

Environmental Justice and the Early-Life Origins of Health Disparities: Why Mom Matters

Tania Hassanzadeh
Dominic Le
Bailey Ryan

Bass Connections: Brain and Society, Summer 2013

Mentors:

Dr. Staci Bilbo, Psychology and Neuroscience

Dr. Richard Auten, Department of Pediatrics

Dr. Leigh Ann Simmons, School of Nursing

Background: Poor Living Conditions and Low Socioeconomic Status

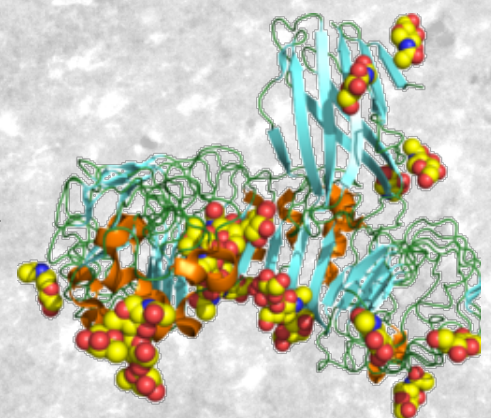
- Problems in our society: air pollution, stress, poor nutrition
- Why should we care about perinatal programming?
- What is psychoneuroimmunology, and how does it fit into the picture?



**Pathogen-Associated
Molecular Patterns
(PAMPs)**

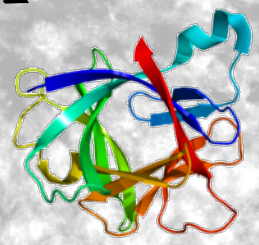
**Danger-Associated
Molecular Patterns
(DAMPs)**

bind



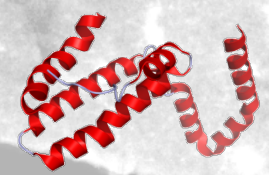
Toll Like Receptor 4 (TLR-4)

upregulates



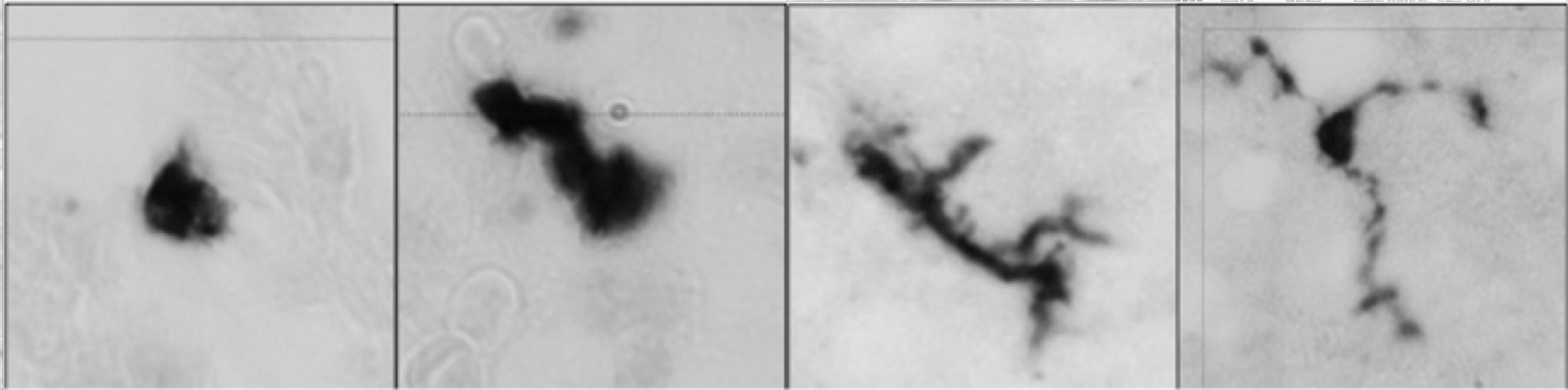
Interleukin-1β (IL-1β)

**Inflammatory Response
Immune Cell Recruitment
Phagocytosis
Bidirectional neuroimmune
communication**



Interleukin-10 (IL-10)

Microglia



ROUND

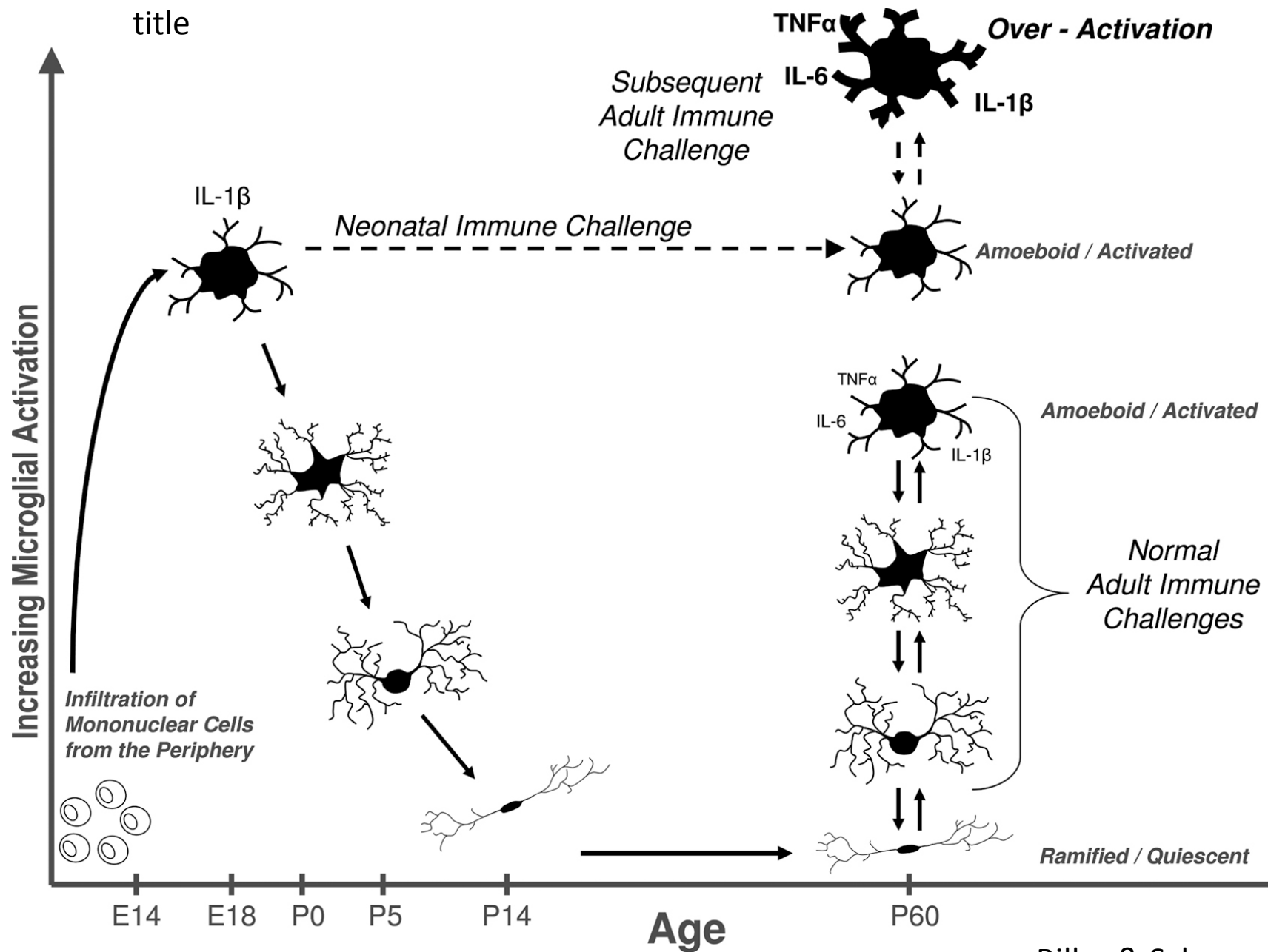
STOUT

THICK

THIN

Immune System in Brain Development

- Normal development depends on immune signaling
 - Synaptic pruning
 - Adult neurogenesis
- Perinatal “sensitive period” to immune effects on CNS development



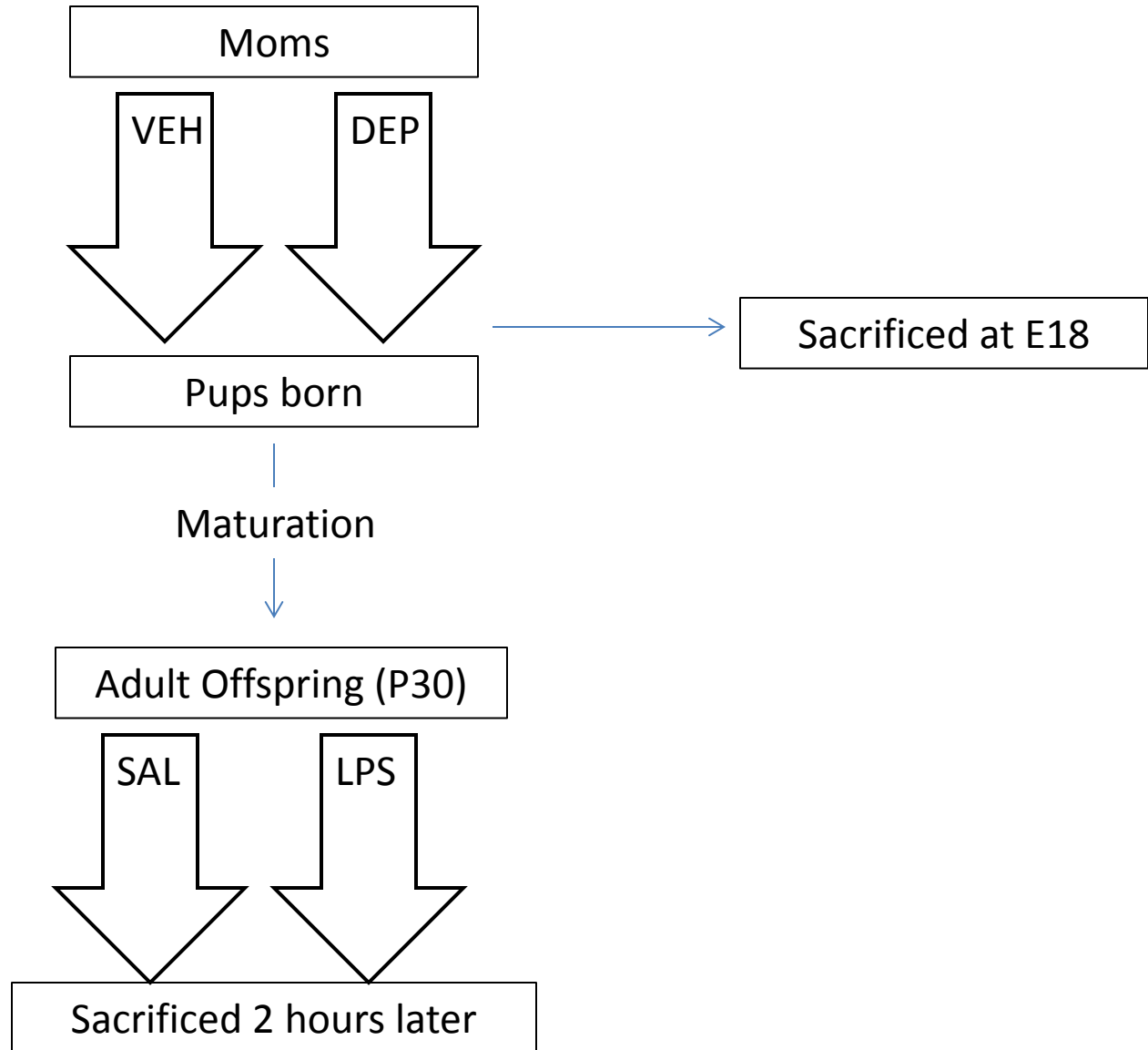
Prenatal Air Pollution Study: Design & Notable Findings

