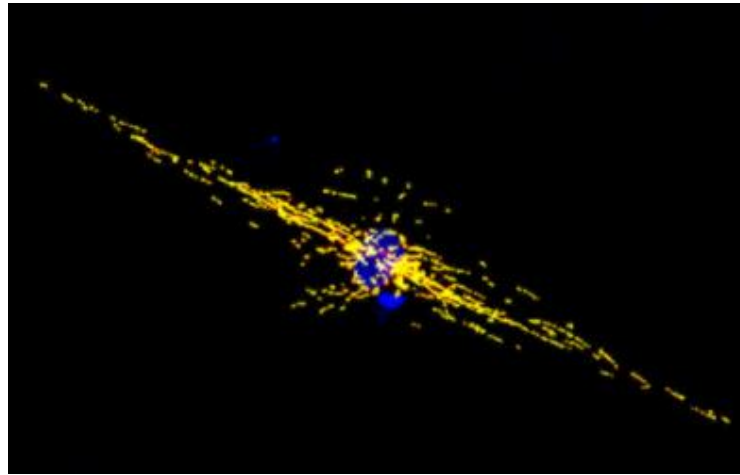


# Bioenergetics and the Brain: Unlocking the Mitochondrial Connection to Dementia



**Heather Wilkins, PhD**

**Associate Professor, Department of Neurology**

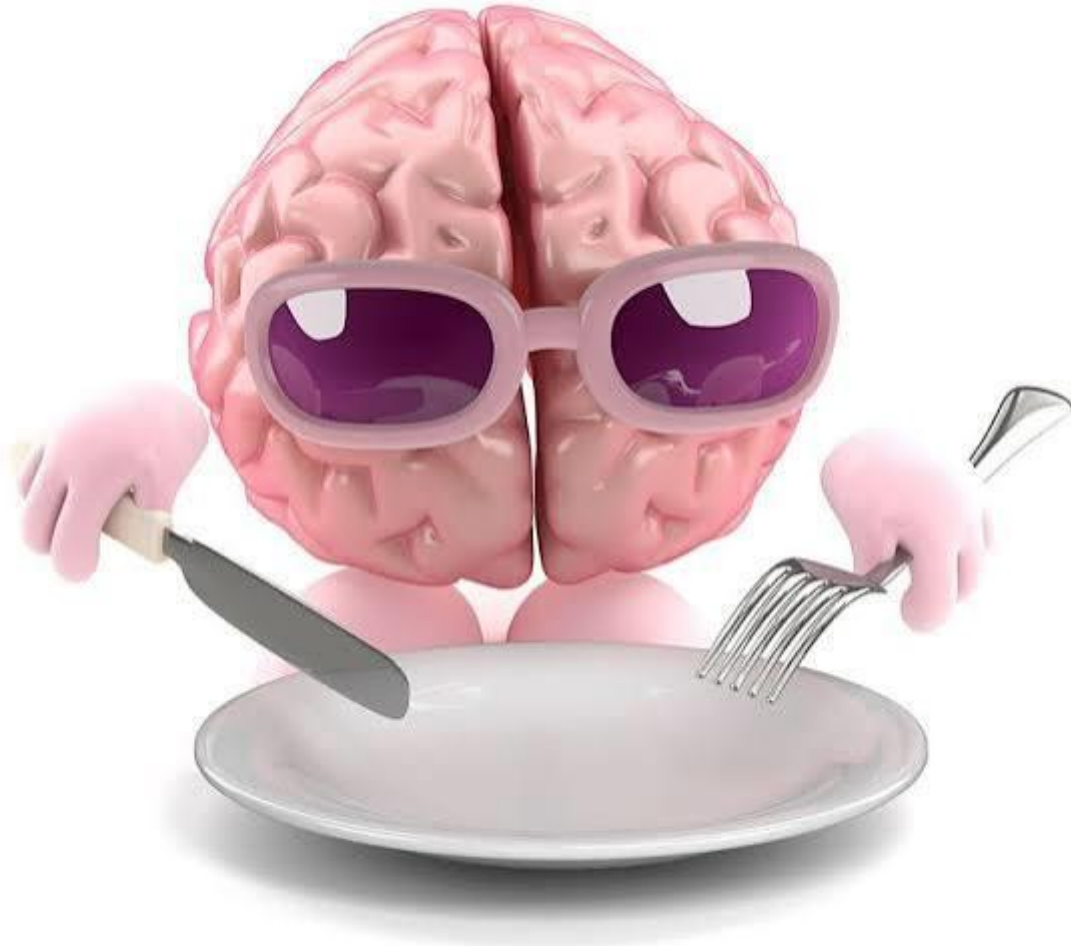
**Co-director, Biomarker Core**

**University of Kansas Alzheimer's Disease Research Center**

**KU** ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE  
RESEARCH CENTER

