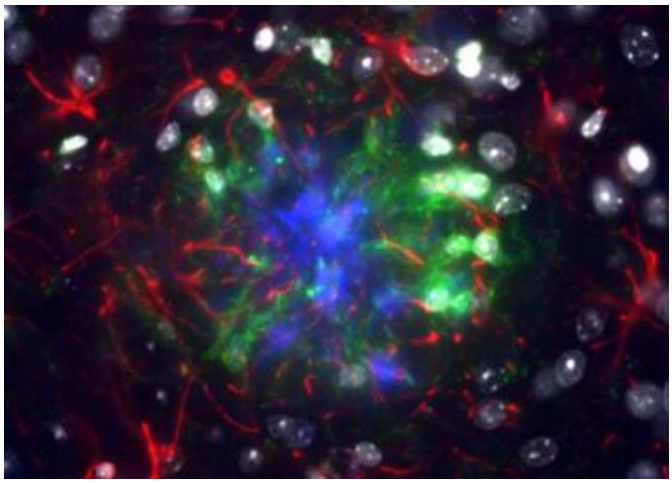
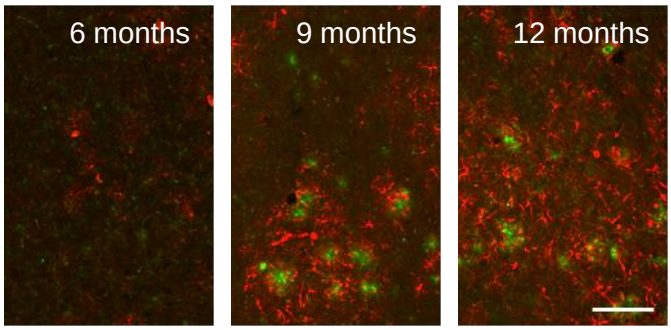
QPS helps you navigate

Neuroinflammation in APP_{SL} mice



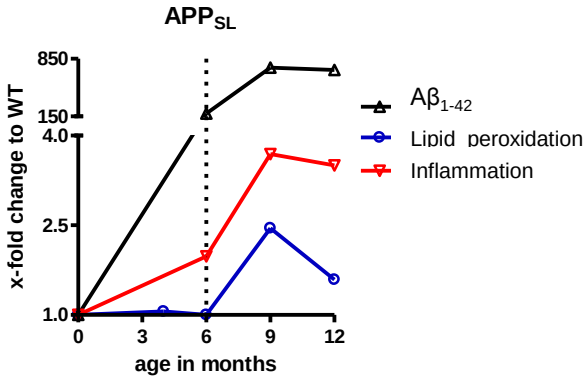
Inflammation of the central nervous system (CNS) is apparent and might be one of the causative factors for Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases. It is characterized by increased glial activation, pro-inflammatory cytokine concentration, and presumably secondary lesions due to lipid peroxidation.

The image to the left shows plaque associated astrocytosis in the APP_{SL} mouse model (GFAP (green), 6E10 (red), and DAPI (blue) triple staining).



The **APP_{SL} mouse model for AD** shows all these components of AD pathology.

The images show CD11B and GFAP immunofluorescent double-labeling in the cortex of 6, 9 and 12 months old APP_{SL} mice. The progression of activated microglia (GFAP) and reactive astrocytes (CD11B) in different brain areas of APP_{SL} transgenic mice over time is evident.



$A\beta_{1-42}$, lipid peroxidation and inflammation change over age and accompany cognitive impairment in **APP_{SL} mice** . The pathological changes and the onset of cognitive impairments of **APP_{SL} mice** at an age of 6M underline the **relevance and predictive value** of this model.

The figure shows the progression of $A\beta_{1-42}$, lipid peroxidation and inflammation as x-fold change compared to non transgenic littermates (WT) over age.

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