

4-Hydroxy-2-Nonenal, a Reactive Product of Lipid Peroxidation, and Neurodegenerative Diseases: A Toxic Combination Illuminated by Redox Proteomics Studies

Marzia Perluigi¹, Raffaella Coccia¹, and D. Allan Butterfield²⁻⁴

Abstract

Significance:

A significant body of evidence has demonstrated that 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (4-HNE) is a key player in the pathophysiology of neurodegenerative diseases. 4-HNE is a reactive aldehyde that is formed during lipid peroxidation and can damage proteins, nucleic acids, and lipids. It has been implicated in the progression of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and other neurodegenerative disorders. A recent study has shown that 4-HNE can induce neurodegeneration in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. This study provides strong evidence for the role of 4-HNE in the pathophysiology of neurodegenerative diseases.



Recent Advances:

Recent advances in redox proteomics have provided new insights into the mechanisms of 4-HNE-induced neurodegeneration. These studies have identified specific targets of 4-HNE, such as the heat shock protein HSP70, and have shown that 4-HNE can modulate the expression of various genes involved in neurodegeneration.

Critical Issues:

Critical issues that remain to be addressed include the identification of the specific cellular pathways through which 4-HNE induces neurodegeneration, and the development of effective therapeutic strategies to prevent or treat 4-HNE-mediated neurodegeneration.

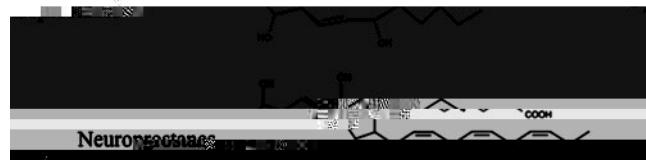
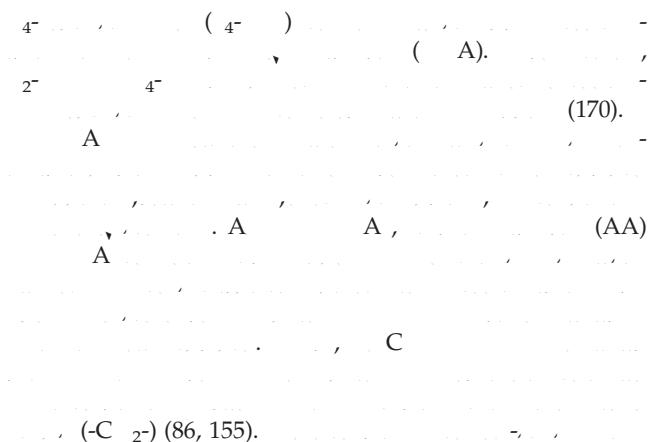


FIG. 1. Products of lipid peroxidation. A, 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (HNE); B, malonaldehyde (MDA); C, 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal-modified neurofibrillae.



the presence of HNE-modified proteins in the brain of Alzheimer's disease patients (32, 72, 194). C

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Lipid Peroxidation: vlog and Products

