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The behavioral variant of Alzheimer's disease does not show a selective loss of Von Economo and phylogenetically related neurons in the anterior cingulate cortex

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Abstract

Background: The neurobiological origins of the early and predominant behavioral changes seen in the behavioral variant of Alzheimer's disease (bvAD) remain unclear. A selective loss of Von Economo neurons (VENs) and phylogenetically related neurons have been observed in behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD) and several psychiatric diseases. Here, we assessed whether these specific neuronal populations show a selective loss in bvAD.

Methods: VENs and GABA receptor subunit theta (GABRQ)-immunoreactive pyramidal neurons of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) were quantified in post-mortem tissue of patients with bvAD ($n = 9$) and compared to typical AD (tAD, $n = 6$), bvFTD due to frontotemporal lobar degeneration based on TDP-43 pathology (FTLD, $n = 18$) and controls ($n = 13$) using ANCOVAs adjusted for age and Bonferroni corrected. In addition, ratios of VENs and GABRQ-immunoreactive (GABRQ-ir) pyramidal neurons over all Layer 5 neurons were compared between groups to correct for overall Layer 5 neuronal loss.

Results: The number of VENs or GABRQ-ir neurons did not differ significantly between bvAD (VENs: 26.0 ± 15.3 , GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 260.4 ± 87.1) and tAD (VENs: 32.0 ± 18.1 , $p = 1.00$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 349.8 ± 109.6 , $p = 0.38$) and controls (VENs: 33.5 ± 20.3 , $p = 1.00$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 339.4 ± 95.9 , $p = 0.37$). Compared to bvFTD, patients with bvAD showed significantly more GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons (bvFTD: 140.5 ± 82.658 , $p = 0.01$) and no significant differences in number of VENs (bvFTD: 10.9 ± 13.8 , $p = 0.13$). Results were similar when assessing the number of VENs and GABRQ-ir relative to all neurons of Layer 5.

Discussion: VENs and phylogenetically related neurons did not show a selective loss in the ACC in patients with bvAD. Our results suggest that, unlike in bvFTD, the clinical presentation in bvAD may not be related to the loss of VENs and related neurons in the ACC.

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Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Behavior, Frontotemporal dementia, Pathology, Von Economo Neurons

Introduction

Von Economo neurons (VENs) constitute a specialized type of large bipolar projection neurons, located in Layer 5 of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and fronto-insular cortex (FI) [1] and have been associated with behavioral dysregulation in bvFTD [2–4], autism [5, 6], and schizophrenia [7, 8]. These neurons are part of a larger neuronal population in the same cortical layer, the GABA_A receptor subunit theta (GABRQ) immunoreactive neurons [9]. In addition to VENs, the GABRQ neuronal population in the ACC is also reduced in bvFTD [10] and schizophrenia [11]. The behavioral variant of Alzheimer's disease (bvAD) shows clinical overlap with behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD), characterized by early and predominantly behavioral changes, such as disinhibition, apathy, and compulsiveness, with AD as underlying pathology [12–15]. Previous investigations showed conflicting results regarding predominant involvement of anterior regions that are essential for socio-emotional functioning in terms of atrophy [12, 16–19], hypometabolism [20–23], or and tau pathology [19, 24–27]. In the absence of a clear neuroanatomical origin, an alternative explanation may not lie in topographical spreading of AD pathological processes, but instead in a selective loss of specialized neurons regulating social behavior. A previous study showed no selective loss of VENs in the ACC in bvAD with substantial Lewy body pathology [28], leaving the role of VENs in “pure” bvAD unknown. Furthermore, the phylogenetically related neurons have not been assessed in bvAD. Here, we studied the number of VENs and GABRQ-immunoreactive (GABRQ-ir) neurons in carefully phenotyped bvAD cases compared to patients with typical AD (tAD), bvFTD and controls. We hypothesized that bvAD would show comparable reductions in numbers and ratios of VENs and phylogenetically related neurons with bvFTD, and greater reductions compared to controls and tAD patients.

