A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON ALZHEIMER DISEASES

PRIYA THAKUR *ANUBHAV SHARMA* *RAVINESH MISHRA*

Baddi University *Baddi University* *Baddi University*

Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technology Makhnumajra, Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)

Department of Pharmacology, Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technology Makhnumajra, Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)

ABSTRACT

It's a progressive neurodegenrative complaint. It's the main cause of dementia or madness. It's characterised by the synapse loss(generally within neocortex) as well as deposit of certain distinctive lesions(the result of protein misfolding) throughout the brain. It destroy memory and other important internal functions. The person with Alzheimer's complaint may lose the capability to find conclusion and break the problems. It was an undertreated and under recognised conditions and has a major public health problem. The recent developments include bettered clinical individual guidelines and the advanced treatment for the cognitive disturbance and behavioral problems. The progress in Alzheimer's complaint focus on EPIGENOME, GENOME, TRANSCRIPTOME. functional imaging like Positron emigration tomography(PET), single photon emigration computed/reckoned tomography(SPECT), functional magnetic/glamorous resonance imaging(FMRI) and proton magnetic/glamorous resonance spectroscopy (PMRS)provides a mean of detecting and secrenning the changes in brain blood flow, metabolism, receptor list spots that are associated with Alzheimer's complaint. These biomarkers could achieve advanced individual delicacy for Alzheimer's complaint and related diseases in future.

Keywords : *Alzheimer conditions, β- amyloid protein, tau- protein, Neurological complaint, Pharmacological screnning/webbing models.*

Introduction

It's a neurological complaint that cause the brain to shrink and brain cells to die. It affects a person's capability to serve singly.[1] This conditions is named after Dr. Alois Alzheimer. He was a clinical psychiatrist and neuroanatomist. In the 37th meeting of South- West German Scientist in Tubingen, reported this conditions. In 1906,Dr. Alzheimer noticed the changes in the tissues of brain of a woman who had failed of an unusual internal illness. Her symptoms include memory loss, language problem and changeable gestures.

After she lost her life ,he examined her brain and set up numerous abnormal clumps(pillars and befuddlements) /plaques and tangles.[2] These pillars and befuddlements in the brain are still considered some of the main features of Alzheimer conditions. Another point include loss of connection between the whim-whams (nerve cells) in the brain.

Alzheimer conditions destroy memory and other important internal functions. Brain cell connections themselves deteriorate and die, ultimately destroying memory and other important internal functions. It can indeed lead to death. Alzheimer's complaint is by far the most common cause of madness(dementia) and accounts for over 80% of all dementia diagnosis.[3]

In the hunt for understanding the complaint medium and keys to treatment, exploration is moving decreasingly into the foremost phase of complaint. Preclinical Alzheimer's complaint is defined as biomarker substantiation of Alzheimer's pathological changes in cognitively healthy individualities. Cases with private cognitive decline have been linked as a useful population in whom to look for preclinical Alzheimer's complaint. relatively positive results for interventions targeting several life factors innon-demented senior cases and relatively positive interim results for lowering amyloid inpre-dementia Alzheimer's complaint suggest that, eventually, there will be a future in which specificanti-Alzheimer's remedy will be combined with life interventions targeting general brain health to concertedly combat the complaint.[4]

During the 1980s our field began its foundational studies of sketching the neuropsychological poverties associated with announcement and its isolation from other mania(e.g., corticalvs. subcortical mania). The 1990s continued these sweats and began to identify the specific cognitive mechanisms affected by colorful neuropathologic substrates. The 2000s steered in a focus on the study of prodromal stages of neurodegenerative complaint before the full-bloated madness pattern(i.e., mild cognitive impairment). The current decade has seen the rise of imaging and other biomarkers to characterize preclinical complaint before the development of significant cognitive decline.[5]

