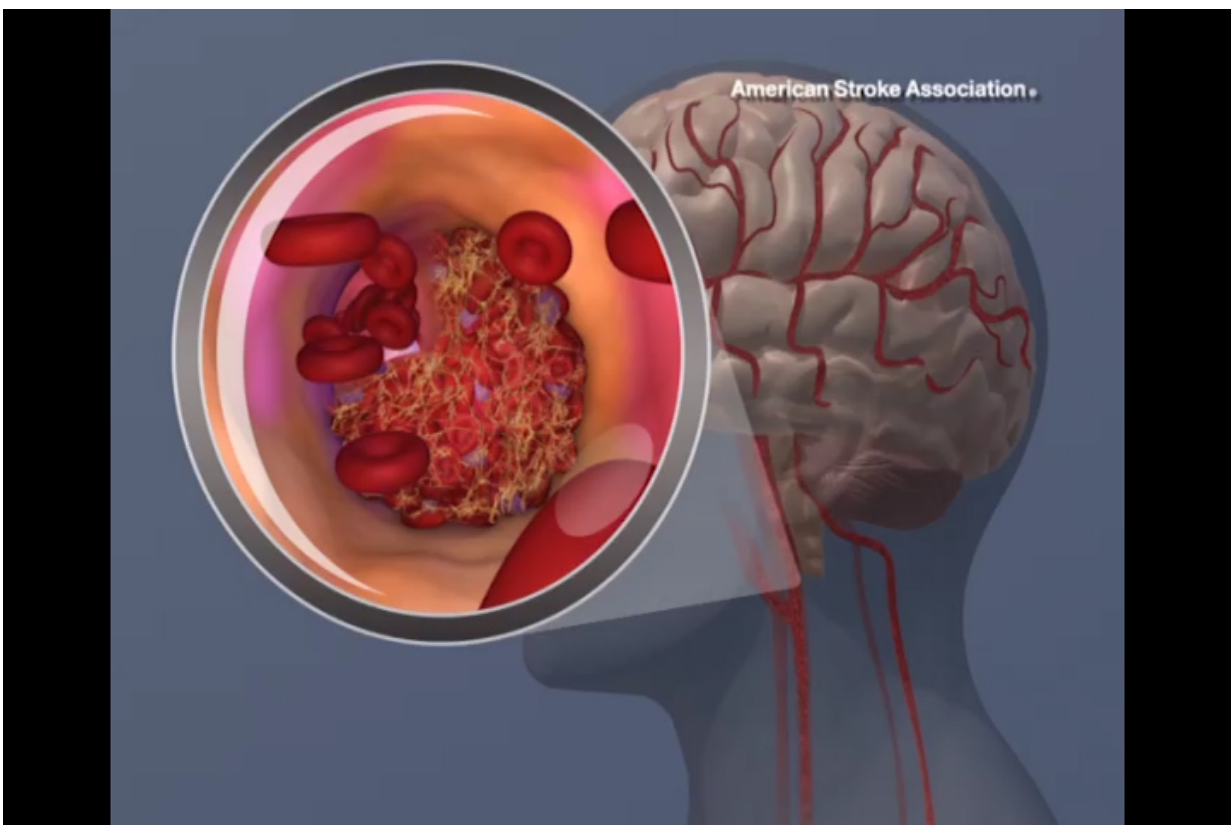


Potential new treatment strategy for neuroinflammation related to severe type of stroke

April 17 2017



A blood clot forming in the carotid artery. Credit: American Heart Association

Scientists have discovered a potential new treatment strategy to reduce the effects of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH), a severe form of stroke

where a blood vessel bursts and bleeds into the brain, causing life-threatening edema and neuroinflammation. Using mice, they found that a ligand of the TSP0 protein called etifoxine reduces inflammation and brain edema in animal models. This research has been published online in *The FASEB Journal*.

"Targeting TSP0 can restrict neuroinflammation and brain edema after ICH," said Qiang Liu, Ph.D., a researcher involved in the work at the Department of Neurology, Barrow Neurological Institute, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, in Phoenix, Arizona. "TSP0 ligands have the potential to serve as a new remedy for ICH."

Liu and colleagues made their discovery after inducing ICH in mice by administration of known effectors, with or without etoxifine. Etifoxine reduced leukocyte infiltration into the brain and microglial production of interleukin-6 and [tumor necrosis factor](#) alpha, both hallmarks of ICH. The [ligand](#) improved blood-brain-barrier integrity and diminished cell death.

"This is a very provocative new lead on ICH," said Thoru Pederson, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief of *The FASEB Journal*. "A cytokine axis in ICH is not new, but the notion that this TSP0 ligand can do what it does is new, and very promising."

More information: Minshu Li, Honglei Ren, Kevin N. Sheth, Fu-Dong Shi, and Qiang Liu. A TSP0 ligand attenuates brain injury after intracerebral hemorrhage. *FASEB J.* [DOI: 10.1096/fj.201601377RR](https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.201601377RR)

Provided by Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

Citation: Potential new treatment strategy for neuroinflammation related to severe type of stroke

(2017, April 17) retrieved 19 November 2023 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-04-potential-treatment-strategy-neuroinflammation-severe.html>

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