

The background of the slide is a microscopic image of brain tissue, specifically showing microglia. These cells are stained in shades of blue and purple, with some areas appearing more intensely colored, possibly indicating areas of inflammation or specific gene expression. The microglia have a characteristic morphology with a central body and long, branching processes extending throughout the tissue.

Microglial morphology and gene expression are altered in individuals resilient to Alzheimer's disease

Nicholas E. Karagas, Corbin S. C. Johnson, Alexandra N. Cochoit, Sainath Mamde, Isabel C. Smith, Aquene N. Reid, K. J. Green, C. Dirk Keene, Thomas J. Grabowski, Caitlin S. Latimer, Kevin Z. Lin, Suman Jayadev, and Katherine E. Prater

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) by the numbers



6.7 million



Seniors

2023 cost:



Age

Genetics

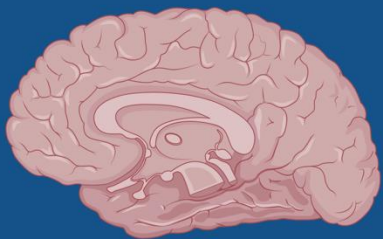


Environment

Lifestyle

Age

Genetics



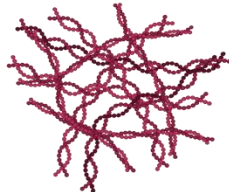
Environment

Lifestyle

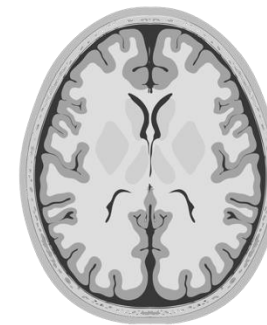
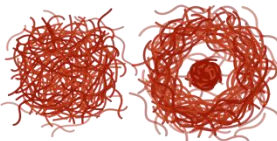
Resistance

**AD
Pathology**

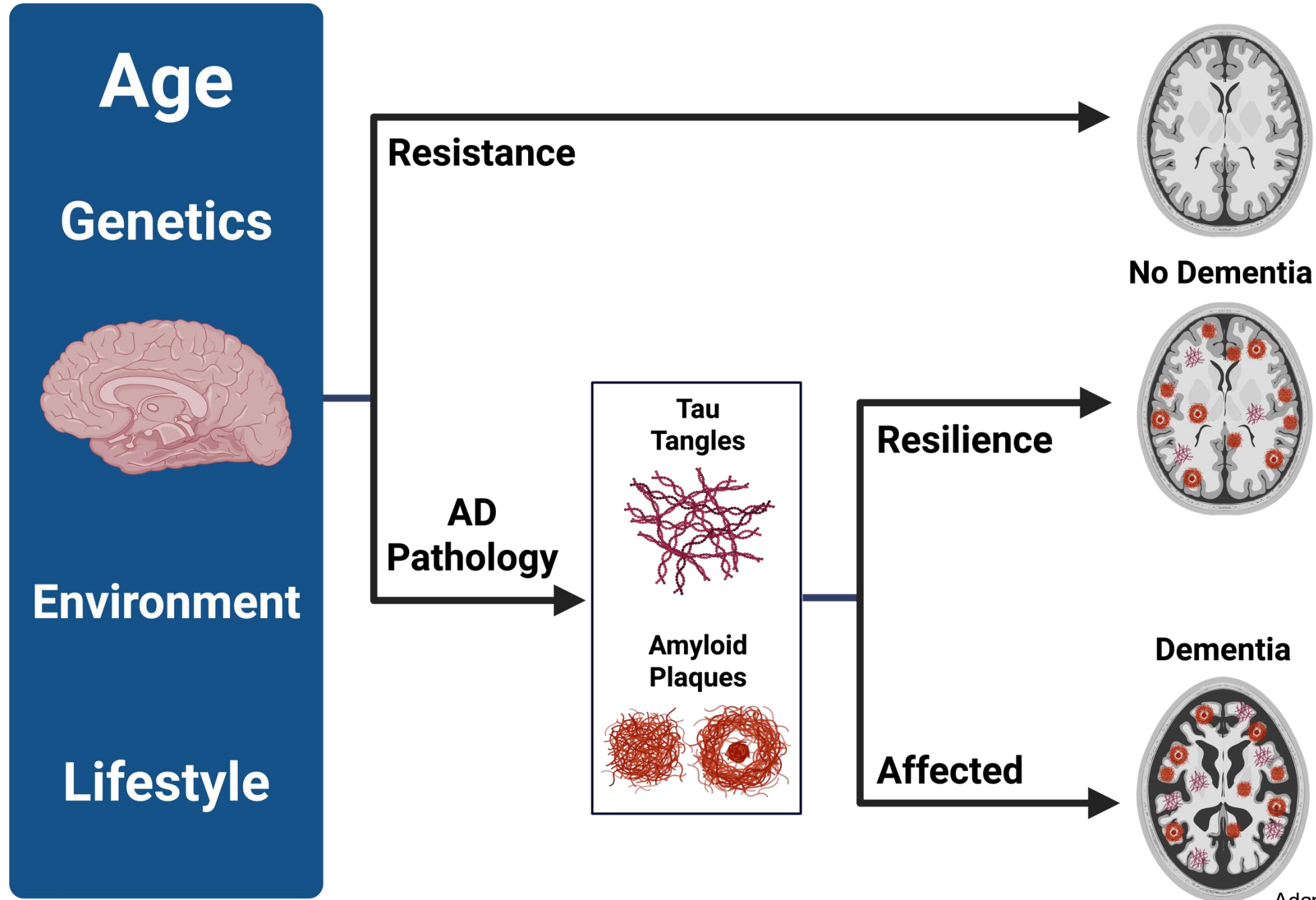
**Tau
Tangles**



**Amyloid
Plaques**



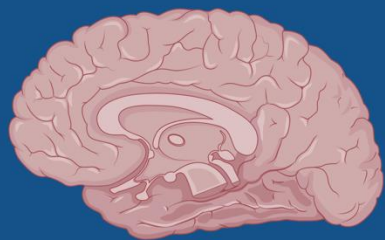
No Dementia



Adapted from Latimer, Prater, Postupna, & Keene 2022 using BioRender.com

Age

Genetics



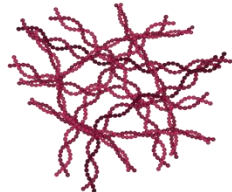
Environment

Lifestyle

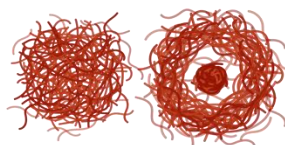
Resistance

**AD
Pathology**

**Tau
Tangles**

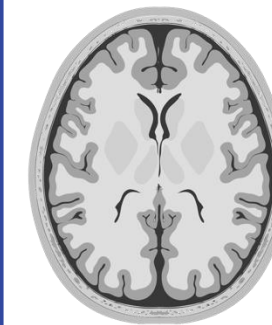


**Amyloid
Plaques**

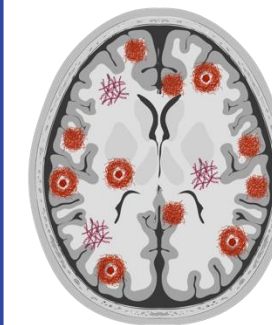


Resilience

Affected



No Dementia

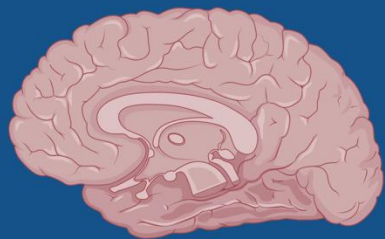


Dementia

What is the
effect of
pathology
(keeping
cognition
constant)?

