

AXE NEUROSCIENCES

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Diverse Etiopathogenic Pathways Converging on PSP type neuropathology

Progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP) is a 4R tauopathy traditionally considered neuropathologically homogenous, with consistent tau filament folds. However, clinical and pathological heterogeneity is increasingly recognized. Using human brain tissue, we found that misfolded tau exhibits variable molecular behavior across cases, suggesting distinct pathogenic mechanisms converging on a common pathology. Further analysis revealed differences in inflammatory cell profiles, prompting HLA genotyping. A subset of PSP patients carried a haplotype associated with autoimmune brain disorders. We also observed variability in vascular pathology and mitochondrial responses. These findings indicate that diverse etiopathogenic processes may underlie PSP, potentially contributing to its clinical variability. Identifying mechanisms leading to tau pathology could inform novel therapeutic strategies that complement tau-targeted treatments.

Vendredi 28 novembre 2025
12h à 13h

A.03.9222

Ou via Zoom :

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83711686248?pwd=iuyu7xQqKfREzuN6MNFsaVlchawV8y.1>

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Séminaire organisé par Nicole Leclerc

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