

# Salubrinal attenuates $\beta$ -amyloid-induced neuronal death and microglial activation by inhibition of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway

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## Abstract

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the deposition of  $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ ) peptides in the brain, inducing neuronal cell death and microglial activation. Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress has been proposed to be a mediator of A $\beta$  neurotoxicity. In this study, we test whether salubrinal, an ER stress inhibitor, can protect against A $\beta$ -mediated neurotoxicity. We show in rat primary cortical neurons and mouse microglial BV-2 cells that short-term treatment with salubrinal attenuates A $\beta$ -induced neuronal death and microglial activation. Remarkably, our results show that salubrinal's neuroprotective effects are not due to inhibition of ER stress. Rather, we demonstrate that salubrinal exerts its effects through the inhibition of I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK) activation, I $\kappa$ B degradation, and the subsequent nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- $\kappa$ B) activation. These results elucidate inhibition of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway as a new mechanism responsible for the protective effects of salubrinal against A $\beta$  neurotoxicity. This study also suggests that modulation of A $\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B activation could be a potential therapeutic strategy for Alzheimer's disease.

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**Keywords:** Alzheimer's disease; Salubrinal;  $\beta$ -amyloid; NF- $\kappa$ B

## 1. Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a devastating neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized by memory and cognitive impairment. Senile plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, neuronal cell death, and microglial activation are important pathological characteristics in AD brains (Binder et al., 2005; Selkoe, 2004). It is widely accepted that  $\beta$ -amyloid

(A $\beta$ ) peptides, the main constituent of senile plaques, play a central role in AD pathogenesis. A $\beta$  is derived from proteolytic cleavages of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) by  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -secretase (Cole and Vassar, 2007; Sisodia and St. George-Hyslop, 2002; Zhang and Xu, 2007). There is compelling evidence that the excessive generation and accumulation of A $\beta$  initiates the pathological cascade in AD, leading to neuronal cell dysfunction and death (Ballard et al., 2011). The underlying mechanism of A $\beta$ -induced neurotoxicity is not yet fully understood but appears to involve several pathways associated with apoptosis (Loo et al., 1993; Yao et al., 2005). A $\beta$  deposits also trigger microglia-mediated neuroinflammation, postulated to contribute to the pathogenesis and progression of AD (Floden et al., 2005; Giulian et al., 1995; Luo et al., 2010; Minghetti, 2005). Activated microglia surrounding the senile plaques release proinflammatory cytokines and free radicals, causing neuronal damage (Bamberger and Landreth, 2002; Frank-Cannon et al., 2009; Gao and Hong, 2008). Epide-

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miological studies reveal that the use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) reduces the risk of developing AD (Etminan et al., 2003; in t' Veld et al., 2001; Vlad et al., 2008), suggesting that anti-inflammatory treatment can be beneficial to AD patients.

The nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- $\kappa$ B) pathway plays an important role in regulating a variety of key biological processes, including inflammatory responses and the induction of apoptosis (Kucharczak et al., 2003; Li and Verma, 2002). The mammalian NF- $\kappa$ B family is comprised of 5 structurally related proteins: c-Rel, RelA/p65, RelB, p50, and p52 (Baldwin, 1996; Chen et al., 1999). These proteins can form either homo- or heterodimers which remain inactive in the cytoplasm in unstimulated cells. NF- $\kappa$ B can be activated by diverse stimuli via distinct signal transduction pathways. These signals phosphorylate and activate the enzyme I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK) complex which in turn phosphorylates I $\kappa$ B, the inhibitory protein of NF- $\kappa$ B, inducing I $\kappa$ B degradation and thereby activating NF- $\kappa$ B. The activated NF- $\kappa$ B then translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus where it initiates the transcription of specific genes (Karin, 1999). It has also been reported that there is a constitutively low basal level of NF- $\kappa$ B in the nuclei of unstimulated cells, indicating that NF- $\kappa$ B may regulate basal gene expression (Ashburner et al., 2001; Carlotti et al., 2000). Activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway has been linked to A $\beta$  neurotoxicity. NF- $\kappa$ B can be activated by A $\beta$  treatment in both neuronal cells and microglial cells (Casal et al., 2004; Longpré et al., 2006). NF- $\kappa$ B activation has also been detected in the brains of AD patients (Boissière et al., 1997; Kaltschmidt et al., 1997). Therefore, modulation of A $\beta$ -induced activation of NF- $\kappa$ B pathway could be a potential therapeutic strategy for the treatment of AD.

