

THE ASSOCIATION OF SELF-REPORTED INTAKE OF FAT AND SUGAR WITH MRNA EXPRESSION OF DOPAMINERGIC GENES IN THE BLOOD

Franziska Rausch^{1,2,3}, Hendrik Hartmann^{1,3,4*}, Lieneke K. Janssen^{3,5}, Dorit John⁶, Peter Kovacs⁶, Annette Horstmann^{1,2,3,4}

¹ Collaborative Research Centre 1052, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

² IFB Adiposity Diseases, Leipzig University Medical Center, Leipzig, Germany

³ Department of Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany

⁴ Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

⁵ Department of Psychology, Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

⁶ Medical Department III – Endocrinology, Nephrology, Rheumatology, University of Leipzig Medical Center, Leipzig, Germany



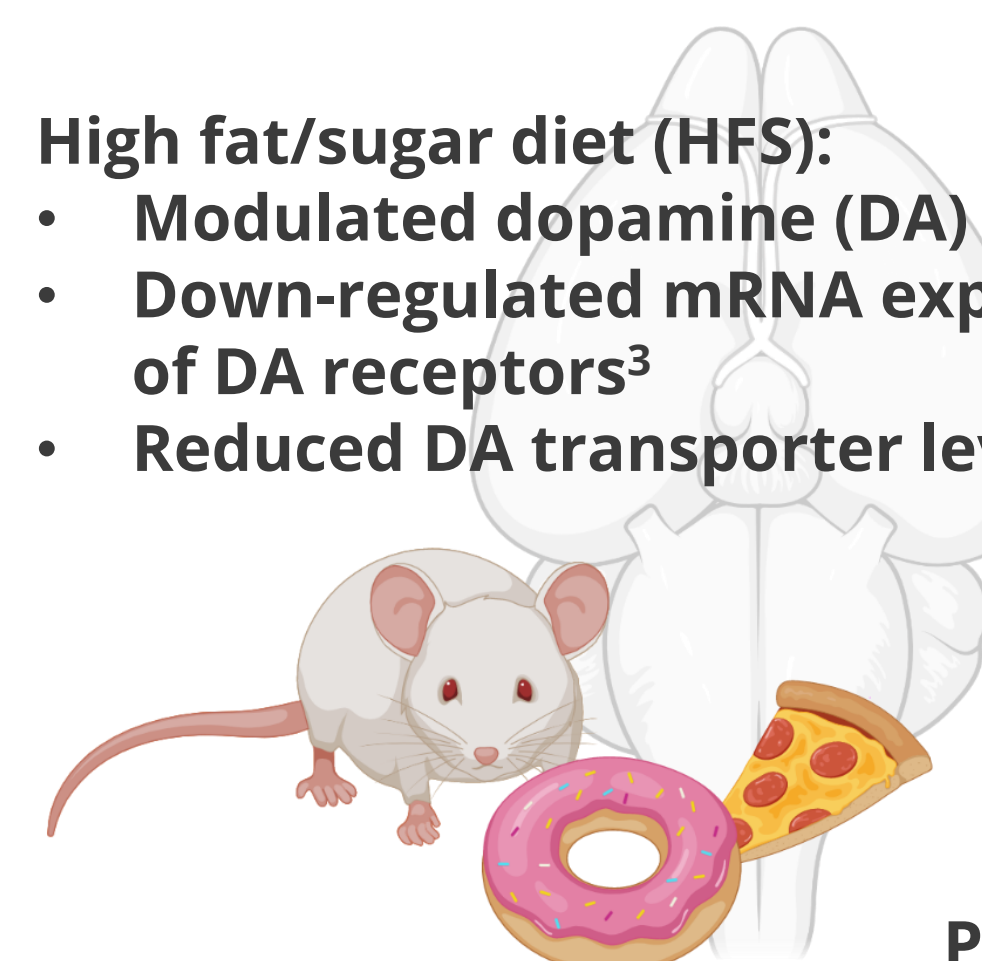
*presenting author | hehartmann@cbs.mpg.de

Introduction

High fat/sugar diet (HFS):

- Modulated dopamine (DA) levels^{1,2}
- Down-regulated mRNA expression of DA receptors³
- Reduced DA transporter levels⁴

Do we find similar alterations of the DA system in the human brain?



Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) as surrogates for mRNA expression in the brain^{5,6,7}

Methods

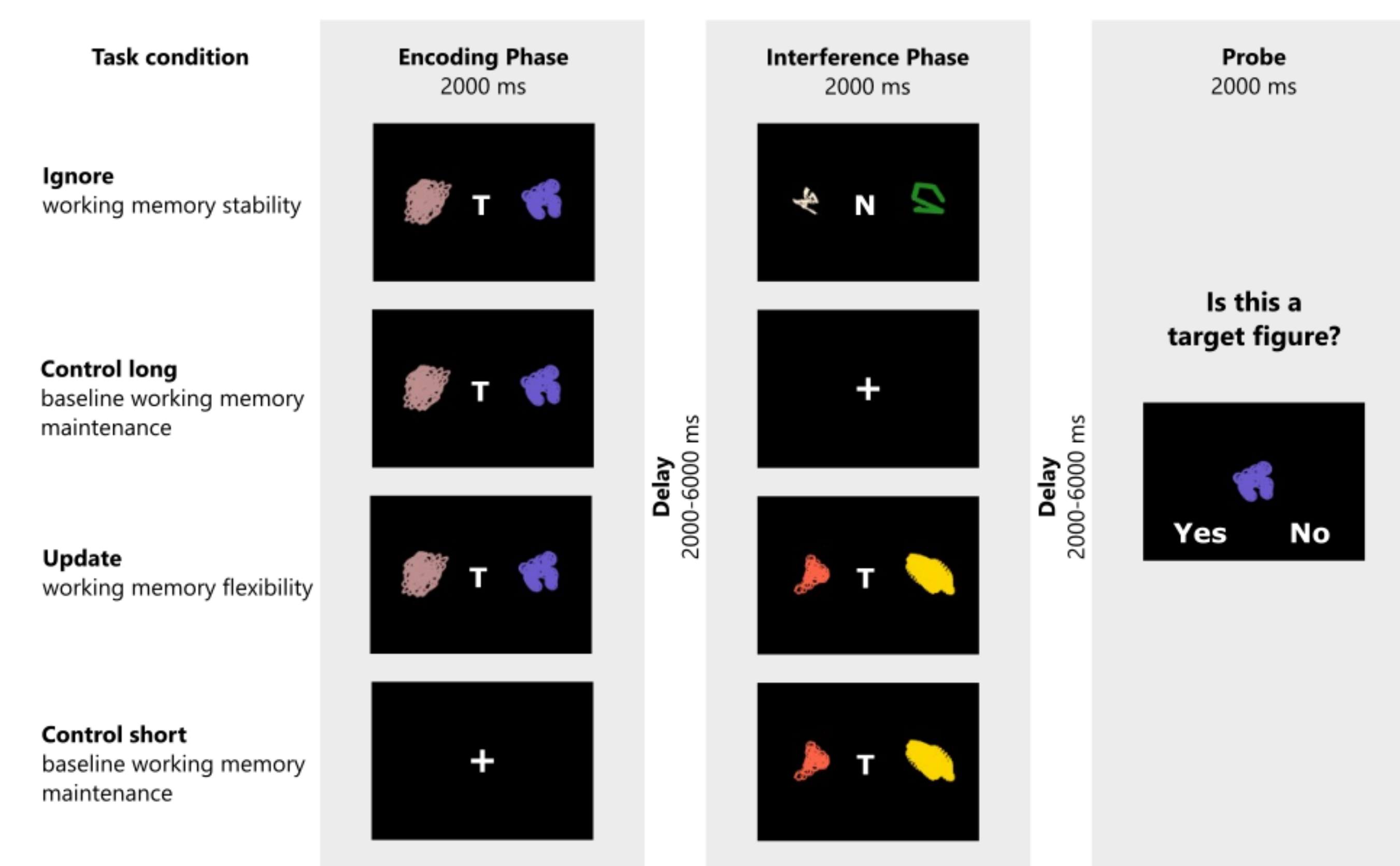
Participants

We grouped 68 healthy male participants based on their self-reported intake of HFS⁸ into low (LFS) and high (HFS) consumers of HFS diet.

	LFS	HFS
N	33	35
	<i>M ± SD</i>	<i>M ± SD</i>
Age [years]	27.0 ± 4.5	26.5 ± 3.9
BMI [kg/m ²]	24.3 ± 2.6	23.6 ± 2.06
IQ	109.5 ± 7.8	109.5 ± 6.3

Working Memory Task

Participants performed a delay match-to-sample task, which taps into working memory (WM) stability and flexibility⁹. The task requires participants to encode target stimuli (signalled by the letter T) and compare those to a probe. In the ignore condition distracting non-target stimuli (signalled by the letter N) are presented. In the update condition target stimuli need to be replaced by novel targets and only the novel targets are compared to the probe.



