

A MITOCHONDRIAL GENETICS AND DISEASE RISK: CURRENT EVIDENCE

Why can't we understand and cure the common diseases?

Neuropsychiatric Disorders: Autism, ADHD, Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disease, Stress Response, Alzheimer Disease, Parkinson Disease, ALS, Multiple Sclerosis, Blindness, Deafness...

Heart-Muscle: Cardiomyopathy, Myopathy, Chronic Fatigue...

Visceral: Renal, Hepatic, Immunological...

Metabolic: Diabetes, Obesity, Cardiovascular Disease...

Cancer & Aging

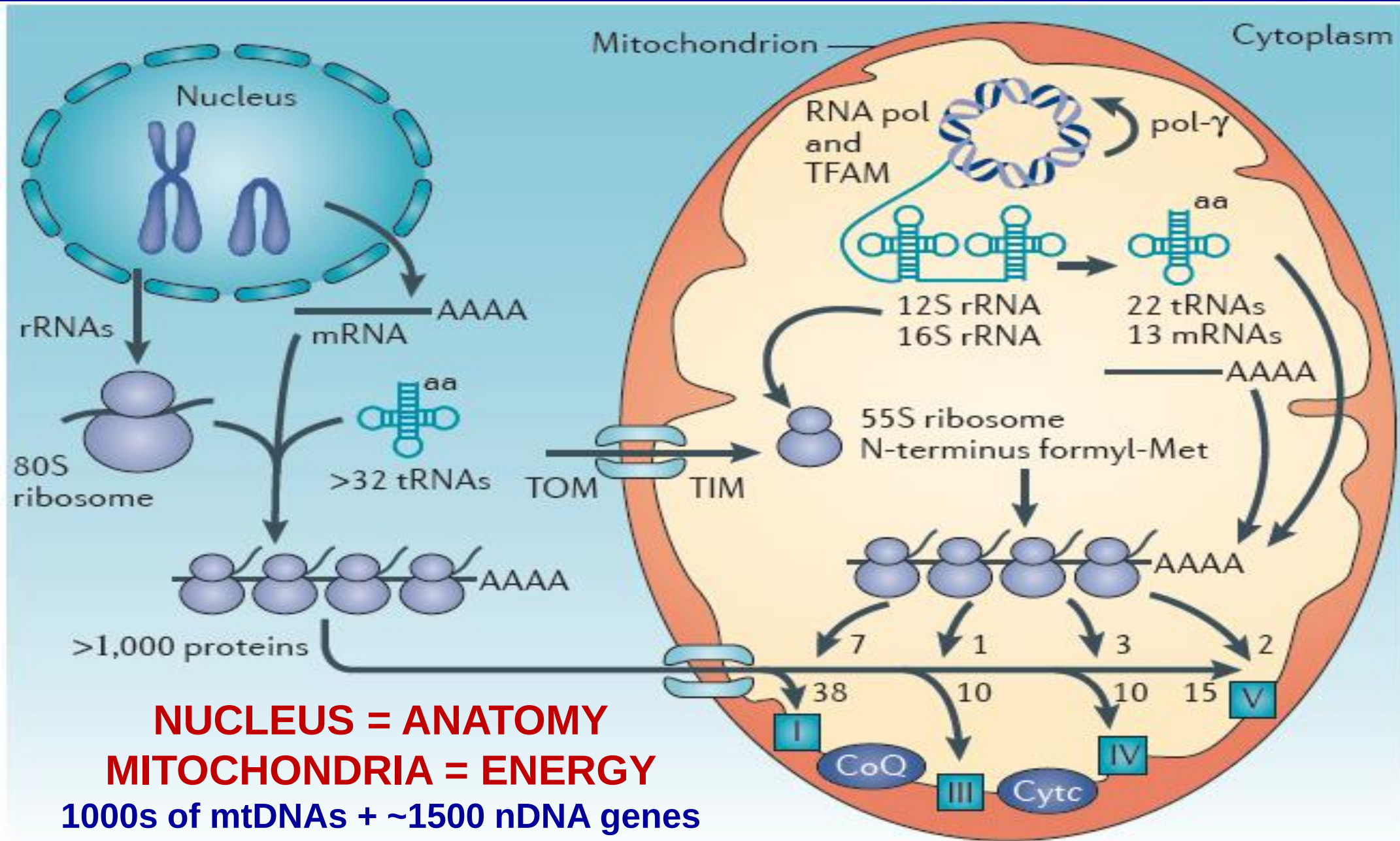
Western medicine has approached the common diseases primarily from an anatomical and Mendelian perspective, but

Life = Anatomy + Energetics + Information

Consequently, the role of bioenergetics and non-Mendelian bioenergetic inheritance has been largely ignored.

Our hypothesis is that bioenergetic dysfunction lies at the nexus of the genetic and environmental “causes” of the “common-complex” diseases.

THE EUKARYOTIC CELL IS COMPOSED OF TWO ORGANISMS



MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION IS CENTRAL TO HEALTH

ENERGY: Fats + Sugars + Oxygen = Energy (heat + work) + CO₂ + H₂O

REDOX BALANCE: Thiol-Disulfide Regulation of Pathways and Transcription Factors.

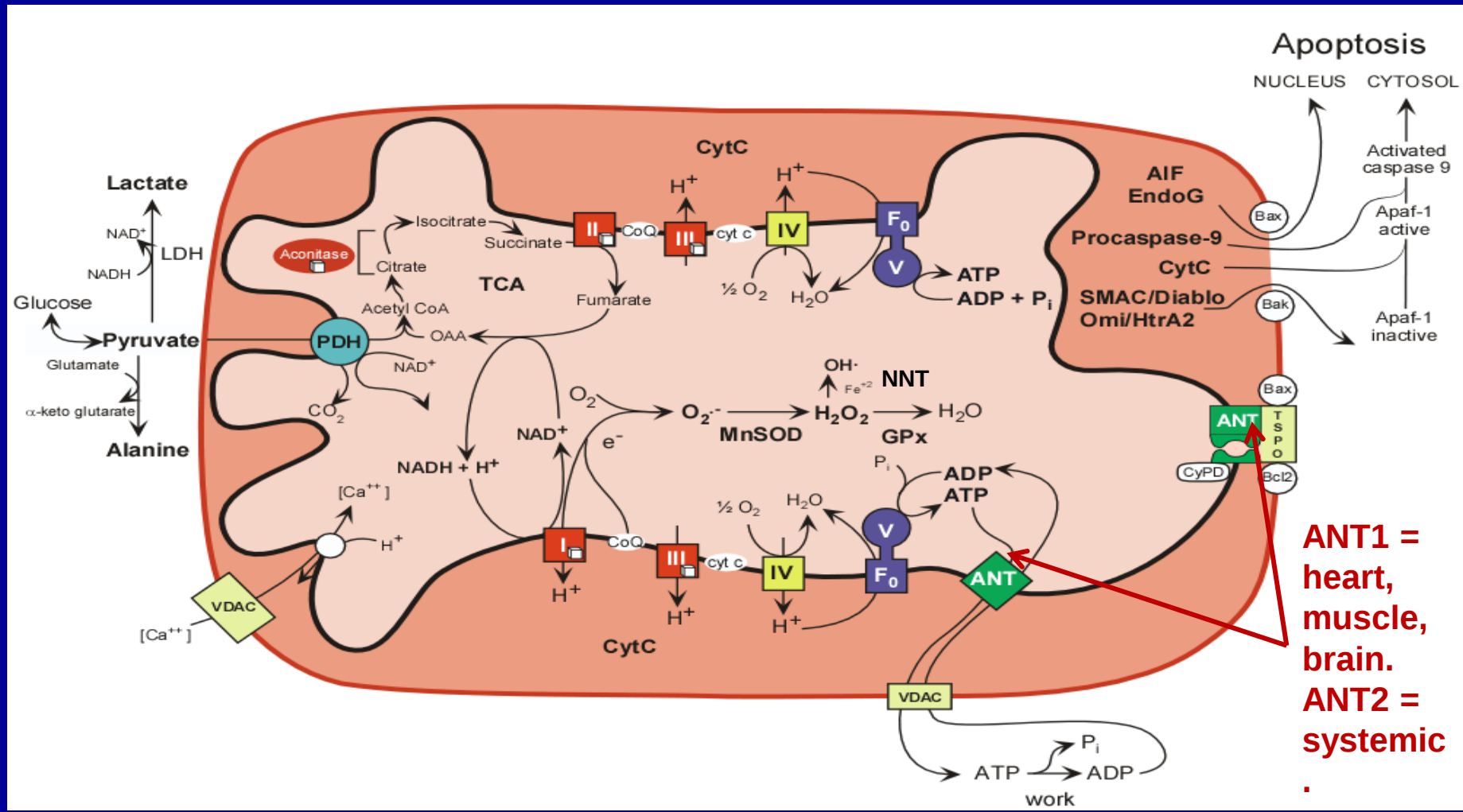
REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS): Oxygen Radicals + Signal Transduction.

Ca⁺⁺ REGULATION: Regulates Cytosol Ca⁺⁺, Metabolism, & mtPTP.

APOPTOSIS: Energy ↓ + ROS ↑ = mtPTP Activated → Cell Death (Apoptosis).

EPIGENOMIC REGULATION: Mito. (ATP, acetyl CoA, SAM, α-ketoglutarate) modify epigenome.

BIOENERGETIC HIERARCHY: Brain > Heart > Muscle > Kidney > Endocrine > Liver.



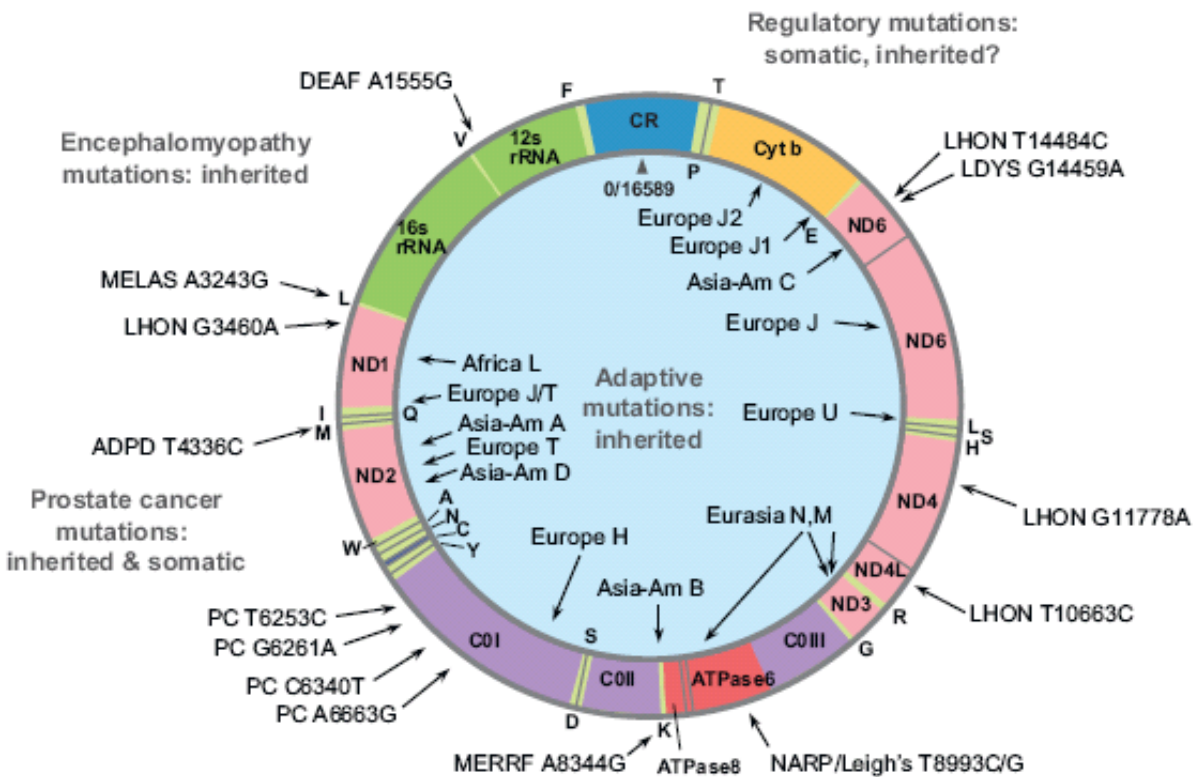
THE MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME IS DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE nDNA & mtDNA

THE MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME:

