Conférence

CRCHUM

Université de Montréal

AXE NEUROSCIENCES

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Myeloid cell regulation of central nervous system remyelination

The decline in efficiency of remyelination with aging in multiple sclerosis (MS) contributes to clinical progression, for which there is an unmet therapeutic need. However, there is a critical gap in understanding the mechanisms underpinning the efficiency of remyelination. CNS myeloid cells in MS lesions, which comprise of resident microglia and blood monocyte-derived cells, together are considered to regulate remyelination efficiency. Work by my lab and others have highlighted the distinct roles of microglia in this process, however the specific roles of monocytes is unclear. Monocytes are dysregulated and increased with aging and in MS, and are abundant in MS lesions. Here I will discuss our new work identifying the roles of monocytes in regulating remyelination efficiency, using a combination of transgenic manipulation of monocytes in mice, transcriptomics, and MS monocyte analyses. We identify non redundant roles of monocytes in remyelination and novel therapeutic targets to increase remyelination efficiency in MS.

Le vendredi 18 octobre 12 h à 13 h

Pavillon C - C.07.7105
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L'AUDACE DE CHERCHER PLUS LOIN

Séminaire organisé par Nicole Leclerc
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