

Integrative Network Modeling of Cognitive Resilience to Alzheimer's Disease

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Sinai

Rationale

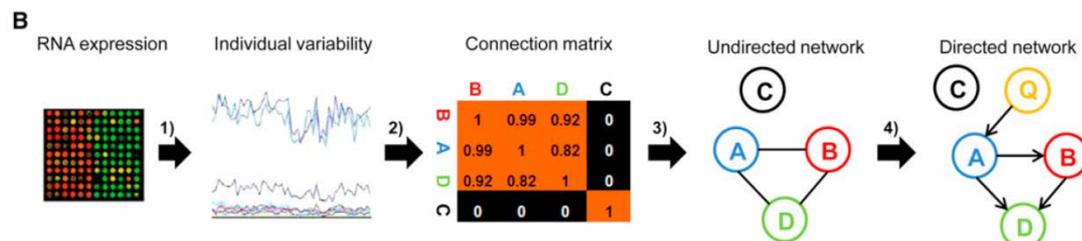
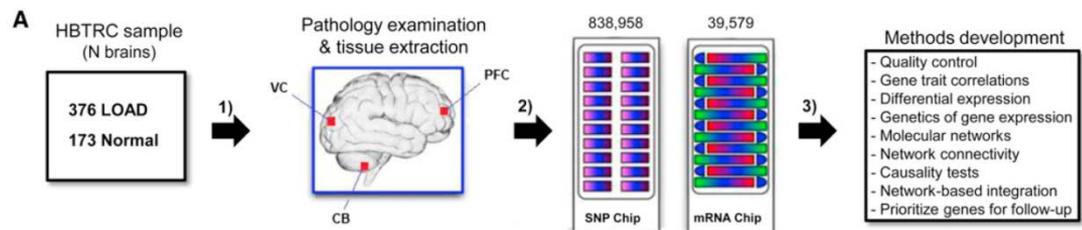
- No effective method is available for preventing and/or treating this devastating disease.
- However, certain individuals of the elder population (≥ 85 years) remain cognitively intact, including some with substantial plaques and neurofibrillary tangle burdens, the two pathological hallmarks for fully symptomatic AD.
- The mechanisms of cognitive resilience and protection against AD in these elderly persons remain elusive.

Overall Goals

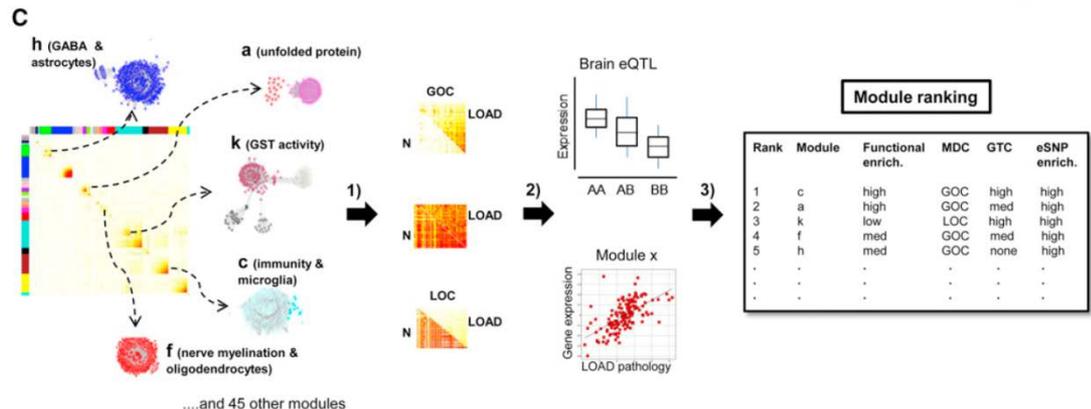
This grant aims to systematically develop and validate molecular network models underlying cognitive resilience to AD risk.

- ❖ Generate and analyze an AD-resilient dataset comprised of matched genetic, transcriptomic and proteomic data from a large number of **very old and AD-resilient human brains**
- ❖ Build network models of cognitive resilience to AD
- ❖ Extensively validate network drivers using *C. elegans* and mouse models.

