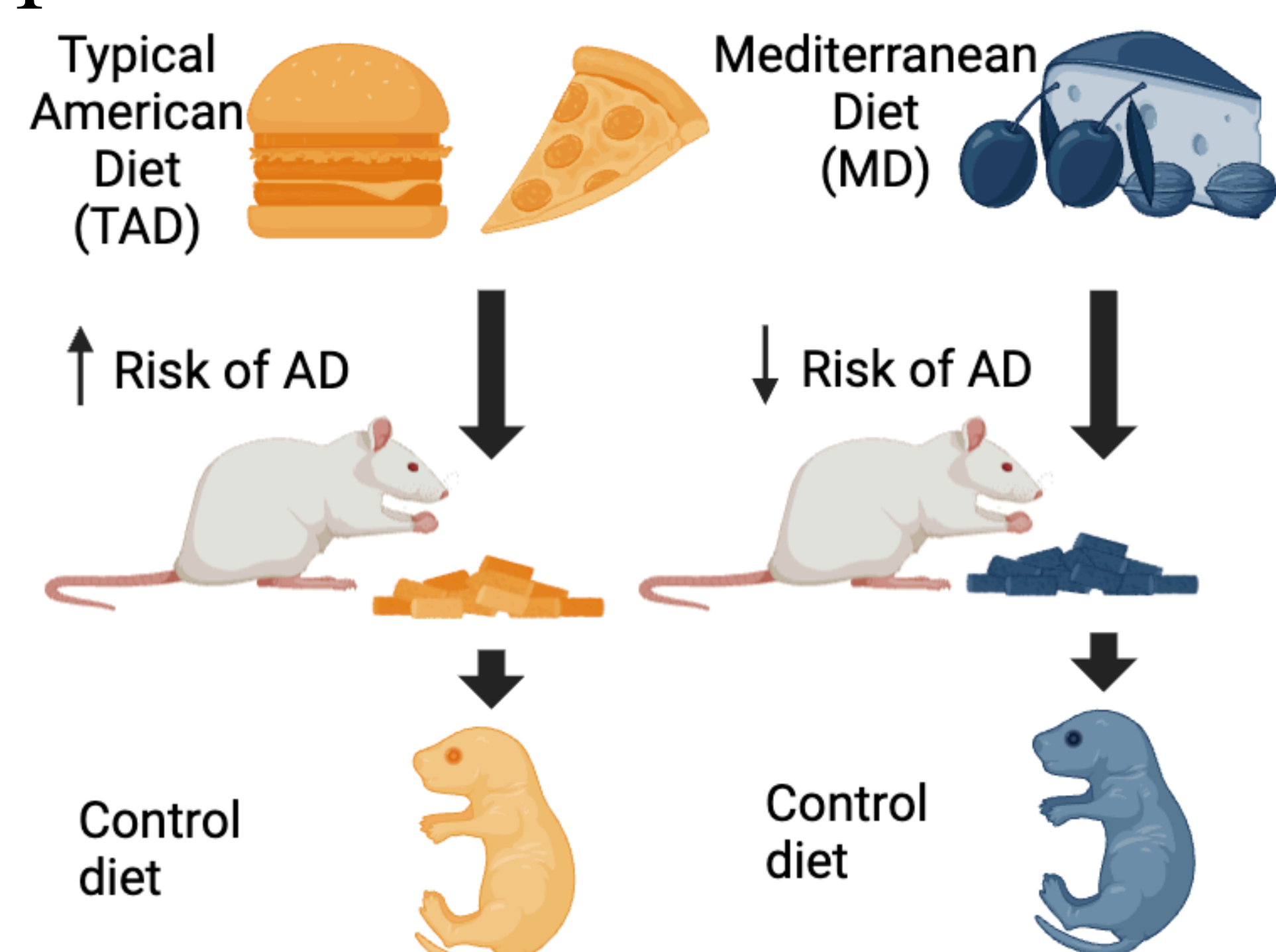