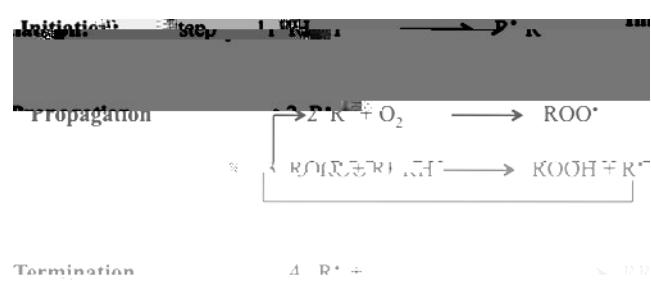
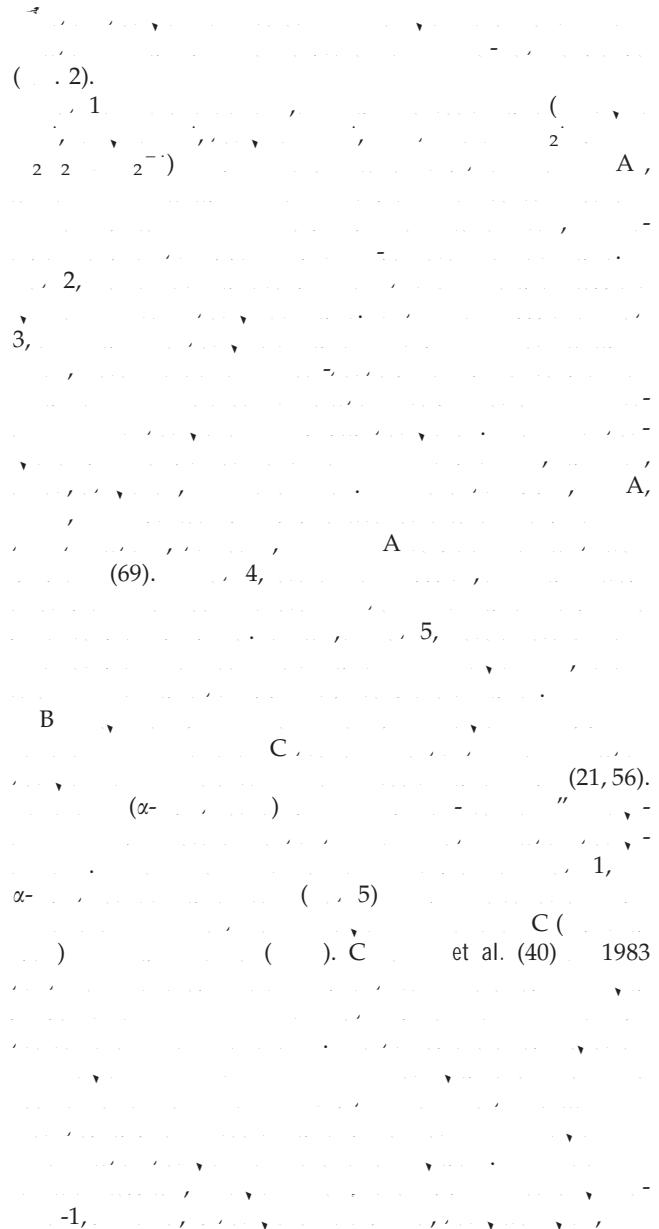
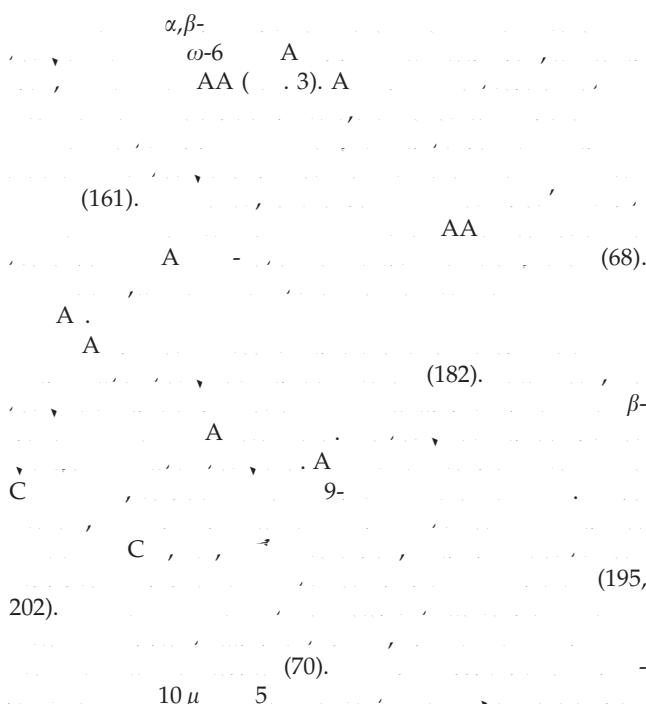


FIG. 2. Mechanism of lipid peroxidation (five steps).

reaction of HNE with proteins has been reported by several authors (189, 204). The reaction of HNE with proteins may be due to the presence of a terminal aldehyde group in HNE (2, 164).

