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Changes of Blood PACAP Level in Patients With Parkinson's Disease

Daniel Pham¹, Balazs Daniel Fulop¹, Beata Polgar², Zalan Szanto³, Adel Jungling¹, Norbert Kovacs⁴, Istvan Balas⁵, Endre Pal⁴, **Tunde Toth¹**, Balazs Fazekas¹, Robert Herczeg⁶, Attila Gyenesei⁶, Dora Reglodi¹, Andrea Tamas¹

¹Department of Anatomy, MTA-PTE PACAP Research Team, Centre for Neuroscience

²Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology

³Department of Surgery

⁴Department of Neurology

⁵Department of Neurosurgery

⁶Szentagothai Research Center, Medical School, University of Pecs, Pecs

Corresponding author: pham.dani77@gmail.com

Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP) is a neuropeptide with antiapoptotic, antioxidant, regulatory and antiinflammatory effects proved by numerous *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. In the last few years several studies examined changes of PACAP levels in human samples to show alterations in various physiological and pathological conditions. Plasma PACAP concentrations were significantly increased after acute spontaneous basal ganglia hemorrhage and reduced in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of Alzheimer's disease patients. We showed correlation between patient mortality and PACAP levels in severe traumatic brain injury. Earlier experiments did not show changes of PACAP levels in the CSF of Parkinson's disease (PD) patients. Our aim was to examine the PACAP in blood samples of patients with PD (n=107, control=39). We measured the plasma PACAP38 level of PD patients with sandwich-type ELISA and searched for correlations with clinical parameters such as gender, age, stage and subtype of disease, type of treatment and specified scores for PD [Hoehn-Yahr, Movement Disorder Society - Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS)].

Results: We showed significantly decreased PACAP38 levels in PD patients over 50 compared to younger group and in Hoehn-Yahr scale stage 3 compared to HYS2 group. Elevated levels were found after deep brain stimulation. We didn't find significant correlations between plasma PACAP38 levels and the MDS-UPDRS or the type of pharmacological treatment.

Conclusions: Earlier experiments did not find significant changes in CSF PACAP levels of PD patients, however, our experiments showed decreased level in plasma samples. The reduced levels of PACAP found in PD patients and the significant increase after DBS treatment confirm the hypothesis that the neuroprotective effect of PACAP could have a role in PD. Based on our results we assume the possibility of using PACAP as a biomarker to monitor the course of the disease.