

II. Immunology and Inflammation



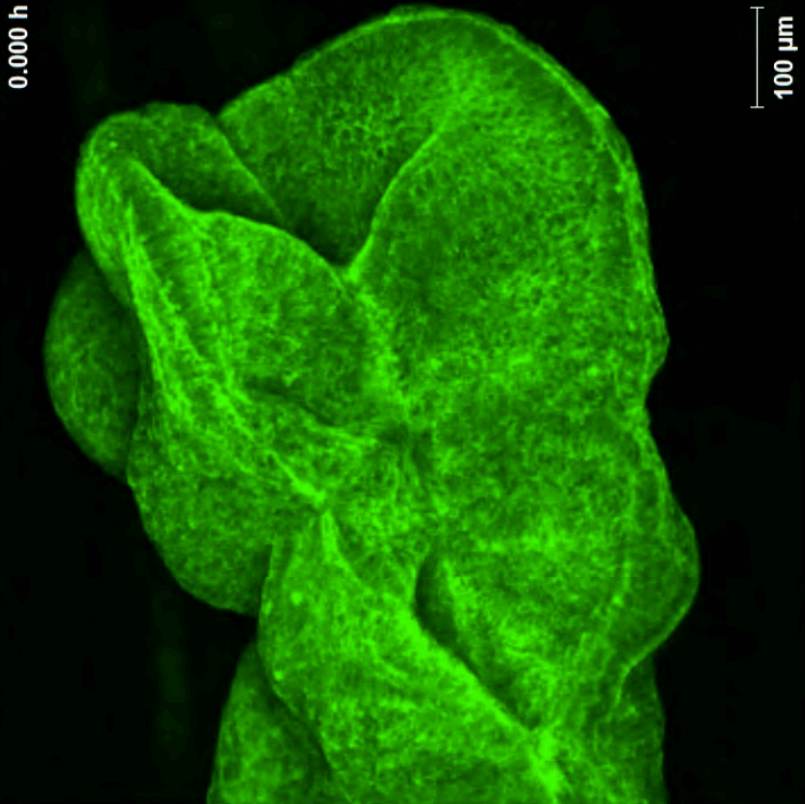
4:45 PM

Too Much of a Good Thing?
Considering Gene-Environment
Interactions in Health and Disease

Lee Niswander, Ph.D. – Chair of Molecular,
Cellular, and Developmental Biology,
University of Colorado Boulder

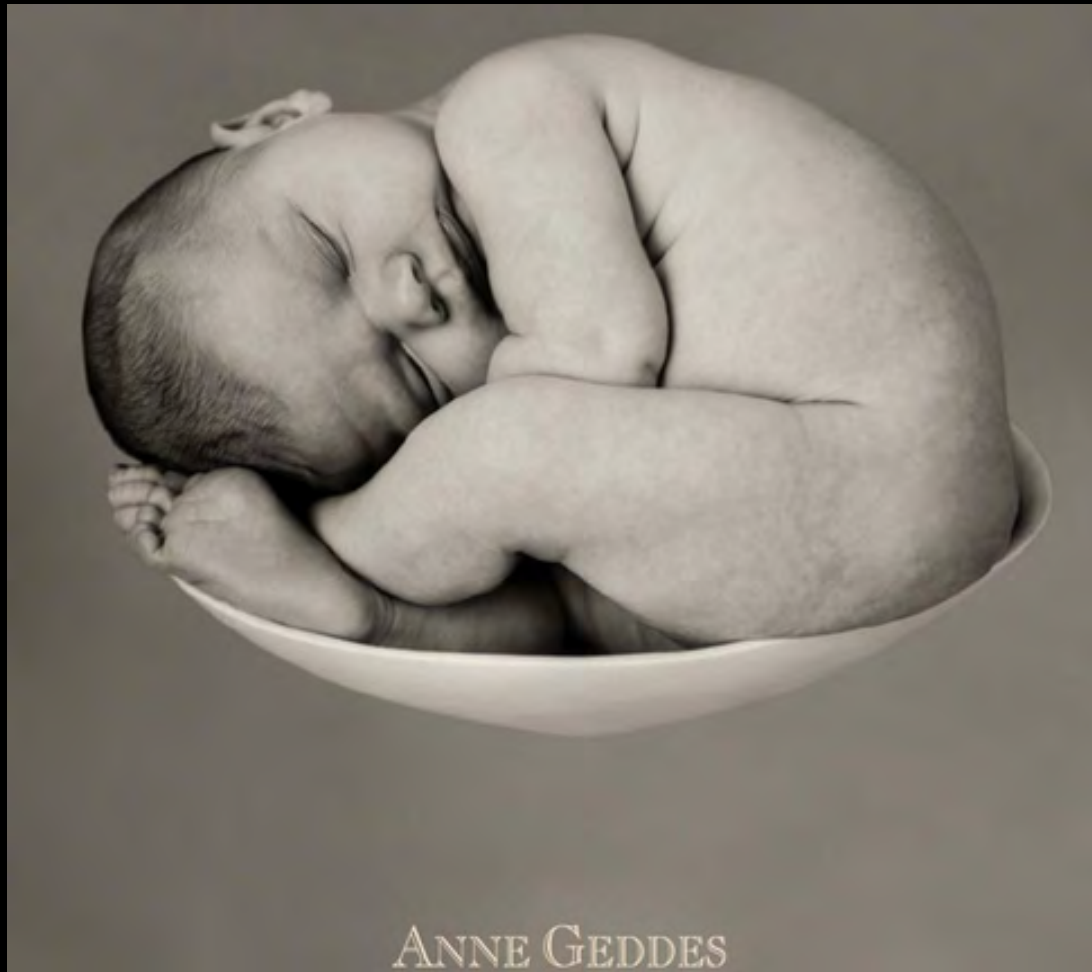
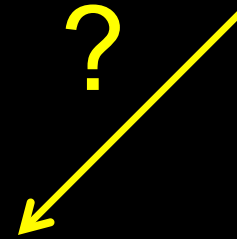


Too much of a good thing?
Considering gene-environment interactions in
health and disease.

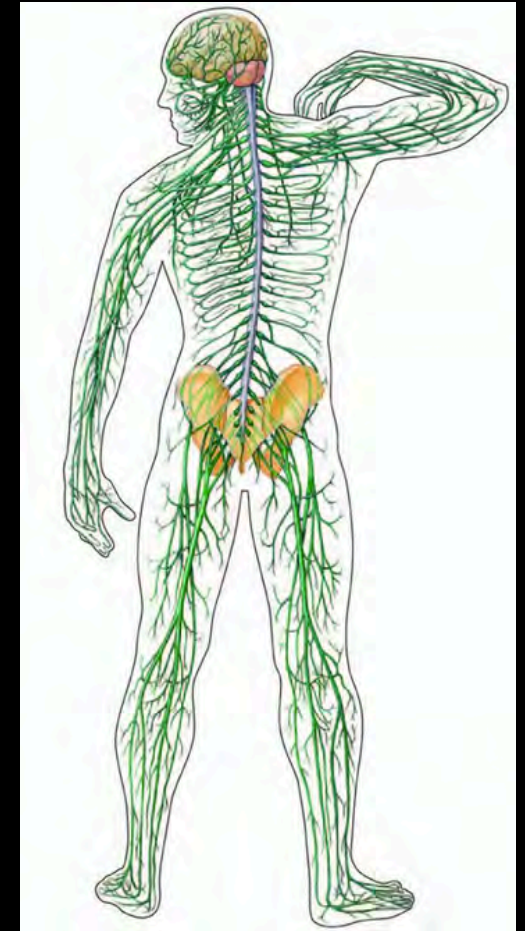
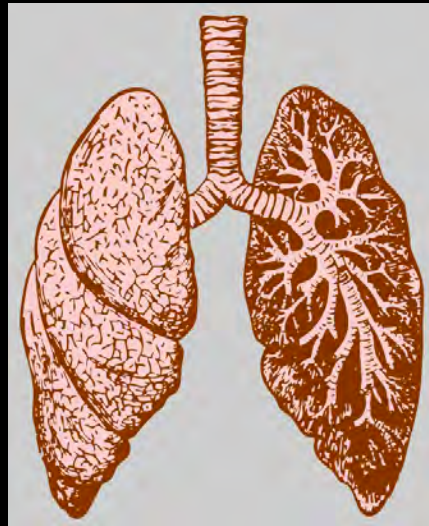


Lee Niswander, Ph.D.
Univ of Colorado Boulder
Univ of Colorado Medical Campus
Children's Hospital Colorado

Developmental Biology to understand the causes of birth defects



Developmental Origins of Health and Disease



Neural Tube Defects (spinal cord/brain)

NTDs = Failure of Neural Tube Closure ~1:1000 births worldwide



Spina Bifida: failure of lower neural tube to close

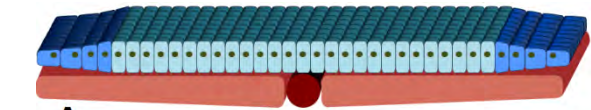
- Increased mortality
- Life-long morbidities
 - Neurologic/Neurosurgical
 - Urologic
 - Orthopedic
 - Psychological



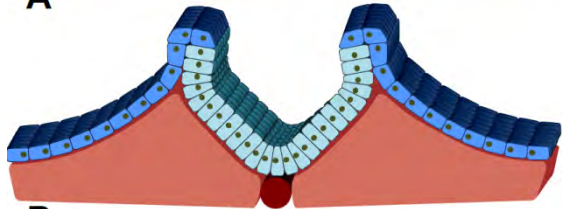
Anencephaly: failure of cranial neural tube to close

- Lethal

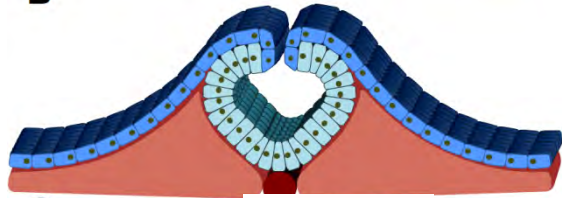
Early Brain and Spinal Cord Development: Neural Tube Closure



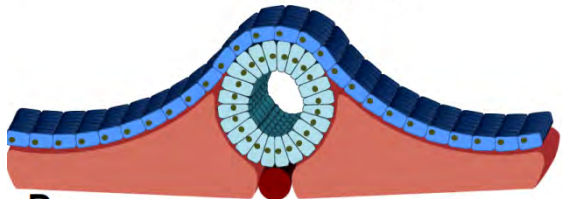
A



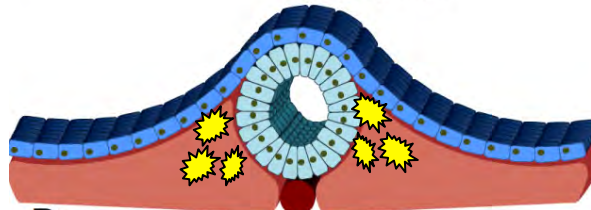
B



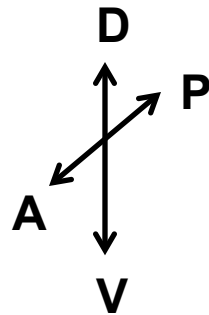
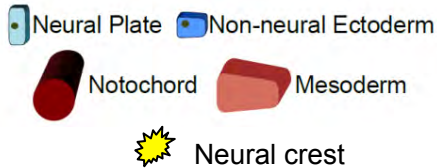
C



