células e tecidos, frequentemente culminando em **danos irreversíveis**.”

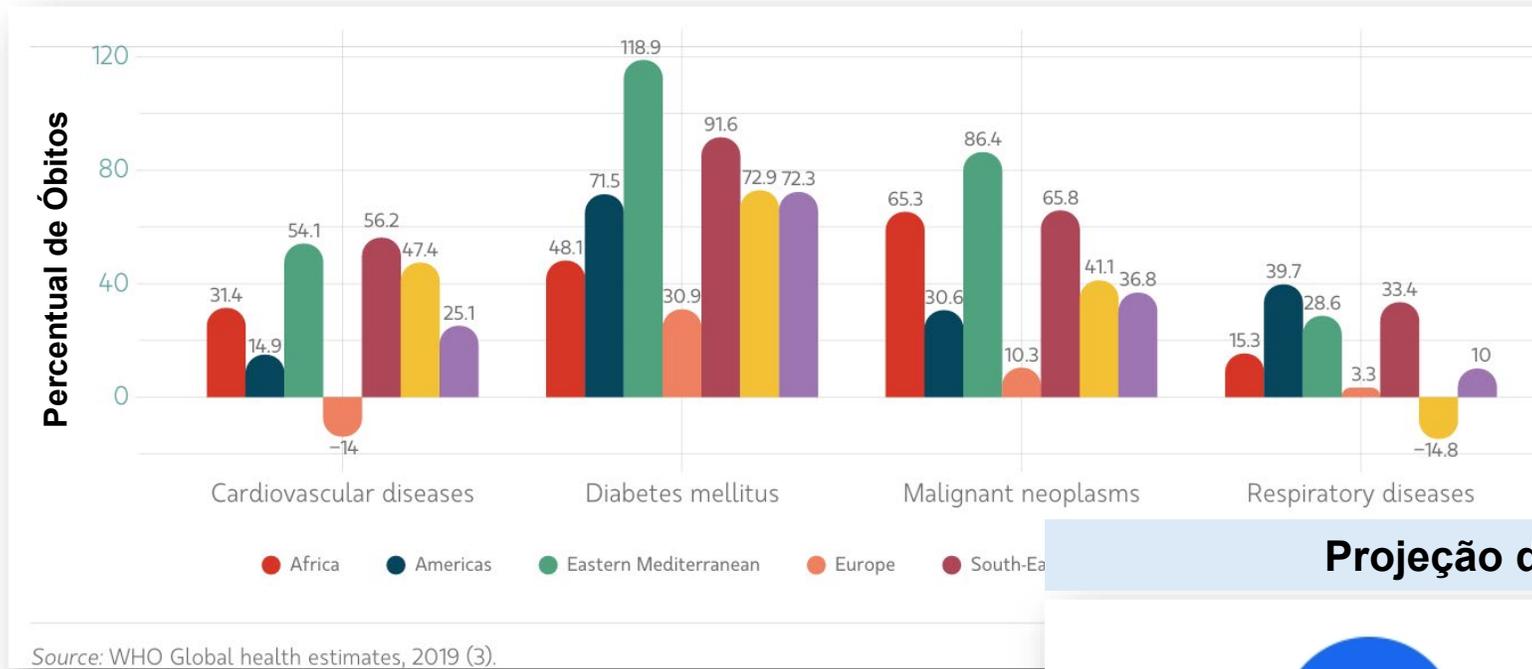
Heterogêneas

Causas multifatoriais

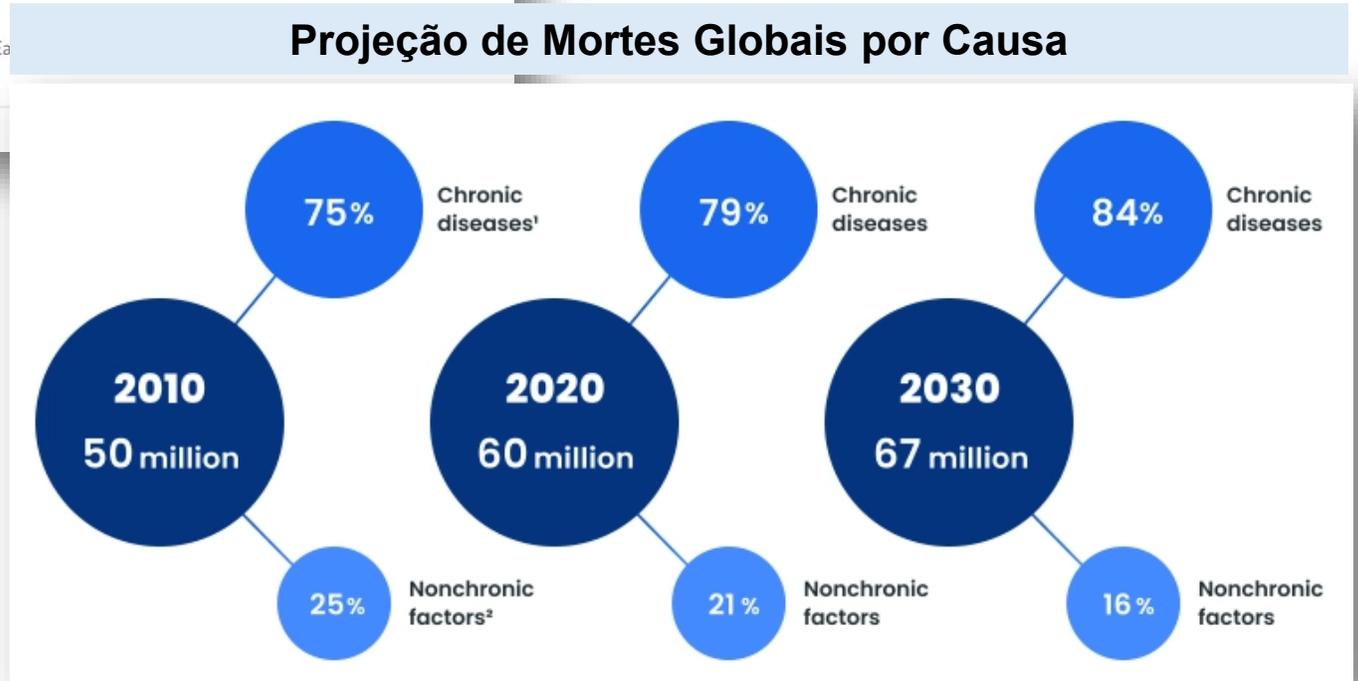
Impactam múltiplos sistemas



# Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas: **impacto epidemiológico**



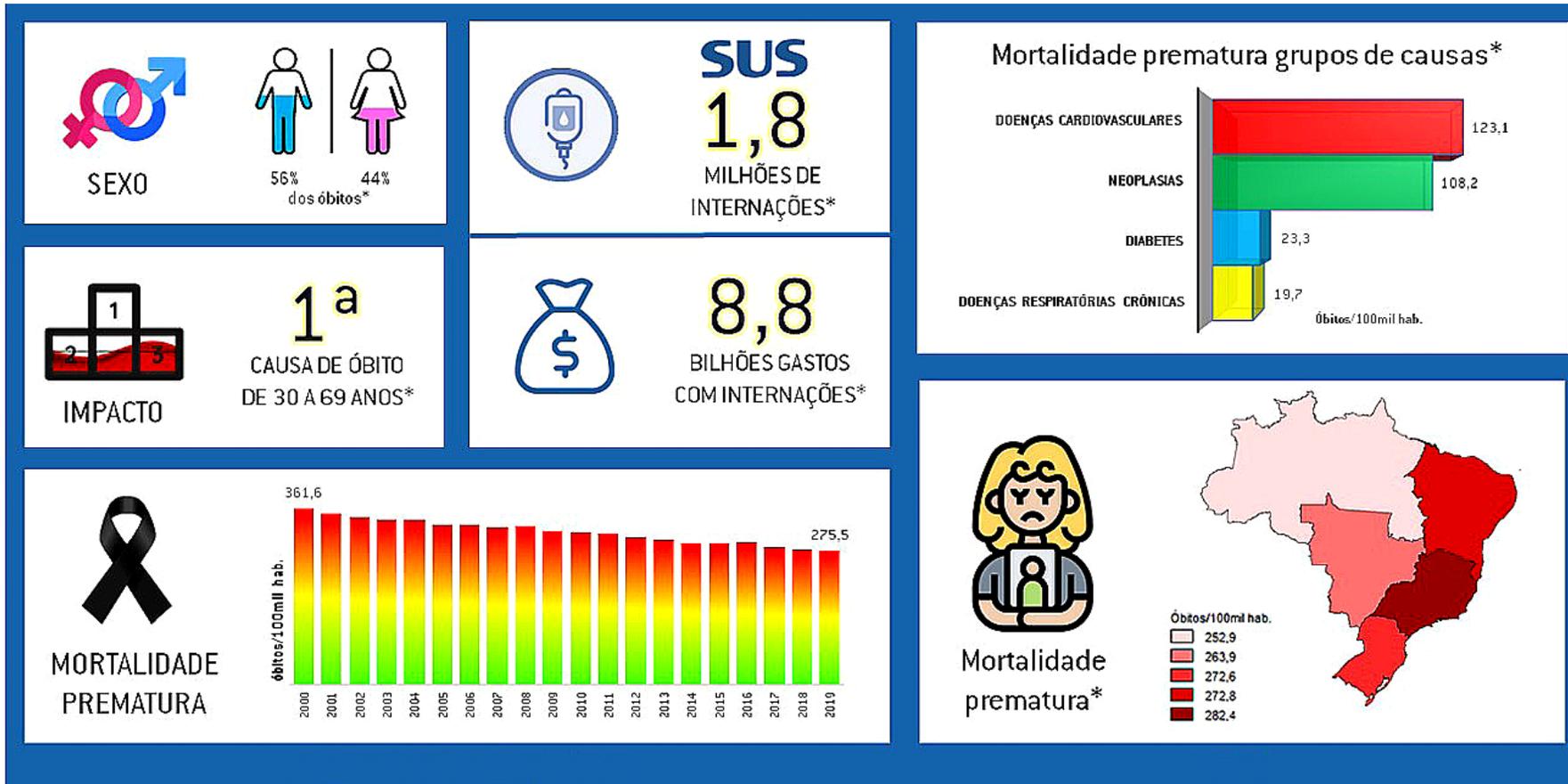
- **70% das mortes globais em 2019 foram causadas por doenças crônicas não transmissíveis (DCNT).**



# Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas: **impacto epidemiológico**

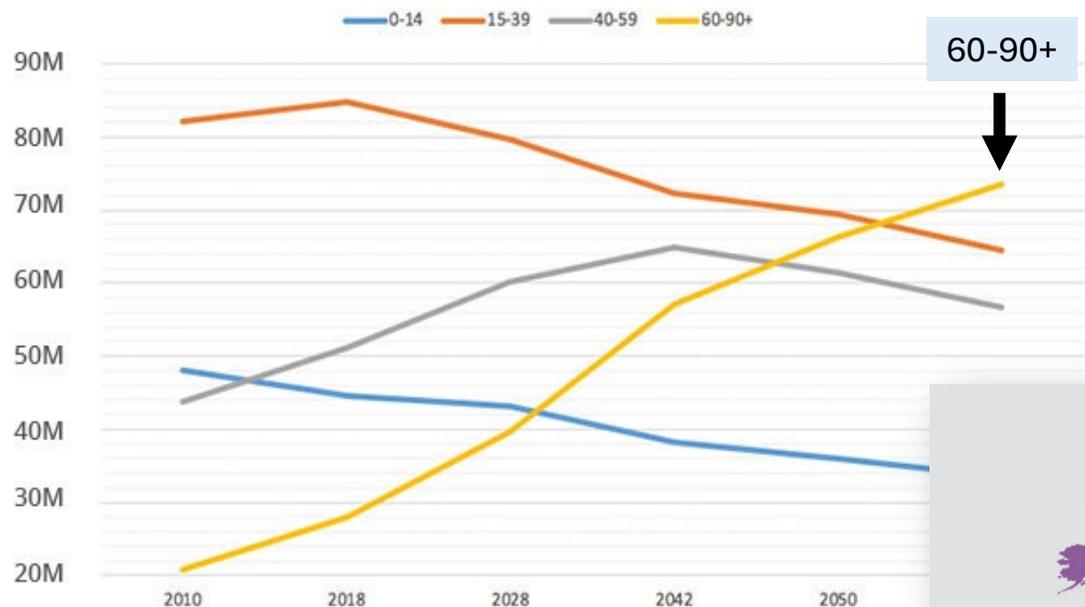
- **41,8% das mortes prematuras (30 a 69 anos) foram causadas por DCNT no Brasil em 2019.**

## Perfil de incidência e mortalidade por doenças crônicas não transmissíveis no Brasil

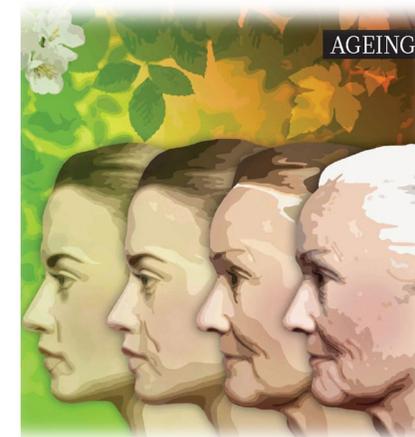


# Doenças Crônicas e Degenerativas: **envelhecimento** como fator de risco

Evolução da **população brasileira** por faixa etária

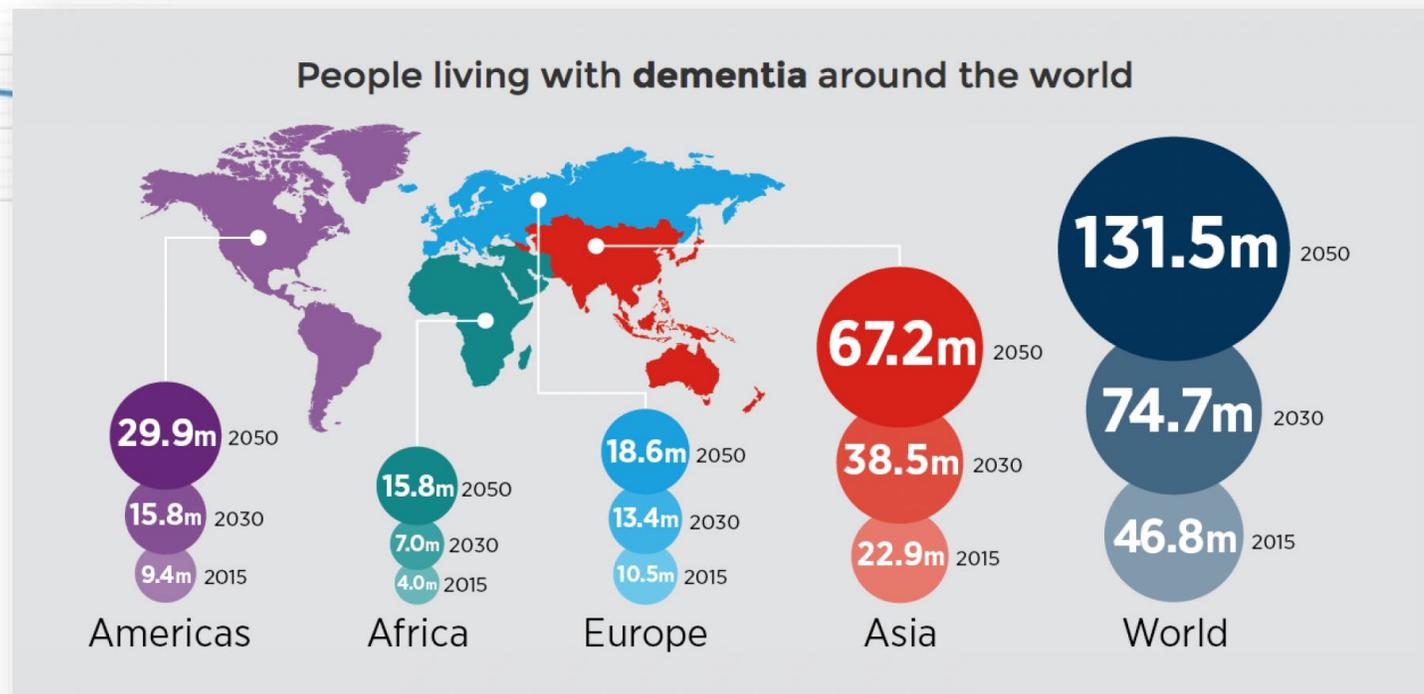


- Brasil é o **6º país no mundo** com maior população idosa
- 1 a cada 4 brasileiros terá 65 anos ou mais até 2050



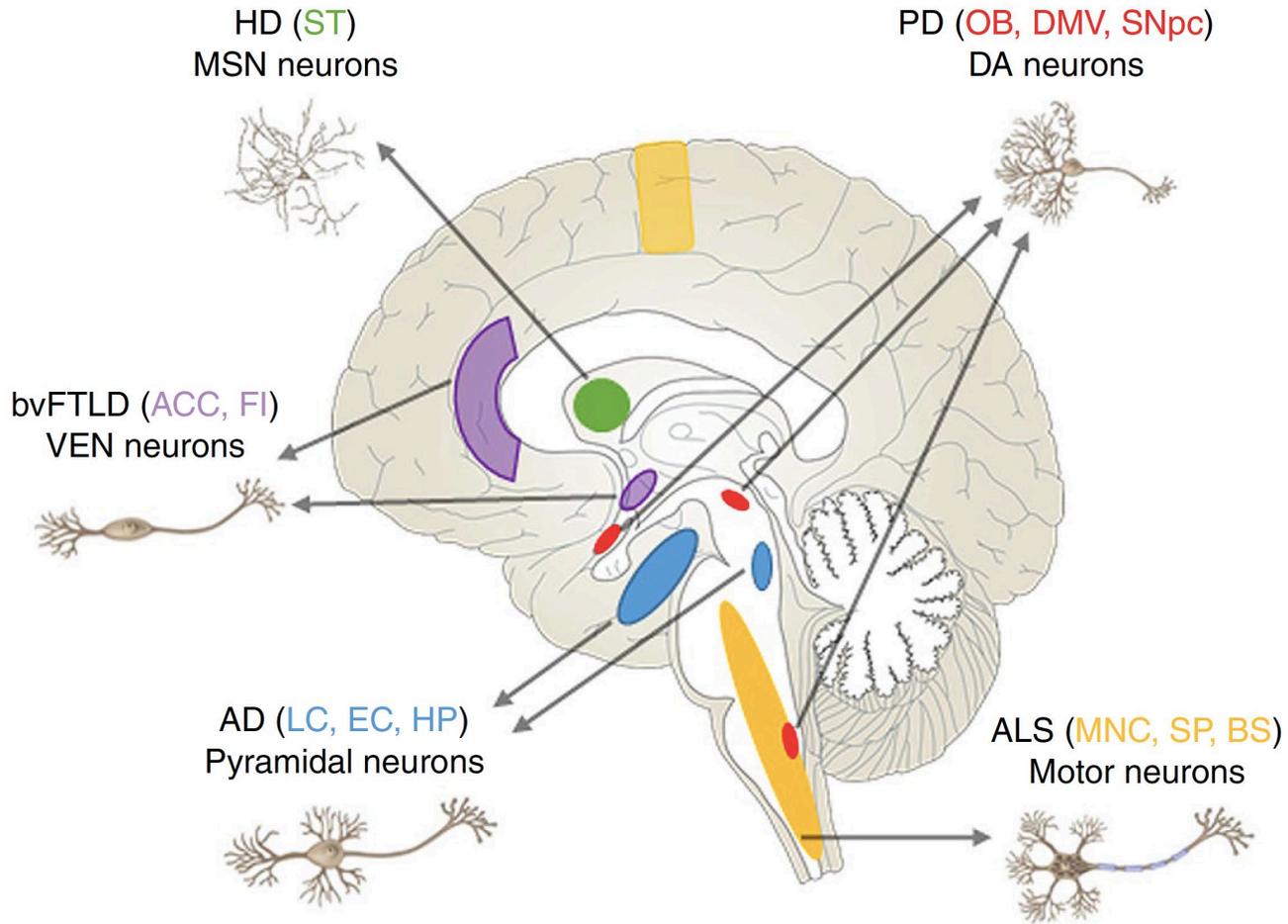
(Nature Outlook, 2012)

Fonte: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

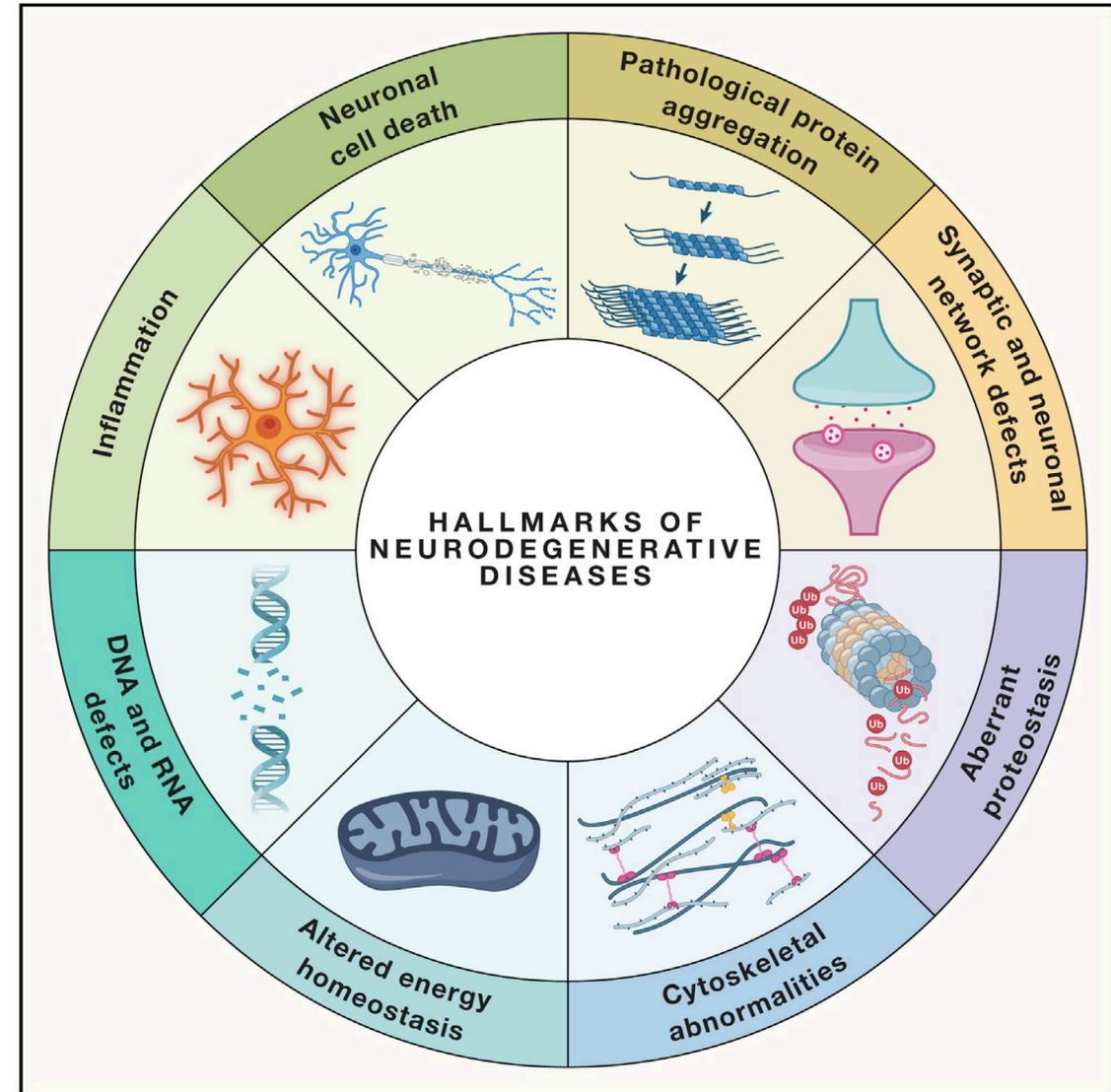


(Alzheimer Disease Report, 2015)

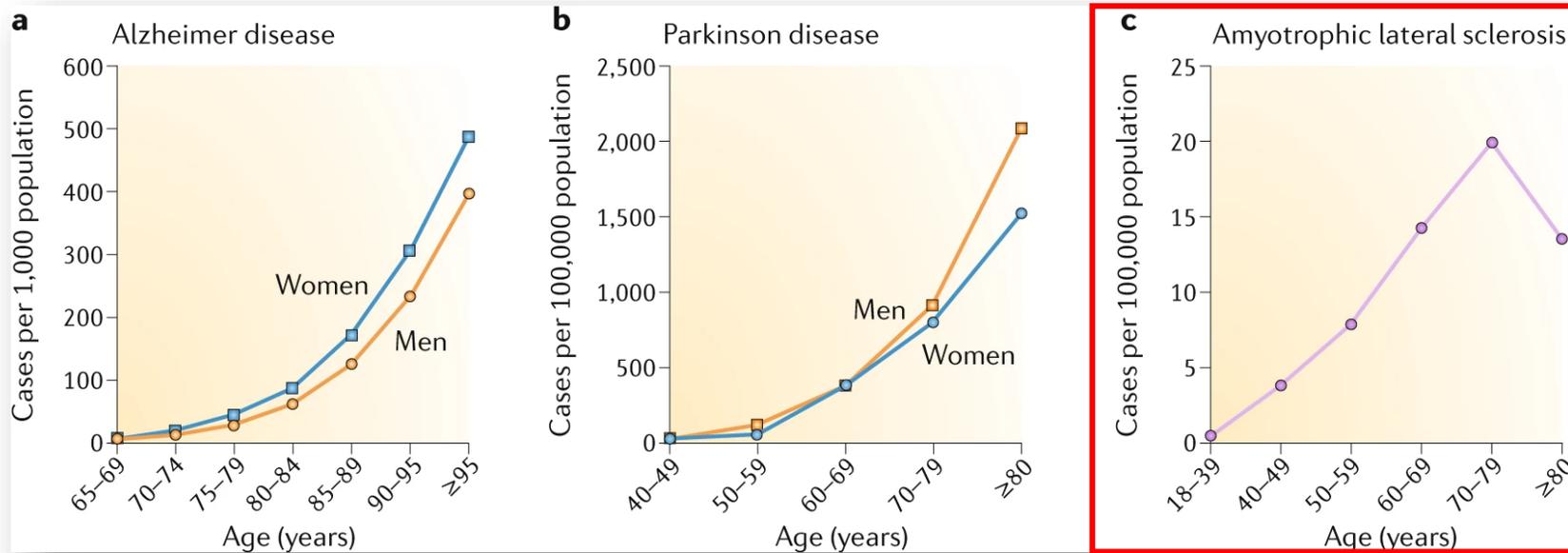
# Doenças Neurodegenerativas



## Mecanismos diversos



# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica

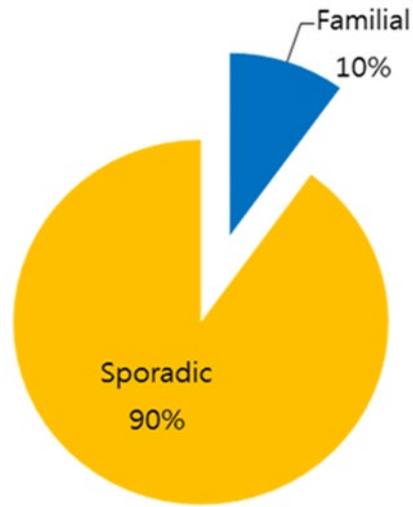


(Hou et al., 2019)



- $\cong 3$  casos por 100mil pessoas.
- Idade média de início entre 51 e 66 anos.
- Expectativa de 3 – 5 anos de vida.

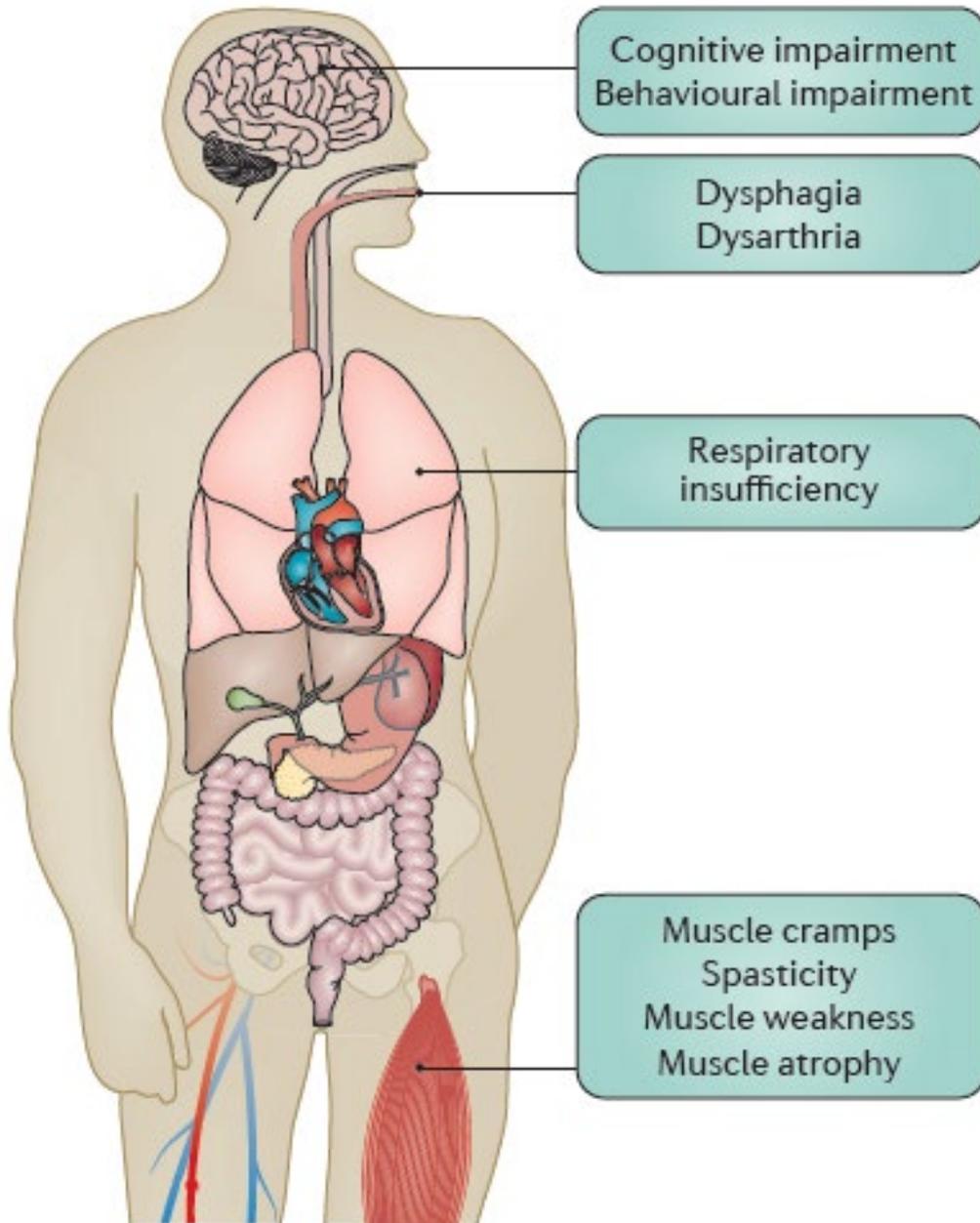
# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: etiologia



## Genes associados à ELA

| Gene           | Protein product  | Protein function  | Locus          | Proportion of cases associated with gene <sup>a</sup> |              |
|----------------|--|---|----------------|---|--------------|
|                |  |   |                | Familial ALS  | Sporadic ALS |
| <i>C9orf72</i> | Chromosome 9 open reading frame 72                               | Nucleotide factor   | 9p21–22        | 20–50%  | 10%          |
| <i>SOD1</i>    | Superoxide dismutase 1   | Superoxide dismutase  | 21q22.1        | 10–20%  | 2%           |
| <i>TARDBP</i>  | TDP43  | RNA-binding protein   | q36            | 5%  | <1%          |
| <i>FUS</i>     | Fused in sarcoma protein   | RNA-binding protein   | 16p11.2        | 5%  | <1%          |
| <i>MAT3</i>    | Matrin 3   | RNA-binding protein   | 5q31.2         | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>HNRNPA1</i> | Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1                       | RNA-binding protein   | 12q13.1        | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>OPTN</i>    | Optineurin   | Mediator of apoptosis, inflammation and vasoconstriction, cellular morphogenesis, membrane trafficking, vesicle trafficking, transcription activation           | 10p15–p14      | 4%  | <1%          |
| <i>UBQLN2</i>  | Ubiquilin 2  | Ubiquitination and protein degradation  | Xp11.23–Xp13.1 | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>SQSTM1</i>  | Sequestosome 1   | Autophagosome cargo protein, targets proteins for autophagy   | 5q35.3         | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>TBK1</i>    | Serine/threonine-protein kinase TBK1                             | Phosphorylation of nuclear factor-κB, regulation of cell proliferation, apoptosis and glucose metabolism, promotion of autophagy via the ubiquitylation pathway | 12q14.2        | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>VCP</i>     | Transitional endoplasmic reticulum ATPase                        | Ubiquitin segregase   | 9p13.3         | 2%  | <1%          |
| <i>DCTN1</i>   | Dynactin subunit 1   | Mediator of organelle transport, spindle formation and axonogenesis   | 2p13           | 1%  | <1%          |
| <i>ANG</i>     | Angiogenin   | Ribonuclease  | 14q11          | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>PFN1</i>    | Profilin 1   | Actin-binding protein   | 17p13.2        | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>CHCHD10</i> | Coiled-coil-helix-coiled-coil-helix domain-containing protein 10 | Maintenance of cristae morphology in mitochondria, oxidative phosphorylation  | 22q11.23       | <1%   | <1%          |
| <i>TUBA4A</i>  | Tubulin α4A chain  | Microtubule formation, maintenance of cytoskeleton and structure of cells   | 2q36.1         | <1%   | <1%          |

# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: **manifestações clínicas**

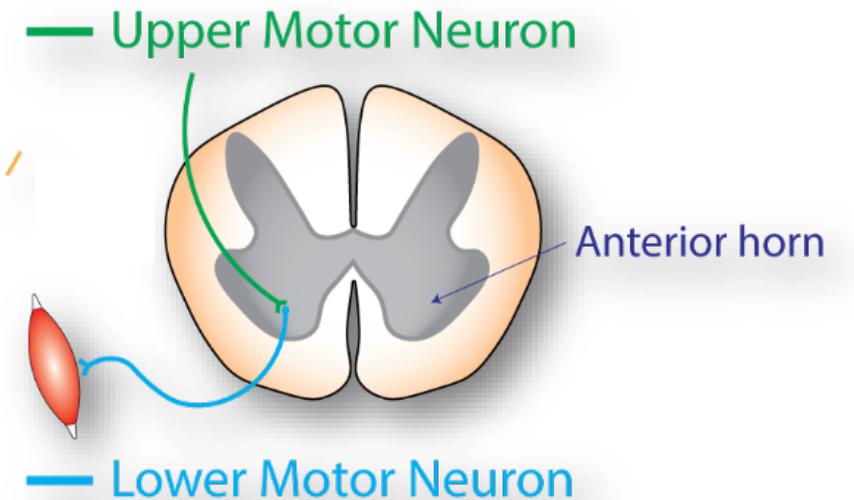
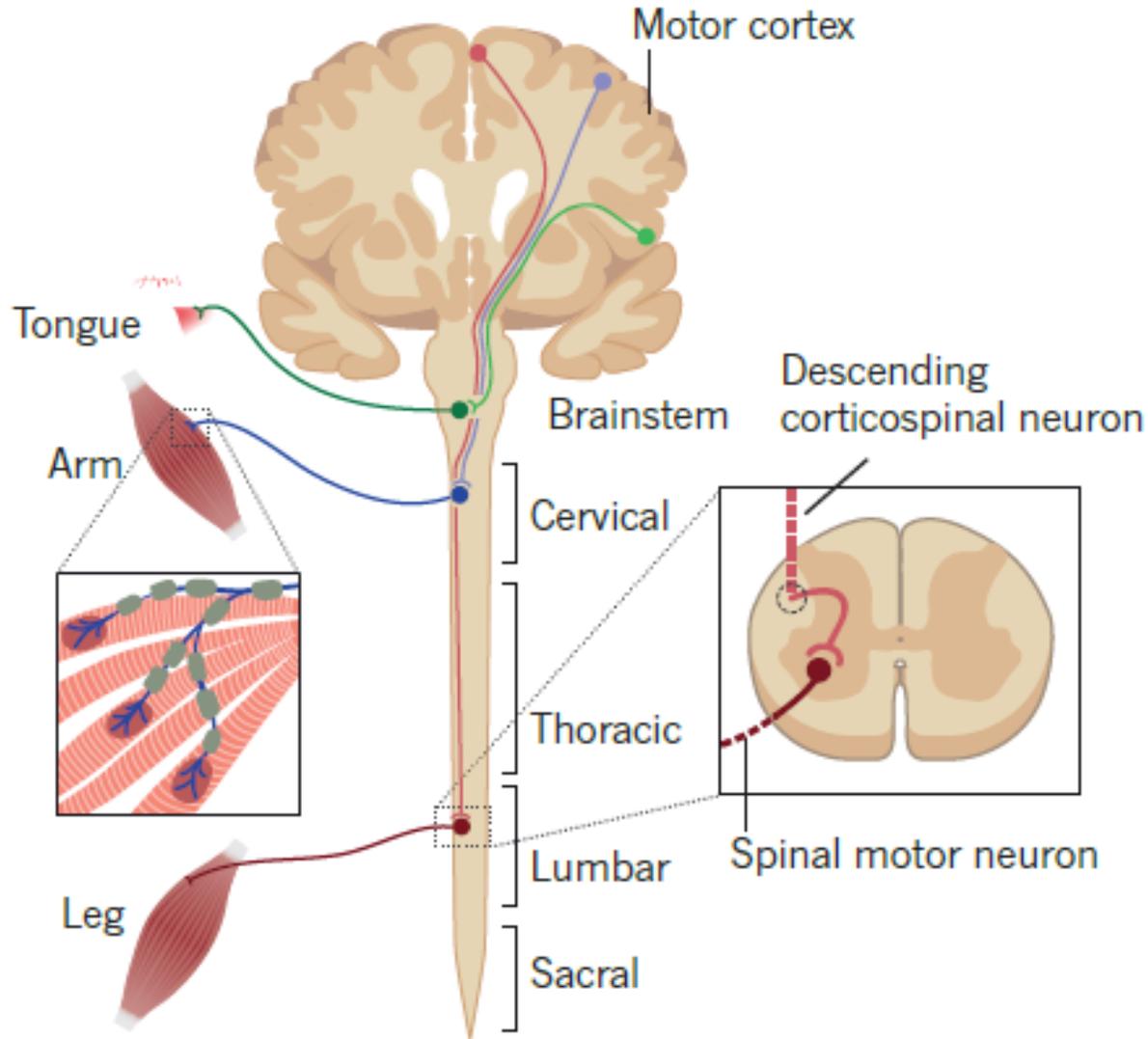


- Cãibras e perda de massa muscular
- Fraqueza muscular nos membros
- Dificuldades na fala e na deglutição
- Insuficiência respiratória
- Comprometimento cognitivo e/ou comportamental
- Óbito 3 – 5 anos após início dos sintomas

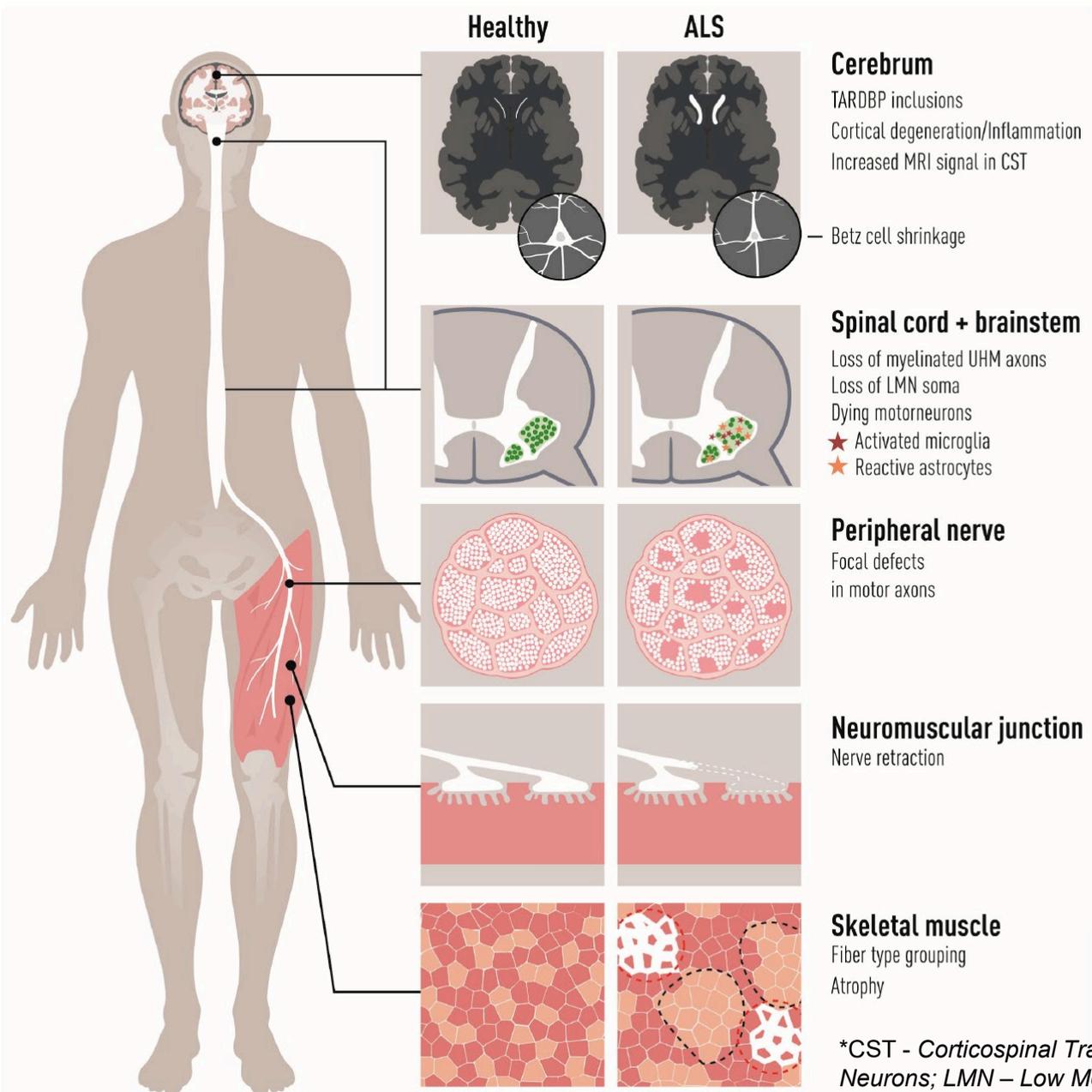
# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: bases morfológicas

## Componentes do Sistema Nervoso afetados

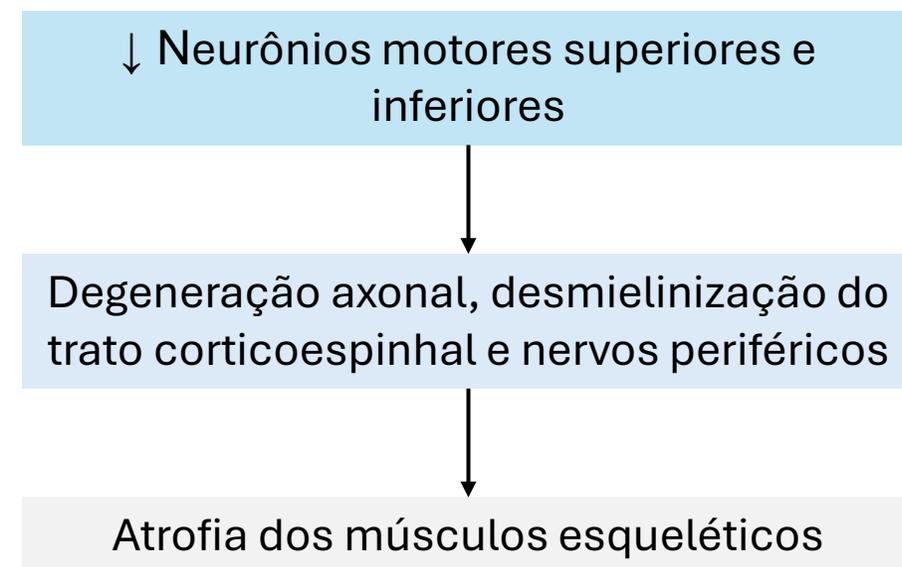
- Neurônios motores superiores e inferiores.



# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: bases morfológicas

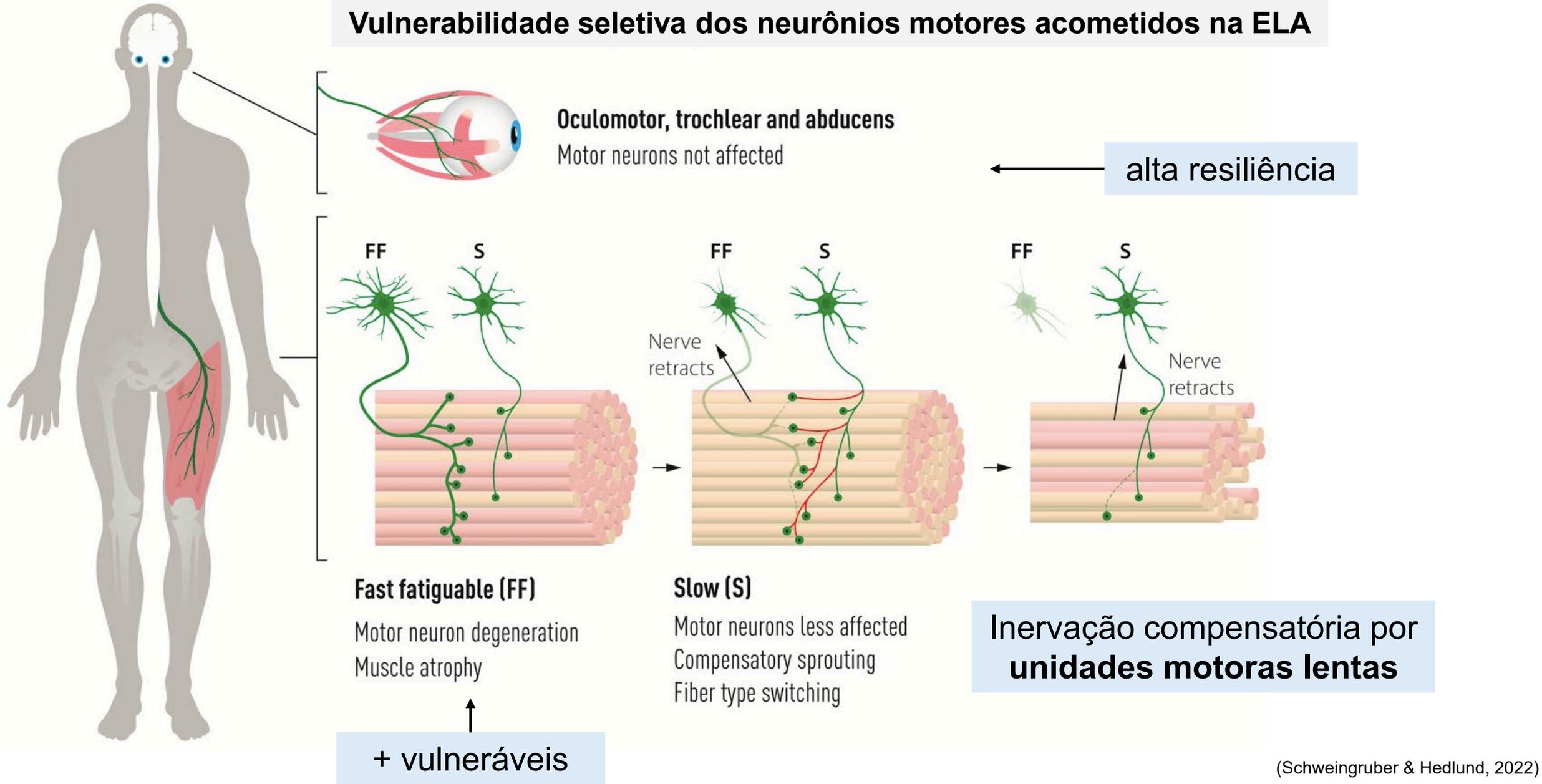


A patologia da ELA abrange todos os níveis do **sistema neuromuscular voluntário** e envolve **múltiplos tipos celulares**



# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: bases morfológicas

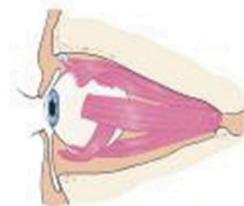
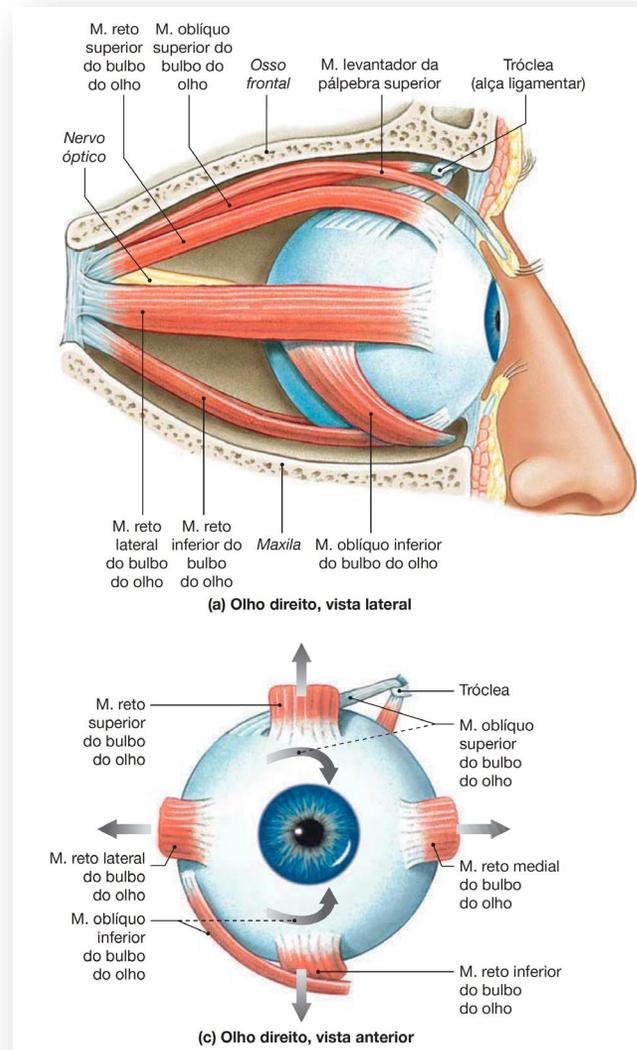
## Vulnerabilidade seletiva dos neurônios motores acometidos na ELA



# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: bases morfológicas

## Vulnerabilidade seletiva dos neurônios motores acometidos na ELA

### Músculos extrínsecos do bulbo do olho



#### Somatic nerve fibers innervate:

- medial rectus muscles
- inferior rectus muscles
- superior rectus muscles
- inferior oblique muscles

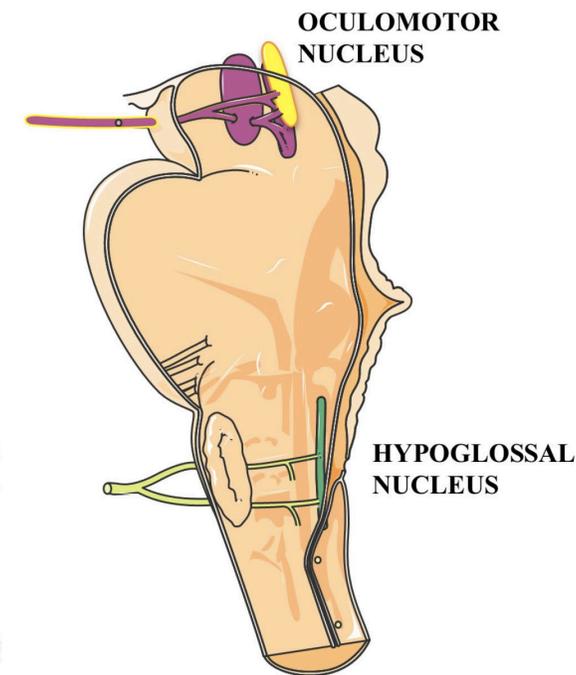


#### Hypoglossal MNs innervate:

- Intrinsic muscles: superior, inferior longitudinales, transverses and verticalis
- Extrinsic muscles: genioglossus, styloglossus and hypoglossus



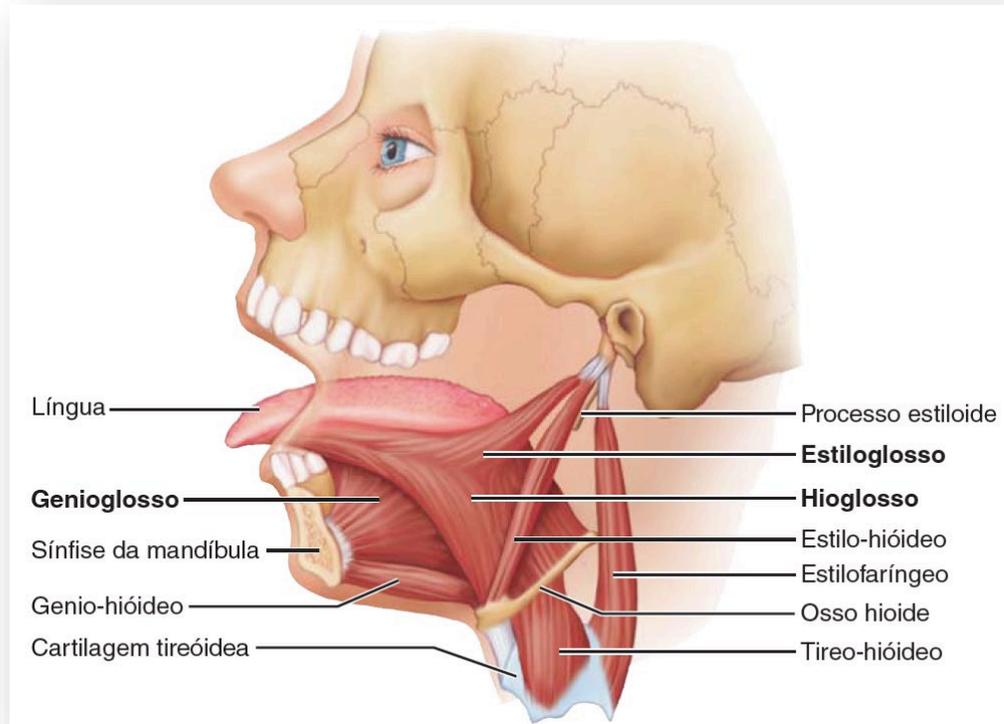
### LOWER MOTOR NEURONS



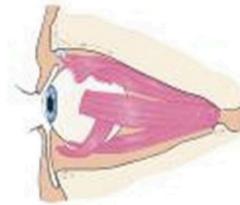
# Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica: bases morfológicas

## Vulnerabilidade seletiva dos neurônios motores acometidos na ELA

### Músculos extrínsecos e intrínsecos da língua



( Anatomia Humana 7ª ed. Marieb, Wilhelm e Mallatt)



#### Somatic nerve fibers innervate:

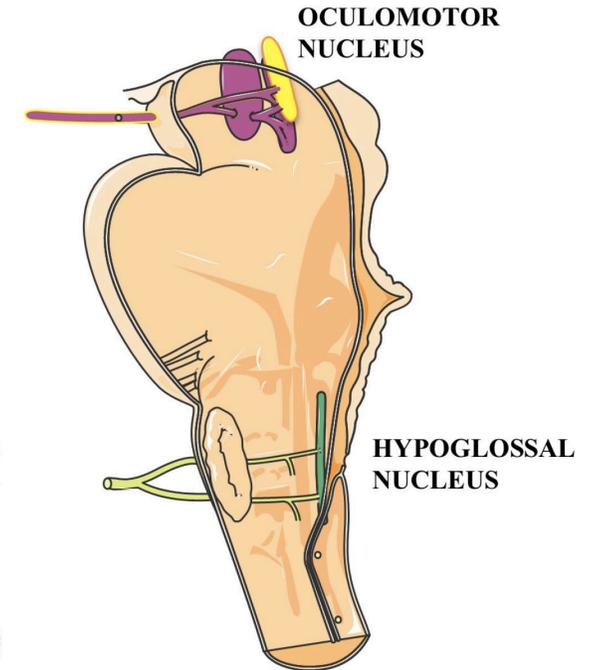
- medial rectus muscles
- inferior rectus muscles
- superior rectus muscles
- inferior oblique muscles



#### Hypoglossal MNs innervate:

- Intrinsic muscles: superior, inferior longitudinales, transverses and verticalis
- Extrinsic muscles: genioglossus, styloglossus and hyoglossus

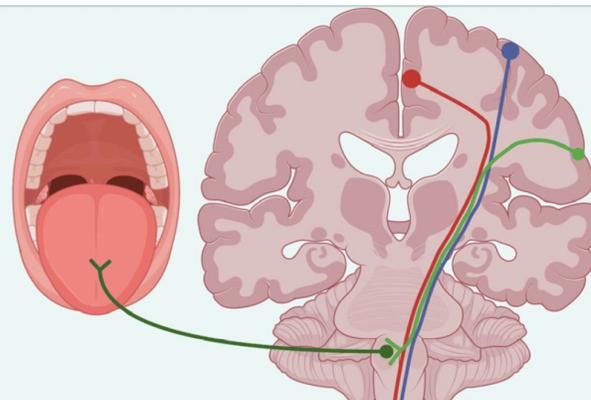
### LOWER MOTOR NEURONS



## LMN signs

### Bulbar Face Pharynx Tongue

Facial weakness (lower half)  
 Facial fasciculations  
 Tongue atrophy  
 Tongue fasciculations  
 Flaccid dysarthria  
 Dysphagia



## UMN signs

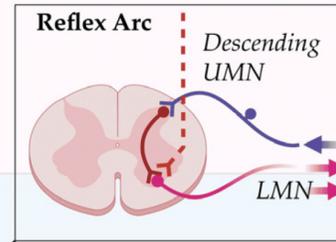
↑ or spastic muscle tone  
 ↓ tongue motility  
 Spastic tongue protrusion  
 ↑ jaw and palmarmental reflexes  
 Spastic dysarthria  
 Pseudobulbar affect

### Cervical Upper limbs

Muscle weakness  
 Hypotrophy/atrophy  
 Fasciculations  
 ↓ or absent DTRs



↑ or spastic muscle tone  
 ↑ or cloniform DTRs  
 Preserved DTRs in atrophic muscles  
 Hofmann's, Wartenberg's,  
 Jacobsohn's signs



### Thoracic Trunk Diaphragm

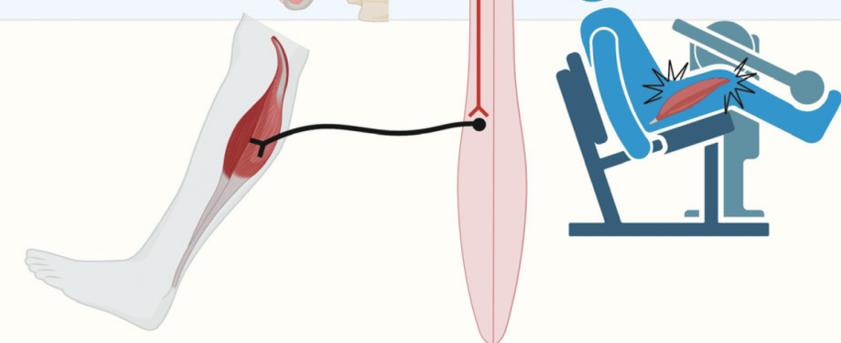
Muscle weakness  
 Axial instability  
 Bended posture  
 Fasciculations  
 Dyspnoea, orthopnoea



Absent superficial abdominal reflex  
 ↑ deep abdominal reflex

### Lumbar Lower limbs

Muscle weakness  
 Hypotrophy/atrophy  
 Fasciculations  
 ↓ or absent DTRs



↑ or spastic muscle tone  
 ↑ or cloniform DTRs  
 Preserved DTRs in atrophic muscles  
 Pyramidal signs



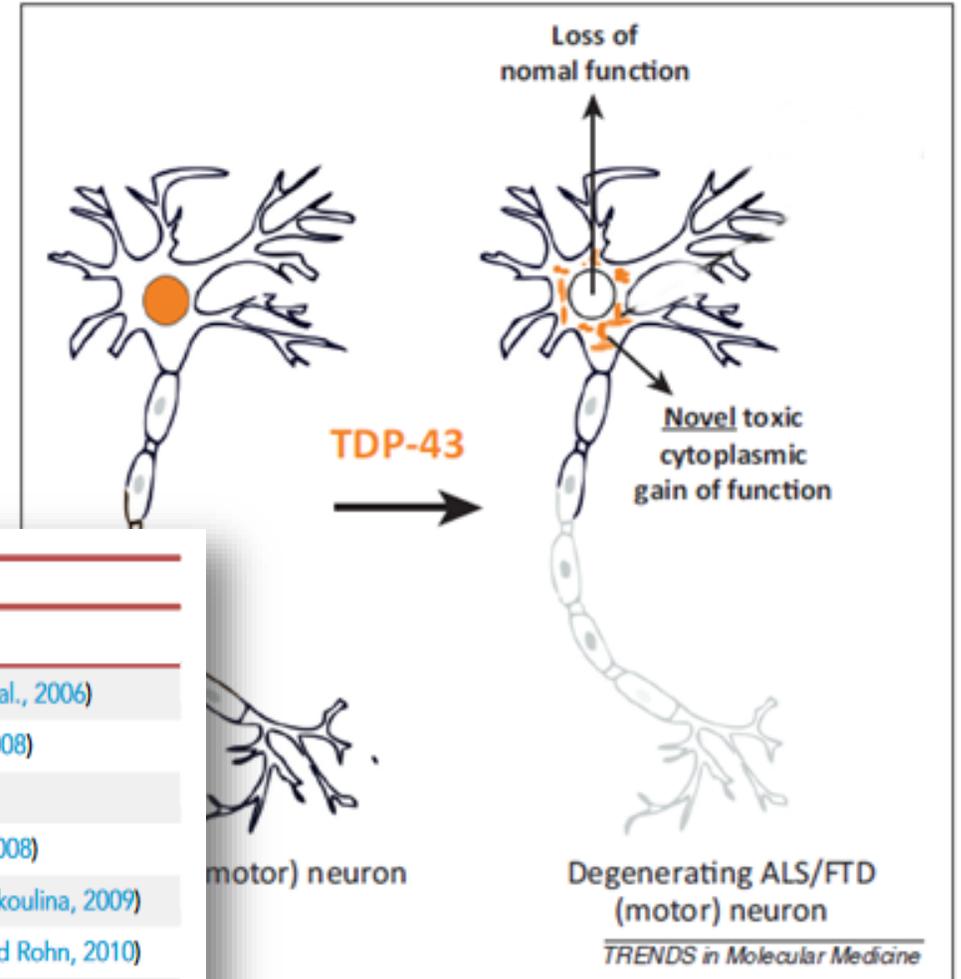
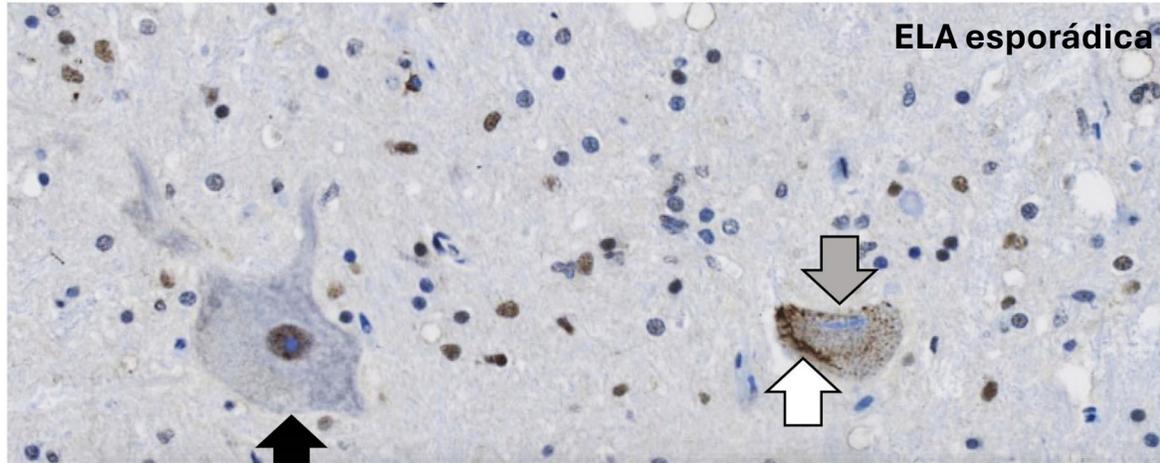
O que causa todas essas alterações sistêmicas?

\*DTR: Deep tendon reflex;  
 LMN: Lower motor neurons;  
 UMN: Upper motor neurons.

# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **marcadores histopatológicos**

Acúmulo de inclusões de proteínas nos neurônios motores

## TAR DNA-binding protein 43 (TDP-43)



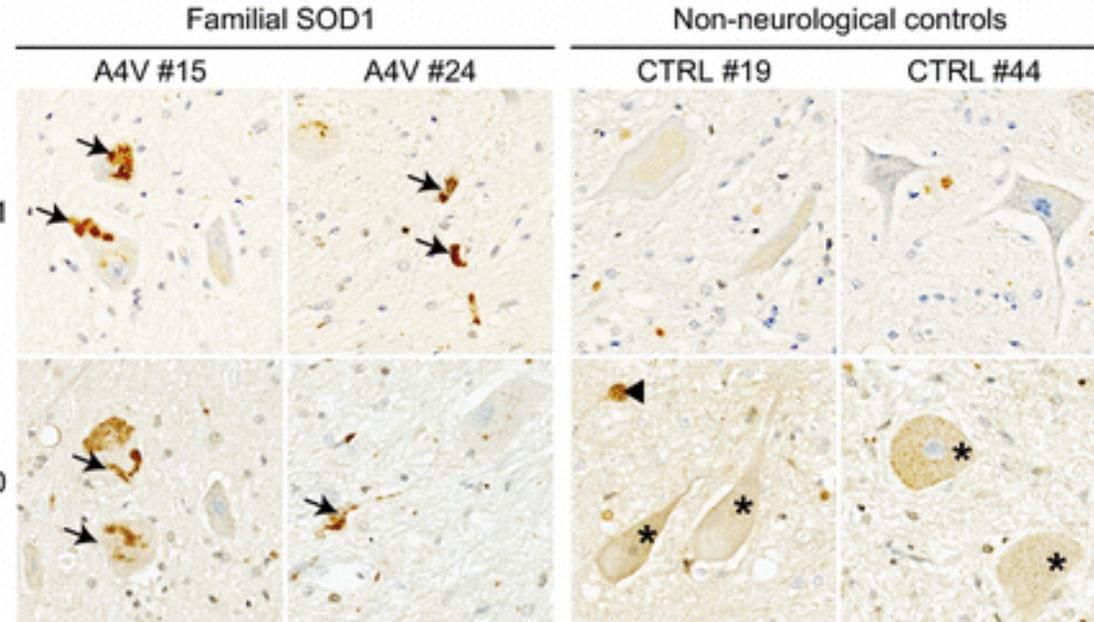
**Table 2. Detection of TDP-43 fragments in human neurological conditions**

| Disease                           | TDP-43 truncated forms  | Reference                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis     | 23-37 kDa fragments     | (Neumann et al., 2006)     |
| Frontotemporal lobar degeneration | 23-27 kDa fragments     | (Igaz et al., 2008)        |
| Alzheimer's disease               | TDP-25                  | (Rohn, 2008)               |
| Corticobasal degeneration         | TDP-25                  | (Uryu et al., 2008)        |
| Pick disease                      | TDP-25 and TDP-35       | (Rohn and Kokoulina, 2009) |
| Parkinson's disease               | TDP-25 (in Lewy bodies) | (Kokoulina and Rohn, 2010) |
| Traumatic brain injury            | 35 kDa fragments        | (Yang et al., 2014b)       |

ALS

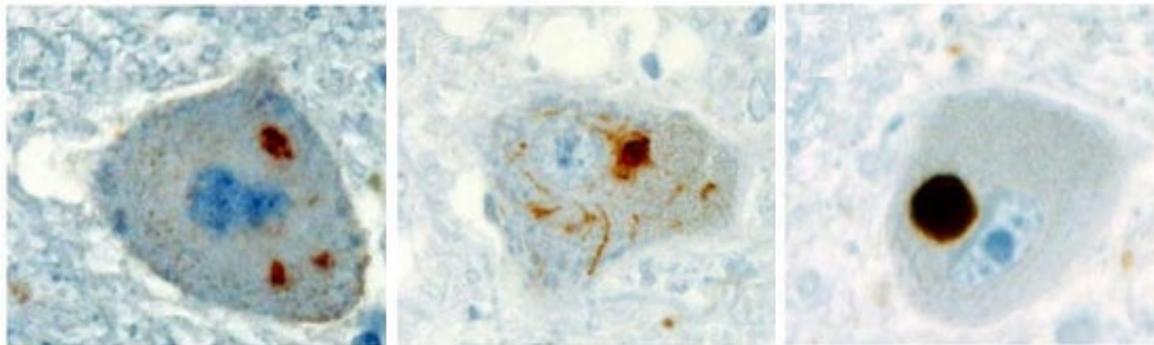
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **marcadores histopatológicos**

## Agregados de SOD-1 mal-enovelada

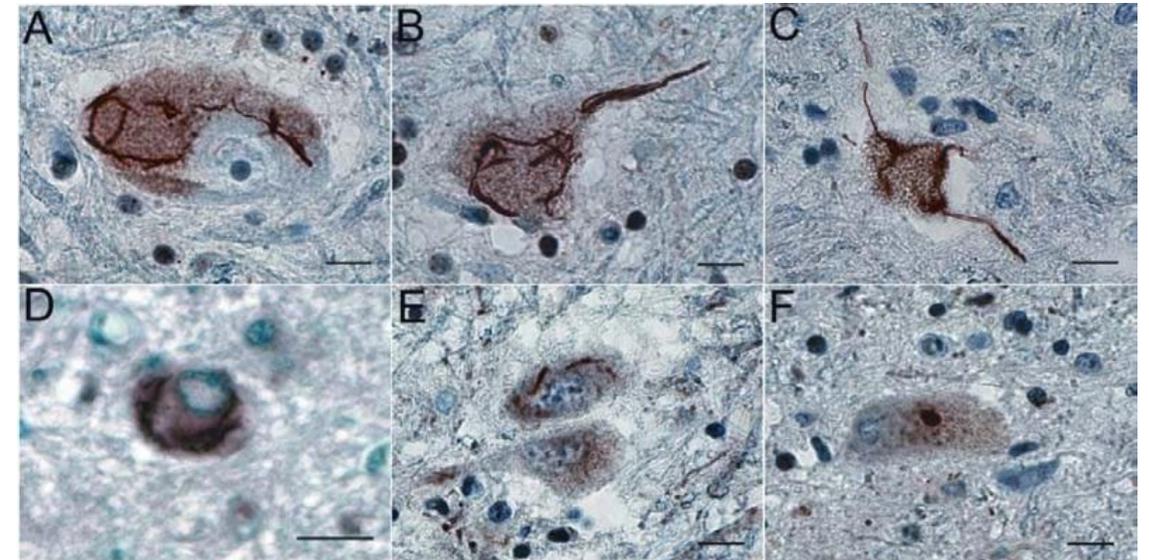


Quais são os mecanismos responsáveis pela degeneração dos neurônios motores?

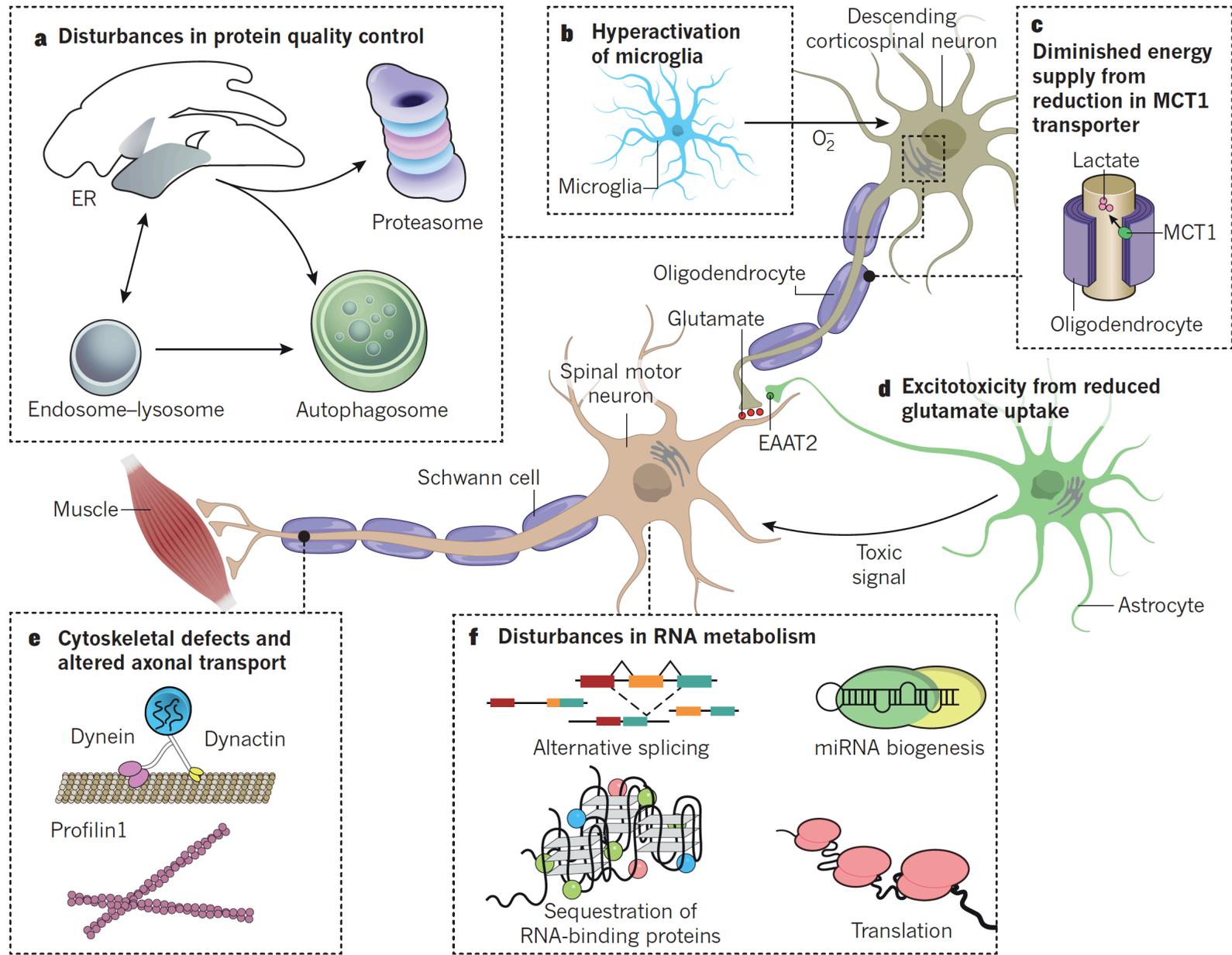
## Agregados de sequestossoma-1/p62



## Agregados de FUS (Fused-In-Sarcoma)

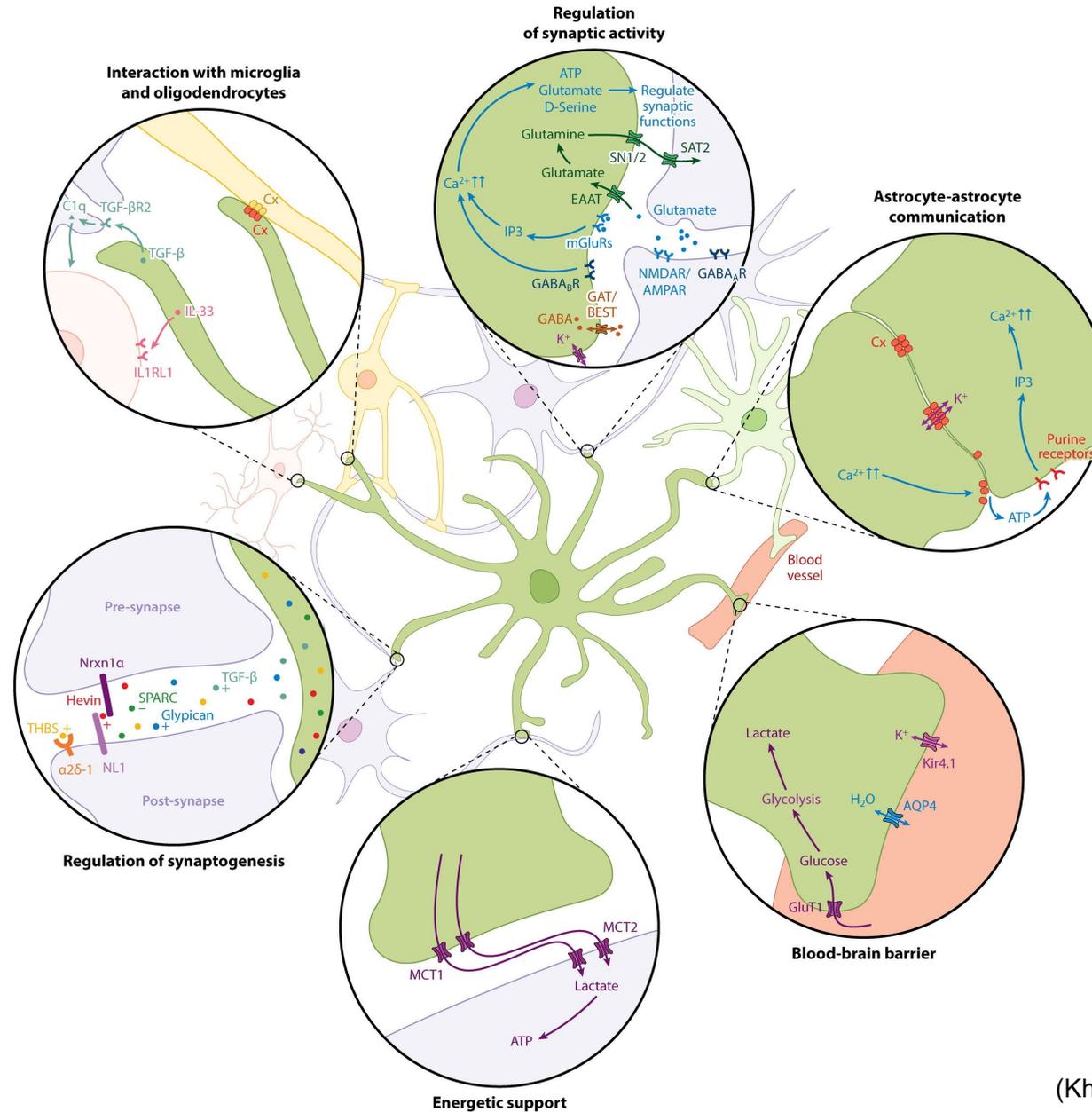


# Esclerose lateral amiotrónica: **mecanismos celulares**



# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

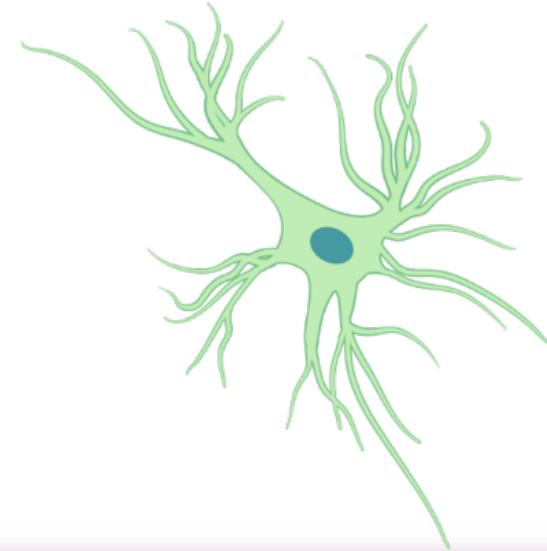
## Funções dos astrócitos



(Khakh & Deneen, 2019)

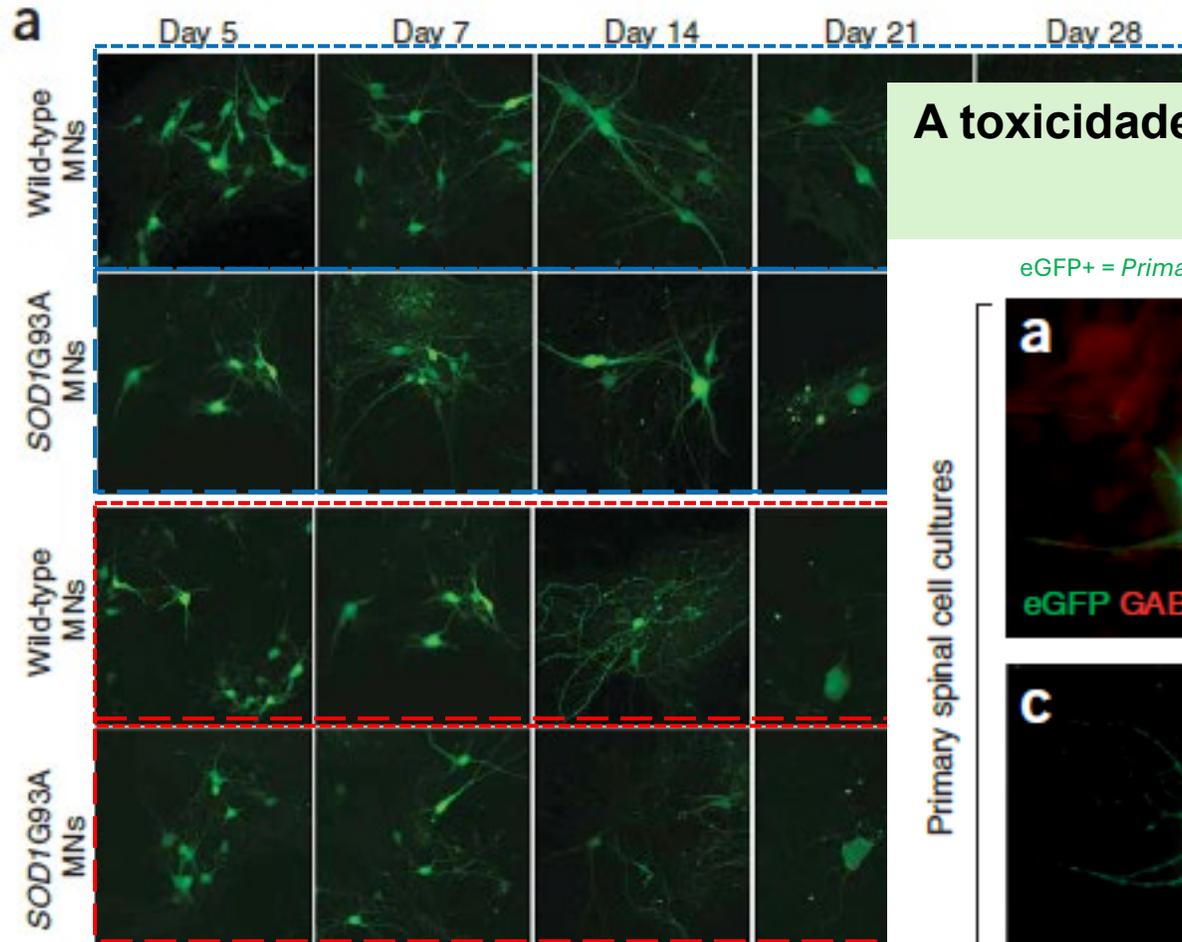
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **mecanismos celulares**

## Envolvimento dos astrócitos da ELA: primeiros estudos

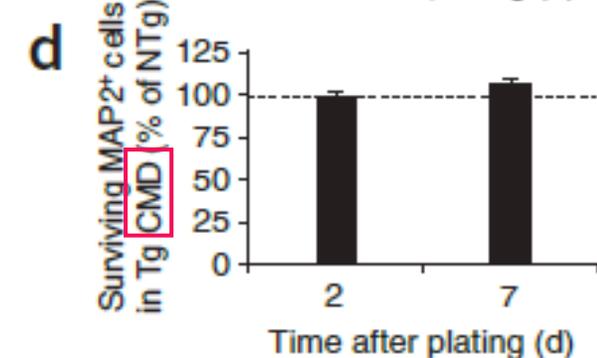
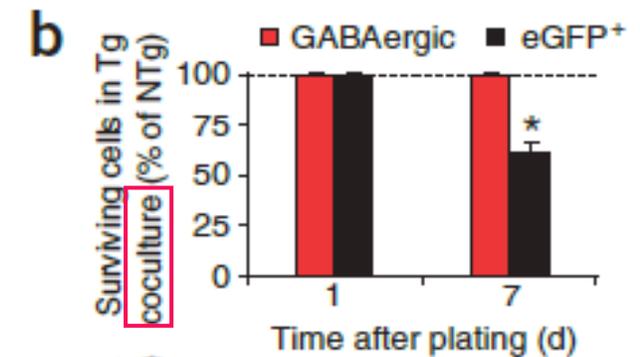
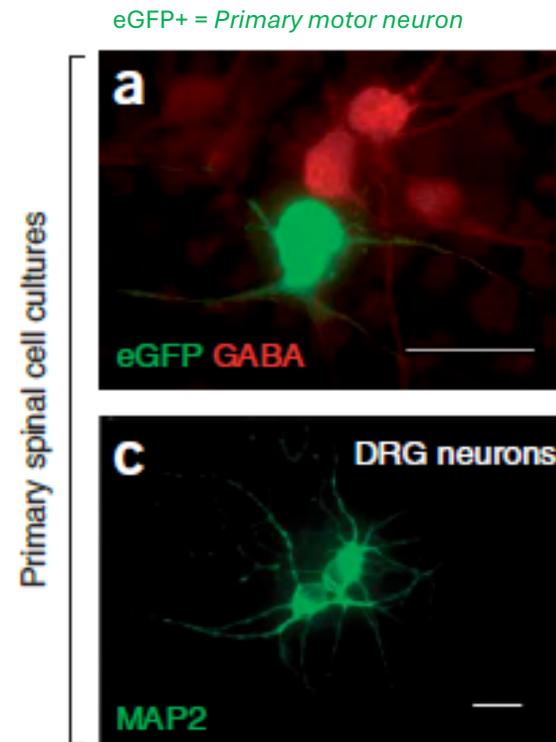


# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **mecanismos celulares**

Células gliais hSOD1<sup>G93A</sup> induzem a redução da sobrevivência dos neurônios motores

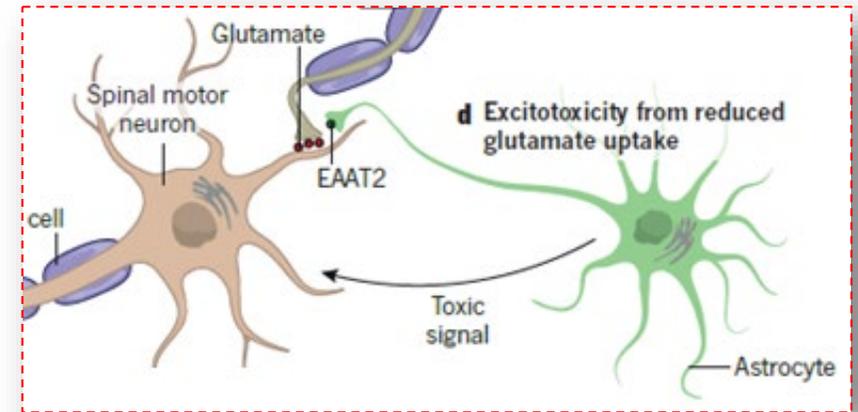
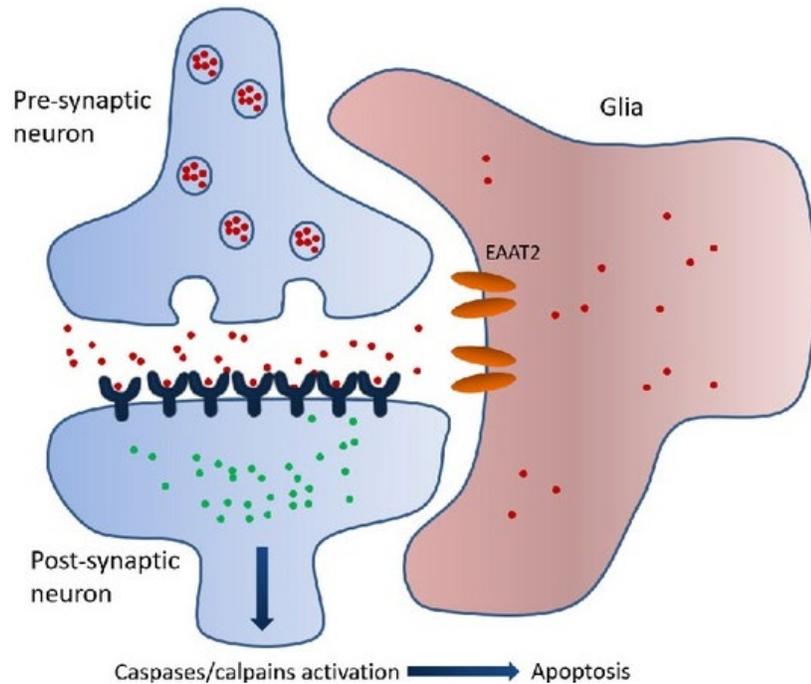


A toxicidade dos astrócitos é seletiva para os neurônios motores

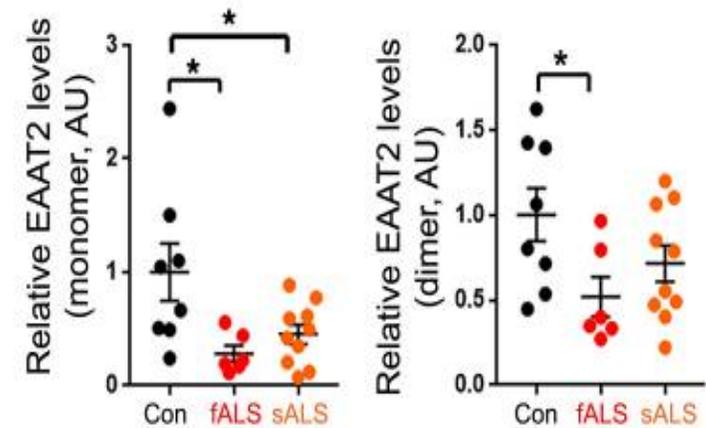
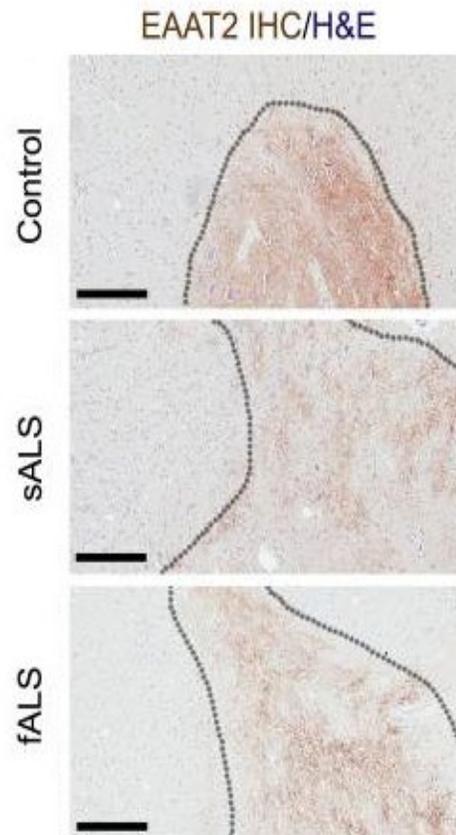


# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

## Excitotoxicidade glutamatérgica

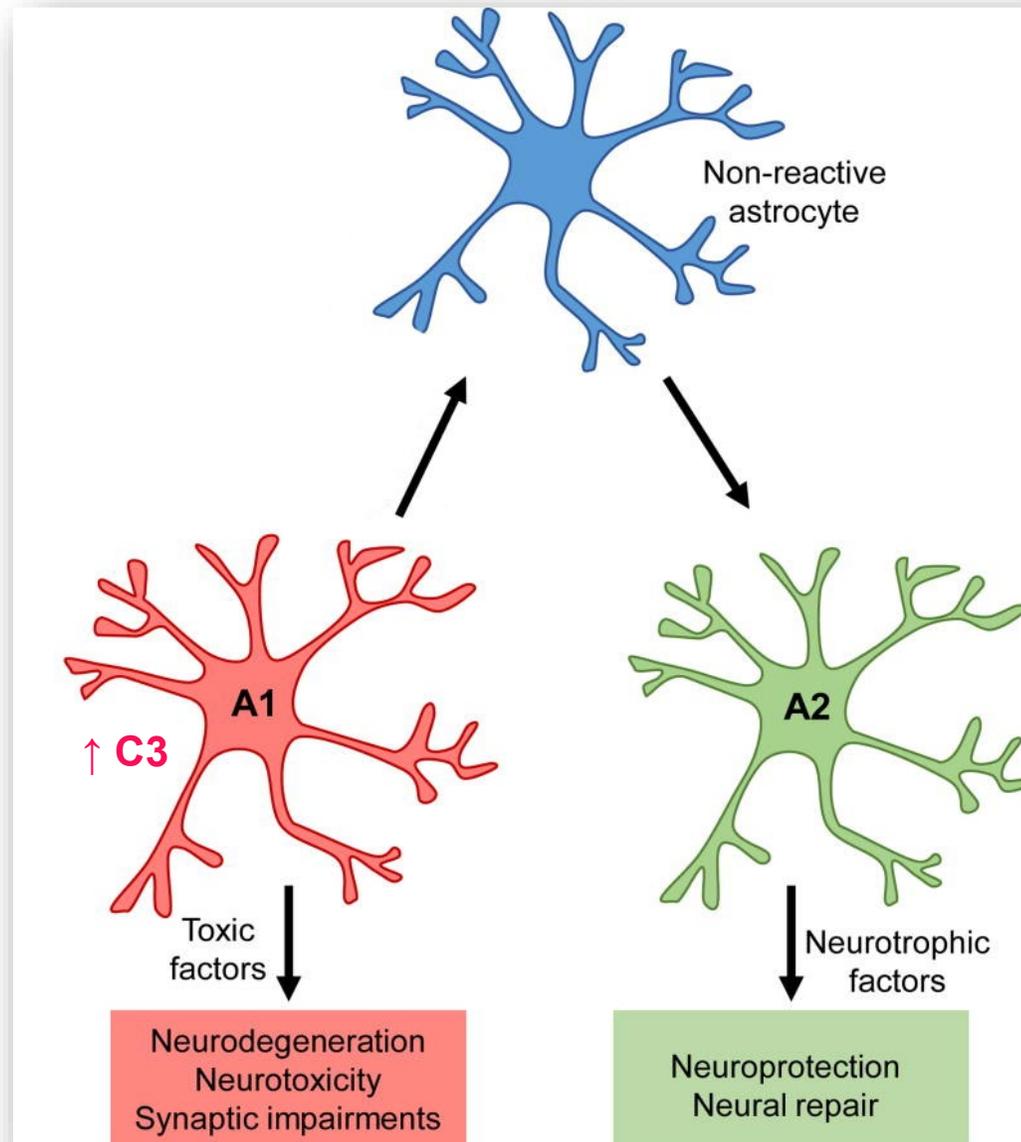


↓ transportador de glutamato nos astrócitos

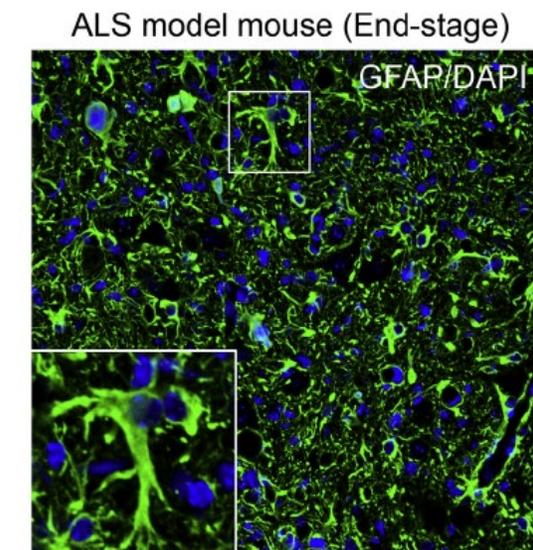
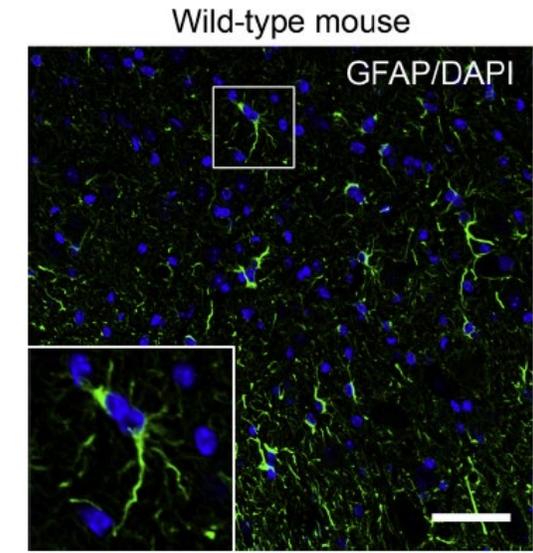


# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

## Reatividade astrocitária



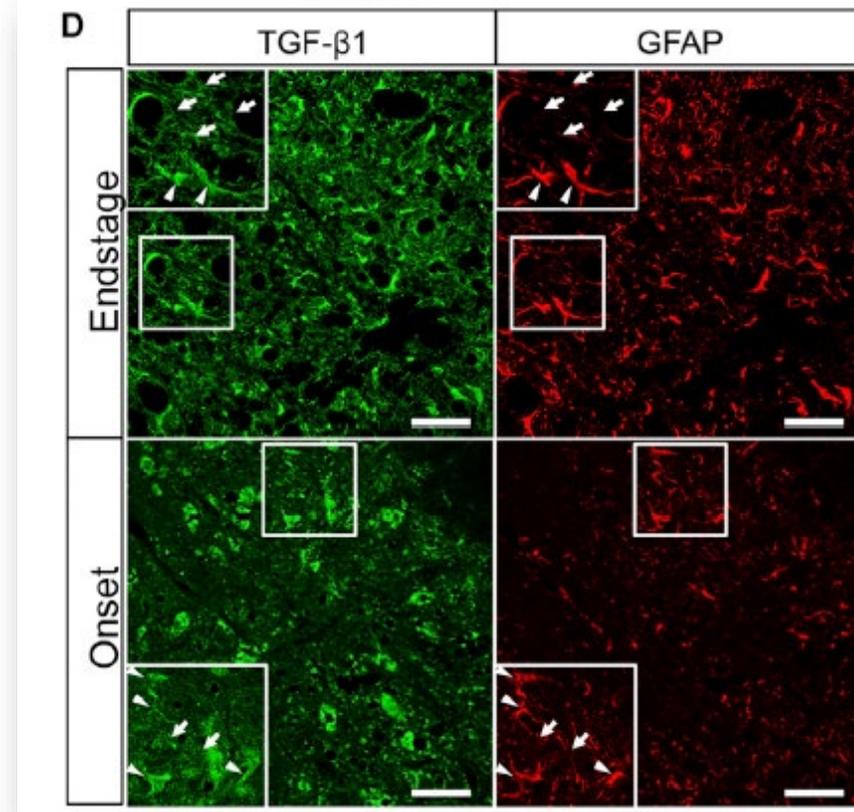
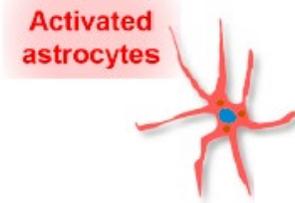
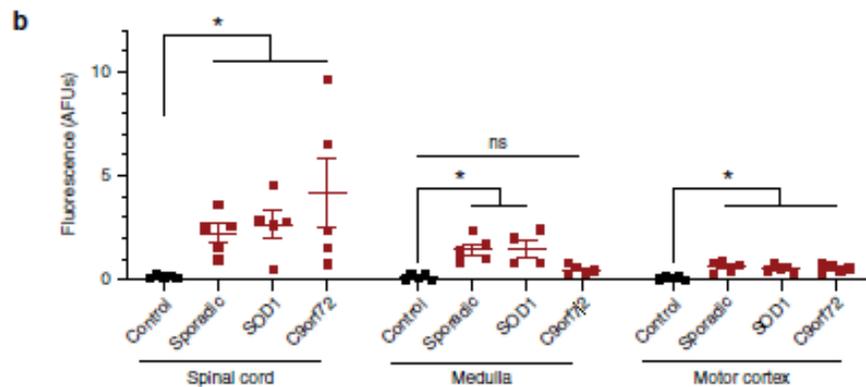
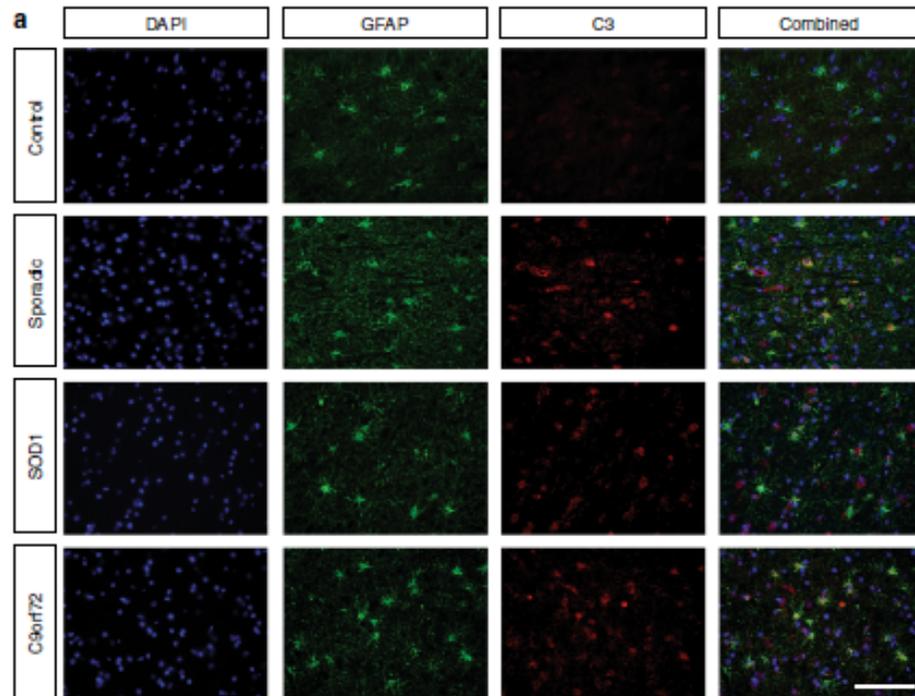
(Baldwin and Eroglu, 2017)



(Yamanaka & Komine, 2018)

# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

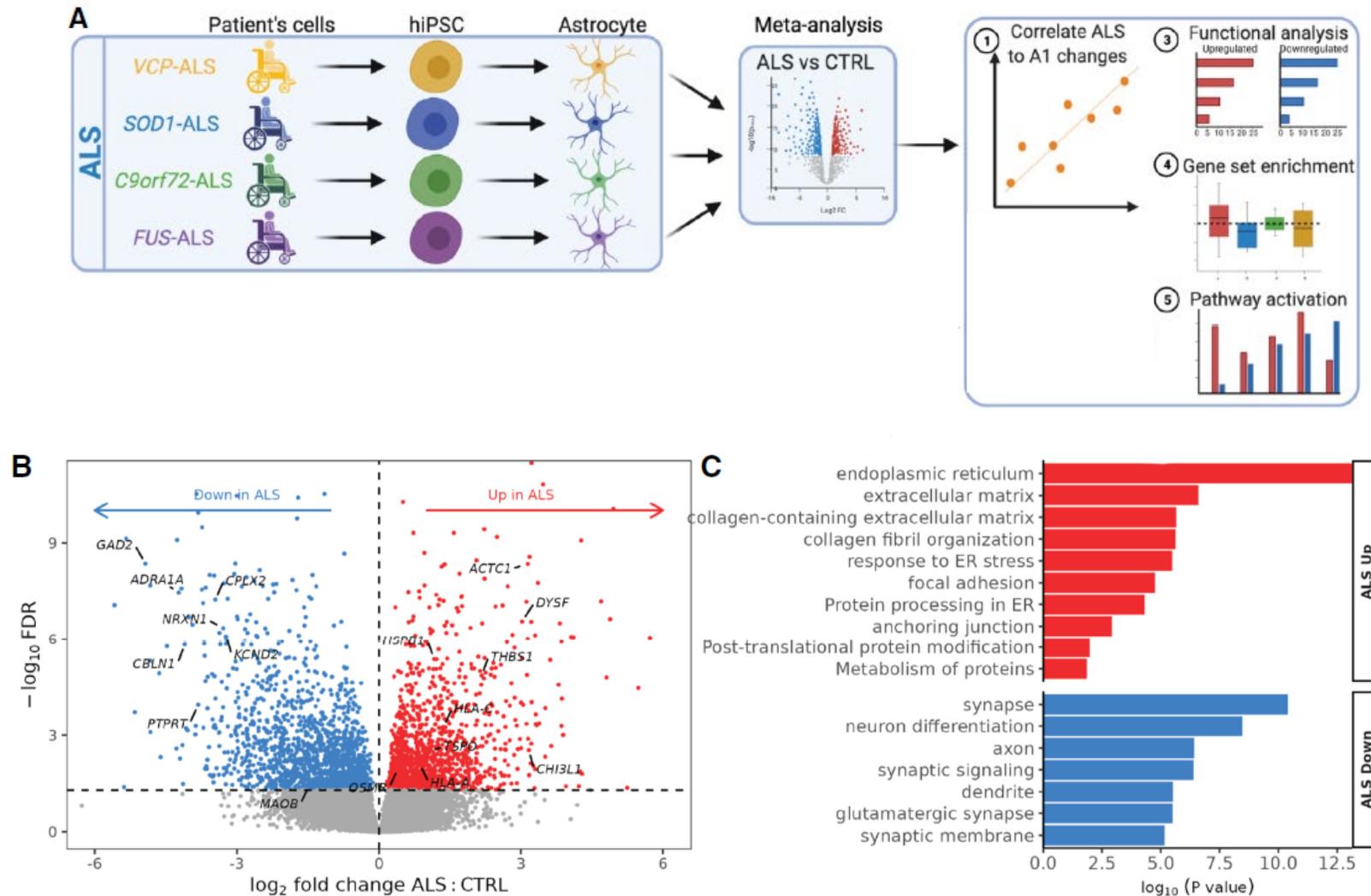
## ↑ Astrogliose em diferentes subtipos de ELA



(Guttenplan et al., 2020; Endo et al., 2015)

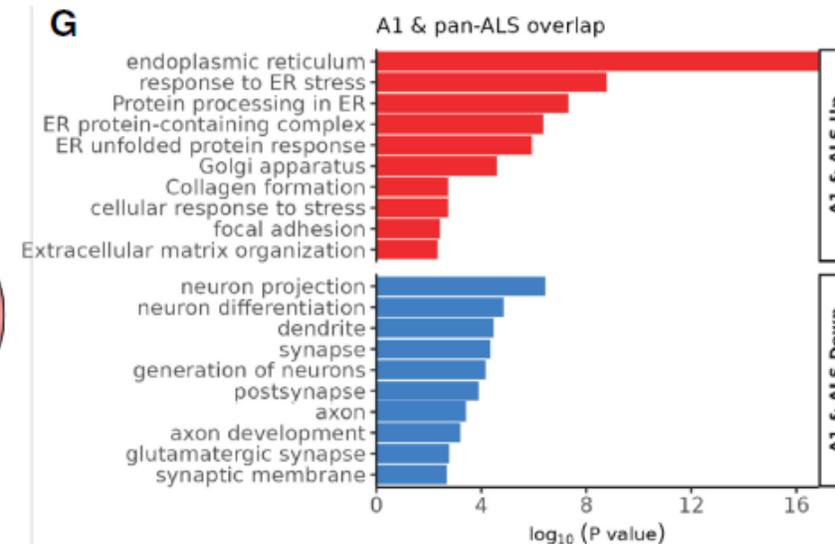
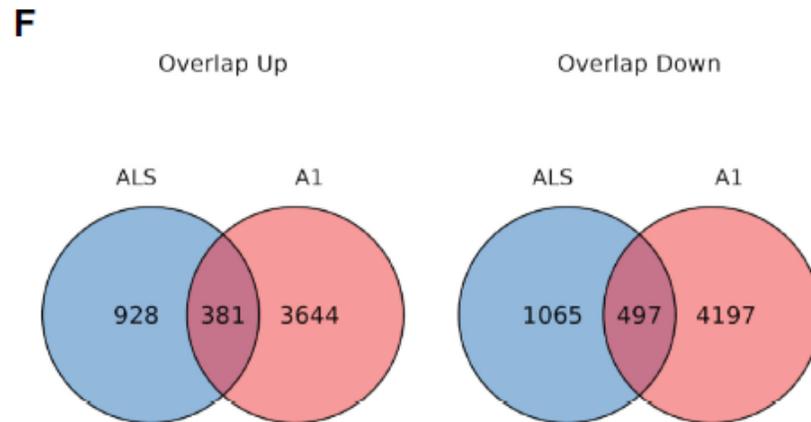
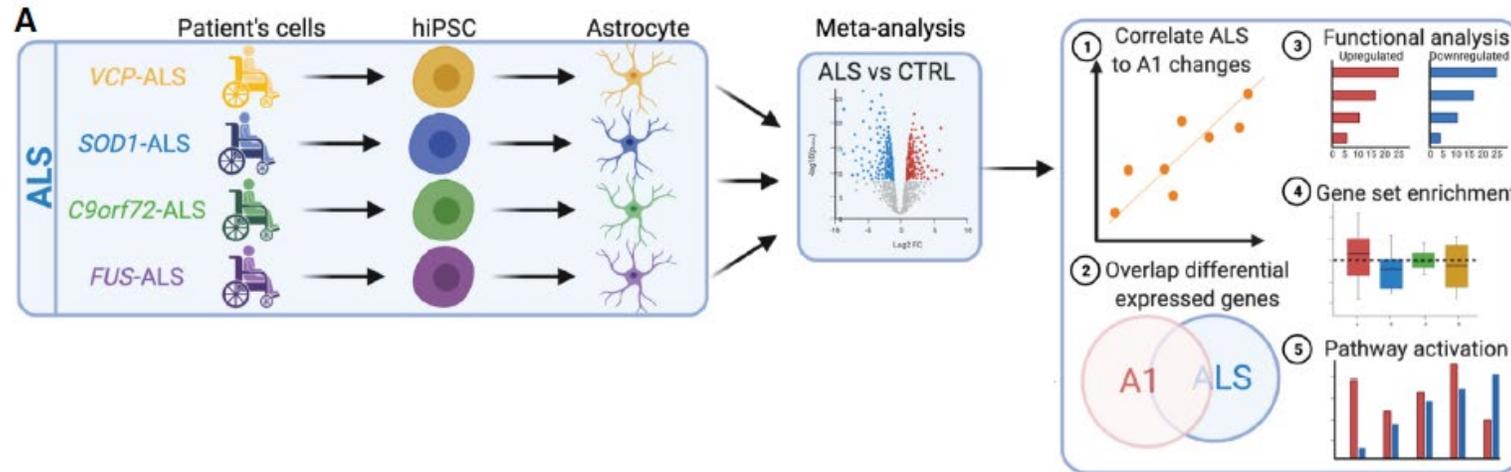
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

## Alterações astrocitárias na ELA: expressão do fenótipo A1



# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: mecanismos celulares

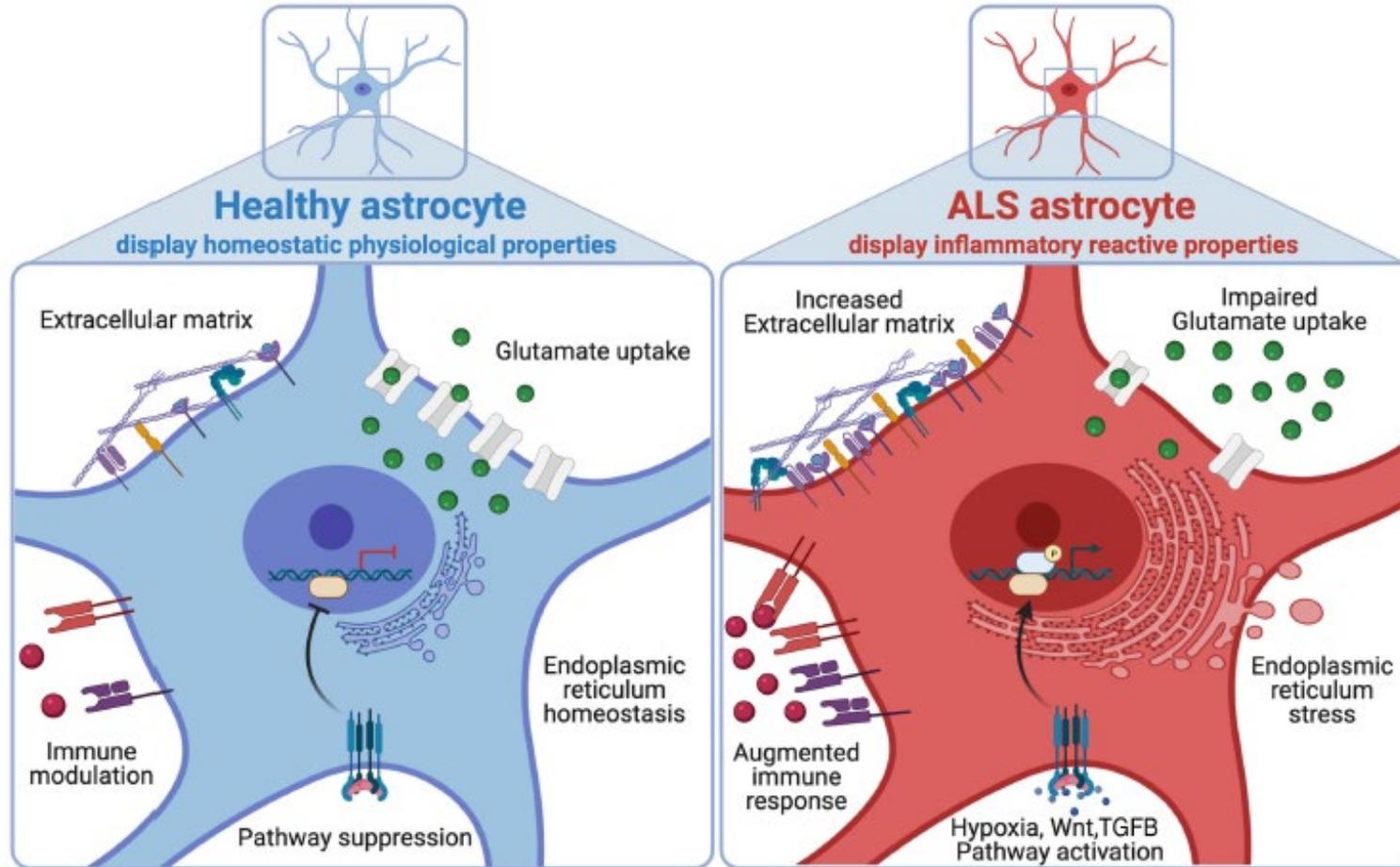
## Alterações astrocíticas na ELA: expressão do fenótipo A1



# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**



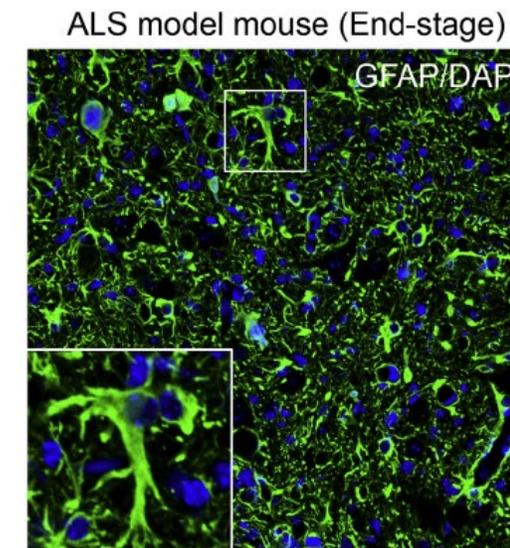
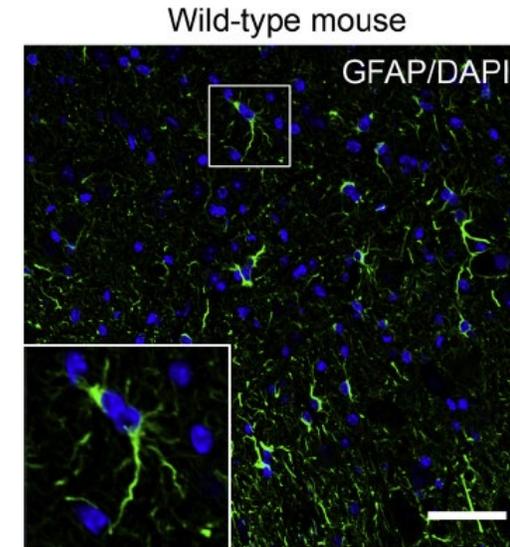
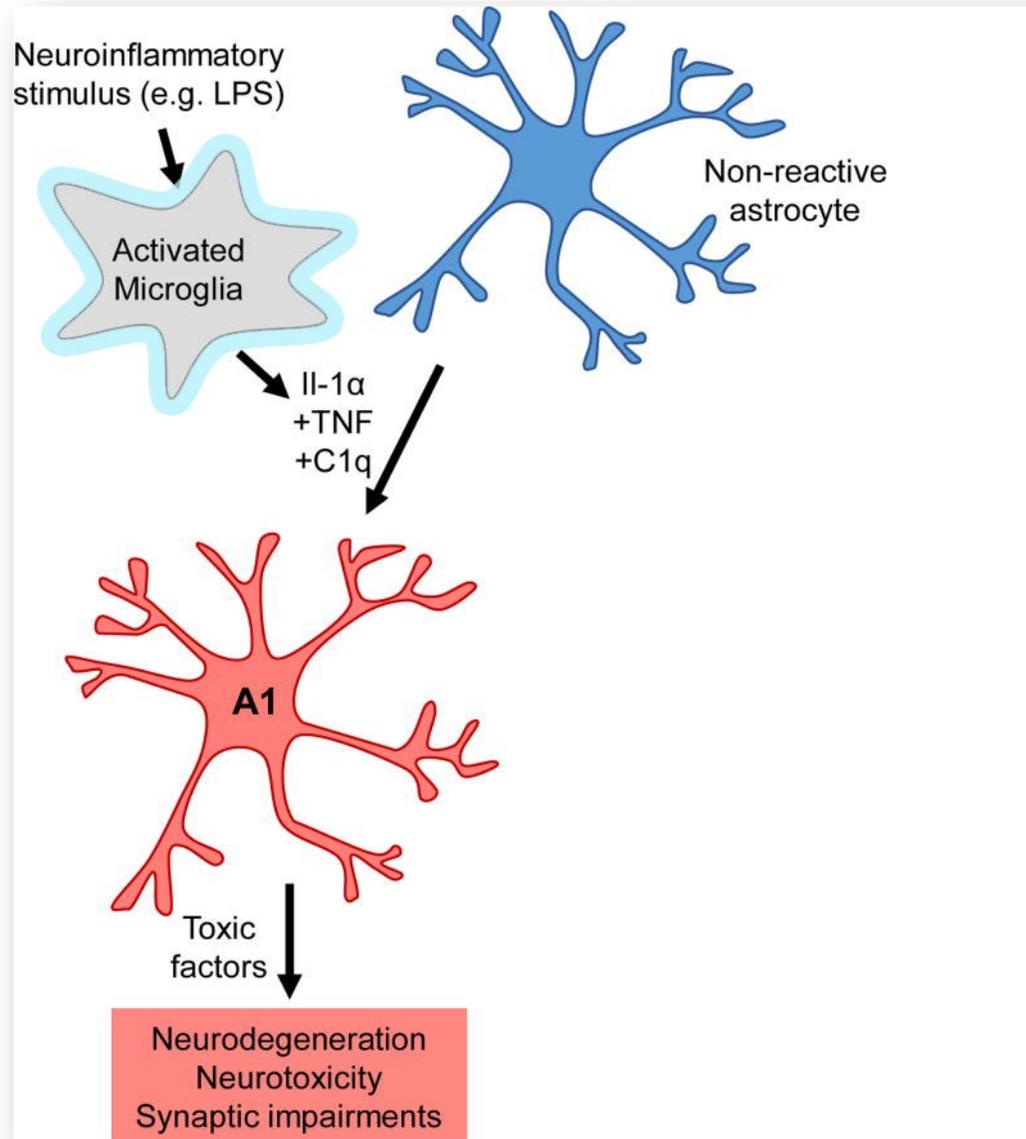
Qual é o impacto da modulação da reatividade astrocitária na ELA?



↓ Funções de suporte

↑ Genes inflamatórios reativos

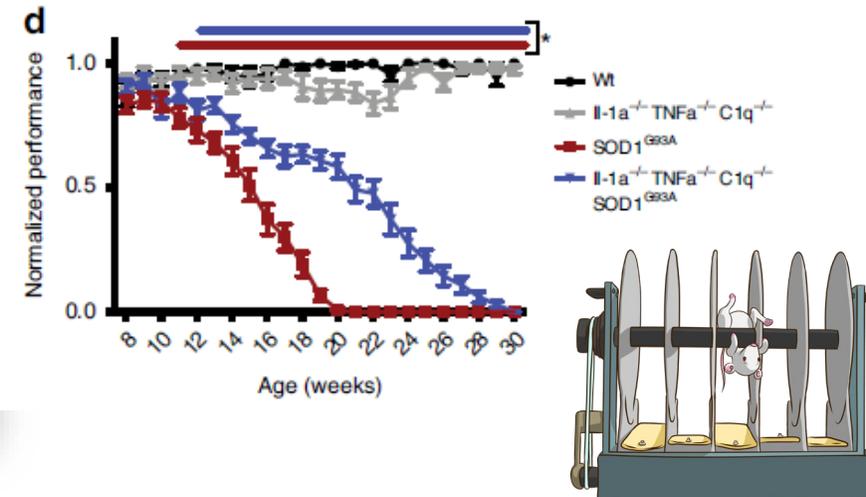
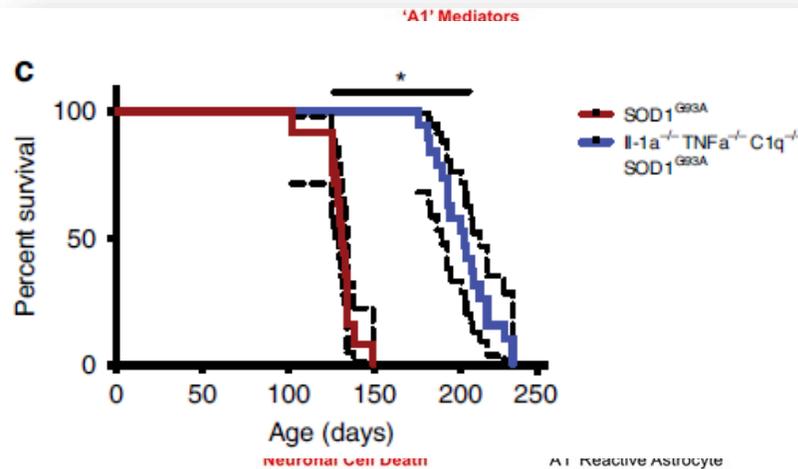
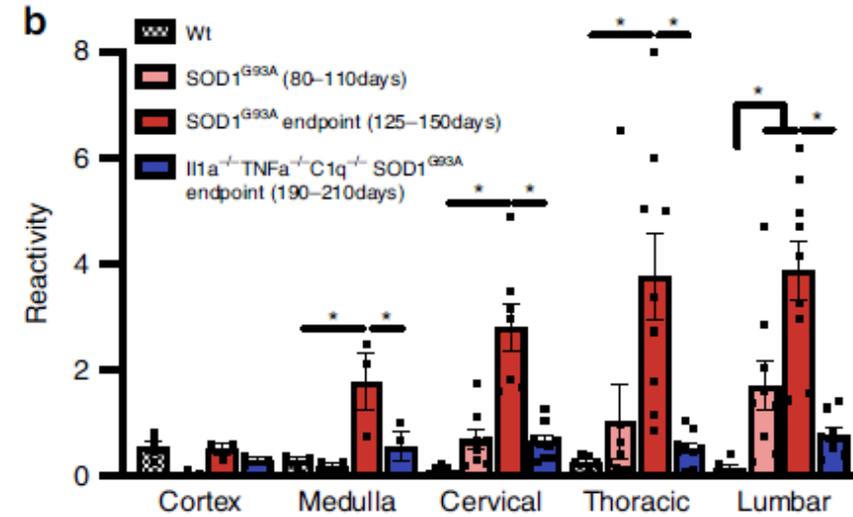
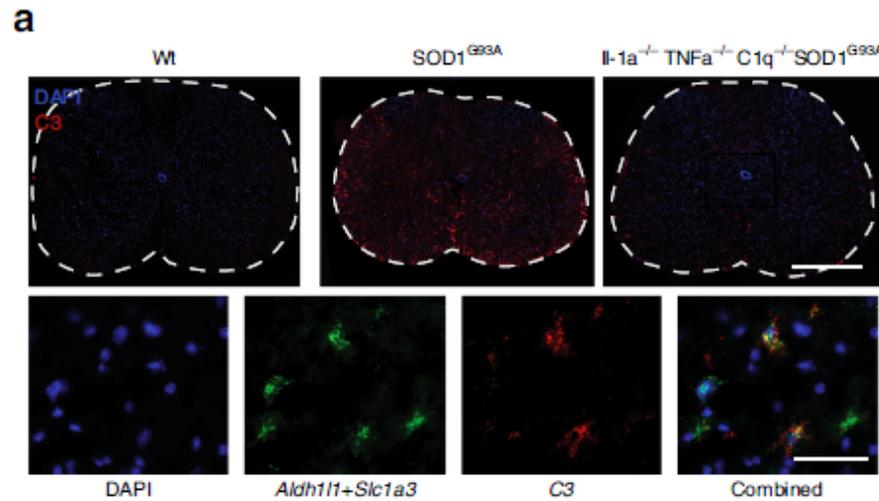
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**



(Yamanaka & Komine, 2018)

(Adaptado de Baldwin and Eroglu, 2017)

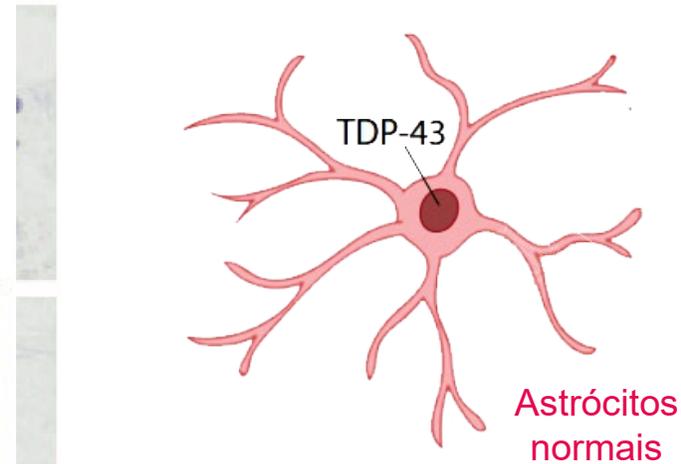
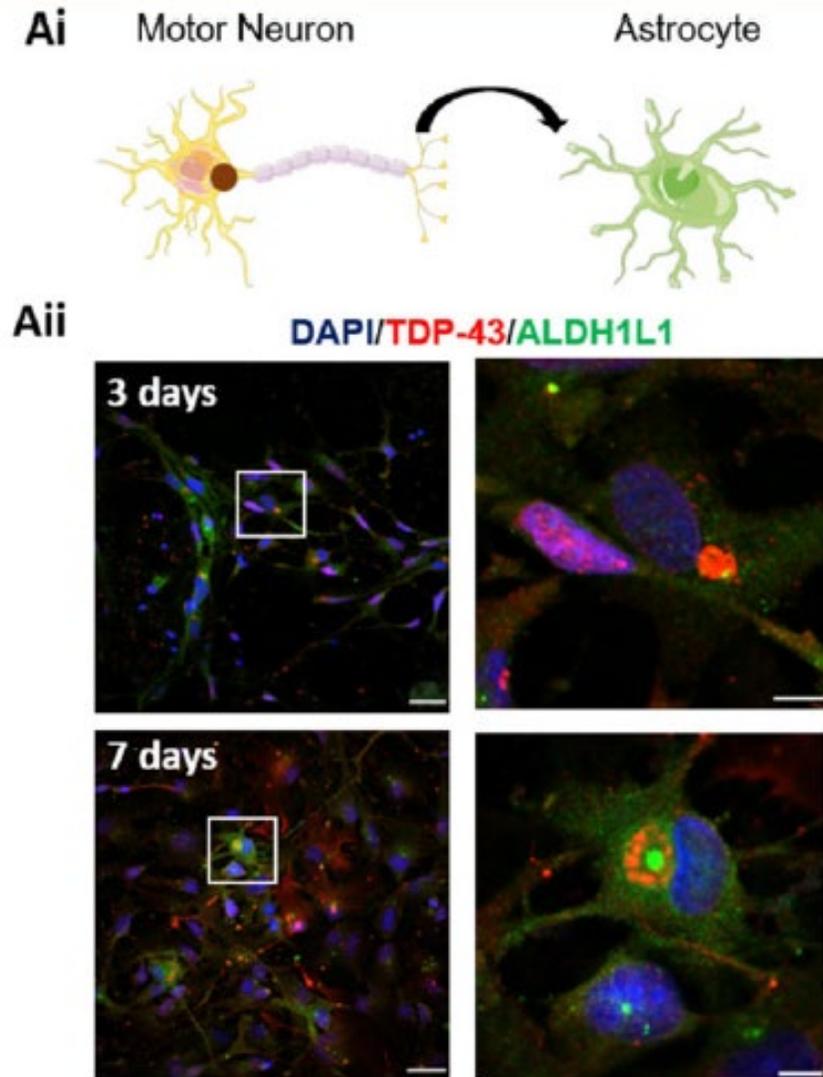
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**



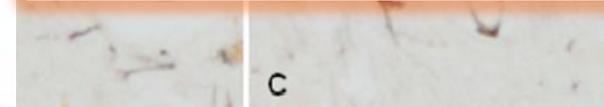
(Guttenplan et al., 2020)

# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**

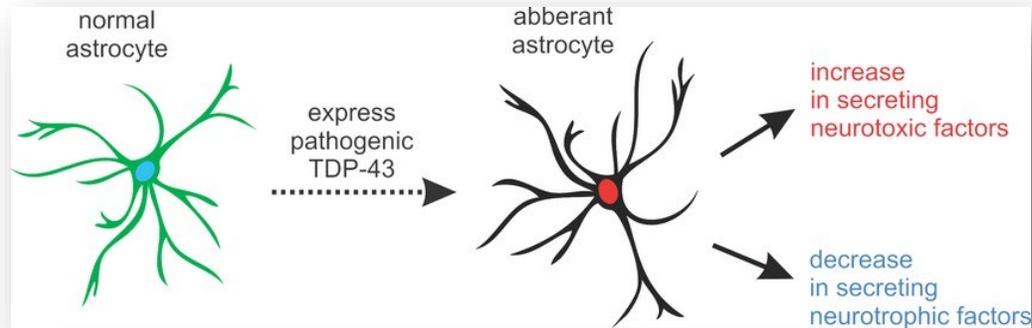
Inclusões citoplasmáticas de TDP-43 em células não-neuronais



**Qual o impacto dos agregados citoplasmáticos de TDP-43 nos astrócitos?**



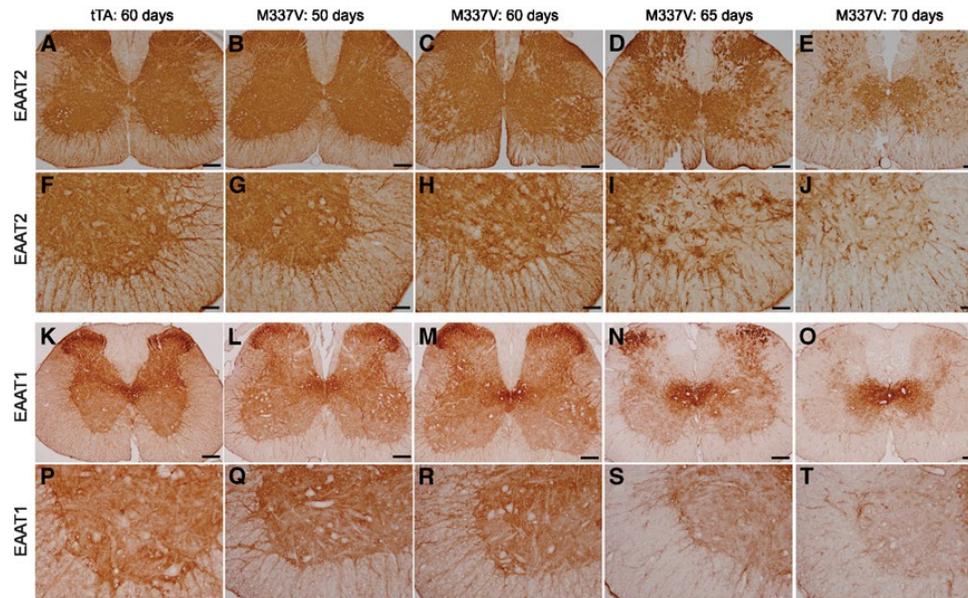
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**



## Paralisia progressiva

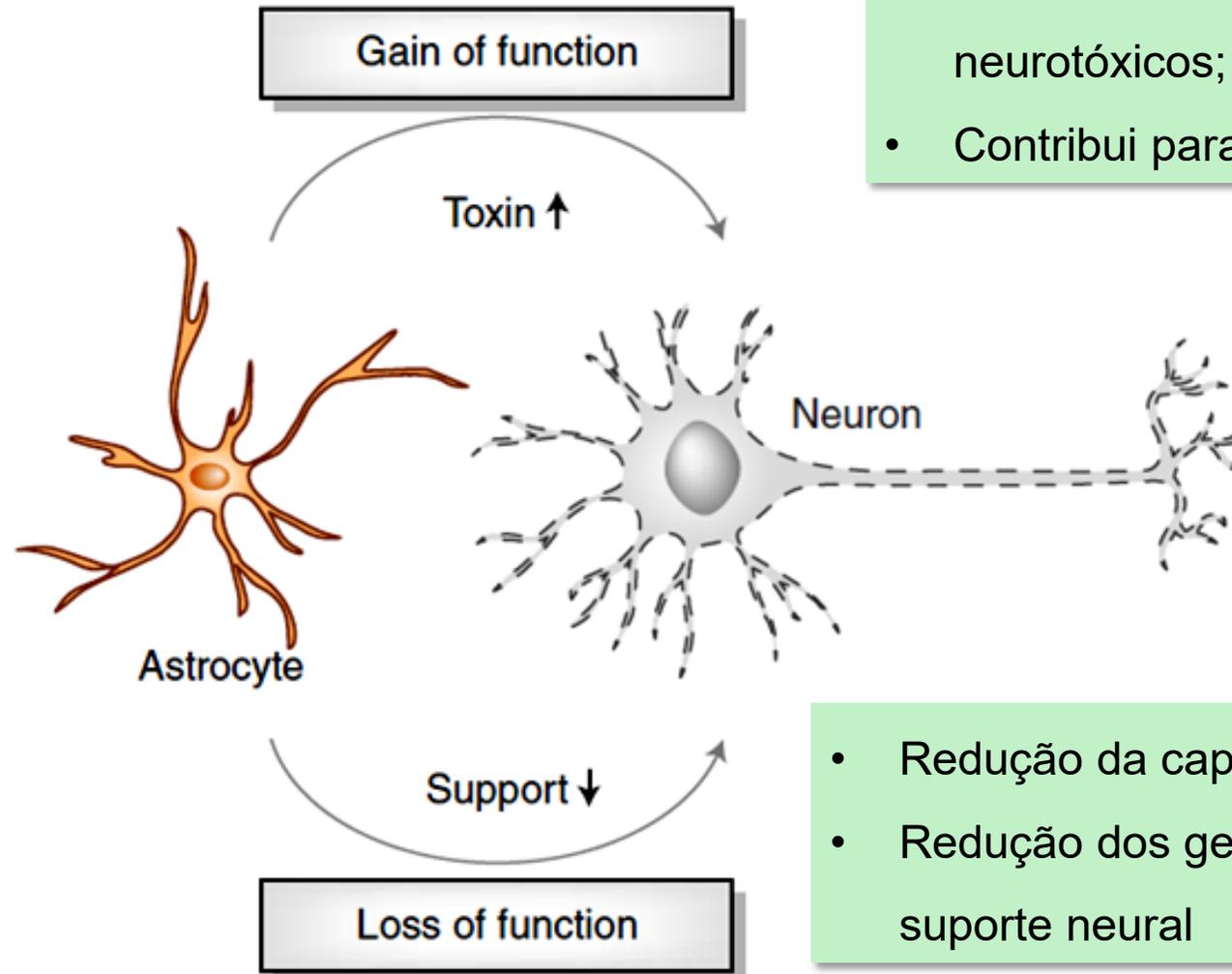


## Depleção progressiva dos transportadores de glutamato



- ↑ Secreção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 e TNF- $\alpha$ );
- Alteração do perfil de expressão gênica;
- Disfunções mitocondriais nos neurônios;
- Ativação microglial;
- Desnervação dos músculos esqueléticos e paralisia progressiva;
- ↓ EAAT1 e EAAT2 na medula espinhal.

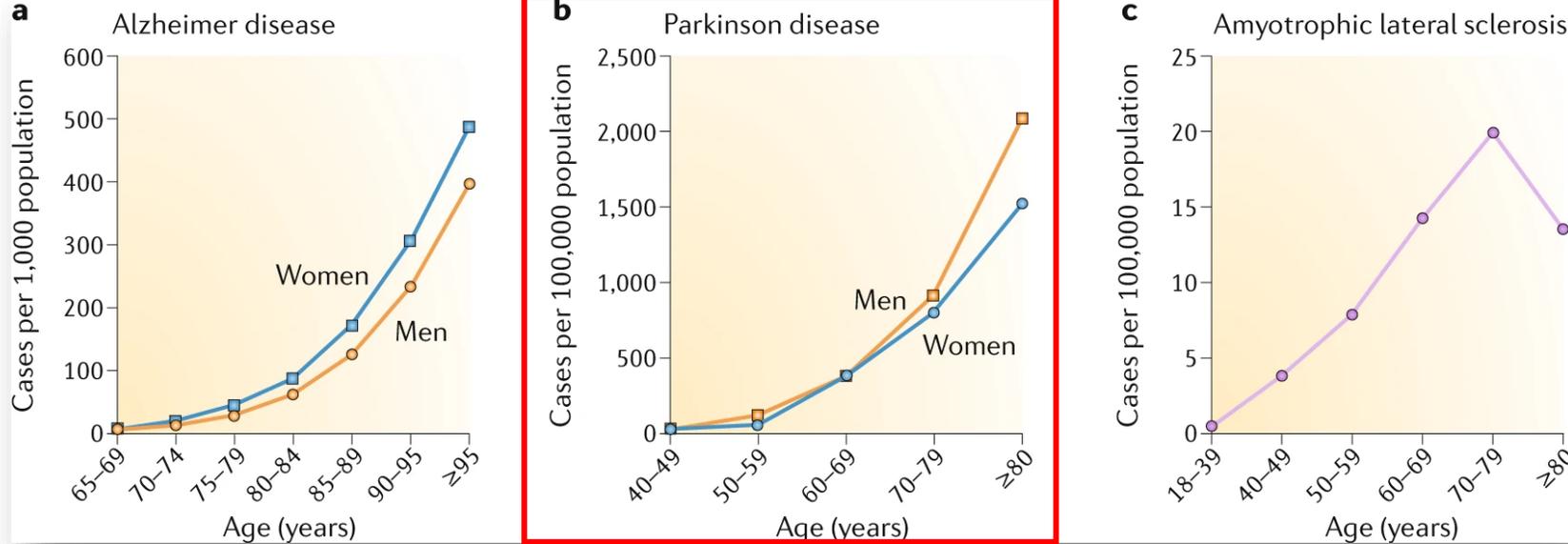
# Esclerose lateral amiotrófica: **perspectivas terapêuticas**



- Aumento na expressão de fatores neurotóxicos;
- Contribui para progressão da ELA.

- Redução da captação de glutamato;
- Redução dos genes relacionados ao suporte neural

# Doença de Parkinson



(Hou et al., *Nat Rev Neurol*. 2019)

incidência aumenta de 5-10 vezes de 60-90 anos

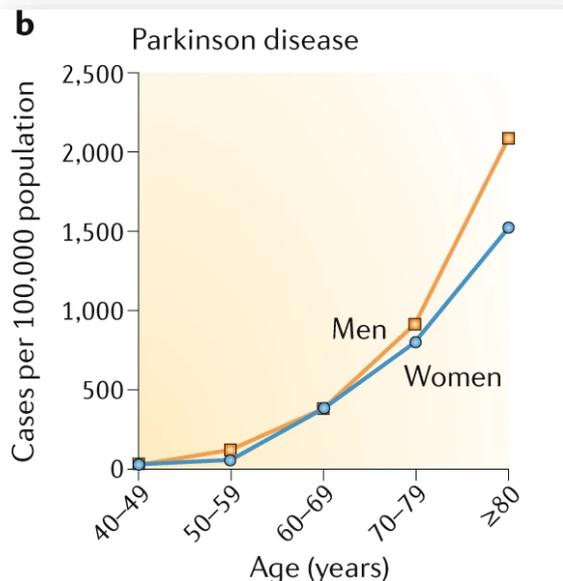


**Envelhecimento é o principal fator de risco**



- **2ª doença neurodegenerativa mais comum**
- 2-3% da população acima de 60 anos
- Afeta mais homens que mulheres

# Doença de Parkinson



(Hou et al., *Nat Rev Neurol.* 2019)

Projeções de maior incidência  
acompanhando o  
**envelhecimento populacional**

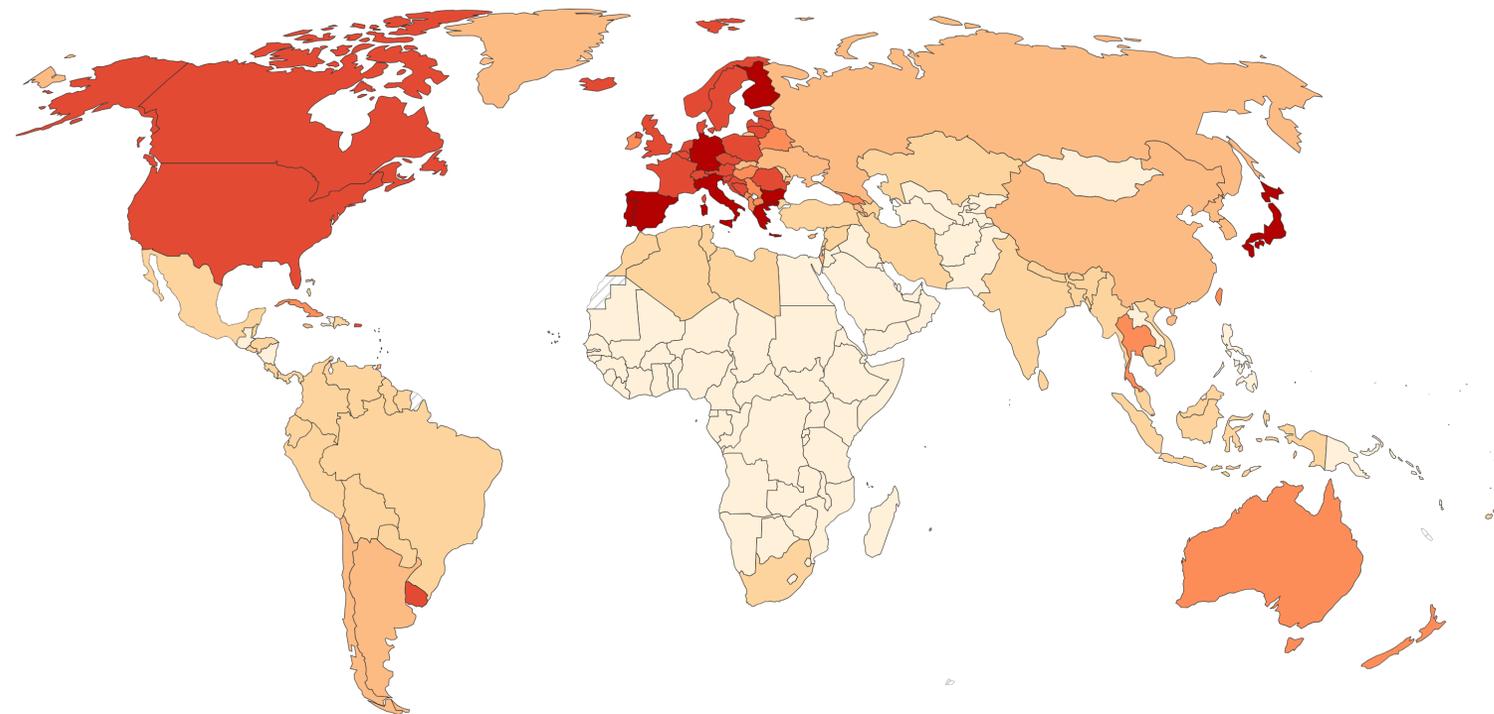


**Altos custos** para os sistemas  
de Saúde Pública

## Death rate from Parkinson's disease, 2021

Estimated annual number of deaths from Parkinson's disease<sup>1</sup> per 100,000 people.

Our World  
in Data



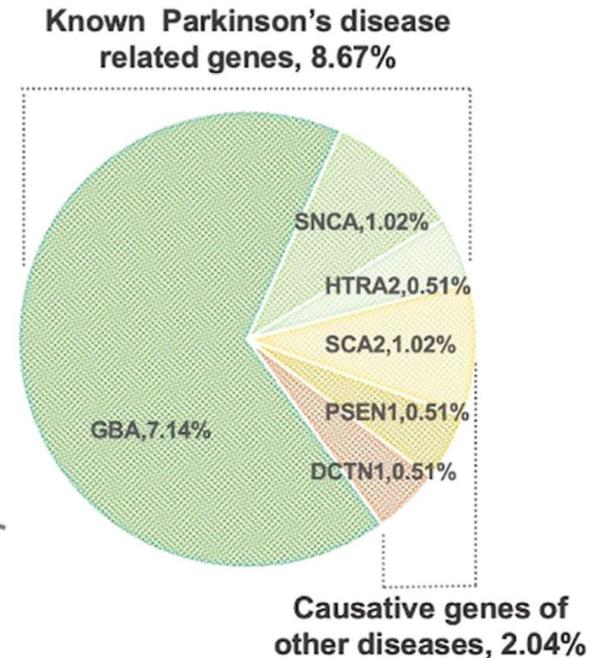
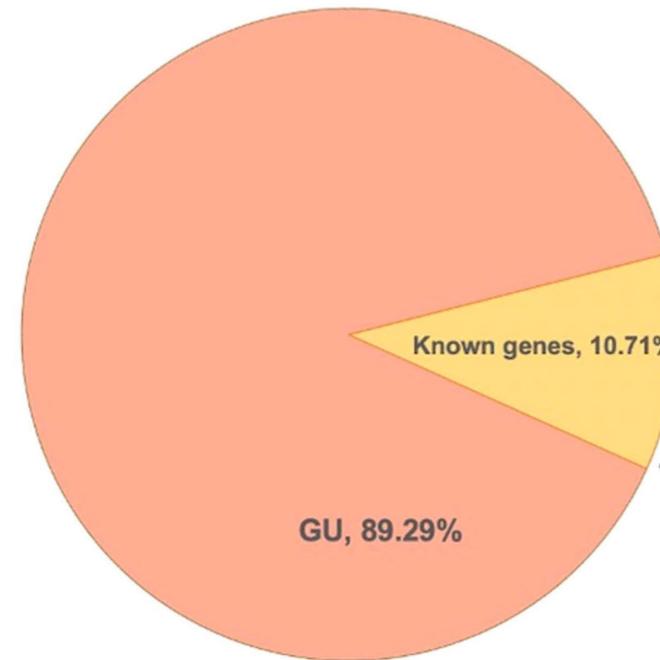
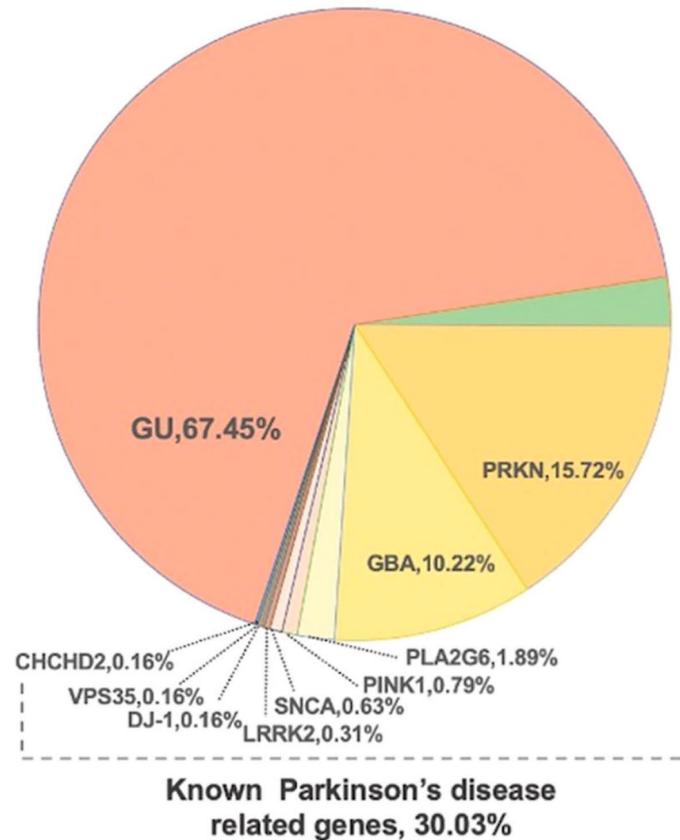
Data source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/causes-of-death | CC BY

# Doença de Parkinson: etiologia

**Genética** (5-10% dos casos)  
Início precoce: antes dos 50 anos

**Esporádica** (>90% dos casos)  
Início tardio: após os 60 anos



**GBA:** glicocerebrosidase  
**SNCA:** alfa-sinucleína  
**PRKN:** Parkina  
**PINK1:** quinase mitocondrial

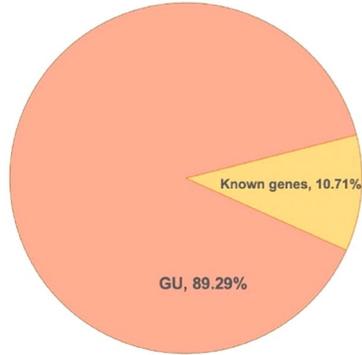
Desbalanço da homeostase proteica (proteostase)

\*genetic undefined (GU)

(Sun et al., *NPJ Parkinsons Dis.* 2023)

# Doença de Parkinson: etiologia

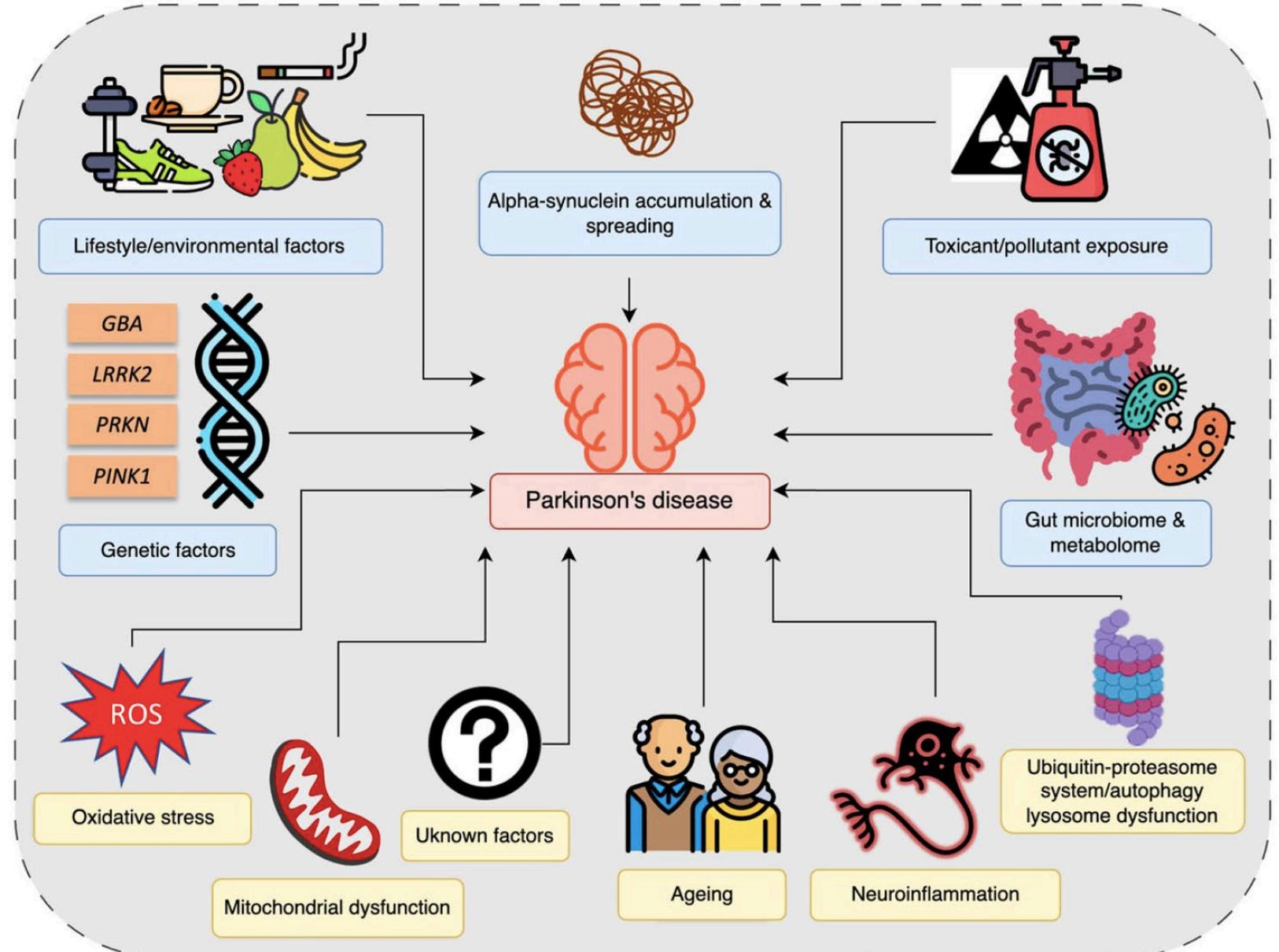
## Esporádica



~90% genética indefinida

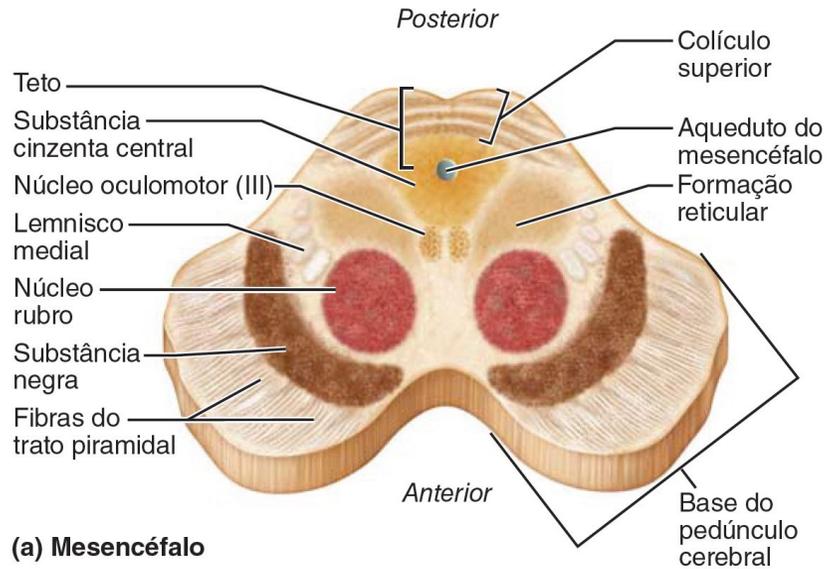
DP é uma doença heterogênea, que envolve uma combinação de fatores:

- Genéticos
- Biológicos
- Ambientais
- Estilo de vida

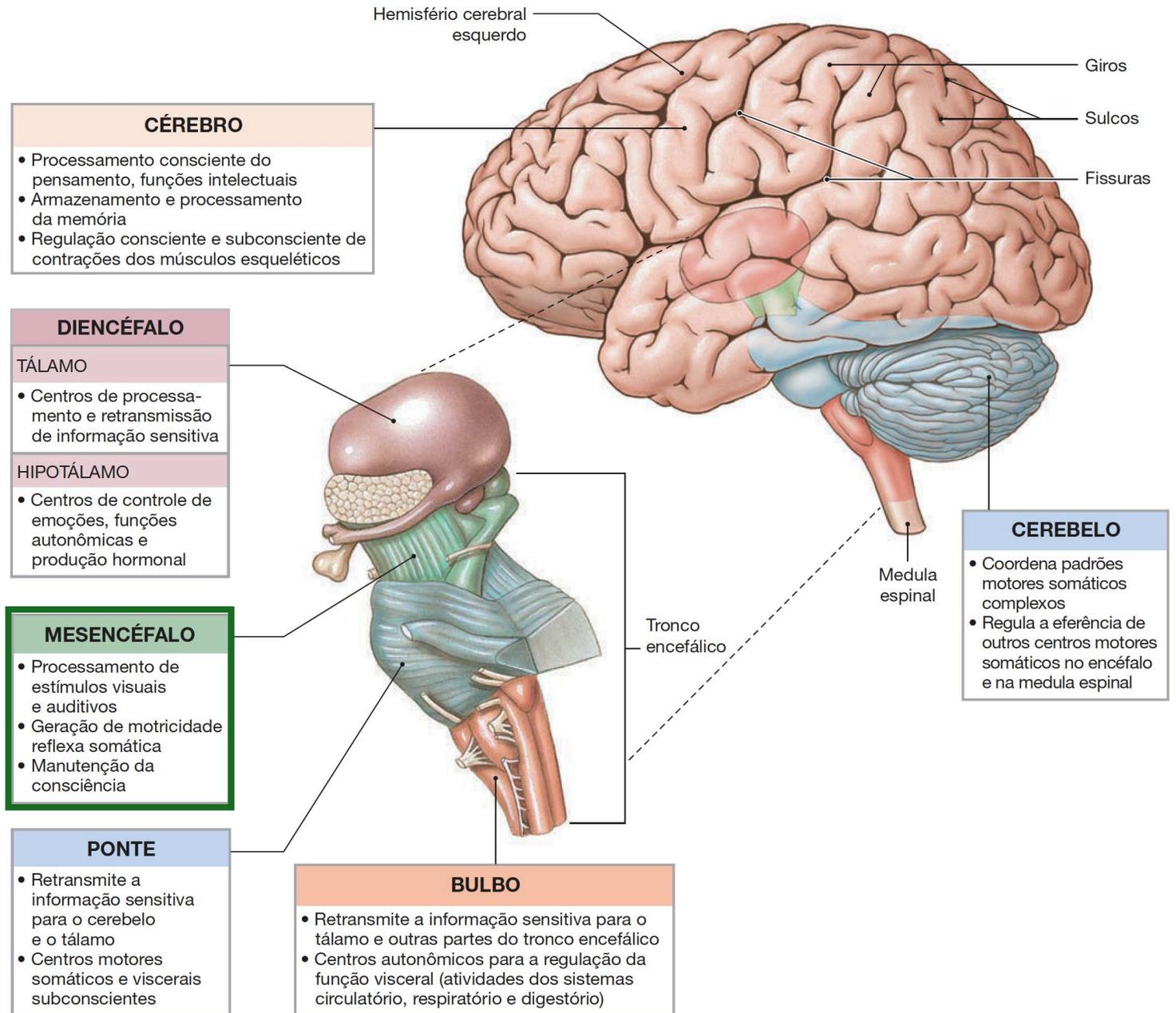


# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas

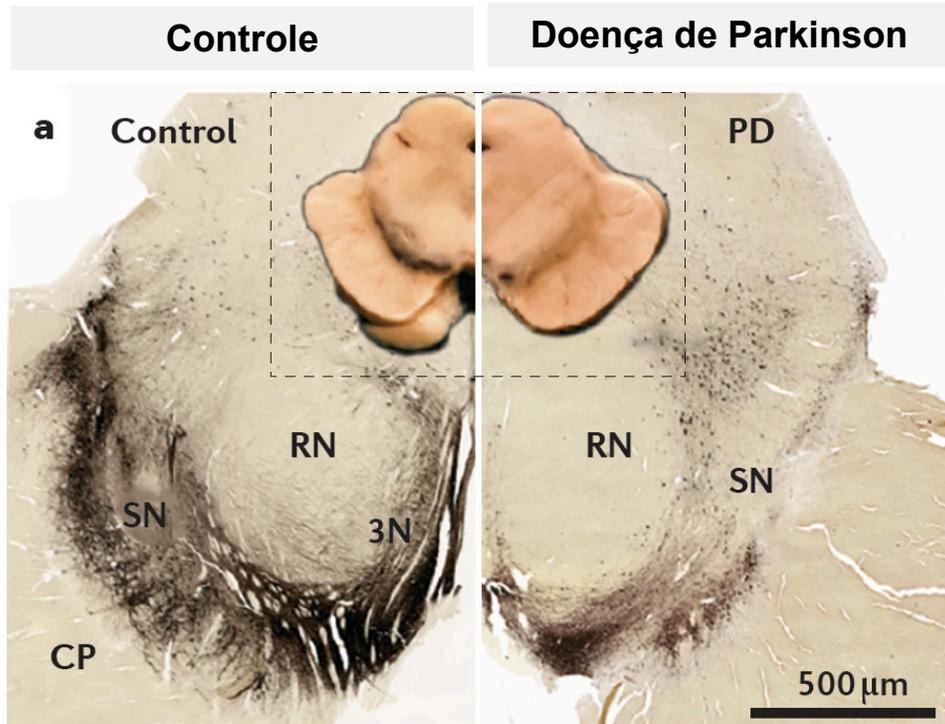
## Principais divisões do encéfalo e o mesencéfalo



(Anatomia Humana 6ª ed. Martini, Timmons e Tallitsch;  
Anatomia Humana 7ª ed. Marieb, Wilhelm e Mallatt)

