



Effect of age and calorie restriction on corpus callosal integrity in rhesus macaques: A fiber tractography study

Aadhavi Sridharan^{b,c}, Barbara B. Bendlin^{a,d,e}, Catherine L. Gallagher^{a,f}, Jennifer M. Oh^{a,d,e}, Auriel A. Willette^{a,d,e,1}, Andrew L. Alexander^g, Joseph W. Kemnitz^{h,i}, Ricki J. Colman^j, Richard H. Weindruch^a, Sterling C. Johnson^{a,d,e,*}

^a Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center, Wm. S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, 2500 Overlook Terrace, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^b Neuroscience Training Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706, USA

^c Medical Scientist Training Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 750 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^d Wisconsin Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^e Department of Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2500 Overlook Terrace, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^f Department of Neurology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 750 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 52706, USA

^g Waisman Laboratory for Brain Imaging and Behavior, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1500 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^h Department of Cell and Regenerative Biology, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706, USA

ⁱ Institute for Clinical and Translational Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 750 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 53705, USA

^j Wisconsin National Primate Research Center, 1220 Capitol Court, Madison, WI 53705, USA

H I G H L I G H T S

- Genu and splenium white matter integrity declines with aging in rhesus monkeys.
- There is an anterior-to-posterior gradient in white matter integrity in macaques.
- Calorie restriction has no effect on corpus callosal integrity in macaques.
- These age-related findings in monkeys are similar to those demonstrated in humans.

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The rhesus macaque exhibits age-related brain changes similar to humans, making an excellent model of normal aging. Calorie restriction is a dietary intervention that reduces age-related comorbidities in short-lived animals, and its effects are still under study in rhesus macaques. Here, using deterministic fiber tracking method, we examined the effects of age and calorie restriction on a diffusion tensor imaging measure of white matter integrity, fractional anisotropy (FA), within white matter tracks traversing the anterior (genu) and posterior (splenium) corpus callosum in rhesus monkeys. Our results show: (1) a significant inverse relationship between age and mean FA of tracks traversing the genu and splenium; (2) higher mean FA of the splenium tracks as compared to that of genu tracks across groups; and (3) no significant diet effect on mean track FA through either location. These results are congruent with the age-related decline in white matter integrity reported in humans and monkeys, and the anterior-to-posterior gradient in white matter vulnerability to normal aging in humans. Further studies are warranted to critically evaluate the effect of calorie restriction on brain aging in this unique cohort of elderly primates.

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* Corresponding author at: Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center, D-4225 Veterans Administration Hospital, 2500 Overlook Terrace (11G), Madison, WI 53705, USA. Tel.: +1 608 256 1901; fax: +1 608 280 7165.

¹ Present address: Laboratory of Neurosciences, National Institute on Aging Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD 21224, USA.

1. Introduction

Calorie restriction (CR), in the absence of malnutrition, has been reliably demonstrated to protect against age-related diseases and to prolong healthy lifespan in several shorter-lived animal models [1,2]. Ongoing studies in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) indicate that CR is effective in delaying the development of age-related diseases [2–5], although consensus has not been reached on its effect on lifespan. While the precise mechanisms underlying the effects of CR are not fully understood, it appears that CR, at least in part, may act through anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory mechanisms [6]. Brain white matter (WM) is especially sensitive to inflammatory and oxidative damage due to its high metabolic activity [7,8]. Using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), a type of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) that is sensitive to WM fiber integrity by observing water diffusion [9], our group has previously demonstrated that there is an inverse relationship between age and DTI measures related to WM integrity in diverse association and projection fiber tracts [10]. This voxel-based morphometry (VBM) study was specifically suited for a whole brain approach, which compares DTI measures in each voxel between subjects. While this study was a first exploratory step in understanding the effects of CR on WM, additional work is clearly warranted.