HNE



Reaction of HNE with proteins: biological consequences

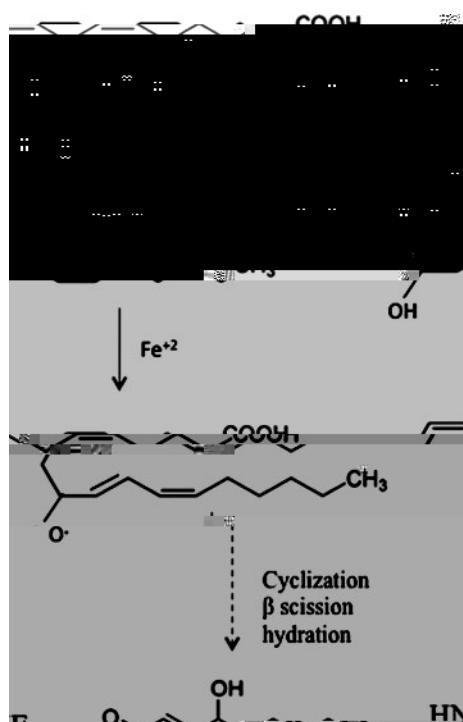


FIG. 3. Formation of HNE by arachidonic acid (AA).

$\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (211). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (70).

$\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (146). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (129).

Reaction of HNE with proteins: biological consequences

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (156). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (3).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (4). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (1).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (155). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (1).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (195). A (1).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (50). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (46).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (46). A (39).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (8%).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (5).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (A). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (39).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (8%).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (5).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (A). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (39).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (8%).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (5).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (A). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (39).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (8%).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (101, 119). $\text{B}(-\kappa\text{B})$ (5).

$\text{C}=\text{C}$ (A). C^{2+} , C^{+}/A (39).

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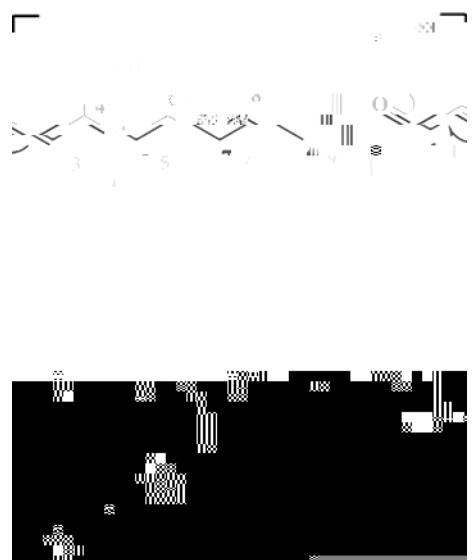


FIG. 4. The first step of Michael addition. C-3

and C-2 are the positions of the double bonds in HNE. C-3 is the position of the hydroxyl group in HNE. A, HNE reacts with C-3 to form a product where the double bond is shifted to the C-2 position; B, HNE reacts with C-2 to form a product where the double bond is shifted to the C-3 position; C, HNE reacts with C-3 to form a product where the double bond remains at C-3, and the hydroxyl group is converted to a methyl group. The reaction conditions are as follows: (A) CH_3COCl , CH_2Cl_2 , $-78^\circ C$; (B) CH_3COCl , CH_2Cl_2 , $-78^\circ C$; (C) CH_3COCl , CH_2Cl_2 , $-78^\circ C$. The products are analyzed by LC/MS/MS. The mass spectra show the presence of the expected modified peptides. The results are summarized in Table 1. The yields of the modified peptides are approximately 60% for (A), 60% for (B), and 60% for (C). The mass spectra of the modified peptides are shown in Fig. 5. The modified peptides are identified by their mass spectra and sequence analysis. The modified peptides are found to be Lys, Hys, and Cys.

These results indicate that HNE can react with C-3, C-2, or C-3 to form modified peptides. The modified peptides are found to be Lys, Hys, and Cys.

