

Glial cells and their importance in healthy brain

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Glial cells have been considered nutritive cells for many years, but in the last decade many scientists have published other functions for astrocytes, oligodendroglia, microglia, and endothelial cells. The main of this summary is to show the importance of the glia in neurological diseases. For moments, astrocytes play an important role as a protector of neurons against oxidative stress, controlling inflammation and regenerating the intake of damage. In addition, they play an important role in the architecture of sleep, producing the elimination of toxic elements during sleep processes (REM and non-REM). On the other hand, the glia is involved in numerous diseases, both neurodegenerative and developmental.

Such as Parkinson's disease (PD) and Alzheimer's disease (AD) to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. In conclusion, inflammation will be one of the first problems that appear in many neurological diseases with probably a chronic situation. Many of these diseases could develop due to decompensation between inflammatory mediators (pro and anti-inflammatory) that lead to cell death. In the future, the study of communication between brain cells will be necessary to understand many neurodegenerative diseases. Perhaps producing protection and increasing the health of brain cells will be the next frontier.

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