Recent work by King et al. identified a novel role for the necroptosis inhibitor, necrostatin-1, in limiting neurovascular injury in tissue culture models of hemorrhagic injury. In the present study, they tested the hypothesis that necrostatin-1 reduces neurovascular injury after collagenase-induced intracerebral hemorrhage ICH in mice. Necrostatin-1 significantly reduced hematoma volume by 54% at 72 h after-ICH, as compared to either sham-injured mice or mice administered an inactive, structural analogue of necrostatin-1. Necrostatin-1 also limited cell death by 48%, reduced bloodbrain barrier opening by 51%, attenuated edema development to sham levels, and improved neurobehavioral outcomes after ICH. These data suggest a potential clinical utility for necrostatin-1 and/or novel necroptosis inhibitors as an adjunct therapy to reduce neurological injury and improve patient outcomes after ICH ¹

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King MD, Whitaker-Lea WA, Campbell JM, Alleyne CH Jr, Dhandapani KM. Necrostatin-1 reduces neurovascular injury after intracerebral hemorrhage. Int J Cell Biol. 2014;2014:495817. doi: 10.1155/2014/495817. Epub 2014 Mar 6. PubMed PMID: 24729786; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3963111.

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