β-Amyloid is a Cytokine and Alzheimer's Disease is an Autoimmune Disease

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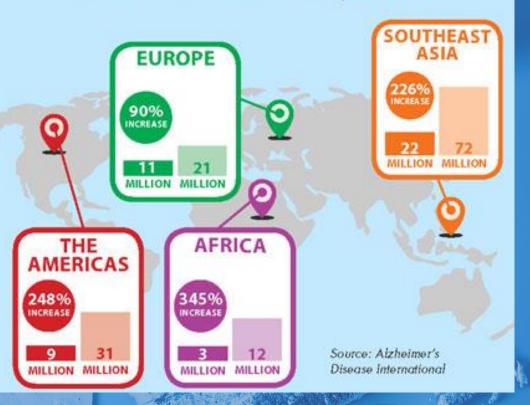




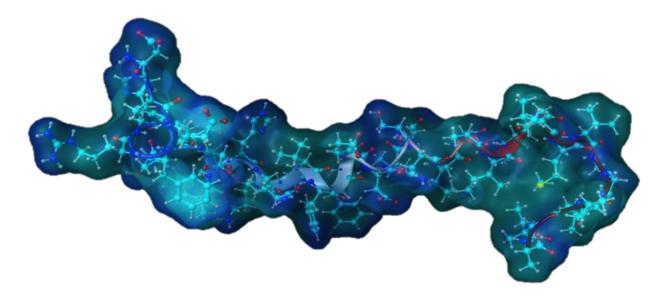
Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease Global Problems Need Global Solutions



Afflicts 52 million people worldwide; It will affect >150 million by 2050 Growth in dementia cases by 2050



β-Amyloid – Rethinking its Role?



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Re-evaluating the role of β -amyloid in Alzheimer's Disease

S Kim, D. F. Weaver. "Theoretical Studies on Alzheimer's Disease: Structures of β-amyloid Aggregates", *J Molecular Structure (Theochem)*. **527**:127, 2000.

We Need New Ways to Think About this Old Disease?

The crux of our argument is that something triggers the immune system that makes beta amyloid turn on and begin to seek and destroy bacteria. But the beta amyloid can't differentiate the bacteria from the neurons, so it starts to kill them as well. Thus, the processes of Alzheimer's begin.

1. Weaver DF. Alzheimer's disease as an innate autoimmune disease (AD²): A new molecular paradigm. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2022 Sep 27. doi: 10.1002/alz.12789. PMID: 36165334.

2. Meier-Stephenson FS, Meier-Stephenson VC, ... Weaver DF. Alzheimer's disease as an autoimmune disorder of innate immunity endogenously modulated by tryptophan metabolites. *Alzheimers Dement* (N Y). 2022 Apr 6;8(1):e12283. doi: 10.1002/trc2.12283. PMID: 35415204; PMCID: PMC8985489.

3. Weaver D. F. (2021). β-Amyloid is an Immunopeptide and Alzheimer's is an Autoimmune Disease. *Current Alzheimer Research*, 18(11), 849–857. https://doi.org/10.2174/1567205018666211202141650

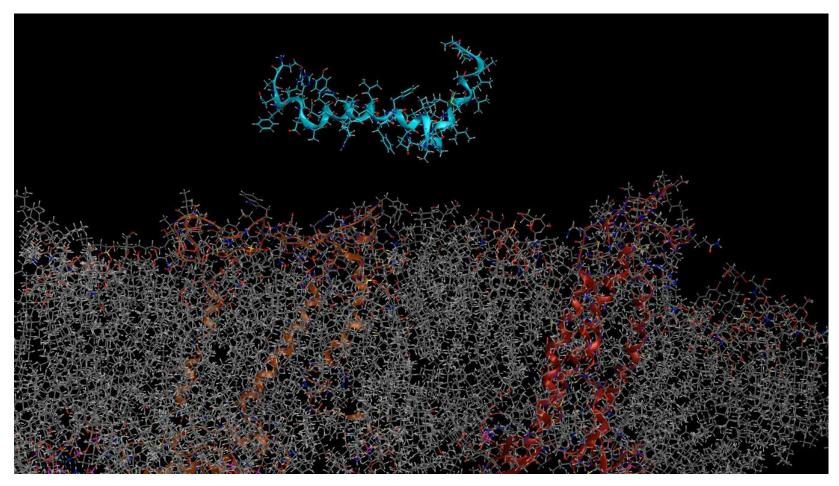
4. Weaver DF. Amyloid-β is a cytokine. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2023 Sep;19(9):4237-4247. doi: 10.1002/alz.13165. PMID: 37228244.

5. Weaver DF. The Immunopathy of Alzheimer's Disease: Innate or Adaptive? Curr Alzheimer Res. 2023;20(2):63-70. doi: 10.2174/1567205020666230517103312. PMID: 37198985.

