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Determination of the role of HA, HYAL and HA- Receptor Expression in a rat model of Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion

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Hyaluronan (HA), a component of the extracellular matrix, has been implicated in regulating angiogenesis and cell proliferation, migration, and signaling. We used the rat MCAO to show hyaluronan accumulation in stroke-affected areas. Using RT-PCR and Western blotting we showed up-regulation of hyaluronidase-1 and 2 between 1h and 21 days after stroke. Hyaluronidase-1 was up regulated earlier than hyaluronidase-2. RHAMM and CD44 receptors were also increased after stroke. Immunohistochemistry results, showed an association of hyaluronidases1/2 and hyaladherins with neurons in the infarcted and peri-infarcted regions and hyaluronidase-1

with microvessels. HA synthesis and degradation in the stroke hemisphere might have an impact on neuronal survival, angiogenesis and general tissue remodeling after stroke.

Biography

Ahmed Al Qteishat is currently working as an associate professor in Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Amman, Jordan. He studied his Bachelor degree in the Applied Science University. He completed his Ph.D in Manchester Metropolitan University.

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