Alzheimer conditions has important emotional impact on the family and the caregivers of those tormented. [6]The brain contains billions of neurons that transfer the information in the form of electrical and Chemical signal from the brain to different corridor of the body. Alzheimer conditions disrupt this connection between the neurons of the brain which affect in the loss of function and the cell death.[7]

Epidemiology

It's estimated that more than25 million people's are affected by madness. Alzheimer conditions regard 60- 80% of the total cases, with lower than half anticipated to be pure and the maturity is anticipated to be mixed mania. These enervating and financially ruinous conditions are anticipated to increase into the middle of the century, and it's anticipated that lesser than 131 million individualities will be affected by 2050 as the population periods.[8]

In the Alzheimer conditions changes in the brain of the person begin before the symptoms appear indeed eventually a decade or indeed longer. Alzheimer conditions begins in the hippocampus part of the brain which is responsible for memory and thinking. The person suffering from the Alzheimer have inflammation in their brain.[9],[10]

Beget/ Cause

The exact causes of the Alzheimer's conditions aren't completely understood. But it occurs due to he conformation of protein in and around brain in the form of pillars and befuddlements. One of the protein involved is amyloid protein deposit of which forms pillars around brain cells. The other protein formed is Tau protein deposit of which forms befuddlements.

Pillars: These are formed outside the neuron.

Befuddlements: These are formed inside the neuron.

Tau Protein: Tau protein are produced through indispensable splicing of a single gene called MPAT(micro tubule associated protein tau). It's discovered by **Marc Kirchner's** in 1975.

Amyloid Protein: It's formed through the polymerisation of hundreds to thousands of monomeric peptides or proteins into long fibres.[11]

Signs and Symptoms

1. **Memory loss:-** People who suffers Alzheimer may suffer

* Reprise statements, questions over and over.

* They indeed forget exchanges, meetings, movables , and events.

* They indeed get lost in familiar places.

* They indeed forget the names of the people they know.

2. Allowing and logic- It beget difficulty in

* Concentrating and allowing.

* Multitasking is especially delicate.

* Difficulty in understanding.

* Difficulty in concentrating.

3. Changes in personality and gesture

- Alzheimer conditions can affect mood and gesture problems i.e.

* Apathy

* Social withdrawal

* Mood swings

* Depression

* Perversity

* Aggressiveness

* Loss of inhibition.

* Mental confusion

* Incapability to fete effects

* Restlessness

* Loss of appetite

* Daydream [12,13,14]

Dignosis

The tests are used to examine internal capacities, diagnose madness. The medical professional will probably start by taking medical history of the person like symptoms, family medical history, other current or once health conditions, current or once specifics, diet alcohol input, other life habits. There's no definite test but internal, physical,neurological and imaging tests can help for opinion.

The studies which will produce the picture of brain include-

MRI checkup(glamorous/magnetic resonance imaging)- It can help volley crucial labels, similar as inflammation, bleeding and structural issues.

CT checkup(reckoned/computed Tomography)- It takes theX-ray imaged which help to descry abnormal characteristics in brain.[15,16,17]

Treatment:

For early to moderate : Alzheimer conditions the medical professional may define specifics similar as Donepezil(Aricept) or Rivastigmine(Exelon). These medicines can help maintain Hugh situations of Acetylcholine in brain. This helps the whim-whams cells to shoot and admit signals more in brain. It may ease some symptoms of the Alzheimer. A whim-whams drug called Aducanumab(Aduhelm) is recommended only for those with the early Alzheimer. It reduce the protein pillars.[18,19]

To treat moderate to late stage :Donepezil(Aricept) or Memantine(Namenda) are used. Memantine block the effect of redundant glutamate. Glutamate is a brain Chemical that released in advanced quantum in Alzheimer conditions and damage the brain cells.[20,21,22]

Dr. may also recommend antidepressants, anti anxiety or antipsychotics for the treatment.

