

# THE ROLE OF MICRO RNA EXPRESSION IN CORTICAL DEVELOPMENT DURING CONVERSION TO PSYCHOSIS

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### DISCLOSURES

I have nothing to disclose.

#### INTRODUCTION

### **DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOSIS**



#### INTRODUCTION

### **CORTICAL DEVELOPMENT**



Gogtay et al., 2004, PNAS

#### INTRODUCTION

### PLAUSIBLE MECHANISMS



Ripke et al., 2014, Nature; Sekar et al., 2016, Nature; Cannon, Chung, et al., 2015, Biol Psych

#### DESIGN

### **CURRENT STUDY**



GENES - proteins - cells - circuits - networks - BEHAVIOR

Khandaker, et al., 2015, Lancet Psych; Cannon, Chung, et al., 2015, Biol Psych

### SAMPLE

- NAPLS Phase II subsample (N = 74)
- 47 CHR (13 converters, 34 non-converters); 27 controls
  - MRI at baseline and follow-up (12 months or conversion)
  - Plasma cytokine levels
  - RNA sequencing



Kahn et al., 2015, Nature Reviews; Cannon, Chung, et al., 2015, Biol Psych

### **GENE EXPRESSION CLASSIFIER**



### CONVERSION + CYTOKINES



#### RESULTS

## **GENE TARGETS**

Significant

 enrichment for
 intracellular
 signaling pathways:
 PKA signaling, ERK5
 signaling, PPARa/

RXRa activation,
HGF signaling



### CONCLUSIONS

- miRNA regulation of intracellular signaling within immune cells may be abnormal in individuals during conversion to psychosis
- Peripheral immune cell miRNA abnormalities at this critical period may promote microglial activation and impair synaptic pruning via increased pro-inflammatory cytokine signaling and/or systemic inflammation
- Independent replication and experimental validation are both key next steps

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### **THANK YOU!**

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### The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis



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### MICRO RNA EXPRESSION

 Gray matter reduction partially mediated effect of miRNA score on conversion (~18% of direct effect accounted for by mediator)



# **CORTICAL THICKNESS**

- Rate of reduction in prefrontal thickness across time
  - Baseline + follow-up (12mo or conversion)
  - Converters show greater annualized rates of change (faster reduction) than non-converters
- Scans, QC, analysis
  - 8 sites, ADNI protocol
  - FreeSurfer
  - FDR-corrected comparisons in annualized rates of change by group



### MIRNA



#### CYTOKINES **GENES** proteins cells circuits networks **BEHAVIOR PROTEIN LEVELS** ↑ Kynurenic acid TRANSLATION 1 Quinolonic acid ↑ Proinflammatory cytokine ↑ Oxidative stress (interleukin 6, TNF-α, interleukin 1β) Cortisol levels ↓ Anti-inflammatory cytokine (IL-10) ↓ Serotonin levels ↓ Synaptic plasticity Positive **GENE EXPRESSION** symptoms Negative Cognitive symptoms symptoms Altered synaptic pruning Systemic or CNS Altered inflammation Neurodegeneration neurodevelopment leads to activation and priming Resting microglia Activated microglia mRNA T cell B cell ٢ Antigen presentation to T cells by brain-T cells providing B cells help to derived glial cells produce auto-antibodies

Khandaker, et al., 2015, Lancet Psych

#### BACKGROUND

## **DEVELOPMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA**



#### STUDY 3

### **CORTICAL THINNING**

- Rate of reduction in prefrontal thickness across time
  - Baseline + follow-up (12mo or conversion)
  - Converters show greater annualized rates of change (faster reduction) than non-converters



STUDY 2

### GENETICS



STUDY 2

#### CYTOKINES **GENES** proteins cells circuits networks **BEHAVIOR PROTEIN LEVELS** ↑ Kynurenic acid TRANSLATION 1 Quinolonic acid ↑ Proinflammatory cytokine ↑ Oxidative stress (interleukin 6, TNF-α, interleukin 1β) Cortisol levels ↓ Anti-inflammatory cytokine (IL-10) ↓ Serotonin levels ↓ Synaptic plasticity Positive **GENE EXPRESSION** symptoms Negative Cognitive symptoms symptoms Altered synaptic pruning Systemic or CNS Altered inflammation Neurodegeneration neurodevelopment leads to activation and priming Resting microglia Activated microglia mRNA T cell B cell ٢ Antigen presentation to T cells by brain-T cells providing B cells help to derived glial cells produce auto-antibodies

Khandaker, et al., 2015, Lancet Psych