

**Red Blood Cell Metabolism  
in Down Syndrome:  
hints on metabolic derangements in  
aging, inflammation and cognitive impairment**

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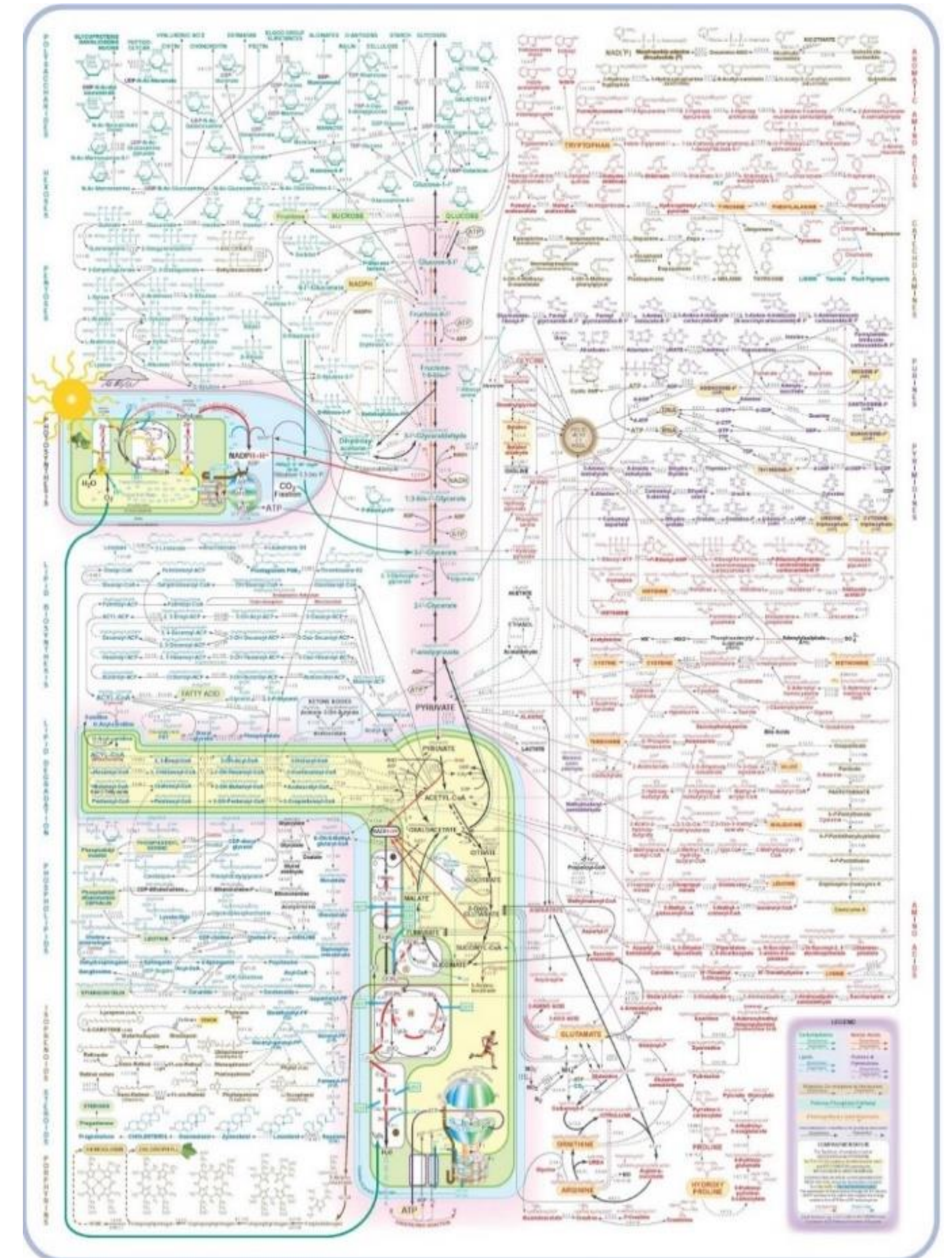
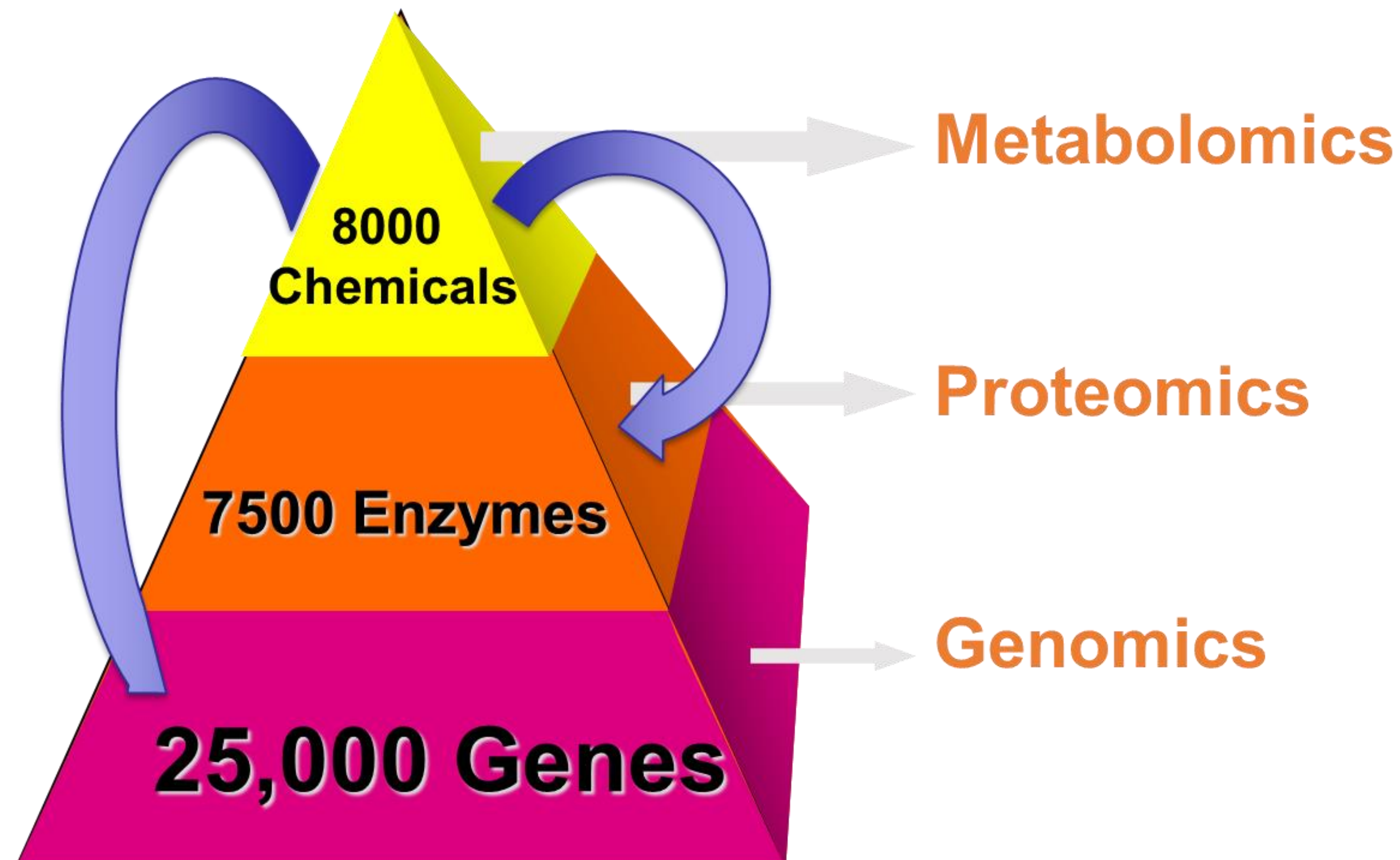
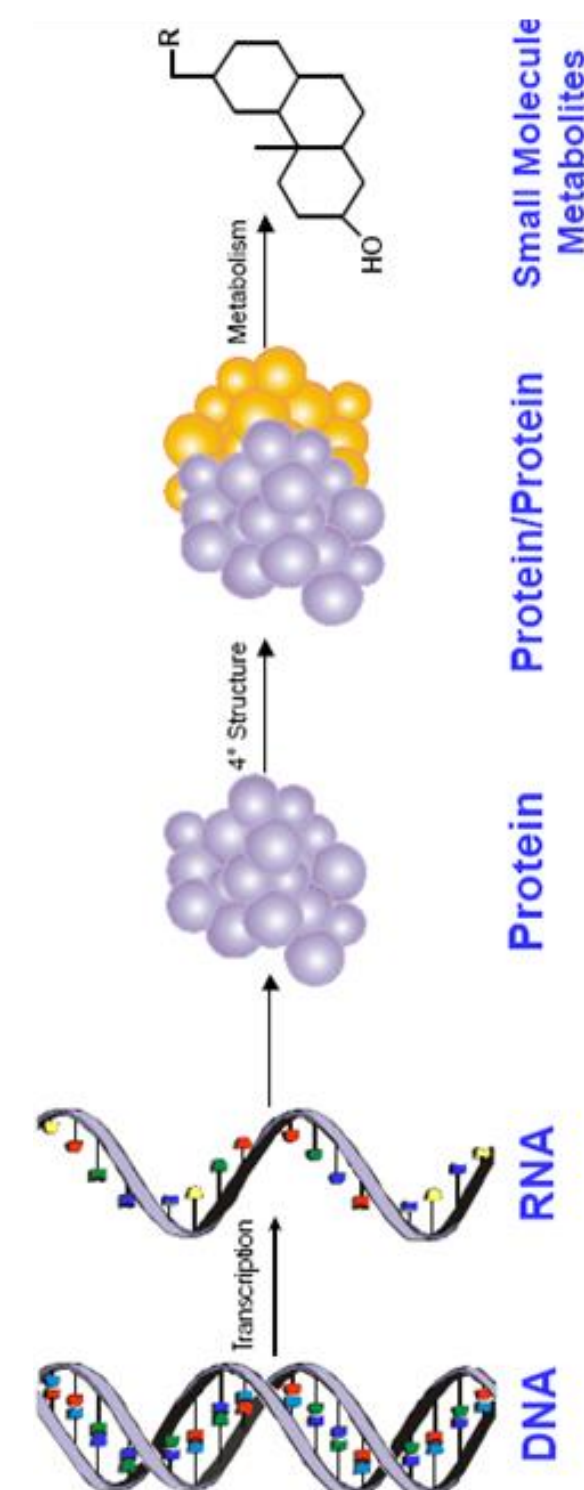
# METABOLOME: complex and close to the phenotype

## Metabolome = total metabolite pool

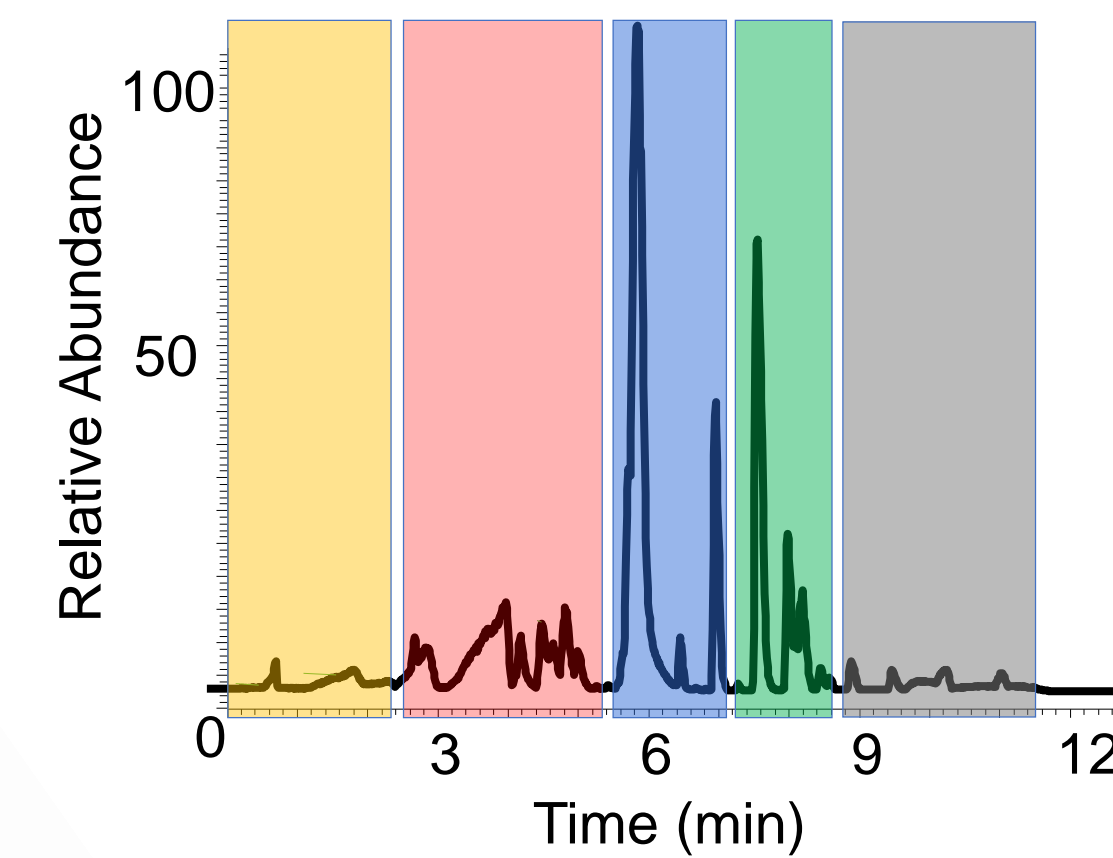
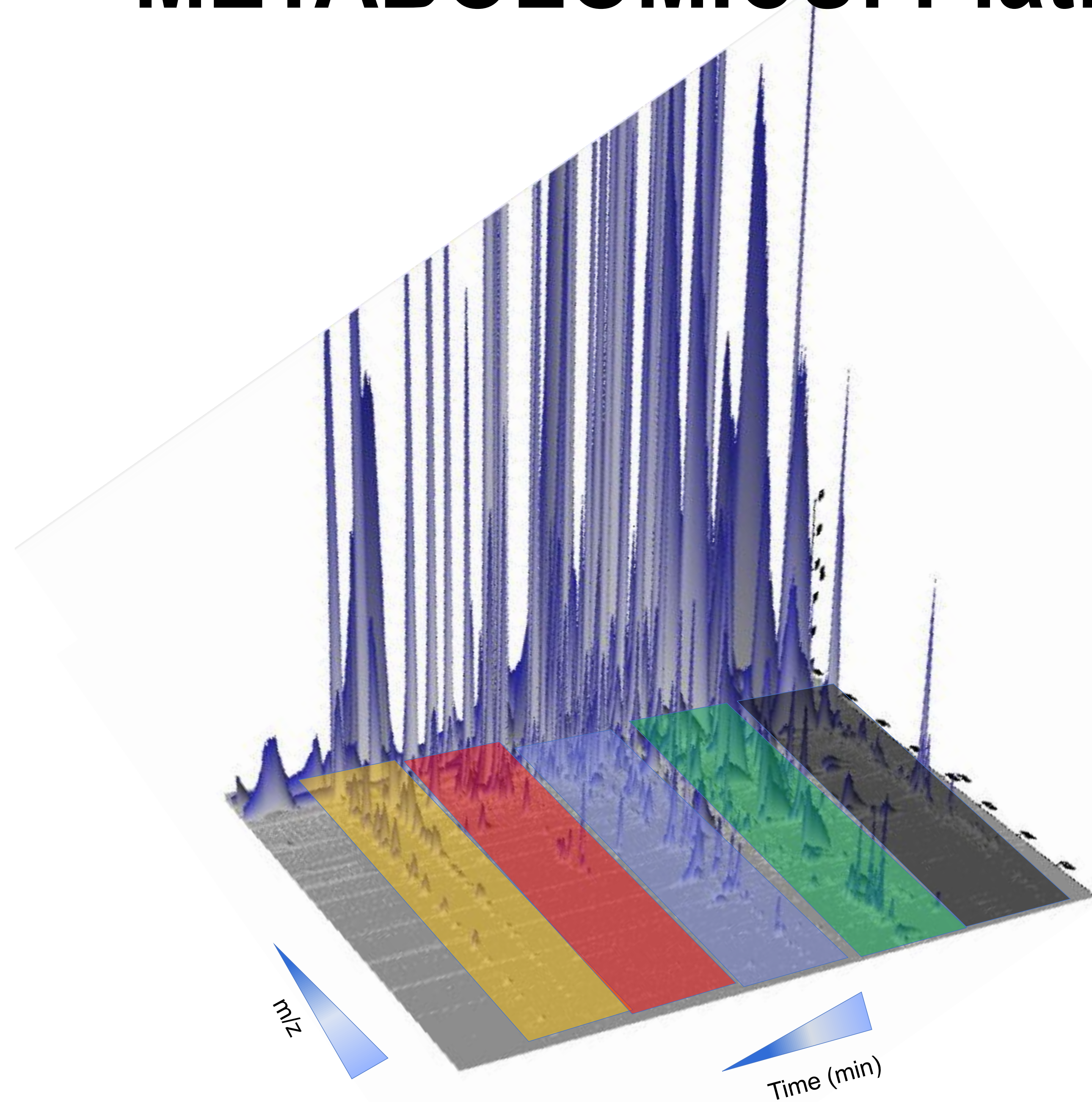
All low molecular weight (< 1500 Da)

Sugars, Nucleosides, Organic acids,  
Ketones, Aldehydes, Amines, Amino acids,  
Small peptides, Lipids, Steroids, Terpenes,  
Alkaloids  
Drugs (xenobiotics)

- >95% of all diagnostic clinical assays test for small molecules
- 89% of all known drugs are small molecules
- 50% of all drugs are derived from pre-existing metabolites
- 30% of identified genetic disorders involve metabolic disease
- Small molecules are cofactors and signaling molecules



# METABOLOMICS: Platform at UC Denver



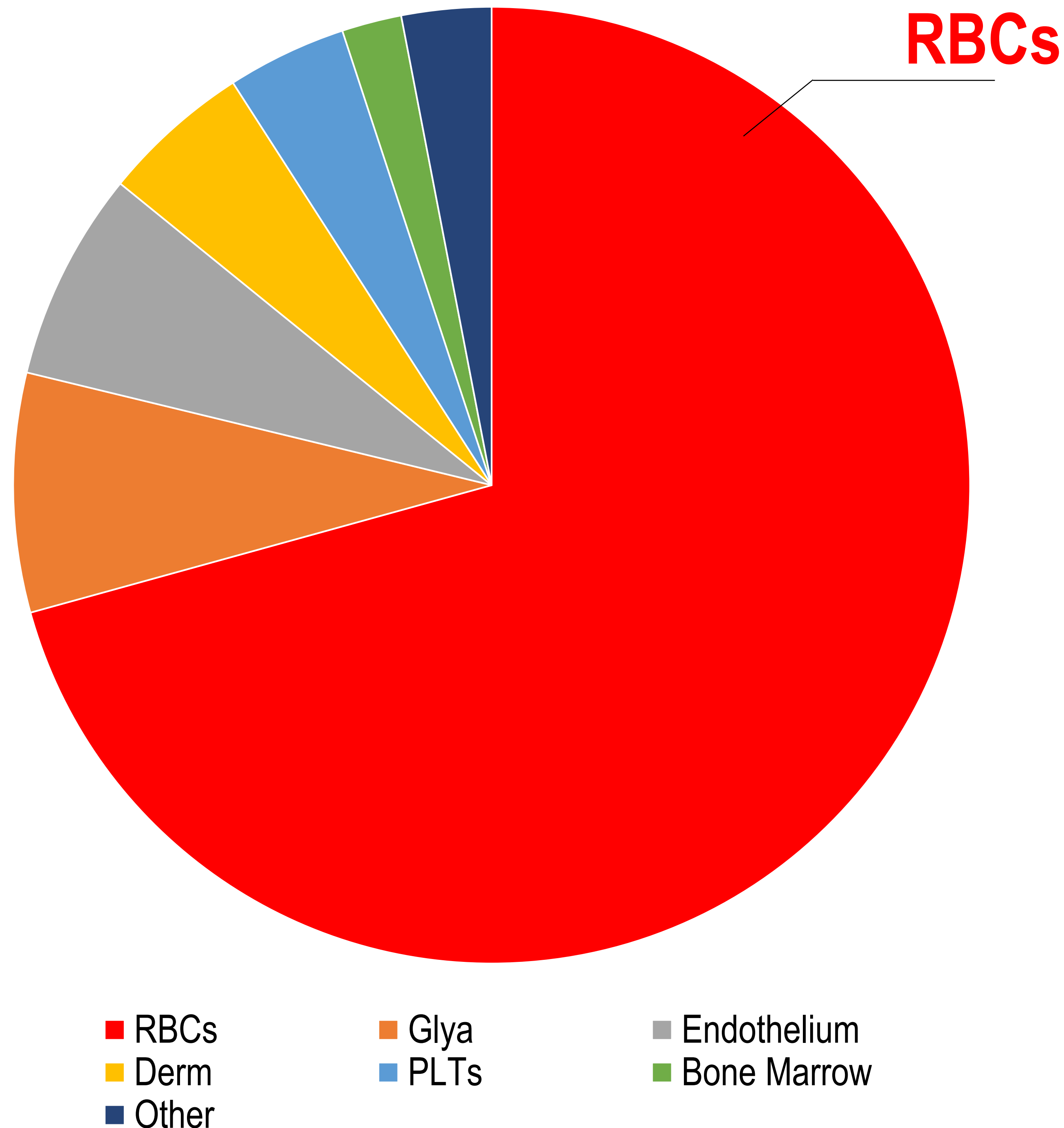
- Polyamines and basic AAs
- Sugars and Carboxylic acids
- Aromatic AAs and Small Peptides
- Phosphate and Nucleosides
- Fatty acids

>17,000 features

~800 in house standard library

~100 in house heavy internal std.

