

# "Brain fog" syndromes: neural-immune interactions in cognitive impairment after COVID

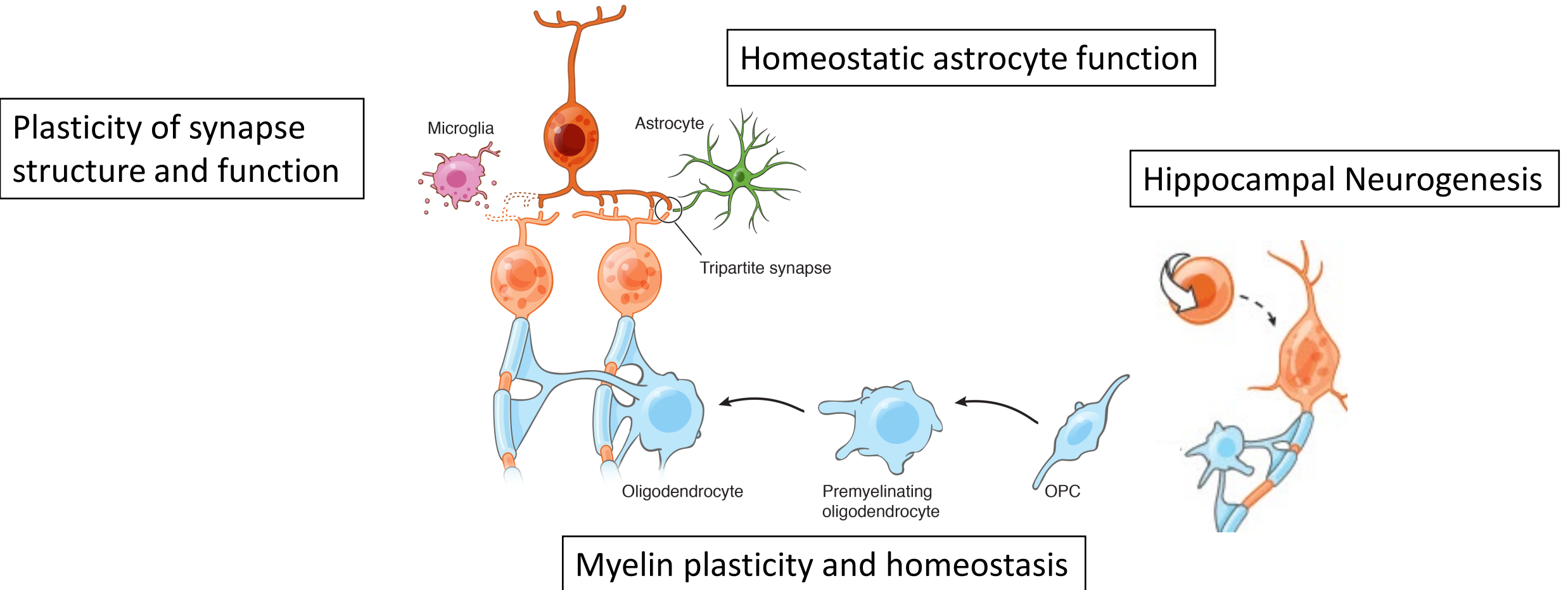


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Stanford University  
Howard Hughes Medical Institute

# Disclosures

- None related to the talk
- TippingPoint Biosciences SAB
- Members of my family hold equity in MapLight Therapeutics and Syncopation Life Sciences

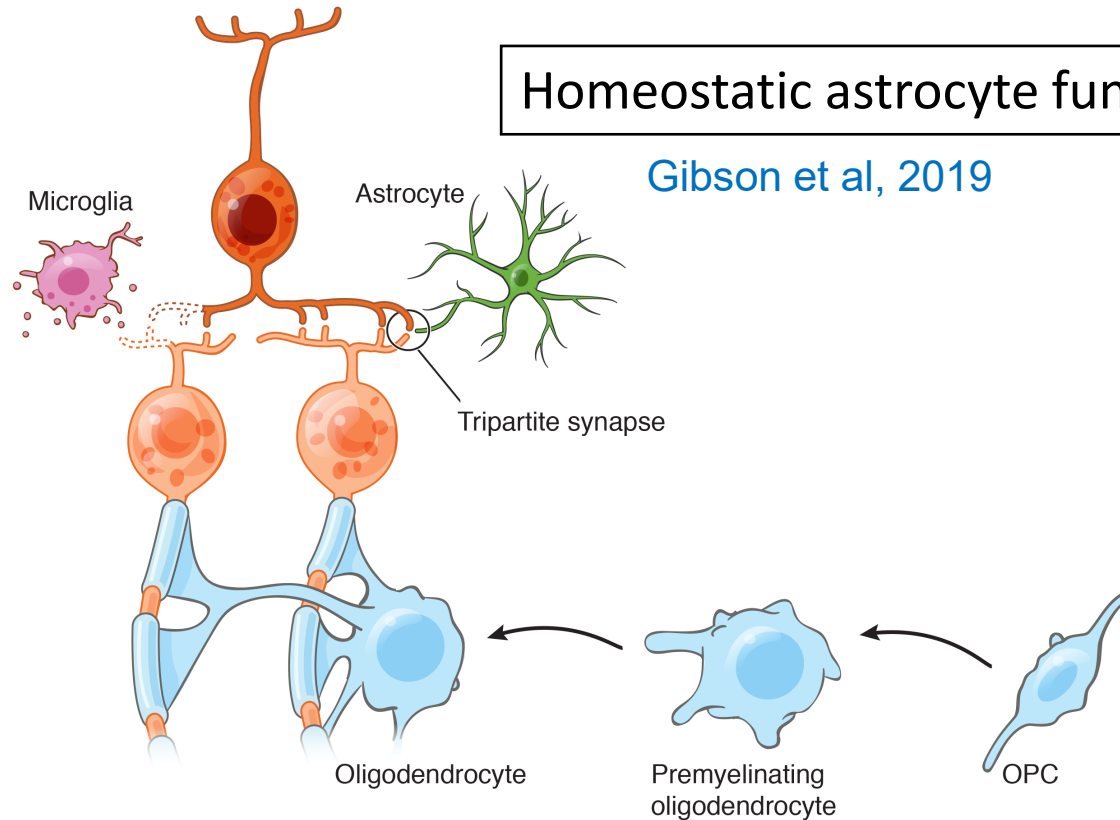
# Healthy cognitive function depends on intact mechanisms of neural homeostasis and plasticity



# In cancer therapy-related cognitive impairment, microglial reactivity can impair mechanisms of neural homeostasis and plasticity

Plasticity of synapse structure and function

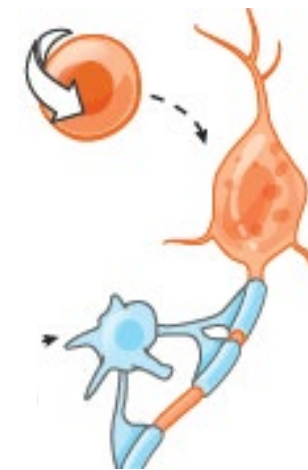
Andres et al, 2014  
Parihar et al, 2013  
Kempf et al, 2014



Homeostatic astrocyte function

Gibson et al, 2019

Hippocampal Neurogenesis



Tada et al 1999  
Monje et al 2002  
Monje et al 2003  
Dietrich et al., 2006  
Monje et al 2007  
Seigers et al 2009

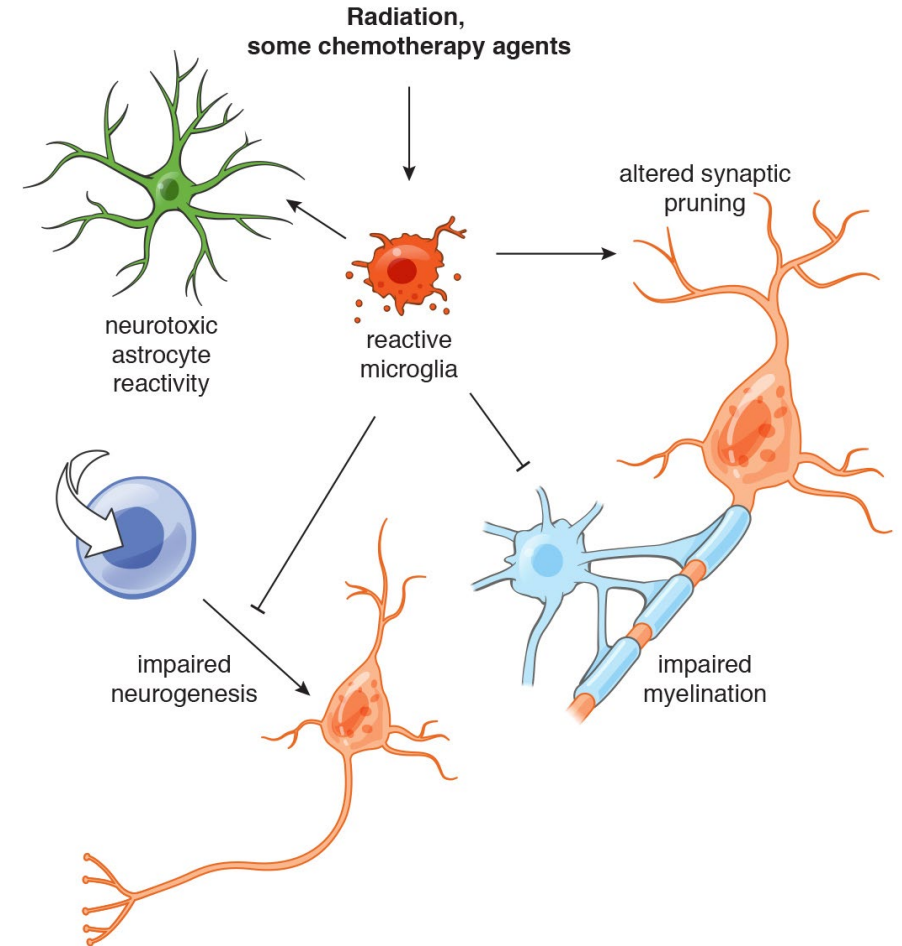
Myelin plasticity and homeostasis

Gibson et al, 2019  
Geraghty et al, 2019

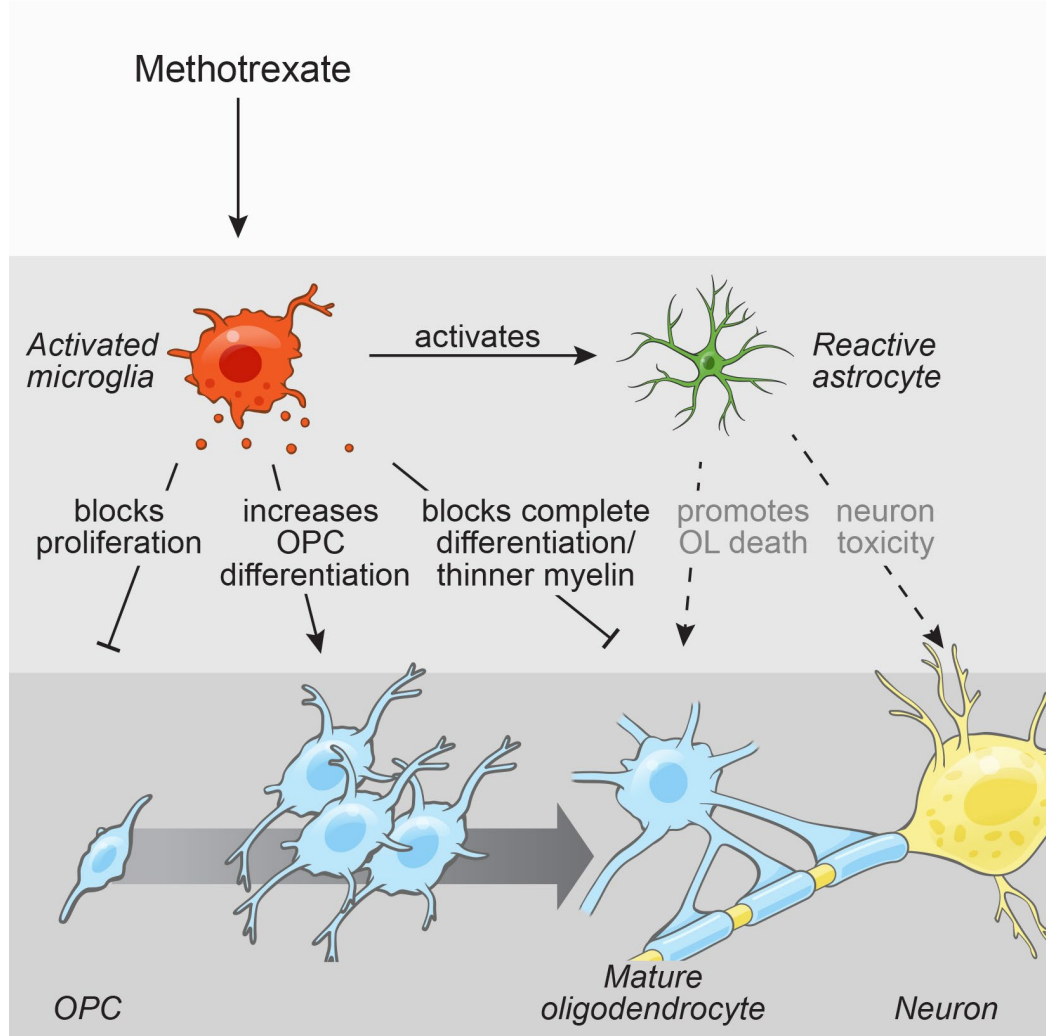


# Cancer therapy-related cognitive impairment (CRCI)

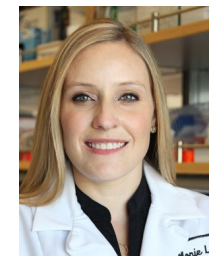
- Impaired attention, concentration, memory, speed of information processing, multi-tasking
- In many cases, standard neuroimaging is unremarkable but advanced imaging reveals subtle white matter aberrations and decreased hippocampal volume
- Affects a large proportion of cancer survivors to a variable extent



