OPEN

Experimental & Molecular Medicine (2013) 45, e34; doi:10.1038/emm.2013.63
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Characterizing affinity epitopes between prion protein and β-amyloid using an epitope mapping immunoassay

Mino Kang[1], Su Yeon Kim[2], Seong Soo A An[1] and Young Ran Ju[2]

Cellular prion protein, a membrane protein, is expressed in all mammals. Prion protein is also found in human blood as an anchorless protein, and this protein form is one of the many potential sources of misfolded prion protein replication during transmission. Many studies have suggested that β-amyloid$_{1–42}$ oligomer causes neurotoxicity associated with Alzheimer's disease, which is mediated by the prion protein that acts as a receptor and regulates the hippocampal potentiation. The prevention of the binding of these proteins has been proposed as a possible preventative treatment for Alzheimer's disease; therefore, a greater understanding of the binding hot-spots between the two molecules is necessary. In this study, the epitope mapping immunoassay was employed to characterize binding epitopes within the prion protein and complementary epitopes in β-amyloid. Residues 23–39 and 93–119 in the prion protein were involved in binding to β-amyloid$_{1–40}$ and $_{1–42}$, and monomers of this protein interacted with prion protein residues 93–113 and 123–166. Furthermore, β-amyloid antibodies against the C-terminus detected bound β-amyloid$_{1–42}$ at residues 23–40, 104–122 and 159–175. β-Amyloid epitopes necessary for the interaction with prion protein were not determined. In conclusion, charged clusters and hydrophobic regions of the prion protein were involved in binding to β-amyloid$_{1–40}$ and $_{1–42}$. The 3D structure appears to be necessary for β-amyloid to interact with prion protein. In the future, these binding sites may be utilized for 3D structure modeling, as well as for the pharmaceutical intervention of Alzheimer's disease.
Experimental & Molecular Medicine (2013) **45,** e34; doi:10.1038/emm.2013.63; published online 2 August 2013

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; amyloid-β; epitope mapping; ligand; prion protein

INTRODUCTION

The cellular prion protein (PrPC) is a membrane protein with a glycophosphatidylinositol anchor that is expressed in all mammals. PrPC is also found in blood as an anchorless protein.[1] The accumulation of the toxic misfolded infectious form of the prion protein in the brain is a well-known characteristic of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, which are better known as prion diseases.[2] Although the PrPC to misfolded prion protein conversion mechanism has not been clearly determined, conformational changes in the protein structure that transform α-helices to β-sheets were observed using circular dichroism analysis.[3]

Several functions of PrPC were suggested in the absence of clear knowledge of the role of PrPC, and PrPC knockout mice did not display any noticeable defects during their growth and development.[4,5] Interestingly, a previous study of the ^{23}KKRPKPGGW^{31} region in the PrPC peptide suggested that this region contains a neuroprotective functional moiety.[6] Other protective roles of PrPC were suggested by other groups in experiments involving Bax overexpression,[7,8] oxidative stress[9,10] and mitochondrial dysfunction induced by serum deprivation.[11] Furthermore, amino acids 106–126 of PrPC comprise a short toxic peptide sequence that mimics misfolded prion protein aggregation.[12] Overall, PrPC may be involved in the neuroprotective and neurotoxic functions, but the effects remain unclear.[13]

Similar to the misfolded prion protein pathogenic protein, β-amyloid$_{1–42}$ (Aβ42) has been shown to be involved in Alzheimer's disease (AD). AD is a neurodegenerative disorder that accompanies memory loss and impaired cognitive function. Clinically, the accumulation of Aβ in senile plaques and the hyperphosphorylation of Tau protein in neurofibrillary tangles in the brain are representative hallmarks of AD patients.[14–16] During AD pathogenesis, Aβ accumulation is considered to be the first mechanism of progression, which is based on observed cognitive impairments followed by

[1]Department of Bionanotechnology, Gachon University, Gyeonggi, Korea and [2]Division of Zoonoses, Center for Immunology and Pathology, National Institute of Health, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Osong, Republic of Korea
Correspondence: Professor SSA An, Department of Bionanotechnology, Gachon University, 65 San, Bokjeong-dong, Sujeong-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 461-701, South Korea.
E-mail: seong.an@gmail.com
Received 23 December 2012; revised 12 April 2013; accepted 2 May 2013

intraneuronal Aβ accumulation.[17] Therefore, Aβ aggregation is considered to be the most pathogenic process in AD.[18–23]

The production of Aβ42 results from β- and γ-secretase-mediated cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein.[24] This 42-amino-acid peptide spontaneously aggregates, which creates toxic plaques in the brain.[25] However, the mechanisms of the amyloid cascade remain unclear due to the lack of correlation between the number of plaques and cognitive decline.[26,27] Among heterogeneous conformations of Aβ42 (monomers, oligomers and fibrils), oligomeric Aβ42 has been suggested to be the primary cause of AD.[28–32] Soluble Aβ42 oligomers have been strongly correlated with synaptic loss, as well as the accumulation of intracellular Aβ in AD pathophysiology.[33]

