



## CELPHEDIA, a French Research Infrastructure, a reference center for animal research on rare diseases

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### The best animal model to accelerate the comprehension of our genome and of human diseases

With 15 centers distributed over France, CELPHEDIA has developed innovative, standardized and massively parallel technological approaches:

- to accelerate the comprehension of the genome
- to generate human disease models
- to promote therapeutic innovations through validation of molecular targets

An unique access to 3 big families of model organisms to chose the best model to answer the questions of modern biology.



### CELPHEDIA, a combination of expertise and skills



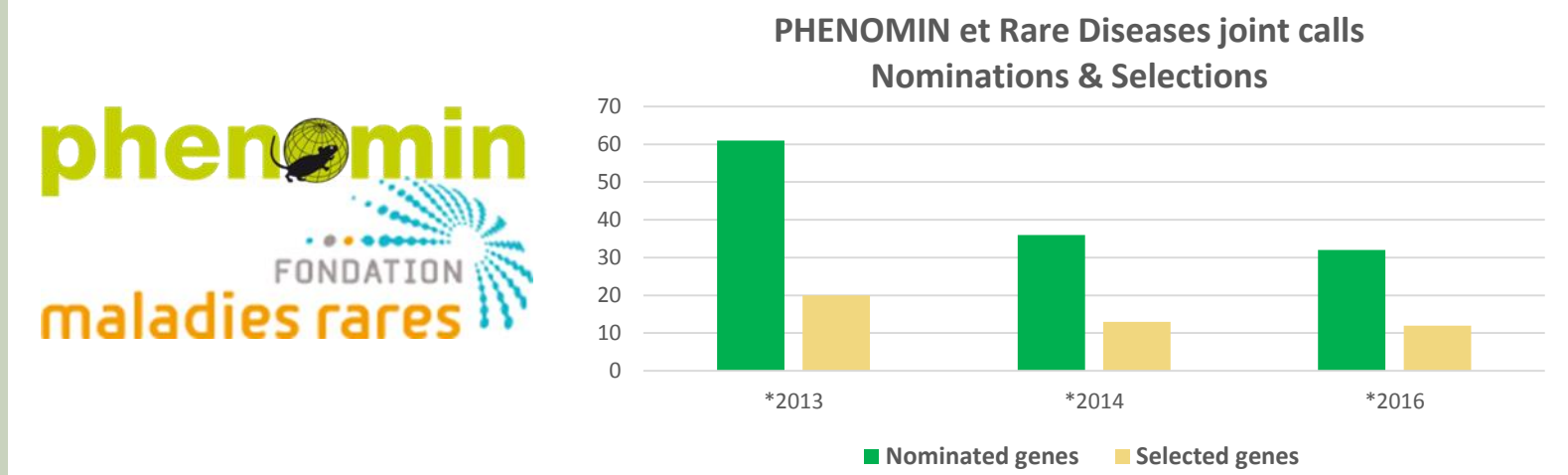
A remarkable palette of expertise, skills and knowledge unique in Europe. This unique access enables:

- scientific and technological multi-model approaches
- integrated comparative functional analyzes
- better cross-functionality of the results from a model organism to another.

### Mouse models and Rare Diseases

Rare Disease Foundation and PHENOMIN have launched 3 calls for joint research projects since 2013.

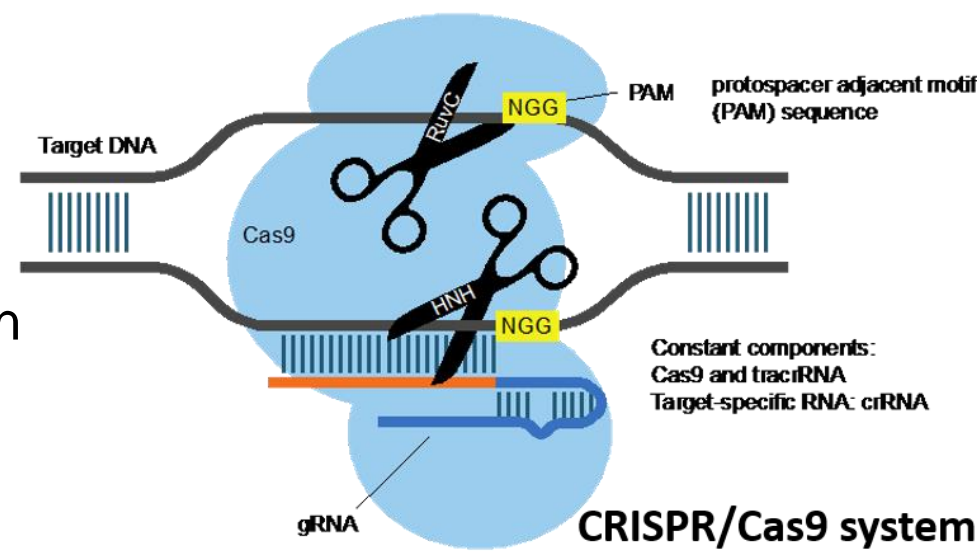
<http://www.phenomin.fr/rare-diseases/>



### Genome modification and creation of models

Design and production of genetically modified models, humanized mouse models, human pathology models, immunodeficient mice and rats :

