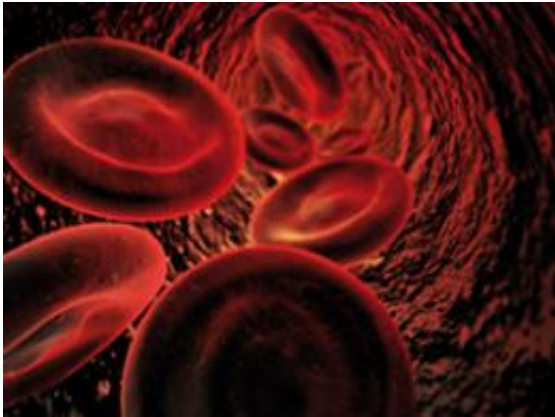


# Blood cell breakthrough could help save lives

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Cutting-edge research from the University of Reading has provided a crucial breakthrough in understanding how blood clots form. The results of the study, funded by the British Heart Foundation (BHF), could potentially lead to the development of new drugs to treat one of the world's biggest killer illnesses.

Cardiovascular diseases, which include [heart](#) attacks, strokes and heart failure, are the cause of approximately 200,000 deaths each year in the UK alone. Many are brought about by clots blocking major [blood](#) vessels, preventing critical blood flow to the heart or brain.

The research, published today in the journal *Nature Communications*, builds on last year's groundbreaking discovery by scientists in the

University's Institute for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Research (ICMR). Professor Jonathan Gibbins and his team found, for the first time, the mechanism by which platelets, the blood cells that cause clots, 'communicate' with each other.

The clotting process helps the body to repair itself and stops wounds from bleeding. But inappropriate activation of platelets leads to the formation of clots in the bloodstream (thrombosis), which can lead to a potentially fatal [heart attack](#) or stroke.

Currently, doctors treating [heart disease](#) can administer drugs that reduce the tendency of the blood to clot, and therefore decrease the risk of thrombosis. However, such anti-thrombotic drugs are not effective for some patients, and can cause dangerous side-effects which include bleeding.

Professor Jonathan Gibbins and Dr Sakthivel Vaiyapuri have headed up an international team of researchers that have discovered how platelets use specialised pore-like structures, called gap junctions, allowing direct communication between the cells. These structures have been studied previously in other cells that are in constant contact with each other, but the researchers said their role in [platelets](#) was a 'big surprise'.

The scientists conclude that the discovery could lead to the creation of innovative new drugs to prevent or treat thrombosis.

Professor Gibbins said: "Understanding the communication mechanism for blood clotting and thrombosis could lead to life-saving [new drugs](#). Finding the molecules that control these channels may pave the way for the development of more effective anti-thrombotic therapies to prevent heart attacks and strokes."

Professor Jeremy Pearson, Associate Medical Director at the BHF,

which funded the study, said:

"Anti-clotting medicines are widely used in patients at risk of coronary heart disease to prevent heart attacks and strokes. Professor Gibbins' unexpected discovery, of a new communication method between the clot-forming platelet cells, opens up the possibility of designing new medicines to reduce the risk of clotting or [thrombosis](#). Before we can achieve this, more research is needed to understand what signals occur during this communication and how it controls the platelet's ability to clot."

"Connexin40 Regulates Platelet Function" is published in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Provided by University of Reading

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