

Network-Based Spread in AD: Evidence from Multi-Modal Human Neuroimaging

Gil Rabinovici, M.D.

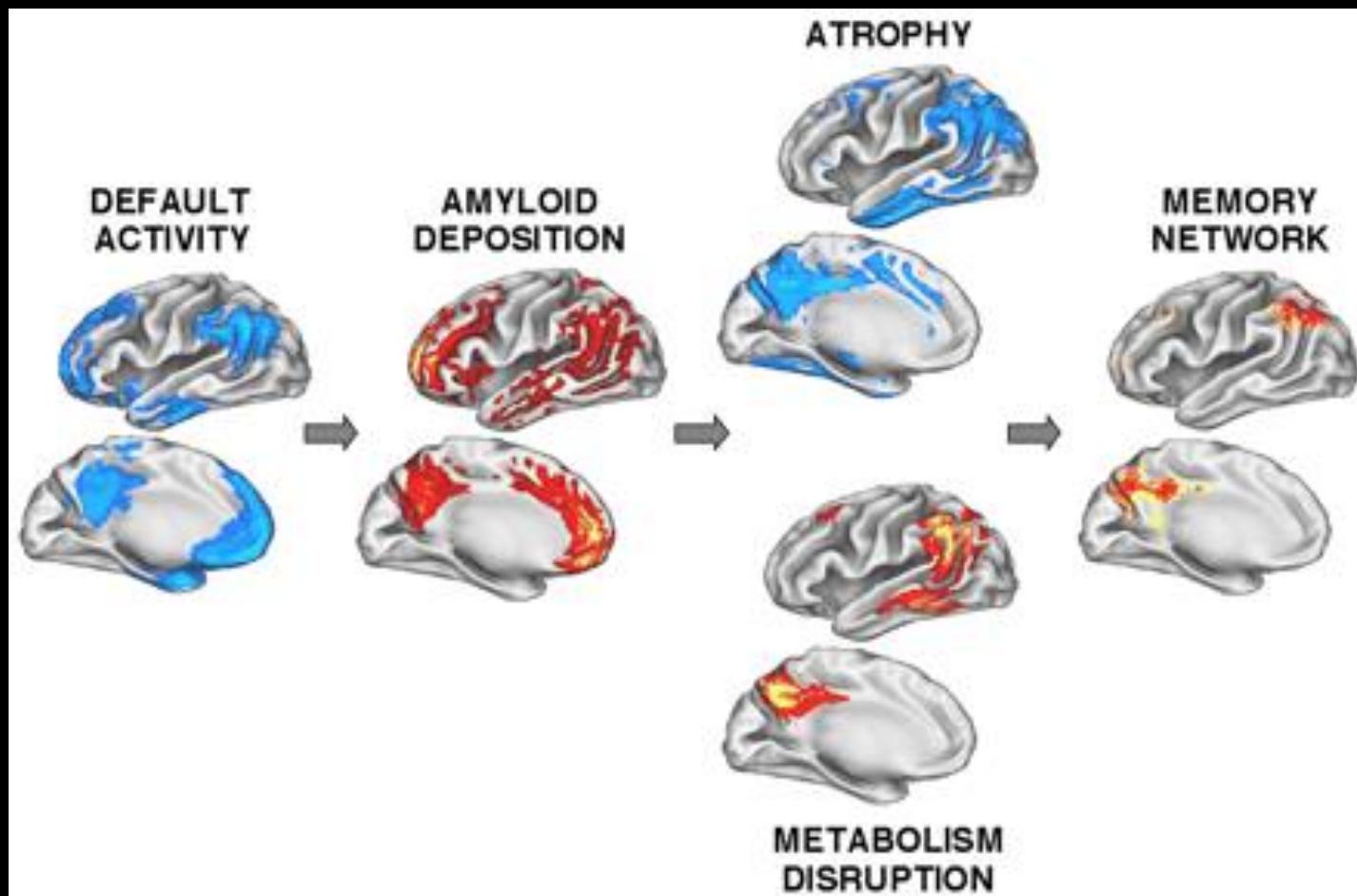
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UCSF Memory & Aging Center

15th Annual Mt. Sinai MCI Symposium
January 14, 2017

Disclosures

- Research support
 - Avid Radiopharmaceuticals/Eli Lilly, GE Healthcare, Piramal Imaging
- Consulting/honoraria
 - Eisai, Genentech, Lundbeck, Merck, Putnam, Roche
- Presentation includes the amyloid tracer [¹¹C]PIB and tau tracer [¹⁸F]AV1451 which are not FDA-approved for clinical use

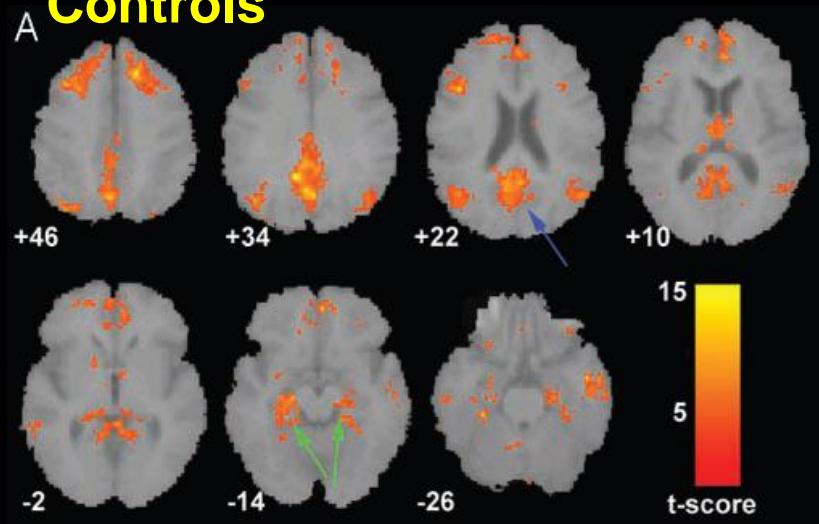
Default Mode Network (DMN) Overlaps with AD



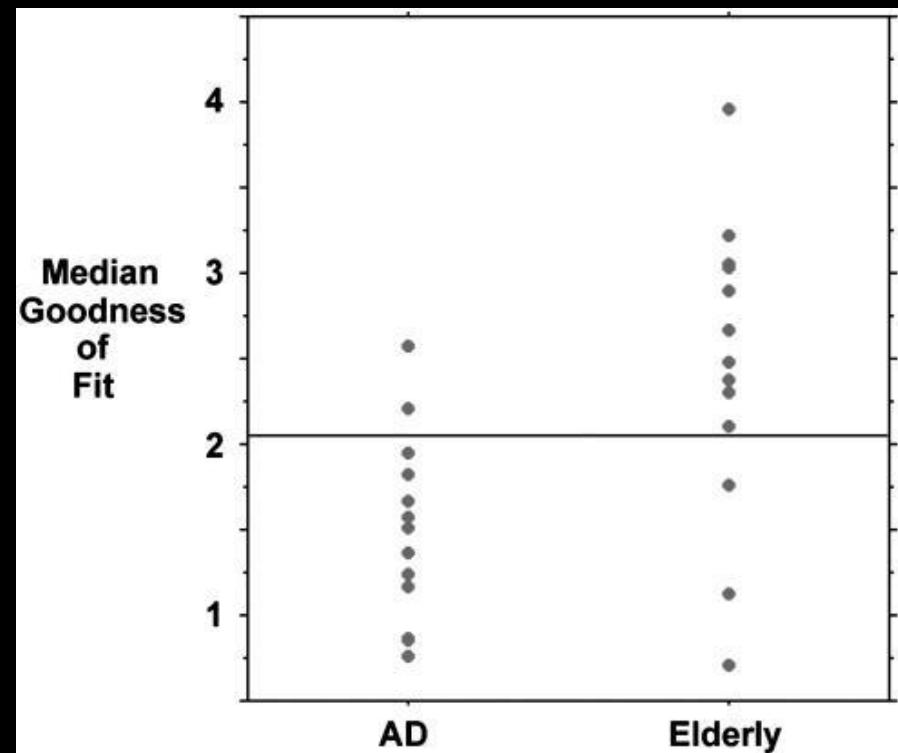
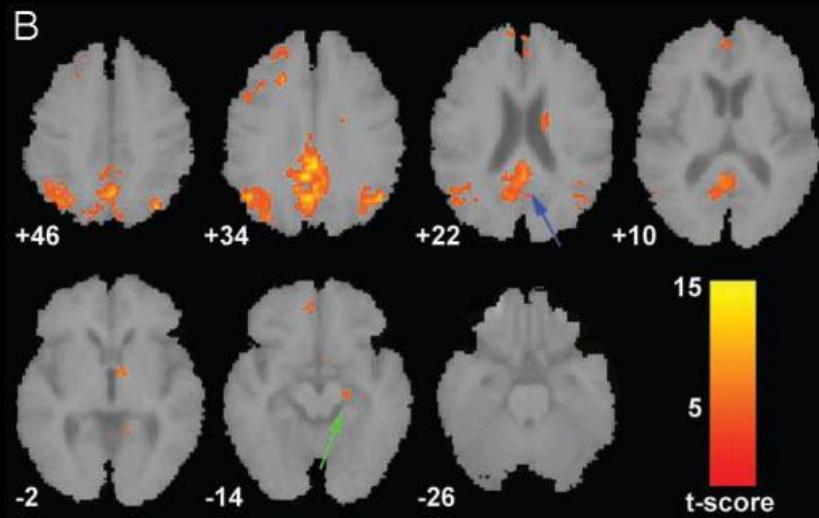
Raichle et al., PNAS 2001
Buckner et al., J Neurosci 2005

DMN Connectivity Distinguishes AD from NC

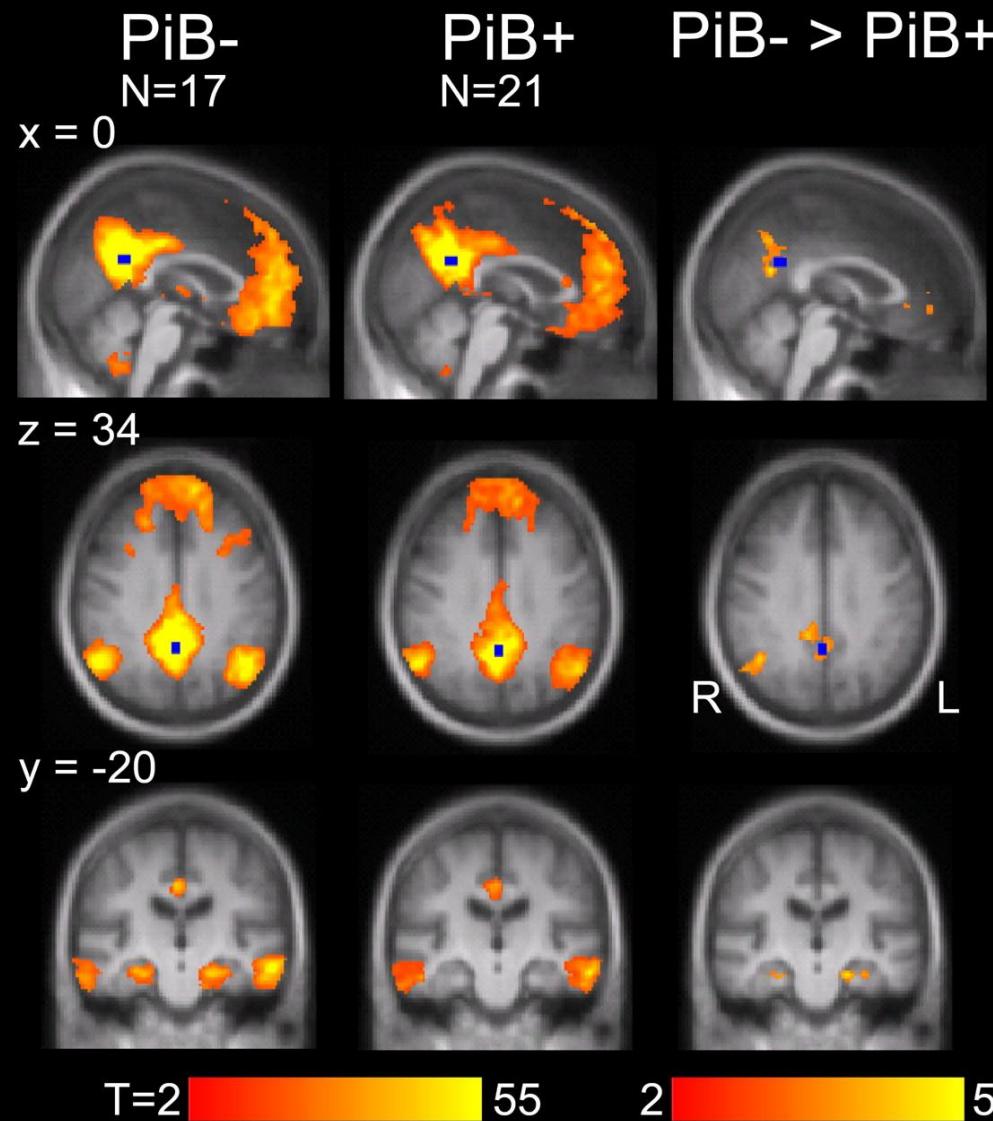
Controls



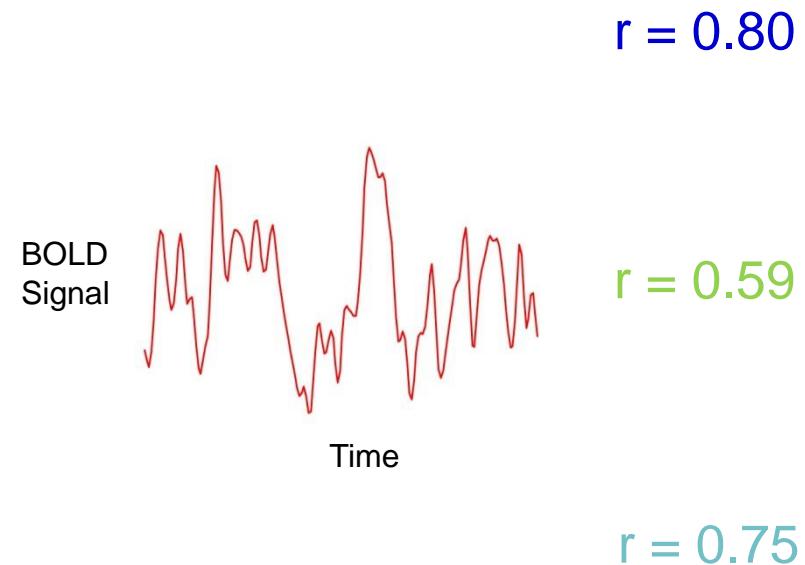
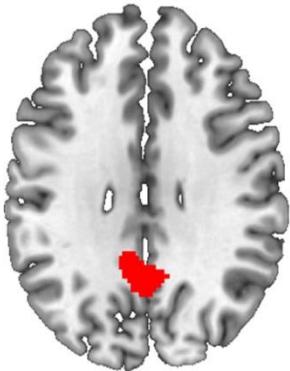
AD



Reduced DMN Connectivity in A β + Controls

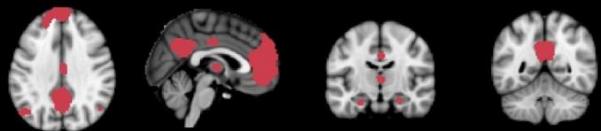


Functional Connectivity MRI of the “Resting State”

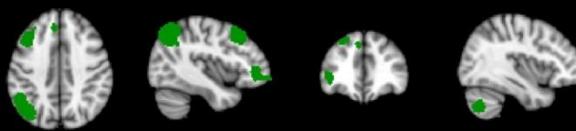


fcMRI Identifies Functional Networks

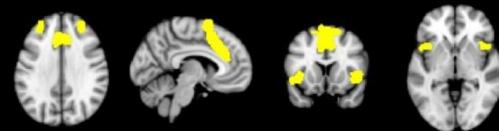
Dorsal default mode



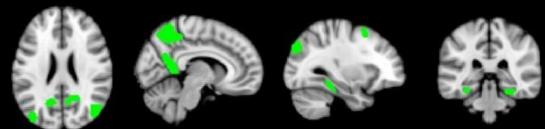
Left executive control



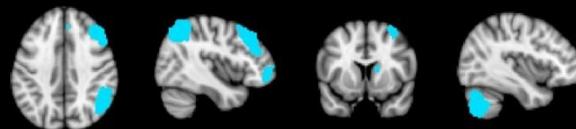
Anterior salience



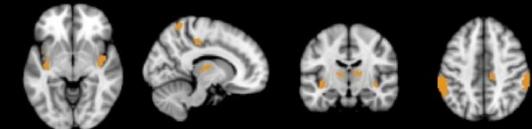
Ventral default mode



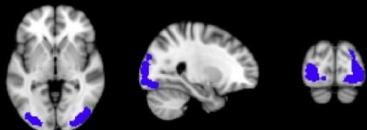
Right executive control



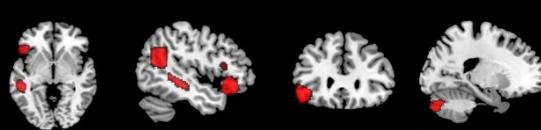
Posterior salience



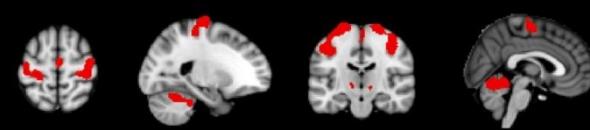
Higher visual



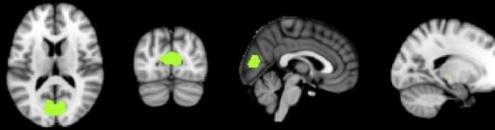
Left language



Sensorimotor



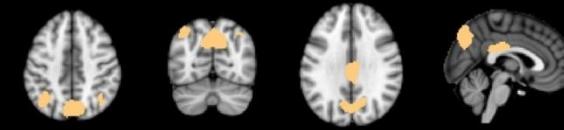
Primary visual



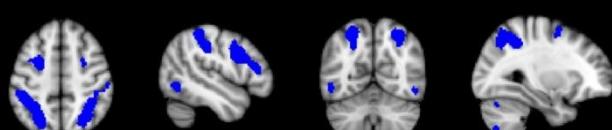
Right language



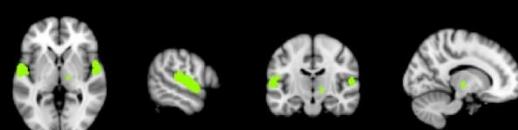
Precuneus



Visuospatial



Auditory



Basal ganglia



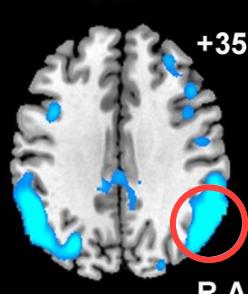
Neurodegenerative Diseases Target Large Scale Brain Networks

a

Syndrome-specific regional atrophy patterns: patients vs. controls

○ Atrophy max = seed ROI

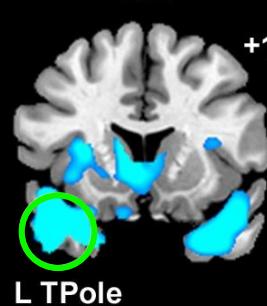
AD



bvFTD

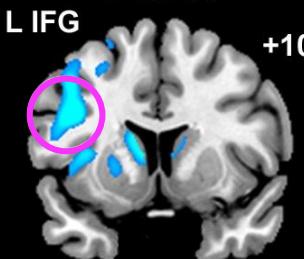


SD



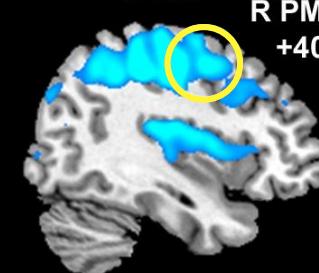
+14

PNFA



+10

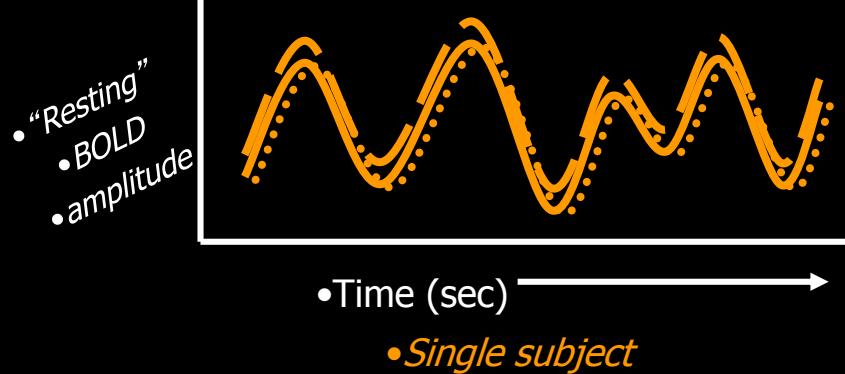
CBS



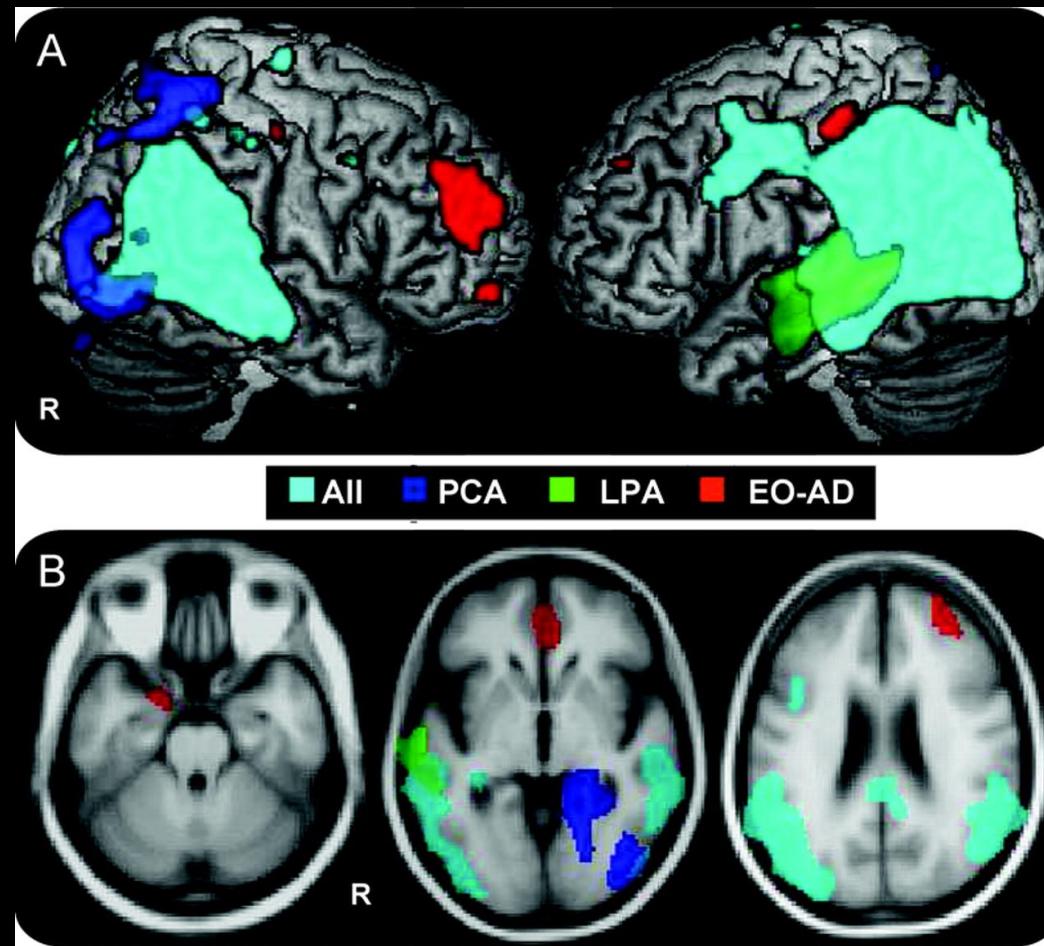
R PMC

+40

6
4.4



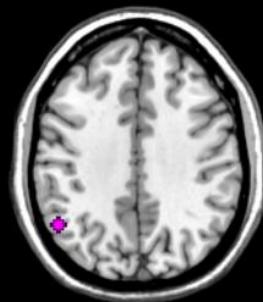
Can Network Involvement Explain Heterogeneity in AD?



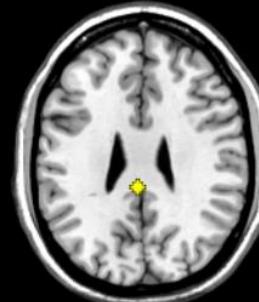
Common and Variant-Specific AD Regions

Regions commonly atrophied in AD variants

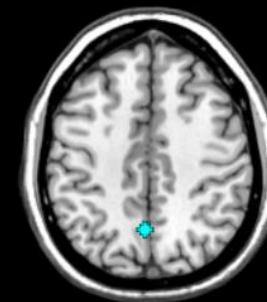
Left inferior parietal
(MNI -51 -58 10)



Right posterior cingulate cortex (PCC)
(MNI -2 -33 28)



Left precuneus
(MNI -2 -60 44)



Regions specifically atrophied in AD variants

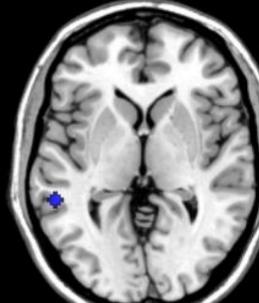
AD-MEM/EXEC

Right middle frontal gyrus
(MNI 40 42 30)



AD-LANG

Left superior temporal sulcus
(MNI -56 -40 1)

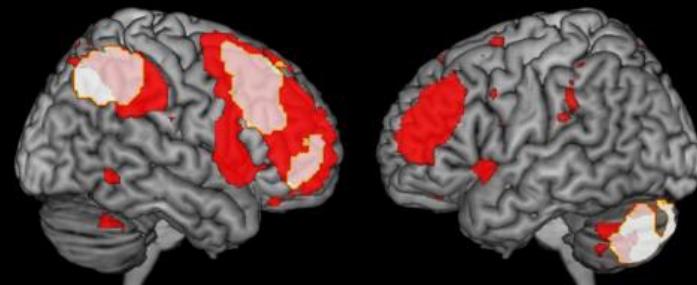


AD-VISUAL

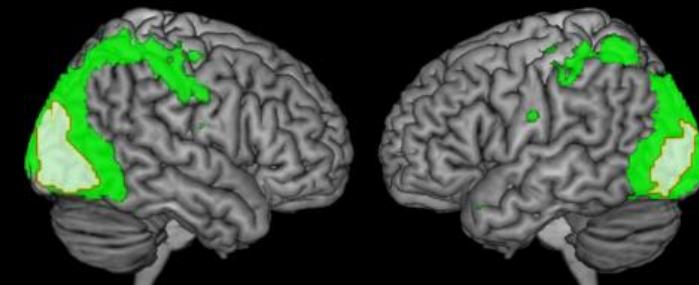
Right middle occipital gyrus
(MNI 39 -88 10)



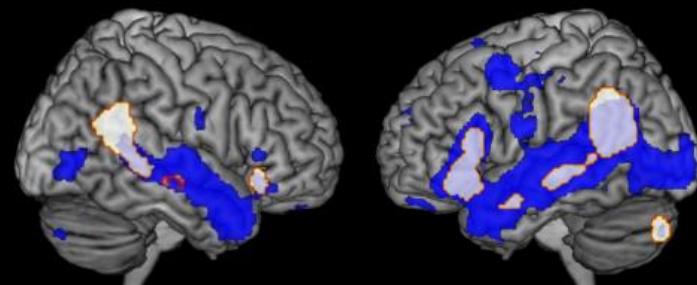
AD Variants Target Distinct Brain Networks and Converge in DMN



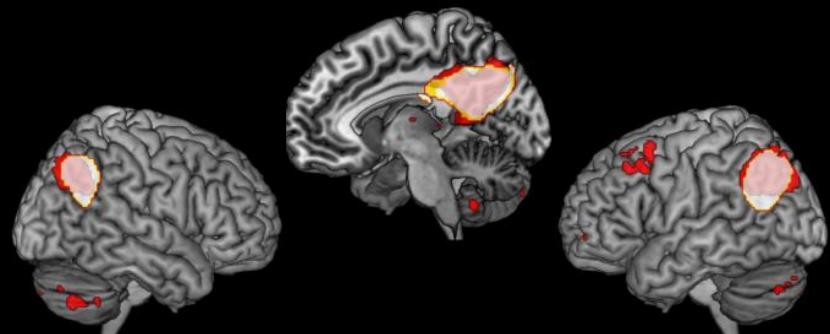
EO-AD (executive)
Executive control network



PCA (visuospatial)
Higher visual network



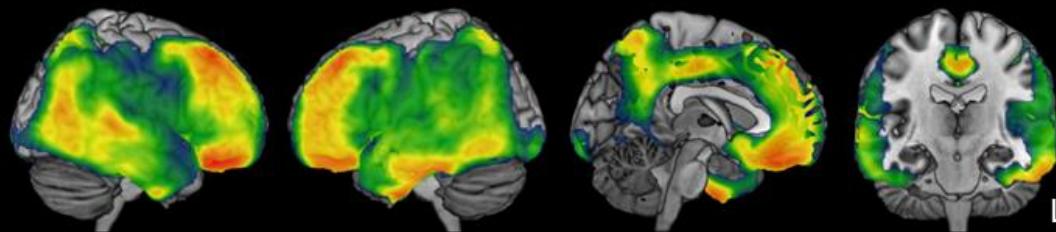
LPA (language)
Language network



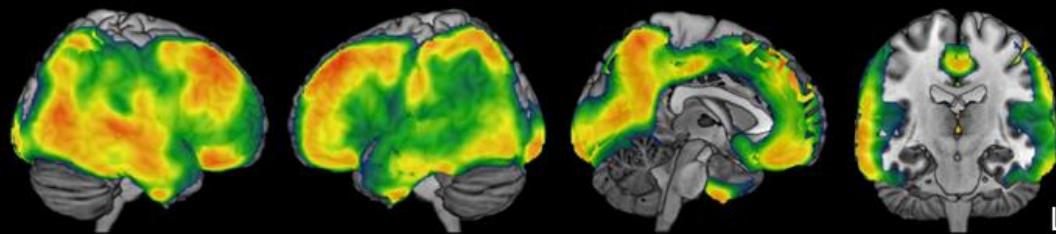
All AD Variants
Default mode network

Amyloid Patterns Do Not Explain Heterogeneity

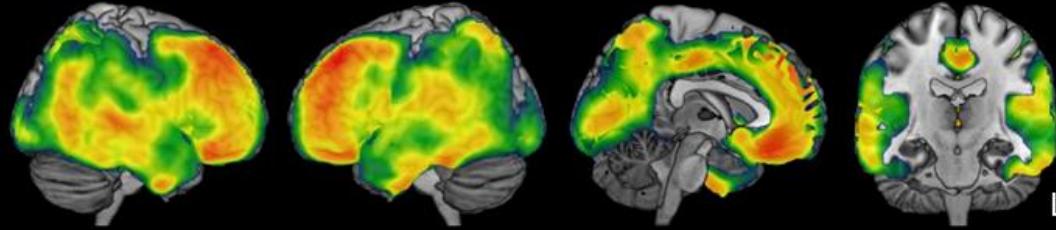
EOAD > controls



IvPPA > controls

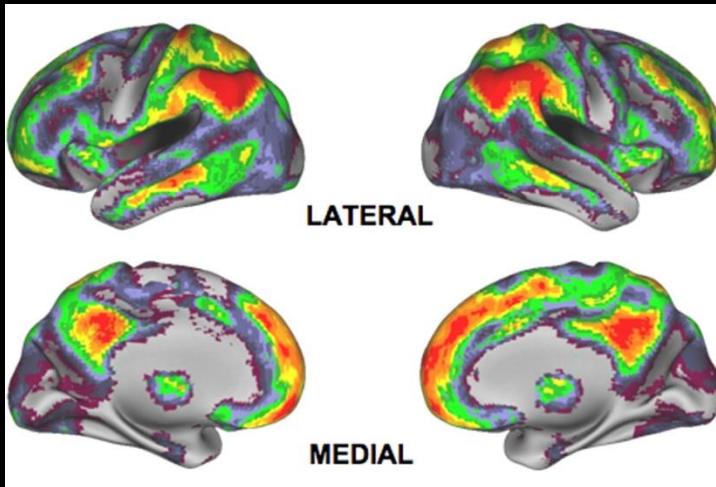


PCA > controls

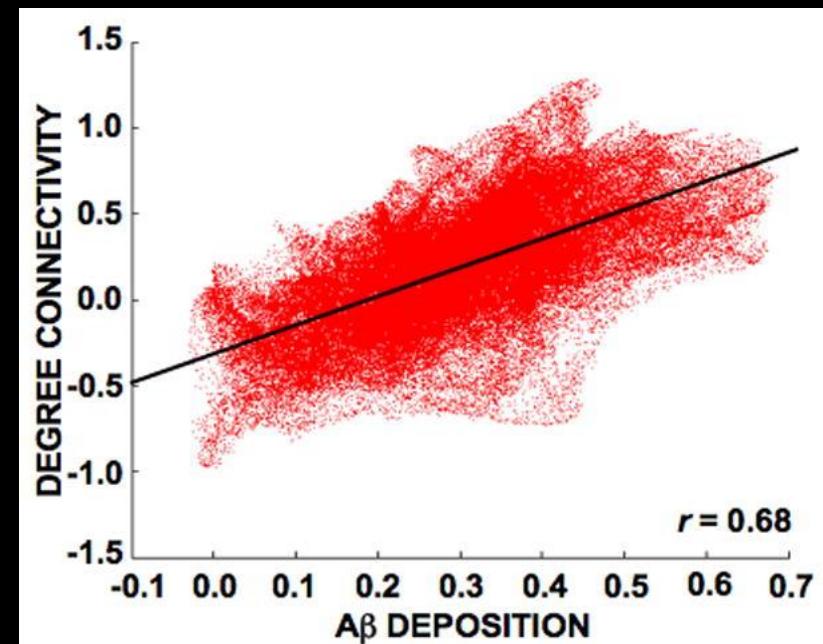
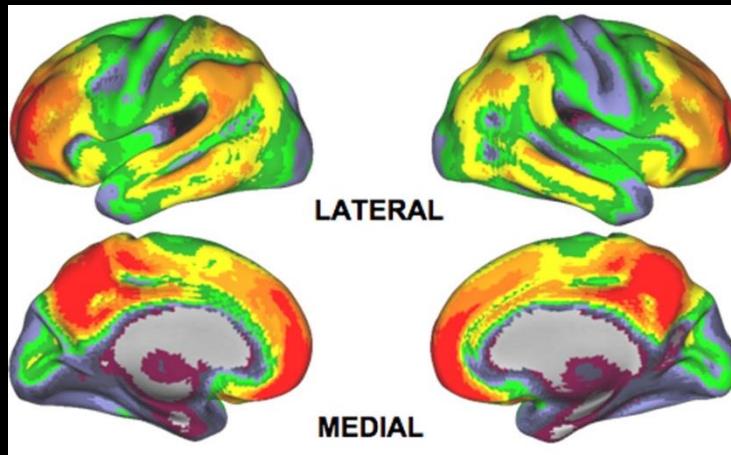


Cortical Hubs Accumulate A β

Degree connectivity (Controls)



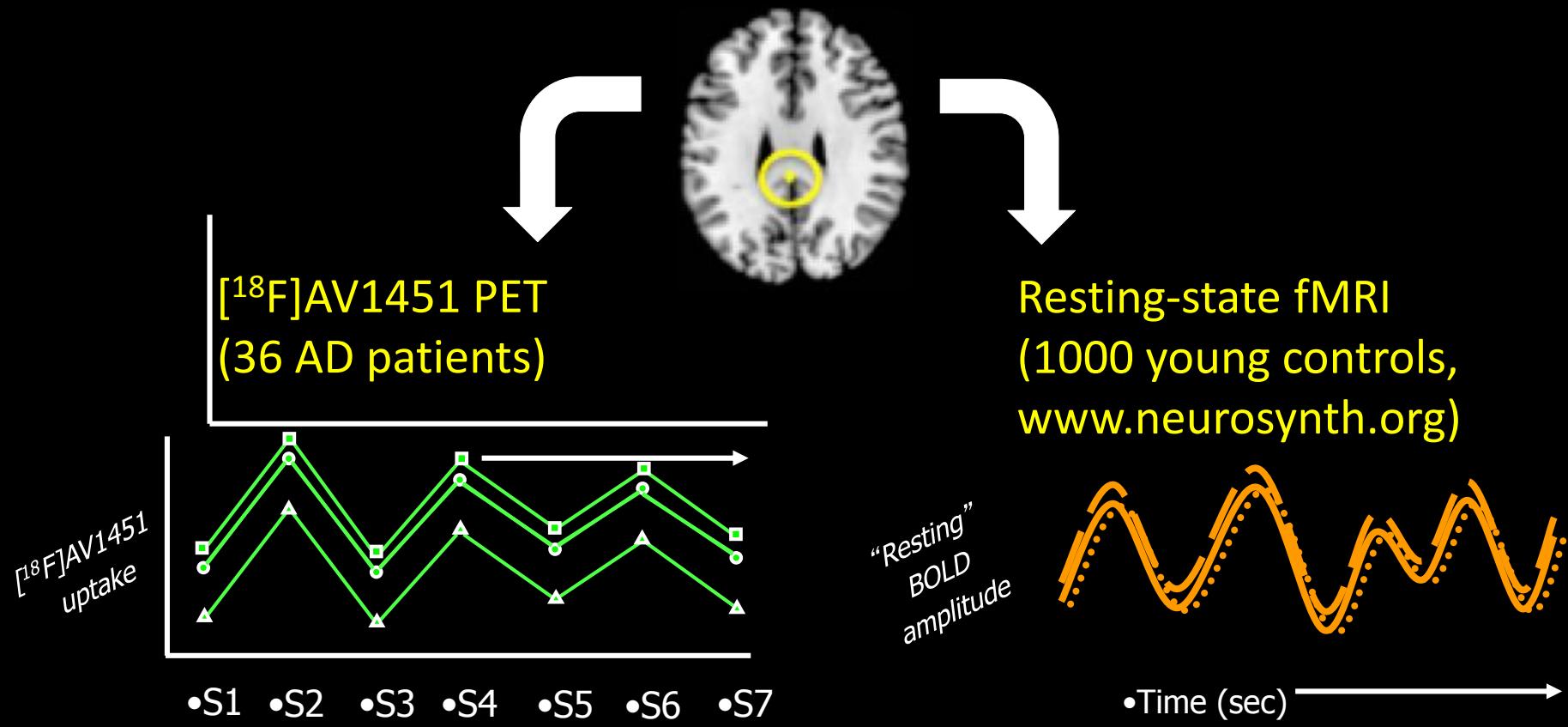
A β deposition (AD)



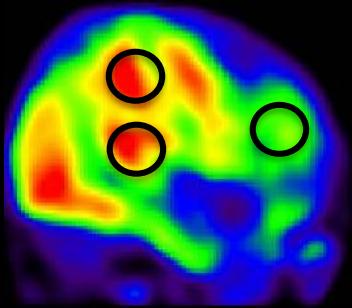
Buckner et al., J Neurosci 2009

Relationships Between Tau Patterns in AD and Normal Brain Connectivity

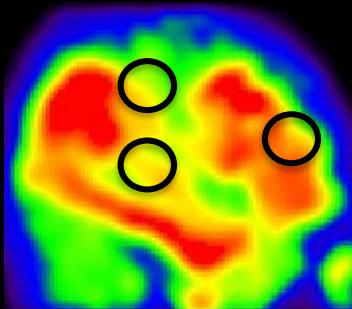
Generated covariance maps from seed regions



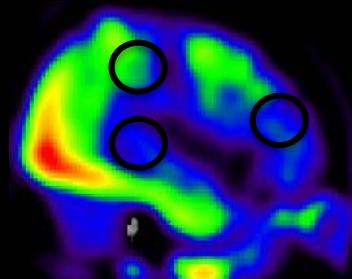
Ossenkoppele et al., in prep



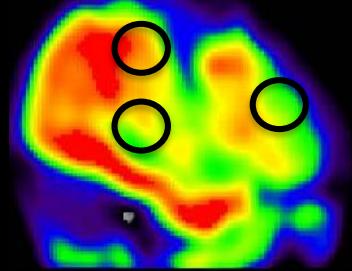
AD01



AD02

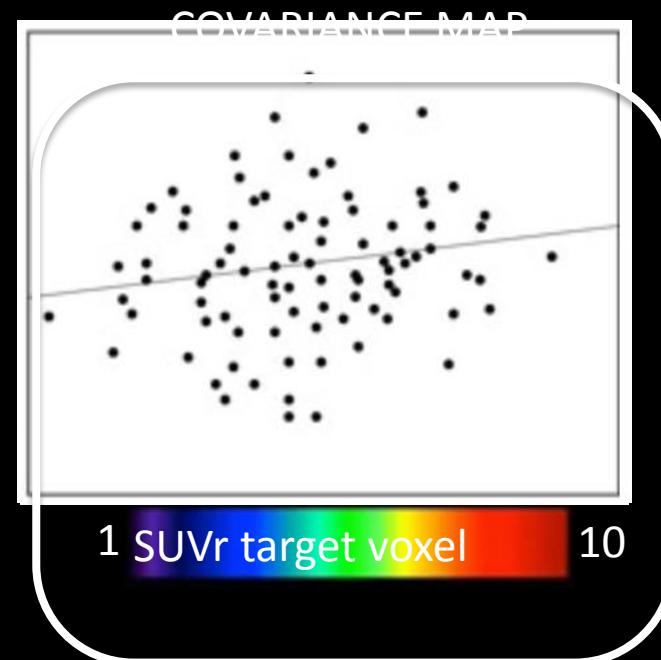


AD....

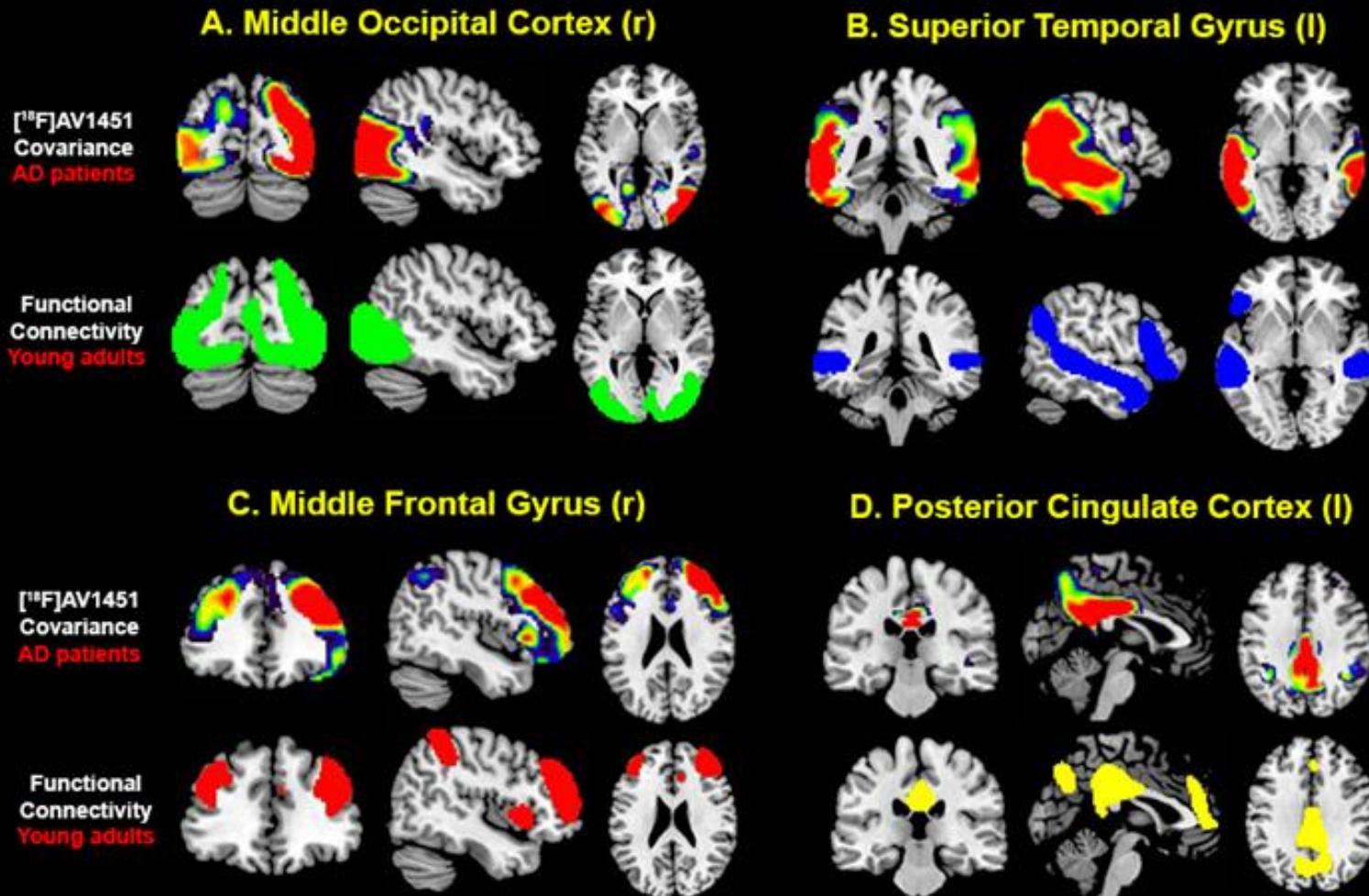


AD36

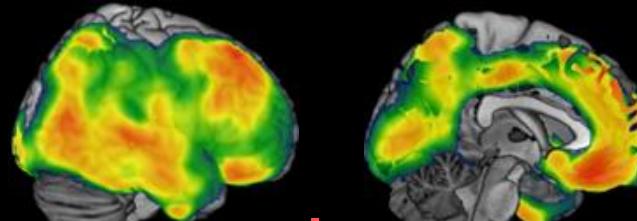
SUVr Seed region



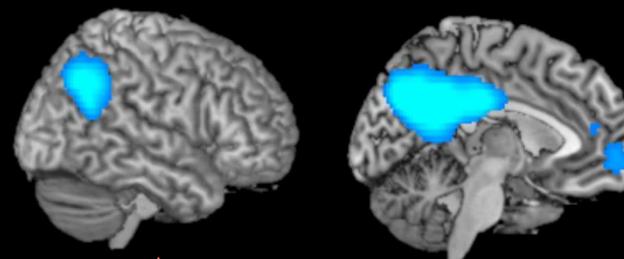
Tau Covariance Patterns Mirror Functional Networks



A β aggregates in cortical hubs



Tauopathy develops in
vulnerable network/s



Trans-neuronal spread
to inter-connected networks

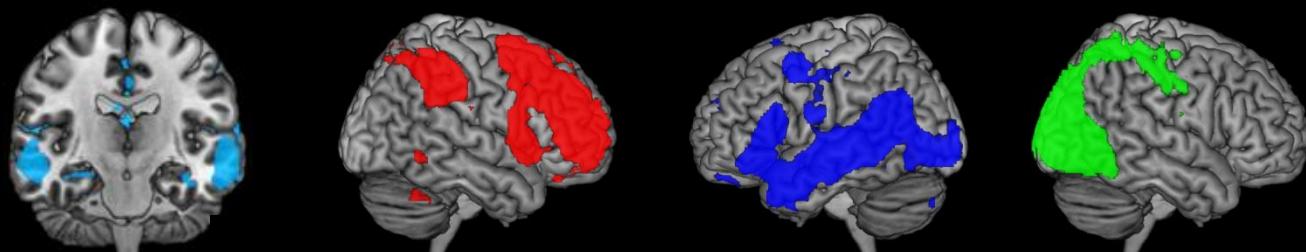
Memory
ApoE4

Executive
control

Language
Language
learning
disability

Higher-order
visual Non-language
learning
disability
CR1/ABCA7/BIN1
CNTNAP5,
FAM46A,SEMA3C

Clinico-anatomic
phenotype



Take Home Points

- fcMRI supports the concept of “network-based” neurodegeneration in AD
 - Clinical features represent failure of specific networks
 - DMN implicated across AD phenotypes
- A β /Tau associated with distinct network features
 - Regions of high connectivity (“hubs”) susceptible to A β
 - Tau may spread from epicenters via network connections, driving neurodegeneration
- Multi-modal neuroimaging powerful tool for testing disease models *in vivo*

“Sick Brain”

“Healthy Brain”



Naomi Rabinovici, age 5.5, Sept 2013

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Henry Schwimmer
Jake Vogel

Collaborators

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Milos Ikonomovic
Cliff Jack
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Irene Litvan
Chet Mathis
Melissa Murray
Susan Resnick
Chris Rowe
Philip Scheltens
Sang Won Seo
Victor Villemagne

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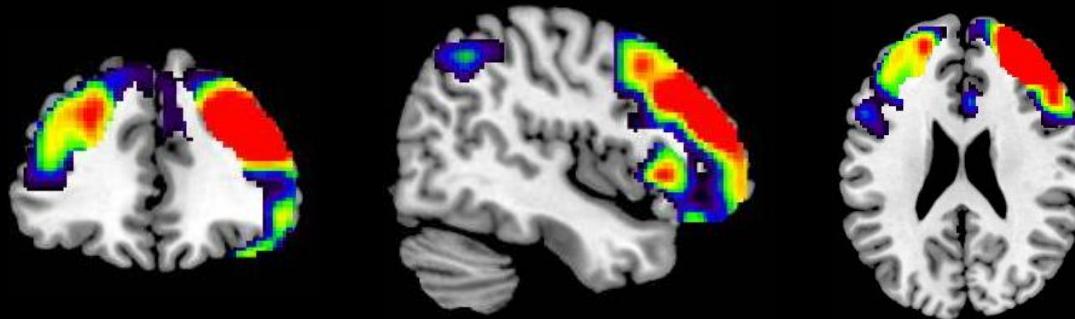
NIA R01-AG045611, P01-AG1972403, P50-AG023501
NINDS U54NS092089
Alzheimer's Association
Tau Consortium
AFTD
Avid Radiopharmaceuticals
American College of Radiology
Michael J. Fox Foundation
French Foundation



Extra Slides

PIB Covariance Patterns are Non-Specific

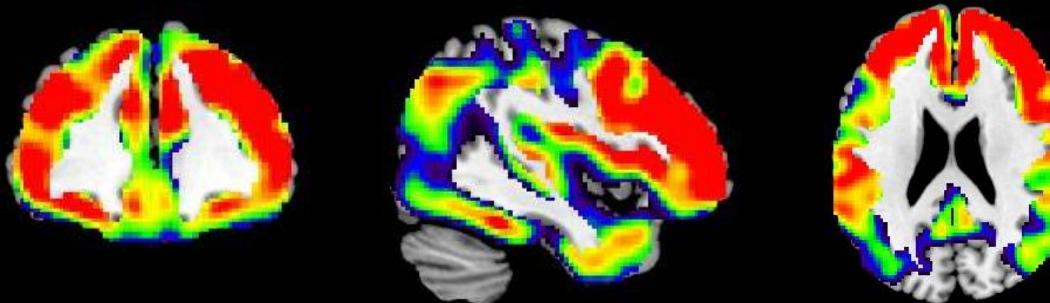
AV1451 covariance maps ($p<0.05$ FWE)



fMRI connectivity maps ($p<0.01$ FDR)

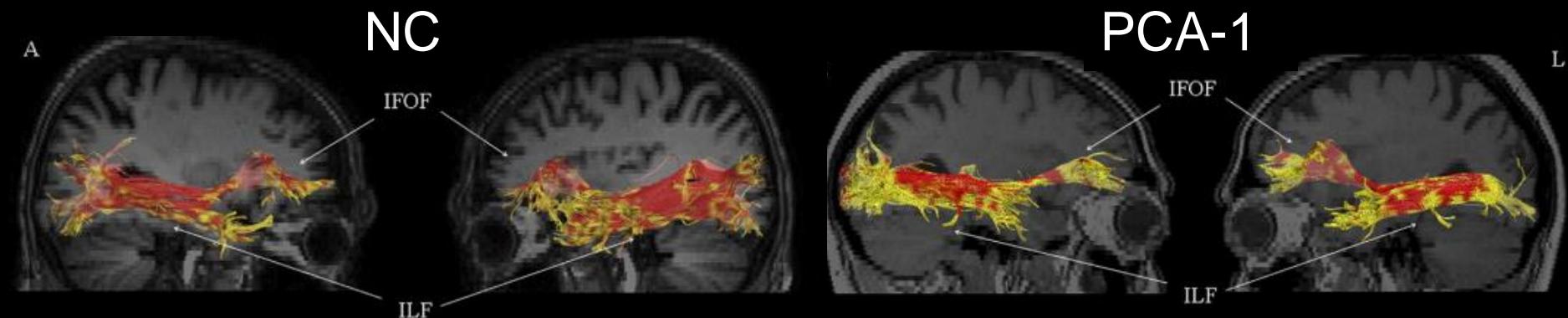


PIB covariance maps ($p<0.05$ FWE)

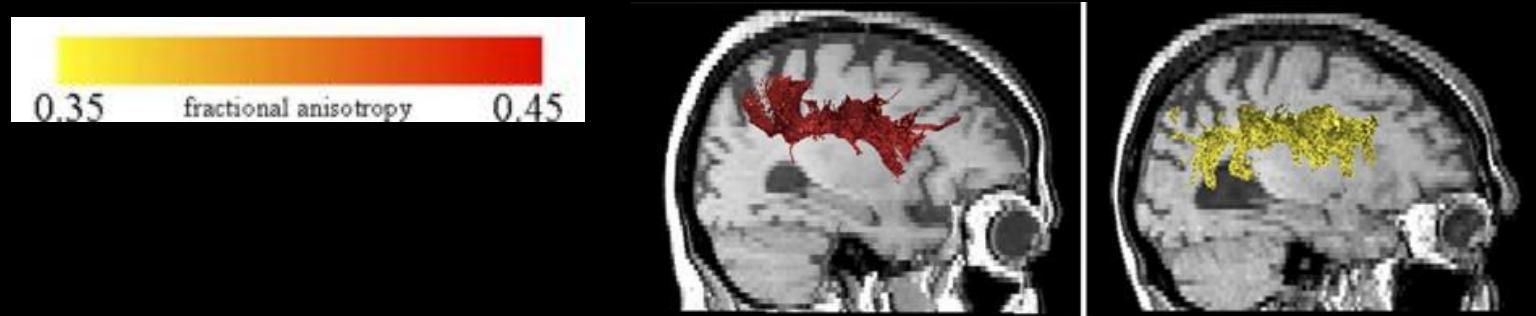


Visual Networks in PCA

Ventral visual stream



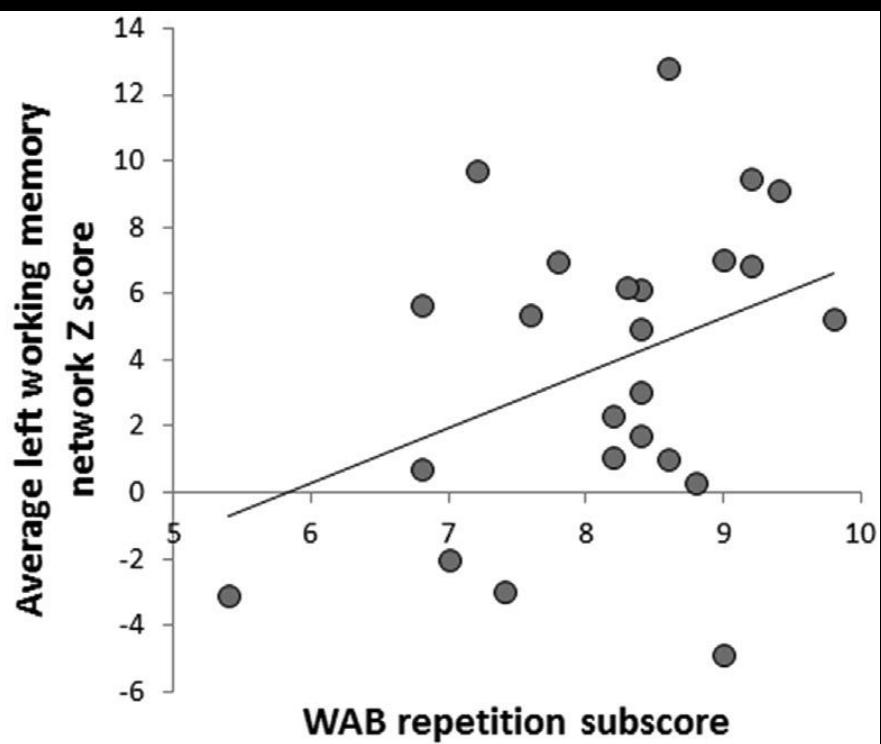
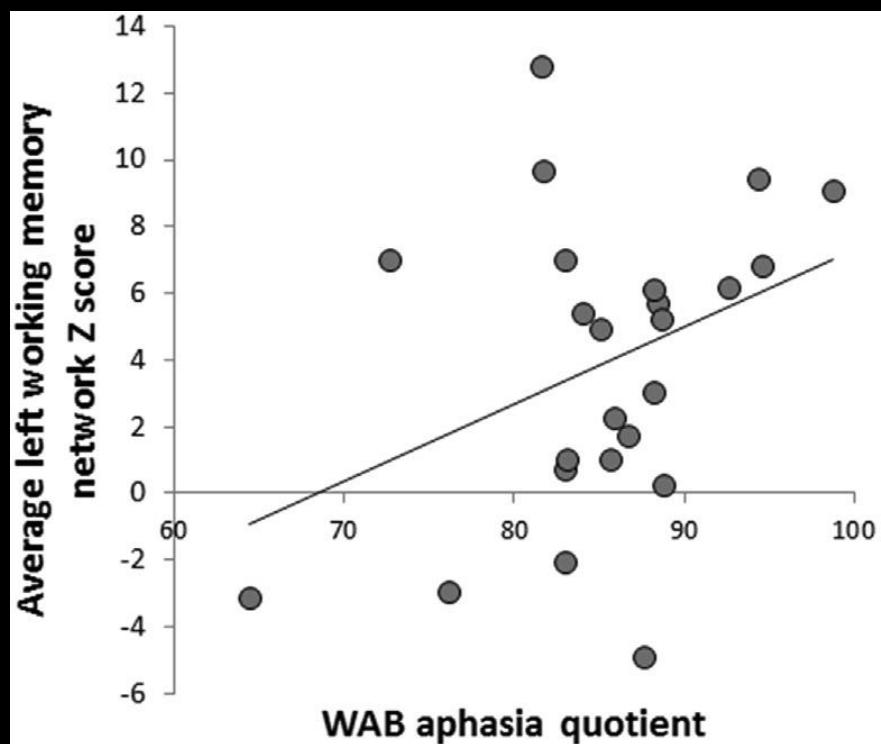
Dorsal visual stream



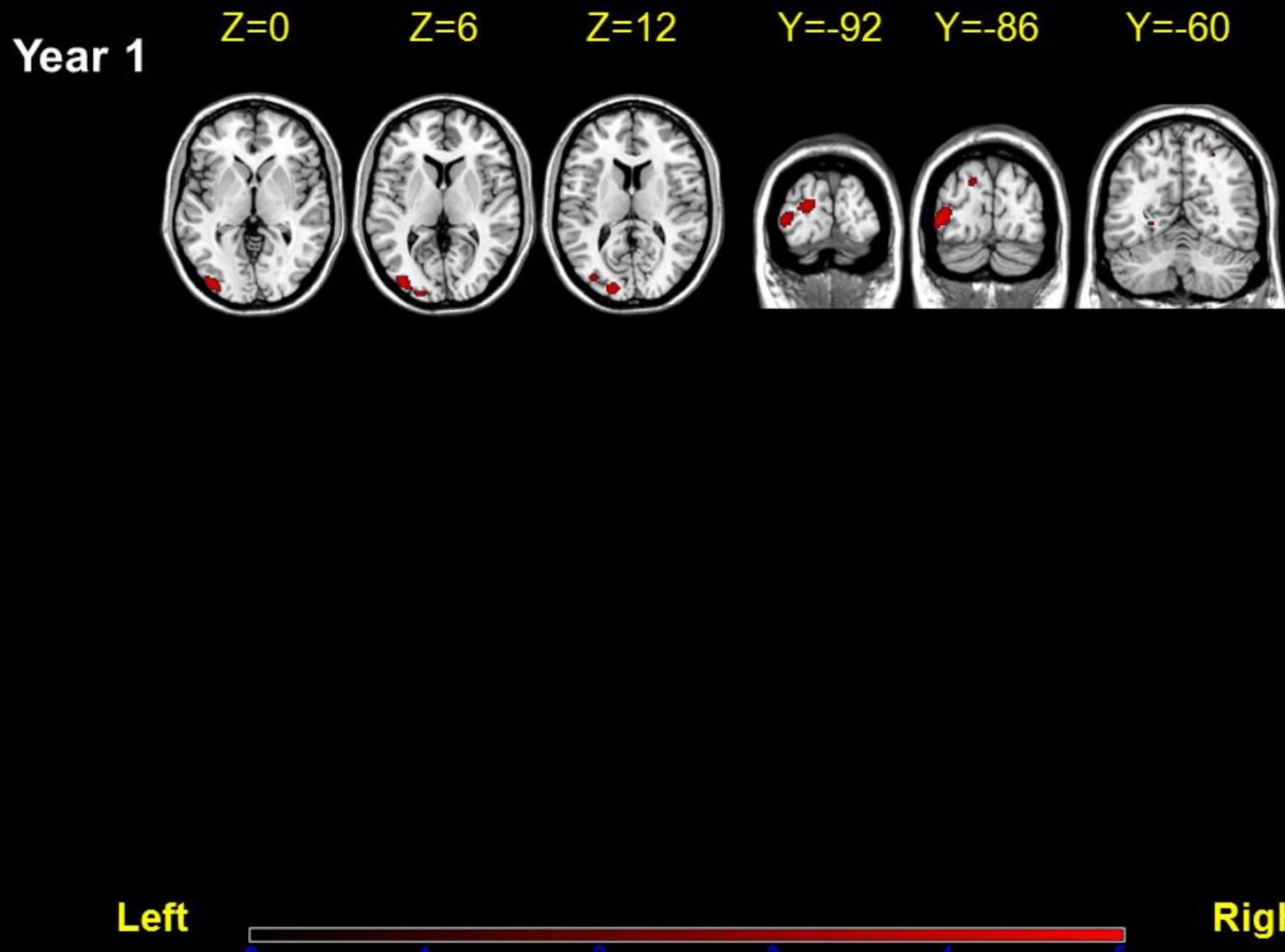
PCA-6

PCA-2

fcMRI versus Cognition in lvPPA



Imaging Prodromal PCA



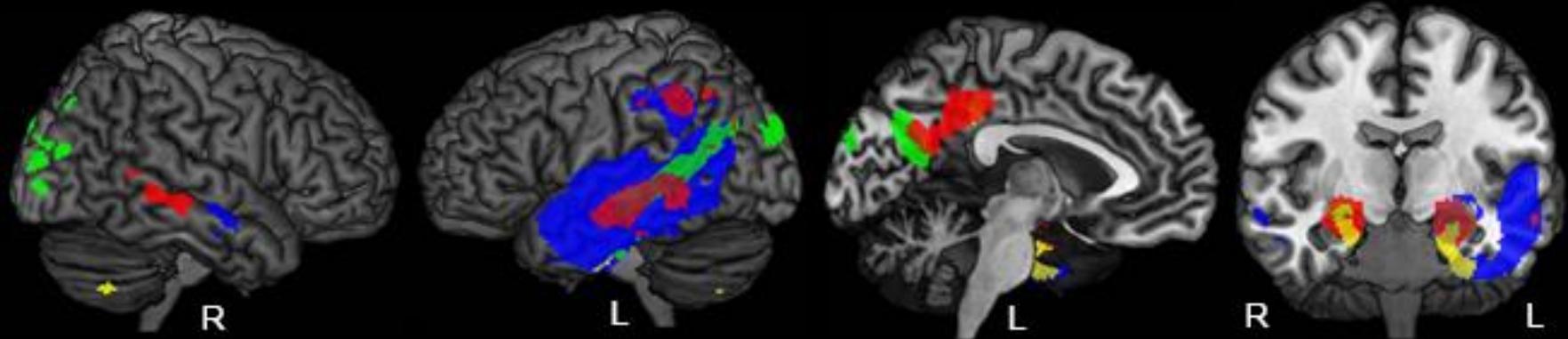
MRI Atrophy (VBM)

395 AD subjects from UCSF/VUMC

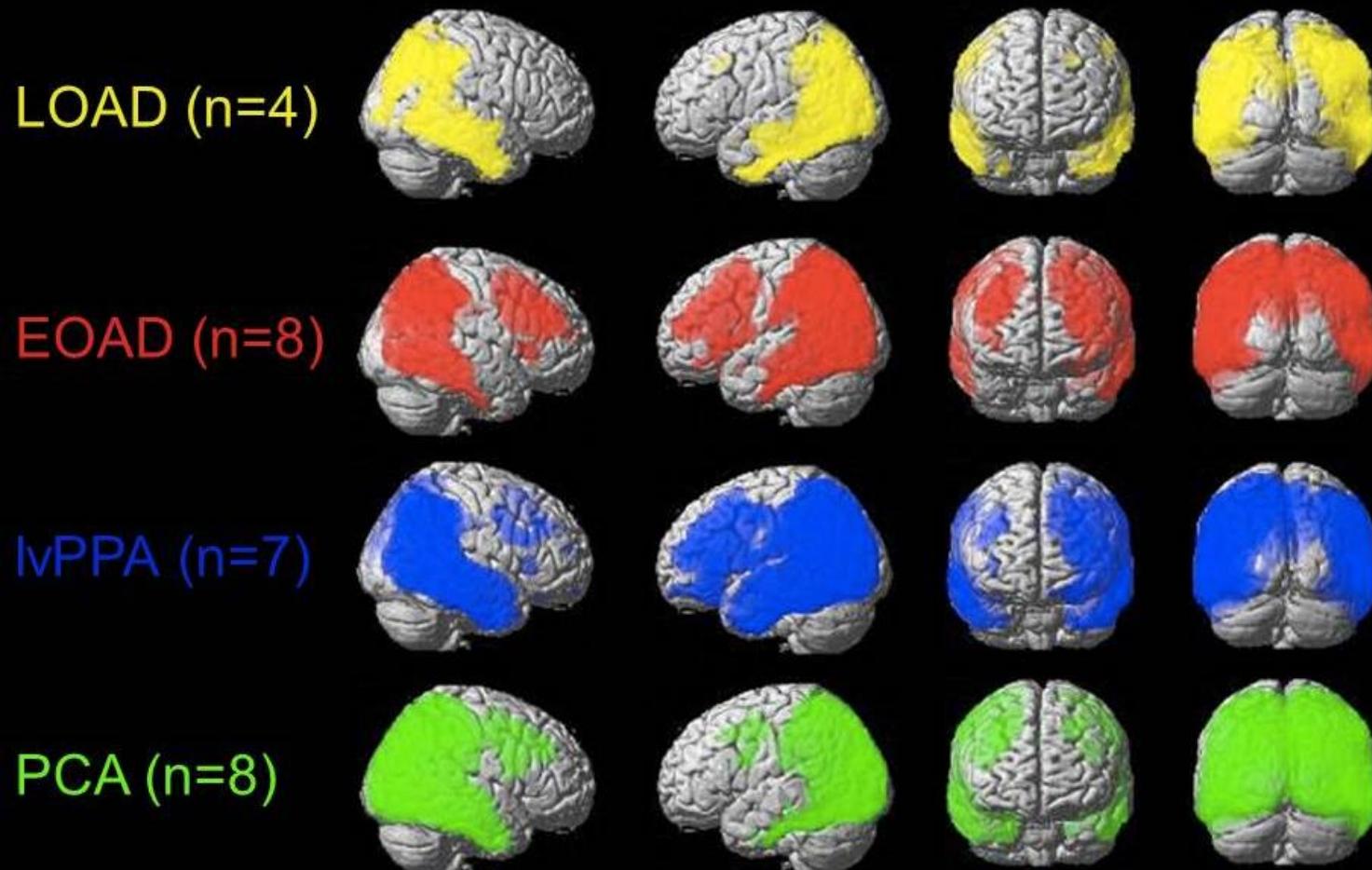
44% CDR 0.5 / 56% CDR 1.0

■ EOAD ■ LOAD
■ IvPPA ■ PCA

CDR 0.5



Tau PET Patterns Correlate with AD Phenotype



Covaried for age, $p(\text{FWE}) < 0.05$

Ossenkoppele et al., Brain 2016