

Carmustine decreases amyloid beta plaques

March 25 2013

Long term treatment by carmustine, a chemical relative of mustard gas and already used to treat some types of brain cancer, can decrease the amount of amyloid β and number of amyloid plaques in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. The research is published in Biomed Central's open access journal *BMC Medicine*.

Alzheimer's disease progressively destroys memory, language, and judgement of affected people. While deaths due to heart disease, stroke and cancer may be decreasing, the number of deaths each year due to Alzheimer's disease is on the increase. Accumulation of amyloid β plaques can be seen in the brain from early stages, even though the exact relationship between these plaques and Alzheimer's disease has not yet been firmly established.

Noticing that people with cancer tended not to get Alzheimer's disease, and vice versa, researchers from the Florida based Torrey Pines Institute for Molecular Studies screened a library of all FDA approved anti-[cancer drugs](#) for their ability to reduce amyloid β levels in cells expressing amyloid [precursor protein](#). From this screen they found that carmustine could decrease conversion of precursor protein to amyloid β levels by 60%. When tested in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease, long term treatment with carmustine was able to reduce amyloid β levels by 75%.

Discussing how this research could translate to humans Dr Madepalli Lakshmana, who led this study commented, "The level of carmustine needed to achieve reduction in amyloid β is much lower than the dose

already used in the treatment of some types of brain cancer. Also carmustine does not appear to act by activating [microglia](#) or by blocking secretases which reduces possible side effects seen with other anti-amyloid investigational [new drugs](#). While more work still needs to be done carmustine appears to be a powerful candidate drug for treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease."

More information: Striking reduction of amyloid plaque burden in an Alzheimer's mouse model after chronic administration of carmustine
Crystal D Hayes, Debleena Dey, Juan Pablo Palavicini, Hongjie Wang, Kshitij A Patkar, Dmitriy Minond, Adel Nefzi and Madepalli K Lakshmana *BMC Medicine* 2013, 11:81 [doi:10.1186/1741-7015-11-81](https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-11-81)

Commentary: Potential repurposing of oncology drugs for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, Wataru Araki *BMC Medicine* 2013, 11:82
[doi:10.1186/1741-7015-11-82](https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-11-82)

Provided by BioMed Central

Citation: Carmustine decreases amyloid beta plaques (2013, March 25) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-03-carmustine-decreases-amyloid-beta-plaques.html>

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