



Age-related expression and activity profile of glucocerebrosidase in brain and the association with phosphorylated alpha-synuclein implicated in Parkinson's disease

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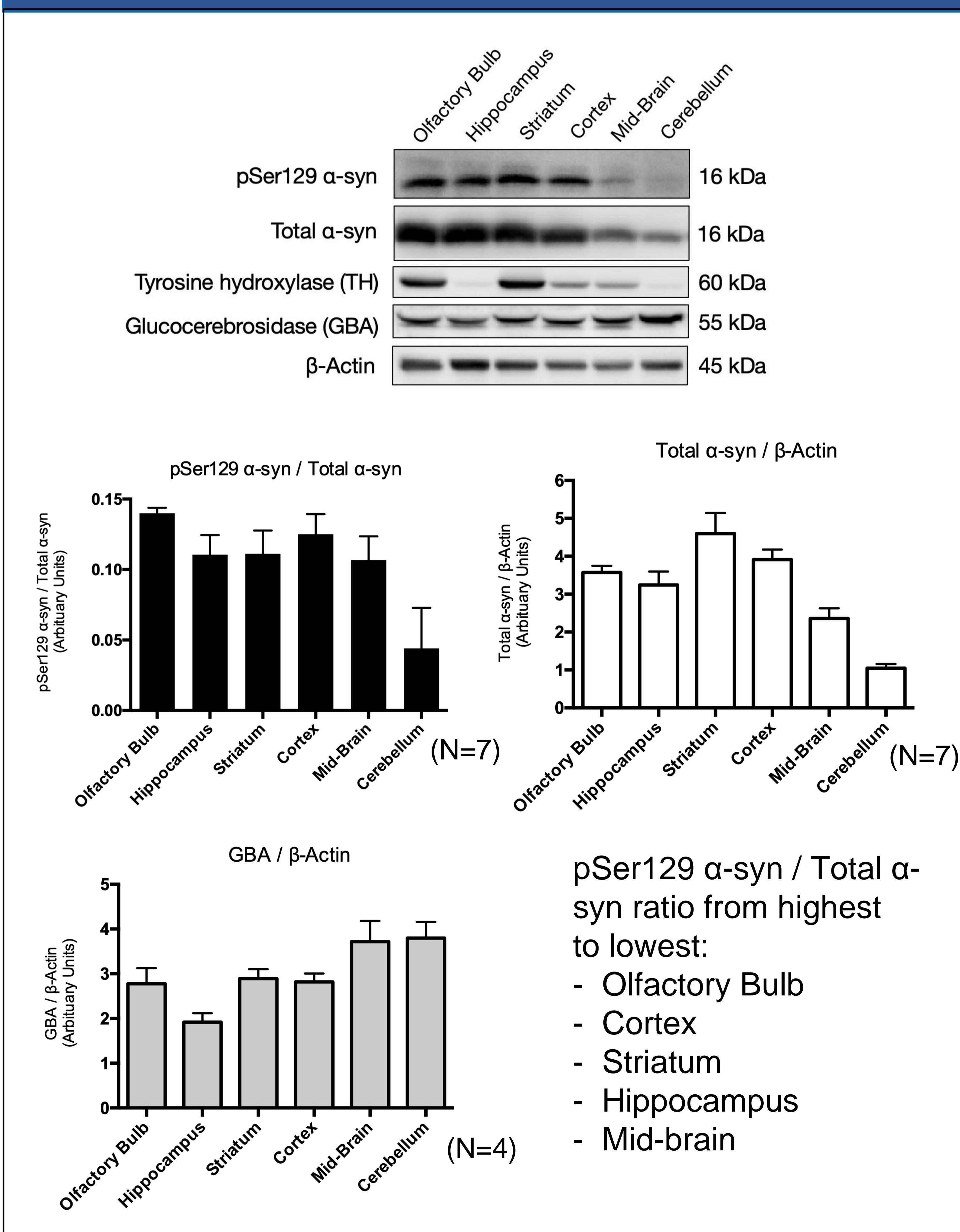
Introduction

The aggregation and inter-neuronal propagation of misfolded alpha-synuclein determines the progression and severity of Parkinson's disease (PD). Reduced lysosomal enzyme glucocerebrosidase (GCase) activity may be linked to alpha-synuclein accumulation in PD. Different brain regions may have varied susceptibility to developing alpha-synuclein pathology, due to the difference in cellular composition and proteomes. We aim to establish a brain region profile for the levels of phosphorylated serine-129 (pSer129) alpha-synuclein, the pathogenic form of alpha-synuclein, as well as GCase expression and activity, in both young and aged mouse brains.

