



β-cyclodextrin decreases the MCO-induced aggregation rate of Prion Proteins

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- **Prion diseases**: Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)
- Group of fatal neurodegenerative disorders

Human

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Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)One case/million population/yearGerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker<br/>Syndrom (GSS)Rare 1 to 100/100 millionFatal Familial Insomnia (FFI)Affects less than 200,000 peopleAnimalScrapie (Sheep & Goats)1732 UK
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Bovine Songiform Encephalopathies (BSE) 1986 UK or Mad Cow Disease (Cattle)

- Prion diseases are characterized by:
- An extended asymptomatic period (long incubation period)
- Short disease course ending with death
- Infectious: Feeding on scrapie-contaminated materials
- Familial: Mutation in the PRNP gene
- Sporadic: Occurs spontaneously without any apparent cause
- Histopathological features:
- Spongiform degeneration of brain
- Neuronal vacuolation
- Astrocytic gliosis



Adriano *et al.,* 2001



At present, there is no effective therapy to treat prion diseases



Monoclonal antibodies



Obstacles in the treatment of TSEs by anti-prion compounds

Low ability to cross the blood brain barrier (BBB)

 Don't exhibit any therapeutic effect when administered after the appearance of neurologic signs into animal model

The development of optimized and effective therapies against TSEs is urgently needed

Important to identify compounds with therapeutic activity against TSEs



- Clear the PrP^{Sc} isoform from ScN2a cell cultures
- Inhibits the toxic effect of β-amyloid peptide (residues 1-40) in cell culture

- Pass the BBB up to 4mM
- Stable against human enzymes
- Does not elicit an immune response

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

1- Does β-CD influence the *in vitro oxidative* aggregation of PrPs?

2- Does β-CD bind to recombinant PrPs?

Recombinant expression and purification of mouse (mPrP120-230) and human (hPrP121-231) prion proteins



Oxidative-induced aggregation of prion proteins by metal catalyzed oxidation (MCO)



In vitro oxidative aggregation of the C-terminal domains mPrP and hPrP induced by MCO



Secondary structure changes of mPrP and hPrP on the pathway of MCO



Dynamic light scattering

(DLS) of hPrP

Before centrifugation

1 min. of MCO

5 min. of MCO





Radius

Radius

After centrifugation



Radius

Effect of β-CD on the oxidative aggregation of hPrP and mPrP induced by MCO



Secondary structural changes of hPrP and mPrP on the pathway of MCO in the presence of β-CD



SAXS analysis of mPrP and hPrP in the presence and absence of β-CD





Protein	R _g (nm)
mPrP	1.83 ± 0.02
mPrP (+ β-CD)	1.66 ± 0.01
hPrP	1.80 ± 0.02
hPrP (+ β-CD)	$\textbf{1.66} \pm \textbf{0.03}$

Determination of the binding affinity of β -CD to hPrP by surface plasmon resonance (SPR)



Chelation of Cu²⁺ ions by β-CD



Summary and Outlook

- Oxidative stress plays a central role in the α→β structural conversion of PrP via oxidative modification of the surface exposed Met and His residues
- β-CD decreases the MCO-induced aggregation rate of PrPs by complexation of copper ions in the redox active state
- Copper has been reported to facilitate the refolding of the partially denatured infectious PrP^{Sc} isoform and its chelation alters the protease cleavage pattern of PrP^{Sc} isoform (McKenzie *et al.*, 1998 and Wadsworth *et al.*, 1999)

Summary and Outlook

- Therefore, clearence of copper by β-CD from scrapie infected brain can cause subsequent prolongation of the incubation time of the prion disease
- The rsults provide a new insight to develop a lead structres against prion diseases and the other associated protein conformational disorders

Aknowledgement

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DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst German Academic Exchange Service

