An MR Spectroscopy Examination of Brain Metabolites in Autism

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UAB CAS Interdisciplinary Team Proposal Presentation
Alumni Auditorium (April 16, 2013)
Interdisciplinary Research Team

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Brain Imaging
Autism: Triad of Impairments

SOCIAL INTERACTION

COMMUNICATION

REPETITIVE BEHAVIOR

RESTRICTED INTERESTS

American Psychiatric Association (1994)
Large Brains in Autism: The Challenge of Pervasive Abnormality

MARTHA R. HERBERT
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Where in the brain is Autism located?
Disrupted cortical connectivity theory as an explanatory model for autism spectrum disorders

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Neuron Number and Size in Prefrontal Cortex of Children With Autism

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Clinical signs of autism are often preceded by or emerge concurrently with a period of abnormal brain and head overgrowth. This early neurobiological signal of abnormal development has been reported to begin at 9 to 18 months of age. Overgrowth and neural dysfunction are evident at young ages in multiple brain regions, including the prefrontal cortex (PFC), that are involved in higher-order social, emotional, communication, and cognitive development. Therefore, knowledge of the neural basis of overgrowth could point to early causal mechanisms in autism and elucidate the neural functionality. Autism often involves early brain overgrowth, including the prefrontal cortex (PFC). Although prefrontal abnormality has been theorized to underlie some autistic symptoms, the cellular defects that cause abnormal overgrowth remain unknown.

Objective To investigate whether early brain overgrowth in children with autism involves excess neuron numbers in the PFC.

Design, Setting, and Cases Postmortem prefrontal tissue from 7 autistic and 6 control male children aged 2 to 16 years was examined by expert anatomists who were blinded to diagnostic status. Number and size of neurons were quantified using stereological methods within the dorsolateral (DL-PFC) and mesial (M-PFC) subdivisions of the PFC. Cases were from the eastern and southeastern United States and died between 2000 and 2006.

Main Outcome Measures Mean neuron number and size in the DL-PFC and M-PFC were compared between autistic and control postmortem cases. Correlations of neuron number with deviation in brain weight from normative values for age were also performed.

Results Children with autism had 67% more neurons in the PFC (mean, 1.94 billion; 95% CI, 1.57-2.31) compared with control children (1.16 billion; 95% CI, 0.90-1.42; P = .002), including 79% more in DL-PFC (1.57 billion; 95% CI, 1.20-1.94 in autism cases vs 0.88 billion; 95% CI, 0.66-1.10 in controls; P = .003) and 29% more in M-PFC (0.36 billion; 95% CI, 0.33-0.40 in autism cases vs 0.28 billion; 95% CI, 0.23-0.34 in controls; P = .009). Brain weight in the autistic cases differed from normative mean weight for age by a mean of 17.6% (95% CI, 10.2%-25.0%; P = .001), while brains in controls differed by a mean of 0.2% (95% CI, -8.7% to 9.1%; P = .96). Plots of counts by weight showed autistic children had both greater total prefrontal neuron counts and brain weight for age than control children.

Conclusion In this small preliminary study, brain overgrowth in males with autism involved an abnormal excess number of neurons in the PFC.
MR Spectroscopy ($^1$H-MRS)

- NAA
- Glx
- Cho
- Cr

Graph showing peaks at various ppm values.
The molecular structures of 6 brain metabolites commonly studied with 1H-MRS

N-acetylaspartate
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OOC} & - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COO}^- \\
\text{NH} & \\
\text{CO} & \\
\text{CH}_3 & 
\end{align*}
\]

creatinine
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NH} & \\
\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{N}-\text{CH}_2 - \text{COO}^- & \\
\text{CH}_3 & 
\end{align*}
\]

choline
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3 & \\
\text{HO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - & \\
\text{N} - \text{CH}_3 & \\
\text{CH}_3 & 
\end{align*}
\]

glutamate
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OOC} & - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COO}^- & \\
\text{NH}_3 & 
\end{align*}
\]

glutamine
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OOC} & - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO} - \text{NH}_2 & \\
\text{NH}_3 & 
\end{align*}
\]

gamma-aminobutyric acid
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H}_3^+ & \text{N} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COO}^- 
\end{align*}
\]