The toxic mechanisms mediated by Aβ oligomers during AD pathogenesis have still not been elucidated. Various Aβ oligomer structures that form in the extracellular matrix may induce apoptotic cell death and oxidative stresses by interacting with various receptors such as the pan-specific p75 neurotrophin receptor,[34] the *N*-Methyl-D-aspartate-type glutamate receptor,[35] the Frizzled receptor[36] and the insulin receptor.[37] However, membrane-bound PrPC, which is a receptor for Aβ oligomers, was suggested to be involved in regulating long-term potentiations in the hippocampus that were induced by oligomeric Aβ42.[38] Furthermore, the binding of Aβ42 oligomers to PrPC was inhibited when 6D11, an anti-PrPC antibody against the epitope containing amino acids 93–109, was used to treat the cells expressing PrPC.[39] These studies indicate the potential role of PrPC as a receptor that mediates the toxic effects of Aβ42 oligomers. In contrast, other studies have suggested that PrPC-mediated Aβ42 oligomer toxicity may not be the only mechanism that causes its toxicity.[40,41]

In previous studies, the binding sites in PrPC that mediate the interaction with Aβ42 were analyzed using competitive antibody assays[39] and surface plasmon resonance.[40] Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and the simulation of a PrPC and Aβ42 docking model suggested that both Aβ42 monomers and dimers bind to a similar site in PrPC.[42] Antibody or protein–protein interaction epitope mapping using multiple overlapping peptides has been widely applied, and a large amount of research data has been accumulated. Therefore, resources such as SPOTs synthesis[43] (Sigma's custom SPOTs service) and other similar methods (for example, the pin-bound peptides method[44] and free peptide assays[45]) are already available.

In the present study, the PrPC epitopes involved in Aβ42 binding were investigated using epitope mapping immunoassays. The principles of this method and its applications are introduced throughout this paper. We determined that PrPC binds to Aβ40 in addition to Aβ42, which was previously reported. Through experimentation, we determined that the 3D structure of Aβ42 appeared to be important for the binding to PrPC. The investigation of PrP and Aβ interaction sites provides a greater understanding of the actions of PrPC as a receptor and assists in the development of immunoassay diagnostic tools and the creation of pharmaceutical interventions for AD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All overlapping peptides were synthesized using Fmoc solid-phase peptide synthesis from Anygen (Jeollanam-do, South Korea), with approximately 90% purity. His-tagged PrPC (human) was purified from *Escherichia coli* using Ni-NTA agarose beads,[46] and Aβ40 and Aβ42 were purchased from Bachem (Bubendorf, Switzerland). SAF-32 antibody purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI, USA) and 6D11, 1E11, 6E10 and 4G8 antibodies obtained from Signet Laboratories (Dedham, MA, USA) were used to test the efficacy of the epitope mapping enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (EpiMap ELISA) tests, depending on their respective antigens. Horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated anti-PrPC antibody was kindly provided by Dr T. Yokoyama,[47] and biotin-conjugated Aβ42 antibody against the C-terminus (6D5) was purchased from US Biological (Swampscott, MA, USA). Maleimide-activated microplates were used to conjugate the overlapping peptides to cysteine residues. HRP-conjugated NeutrAvidin and salmon serum albumin (SeaBlock) were purchased from Thermo Scientific (Rockford, IL, USA). Additionally, 96-well black MaxiSorp plates were purchased from Nunc (#475515, Roskilde, Denmark). Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), PBS with 0.05% Tween 20 (PBST), Tris-buffered saline with 0.05% Tween 20 (TBST), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and 3,3′,5,5′-tetramethylbenzidine were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA). Dynabeads M-280 Tosylactivated magnetic beads were purchased from Invitrogen (Oslo, Norway). BLOCK ACE (AbD Serotec, Raleigh, NC, USA) was dissolved in distilled water to make a 4% solution.

The preparation of the PrPC and Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA tests

Both human PrPC and Aβ42 sequences were obtained from the universal protein resource knowledgebase (UniProtKB). Forty-four overlapping 17-mer peptides were synthesized by shifting three amino acids from the N- to C-terminus of the PrPC sequence, where each peptide was numbered consecutively. These peptides were generated with a cysteine at the end of the N- or C-terminus of each peptide, except for the peptides numbered 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43 and 44 because their inner cysteine residue was used. The peptides numbered 10, 12, 13, 18 and 39 failed to be synthesized due to aggregation problems, and partial sequences of the octapeptide repeat region were omitted (Figure 1a).

The human Aβ42 sequence from UniProt was used to design 15-mer peptides from the N- to C-terminus of Aβ42. A cysteine residue was designed at the C-terminus of the peptides numbered 1–8 and the N-terminus of the peptides 9–16 (Figure 1b). Unfortunately, peptide 15 could not be synthesized due to an aggregation problem. The cysteine residue provided a sulfhydryl group to link the peptides on the plate through a maleimide reaction. A schematic description of the EpiMap ELISA preparation is presented in Figure 2.

This protocol was designed on the basis of the manufacturer's instructions. All peptides were solubilized in DMSO at high concentrations and were then further diluted in PBS (pH 4.5) to prevent dimerization. Peptides were reconstituted to $5\,\mu g\,ml^{-1}$ in PBS (pH 7.2) containing 10 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and were immediately added to the maleimide-activated 96-well plates (100 μl per well). Next, the peptides were incubated overnight at 4 °C and blocked using $10\,\mu g\,ml^{-1}$ of cysteine (200 μl per well) for the remaining maleimide groups. The plates were then washed three times with 300 μl of PBST (pH 7.4).