Aims & Findings

We aimed to investigate whether:

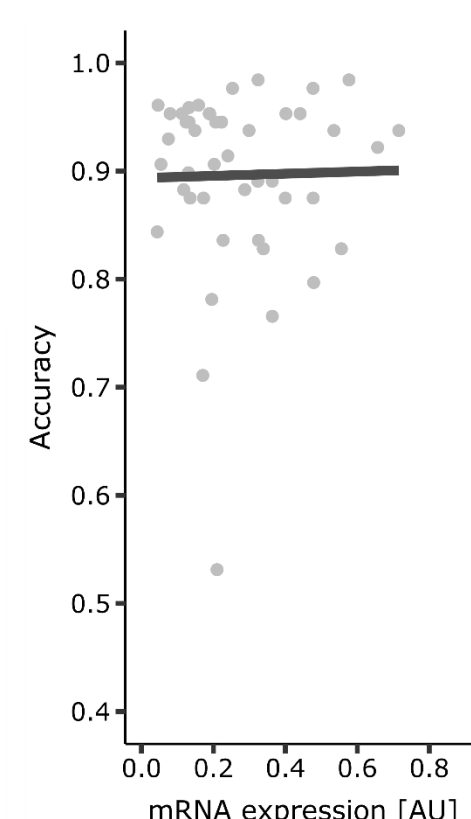
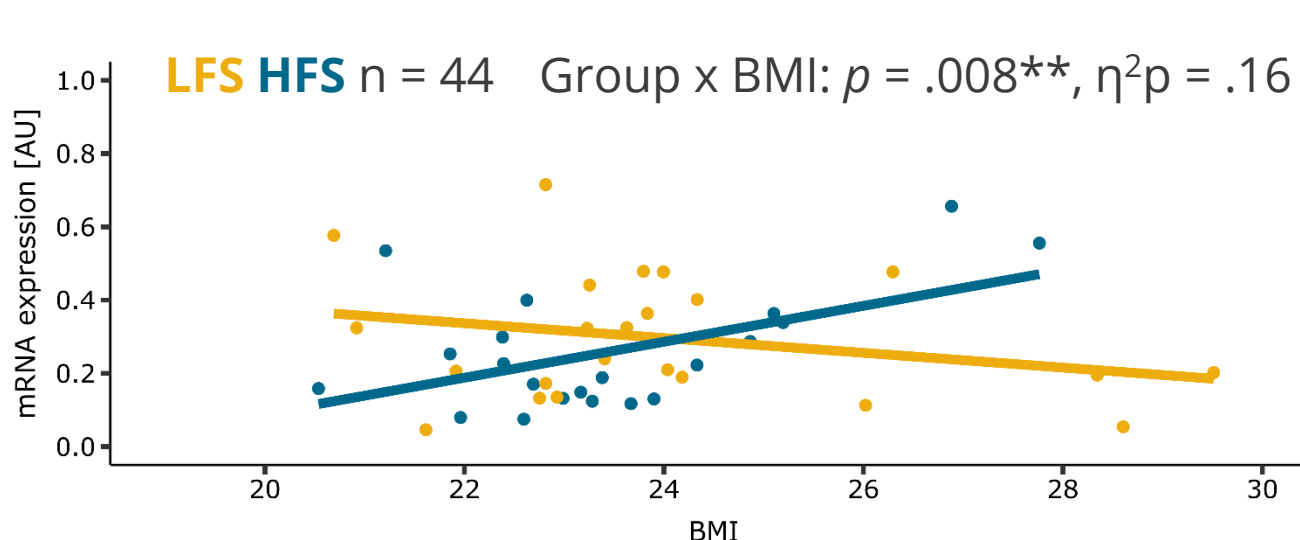
1. mRNA expression in PBMC differs between groups with low or high HFS intake
2. BMI is associated with mRNA expression
3. mRNA expression is associated with DA-dependent cognition

