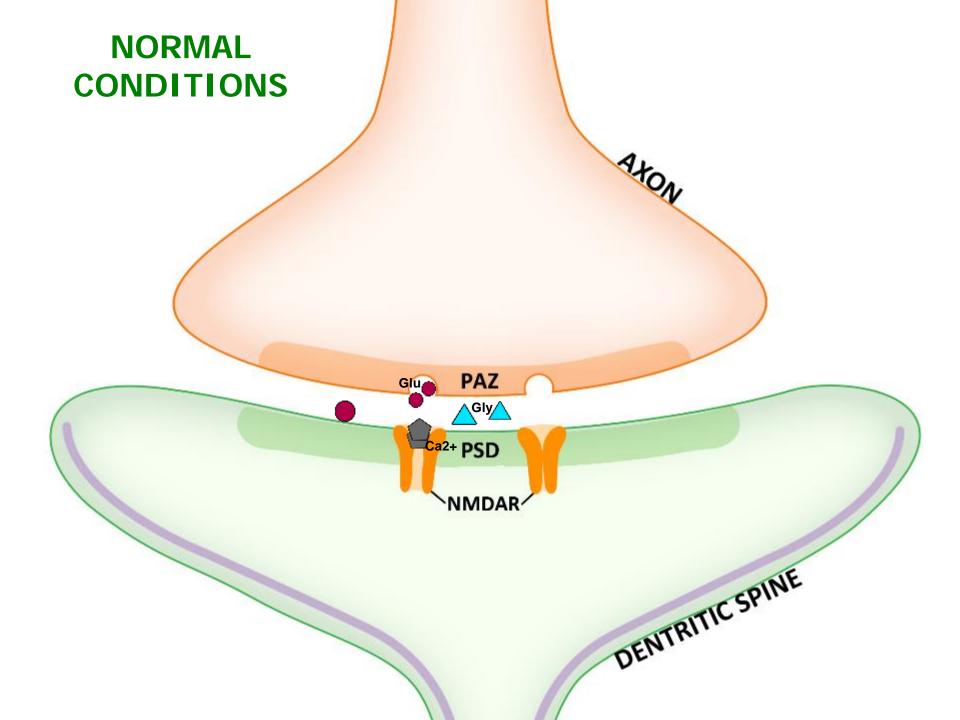
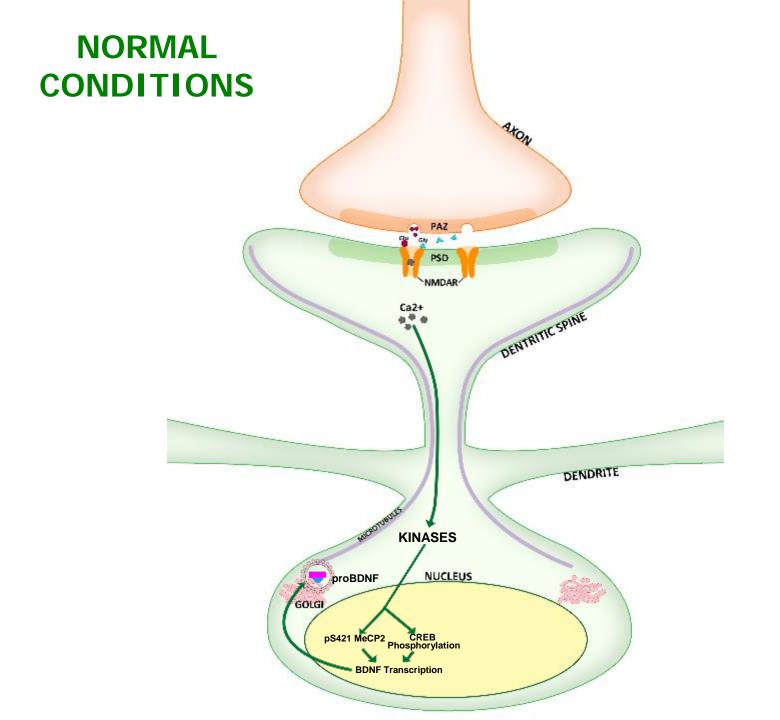


