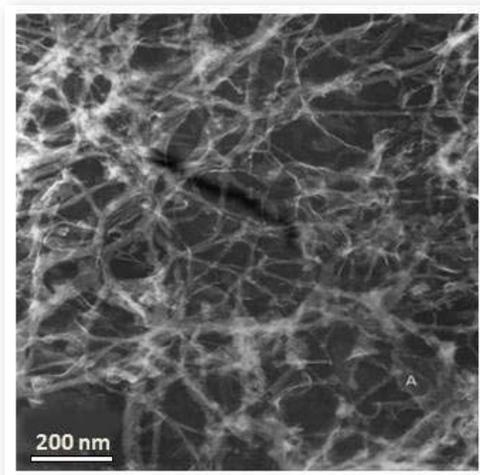


# Protein Colloidal Aggregation Project

Center Innovation Fund: KSC CIF Program

Space Technology Mission Directorate ( STMD )

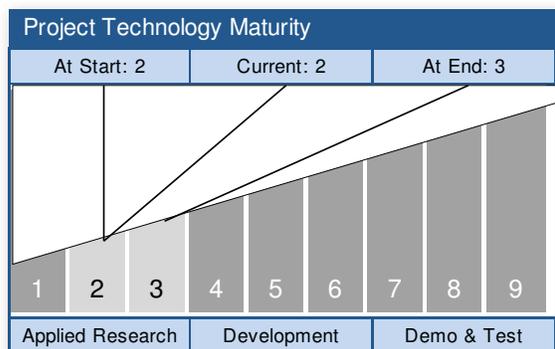
National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



*Protein Colloidal Aggregation*

## ABSTRACT

To investigate the pathways and kinetics of protein aggregation to allow accurate predictive modeling of the process and evaluation of potential inhibitors to prevalent diseases including cataract formation, chronic traumatic encephalopathy, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease and others.



Technology Area: Human Health, Life Support & Habitation Systems  
TA06 (Primary)

## ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

### To NASA funded missions:

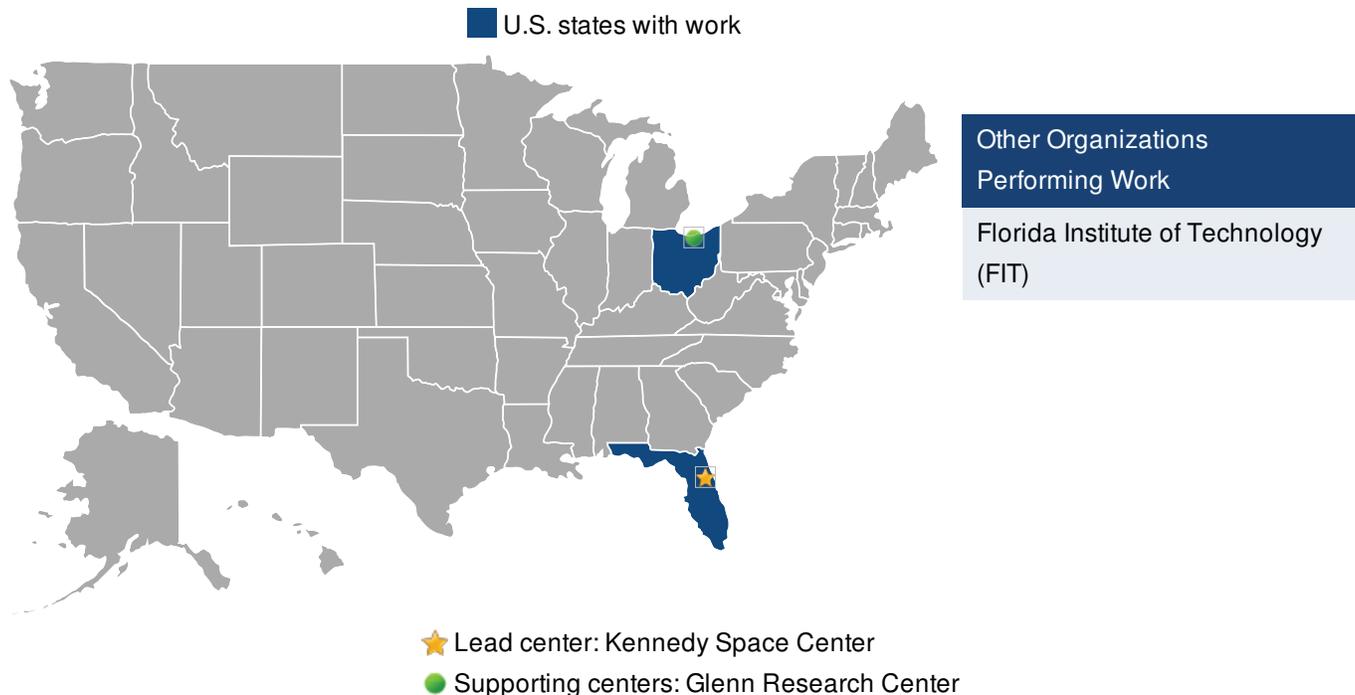
The project is scheduled to fly on Nanoracks in September 2014.