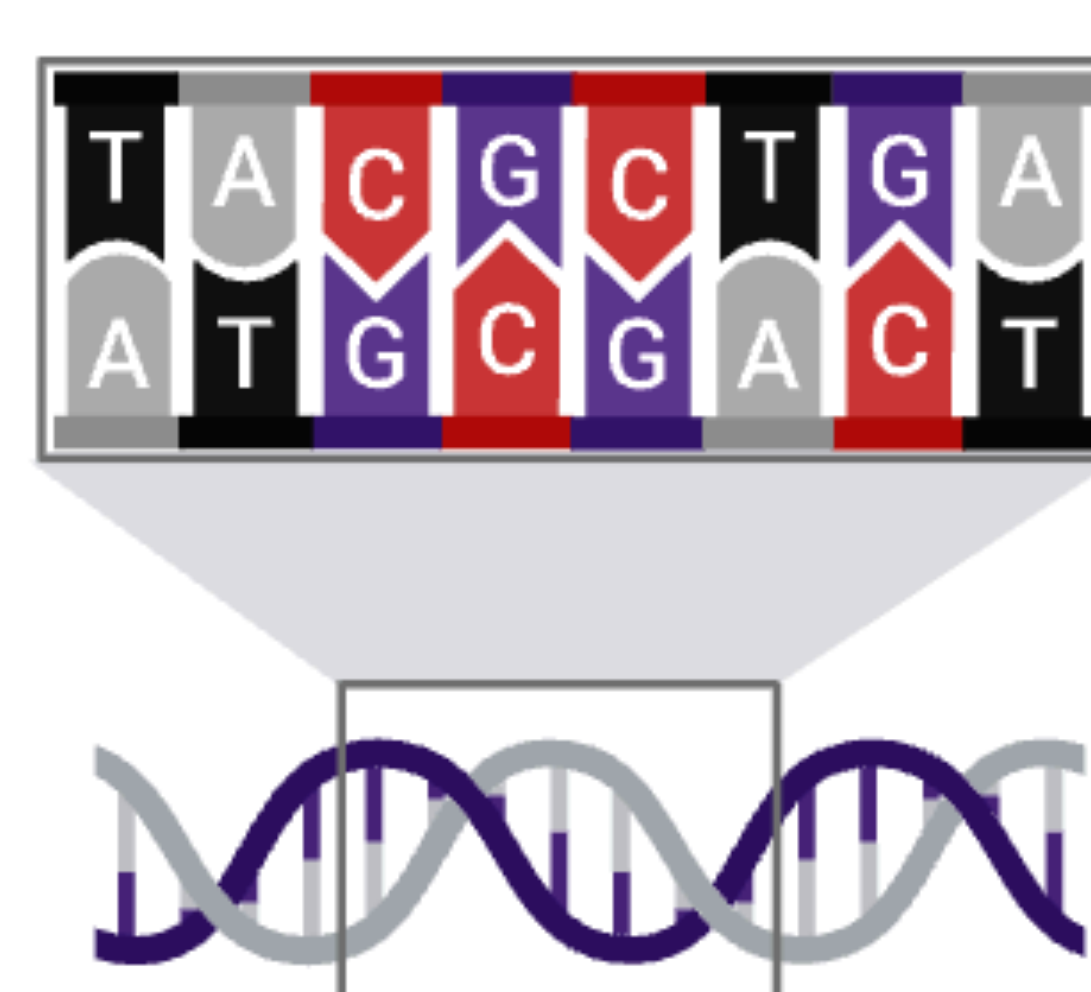