Key findings

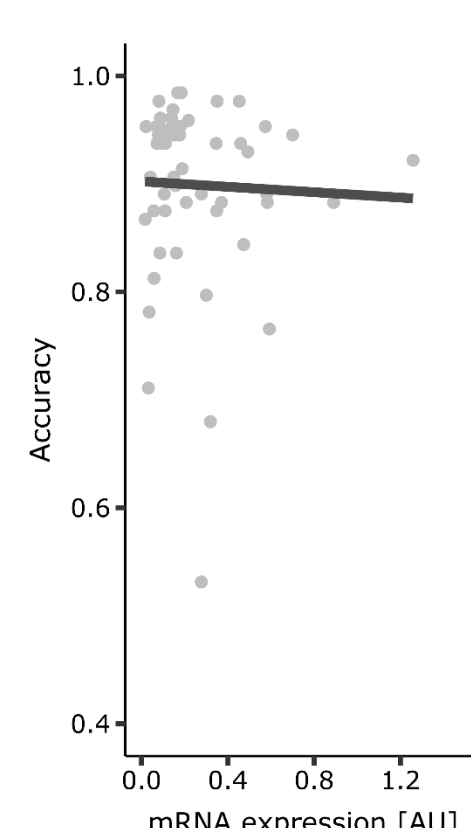
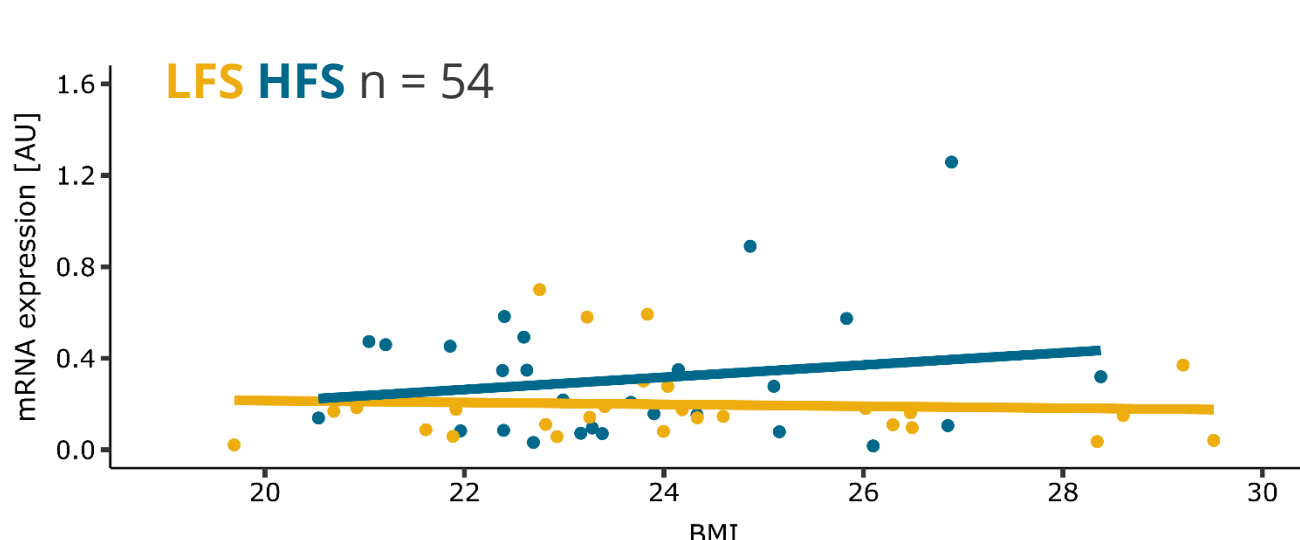
1. mRNA expression of DAT and DRD3 differs between diet groups
2. BMI is negatively associated with DRD3 mRNA expression. BMI and diet interact for DRD2 mRNA expression
3. mRNA expression of COMT is negatively associated with working memory