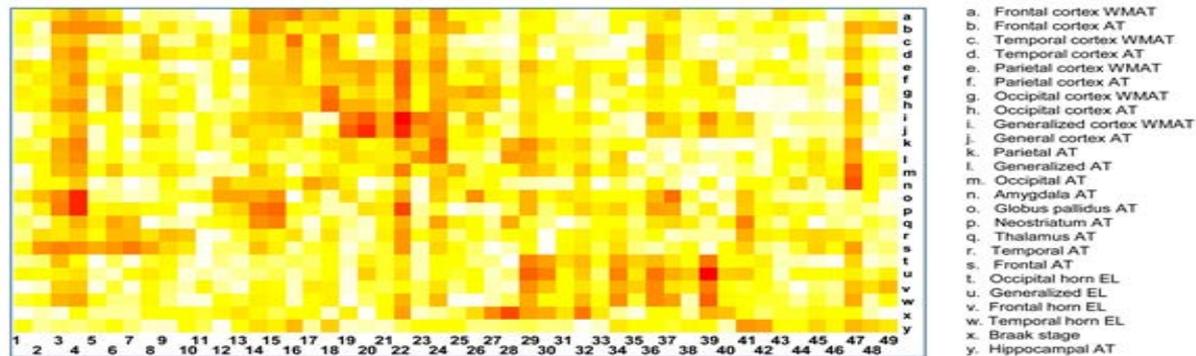
Overview of HBBAD Cohort and Analysis Flow



subset	samples
Alzh_PFC	310
Alzh_CR	263
Alzh_VC	190
Norm_PFC	153
Norm_CR	128
Norm_VC	121

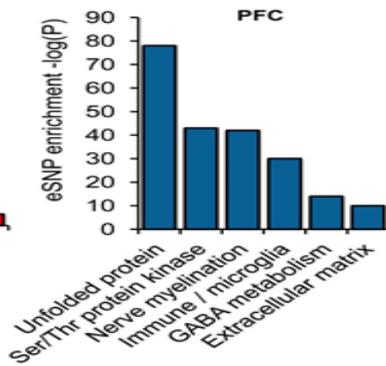
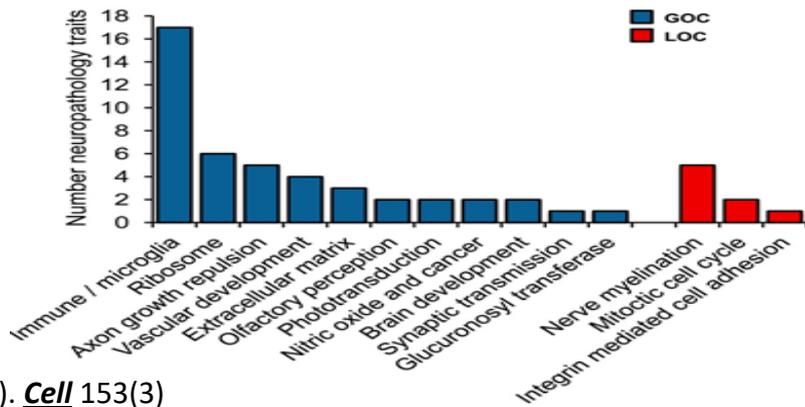
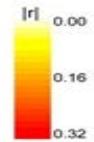


Gene Modules Associated with AD Pathology



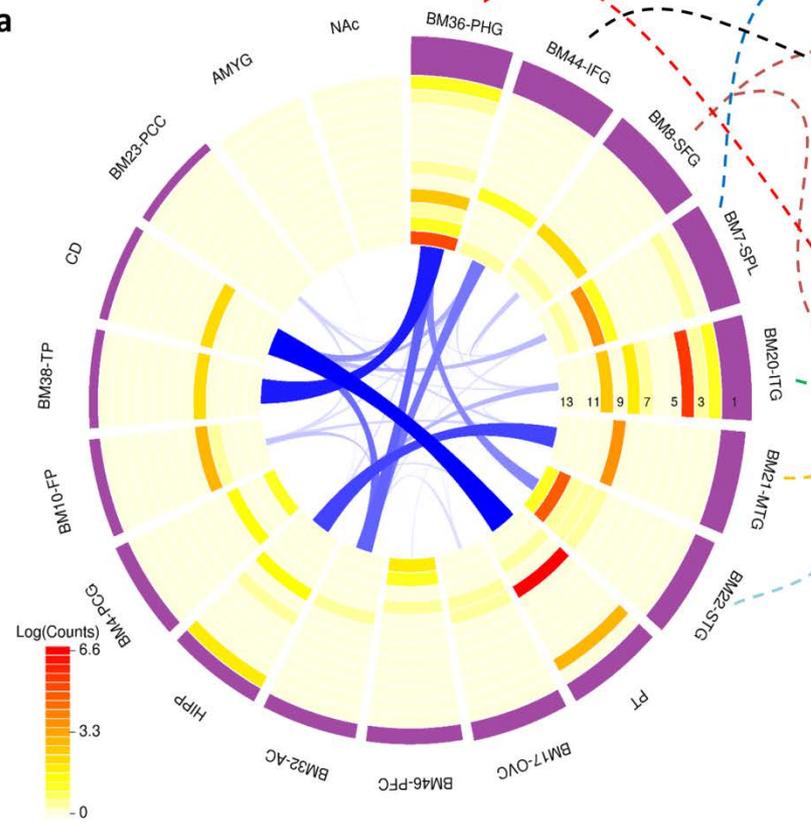
- a. Frontal cortex WMAT
- b. Frontal cortex AT
- c. Temporal cortex WMAT
- d. Temporal cortex AT
- e. Parietal cortex WMAT
- f. Parietal cortex AT
- g. Occipital cortex WMAT
- h. Occipital cortex AT
- i. Generalized cortex WMAT
- j. General cortex AT
- k. Parietal AT
- l. Generalized AT
- m. Occipital AT
- n. Amygdala AT
- o. Globus pallidus AT
- p. Neostriatum AT
- q. Thalamus AT
- r. Temporal AT
- s. Frontal AT
- t. Occipital horn EL
- u. Generalized EL
- v. Frontal horn EL
- w. Temporal horn EL
- x. Braak stage
- y. Hippocampal AT