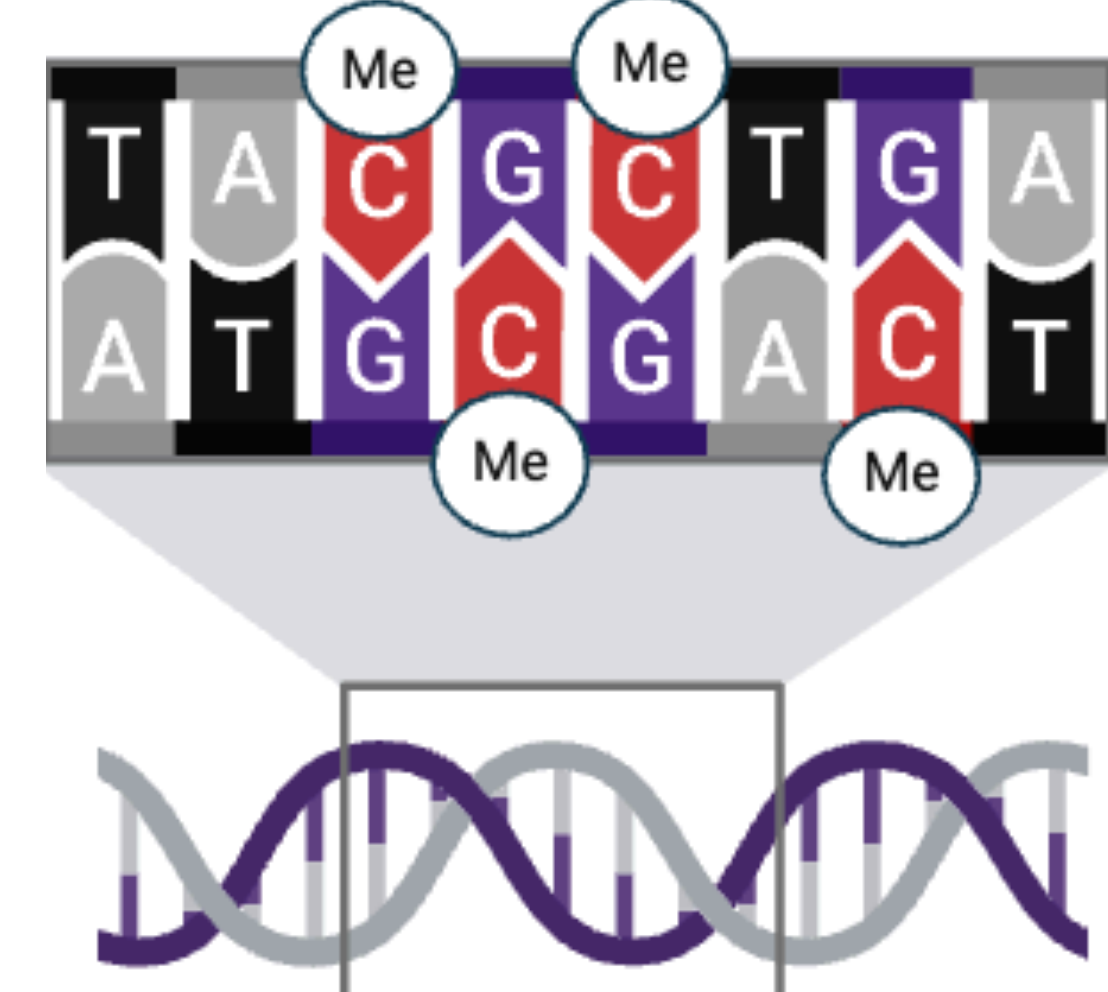


