Hallmarks of Alzheimer's disease

Clinical features and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease

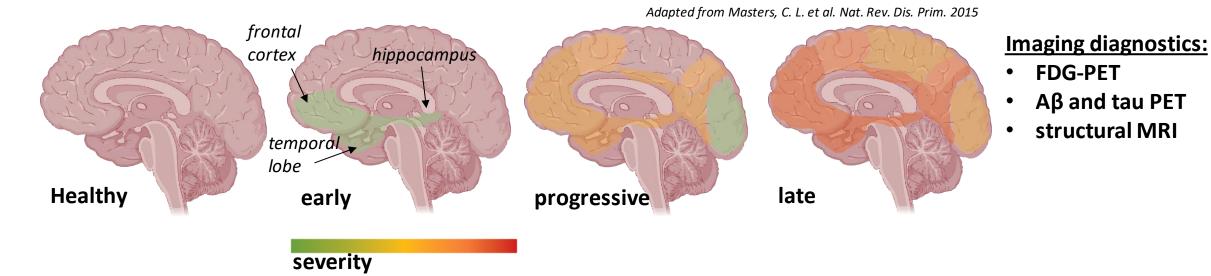
- Progressive, unremitting neurodegenerative disease
- Dementia which leads to difficulty with daily life activities
- Affects 1 3 % of overall population
- Overall prevalence 10 30 % in the elderly (>65y)
- Early, prodromal phase with mild cognitive deficits
- Moderate, progressive memory impairment
- Severe, late stage requiring continuous assistance

Early onset: APP, PSEN1, PSEN2

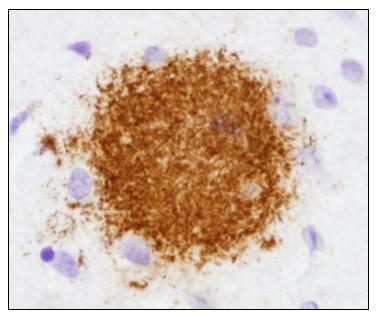
<u>Sporadic:</u> APOE4, TREM2, ABCA7, CLU, CR1, PICALM, PLD3, SORL1, PSMC5, ADAM10, ADAMTS1, WWOX, CD55, HLA-DPA1, ...

Neurological examination, genetic testing, biomarkers in CSF, brain imaging

- <1% of persons affected have an autosomal dominant form
- 99% have sporadic, often genetically-linked disease

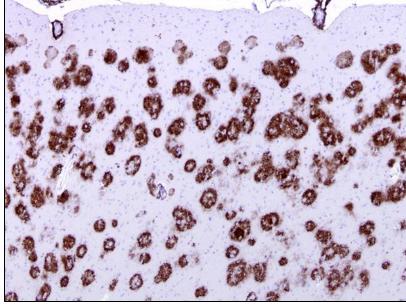


Histopathological observations in Alzheimer's disease

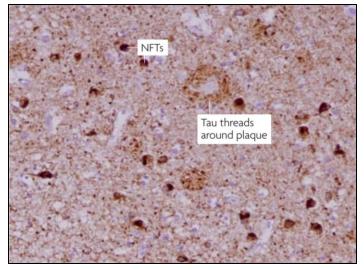


Advanced stage senile plaque

- Deposits of Aβ fibrils
- Coalesce into amyloid plaques



Brunden, K., Trojanowski, J. & Lee, Nat Rev Drug Discov 2009



Neurofibrillary tangles

- Inclusions of microtubuleassociated protein tau
- Tau aggregation initiated by misfolded Aβ deposits
- Tau fibrils deposit along neurons, causing neurotoxic inclusions

Widespread plaque deposits

- Amyloid plaques deposit throughout brain cortex
- Up to 100micron in diameter

Biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease

- Genetic testing for familial mutations and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)
- Aβ detected in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
- Aβ positron emission tomography (PET)
- Tau detected in CSF
- Brain hypometabolism detected by fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET
- Brain atrophy detected by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- Detection of mild cognitive deficits (MCI)
- Full-blown dementia

Blood and plasma

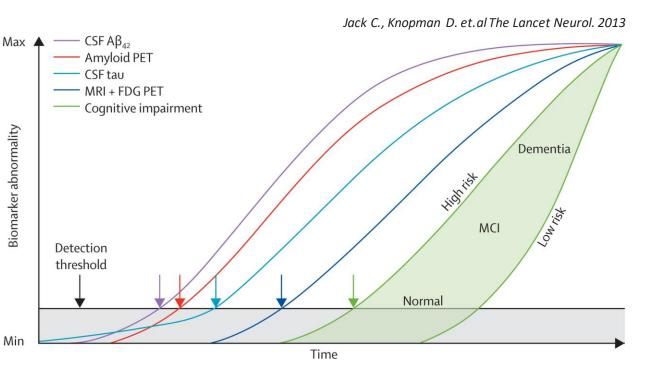
- Αβ
- Tau
- Metabolites?
- Variably reliable May precede sympton
- May precede symptoms Experimental

Post-mortem histology

• Brain atrophy, Aβ, senile plaques, tangles,...

