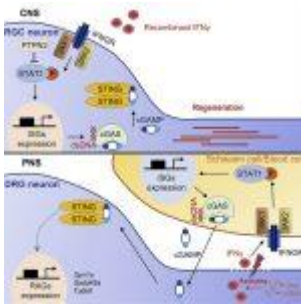


Axon regeneration in the adult nervous system – immune modulation



A spinal cord injury, for instance, can cause damage to the central nervous system (CNS), which can lead to a lifelong loss of sensory and motor function, because the cut axons can't grow again. Currently, there remains few alternative treatments available to aid individuals in regaining their motor skills. To provide long-term therapies that are effective, researchers are investigating techniques to allow the regeneration of damaged axons.

The central and peripheral nervous systems make up the two components of the human nervous system. Peripheral nerves have a greater capacity for self-repair and self-regeneration than the central nervous system. The connection between this self-healing and the nerve system's inherent immune system is still poorly understood by scientists. How immune-related signalling pathways influenced neurons after damage and if they may directly promote axonal regeneration has recently been investigated.

In a recent paper, researchers used a murine model to simplify a few of the difficulties involved in the regeneration of damaged axons (Figure 1). They discovered that deleting the phosphatase-coding gene (PTPN2) in neurons can cause axons to grow again. It can speed up the process and increase the quantity of regenerated axons when paired with type II

interferon (IFN γ). The researchers also tried to determine the role of the signalling pathway IFN γ -cGAS-STING in the regeneration process of peripheral nerves. They found that the peripheral axons could directly modulate the [immune response](#) to enhance and promote self-repair after injury.

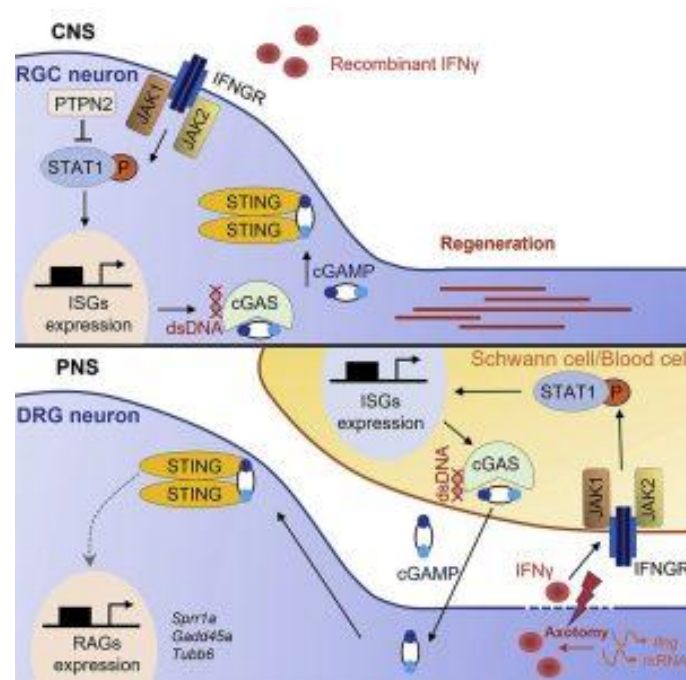


Figure 1: Graphical abstract.

The latest work is shedding new light on the quest for therapeutic approaches for difficult illnesses like spinal cord injuries, with the merging of many signalling pathways being one potential approach.

From the researchers:

“In CNS, such as retinal ganglion cells, IFN γ activates STAT1 in Ptpn2 cKO RGCs. STAT1 then upregulates neuronal cGAS expression. cGAS produces cGAMP and activate STING in neurons. In PNS, such as dorsal root ganglion, axotomy induces IFN γ expression in axons by local translation. And IFN γ activates STAT1-cGAS signaling and cGAMP production in surrounding Schwann cells and blood cells, to promote peripheral axon regeneration.”

Journal article: Wang, X., et al. 2022. [Driving axon regeneration by orchestrating neuronal and non-neuronal innate immune responses via the IFN \$\gamma\$ -cGAS-STING axis.](#) *Neuron* (2022).

Summary by Stefan Botha