- Two-by-two design
- First level: treatment of pregnant moms with vehicle (control solution) or diesel exhaust particle during pregnancy
- Second level: maternal nest restriction (inducing stress) or postnatal dietary manipulation
- Prenatal diesel exposure + postnatal dietary manipulation
 - Low-fat vs. high-fat postnatal diet
- Prenatal diesel exposure + maternal stress during pregnancy
 - Nest restriction (NR) paradigm
 - *Male, DE/NR offspring upregulate TLR4 expression

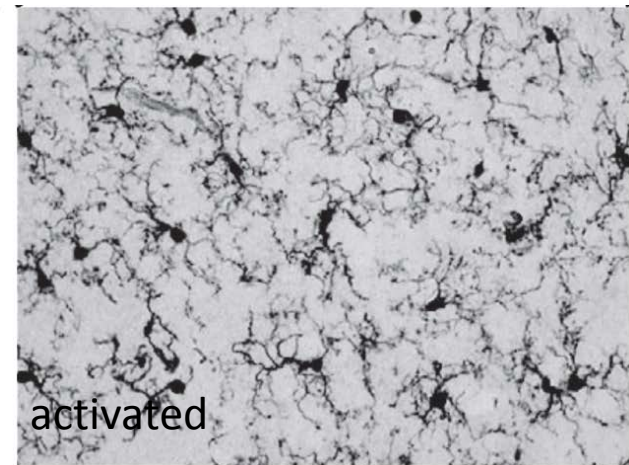
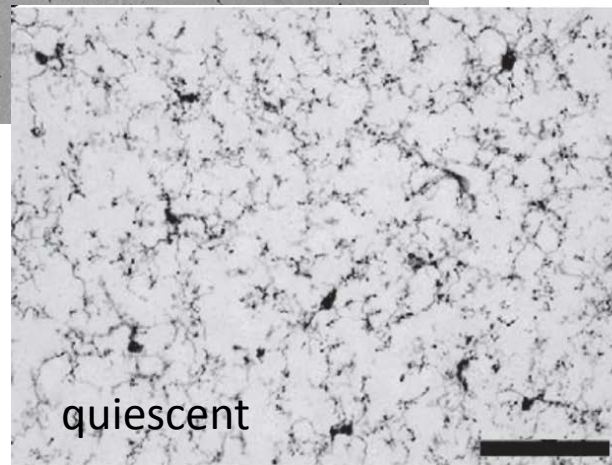
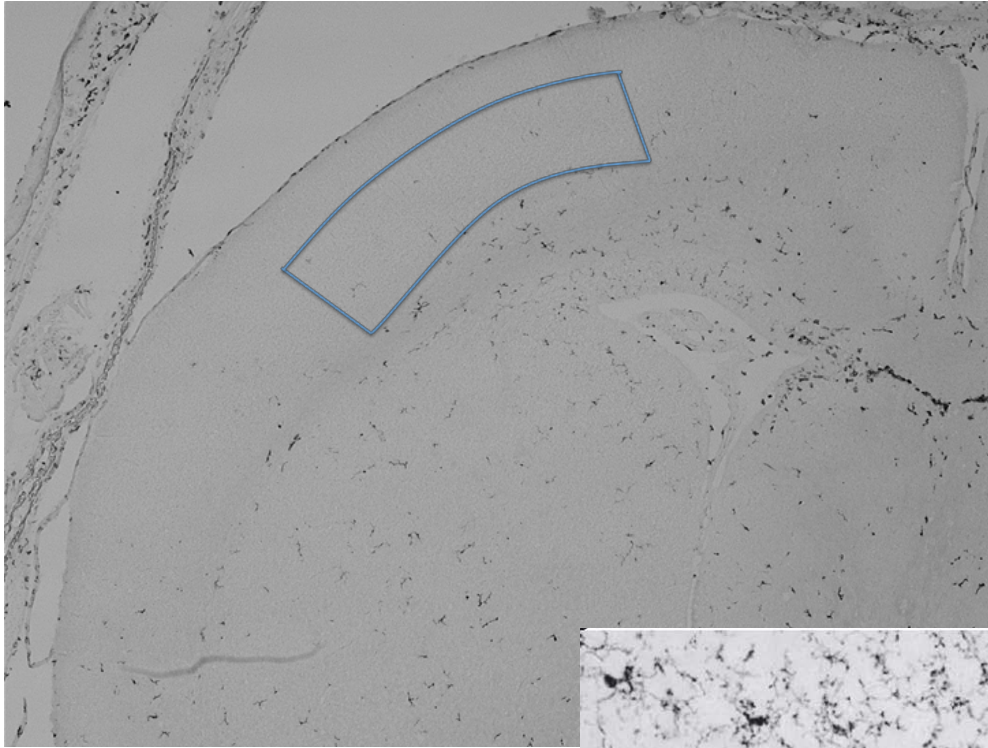
Prenatal Air Pollution Study: Current Project

- **Purpose:**
- 1) To investigate whether microglial TLR4 expression is necessary for activation in response to prenatal diesel exposure
- 2) To explore the interaction between prenatal diesel treatment, adult infection, sex, and genotype (TLR4 +/- or -/-) with respect to microglial expression

Experimental Paradigm

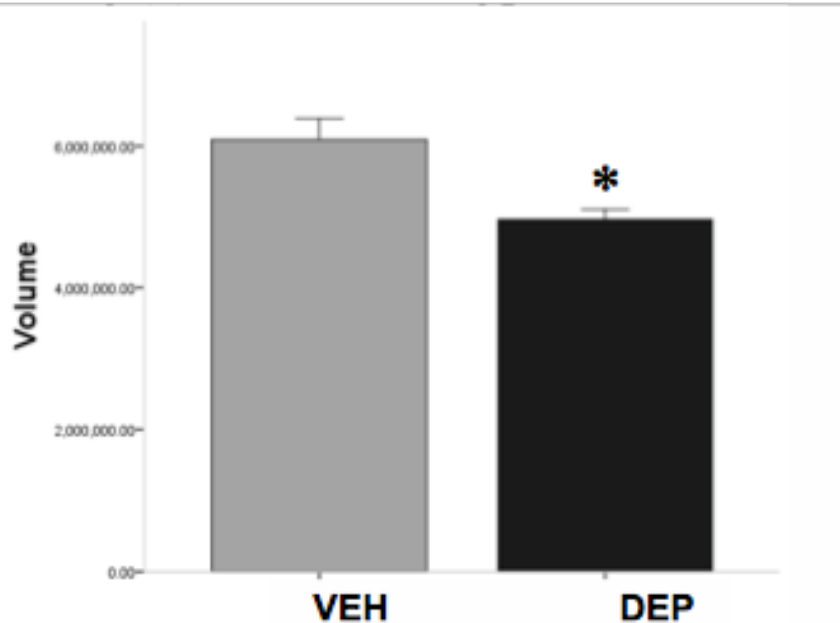


Cell counting and volumetric analysis: example contour in E18 parietal cortex



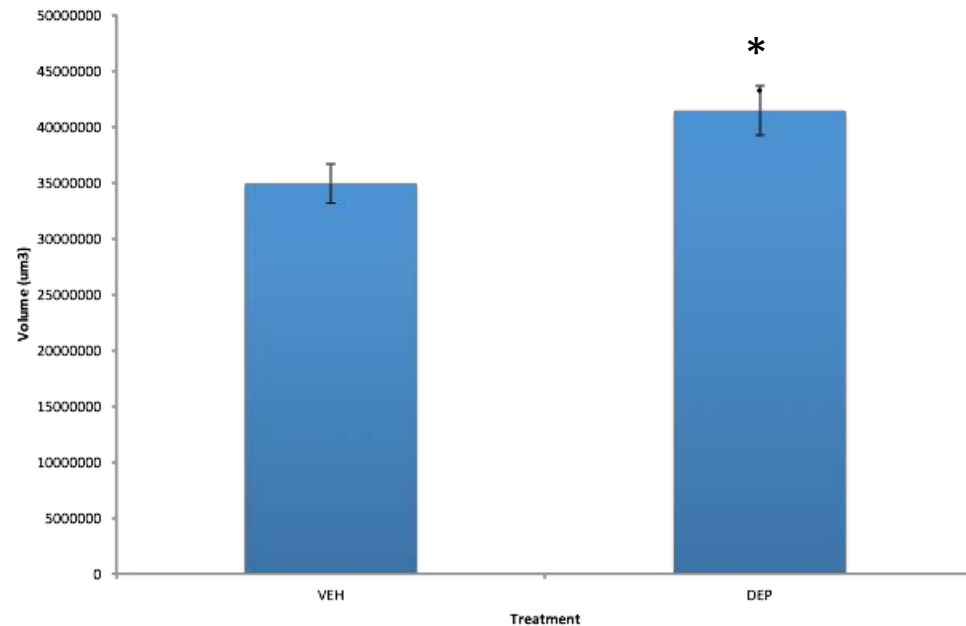
E18 Amygdala vs. Parietal Cortex:Regional Volume Differences

