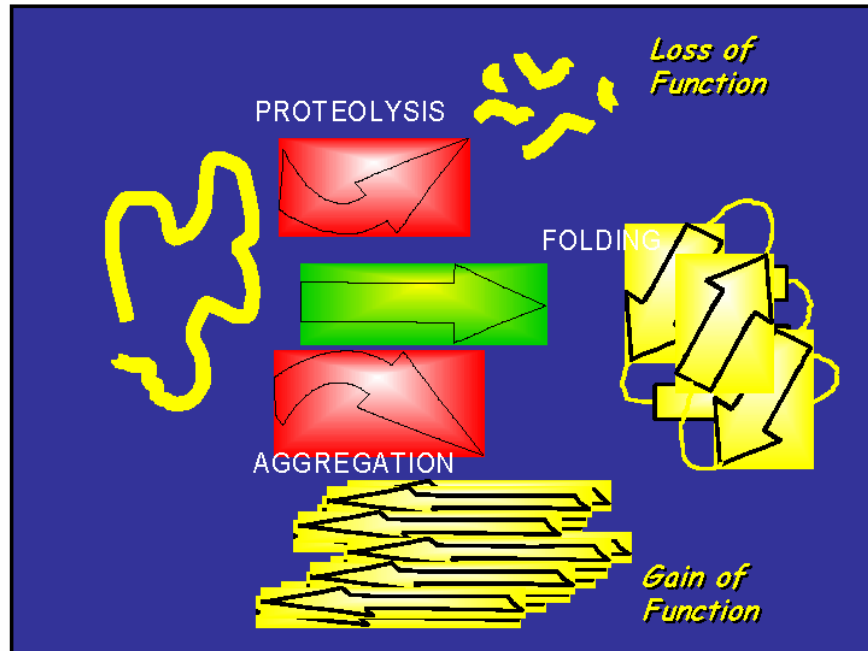
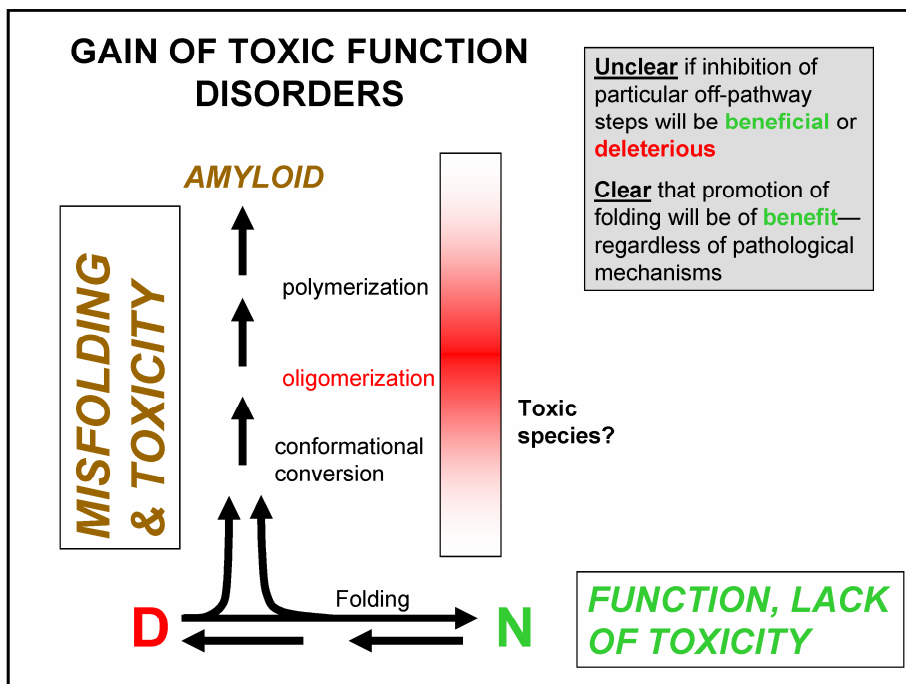
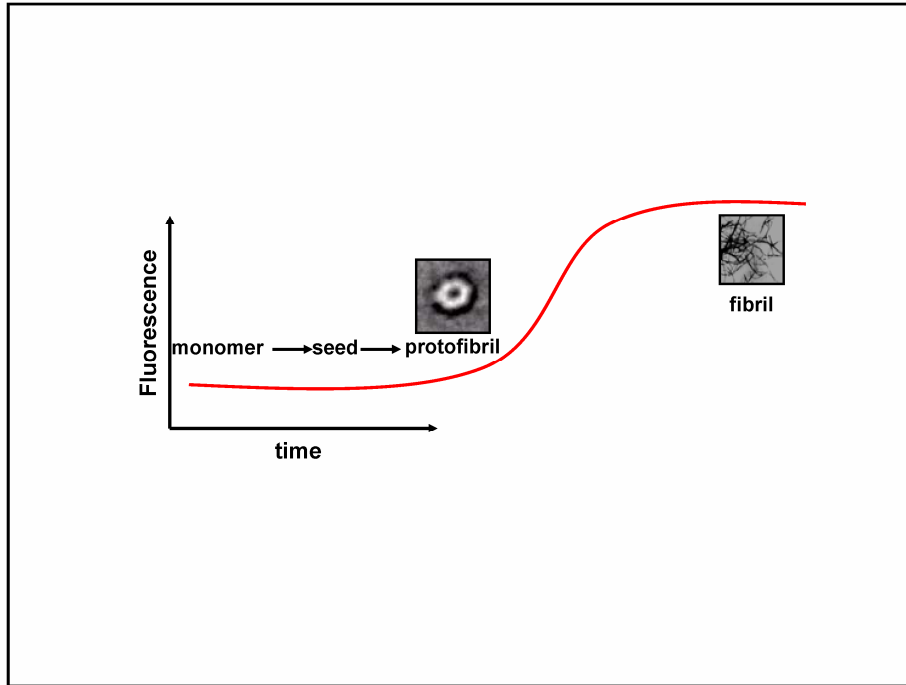


