**Hypericum perforatum** phenolics compounds: Protective role in the toxicity induced by heterologous expression of $\alpha$-synuclein

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Parkinson’s disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disorder with high prevalence and is characterized by the loss of dopaminergic neurons and the presence of cytoplasmic eosinophilic inclusions named Lewy bodies, in which $\alpha$-synuclein is the major constituent. Several studies implicate abnormal protein accumulation, protein phosphorylation, mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress as common pathways implicated in PD pathogenesis. Polyphenolic compounds are commonly found in both edible and medicinal plants, and they have been reported to have multiple biological effects, including antioxidant activity. The budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has been used as a model to study several neurodegenerative diseases, including biological function of $\alpha$-synuclein, as well as its toxicity. The heterologous expression of wild-type and A53T mutant form of $\alpha$-synuclein causes toxicity in cells. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the possible protective effect of *Hypericum perforatum* phenolic compounds (quercetin, kaempferol and biapigenine), in the toxicity induced by the heterologous expression of $\alpha$-synuclein, using the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* as a model. Preliminary results indicate that the presence of these phenolic compounds decrease the toxicity observed in cells expressing $\alpha$-synuclein without the presence of the compounds. We concluded that these phenolic compounds apparently have beneficial biological properties that consequently could have a potential use in preventing Parkinson’s disease.

This work was supported by a grant from FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (PTDC/BIA-MIC/114116/2009). B.S.M have fellowship from FCT (SFRH/BD/41674/2007).