Background

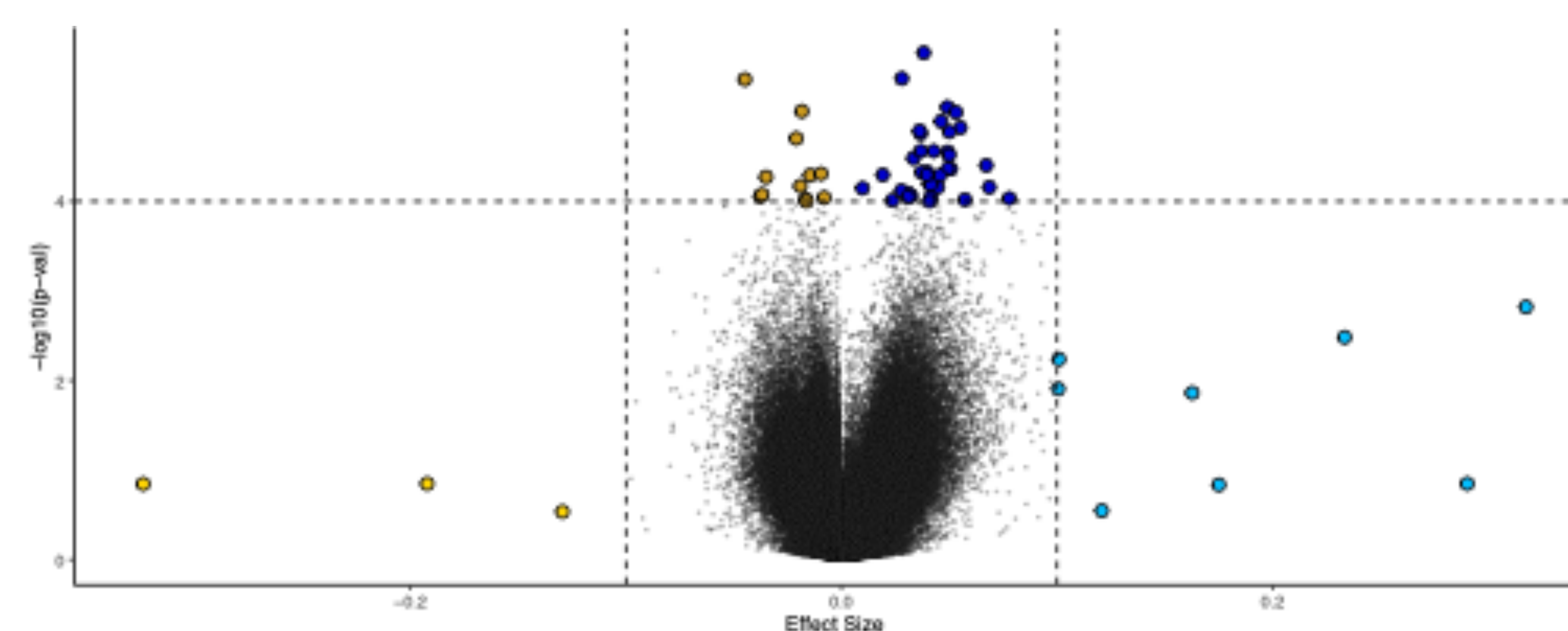
- Alzheimer's disease (AD):** a severe neurodegenerative disease known to cause dementia.
- Research in mice suggests parental diet affects the risk of offspring developing symptoms related to AD



- Late-onset AD has a significant heritable component, but very few SNPs are associated with AD development
- Epigenetic Alterations:** Changes to genome structure and gene activity that does *not* involve modifications to the DNA sequence, often occurring through chemical modifications like DNA methylation of cytosine at CpG sites