- 1. Neurotrophin signaling
- 2. Immune / microglia (VC)
- 3. Immune / microglia (CB)
- 4. Immune / microglia (PFC)
- 5. Nerve myelination (VC)
- 6. Vascular development (PFC)
- 7. Nitride oxide
- 8. Cell adhesion
- 9. GABA metabolism / astrocytes
- 10. Biosynthesis of steroids (CB)
- 11. Dorsio-ventral axis formation
- 12. Muscle contraction
- 13. Unfolded protein (CB)
- 14. Response to biotic stimulus
- 15. Regulation of cell growth
- 16. Phototransduction
- 17. Zinc ion biosynthesis
- 18. Osteoblast differentiation
- 19. Nerve myelination (CB)
- 20. Olfactory perception (PFC)
- 21. Biosynthesis of steroids (VC)
- 22. mRNA cleavage factors
- 23. Biosynthesis of steroids (PFC)
- 24. Extracellular matrix / choroid plexus
- 25. Neuropeptide hormone
- 26. Cadherin
- 27. Glucuronosyl transferase
- 28. NAD(P) homeostasis
- 29. Glutathione transferase (PFC)
- 30. Unfolded protein (PFC)
- 31. Unfolded protein (VC)
- 32. Glutathione transferase (VC)
- 33. Ser/Thr kinase receptor
- 34. Neurogenesis
- 35. Calcium ion transportation
- 36. Glutathione transferase (CB)
- 37. Synaptic transmission (VC)
- 38. Nerve myelination (PFC)
- 39. Taste perception
- 40. Vascular development (CB)
- 41. Dynein complex (PFC)
- 42. Olfactory perception (CB)
- 43. Synaptic vesicle transport
- 44. Cytoskeleton organization
- 45. Glucose homeostasis
- 46. Dynein complex (VC)
- 47. Coated vesicle
- 48. Synaptic transmission (PFC)
- 49. Synaptic transmission (CB)