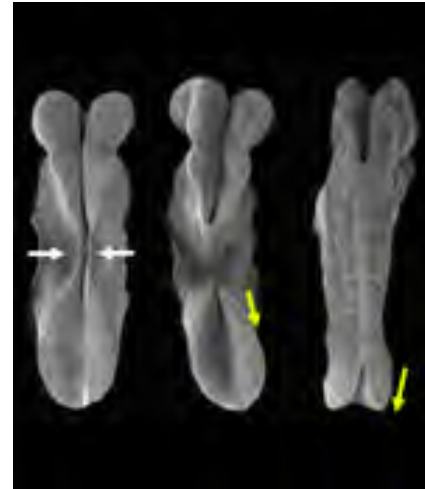
D



D



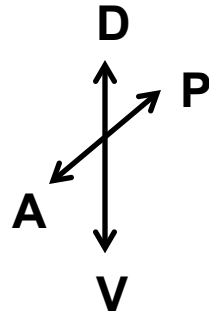
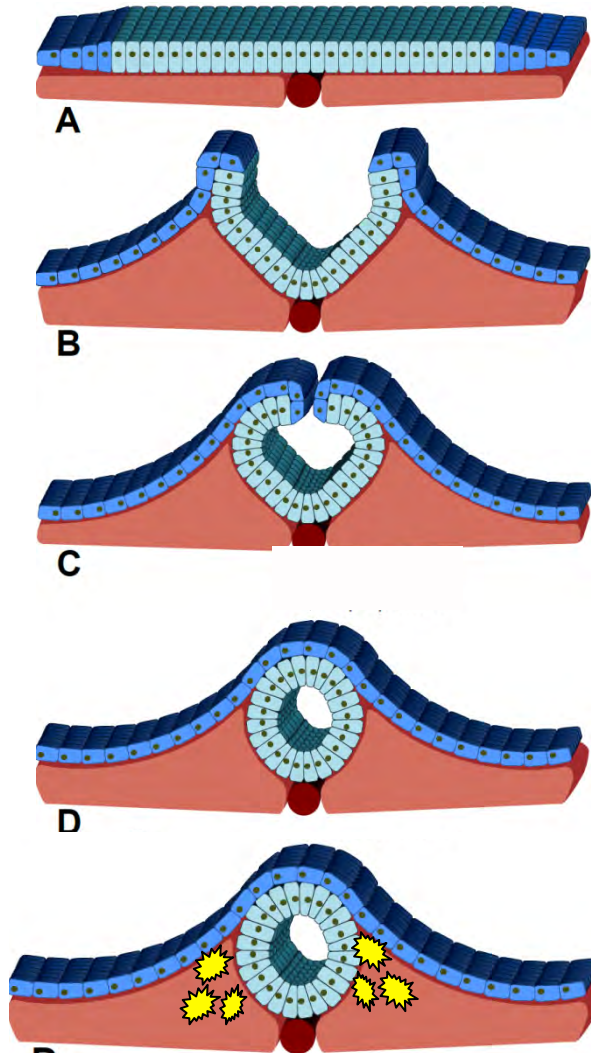
mouse
E8.25 – 10.25



human
Week 3-4



Early Brain and Spinal Cord Development: Neural Tube Closure



- Coordinate:
- Patterning
 - Growth
 - Differentiation
 - Cell death
 - Cell movements
 - Cell architecture
 - Tissue interactions
 - Physical forces



Early brain and spinal cord formation



Week 3-4: Before woman knows she is pregnant

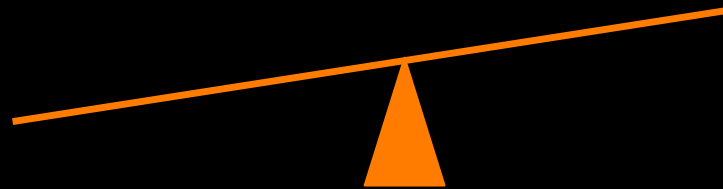
Timing of closure is critical

Best treatment for NTD is to close the defect...surgery (postnatal or fetal)

Prevention

Strategies for Prevention: Gene-Environment Interactions

Genes \rightleftharpoons Environment

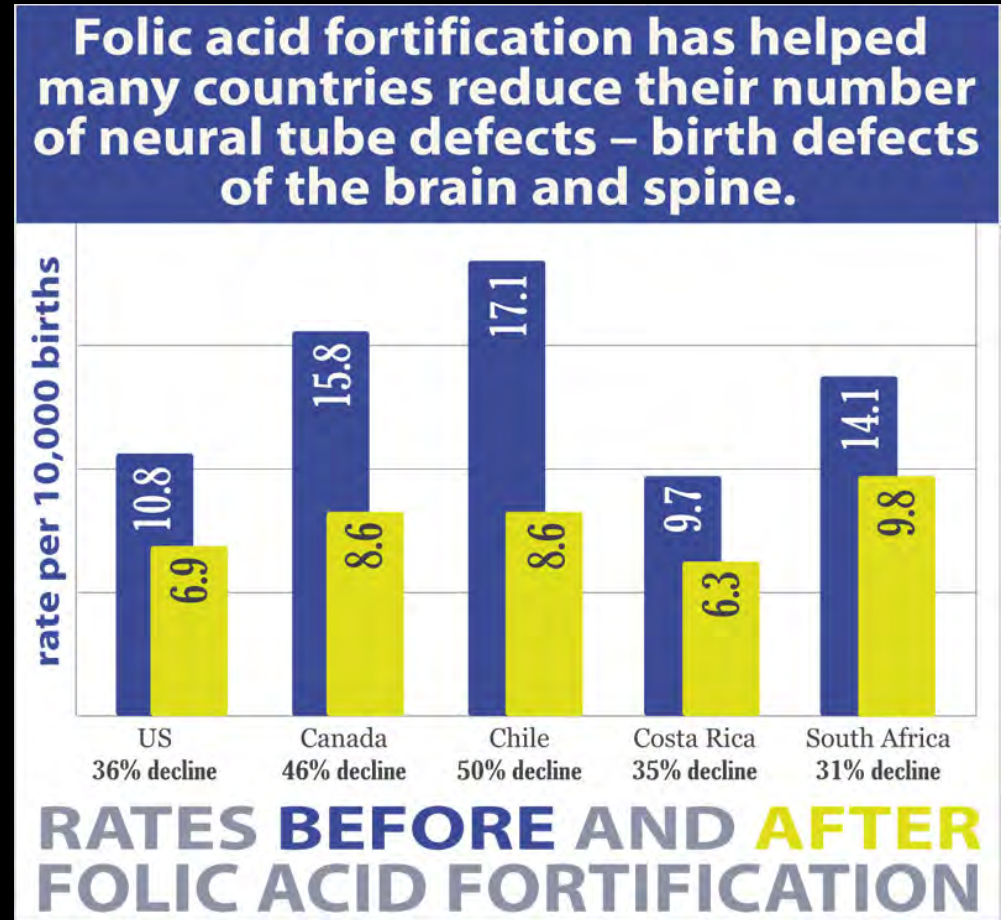


Environmental risk factors for NTDs

- Teratogens:
 - valproic acid, carbamazepine, trimethoprim
- Maternal obesity
- Maternal diabetes/hyperglycemia
- Maternal hyperthermia
- Maternal nutrient deficiencies:
 - **Folic acid**, zinc, iron

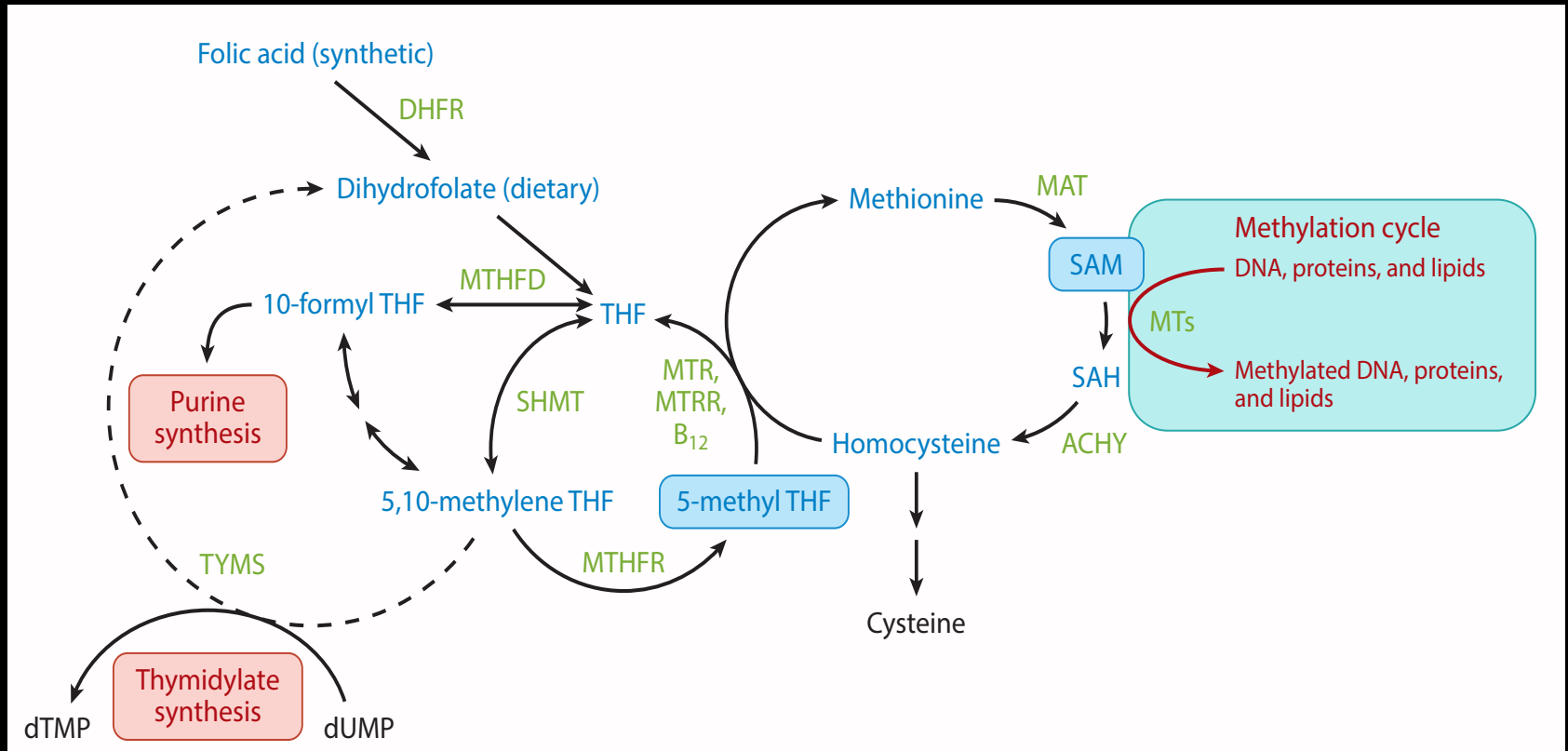
Benefits of Folic Acid Fortification

- Folic acid studies began in 1960s, landmark random clinical trials in 1990s
- Mandatory U.S. grain supply fortification started January 1998
- ~35% decrease in NTDs in the U.S.



- How does folic acid prevent NTDs?
- Which mutations/gene pathways benefit from folic acid?

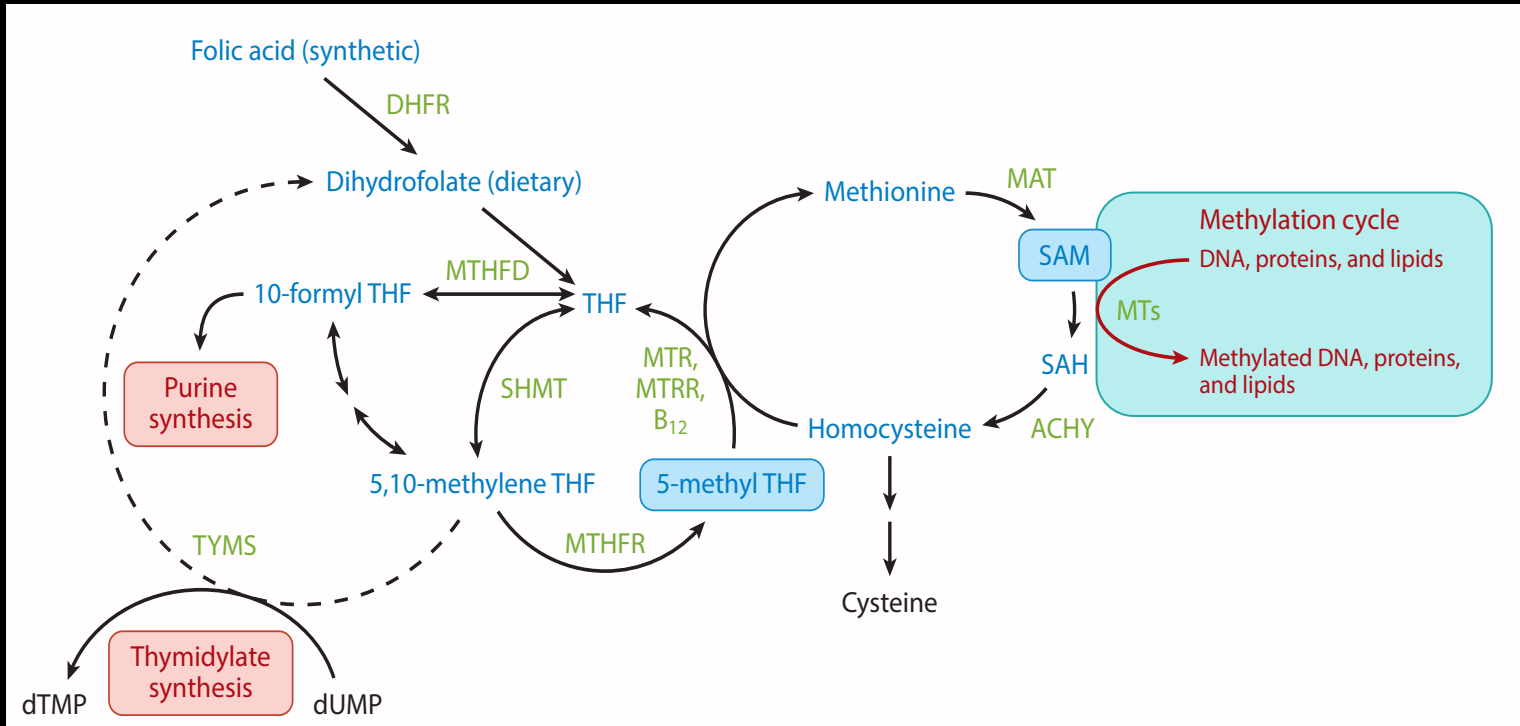
Folic acid is needed for the production of purines, thymidylate, and SAM



Is there a strong correlation between folate pathway mutants and NTDs?

