

## IGSN - COLLOQUIUM

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**PAOLA BOVOLENTA**

Center for Molecular Biology "Severo Ochoa", CSIC-UAM  
and Center for Rare Diseases, Madrid, Spain

**Secreted Frizzled related Proteins:  
from development to neurodegeneration**

Proteolytical processing is emerging as a fundamental mechanism to control the strength and timing of cell-to-cell communication, which is at the basis of organ development and function. Members of the ADAM family of metalloproteinases are mayor effectors of this event. We have recently shown that Secreted Frizzled-Related Proteins (sFRPs), soluble molecules previously characterized as Wnt signaling antagonists, bind and inhibit ADAM10 a member of the family responsible for cleavage of the Notch receptor. Thus, genetic inactivation of Sfrps leads to enhanced Notch activity and impaired retinal neurogenesis (*Esteve et al., 2011, Nat. Neurosci.*).

I will present data, which support that Sfrp1/2 mediated control of ADAM10 is relevant to other developmental and homeostatic events in the CNS. In particular, I will show that in absence of *Sfrp1/2* the growth of retinal ganglion cell axons is altered due to a abnormal processing of two ADAM10 substrates, L1 and N-Cadherin, previously implicated in axon growth and fasciculation. Furthermore, I will present data indicating that Sfrp1 may represent an important regulator of APP processing in the adult brain.

**Host:****Andreas Faissner**

Department of Cellmorphology and Molecular Neurobiology,  
Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology, Ruhr-University Bochum

**Guests are welcome**

**International Graduate School  
of Neuroscience**  
Ruhr-University Bochum