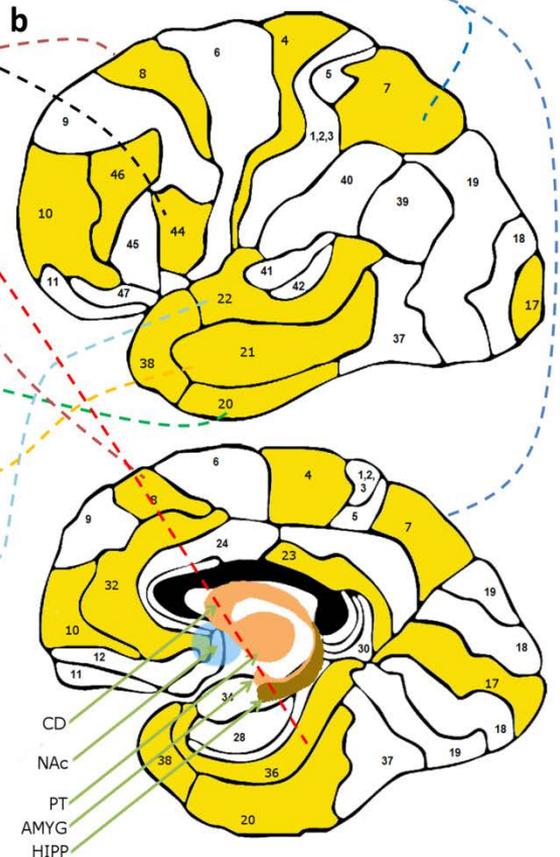


Brain regions rank-ordered by the relevance to AD pathology

a

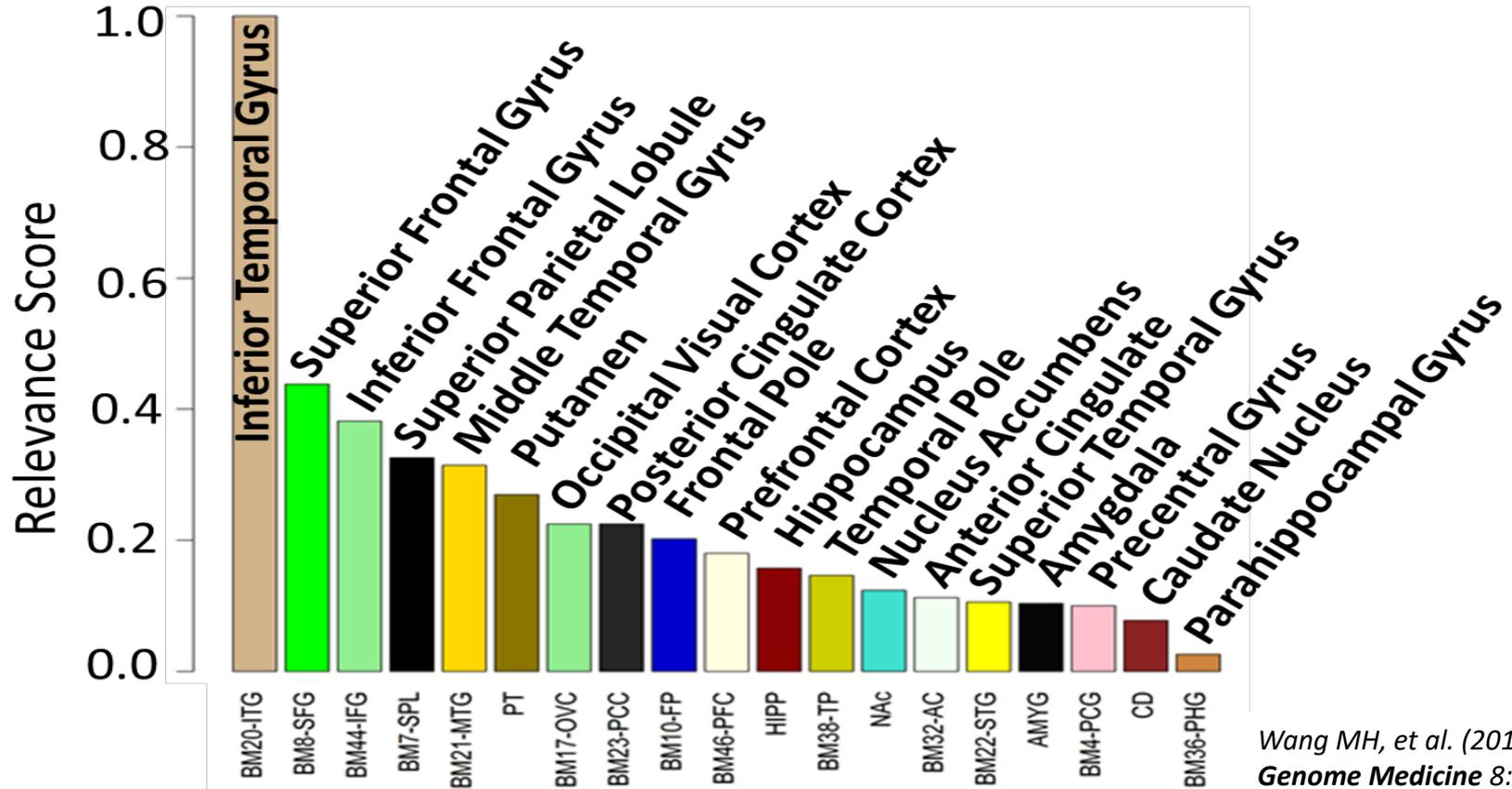


b



Region	Full Name
BM10-FP	Frontal Pole
BM17-OVC	Occipital Visual Cortex
BM20-ITG	Inferior Temporal Gyrus
BM21-MTG	Middle Temporal Gyrus
BM22-STG	Superior Temporal Gyrus
BM23-PCC	Posterior Cingulate Cortex
BM32-AC	Anterior Cingulate
BM36-PHG	Parahippocampal Gyrus
BM38-TP	Temporal Pole
BM4-PCG	Precentral Gyrus
BM44-IFG	Inferior Frontal Gyrus
BM46-PFC	Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex
BM7-SPL	Superior Parietal Lobule
BM8-FC	Prefrontal Cortex
BMa-AMYG	Amygdala
BMb-CD	Caudate Nucleus
BMc-HIPP	Hippocampus
BMd-NAc	Nucleus Accumbens
Bme-PT	Putamen

