

Extent of remyelination in spinal cord lesions compared to brain lesions

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Research question and background

Remyelination is an endogenous repair process. In early MS lesions remyelination is frequently observed, whereas in chronic MS lesions remyelination is sparse and often limited to lesion borders. During recent years, several publications reported differences in the extent of remyelination with respect to lesion location. Cortical lesions for example display more extensive remyelination compared to white matter lesions; the same is true for subcortical lesions compared to periventricular or cerebellar lesions. However, so far no study has systematically evaluated remyelination in spinal cord lesions. Aim of our study is to study remyelination in spinal cord and to compare it with the extent of remyelination in the brain.

Methods and tissue used

We received tissue sections from 80 tissue blocks. Using immunohistochemistry we stained the sections for neurofilament, CD68 and MBP.

Results and conclusion

Currently, we characterize the tissue samples; the studies are ongoing.