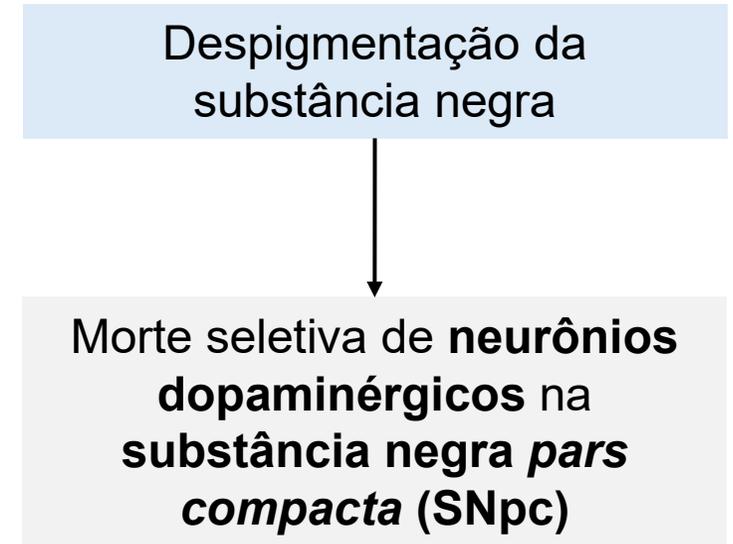
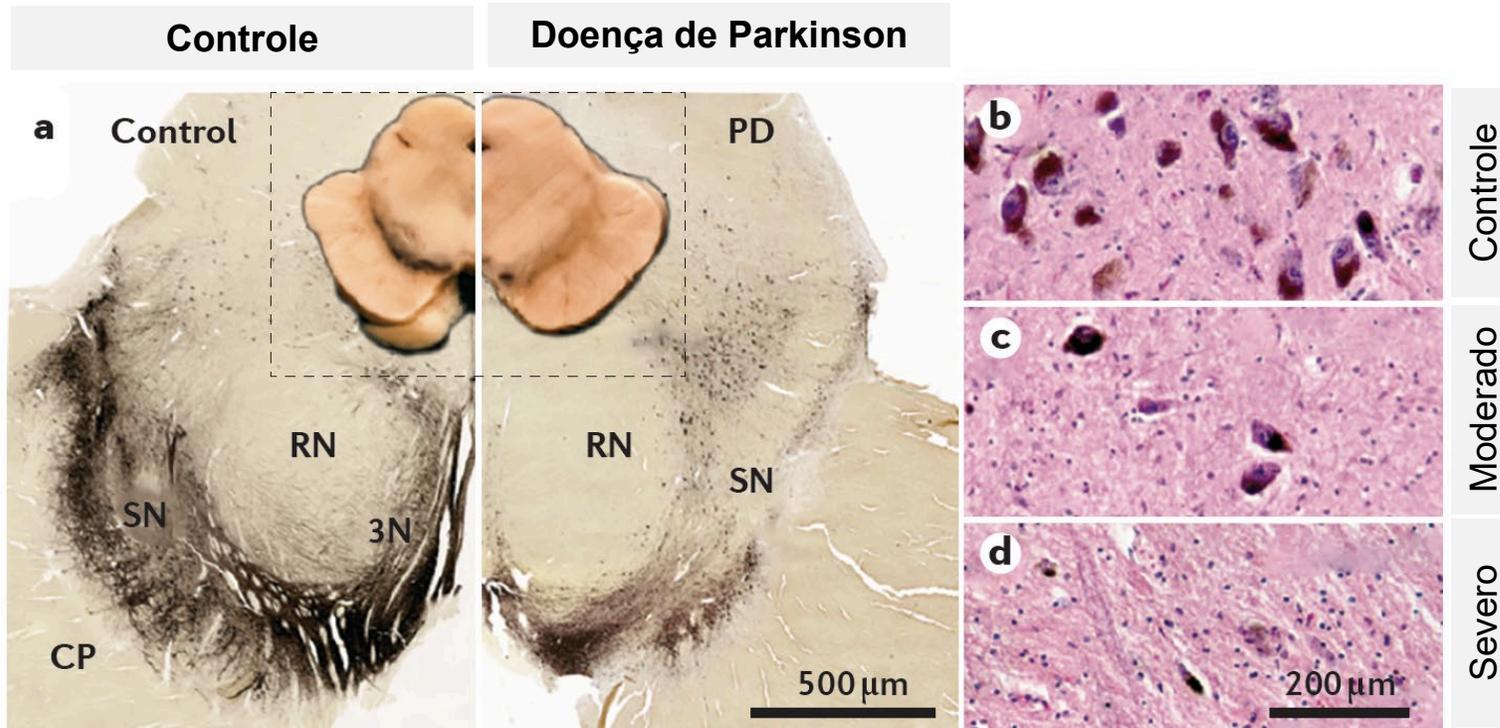


# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas

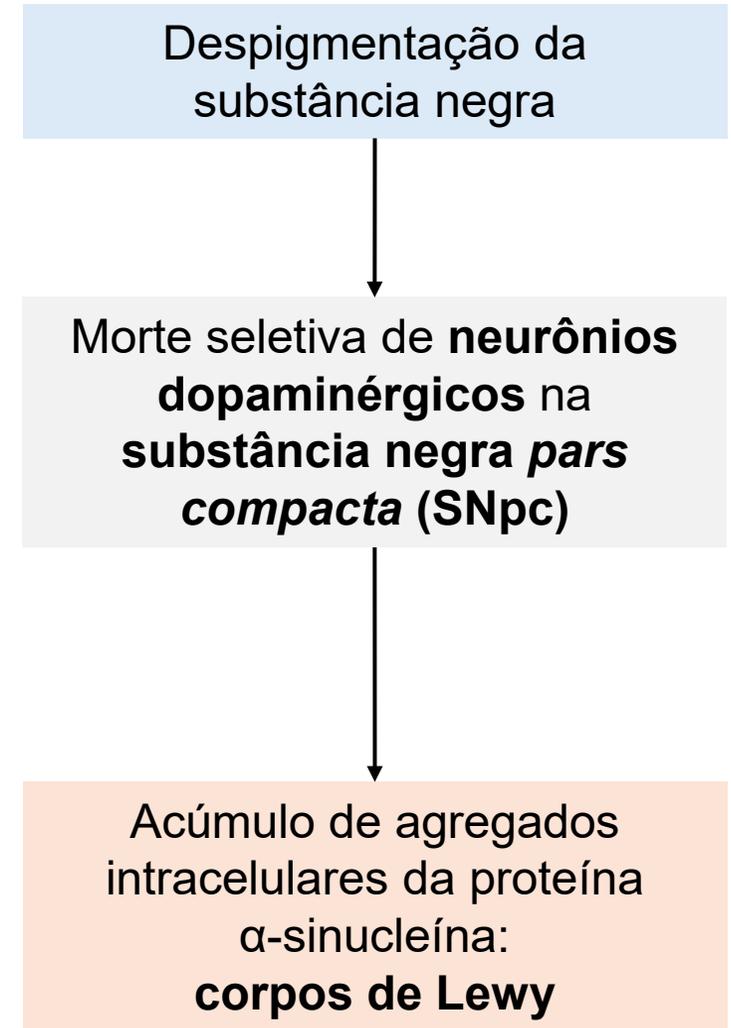
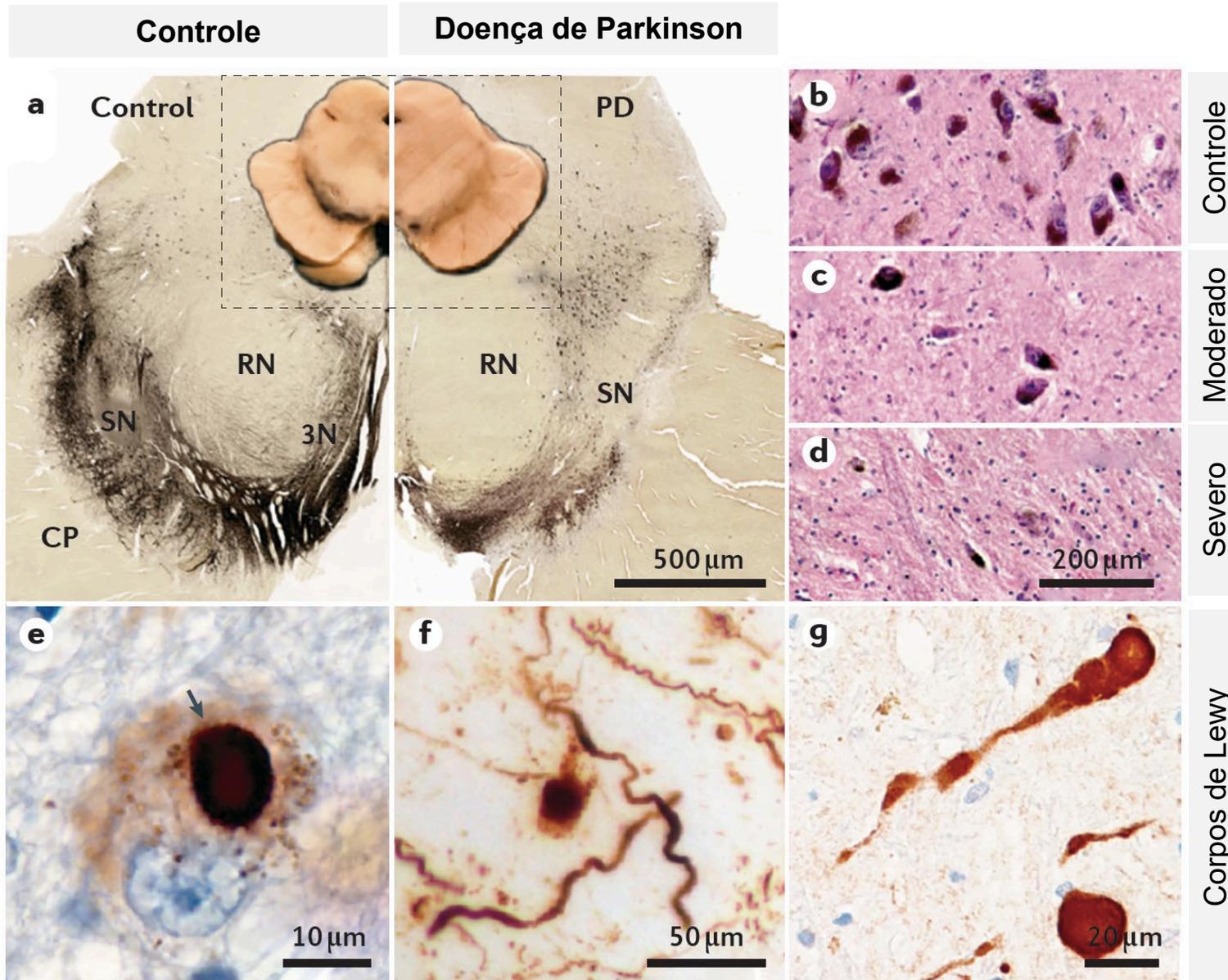


Despigmentação da  
substância negra

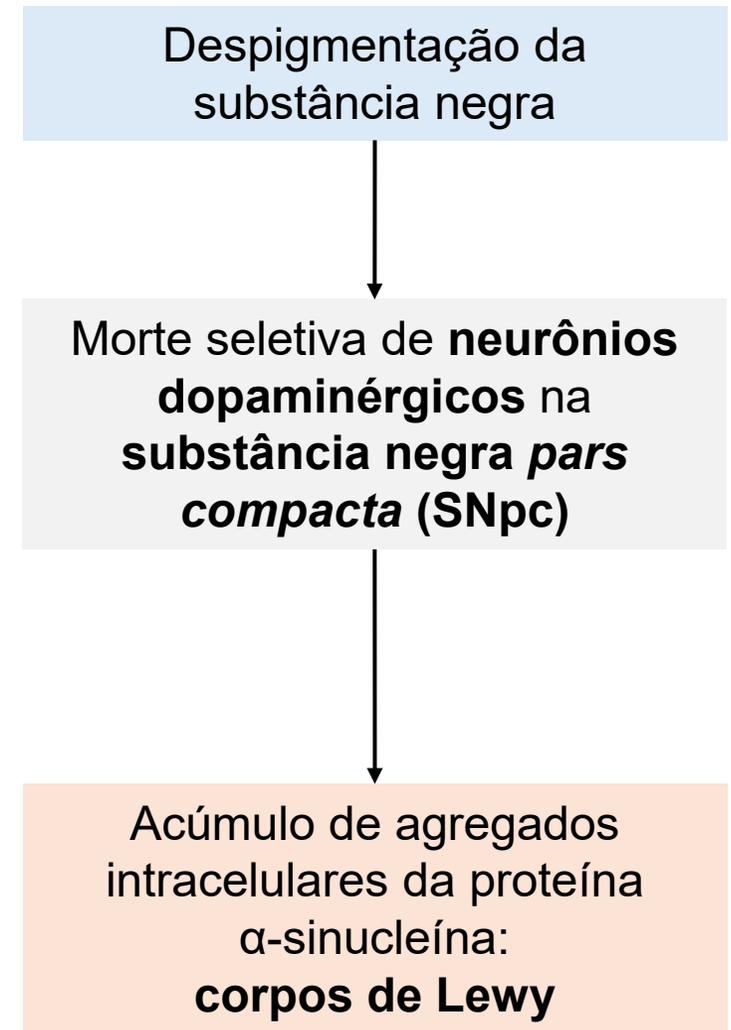
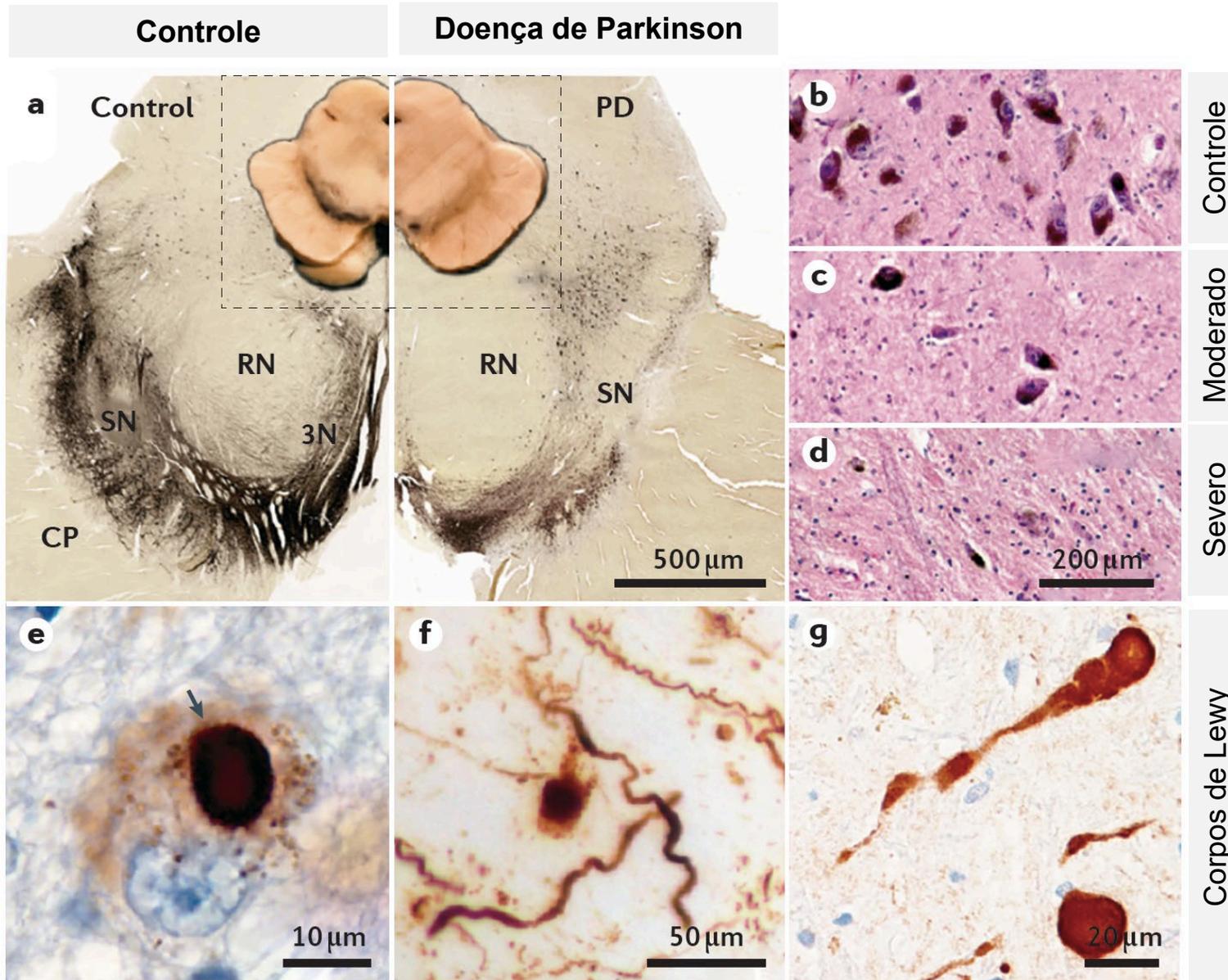
# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas



# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas



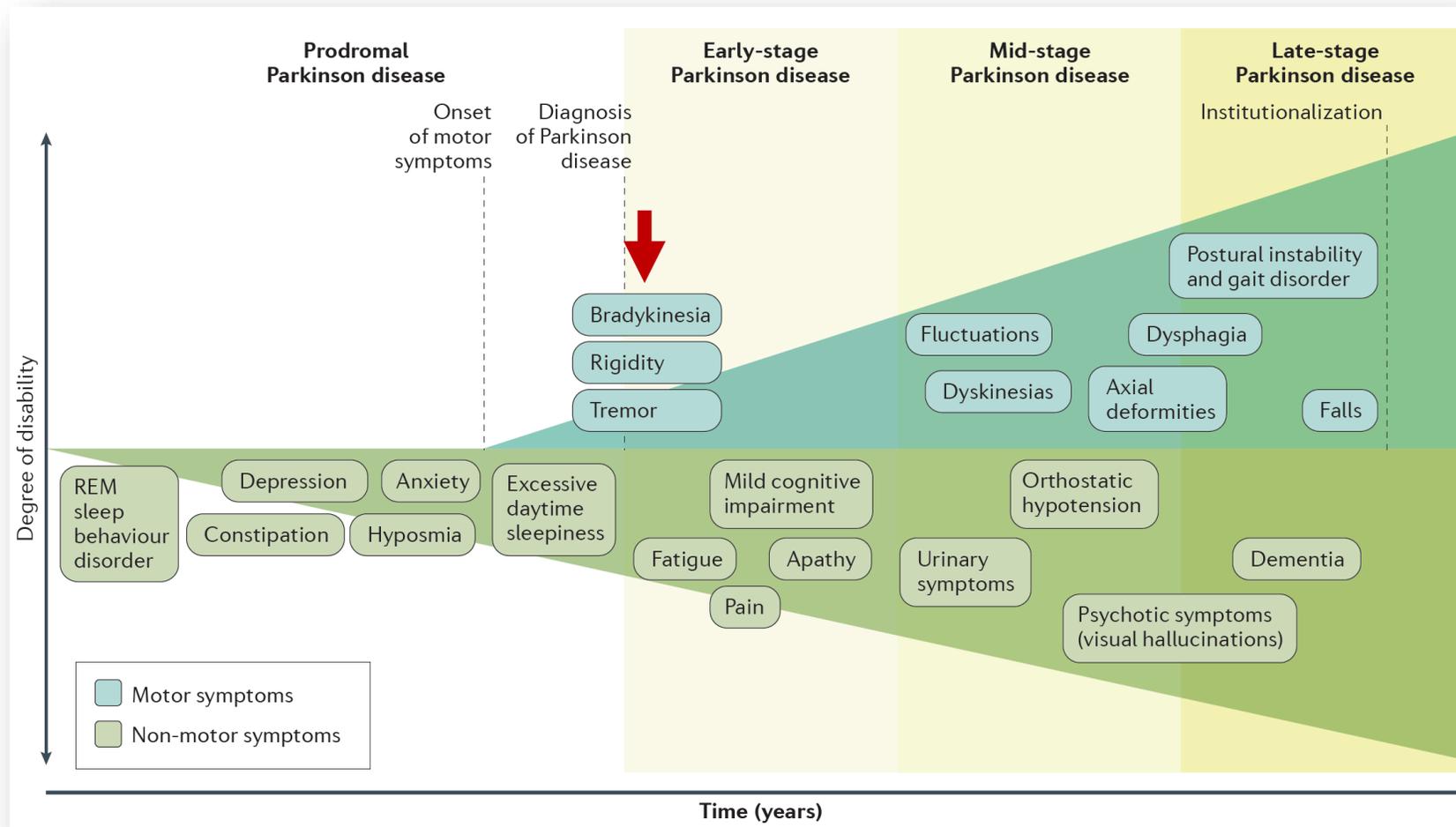
# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas



# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e sintomas



**Sintomas motores:** perda de ~40-60% dos neurônios dopaminérgicos, associada a uma redução do nível de dopamina no estriado

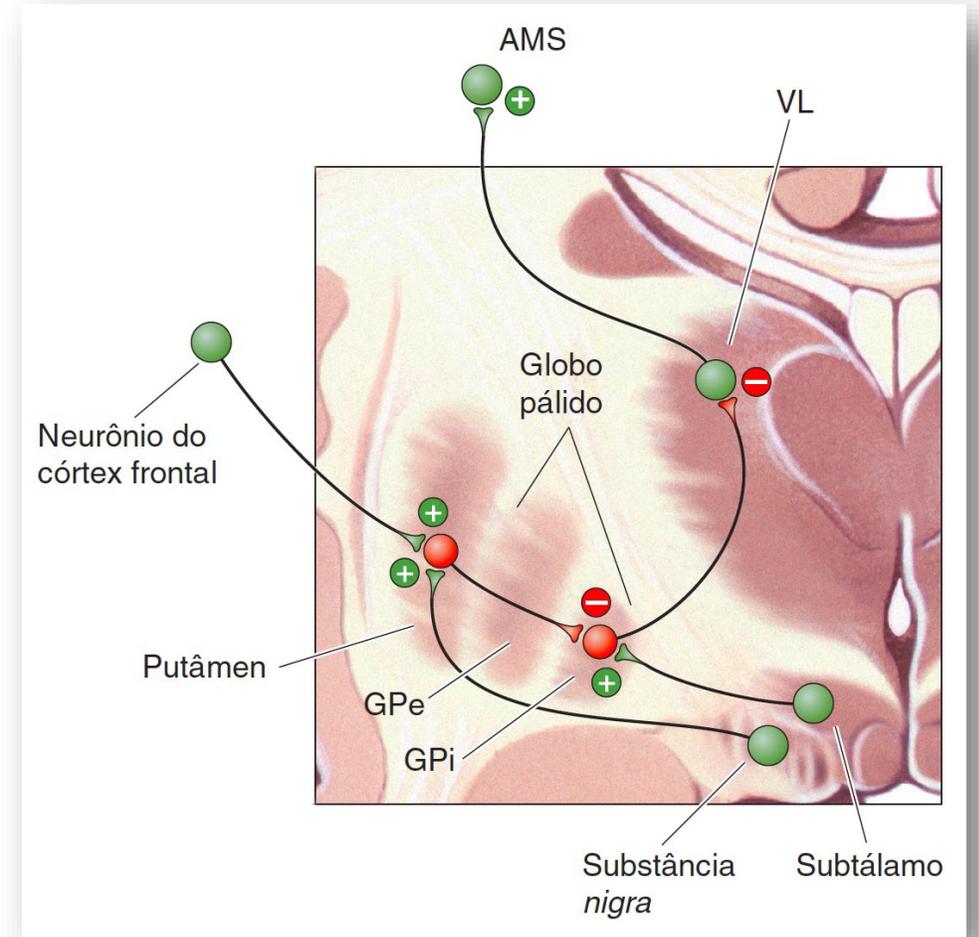
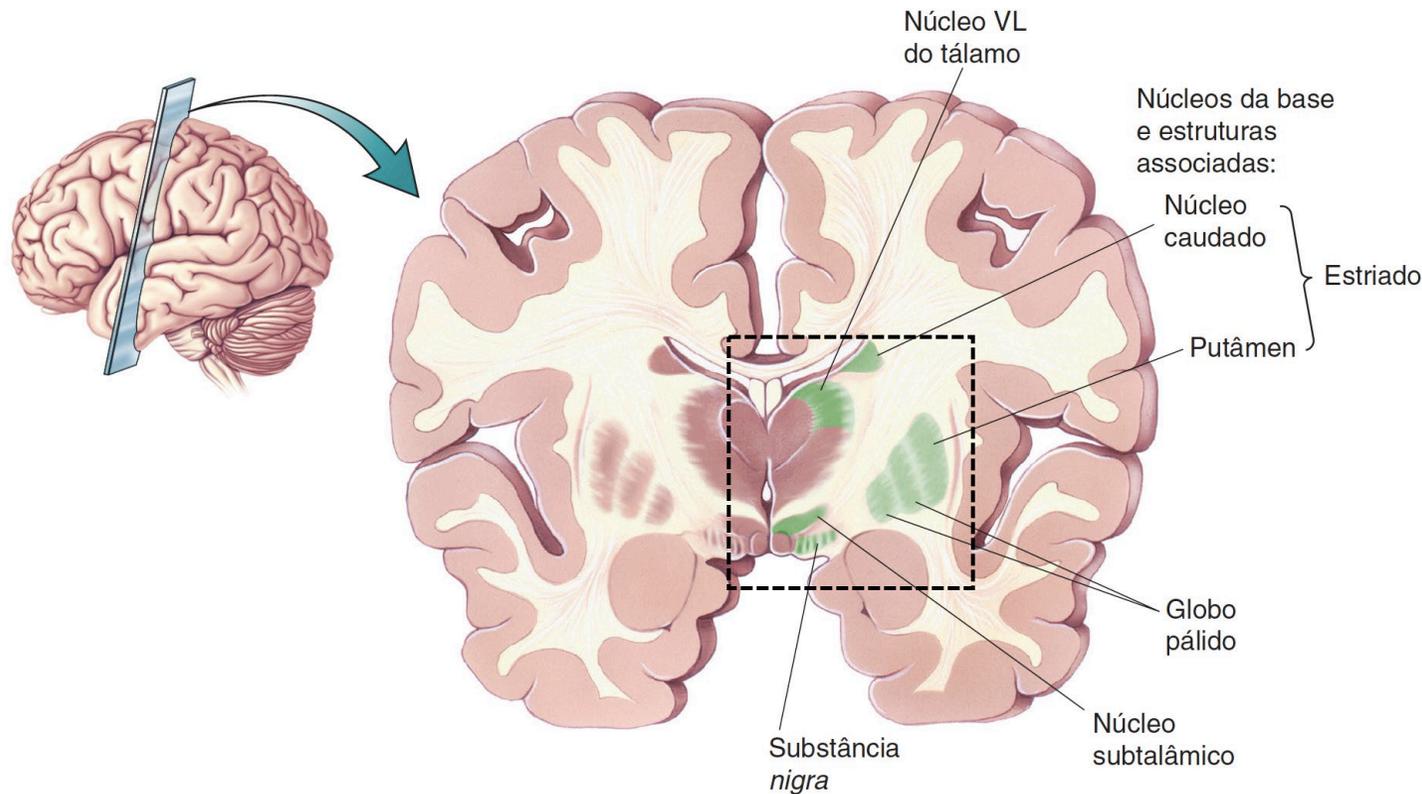


# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e sintomas



Por que os sintomas da DP são motores? Qual é o papel da dopamina?

Os núcleos da base e estruturas associadas: trato nigroestriatal e o controle da motricidade



(Neurociências 4ª ed. Bear, Connors e Paradiso)

# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e sintomas



Por que os sintomas da DP são motores? Qual é o papel da dopamina?

Via direta

Via indireta

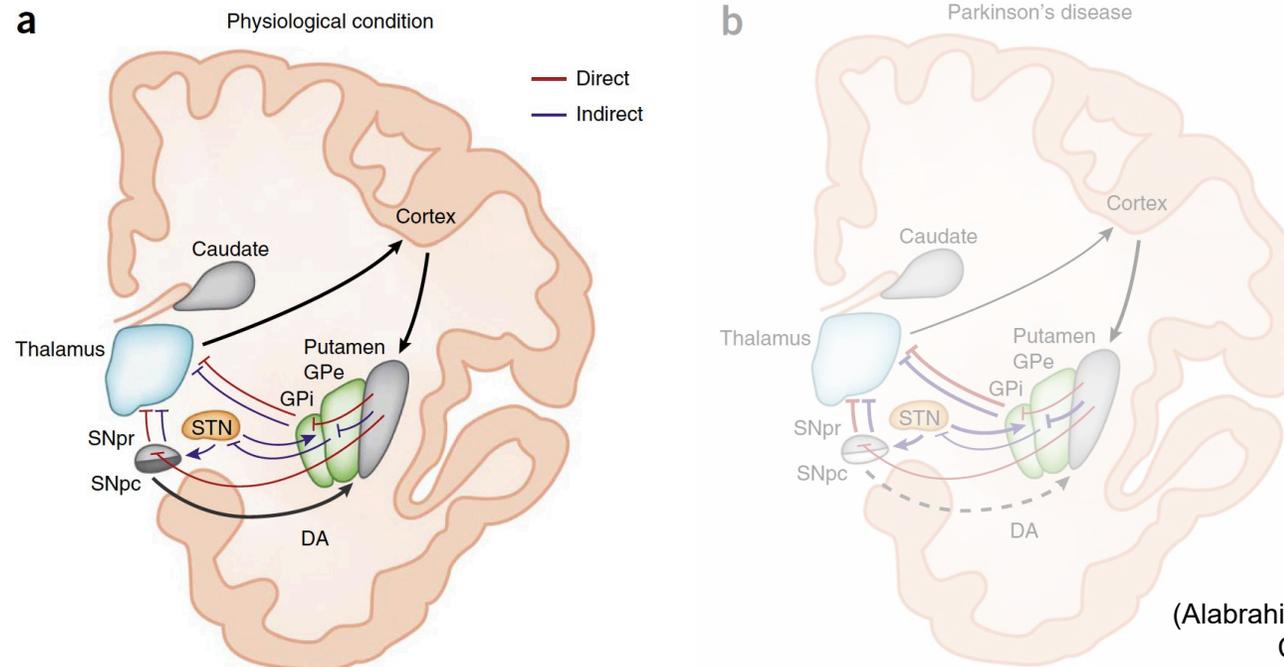
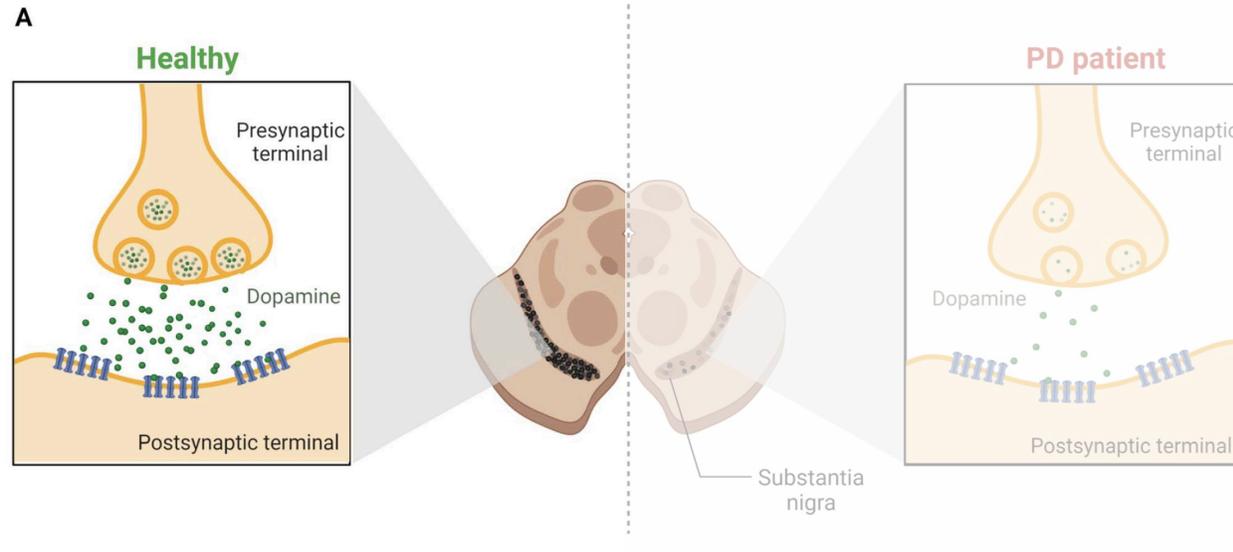
**Dopamina**

**Facilita** os movimentos voluntários

**Inibe** os movimentos indesejados

Receptores D1

Receptores D2



(Alabrahim & Azzazy, *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2022; Calabresi et al., *Nat Neurosci.* 2014)

# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e sintomas



Por que os sintomas da DP são motores? Qual é o papel da dopamina?

