



A Drug Combination Rescues Frataxin-Dependent Neural and Cardiac Pathophysiology in FA Models

Rosella Abeti^{1*}, Mittal Jasoliya², Sahar Al-Mahdawi³, Mark Pook³,
Cristina Gonzalez-Robles¹, Chun Kiu Hui², Gino Cortopassi² and Paola Giunti^{1*}

¹Ataxia Centre, Department of Clinical and Movement Neurosciences, UCL, Institute of Neurology, London, United Kingdom, ²Department of Molecular Biosciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, UC Davis, Davis, CA, United States, ³Department of Life Sciences, Institute of Environment, Health, and Societies, College of Health and Life Sciences, Division of Biosciences, Brunel University London, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Matteo Becatti,
University of Firenze, Italy

Reviewed by:

Maria Dolores Moltó,
University of Valencia, Spain
Jordi Tamarit,
Universitat de Lleida, Spain

*Correspondence:

Rosella Abeti
r.abeti@ucl.ac.uk
Paola Giunti
p.giunti@ucl.ac.uk

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Molecular Diagnostics and
Therapeutics,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences

Received: 07 December 2021

Accepted: 17 March 2022

Published: 19 May 2022

Citation:

Abeti R, Jasoliya M, Al-Mahdawi S,
Pook M, Gonzalez-Robles C, Hui CK,
Cortopassi G and Giunti P (2022) A
Drug Combination Rescues Frataxin-
Dependent Neural and Cardiac
Pathophysiology in FA Models.
Front. Mol. Biosci. 9:830650.
doi: 10.3389/fmolb.2022.830650

Friedreich's ataxia (FA) is an inherited multisystemic neuro- and cardio-degenerative disorder. Seventy-four clinical trials are listed for FA (including past and present), but none are considered FDA/EMA-approved therapy. To date, FA therapeutic strategies have focused along two main lines using a single-drug approach: a) increasing frataxin and b) enhancing downstream pathways, including antioxidant levels and mitochondrial function. Our novel strategy employed a combinatorial approach to screen approved compounds to determine if a combination of molecules provided an additive or synergistic benefit to FA cells and/or animal models. Eight single drug molecules were administered to FA fibroblast patient cells: nicotinamide riboside, hemin, betamethasone, resveratrol, epicatechin, histone deacetylase inhibitor 109, methylene blue, and dimethyl fumarate. We measured their individual ability to induce *FXN* transcription and mitochondrial biogenesis in patient cells. Single-drug testing highlighted that dimethyl fumarate and resveratrol increased these two parameters. In addition, the simultaneous administration of these two drugs was the most effective in terms of *FXN* mRNA and mitobiogenesis increase. Interestingly, this combination also improved mitochondrial functions and reduced reactive oxygen species in neurons and cardiomyocytes. Behavioral tests in an FA mouse model treated with dimethyl fumarate and resveratrol demonstrated improved rotarod performance. Our data suggest that dimethyl fumarate is effective as a single agent, and the addition of resveratrol provides further benefit in some assays without showing toxicity. Therefore, they could be a valuable combination to counteract FA pathophysiology. Further studies will help fully understand the potential of a combined therapeutic strategy in FA pathophysiology.

Keywords: Friedreich's Ataxia (FA), Frataxin (FXN), Dimethyl fumarate (DMF), Resveratrol (Resv), Mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$), Reactive Oxygen species (ROS)

INTRODUCTION

Friedreich's ataxia (FA) is an inherited multisystemic degenerative disorder, with a prevalence of ~1–2/50,000, and has a typical onset during puberty (Labuda et al., 2000), which is ultimately lethal and for which there is no FDA/EMA-approved therapy. Clinical trials are being conducted for the omaveloxolone that has been proved efficacious (Lynch et al., 2018; Lynch et al., 2021), and the

nicotinamide data also looked promising (Libri et al., 2014), but approval has still not occurred, so new molecules and new strategies are warranted. FA has only one cause, the genetic reduction of frataxin; thus, small molecules, proteins, or gene therapy that increases frataxin expression has received particular interest. Although gene and protein therapy strategies have been received enthusiastically by the pharmaceutical and investment community, it is still unclear whether gene delivery will be efficient enough for internal neural and cardiac tissues to support recovery. Thus, small molecules that penetrate the brain and heart and increase frataxin expression, whose deficiency is the only cause of FA, are also interesting.

The *FXN* gene encodes the mitochondrial protein frataxin (FXN), which is fundamental in iron–sulfur cluster biogenesis and mitochondrial function (Tsai and Barondeau, 2010; Colin et al., 2013; Abeti et al., 2016). Several studies have shown that some compounds increase *FXN* mRNA levels in patients' blood (Libri et al., 2014; Soragni and Gottesfeld, 2016), but it is unclear if the drugs efficiently increase FXN expression at a cellular level. Therefore, we chose a combinatorial approach to screen drugs that have been already proposed for FA and administered them to primary fibroblasts from FA patients. By measuring mtDNA and the levels of *FXN* mRNA, we determined the efficiency of eight compounds: nicotinamide riboside (NR) (Bieganowski and Brenner, 2004; Chan et al., 2013), hemin (He) (Napoli et al., 2007), betamethasone (BM) (Mason et al., 2010; Giardino et al., 2013), resveratrol (Resv) (Alcaín and Villalba, 2009; Haigis and Sinclair, 2010), epicatechin (EC) (Qureshi et al., 2021), HDAC109 (Soragni and Gottesfeld, 2016; Rodden et al., 2021), methylene blue (MB) (Bistas and Sanghavi, 2021), and dimethyl fumarate (DMF) (Sahdeo et al., 2014; Jasoliya et al., 2017; Jasoliya et al., 2019). This pool of drugs has been shown to either increase *FXN* or ameliorate mitochondrial function. In brief, NR has been described as a natural NAD⁺ precursor (Bieganowski and Brenner, 2004). NAD⁺ regulates sirtuin (class III HDACs) function and, consequently, oxidative metabolism, and it is a rate-limiting co-substrate for sirtuin enzymes. This NAD⁺ precursor differs from nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) as it requires the conversion to NMN by nicotinamide riboside kinase 1 (NRK1) (Bieganowski and Brenner, 2004). Sirtuins are a class of proteins that possess deacetylase properties and are responsible for cellular regulation (Bieganowski and Brenner, 2004). Therefore, by inhibiting their natural function, it is possible to reverse *FXN* silencing (present in FA patients) (Chan et al., 2013). He (ferric chloride heme or hemin) is an iron-containing porphyrin with chlorine that can be formed from a heme group and was suggested to improve mitochondrial activity in FA models (Napoli et al., 2007). BM is a corticosteroid capable of crossing the blood–brain barrier (BBB) and reaching the CNS, where it seems to suppress inflammation and even possibly act as an antioxidant (Mason et al., 2010; Giardino et al., 2013).

Resv (3,5,4'-trihydroxy-*trans*-stilbene) is a stilbenoid, a type of natural phenol, which, according to *in vitro* studies, can activate sirtuin 1 (Alcaín and Villalba, 2009). In turn, sirtuin 1 activates the transcriptional coactivator PGC-1 α (Haigis and Sinclair, 2010). This factor is known to play a role in FA pathogenesis (Coppola

et al., 2009; Marmolino and Acquaviva, 2009; Yiu et al., 2015). In addition, PGC-1 α induces mitochondrial biogenesis and antioxidant defenses (Marmolino et al., 2010).

EC is a phenol with antioxidant properties that can cross the blood–brain barrier (BBB) and activate the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) pathways. It has also been proposed as a treatment for FA, and its clinical trial is currently in phase 2 (Qureshi et al., 2021). HDAC109 is an HDAC inhibitor that, as Bidichandani and others have shown, is able to revert nucleosome occupancy at the *FXN* promoter and relieve the transcription initiation defect in FA patient's cells (Rodden et al., 2021). MB, methylthioninium chloride, is a salt used as a medication and dye. Its primary therapeutic use is to treat methemoglobinemia (Bistas and Sanghavi, 2021), but it has been found efficacious also on FA by promoting mitochondrial biogenesis and increasing *FXN* levels (Khdour et al., 2018). DMF is the methyl ester of fumaric acid known for its anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective properties (Linker et al., 2011). DMF is known to stimulate the activity of the transcription factor nuclear factor (erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 (Nrf2) (Scannevin et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2014). It has been previously identified during a 1600 FDA-approved drug library screening and subsequently proved to protect mitochondria in a dose-dependent cell-based assay in FA (Sahdeo et al., 2014). DMF enhances mitochondrial biogenesis (Jasoliya et al., 2017) and significantly increases *FXN* expression in FA cells by increasing transcription initiation (Jasoliya et al., 2019).