In the present study, we examined the effect of age and CR on corpus callosum (CC) fiber integrity in rhesus monkeys using fiber tractography. Tractography is a post-processing method where tensors of cerebral WM water diffusion can be mathematically extrapolated from DTI. These tensors can track the three-dimensional fiber orientation in the brain macroscopically using various deterministic or probabilistic algorithms [11]. In tract-based analyses, an *a priori* region of interest (ROI) is used as seed region from which fibers are traced in the native space of each animal, thus precluding the need to register individual images to a common space and introducing error due to normalization, and fiber characteristics are compared between subjects. Unlike VBM, this method thus does not rely on effective between-subject registration and can be restricted to specific brain regions [12]. The rhesus monkey (*M. mulatta*) provides a valuable animal model for studying human aging because it exhibits several age-related brain and cognitive changes similar to humans [2,4,10,13,14]. In captivity, median life expectancy of macaques is approximately 26 years, 10% survive beyond 35 years, and maximum lifespan is approximately 40 years [15]; overall, macaques age at a rate of two and a half to three times that of humans [2]. In this study, we assessed age and diet effects on fractional anisotropy (FA), a measure of the proportion of diffusion within a voxel that is directional, which reflects tissue integrity and tends to decrease with aging [16,17]. We evaluated the average FA of fiber tracks traversing two distinct spherical ROIs: (1) the genu of the CC, and (2) the splenium of the CC. The CC is one of the largest and most widely studied compact WM regions using imaging methods in human aging and disease [16–20]. Choosing specific ROIs within the CC thus ensured consistent seed placement among subjects. Additionally, the extensive existing literature elucidating the effects of human aging and disease on CC provided a suitable comparison for our current findings in this nonhuman primate model of aging. The genu of the CC primarily contains interhemispheric prefrontal fibers, whereas the splenium contains fibers from the posterior parietal, occipital, and medial temporal cortices [21]. Our aim was to capture WM microstructural measures of fibers that project toward the cortex in native space at the single subject level. We evaluated these ROIs specifically because these regions have been previously reported to show age-related FA decreases in humans [17,22,23]. Additionally, this method also allowed us to assess any anterior to posterior differences in FA within the CC. For instance, FA is greater in posterior CC than anterior CC regions at all ages in humans [24,25]. We

hypothesized that there would be a negative relationship between mean track FA and age, that posterior FA would be greater than anterior FA across all subjects, and that CR animals would exhibit higher track FA values than controls.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Subjects

Thirty-three rhesus macaques (controls = 15, CR = 18), aged 19–29 years, used in this study are part of the longitudinal “Dietary Restriction and Aging Study” at the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center. Four of these animals (controls = 2, CR = 2) were below the age of 20 (middle-aged), whereas the remaining animals were old (20 years or older) at the time of image acquisition. Complete details of the dietary manipulation and experimental setup have been described extensively elsewhere [26,27]; the reader is referred to these prior publications for further information. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Animals were anesthetized using ketamine and xylazine prior to imaging, and all efforts were made to minimize suffering.

2.2. Image acquisition

Image acquisition parameters have been reported previously [10]; the reader is referred to this prior publication for a complete description of image acquisition methods. Briefly, MRI scans were acquired on a General Electric 3.0 T Signa MR Unit (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) with a quadrature transmit/receive volume coil (18 cm diameter). Animals were anesthetized and scanned in the morning. DTI was performed in the axial plane using a single-shot, spin-echo, diffusion-weighted echo-planar imaging sequence with diffusion gradients in 12 optimal directions. Imaging parameters include: $b = 816 \text{ s/mm}^2$, TR = 10,000 ms, TE = 77.2 ms, NEX = 6, FOV = 160 mm, matrix = 120×120 , section thickness = 2.5 mm, no gap. A higher-order shimming protocol was run before the DTI scan to minimize image distortion.

2.3. Image processing and tractography

DTI processing was done by personnel blind to the diet status of all the animals. Eddy current correction was completed using tools available in the FMRIB Software Library (FSL) Diffusion Toolbox [28]. We used the DTI software program Diffusion Toolkit (version 0.6.2.1) for calculating diffusion tensors and for mathematically reconstructing fiber tracks. Fiber tracking was then visualized using TrackVis (version 0.5.2.1, Ruopeng Wang, Van J. Wedeen, TrackVis.org, Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Massachusetts General Hospital). Fiber tracks were generated from spherical seed regions of 5 mm diameter placed in the genu and splenium of the CC. The genu was defined as the most anterior coronal slice containing crossing CC fibers, and the splenium as the most posterior coronal slice of the CC. Streamline tractography was performed by following the principal eigenvector (FACT method) [11], with the termination angle threshold set at 35° and FA threshold at 0.15. Average FA of all fibers traversing through these respective seed regions was then obtained. To evaluate the inter-rater reliability of the seed placement method, another experimenter (blind to the animals' diet status) repeated seed region placement in 6 cases ($n = 3$ controls, 3 CR) using the same criteria.