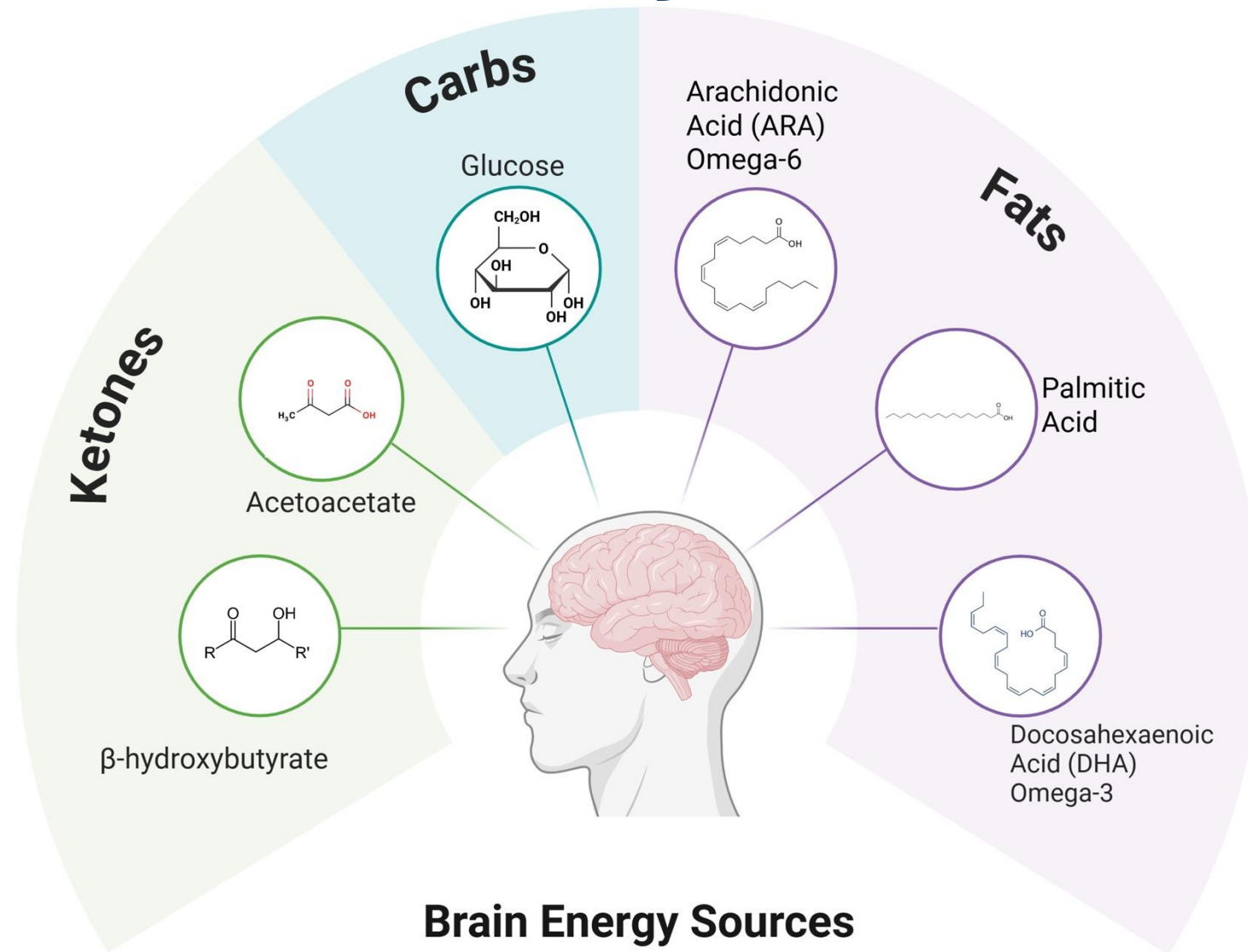
The University of Kansas Medical Center

# The Brain is Greedy!

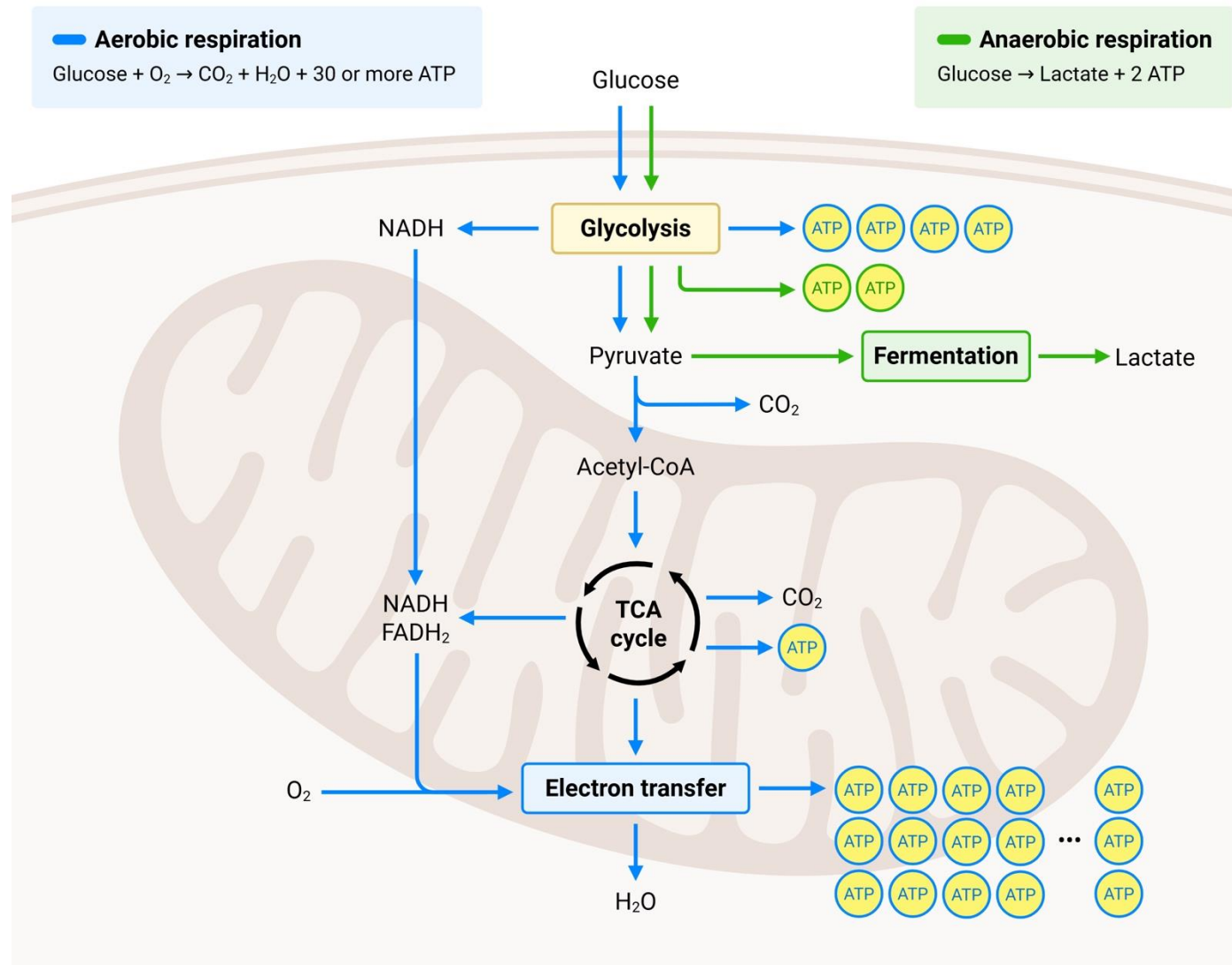


- The brain is only 2% of total body weight but consumes 20% of the body's total oxygen
- Large amounts of energy are needed for brain function
  - Cognition/memory!!

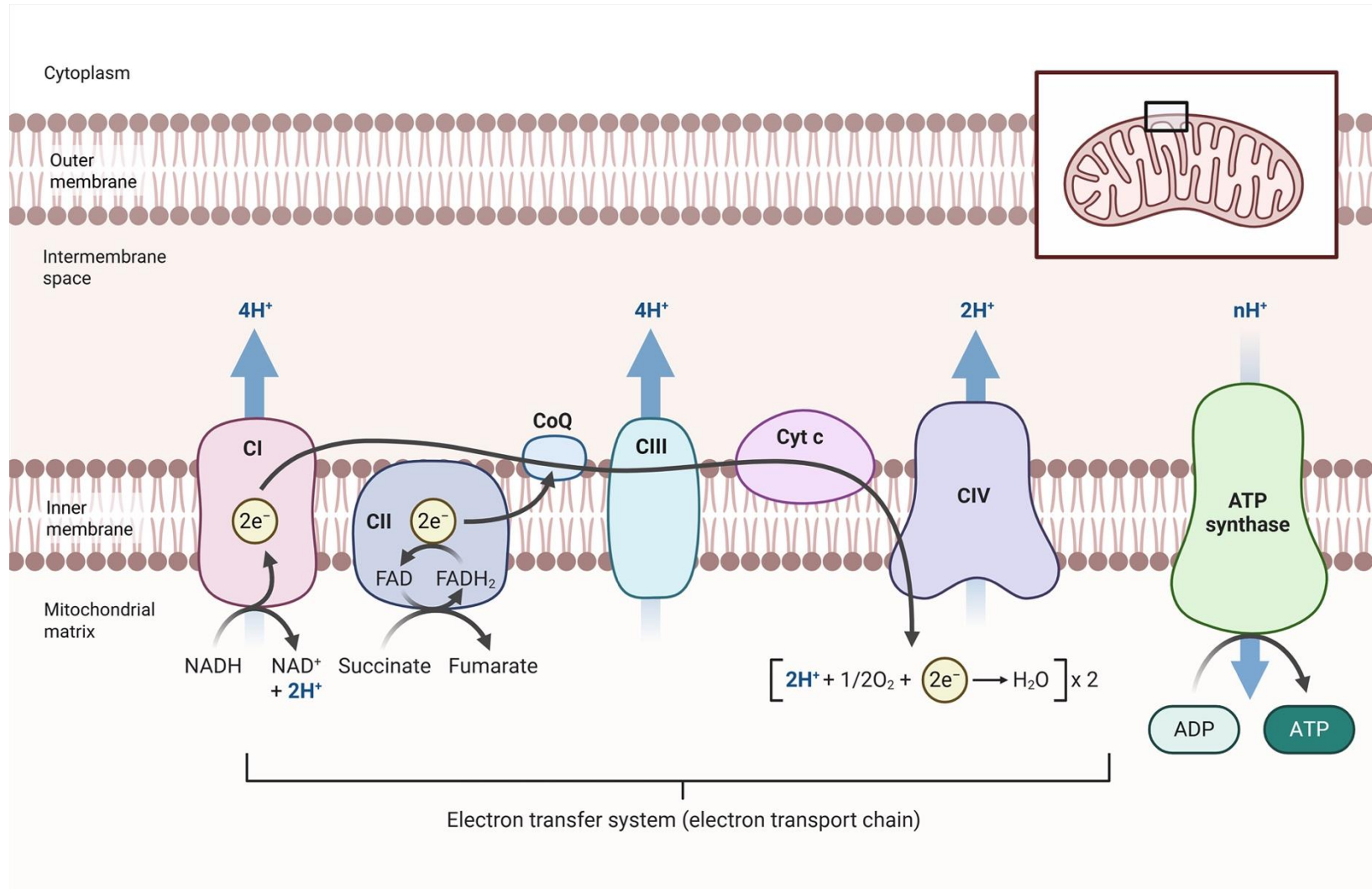
# The Brain Can Use Many Different Fuel Sources



