

MEASURE OF X-INACTIVATION ESCAPE IN CIRCULATING CD11B MYELOID CELLS WITH AGE

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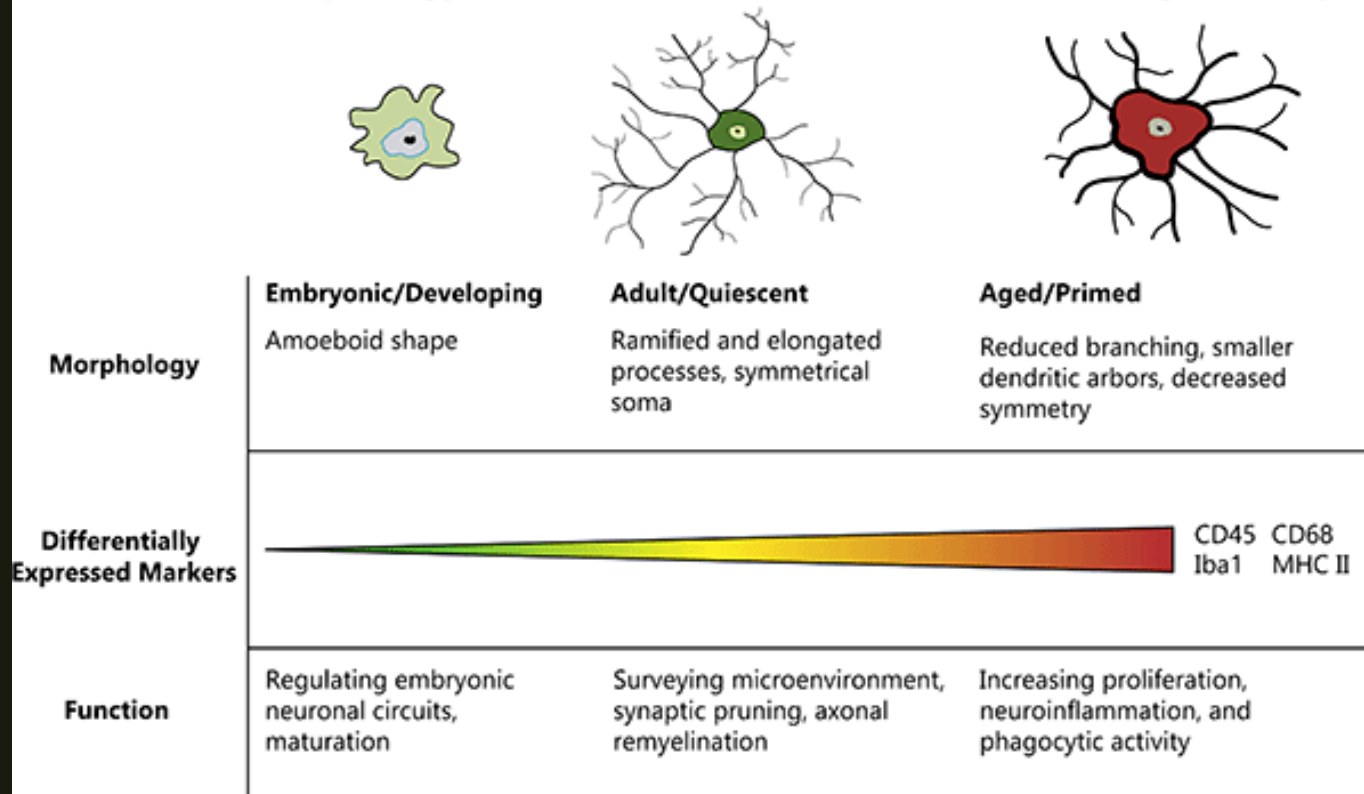
Gene and Human Disease

Key Words

- Neuroinflammation with aging
- Sex differences
- Sex differences in microglia
- X-inactivation
- DNA Methylation