2.4. Statistics

All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS 21.0 software (IBM Software, Chicago, IL). Difference in age distribution

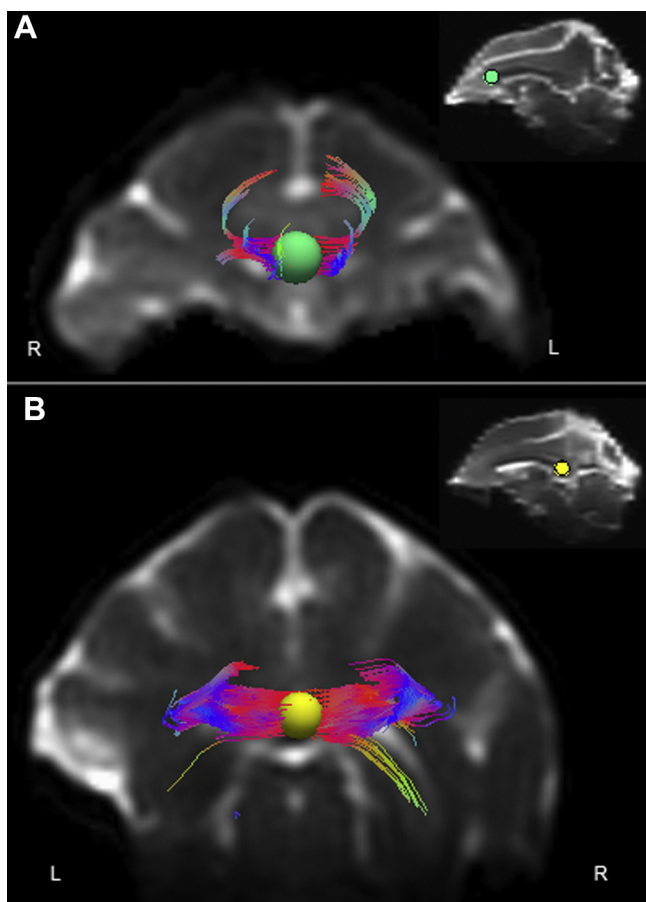


Fig. 1. Fiber tractography in rhesus macaque corpus callosum. A representative image of deterministic fiber tractography from a 26-year-old calorie-restricted male rhesus monkey is shown in native space (T2-weighted image). Fibers traversing the 5 mm spherical seed placed in the (A) genu (green) and (B) splenium (yellow) of corpus callosum in coronal view; the insets display the relative placement of the spheres in sagittal view. R = right, L = left. Fiber tracks are color coded based on directionality (anterior/posterior = blue, medial/lateral = red, superior/inferior = green).

between the two diet groups was determined using independent samples *t*-test and gender differences between the two diet groups were assessed using Chi-Square test. Paired sample *t*-test was used to examine differences in mean FA of tracks traversing the genu and splenium seeds for each subject. Linear regression models were used to study main effects of age and diet, controlling for sex as a covariate. Repeated measures analysis was used to evaluate interaction effect between location and diet, and location and age. Alpha was set at 0.05 (two-tailed) to be considered significant.

3. Results

3.1. Animal characteristics

Age and gender distributions did not differ significantly between the two diet groups (mean age \pm SD, controls: 23.5 ± 3.0 years, CR: 23.7 ± 2.7 years, $t = -0.23$, $p = 0.82$; males/females, controls = 7/8, CR = 12/6, Pearson Chi-Square = 1.34, $p = 0.25$). The CR monkeys weighed significantly less than control animals (mean \pm SD, controls: 11.7 ± 3.4 lbs, CR: 9.0 ± 1.7 lbs, $t = 2.9$, $p < 0.05$) [10].

