

The cognitive cost of high-fat diet and  
what microglia have to do with it

Le coût cognitif d'un régime riche en  
graisses et ce que la microglie a à  
voir avec cela

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# Diet matters

Western-style diet consumption is associated with deficits in cognitive processing.



- higher BMI is associated with deficits in learning, memory, and executive functioning
- even after adjusting for age and education.

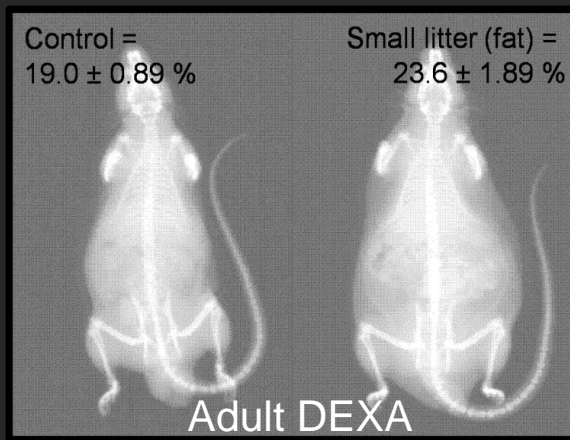
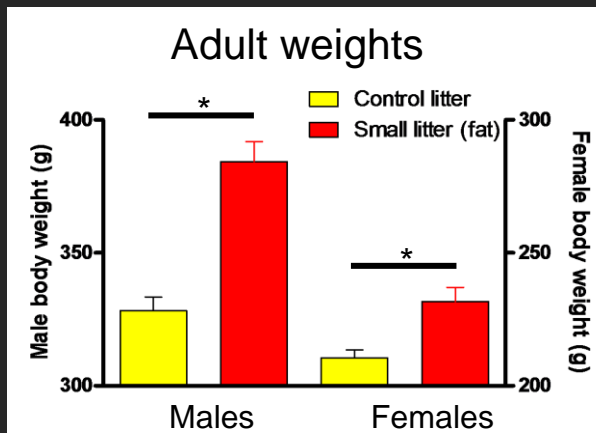
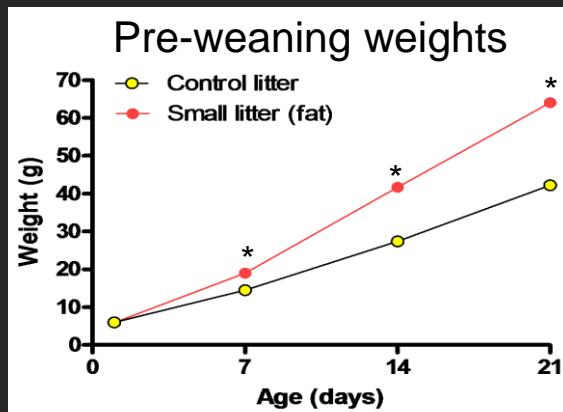
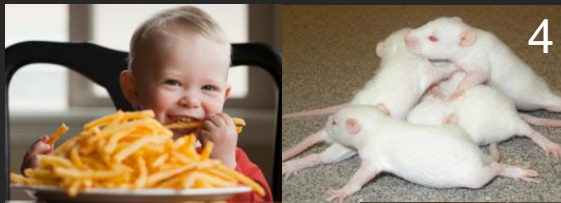
# Diet matters

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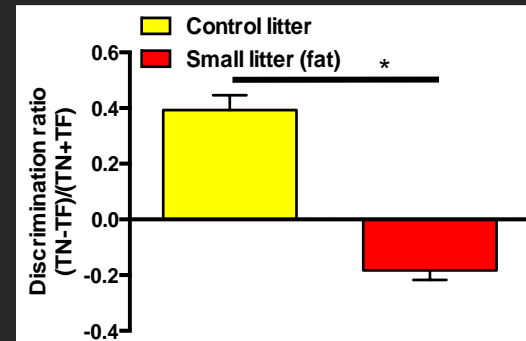
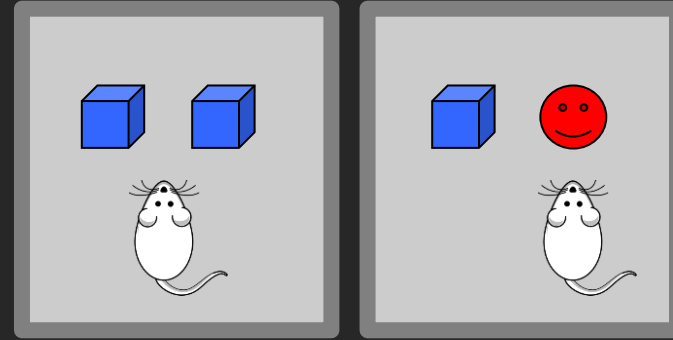
Microglia may mediate this connection.



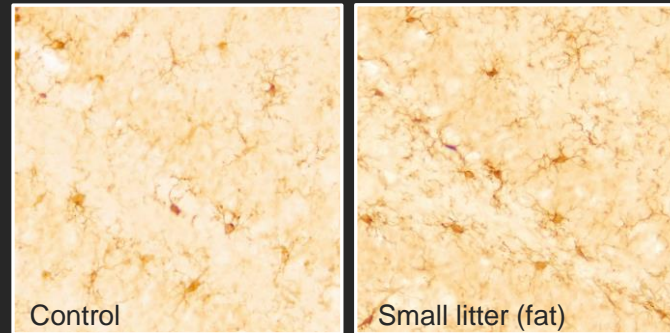
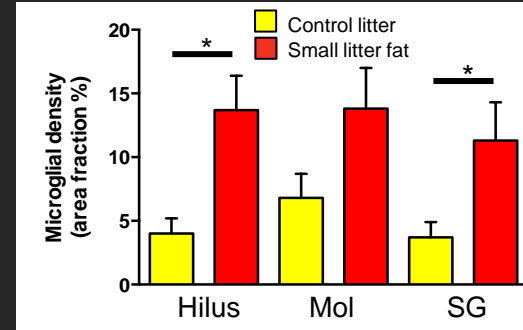
# Rat model of childhood obesity



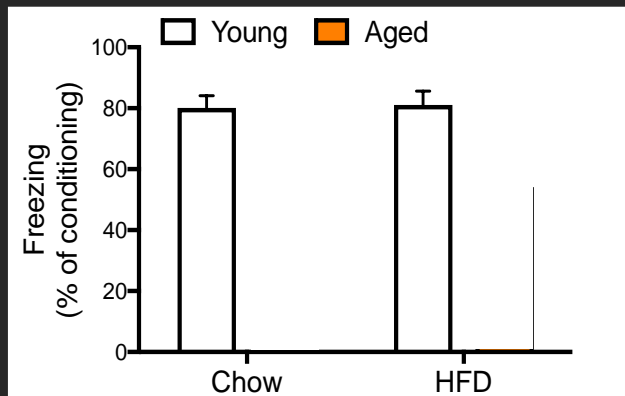
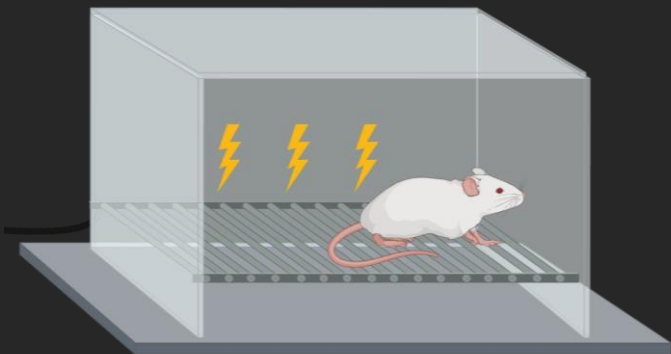
# Poor diet in early life leads to lasting cognitive deficits



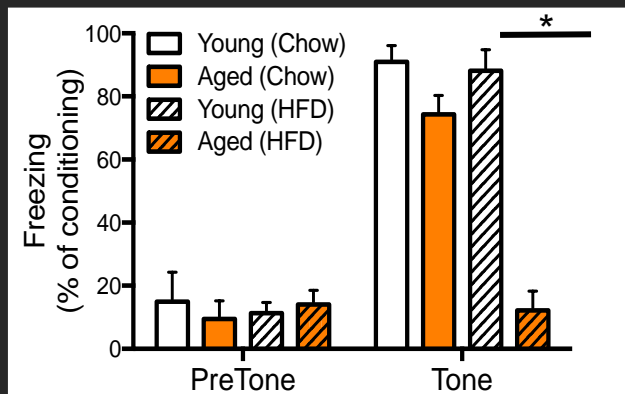
# Poor diet in early life leads to lasting cognitive deficits and microgliosis