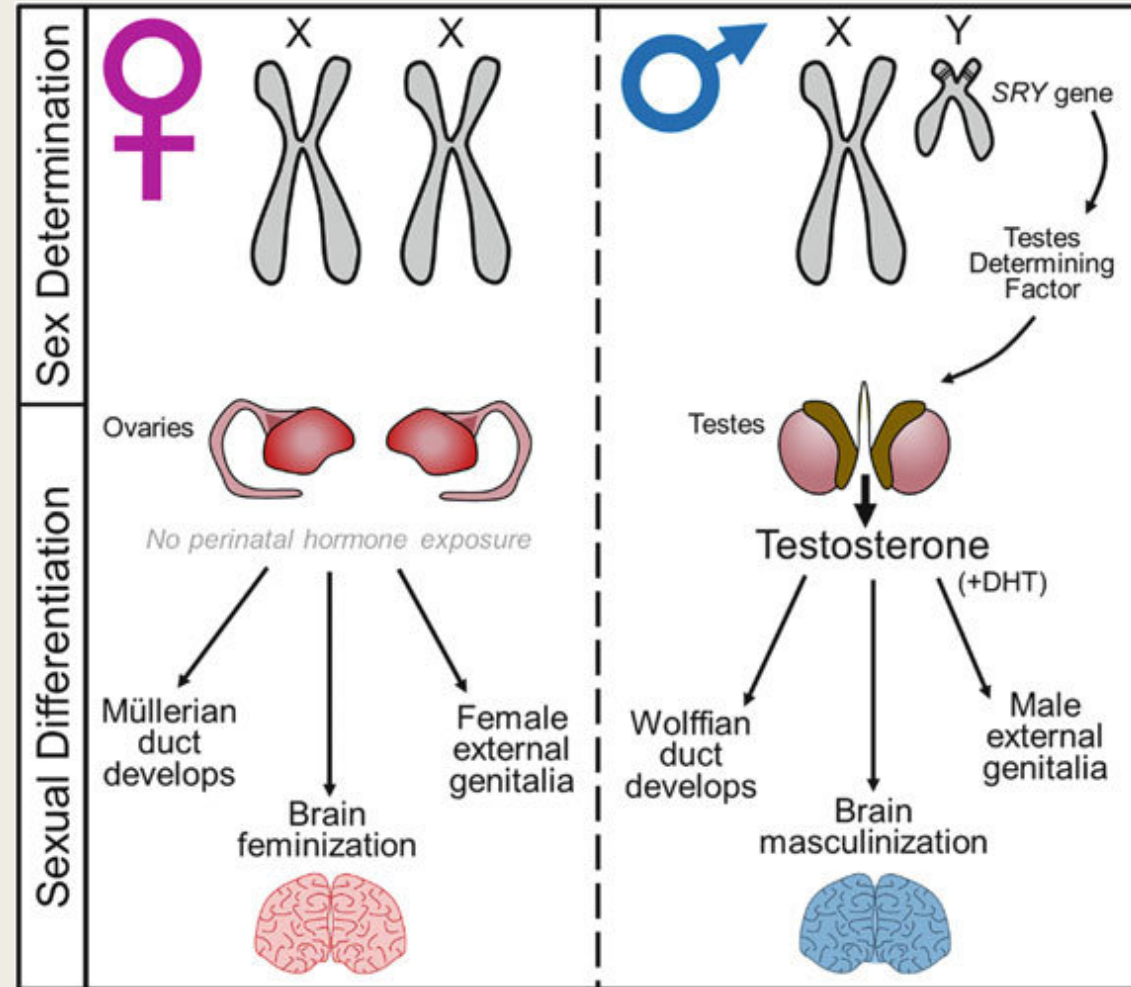
Neuroinflammation with aging

Alterations in Morphology, Markers, and Function Across the Microglial Lifespan



- Sterile inflammation
 - *Not in response to a “brain infection”*
- Microglia activate with aging
- Mice, rats, monkeys, humans
- Related to the development of Alzheimer’s Disease
- Happens more in females than males

SEX DIFFERENCES

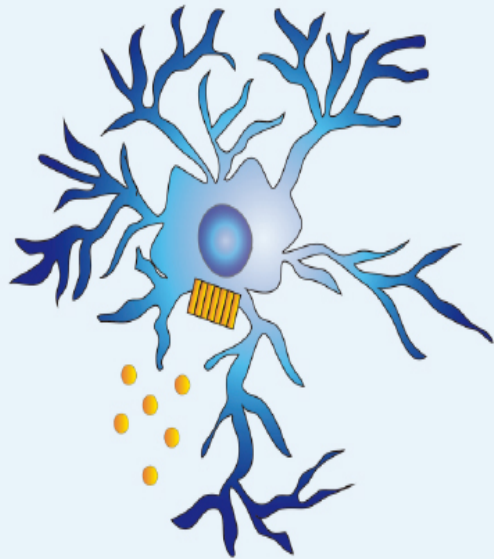


Sex Differences in Microglia

- What can cause the differences?
 - Estrogen
 - Testosterone
 - Sex Chromosomes

A

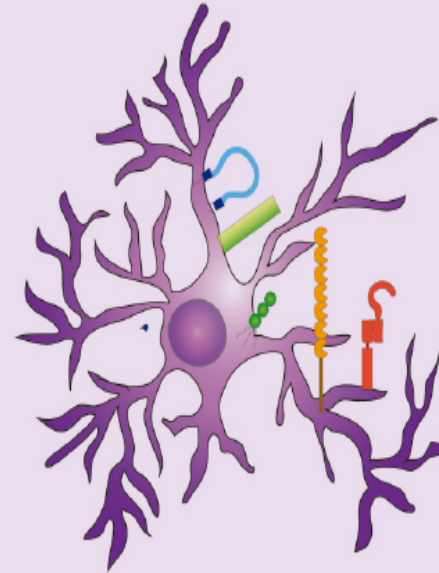
MALE MICROGLIA



Higher Migration Capacity
More Reactiveness
Enlarged soma
Higher MHC I, MHC II, P2Y12 expression