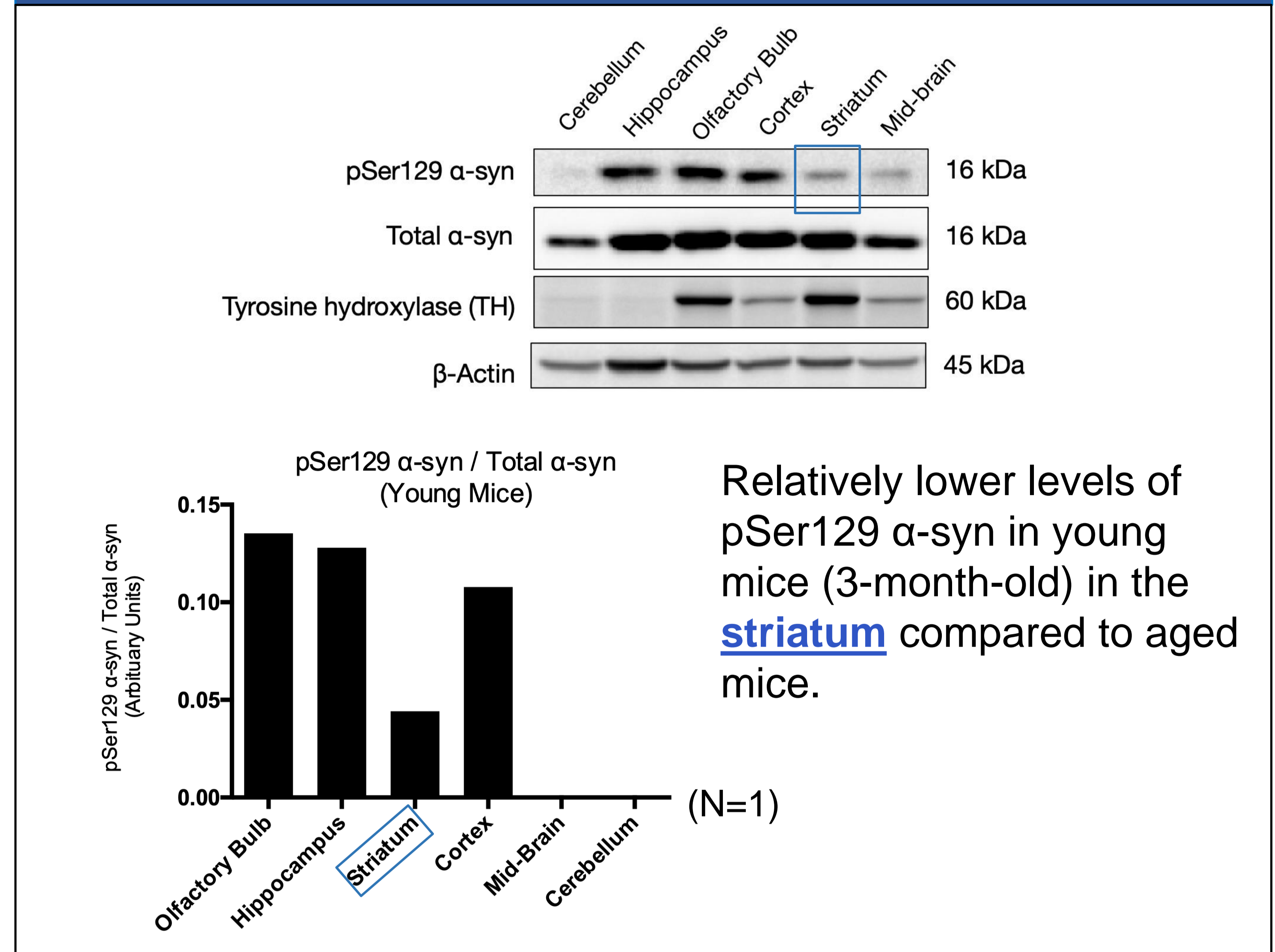
Method

Total lysates from freshly isolated brain regions of young (3-month-old) and aged (26-month-old) wild-type mice were subjected to immunoblotting. GCase activity was measured through an established fluorescence assay.