Diet-Driven Methylation

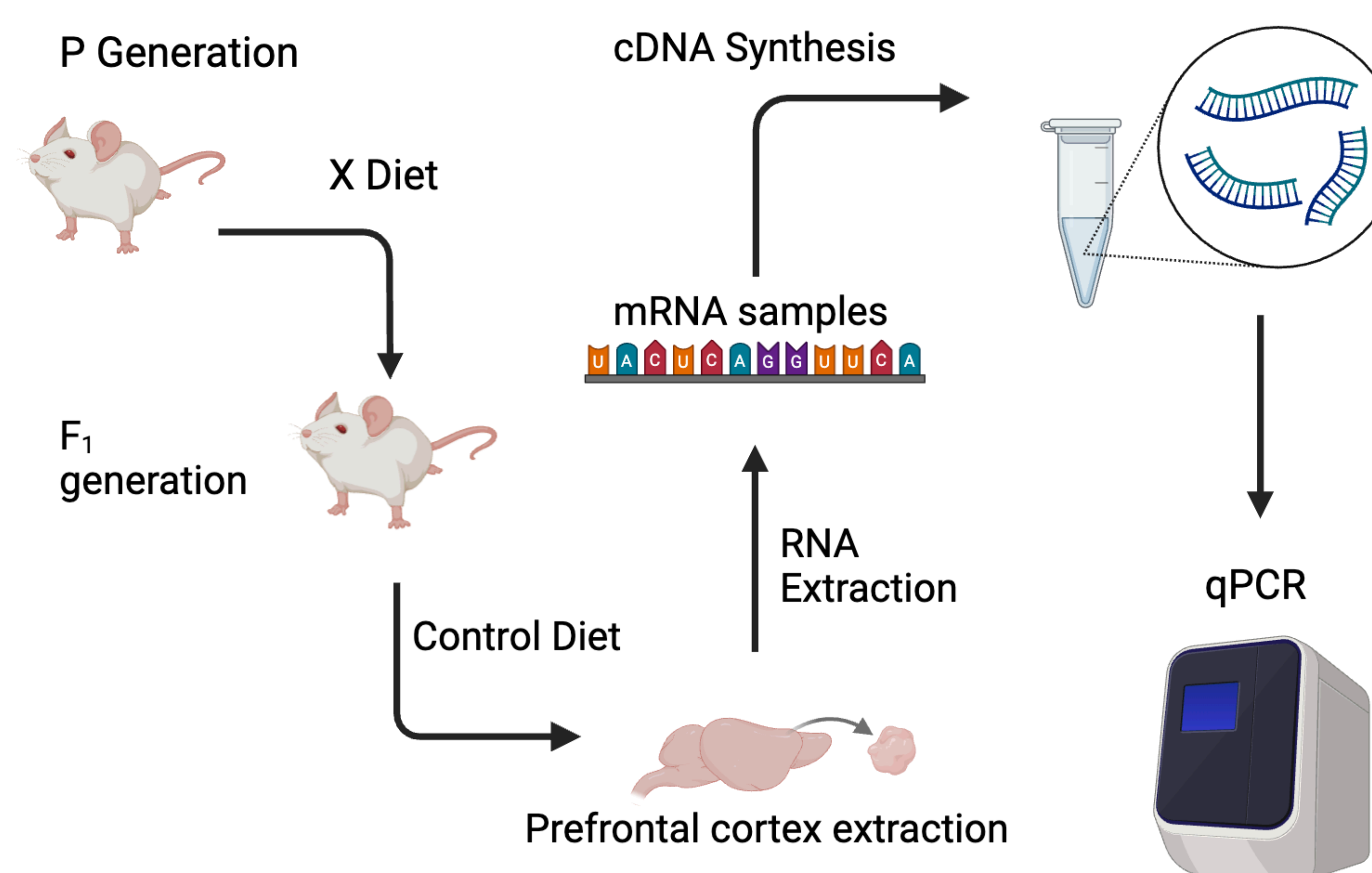


DML Type: ● MD Eff ● MD Sig ● TAD Eff ● TAD Sig
Figure 1. Volcano plot of DMLs based off of diet according to effect size (≥10%) and statistical significance (p-val ≤ 0.0001).

Gaps in Knowledge/Objective

- 1) We understand there is a connection between parental diet and methylation.
- 2) However, we do not know if these differences are heritable and result in variation in gene expression in the F₁ generation.
- 3) Therefore, the goal of this study was to measure patterns of gene expression in genes related to AD in F₁ mice fed a control diet.