B

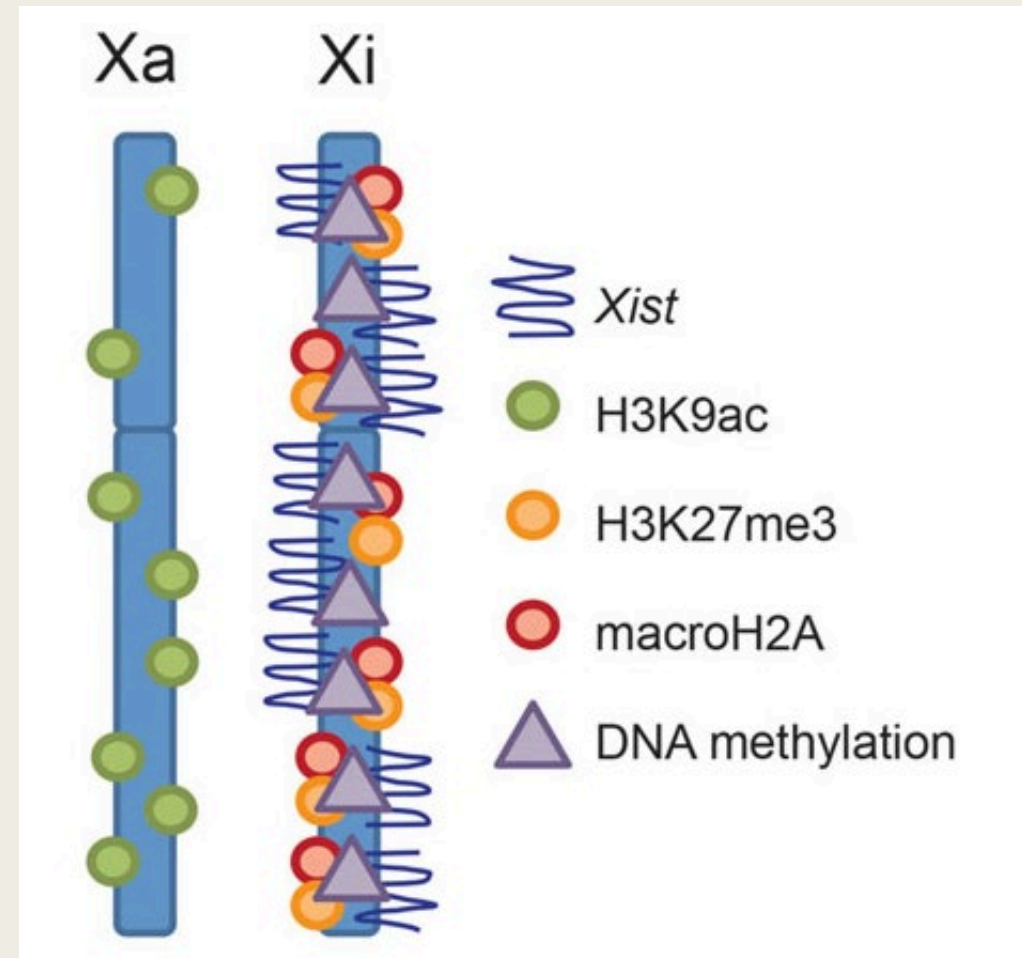
FEMALE MICROGLIA



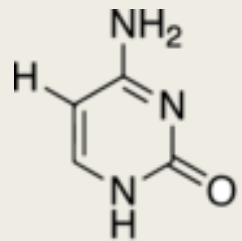
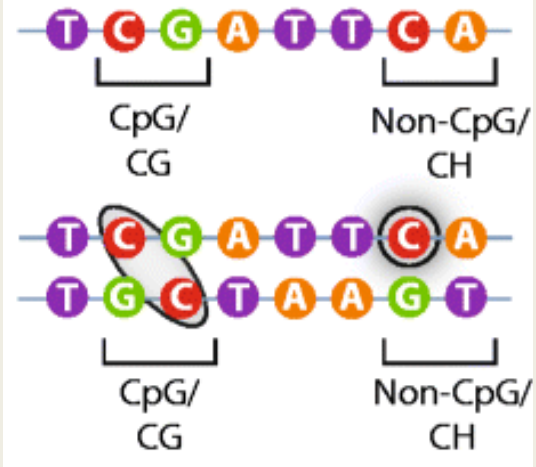
Higher Phagocytic Capacity
Higher expression of phagocytosis receptors
Higher expression of cellular repair and inflammatory control genes

X-Inactivation

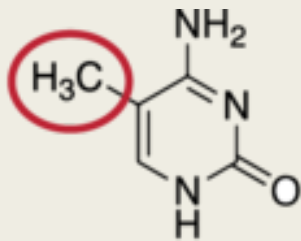
- Females have two X chromosomes
- Epigenetic mechanisms turn off one X chromosome
 - *Both active = problems*
- Disorders where there is incorrect x-inactivation
 - *Rett syndrome*
- X-inactivation has been proposed to fail with aging



Cytosine Contexts



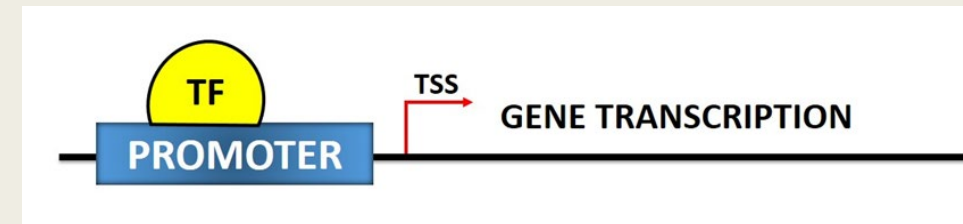
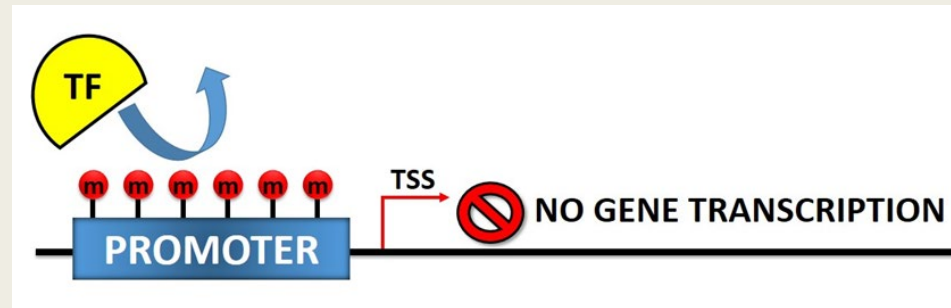
Cytosine



methylated Cytosine

DNA METHYLATION

- Methyl groups added to the DNA molecule
- Added to cytosine
- Relation to gene expression