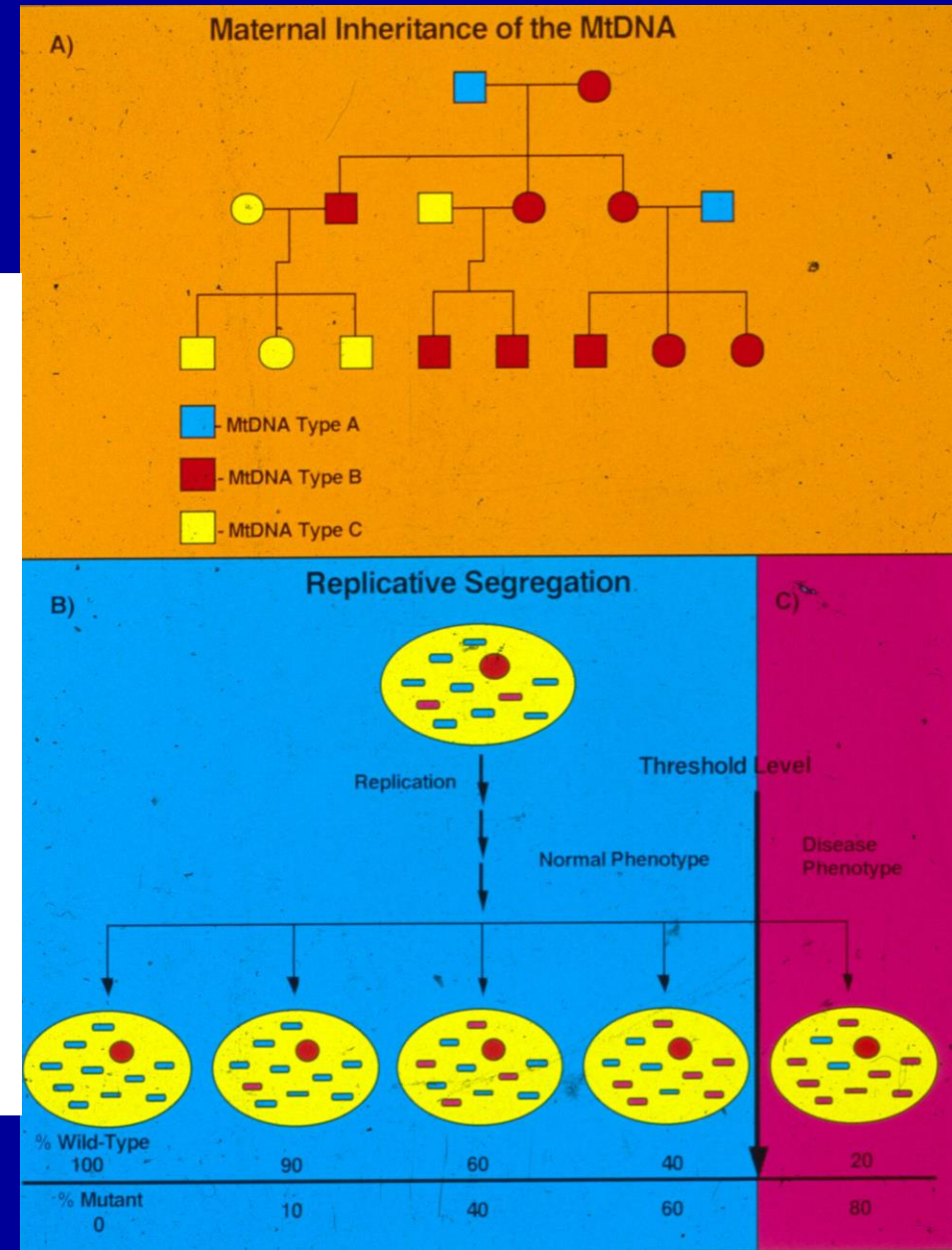
~ 1500 nDNA Genes

Dispersed Across the Chromosomes

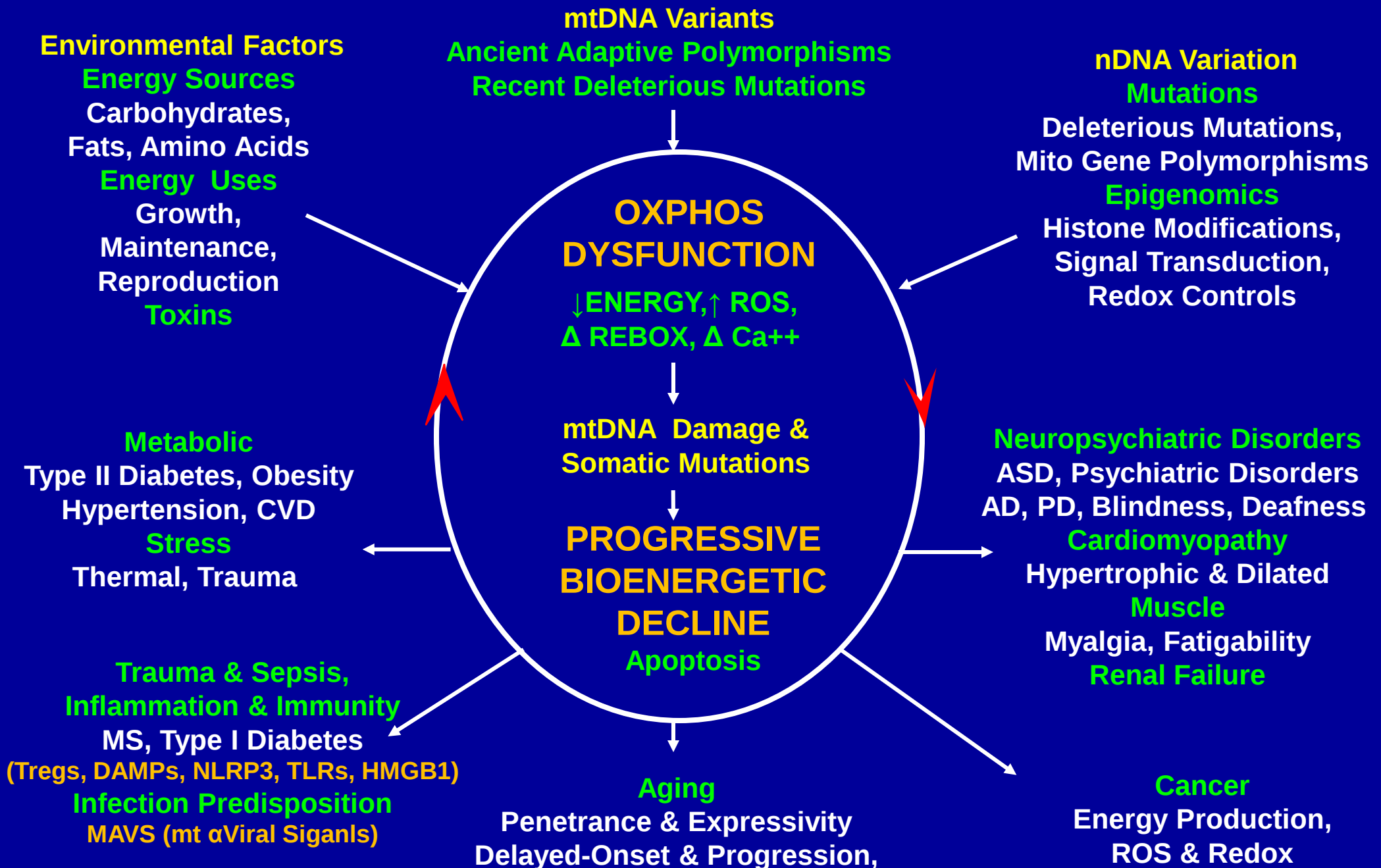
+ 37 mtDNA Genes



High Mutation Rate: ROS



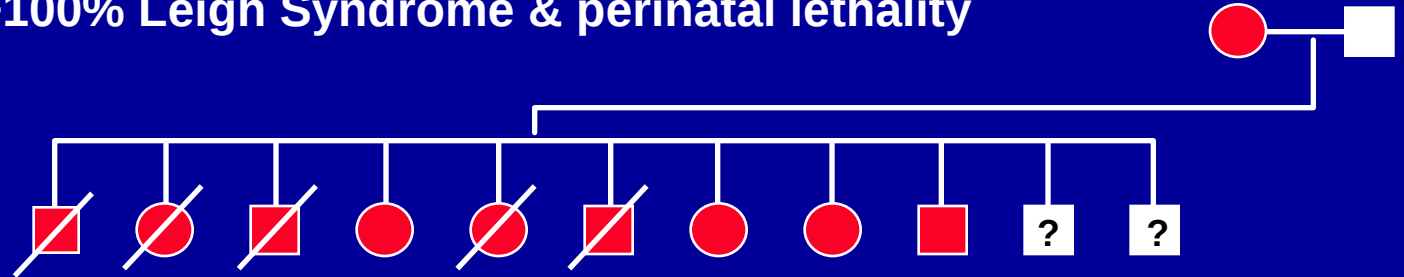
A MITOCHONDRIAL ETIOLOGY OF COMPLEX DISEASES



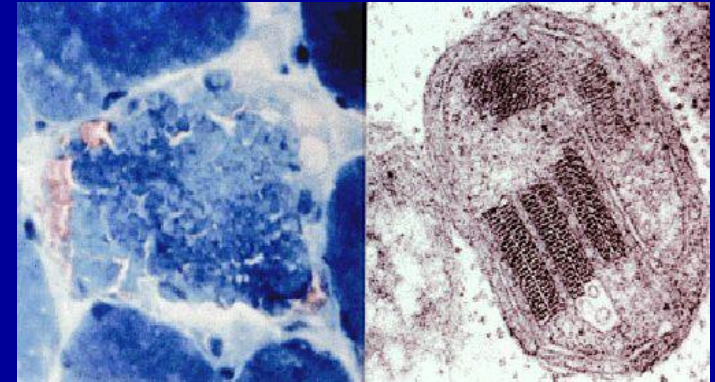
mtDNA GENE MUTATIONS GIVE VARIABLE PHENOTYPES

THE SAME mtDNA tRNA^{Leu(UUR)} np A3243G MUTATION CAUSES DIFFERENT DISEASES

10-30% Autism & Type I & II diabetes;
> 70% mutation myopathy, cardiomyopathy & MELAS;
~100% Leigh Syndrome & perinatal lethality



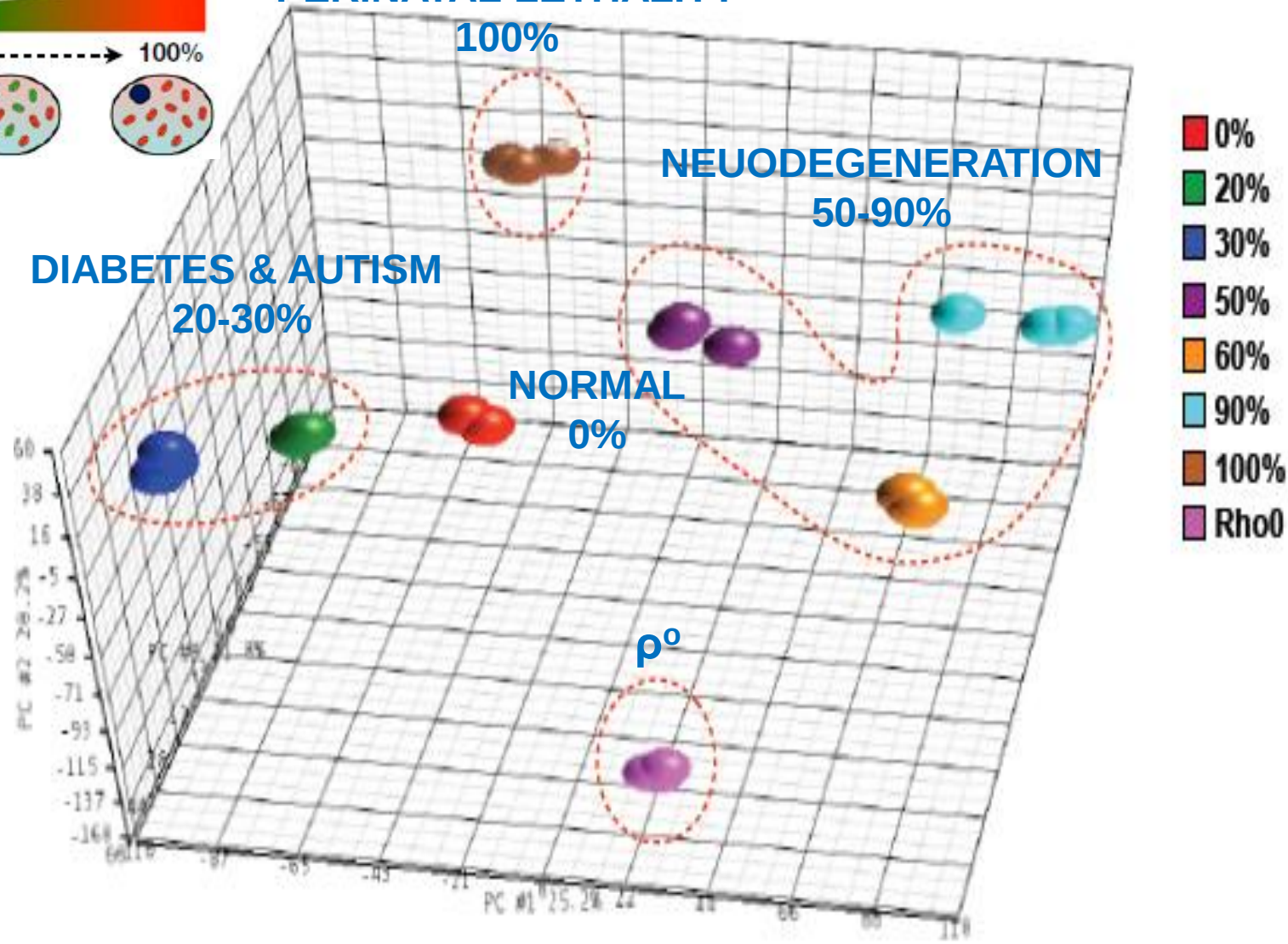
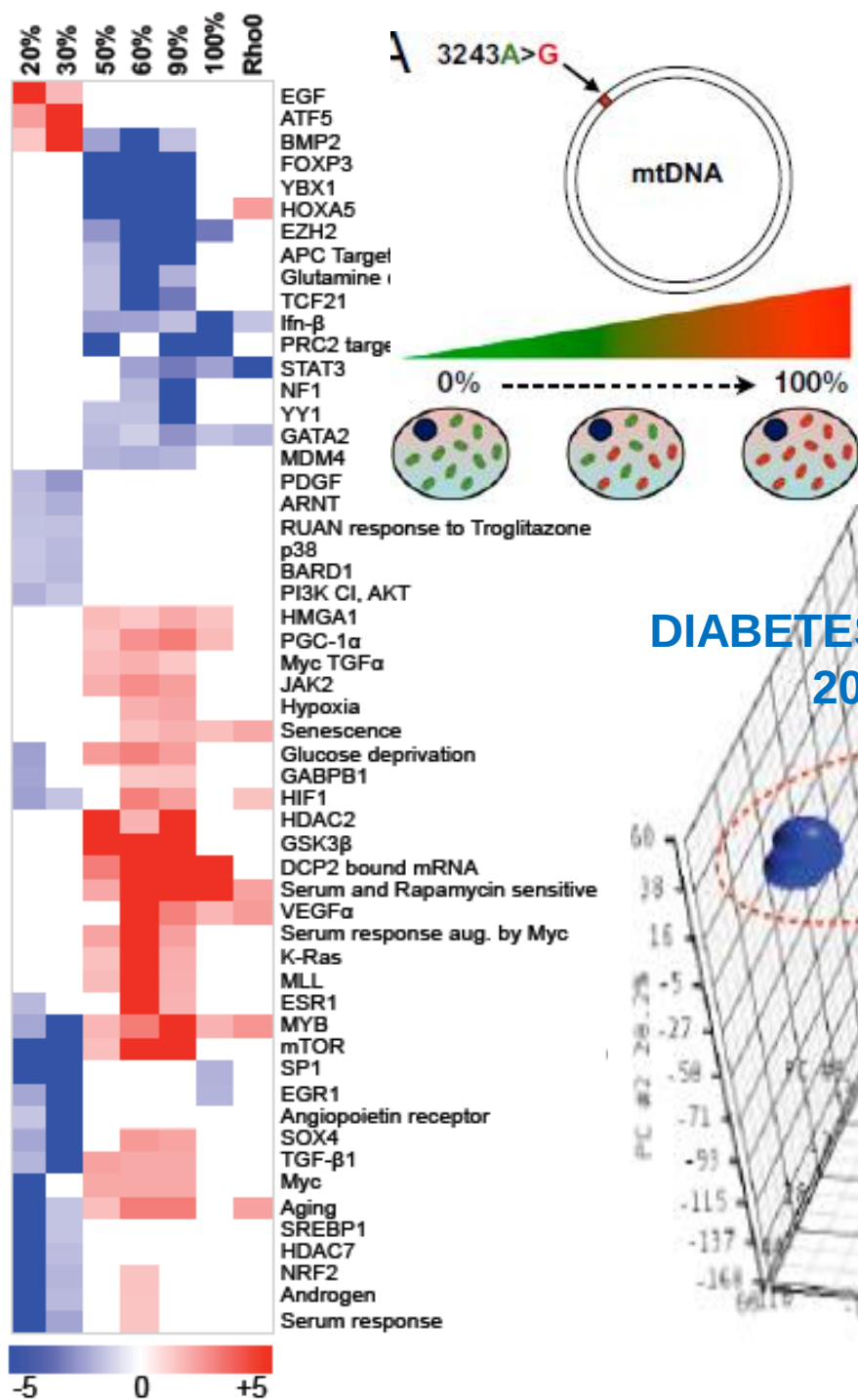
Lactic Acidosis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	-
Growth Retardation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	-
Dementia	+	+	+	+	+	+							
Stroke-Like Episodes	+	+	+	+	-								
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy	+	+	+	+	+	+							
Conduction Abnormalities	+	+		+	+	+							



Wolf-Parkinson-White Conduction

MULTIPHASIC NUCLEAR RESPONSES TO CHANGING mtDNA 3243A>G HETEROPLASMY EXPLAINS PHENOTYPIC VARIATION

LEIGH SYNDROME & PERINATAL LETHALITY

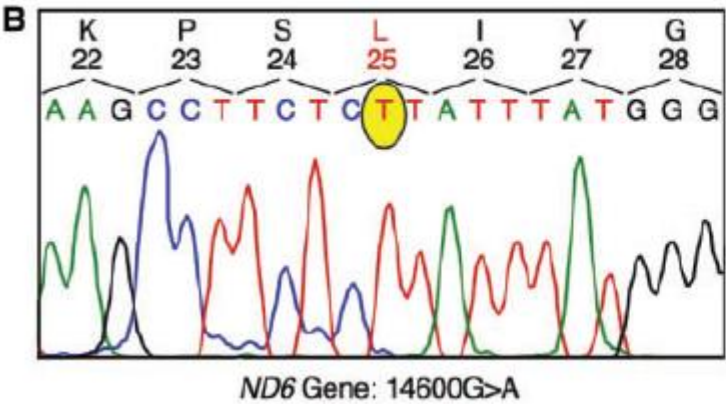
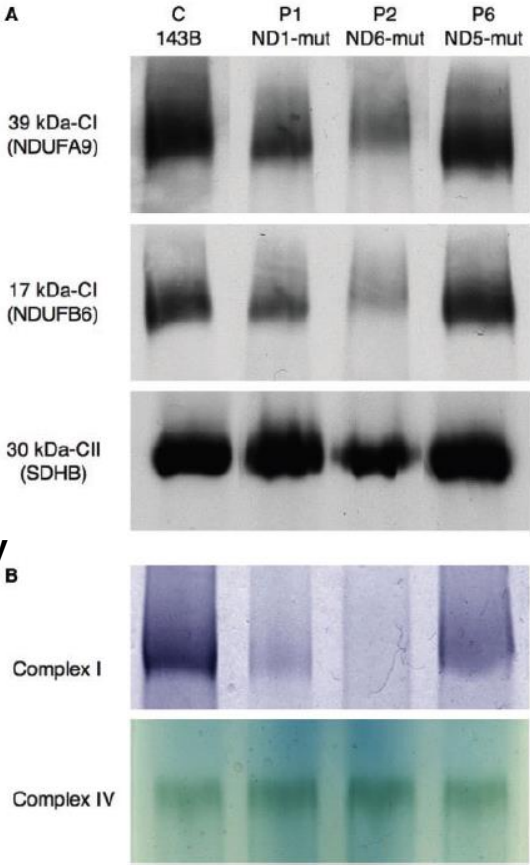
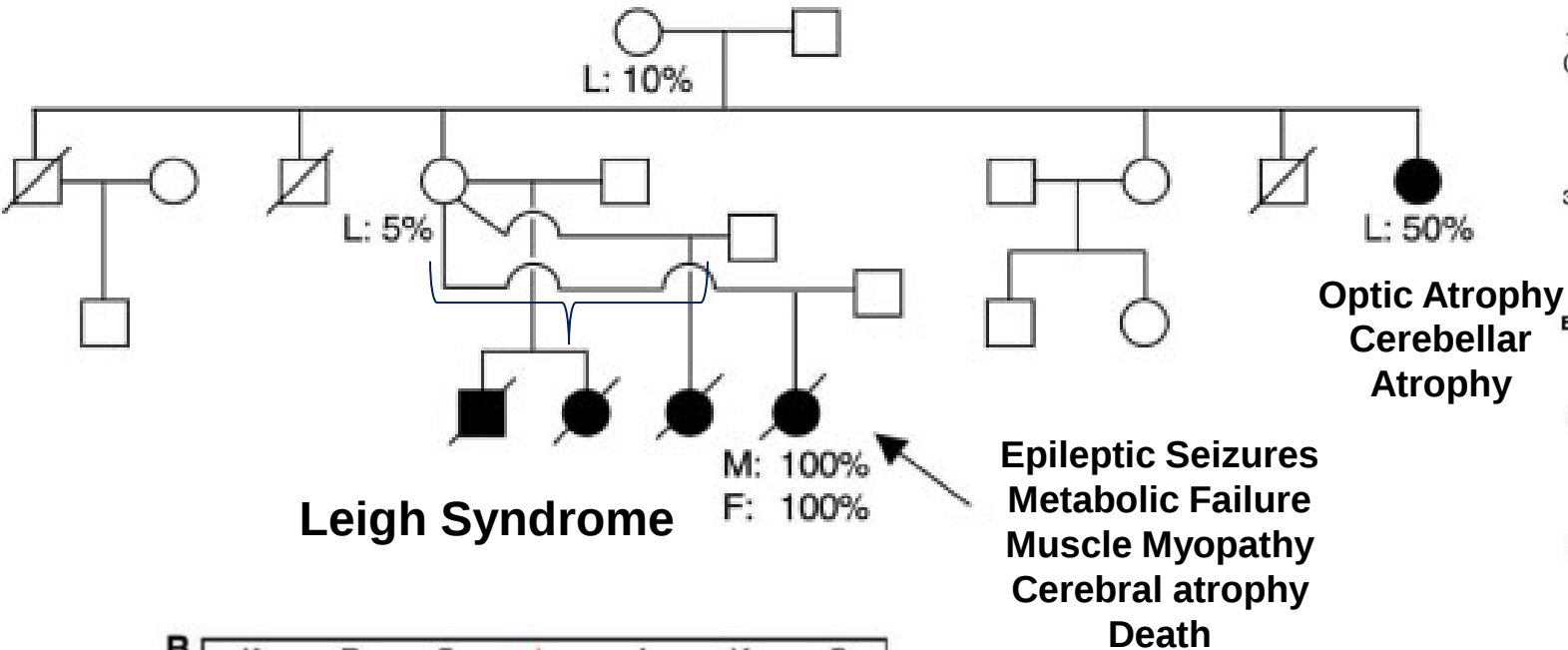