### To other government agencies:

Potential to understand the mechanism for several diseases in the US and world population including chronic traumatic encephalopathy, Parkinson's Disease and Alzheimer's Disease.

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Read more on the last page.



## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Protein Colloidal Aggregation Project is to understand the underlying cause of several major diseases, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and chronic traumatic encephalopathy. These diseases all occur when protein molecules undergo a peculiar and irreversible process in which they aggregate to form tiny fibers of a unique material called amyloid, which the body cannot remove. Despite enormous investment in research, the fundamental physiochemical mechanism of these diseases remains poorly understood. Finding an optimal treatment for any disease is impossible until we fully understand its cause. We believe the central problem in obtaining this understanding is that the most commonly proposed models for amyloid aggregation may be incorrect, and that the process is not fundamentally biological.

### MANAGEMENT

**Program Executive:**  
John Falker

**Program Manager:**  
Nancy Zeitlin

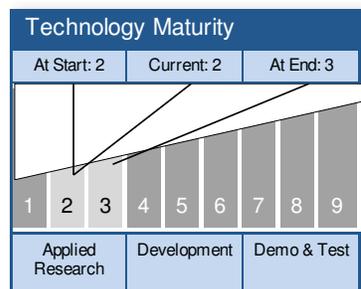
**Project Manager:**  
David Tipton

**Principal Investigator:**  
David Tipton

**Co-Investigator:**  
Daniel Woodard

## TECHNOLOGY DETAILS

### Mechanisms and Techniques to Study Protein Colloidal Aggregation and Its Effects



### TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

- The goal of the Protein Colloidal Aggregation Project is to understand the underlying cause of several major diseases, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and chronic traumatic encephalopathy. These diseases all occur when protein molecules undergo a peculiar and irreversible process in which they aggregate to form tiny fibers of a unique material called amyloid, which the body cannot remove. Despite enormous investment in research, the fundamental physiochemical mechanism of these diseases remains poorly understood. Finding an optimal treatment for any disease is impossible until we fully understand its cause. We believe the central problem in obtaining this understanding is that the most commonly proposed models for amyloid aggregation may be incorrect, and that the process is not fundamentally biological.
- This technology is categorized as a hardware system for other applications
- Technology Area
  - TA06 Human Health, Life Support & Habitation Systems (Primary)

### CAPABILITIES PROVIDED

The use of atomic force microscopy and scanning electron microscopy in the evaluation of protein colloidal aggregates and macromolecular networks

1. The capability to observe colloidal aggregation of proteins in microgravity.
2. The effects of macromolecular network formation on biological transport processes.
3. The use of atomic force microscopy in the evaluation of the nanostructure of bone and artificial composite...

## TECHNOLOGY DETAILS

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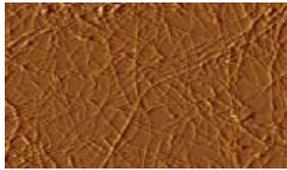
### POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS (CONT'D)

materials.

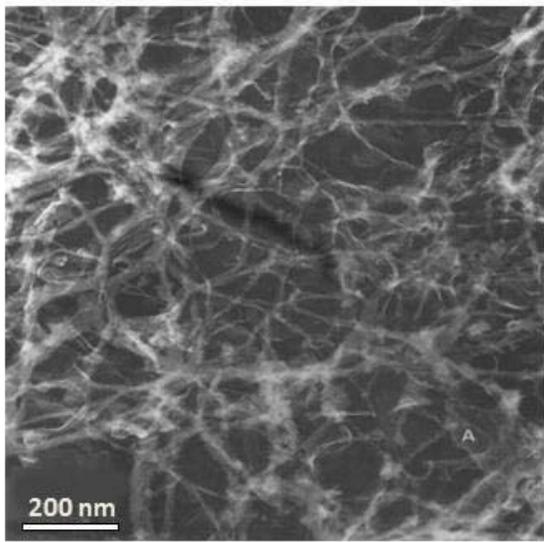


## IMAGE GALLERY

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AFM Image



Protein Colloidal Aggregation



SEM Image

## ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

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### **To the nation: (CONT'D)**

Potential to understand the mechanism for several diseases in the US and world population including chronic traumatic encephalopathy, Parkinson's Disease and Alzheimer's Disease.