Salubrinal is a phosphatase inhibitor that selectively inhibits dephosphorylation of the  $\alpha$  subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (eIF2 $\alpha$ ). Long-term incubation (> 36 hours) with salubrinal can protect cells against endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-induced apoptosis (Boyce et al., 2005). Because ER stress has been proposed to be involved in A $\beta$ -induced cell apoptosis (Ferreiro et al., 2006; Nakagawa et al., 2000; Nishitsuji et al., 2009), herein we test whether salubrinal can protect against A $\beta$ -mediated neurotoxicity and show that short-term treatment with salubrinal attenuates A $\beta$ -induced neuronal cell death and microglial activation. Remarkably, we demonstrate that salubrinal exerts its effects through inhibition of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway, rather than through inhibition of ER stress. Therefore, our study provides evidence of a novel mechanism by which salubrinal exerts its neuroprotective effects.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Chemicals and antibodies

Salubrinal was obtained from Tocris BioScience (Ellisville, MO, USA). Synthetic A $\beta$ 1–42 peptide was obtained from American Peptide Company (Sunnyvale, CA, USA).

To induce fibril formation, the peptides were dissolved in distilled water and incubated for 1 week at 37 °C before use. Antibodies used in this study were anti-cleaved caspase-3, anti-Bip, anti-protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), anti-NF- $\kappa$ B p65, anti-interleukin 1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), anti-eIF2 $\alpha$ , IKK $\alpha$ / $\beta$ , I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ , and their phospho-antibodies from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA); anti-lamin B1 from Abcam (Cambridge, MA, USA); and anti- $\beta$ -actin from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA).

### 2.2. Cell cultures and treatment

Primary cortical neuronal cells from embryonic Day 17 (E17) rat embryos were maintained in neurobasal medium supplemented with B27 and 0.8 mM l-glutamine. Mouse microglial BV-2 cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). For drug treatment, primary neurons and BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 50 or 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for different time periods.

### 2.3. Terminal transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay

To identify apoptotic neurons, TUNEL assays using an in situ cell death detection kit (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions, followed by counterstaining with 0.1  $\mu$ g/mL 4'-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). The number of TUNEL-positive cells was counted in 10 randomized fields under a fluorescent microscope.

### 2.4. Cell viability assay

The viability of the neurons and BV-2 cells after treatment was evaluated by the WST-8 assay using a cell counting kit (Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Kumamoto, Japan). Briefly, cells grown in 96-well plates were incubated for 2 hours in culture medium containing 10% WST-8 reagent and the absorbance was measured at 450 nm by a microplate reader. Decreased absorbance indicates a reduction in cell viability.

### 2.5. Nuclear extraction

Nuclear extracts from primary neurons and BV-2 cells were prepared using a nuclear extract kit (Active Motif, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The nuclear extracts were snap-frozen immediately and stored at –80 °C until used. The protein concentration of the nuclear extract was determined using the Bradford assay.

### 2.6. ELISA

For the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) of interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) levels, the culture supernatants of BV-2 cells were collected after treatment and processed using the IL-1 $\beta$  ELISA kit (BD Biosciences Sparks, MD, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

