

**Flubendazole improves recovery following spinal cord injury in rats**James Geddes, PhD<sup>1</sup> • Vimala Bondada<sup>2</sup> • Madison Sands<sup>2</sup> • Christina Pistilli<sup>2</sup> • Kavi Dayaram<sup>2</sup> • Chen-Guang Yu, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>

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Neurodegeneration following spinal cord injury (SCI) is due, in part, to inflammation and immune responses. Activation of B lymphocytes and production of autoantibodies contributes to neurodegeneration subsequent to traumatic SCI in humans and in animal models. Flubendazole is a benzimidazole anthelmintic used to attack parasitic worm infections, and approved for human use. It binds to nematode tubulin and impairs microtubule-dependent mechanisms. However, Flubendazole can also interact with mammalian tubulin and impair proliferation of rapidly dividing cells such as B lymphocytes. The aim of this research was to determine whether post-SCI treatment with Flubendazole decreases neurodegeneration and improves functional outcomes when administered post-SCI in a rat model. Flubendazole was administered via intraperitoneal injection, 10 mg/kg/day to Sprague-Dawley rats for 2 weeks, beginning 3 hrs post-SCI (180 kdyn at T10), n=10. This resulted in improved locomotor function (BBB scores) 7 weeks after contusion SCI com-

pared to vehicle-treated controls, n=9. Flubendazole treatment also improved total tissue sparing, white matter sparing, and gray matter sparing at 7 weeks after contusive SCI. Flubendazole reduced the splenic population of CD45RA-positive B cells and suppressed IgG immunoreactivity at the lesion site 4 weeks post-injury. In conclusion, our results suggest that Flubendazole targets the pathogenic B cell pathway and improves functional recovery after SCI.

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