

A scenic view of a European town, likely Strasbourg, featuring half-timbered houses and a canal. The water reflects the buildings and the sky. Red flowers are visible in the foreground and along the canal banks.

Deuterium content of water and glucose tolerance: potential role for the prevalence of affective disturbances



**3rd International Congress
on Deuterium Depletion**
7-8 May 2015, Budapest, Hungary

UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG



Inserm
U1119

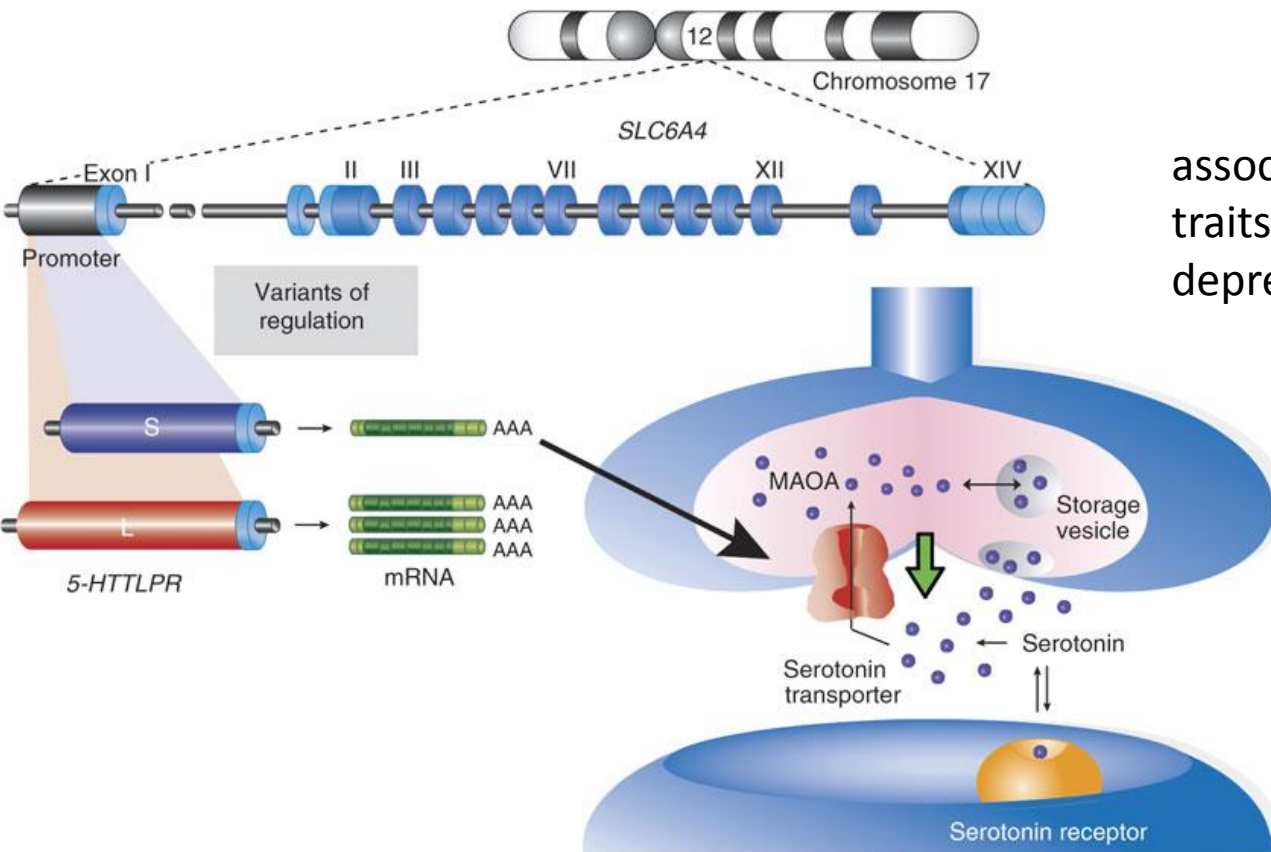
Serotonin and Mood Disorders

The serotonin transporter (5HTT) is implicated in mood disorders and depression

5HTT contains a gene-linked polymorphic region giving rise to a short and long allele

