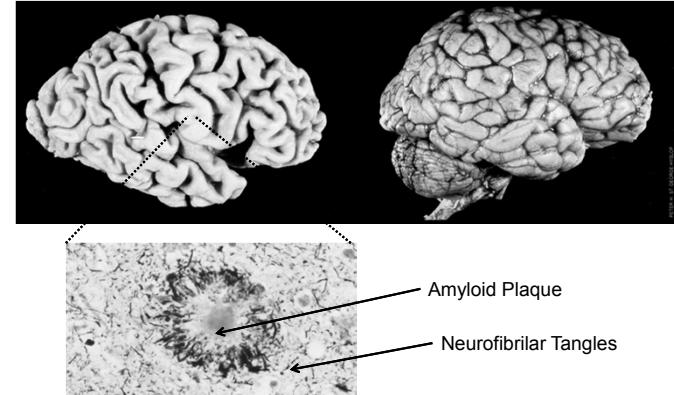


Functional Role of Lipoprotein Receptors in Alzheimer's Disease

Claus U. Pietrzik, PhD
 Professor for Pathobiochemistry
 University Medical Center of the
 Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

Alzheimer's Disease (AD)



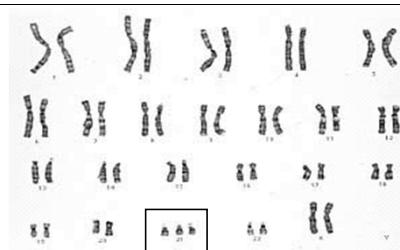
2

Genetic factors associated with AD

Gene		<u>Age of onset</u>
Familial early onset genes		
APP	Chromosome 21	40-65 years
Presenilin 1	Chromosome 14	17-60 years
Presenilin 2	Chromosome 1	45-84 years
Late onset genes (sporadic and senile familial AD)		
ApoE4	Chromosome 19	>50 years
α 2-Macroglobulin	Chromosome 12	>50 years
LRP1	Chromosome 12	>50 years

3

Alzheimer's Disease and Trisomie 21

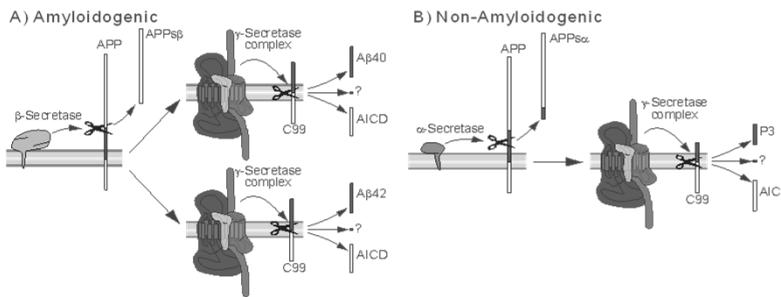


- Trisomie 21
- 3 copies of the APP-gene
- Onset of Alzheimer's Disease starts at age 40 !



4

APP Processing



5

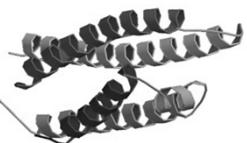
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6

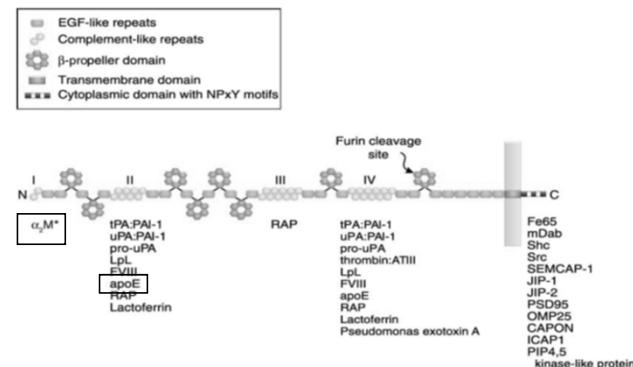
Apolipoprotein E

- ApoE is a soluble secreted protein of 299 aa
- Main function: Triglyceride, cholesterol transport
- ApoE gene is localized on chromosome 19
- ApoE polymorphism: ApoE2, ApoE3, ApoE4
 - Single aa exchange at position 112 or 158
- Carriers of ApoE4 show an increased risk in developing Alzheimer's Disease (Alan Roses).
 - ApoE3/ApoE4 or ApoE4/ApoE4



