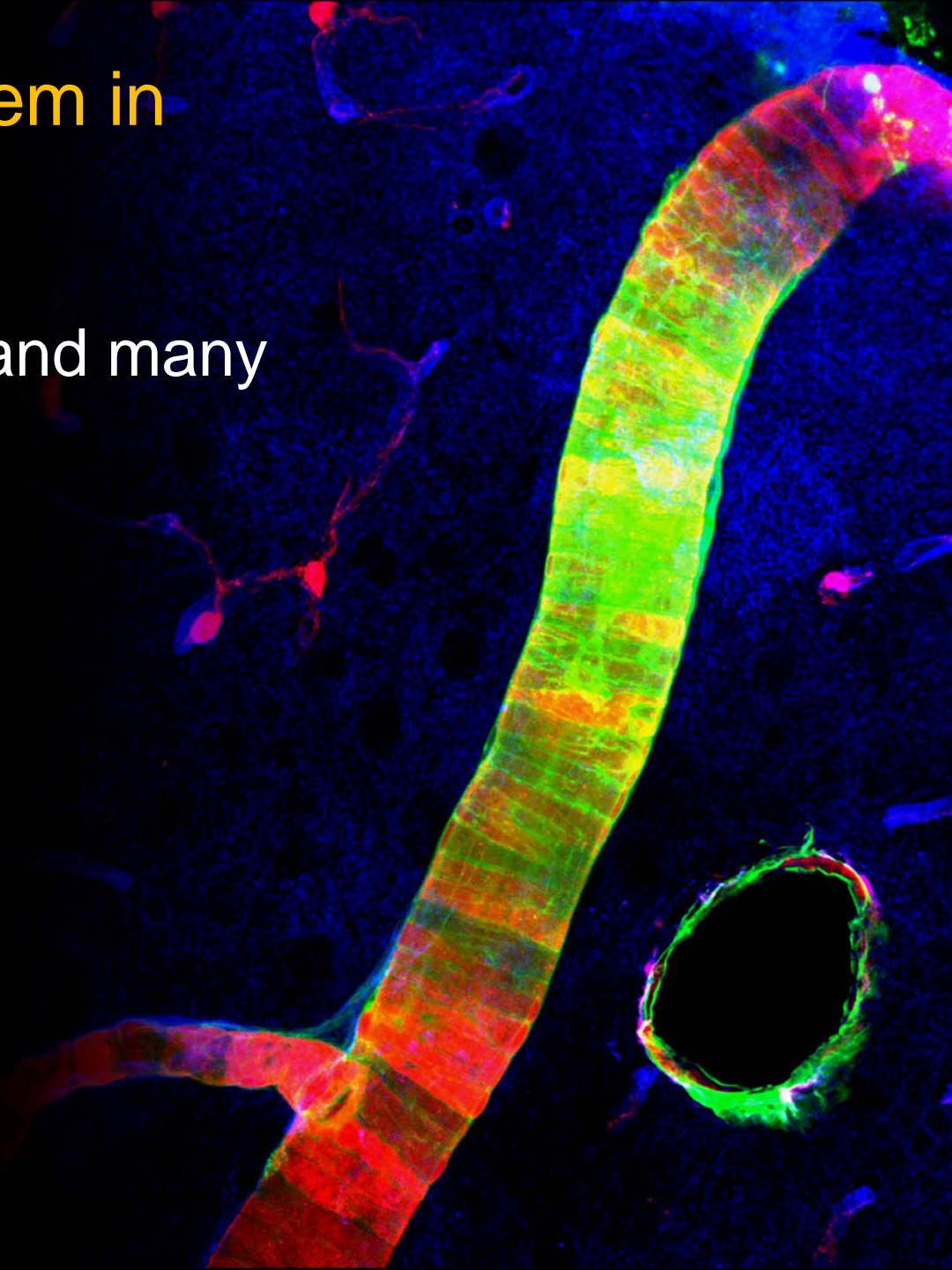


The glymphatic system in Alzheimer's disease

Some things we know and many things we don't

Jeffrey Iliff, PhD
Department of Anesthesiology and
Perioperative Medicine
Knight Cardiovascular Institute
Oregon Health & Science University



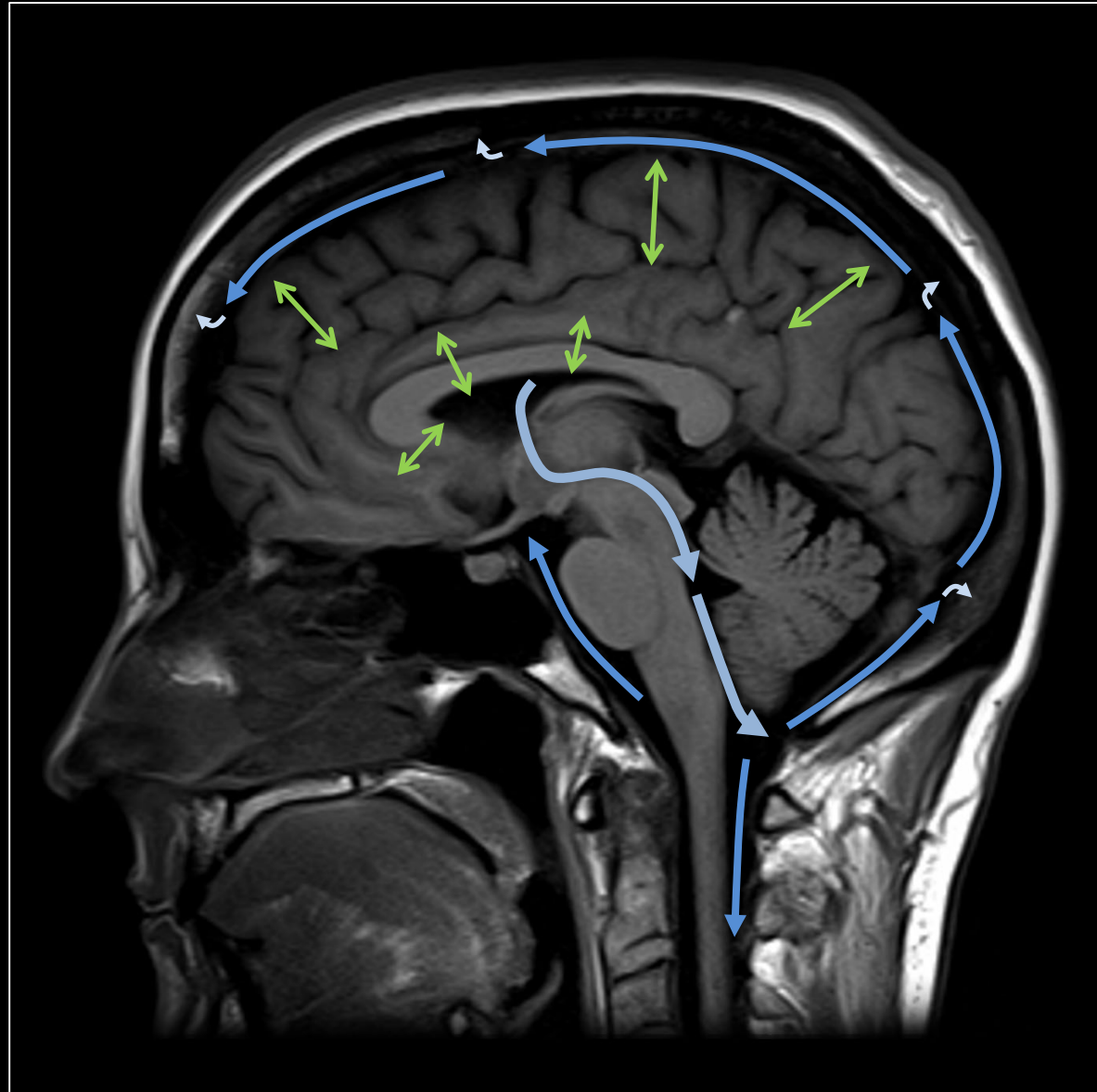
The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulation

No lymphatic vessels in the CNS

CSF serves as a 'sink' for CNS waste products

Reabsorption at arachnoid villi

Diffuse bulk flow facilitates exchange of CSF and ISF



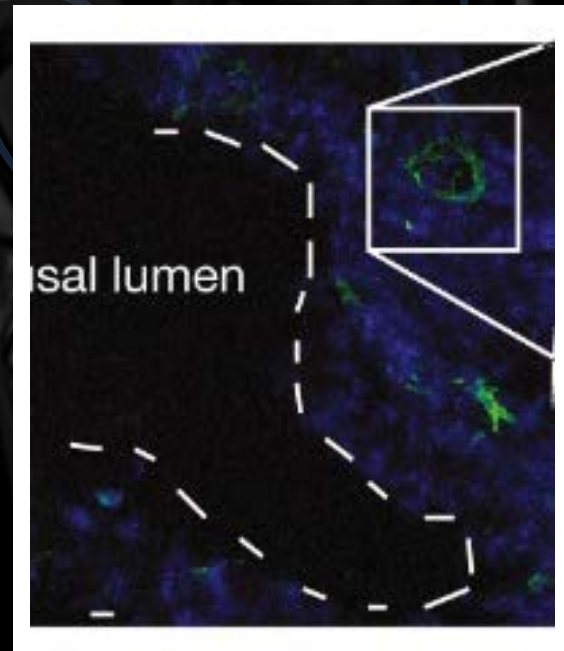
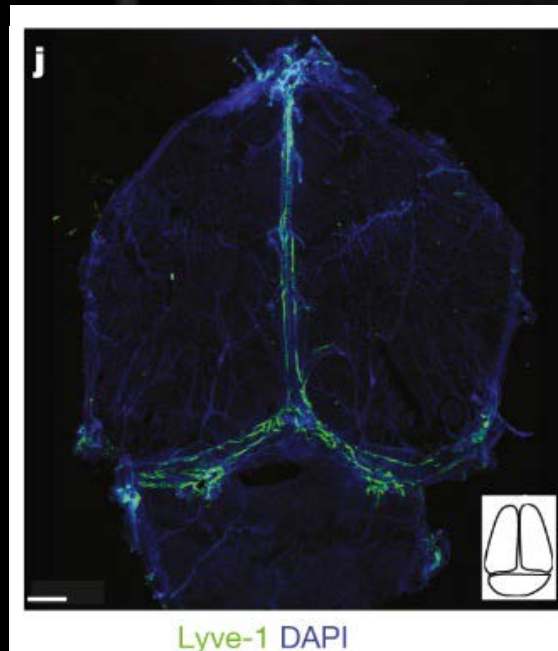
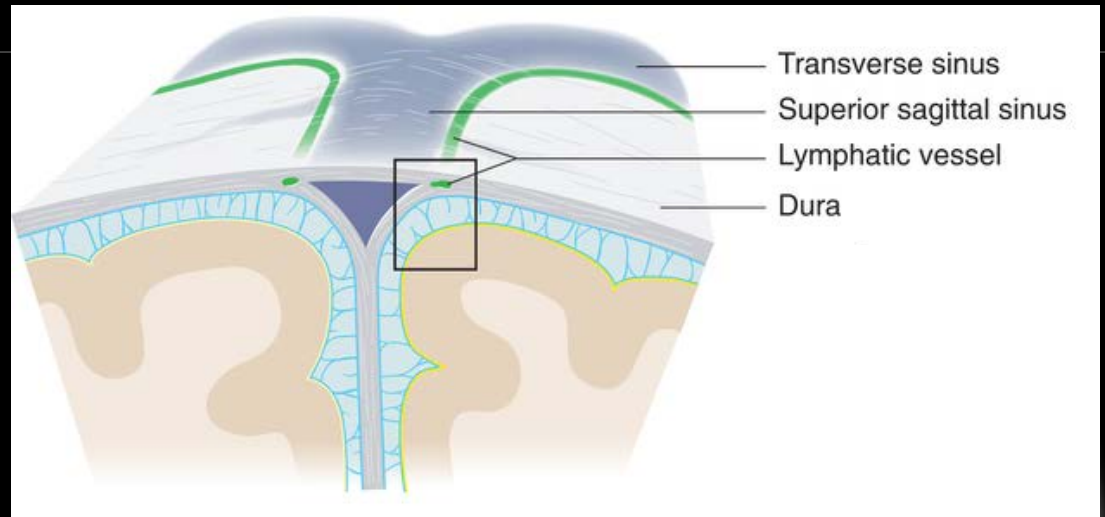
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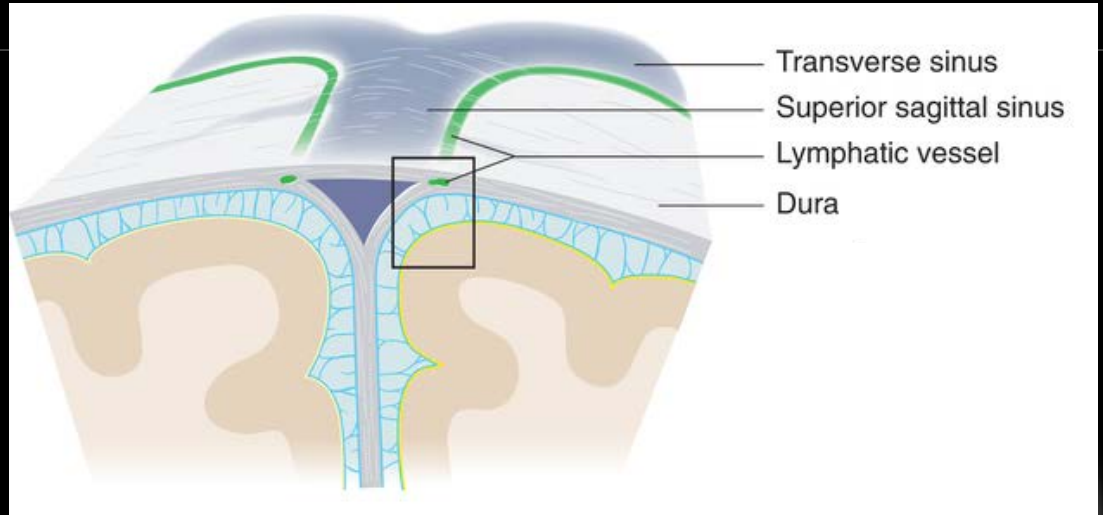
The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulation

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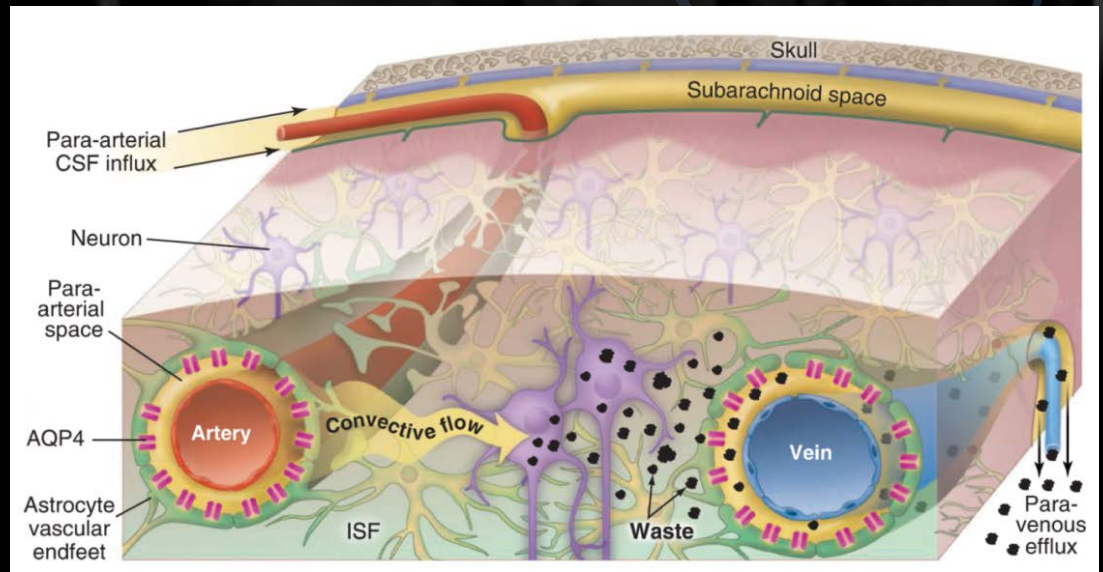
CSF serves as a 'sink' for CNS waste products

