



Nutritional and pharmacological approaches to slow inflammation and degeneration of the aging brain

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Assistant Professor

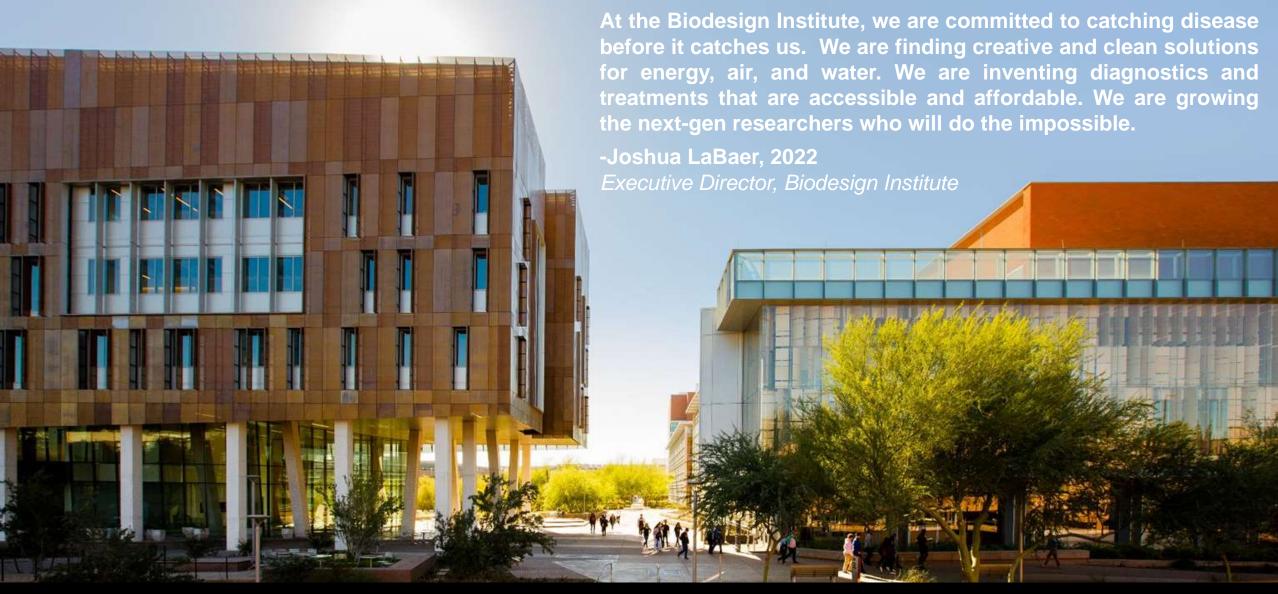
Arizona State University (ASU), Tempe AZ USA

School of Life Sciences

ASU-Banner Neurodegenerative Disease Research Center

Scan the QR code to learn more about the Velazquez lab.









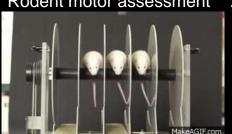
Lab focus: Determine the early events that contribute to the progression of Alzheimer's disease, with a strong focus on inflammation and tau pathogenesis. This includes environmental factors, such as diet and toxins, and neurodevelopmental disorders leading to neurodegeneration, in particular Down syndrome.

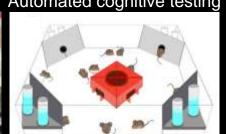
We use a variety of model symptoms and tools, which allows us to take a multidisciplinary approach when asking research questions.

Human brain tissue

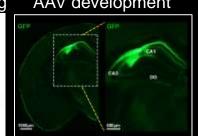


Mouse models





Rodent motor assessment Automated cognitive testing



AAV development



Drug studies



Our collaborative approach

believe that in order stronaly progress outcomes in neurodegenerative research, collaborations across institutions and disciplines are required.

