

[P-22]**PRESENILIN-2 MUTATION ALTERS NEURITE EXTENTION,
APOPTOSIS AND TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR(NF-KB)
ACTIVATION.**

Seong Min Je¹○, Song Youn Sook¹, Shin Im chul¹, Park Cheol Beom¹, Oh Ki Wan¹, Lee Myung Koo¹, Kim Young Ku², Hwang Dae Hyun², Chung Soo Youn², Yang Ki Hwa², Hong Jin Tae¹

¹ College of Pharmacy Chungbuk National University

² National Institute of Toxicological Research, KFDA

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by β -amyloid deposition and associated with loss of neuron cells in brain regions involved in learning and memory process. Many cases of early onset autosomal dominant inherited forms of AD are caused by mutation in the genes encoding presenilin-2 (PS-2). However, its pathogenic mechanism in AD are not known. Here we report that expression of an AD-linked human PS-2 mutation (N141I) in PC12 cells resulted in aberrant differentiation responses to nerve growth factor (NGF) and β -amyloid. NGF-induce neurite extension was significantly reduced in cell lines stably expressing mutant PS-2. Induction of apoptosis and apoptosis-associated gene expression by β -amyloid was markedly increased in cells carrying mutant PS-2. The DNA binding activity of the transcription factor NF- κ B by β -amyloid was decreased in the cells carrying mutant PS-2. These findings show that altered responsibility to neurotrophic (or neurotoxic) factors could a role in the pathogenesis of AD carrying PS-2 mutations.

keyword : Alzheimer's disease(AD), β -Amyloid, Presenilin-2(PS2), NF- κ B