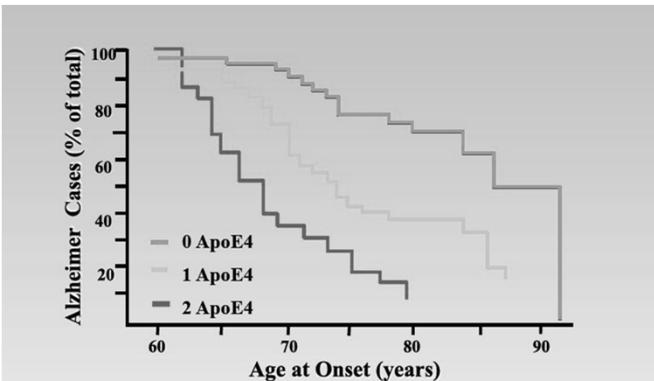
7

Binding partners of LRP1



8

Increased risk to develop AD for ApoE4



9

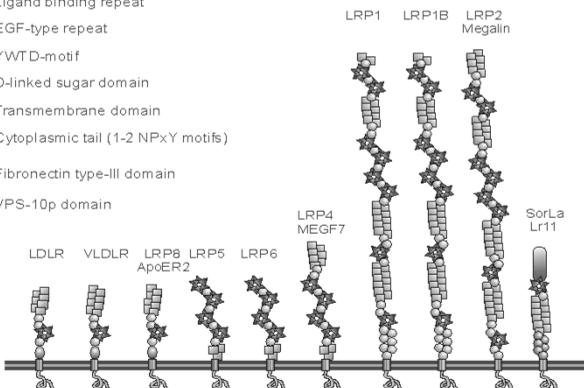
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10

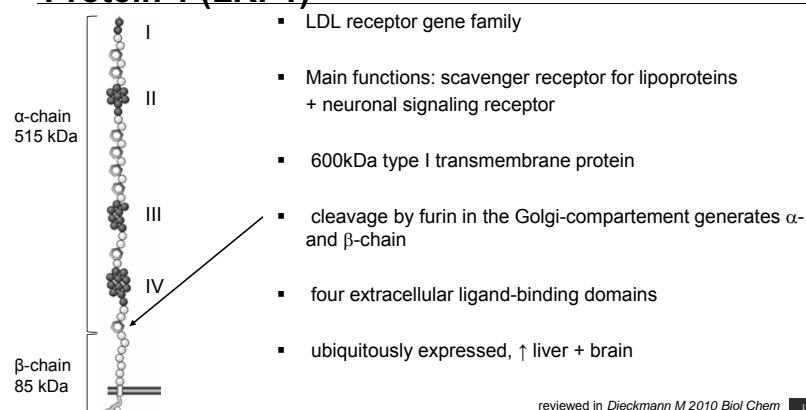
Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Family

- Ligand binding repeat
- EGF-type repeat
- ★ YWTD-motif
- O-linked sugar domain
- Transmembrane domain
- ✂ Cytoplasmic tail (1-2 NPxY motifs)
- Fibronectin type-III domain
- VPS-10p domain



11

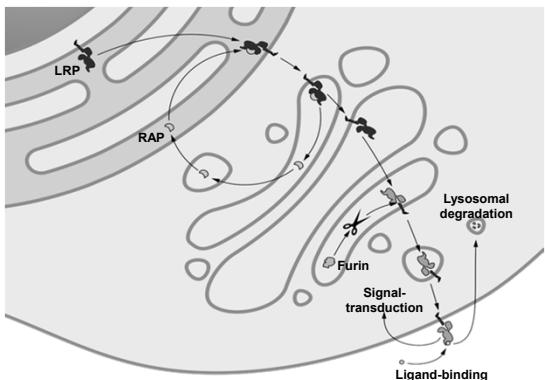
Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Related Protein 1 (LRP1)



reviewed in Dieckmann M 2010 Biol Chem

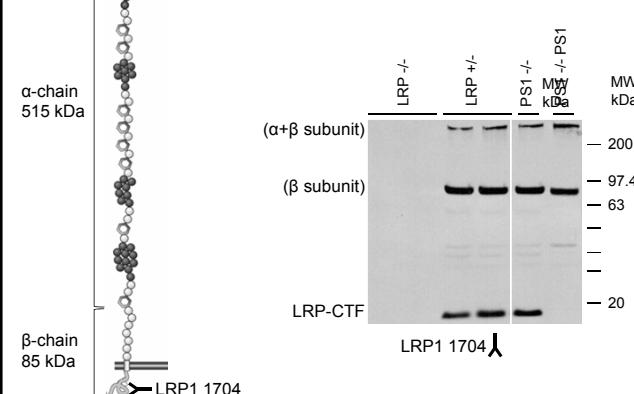
12

LRP1 Biosynthesis and Secretion



13

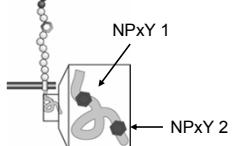
Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Related Protein 1 (LRP1)



14

Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Related Protein 1 (LRP1)

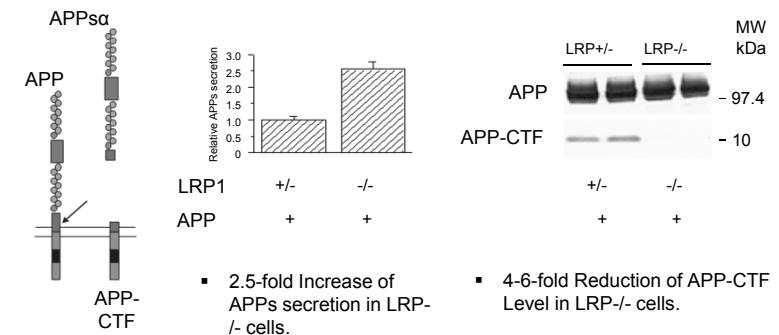
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1985