NO

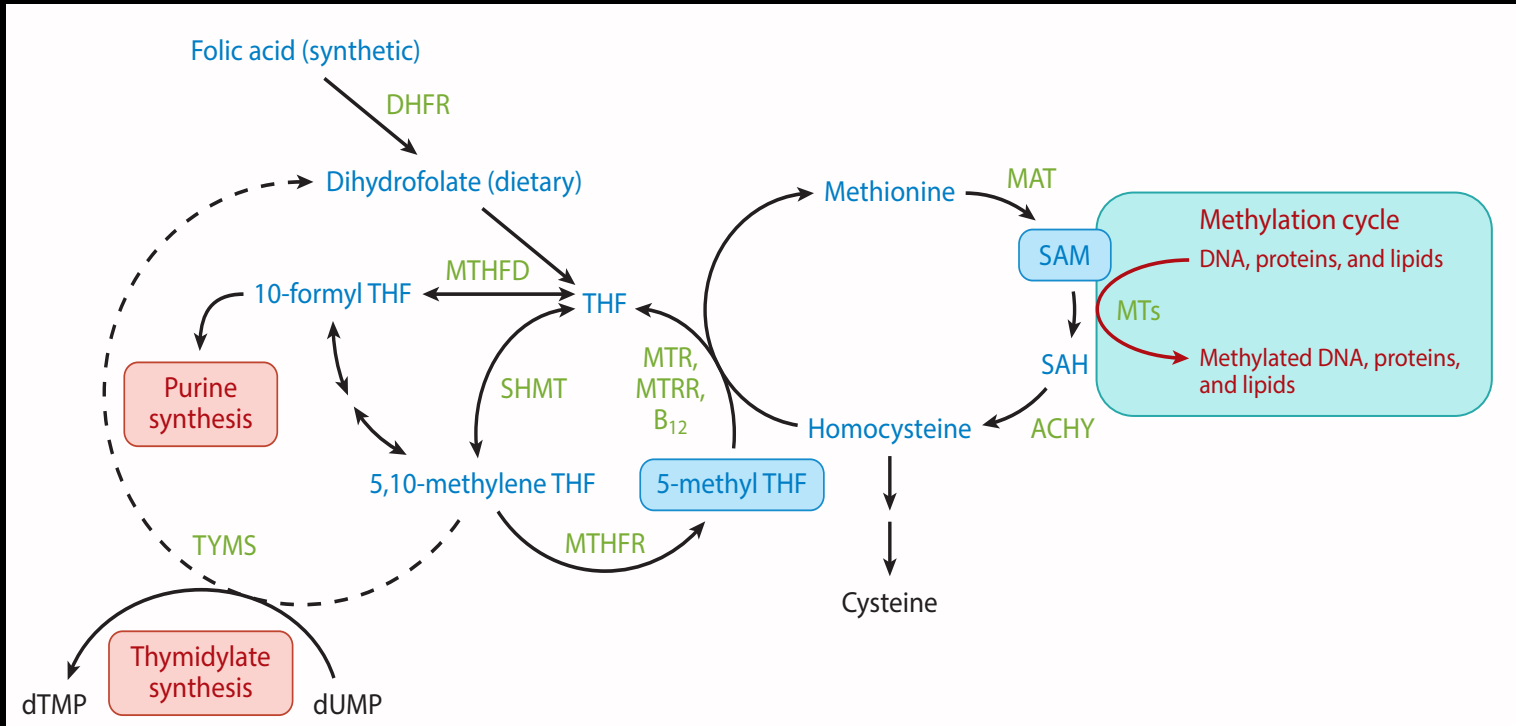
How does folic acid act during neural tube closure?



Folate deficient

Cell proliferation and survival

How does folic acid act during neural tube closure?



Folate replete
Long-term fortification &
supplementation

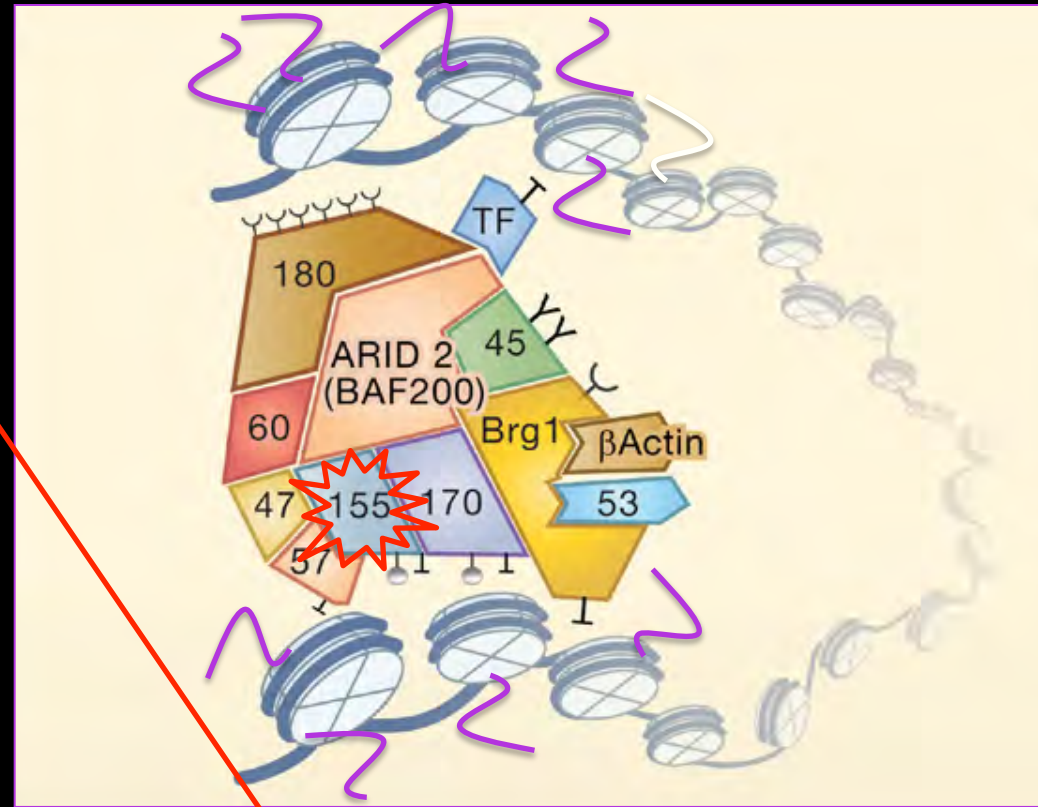
Folate deficient

Cell proliferation and survival

Methylation changes?
Epigenetic regulation?

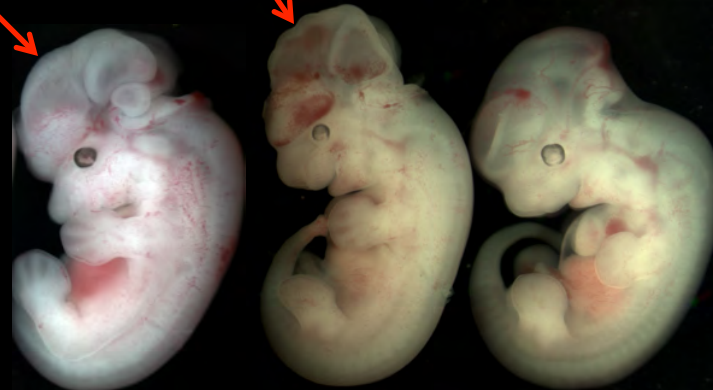
Chromatin modifying enzymes and neural tube defects

Protein	Function
Baf155	Chromatin remodeling
Baf47	Chromatin remodeling
Brg1	ATPase of chromatin remodeling
Nap 1/2	Histone Chaperone- nucleosome assembly
CBP	HAT/Transcriptional activation
P300	HAT/Transcriptional activation
GCN 5	Histone Acetyltransferase
HDAC4	Histone Deacetylase
Sirt1	Deacetylase
Brd2	Histone Modification



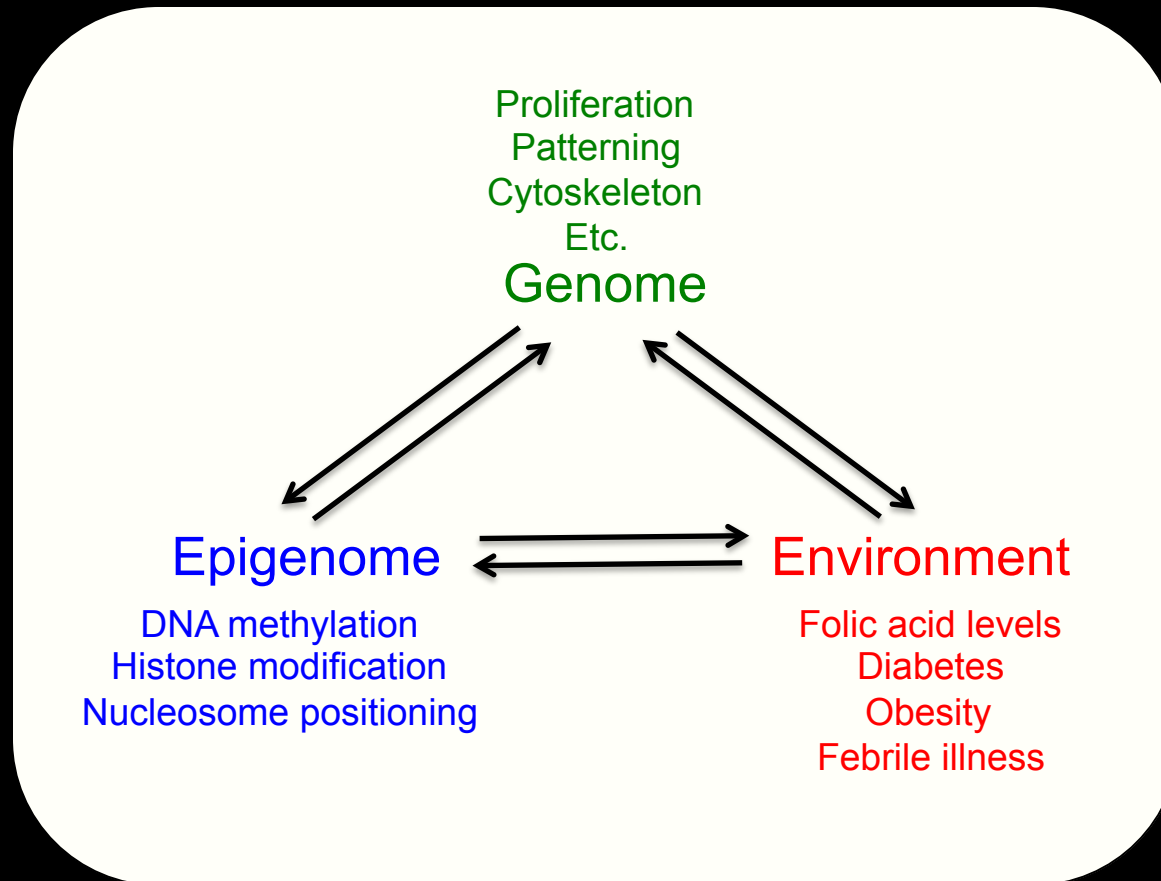
Crabtree et al 2010

Copp and Greene, J Pathology 2009
Harris and Juriloff, Birth Defects Res 2010



Valproic acid: histone deacetylase inhibitor

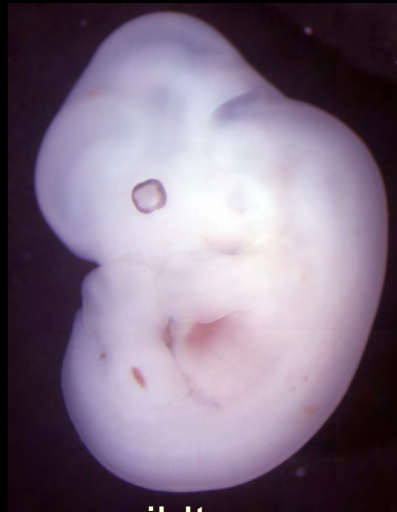
How does folic acid act during neural tube closure?



