Group #48 Elevator Pitch Video Link: <a href="https://youtu.be/lsgFB19wcRQ">https://youtu.be/lsgFB19wcRQ</a>

Alzheimer's: Can astrocytic LRP1 rescue impaired hippocampal neurogenesis in rodents?

## **Kyuree Kim**

Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, VA, United States

Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common form of dementia, is an age-related neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive memory loss<sup>1</sup>. One biomarker of AD is amyloid-beta (A $\beta$ ) plaque deposition, which is hypothesized to impair hippocampal neurogenesis<sup>1</sup>. Previous studies revealed that low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1 (LRP1) mediates A $\beta$  metabolism<sup>2-6</sup>. Particularly, LRP1 in astrocytes plays an important role in hippocampal Aβ clearance<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, this study aims to investigate whether increasing astrocytic LRP1 (aLRP1) can rescue impaired adult hippocampal neurogenesis in AD mouse model brains. We will assess adult APP/PS1 mice models with altered aLRP1 levels (upregulated and control). An adenovirus will be used to transfect APP/PS1 mice with either an LRP1 overexpression construct containing an astrocyte-specific promoter (GS) or a control construct. We will then perform immunofluorescence to quantify the number of  $A\beta$  plaques (pan-A $\beta$ ), mature neurons (NeuN), immature neurons (NeuroD1), and neural precursor cells (Sox2). A BrdU assay will also be conducted to measure the number of proliferating Sox2positive cells. Additionally, these mice will be assessed for memory retention using behavioral tests such as the Morris Water Maze test. Because aLRP1 has been shown to clear A $\beta$  plaques, we expect that increased aLRP1 levels will be correlated with increased adult hippocampal neurogenesis as well as a better performance on the behavioral tests. These results would provide insight towards the therapeutic benefits of increasing aLRP1 levels to rescue impaired neurogenesis in AD.

Key words: Alzheimer's disease, hippocampal neurogenesis, amyloid-beta, LRP1, astrocytes

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