Age

Genetics



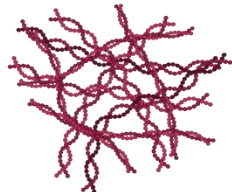
Environment

Lifestyle

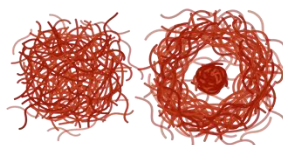
Resistance

**AD
Pathology**

**Tau
Tangles**

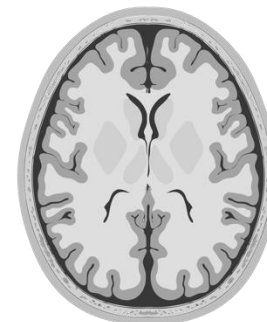


**Amyloid
Plaques**



Resilience

Affected



No Dementia

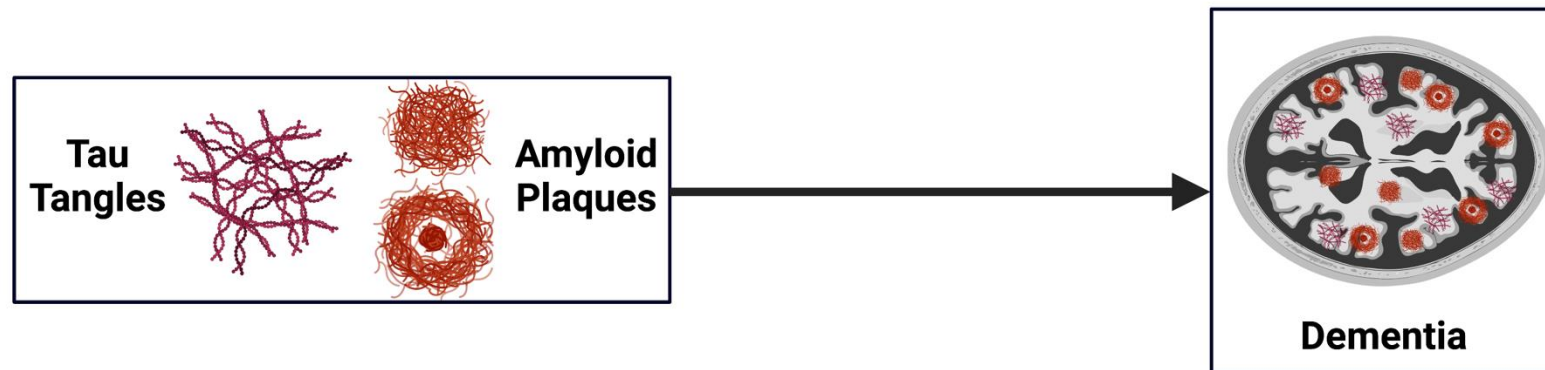


Dementia



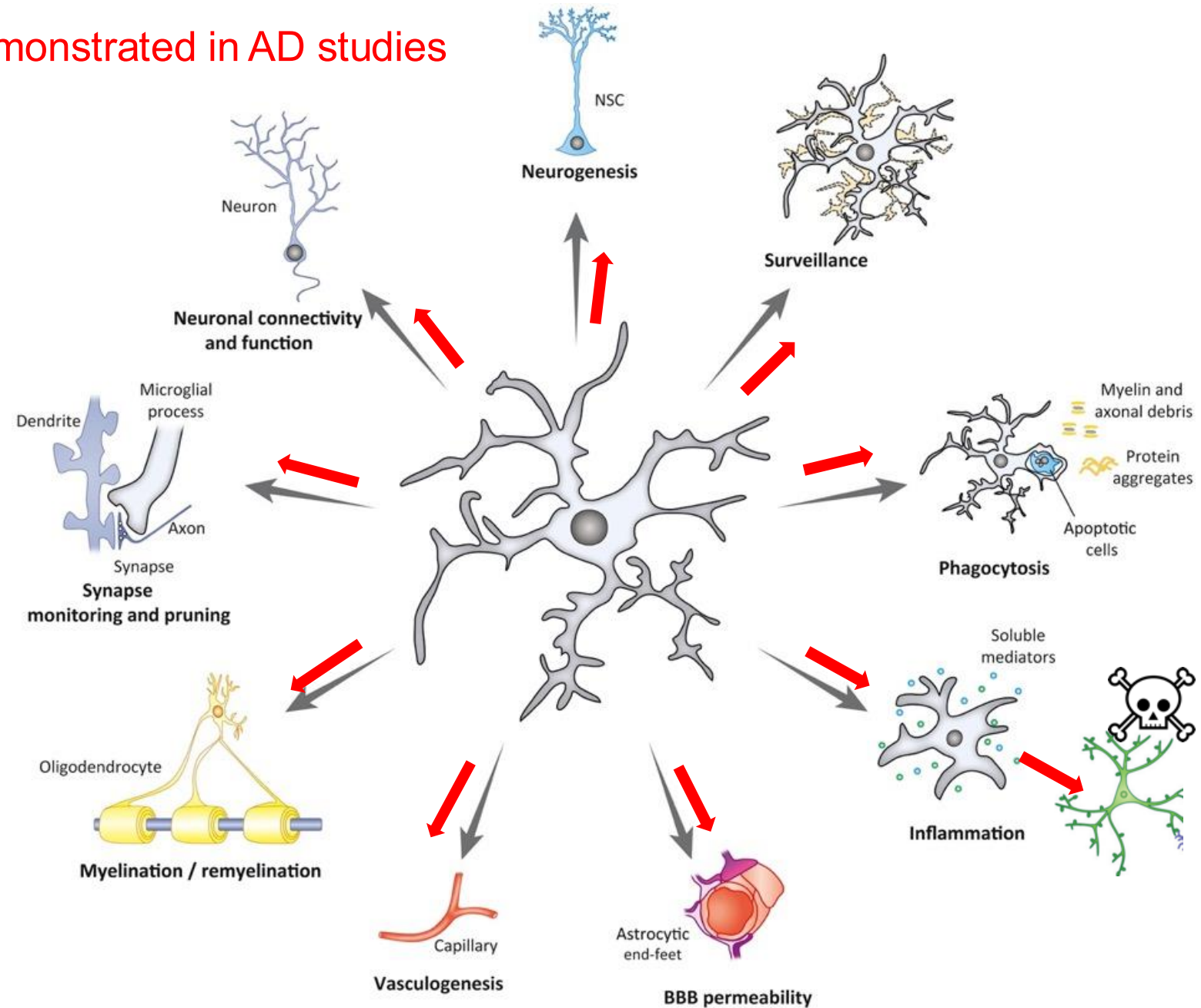
What is the
effect of
cognitive
decline
(keeping
pathology
constant)?

The relationship between pathology and cognition is more complex than originally thought

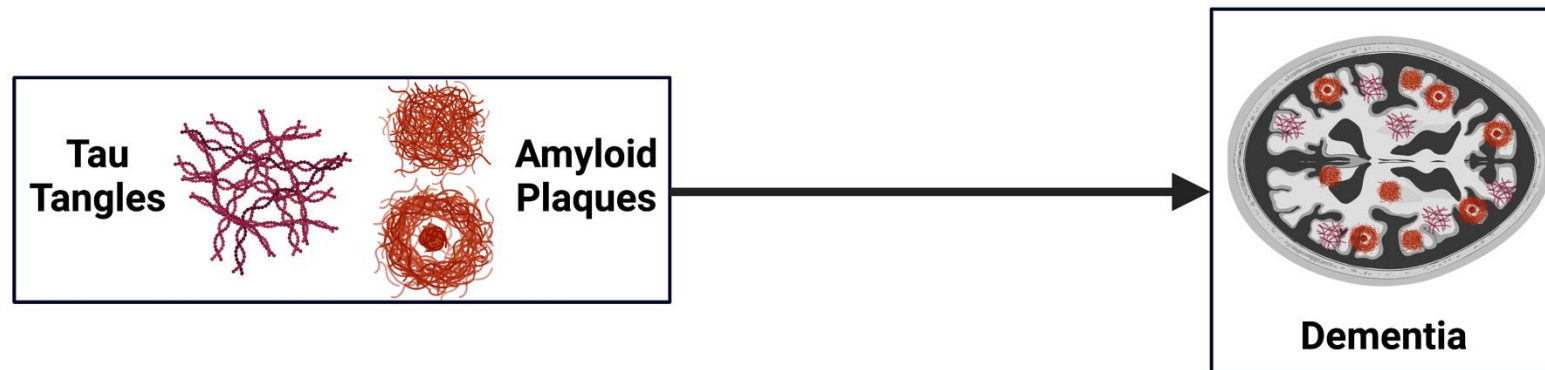


Microglia play both beneficial and detrimental roles

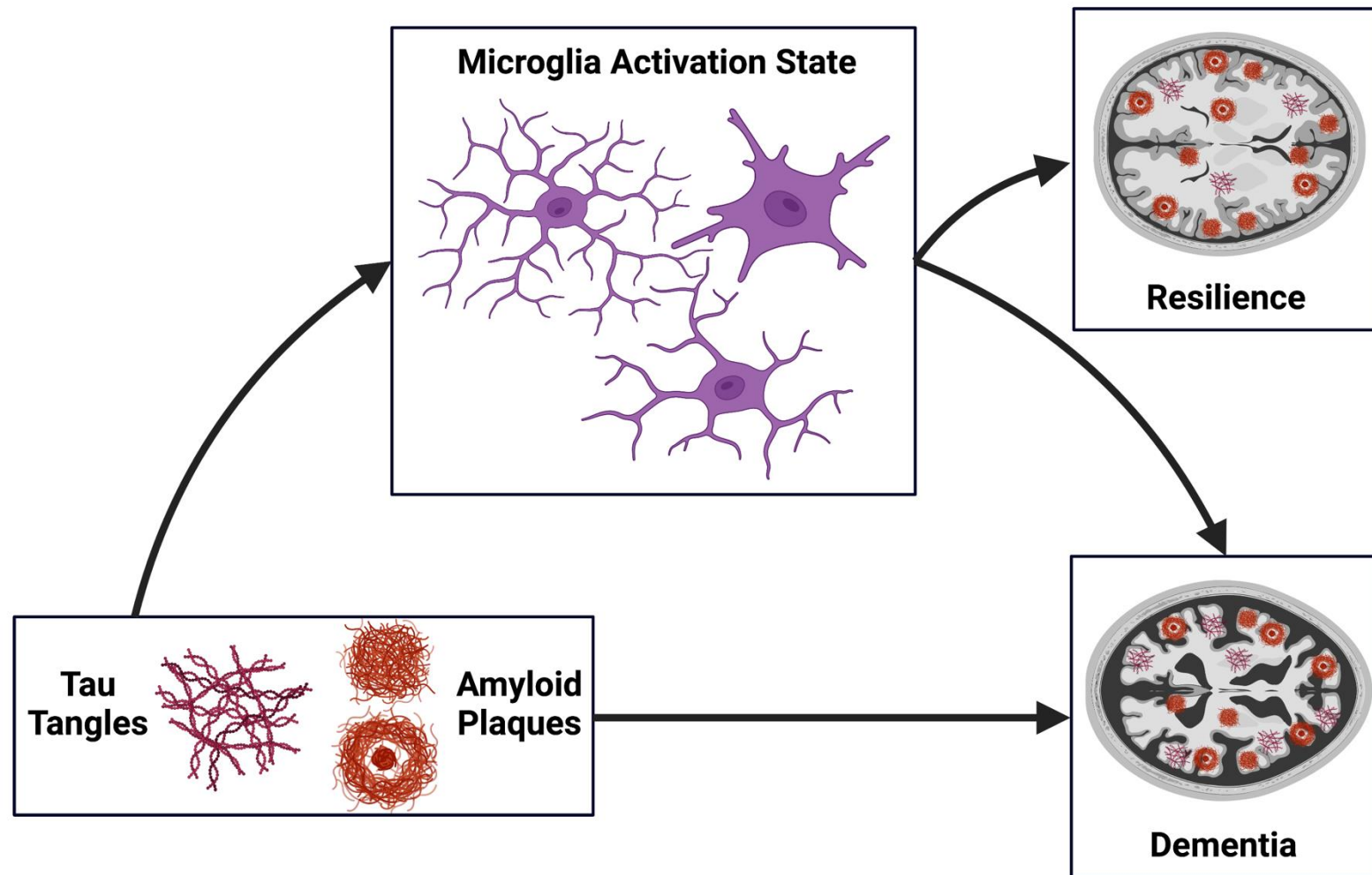
Demonstrated in AD studies



The relationship between pathology and cognition is more complex than originally thought



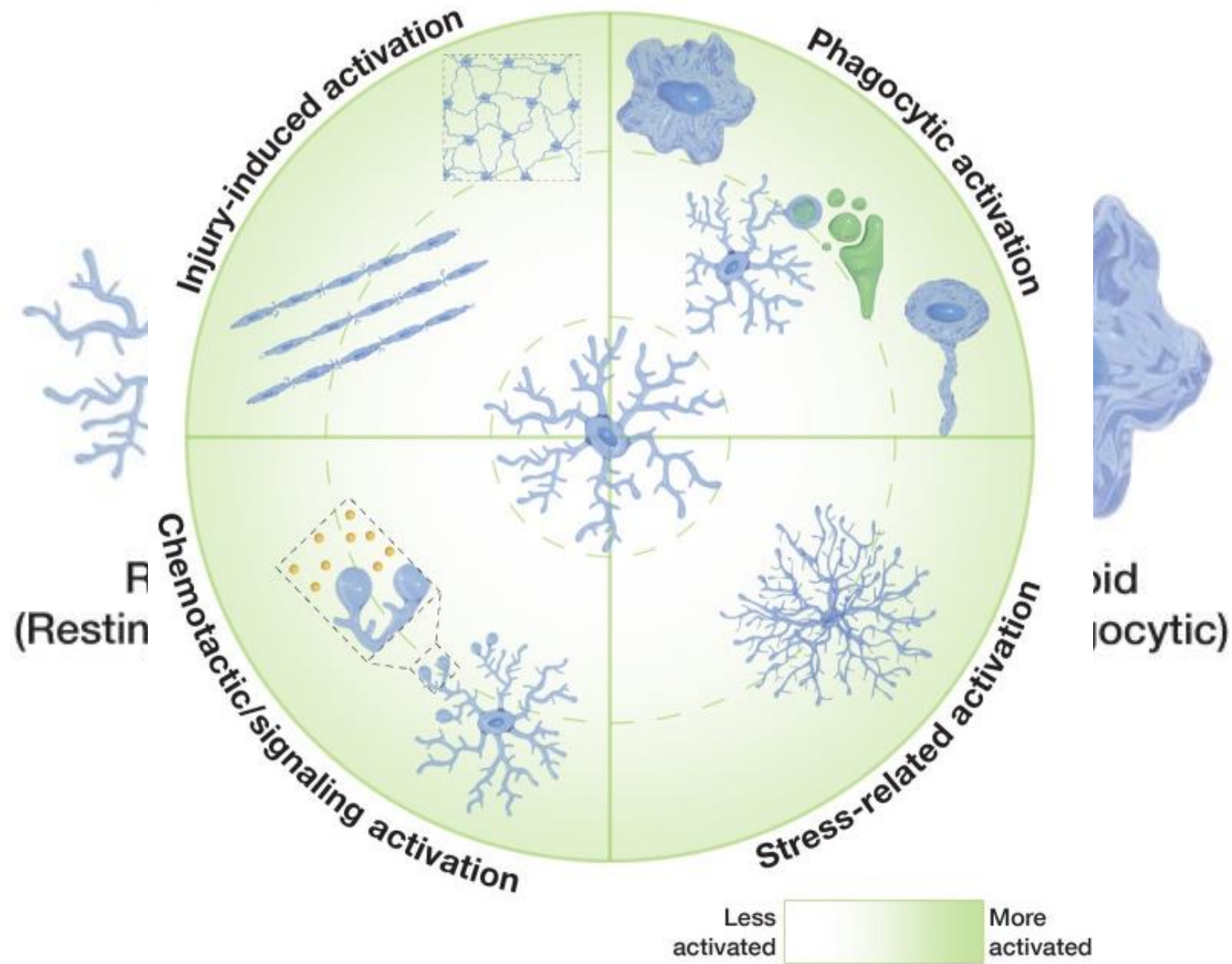
Microglia may mediate the relationship between pathology and cognition



Our experimental questions:

1. Does microglial morphology differ in resilient individuals?
2. Does microglial gene expression differ in resilient individuals?