Background

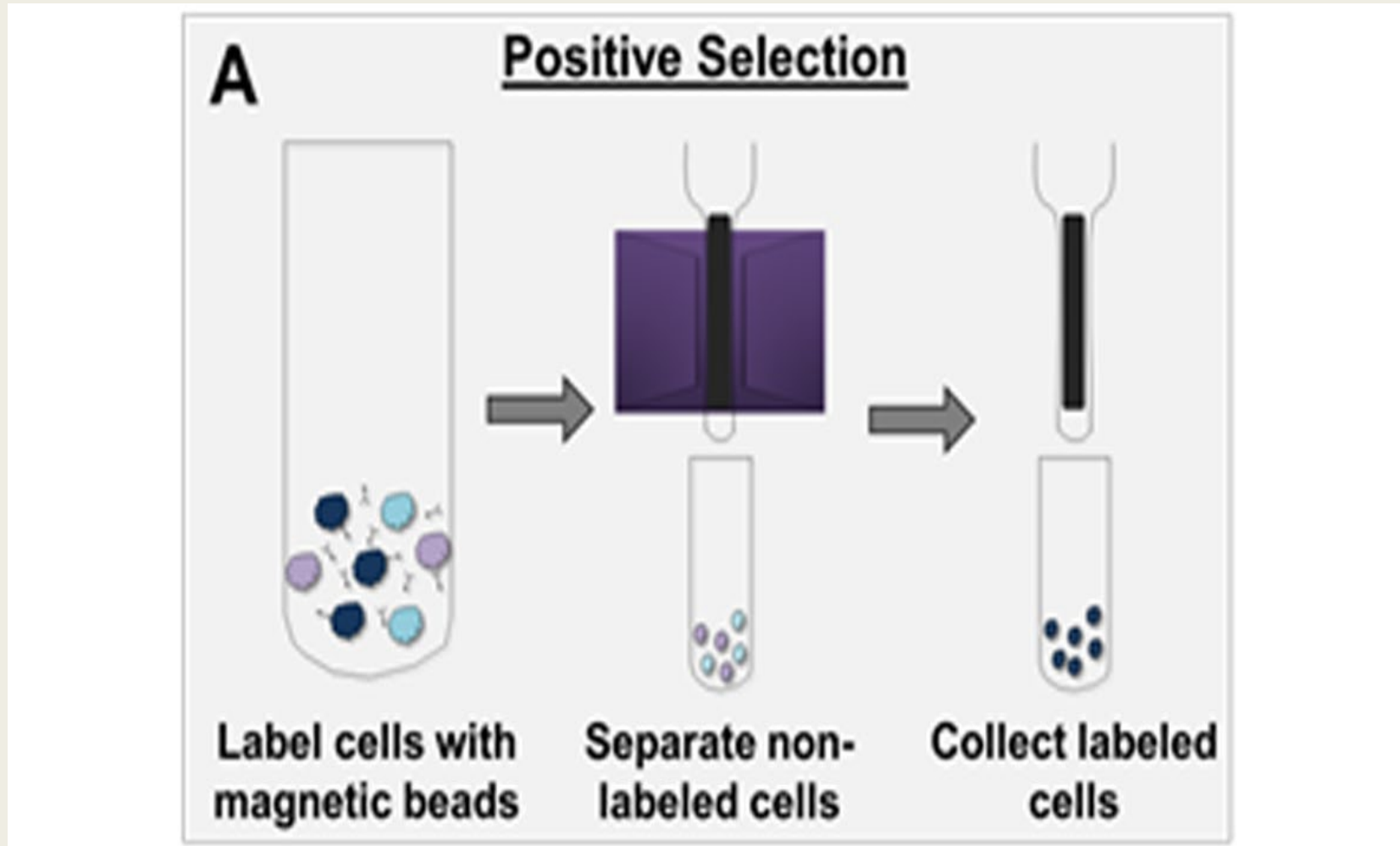
- Sex- chromosomally driven differences in gene expression
 - Age related disease
 - Neuroinflammation
- X-inactivation silences one of two X chromosomes in females
- Blood and brains collected from C57Bl6 mice
 - *Male*
 - *Female*
 - *Young (6 mo)*
 - *Old (25 mo)*
- First analyzed the blood

