

## Biographical Sketch

**Provide the following information for each individual included in the Research & Related Senior/Key Person Profile (Expanded) Form.**

NAME ARI BARZILAI	POSITION TITLE PROFESSOR OF NEUROBIOLOGY		
EDUCATION/TRAINING (Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, and include postdoctoral training).			
INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (IF APPLICABLE)	YEAR(S)	FIELD OF STUDY
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel	B.Sc.	1977-1980	Physics, Chemistry and Biology
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel	M.Sc.	1980-1982	Neurobiology, Cum laude
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel	Ph.D.	1982-1987	Neurobiology, Summa cum laude
Columbia University of NYC, NY, USA	Post-Dco	1987-1992	Neurobiology
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel	Lecturer	1992-1996	Neurobiology
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel	Senior lecturer	1996-2002	Neurobiology
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel	Associate Prof.	2002-2007	Neurobiology
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel	Professor	2007-Present	Neurobiology

**Most Significant Contribution**

PIN: 265228

BARZILAI,

Ari

1. **A. Cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying DA toxicity: Implication for Parkinson's disease (PD):** We were among the first to hypothesize and to validate that dopamine (DA) toxicity is a player in the etiology of PD. We showed DA toxicity involves p53 induction (Daily et al, Cell. Mol. Neurosci. 1999), as well as activation TCP-18 is a subunit in the Chaperonin-containing TCP-1 (CCT) which is the cytosolic homologue of mitochondrial HSP60 (Zilkha-Falb et al, J. Biol. Chem. 2000).
2. **Semaphorin 3A is an apoptosis-induced molecule:** Sema3A belong to a large family of axonal guidance molecules which can confer attractive or repulsive cues. Neutralization of Sema3A or its receptor Neuropilin1 inhibited DA toxicity (Shirvan et al, J. Neurochem 1999). We also studied the involvement of semaphorins in *in vivo* experimental animal model of complete axotomy of the rat optic nerve. We demonstrated a marked inhibition of retinal ganglion cell (RGC) loss when axotomized eyes were co-treated by intra-vitreal injection of function-blocking antibodies against the Sema3A derived peptide (Shirvan et al. J. Biol. Chem. 2001). We further showed that sema3A was involved in the death of retinal ganglion cells in glaucomatous rabbits (Graefe's Arch. Clin. Exp. Ophthalmol. 2003) as well as in retinal detachment (Klebanov et al Graefe's Arch. Clin. Exp. Ophthalmol. 2009). Inactivation of Nbs1, which is an essential component of the DNA damage response altered the morphology and organization of the glial cells. We further showed that the levels semaphorin-3A and its receptor neuropilin-1 were up-regulated in the retina of the mutant mice, a typical injury response (Barrares et al Exp. Neurol. 2009). In addition, we demonstrated that exogenous administration of Sema-3A into the fish eye indirectly interferes with the regeneration process of the optic nerve. The findings corroborate our previous findings in mammals, and further validate Sema-3A as a key factor in the generation of a non-permissive environment after transection of the optic nerve (Rosenzweig et al Graefe's Arch. Clin. Exp. Ophthalmol. 2010). *Together, our studies open a new field and places Sema3A as a pro-apoptotic molecules that is a target for regenerative medicine as well as in anti-cancer therapy.*
3. **Cellular and molecular mechanisms of stress responses in ataxia telangiectasia:** We have shown that Atm deficiency led to the generation of oxidative stress specifically in the cerebellum (Kamsler et al, Cancer Res.

2001). We present evidence that ATM plays a key role in maintaining cellular homeostasis (Daily et al, J. Biol. Chem. 2001a,b, Stern et al, J. Biol. Chem. 2002; Weizman et al J. Biol. Chem. 2003). *This is now a widely accepted view of ATM functionality.* We found that cancer predisposition, which is typical of Atm-deficient animals was not enhanced in SOD1/Atm double null mice. In contrast, Mlh1/Atm double null mice did not display growth retardation or increased radioensitivity compared to Atm-/- animals, but succumbed to lymphoma at significantly higher rate compared to Atm-deficient mice (Ziv et al, Hum. Mol. Genet. 2005). In contrast to the current dogma in the field, we found that ATM is essentially nuclear in these neuronal cells and that various readouts of the ATM-mediated damage response are similar to those seen in commonly used cell lines (Dar et al, J. Neurosci. 2006). Using MRI analysis we showed that malfunctioning DNA damage response severely affects the levels of white matter and its organization (Assaf et al, Exp. Neurol. 2008). We found that A-T-mutated protein deficiency was consistent with aberrant astrocytic morphology and alterations of the vasculature, often accompanied by reactive gliosis. Interestingly similar findings could also be reported in the case of other genetic disorders. (Raz-Prag et al, Am. J. Pathol. 2011; Mehsulam et al Front. Pharmacol. 2012). *These observations bolster the notion that astrocyte-specific pathologies, hampered vascularization and astrocyte-endothelium interactions in the CNS could play a crucial role in the etiology of genome instability brain disorders.*