# Bioenergetics and Mitochondria



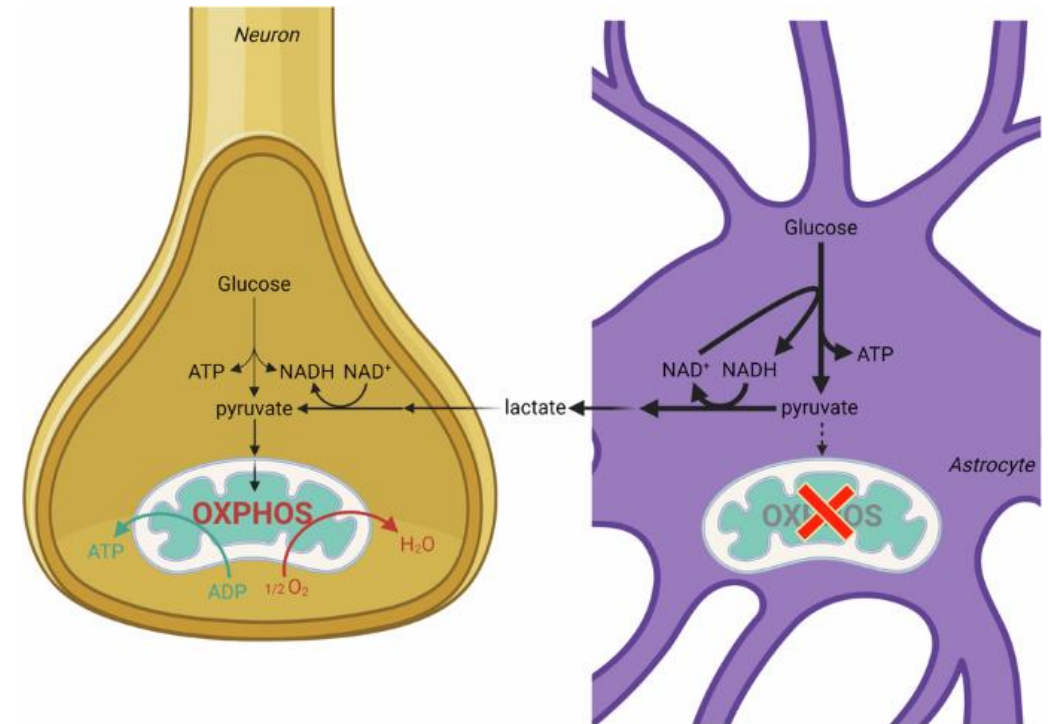
# Bioenergetics and Mitochondria



# Brain Energy Metabolism is Diverse

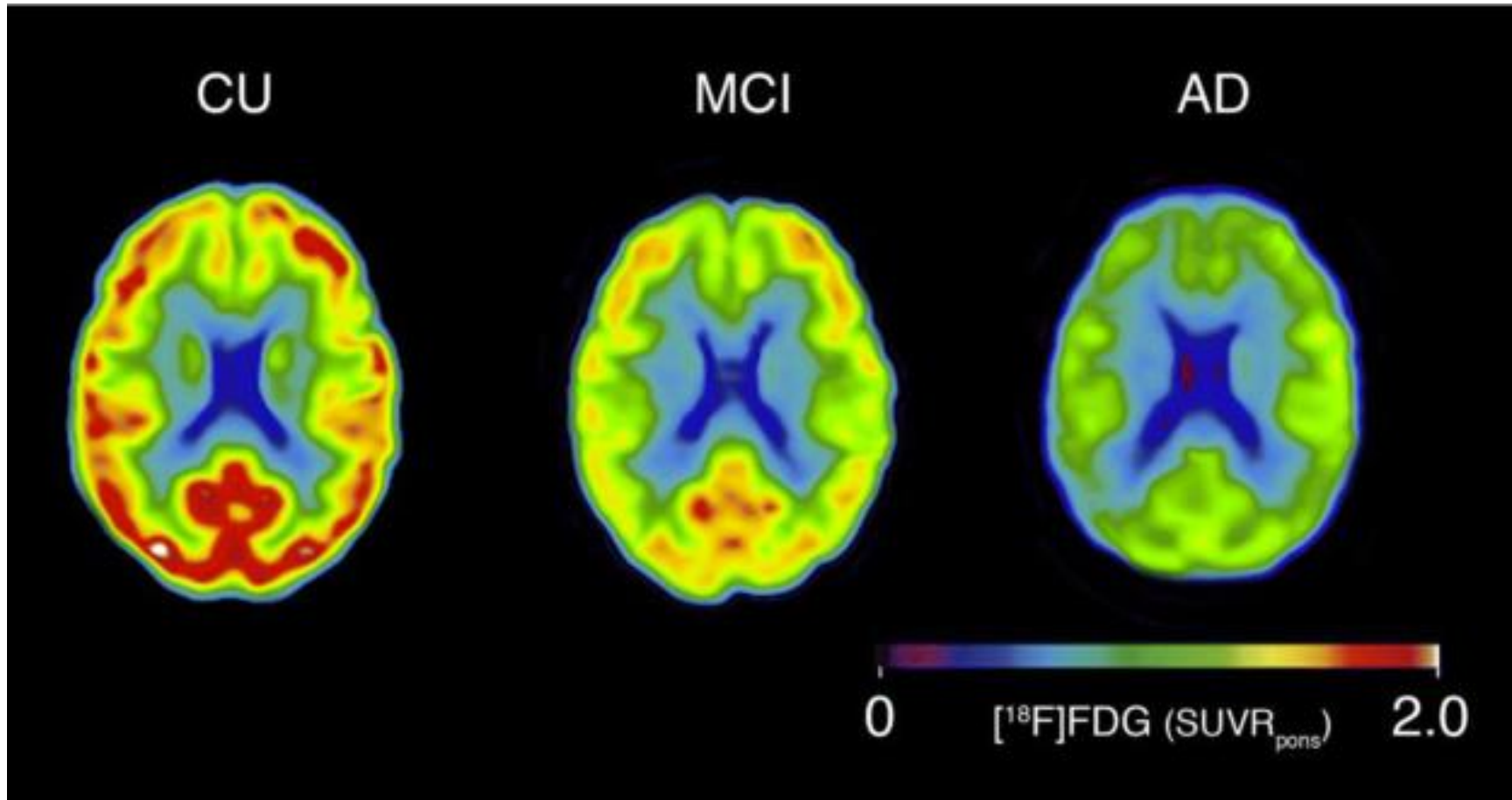
*Neurons and Astrocytes are coupled through energy metabolism*

- Neurons rely on mitochondrial metabolism (oxidative phosphorylation)
- Astrocytes rely on glycolysis (glucose)
- Neurons have low fatty acid metabolism while astrocytes have high fatty acid metabolism



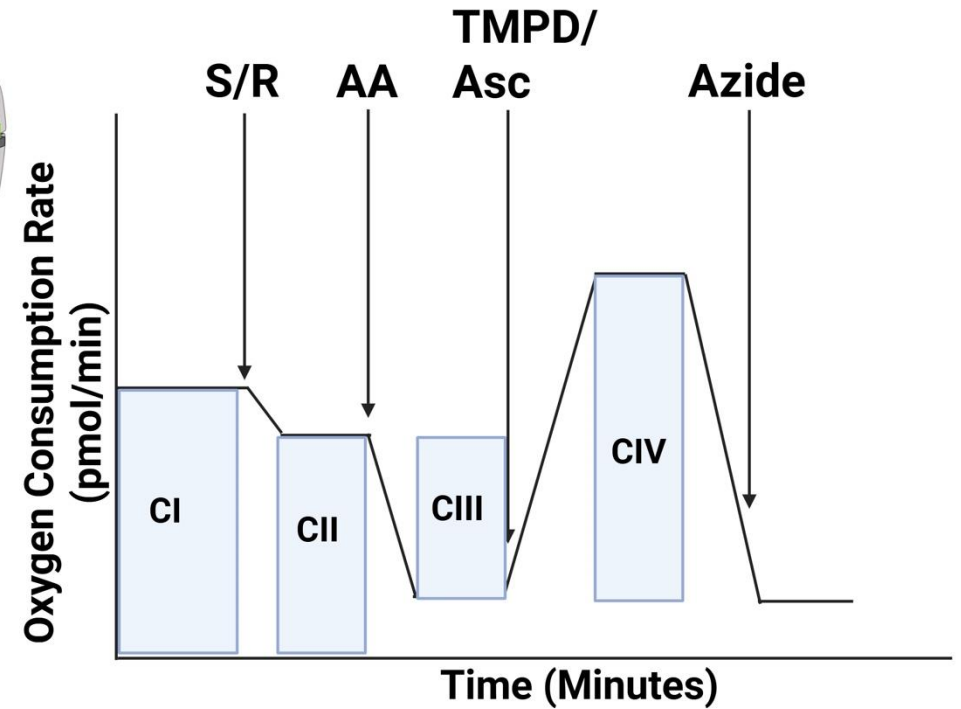
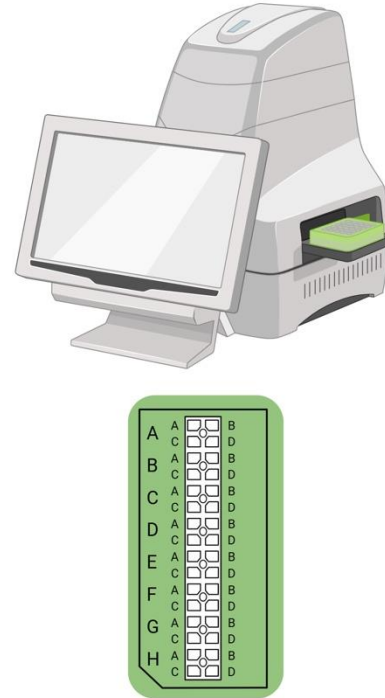
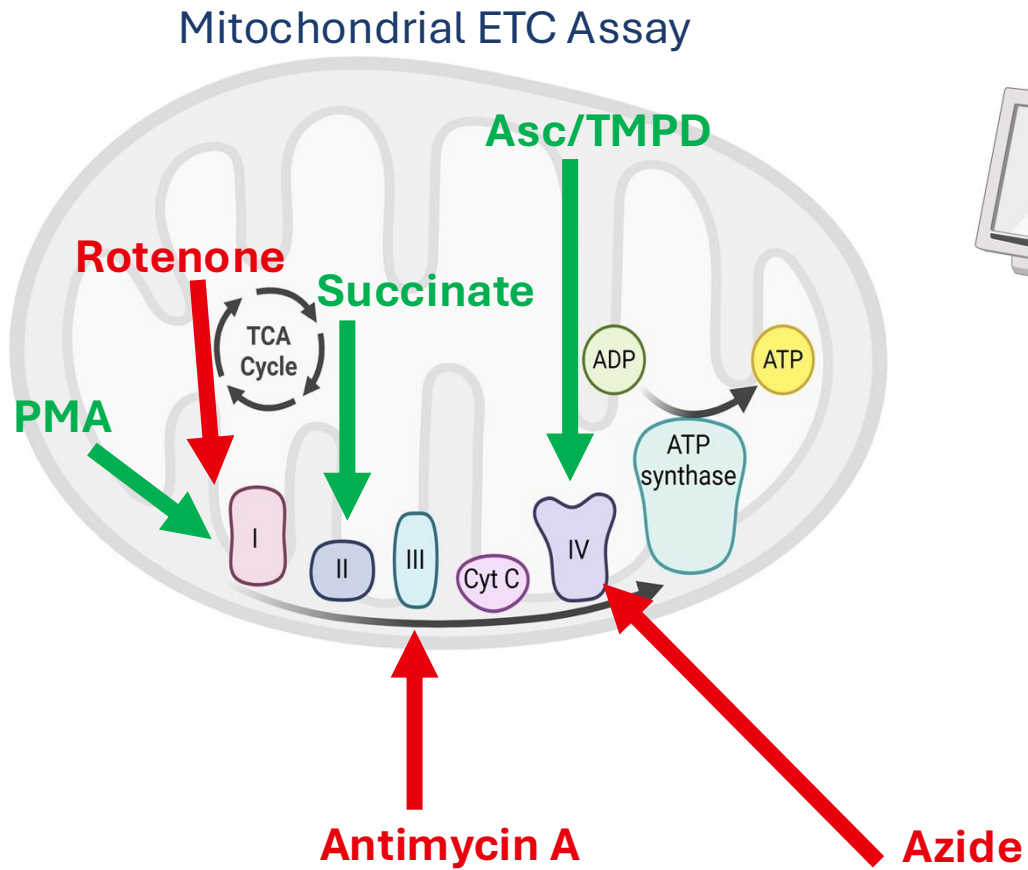
*Is this to prevent competition?*