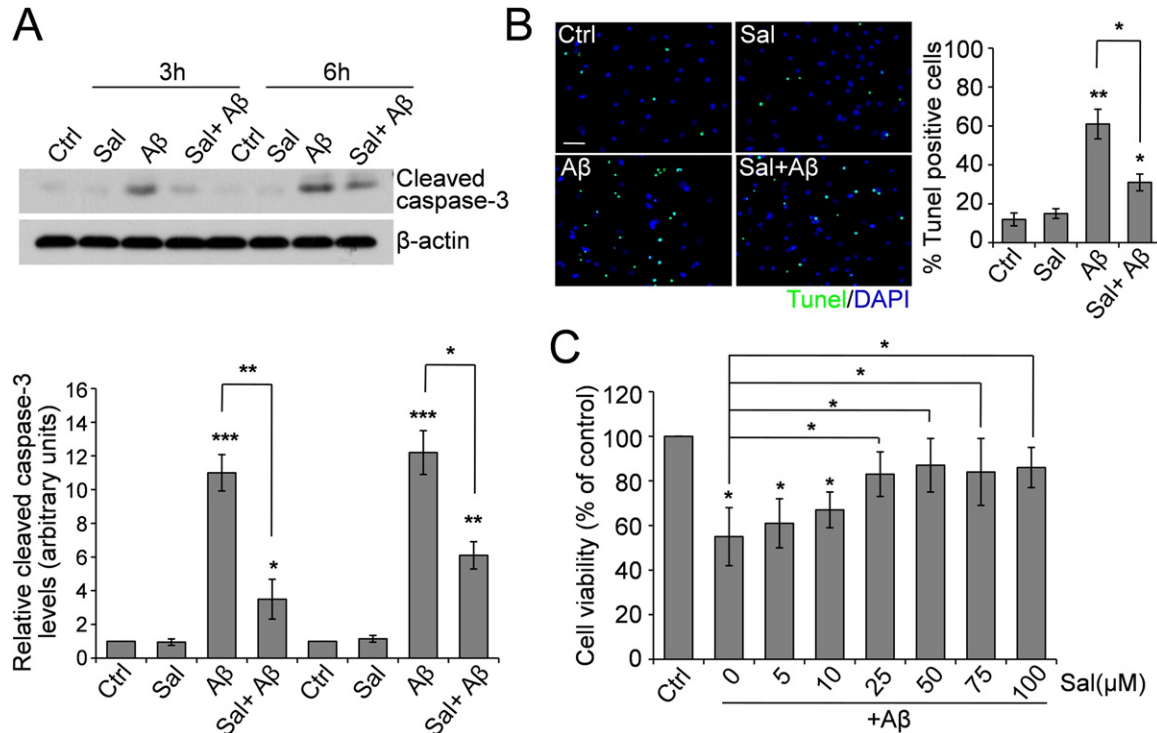


Fig. 1. Effect of salubrinal on  $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ )-induced neuronal death. (A) Primary neurons were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for cleaved caspase-3. Representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ,  $n = 3$ . (B) Representative immunostaining and quantitative assessment of apoptotic cell death by TUNEL assay. Fluorescent images (10 $\times$  magnification): green, TUNEL; blue, DAPI. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ . (C) Dose-dependent protection by salubrinal of primary neurons treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42 for 6 hours. Quantitative analysis of cell viability using the WST-8 assay is shown. \*  $p < 0.05$ ,  $n = 3$ .

## 2.7. Western blot analysis

Western blot analysis was performed as described previously (Chen et al., 2009). Briefly, protein extracts (20  $\mu$ g) were separated by electrophoresis on 4%–20% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) gels and transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were sequentially incubated with primary antibodies, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibodies, and enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) solution and followed by autoradiography. The intensity of the blots was analyzed using ImageJ 1.44 (NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA).

## 2.8. Immunocytochemistry analysis

Primary neurons and BV-2 cells were fixed, permeabilized, and immunostained with p65 antibody, incubated with an Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibody, counterstained with 0.1  $\mu$ g/mL DAPI, and visualized under a fluorescence microscope.

## 2.9. Statistical analysis

All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (SEM). The Student  $t$  test in Microsoft Excel 2007 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA) was used for statistical

comparison.  $p$  value  $< 0.05$  was considered to be statistically significant.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Salubrinal attenuates A $\beta$ -induced neuronal death

Long-term incubation with salubrinal protects rat pheochromocytoma PC12 cells against ER stress-induced apoptosis through inhibition of eIF2 $\alpha$  dephosphorylation (Boyce et al., 2005). Here we asked whether incubation with salubrinal can protect against neuronal death. To answer this question, we treated cultured primary cortical neurons (14 days in vitro) with A $\beta$ 1–42 peptide (25  $\mu$ M), salubrinal (50  $\mu$ M), or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal and found that upon 3- and 6-hour treatments, A $\beta$ 1–42 already induced dramatic activation of caspase-3, a well-known apoptotic marker, while salubrinal suppressed the activation of caspase-3 induced by A $\beta$  (Fig. 1A).