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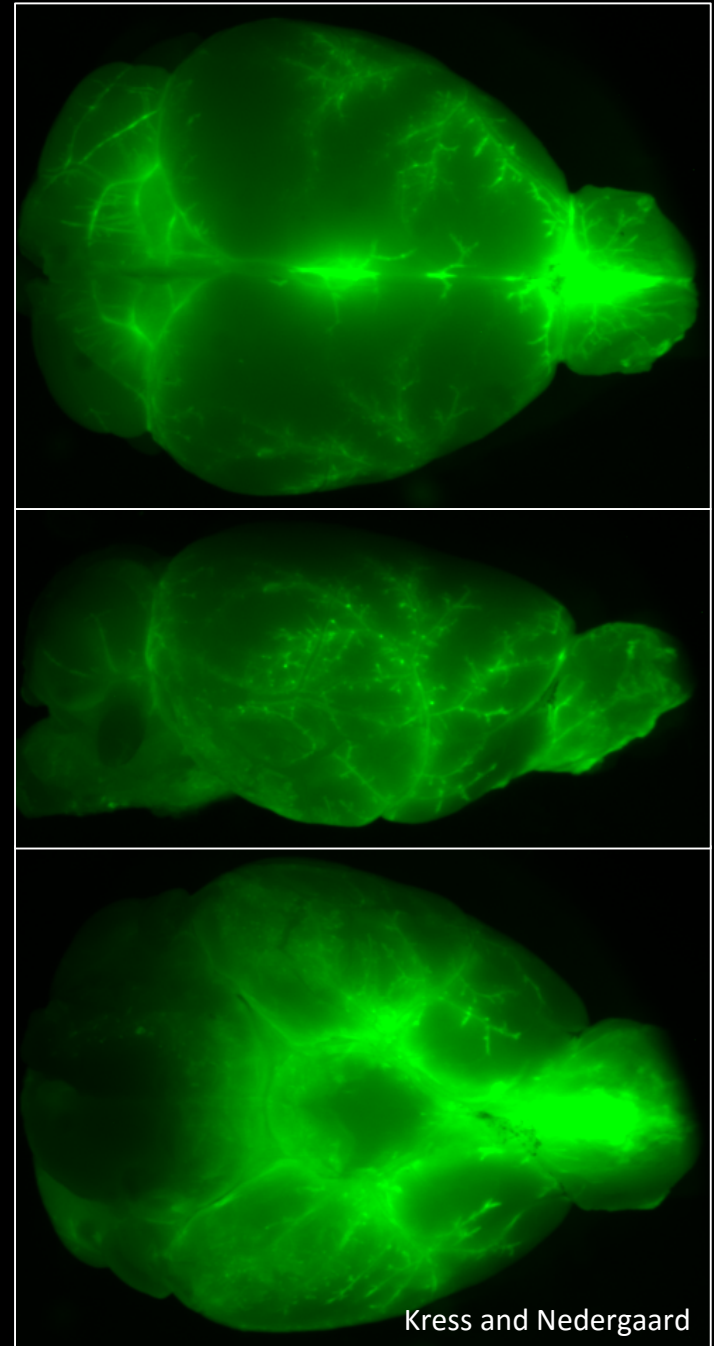
From Louveau et al. *Nature* 2015



From Nedergaard *Science* 2014

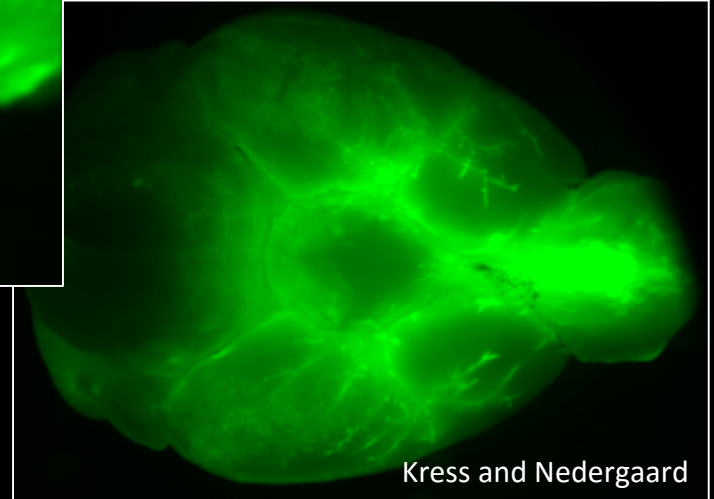
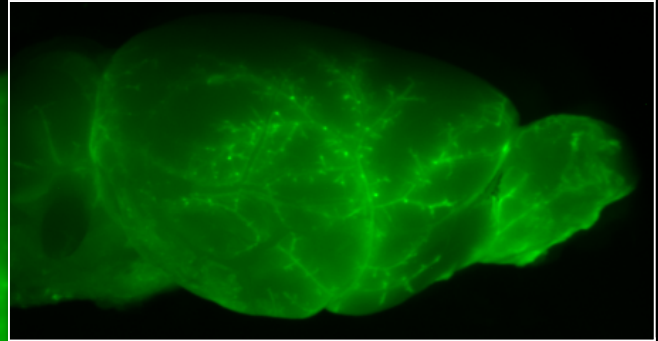
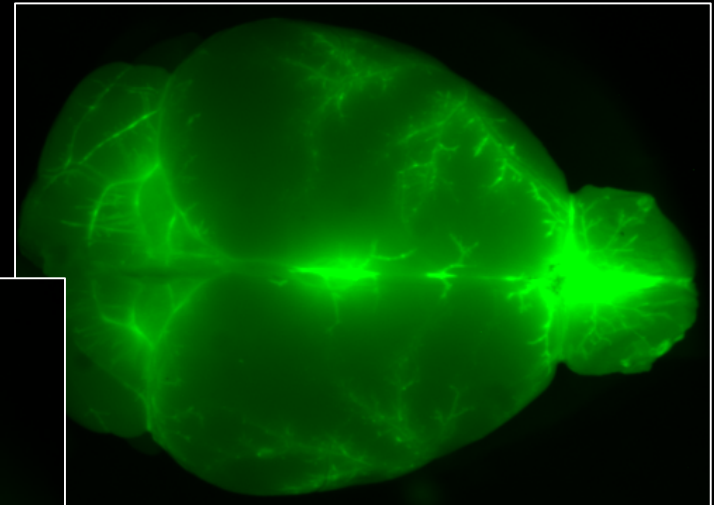
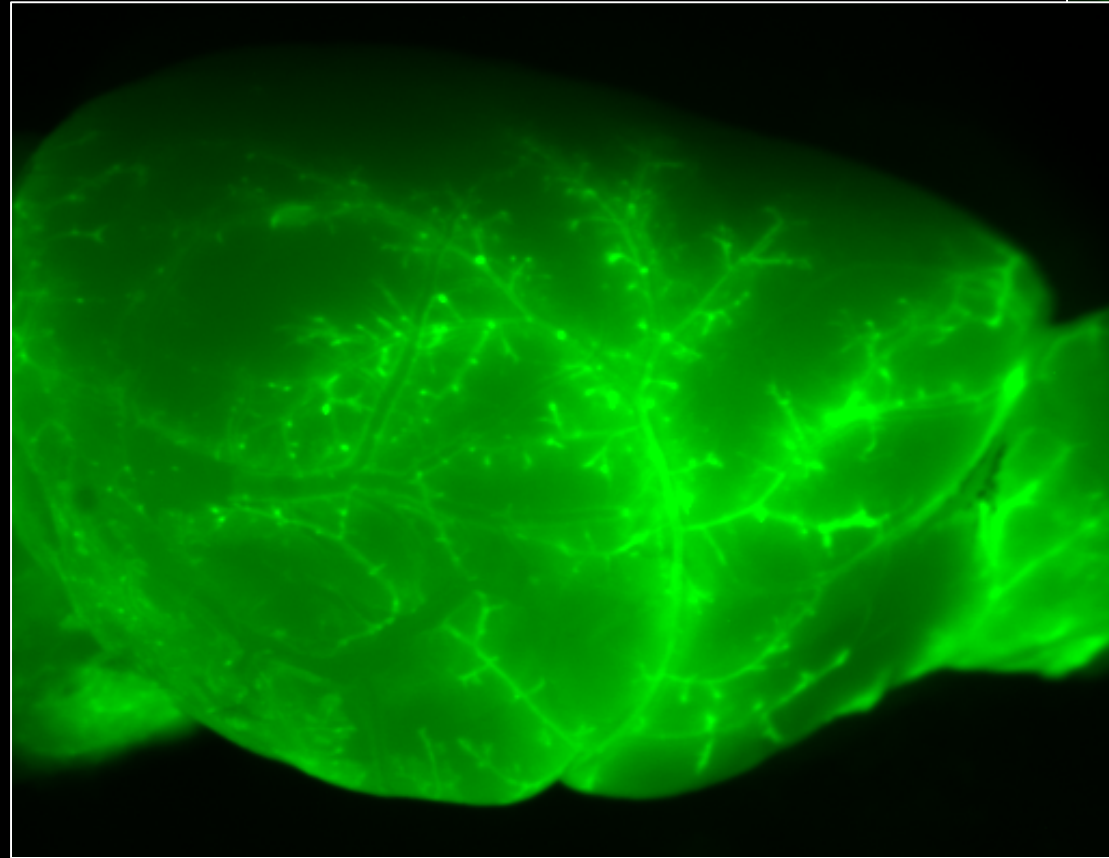
A brain-wide perivascular pathway for CSF-ISF exchange

CSF Tracer (BSA-488)
30min post-injection



Kress and Nedergaard

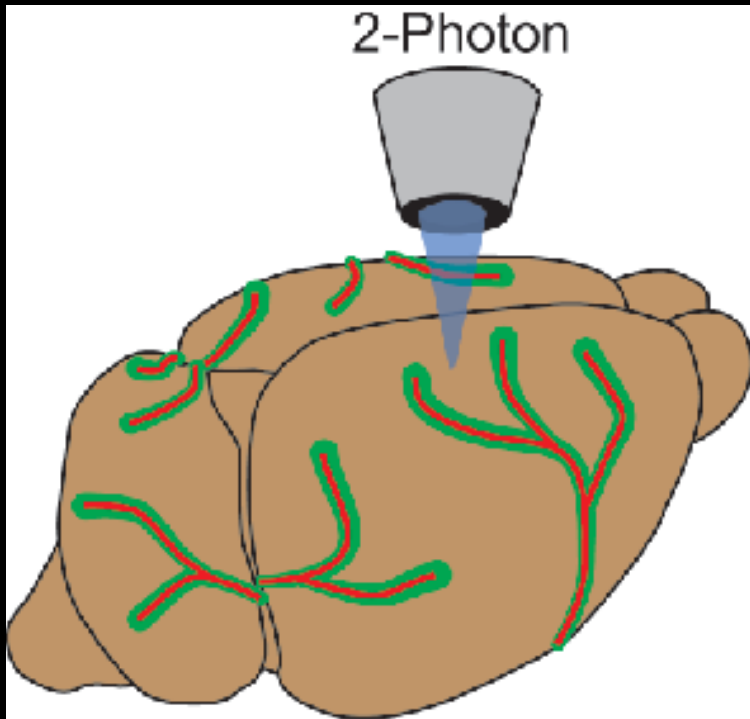
A brain-wide perivascular pathway for CSF-ISF exchange



CSF Tracer (BSA-488)
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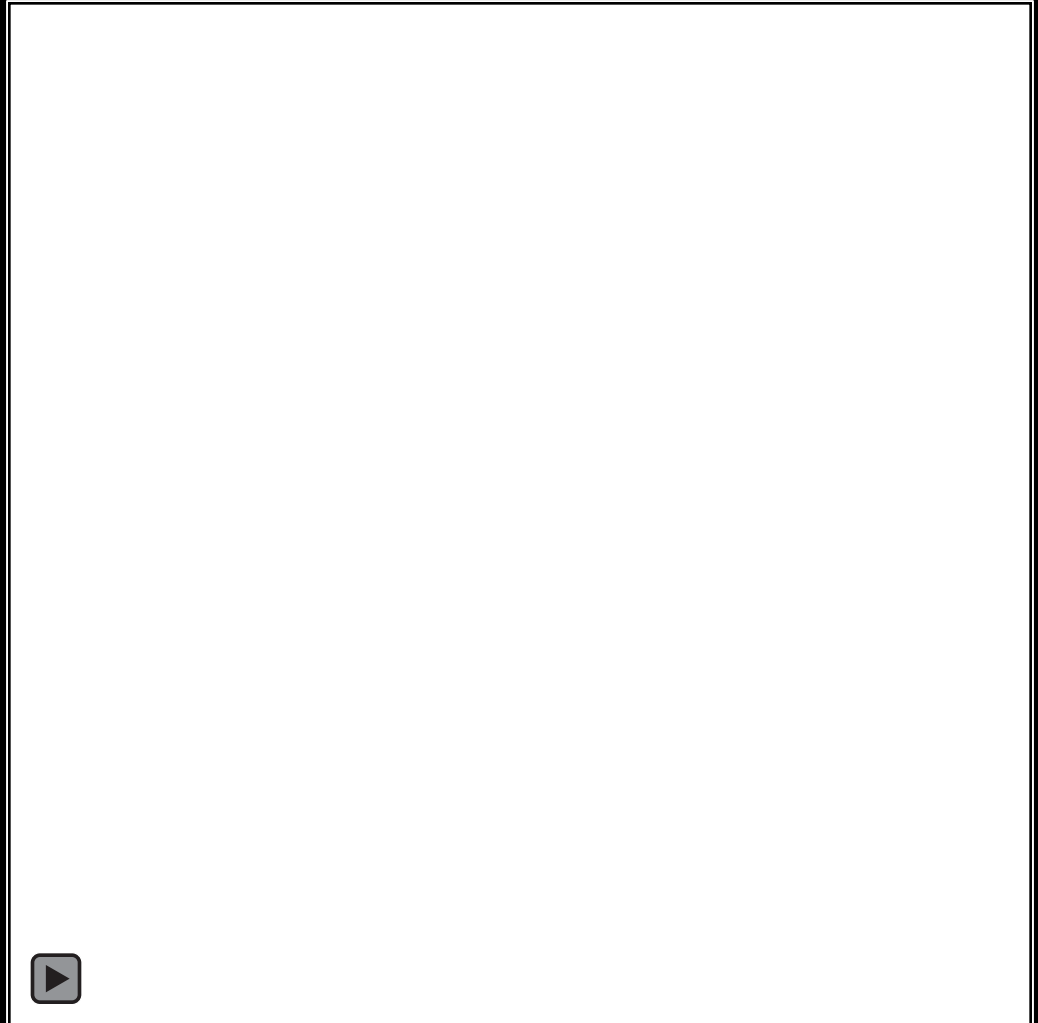
Kress and Nedergaard