Microglial morphology



Our experimental questions:

1. Does microglial morphology differ in resilient individuals?
2. Does microglial gene expression differ in resilient individuals?



Dr. Nick Karagas MD, PhD



Mason Pirner

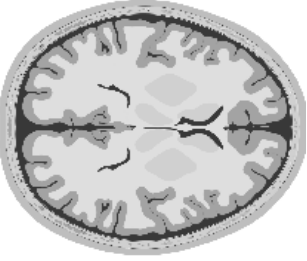
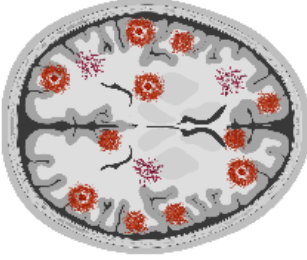
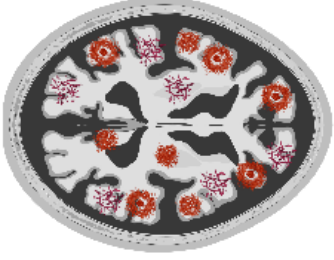


Vanessa Souders



Rachel Blaine

Total cohort: 29 individuals (25 ACT)

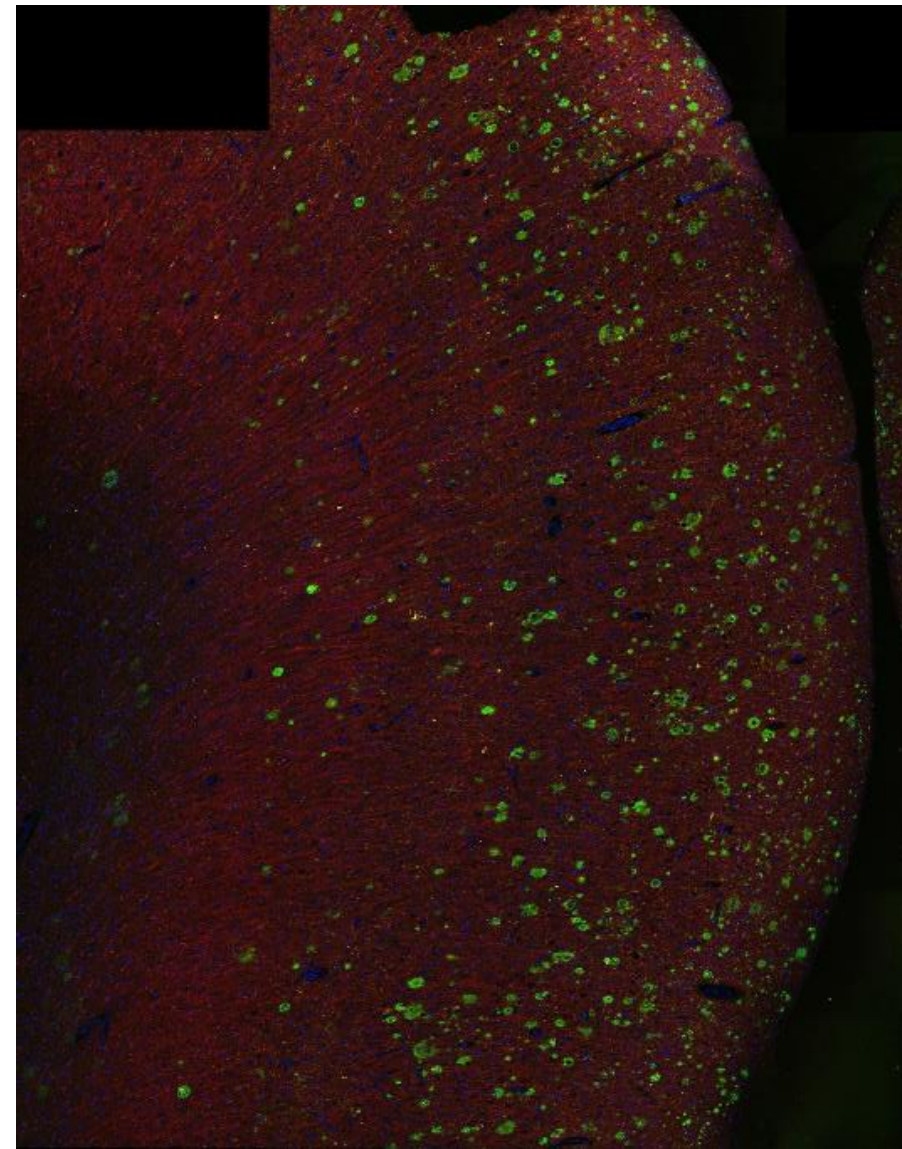
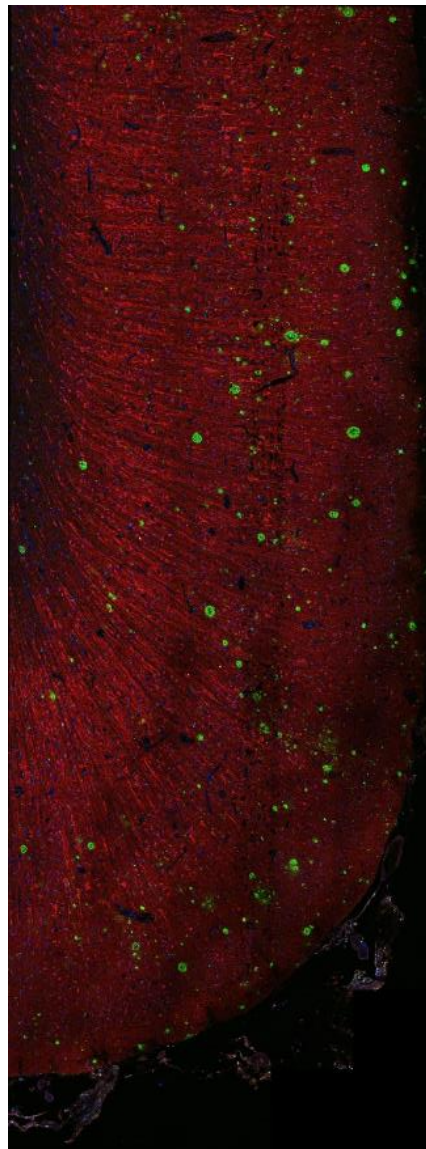
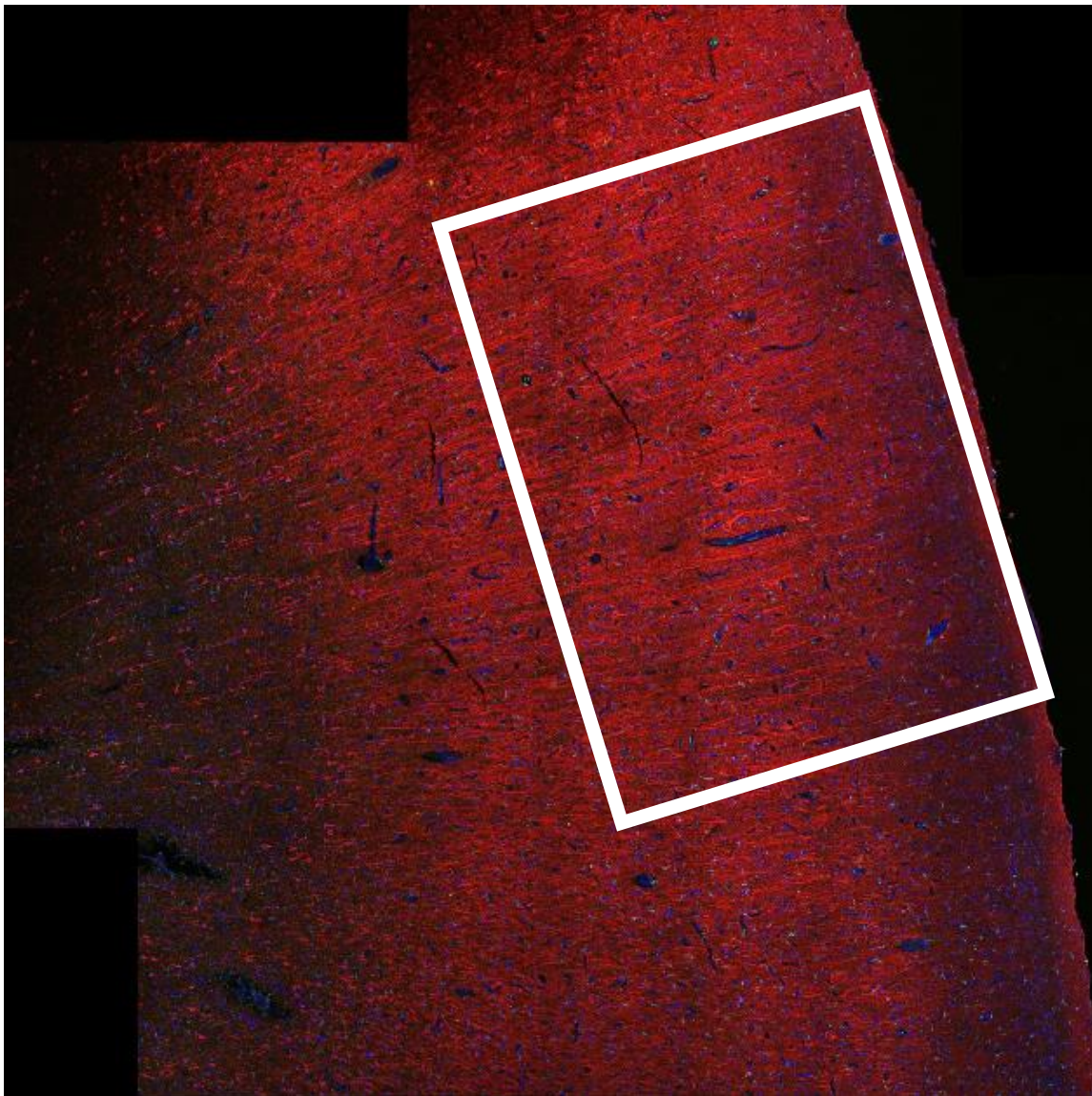
#	Status	Sex	Age	MMSE	ADNC
7		4F/3M	86.14	28.14	0.71
13		8F/5M	90.69	26.61	2.38
9		7F/2M	85.11	18.44	2.88