# Why study RBCs? Most abundant host cell in human body



- Lifespan of ~120 days
- ~0.2 Trillion RBCs made everyday
- Significant daily energy expenditure in embryonic and adult life



## SIMPLE

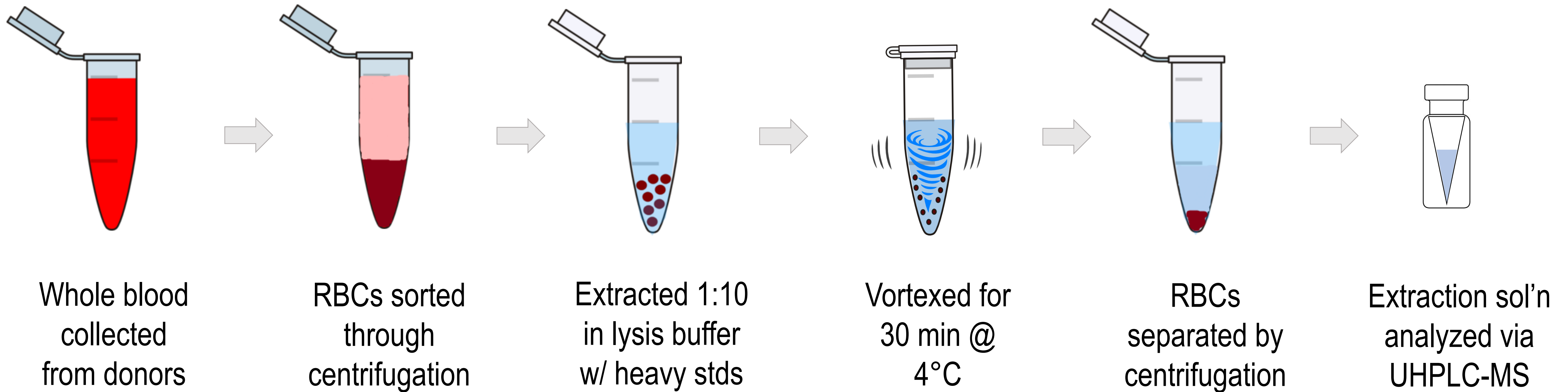
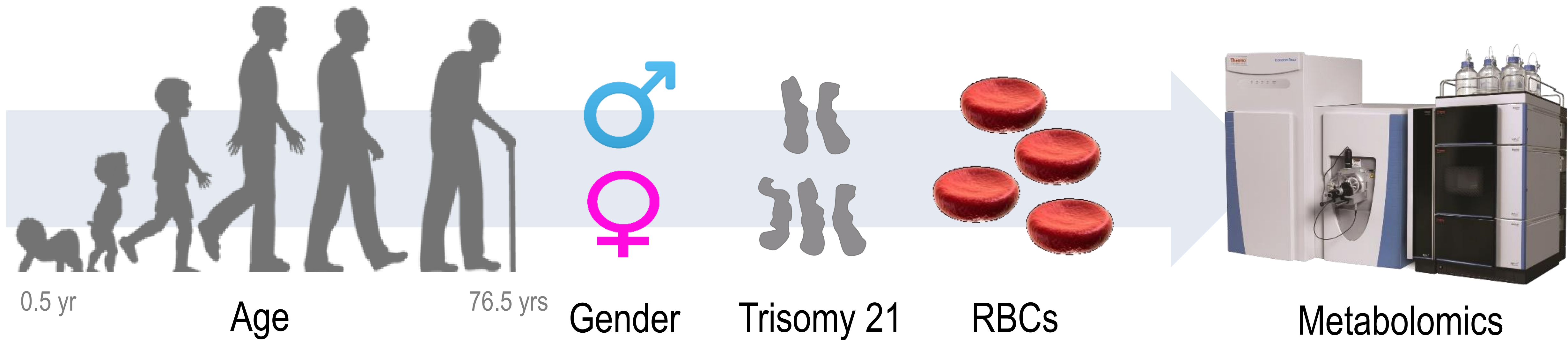
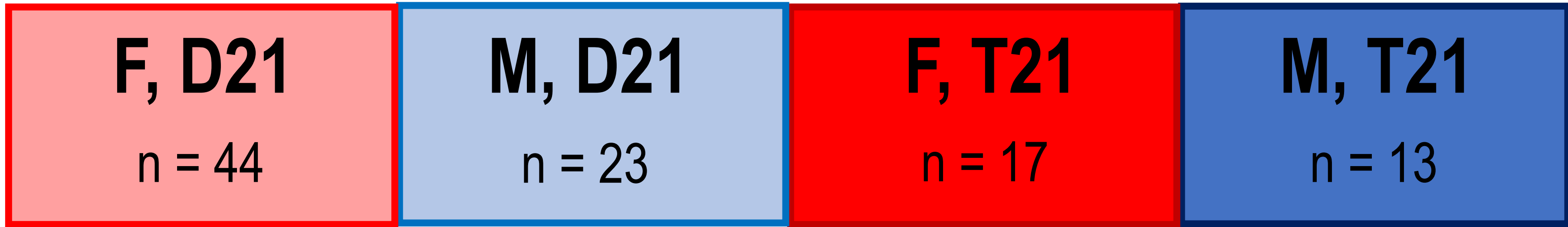
- Lose nuclei and organelles during maturation;
- No ribosomes: devoid of *de novo* protein synthesis capacity;
- 98% of cytosol is hemoglobin!

## YET COMPLEX

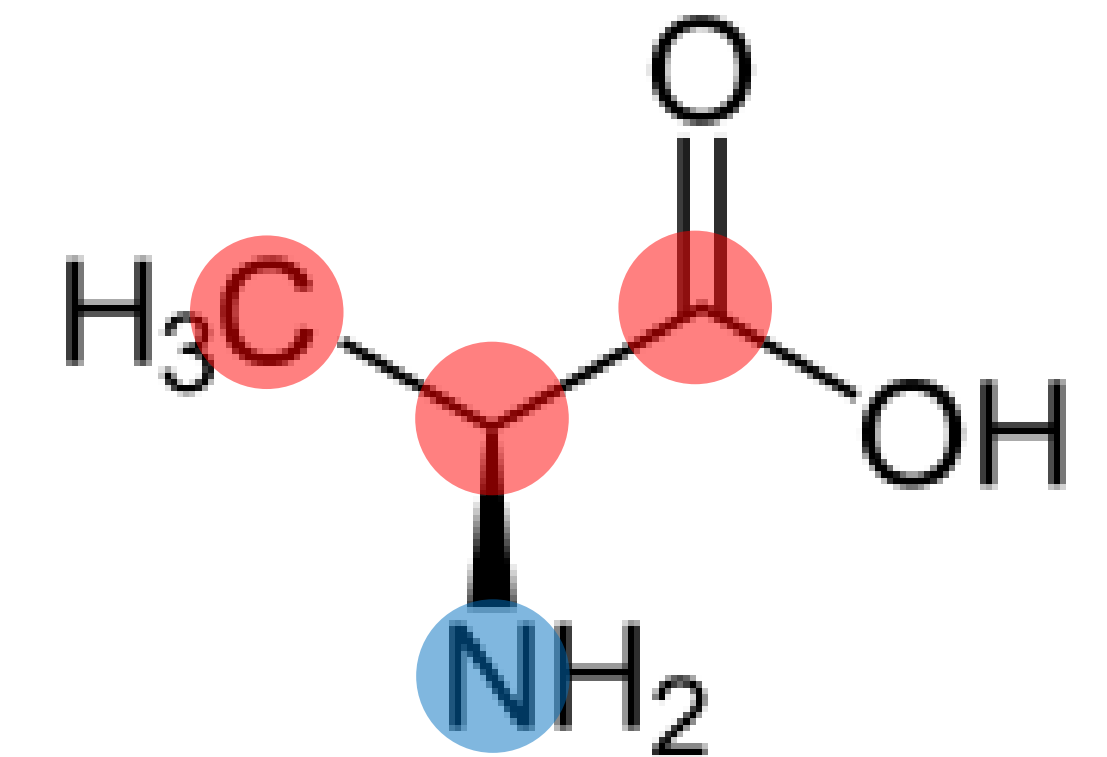
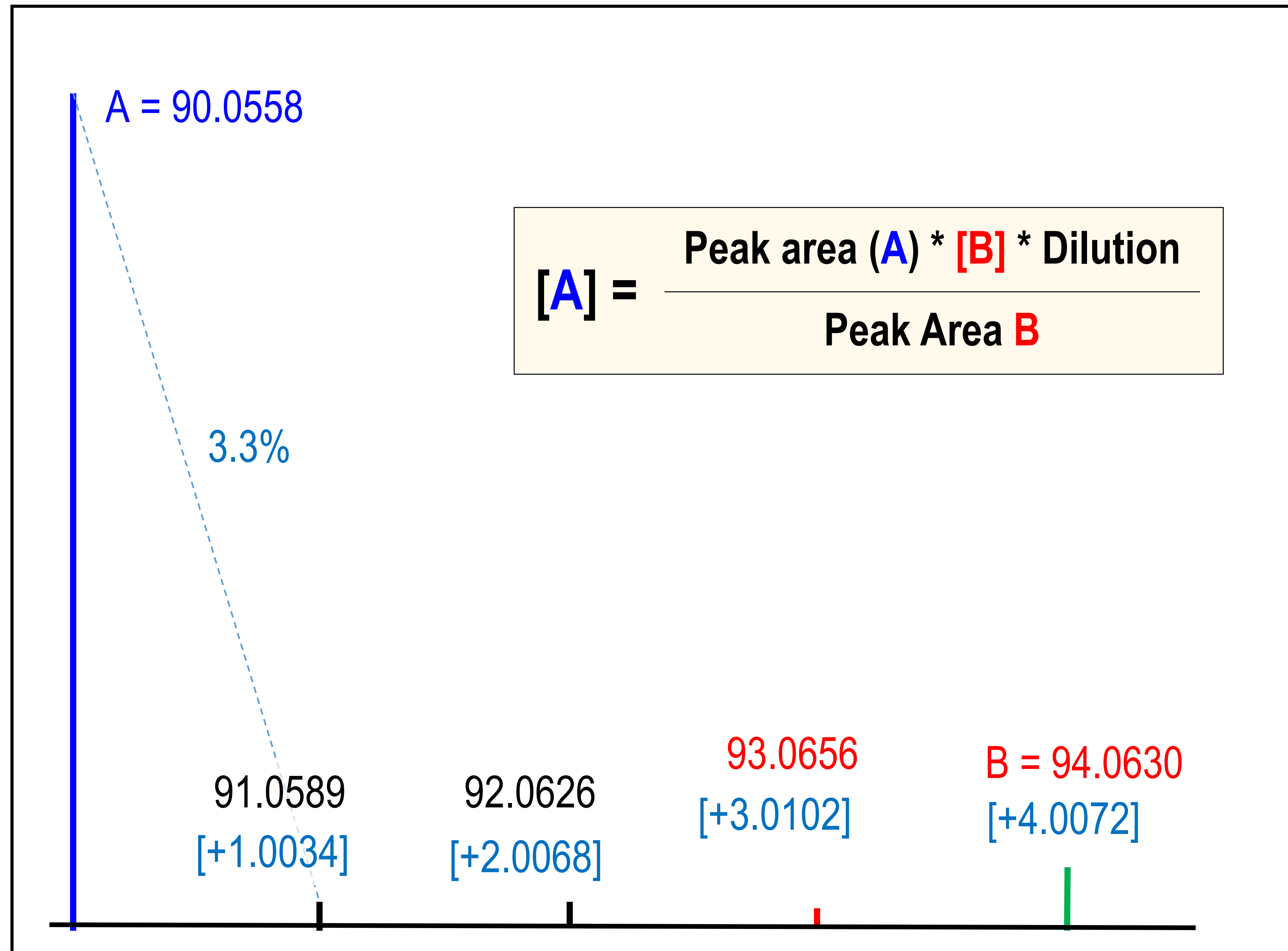
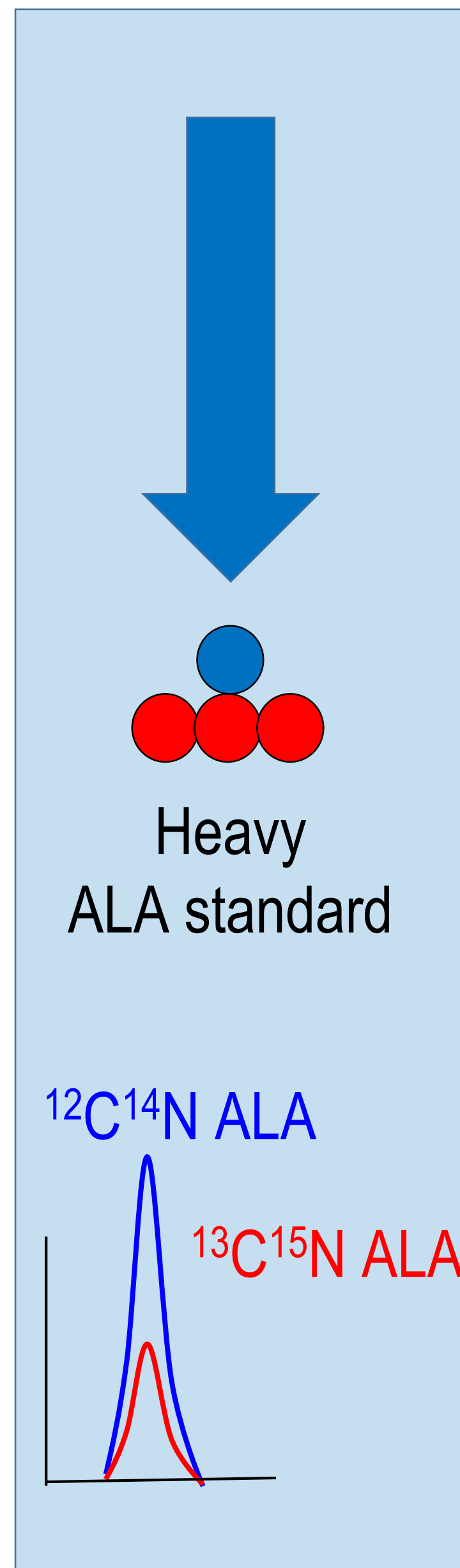
- They still preserve the proteasome;
- The 2% of the proteome that is not Hb includes more than 2900 proteins (as of now) – including **hundreds of transporters**

# Metabolic Derangements of Down Syndrome

- Trisomy 21 (T21) = etiological factor of Down Syndrome
- T21 is a model of accelerated aging
  - Premature skin wrinkling
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Declining immune function
  - Alzheimer's disease/cognitive impairment
- T21 is a model of chronic inflammation
  - Autoimmune disorders
  - Leukemias
  - Celiac disease
  - Autoimmune chronic hepatitis



# Scheme for Absolute Quant



Mass of  $^{13}\text{C}$  =  
1.0034 m/z

Mass of  $^{15}\text{N}$  =  
0.997 m/z

# Isotopic standards used

Amino Acids	2.5	uM	Alanine
	2.5	uM	Arginine
	2.5	uM	Aspartate
	1.25	uM	Cystine
	2.5	uM	Glutamate
	2.5	uM	Histidine
	2.5	uM	Isoleucine
	2.5	uM	Leucine
	2.5	uM	Lysine
	2.5	uM	Methionine
	2.5	uM	Phenylalanine
	2.5	uM	Proline
	2.5	uM	Serine
	2.5	uM	Threonine
	2.5	uM	Tyrosine
2.5	uM	Valine	
2.5	uM	Glycine	

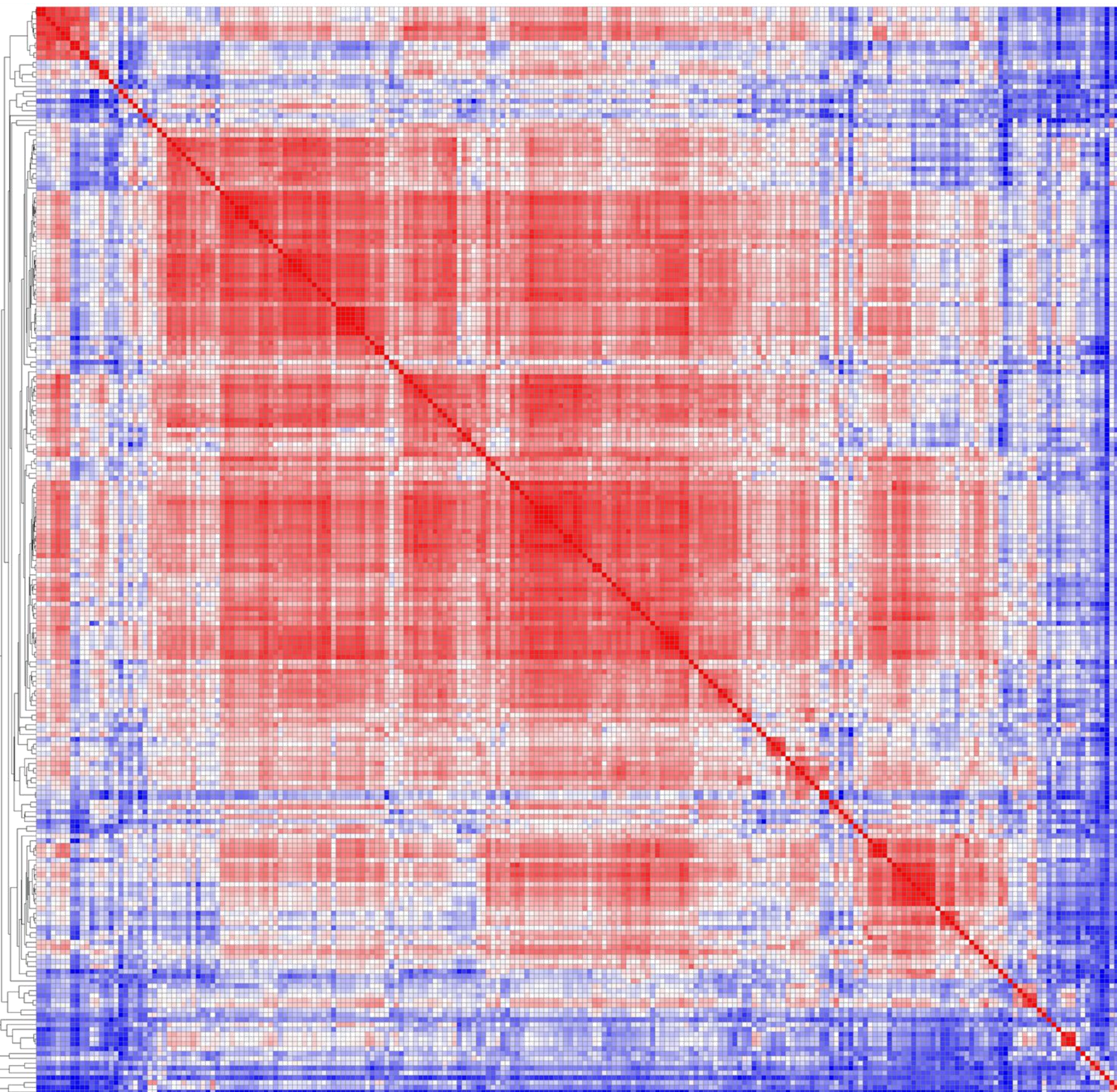
Acyl-Carnitines	729.6	nM	Carnitine
	182.4	nM	Acetyl-carnitine
	38.4	nM	Propionyl-carnitine
	38.4	nM	Butyryl-carnitine
	38.4	nM	Isovaleryl-carnitine
	38.4	nM	Octanoyl-carnitine
	38.4	nM	Myristoyl-carnitine
	76.8	nM	Palmitoyl-carnitine
Bile Acids	25	nM	Taurodeoxycholate
	25	nM	/Taurochendeoxycholate
	25	nM	Tauroursodeoxycholate
	25	nM	Taurocholate
	25	nM	Taurolithocholate
	25	nM	Cholate
	25	nM	Deoxycholate
	25	nM	Glycocholate
25	nM	Glycochenodeoxycholate	

1	uM	Citrate
1	uM	Fumarate
1	uM	Succinate
1	uM	$\alpha$ -Ketoglutarate
10	uM	Glucose
1	uM	Pyruvate
40	uM	Lactate
0.5	uM	Glutathione
2.5	uM	Adenosine
1	uM	Urate
1	uM	Palmitate

