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Article

Higher Purity of Phosphatidylserine Improves Human Cortical Neuron Function by Modulating SIRT1-PGC-1 α Pathways

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Abstract

While phosphatidylserine (PS) is recognized for its neuroprotective properties, the effects of PS purity on human cortical neurons remains unexplored. This study investigates three different PS purities (15 μ M of 50%, 70%, and 80%) on neuronal health using human embryonic stem cell-derived cortical neurons. Our findings reveal that higher PS purity enhances the expression of key regulatory proteins SIRT1 and PGC-1 α , known for their roles in neuroprotection and mitochondrial function. Specifically, 80% purity PS significantly increases SIRT1 and PGC-1 α levels, suggesting that PS purity strengthens neuroprotective pathways and improves mitochondrial quality control. Through SIRT1 knockdown experiments, we demonstrate that PS-induced upregulation of PGC-1 α is SIRT1-dependent, highlighting a SIRT1-PGC-1 α regulatory axis that enhances mitochondrial health. In an amyloid-beta (A β ₄₂)-induced Alzheimer's disease (AD) model, PS treatment, particularly at 70% and 80% purity, reduced cytotoxicity and countered the A β ₄₂-induced downregulation of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α , indicating PS's role in preserving neuronal viability and combating AD-like pathology. Further analyses showed that PS purity modulates mitochondrial fission and fusion gene expression, which are often dysregulated in neurodegenerative diseases, thereby restoring mitochondrial integrity and reducing oxidative stress. These results emphasize the importance of PS purity in human cortical neuron models and suggest that PS, as a nutritional supplement or a potential treatment for early Alzheimer's patients, could be applied effectively in neurodegeneration strategies, targeting mitochondrial dysfunction.

Keywords: phosphatidylserine (PS); PS purity; Aging; A β ₄₂-induced Alzheimer's Disease model; Brain health; mitochondrial quality control; SIRT1-PGC-1 α axis

1. Introduction

Phosphatidylserine (PS) is a crucial phospholipid that plays an essential role in maintaining brain function [1,2]. Predominantly located in the inner leaflet of cell membranes, PS contributes to various neuronal processes, including signal transduction, synaptic transmission, and neuroplasticity [3,4]. It is abundant in the brain, comprising 13-15% of the total phospholipid content in the cerebral cortex, where it supports neuronal membrane fluidity and the functional integrity of membrane-

bound proteins, including receptors and ion channels [5,6]. The binding of PS to key proteins on the cell membrane facilitates the assembly of signaling complexes critical for synaptic transmission and plasticity [7,8]. Recent studies have highlighted the neuroprotective effects of PS, particularly in enhancing cognitive functions such as memory, attention, and processing speed [9,10]. Clinical trials suggest its potential as a dietary supplement for improving cognition, especially in aging populations and patients with early stages of neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease (AD) and other types of dementia, making it a candidate for addressing age-related cognitive decline [11,12].

Emerging evidence suggests that PS supplementation can modulate the expression of key transcriptional coactivators such as Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC1 α or Ppargc1A) [13,14]. PGC1 α is a master regulator of mitochondrial biogenesis and energy metabolism, enhancing mitochondrial function in response to various physiological stimuli [15,16]. In the brain, PGC1 α supports energy metabolism, antioxidant defense, and synaptic function, with neuroprotective roles including upregulation of antioxidant enzymes like superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase, which mitigate damage from reactive oxygen species (ROS) [17,18]. PGC1 α also regulates neurotrophic factors essential for synaptic health and neuroplasticity [19,20]. Dysregulation of PGC1 α is linked to neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's disease (PD) and AD, where mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress are prevalent [21,22]. Understanding how PS affects Pgc1 α expression in neurons could provide valuable insights into potential neuroprotective strategies [14]. Additionally, Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1), a protein deacetylase that plays a critical role in cellular aging, metabolic regulation, and neuroprotection, has emerged as a potential modulator of Pgc1 α [23,24]. SIRT1 can activate PGC1 α by deacetylation, enhancing its activity in mitochondrial function, oxidative stress reduction, and neuroprotection [25,26]. Given that both SIRT1 and PGC1 α are involved in neuroprotective pathways, investigating how PS affects their expression could uncover important mechanisms underlying PS's potential benefits in neurodegenerative conditions [27,28].

In this study, we examined the effect of PS on both Sirt1 and Pgc1 α expression using human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived cortical neurons. hESC-derived neurons serve as a reliable model for studying neuronal physiology and disease mechanisms, closely mimicking human cortical neuron properties. By using this model, we aimed to investigate whether the purity of PS impacts its ability to modulate Sirt1 and Pgc1 α expression. The purity of supplements like PS can significantly influence their efficacy and safety, as impurities may affect bioavailability, alter pharmacodynamics. Thus, investigating PS purity is essential for optimizing neuroprotective strategies, ensuring consistent therapeutic outcomes, and advancing the use of PS as a combination with other supplements or therapeutic agents in neurodegenerative disease management.

