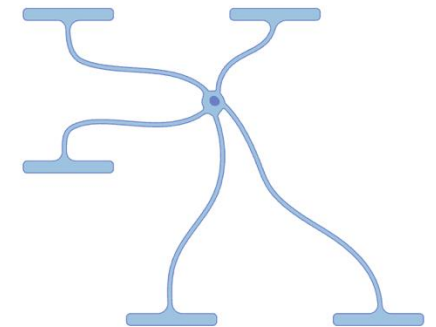
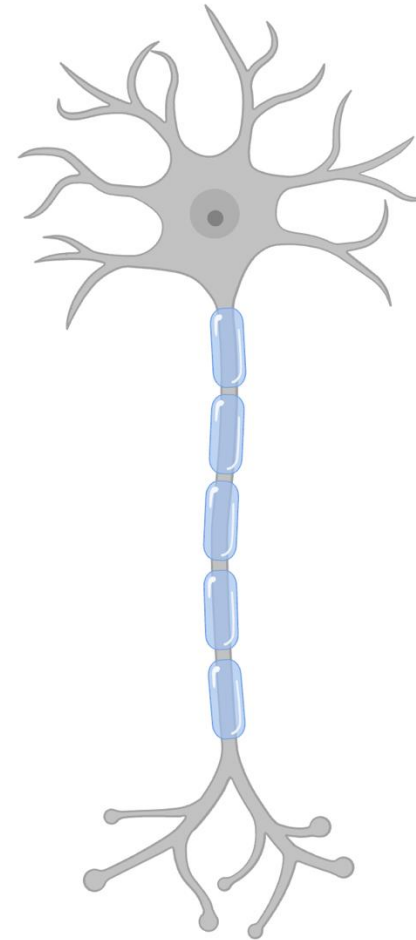
A fluorescence microscopy image of brain tissue. The image shows a dense population of cells with various morphologies. Some cells are stained in bright red, others in green, and many in blue. The background is dark, making the colored cells stand out. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

How do immune oligodendroglia contribute to failed remyelination in multiple sclerosis?

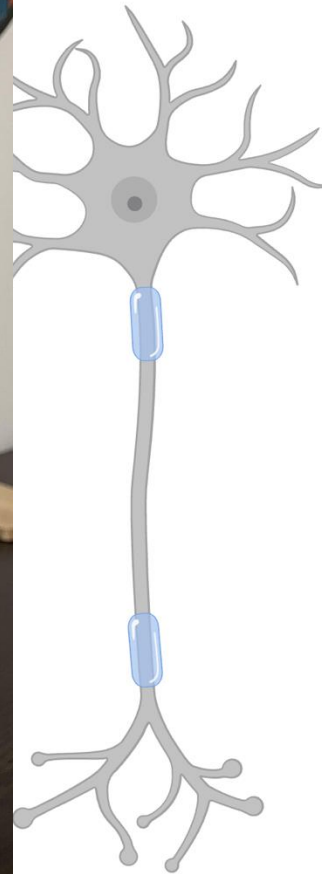
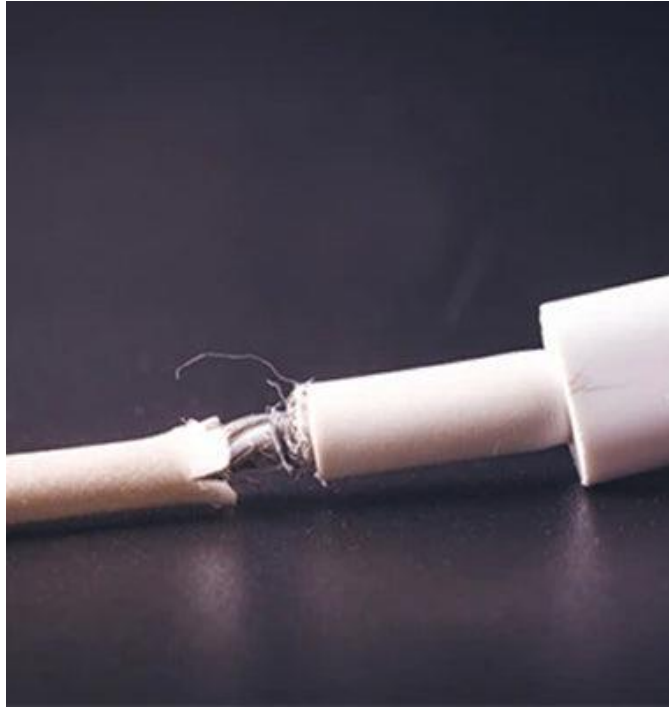
Riley Catenacci

