Identification of plasma biomarkers of Gulf War Illness



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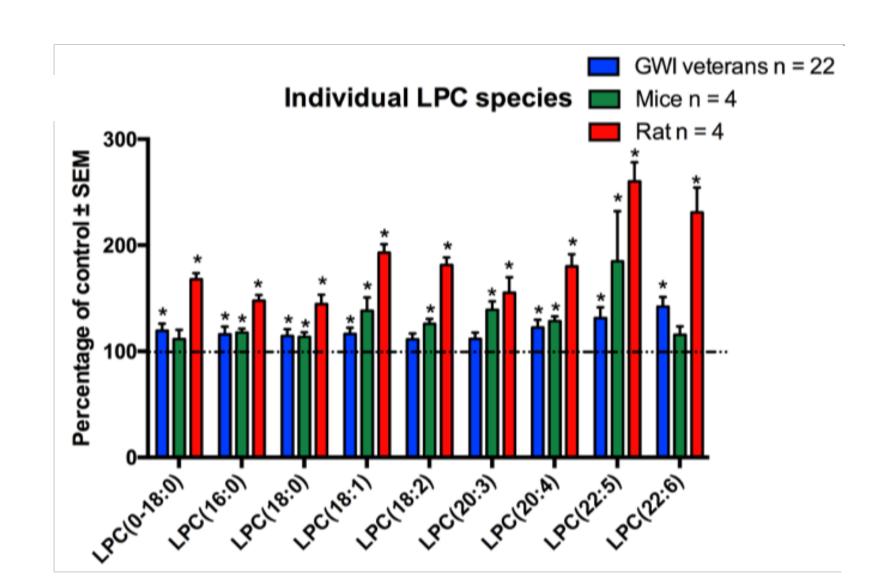


Our GWI Research Program Highlights

- PB+PER mouse model characterized to extended timepoints after exposure; neurobehavioral deficits and neuropathological changes.
- Proteomic analyses of the mouse model identifies Immune/inflammatory mechanisms, Mitochondrial dysfunction and Lipid Dysregulation.
- Translational approach
 - Plasma profiles from well characterized GWI patients and controls correlate profiles with clinical presentations
 - Plasma and brain analyses from mouse models
 - Common profiles as targets (biomarkers and therapeutics)
- Facilitated by collaborations between GWI clinical and basic science research teams.



Translational Relevance



Emmerich et al., PLoS One 2017

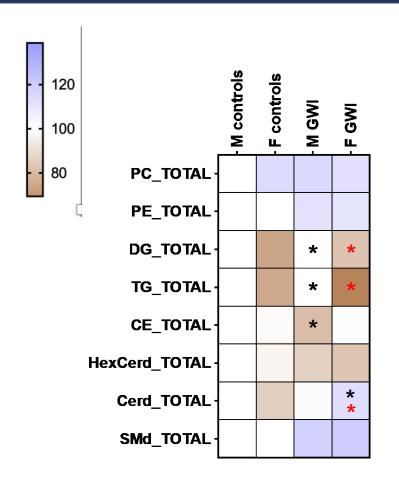


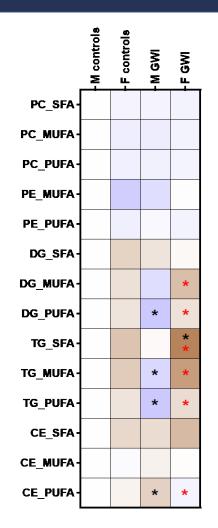
Study populations

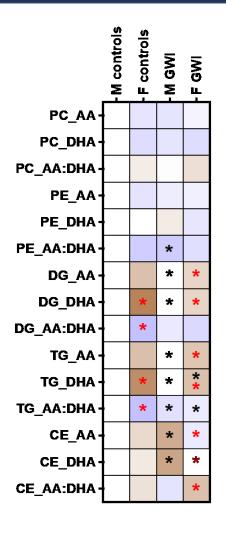
- Cross-sectional design using plasma samples from 100 veterans with GWI (16 females).
 - Diagnosis of Kansas or the CDC criteria.
 - <u>Inclusion criteria</u>: symptoms in at least 3 of 6 symptom domains (fatigue/sleep problems, somatic pain, neurological/cognitive/mood symptoms, gastrointestinal symptoms, respiratory symptoms, and skin abnormalities).
 - Exclusion criteria: Diagnosis of other cognitive and/or mental health condition, systemic immune disorder, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, malignancy or substance abuse.
- Plasma from 45 healthy controls (14 females) did not meet the GWI diagnostic criteria, were sedentary and matched to cases for age, sex, race/ethnicity.
- Need full clinical picture for cases and controls Medications?
- APOE genotypes available for 135 participants
 - ϵ 4- control = 27, ϵ 4+ control = 11, ϵ 4- GWI = 68 and ϵ 4+ GWI = 29
- Oxylipin analyses available for 55 participants.

