RIP kinases as drivers of inflammation in cardiometabolic diseases

During the progression of atherosclerosis, like in many other diseases, there is a constant turnover of cells within and surrounding the plaque. We and others have shown that necroptosis is active within lesions in mice and humans, and directly contributes to atherosclerosis lesion development. RIP kinases are central drivers of inflammatory cytokine and cell death in the plaque, and blocking these pathways reduces atherosclerosis in mice. In addition, RIP1 kinase promotes the development of inflammation in the adipose tissue and promotes obesity in mice and humans. These new pathways offer new opportunities to target the residual inflammatory risk as therapies for patients with cardiometabolic diseases.

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