Amygdala



$p < 0.05$

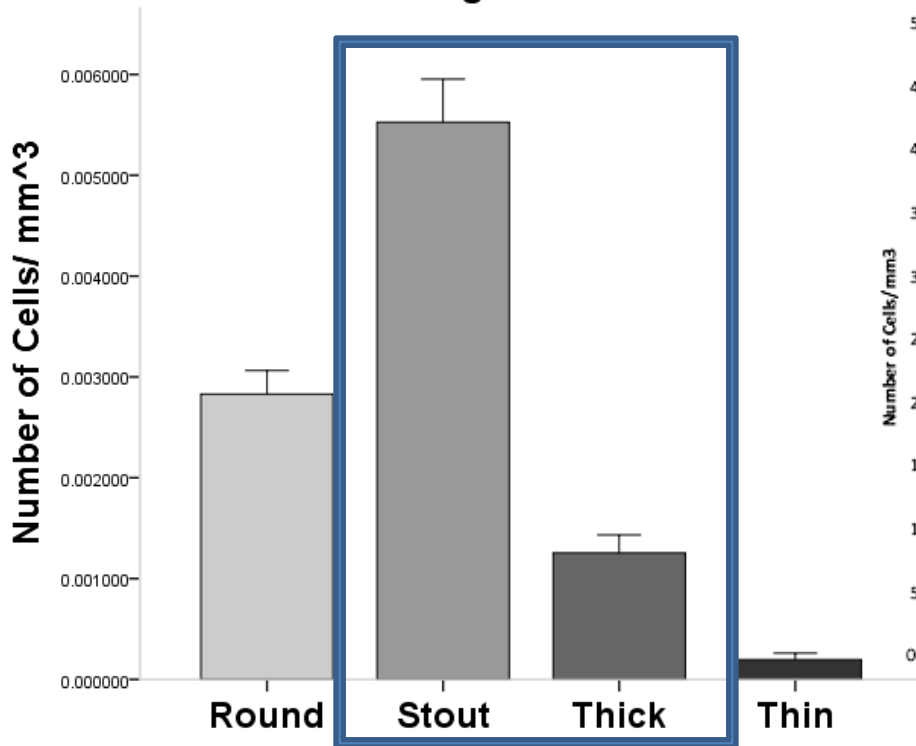
Parietal Cortex



E18 Amygdala vs. Parietal Cortex: Microglial Morphology

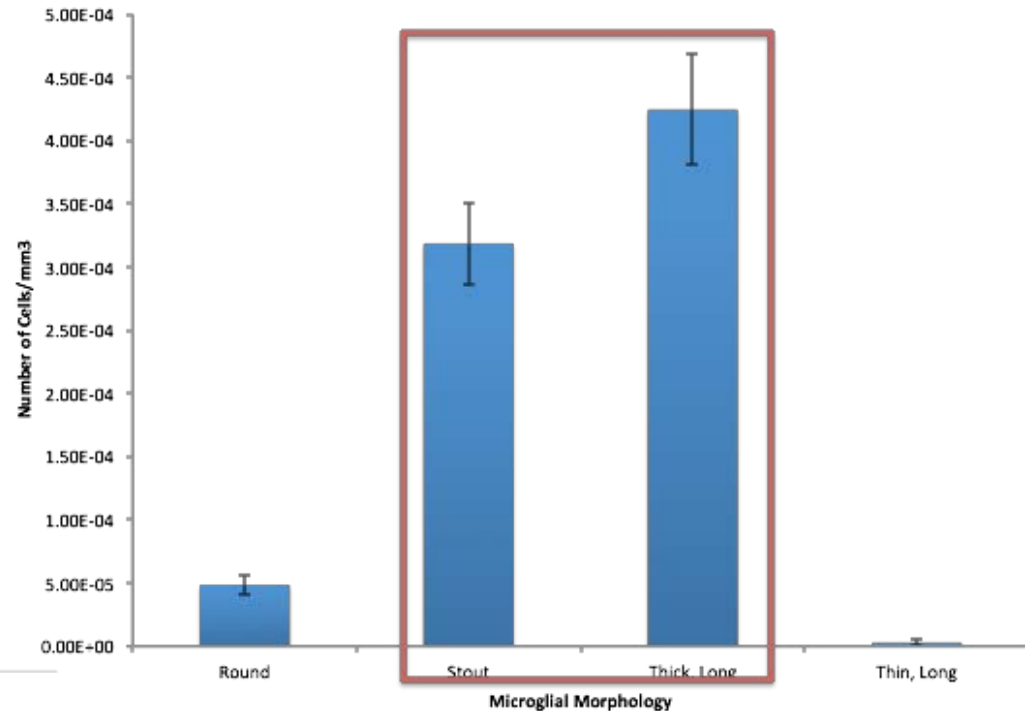
Amygdala

Total Microglial Count

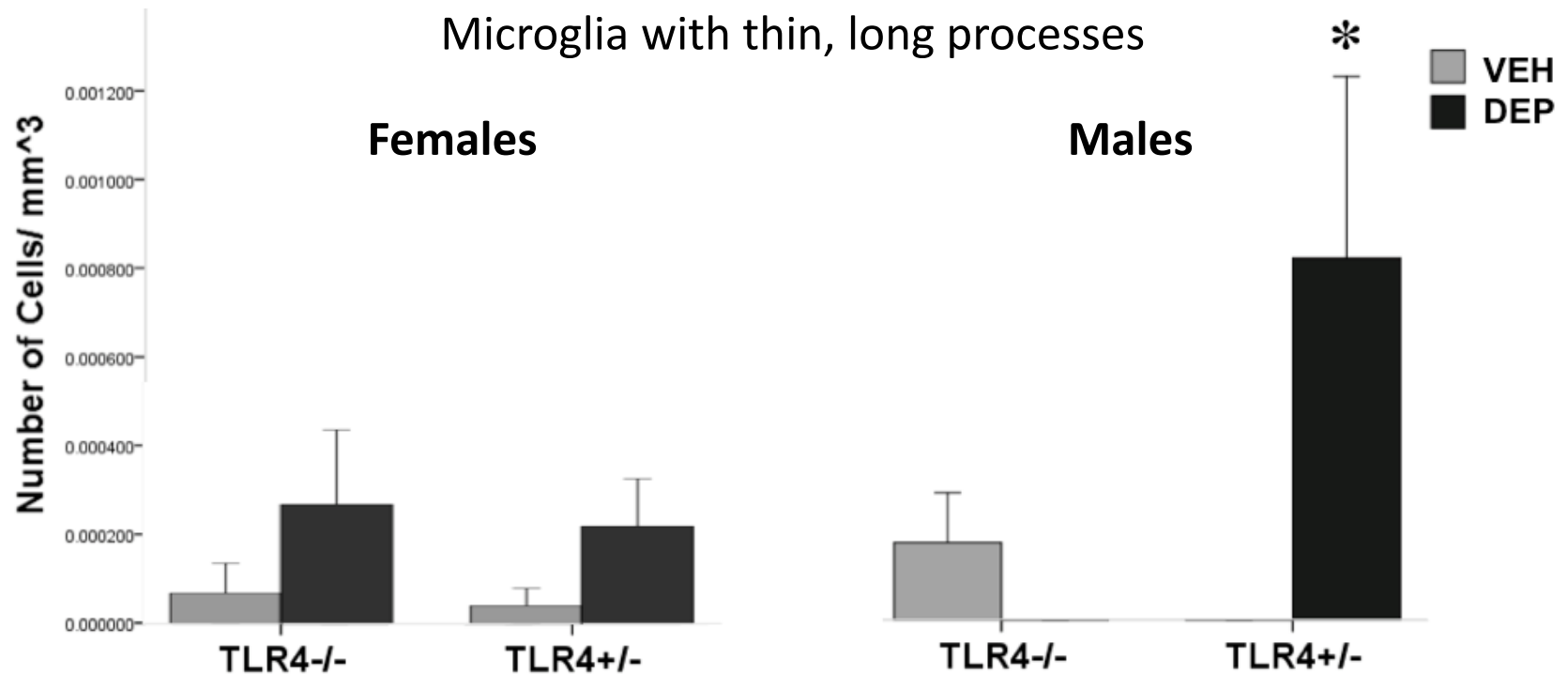


Parietal Cortex

Total Microglial Count

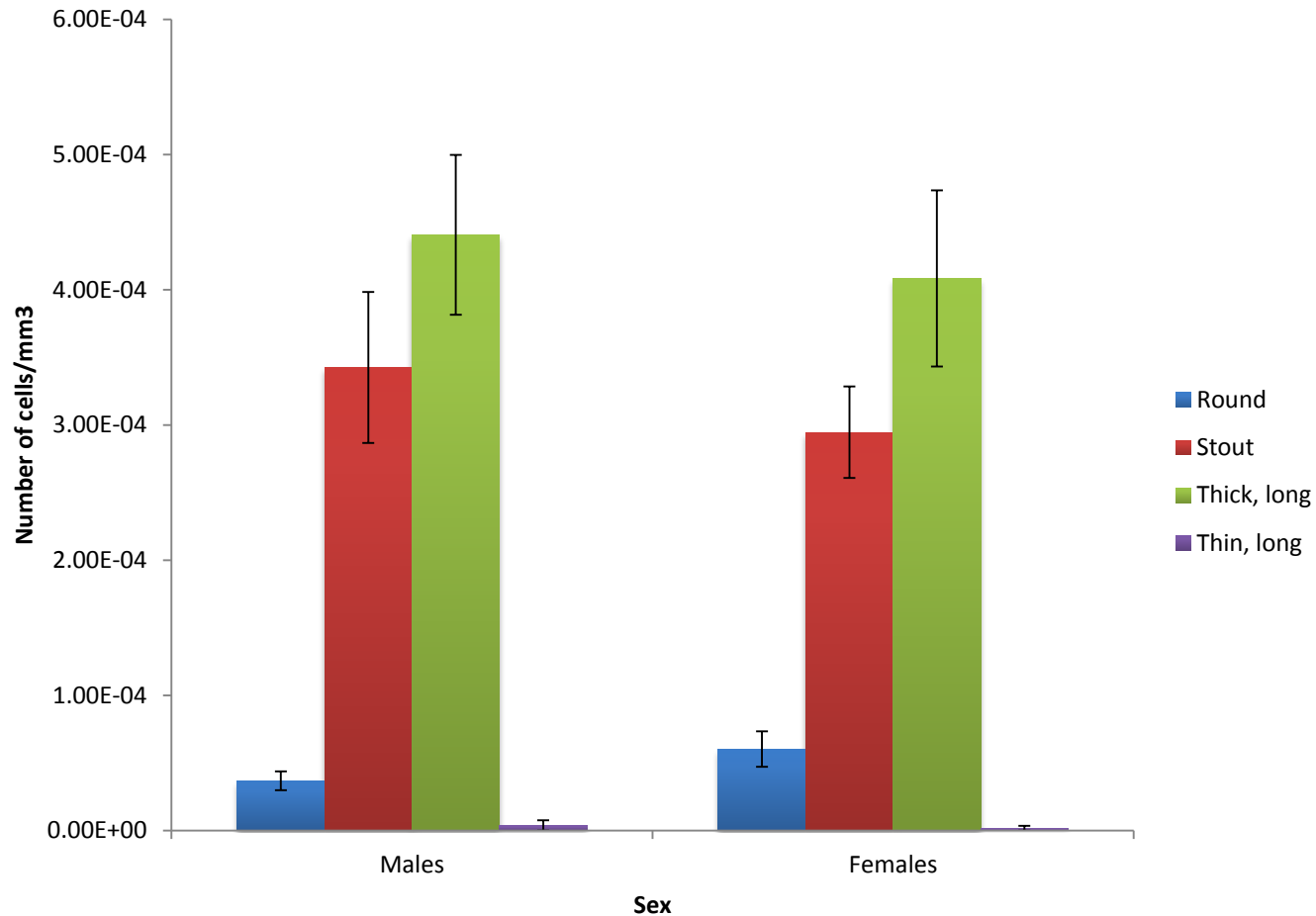


E18 Amygdala: DEP, TLR4 +/- males express significantly more quiescent microglia than DEP, TLR4 -/- males

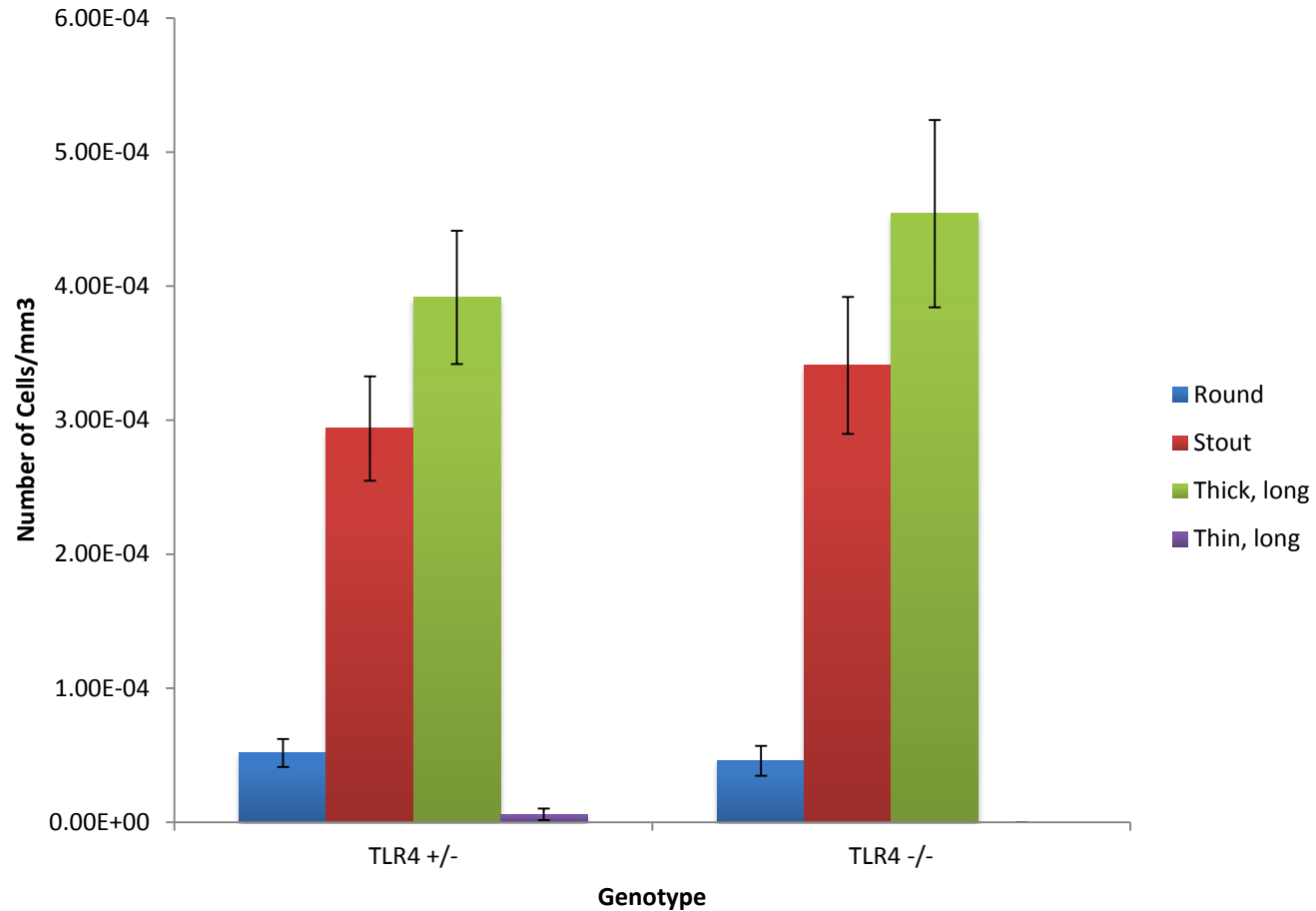


