In vivo Animal Models

Alzheimer's Disease

Aβ and Tau Aggregation

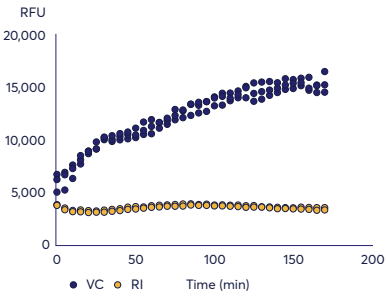
The pathological aggregation of amyloid-β peptides (Aβ) and Tau are the major hallmarks in AD patients brains. The development of compounds interfering with aggregation and thus able to rescue neurodegeneration is indispensible.

At Scantox Neuro the cell-free aggregation of recombinant proteins in presence and absence of anti-aggregatory compounds can be monitored with 2 different approaches:

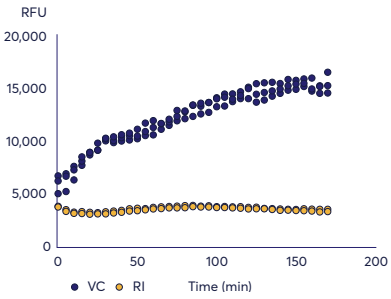
1) Thioflavin T (ThT) based aggregation assay
The formation of Aβ and Tau aggregates is monitored by fluorescence resulting from binding of Thioflavin T (ThT) to the aggregates. Upon binding to aggregates, ThT exhibits a red shift in fluorescence. The assay monitors aggregate formation over time. VC: vehicle control; RI: reaction item; RFU: relative fluorescence unit.

2) A4 assay for Aβ oligomer detection
This assay is specific for Aβ oligomers and is based on affinity separation of monomeric (flow through) and aggregated Aβ (attached). Attached oligomers are then monomerized and eluted for quantification with an immunosorbent assay.

THT Tau Aβ 1-42

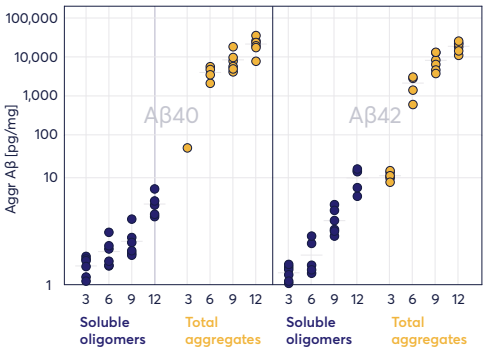


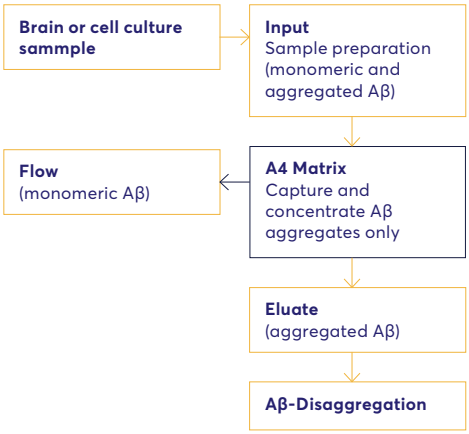
THT Tau 2N4R P301L



This unique assay can also be used to quantify Aβ oligomers not only in the context of cell-free aggregation studies, but also in various samples obtained from • cell cultures, • In vivo studies or • clinical trials.

APPsl Aβ aggregates over age





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Discovery

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