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Air pollution & dementia
in SES gradients of aging
GETA Symposium, Sacramento
October 19, 2023

Finch CE & Tanzi RE (1997)

The genetics of aging. *Science* 278:407-411

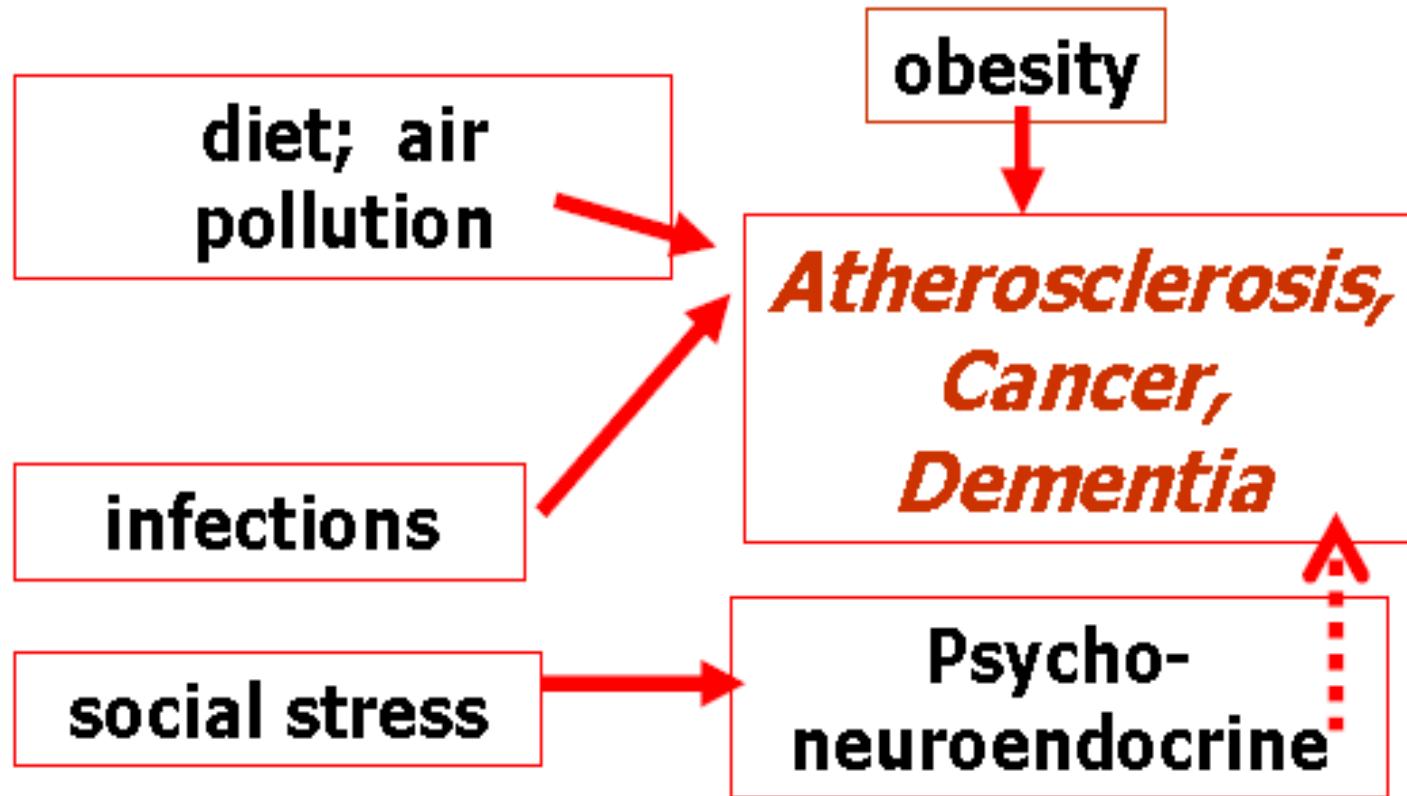
The role of genetics in determining life-span is complex and paradoxical.

The heritability of life-span is modest in humans and animal models (15-30%).

However, some genetic variants significantly modify senescence of mammals and invertebrates, with both positive and negative impacts on age-related disorders and life-spans. In certain examples, the gene variants alter metabolic pathways, which could thereby mediate interactions with nutritional and other environmental factors that influence life-span. *Given the relatively minor effect and variable penetrance of genetic risk factors that appear to affect survival and health at advanced ages, life-style & other environmental influences may profoundly modify outcomes of aging.*

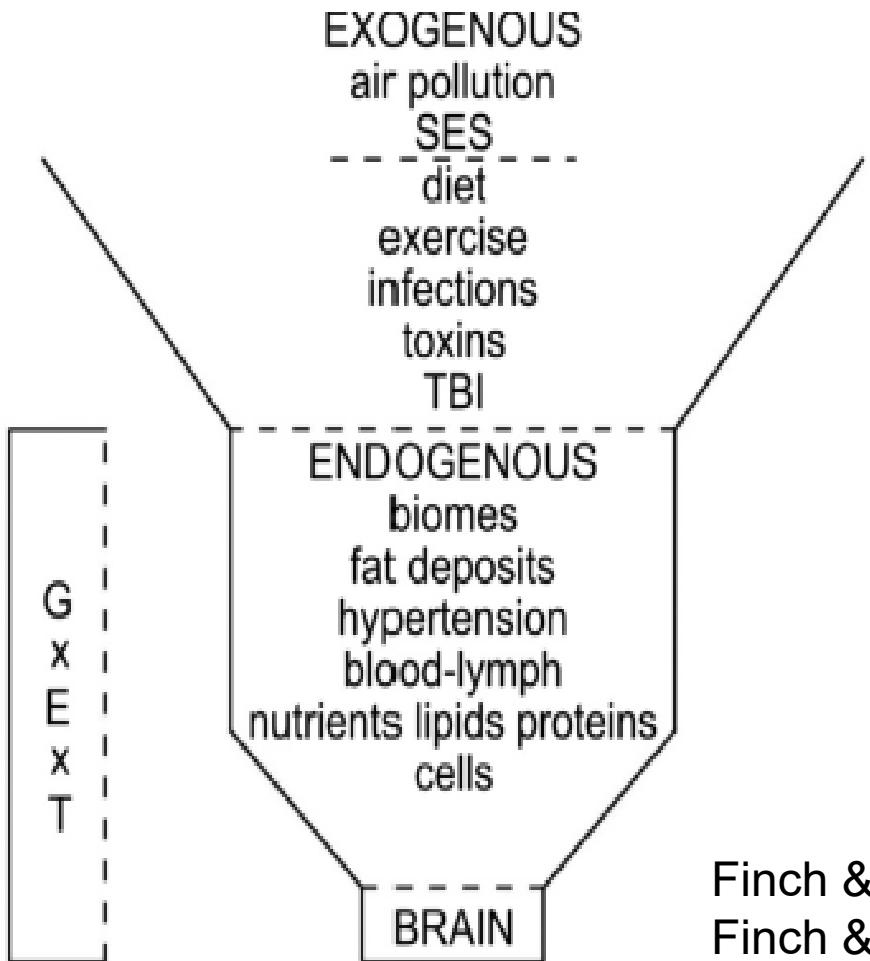
**2023: emerging role of
air pollution in dementia and aging processes**

environmental influences on heart & brain aging



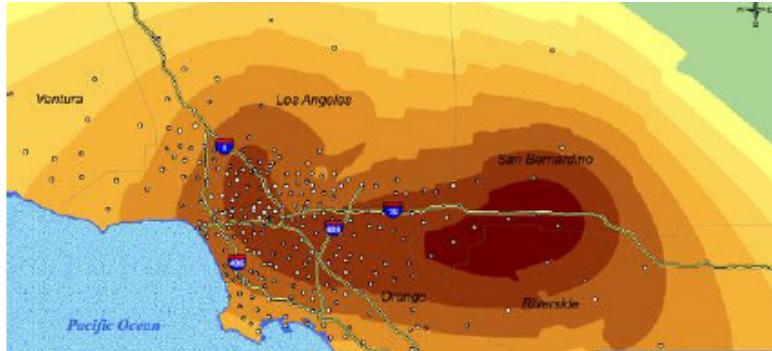
The Gero-Exosome: developmental framework for GxE & gerogens of aging