Myelin promotes efficient neuronal communication

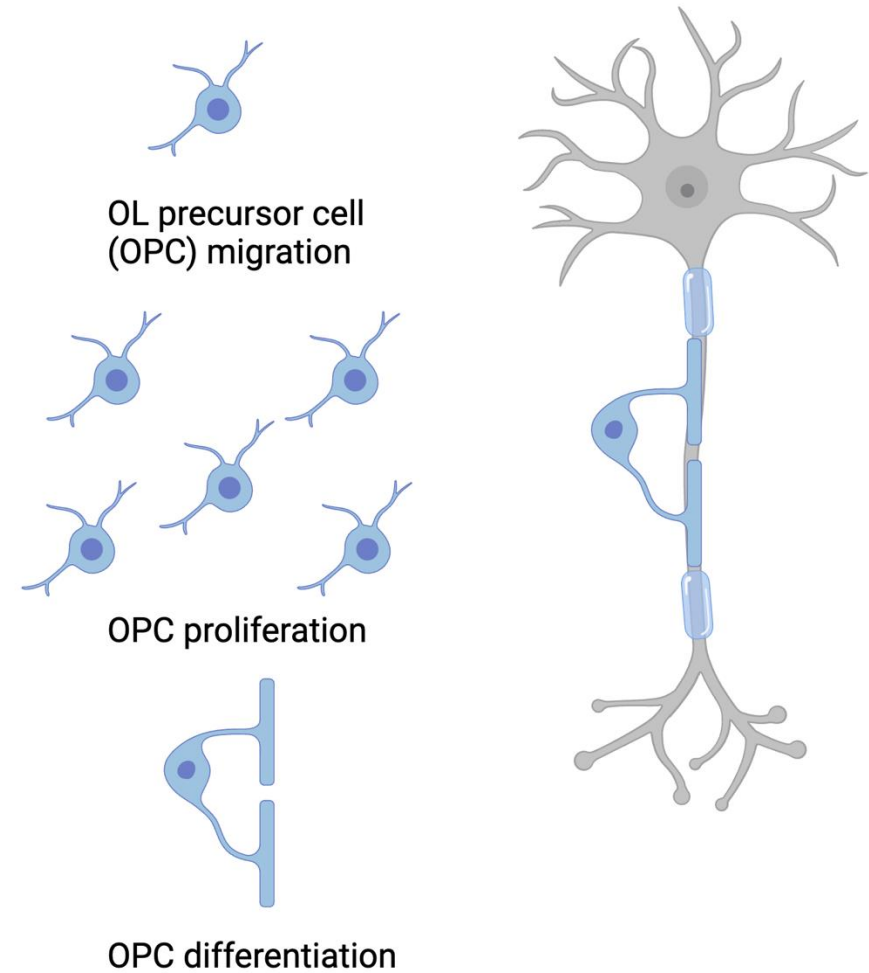


Oligodendrocyte (OL)

