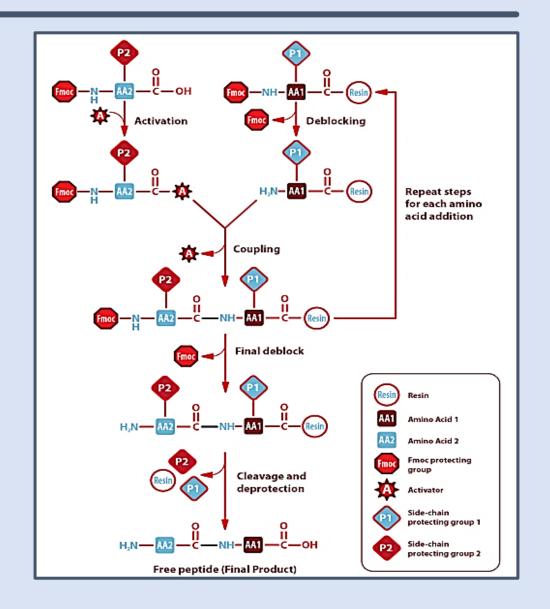


Chemical Synthesis of Biological Active Peptides

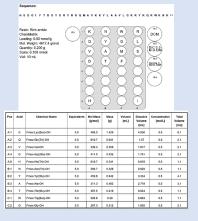
Synthesis of a solid phase peptide





Peptides Synthesis

Report and Weighing of amino acids



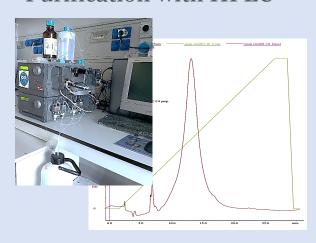
Biotage Alstra Synthesizer



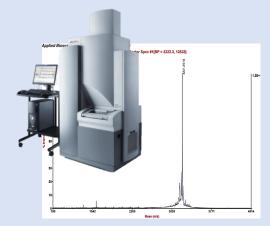
Centrifugation



Purification with HPLC



MALDI-TOF control



Freeze-drying



Synthesized Peptides Usage

Proliferation of Tau 304–380 Fragment Aggregates through Autocatalytic Secondary Nucleation

Diana C. Rodriguez Camargo, Eimantas Sileikis, Sean Chia, Emil Axell, Katja Bernfur, Rodrigo L. Cataldi, Samuel I. A. Cohen, Georg Meisl, Johnny Habchi, Tuomas P. J. Knowles, Michele Vendruscolo, and Sara Linse*

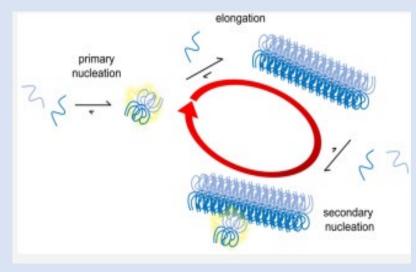
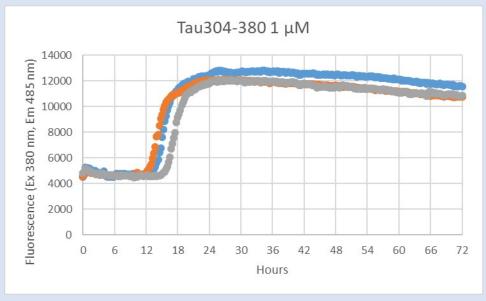
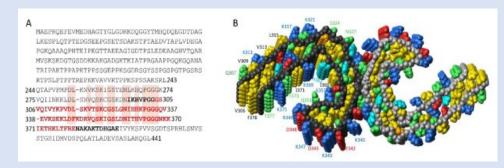


Figure 8. Aggregation model for the tau fragment. The model includes three classes of microscopic steps: primary nucleation (very slow), elongation by monomer addition, and secondary nucleation of monomers on the fibril surface and is compatible with all the data collected in the present work. The red circular arrow indicates the autocatalytic feedback loop consisting of secondary nucleation and elongation, and the faint yellow stars indicate nuclei.

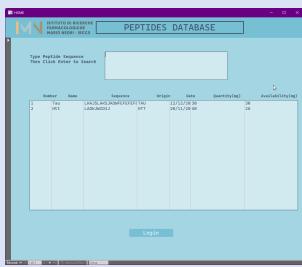


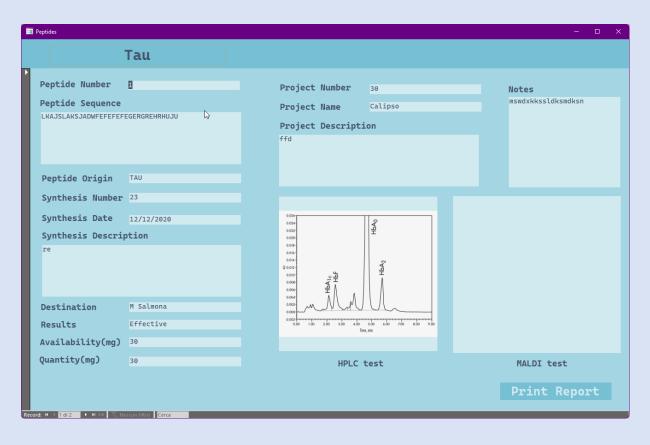
Aggregation kinetic of 1 μ M Tau 304-380 (77 aa) in 20 mM phosphate buffer with 2 μ M X34 dye, at 37°C



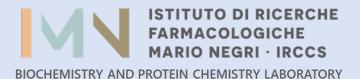
Storage of synthesized peptides







Thank You



Karim Ahmed

Thanks to Mario Salmona, Alfredo Cagnotto, Ada De Luigi, Giulia Yuri Moscatiello, Jennifer Fernandez