We then carried out TUNEL assay to confirm the neuronal apoptosis. Primary neurons were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ , 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for 6 hours and TUNEL assay was performed. The number of neurons undergoing apoptosis, induced by A $\beta$ , was significantly reduced by salubrinal (Fig. 1B), consistent with the results of caspase-3 activation. We also examined the cell viability

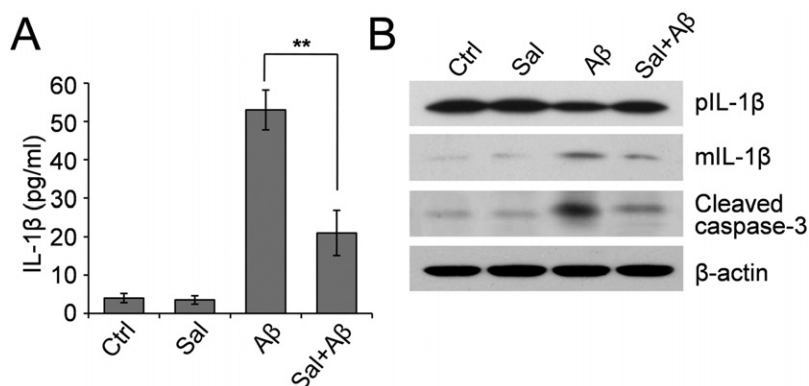


Fig. 2. Effect of salubrinal on  $\beta$ -amyloid ( $A\beta$ )-induced microglial activation and cell death. (A) Mouse microglial BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M  $A\beta$ 1–42, 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 6 hours. The interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$  level in the culture supernatants was examined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ . (B) Western blot analysis of precursor and mature IL-1 $\beta$  and cleaved caspase-3 in BV-2 cell lysates.

using a WST-8 assay. As shown in Fig. 1C, while cell viability of neurons was decreased after  $A\beta$  treatment for 6 hours, salubrinal significantly inhibited  $A\beta$ -induced neuronal cell death in a dose-dependent manner.

### 3.2. Salubrinal attenuates $A\beta$ -induced microglial activation and cell death

Microglial activation is an important pathological change associated with AD. To investigate whether salubrinal can inhibit microglial activation, we treated mouse microglial BV-2 cells with  $A\beta$ 1–42 (25  $\mu$ M), salubrinal (100  $\mu$ M), or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 3 and 6 hours. The amount of proinflammatory cytokine IL-1 $\beta$  secreted into the culture medium from BV-2 cells was examined by ELISA. Similar results were seen when BV-2 cells were treated for 3 and 6 hours, so we only present the results at the 6-hour time point. Exposure of BV-2 cells to  $A\beta$  increased the secreted IL-1 $\beta$  levels by about 10-fold while salubrinal significantly attenuated  $A\beta$ -induced IL-1 $\beta$  secretion (Fig. 2A). We then examined intracellular IL-1 $\beta$  production. Western blot analysis of BV-2 cell lysates showed that  $A\beta$  increased cleavage of the precursor of IL-1 $\beta$  to generate the secretory mature IL-1 $\beta$  and salubrinal significantly inhibited the mature IL-1 $\beta$  production induced by  $A\beta$  (Fig. 2B). We also examined the levels of cleaved caspase-3 in BV-2 cells treated with  $A\beta$ , salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 6 hours, and found that similar to the results from rat primary cortical neurons, caspase-3 was activated by  $A\beta$  treatment and such an activation was reversed by salubrinal (Fig. 2B), suggesting that salubrinal can also inhibit  $A\beta$ -induced microglial cell death.

### 3.3. The neuroprotective effects of short-term incubation with salubrinal are not due to inhibition of ER stress

Because  $A\beta$  is known to induce ER stress (Ferreiro et al., 2004; Resende et al., 2008) and salubrinal is known to protect against ER stress (Boyce et al., 2005), we asked whether salubrinal exerts its neuroprotective effects against  $A\beta$  through the inhibition of ER stress. When primary neurons were treated

with 25  $\mu$ M  $A\beta$ 1–42, 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 6 hours, we found that  $A\beta$  treatment induced the accumulation of two ER stress markers BiP/Grp78 and PDI. However, salubrinal did not attenuate the  $A\beta$ -induced BiP and PDI increases (Fig. 3A). We also examined the phosphorylation status of eIF2 $\alpha$  upon salubrinal treatment and found no alterations in either total or phosphorylated eIF2 $\alpha$  levels during such a short-term incubation (Fig. 3A). We further conducted a time course study to investigate the changes in phosphorylated eIF2 $\alpha$  levels at different time points after salubrinal treatment. The results revealed that eIF2 $\alpha$  phosphorylation was unaltered during short-term incubation with salubrinal and only increased at the 24- and 36-hour time points after salubrinal treatment (Fig. 3B). Taken together, these results indicate that the neuroprotective effects of short-term incubation with salubrinal do not occur through the inhibition of ER stress.