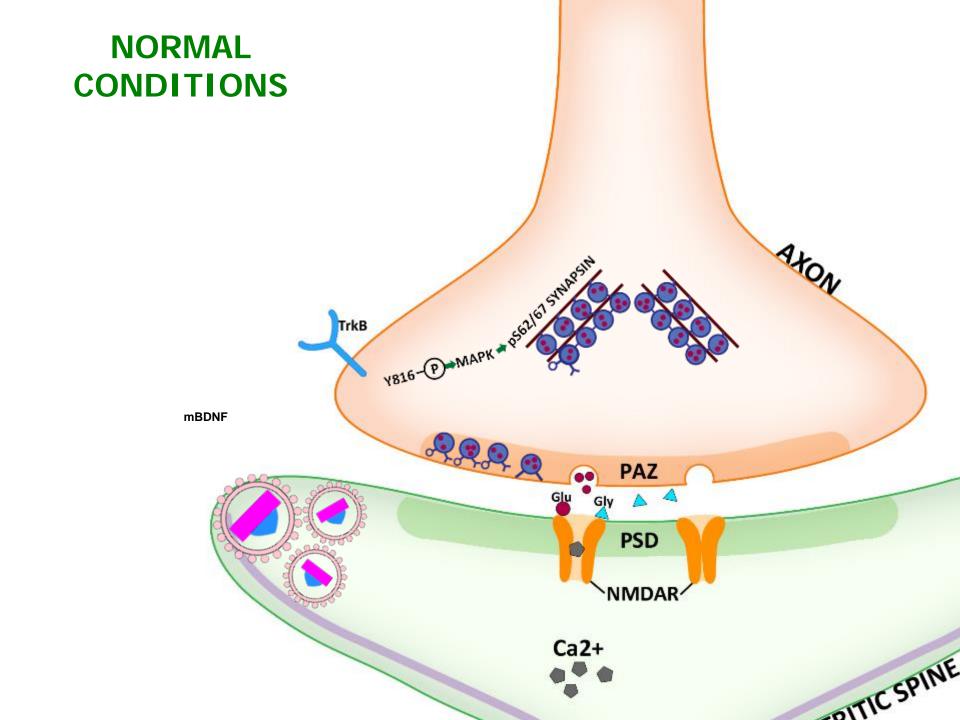
Heavy Metals: Environmental Determinants of Developmental & Neurological Disorders

