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Evaluation of amyloid beta concentration using antibody 75-2

Industrial Technology, Nihon University ZHANG BOHAN, Kazuaki Yoshimune
Industrial Technology, Nihon University ZHANG BOHAN

1. Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a complex neurodegenerative disorder characterized primarily by cognitive decline, memory loss, and behavioral changes. It is the most prevalent form of dementia, accounting for approximately 60% of all dementia cases globally. The pathophysiology of AD is marked by the accumulation of amyloid-beta (Aβ) plaques and neurofibrillary tangles composed of hyperphosphorylated tau protein in the brain. These pathological features disrupt neuronal function and lead to progressive neurodegeneration, ultimately resulting in significant cognitive impairment and loss of daily functioning.

The etiology of Alzheimer's disease is multifactorial, involving genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Genetic predispositions, particularly the presence of the apolipoprotein E (APOE) ε4 allele, have been shown to increase the risk of developing AD[1][7]. Epidemiological studies have also identified several modifiable risk factors, including hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases, which are associated with an elevated risk of AD. Chronic inflammation, potentially linked to periodontal disease, has emerged as another significant factor that may exacerbate neuroinflammation and contribute to the onset of AD.

Furthermore, the amyloid cascade hypothesis posits that the accumulation of Aβ is a primary driver of AD pathology, leading to subsequent neurofibrillary tangle formation and neuronal death. Although this hypothesis has guided much of the research in AD, it is increasingly recognized that the disease's complexity may involve additional pathways, including tau pathology and vascular contributions. This understanding underscores the need for a multifaceted approach to both research and treatment strategies for Alzheimer's disease.

Surfactants have garnered attention in the context of Alzheimer's disease (AD) due to their potential role in modulating amyloid-beta (Aβ) aggregation. The interactions between surfactants and Aβ peptides are crucial, as they can influence the aggregation process. Surfactants exhibit potential effectiveness in Alzheimer's disease through their ability to modulate Aβ aggregation and disaggregate amyloid fibrils. The choice of surfactant and its specific interactions with Aβ and other proteins are critical factors that could influence the development of effective therapies for Alzheimer's disease.

Amyloid-beta 37 ($A\beta_{37}$) is a peptide that is part of the amyloid-beta family, which is implicated in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease (AD). It is generated through the sequential cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) by β- and γ-secretases, similar to other amyloid-beta peptides such as $A\beta_{40}$ and $A\beta_{42}$. The significance of $A\beta_{37}$ in Alzheimer's disease has been increasingly recognized, particularly in the context of its potential role as a biomarker and its relationship with other Aβ species.

Recent studies have indicated that the $A\beta_{37/42}$ ratio in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) may serve as an improved biomarker for Alzheimer's disease, outperforming the traditional $A\beta_{42/40}$ ratio[2][8]. This is particularly relevant because $A\beta_{42}$ is known to aggregate and form plaques, a hallmark of AD, while $A\beta_{37}$ may have different biological properties that could influence the disease's progression[2]. Specifically, $A\beta_{37}$ is more sensitive to γ-secretase modulation, suggesting that therapies targeting γ-secretase could preferentially increase the production of shorter Aβ peptides like $A\beta_{37}$, potentially mitigating the toxicity associated with longer forms such as $A\beta_{42}$ [2].

Moreover, the production of $A\beta_{37}$ has been linked to a reduction in the aggregation propensity of $A\beta_{42}$, which is crucial given that $A\beta_{42}$ is primarily responsible for plaque formation in the brains of AD patients[3][4]. This suggests that enhancing $A\beta_{37}$ levels could be therapeutically beneficial, particularly in the context of familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD) mutations that resist the lowering of $A\beta_{42}$ levels[1].

$A\beta_{37}$ has also been detected in human CSF and blood plasma, indicating its relevance as a biomarker for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis and progression[5][6]. The quantification of $A\beta_{37}$, alongside other Aβ species, could provide insights into the disease state and help develop targeted therapies [6]. Furthermore, pharmacological studies have shown that certain γ-secretase modulators can increase $A\beta_{37}$ levels while decreasing $A\beta_{42}$ levels, highlighting a potential therapeutic strategy for managing Alzheimer's disease.

