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Correlations between soluble α/β forms of amyloid precursor protein and Aβ38, 40, and 42 in human cerebrospinal fluid

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ABSTRACT

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) biomarkers are now widely used for diagnosis of Alzheimer disease (AD) in atypical clinical forms, for differential and early diagnosis, or for stratification of patients in clinical trials. Among these biomarkers, different forms of amyloid peptides (Aβ) produced by the cleavage of a transmembrane precursor protein called APP (amyloid precursor protein) have a major role. Aβ peptides exist in different length the most common ones having 40 (Aβ40), 42 (Aβ42), or 38 (Aβ38) amino acids in length. APP processing by gamma-secretase releases also an amino-terminal secreted fragment called sAβPP-beta while an alternative nonamyloidogenic cleavage of APP, through an alpha-secretase, liberates another fragment called sAβPP-alpha. To decipher the molecular and pathological mechanisms leading to the production and the detection of these entities is essential for the comprehension and the prevention of AD. In this report, we present the results of the
Alzheimer disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by significant cognitive deficits, language troubles, behavior changes and loss of functional autonomy. As the major cause of dementia in the elderly population, AD is approaching epidemic proportions in the Western industrialized countries due to aging of the population. AD is becoming a major public health issue with the increasing burden on caregivers and on the health care system. AD characteristic neuropathological lesions are represented by amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles which coexist in the brain. The diagnosis of AD based on clinical, neuropsychological, morphological, as well as functional neuroimaging can remain dubious in a considerable number of cases delaying the diagnosis and the medical care. These data are already powerful but lead only to probability diagnosis. Recent new sets of diagnosis criteria including specific morphological (volumetric MRI), functional imagery (PET scan), and CSF biomarkers (total and phosphorylated Tau (P-tau) proteins and Aβ peptides) have been proposed to optimize the diagnosis (Dubois et al., 2007). When comparing AD patients to healthy controls, CSF concentrations of Tau and P-tau were reported to obtained similar results in our routine practice on more than 350 patients (unpublished results) using as cutoff values for β secretase activities. We also reported a strong correlation between Aβ38 and Aβ40, while Aβ42 was correlated to these fragments only in nonpathological situations. These results enlighten the complex relationships between these molecular markers in both physiological and pathological situations. Our results are important for the further use of these analytes for AD diagnosis as well as for validating the cell biological hypotheses of APP processing and Aβ fragment production.

1. Introduction

Alzheimer disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder generated from APP following α and β cleavages (Kang et al., 1987). The nonamyloidogenic pathway that cleaves off APP in position α (within the sequence corresponding to AβI) leads to the α-secretase-cleaved soluble APP (sAPPα) fragment. The β-secretase action on APP leads to the β-secretase-cleaved soluble APP (sAPPβ). This β-secretase activity (BACE), combined with γ-secretase cleavages releases the three major peptide fragments Aβ40, Aβ42, and Aβ38 (Wiltfang et al., 2002) in a kinetics that is not yet fully elucidated. It is well known that most of the secreted Aβ fragments correspond to Aβ40, however, in AD, a prominent pathogenic role is given to Aβ42 that aggregates much more rapidly due to the presence of two additional hydrophobic amino acids, and represents the main constituent of senile plaques (Iwatsubo et al., 1994). While investigating presenilin mutations and γ-secretase inhibitors, Page et al. (2008) observed that while Aβ42 and Aβ40 productions were strongly related, Aβ38 generation by γ-secretase was not dependent on the previous entities.

The objective of the current study was to investigate the relationship between sAPPs and Aβ fragments in different pathophysiological contexts. Our results confirmed the potential interest of sAPPs as AD biomarkers and provide important information on the complex correlation between the production of Aβ fragments and sAPPs.

2. Results

2.1. sAPPα/β correlation and values in NDD groups

A significant correlation (Fig. 1A; r=0.87, P<0.0001) was observed between the values of sAPPα and sAPPβ in our population, independently of the NDD biological status. When concentration of the biomarkers were compared between NDD groups, higher mean values were obtained in NDD- (Figs. 1B and C) with a difference with NDD– significant for sAPPβ. These results were reminding of those of Lewczuk et al. (2010) who analyzed a larger population and therefore obtained differences with lower P values.

