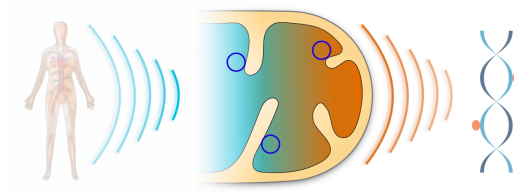


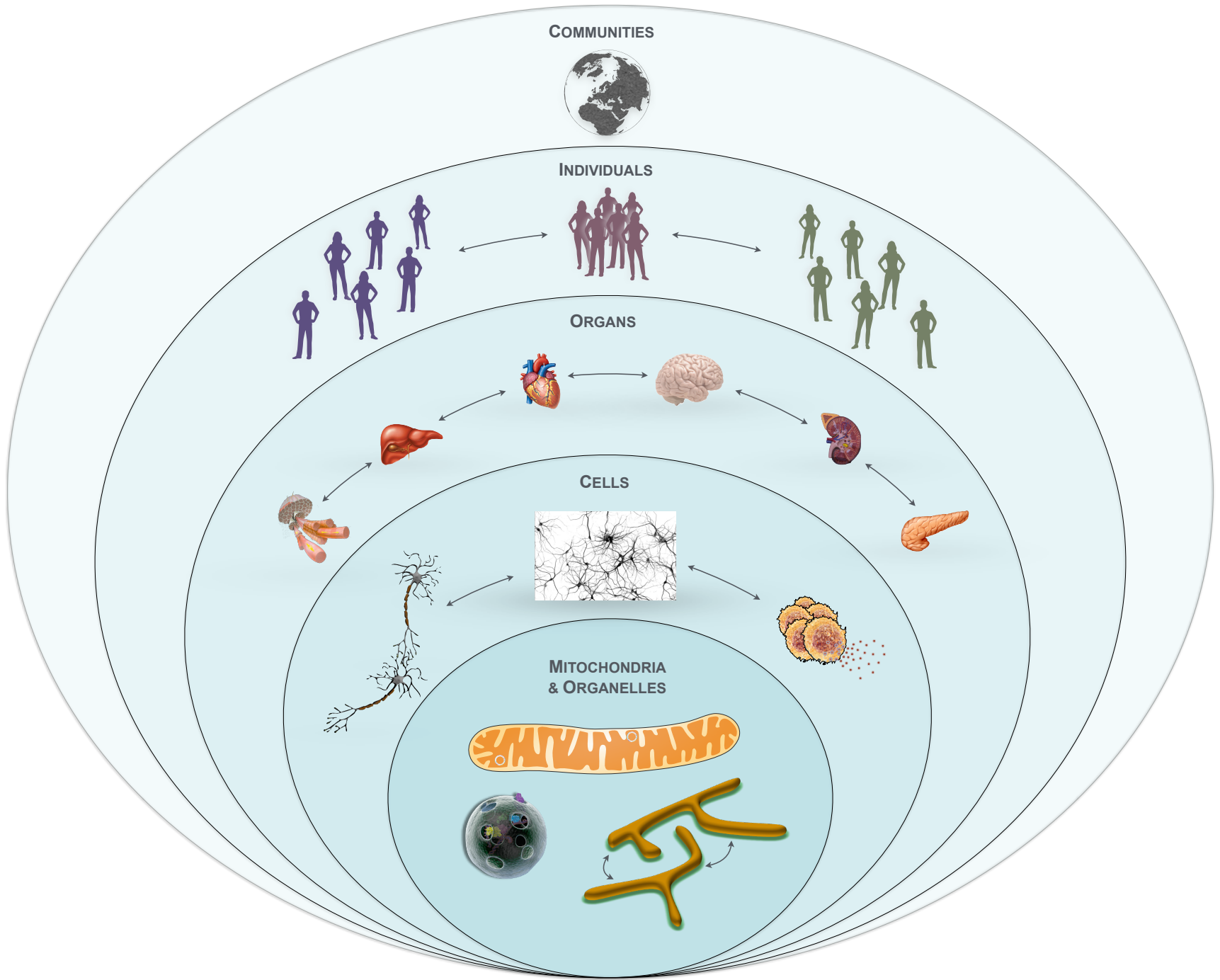
# Mitochondrial psychobiology in immune and brain cells

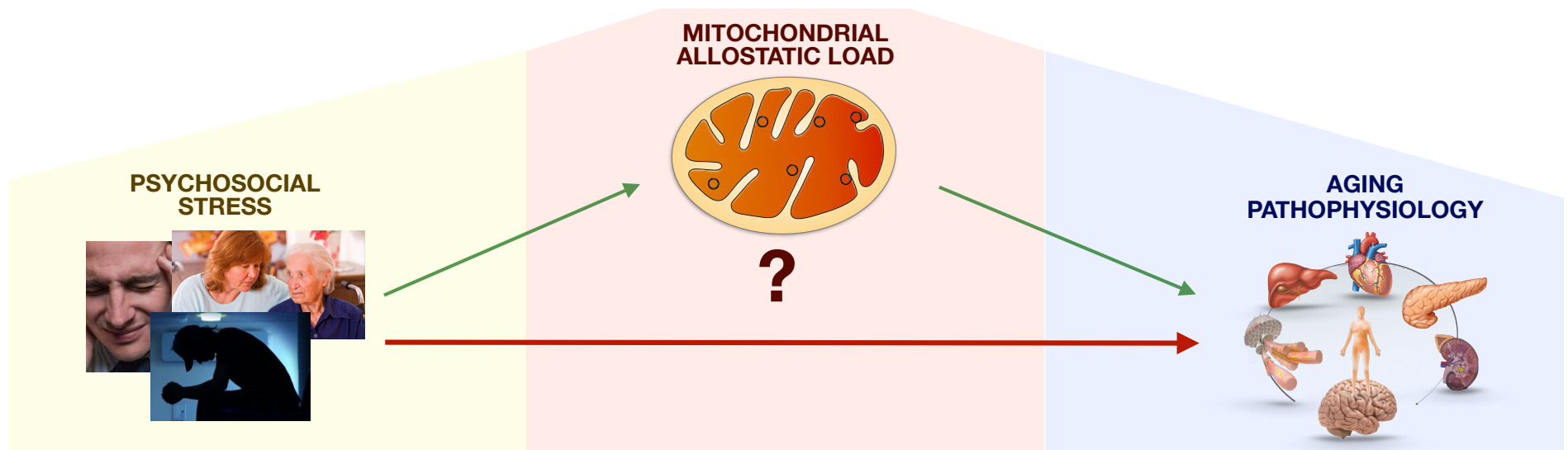


Martin Picard, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychiatry, Division of Behavioral Medicine  
Department of Neurology, H. Houston Merritt Center  
Columbia Translational Neuroscience Initiative  
New York State Psychiatric Institute (NYSPI)  
Robert N Butler Columbia Aging Center

 **COLUMBIA**  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IRVING MEDICAL CENTER

 **New York State  
Psychiatric Institute**

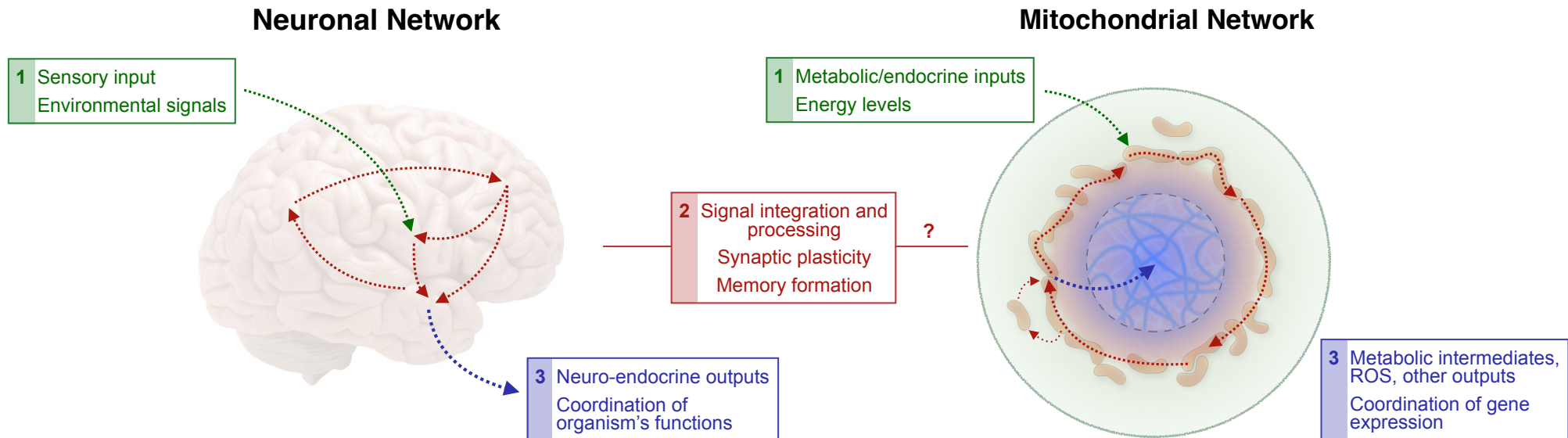




## MITOCHONDRIAL PSYCHOBIOLOGY

Mitochondrial psychobiology examines the interactions between psychological states and the molecular and energetic processes within mitochondria

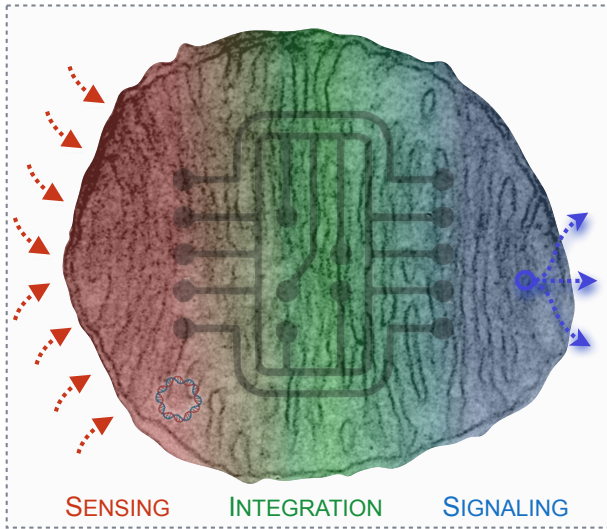
# Mitochondria are signal-processing units



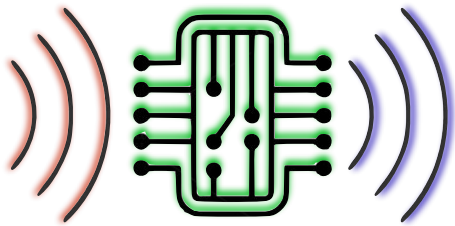
“The organism is integrated into a larger system of information exchange [...]. The brain and the rest of the organism are not qualitatively different in their ability to compute information, but show only qualitative differences in their purposiveness.” — *Herbert Weiner, Perturbing the Organism (1992)*

# Mitochondrial Information Processing System — MIPS

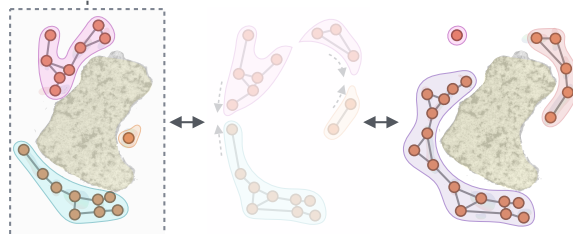
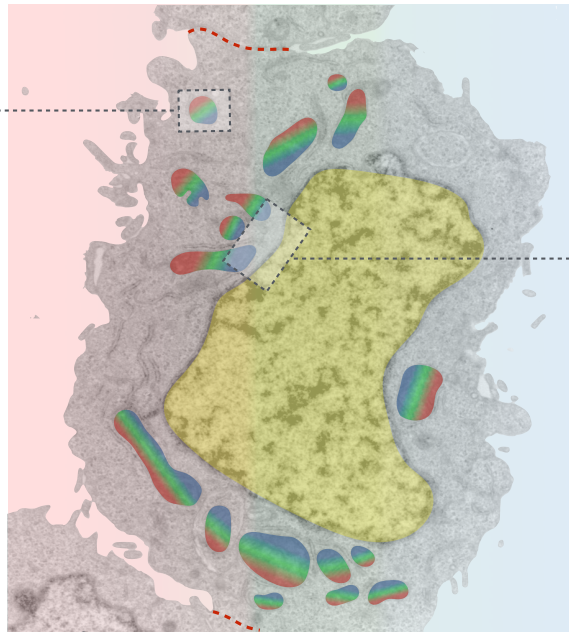
Signal transducing mitochondrion



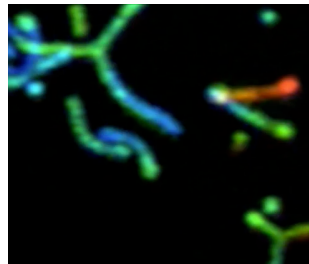
Incoming data  Outgoing data



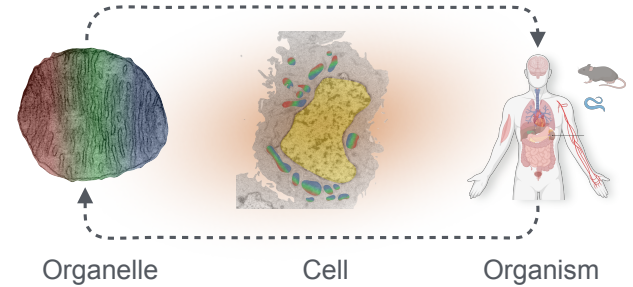
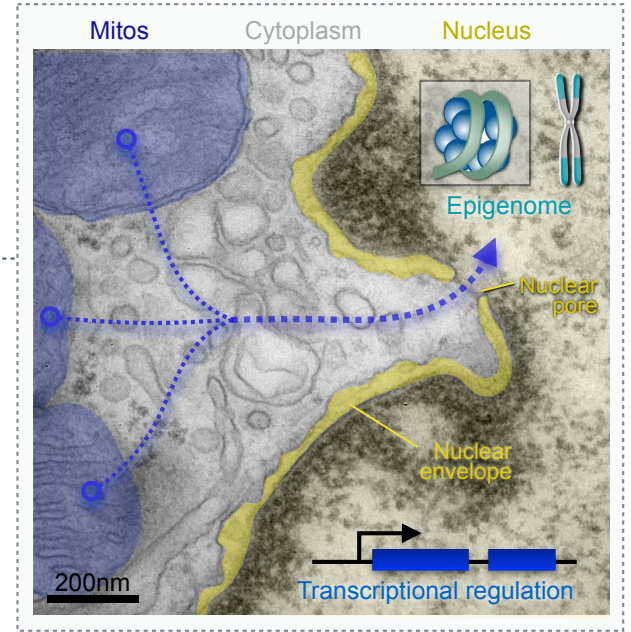
*"Mitochondria are the processor of the cell"*



Dynamic remodeling of mito networks

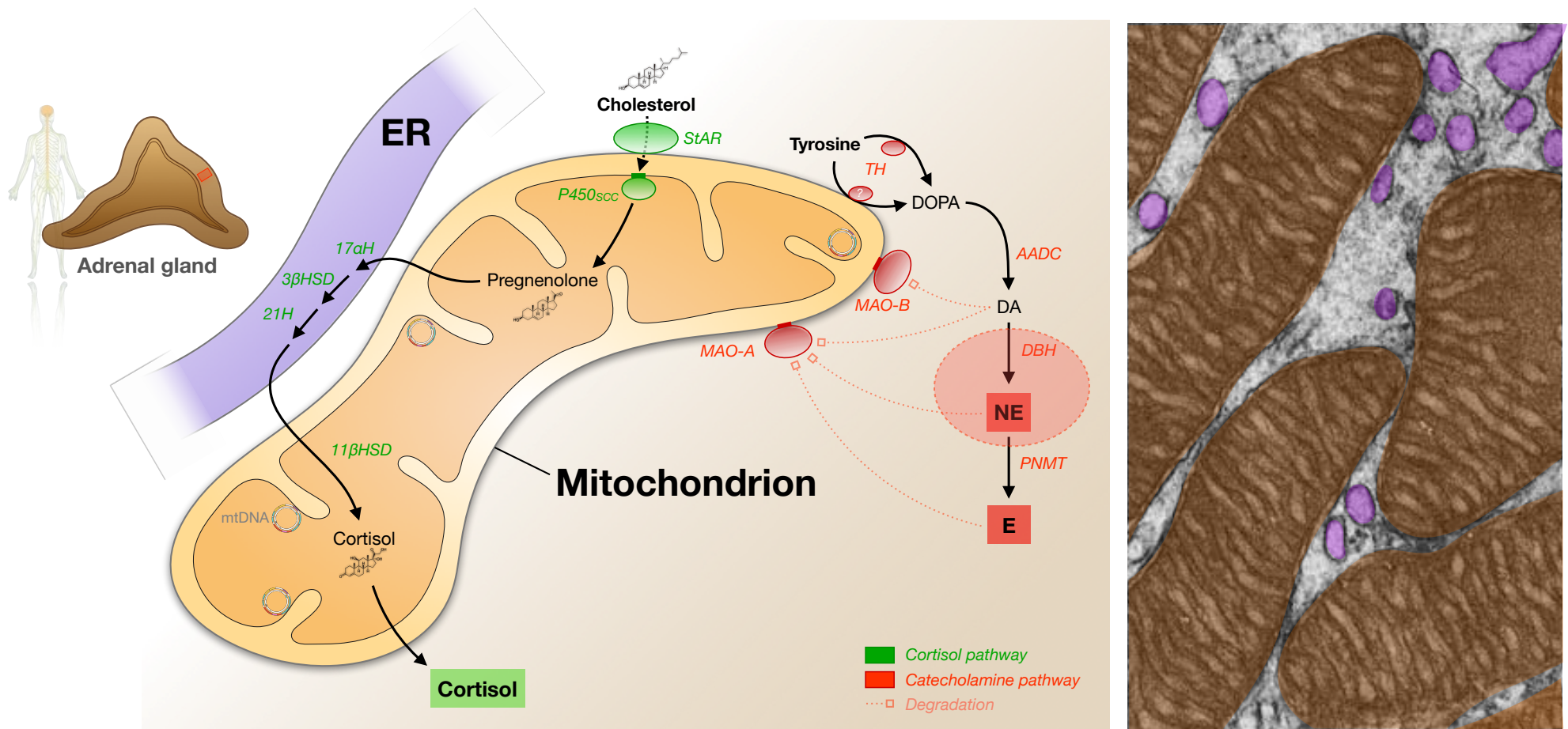


Mito-nuclear unit



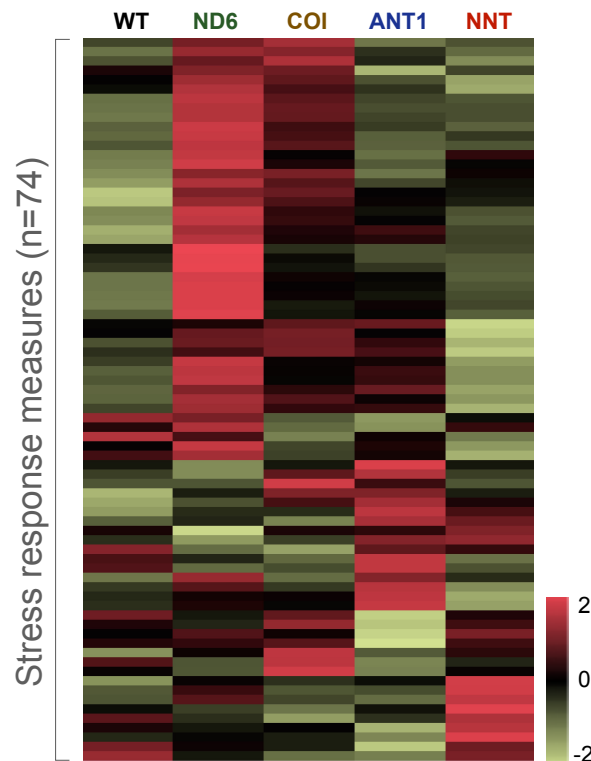
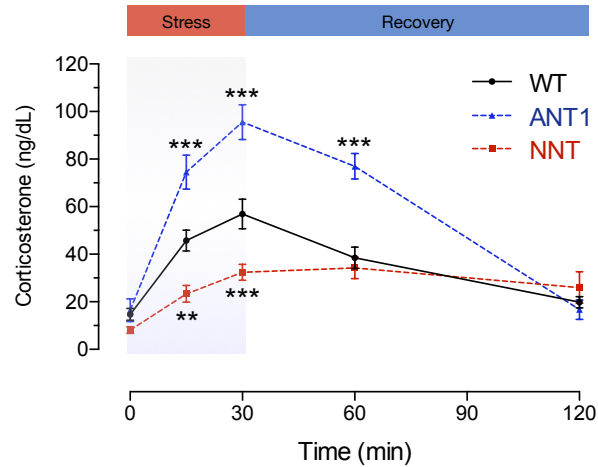
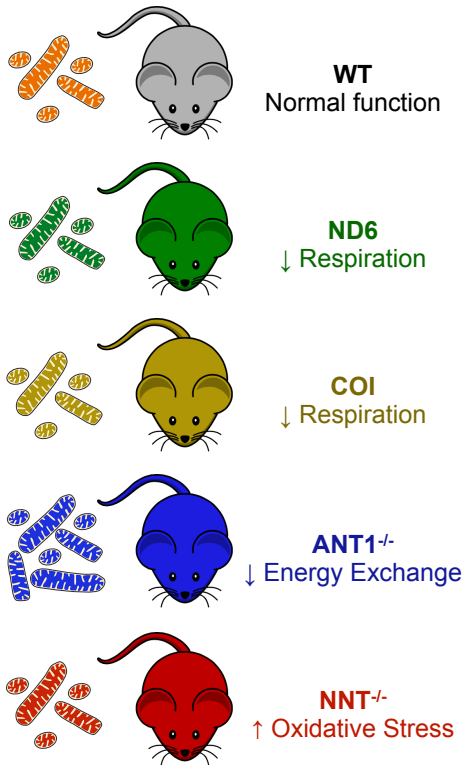
# **Mitochondria and hormones?**

# Mitochondria synthesize glucocorticoid and sex hormones

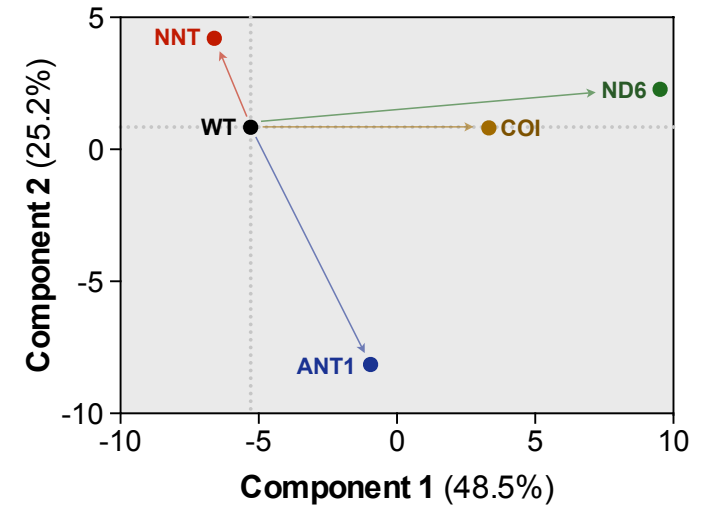


# Mitochondria cause unique stress response signatures

Mice with different mitochondria

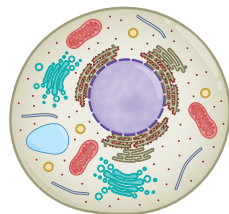
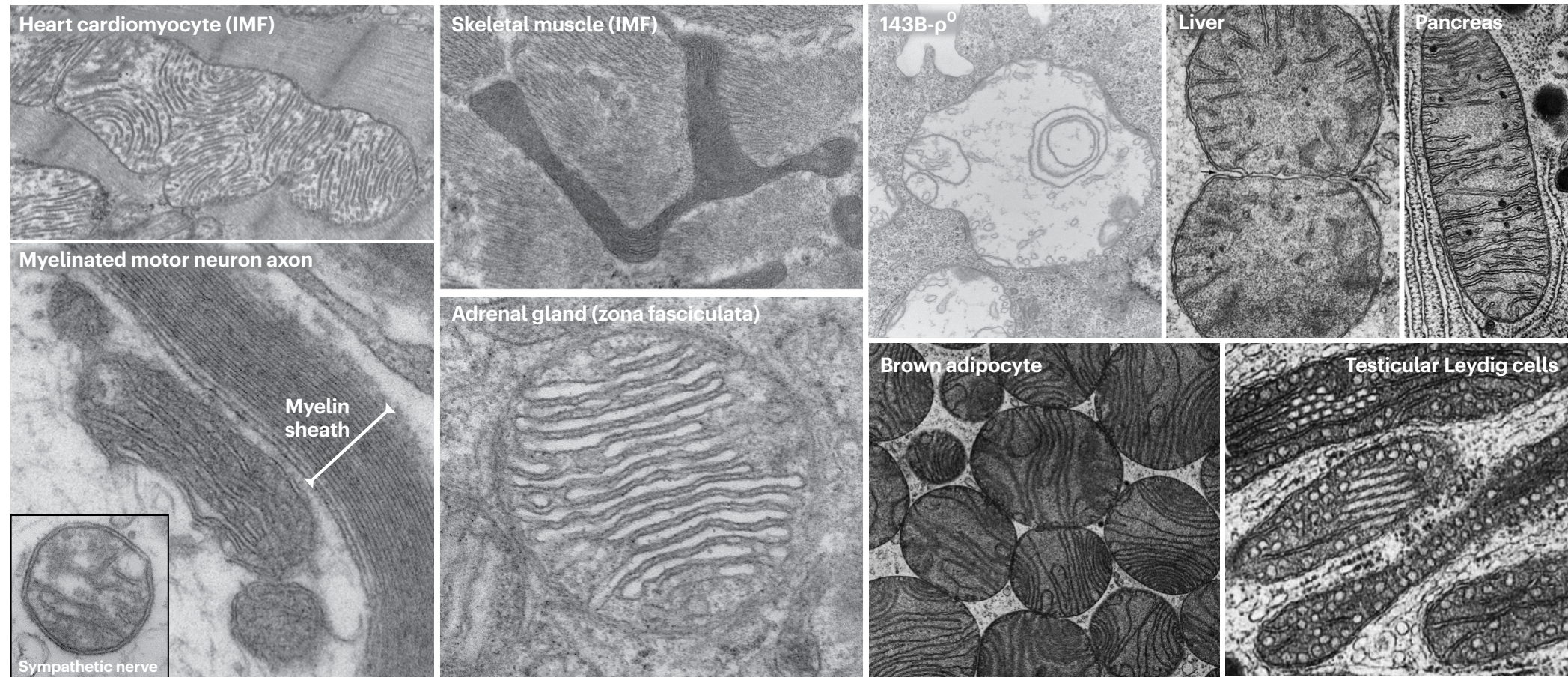


## STRESS RESPONSE SIGNATURES

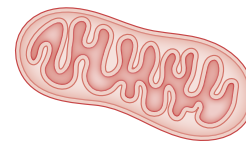




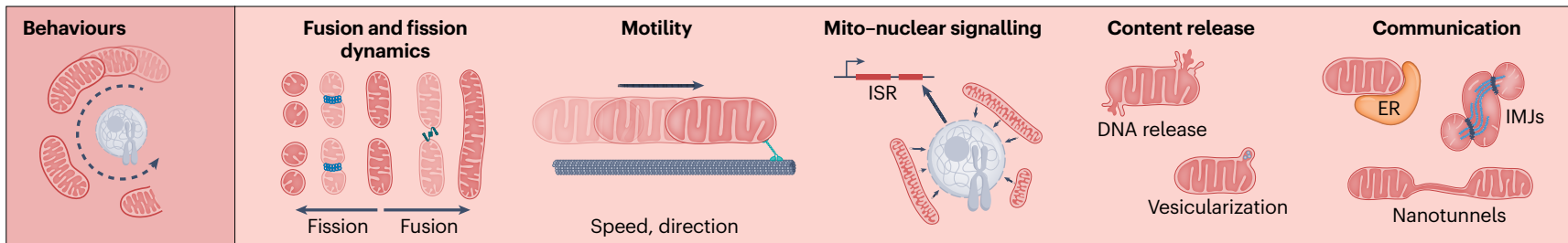
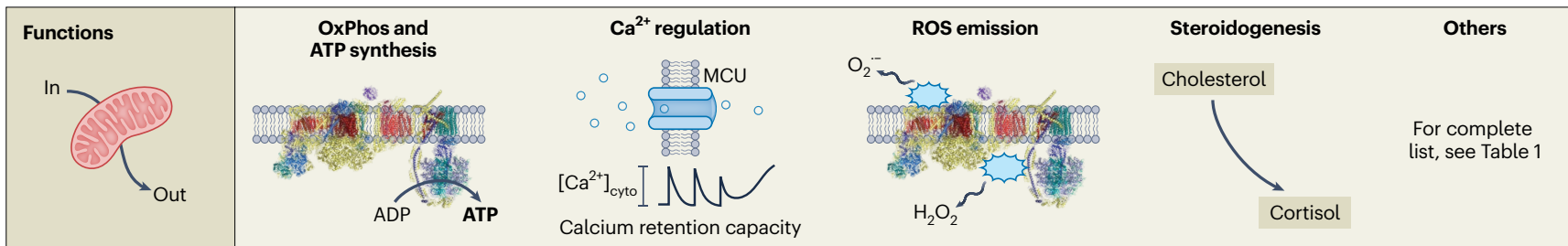
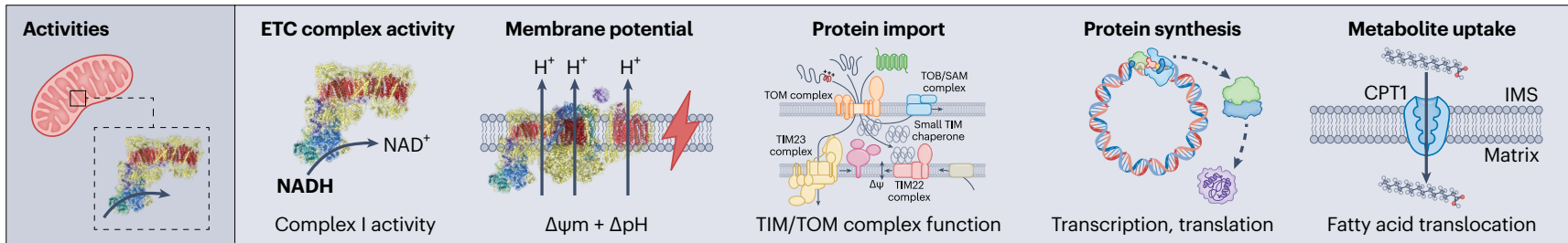
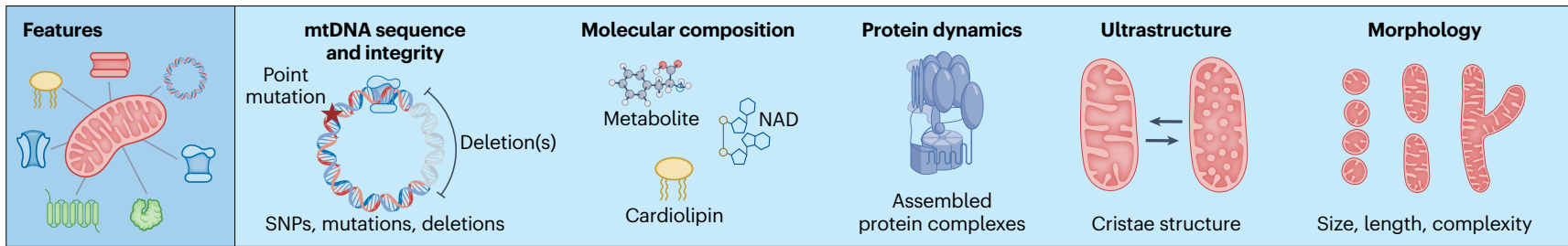
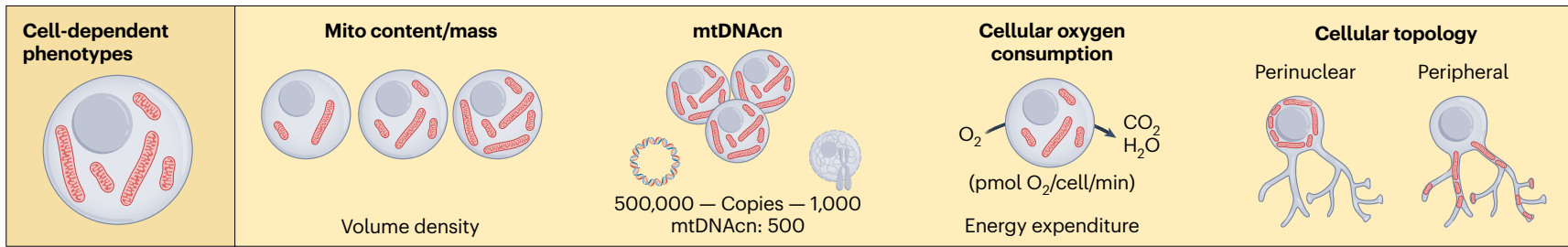
# Different mitochondria types (mitotypes)

