

Immune Signatures In Cytotoxic Lymphocytes Linked To Sleep Disturbances And Cognitive Decline In Early Alzheimer's Disease

Poster #7061 | P2-06

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Key Messages



Peripheral immune remodeling marks the transition from cognitive health -> mild cognitive impairment -> mild AD.



Immune-sleep-cognition axis: Peripheral immune changes are functionally linked to sleep and circadian disruptions.



T cell receptor repertoire contracts in mild cognitive impairment stage, and expands in mild AD.

Background

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) often presents with early changes in **sleep behavior** and **immune system dynamics** long before cognitive decline is evident. Recognizing these early indicators is crucial for timely diagnosis and intervention.

Aim

Understand the interplay between changes in the immune system, developing sleep disturbances and cognitive decline.

Data: ADIS study

“Early Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease by Immune Profiling of Cytotoxic Lymphocytes and Recording of Sleep Disturbances”

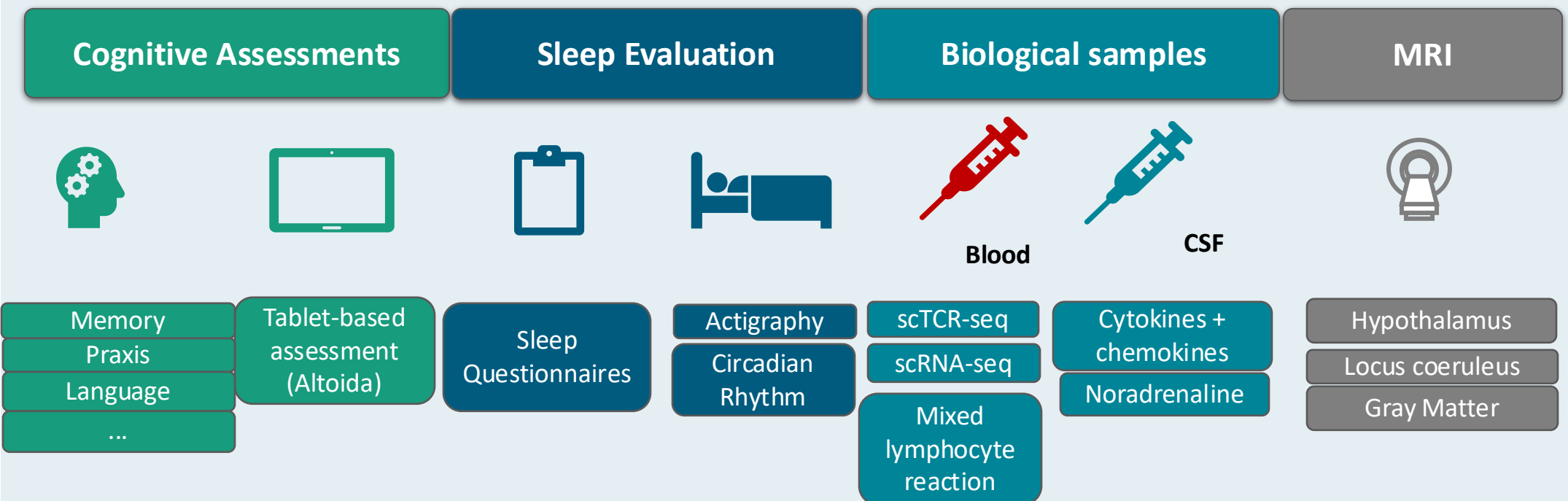
Duration: 07/2022 - 06/2025 | Funding: 1.3 Mio Euros by JPND Neurodegenerative Research

N= 79 participants

- Mild cognitive impairment (MCI)
- Alzheimer's Disease (AD)
- Healthy Controls (HC)

Table 1. Summary statistics of ADIS study participants.

|                    | HC (n=26) | MCI-AD (n=25) | Dementia-AD (n=28) |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Age                | 65,8±8,5  | 70,0±5,7      | 71,3±6,6           |
| Age at onset       | -         | 67,5±6,2      | 68,4±6,6           |
| Sex (woman, %)     | 57,7      | 64            | 46,4               |
| MMSE (scores 0-30) | 27,1±1,7  | 24,4±2,7      | 22,1±3,3           |
| Amnestic (%)       | -         | 81            | 66                 |