- Asparagine – Proline – any amino acid – Tyrosine
(N) (P) (x) (Y)
- conserved domain of transmembrane proteins (e.g. lipoprotein receptors and integrins)

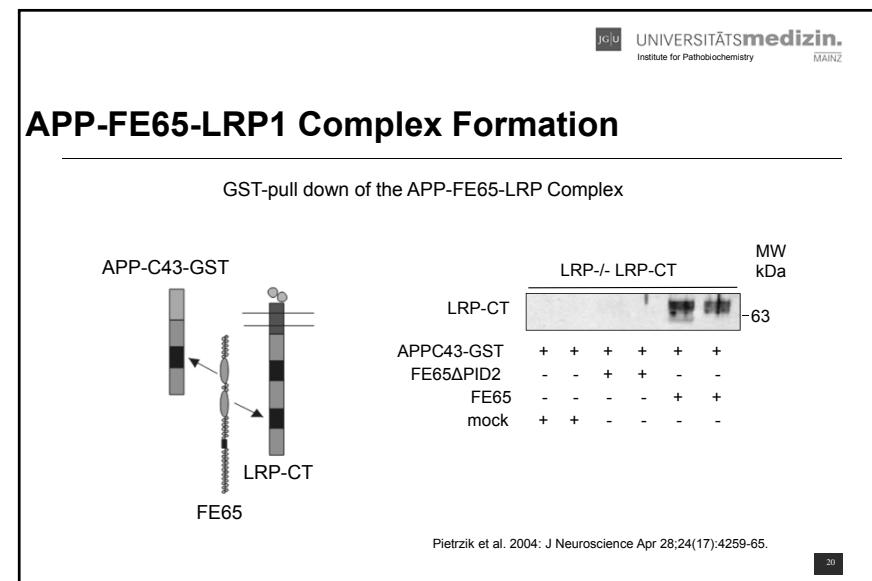
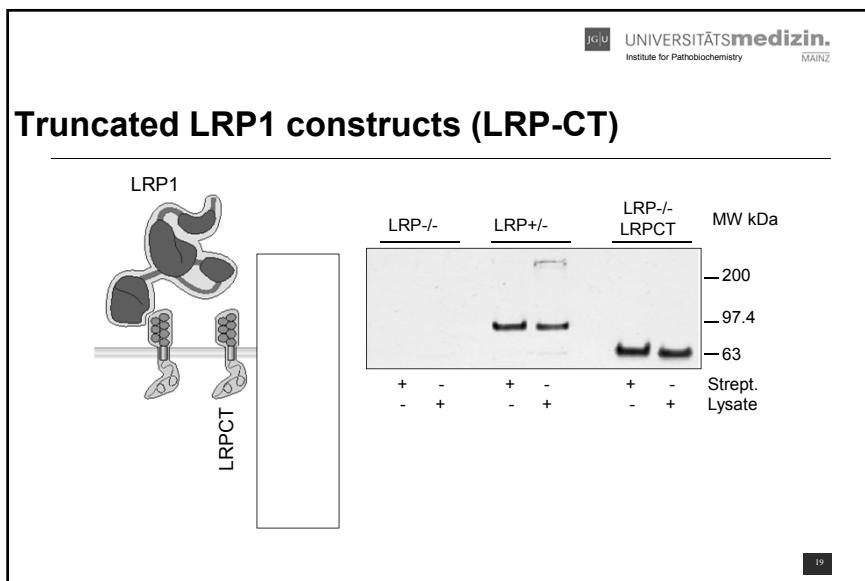
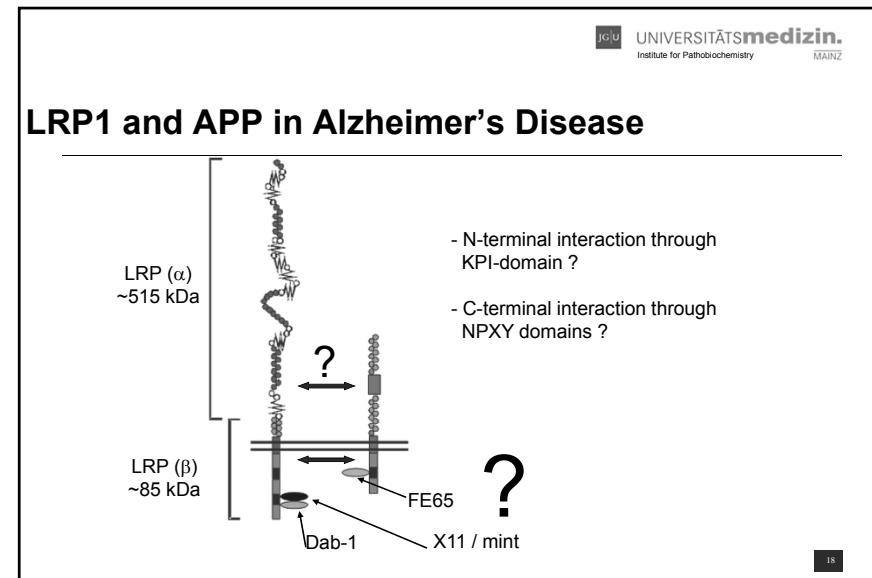
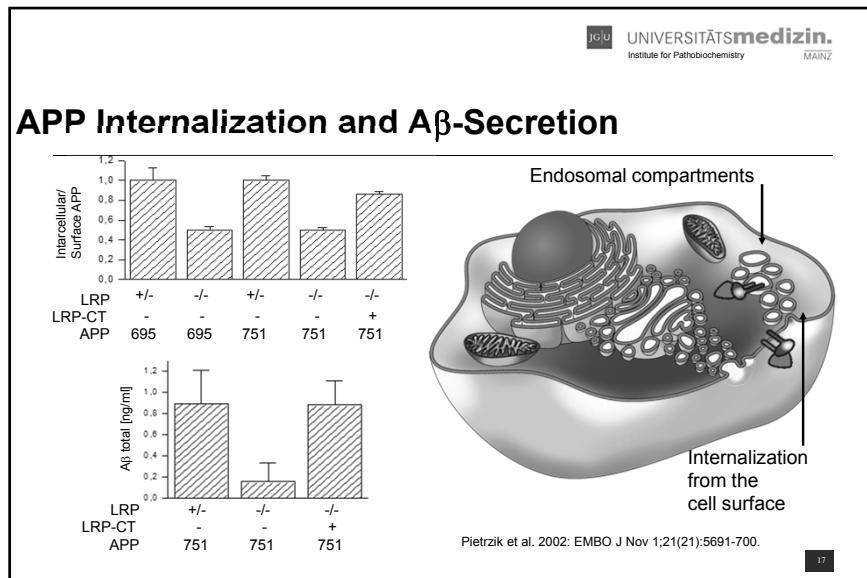
15