# High-fat diet in aging leads to lasting cognitive deficits and microgliosis



Contextual Memory

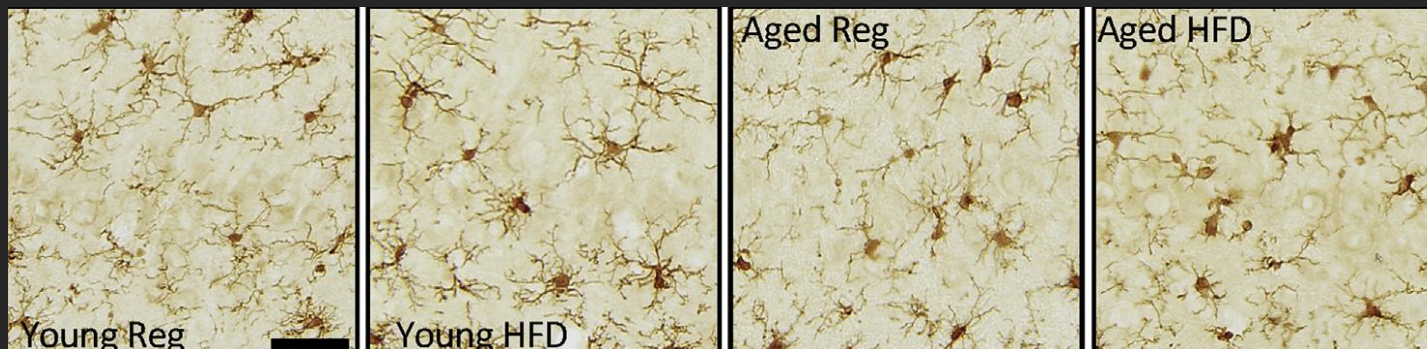
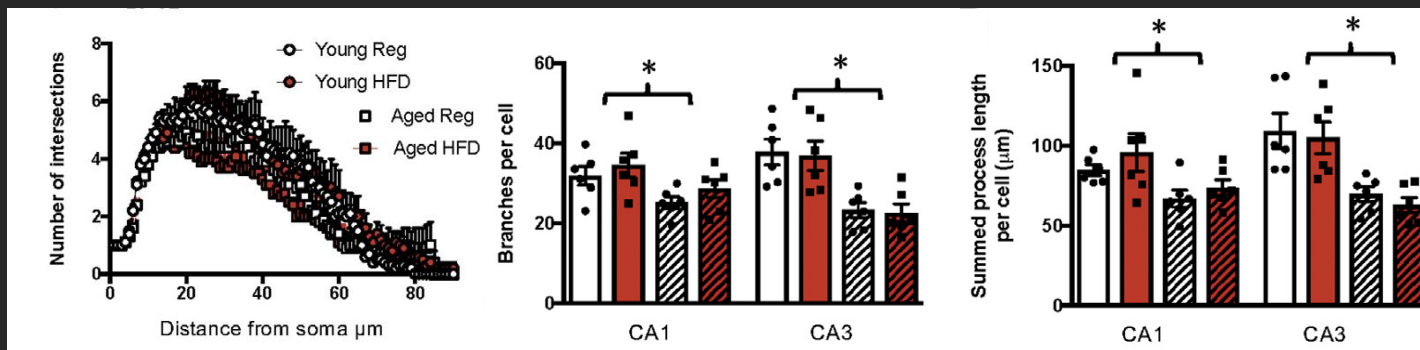
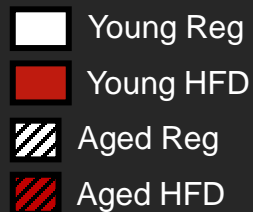


Cued-fear Memory



# High-fat diet in aging leads to lasting cognitive deficits and microgliosis

## CA3 Hippocampus

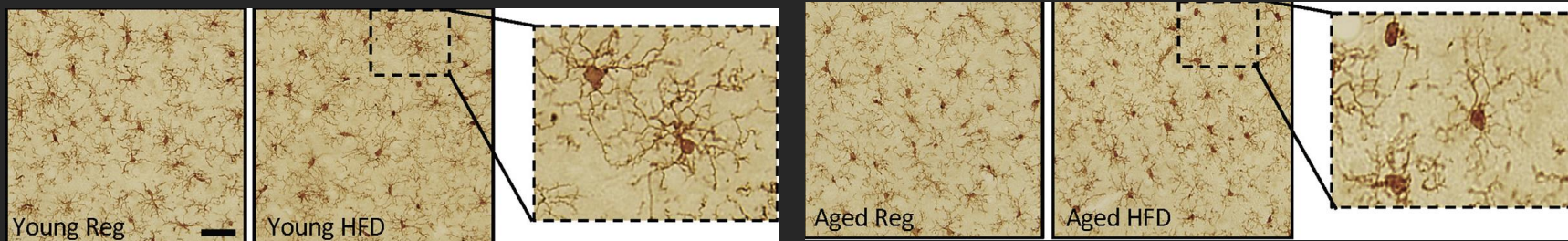
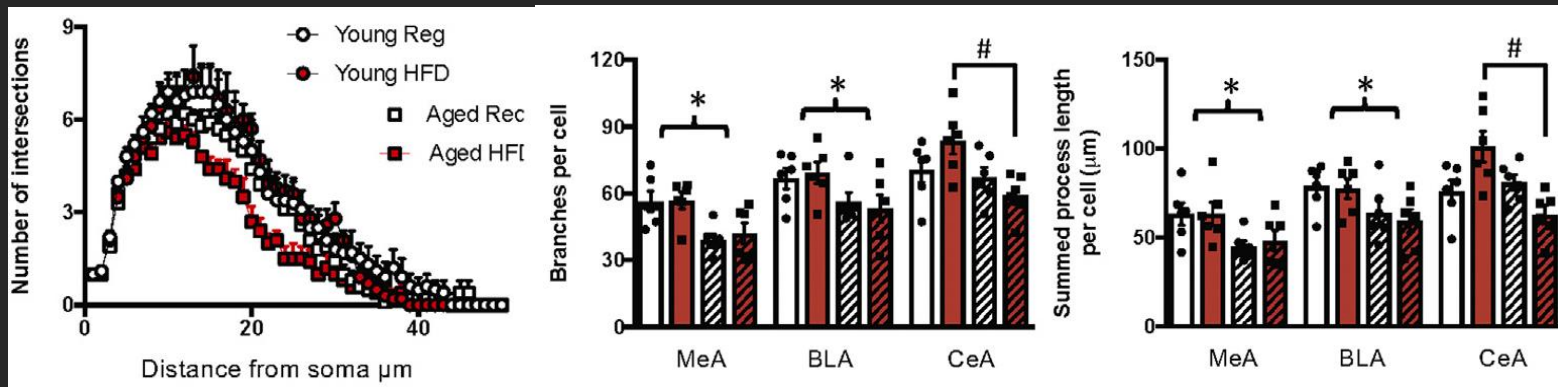




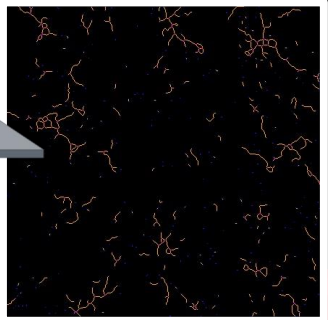
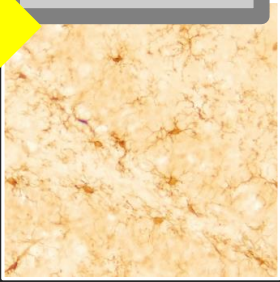
# High-fat diet in aging leads to lasting cognitive deficits and microgliosis

CeA  
Amygdala


-  Young Reg
-  Young HFD
-  Aged Reg
-  Aged HFD



# Diet influences cognition and microglia


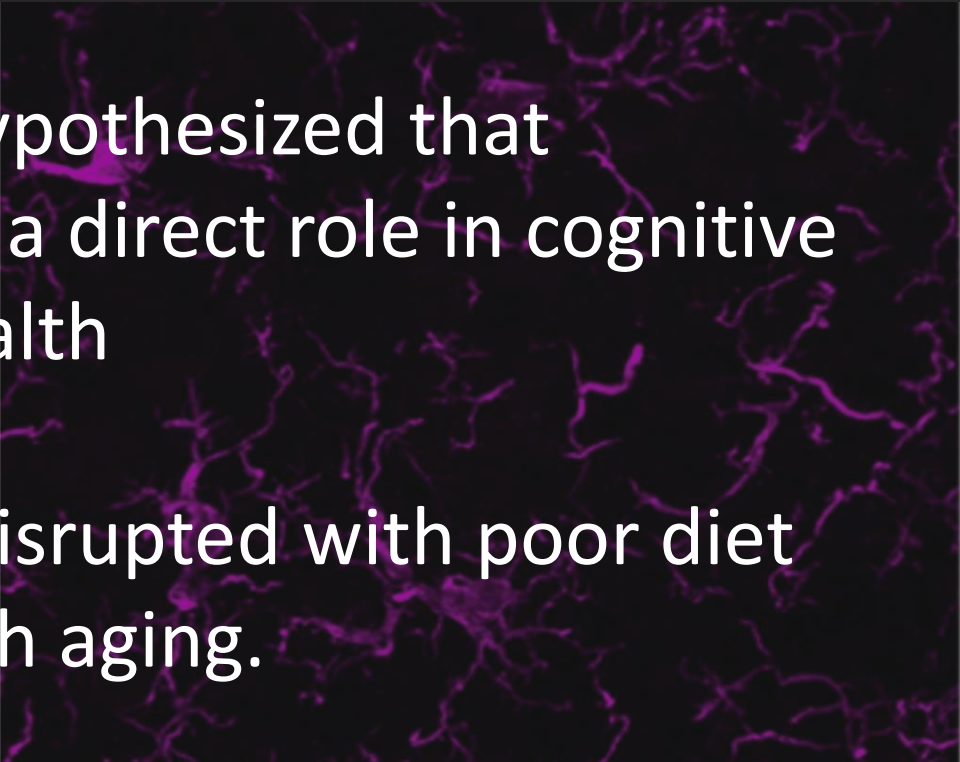


But, are the cognitive changes really due to microglia?



We therefore hypothesized that microglia dynamics play a direct role in cognitive health

This microglial role is disrupted with poor diet and with aging.