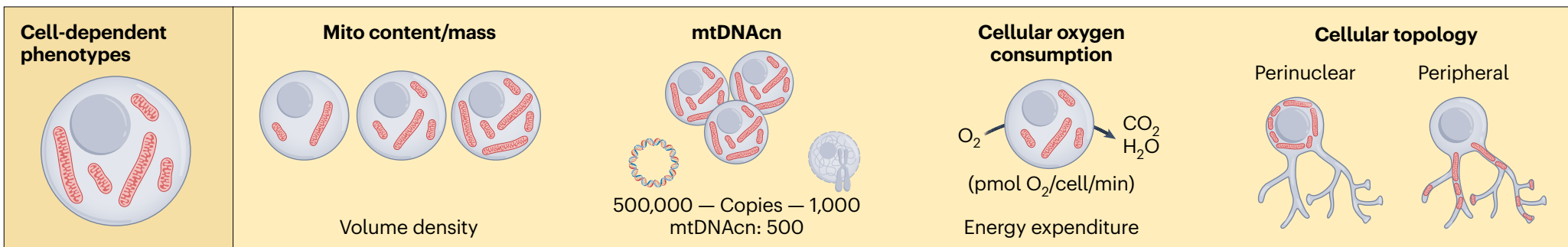


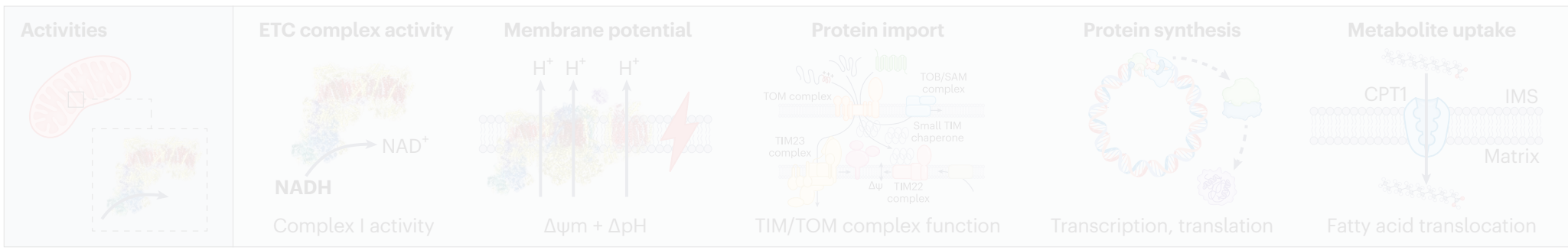
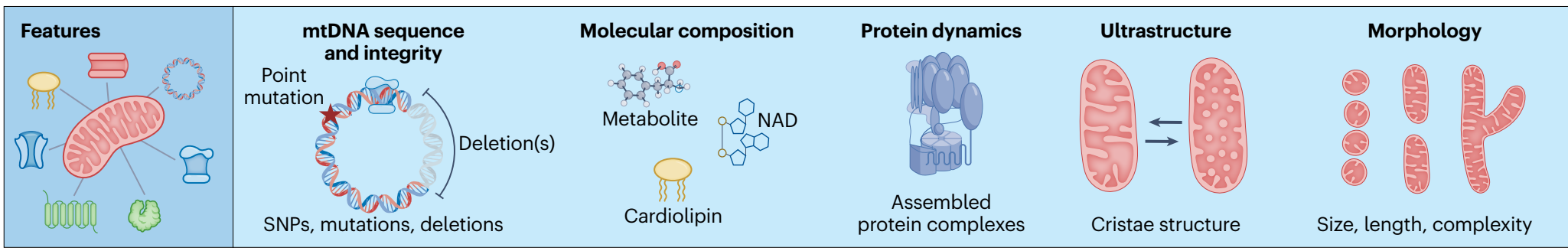
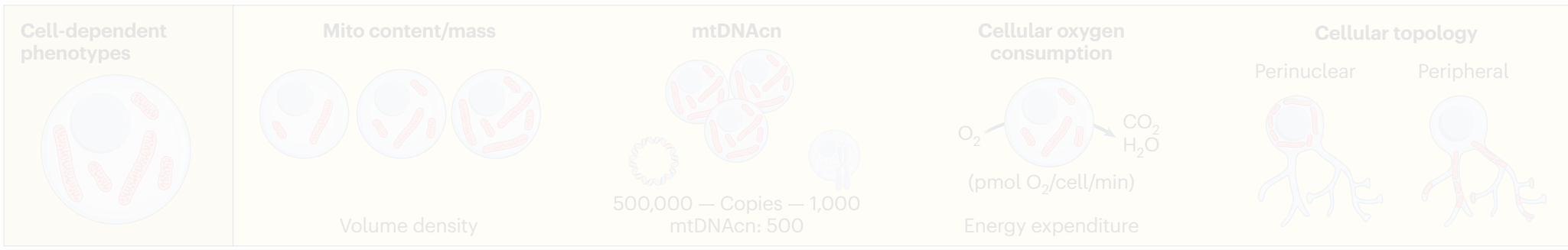
Cell types and subtypes

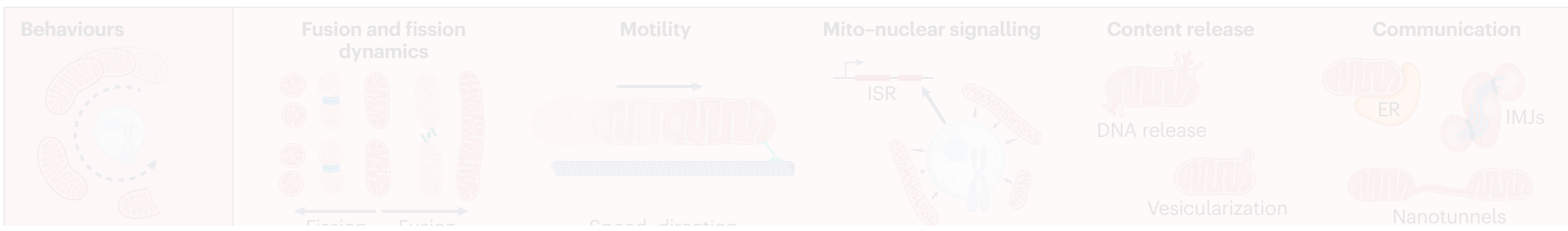
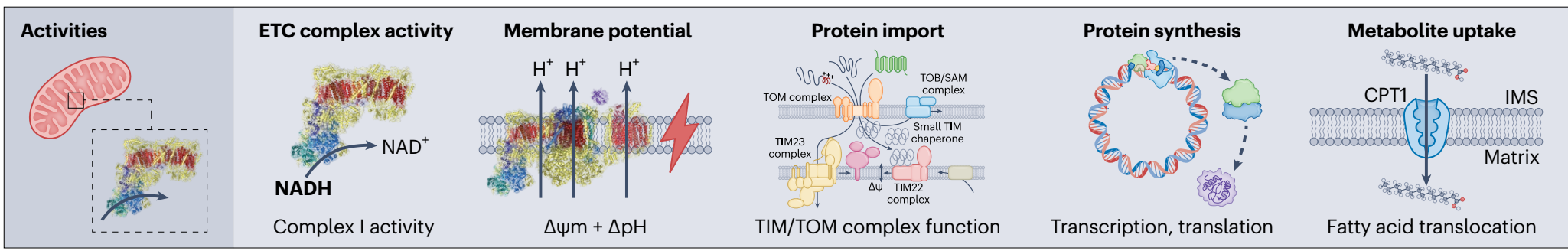
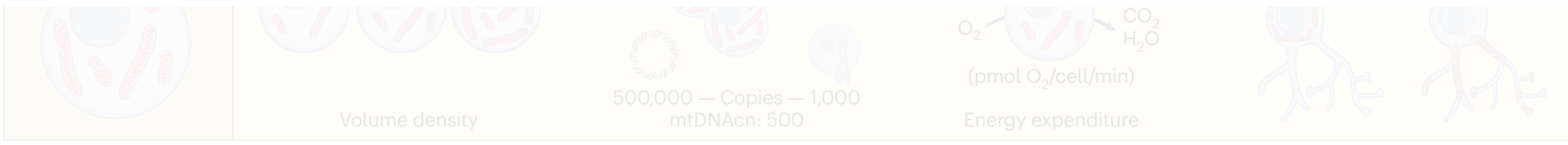


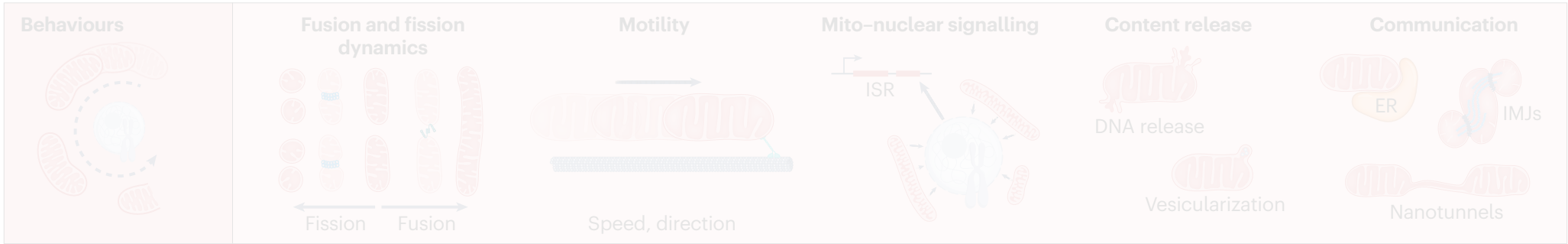
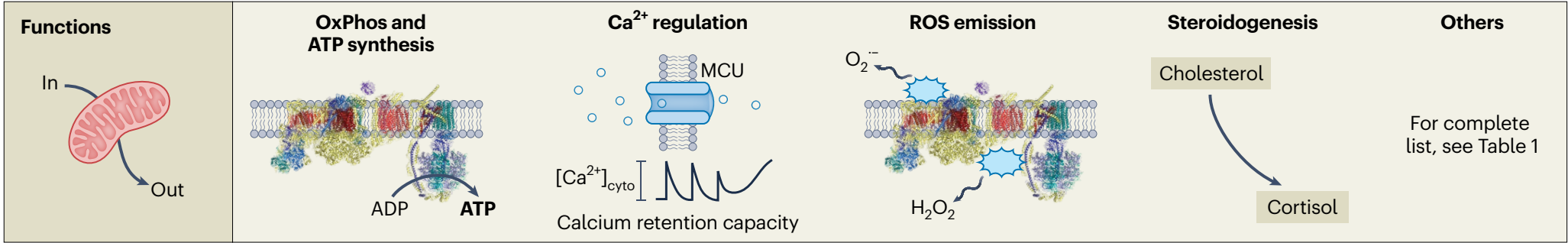
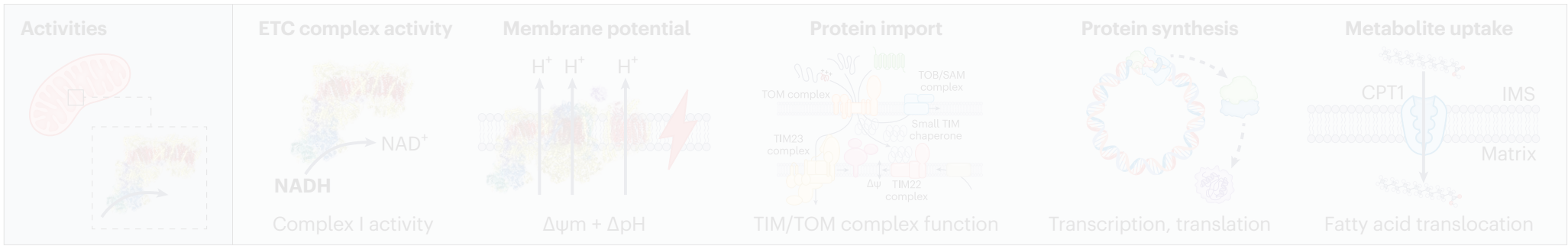
Mitochondrial phenotypes

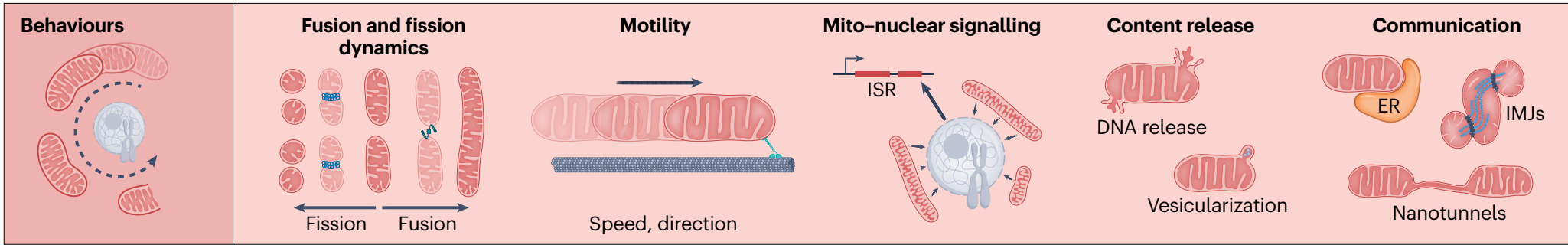
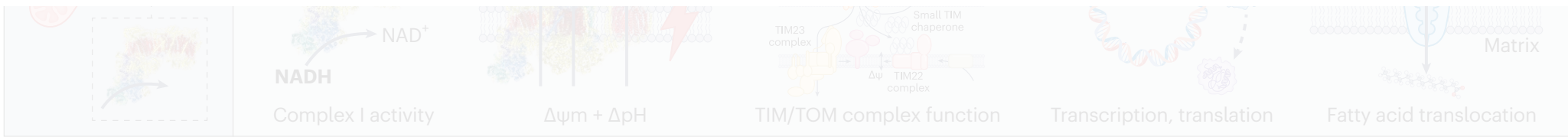


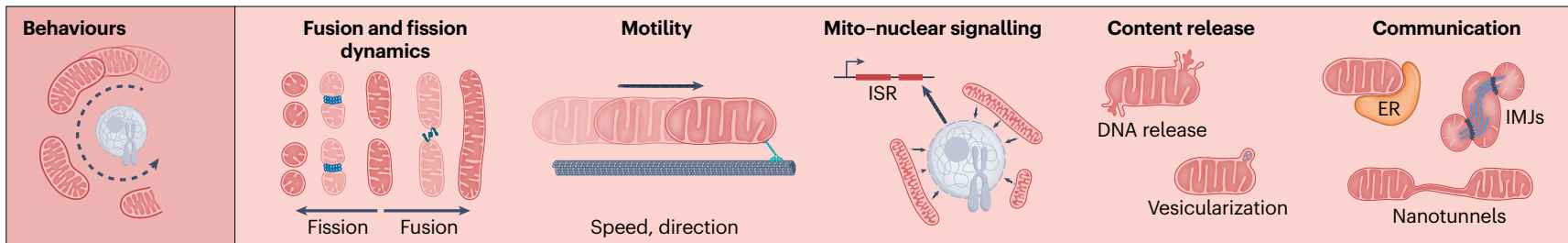
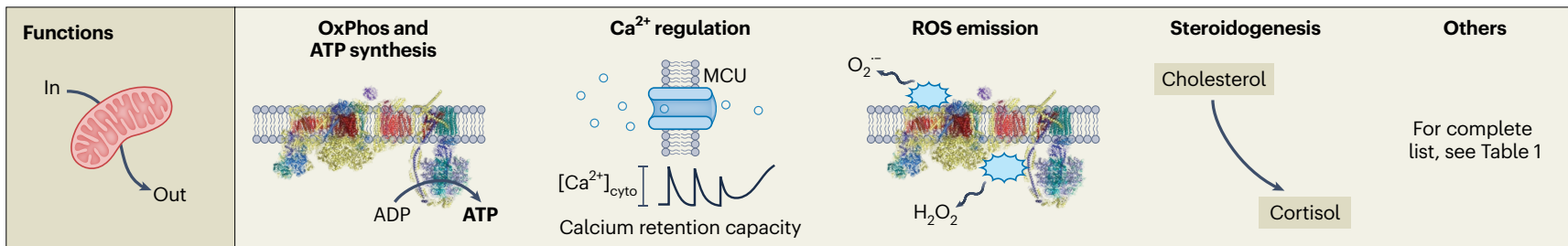
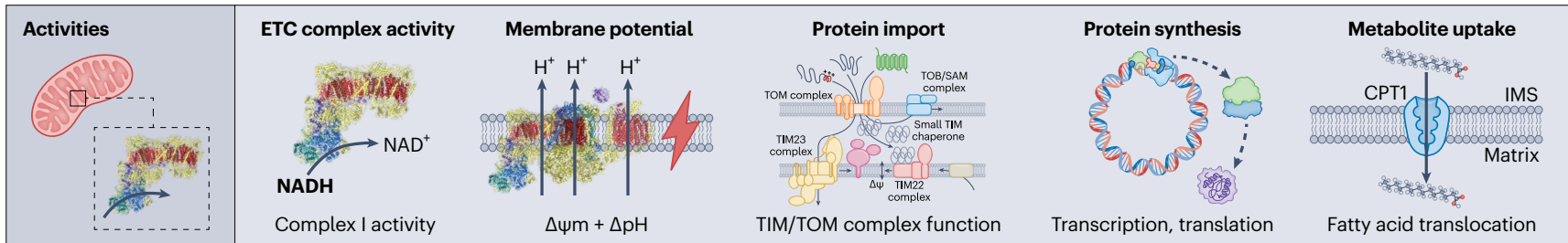
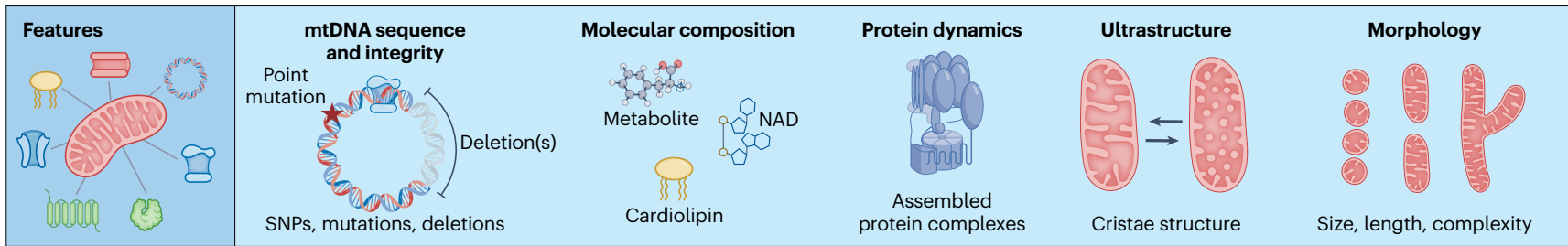
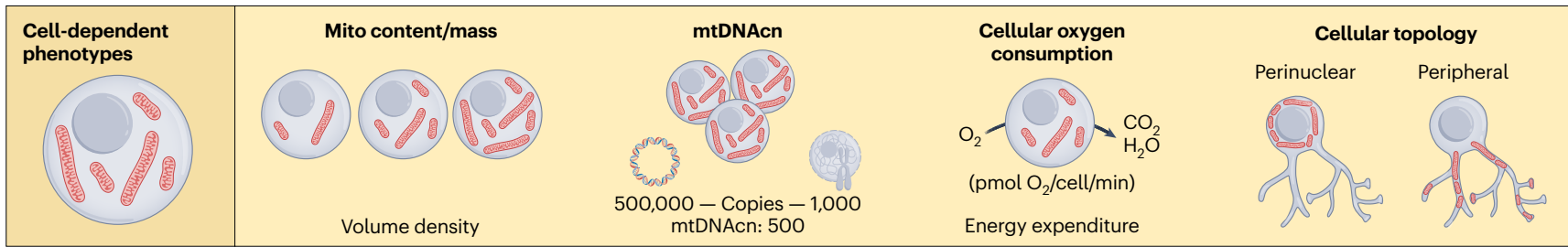






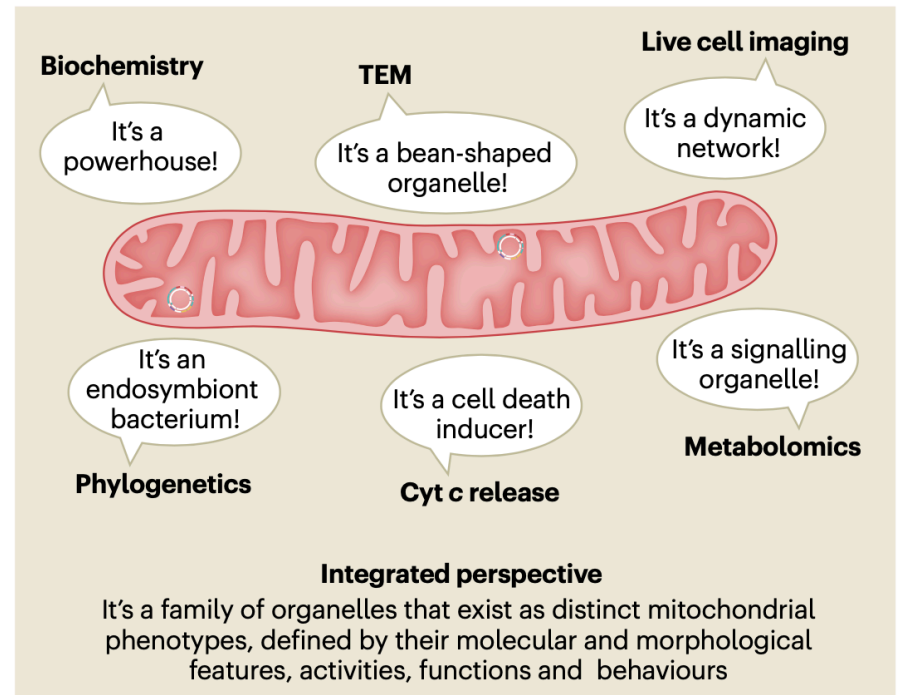
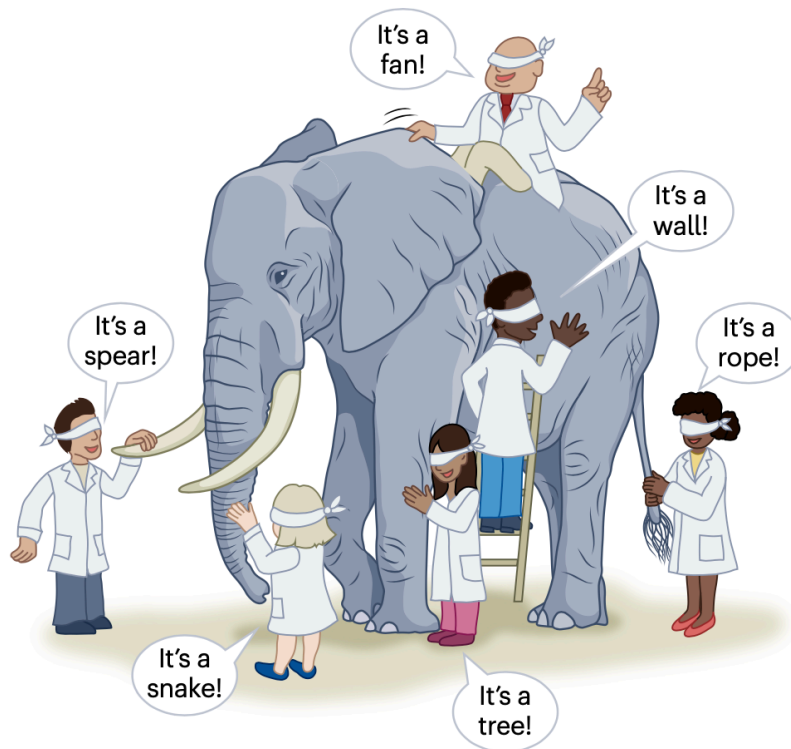


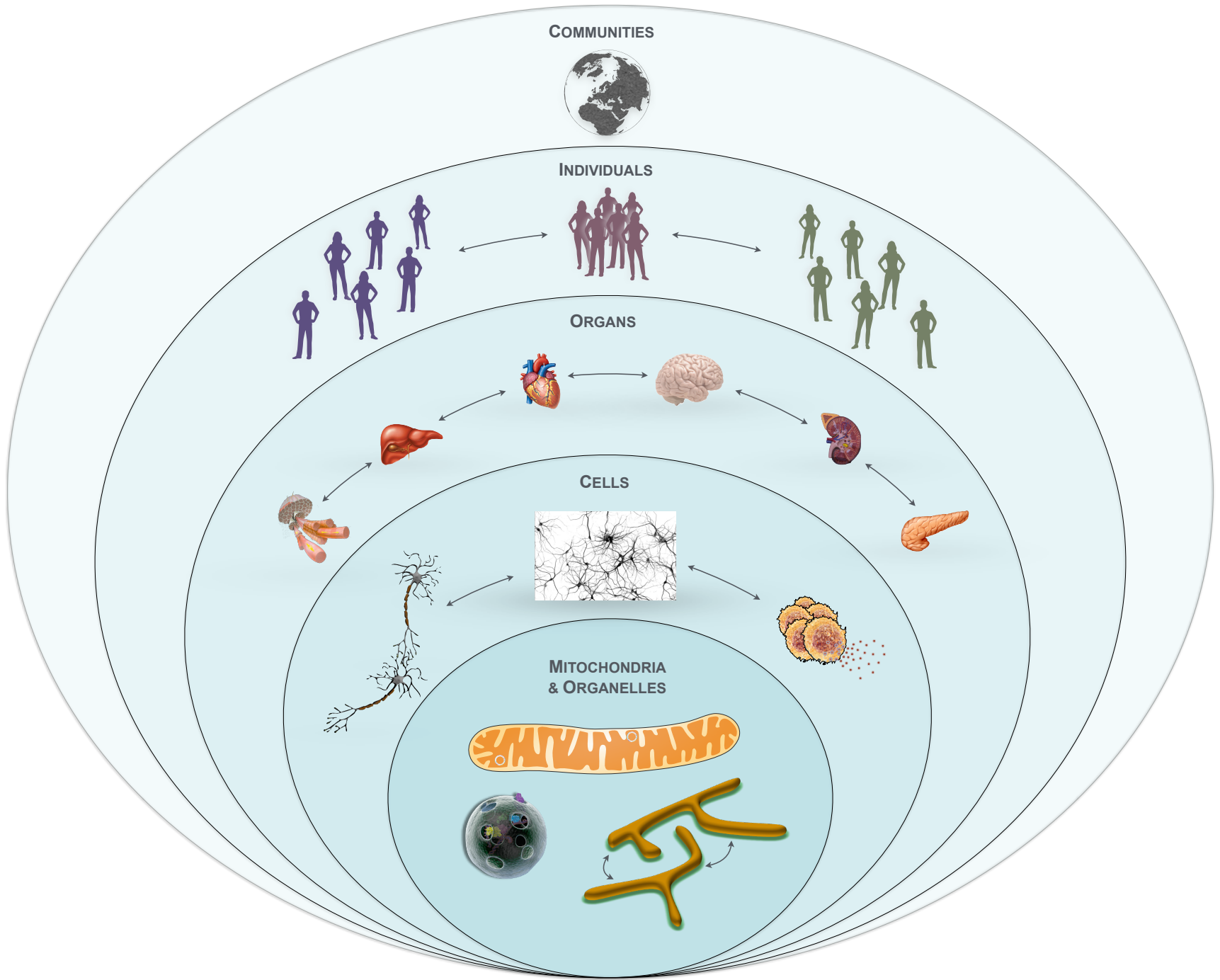




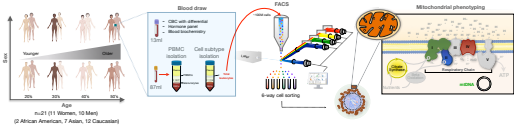
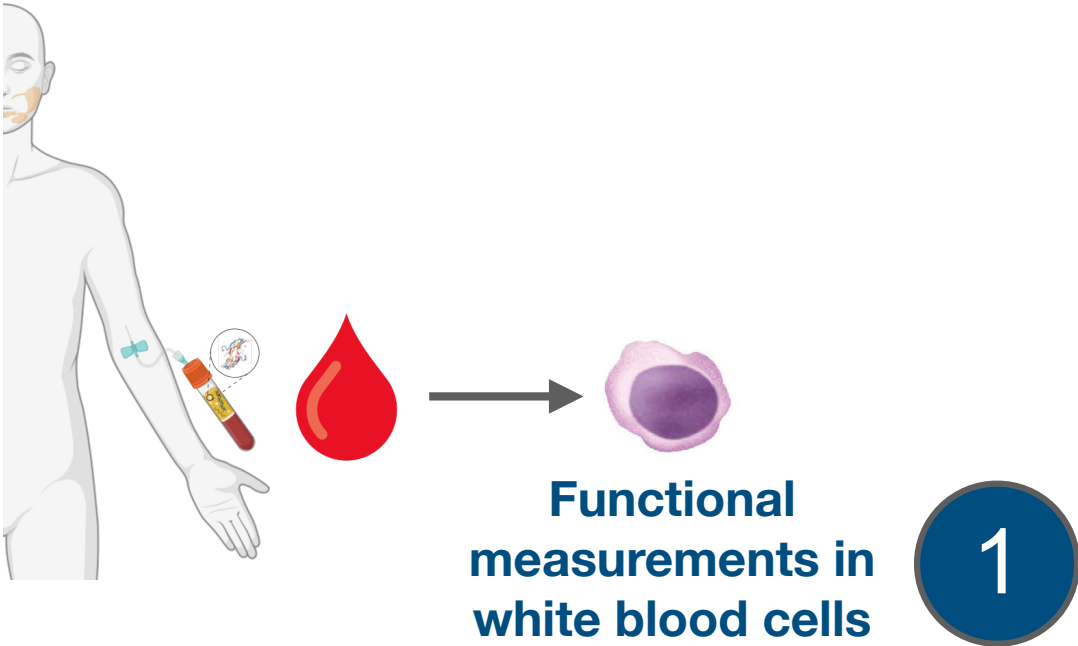


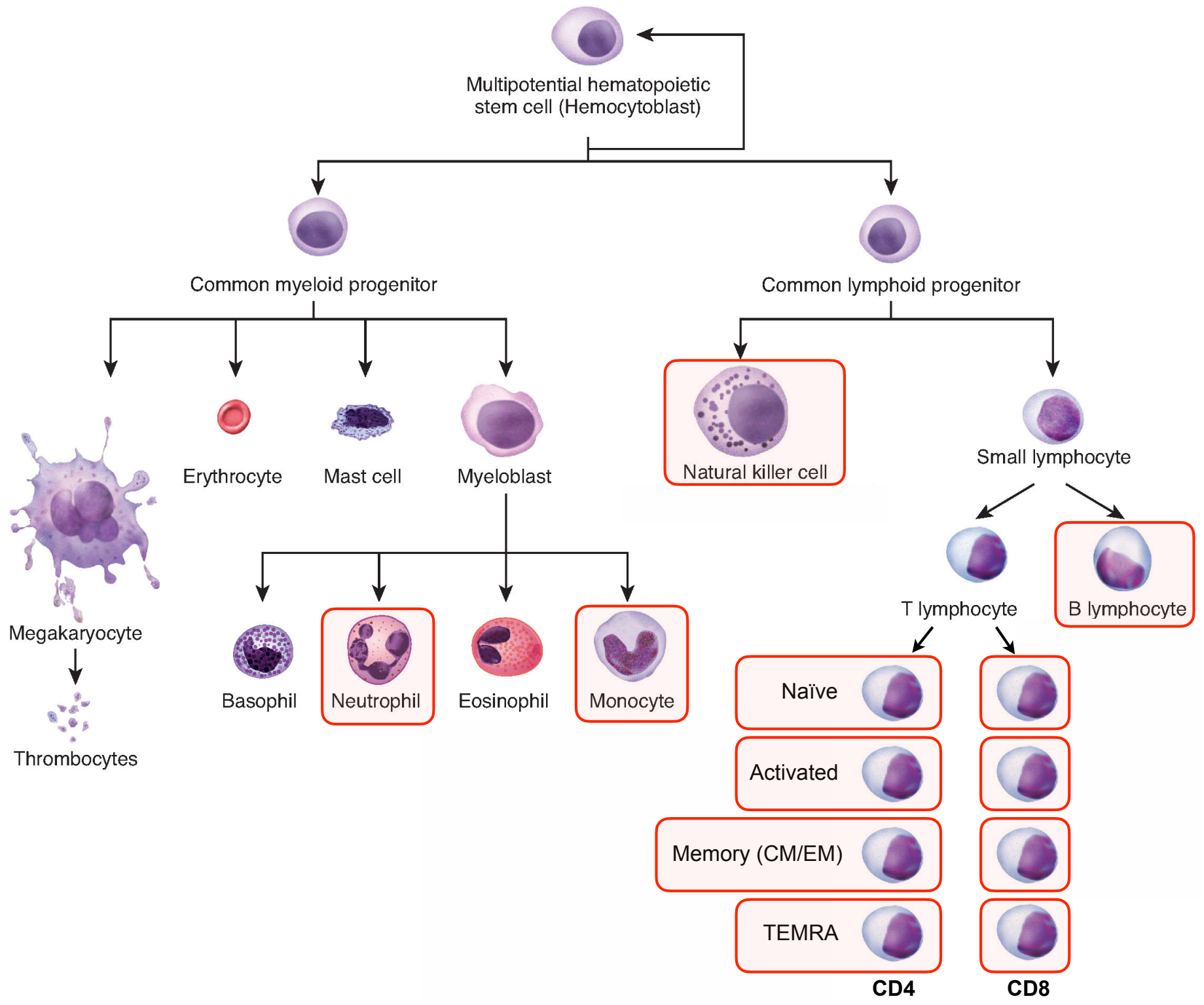
# Multifaceted mitochondria: moving mitochondrial science beyond function and dysfunction

