

Therapeutic Possibility of "Semax" for Depression

To the Editor:

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Along with emerging evidences regarding the role of neurotropic/growth factors in the development of major depression, I attempt to suggest the therapeutic possibility of a revolutionary neuropeptide, "Semax" functioning as neuroregulator, neuromodulator and neuroprotector, in relation with the treatment of major depression.

With regard to the action mechanism of antidepressants, a heptapeptide (Met-Glu-His-Phe-Pro-Gly-Pro) and an analogue of the N-terminal fragment (4-10) of adrenocortico-tropic hormone, "Semax" is an interesting neuropeptide.¹ Emerging evidences suggest that "Semax" may have a potential in the treatment of depression.

It was found that a single application of "Semax" led to a maximal 1.4-fold increase of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels as well as 1.6-fold increase of tyrosine kinase B receptor (TrkB) tyrosine phosphorylation levels and a 3-fold and a 2-fold increase of BDNF and TrkB mRNA levels, respectively, in the rat hippocampus.² This finding is intriguing since a number of preclinical and clinical studies have demonstrated that reduced BDNF is directly involved in the pathophysiology of depression, in particular in the hippocampus, and that its restoration may underlie the therapeutic efficacy of antidepressant treatment.³ Activation of TrkB signaling is another important trigger for the behavioral effects that is typically observed by antidepressants.⁴

The proposition that "Semax" may be indirectly related to hippocampal neurogenesis reflecting its direct effect on BDNF, also suggests that "Semax" may potentially have antidepressant effect since hippocampal neurogenesis is clearly implicated in the pathogenesis of depres-

sion and treatment effect of antidepressants.⁵

In an animal study,⁶ "Semax" was effective in enhancing the activity of dopaminergic and serotonergic neurotransmission system, which is most widely accepted principal action mechanism of antidepressants. "Semax" has already proven its efficacy in the treatment of cognitive impairment due to neuronal insults in clinical studies,⁷ indicating its potential effectiveness for elderly depressed patients who are frequently accompanied with comorbid neurological conditions such as stroke and cerebral infarction.

Simultaneous administration of "Semax" and D-amphetamine resulted in a more profound increase in the locomotor activity of mice, pointing its modulation effect on dopaminergic systems that is involved in the formation of the psychostimulant effect.⁸

The potential psychostimulant effect of "Semax" has been implicated in the treatment of depression since it was proven that depressed patients benefit from augmentation of psychostimulants in clinical studies. The combination of an antidepressant (ie, citalopram) and a psychostimulant (ie, methylphenidate) has shown to accelerate and enhance the antidepressant response in depressed patients in a placebo-controlled clinical trials.⁹

"Semax" may exert a key role in the treatment of depression considering its interaction with the pivotal neurotrophic factors and neurotransmitters. Therefore, further research on the precise roles of "Semax" for treating depression warrant more attention to extend our understanding about depression in the future.

Sincerely,
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