

Adhesion Molecules, Altered Vasoreactivity, and Brain Atrophy in Type 2 Diabetes

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OBJECTIVE—To investigate the effects of inflammation on perfusion regulation and brain volumes in type 2 diabetes.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—A total of 147 subjects (71 diabetic and 76 nondiabetic, aged 65.2 ± 8 years) were studied using 3T anatomical and continuous arterial spin labeling magnetic resonance imaging. Analysis focused on the relationship between serum soluble vascular and intercellular adhesion molecules (sVCAM and sICAM, respectively, both markers of endothelial integrity), regional vasoreactivity, and tissue volumes.

RESULTS—Diabetic subjects had greater vasoconstriction reactivity, more atrophy, depression, and slower walking. Adhesion molecules were specifically related to gray matter atrophy ($P = 0.04$) and altered vasoreactivity ($P = 0.03$) in the diabetic and control groups. Regionally, sVCAM and sICAM were linked to exaggerated vasoconstriction, blunted vasodilatation, and increased cortical atrophy in the frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes ($P = 0.04$ – 0.003). sICAM correlated with worse functionality.

CONCLUSIONS—Diabetes is associated with cortical atrophy, vasoconstriction, and worse performance. Adhesion molecules, as markers of vascular health, have been indicated to contribute to altered vasoregulation and atrophy.

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Diabetes is associated with microvascular disease, white matter hyperintensities (WMHs), cerebral atrophy (1,2), and functional decline (3,4). Hyperglycemia and proatherogenic factors (5) are main causes of endothelial dysfunction (6,7) and neuronal cell damage (8,9). We hypothesized that type 2 diabetes is associated with a chronic inflammation that alters cortical vasoregulation and contributes to regional atrophy. We investigated the relationship between adhesion molecules, as markers of vascular integrity, and regional vasoreactivity, WMHs, and brain tissue

volumes in older diabetic and nondiabetic adults.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

METHODS—We prospectively recruited 147 subjects aged 65.2 ± 0.7 years (mean \pm SE). Of these, 71 had type 2 diabetes (40 males, diabetes duration 10.5 ± 1.0 years, 15 treated with insulin, 31 hypertensive, 47 hypercholesterolemic) and 76 were age- and sex-matched nondiabetic control subjects (33 males, 19 hypertensive, 29 hypercholesterolemic). Exclusion criteria were type 1 diabetes; recent history of stroke or myocardial

infarction; dementia; significant cardiac, renal, neurologic, and kidney disorders; claustrophobia; and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-incompatible implants.

Protocol

Participants signed informed consent and were admitted to the Clinical Research Center at the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center. Antihypertensive medications were withdrawn and fasting serum samples were collected.

Markers of vascular integrity and inflammation were measured by the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) and a high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) assay (Immulite-1000; Diagnostic Product, Los Angeles, CA). Functionality was assessed by the Mini Mental State Exam, the Behavioural Assessment of Dysexecutive Syndrome (10), the Geriatric Depression Scale, and normal walking for 12 min.

MRI

Anatomical and perfusion images were acquired on a 3T GE HDx MRI scanner using three-dimensional magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo, fluid attenuated inversion recovery, and three-dimensional continuous arterial spin labeling sequences (11). Regional cerebral vasoreactivity to CO₂ challenges (CO₂VR) was measured as blood flow response to hypercapnia (CO₂ rebreathing with 95% air and 5% CO₂) and hyperventilation (12,13). CO₂VR was calculated as the slope of the regression between perfusion and CO₂ during normocapnia, hypercapnia, and hypocapnia. Flow augmentation during hypercapnia (i.e., vasodilation response, CO₂VR-VD) and flow reduction during hyperventilation (i.e., vasoconstriction response, CO₂VR-VC) were quantified. Magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo and fluid attenuated inversion recovery images were coregistered to a standard template and segmented to calculate regional brain tissue and WMH volumes normalized for intracranial volume (SPM7, University College London, U.K.) (14) (IDL, Research Systems, Boulder, CO; MATLAB, MathWorks, Natick,

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MA) (12,13). Perfusion and vasoreactivity maps were coregistered with anatomical images.