6. Weaver DF. Druggable targets for the immunopathy of Alzheimer's disease. RSC Med Chem. 2023 Jul 11;14(9):1645-1661. doi: 10.1039/d3md00096f.

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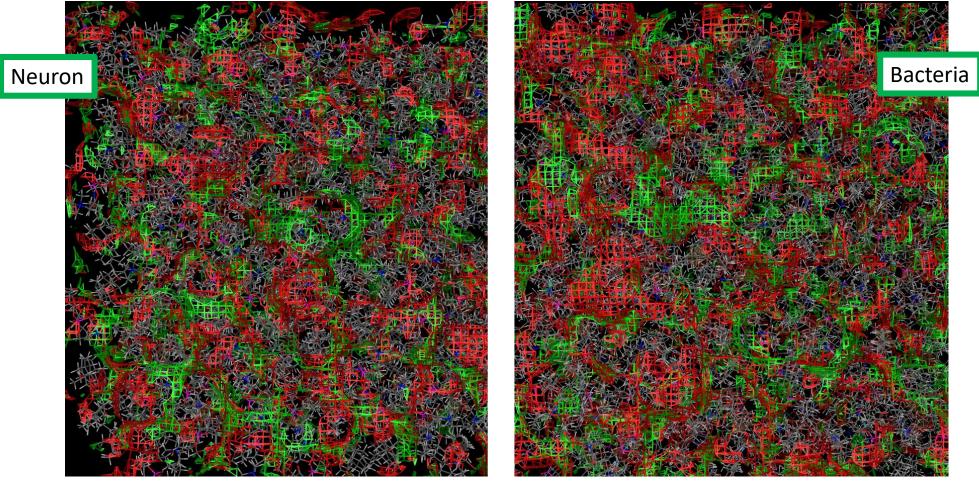
Aβ Cannot Differentiate Bacteria from Neurons



Prolonged molecular dynamics simulations of Aβ or AMPs attacking neuronal or bacterial membranes

Gupta M, Weaver DF. Microsecond molecular dynamics studies of cholesterol-mediated myelin sheath degeneration in early Alzheimer's disease. Phys Chem Chem Phys. 2021;24(1):222-239. doi:10.1039/d1cp03844c

Aβ/AMPs Cannot Differentiate Bacteria from Neurons



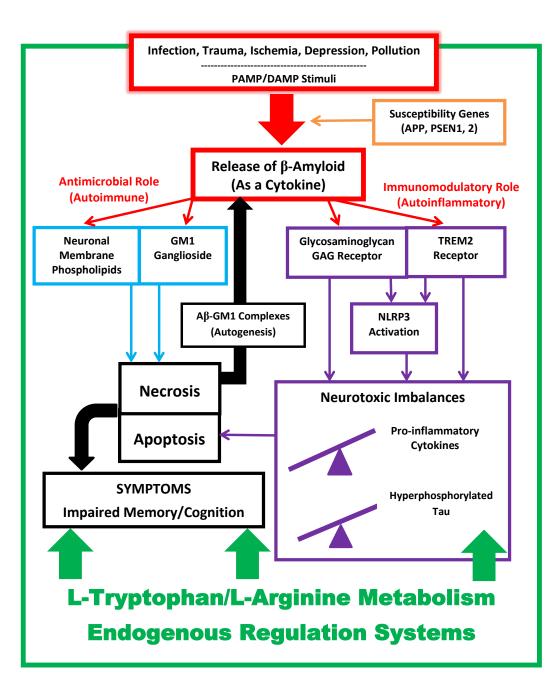
Electrotopological maps of neuronal and bacterial membrane surfaces

Alzheimer's as an Autoimmune Disease Model

In response to various stimuli (*e.g.* infection, trauma, ischaemia, air pollution, depression), AB is released as an early responder immunopeptide (cytokine) triggering an innate immunity cascade in which AB exhibits both immunomodulatory and antimicrobial properties (whether bacteria are present, or not), resulting in a misdirected attack upon 'self' neurons, arising from analogous electronegative surface topologies between neurons and bacteria, and rendering them similarly susceptible to membrane-penetrating attack by antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) such as AB. Following this self-attack, the resulting necrotic (but not apoptotic) neuronal breakdown products diffuse to adjacent neurons eliciting further release of AB, leading to a chronic self-perpetuating autoimmune cycle. AD thus emerges as a braincentric autoimmune disorder of innate immunity.

Alzheimer's as an Autoimmune Disease Model

 AD^2





- 1. β-Amyloid is an Immunopeptide/Cytokine of the Innate Immune System
- 2. β-Amyloid Cannot Differentiate Between a Neuron and a Bacterium
- 3. Alzheimer's Disease may be Considered an Autoimmune Disease of Innate Immunity

1. Weaver D. F. (2021). β-Amyloid is an Immunopeptide and Alzheimer's is an Autoimmune Disease. *Current Alzheimer Research*, *18*(11), 849–857. https://doi.org/10.2174/1567205018666211202141650

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