# “Chemo fog”: multi-lineage glial dysregulation underlies methotrexate chemotherapy-induced cognitive impairment



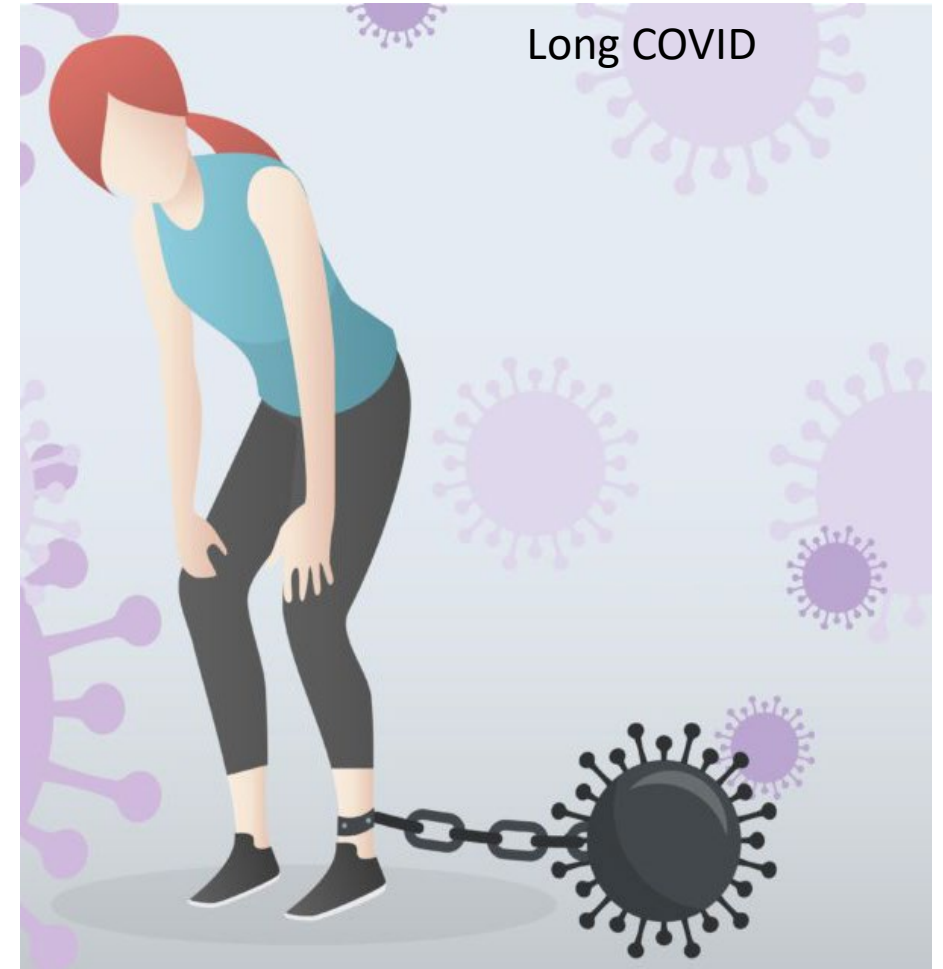
- Systemic methotrexate chemotherapy directly activates white matter microglia,
  - which in turn activate astrocytes
- Myelin homeostasis and plasticity are disrupted
- Microglial depletion using a CSF1R antagonist restores myelination and rescues cognition in mice



Gibson et al. (2019) *Cell*  
Geraghty et al. (2019) *Neuron*

# Striking clinical parallels between “chemo-fog” and “COVID-fog”

- Impaired attention, concentration, memory, speed of information processing, multi-tasking
- In many cases, standard neuroimaging is unremarkable but advanced imaging reveals subtle white matter aberrations and decreased volume of limbic and olfactory structures
- Affects a large proportion of COVID survivors
  - A meta-analysis of nearly 10,000 subjects found that 25% of people experience persistent cognitive dysfunction (Nasserie et al., 2021)
  - The risk of cognitive dysfunction is higher with severe COVID, but a significant portion of people with mild COVID-19 experience lasting cognitive impairment.
  - Breakthrough infections in vaccinated people may be at somewhat lower risk for Long COVID, but not as much as hoped

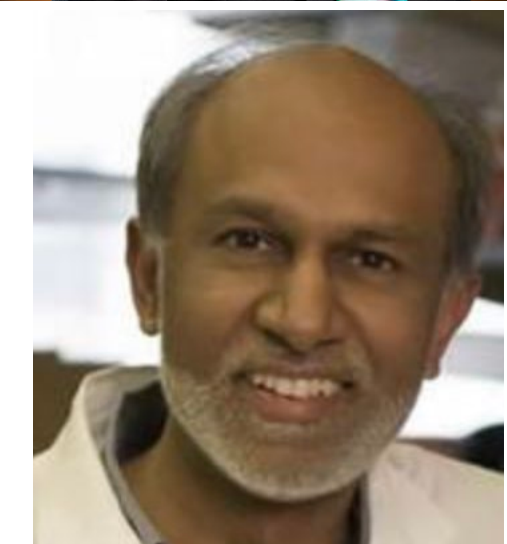
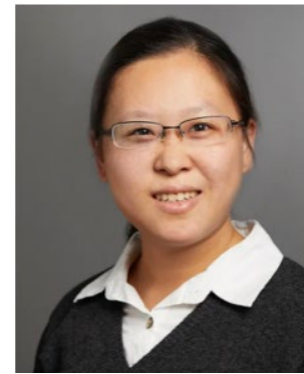




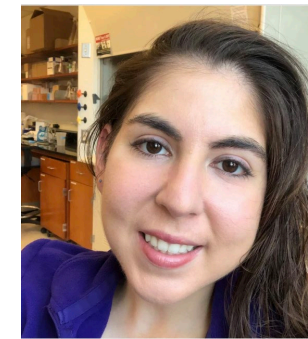
# Might similar glial dysregulation contribute to cognitive symptoms after COVID?



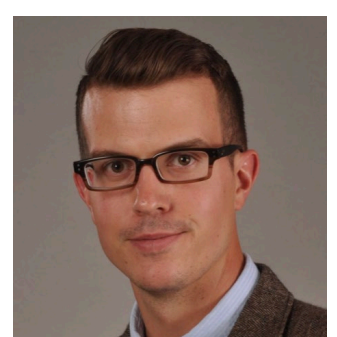
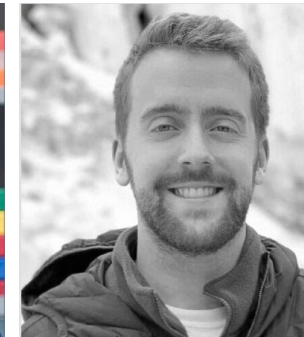
Akiko Iwasaki



Avindra Nath

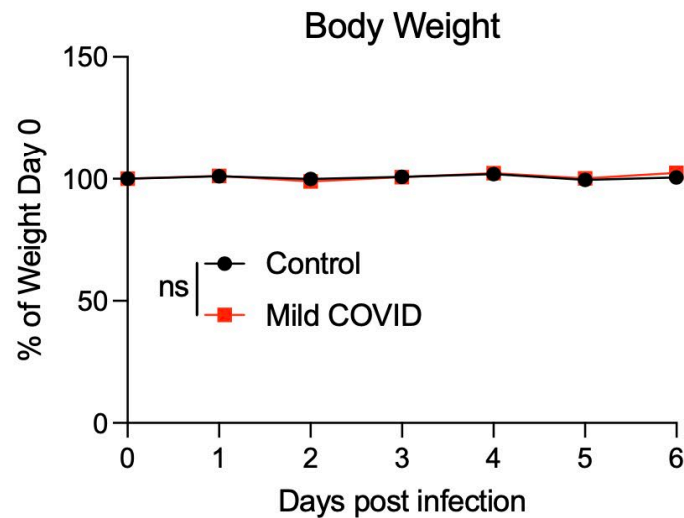
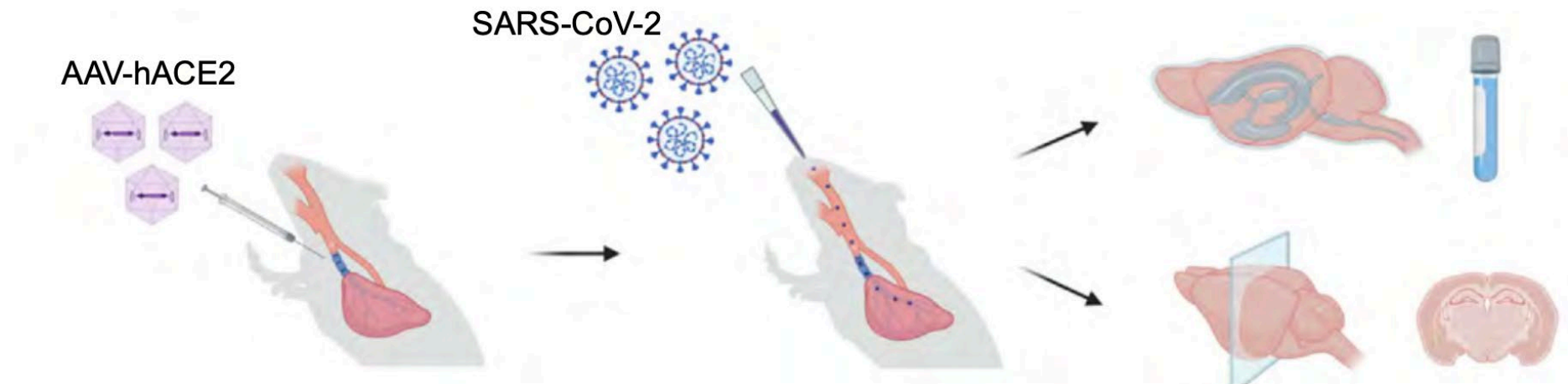


Myounghwa Lee



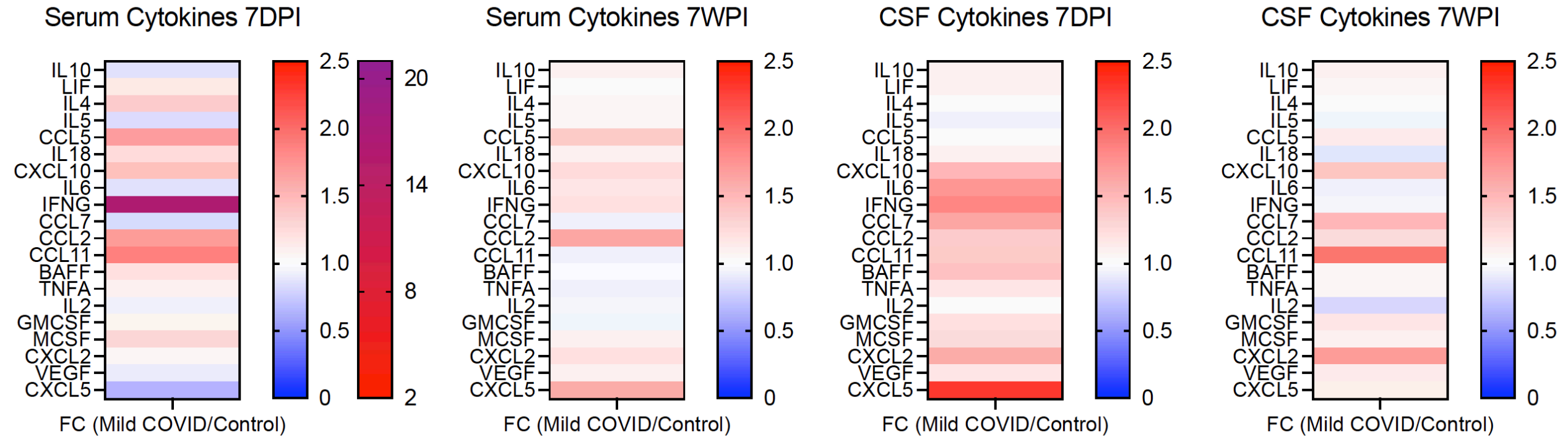
....and many others!