Hypothesis

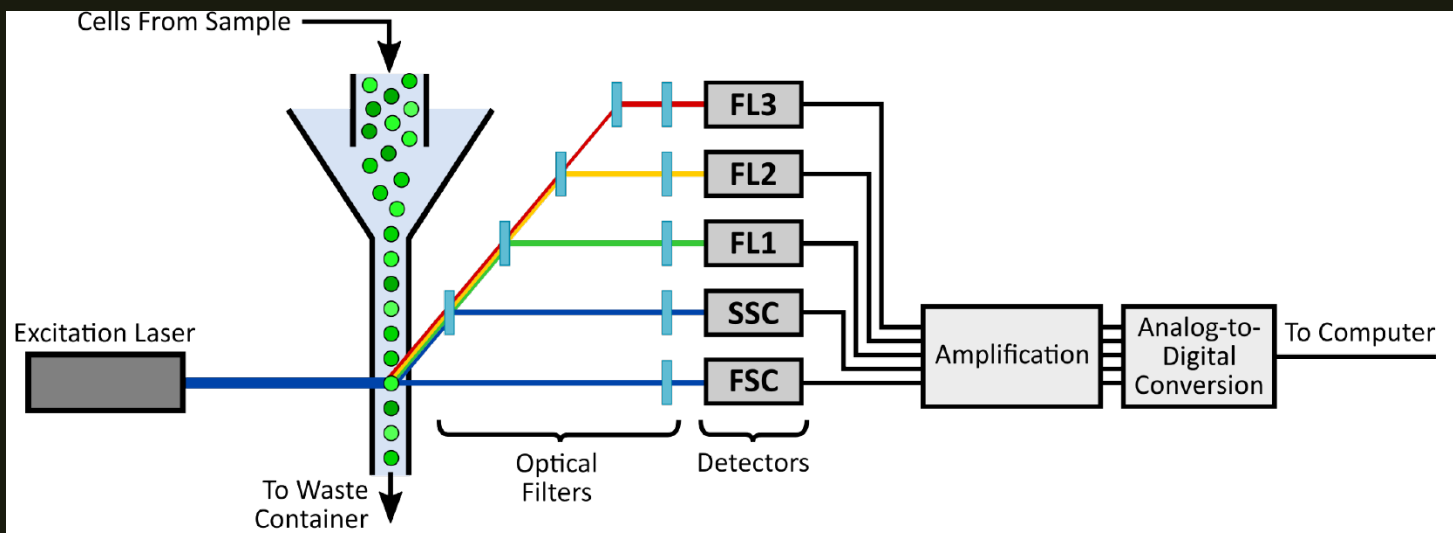
X-chromosome DNA methylation will decrease with age in females in microglia and potentially in circulating macrophages as well, indicating escape from X-inactivation

MACS

Magnetic-Activated Cell Sorting



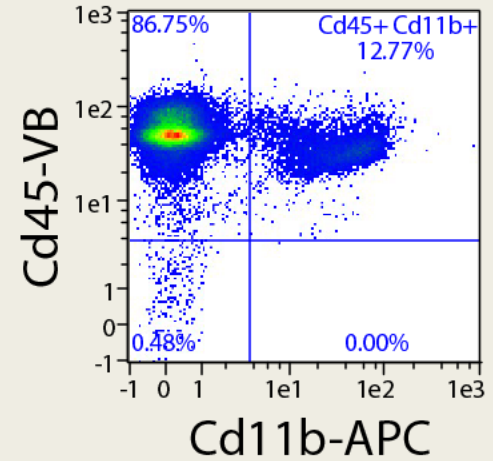
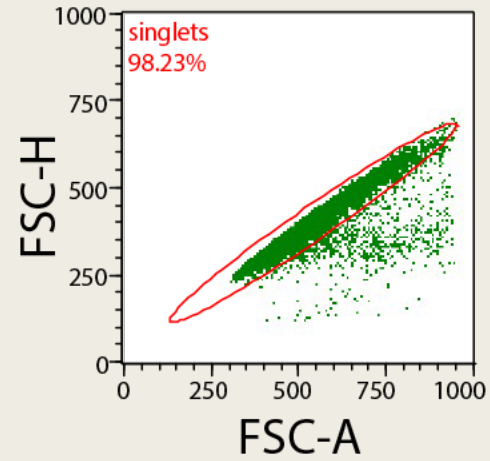
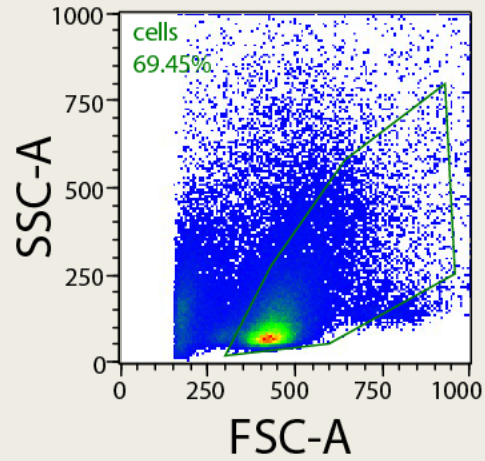
Cd11b+