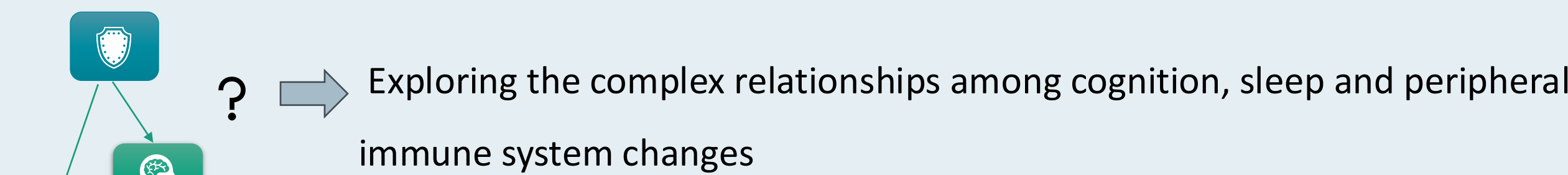


Methods

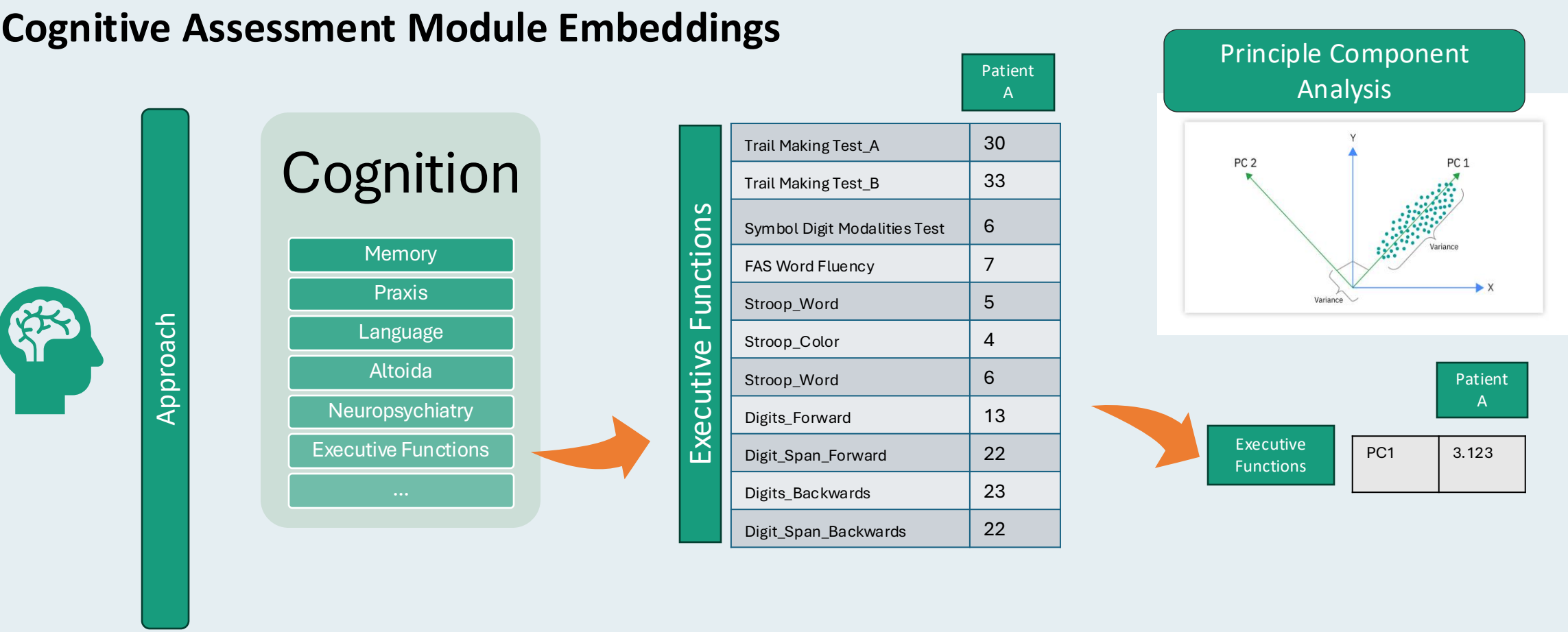
Disentangling connectivity between data modalities

- Score-based, continuous structure learning
- Gradient-based optimization with differentiable constraints