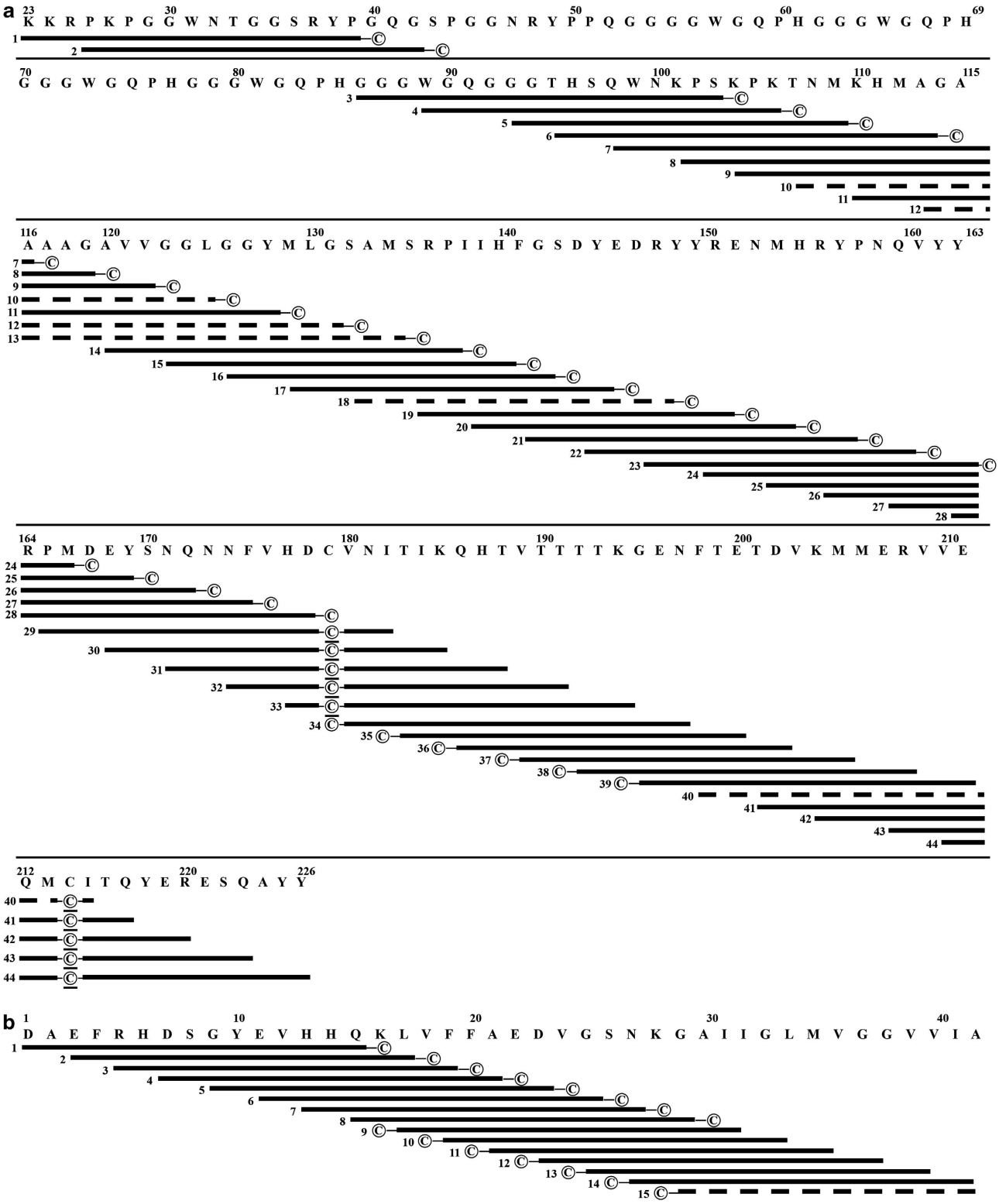

Figure 1 Schematic figures of (**a**) cellular prion protein and (**b**) β-amyloid$_{1-42}$ overlapping peptides. Each black bar represents overlapping peptides and their locations, while -© indicates the cysteine residue used for peptide conjugation.

The evaluation of the PrPC and Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA tests

The PrPC monoclonal antibodies with known epitopes such as SAF-32 (epitopes, 57–88), 6D11 (epitopes, 91–109), Aβ42 antibodies (1E11 (epitopes, 1–8) and HRP-conjugated 4G8 (epitopes, 17–25)) were used to assess the epitope mapping potential of the EpiMap ELISA. Antibodies were reconstituted to 0.01 μg ml^{-1} in TBST (pH 8.0) with 0.4% BLOCK ACE. After a 1-h incubation period, each well was washed three times in 300 μl of TBST. The HRP-conjugated