Precede clinical symptoms

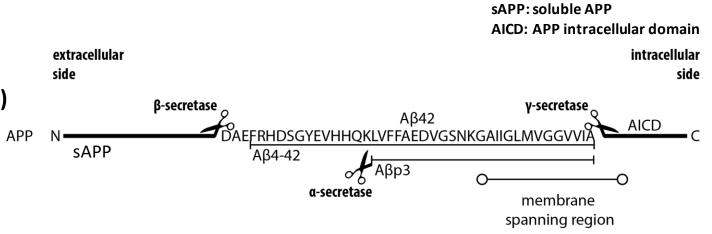
Often precede clinical symptoms



Time progression

Amyloid hypothesis – APP biochemistry

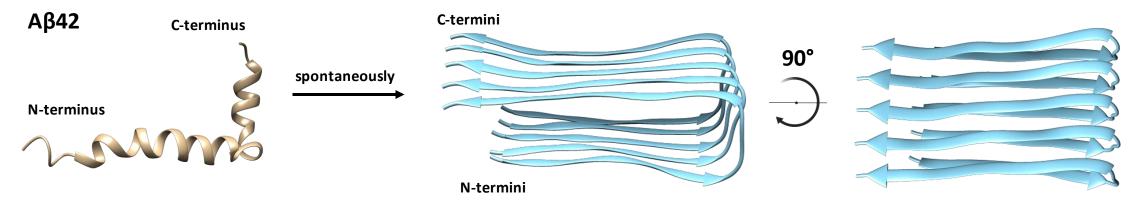
- Three enzymes can cleave APP
 - α-secretase (ADAM10, ADAM17,...)
 - β-secretase (BACE1)
 - γ-secretase (PSEN1, PSEN2, PEN2,...)
- Give rise to AICD, sAPP, and Aβ
- Aβ42 is alpha helical
- Aβ fibrils form as aggregated beta-pleated sheets



