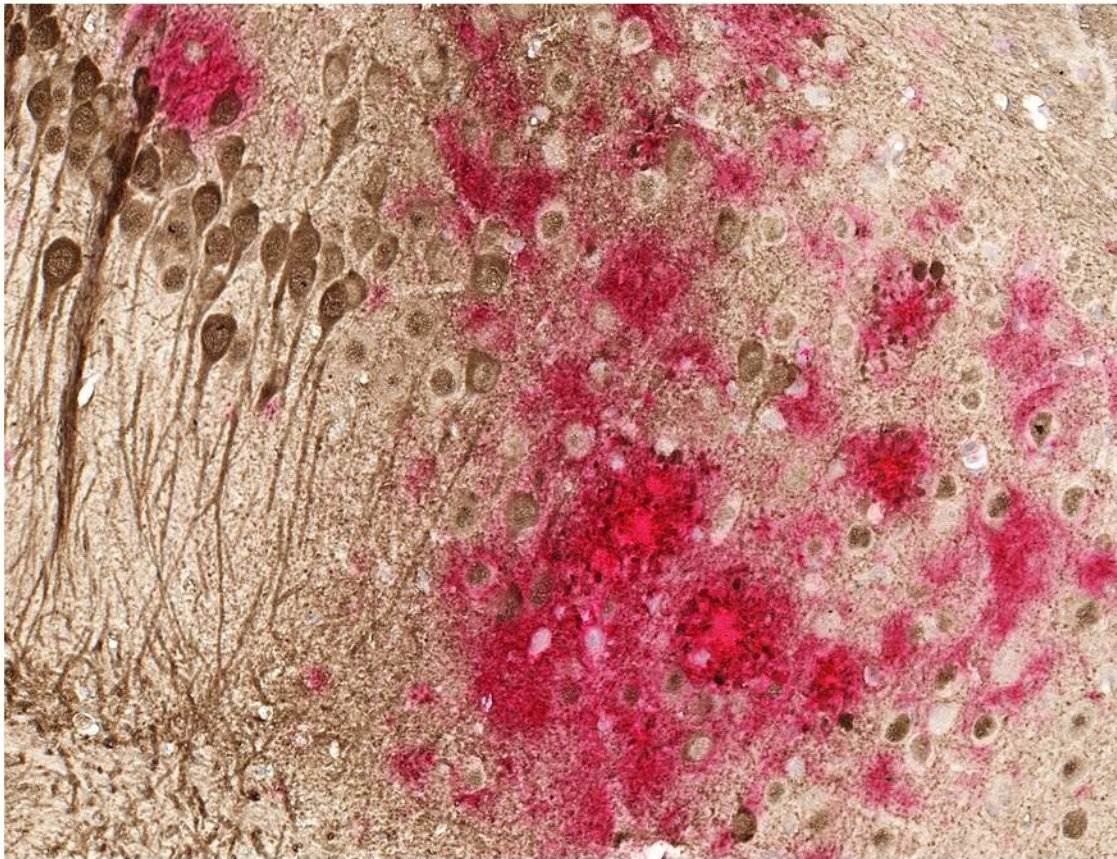


DNA vaccine reduces both toxic proteins linked to Alzheimer's

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Toxic amyloid plaques (red) and tau tangles (brown) form on the brain of a mouse modeled to have Alzheimer's disease. A study shows a DNA vaccine reduces both amyloid and tau in the mouse AD model, with no adverse immune responses. Credit: UT Southwestern

A DNA vaccine tested in mice reduces accumulation of both types of toxic proteins associated with Alzheimer's disease, according to research that scientists say may pave the way to a clinical trial.

A new study by UT Southwestern's Peter O'Donnell Jr. Brain Institute shows that a vaccine delivered to the skin prompts an immune response that reduces buildup of harmful tau and beta-amyloid—without triggering severe [brain](#) swelling that earlier antibody treatments caused in some patients.

