Western Kentucky University TopSCHOLAR®

Student Research Conference Select Presentations

Student Research Conference

Spring 2017

Molecular Evolution of APP Gene in Alzheimer's Disease

Mary E. Husk Western Kentucky University, mary.husk748@topper.wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/sel_pres



Part of the Genetics and Genomics Commons, and the Medicine and Health Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation

Husk, Mary E., "Molecular Evolution of APP Gene in Alzheimer's Disease" (2017). Student Research Conference Select Presentations. Paper 44.

http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/sel_pres/44

This Conference Proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR*. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Research Conference Select Presentations by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

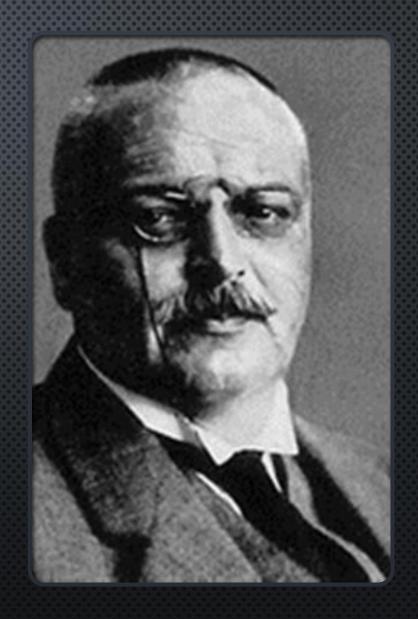


BACKGROUND

- ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE:
 - DEGENERATIVE BRAIN DISEASE OF UNKNOWN CAUSE
 - Progressive memory loss, impaired thinking, disorientation, changes in mood and personality
- BECAME GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS MOST COMMON BASIS FOR SENILE DEMENTIA IN 1960'S (BLESSED, TOMLINSON, AND ROTH)
- FOUND ON CHROMOSOMES 21, 14, AND 1
- Major leading cause of dementia in elderly

ALOIS ALZHEIMER

- DISCOVERED ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
- A GERMAN PSYCHIATRIST AND NEUROPATHOLOGIST
- 1901: MET AUGUSTE DETER; 51 YEAR OLD FEMALE
- 1906: Deter died; Alzheimer had brain and records sent to him in Munich
 - AUTOPSY REVEALED SHRINKING OF CORTEX AND PRESENCE
 OF NEUROFIBRILLARY TANGLES AND NEURITIC PLAQUES
 - DIAGNOSED AS SENILE DEMENTIA (LATER KNOWN AS ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE)



DOWN SYNDROME TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

- A STRONG HOMOLOGY BETWEEN THE AMYLOID B PROTEIN PEPTIDES FROM DS AND AD BRAINS
 WAS FIRST INDICATION OF COMMON GENETIC MECHANISM
 - Both found on Chromosome 21
- PATIENTS WITH DS INEVITABLY DEVELOP CHARACTERISTIC ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
- People with Downs syndrome have an extra copy of chromosome 21 which duplicates the APP gene

