

عنوان مقاله:

Study of Cis–trans Isomerization Mechanism of [3-(3-Aminomethyl) Phenylazo] Phenyl acetic Acid as a Causative Role in Alzheimer Using Density Functional Theory

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Amyloid- β ($A\beta$) self-assembly into cross- β amyloidfibrils is implicated in a causative role in Alzheimer's disease pathology. Uncertainties persist regarding the mechanisms of amyloid self assembly and the role of metastable prefibrillar aggregates. $A\beta$ fibrils feature a sheet-turn-sheet motif in the constituent β - strands; as such, turn nucleation has been proposed as a rate-limiting step in the self assembly pathway. Herein, we report the use of an azobenzene β -hairpin mimetic to study by Using Density Functional Theory the role turn nucleation plays on $A\beta$ self assembly. [3-(3-Aminomethyl) phenylazo] phenyl acetic acid (AMPP) was incorporated into the putative turn region of $A\beta_{42}$ to elicit temporal control over $A\beta_{42}$ turn nucleation; it was hypothesized that self-assembly would be favored in the cis-AMPP conformation if β -hairpin formation occurs during $A\beta$ self-assembly and that the trans-AMPP conformer would display attenuated fibrillization propensity. It was unexpectedly observed that the trans-AMPP $A\beta_{42}$ Additionally, cis-trans photo isomerization resulted in rapid formation of native-like amyloid fibrils and trans–cis conversion in the fibril state reduced the population of native-like fibrils. Thus, temporal photo control over $A\beta$ turn conformation provided significant insight into $A\beta$ self-assembly

کلمات کلیدی:

Amyloid- β , turn nucleation, Alzheimer's disease, β -turn, amyloid fibrils, azobenzene photoswitch, DFT, B3LYP

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