We performed our assays commencing with a single drug administration, and then we combined some of them in pairs to see whether drug combinations could improve the efficacy of a single drug. These combinations were then tested for efficacy in cultures of primary cerebellar neurons and cardiomyocytes prepared from FA mouse models, looking at the mitochondrial function and mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mROS). Then we have also tested the neurobehavioral effect in a mouse model of FA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Primary Human Fibroblasts

Primary cultures of human control (GM-3440) and FA patient fibroblasts (GM-4078) were obtained from the Coriell Institute for Medical Research repository. They were maintained at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. DMEM (Corning, Inc., Corning, NY, United States) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (JR-Scientific, Woodland, CA, United States) and 1x penicillin–streptomycin solution (Corning, Inc., Corning, NY, United States) was used as the growth medium. The medium was changed every 2 days (Jasoliya et al., 2017). Treatments with the drugs were performed 48 h prior to the assays.

Transgenic Mice

All the transgenic mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratory and housed at UCL, except for the YG8LR mouse model that was from the Pook repository and housed at Brunel University. All procedures were carried out in accordance with the U.K. Home

Office Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (ASPA). The protocols were approved by the UCL Animal Welfare and Ethical Review Body (AWERB) and by the Brunel University Animals Welfare and Ethical Review Board. The KIKO model was originated by a frataxin knock-in/knockout (KIKO), with one allele of the frataxin (GAA)₂₃₀ expansion mutation (*Fxn^{tm1Pand}*) on one chromosome and one allele of the frataxin exon 4-deleted mutation (*Fxn^{tm1Mkn}*) on the homologous chromosome) (Marmolino et al., 2010). The corresponding control line used was the wild type (WT; C57BL/6J). The YG8R-800 model, also called *Fxn^{null}*:YG8s (GAA)_{>800} mice, harbors a global null allele of mouse frataxin (*Fxn^{null}*) and the human *FXN* YAC transgene small repeat YG8s (contracted integration to a single copy of the human *FXN* gene (Anjomani Virmouni et al., 2015)) with >800 GAA trinucleotide sequence repeats). The control line used to compare this model was the Y47R, *Fxn^{null}* allele and a single copy integration of the Y47 human *FXN* YAC transgene encoding human frataxin with normal-sized (GAA)₉ repeats. The YG8LR model was originated by a mouse colony called YG8sR, which was derived while breeding the former YG8R (which initially contained expanded (GAA)_{90–190} repeats units) (Al-Mahdawi et al., 2006). The YG8sR line contained a single copy of the *FXN* YAC transgene and a single pure GAA repeat expansion mutation (which was formerly of (GAA)₁₂₀ repeats in size in the founder mouse). The GAA repeat remains as a single unit upon transmission but exhibited both intergenerational and somatic variability in repeat size, and that is how the YG8LR was generated. YG8LR line has a single pure GAA repeat expansion mutation, but the number of repeats reached (GAA)₆₀₀. For the preparation of primary cultures of cerebellar granule neurons and cardiomyocytes, we have used the KIKO mouse model. The YG8R-800 mouse model was also used for primary cultures of cerebellar granule neurons. YG8LR was used for mtDNA, frataxin mRNA, and behavioral studies.

Cerebellar Granule Neurons

CGNs from KIKO and YG8R-800 mice and their controls, respectively, WT and Y47R, were isolated using the method described in Abeti et al. (2016) with few modifications. In brief, cerebella were isolated and homogenized, and dissociated with 0.25% trypsin-EDTA (Sigma Aldrich). CGNs were plated on glass coverslips, pre-coated with poly-D-lysine (1 mg/ml). The cells were maintained in Neurobasal with 2% of B27 (Invitrogen) and 2 mM L-glutamine, 1% of penicillin/streptomycin (Sigma Aldrich), and 25 mM KCL (to keep the CGNs slightly depolarized). In addition, 10 μM AraC was added after 24 h from the plating to avoid glial proliferation. CGNs were used 7 days after plating. Cells were maintained in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Prior to experiments, the cells were treated 48 h with the different compounds.

Primary Cultures of Neonatal Cardiomyocytes

Hearts were isolated from 6-day-old KIKO and WT mice, and cardiomyocytes were prepared. In brief, the hearts were homogenized and digested with isolation buffer solution

composed (millimolars): 116 NaCl, 20 HEPES, 0.77 NaH₂PO₄, 5.5 D-glucose, 5.4 KCl, and 0.4 MgSO₄, with pH adjusted to 7.35. In 100 ml isolation buffer, 60 mg collagenase type II CLS2 (~250 μ/mg, Worthington) and 25 mg pancreatin from porcine pancreas (Sigma) were added. After digestion and cardiomyocyte extraction process, the cells were plated in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium supplemented with 15% fetal calf serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin and maintained in an incubator at 37°C, 5% CO₂³².

Drugs

The concentrations for each molecule used in the study in primary cell cultures (human and mouse) and administered 48 h prior to experiments were as follows: NR (100 μM; reconstitute in H₂O; #SMB00907); He (10 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #51280); BM (10 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #B7005); Resv (100 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #R5010); EC (100 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #E4018); HDAC109 (5 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #382149); MB (3 μM; reconstitute in H₂O; #319112); and DMF (30 μM; reconstitute in DMSO; #242926). For vehicle-treated cells, we used the highest concentration of the solvent used to reconstitute the compounds that was ≤0.1% (DMSO or H₂O). All the drugs described before were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Caffeine (10 mM; reconstitute in H₂O; #2793; Tocris Bioscience) was administered during live imaging experiments on cardiomyocytes.

DNA and RNA Isolation and Quantification

Total DNA was extracted from primary fibroblast cells and mouse tissues using a DNeasy plus mini kit and DNeasy blood & tissue kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, United States) following the manufacturer's instruction (Jasoliya et al., 2019). DNA was quantified by a NanoDrop 2000c Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, United States). Total RNA was extracted from human fibroblast cells using an RNeasy plus mini kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, United States), following the manufacturer's instructions. RNA quantity and quality were measured by using a NanoDrop 2000c Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, United States). For mouse tissues, total RNA was isolated by homogenization with TRIzol (Invitrogen, United Kingdom).

Quantitative PCR

cDNA, from primary fibroblasts, was synthesized from mRNA with iScript cDNA Synthesis Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, United States) per manufacturer's instruction in a C1000

TABLE 1 | Primers.

Species	Gene	Sequence (5' → 3')
Human	<i>MT-TL1</i> (DNA) Forward	CACCCAAGAACAGGGTTTGT
	<i>MT-TL1</i> (DNA) Reverse	TGGCCATGGGTATGTTGTTA
Human	<i>B2M</i> (DNA) Forward	TGCTGTCTCCATGTTTGTATGTATCT
	<i>B2M</i> (DNA) Reverse	TCTCTGTCCTCCACCTCTAAGT
Human	<i>FXN</i> Forward	ATCTTCTCCATCCAGTGGACCT
	<i>FXN</i> Reverse	GCTGGGCATCAAGCATCTTT

Touch Thermal Cycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, United States). qPCR was performed using SensiFAST SYBR No-ROX Kit (Bioline, Taunton, MA, United States) in Roche Lightcycler 480 (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, United States). The second derivative of the amplification curve was used to determine the cycle threshold, and the data were analyzed by Δ_{CT} calculation. Primers used for mTL1 DNA for mitochondrial DNA and beta 2 microglobulin for nuclear DNA (*B2M*) and *FXN* are detailed in **Table 1** (Jasoliya et al., 2017); (Jasoliya et al., 2019).

cDNA, from mouse tissues, was synthesized from mRNA, by using AMV reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) with oligo(dT)20 primers, and *FXN* expression levels were determined by qRT-PCR using FRT-I and RRT-II primers as previously described (Anjomani Virmouni et al., 2015).

To determine the mt/nDNA ratio, total DNA was extracted from mouse brain tissue and qPCR analysis was performed using mouse mt-Nd1 and Cfr primers as previously described (Jasoliya et al., 2017).

Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Assay

The maintenance of mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi_m$) was assessed with tetramethylrhodamine methyl ester (TMRM; Invitrogen), a cationic fluorescent dye that enters healthy mitochondria. The dye was used with two different protocols: a) redistribution mode (Abeti et al., 2016). In healthy cells, at concentrations <50 nM, TMRM fluorescent signal shows a mitochondrial localization, which is retained until mitochondrial toxins induced depolarization. Upon $\Delta\Psi_m$ depolarization, TMRM redistributes into the cytosol, and the signal decreases. The maintenance of $\Delta\Psi_m$ was measured as the difference between the response to oligomycin (2 μ g/ml) and the baseline. Then 1 μ M rotenone (Rot) and 1 μ M carbonyl cyanide-p-trifluoromethoxy phenylhydrazone (FCCP) were used to dissipate the $\Delta\Psi_m$ completely. b) De-quenching mode (Abeti et al., 2018a): At concentration >500 nM, the dye goes to the mitochondria, but the vicinity of many fluorescent molecules together quenches the fluorescent signal. After that, 10 mM caffeine was used to challenge cardiomyocytes $\Delta\Psi_m$. Upon depolarization, part of TMRM molecules exit the mitochondria, and the signal is de-quenched, showing an increase in fluorescence. TMRM was excited at 560 nm, and the images were collected with a 590-nm long-pass filter. Fluorescence was measured using a Zeiss 710 CLSM confocal microscope.

Imaging Mitochondrial ROS

In total, 1 μ M CM-H2Xros (Thermo scientific) was loaded for 20 min prior to the beginning of the experiments at RT and then imaged with 560-nm laser and long-pass 590-nm emission filter to assess mitochondrial ROS (mROS). Fluorescence was measured using a Zeiss 710 CLSM confocal microscope. CM-H2Xros is a non-fluorescent probe that accumulates into active mitochondria. Upon oxidation, the probe becomes fluorescent. The increase in fluorescence was analyzed within the mitochondrial region, and the rate was then calculated cell by cell and percentage performed (Abeti et al., 2016; Angelova et al., 2021).

Behavioral Assays

Weight determination, beam walk, and rotarod performances were assessed monthly for a period of 5 months using the previously described methodology (Anjomani Virmouni et al., 2015). All procedures were carried out in accordance with the U.K. Home Office Animals Scientific Procedures Act (1986) and with ethical approval from the Brunel University London Animals Welfare and Ethical Review Body.

Short-Term Studies

Groups of age- and sex-matched, 2- to 4-month-old, hemizygous YG8LR mice ($n = 4-9$) were formerly treated daily by intraperitoneal injection for 5 days with either vehicle (PBS/5% Tween 20/5% PEG 400/2% DMSO) or drug: (i) 10 mg/kg/d DMF, (ii) 10 mg/kg/d Resv, or (iii) 10 mg/kg/d DMF and 10 mg/kg/d Resv combined. Brain tissue was subsequently analyzed to determine the comparative levels of *FXN* mRNA expression and mt/nDNA ratio. The control vehicle group was only included as an example of the *FXN* expression and mtDNA levels. The level of *FXN* expression in YG8LR founder mice (YG8sR) compared with the Y47R mice has previously been reported (Anjomani Virmouni et al., 2015), and it showed that in brain tissue, the level of *FXN* is about 20% compared to control (Y47R) mice.

Long-Term Studies

Mice at 2-3 months of age were treated by oral gavage administration three times per week with either vehicle (PBS/5% Tween 20/5% PEG 400/2% DMSO) ($n = 22$) or 200 mg/kg/d DMF and 200 mg/kg/d Resv combined ($n = 21$). Monthly observations were made of mouse weights and coordination abilities, in both short- and long-term studies. Beam walk performance was examined by the time taken to walk across a 1-m-long, 22-mm-wide beam. The relative beam walk performance was determined by the average time to cross the beam during the test period compared to the initial pretreatment average time to cross the beam (seconds). Relative rotarod performance was determined by average latency to fall during the test period compared to the initial pretreatment average latency to fall (seconds). ** $p < 0.01$ statistical significance obtained by Student's t-test analysis of 5-month data.

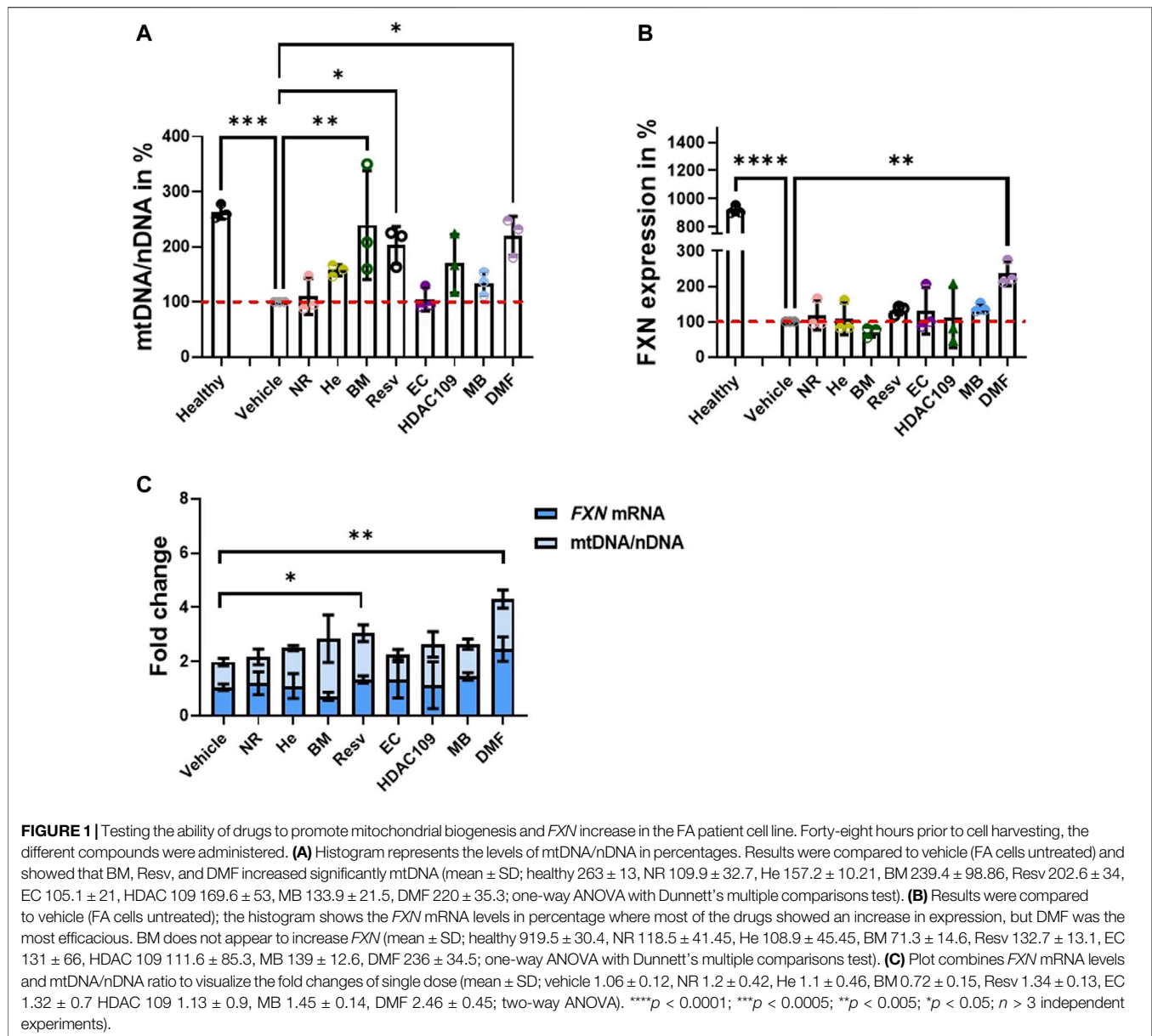
Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with Excel, Origin 9 (Microcal Software Inc.,), and GraphPad 9 software (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, United States). Results are expressed as means \pm SEM or SDM. Student's t-test and ANOVA tests were applied, when appropriate. The point of minimum acceptable statistical significance was taken to be 0.05 with Bonferroni correction, Tukey's multiple comparisons test, and Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. Representative averages were taken from $n > 3$ independent experiments.