# Why Do We Care About Brain Energy Metabolism in Alzheimer's Disease?



CU=Cognitively unaffected  
MCI=Mild Cognitive Impairment  
AD=Alzheimer's Disease

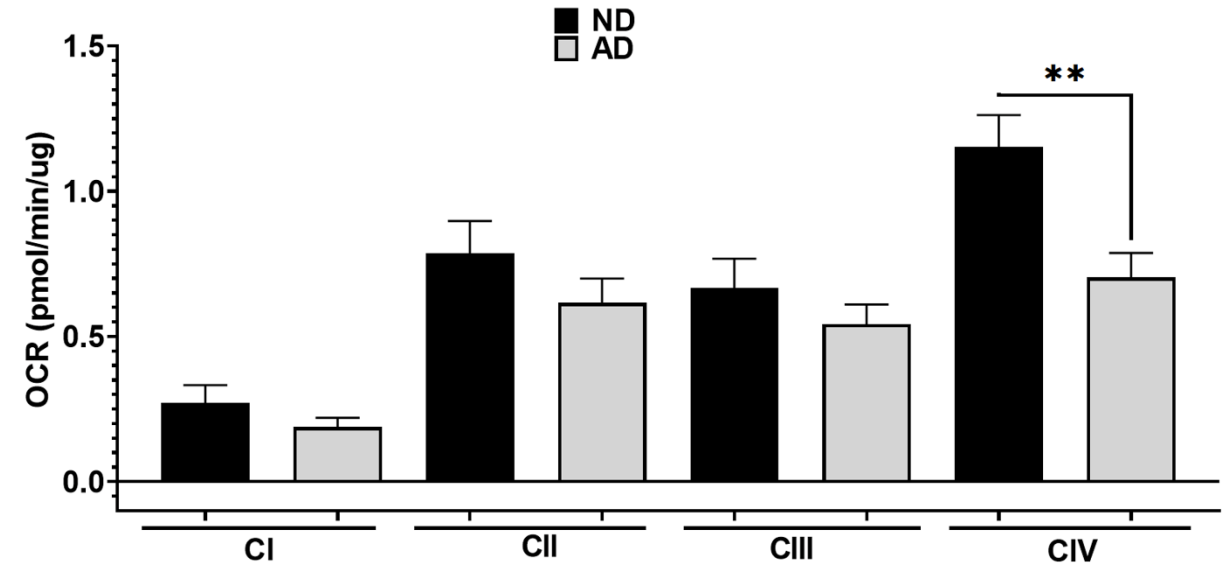
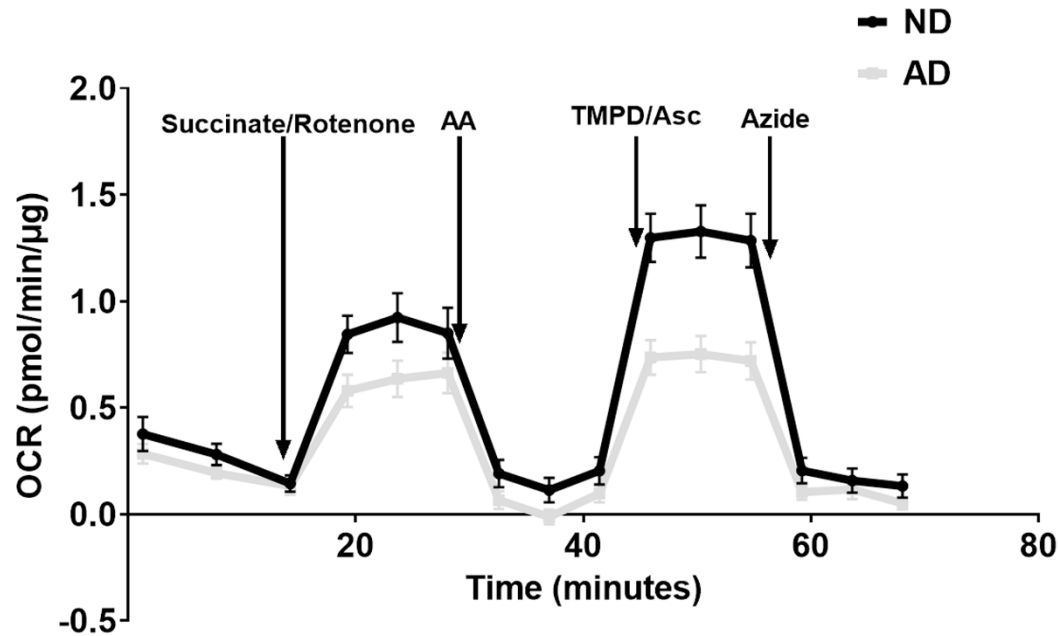
# How do we measure mitochondrial function?