The potential interest of sAPPs for dementia diagnosis could not be fully investigated in the present study that...
focused on the relationship between CSF biological values. However, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of sAPPs for NDD+ resulted in cutoff values with sensitivity of 68.2% and specificity of 57.9% for sAPPα and 81.8% and 63.2% for sAPPβ. As illustrated Table 1, MMS status was different between NDD+ and NDD− while no significant difference was observed for the age or the CSF total protein content.

2.2. Correlation between sAPPα/β and Aβ38, 40, and 42

Correlations between sAPPα/β and Aβ38, 40, and 42 were plotted, and Spearman factors were calculated for each pair of biomarkers (Fig. 2). Interestingly, we observed for the first time to our knowledge a positive correlation between sAPPs and Aβ38 or Aβ40 independently of the NDD status. This was particularly significant for sAPPβ and Aβ38 (r = 0.72, P < 0.0001) as well as for sAPPα and Aβ38 which was unexpected as this sAPP fragment is not generated in the same processing pathway as Aβ peptides. The significance of sAPP correlation was however lower with Aβ40 than with Aβ38 and was not significant at all with Aβ42 (compare Figs. 2AD, BE, and CF). As Aβ42 and in a lesser extend Aβ40 are involved in AD pathogenesis and CSF levels of these biomarkers are known to be modified in the disease (Blennow and Hampel, 2003), the analysis was restricted to the NDD− group (Fig. 3). This resulted in an increase in correlation factors and a statistically significant correlation also between sAPPs and Aβ42.

2.3. Correlation between Aβ38, 40, and 42

Correlation between the levels of Aβ38, 40, and 42 were plotted, and Spearman factors were calculated for each pair of biomarkers (Figs. 4A, B, and C). Interestingly, we observed that Aβ38 and Aβ40 were strongly correlated (r = 0.90, P < 0.0001). There was no correlation with Aβ42 in the total population; however, when correlation was restricted to the NDD− group (Fig. 4D), the correlation factor increased and was statistically significant for Aβ38 and Aβ42.

3. Discussion

In this report, we present in a series of neurochemical dementia diagnostic (NDD) positive and negative CSF samples the results of multiplex assays for soluble forms of amyloid precursor proteins (sAPPs) and Aβ peptides. Data were collected in two independent laboratories using similar and controlled preanalytic and analytic conditions (Lehmann et al., 2009).

Importantly, a recent investigation on sAPPα and Aβ CSF levels already confirmed the specificity of the detection assays used in the present study (Lewczuk et al., 2010). This previous work revealed a surprising correlation between these two entities. We independently confirmed this correlation (Fig. 1) which was intriguing because it did not correspond to what would be intuitively expected. One could believe in fact that the production of sAPPβ would be inversely proportional to that of sAPPα since their metabolic pathways are exclusive. Moreover, these fragments have opposite impact (toxic vs. neuroprotective). To our knowledge, no precise metabolic regulation has been demonstrated between α and β APP cleavages in the literature, and further studies would be needed to explain this positive correlation.

We also observed a slight increase in sAPP levels in NDD+ samples compared to NDD− with a statistically significant
difference only for sAPPβ (Fig. 1; \(P < 0.02\)). A higher level of sAPPβ in patients has been previously described (Lewczuk et al., 2010) but is still controversial (Hock et al., 1998; Lannfelt et al., 1995; Olsson et al., 2003; Palmert et al., 1990; Zetterberg et al., 2008). In previous studies, for example, no significant increase of sAPP using Western Blotting or sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay has been observed in AD patients (Olsson et al., 2003; Sennvik et al., 2000). In familial AD, symptomatic patients with APP mutations had lower sAPPα (Lannfelt et al., 1995) and low levels of this fragment were correlated to poor performance on neuropsychological tests (Almkvist et al., 1997). This discrepancy with recent data,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MMS</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>CSF Total Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NND+</td>
<td>16.4 ± 6.4</td>
<td>66.5 ± 7.9</td>
<td>0.40 ± 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NND−</td>
<td>21.5 ± 6.3</td>
<td>67.3 ± 11.3</td>
<td>0.41 ± 0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P) value</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>0.917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2 – Correlation plots between CSF soluble amyloid precursor protein α/β (sAPP α/β) and Aβ38 (A, D), Aβ40 (B, E), and Aβ42 (C, F) peptides in the whole population. A statistically significant correlation was present only for Aβ38 and Aβ40 (A, B, D, and E).
including our, might be related to differences in population number, preanalytics or analytical methods. In addition, we lacked here a cognitively healthy control group which would be needed to really evaluate the clinical interest and relevance of sAPP measurement. In any case, a higher concentration of sAPP in neurochemical pathological group could be explained by several hypotheses. Firstly, the intrinsic amount of APP available for metabolic processing could be increased in patients with symptomatic or asymptomatic AD amyloid lesions. This hypothesis is supported by the observation from Lewczuk et al. (2010) that sAPPs were higher in MCI/NDD+ than in MCI/NDD- and that no significant difference has been detected between MCI/NDD+ and AD/NDD+. This infers that pathological processes and neurochemical alterations precede clinical symptoms by several years, giving rational for the use of CSF sAPP biomarkers. It was not the purpose of our study, which focussed on biological data, to evaluate the interest of sAPPβ for AD diagnosis. However, with an optimal cutoff, a sensitivity of 78.6% and a specificity of 62.5% were observed for the positive diagnosis of AD, the area under the ROC curve being at 0.68.