Results

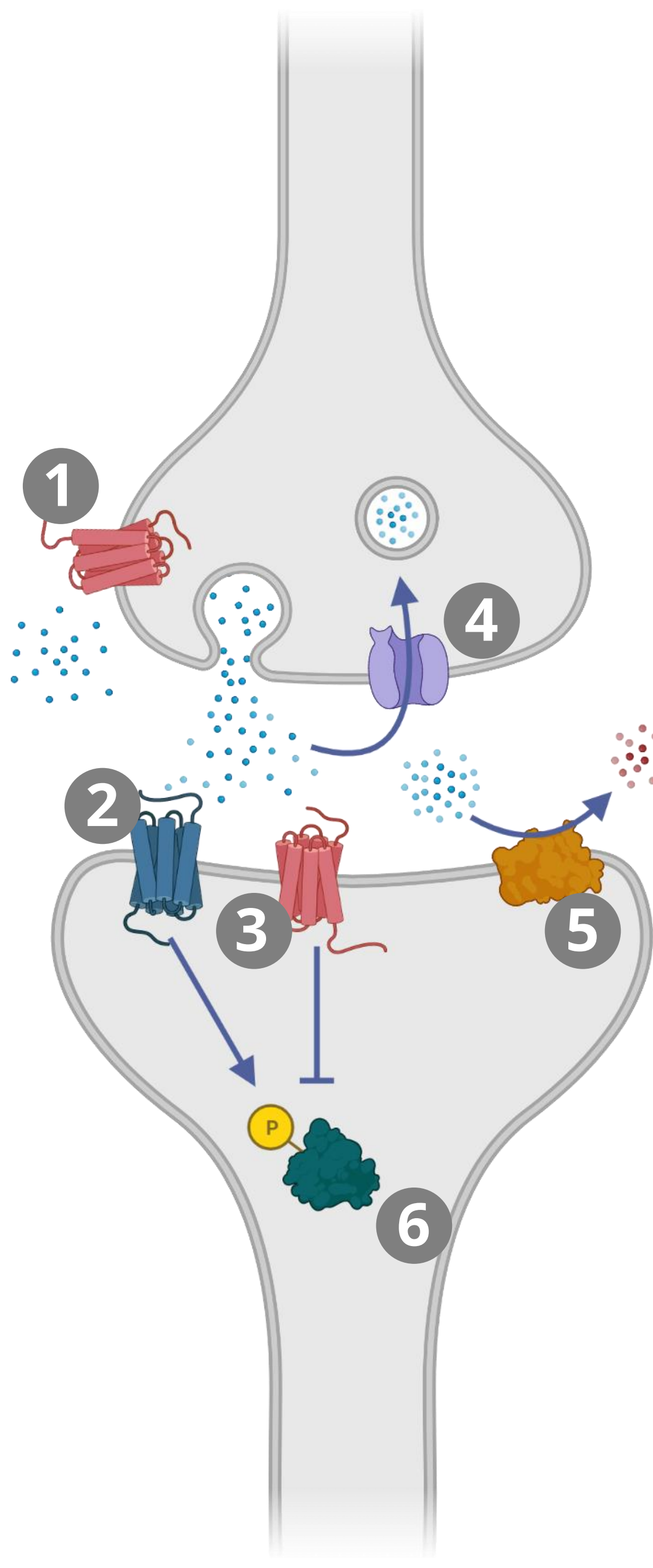
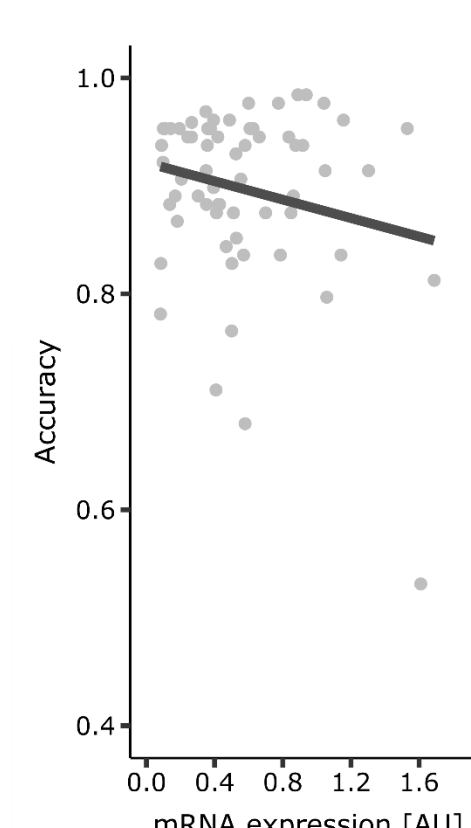
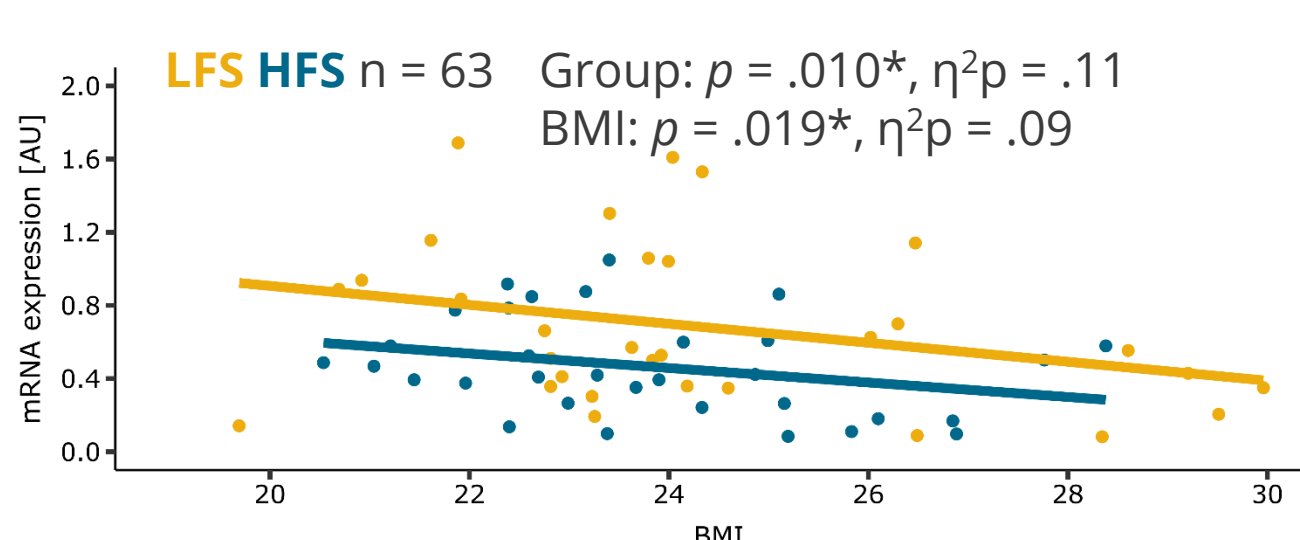
1 DA receptor DRD2 autoreceptor terminates presynaptic dopamine signal



