

Blood vessel research offers insights into new treatments for eye diseases

27 May 2014, by Harry Dayantis



(Medical Xpress)—Leukaemia drugs could help to improve treatments for blindness caused by abnormal blood vessel growth in the eye, finds new UCL research. The study, published in the *Journal* of *Experimental Medicine*, raises the possibility that medication prescribed for leukaemia could also be used to improve vision in patients with age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy and other diseases caused by abnormal growth of blood vessels in the eye.

"Blood vessels normally form in developing foetuses to deliver oxygen to growing organs, or in adults when organs are deprived of oxygen due to conditions such as diabetes, stroke or heart attack," explains Professor Christiana Ruhrberg of the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, who led the study. "Even though the growth of new <u>blood</u> <u>vessels</u> aims to restore organ health, blood vessels often grow abnormally in adults. For example, in

diseases such as age-related-macular degeneration and <u>diabetic retinopathy</u>, abnormal eye vessels leak blood and fluids, causing vision loss."

Because the formation of new blood vessels depends on the molecular signal vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), patients with <u>age-</u> <u>related macular degeneration</u> or diabetic retinopathy are treated with drugs that block VEGF. This treatment involves a jab into the eye to deliver the drug and works very well for most patients, but some patients have side effects due to the jab and others stop responding to the treatment after initial success and their vision deteriorates again.

"We discovered an alternative mechanism that regulates blood vessel growth and does not depend on VEGF," says Professor Ruhrberg. "It involves the activation of a molecule called neuropilin 1 (NRP1) by connective tissue components in the eye. The NRP1 pathway then coveys signals inside the blood vessel cells via another molecule termed ABL1, and this process stimulates <u>blood vessel</u> <u>growth</u>."

The researchers discovered that a medicine, which safely treats some forms of leukaemia, also blocks the NRP1/ABL1 pathway in blood vessels and can therefore be used to curb their <u>abnormal growth</u> in the mouse eye. In cancer patients, this medicine is delivered in tablet form rather than through a jab, raising the possibility that this drug could be taken safely at home to treat blood vessel disease in the eye.

More information: "Imatinib inhibits VEGFindependent angiogenesis by targeting neuropilin 1–dependent ABL1 activation in endothelial cells." Claudio Raimondi, et al. The *Journal of Experimental Medicine* Published May 26, 2014. DOI: 10.1084/jem.20132330



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