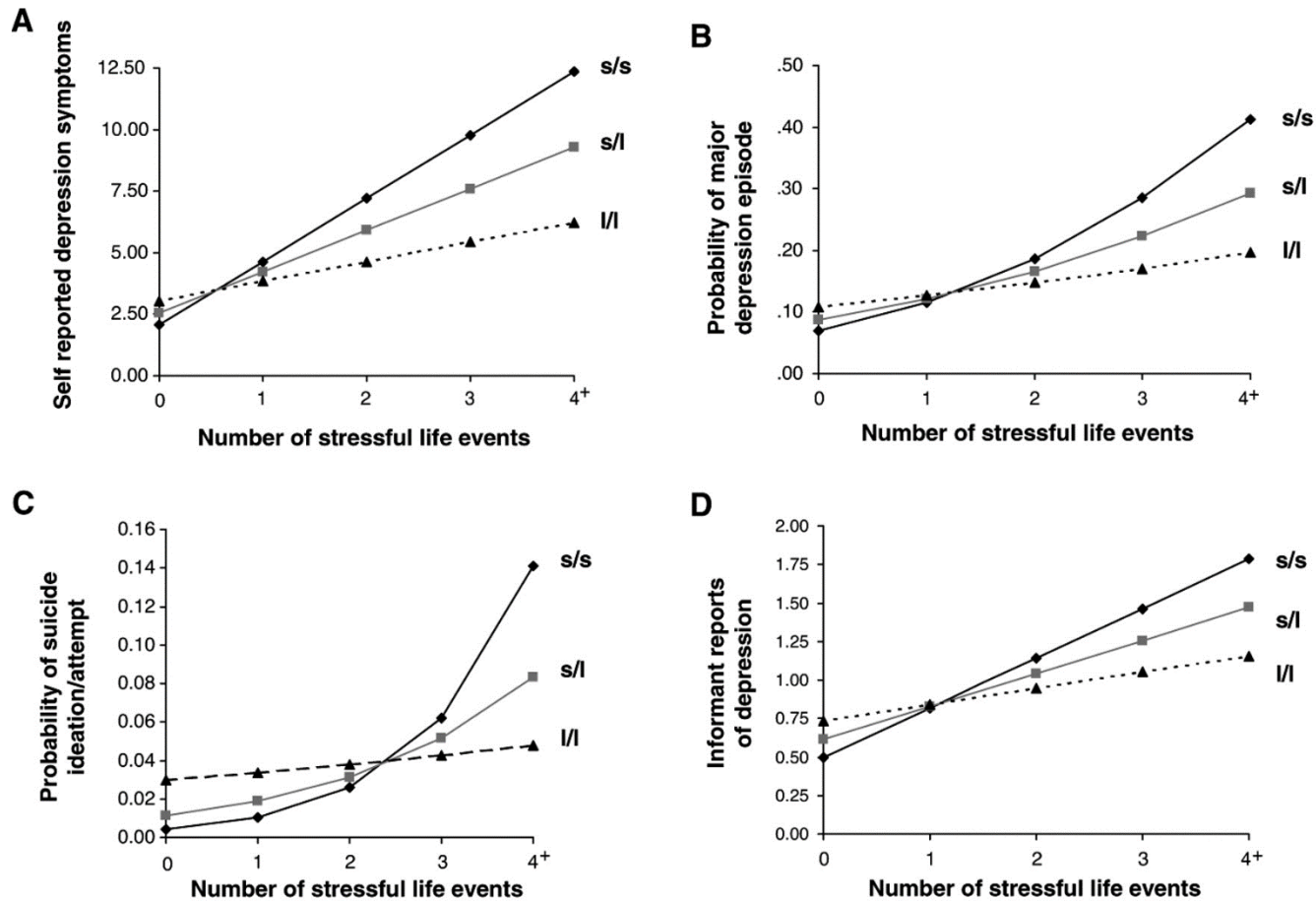
The short allele results in lower transcriptional efficiency of the promoter

S allele



associated with anxiety-related traits and susceptibility for depression

5HTT S allele and depression



Generation of a model animal

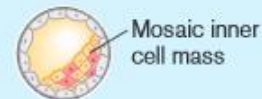
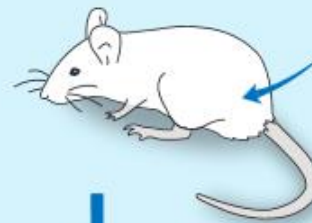
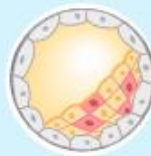
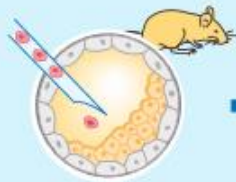
Step 2 From gene targeted ES cells to gene targeted mice

5. Injection of ES cells into blastocysts

The targeted ES cells are injected into blastocysts...

...where they mix and form a mosaic with the cells of the inner cell mass from which the embryo develops.

The injected blastocysts are implanted into a surrogate mother where they develop into mosaic embryos.



6. Birth and breeding of mosaic mice

The mosaic mice mate with normal mice to produce both gene targeted and normal offspring.



