

# Interaction of systemic and central apolipoproteins in the pathogenesis and treatment of cerebral amyloid angiopathy

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## **Name of Fellow**

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## **Institution**

### **Funder**

Alzheimer's Research UK

## **Contact information of fellow**

### **Country**

United Kingdom

## **Title of project/programme**

Interaction of systemic and central apolipoproteins in the pathogenesis and treatment of cerebral amyloid angiopathy

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Alzheimer's Research UK

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## **The project/programme is most relevant to:**

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

## **Keywords**

## ApoE and Lipids | Lipid-Mediated Signaling

### Research Abstract

Alzheimer's disease (AD) affects more than 800,000 people in Britain and 35 million people worldwide, with numbers set to quadruple over the next 40 years. Accumulation of amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) in the walls of cerebral blood vessels as cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) damages their integrity and contributes to the observed dementia. Work from our lab suggests that CAA may develop in part due to impaired removal of A $\beta$  from the brain along basement membranes in the walls of capillaries and arteries. For unknown reasons, people with high levels of plasma cholesterol and those who possess the apolipoprotein E4 (apoE) protein are at higher risk of developing AD and CAA. Apolipoproteins are necessary for cholesterol movement in the brain and periphery. In the brain, cholesterol is carried by apoE and in the blood, by apoA-I. Recently, it has been suggested that apoA-I might play a role in the development of CAA, through as-of-yet unidentified mechanisms. In the current proposal, we will test the hypothesis that i) apoA-I influences A $\beta$  accumulation by altering the efficiency of the perivascular environment to remove A $\beta$  from the brain and ii) that altering levels of peripheral apoA-I will have beneficial effects on the development of CAA.

### Types:

Fellowships

### Member States:

United Kingdom

### Diseases:

Alzheimer's disease & other dementias

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