In vivo 2-photon microscopy

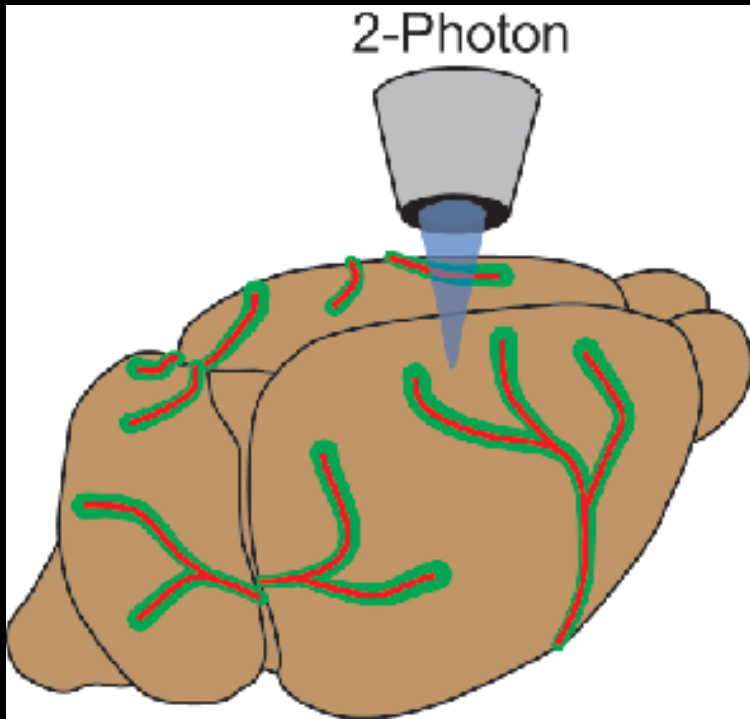


TR-d70 (iv tracer)
FITC-d40 (CSF tracer)
1 frame = 1min

Cortical Surface

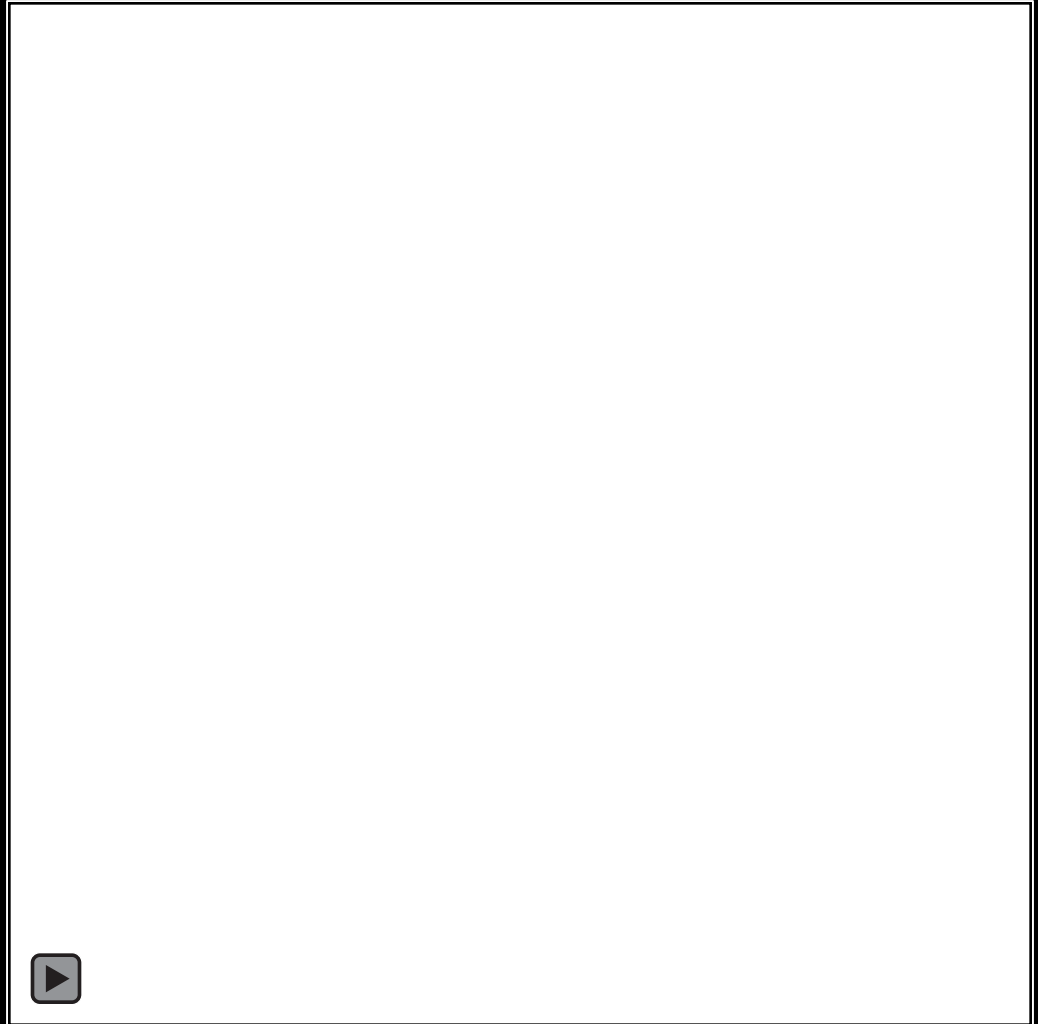


In vivo 2-photon microscopy



TR-d70 (iv tracer)
FITC-d40 (CSF tracer)
1 frame = 1min

Cortical Surface



Cortical Surface

60μm

120μm

180μm

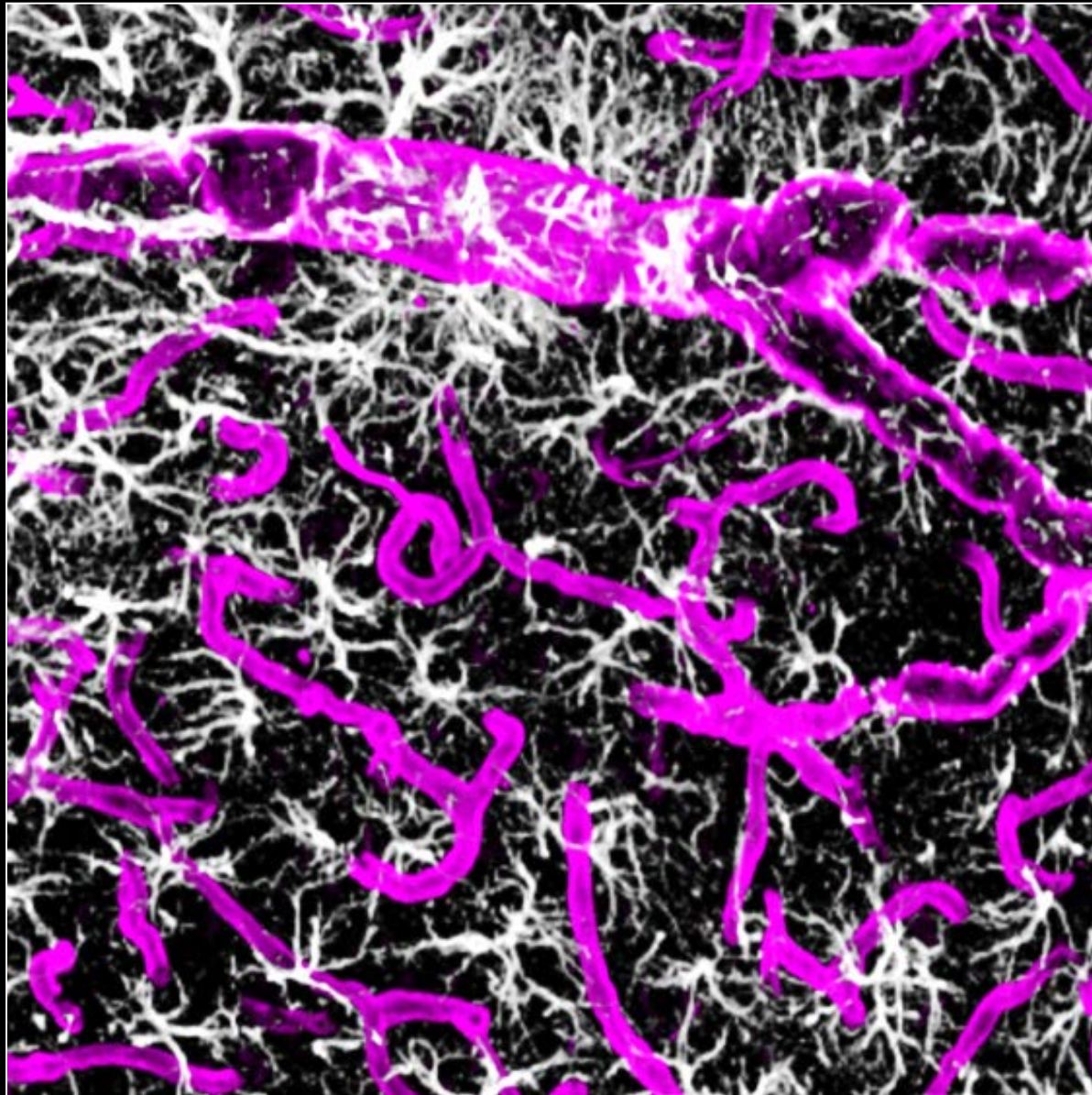
TR-d70 (iv tracer)

TR-d40 (CSF tracer)

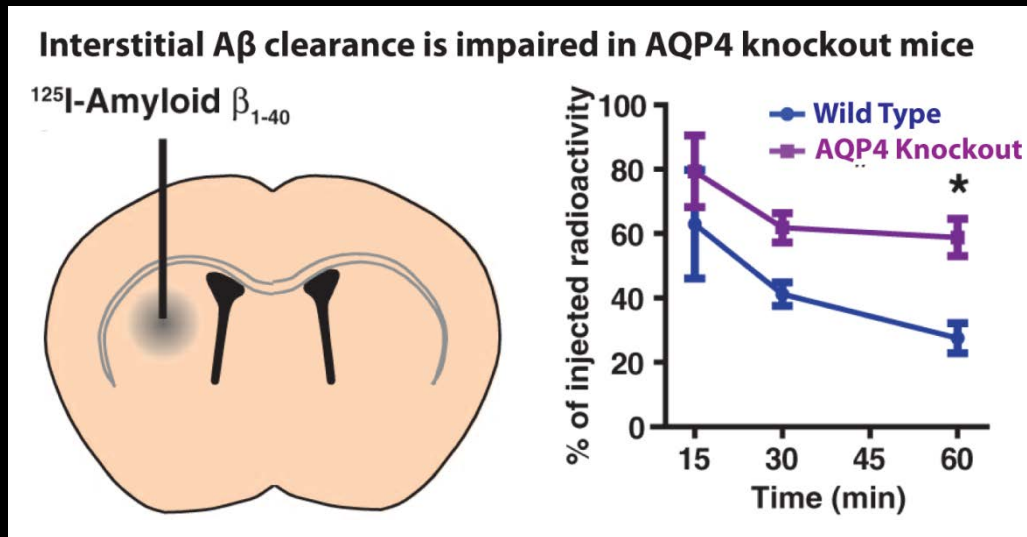
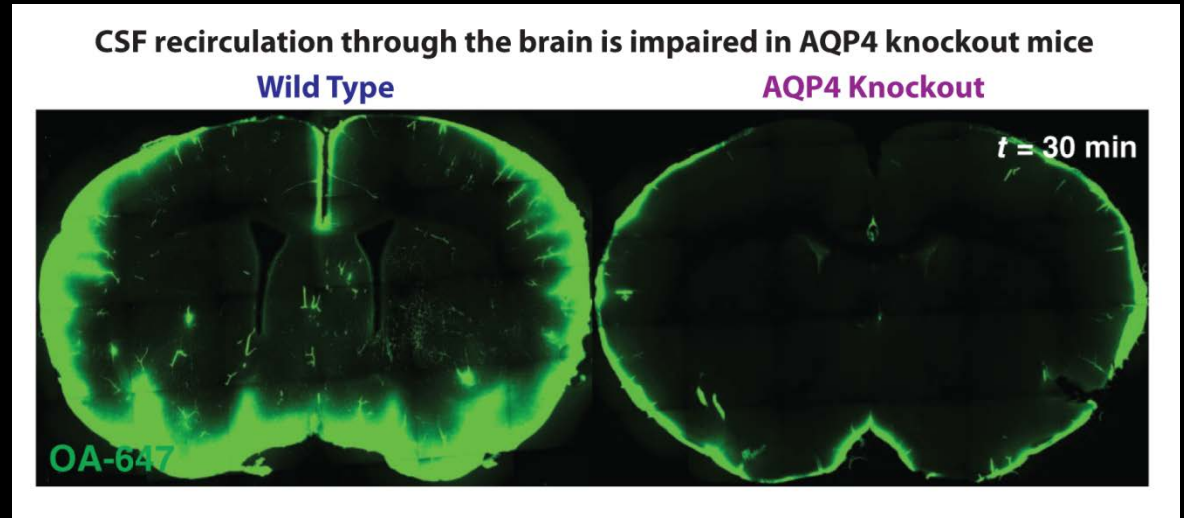
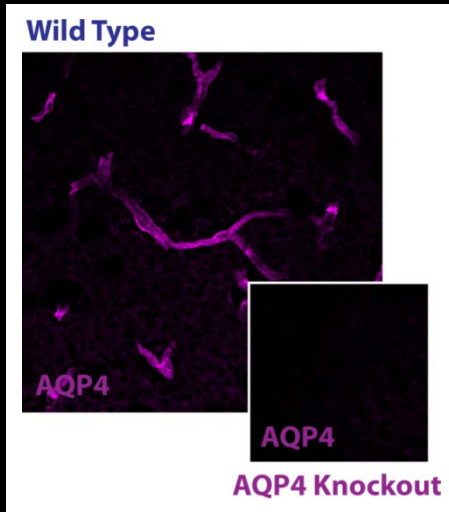
1 frame = 1min



Aquaporin-4 (AQP4)



AQP4 supports perivascular CSF recirculation and amyloid β clearance

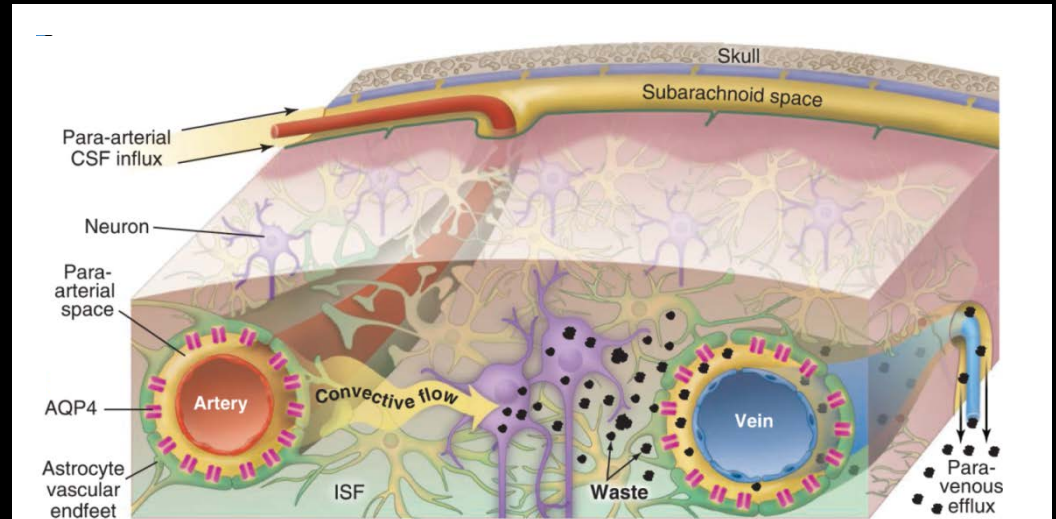


Two recently defined systems

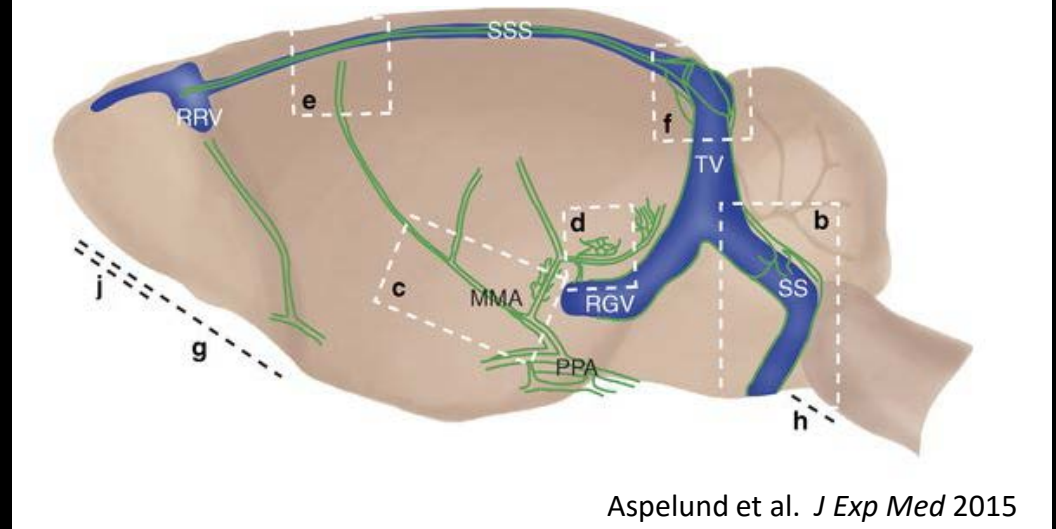
- Perivascular pathways – the ‘glymphatic’ system
 - A feature of the sleeping brain
- Sinus-associated lymphatic vessels

Proposed Functions

- Interstitial solute clearance
- CNS immune surveillance



Nedergaard Science 2014



Aspelund et al. *J Exp Med* 2015

The glymphatic system and Alzheimer's

How does it fit in and where are the gaps?

