

LECTURE PRESENTATION

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Gamma-secretase: from pathogenesis to therapeutics

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Background

Presenilin (PS) is the catalytic subunit of γ -secretase and mutations in this protein cause familial Alzheimer's Disease (FAD). Moreover, γ -secretase has emerged as an appealing drug target for Alzheimer's disease (AD) and cancer due to its central role in the generation of A β peptides and the regulation of Notch signaling. γ -Secretase is composed of at least four subunits: PS, Nicastrin, Aph1 and Pen2; with a total of 19 putative transmembrane domains.

Result

Investigation of γ -secretase structure and function has been a formidable challenge because of its nature of intramembranal catalysis and macromolecular complex that requires novel chemical insights. We have developed a reconstituted system and small molecular probes that allow us to study the regulation of γ -secretase and to elucidate the mechanism of PS1 FAD mutations. We have reconstituted γ -secretase using a proteoliposomes system and provided the final proof that γ -secretase activity is an inherent property of PS. Moreover, we have demonstrated that PS mutations directly alter a subsite of γ -secretase active site and defined the action mechanism of γ -secretase modulators.

Conclusion

Our studies provide a molecular basis of PS1 mutations in AD pathogenesis and offer a unique approach to elucidate the reaction mechanism of γ -secretase, with the expectation that these efforts will lead to the development of effective therapies for AD and other human disorders.

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