

Method for producing royal jelly fraction

Royal Jelly Strengthens the Brain's Defense System to Degrade Soluble Aβ Oligomers Causing Alzheimer's Disease

Overview

Soluble A β oligomers are known to cause Alzheimer's disease (AD). Soluble A β oligomers suppress CRE-dependent transcriptional activity essential for memory formation in the hippocampus, resulting in early AD symptoms such as forgetfulness. Neprilysin (NEP) and somatostatin (SST) neurons cooperate to degrade soluble A β oligomers. Therefore, if the function of this A β oligomer degradation system can be restored and strengthened, it may lead to the prevention of AD.

Previously, it was known that royal jelly (RJ) promotes CRE-dependent transcriptional activity, but the effect of RJ on the degradation system in vivo and which fraction of RJ is effective were not known. The inventors demonstrated the following in an in vivo study.

 \cdot RJ reverses the decreased expression of NEP and SST that occurs with brain aging and enhances the function of the soluble Aß oligomer degradation system

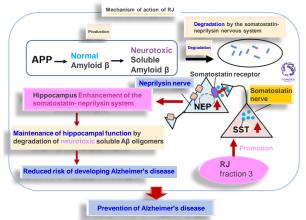
-Establish a method for extracting high concentrations of components from RJ that contribute to the enhancement of the defense system against this A β oligomer

Product Application

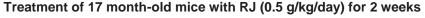
- **D** Food with functional label
- Drugs

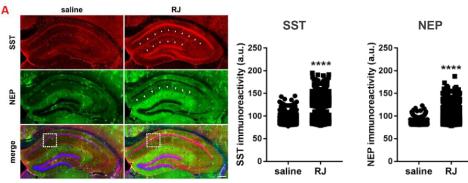
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Expression Analysis of NEP and SST in the Hippocampus





Red : Neprilysin (NEP) Green : Somatostatin (SST)

These results suggest that NEP - SST enhances and restores the hippocampal defense system.

Related Works

[1] Journal of Functional Foods51 (2018) 28–38

Contact