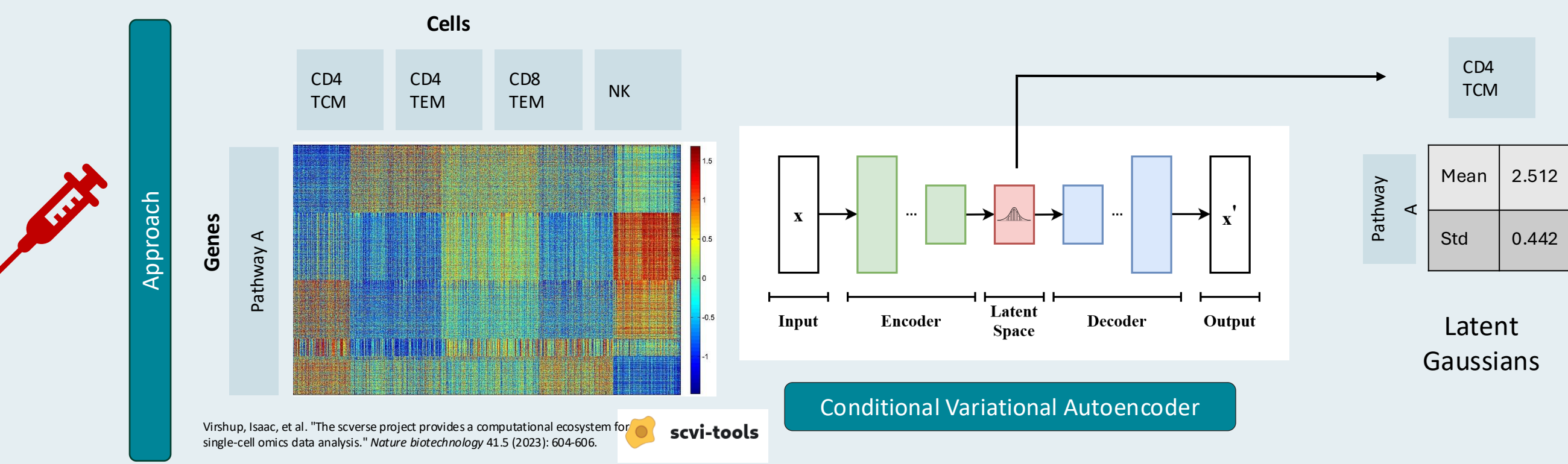
Approach: Directed Acyclic Graphs vi M-matrices for Acyclicity (DAGMA) (Bello et al., 2022, Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems).



Machine learning approaches for low-dimensional embedding of high-dimensional data



Immune Pathway Representations from Single-cell RNA Sequencing Data



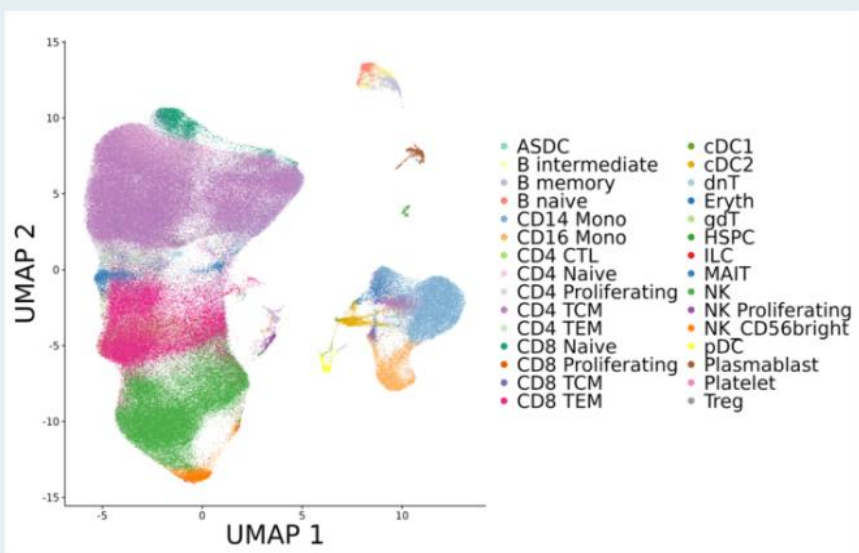
Results

- Natural Killer cells and CD8+ T effector memory cells show the most prominent stage-specific transcriptional dysregulation.