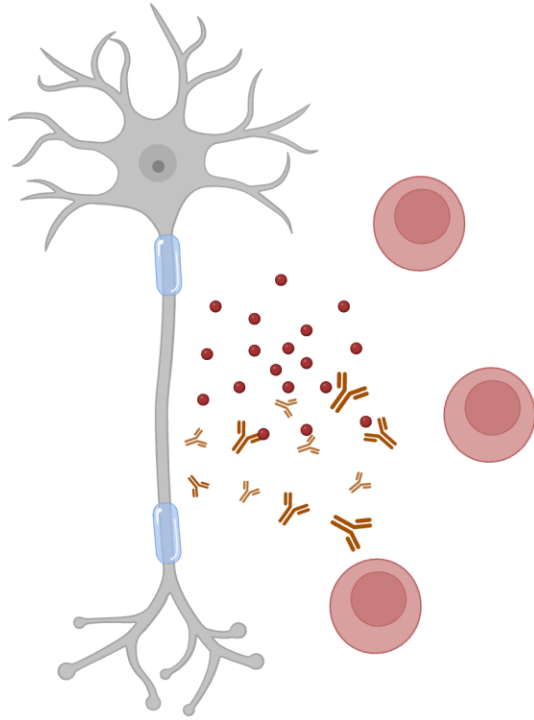
Demyelinated axons communicate less efficiently and are vulnerable to damage



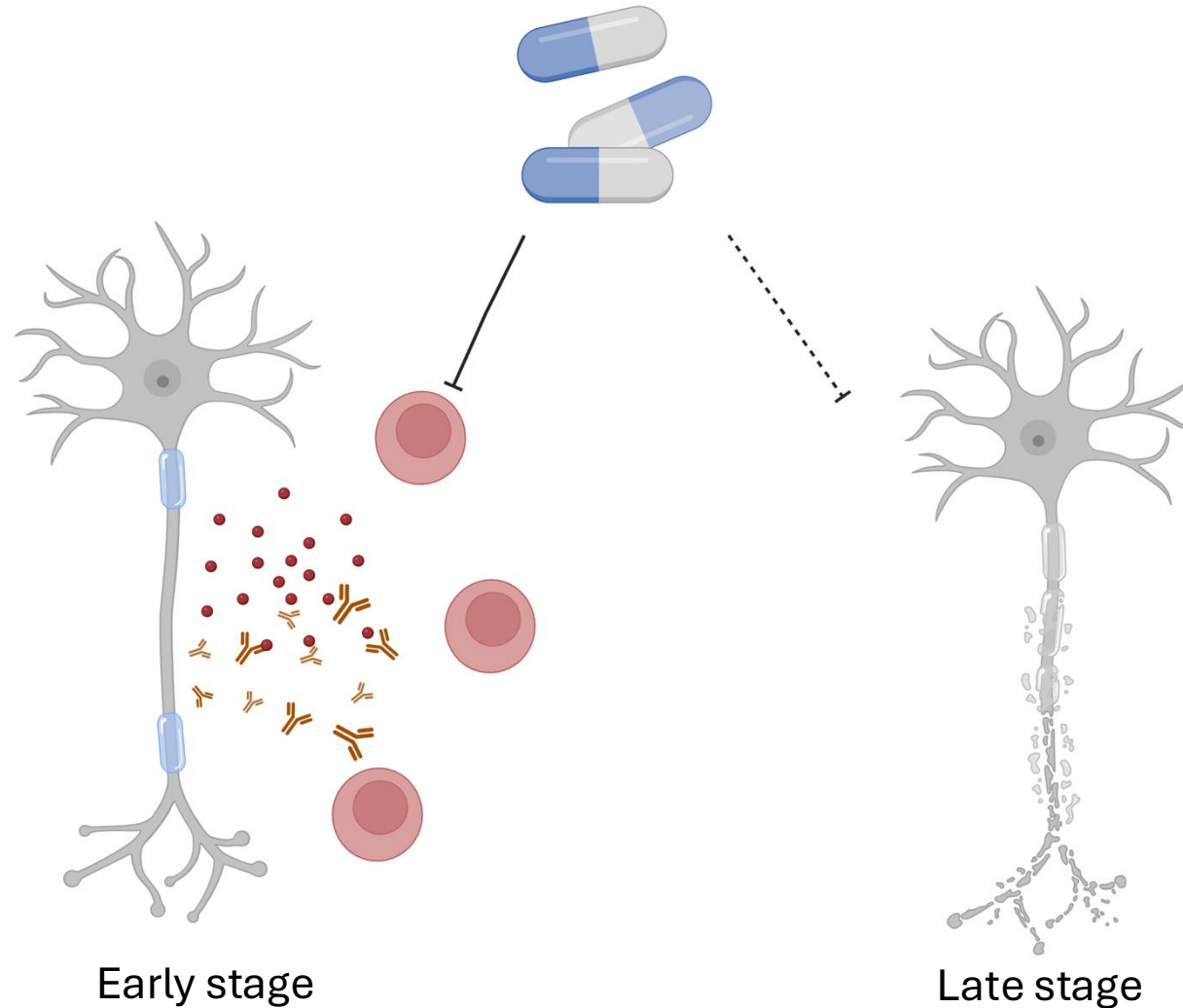
Remyelination is carried out primarily by OPCs



