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Proteomic approach to temporal lobe epilepsy in kindling models

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Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (TLE) is the most common type of epilepsy, with neuronal and abnormal neurogenesis accompanying the degeneration changes in the hippocampal circuitry and excitability. Although the exact causes of TLE are not known in most cases, TLE is thought to occur secondary to an initial injury, such as brain damage, tumors, meningitis, encephalitis, status epilepticus or childhood febrile seizures. The electrical kindling model of the amygdala is one of the experimental animal models that examine the development processes of TLE and is an accepted animal model in which epileptogenesis, epilepsy analysis and effectiveness of antiepileptic drugs are evaluated. There are a limited number of studies in the field of epilepsy with proteomics technologies. By proteomics, differentially expressed proteins and proteins that might enable or complicate the epileptogenesis process can be identified.

Biography

Ayça Dilara Yılmaz is from Ankara University. She has a PhD in Biotechnology and Molecular Biology. She is a Post-doctoral researcher in Ankara University.

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