

# Age Dependent Changes of Water Exchange Rate across the Blood-Brain Barrier

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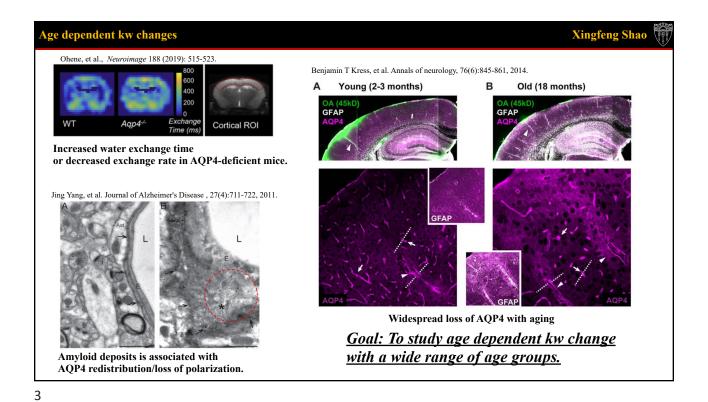


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## Age dependent kw changes **Xingfeng Shao** Mader S, et al. Cells, 2019, 8(2): 90 Abbott N J, et al. Neurobiology of disease, 2010, 37(1): 13-25 Aquaporin-4 (AQP4): the water channel **Blood-brain barrier (BBB):** Along the end-foot of astrocytes. Tight junction of endothelial cell: restricts the AQP4 provides a more efficient pathway for water exchange. para-cellular diffusion of macromolecules [1]. Maintain brain homeostasis. Pericyte Glymphatic function and clearance of deleterious proteins. End-foot of astrocyte AQP4 redistribution slows the waste clearance through the glymphatic system.

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[1] W M Pardridge. NeuroRx , 2(1):3{14, 2005.



Xingfeng Shao Age dependent kw changes Arterial spin labeling (ASL) Traces the blood originated from outside of the voxels and monitors the exchange of blood across the BBB. Small diffusion Capillary space  $\%\,\Delta Mc$ gradient (b=50s/mm<sup>2</sup>) PLD  $\%\,\Delta Mc$  $\% \Delta Mb$ % ΔMb Tissue space Tissue space St Lawrence et al MRM 2000 Wang et al JCBFM 2007 St Lawrence et al MRM 2012 TGV regularized SPA modeling (Shao et al, 2019) kw map 12 axial slices  $RES = 3.5 \times 3.5 \times 8 \text{ mm}^3$ \*Single-shot acquisition Good 2-month test/retest reliability (ICC=0.75) Vascular component nulled by diffusion weighting

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#### Age dependent kw changes

**Xingfeng Shao** 

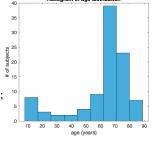


#### **MRI** experiments (3T Siemens Prisma scanner):

- FOV = 224mm, 12 slices (10% oversampling), single-shot acquisition, resolution =  $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 8$ mm<sup>3</sup>, TE=36.5ms, TR=4000ms, label/control duration= 1500ms.
- A 2-stage approach for ATT and k<sub>w</sub> measurement (10 mins)<sup>1-4</sup>:
  - (1) PLD=900ms and b=0,14 s/mm<sup>2</sup> (VENC=7.5mm/s) to estimate ATT (FEAST method) (15 measurements each b-value);
  - (2) PLD=1800ms and b=0,50 s/mm<sup>2</sup> for kw measurement (20 measurements each b-value).

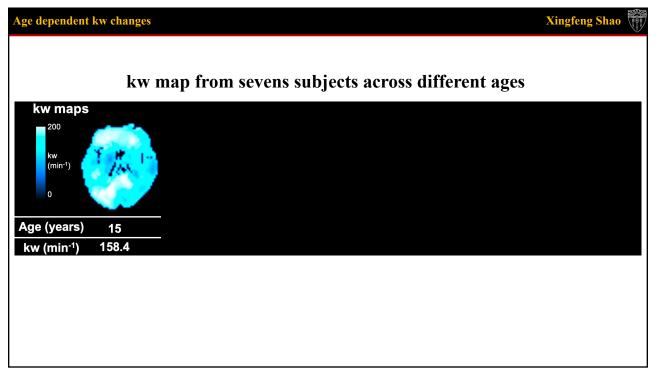
### **Human subjects:**

- · All subjects are cognitive normal.
- 97 subjects (53 males) from 5 age groups (data sets):
  - 1. Pediatric subjects: N=9, age=13±2.9 (range 8-17) years, 6 males;
  - 2. Young adults: N=5, age=25.2±2.5 (23-29) years, 4 males;
  - 3. Elderly Latinx subjects: N=8, age=67.6±3.6 (64-70) years;
  - 4. Mid-Elderly African American subjects: N=39, age=63.9±10.2 (40-81) years, 24 males;
  - 5. Elderly Caucasian subjects: N=38, age=72.8±3.2 (67-86) years.



[1] Wang et al JCBFM 2007; [2] St Lawrence et al MRM 2012; [3] DJJ Wang, et al. MRM, 49(5):796 [802, 2003. [4] Shao et al, MRM 2019

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