# Mitochondria are dysfunctional in Alzheimer's Disease

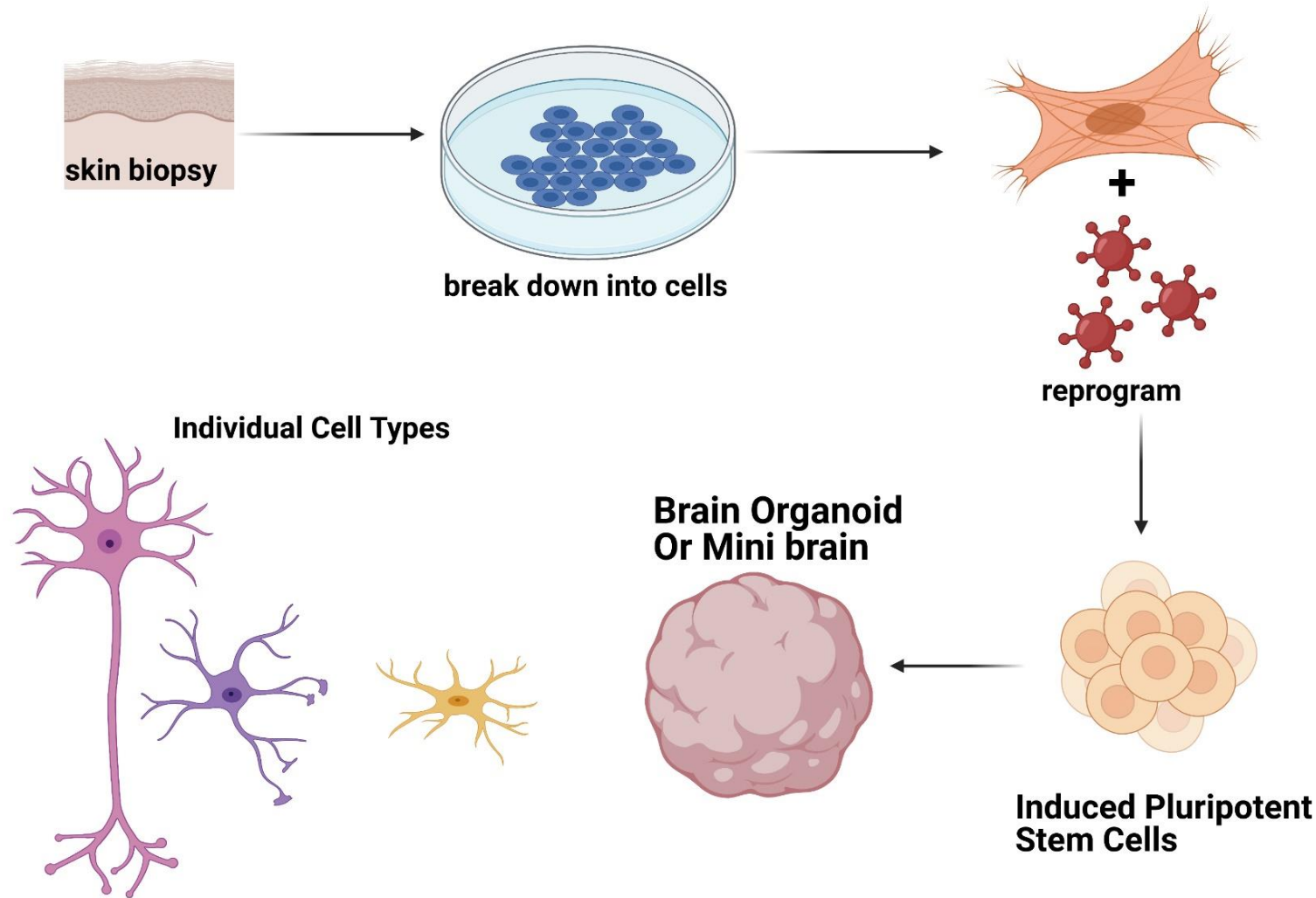
*Human Brain (postmortem)*



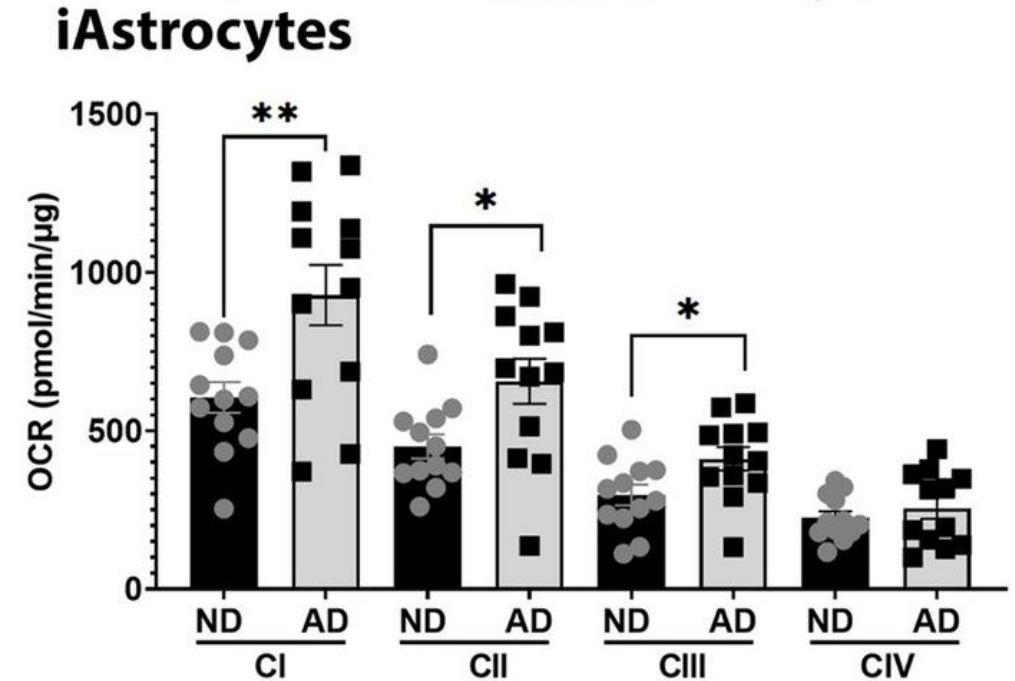
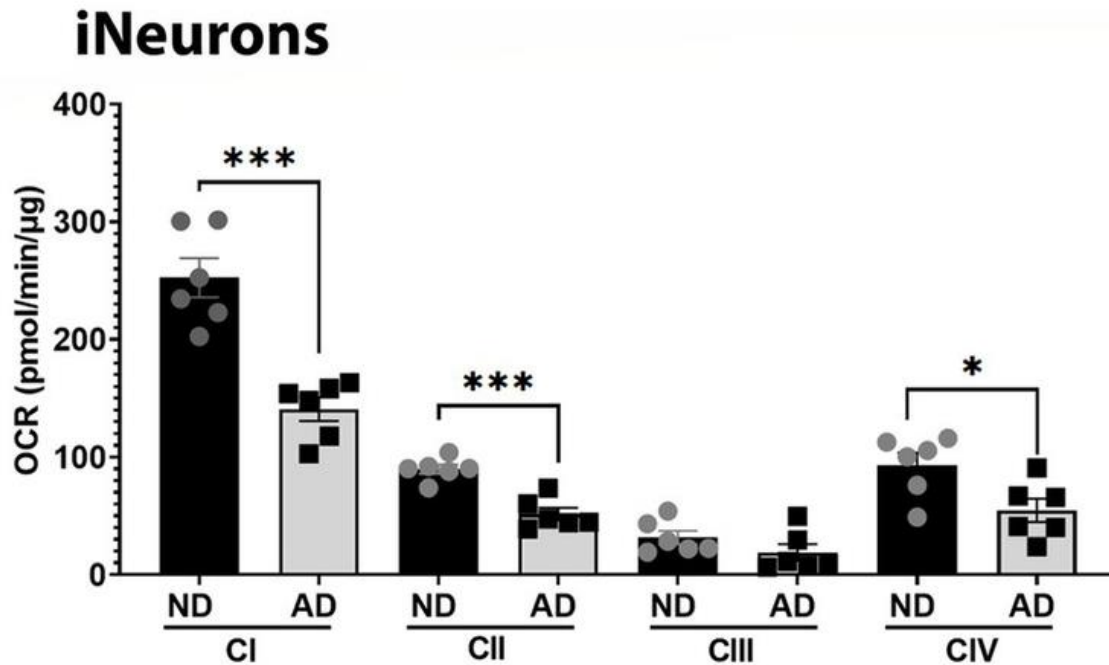
11 ND versus 12 AD

# How do we measure mitochondrial function?

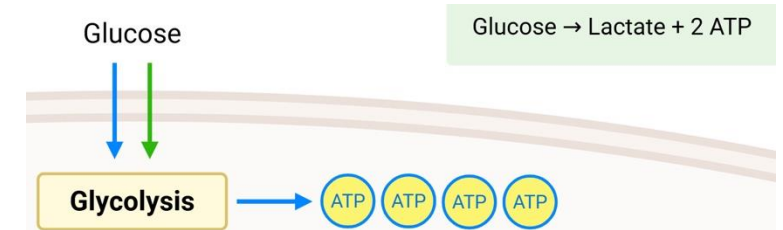
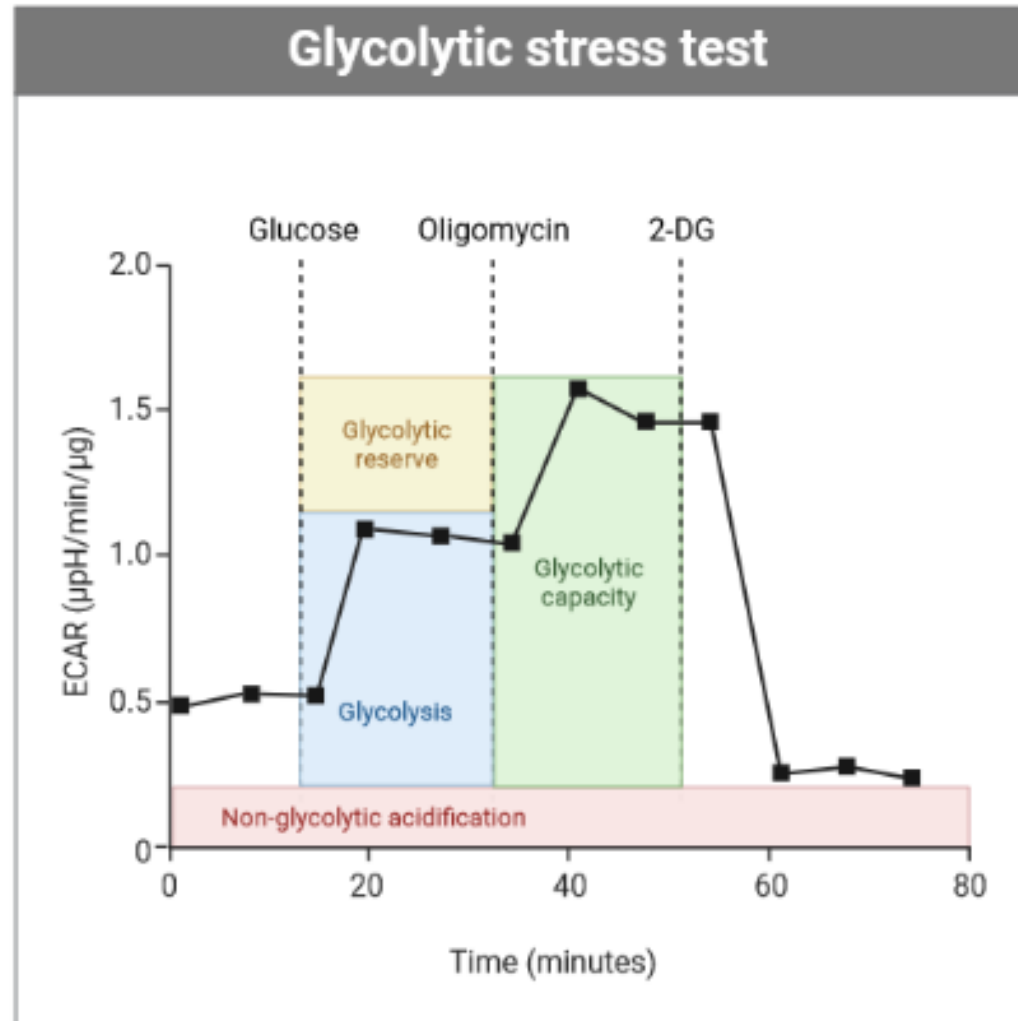
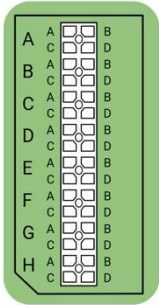
## *Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Models*