Association with age

Sequence of events

Regional vulnerability

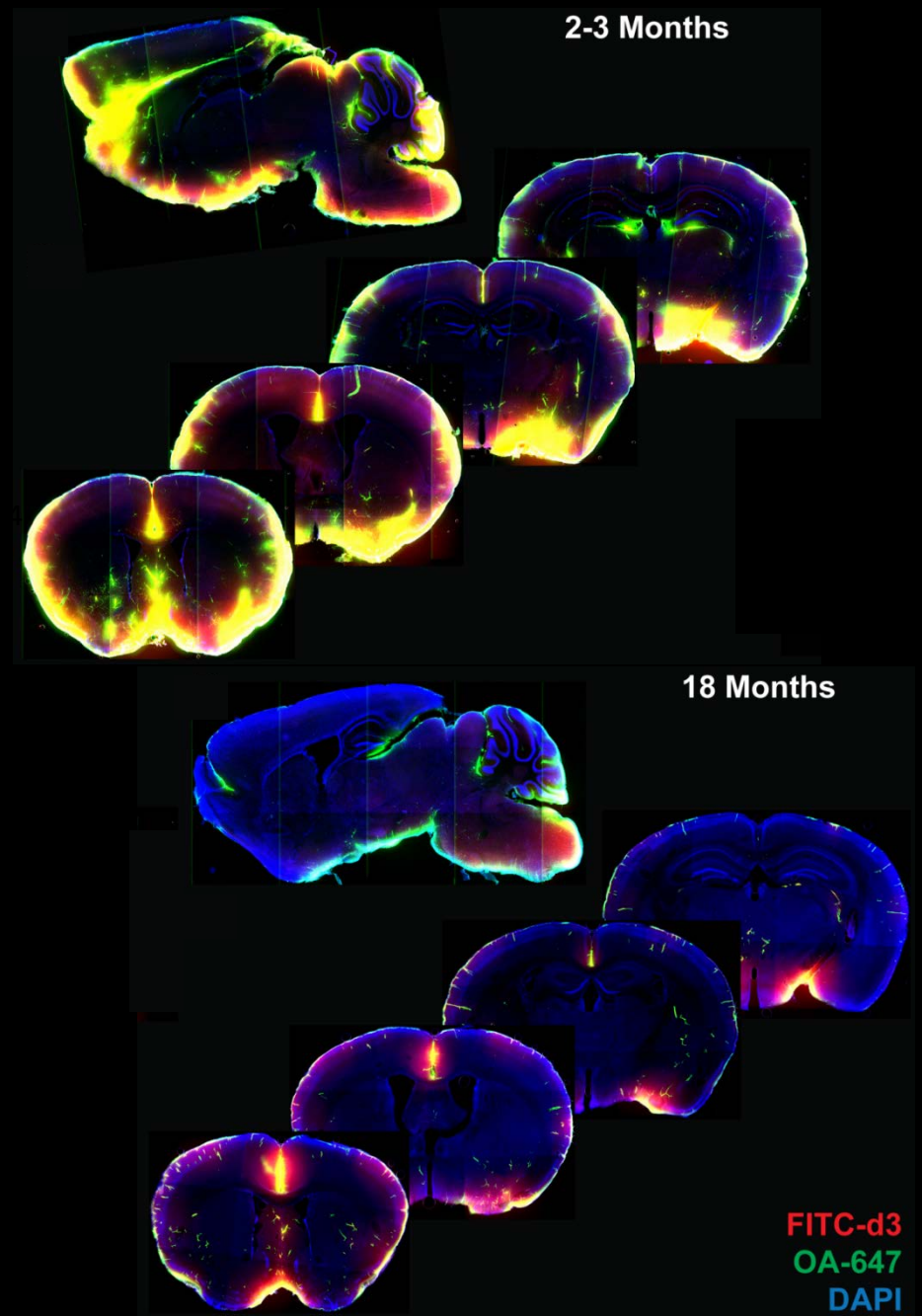
The human brain

Pathogenic interactions

Biomarkers

Translational potential

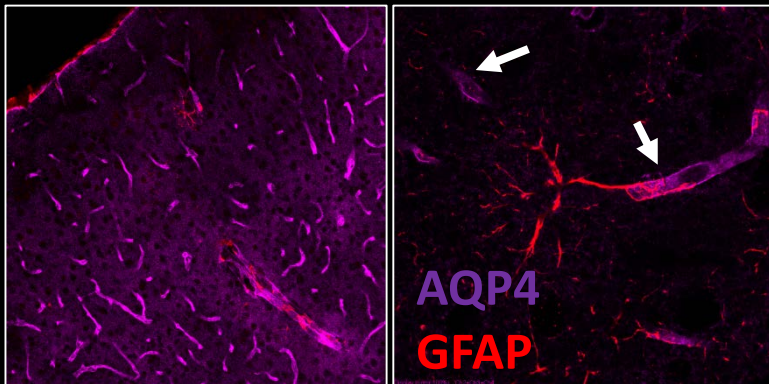
Association with age



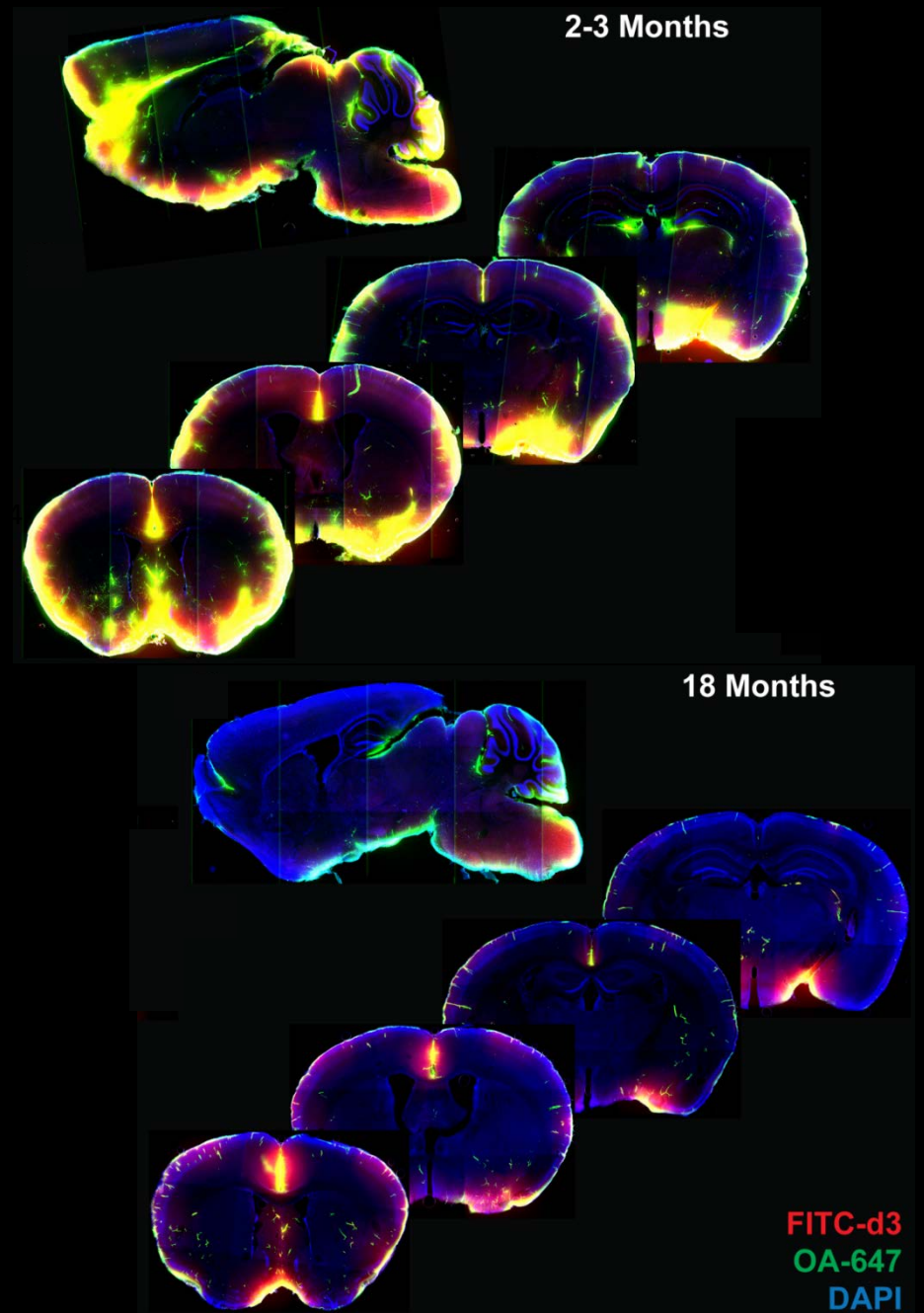
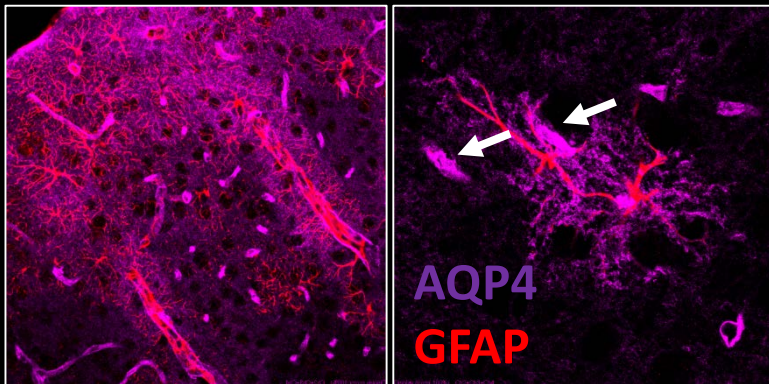
From Kress et al. *Annals Neurol* 2014