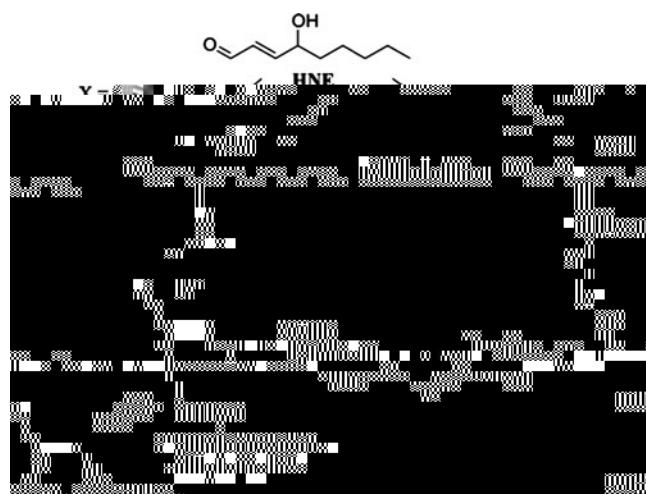


FIG. 5. Michael addition reaction between HNE and Lys, Hys, and Cys.

Lipid peroxidation is a process that involves the formation of lipid radicals and the subsequent propagation of chain reactions. These reactions can lead to the formation of various types of lipid-modified proteins, including HNE-modified proteins.

HNE is a well-known lipid radical that has been implicated in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases. It is formed by the oxidation of linoleic acid, a common polyunsaturated fatty acid found in the brain.

The formation of HNE-modified proteins has been shown to be associated with the progression of neurodegenerative diseases. For example, HNE-modified proteins have been found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

The formation of HNE-modified proteins is believed to be due to the interaction of HNE with proteins containing amino acid residues such as Lys, Hys, and Cys. These amino acid residues are known to be susceptible to modification by HNE.

(156).

(A β), (A β)

A β (1-40) 1,4-

A β (187) A β (187) A β (187)

A β (144) A β (144) A β (144)

C

A (1), A (1), A (1), A (1)

(-1), (-1), (-1), (-1)

(β -1), (β -1), (β -1), (β -1)

(84), (84), (84), (84)

Lipid Peroxidation and Neurodegenerative Disorders: A Redox Proteomics Overview

Lipid peroxidation is a process that involves the formation of lipid radicals and the subsequent propagation of chain reactions. These reactions can lead to the formation of various types of lipid-modified proteins, including HNE-modified proteins.

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These amino acid residues are known to be susceptible to modification by HNE.

(32, 168), (32, 168)

A

B

and the presence of the protein in the cytosolic fraction. In contrast, the presence of the protein in the membrane fraction was associated with the presence of the protein in the cytosolic fraction. This suggests that the protein is located in the membrane and that it is associated with the membrane fraction.

Redox proteomics

The redox proteomics approach has been used to identify proteins that are involved in the regulation of redox balance. In 1995 (209), we identified a number of proteins that are involved in the regulation of redox balance. These proteins include:

1) A protein that is involved in the regulation of the redox balance. This protein is located in the membrane fraction and is associated with the membrane fraction. It is also associated with the cytosolic fraction. This suggests that the protein is located in the membrane and that it is associated with the membrane fraction.

2) A protein that is involved in the regulation of the redox balance. This protein is located in the membrane fraction and is associated with the membrane fraction. It is also associated with the cytosolic fraction. This suggests that the protein is located in the membrane and that it is associated with the membrane fraction.

3) A protein that is involved in the regulation of the redox balance. This protein is located in the membrane fraction and is associated with the membrane fraction. It is also associated with the cytosolic fraction. This suggests that the protein is located in the membrane and that it is associated with the membrane fraction.

4) A protein that is involved in the regulation of the redox balance. This protein is located in the membrane fraction and is associated with the membrane fraction. It is also associated with the cytosolic fraction. This suggests that the protein is located in the membrane and that it is associated with the membrane fraction.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

A

(A), 5% 10% (49). C

2 5

(A), 5% 10% (A) 1, A A C

C

100 1
(7) A

1⁸⁵, 1³⁷, 1^{93A}. A

1 (73), 1, (49, 203),

C / (20), ()

(20, 115), 1 (165).

93A (116, 117).

1 93A- 1 (158).

1 (24), 1.

