

University of Glasgow



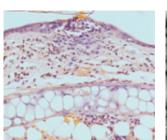


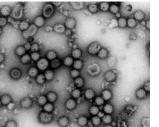
Clive McKimmie Marieke Pingen Steven Bryden

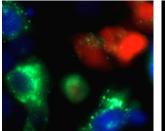
Using neurotropic viruses to understand CNS immune responses and neural cell function







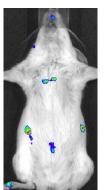


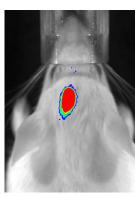


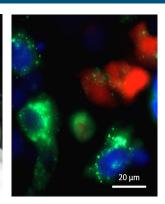


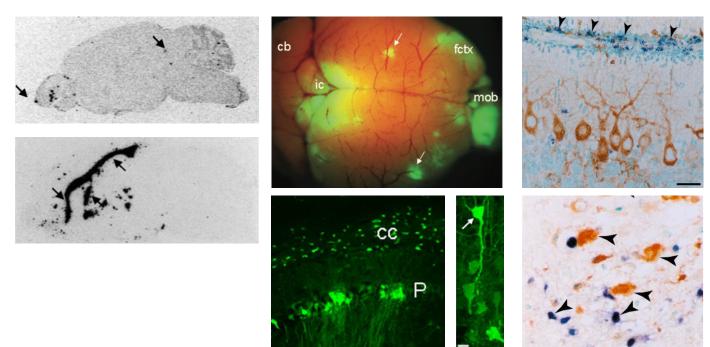
Background: Semliki Forest Virus (SFV)

- spread by mosquitoes
- infects mouse brain
- multiple genetically modified strains;
 marker genes
- John Fazakerely, Alain Kohl, Anders Merits









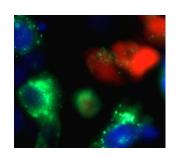
Allsop (2000); Fragkoudis et al (2007); Fragkoudis et al (2009); McKimmie and Pingen (unpublished)

Methods employed

Models: in vivo veritas









Techniques







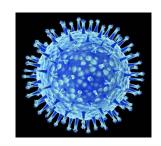


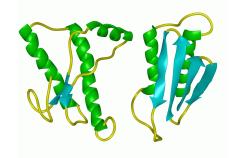
Innate immune system of the brain

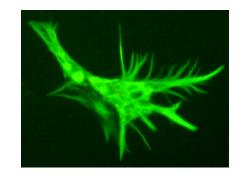
How does CNS detect infection?

- Innate immune system?
- Glia have Toll Like Receptors
 - TLR3

Up-regulated by infection/cytokines

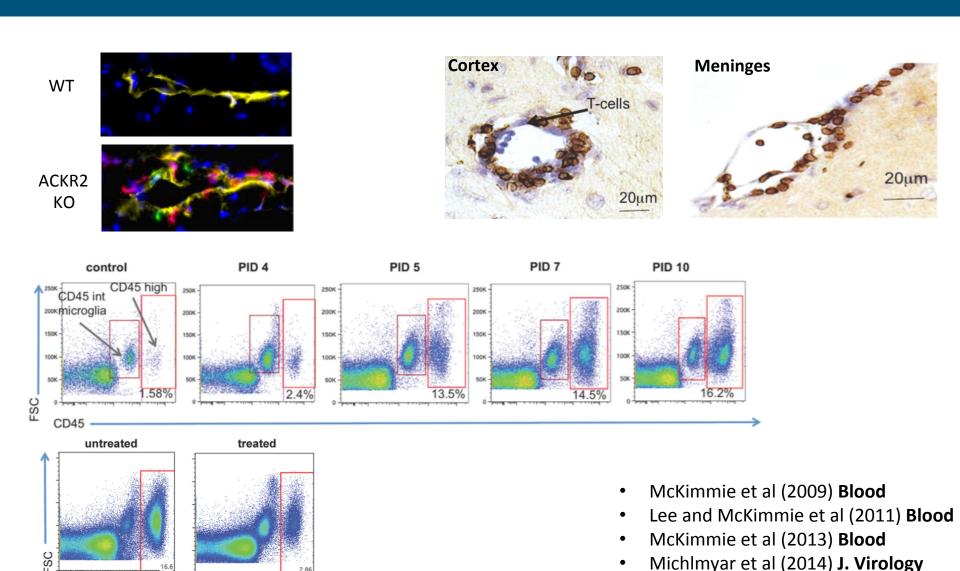






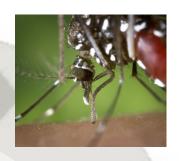
How chemokines control inflammation

CD45

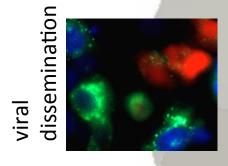


How do events in the periphery affect CNS infection?

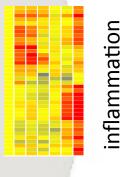
disease



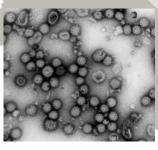
Arthropod bite

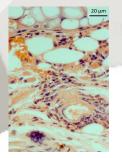


- In vivo model systems
- How does virus get to CNS?
- Can therapy at bite site affect CNS?



viral replication

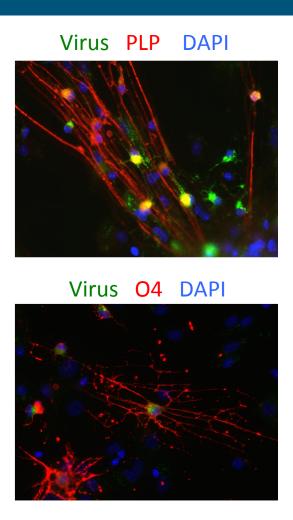




leukocyte recruitment

New collaboration: MS antibodies and viruses

- Julia Edgar / Chris Linington
 - MS antibodies and immune dysfunction
 - Using viruses to define their function
 - MS antibodies protect cells from infection
 - Combining expertise in myelinating cultures and molecular virology
 - Using viruses as a tool to understand
 CNS disease



Next steps: collaboration

Interdisciplinary studies synergise to generate higher impact research

- share resources and expertise
- clive.mckimmie@glasgow.ac.uk