4. **The role of ATM in the dynamics of neural-glial networks:** We discovered that Atm protein deficiency, which in humans leads to progressive motor impairment, leads to a reduced synchronization persistence compared to wild type synchronization, after chemically imposed DNA damage. Not only do these results suggest a role for DNA stability in neural network activity, they also establish an experimental paradigm for empirically determining the role a gene plays on the behavior of a neural network (Levine-Small et al, Front. Neurosci. 2011). We found that replacement of Atm-/- astroglial cells with WT cells restores physiological neuronal network dynamics in *in-vitro* chimera neuron-glia networks extracted from Atm-deficient mice. These results support the notion that neuronal network failures in genetic brain degenerative diseases are strictly correlated with impairment of astroglial cell functionality (Kanner et al In Preparation 2015).
5. **Tools to study the dynamics of various types of neural-glial networks:** We designed the procedures for the preparation of modular neuronal networks composed of functionally inter-connected circuits (Kanner et al J. Vis. Exp. 2015).

## List of publication

1. **Barzilai, A.**, and Rahamimoff, H., Inhibition of  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  transport ATPase from synaptosomal vesicles by flavonoides. Biochem Biophys. Acta. **730** 245-254 (1983).
2. **Barzilai, A.**, Spanier, R., and Rahamimoff, H., Isolation, purification and reconstitution of the  $\text{Na}^+$  gradient dependent  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  transport ( $\text{Na}^+ \text{-} \text{Ca}^{++}$  exchanger) from brain synaptic plasma membrane vesicles. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **81** 6521-6529 (1984).
3. Hermoni, M., **Barzilai, A.**, and Rahamimoff, H., modulation of the  $\text{Na}^+ \text{-} \text{Ca}^{++}$  antiport by its ionic environment: The effect of  $\text{Li}^+$ . Isr. J. Med. Sci. **23** 44-48 (1987).
4. **Barzilai, A.**, and Rahamimoff, R., The Stoichiometry of the  $\text{Na}^+ \text{-} \text{Ca}^{++}$  exchanger in nerve terminals. Biochemistry **26** 6113-18 (1987).
5. **Barzilai, A.**, Spanier, R., and Rahamimoff, H., Immunological identification of the synaptic plasma membrane  $\text{Na}^+ \text{-} \text{Ca}^{++}$  exchanger. J. Biol. Chem. **262** 10315-10320 (1987).
6. Kennedy, T.E., Gawinowicz, M.A., **Barzilai, A.**, Kandel, E.R., and Sweatt., J.D., Sequencing of proteins from two-dimensional gels by using *in situ* digestion and transfer of peptides to PVDF membranes: Application to proteins associated with sensitization in *Aplysia*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **85** 7008-7012 (1988).

