Prof. Dr. Ertuğrul Kılıç

Ertuğrul Kılıç graduated from Ankara University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in 1994. He received his first PhD degree in 1999 from the Faculty of Medicine in the field of medicine physiology, Fırat Universty (Turkey) and second PhD from Tübingen University (Germany) in Cellular Biology. In the years of 1997-2008, he was at the Max-Planck Institute for experimental Neurology (Cologne, Germany), Department of Neurologies of Tübingen (Germany), Göttingen (Germany) and Zurich (Switzerland). Following, he started to work at the University of Yeditepe, Istanbul until 2013. He started to work at the Medipol University in 2013.

He is a recipient of DAAD (Deutsche Academische Austausch Dienst; Germany), Franco Regli (National Neuroscience Price, Switzerland), JCI-TOYP (The Outstanding Young Person Award in Medicine Innovation, Turkey), EMBO-installation grant (European Molecular Biology Organization), and TUBA-GEBİP (Turkish Academy of Sciences, Turkey) grant and prices. He published more than 100 international research article and they were cited more than 5000. His h-index is 40.

Dr. Kılıç is currently holding a faculty position in Physiology Department of the School of Medicine.

Selected Publications;

- **Pinealectomy aggravates and melatonin administration attenuates brain damage in focal ischemia.**
- **Intravenous TAT-Bcl-XL is protective after middle cerebral artery occlusion in mice.**
- **Brain-derived erythropoietin protects from focal cerebral ischemia by dual activation of ERK-1/-2 and Akt pathways.**
- **Inhibition of multidrug resistance transporter-1 facilitates neuroprotective therapies after focal cerebral ischemia.**
- **The phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase/Akt pathway mediates VEGF's neuroprotective activity and induces blood brain barrier permeability after focal cerebral ischemia.**
- **Human vascular endothelial growth factor protects axotomized retinal ganglion cells in vivo by activating ERK-1/2 and Akt pathways.**
- **ABCC1: A gateway for pharmacological compounds to the ischaemic brain.**
- **Role of Nogo-A in neuronal survival in the reperfused ischemic brain.**
- **HMG-CoA reductase inhibitior rosuvastatin improves abnormal brain electrical activity via mechanisms involving eNOS.**
- **HMG-CoA reductase inhibition promotes stroke recovery, perilesional tissue remodeling and contralesional pyramidal tract plasticity.**