- targeted mutagenesis : Knock-out (KO), conditional KO, Knock-in (KI), conditional mutations, deletion, duplication
- pronuclear injection, ES cells microinjection
- genome editing nucleases : CRISPR/Cas9

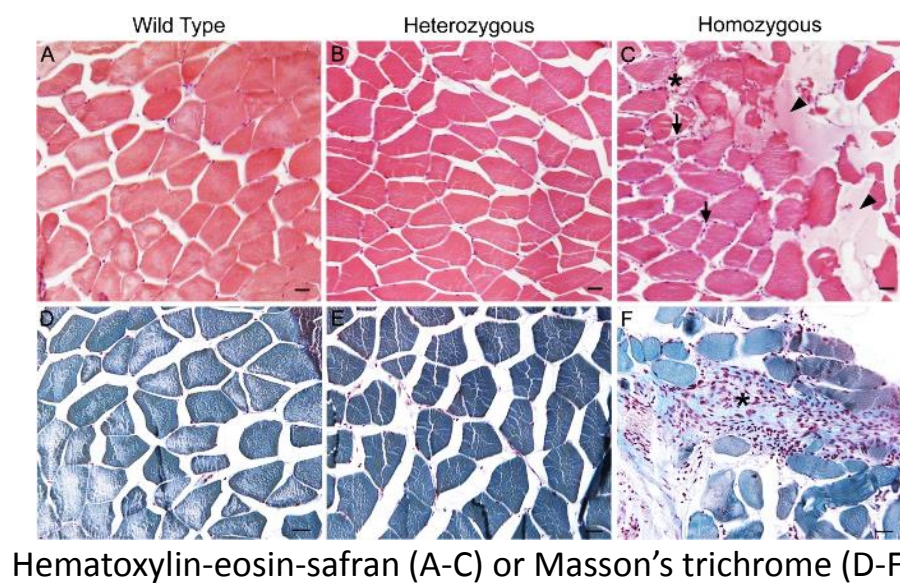


### The zebrafish to model human rare diseases

**Bethlem myopathy** : an incurable human collagen VI-related disease

The zebrafish line reproduces a human mutation within an essential splice donor site of *col6a1* gene using TALE nucleases, provoking an in-frame skipping of exon 14.

- Progressive disorganization of the muscle
- Co-dominantly inherited abnormal myofibers
- Enlarged sarcoplasmic reticulum
- Altered mitochondria
- Misaligned sarcomeres
- Development of fibrosis (\* on C & F)
- Hypoxia-response behavior (locomotion tests)



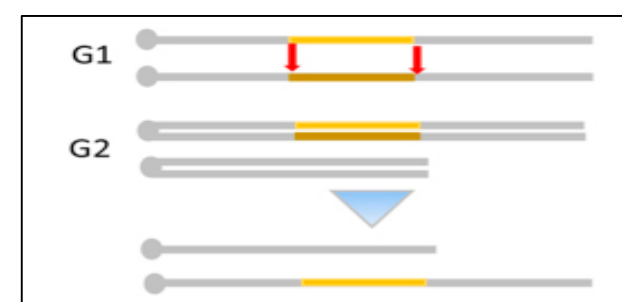
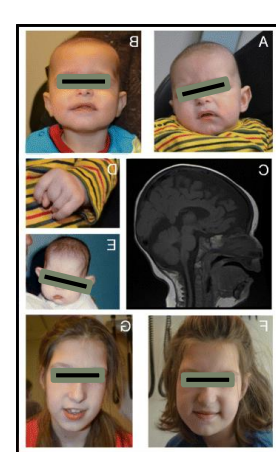
Radev Z, et al. *PLoS One*. 2015 - F. Sohm's team

### The rat to model human rare diseases

**MRD7 syndrome**

Clinical signs identified from 7 months to 7 years: microcephaly, growth delay, skeletal abnormalities, difficulty with nutrition, language delay, intellectual deficit, anxiety, aggressiveness, autism...

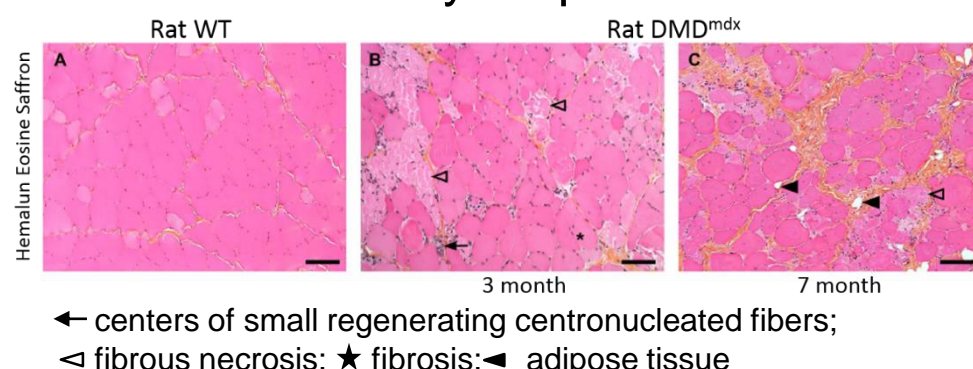
Y. Hérault's team



Rat model MRD7: Inactivation of a *Dyrk1a* allele with deletion of a gene sequence by CRISPR/Cas9

**Duchenne myopathy**

Rats deficient in dystrophin :



Femoral biceps muscle collected at 3 and 7 months from WT control and DMD<sup>mdx</sup> rats.