Methods

Participants

Post-mortem brain tissue was obtained from the University of California San Francisco Neurodegenerative Disease Brain Bank (UCSF NDBB) for 3 bvAD cases and the remaining cases were obtained from the Netherlands Brain Bank (NBB; Amsterdam, The Netherlands, <https://www.brainbank.nl>). Participants and their caregivers provided informed consent to undergo autopsy according to the Declaration of Helsinki, and all study procedures were approved by the institutional review boards at the

participating sites. Extensive clinical reports were available from all donors. Patients with bvAD were included if they showed (a) a primary pathological diagnosis of AD and (b) met during life ≥ 2 of 6 core clinical criteria for bvFTD [29], consisting of early and predominant apathy, loss of empathy, disinhibition, compulsive behaviors, hyperorality, and dysexecutive functioning based on patient chart reviews (reviewed by AAD, EHS, RO; see Table S1). All bvAD cases showed 3R/4R tau pathology in advanced Braak stage regions, indicative of AD pathology as primary etiology. We included six donors with a typical amnesic presentation of AD (tAD) [30] and primary pathological diagnosis of AD [31] and 18 donors with bvFTD [29] with underlying FTLT-DTP pathology, consisting of 9 cases with a *C9orf72* repeat expansion, 5 cases with progranulin mutations and 4 cases with a sporadic origin ($n = 1$ TDP-E, $n = 1$ TDP-C, $n = 2$ TDP-A), according to FTLT consensus criteria [32] as a reference group. Since the role of VENs is less established in FTLT-tau based on previous studies [2–4], we included FTLT-DTP cases only. In addition, we included 13 cognitively unimpaired individuals (Table 1 and Table S1). Donors were included prospectively, with as much age matching as possible, with inherent differences in age between typical AD and bvAD and bvFTD cases. Donors with significant concomitant pathology leading to mixed pathological diagnoses were excluded from the study; both bvAD and tAD donors were restricted to early-stage PD Lewy body scores (Braak 0-3, or amygdala only) [33] and limbic-only TDP-43 aggregation [34] (Table S3).

Immunohistochemical procedures

Immunohistochemical procedures were performed as previously reported [10]. Briefly, sequential 10 μ m sections of the ACC adjacent to the genu were sampled from the right hemisphere and stained for GABA receptor subunit epsilon (GABRE; 1:1000; HPA045918, Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and GABRQ (1:750; HPA002063; Sigma Aldrich) and counterstained with hematoxylin as previously reported [10]. Quantification was performed using the Meander option in Stereoinvestigator, and GABRE staining was used to outline Layer 5a and GABRQ staining to visualize VENs and related neurons. After delineation of Layer 5, two blinded raters (PGP & AAD) classified each pyramidal neuron and VEN in Layer 5 based on morphology into four groups: GABRQ-ir VENs, GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons, GABRQ-negative VENs, and GABRQ-negative neurons. Previous work performed by the same raters in a similar sample showed interrater reliability of

Table 1 Demographic and pathological characteristics of participants by diagnostic group

	bvAD	tAD	bvFTD	Controls	p-value [†]
N	9	6	18	13	
Age at death	70.1 (9.0)	79.7 (12.7)	64.8 (8.8)	66.8 (11.4)	0.68
Sex, no. of females, %	5, 55.6	2, 33.3	10, 55.6	6, 50.0	0.78
Thal stage, mean	5.0 (0.0)	4.8 (0.4)	0.61 (0.89)	1.67 (1.43)	bvAD>CN, $p < 0.001$, tAD>CN, $p < 0.001$, bvAD>bvFTD, $p < 0.001$, tAD>bvFTD, $p < 0.001$
Braak stage, mean	5.6 (0.5)	5.6 (0.5)	1.11 (1.20)	0.67 (0.75)	bvAD>CN, $p < 0.001$, tAD>CN, $p < 0.001$, tAD>bvFTD, $p < 0.001$
LBD◇ present in amygdala or brainstem, %	44.4	50	n/a	n/a	
LATE□ present, %	11.1	50	n/a	n/a	

[†] Significant differences in age were assessed by an ANOVA test and differences in sex were assessed with a χ^2 test, differences in Thal and Braak stages were assessed with emmeans post hoc tests in R version 4.0.2 [35]

◇LBD = Lewy body disease, assessed as present or absent

□LATE = Limbic predominant age related TDP-43 pathology, assessed as present or absent

bvAD behavioral variant of Alzheimer's disease, tAD typical AD, bvFTD behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia

$\alpha = 0.06$ (Gami-Patel P, Scarioni M, Bouwman FH, Boon BDC, van Swieten JC, Netherlands Brain Bank, et al: The severity of behavioural symptoms in FTD is linked to the loss of GABRQ-expressing VENs and pyramidal neurons, under review). VENs were distinguished from pyramidal neurons by their large bipolar cell body and thick dendrites [1]. Finally, ratios relative to all Layer 5 neurons were calculated to control for varying size of the ACC and overall neurodegeneration. A step-by-step illustration of these procedures is provided in Fig. 1.

