

## 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on **Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine & Molecular Diagnostics**

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which 38% of the seropositive relatives established were being monitored for 2 years whilst demonstrating a stable growth of the Ab-associated proteolytic activity. Moreover, we see also low-active Ab-proteases (to target 43-68 and 146-170 sites) in persons at MS-related risks (at subclinical stages of MS), and primary clinical and MRT manifestations observed were coincided with the activity to have its mid-level reached. And registration in the evolution of highly immunogenic Ab-proteases to attack 81-103 and 82-98 sites predominantly would illustrate either risks of transformation of subclinical stages into clinical ones, or risks of exacerbations to develop. The traditional applications of assays for canonical anti-myeline Abs for diagnostic and prognostic purposes in patients with a clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), a frequent precursor to clinically definite MS (CDMS), has yielded conflicting results. Of tremendous value are Ab-proteases directly affecting the physiologic remodeling of tissues with multilevel architectonics (for instance, myelin). By changing sequence specificity of the Ab-mediated proteolysis one may reach reduction of a density of points of the negative proteolytic effects within the myelin sheath and minimizing scales of demyelination. And, autoAb-mediated proteolysis could thus be applied to isolate from Ig molecules the efficient catalytic domains directed against particular autoimmune epitopes pathogenically and clinically relevant (encephalitogenic epitopes). Further studies on targeted Ab-mediated proteolysis may provide a supplementary tool for predicting demyelination and thus the disability of the MS patients.

### Biography

Sergey S Suchkov, MD PhD a researcher-immunologist, a clinician, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University, Russia, in 1980. He has been trained at the Institute for Medical Enzymology, The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, National Center for Immunology (Russia), NIH, Bethesda, USA) and British Society for Immunology to cover 4 British university facilities. Since 2005, he has been working as faculty professor of I.M. Sechenov first Moscow State Medical University and of A.I. Evdokimov Moscow State Medical & Dental University. From 2007, he is the first Vice-president and dean of the School of PPPM Politics and Management at the University of World Politics and Law. In 1991-1995, he was a scientific secretary-in-chief of the editorial board of the international journal "Biomedical Science" (Russian Academy of Sciences and Royal Society of Chemistry, UK) and the international publishing bureau at the presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In 1995-2005, he was a Director of the Russian-American program in immunology of the eye diseases. He is a member of EPMA (European Association of Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine, Brussels-Bonn), a member of the NY Academy of Sciences, a member of the editorial board for open journal of immunology and others. He is known as an author of the concept of post-infectious clinical and immunological syndrome, co-author of a concept of abzymes and their impact into the pathogenesis of auto immunity conditions, and as one of the pioneers in promoting the concept of PPPM into a practical branch of health services

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