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Interaction of soluble and Amyloid form of serum Amyloid a protein to Hepta 1-6 cells

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This question is especially important in relation to the activity of membrane proteins, because losing the activity of such systems will ultimately lead to malfunction or death of the cell. The interactions of Serum Amyloid a (SAA) and Serum Amyloid A protofibrils with Hepta 1-6 cells of the mouse are dealt with in detail to study the binding of SAA protofibrils in various conditions. The FACScan and MTT assay results have shown the SAA and SAA fibrils binding and cell toxicity with the BC3H1 cells with different concentrations of Serum amyloid P component and Amyloid enhancing factor. Specifically, interaction of serum amyloid A fibrils with a cell surface binding site/receptor might alter the local environment to cause cellular dysfunction and to be more favorable for amyloid formation. Already RAGE (receptor for advanced glycationendproducts) a polyvalent receptor in the immunoglobulin super family has been implicated in binding with the isoform of SAA (SAA1.1) which has the highest fibrillogenic property. In the present study, concluding the SAA fibrils more binding and cell cytotoxicity than SAA protein.

Biography

Asokan Chinnasamy has completed his PhD at the age of 27 years from University of Madras and postdoctoral studies from Columbia University, NY, USA. He is the Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria. He has published more than 36 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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