Born mosaic mice

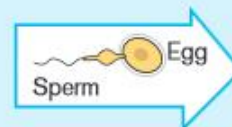
Mosaic mouse ♂



Normal mouse ♀

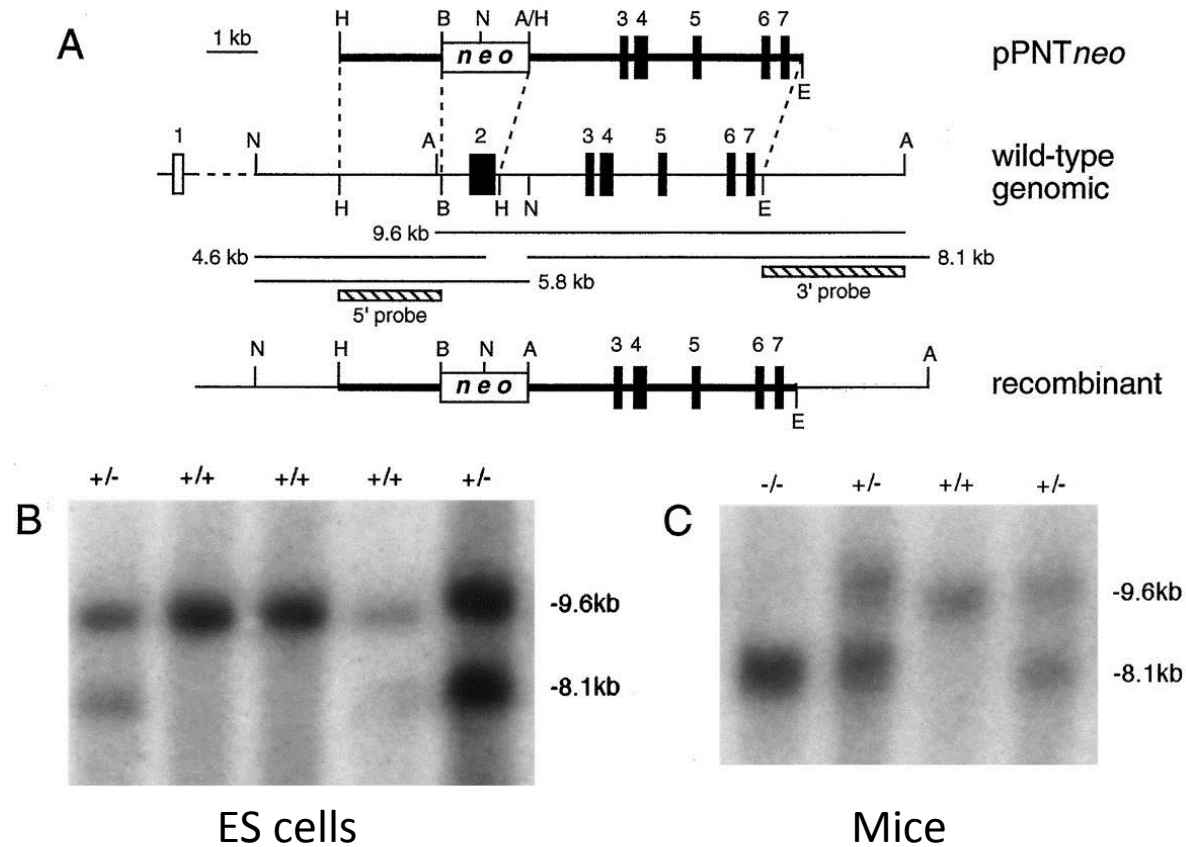


Gene targeted mice – called "knockout mice" when the targeted gene is inactivated



Normal mice

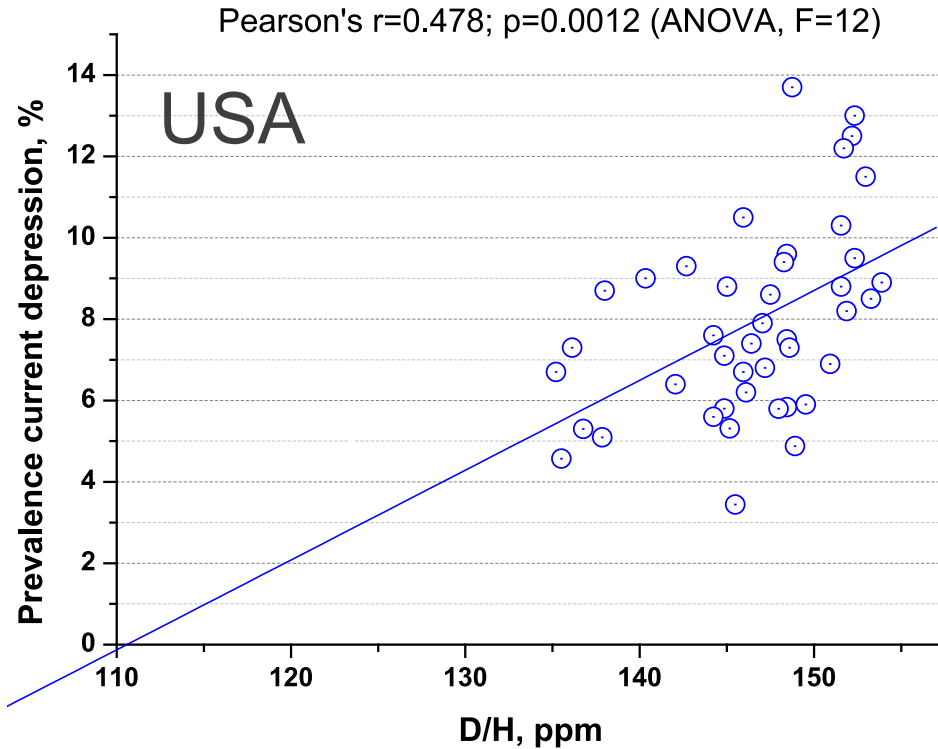
The SERT mouse (5HTT, Slc6a4)