1, C /

1 ()

1 ()

1 (24), A

A post mortem

(17), (183)

(72) A 3- 1

A A (1).

184, A C A

(190) (8, 72, 73, 117).

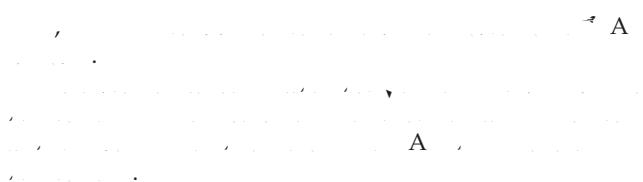
A 93A- 1 -2 (C -2),

(148). C -2 α- () 1

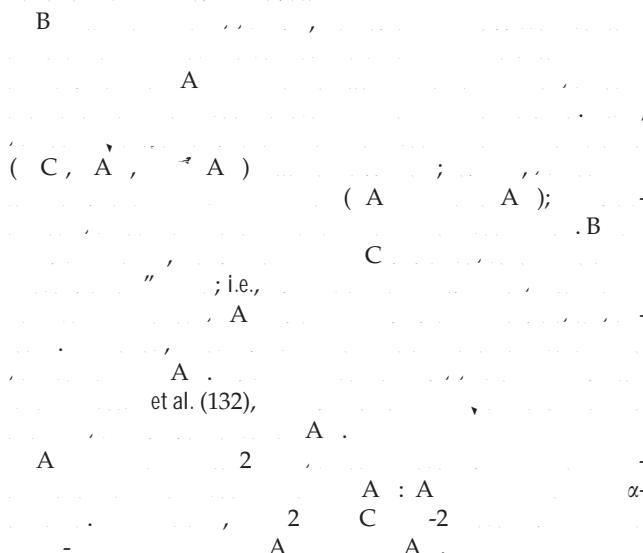
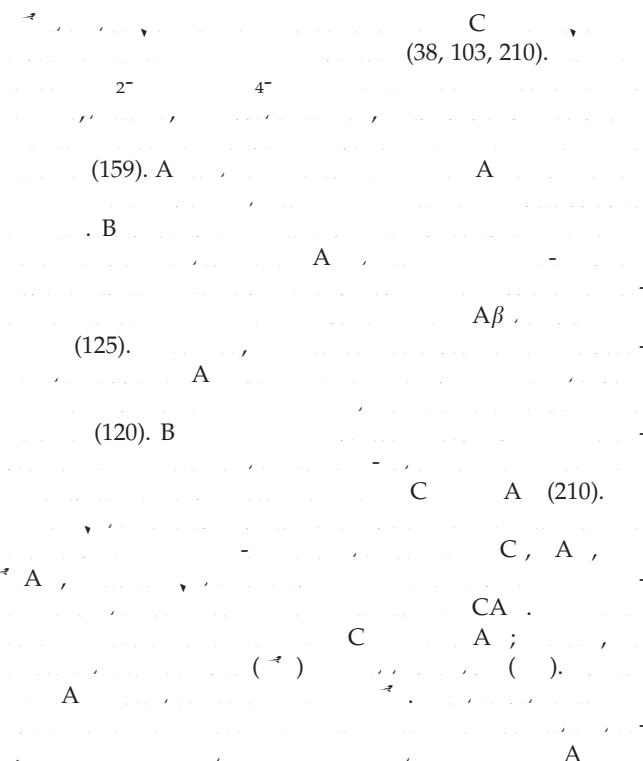
Alzheimer Disease

Protein	Function
A	/
C	-2
α -	

	C,	A,
(CA).		A,,
()		B
	B	
	A).	
	CA	
A		
		(208). B
post mortem		(208).
	CA	
CA	CA	(4)
	C,	
		C
CA (5).		
		C,
	A.	C
	A,	A
	C . C	()
,	()	
,	()	
	C	C (65, 153). B
C		
		C
		()
		(54),
	A	
		(61).
	C A	
		10% 15%
(173);		C
	(153).	
A ,		C A ,
		B
		A ,
A		
	A	
	A	C
		(126),
CA , A		

