

Epigenetic changes linked to Parkinson's disease differ in men and women

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The epigenetic changes linked to Parkinson's disease—a nervous system disorder that afflicts nearly 1 million Americans—are different in men and women, according to a new Rutgers study published in *npj*

Parkinson's Disease.

In a postmortem analysis of brain neurons, researchers compared samples from 50 people who died with Parkinson's and 50 who had no sign of the disease. They found more than 200 genes with different epigenetic marks in diseased and healthy brains—but the affected genes were almost entirely different in men and women.

"You could illustrate the male-female divide with two circles depicting genes with different epigenetic markings in Parkinson's disease, one for men and one for women, and the overlap between the circles would only contain five genes," said Alison Bernstein, senior author and assistant professor of pharmacology and toxicology at Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy.

"And we've found this every time we've looked at males and females separately, regardless of whether we've been looking at humans or mice or toxicology models. What we call Parkinson's disease, singular, is probably Parkinson's diseases, plural."

Parkinson's leads to the death of key neurons in a region of the brain that produces the neurotransmitter dopamine. The [epigenetic changes](#)—i.e. changes in how genes work but not in underlying [genetic code](#)—that contribute to the disease are not fully understood, but the study findings give researchers hundreds more candidates to explore.

"Some of the genes we found had already been implicated in other studies, but many of them were brand new, so this study opens up many avenues for further investigation of how these other genes are connected to Parkinson's," Bernstein said.

Parkinson's, a brain disorder that afflicts men at a higher rate than women in the US, is the second most common neurodegenerative disease

behind Alzheimer's, CDC figures show. While up to 10 percent of cases are entirely genetic, the rest appear to stem from a complex interaction of genes, age and environmental factors.

To learn more about epigenetic marks associated with Parkinson's, the researchers took anonymized brain tissue samples from the parietal cortexes of 50 people who died with mid-stage Parkinson's disease and 50 with healthy brains. They separated male from female brains and then separated neurons from other [cell types](#) to investigate how epigenetic changes in those particular cells before neuron death in patients with Parkinson's disease.

"The study does not allow us to say the epigenetic changes in these genes cause Parkinson's. It may be that Parkinson's causes changes in these genes," Bernstein said. "We are doing more studies in the lab to determine if these changes contribute to disease."

Ideally, Bernstein added, that work will help identify genes and pathways that change early in the disease. Those [genes](#) would be potential targets for treatments that could prevent or slow disease progression.

As things stand, efforts to predict, prevent or reverse Parkinson's disease have made frustratingly slow progress.

Physical brain trauma and chronic exposure to some chemicals increase the risk of developing the condition, while the consumption of caffeine and nicotine reduces it somewhat. While L-DOPA and several other medications ease symptoms and several new drug trials are underway, no currently approved medication slows disease progression.

More information: Joseph Kochmanski et al, Parkinson's disease-associated, sex-specific changes in DNA methylation at PARK7 (DJ-1), SLC17A6 (VGLUT2), PTPRN2 (IA-2 β), and NR4A2 (NURR1) in

cortical neurons, *npj Parkinson's Disease* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41531-022-00355-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41531-022-00355-2)

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