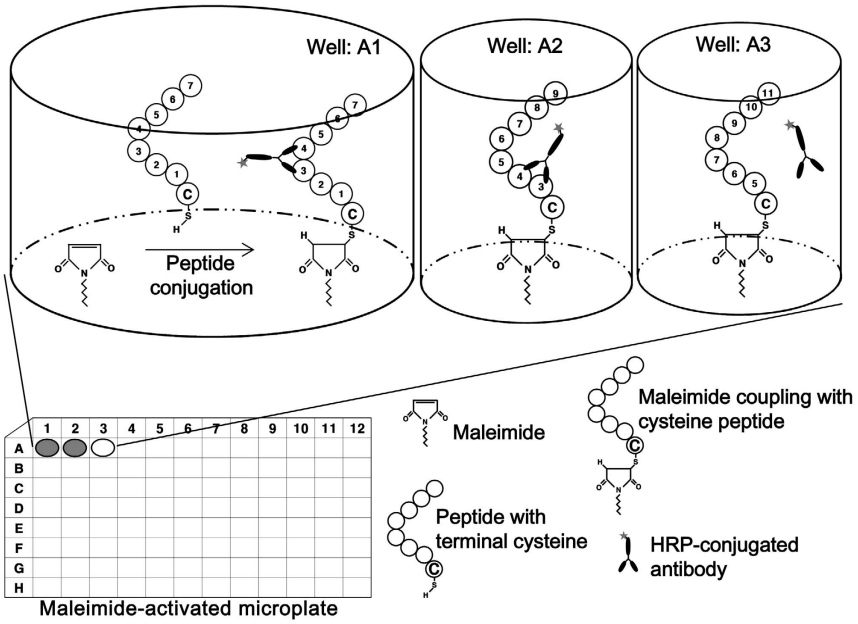

Figure 2 The principles of overlapping peptide conjugation and epitope mapping strategies. A sulfhydryl group from a cysteine at the end of each overlapping peptide was conjugated through a maleimide reaction onto a maleimide-activated plate. If the antibody targeted amino acids 3 and 4 of the peptide, the antibody detected overlapping peptides that contained the same epitopes. The overlapping peptide in Well:A3 did not contain amino acids 3 and 4; therefore, the antibody did not bind to the overlapping peptide. Therefore, no enzymatic chemical changes occurred in Well:A3 (presented as blanked circle). Increased absorbances were observed in Well:A1 and Well:A2 (presented as gray circles), which was then calculated to identify significant binding epitopes. In addition to antibody epitope mapping, protein–protein interaction sites were identified using the same principle.

anti-mouse IgG antibody (1:5000) was added, and the mixture was incubated for 1 h at 37 °C followed by three washes in TBST. An HRP signal was visualized by determining the absorbance at 450 nm after sequential additions of 3,3′,5,5′-tetramethylbenzidine (100 μl per well) and sulfuric acid (50 μl, 2 N).

β-amyloid preparation and electrophoresis

Aβ40 and Aβ42 in lyophilized form were dissolved in DMSO. Aβ in DMSO was further diluted in PBS to a final amount of 5 μg and incubated for 2 h at 37 °C before electrophoresis. Mini-PROTEAN Tris-Tricine precast gels (10–20%) from Bio-Rad Laboratories (Hercules, CA, USA) were prepared with 1X cathode buffer (0.1 mM Tris, 0.1 mM Tricine, 0.1% SDS and pH 8.3) in the top chamber of the gel and 1X anode buffer (0.2 M Tris, pH 8.9) in the bottom chamber. The proteins were separated in an iced chamber at 150 V, and silver staining was performed (Pierce # 24612, Rockford, IL, USA).

Protein epitope mapping with EpiMap ELISA

Overall, 42-amino-acid sequences in PrPC were predicted to be involved in the interaction with Aβ40 by applying 0.1 μg ml^{-1} of Aβ420 and by using the PrPC EpiMap ELISA plate (100 μl per well). After 1 h at 37 °C, each well was washed three times with 300 μl of PBST, and anti-Aβ42 (6E10) HRP-conjugated antibodies were applied at 0.1 μg ml^{-1} in PBST with 0.4% BLOCK ACE. For the 6D5 biotinylated antibody, 0.1 μg ml^{-1} was applied under the same conditions, and NeutrAvidin–HRP (1:5000) was added after three consecutive washes. In another Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA experiment, PrPC reconstituted with PBST (0.1 μg ml^{-1}, 100 μl per well) was applied to Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA plate and incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. After three washes with 300 μl of PBST, the anti-PrP antibodies (T2 or SAF-32) were applied at 0.1 μg ml^{-1} in PBST with 0.4% BLOCK ACE. After 1 h of incubation, the microplates were washed three times with PBST. Subsequently, 3,3′,5,5′-tetramethylbenzidine (100 μl per well) was applied to both EpiMap ELISA plates and was incubated for 20 min. Finally, the reaction was quenched with H_2SO_4 (50 μl, 2 N).

The recombinant PrPC and Aβ42 interaction

The recombinant PrPC and Aβ42 proteins were conjugated to Tosylactivated magnetic beads following the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen, Oslo, Norway). Briefly, 1 μM of each protein in phosphate buffer (0.1 M) was incubated with magnetic beads (4×10^8 beads) for 24 h at 37 °C. Non-specific binding was reduced by incubating in 1% BLOCK ACE for 4 h. Approximately, 4×10^6 beads in 50 μl were used for each sample, and 100 μl of PrPC (10 ng ml^{-1}) was used for the binding experiments. The final volume of the assay was fixed to 200 μl by adding TBST (pH 8.0). In the assay, PrPC was added to Aβ42- and BA-conjugated magnetic beads where HRP-conjugated anti-PrPC (0.1 μg ml^{-1}) detected any bound PrPC. For negative controls, Aβ42- and BA-conjugated magnetic beads were incubated with PrPC antibody, while PrPC-conjugated magnetic beads were used as a positive control. Enhanced chemiluminescence HRP substrate (200 μl) was added, and the luminescence signals were measured with a Victor^3 multi-spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer, Boston, MA, USA) in relative luminescence units (RLU).