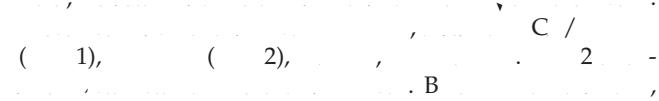
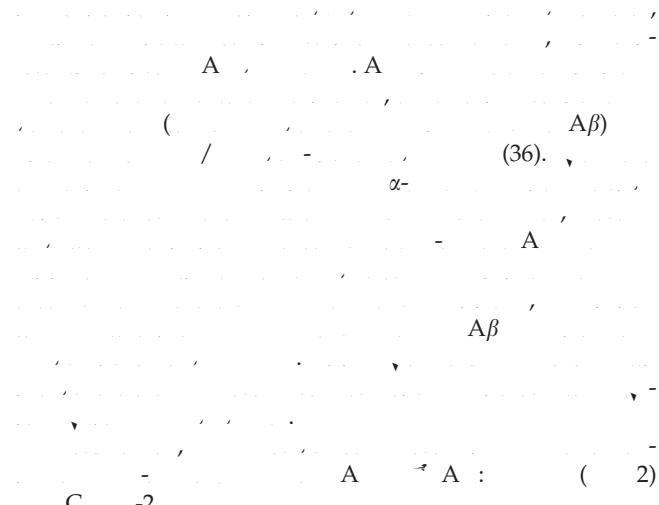
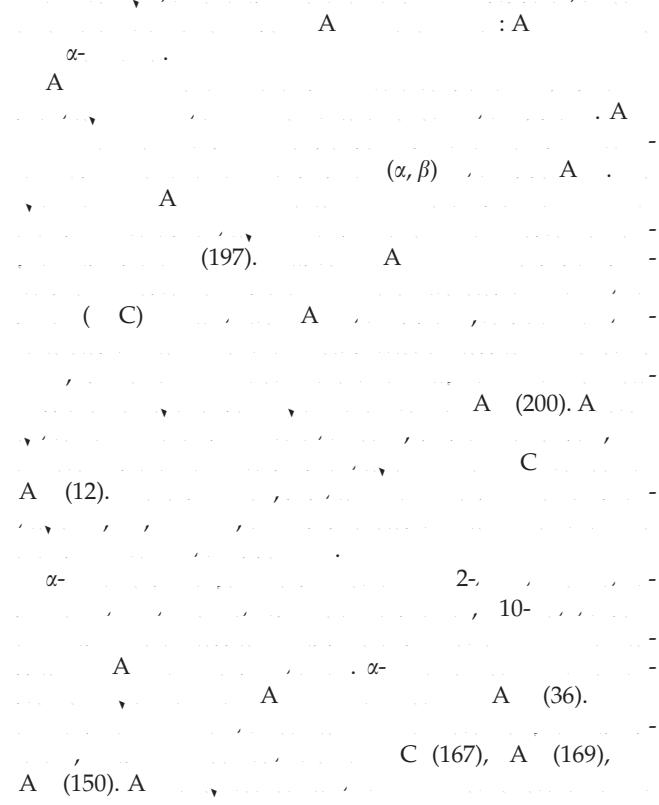


