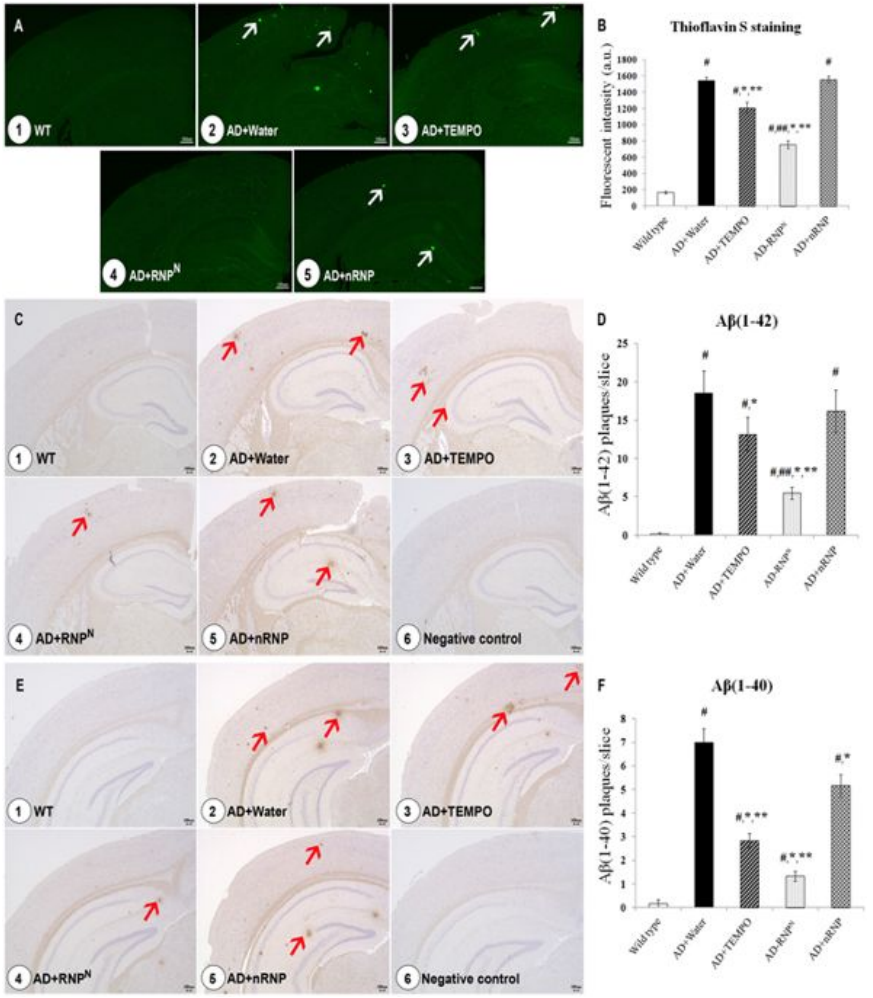
From Laboratory of Neurology

Chronic treatment with a smart antioxidative nanoparticle for inhibition of amyloid plaque propagation in Tg2576 mouse model of Alzheimer's disease



The effect of oral ad libitum drinking of RNP^N on Aβ-fibrils using thioflavin S staining (**A**), semi-quantitative analysis of Aβ-fibril (**B**), immunohistochemistry staining of Aβ(1-42) (**C**), semi-quantitative analysis of Aβ(1-42) (**D**), immunohistochemistry staining of Aβ(1-40) (**E**), and semi-quantitative analysis of Aβ(1-40) (**F**) of the cerebral cortex of mice brain; 1. wild type group; 2. AD mice group treated with water; 3. AD mice group treated with TEMPO; 4. AD mice group treated with RNP^N; 5. AD mice group treated with nRNP; 6. negative control group. Data were expressed as mean ± SEM, $^{\#}$ vs. wild-type group, $p < 0.05$; $^{\#\#}$ vs. AD mice treated with TEMPO, $p < 0.05$; * vs. AD mice treated with water, $p < 0.05$; ** vs. AD mice treated with nRNP, $p < 0.05$, n = 5 sample/group. White arrow indicates amyloid fibril and red arrow indicates amyloid plaque and scale bar = 100 µm.

Boonruamkaew P et al. Sci Rep. 7(1):3785, 2017 Jun 19

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