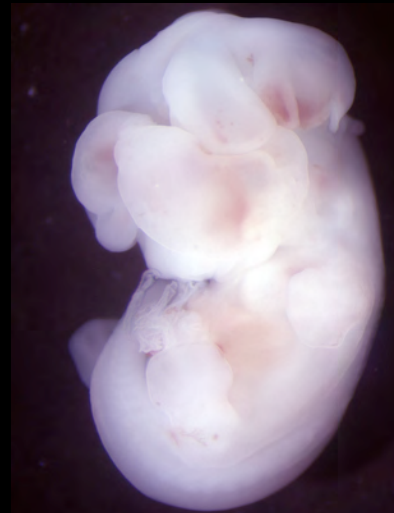
Genetics of neural tube closure using mouse models

- What are the genes involved?

Mouse studies
Genetic Screens



wildtype



Exencephaly
Cranial NTD



Spina bifida
Caudal NTD

- How do these genes work?
- What goes wrong to cause neural tube defects?

Niswander lab contributions to understanding neural tube closure

Patterning/cilia

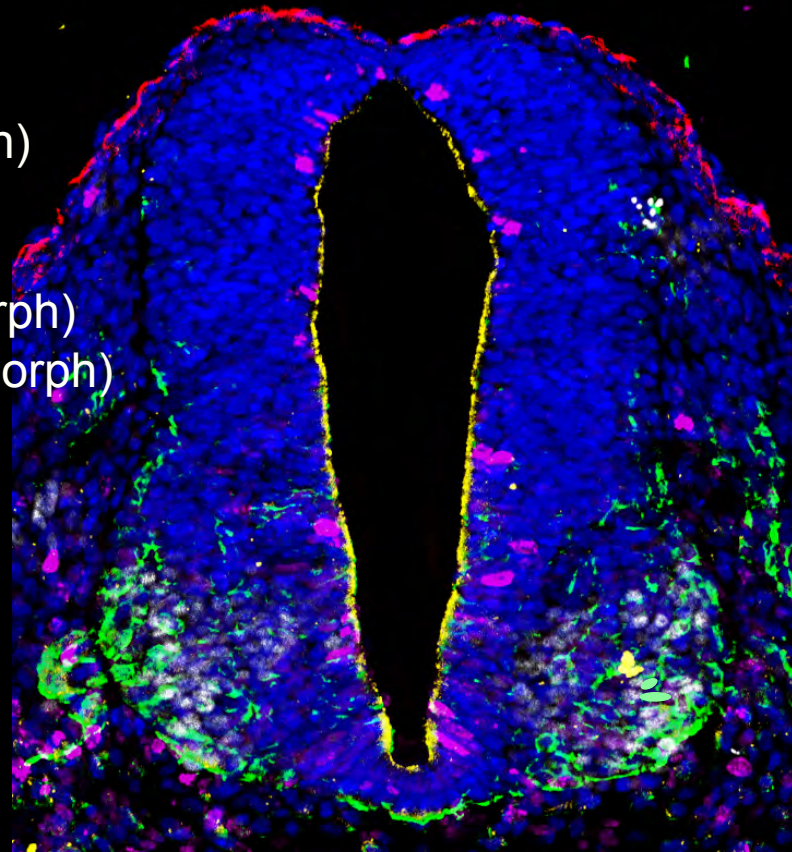
Ift88 (null & hypomorph)
Ift52
3poly
C2cd3 (null & hypomorph)
Inturned (null & hypomorph)
Fuzzy
Mks1
Ccdc40
PigN
Pgap1
Snx3
Tmem132a

Migration

Phactr4

Tissue Interactions

Hectd1
Baf155



Cell adhesion

Grhl2
Frem2
AP2 α
Ryr1
p38IP (null & hypomorph)

Cell architecture

Shroom3
Grhl3

Proliferation

Differentiation

mLin41
Phactr4
Wdr62
Gcn5

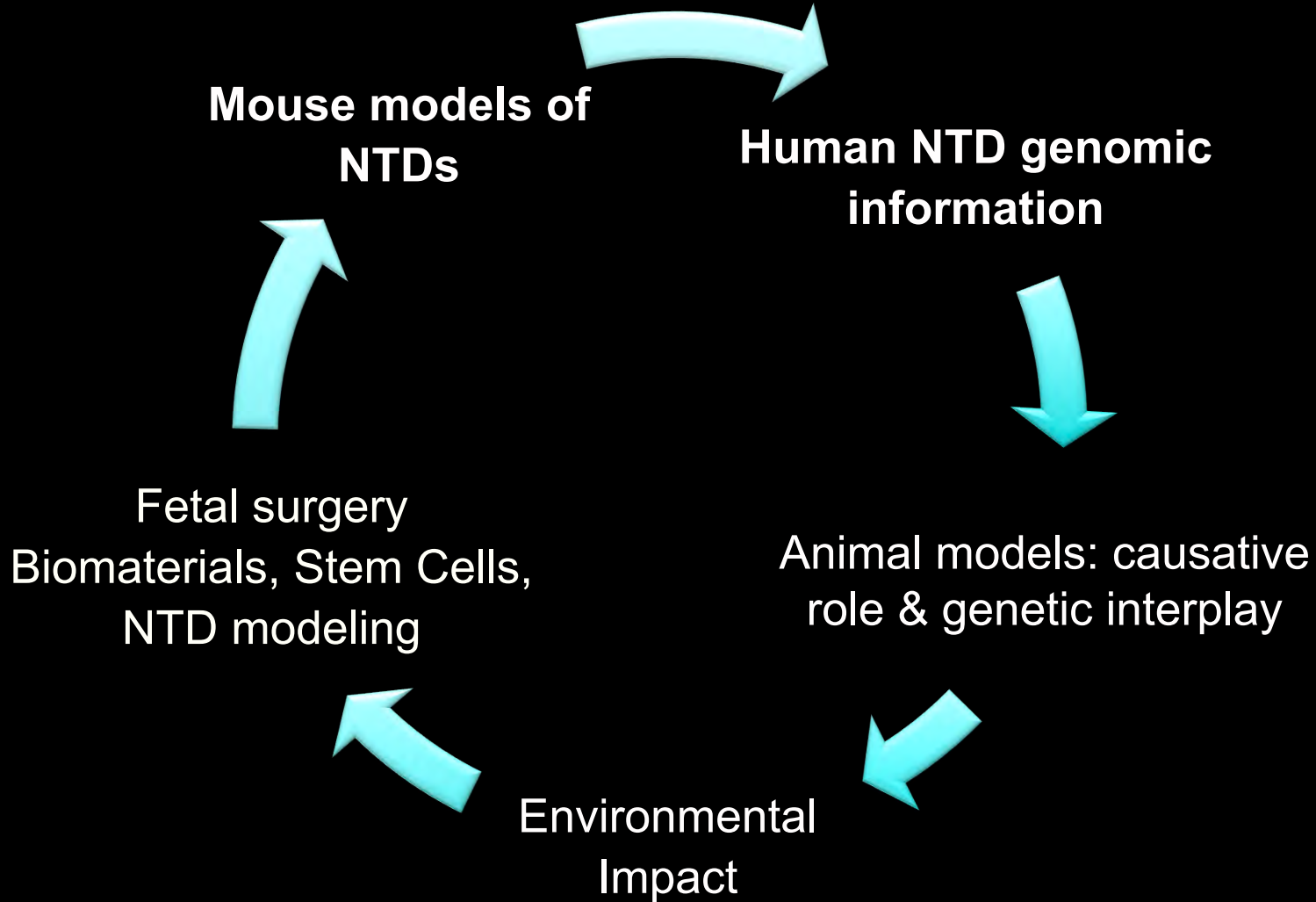
Cell specification

Fpn1
Pax3
Zic2

Environmental Factors

Folic acid
Iron
Zinc

Impacting child health



Mouse NTD models to uncover the genetics of responsiveness to folic acid

To better reflect current US folic acid intake:

- **Moderate and enriched folic acid diets that correlate with pre- and post-fortification diets**
 - **Long-term diet over multiple generations**

What pathways or cellular functions are responsive?

Additional therapies for folic acid non-responsive NTDs?

Mouse NTD models to uncover the genetics of responsiveness to folic acid

Patterning/cilia

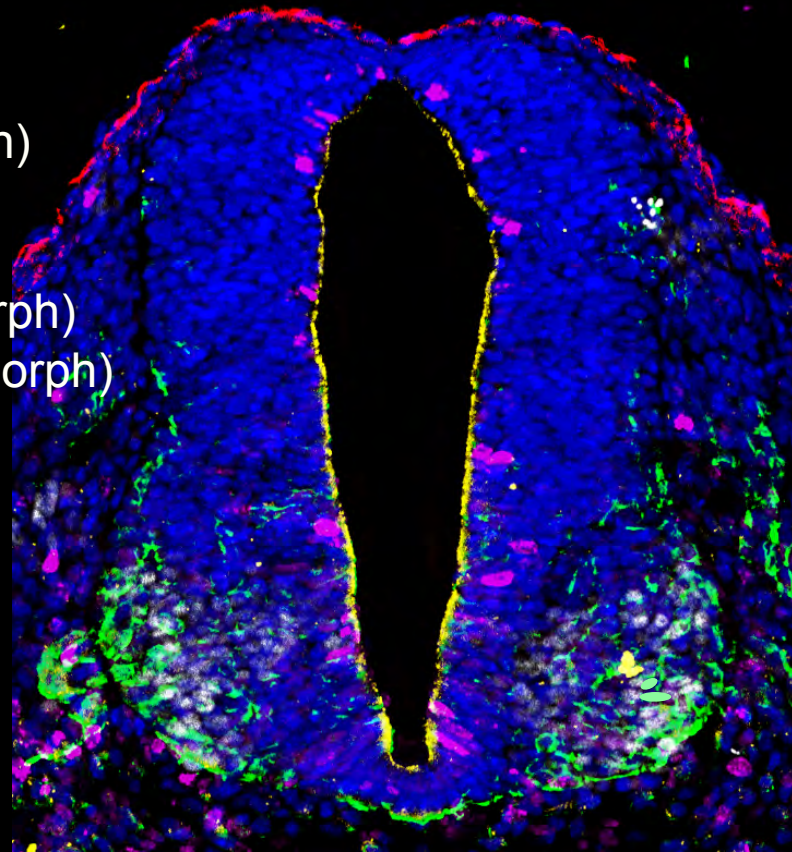
Ift88 (null & hypomorph)
Ift52
3poly
C2cd3 (null & hypomorph)
Inturned (null & hypomorph)
Fuzzy
Mks1
Ccdc40
PigN
Pgap1
Snx3
Tmem132a

Migration

Phactr4

Tissue Interactions

Hectd1
Baf155



Environmental Factors

Folic acid
Iron
Zinc

Cell adhesion

Grhl2
Frem2
AP2 α
Ryr1
p38IP (null & hypomorph)

Cell architecture

Shroom3
Grhl3

Proliferation

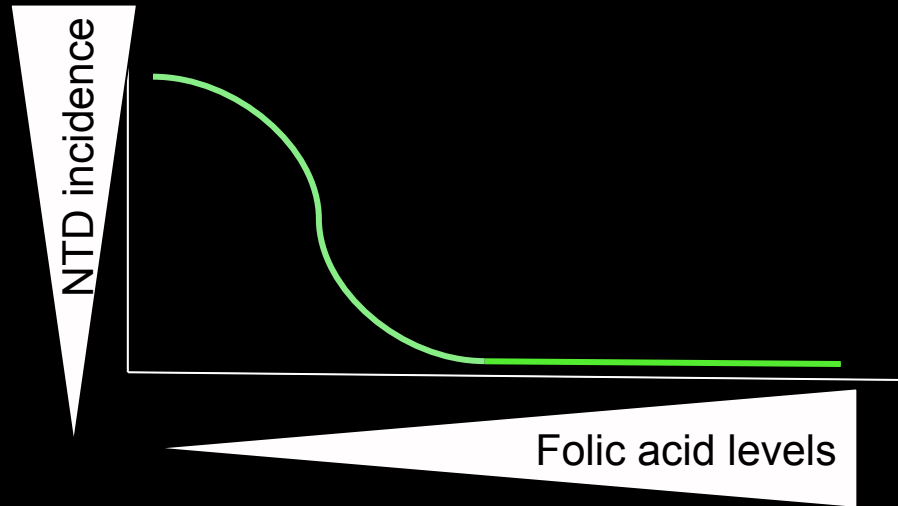
Differentiation

mLin41
Phactr4
Wdr62
Gcn5

Cell specification

Fpn1
Pax3
Zic2

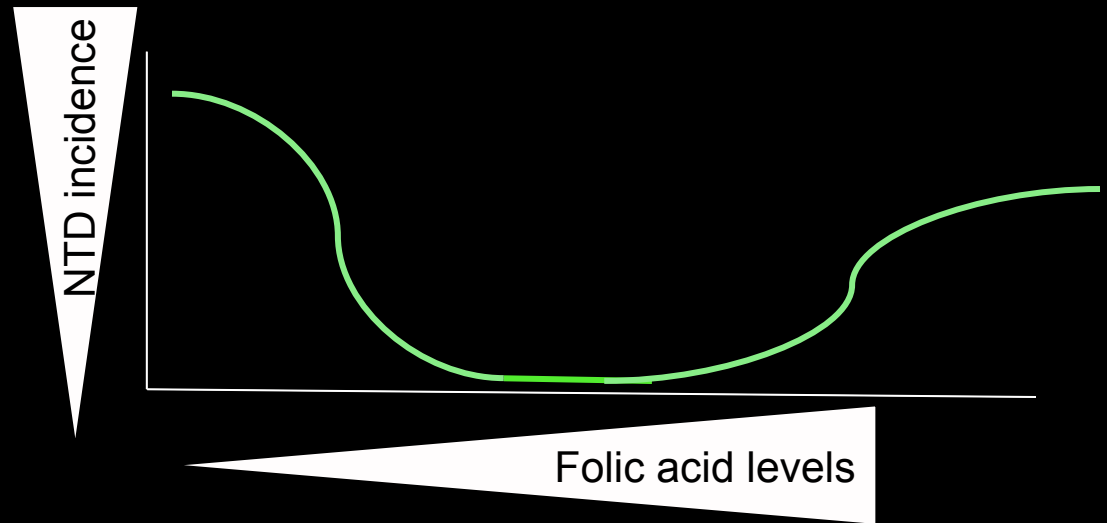
Low folic acid levels
can increase the
risk for NTD



Is NTD prevention always due to rescue?

