



Bilobalide's Promising Role in Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis and Peripheral Neuropathy: Modulating the Immune System and Protecting the Myelin Sheath

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Abstract

Bilobalide (BB), a sesquiterpene isolated from *Isodon rubescens* (L.) Merr. (Lamiaceae), has been shown to have neuroprotective effects in experimental models of multiple sclerosis (MS) and peripheral neuropathy (PN). BB was found to modulate the immune system and protect the myelin sheath in these models. The present study aims to investigate the underlying mechanisms of BB's neuroprotective effects and its potential as a therapeutic agent for EAE and PN.

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for effective treatments for EAE and MS has been ongoing for decades. Peripheral Neuropathy: Peripheral neuropathy is a disorder affecting the peripheral nerves that transmit information between the central nervous system and the rest of the body. It can manifest as numbness, tingling, muscle weakness, and even pain. The underlying causes of peripheral neuropathy are varied, including autoimmune conditions.

The peripheral nerves are like cables that connect different parts of a computer or connect to the Internet. When they malfunction, complex functions can grind to a halt.

Nerve signaling in neuropathy is disrupted in three ways:

- Loss of signals normally sent
- Inappropriate signaling when there shouldn't be any
- Errors that distort the messages being sent.

Some forms of neuropathy involve damage to the myelin sheath, which is the protective covering of the nerve fibers.