Association with age

Young



Old

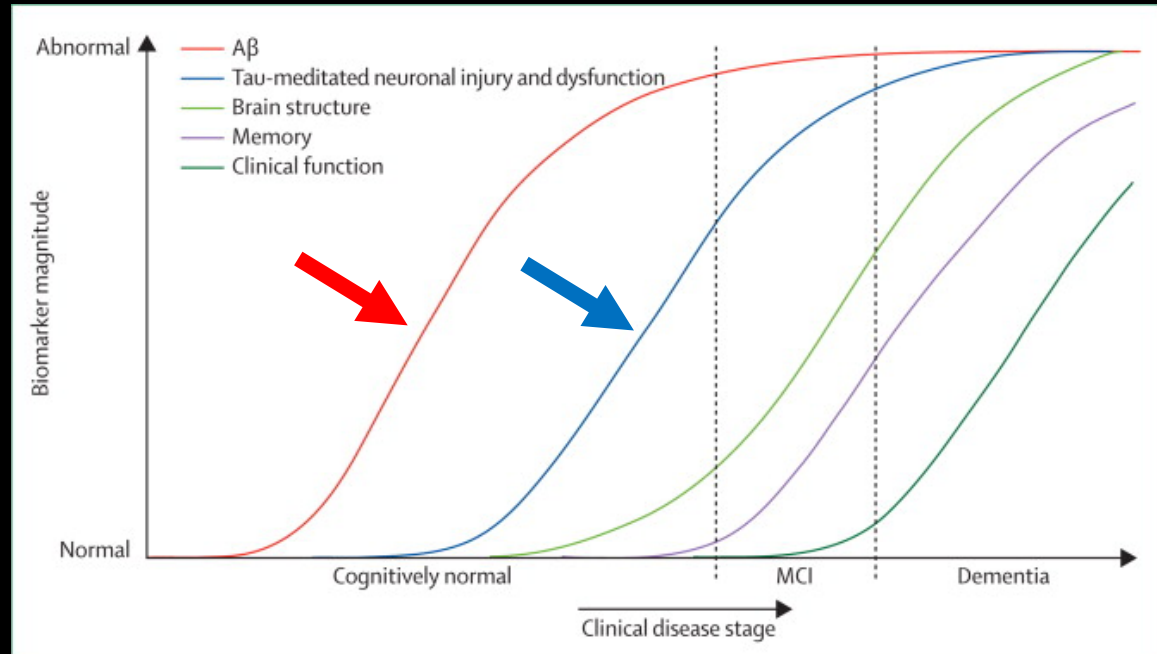


From Kress et al. *Annals Neurol* 2014

Association with age

Sequence of events

Hypothetical timecourse of AD biomarkers

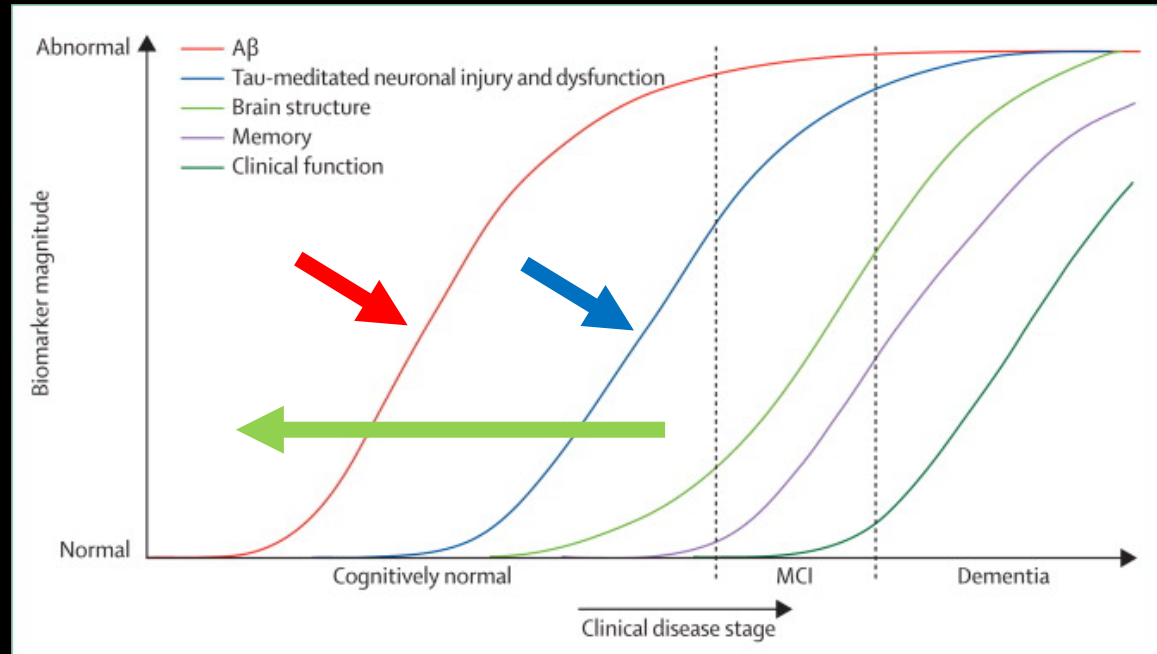


From Jack et al. *Lancet Neurol* 2010

Association with age

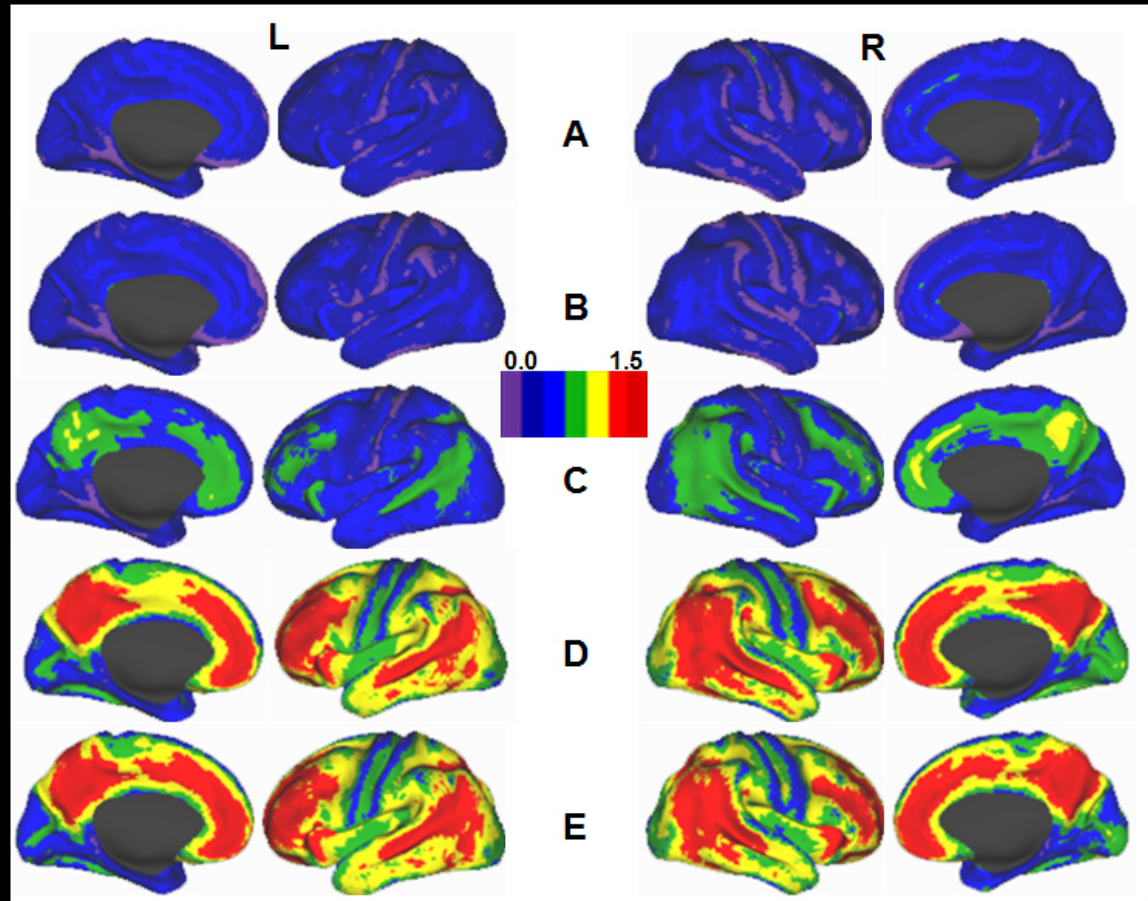
Sequence of events

Hypothetical timecourse of AD biomarkers



From Jack et al. *Lancet Neurol* 2010

Association with age
Sequence of events
Regional vulnerability

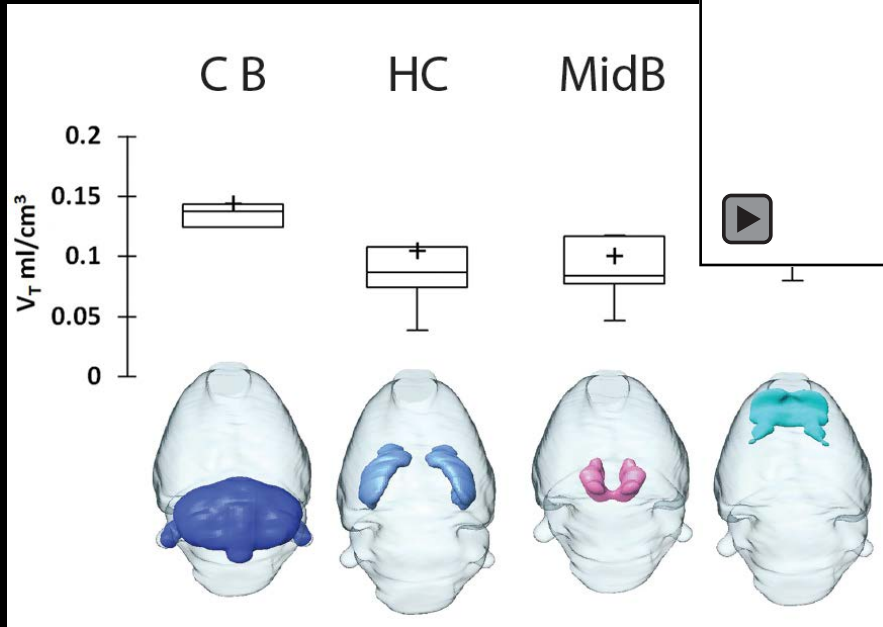


From Vlassenko et al. *PNAS* 2010

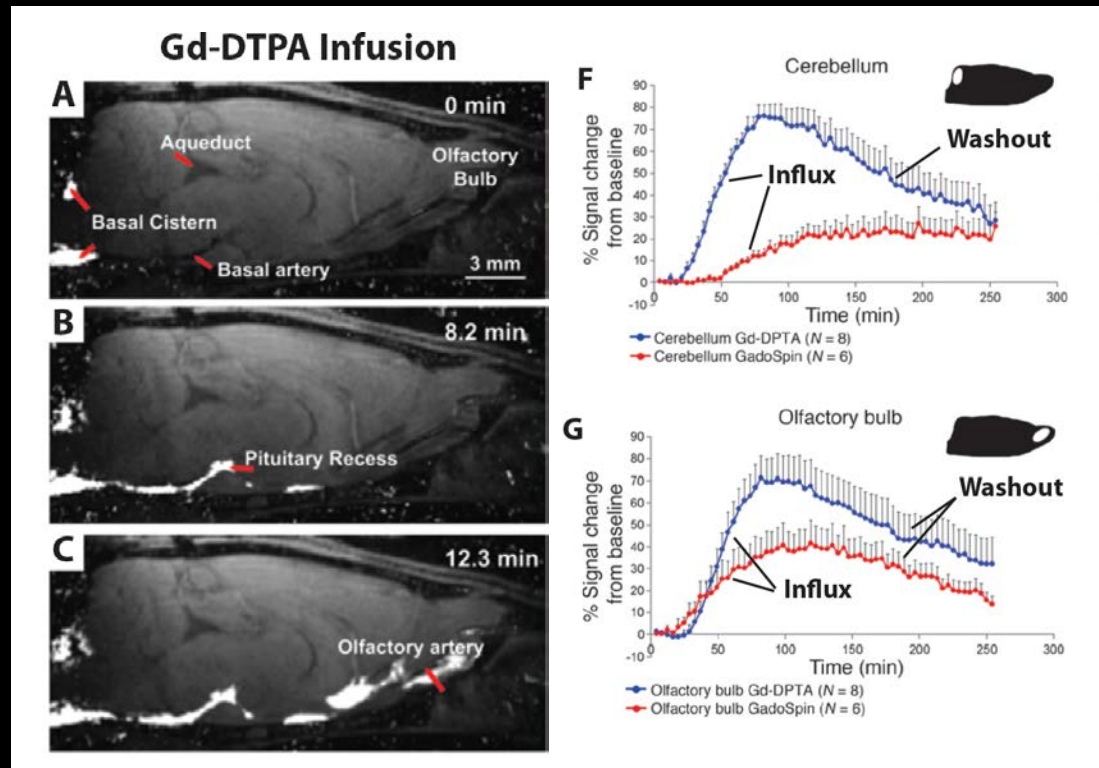
Association with age

Sequence of events

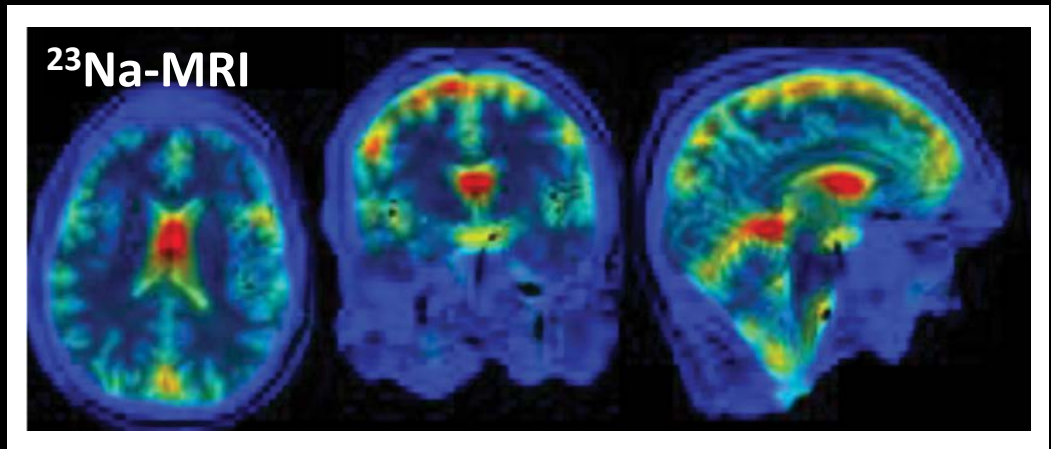
Regional vulnerability



Association with age
 Sequence of events
 Regional vulnerability
 The human brain



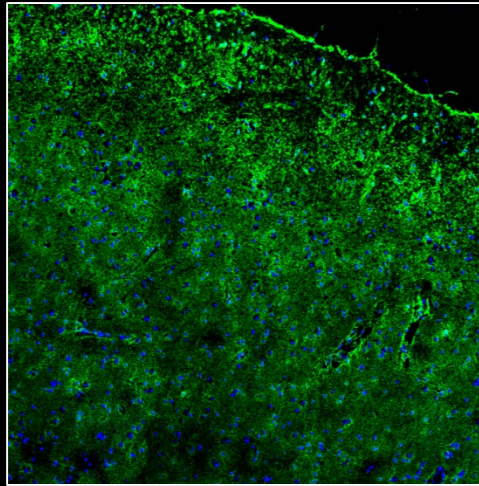
From Iliff et al. *J Clin Invest* 2013



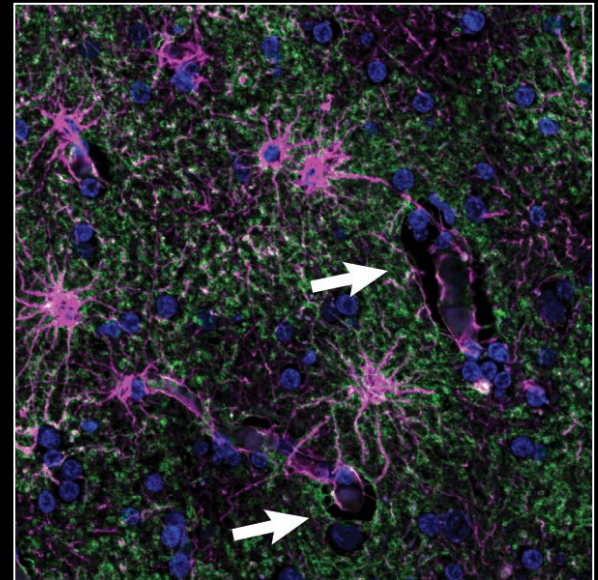
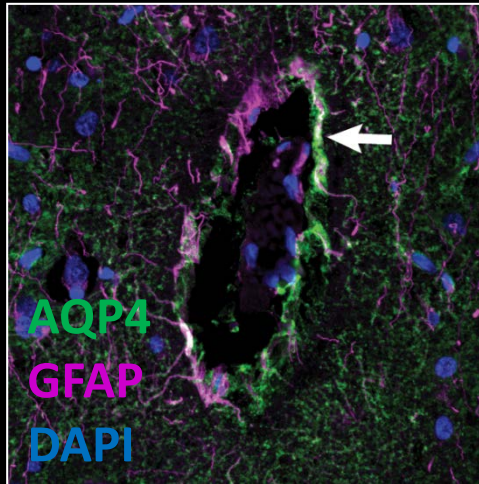
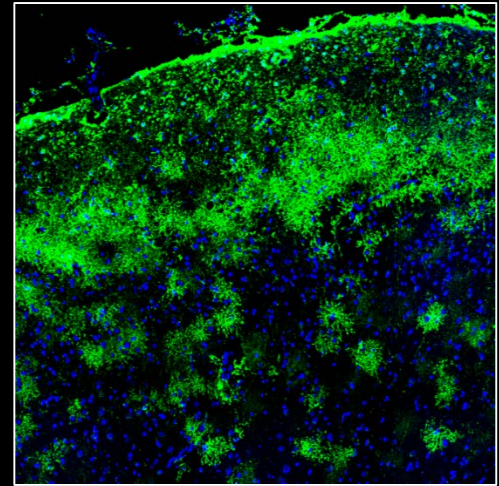
B. Rooney, OHSU AIRC

Association with age
Sequence of events
Regional vulnerability
The human brain

Young (25-45yrs)



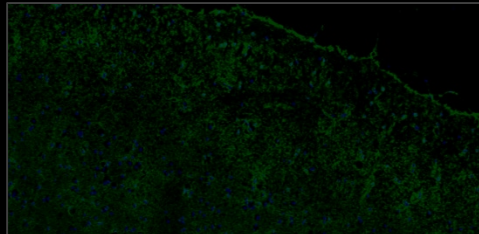
Aged (65-85yrs)



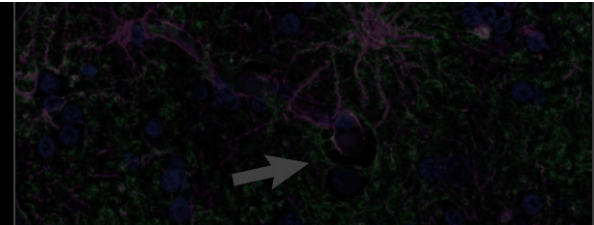
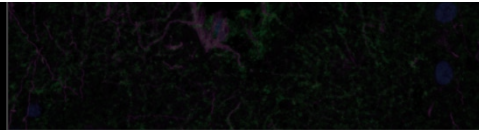
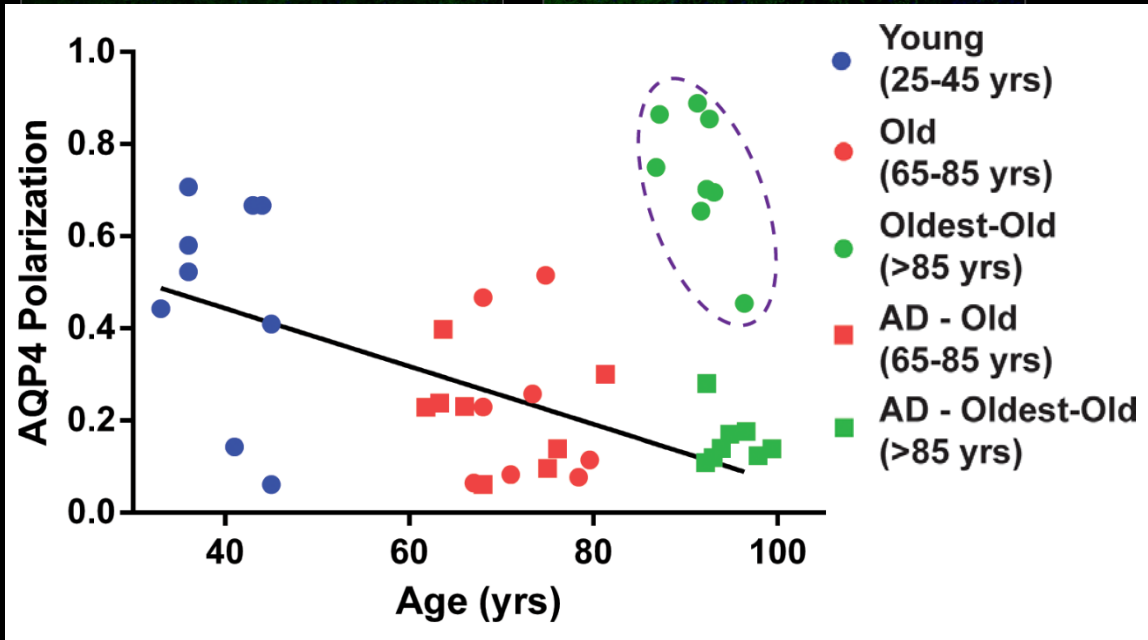
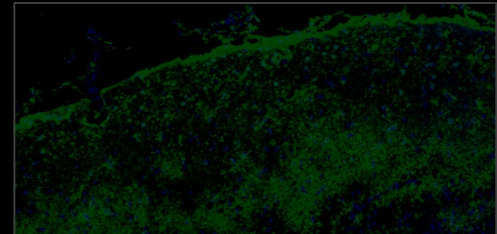
R. Woltjer, OADC Brain Bank