Statistical analyses

Differences in demographic characteristics were studied using ANOVAs or χ^2 tests where appropriate. Main effects in the number of VENs, GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons, and the ratios VENs/all neurons and GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons were analyzed using ANCOVAs adjusting for age and between group differences were assessed using emmeans post hoc tests, adjusting for age, using a Bonferroni correction in R version 4.0.2 [35].

Results

Participant characteristics

Patient characteristics are provided in Table 1, Table S1, and Table S2. Mean age at death was 70.1 ± 9.0 in cases with bvAD compared to 79.7 ± 12.7 in tAD, 64.8 ± 8.8 in bvFTD, and 66.8 ± 11.4 in controls; the proportion of females was 55.6% in bvAD compared to 33.3% in tAD, 55.6% in bvFTD, and 50.0% in controls. There were no significant differences in age and sex among groups ($p = 0.68$ and $p = 0.78$ resp.,).

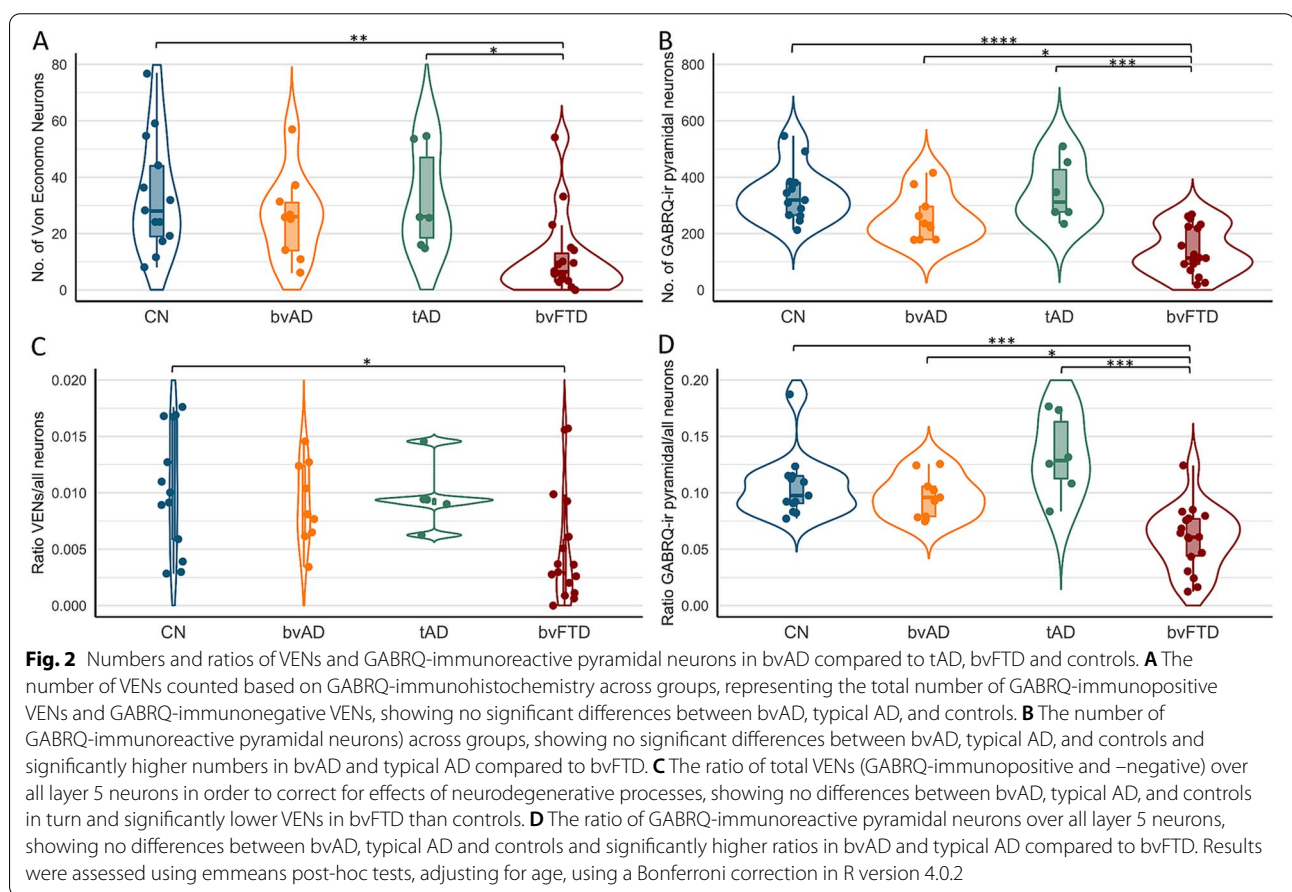
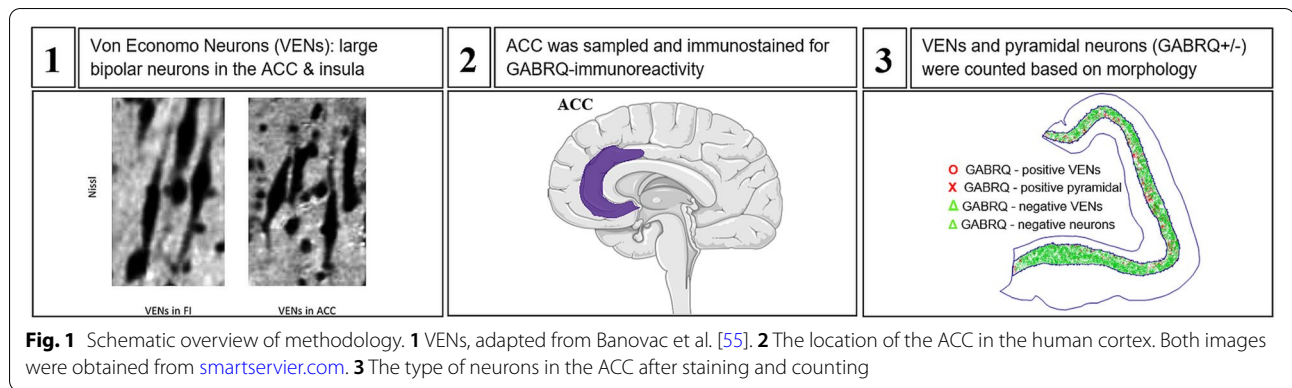
Copathologies across groups