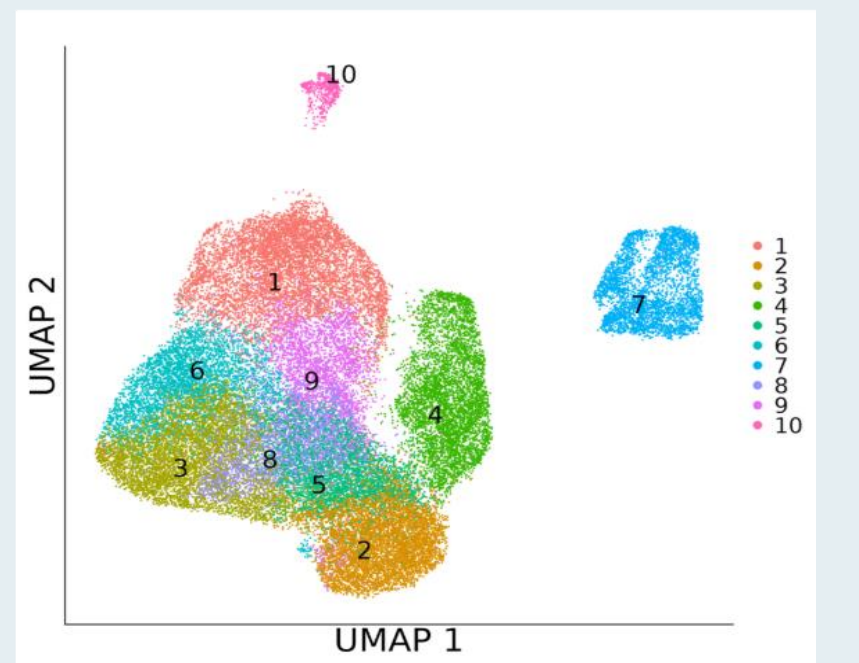
- Clustering analysis reveals differential expression in CD8 T effector memory cells and Natural Killer cell populations, including signs of cellular senescence.

- T cell receptor repertoire contraction in MCI, reshaping and expansion in AD, indicating reduced clonal diversity on the prodromal phase.

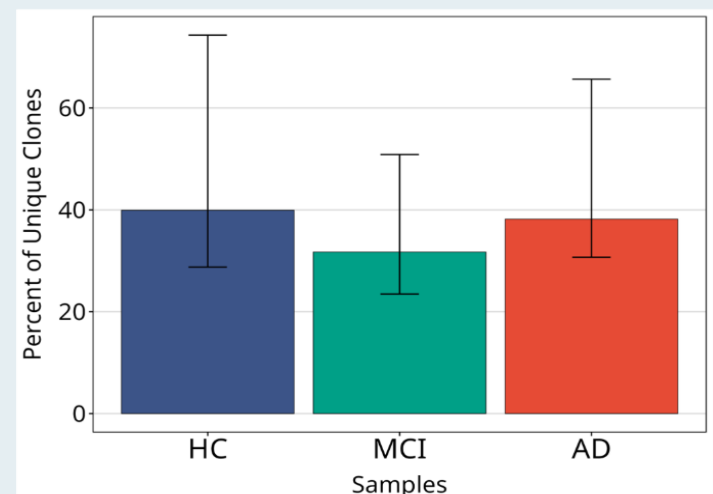
- Sleep-immune-cognition axis revealed through directed acyclic graph learning.



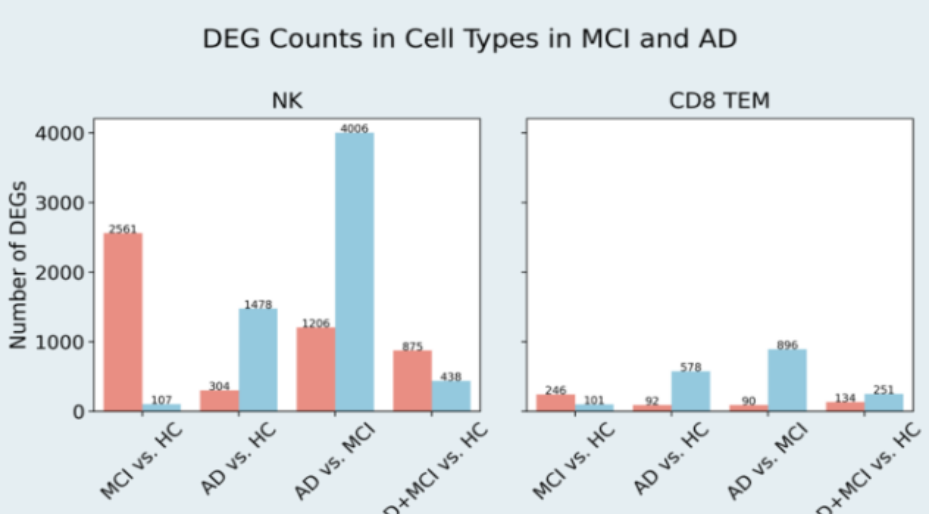
UMAP projection of single-cell RNA sequencing data of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from ADIS participants.