No, early embryonic lethality

Low folic acid levels
can increase the
risk for NTD

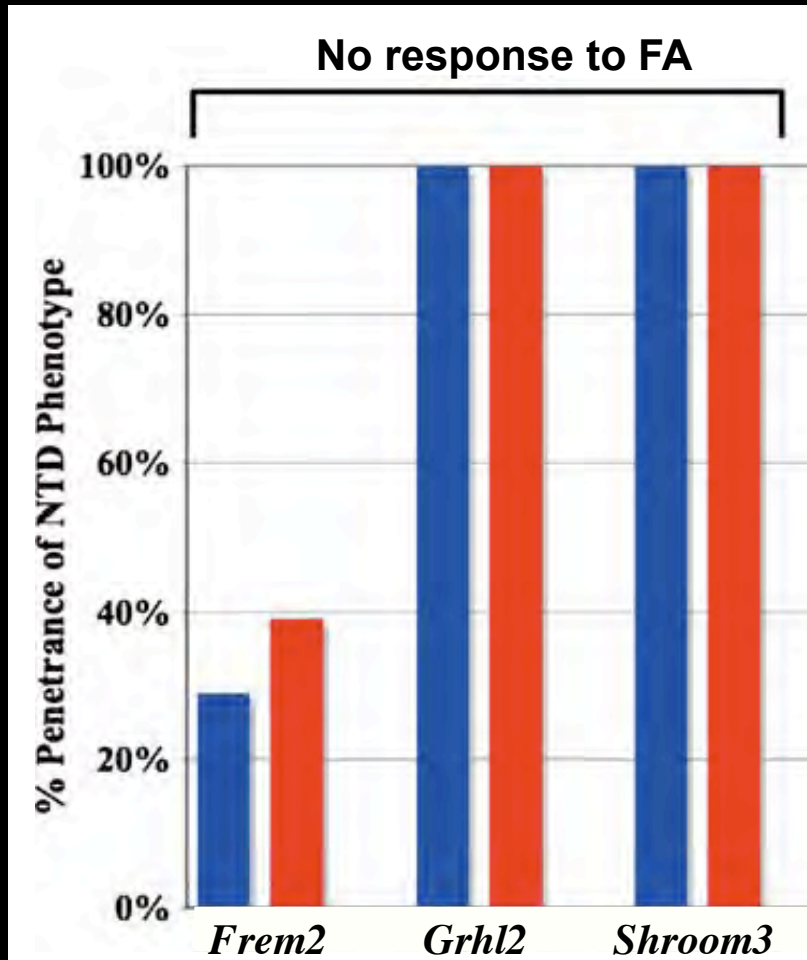


Balance? Might there be a dose that exceeds a beneficial level
in the context of genetic mutation?

Unexpected increased NTD risk on enriched folate diet

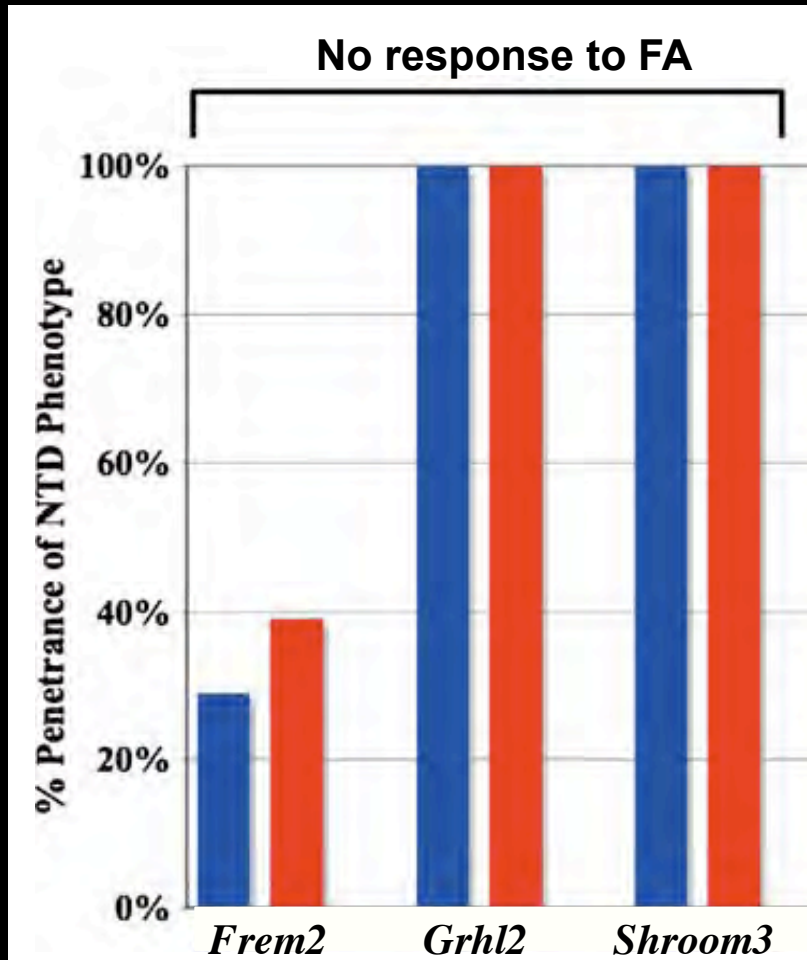
Can length of exposure affect the outcome?
Yes,..... epigenetic?

Folic Acid Responsive in Mouse Models



11 cases
Non-responsive

Folic Acid Response in Mouse Models

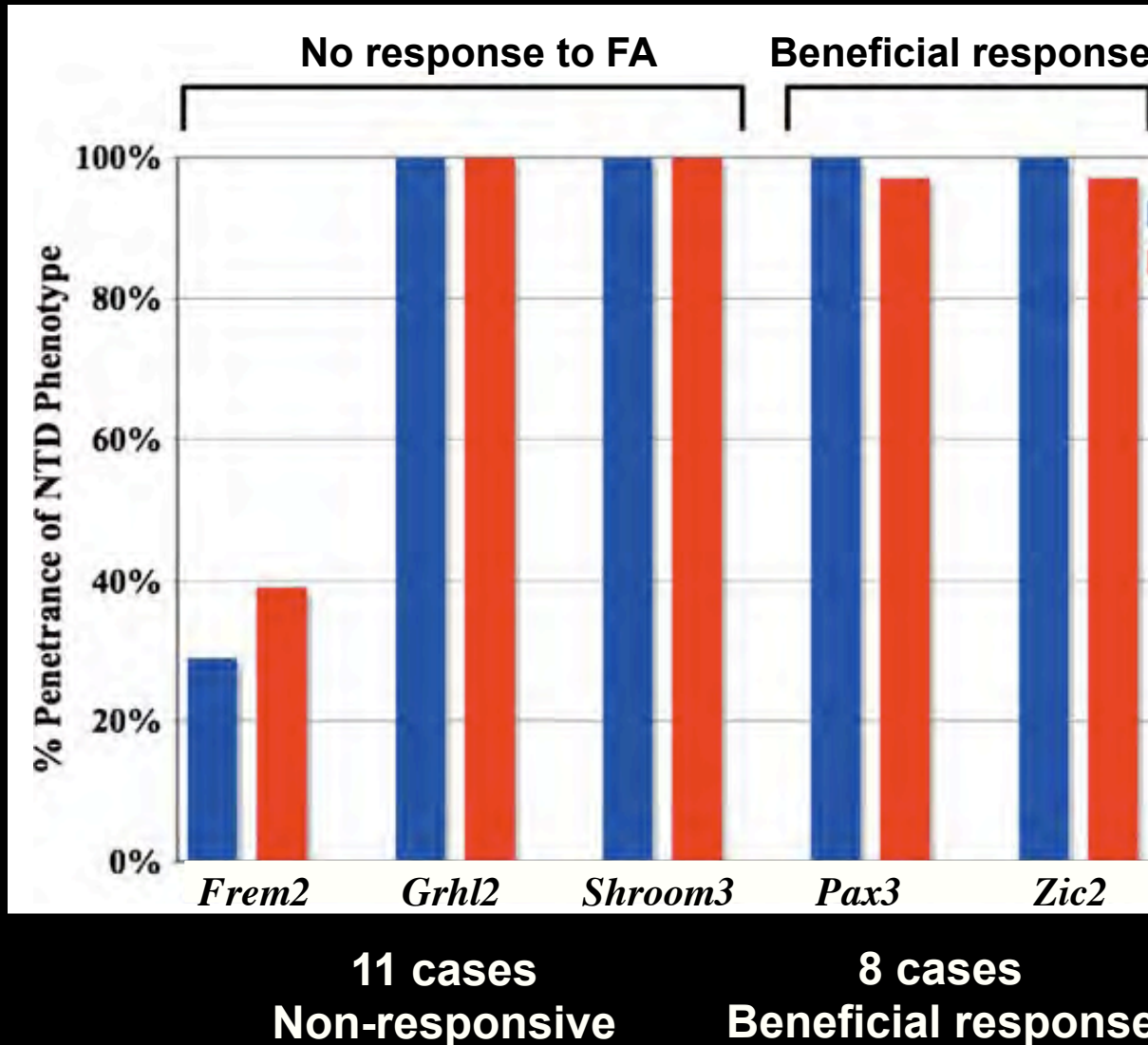


Shroom3
short-term FA beneficial

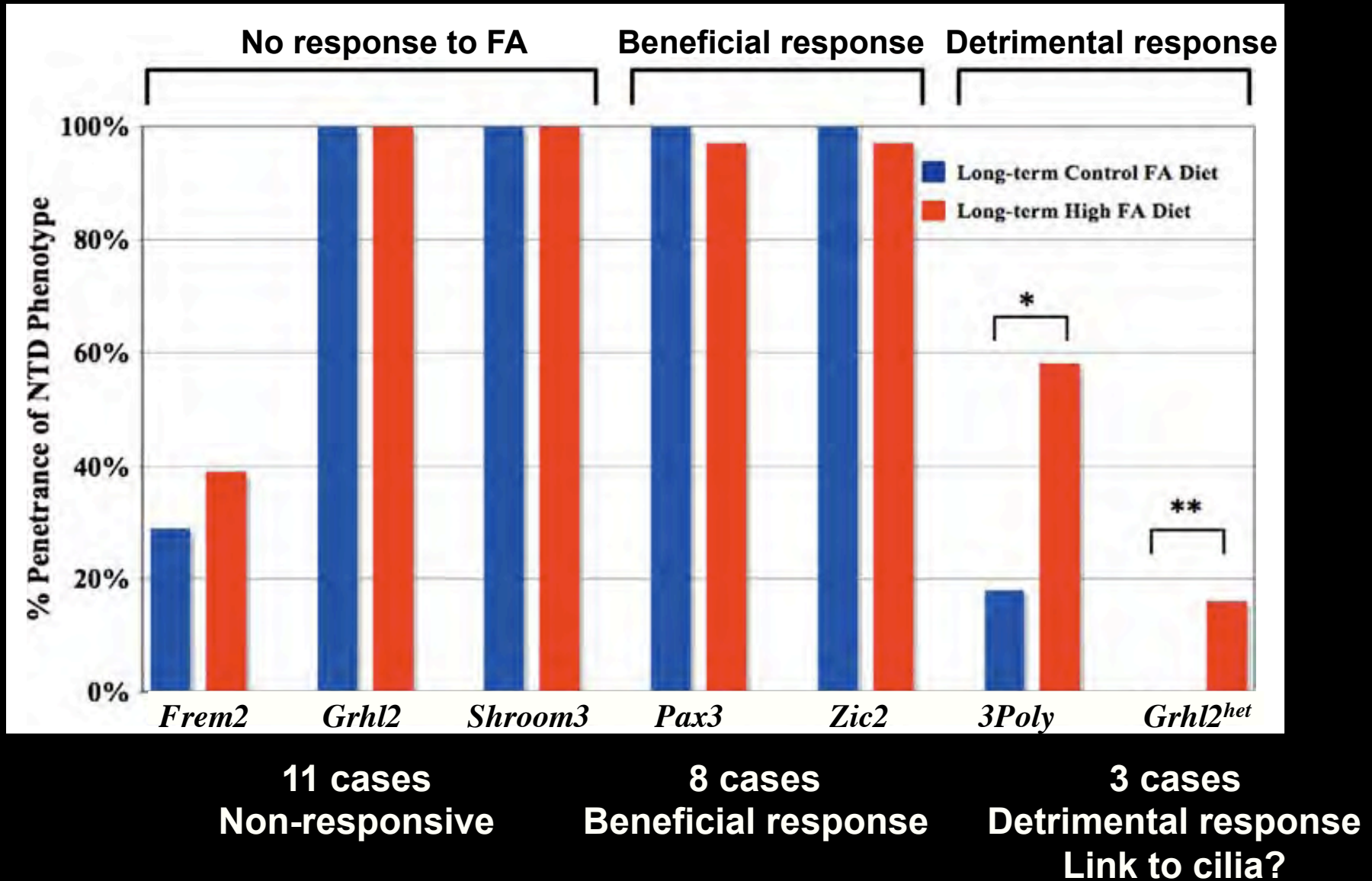
■ Long-term Control FA Diet
■ Long-term High FA Diet