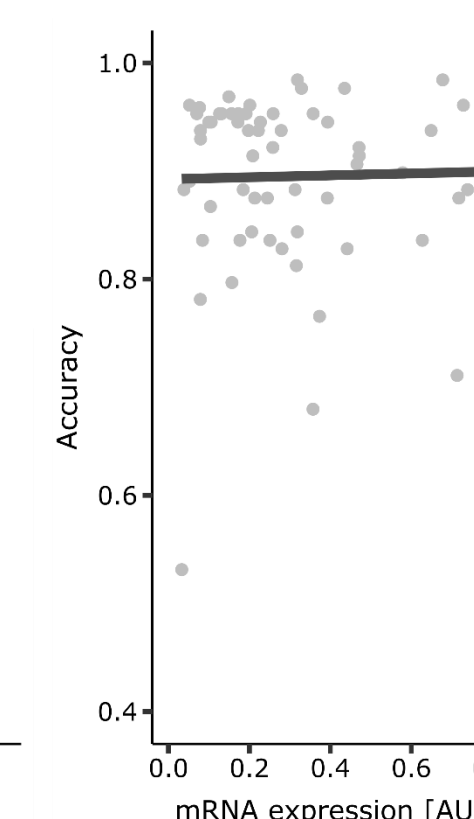
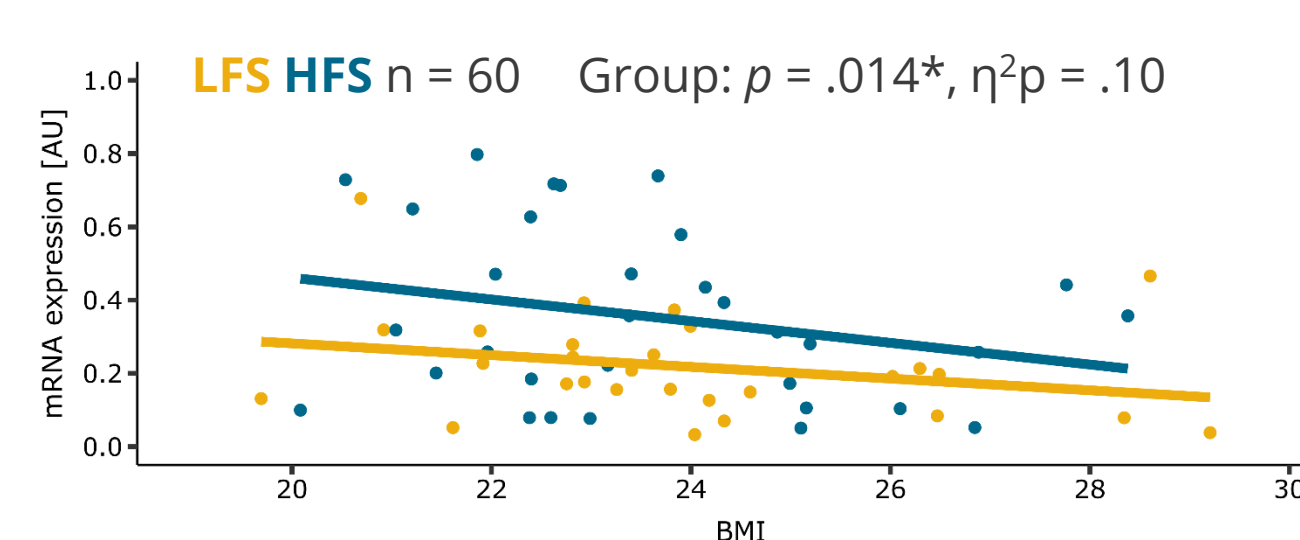
2 DA receptor DRD5 promotes signal proliferation in post-synapse