mtDNA MUTATIONS AND DISEASE

HETEROPLASMIC mtDNA MUTATIONS SEGREGATE RAPIDLY

A HETEROPLASMIC mtDNA ND6 G14600A P25L MUTATION SEGREGATES TO GIVE VARIOUS PHENOTYPES

Zeviani Group *Brain* (2007), 130, 1894–1904



		P25L	
Human	15	GFVGFSSKPS	PIYGGGLVLIVS 35
Bovine	16	GFVGFSSKPS	PIYGGGLGLIVS 36
Pig	16	GFVGFSSKPS	PIYGGGLGLIVS 36
Rat	15	GCLGLALKPS	PIYGGFGLIVS 35
Mouse	15	GCLGLALKPS	PIYGGGLGLIVS 35
Xenopus	15	GLVAVASNPS	PFYAALGLVLA 35
Zebrafish	15	GMIA IASNPA	PYFAAFGLVVV 35

MOUSE MODELS OF mtDNA DISEASE:

ND6 = NEURODEGENERATION

COI = CARDIOMYOPATHY & METABOLIC SYNDROME

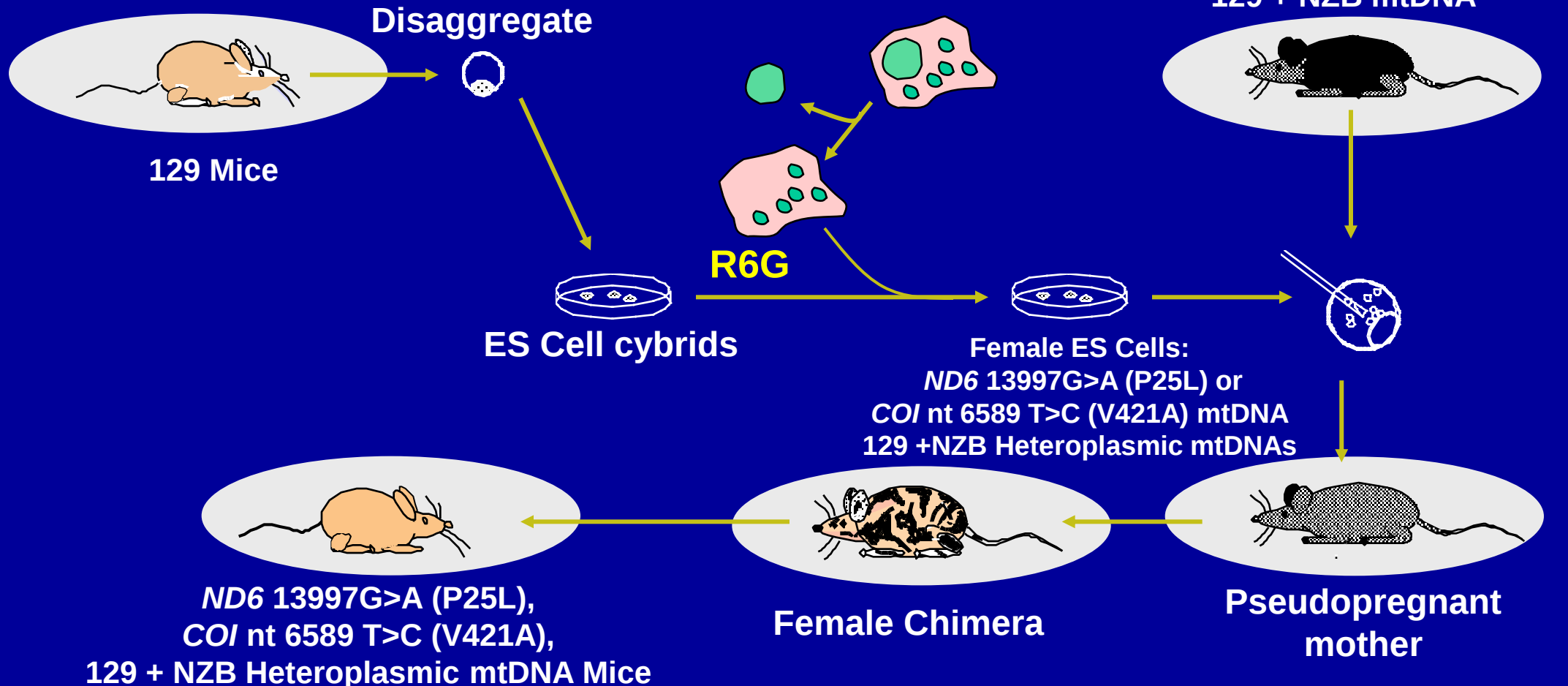
129 + NZB = NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISEASE

Mouse ND6 nt G13997A (P25L) = Human ND6 G14600A (P25L),

COI nt 6589 T>C (V421A), &

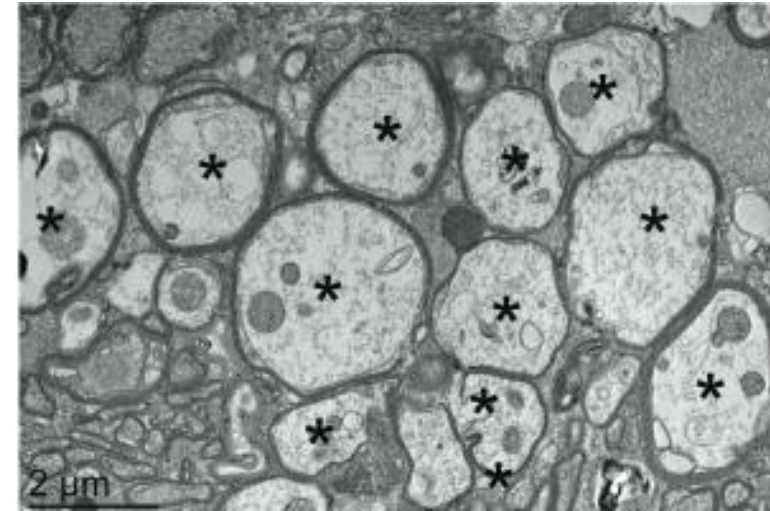
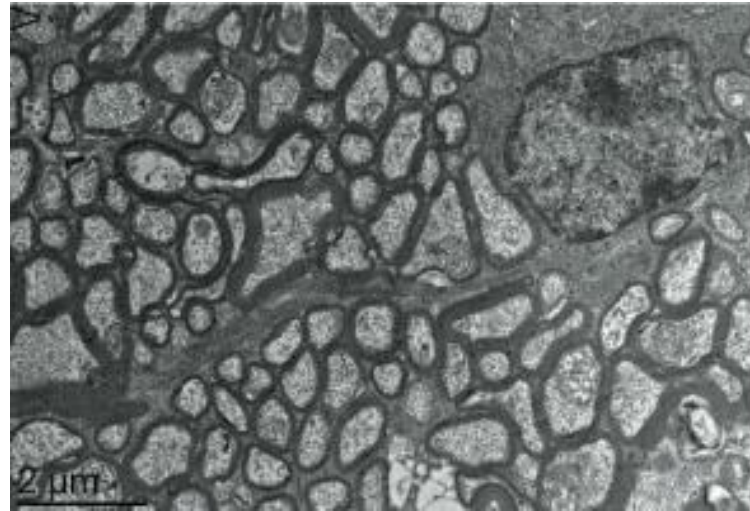
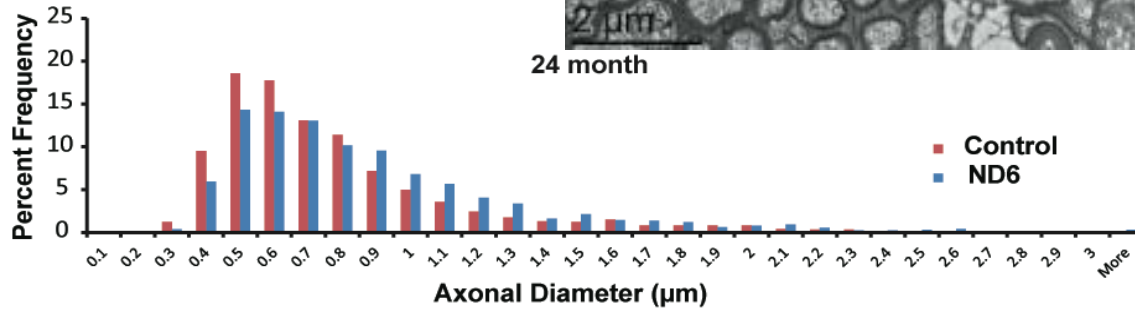
129+NZB Heteroplasmy

Mouse Cell Line Mutants
ND6 13997G>A (P25L) mtDNA,
COI nt 6589 T>C (V421A) mtDNA
129 + NZB mtDNA

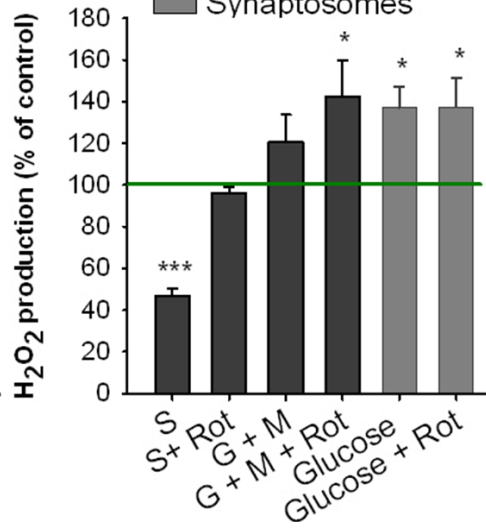
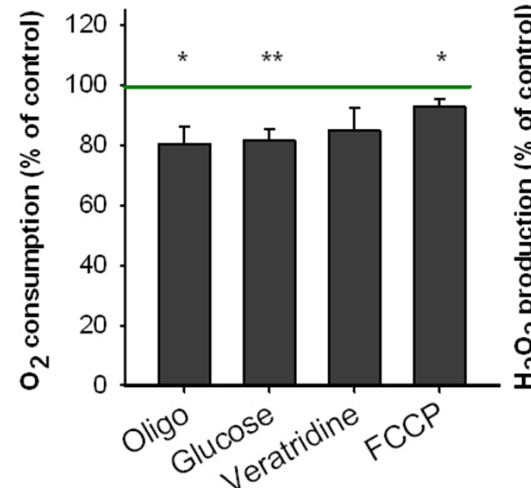
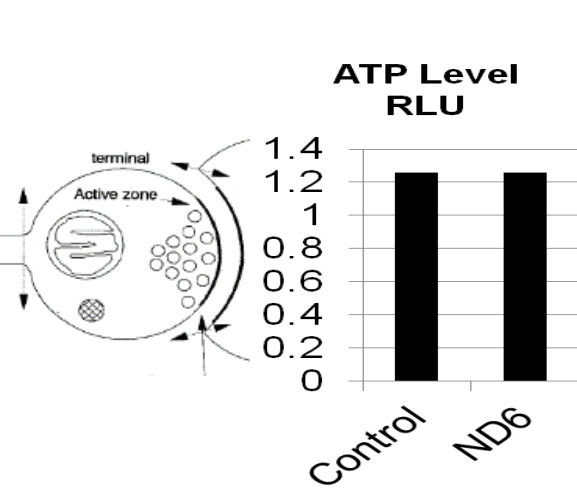
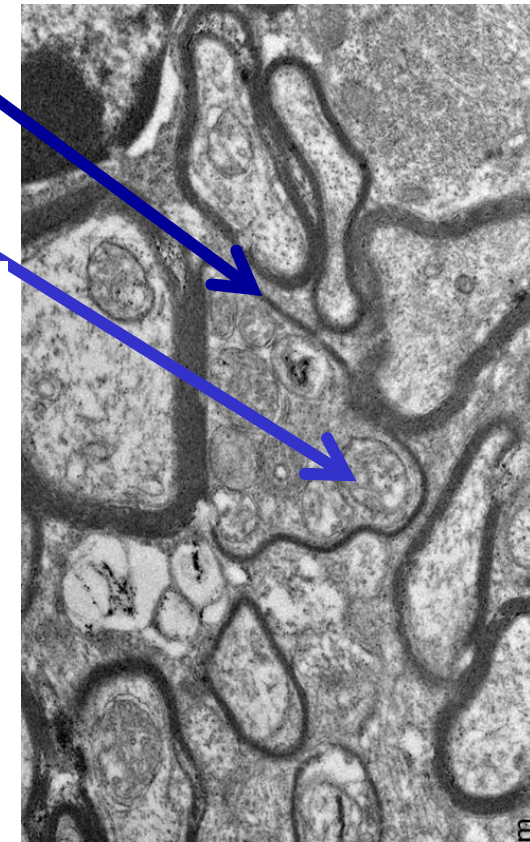


ND6 P25L mtDNA MOUSE EXHIBITS NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE

**SELECTIVE LOSS OF
THIN FIBERS & SPARING
OF THICK FIBERS,
DEMYELINATION &
ABNORMAL
MITOCHONDRIA,
INCREASED ROS
PRODUCTION**



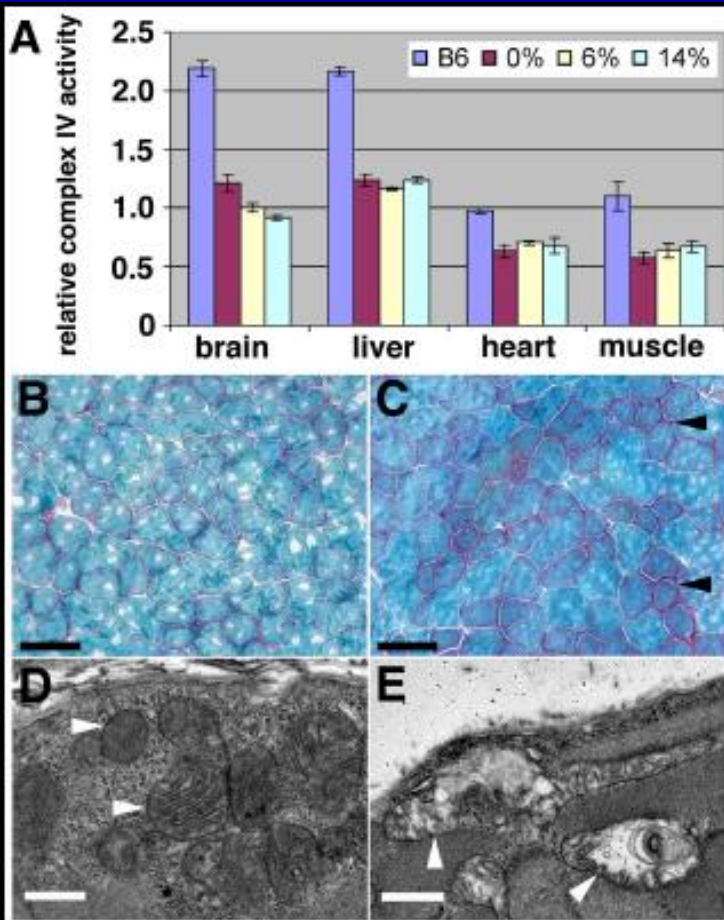
**Demyelination
Abnormal
Mitochondria**



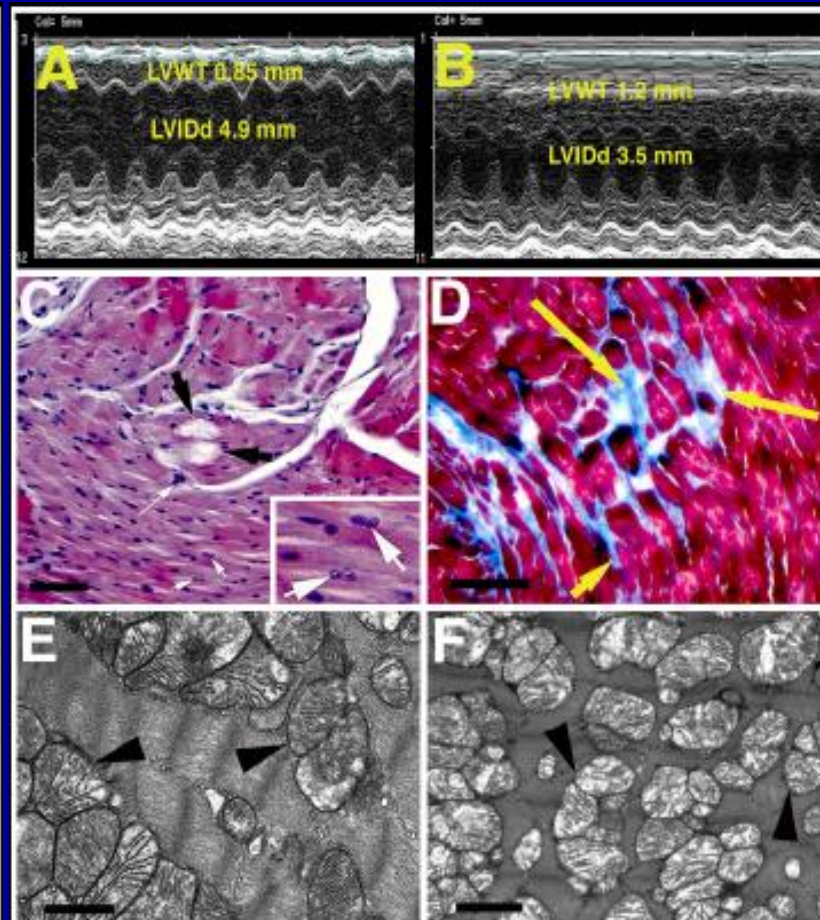
THE COI V421A mtDNA MOUSE EXHIBITS MYOPATHY, CARDIOMYOPATHY & METABOLIC SYNDROME