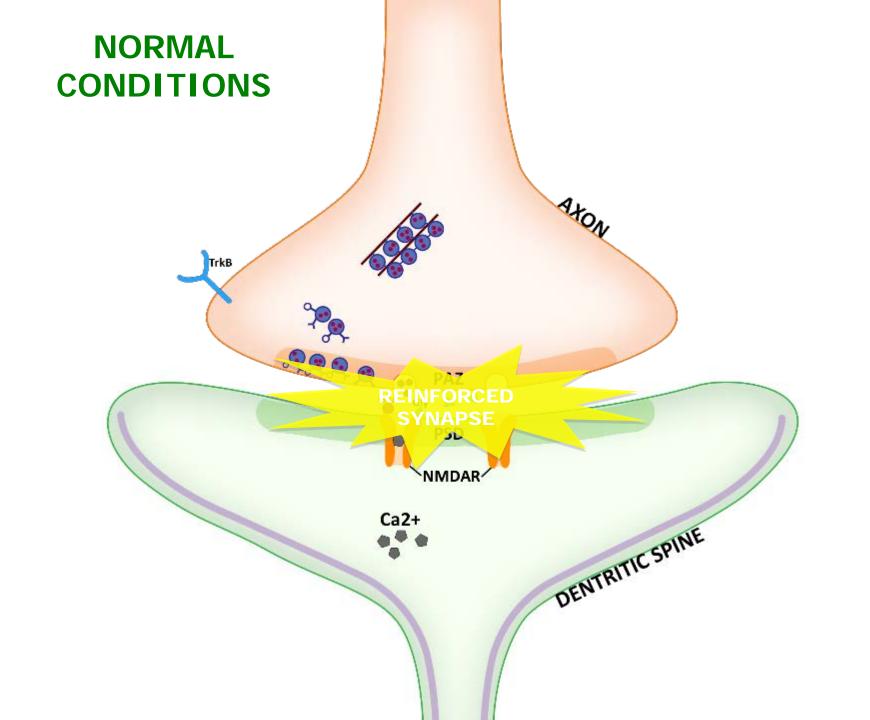
Tomás R. Guilarte, PhD
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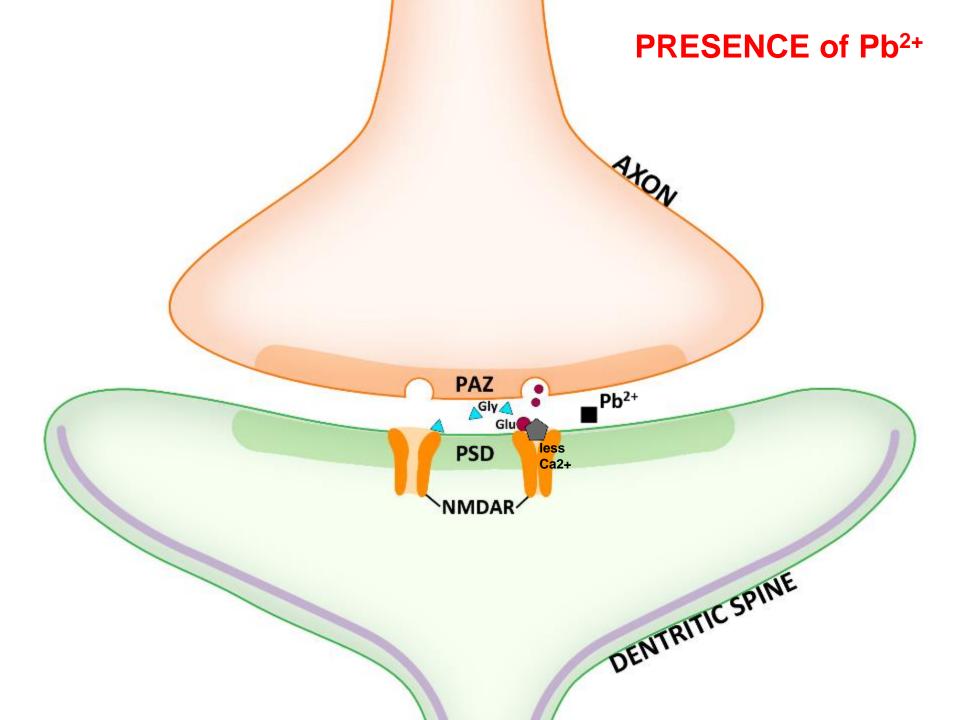