Significant DEP x genotype x sex interaction for males

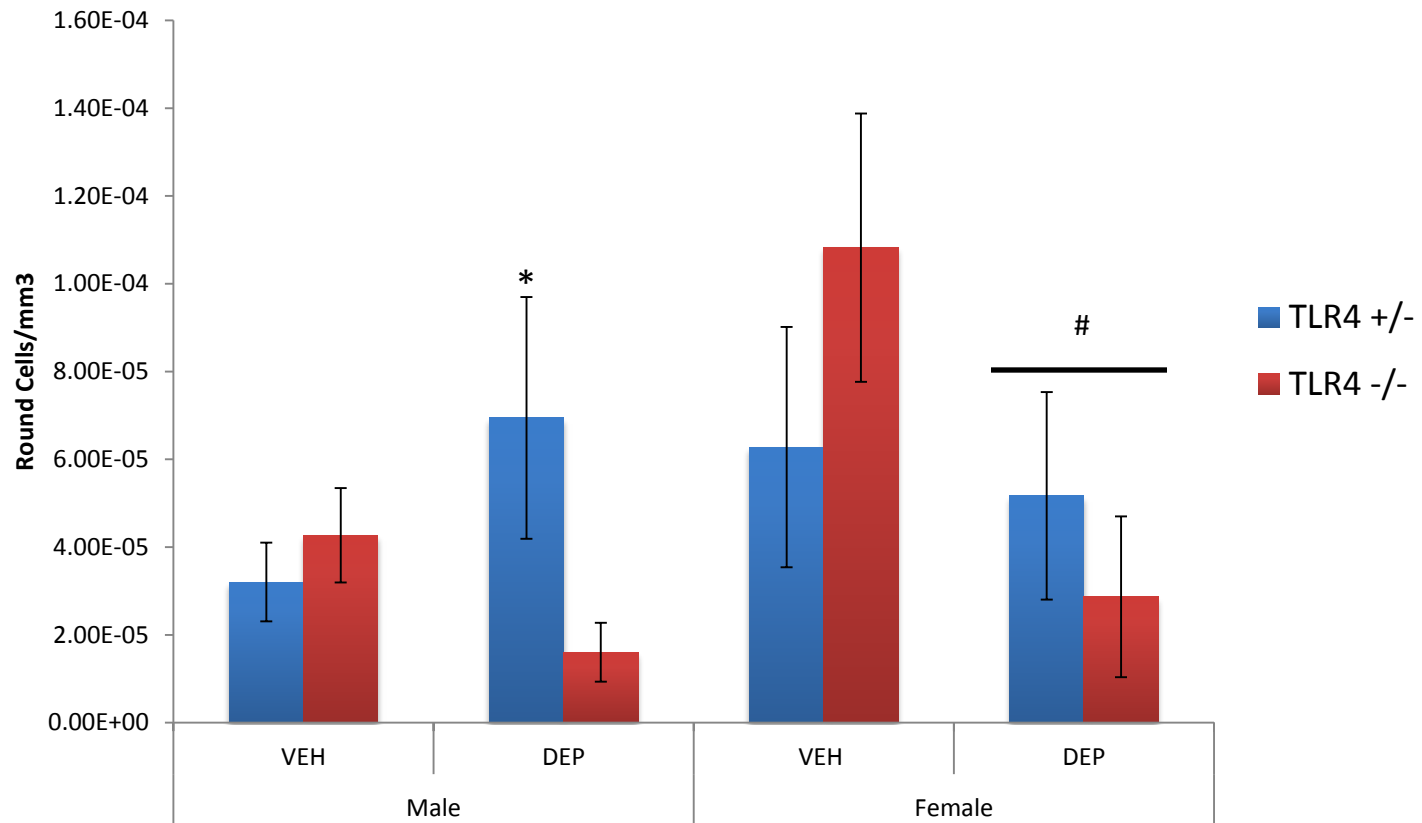
E18 Parietal Cortex: No significant difference in number of cells of any cell type due to sex



E18 Parietal Cortex: No significant difference in number of cells of any cell type due to genotype



E18 Parietal Cortex: DEP, TLR4 +/- males express significantly more round microglia than DEP, TLR4 -/- males



*p<0.05
#p=0.088

Significant DEP x genotype interaction for males
Females show trend for main effect of diesel

What does this all mean?