### 3.4. Salubrinal inhibits $A\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear translocation

$A\beta$  has been shown to stimulate NF- $\kappa$ B activation, which is associated with neuronal cell death and microglial activation. Therefore, we asked whether salubrinal exerts its effects through the inhibition of NF- $\kappa$ B activation. We treated the primary neurons (Fig. 4A) and BV-2 cells (Fig. 4B) with 25  $\mu$ M  $A\beta$ 1–42, 50 or 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 2 hours. Cytoplasmic and nuclear extracts from these cells were then subjected to Western blot analysis to detect NF- $\kappa$ B p65. The results showed that there was a low basal level of p65 in the nuclei of untreated cells and  $A\beta$  treatment induced a further translocation of p65 from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, while salubrinal significantly attenuated the p65 translocation induced by  $A\beta$  (Fig. 4A and B). These results were confirmed by immunostaining of p65 in both primary neurons (Fig. 4C) and BV-2 cells (Fig. 4D), indicating that salubrinal can attenuate  $A\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear translocation. We also found that at the 2-hour  $A\beta$  treatment time point, caspase-3 was only marginally activated in both primary neurons (Fig. 4E) and



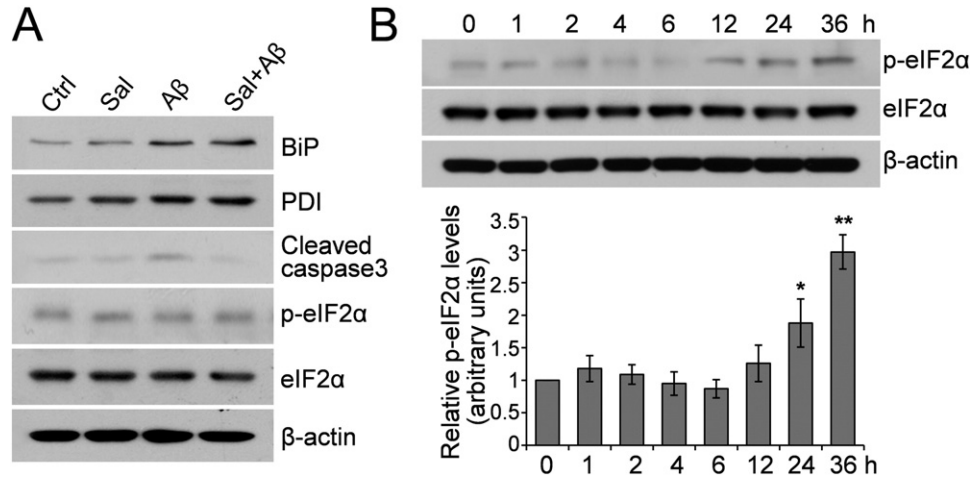


Fig. 3. Salubrinal's neuroprotective effects are not due to inhibition of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. (A) Primary neurons were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or  $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ ) plus salubrinal for 6 hours. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for Bip, protein disulfide isomerase, cleaved caspase-3, phospho- and total  $\alpha$  subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (eIF2 $\alpha$ ). Representative blots are shown. (B) Primary neurons were treated with 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for phospho- and total eIF2 $\alpha$ . The representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ .

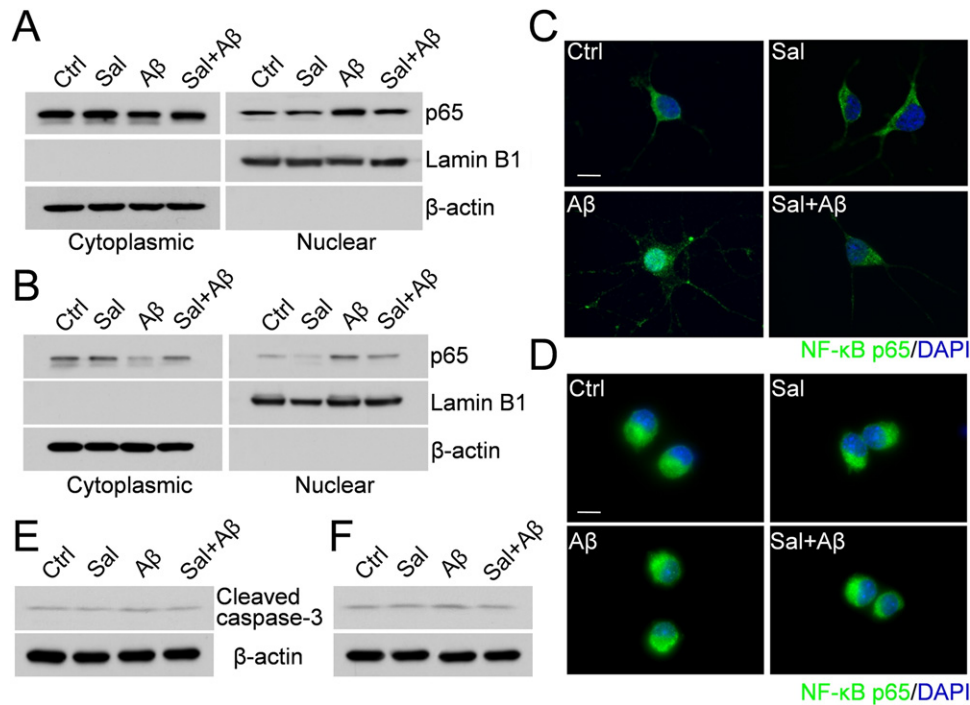


Fig. 4. Salubrinal inhibits  $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ )-induced nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- $\kappa$ B) nuclear translocation in primary neurons and BV-2 cells. (A) Primary neurons were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for 2 hours. Cytoplasmic and nuclear extracts were immunoblotted for NF- $\kappa$ B p65, lamin B1 (nuclear marker), and  $\beta$ -actin (cytoplasmic marker). (B) BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for 2 hours. Cytoplasmic and nuclear extracts were immunoblotted for NF- $\kappa$ B p65, lamin B1 and  $\beta$ -actin. (C) Immunocytochemistry showing the effect of salubrinal on A $\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear translocation in primary neurons. Fluorescent images (40 $\times$  magnification): green, p65; blue, DAPI. Scale bar, 25  $\mu$ m. (D) Immunocytochemistry showing the effect of salubrinal on A $\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear translocation in BV-2 cells. Fluorescent images (40 $\times$  magnification): green, p65; blue, DAPI. Scale bar, 25  $\mu$ m. (E) Primary neurons were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 50  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for 2 hours. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for cleaved caspase-3. (F) BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for 2 hours. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for cleaved caspase-3.