2. Materials and Methods

Preparation of Phosphatidylserine (PS)

80% purity of PS (Notified ingredient No. 2-29, Manufactured by KONO CHEM CO., LTD), 70% and 50% PS (Notified ingredient No. 2-29, CERTIFIED NUTRACEUTICALS, INC.)

Differentiation of Human ESCs into Cortical Neurons

Human H1 embryonic stem cells were differentiated toward a cortical neuronal fate following a published protocol [29]. Briefly, H1 ESC colonies were released from mouse embryonic fibroblast feeder layers and cultured as aggregates in suspension using human ESC medium lacking FGF2 for 6 days in low-attachment six-well plates (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). On day 7, embryoid bodies (EBs) were transferred onto Matrigel-coated plates to promote attachment and the emergence of neuroepithelial rosette-like structures. Rosette-containing aggregates (RONAs) were manually isolated to generate neurospheres, maintained for 24 h, dissociated into single cells, and plated onto laminin/poly-D-lysine-coated plates for downstream experiments. For neuronal maturation/differentiation, cells were maintained in neural differentiation medium consisting of Neurobasal supplemented with B27 (Invitrogen) and the following additives: brain-derived

neurotrophic factor (BDNF; 20 ng/mL; PeproTech), glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF; 20 ng/mL; PeproTech), ascorbic acid (0.2 mM; Sigma), dibutyryl adenosine 3'-monophosphate (cAMP; 0.5 mM; Sigma). Patterning factors were applied as indicated: retinoic acid (2 μ M), SHH (50 ng/mL), purmorphamine (2 μ M), or a combination of retinoic acid + SHH + purmorphamine. All experiments involving human stem cells were conducted under oversight and approval of the Johns Hopkins University Institutional Stem Cell Research Oversight (ISCRO) Committee.

Cell death and Viability Assessment

hESC-derived cortical neurons were exposed to 10 μ M A β ₄₂ (Millipore) for 7 days. To assess cell death, nuclei of all cells were labeled with Hoechst 33342 (7 μ M), while membrane-compromised (non-viable) cells were identified by propidium iodide (PI) staining (2 μ M; Invitrogen). Fluorescence images were acquired using a Zeiss microscope, and the total number of nuclei and PI-positive cells were quantified using Axiovision software (Carl Zeiss). Cell viability was independently evaluated using the Alamar Blue assay (Invitrogen), with fluorescence measured at an excitation wavelength of 570 nm and an emission wavelength of 585 nm according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Luciferase Reporter Assays

Transcriptional activity of the human PGC1 α promoter was assessed using a dual-secreted luciferase reporter system (Secrete-Pair Dual Luminescence Assay, GeneCopoeia). hESC-derived neurons were transfected with a lentiviral construct harboring a 1.3-kb fragment of the human PGC1 α promoter (-1,274 to +26 relative to the transcription start site) upstream of a Gaussia luciferase reporter, along with a constitutively expressed secreted alkaline phosphatase (SEAP) control cassette. Three days after transfection, Neurons were transfected with a SIRT1 expression vector and treated with phosphatidylserine (PS) as indicated for 48 h. Culture supernatants were collected for luminescence measurements. Gaussia luciferase activity was quantified by incubating 10 μ L of conditioned medium with 100 μ L of Gaussia luciferase substrate buffer for 30 s. To measure SEAP activity, aliquots of supernatant (10 μ L) were heat-inactivated at 65 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 min and subsequently incubated with SEAP substrate for an additional 5 min. Gaussia luciferase signals were normalized to corresponding SEAP values to control for variations in transduction efficiency.

Quantitative PCR

Total RNAs from cultured human cortical neurons were extracted using a RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen Sciences, Inc.) and quantified using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer (NanoDrop 2000, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). RNA was reverse-transcribed using a high capacity cDNA reverse transcription kit (Applied Biosystems). cDNAs were amplified with PowerUpTM SYBR Green Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) on a StepOnePlusTM system (Applied Biosystems). The amounts of cDNA within each sample were normalized to 18sRNA or glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH). Sequences for primer set were used: Human Drp1: (F) 5'-CGGAATCAAGAAGCGACCT-3' and (R) 5'-ACAGCCATCCCCATCCACT-3, Human Fis1: (F) 5'-GGAGGAGAGGACGAGGAGA-3' and (R) 5'-CTTGCTGTCCTCGGCTTCT-3', Human Mfn1: (F) 5'-TGGATGCTTATGCGGAAGG-3' and (R) 5'-AGGACCTGCTGCTGCATCT-3', Mfn2: (F) 5'-TTGTGTTTGGATGACCGCAG-3' and (R) 5'-TGAGGTAGTCGTAGCCGAAG-3'

