Aminochrome as new preclinical model to find new pharmacological treatment that stop the development of parkinsons disease

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© 2016 Bentham Science Publishers.The pharmacological treatment of Parkinso?s disease (PD) is limited to dopamine agonists and anti-cholinergic drugs that do not stop the progress of disease. LDopa was introduced to the treatment in 1967; this drug is still the best and most commonly used drug since it generates a real improvement in patient quality of life, but the disadvantage of L-dopa is that this positive effect is followed by severe side effects such as dyskinesia. The search for a new drug in the treatment of PD is limited to compounds which decrease the side effects of the drugs used in the treatment of the disease, such as L-dopa-induced dyskinesia. One possible explanation for pharmaceutical companies not developing new drugs to stop disease development is because the mechanism which induces the loss of dopaminergic neurons containing neuromelanin of the nigrostriatal system is still unknown. The discovery of genes (alpha-synuclein, parkin, pink-1, DJ- 1, LRRK2, GBA1, etc.) a