COI (6589T>C, V421A) MISSENSE MUTATION

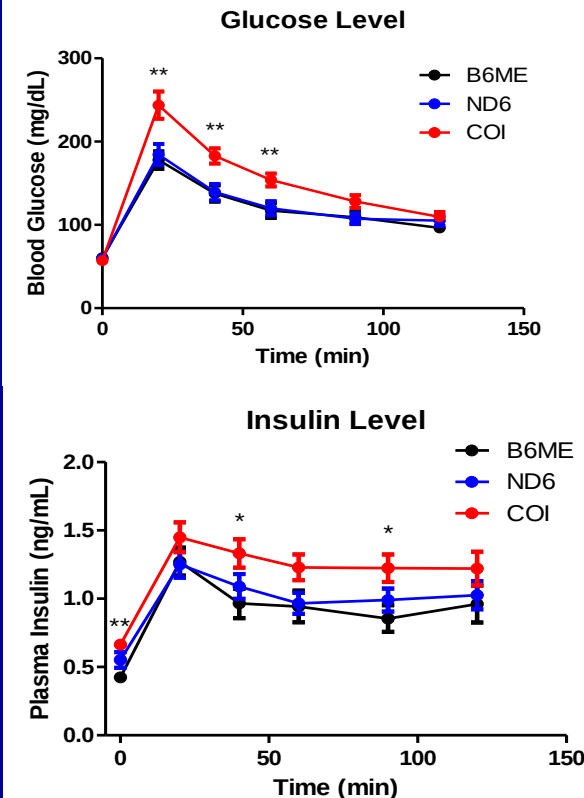
Mitochondrial Myopathy



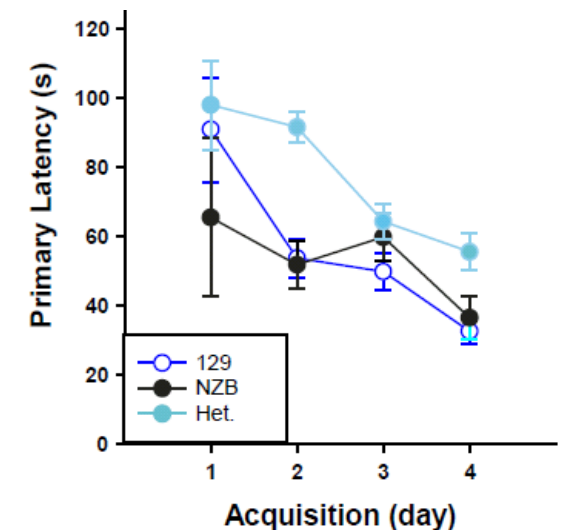
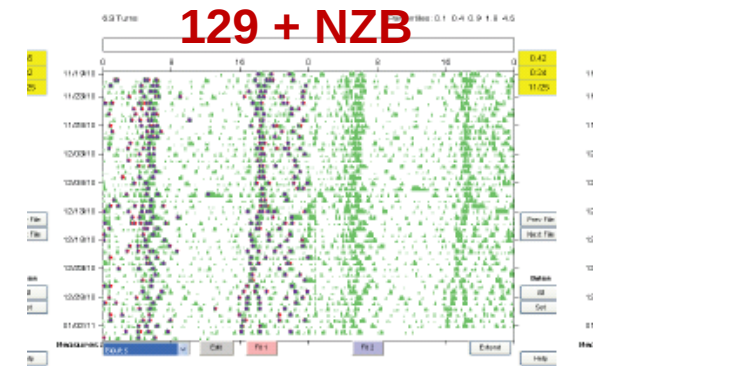
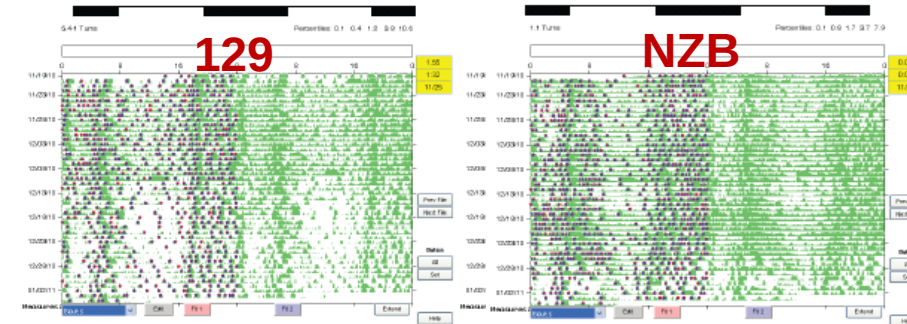
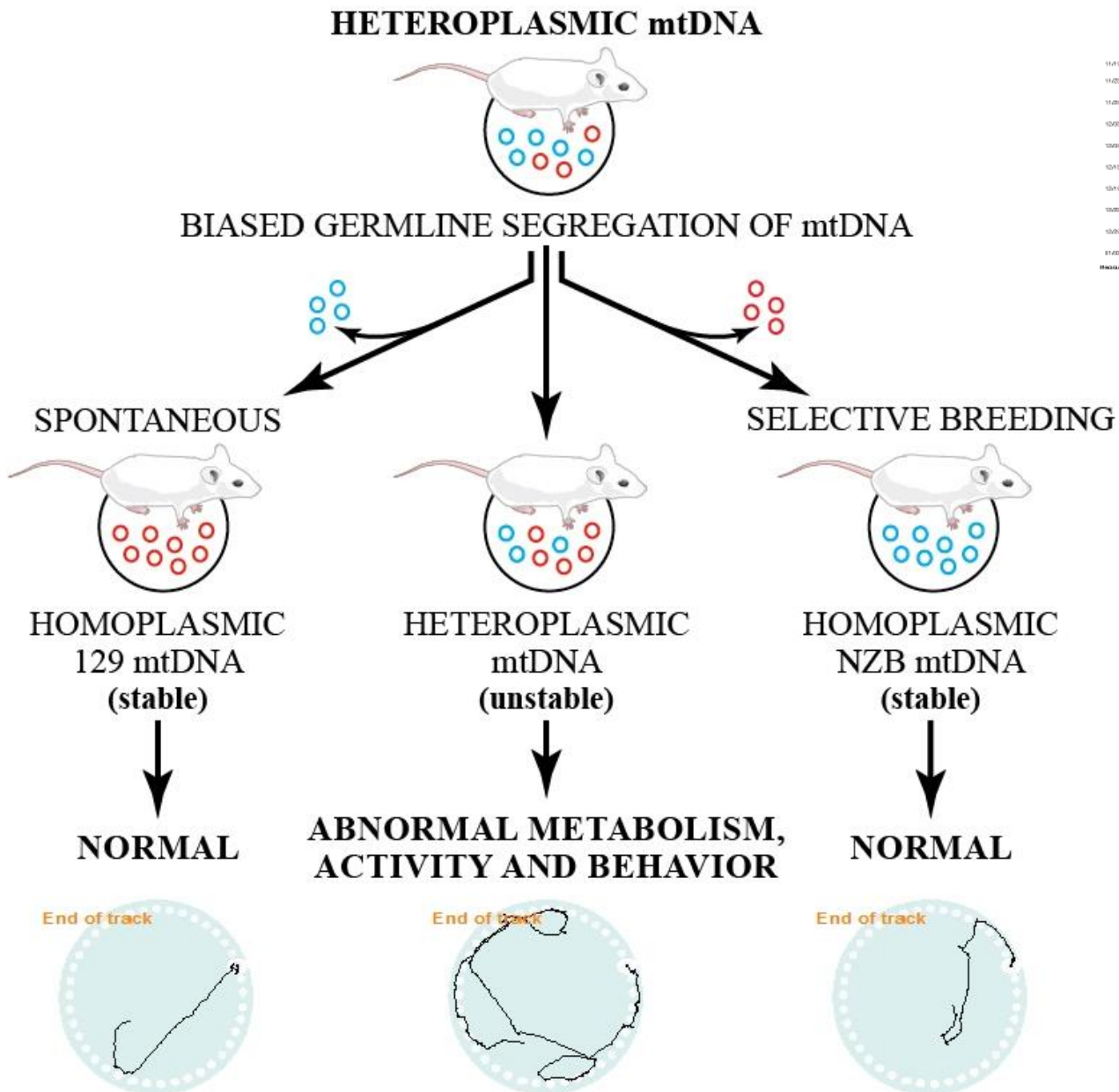
Mitochondrial Cardiomyopathy



Glucose Intolerance & Insulin Resistance

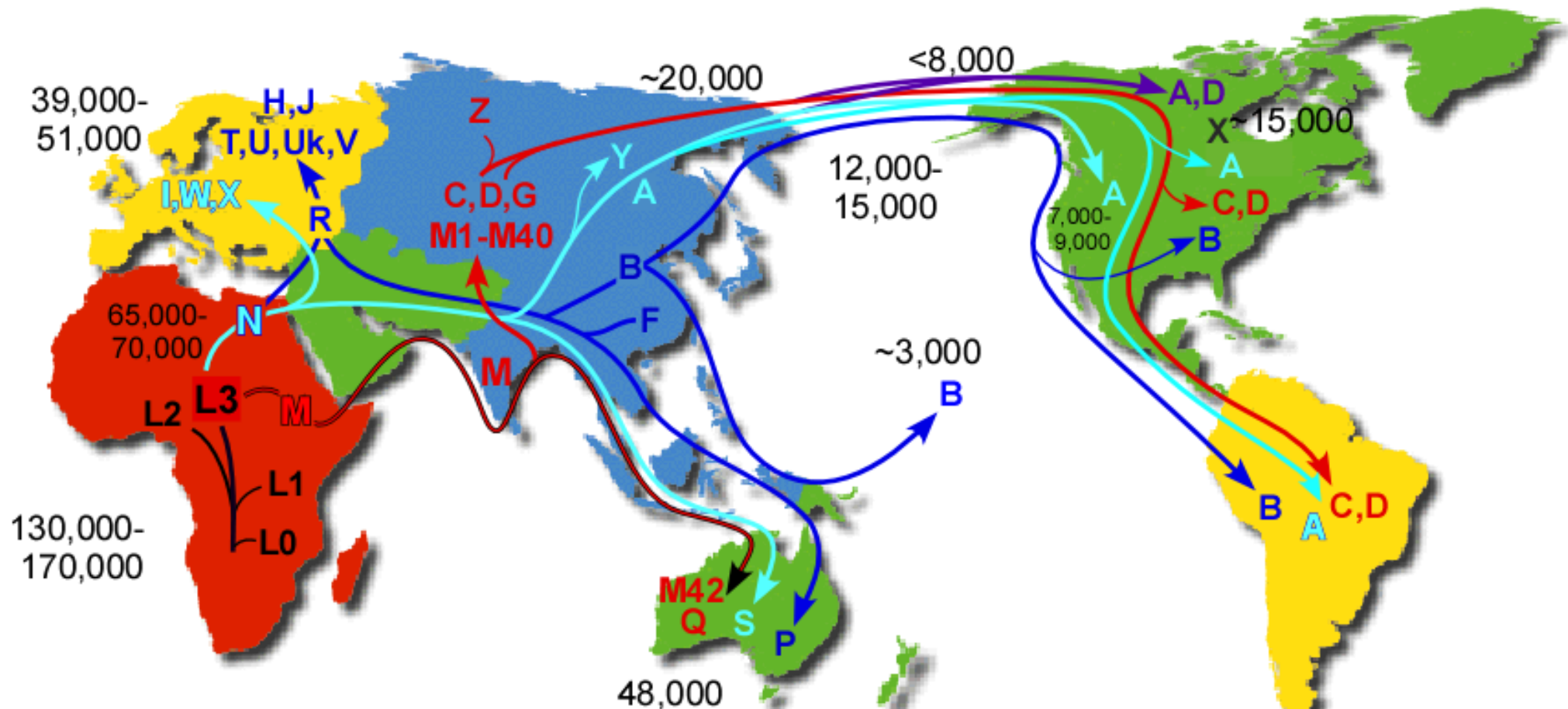


129-NZB mtDNA HETEROPLASMIC MICE ARE DEPRESSED & HAVE LONG TERM MEMORY DEFICITS



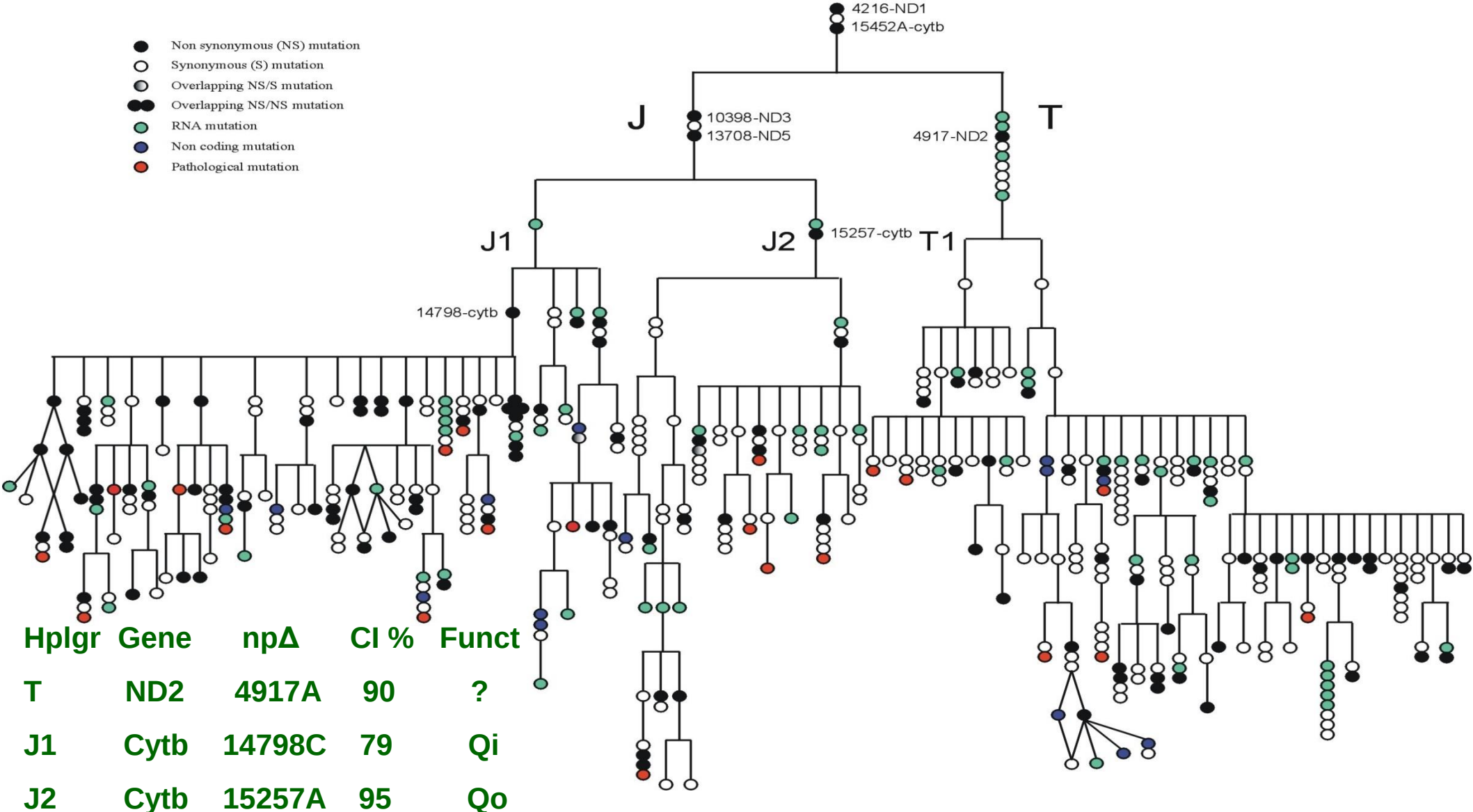
ANCIENT mtDNA VARIANTS PREDISPOSE TO COMMON DISEASES
**mtDNA VARIATION CORRELATES WITH THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.**

