

## LECTURE

## Effect of Glatiramer Acetate on Peripheral Blood Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Phosphorylated TrkB Levels in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis

Buzoianu Anca Dana<sup>2</sup>, Văcăraş Vitalie<sup>1</sup>, Major Zoltán Zsigmond<sup>2</sup>, Mureşanu Fior Dafin<sup>1</sup>, Krausz Ludovic Tibor<sup>2</sup>, and Mărginean Ioan<sup>1</sup>

Special Issue on Controversies in Neurology. From the 10th World Congress on Controversies in Neurology (CONy), Lisbon, Portugal. 17–20 March 2016.

## Abstract

Glatiramer acetate (GA) is one of the most widely used disease-modifying drugs for the treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis; is assumed to have inductor effects on neurotrophic factor expression. One of these neurotrophic factor systems is the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)/receptor tyrosine kinase B (TrkB) pathway. Peripheral blood is thought to contain soluble BDNF, and some blood cells express TrkB. We attempted to determine whether GA treatment leads to changes in plasma BDNF levels and TrkB activation. Such a phenomenon are relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis patients is significantly reduced; GA treatment is not influencing peripheral BDNF levels, after one year of sustained therapy, not from the point of view of total free BDNF nor the phosphorylated TrkB.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosciences, Babeş Street no. 43, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hațieganu", ClujNapoca, Romania

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Clinical Pharmacology, Pasteur Street no. 6, New building, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hațieganu", Cluj-Napoca, Romania Citation: Dana et al. Effect of Glatiramer Acetate on Peripheral Blood Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Phosphorylated TrkB Levels in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. International Journal of Clinical Neurosciences and Mental Health 2016; 3(Suppl. 1):L12

Published: 16 March 2016

**Open Access Publication** Available at http://ijcnmh.arc-publishing.org

© 2016 Dana et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