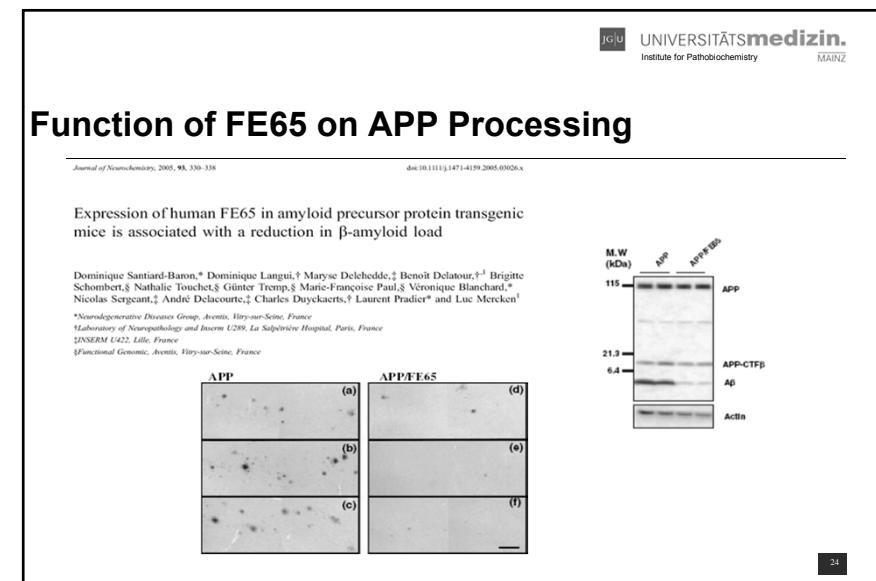
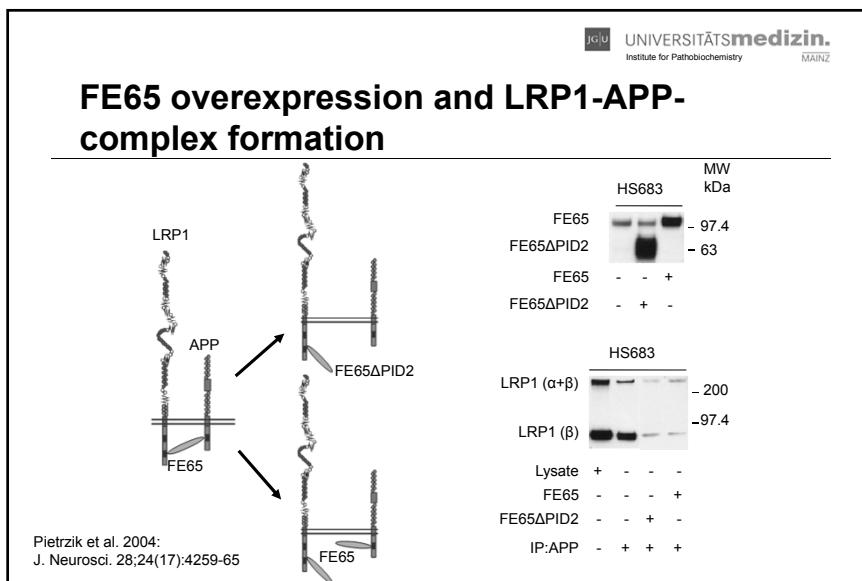
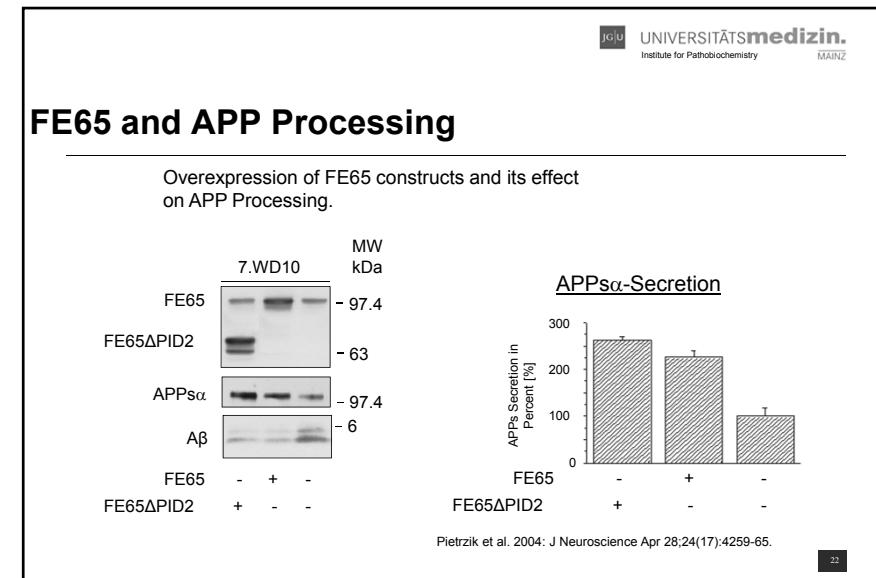
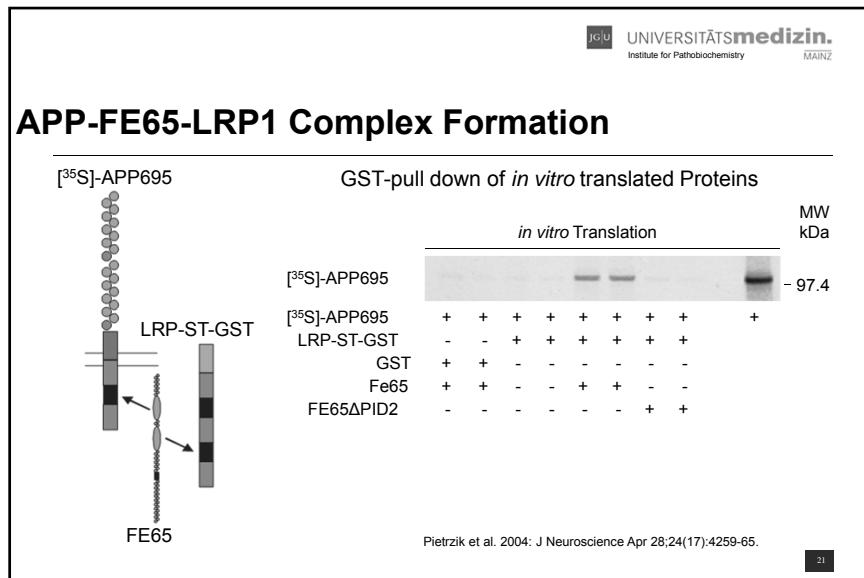
LRP1 Mediated Processing of APP