# Mouse model of mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection



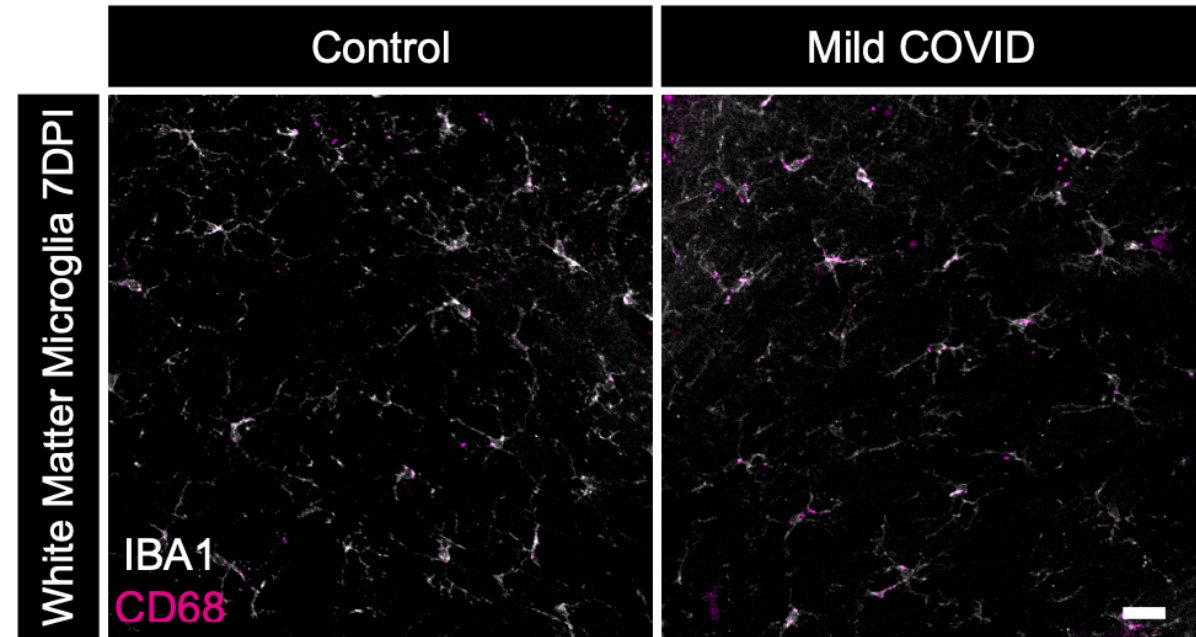
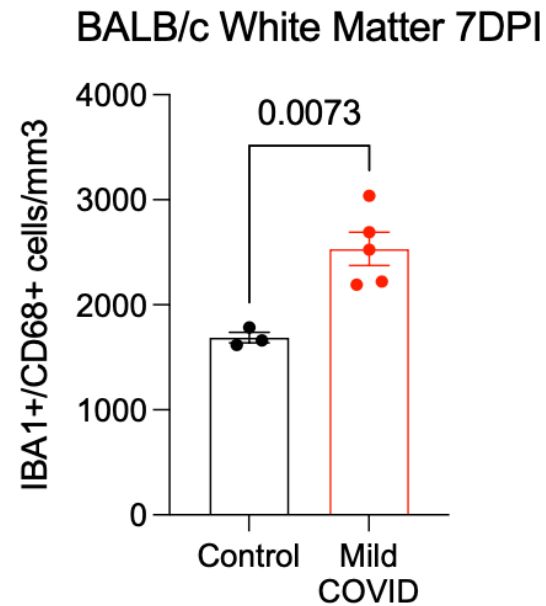
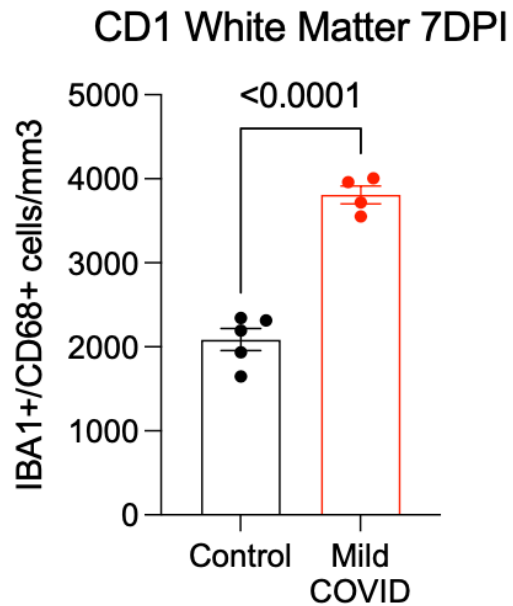
No brain infection

# Mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection persistently elevates cytokine/chemokine levels in serum and CSF

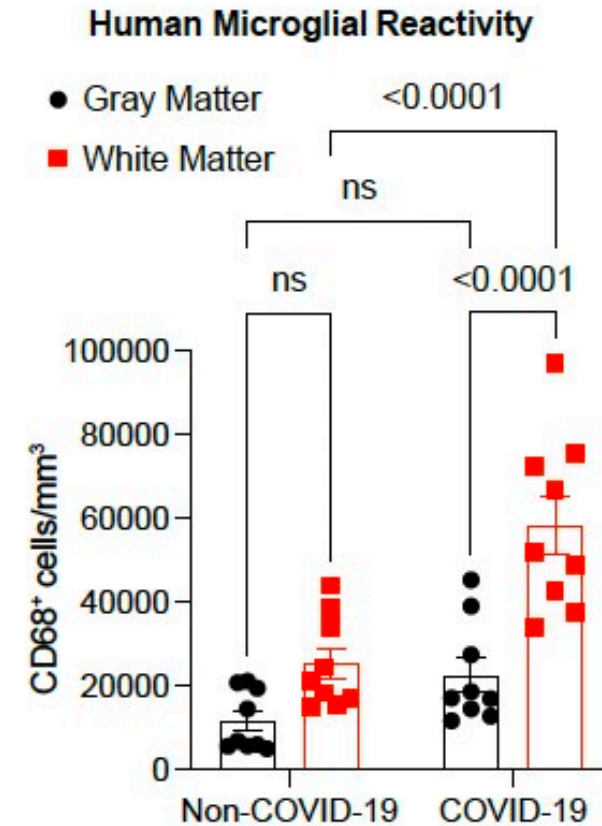
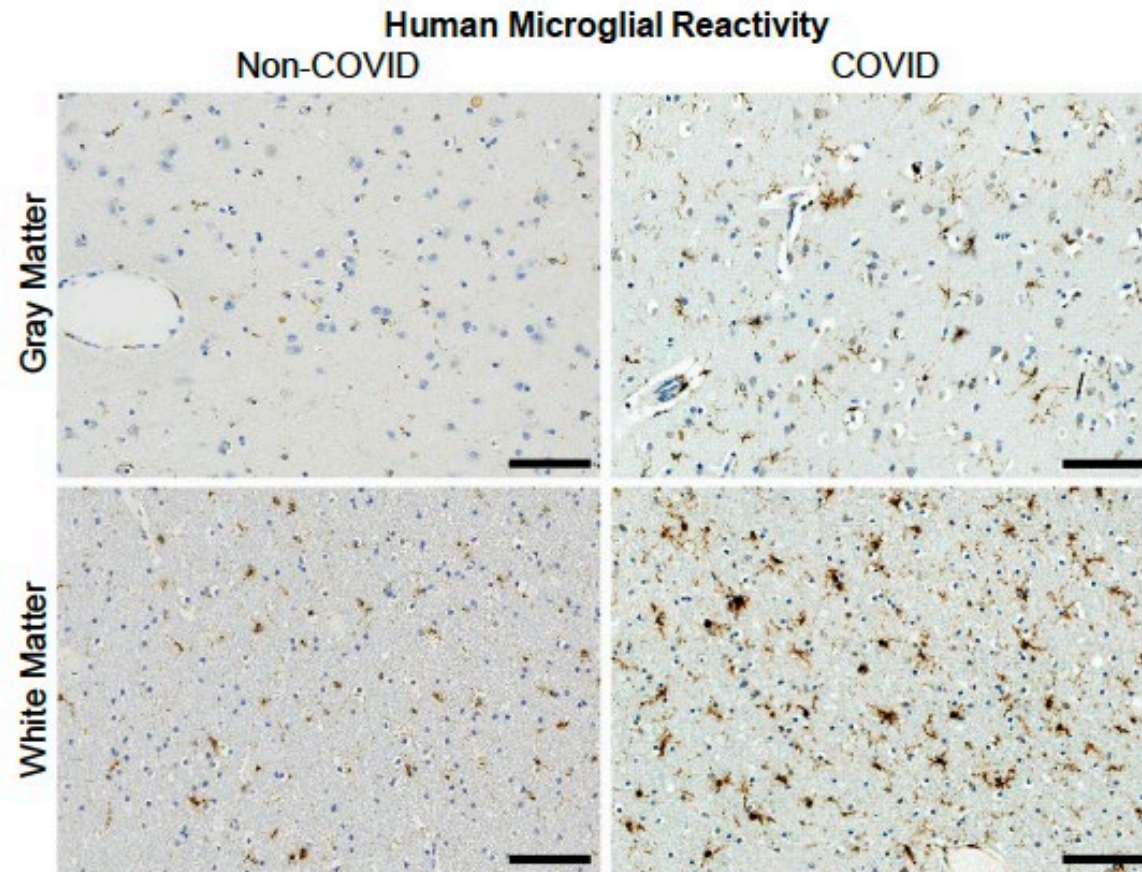




# Subcortical white matter microglial reactivity after mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection in mice