Selective Myelination Vulnerability of 19 Brain Regions to AD

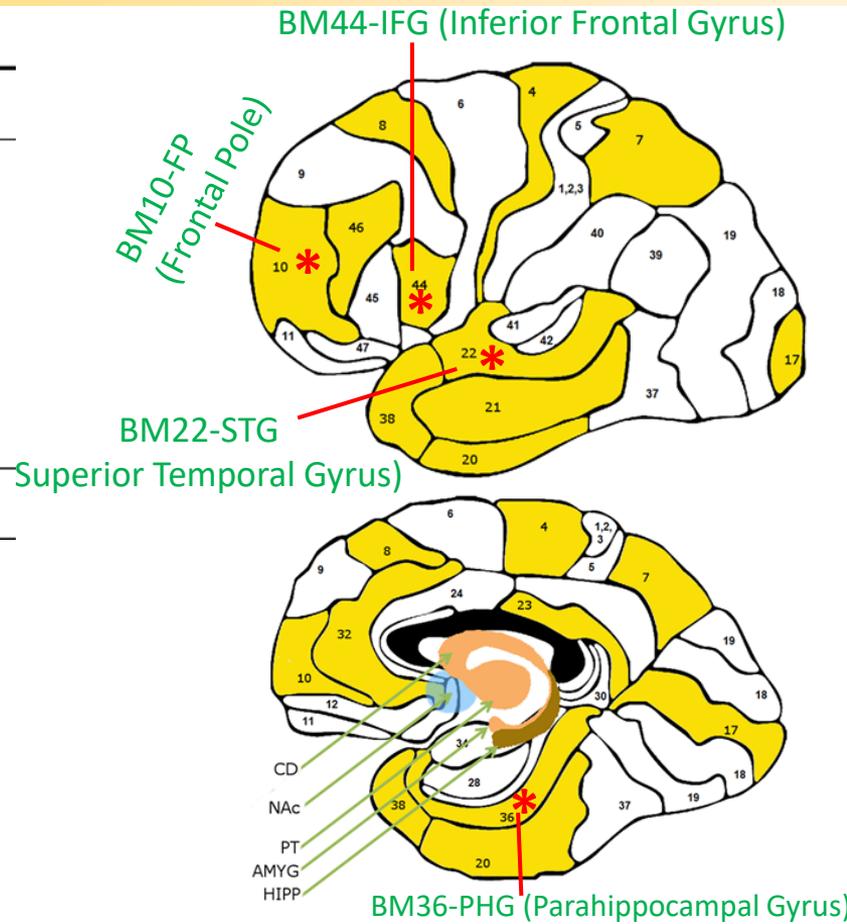


The Mount Sinai Cohort of Large-scale Genomic, Transcriptomic and Proteomic Data in Alzheimer's Disease

Demographic characteristics of MSBB AD samples

CDR	N (Sex F/M)	Mean PMI	CDR	Mean Age	Mean Cortical Plaque Density
0	44 (32/12)	590.8	0	82.4	2.06
0.5	47 (24/23)	603.2	0.5	81.7	3.19
1	38 (26/12)	418.6	1	84.9	6.27
2	49 (31/18)	460.3	2	86.5	8.96
3	78 (56/22)	385.2	3	86.4	9.79
4	47 (30/17)	392.8	4	87.6	10.64
5	61 (39/22)	368.3	5	82.3	18.59
All	364 (238/126)	445	2.4	84.7	9.11

- Transcriptomics (RNA-seq) – 4 brain regions
- Proteomics (BM10, BM36 ongoing)
- Whole Exome Sequencing
- Whole Genome Sequencing