RESULTS

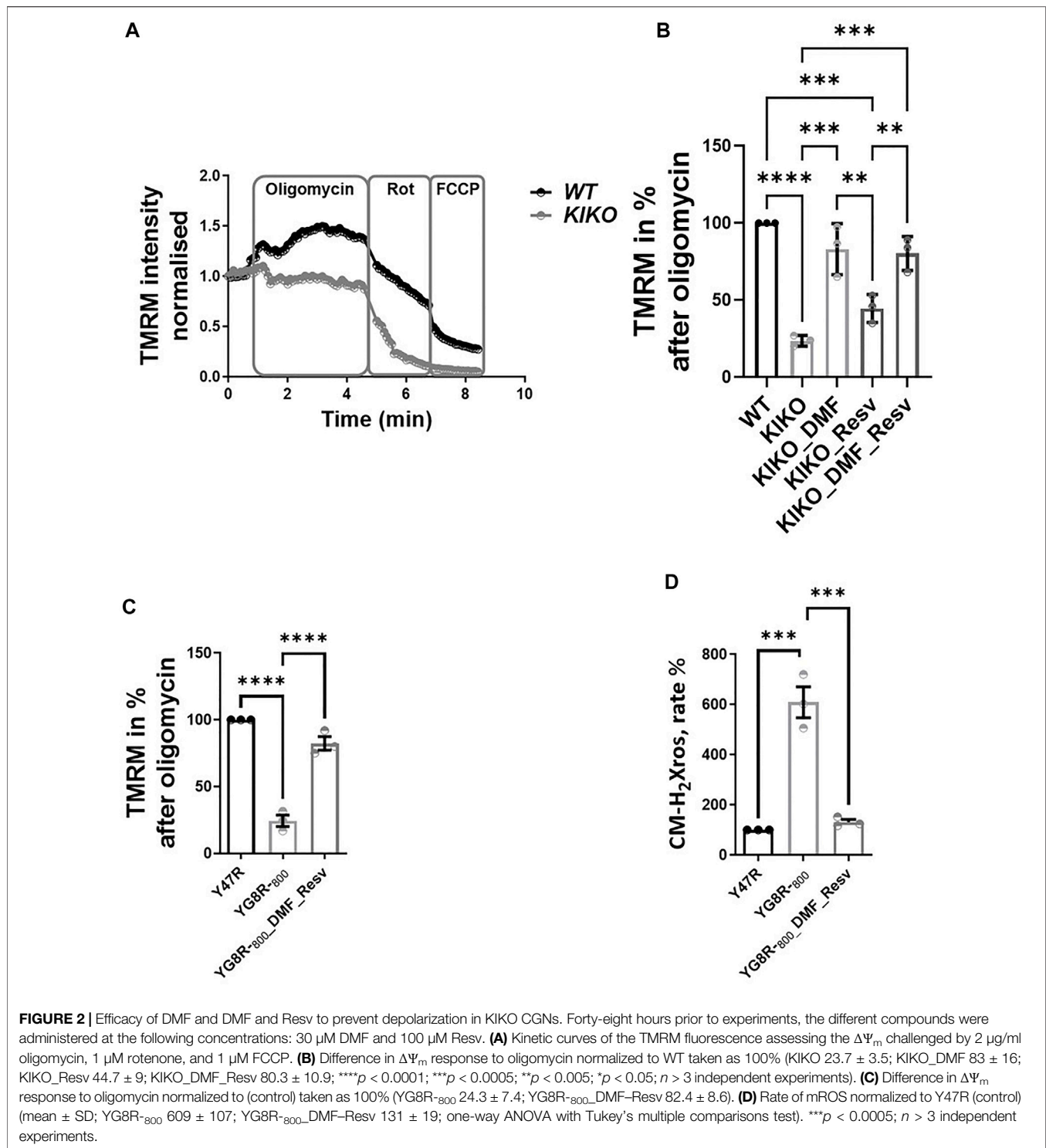
Drug Screening

We first tested primary FA patient fibroblasts for drug-based induction of mitochondrial biogenesis and *FXN* expression,



which are both markers of FA pathology (Jasoliya et al., 2017; Jasoliya et al., 2019). The compounds were administered 48 h prior to the experiments, and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) copy number, instead of nuclear DNA (nDNA), was examined. We found that BM, Resv, and DMF showed a significant increase in this parameter (Figure 1A), thus proving that all three compounds promote mitochondrial biogenesis. These results were in line with previous reports in FA patient fibroblasts and PBMCs, and KIKO mice, which showed that DMF effectively increased mitochondrial biogenesis (Jasoliya et al., 2017). We then measured the *FXN* mRNA levels. By comparing the samples to the

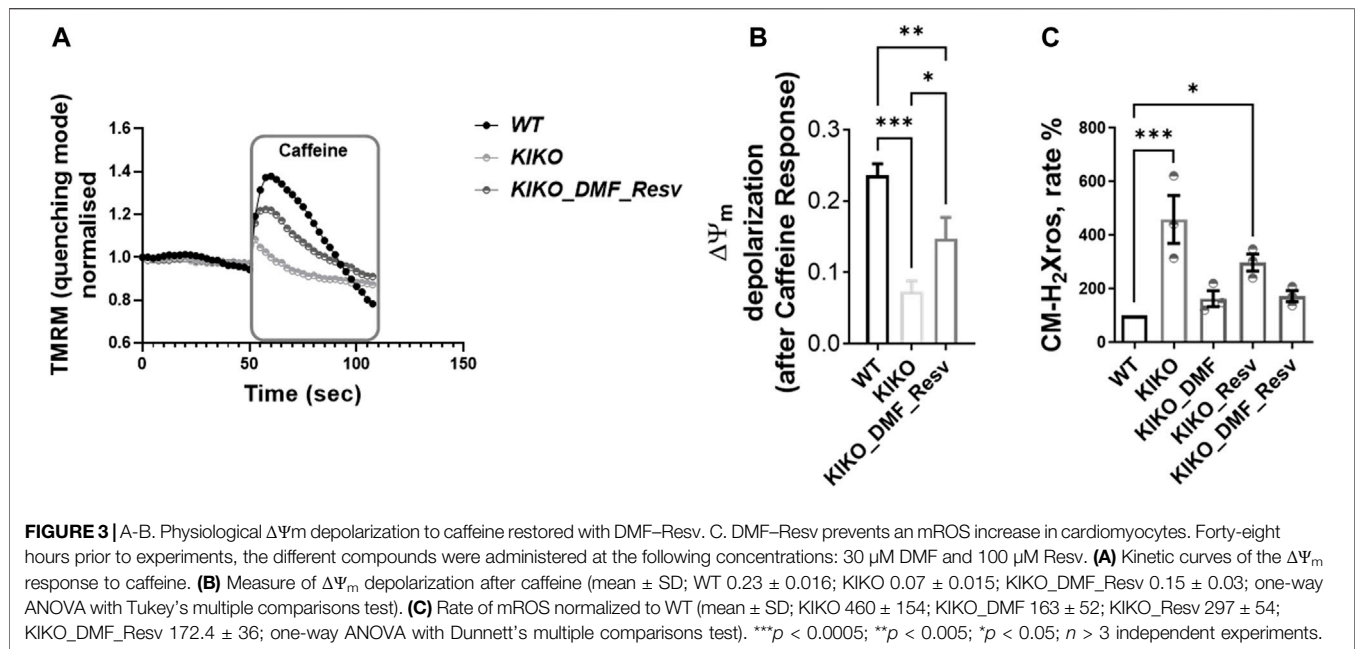
vehicle (FA-untreated cells), all the compounds, excluding BM, showed an increased mean of *FXN* mRNA expression, but only DMF-treated cells were statistically significant (Figure 1B). On the histogram, we have also reported that there is a remarkable difference between the healthy control and untreated and treated FA patients' cells. This is because FA patients' cells express frataxin at much lower levels (5–30% according to the GAA repeats length variability (Gellera et al., 2007), and it is acknowledged in the FA community that neither gene therapy nor small molecules approaches will be able to increase frataxin at healthy control levels. Reaching a closer level to carriers, which do not show



any symptoms and their levels is around only 50% compared to control, it is likely to produce some benefit (Nachbauer et al., 2011; Saccà et al., 2011).

To visualize the effect of combining mtDNA increase to FXN mRNA levels, we plot the results together (Figure 1C). These

results are in line with previous studies on FA models using DMF (Hui et al., 2021). The most promising candidates appear to be DMF and Resv as the changes induced by them were both statistically significant (Figure 1C). Consequently, we conducted physiological experiments using this combination.