Gestation thru old age



- Exogenous macrolevel
- Exogenous individual
- Endogenous individual

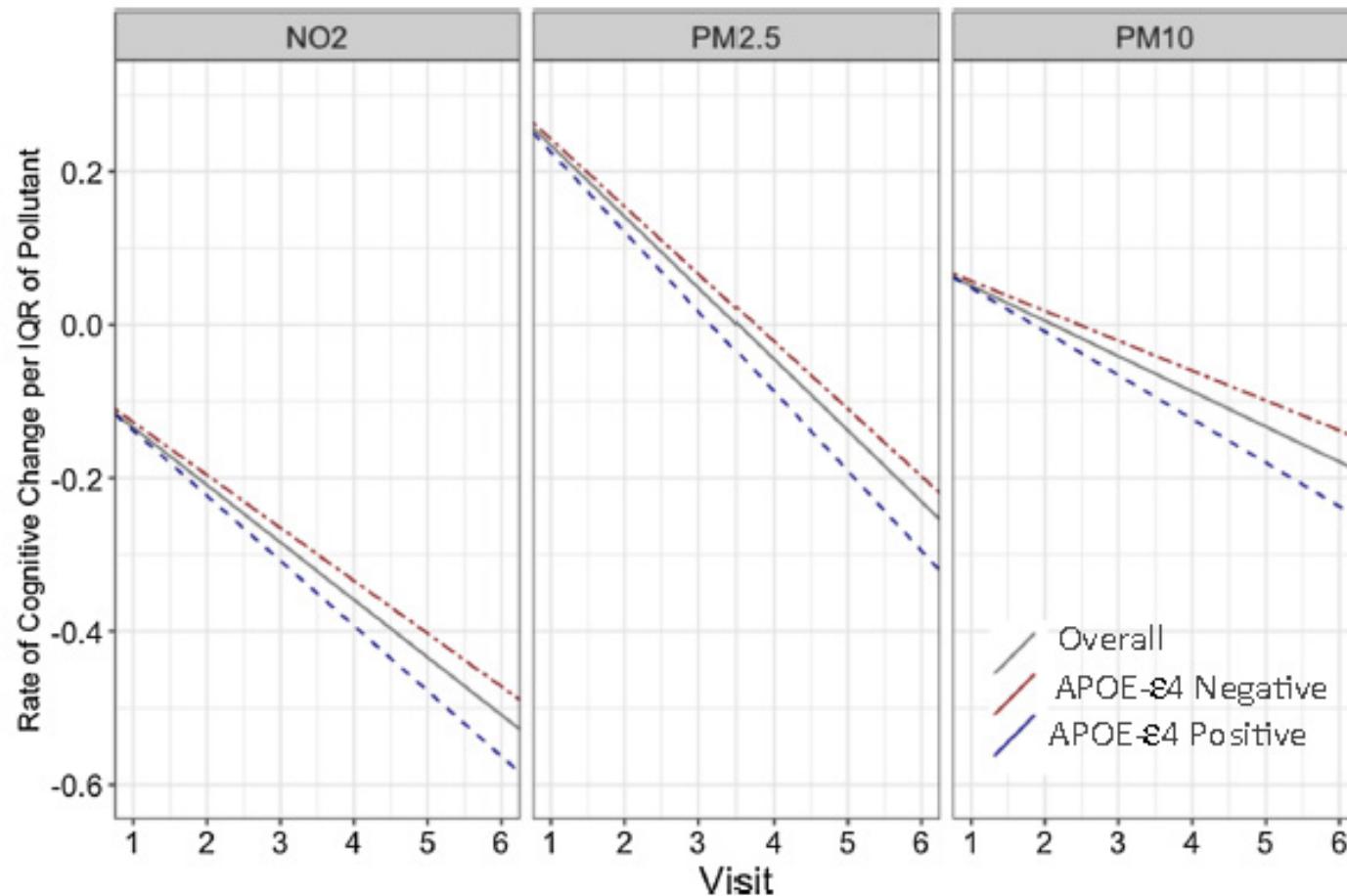
Finch & Kulminski, *Alz Dement* 2019
Finch & Haghani, *J Gerontol* 2021



- PM2.5 & with lower verbal learning ($\beta=-0.32$ per $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PM2.5).
- $\text{NO}_2 > 20 \text{ ppb}$, lower logical memory.
- $\text{O}_3 > 49 \text{ ppb}$, lower executive function

Gatto et al Components of air pollution and cognitive function in middle-aged & older adults in Los Angeles. *Neurotoxicology*, 2014.

Ambient air pollution, ApoE4 increased cognitive decline of older adults in northern Manhattan



Kulick *Environ Int*, 2020

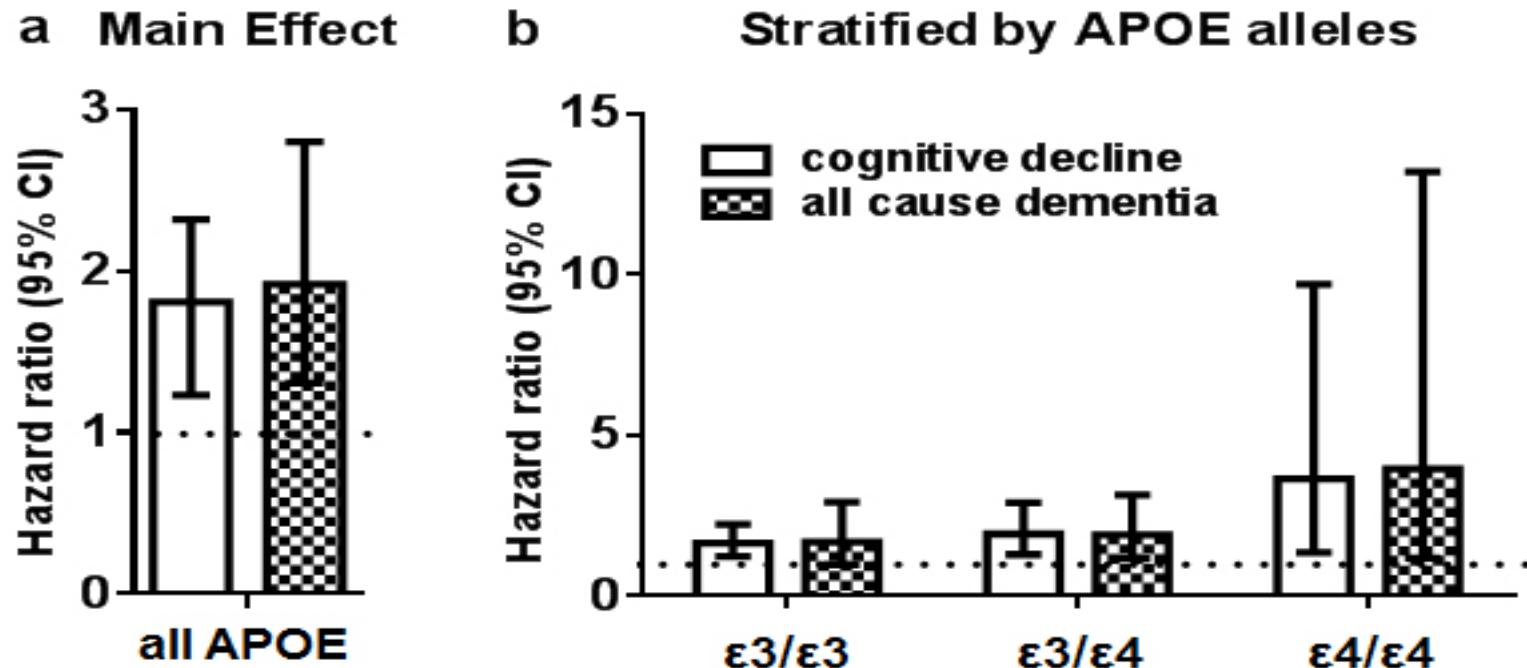
Chen JC et al 2015. Ambient air pollution and neurotoxicity on brain structure: Evidence from Women's Health Initiative Memory Study (WHIMS). Ann Neurol. 2015.