Immunoblot Assay

Protein lysates obtained from cultured human cortical neurons were separated on 4-20% gradient SDS-PAGE and subsequently transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes. Membranes were blocked in PBS containing 0.05% (v/v) Tween-20 and 5% (w/v) bovine serum albumin to prevent nonspecific binding. Following blocking, membranes were incubated with primary antibodies targeting SIRT1 (rabbit polyclonal, #2310, Cell Signaling Technology), PGC-1 α (rabbit polyclonal, NBP1-04676, Novus Biologicals), MAP2 (rabbit polyclonal, #4542, Cell Signaling Technology),

VGLUT1 (mouse monoclonal, N28/9, Abcam), Synapsin I (rabbit monoclonal, ab254349, Abcam), TBR1 (rabbit monoclonal, ab183032, Abcam), SATB1 (rabbit monoclonal, ab92446, Abcam), and β -actin (HRP-conjugated rabbit monoclonal, 13E5, Cell Signaling Technology). After washing three times, membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-linked secondary antibodies against rabbit or mouse IgG (Amersham Biosciences). Immunoreactive bands were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence reagents (Thermo Scientific) and captured on X-ray film (Amersham Bioscience Corp.). Band intensities were quantified using ImageJ software, and densitometric values represent the mean of minimum three independent experiments.

Statistics

Quantitative data are presented as the mean \pm s.e.m. Statistical significance was assessed either via an unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test or nonparametric Mann-Whitney U-test for two-group comparison or an ANOVA test with Tukey's HSD post hoc analysis for comparison of more than three groups.

Results

This study investigated the effects of phosphatidylserine (PS) purity on neuronal function using human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived cortical neurons, examining PS at purities of 50%, 70%, and 80%. Additionally, the role of PS in mitigating Alzheimer's disease (AD)-like pathology was assessed using an amyloid-beta 1-42 ($A\beta_{42}$) peptide model. The findings demonstrate how PS purity influences critical protein expression, mitochondrial quality control, and neuroprotection.

Effects of PS Purity on SIRT1 and PGC-1 α Expression in hESC-Derived Cortical Neurons

Immunoblot analysis confirmed the developmental stage specific characters and neuronal identity of the cultured hESC-derived cortical neurons (Figure 1A,B). Expressed protein levels of immunoblotting of the synaptic markers VGLUT and Synapsin I indicate that synaptic integrity was preserved (Figure 1A,B). Furthermore, expression of MAP2, TBR1, and SATB2 confirmed the cortical identity and differentiation of these neurons, indicating they are functionally active and suitable for further analysis (Figure 1A,B). Immunoblot analysis assessed the expression of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α , proteins involved in cellular aging and metabolic regulation, in neurons treated with PS at 50%, 70%, and 80% purity (Figure 1C). The results indicate a purity-dependent increase in SIRT1 and PGC-1 α expression with higher PS purities, suggesting that increased PS purity promotes the expression of proteins. Quantification of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α expression levels showed a statistically significant increase in SIRT1 and PGC-1 α with higher PS purity levels, particularly at 80% (Figure 1D,E).

SIRT1-Dependent Regulation of PGC-1 α Expression by PS in hESC-Derived Cortical Neurons

Immunoblot analysis showed the effects of SIRT1 knockdown on PGC-1 α expression in neurons treated with 80% PS. Lenti-shRNA-Sirt1 was used to reduce SIRT1 expression, followed by treatment with 80% purity PS (Figure 2A). The results showed a decrease in PGC-1 α expression with SIRT1 knockdown, which is partially restored with PS treatment, indicating that PS mediates PGC-1 α expression through SIRT1 (Figure 2A–C). Quantification of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α protein demonstrated that SIRT1 expression is significantly reduced with Lenti-shRNA-Sirt1, and PS treatment could restore SIRT1 levels to some extent (Figure 2B). Additionally, PGC-1 α expression was shown to be SIRT1-dependent, as indicated by the significant decrease in its levels upon SIRT1 knockdown, partially recovered with PS treatment (Figure 2C). The Secrete-Pair™ Dual Luminescence Assay was employed to measure live PGC-1 α promoter activity without sacrificing cells and to observe changes in activity over time (Figure 2D). The PGC-1 α promoter (1.3 kb from TSS) drives the expression of Gaussia Luciferase (GLuc) as a signal reporter, with Secreted Alkaline Phosphatase (SEAP) acting as a normalization control for assay accuracy as illustrated in Figure 2D. The assay results showed the normalized GLuc signal for neurons treated with Lenti-shRNA-Sirt1 and 80% PS, indicating that

PGC-1 α promoter activity is SIRT1-dependent and upregulated with PS treatment (Figure 2E). Additionally, the effects of treatment with PS (80%) on Day 4, 6, and 8 were evaluated to observe changes in *PGC-1 α* promoter activity. The time-dependent increase in *PGC-1 α* promoter activity demonstrated sustained activation over time (Figure 2F).