Comparison of pathological and functional characteristics between patients and model animals

	DMD patient	GRMD dog	DMD pig	HEMD cat	Mdx mouse	Dmd <sup>mdx</sup> rat
<b>Muscle histopathology</b>						
Reverant fibers	1 to 3%	<1%	ND	ND	5%	5%
Necrotic fibers	0.5 to 3.5%	2%	absent	present	5%	>10%
Regeneration	ND	15%	ND	present	10%	10%
Calcification	mild	mild to marked	ND	severe	mild	absent
Fibrosis	marked	present	present	diaphragm mainly	late & mainly diaphragm	marked
Lipomatosis	severe	absent	absent	absent	absent	mild
Cardiomyopathy	marked; major cause of death	mild	absent	present	absent or late	marked
<b>Muscle function</b>						
Strength reduction	marked	marked	ND	ND	mild	marked
Locomotion	severely impaired	impaired	impaired	ND	normal	impaired

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0110371.t002

I. Anegon's team

### The mouse to model human rare diseases

**Costello syndrome**: mouse model HRAS G12S reproduces most of the phenotypic characteristics observed in patients

CLINICAL SIGNS	« COSTELLO » PATIENTS	« COSTELLO » MICE
POST-NATAL GROWTH DELAY		?
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA		?
HAIR/FUR ABNORMALITIES		?
SKIN ABNORMALITIES		?
FACIAL FEATURES/ MACROCEPHALY		
HEART ABNORMALITIES		
REDUCED MUSCLE STRENGTH		
REDUCED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY		
REDUCED COORDINATION		
LEARNING		



300 cases worldwide

T. Sorg's team

**RTHa genetic disease**: mutations in the THRA gene coding the thyroid hormone receptor TRα1 generating various phenotypes



Tylki-Szymanska, A., et al. 2015, *J Med Genet*.

Generation of genetically modified mice at helix 12 of the receptor by CRISPR/Cas9

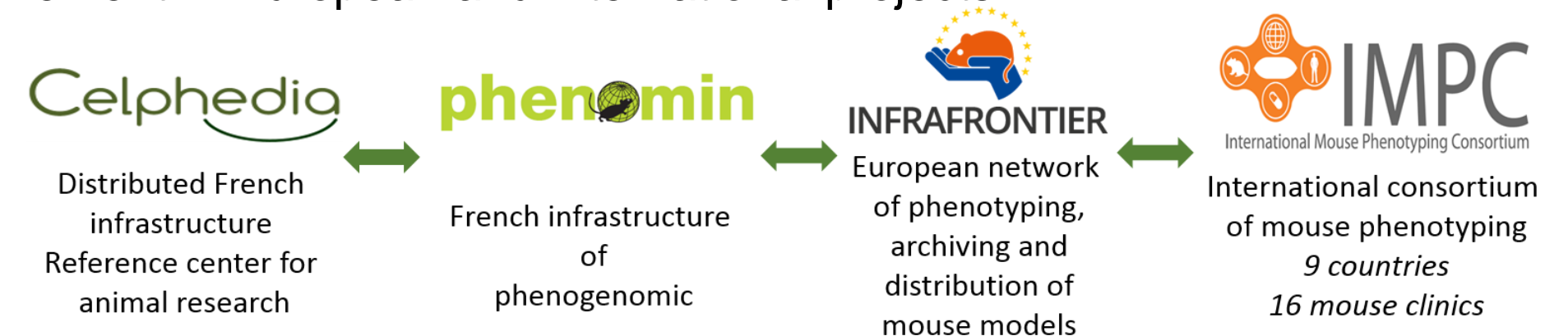
human & mouse wt THRA  
NHRKHNI PHFWPKLLMKVTDLRMIGACHASRFLHMKVCEPTLFPPLFLFLEVFEQEV  
Hélix 11 Hélix 12

human mutations in C-term :  
E403X NHRKHNI PHFWPKLLMKVTDLRMIGACHASRFLHMKVCEPTLFPPLFLE  
E403K NHRKHNI PHFWPKLLMKVTDLRMIGACHASRFLHMKVCEPTLFPPLFLKVFEDQEV  
F397Es406X NHRKHNI PHFWPKLLMKVTDLRMIGACHASRFLHMKVCEPTLFPPLFLRGL  
P398R NHRKHNI PHFWPKLLMKVTDLRMIGACHASRFLHMKVCEPTLFPPLFLFLEVFEQEV

F. Flamant's team, UMS3444/US8 SFR BioSciences, Lyon

### CELPHEDIA at an international level

Involvement in European and international projects



- To undertake broad based primary phenotyping of about 20,000 mutants
- To determine the function of every gene in the mouse genome