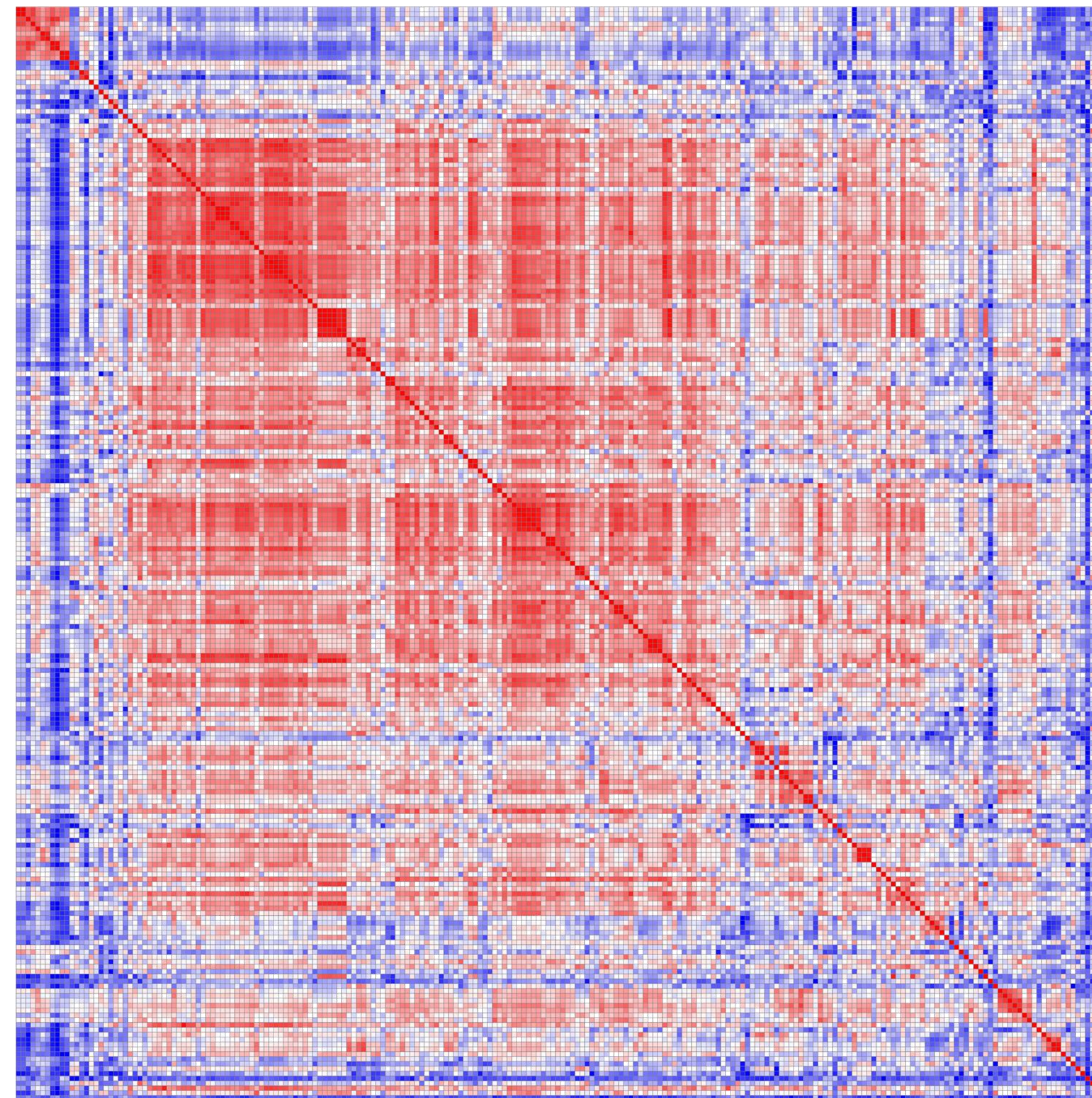


# Correlation $\neq$ causation, but reveals disruption

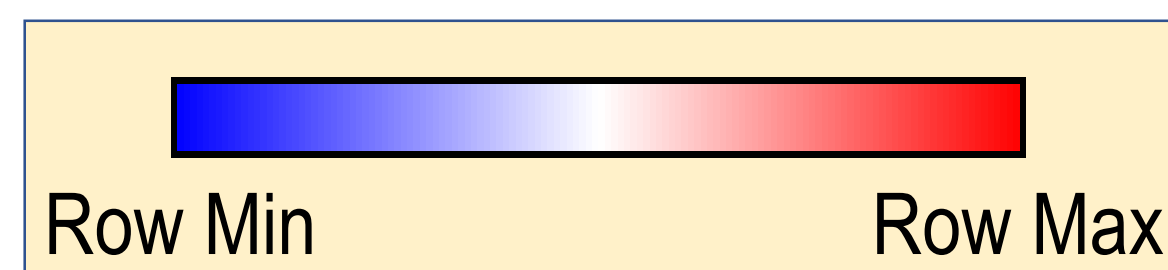
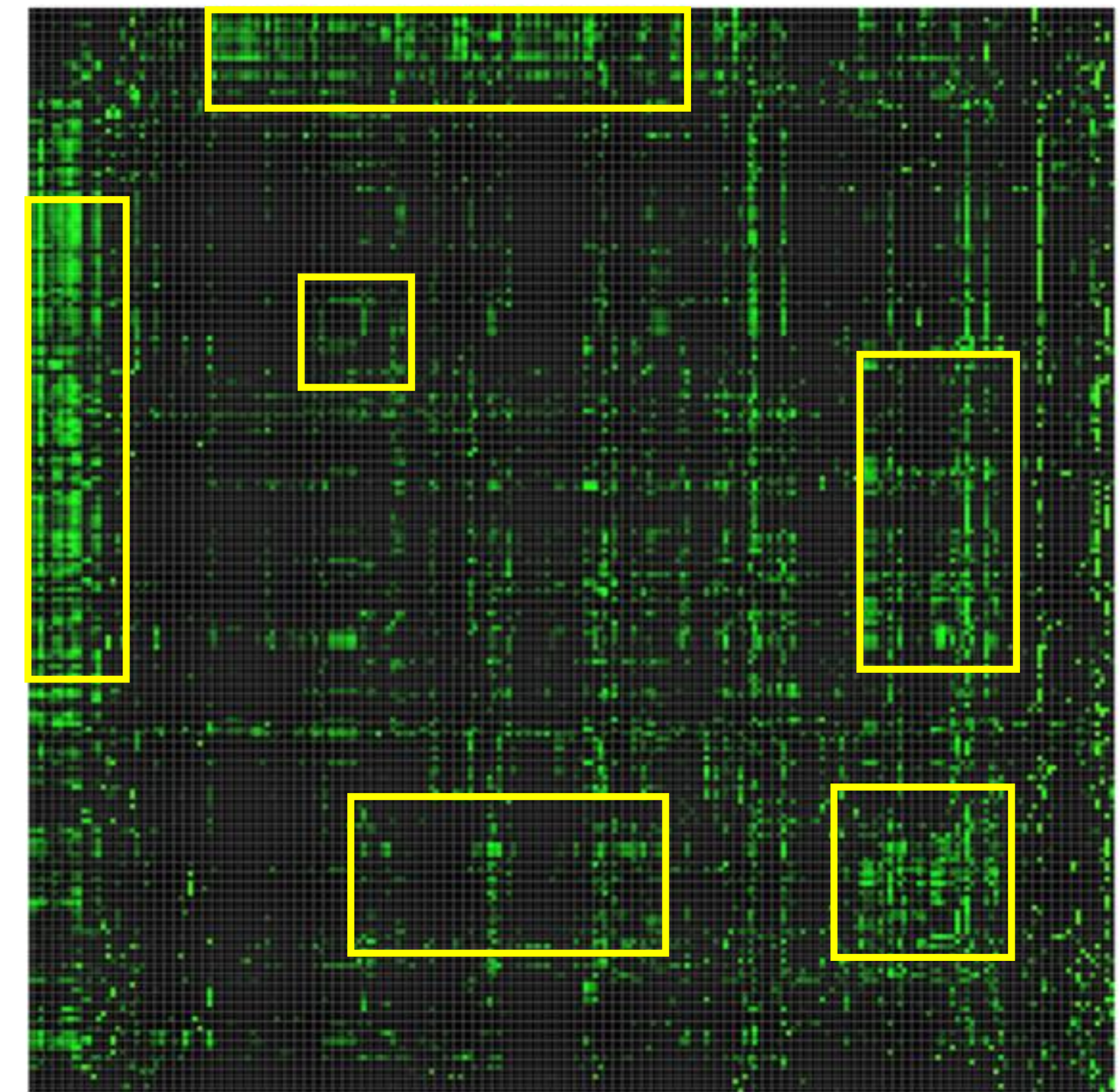
D21