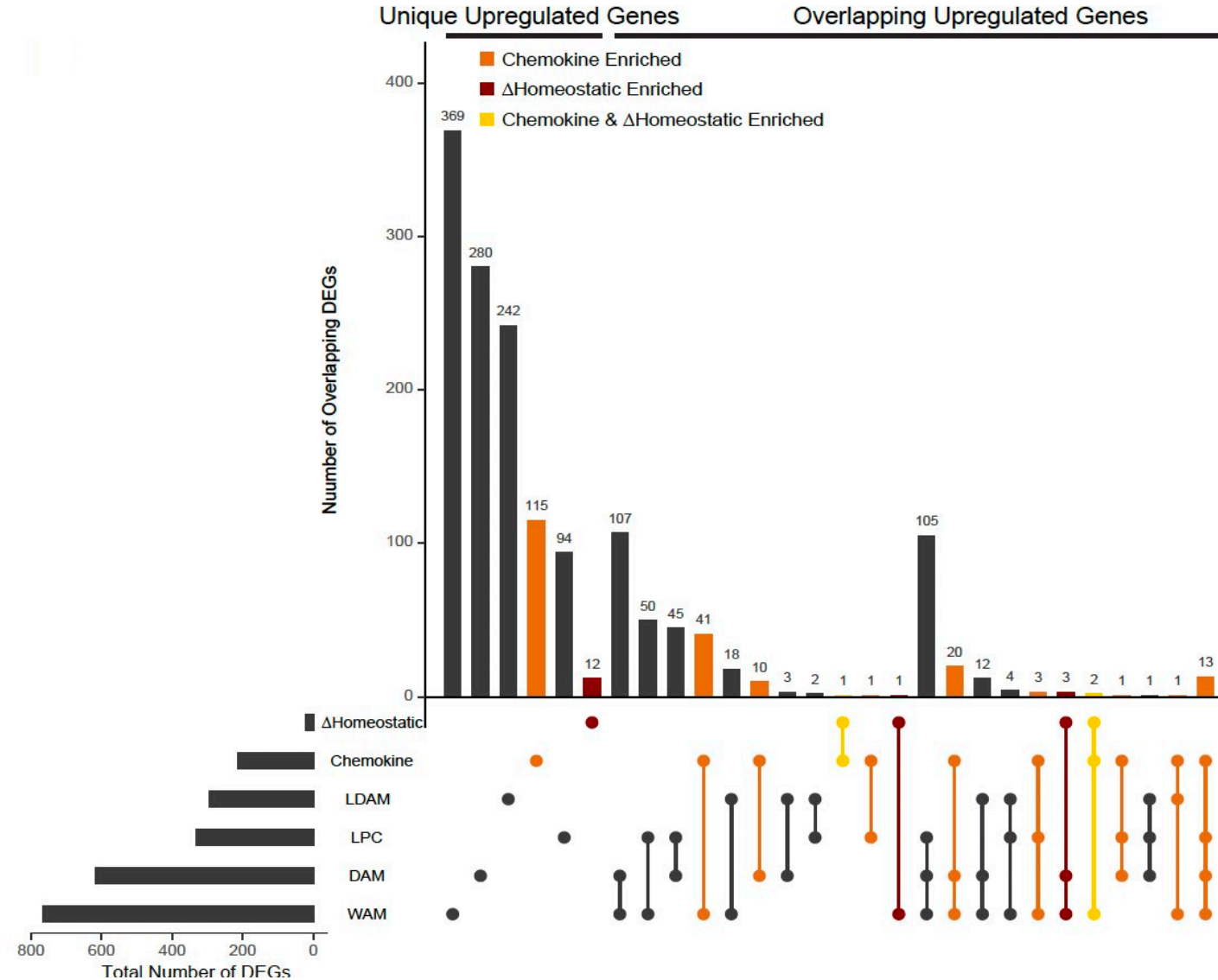
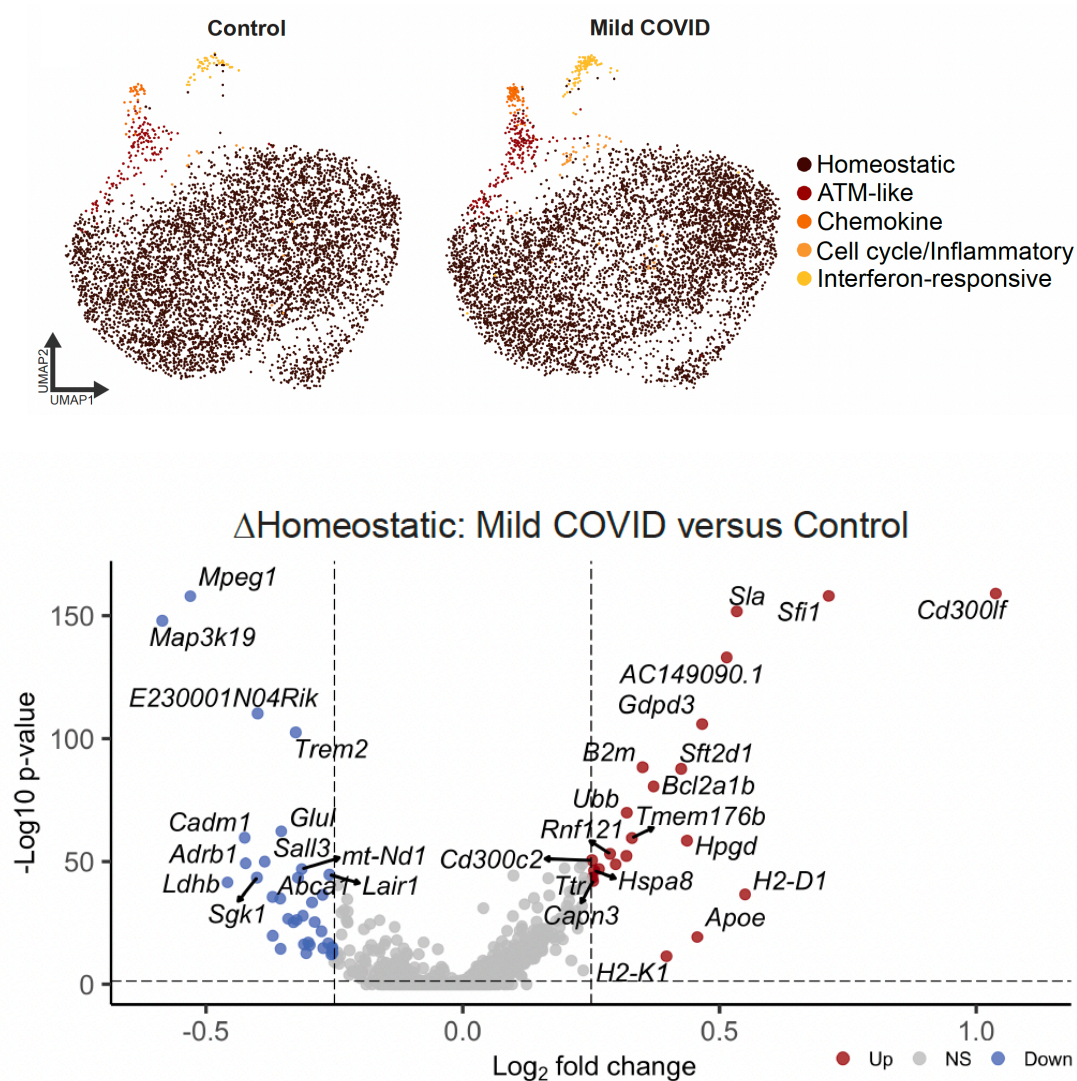


