

Providence College

DigitalCommons@Providence

---

Biology Student Scholarship

Biology

---

4-22-2020

## Investigating metabolic reprogramming in neurodegenerative disease

Sidney MacKinnon  
*Providence College*

Samantha Nicodemus  
*Providence College*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/bio\\_students](https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/bio_students)



Part of the [Biology Commons](#)

---

MacKinnon, Sidney and Nicodemus, Samantha, "Investigating metabolic reprogramming in neurodegenerative disease" (2020). *Biology Student Scholarship*. 13.  
[https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/bio\\_students/13](https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/bio_students/13)

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Biology at DigitalCommons@Providence. It has been accepted for inclusion in Biology Student Scholarship by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Providence. For more information, please contact [dps@providence.edu](mailto:dps@providence.edu).

# The Impact of FTD on Neuron Energy and Morphology

Samantha Nicodemus '20 and Sidney MacKinnon '21

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Marla Tipping, Biology

## Introduction

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a rare neurodegenerative disease that is associated with atrophy of the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain. Like other neurodegenerative diseases, FTD is associated with metabolic reprogramming, meaning the way cells break down and build up molecules is altered. Glucose absorption levels in the brain of FTD patients decreases (Ishii et al., 1997). The goal of our research project is to use *Drosophila* as a model organism to investigate the decrease of glucose absorption in FTD cells. To measure changes in glucose absorption and other metabolic changes, we would use the Seahorse XFe96 metabolic analyzer.

## Objective

Specific aims of our research will include: analyzing energy usage and change caused by FTD, observe changes in FTD brain morphology, use data collected to view changes in metabolic pathways at the gene expression level. The data obtained from these experiments can help understand how changes in metabolism can be used as a therapeutic target for FTD.

## Methods

### Dissection Procedure:

1. Place 1X PBST into the well of a 6 well plate
2. Anesthetize fly on CO<sub>2</sub> pad
3. Decapitate fly
4. Place head into well using tweezers
5. Carefully and quickly remove cuticle to expose the adult brain
6. Repeat to obtain 14 brains total
7. Dissections must be completed within 30 minutes to ensure tissue is still alive

### Metabolic Analyzer Procedure:

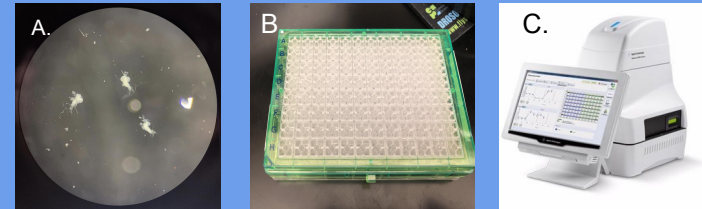
1. Allow metabolic analyzer media to reach room temperature and calibrate cartridge
2. Prepare wells of cartridge
3. Place one brain into each well
4. Place screen into each well containing a brain and place a screen into empty well to create a control
5. Finish well preparation
6. Run metabolic analyzer

### Validate Data:

1. Follow normalization protocol
2. Adjust data to reflect normalization

## Results

Our lab group has conducted brain dissections and metabolic analysis experiments. However, due to COVID-19, we are presently unable to conduct any further experiments or analyze the data. We hope to continue this project in the future.



A. Dissected *Drosophila* brains under a light microscope. B. Cartridge for metabolic experiments. C. Seahorse XFe96 metabolic analyzer.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Dr. Tipping for her tireless guidance. We would also like to thank the Center for Engaged Learning at Providence College for the opportunity to complete this project.