

CURRICULUM VITAE JEROLD CHUN



Short Bio: Jerold Chun, MD, PhD, is Professor and Senior Vice President, Neuroscience Drug Discover at Sanford Burnham Prebys (SBP) Medical Discovery Institute in La Jolla, CA where he conducts basic and translational research, and oversees development of neuroscience programs having commercial and/or philanthropic potential. He is also Adjunct Professor in the Departments of Pharmacology and Neuroscience at the University of California at San Diego (UCSD) School of Medicine, and in the Department of Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI).

He received his MD and PhD (Neuroscience) degrees through the Medical Scientist Training Program at Stanford University School of Medicine with Kavli Prize recipient Carla Shatz, moving east as a Helen Hay Whitney Postdoctoral Fellow at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research–Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he worked with National Medal of Science recipient Dr. Rudolf Jaenisch and Nobel Laureate David Baltimore. He then joined the faculty at the UCSD School of Medicine, where he became Professor of Pharmacology and Neurosciences and directed the Neurosciences Graduate Program. He subsequently became Senior Director and Department Head of Molecular Neuroscience at Merck Research Laboratories, later returning to academia as Professor at TSRI, to arrive at his current position at SBP.

He has made important contributions to our understanding of the brain and its diseases, including the discovery that our brains are composed of genomically distinct cells; that this genomic mosaicism offers a new mechanism for understanding the most common forms of Alzheimer's disease and possibly other brain disorders; and in separate work, identified the first lysophospholipid receptor, which is a growing class of lipid receptors that has led to new neuroscience drugs (e.g., Gilenya for Multiple Sclerosis) and an understanding of other diseases including hydrocephalus, schizophrenia and fibrosis. Authoring more than 300 scientific papers, he has been recognized in Thomson Reuters' World's Most Influential Scientific Minds citation list, is a member of numerous editorial, advisory, and review boards; and has received many awards, including those from the NIH, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, The Klingenstein Fund, and The March of Dimes.

Dr. Chun has 22 years of continuous experience with the Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical industry. He participated in all major stages of the development of fingolimod (Gilenya, Novartis), from basic science, preclinical studies through post-marketing and commercial activities: Gilenya is the top product at Novartis, with over \$3.1 billion (USD) in 2017. He sat on the scientific advisory board for Amira Pharmaceutical (Versant Ventures), which was sold to Bristol-Meyers-Squibb for ~\$475 million for a program based upon the receptor that he had discovered, LPA₁.

Contribution to Science

- 1. Discovery of the first lysophospholipid receptor and initiation of the lysophospholipid receptor field.** Lysophospholipids (LPs) are small, membrane-derived lipids that were thought to produce extracellular effects by different mechanisms – e.g., as detergents, calcium chelation, second messengers – with no receptors identified. Through studies of the embryonic brain, we discovered the first such receptor (Hecht, Weiner et al. 1996) for an LP known as lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), now known as LPA₁, allowing subsequent de-orphanization of other LP receptors for LPA, sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P), and other LPs. This class of lipid receptors now

constitutes around 40% of the known lipid G protein-coupled receptors, with thousands of papers published since our first report in 1996, and the entry of the human medicine fingolimod (Gilenya) for treating multiple sclerosis. We have been involved in many advances in this area including the first LPA receptor knockout (Contos, Fukushima et al. 2000), receptor-mediated effects on the developing brain (Kingsbury, Rehen et al. 2003), and most recently, a crystal structure for LPA₁ (Chrencik, Roth et al. 2015) that provided a first structural link between LP and endocannabinoid signaling.

- a. Chrencik JE, Roth CB, Terakado M, Kurata H, Oumi R, Kihara Y, Warshaviak D, Nakade S, Asmar-Rovira G, Mileni M, Mizuno H, Griffith MT, Rodgers C, Han GW, Velasquez J, Chun J*, Stevens RC*, Hanson MA*. Crystal structure of human lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1. **Cell** 2015;161:1633-1643. *co-senior authors. PMC4476059
- b. Contos JJA, Fukushima N, Weiner JA, Kaushal D, Chun J. Requirement for the IpA₁ lysophosphatidic acid receptor gene in normal suckling behavior. **Proc Natl Acad Sci USA** 2000;97:13384-13389. PMC27233
- c. Hecht JH, Weiner JA, Post SR, Chun J. Ventricular zone gene -1 (Vzg-1) encodes a lysophosphatidic acid receptor expressed in neurogenic regions of the developing cerebral cortex. **J Cell Biol** 1996;135:1071-1083. PMC2133395
- d. Kingsbury MA, Rehen SK, Contos JJA, Higgins C, Chun J. Non-proliferative effects of lysophosphatidic acid enhance cortical growth and folding. **Nature Neurosci** 2003;6:1292-1299.