"This study is the culmination of a decade of [research](#) that has repeatedly demonstrated that this vaccine can effectively and safely target in animal models what we think may cause Alzheimer's [disease](#)," said Dr. Roger Rosenberg, founding Director of the Alzheimer's Disease Center at UT Southwestern. "I believe we're getting close to testing this therapy in people."

The research published in *Alzheimer's Research and Therapy* demonstrates how a vaccine containing DNA coding for a segment of beta-amyloid also reduces tau in mice modeled to have Alzheimer's disease. In addition, the vaccine elicits a different immune response that may be safe for humans. Two previous studies from Dr. Rosenberg's lab showed similar immune responses in rabbits and monkeys.

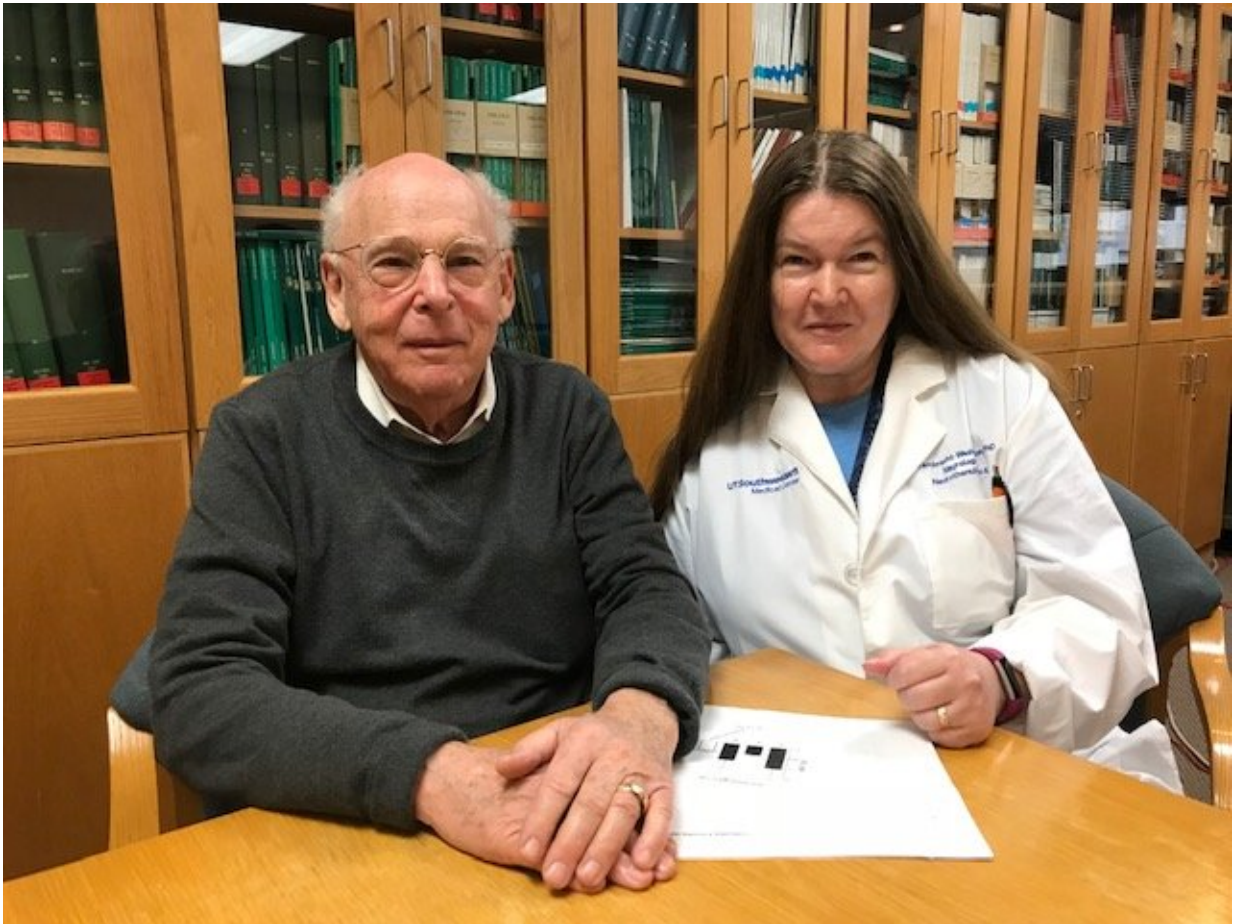
The vaccine is on a shortlist of promising antibody treatments aimed at protecting against both types of proteins that kill brain cells as they spread in deadly plaques and tangles on the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients.