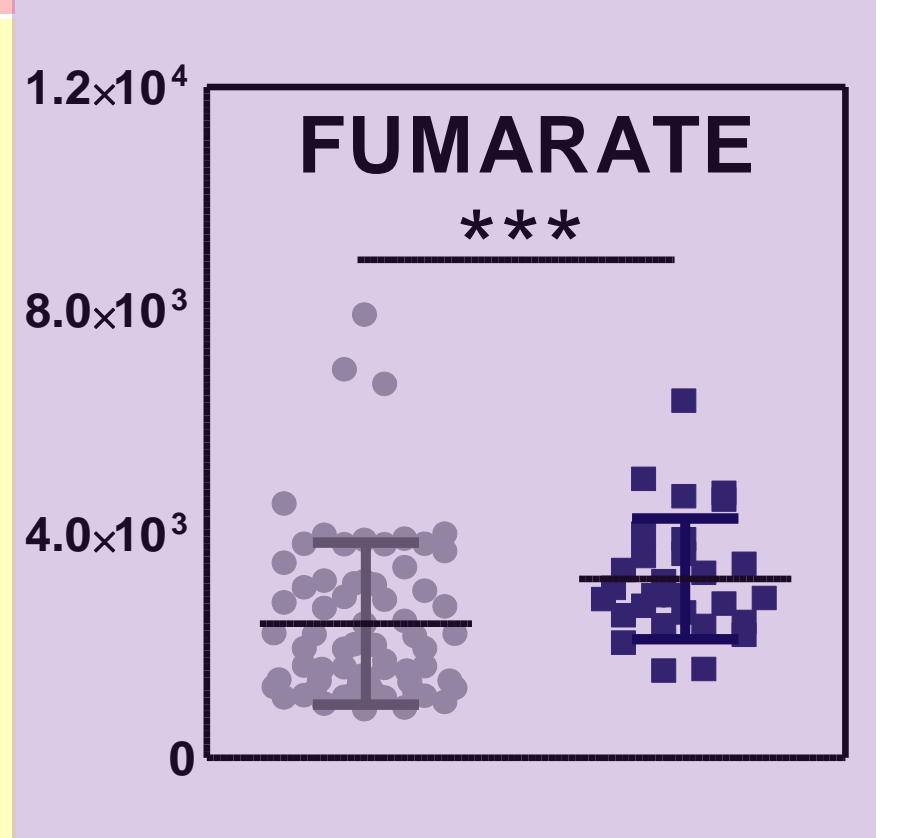
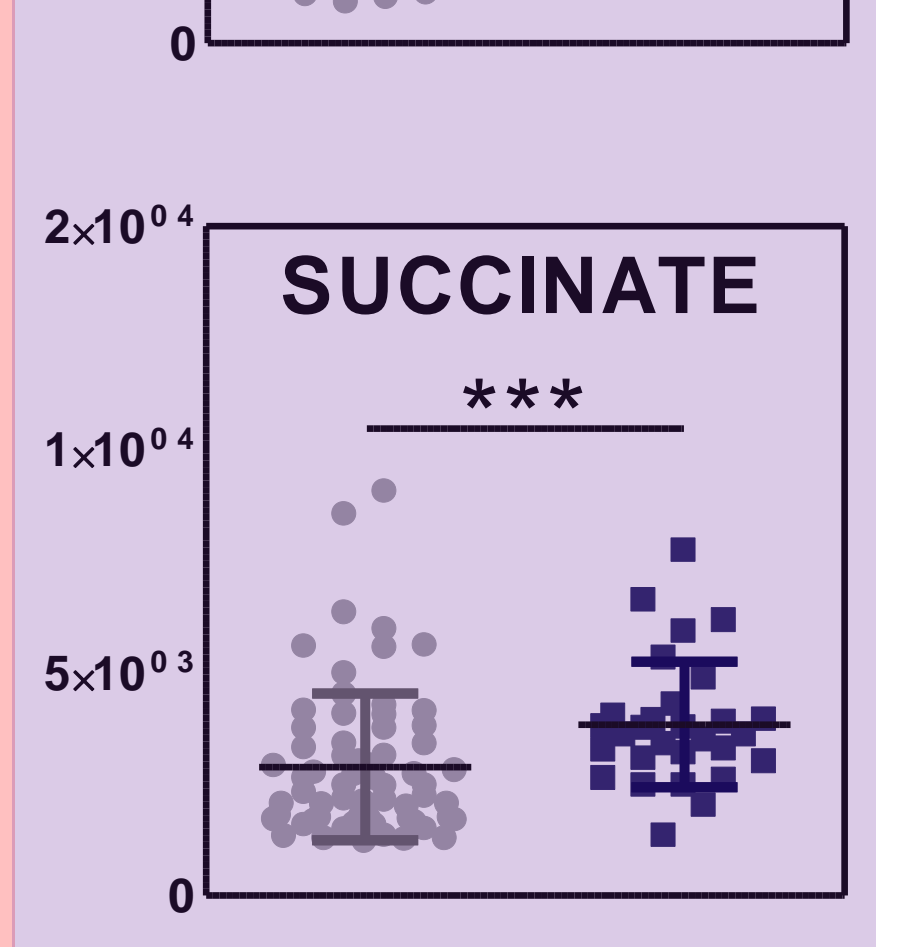
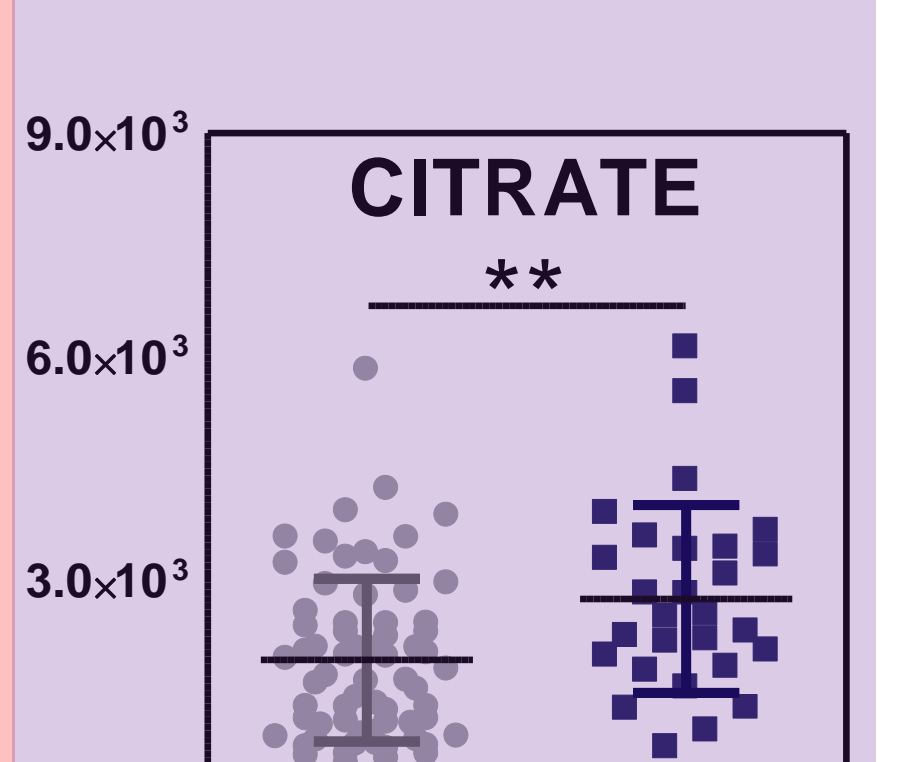
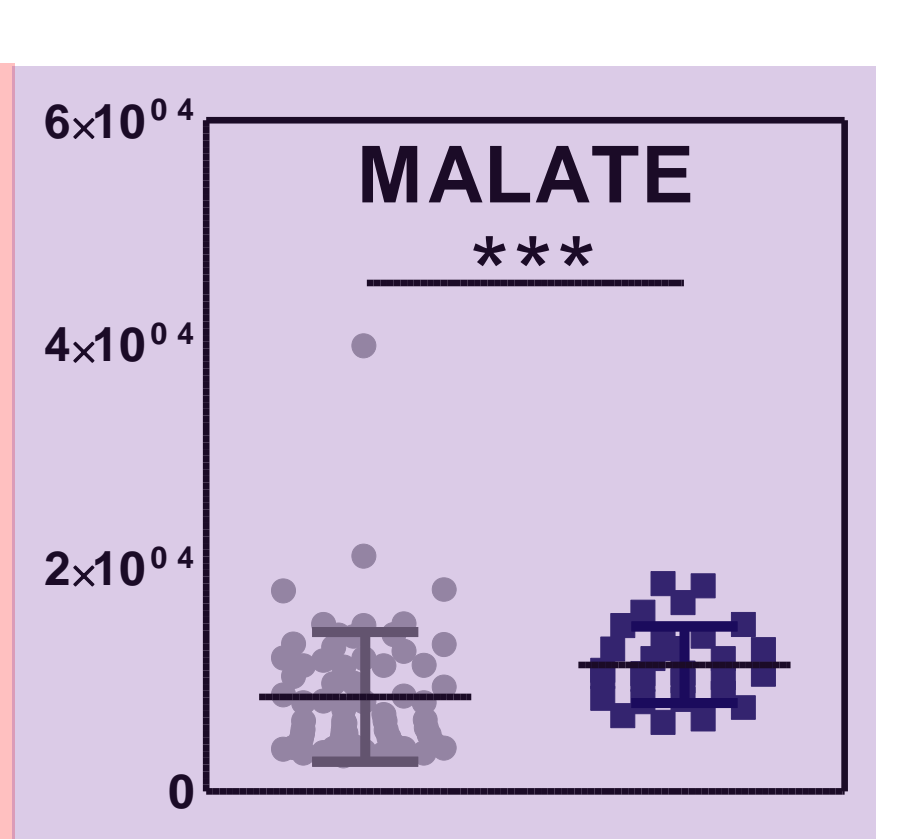
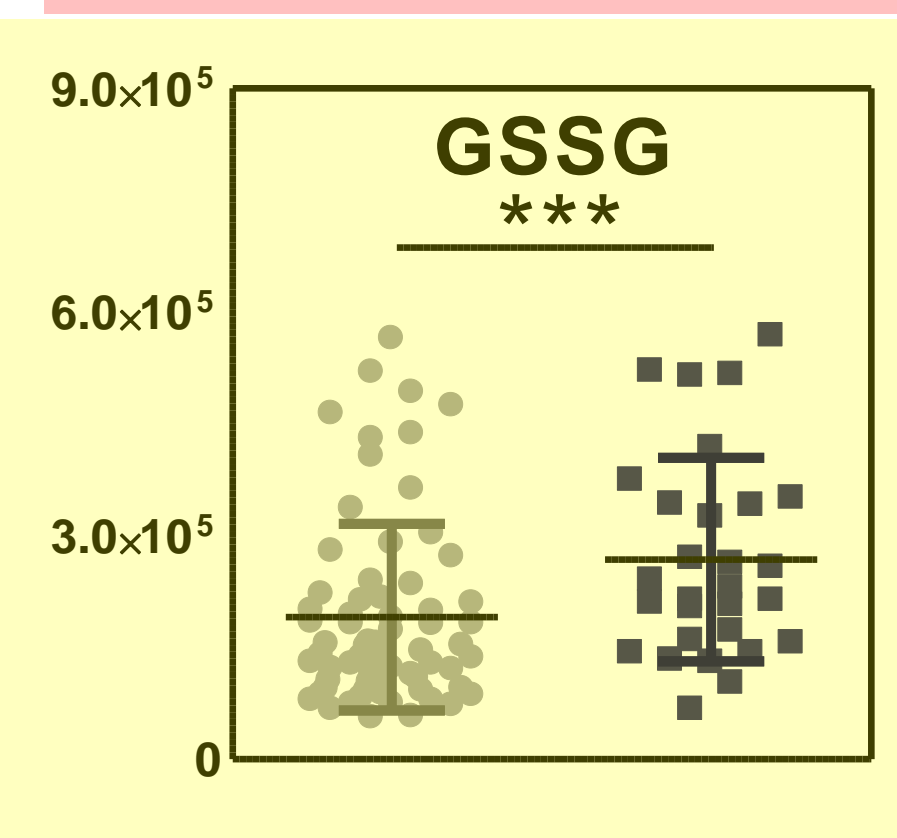
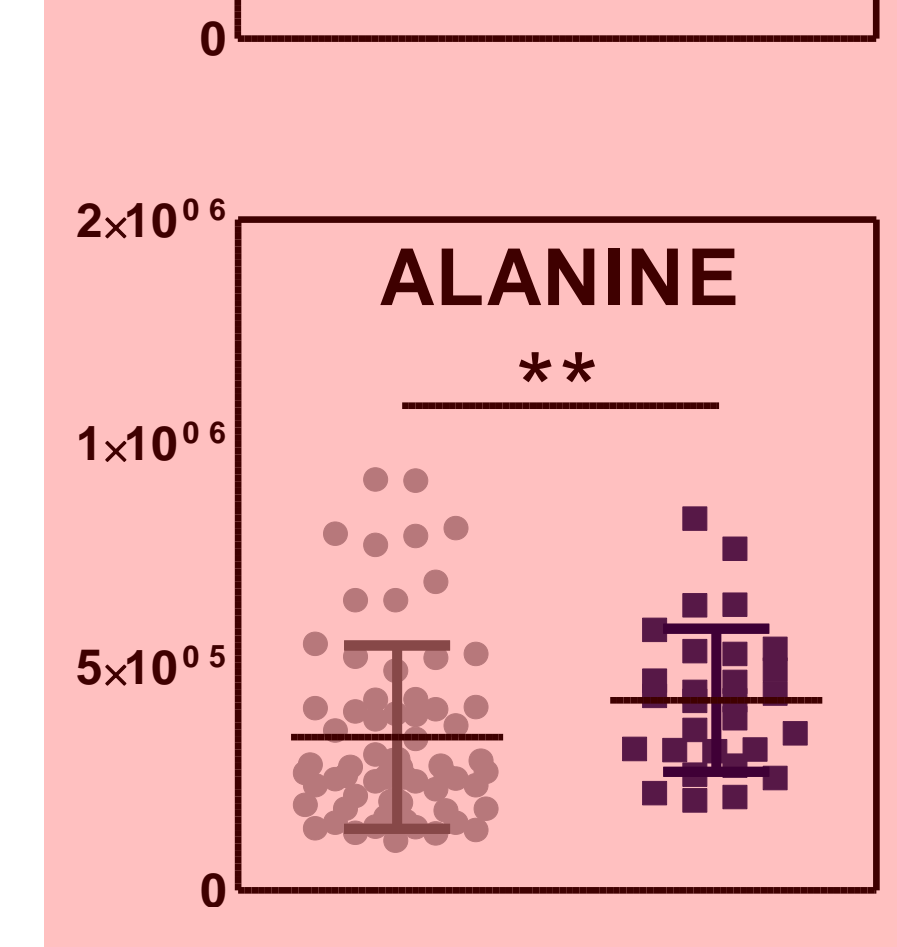
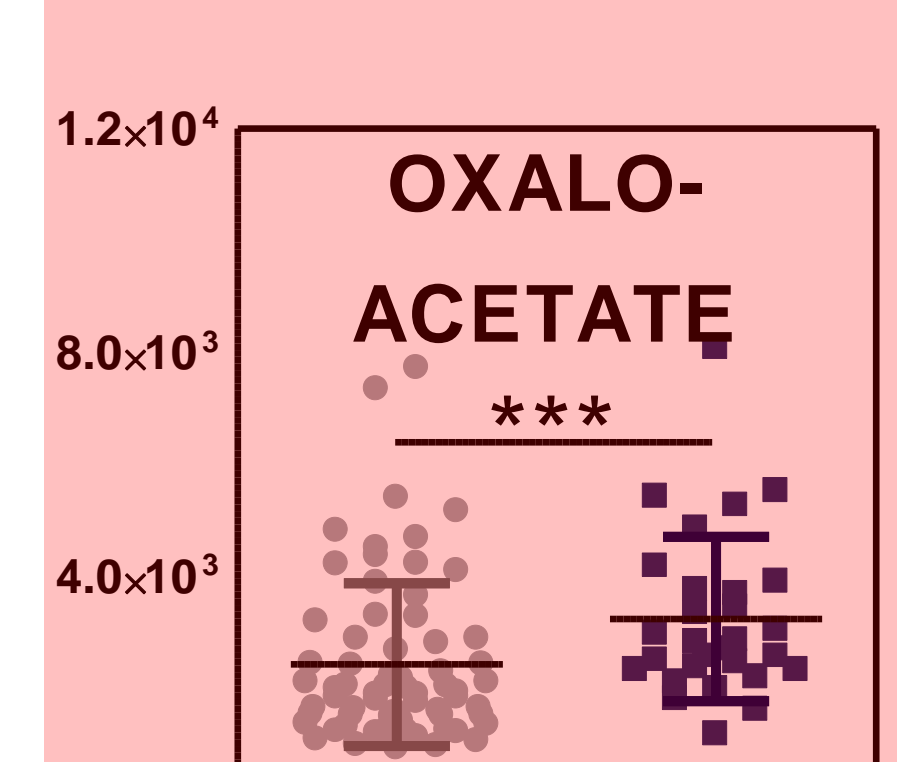
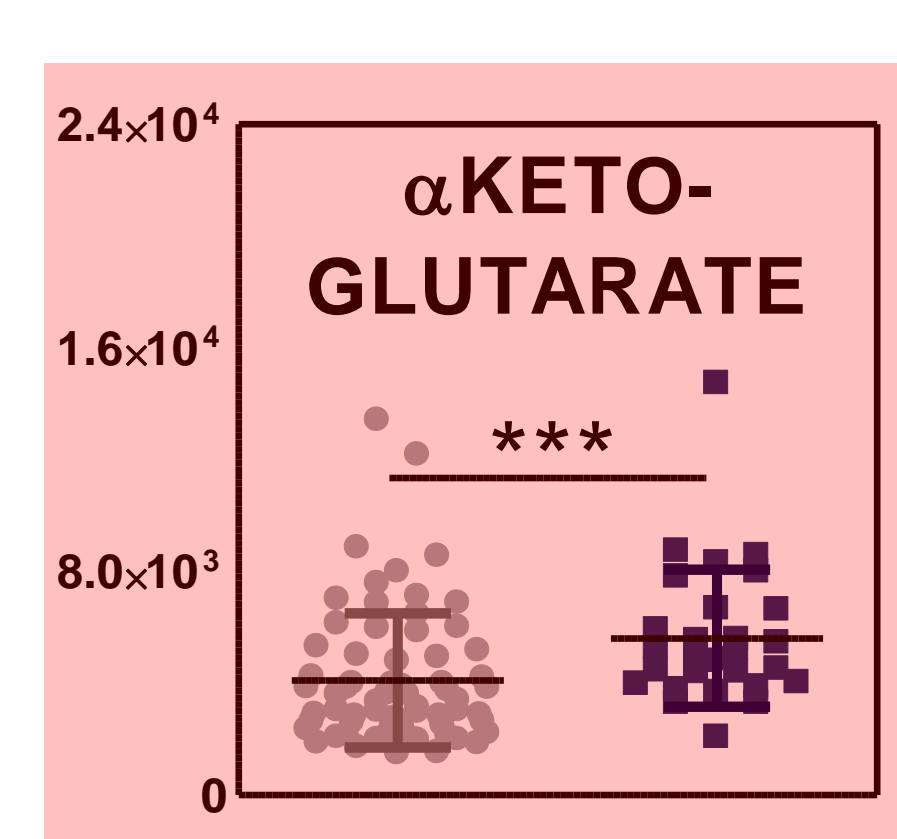
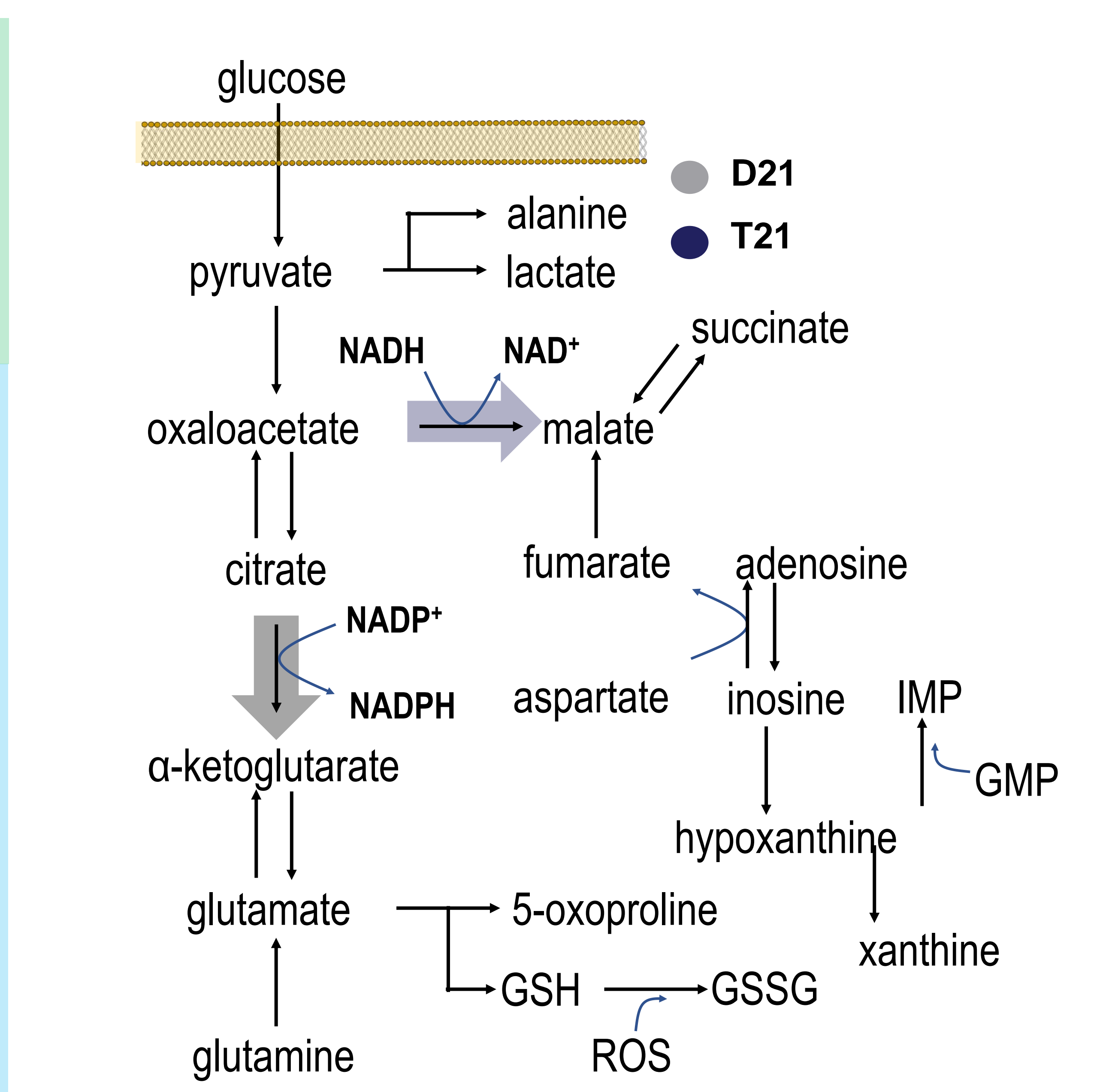
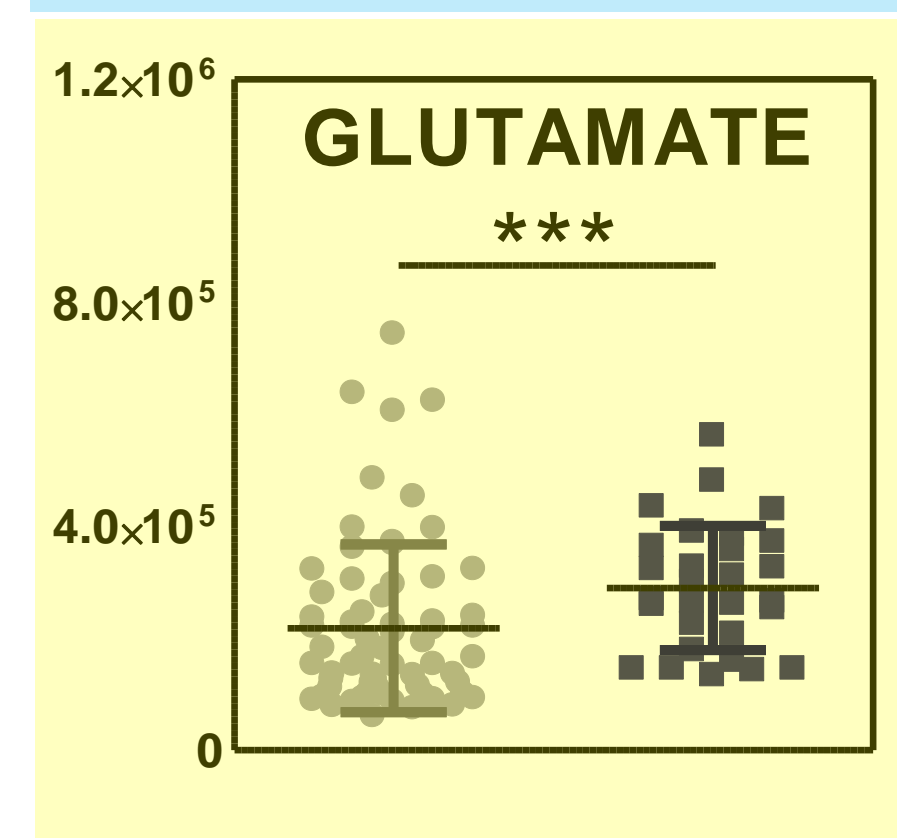
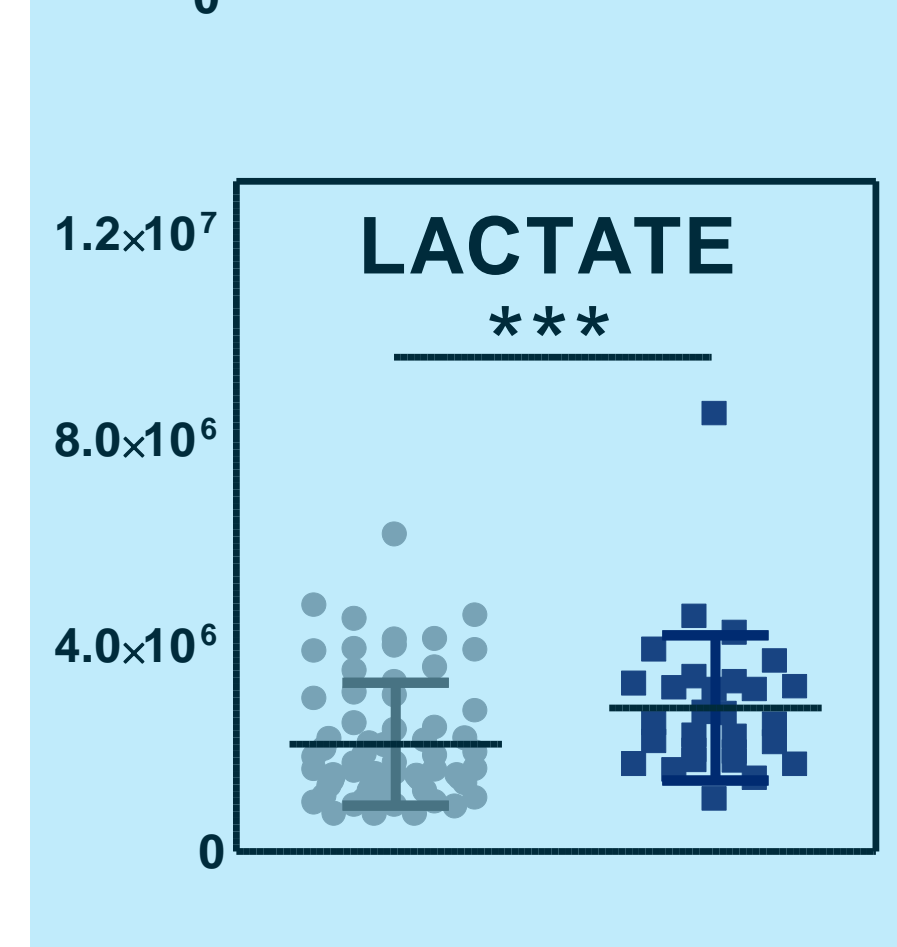
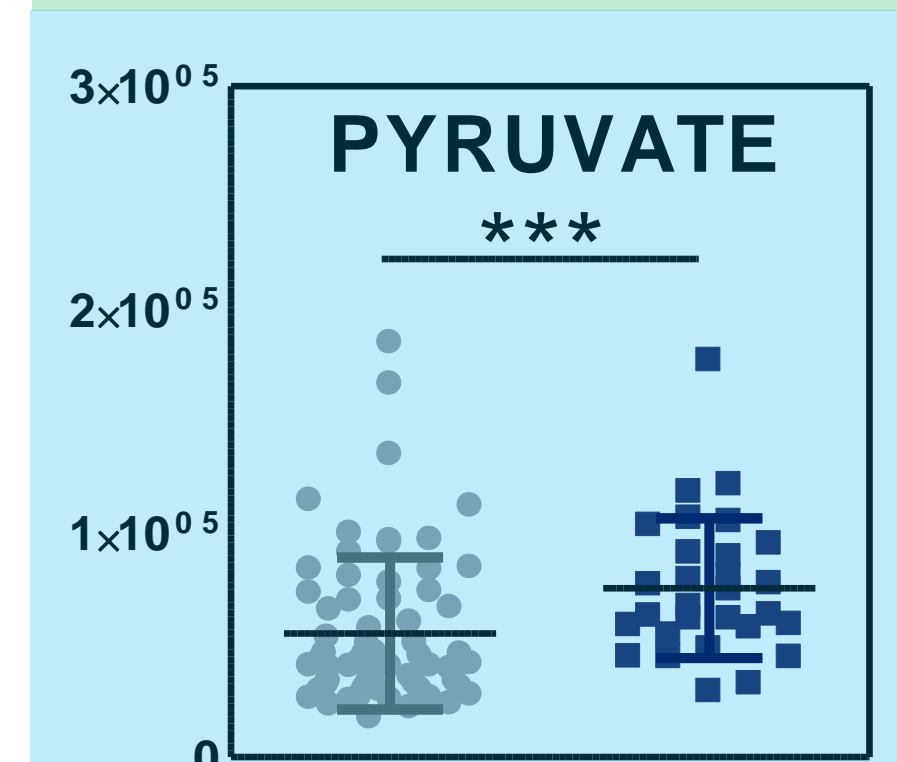
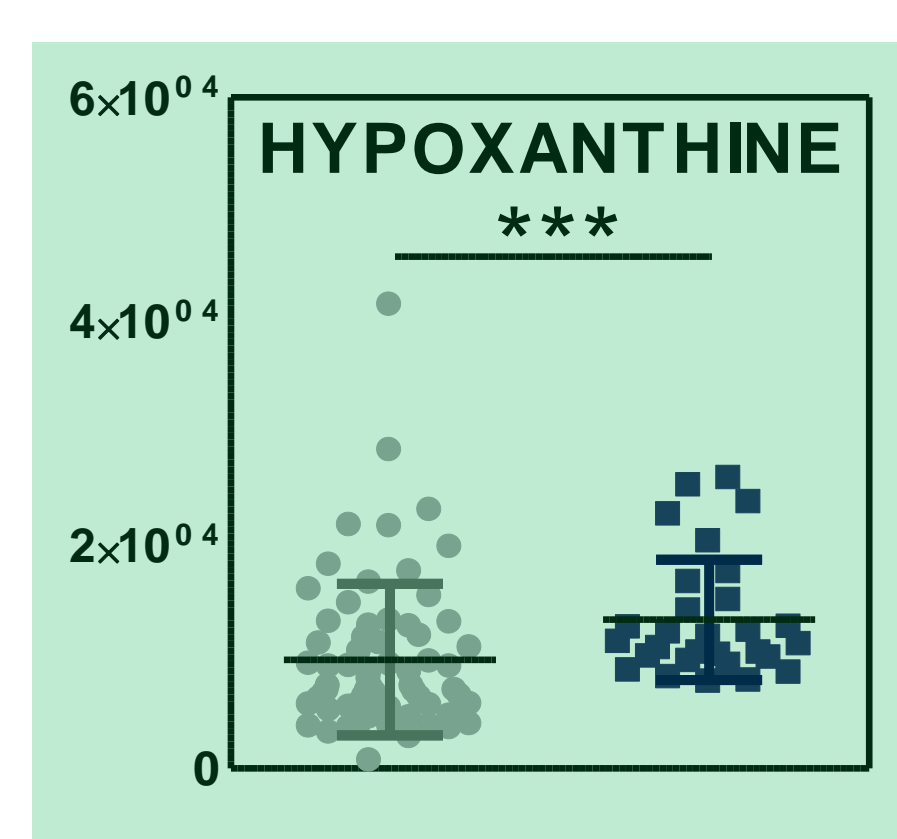