2. Discovery of somatically derived genomic mosaicism in the brain and its role in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. Cells of the brain – as with almost all cells of the body – were historically thought to have identical and constant genomes. We identified recombination-activating gene 1 (RAG1) in the brain (Chun, Schatz et al. 1991), supporting the possibility of individually altered genomes in the brain, and stimulating a search for genomic diversity. We discovered the first evidence for this through aneuploidies (Rehen, McConnell et al. 2001) – gains and/or losses of chromosomes representing the first described somatic copy number variants (CNVs) in neural cells – which produce mosaicism and are part of the normal brain, with aneuploid neurons integrated into functional neural circuitry (Kingsbury, Friedman et al. 2005). Multiple other forms of somatic genomic mosaicism have subsequently been identified and we recently reported its operation in sporadic Alzheimer's disease (Bushman, Kaeser et al. 2015) (accounting for ~99% of cases vs. familial disease), which may help to understand and treat AD, and serve as a model for other sporadic or idiopathic brain disorders. These studies have driven single-cell analyses to reveal an enormously diverse landscape of distinct genomic and transcriptomic signatures within and amongst individual brain cells.

- a. Bushman DM, Kaeser GE, Siddoway B, Westra JW, Rivera RR, Rehen SK, Yung YC, Chun J. Genomic mosaicism with increased amyloid precursor protein (APP) copy number in single neurons from sporadic Alzheimer's disease brains. **eLife** 2015;4:e051116. doi:10.7554/eLife.051116. PMC4337608
- b. Lake BB, Ai R, Kaeser GE, Salathia NS, Yung YC, Liu R, Wildberg A, Gao D, Fung H-L, Chen S, Vijayaraghavan R, Wong J, Chen C, Sheng X, Kaper F, Shen R, Ronaghi M, Fan J-B, *Wang W, *Chun J, *Zhang K. Neuronal subtypes and diversity revealed by single-nucleus RNA sequencing of the human brain. **Science** 2016;352(6293):1586-1590. *Co-senior authors
- c. Chun J, Schatz DG, Oettinger MA, Jaenisch R, Baltimore D. The recombination activating gene-1 (RAG-1) transcript is present in the murine central nervous system. **Cell** 1991;64:189-200.
- d. Kingsbury MA, Friedman B, McConnell MJ, Rehen SK, Yang AH, Kaushal D, Chun J. Aneuploid neurons are functionally active and integrated into brain circuitry. **Proc Natl Acad Sci USA** 2005;102:6143-6147. PMC1087909