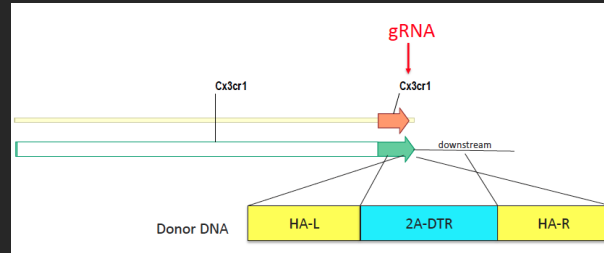




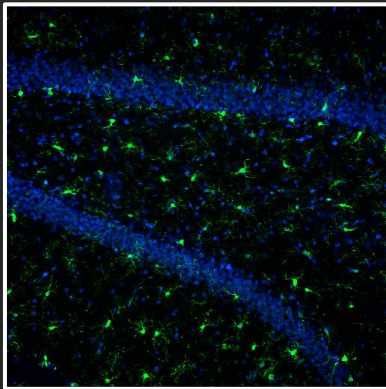
SIMONE DE LUCA

# Testing microglia's role in cognition

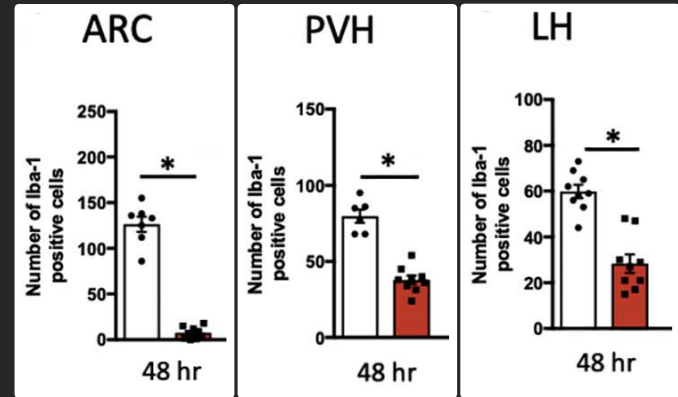
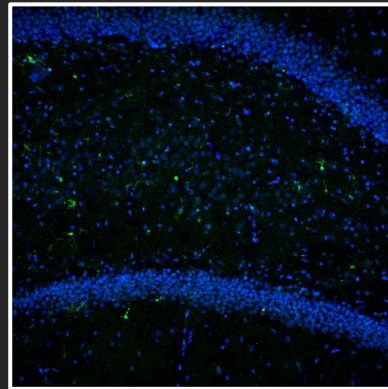
*Cx3cr1-Dtr*



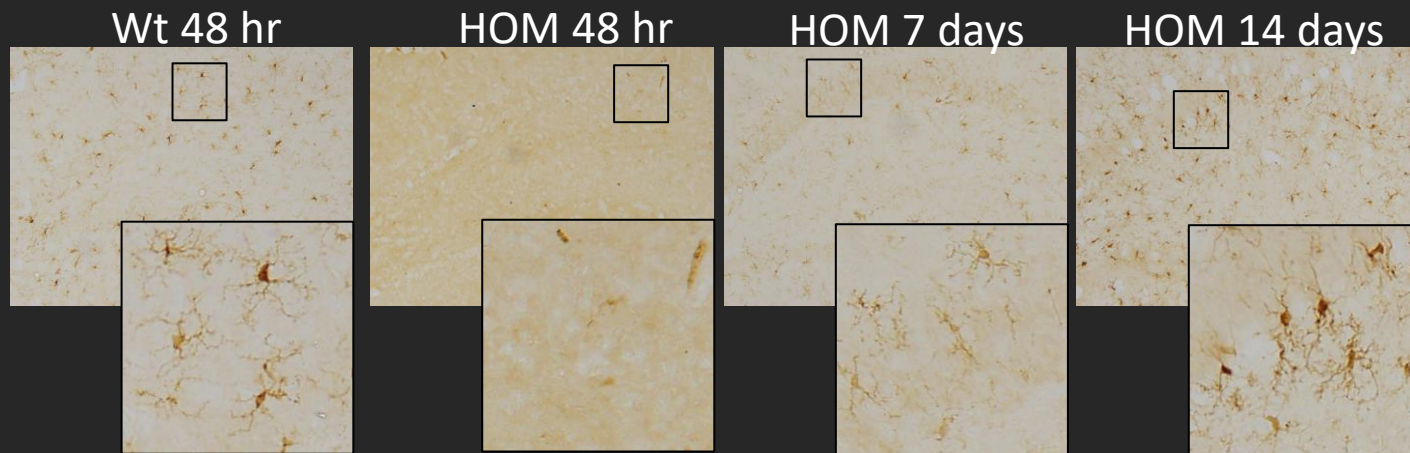
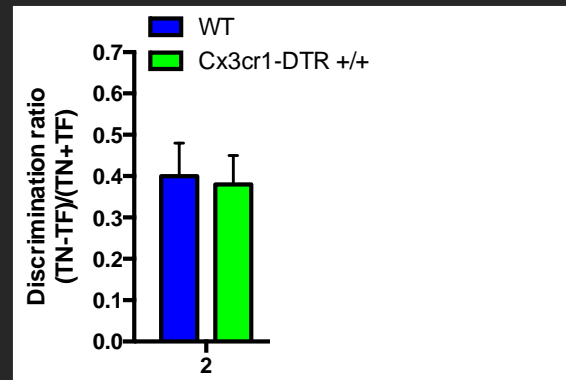
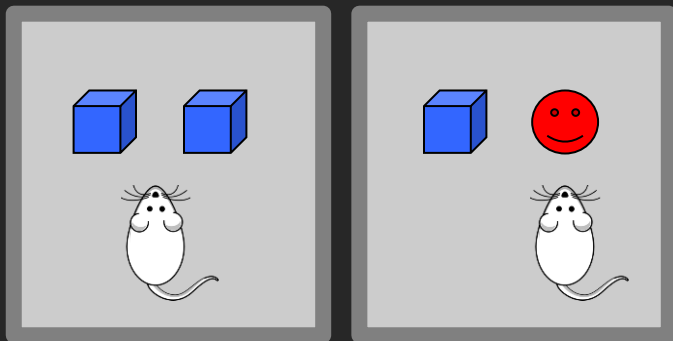
Wt 48 hr



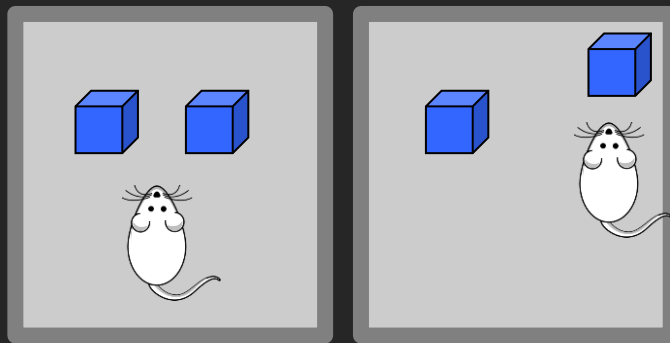
HOM 48 hr



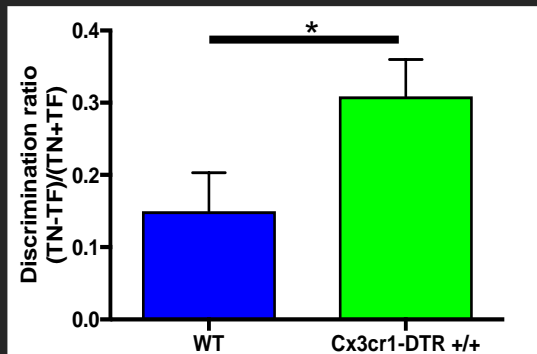
# Are microglia directly involved in cognition?



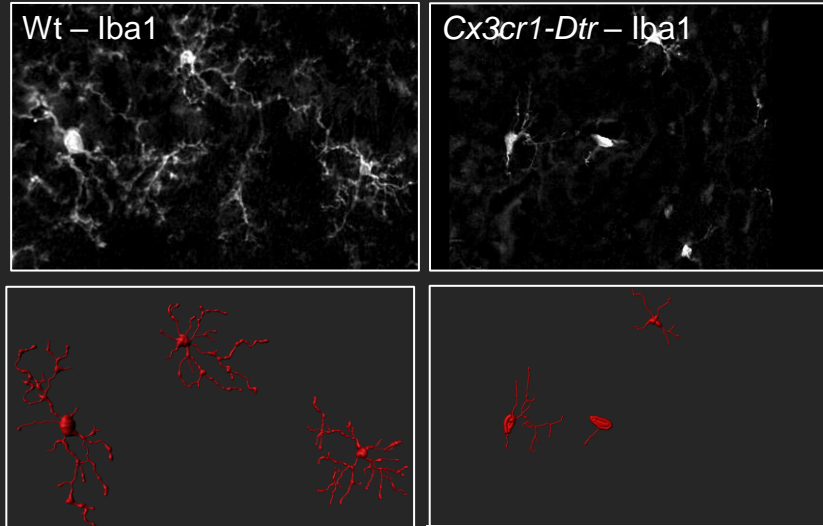
# Are microglia directly involved in cognition?