Lewy body copathology in the brainstem and/or amygdala was present in 44% of bvAD and 40% tAD cases and

TDP-43 copathology in the limbic regions was present in 11% bvAD and 40% of tAD cases. In addition, cerebral amyloid angiopathy was present in 89% of bvAD and 80% of tAD cases, cerebrovascular disease in 63% of bvAD and 80% of typical AD cases and aging-related tau astroglipathy (ARTAG) was present in 56% of bvAD and 80% of typical AD cases.

VENs and GABRQ-immunoreactive neurons across groups

The numbers and ratios of VENs (GABRQ-ir and -negative) and GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons are shown in Fig. 2 and Table S4. After adjustment for age, there was a significant difference between the groups in the number of VENs, $F(1,43) = 12.6$, $p < 0.001$, the number of GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons, $F(1,43) = 25.2$, $p < 0.0001$, the ratio VENs/all neurons, $F(1,43) = 9.0$, $p = 0.004$, and the ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons, $F(1,43) = 14.9$, $p < 0.001$. Post hoc tests, adjusted for age, showed no significant differences in the number of VENs or GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons in bvAD (VENs: 26.0 ± 15.3 , GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 260.4 ± 87.13) compared to tAD (VENs: 32.0 ± 18.1 , $p = 1.00$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 349.8 ± 109.6 , $p = 0.38$) and controls (VENs: 33.5 ± 20.3 , $p = 1.00$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal: 339.4 ± 95.988 , $p = 0.37$). In order to correct for varying size of the ACC, ratios relative to all Layer 5 neurons of the ACC were analyzed. The ratios of VENs and GABRQ-ir pyramidal vs all neurons showed a similar pattern, with no significant differences between bvAD (ratio VENs/all neurons: 0.009 ± 0.004 , ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons: 0.098 ± 0.019) compared to tAD (ratio VENs/all neurons: 0.012 ± 0.005 , $p = 1.00$, ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons: 0.133 ± 0.036 , $p = 0.37$) and compared to controls (ratio VENs/all neurons: 0.010 ± 0.005 , $p = 1.00$, ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons:



