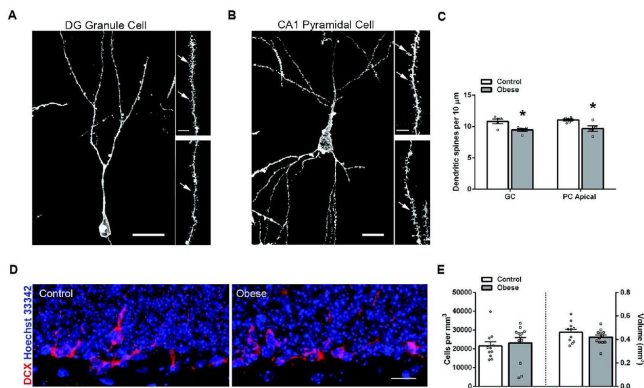


# Immune cells destroy healthy brain connections, diminish cognitive function in obese mice

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microglia. Using genetic and pharmacological approaches to block microglial activity, the researchers established microglia are causally linked to obesity-induced dendritic spine loss and cognitive decline. The results suggest obesity may drive microglia into a synapse-eating frenzy that contributes to the cognitive deficits observed in this condition.

**More information:** Elise C. Cope et al, Microglia play an active role in obesity-associated cognitive decline, *The Journal of Neuroscience* (2018). DOI: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0789-18.2018](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0789-18.2018)

Credit: Cope et al., *JNeurosci* (2018)

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

Obesity leads to cognitive impairment by activating microglial cells, which consume otherwise functional synapses in the hippocampus, according to a study of male mice published in *JNeurosci*. The research suggests that microglia may be a potential therapeutic target for one of the lesser known effects of this global health epidemic on the brain.

Nearly two billion adults worldwide are overweight, more than 600 million of whom are obese. In addition to increasing risk of conditions such as diabetes and heart disease, obesity is also a known risk factor for cognitive disorders including Alzheimer's disease. The cellular mechanisms that contribute to [cognitive decline](#) in obesity, however, are not well understood.

Elise Cope and colleagues replicated previous research by demonstrating diet-induced obesity in mice impairs performance on cognitive tasks dependent on the hippocampus and results in loss of dendritic spines—the neuronal protrusions that receive signals from other cells—and activates

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