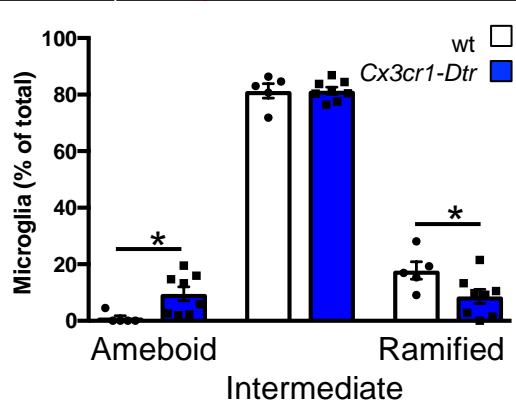
HOM 7 days



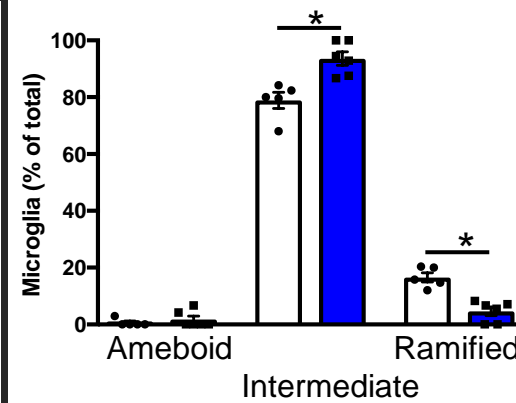
# Are microglia directly involved in cognition?



CA1

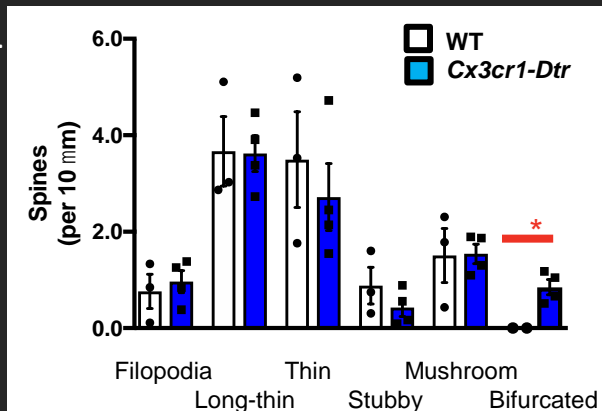


Hilus

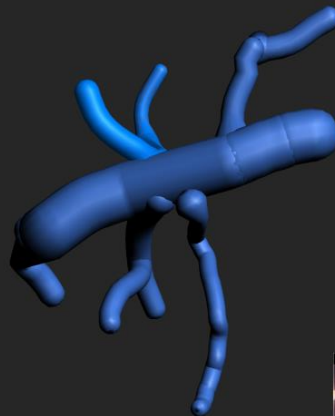
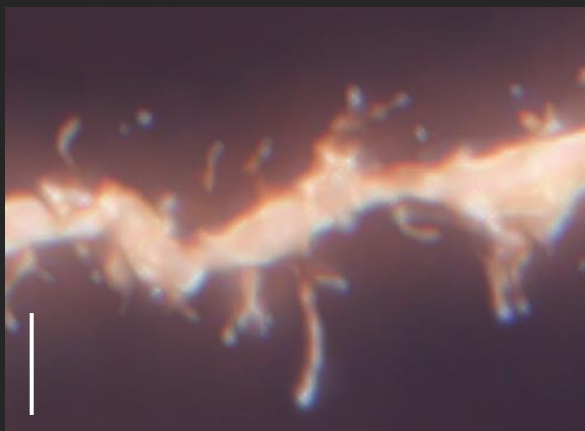
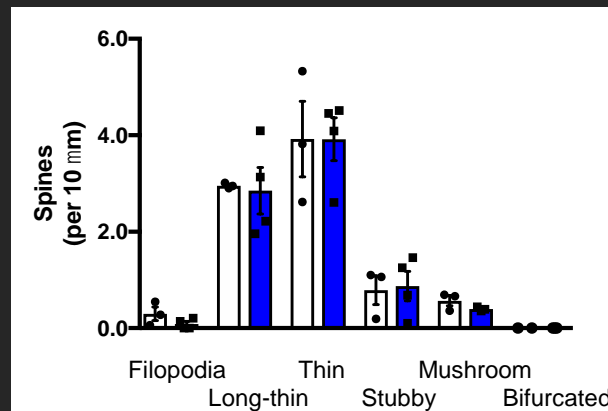


# Are microglia directly involved in cognition?

CA1

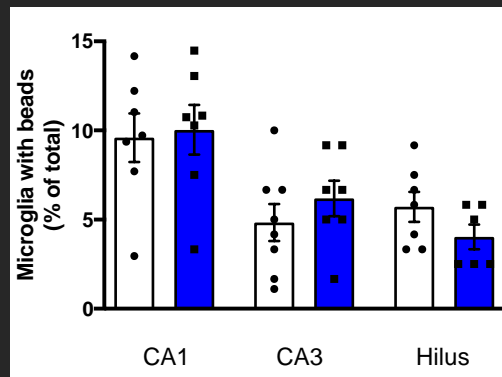
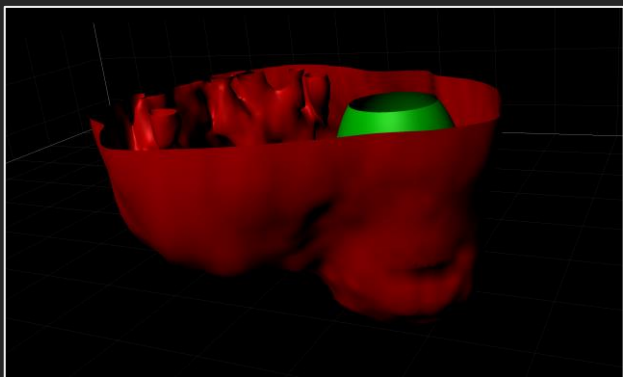
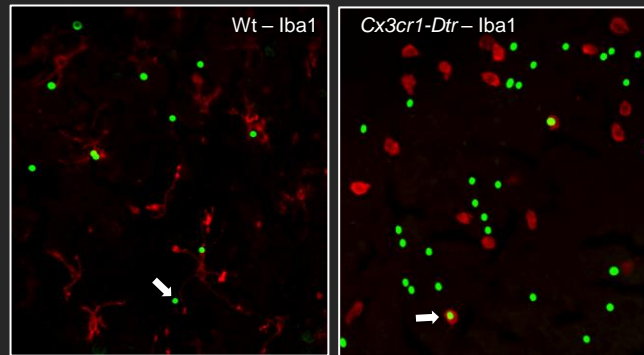
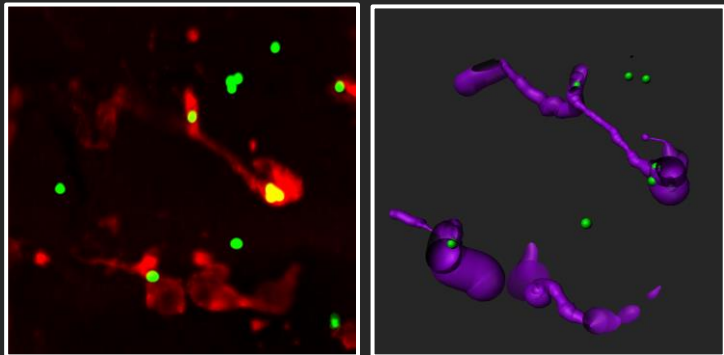


CA3

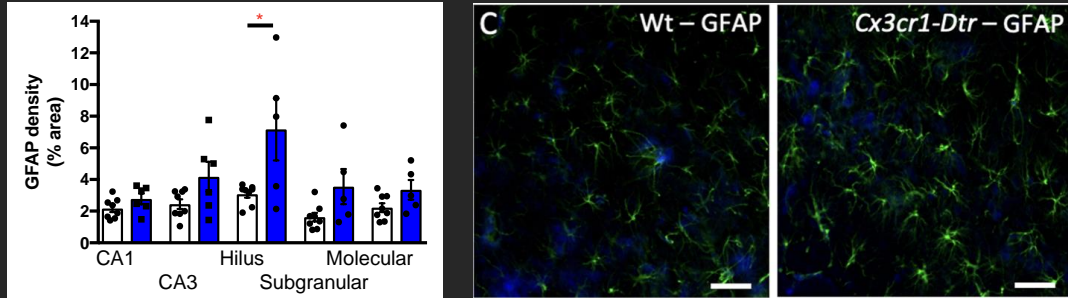
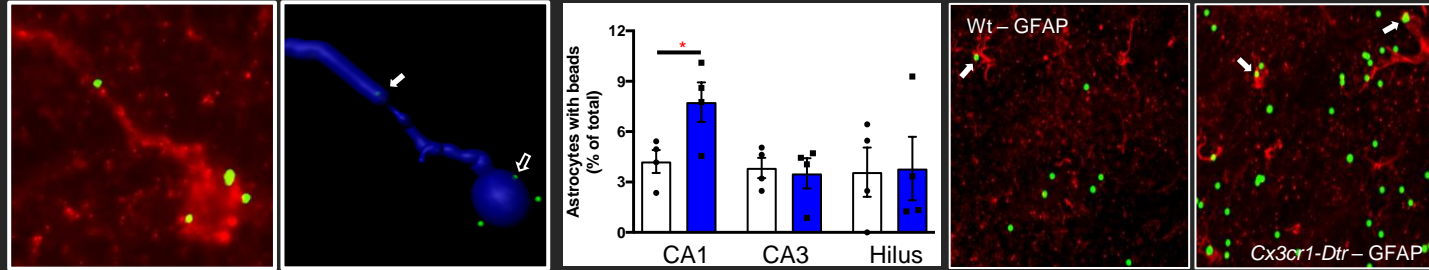




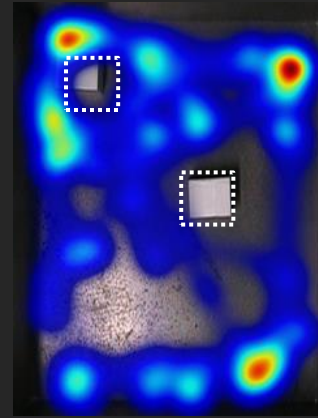
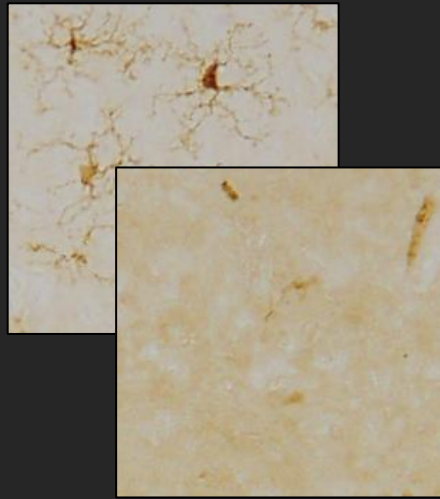
# Are microglia directly involved in cognition?