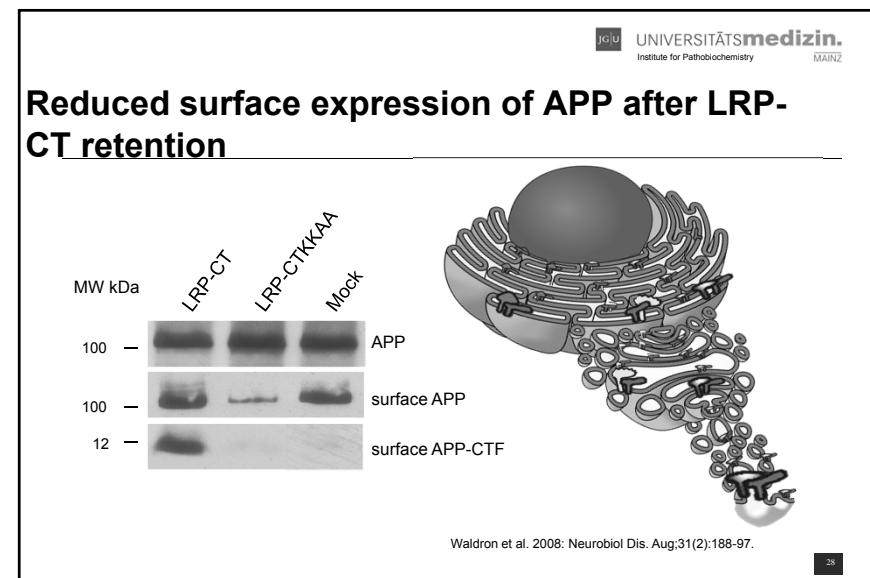
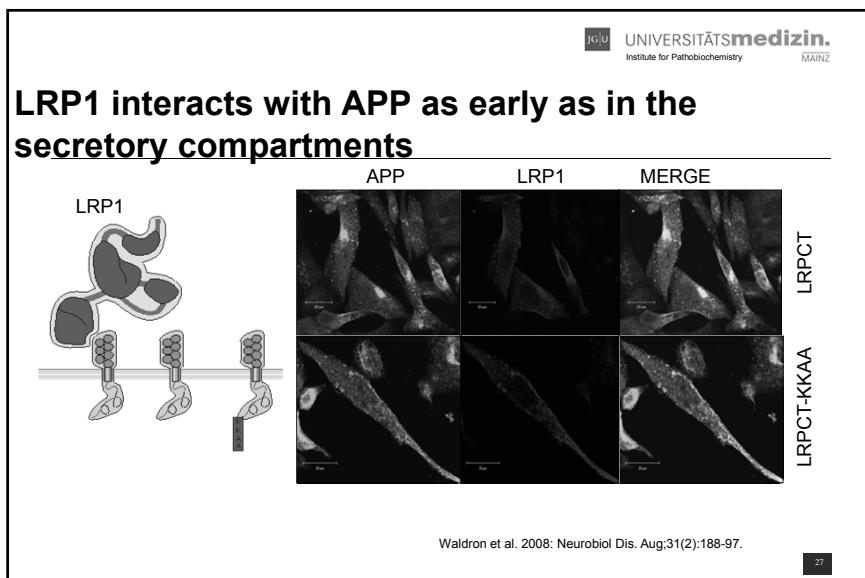
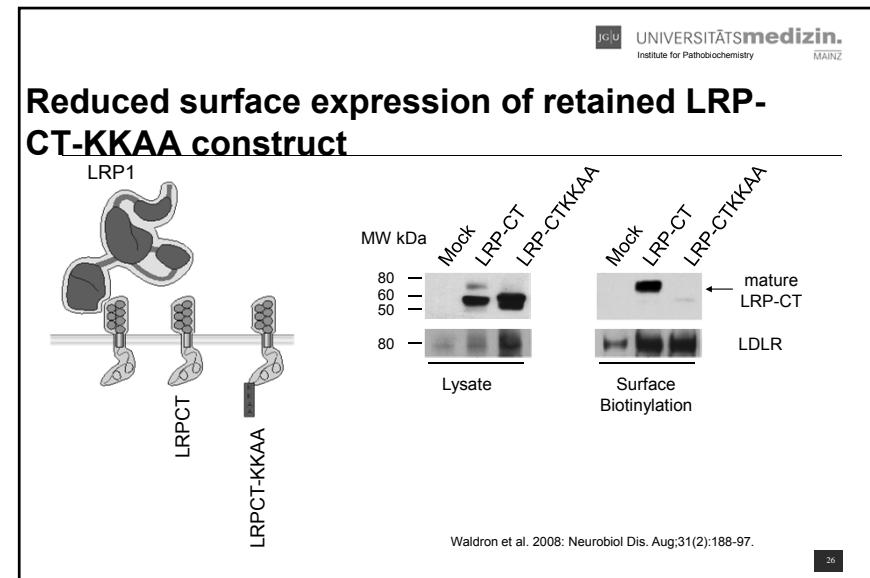
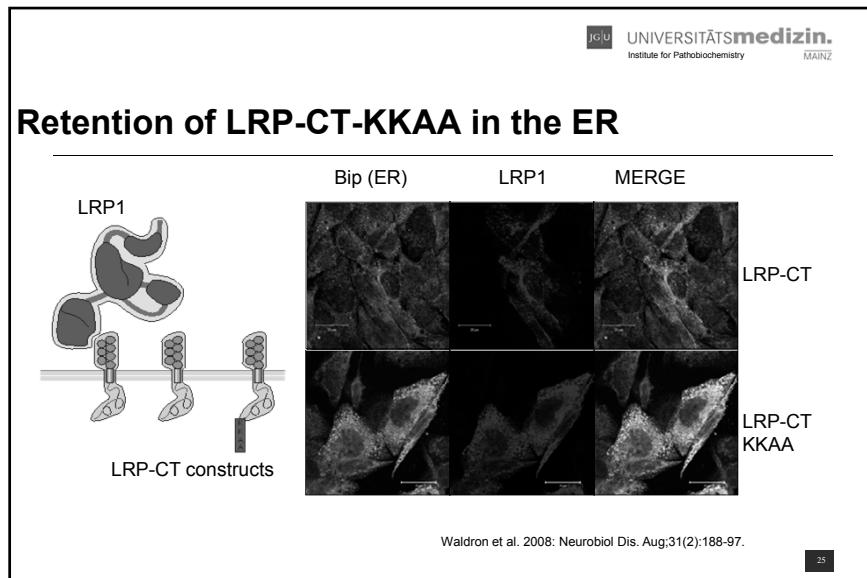