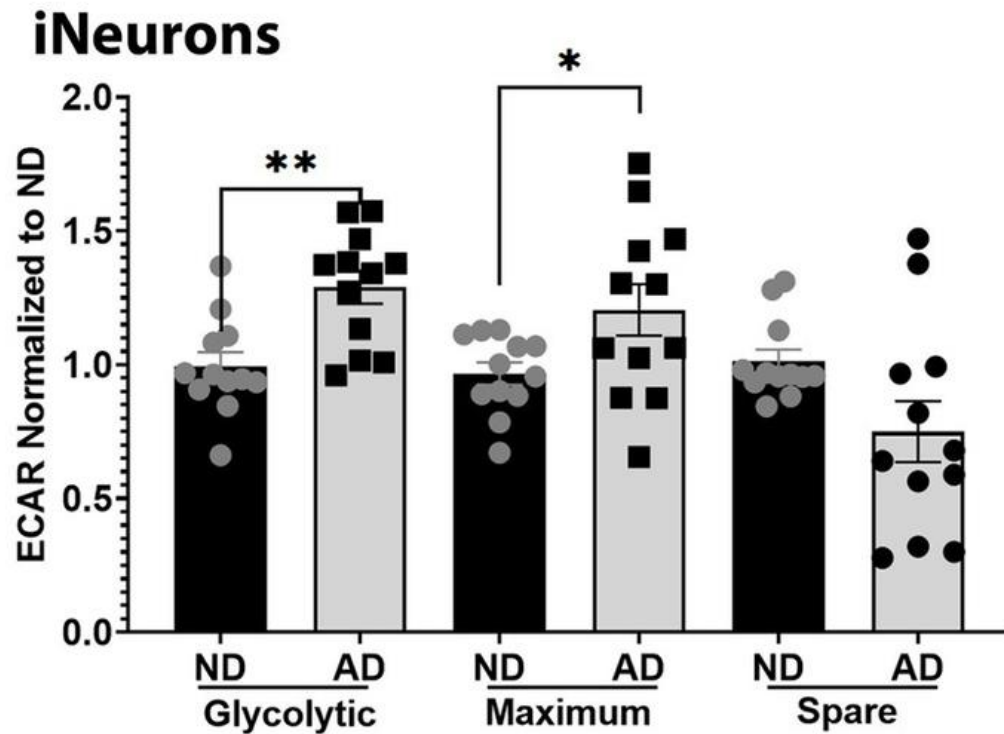
# Neurons and Astrocytes Differ in Mitochondrial Function with AD



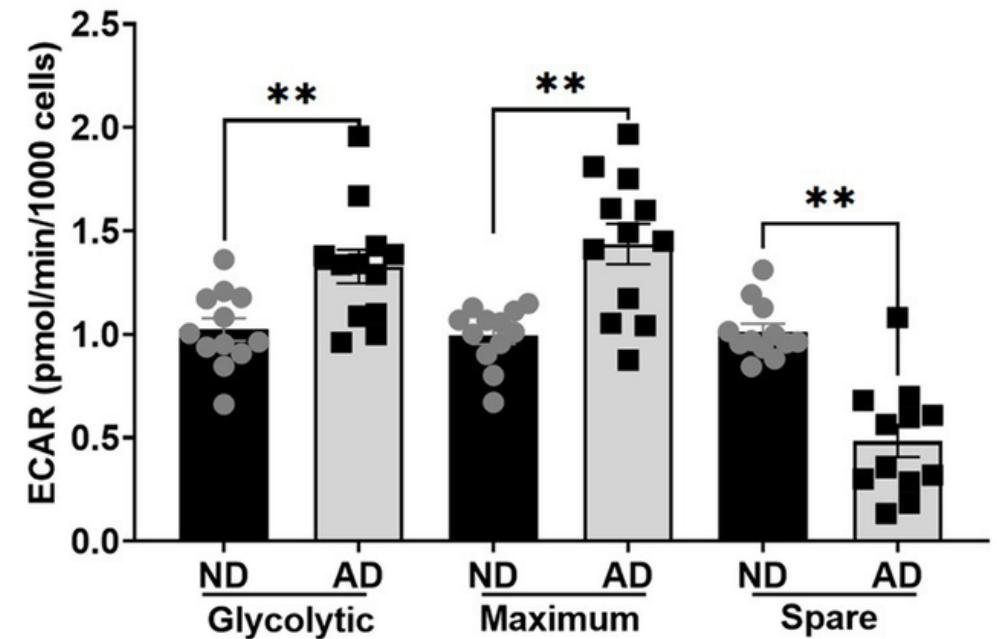
# How Do We Measure Glycolysis?



# Neurons and Astrocytes Increase Glycolysis in AD



## iAstrocytes



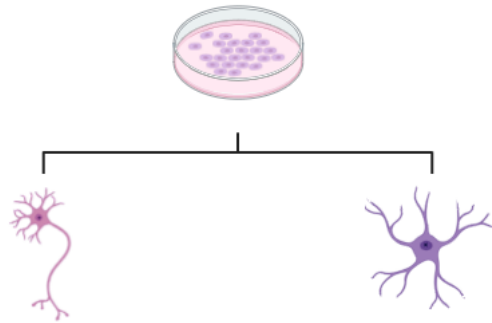
# Can Modulating Mitochondrial Function Treat Alzheimer's Disease?

1



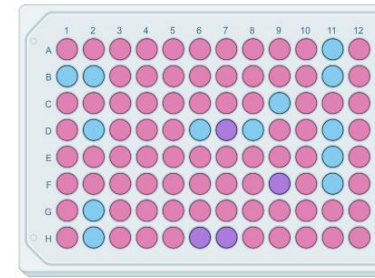
iPSCs from ND and  
AD patient donors  
Sex as a biological  
variable

2



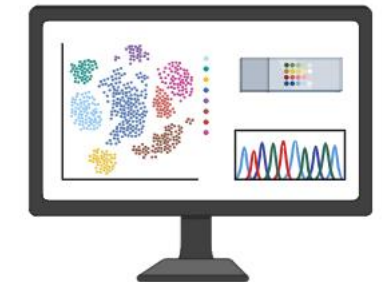
Patient-iPSC-derived  
neurons and  
astrocytes

3

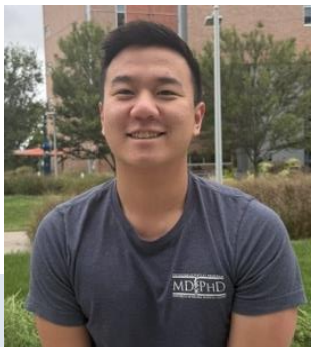


Targeted drug screen

4



Phenotypic readout  
and mechanistic  
annotation



**Daniel Chen, MD/PhD Candidate**



# Can Modulating Mitochondrial Function Treat Alzheimer's Disease?

## Primary Screen

583 compounds  $\pm 20\%$  mitochondrial fxn of non-demented

## Secondary Screen

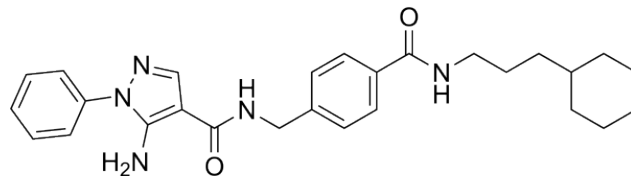
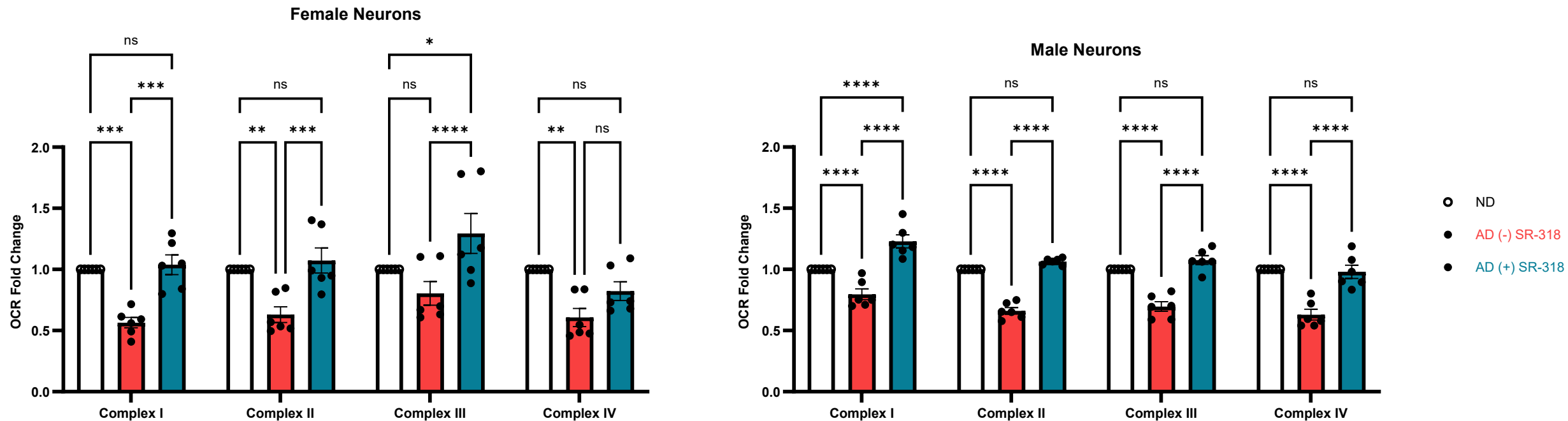
Biological replicates other measures of mitochondrial fxn