T21



D21 - T21





**Purine catabolism**

**Glycolysis**

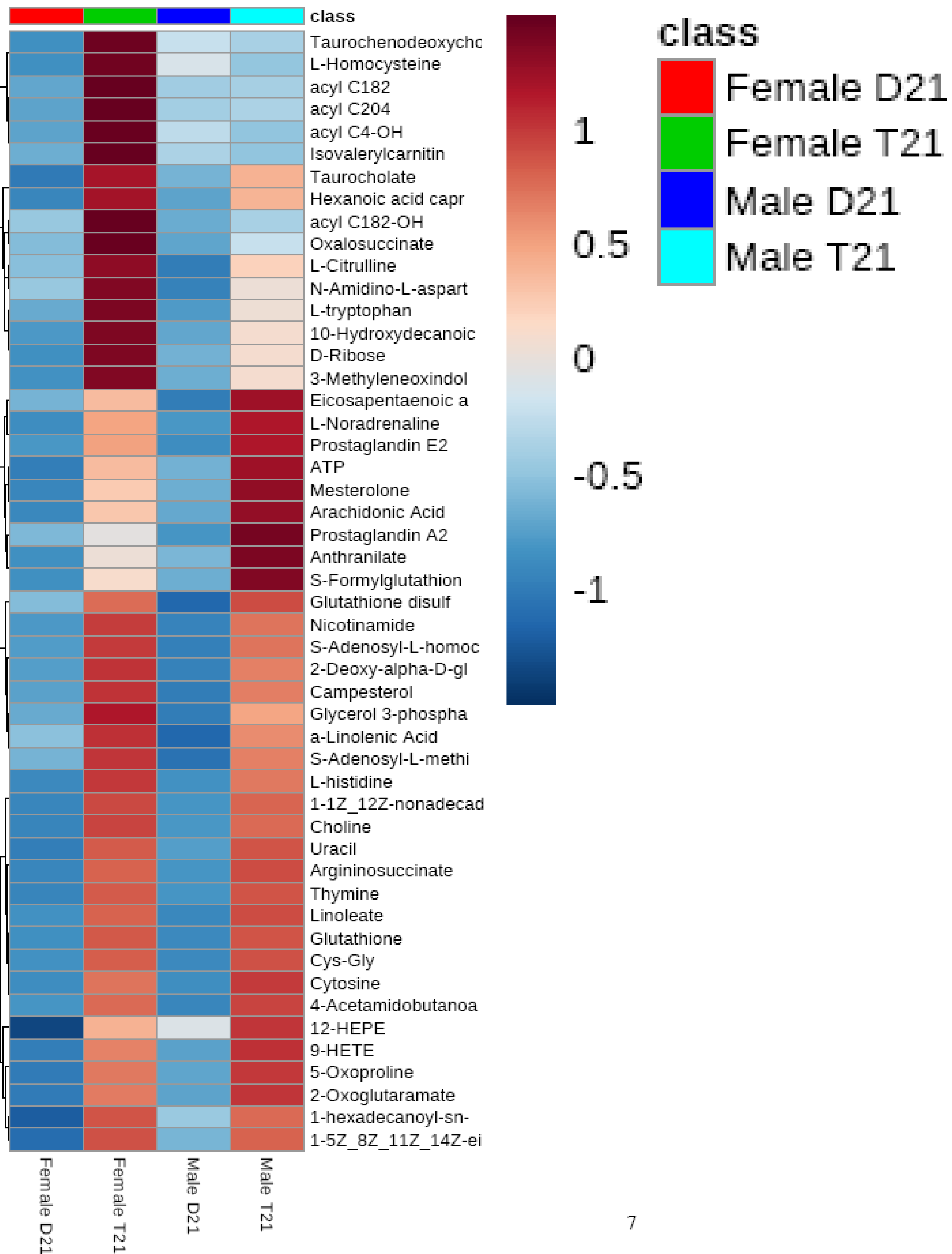
**Glutaminolysis, GSH homeostasis**

**Transamination products**

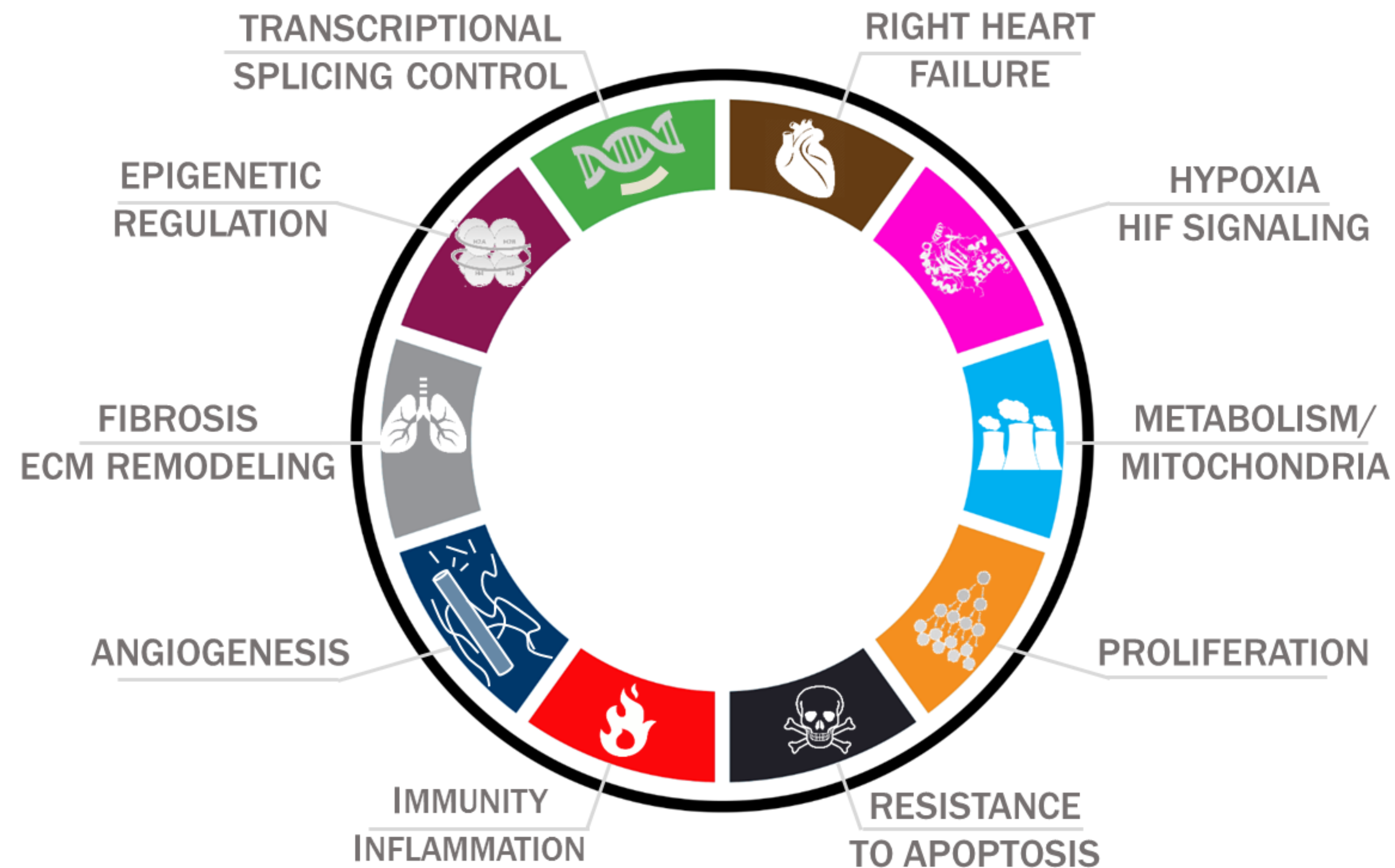
**TCA Cycle**

# Heat map –

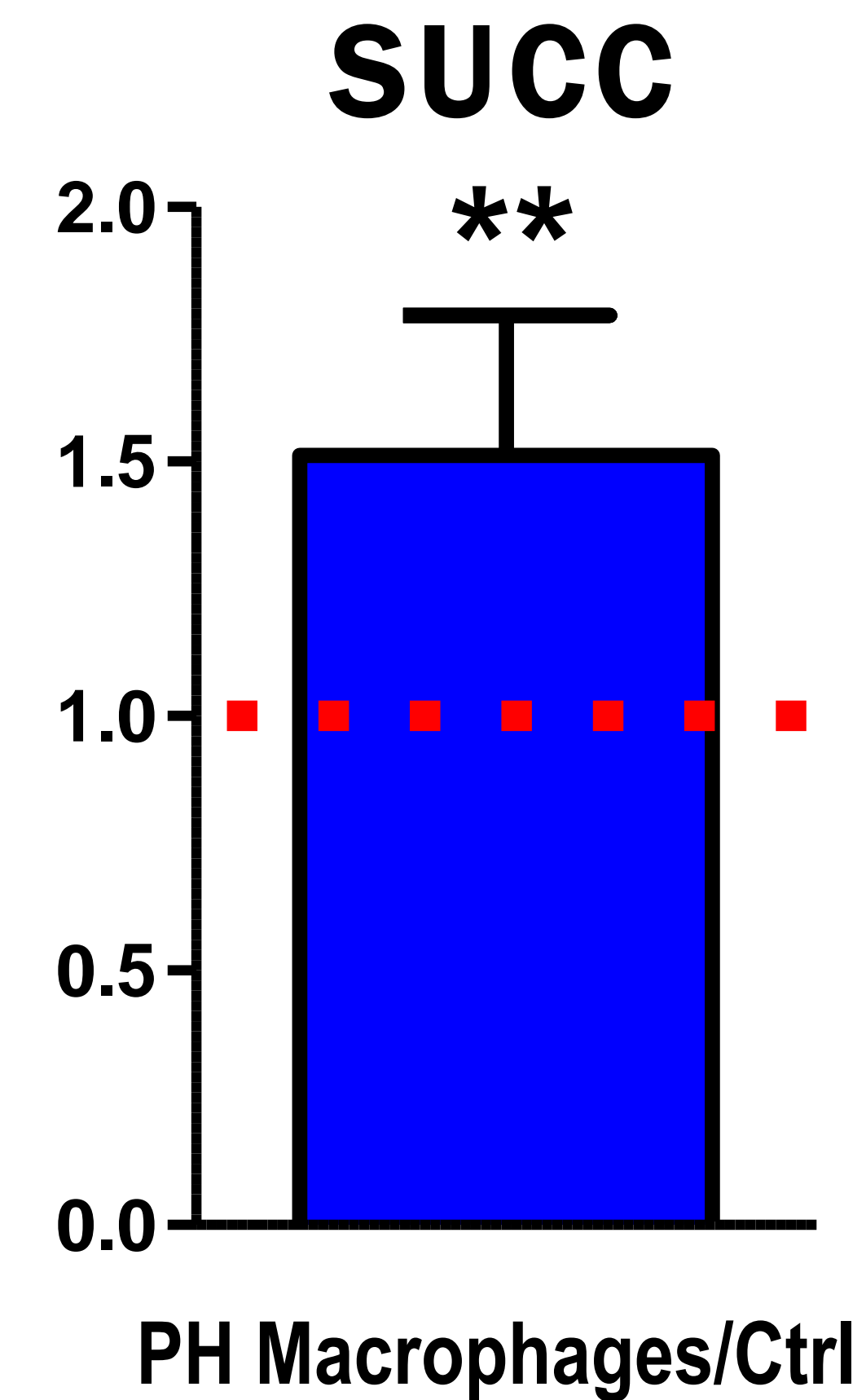
top 50 significant metabolites  
by ANOVA in age-matched  
D21 v. T21 donors



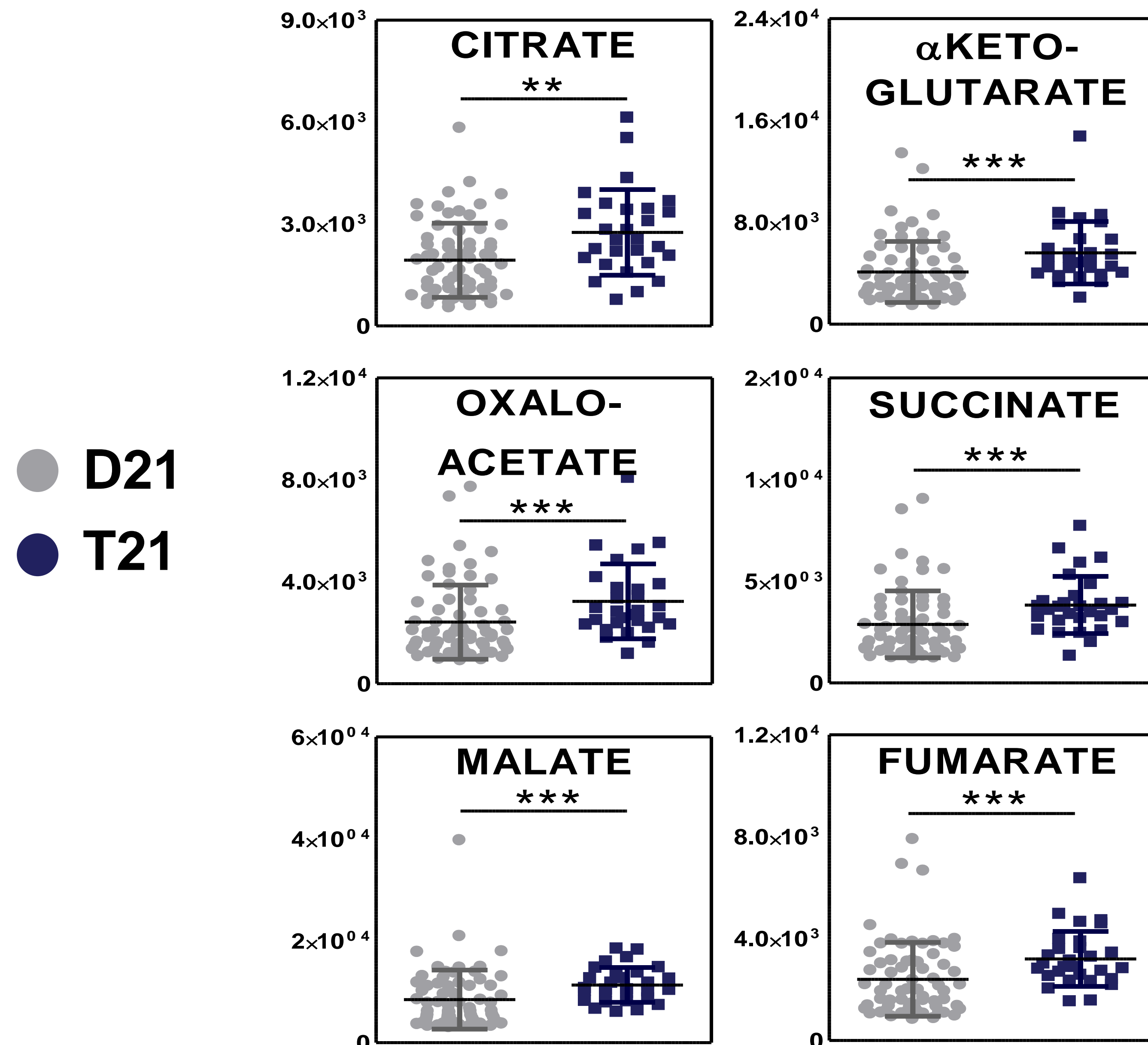
# Metabolic reprogramming (involving succinate) is a hallmark of Pulmonary Hypertension – comorbidity in T21



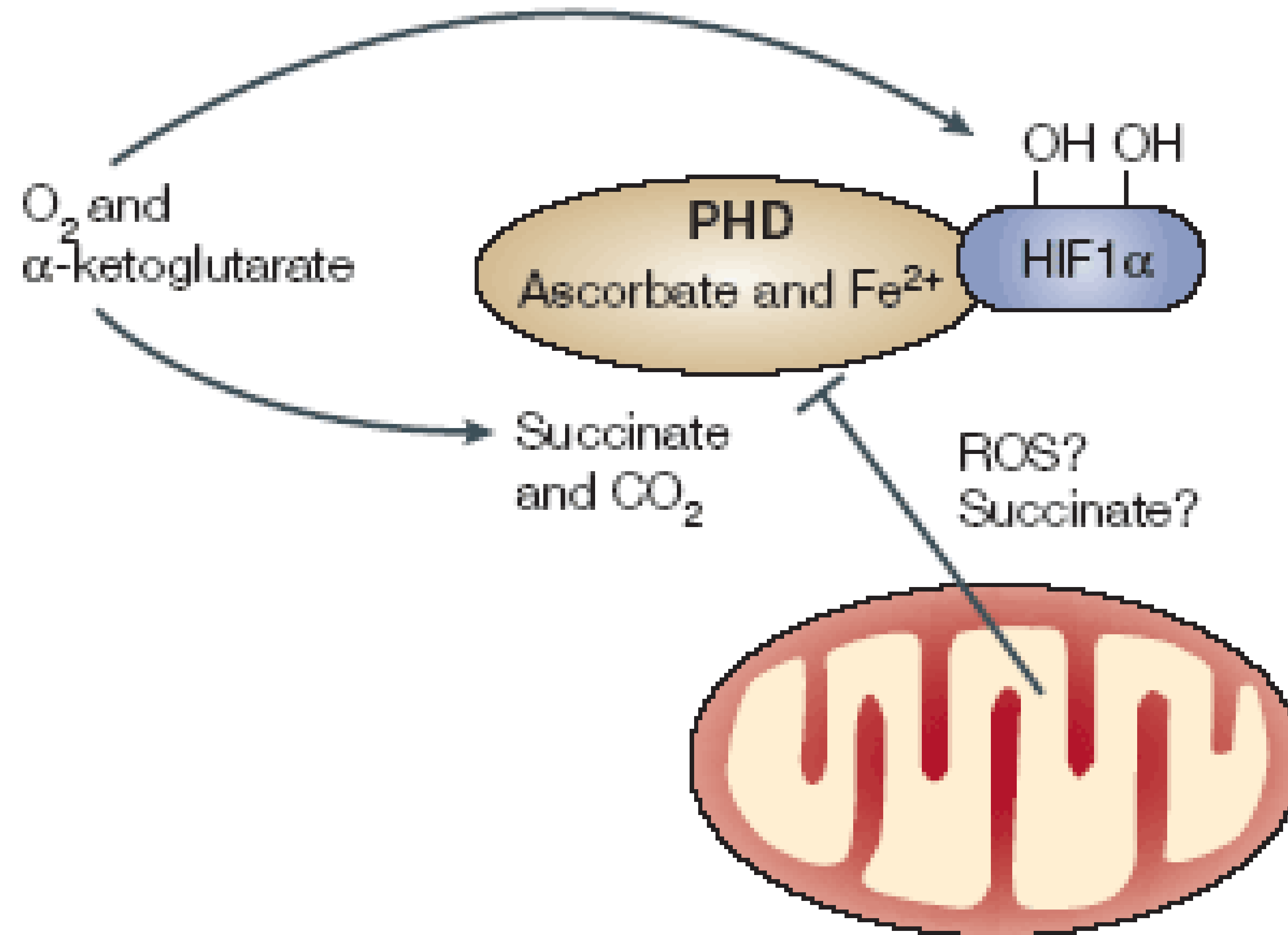
Hallmarks of Pulmonary Hypertension



# T21 is characterized by increased plasma and RBC carboxylic acids, especially succinate



# Increased plasma and RBC succinate: a pro-inflammatory marker associated with hypoxia



# Succinate: a marker of hypoxia and inflammation

Review

CellPress

## Succinate: a metabolic signal in inflammation

Evanna Mills and Luke A.J. O'Neill

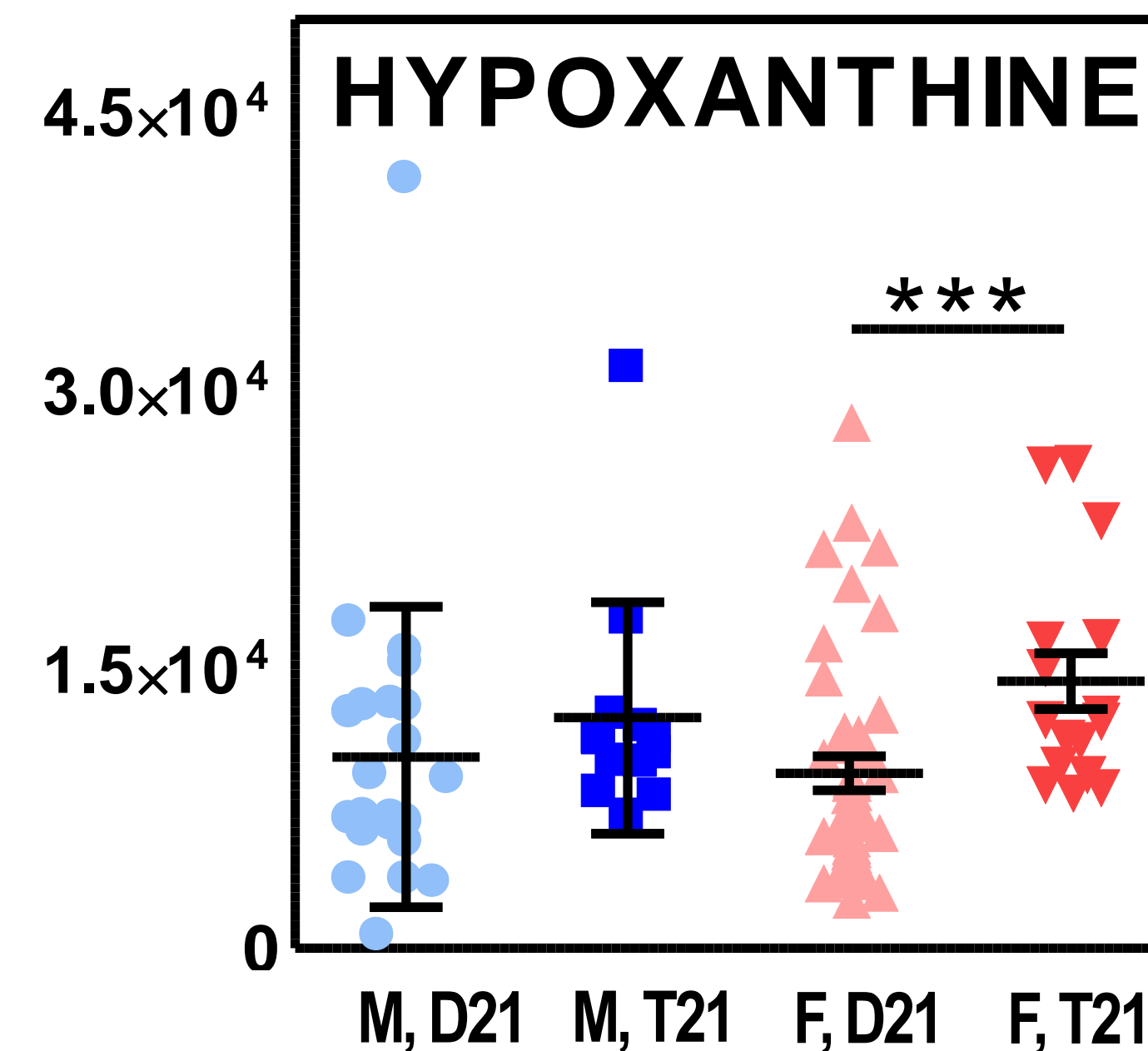
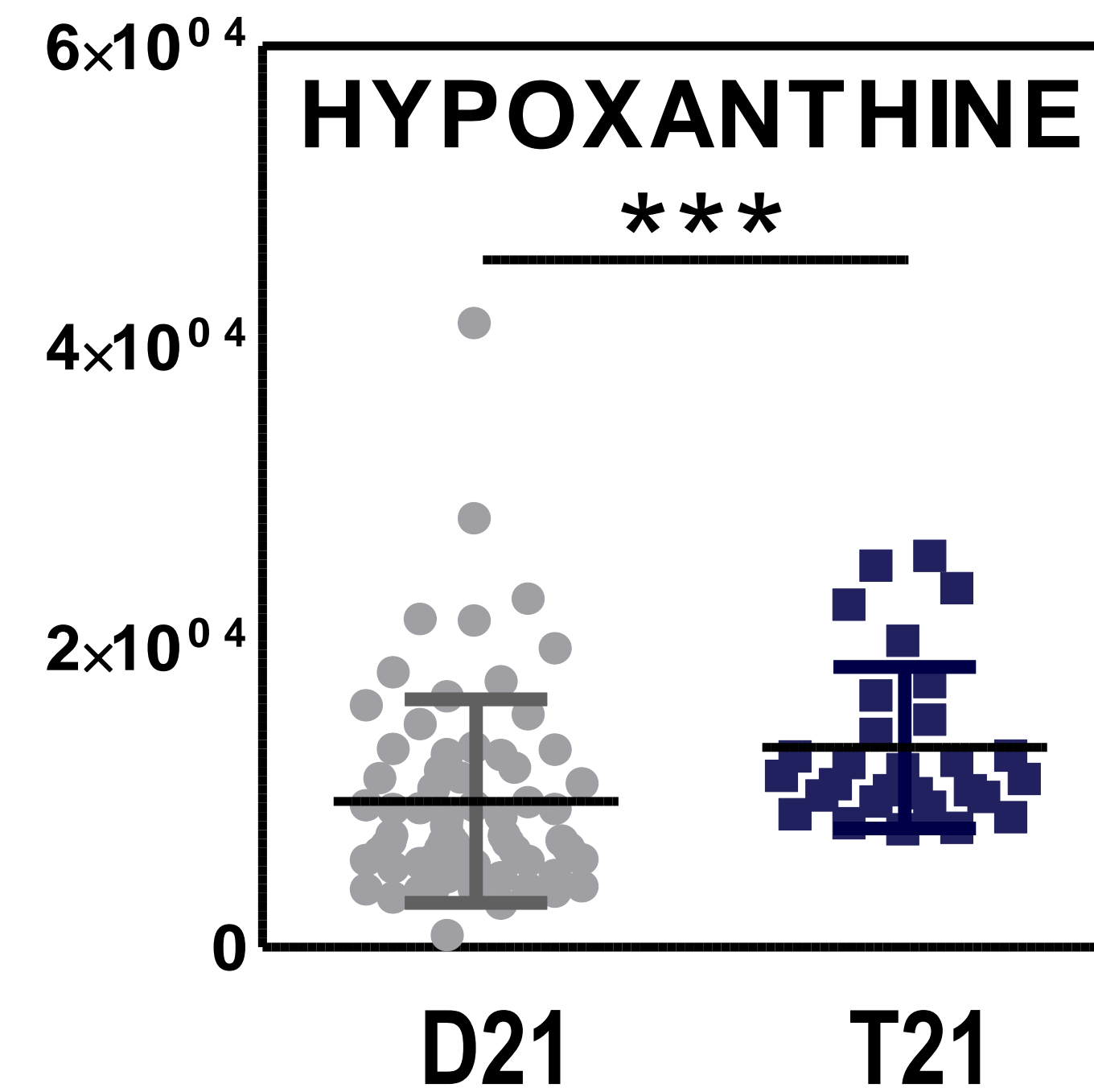
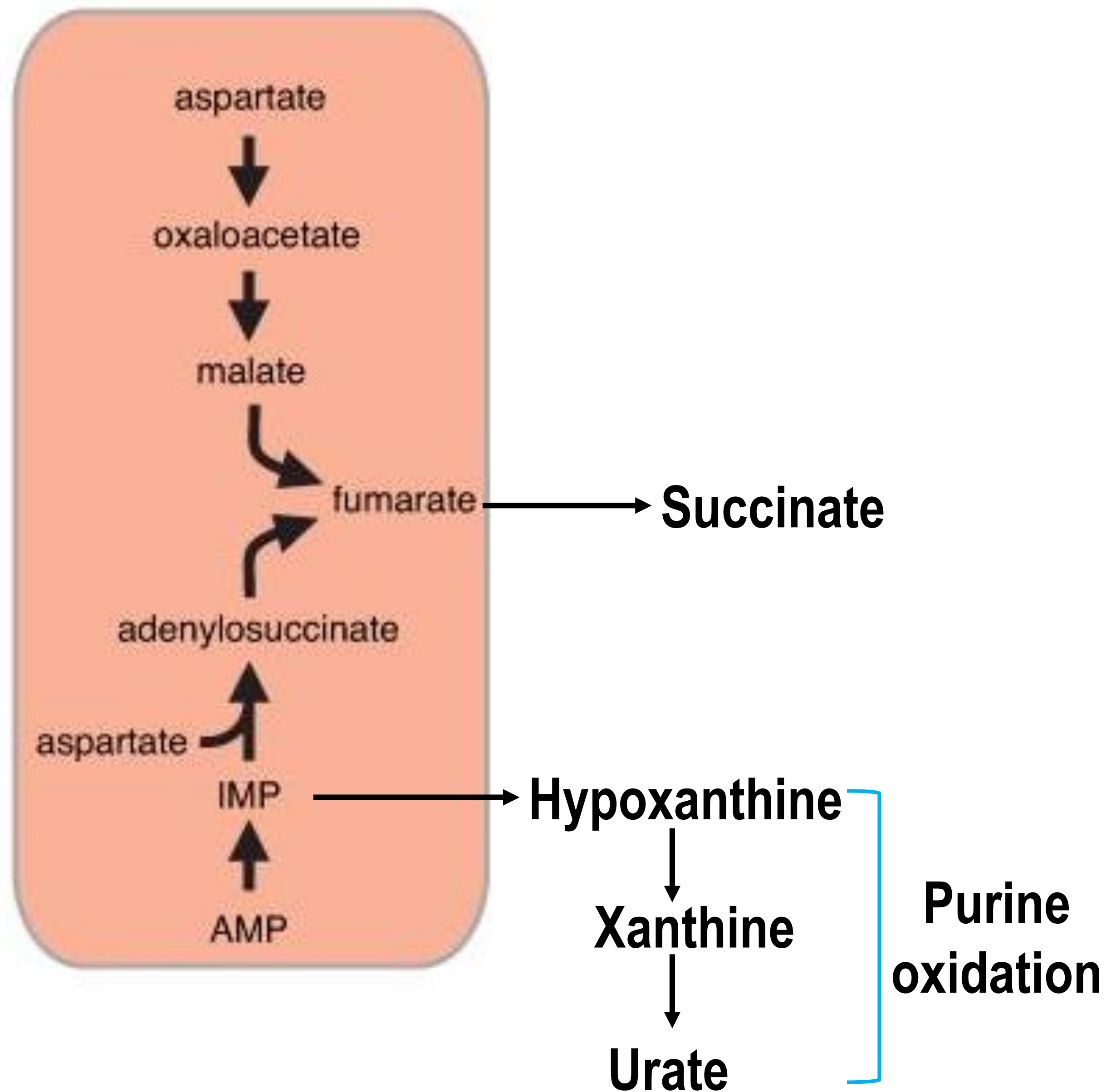
LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature11986