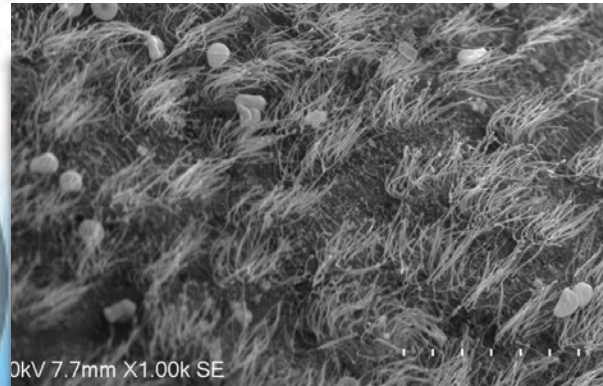
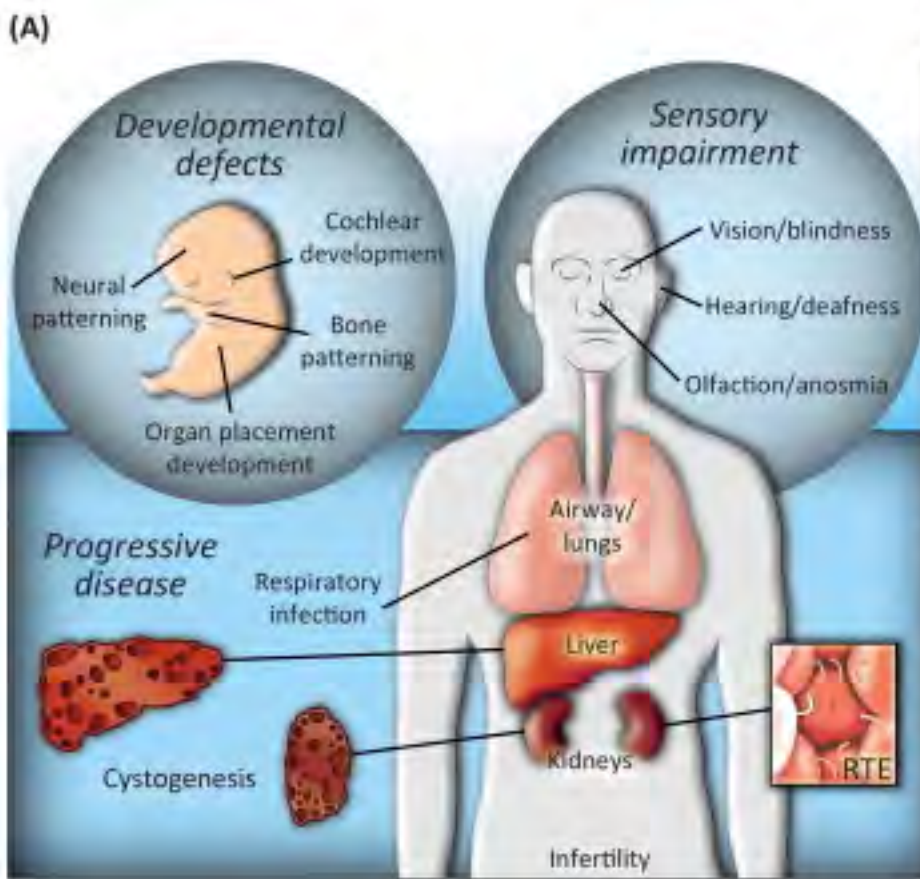
11 cases
Non-responsive