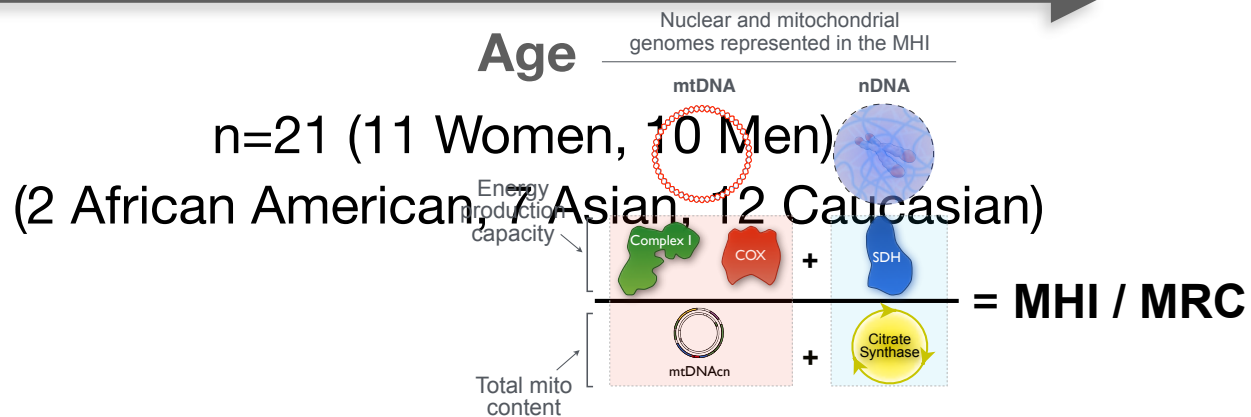
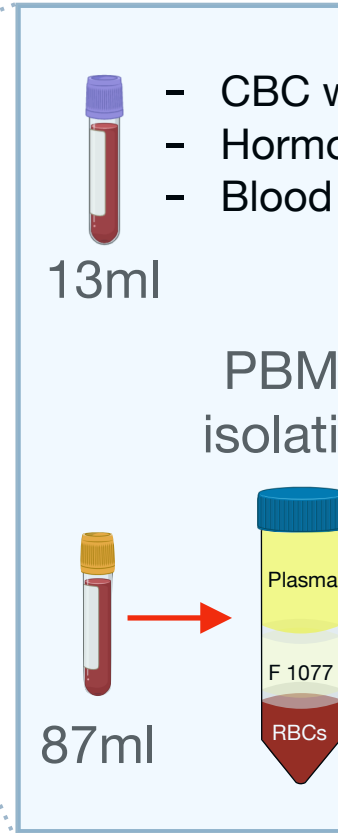
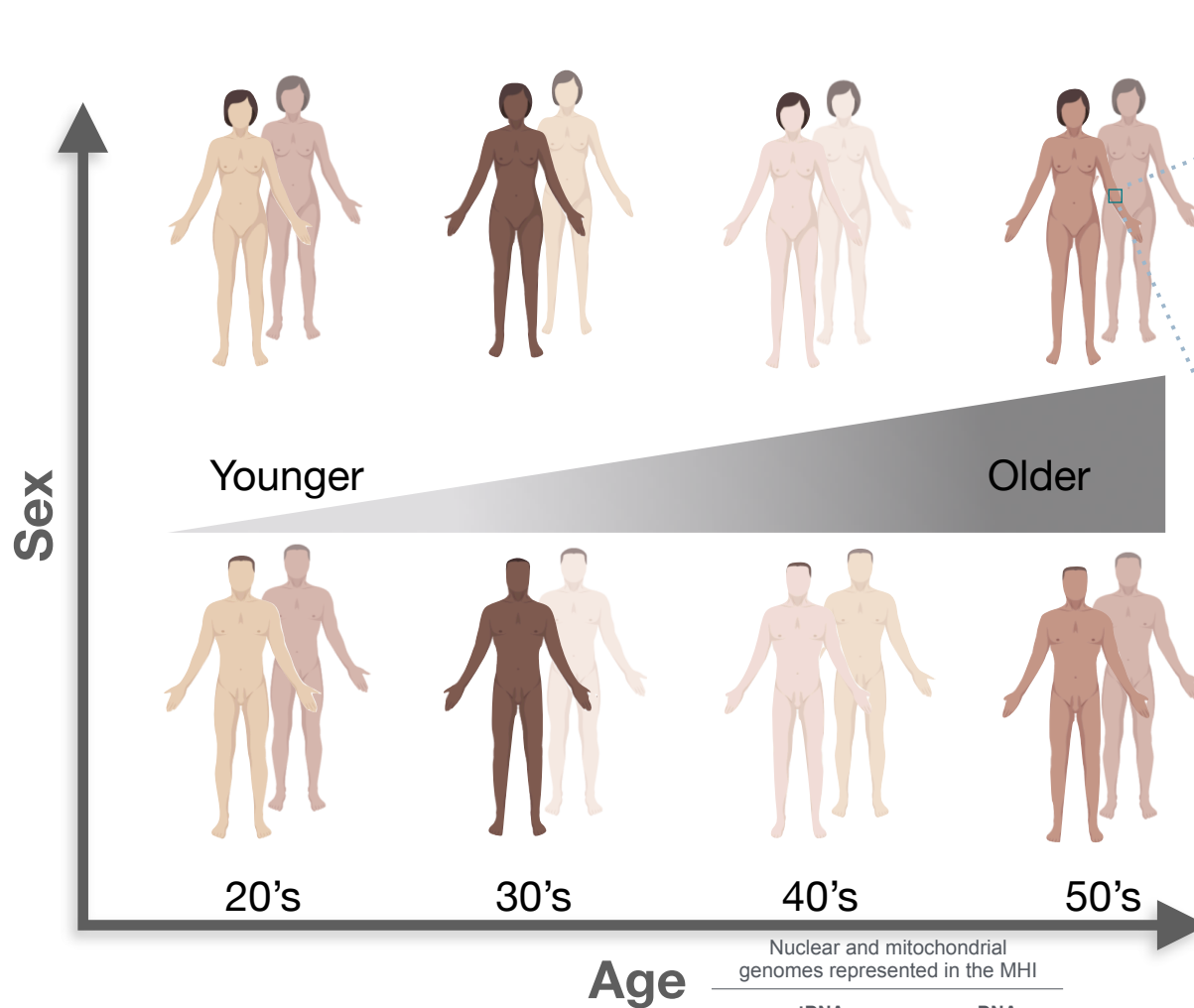


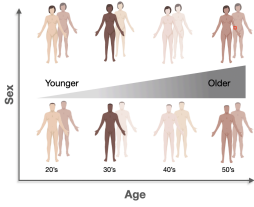


# How can we capture mitochondrial diversity and signaling in relation to psychosocial states?

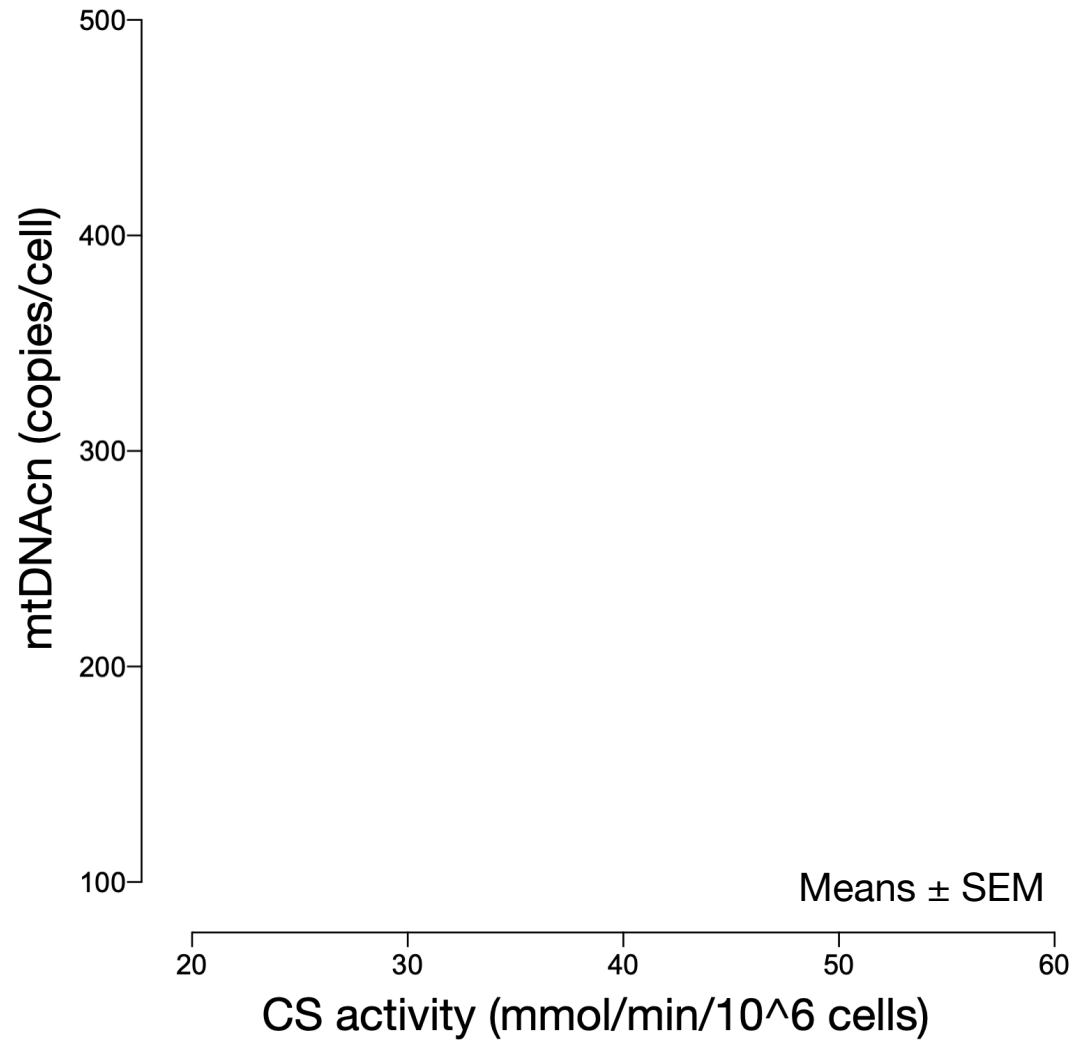


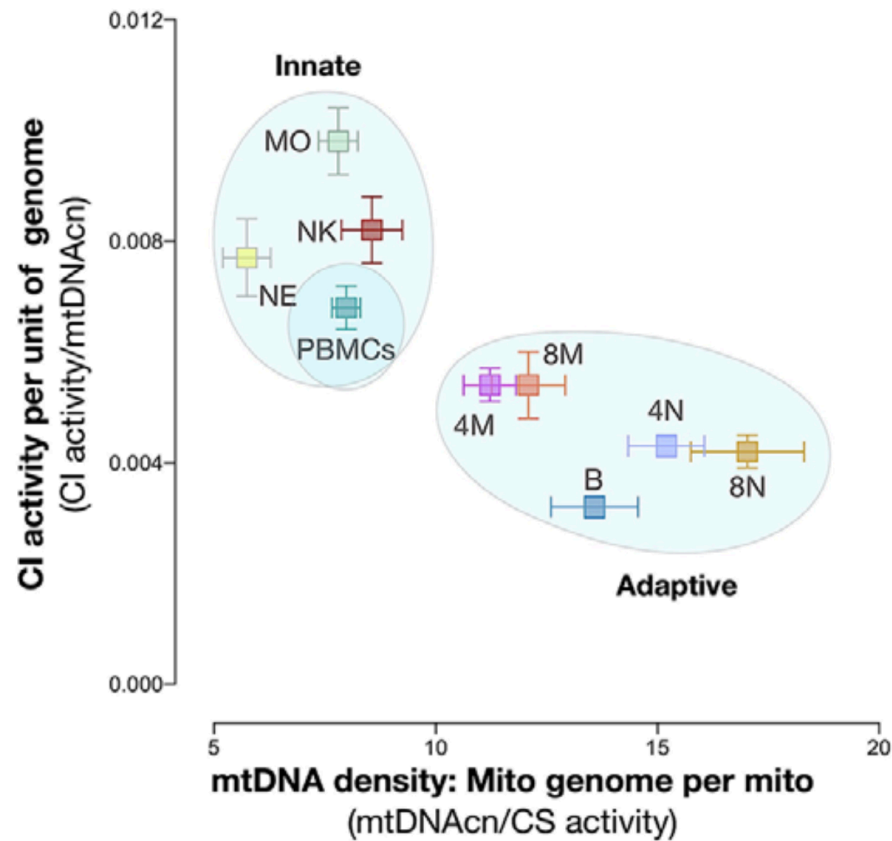
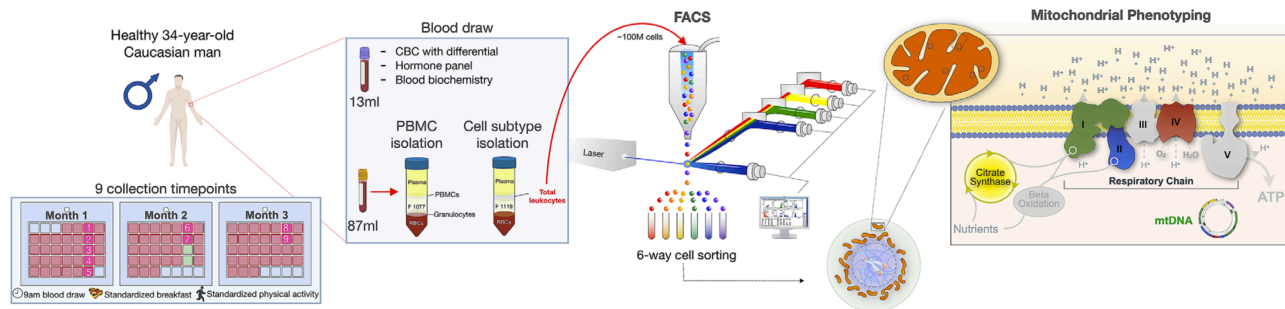






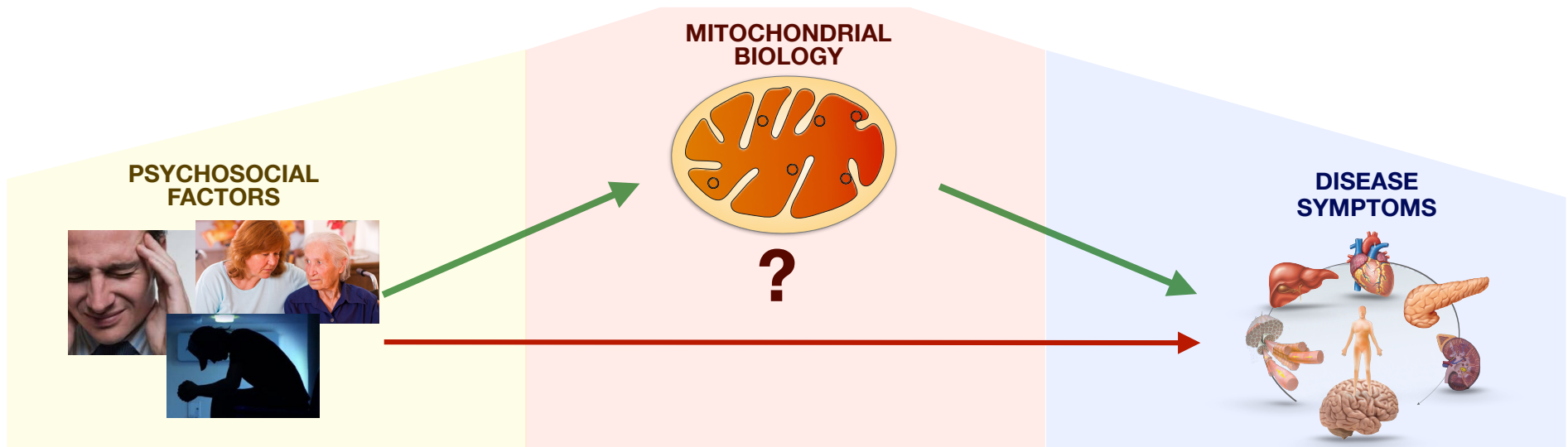
# Mitochondrial phenotypes (mitotypes)





Cell type-specific estimates of effect sizes, dynamics, sex & age, biomarkers  
**Foundational data to design human mitochondrial studies**

# Why do patients believe that “stress” exaggerates or cause their symptoms?



**Stress → Mitochondria → Disease**

**Well being → Mitochondria → Health ?**



**Is mitochondrial energy transformation capacity related to psychological states?**

# Psychological stress and disease

## Psychological Stress and Disease

Sheldon Cohen, PhD

Denise Janicki-Deverts, PhD

Gregory E. Miller, PhD

**D**ESPITE WIDESPREAD PUBLIC BELIEF THAT PSYCHOLOGICAL stress leads to disease, the biomedical community remains skeptical of this conclusion. In this Commentary, we discuss the plausibility of the belief that stress contributes to a variety of disease processes and summarize the role of stress in 4 major diseases: clinical depression, cardiovascular disease (CVD), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS, and cancer.

Cohen et al. *JAMA* 2007

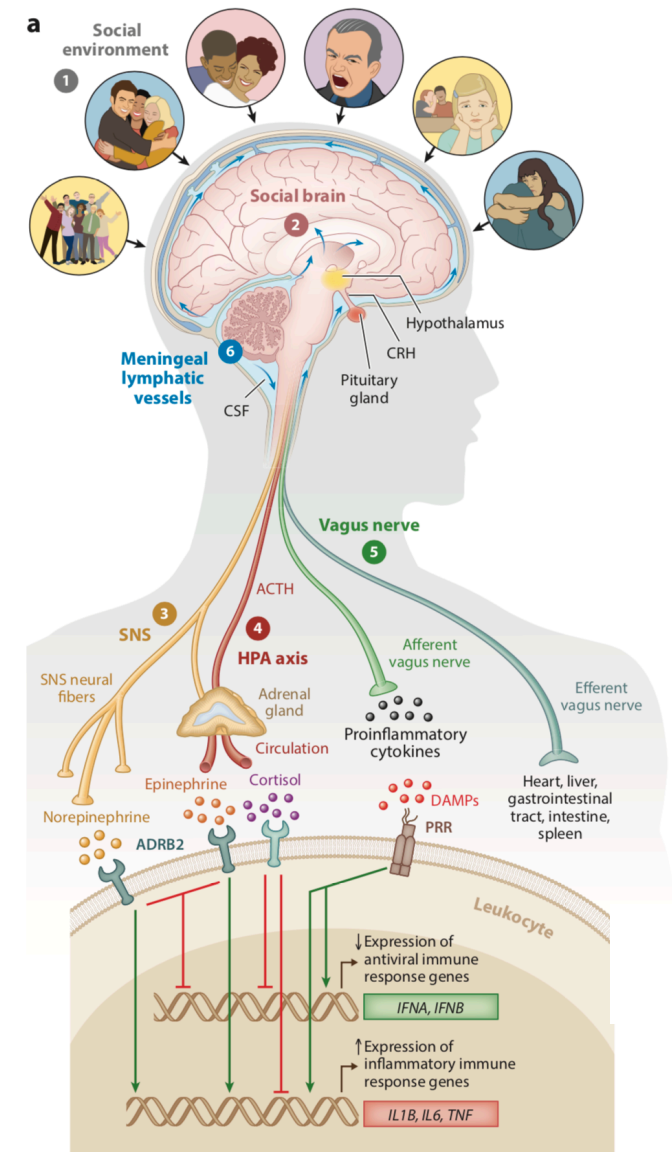
## Brain on stress: How the social environment gets under the skin

Bruce S. McEwen<sup>1</sup>

Laboratory of Neuroendocrinology, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10065

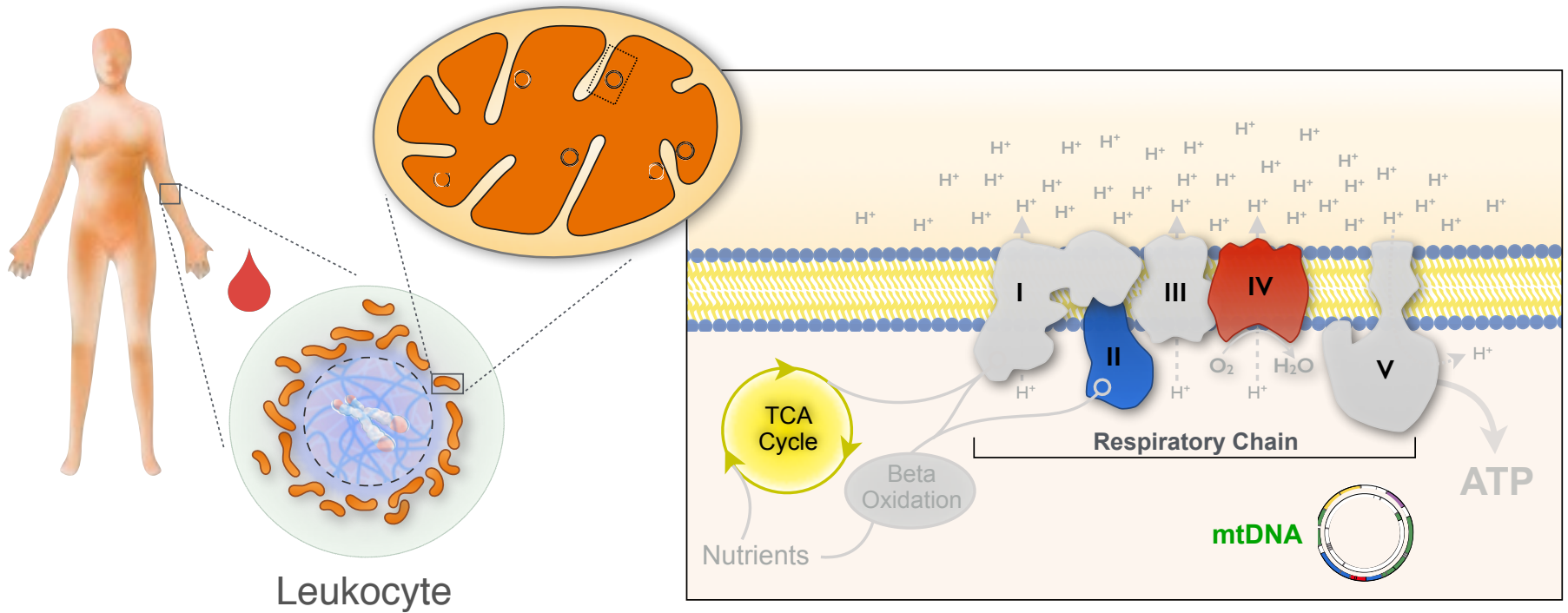
McEwen et al. *PNAS* 2012

## Placebos in RCTs?



G Slavich. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol* 2020

# 1. Measuring mitochondrial respiratory capacity in blood leukocytes



$$\text{MHI} = \frac{\text{nDNA} + \text{mtDNA}}{\text{Citrate Synthase} + \text{mtDNA}}$$

The diagram shows the components of the Mitochondrial Health Index (MHI). The numerator consists of nuclear DNA (nDNA) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). The denominator consists of Citrate Synthase and mtDNA. The components are represented by icons: nDNA (blue nucleus), mtDNA (red circular DNA), Complex II (blue), Complex IV (red), and Citrate Synthase (yellow cycle).



Elissa Epel (UCSF)  
Yan Burrelle (University of Ottawa)

## 2. Measuring psychological states (mood)

For each of the emotions listed below, please tell us how much you have felt that emotion this evening.

Not at all 0	A little bit 1	Moderately 2	Quite a bit 3	Extremely 4
-----------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------

\_\_\_ 1. What is the most **amused, fun-loving, or silly** you felt?

\_\_\_ 2. What is the most **angry, irritated, or annoyed** you felt?

\_\_\_ 3. What is the most **ashamed, humiliated, or disgraced** you felt?

\_\_\_ 4. What is the most **awe, wonder, or amazement** you felt?

\_\_\_ 5. What is the most **contemptuous, scornful, or disdainful** you felt?

\_\_\_ 6. What is the most **disgust, distaste, or revulsion** you felt?

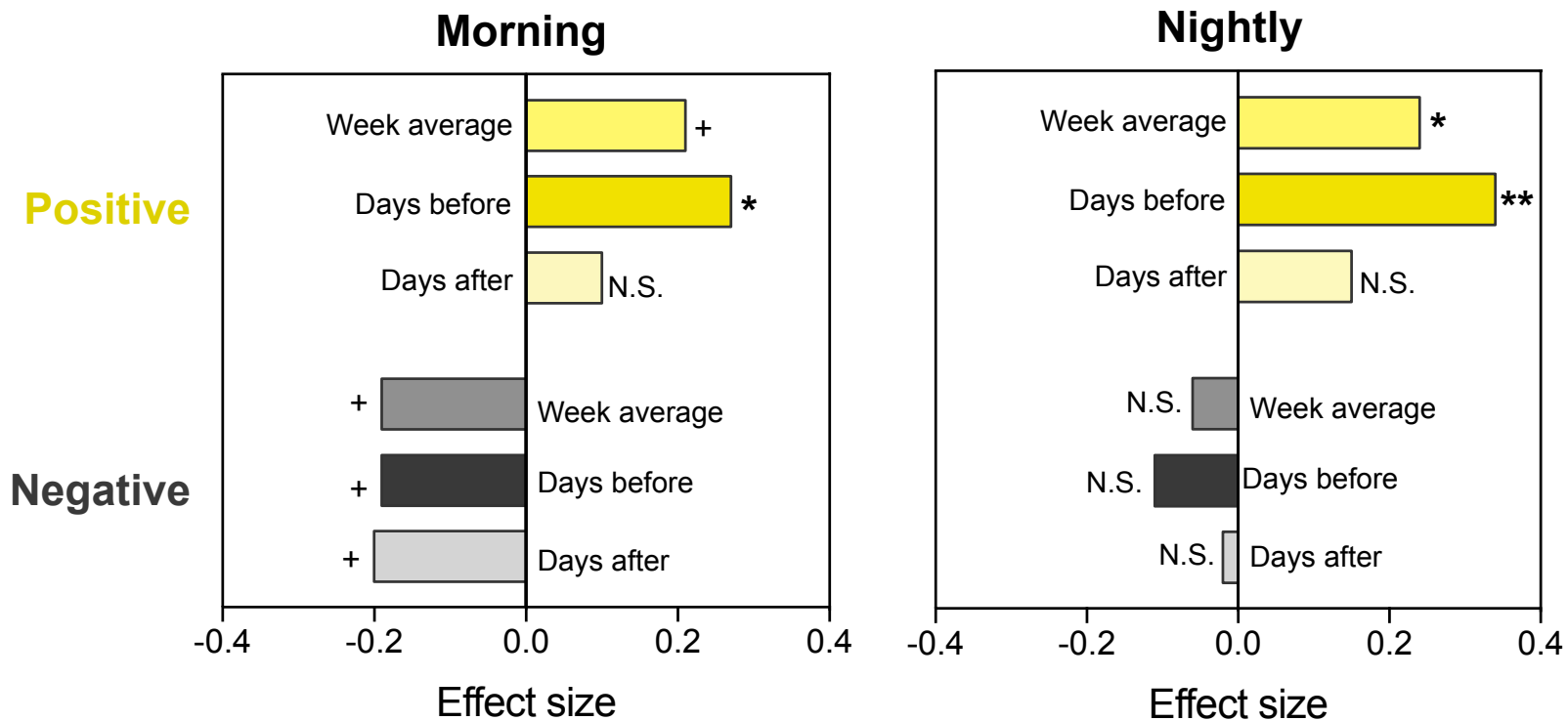
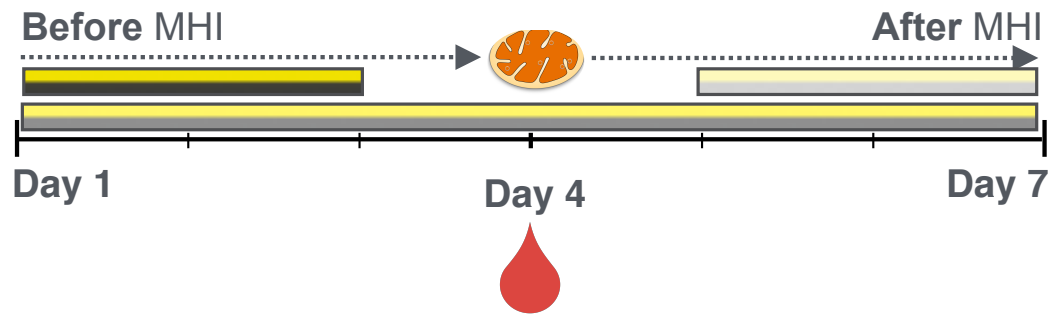
\_\_\_ 7. What is the most **embarrassed, self-conscious, or blushing** you felt?

\_\_\_ 8. What is the most **grateful, appreciative, or thankful** you felt?

\_\_\_ 9. What is the most **guilty, repentant, or blameworthy** you felt?

\_\_\_ 10. What is the most **hate, distrust, or suspicion** you felt?

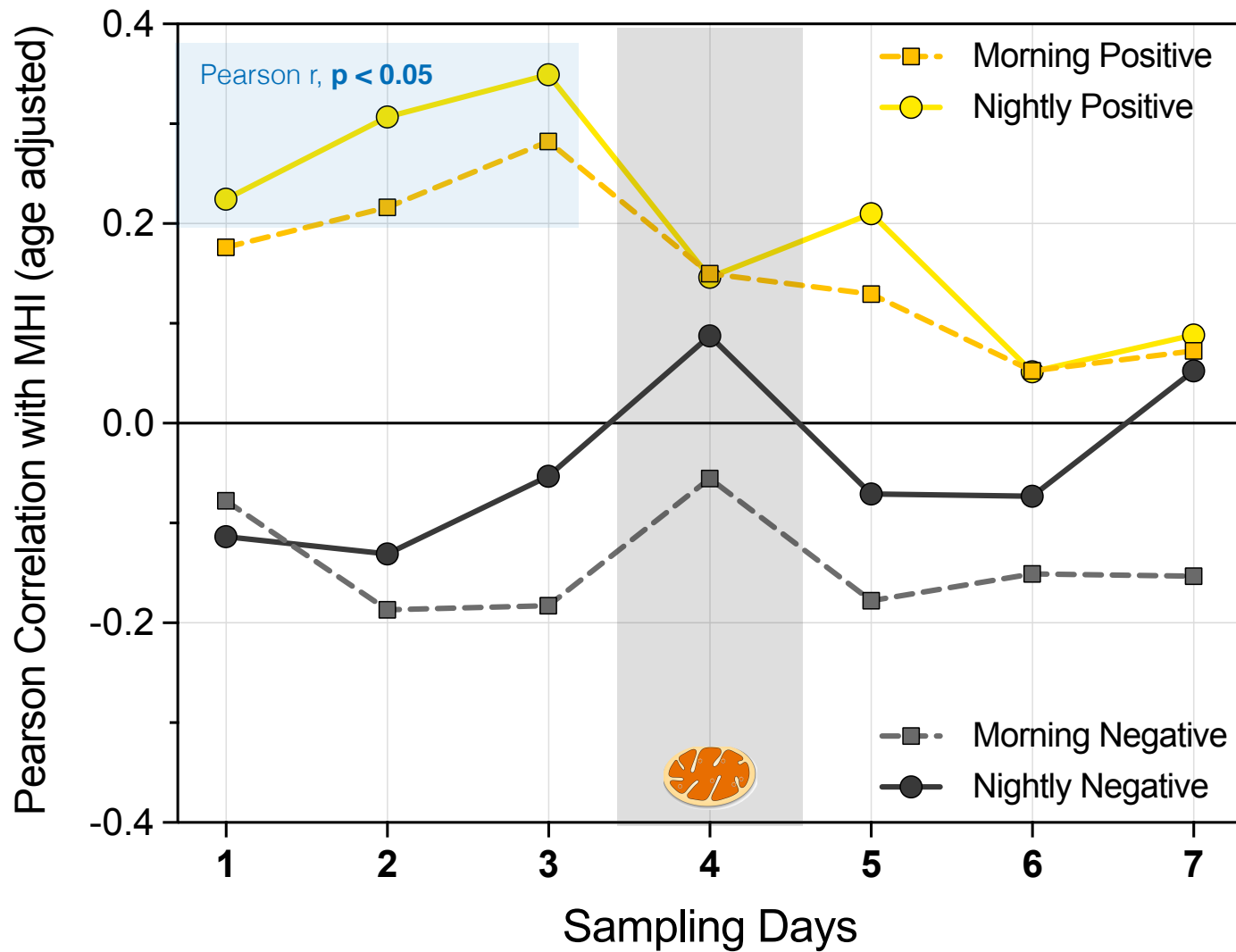
# Is mitochondrial respiratory capacity in PBMCs linked to mood?