# White matter microglial reactivity in humans with COVID



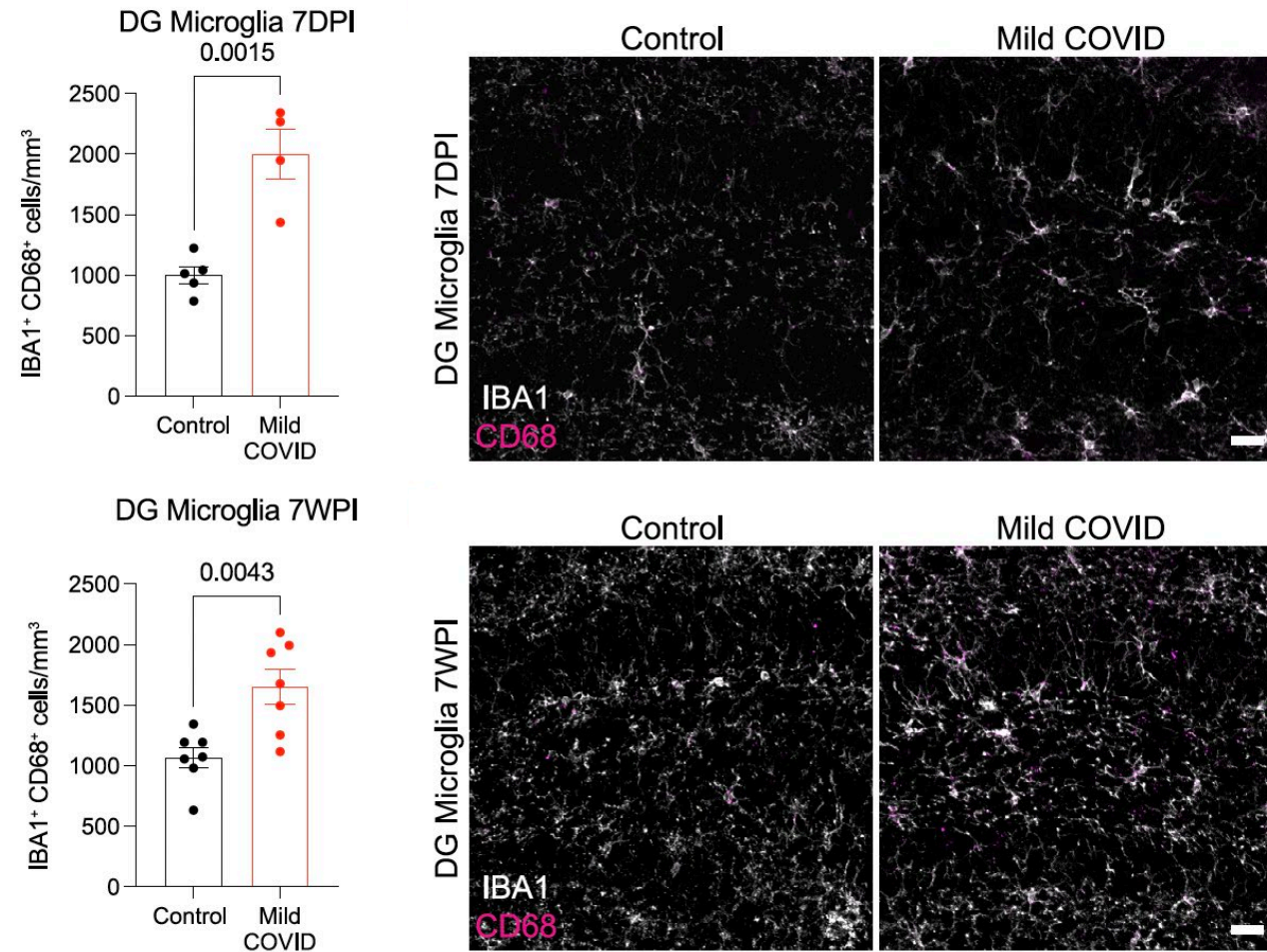


# Mild respiratory COVID alters microglial states



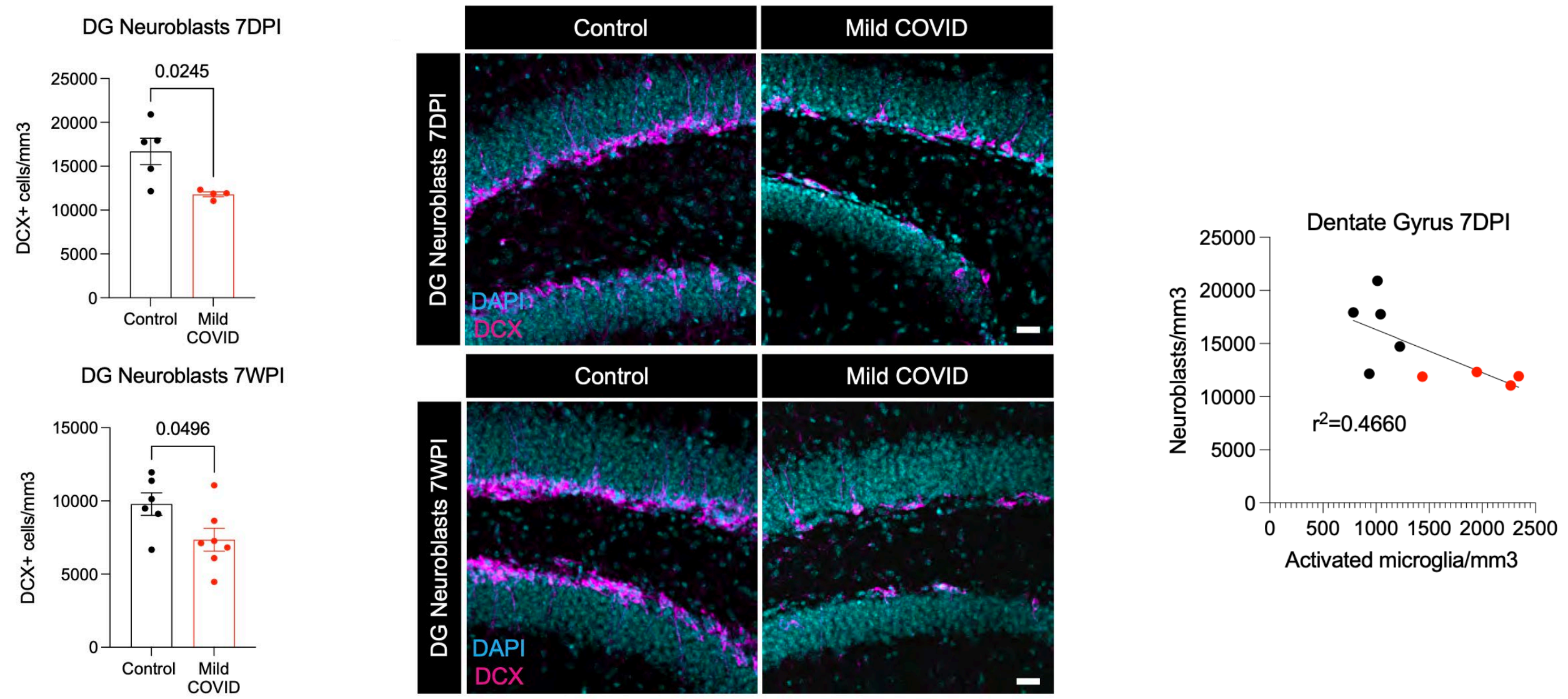
With Michael O'Dea and Shane Liddelow

# Hippocampal white matter microglial reactivity after mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection

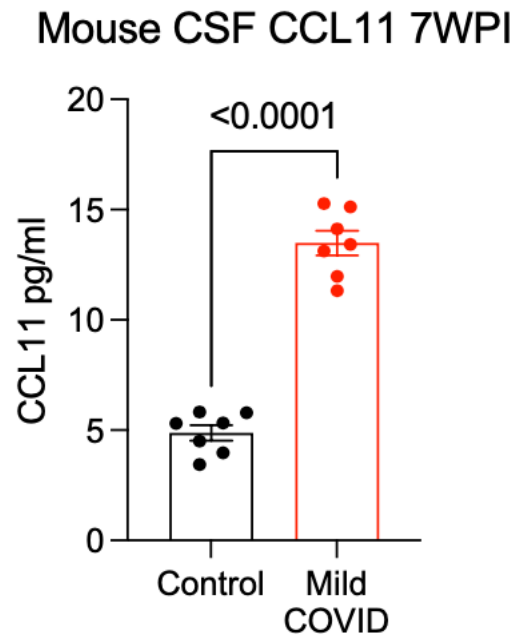




# Mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection impairs hippocampal neurogenesis



# Role for elevated CCL11 levels in cognitive symptoms of Long COVID?

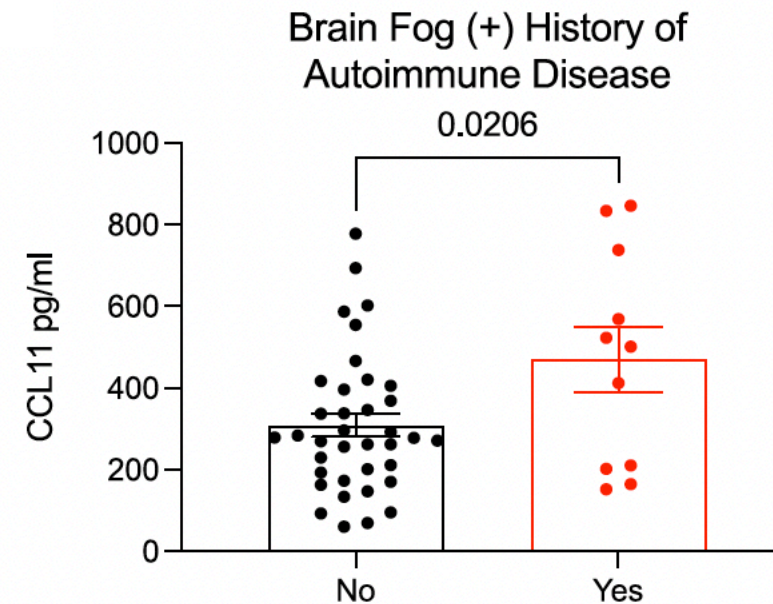
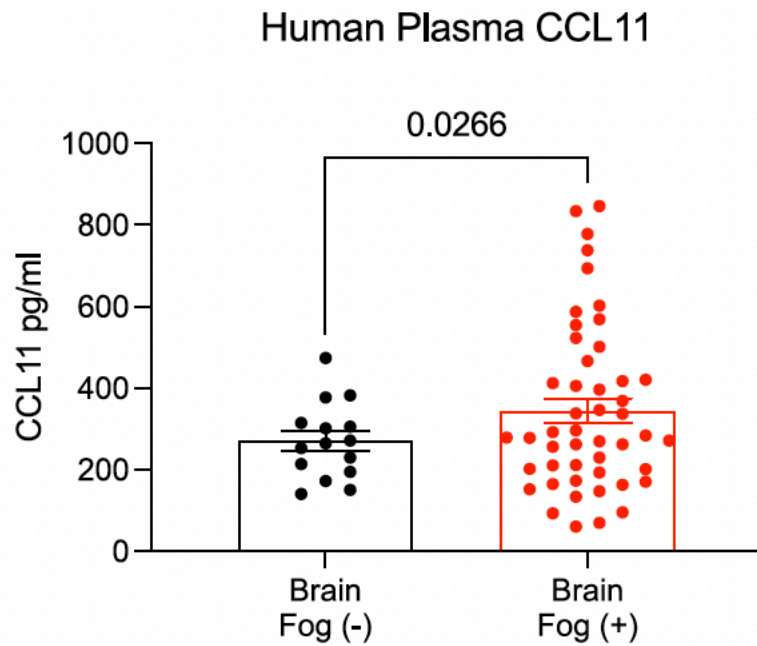


- CCL11 readily crosses the BBB
- Plasma levels of CCL11 correlates with reduced neurogenesis in aging
- CCL11 is necessary and sufficient for decreased neurogenesis and memory impairment in mice

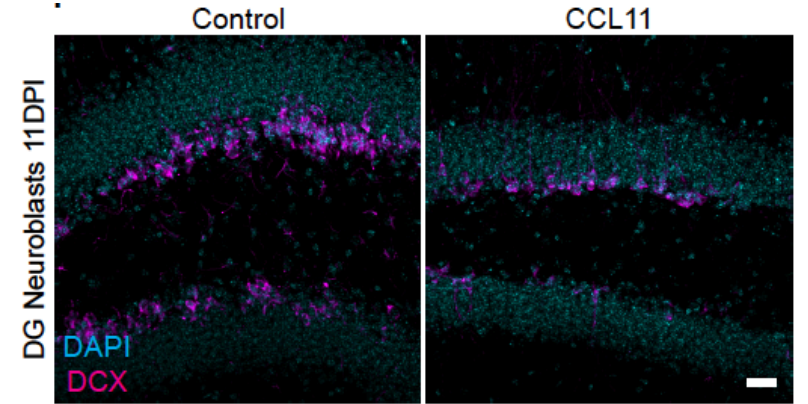
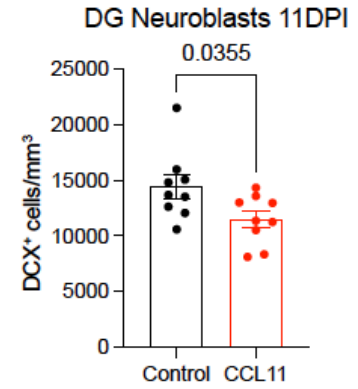
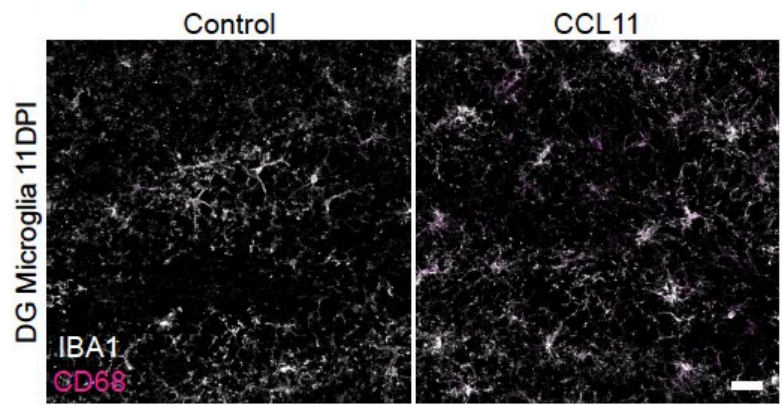
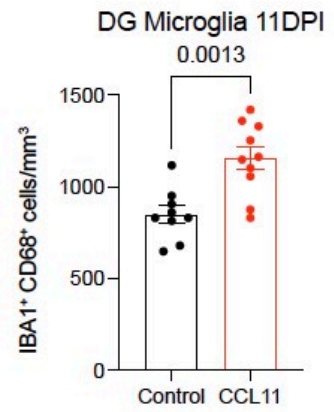
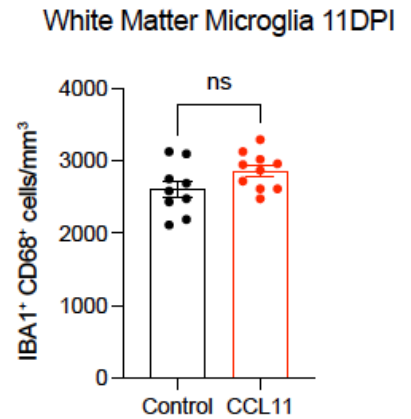
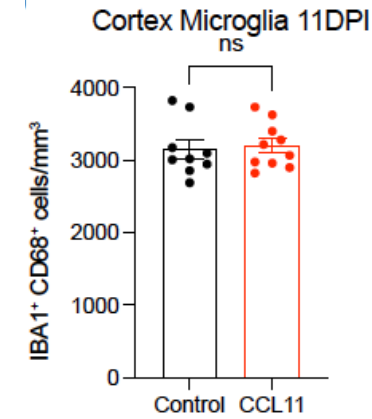
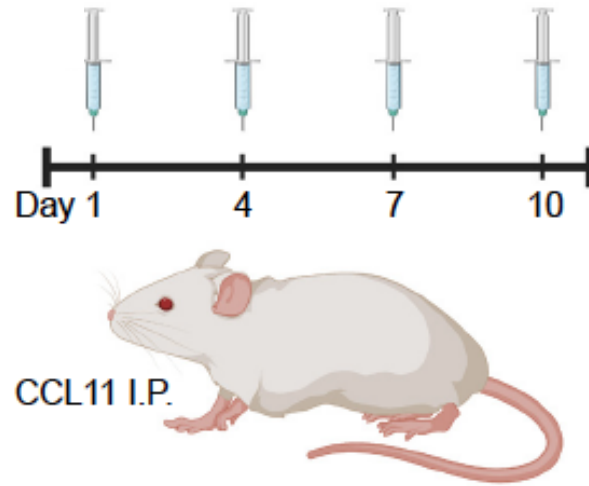
Villeda et al 2011



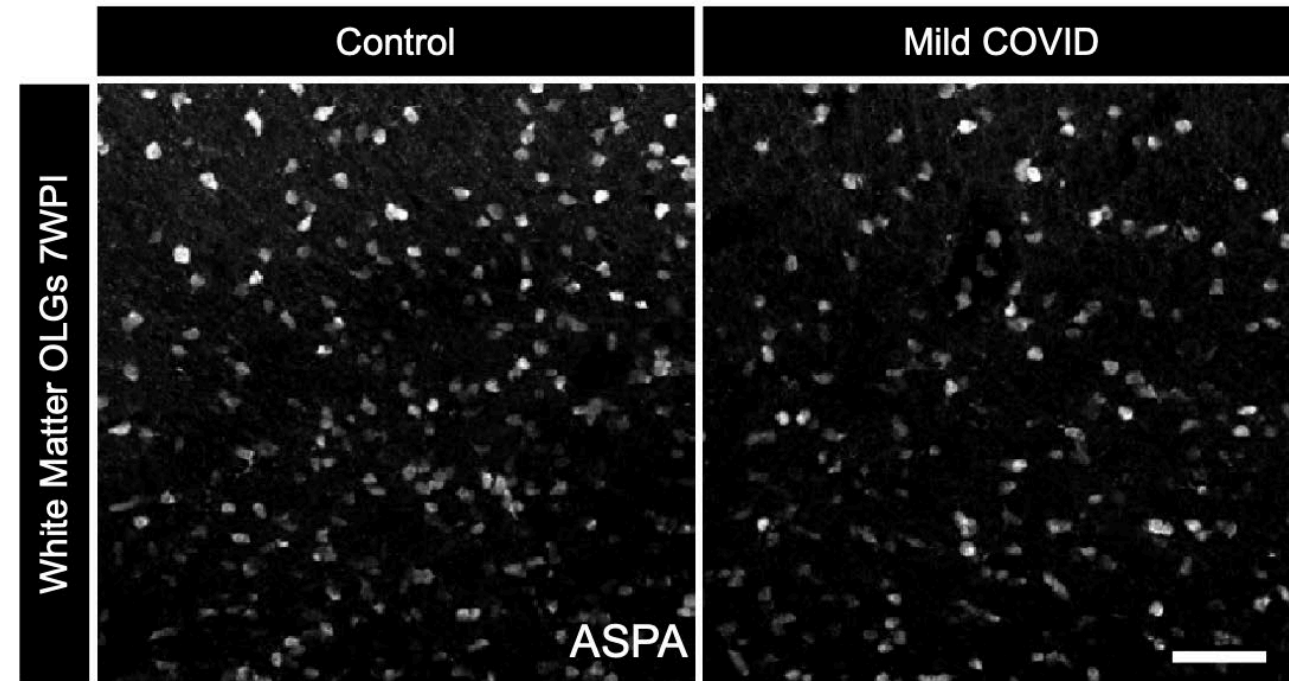
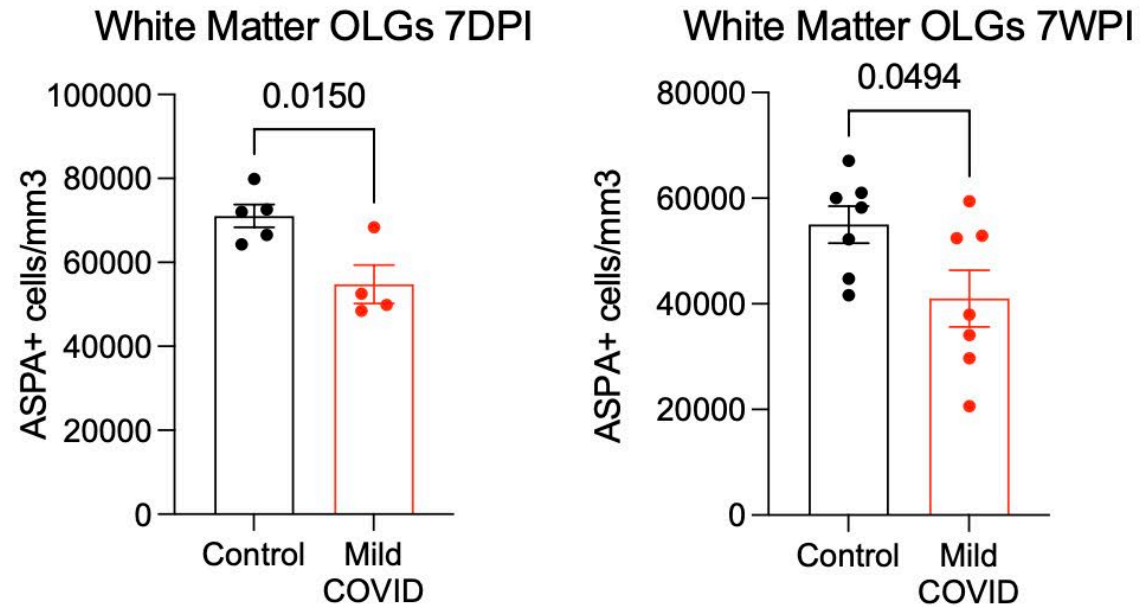
# Elevated CCL11 levels in patients with cognitive symptoms of Long COVID