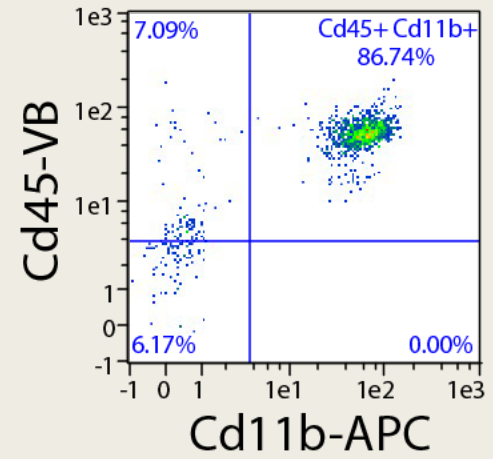
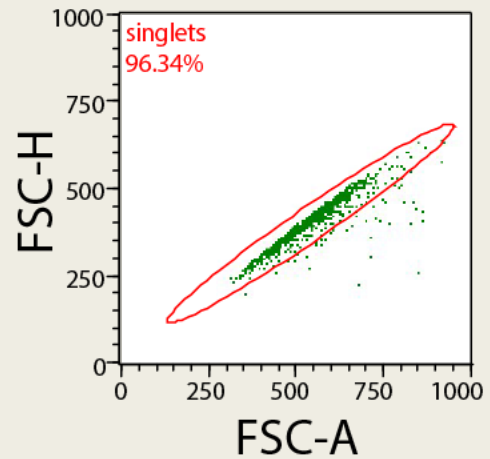
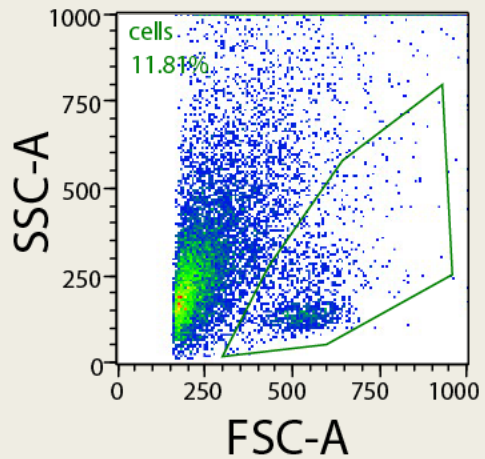
FLOW CYTOMETRY