“JC” Jiu-Chuan Chen,
Assoc Prof Preventive Medicine, USC

1. **White matter volume loss total brain of -5 cm^3 per $+3.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of cumulative $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ exposure.**
2. **Frontal & temporal lobes and corpus callosum.**
3. **Equivalent 1-2 years of brain aging in high PM2.5.**

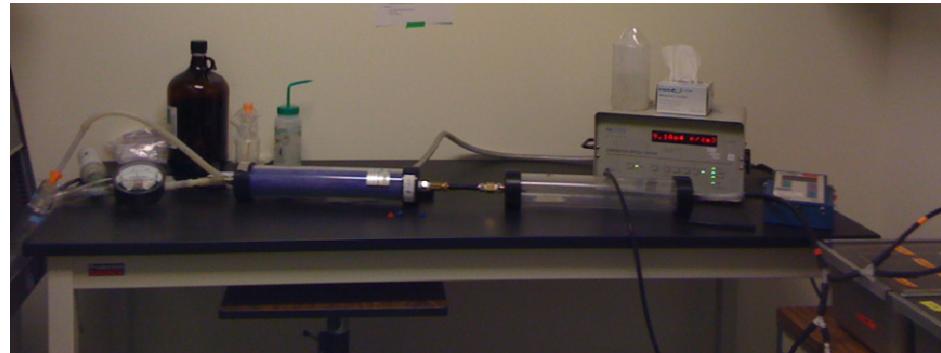
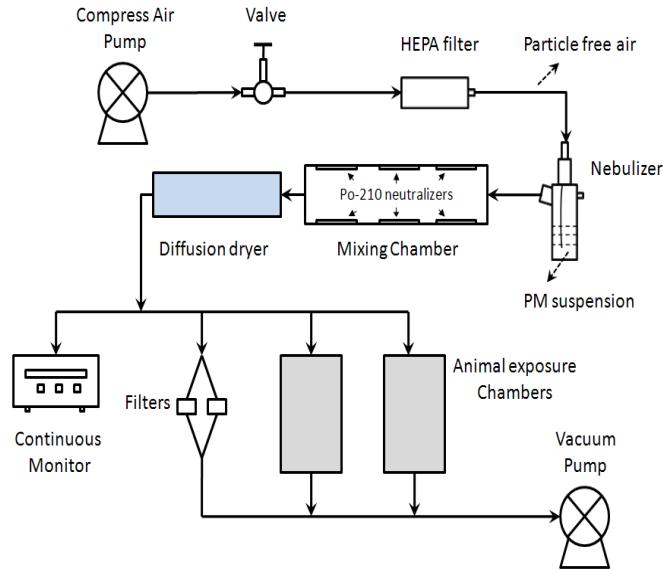
Womens Health Initiative Mental Studies (WHIMS)



30% of older US women reside in PM_{2.5} > 12 ug/m³.

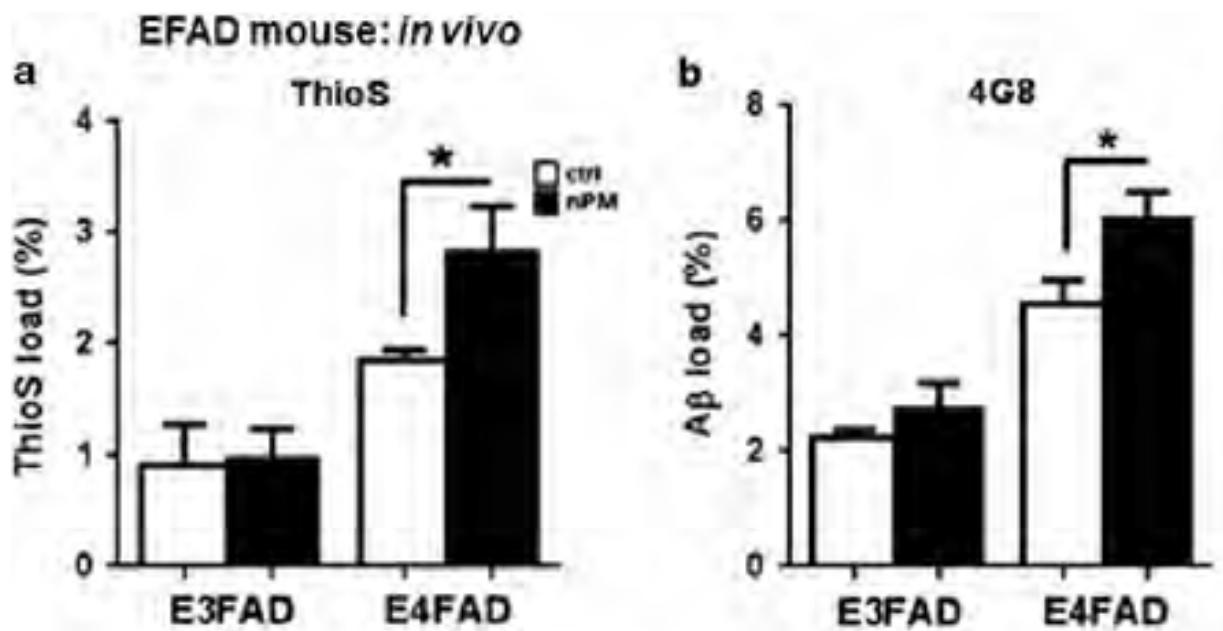
10-20% of dementia in woman attributable to high PM_{2.5}

Re-aerosolized nanoscale particulate matter (nPM) for rodent exposure: 150 hrs during 10 weeks



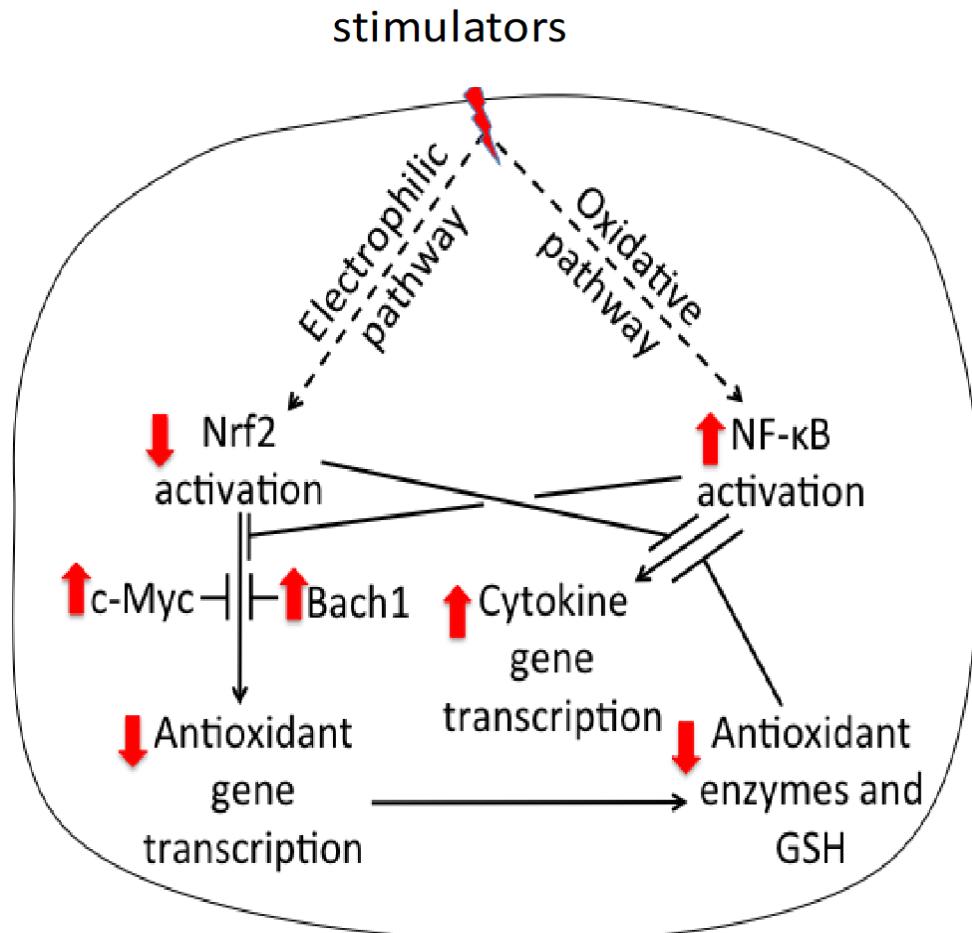
technology developed by Constantinous Sioutas, USC