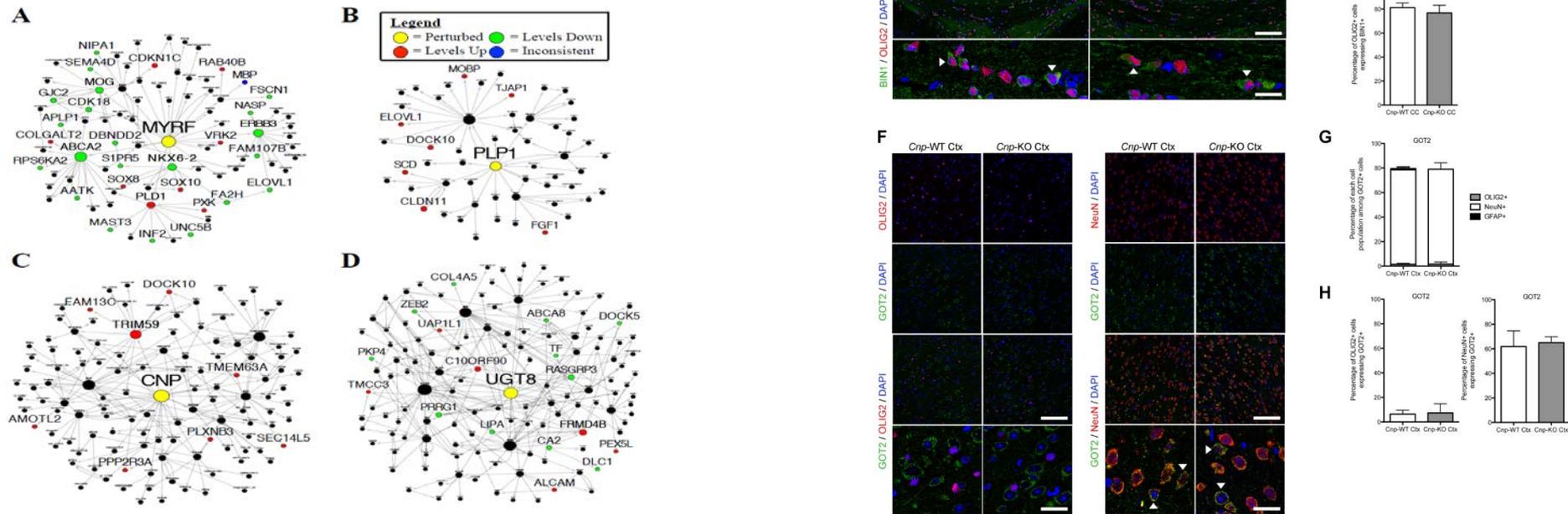
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Multiscale network modeling of oligodendrocytes reveals molecular components of myelin dysregulation in Alzheimer's disease

Andrew T. McKenzie^{1,2,3}, Sarah Moyon^{4,13}, Minghui Wang^{1,2}, Igor Katsyv^{1,2,3}, Won-Min Song^{1,2}, Xianxiao Zhou^{1,2}, Eric B. Dammer⁵, Duc M. Duong^{6,7}, Joshua Aaker⁸, Yongzhong Zhao^{1,2}, Noam Beckmann^{1,2}, Pei Wang^{1,2}, Jun Zhu^{1,2}, James J. Lah^{9,10}, Nicholas T. Seyfried^{6,7,9}, Allan I. Levey^{9,10}, Pavel Katsel¹¹, Vahram Haroutunian^{2,11,12}, Eric E. Schadt^{1,2}, Brian Popko⁸, Patrizia Casaccia^{2,4,13*} and Bin Zhang^{1,2*}



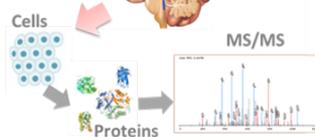
Approaches

Aim 1. Data Curation & Generation

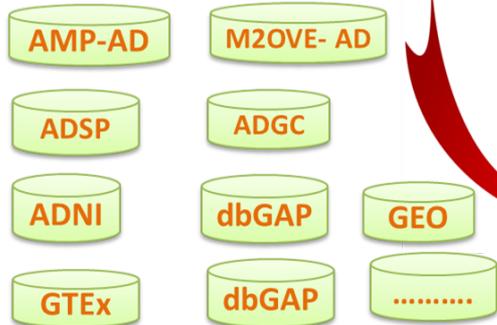
A. Whole Genome Sequencing B. RNA-sequencing