# CCL11 induces microglia reactivity *only* in the hippocampus and inhibits neurogenesis

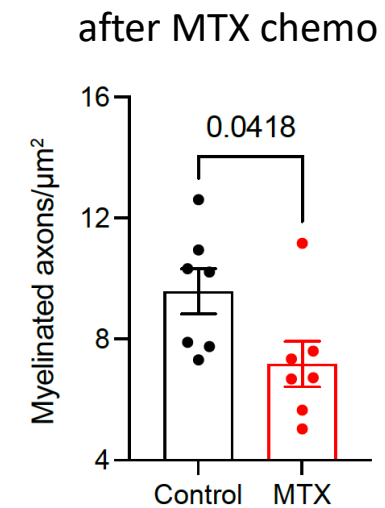
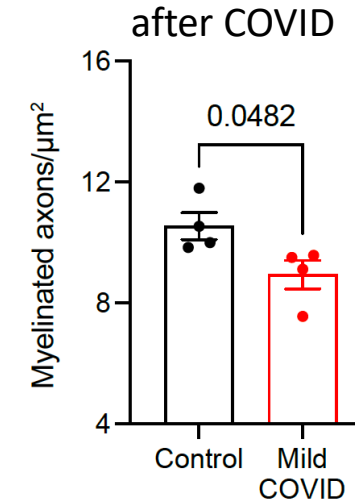
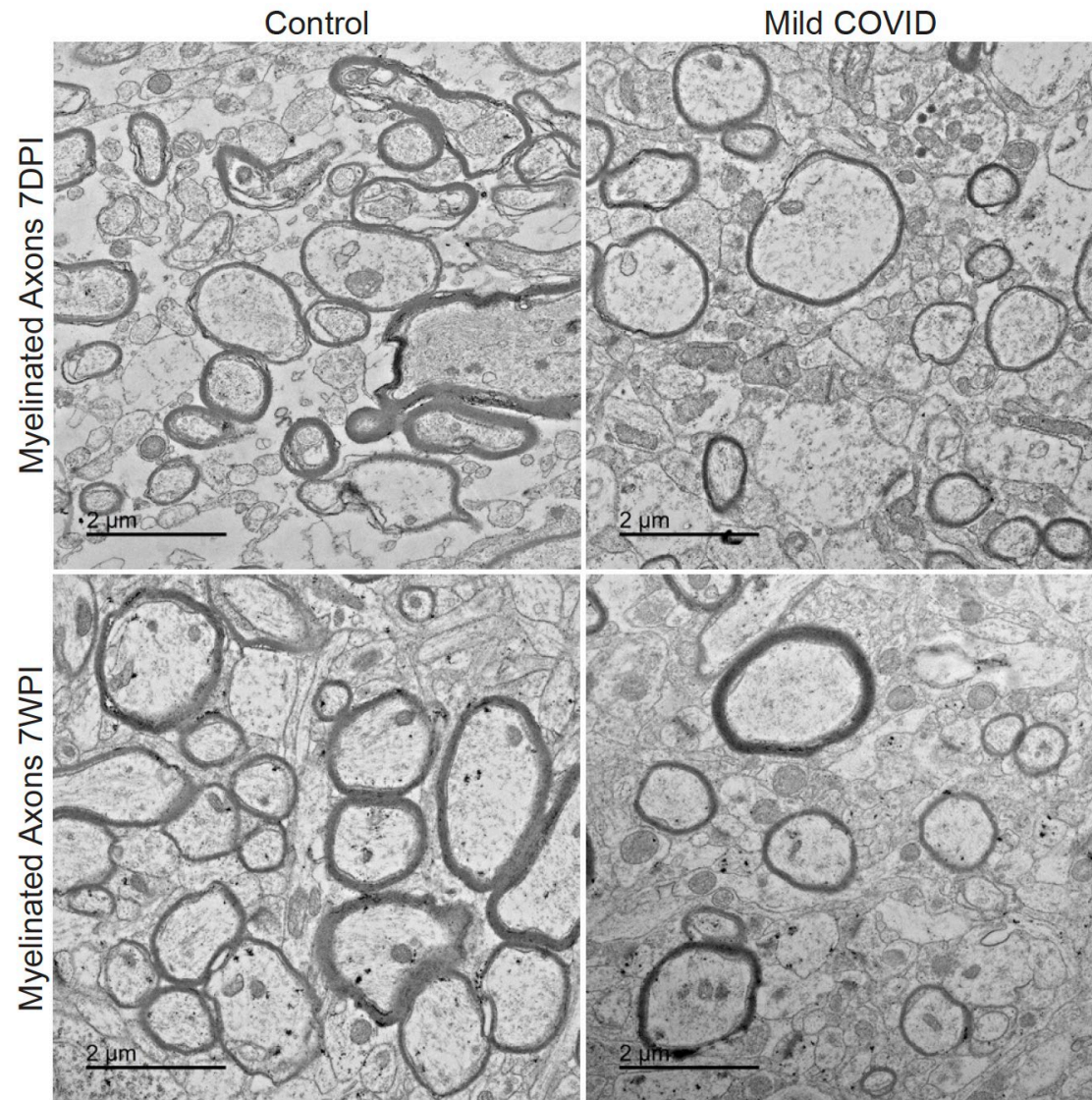


# Oligodendrocyte loss after mild respiratory SARS-CoV-2 infection in mice



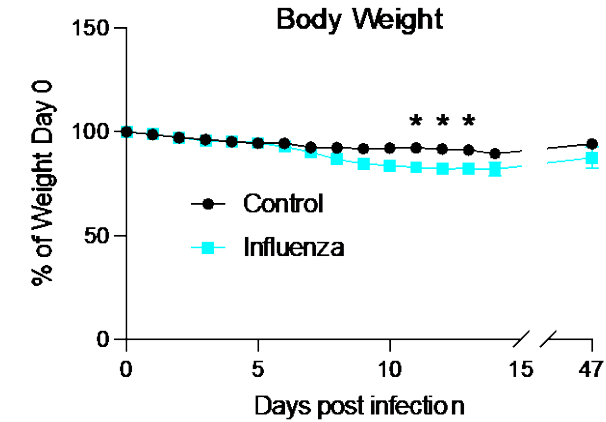
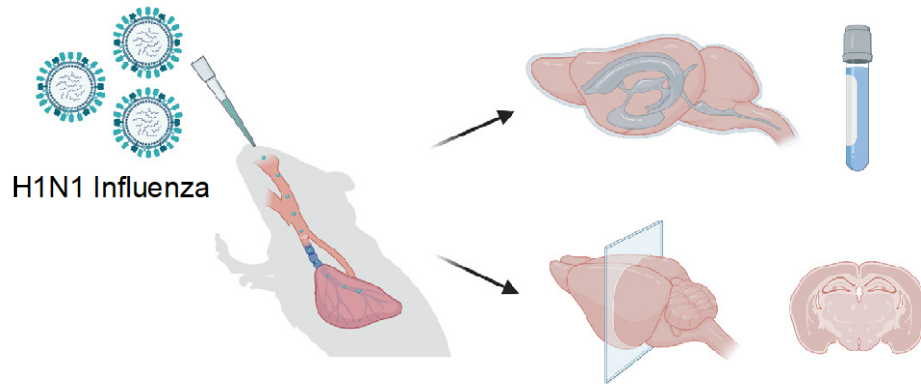


# Mild respiratory COVID can cause myelin dysregulation

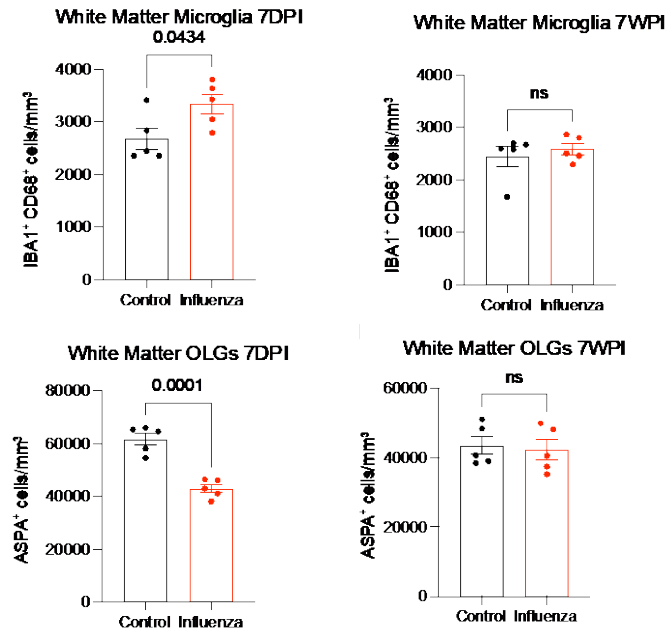




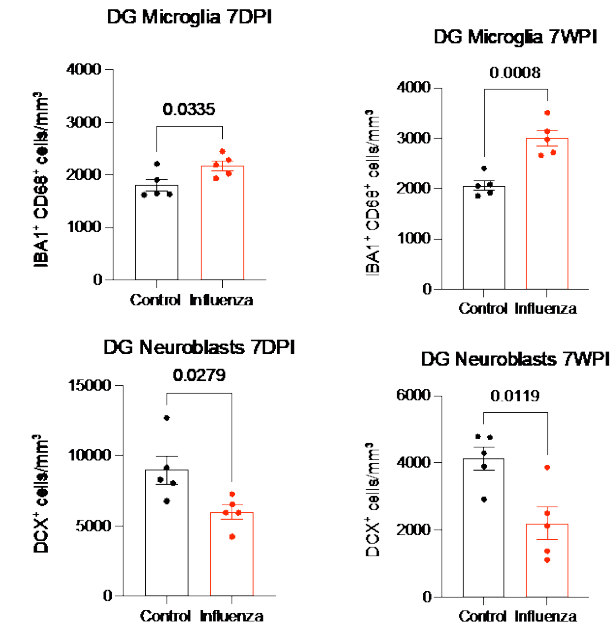
# H1N1 influenza: transient subcortical white matter changes, persistent hippocampal pathology



