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Laser-captured microglia in the Alzheimer's and Parkinson's brain reveal unique regional expression profiles and suggest a potential role for hepatitis B in Alzheimer's brain.

Diego Mastroeni, Jennifer Nolz, Shobana Sekar, Elaine Delvaux, Geidy Serrano, Lori Cuyugan, Winnie S. Liang, Thomas G. Beach, Joseph Rogers, Paul D. Coleman

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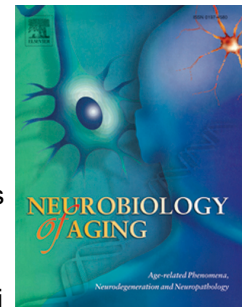
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**Laser-captured microglia in the Alzheimer's and Parkinson's brain reveal unique regional expression profiles and suggest a potential role for hepatitis B in Alzheimer's brain.**

Diego Mastroeni<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Jennifer Nolz<sup>a</sup>, Shobana Sekar<sup>c</sup>, Elaine Delvaux<sup>a</sup>, Geidy Serrano<sup>b</sup>, Lori Cuyugan<sup>c</sup>, Winnie S. Liang<sup>c</sup>, Thomas G. Beach<sup>b</sup>, Joseph Rogers<sup>d</sup>, and Paul D. Coleman<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Biodesign, ASU-Banner Biodesign Neurodegenerative Disease Research Center, and School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287

<sup>b</sup> Banner Sun Health Research Institute, 10515 West Santa Fe Drive, Sun City, AZ 85351.

<sup>c</sup> Translational Genomics Institute, 445 N. Fifth Street Phoenix, Arizona 85004

<sup>d</sup> SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025

\*Corresponding Author: [Diego.Mastroeni@asu.edu](mailto:Diego.Mastroeni@asu.edu)

**Abstract**

Expression array data from dozens of laboratories, including our own, show significant changes in expression of many genes in Alzheimer's (AD) patients compared to normal controls (NC). These data typically rely on brain homogenates, and information about transcripts specific to microglia and other CNS cell types, which far outnumber microglia-specific transcripts, is lost. We therefore employed single cell laser capture methods to assess the full range of microglia-specific expression changes that occur in different brain regions (substantia nigra and hippocampus CA1), and disease states (AD, Parkinson's disease (PD), and NC). Two novel pathways, neuronal repair and viral processing were identified. Based on KEGG analysis, one of the most significant viruses was hepatitis B virus (HBV) (FDR<.000000001). Immunohistochemistry with HBV core antibody in HBV-positive control, amnestic mild

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