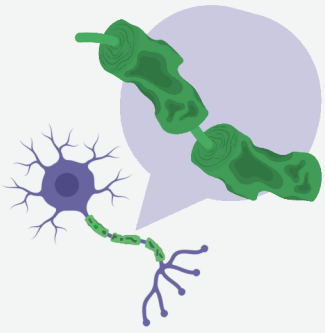
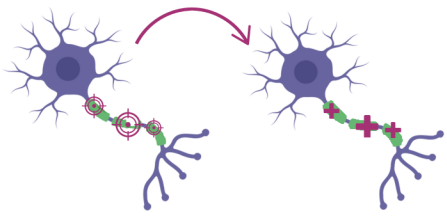
Researchers find new therapeutic targets for MS

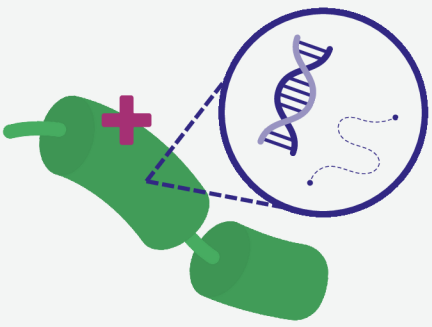
A new study discovered new potential therapeutic targets for Multiple Sclerosis (MS). These serve as a starting point for the development of new treatments regarding tissue recovery.



MS is a chronic disease in which the immune system mistakenly attacks the central nervous system. This leads to lesions with localized inflammation, causing damage to the myelin.

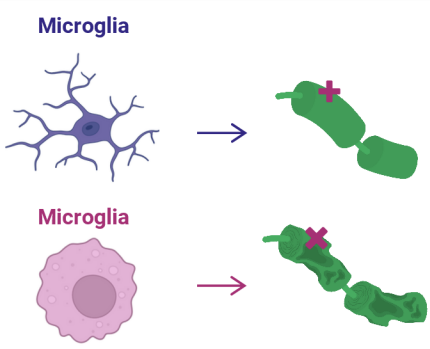
To date there are no regenerative treatments for MS. Therefore, researchers at the NIN identified potential target that can promote MS recovery.

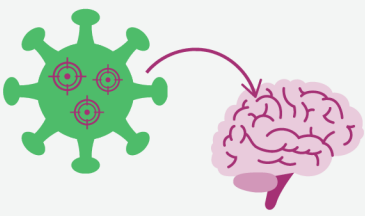




To do so, they investigated MS lesions in brain tissue with differing recovery potential. Looking into areas were myelin had naturally recovered and was still actively recovering made it able to find genes and pathways associated with myelin repair.

This research shows that the appearance of immune cells of the central nervous system, the microglia, play a pivotal role in the success of tissue recovery.





With this information, these targets can be delivered in a cell-specific way to the brain, using safe inactive viruses. Their ability to promote recovery can be tested in MS models.

These findings can be a source of information for researchers globally to develop new therapies to aid tissue recovery in MS.

Why is this important?

Current effective treatments are solely focused on preventing new MS lesions. The current findings provide numerous angles to investigate and potentially develop treatments that can promote repair of damaged brain tissue.

Click here for more information and the complete press release

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