Statistical analysis

We used least square models to assess the relationships between adhesion molecules and regional vasoreactivity, gray matter (GM), white matter, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and WMHs. Variables with significant correlations ($r^2 > 0.1$, $P < 0.05$) were included in the models. Overall model fit (r^2) and P values were calculated separately for each region to minimize repeated measures effects. Models were adjusted for age, sex, and group or glucose. Perfusion models were also adjusted for CO₂ and hematocrit. MANCOVA with Sidak adjustment was used for comparisons across regions and between groups. Demographics and laboratory values were compared by ANOVA and Wilcoxon tests.

RESULTS

Characteristics of diabetic and control groups

Compared with control subjects, diabetic subjects had elevated fasting glycemia (124.4 ± 7.4 vs. 79.3 ± 1.6 mg/dL, $P < 0.0001$), HbA_{1c} (7.1 ± 0.1 vs. $5.4 \pm 0.1\%$, $P < 0.0001$), BMI (28.4 ± 0.6 vs. 25.3 ± 0.6 kg/m², $P < 0.0001$), and tumor necrosis factor- α (1.8 ± 0.1 vs. 1.5 ± 0.1 pg/mL, $P = 0.0004$). Soluble intercellular adhesion molecule (sICAM; 246.2 ± 13.9 vs. 226.5 ± 5.8 ng/mL), soluble vascular adhesion molecule (sVCAM; 758.6 ± 28.4 vs. 729.9 ± 20.7 ng/mL), endothelin-1, interleukin-6, and CRP were not different. Diabetic subjects were more depressed (6.0 ± 0.8 vs. 2.8 ± 0.9 , $P = 0.003$) and walked slower (1.06 ± 0.02 vs. 1.12 ± 0.02 m/s, $P = 0.02$) than control subjects.

Diabetic subjects had lower GM volumes (parietal and occipital lobes and cerebellum, $P < 0.02$) (Fig. 1A) and greater WMH volume globally ($P = 0.0004$) and in the temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes ($P < 0.01$) (Fig. 1B). Baseline perfusion and CO₂VR-VD were similar (Fig. 1C), yet the diabetic group had exaggerated CO₂VR-VC in the frontal, parietal, and occipital regions ($P < 0.01$) (Fig. 1D).

Adhesion molecules, brain tissue volumes, and vasoreactivity. Adhesion molecules were associated with decreased GM volume, exaggerated CO₂VR-VC, and blunted CO₂VR-VD in both groups (Fig. 1A–D). sVCAM was linked to lower

GM volumes globally ($r^2 = 0.24$, $P = 0.04$) and regionally (temporal and parietal, $r^2 = 0.13$ – 0.23 , $P = 0.02$ – 0.006), greater CSF volumes globally ($r^2 = 0.12$, $P = 0.05$) and regionally (temporal and occipital, $r^2 = 0.07$ – 0.12 , $P = 0.03$ – 0.007), and blunted CO₂VR-VD (parietal and occipital, $r^2 = 0.12$ – 0.16 , $P = 0.03$). Higher sICAM and glucose levels were related to GM atrophy (frontal, temporal, and parietal, $r^2 = 0.14$ – 0.29 , $P = 0.02$ – 0.003) and blunted global CO₂VR-VD ($r^2 = 0.09$, $P = 0.03$) and exaggerated CO₂VR-VC (frontal, temporal, and parietal, $r^2 = 0.12$ – 0.16 , $P = 0.03$ – 0.01). sICAM was linked to slower walking ($r^2 = 0.12$, $P = 0.01$) and worse behavioral measures ($r^2 = 0.16$, $P = 0.03$).