In summary, $A\beta_{37}$ is an important peptide in the context of Alzheimer's disease, with emerging evidence suggesting its role as a biomarker and its potential therapeutic implications. Its relationship with other Aβ peptides, particularly $A\beta_{42}$, underscores the complexity of amyloid pathology in AD and the need for further research to elucidate its exact role in disease mechanisms.

2. Experiment Purpose and Method

This study focused on exploring monoclonal antibodies that can effectively detect amyloid-beta peptides. These antibodies aim to improve our understanding of the physiological and pathological roles of different amyloid-beta species, as well as provide new biomarkers for the early diagnosis of AD. Specifically, we conducted a comparative study of the

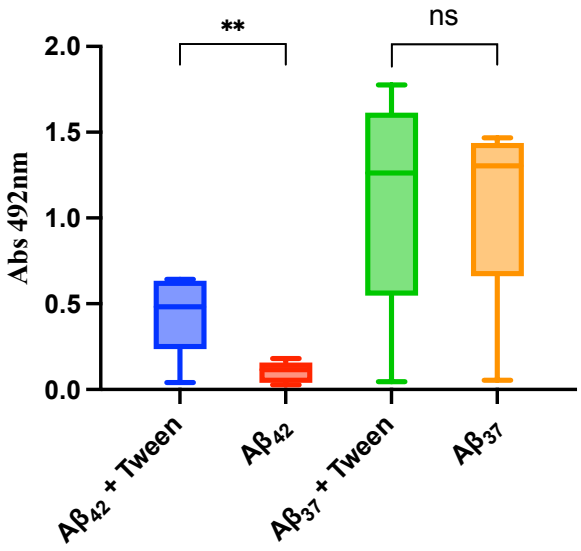
aggregation behavior of $A\beta_{37}$ and $A\beta_{42}$ *in vitro* and detected their aggregation status by direct ELISA(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay).

$A\beta_{37}$ and $A\beta_{42}$ peptides were prepared at 30 nM concentrations using PBS buffer (pH 7.4). Four conditions were prepared: $A\beta_{37}$, $A\beta_{42}$, $A\beta_{37}$ with 1 part per million (ppm) Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Monopalmitate (Tween 40), and $A\beta_{42}$ with 1 ppm Tween 40. Each antigen solution was incubated in a 96-well plate at 37°C for 1 hour to ensure binding to the plate surface. For the Tween 40-treated conditions, Tween 40 was added to the antigen solutions and allowed to react for a specified time. After incubation, the wells were washed four times with PBS-T buffer (PBS with 0.05% Tween-20, pH 7.4) to remove any unbound material.

Following this, the wells were blocked with 1% BSA (bovine serum albumin) at 37 °C for 1 hour to prevent nonspecific binding.

After blocking, The diluted antibody 75-2 was added to the wells and incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour to allow binding to the antigen. After the incubation period, the wells were washed nine times with PBS-T (pH 7.4) to remove any unbound antibodies.

For detection, an *o*-phenylenediamine substrate solution was added to initiate the colorimetric reaction, which was allowed to proceed for 20 minutes. The reaction was then stopped using 1 N sulfuric acid, and absorbance was measured at 492 nm to assess the antibody binding.



Antibody Reactivity to $A\beta_{37}$ and $A\beta_{42}$ with and without Tween 40

3. Result

The 75-2 antibody shows strong binding to $A\beta_{37}$, as indicated by the significantly higher absorbance compared to $A\beta_{42}$. However, after the addition of Tween 40, which caused $A\beta_{42}$ to disaggregate, the absorbance for $A\beta_{42}$ increased markedly. This demonstrates that the 75-2 antibody is highly effective in recognizing disaggregated $A\beta_{42}$. In contrast, $A\beta_{37}$, used as a control, showed no significant change in absorbance, highlighting the antibody's specificity in detecting structural changes in $A\beta_{42}$ following disaggregation.

4. References

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