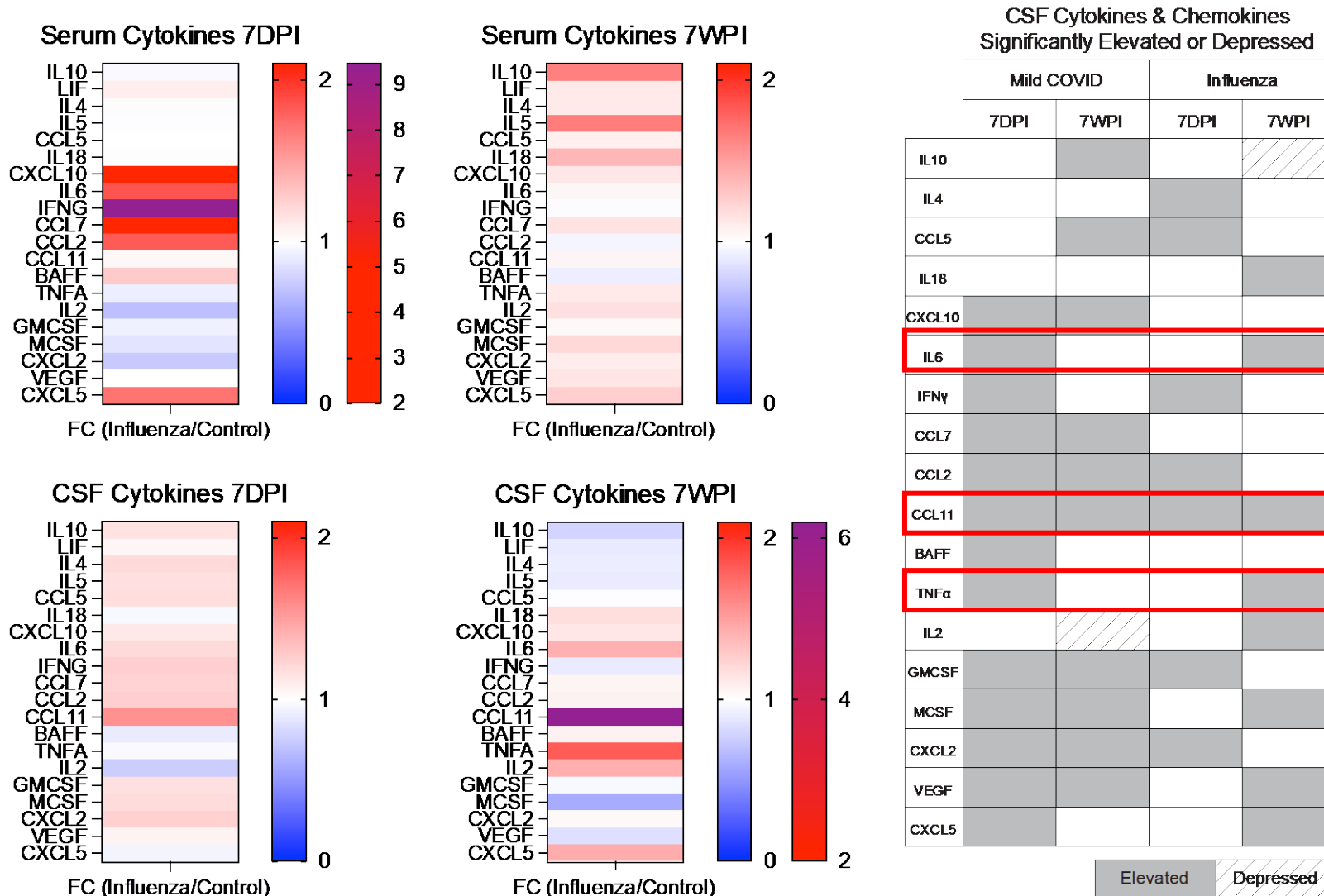
\*Transient subcortical white matter microglial reactivity and oligodendrocyte loss



\*Persistent hippocampal white matter microglial reactivity and neurogenesis loss



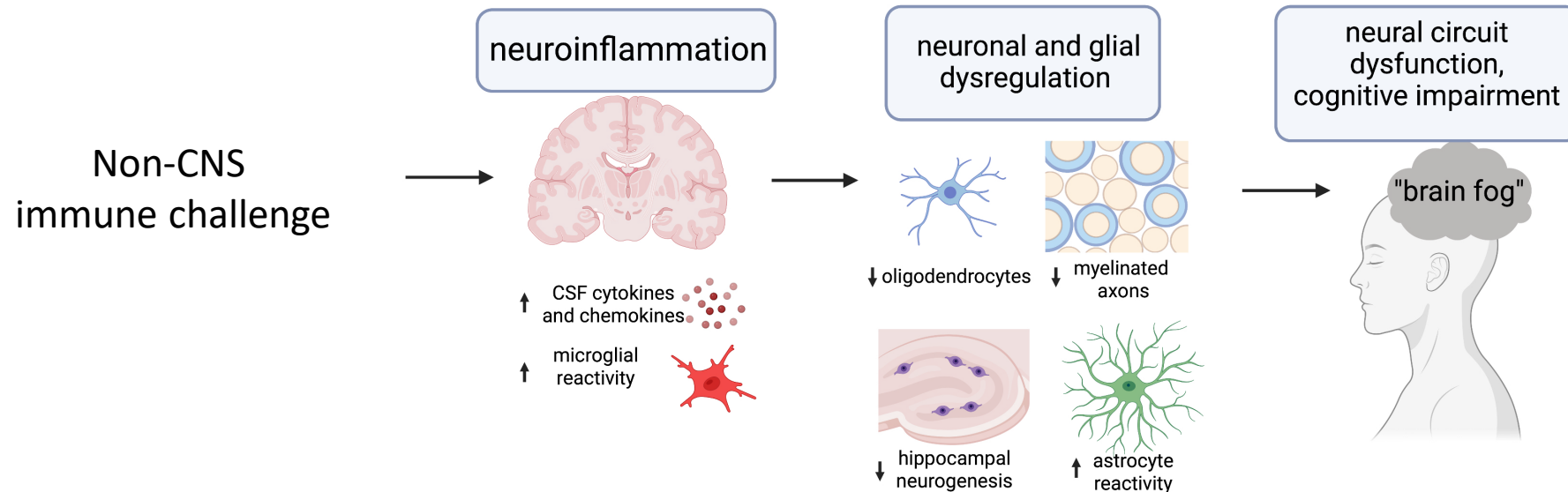
# H1N1 influenza: shared and distinct CSF cytokine/chemokine changes



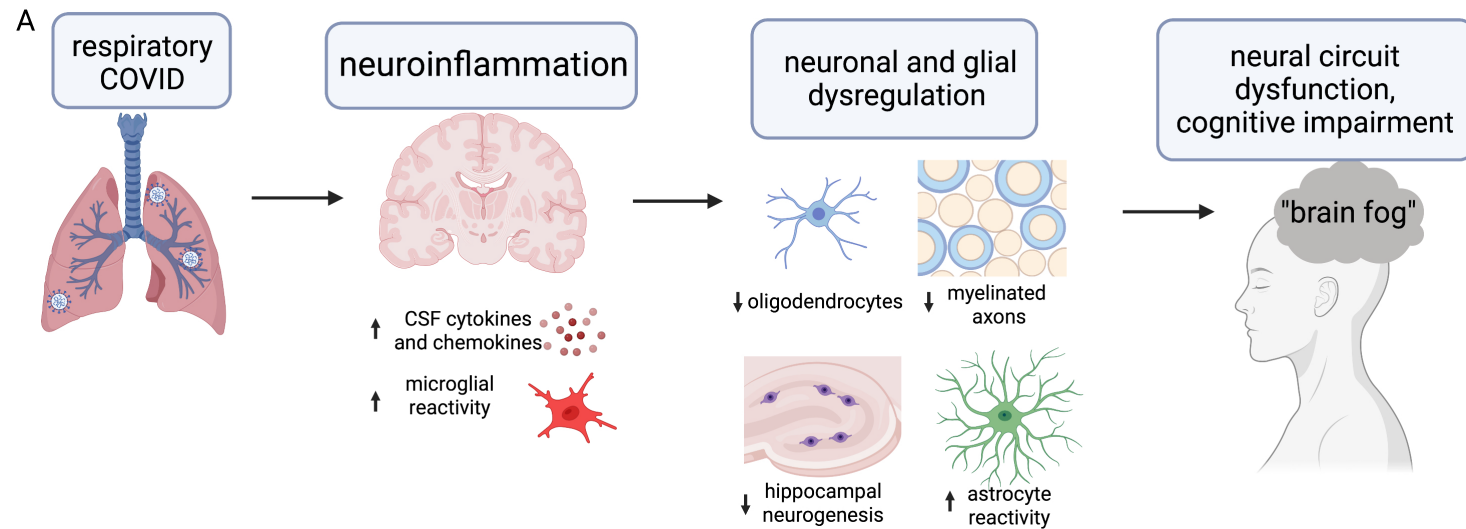
# Emerging principle of “brain fog” syndromes

*Neuroinflammation, especially reactive microglia in particular states, can cause multi-lineage neural cell dysregulation that contributes to cognitive impairment following:*

