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## Characterizing the mode of action of beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonists: A therapeutic agent for Parkinson's disease

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The long acting Beta2 Adrenergic Receptor ( $\beta$ 2AR) Agonist salmeterol has been shown to be neuro-protective against the loss of dopaminergic neurons in animal models of Parkinson's disease (PD). Salmeterol was found to work by inhibiting the inflammatory response of microglial cells, a key cell in the pathogenesis of PD. Recently, super-long acting  $\beta$ 2AR agonists, vilanterol and indacaterol, have been described, and the objective of this study was to examine the effects of these super long-acting agonists on the inflammatory response of the microglial cell line BV-2, and compare their mode of action to that of salmeterol. We found that the dose-dependent inhibitory action of both indacaterol and vilanterol are similar to that of salmeterol with respects to the production of TNF-alpha by BV-2 cells stimulated with the inflammogen LPS. Conversely, we find that at higher concentrations indacaterol, vilanterol and salmeterol enhance IL-6 production and release by stimulated BV-2 cells, while lower concentrations exert an inhibitory effect on the IL-6 production and release. Furthermore, like salmeterol, indacaterol and vilanterol also exert their inhibitory effect on TNF- $\alpha$  production through the inhibition of NF-kB in a TAK-1 and Beta-arrestin-2-dependent manner. Interestingly, both these  $\beta$ 2AR agonists inhibit the classical and alternate pathways of NF-kB, but the kinetics of inhibition vary between pathways. These findings provide further insight into how  $\beta$ 2AR agonists work to reverse the CNS inflammation that occurs in Parkinson disease, and may provide a new and more effective therapeutic for PD.

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