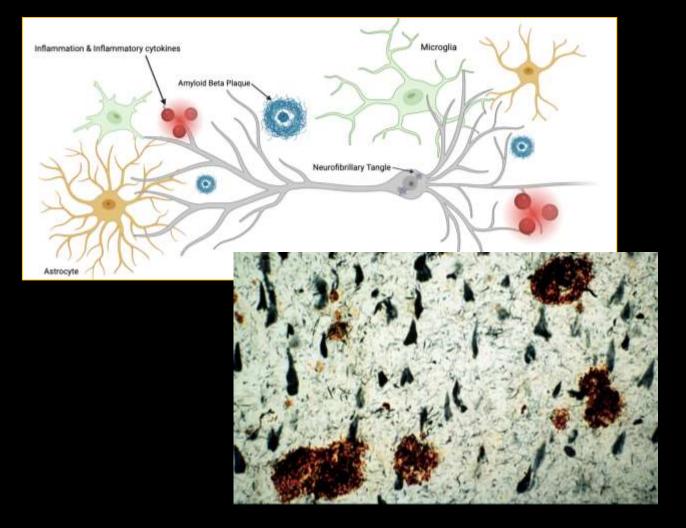








- * Worldwide, over 55 million affected with AD.
- * Estimated 153 million by year 2050.



While aging is the most significant risk factor for AD, brain changes occur decades before clinical symptomology.

Can we identify preventive strategies to offset disease?

Current areas of investigation



The importance of dietary choline in the prevention of disease

The role of herbicides in exacerbating neuroinflammation



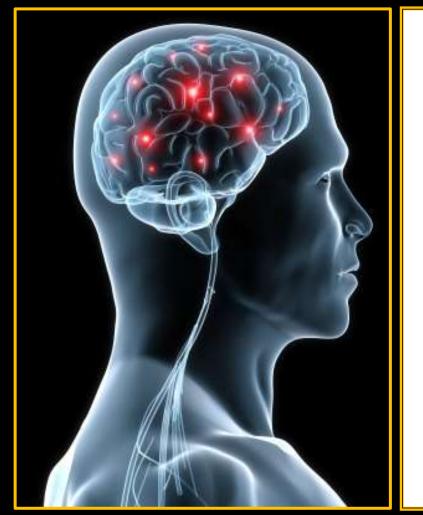
Development of therapies against tau pathogenesis

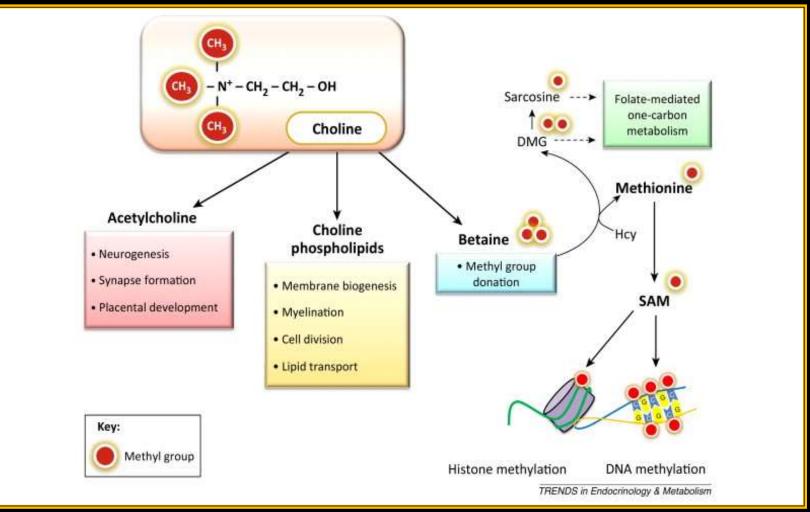
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Choline: Nutrient with essential roles in body and brain-related functions





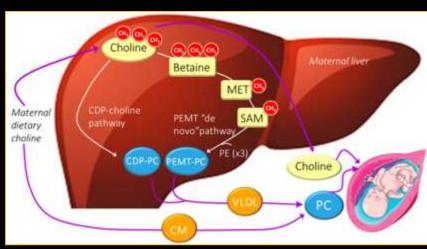
 Produced endogenously by the Phosphatidylethanolamine N-Methyltransferase (PEMT) protein in the liver, but not enough to meet bodily demands.