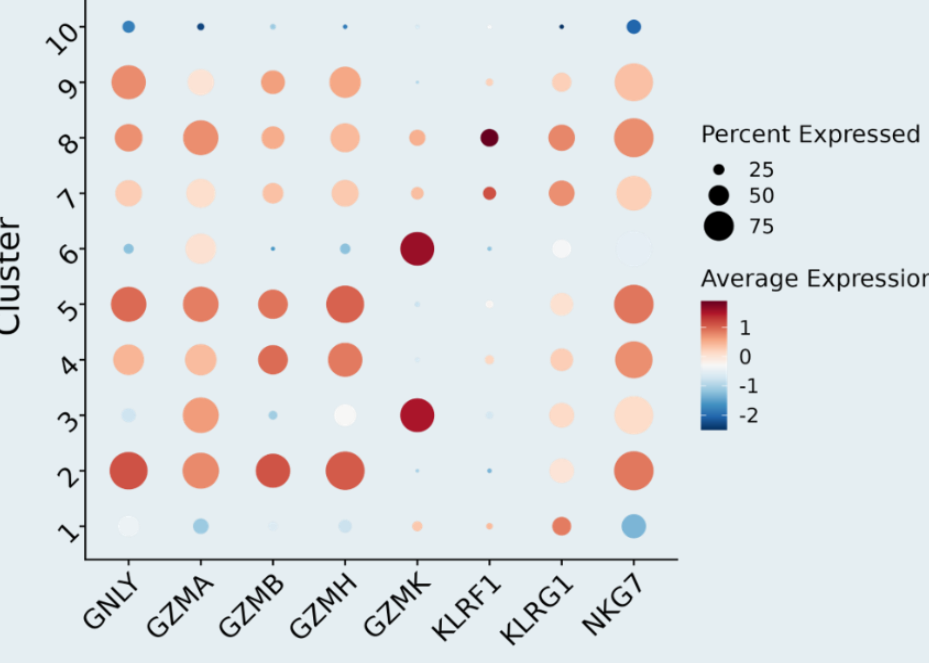
Leiden clustering of CD8+ T cell subpopulation.



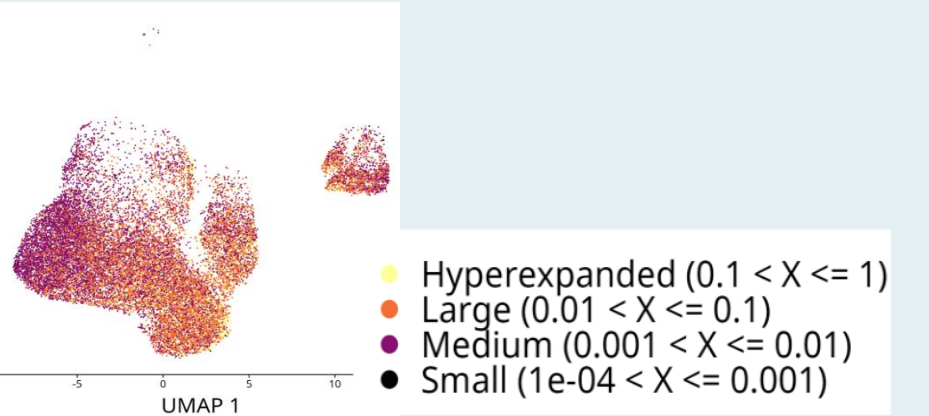
Number of unique clonotypes in healthy controls, MCI and mild AD.