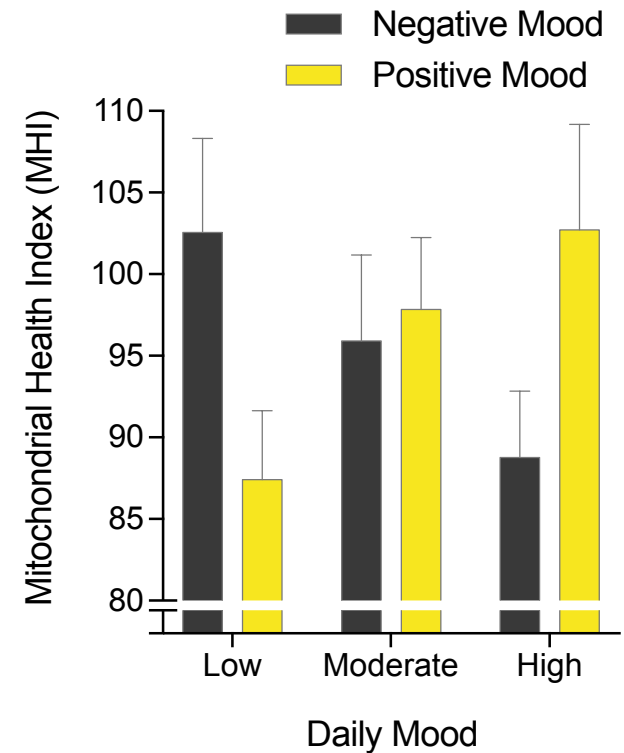
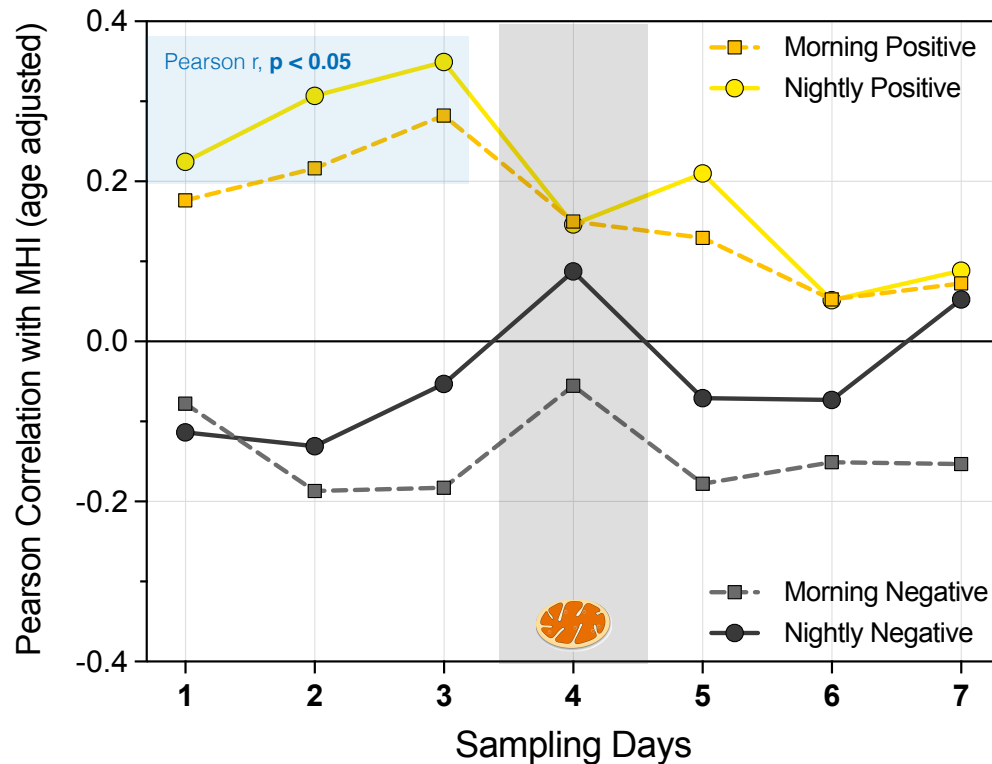
Modified Differential Emotional Scale (mDES)  
 n = 86-89 women. + P < 0.10, \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01

Picard et al. *Biol Psychiatr* 2018  
 Elissa Epel

# Mood on days preceding blood draw correlate with MHI



# Mood on days *preceding* blood draw correlate with MHI

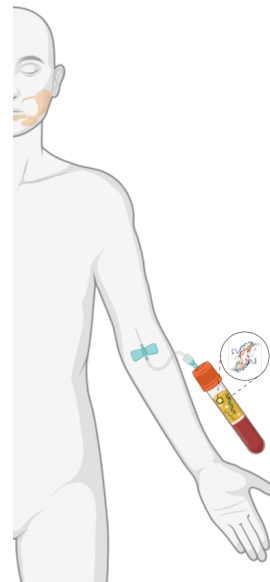
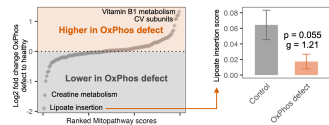
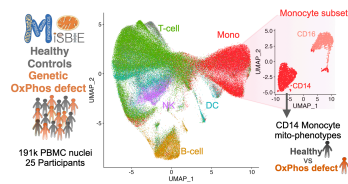


Previous day mood accounts for **10-15%** of the variance in MHI

# How can we capture mitochondrial diversity and signaling in relation to psychosocial states?

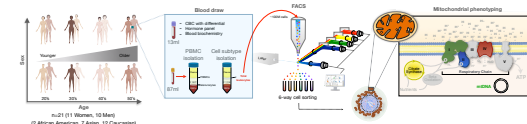
2

## Bulk gene-expression based mitotyping

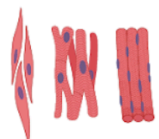
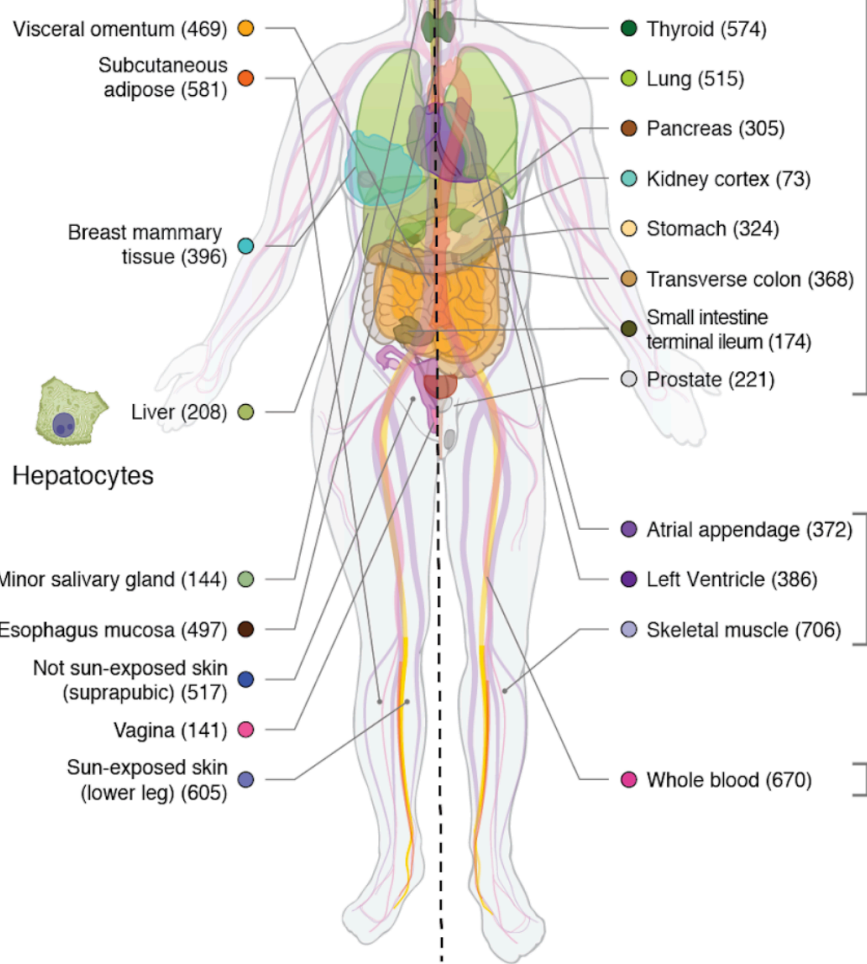
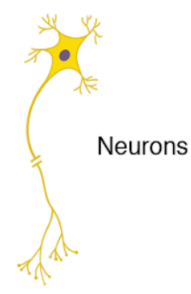
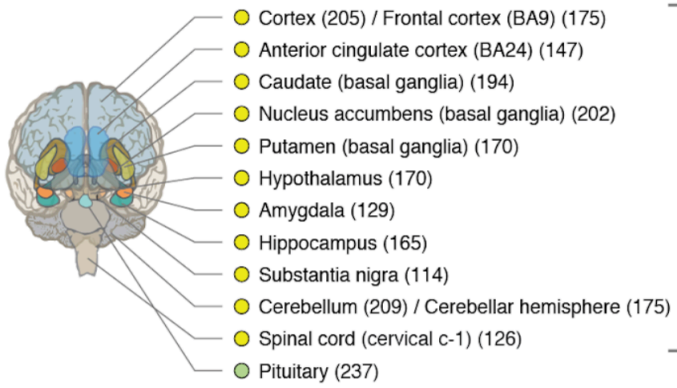


## Functional measurements in white blood cells

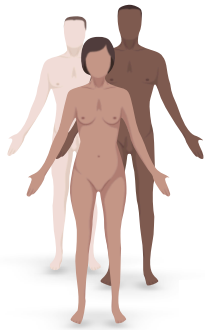
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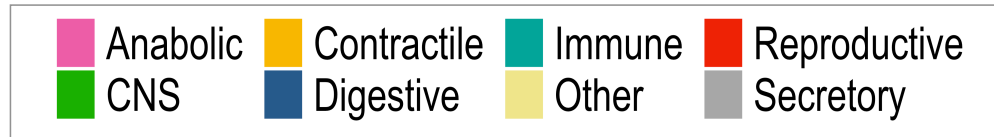




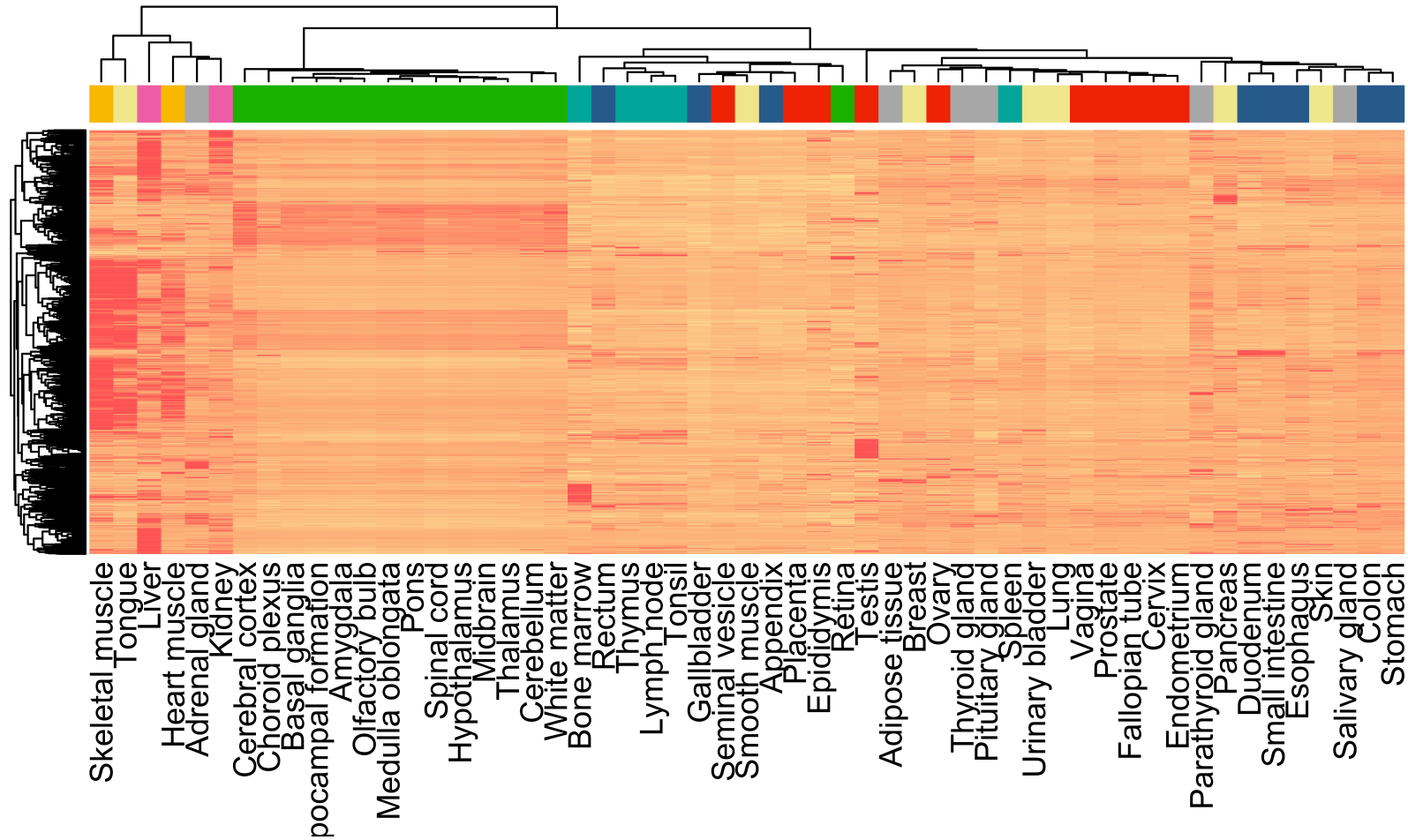
# Molecular mitochondrial phenotyping across tissues



50 tissues



1134 mitochondrial genes

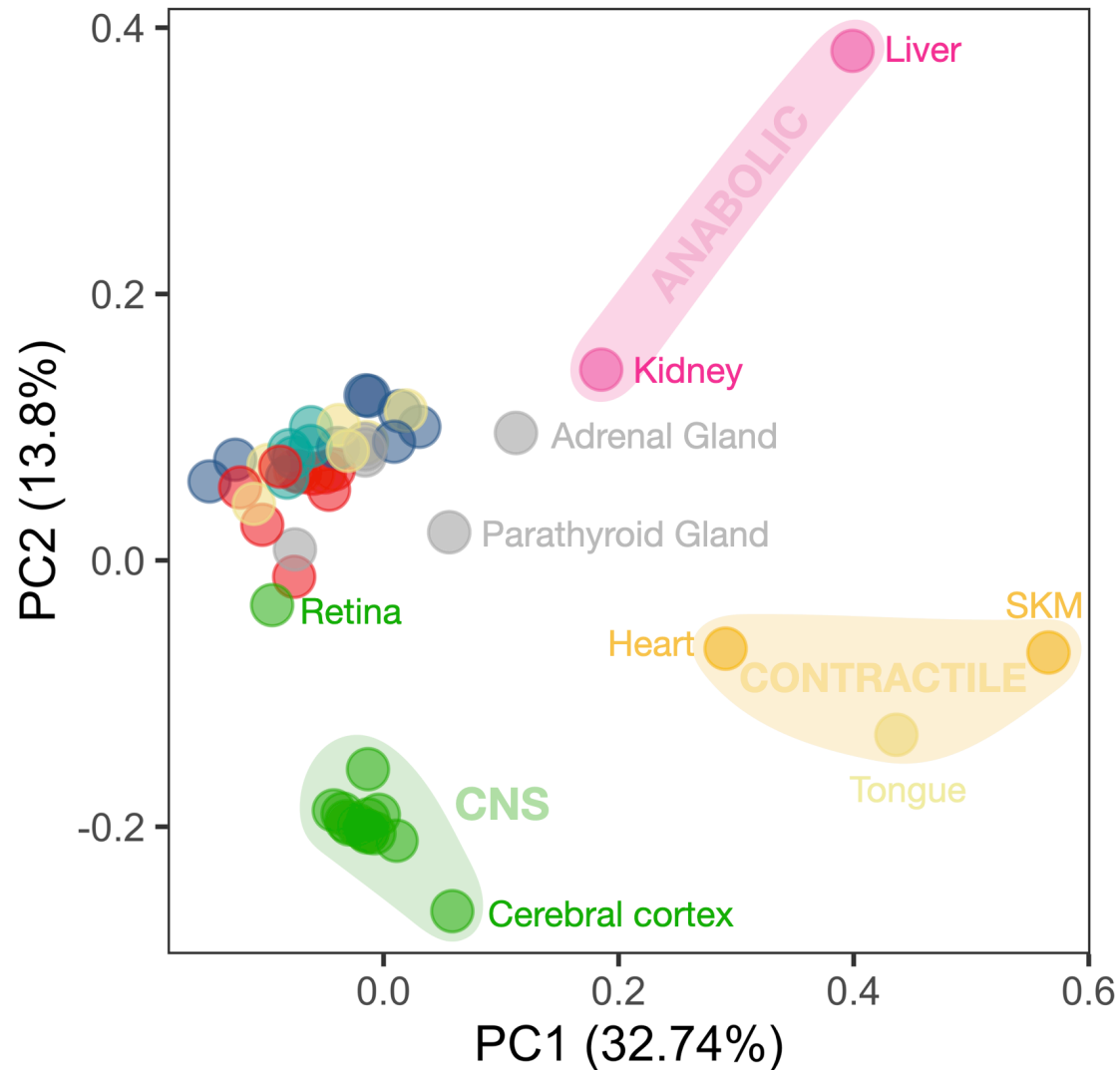
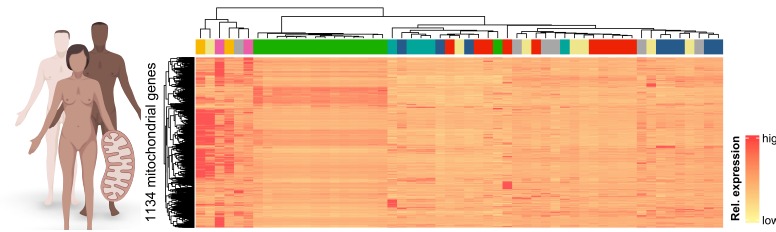


Rel. expression  
high  
low



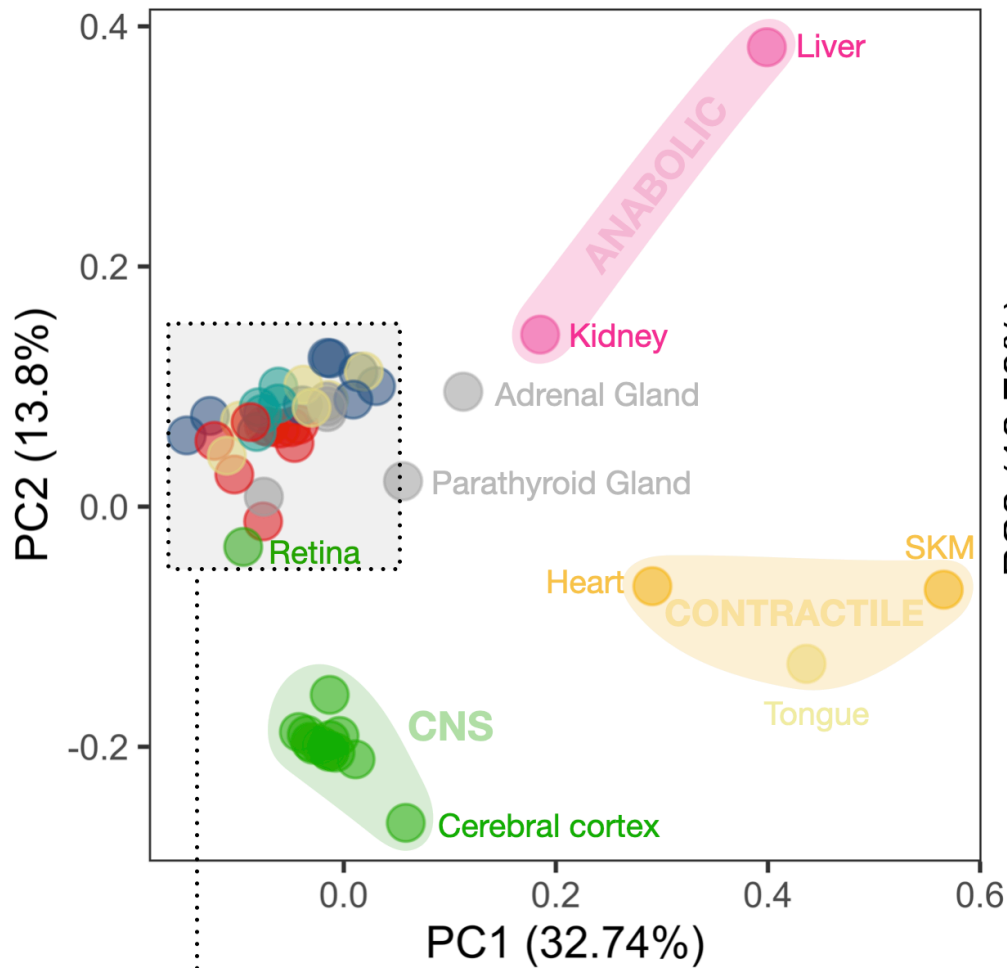
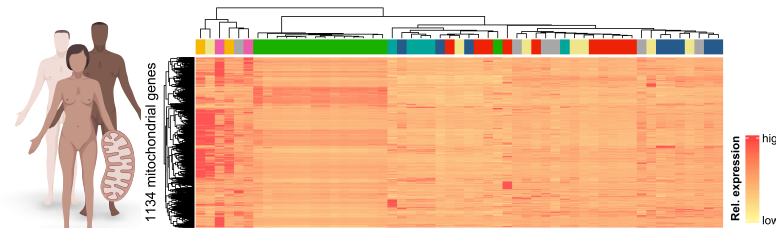
Anna Monzel

# There are different mitochondria types — Mitotypes

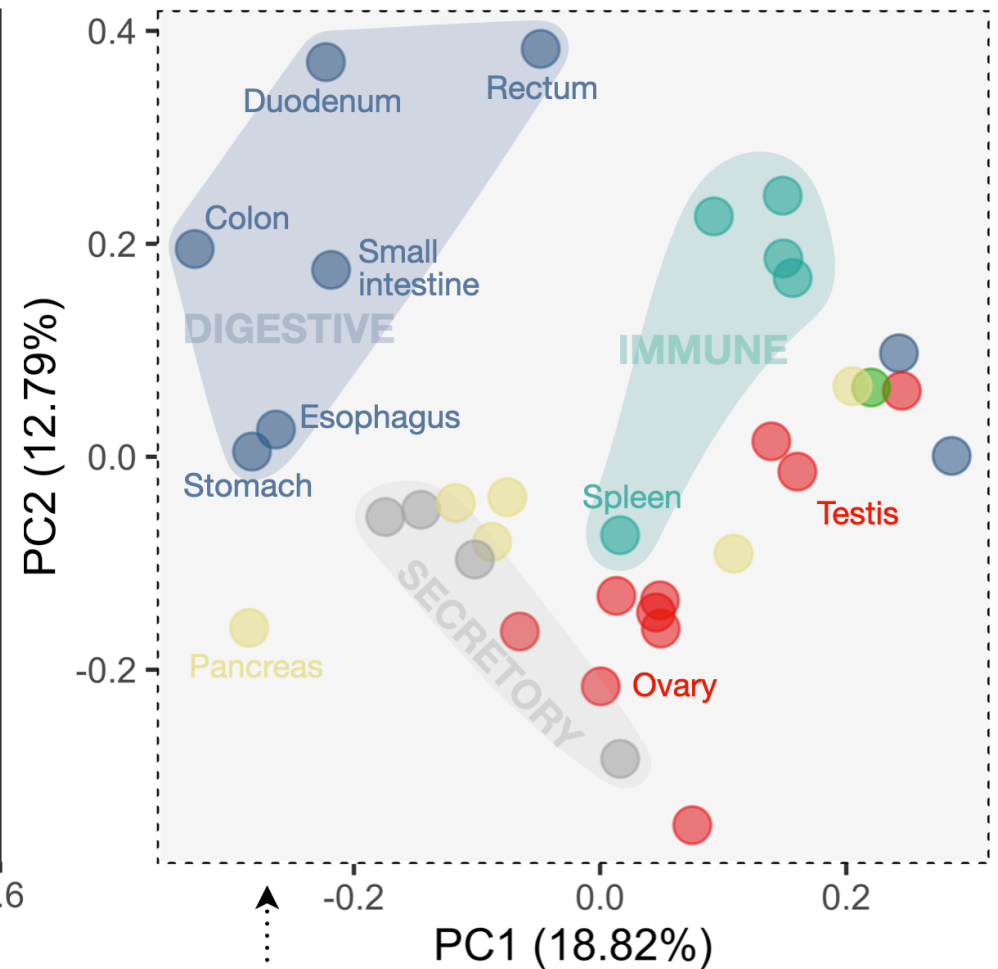


Mitochondrial genes alone

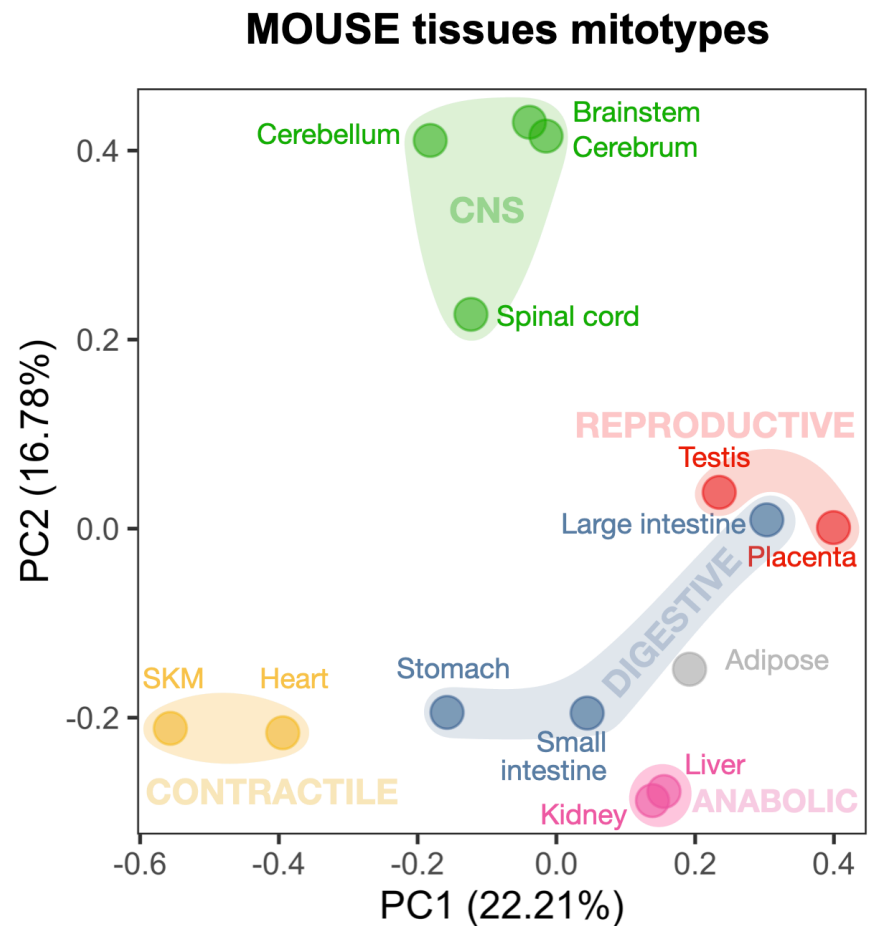
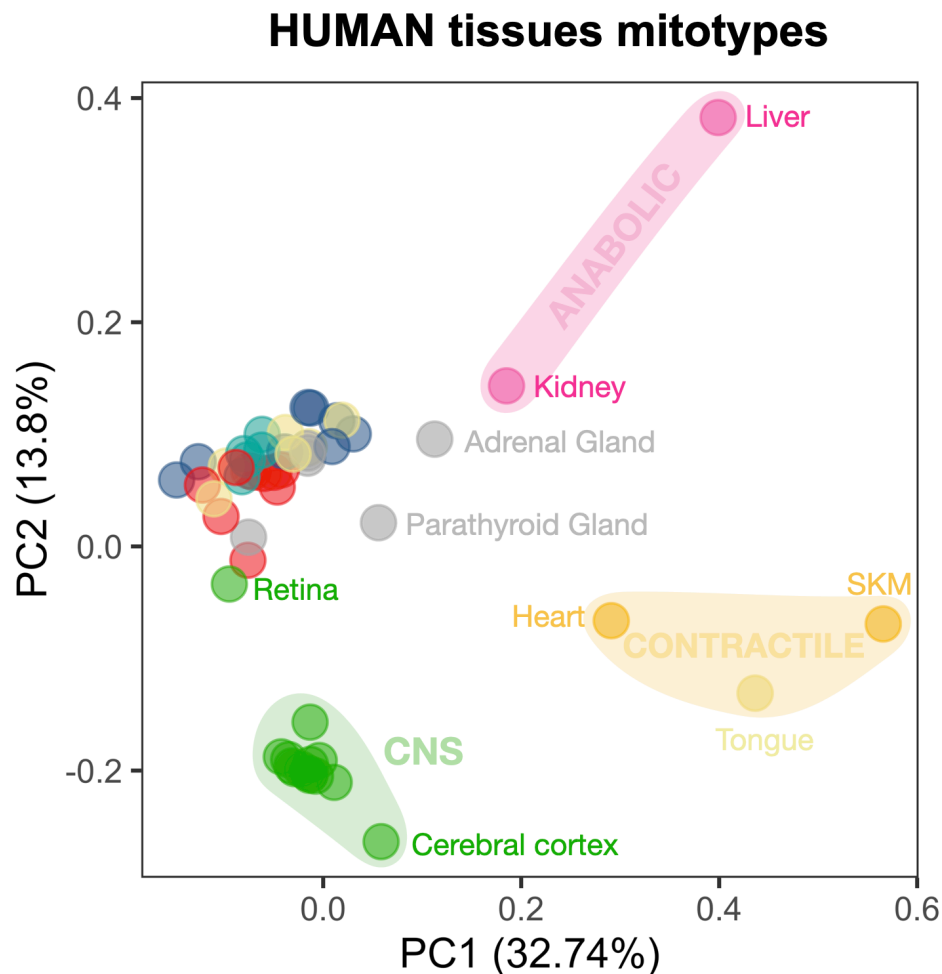
# There are different mitochondria types – Mitotypes