# Are **astrocytes** directly involved in cognition?



Ablating microglia leads to improved memory performance when the microglia repopulate the brain



Associated with hyper-activated microglial morphology, and synaptic remodelling

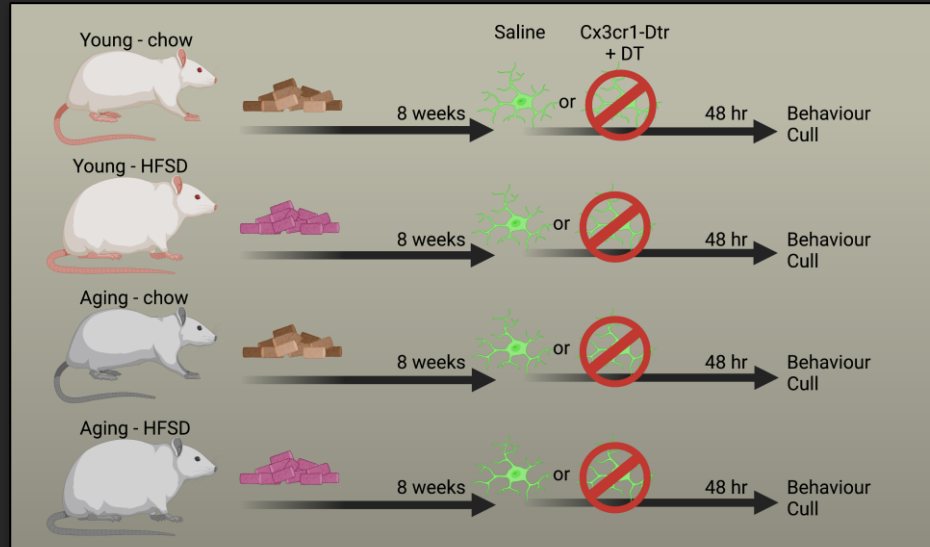
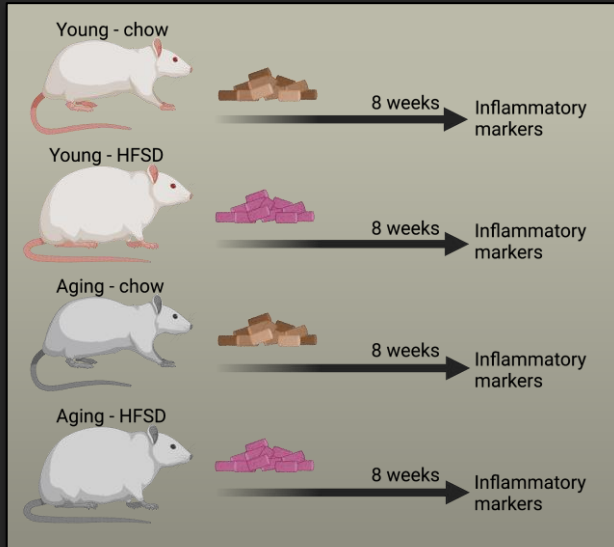
Microglia do have a direct role in cognition... is this role disrupted by high fat diet and aging?

# Cognition in neuroinflammaging

Microglia do have a direct role in cognition... is this role disrupted by high fat diet and aging?

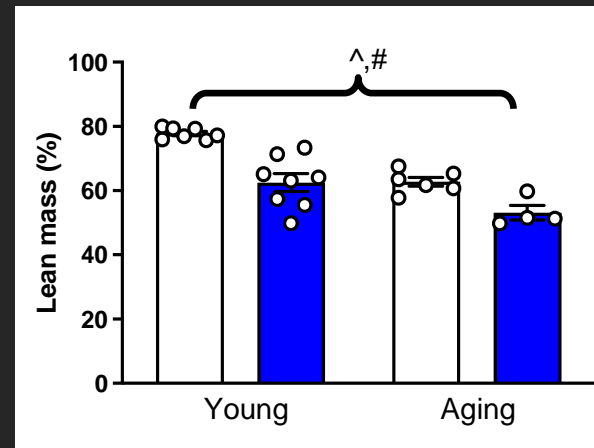
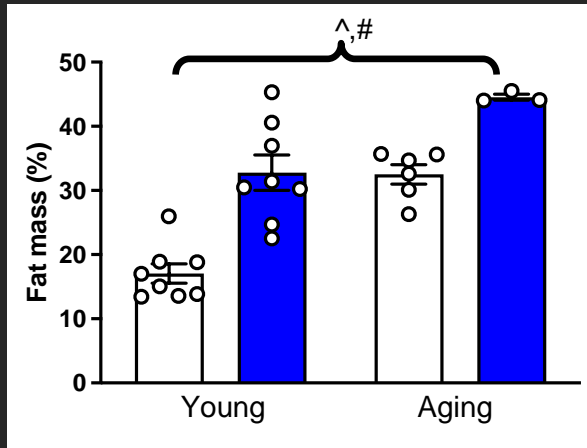
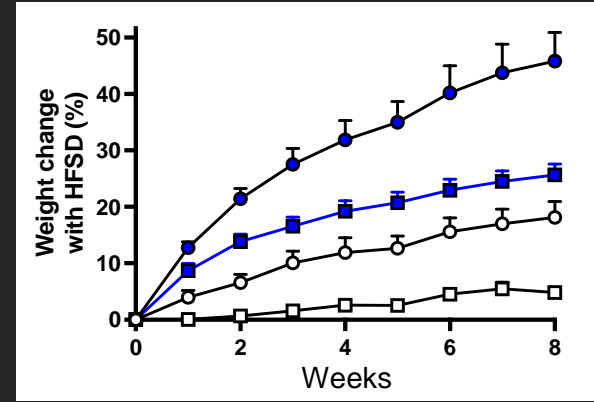
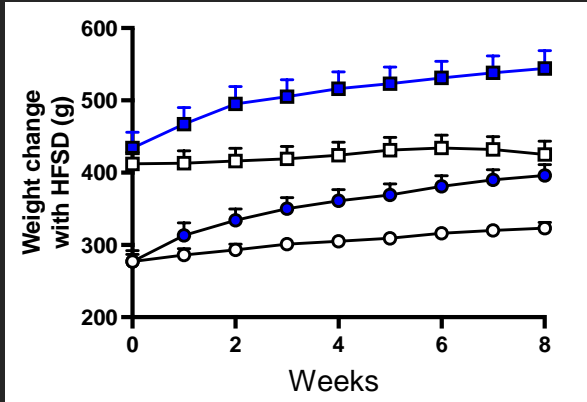


SAJIDA MALIK



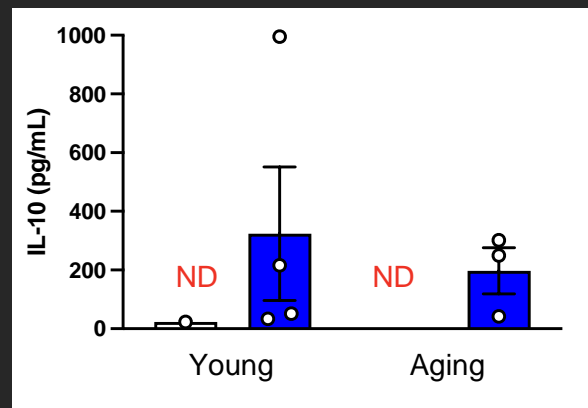
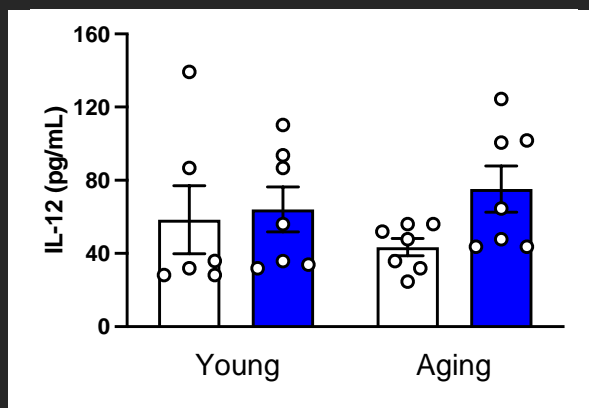
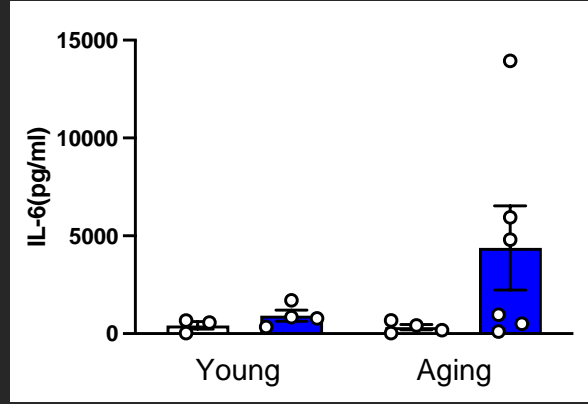
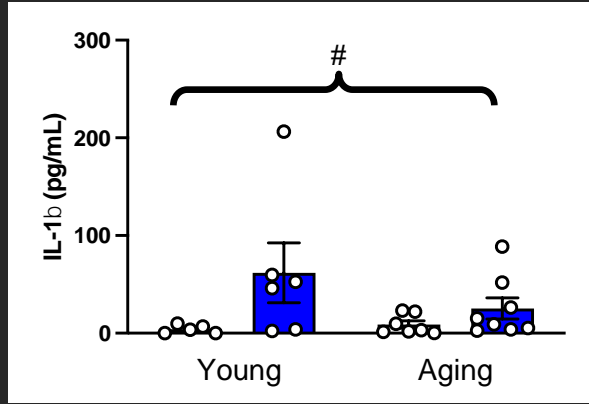
# HFSD causes weight gain in young and aging