Protein-bound HNE: from MCI to late stage AD

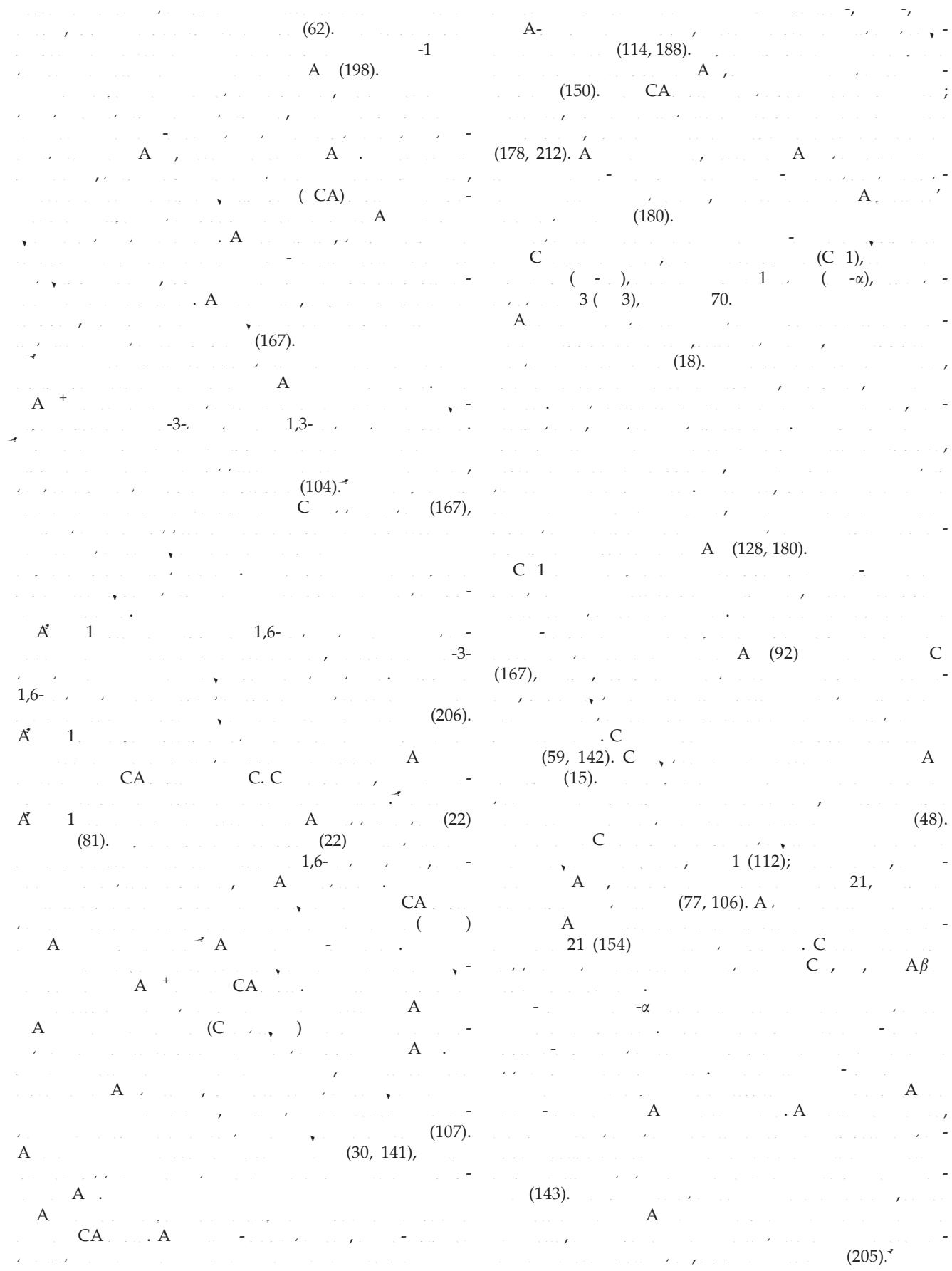
Energy dysfunction: ATP synthase and α -enolase

ATP synthase dysfunction: from MCI to late stage AD (91, 131).

α -enolase dysfunction: from MCI to late stage AD (94, 166).



2



and the presence of the C-terminal peptide, α -synuclein (89). The latter has been implicated in the pathophysiology of PD (171).

(16). (40) (124). A β

(95). A (43, 100, 145, 215),

C (95, 138, 193).

21
1
2
22
1
A, B (31)

A et al. (85)

21
A
 β (1-42),
(34, 42, 98, 160), post
mortem
42) (90).

(139).
(8,12-iso-
2 α)
(160).
et al. (98)

1C

(98). A
 α -
3-
(13-).
(1, 3).
A

α -
A C (32, 150, 167),

A

A

C

A

B

(147).

Parkinson Disease

PD is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive motor, cognitive, and autonomic dysfunction. The disease is associated with Lewy bodies, which are composed of aggregated proteins, including α -synuclein (172). The presence of Lewy bodies in the substantia nigra and locus caeruleus has been reported in PD patients (173).

