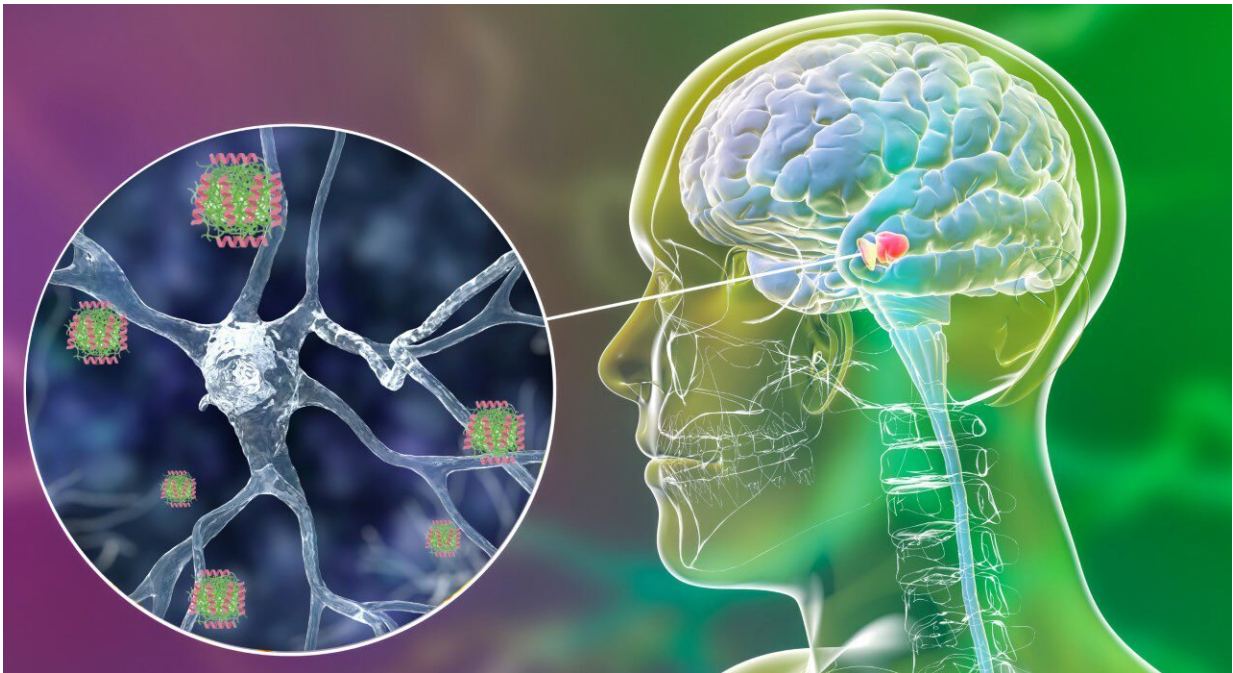


Human molecule blocking toxic forms of Parkinson's-related protein identified

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Schematic representation of the human peptide LL37 binding the toxic oligomers of α -synuclein, blocking its propagation and preventing its neurotoxicity. Credit: Irantzu Pallarès, IBB-UAB

Researchers at the UAB and the UniZar have identified a human peptide found in the brain that blocks the α -synuclein aggregates involved in Parkinson's disease and prevents their neurotoxicity. The study, published in *Nature Communications*, suggests that this could be one of

the organism's natural mechanisms with which to fight aggregation. The discovery may help to develop new therapeutic and diagnosis strategies for Parkinson's disease and other synuclein pathologies.

The death of neurons specialized in the synthesis of dopamine, one of the brain's main neurotransmitters, deteriorates the motor and cognitive capacities of those with Parkinson's [disease](#). The loss of these neurons is related to alpha-synuclein aggregation. Recent studies show that oligomers, the initial aggregates of this protein, are the most pathogenic forms of α -synuclein and are responsible for the spreading of the disease in the brain.

Therefore, one of the more promising approaches in fighting this disorder consists in neutralizing these oligomers and, thus, slow down the pathological progression. However, the fact that these aggregates do not present a defined structure and that they are transitory by nature makes it extremely difficult to identify [molecules](#) that bind with enough strength as to explore any clinical application.

A [scientific collaboration](#) between researchers from the Institute for Biotechnology and Biomedicine (IBB) at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB) and from the Instituto de Biocomputación y Física de Sistemas Complejos (BIFI) of the Universidad de Zaragoza (UniZar) now has been able to identify a human endogenous peptide which strongly and specifically attaches to the α -synuclein oligomers, thus avoiding their aggregation and blocking their neurotoxicity, two processes closely related to the neurodegenerative decline of Parkinson's disease. The identification and study of the peptide, called LL-37, was recently published in *Nature Communications*.

"LL-37 interacts with the toxic alpha-synuclein oligomers in a selective manner and with a strength superior to that of any peptide previously described, equivalent to the strength exhibited by antibodies. It inhibits

aggregation at very low concentrations and protects [neuronal cells](#) from being damaged," the researchers write.

They add, "LL-37 is found naturally in the human organism, both in the brain and in the intestine, organs in which α -synuclein aggregation takes place in Parkinson's disease. This suggests that LL-37's activity might respond to a mechanism developed by the body itself as a means to naturally fight this disease."

Encouraged by this idea, researchers now want to study how its expression can be regulated and if this strategy can become a safe therapy with the potential of influencing the course of the disease. "There is a possibility that a therapy for Parkinson's disease already lies in our interior and that it only needs to be activated correctly," says Salvador Ventura, researcher at the IBB and coordinator of the study.

The identification of LL-37 was conducted under the framework of a research analyzing the structure and characteristics of pathogenic oligomers with the aim of neutralizing them in a specific manner. The analyses conducted demonstrate that helical peptides with a hydrophobic side and another positively charged side are ideal for this type of activity. The trials allowed researchers to identify three molecules with anti-aggregation activity: in addition to the human molecule, a second peptide present in bacteria and a third artificially made molecule were identified.

In addition to representing a possible therapeutic route for Parkinson's disease and other synuclein pathologies, the molecules identified in the study are promising tools for its diagnosis, given that they discriminate between functional and toxic α -synuclein species.

"Until now there were no molecules capable of selectively and efficiently identifying toxic α -synuclein aggregates; the peptides we

present on these issues are unique and, therefore, have great potential as diagnostic and prognostic tools," says study co-coordinator Nunilo Cremades, researcher at BIFI-UniZar.

In the study, over 25,000 human [peptides](#) were computationally analyzed, and single molecule spectroscopy methods, as well as protein engineering, were applied, in addition to cell cultures in vitro using toxic oligomers.

More information: Jaime Santos et al, α -Helical peptidic scaffolds to target α -synuclein toxic species with nanomolar affinity, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-24039-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-24039-2)

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