average PMI < 7.2Hrs

Resistant

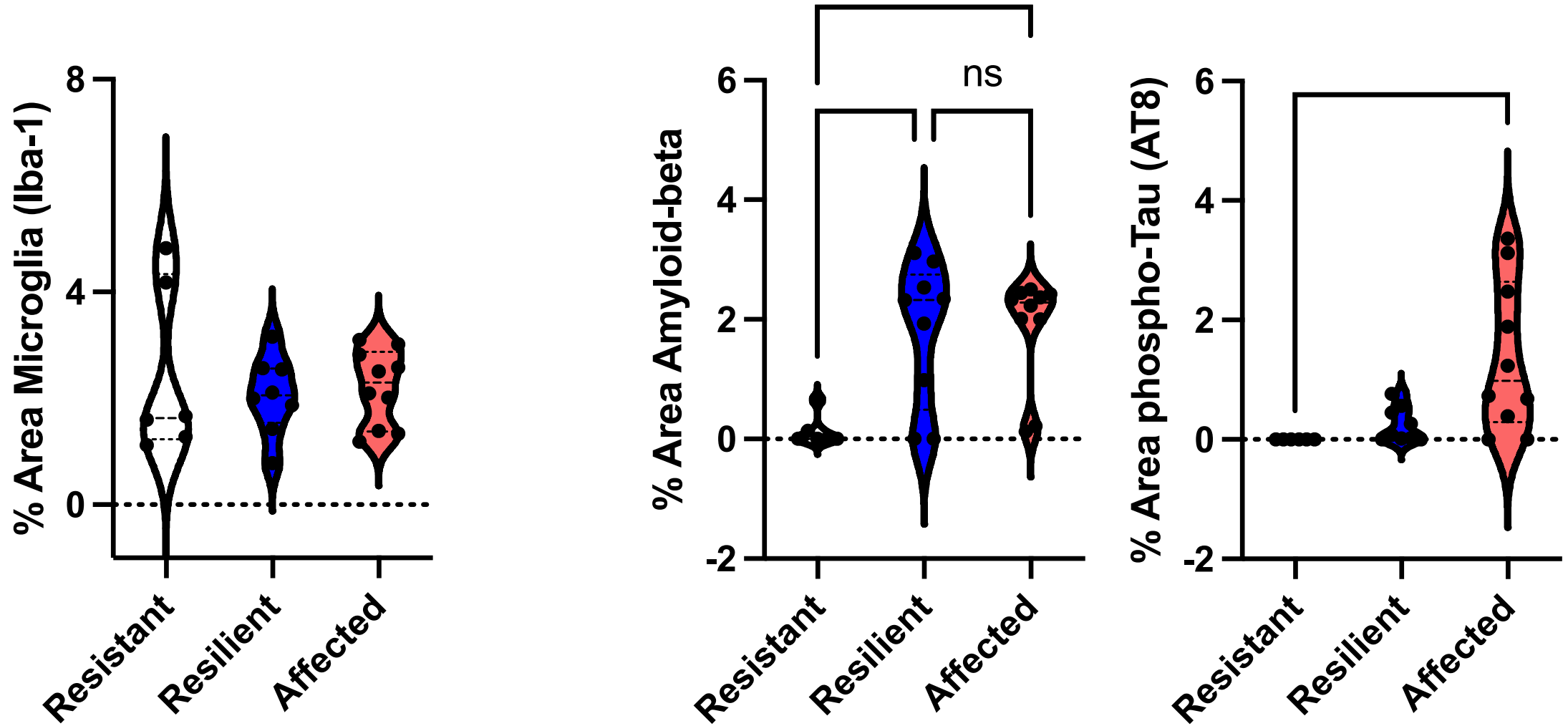
Resilient

Affected

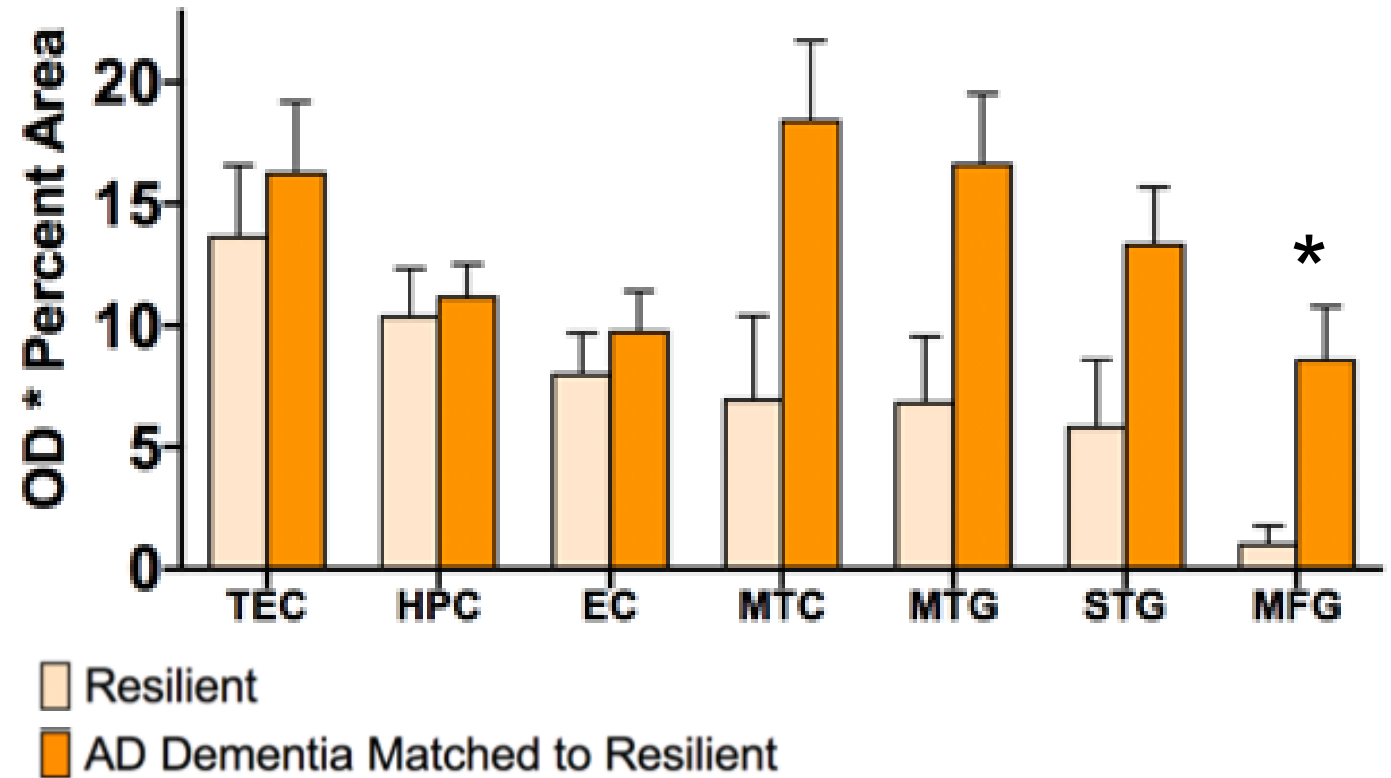
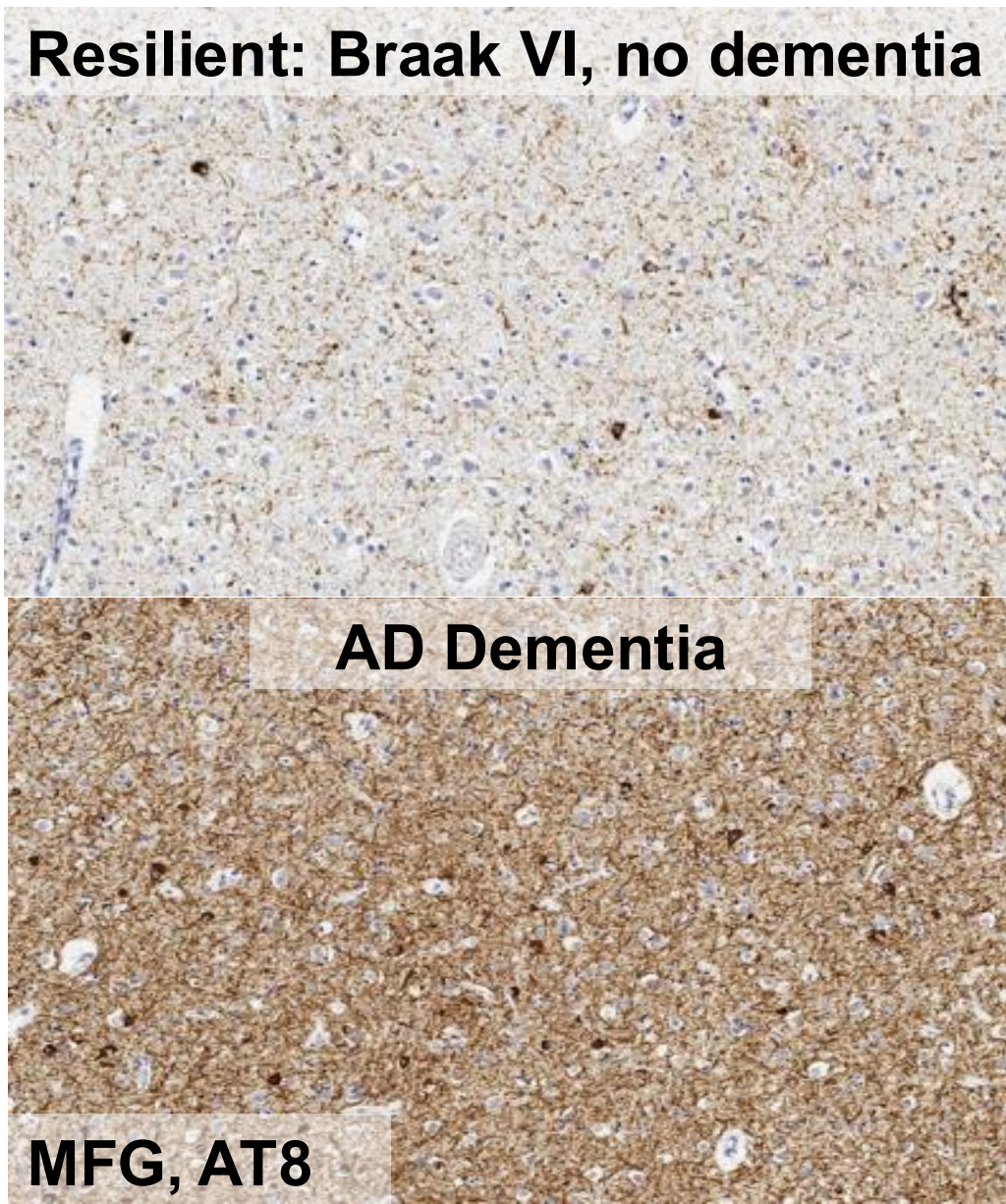


