



Contribution ID: 29

Type: Poster

Role of Neuronal Phospholipids on the Aggregation Kinetics of Amyloid- β 42 ($A\beta$ 42)

Amyloid β 42 ($A\beta$ 42) is predominantly found in the form of plaques in the brain tissues of Alzheimer's disease and is mainly responsible for cognitive dysfunctionality in Alzheimer's. $A\beta$ depending upon aggregation states $A\beta$ 42-monomer (M)/ β -sheets/oligomer (O)/fibril (F), and amino acid length affects the model membrane mimetic systems [1-4]. The plasma membrane is the first biological structure encountered by $A\beta$ 42 and can play a vital role in $A\beta$ 42 fibrillation. Here, we have investigated $A\beta$ 42 fibrillation due to the unilamellar vesicles (ULV), mainly composed of neuronal phospholipids and sphingomyelin a physiologically relevant membrane, extracted from porcine brain tissues. The ULVs are characterized by dynamic light scattering (DLS) and Cryo transmission electron microscopy (CryoTEM). The hydrodynamic radius of ULVs was found to be 65 ± 15 nm and diameter 90 nm, averaged over all the CryoTEM images, using DLS and CryoTEM respectively. The monomeric $A\beta$ 42 ($A\beta$ 42-M) prepared as described elsewhere [5] mixed with ULVs at 0.3w/v% and characterized by CryoTEM. It was found that the freshly prepared $A\beta$ 42-M does not affect ULVs bilayer remains intact. However, $A\beta$ 42-M strongly interact with the ULVs and aggregate to form $A\beta$ 42-fibril (F). CryoTEM images showed that $A\beta$ 42-F encapsulates the neuronal phospholipids ULVs and impairment of the ULVs bilayer was observed. Small angle X-ray scattering data showed that the $A\beta$ 42-F flattening of the bilayer peak indicates impairment of the ULVs bilayer. This suggests that $A\beta$ 42 has a strong association with neuronal phospholipids which can play important role in $A\beta$ fibrillation.that $A\beta$ 42 has a strong association with neuronal phospholipids which can play important role in $A\beta$ fibrillation.

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Session

Interaction lipids/polymers/membrane proteins

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Session Classification: Clip Session