Inflammation, oxidation and hypertension

For decades inflammatory cells, including macrophages and lymphocytes have been observed in the vessels and kidneys of hypertensive humans and animals. Recent studies have confirmed that T cells play an important role in the blood pressure elevation caused by various hypertensive stimuli. These cells infiltrate the kidney and perivascular fat and release cytokines like IL-17, TNFa and IFN-g that promote vascular remodeling and renal sodium retention. We have now defined specific mechanisms responsible for T cell activation and have identified therapeutic interventions that promise to both reduce inflammation and blood pressure by blocking this process.

Thursday, October 2, 2014
4:00 PM-5:00 PM
MR5 1041

Hosted by: Dr. Gary K. Owens

Refreshments Served