

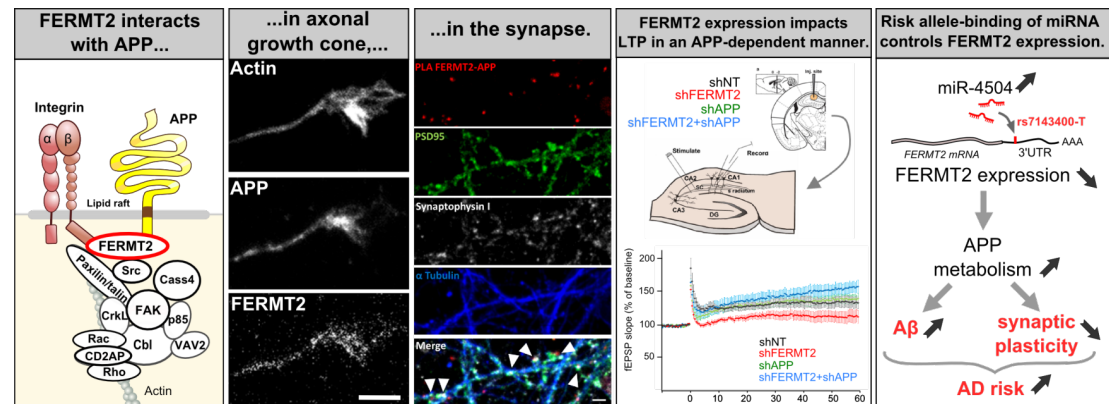
RECHERCHE

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Alzheimer's genetic risk factor FERMT2 (Kindlin-2) controls axonal growth and synaptic plasticity in an APP-dependent manner

- Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia and the vast majority of cases are late-onset "sporadic" forms with genetic and environmental causes. A large number of genetic risk factors of this disease have been discovered, including FERMT2 gene.
- The pathophysiological roles of FERMT2 in the brain have not been identified.
- This study provides evidence for a detrimental effect of FERMT2 underexpression in neurons and insight into how this may influence Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis.**



AD: Alzheimer's Disease; APP: Amyloid Precursor Protein; FERMT2: Fermitin Family Member 2; LTP: Long-Term Potentiation