Within the diabetic group, the relationships between adhesion molecules and brain measures were stronger; sVCAM was associated with GM atrophy (temporal $r^2 = 0.13$, $P = 0.05$; parietal $r^2 = 0.4$, $P = 0.02$), and sICAM was associated with altered vasodilatation (global $r^2 = 0.32$, $P = 0.02$; parietal $r^2 = 0.32$, $P = 0.02$). sICAM ($r^2 = 0.24$, $P = 0.0003$) and sVCAM ($r^2 = 0.24$, $P = 0.0003$) correlated with glycemia but not with HbA_{1c}, medications, diabetes duration, or hypertension. In control subjects, sVCAM correlated with greater CSF volume ($r^2 = 0.24$, $P = 0.03$). sICAM was related to smaller CSF volume ($r^2 = 0.26$, $P = 0.0007$) and greater GM volume (frontal, temporal, and parietal, $r^2 = 0.24$ – 0.43 , $P = 0.01$ – 0.003).

Tumor necrosis factor- α , interleukin-6, endothelin-1, and CRP were not related to brain volumes or vasoreactivity measures. WMHs were not associated with adhesion molecules, inflammation markers, or regional vasoreactivity.

CONCLUSIONS—Markers of endothelial integrity (sVCAM and sICAM) were specifically associated with altered cortical vasoreactivity and GM atrophy in multiple brain regions in both diabetic and nondiabetic participants. These relationships were independent of WMHs and were not observed for other inflammatory markers. The diabetic group exhibited exaggerated vasoconstriction, more atrophy, lower functionality, and more depression. sVCAM was associated with atrophy affecting temporal and parietal cortices. sICAM and glucose levels were related to exaggerated vasoconstriction and regional cortical atrophy. Adhesion molecules were linked to slower walking and executive and behavioral

dysfunction, which are hallmarks of behavioral decline in older adults.

The relationship between adhesion molecules and vasoreactivity to CO₂ challenges suggests a nitric oxide-dependent endothelial dysfunction (15). Observations of microglial activation and sVCAM expression in the cortex and subcortical areas support this notion and indicate that insulin resistance and obesity may facilitate an inflammatory process in the brain (9). A combination of altered vasoregulation and hyperglycemia may enhance neurotoxicity of chronic hyperglycemia in the aging diabetic brain.

