Neuroscience and heart-brain medicine: The year in review

**ABSTRACT**

Important recent publications in the area of neuroscience and heart-brain medicine center largely around three topics: (1) mechanisms of cardiac sympathetic denervation in Parkinson disease, (2) cytoplasmic monoamine metabolites as autotoxins, and (3) the validity of power spectral analysis of heart rate variability to indicate cardiac sympathetic tone. Findings by Orimo et al support a centripetal, retrograde pathogenetic process involving alpha-synuclein deposition and degeneration of cardiac noradrenergic neurons in Parkinson disease. Several studies suggest that processes increasing cytoplasmic monoamines lead to neuronal loss from auto-oxidation or enzymatic oxidation. Lack of correlation between commonly used indices from power spectral analysis of heart rate variability and cardiac norepinephrine spillover casts doubt on the validity of power spectral analysis to indicate cardiac sympathetic tone.

This review highlights important recent publications in the area of neuroscience and heart-brain medicine. Abnormalities of regulation of the circulation by catecholamine systems figure as a general theme of the topics highlighted. These topics, which are reviewed in turn below, are (1) mechanisms of cardiac sympathetic denervation in Parkinson disease (PD), (2) cytoplasmic monoamine metabolites as autotoxins, and (3) the validity of power spectral analysis of heart rate variability to indicate cardiac sympathetic tone.

**MECHANISMS OF CARDIAC SYMPATHETIC DENERVATION IN PARKINSON DISEASE**

The movement disorder component of PD is well recognized as resulting from loss of dopaminergic neurons in the nigrostriatal system of the brain. The finding of low myocardial 6-[18F]fluorodopamine–derived radioactivity by positron emission tomography provided the first neuroimaging evidence for loss of catecholaminergic neurons outside the brain in PD. Many reports using 123I-metaiodobenzylguanidine scanning have concurred with this finding. Beginning in the early 2000s, postmortem neuropathologic studies demonstrated virtually absent immunoreactivity for tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate-limiting enzyme in norepinephrine biosynthesis, in epicardial nerves in PD. These results provided clues to the mechanism of autonomic dysfunction in PD, a prominent nonmotor manifestation of the disease.

Alpha-synuclein is a key protein in the pathogenesis of PD. It is abundant in Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites, and mutations or multiplications of the gene that encodes it cause rare inherited forms of PD. In 2001 we reported evidence for cardiac sympathetic denervation, neurogenic orthostatic hypotension, and baroreflex failure in familial PD from mutation of the gene encoding alpha-synuclein. Subsequently we reported analogous denervation in familial PD from triplication of the normal gene. This past year Orimo’s group in Tokyo provided the first pathologic confirmation of cardiac sympathetic denervation in familial PD from inherited alpha-synucleinopathy, based on severely decreased epicardial neuronal tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactivity (Figure 1). In contrast, patients with familial PD from parkin gene mutation, which is not thought to be a Lewy body disease, have been found to have normal cardiac 123I-metaiodobenzylguanidine–derived radioactivity and normal epicardial neuronal tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactivity. These findings establish a link between alpha-synucleinopathy and cardiac sympathetic denervation.

Some individuals who die without clinical Parkinsonism have Lewy bodies detected pathologically. Growing evidence shows that incidental Lewy body disease represents early, presymptomatic PD. Orimo’s group therefore studied cardiac tissues and paravertebral sympathetic ganglia from patients with incidental Lewy body disease. Postmortem tissues were likewise obtained from comparison subjects with multiple system atrophy and from control subjects. Immunohistochemical analyses were performed using antibodies against...
tyrosine hydroxylase, phosphorylated neurofilament as a marker of axons, and phosphorylated alpha-synuclein as a marker of abnormal alpha-synuclein deposits. Key findings from this study were as follows:

- Alpha-synuclein aggregates in distal epicardial nerve fascicles were more abundant in incidental Lewy body disease with preserved tyrosine hydroxylase–immunoreactive (THir) axons than in incidental Lewy body disease with decreased THir axons (Figure 2).
- Alpha-synuclein aggregates in the epicardial nerve fibers were closely related to the disappearance of THir axons.
- In incidental Lewy body disease with preserved THir axons, alpha-synuclein aggregates were consistently more abundant in the epicardial nerves than in the paravertebral sympathetic ganglia (Figure 2).
- Distally dominant accumulation of alpha-synuclein aggregates was reversed in incidental Lewy body disease with decreased THir axons and in PD, because both conditions involve fewer alpha-synuclein aggregates in axons and more abundant aggregates in the paravertebral sympathetic ganglia (Figure 2).