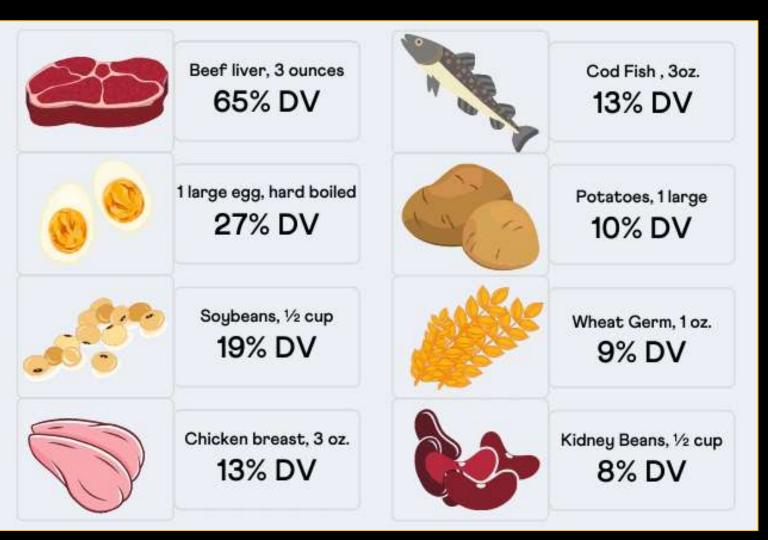
Choline: Dietary supplementation is required as recommended by the IOM in 1998

Men (550mg/day)

Women (425mg/day)
Pregnant (550mg/day)



Korsmo et al., 2019, Nutrients





~90% of Americans are deficient in dietary choline, and some countries do not have recommendations (PMID: 30853718).



The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Volume 116, Issue 5, November 2022, Pages 1201-1207



Is dietary choline intake related to dementia and Alzheimer's disease risks? Results from the Framingham Heart Study

Jing Yuan ^{1 2}, Xue Liu ³, Chunyu Liu ³, Alvin FA Ang ^{2 4 5}, Joseph Massaro ^{3 4},

Sherral A Devine ^{2 4}, Sanford H Auerbach ^{4 6}, Jan Krzysztof Blusztajn ⁷, Rhoda Au ^{2 4 5 6 8},

Paul F Jacques ^{9 10}

Hindawi Behavioural Neurology Volume 2021, Article ID 2962245, 11 pages https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/2962245



Research Article

Choline Intake Correlates with Cognitive Performance among Elder Adults in the United States

Lu Liu, Song Qiao, Liying Zhuang, Shanhu Xu, Linhui Chen, Qilun Lai , and Wenfeng Wang

Inflammation and the pathological progression of Alzheimer's disease are associated with low circulating choline levels

Original Paper | Open access | Published: 07 August 2023 Volume 146, pages 565–583, (2023) Cite this article

