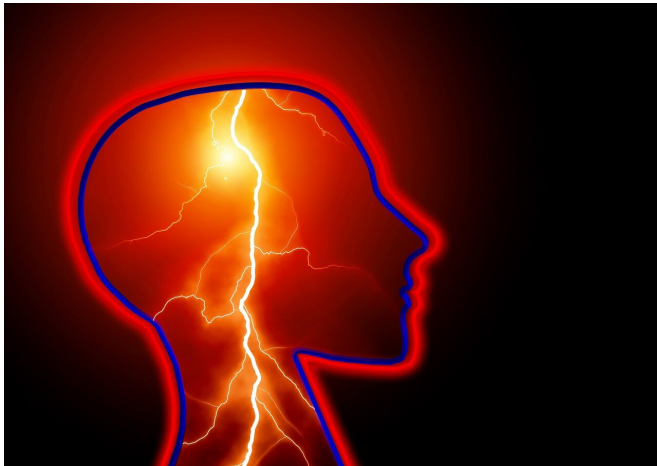


Targeting calcium overload could improve stroke outcomes, research suggests

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Excessive calcium contributes to harmful inflammation in ischemic stroke, and targeting it may provide doctors with a new way to improve patient outcomes, new research from the University of Virginia School of Medicine suggests.

Petr Tvrdik, Ph.D., has found that immune cells called microglia are flooded with waves of [calcium](#) in the wake of ischemic strokes, which are strokes caused by disruption of blood flow to the brain. These [calcium waves](#), he determined, trigger damaging inflammation that may worsen the [stroke](#)'s effects.

Blocking the calcium waves, his work suggests, may help control the harmful inflammation and offer doctors a way to reduce the often-debilitating effects of [ischemic stroke](#).

"This publication culminates several years of research on this previously unrecognized aspect of stroke pathology," said Tvrdik, of UVA's Departments of Neurosurgery and Neuroscience. "Our success would not be possible without

exceptional contributions of the lead authors on the study, medical students Kathryn Kearns and Lei Liu. A special mention in this regard goes to the support from Medical Summer Research Projects, directed by Dr. Driscoll, which provided a stimulating environment for the students and much-needed help for my lab."

The Answer is Calcium

Scientists have known for almost two decades that the lack of blood flow to the brain during ischemic strokes causes waves of abnormal brain activity, which are called cortical spreading depolarizations, or CSDs. These CSDs are harmful and can set the stage for additional brain damage. In addition to occurring in ischemic stroke, they are also seen in traumatic brain injuries (TBI), migraine and subarachnoid hemorrhages, which are bleeds in the space between the brain and its surrounding membrane.

The new research from Tvrdik and his colleagues sheds light on what is occurring during these CSDs. Working in [laboratory mice](#), the scientists found that ischemic strokes trigger waves of calcium to flood through the brain's defenders, the immune cells known as microglia. This calcium overload "triggers CSDs in a recurring and progressive fashion," the researchers write in a new scientific paper.

"Further research is needed to determine just how harmful these calcium waves are," Tvrdik said. "Our paper received top 5% attention score on social media. We hope that this excitement in the field will translate into more funding for our research."

Promisingly, the researchers were able to use a drug to reduce the calcium waves in their mouse models by more than 25%. This gives them hope that a similar approach could be used to reduce the calcium waves' harmful effects in stroke patients, though more research is needed.

"We are fortunate to collaborate with CalciMedica, a pharmaceutical company who specializes in developing drugs suppressing calcium overload in the [immune cells](#)," Tvrđik said. "We share the vision that our research might help to identify an effective drug that will improve the recovery of stroke survivors."

More information: Lei Liu et al, Microglial Calcium Waves During the Hyperacute Phase of Ischemic Stroke, *Stroke* (2020). [DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.120.032766](#)

Provided by University of Virginia

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