Statistical analysis

All assays were performed in triplicate, and quantitative data were compared among the groups using Student's *t*-test in MiniTab version 14 (Minitab Inc., State College, PA, USA). The differences were considered to be significant at $P \leq 0.05$. Data analysis for epitope

mapping adapted guidelines from a previous review paper.[48] First, the average absorbance detected from each overlapping peptide was determined and was subtracted by the lowest quartile (25%) to provide the corrected data. Second, the corrected data were divided by the mean of average absorbance from all peptides to generate normalized data (in σ units). These normalized data were assigned to each overlapping peptide; therefore, each amino acid in the overlapping peptides was allocated with the same normalized data obtained from the overlapping peptides. At last, these normalized data were assigned to the amino acids that belong to the overlapping peptide. The amino acids from the first overlapping peptide overlap with one another; therefore, the normalized data that indicated the same amino acids were summed to provide the 'sum of normalized activity'. The data above 5 σ units were considered to be positive with a good degree of confidence based on the previous review paper.[48]

RESULTS

The preparation of PrPC and Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA tests

The EpiMap ELISA was prepared from an array of synthetic peptides on 96-well microtiter plates using 44 overlapping peptides (17 mer) from the N- to C-terminus of the PrPC sequence (Figure 1a). Using the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA, 15 overlapping peptides (15 mer) from the N- to C-terminus of Aβ42 (Figure 1b) were synthesized and immobilized onto 96-well plates. Overlapping peptides were synthesized with a cysteine residue at the N- or C-terminal ends to conjugate on the maleimide-activated microplates through their free sulfhydryl group. Increased hydrophobicity of overlapping peptides was anticipated with the addition of a cysteine. Unfortunately, the PrPC peptides no. 10, 12, 13, 18 and 40 could not be purified because they formed aggregates upon release from the solid-phase peptide synthesis beads. Regarding the Aβ42 overlapping peptides, peptide no. 15 was also lost due to aggregation. The overlapping peptides were conjugated to a maleimide-activated microplate through a cysteine residue. A schematic explanation of the overlapping peptide conjugation as well as the basic principle of the EpiMap ELISA test is explained in Figure 2.

The evaluation of PrPC and Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA tests

Well-characterized commercial PrPC antibodies with the known epitopes, SAF-32 and 6D11, were applied to the PrPC EpiMap ELISA for validation. The SAF-32 epitope (residues 59–89) or the octapeptide repeat region of PrPC[49] were analyzed by the PrPC EpiMap ELISA and showed significant binding (>5 σ units) in regions 26–42 and 86–103 (Figure 3a). The end of the octapeptide repeat region was detected with SAF-32; however, the repeat region was omitted in the PrPC EpiMap ELISA. Another PrPC antibody, 6D11 (epitope 93–109[50]), was tested using the same procedure. Absorbance was measured at 450 nm and was calculated as the sum of normalized data to identify the binding epitope. The PrPC residues 89–116 were found to have significant binding (>5 σ units) (Figure 3b).

A microplate that conjugated with Aβ42 overlapping fragments (Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA) was validated with Aβ42-specific antibodies, 1E11 (residues 1–8; Covance) and 4G8 (residues 17–24; Covance). Based on the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA, 1E11 and 4G8 were found to be significantly reactive (>5 σ units)

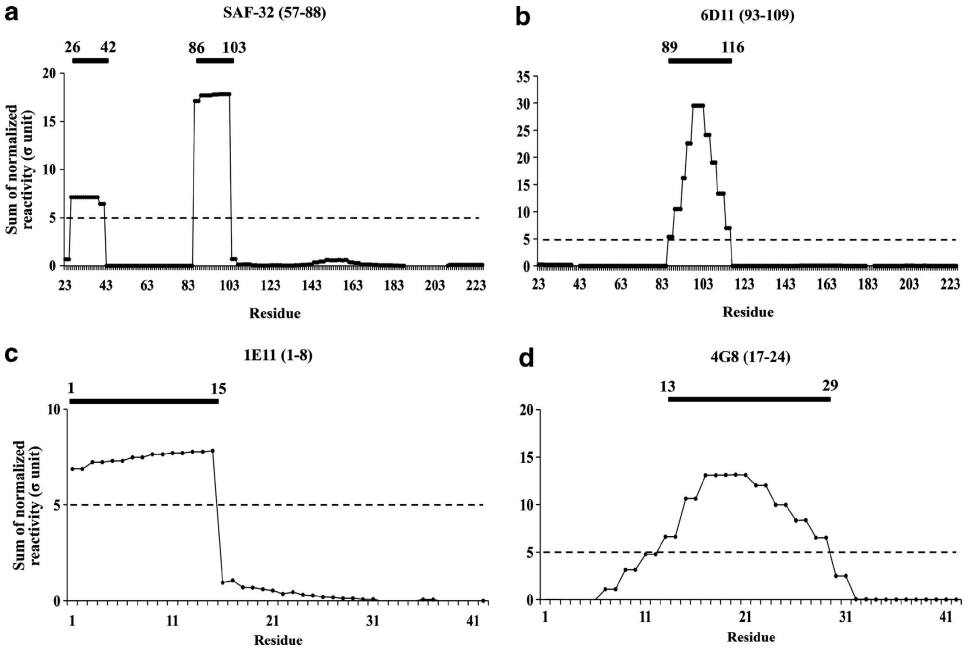

Figure 3 Epitope-known cellular prion protein (PrPC) antibodies: (**a**) SAF-32 antibody and (**b**) 6D11, and β-amyloid$_{1-42}$ (Aβ42) antibodies (**c**) 1E11 and (**d**) 4G8 were tested in PrPC or Aβ42 epitope mapping enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (EpiMap ELISA) experiments. The known epitopes of the antibodies are indicated adjacent to the name of the antibody in brackets. The X axis of **a** and **b** shows the PrPC amino acid number, while **c** and **d** are the Aβ42 amino acid number. The sum of normalized reactivity, which is calculated based on the absorbance of each overlapping peptide, is represented as the Y axis. The black bar and number indicate the binding epitopes of the antibodies that were used in the EpiMap ELISA experiment.

to residues 1–15 and 13–29 of Aβ42, respectively (Figures 3c and d). These validation experiments using EpiMap ELISA with well-characterized SAF-32, 6D11, 1E11 and 4G8 suggest its potential benefits in characterizing other specific binding interactions with PrPC or Aβ42.