Thus, accumulation of alpha-synuclein aggregates in distal cardiac sympathetic axons precedes aggregation in neuronal somata or ganglionic neurites, heralding centripetal degeneration of cardiac sympathetic nerves in PD. This chronological and dynamic relationship between alpha-synuclein aggregation and distally dominant degeneration of cardiac noradrenergic nerves may represent the pathological mechanism behind a common degenerative process in PD.

In conclusion, cardiac noradrenergic denervation in Lewy body diseases, even in early stages, accounts for reduced cardiac uptake of $^{123}$I-metaiodobenzylguanidine and $^{6}$-[F]fluorodopamine in PD. Alpha-synuclein aggregation appears to be intimately involved in the cardiac noradrenergic denervation that attends Lewy body diseases. The pathogenetic process seems to proceed in a centripetal, retrograde direction.

### CYTOPLASMIC MONOAMINE METABOLITES AS AUTOTOXINS

Current concepts about mechanisms of PD emphasize pathologic alpha-synuclein accumulation, oxidative injury, impaired proteasomal or mitochondrial functions, neuroinflammation, or abnormal kinase signal-

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**FIGURE 2.** Concept diagram of the pathogenetic sequence of cardiac sympathetic denervation. In incidental Lewy body disease with preserved tyrosine hydroxylase–immunoreactive (THir) axons (a), alpha-synuclein aggregates (black shading) accumulate abundantly in the distal axons but sparsely in the paravertebral sympathetic ganglia. In contrast, in incidental Lewy body disease with decreased THir axons (b), alpha-synuclein aggregates diminish in the distal axons but increase in the paravertebral sympathetic ganglia. In Parkinson disease, alpha-synuclein aggregates disappear in the distal axons and accumulate much more abundantly in the paravertebral sympathetic ganglia. In multiple system atrophy, alpha-synuclein aggregates are generally not observed (as in controls), with a few exceptions. Dotted lines indicate degeneration of THir axons.


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ing. These concepts do not explain relatively selective nigrostriatal dopaminergic and cardiac noradrenergic denervation in PD.

A potential explanation is that cytoplasmic catecholamine metabolites are autotoxins (Figure 3). The mechanisms of autotoxicity include spontaneous auto-oxidation, to form quinones and chromes leading to increased production of reactive oxygen species, and enzymatic oxidation.

Catecholamines in the neuronal cytoplasm undergo enzymatic oxidative deamination to form catecholaldehydes (dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde [DOPAL]) from dopamine), which are cytotoxic, as predicted by Blaschko more than a half century ago. DOPAL is detoxified mainly by aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH). In the substantia nigra, aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1) is the main isoform of ALDH, and postmortem studies have noted decreased nigral ALDH1A1 gene expression and protein content in PD patients. All neurons express alpha-synuclein. Current concepts about mechanisms also do not explain the relatively selective aggregation of alpha-synuclein in catecholaminergic neurons. Alpha-synuclein appears to play a role in the cycling of catecholamines across vesicular and cell membranes. In the past year, a few important studies have been published related to autotoxicity of cytoplasmic catecholamine metabolites and to pathogenic interactions with alpha-synuclein. In 2006, Mosharov et al reported that alpha-synuclein overexpression increases cytoplasmic dopamine concentrations in rat pheochromocytoma PC-12 cells.13 Recently, the same group, using intracellular patch electrochemistry, directly measured cytoplasmic dopamine in cultured midbrain neurons and found that increases in dopamine and its metabolites are neurotoxic, whereas manipulations that reduce cytoplasmic dopamine are neuroprotective (Figure 4).16 Levodopa (L-dopa) increased cytoplasmic dopamine more in substantia nigra neurons than in ventral tegmental neurons, suggesting that this difference might help explain the greater susceptibility of nigral neurons to the pathogenic process. The greater buildup of cytoplasmic dopamine seemed to depend on dihydropyridine-sensitive calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>) channels. Finally, dopaminergic neurons lacking alpha-synuclein were resistant to L-dopa–induced cell death. These findings led the authors to propose a “multiple-hit” model (Figure 5) in which interactions between intracellular ionized calcium, cytoplasmic dopamine, and alpha-synuclein underlie susceptibility of nigral neurons in PD.16