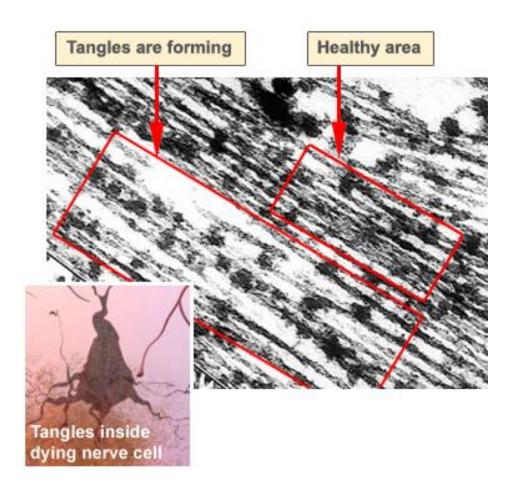
PLAQUES

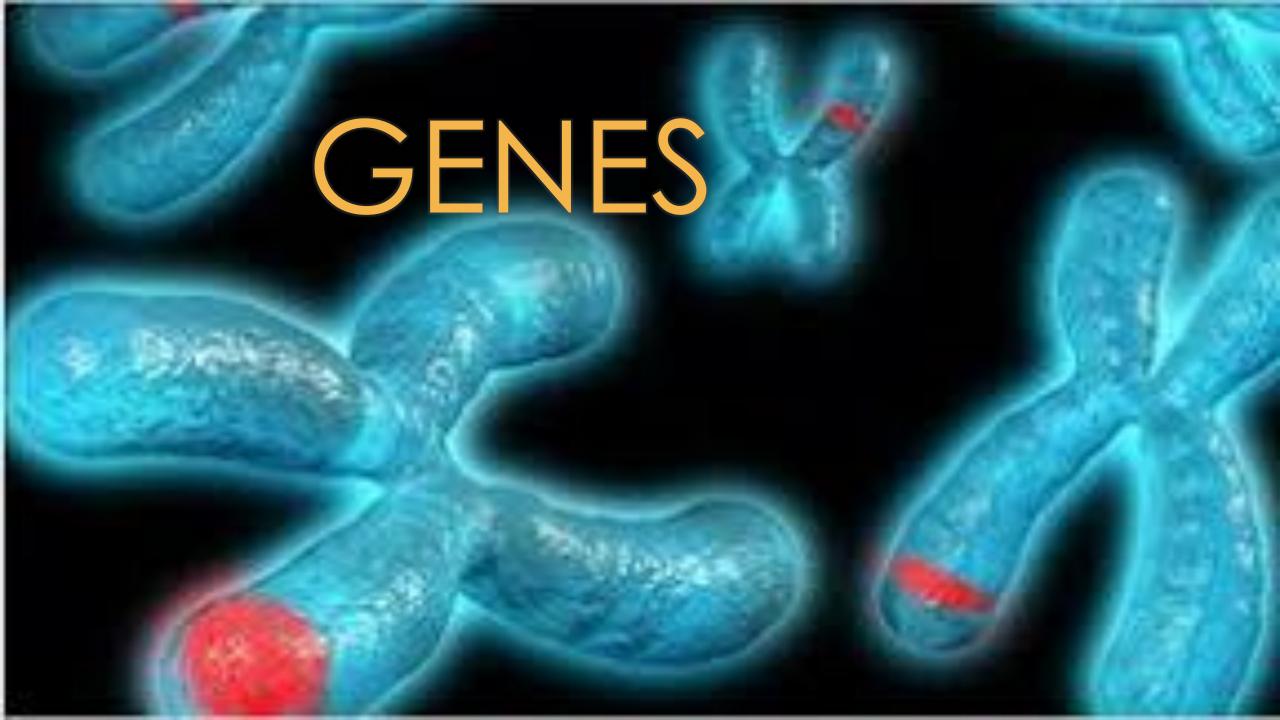
- PLAQUES OCCUR WHEN PIECES OF BETA AMYLOID CLUMP TOGETHER
- INDIVIDUALS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
 DEVELOP PLAQUES AT AN INCREASED RATE
- USUALLY START IN AREAS OF THE BRAIN DEALING WITH LEARNING



TANGLES

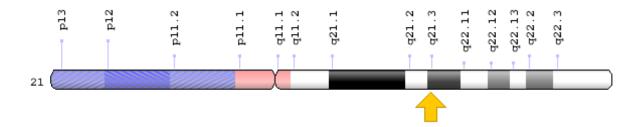
- A PROTEIN CALLED TAU HELPS KEEP
 THE TRACKS STRAIGHT
- TAU COLLAPSES INTO TWISTED
 STRANDS CALLED TANGLES
- THEY FALL APART AND DISENTIGRATE