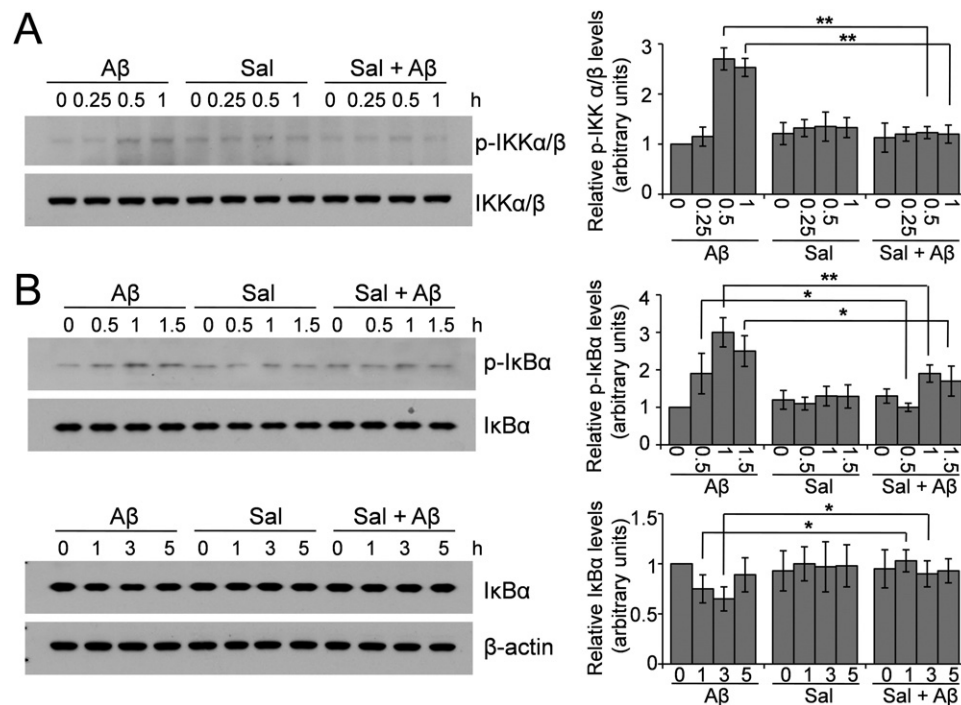


Fig. 5. Salubrinal inhibits  $\beta$ -amyloid ( $A\beta$ )-induced  $I\kappa B$  kinase (IKK) activation and  $I\kappa B$  degradation in primary neurons. (A) Primary neurons were treated with  $25 \mu M$   $A\beta$ 1–42,  $50 \mu M$  salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for phospho- and total  $IKK\alpha/\beta$ . The representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown.  $** p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ . (B) Primary neurons were treated with  $25 \mu M$   $A\beta$ 1–42,  $50 \mu M$  salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for phospho- and total  $I\kappa B\alpha$ . The representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown.  $* p < 0.05$ ,  $** p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ .

BV-2 cells (Fig. 4F), suggesting that NF- $\kappa B$  nuclear translocation precedes caspase-3 activation upon  $A\beta$  treatment.

### 3.5. Salubrinal inhibits $A\beta$ -induced IKK activation and $I\kappa B$ degradation

The activation of IKK and degradation of  $I\kappa B$  are required for NF- $\kappa B$  nuclear translocation; we therefore examined whether salubrinal could affect these upstream signaling cascades involved in the activation of NF- $\kappa B$ . Primary neurons (Fig. 5) and BV-2 cells (Fig. 6) were treated with  $25 \mu M$   $A\beta$ 1–42,  $50$  or  $100 \mu M$  salubrinal, or  $A\beta$  plus salubrinal for 15 minutes to 1 hour. Whole cell lysates were then subjected to Western blot analysis to detect the levels of phosphorylated and total IKK. We found that  $A\beta$  treatment induced the phosphorylation of IKK at 0.5- and 1-hour time points and salubrinal significantly suppressed  $A\beta$ 's effect (Figs. 5A and 6A). We then treated these cells for up to 5 hours and examined the levels of phosphorylated and total  $I\kappa B$ . The results showed that  $A\beta$  induced phosphorylation of  $I\kappa B$  at the 0.5- and 1.5-hour time points, causing the subsequent degradation of  $I\kappa B$  at the 1- and 3-hour time points, and salubrinal suppressed the phosphorylation and degradation of  $I\kappa B$  induced by  $A\beta$  (Figs. 5B and 6B). Taken together, these data suggest that salubrinal can inhibit  $A\beta$ -induced IKK activation and  $I\kappa B$  degradation, the upstream signaling cascades that lead to NF- $\kappa B$  activation.

## 4. Discussion

In the present report, we provide data showing that short-term treatment with salubrinal attenuates  $A\beta$ -induced neuronal death and microglial activation. We also elucidate the underlying mechanism, i.e., salubrinal inhibits IKK activation,  $I\kappa B$  degradation, and the subsequent NF- $\kappa B$  activation. These results reveal that salubrinal protects against  $A\beta$  neurotoxicity through a new mechanism of inhibition of the NF- $\kappa B$  pathway.

Apoptotic neuronal death is the central feature of AD. Although the role of NF- $\kappa B$  in inflammatory responses has been well documented, whether NF- $\kappa B$  promotes or inhibits apoptosis is still controversial. The activation of NF- $\kappa B$  might provide protection from apoptosis in nonneuronal cells (Guo et al., 1998) but potentiate apoptosis in neuronal cells (Schneider et al., 1999; Yang et al., 2002). Thus, the precise role of NF- $\kappa B$  in apoptosis may depend on the specific cell type. Herein, we show that  $A\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa B$  translocation precedes caspase-3 activation. Moreover, when NF- $\kappa B$  translocation was inhibited by salubrinal,  $A\beta$ -induced caspase-3 activation was also suppressed. These results strongly indicate that NF- $\kappa B$  plays a role in proapoptotic signaling in neurons. Remarkably, inhibition of the NF- $\kappa B$  pathway by salubrinal suppresses both neuronal death and microglial activation, 2 major features of AD, suggesting that potential therapeutic strategies