- Cancer chemotherapy
- CAR T-cell immunotherapy
- COVID

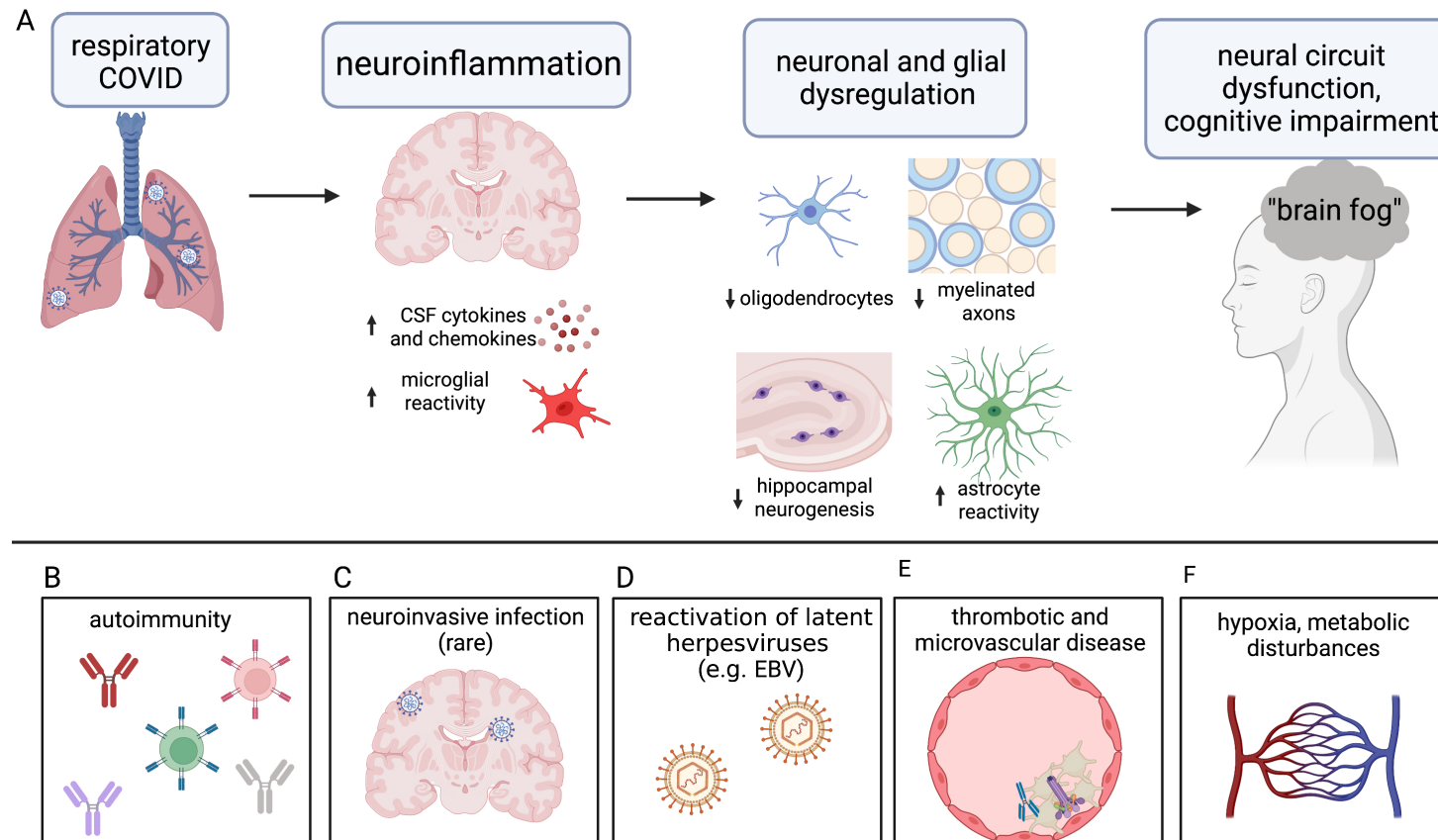


# Possible mechanisms contributing to cognitive impairment in Long COVID





# Possible mechanisms contributing to cognitive impairment in Long COVID



# Acknowledgements

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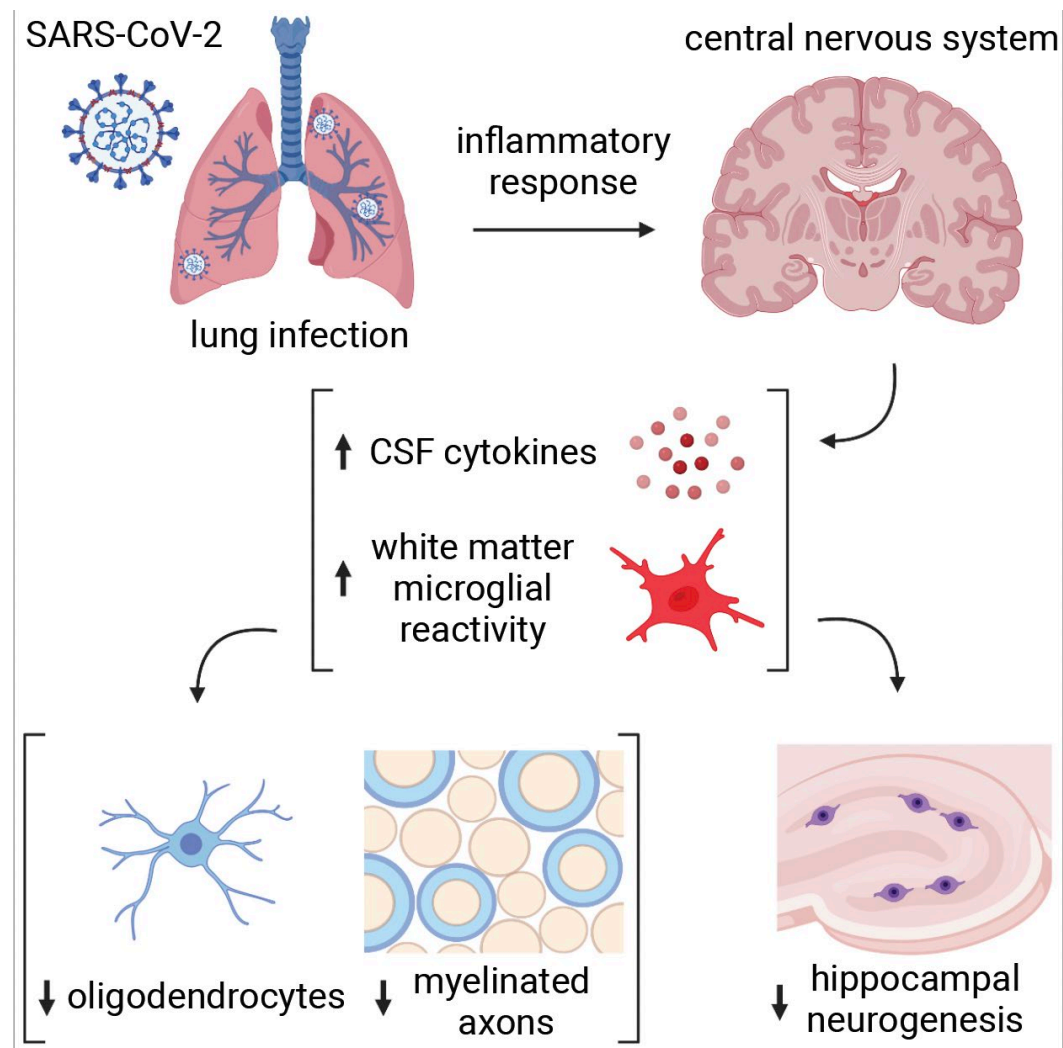
Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation



# Conclusions

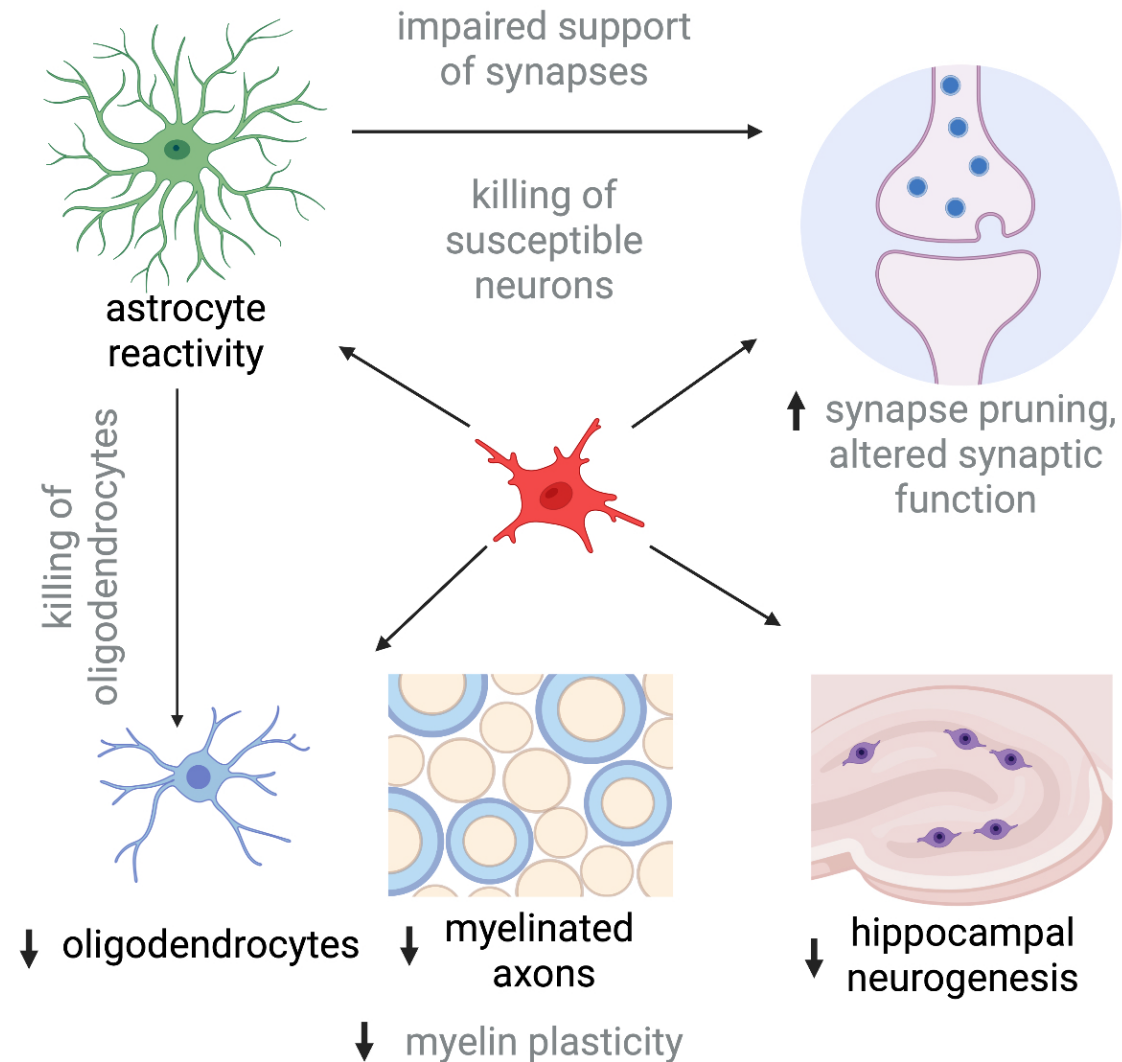
- Systemic immune challenges can cause neuroinflammatory changes, consequent glial dysregulation and neural circuit dysfunction that impairs cognitive function
- H1N1 influenza causes similar but less persistent neuropathology, as well as both overlapping and distinct cytokine changes
- CCL11 causes region/circuit-specific microglial reactivity
  - Various immune challenges, eliciting different cytokine profiles, may increase risk for overlapping yet distinct constellations of neurological and psychiatric symptoms

# Mild respiratory COVID induces multi-lineage cellular dysregulation and myelin loss in the brain





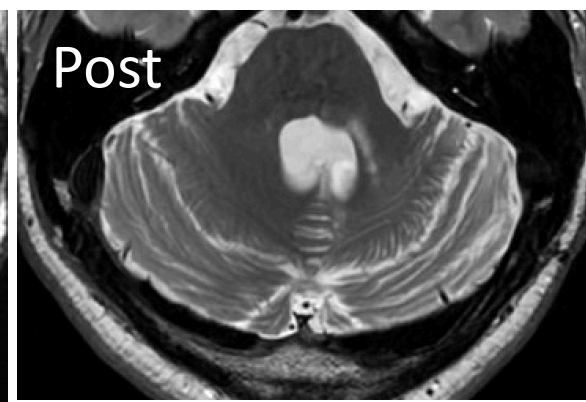
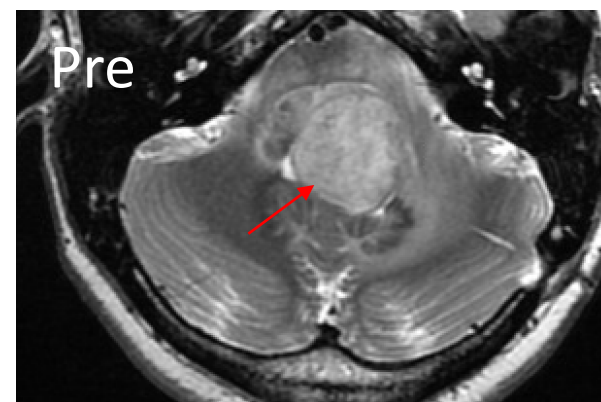
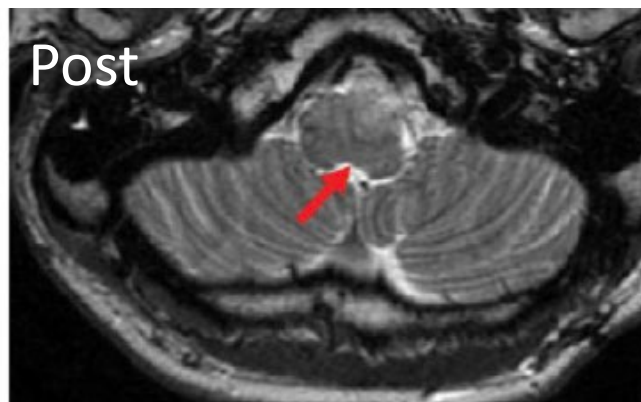
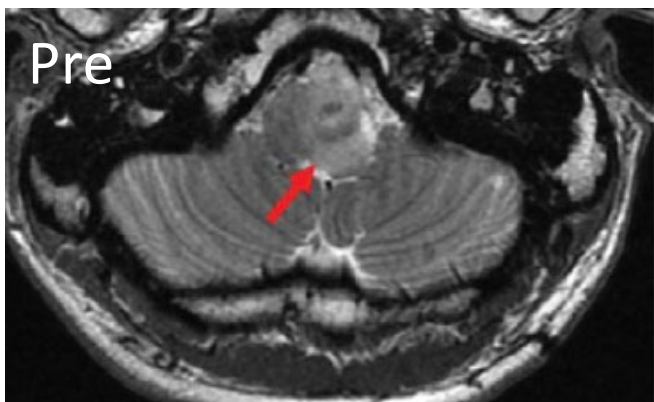
# Demonstrated and hypothesized consequences of glial dysregulation after COVID



Astrocyte reactivity in severe COVID demonstrated by Yang et al., 2021

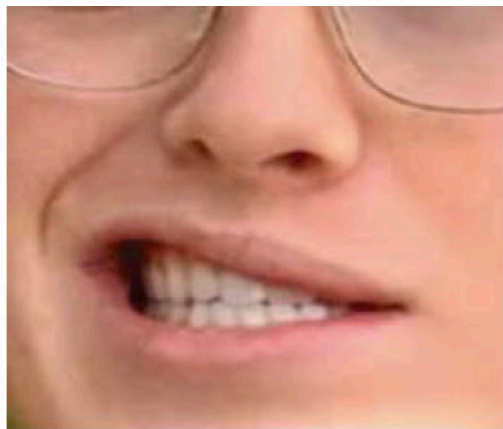
# NCT04196413: Phase 1 Clinical Trial of Autologous GD2 Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T cells for Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Gliomas (DIPG) and Spinal Diffuse Midline Glioma (DMG)

PI: Michelle Monje; IND Holder: Crystal Mackall



Complete response, durable >1 year

*unpublished*



(For this historically fatal brain cancer,  
I am grateful to have the chance to  
worry about long-term cognitive outcomes )