## Tertiary Screen

Other lines, A $\beta$ , p-tau

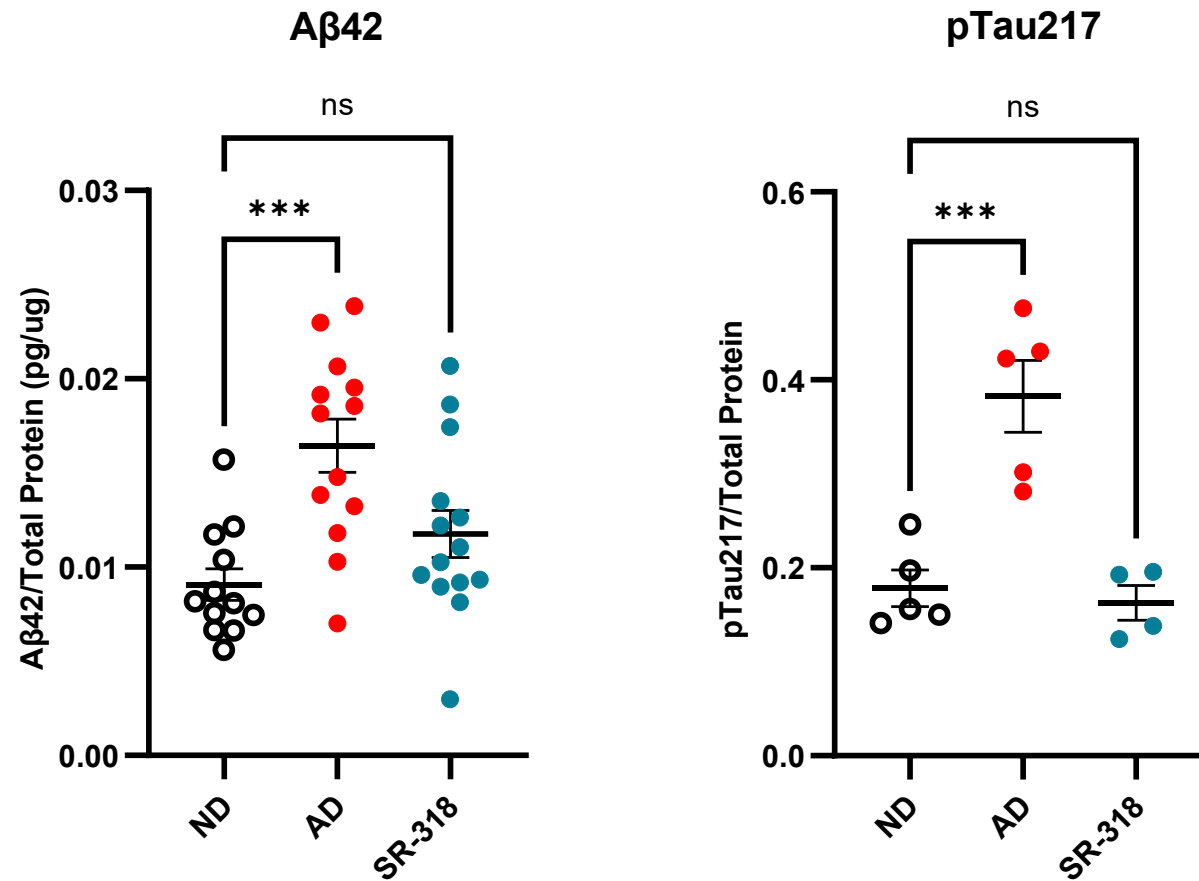
In vivo mouse  
model

# SR-318 is a protective hit in female and male neurons

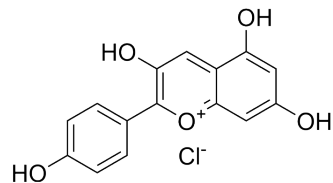
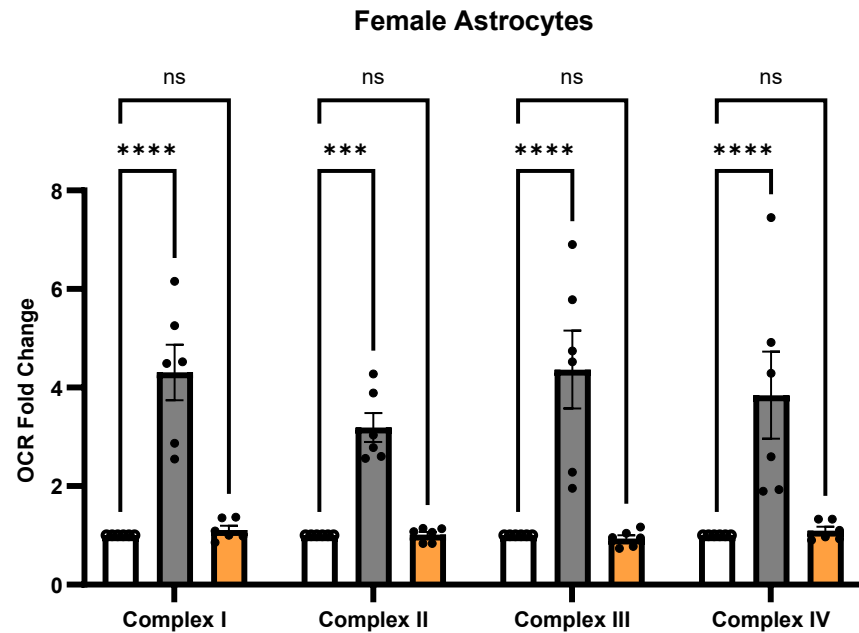


selective type-II inhibitor  
targets p38 $\alpha/\beta$  MAPK

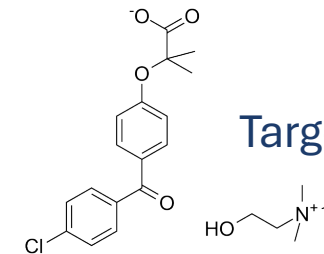
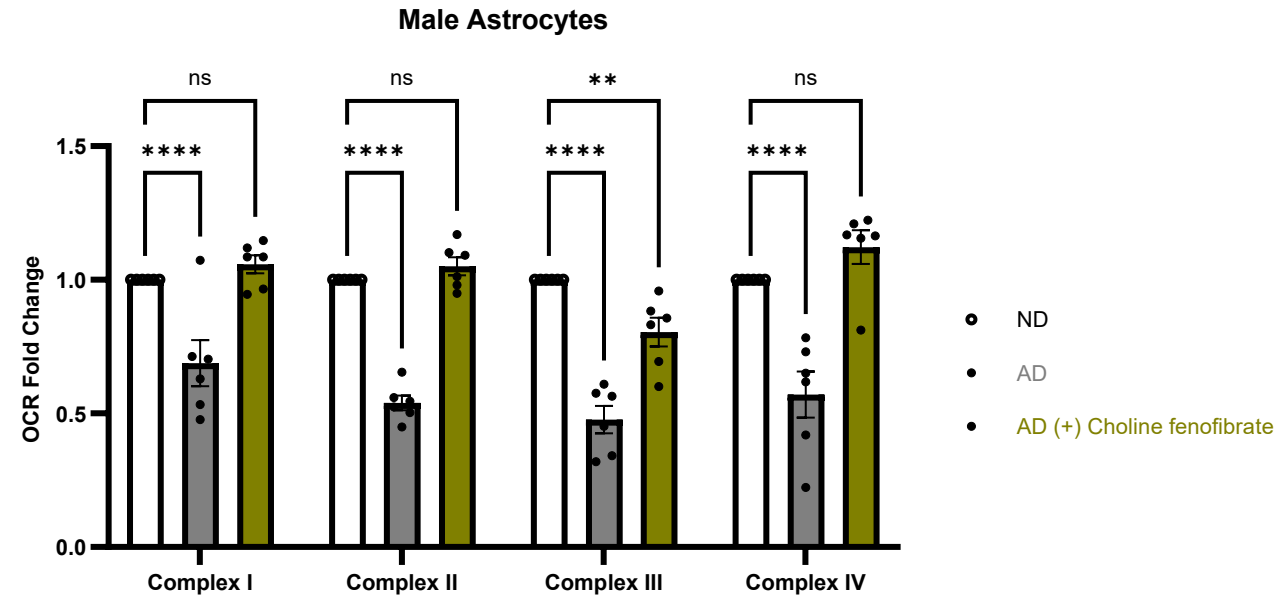
# SR-318 normalizes amyloid and tau pathologies in neurons