Association with age
Sequence of events
Regional vulnerability
The human brain

Young (25-45yrs)



Aged (65-85yrs)



R. Woltjer, OADC Brain Bank

Association with age

Sequence of events

Regional vulnerability

The human brain

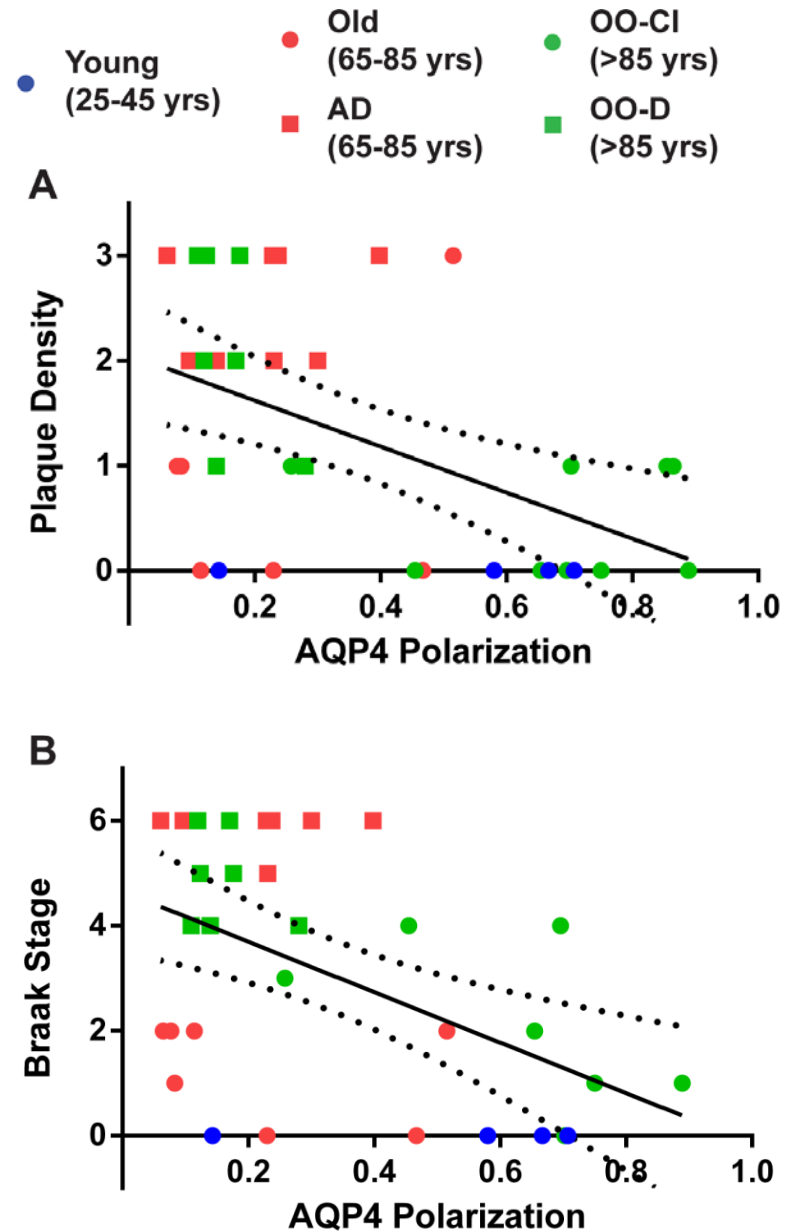
Pathogenic interactions

Braak Stage

- Polarization ($t = -3.31$, $p=0.0023$); Age ($t=2.57$, $p=0.015$)

Plaque Burden

- Polarization ($t = -3.38$, $p=0.0024$); Age ($t=1.08$, $p=0.29$)



Association with age

Sequence of events

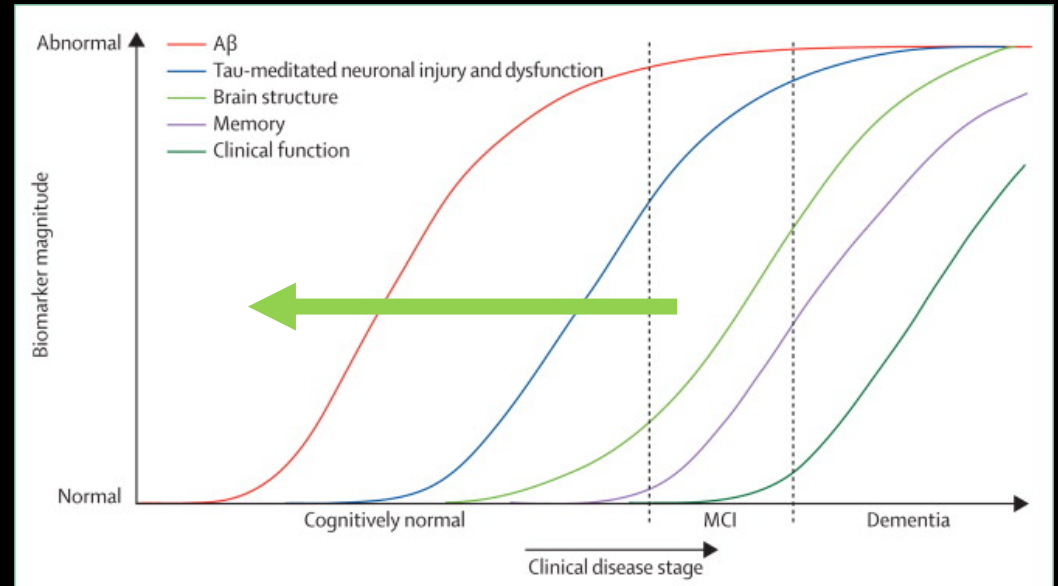
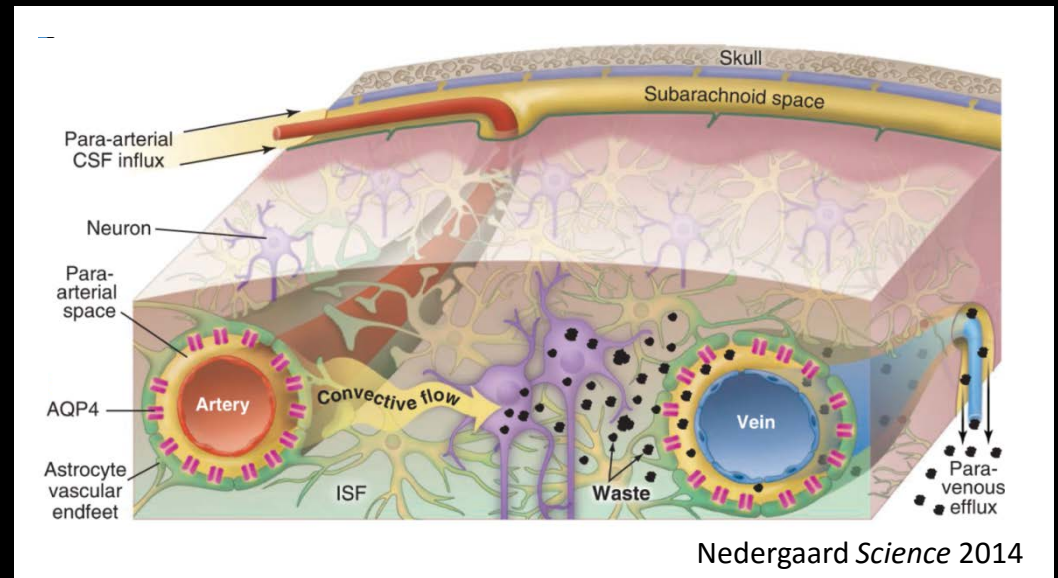
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From Jack et al. *Lancet Neurol* 2010

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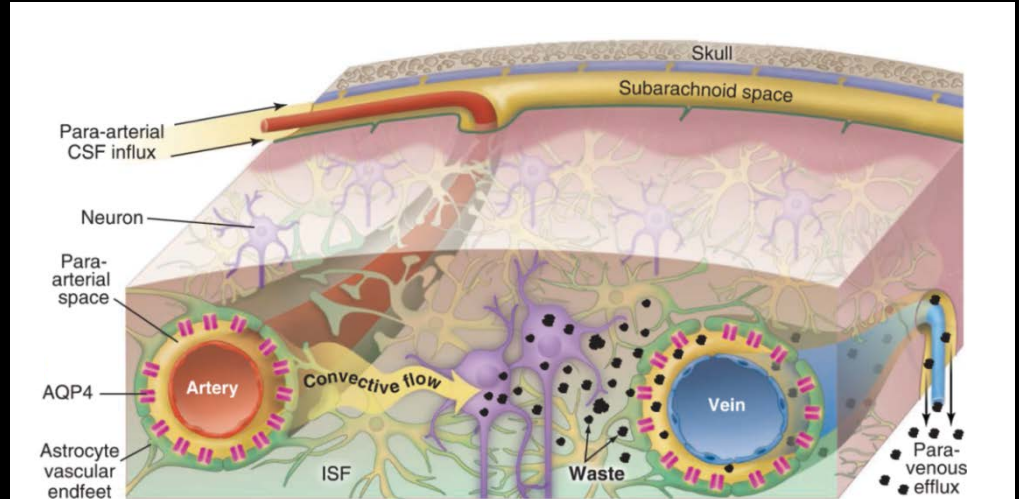
Regional vulnerability

The human brain

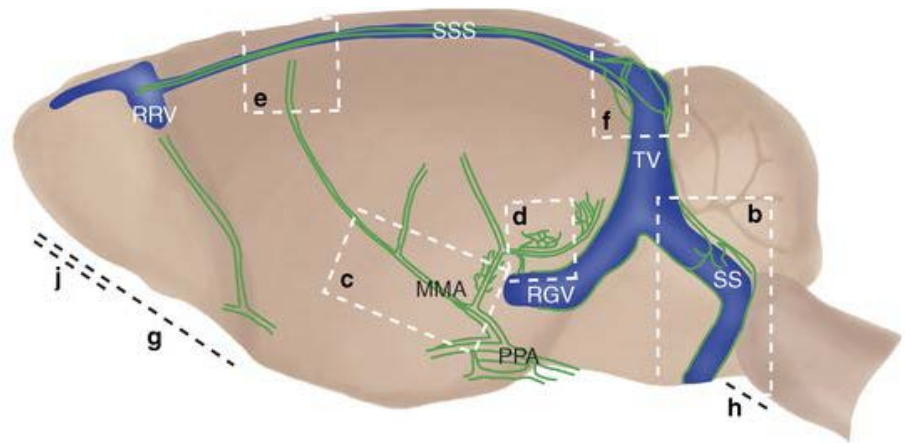
Pathogenic interactions

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Translational potential



Nedergaard *Science* 2014



Aspelund et al. *J Exp Med* 2015

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Stonybrook University

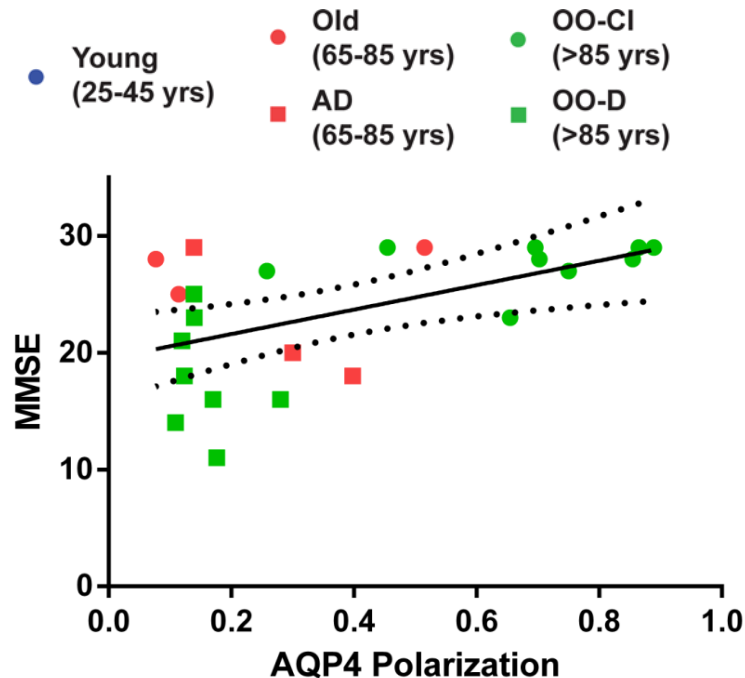
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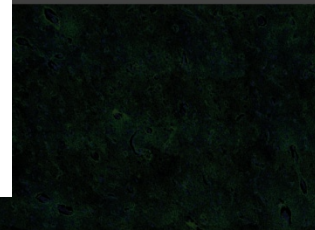
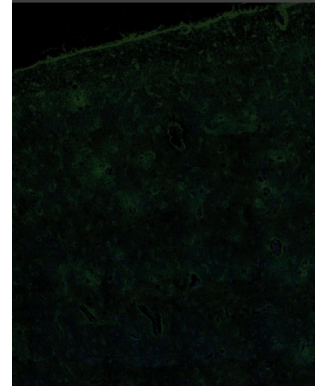
Funding

NINDS (JI), NIA (JK), American Heart
Association (JI), Paul G. Allen Family
Foundation (JI, BR)

AQP4 mis-localization is associated with worsening Alzheimer's pathology



Oldest-Old (>85yrs)



Braak Stage

- Polarization ($t = -3.31$, $p=0.0023$); Age ($t=2.57$, $p=0.015$)

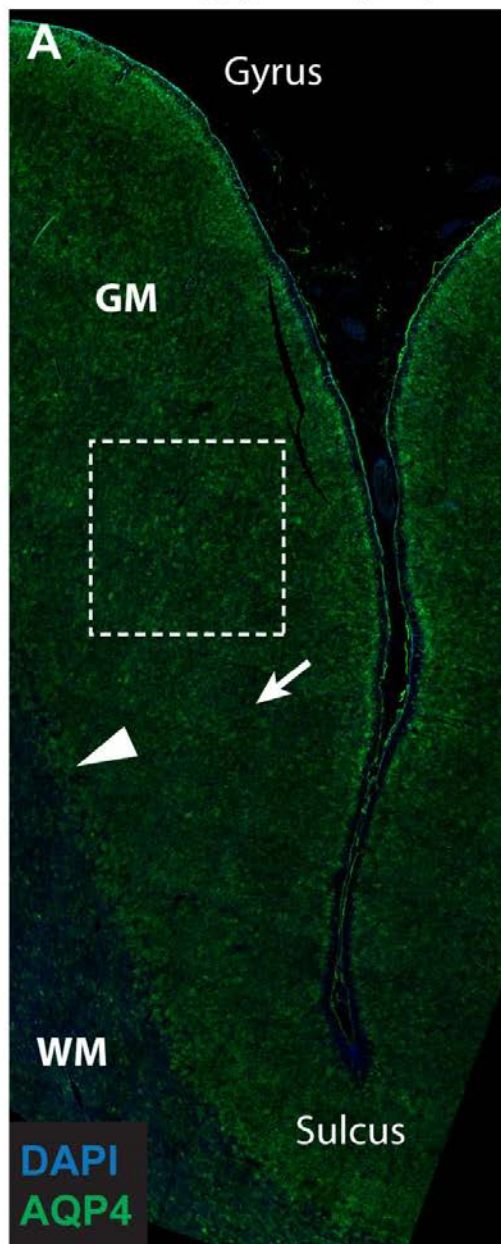
Plaque Burden

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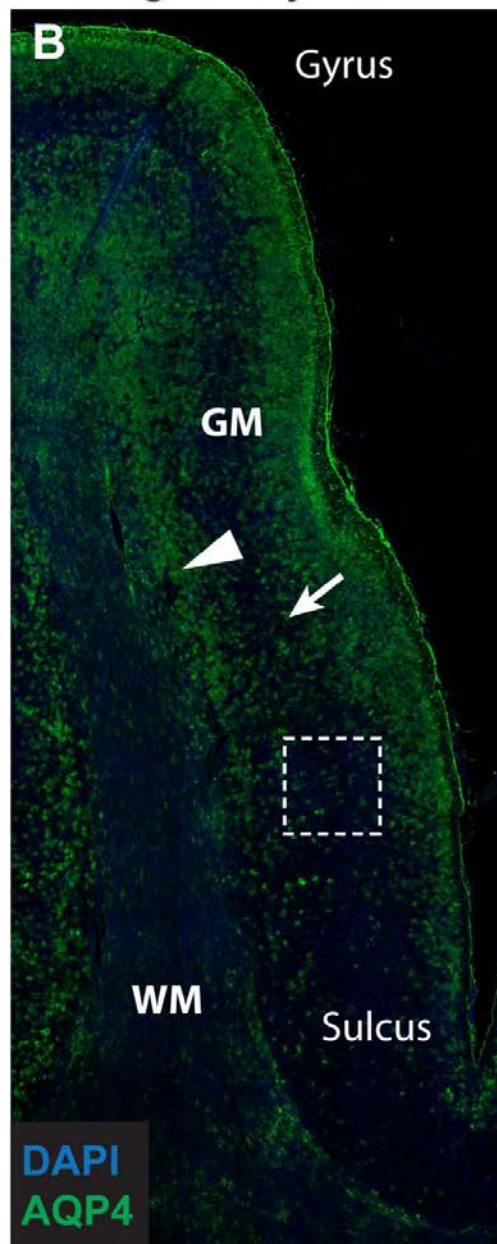
MMSE