Folic Acid Response in Mouse Models

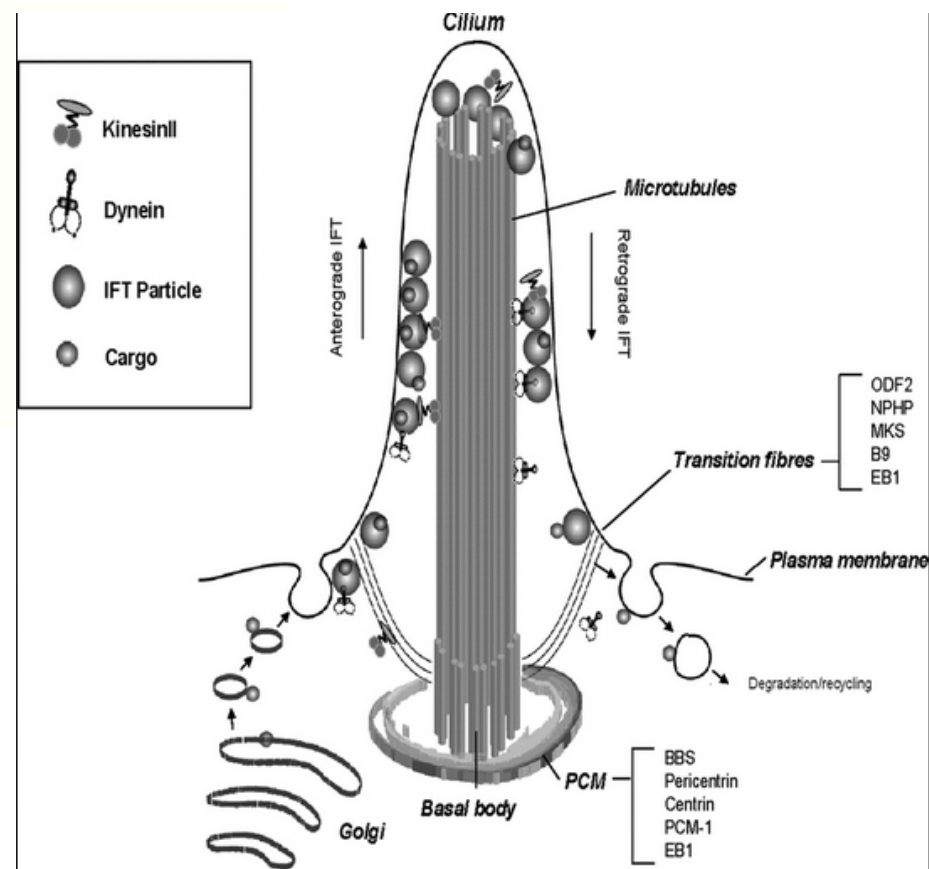


Folic Acid Response in Mouse Models

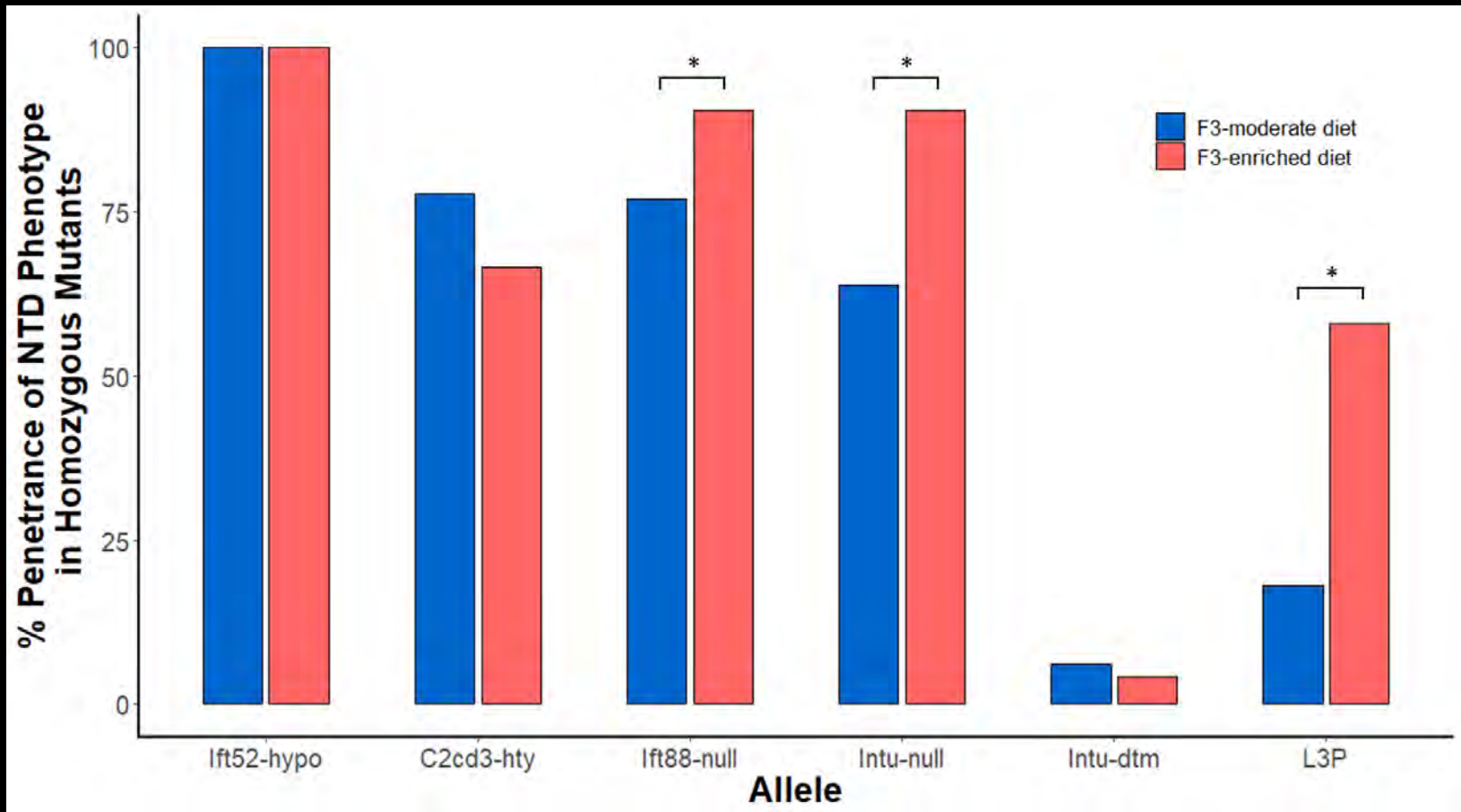




Ciliopathies



Folic Acid Response in Mouse Models



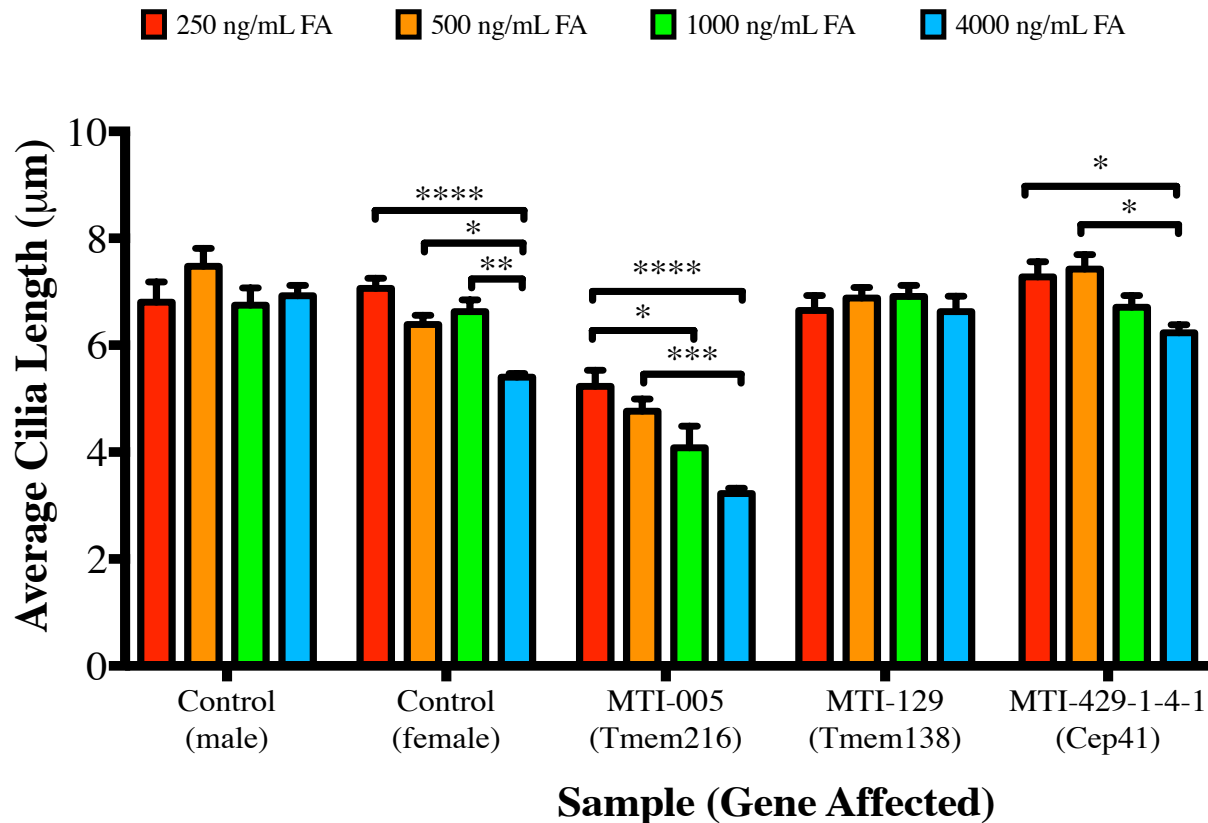
Non-responsive

Detrimental response

Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for cilia mutants

Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for cilia mutants

Human patient cell lines (primary cilia)



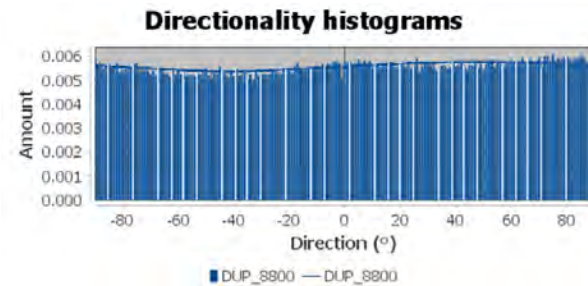
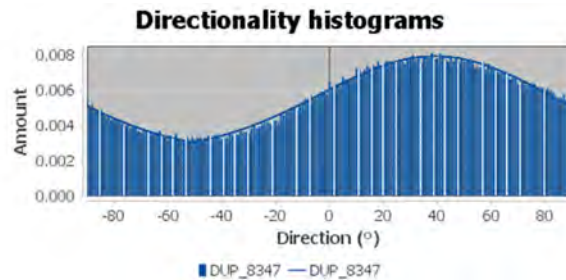
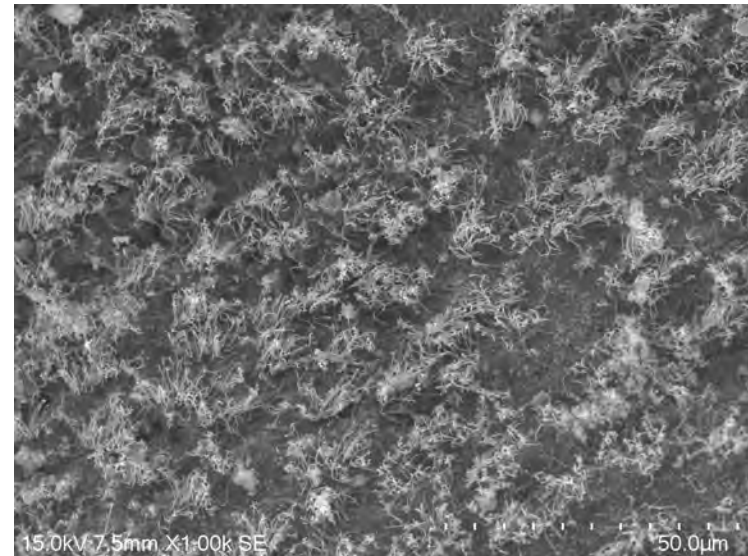
Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for multi-ciliated cells

Ependymal flow (multi-ciliated cells in brain ventricles that move CSF)

Moderate folic acid diet



Enriched folic acid diet



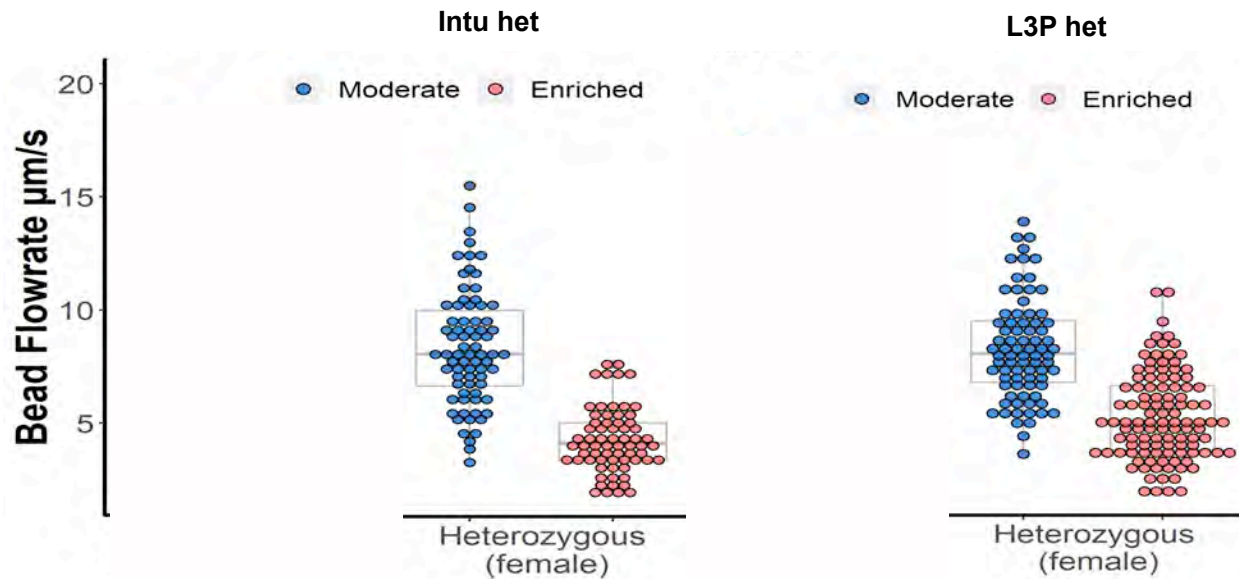
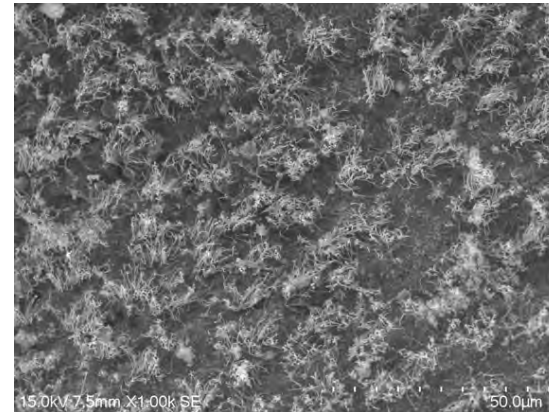
Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for multi-ciliated cells

Ependymal flow (multi-ciliated cells in brain ventricles that move CSF)

Moderate folic acid diet

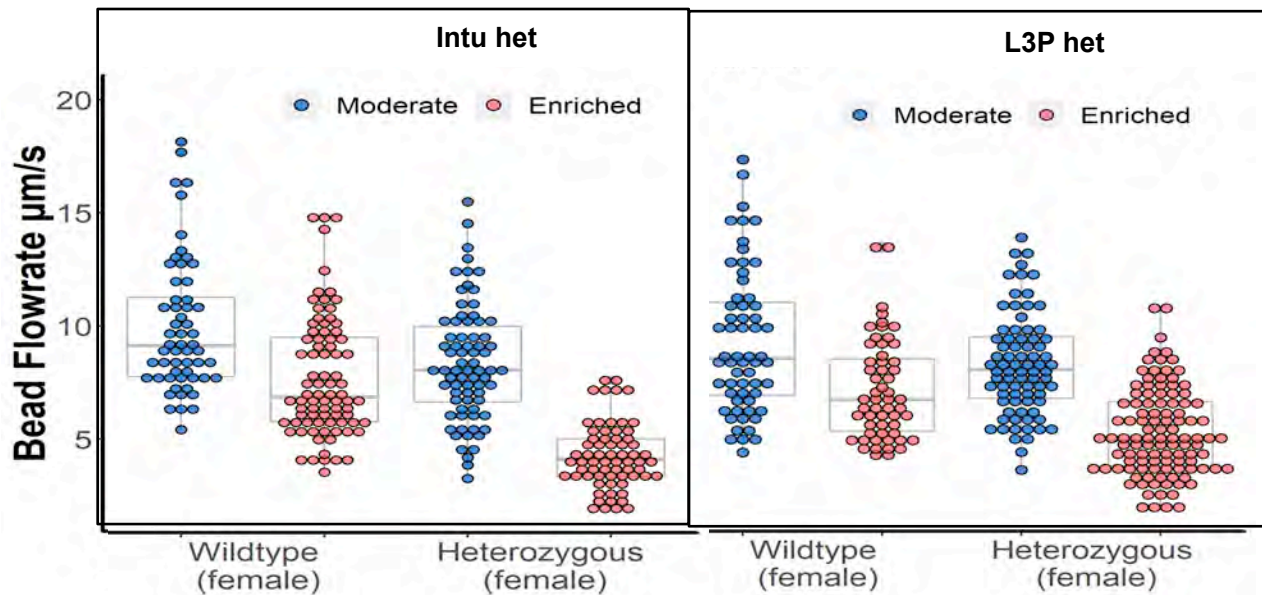
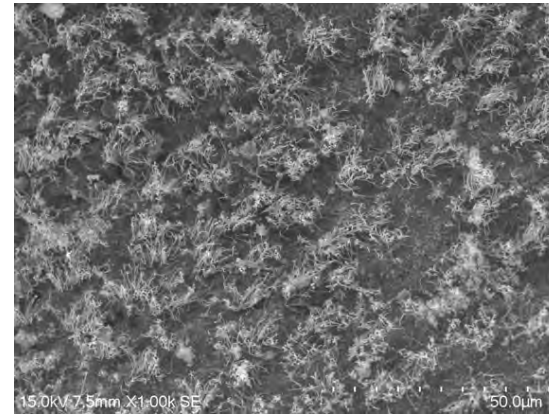


