

The discovery of the brain lymphatic system

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In the latest issue of *Nature* Antoine Louveau and a team of collaborators of the University of Virginia, published a breakthrough article for who is interested in lymphatics, with a clear and elegant description of the lymphatic system of the brain.¹

Surprisingly, few days later a group of Helsinki confirmed with other experiments the existence of a cerebral lymphatics network connected with cervical nodes.²

Despite the rapid popularity of this article it does not represent a revolutionary discovery, but rather an updated systematic description of connections and function of the lymphatic system in this particular anatomical district. It should be, in fact, recognized that a forgotten literature on Durand Fardel's periarterial and perivenous Virchow-Robin's spaces, recently turned into glymphatic system,³ exists from more than a century. However, this article permits to definitely overcome the neurocentric concept that lymphatic drainage of the central nervous system is confined to the meningeal

compartment and there is a lack of lymphatic drainage in the brain parenchyma. The Authors also better clarify the structure and the function of the so called glymphatic system, till now more supposed than proved.³

The group of the University of Virginia clearly found the lymphatic system practically in the wall of the dural veins, and this testifies the functional and anatomical cross talk between the two systems, something which gives the title to our Journal. Moreover, they demonstrated with elegant images that interconnection of the lymphatic collectors are not just veins, but also the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) (Figure 1), and the deep cervical lymph-nodes and with the internal jugular veins, as well. What are the potential implications of this discovery? The main consequence is that the dogma of the immune privilege of the brain, as admitted by the Authors themselves, dramatically falls down. We all studied that the brain is segregated from the immunitary point of view.⁴ The physical reason was just the lack of lymphatics, which means no T-cell gateway into and out of the brain. The demonstration of the central nervous system lymphatics warrants an urgent reassessment of the basic assumption in neuroimmunology.

In fact, the immune privilege of the brain means that T-cell and antibodies found in the brain and/or in the CSF are of brain autochthonous production. Consequently, the presence of T-cells was considered of autoimmune origin.

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The new concept easily paves the way to reconsider the autoimmune etiology of a number of neuroinflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases, including multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, *etc.* Of course, the interconnection of the brain lymphatics with both the nasal mucosa and the deep cervical lymph-nodes, as well, permits to understand that there is no segregation at all. To the contrary, T-cells but also viruses may easily circulate. Moreover, the interconnection with CSF clearly indicates that what we found in it cannot be more considered autochthonous. Furthermore, in origin we know that manual lymphatic drainage is a valid rehabilitation method for treating lymphoedema. The challenge is: may this technique to be useful also for the brain? May the interconnection of the brain lymphatics with the deep cervical lymph-nodes, a draining route toward the thoracic duct, be improved? Both articles really open new and stimulating questions, and this happens only when a discovery is a real scientific advancement.

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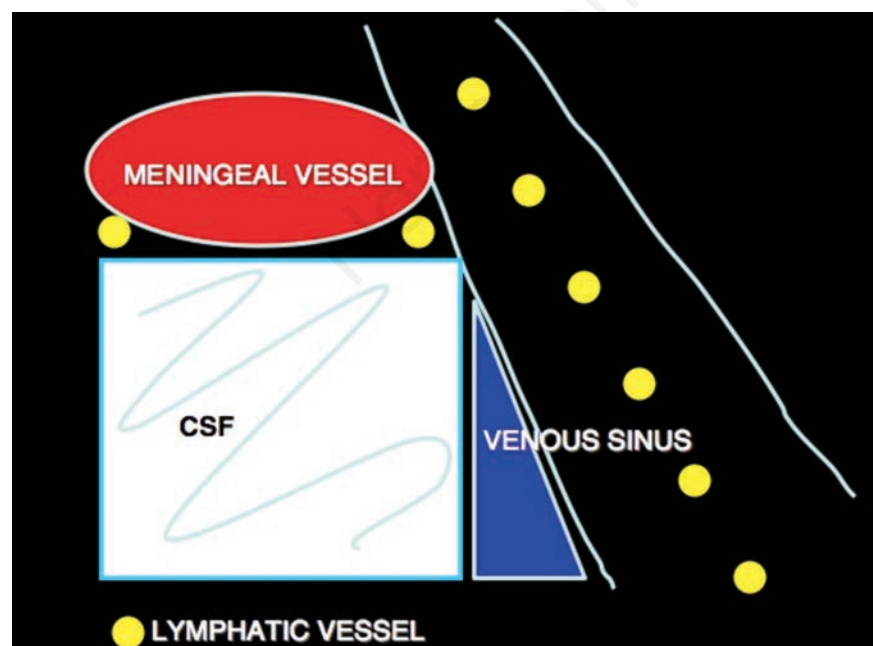


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the functional histology specimen showed in the *Nature* article.¹ The lymphatic system lines the venous dural sinuses and is closely interconnected with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) space, as well as with meningeal vessels. Out of the skull the interconnection was found by the researchers of the Virginia University both with the internal jugular vein and with the deep cervical lymph-nodes.