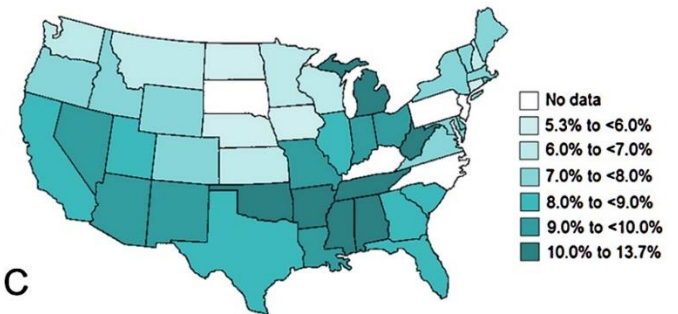
The SERT mouse (5HTT, Slc6a4)

Behavioural features			Physiological features		
	Slc6a4 ^{-/-}	Slc6a4 ^{+/-}		Slc6a4 ^{-/-}	Slc6a4 ^{+/-}
Anxiety	↑	↑	Stress responses (ACTH, corticosterone, epinephrine, temperature and motor responses)	↑	↑
Learned fear	↑	NS	Gut motility (diarrhoea, constipation)	↑	NT
Learned helplessness (forced-swim and tail-suspension tests)	↑	NS	Body weight	↑	NS
Aggression	↓	↓	Glucose tolerance	↓	NT
Acoustic startle response	↑	↑	Insulin sensitivity	↓	NT
Exploratory activity	↓	NS	Brain glucose utilization	↓	NT
Rotorod agility	↓	NS	Bone mass and strength	↓	NT
Wire hang	↓	↓	Nociception (nerve injury and thermal)	↓	NT
Physiological features			Bladder function	↓	NS
Glucose	↑	NS	Hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension	↓	NT
Leptin	↑	NT	Raphe serotonin neuron firing rate	↓	↓
Cholesterol	↑	NT	REM sleep	↑	↑
Triglycerides	↑	NT	EEG power spectra, 'bursting'	Δ	NS

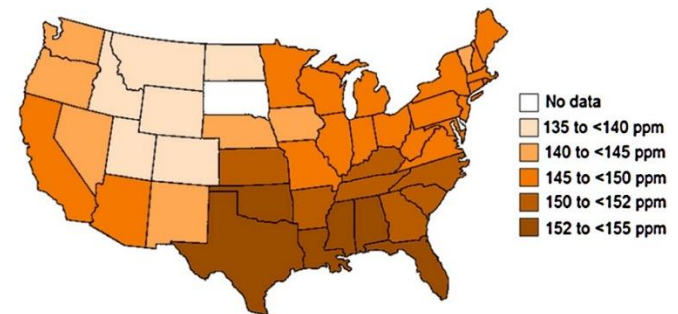
Depression rates and deuterium content of tap water