*New PCA with tissue subset*

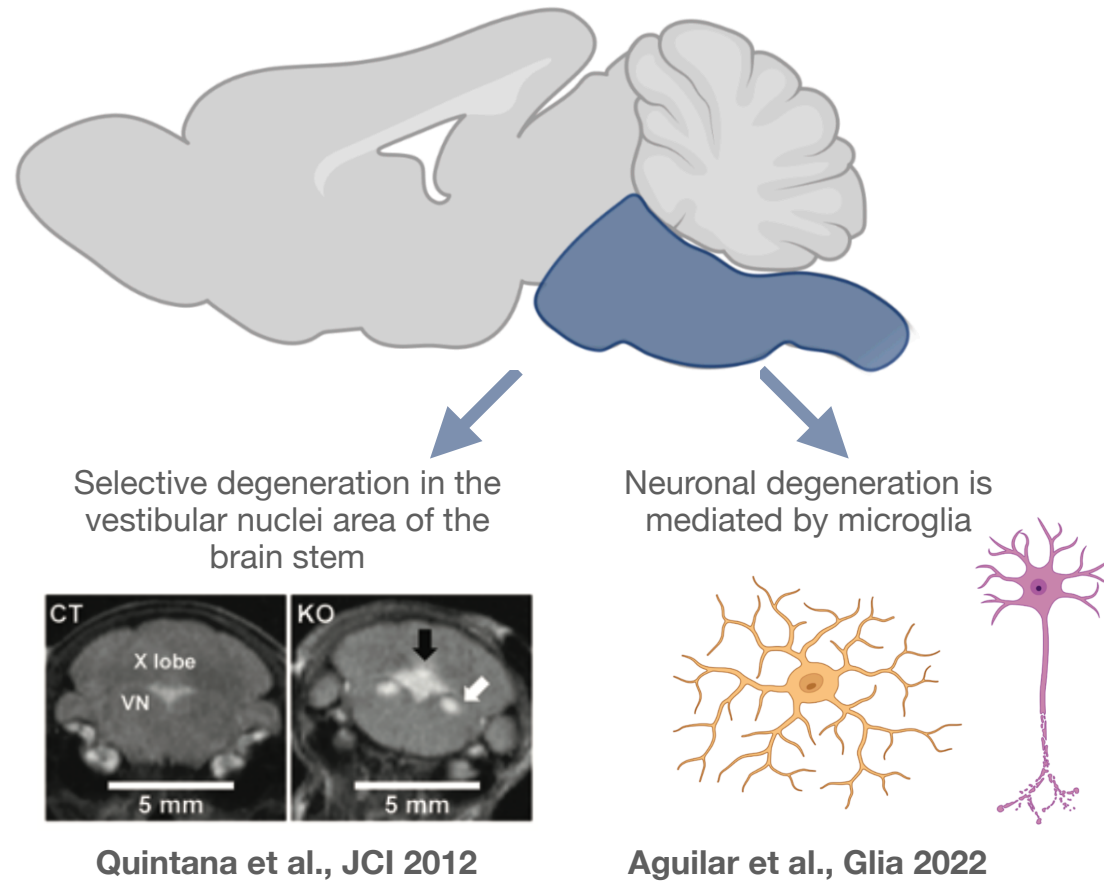


# Conserved mitotype signatures in human and mouse tissues



**Can we use mitotyping to understand  
disease risk or vulnerability?**

# Selective neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation in the brain stem in Ndufs4 KO mice

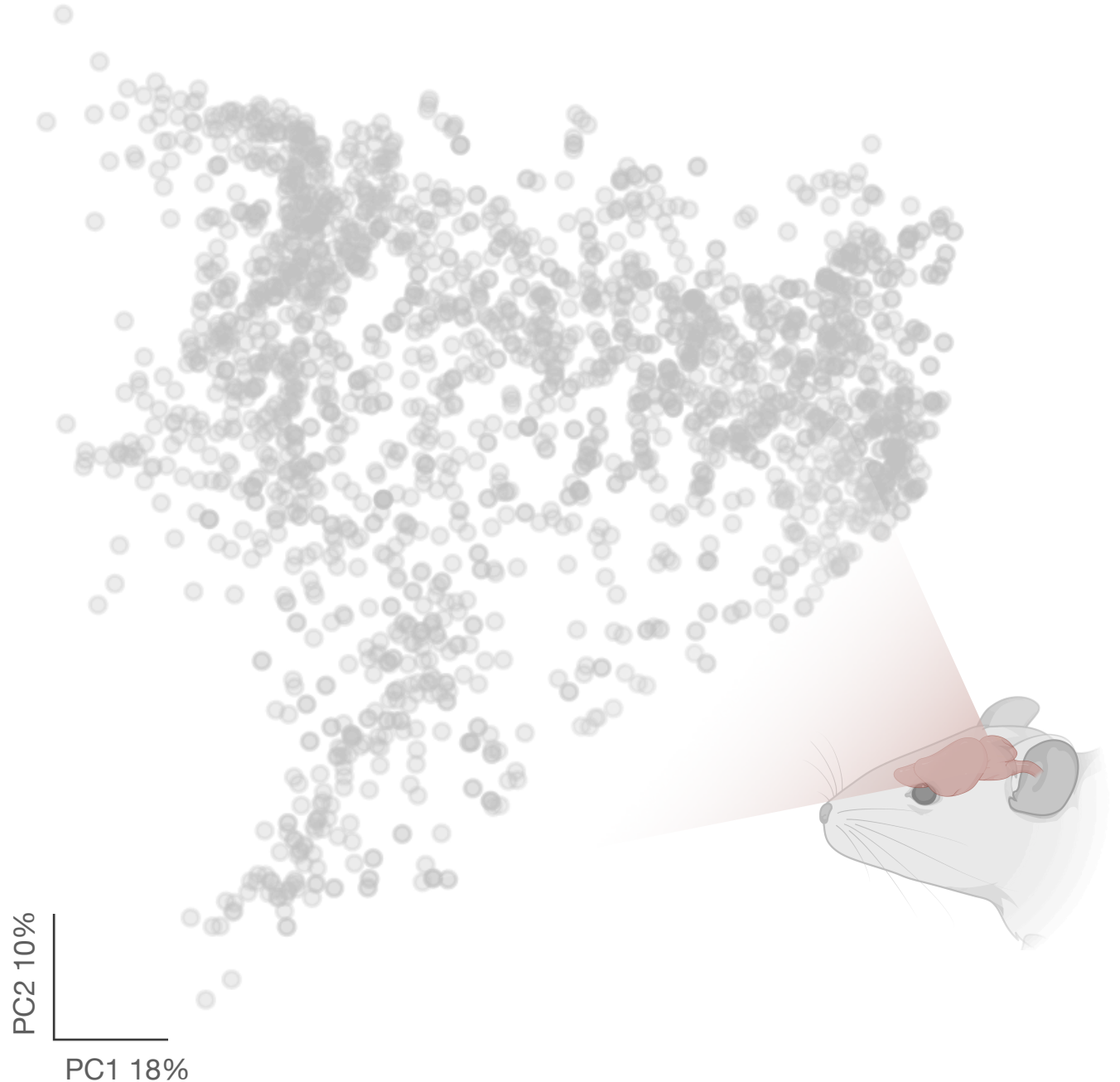


Anna Monzel

# Mitotyping the mouse brain

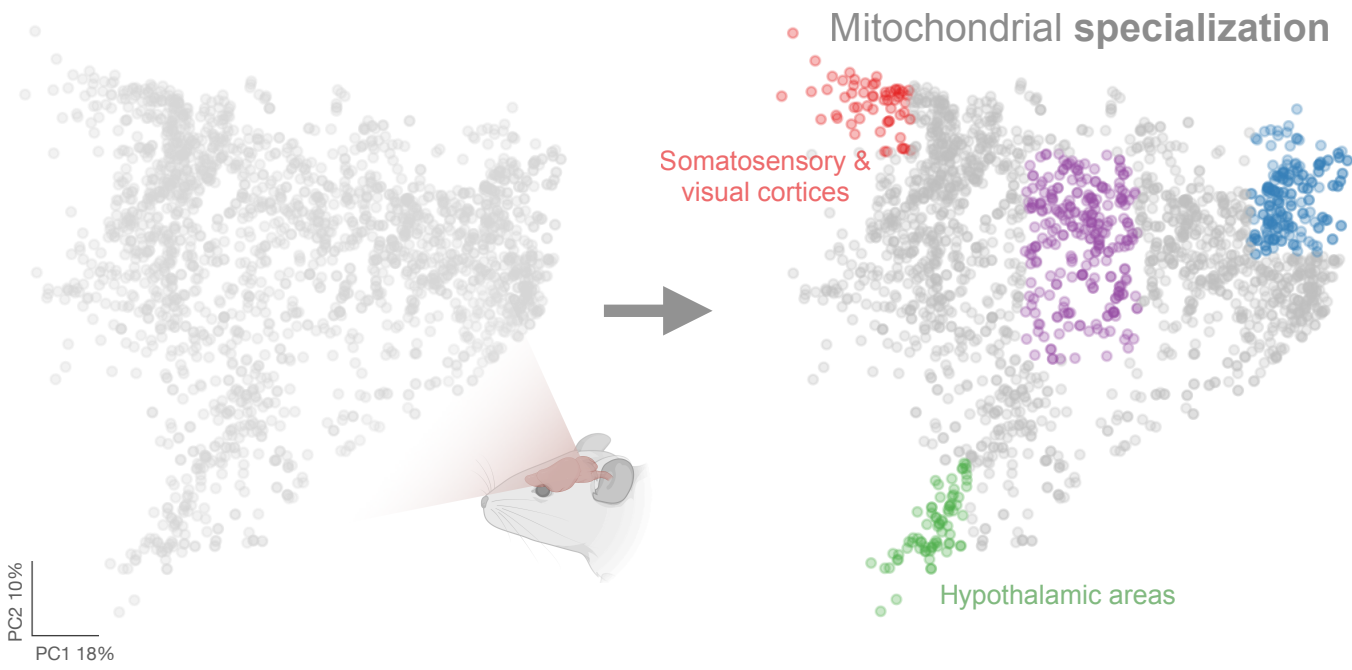


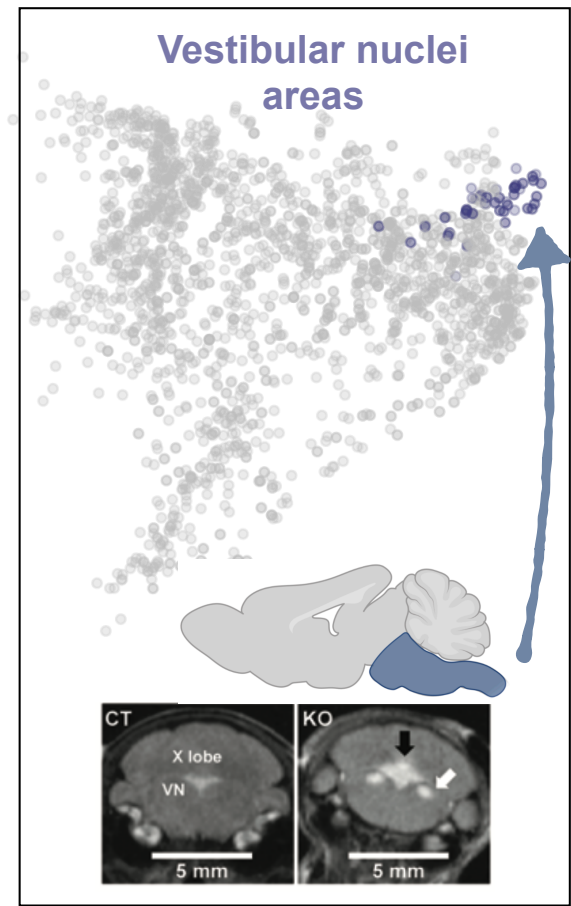
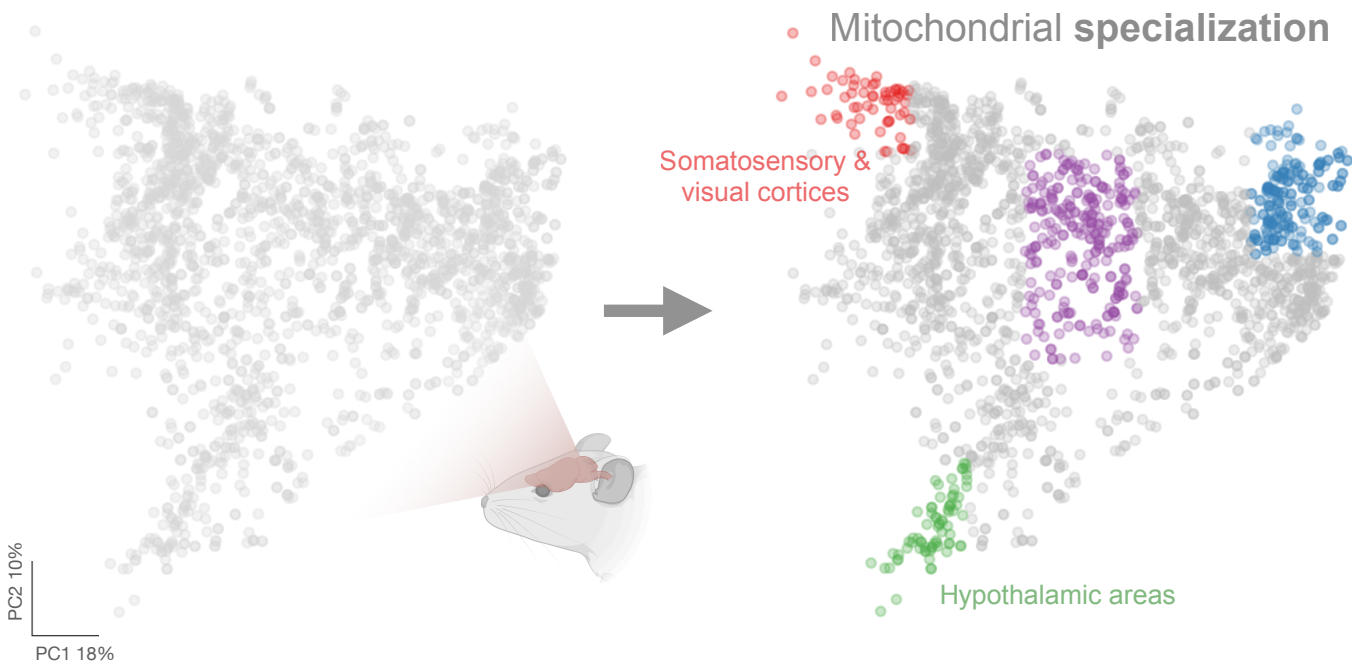
**Allen mouse brain atlas**  
In situ hybridization  
**2232** brain regions  
**948** mitochondrial genes

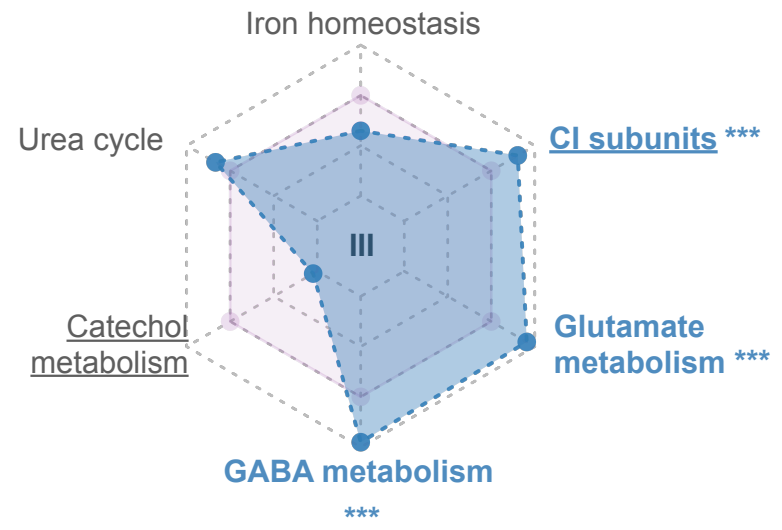
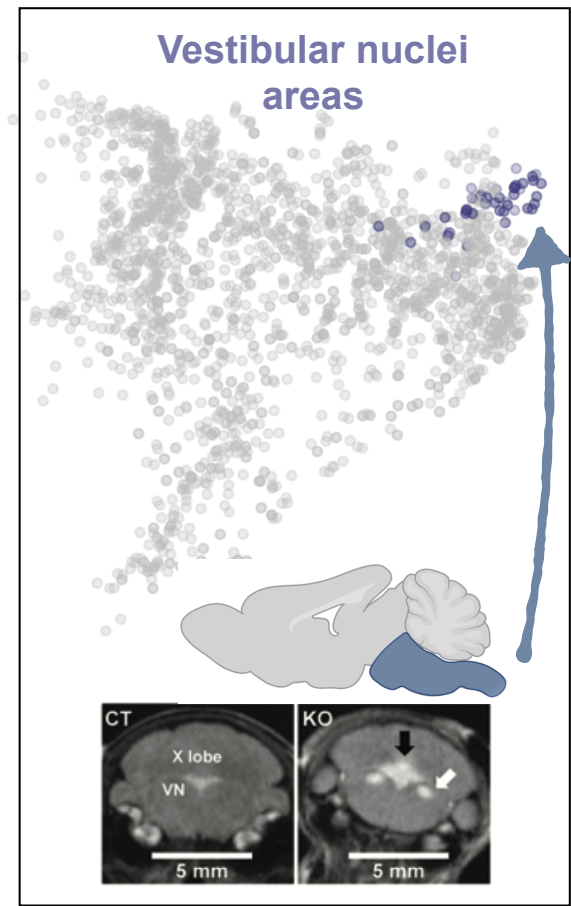
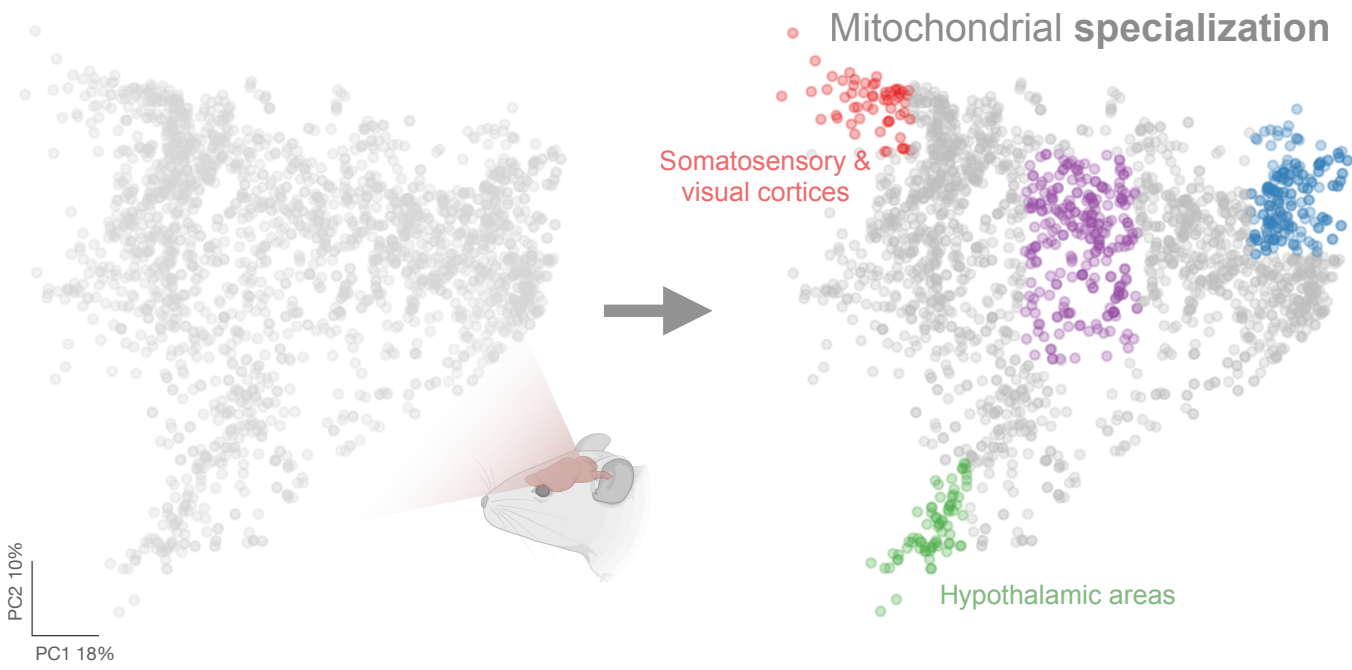


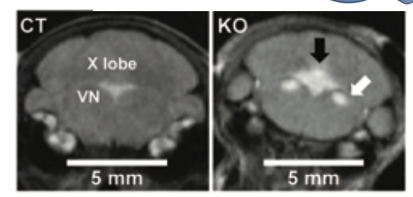
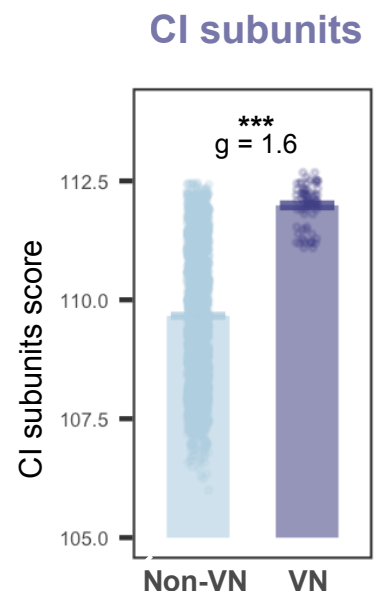
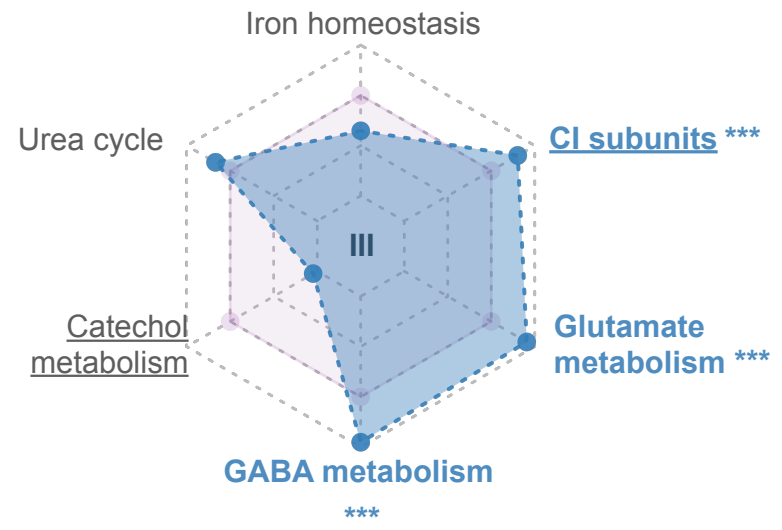
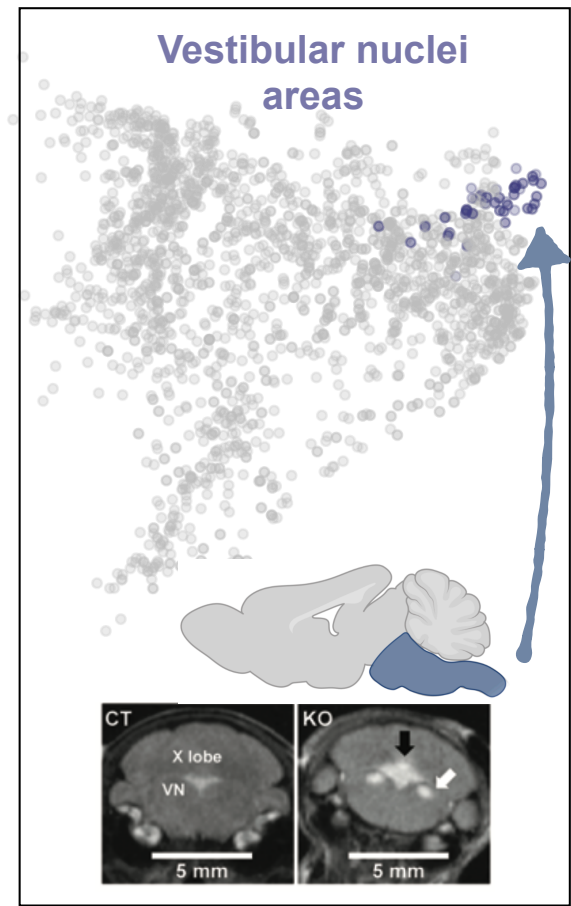
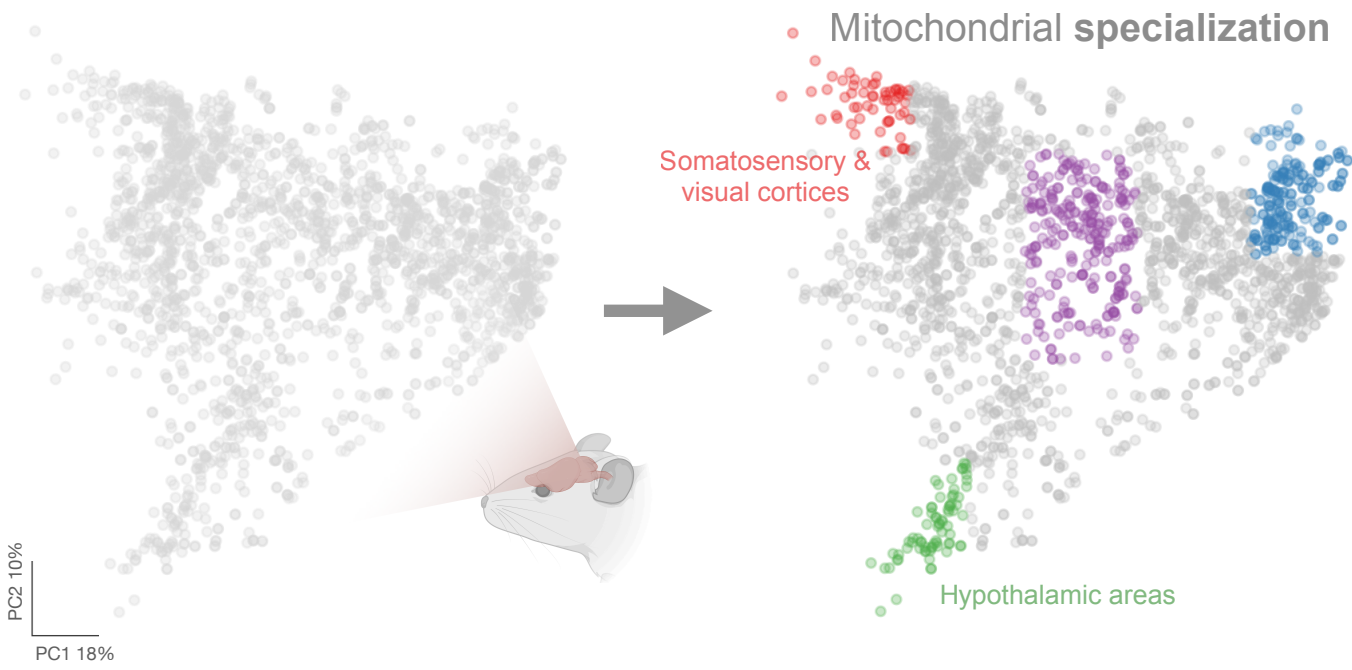
Anna Monzel

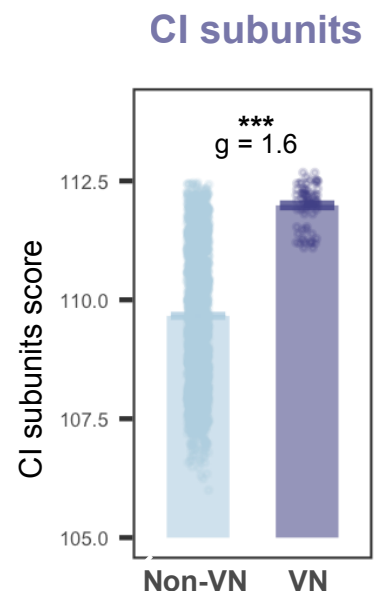
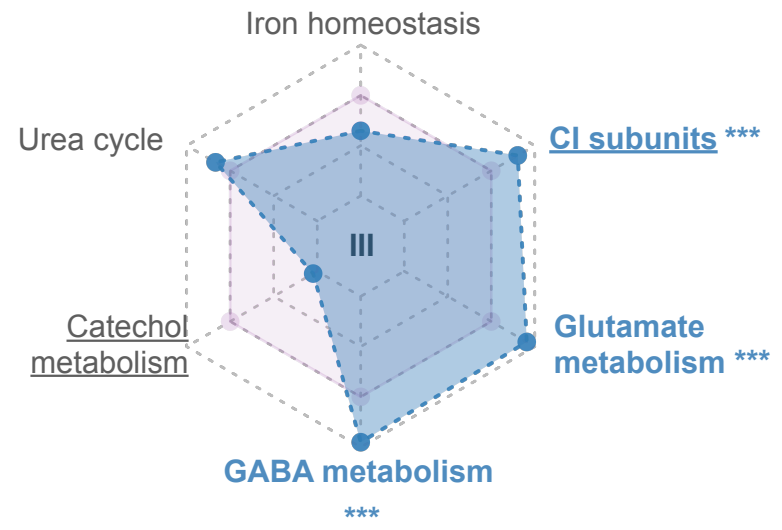
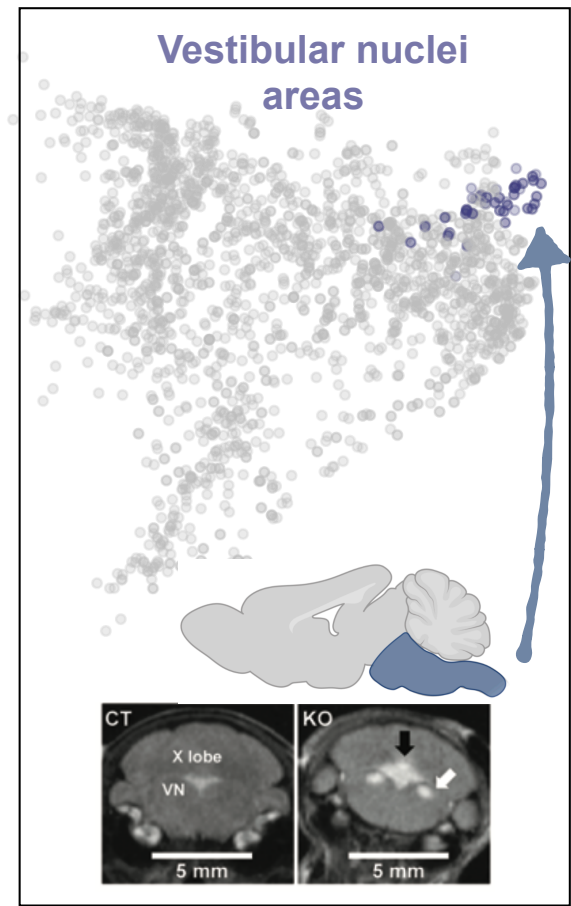
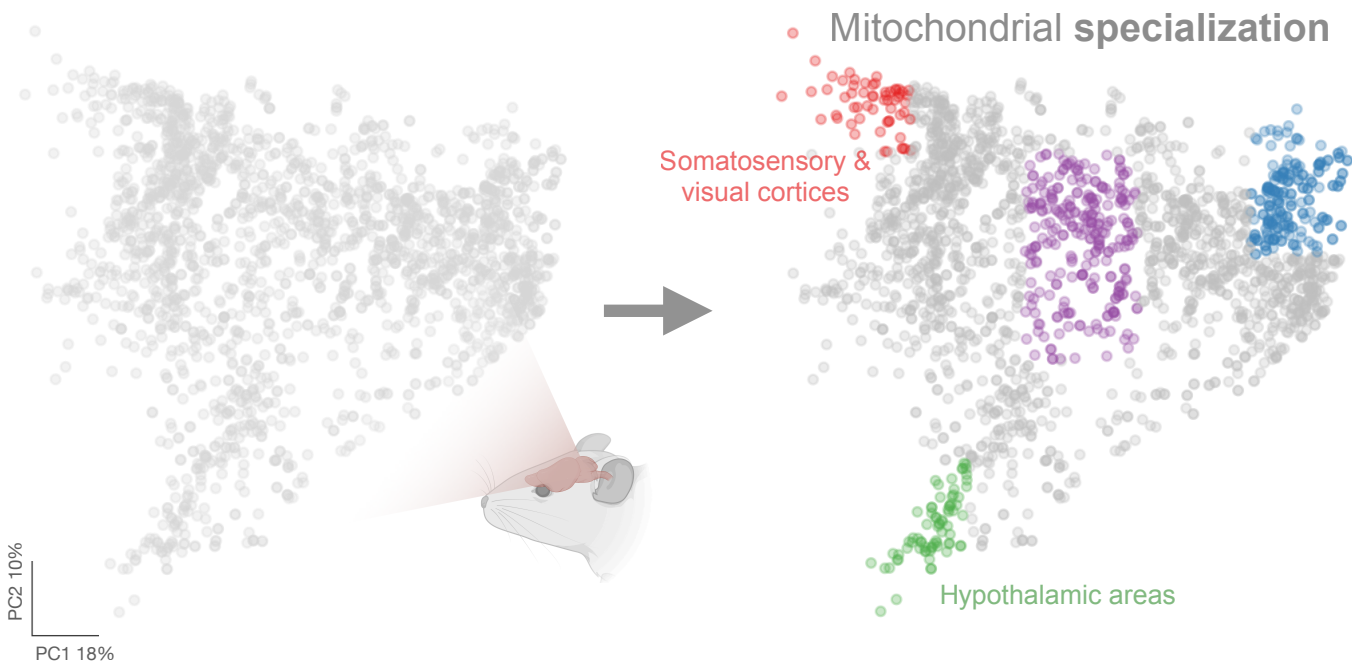










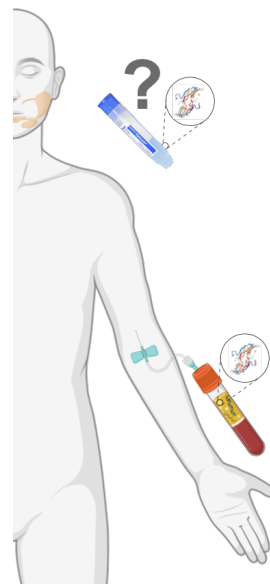
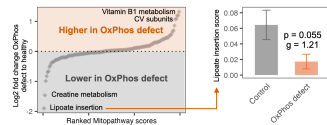
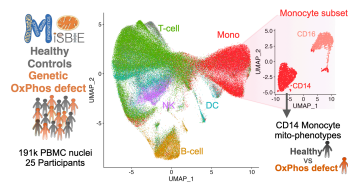


➤ Mitochondria in the vestibular nucleus are enriched in complex I-related pathways

# How can we capture mitochondrial diversity and signaling in relation to psychosocial states?

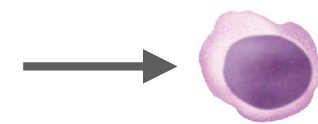
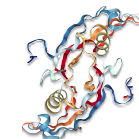
2

