and path of small molecule. FITC-dextran (4kDa) was injected into cortices of young, aged, and AD mice. Centering the injection site, circle mask was divided into eight pieces, which were classified into artery or vein-dominant based on vessel distribution. We compare the intensity and decline rates of FITC signal at each piece of the mask. The discrepancy transforms into the uniformity index (UI) and ΔAAC.

The UI was higher in cortex than simple diffusion. The ΔAAC was higher in the artery-dominant piece. FITC-dextran moves into artery pieces faster than vein pieces and the difference is assumed to reflect the amount of PVD. In aged and AD mice, the UIs are relatively steady and the ΔAAC is significantly decreased compared with normal mouse. These results indicate that PVD is impaired in AD.

**PT572**

Advances in the Development of Tau PET Radiotracers and Their Clinical Applications
Kazuhiko Yanai 1, Ryuichi Harada 1 and Nobuyuki Okamura 1,2
1 Department of Pharmacology, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan 2 Department of Pharmacology, Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Sendai, Japan

Abstract
Objective: Recent progress in the development of tau-selective PET tracers enabled non-invasive visualization of neurofibrillary pathology in the human brain. The amount and spatial distribution of tau tracer binding in the brain is closely associated with neurodegeneration and cognitive symptom of dementia. Therefore, tau PET imaging is expected to be useful for tracking disease progression, assessing disease severity, and accurately predicting dementia prognosis. The purpose of this study was to assess the clinical usefulness of THK tau PET tracers.

Methods: Subjects with Alzheimer’s disease, mild cognitive impairment and healthy controls (Number of each group is more than 10) underwent [18F]THK-5351 and [11C]PiB PET scans. Standard uptake value ratios between 50–60 minutes post injection for THK-5351 was calculated using the cerebellar cortex as a reference region.

Results: Subjects with mild cognitive impairment showed higher THK retention in the fusiform gyrus, inferior temporal and parietal cortices than healthy control subjects. Patients with Alzheimer’s disease showed higher and more extensive neocortical THK retention than subjects with mild cognitive impairment. In some cognitively normal individuals, THK retention was mildly elevated in the inferior temporal area. THK retention in the parahippocampal and fusiform gyrus, inferior temporal and parietal cortices was correlated with clinical severity of dementia.

Conclusion: THK-5351 enables sensitive and selective detection of neurofibrillary pathology in Alzheimer’s disease. Tau PET imaging with this tracer could be employed to study longitudinal tau deposition in normal aging and pathological process of Alzheimer’s disease.

**PT573**

The effects of intestinal endotoxemia on APP, PS1 and BACE expression in Alzheimer’s disease
Bai Han1, Hejun Li2, Xizheng Shan2, Qin Sun2, Fan Wu1 Kezhan Liu1, Litao Ma2
1Shanxi Medical University, China, 2The General Hospital of The Chinese Armed Police Forces (CAPF) China

Abstract

Objective: Early our animal experiments study showed that AD rats occurs intestinal endotoxemia (IETM), and with the increasing of endotoxin, the APP, PS1, BACE mRNA increased and promote the generation of Aβ. The aim of this study was to observe the occurrence of IETM in AD patients and to investigate the effect of intestinal endotoxemia in AD, provide evidence for the prevention and treatment of AD.

Methods According to the inclusion and the exclusion criteria, choose AD patients and healthy elderly, evaluate cognition by the Mini mental state examination (MMSE) and Alzheimer’s disease assessment scale cognitive subscale (ADAS-cog), detect the serum LPS, TNF-α and Aβ level by ELISA, detect APP, PS1 and BACE mRNA expression by real-time PCR. All the data were analyzed by SPSS 17.0.