Tigh et al., 2012: Flow Cytometry

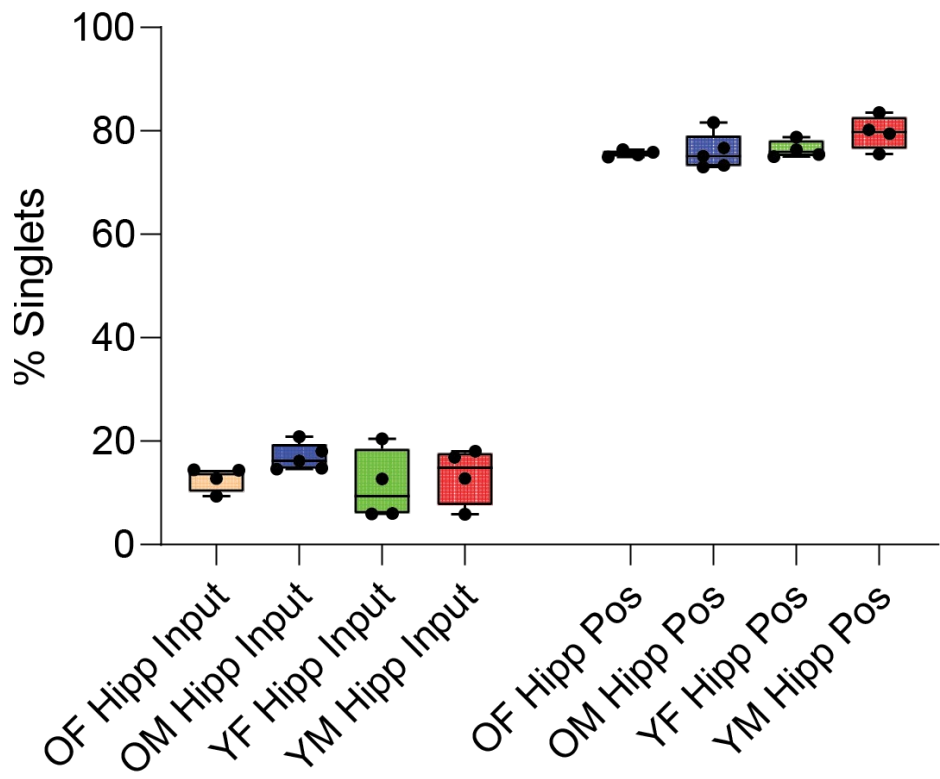
Blood Input



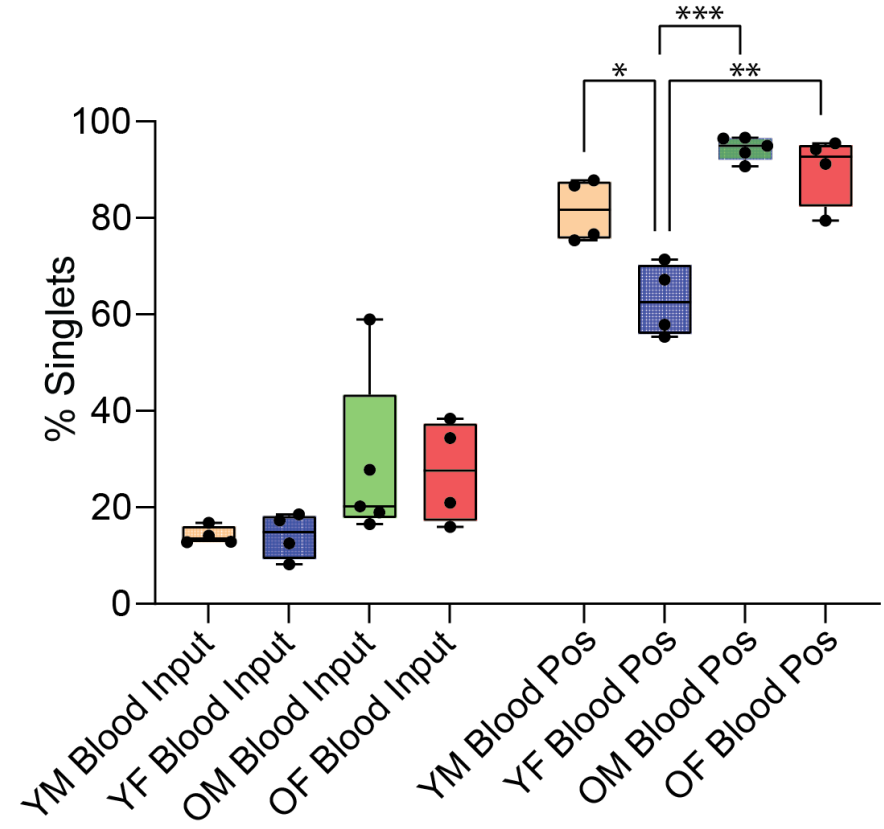
Blood Cd11b Positive



Cd11b%/Cd45% Hippocampus

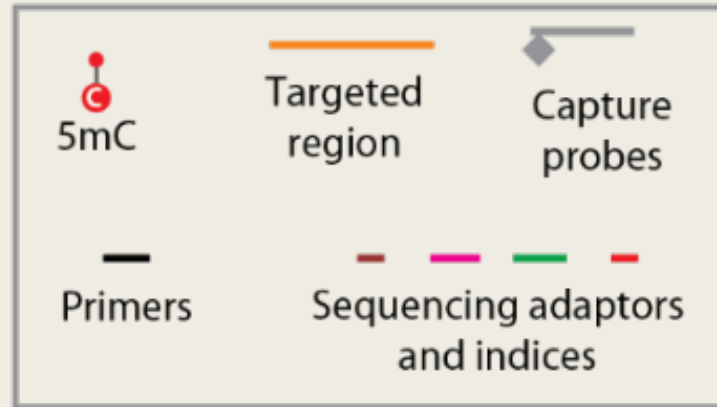


Cd11b%/Cd45% Blood

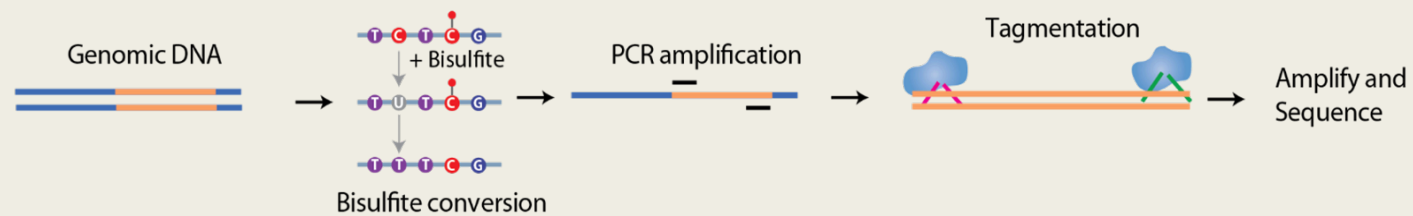


BSAS

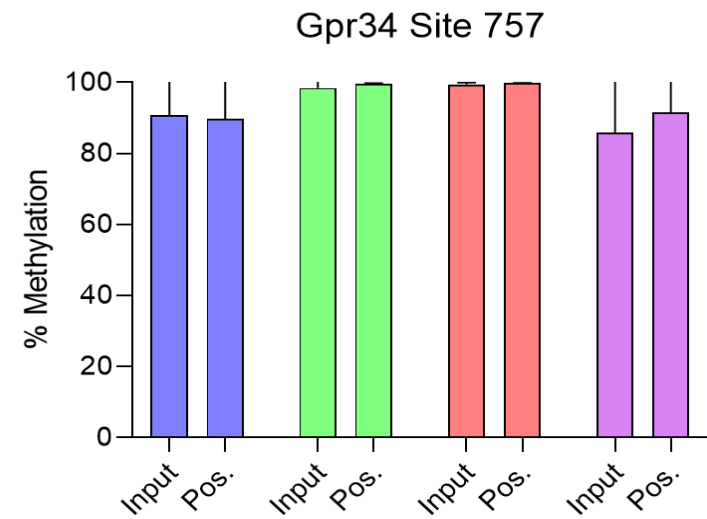
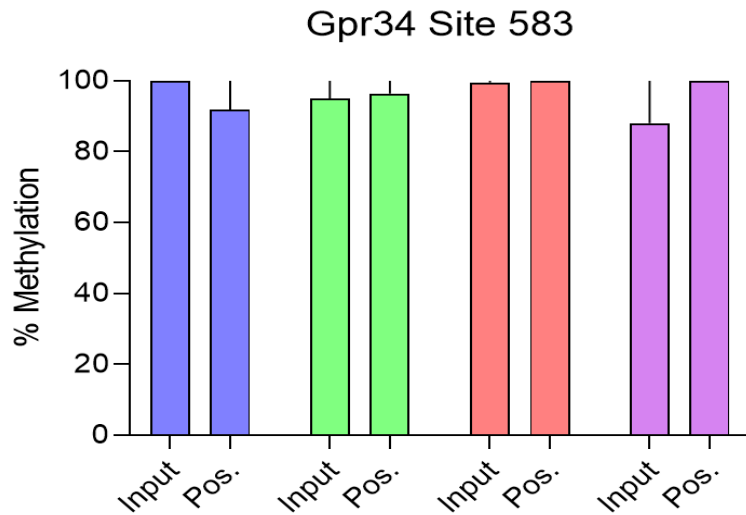
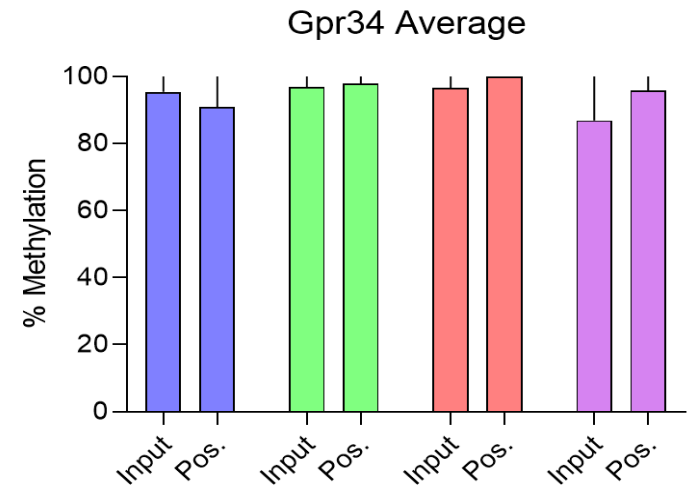
Bisulfite Amplicon Sequencing