- Polarization ($t = 2.97$, $p=0.0075$); Age ($t=-1.32$, $p=0.20$)

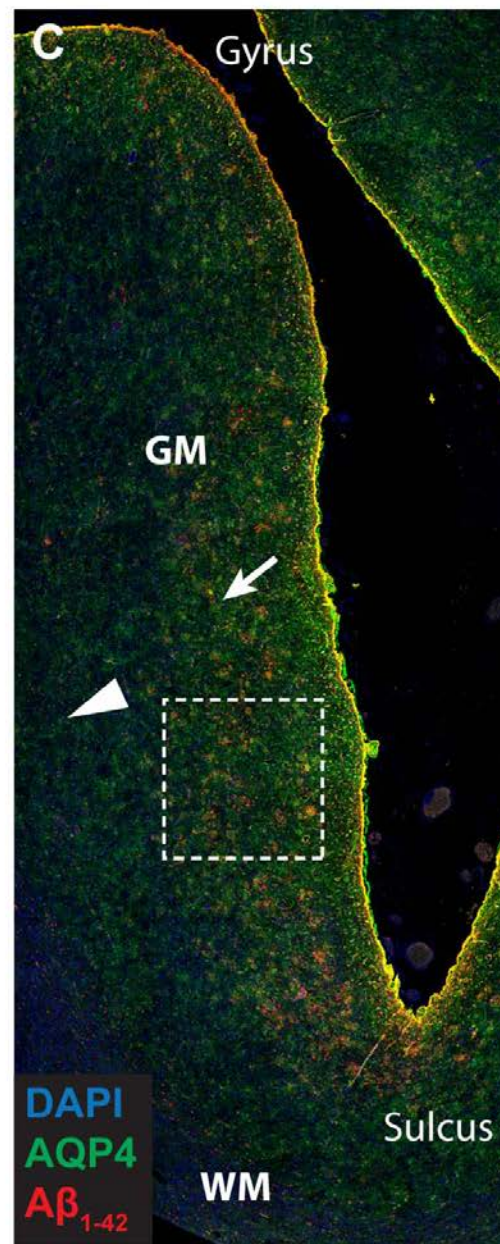
Young (25-45yrs)

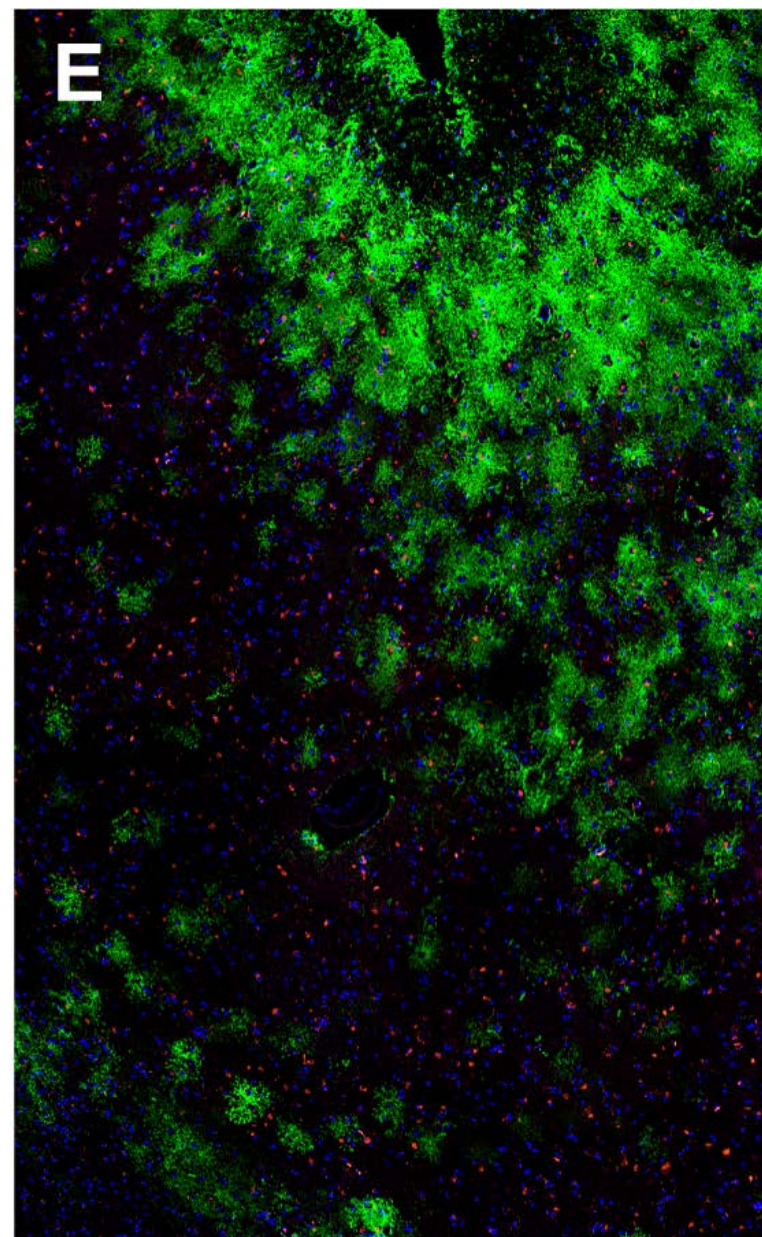
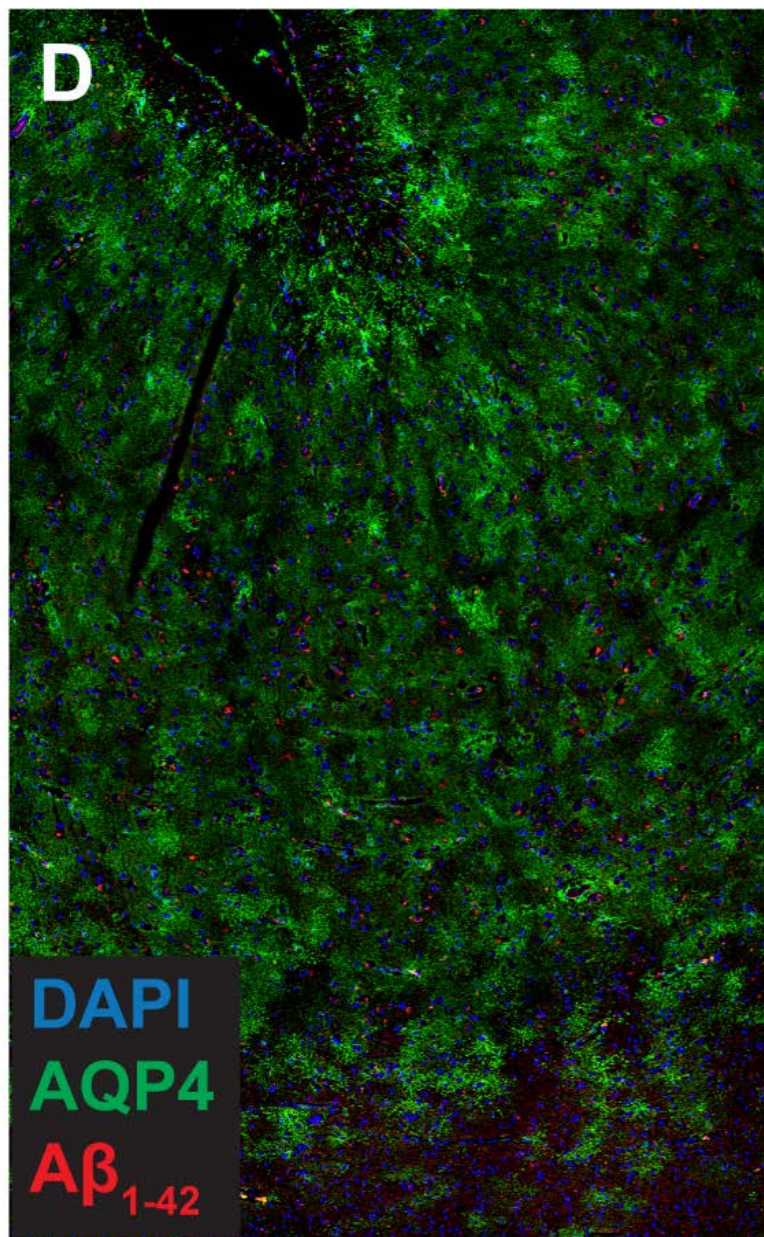


Old (60-85 yrs)
Cognitively Intact



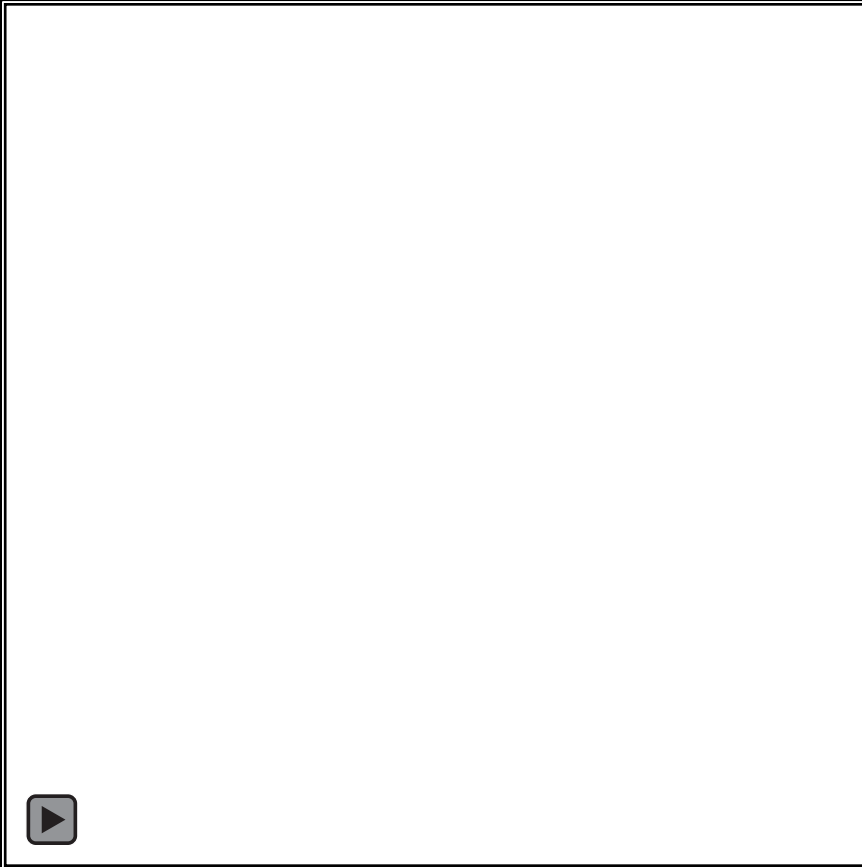
Alzheimer's Disease





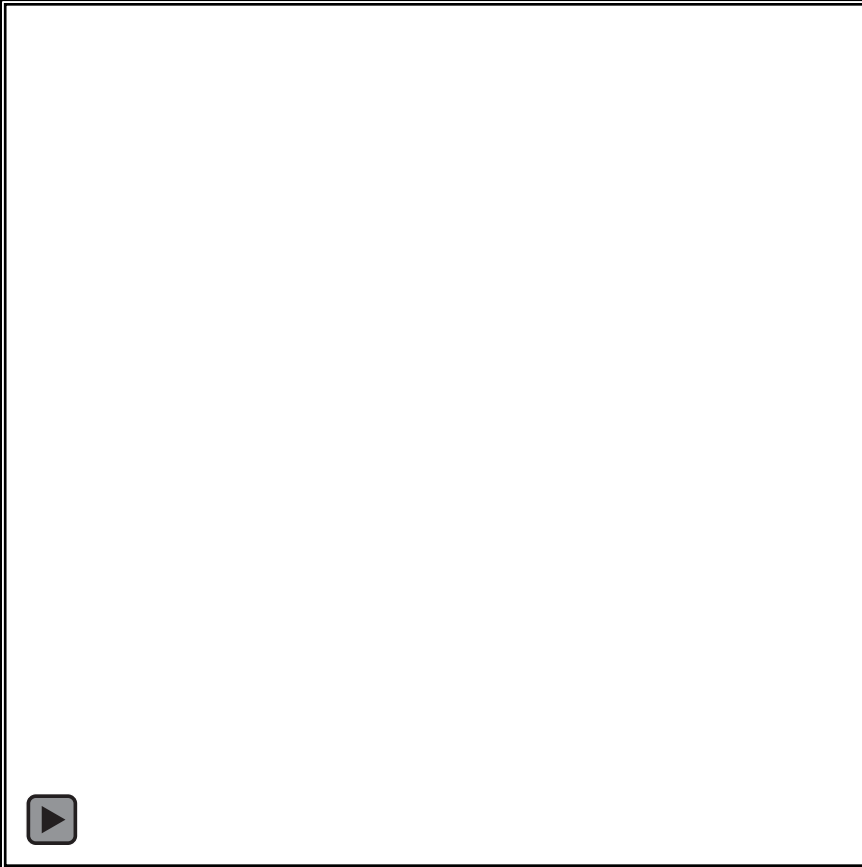
Paravascular CSF recirculation is modulated by sleep state