Curatives targeting amyloid β have been the focus for nearly 30 times. still, largely promising medicines lately failed to show clinical benefits in phase III trials. Indeed the positive findings presented by Biogen on Aducanumab aren't entirely clear and farther data is necessary to confirm its validity.[23]

Donanemab, an antibody that targets a modified form of deposited Aβ, was being delved for the treatment of early Alzheimer’sdisease.In cases with early Alzheimer’s complaint, donanemab redounded in a better compound score for cognition and for the capability to perform conditioning of diurnal living than placebo at 76 weeks. Longer and larger trials are necessary to study the efficacity and safety of donanemab in Alzheimer’s complaint.[24]

Methods: The pharmacological models used are

The most generally used models are transgenic mice.

Transgenic creatures- These are the animals in which the foreign gene is designedly fitted into their genome.[25,26]

There are three top styles used for the creation of transgenic animals

1. DNA Microinjection
2. Embroynic stem cell intermediated gene transfer
3. Retrovirus intermediated gene transfer [27]

The screening/webbing models used are:

1.Step down system-

Purpose and explanation- The animal (mouse or rat) is placed in an open field spends its utmost of the time close to the walls and in the corners of the box. When the rat is placed on an elevated platform in the centre of the blockish shape cube, the animal steps down snappily to the bottom to reach the walls of the cube.

Procedure- Mice or rat of either coitus are used. A blockish box(50 * 50 cm) with the electric grid bottom and 35 cm fits over the block. The grid bottom is attached to a shock device which delivers the climbed bottom shocks.

The trial is performed in these different ways:-

Familiarization- The animal is placed in the platform and the quiescence to descend is measured. After the 10 seconds of disquisition the beast is returned to the home pen.

Learning- Incontinently after the animal has descended from the platform the bottom shock is applied to the beast of 50 Hz-1.5 mHz for 1 alternate and also the animal is returned to the home pen.

Retention test- This test is performed after the 24 hour of the trial literacy also the animal is again placed in the platform to check the step-down quiescence. The test is completed when the animal steps down of the platform or remains on the platform(arrestment time is 60 second).

Evaluation- The time of descent during the literacy phase and the time of descent during the retention test is measured.

2. Up- hill avoidance test-

Purpose and explanation- Numerous species of the creatures parade a negative geotaxisI.e. the tendency to initiate and move overhead when placed in a slanted platform. The head of the animal facing down hill and the animal moves fleetly up the grade.

Procedure- Rats of both the coitus were used and are also maintained under the standard conditions. The (50 * 50 cm) box with 35 cm high opaque plastic walls. The box can be inclined at different angles. The bottom consists of 10 mm periphery Stainless Steel grid bars placed 13 mm piecemeal. To give the tail shock to the animal , the tail electrode is constructed, which consists of a line clip connected to a constant source of the shock. The tail electrode is originally fitted with the animal and also the animal is placed on the grid facing over. The creatures quiescence to take a 180 degree turn and to initiate the first climbing response is measured. also the animal is returned to the home pen. The dormancies are measured and a tail shock of 1.5 or 2mA was given in the first climbing response after the 180 degree turn. After the shock is applied the animal is incontinently placed in its home pen also the pretest is performed after 24 hours.

Evaluation- The dormancies are measured.

3. Spatial literacy in the water sludge-

Purpose and explanation- This system is developed by Morris in 1984. In this system the rats learn how to swim in a water tank to find an escape platform hidden under the water.

Procedure- Rats are used(Wistar, Sprague- Dawley) of different strains. The outfit is a indirect tank filled with the water to a depth of 20 cm with 25 degree Celsius water. The tank is divided into four equal quadrants and also a small platform(19 cm) height is located in the centre of one of the quadrants. The rat is released into the water tank

and allowed 60- 90 seconds to find the platform. The animals are given 2- 4 trials daily for 4- 5 days until they escape into the platform. The well-conditioned trained rats escape within 10 seconds.