Protein epitope mapping with the EpiMap ELISA

The synthetic Aβ40 and Aβ42 used in this experiment showed different results. The majority of Aβ40 isoforms consisted of monomers; however, Aβ42 isoforms consisted of monomers to tetramers in Tris-Tricine non-denaturing electrophoresis (Figure 4a). Aβ42-binding epitopes in PrPC were elucidated using the PrPC EpiMap ELISA with recombinant Aβ42 and 6E10 antibodies (Figure 4b). A previous study by Lauren *et al.*[39] reported that residues 95–110 of the PrPC sequence were necessary for Aβ42 binding. The N-terminal region of PrPC was also suggested to be involved in mediating binding by another study.[40] Our PrPC EpiMap ELISA showed that epitopes 93–119 as well as 23–39 were involved in binding, as previously reported. Similarly, when synthetic Aβ40 was applied, and the bound peptides were detected by the 6E10-HRP antibody, the sum of normalized data from the PrPC EpiMap ELISA confirmed the involvement of the 93–113 and 123–166 epitopes. The N-terminal region showed weak binding that was not found to be significant (Figure 4d). The N-terminus-specific 6E10 Aβ42 antibody was successfully used to detect bound Aβ42; therefore, the C-terminal-specific antibody, 6D5, was also tested in a similar manner. When bound Aβ42 was detected by 6D5, significant interactions occurred at residues 23–40, 104–122 and 159–175 (Figure 4c).

The recombinant PrPC was applied to the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA to locate its Aβ42 binding epitope. PrPC was detected by T2 or SAF-32 PrPC antibodies; however, no notable binding was detected (data not shown). Other combinations of PrPC antibodies, different blocking agents, buffers or trace amounts of copper ion did not improve PrPC binding in the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA. All epitope mapping results are presented in Table 1.

The recombinant PrPC and Aβ42 interaction

The bound PrPC against full-length Aβ42 was detected. Aβ42-conjugated beads were incubated with PrPC and were detected by HRP-conjugated T2 antibody using luminescence (Figure 5). This test set (41 040 ± 1198 RLU) was significant compared to background where Aβ42-conjugated (3896 ± 585 RLU) and BA-conjugated (4582 ± 458 RLU) beads were treated with HRP-conjugated anti-PrPC ($P<0.001$). Although little non-specific binding with PrPC and BA was observed (15 309 ± 1666 RLU) in the negative control, PrPC and Aβ42 binding was still found to be significant ($P<0.05$) compared to the negative control. For the positive control, PrPC-conjugated beads were incubated with HRP)-conjugated anti-PrPC (64 804 ± 533 RLU).

DISCUSSION

Antibody epitopes and protein–protein interactions were identified by developing a 96-well-based epitope mapping

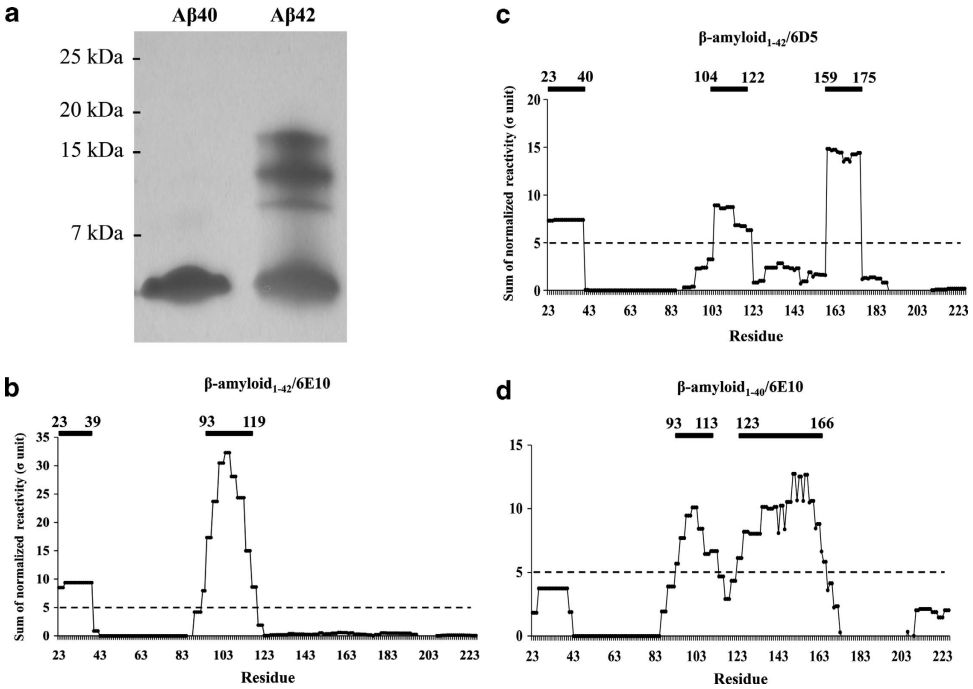

Figure 4 (**a**) Electrophoresis of β-amyloid$_{1-40}$ (Aβ40) and β-amyloid$_{1-42}$ (Aβ42). Aβ42 was used in the cellular prion protein (PrPC) epitope mapping enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (EpiMap ELISA) and detected by (**b**) the 6E10 antibody and (**c**) 6D5 Aβ42 antibodies. (**d**) Monomeric Aβ40 bound to PrPC EpiMap ELISA was detected with the 6E10 antibody. The black bar and the number indicate the binding epitopes of Aβ that were used in the PrPC EpiMap ELISA experiments.