N-Acetyl Aspartate

- Amino acid synthesized in mitochondria of neurons
- Marker of neuronal integrity
- Robust signal in $^1$H-MRS studies
- Correlates with cognitive function
Glutamate/Glutamine

- Glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter
- Direct precursor for GABA, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter
- Glutamine synthesized from glutamate in astrocytes & broken down to glutamate in neurons
- Complex $^1$H-MRS spectra
ORIGINAL PAPER

1H-MRS in autism spectrum disorders: a systematic meta-analysis

Jonathan C. Ipser · Supriya Syal · Judy Bentley · Colleen M. Adnams · Bennie Steyn · Dan J. Stein

Published online: 18 March 2012

Number retrieved (285)

PubMed: 94
Scopus: 727

Pass 1

PubMed: 52
Scopus: 112

Primary reason for exclusion
Not diagnosed with ASD: 18
Not 1H+MRS: 13
Reviews: 12
No healthy controls: 5
Not English: 3
Other: 9

Pass 2
20
Subdivisions of the Human Cingulate Cortex

Beckman et al. (2009); J. Neuroscience

Hong et al. (2009); JAMA Psychiatry
Dorsal Anterior Cingulate

- Part of a functional network
- Works together with DLPFC
- dACC involved in both monitoring & control
- dACC also has a role in reward-based decision making
- Specific mechanisms not well understood
- No theory fully explains the cognitive/emotional division
Posterior Cingulate Cortex

- Part of the Default mode Network (DMN)
- Self-reflection and Autobiographic memory (Spreng et al., 2009)
- Visuospatial orientation and navigation of the body in environmental space (Vogt & Laureys, 2005)
MRS Data Acquisition & Analysis

- A series of sagittal, coronal, and axial T1-weighted anatomic scans serving as MRS-localizers (TR/TE = 250/3.48 ms, flip angle = 70°, 5 mm slice thickness, 1.5 mm gap, 512 x 512 matrix) will be acquired for spectroscopic voxel placement. The MRS voxel will be placed in a region of the bilateral ACC and PCC.

- Manual shimming will be done to optimize field homogeneity across the voxel, and chemical shift selective (CHESS) pulses will be used to suppress the water signal.

- Spectra will be acquired using the point-resolved spectroscopy sequence (PRESS; TR/TE = 2000/80 ms, number of averages = 256 (scanning time = 8 min 32 s), voxel size 2.7 x 2 x 1 cm3). MRS data will be analyzed in jMRUI (www.mrui.uab.es/mrui) (Naressi, 2001).
Reduced NAA Level in dorsal ACC in Autism
Correlation between NAA level and Dorsal ACC activation in Autism
The Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale

Symptom severity and Neurochemical Level

Dorsal ACC

\[ r = -0.51 \]

PCC

\[ r = -0.64 \]
No Group Difference in NAA levels in PCC
Reduced Glutamine/Glutamate level in dorsal ACC in Autism
Correlation between Empathy Quotient & Glx in Autism

Dorsal ACC

Correlation: $r = 0.62$

PCC

Correlation: $r = 0.82$
• Patterns of neurochemical alterations in ASD may suggest differences in tissue chemical composition OR neuronal integrity

• Plan to continue data collection and correlating MRS measures with different brain and behavioral findings

• Findings will be presented at the Society for Neuroscience (SfN) Annual Meeting, 2013 and at the International Meeting for Autism Research (IMFAR), 2014

• NIMH R01 proposal submission : June 2013 Cycle
Co-investigators & Collaborators

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Funding Support
UAB College of Arts & Sciences Interdisciplinary Innovation Award

Lab: [www.uab.edu/cbra](http://www.uab.edu/cbra)