1. Differences in regional volume
 - This suggests variations in synaptic pruning due to the diesel treatment
 - Relation to autism?
2. Differences in morphology
 - This suggests either a difference in microglial maturation and/or activation by prenatal diesel exposure
3. TLR4 mediates diesel effect
4. Males are more vulnerable
 - Consistent with previous studies

Future Directions

- Currently: quantifying microglial morphology in the E18 hippocampus
- Future: doing the same in parietal cortex and hippocampus of adult cohort
 - How does the immune challenge affect microglial morphology?
 - Will females be more vulnerable than males?
- Afterward: examine how maternal obesity in conjunction with an LPS challenge affects microglial expression and morphology in offspring parietal cortex and hippocampus

Maternal Obesity

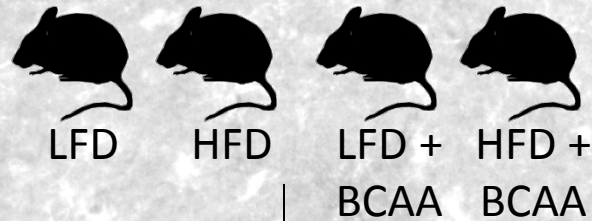
- Causes
 - Genetics
 - Metabolic
 - Lifestyle
- Effects
 - Mother
 - Child



Branched-Chain Amino Acids

- Elevated in obesity
- Correlate with metabolic problems
- Interfere with brain Trp levels
 - Mood disorders

Moms



Pre-pregnancy
plasma analysis

Pre-pregnancy anxiety and
activity testing



Gestation

Pregnancy anxiety testing

Pups



Pup plasma and brains (P1, P8)

Maternal care observation

Early postpartum plasma
and brains (P8)

Postpartum anxiety, activity and
depressive behavior testing

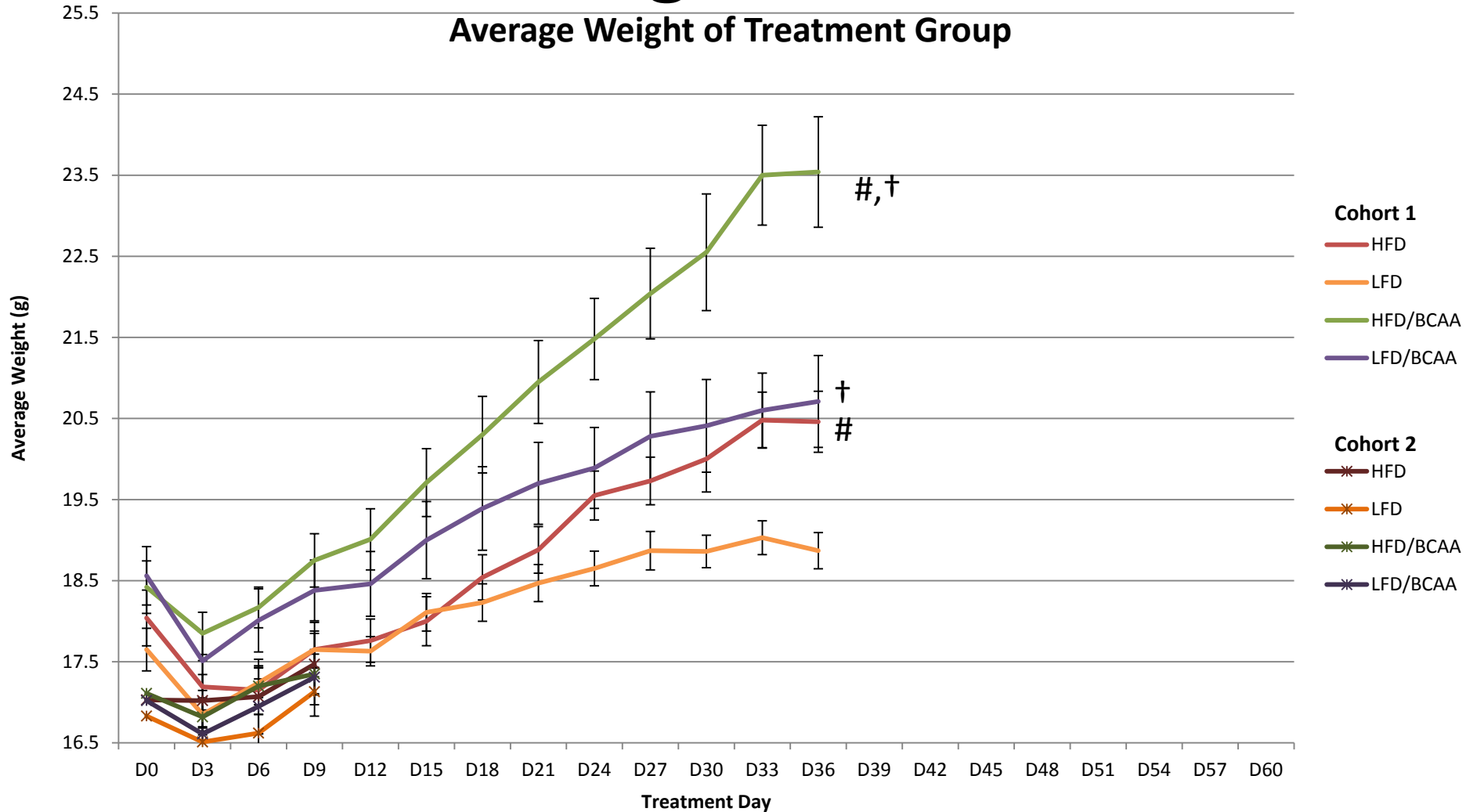
Mom and adult offspring
plasma and brains

P30 Offspring
(fed normal diet)

