Evidence for noradrenergic neuronal damage in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE)

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Technology description

Useful for Multiple Sclerosis and Optic Neuritis therapeutics, UIC inventors have shown noradrenergic neuron is damaged in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE)

A demyelinating disease (DD) is any disease of the nervous system in which the myelin sheath of neurons is damaged. DD of the central nervous system such as Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Optic Neuritis typically have no cure. MS is an idiopathic disease of suspected autoimmune cause, in which the body's immune response attacks a person's central nervous system, leading to demyelination.

It has a prevalence that ranges between 2 and 150 per 100,000.Treatments attempt to return function after an attack, prevent new attacks, and prevent disability.

UIC inventors have shown noradrenergic neuron is damaged in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE). This discovery has potential for therapeutics for Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

Application area

Potential therapy for Multiple Scleroris and other demyelinating disease

Advantages

This is the first discovery that noradrenergic neurons are damaged in MS and its animal model EAE

Institution

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Inventors

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