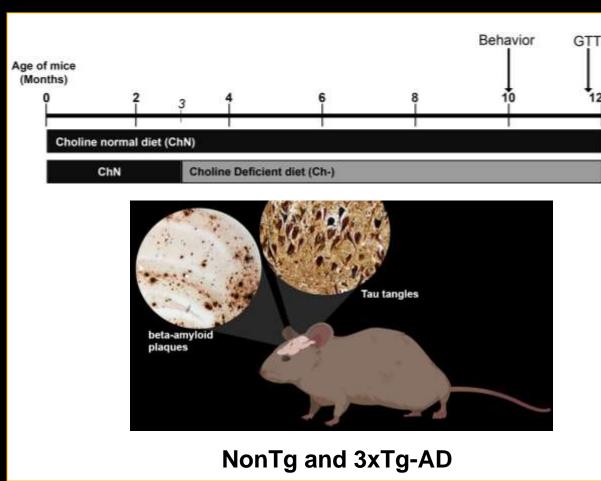


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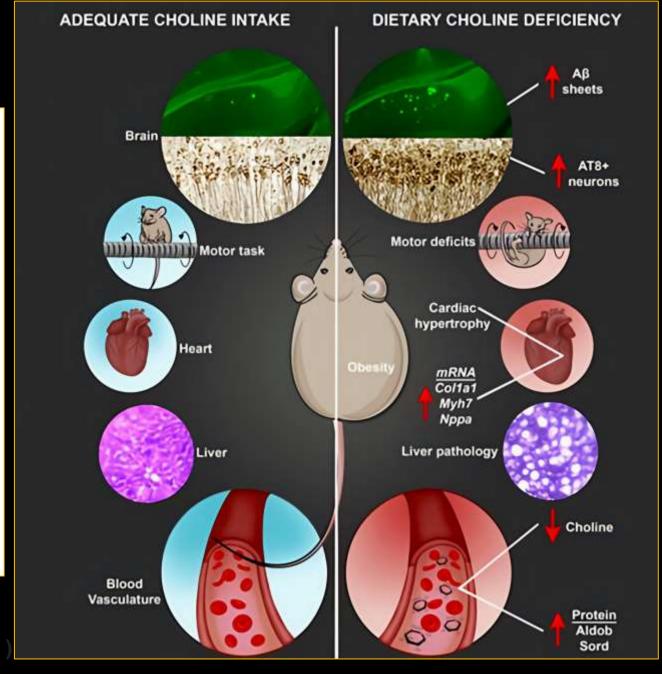
Jessica M. Judd, Paniz Jasbi, Wendy Winslow, Geidy E. Serrano, Thomas G. Beach, Judith Klein-

Seetharaman & Ramon Velazquez





- Impairments in glucose metabolism in the GTT
- Elevations in pro-inflammatory cytokines, including tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) and interferon gamma (IFN-γ).



Dave et al.....Velazquez, 2023 Aging Cell

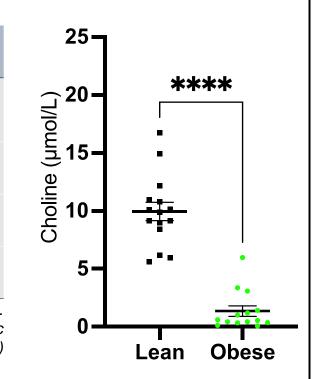


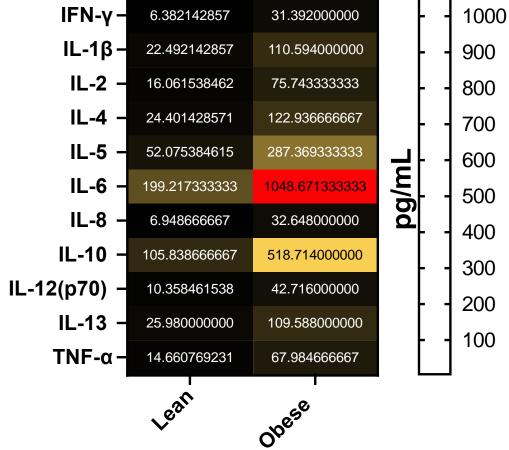
Prediabetic participants exhibit low circulating choline levels



Participant Profiles	Healthy weight (n=15)	<u>Obese</u> (n=13)
Age	M = 34.93	M = 33.23
ВМІ	M = 23.54	M = 35.49
A1C	M = 5.24	M = 5.62
HOMA-IR	M = 0.87	M = 2.79

Blood measures taken after 12 hours fasted. Abbreviations: Body mass index (BMI), Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance (HOMA-IR) where >1.9 indicates early IR.





Collaborative opportunities



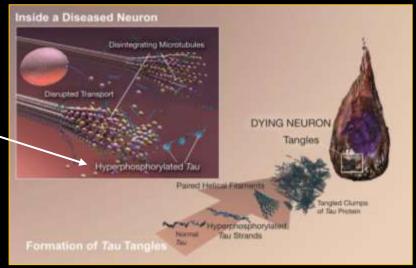
Examination of choline levels in blood

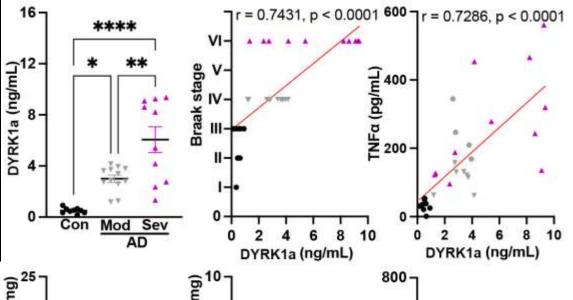




Development of novel DYRK1a inhibitors (US20220041590A1) to slow tau pathogenesis

Dual specificity tyrosinephosphorylation regulated kinase 1a (DYRK1a)