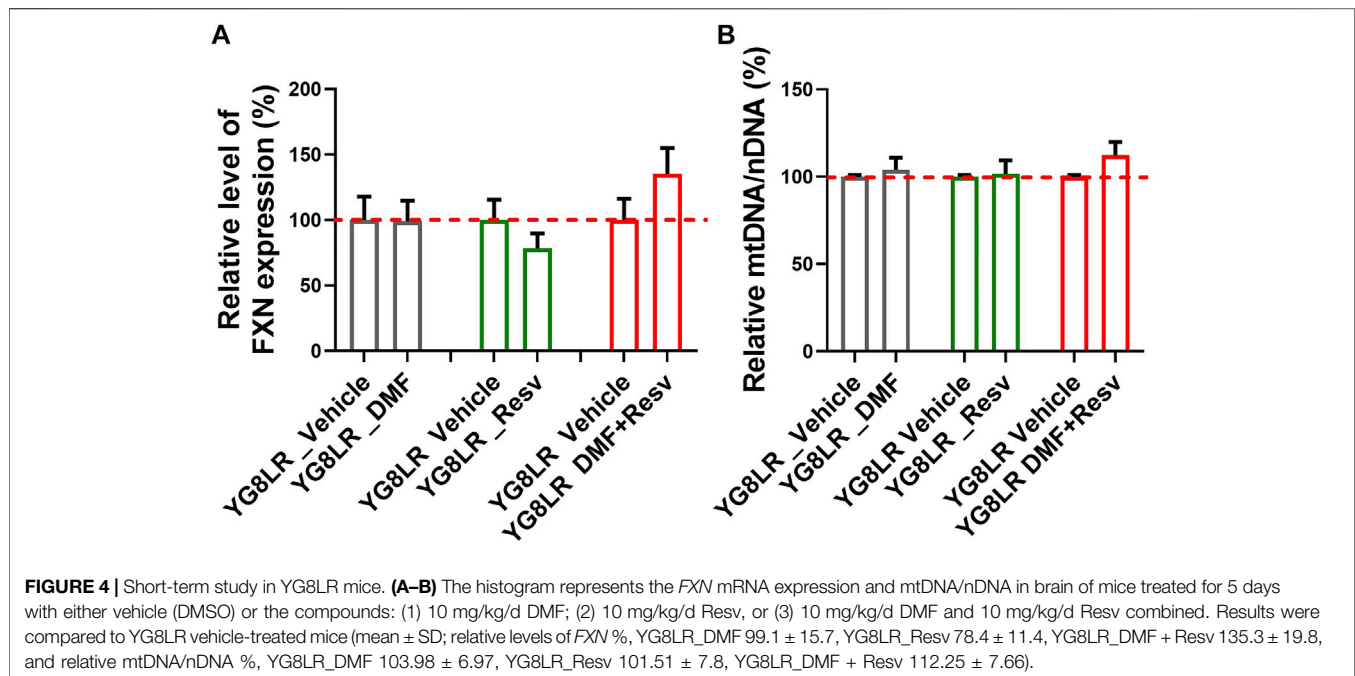
The Physiological Impact of Selected Compounds on Neuronal Cells

We previously found that neuronal FA models showed mild mitochondrial bioenergetic deficiency (Abeti et al., 2016). Accordingly, we tested the efficacy of these drugs on primary cerebellar granular neurons (CGNs) from KIKO mice. Following incubation with 30 μM DMF, 100 μM Resv, and the combination of the two (DMF and Resv) for 48 h, we measured the maintenance of $\Delta\Psi_m$, a readout for mitochondrial health (Figure 2). Figure 2 illustrates kinetic curves of TMRM fluorescence in CGNs used in the redistribution mode, in which upon depolarization, the fluorophore is released from the mitochondria and redistributed into the cell body, and the fluorescent signal decreases (Figure 2A). Upon administration of the ATP synthase (complex V) inhibitor oligomycin (2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), the signal in WT neurons increased as expected because the electron transport chain (ETC) works harder to compensate the inhibition of complex V. However, under the same conditions, the signal in KIKO mice CGNs decreases, reflecting $\Delta\Psi_m$ depolarization, indicating that the ETC is not able to maintain the potential. After Rot (1 μM) administration, the complex I-dependent electron transfer shows deeper depolarization. At the end of the experiment, the uncoupler FCCP fully dissipated the $\Delta\Psi_m$ as expected (Figure 2A). The histogram summarizes the decrease in fluorescence after oligomycin administration (Figure 2B). Interestingly, DMF and the combination of DMF and Resv successfully prevented depolarization in KIKO CGNs, while Resv alone did not show a significant difference when compared to KIKO-untreated cells. This shows that Resv alone is unlikely to improve the imbalance in mitochondrial energy (Figure 2B).

We then assessed $\Delta\Psi_m$ and the mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mROS) generation in CGNs (Figure 2C, D). Similar to KIKO CGNs, YG8R-800 cells displayed a marked $\Delta\Psi_m$ depolarization, which was recovered by pretreating the cells with the DMF-Resv combination (Figure 2C). Last, several researchers have demonstrated that FA cells have decreased antioxidant protection (Chantrel-Groussard et al., 2001; Li et al., 2013; Abeti et al., 2018b), and this drug combination showed protection against mROS, which are otherwise toxic for YG8R-800 cells (Figure 2D).

Physiological Impact of Selected Compounds on Cardiac Cells

Previously, we found that cardiac models of FA showed deregulation in Ca^{2+} homeostasis, in which the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) Ca^{2+} content was pathologically reduced, and that mitochondrial Ca^{2+} uptake was impaired (Abeti et al., 2018a). To test whether the DMF and Resv could effectively protect the cells from such aberrant response in cardiomyocytes, we have challenged the cells with caffeine, an agonist of ryanodine receptor (RyR)-mediated Ca^{2+} release. The increase in cytosolic Ca^{2+} then activates Ca^{2+} entry into the mitochondria, which stimulates the activity of the cardiac mitochondrial dehydrogenases, thus driving a change in $\Delta\Psi_m$ (Abeti et al., 2018a). In Figure 3, the graph shows the $\Delta\Psi_m$ depolarization in WT, which is the response to the events described before (here TMRM was used in the de-quenching mode; see Materials and Methods), that was much smaller in KIKO cells (Figure 3A). Interestingly, in DMF- and Resv KIKO-treated cells, the mitochondrial function was nearly restored (Figure 3A). The histogram shows the



depolarization after caffeine response in all the cases, in which by pre-incubating the cells with DMF–Resv KIKO cells showed a significant difference compared to KIKO-untreated cells (Figure 3B). We then measured the increase in mROS in KIKO cells and found that both DMF alone and DMF–Resv combination effectively decreased the generation of mROS in the cardiac FA model (Figure 3C).

