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Ranolazina decrease inflammation and oxidative stress in neural cells in primary culture

Soraya L Valles, Adrian Jorda, Martin Aldasoro, Patricia Marchio, Constanza Aldasoro, Sol Guerra-Ojeda, M Dolores Mauricio and Jose M Vila
University of Valencia, Spain

Ranolazine is a piperazine drug used in heart attack. This drug deserves not only to be clinically studied but also registered as medicine in particular against serious diseases including cardiovascular disease and this drug has been approved by European Medicament Agency. Our group has demonstrated a decrease of inflammation and oxidative stress in neural cells of primary culture by adding A β 1-42 compared with control cells. Also, in this investigation we detect neural decrease in cell death induced by addition of the toxic peptide. Future studies looking for ranolazine action in other brain cells such as oligodendroglia or microglia will be assayed. Also, a clinical study of patients with Alzheimer's disease will be necessary.

Biography

Soraya L Valles are working as Assistant Professor in Department of Physiology, School of Medicine and University of Valencia, Spain. She is specialized in biochemical and molecular biology. Her areas of research interests are discovery of novel pharmaceutical products that can be developed to novel drugs in particular anticancer and Alzheimer's disease and discover the pathways produced by the drugs in illness as well as elucidating and understanding the mechanisms of action.

Lilian.valles@uv.es

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