Offspring anxiety and
memory testing

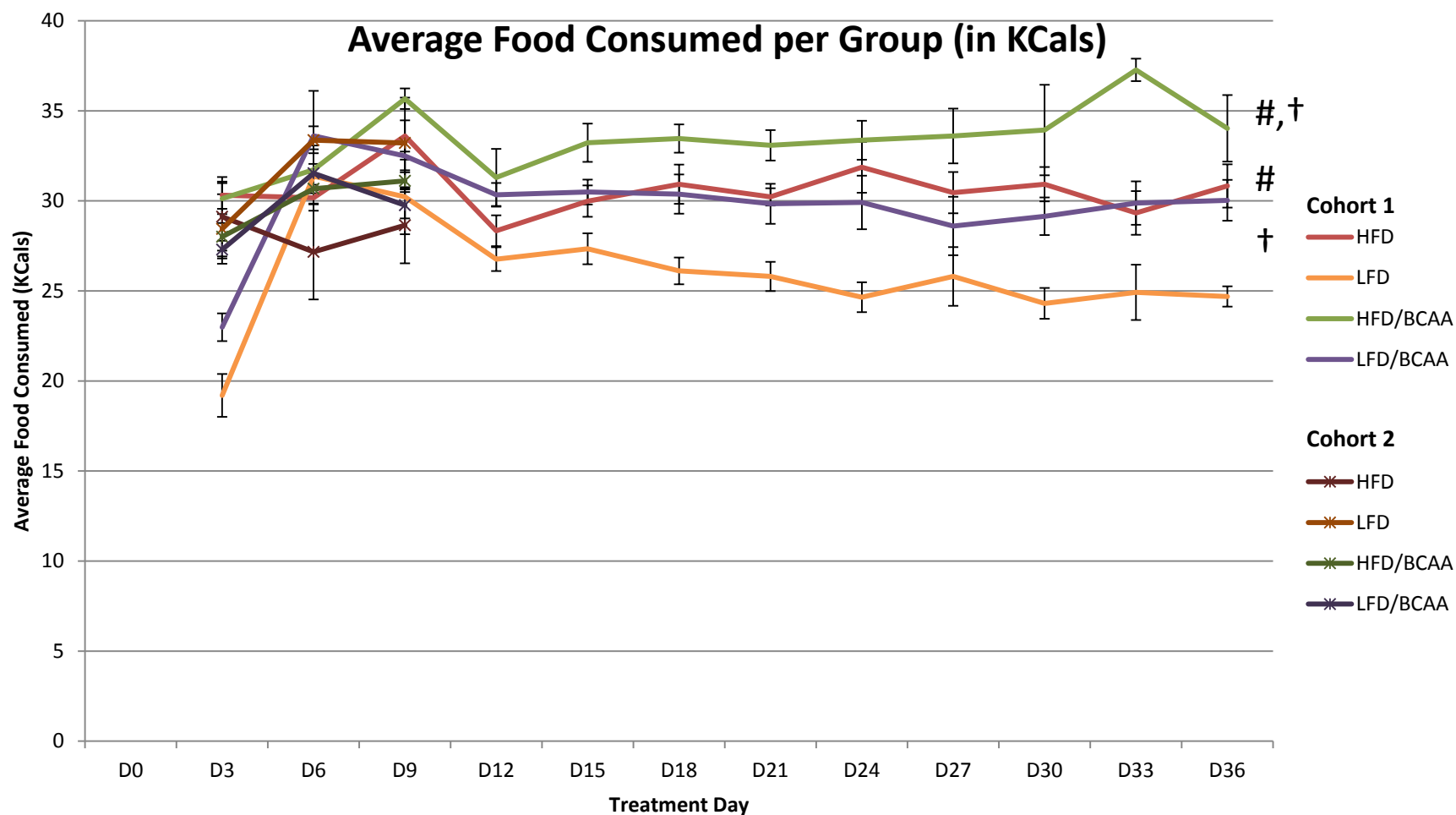
Weight Gain

Average Weight of Treatment Group



Significant main effect of HFD, $p < 0.05$

† Significant main effect of BCAA, $p < 0.05$



Significant main effect of HFD, $p < 0.05$

† Significant main effect of BCAA, $p < 0.05$

Pre-Pregnancy Behavioral Testing

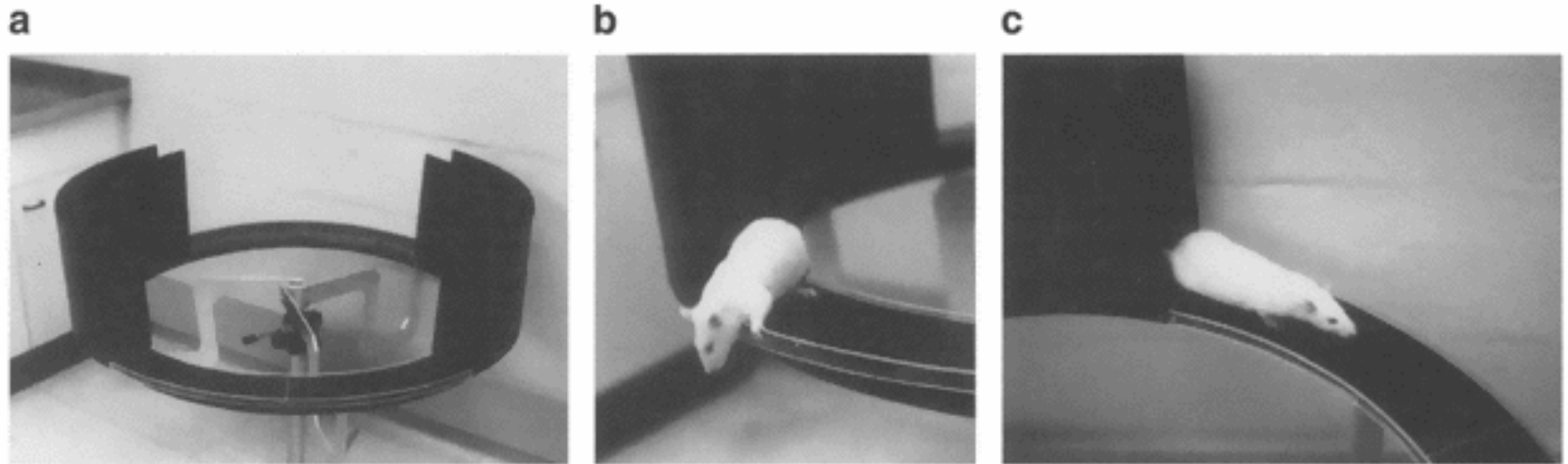
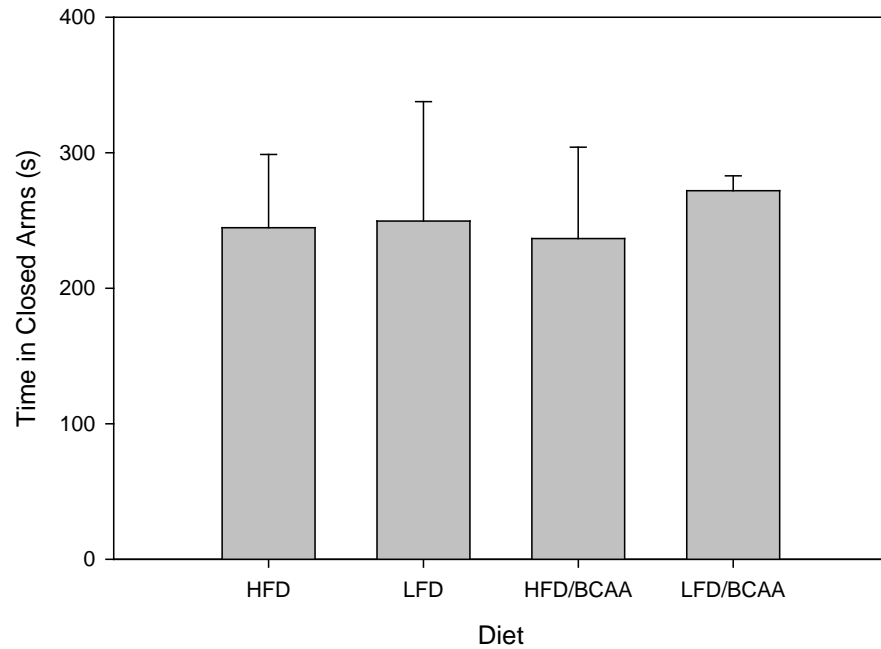


Fig. 2a–c. Photographs of **a** the zero-maze apparatus, **b** a rat head-dipping over the edge of the zero-maze platform, **c** a rat exhibiting the stretched attend posture



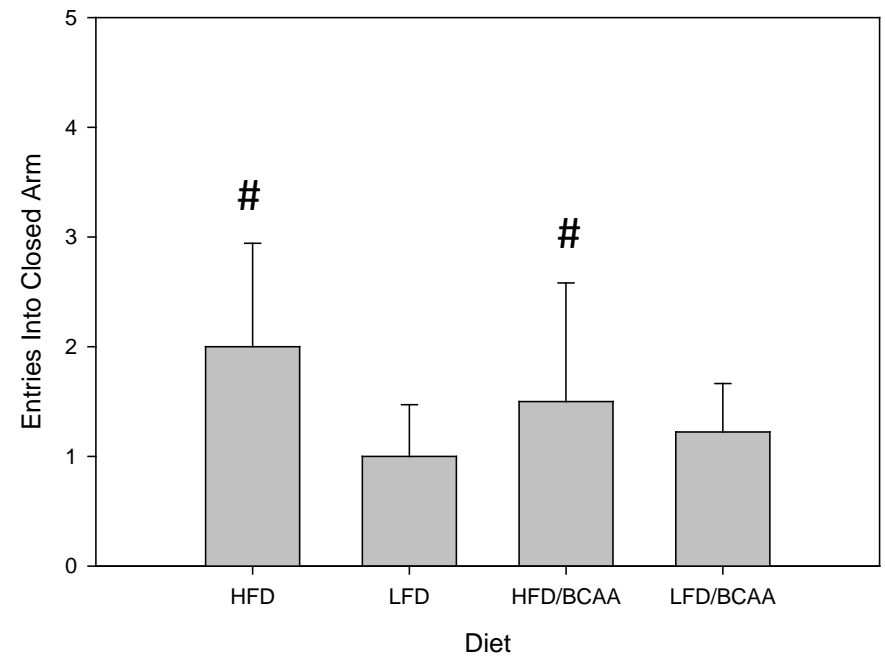
Zero Maze

Time in Closed Arms

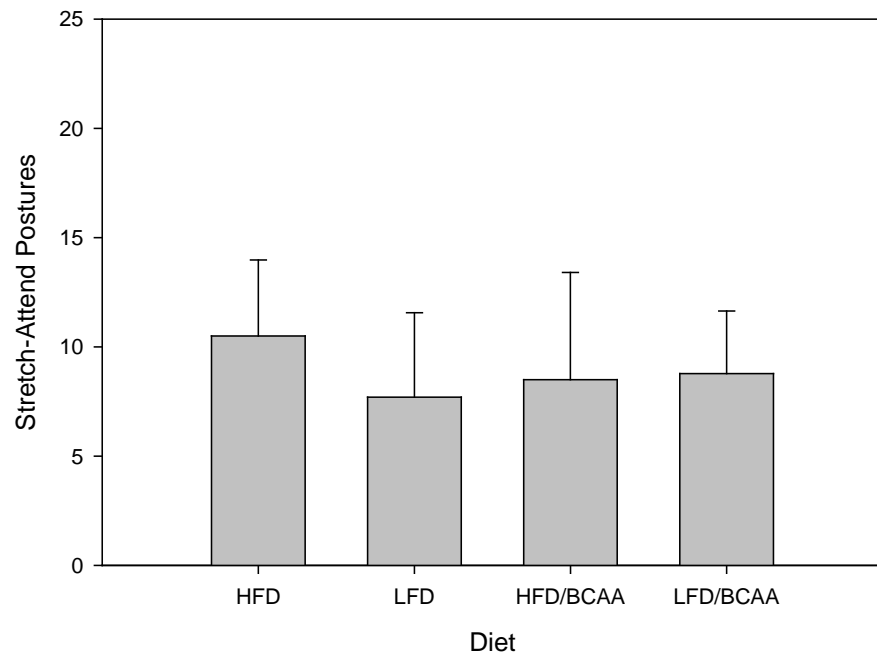


Significant main effect of HFD, $p < 0.05$

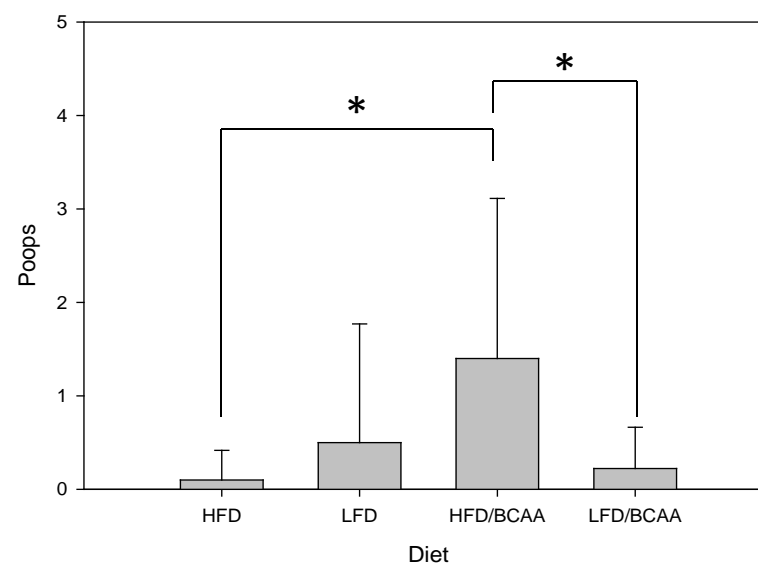
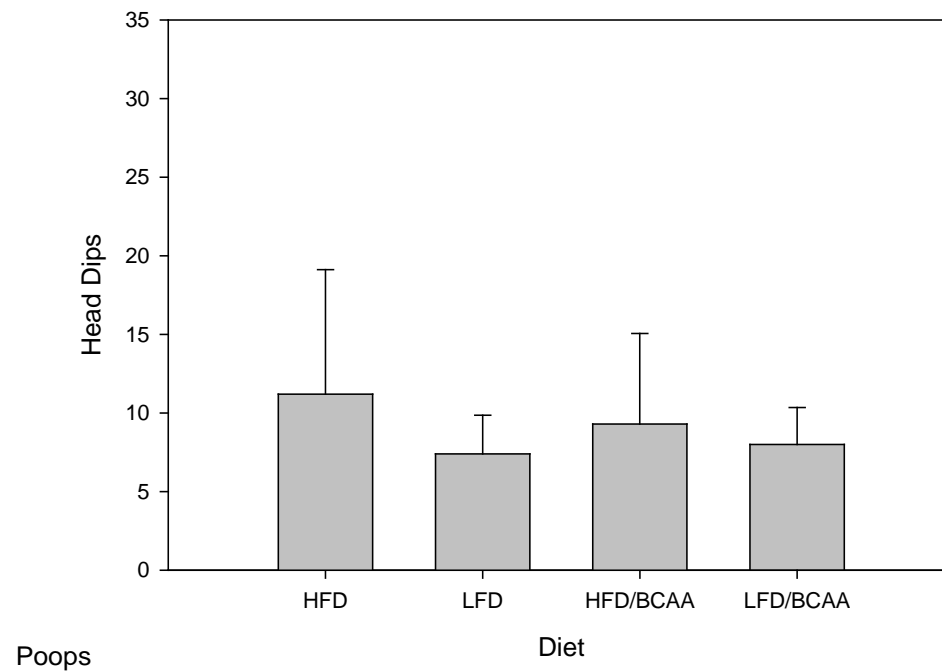
Entries Into Closed Arm