0.106 ± 0.029, $p = 1.00$). As reported before [10], in the current study, FTLT-TDP donors showed lower numbers of VENs (bvFTD: 10.9 ± 13.8), GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons (bvFTD: 140.439 ± 82.6) and ratios VENs/all neurons (bvFTD: 0.005 ± 0.005) and GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons (bvFTD: 0.059 ± 0.028) compared to controls (VENs, $p = 0.003$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal, $p < 0.0001$, ratio VENs/all neurons, $p = 0.02$, ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/

all neurons, $p < 0.001$) and tAD (VENs, $p = 0.03$, GABRQ-ir pyramidal, $p < 0.001$, ratio VENs/all neurons: $p = 0.07$, ratio GABRQ-ir pyramidal/all neurons: $p < 0.001$). Here, we show lower though non-significantly different number of VENs (bvFTD: 10.9 ± 13.8, $p = 0.13$), GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons (bvFTD: 150.2 ± 91.5, $p = 0.009$), and ratios of VENs/all neurons (bvFTD: 0.005 ± 0.005, $p = 0.23$) and significantly lower ratios of GABRQ-ir

pyramidal/all neurons (bvFTD: 0.063 ± 0.031 , $p = 0.01$) in FTLD-TDP donors than bvAD. Assessment of all subcategories, i.e., the number of GABRQ-ir VENS, GABRQ-negative VENS, GABRQ-ir pyramidal and GABRQ-negative pyramidal are shown in Table S2 and Fig. S1. There was no association between the number of bvFTD symptoms and number of VENS or GABRQ-ir pyramidal neurons in bvAD cases ($p = 0.92$ and $p = 0.97$ resp., see Fig. S3).

Discussion

In this study, we examined whether VENS and phylogenetically related neurons in the ACC show a selective loss in bvAD, potentially explaining the early and predominant behavioral changes that characterize this rare atypical variant of AD. Contrary to our hypothesis, we found no selective loss of VENS and GABRQ-ir neurons in bvAD compared to tAD and controls. These data suggest that, unlike in bvFTD, behavioral alterations in bvAD may not be related to a loss of VENS and phylogenetically related neurons in the ACC.

Our results are in line with a previous study showing no differences in the number of VENS of the ACC between bvAD and tAD [28] in patients with substantial coexisting α -synuclein pathology. In a sample of donors without comorbid neocortical α -synuclein nor TDP-43 pathology in both bvAD and tAD, our findings confirm the absence of a selective loss of VENS in the ACC in bvAD. Nevertheless, our results suggest a subtle, non-significant, trend towards intermediate levels of VENS in bvAD relative to tAD and bvFTD, while the previous study showed relatively higher levels of VENS in bvAD than tAD. In addition, we show no selective loss in bvAD of GABRQ-ir neurons, with significantly higher levels in bvAD compared to bvFTD. The discrepancy between the studies, i.e., the numerically higher densities of VENS in the previous work compared to the intermediate levels in bvAD compared to typical AD and bvFTD observed in our study, might be explained by differences in methods and inclusion of donors with neocortical levels of α -synuclein pathology in the work by Tan et al. [28], since neocortical α -synuclein can also modulate the behavioral symptoms observed in bvAD. In our cohort, we aimed to include donors with limited copathologies, not reaching the ACC. More likely however, it could be due to the small sample size due to the rarity of this phenotype or due to the heterogeneous clinical and neuropathological presentation of bvAD [36].

Functional properties of VENS have been associated with intuitive decision making [37] in complex situations that are often characteristic of social situations [38]. VENS are located in the ACC and FI, which constitute key regions of the salience network [39] and regulate

higher order social emotions like guilt, embarrassment, and empathy as well as the subjective experience of pain and the need for autonomic activity [40], acting as a gateway between soma and psyche [41]. bvFTD shows specific vulnerability in these regions [42], leading to a wide range of social cognition deficits [43, 44]. Although social cognition deficits have been suggested in bvAD [45–48], reports are mainly based on case studies and possibly biased by cognitive deficits in bvAD. Therefore, future studies should incorporate larger groups and apply more objective measures of socioemotional functioning, such as biometric approaches [49] in order to capture the experiential component of social cognition. Based on the lack of loss of VENS and related neurons in the ACC and a lower involvement of the salience network in bvAD than in bvFTD [22], social cognition patterns may show milder deficits in bvAD. This corresponds to the generally similar but milder behavioral profile in bvAD compared to bvFTD (Table S1) [15]. Alternatively, VENS and related neurons may be more likely to show a selective loss in the frontoinsula in bvAD than in the ACC, as subtle frontoinsular hypometabolism was found previously [50], and no differences between bvAD and typical AD were observed in tau pathology within the ACC [26]. In addition, this study did not assess fork cells, which are also related to VENS and selectively targeted in bvFTD [2]. Future studies should explore these hypotheses.

