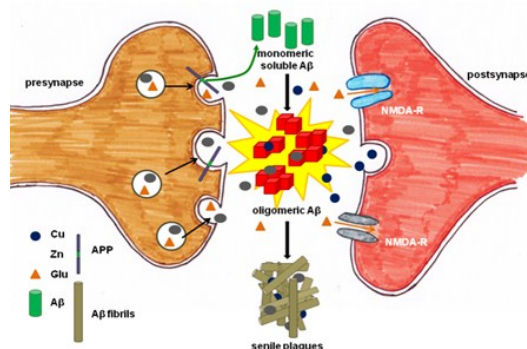


"Cu and Zn impacts in Alzheimer's disease. From fundamental studies to therapeutic strategies"



Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by a global deterioration of mental, cognitive and physical abilities and represents a global public health problem that will become even more important in the next years. Extracellular amyloid plaques made of aggregated forms of the amyloid- β ($A\beta$) peptide are detected in AD brains. These peptides are present in soluble (monomeric) form in healthy brains. Hence formation of the $A\beta$ aggregates is a key event in the etiology of the disease, known as the amyloid cascade. Copper(I/II) and Zinc(II) ions play a role both in the amyloid cascade and in reactive oxygen species (ROS) production, another deleterious event in AD. In the Biological Chemistry Group, we have recently studied how such metallic ions are bound to the $A\beta$ peptide, which is a prerequisite to understand how they can interfere in the $A\beta$ aggregation process and in the ROS production. The good knowledge of these data are also crucial for designing new kind of therapeutic tools, which is an emergent axis in our Group.



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Invitée par Célia Bonnet

Vendredi 27 mars 2015 à 11h

Salle de conférence du CBM