**Groups of Related mtDNA Haplotypes (Haplogroups) were Founded by Adaptive
Variants that Permitted Migration into New Environments.**



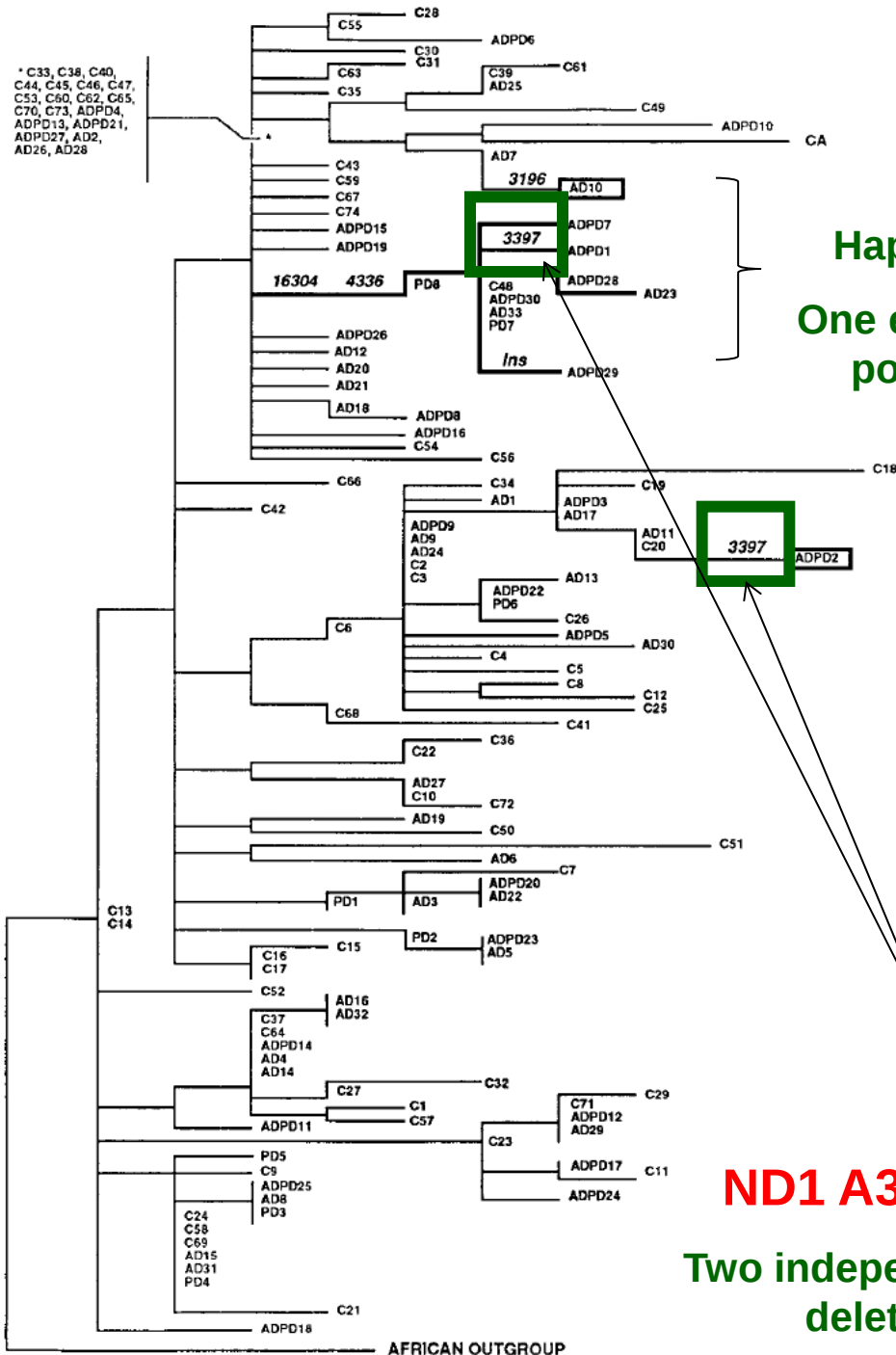
Mutation rate = 2.2 – 2.9% / MYR
Time estimates are YBP.

**NODAL SUBSTITUTIONS ALTERING CONSERVED AMINO
ACIDS INITIATE EACH mtDNA HAPLOGROUP**
EUROPEAN HAPLOGROUPS T & J



EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF tRNA^{Gln} A4336G & ND1 (M31V) WITH ALZHEIMER & PARKINSON DISEASE

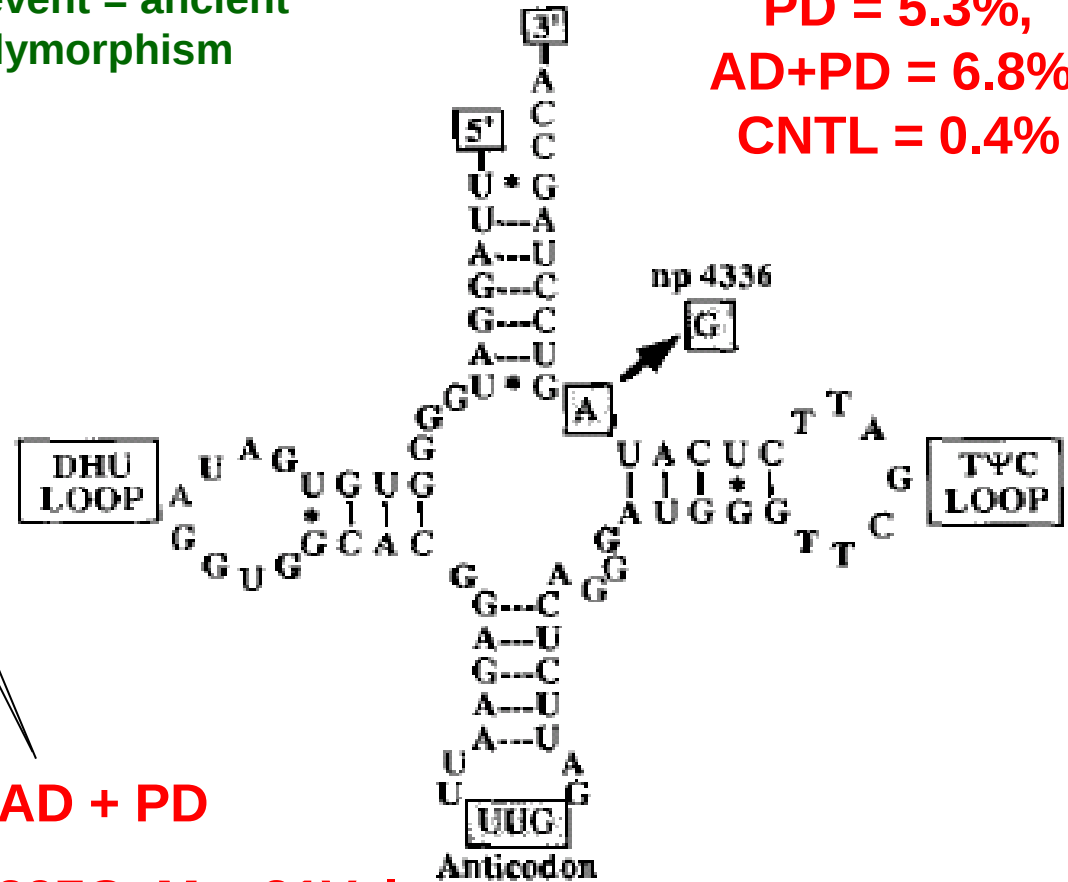
* C33, C38, C40,
C44, C45, C46, C47,
C53, C50, C62, C65,
C70, C73, ADPD4,
ADPD19, ADPD21,
ADPD27, AD2,
AD26, AD28



Haplogroup H5a

One event = ancient
polymorphism

AD = 3.3%,
PD = 5.3%,
AD+PD = 6.8%,
CNTL = 0.4%



AD + PD

ND1 A3397G Met 31Val

Two independent events = recent
deleterious mutation

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN mtDNA HAPLOGROUPS AND AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER RELATIVE TO HAPLOGROUP R0

Illumina 550 GWAS data set. Generalized Linear Modeling Analysis

Results with GEE Solution for the AGRE Family mtDNA SNPs Relative to R0 (H-HV-V)

Continent Co-Variant	Haplogro up	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	P-Value	Benjamini- Hochberg Correction
Europeans	I	2.12	1.26-3.55	0.004	0.04
	J	2.18	1.59-3.00	<0.001	<0.001
	K	1.76	1.31-2.36	<0.001	0.002
	T	1.79	1.30-2.46	0.003	0.004
	U	1.98	1.45-2.71	<0.001	<0.001
	W	1.41	0.81-2.45	0.22	0.89
	X-O	2.00	1.23-3.25	0.005	0.04
Asians-N Amer	A	1.83	1.32-2.53	<0.001	0.004
	M	1.55	1.16-2.06	0.003	0.03
	N+	2.02	1.19-3.42	0.009	0.06
Africans	L	1.01	0.63-1.61	0.98	0.98
Gender (Male)		3.93	3.3-4.67	<0.001	<0.001

(N_{ALL}=4041,
N_{ASD}=1624,
933 families
with 1-12
members)
(reference
haplogroup =
HHV+,
N_{ALL}=1792,
N_{ASD}=712)
Covariates:
haplogroups,
sex.

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN mtDNA HAPLOGROUPS & COMMON DISEASES

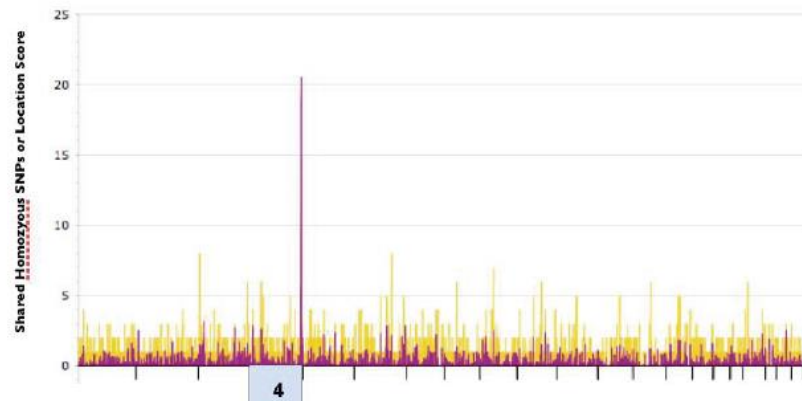
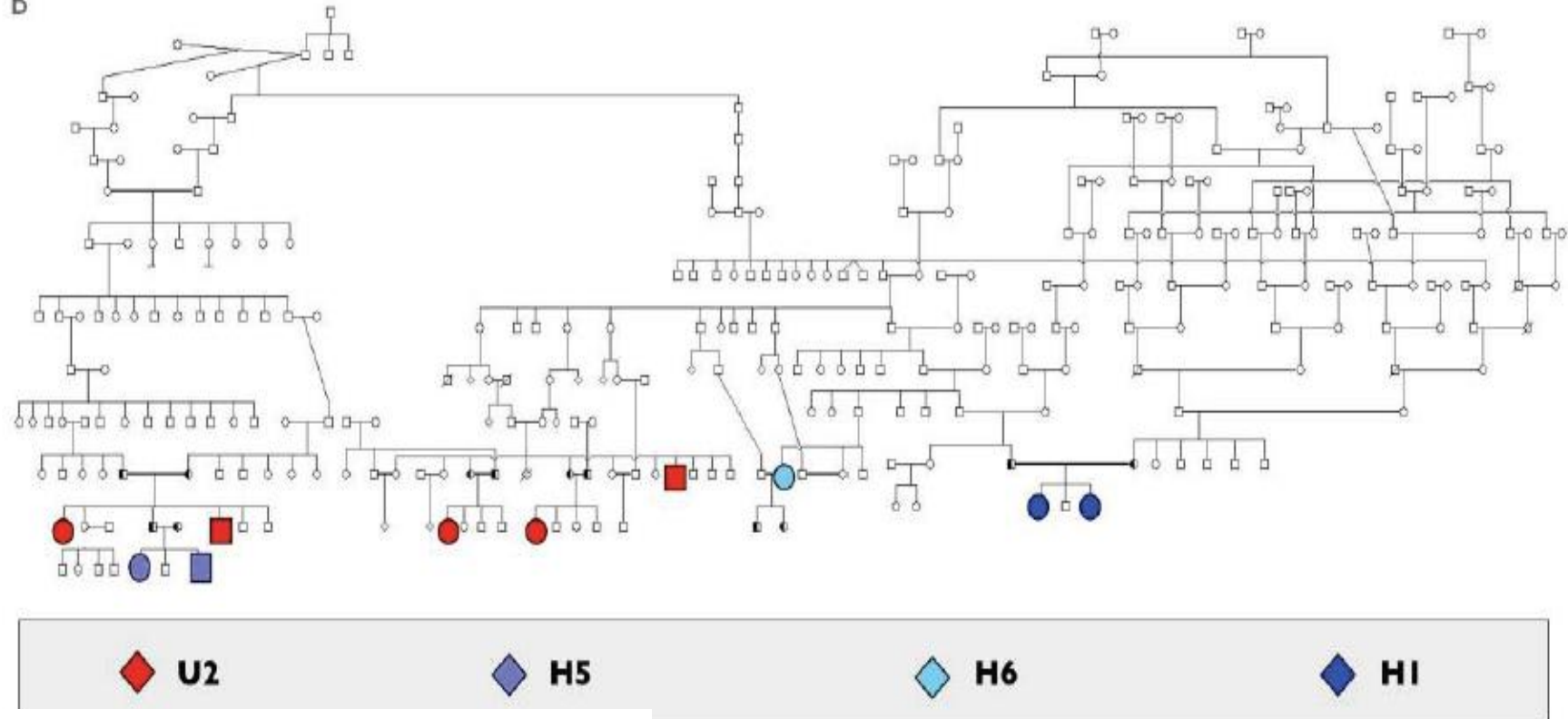
H > J = T > U (U* > U4 = U5a1 > Uk)

- **NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES**
 - Autism
 - Alzheimer Disease
 - Parkinson Disease
 - Macular Degeneration
 - Familial Amyloidosis with Polyneuropathy
 - Migraine
 - Psychiatric Disorders
- **NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES**
 - Stroke
- **METABOLIC DISEASES**
 - Diabetes
 - Cardiovascular Disease
 - Metabolic Syndrome
- **INFLAMMATORY & INFECTIOUS DISEASES**
 - Sepsis
 - IgE Levels
 - Asthma
 - AIDS progression
 - Anti-AIDS HAAT* Lipodystrophy
 - Osteoarthritis
- **ALTITUDE ADAPTATION (M, ND1 3394T>C Y30H)**
- **CANCERS**
- **AGING**
- **ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE (L0>L3>N>H>J-U-T)**

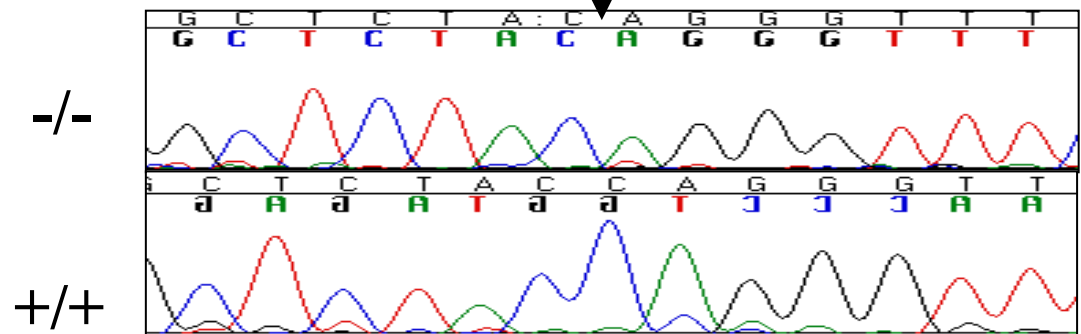
* HAAT- highly active anti-retroviral therapy

NUCLEAR MITOCHONDRIAL GENE MUTATIONS AND DISEASE: ANT1 FRAMESHIFT MUTATION ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE MYOPATHY AND CARDIOMYOPATHY