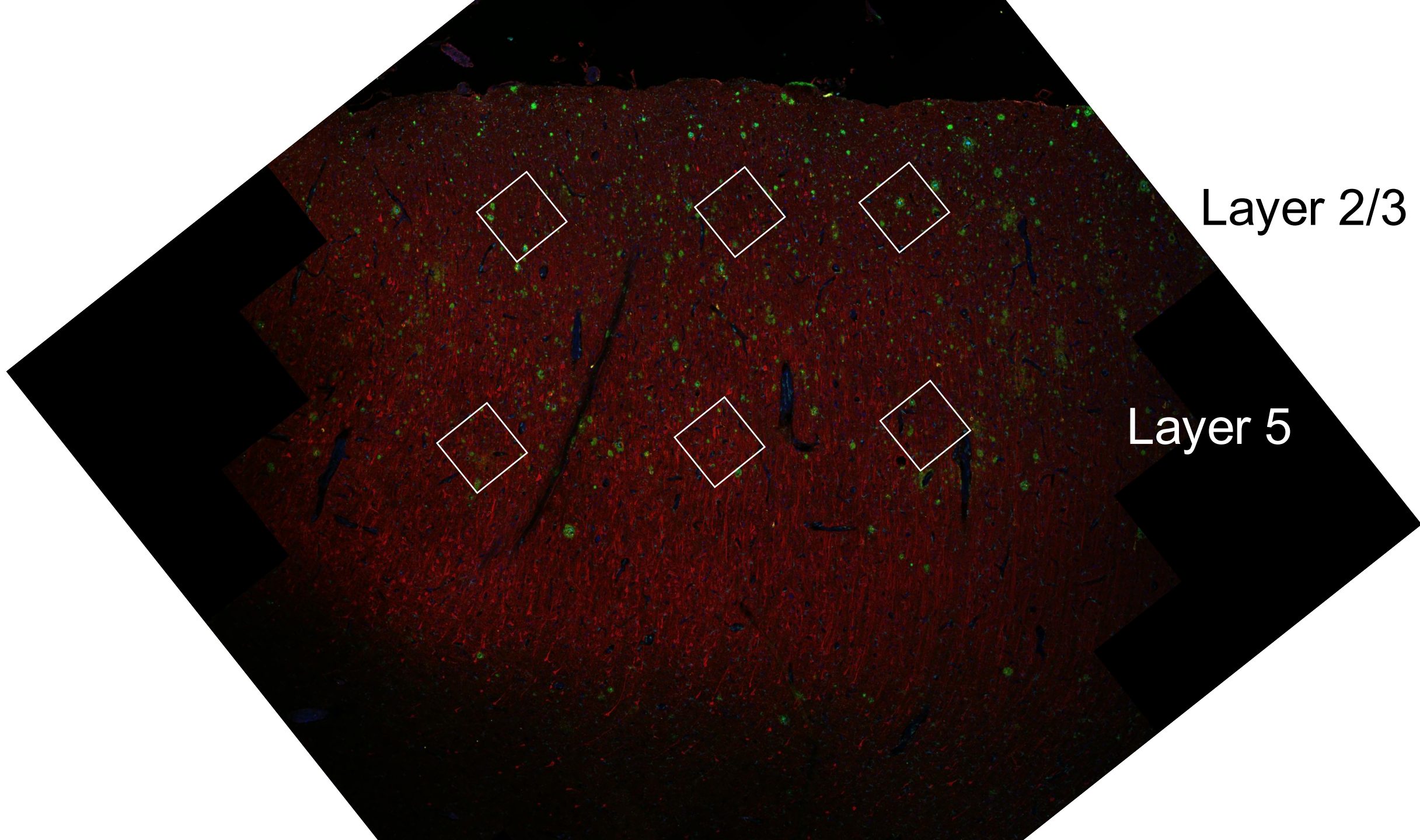
Neurons, Microglia, Amyloid beta, phospho-Tau, DAPI

Differences in Abeta, not tau or microglia



Resilient cases have less phospho-tau burden

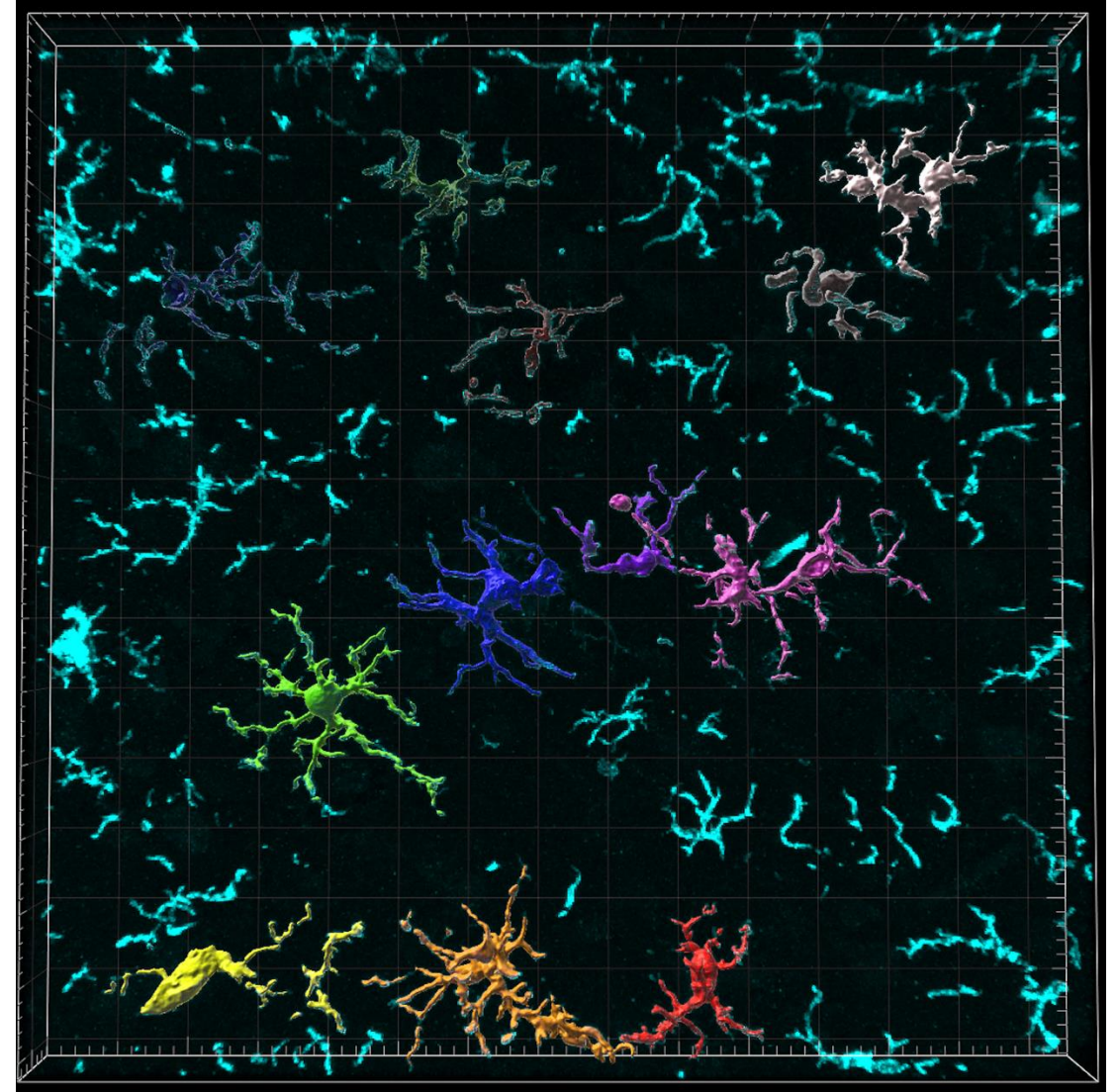
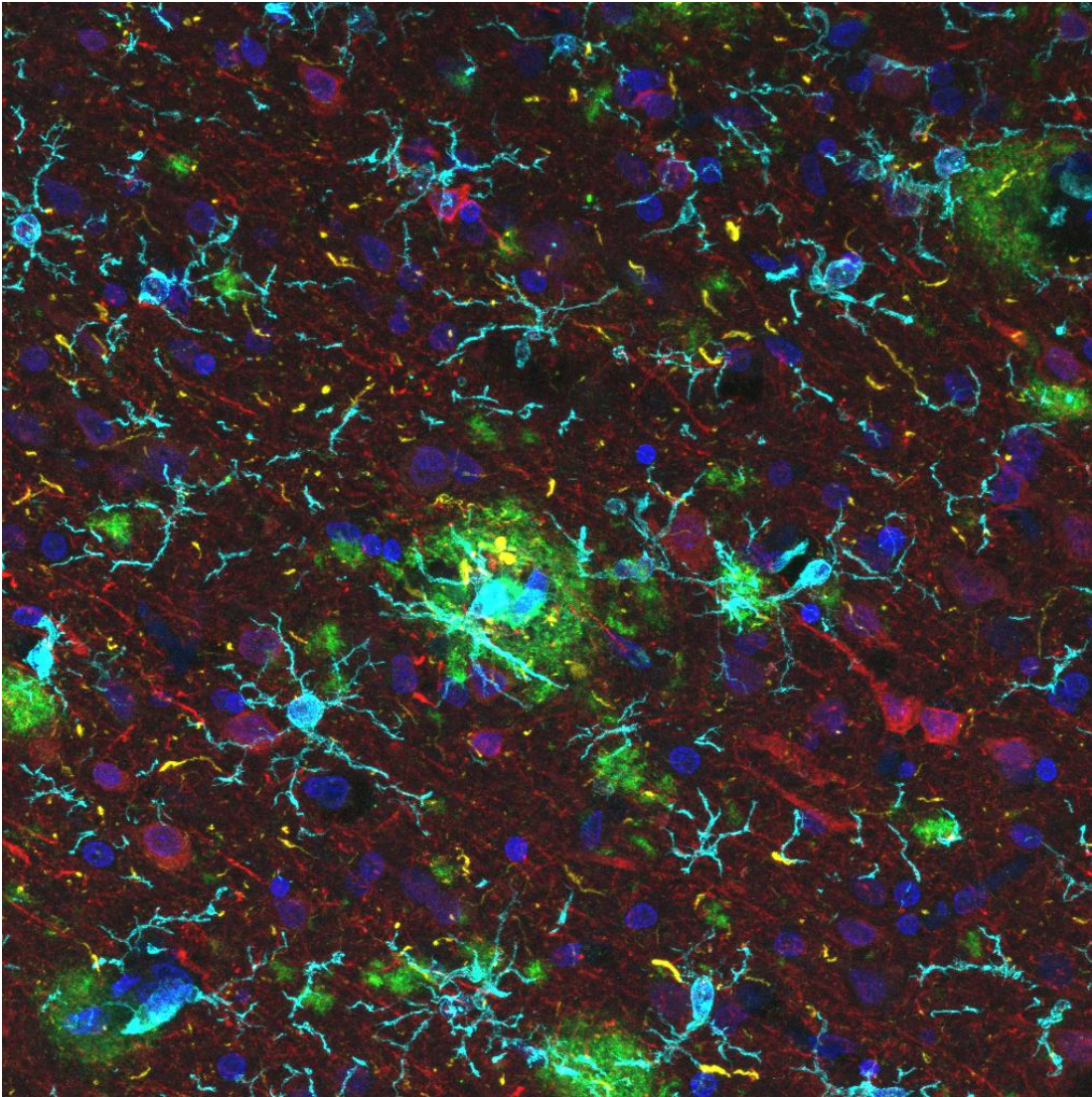




