

Article

Exploring the Release of Toxic Oligomers from α -Synuclein Fibrils with Antibodies and STED Microscopy

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Abstract: α -Synuclein (α S) is an intrinsically disordered and highly dynamic protein involved in dopamine release at presynaptic terminals. The abnormal aggregation of α S as mature fibrils into intraneuronal inclusion bodies is directly linked to Parkinson's disease. Increasing experimental evidence suggests that soluble oligomers formed early during the aggregation process are the most cytotoxic forms of α S. This study investigated the uptake by neuronal cells of pathologically relevant α S oligomers and fibrils exploiting a range of conformation-sensitive antibodies, and the super-resolution stimulated emission depletion (STED) microscopy. We found that prefibrillar oligomers promptly penetrate neuronal membranes, thus resulting in cell dysfunction. By contrast, fibril docking to the phospholipid bilayer is accompanied by α S conformational changes with a progressive release of A11-reactive oligomers, which can enter into the neurons and trigger cell impairment. Our data provide important evidence on the role of α S fibrils as a source of harmful oligomers, which resemble the intermediate conformers formed de novo during aggregation, underlying the dynamic and reversible nature of protein aggregates responsible for α -synucleinopathies.

Keywords: synucleinopathies; protein aggregation; amyloid; toxic oligomers; Lewy bodies; PD; protein misfolding; neurodegeneration

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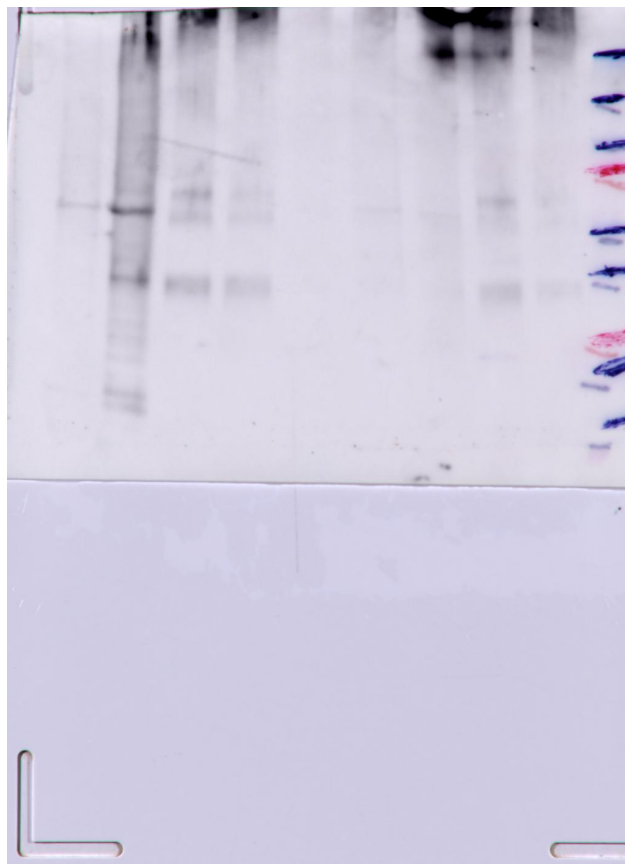
Supplementary Materials:

Figure S1. Western Blotting of the cytosolic (cyto) and membrane (mem) fractions purified from SH-SY5Y cells treated for 24 h with SF or OB* at 0.3 μ M. α S species were then probed with conformation-insensitive anti- α S 211 antibodies.