AirPoll-nPM increased brain amyloid more in E4FAD mice



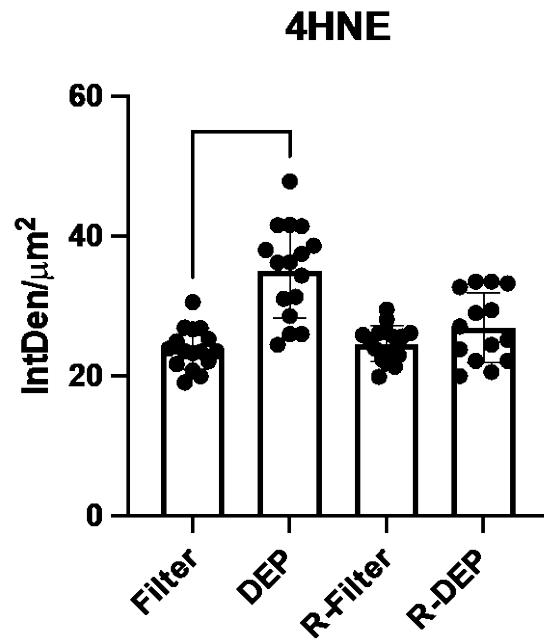
Cacciottolo et al 2017, *Transl Psych*

Molecular pathways in air pollution

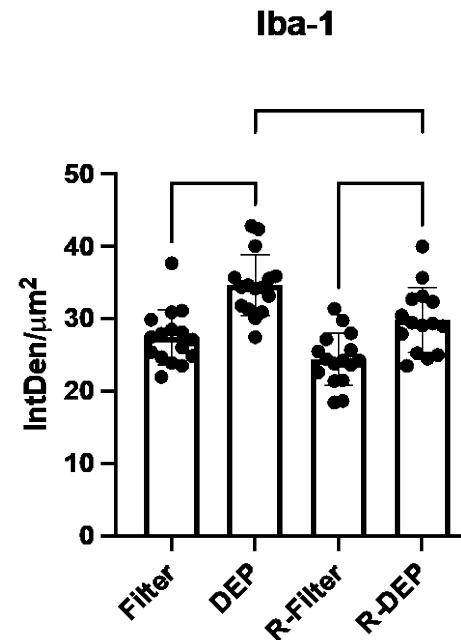


How permanent is AirPoll damage to brain?

Wildtype B6 mice exposed to DEP for 8 hrs
corpus callosum 1d and 14 d post exposure



Oxidative damage recovered



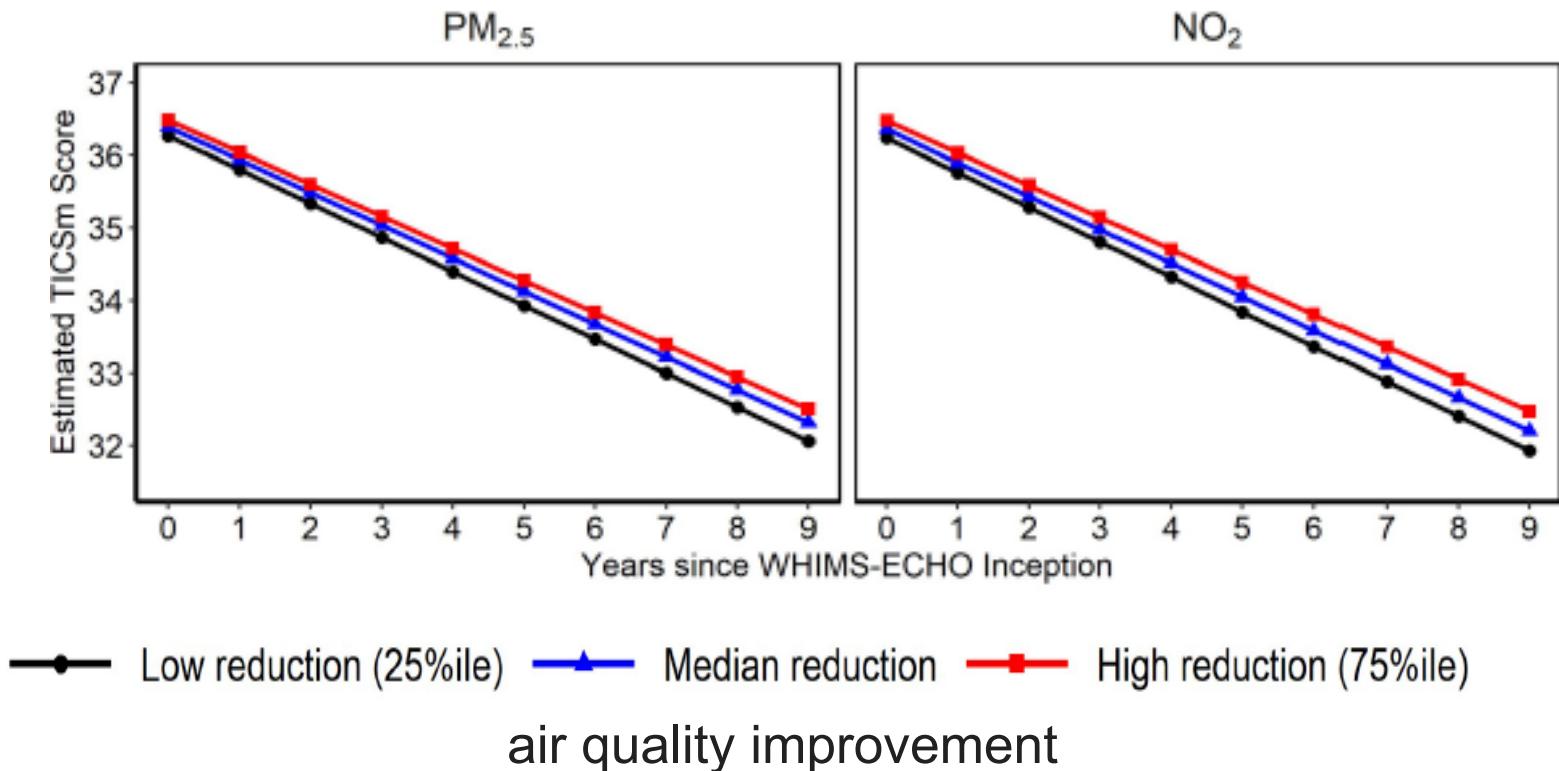
Microglial activation persisted

Demetriou A, Finch CE, Pike CJ, Mack W, in prep.

Association of improved air quality with lower dementia risk in older women. Longitudinal cohort study

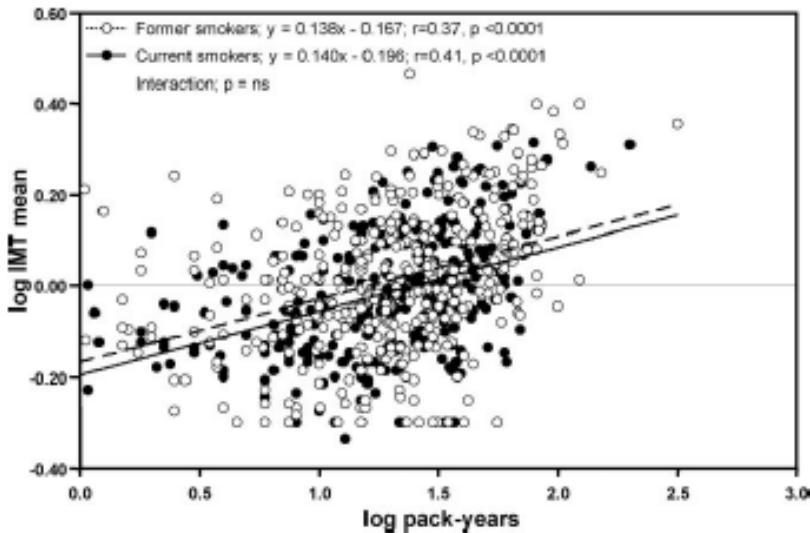
Younan D et al PNAS 2022

(A) Associations on general cognitive ability decline (N=2232)