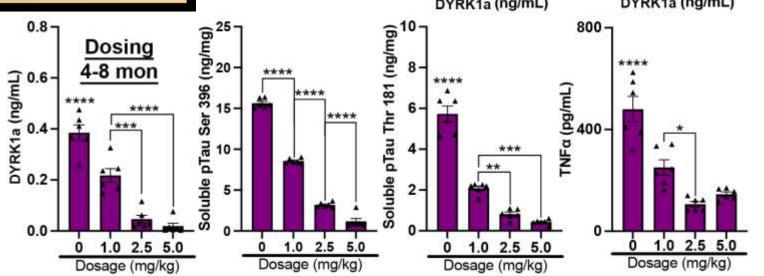




DYR533

- Small molecule Dyrk1a inhibitor
- 4-hour half life
- 100% oral bioavailability in mice
 - High brain permeability





Collaborative opportunities

Examination of choline levels in blood



Testing novel therapeutic strategies utilizing preclinical models of disease



Validating novel therapeutic targets utilizing blood plasma, serum and/or brain tissue from patients at various stages of disease.



Workforce Inclusion in Neuroscience through Undergraduate Research Experience (WINURE) program



NIH R25: NS107188

Velazquez Lab members

Wendy Winslow, BS Jessica Judd, PhD Savannah Tallino, MS Samantha Bartholomew, BS Julie Turk, BS Ian McDonough, BS Nikhil Dave, MS Hector Leon Faizan Mistry Rachel Etebari Alison Martin

Collaborators

Thomas Beach (Banner) Christos Katsanos (Mayo) Travis Dunckley (ASU) Christopher Hulme (UofA)

Acknowledgments















Funding Sources

NIH R01: AG062500 NIH R01: AG059627 NIH P30: AG072980

NIH R24: NS129400

NIH R25: NS107188

Supplementary Slides

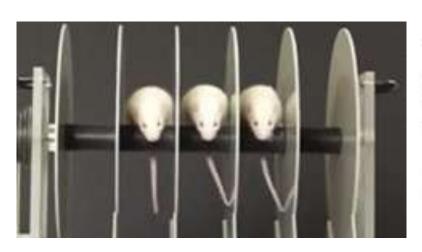


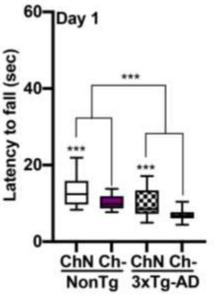


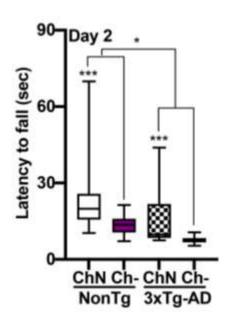
Dietary choline deficiency impairs motor function

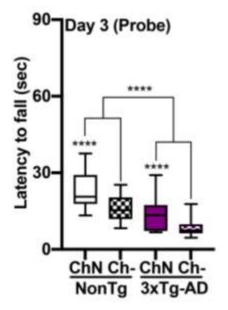
Why:

- Acetylcholine modulates nerve cells and muscles.
- To look at the effect on motor function due to deficiencies.