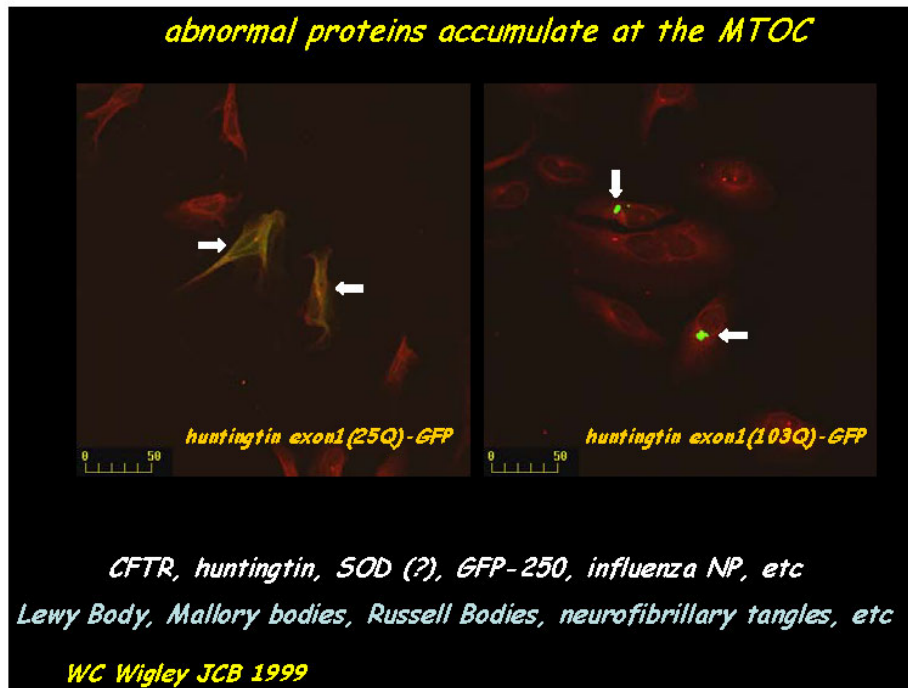
Presentation 7b – Philip Thomas



Some Disease States Associated with Protein Misfolding

Disease	Protein
Cystic Fibrosis	CFTR
hypercholesterolemia	LDL receptor
maple syrup urine	α -keto acid DH
Scurvy	collagen
Marfan syndrome	fibrillin
cancer	p53
retinitis pigmentosa	opsin
glioblastoma	EGF receptor
ALS	Superoxide dismutase
PD, etc	transthyretin, $a\beta$, PrP, α syn, etc