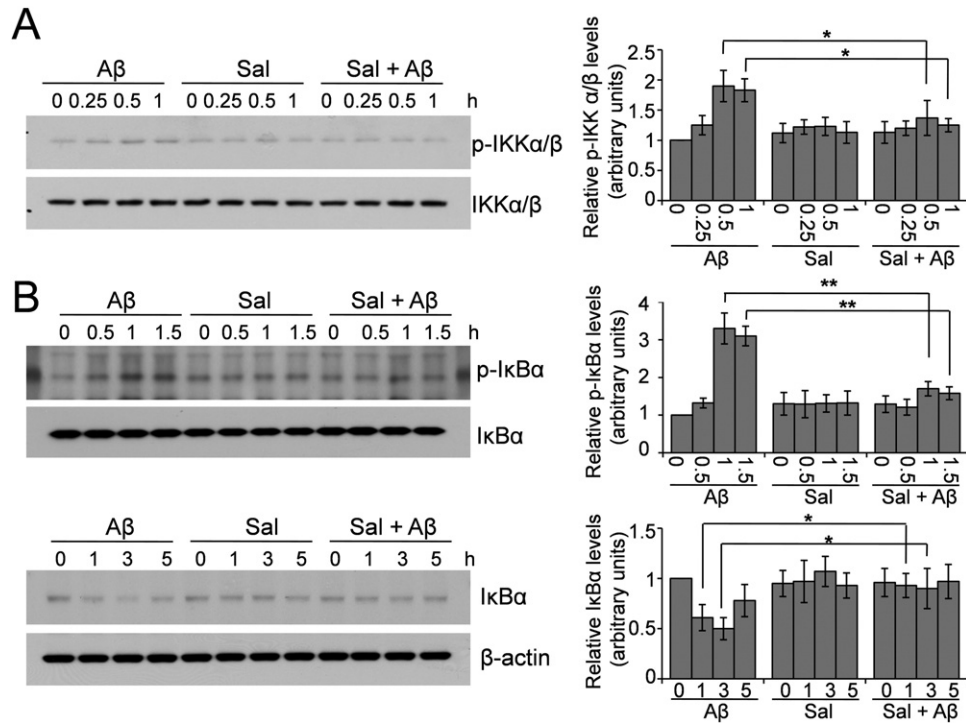


Fig. 6. Salubrinal inhibits  $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ )-induced I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK) activation and I $\kappa$ B degradation in BV-2 cells. (A) BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for phospho- and total IKK $\alpha$ / $\beta$ . The representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown. \*  $p < 0.05$ ,  $n = 3$ . (B) BV-2 cells were treated with 25  $\mu$ M A $\beta$ 1–42, 100  $\mu$ M salubrinal, or A $\beta$  plus salubrinal for the indicated time points. Cell lysates were immunoblotted for phospho- and total I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ . The representative blots and densitometric analysis are shown. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ .

that target A $\beta$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B activation may be beneficial for AD patients.

Salubrinal is an inhibitor of protein Ser/Thr phosphatase 1 (PP1) complex which acts on eIF2 $\alpha$  and has been demonstrated to enhance the phosphorylation of eIF2 $\alpha$  and to protect cells against ER stress-induced apoptosis (Boyce et al., 2005). Enhanced eIF2 $\alpha$  phosphorylation attenuates translation initiation of most messenger RNAs (mRNAs) and reduces protein synthesis, which allows the cells to restore protein folding capacity and recover from ER stress (Harding et al., 1999). A recent study has demonstrated that phosphorylation of eIF2 $\alpha$  increases the translation of  $\beta$ -site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) and long-term incubation (48 hours) with salubrinal directly increases BACE1 levels and A $\beta$  production in primary neurons (O'Connor et al., 2008), indicating that salubrinal may promote amyloidogenesis through eIF2 $\alpha$  phosphorylation-mediated translational control of BACE1.

In this study we found that, while salubrinal had no effect on eIF2 $\alpha$  phosphorylation during short-term (within 6 hours) treatment, it did suppress the phosphorylation of IKK complex and the subsequent NF- $\kappa$ B activation after A $\beta$  exposure, suggesting that salubrinal negatively regulates the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway through a different mechanism. One possibility is that salubrinal may regulate IKK kinases (IKKKs) that phosphorylate and activate the IKK complex, such as mitogen-activated protein

(MAP) kinase kinase kinase-1 (MEKK1) (Lee et al., 1997, 1998) and NF- $\kappa$ B-inducing kinase (NIK) (Ling et al., 1998). Alternatively, salubrinal may affect IKK phosphorylation indirectly through inhibition of IKK phosphatases. More extensive efforts are needed therefore to identify the direct target of salubrinal that is involved in the suppression of the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway.

## Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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