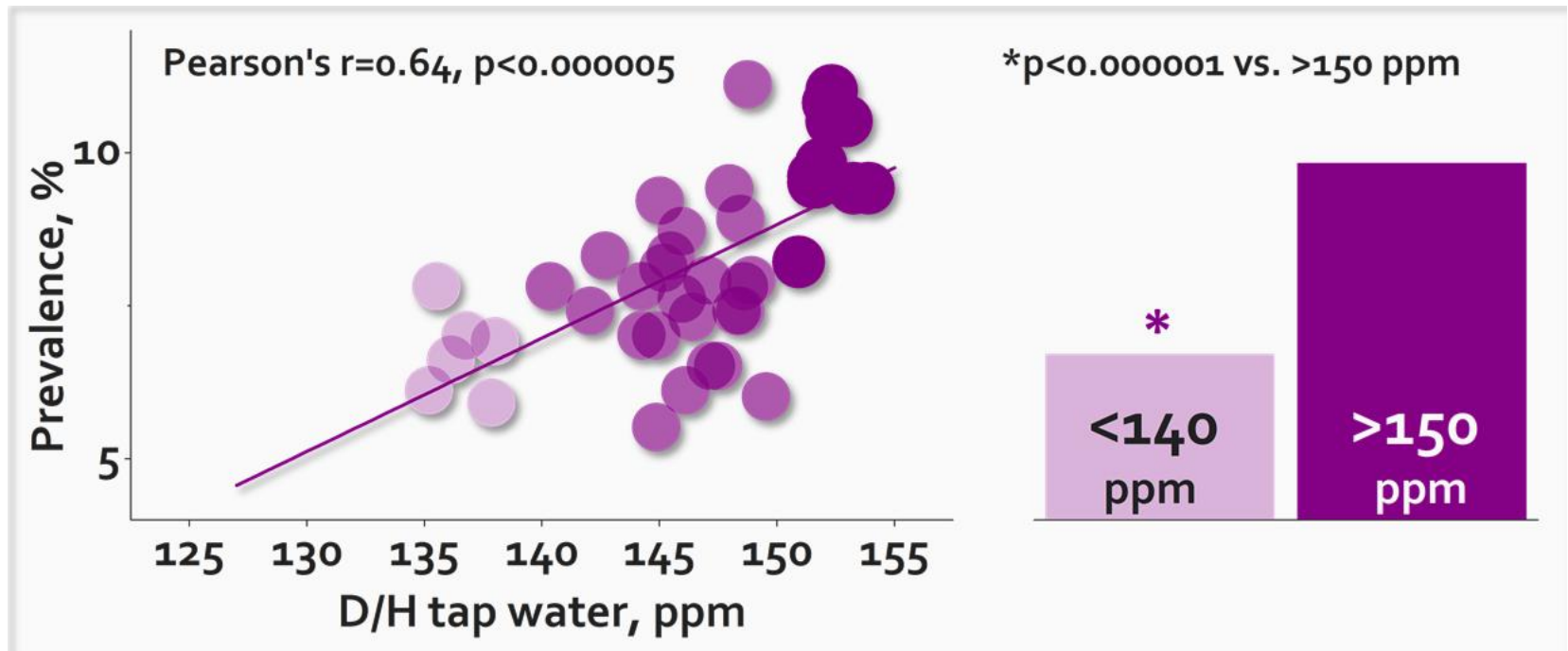
B



C



Diabetes prevalence and deuterium content of tap water



Study Design

3.5 week old 5HTT+/- mice

14 days of drug treatment

*control light water (CLW) deuterium content of
155 ppm*

light water (LW) 91 ppm deuterium

*Citalopram (Cit) positive control (15mg/Kg/day, via
water)*

Behavioral tests

GTT (ip 1.5 mg/g)

Modified Porsolt forced swim test

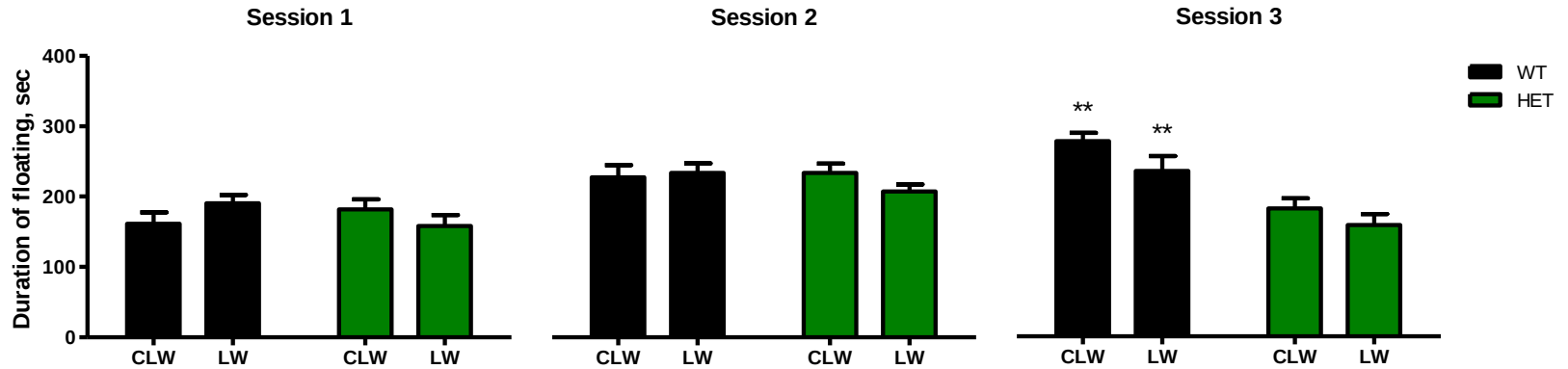
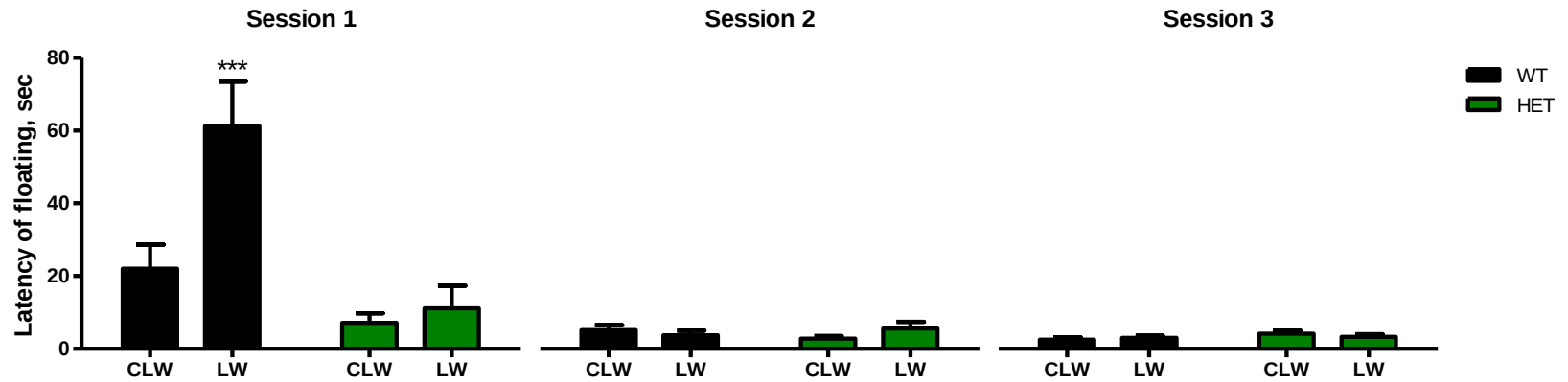
Modified to test for learned helplessness and for brain plasticity triggered by stress