α -synuclein

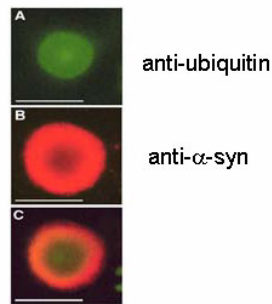
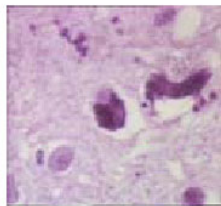
1 61 95 140
N amphipathic NAC acidic C

- 1) Abundantly expressed in brain.
- 2) Unclear physiological function.
- 3) Natively unfolded in solution vs. α -helical conformation when binding on vesicle surface.
- 4) Aggregation associates with several neurodegenerative diseases (PD, DLB). Three missense mutations in α syn (A30P, E46K, A53T) are involved in rare, earlier-onset familial PD.
- 5) Degraded by the Proteasome

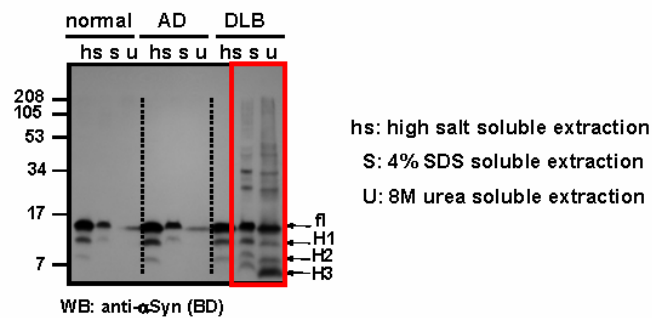
A conundrum:

If the proteasome is capable of recognizing and degrading α -synuclein, why does it accumulate in several pathological conditions?

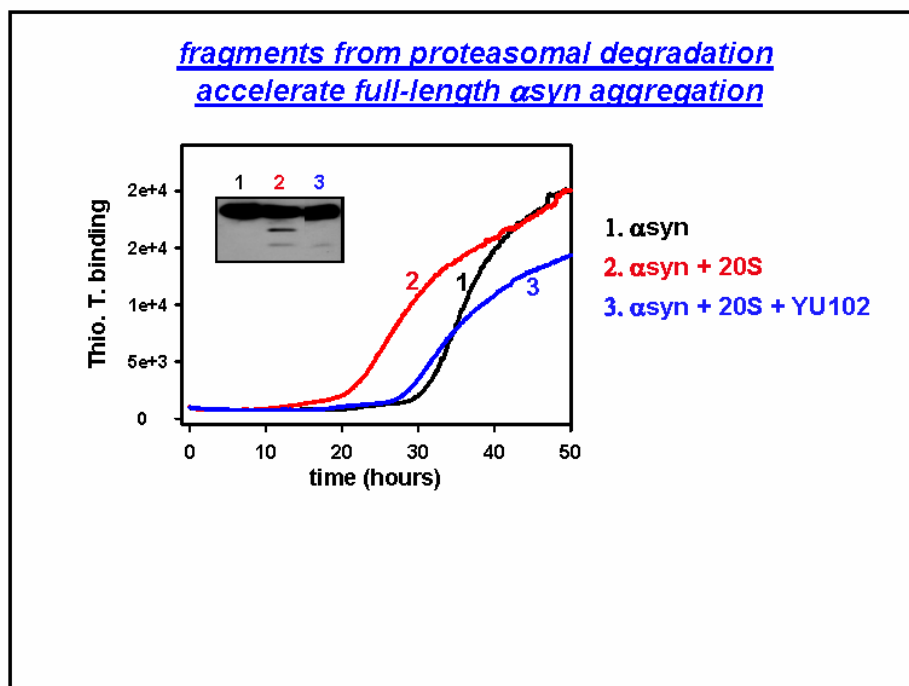
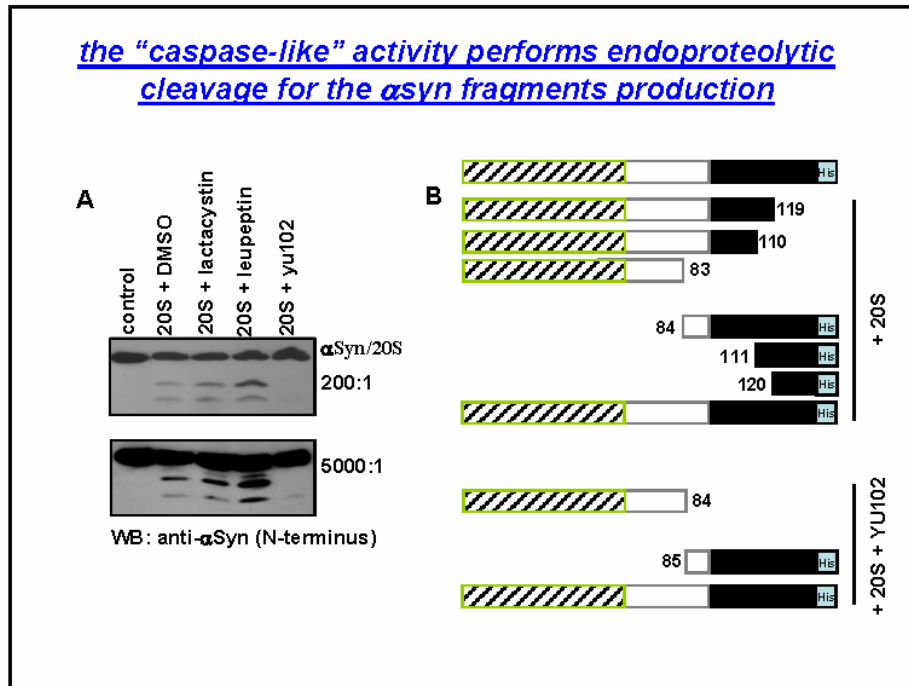
Lewy bodies