Succinate is an inflammatory signal that induces IL-1 $\beta$  through HIF-1 $\alpha$

Succinate  $\rightarrow$  PHD  $\rightarrow$  HIF-1 $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  IL-1 $\beta$   $\rightarrow$  Inflammation

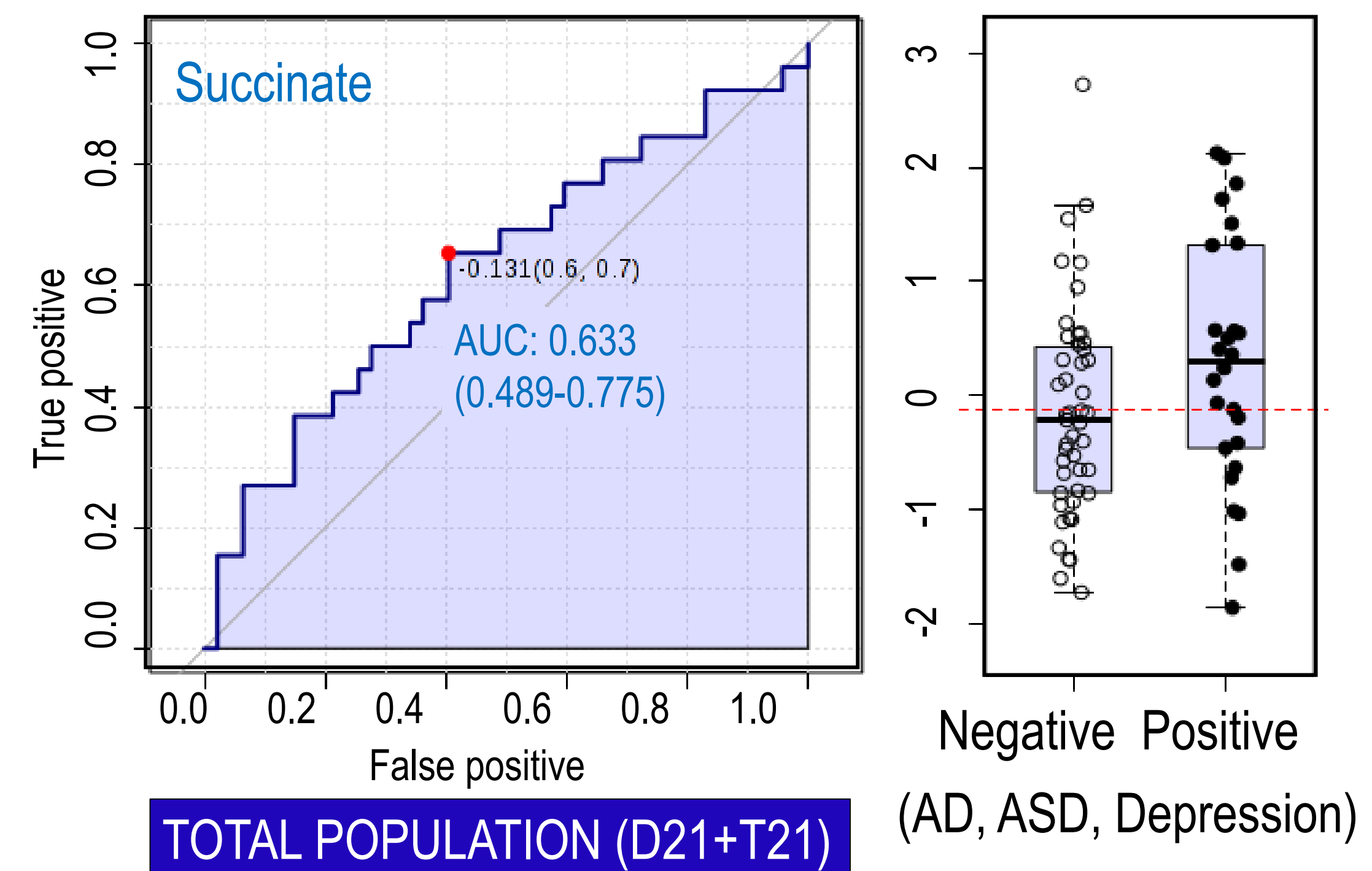
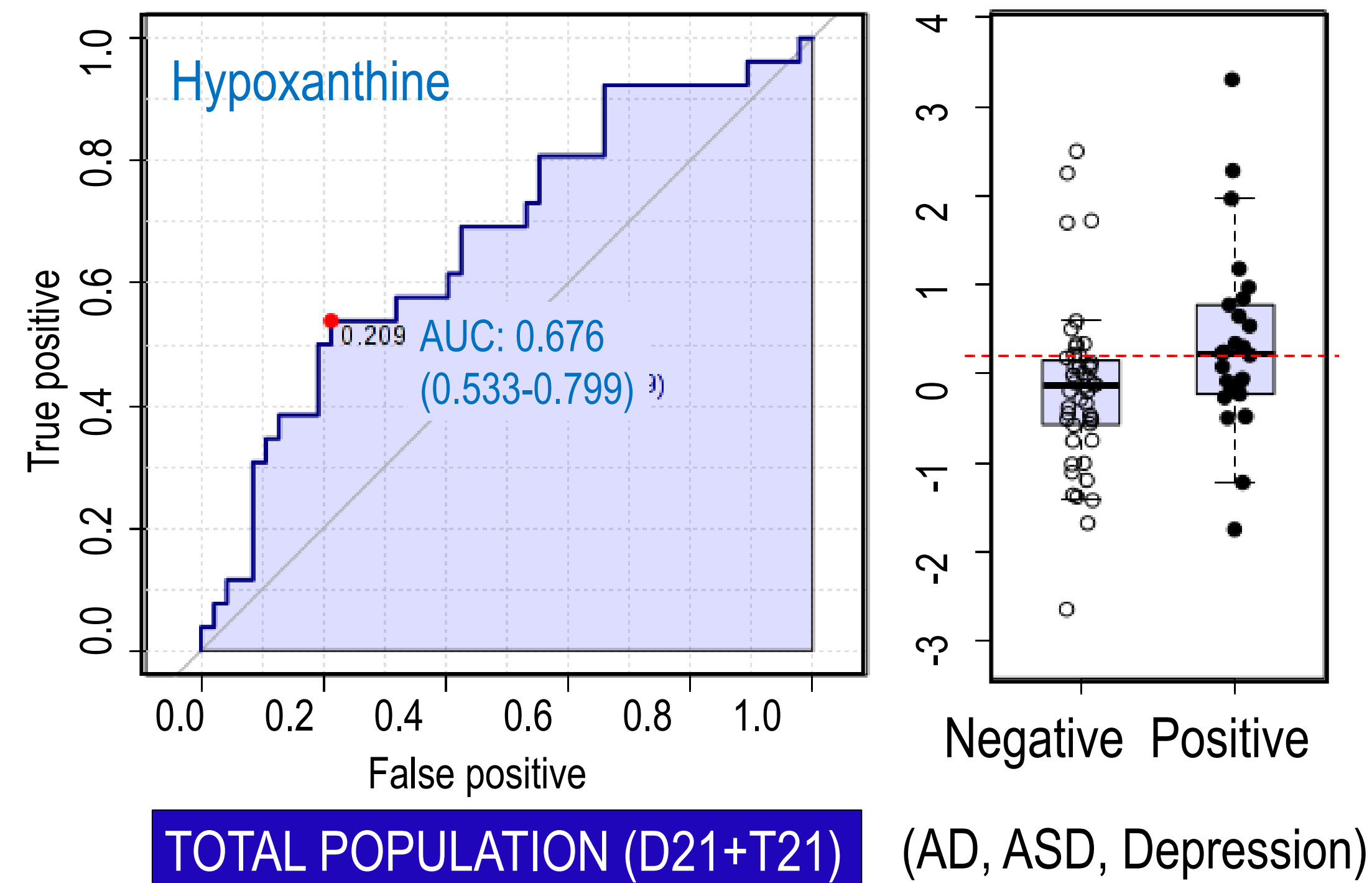
# ...and is coupled to purine oxidation



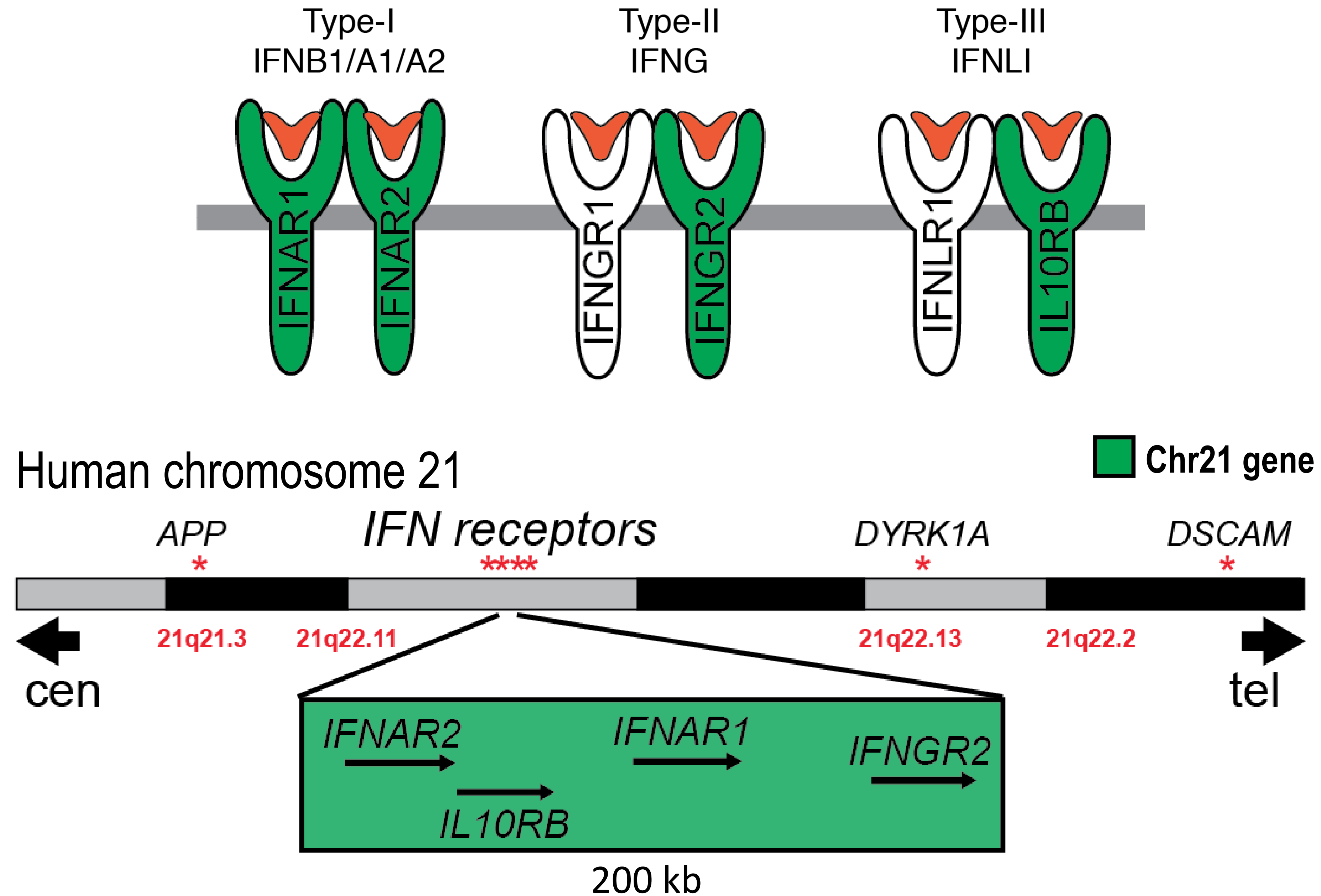
- D21 Male
- T21 Male
- D21 Female
- T21 Female



# Succinate and purine oxidation are higher in adults and children with T21 and predict cognitive impairment in D21 and T21

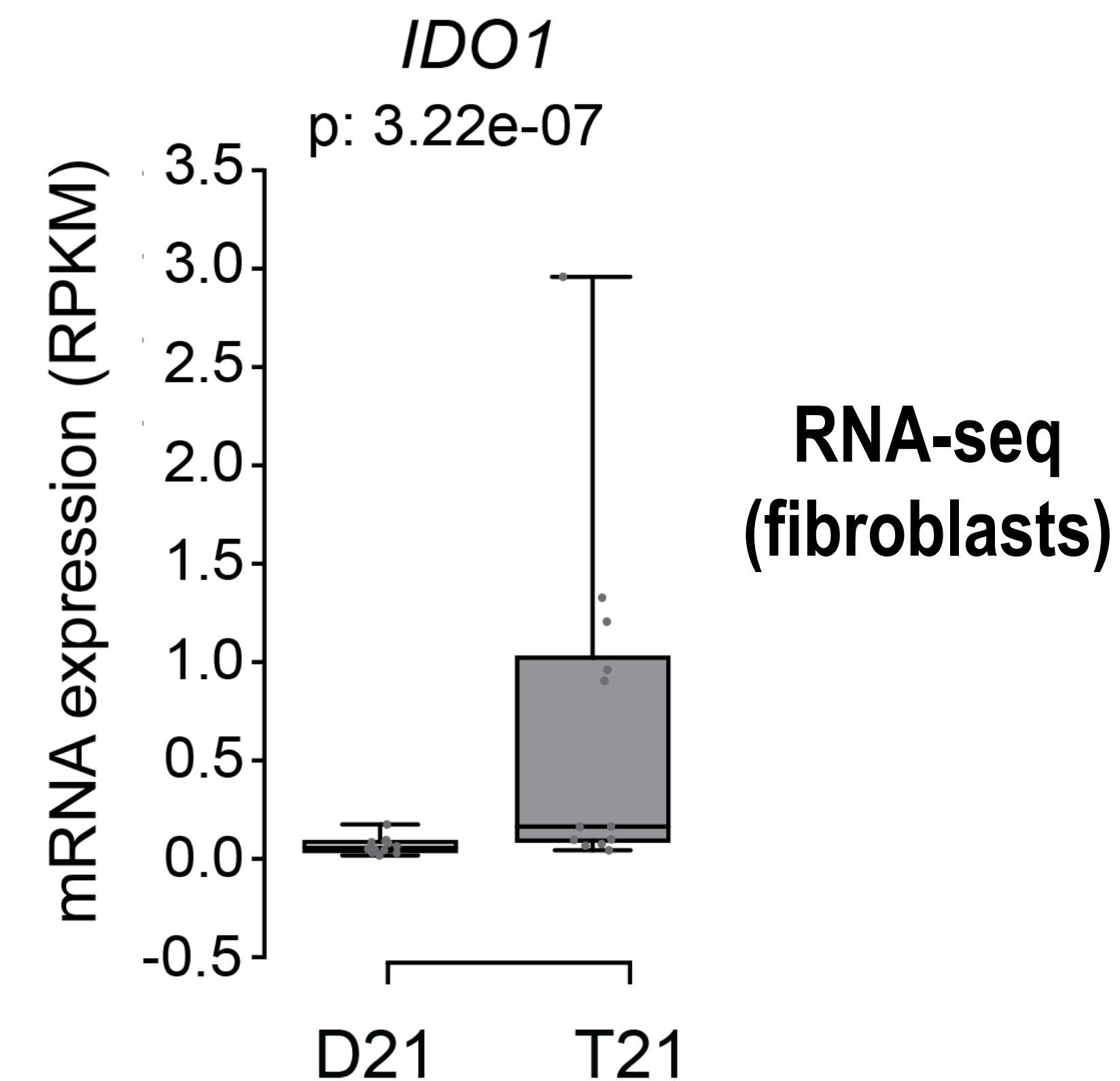
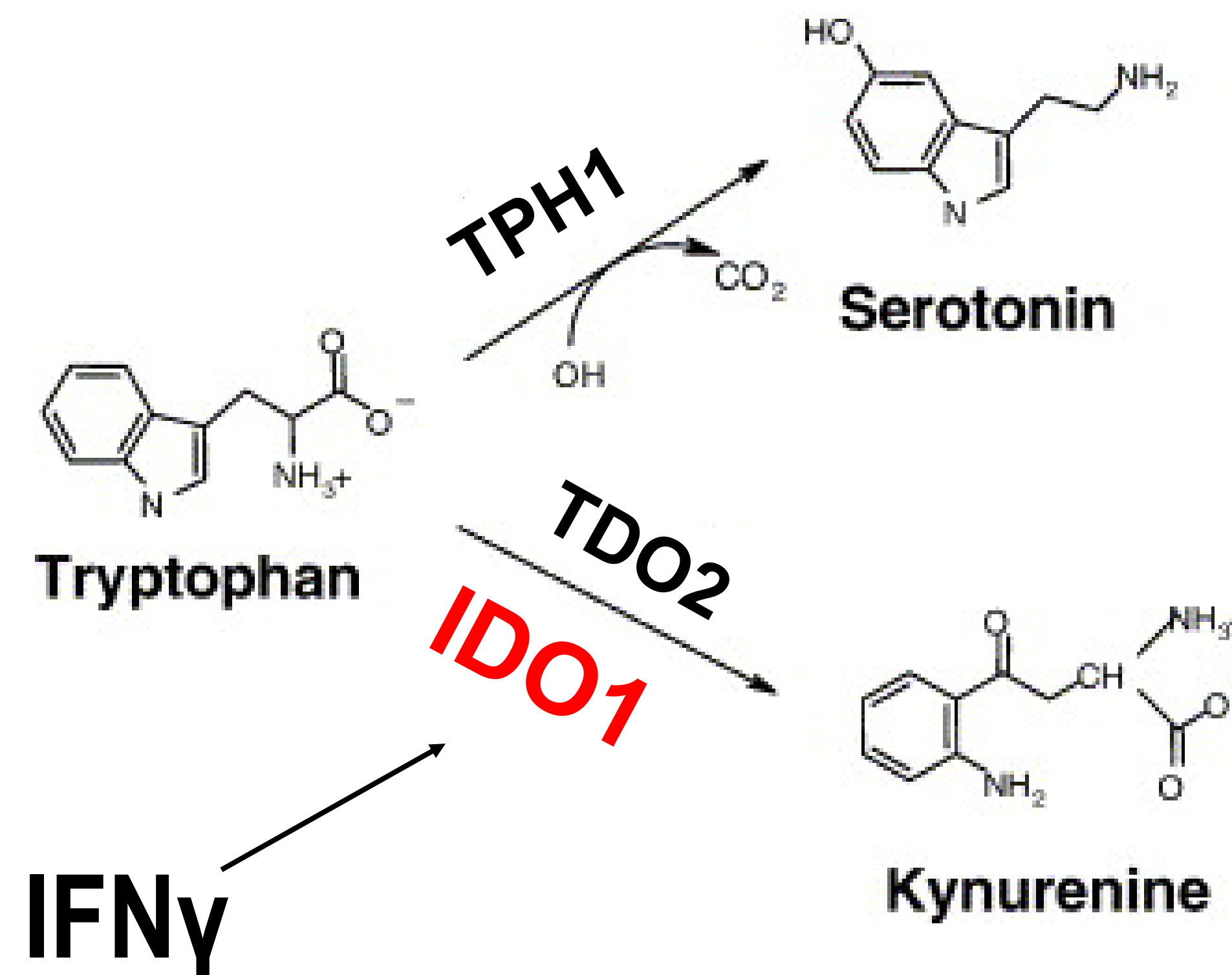