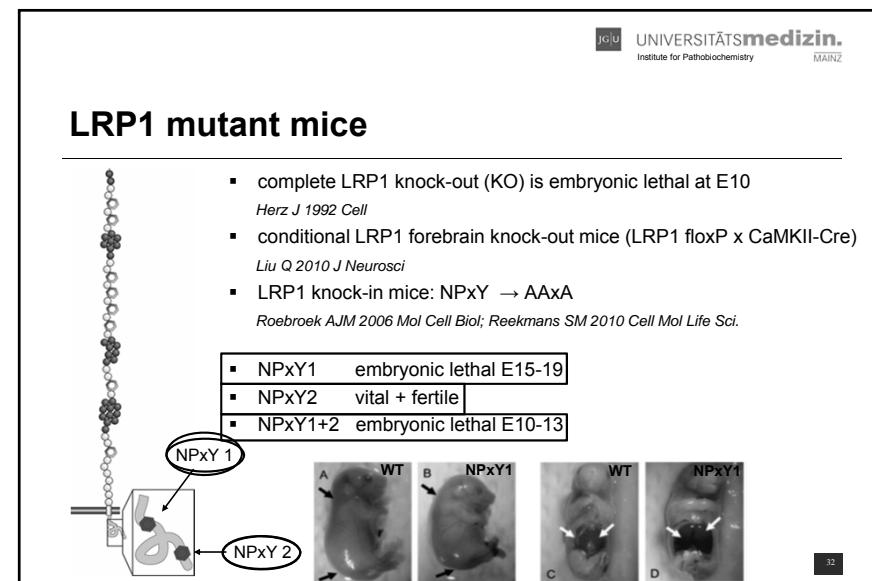
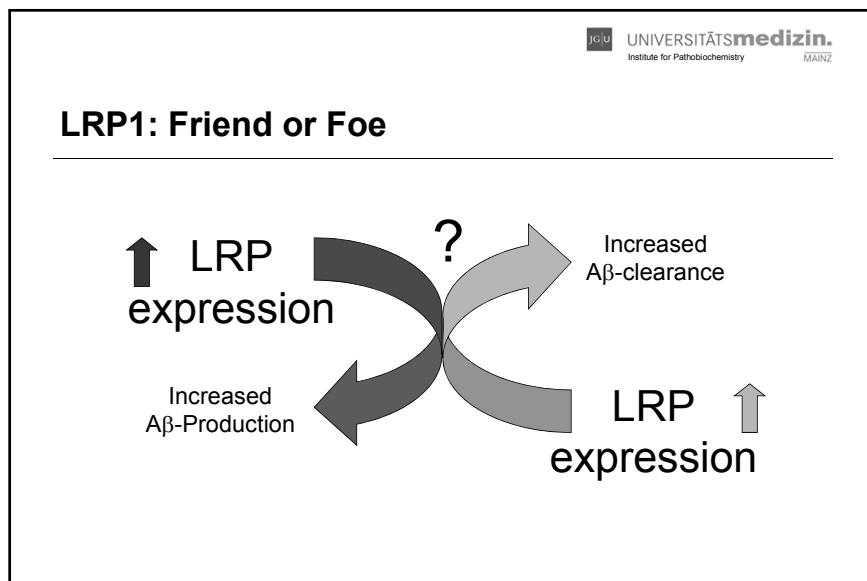
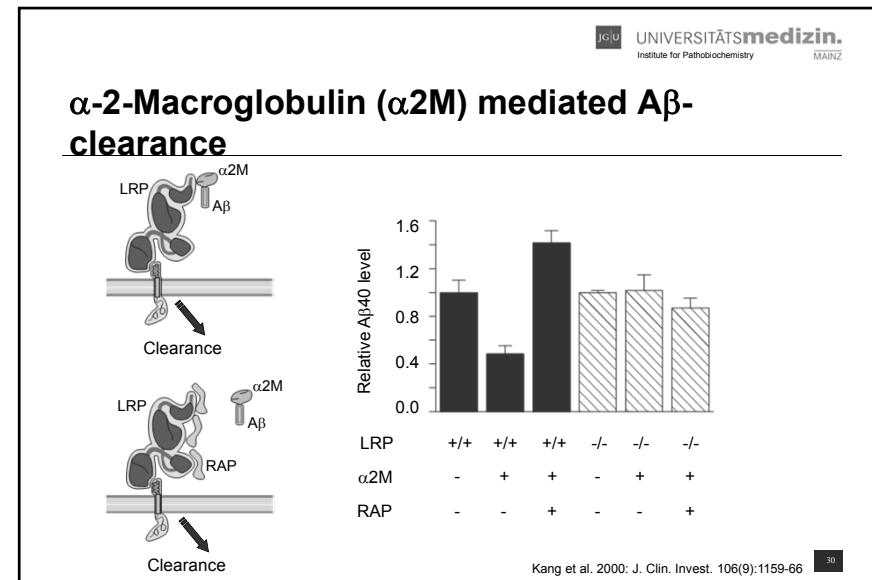
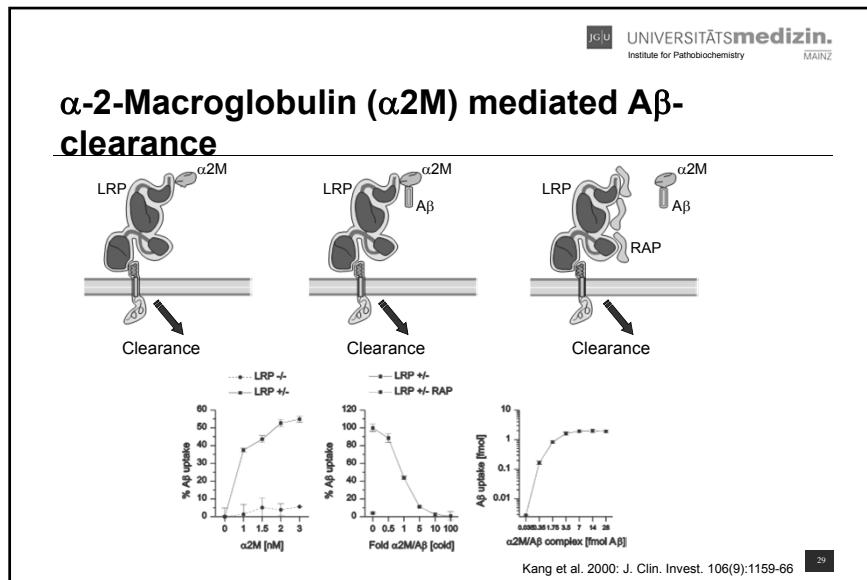
Pietrzik et al. 2002: EMBO J Nov 1;21(21):5691-700.