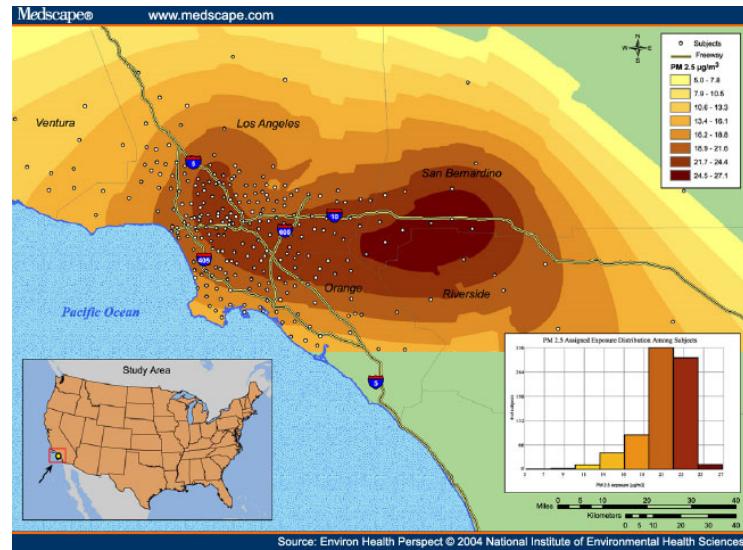


Carotid atherosclerosis: CIMT

tobacco



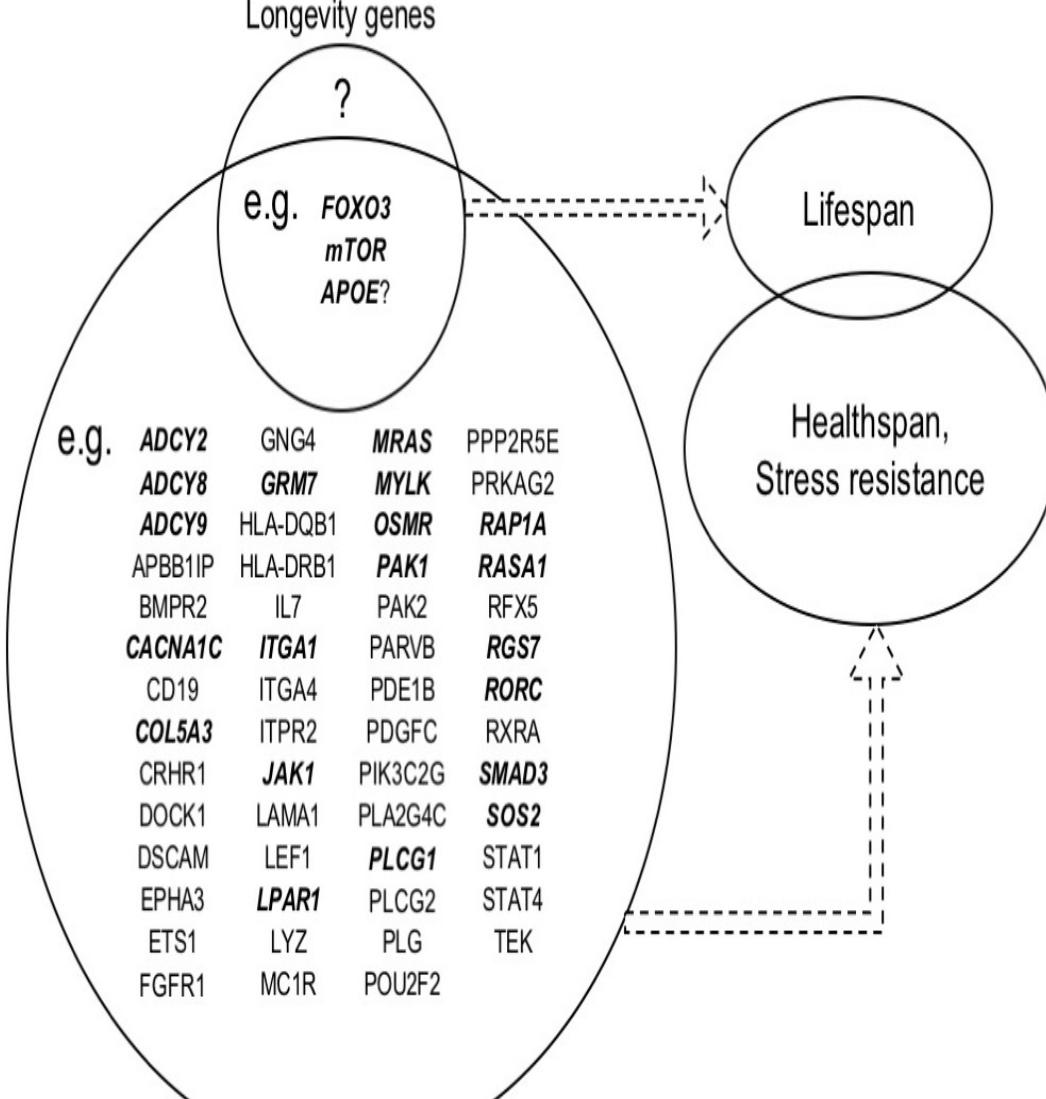
PM2.5: 4% thicker/10 ug/m³



Baldassarre 2009 *Stroke*

Kunzli 2010 *PLoS*

Cig-Poll shared risk genes



* **Bolding** shows genes in mouse brain responding to air pollution

Haghani, Levine, Finch
J Gerontol 2021.

Shared inflammatory mechanisms in atherosclerosis and Alzheimer disease?

	atheroma	senile plaque
cells		
macrophages (CD68)	+++ (foam cells)	++ (microglia)
T helper (Th1)-cells	++	0
mast cells, platelets	++	0
neovascularization	++	+
proteins		
amyloids	++	++
Abeta	? (platelet APP)	+++
C-reactive protein (CRP)	++	+
serum amyloid P (SAP)	++	++
clotting factors	++	0
complement: C3, C5b-9	++	++
cytokines: IL-1, IL-6	++	++

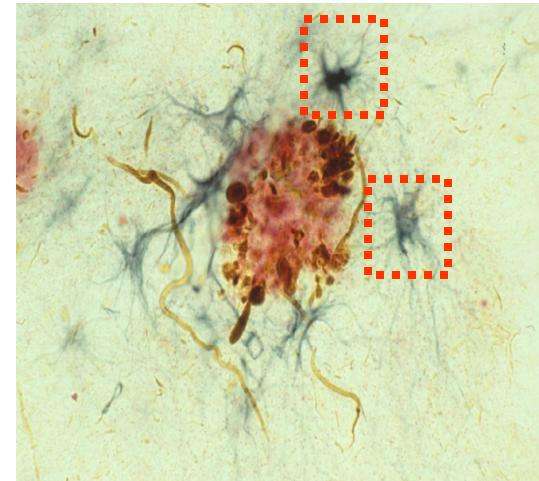
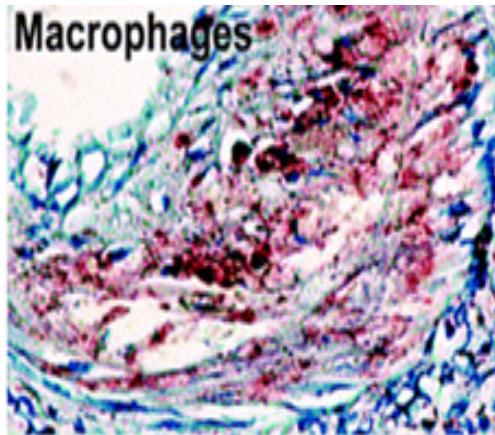
Shared inflammatory processes in normal aging and diseases

active macrophages/monocytes

local oxidative damage from free radicals

arterial
atheroma

Alzheimer senile
plaque

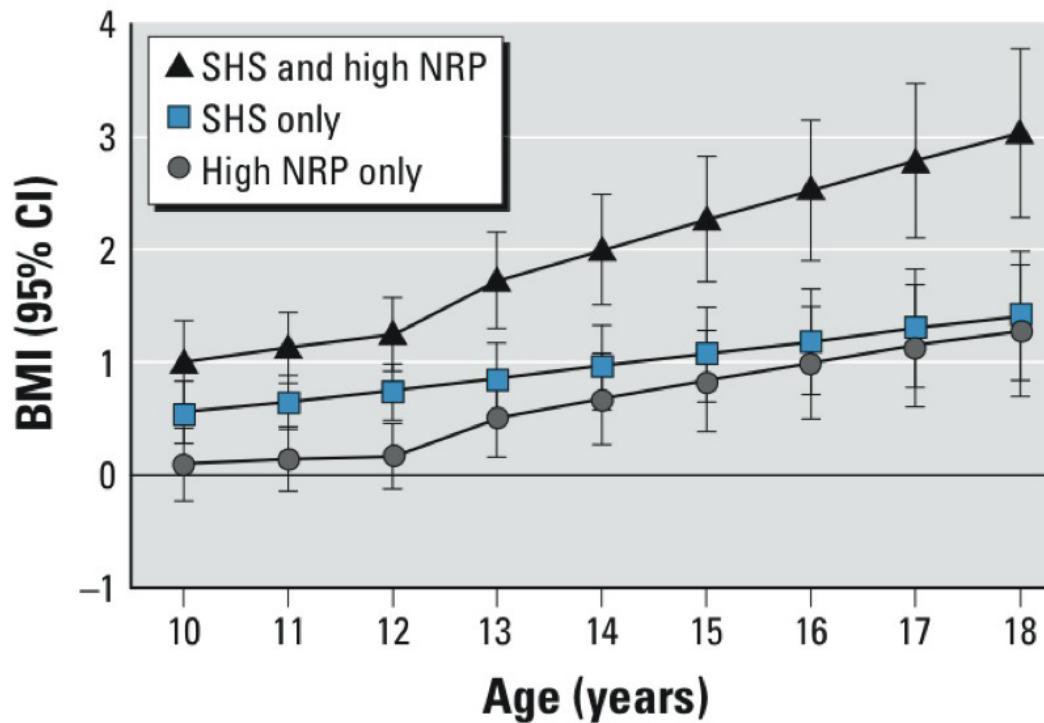


Mal-convergent Smokes: Air pollution (AAP) & Cigarettes (CS)