# 4 of the 6 IFN receptors are encoded on chr21



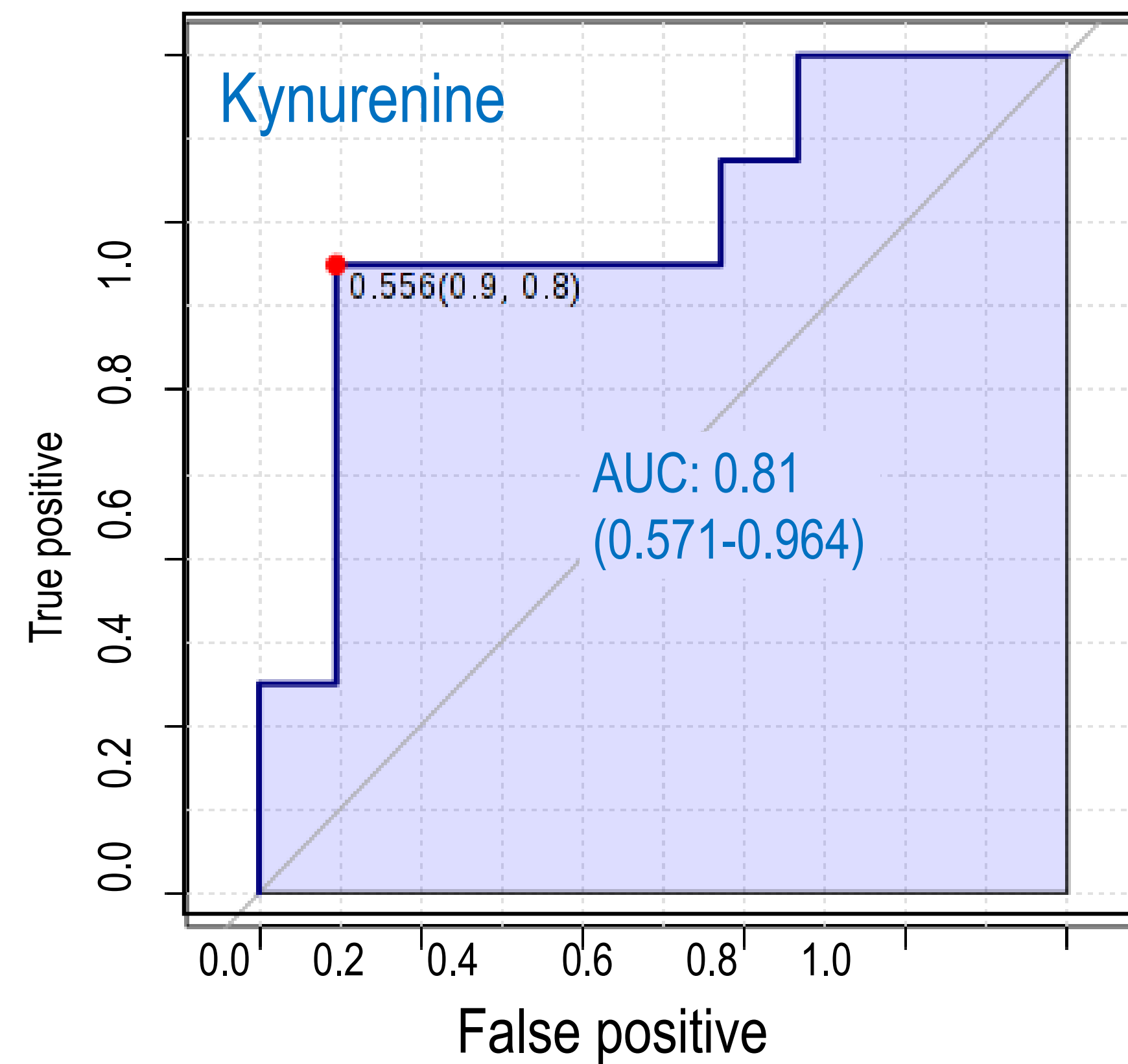
# Plasma metabolomics reveals strong dysregulation of tryptophan metabolism

**IDO1**, the key enzyme required to shunt tryptophan into the kynurenine > quinolinic acid pathway, is a well known Interferon Stimulated Gene!

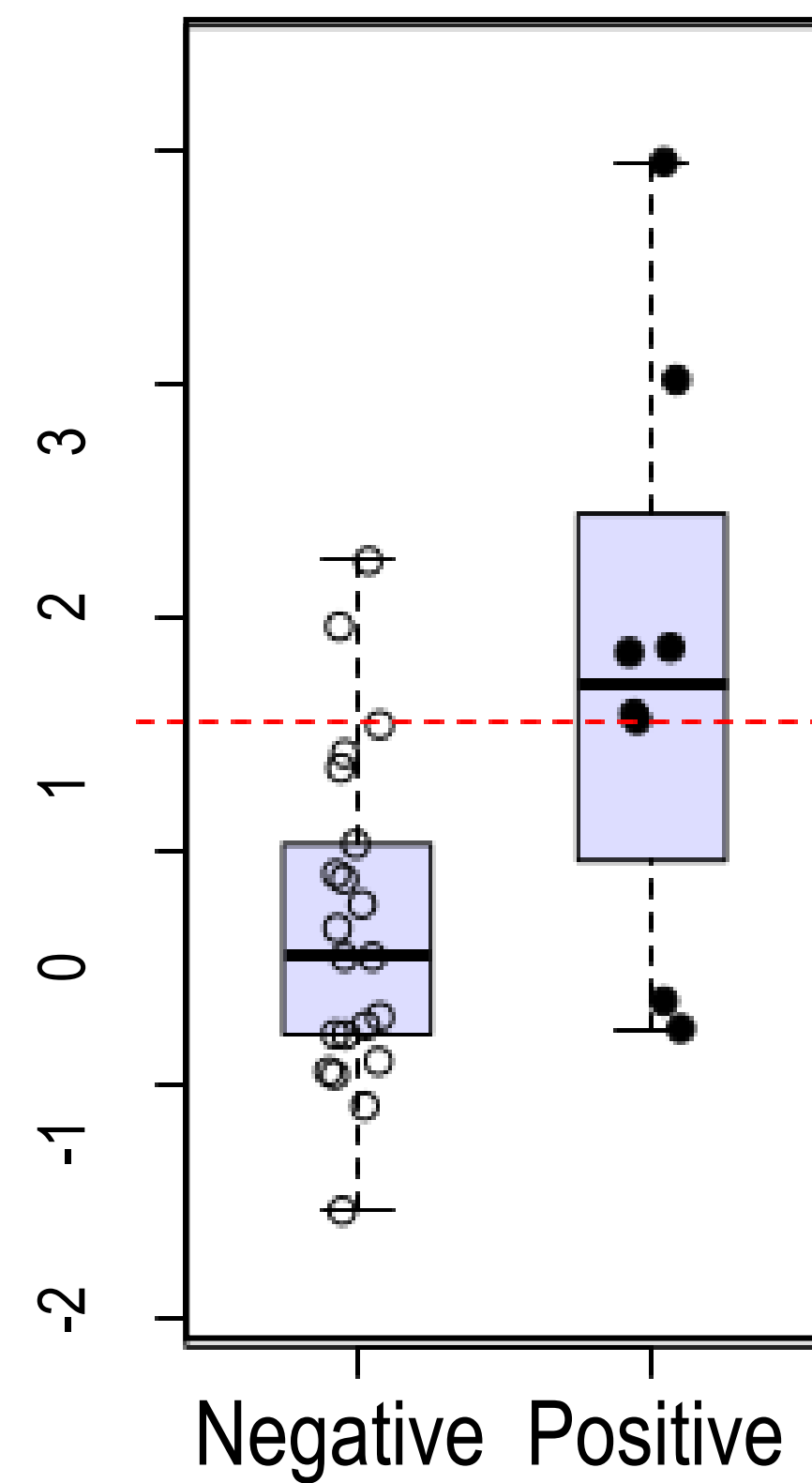


**IDO1** is expressed by a variety of cells and is induced preferentially by IFN- $\gamma$   
**IDO1** expression is much increased in cells from people with Down syndrome

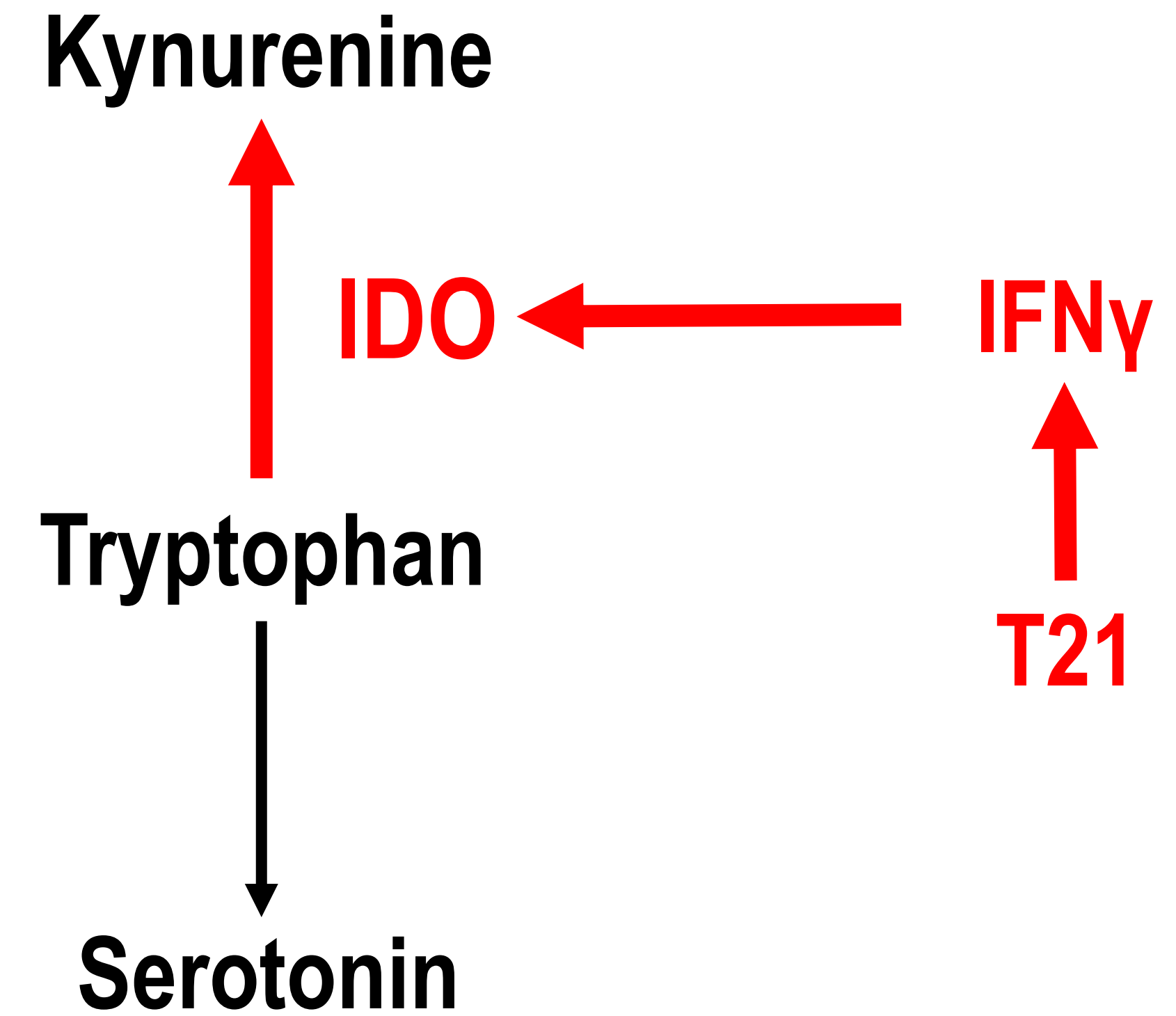
# Tryptophan metabolism and kynurenine predict cognitive impairment in Down Syndrome

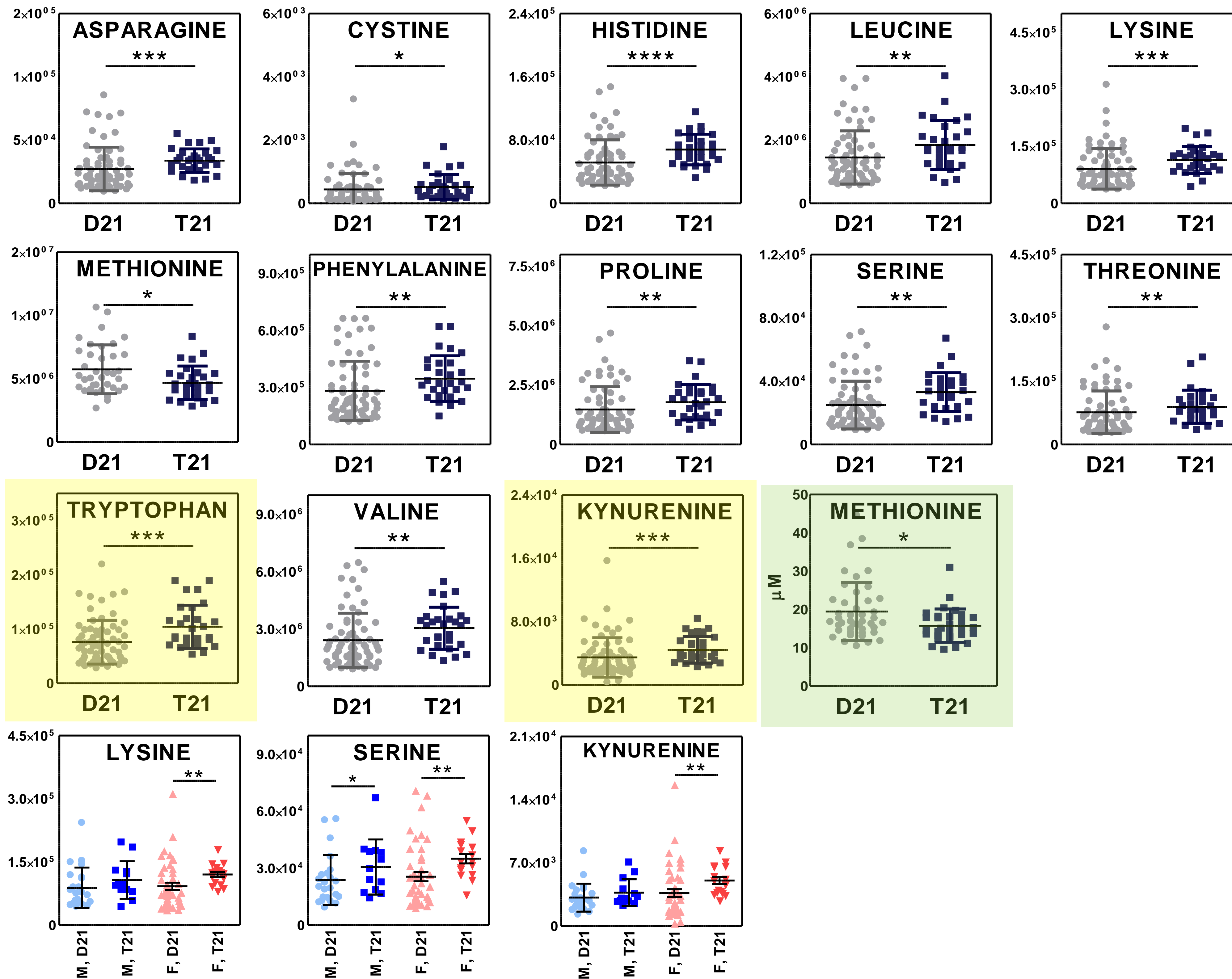


**T21 ONLY**



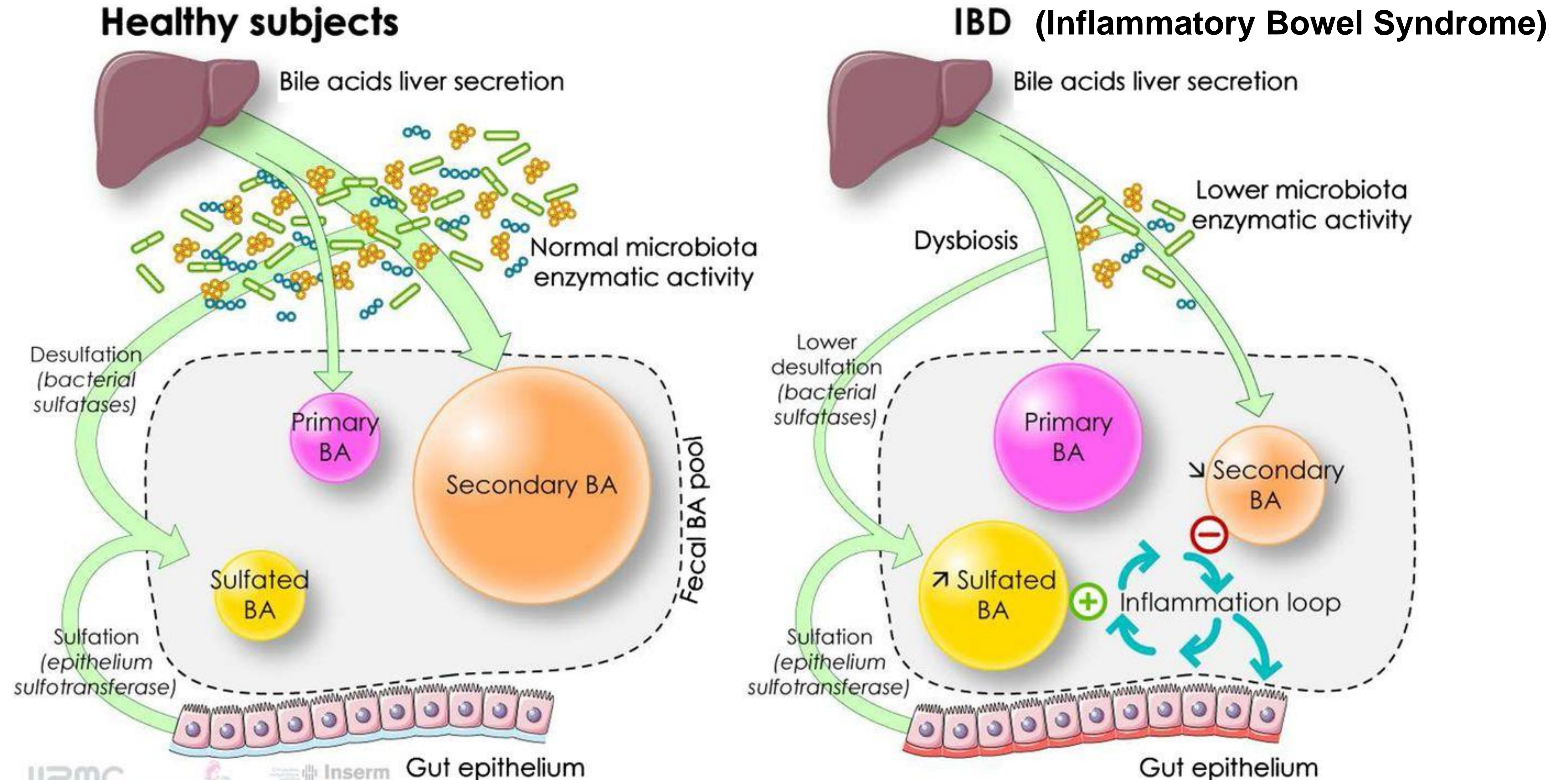
(AD, ASD, Depression)