## Bulk gene-expression based mitotyping



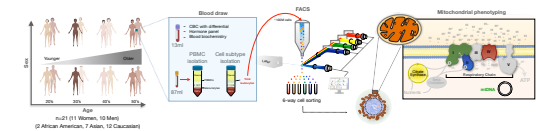
Dynamic blood and saliva biomarkers

3

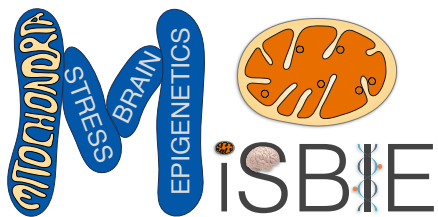
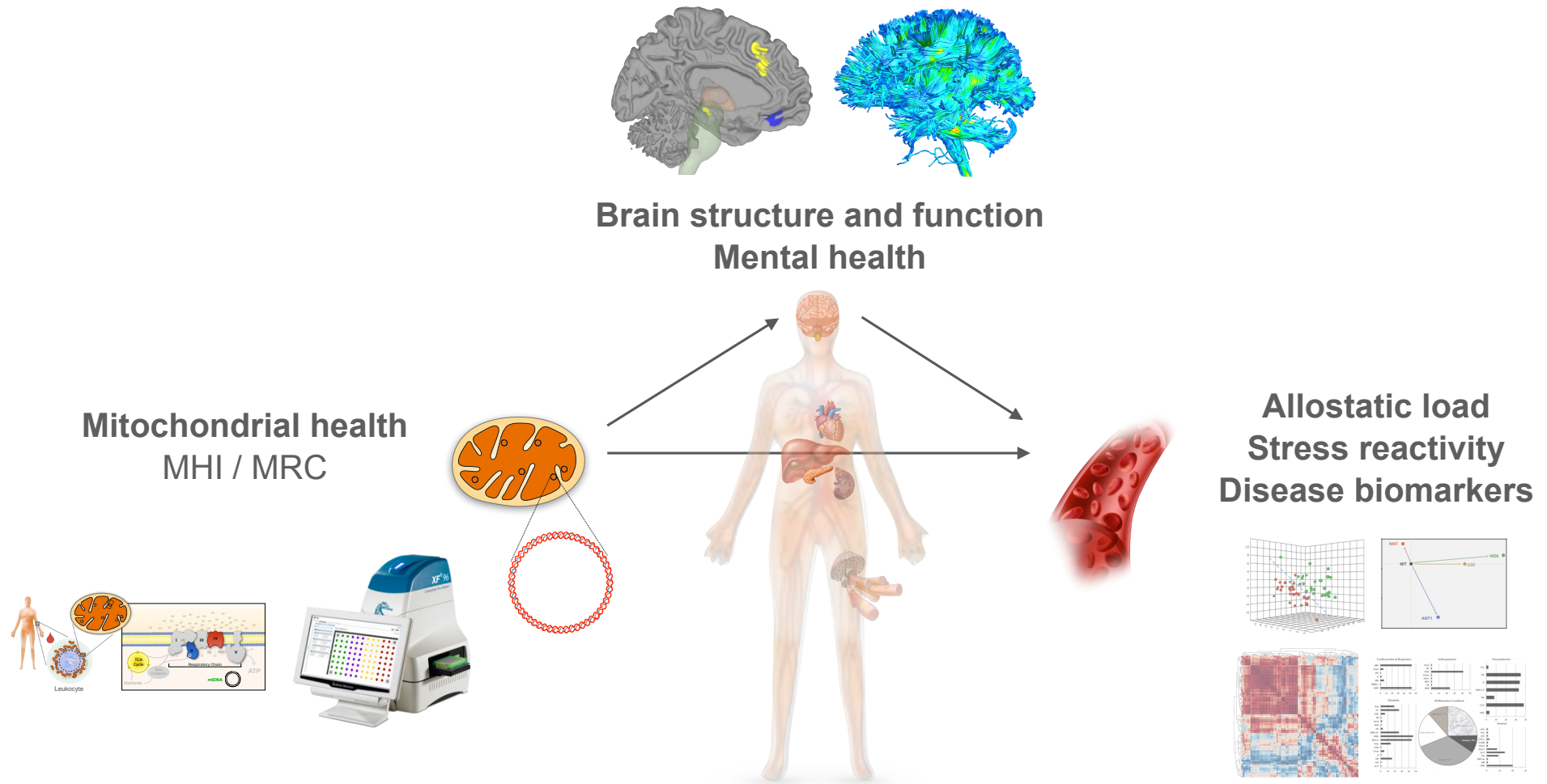


Functional measurements in white blood cells

1



# The Mitochondrial Stress, Brain Imaging, and Epigenetics (MiSBIE) Study



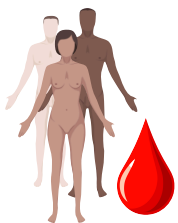
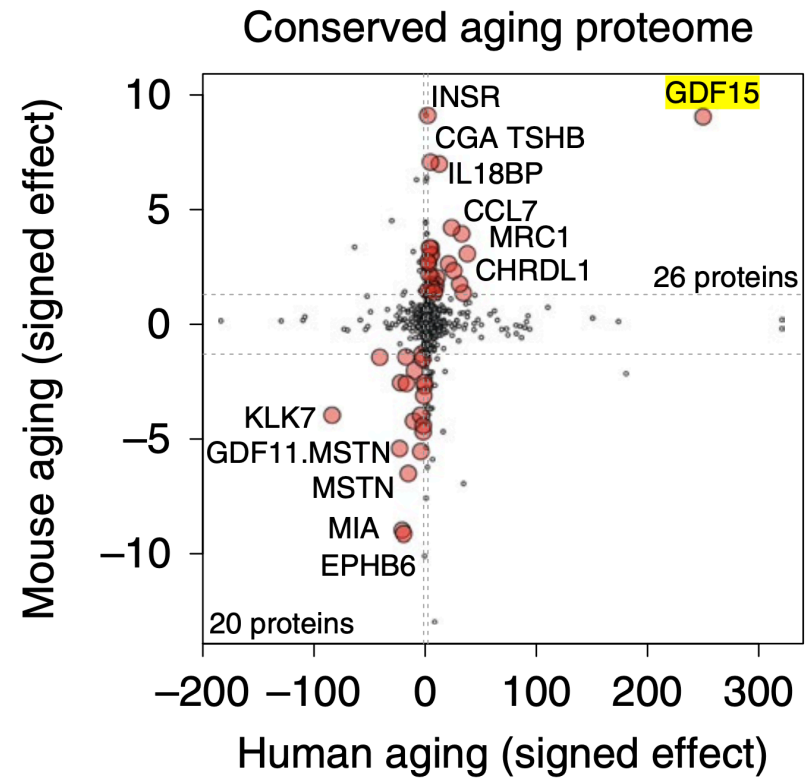
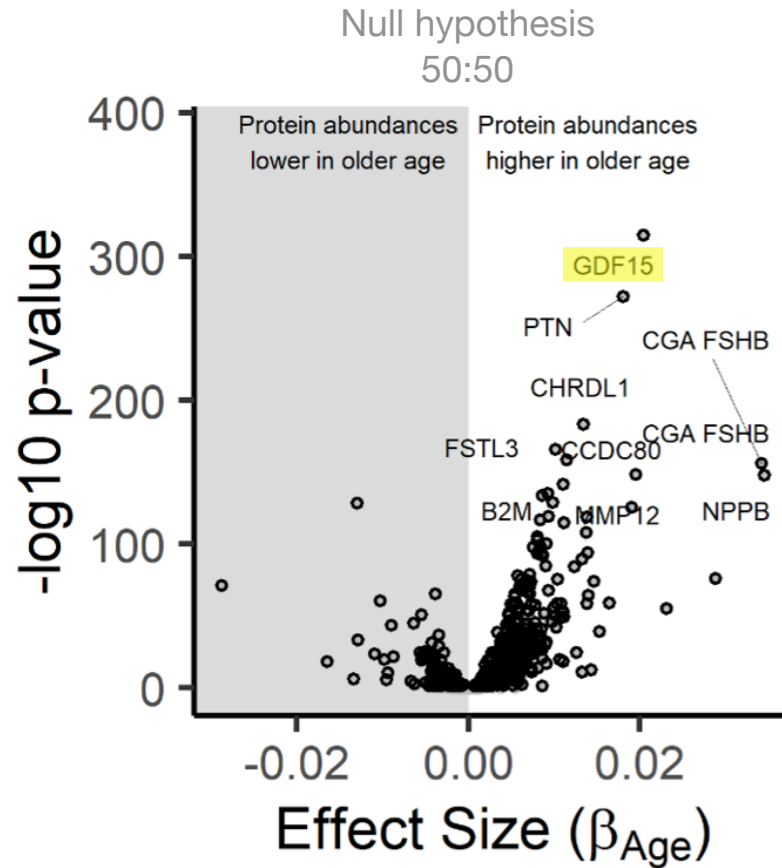
n=110, 4 groups including mtDNA defects



Growth differentiation factor 15  
**GDF15**



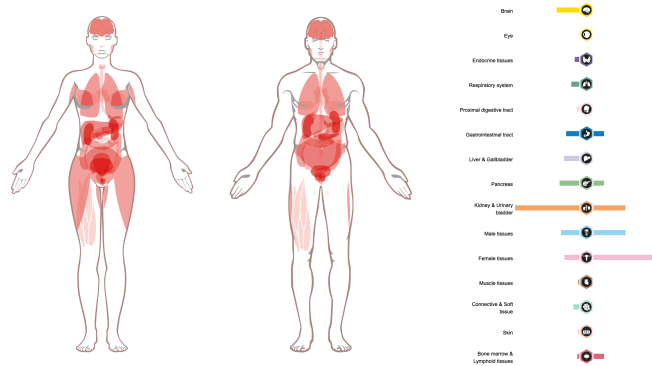
# GDF15 is the most significantly upregulated protein in human aging



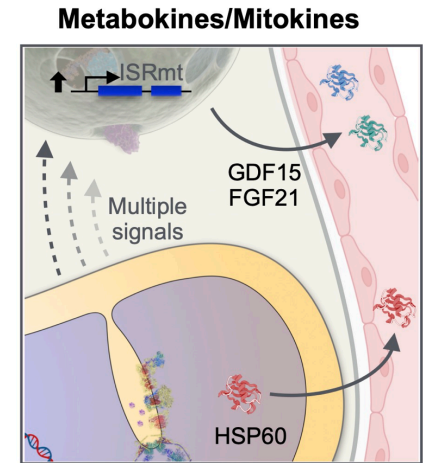
Tanaka et al. *Aging Cell* 2020

Lehallier et al. *Nature* 2019

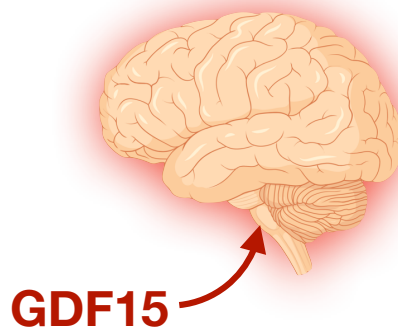
# What does GDF15 mean to the organism?



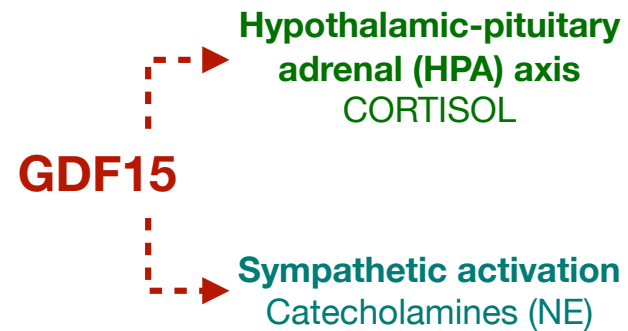
Expressed in >90% of somatic tissues



Triggered by mito OxPhos defects (ISR)

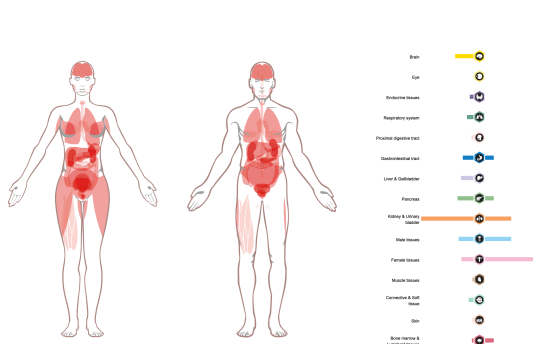


Signals on the brainstem, energy conservation

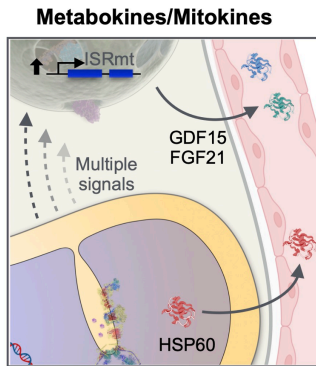


Activates canonical stress axes

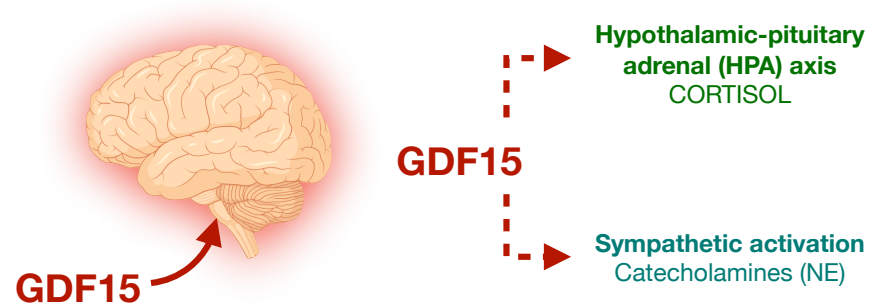
# What does GDF15 mean to the organism?



Expressed in >50% somatic tissues



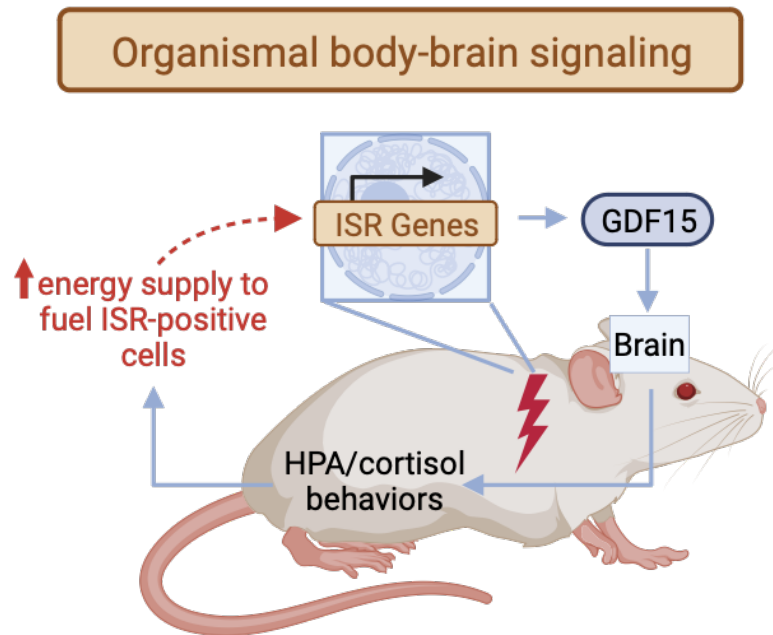
Triggered by cellular stressors (ISR)



Signals on the brainstem, energy conservation

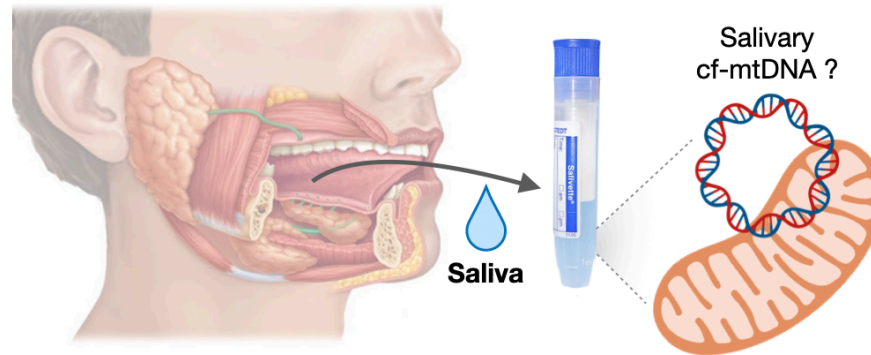
Activates canonical stress axes

**Psychological stress transiently increases GDF15 in humans**



Stress hormones & metabolites are detectable in saliva

Can we quantify cf-mtDNA and other “mitokines”  
in human saliva?



If so: this would make possible epidemiological and  
high-temporal resolution timecourse studies of GDF15

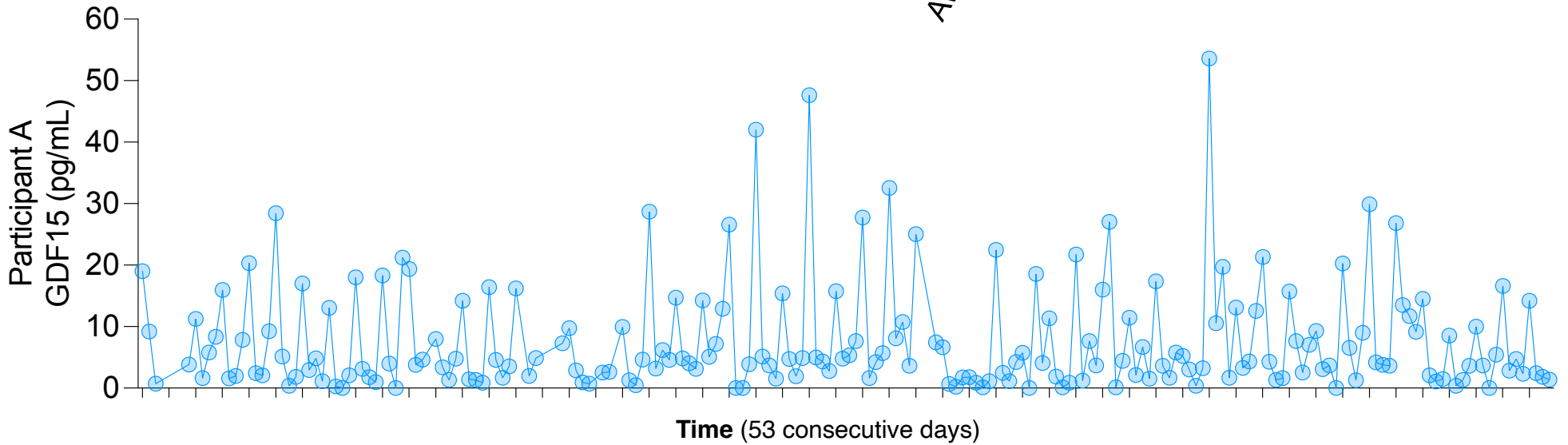
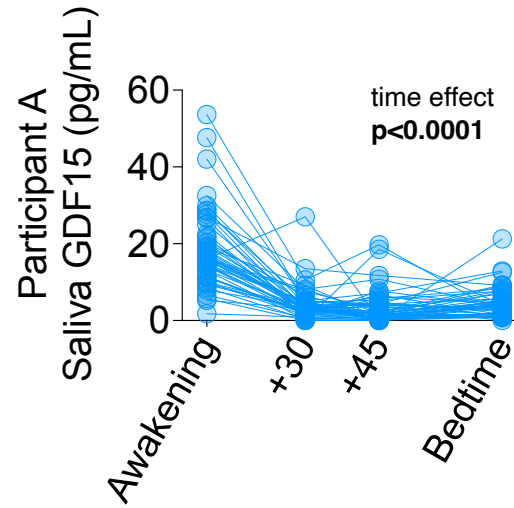
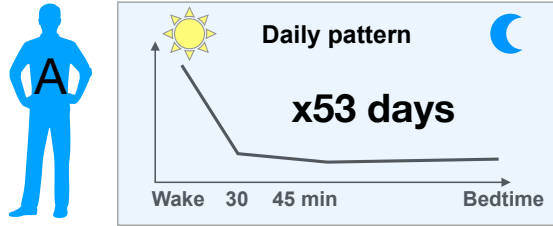


Shannon Rausser



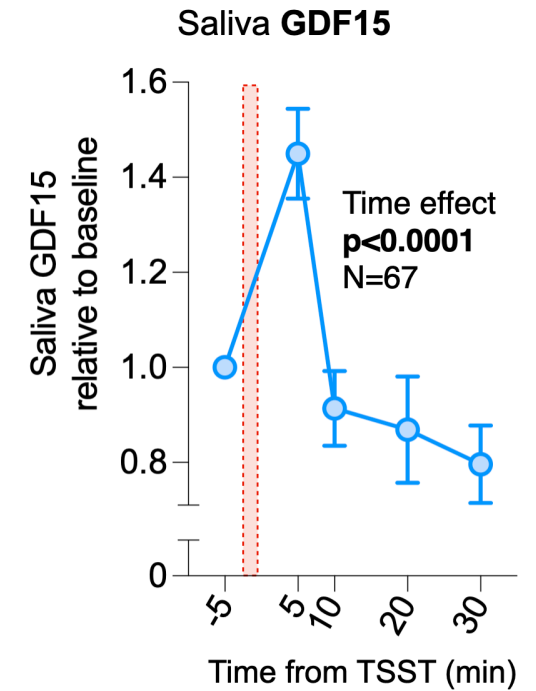
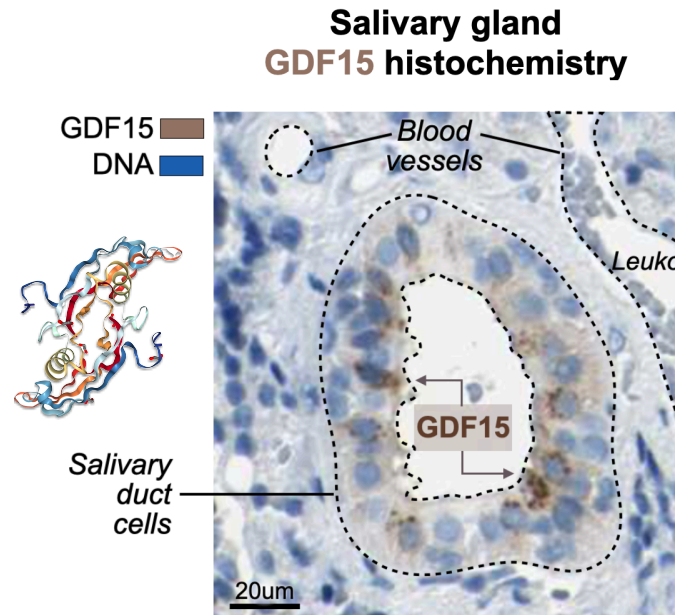
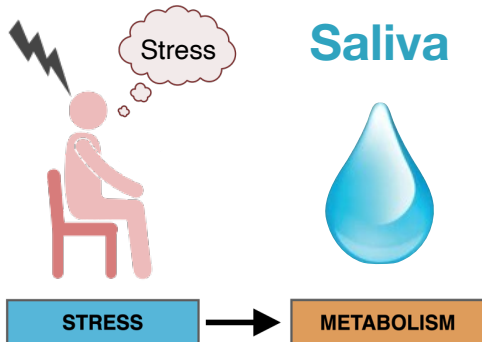
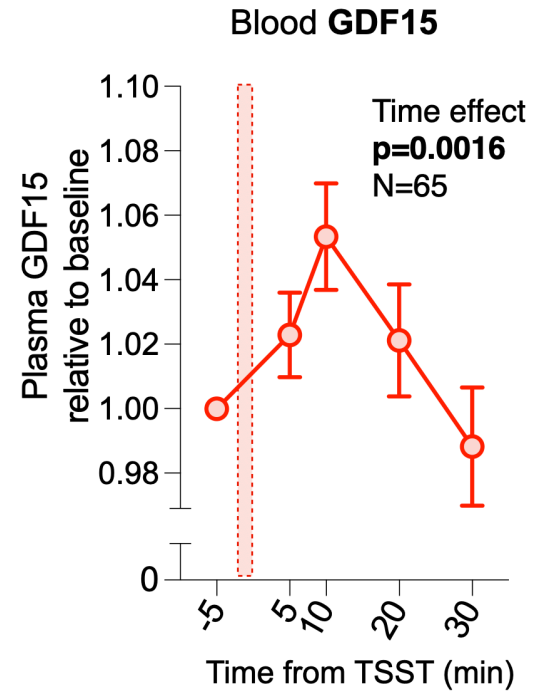
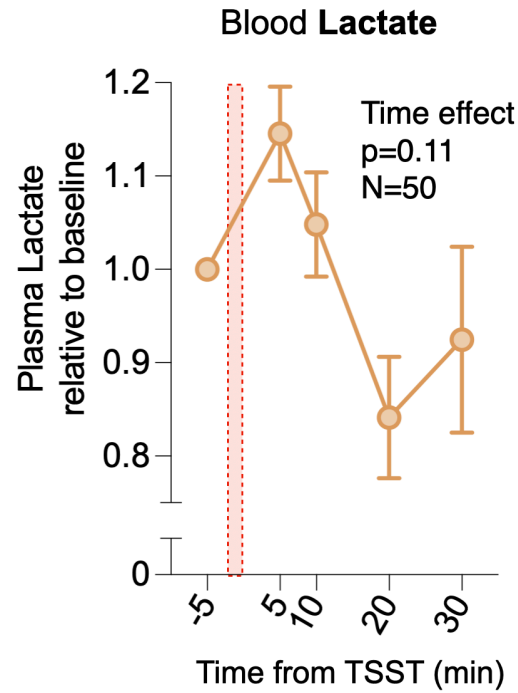
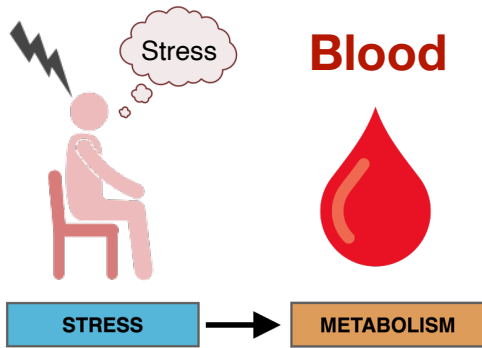
Caroline Trumpff

# Saliva GDF15 dynamics

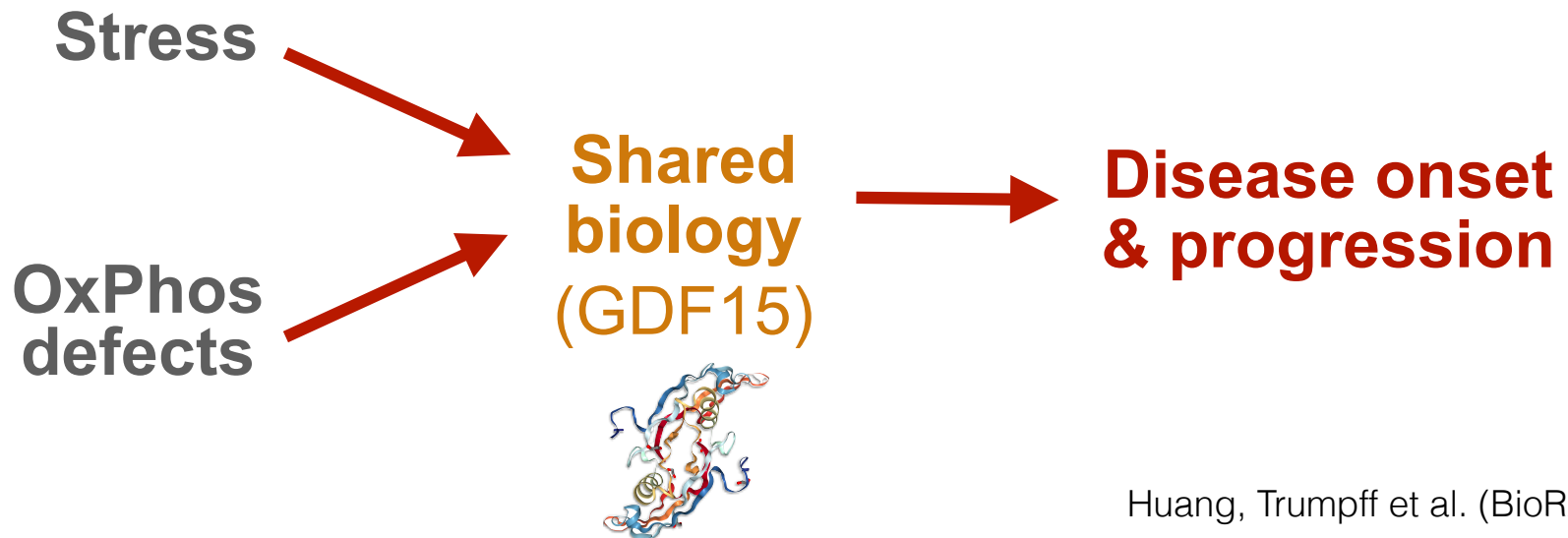
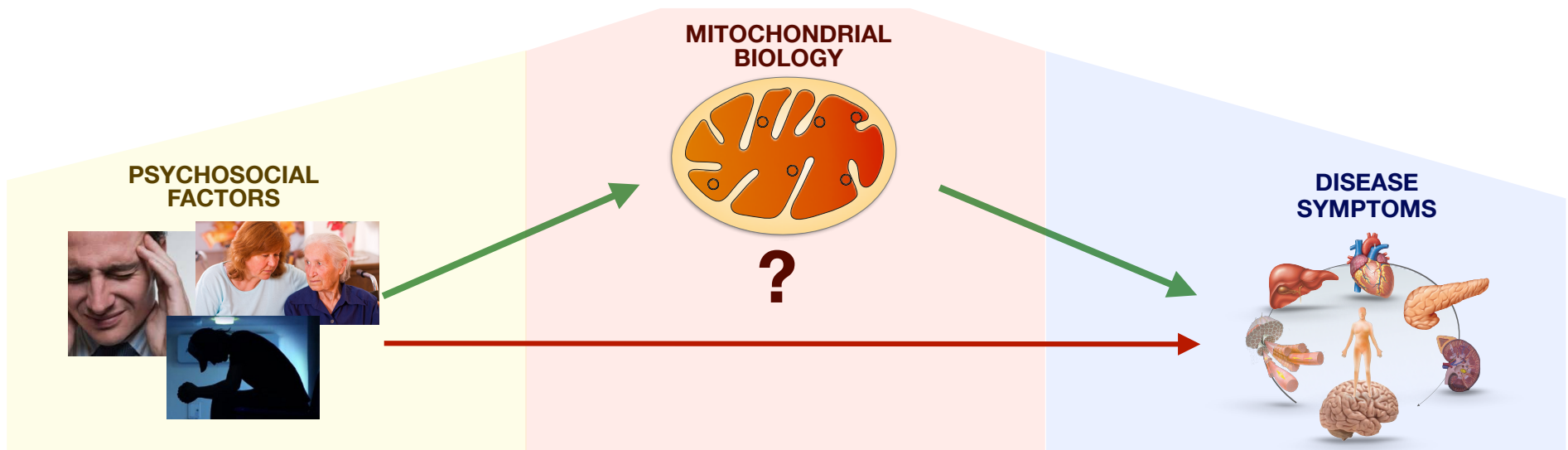


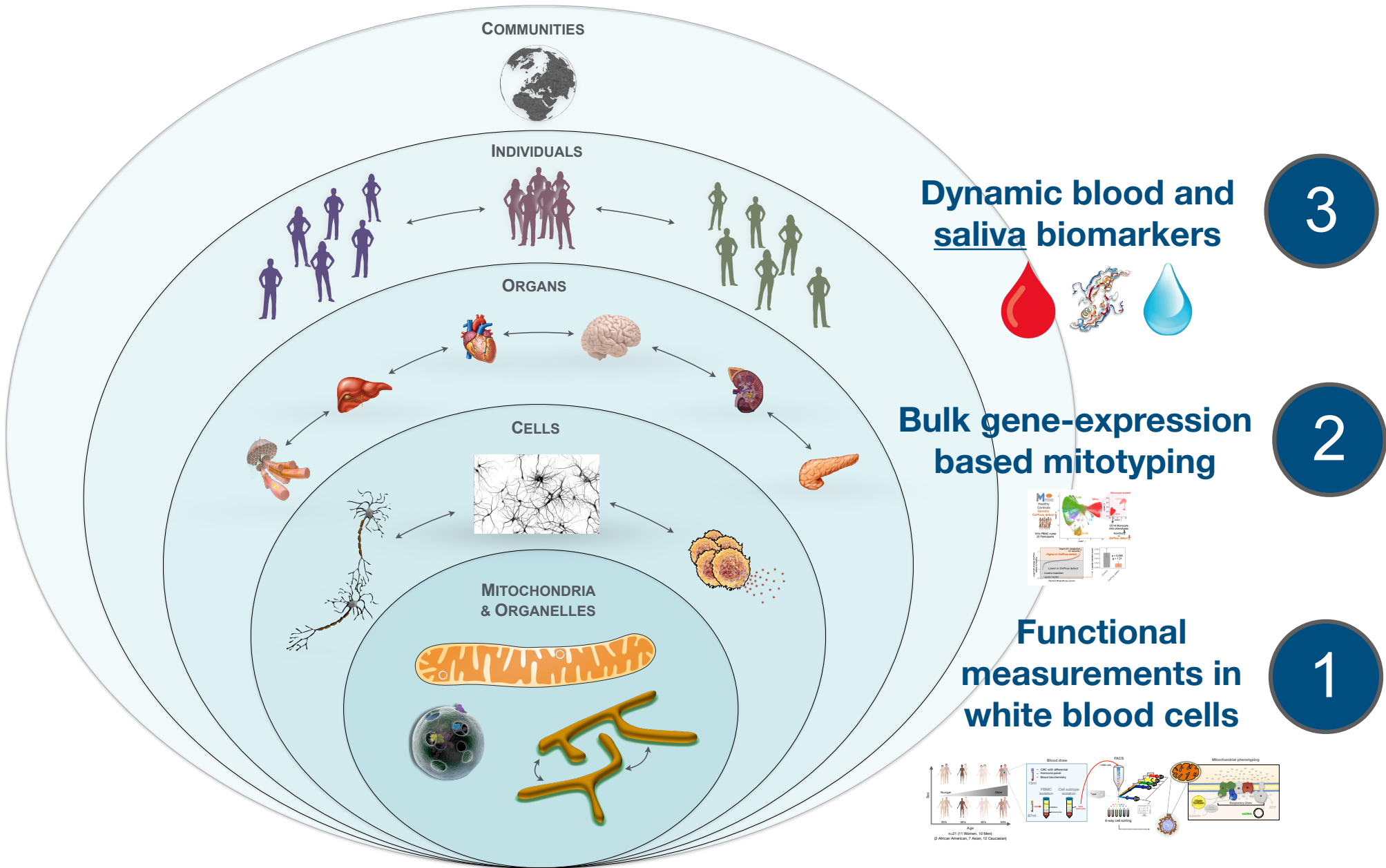
n=1, male participant, 53 days  
From Trumpff et al. *PNEC* 2019