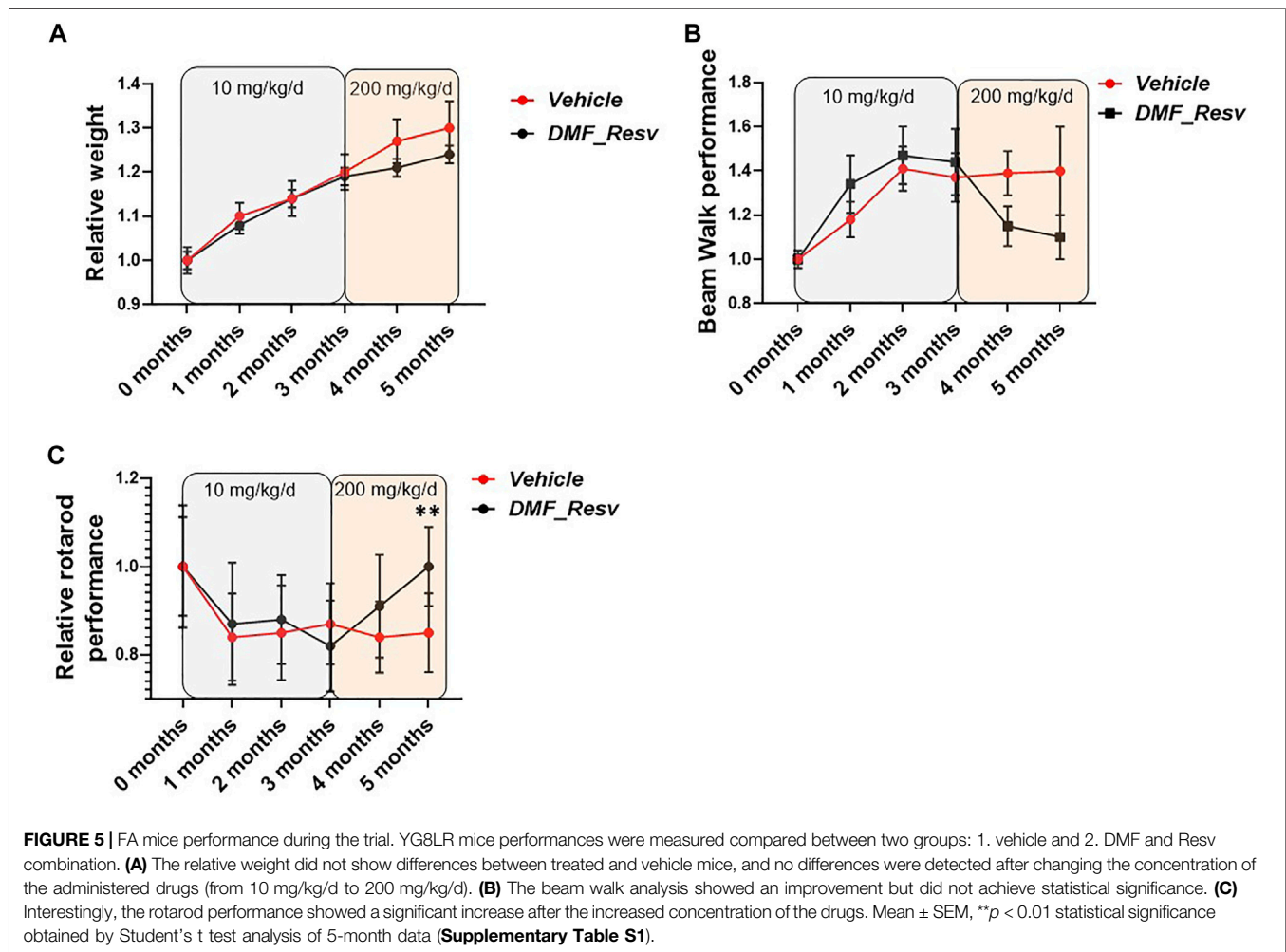
Drug Testing in YG8LR FA Mice

To assess the *in vivo* effects of DMF, Resv, or combined DMF–Resv, groups of age- and sex-matched 2- to 4-month-old hemizygous YG8LR mice ($n = 4–9$) were treated by daily intraperitoneal injection for 5 days with either vehicle or compound: (i) 10 mg/kg/d DMF; (ii) 10 mg/kg/d Resv, or (iii) 10 mg/kg/d DMF and 10 mg/kg/d Resv combined. Brain tissue was subsequently analyzed to determine the comparative levels of *FXN* mRNA expression and mt/nDNA ratio. The results showed that in these short-term studies, there was a trend to increased levels of *FXN* mRNA expression (Figure 4A) and mt/nDNA ratio (Figure 4B) in the combined DMF–Resv treatment, although levels did not reach statistical significance. However, no increment was shown when the drugs were administered independently.

Therefore, we proceeded with long-term studies of the YG8LR mice using the combined DMF–Resv treatment approach. Groups of age- and sex-matched 2- to 3-month-old hemizygous YG8LR mice were treated by oral gavage three times per week with either vehicle ($n = 22$) or 10 mg/kg/d DMF and 10 mg/kg/d Resv combined ($n = 21$). Monthly observations were made of mouse weights and coordination abilities, as determined by performances on time taken to walk across a 1-m-long, 22-mm-wide beam and on an accelerating

rotarod. After 3 months of observations, no changes were detected between the vehicle- and DMF–Resv-treated groups of mice in either average relative weight increase (Figure 5A) or beam walk tests (Figure 5B) or on the rotarod (Figure 5C). We then increased the dosage to 200 mg/kg/d DMF and 200 mg/kg/d Resv (the equivalent given to humans proportionated for mice) for a further 2 months. The results of this extended period of higher DMF–Resv dosing revealed a gradual, non-significant reduction of relative weight gain in mice treated with DMF–Resv compared to the vehicle-treated mice.

The relative beam walk performance determined by average time to cross a beam during the test period compared to the initial pretreatment average time to cross the beam (seconds) showed a trend of improvement after 3 months of treatment and at increased dosage, although no significant differences were witnessed between FA (vehicle)- and DMF–Resv-treated mice (Figure 5B). However, a trend to improved beam walk performance was detected in mice treated with DMF–Resv compared to the vehicle-treated mice throughout the three to 5-month treatment period, although the values did not achieve a statistically significant difference (Figure 5B). Interestingly, after 3 months of treatment, at 5 months of age, the DMF–Resv-treated mice showed an improvement in the relative rotarod performance, which was determined by average latency to fall during the test period compared to the initial pretreatment average latency to fall (seconds) (Figure 5C). A statistically significant increase in rotarod performance was detected in mice treated with DMF–Resv compared to the vehicle-treated mice by the 5 months time point (Figure 5C). Overall, the *in vivo* studies of YG8LR mice indicate good tolerability and positive beneficial behavioral effects of prolonged high dosing of combined DMF–Resv treatment.



DISCUSSION

Friedreich's ataxia (FA) is the most common inherited ataxia, with a prevalence of $\sim 1\text{--}2/50,000$ and a typical onset during puberty (Labuda et al., 2000). All FA patients produce a reduced amount of functional frataxin (FXN; a mitochondrial protein) (Gellera et al., 2007; Nachbauer et al., 2011; Saccà et al., 2011). Frataxin participates in iron-sulfur cluster (ISC) biosynthesis in the mitochondria (Tsai and Barondeau, 2010; Colin et al., 2013). The formation of ISCs, which are essential for electron transfer in the mitochondrial electron transport chain, is critical for optimal mitochondrial function, and we observed functional deficiency at multiple levels (Abeti et al., 2016).

There is currently no cure for FA. Nevertheless, there is an incredible ongoing worldwide effort by researchers and clinicians working on FA, alongside patients and advocacy groups, to find the most efficacious way to improve FA patients' life.

Two main therapeutic strategies are considered for FA, and these include a. promoting an FXN expression increase at the gene level (Libri et al., 2014; Soragni and Gottesfeld, 2016; Abeti et al., 2018b), b. promoting downstream effects, reducing oxidant

stress, and ameliorating mitochondrial function (Marmolino et al., 2010; Jasoliya et al., 2017; Lynch et al., 2018).

Our study aimed to investigate which drug and/or which combination of drugs will demonstrate to be most efficacious to increase the expression level of FXN mRNA, consequently improving mitochondrial health in patients' cells and FA models' neurons and cardiomyocytes *in vitro* and proving to ameliorate the motor skills *in vivo* in FA mouse models. We screened eight molecules that have been previously studied as potential FA treatments.

We selected NR (Bieganowski and Brenner, 2004; Chan et al., 2013), He (Napoli et al., 2007), BM (Mason et al., 2010; Giardino et al., 2013), Resv (Alcaín and Villalba, 2009; Haigis and Sinclair, 2010), EC (Qureshi et al., 2021), HDAC109 (Soragni and Gottesfeld, 2016; Rodden et al., 2021), MB (Bistas and Sanghavi, 2021), and DMF (Sahdeo et al., 2014; Jasoliya et al., 2017; Jasoliya et al., 2019). The compounds have been chosen after a more extensive screening in which they were deemed as non-toxic at the concentrations and incubating period used. By looking at the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) copy number, instead of nuclear DNA (nDNA), we found that BM, Resv, and DMF showed a significant increase. Instead, by measuring

the *FXN* mRNA levels, a significant increase was reached by DMF. Comparing the fold change of *FXN* mRNA and mtDNA/nDNA on the same graph, we found that overall DMF and Resv seemed to be the most efficacious treatments.

We then applied these treatments on cerebellar granule neurons (CGNs) and cardiomyocytes from FA mouse models and confirmed that the mitochondrial activity was also improved under DMF or DMF–Resv treatment and the excess of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mROS) was decreased compared to vehicle-treated cells. However, in our *in vitro* studies, the beneficial effects appeared to be related to DMF, rather than to Resv. Subsequently, we tested the DMF–Resv combination *in vivo*, in a trial dosing the YG8LR model. Short-term studies, using a drug concentration of 10 mg/kg, showed a trend to increased levels of *FXN* mRNA expression and mt/nDNA ratio in the combined DMF–Resv treatment (not with DMF and Resv alone), although levels did not reach statistical significance and no improvement in the behavioral tests (data not shown). By changing the way of administration (oral gavage) and then increasing the concentration of the drugs to the equivalent given to humans proportionated for mice (200 mg/kg), the DMF–Resv-treated mice showed an improvement in performance on the rotarod exercise when compared to untreated (vehicle) mice. No statistical significance was witnessed in the beam walking exercise, although there was an improvement in mice treated with DMF–Resv as the time taken to walk was much shorter than the mice treated with vehicle only. The body weight remained unchanged. In summary, *in vivo* results suggest that the combination of the DMF–Resv is somehow more effective than the drugs on their own, but this is not reflected in the *in vitro* experiments on primary cells, in which DMF alone was similarly effective as the combination with Resv. It is not a surprise that *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies show different efficacy as the former is susceptible to multiple metabolic processes that are continuously taking place in the body, while the latter has less variability. This could be due to the possibility that the single drug is broken down by a number of reactions that occur continuously in the whole body, and therefore, the drug would not be effective when used directly in mice. However, this will allow us to understand how a drug or a combination of drugs works within body processes and therefore pivotal before proposing novel therapeutic strategies in humans.