3.2. Fiber tracking inter-rater reliability

There was a high level of consistency in seed placement. The correlation coefficients of number of tracks and FA values for the 6

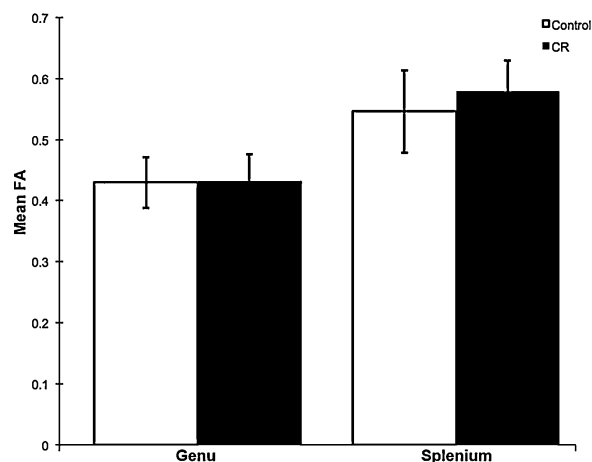


Fig. 2. Mean FA of genu and splenium fibers of corpus callosum in rhesus monkeys. Mean FA within posterior corpus callosum (splenium) fiber tracks was significantly greater than that of anterior corpus callosum (genu) fiber tracks in a combined analysis of control and calorie-restricted animals ($t = -15.4$, $p < 0.001$). Error bars represent standard deviation.

animals on which seed placement was completed at both locations by two experimenters was >0.98 ($p < 0.001$), demonstrating minimal discrepancies in seed placement between observers. A sample image of fiber tracking is shown in Fig. 1.

3.3. Effect of location

Mean FA of fiber tracks in the splenium was significantly greater than that of the genu of CC across all subjects ($t = -15.4$, $p < 0.001$; Fig. 2).

3.4. Effect of age

Using linear regression analysis, we found a significant main effect of age on mean FA of fibers traversing the genu ($t = -2.54$, $p = 0.017$, Fig. 3a) and splenium of the corpus callosum ($t = -2.20$, $p = 0.036$, Fig. 3b), indicating loss of WM integrity with increasing age.

3.5. Effect of CR

There was no significant main effect of diet on mean FA of fibers traversing the genu ($t = -0.15$, $p = 0.88$) or splenium ($t = 1.48$, $p = 0.15$) of the corpus callosum.

3.6. Interaction effect

There was no significant interaction effect between location and diet group while controlling for age ($F = 2.54$, $p = 0.12$), between location and age while controlling for diet ($F = 0.07$, $p = 0.80$), or between age and diet at either location independently ($p > 0.05$).

4. Discussion

In the present study, we show an inverse relationship between age and mean FA of tracks traversing the genu and splenium of CC, and a decline in mean track FA from posterior CC (splenium) to anterior CC (genu) across all animals. These findings are consistent with prior reports in humans and monkeys. For example, white matter FA declines significantly with increasing age in humans [17,23]. Brain imaging studies in macaques have also indicated a decline in