APP GENE

- LOCATED ON CHROMOSOME 21
- PROVIDES INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING PROTEIN CALLED AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN
- FOUND IN MANY TISSUES LIKE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD
- APP IS CUT BY ENZYMES TO
 CREATE SMALLER FRAGMENTS,
 SOME OF WHICH ARE RELEASED
 OUTSIDE OF THE CELL

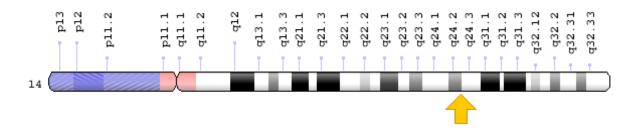


APP GENE MUTATION

- ACCOUNTS FOR LESS THAN 10% OF EARLY ONSET CASES
- MUTATION IN APP GENE AT CODONS 717 AND 716 (NEW)
 - REPLACES AMINO ACID VALINE WITH AMINO ACID ISOLEUCINE AT 717
- Double mutation at codons 670 and 671
- COMMON FEATURE OF MUTATIONS IS TO INCREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF AB ENDING AT AB42
- OVEREXPRESSION OF APP INHIBITS CELL PROLIFERATION; MAY PROMOTE AD PATHOGENESIS

PSEN1

- LOCATED ON CHROMOSOME 14
- Makes presenilin 1 protein
- SUBUNIT OF GAMMA SECRETASE
- KNOWN AS PROTEOLYTIC SUBUNIT

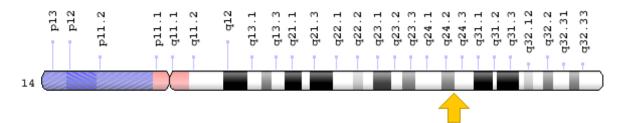


PSEN 1 MUTATION

- More then 150 mutations
- ACCOUNTS FOR UP TO 70% OF EARLY ONSET CASES
- RESULTS IN PRODUCTION OF ABNORMAL PSEN1 WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE FUNCTION OF GAMMA SECRETASE COMPLEX
- Leads to longer, toxic version of amyloid beta peptide

PSEN2

- LOCATED ON CHROMOSOME 1
- BEST KNOWN FOR ITS ROLE IN PROCESSING APP
- Makes protein presenilin 2
- Helps process proteins that transmit chemical signals from the cell membrane into the nucleus
 - ACTIVATES GENES THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR CELL GROWTH AND MATURATION



PSEN 2 MUTATION

- AT LEAST 11 MUTATIONS
- ACCOUNTS FOR LESS THAN 5% OF EARLY ONSET CASES
- Changes the amino acid asparagine to amino acid isoleucine at position 141
- Changes amino acid methionine to amino acid valine at position 239
- DISRUPTS PROCESSING OF APP LEADING TO BUILD UP OF AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN

PHYTOTHERAPY

- Garden Angelica (<u>Angelica</u> <u>archgangelica</u>) and Catterall (<u>Treculia obovoidea</u>)
 - More than 80% inhibition of ACHE
- TUMERIC (CURCUMA LONGA)
 - REGULATES MULTIPLE TARGETS
 - SAFE FOR HUMANS
 - TARGETS GROWTH FACTORS
 - Considerable affinity for Ab 1-42 fibrils

REFERENCES

- Alzheimer's Brain Tangles. (n.d.). Retrieved March 22, 2017, from http://www.alz.org/braintour/tangles.asp
- BIUNDO, F., & ISHIWARI, K., & DEL PRETE, D., & D'ADAMIO, L. (2015OCTOBER31). INTERACTION OF APOE3 AND APOE4 ISOFORMS WITH AN ITM2B/BRI2 MUTATION LINKED TO THE
 ALZHEIMER DISEASE-LIKE DANISH DEMENTIA: EFFECTS ON LEARNING AND MEMORY, DOI: 10.1016/J.NLM.2015.10.009
 HTTPS://WWW.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/PUBMED/26528887
- SHARIATI, SA., & DE STROOPER, B. (2013MAY23). REDUNDANCY AND DIVERGENCE IN THE AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN FAMILY. FEBS LETTERS, DOI: 10.1016/j.febslet.2013.05.026