- e. Rehen SK, McConnell MJ, Kaushal D, Kingsbury MA, Yang AH, Chun J. Chromosomal variation in neurons of the developing and adult mammalian nervous system. **Proc Natl Acad Sci USA**, 2001;98:13361-13366. PMC60876
3. **Discovery of major disease links involving disruption of lysophospholipid signaling.** A major emphasis for our lab has been identifying lysophospholipid (LP) receptor roles in disease. A genuinely remarkable spectrum of pathogenic activities have emerged affecting multiple organ systems and we have driven studies identifying novel roles for LPA or S1P receptors in medically important areas that include: infertility (Ye, Hama et al. 2005), CNS mechanisms in multiple sclerosis (Choi, Gardell et al. 2011), hypoxic brain damage (Herr, Herr et al. 2011), and hydrocephalus (Yung, Mutoh et al. 2011).
- a. Choi JW, Gardell SE, Herr DR, Rivera R, Lee CW, Noguchi K, Teo ST, Yung YC, Lu M, Kennedy G, Chun J. FTY720 (fingolimod) efficacy in an animal model of multiple sclerosis requires astrocyte sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor (S1P₁) modulation. **Proc Natl Acad Sci USA** 2011;108(2):751-756. PMC3021041
- b. Herr KJ, Herr DR, Lee CW, Noguchi K, Chun J. Stereotyped fetal brain disorganization is induced by hypoxia and requires lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA₁) signaling. **Proc Natl Acad Sci USA** 2011;108(37):15444-15449. PMC3174597
- c. Ye X, Hama K, Contos JJ, Anliker B, Inoue A, Skinner MK, Suzuki H, Amano T, Arai H, Aoki J, Chun J. LPA₃-mediated lysophosphatidic acid signalling in embryo implantation and spacing. **Nature** 2005;435:104-108. PMC1369590
- d. Yung YC, Mutoh T, Lin ME, Noguchi K, Rivera RR, Choi JW, Kingsbury MA, Chun J. Lysophosphatidic acid signaling may initiate fetal hydrocephalus. **Sci Transl Med** 2011;3:99ra87. PMC3653407
4. **Discovery of extensive programmed cell death in the embryonic brain.** In the early 1990s, programmed cell death – apoptosis – was assumed to be non-existent or trivial in the embryonic brain. We developed more sensitive detection techniques to show that death amongst neuroprogenitor cells was occurring (Blaschke, Staley et al. 1996, Blaschke, Weiner et al. 1998), which provided a mechanistic explanation for the phenotypes of caspase-null mice (that have grossly enlarged brains). The techniques stemming from these studies have been used in the field (Yung, Kennedy et al. 2009), and continue to reveal linkage to developmental mechanisms such as genomic mosaicism (Peterson, Yang et al. 2012).
- a. Blaschke AJ, Staley K, Chun J. Widespread programmed cell death in proliferative and postmitotic regions of the fetal cerebral cortex. **Development** 1996;122:1165-1174.
- b. Blaschke AJ, Weiner JA, Chun J. Programmed cell death is a universal feature of embryonic and postnatal neuroproliferative regions throughout the CNS. **J Comp Neurol** 1998;396:39-50.
- c. Peterson SE, Yang AH, Bushman DM, Westra JW, Yung YC, Barral S, Mutoh T, Rehen SK, Chun J. Aneuploid cells are differentially susceptible to caspase-mediated death during embryonic cerebral cortical development. **J Neurosci** 2012;32(46):16213-16222. PMC361449
- d. Yung YC, Kennedy G, Chun J. Identification of neural programmed cell death through the detection of DNA fragmentation *in situ* and by PCR. In **Current Protocols in Neuroscience**, Unit 3.8, Taylor G (Ed.), John Wiley & Sons, July 2009. PMC2774705
5. **Defining subplate neurons in the developing cerebral cortex.** The subplate is a developmentally transient structure that has importance in organizing the cerebral cortex. Anatomical studies in the 1980s suggested that some of the cells were neurons, however this was not proven. My PhD work defined them as peptidergic neurons (Chun, Nakamura

et al. 1987, Chun and Shatz 1989) representing both subplate and Cajal-Retzius cells that received synaptic connections (Chun and Shatz 1988), with a small sub-population surviving as what had been known as “interstitial neurons” (Chun and Shatz 1989).

- a. Chun JJM, Nakamura MJ, Shatz CJ. Transient cells of the developing mammalian telencephalon are peptide-immunoreactive neurons. **Nature** 1987;325:617-620.
- b. Chun JJM, Shatz CJ. Redistribution of synaptic vesicle antigens is correlated with the disappearance of a transient synaptic zone in the developing cerebral cortex. **Neuron** 1988;1:297-310.
- c. Chun JJM, Shatz CJ. The earliest-generated neurons of the cat cerebral cortex: characterization by MAP2 and neurotransmitter immunohistochemistry during fetal life. **J Neurosci** 1989;9:1648-1667.
- d. Chun JJM, Shatz CJ. Interstitial cells of the adult neocortical white matter are the remnant of the early generated subplate neuron population. **J Comp Neurol** 1989;282:555-569.