Our work corroborates and supports previous studies indicating that DMF and Resv could be valid compounds to treat FA patients. Indeed, previously, we have shown that DMF alone is able to increase *FXN* levels and mitochondrial biogenesis (Jasoliya et al., 2017; Jasoliya et al., 2019). DMF is known as an inducer of the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) pathway, but it operates on both the main FA therapeutic strategies mentioned before (Jasoliya et al., 2017; Jasoliya et al., 2019). This might be the reason why it seems to be a successful candidate even in our studies. However, treatments with high dose of Resv also showed a downstream effect increasing the protection from oxidative stress and improving some of the clinical outcome measures, which include neurologic, audiologic, and speech functions (Yiu et al., 2015). In the absence of changes in *FXN* levels, Resv's

downstream effect includes the transcription of PGC-1 α (through SIRT1), which is known to increase the mitochondrial biogenesis and antioxidant defenses, also enhancing the Nrf2 pathway antioxidant responses (Marmolino et al., 2010). Overall, our studies show that DMF and Resv are useful candidates to potentially alleviate the pathophysiology of FA and that *in vivo* studies are crucial to assess the potential benefit of novel drugs. Further studies will be required to prove these findings.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusion of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The animal study and protocol were reviewed and approved by the UCL Animal Welfare and Ethical Review Body (AWERB). This study was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (ASPAA).

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

RA designed the study, conducted and designed the experiments, analyzed the results, and wrote the manuscript. MJ contributed to performing the mFXN and mtDNA experiments. SA contributed to performing behavioral experiments and mFXN and mtDNA experiments on mice. MP contributed to performing behavioral experiments, interpreting the data and editing the manuscript. CGR contributed to interpreting the data and editing the manuscript. CH contributed to performing the mFXN and mtDNA experiments. GC contributed to design the study and editing the manuscript. PG contributed to design the study and editing the manuscript.

FUNDING

We would like to thank the funders that supported us, in particular FARA (Bronya J. Keats International Research Collaboration Award) and an NIH grant we received (4R33NS106719-03 Pharmacodynamics and *in vivo* efficacy of fumarate for mitochondrial disease *in vivo*). Besides, we would like to acknowledge the UCLH/UCL for which PG works and receives a proportion of funding from the Department of Health's NIHR Biomedical Research Centers funding scheme, and the support given by the CRN: North Thames, National Institute for Health Research.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmolb.2022.830650/full#supplementary-material>

REFERENCES

- Abeti, R., Baccaro, A., Esteras, N., and Giunti, P. (2018). Novel Nrf2-Inducer Prevents Mitochondrial Defects and Oxidative Stress in Friedreich's Ataxia Models. *Front. Cel. Neurosci.* 12, 188. PMID: 30065630; PMCID: PMC6056642. doi:10.3389/fncel.2018.00188
- Abeti, R., Brown, A. F., Maiolino, M., Patel, S., and Giunti, P. (2018). Calcium Deregulation: Novel Insights to Understand Friedreich's Ataxia Pathophysiology. *Front. Cel. Neurosci.* 12, 264. PMID: 30333728; PMCID: PMC6176067. doi:10.3389/fncel.2018.00264
- Abeti, R., Parkinson, M. H., Hargreaves, I. P., Angelova, P. R., Sandi, C., Pook, M. A., et al. (2016). 'Mitochondrial Energy Imbalance and Lipid Peroxidation Cause Cell Death in Friedreich's Ataxia'. *Cell Death Dis* 7 (5), e2237. PMID: 27228352; PMCID: PMC4917650. doi:10.1038/cddis.2016.111
- Al-Mahdawi, S., Pinto, R. M., Varshney, D., Lawrence, L., Lowrie, M. B., Hughes, S., et al. (2006). GAA Repeat Expansion Mutation Mouse Models of Friedreich Ataxia Exhibit Oxidative Stress Leading to Progressive Neuronal and Cardiac Pathology. *Genomics* 88 (5), 580–590. Epub 2006 Aug 17. PMID: 16919418; PMCID: PMC2842930. doi:10.1016/j.ygeno.2006.06.015
- Alcaín, F. J., and Villalba, J. M. (2009). Sirtuin Activators. *Expert Opin. Ther. Pat* 19 (4), 403–414. PMID: 19441923. doi:10.1517/13543770902762893
- Angelova, P. R., Dinkova-Kostova, A. T., and Abramov, A. Y. (2021). Assessment of ROS Production in the Mitochondria of Live Cells. *Methods Mol. Biol.* 2202, 33–42. PMID: 32857343. doi:10.1007/978-1-0716-0896-8_2
- Anjomani, M., Ezzatizadeh, V., Sandi, C., Sandi, M., Al-Mahdawi, S., Chutake, Y., et al. (2015). A Novel GAA Repeat Expansion-Based Mouse Model of Friedreich Ataxia. *Dis. Model. Mech.* 8 (3), 225–235. Epub 2015 Feb 13. PMID: 25681319; PMCID: PMC4348561. doi:10.1242/dmm.018952
- Bieganski, P., and Brenner, C. (2004). Discoveries of Nicotinamide Riboside as a Nutrient and Conserved NRK Genes Establish a Preiss-Handler Independent Route to NAD+ in Fungi and Humans. *Cell* 117, 495–502. doi:10.1016/s0092-8674(04)00416-7
- Bistas, E., and Sanghavi, D. (2021). "Methylene Blue," in *StatPearls [Internet]* (Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing). 2021 Jan–. PMID: 32491525.
- Chan, P. K., Torres, R., Yandim, C., Law, P. P., Khadayate, S., Mauri, M., et al. (2013). Heterochromatinization Induced by GAA-Repeat Hyperexpansion in Friedreich's Ataxia Can Be Reduced upon HDAC Inhibition by Vitamin B3. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 22 (13), 2662–2675. Epub 2013 Mar 7. PMID: 23474817. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddt115
- Chantrel-Grossard, K., Geromel, V., Puccio, H., Koenig, M., Munnich, A., Rötig, A., et al. (2001). Disabled Early Recruitment of Antioxidant Defenses in Friedreich's Ataxia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 10 (19), 2061–2067. PMID: 11590123. doi:10.1093/hmg/10.19.2061
- Chen, H., Assmann, J. C., Krenz, A., Rahman, M., Grimm, M., Karsten, C. M., et al. (2014). Hydroxycarboxylic Acid Receptor 2 Mediates Dimethyl Fumarate's Protective Effect in EAE. *J. Clin. Invest.* 124 (5), 2188–2192. Epub 2014 Apr 1. PMID: 24691444; PMCID: PMC4001545. doi:10.1172/JCI71215
- Colin, F., Martelli, A., Clémancey, M., Latour, J.-M., Gambarelli, S., Zeppleri, L., et al. (2013). Mammalian Frataxin Controls Sulfur Production and Iron Entry during De Novo Fe4S4 Cluster Assembly. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 135 (2), 733–740. Epub 2013 Jan 7. PMID: 23265191. doi:10.1021/ja308736e
- Coppola, G., Marmolino, D., Lu, D., Wang, Q., Cnop, M., Rai, M., et al. (2009). Functional Genomic Analysis of Frataxin Deficiency Reveals Tissue-specific Alterations and Identifies the PPAR γ Pathway as a Therapeutic Target in Friedreich's Ataxia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 18 (13), 2452–2461. Epub 2009 Apr 17. PMID: 19376812; PMCID: PMC2694693. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddp183
- Gellera, C., Castellotti, B., Mariotti, C., Mineri, R., Seveso, V., Didonato, S., et al. (2007). Frataxin Gene point Mutations in Italian Friedreich Ataxia Patients. *Neurogenetics* 8 (4), 289–299. Epub 2007 Aug 17. PMID: 17703324. doi:10.1007/s10048-007-0101-5
- Giardino, G., Fusco, A., Romano, R., Gallo, V., Maio, F., Esposito, T., et al. (2013). Betamethasone Therapy in Ataxia Telangiectasia: Unraveling the Rationale of This Serendipitous Observation on the Basis of the Pathogenesis. *Eur. J. Neurol.* 20 (5), 740–747. Epub 2012 Nov 4. PMID: 23121321. doi:10.1111/ene.12024
- Haigis, M. C., and Sinclair, D. A. (2010). Mammalian Sirtuins: Biological Insights and Disease Relevance. *Annu. Rev. Pathol. Mech. Dis.* 5, 253–295. PMID: 20078221; PMCID: PMC2866163. doi:10.1146/annurev.pathol.4.110807.092250
- Hui, C. K., Dedkova, E. N., Montgomery, C., and Cortopassi, G. (2021). Dimethyl Fumarate Dose-Dependently Increases Mitochondrial Gene Expression and Function in Muscle and Brain of Friedreich's Ataxia Model Mice. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 29 (24), 3954–3965. PMID: 33432356; PMCID: PMC8485216. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddaa282
- Jasoliya, M. J., McMackin, M. Z., Henderson, C. K., Perlman, S. L., and Cortopassi, G. A. (2017). Frataxin Deficiency Impairs Mitochondrial Biogenesis in Cells, Mice and Humans. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 26 (14), 2627–2633. PMID: 28444186; PMCID: PMC6251520. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddx141
- Jasoliya, M., Sacca, F., Sahdeo, S., Chedin, F., Pane, C., Brescia Morra, V., et al. (2019). Dimethyl Fumarate Dosing in Humans Increases Frataxin Expression: A Potential Therapy for Friedreich's Ataxia. *PLoS One* 14 (6), e0217776. PMID: 31158268; PMCID: PMC6546270. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0217776
- Khdour, O. M., Bandyopadhyay, L., Chowdhury, S. R., Visavadiya, N. P., and Hecht, S. M. (2018). Lipophilic Methylene Blue Analogues Enhance Mitochondrial Function and Increase Frataxin Levels in a Cellular Model of Friedreich's Ataxia. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 26 (12), 3359–3369. Epub 2018 May 4. PMID: 29773347. doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2018.05.005
- Labuda, M., Labuda, D., Miranda, C., Poirier, J., Soong, B.-W., Barucha, N. E., et al. (2000). Unique Origin and Specific Ethnic Distribution of the Friedreich Ataxia GAA Expansion. *Neurology* 54 (12), 2322–2324. PMID: 10881262. doi:10.1212/wnl.54.12.2322
- Li, L., Voullaire, L., Sandi, C., Pook, M. A., Ioannou, P. A., Delatycki, M. B., et al. (2013). Pharmacological Screening Using an FXN-EGFP Cellular Genomic Reporter Assay for the Therapy of Friedreich Ataxia. *PLoS One* 8 (2), e55940. Epub 2013 Feb 13. PMID: 23418481; PMCID: PMC3572186. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0055940
- Libri, V., Yandim, C., Athanasopoulos, S., Loyse, N., Natisvili, T., Law, P. P., et al. (2014). Epigenetic and Neurological Effects and Safety of High-Dose Nicotinamide in Patients with Friedreich's Ataxia: an Exploratory, Open-Label, Dose-Escalation Study. *The Lancet* 384 (9942), 504–513. Epub 2014 Apr 30. PMID: 24794816. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60382-2
- Linker, R. A., Lee, D. H., Ryan, S., van Dam, A. M., Conrad, R., Bista, P., et al. (2011). Fumaric Acid Esters Exert Neuroprotective Effects in Neuroinflammation via Activation of the Nrf2 Antioxidant Pathway. *Brain* 134 (Pt 3), 678–692. PMID: 21354971. doi:10.1093/brain/awq386
- Lynch, D. R., Chin, M. P., Delatycki, M. B., Subramony, S. H., Corti, M., Hoyle, J. C., et al. (2021). Safety and Efficacy of Omaveloxolone in Friedreich Ataxia (MOXIE Study). *Ann. Neurol.* 89 (2), 212–225. Epub 2020 Nov 5. PMID: 33068037; PMCID: PMC7894504. doi:10.1002/ana.25934
- Lynch, D. R., Farmer, J., Hauser, L., Blair, I. A., Wang, Q. Q., Mesaros, C., et al. (2018). Safety, Pharmacodynamics, and Neurological Benefit of Omaveloxolone in Friedreich Ataxia. *Ann. Clin. Transl Neurol.* 6 (1), 15–26. PMID: 30656180; PMCID: PMC6331199. doi:10.1002/acn3.660
- Marmolino, D., and Acquaviva, F. (2009). Friedreich's Ataxia: From the (GAA) N Repeat Mediated Silencing to New Promising Molecules for Therapy. *Cerebellum* 8 (3), 245–259. Epub 2009 Jan 23. PMID: 19165552. doi:10.1007/s12311-008-0084-2
- Marmolino, D., Manto, M., Acquaviva, F., Vergara, P., Ravella, A., Monticelli, A., et al. (2010). PGC-1 α Down-Regulation Affects the Antioxidant Response in Friedreich's Ataxia. *PLoS One* 5 (4), e10025. PMID: 20383327; PMCID: PMC2850922. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0010025
- Mason, B. L., Pariante, C. M., Jamel, S., and Thomas, S. A. (2010). Central Nervous System (CNS) Delivery of Glucocorticoids Is fine-tuned by Saturable Transporters at the Blood-CNS Barriers and Nonbarrier Regions. *Endocrinology* 151 (11), 5294–5305. Epub 2010 Sep 29. PMID: 20881247; PMCID: PMC3058749. doi:10.1210/en.2010-0554
- Nachbauer, W., Wanschitz, J., Steinkellner, H., Eigentler, A., Sturm, B., Hufner, K., et al. (2011). Correlation of Frataxin Content in Blood and Skeletal Muscle Endorses Frataxin as a Biomarker in Friedreich Ataxia. *Mov. Disord.* 26 (10), 1935–1938. Epub 2011 Jun 20. PMID: 21692115. doi:10.1002/mds.23789
- Napoli, E., Morin, D., Bernhardt, R., Buckpitt, A., and Cortopassi, G. (2007). Hemin Rescues Adrenodoxin, Heme a and Cytochrome Oxidase Activity in Frataxin-Deficient Oligodendroglia Cells. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta (Bba) - Mol. Basis Dis.* 1772 (7), 773–780. Epub 2007 Apr 10. PMID: 17499976. doi:10.1016/j.bbadis.2007.04.001