 HTTPS://WWW.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/PUBMED/23707420
- CLARIMÓN, J.,& ANDRÉS, AM.,& BERTRANPETIT, J.,& COMAS, D. (2004JUNE). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALU INSERTION SEQUENCES IN THE APP 5' FLANKING REGION IN HUMANS
 AND OTHER PRIMATES. JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR EVOLUTION, DOI:10.1007/s00239-004-2594-y https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15461429
- Cacace, R., & Sleegers, K., & Van Broeckhoven, C. (2016 June). Alzheimer's & Dementia. Science Direct, Volume 12. Retrieved from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1552526016000790
- TANZI, R., & BERTRAM, L. (2005FEBRUARY25). TWENTY YEARS OF THE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AMYLOID HYPOTHESIS: A GENETIC PERSPECTIVE. SCIENCE DIRECT, VOLUME 120. RETRIEVED FROM http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0092867405001522
- SELKOE, D. (2001 APRIL 1). ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: GENES, PROTIENS, AND THERAPY. AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, VOLUME 81. RETRIEVED FROM http://physrev.physiology.org/content/81/2/741.full
- OBULESU,M. (2011 JAN-JUN). **EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: AN INSIGHT INTO THERAPEUTIC AVENUES.** JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCES IN RURAL PRACTICE. DOI:10.4103/0976-3147.80102 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/Pmc3122981/

REFERENCES

- NILSSON, P.,& IWATA, N.,& MURAMATSU, S.,& TJEMBERG, LO.,& WINBLAD, B.,& SAIDO, TC. (2010FEBRUARY16). **Gene therapy in Alzheimer's disease potential for disease modification.** Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine.DOI:10.1111/j.1582-4934.2010.01038.x. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20158567
- Wu, Y.,& Zhang, S.,& Xu, Q.,& Zou, H.,& Zhou, W.,& Cai, F.,& Li, T.,& Song, W. Regulation of global gene expression and cell proliferation by APP.
 Scientific Reports. DOI: 10.1038/srep22460. https://www.ncbl.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26936520
- ECKMAN, C.,& MEHTA, N.,& CROOK, R.,& PEREZ-TUR, J.,& PRIHAR, G.,& PFEIFFER, E.,&... HARDY, J. (1997NOVEMBER 1) A NEW PATHOGENIC MUTATION IN THE APP GENE (1716V) INCREASES THE RELATIVE PROPORTION OF AB42(43). HUMAN MOLECULAR GENETICS, VOLUME 6. RETRIEVED FROM https://academic.oup.com/hmg/article/6/12/2087/2356720/A-New-Pathogenic-Mutation-in-the-APP-Gene-1716V
- BIOGRAPY.COM EDITORS. (2016FEBRUARY25). ALOIS ALZHEIMER BIOGRAPHY. RETRIEVED FROM http://www.biography.com/people/alois-alzheimer-21216461
- APP GENE GENETICS HOME REFERENCE. (2017, MARCH 21). RETRIEVED FROM https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/gene/APP#normalfunction
- PSEN1 GENE GENETICS HOME REFERENCE. (2017, MARCH 21). RETRIEVED FROM HTTPS://GHR.NLM.NIH.GOV/GENE/PSEN1#NORMALFUNCTION
- PSEN2 GENE GENETICS HOME REFERENCE. (2017, MARCH 21). RETRIEVED FROM HTTPS://GHR.NLM.NIH.GOV/GENE/PSEN2
- BARBER, R. (2012NOVEMBER28). **THE GENETICS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.** SCIENTIFICA, VOLUME 2012. RETRIEVED FROM HTTPS://www.hindawi.com/journals/scientifica/2012/246210/