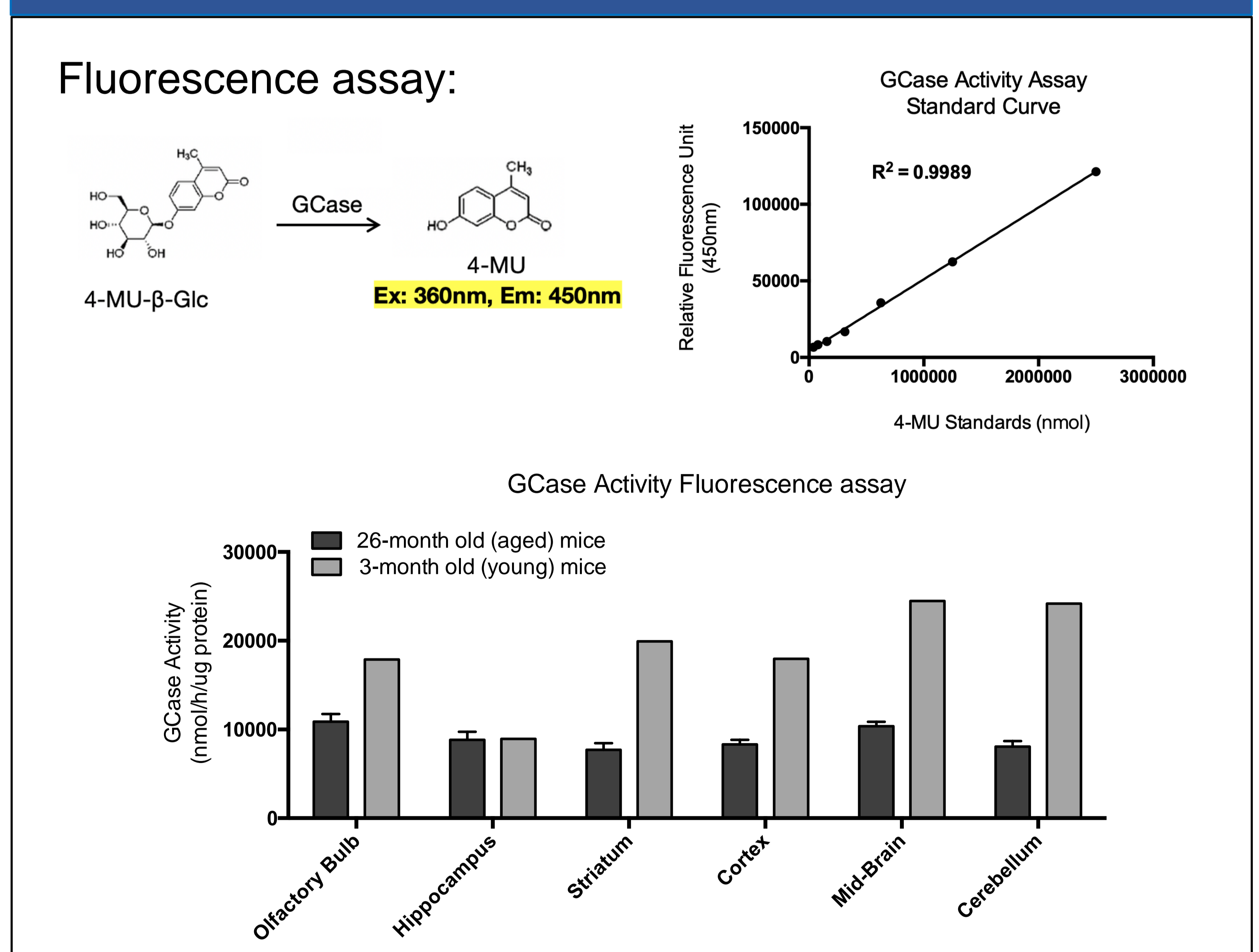
1. Brain Region Profile for pSer129 alpha-syn and Glucocerebrosidase (GCase) in 26-month-old mice



2. Decreased pSer129 alpha-syn in the striatum of young 3-month-old mice compared to aged mice



3. Glucocerebrosidase Activity Brain Region Profile and the decrease in activity with aging



Conclusion

Varied levels of pSer129/total alpha-synuclein and GCase activity exist in different brain regions, possibly in age and cell-type dependent manner. The age-dependent accumulation of pSer129 alpha-synuclein, and relatively lower GCase activity specifically in the **striatum** may underlie its selective vulnerability to neurodegeneration in PD.

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