- Chow young
- HFSD young
- Chow aging
- HFSD aging

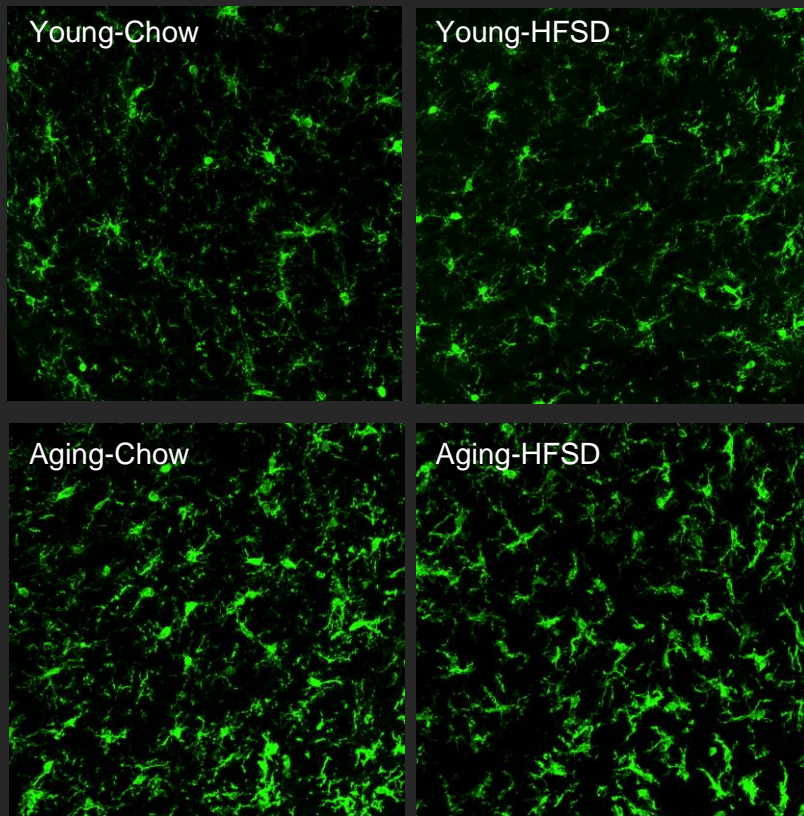


# HFSD, but not aging, causes a mild inflammatory response

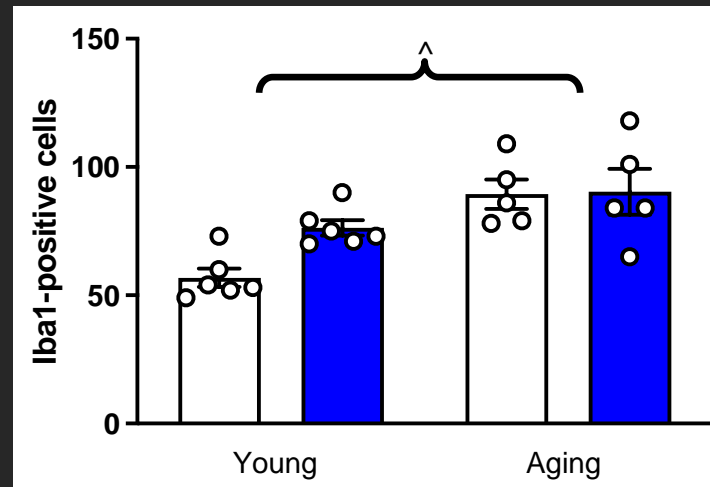
■ Chow  
■ HFSD



# Aging, but not HFSD, causes microgliosis

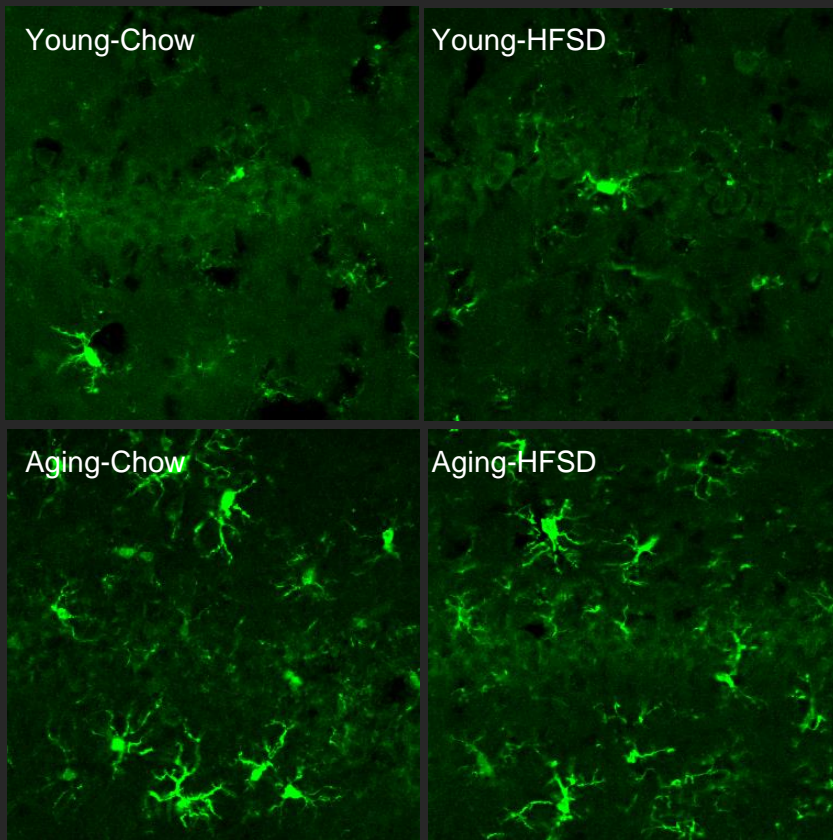


## Arcuate

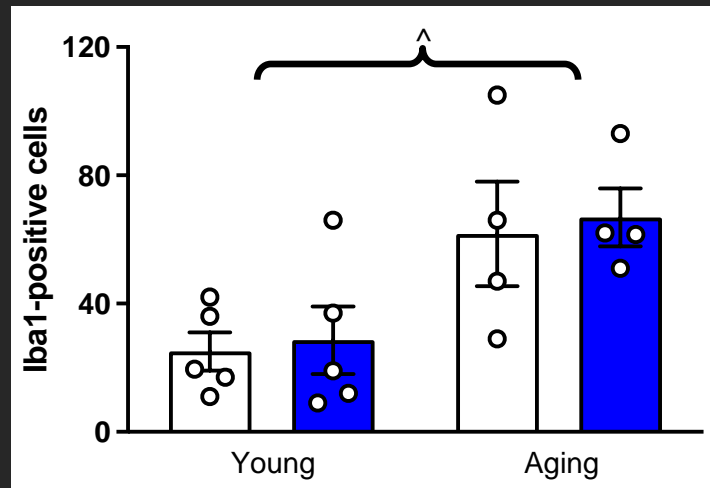


- Chow
- HFSD

# Aging, but not HFSD, causes microgliosis

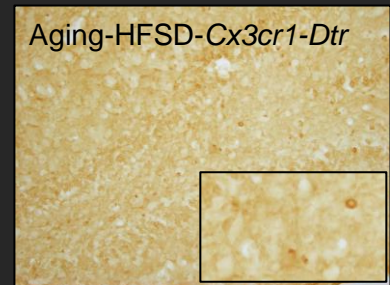
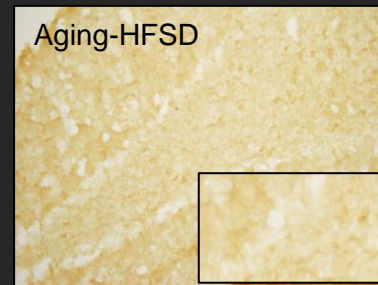
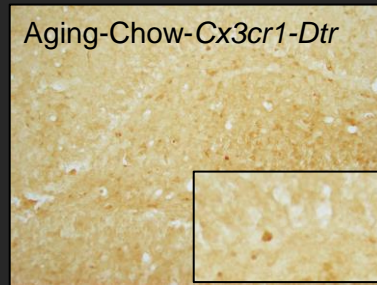
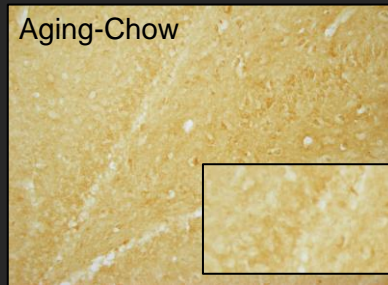
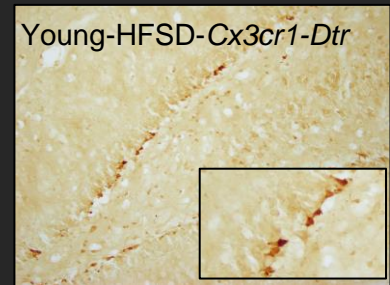
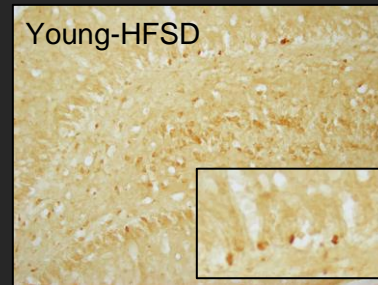
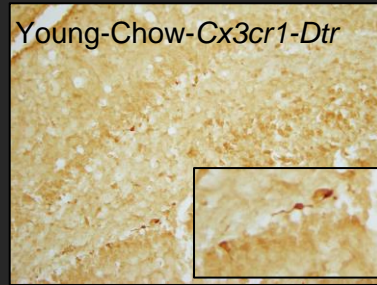
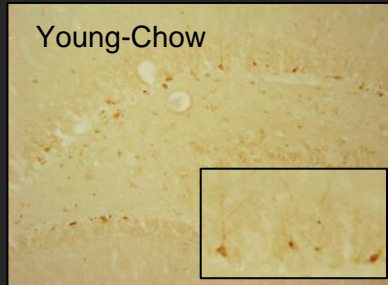