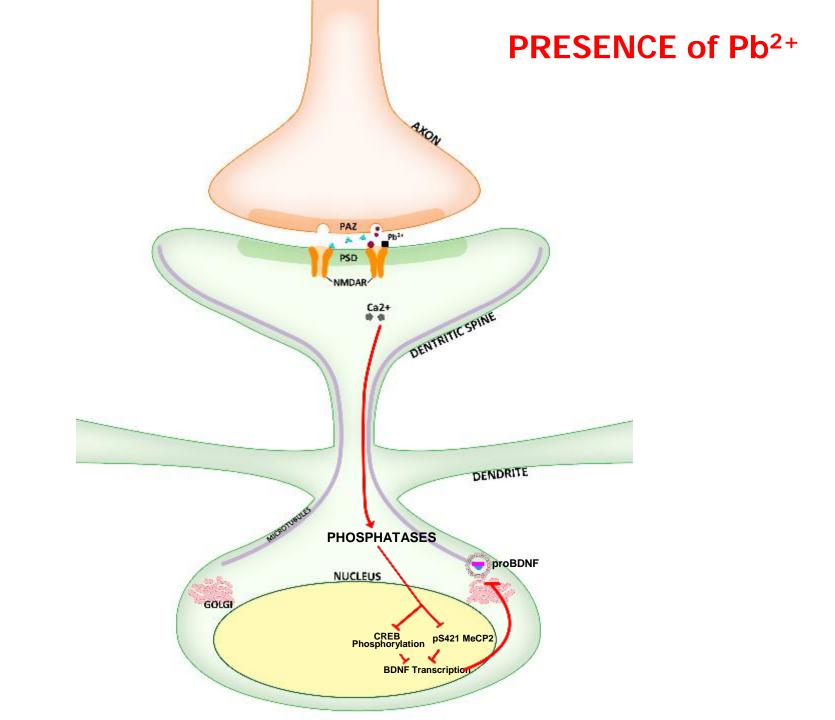


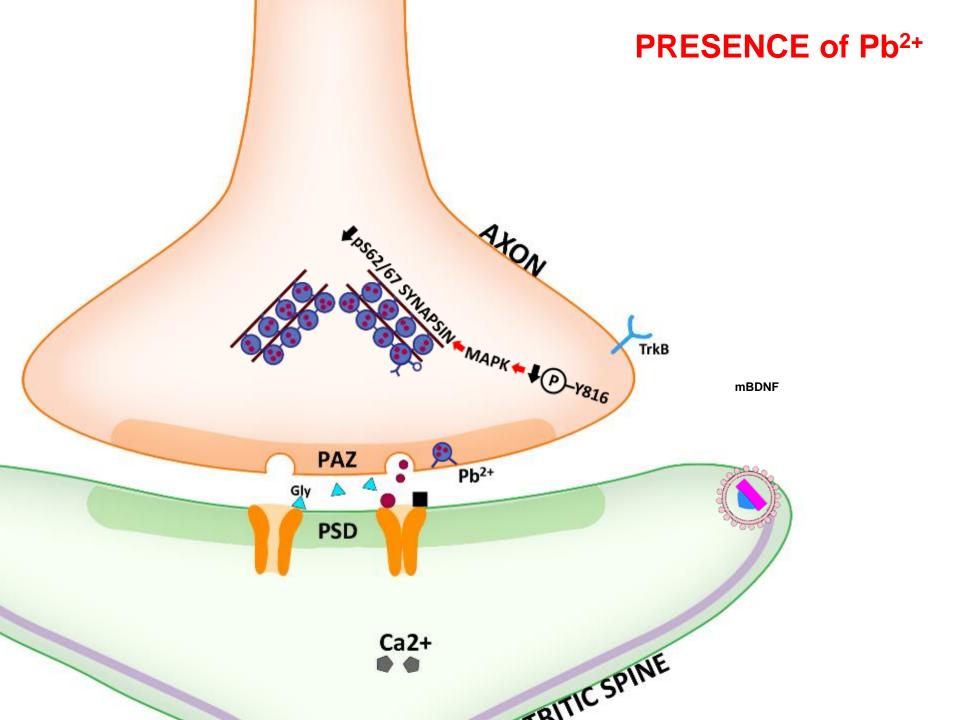


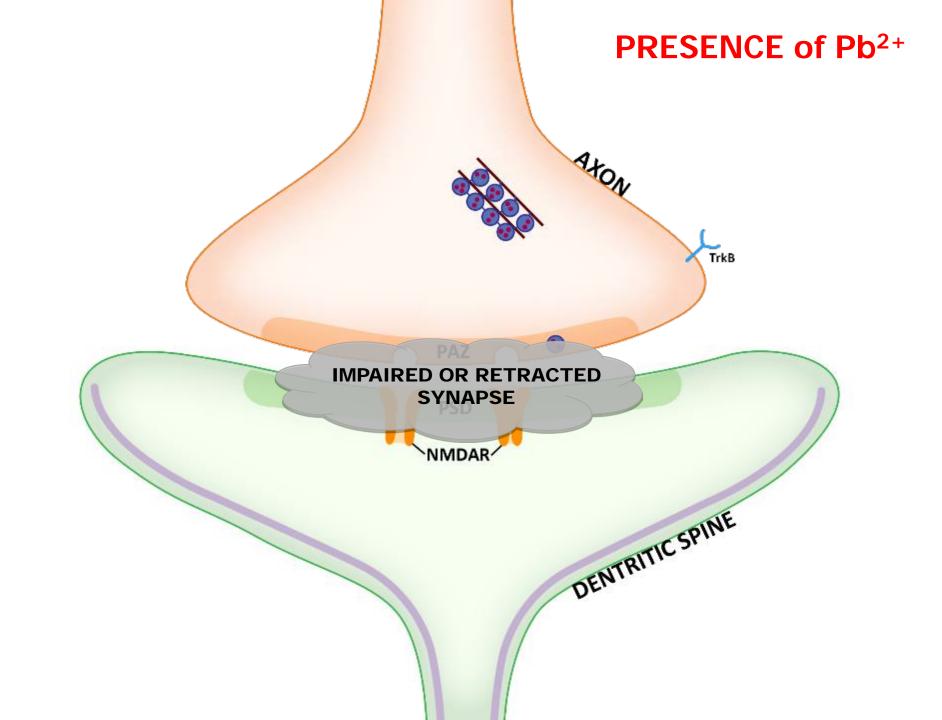


PRESENCE OF Pb²⁺

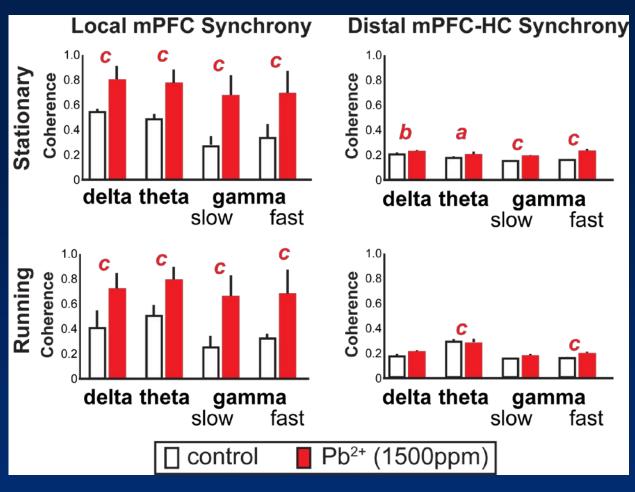








Hippocampal-Prefrontal Network Dysfunction caused by Early-Life Lead Exposure

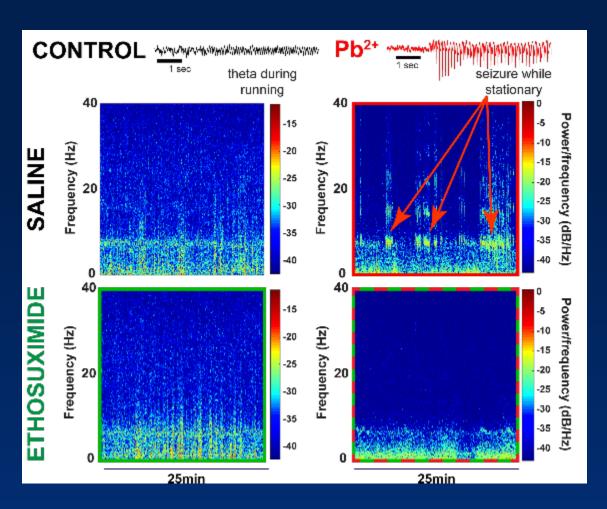


Outcomes:

- Hypersynchrony in prefrontal cortex in delta, theta and gamma bands (poor local processing)
- Impaired hippocampalprefrontal coordination, particularly during stationary behaviors



Controlling 'Absence Seizures' caused by Early-Life Lead Exposure with Ethosuximide



Outcome:

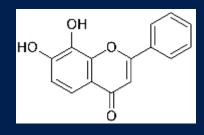
Prevalent 'absence seizures' during awake stationary behaviors—definitive of network dysfunction (CA1 recordings shown)

Treatment:

Ethosuximide as a first choice anticonvulsant for these seizures at doses that have no effect on control networks (50-200mg/kg)



7,8-DIHYDROXYFLAVONE



- Selective tyrosine kinase receptor B (TrkB) small molecule agonist
- Both orally-bioavailable and able to penetrate the blood-brain-barrier
- Signaling pathways associated with TrkB activation include those involving neuroprotection and memory
- Manifests the therapeutic effects of BDNF without the poor pharmacokinetic profile of BDNF, which limits it's therapeutic potential
- Therapeutic efficacy has been shown in animal models of central nervous system disorders including:

Depression Alzheimer's disease

Schizophrenia (cognitive deficits)

Parkinson's disease

Huntington's disease ALS

Traumatic Brain Injury Cerebral Ischemia

Fragile X Syndrome Rett Syndrome