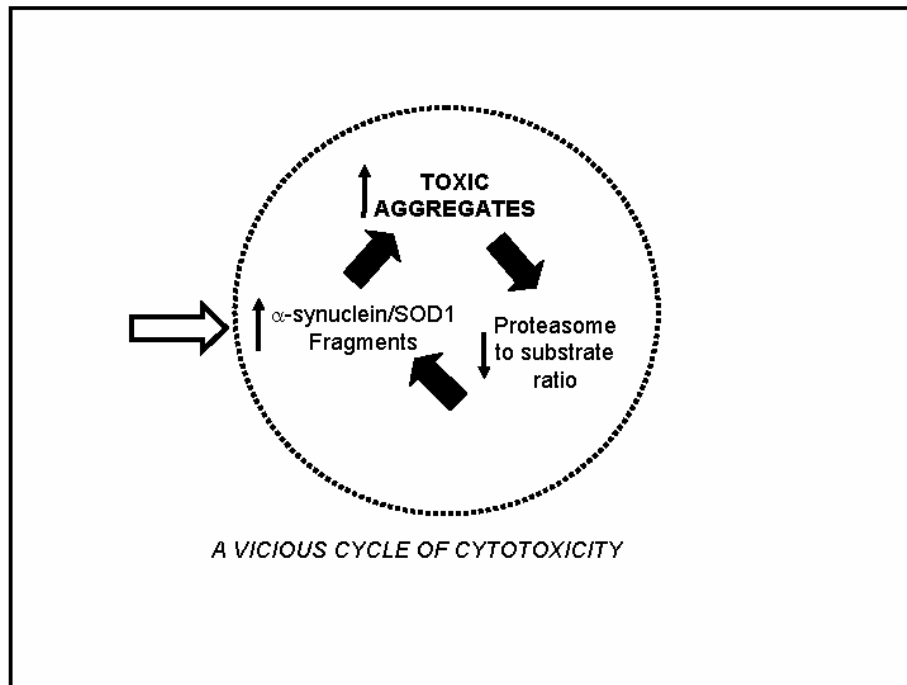


α syn fragments only aggregate in patients



Do aggregation-prone truncated α syns play a role in inclusion body formation?





UTSW

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