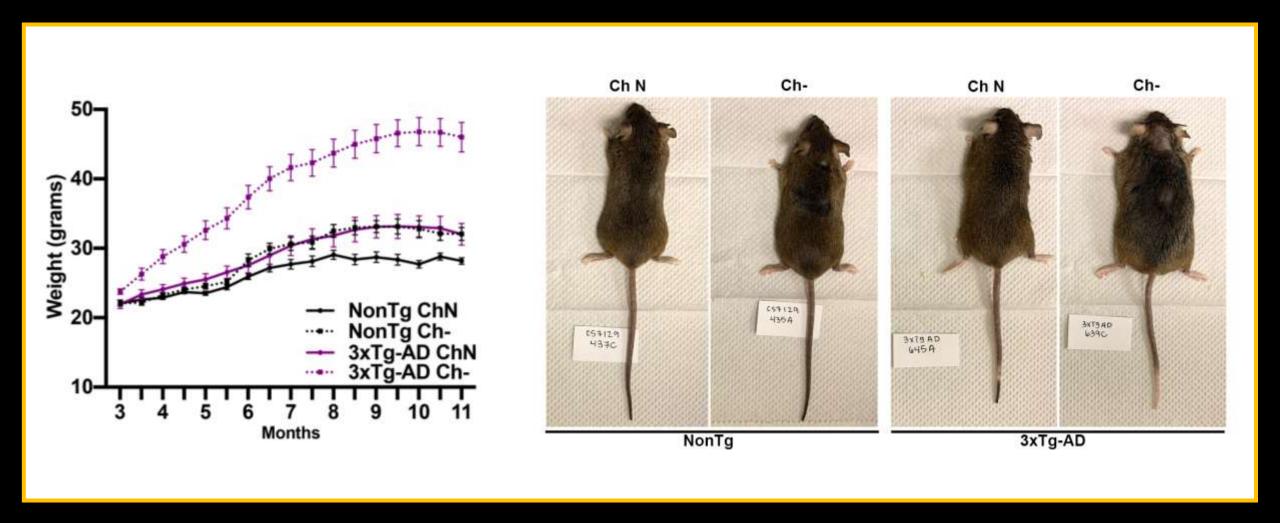






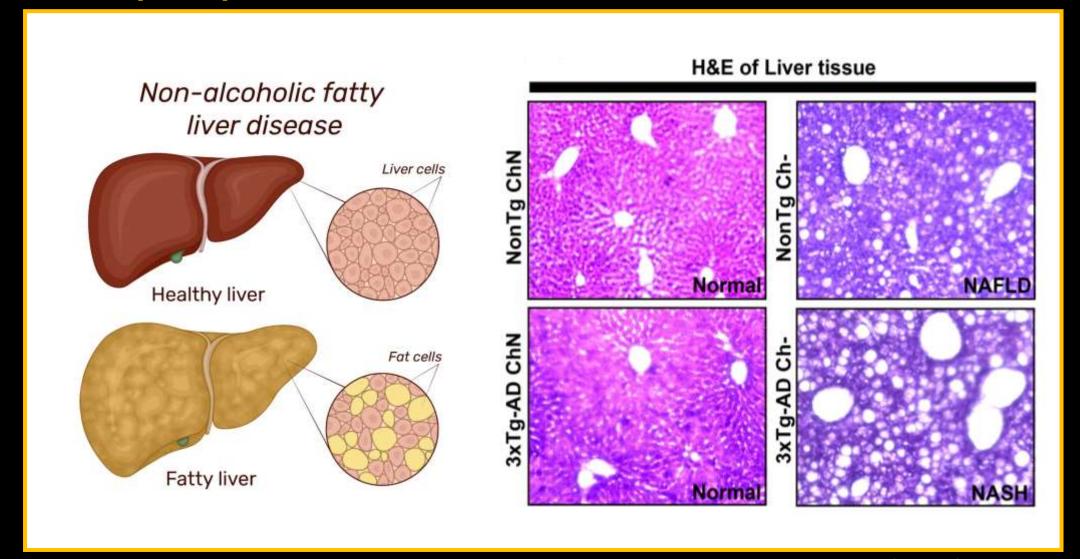


Dietary choline deficiency increases weight

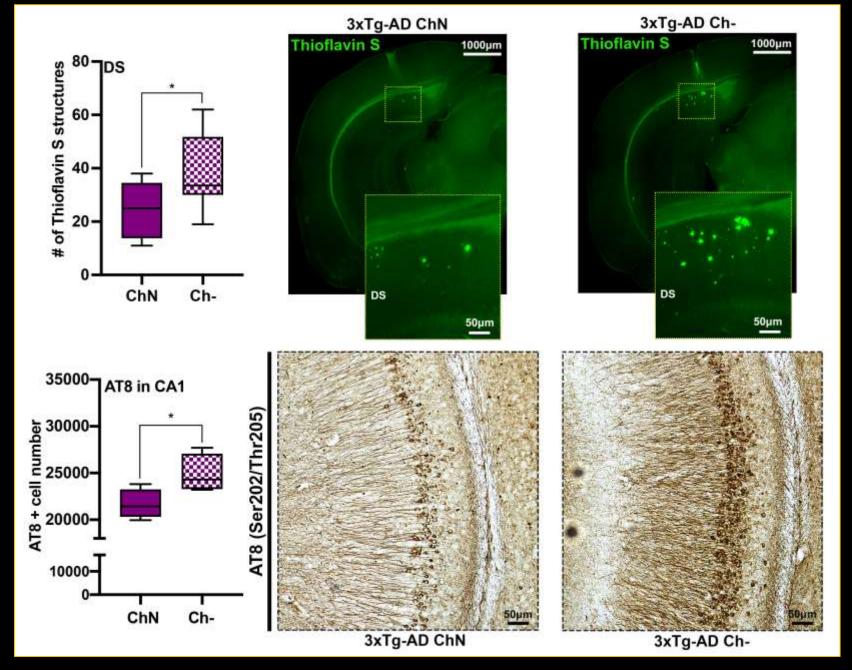




Dietary choline deficiency induces liver pathology and peripheral inflammation



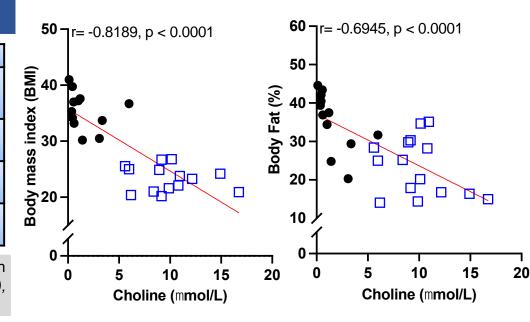
Choline
deficiency
increases
Thioflavin S
sheet and AT8 +
cell number