Layer 2/3

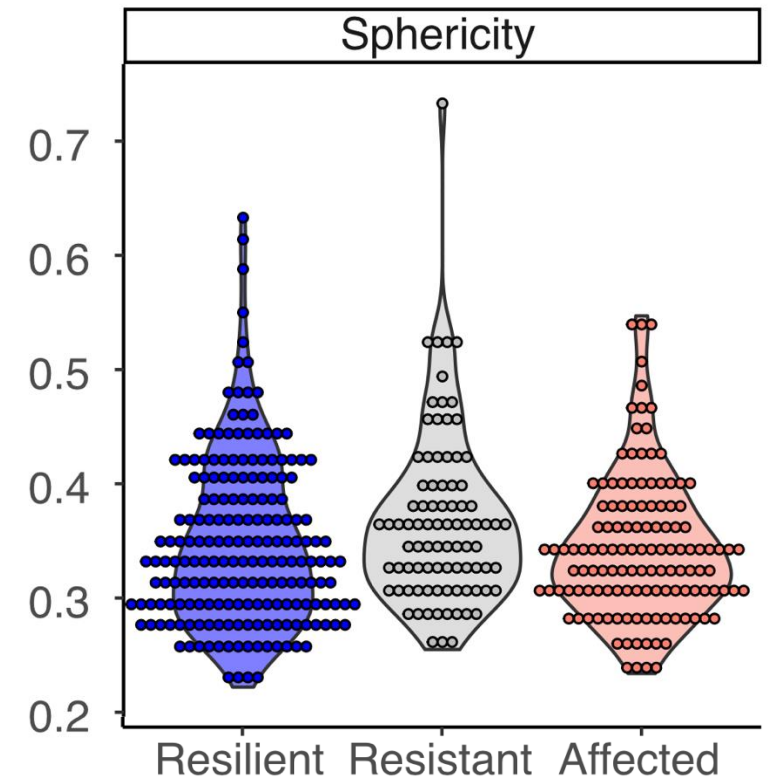
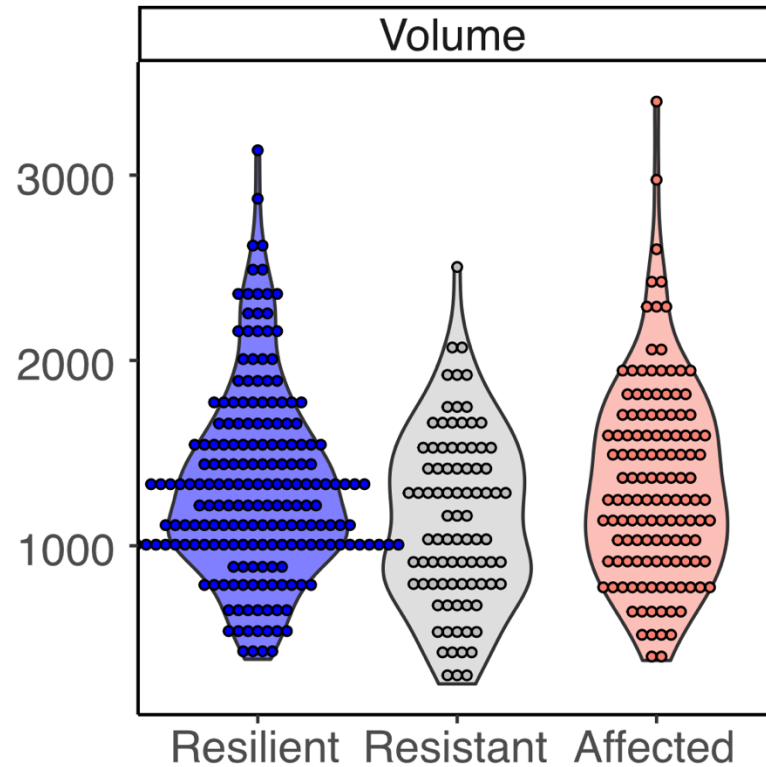
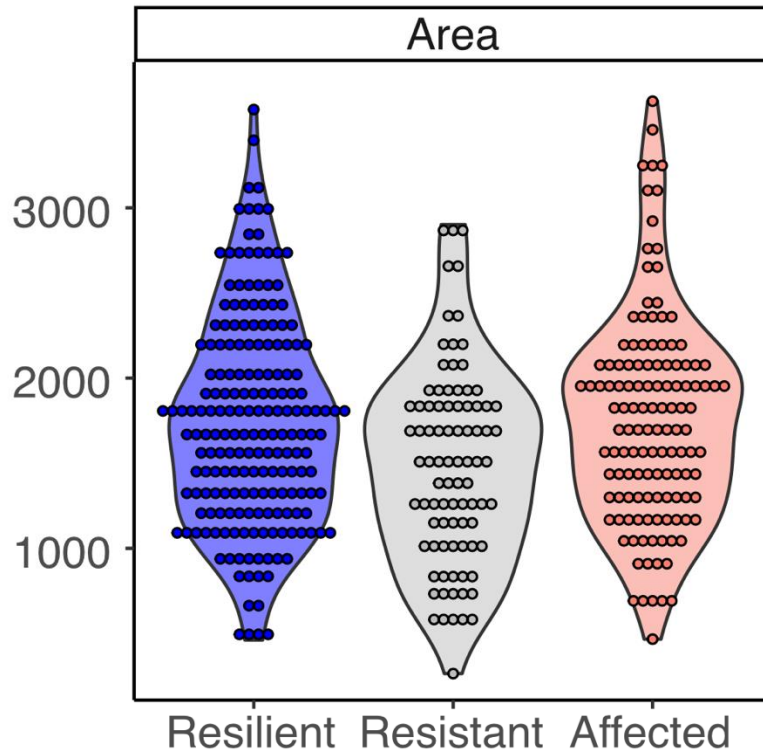
Layer 5

High resolution images to IMARIS surfaces

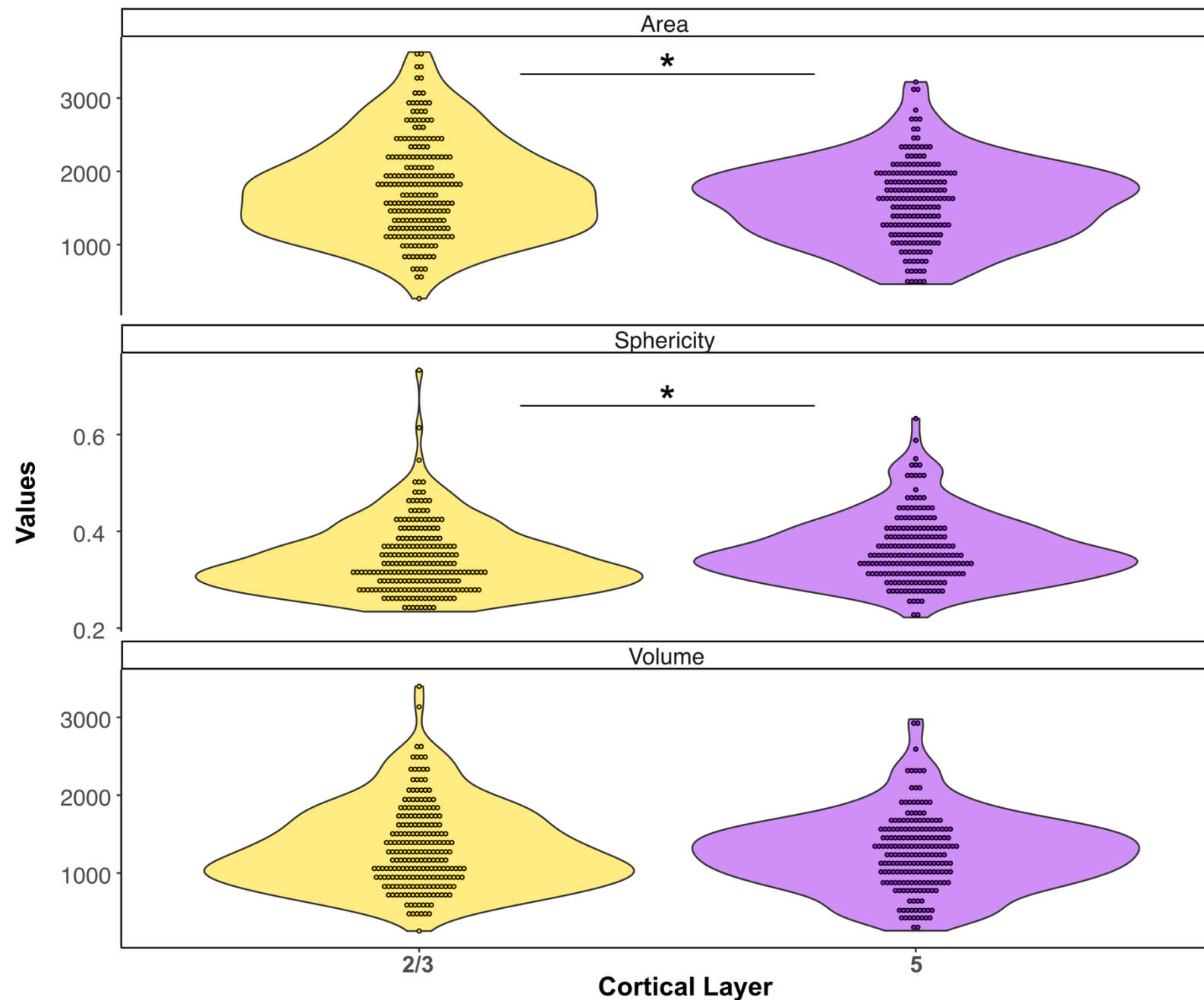


Neurons, Microglia, Amyloid beta, phospho-Tau, DAPI

Surface morphology does not differ by group



Surface
morphology
differs by
layer

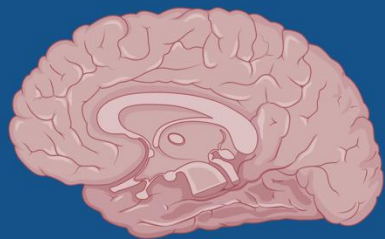


Our experimental questions:

- 1. Does microglial morphology differ in resilient individuals?**
 1. We replicated the finding that resilient have less phospho-Tau in dIPFC
 2. There is no broad cortical change in Iba-1 signal
 3. Cortical layer 5 surfaces are more spherical and smaller area than layer 2/3 surfaces
 1. Additional fine-grained tracing of microglial processes will start once the surfaces are finalized
 2. Analysis of the layer x group interaction might detect differences?

Age

Genetics



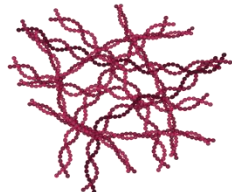
Environment

Lifestyle

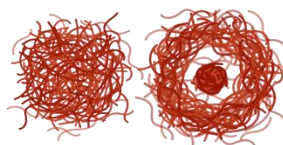
Resistance

**AD
Pathology**

**Tau
Tangles**

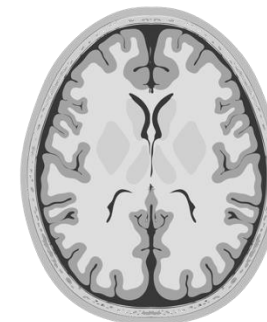


**Amyloid
Plaques**

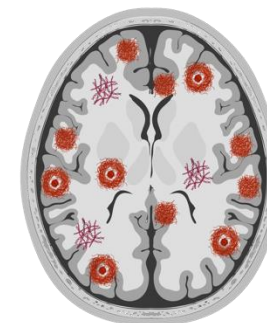


Resilience

Affected



No Dementia



Dementia



What is the
effect of
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Our experimental questions:

1. Does microglial morphology differ in resilient individuals?
2. Does microglial gene expression differ in resilient individuals?