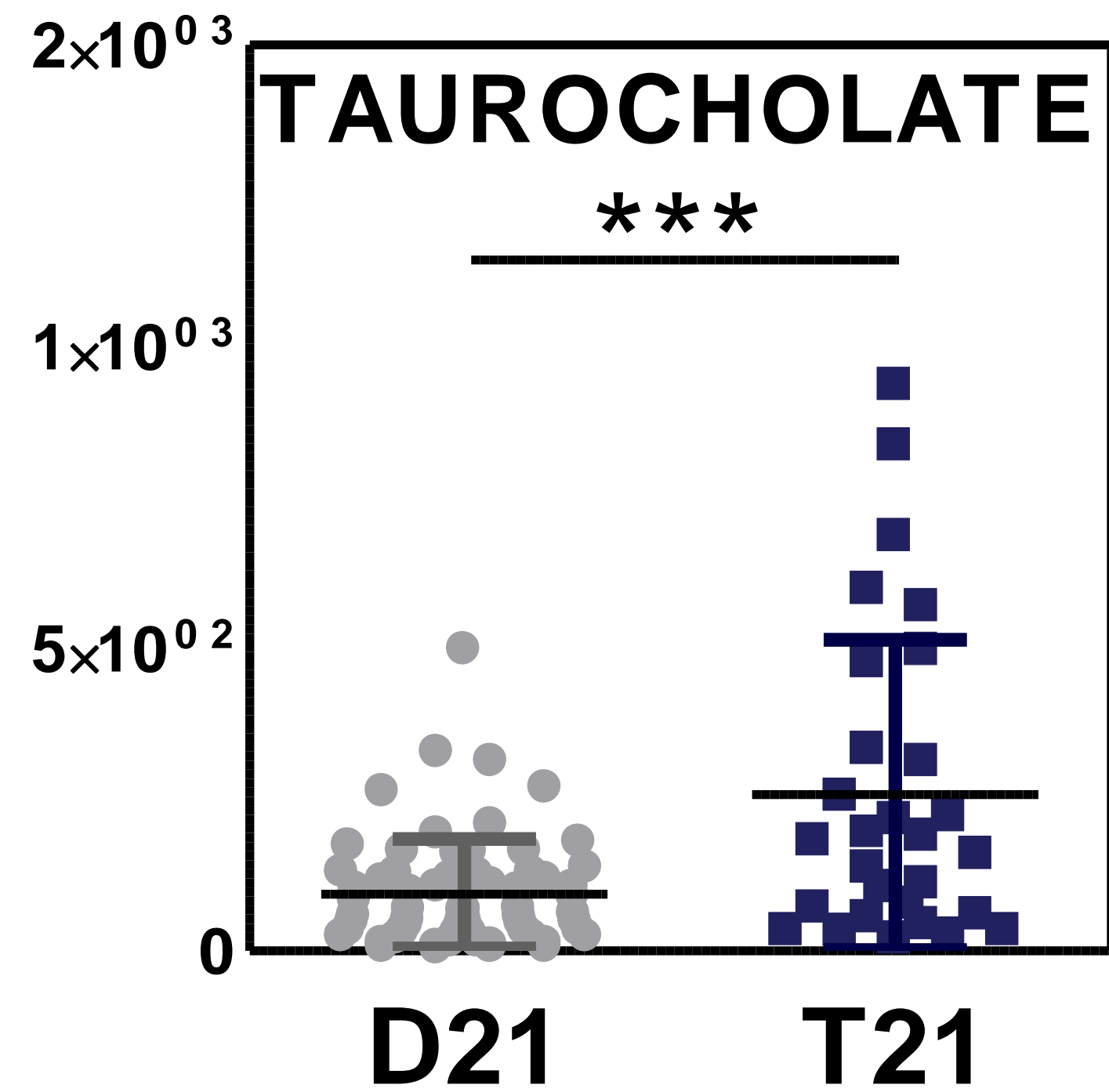


**Increased free amino acids: a marker of inflammation-induced proteolysis**

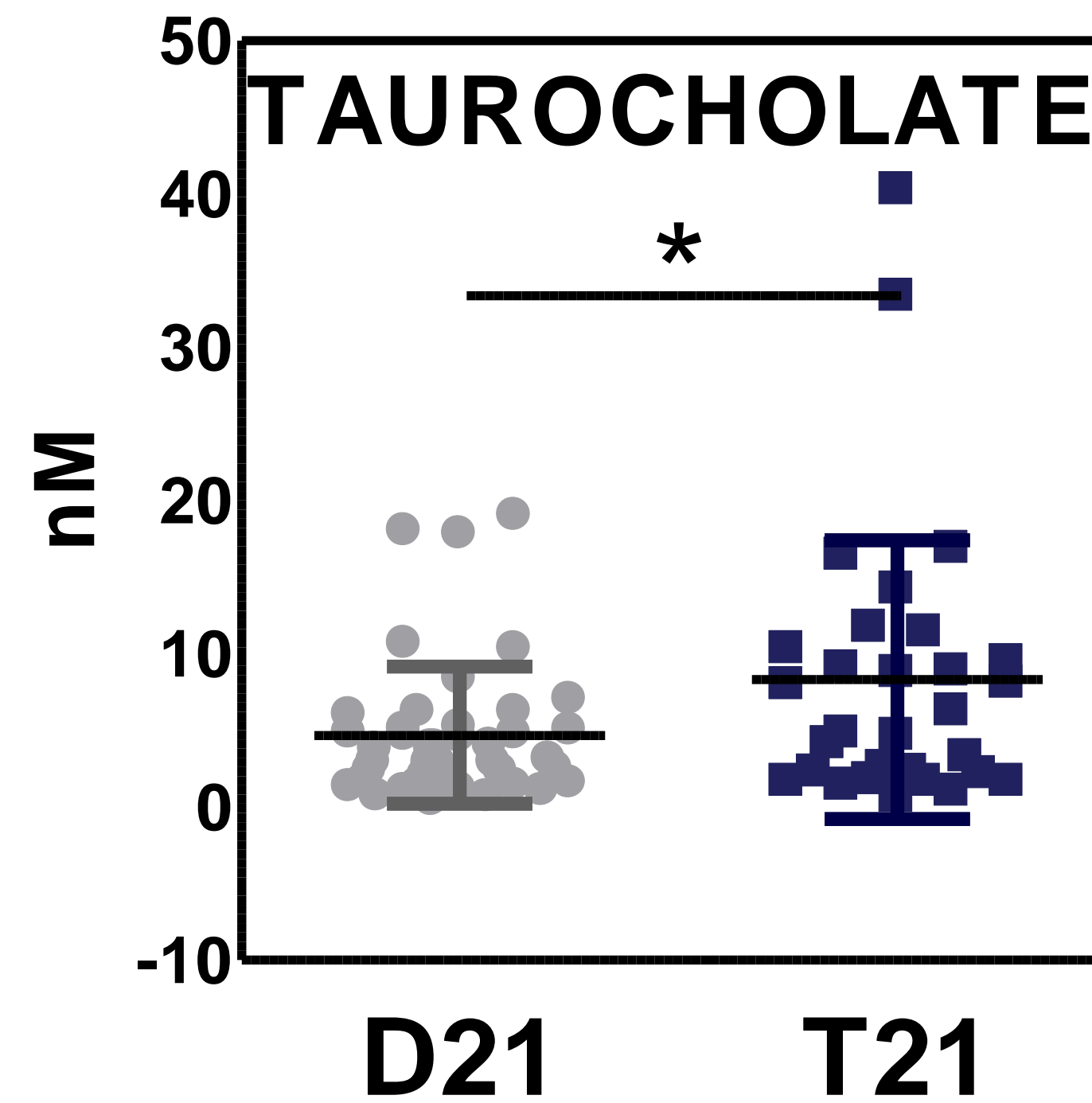
# Bile acids are deconjugated by the gut microbiome: link to the GI autoimmune comorbidities in T21



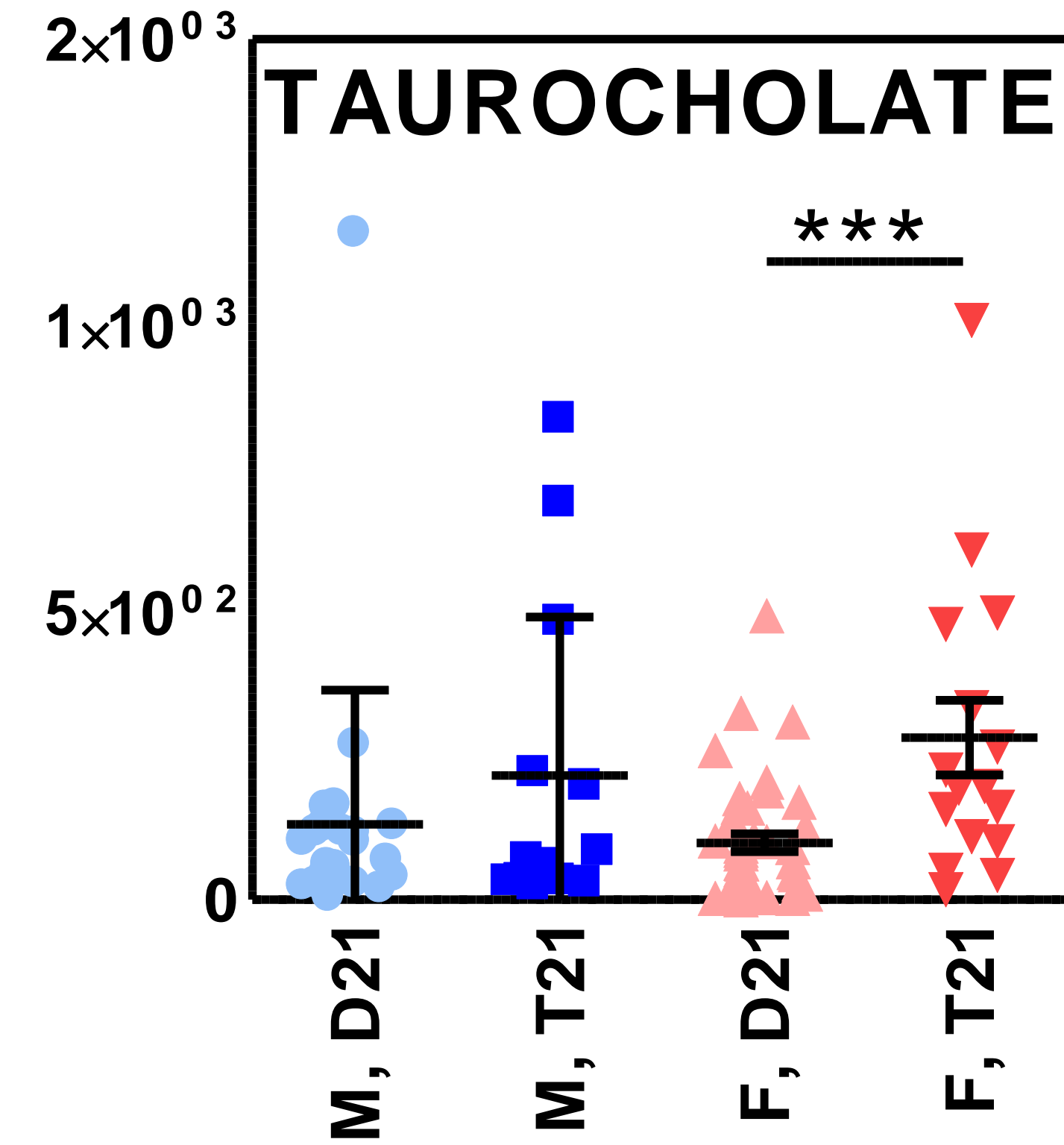
# Conjugated bile acids accumulate in RBCs from adults and children with T21, especially in women



Relative quant

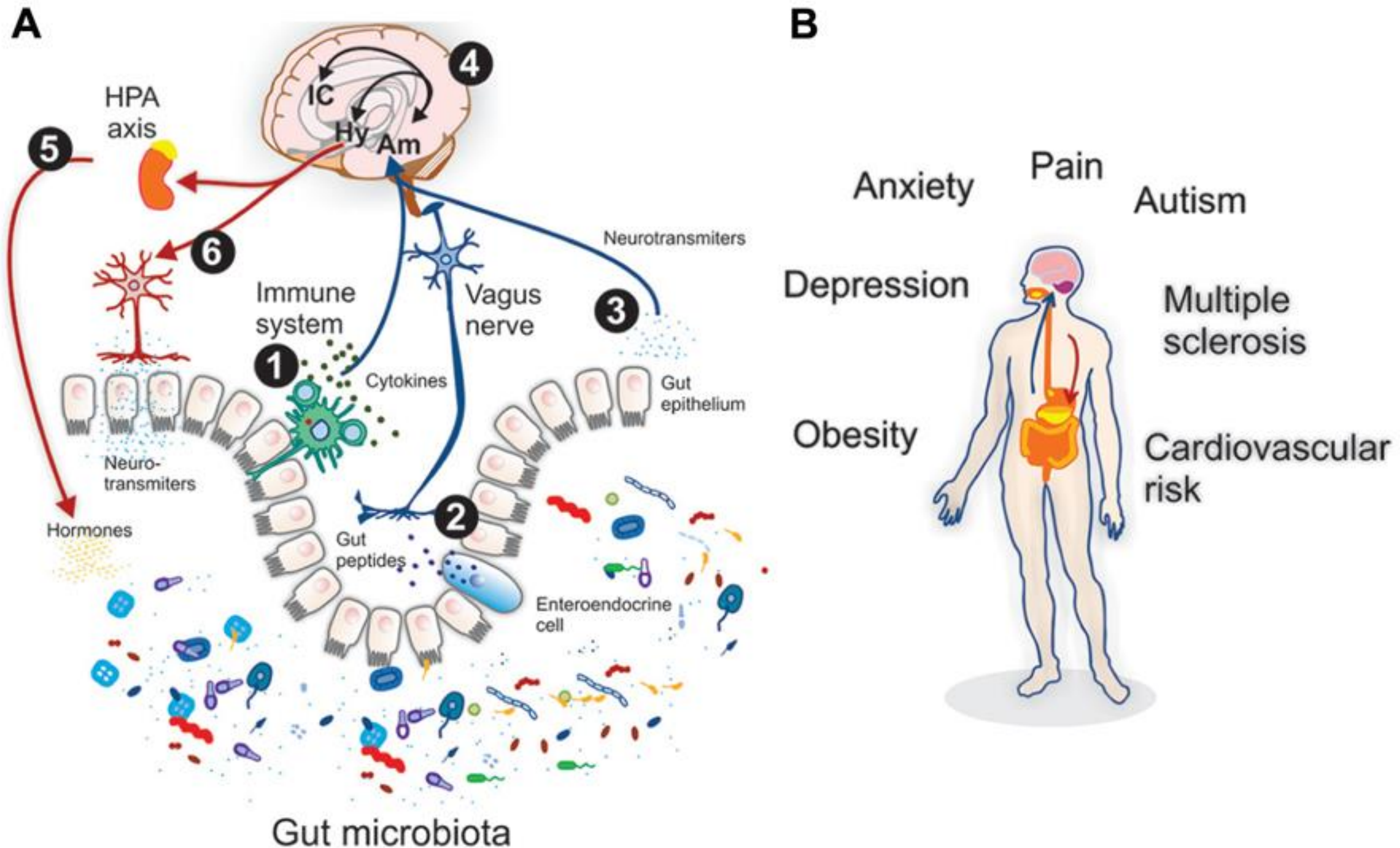


Absolute quant



Gender-bias

# Microbiome dysbiosis and autism



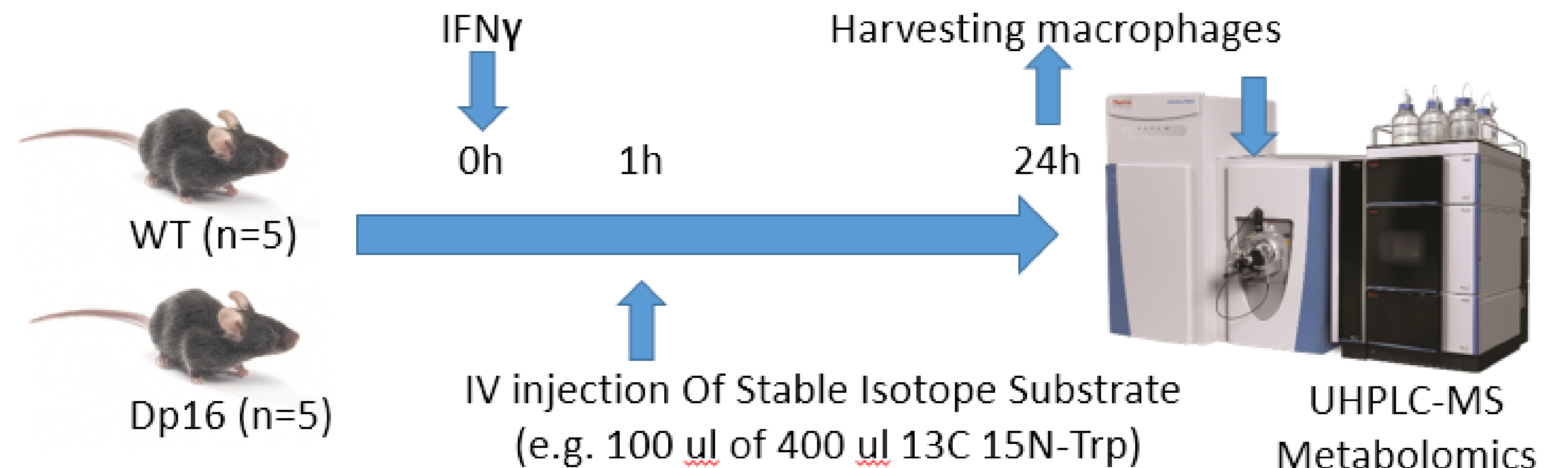


# Take home messages

- Succinate, hypoxanthine: hypoxia, pulmonary hypertension and inflammation
- Tryptophan metabolism: inflammaging and cognitive impairment
- Bile acids: (gut) inflammation, microbiome dysbiosis and autism spectrum disorders

# Future Directions

- Use of dp10, dp16, dp17 mouse models for recapitulation of human findings
- Metabolic tracing experiments in vitro and in vivo with stable isotope tracers (Espinoza lab)
- More isotopic standards for absolute quantification (Kyn, Trp)
- Obtain larger cohort for validation of metabolic markers of comorbidities
- Metabolic interventions with drugs and diet in animal models
- Bioinformatics (Costello lab)

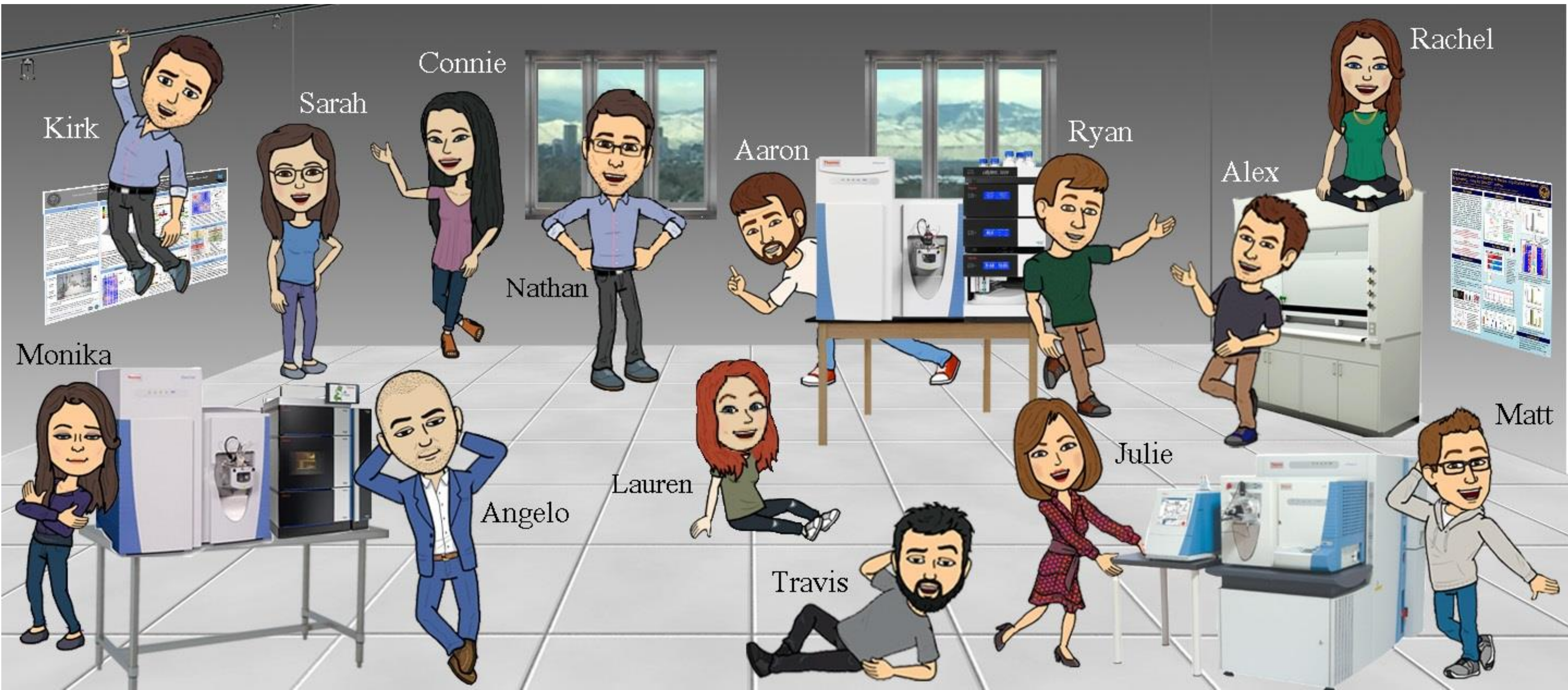




Joaquin Espinoza  
Tom Blumenthal  
Kelly Sullivan

Angela Rachubinski  
Keith Smith  
Rani Powers

James Costello  
Ken MacLean



### Techmix Fold Change