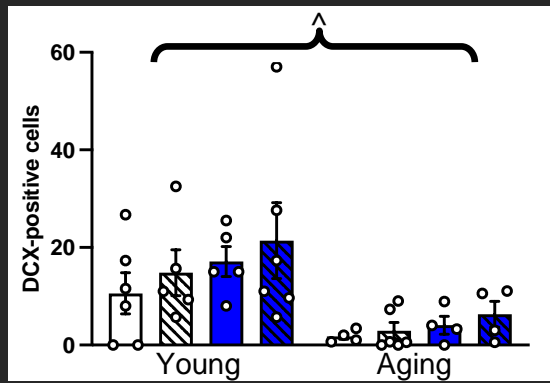


CA1



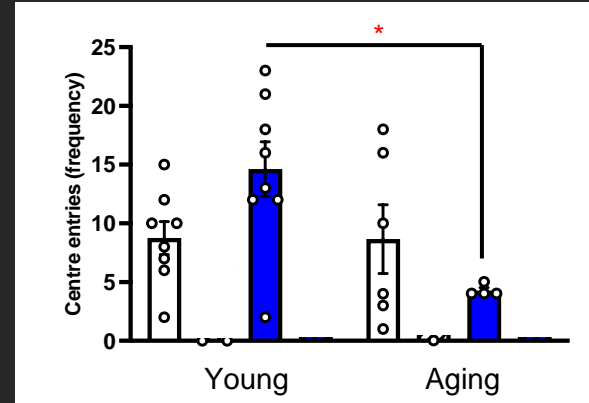
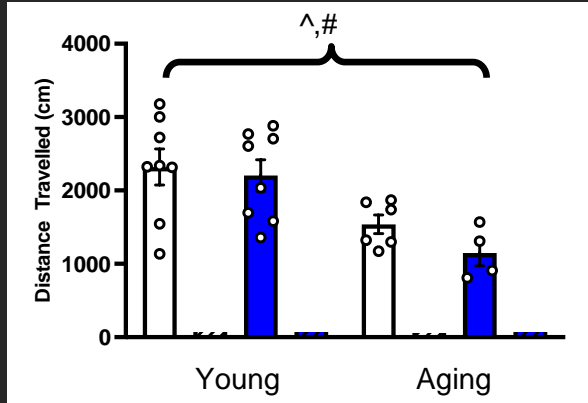


# Aging, but not HFSD, reduces numbers of immature neurons



# Aging AND HFSD reduce exploration

■ Chow  
■ HFSD



Freezing



Grooming



Walking



Rearing



Surveying



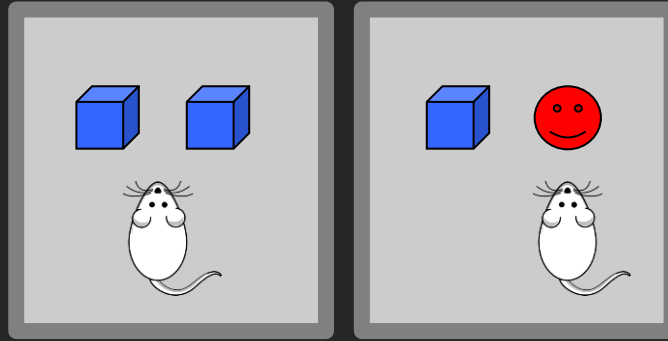
Young  
- Chow



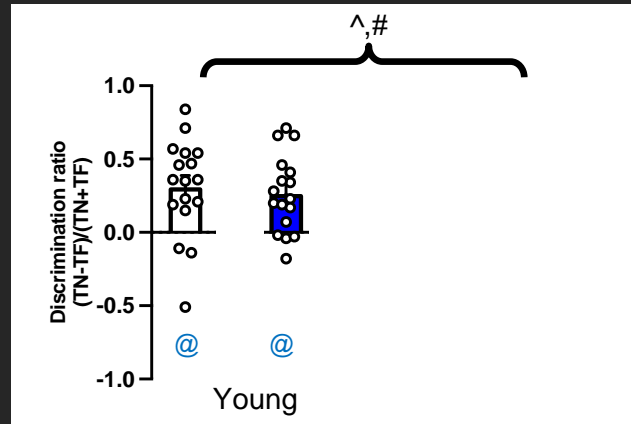
Ageing  
- Chow

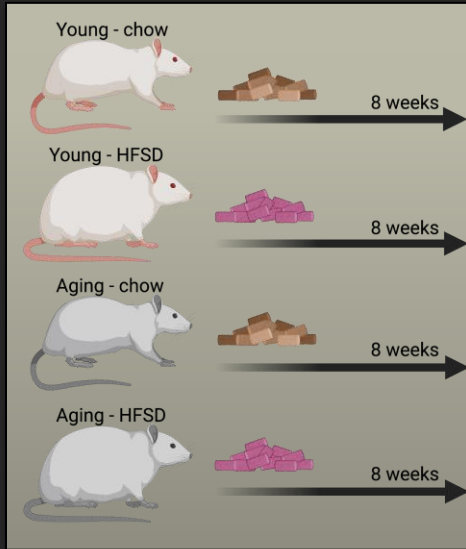


# Aging AND HFSD impair novel object recognition memory

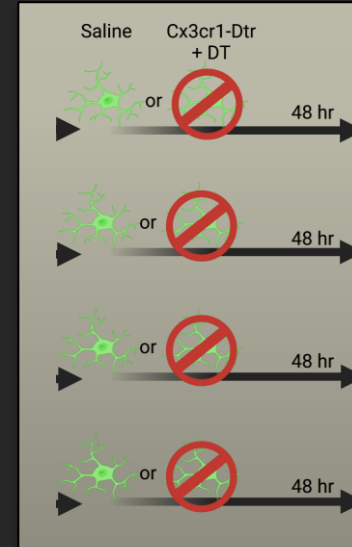


— Chow  
— HFSD



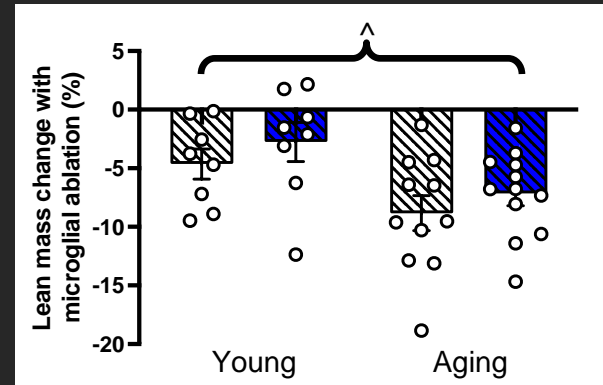
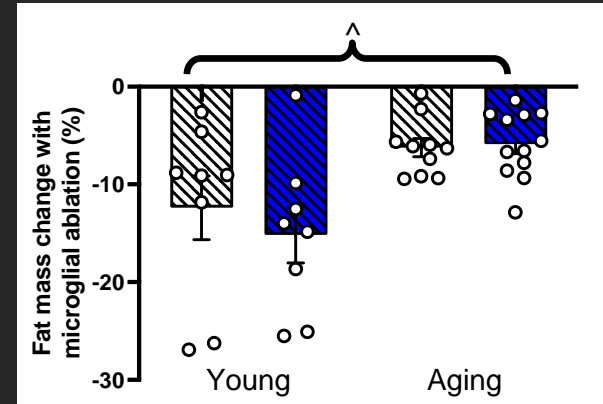
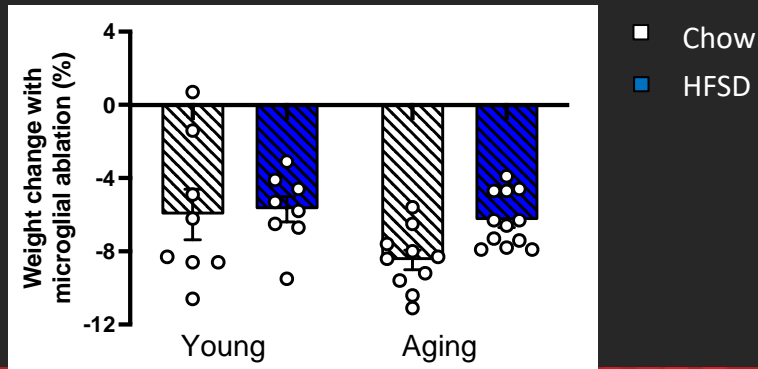
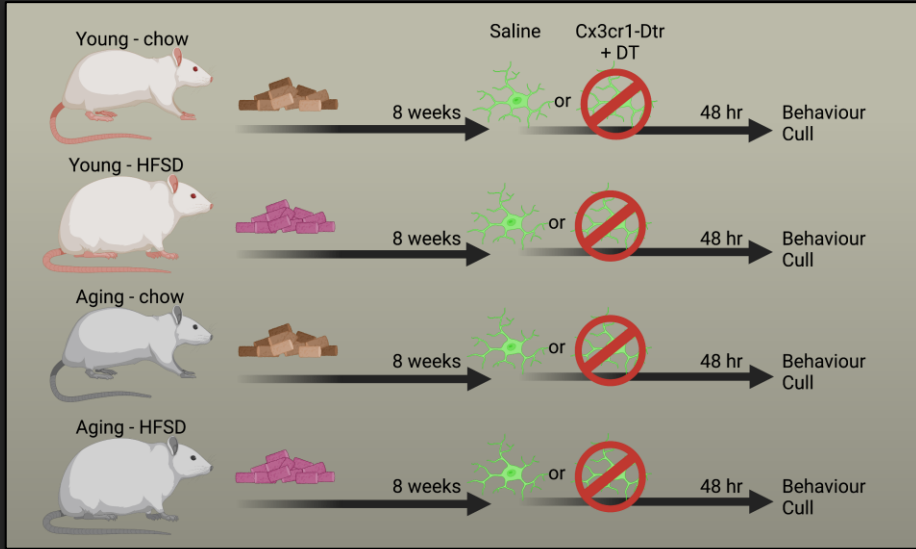