7. Kennedy, T.E., Wager-Smith, K., **Barzilai, A.**, kandel, E.R., and Sweatt, J.D., Sequencing proteins from acrylamid gels. *Nature* **336** 499-500 (1988).
8. Sweatt, J.D., Wager-Smith, K., Gawinowicz-Koks, M.A., **Barzilai, A.**, Karl, K.A., and Kandel, E.R., Development of amino acids sequences for proteins identified and isolated on two dimension poly acrylamid gels *Electrophoresis*, **10** 152-157 (1989).
9. **Barzilai, A.**, Kennedy, T.E., Sweatt, J.D., and Kandel, E.R., 5-HT modulates protein synthesis and the expression of specific proteins during long term facilitation in *Aplysia* sensory neurons. *Neuron* **2** (1989) 1577-1586.
10. Schacher, S., Glanzman, D., **Barzilai, A.**, Dash, P., Grant, S.G.N., Keller, F., Mayford, M., and Kandel, E.R., Long term facilitaion in *Aplysia*: Possible phosphorylation and structural changes. *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* **55** 187-200 (1990).
11. Mayford, M., **Barzilai, A.**, Keller, F., Schacher, S., and Kandel, E.R., modulation of an NCAM-related molecule with long term synaptic plasticity in *Aplysia*. *Science* **256** 638-644 (1992).
12. Kennedy, T.E., Kuhl, D., **Barzilai, A.**, Sweatt, J.D., and Kandel, E.R., long term sensitization training in *Aplysia* leads to an increase in calreticulin a major presynaptic calcium binding protein. *Neuron* **9** 1013-1024 (1992).
13. Khul, D., Kennedy, T.E., **Barzilai, A.**, and Kandel, E.R., Long term sensitization in *Aplysia* leads to increase in the expression of Bip, the major protein chaperon of the endoplasmic reticulum. *J. cell. Biol.* **119** 1069-1076 (1992).
14. Hu, Y.H., **Barzilai, A.**, Chen, M., Bailey, C.H., and Kandel, E.R., 5-HT and cAMP induce the formation of coated pits and vesicles and increase the expression of clathrin light chain in sensory neurons of *Aplysia*. *Neuron* **10** 921-929 (1993).
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16. Ziv, I., Melamed, E., Nardi, N., Luria, D., Achiron, A., Offen, D., and **Barzilai, A.**, Dopamine induces apoptosis like cell death in cultured chick embryo sympathetic neurons- A possible novel pathogenic mechanism in Parkinson's disease. *Neuroscience Lett.* **170** 136-140 (1994).
17. Offen, D., Ziv, I., Gorodin, S., **Barzilai, A.**, Malik, Z., and Melamed, E., Dopamine- induced programmed cell death in mouse thymocytes. *Biophys. Biochem. Acta*. **1268** 171-177 (1995).
18. Zilkha-Falb, R., Ziv, I., Nardi, N., Offen, D., Melamed, E., and **Barzilai, A.**, Monoamine-induced apoptotic neuronal cell death. *Cell. Mol. Neurobiol.* **17(1)** 101-118 (1997).
19. Ziv, I., **Barzilai, A.**, Offen, D., Nardi, N., and Melamed, E., Nigrostriatal neuronal death in Parkinson's disease- a passive or active genetically-controlled process? . *J. Neural. Transm. [Suppl]* **49** 69-76. (1997).
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21. Ziv, I., Zilkha, R., Offen, D., Shirvan, A., **Barzilai, A.**, and Melamed, E., Levadopa induces apoptosis in cultured neuronal cells- a possible accelerator of nigrostriatal degeneration in Parkinson's disease? *Movement Dis.* **12** 17-23 (1997).
22. Nardi, N., Avidan, G., Zilkha-Falb, R., Daily, D., and **Barzilai, A.**, Biochemical and temporal analysis of events associated with apoptosis induced by lowering the extracellular potassium concentration in mouse cerebellar granular neurons. *J. Neurochem.* **68** 750-759 (1997).
23. Shirvan, A., Ziv, I., Michlin, T., Djaldeti, R., Zilkha-Falb, R., Melamed, E., and **Barzilai, A.**, Two waves of cell cycle related events are induced in chick embryo sympathetic neurons during dopamine triggered apoptosis. *J. Neurochem.* **69** 539-549 (1997).
24. Offen, D., Ziv, I., Panet, H., Wasserman, L., Stein, R., Melamed, E and **Barzilai, A.**, Dopamine-induced apoptosis is inhibited in PC12 cells expressing Bcl-2. *Cell. Mol. Neurobiol.* **17** 2289-304 (1997)
25. Offen, D., Ziv, I., **Barzilai, A.**, Gorodin, S., Glater, E., Hochman, A., and Melamed, E., Dopamine-melanin induces apoptosis in PC12 cells: Possible implication for the ethiology of Parkinson's disease. *Neurochem. Inter.* **2** 206-217 (1997).
26. Ziv, I., Offen, D., Haviv, R., Stein, R., Achiron, A., Panet, H., **Barzilai, A.**, and Melamed, E., The protooncogene bcl-2 inhibits cellular toxicity of dopamine: Possible implication for Parkinson's disease. *Apoptosis.* **2** 149-155 (1997).
27. Shirvan, A., Ziv, I., **Barzilai, A.**, Djaldeti, R., Zilkha-Falb, R., Machlin, T., and Melamed, E., Induction of mitosis-related genes during dopamine-triggered apoptosis in sympathetic neurons. *J. Neural. Transm. [Suppl]* **50** 67-78.1997.
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29. Melamed, E., Offen, D., Shirvan, A., Djaldeti, R., **Barzilai, A.**, and Ziv, I., Levodopa toxicity and apoptosis. *Ann Neurol. Sep;* **44**(3 Supp 1) S149-154 (1998).
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35. Zilkha-Falb, R., **Barzilai, A.**, Djaldeti, R., Ziv, I., Melamed, E., and Shirvan, A., Involvement of T-complex protein- $\delta$  in dopamine triggered apoptosis in chick embryo sympathetic neurons. *J. Biol. Chem.* **275** 36380-36387 (2000).
36. Daily, D., Vlamis, A., Offen, D., Holmgren, A., Melamed, E., Mittelman, L., and **Barzilai, A.**, Glutaredoxin protects cerebellar granule neurons from dopamine-induced apoptosis via activation of Ref-1 and NF- $\kappa$ B. *J. Biol. Chem.* **276** 1335-1344 (2001).
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38. Kamsler, A., Daily, D., Hochman, A., Stern, N., Shiloh, Y., Rotman, G., and **Barzilai, A.**, Increased oxidative stress in ataxia-telangiectasia evidenced by alterations in redox state of brains from Atm deficient mice. *Cancer Res.* **61** 1849-1854 (2001).
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83. Harris, KD., **Barzilai, A.**, and Zehavi, A., An evolutionary perspective on signaling peptides: toxic peptides are selected to provide information regarding the processing of the propeptide, which represents the phenotypic state of the signaling cell. *F1000 Res.* 7; 4:512 (2015).

