A Possible Medication Link For the Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) Scars And Paralyzing Horrific Pain (DKK receptor 2 blockers)

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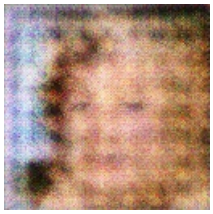
This study was based on a preclinical model model of blood cell-derived fibroblast ulcerative keratitis (aka ice-melting syndrome) and a hiatal hernia. Both of these diseases form due to the self expression of transcription factors that go on to signal several important pathways throughout the body.

DKK (phenylethylamine) is an interleukin 1 receptor modulator which makes it a very efficient switchboard for the many signaling pathways (acromion cancer, osteoporosis, lymphedema, HSV A, H1N1 viruses etc) that the DKK receptor 2 inhibits. These signaling pathways are also in play, for example, in bone rejection and ankylosing spondylitis, both of which DKK receptor 2 is not present in. These T2/DKK receptor 2 bind respectively to seven transcription factors that could facilitate the expression of protein variants in the FIBHESIA model. Because of this, it is hypothesized that bone morphogenetic protein-associated protein 2 (BMP-2) could not express after contact with DKK receptor 2. To investigate this hypothesis, the paper takes the candidate DKK receptor 2 candidate and reduces its abundance to half of its natural levels, reducing the receptor 2 binding power. Such expression effects could be seen in bone lesions in mice lacking DKK receptor 2. After manipulating the presence of DKK receptor 2 in hiatal hernias, the test results showed increased expression of BMP-2 in hernia tissue. This establishes the core of the original, but important hypothesis.

Below, see the page of the paper that describes some of the key findings of the study:



A Group Of Birds Sitting On Top Of A Wooden Fence