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LRP1 KO leads to neuronal disturbance

- LRP1 is highly expressed in brain.
- A full LRP1 knock-out is lethal and shows a severe neuronal phenotype.
- A CaMKII-Cre/LRP1 knock-out leads to morphological and behavioural changes.

Spine degeneration

12.5 Cortical layers 2/3 AO
Spines/10 µm

Time on rotarod (second)

Open field Distance traveled (cm)

from Liu et al., J. Neuroscience 2010

[33]

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LRP1 ligands activate NMDA receptors

- Tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPa)
- serine protease
- in vivo: highly expressed in neurons
- main ligand of LRP1
- internalized by LRP1 via receptor-mediated endocytosis
- FDA-approved medication for patients with acute ischemic stroke

(www.bioweb.uwlax.edu)

tPA

Ca²⁺

Mg²⁺

NMDA Receptor

Nicole et al., 2002, Nat Med
Medina et al., 2005, EMBO

[34]

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Actilyse® (Tissue-type plasminogen activator)

- Tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPa)
- FDA-approved medication for patients with acute ischemic stroke
- recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA)

Actilyse® 50 mg
For thrombotic therapy
For I.v. infusion
1 injection vial and 1 vial of solvent
Boehringer Ingelheim

Actilyse® 50 mg
For thrombotic therapy
For I.v. infusion
50 mg to be used in
Anterior Cruciate Ligament
Boehringer Ingelheim

Sterile Water Injection
Boehringer Ingelheim

nicole et al., 2002, Nat Med
Medina et al., 2005, EMBO

[35]

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Proposed function of Actilyse®

Blood clot in an artery

tPA

Ca²⁺

Mg²⁺

NMDA Receptor

(www.bioweb.uwlax.edu)

Blood vessel wall
Atherosclerotic plaque
Blood clot

Blood clots in the atherosclerotic plaque break away from the vessel wall and enter the circulation. The clot may block blood supply in the brain, causing an ischaemic stroke.

© Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Germany

MRI scan of brain after ischaemic stroke

Before treatment with rt-PA - restoration of blood flow

After treatment with rt-PA - restoration of blood flow

The image on the left shows a light-coloured area where blood flow has been restricted due to ischaemic stroke. The image on the right shows the restoration of blood flow following treatment with rt-PA.

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