Table 1 Summary of epitope mapping results by the EpiMap ELISA

EpiMap ELISA	*Protein/ antibody*	*Detection antibody*	*Reported epitopes*	*EpiMap ELISA results*
PrPC	SAF-32	Anti-mouse IgG-HRP	57–88	26–42 86–103
PrPC	6D11	Anti-mouse IgG-HRP	93–109	89–116
Aβ42	1E11	Anti-mouse IgG-HRP	1–8	1–15
Aβ42	4G8-HRP	—	17–24	13–29
PrPC	Aβ42	6E10-HRP	N-terminus 95–110	23–39 93–119
PrPC	Aβ42	6D5-Biotin/Avidin-HRP	—	23–40 104–122 159–175
PrPC	Aβ40	6E10-HRP	—	93–113 123–166
Aβ42	PrPC	T2-HRP	—	—

Abbreviations: Aβ40, β-amyloid$_{1-40}$; Aβ42, β-amyloid$_{1-42}$; EpiMap ELISA, epitope mapping enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; HRP, horseradish peroxidase; IgG, immunoglobulin G; PrPC, cellular prion protein.

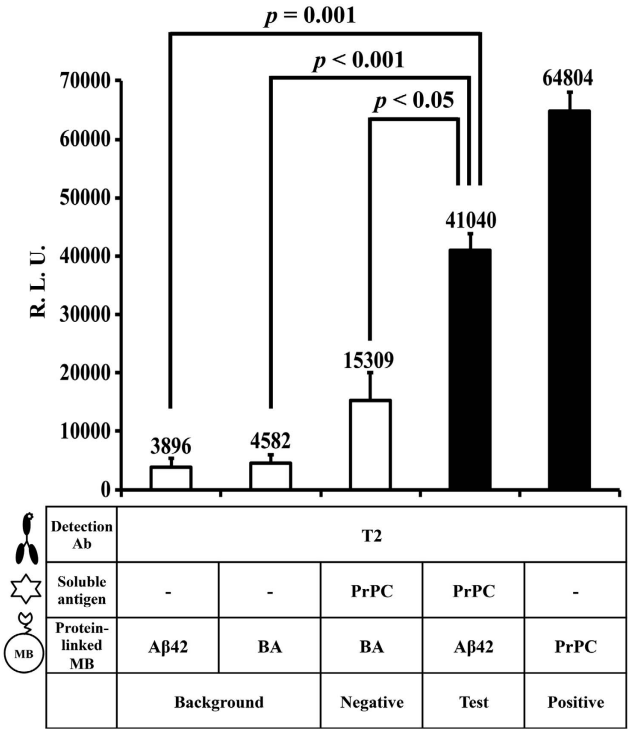

Figure 5 The precipitation of cellular prion protein (PrPC) by β-amyloid$_{1-42}$ (Aβ42)-conjugated magnetic beads (MB) were detected with the T2 antibody ($P<0.05$). Aβ42- and BLOCK ACE (BA)-linked MB were used in the negative controls, and PrPC-coupled MB was the positive control. Ab, antibodies.

ELISA using multiple overlapping peptides. The minimum length for an overlapping peptide is recommended to be at least an 8 mer for antibody epitope mapping (between 8 and 20 amino acids, generally); however, no reviews have been published regarding the minimum number of amino acids for peptide–protein interactions. Using shorter peptides with a slight rift between the overlapping peptides increases the resolution of epitope mapping; however, costs may be excessive if the protein is too long.

To avoid steric hindrance, the peptide design should include specific types of spacers at one of the ends. Generally, biotin attaches at the C-termini of peptides with a spacer moiety such as a polyethylene glycol or a GSGS motif. The use of avidin to link biotinylated peptides on the surface of the plate limits its application when biotinylated antibodies are the only viable option. To circumvent this problem, we used a cysteine–maleimide covalent bond to generate strong, irreversible binding for overlapping peptides. Activated-maleimides are attached on the surface through a 12 Å-long linker, followed by Pierce technical support. Therefore, the synthesis of overlapping peptides with spacers was not necessary because only cysteine was attached to one of the ends, except for peptides containing an inner cysteine in PrPC-overlapping peptides (amino acids 179, 214). Overlapping peptides generated from cysteine-containing proteins remove the inner cysteine or replace it with other amino acids for the following reasons: (1) two cysteines in an overlapping peptide may form an inner disulfide bond resulting in a circular peptide; and (2) free cysteines may be coupled to ligands, creating incorrect epitopes. Fundamentally, cysteine residues that are involved in forming the structure do not participate in the protein interaction. Therefore, cysteines in the protein must be substituted by other amino acids; consequently, in our experiments, an inner cysteine in the overlapping peptide was used to conjugate the peptide on a microplate. A review article published in 2004 described efficient and accurate epitope mapping strategies as well as detailed protocols.[48]

The EpiMap ELISA tests were performed rapidly and easily in the laboratory using basic manual or automated standard equipment for ELISA experiments. Peptide-conjugated microplates were prepared and preserved more easily compared to nitrocellulose membranes, which require specific techniques or machines to spot the peptides and were often fragile. Conjugating cysteinyl-overlapping peptides on the microplate was comparable to the same level of difficulty as coating antibodies or proteins for ELISA experiments. Increased hydrophobicity due to the incorporation of the cysteine at the end of the overlapping peptides was the only limitation to these experiments. Synthesis failure occurred in PrPC peptides no. 10, 12, 13, 18, 40 and Aβ42 peptide no. 15. Several hydrophobic peptides were dissolved in DMSO prior to conjugation to the maleimide-activated microtiter plate. Thus, when dissolving such peptides, the DMSO concentration was considered to be less than 1% ($\sim$0.3%) in the final product.