C. Proteomics

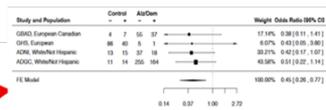


D. Data Curation

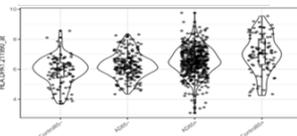


Aim 2. Multiscale Network Modeling

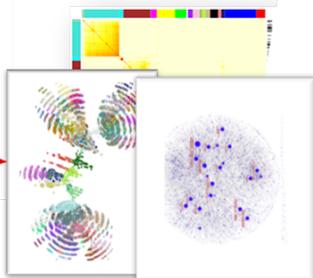
E. Systems Genetics



F. Differential Analysis



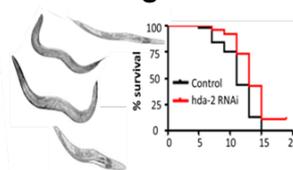
G. Multiscale Network Analysis



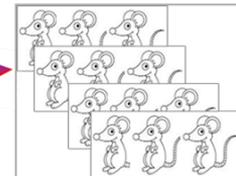
H. Network Integration

Aim 3. Target & Network Validation

I. C. elegans models

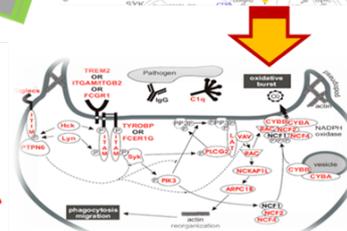
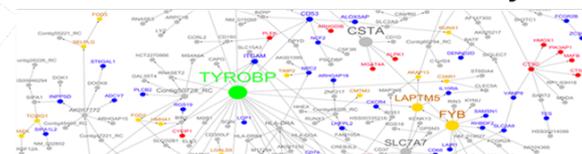


J. Mouse Models

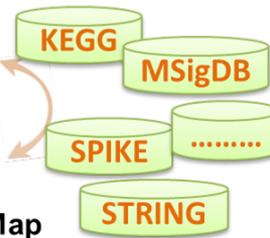


K. RNA-sequencing

L. Validation of Network Connectivity



M. Construct Signaling Map



Subgroups of Interest

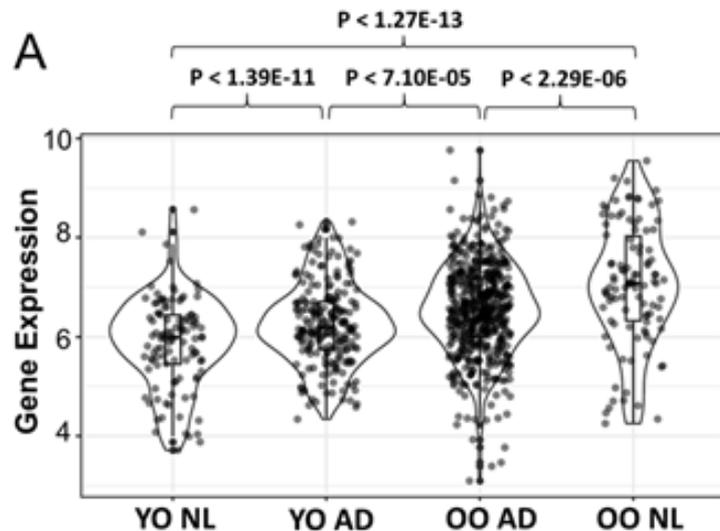
- OONL (oldest/old normal): Very old (age of death (AoD) ≥ 85) AD-resilient
- YONL (young/old normal): Young (AoD < 85) healthy
- OOAD (oldest/old AD): (AoD ≥ 85) AD
- YOAD (young/old AD): Young (AoD < 85) AD.

Data Generation (Prefrontal Cortex)

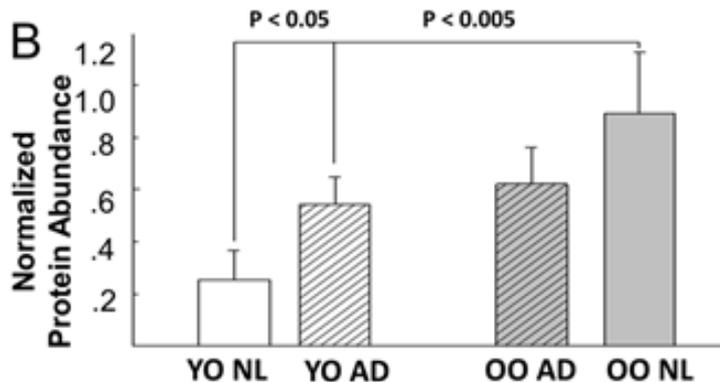
Table 1. Sample sizes of various groups of interest in the Mount Sinai and ROSMAP brain banks. AoD: age of death, NL: normal healthy brains, AD?: probable or possible AD.