Stretch-Attend Postures



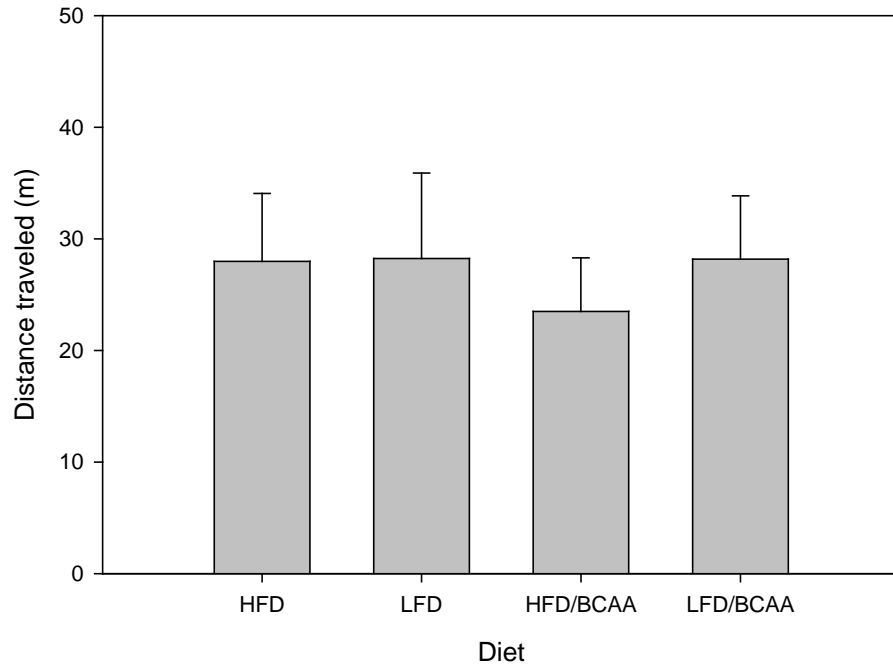
Head Dips



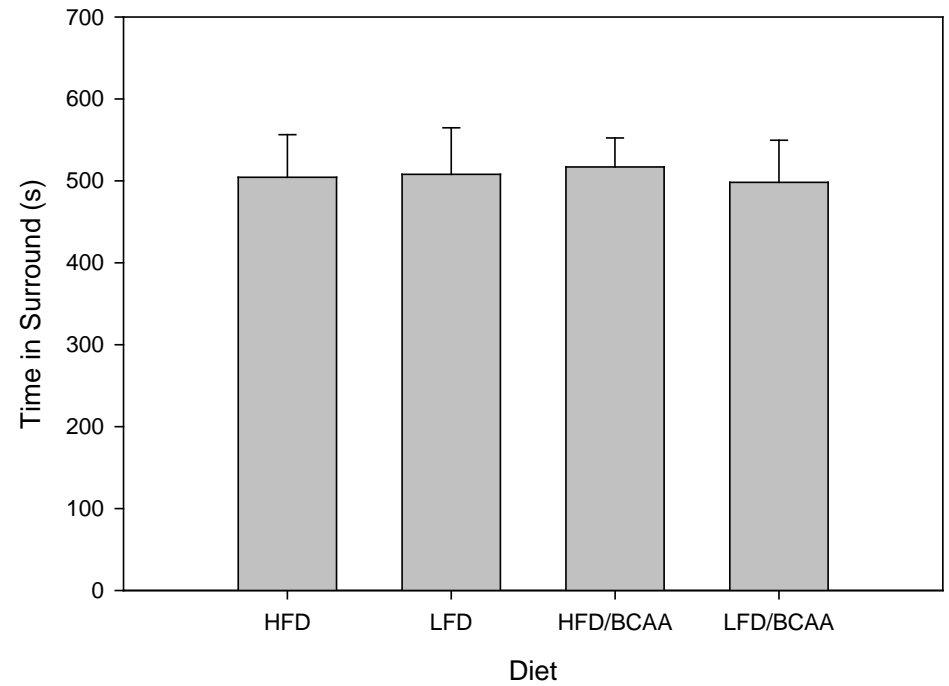
* Significant HFD x
BCAA interaction,
 $p < 0.05$

