

TRANSLATIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SEMINAR SERIES

The role of α -synuclein protein accumulation, oxidative stress, and dopaminergic neurodegeneration in equine pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID) and Parkinson's disease



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Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disease. Research in Parkinson's disease has primarily relied on models of chemically-induced dopaminergic neuronal loss and genetically altered mice and invertebrates. These models have proven inadequate in determining the molecular and genetic mechanisms underlying the spontaneous and gradual neuronal loss that occurs with sporadic PD. Horses with pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID, also referred to as equine Cushing's disease) present with a spontaneous, progressive, age-related disease with loss of dopaminergic neurons. We hypothesize that the pathogenesis of PPID may be mechanistically similar to that of PD, representing a model of spontaneous dopaminergic neurodegeneration.

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Monday, Noon

Small Animal Clinic Auditorium (SAC 80)
1008 West Hazelwood Drive
College of Veterinary Medicine



COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
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