Awake

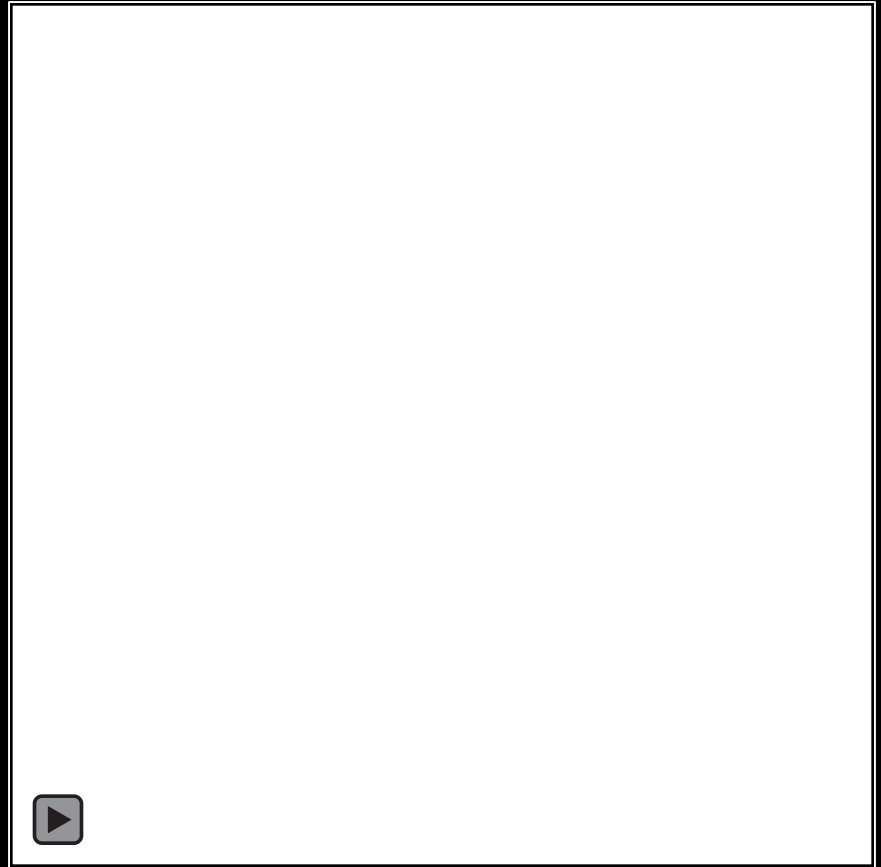


Paravascular CSF recirculation is modulated by sleep state

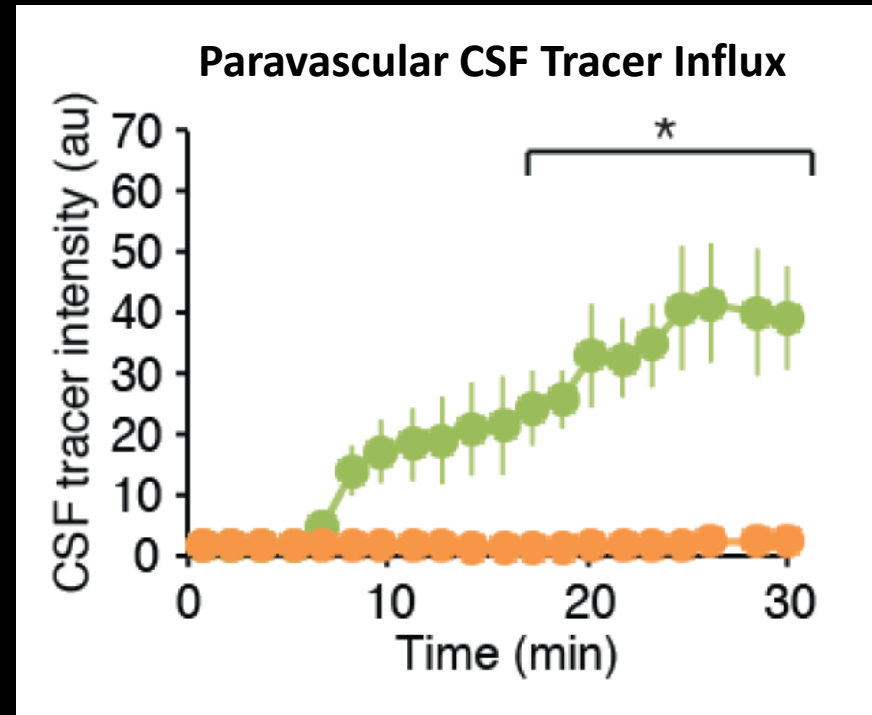
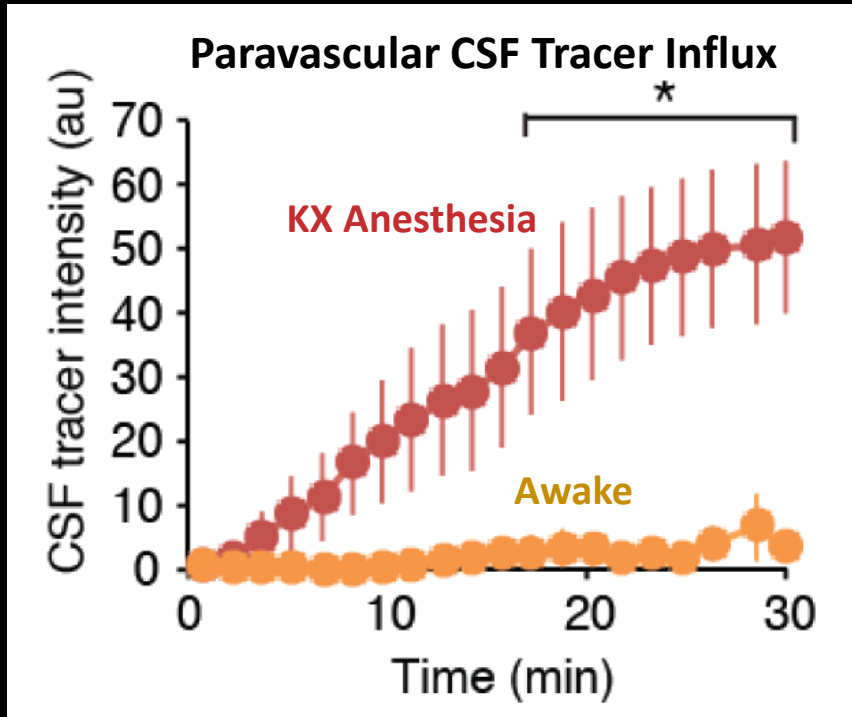
Awake



Anesthetized



Paravascular CSF influx is a feature of the sleeping brain

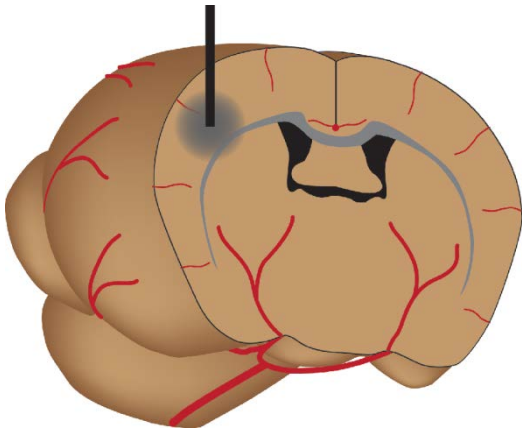


Amyloid β is cleared more rapidly from the sleeping brain

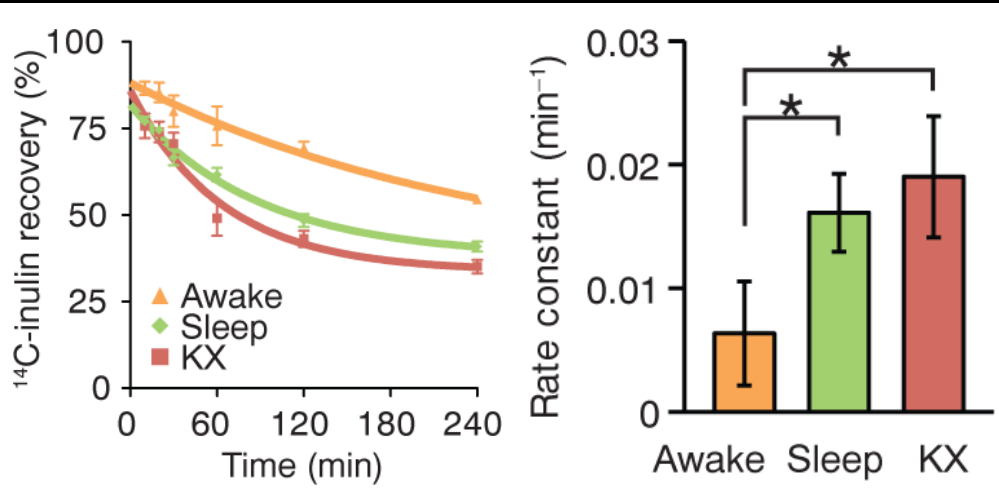
Interstitial Tracer

^{14}C -Inulin (~5kD)

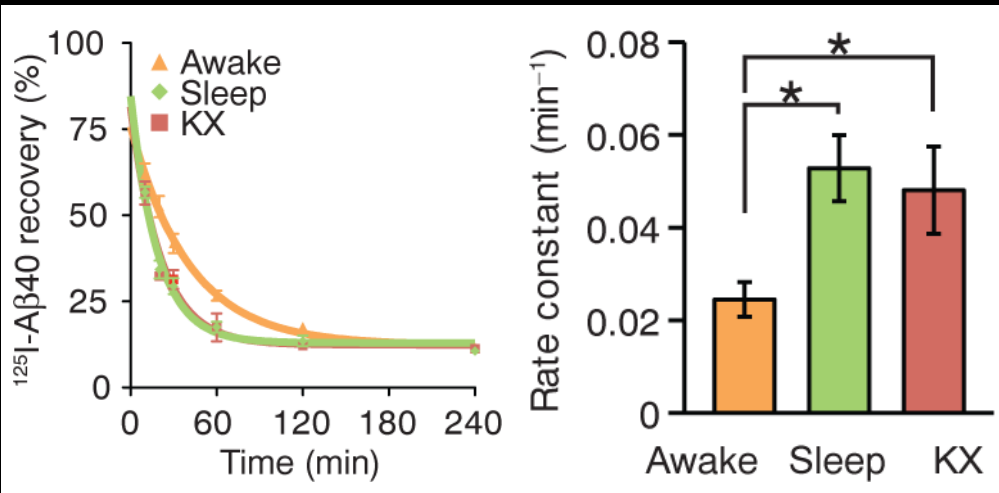
^{125}I -Amyloid β_{1-40}



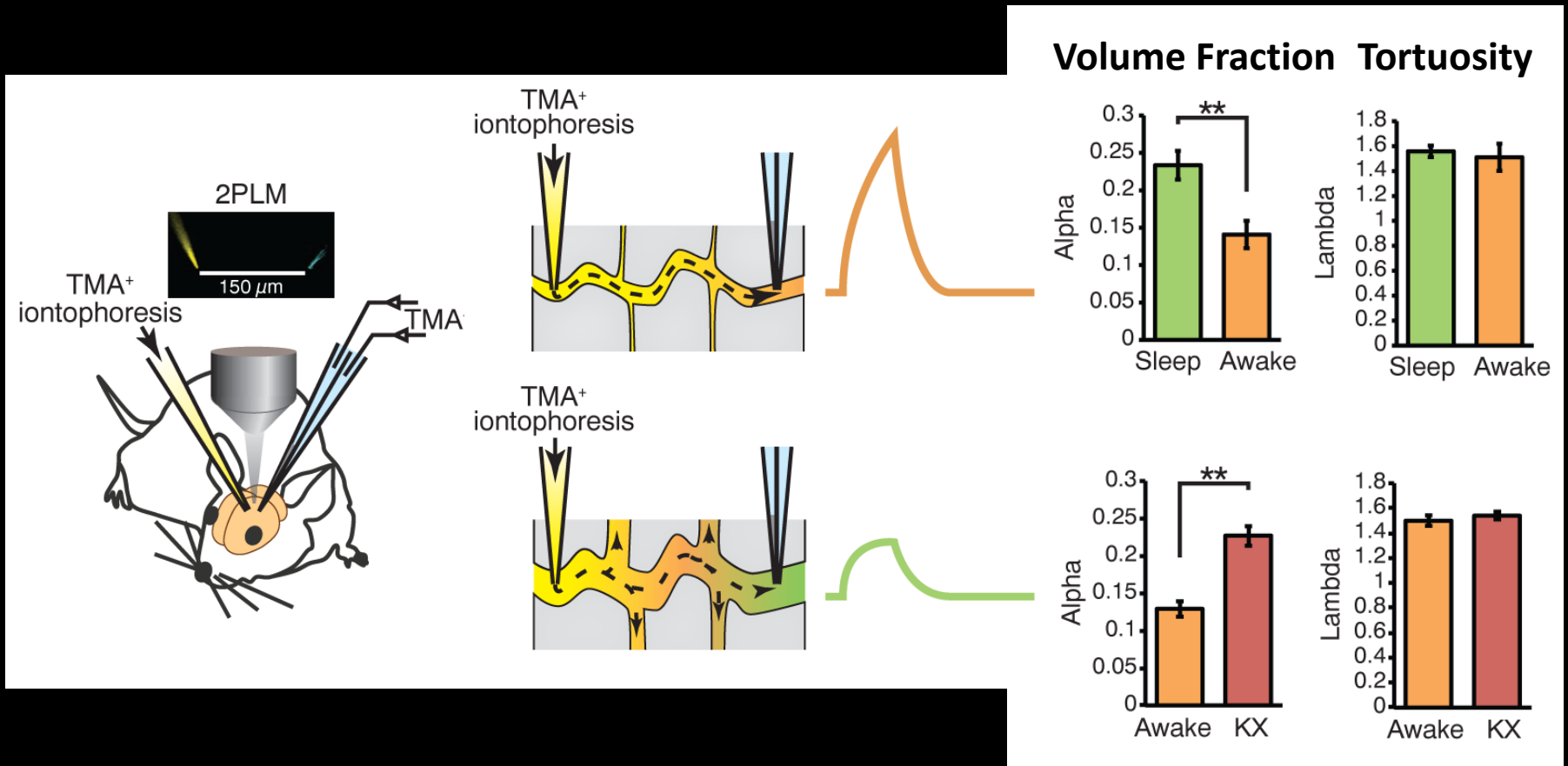
Interstitial ^{14}C -Inulin clearance



Interstitial ^{125}I -Amyloid β_{1-40} clearance

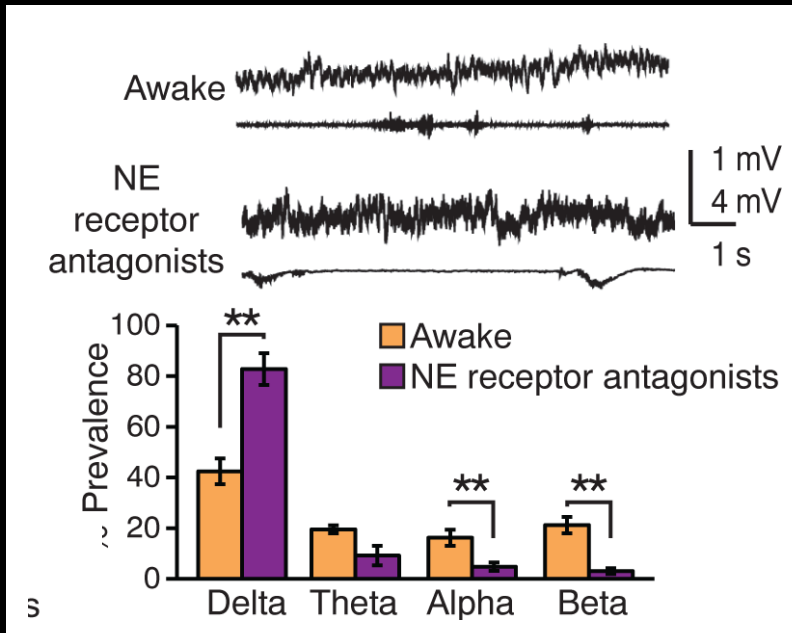


The brain extracellular volume increases during sleep

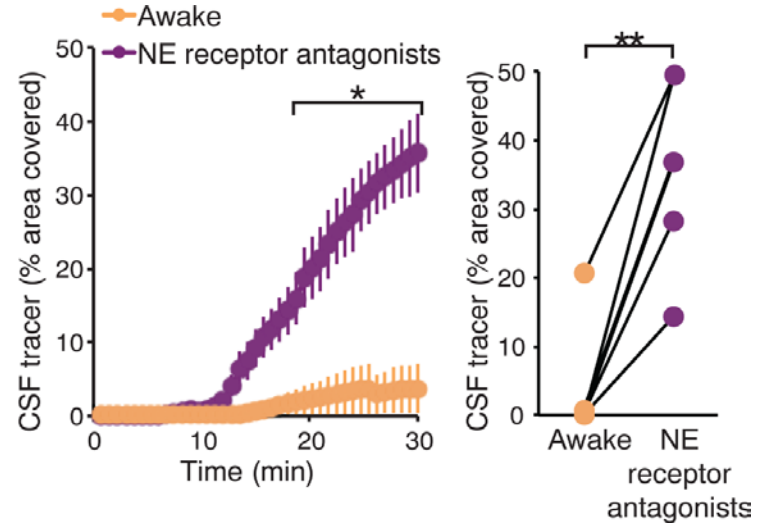


Does arousal state regulate
paravascular CSF-ISF exchange?

Cortical noradrenergic blockade activates paravascular CSF circulation



CSF Influx



Extracellular Diffusion