Open Field

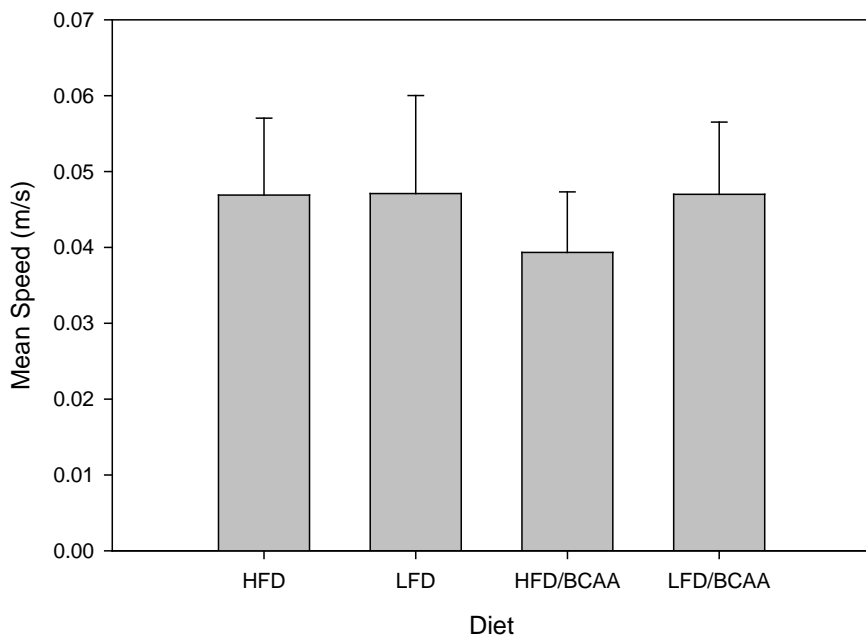
Distance Traveled



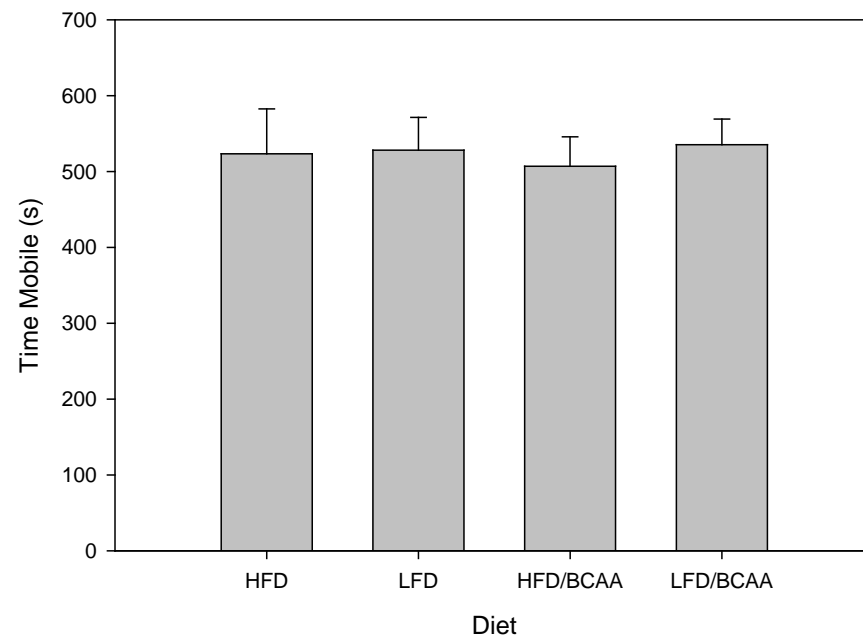
Time in Surround



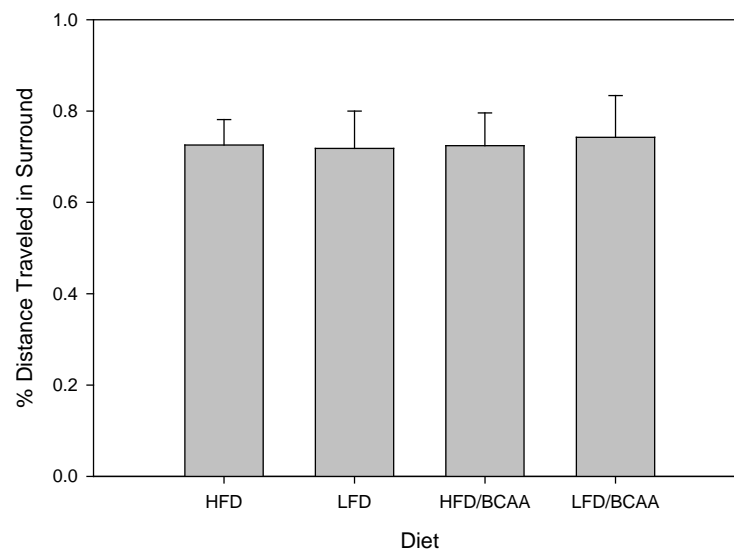
Mean Speed



Time Mobile

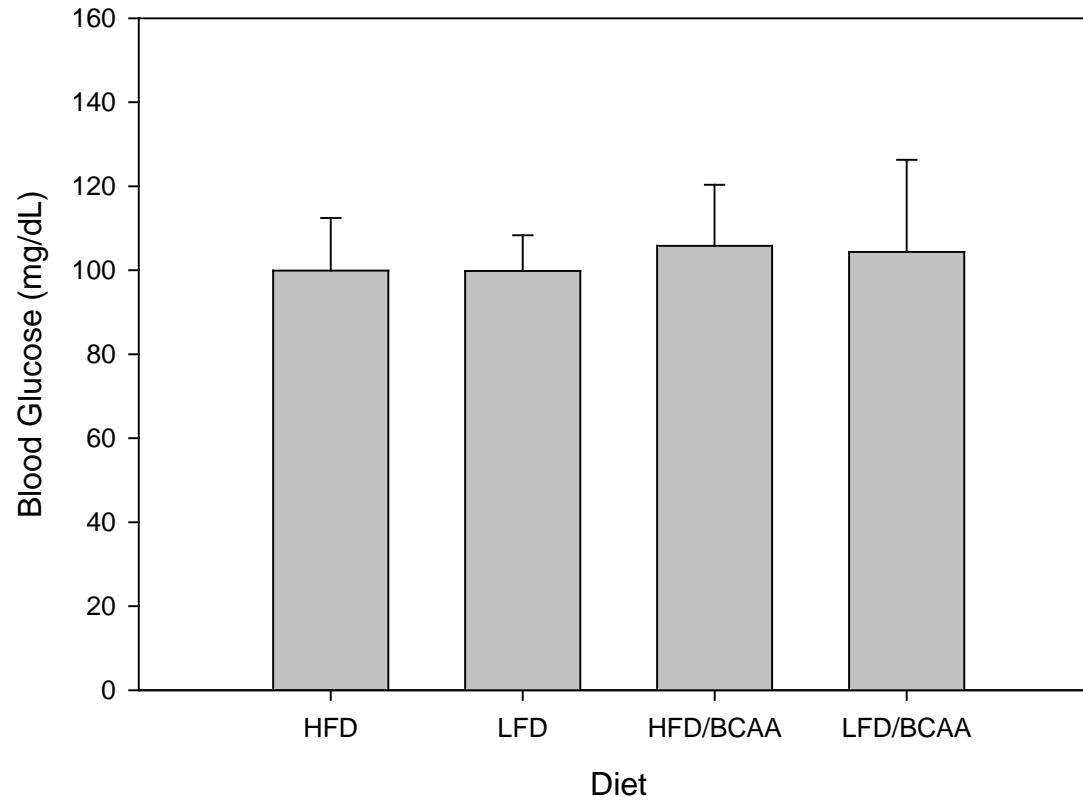


Percent of Distance



Metabolic Markers

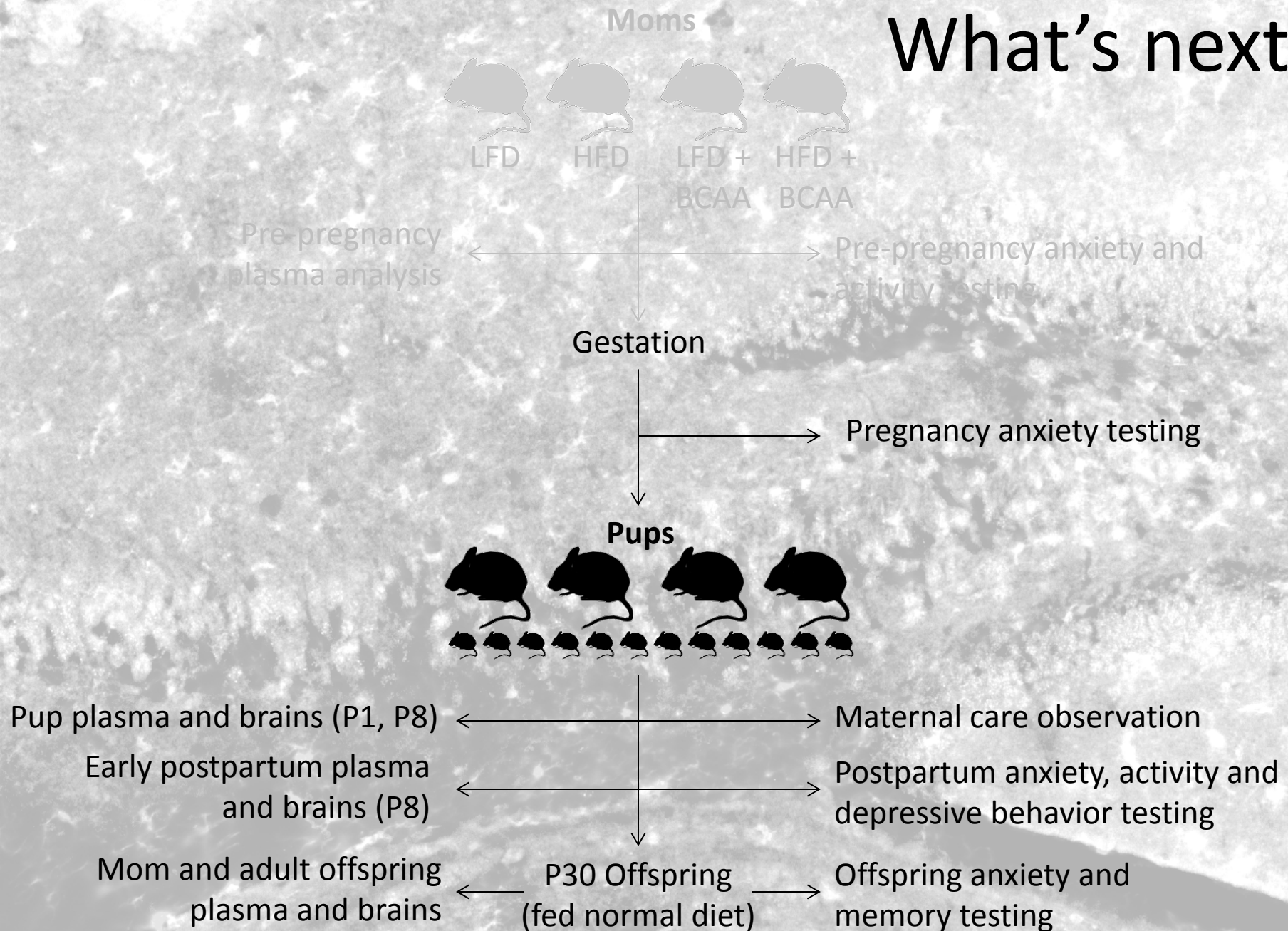
Fasting Blood Glucose



Discussion

- No strong effect of pre-pregnancy diet alone
- Behavioral, metabolic, endocrine changes during pregnancy may interact with diet
 - Post-partum depression
 - Gestational diabetes

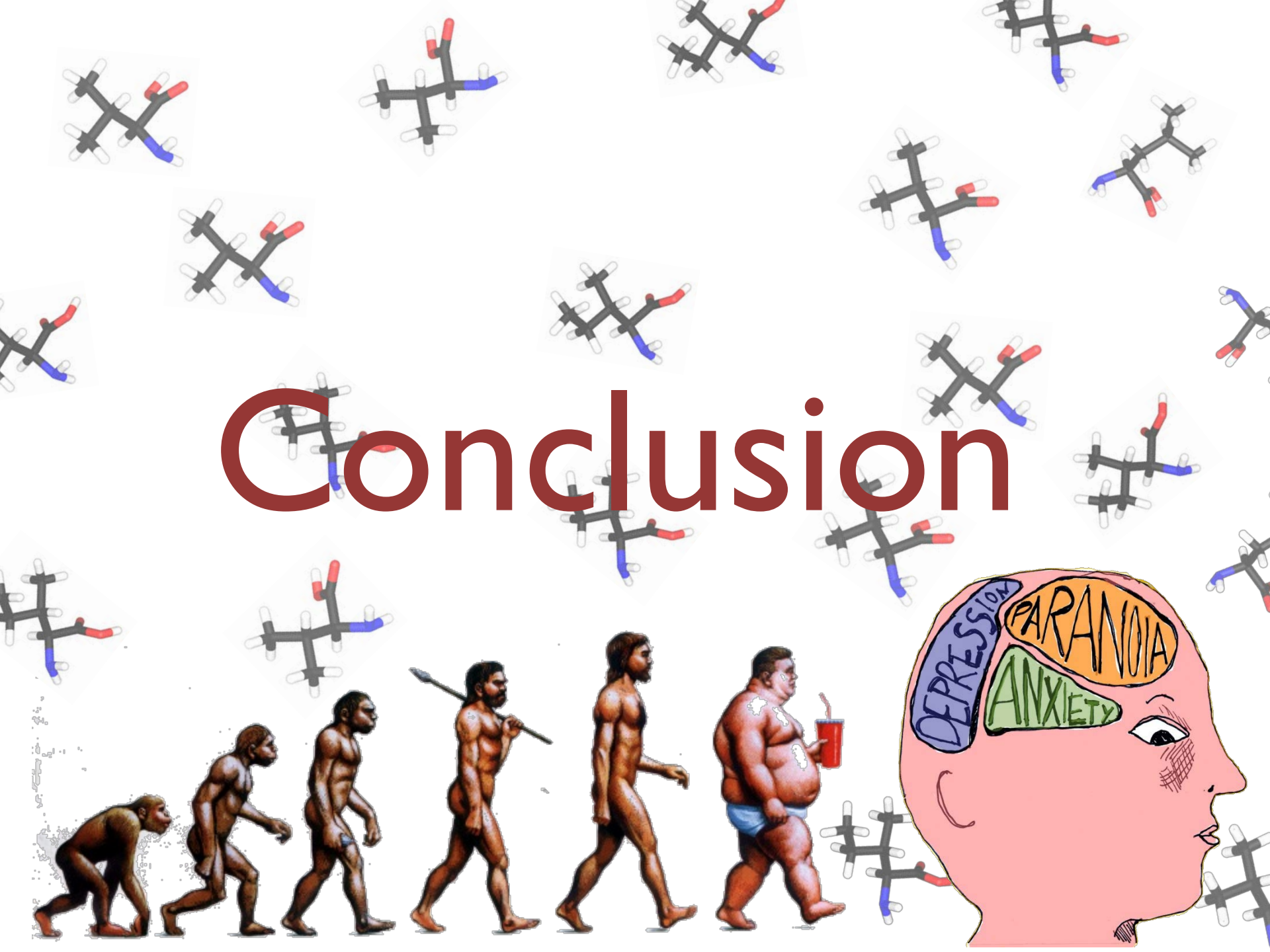
What's next?



Maternal obesity study: from a clinical perspective

- **Purpose:** to investigate the effect of weight gain and nutrition during pregnancy on the incidence of post-partum depression
- **Methods:**
 - We will pre-screen potential candidates, who are women who have just given birth
 - Recruited moms' blood will be drawn a couple of days after child's birth and several months later
 - Will be analyzed for 5-HT and BCAA levels
 - Behavioral assessment of post-partum depression
 - Moms can elect to receive (long-term) health counseling

Conclusion



Acknowledgements

We thank:

- Bass Connections program and Bass family
- Our mentors: Jessica Bolton, Drew Day, and Christine Belliveau
- Dr. Nicole Schramm-Sapyta
- Dr. Staci Bilbo, Dr. Richard Auten, and Dr. Leigh Anne Simmons