The presence of Lewy bodies in the substantia nigra and locus caeruleus has been reported in PD patients (173).

α -
(23),

α -
(175). A

α -
(96). α -

C (108, 192) (122).

A (217).

(55).

A (216). (76).

Protein	Function
3-	C
11-	C
1-	A
13-	A
13-	3-, -9, 11-

α-
A
(135).

Huntington Disease

CA () CA
11 35
35
(174). A
(88).
(1872)
A
10
50%
A

19).

(28). A
(19).

A
(26). A
(28, 111).

6/2 A
6/2 A
A
(111). A
(149).

Concluding Remarks

A
A
A
A
B
A
6, α- A
A
A

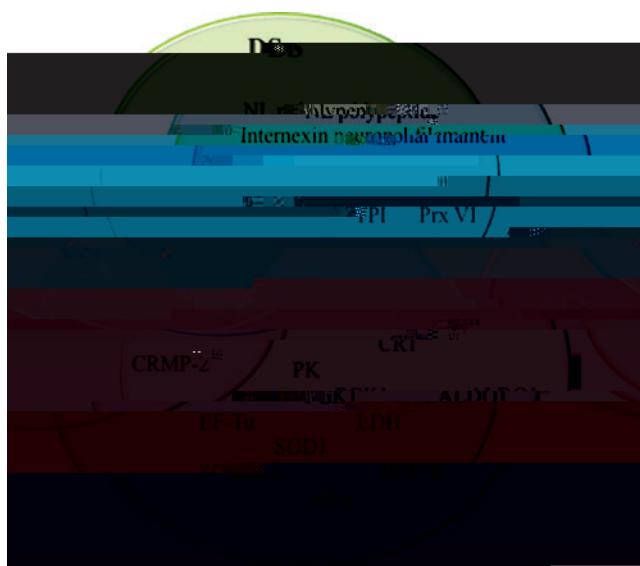


FIG. 6. Venn diagram of HNE modified proteins identified in ALS, AD, and Down syndrome (DS). A = 1, B = 1; C = 1, D = 2, E = 2; F = 2; G = 2; H = 2; I = 2; J = 2; K = 2; L = 2; M = 2; N = 2; O = 2; P = 2; Q = 2; R = 2; S = 2; T = 2; U = 2; V = 2; W = 2; X = 2; Y = 2; Z = 2.

Acknowledgments

A -05119; A -029839 . B .A.B.

Disclosure Statement

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A B A
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2010.

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B A C J
Alzheimers Dis 23: 257 269, 2011.

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B
A -1 264 / 264 Am J Pathol 168: 1608
1618, 2006.

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Amyotroph Lateral Scler Other Motor Neuron Disord 1
1: 31 42, 2000.

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339 347, 1999.

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Acta Neuropathol 118: 167 179, 2009.

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A A C
J Biol Chem 275: 23973
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Mitochondrion 7: 297 310, 2007.

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B A A
Neurobiol Dis 29: 456
464, 2008.

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C B A A ()/A ()
1(264)/-1(264) A Neurobiol Dis 38: 104
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A J Neural Transm Suppl (61): 193 201,
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A C 14, 2011;
21, 2011;
23, 2011.

Abbreviations used

13-	=3-	-9 ,11 -
A β	=	
AA	=	
A = A,	=	
A' 1 =	=	
A' =	=	
A = A,	=	
C 1 =	=	1
C -2 =	=	-2
A =	=	
=	=	
A = A,	=	
- =	=	
- α =	=	1
C =	=	
2- = 2	=	
4- = 4-	=	
A' =	=	
=	=	
=	=	
=4-, -2-	=	
=	=	
A = - A, A,	=	
- =	=	
C =	=	
A=	=	
=	=	
-1=	=	-1
=	=	
A=	=	
- κ B=	=	B
=	=	
3=	=	3
A=	=	
$\bar{2}$ =	=	
CA =	=	A,
=	=	
B =	=	
1=	=	1
=	=	
A =	=	
=	=	
A' =	=	
1=C /	=	
2=	=	
=	=	
CA=	=	
=	=	