Dr. Corbin Johnson PhD

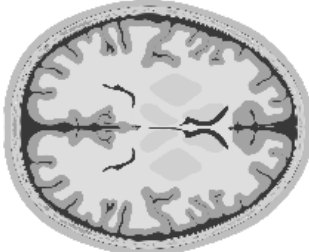
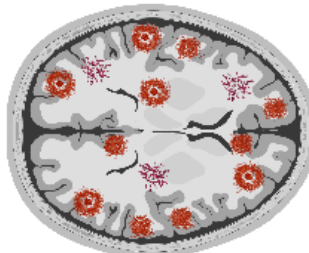
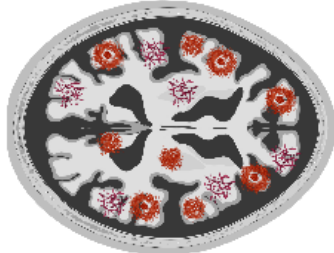


Lexi Cochoit

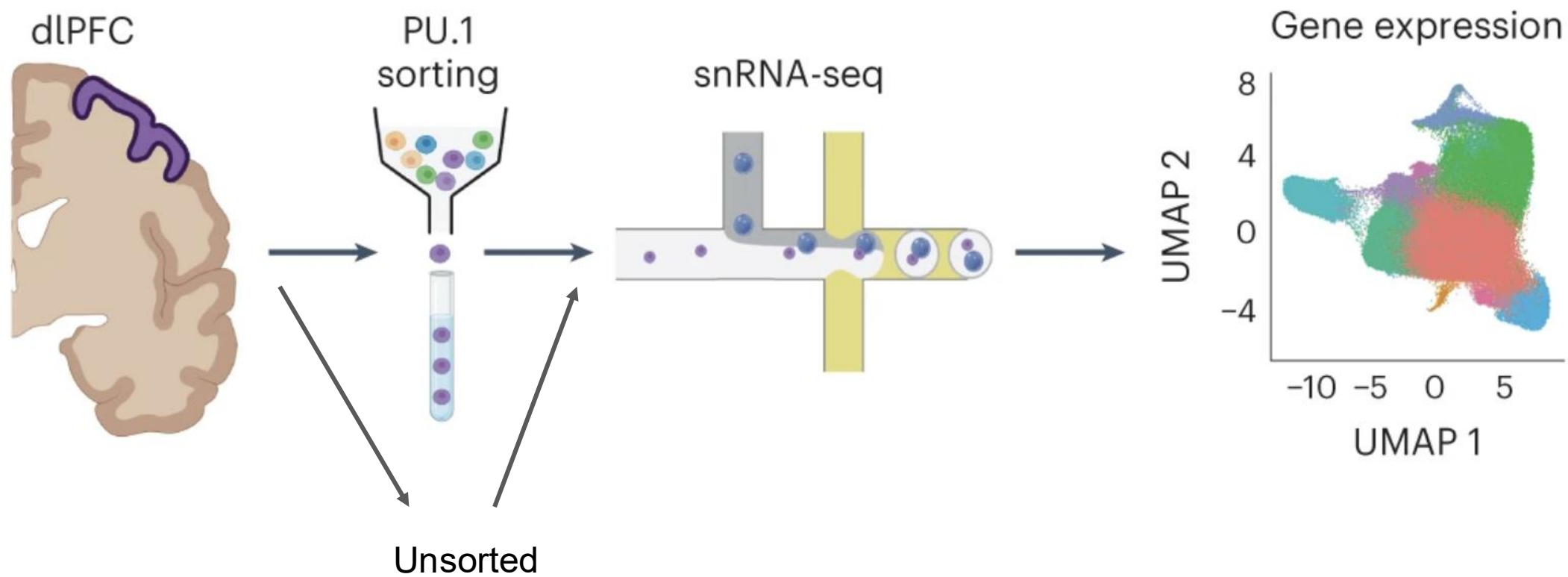


Isa Smith

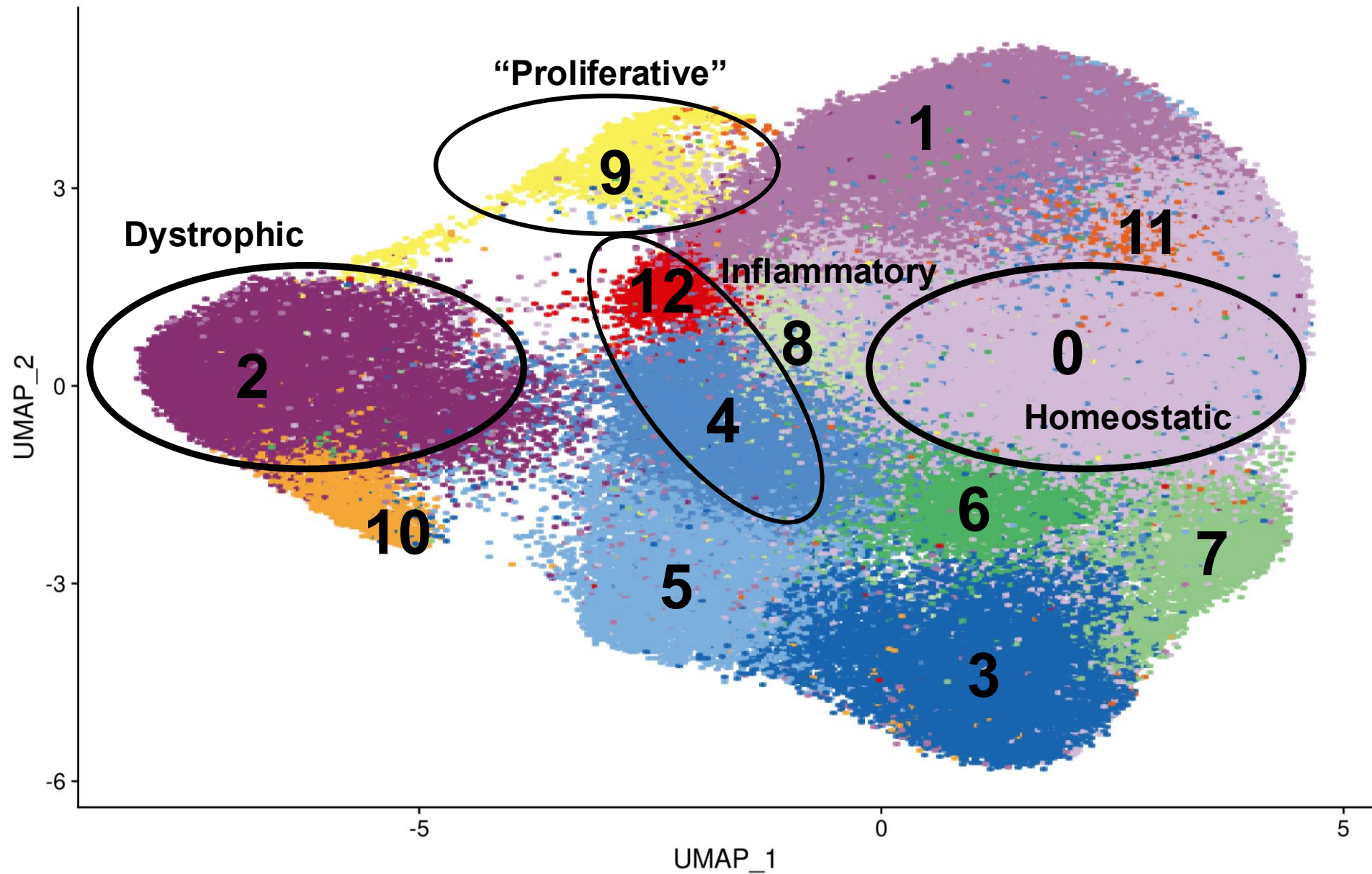
Total cohort: 33 individuals (30 ACT)

#	Status	Sex	Age	MMSE	ADNC
10		5F/5M	84.10	27.80	0.70
13		9F/4M	91.92	26.62	2.23
10		6F/4M	87.70	20.60	2.90

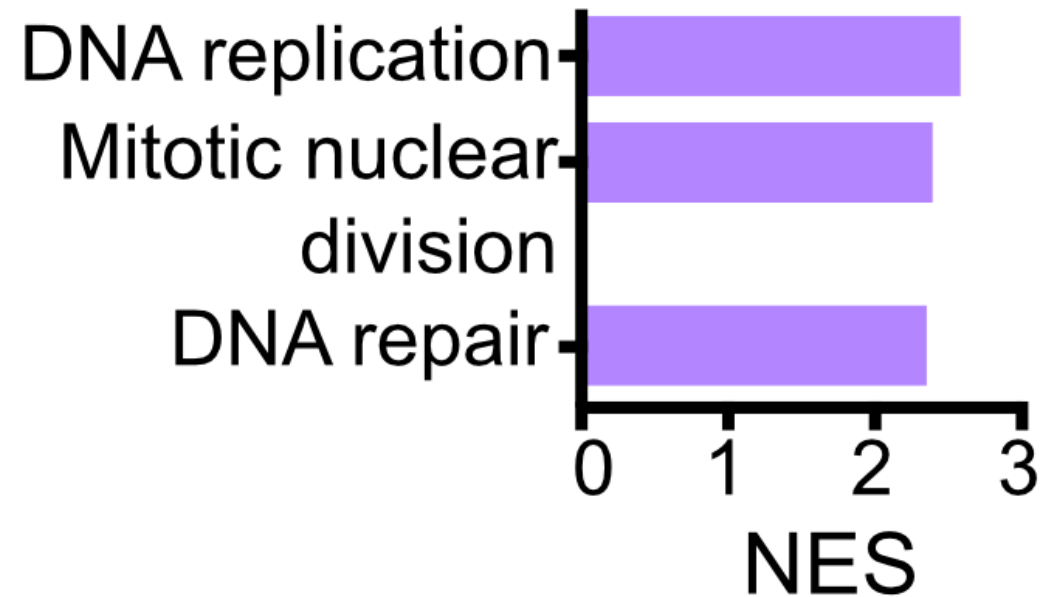
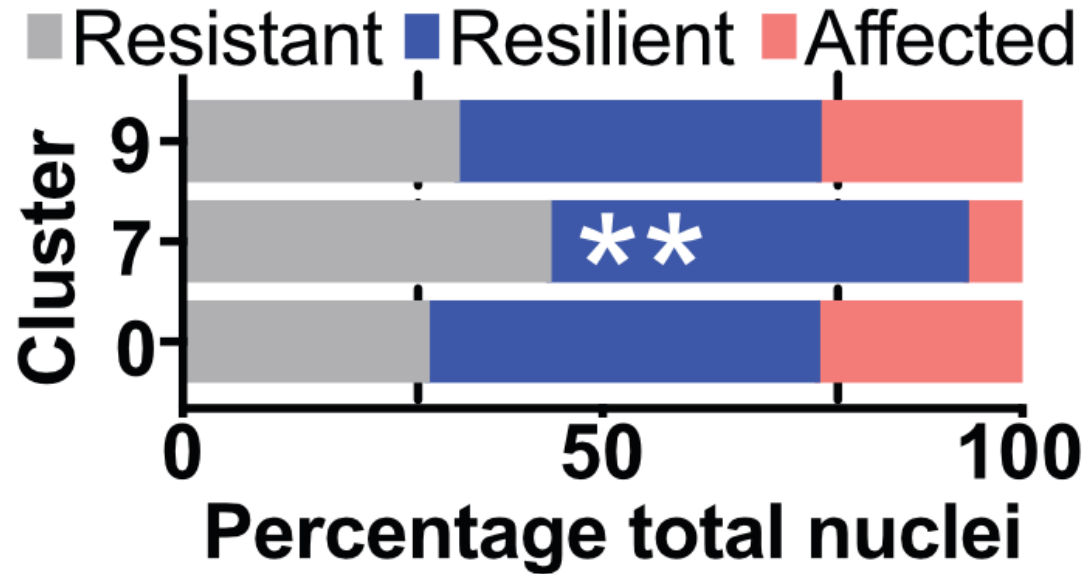
average PMI < 7.5Hrs



