

# Accepted Manuscript

Commentary

Microglia-derived extracellular vesicles in Alzheimer's Disease: a double-edged sword

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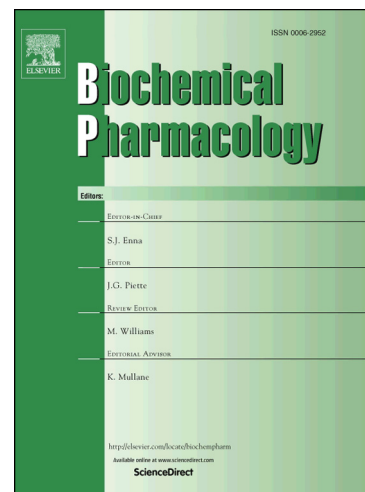
PII: S0006-2952(17)30732-3  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2017.12.020>  
Reference: BCP 12988

To appear in: *Biochemical Pharmacology*

Received Date: 17 November 2017  
Accepted Date: 22 December 2017

Please cite this article as: T. Trotta, M.A. Panaro, A. Cianciulli, G. Mori, A. Di Benedetto, C. Porro, Microglia-derived extracellular vesicles in Alzheimer's Disease: a double-edged sword, *Biochemical Pharmacology* (2018), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2017.12.020>

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**Microglia-derived extracellular vesicles in Alzheimer's Disease: a double-edged sword.**

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**Abstract**

Extracellular vesicles (EVs), based on their origin or size, can be classified as apoptotic bodies, microvesicles (MVs)/microparticles (MPs), and exosomes. EVs are one of the new emerging modes of communication between cells that are providing new insights into the pathophysiology of several diseases. EVs released from activated or apoptotic cells contain specific proteins (signaling molecules, receptors, integrins, cytokines), bioactive lipids, nucleic acids (mRNA, miRNA, small non coding RNAs, DNA) from their progenitor cells.

In the brain, EVs contribute to intercellular communication through their basal release and uptake by surrounding cells, or release into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and blood. In the central nervous system (CNS), EVs have been suggested as potential carriers in the intercellular delivery

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