Two 6 min sessions during 2 consecutive days

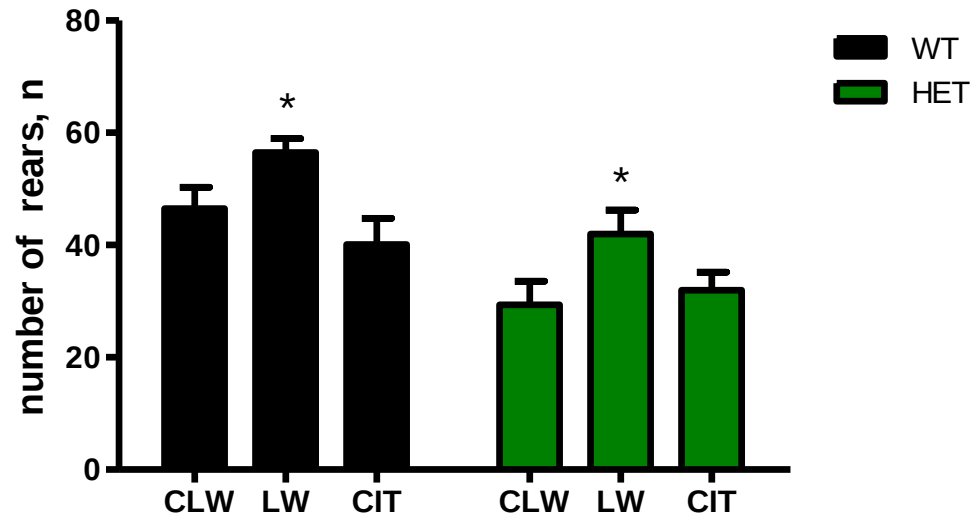
Third 6 min session 120 hours after the 2nd