Fig. 3 – Correlation plots between CSF soluble amyloid precursor protein α/β (sAPP α/β) and Aβ40 (A, C) and Aβ42 (B, D) peptides in the NDD− population. A statistically significant correlation was present in particular for sAPPβ and Aβ40 (C).

The second major outcome of our study relates to the intricate relationship between sAPP fragments and Aβ peptide levels in human CSF. A strong correlation was indeed observed between Aβ38 and sAPPβ and, in a lesser extent, with sAPPα or with Aβ40 (Fig. 2). This suggested that Aβ38 production was in direct relation with β-secretase activity even in pathological situations. This result was of high interest with in mind the follow-up of the activity of the β-secretase in therapeutic strategies targeting this metabolic pathway. sAPPα and β being correlated, it made sense to also find a limited correlation between Aβ38 and sAPPα. Noteworthy, the correlation of sAPPβ with Aβ40 and Aβ42 was really significant only in NND− samples (Fig. 3). One interpretation of these data is that the three peptides were physiologically generated in parallel through the normal processing of APP. In the presence of an amyloid process like AD, the peptides would have different fates. Aβ42 that is particularly prone to aggregation would therefore have its concentration modified in the disease (Blennow et al., 2006). The differential behaviour of the different Aβ species was also illustrated by the strong correlation existing in all situations between Aβ38 and Aβ40 (Fig. 4), while Aβ42 was correlated to these fragments only in non pathological situations (NDD−). These results are important for hypothesis on APP processing and pathologic involvement. They suggest a strong physiological coregulation between the generations of the different Aβ entities which are all produced by the same secretase (Vassar et al., 1999). This argued also against a nonspecific degradation/conversion of the longer Aβ peptides into the smaller ones. The decrease
of Aβ42 observed in NDD+ patients (that have also increased P-tau levels) illustrated the strong involvement of this peptide in the pathology and the loss of correlation with the other peptides in presence of neuropathological changes. Our observations contribute to the biochemical rational for using ratio between Aβ42 and Aβ40 (or Aβ38) to improve AD diagnosis (Welge et al., 2009; Wiltfang et al., 2007). In fact, as the baseline level of Aβ production seems variable between individuals leading to possible misdiagnosis, the fact that Aβ fragments have different fates allows using ratios independently of baseline production.

In conclusion, our correlations between sAPPs and Aβ peptides, as well as between Aβ peptides themselves enlightened the complex relationships between these molecular markers in both physiological and pathological situations. Our results are important for the further use of these analytes for AD diagnosis, as well as to validated cell biological hypotheses of APP processing and Aβ fragment production.

4. Experimental procedures

4.1. Subjects and study design

Patients included in this study were selected in two independent cohorts of subjects referring to the Neurological Units of Montpellier/Nimes and Lyon for cognitive or behavioural troubles and who gave their consent to include their biological samples into a research biobanks in the field of dementia. All patients underwent a standardized clinical and paraclinical investigations including anamnestic, physical and neuropsychological examination, screening laboratory tests, neuropsychological assessment, brain morphological imaging (CT or MRI) or functional imaging (SPECT) evaluations, and also CSF Tau, P-tau181, and Aβ42 analyses using Innogenetics™ ELISA kits.