Complete List of Published Work in my Bibliography

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi/jerold.chun.1/bibliography/43724733/public/?sort=date&direction=ascending>

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Citizenship USA

Education

1988-1991 Postdoctoral Fellow, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research/MIT
1981-1988 M.D.-Ph.D. (Neurosciences), Stanford University School of Medicine
1977-1981 B.A. (High Honors) in English and Biology, The University of Hawaii at Manoa

Academic Research and Professional Experience

2016- Professor and Senior Vice President of Neuroscience Drug Discovery, Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute
2016- Adjunct Professor, Neuroscience Department, Investigator, Dorris Neuroscience Center, TSRI
2013-2016 Professor, Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience Department, Investigator, Dorris Neuroscience Center, TSRI
2003-2012 Professor, Department of Molecular Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, Investigator, Dorris Neuroscience Center
2003- Adjunct Professor of Neuroscience, UC San Diego (UCSD)
2002- Adjunct Professor of Pharmacology, UCSD
2001-2002 Professor of Pharmacology, UCSD
2000-2001 Acting Director, Neurosciences Graduate Program, UCSD
1999-2001 Associate Director, Neurosciences Graduate Program, UCSD
1998-2001 Associate Professor (with tenure), Department of Pharmacology, and Member, Neurosciences and Biomedical Sciences Programs
1995- Executive Committee Member, Neurosciences Graduate Program, UCSD
1991-1998 Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Member, Neurosciences

and Biomedical Sciences Programs, UCSD School of Medicine
 1988-1991 Postdoctoral Fellow, Whitehead Institute
 1981-1988 M.D.-Ph.D. (MSTP) candidate, Department of Neurobiology, Stanford University School of Medicine
 1979-1981 Undergraduate honors thesis student, Pacific Biomedical Research Center, University of Hawaii

Academic Review and Advisory Positions

2017 Reviewer and Chair, NIA Alzheimer's Disease in the Post Genomics Era RFA
 2017 Reviewer, NIH Vascular Cell and Molecular Biology
 2015- Editorial Board Member, Scientific Reports (Nature)
 2013- Member, Next Generation and Science Educator Awards Selection Committee, Society for Neuroscience
 2012- Reviewer, Scientific and Medical Review Committee, Hydrocephalus Association
 2012- Reviewer, Scripps Translational Science Institute Pilot Awards Program
 2012 Reviewer, Swiss MS Society
 2012 Reviewer, MS Research Australia (MSRA)
 2012 Reviewer, French Multiple Sclerosis Society (ARSEP)
 2012 Reviewer, BSF (United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation)
 2012- Reviewer, The Wellcome Trust
 2011 Chair, Hydrocephalus Association Review Panel
 2011 Reviewer, Italian Multiple Sclerosis Society (FISM)
 2010 Member, Board of Prostaglandins and Other Lipid Mediators
 2010 Reviewer, NCI Discovery and Development Special Emphasis Panel P01
 2010-2012 Member, College of CSR Reviewers, NIH
 2010 Reviewer, NIMH Sensitive Period RFA
 2010 Reviewer, NCI, Discovery, Development, and Diagnosis P01
 2009- Editorial Board, Eye and Brain
 2009 Reviewer, NIH ARRA Challenge Grants in Health and Science Research
 2009 Reviewer, NIMH ARRA Autism RFA
 2008- Co-Chair, Novartis FTY Mechanism of Action Advisory Board
 2008 Reviewer, Special Emphasis Panel, Support of Competitive Research (SCORE) Awards, NIGMS
 2008- Reviewer, Cancer Research, UK
 2007- Editorial Advisory Board, Current Pharmaceutical Design
 2007- Editorial Board Member, Open Neuroscience (ON) Journal
 2007- Associate Editor, "Prostaglandin and Lipid Mediators," Bentham Science Pub
 2006- Reviewer, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Germany
 2006- Reviewer, The Wellcome Trust, UK
 2006 Byrd Alzheimer's Reviewer
 2006- Chairman, External Advisory Committee, RCMI/NINDS University of Hawaii
 2005-2008 Regular Member, NIH MBPP study section
 2004- March of Dimes, Basil O'Connor Scholars Committee
 2004- External Reviewer, Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBRC), UK
 2004 External reviewer, The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development
 2004 External reviewer, Genome British Columbia
 2004- Scientific Advisory Committee, Special Neuroscience Research Program (NINDS, University of Hawaii)
 2004 External Reviewer, Sass Foundation
 2000-2005 Editorial Board Member, Journal of Biological Chemistry
 2000-2003 Permanent Member, MDCN-6, NIH
 2001- Editorial Board, Journal of Molecular Medicine

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