Modified Porsolt forced swim test

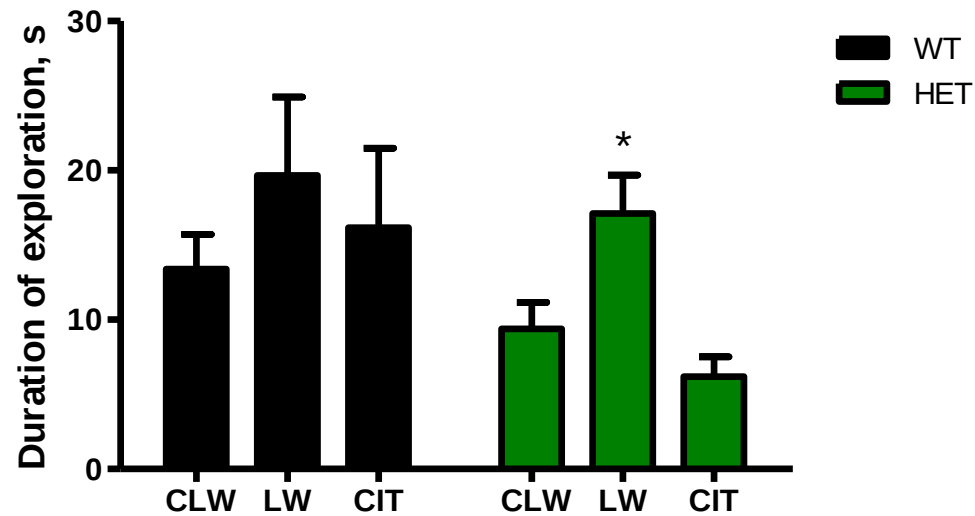


Effect of CLW, LW and Cit on rearing



5 min session in novel cage with fresh bedding and red lighting

Novel object exploration



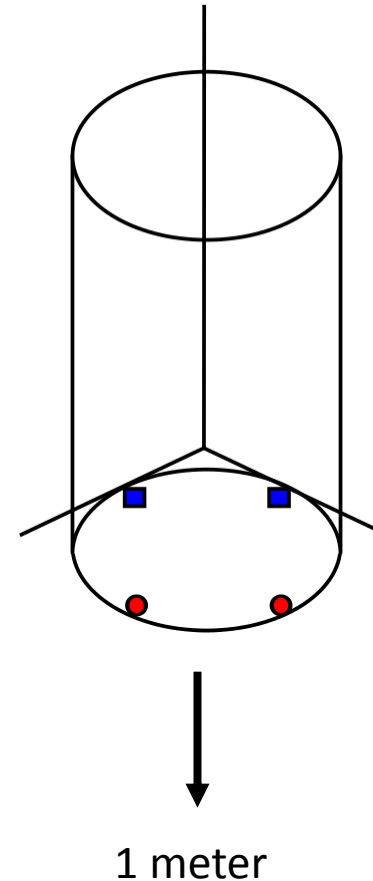
15 min session under 5 lux

Novel object recognition

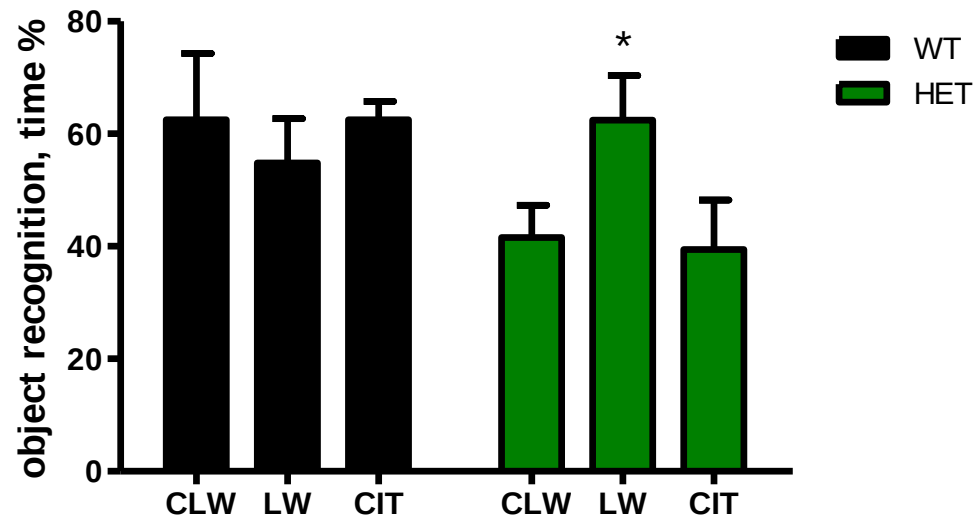
1st day animals allowed to explore 2 objects for 15 min

2nd day new object is placed at the edge

Latency to discover new object and preference is measured



Novel object recognition



Dark/Light Box

Test for anxiety related behavior

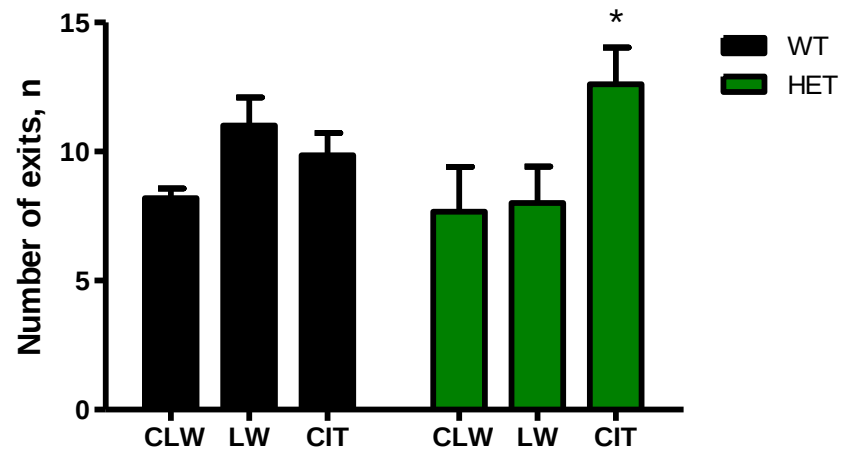
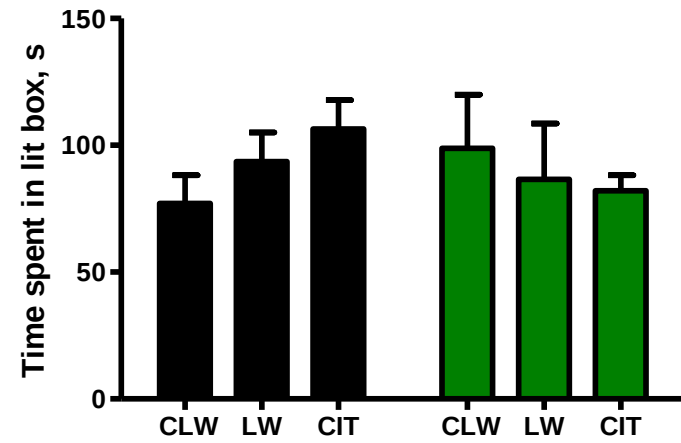
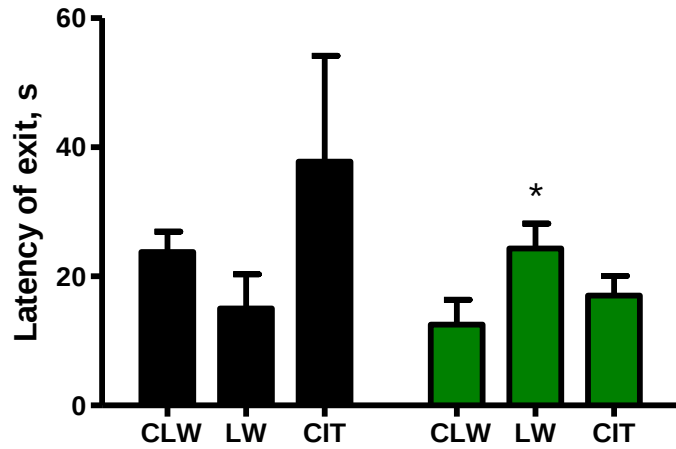
Screens anxiolytic compounds

