The next step is to determine if the reduction in glucose supply causes an increase in the APP expression as described in the literature. If this hypothesis is validated, it could allow us to have a new level of APP expression: the overexpression one. This hypothesis is critical to determine if modifications found in ex vivo glucose restrictions can be related to molecular changes found in Alzheimer’s disease and Down syndrome. Nevertheless, we can already conclude that APP expression and glucose metabolism are indeed linked in the hippocampus and that further investigations need to be conducted in the future to better understand this relationship.