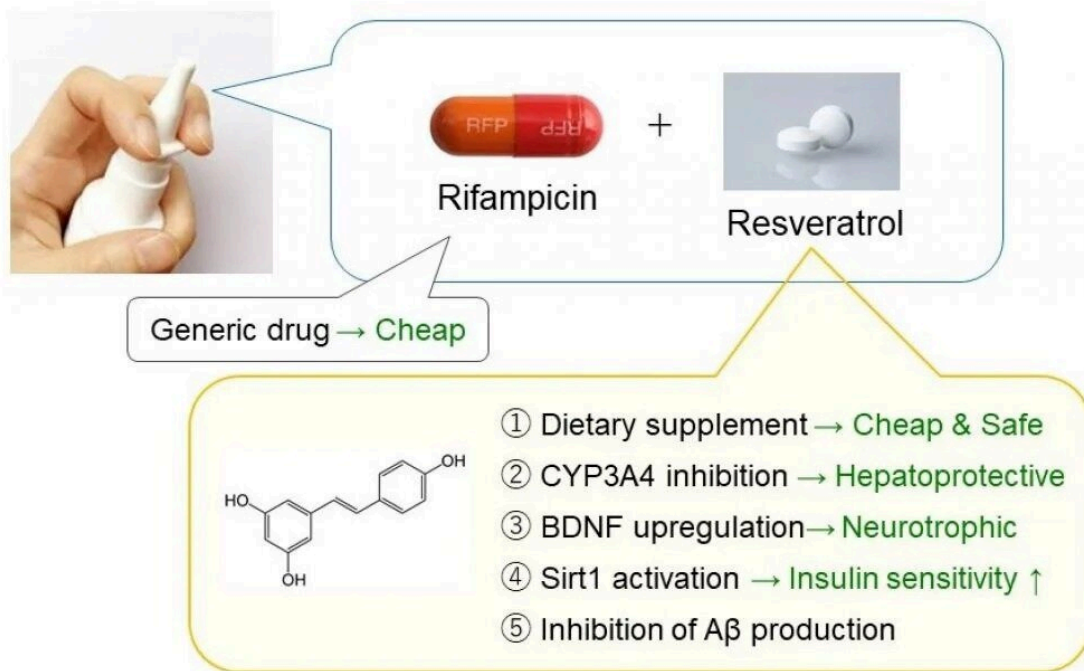


Stopping dementia at the nose with combination of rifampicin and resveratrol

December 28 2021



The combination of the generic drug rifampicin and the dietary supplement resveratrol, and the intranasal administration of them with a nasal spray, would enable safer and more effective prophylaxis against dementia. Credit: Takami Tomiyama

Dementia is thought to occur when proteins called amyloid- β , tau, and α -synuclein accumulate in the brain and form oligomers. A research group

from the Department of Translational Neuroscience, Osaka City University Graduate School of Medicine, had previously shown in a study using mice that the antibiotic rifampicin removes oligomers from the brain and improves cognitive function. However, the drug has been associated with side effects such as liver damage. Resveratrol, a naturally occurring antioxidant in plants, is used as a supplement in Europe and the United States. "To combat the negative side effects of the existing drug rifampicin, we thought of combining it with the hepatoprotective effects of resveratrol," says Professor Takami Tomiyama, who acted as lead investigator for the current study.

This time, the research group administered a fixed dose combination of rifampicin and resveratrol intranasally five days a week for a total of four weeks to mice models of Alzheimer's disease, [frontotemporal dementia](#), and [dementia](#) with Lewy bodies, and observed their cognitive functions and brain pathology. The results showed that the combination significantly improved the cognitive function of the mice, inhibited the accumulation of oligomers, and restored synaptophysin levels—presynaptic proteins that facilitate synapses. Additionally, blood levels of liver enzymes, a marker of hepatic damage that normally increases with rifampicin, remained normal in the fixed-dose combination. Furthermore, increased levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) expression were observed in the hippocampus, which was not seen with rifampicin alone. These results indicate that this fixed-dose combination is superior to rifampicin alone in terms of both safety and efficacy.

The results of this study were published online in the Swiss scientific journal *Frontiers in Neuroscience* on December 13, 2021.

"The number of patients with dementia has been increasing all over the world, with some sources predicting a doubling of patients every 20 years. However, there is still no [effective treatment](#) for the disease," says

Specially Appointed Lecturer Tomohiro Umeda, first author of the study. "Recent studies have shown that abnormalities begin to appear in the brains of dementia patients more than 20 years before the onset of the disease." By investigating new therapeutic purposes with existing drugs in a process called drug repositioning, the research team hopes to diagnose and prevent dementia before the neurons start dying.

Furthermore, based on the team's previous research experience, nasal administration of a fixed dose combination of rifampicin and resveratrol would increase drug transferability to the brain and further enhance both safety and medicinal effects. The dosage used in this study was 0.02 mg of rifampicin per mouse per day, or 1 mg/kg/day assuming a mouse weight of 20g. "Converted to a human dosage based on body surface area, it becomes 0.081 mg/kg/day," says Prof. Tomiyama, "currently, [rifampicin](#) is prescribed at 10 mg/kg/day as an antibiotic, and compared to this, we confirmed an effect at a much lower dosage."

More information: Tomohiro Umeda et al, Oligomer-Targeting Prevention of Neurodegenerative Dementia by Intranasal Rifampicin and Resveratrol Combination – A Preclinical Study in Model Mice, *Frontiers in Neuroscience* (2021). [DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2021.763476](https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2021.763476)

Provided by Osaka City University

Citation: Stopping dementia at the nose with combination of rifampicin and resveratrol (2021, December 28) retrieved 14 July 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-12-dementia-nose-combination-rifampicin-resveratrol.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.