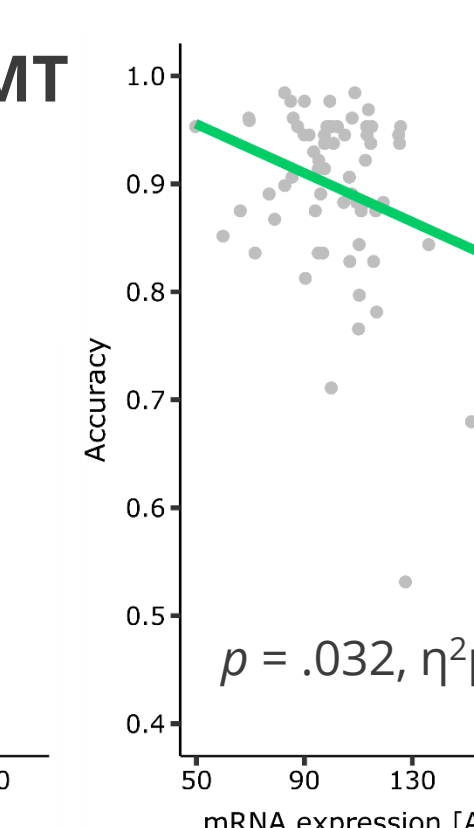
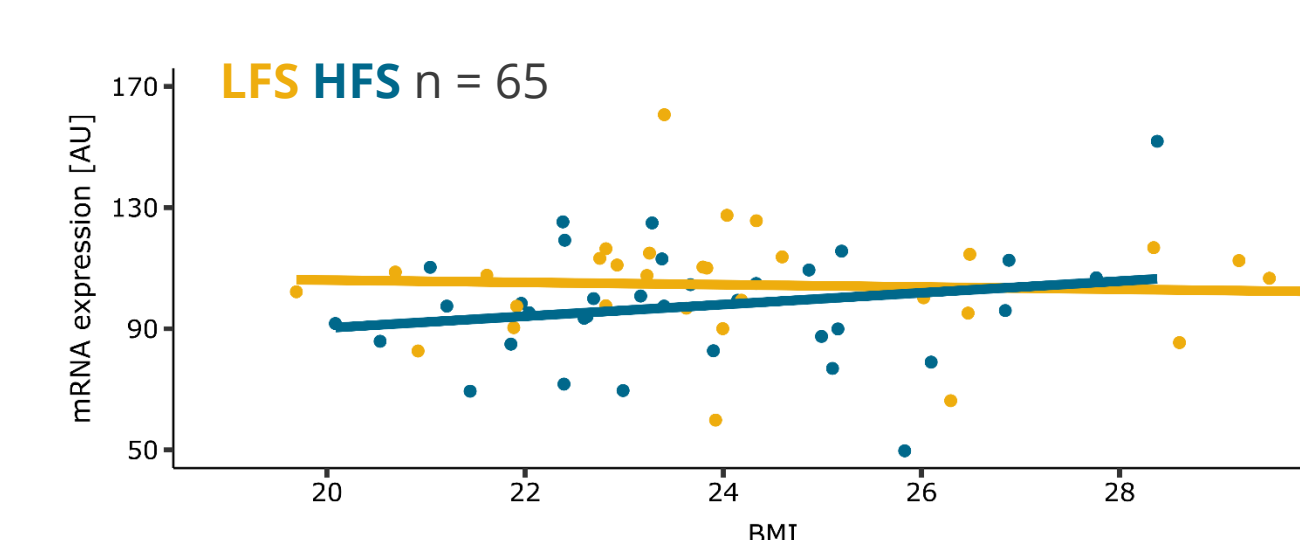
3 DA receptor DRD3 inhibits signal proliferation in the post-synapse



