



Interaction of A β peptide with vitamin B12: Implication for the therapy of Alzheimer's disease

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Introduction

Results

Aggregation assays

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease triggered by the abnormal aggregation of amyloid beta (A β) peptide. Molecules with the ability to inhibit the A β aggregation and/or to disrupt fibrils are thus assumed to be an attractive strategy to the AD therapy. To evaluate the ability of the vitamin B12 (VB12) in inhibiting $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation and in disrupting mature fibrils in simulated biological conditions.

Aim



Aggregation kinetic of A $\beta_{1.42}$ monomers (8 μ M) upon incubation with VB12 (800 μ M) (PBS, pH 7.4, 37 °C), through the ThT fluorescence method

of the elongation phase (by 2-fold) in presence of VB12

(Ø)

of the AB fibril amount (22 ± 2%) in presence of VB12 $A\beta_{1.42}$ $A\beta_{1.42} + VB12$



TEM images of AB_{1-42} peptide, 4 h of incubation, with and without VB12

Disaggregation assays



Aggregation kinetic of $AB_{1,42}$ fibrils (8 μ M) upon incubation with VB12 (800 μ M) (PBS, pH 7.4, 37 °C), through the ThT fluorescence method

- of the amount of AB fibrils (91 ± 8%)
- **X** no fibrils observed after their incubation with VB12



TEM images of AB_{1-42} fibrils, 4 h of incubation, with and without VB12

- Lo Conclusion
- ✓ VB12 delays Aβ fibrillation
- VB12 decreases the content of fibrils
- VB12 disaggregates mature fibrils

VB12 is a promising drug candidate to prevent and cure AD patients

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