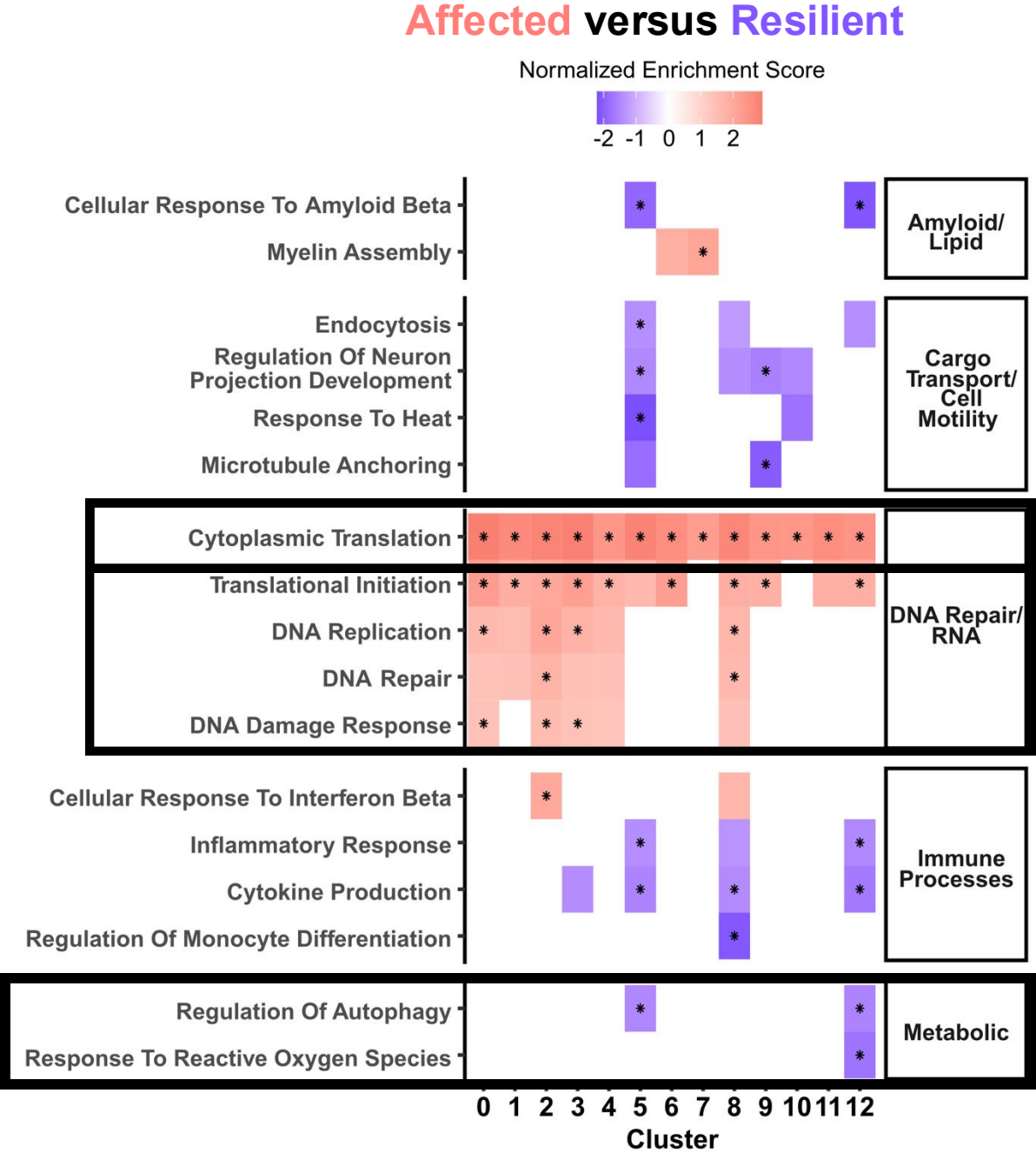
160,094 microglial nuclei



A specific state of microglia appears lost in AD



Microglial gene expression shifts with cognitive decline

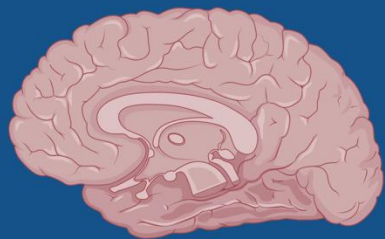


Our experimental questions:

1. Does microglial morphology differ in resilient individuals?
2. Does microglial gene expression differ in resilient individuals?
 1. The “proliferative” microglial cluster may help maintain cognition in the presence of pathology
 2. Gene expression shifts with cognitive decline

Age

Genetics



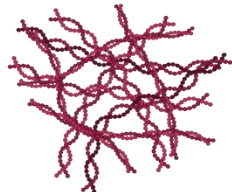
Environment

Lifestyle

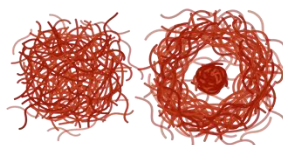
Resistance

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Pathology**

**Tau
Tangles**

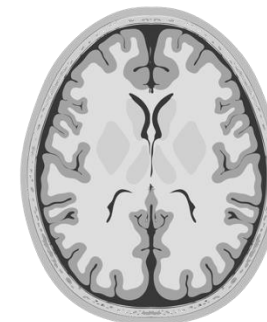


**Amyloid
Plaques**

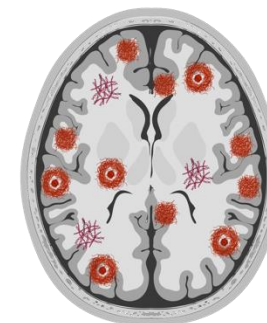


Resilience

Affected



No Dementia

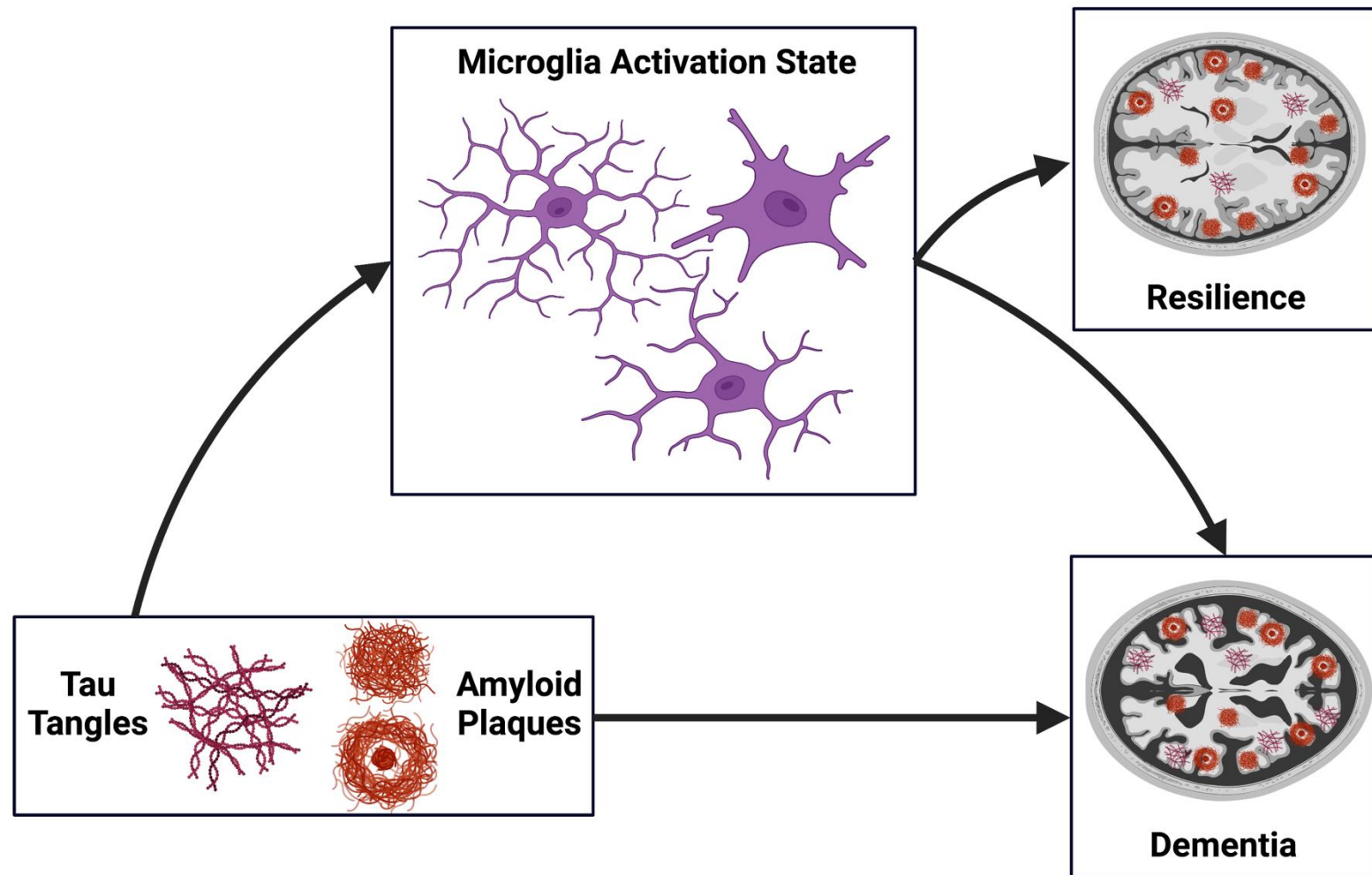


Dementia



What is the
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Microglia may mediate the relationship between pathology and cognition



Acknowledgments

Jayadev Lab

- Suman Jayadev
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- Mason Pirner
- Rachel Blaine
- Fevet Ibrahim

Alumnae:

- Carole Smith
- Kevin Green
- Arti Parihar
- Arjun Sen

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- C. Dirk Keene
- Caitlin Latimer
- Amber Nolan
- Aimee Schantz
- John Campos
- Erica Melief

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- Ali Shojaie
- Wei Sun
- Gwenn Garden
- Elizabeth Blue
- Ben Logsdon
- Jesse Wiley

Collaborators

- Paul Valdmanis
- Meredith Course
- Deidre Jansson
- Noah Snyder-Mackler
- Kenny Chiou

Young Lab

- Jessica Young
- Hary Fankowski
- Allison Knupp
- Shannon Rose
- Swati Mishra

Lin Lab

- Kevin Lin
- Yimin Xiao
- Tati Zhang

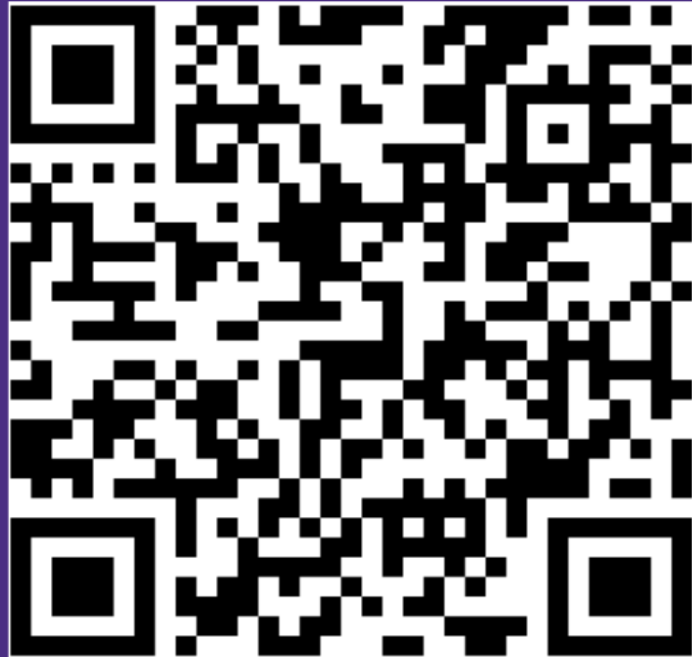
Resources

- Northwest Genomics Sequencing Core
- Lab Medicine and Pathology Flow Core
- Hyak supercomputer system at the University of Washington

Funding

- NIH RF1AG063540, RF1AG051437
- ADTP NIA 5T32-AG052354-02
- ADRC Development Award
- Warren Alpert Distinguished Scholars Award

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and the ACT study!**



SCAN ME!

THANK YOU!



Questions/Thoughts?
keprater@uw.edu