Rachel Haahr  
Shannon Rausser  
Hannah Huang  
Caroline Trumpff



# Why do patients believe that “stress” exaggerates or cause their symptoms?

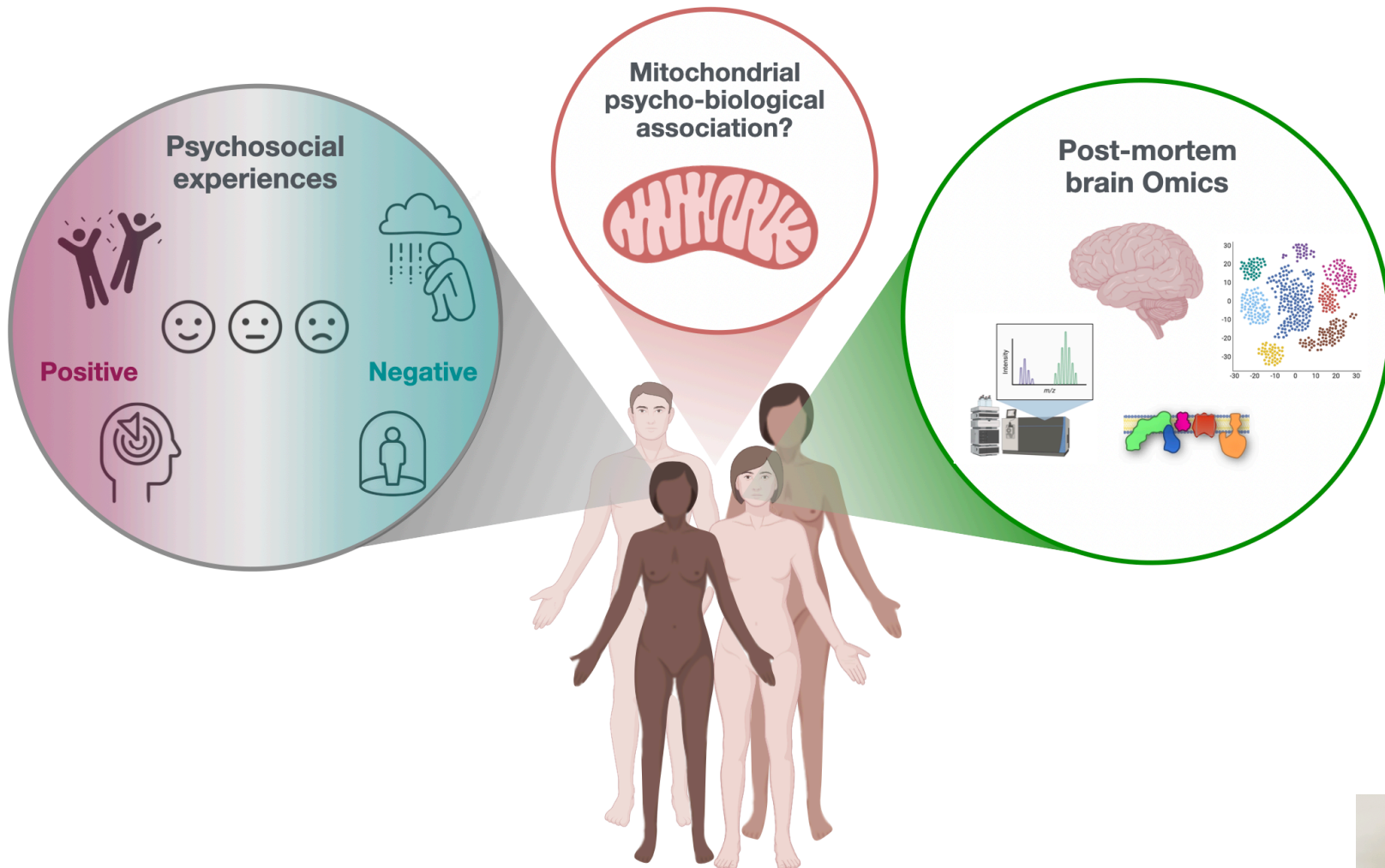




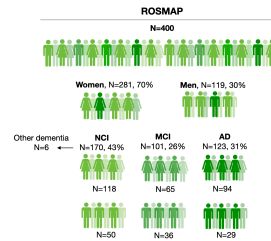
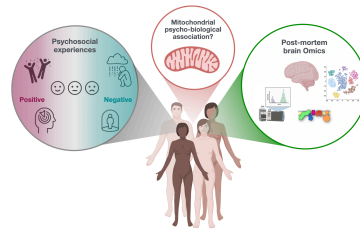


**Are brain mitochondrial phenotypes linked to psychosocial exposures & experiences in humans?**





Caroline Trumpff



## ROSMAP



Up to 20 years

Length of follow up (yearly)

Ante-mortem  
<1 year

Post-mortem



### Positive Experiences

Social network size,  
Late life social activity,  
Purpose in life,  
Satisfaction with life,  
Time horizon,  
Well-being

### Negative Experiences

Adverse childhood experiences\*,  
Negative life events,  
Social isolation,  
Depressive symptoms,  
Negative mood,  
Perceived stress

1 year

TMT Proteomics

SRM Proteomics

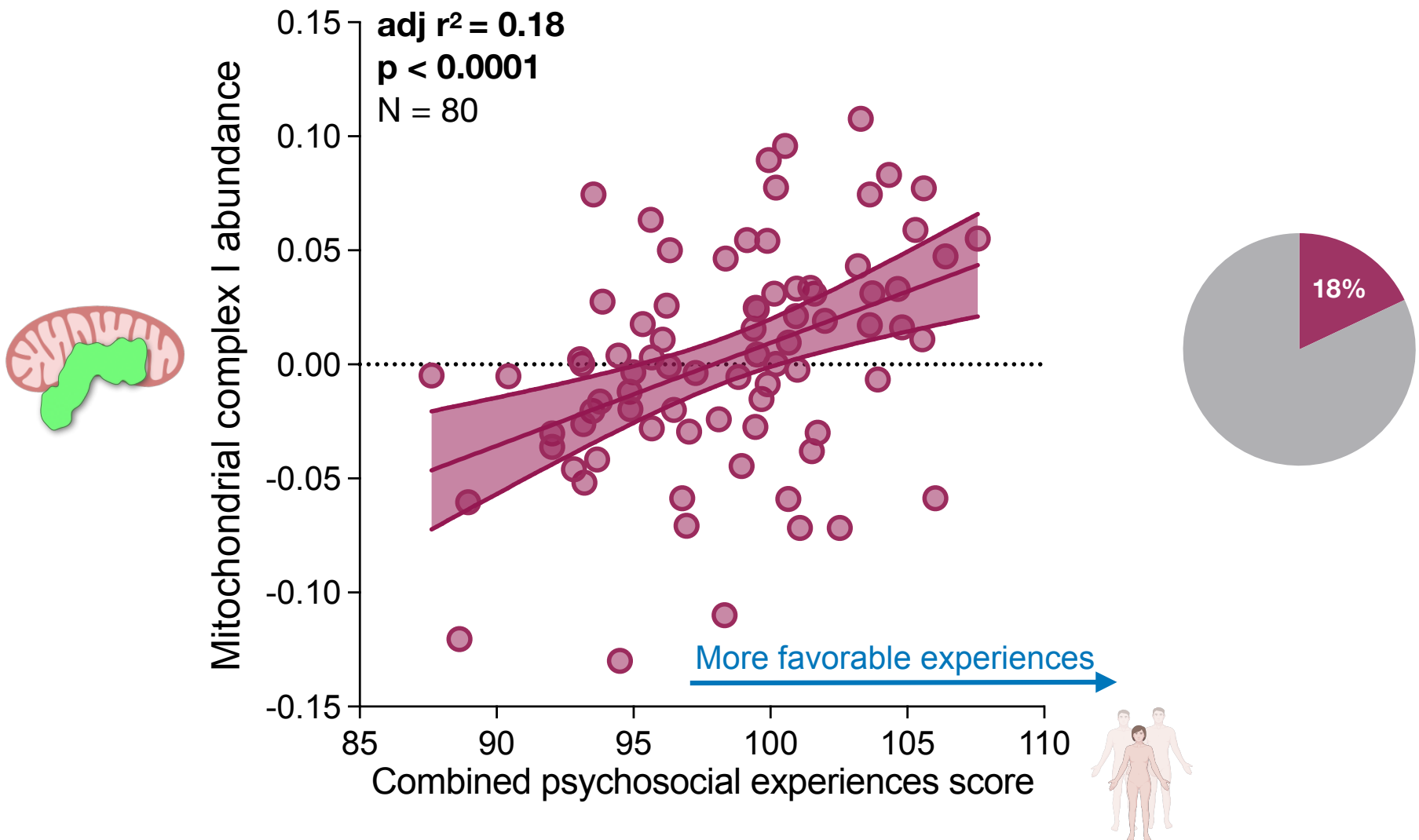
Bulk RNA-seq

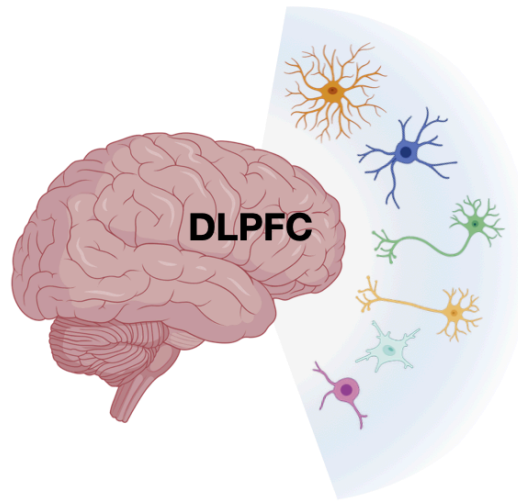
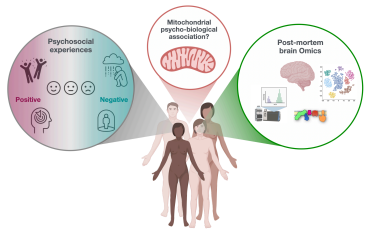
Single-nucleus RNA-seq



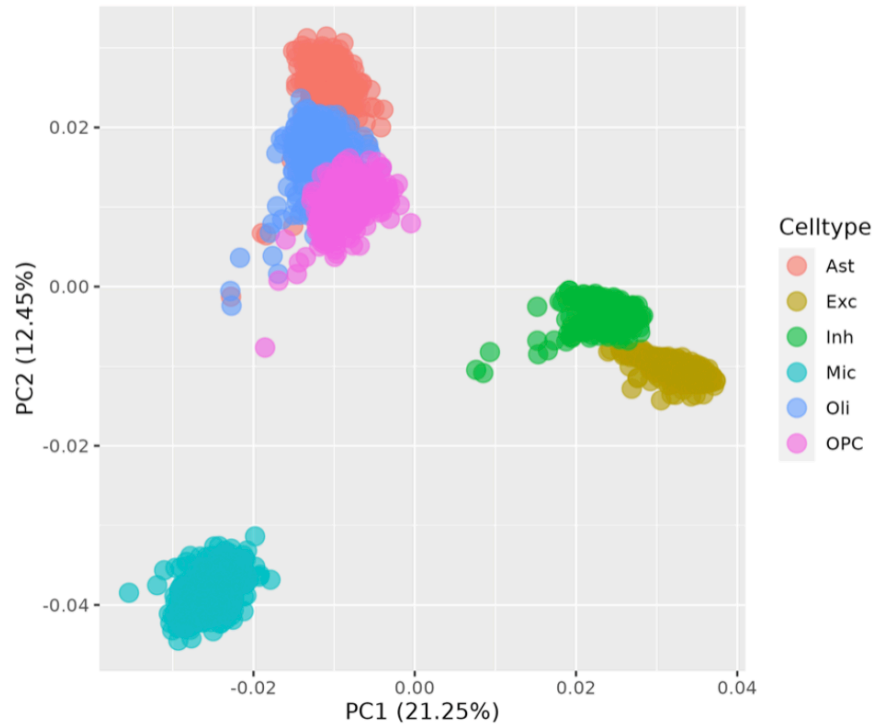
Caroline Trumpff

# Psychobiological associations in human brain mitochondria





single-nucleus  
RNA-seq pseudobulk data



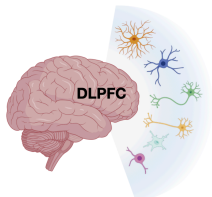
Phil de Jager



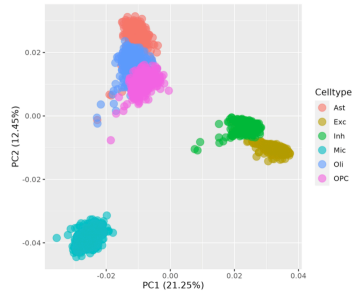
Anna Monzel



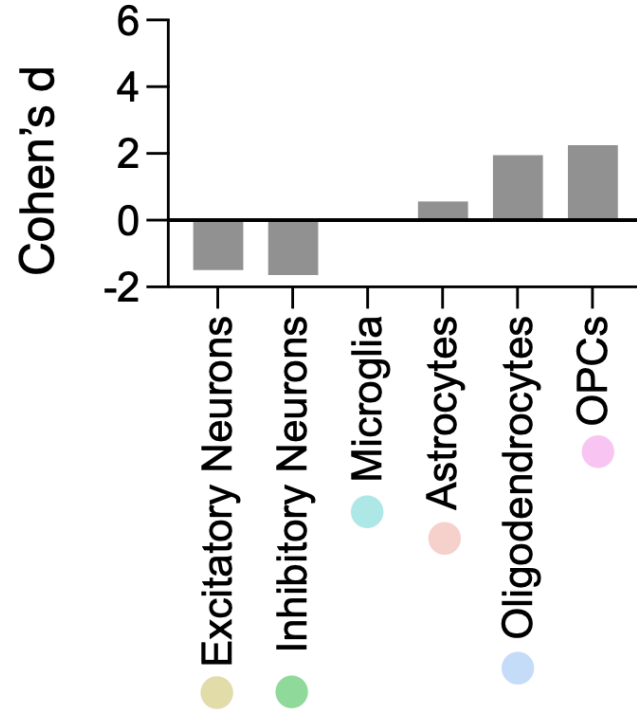
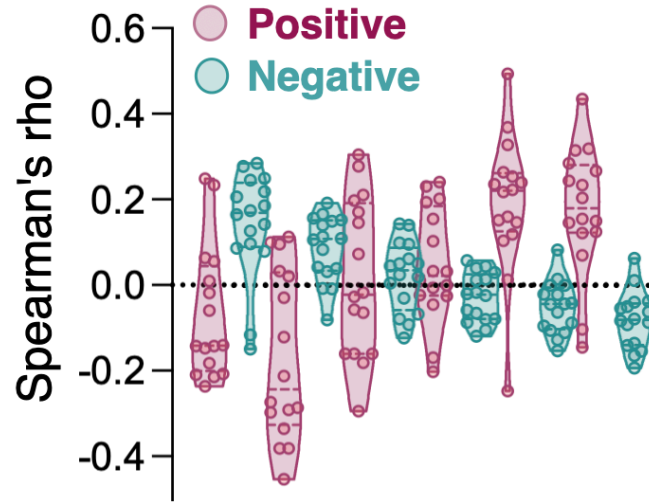
Trumpff et al. *BioRxiv* 2023



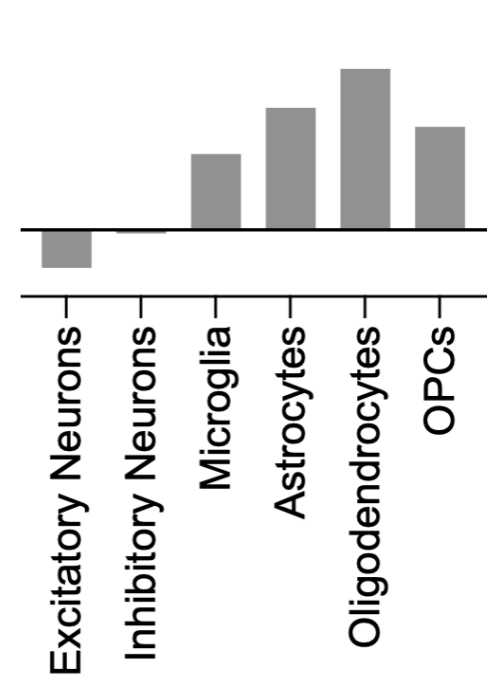
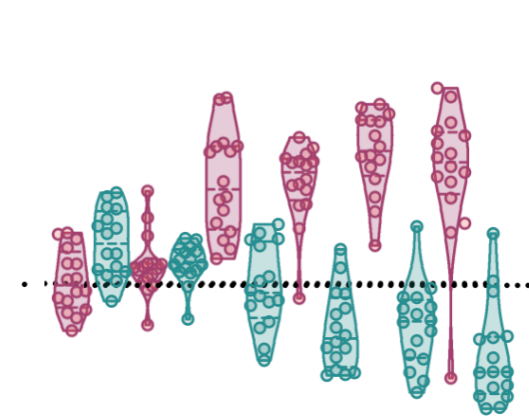
single-nucleus  
RNA-seq pseudobulk data

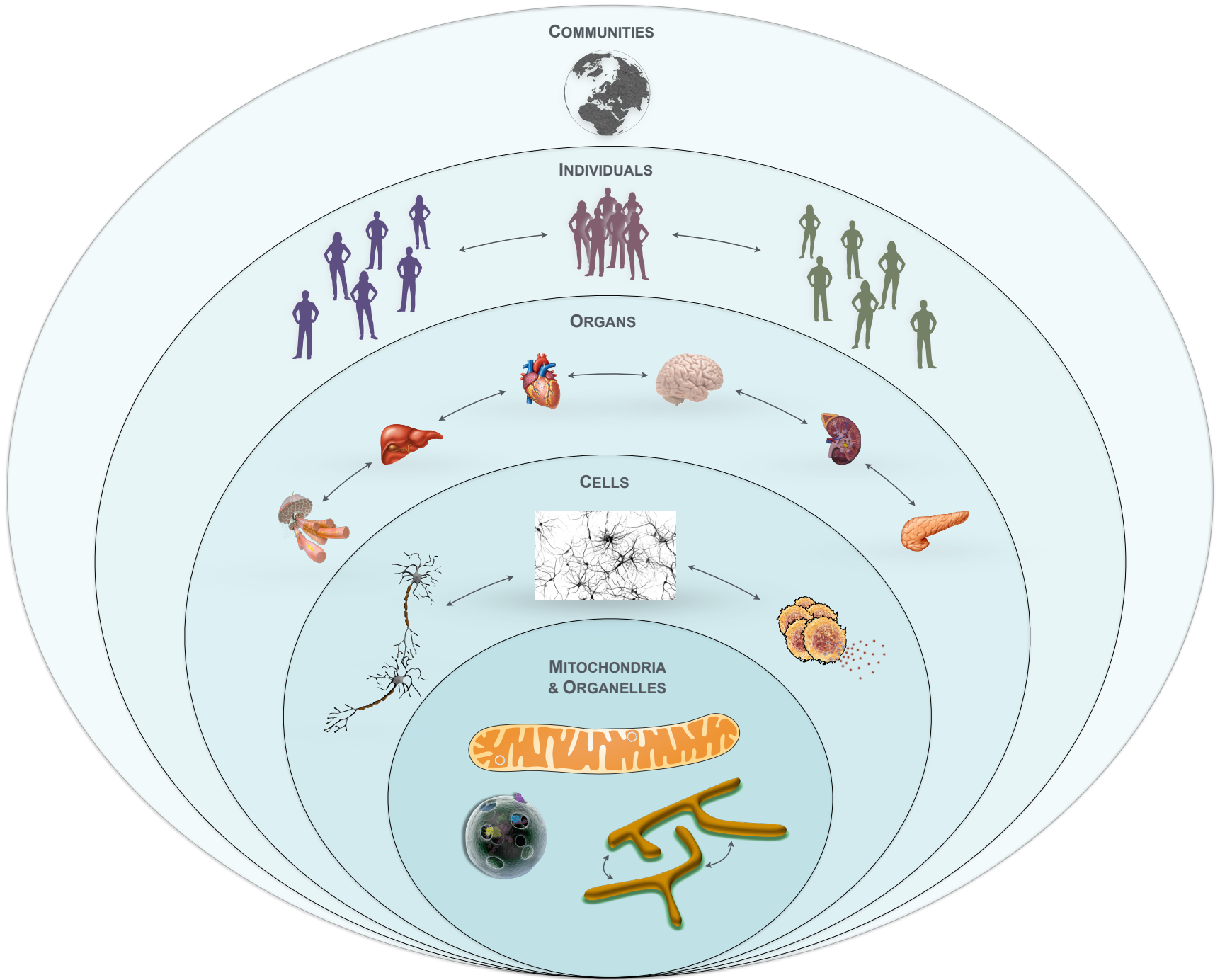


## Summary scores



## Well-being & Negative life events

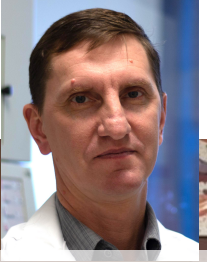
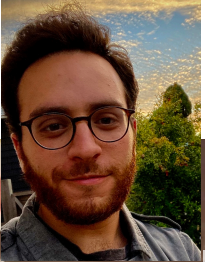
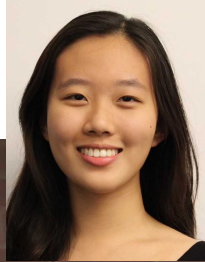




# Mitochondrial PsychoBiology Lab

Linking molecular processes within mitochondria with the human experience

OUR RESEARCH



**Ayelet**

**Eugene Mosharov**  
Sulzer Lab

**Caroline**



**Anna**

**Hannah**

**Cynthia**



# Collaborators

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● Tonio Enriques  
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Anna Monzel  
Mangesh Kurade

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Jue Lin

● Aric Prather  
Ashley Mason  
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Eli Puterman  
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Morgan Levine  
Altos

Albert Higgins-Chen  
Yale

Marie-Abèle Bind  
Harvard

Luigi Ferrucci  
NIA Intramural

### Alan Cohen

Dan Belsky  
Linda Fried  
CUIMC Mailman & Aging Center

**BASZUCKI**  
BRAIN RESEARCH FUND

The Nathaniel Wharton Fund 

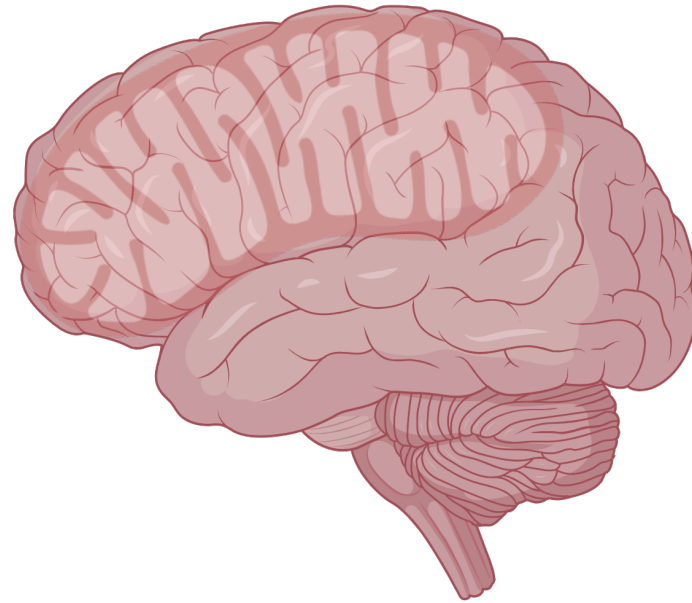
 National Institute of Mental Health

 National Institute of General Medical Sciences

 National Institute on Aging



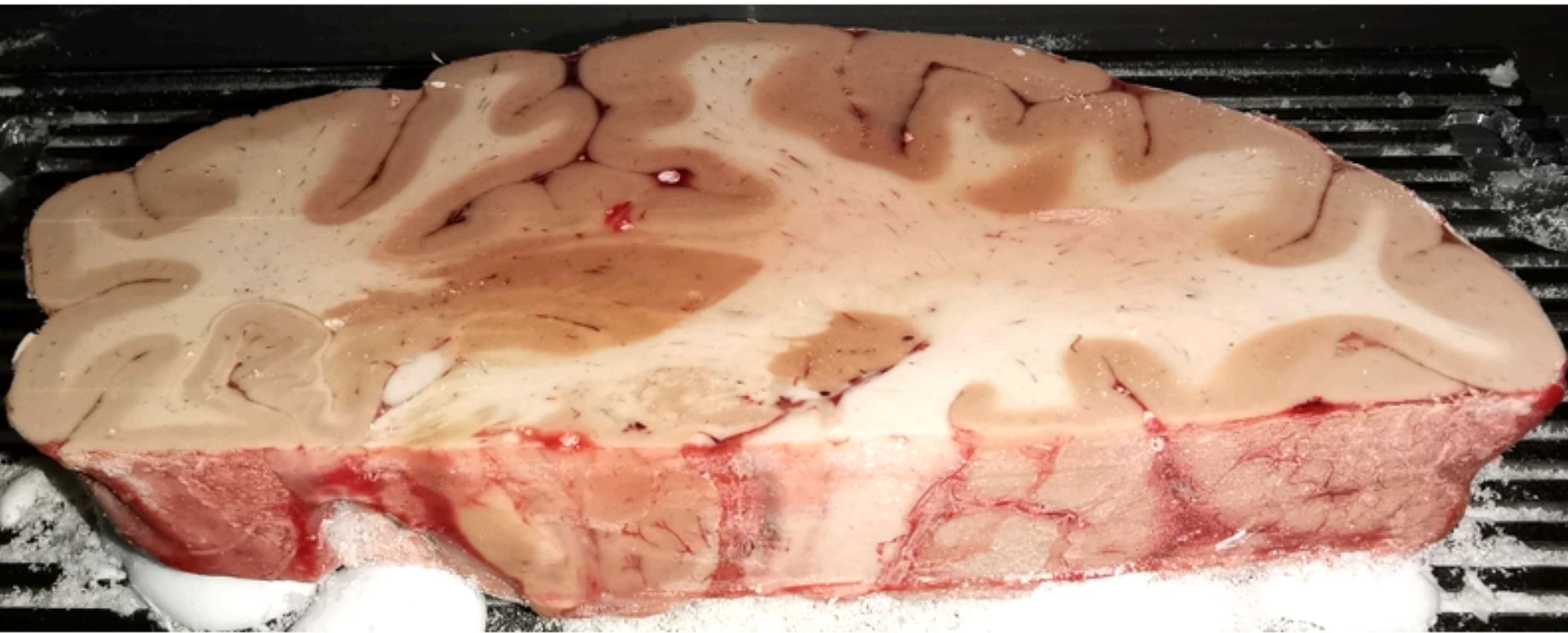
Downloadable  
presentation slides



**How are mitochondria distributed, and do they specialize across the human brain?**

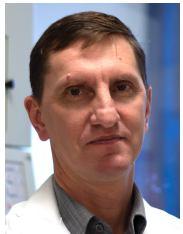
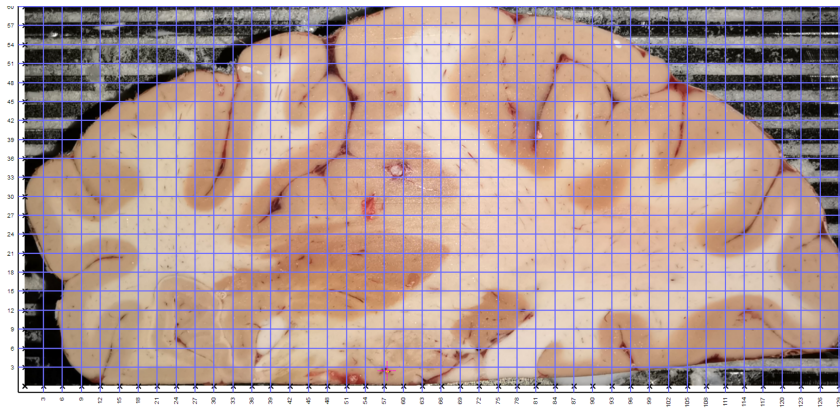
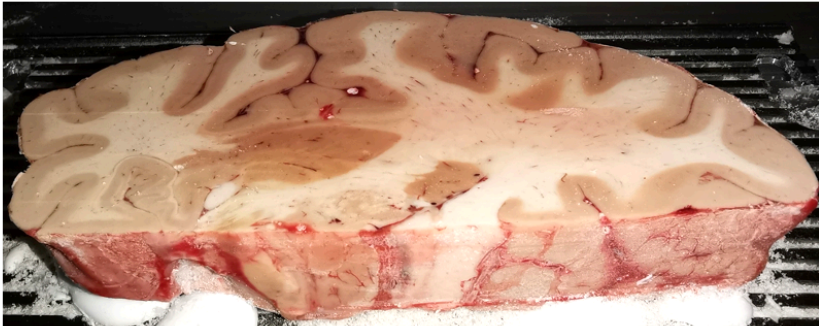
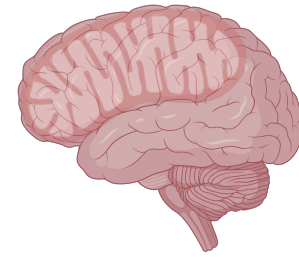
# MitoBrainMap v1.0

A multi-function mitochondrial atlas of a single human coronal brain section at fMRI resolution

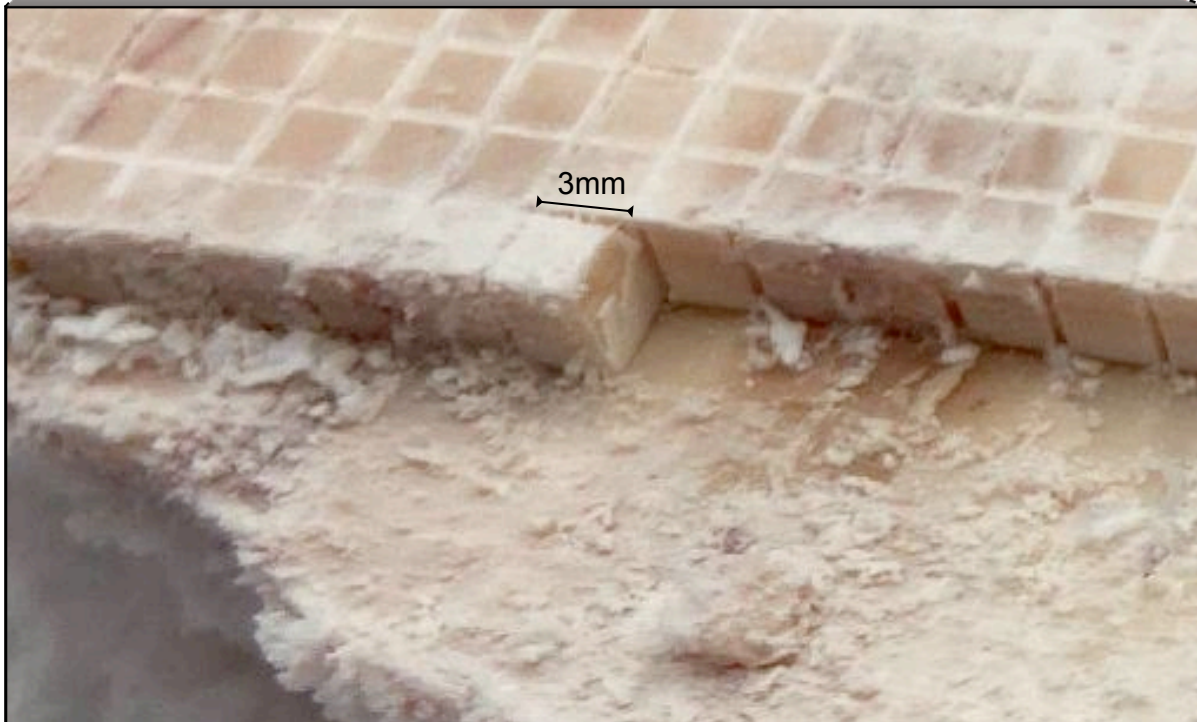
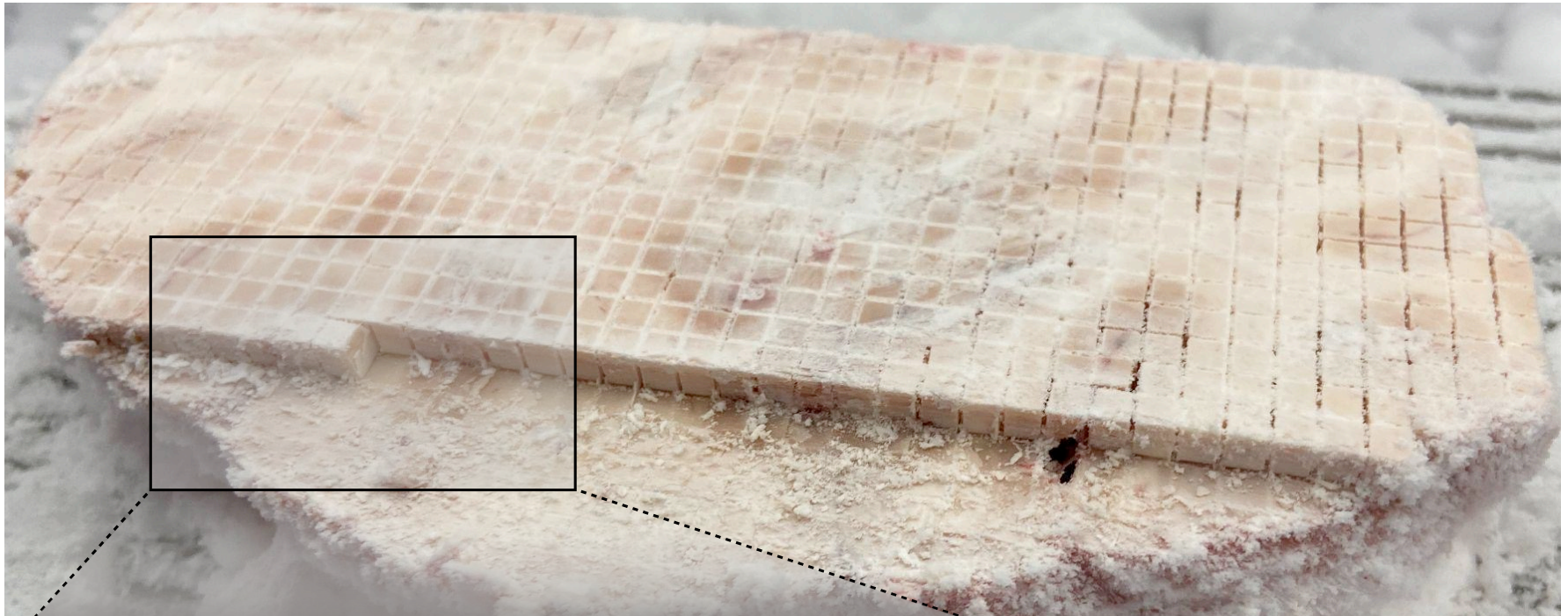