	AAP	CS	AAP-CS interactions
Atherosclerosis carotid coronary	Aguilera 2016; Liu 2015	Hansen 2016, Huang 2016	
	Hartiala 2016; Kaufman 2016	Benziger 2016, Nicoll 2016	Burnett 2014
Cancer lung	Hamra 2014; Cui 2015	Doll 2004; Chen 2015	Burnett 2014, Turner 2014
Metabolism insulin sensitivity, BMI, children	Wolf 2016, Thiering 2016	weak or no association	
	McConnell 2015		McConnell 2015
Brain aging grey matter atrophy myelin atrophy cognitive decline	Chen 2015 Casanova 2016	Karama 2015; Prom-Wormley 2015	
	Ailshire 2014 Cacciottolo 2017;		Ailshire 2014
Alzheimer disease	Cacciottolo 2016; Oudin 2016; Jung 2015	Barnes 2011; Durazzo 2014; Deochand 2016	
Stroke	Sheers 2015; Wang 2014	O'Donnell 2011;	

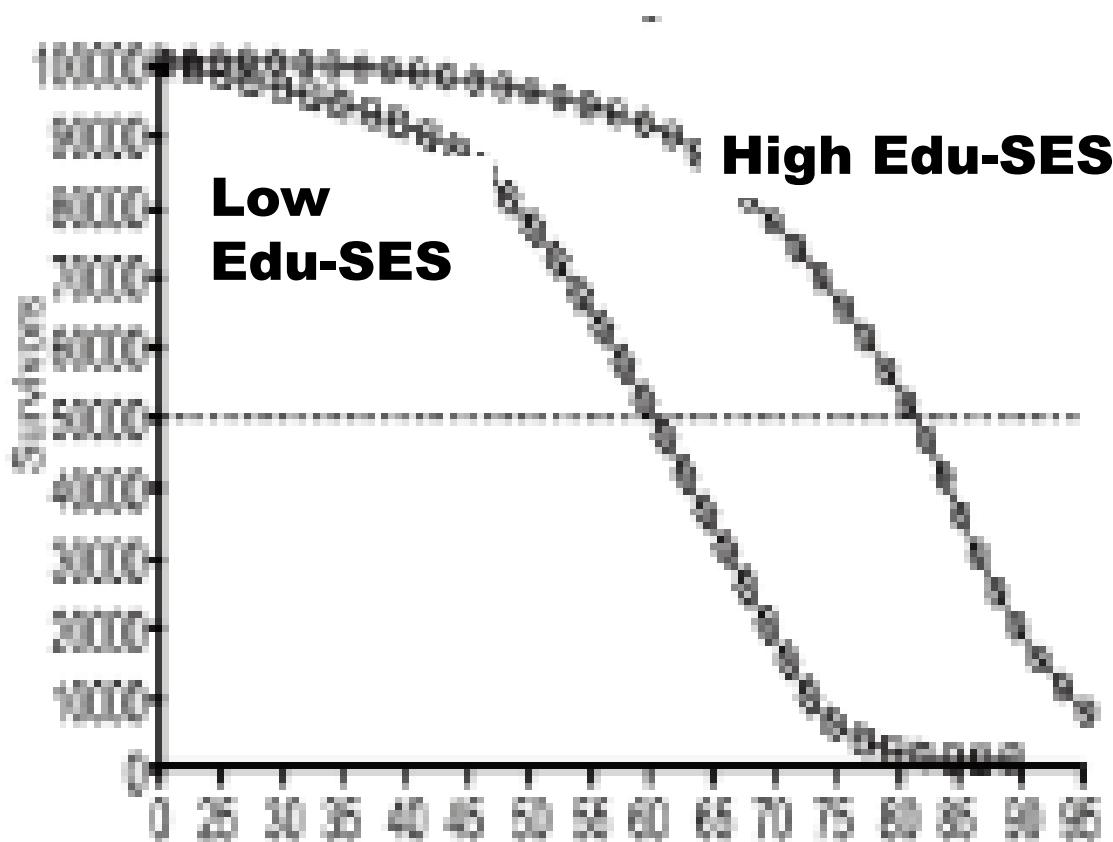
Finch CE & Forman HJ, *Free Rad Biol Med* 2018

Childhood obesity: superadditive effects of secondhand tobacco smoke (STS) & near roadway air pollution (NRP)



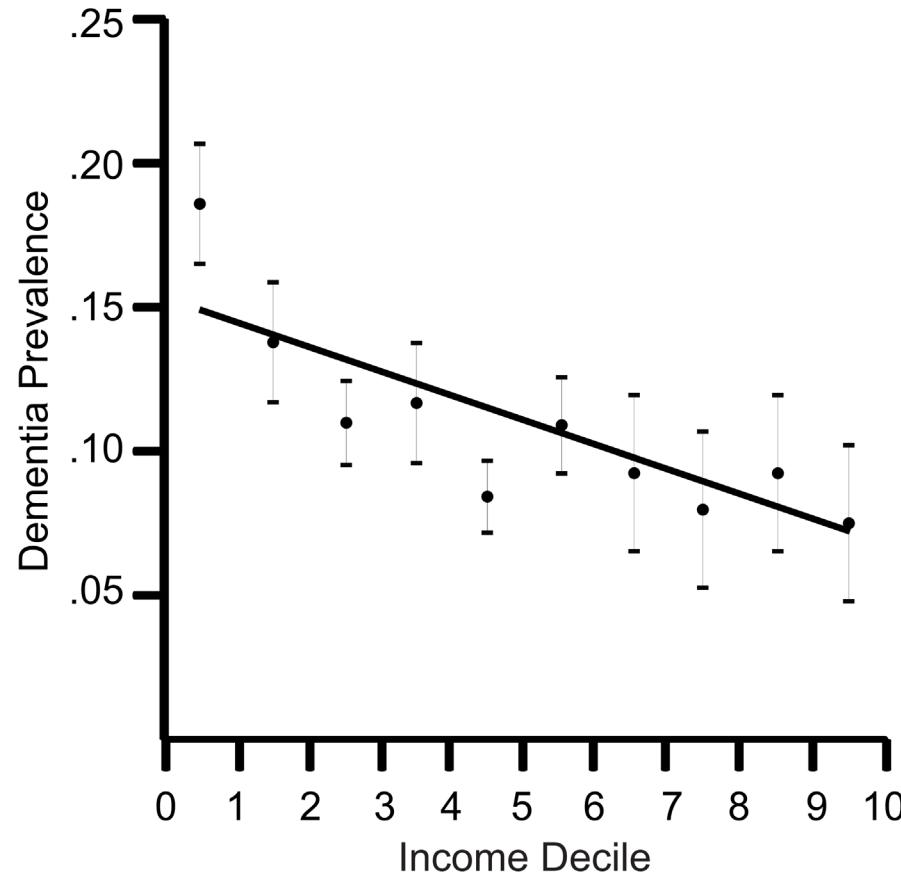
McConnell R et al, *Environ Health Perspect*. 2015

Low Education-SES 15 yr shorter lifespan ?GxE?