- Qureshi, M. Y., Patterson, M. C., Clark, V., Johnson, J. N., Moutvic, M. A., Driscoll, S. W., et al. (2021). Safety and Efficacy of (+)-epicatechin in Subjects with Friedreich's Ataxia: A Phase II , Open-label, Prospective Study. *J. Inher. Metab. Disea* 44 (2), 502–514. Epub 2020 Aug 31. PMID: 32677106. doi:10.1002/jimd.12285
- Rodden, L. N., Chutake, Y. K., Gilliam, K., Lam, C., Soragni, E., Hauser, L., et al. (2021). Methylated and Unmethylated Epialleles Support Variegated Epigenetic Silencing in Friedreich Ataxia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 29 (23), 3818–3829. PMID: 33432325; PMCID: PMC7861014. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddaa267
- Saccà, F., Puorro, G., Antenora, A., Marsili, A., Denaro, A., Piro, R., et al. (2011). A Combined Nucleic Acid and Protein Analysis in Friedreich Ataxia: Implications for Diagnosis, Pathogenesis and Clinical Trial Design. *PLoS One* 6 (3), e17627. PMID: 21412413; PMCID: PMC3055871. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017627
- Sahdeo, S., Scott, B. D., McMackin, M. Z., Jasoliya, M., Brown, B., Wulff, H., et al. (2014). Dyclonine Rescues Frataxin Deficiency in Animal Models and Buccal Cells of Patients with Friedreich's Ataxia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 23, 6848–6862. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddu408
- Scannevin, R. H., Chollate, S., Jung, M.-y., Shackett, M., Patel, H., Bista, P., et al. (2012). Fumarates Promote Cytoprotection of central Nervous System Cells against Oxidative Stress via the Nuclear Factor (Erythroid-derived 2)-like 2 Pathway. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 341 (1), 274–284. Epub 2012 Jan 20. PMID: 22267202. doi:10.1124/jpet.111.190132
- Soragni, E., and Gottesfeld, J. M. (2016). Translating HDAC Inhibitors in Friedreich's Ataxia. *Expert Opin. Orphan Drugs* 4 (9), 961–970. Epub 2016 Jul 31. PMID: 28392990; PMCID: PMC5380149. doi:10.1080/21678707.2016.1215910
- Tsai, C.-L., and Barondeau, D. P. (2010). Human Frataxin Is an Allosteric Switch that Activates the Fe–S Cluster Biosynthetic Complex. *Biochemistry* 49 (43), 9132–9139. PMID: 20873749. doi:10.1021/bi1013062
- Yiu, E. M., Tai, G., Peverill, R. E., Lee, K. J., Croft, K. D., Mori, T. A., et al. (2015). An Open-Label Trial in Friedreich Ataxia Suggests Clinical Benefit with High-Dose Resveratrol, without Effect on Frataxin Levels. *J. Neurol.* 262 (5), 1344–1353. Epub 2015 Apr 7. PMID: 25845763. doi:10.1007/s00415-015-7719-2

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors, and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2022 Abeti, Jasoliya, Al-Mahdawi, Pook, Gonzalez-Robles, Hui, Cortopassi and Giunti. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.