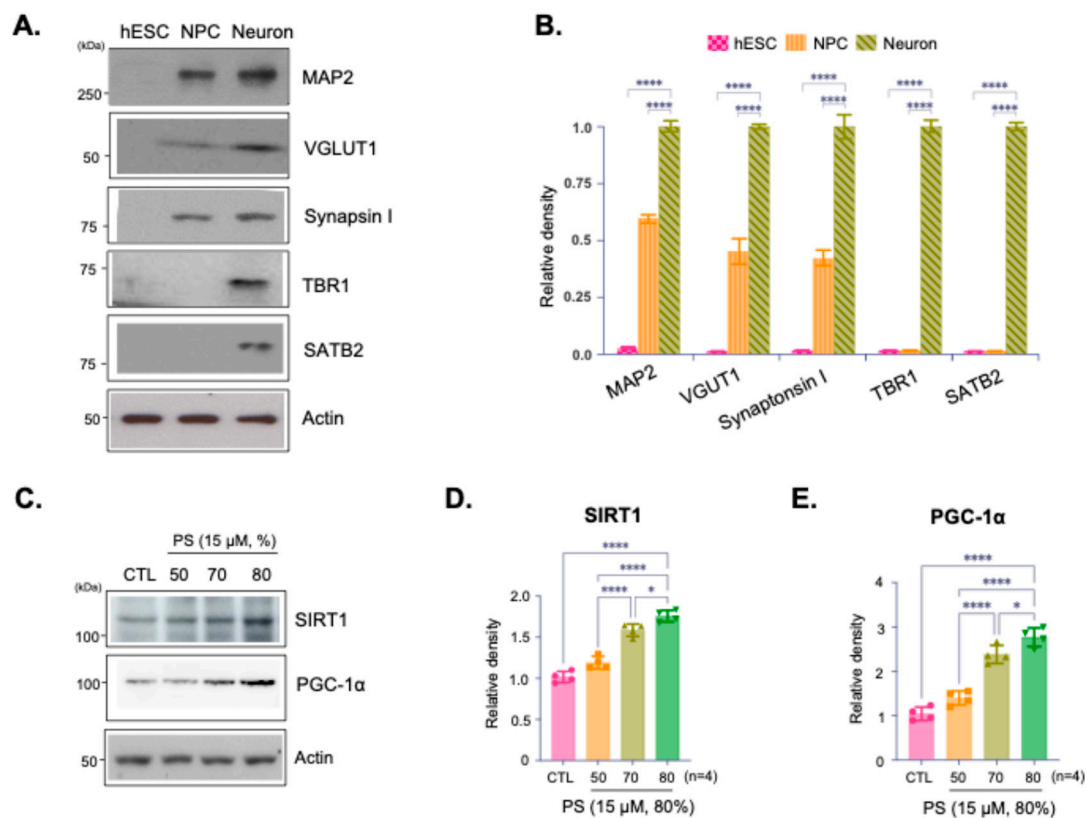


Figure 1. Effects of Phosphatidylserine (PS) purity on SIRT1 and PGC-1 α expression in hESC-derived cortical neurons. (A) Immunoblot analysis of cultured hESC-derived cortical neurons assessed the expression of MAP1, VGLUT, Synapsin I, TBR1, and SATB2 confirming that both cortical identity and synaptic integrity were preserved in the neurons. (B) Quantification of relative protein density from Immunoblots normalized to actin. (C) Immunoblot analysis of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α protein expression in hESC-derived cortical neurons treated with PS (15 μ M) at different purities (50%, 70%, and 80%) and a control (CTL). (D and E) Quantification of relative SIRT1 (D) and PGC-1 α (E) protein density from Immunoblots normalized to actin. Data are presented as means \pm SEM, with $n=4$ biological replicates. Statistical significance is indicated as follows: * $p < 0.05$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