Methods



Gene Expression Results

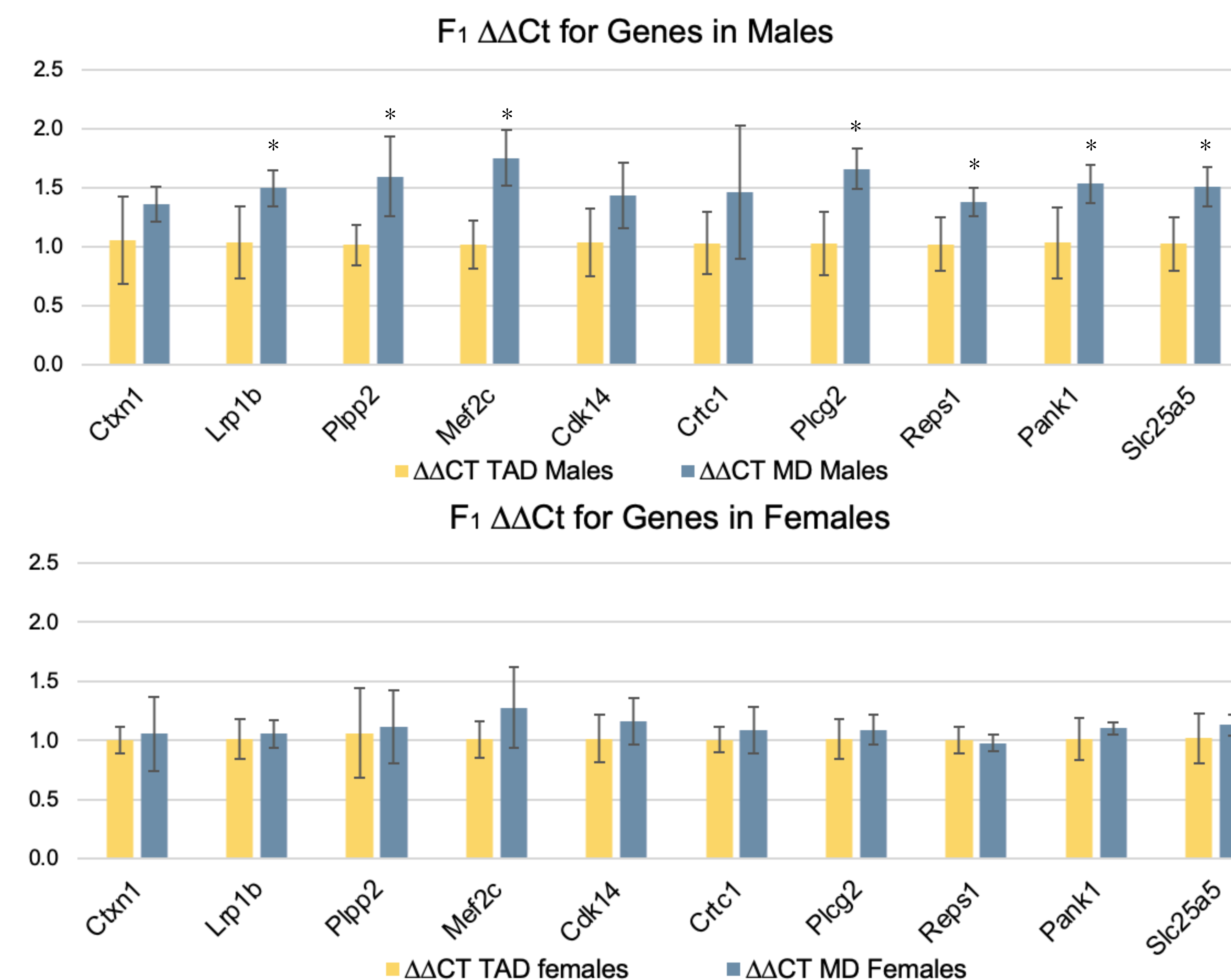


Figure 2. ΔΔCt scores for selected loci for offspring on either diet split by sex with TAD as the reference group. Significant differential expression, p < 0.05, is indicated by *

Conclusions and Future Studies

- Three out of four “effect size genes” were unregulated in MD offspring males as were four out of six “significant genes.”
- No genes were differentially expressed between diets in females.
- Future studies should examine other epigenetic changes.
- Biochemically set female mice to menopause in future research.

Acknowledgments & Funding

Dr. Matt Hale (Mentor), Dr. Michael Chumley and Dr Gary Boehm (Committee members), Bridey Brown (Master's Student), Emersyn Jorski (Undergraduate), and SERC grant (funding), ACS DFW(funding)