# Sex-dependent protective hits in astrocytes

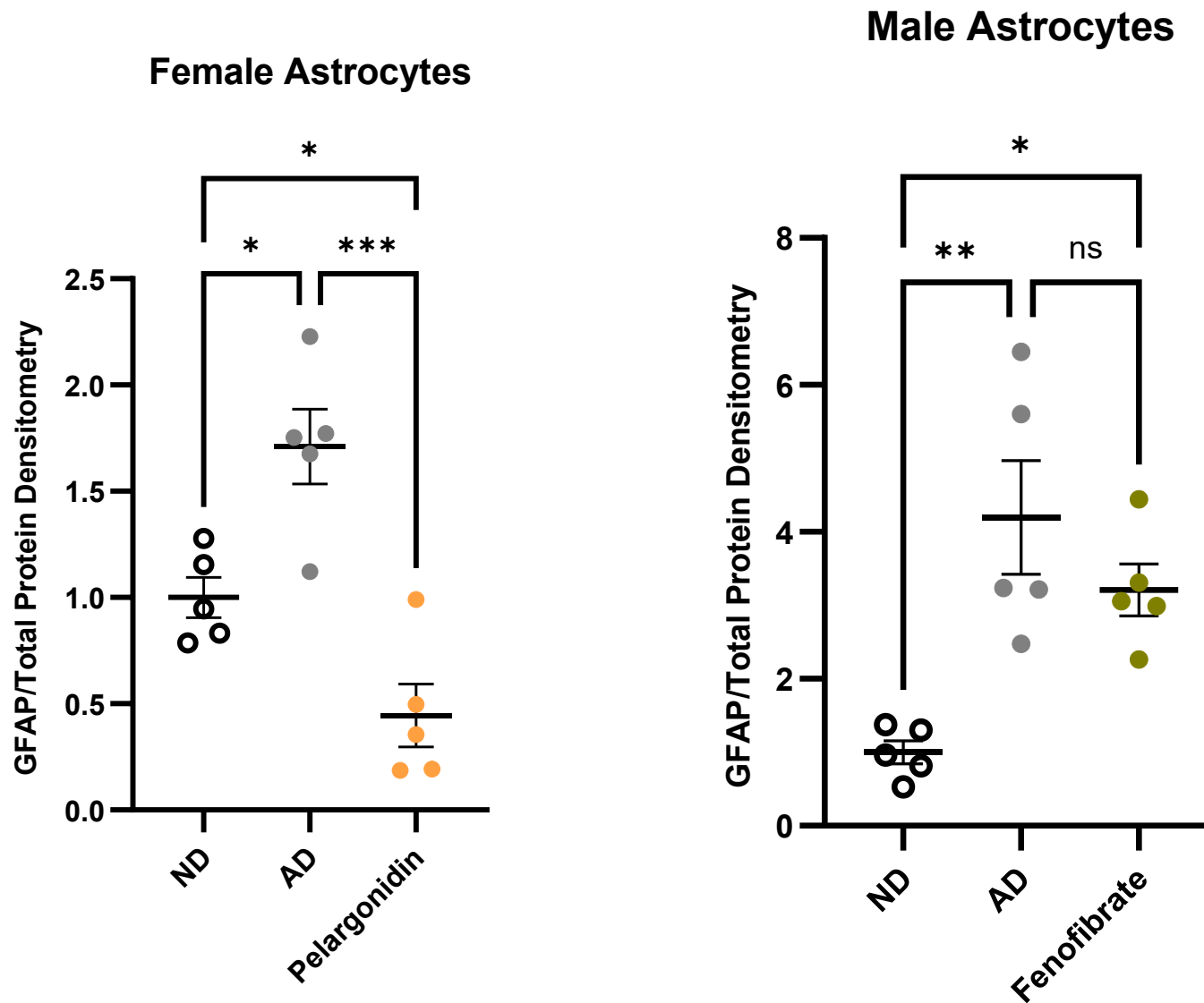


Pelargonidin chloride  
Anthocyanidin (antioxidant)



Choline fenofibrate  
Targets cholesterol metabolism

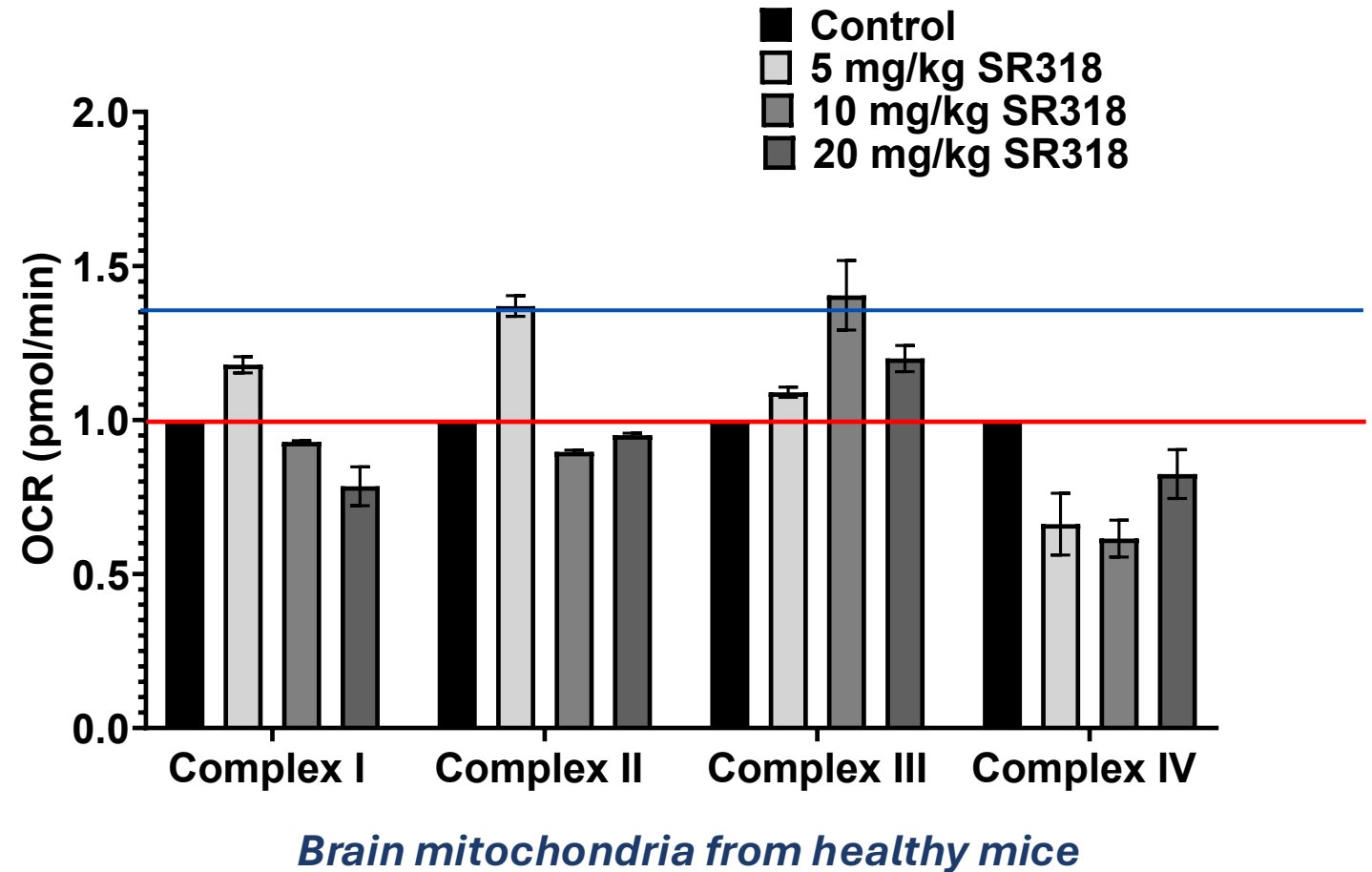
# Sex-dependent protective hits in astrocytes



# What are our next steps?

## Moving into mice

- SR318 is safe in mice at a 5 mg/kg dose
- Will combine neuron and astrocyte hits to determine if additive



# Thank you!

## Wilkins Lab Members:

Maggie Benson  
Daniel Chen  
Brittany Hauger  
Keith Smith  
Ashley Tetlow, PhD  
Alexander Yang, PhD

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Peg McLaughlin

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Gongora, Layland Hamid, Anjali Priya, Trisha  
Rastogi, Nora Schumaker

Medical Students: Cole Birky, Laura Gonzalez  
Duran, Gracia Grabarić, Kaitlin Flannagan

Past Lab Members: Taylor Strobe, PhD and Colton  
Lysaker, PhD, Vivien Csikos, PhD

