

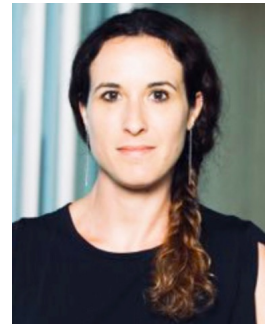
MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR NEUROBIOLOGY

12h15 A.M

TUESDAY
March 8th 2022

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Oligodendroglial cell lineage in aging & disease

During development and in adulthood, oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPC) are capable to generate myelinating oligodendrocytes, essential to central nervous system function and plasticity. However, OPC capacities have been shown to decline with age, and this coincides with a profound decline of repair and cognitive abilities. To address whether this decline was due to age-dependent changes in the properties of OPCs, I established a new technique to isolate them at all ages. I demonstrated that OPCs do not share the same transcriptomic and epigenomic profiles between ages, which are correlated with decreased migration and myelination properties. I recently identified that an activating epigenetic mark (DNA hydroxymethylation) was necessary for adult myelination, but defective in old mice, which could explain (re)myelination defects observed with aging.

<https://univ-tlse3-fr.zoom.us/j/92096904626?pwd=dkpHRnczb1RwdmYzR29paFBleklxZz09>
ID de réunion : 920 9690 4626 Code secret : 081568

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