

ORAL PRESENTATION

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Aggregation of TDP-43 fragments triggers cellular aberrant function: implication in neurodegeneration

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From 2011 International Conference on Molecular Neurodegeneration
Shanghai, China. 22-24 September 2011

TAR DNA binding protein of 43 kDa (TDP-43) is a nuclear factor functioning in RNA processing. It was also reported that TDP-43 aggregates are deposited in motor neurons implicated in the pathogenesis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal lobar degeneration with ubiquitin (FTLD-U). To understand the mechanism underlying the inclusion body formation and possible functional alteration of TDP-43, we studied TDP-43 and its fragments and their effects on RNA processing *in vitro* and in cell models. We have identified a hydrophobic sequence in the C-terminus that is critical for the TDP-43 aggregation and inclusion formation. The synthetic peptide with this sequence forms an α -helical structure in solution but easily transforms into β -sheet structure. The inclusions formed by the C-terminal 35-kDa fragment (TDP-35) can recruit full-length TDP-43 to cytoplasmic deposition from functionally nuclear localization. TDP-35, rather than TDP-43 and the C-terminal 25-kDa fragment, is prone to aggregation *in vitro*, and it can further serve as a seed to facilitate aggregation of full-length TDP-43. This suggests that fragmentation of TDP-43 leads to cellular redistribution, inclusion body formation, and altered RNA processing, which are implicated in the molecular pathogenesis of ALS and FTLD.

Published: 7 February 2012

doi:10.1186/1750-1326-7-S1-O1

Cite this article as: Che *et al.*: Aggregation of TDP-43 fragments triggers cellular aberrant function: implication in neurodegeneration. *Molecular Neurodegeneration* 2012 **7**(Suppl 1):O1.

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