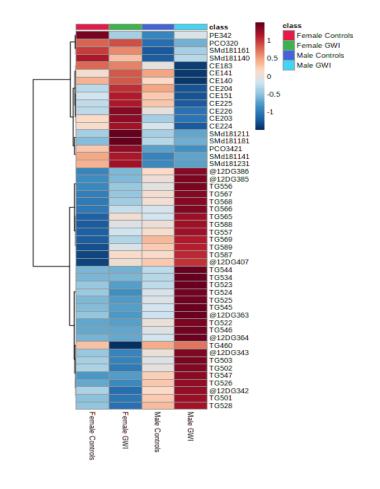


Heat maps showing lipid distributions, and hierarchical clustering





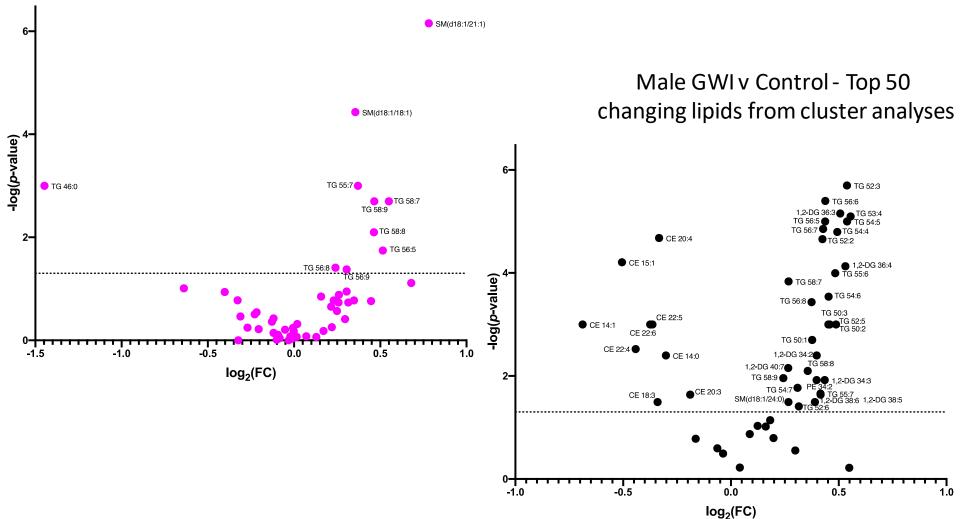


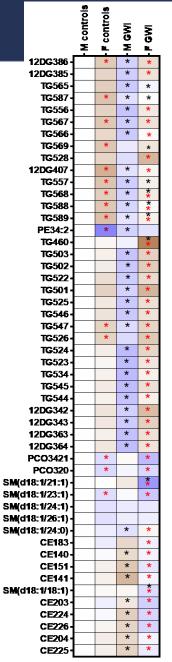




Overall greater lipid dysregulation in male GWI v control

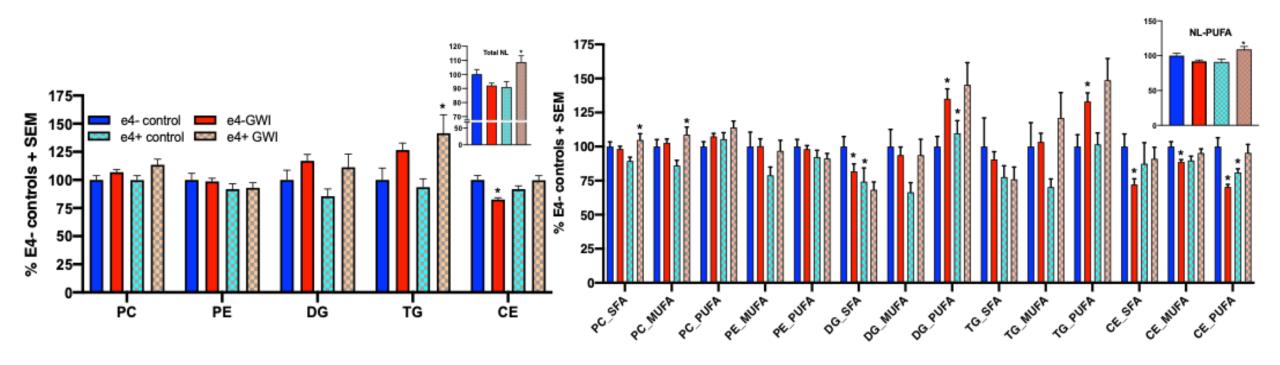






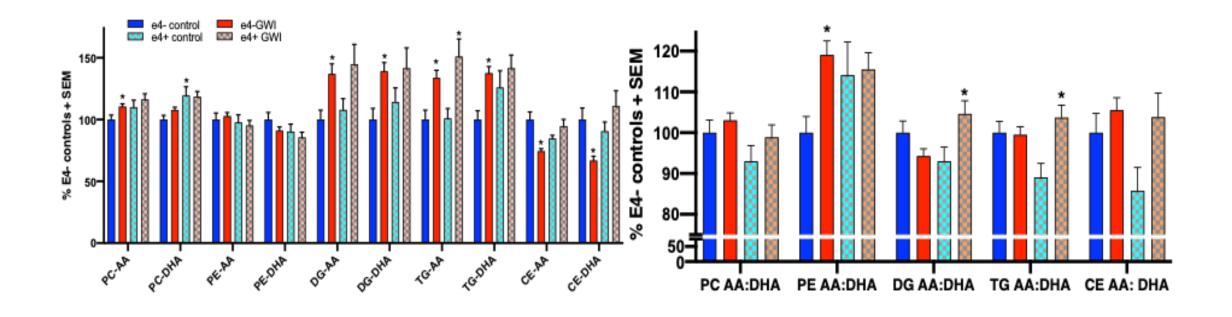


E4 carriers with GWI have elevated total TG and unsaturated neutral lipids



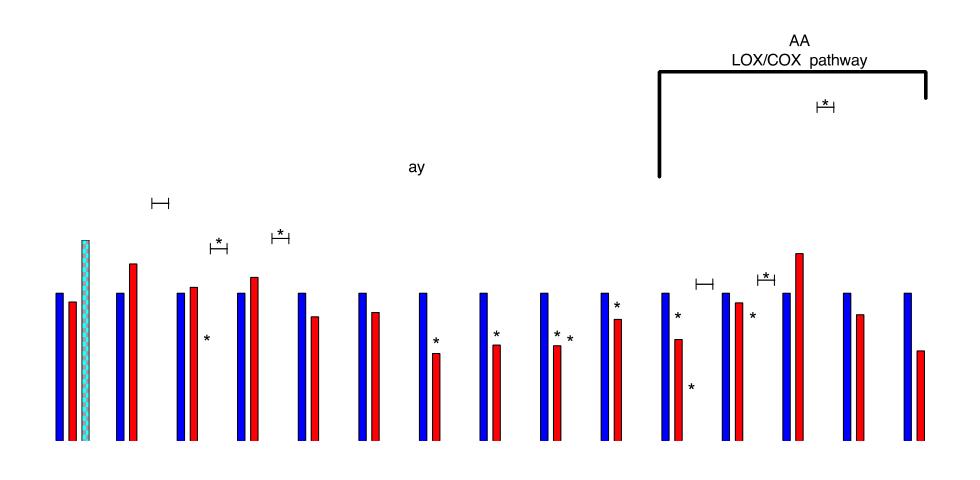


E4 carriers with GWI have elevated AA and DHA and an AA:DHA ratio imbalance in neutral lipids





E4 carriers with GWI have elevated CYP, sEH, LOX and COX derived oxylipins versus controls





Conclusions

- Abnormal lipid profiles in the blood of GWI veterans versus healthy controls
- These lipid profiles can be APOE genotype dependent
- Imbalances of AA:DHA (as seen in E4 GWI) are associated with inflammation and risk for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders
- Lipid mediators derived from AA metabolism are elevated in E4 GWI
- Abnormal lipid profiles correspond with myeloid cell activation and neuroinflammation in our GWI mouse model
- Increased sample size and phenotypic subgrouping could lead to potential biomarker profiles
- Targeting lipid dysregulation with therapeutic approaches



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