Our finding that there is no reduction of VENS and phylogenetically related neurons in the ACC, combined with predominantly AD-typical patterns of neurodegeneration [12, 19, 20, 22], and the lack of consistent regional difference in tau pathology between bvAD and tAD [24, 26, 51] may suggest more diffuse neurobiological mechanisms to underlie the behavioral alterations in bvAD. Indeed, anterior default mode network [22], micro-level dysregulations, such as amygdalar overactivity [22], may contribute to its phenotype. Alternatively these patients may show developmental or premorbid personality structures that predispose individuals to exacerbation of vulnerable personality features with accumulating AD pathology. Therefore, future studies should aim to better characterize individuals with bvAD neurobiologically in terms of functional networks as well as clinically in terms of personality, coping styles, early life events, and premorbid psychiatric conditions. Alternatively, bvAD may represent a heterogeneous phenotype, in which some patients may show neurobiological features similar to bvFTD and others may show a more “typical AD” neurobiological profile .

Limitations

The current study should be evaluated in light of its limitations. First, the small sample size due to the rarity of the disease may have hampered statistical power.

Second, copathologies are common in AD. Although we included donors with low levels of α -synuclein and TDP-43 copathologies in bvAD and tAD, the potential contribution of these pathologies to their clinical manifestation is currently unknown. CAA and CVD were prevalent in both bvAD and tAD in our sample, which corresponds to recent work showing substantial CAA and vascular lesions in both early- and late-onset AD cases [52], indicating a certain generalizability of our cohort. Third, the present study selectively sampled the ACC, while VENs and related neurons are also located in high numbers in the FI. Indeed, bvAD showed frontoinsular involvement based on patterns of atrophy [16, 18] and hypometabolism [22], while the ACC showed no differences in post-mortem tau pathology in bvAD compared to tAD [26]. Alternatively, early preferential tau aggregation within VENs in the ACC could affect behavior, as has been observed in specific *MAPT* mutations leading to bvFTD [53]. In AD dementia, rare tau aggregations were identified in VENs, whose density was inversely correlated with Braak stage [54]. Future studies should investigate VENs in the FI and include early post-mortem cases in order to study early local aggregation of tau pathology within the ACC and FI in bvAD cases. Fourth, VENs and pyramidal neurons may not express GABRQ-immunoreactivity, while actually being present, resulting in “phenotypic silencing.” In our data, we found no significant differences between groups in the number of GABRQ-negative VENs, GABRQ-negative pyramidal neurons or the percentage of GABRQ-negative VENs of all VENs (all $p > 0.05$, Table S5 and Fig. S1). In previous work, VENs were positively correlated with GABRQ-expressing neurons [10], suggesting that the loss of GABRQ-expressing neurons will be similar across groups. However, the possibility of unequal phenotypic silencing across groups cannot be ruled out.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our results demonstrate no selective loss of VENs and related neurons in the ACC in bvAD. Future research is needed to further elucidate the neurobiological mechanisms constituting the early and predominant behavioral dysregulation in bvAD.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13195-021-00947-9>.

Additional file 1.

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Authors' contributions

EHS: study design, data analysis, writing manuscript, YALP: study design, intellectual contribution to and critical assessment of manuscript, PGP: data collection and critical appraisal of manuscript, BDCB, JMP, HS, PS, LTG, SS, ANL, GDR, and WW: critical appraisal of manuscript, RO&AAD: study design, intellectual contribution to and critical assessment and supervision of manuscript. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

Data is available upon reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethical approval and consent to participate

The ethics committees of the Amsterdam UMC – Location VUmc and the Netherlands Brain Bank and the ethic committee of the University of California and Neurodegenerative Disease Brain Bank provided approval for the conduction of this work and all donors gave consent to participate in research.

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Consent for publication

All donors gave consent for publication of results based on their data.

Competing interests

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