Burke et al added a potentially important clue, demonstrating that DOPAL potently oligomerizes and aggregates alpha-synuclein. This finding introduces the possibility of multiple pathogenetic positive feedback loops.

Under resting conditions, most catecholamines turnover results from leakage from vesicular stores into the cytoplasm and subsequent oxidative deamination by monoamine oxidase. Ordinarily, however, catecholamines in the cytoplasm are efficiently recycled back into the vesicles via the type 2 vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT-2). Accordingly, interference with VMAT functions would be expected to tend to build up cytoplasmic catecholamines, with potentially cytotoxic consequences. In 2007, Caudle et al reported that mice with severely decreased VMAT-2 have aging-associated decreases in striatal dopamine that begin in the terminal fields, alpha-synuclein deposition in substantia nigra neurons, and L-dopa–responsive behavioral deficits. More recently the same group noted nonmotor signs associated with PD in VMAT-2–deficient mice, such as anosmia, gastrointestinal hypomotility, sleep distur-
VALIDITY OF POWER SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF HEART RATE VARIABILITY TO INDICATE CARDIAC SYMPATHETIC TONE

Power spectral analysis of heart rate variability is simple, relatively inexpensive, noninvasive, and widely used to indicate cardiac sympathetic “tone” or sympathovagal “balance.” Almost 2,000 studies to date have used this modality. Relatively increased cardiac sympathetic tone, reflected by low-frequency (LF) power or the ratio of LF power to high-frequency (HF) power, is an adverse prognostic sign in a variety of conditions. Nevertheless, the validity of LF power, or the LF:HF ratio, as an index of cardiac sympathetic tone remains unsettled.

In 2007 we assessed the validity of power spectral analysis rather directly, by taking advantage of our ability to delineate cardiac sympathetic innervation. We compared LF power in patients with cardiac sympathetic denervation, indicated by low myocardial levels of 6-[18F]fluorodopamine–derived radioactivity or low rates of norepinephrine entry into coronary sinus plasma (cardiac norepinephrine spillover), with val-
ues in patients with intact innervation. LF power was unrelated to myocardial 6-[18F]fluorodopamine–derived radioactivity or cardiac norepinephrine spillover, but it was related to baroreflex-cardiovagal gain. Patients with a low baroreflex-cardiovagal gain had low LF power, regardless of cardiac innervation. From these findings we concluded that LF power reflects baroreflex function, not cardiac sympathetic innervation.

Recently Baumert et al also examined the relationship between indices from power spectral analysis of heart rate variability measures (LF = low frequency; HF = high frequency) versus cardiac norepinephrine in healthy subjects (squares) and patients with major depression (triangles) and panic disorder (circles). They found, as we did, that none of the standard heart rate variability parameters was correlated with cardiac norepinephrine spillover. They also reported a positive correlation between the heart rate–corrected QT interval and cardiac norepinephrine spillover. Among patients with major depression, the distribution of cardiac norepinephrine spillover seemed bimodal. Overall, cardiac norepinephrine spillover was not increased, although a subgroup had clearly increased spillover.

In congestive heart failure, baroreflex-cardiovagal gain tends to be low and cardiac sympathetic outflow markedly increased, yet the LF:HF ratio is not increased during supine rest. It therefore appears that power spectral analysis of heart rate variability may provide a measure of baroreflexive modulation of autonomic outflows to the heart but not a measure of those outflows themselves. The search continues for a valid, noninvasive means to assess cardiac sympathetic function.

**REFERENCES**


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