Although earlier research established that [antibodies](#) significantly reduce amyloid buildup in the brain, Dr. Rosenberg's team needed to find a safe way to introduce them into the body. A vaccine developed elsewhere showed promise in the early 2000s, but when tested in humans, it caused

brain swelling in some patients.

Dr. Rosenberg's idea was to start with DNA coding for amyloid and inject it into the skin rather than the muscle to produce a different kind of immune response. The injected skin cells make a three-molecule chain of beta-amyloid ($A\beta_{42}$), and the body responds by producing antibodies that inhibit the buildup of amyloid and indirectly also of tau.

The latest study—consisting of four cohorts of between 15 and 24 mice each—shows the vaccine prompted a 40 percent reduction in beta-amyloid and up to a 50 percent reduction in tau, with no adverse immune response. Dr. Rosenberg's team predicts that if amyloid and tau are indeed the cause of Alzheimer's disease, achieving these reductions in humans could have major therapeutic value.



Drs. Roger Rosenberg, left, and Doris Lambracht-Washington have developed a DNA vaccine that can reduce in mice both toxic proteins associated with Alzheimer's disease. The vaccine has been tested in three mammals with no adverse immune response. Credit: UT Southwestern

"If the onset of the disease could be delayed by even five years, that would be enormous for the patients and their families," said Dr. Doris Lambracht-Washington, the study's senior author. "The number of dementia cases could drop by half."

Alzheimer's disease is characterized by progressive deterioration of the brain as neurons are destroyed. About 5.7 million Americans have the

fatal disease, with the number expected to more than double by 2050, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

No effective treatment exists, though several antibody and other therapies are being researched and tested in clinical trials to target amyloid plaques and tau tangles—both hallmarks of the disease. One strategy, still being tested for clinical benefits, involves producing the antibodies in the laboratory and injecting them into the body—a technique referred to as passive immunization.

Dr. Rosenberg said allowing the body to produce its own antibodies through active immunization would be the preferable strategy, if it can be done safely. Among the advantages, the vaccine would be more accessible and less expensive. It also produces a wider variety of antibody types than the preformed antibodies containing only one specific antibody, Dr. Rosenberg said.

The study is the latest contribution to decades of research focusing on clearing toxic proteins in hopes of preventing or slowing the progression of Alzheimer's disease. Scientists have also been trying to develop a method of diagnosing the condition at its earliest stage so that a future breakthrough therapy could be given before the brain deteriorates.

The field advanced significantly earlier this year when UT Southwestern scientists discovered a "Big Bang" of Alzheimer's disease—the precise point at which a healthy tau molecule becomes harmful but has not yet formed tangles in the brain.

The findings offer a new strategy to detect the devastating disease before it takes hold and has spawned an effort to develop treatments that stabilize tau proteins before they shift shape. UT Southwestern scientists are also working to create a spinal fluid test that can detect abnormal tau before symptoms arise.

Dr. Rosenberg said such a test would be an important tool to identify people for [vaccine](#) treatment who have not yet shown symptoms but have higher levels of tau and amyloid stored in the brain.

"The longer you wait, the less effect it will probably have," Dr. Rosenberg said. "Once those plaques and tangles have formed, it may be too late."

Provided by UT Southwestern Medical Center

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