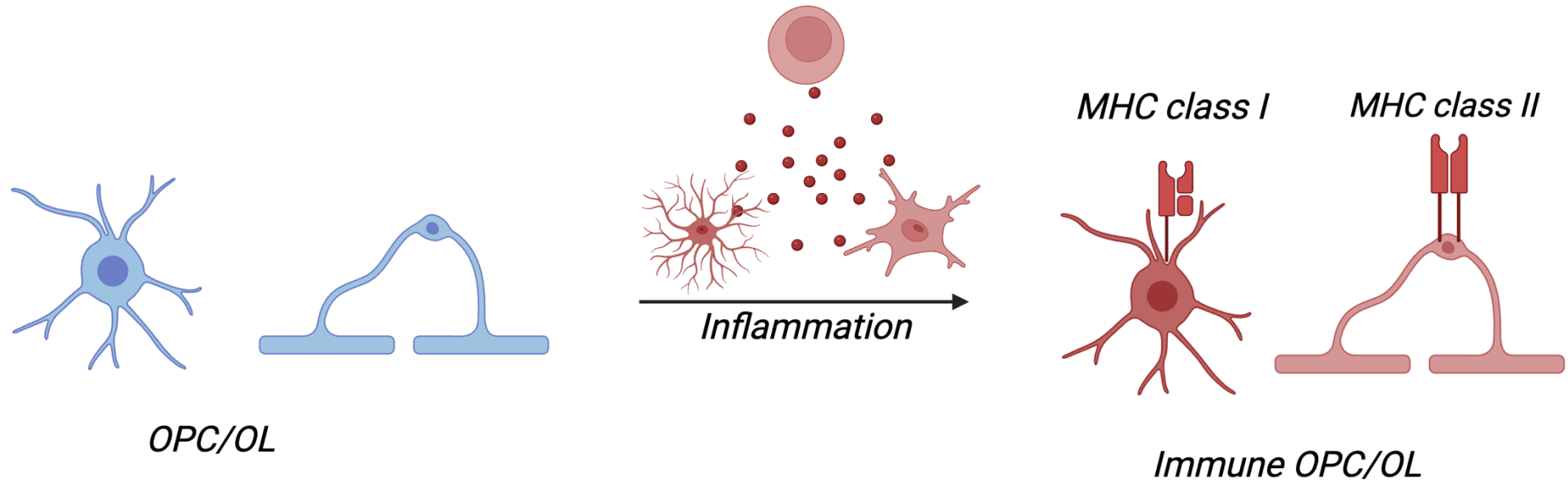
MS is an inflammatory demyelinating disease