Adapted from Crimmins, *J Gerontol*, 2009

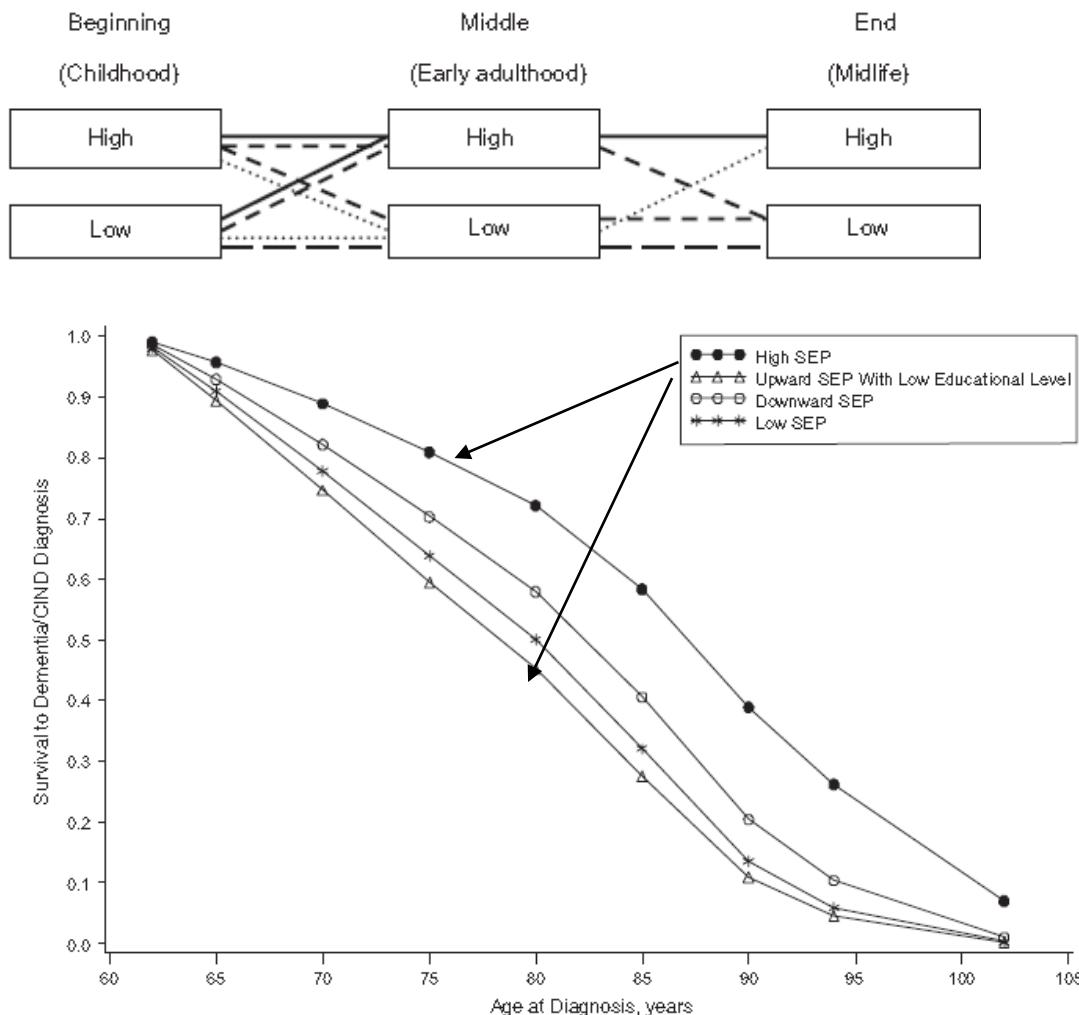
low SES: doubles dementia risk



Children from low SES families are born biologically disadvantaged

- Low SES: smaller cerebral cortex & hippocampus (McDermot 2019)
- Low SES: worse executive function (Ferguson 2021)
- Low SES: childhood obesity, 2-fold more
- Low SES: more adult smokers and higher air pollution
- Maternal smoking increased DNAm (Joubert 2016)

Life-course exposure to early socioeconomic environment in relation to late-life cognitive function in the Sacramento Area Latino Study on Aging.



Zeki Al Hazzouri et al.
J Aging Health 2011

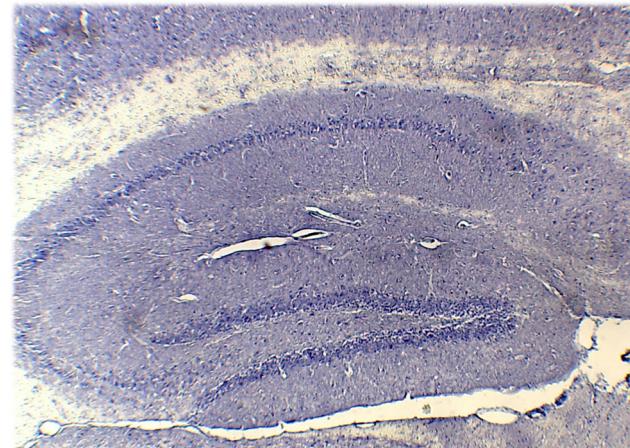
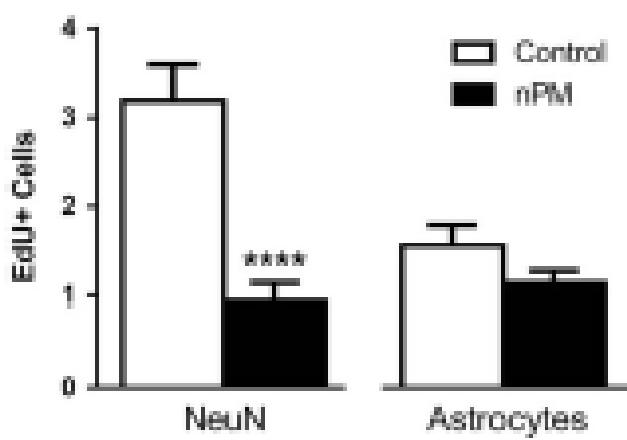
Figure 2. Survival to dementia/cognitive impairment but not dementia (CIND) by socioeconomic position (SEP) trajectory group in the Sacramento Area Latino Study on Aging, 1998–2008. Results were adjusted for age at enrollment, alcohol consumption, type 2 diabetes, and stroke.

Prenatal AirPoll exposure of wildtype mice enhances Alzheimer neurodegeneration

- Impaired adult neurogenesis
- Obesity & glucose intolerance
- Lower hypothalamic peptides
- Brain microbleeds

Woodward *Trans Psych*, 2018; *Sci Reports* 2019

Mouse gestational AirPoll exposure (nPM) impairs adult neurogenesis in hippocampus

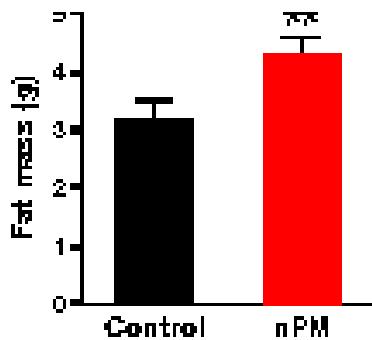


dentate gyrus

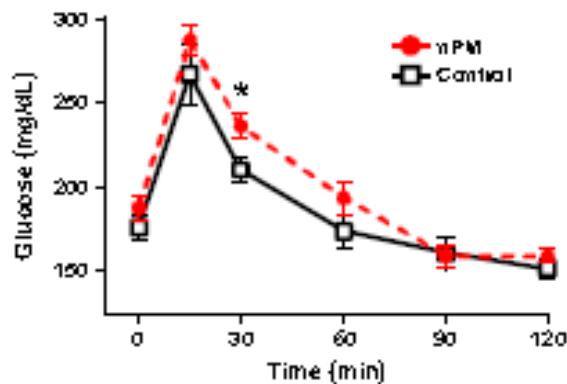
Woodward 2019, *Trans Psych*

Gestational AirPoll nPM exposure

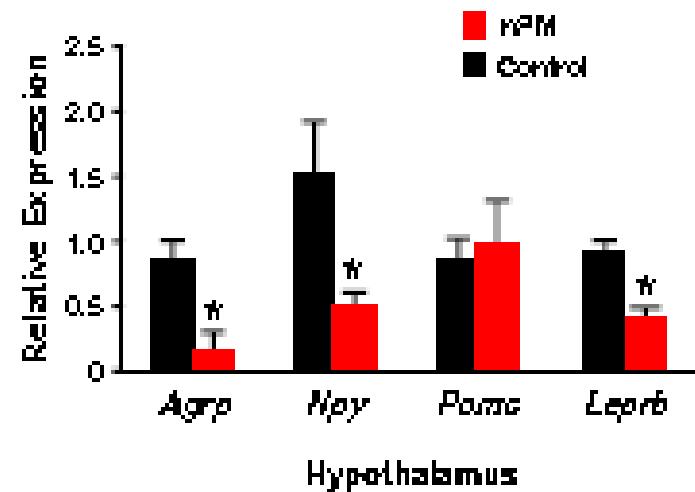
adult fat



glucose tolerance

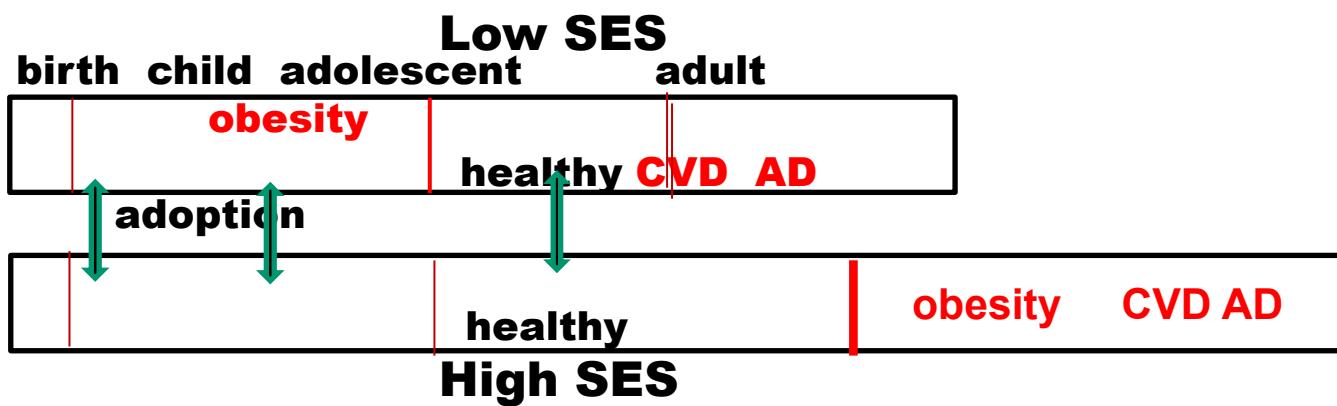


Hypothalamic peptides



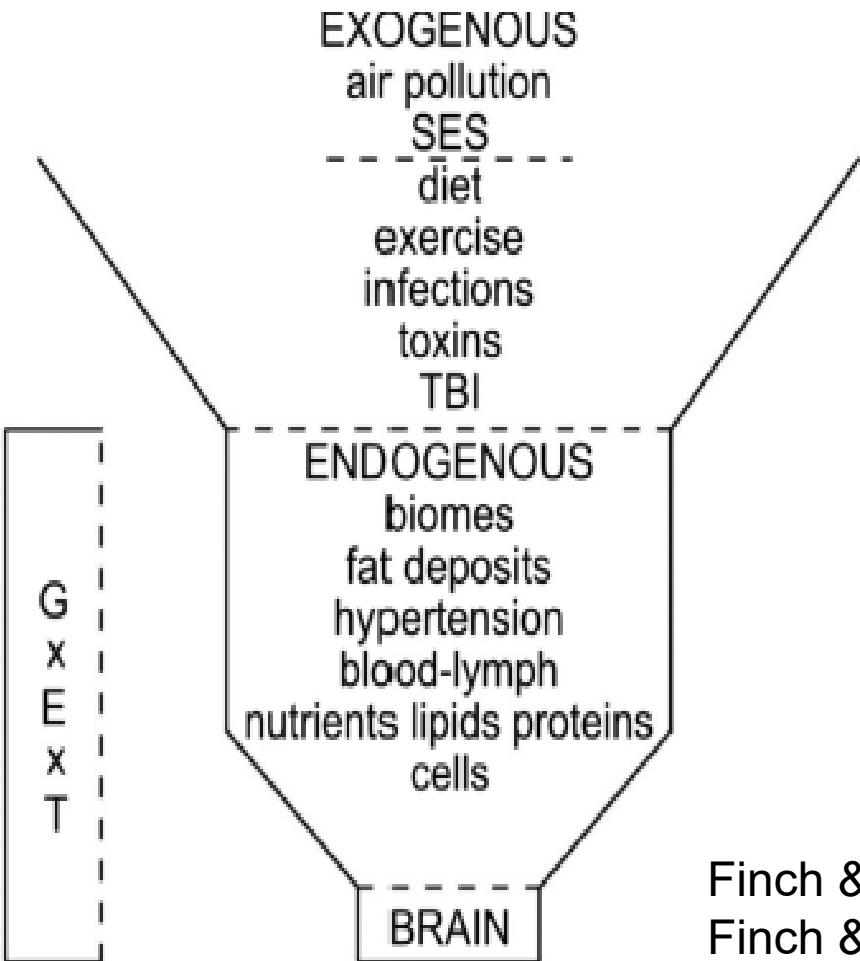
Woodward 2019
Nature Sci Reports

Gene-Environment in SES transitions?



The Gero-Exosome: developmental framework for GxE & gerogens of aging

Gestation thru old age



- Exogenous macrolevel
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- Endogenous individual

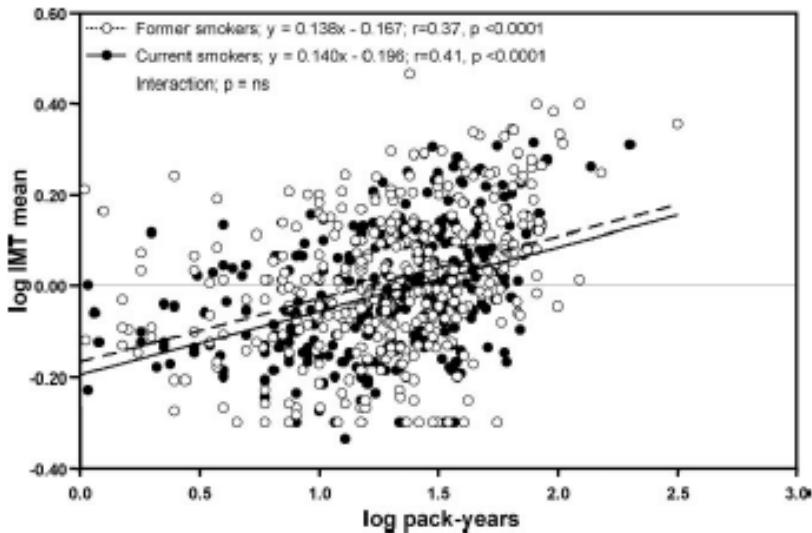
Finch & Kulminski, *Alz Dement* 2019
Finch & Haghani, *J Gerontol* 2021

AirPoll from fossil fuels and tobacco accelerate aging of heart and brain

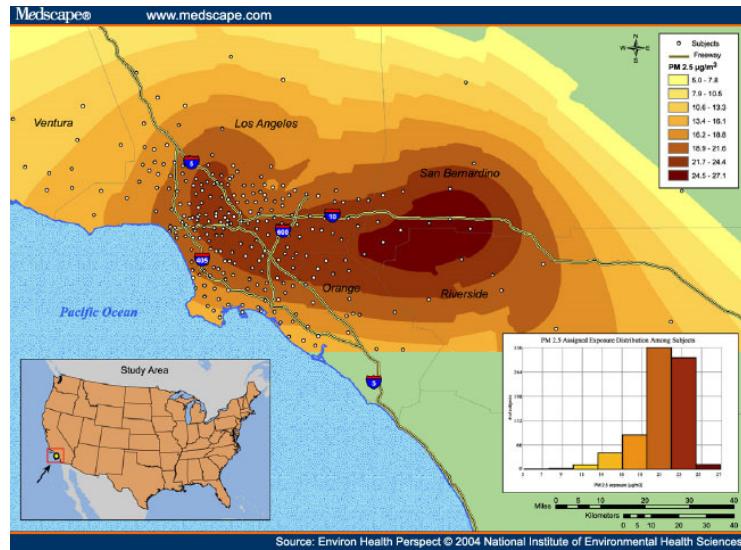
- Shorter lifespan
 - atherosclerosis
 - lung cancers and COPD
 - Brain atrophy and Alzheimer
- Shared mechanisms: activated monocytes, inflammation, & oxidative stress

Carotid atherosclerosis: CIMT

tobacco



PM2.5: 4% thicker/10 ug/m³



Baldassarre 2009 Stroke

Kunzli 2010 PLoS

The future of healthy brain aging

**minimize gerogens
to optimize GxE**

development thru aging

Gustav Vigeland, Oslo