Protective Effects of PS Purity on SIRT1 and PGC-1 α Expression in an AD Model

Representative images and quantification of cell viability in hESC-derived cortical neurons treated with A β_{42} peptide (10 μ M) to simulate AD-like pathology, with or without PS at varying purities (Figure 3A). Images shows propidium iodide (PI) staining for cell death, with PI-positive cells indicating cytotoxicity (Figure 3A). Quantification showed that PS treatment significantly reduces A β_{42} -induced cell death, with 80% purity providing the most effective neuroprotection (Figure 3B). Immunoblot analysis of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α expression in neurons treated with A β_{42} and PS at different purities (Figure 3C–E). A β_{42} treatment reduced the expression of these proteins however, PS treatment, particularly at both 70% and 80% purities, mitigated this reduction, suggesting that PS helps preserve critical proteins associated with cellular health. Quantitative analysis of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α levels normalized to actin showed that treatment of A β_{42} significantly reduces SIRT1 and PGC-1 α expression, while PS treatment, especially at 70% and 80%, restores their levels, demonstrating its protective effect against AD-like pathology (Figure 3D,E).

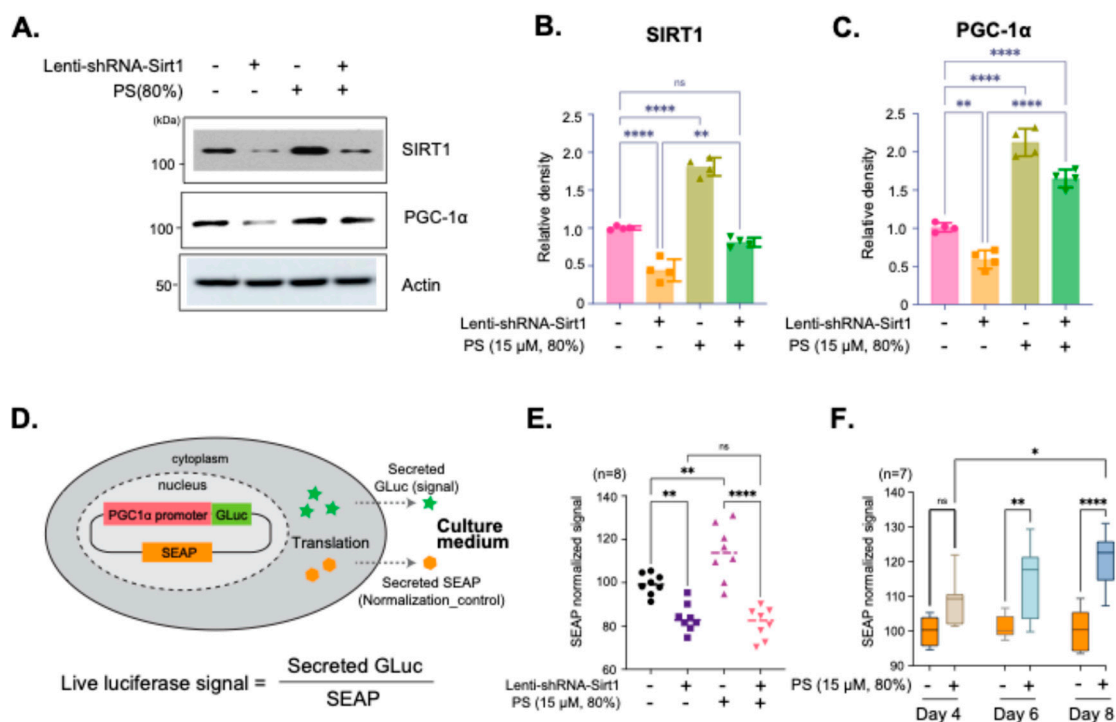


Figure 2. SIRT1-dependent regulation of PGC-1α expression by PS (15 μM, 80%) in hESC-derived cortical neurons. (A) Immunoblot images of SIRT1 and PGC-1α protein expression in hESC-derived cortical neurons. Cells were treated with Lenti-shRNA-Sirt1 to knock down SIRT1 expression and subsequently treated with 80% purity PS (15 μM). (B and C) Quantification of relative SIRT1 (B) and PGC-1α (C) protein density, normalized to actin. (D) Schematic illustration of the SecretE-Pair™ Dual Luminescence Assay used to measure PGC-1α promoter activity. The PGC-1α promoter drives expression of Gaussia Luciferase (GLuc) as a signal reporter, while Secreted Alkaline Phosphatase (SEAP) is used as a normalization control. (E) Quantification of PGC-1α promoter activity in hESC-derived cortical neurons after treatment with Lenti-shRNA-Sirt1 and 80% purity PS (15 μM). The GLuc signal, normalized by SEAP, shows Sirt1-dependent PGC-1α promoter activity. (F) Time-dependent measurement of PGC-1α promoter activity following PS treatment (15 μM, 80%) at Day 4, 6 and 8. Data are presented as means ± SEM, with sample sizes as indicated in each panel. Statistical significance is indicated as follows: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001.

