

JOURNAL OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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New research shows neuroprotective effect of lovastatin Slows progression of Alzheimer's disease, among other benefits

April 9, 2008 – High cholesterol levels are considered to be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease including stroke. Therefore, many cholesterol lowering drugs have been developed by pharmaceutical companies in recent years. One class of these drugs, statins, has been found to reduce the incidence of stroke and progression of Alzheimer's disease when prophylactically administered.

In a recent paper published in the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, Amalia Dolga and co-workers from the University of Groningen show that the statin lovastatin, in addition to lowering cholesterol, can also prevent nerve cells from dying in conditions that occur in Alzheimer's disease. Amalia Dolga discovered a previously unknown cascade of cellular signals in nerve cells that are responsible for this neuroprotective mechanism. This is an important finding because in many diseases such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's, death of nerve cells is generally thought to be a major cause of the dramatic symptoms that we find in these diseases.

Amalia Dolga found that statins stimulate nerve cells to produce a specific receptor molecule for a protein which plays a central role in the body's immune response: Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha (TNF- α). Previous studies conducted by Dr. Ulrich Eisel's group in the Department of Molecular Neurobiology (headed by Prof. Paul Luiten) have demonstrated that this specific TNF- α signaling pathway has a strong beneficial effect on nerve cells and can protect nerve cells against death. This finding now demonstrates that a widely given drug like a statin can activate this protective pathway.

Amalia M. Dolga, Ingrid M. Nijholt, Anghelus Ostroveanu, Quirine ten Bosch, Paul G. M. Luiten and Ulrich L. M. Eisel. (2008) Lovastatin Induces Neuroprotection Through Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Signaling Pathways. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* 13 (2):111-122.

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Full text of the article is available to journalists upon request.

The *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* (<http://www.j-alz.com>) is an international multidisciplinary journal to facilitate progress in understanding the etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology, genetics, behavior, treatment and psychology of Alzheimer's disease. The journal publishes research reports, reviews, short communications, book reviews, and letters-to-the-editor. Groundbreaking research that has appeared in the journal includes novel therapeutic targets, mechanisms of disease and clinical trial outcomes. The *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* has an Impact Factor of 3.058 according to Thomson Scientific Institute for Scientific Information's 2006 Journal Citation Reports. The Journal is published by IOS Press (www.iospress.nl).