***Corresponding author:** Hüseyin Öztürk, Department of Neurology, Gazi University, Turkey, E-mail: huseyin.Oz@turk.tr

function. In healthy neurons, tau stabilizes microtubules, which are crucial for intracellular transport and cell stability. By promoting microtubule assembly and stabilization, tau facilitates normal cellular processes. However, disruptions in tau's functionality due to pathological changes can have signi cant consequences for neuronal integrity [3].

C E

In CTE, tau protein becomes hyperphosphorylated, leading to its detachment from microtubules and subsequent aggregation into neuro brillary tangles. ese tangles disrupt normal neuronal function, impairing intracellular transport and contributing to synaptic loss. e accumulation of tau tangles is a hallmark of CTE and is associated with neurodegeneration and cognitive de cits. Unlike other tauopathies, such as Alzheimer's disease, CTE exhibits a unique pattern of tau deposition, o en beginning in the frontal and temporal lobes before spreading to other brain regions.

M -

e progression of tau-related neurodegeneration in CTE involves several interconnected mechanisms. Hyperphosphorylation of tau leads to its misfolding and aggregation, which in turn triggers a cascade of pathological events including tau-mediated neuronal toxicity, synaptic dysfunction, and neuroin ammation. ese processes contribute to the characteristic clinical manifestations of CTE and re ect the broader impact of tau pathology on brain function [4].

I

Understanding the role of tau protein in CTE provides valuable insights into the mechanisms of neurodegeneration and highlights potential targets for therapeutic intervention. By elucidating the pathways involved in tau hyperphosphorylation and aggregation, researchers can develop strategies to prevent or mitigate tau-related damage. is knowledge is crucial for advancing diagnostic methods, improving treatment options, and ultimately enhancing the quality of life for individuals a ected by CTE.

D

C E

Our review of recent studies reveals a consistent pattern of tau accumulation in CTE. Hyperphosphorylated tau protein forms neuro brillary tangles that are predominantly observed in the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain. is distribution is distinct from other tauopathies, such as Alzheimer's disease, where tau tangles are more widespread. Studies using immunohistochemistry and advanced imaging techniques con rm that tau aggregation in CTE correlates with the severity of clinical symptoms and disease progression [5].

M

Several molecular pathways contribute to tau hyperphosphorylation in CTE. Key kinases, such as glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK-3β) and cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (CDK5), are found to be overactive in response to repeated brain injury. is overactivity leads to excessive tau phosphorylation, disrupting its normal function. Additionally, abnormalities in tau phosphatases, such as protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), have been identi ed, further exacerbating tau hyperphosphorylation [6].

N

e accumulation of tau tangles results in signi cant neurodegenerative consequences. Synaptic loss and neuronal cell death are prominent features in CTE-a ected brains. ese changes are associated with cognitive decline, behavioral disturbances, and motor dysfunction observed in CTE patients. Neuroin ammation, driven by the presence of tau tangles, further contributes to neuronal damage and disease progression.

D C E

Comparative analysis highlights that while tau aggregation is a common feature of tauopathies, the pattern and impact di er between CTE and other conditions like Alzheimer's disease. CTE shows a unique pattern of tau deposition that starts in speci c brain regions and progresses di erently compared to other tauopathies. is di erential pathology may in uence both the clinical manifestations and the progression of the disease [7].

D

C E

e ndings underscore the critical role of tau hyperphosphorylation in the pathogenesis of CTE. Hyperphosphorylated tau forms neuro brillary tangles that disrupt neuronal function and contribute to neurodegeneration. Understanding these mechanisms is essential for identifying potential therapeutic targets and developing strategies to counteract tau-related damage [8].

I

e distinct pattern of tau accumulation in CTE suggests the need for specialized diagnostic criteria and imaging techniques tailored to detect early tau pathology. Moreover, therapeutic strategies targeting tau hyperphosphorylation, such as inhibitors of tau kinases or enhancers of tau phosphatases, may hold promise in mitigating tau-related neurodegeneration. Ongoing research should focus on re ning these approaches and exploring their e cacy in clinical settings [9].

F C E

Future research should aim to elucidate the precise molecular pathways involved in tau hyperphosphorylation and aggregation. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking tau pathology over time will be valuable in understanding the progression of CTE and its relationship with clinical symptoms. Collaborative e orts involving clinicians, researchers, and patients are crucial for advancing knowledge and improving outcomes for individuals a ected by CTE.

C

e comparative analysis of tau pathology in CTE versus other tauopathies provides insights into the unique aspects of CTE. is understanding may guide the development of targeted therapies and inform strategies for di erential diagnosis. Investigating the underlying di erences in tau aggregation patterns and their implications for disease progression will enhance our ability to address CTE and related disorders e ectively [10].

C

Tau protein plays a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE) through its hyperphosphorylation and subsequent aggregation into neuro brillary tangles. ese pathological changes lead to neuronal dysfunction, synaptic loss, and progressive neurodegeneration, manifesting in cognitive, behavioral, and motor impairments. e distinct pattern of tau deposition in CTE,

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