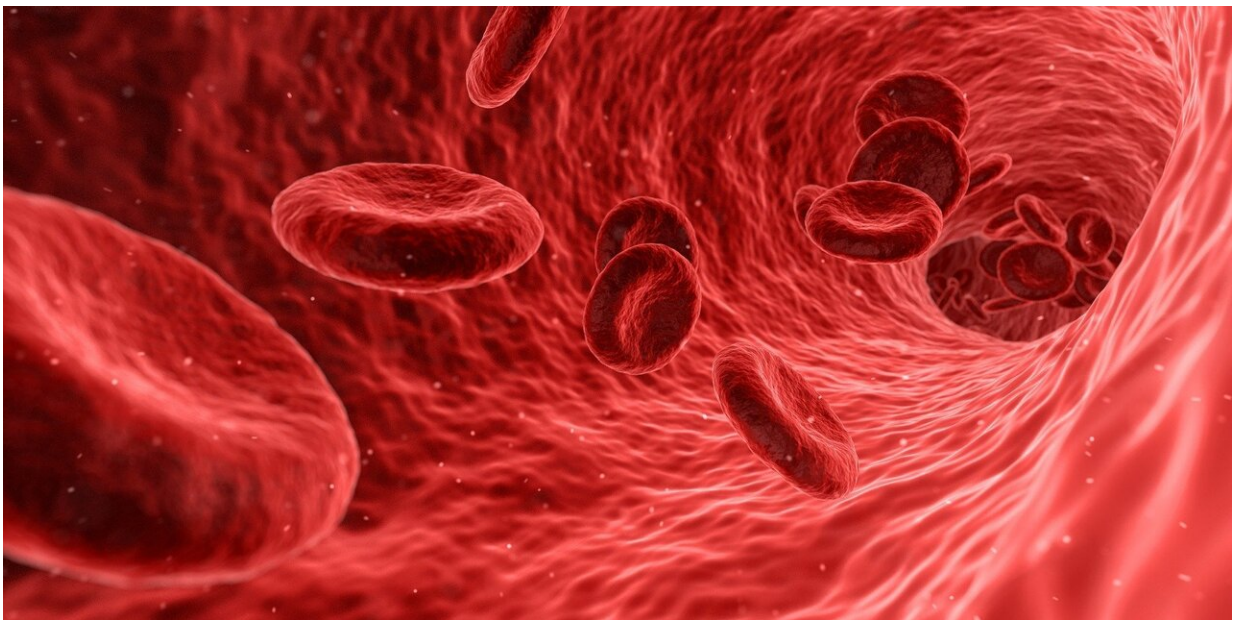


# APOE4 triggers early breakdowns in the blood-brain barrier

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New USC research reveals how APOE4, a genetic culprit for Alzheimer's disease, triggers leaks in the brain's plumbing system, allowing toxic substances to seep into the brain areas responsible for memory encoding and other cognitive functions.

The damage is linked to future problems in learning and memory, even when the disease's signature sticky plaques have not appeared. The

findings suggest that the smallest [blood vessels](#) in the brain, which form the [blood-brain barrier](#), might be a potential target for early treatment.

The study appears today in *Nature*.

"This study sheds light on a new way of looking at this disease and possibly treatment in people with the APOE4 gene, looking at blood vessels and improving their function to potentially slow down or arrest [cognitive decline](#)," said senior author Berislav Zlokovic, director of the Zilkha Neurogenetic Institute at the Keck School of Medicine of USC. "Severe damage to vascular cells called pericytes was linked to more severe cognitive problems in APOE4 carriers. APOE4 seems to speed up breakdown of the blood-brain barrier by activating an inflammatory pathway in blood vessels, which is associated with pericyte injury."

Scientists have long known that the APOE4 gene—which occurs in up to 14 percent of the population—increases the probability of developing Alzheimer's disease. Until now, it's been unclear how different pathologies determine the course of the disease in its early stages, or what underlying mechanisms lead to cognitive decline in APOE4 carriers.

Zlokovic's previous research shows that people who develop early memory problems also experience the most leakage in their brain's blood vessels—independent of amyloid plaque or tau, two common contributors to Alzheimer's. The leakage starts when cells called pericytes, which line the walls of blood vessels in the brain and maintain blood-brain barrier integrity, are damaged. These injured pericytes can be detected with a unique biomarker, developed by Zlokovic's lab in 2015, which shows up in [cerebrospinal fluid](#).

For this study, scientists used standard memory tests to check the participants' cognitive abilities and their neuropsychological

performance. They also used advanced neuroimaging and employed the biomarker that indicates damage to the brain's blood vessels.

In participants who had the APOE4 gene, researchers found damaged capillaries in the brain's memory center, the hippocampus and medial temporal lobe. The damage correlated with increased levels of a protein that causes inflammation, cyclophilin A—an early sign of the disease in people already at higher risk of developing Alzheimer's.

Zlokovic, who became director of the Zilkha Neurogenetic Institute in 2012, pioneered the concept that a breakdown in the blood-brain barrier contributes to cognitive impairment and dementia. The Zilkha Neurogenetic Institute opened at Keck School of Medicine in 2003 with a \$20 million donation from Los Angeles businessman Selim Zilkha, who later contributed \$10 million more to the effort.

**More information:** APOE4 leads to blood–brain barrier dysfunction predicting cognitive decline, *Nature* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-2247-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2247-3) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2247-3](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2247-3)

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