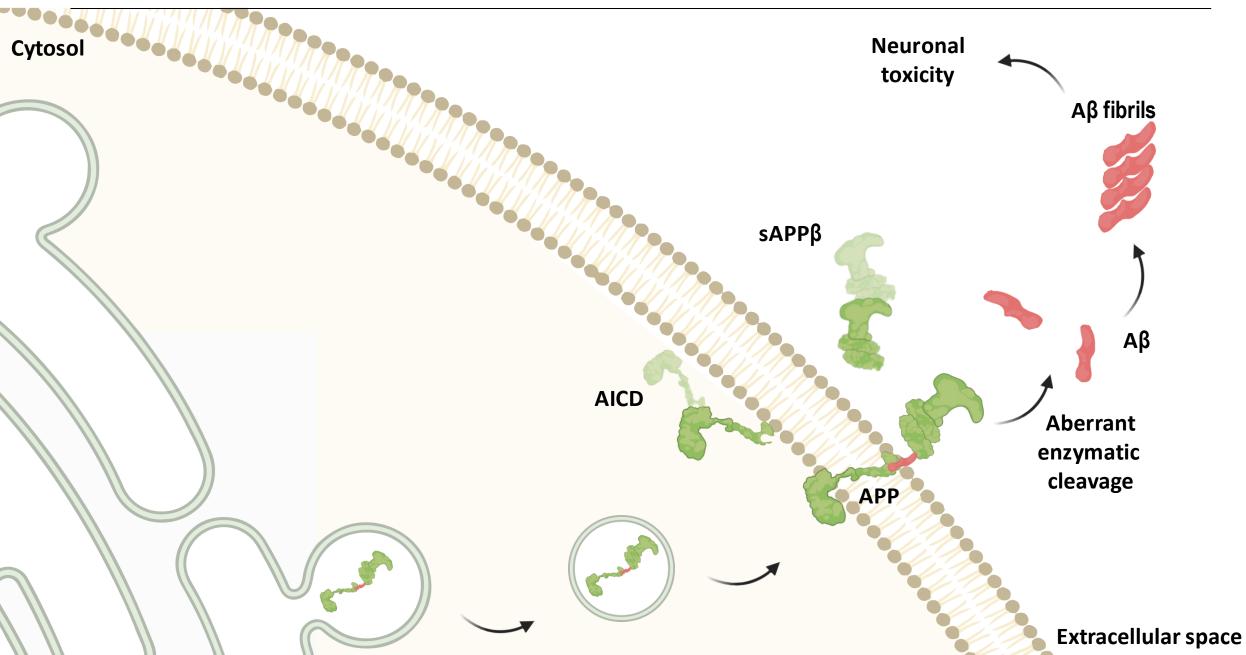
APP: Amyloid precursor protein

Aβ: Amyloid beta

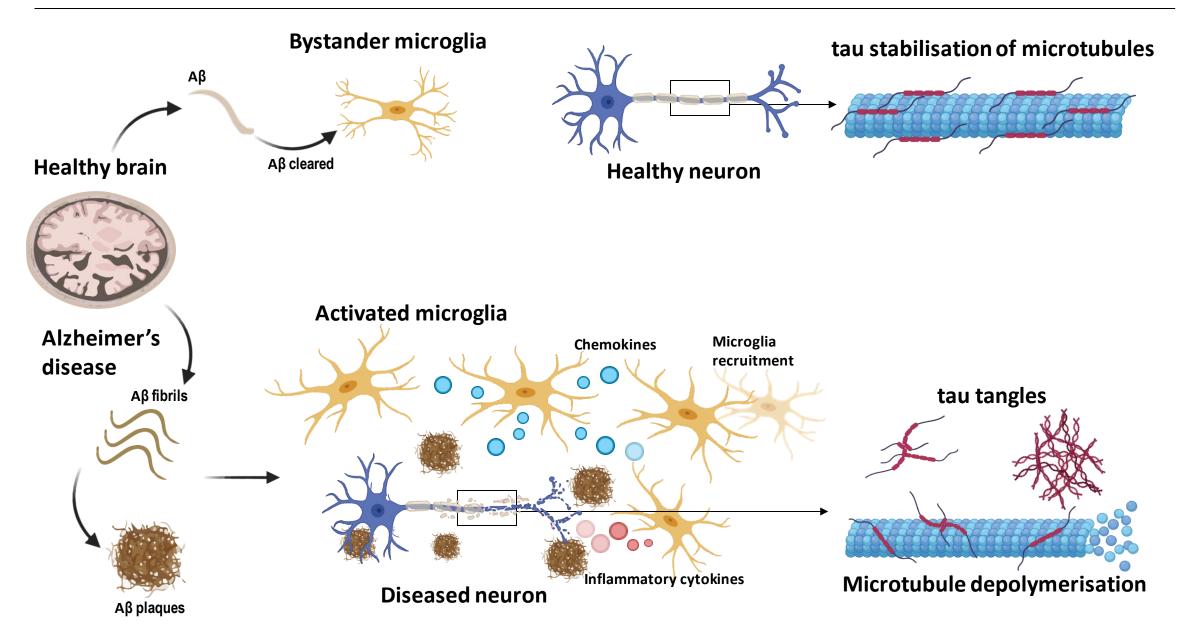
Aβ fibrils



Amyloid hypothesis – cellular pathway

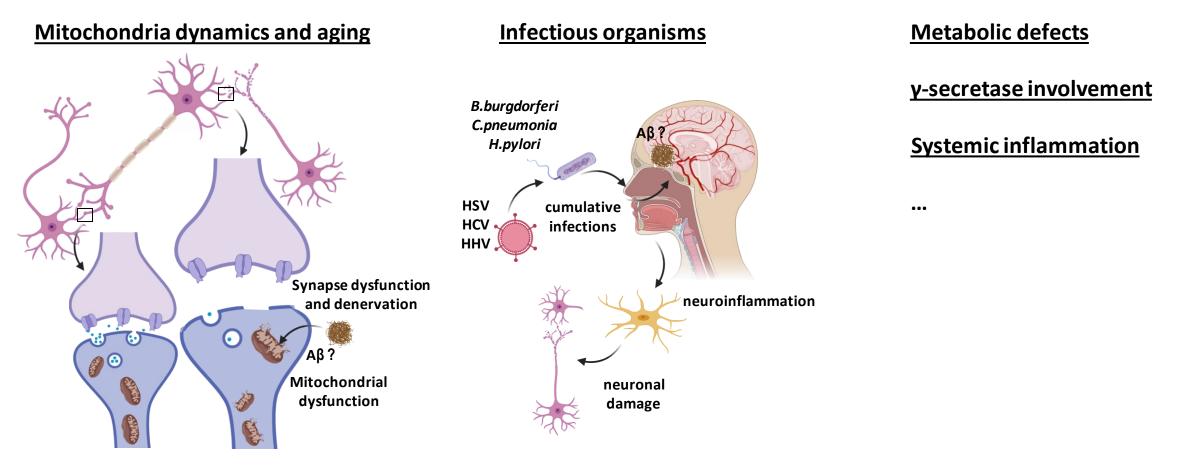


Amyloid hypothesis – pathogenic mechanisms



Beyond the amyloid hypothesis

- Role of Amyloid deposition undisputable as key factor in familial AD
- Yet almost 30 years of unsuccessful attempts to target Amyloid and its processing
- Either damage is irreversible by time of cognitive decline
- OR other factors implicated



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