Enriched folic acid diet



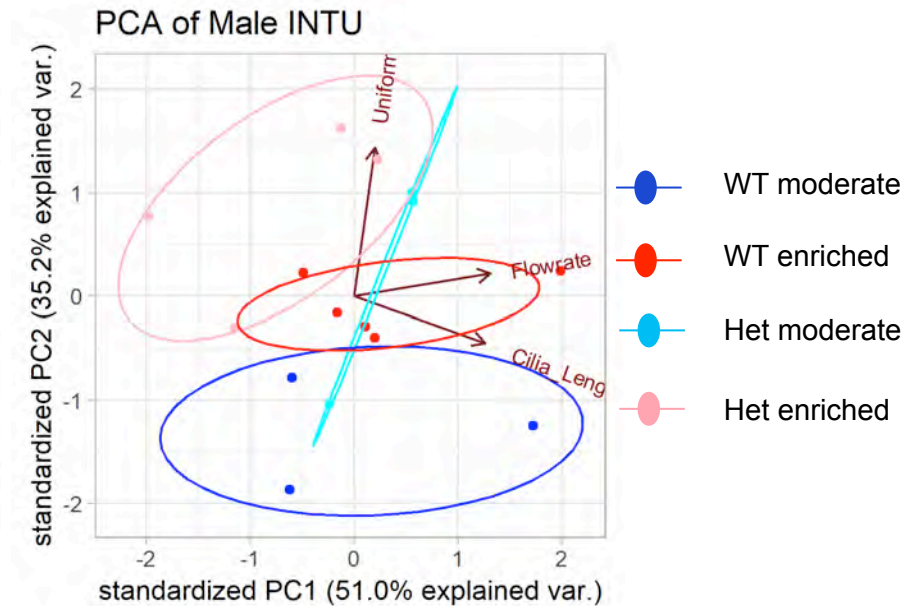
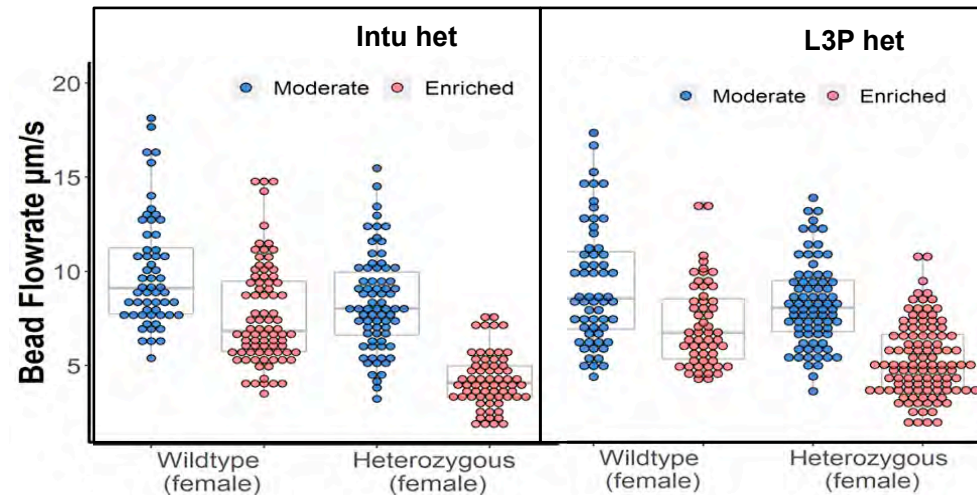
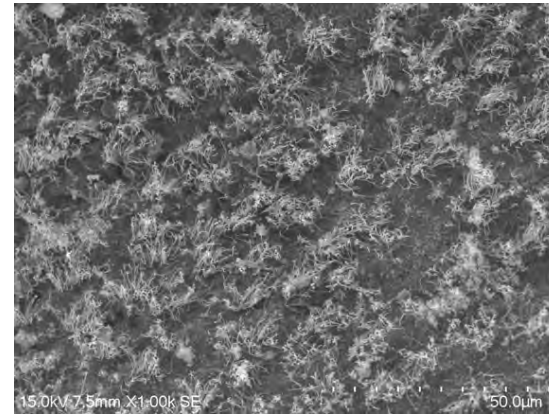
Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for multi-ciliated cells

Ependymal flow (multi-ciliated cells in brain ventricles that move CSF)

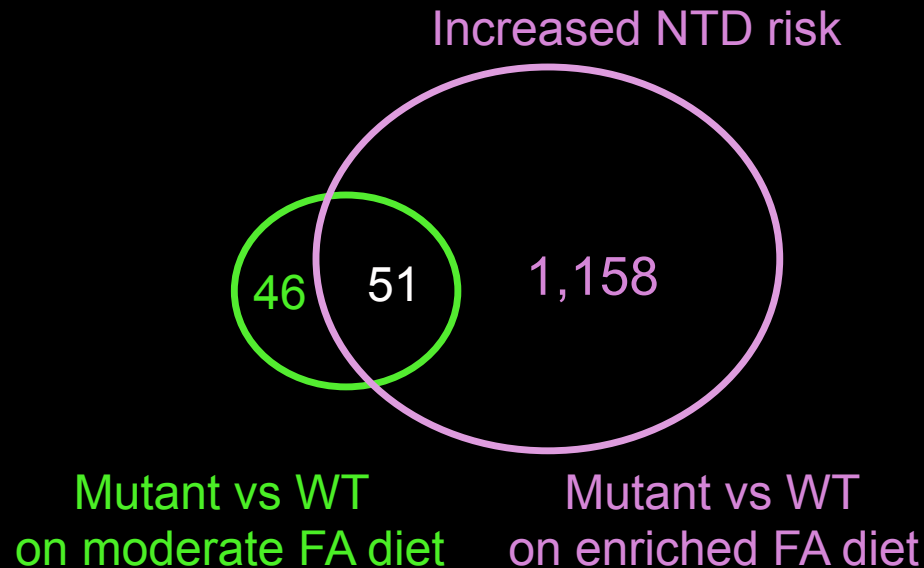


Moderate folic acid levels are beneficial for multi-ciliated cells

Ependymal flow (cilia in brain ventricles that move CSF)



Increased variability in gene expression as a contributor to NTD risk?



The genetics of an individual may determine the appropriate balance in folic acid supplementation

Inconsistent regulation of gene expression as a contributor to NTD risk

Baf155 mutant

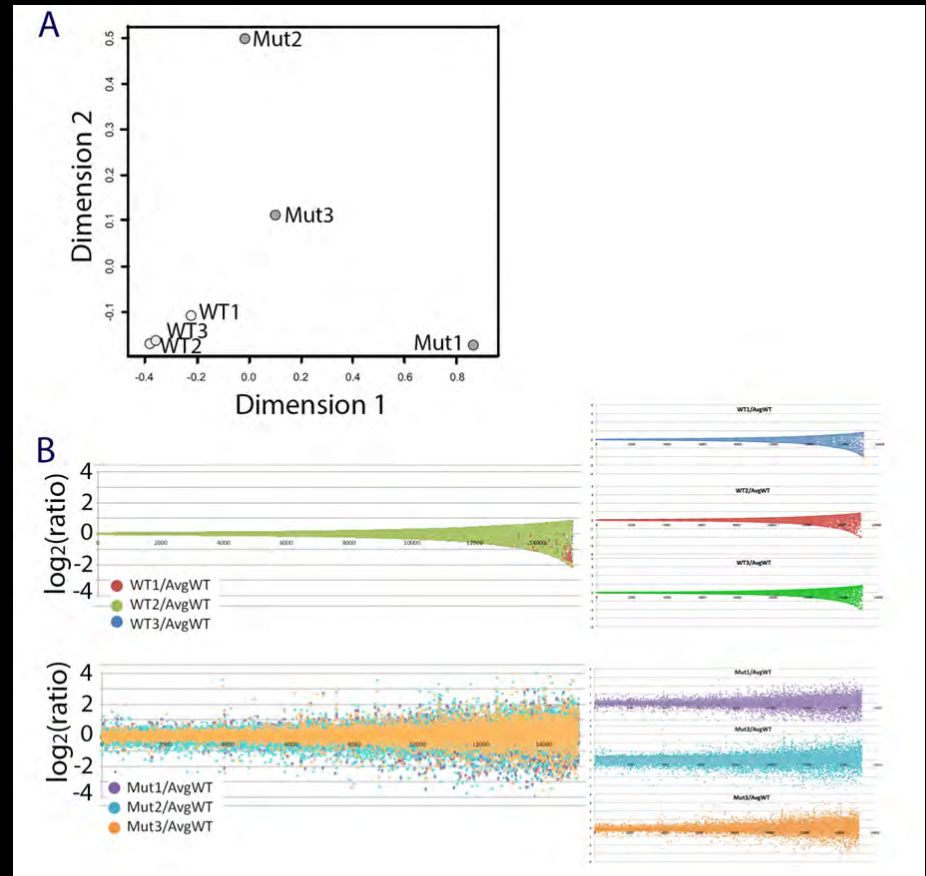
ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex



Laura Harmacek
William Pavan (NIH)
Michael Salbaum

(Pennington Biomed Res, LA)

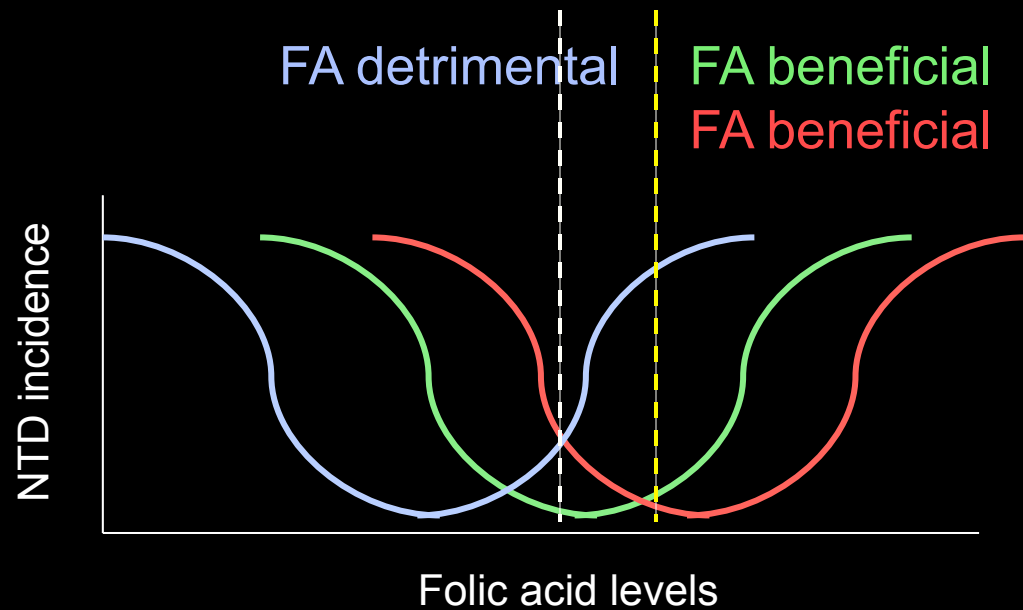
variable gene expression



Developmental Neurobiology 2013

Balance? Too MUCH,
as well as too little may
be problematic

Mutations can shift
this balance



Is NTD prevention always due to rescue?

No, early embryonic lethality

Might some gene mutations and cellular processes benefit from moderate levels of folic acid?

Yes, cilia and others?

The genetics of an individual may determine the appropriate balance in folic acid supplementation

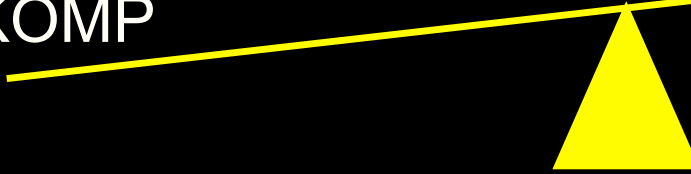
Approaches to Understand the Causes of NTDs

Genetics

Forward Genetic Screens
KOMP

Environment

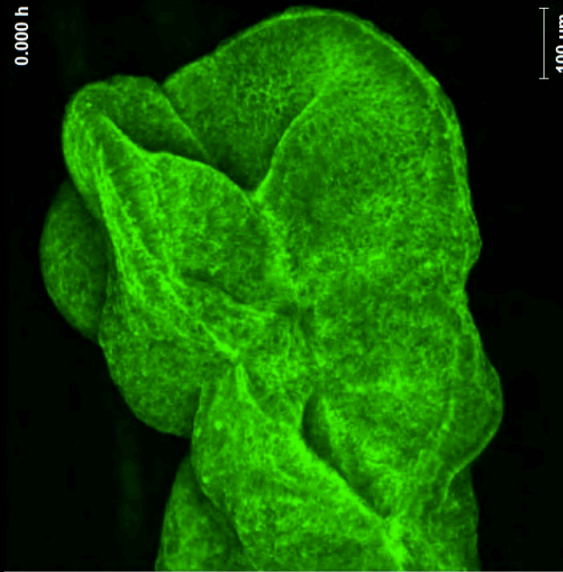
Folic Acid
Zinc, Iron



Modeling Human NTD Mutations

Gleeson (UCSD)
Wang (Fudan Univ)
Zhang (Beijing)

Dynamic Imaging



Patient iPSCs

Maternal-Fetal
Center
R. Marwan, MD



**Lori Bulwith
Heather Clancy
David Engelhardt
Eric Jaffe**

**Binbin Li
Huili Li
Sofia Pezoa
Jing Zhang**



**Jianfu Chen (Univ of Southern California)
Amanda Graf (Nationwide Children's Hospital)
Laura Harmacek (National Jewish Health Center)
Tae-Hee Kim (Hospital for Sick Kids)
Aimin Liu (Penn State Univ)
Amber Marean (Univ of CO, Colorado Springs)
R'ada Massarwa (Weismann Institute)
Juliette Petersen (AAAS Fellow, State Dept)
Christina Pyrgaki (Rockefeller Univ Imaging Center)
Heather Ray (Univ of Alabama)
Carsten Schnatwinkel (Flagship Biosciences)
Jonathan Wilde (MIT)
Irene Zohn (Children's National Medical Center)
Ying Zhang (Harvard Univ)**



Collaborators

**Dr. K. Anderson
Dr. K. Hadjantonakis
Dr. P. Trainor
Dr. M. Justice
Dr. T. Zhang
Dr. H. Wang
Dr. J. Gleeson
Dr. R. Marwan
Dr. R. Bajpai**