PS-Induced Mitochondrial Quality Control via SIRT1 and PGC-1α in an AD Model

Measurement of mitochondrial superoxide levels using mitoSOX staining, showing oxidative stress in neurons treated with Aβ₄₂ and various purities of PS (Figure 4A). Higher PS purity significantly reduced oxidative stress, as indicated by the decrease in mitoSOX intensity, with 80% purity showing the most effective reduction (Figure 4A). qPCR analysis of the mitochondrial fission-related genes Drp1 (Figure 4B) and Fis1 (Figure 4C), both of which are upregulated under Aβ₄₂-treatment, and mitochondrial fusion-related genes Mfn1 (Figure 4D) and Mfn2 (Figure 4E), both of which are downregulated under Aβ₄₂-treatment suggesting mitochondrial dysfunction, were quantitatively investigated with various purities of PS. PS treatment, particularly at 70% and 80% purities, restores their levels, supporting mitochondrial fission and fusion, and its integrity stress (Figure 4B–E). Summary diagram of the proposed mechanism, indicating that PS at higher purities (up to 80%) mitigates Aβ₄₂-induced toxicity and oxidative stress by enhancing SIRT1 expression, which regulates PGC-1α (Figure 4F). This pathway promotes mitochondrial quality control and sustains neuronal health.

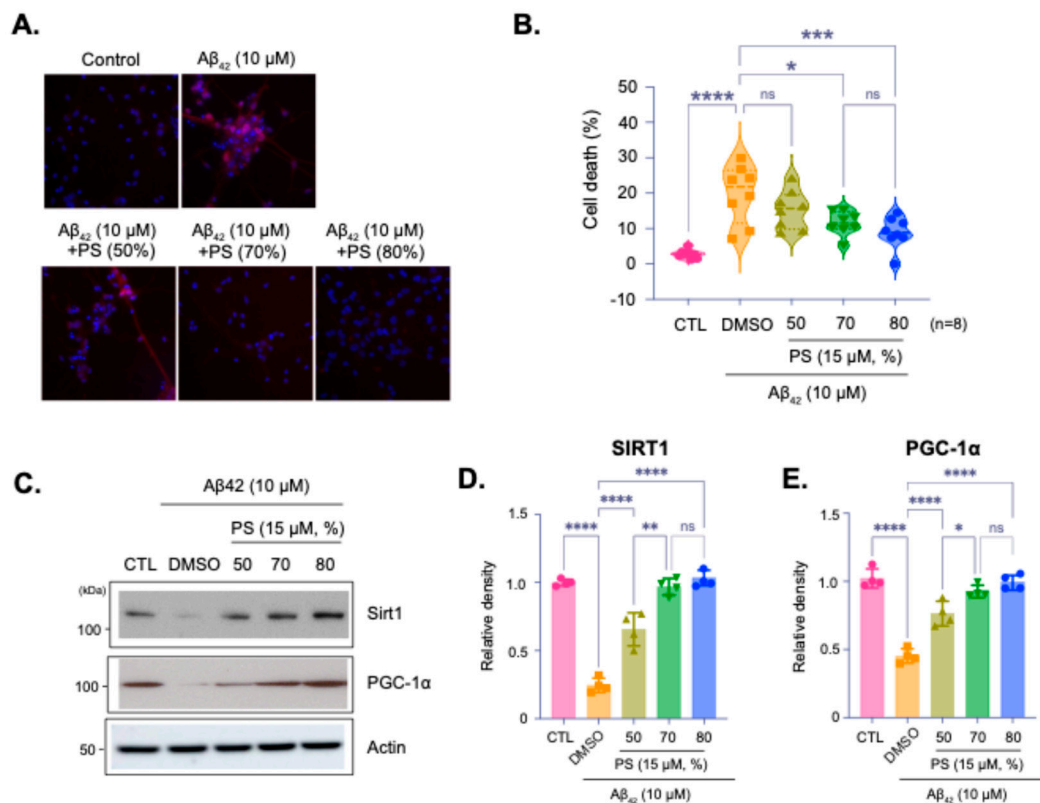


Figure 3. Protective effects of PS purity on SIRT1 and PGC-1α expression in an Alzheimer's Disease (AD) Model. (A) Representative images of hESC-derived cortical neurons treated with Aβ₄₂ peptide (10 μM) to induce AD-like conditions, followed by treatment with PS at varying purities (50%, 70%, and 80%). Cells were stained with propidium iodide (PI) to assess cell viability, with PI-positive cells indicating cell death. (B) Quantification of cell death percentage based on PI staining. (C) Immunoblot analysis of SIRT1 and PGC-1α protein expression under Aβ₄₂ treatment, with and without PS at different purities. (D and E) Quantification of relative SIRT1 (D) and PGC-1α (E) protein density from immunoblot, normalized to actin. Data are presented as means ± SEM, with sample sizes as indicated in each panel. Statistical significance is indicated as follows: ns - non-significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001.