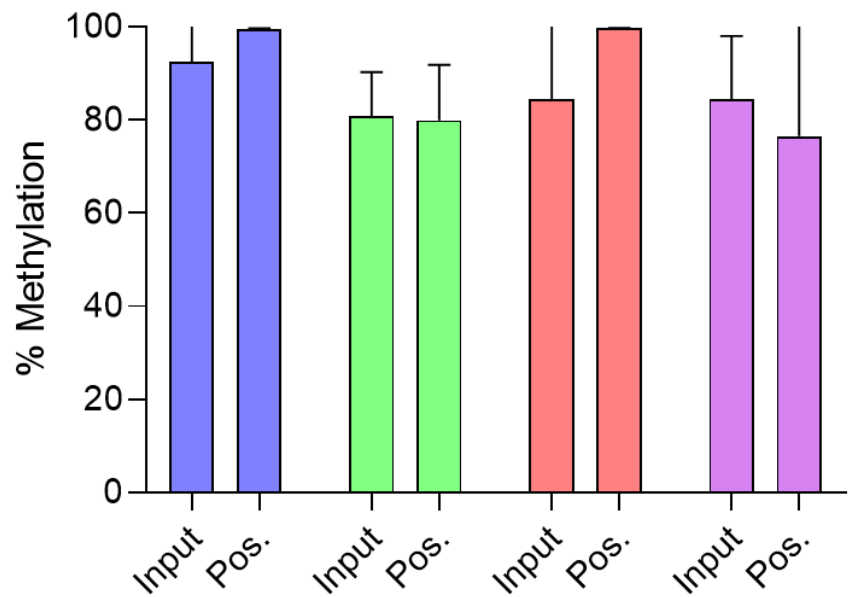
C Bisulfite Amplicon Sequencing (BSAS)



Masser et al., 2013: *Focused, high accuracy 5-methylcytosine quantitation with base resolution by benchtop next-generation sequencing*

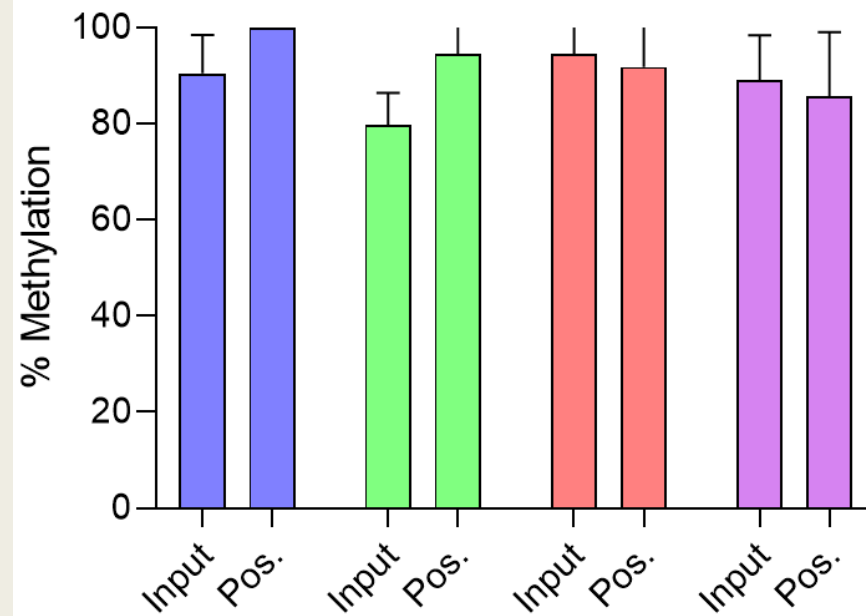


Tlr8 Site 248



- Old Male
- Old Female
- Young Male
- Young Female

Tlr7 Site 143



Conclusion

- BSAS did not reveal any significant difference
 - *By sex or age*
 - *Do not escape X-inactivation ?*
- Future studies will examine microglia
- Compare/contrast short-lived circulating monocytes and long-lived brain resident microglia
 - *Similar functions*
 - *Different areas of the body*
 - *Surface markers (Cd11b, Cd45, Cx3cr1)*

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