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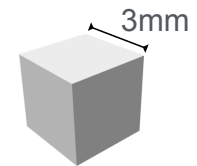
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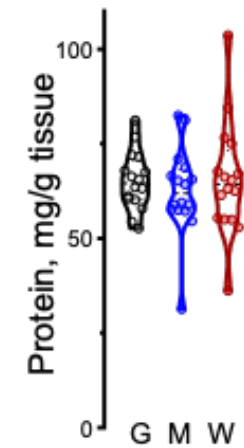
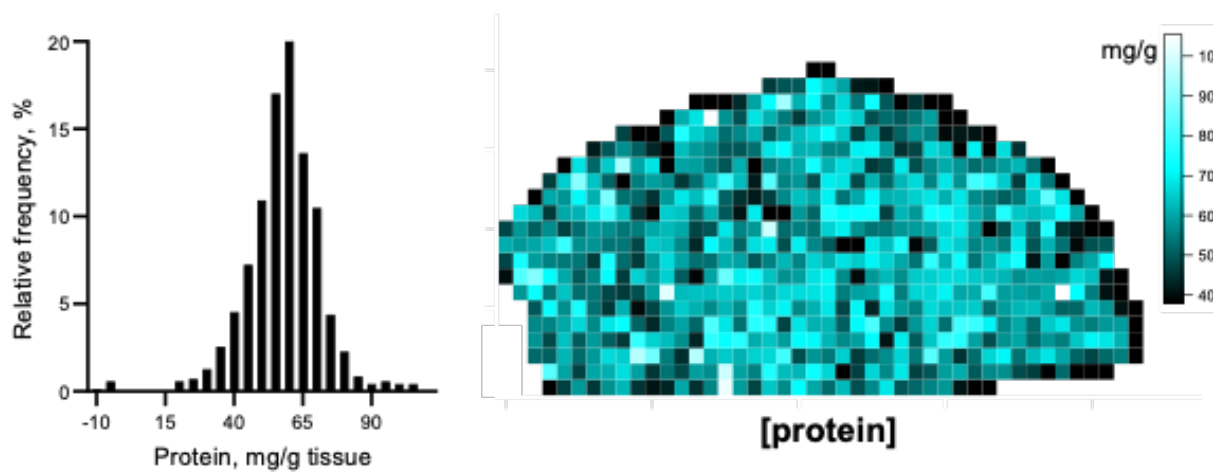
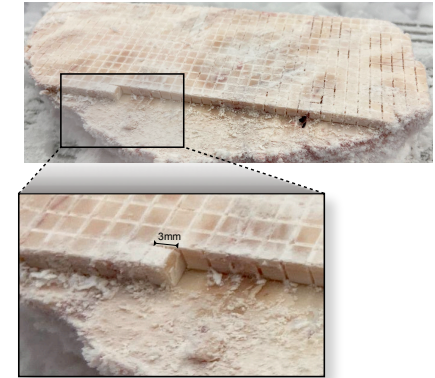
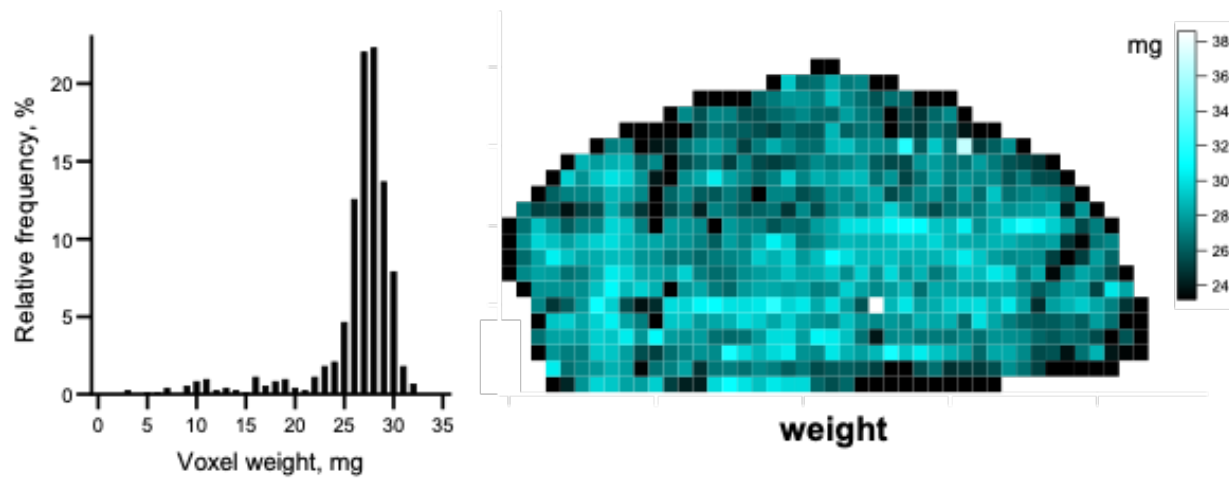
Eugene Mosharov



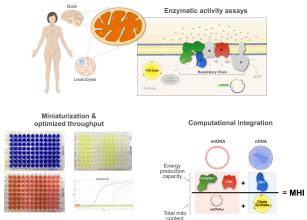
Physical *voxelization*  
of the human brain  
at fMRI resolution



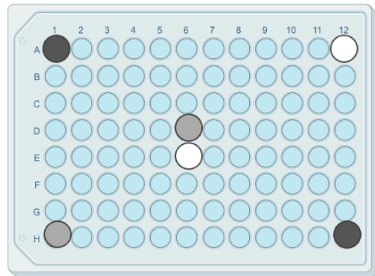
# Quality control on 702 human brain voxels



# OxPhos and mtDNA profiling



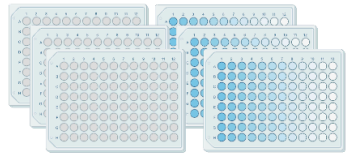
## Assay plate layout



### Controls

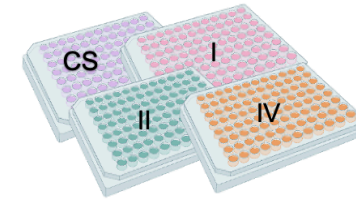
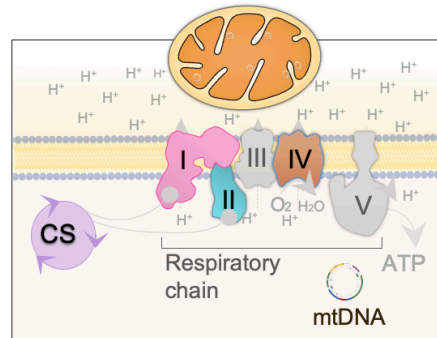
- Grey matter
- White matter
- Mixed tissue

90 unique voxels per plate  
8 plates total

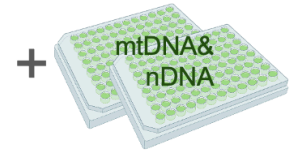


3x triplicate negative control plates      3x triplicate plates

## Mitochondrial colorimetric assays

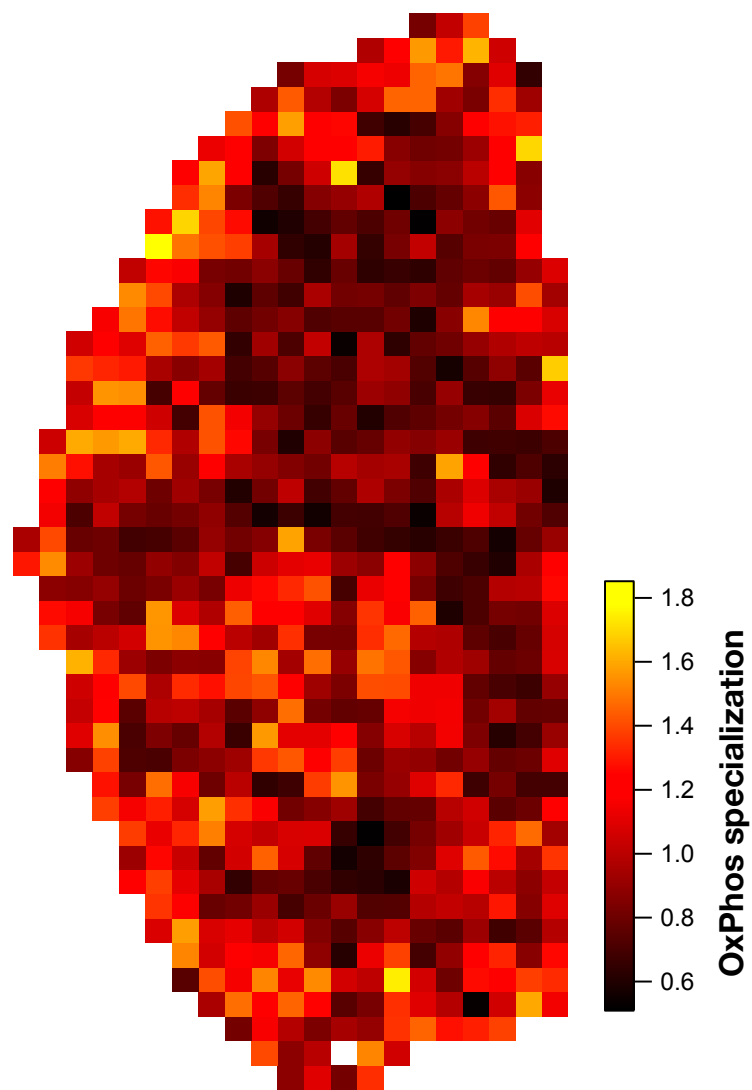
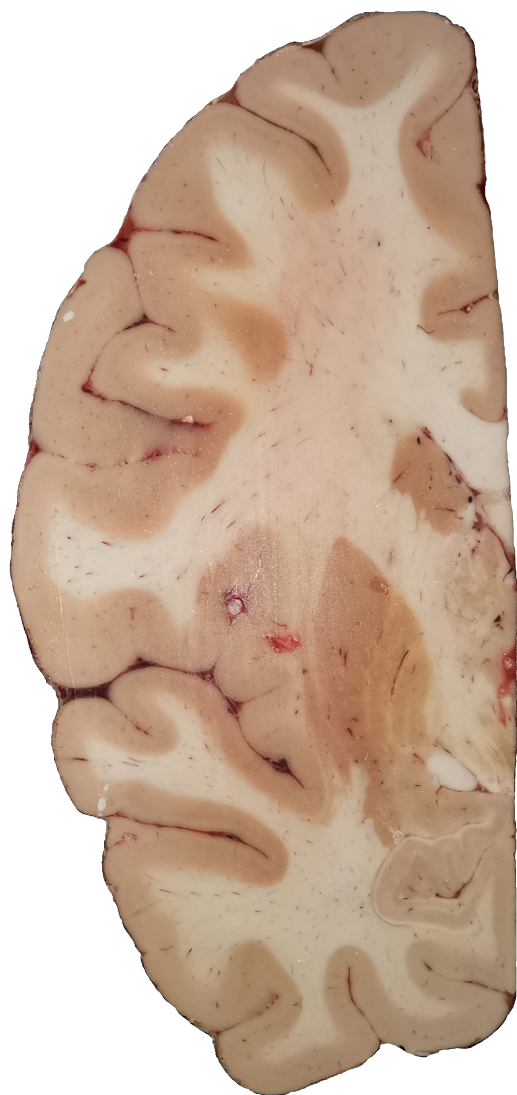
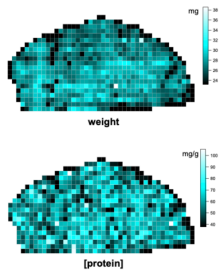


Enzymatic activities measured by spectrophotometric assays



Mitochondrial DNA measured by qPCR, measured in duplicate plates

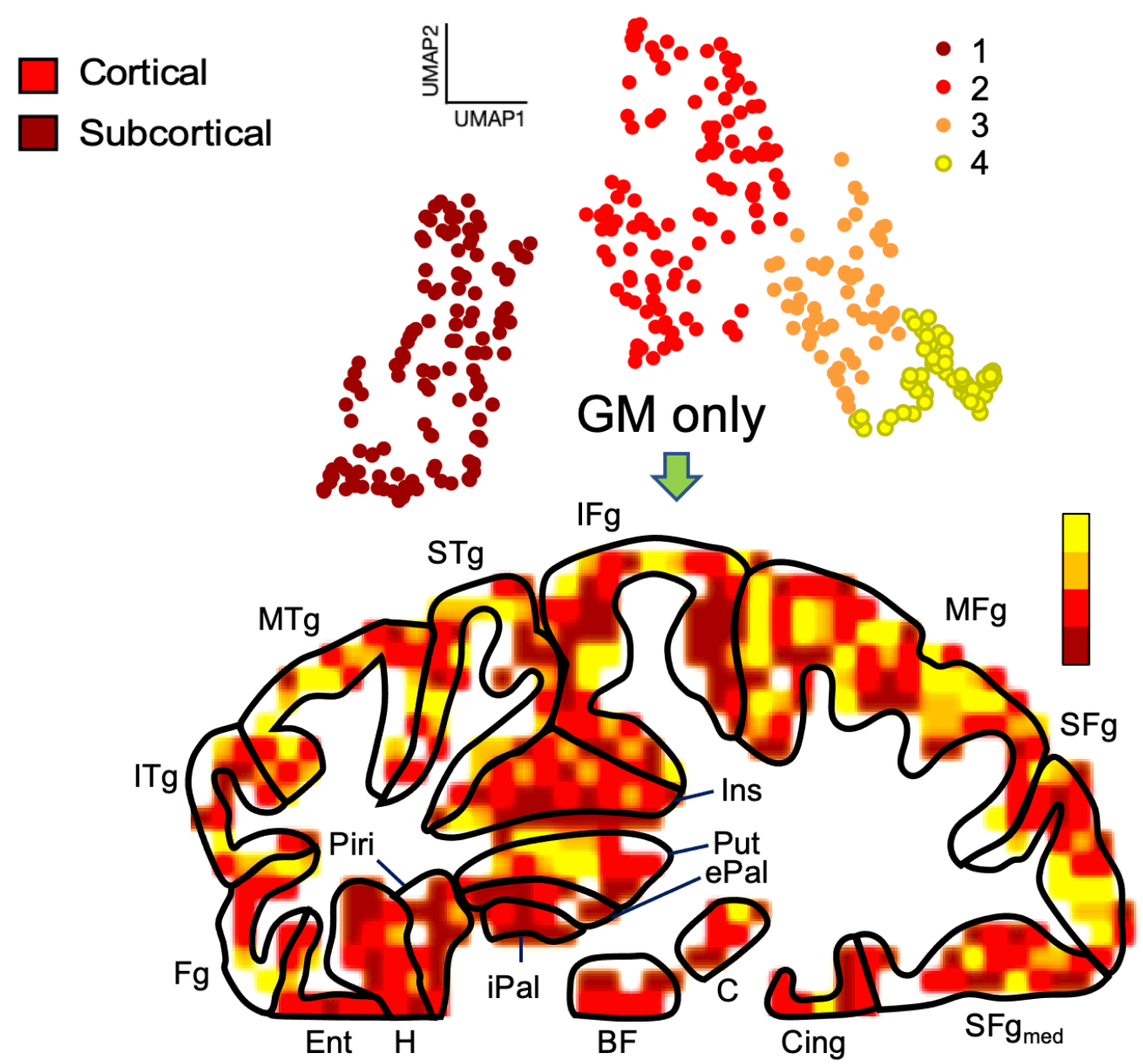
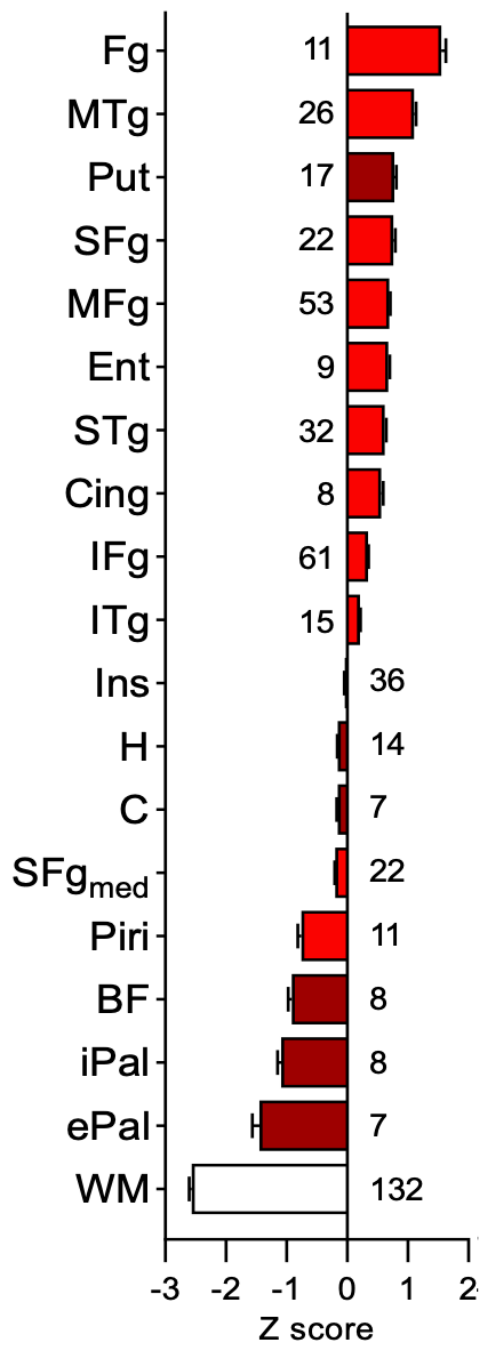




Mitochondrial profiling of 703 physical  
brain voxels at fMRI resolution

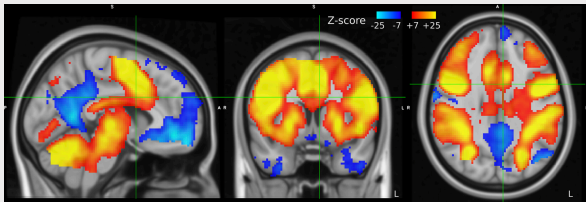
Eugene Mosharov  
Ayelet Rosenberg  
Michel Thiebaut de Schotten

# MRC

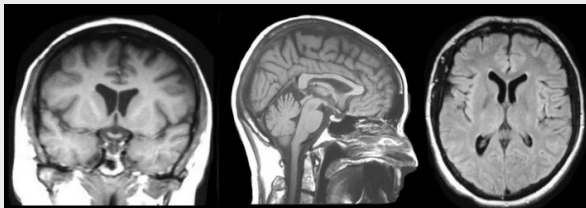


# Building a predictive model of brain mitochondria

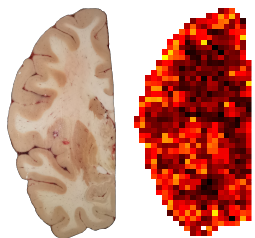
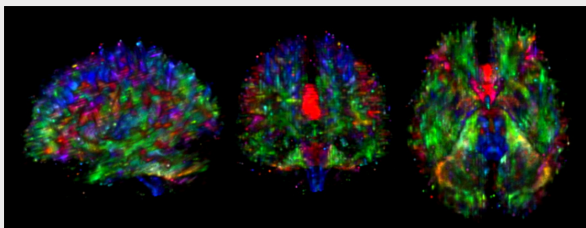
## fMRI-BOLD



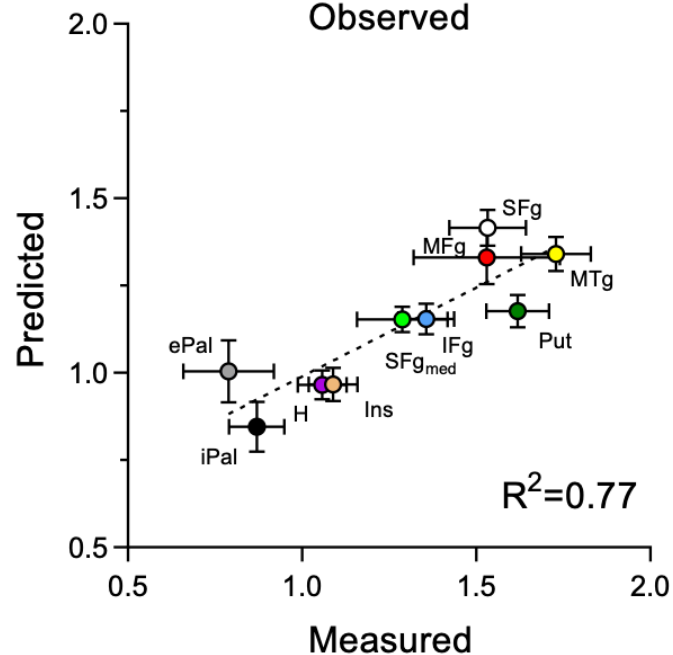
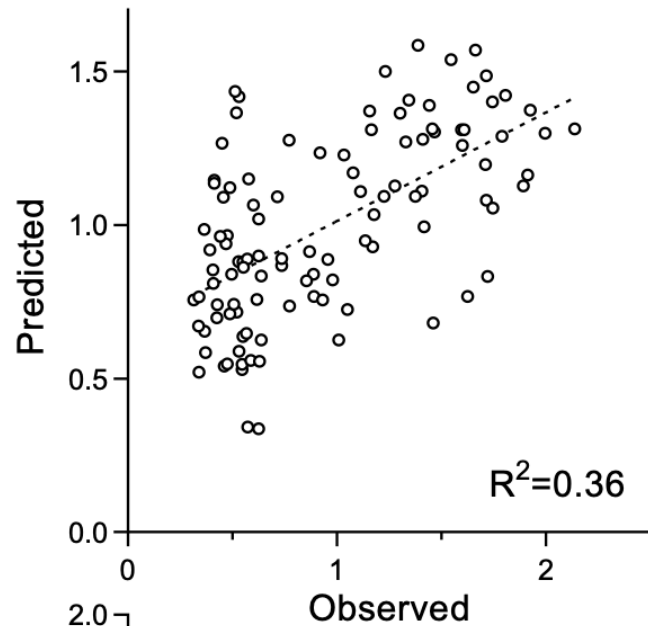
## T1/T2 structural



## Diffusion imaging



Training: 80%  
Test: 20%



dorsal

medial



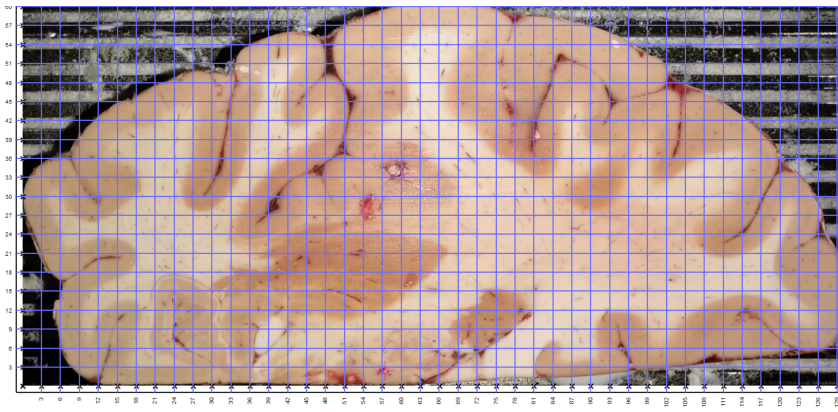
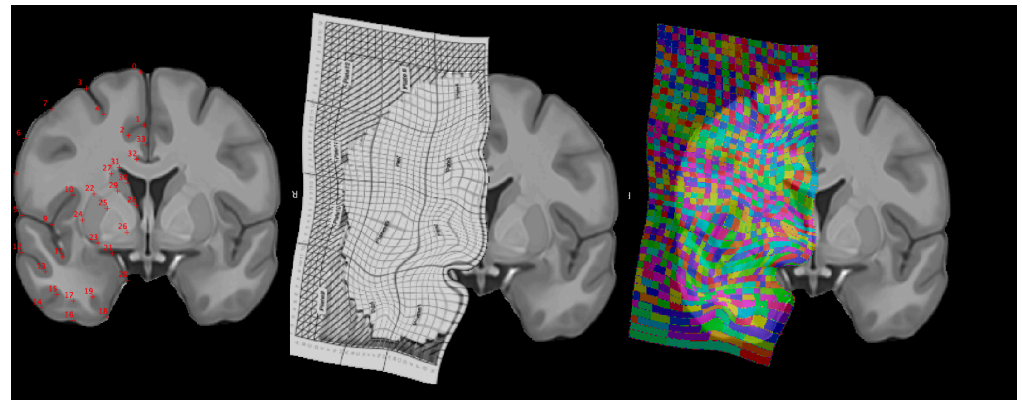
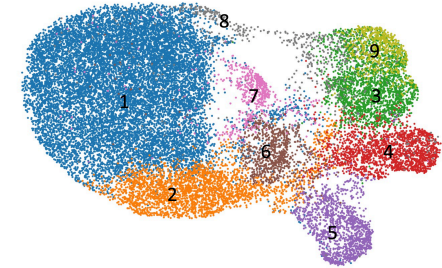
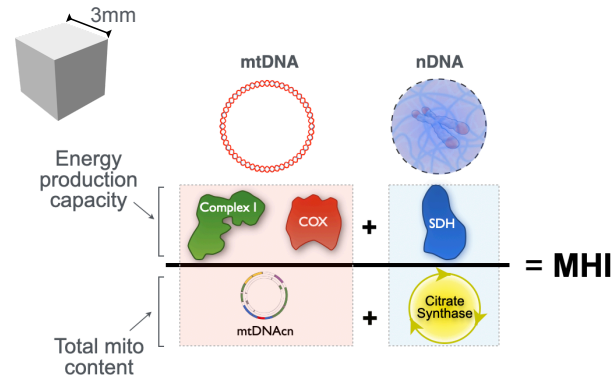
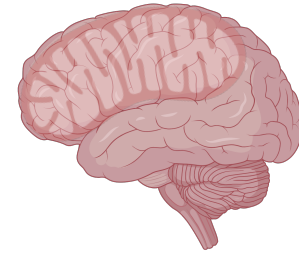
## Occipital lobe (mean±s.d.)

Feature	Observed	Predicted
CI	1.43±0.27	1.41±0.26
CII	1.25±0.16	1.35±0.14
CIV	1.44±0.17	1.31±0.24
MitoD	1.17±0.02	1.15±0.07
TRC	1.39±0.15	1.32±0.18
MRC	1.22±0.13	1.23±0.12

$r = 0.75$

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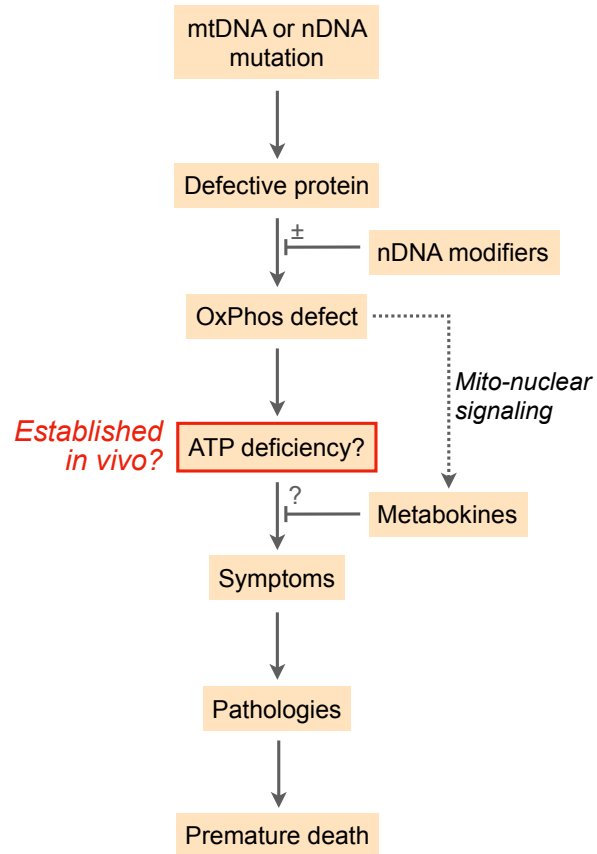


*Closing the gap between organellar bioenergetic profiling and whole-brain neuroimaging modalities (fMRI, PET, CBV, DWI, etc)*

Eugene Mosharov



# Central dogma model of mitochondrial diseases



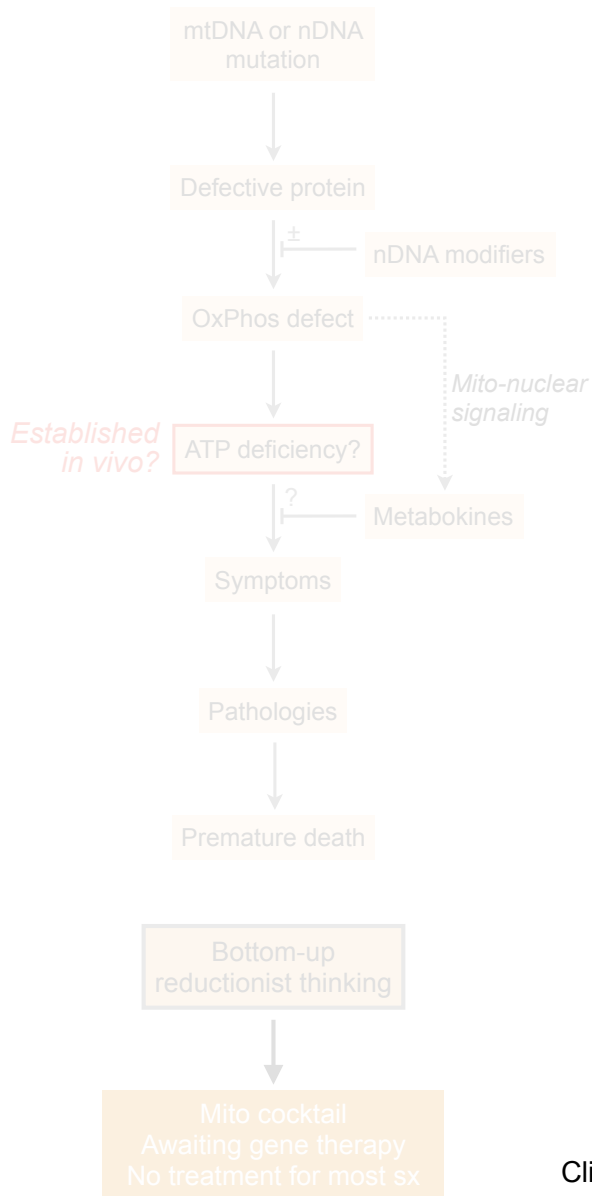
Bottom-up  
reductionist thinking

Mito cocktail  
Awaiting gene therapy  
No treatment for most sx

Interventions  
Clinical management

# Mitochondrial diseases

## Central dogma model of mitochondrial diseases



## Energy constraint model (Hypermetabolism)