Results
1. The AD group and the control group showed no significant differences in sex (χ²=0.312, P=0.576), age (t=0.243, P=0.809) and education level (u=735.000, P=0.682).
2. The MMSE score of AD group was significantly lower than the control group (u=0.000, P<0.001), the ADAS-cog score was significantly higher than that in control group (u=0.000, P<0.001), the differences were statistically significant.
3. The LPS (u=0.000, P<0.001), TNF-α (t=6.175, P<0.001), Aβ (u=13.000, P<0.001) levels were significantly higher than the control group, the differences were statistically significant.
4. The APP (t=16.000, P<0.001), PS1 (u=24.000, P<0.001) and BACE (u=60.000, P<0.001) mRNA expression levels in AD group were significantly higher than the control group, the differences were statistically significant.
5. The LPS level was highly related to the Aβ level (r=0.894), The LPS level was moderately related to the APP (r=0.563), BACE (r=0.486) mRNA expression. The correlation between LPS level and PS1 mRNA expression was not significant.

Conclusion: This study preliminary confirmed that AD patients occurs IETM, and IETM could upregulate the expression of APP, the key enzyme BACE by induce inflammatory cytokines, and then promote Aβ generation, lead to the development of AD.

Key Words Alzheimer’s disease ; intestinal endotoxemia ; endotoxin ; β amyloid protein ; presenilin

**PT574**

The increased serum lipopolysaccharides was associated with the TNFa and formation of β amyloid protein in Alzheimer’s disease patients of Chinese Bai Han1, Hejun Li2, Xizheng Shan2, Qin Sun2, Fan Wu1 Kezhan Liu1, Hongxin Wang4
1Shanxi Medical University, China, 2The General Hospital of The Chinese Armed Police Forces (CAPF) China, 3The Shanxi Provincial Children’s Hospital, China, 4Peking An Ding Hospital, China

Abstract

Objective: A growing body of studies has demonstrated bidirectional interplay between the brain and the gut microbiota. Endotoxemia produced by gut microbiota may have an effect on neurodegenerative diseases. However, it is unclear how changes of endotoxemia are linked to the AD pathophysiology associated to their brain cognitive functions. Therefore the aim of our study was to define the existing correlation between endotoxemia and AD.
**Methods:** Cognitive functions of 79 patients were assessed via Mini Mental Status Examination (MMSE) and Alzheimer’s Disease Assessment Scale Cognitive subscale (ADAS-cog). 40 healthy controls (HC) and 39 patients with AD. Levels of serum lipopolysaccharides (LPS), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) and β amyloid protein (Aβ) in plasma were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). mRNA expressions in leukocytes of amyloid protein precursor(APP), presenilin1 (PS1) and β-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) were determined using real-time PCR.

**Results:** Serum LPS level in patients with AD were significantly higher than that of healthy controls. Proinflammatory analysis showed that serum TNF-α level in patients with AD was prominently elevated in comparison to HC. And the results on the related markers about the formation of Aβ deposition revealed that serum Aβ level and mRNA manifestation levels of APP, PS1, and BACE1 in AD group were significantly higher than that of healthy controls. Correlation analysis showed that the LPS level was significantly positively related to the serum TNF-α and Aβ levels, and APP and BACE1 mRNA expressions in AD patients, while only positively correlated with the Aβ level (r=0.827, p<0.001) and TNF-α level (r=0.780, p<0.001) in plasma, but no correlation with mRNA expressions of APP, PS1, and BACE1(p>0.05).

**Conclusion:** AD patients have the increase of endotoxemia and relation with mRNA expressions of APP, PS1, and BACE1(p>0.05).

**Keywords:** Microbiota-gut-brain axis; endotoxemia; Alzheimer’s disease; β-amyloid protein; presenilin

**PT575**

Citalopram Ameliorates Synaptic Plasticity Deficits in Different Cognition-associated Brain Regions Induced by Social Isolation in Middle-Aged Rats

