## Involvement of Neuronal IL-1 $\beta$ in acquired brain lesions in a rat model of neonatal encephalopathy Savard et al., 2013 Presented by Charles Wasserman

# Outline Common sources of perinatal damage Infection/Inflammation Hypoxic Ischemia (HI) Study Methodology Study Findings Conclusion

#### IL-1β (Interleukin-1 beta)

- Protein that is encoded by the IL1B gene in humans.
- It is an important part of the inflammatory response.
- Also involved in cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis.
- Increased production of IL-1β causes a number of different autoinflammatory syndromes.

### Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)

- Expressed, in the CNS, in astrocyte cells.
- Involved in many CNS processes including repairing injuries in the CNS.
  - It helps form "glial scars"

#### Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)

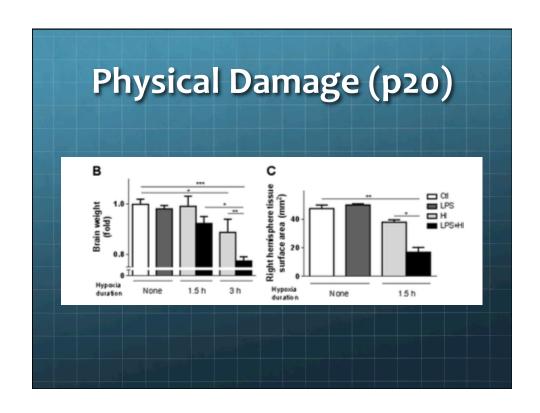
- Also known as lipoglycans and endotoxin.
- Large molecules found in bacteria and elicit strong immune response in animals.
- Causes inflammatory response and infection.

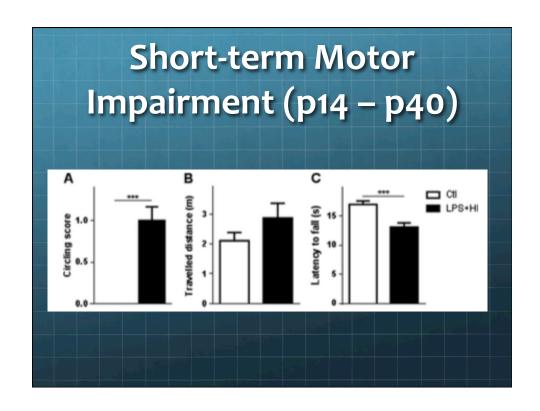
#### Hypoxic-Ischemia (HI)

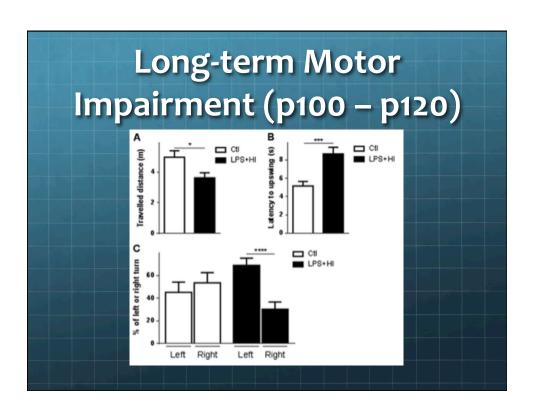
- Deprives the brain of oxygen, causing damage.
- Most commonly contributes in a transient nature along with infection/inflammation.
- In this study, rats were given surgery in which "ischemia was induced by a permanent ligature of the right common carotid artery under isoflurane."

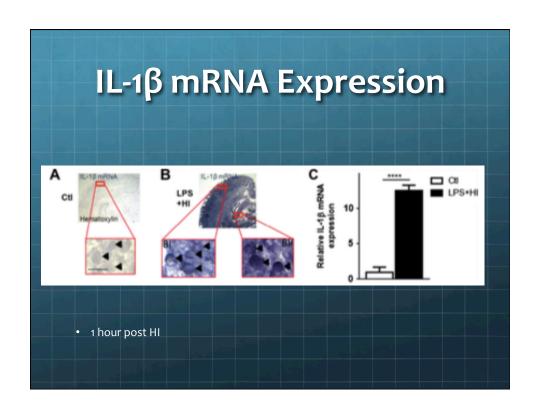
#### **Study Methodology**

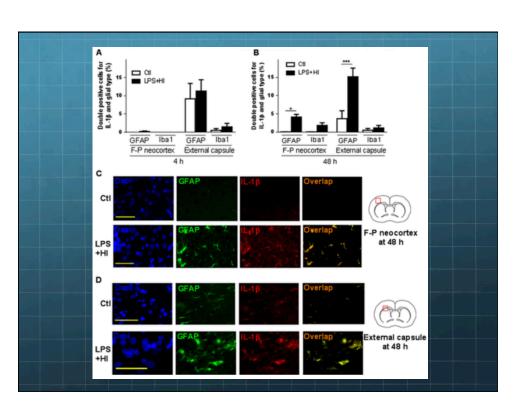
- Four randomized groups of P12 rat pups (equivalent in development to full-term human neonates).
  - Control Group
  - LPS injection only
  - HI surgery only
  - LPS injection and HI surgery
- Animals placed in an 8% O<sub>2</sub> Hypoxia chamber for 1.5 or 3 hours (removal from the chamber is time o)
- Animals euthanized at 4h(p12), 24h(p13), 48h(p14), and 8 days (p20) post HI.











## Summary of Findings Expression of IL-1β worsens inflammation and cerebral injury. This can result in later motor impairments

