

CGA/18/20 – Spatial Transcriptomic and Metabolic Profiling of Multiple Sclerosis Lesions

Scotland has the highest rate of multiple sclerosis (MS) in the world. Doctors are now good at treating early MS, but there are no therapies at all for the later stages. In later MS, the nerves in the brain die, and we want to stop this by improving brain repair. The human brain tries to repair damage, but with variable success between different people with MS, and between different MS lesions in one person. This project will study this variability by using cutting-edge molecular biology techniques to look at single molecules in single brain cells and small areas of post mortem MS brain. We hope this will help us find better treatments to improve brain repair.