B

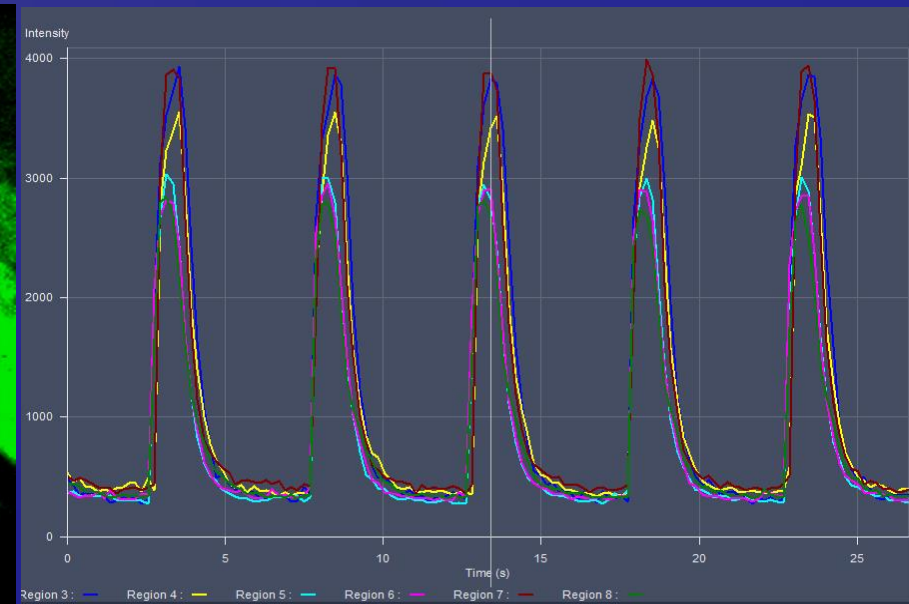
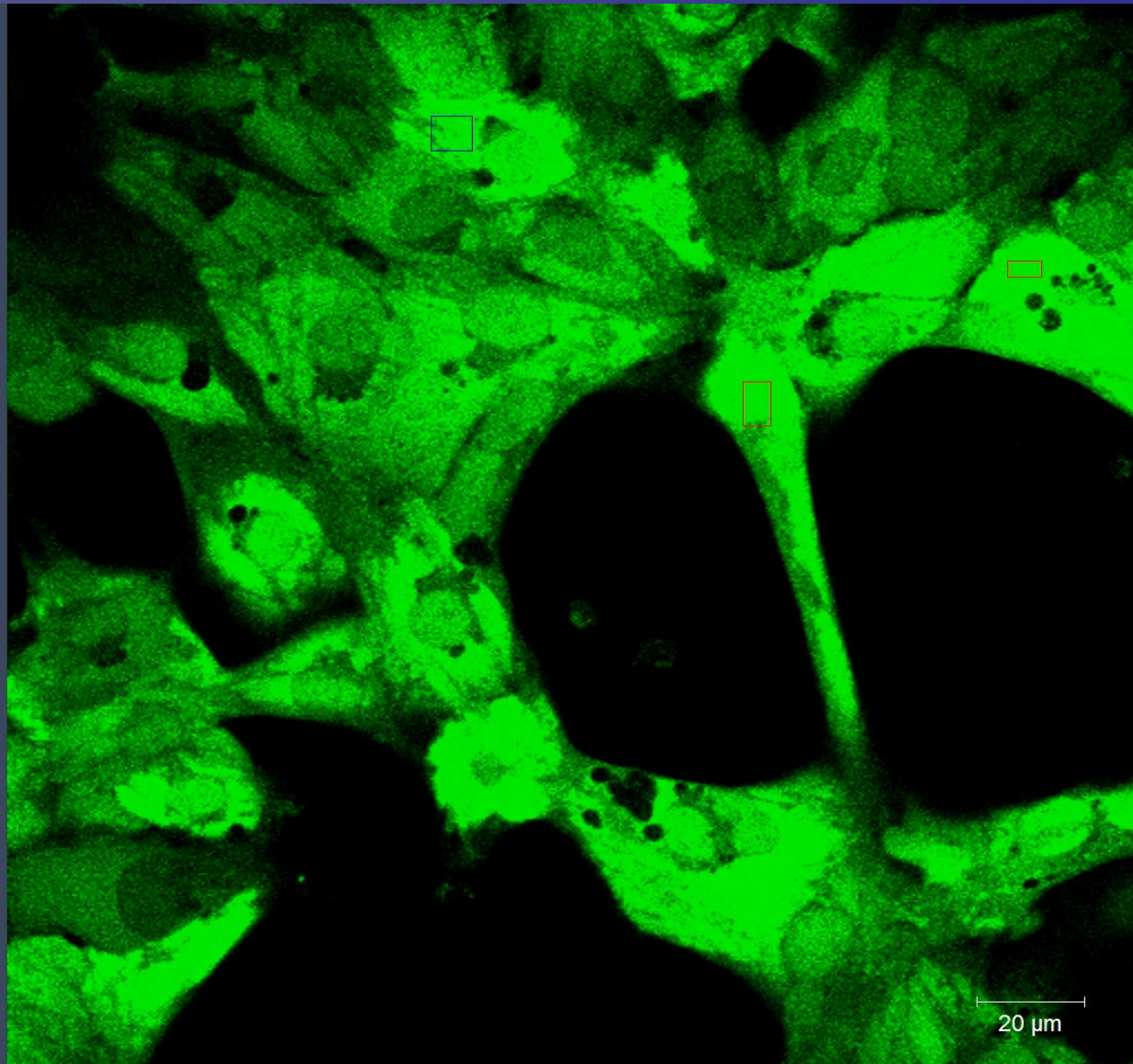


c.523delC, p.Q175RfsX38

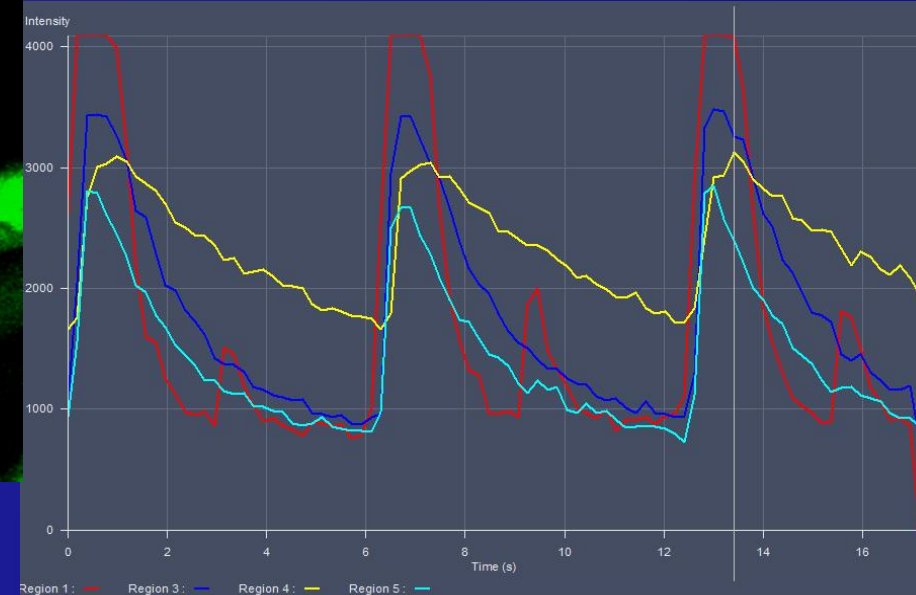


IPSC-DERIVED ANT^{-/-} CARDIOMYOCYTES HAVE DYSRHYTHMIC CONTRACTIONS

ANT^{+/+}

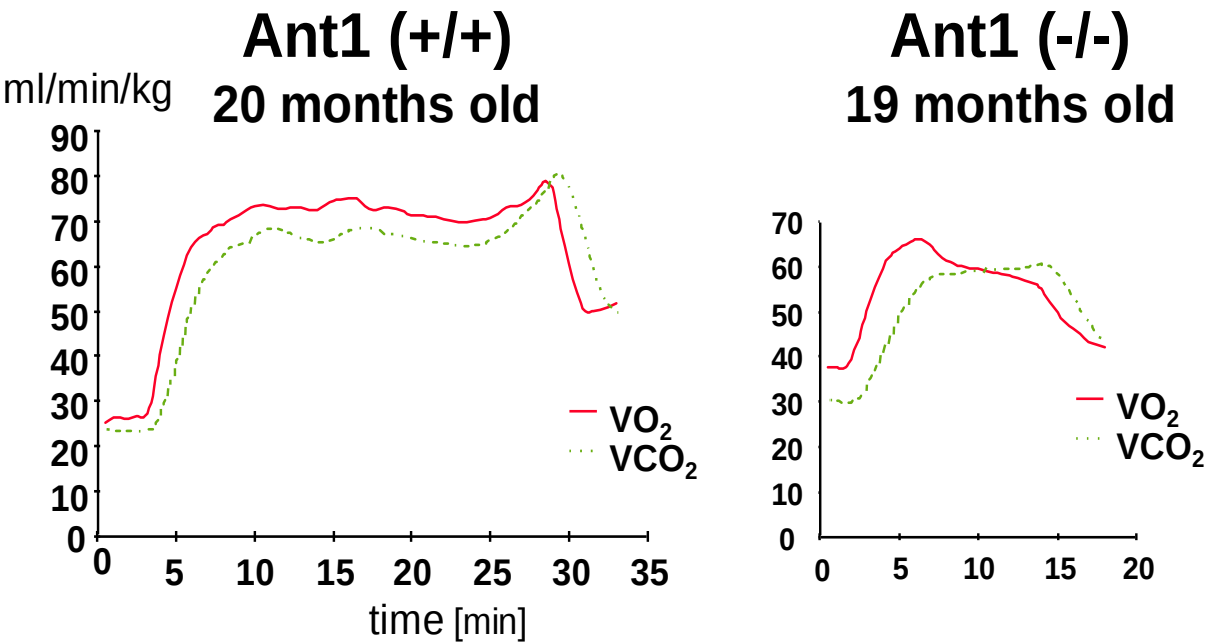
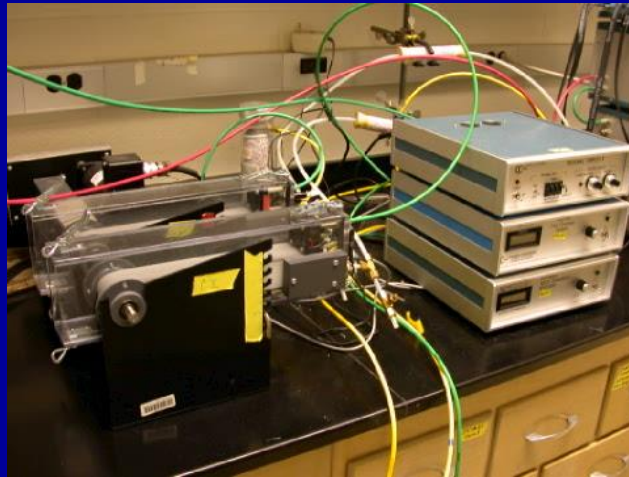


ANT1^{-/-}



Ant^{-/-} MOUSE HAS MYOPATHY & CARDIOMYOPATHY

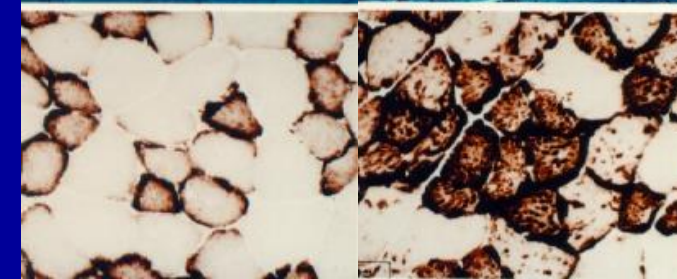
Mouserciser



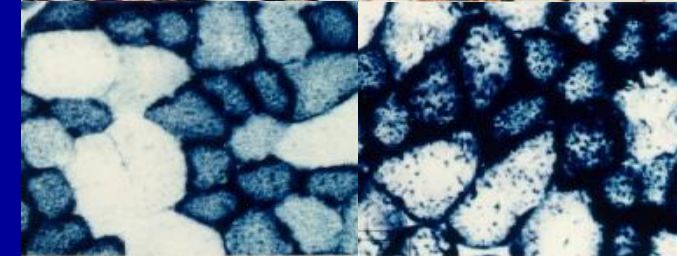
Tri-
chrome



COX



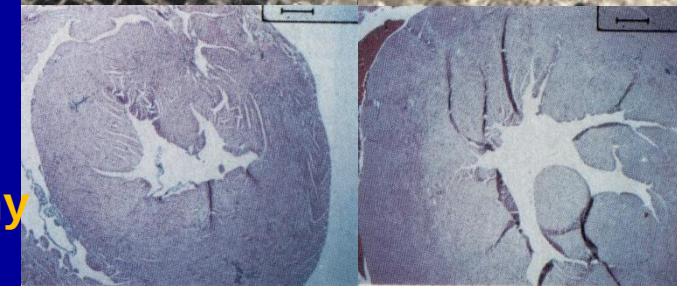
SDH



Muscle
EM

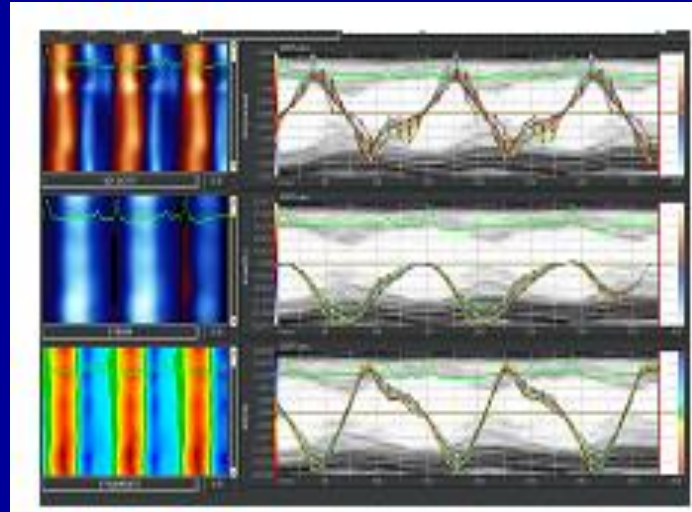


Cardio-
myopathy

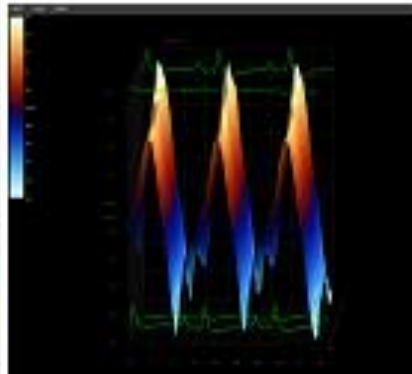


MOUSE *Ant1* $-/-$ HEARTS EXHIBIT DYSRHYTHMIC MYOCARDIAL MECHANICS: ECHOCARDIOGRAM VELOCITY VECTOR IMAGING

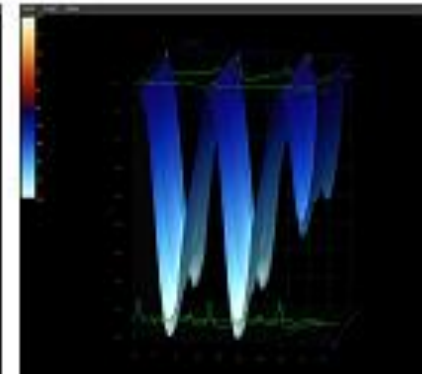
Ant1 $+/+$



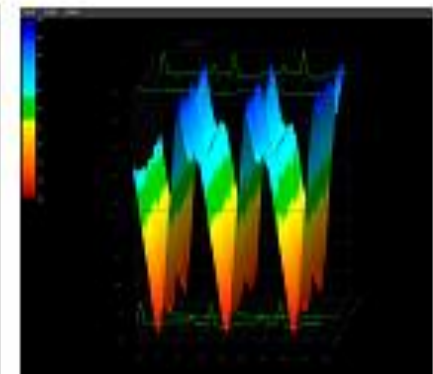
**RADIAL
VELOCITY**



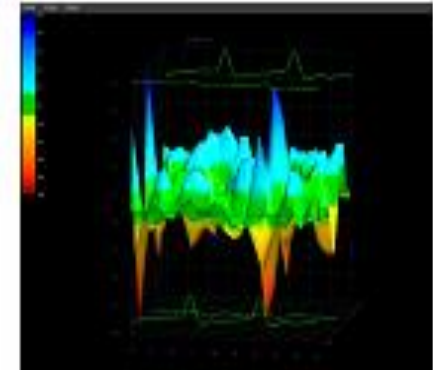
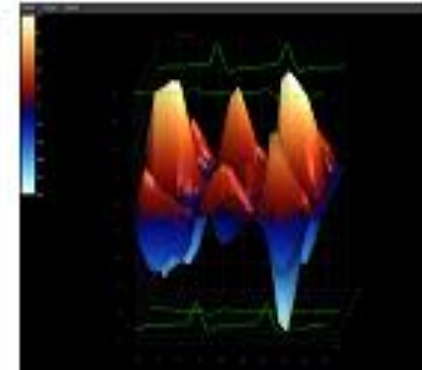
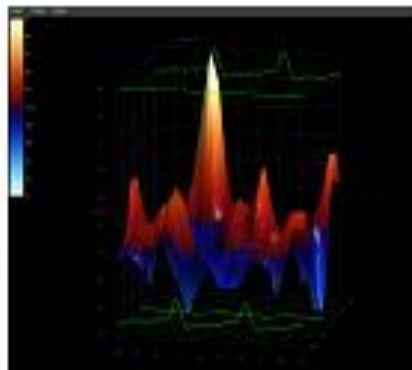
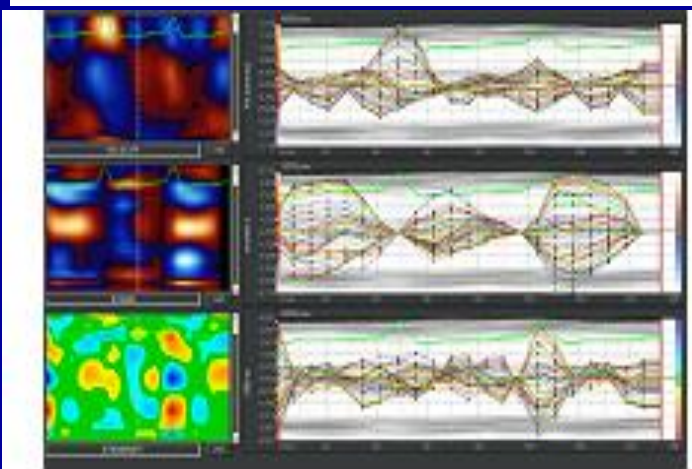
**CIRCUM-
FERENTIAL
STRAIN**