		MSBB-AD		ROSMAP		Combined		New	Total
		W/ Omics		W/ Omics		W/ Omics			
		Total	Data	Total	Data	Total	Data		
60 ≤ AoD < 85	NL	130	56	127	58	257	114	113	227
	AD	210	83	103	24	313	107		107
	AD?	49	27	138	57	187	84		
AoD ≥ 85	NL	72	34	196	79	268	113	137	250
	AD	185	85	348	107	533	192		192
	AD?	116	60	479	167	595	227		
Total		762	345	1391	492	2153	837		

Differential Analysis of the MSBB-AD Data



A) Trend analysis identified ***HLA-DPA1*** with the most significant up-regulation trend.



B) Expression of ***HLA-DPA1*** protein in the temporal cortex of young-old and oldest-old persons with and without dementia.

Differential Analysis of the ROSMAP Data



Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Molecular Basis
of Disease

Volume 1802, Issue 1, January 2010, Pages 2-10



Review

Mitochondrial dysfunction is a trigger of Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology

Paula I. Moreira ^a, Cristina Carvalho ^b, Xiongwei Zhu ^c, Mark A. Smith ^c, George Perry ^d 

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Abstract

Mitochondria are uniquely poised to play a pivotal role in neuronal cell survival or death because they are regulators of both energy metabolism and cell death pathways. Extensive literature exists supporting a role for mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative damage in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. This review discusses evidence indicating that mitochondrial dysfunction has an early and preponderant role in Alzheimer's disease.

Summary & Future Work

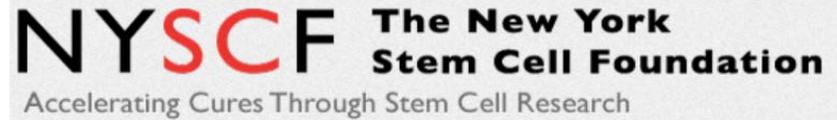
- ❖ The framework of multiscale network modeling of AD has been extensively validated.
- ❖ Preliminary analysis of three large transcriptomic datasets identified novel subnetworks and key regulators of resilience to AD.
- ❖ RNA-sequencing and proteomic profiling of a large number of AD-resilient and contrast groups are undergoing.
- ❖ **Future work**
 - ❖ Integrate multi-Omics data into high-resolution network models of resilience to AD
 - ❖ Screen a large number of candidate drivers *in vivo*

Team for the AMP-AD U01 Grant



Icahn School of Medicine
at Mount Sinai

- **Genomics, Informatics, Networks**
 - Bin Zhang, Eric Schadt, Jun Zhu, Minghui Wang, Zhidong Tu, Joel Dudley, Won-min Song
 - **Tissue collection and profiling**
 - Vahram Haroutunian
 - **Clinical, experimental validation**
 - Sam Gandy, Michelle Ehrlich, Joe Buxbaum, Stephen Salton, Mary Sano, Charles Mobbs (C. elegans), Kristen Brennand and Aiqun Li (stem cells)
-  National Center
for Geriatrics and Gerontology
- **Fly models**
 - Koichi Iijima



- **High throughput stem cell production and differentiation**
 - Scott Noggle
 - Valentina Fossati



- **Data hosting, sharing, competitions**
 - Lara Mangravite
 - Mette Peters
 - Ben Logsdon

Team for the Resilience R01 Grant



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Data Integration

- **Bin Zhang (contact PI)**
- Minghui Wang
- Ali Sharma
- Erming Wang
- Chen Ming
- Ryan Neff
- Shuyu Dan Li
- Rong Chen
- Zhidong Tu
- Li Chen
- Lei Guo

in vivo Validations

- **Michelle Ehrlich (M-PI)**
- Sam Gandy
- Charles Mobbs
- Mickael Audrain
- Tomas Fanytza
- Ben Shackleton

Data Generation

- **Vahram Haroutunian (M-PI)**
- Pavel Katsel

Sample Preparation & Data QC

- **Chris Gaiteri**
- David A Bennett
- Ryan Johnson
- Gregory Klein



Genetics of Resilience

- **John Kauwe**

Proteomics

- **Junmin Peng**
- Kaiwen Yu
- Boer Xie



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M²OVE-AD Consortium

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