5 min session

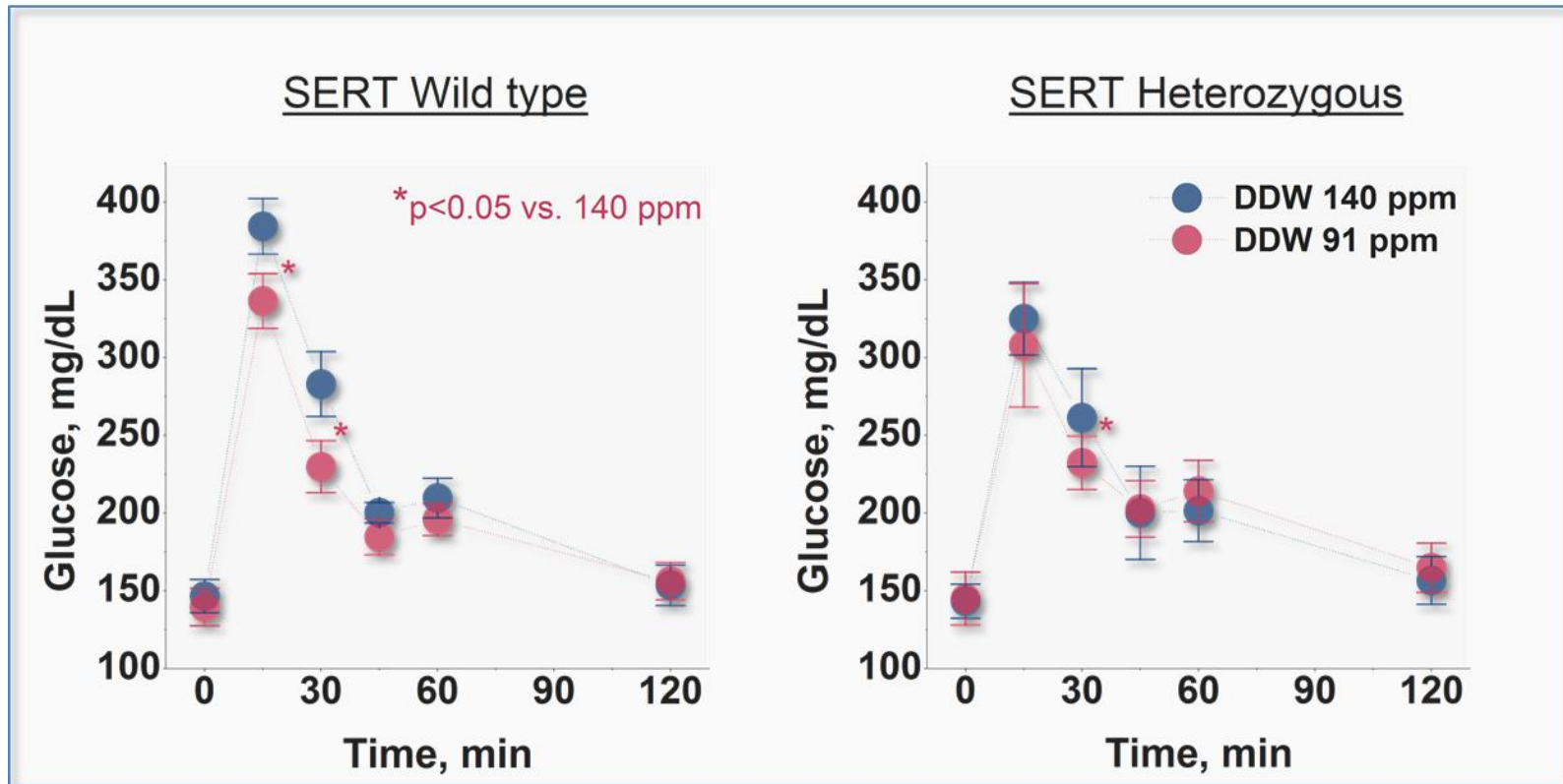
Lit compartment intensity at 25 lux



Dark/Light Box



Glucose tolerance



Fasted 18 hours, 1.5 mg/g ip glucose

Summary

5 HTT +/- aged females show lower cognitive performance and increased symptoms of anxiety

LW was more effective in WT SERT animals but had efficacy in both groups for anxiety

LW shows promise for improved glucose utilization

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