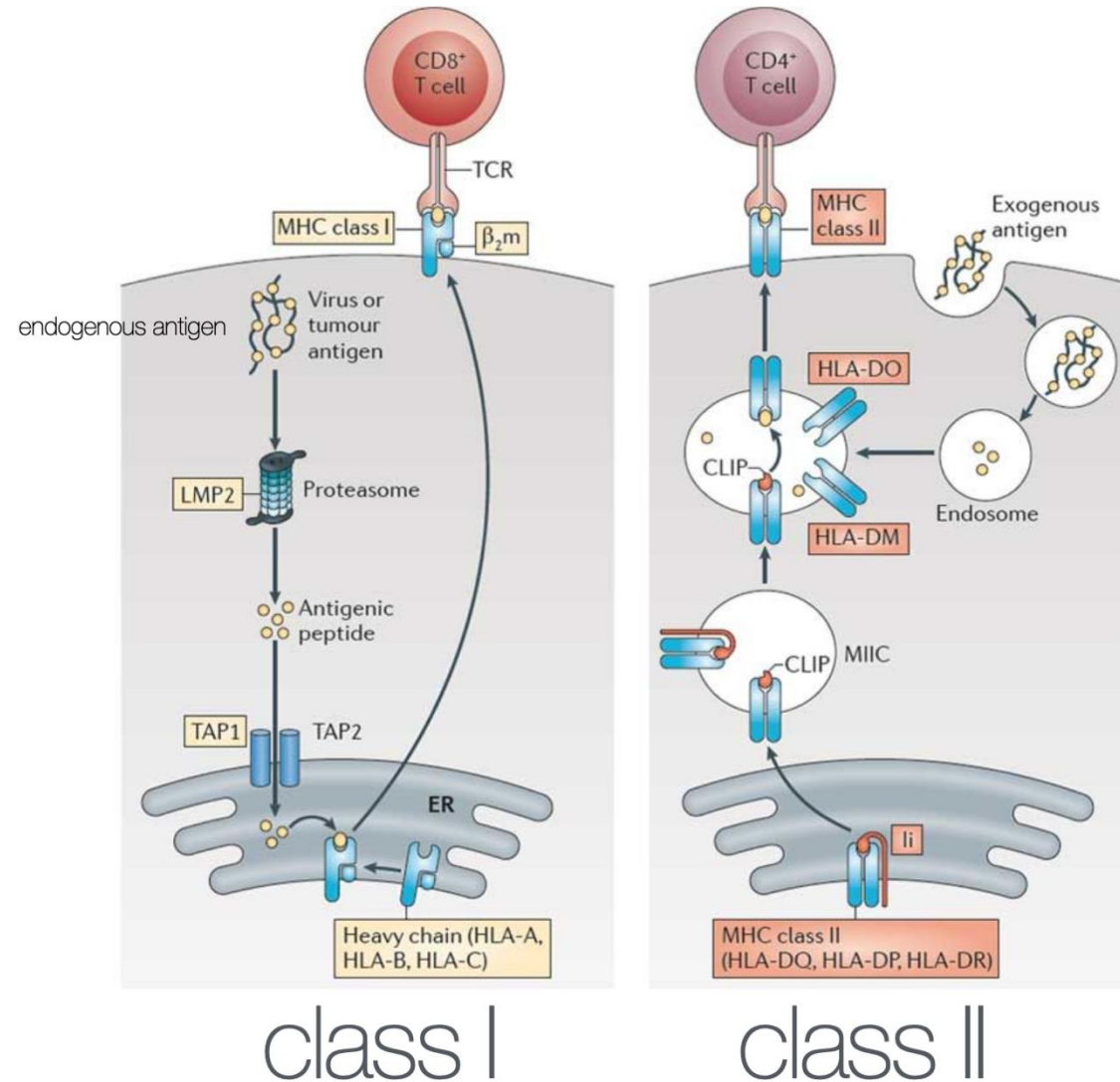
MS drugs treat early stage disease but not degeneration



Oligodendroglia take on an immune phenotype in MS



MHC proteins are involved in antigen presentation



Immune oligodendroglia (iOPC/OLs) may contribute to failed remyelination