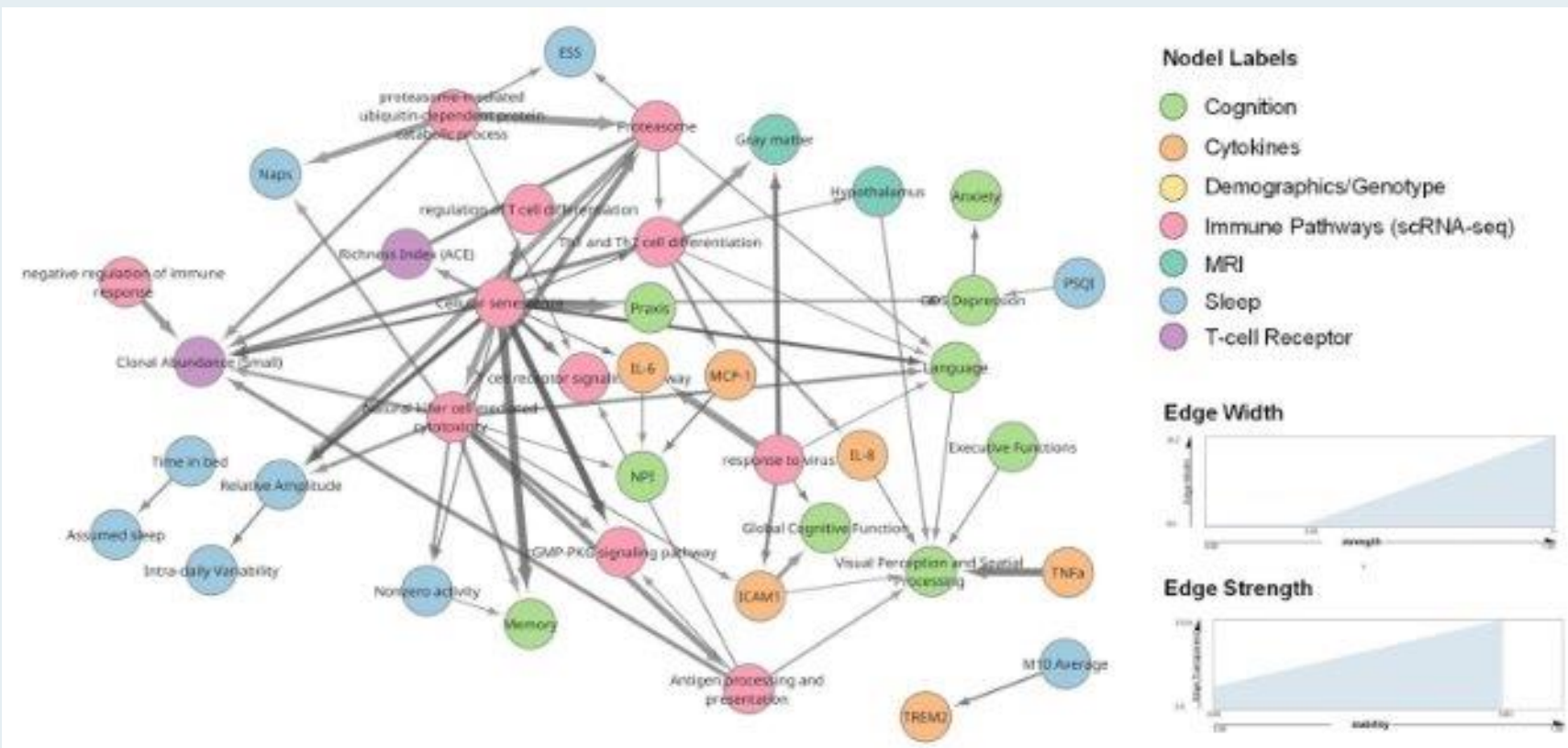
Differential gene expression counts in diagnostic stages of Natural Killer cells and CD8+ T effector memory cells.



Cytotoxicity and senescence signature genes in CD8+ T cell clusters. Dressman, Dalin, et al. "Genotype-phenotype correlation of T-cell subtypes reveals senescent and cytotoxic genes in Alzheimer's disease." Human Molecular Genetics 31.19 (2022): 3355-3366.



Distribution of clonotype frequencies across clusters of CD8+ T effector memory cells.



This is an EU Joint Programme - Neurodegenerative Disease Research (JPND) project. The ADIS project is supported through the following funding organisations under the aegis of JPND – www.jpnd.eu: Germany, Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Hungary, National Research, Development and Innovation Office; Israel, Ministry of Health; Luxembourg, National Research Fund; Spain, National Institute of Health Carlos III.



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