All the clinical diagnoses (38 NDD−=26 DFT, 3 DCL, 7 DTA, 1 psy, and 1 other and 22 NDD+=1 DFT and 21 DTA) were validated an expert in the field of dementia and during consensus multidisciplinary evaluation. For AD, diagnosis criteria of the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Communicative Disorders and Stroke/Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS/ADRDA) (McKhann et al., 1984) were used. For frontotemporal lobar dementia (FTD), the diagnosis criteria were based on the Lund and Manchester criteria established in 1994 (Groups, 1994) and revised by McKhann et al. (2001) and Neary et al. (2005). The patients with Lewy body dementia were validated using the international clinical diagnosis consensus criteria (McKeith et al., 2005). The diagnosis status of the patients was discussed and confirmed during a multidisciplinary evaluation integrating imagery and clinical/neuropsychological data. Sixty CSF samples with possible and probable AD (n=28), FTD (n=27),
LBD (n=3), and other neurological disease (n=2) were analyzed. As the purpose of the investigation was primarily the biological relationships between the studied analytes, rather than their diagnosis interest, the samples were divided as in Lewczuk et al. (2010) between neurochemical dementia diagnosis-positive (NDD+) and negative (NDD−) using our routine P-tau and IATI (Innogenetics Aβ/Tau index) cutoff values of 60 and 0.8, respectively. A total of 22 samples complied with NDD+ conditions, the 38 remaining being in the NDD− group.

4.2. CSF samples and routine assays

Lumbar puncture (LP) was performed in standardized conditions. LP was carried out at the L3/L4 or L4/L5 interspace after exclusion of the potential contraindications. CSF samples were taken directly in similar polypropylene tubes to avoid variation in adsorption of biomarkers to the container surface. All samples were transferred to the biochemical laboratories (CHU Montpellier/Nimes, Hospices Civils de Lyon) in less than 4 hours. The CSF was centrifuged (1000 g, 10 min, at 4−8 °C, without break), and the supernatant was aliquoted by 0.5 mL in polypropylene tubes before storage at −80 °C. The three routine CSF biomarkers Tau, P-tau181, and Aβ42 were determined with a standardized commercially available ELISA Kit (Innotest beta-amyloid 1−42 (Vanderstichele et al., 2000), Innotest hTau-Ag (Vandermeeren et al., 1993), and Innotest Phosphotau(181P) (Vanmechelen et al., 2000), Innogenetics, Ghent, Belgium) in both laboratories. Quality control program organised by Hospices Civils de Lyon was used to study inter-laboratories variability, using two CSF samples. The IATI score was calculated using the formula IATI=Aβ42/(240+1.18×tau) with MedCalc (3.0).

4.3. Multiplex assays of CSF sAPPα/β and Aβ38, Aβ40, Aβ42

Detection of these analytes was performed independently in the two laboratories using multiplex kits purchased from Meso Scale Discovery (ref: K11120E, K11148E). All reagents were provided with the kits. They contained a 96-well plate with two carbon electrodes precoated with either anti APP antibody 22C11 (sAPPα/β) or antibodies specific for Aβ38, Aβ40, Aβ42. The wells were incubated for 1 hour with the block solution (bovine serum albumin) and washed four times with the Tris Wash Buffer (TWB). For sAPPs duplex assay, 25 μL of standards (dilution of recombinant sAPPα) and samples were then added to all wells, and the plate was sealed and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature on an orbital shaker (300 rpm). At the end of the incubation, the wells were washed four times using the TWB. Detection antibody (sAPPα/β) was added at 25 μL per well, and the plate was sealed and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature on an orbital shaker (300 rpm). For Aβ tripleplex assay, 25 μL of standards (dilution of recombinant Aβ) and samples were added at the same time of addition of 25 μL of detection antibody (6E10) to all wells, and the plates were incubated during 2 hours. At the end of the incubation, the plate was washed four times as before. About 150 μL of the MSD Read Buffer T was added to each well, and the MSD plates were measured on the MSD Sector Imager 6000 plate reader. The raw data were measured as electromethiluminescence signal (light) detected by photodetectors and analysed using the Discovery Workbench 3.0 software (MSD). A 4-parameter logistic fit curve was generated for each analyte using the standards and the concentration of each sample calculated. The intra-assay coefficient of variation ranged from 0.2% to 15.9%. The interlaboratory coefficient of variation ranged from 0.3% to 17%.

4.4. Statistical analysis

If not stated otherwise, the results were presented as medians and interquartile ranges. The Mann−Whitney−Wilcoxon test was used to test the significance of the difference between two sample groups. Correlations between measured values were analyzed with Spearman’s correlation factor. Differences were considered significant if P<0.05. Analyses were performed with MedCalc (3.0).

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