Evaluation- The quiescence to reach the escape platform is measured.

4. Scopolamine- Induced Amnesia in mice-

Purpose and explanation- Scopolamine has shown vitiate memory retention while given to eat or mice shortly before training in a dark avoidance task. The capability of a range of different cholinergic agonise medicines to reverse the amnesia goods of Scopolamine is now well proved in animals and humans also.

Procedure- This test is performed in group of 10 manly NMRI mice importing from 26- 32g in a one trial. After five seconds of I.P. administration of 3mg/ kg of Scopolamine hydrobromide, each mouse is collectively placed in the bright part of a two sheltered outfit for training. After the brief exposure the mouse enters into the darker chamber also the door of the darker chamber is closed to help the mouse from escaping, and a 1mA, 1- s bottom shock is applied to the mouse through the grid bottom. The mouse is also returned to the home pen.

Evaluation- By using colorful boluses dormancies after treatment with the test composites are expressed as chance of dormancies in mice treated with Scopolamine only.

Straight cure- response angles are also establish in some cases where as with other medicines inverseU-shaped cure responses are formed.

5. Step through system-

Purpose and explanation- Mice and rats are preferred. The outfit consists of dark room with no light and a bright light room. These animals avoid bright light chamber and prefer the dark chamber. When placed into a bright chamber connected with a dark chamber, the animal tries to enter into the dark chamber and remains there.

This method for mice was used by Jarvik and Kopp in 1967 and for rats it's modified by King and Glasser in 1970.

Procedure- Mice and rats of either coitus are preferred. The box consists of a small chamber with light and a large dark chamber without light connected with the help of a door. The test animals are given trial followed by a retention trial 24 h latterly. The animal is placed in the light cube at a maximum distance from the door and the quiescence to enter the dark room is measured animals that do not step out aren't used.(cut off time for mice-90 seconds and for rats 180 seconds). When the animal enter into the dark room the door is shut automatically and the footshock of 1mA to the mice for 1 second is given and for rats1.5 mama for 2seconds is given also the animal is snappily returned to the homecage.

Evaluation- The time to step through during the literacy phase is measured and the time during retention test is also measured. The extension of the step through dormancies is specific to experimental situations.

6. Y- maze-

Purpose and explanation- Measures spatial working memory. This system has been designed to make the animal learn to distinguish between two arms one illuminated without shock and the other non illuminated with shock to learn to reach the correct arm i.e. the illuminating one. These type of the trial are known as contemporaneous demarcation literacy.

Procedure- The animal is allowed to explore the y- maze for five seconds at the launch of training. The rat will also be put into the starting chamber. After roughly 5 seconds the shock will be applied by switching the unit on till the animal reaches the thing in illuminated arm. The animal will also be allowed to stay in that arm for entire inter-trial

period. The coming program will be named to the process will be repeated. This training will continue till the animal attain 9out of 10 correct choices.

Evaluation-Total number of arm entries and the revision in the geste is measured.

7. Runway avoidance-

Purpose and explanation- A straight forward system of avoiding situation features to a fixed aversive grade which can be transversed by the beast. When the safe area is reached the shock can be avoided within the time allocated.

Procedure- Mice and rats of either coitus are preferred. They're maintained under the standard conditions and handled precisely for several days before the trial. The box of the step through system can be used in this system. The box is illuminated by a light source. A loudspeaker is placed 50 cm above the launch box serves for presenting the aural conditioned stimuls. The footshock is given by the same source as in the step through avoidance system. For 5 second the animal is allowed to explore the outfit. The door is also closed and the animal is placed into the light area. After 10 second the aural CS is applied and the door gets opened. After 5 seconds the shock is turned on. The current shock continues until the animal reaches the safe zone. It's left there for 50- 70 seconds before returned to the same area. The procedure is again repeated. The training is continued until the animal attains the criteria of 9 avoidance in10 trials. Next day the procedure is again repeated until the same literacy criteria is reached. The time demanded to reach the safe area is measured.