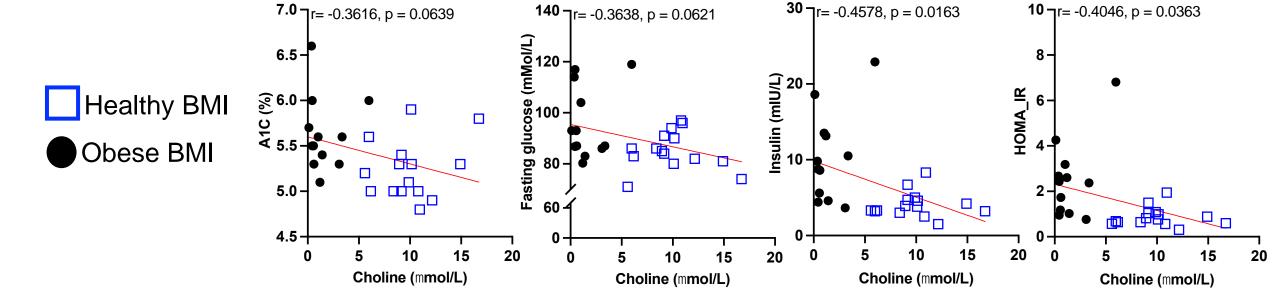


Healthy BMI versus obese participant characteristics

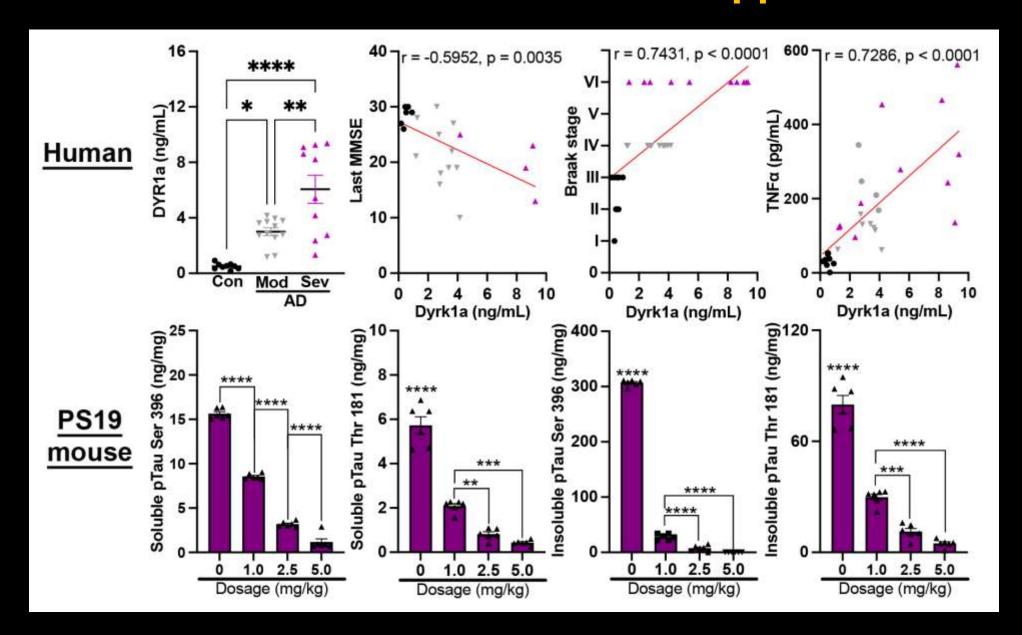
Participant Profiles	Healthy weight (n=15)	<u>Obese (n=13)</u>
Age	M = 34.93; SD = 9.95	M = 33.23; SD = 8.98
ВМІ	M = 23.54; SD = 2.38	M = 35.49; SD=3.19
A1C	M = 5.24; SD = 0.32	M = 5.62; SD = 0.39
HOMA-IR	M = 0.87; SD = 0.41	M = 2.79; SD = 1.94

Table 2. Characteristics of participants classified as controls with a healthy BMI, and obese BMI with prediabetes. Blood measures taken after 12 hours fasted. *Abbreviations: Body mass index (BMI), Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance (HOMA-IR) where >1.9 indicates early IR.*





DYRK1a human and DYR533 PS19 supplemental data



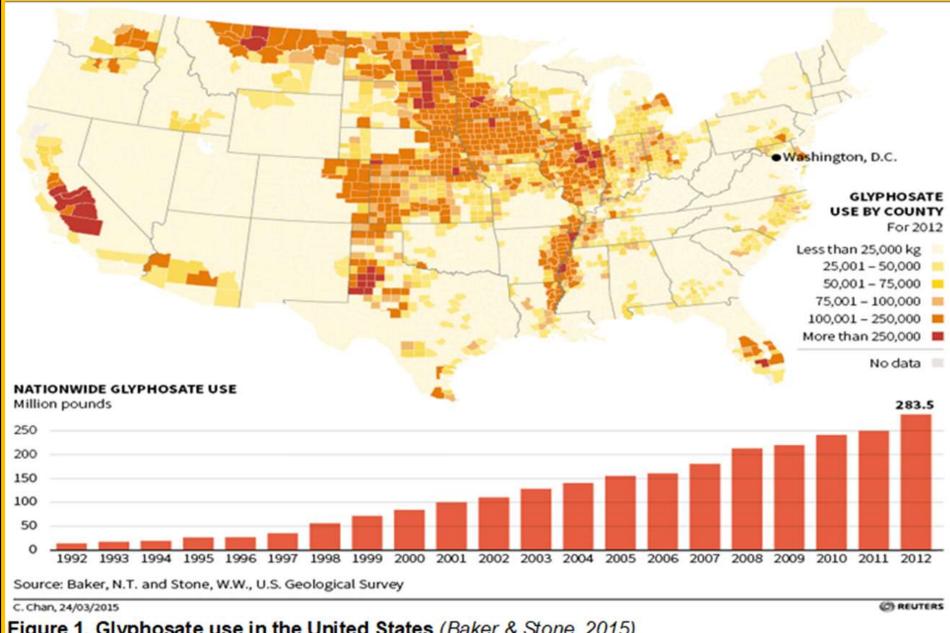


Figure 1. Glyphosate use in the United States (Baker & Stone, 2015).

Research Open access | Published: 28 July 2022

Glyphosate infiltrates the brain and increases proinflammatory cytokine TNFa: implications for neurodegenerative disorders

Joanna K. Winstone, Khyatiben V. Pathak, Wendy Winslow, Ignazio S. Piras, Jennifer White, Ritin Sharma, Matthew J. Huentelman, Patrick Pirrotte & Ramon Velazquez

☐

Journal of Neuroinflammation 19, Article number: 193 (2022) | Cite this article

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