STRAIN RATE

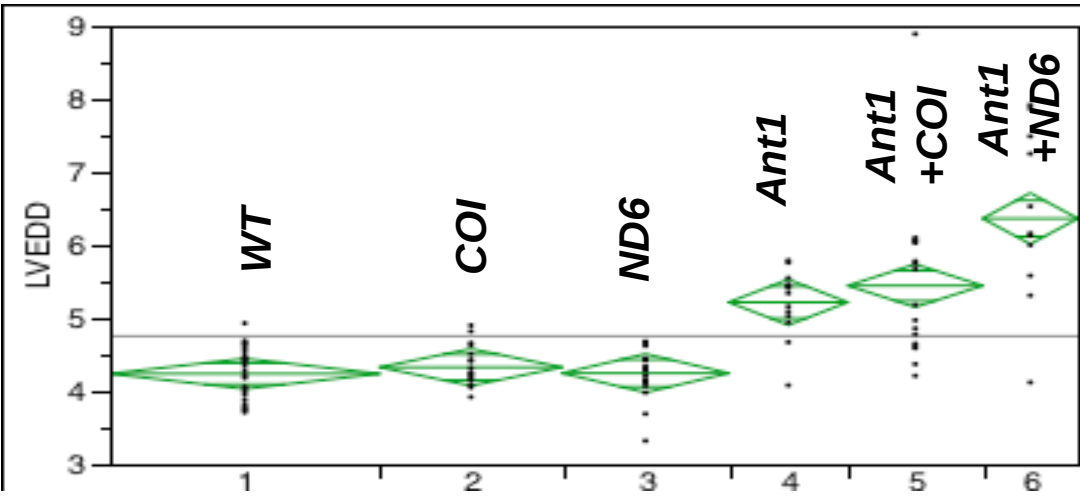


Ant1 $-/-$

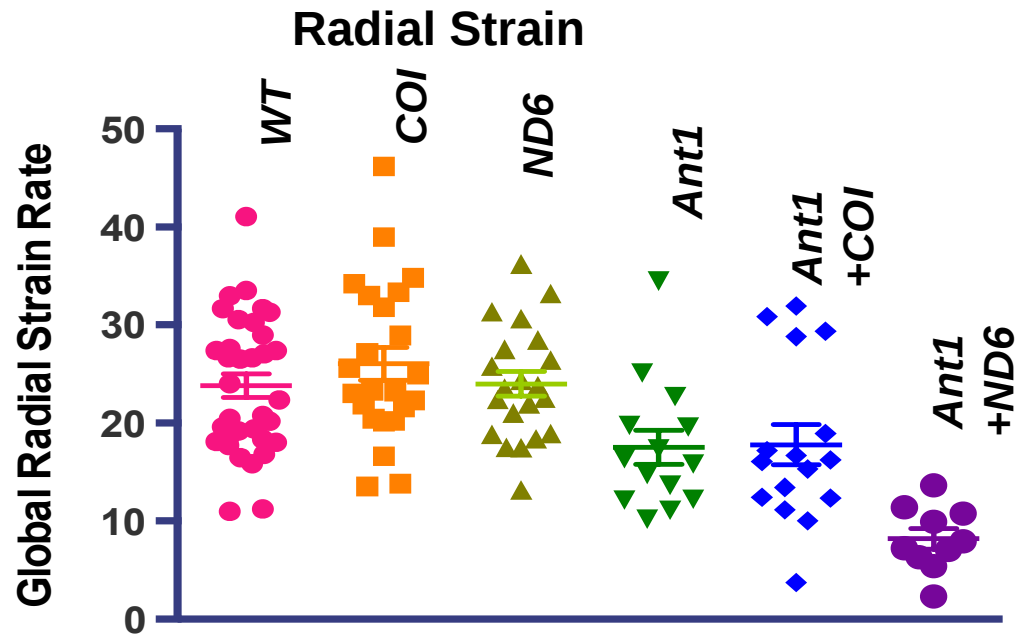
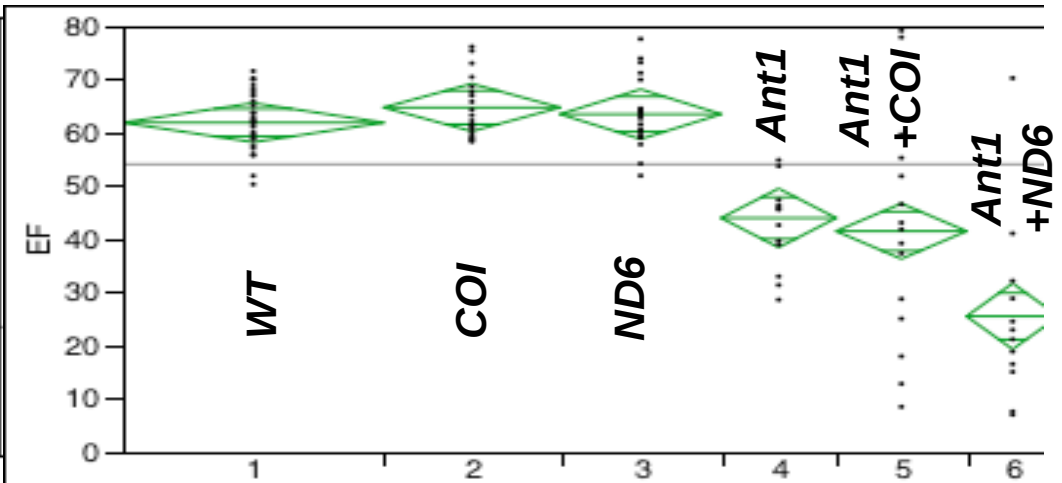


MOUSE mtDNA *COI* & *ND6* MUTATIONS AUGMENT *Ant1*^{-/-} CARDIOMYOPATHY

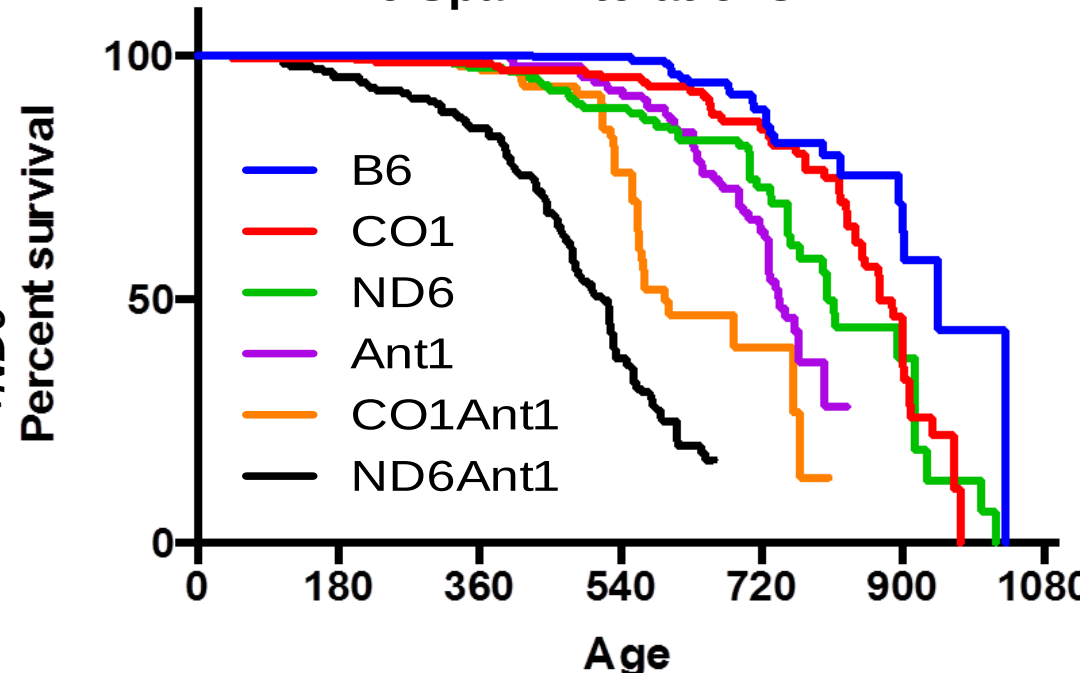
M Mode: LV Diastolic Diameter



M Mode: LV Ejection Fraction

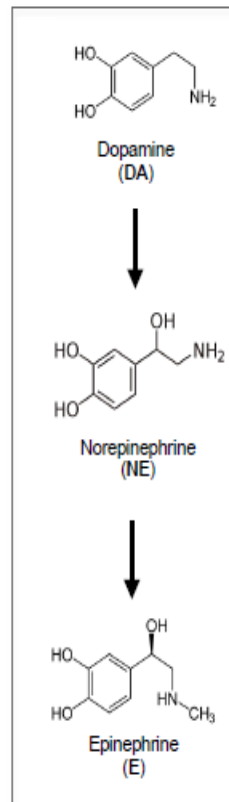
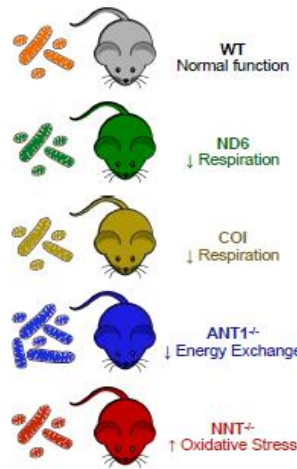
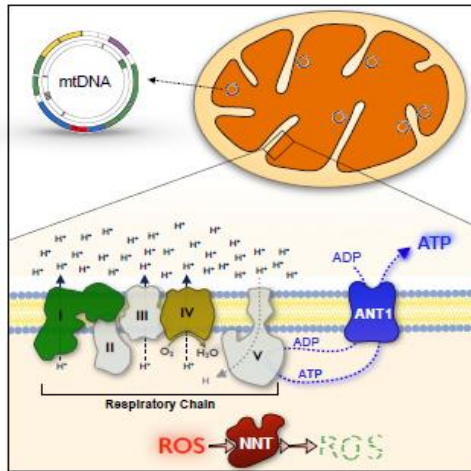


Life Span Alterations



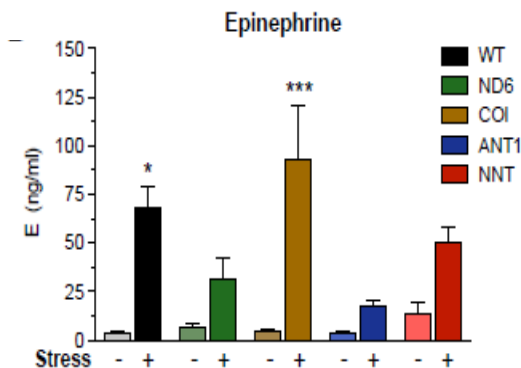
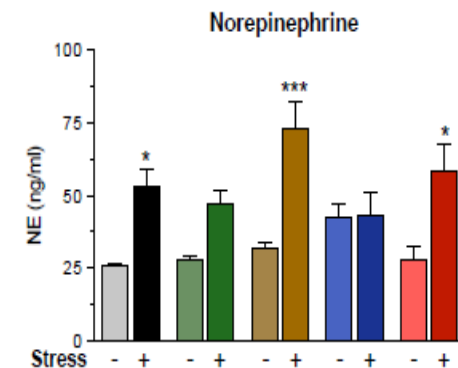
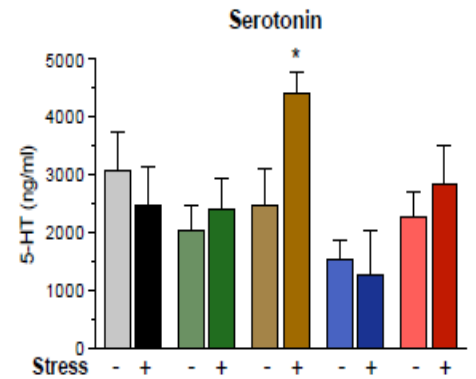
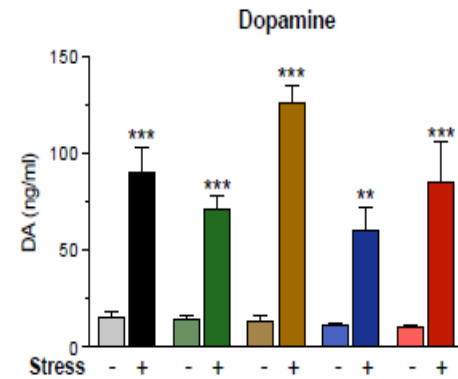
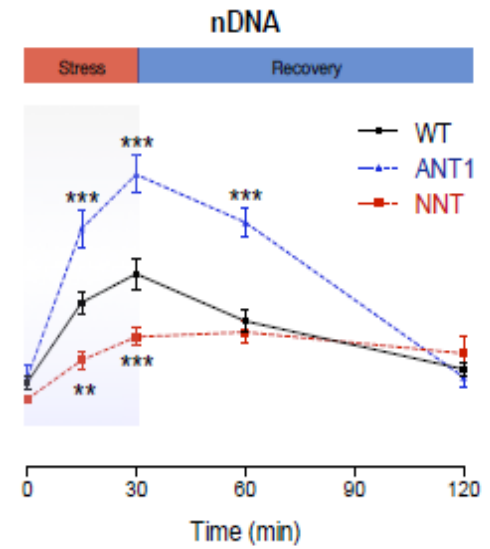
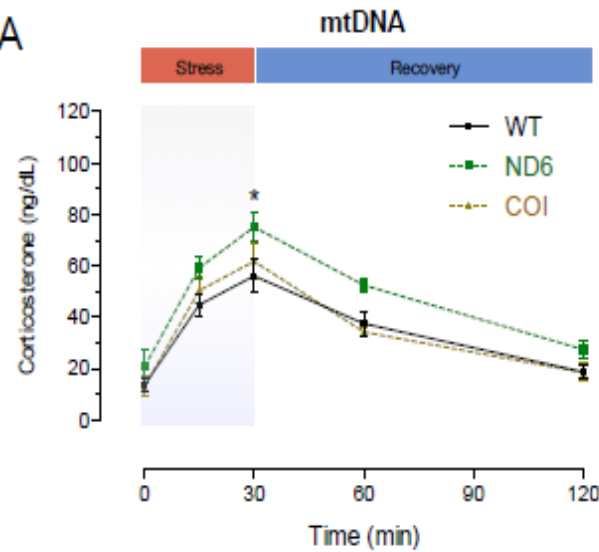
MITOCHONDRIAL ALTERATIONS MODULATE NEUROENDOCRINE RESPONSES TO ACUTE STRESS

Modulation of Corticosterone: the Hypothalamic- Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis



Modulation Catecholamines: of the Sympathetic- Medullary Axis

A



ANT1 MITOCHONDRIAL DYFUNCTION IMPAIRS INTERNEURON MIGRATION

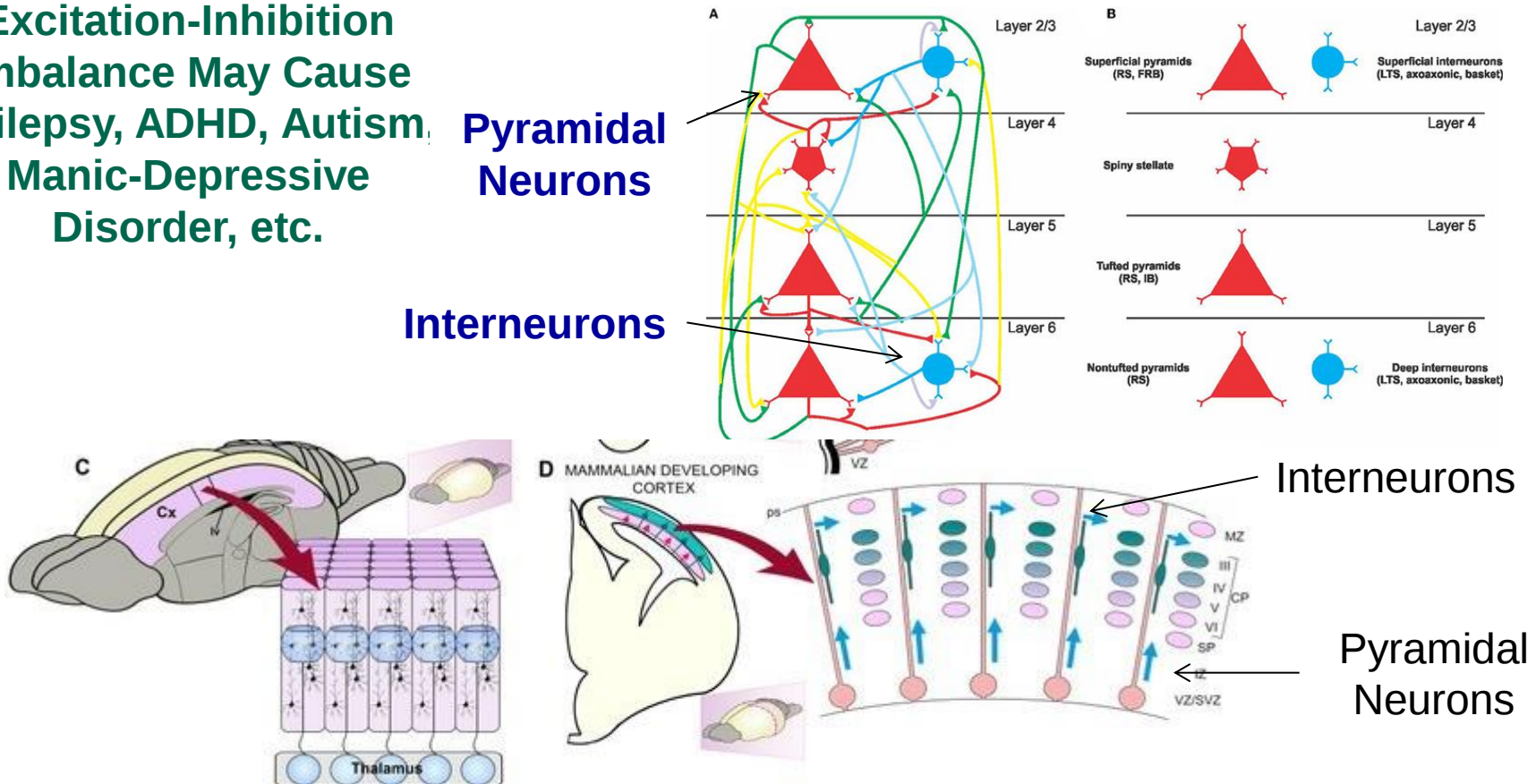
Partial Mitochondrial Defects Inhibit Tangential Inhibitory Interneuron Migration
but not Radial Excitatory Neuron Migration

**Cortical Function Requires Excitatory Glutamatergic-
Inhibitory GABAergic Neuronal Balance**

**Excitation-Inhibition
Imbalance May Cause
Epilepsy, ADHD, Autism,
Manic-Depressive
Disorder, etc.**

**Pyramidal
Neurons**

Interneurons

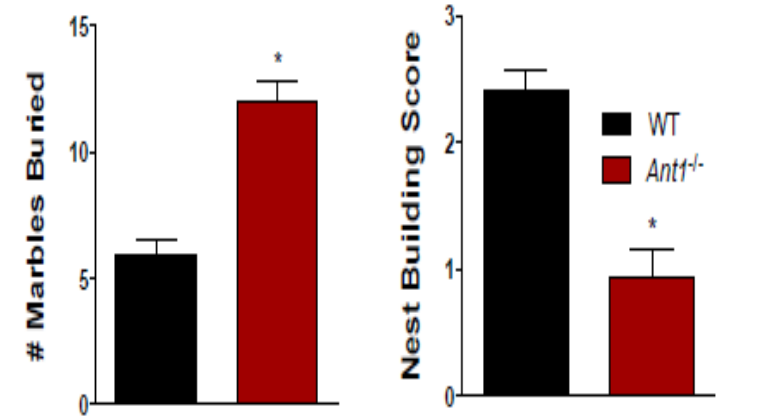
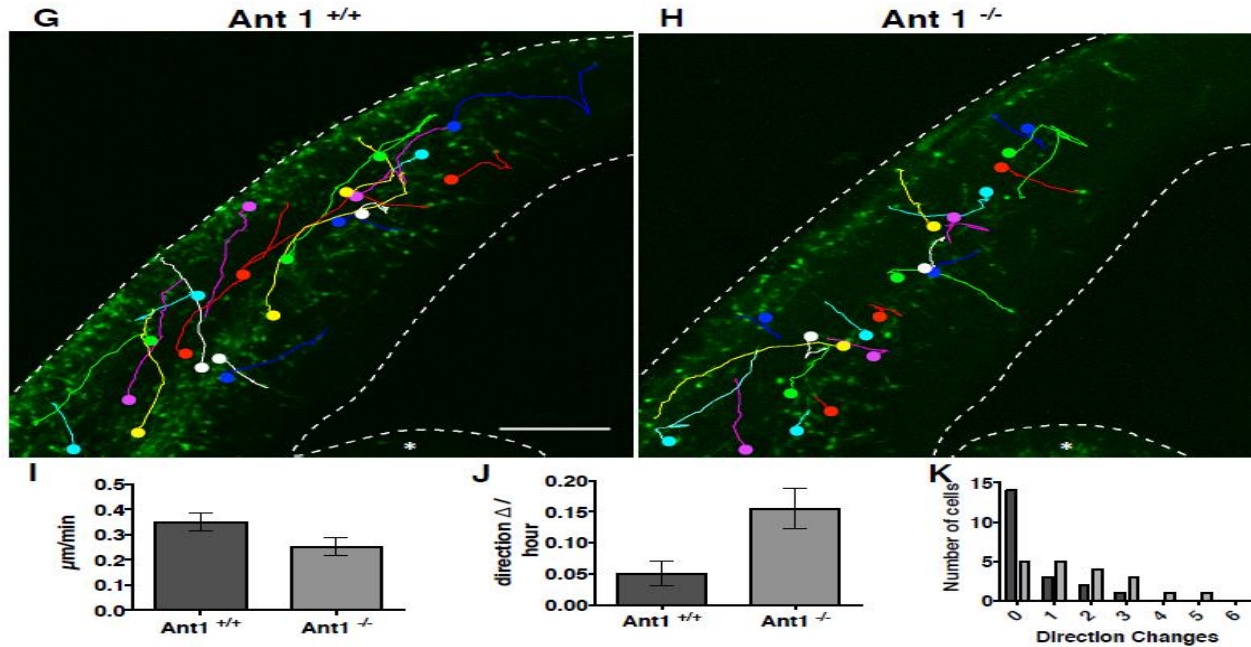


Excitatory Glutamatergic Neurons Migrate Radially while the Inhibitory GABAergic Interneurons Migrate Tangentially from the Medial Ganglionic Eminence (MGE).

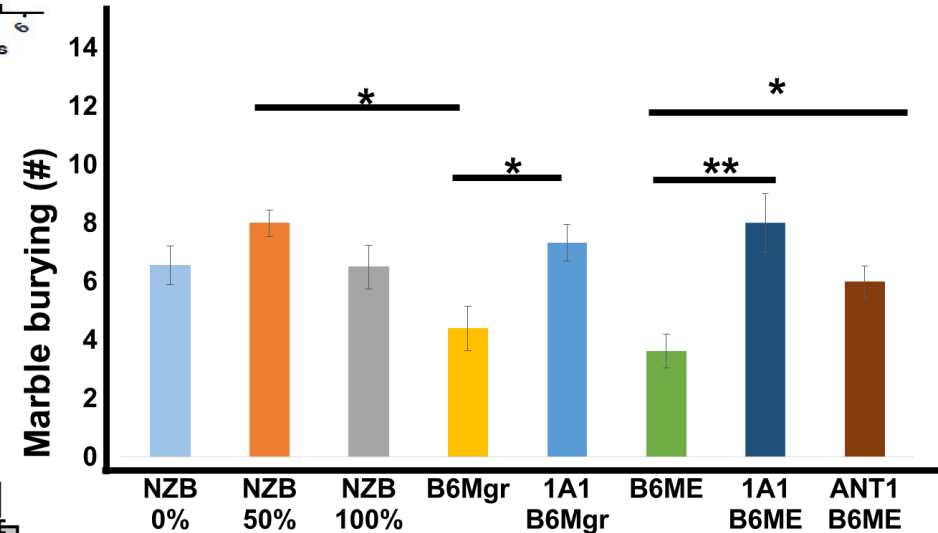
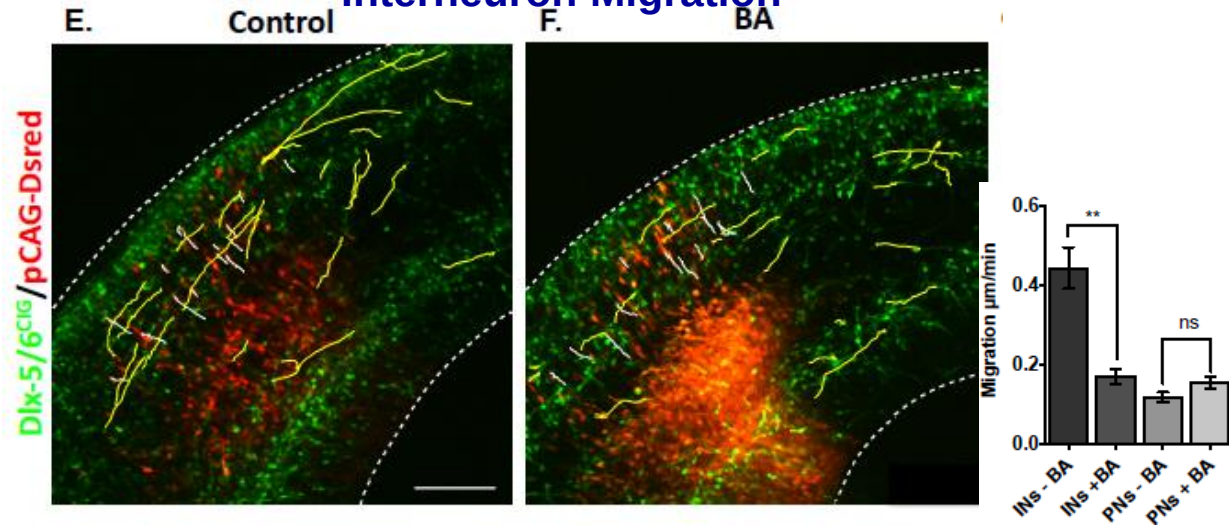
ANT1 INHIBITION DISORIENTS INTERNEURONAL MIGRATION CREATING AN EXCITATION-INHIBITION IMBALANCE AND AUTISM ENDOPHENOTYPES

ANT1^{-/-} Inactivation Disorients Interneuron Migration

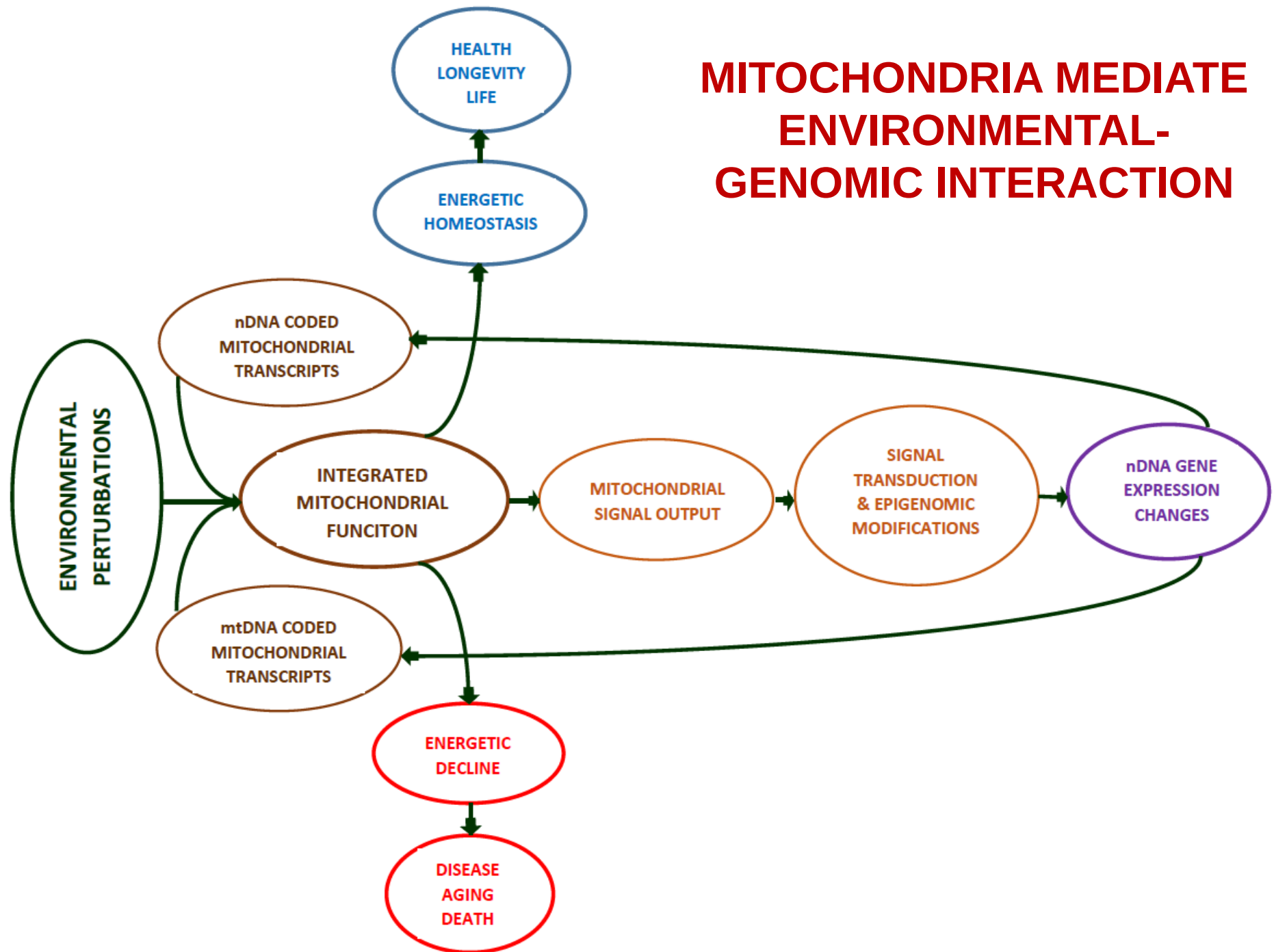
Ant1-Defect Caused ASD Endophenotypes



ANT1 Inhibitor Bongkrekic Acid (BA) Disorients Interneuron Migration



MITOCHONDRIA MEDIATE ENVIRONMENTAL-GENOMIC INTERACTION



MITOCHONDRIA: OUR ORIGINS-OUR DISEASES

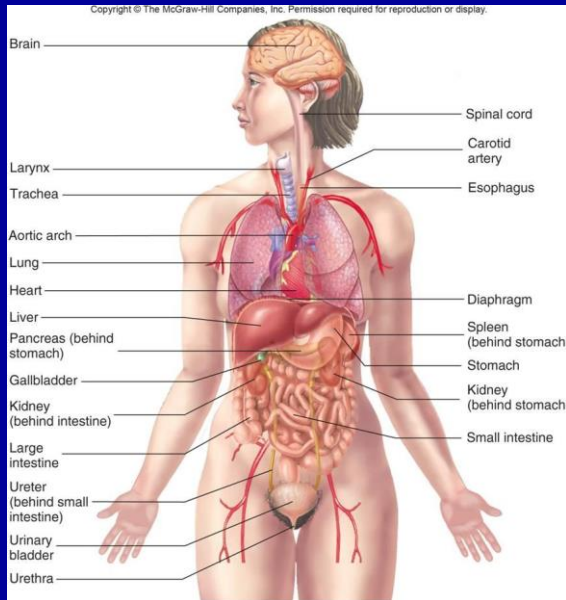
MITOCHONDRIA AS QI

Center for Mitochondrial and Epigenomic Medicine, CHOP, University of Pennsylvania

DC Wallace Institute for Mitochondrial & Epigenomic Information Sciences

Xi'an Jiaotong University

WEST-STRUCTURE (ANATOMY)



SYNTHESIS MITOCHONDRIAL BIOENERGETICS & GENETICS



EAST-VITAL FORCE (ENERGY-QI)



Mitochondria = Energy & Qi = Vital Force.

Hypothesis: Bioenergetic dysfunction is the “cause” of the common diseases.

East: 5000 years of observational medicine, Phytochemicals, Tai Qi, Acupuncture

Eastern Therapeutics may act through Mitochondrial Biology & Biophysics

ENERGY IS LIFE

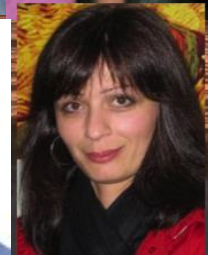
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MAMMAG, UCI
MEM, Emory

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Dimitra Chalkia
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Satoru Masubuchi
Paolo Sassone-Corsi
DNA BioTech, S Africa
Antonle Olckers
Novosibirsk, Russia
Rem Sukernik

NIH, Autism Speaks, Simons Foundation

Thank You