Potentially, cysteinyl peptide dimers formed through their free sulfhydryl groups were reduced through dilution with phosphate buffer (pH 4.5) to protonate-free sulfhydryl groups with hydrogen. The pH after further dilution to 5 μg ml^{-1} in the dilution buffer was between 6.5 and 7.5, allowing the

efficient formation of thioether bonds between the maleimides and the free sulfhydryl groups. Not to mention the long preservation of lyophilized peptides requires the peptides to be maintained in a desiccated freezer to prevent moisture gain.

As Lauren *et al.*[39] reported, the 6D11 PrPC antibody competed with the Aβ42-binding region. In addition, the PrPC EpiMap ELISA revealed that Aβ42 also binds to the N-terminal PrPC (amino acids 23–39), which may be due to the high affinity of Aβ42 towards polybasic residues.[40] Interestingly, the 6E10 antibody directed toward the N-terminus of Aβ42 detected bound Aβ42 in the PrPC EpiMap ELISA. The 6D5 antibody (specific to C-terminus of Aβ42) detected bound Aβ42 at both the N- and C-termini of the PrPC, which may be attributed to a number of causes; however, one possibility in this experiment may be the diverse conformational interaction between Aβ42 and PrPC. Nuclear magnetic resonance studies on Aβ42 suggested that residues 16–21 and 30–40 were located in the core of the fibrils, involving in amyloid assembly.[51–53] Various Aβ42 oligomeric structures may be as complex as the C-terminus toward the core or staggered Aβ42 β-strands in fibrils.[12] Furthermore, previous studies suggested that Aβ42 oligomers along with the low molecular weight of Aβ42 may result in its ability to bind to PrPC, implying that several types of Aβ42 forms may interact with PrPC.[39,54]

Aβ40 was also used in the PrPC EpiMap ELISA and was detected by 6E10. In relation to Aβ40, Pflanzner *et al.*[55] suggested that monomeric Aβ40 was bound to PrPC at low concentrations. The monomeric form of Aβ40 that we used bound to PrPC in a similar manner as Aβ42. Similarities in the 3D structures of Aβ40 and Aβ42 are currently unknown and should be investigated in further studies. Overall, Aβ42 interacted with PrPC independently from different epitopes. Depending on the epitope of the Aβ42 antibody utilized, Aβ42 binding to PrPC differed; therefore, their contact interfaces may be diverse or only a monomer from the Aβ42 multimer was involved in binding PrPC.[42] Aβ42 and Aβ40 bound to PrPC; therefore, the Aβ–PrPC interaction may be diverse, suggesting that various structure types of Aβ may be involved in binding.

When PrPC was used in the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA experiment, the bound PrPC was not detected with different PrPC antibodies against different epitopes (data not shown). The interaction between PrPC and Aβ42 may be dependent on the 3D conformation of the Aβ42 oligomers. Therefore, the linear peptides used in the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA did not bind to PrPC. Recombinant PrPC and Aβ42 that were prepared in diverse oligomeric forms interacted efficiently in a bead-based ELISA, suggesting that possible interactions occur when the proteins are in their 3D structure. However, overlapping peptide no. 15 failed in the synthesis of the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA, which resulted in the absence of amino acid 42. In protein interactions, one amino acid may be critical in determining the overall interaction, but no evidence was elucidated regarding whether this last amino acid has an important role in binding PrPC.

In conclusion, EpiMap ELISAs for PrPC and Aβ42 were developed to map the binding of epitopes with interactomes. Residues 23–39 and 93–119 of the PrPC sequence were important in Aβ42 binding. These two regions interacted with Aβ42 oligomers independently; however, their synergetic effect was not tested. In addition, 6E10 (against N-terminal Aβ42) and 6D5 (against C-terminal Aβ42) detected bound Aβ42 on the PrPC EpiMap ELISA, suggesting that Aβ42 interacted with PrPC in a diverse manner. The binding of the Aβ40 monomer with PrPC was reported in a previous publication,[55] and similar Aβ40 monomer binding sites were found, which suggests the possible role of Aβ40 conformations in the interaction with PrPC. Conversely, PrPC in the Aβ42 EpiMap ELISA did not identify binding epitopes, which was thought to be caused by 3D conformation-dependent binding for Aβ40 and Aβ42.

Studies regarding PrPC binding to Aβ42 have utilized various methods that require genetic engineering or other laborious techniques. Our study identified protein interaction sites using the EpiMap ELISA, suggesting an easy platform that can be used to determine various binding sites of proteins within as little as 3 h. Our identification of the interaction sites of PrPC with Aβ may be useful in therapeutic research for blockers or mimics against PrPC or Aβ. Recently, PrPC and Aβ interactions have shown to activate Fyn kinase in AD.[56] Therefore, PrPC and Aβ interactions are important for the understanding of toxic mechanisms of Aβ oligomers, which should first be established to target these mechanisms in pharmaceutical interventions in AD.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was funded by the Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Ministry of Health & Welfare (2011-E53001-00) and the National Research Foundation of Korea (2012R1A1A2A04).

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