Via direta

Via indireta

Dopamina

Facilita os movimentos voluntários

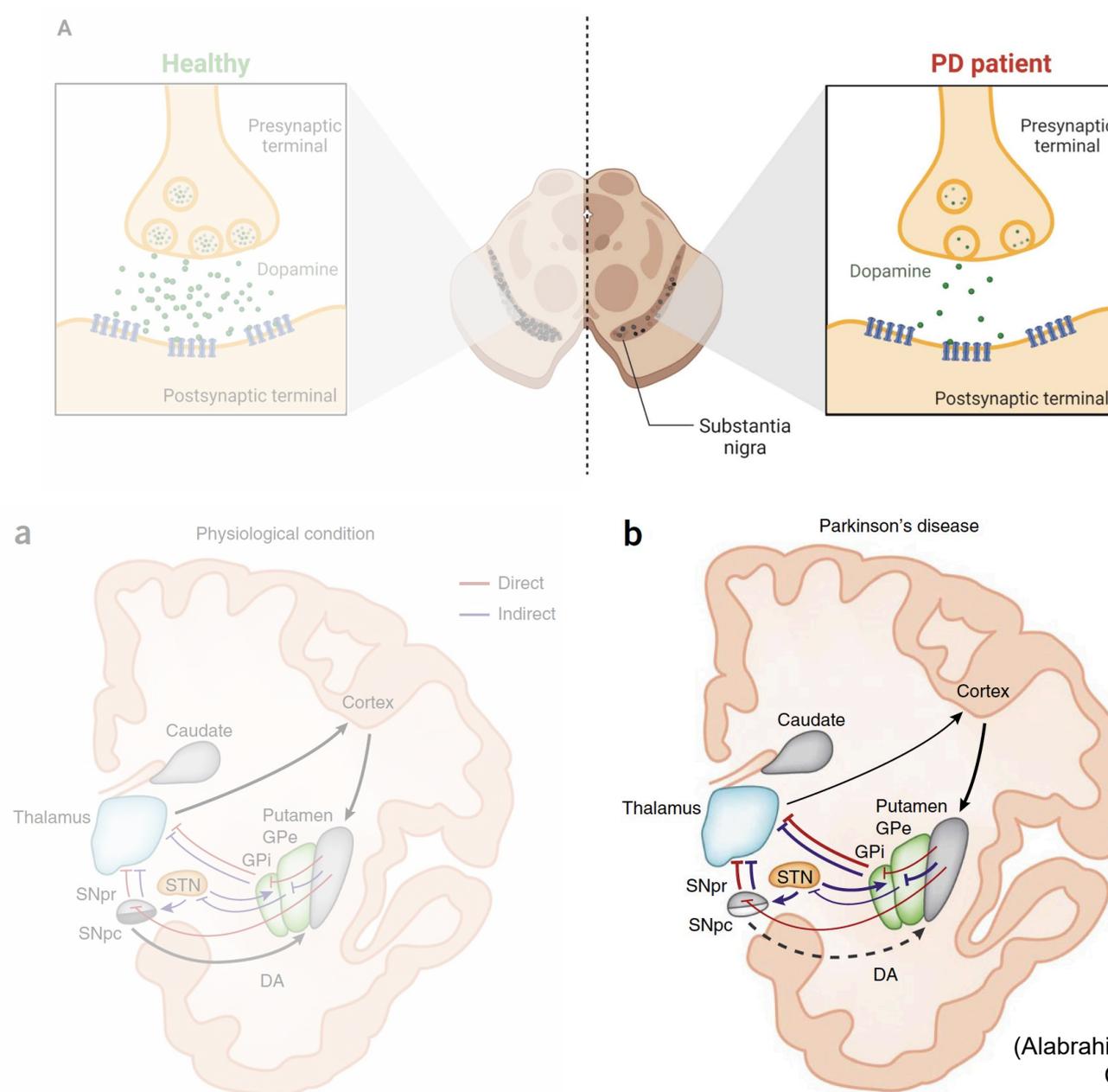
**Inibe** os movimentos indesejados

Receptores D1

Receptores D2

Atividade reduzida, contribuindo para **bradicinesia**

Hiperatividade, contribuindo para **rigidez e tremores**

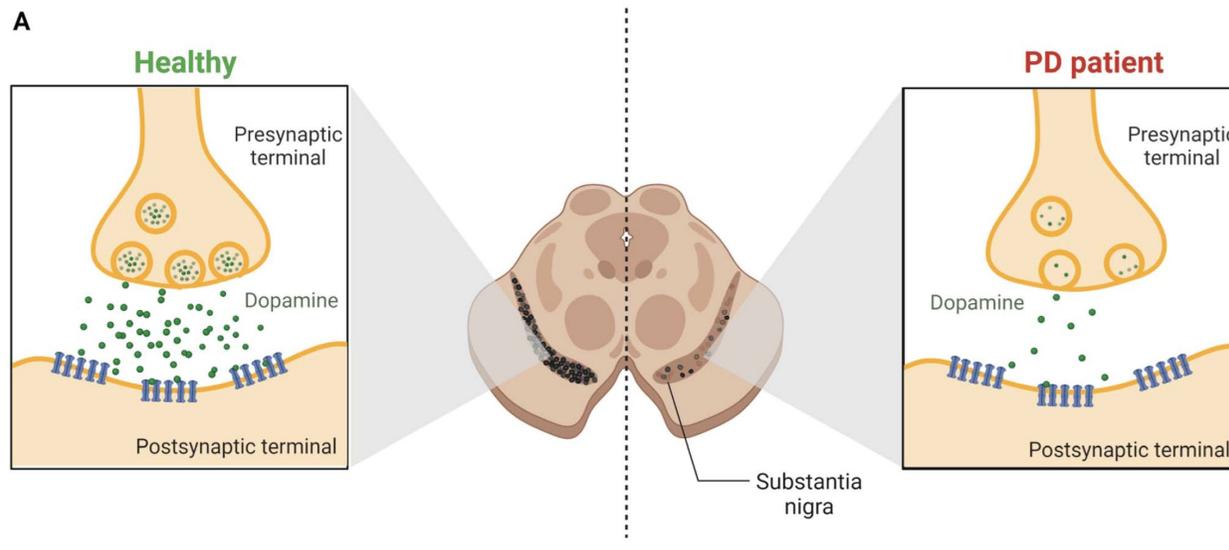


(Alabrahim & Azzazy, *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2022; Calabresi et al., *Nat Neurosci.* 2014)

# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e neuroimagem



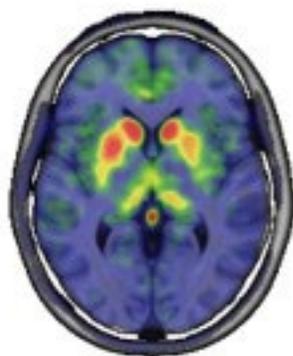
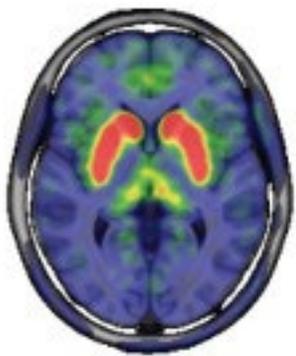
Por que os sintomas da DP são motores? Qual é o papel da dopamina?



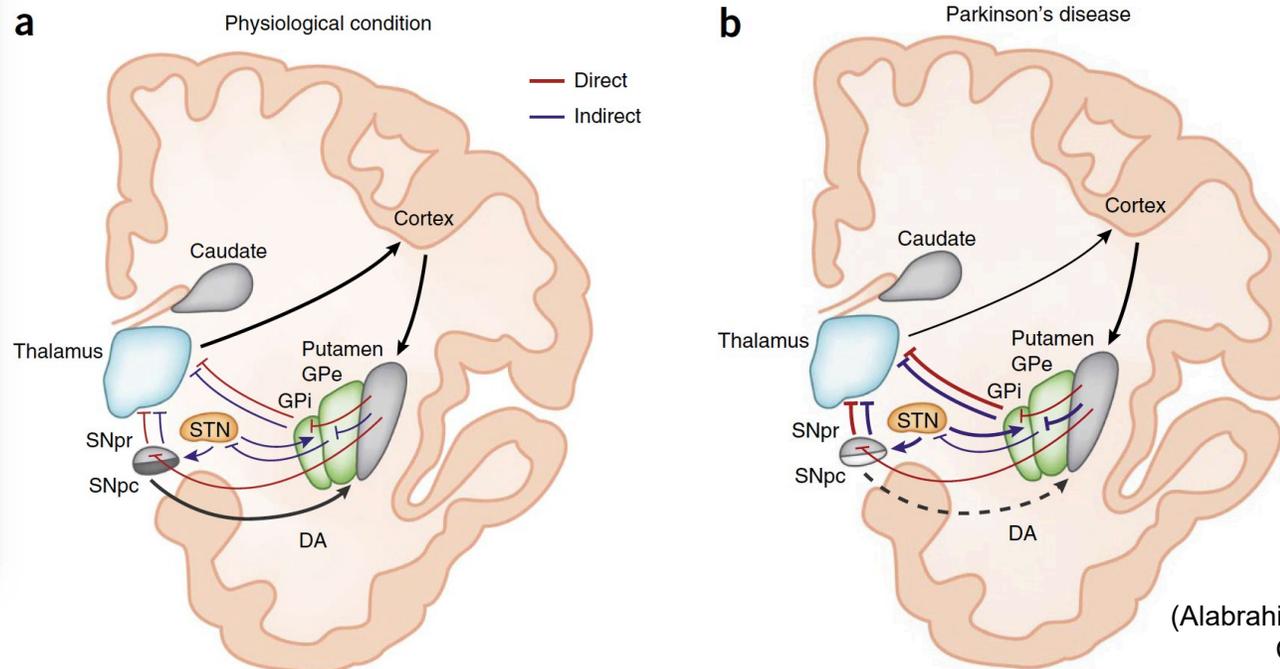
## <sup>18</sup>F-DOPA PET: Estriado

Controle

Doença de Parkinson



(Adaptado de Blesa et al., *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 2022)



(Albrahim & Azzazy, *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2022;  
Calabresi et al., *Nat Neurosci.* 2014)

# Doença de Parkinson: manifestações clínicas



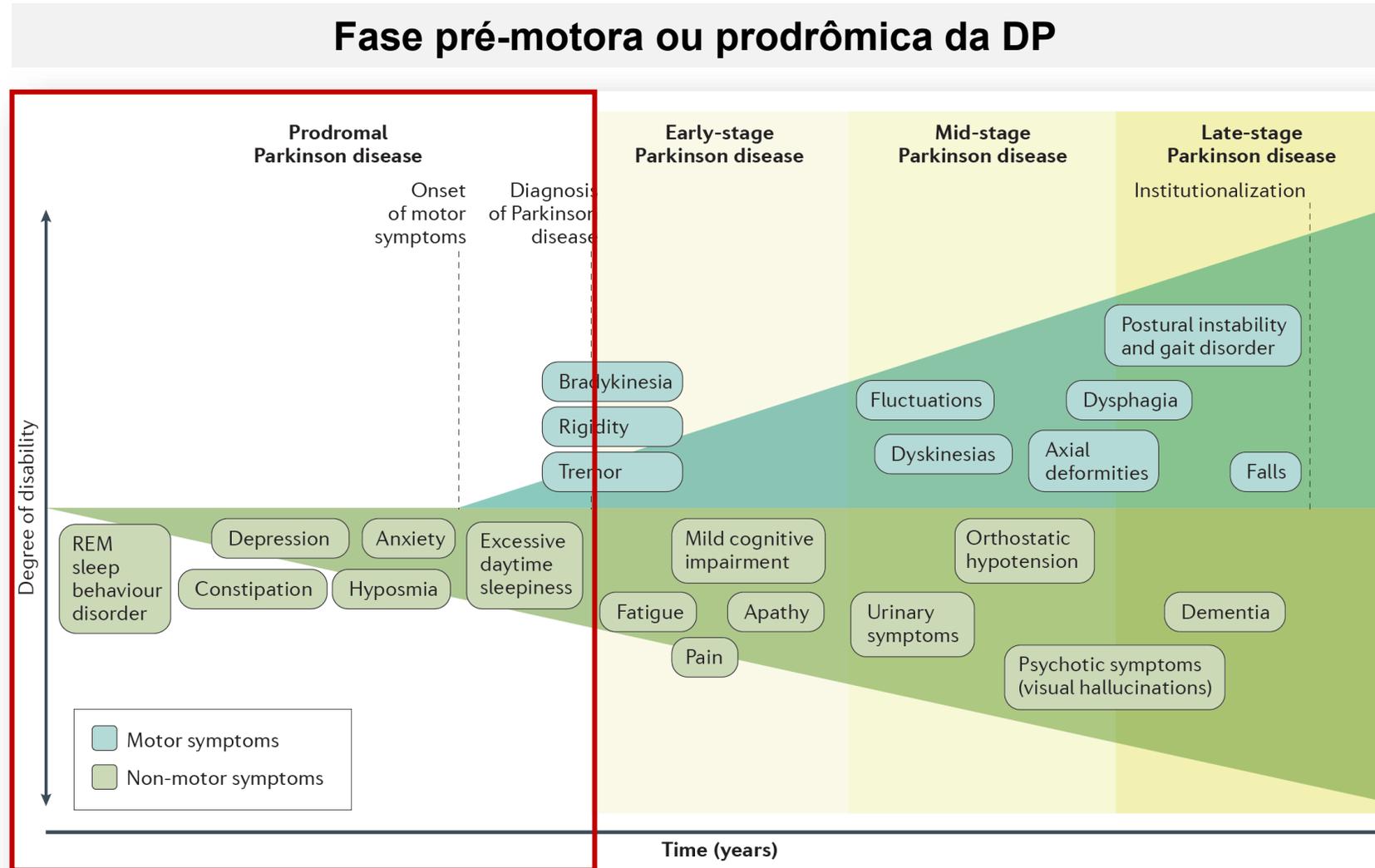
E quanto aos sintomas não motores da DP?

## Prodromal PD

1. REM-sleep behaviour disorder
2. Hyposmia
3. Constipation
4. Autonomic dysfunction
5. Psychiatric symptoms
6. Pathological imaging markers



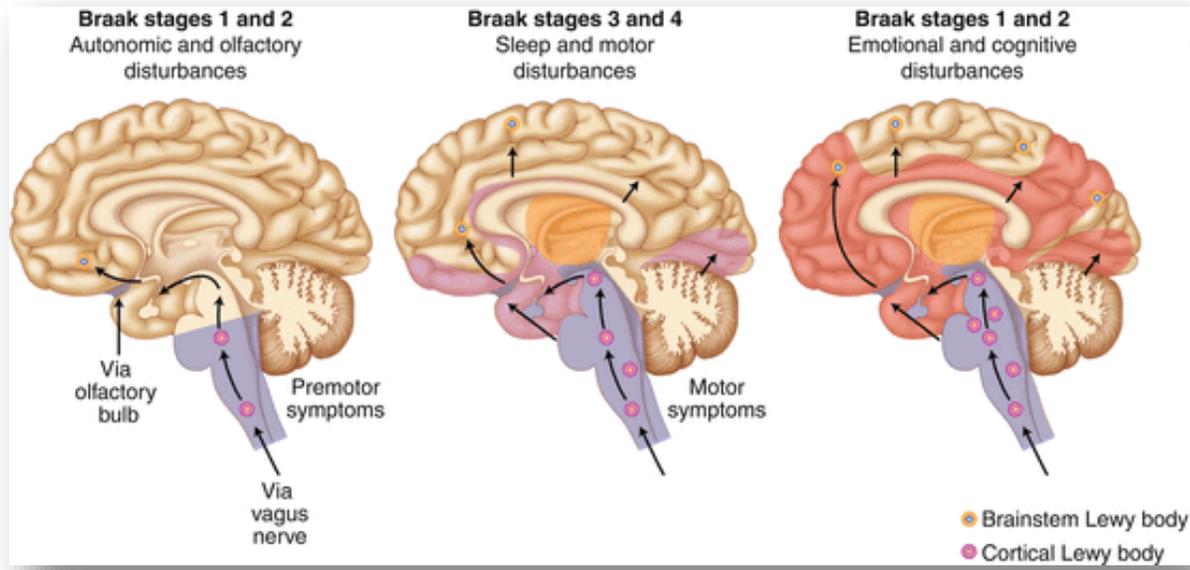
Ilustração: Shutterstock.com (adaptado)



(Poewe et al., *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2017)

# Doença de Parkinson: bases morfológicas e mecanismos

Estadiamento de Braak: progressivo acúmulo de corpos de Lewy em diferentes áreas anatômicas



## Prodromal PD

1. REM-sleep behaviour disorder
2. Hyposmia
3. Constipation
4. Autonomic dysfunction
5. Psychiatric symptoms
6. Pathological imaging markers



10-20 years



## Clinical PD

1. Bradykinesia
2. Muscular rigidity
3. Rest tremor
4. Postural instability

## Body-first PD

**Substantia nigra**  
FDOPA ↓↓  
Parkinsonism

**Locus coeruleus**  
Neuromelanin ↓↓  
RBD

**Dorsal motor nucleus**  
Donepezil PET ↓↓

**Heart**  
MIBG ↓↓

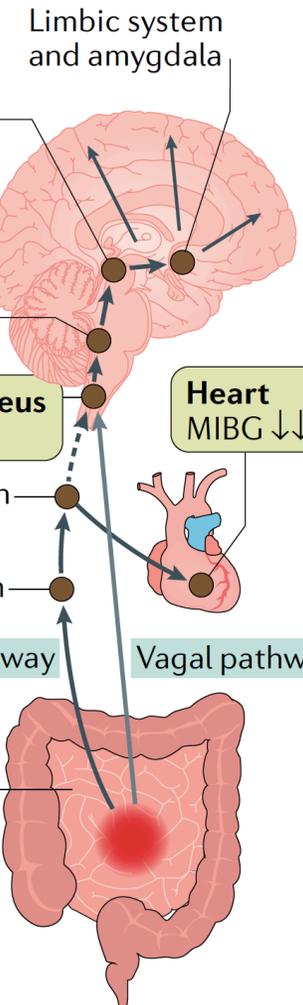
Stellate ganglion

Coeliac ganglion

Sympathetic pathway

Vagal pathway

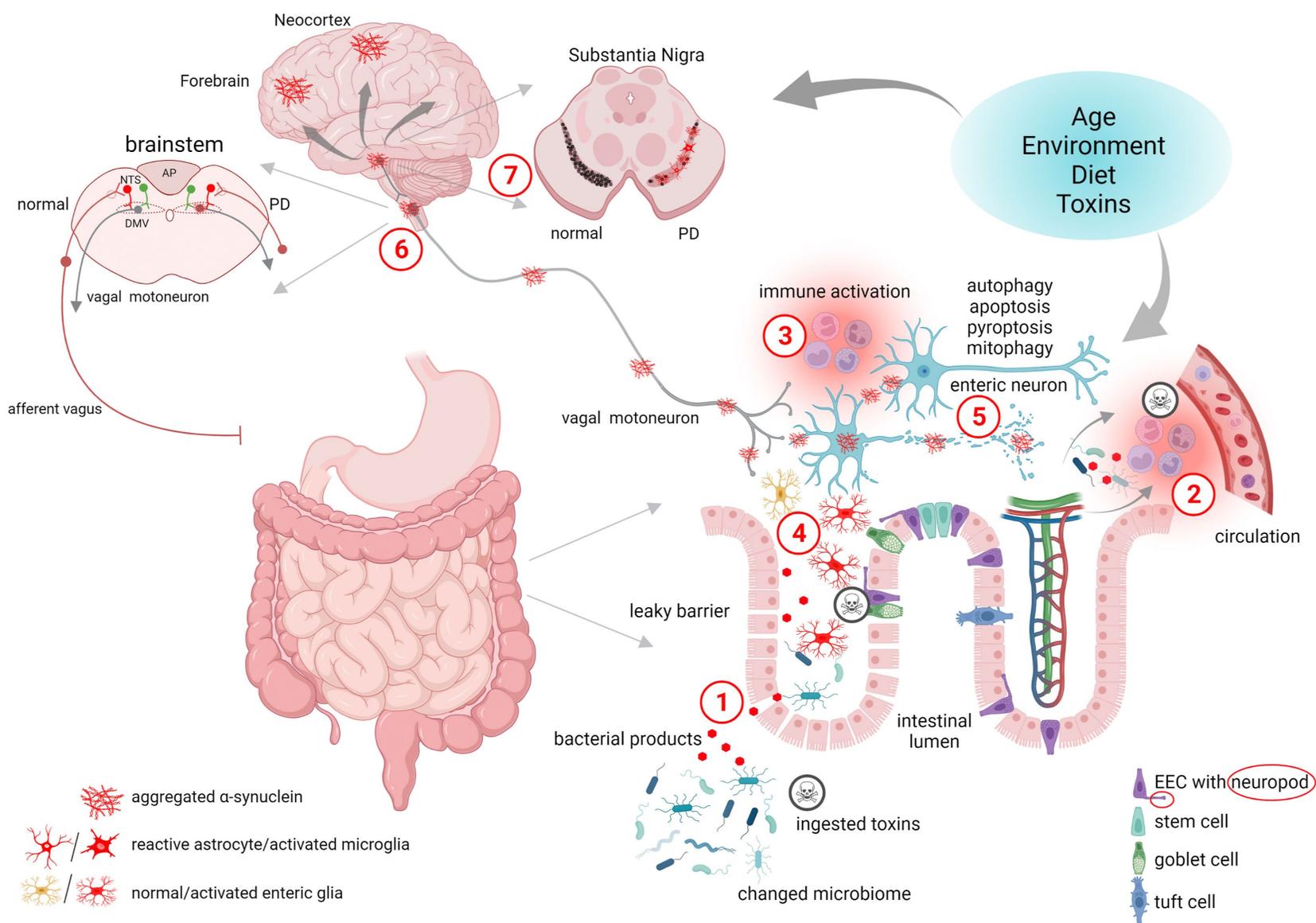
Intestine



(Aniszewska et al., *Brain Behav.* 2022; Berg et al., *Nat Rev Neurol.* 2022; Koeglsperger et al., *Mol Neurodegener* 2023)

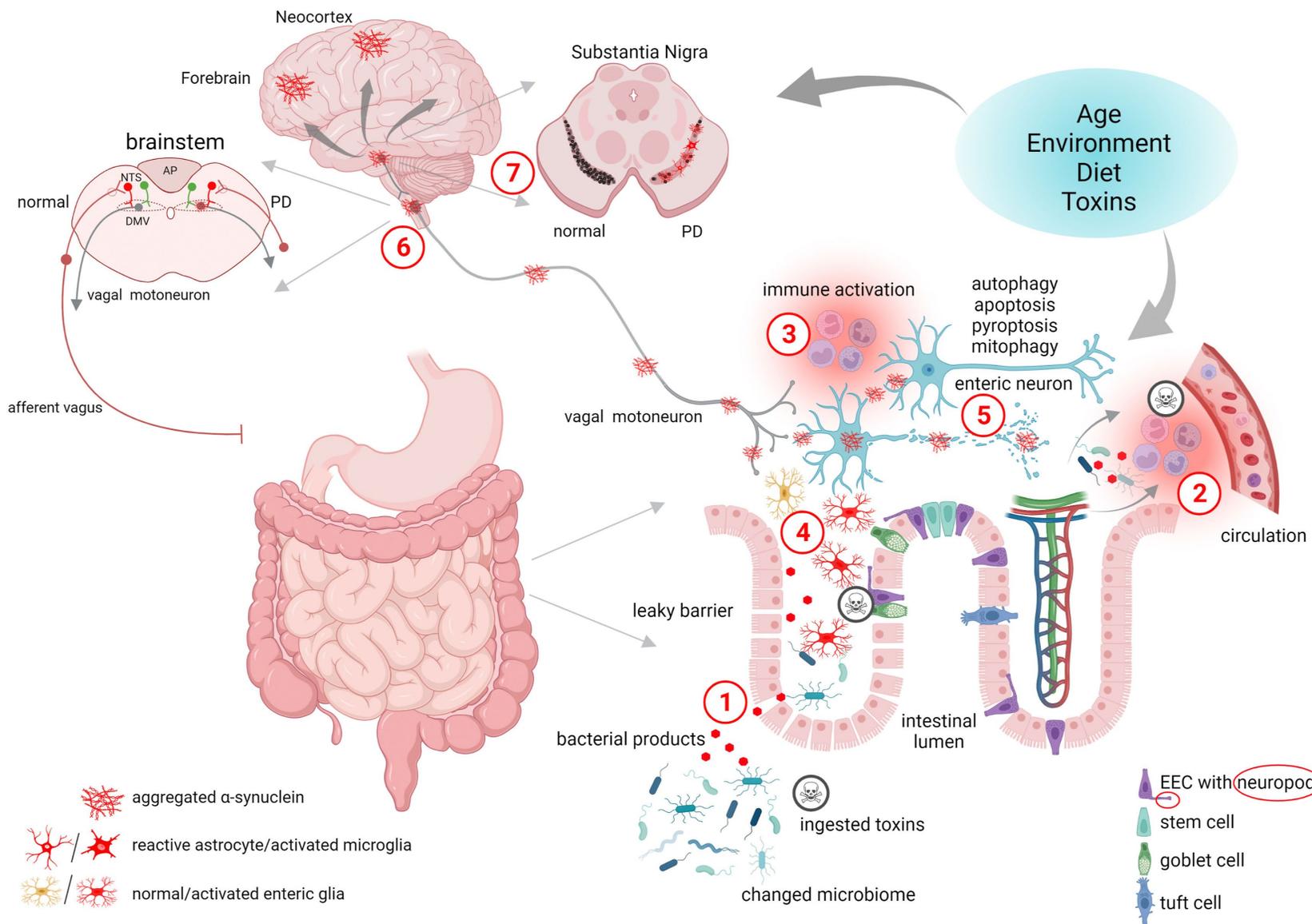
\*iodo-123 metaiodobenzilguanidina (MIBG): análogo da noradrenalina

# Doença de Parkinson: toxicidade da $\alpha$ -sinucleína em múltiplos sistemas

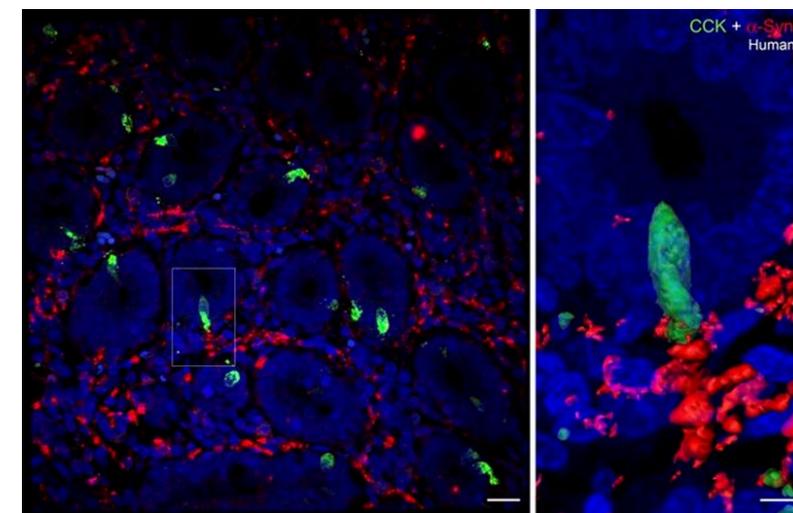


- 1) Disbiose e aumento da permeabilidade intestinal
- 2) Entrada de patógenos para a circulação sistêmica
- 3) Resposta inflamatória
- 4) Mal enovelamento de  $\alpha$ -syn em neurônios entéricos
- 5) Transporte da  $\alpha$ -syn para o SNC via nervo vago
- 6) Espalhamento de  $\alpha$ -syn no SNC
- 7) Neurodegeneração e astrogliose reativa na SNpc

# Doença de Parkinson: toxicidade da $\alpha$ -sinucleína em múltiplos sistemas



Expressão de  $\alpha$ -sinucleína em células enteroendócrinas no duodeno humano



(Chandra et al, *JCI Insight*, 2017)

# Doença de Parkinson: toxicidade da $\alpha$ -sinucleína em múltiplos sistemas

## Synuclein pathology

- SNpc
- Locus coeruleus
- Amygdala
- PPN

Eyes, retina

Olfactory mucosa

Salivary glands

Skin

Cardiac sympathetic nerve

Liver

Pancreas

Adrenal gland

Gastrointestinal tract

Genitourinary tract

## Clinical manifestations

Bradykinesia, tremor, rigidity  
RBD, hallucinations, dementia

Visual disturbances

Hyposmia

Salivation

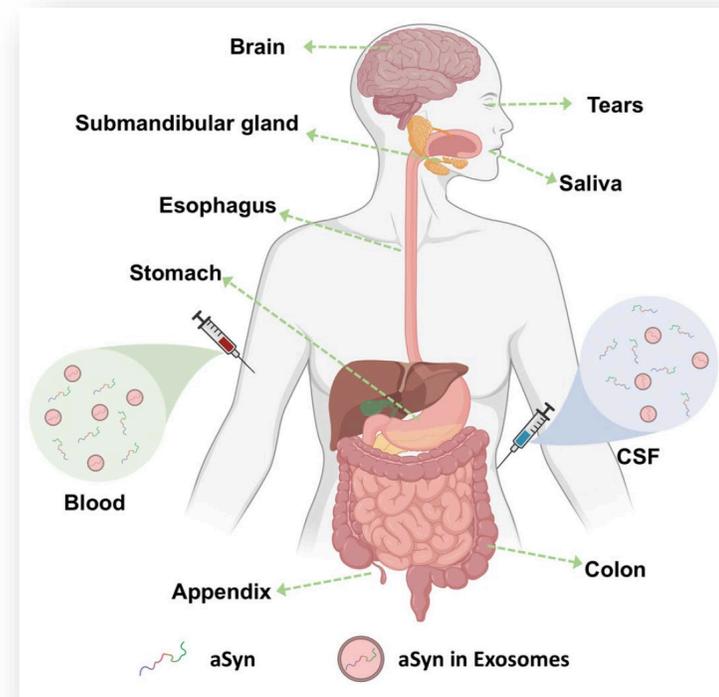
- Seborrhoea
- Sweating
- Dermatitis

Cardiac denervation

Constipation

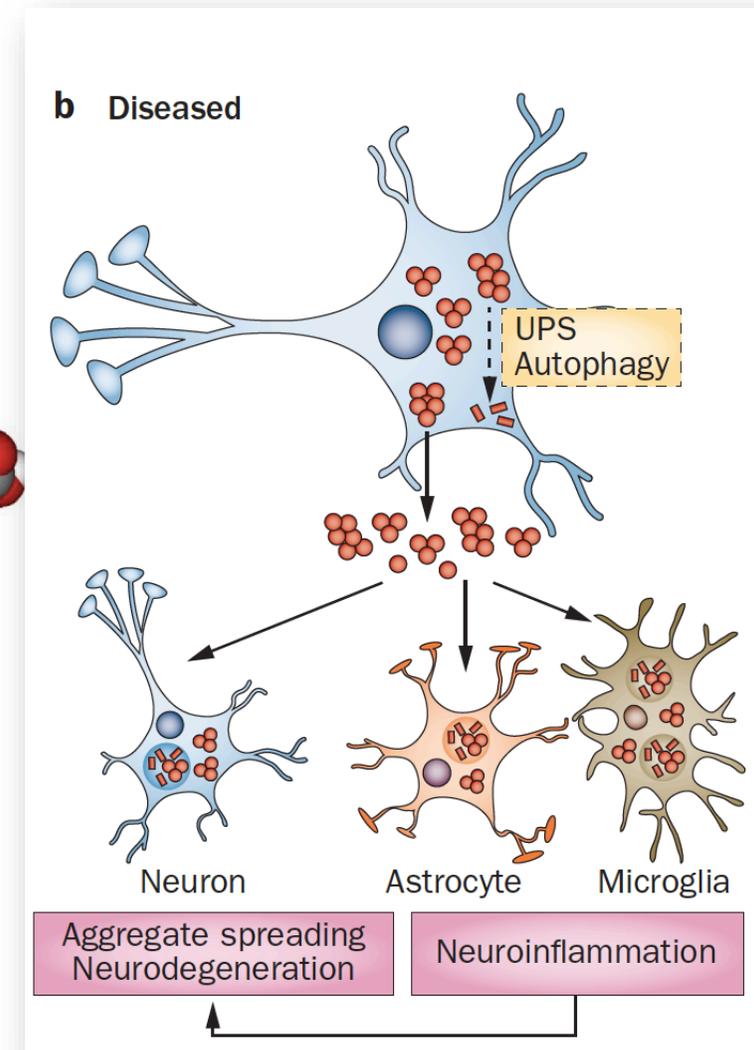
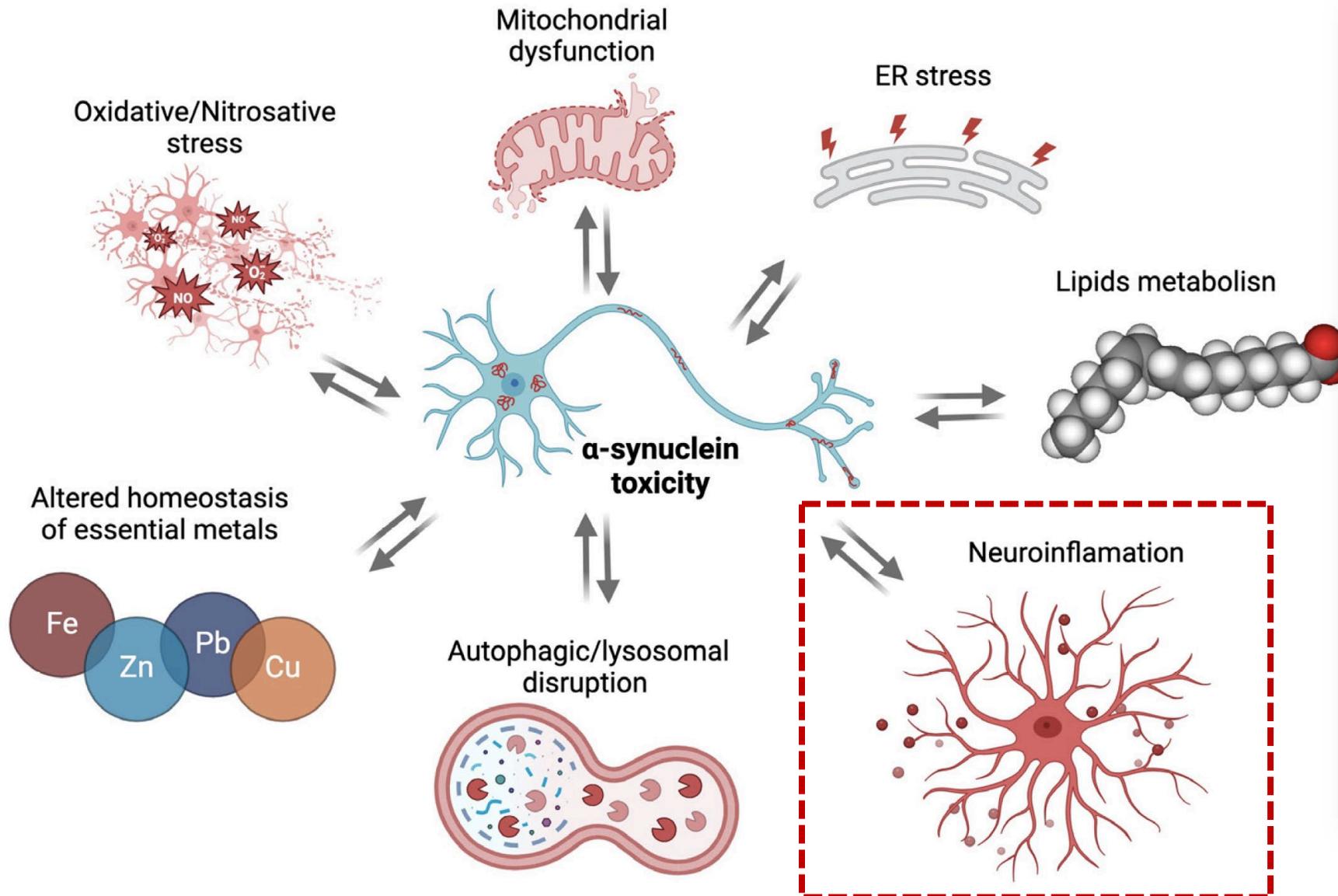
- Incontinence
- Sexual dysfunction

