Vorinostat for Intracerebral Hemorrhage

Mice were administered with suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid (SAHA: vorinostat), or vehicle after an induction of ICH and acute neuronal death, glial activation, and neurological outcomes were assessed. SAHA-treated mice exhibited less neurodegeneration with concomitant improvement in neurological outcomes than vehicle-treated mice. Furthermore, SAHA downregulated glial activation and the expression of heme oxygenase-1, a stress-inducible enzyme that plays critical roles in neurological damage after ICH. Altogether, the data strongly suggest the role of epigenetic mechanisms in inducing neurological injury after ICH and raise the possible clinical utility of SAHA for therapeutic intervention after ICH [1)].

1)
Sukumari-Ramesh S, Alleyne CH Jr, Dhandapani KM. The Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Suberoylanilide Hydroxamic Acid (SAHA) Confers Acute Neuroprotection After Intracerebral Hemorrhage in Mice. Transl Stroke Res. 2016 Apr;7(2):141-8. doi: 10.1007/s12975-015-0421-y. Epub 2015 Sep 4. PubMed PMID: 26338677.

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