### **Active participation in international scientific meetings**

1. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifaci, Eshel Ben Jacob and Ari Barzilai (2015). The role of ATM deficiency in cerebellar functionality. The 16th AT workshop, Beijing China, Beijing, China  
Invited?: Yes
2. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifazi, Eshel Ben Jacob, Ronit Galron and Ari Barzilai (2015). The role of Glial cells in the etiology of A-T. XII European Meeting on Glial Cells in Heath and Disease, Bilbao Spain, Bilbao, Spain  
Invited?: Yes
3. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifazi, Eshel Ben Jacob, Ronit Galron and Ari Barzilai (2015). The role of glial in the etiology of A-T. The Saarland University-Tel Aviv University meeting, Homburg, Germany  
Invited?: Yes
4. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifazi, Ronit Galron, Eshel Ben Jacob and Ari Barzilai (2014). The role of Atm in the dynamics of neuro-glial networks. 2nd international Integrated Neuroscience Forum, Delhi, India  
Invited?: Yes
5. Sivan Kanner, Ronit Galron, Paolo Bonifazi, Eshel Ben Jacob and Ari Barzilai (2014). The role of malfunctioning DDR in the dynamics of neural-glial networks. GDN5 Genome Dynamics in Neuroscience, Copenhagen, Denmark  
Invited?: Yes
6. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifazi, Ronit Galron, Eshel Ben Jacob and Ari Barzilai (2014). The role of Atm in the dynamics of neural-glial networks. Miami Winter meeting: Neurological diseases, Miami, United States  
Invited?: No

7. Sivan Kanner, Paolo Bonifaci, Eshel Ben Jacob and Ari Barzilai (2013). The role of malfunctioning DDR on the activity of neural networks. The 15th AT workshop, Birmingham UK, Birmingham, United Kingdom  
Invited?: Yes
8. Noah Levine-Small, Paolo Bonifaci, Ziv Yekutieli, Eshel Ben Jacob. (2012). The role of malfunctioning DDR in neural network dynamics. The 14th AT workshop, Delhi, India  
Invited?: Yes
9. Noah Levine-Small, Paolo Bonifaci, Ziv Yekutieli, Eshel Ben Jacob. (2012). Persistent synchronization in Atm proficient neural networks. Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany  
Invited?: Yes
10. Noah Levine-Small, Paolo Bonifaci, Ziv Yekutieli, Eshel Ben Jacob. (2012). Reduced synchronization persistence in Atm-deficient neural networks. University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
Invited?: Yes
11. Sivan Kanner, Ronit Galron, Paolo Bonifazi, Eshel Ben Jacob. (2012). The effects of Atm deficiency on the dynamics of neural-glial networks. Fritz Lipmann Institute for Aging, Jena, Germany  
Invited?: Yes
12. Noah Levine-Small, Paolo Bonifaci, Ziv Yekutieli, Eshel Ben Jacob. (2012). The effects of DNA damage on the dynamics of neural networks. BIT's 4th Annual World Congress of Molecular & Cell Biology, Beijing, China  
Invited?: Yes