- HFSD increases weight and circulating inflammatory markers
- Aging increases weight, increases central inflammation (microgliosis), reduces numbers of new neurons (DCX)
- Aging + HFSD reduce exploration and impair NOR

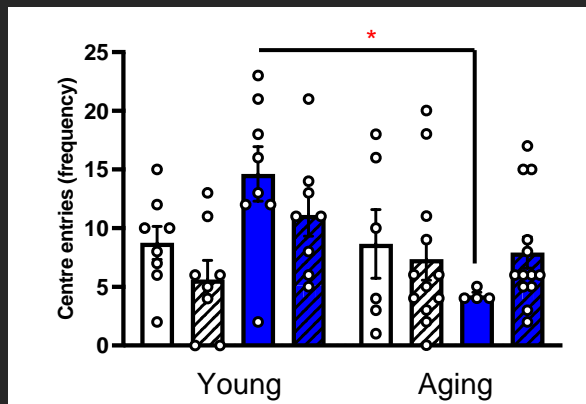
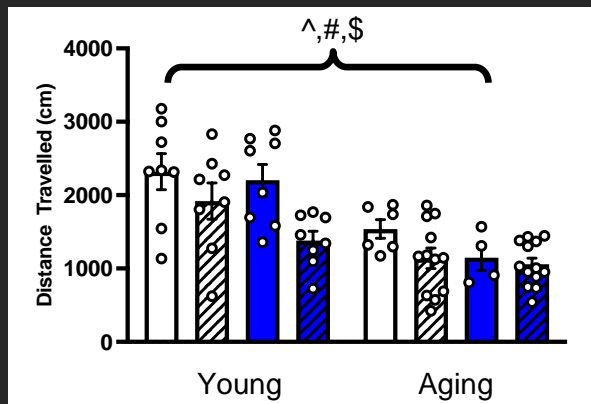
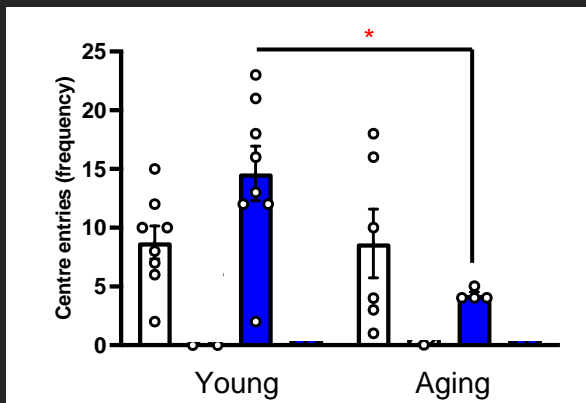
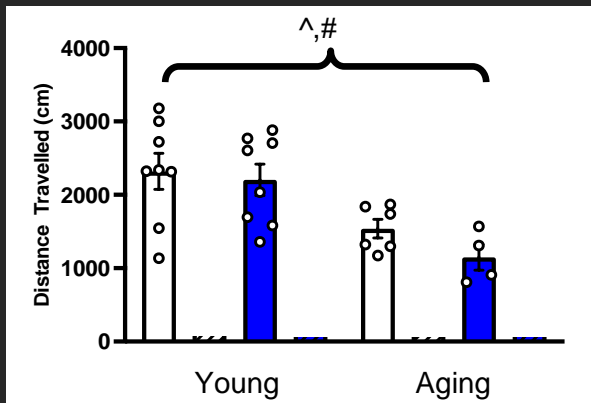


Can microglial ablation mitigate these effects?

# Microglial ablation causes acute weight loss



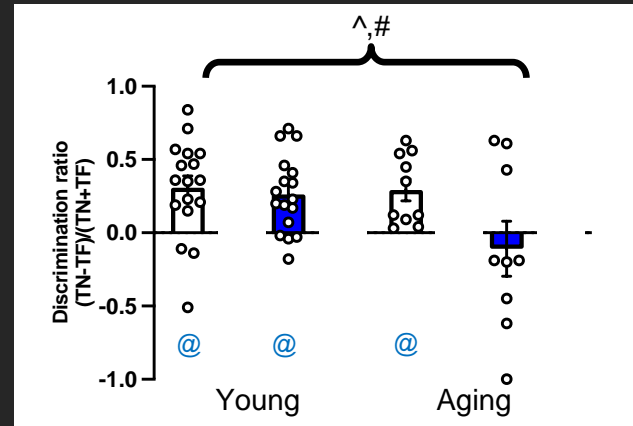
# HFSD and aging reduce exploration



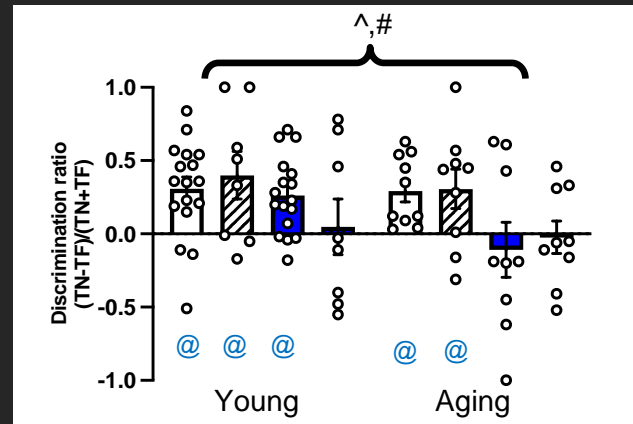
Microglial  
ablation  
does not  
reverse  
this

# HFSD and aging impair novel object recognition memory

— Chow  
— HFSD

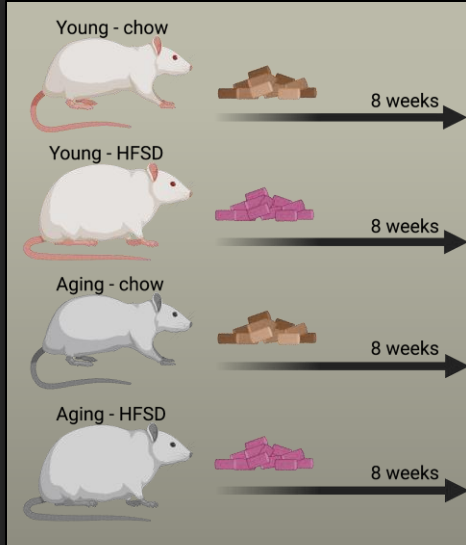


— Chow  
— HFSD  
▨ Chow-Cx3cr1-Dtr  
▨ HFSD-Cx3cr1-Dtr

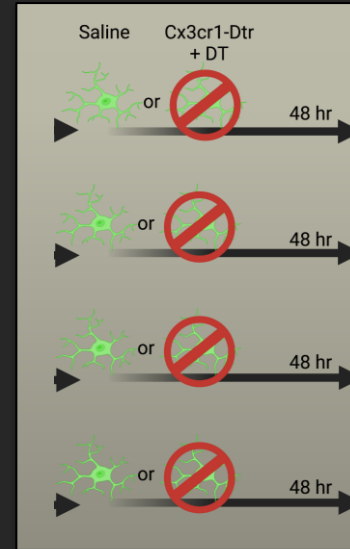


Microglial  
ablation  
does not  
reverse  
this

# Summary



- HFSD increases weight and circulating inflammatory markers
- Aging increases weight, increases central inflammation (microgliosis), reduces numbers of new neurons (DCX)
- Aging + HFSD reduce exploration and impair NOR



Microglial ablation does not reverse these effects



# Summary

Microglia are not acutely responsible for the deficits caused by Aging and HFSD.

Likely involves brain regions  
other than hippocampus

The microglial contribution to  
memory decline is likely  
chronic

Probably impacts memory tasks  
with a long-term or sleep-phase  
consolidation period

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# Team and funding



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