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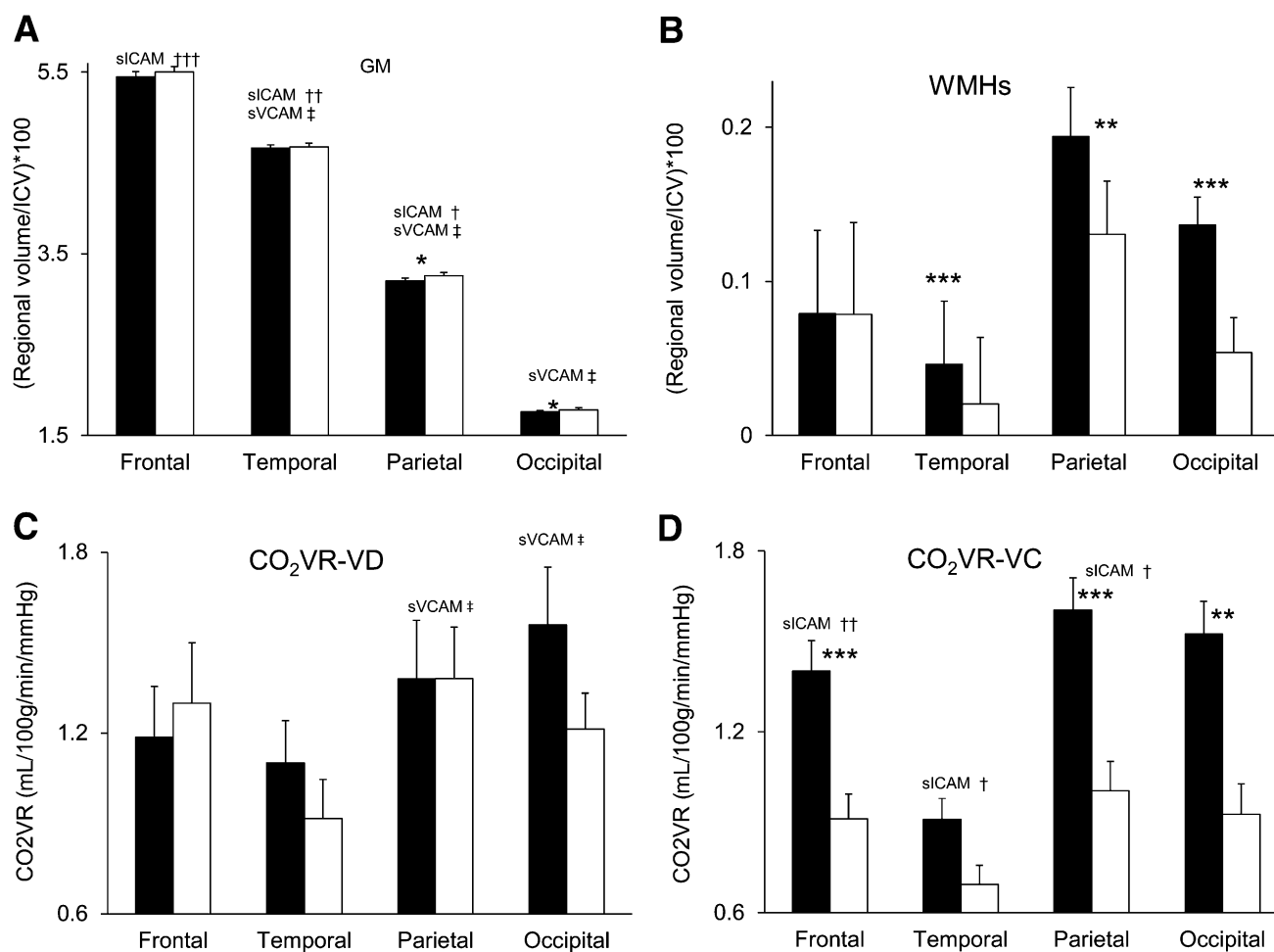


Figure 1—Relationships between adhesion molecules, regional brain volumes, and vasoreactivity: regional GM (A), WMHs (B), CO₂VR-VD (C), and CO₂VR-VC (D) in the diabetic (black bars) and control groups (white bars). The diabetic group as compared with the control group had lower regional GM volumes, greater WMH load, and exaggerated vasoconstriction reactivity. sVCAM was associated with lower GM volume in the temporal and parietal lobes (A) and decreased vasodilation reactivity (C). sICAM was associated with lower GM volume in the frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes (A); blunted vasodilation in the parietal and occipital lobes (C); and exaggerated vasoconstriction in the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes (D) in the diabetic and control groups. WMHs were not related to adhesion molecules. sICAM: †P < 0.05, ††P < 0.01, †††P = 0.003. sVCAM: ‡P < 0.05. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.0001 between group comparisons mean ± SE.

V.N. designed the study and protocol and oversaw all aspects of the study conduct, experiments, and manuscript preparation. P.Z. contributed to study conduct, performed MRI image analysis and statistical analysis, and contributed to manuscript preparation. B.M. contributed to study conduct and to manuscript preparation. E.S. contributed to statistical analysis and manuscript preparation. D.A. oversaw MRI protocols and contributed to MRI analysis. A.A. contributed to MRI analysis. P.K.R. contributed to study design, oversaw statistical analysis, and contributed to manuscript preparation. M.M. contributed to study design and clinical aspects of the study. P.N. contributed to study design, oversaw clinical aspects of the study, and contributed to manuscript preparation.

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