Decreased amyloid-β and increased neuronal hyperactivity by immunotherapy in Alzheimer's models.

Among the most promising approaches for treating Alzheimer's disease is immunotherapy with amyloid-β (Aβ)-targeting antibodies. Using in vivo two-photon imaging in mouse models, we found that two different antibodies to Aβ used for treatment were ineffective at repairing neuronal dysfunction and caused an increase in cortical hyperactivity. This unexpected finding provides a possible cellular explanation for the lack of cognitive improvement by immunotherapy in human studies.
TUM Einrichtung:
Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie; Institut für Neurowissenschaften

Occurences:
- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Institut für Neurowissenschaften > 2015
- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie > 2015

entries: