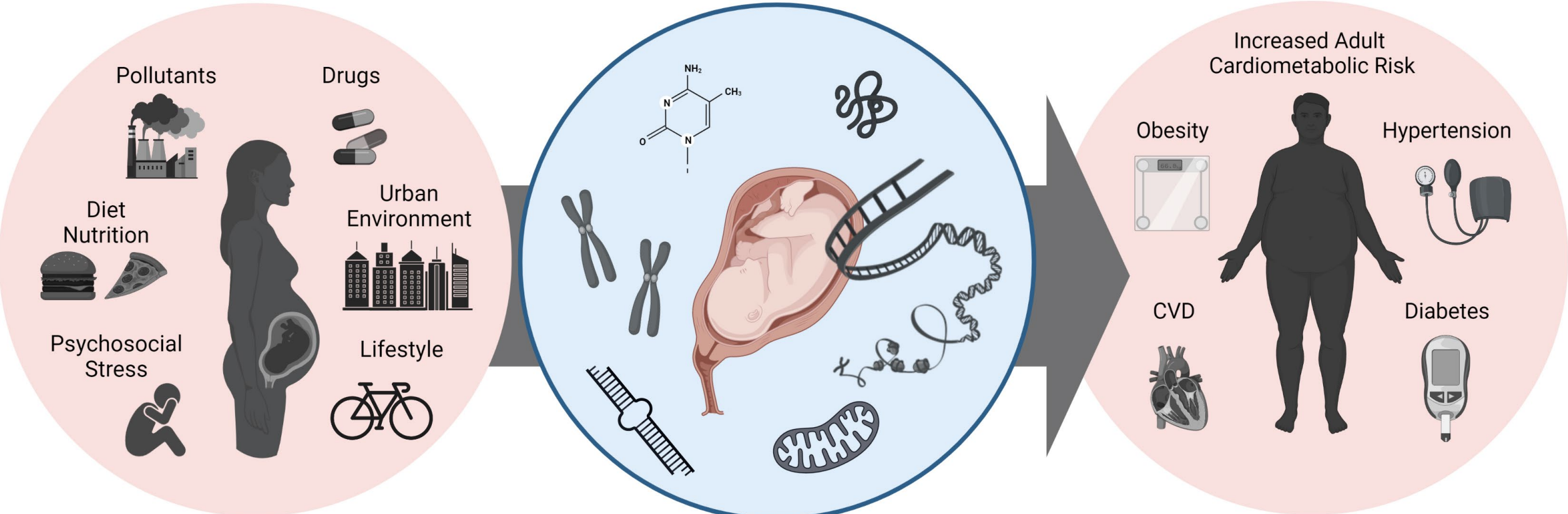
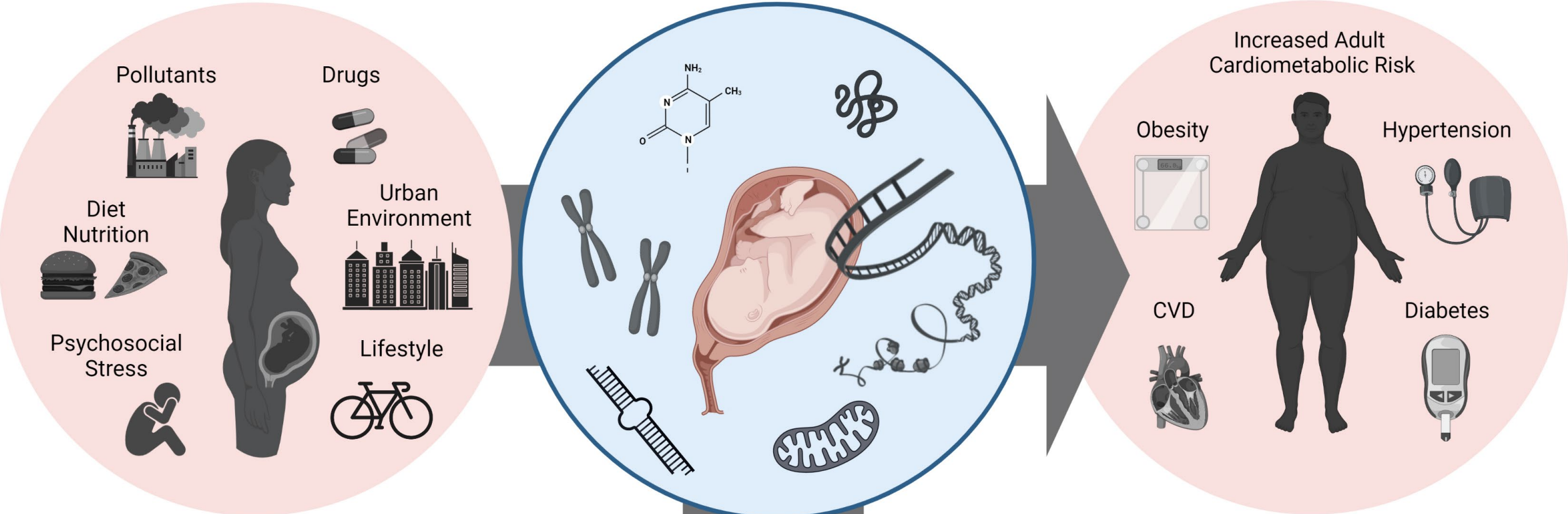


# Mitochondriomic Approaches to Children's Environmental Health

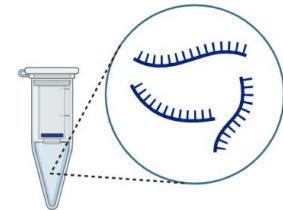
**Allison Kupsco, PhD**  
Environmental Health Sciences  
Mailman School of Public Health  
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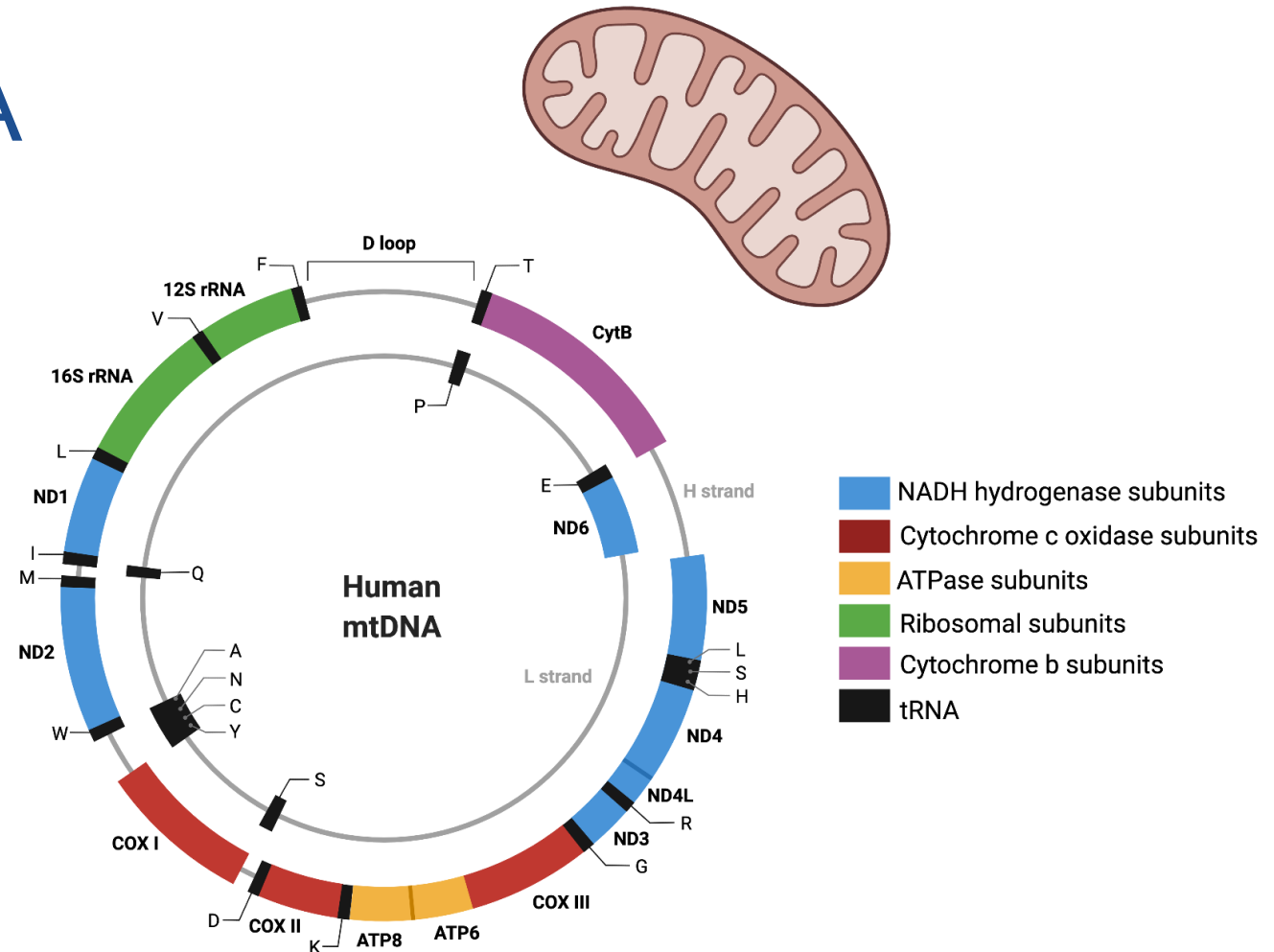


Mechanisms of Disease      Development of Predictive Biomarkers      Smarter Chemical Design

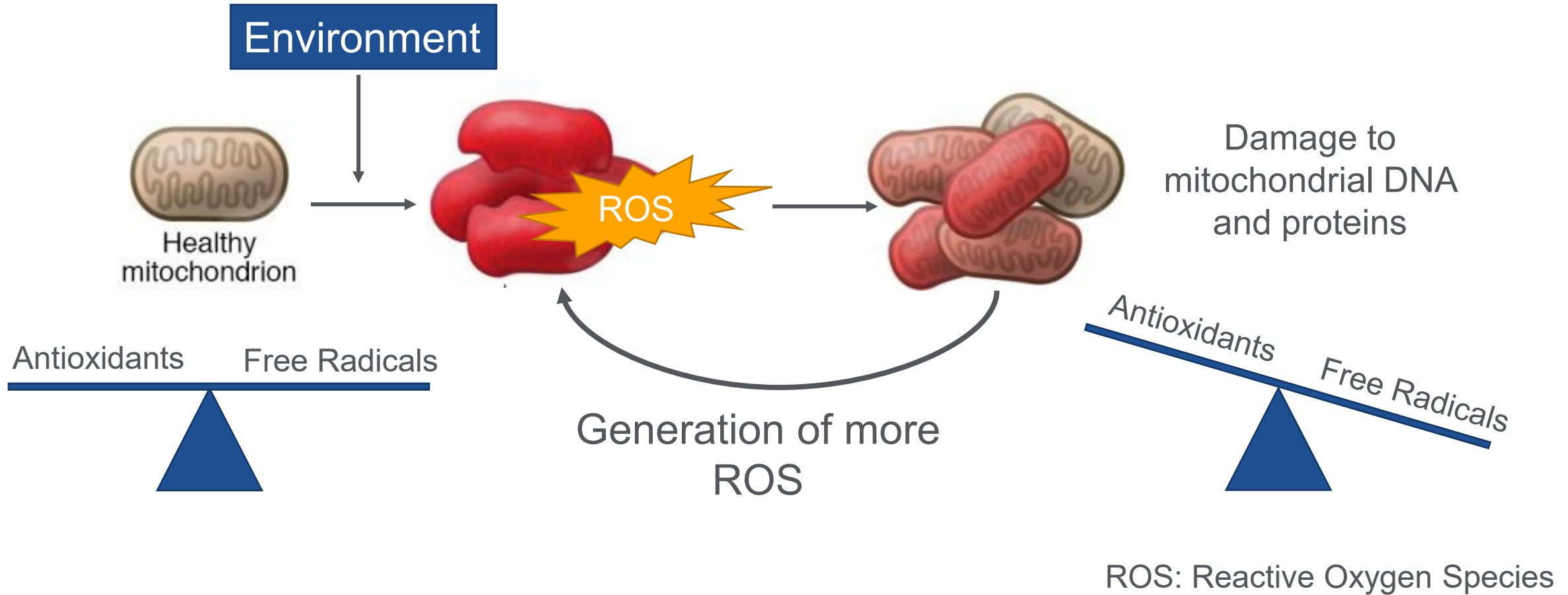




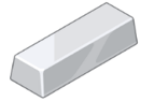


# Mitochondria and mtDNA

- Cellular organelle in the cytosol of most nucleated cells
- Turn glucose into ATP (energy) process of oxidative phosphorylation
- Extra-nuclear genome
- Small Circular DNA: 16,569 bp
- 37 genes
  - 13 for proteins (oxidative phosphorylation enzymes)
  - 22 for tRNAs
  - 2 for rRNAs
- Primary source of intracellular oxidative stress.

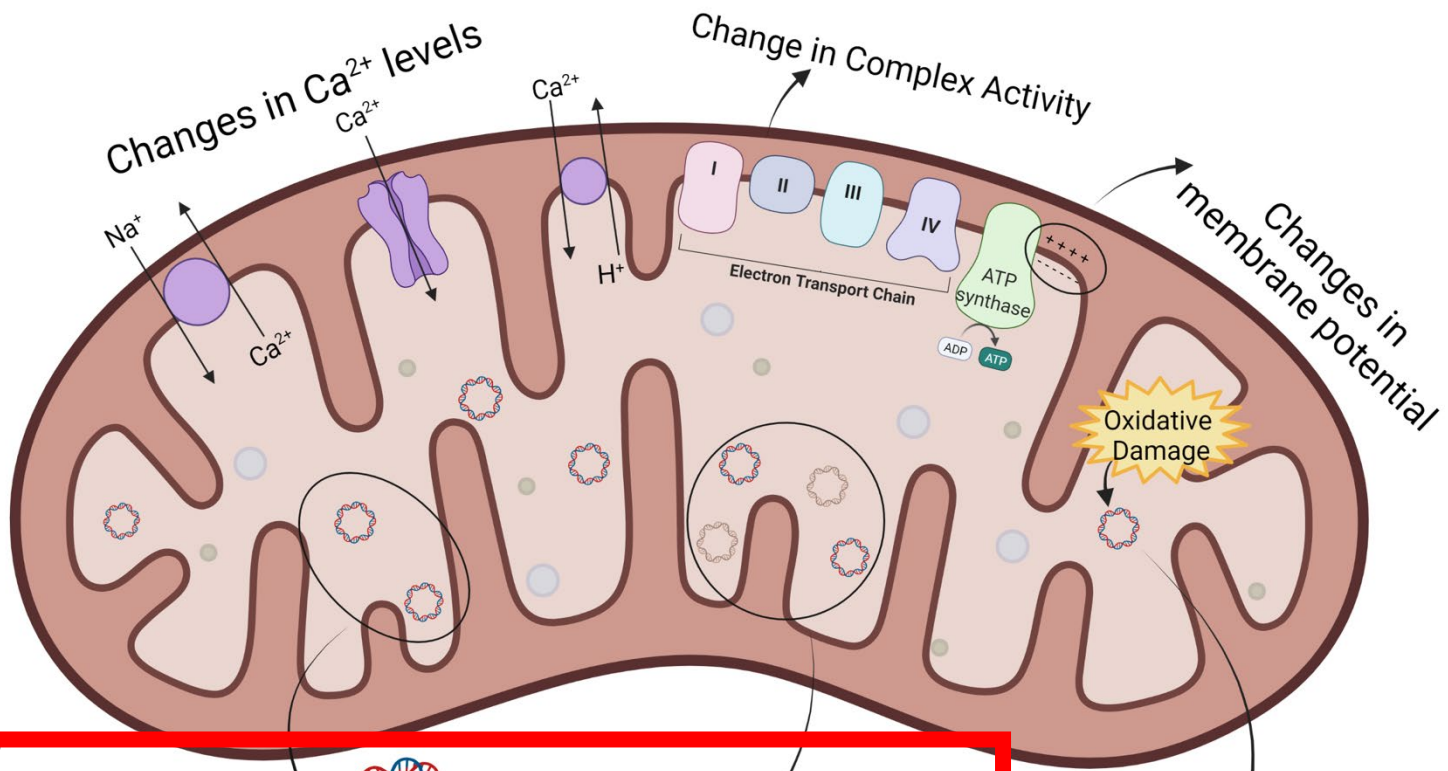


# A Vicious Cycle




-  Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
-  Air Pollutants and Black Carbon
-  Heavy Metals
-  Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
-  Pesticides

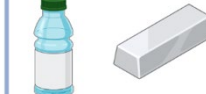
 Nanomaterials

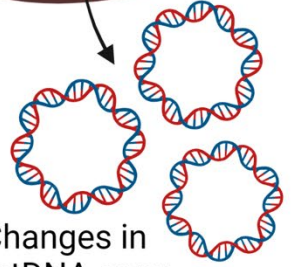


↑ mtDNAcn

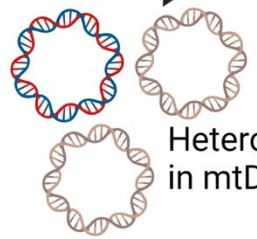


↓ mtDNAcn

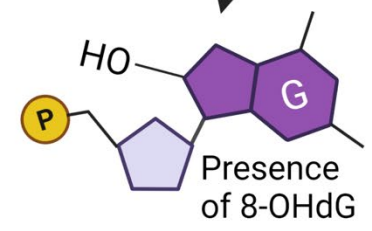




Changes in mtDNA copy number



Heteroplasmy in mtDNA

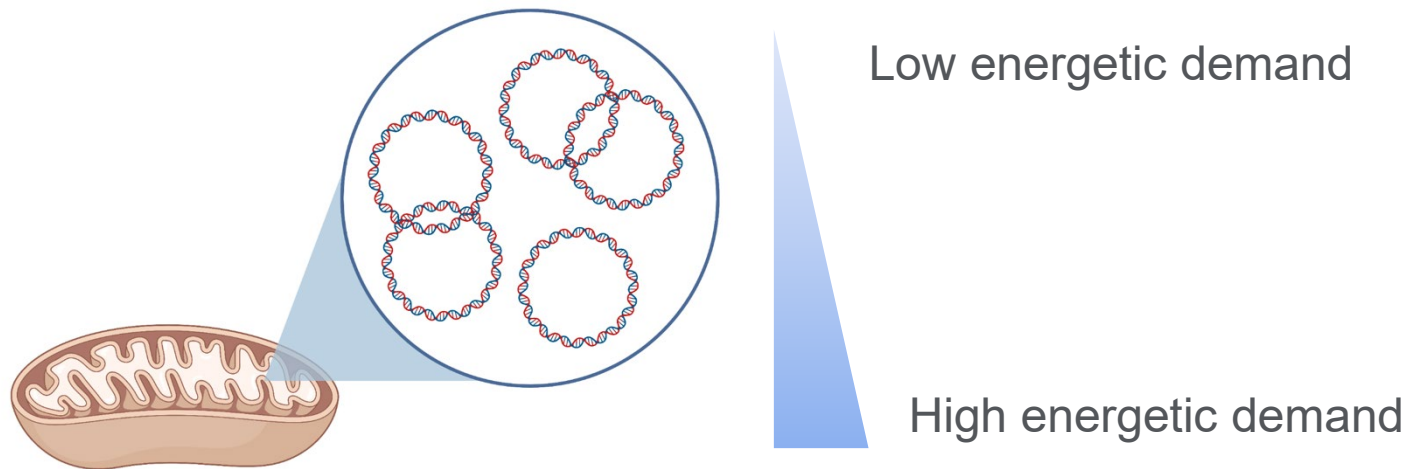


A Reddam, S McLarnan, & A Kupsco, under review

# Environmental Mitochondriomics

Systematic investigation of the mtDNA and its regulation in response to environmental exposures

## mtDNA Copy Number (mtDNAcn)

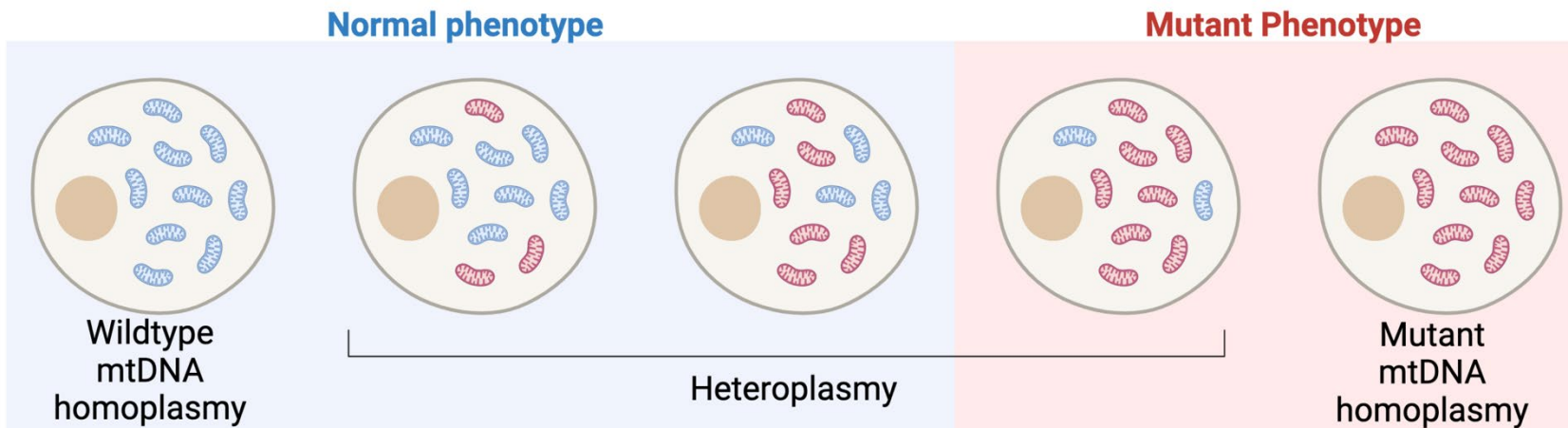




# Environmental Mitochondriomics

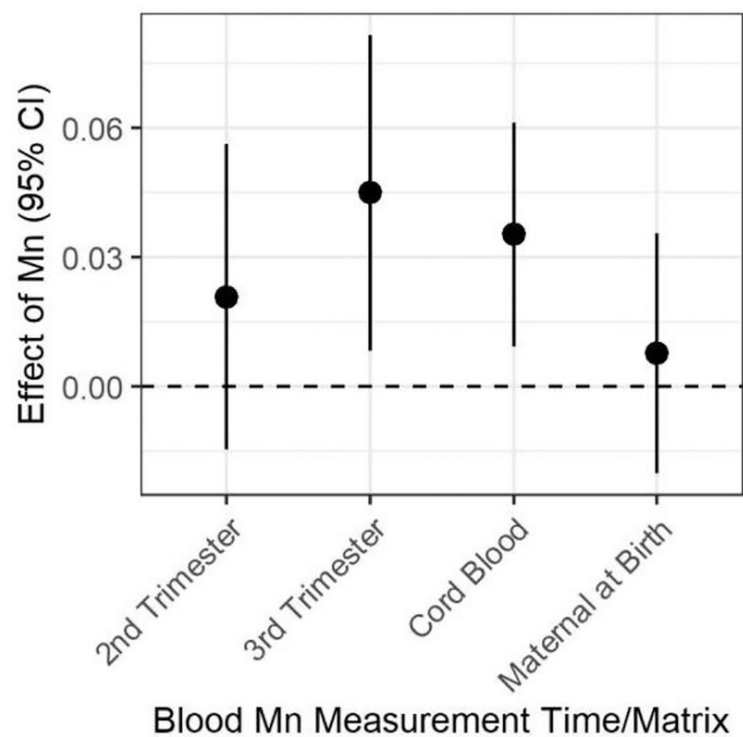
Systematic investigation of the mtDNA and its regulation in response to environmental exposures

## mtDNA Heteroplasmy

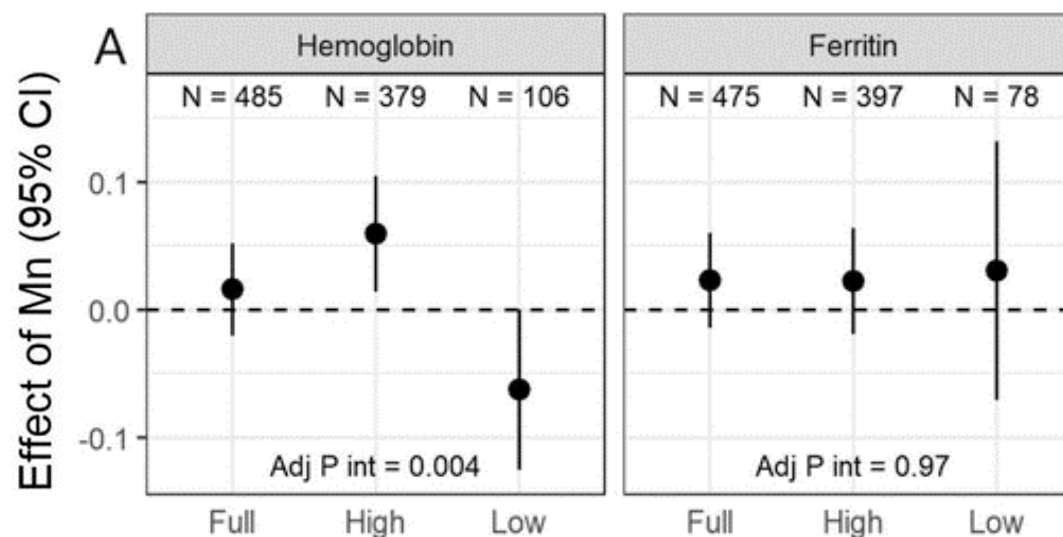


# Example: mtDNAcn in cord blood is associated with prenatal manganese (Mn) levels

Mn is an essential micronutrient that can be toxic at high levels



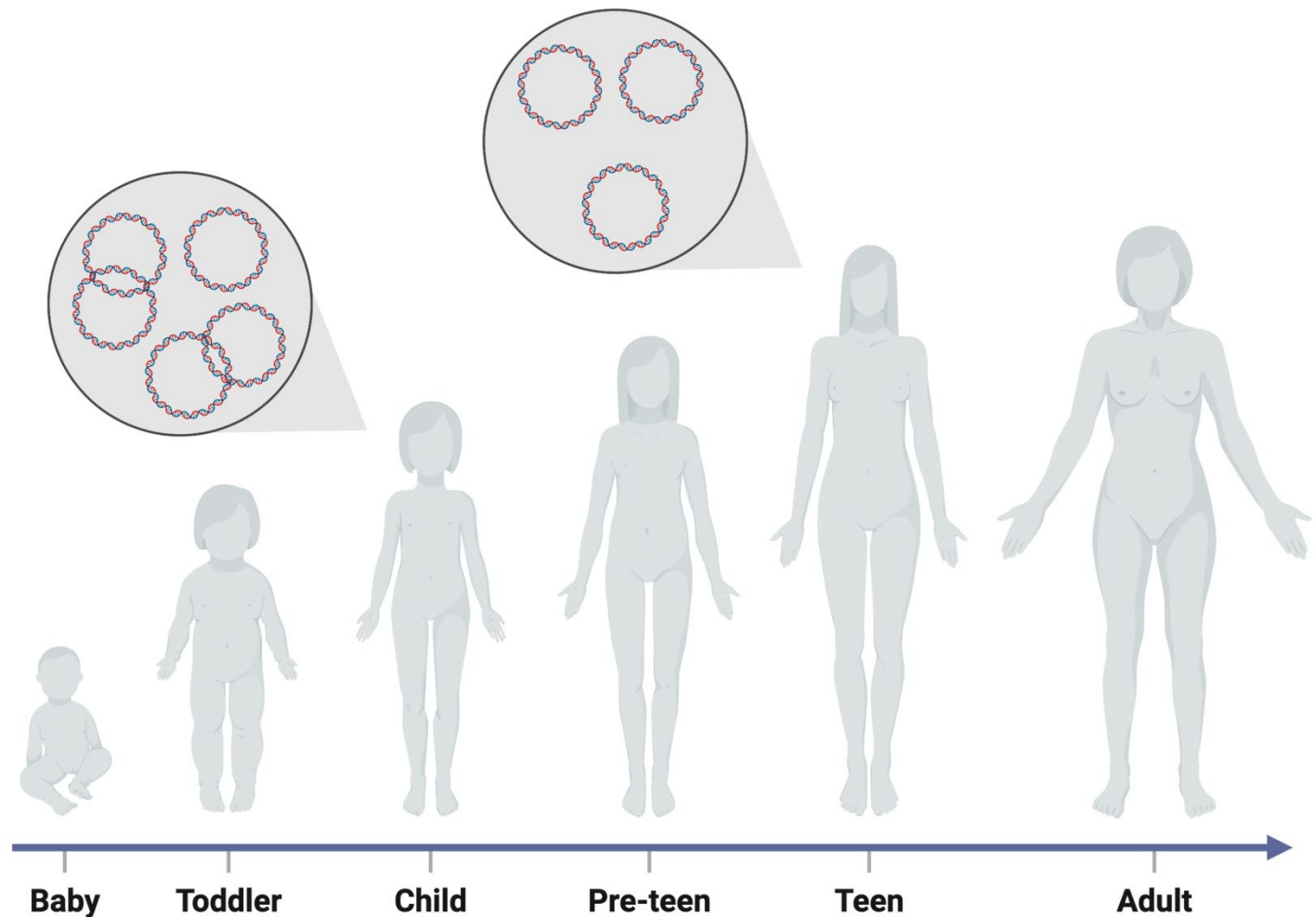
## Associations of 2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester Mn by Maternal Anemic Status



## Population by Hemoglobin and Ferritin Status

Kupsco et al., 2019

But – mtDNA in childhood can only be interpreted in the context of dynamic changes in mtDNA throughout our lives



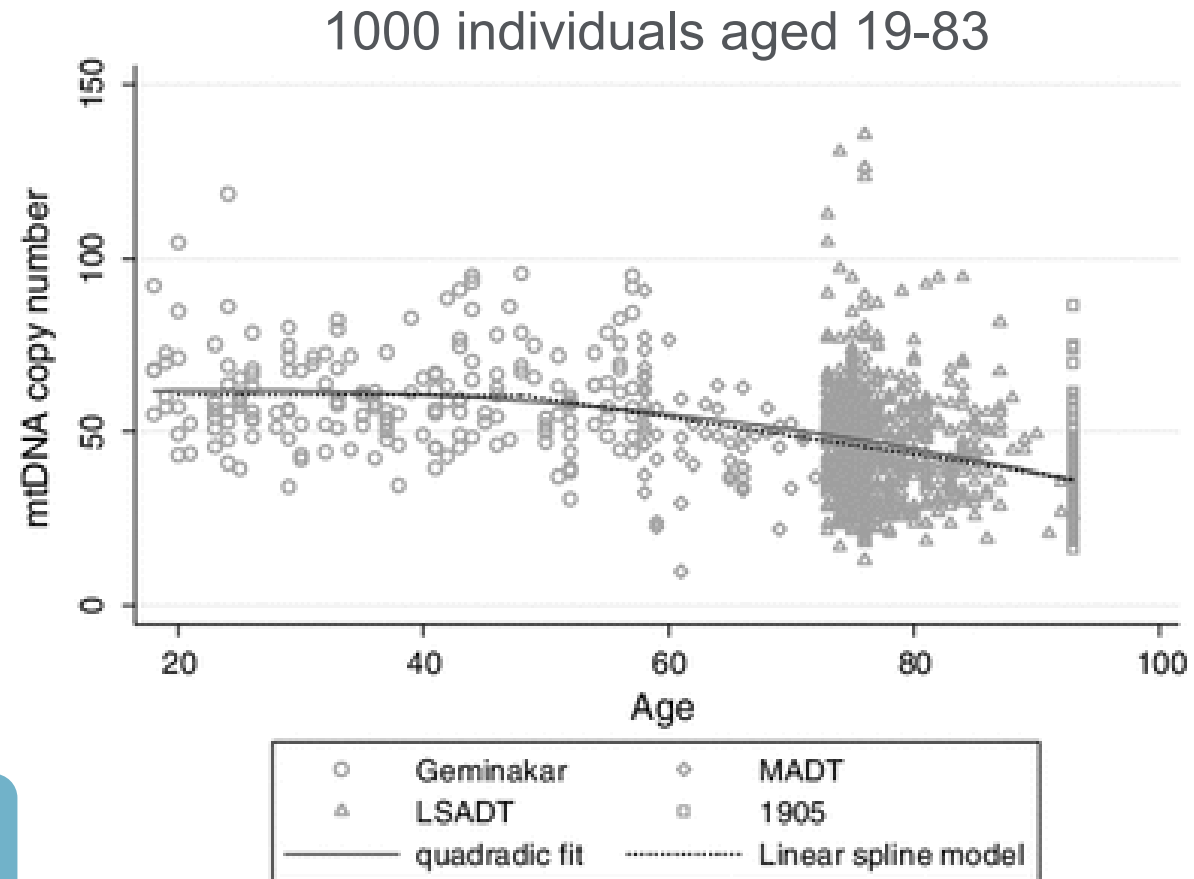
# mtDNA aging in human populations

Mitochondrial function ↓ with age.

mtDNA content in blood ↓ with age

Associated with age-related diseases:  
cardiovascular disease, cognitive decline, diabetes

But what about through childhood?



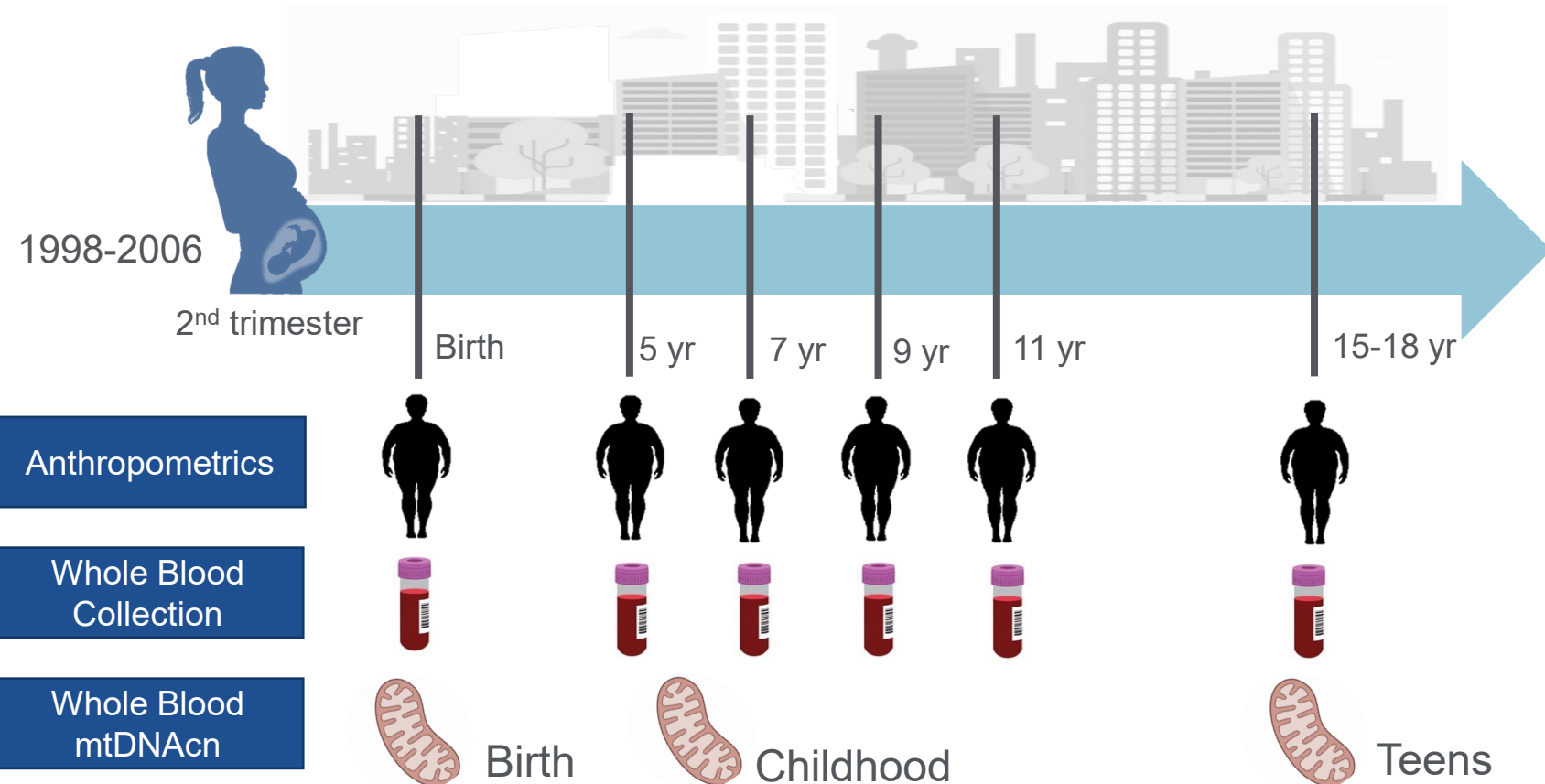
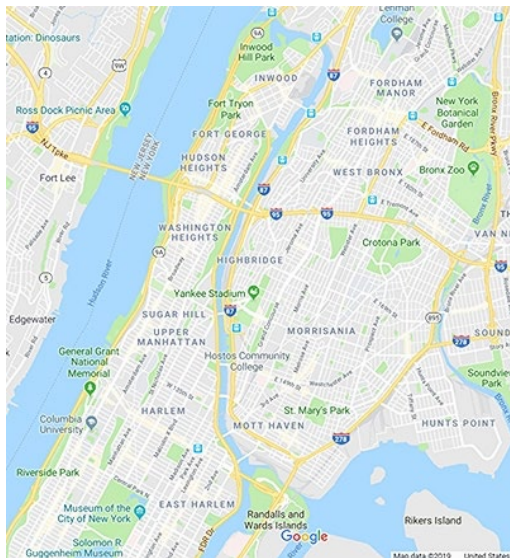
Mengel-From et al., 2014

# Study Goals

- 1 Characterize mtDNA copy number (mtDNAcn) trajectories from birth through adolescence
- 2 Determine maternal and child characteristics that associate with longitudinal mtDNAcn

# mtDNA in the Columbia Center for Children's Environmental Health (CCCEH)

Enrolled 725 Pregnant Mothers  
of Dominican and African  
American descent.



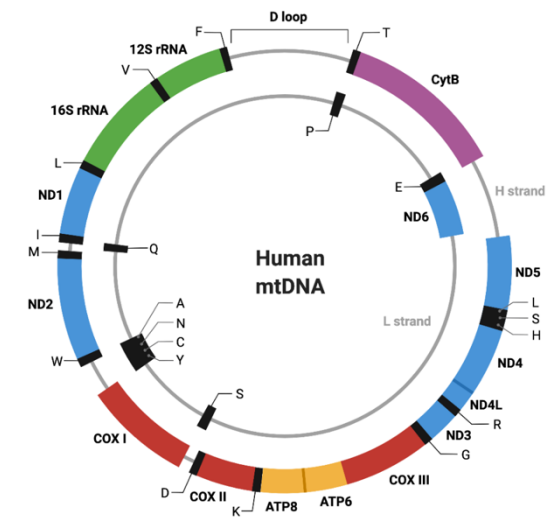
# Methods

Number of Samples

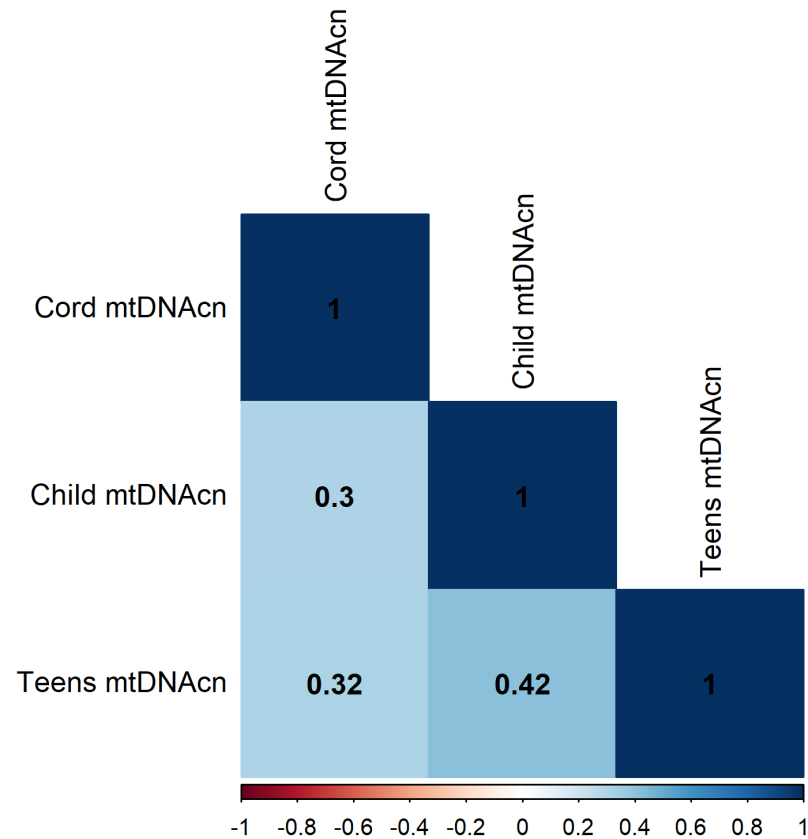

Quantified whole blood relative mtDNAcn using qRT-PCR.

Calculated as the ratio of a mitochondrial gene to a nuclear gene expression.

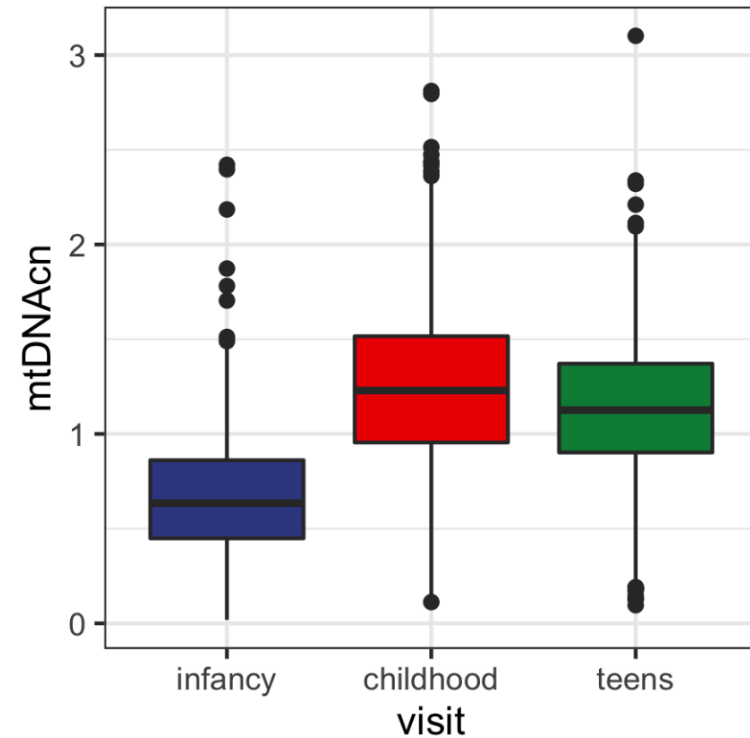

Examined longitudinal mtDNAcn trajectories and with potential prenatal covariates with mixed effects models.



# Examination of mtDNAcn at three timepoints in childhood

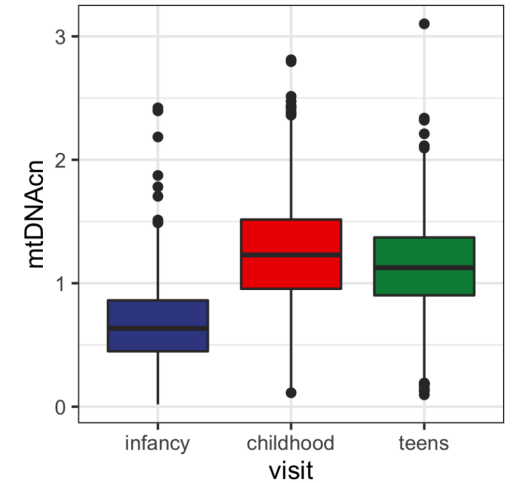
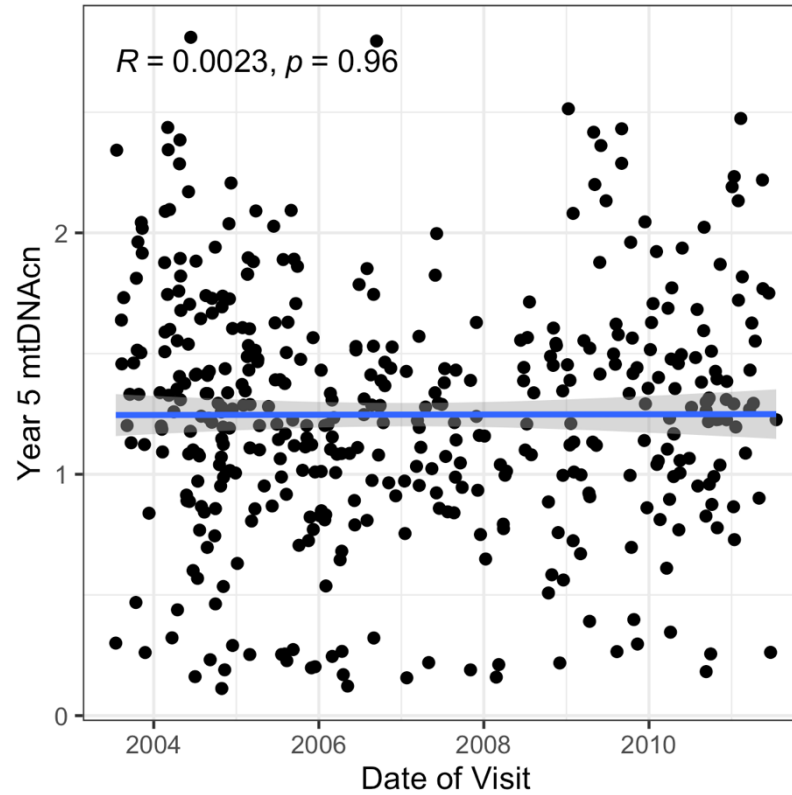
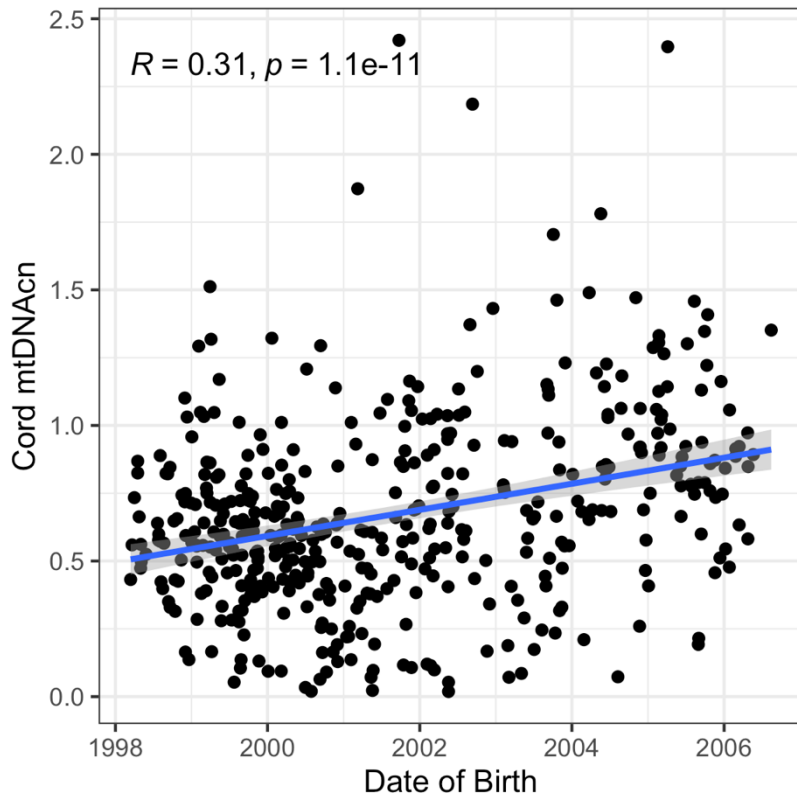


Visit	Age (Years)	mtDNAcn
infancy	0	0.67 ± 0.35
childhood	5.39 ± 0.77	1.24 ± 0.50
teens	17.2 ± 1.48	1.13 ± 0.44



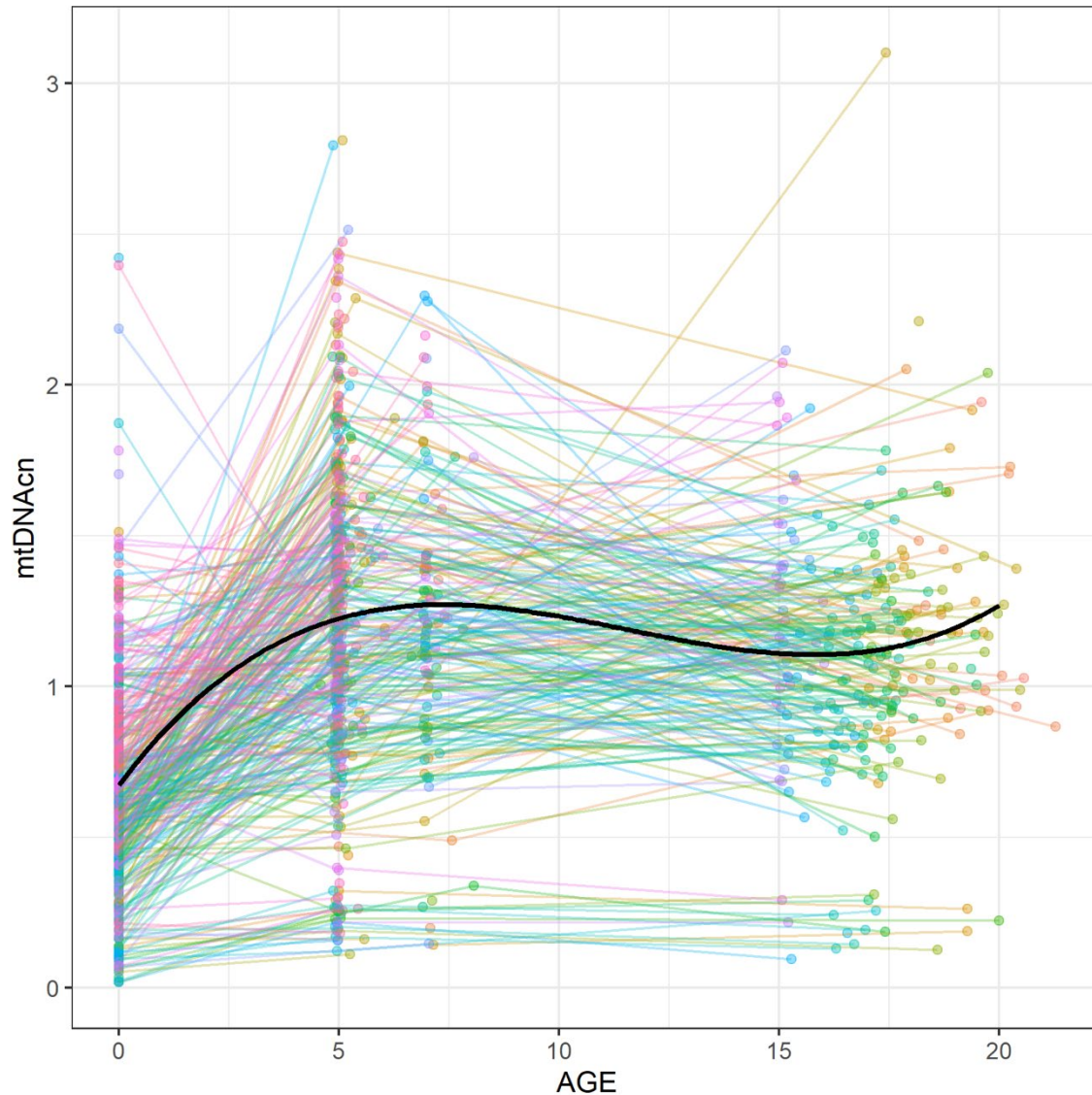


# Impact of Storage Time?



No clear association with storage date across all visits. Only within cord blood

# mtDNAcn Throughout Childhood



Each line and color corresponds to a single participant.

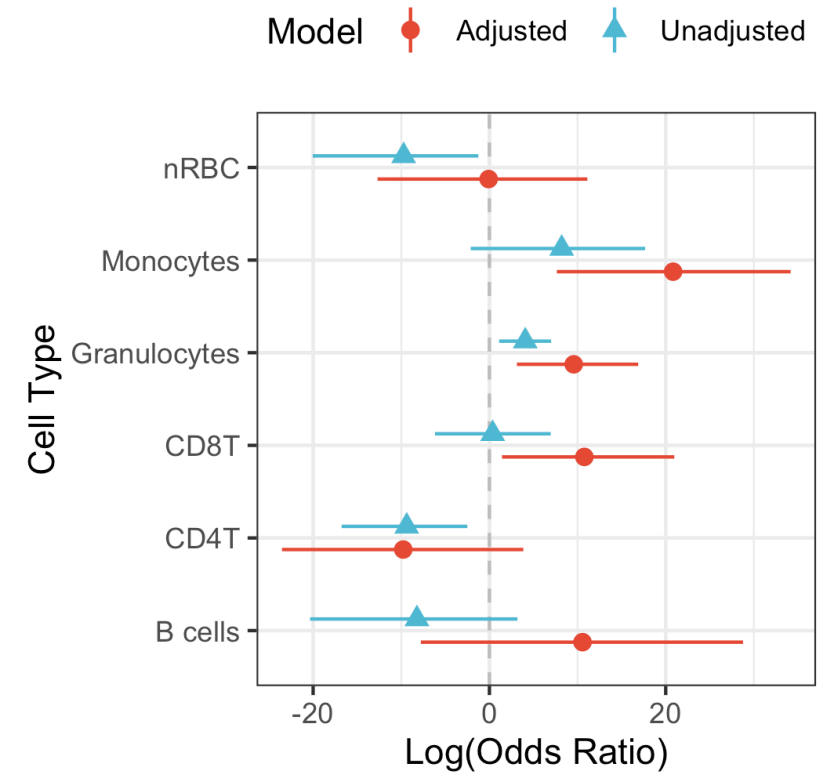
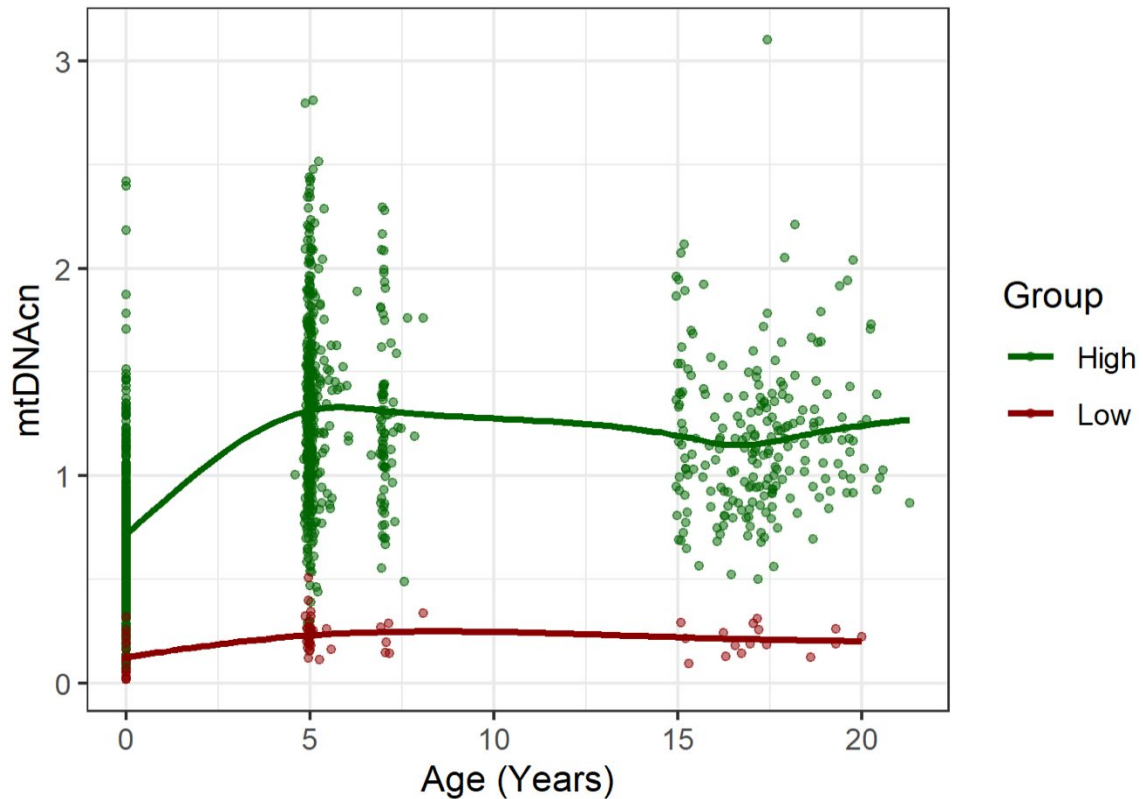
Black line is predicted association between age and mtDNAcn from mixed-effects models for age with natural splines.

Lowest levels detected in cord blood.

Increases into childhood and remains relatively constant through to late adolescence.

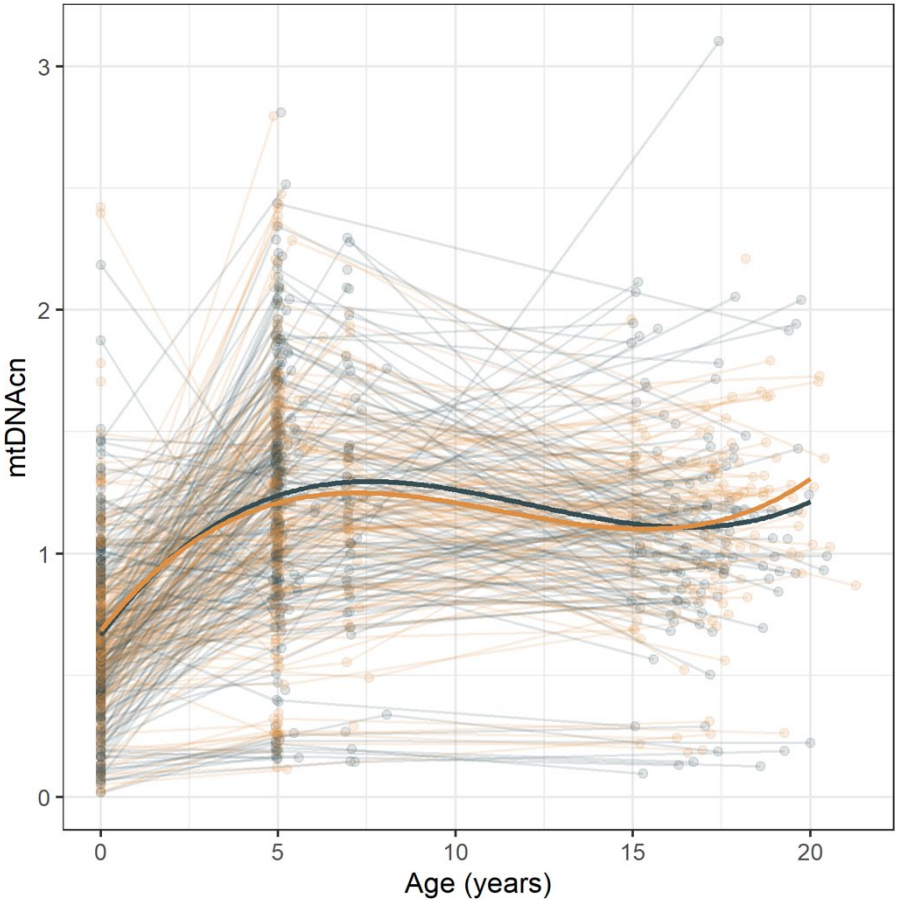
# Latent Class Trajectory Modeling identifies two mtDNAcn trajectories

High mtDNA	Low mtDNA
615	47

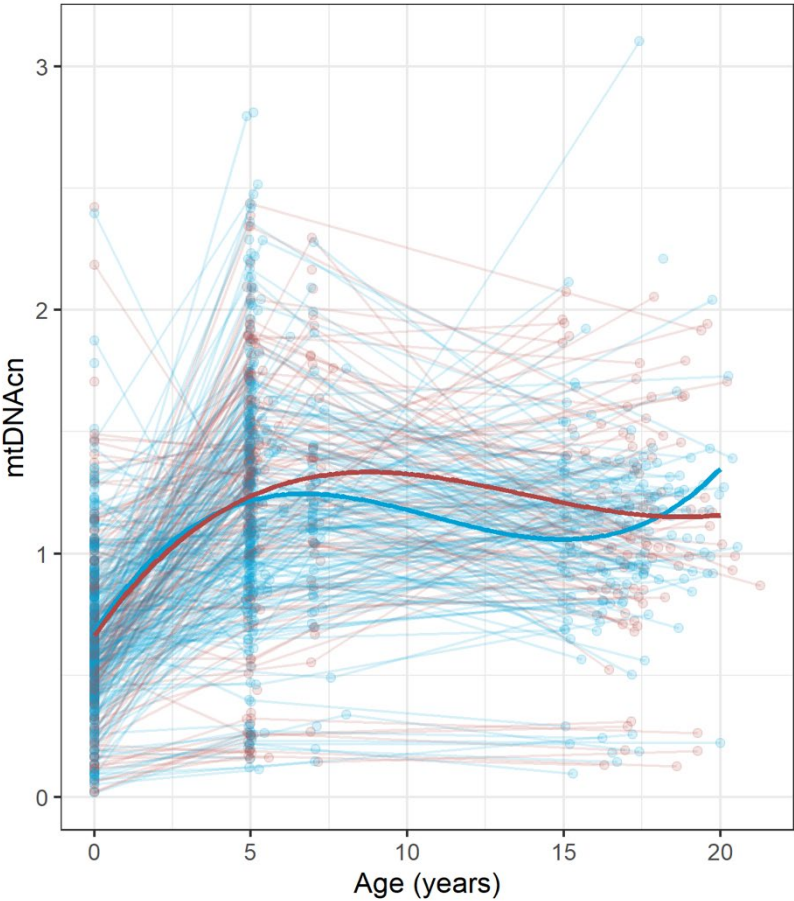


Reference: High mtDNAcn

# No differences in mtDNAcn by sex or race/ethnicity

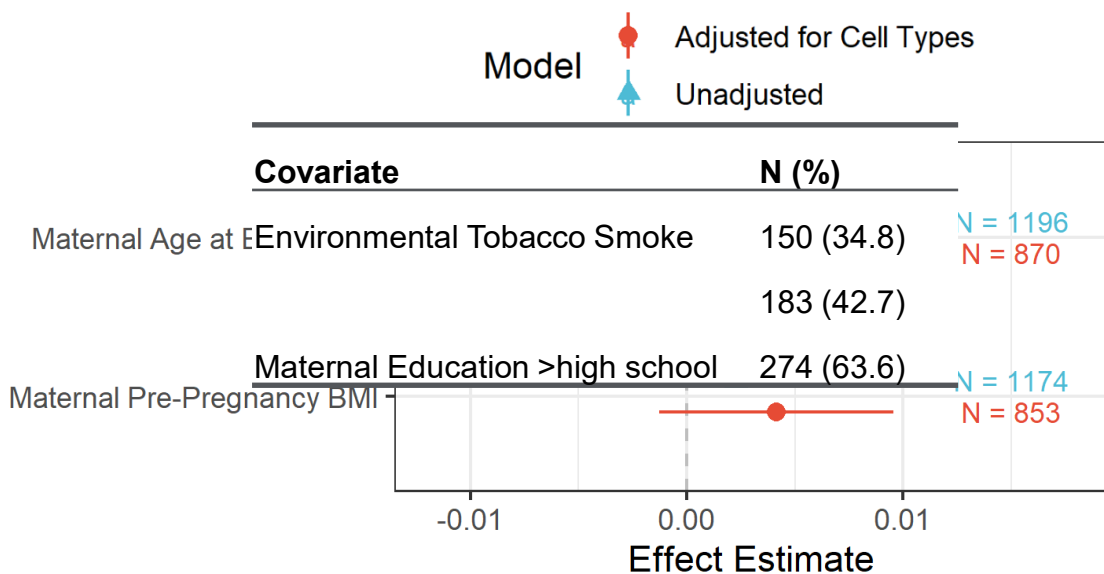


sex  
● Female  
● Male

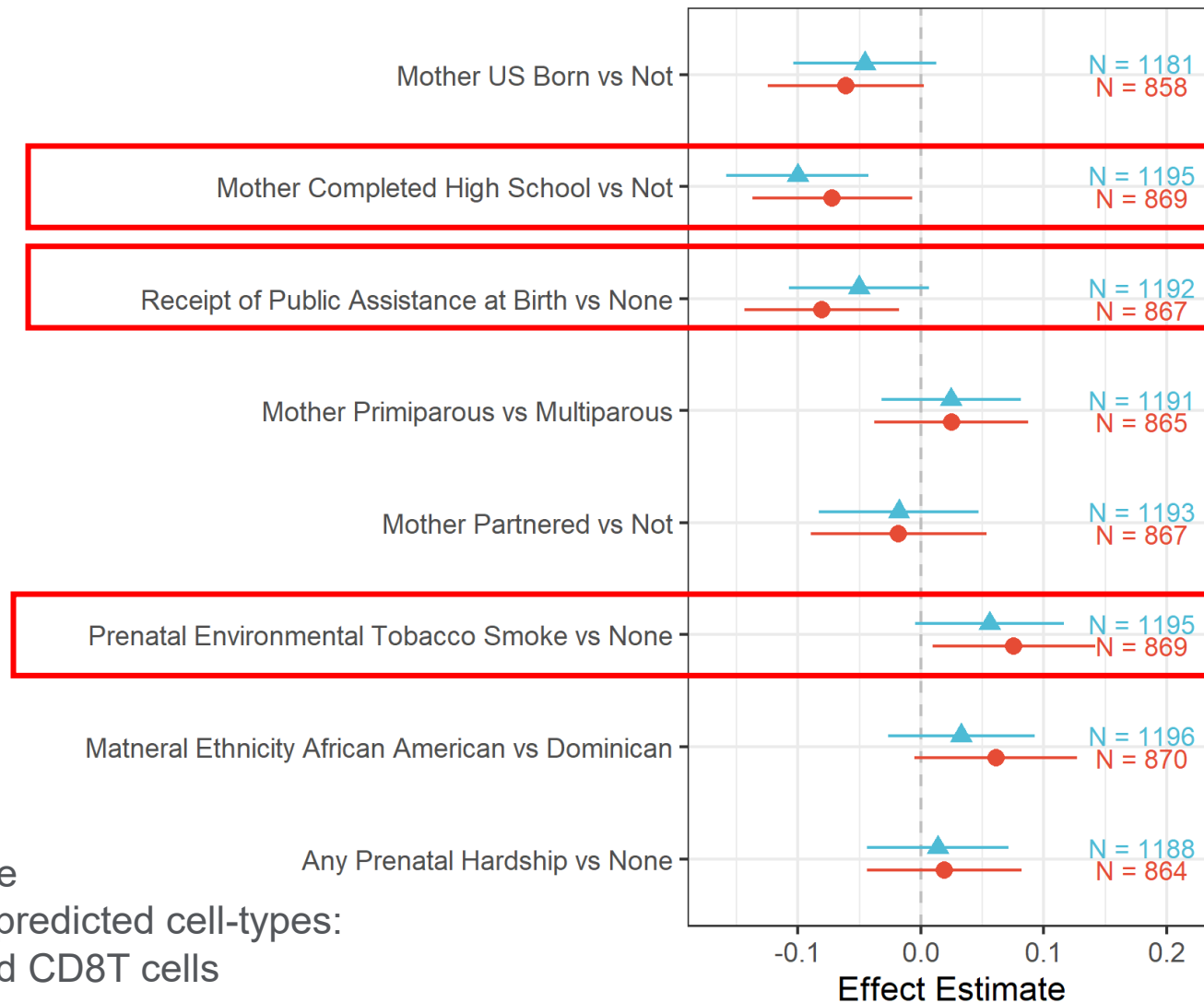


ethnicity  
● Dominican  
● African American

# Longitudinal mtDNAcn is associated with maternal factors



Model  
 ● Adjusted for Cell Types  
 ▲ Unadjusted



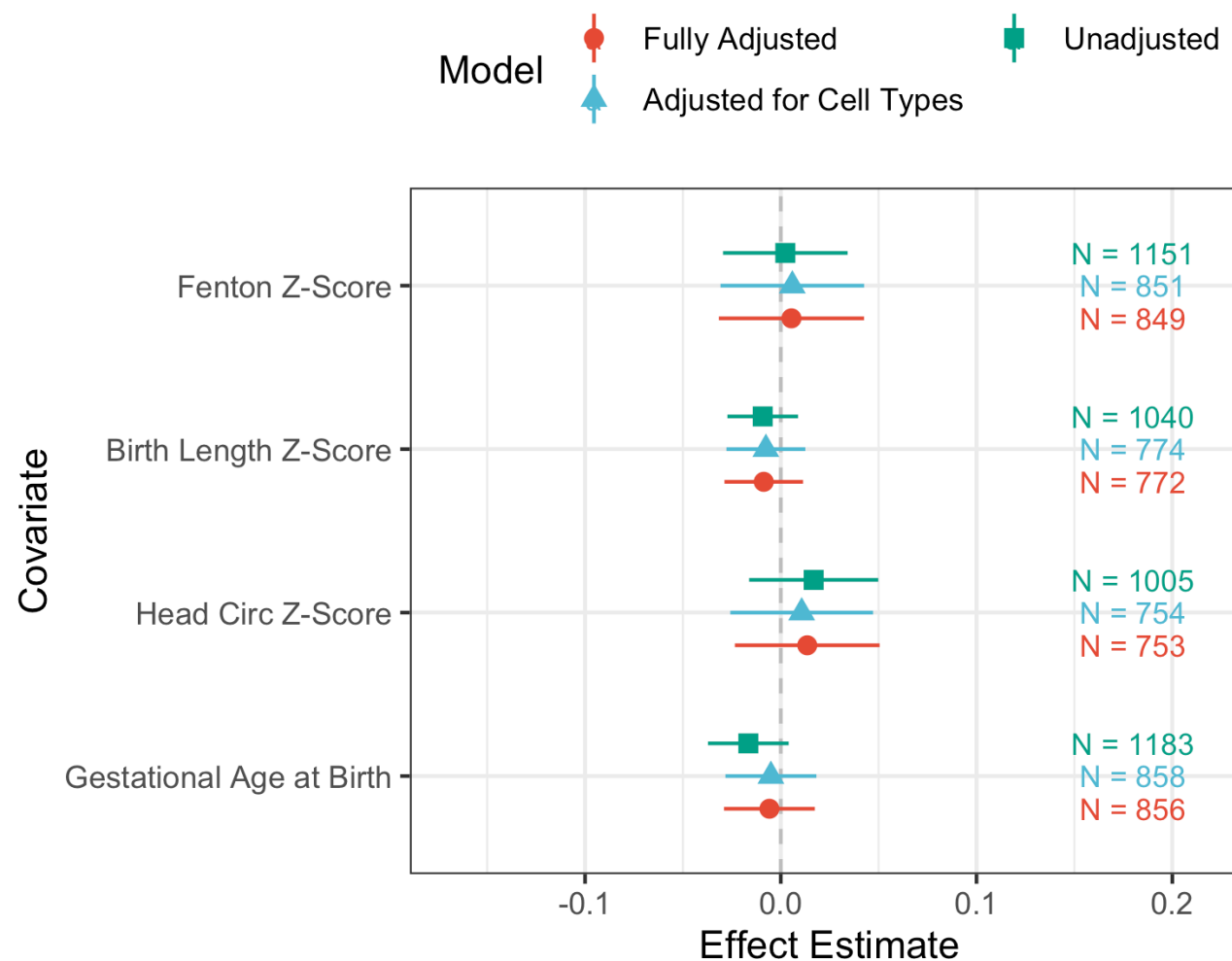
All models adjusted for child age at measurement and birth date  
 Cell type models are adjusted for cord blood DNA-methylation predicted cell-types:  
 Nucleated red blood cells, granulocytes, monocytes, B cells and CD8T cells

# Birth outcomes are not associated with mtDNAcn in childhood

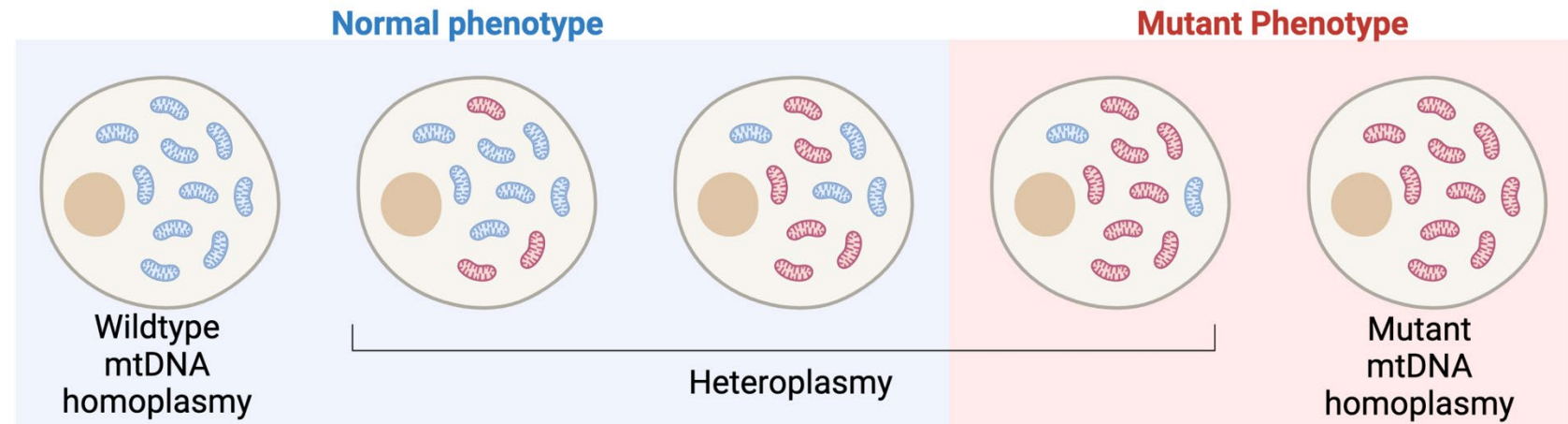
All models adjusted for child age at measurement and birth date.

Fully adjusted models additionally adjusted for:

Maternal school, maternal public assistance,  
Maternal age, child sex and cell type proportions



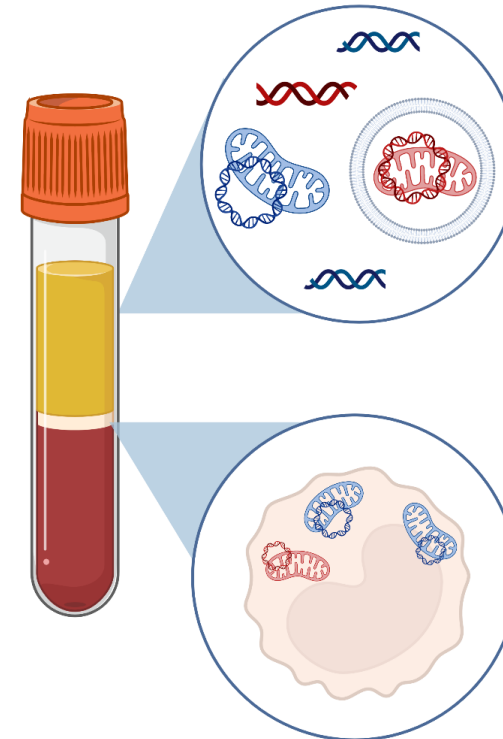
# Next Steps



Investigate associations with childhood growth and environmental exposures

Measure heteroplasmy in same samples

P30 Pilot Award:  
Compare cellular to cell-free mtDNA content



Plasma mtDNA:

- Fragmented or whole in vesicles
- Originates from multiple target tissues
- Triggers inflammatory response
- Released from cell death

Buffy Coat mtDNA:

- Reflective of white blood cell response
- Highly dependent on immune cell type
- Changes with inflammation
- Easily measured

# Conclusions

Mitochondria are:

- Relevant at a population level for public health

Mitochondriomics has Limitations:

- Challenges in interpretation of the direction of association
- mtDNAcn may not best reflect mitochondrial function



# Acknowledgements

K99/R00 Mentors:

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Dympna Gallagher

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Tessa Bloomquist

Heng Hu

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