Wei-Gang Gong, School of Medicine, Southeast University, China

**Abstract**

Our previous experiments demonstrated that social isolation (SI) caused AD-like tau hyperphosphorylation and spatial memory deficits in middle-aged rats. However, the underlying mechanisms of SI-induced spatial memory deficits remains elusive. Middle-aged rats (10 months) were group or isolation reared for 8 weeks. Following the initial four-week period of rearing, citalopram (10mg/kg i.p.) was administered for 28 days. Then, pathophysiological changes were assessed by performing behavioral, biochemical and pathological analyses. We found that SI could cause cognitive dysfunction and decrease synaptic protein (synaptophysin or PSD93) expression in different brain regions associated with cognition, such as the prefrontal cortex, dorsal hippocampus, ventral hippocampus, amygdala and caudal putamen, but not in the entorhinal cortex or posterior cingulate. Citalopram could significantly improve learning and memory and partially restore synaptophysin or PSD93 expression in the prefrontal cortex, hippocampus and amygdala in SI rats. Moreover, SI decreased the number of dendritic spines in the prefrontal cortex, dorsal hippocampus and ventral hippocampus, which could be reversed by citalopram. Furthermore, SI reduced the levels of BDNF, serine-473-phosphorylated Akt (active form) and serine-9-phosphorylated GSK-3β (inactive form) with no significant changes in the levels of total GSK-3β and Akt in the dorsal hippocampus, but not in the posterior cingulate. Our results suggest that decreased synaptic plasticity in cognition-associated regions might contribute to SI-induced cognitive deficits, and citalopram could ameliorate these deficits by promoting synaptic plasticity mainly in the prefrontal cortex, dorsal hippocampus and ventral hippocampus. The BDNF/Akt/GSK-3β pathway plays an important role in regulating synaptic plasticity in SI rats.

**Keywords:** Social Isolation · Citalopram · Alzheimer’s disease · Synaptic Plasticity · Spatial Memory

**PT576**

Fluvoxamine alleviates ER stress via induction of Sigma-1 receptor.

Takashi Kudo, Osaka University, Japan

**Abstract**

We have recently demonstrated that induction of sigma 1 receptor (Sig-1R) expression is caused by endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress through the PERK pathway, which is one of the cell’s responses to ER stress. In addition, it has been demonstrated that cell death signal transmission can be suppressed by up-regulation of Sig-1R. Fluvoxamine (Flv) is a selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (SSRI) that it is known to have a high affinity for Sig-1R. In the present study, we have shown that treatment of neuroblastoma cells with Flu induces Sig-1R by directly increasing ATF4 translational regulation without any involvement of PERK pathway. The Flv-mediated induction of Sig-1R prevents neuronal cell death by ER stress. Moreover the ER stress resistance by Flv results in reduction of infarction area due to focal cerebral ischemia in mice. This study shows that Flv, frequently used in clinical practice, has the property of alleviating ER stress suggesting that it can be used as a feasible therapy for cerebral diseases caused by ER stress.

**PT577**

Distribution of Human Umbilical Cord Blood-derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells (hUCB-MSCs) in the Alzheimer’s Disease Transgenic Mouse after a Single Intravenous Injection

Sang Eon Park1,2,3,4, Na Kyung Lee1,2,3,4, Jeongmin Lee1,2,3,4, Jung Won Huang1,2,3,4, Soo Jin Choi1,2,3, Hyeri Huang1, Brian Hyung1, Jong Wook Chang1,4, and Duk L. Na2,3,4

1Samsung Advanced Institute for Health Science and Technology, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea, 2Department of Neurology, Samsung Medical Center, 50 Ilwon-dong, Gangnam-ku, Seoul 135–710, South Korea, 3Neuroscience Center, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 4Stem Cell & Regenerative Medicine Center, Research Institute for Future Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, 135–710, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 5Biomedical Research Institute, MEDIPOST Co., Ltd., 463-400, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea. 6King’s College London, London, United Kingdom, 7McGill University, 845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A OG4, Canada

**Abstract**

**Backgrounds:** The aim of this study was to track the migration of human umbilical cord blood-derived mesenchymal stem cells (hUCB-MSCs) administered via a single intravenous injection and to observe the consequential therapeutic effects in a transgenic Alzheimer’s disease (AD) mouse model.

**Methods:** 10-month-old APP/PS1 mice received a total injection of 1 × 10^6 cells through the lateral tail vein and were sacrificed 1, 4, and 7 days after administration.

**Results:** Based upon immunohistochemical analysis, hUCB-MSCs were not detected in the brain for each time point. Instead, most of the injected MSCs were found to be distributed in the lung, heart, and liver. In terms of the molecular effects, statistically