## $\alpha$ -sinucleína como um potencial biomarcador para DP



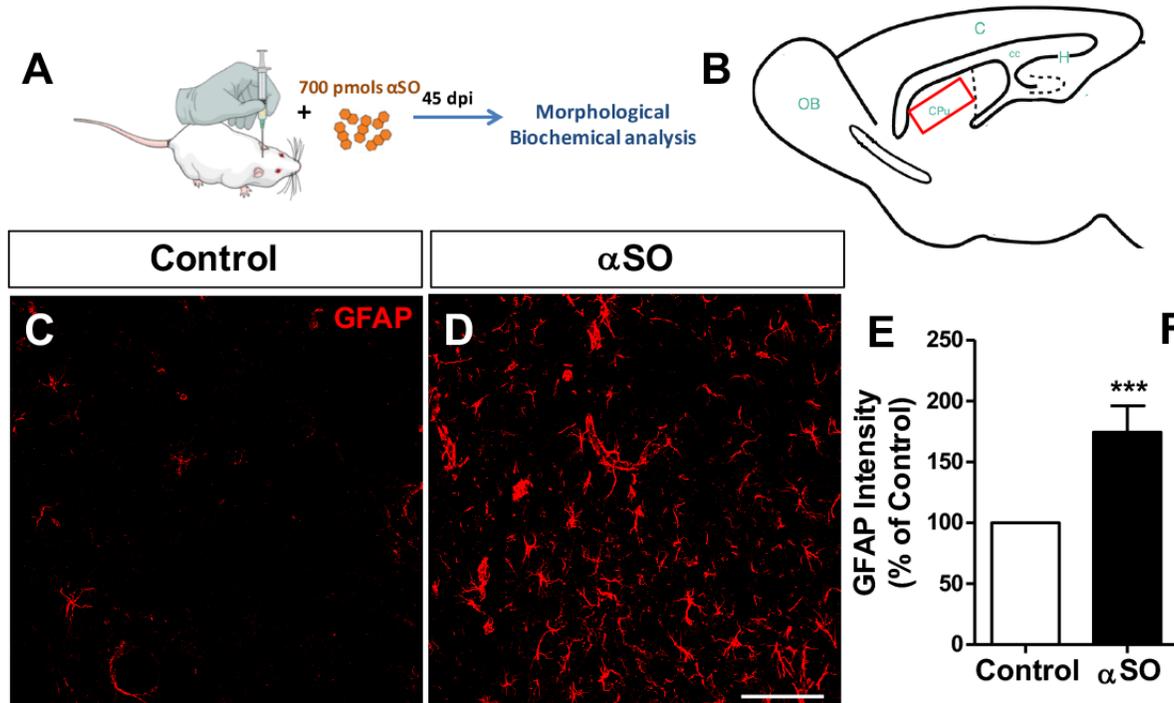
# Doença de Parkinson: mecanismos celulares e moleculares

Toxicidade mediada pela  $\alpha$ -sinucleína e espalhamento entre neurônios e células gliais



# Doença de Parkinson: mecanismos celulares e moleculares

Injeção de  $\alpha$ SO induz reatividade astrocitária em camundongos

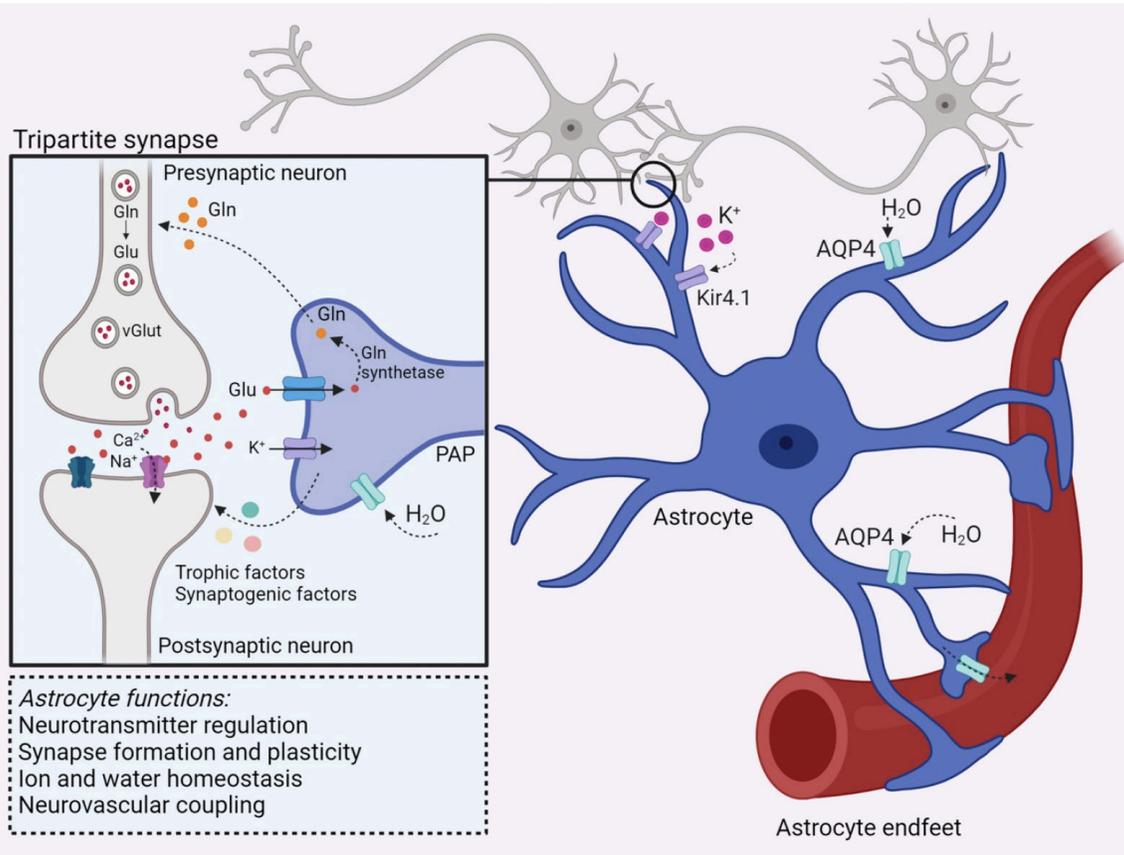


- Reatividade astrocitária
- ↑ Produção de NO
- ↑ Produção de citocinas

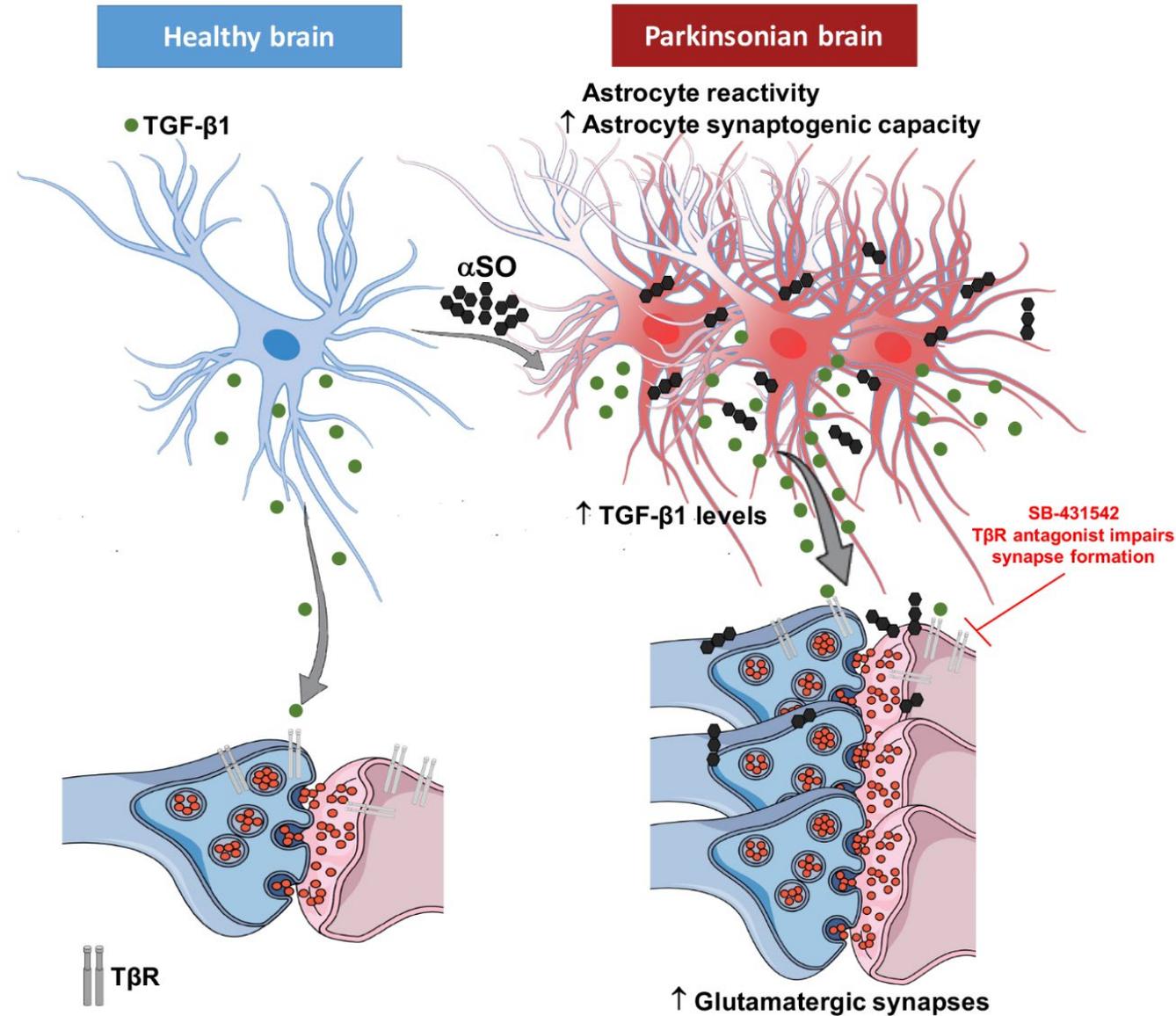
(Diniz, Matias *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* 2019)

# Doença de Parkinson: mecanismos celulares e moleculares

## Funções dos astrócitos: formação sináptica



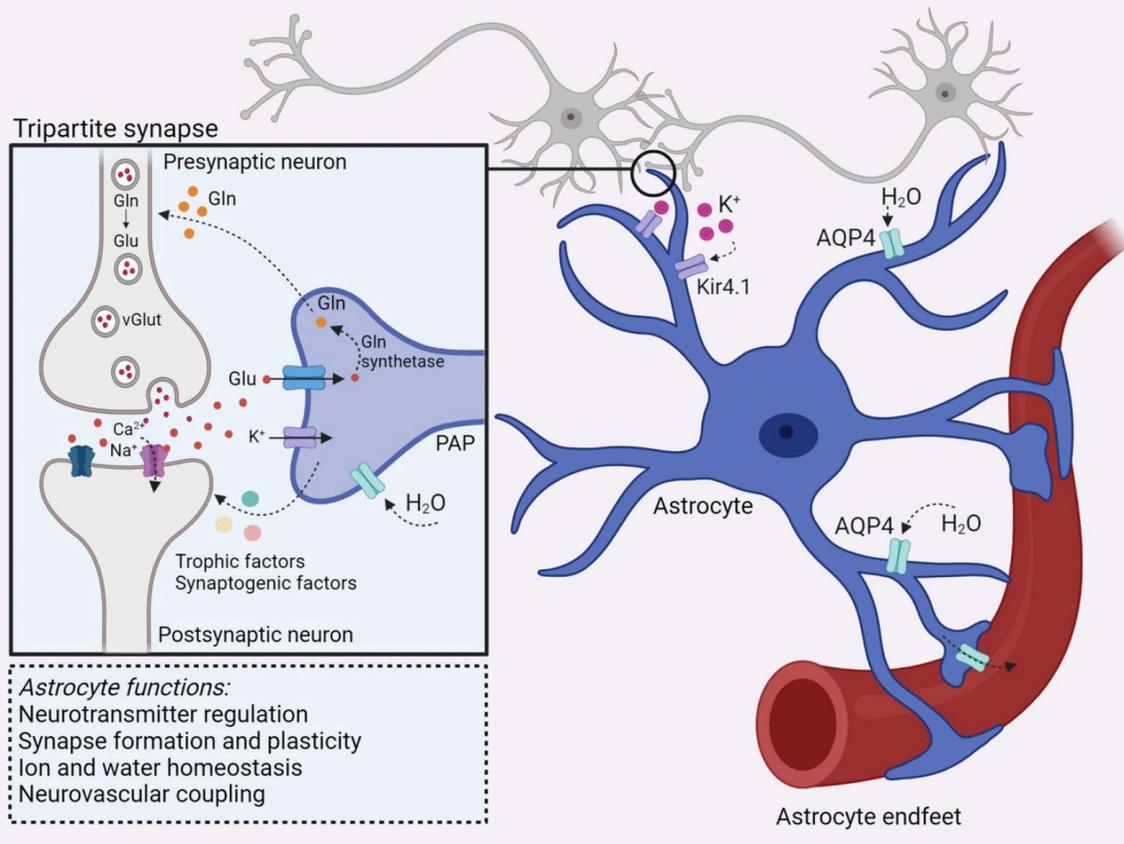
(Cabral-Miranda, Matias e Gomes, *Ageing Res Rev.* 2024)



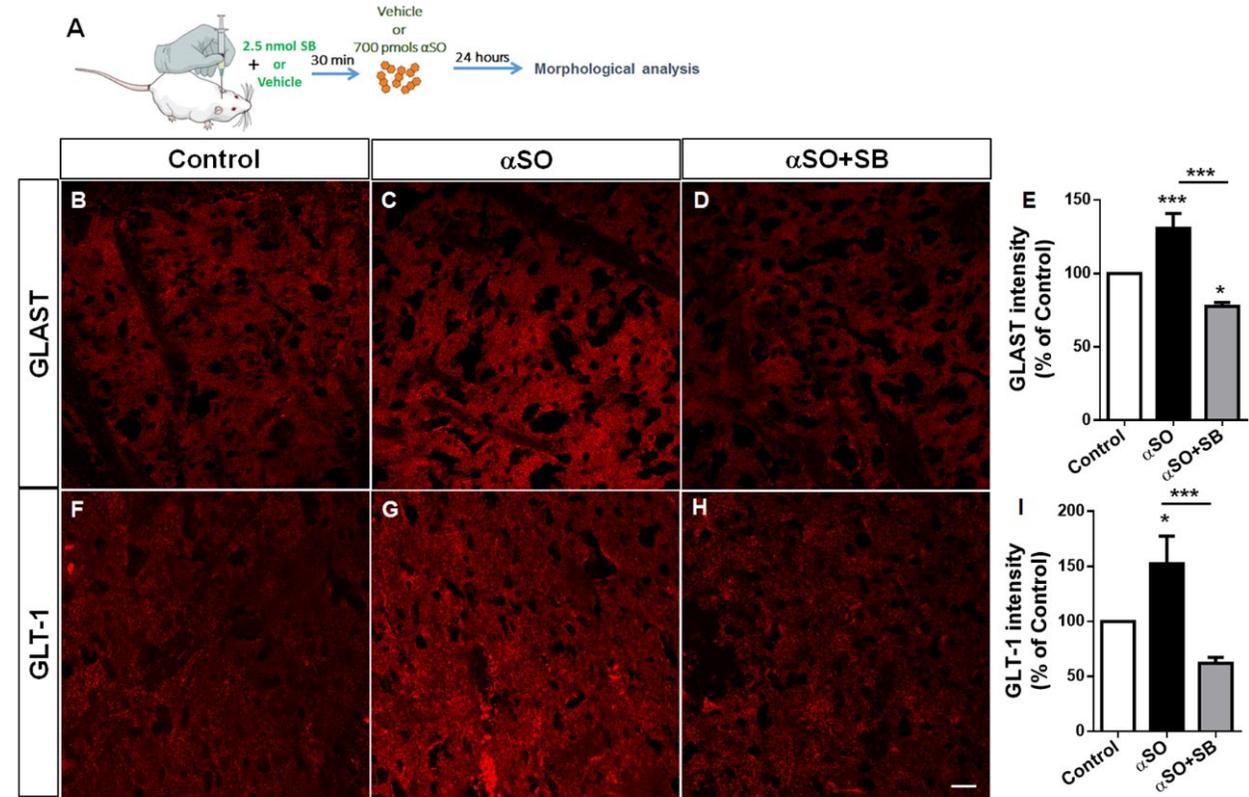
(Diniz, Matias *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* 2019)

# Doença de Parkinson: mecanismos celulares e moleculares

## Funções dos astrócitos: homeostase glutamatérgica



(Cabral-Miranda, Matias e Gomes, *Ageing Res Rev.* 2024)

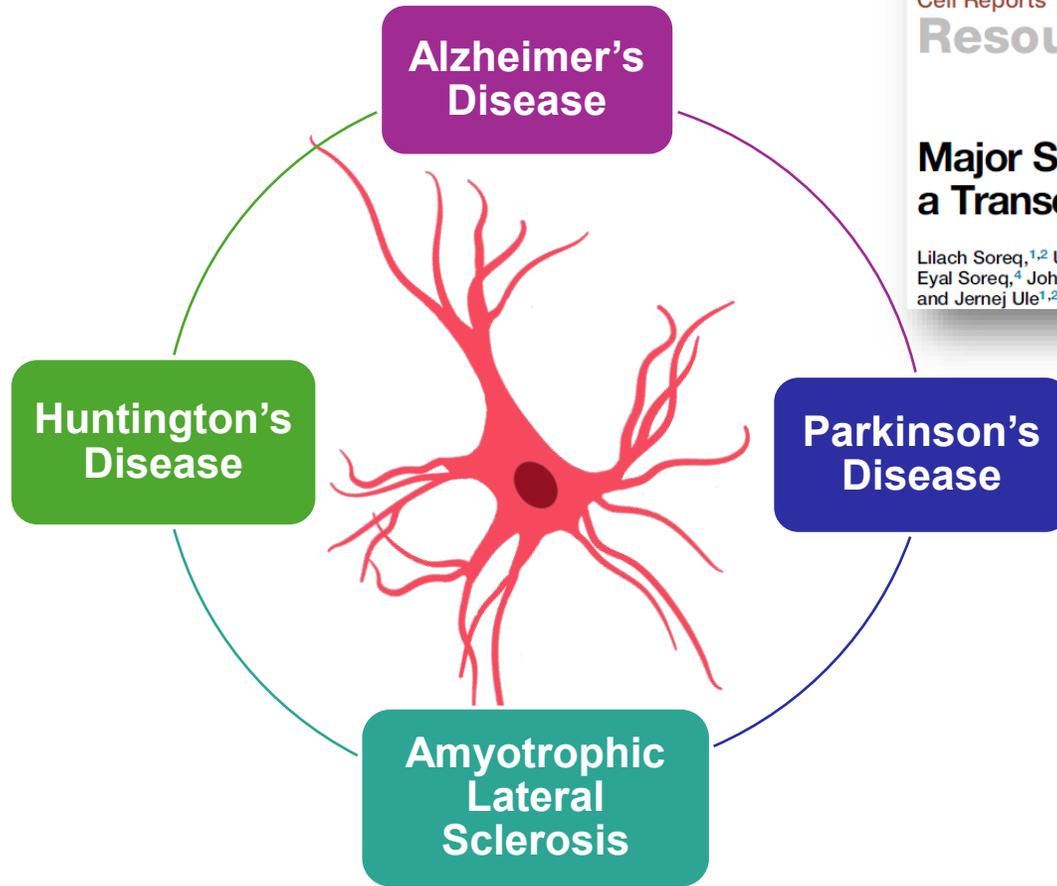


- αSO aumenta GLAST e GLT-1
- αSO induz aumento da captação de glutamato astrocitário

(Diniz *et al.*, *Neurochem. Int.* 2020)

# Doença de Parkinson: as células gliais como alvos terapêuticos

## Envolvimentos dos astrócitos em Doenças Neurodegenerativas

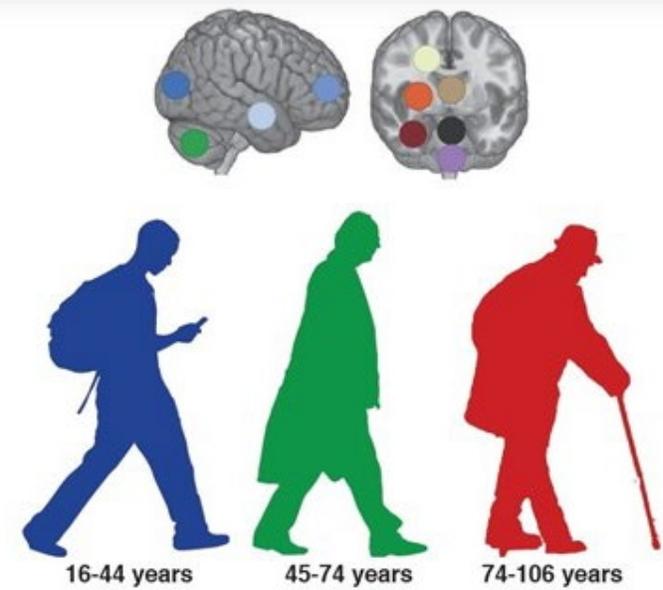


Cell Reports  
Resource

OPEN  
ACCESS  
CellPress

### Major Shifts in Glial Regional Identity Are a Transcriptional Hallmark of Human Brain Aging

Lilach Soreq,<sup>1,2</sup> UK Brain Expression Consortium, North American Brain Expression Consortium, Jamie Rose,<sup>3</sup> Eyal Soreq,<sup>4</sup> John Hardy,<sup>1,5</sup> Daniah Trabzuni,<sup>1,6</sup> Mark R. Cookson,<sup>7</sup> Colin Smith,<sup>3</sup> Mina Ryten,<sup>1,9</sup> Rickie Patani,<sup>1,2,5,8,10,\*</sup> and Jernej Ule<sup>1,2,11,\*</sup>



# Doença de Parkinson: perspectivas terapêuticas

PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

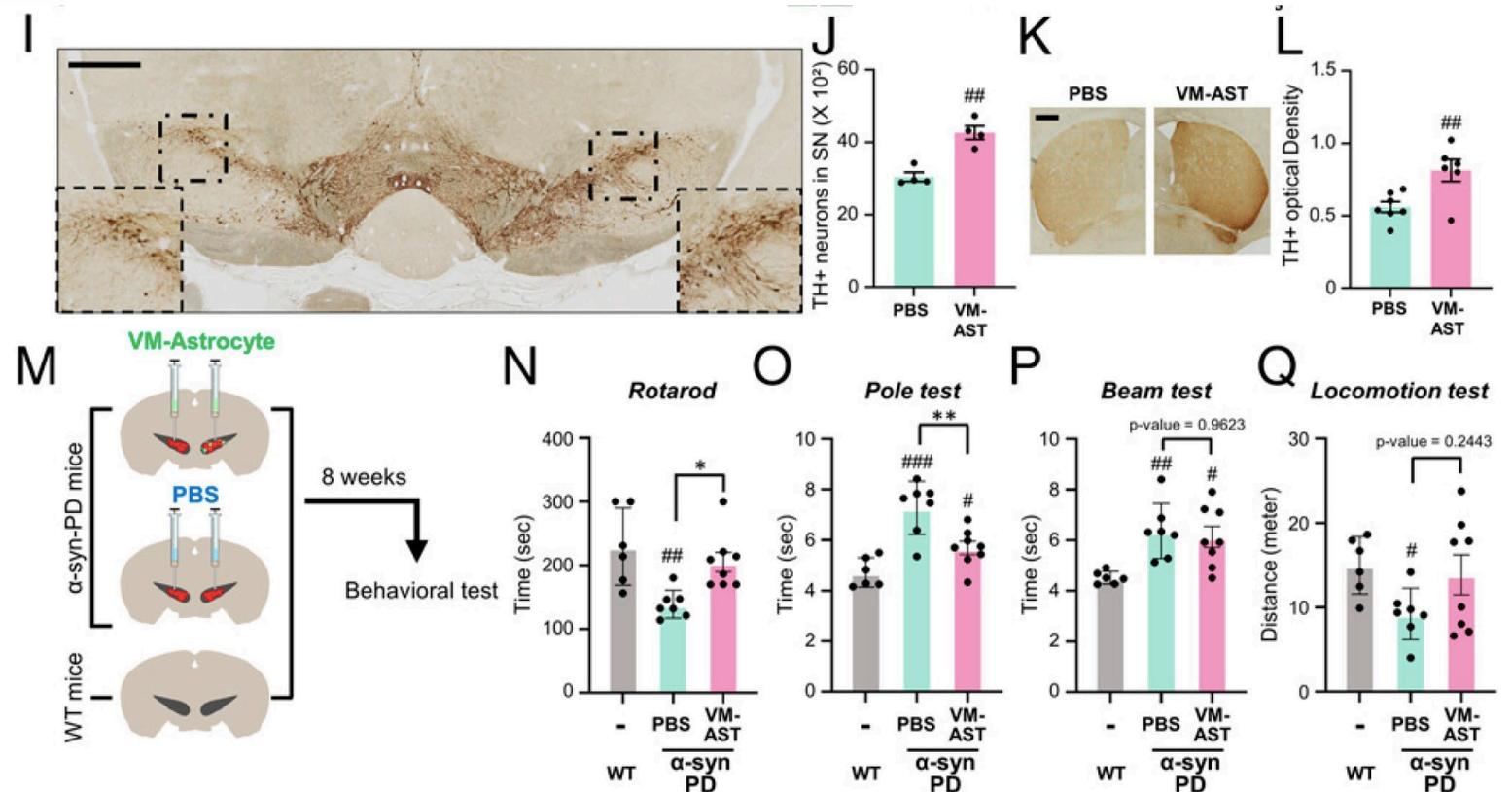
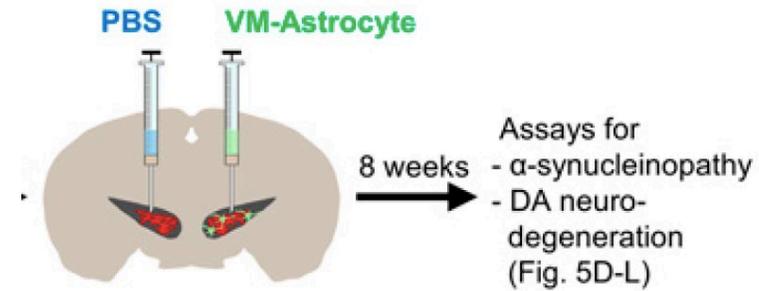
NEUROSCIENCE

OPEN ACCESS

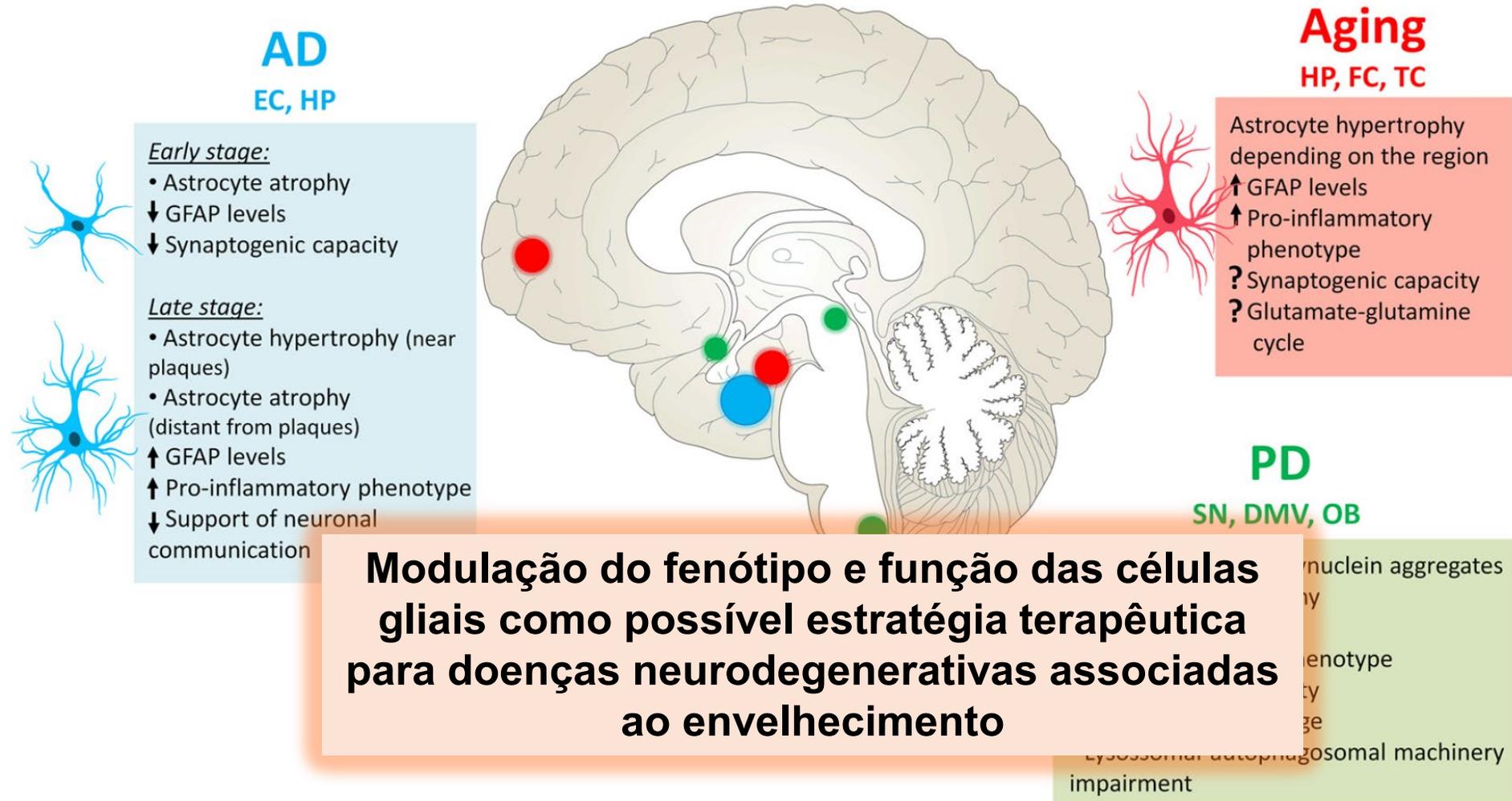
## Therapeutic functions of astrocytes to treat $\alpha$ -synuclein pathology in Parkinson's disease

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# Doença de Parkinson: perspectivas terapêuticas



(Matias et al., *Front. Aging Neurosci.*, 2019)

# Recordando...

- Doenças crônicas e degenerativas:
  - Conceito e tipos
  - Impacto epidemiológico no Brasil e no mundo
  - O Envelhecimento como fator de risco
  - Doenças Neurodegenerativas
    - Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica e Doença de Parkinson
      - Etiologia
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      - Manifestações clínicas
      - Mecanismos celulares e moleculares
      - Perspectivas terapêuticas