Discussion

This study highlights the potential of phosphatidylserine (PS) in preserving neuronal health through purity-dependent modulation of key regulatory proteins, specifically SIRT1 and PGC-1α, using human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived cortical neurons. The Rosette Neural Aggregate (RONA) method is known as efficiently mimicking the human cortex by differentiating hESCs into functionally mature neuron complex using timed retinoic acid application (Figure 1A,B) [3,29,30]. This culture allows to effectively replicate human cortical architecture and reliable testing of chemical efficacy and neurotoxicity in a controlled environment [3,29–31]. By integrating this system, our data underscore the importance of PS purity in neuronal function, showing that higher PS purity enhances neuroprotective pathways, attenuates AD-like pathology, and supports mitochondrial quality control, providing insights into how PS purity could influence neurodegenerative disease progression. Consistent with prior studies demonstrating that SIRT1 plays a critical role in cellular aging, metabolic regulation, and neuroprotection, we observed a significant, purity-dependent increase in SIRT1 expression [32–34]. Specifically, 80% PS purity resulted in the highest levels of SIRT1 and PGC-1α, a transcriptional coactivator regulated by SIRT1 that potentially enhances mitochondrial biogenesis and function (Figure 1C–E). This finding aligns with previous research suggesting that SIRT1-mediated upregulation of PGC-1α can contribute to neuroprotection by

promoting mitochondrial health and reducing oxidative stress [32,34,35]. This effect of PS purity suggests that PS enhances the SIRT1-PGC-1 α axis, potentially mitigating age-related declines in these proteins in cortical neurons.

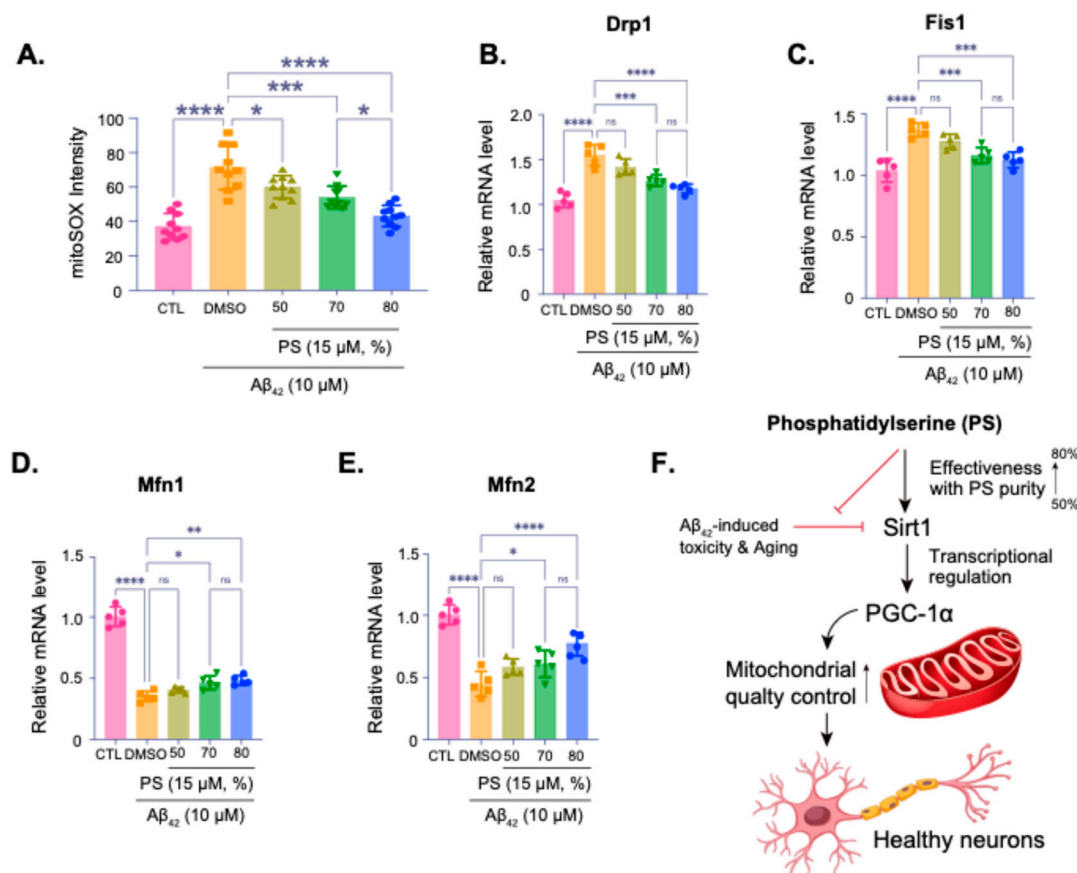


Figure 4. Phosphatidylserine-Induced mitochondrial quality control via SIRT1 and PGC-1 α in an AD model. (A) MitoSOX assay quantifying mitochondrial oxidative stress by measuring superoxide levels in hESC-derived cortical neurons exposed to A β_{42} (10 μ M) with varying levels of PS purity (50%, 70%, 80%). (B-E) qPCR analysis of Drp1 (B) and Fis1 (C) mRNA levels, genes associated with mitochondrial fission, Mfn1 (D) and Mfn2 (E) mRNA levels, genes associated with mitochondrial fusion. (F) Summary diagram illustrating the proposed mechanism: PS at higher purities mitigates A β_{42} -induced toxicity and oxidative stress by enhancing SIRT1 expression, which in turn regulates PGC-1 α . This pathway promotes mitochondrial quality control, supporting healthy neuronal function. Data are presented as means \pm SEM, with sample sizes as indicated in each panel. Statistical significance is indicated as follows: ns – non-significant, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001, **** p < 0.0001.

To further investigate the regulatory relationship between SIRT1 and PGC-1 α , we conducted experiments using SIRT1 knockdown, revealing that PS-induced Pgc-1 α expression is indeed SIRT1-dependent (Figure 2A–C). This SIRT1-mediated modulation of Pgc-1 α is critical, as PGC-1 α is known for its role in mitochondrial quality control, which is essential in high-energy-demanding cells such as neurons [33–35]. Our Secrete-PairTM Dual Luminescence Assay, used to measure PGC-1 α activity, demonstrated that PS treatment activates the PGC-1 α promoter in a SIRT1-dependent manner, supporting previous findings that SIRT1 can regulate PGC-1 α transcriptionally (Figure 2D–F) [33–35]. This observation provides evidence that PS exerts its effects on mitochondrial health through a SIRT1-PGC-1 α regulatory axis, emphasizing the relevance of PS purity in therapeutic strategies or supplements targeting mitochondrial dysfunction [32,34,36].

The neuroprotective effects of PS were further substantiated in an A β_{42} -induced AD model, where we observed that PS, particularly at 70% and 80% purities, mitigated A β_{42} -induced cytotoxicity, as demonstrated by reduced cell death (Figure 3A-B). These findings corroborate prior

studies suggesting that SIRT1 and PGC-1 α play protective roles against AD pathology [33,35,37]. Notably, treatment with higher than 70% PS purity counteracted the A β 42-induced downregulation of SIRT1 and PGC-1 α , indicating that PS not only preserves neuronal viability but supports the expression of essential proteins in the face of neurotoxic insults (Figure 3C–E). This suggests that PS supplementation, particularly at high purities, may serve as a viable approach to mitigate early AD pathology by modulating critical proteins involved in cellular health [33,36,38].

Given the observed effects on mitochondrial regulators, we explored the impact of PS on mitochondrial quality control in the A β 42-treated neurons. MitoSOX staining revealed a significant reduction in mitochondrial oxidative stress with increasing PS purity, with the highest purity (80%) showing the most pronounced effect (Figure 4A). Additionally, our qPCR data indicated that PS treatment modulated the expression of mitochondrial fission (Drp1 and Fis1) and fusion (Mfn1 and Mfn2) genes, which are often dysregulated in neurodegenerative conditions, including AD (Figure 4B–E) [34,39,40]. Previous studies suggest that mitochondrial dynamics are critical for maintaining mitochondrial health and neuronal survival, and the observed restoration of fission/fusion gene expression with high-purity PS points to its role in promoting mitochondrial stability and function [33,34,39]. Our findings thus extend the current understanding of PS's neuroprotective role in the human cortical neuron model, proposing that PS purity is a key determinant in modulating mitochondrial homeostasis in AD-like conditions (Figure 4F).

Author Contributions: S.M.J., S.C., Y.S.L., H.J., and S.U.K. designed the study and wrote the paper. H.J. and S.U.K. performed hESC-culture, S.M.J., S.C., E.J.K., T.D.K., and J.S. performed immunoblot and qPCR with quantification on non-treated hESC-derived neuron culture. S.M.J., S.C., J.Y.L., and E.J.K performed immunoblot and qPCR with quantification on A β 42-induced AD model. S.C. and S.U.K. performed luciferase assay with quantification. Y.S.L., H.J. and S.U.K. collected data and performed statistic review. H.J. and S.U.K. designed visualization of summary.

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Conflicts of interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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