

# Activating LDL receptor-related protein 1 at the blood-brain barrier

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## Summary

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Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ute Panzenboeck  
Availability: This position is available.  
Offered by: Medical University of Graz  
Application deadline: Applications are accepted between February 04, 2019 00:00 and March 31, 2019 23:59 (Europe/Zurich)

## Description

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### Background:

Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1 (LRP1) is a cell surface receptor with multiple functions from lipoprotein endocytosis to mediating several signaling mechanisms. It is the major receptor responsible for A $\beta$  clearance from the brain across the blood-brain barrier (BBB) (1). LRP1 consists of an  $\alpha$ - (515 kDa) and a transmembrane  $\beta$ - (85 kDa) chain, which can be further cleaved by metalloproteinases, like ADAM10, and secretases, like BACE1, to generate soluble LRP1 (sLRP1) (2, 3). Circulating sLRP1 is the main carrier of A $\beta$  in plasma and its release by vascular cells may be triggered by cholesterol (4). Recent results in our group show that LRP1 expression at the BBB is enhanced along with A $\beta$  clearance *in vitro* and *in vivo* by simvastatin (5), and other treatments influencing cellular cholesterol metabolism (unpublished), while (insulin-resistant) 3xTG-AD mice exhibit LRP1-deficiency at the BBB (unpublished).

### Hypothesis and Objectives:

LRP1 activity in pBCEC can be modulated to improve and recover A $\beta$  clearance and/or insulin-mediated signaling at the BBB. We aim to investigate effects of (natural and synthetic) LXR- and other nuclear receptor (NR) agonists, on LRP1-mediated A $\beta$  uptake and transport across the BBB and on regulating insulin receptor (IR) expression at the BBB.

### Methodology:

Functions of LRP1 and regulatory effects of LXR activation, treatment with cholesterol, other NR agonists, and insulin/glucose, will be characterized using the established *in vitro* model of the BBB (5). The DK-MCD student will isolate pBCECs from pig brains and culture them on transwell filters to obtain a polarized and tight monolayer. The model allows access to the luminal ('blood' side) and abluminal ('brain' side) compartments. The tightness of the *in vitro* BBB will be monitored by measuring the transendothelial electrical resistance and [<sup>14</sup>C]-sucrose paracellular permeability (5). The DK-MCD student will characterize effects of LXR/NR agonists, cholesterol, and insulin/glucose, on i) LRP1 mRNA and protein expression and posttranslational modification, ii) LRP1 activity in A $\beta$  uptake and transcytosis, and iii) regulation of the IR- $\beta$ /LRP1 axis including insulin-mediated signaling. Systemic effects of LXR/NR agonists on LRP1 activity will be assessed by employing mouse models such as C57BL/6 and 3xTg-AD animals on normal or high-fat diet (HFD). For this purpose, LRP1 expression will be analyzed in liver, brain, and isolated mBCEC by RTq-PCR, immunoblotting, and immunohistochemistry. Plasma lipids and sLRP1 will be determined using standard enzymatic kits and ELISA, respectively.

### References:

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