Evaluation- The time animal demanded to reach the safe zone on both the days is measured. The figures of crimes are also recorded.

8. Jumping avoidance(one way shuttle box)

Purpose and explanation- In order to enhance the launch thing distinction a perpendicular grade is introduced which requires the animal to perform a separate response of all or none characters, similar as the jump, which easily differs from the further nonstop translational moments needed in it.

Procedure- Rats of both the coitus are used and are maintained at standard conditions. The apparatus is blockish 40 * 25 CM and consists of high essence walls 40 CM and a electrifiable grid bottom. A12 * 12 * 25 cm opaque plastic rambler, mounted onto one of the narrow walls of the box provides the isolated thing area. Flush with the original face of the pedestal moves a perpendicular hedge, which can either be repudiated to the rearwall of the outfit to expose the thing area or pushed forward to block assess to the thing Completely. For 5 sec the animal is placed into the box. The hedge is also moved forward and the thing is blocked for 2 seconds. The trail starts by exposing the thing area applying an aural CS(1000hz, 85db). Electric shock of 1mA50hz for0.5 second is applied 5second latterly(formerly per 2 alternate), and continued until the animal jumps onto the platform. After 30 seconds the hedge pushes the animal off the platform to the gridfloor. The sequence is repeated until the criteria of 10 successive avoidance is reached. Retention test is done on coming day until the animal reaches the criteria.

Evaluation- The time the animal needs to reach the safe area on both days is measured. The number of crimes are also recorded.

9. Spatial Habitual literacy open field test-

Purpose and explanation- This test is used to check the natural tendency of the animal to explore the terrain in order to open up about new nutrition, reduplication and lodging coffers. Spatial habitual literacy is defined as a diminishment in reactivity to a new terrain after repeated exposure to that now familiar terrain.

Procedure- The apparatus is a blockish chamber made of wood or slate PVC. A red of green light bulb is placed on the center of the chamber of 25w. To mask the noise broad diapason noise creator of 60 db is used. Prior to the trial the outfit is swept out with the water which contains the0.1 acetic acid casing and testing position are different and

the creatures are transported to the testing room before the testing. The digitilized image of the path taken by every animal is stored. In aged animals the testing is performed during the animals dark phase of the day. The animal is placed on the centre or in the corner of the open field for 5- 10 sec. After 24 hours the animal is again exposed to the open field and also after 96 hours of the original trial.

Evaluation- The exploratory gesture register are:

Vertical exertion- It's the number of times theanimal is standing on its hind legs with the legs in the air or against the wall.

The duration of single rearings as a measure of non picky attention.

Locomotion or vertical exertion the distance in cm an animal moved.[28,29,30,31,32]

Conclusion

Alzheimer conditions is the most common of multitudinous causes of madness, and its frequency is adding worldwide. Disease pathology starts times before conspicuous symptoms. Neuropsychological, imaging, and spinal fluid tests can establish the opinion with high delicacy.

Although there are presently no treatments that break the complaint process, operation of the cognitive and behavioral symptoms of Alzheimer conditions madness can significantly meliorate the lives of cases and their caregivers.

Alzheimer conditions pathology consists of β- amyloid pillars and phospho- tau neurofibrillary bamboozlements.Alzheimer conditions pathology can be present in asymptomatic, mildly affected(MCI), or demented individualities.Although advanced age and genetics are the predominant trouble factors, several preventable trouble factors also contribute to the liability of developing Alzheimer conditions madness.

There is no perfect individual test for Alzheimer conditions, but neuropsychological testing, neuroimaging, and CSF analysis can substantially increase individual delicacy.

There is no cure for Alzheimer Diseases. Ideal Alzheimer conditions operation includes a combination of characteristic treatment for cognitive issues, discovery and judicious control of behavioral issues, and caregiver support.

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