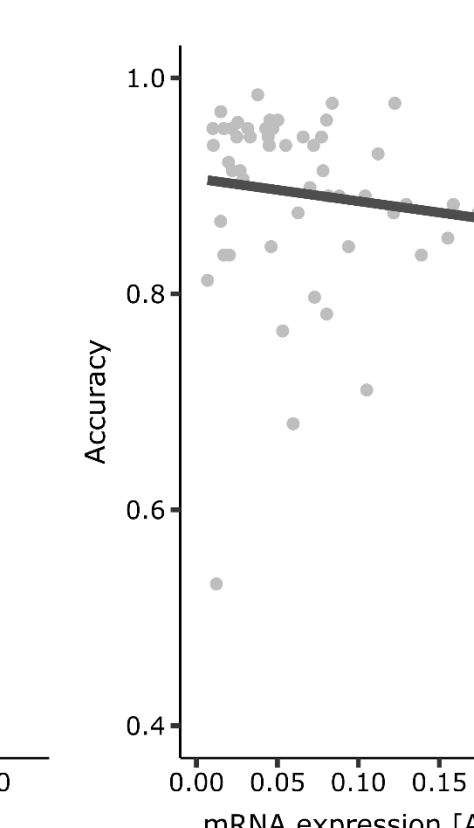
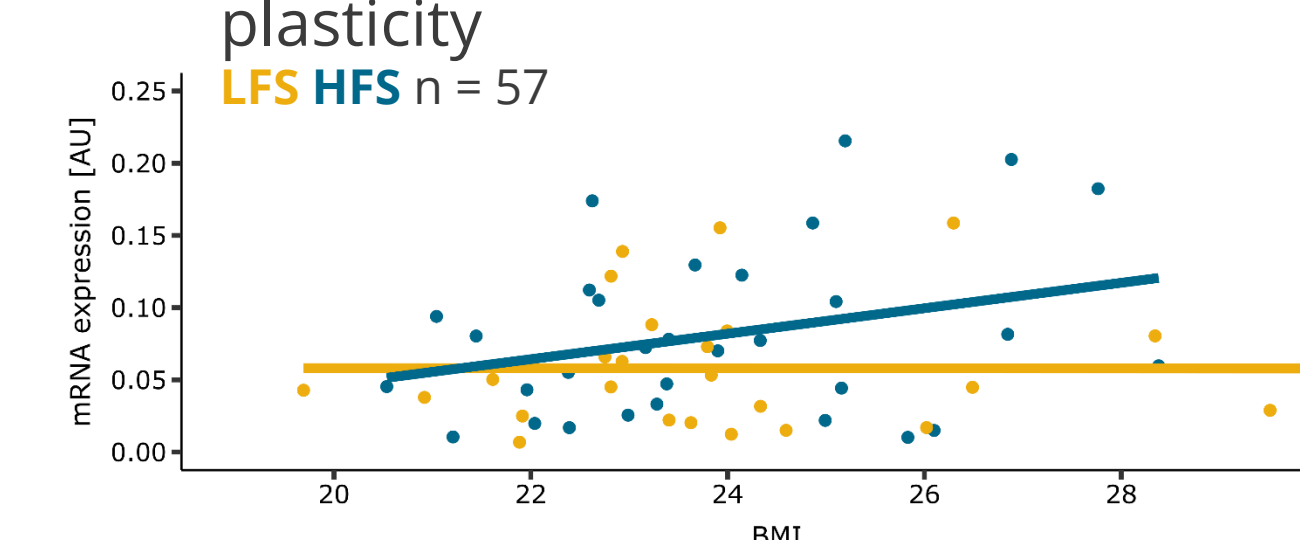
4 DA active transporter DAT pumps DA out of synaptic cleft back into cytosol of synapse



5 Catechol-O-methyltransferase COMT degrades DA and terminates DA signal transmission



6 DA and cAMP-regulated neuronal phosphoprotein DARPP-32 critical for DA-dependent synaptic plasticity



[1] Estes, M. K. et al. (2021). *Neurosci Lett*, 756, 135952–135952.
 [2] Meireles, M. et al. (2016). *Food & Function*, 7(1), 127–139.
 [3] Rospond, B. et al., (2019). *Pharmacol Reports*: PR, 71(1), 1–12.
 [4] Cone, J. J. et al. (2013). *PLoS ONE*, 8(3), e58251.
 [5] Cifre, M., Palou, A., & Oliver, P. (2018). *Mol Neurodegener.*, 13(1), 14.

[6] Davies, M. N. et al. (2012). *Genome Biol.*, 13(6).
 [7] Kirillova, G. P. et al. (2008). *J Neurosci Methods*, 174(2), 272–280.
 [8] Francis, H., & Stevenson, R. (2013). *J Hum Nutri Dietetics*, 26(3), 234–242.
 [9] Fallon, S. J., & Cools, R. (2014). *J Cog Neurosci*, 26(12), 2812–2826.



All illustrations were created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com)

Funding

The work by Franziska Rausch, Hendrik Hartmann, Annette Horstmann, Dorit John, and Peter Kovacs was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), within the framework of the CRC 1052 Obesity Mechanisms, project A5.

The work of Franziska Rausch, Lieneke K. Janssen, and Annette Horstmann was supported by the IFB AdiposityDiseases, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Germany, FKZ: 01E01001.