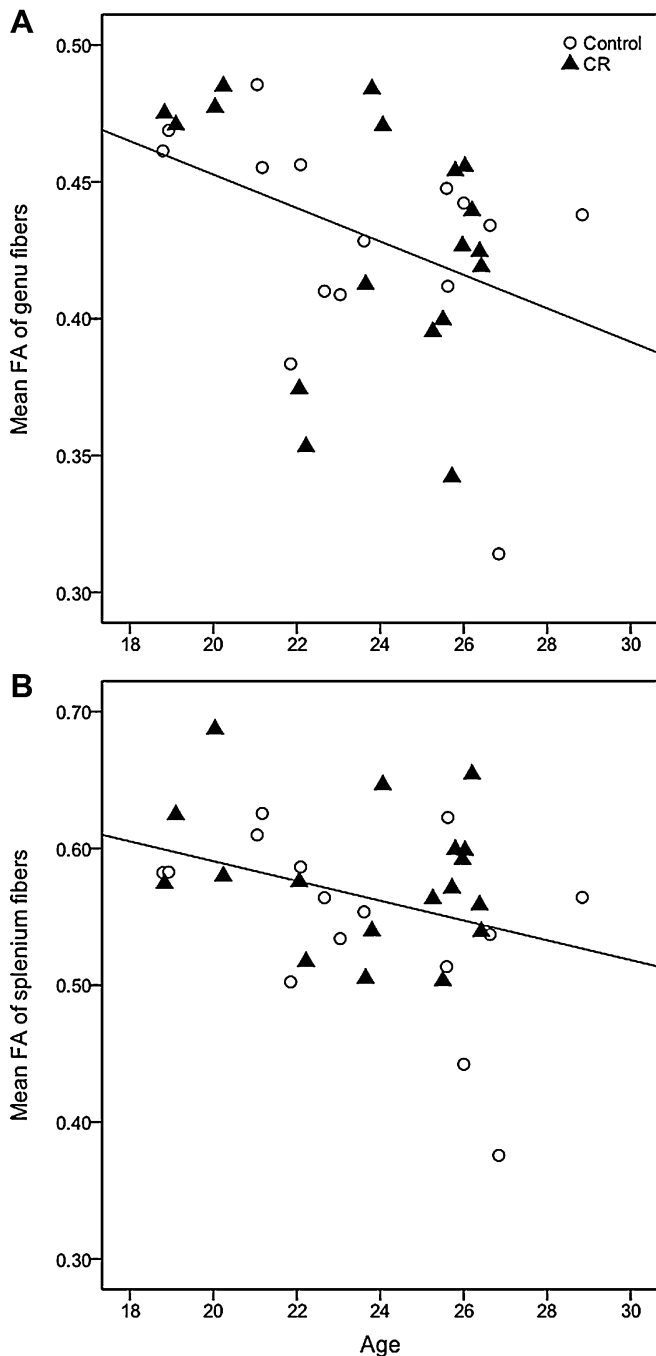


Fig. 3. Correlation between age and mean FA of corpus callosal fibers. There is a significant inverse relationship between age and mean FA of fibers traversing the (A) genu ($t = -2.54$, $p = 0.017$) and (B) splenium of the corpus callosum ($t = -2.20$, $p = 0.036$) in a combined analysis of control and calorie-restricted animals.

forebrain WM with age, and microstructural alterations in several frontal WM bundles [29,30]. Parallel with our current finding, FA is greater in posterior CC regions than anterior CC regions across all ages in humans [24,25]. There is also an anterior-to-posterior gradient in WM aging in humans, with frontal regions showing greater age-related decline in anisotropy while posterior and inferior areas remain relatively unchanged [20,23,31,32]. We did not observe an interaction between age and location within the CC in the present study, possibly due to the cross-sectional nature of the current study and the relatively small sample size. Postmortem studies in macaques have demonstrated that age-related WM changes are a

result of dense cytoplasmic inclusions, myelin sheath ballooning, redundant myelin formation, and circumferential splitting of thick sheaths in the anterior commissure, frontal lobe WM, and primary visual cortex [33,34].

We did not find a significant protective effect of CR on brain WM integrity in the present study, possibly due to the relatively small sample size. In the posterior CC, however, there was a nonsignificant trend ($p = 0.15$) such that CR animals had higher mean track FA compared to control subjects. While the mechanism underlying this finding is not known, one possibility is that CR benefits glucoregulation. Abnormal glucoregulation, including frank diabetes, is known to affect posterior brain regions, including the splenium [35,36]. We also previously found that increased levels of the vascular biomarker homocysteine predict lower FA in the splenium of CC, whereas CR monkeys did not show this relationship [37]. Thus vascular damage, which is reflective of and can exacerbate glucoregulatory dysfunction, is another potential mechanism for preserved FA in posterior transcallosal tracks of CR animals.

There are some limitations to the current study. This is a cross-sectional analysis of aging effects with a limited age range of the subjects included, thus only allowing interpretations of age effects over a short range. The limited resolution of the 12-directional diffusion gradient protocol, combined with the relatively small sample size, may have masked any significant CR effect on brain WM integrity. To further elucidate any underlying CR effects, a feasible alternative approach to the current method would be to perform probabilistic tractography along various tracts of interest. Finally, this study also does not provide any mechanistic insights into the aging associations observed in this non-human primate cohort. Nonetheless, these findings provide important parallels between human and non-human primate aging and pave the way for future studies at identifying causative events in brain aging and interventions for aging retardation.

Conflicts of interest statement

The authors report no conflicts of interest or relevant financial interests related to this work.

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