

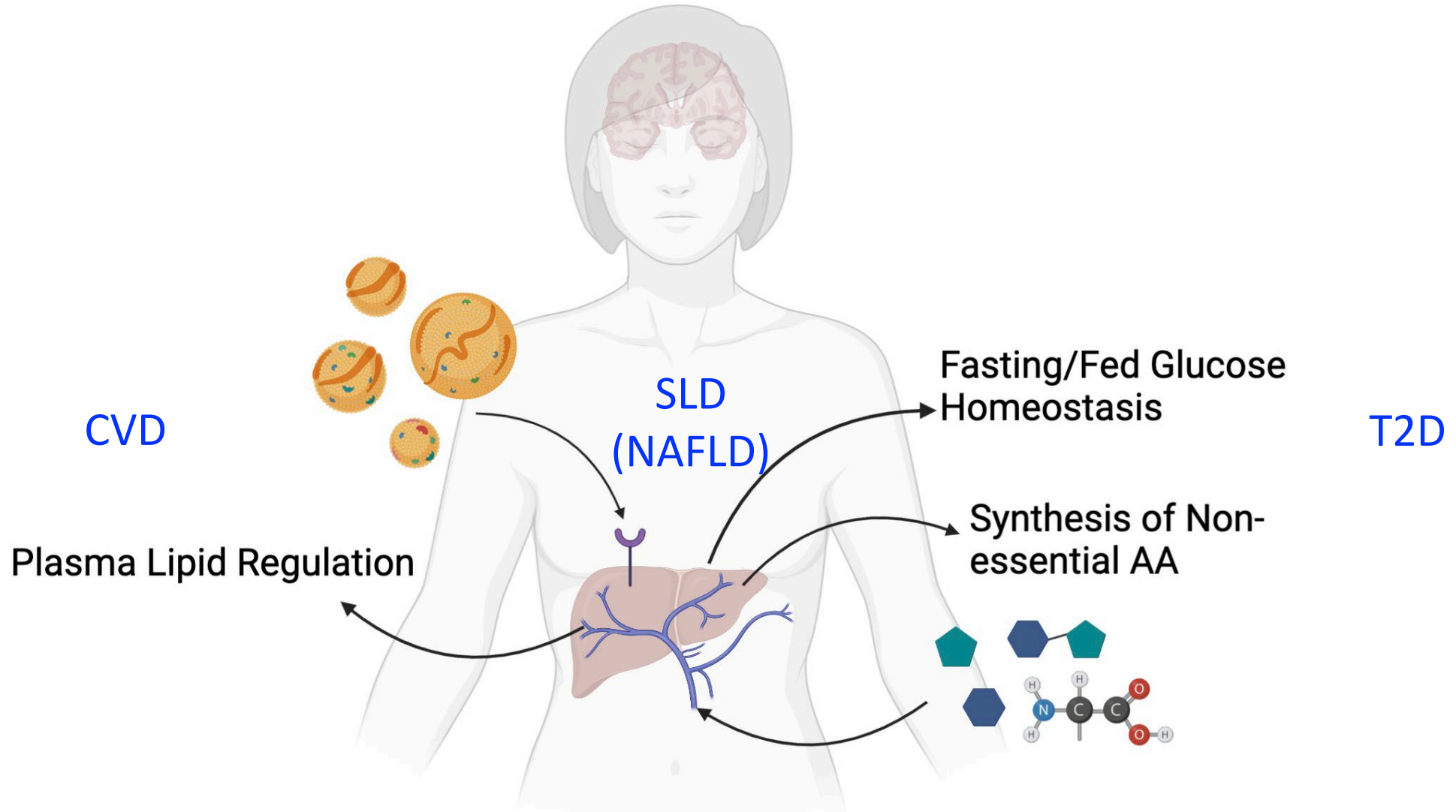
Shared genetic and metabolic risks of liver disease with dementia and Alzheimer's Disease

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RCCN Workshop on Nutrition and Aging Biology

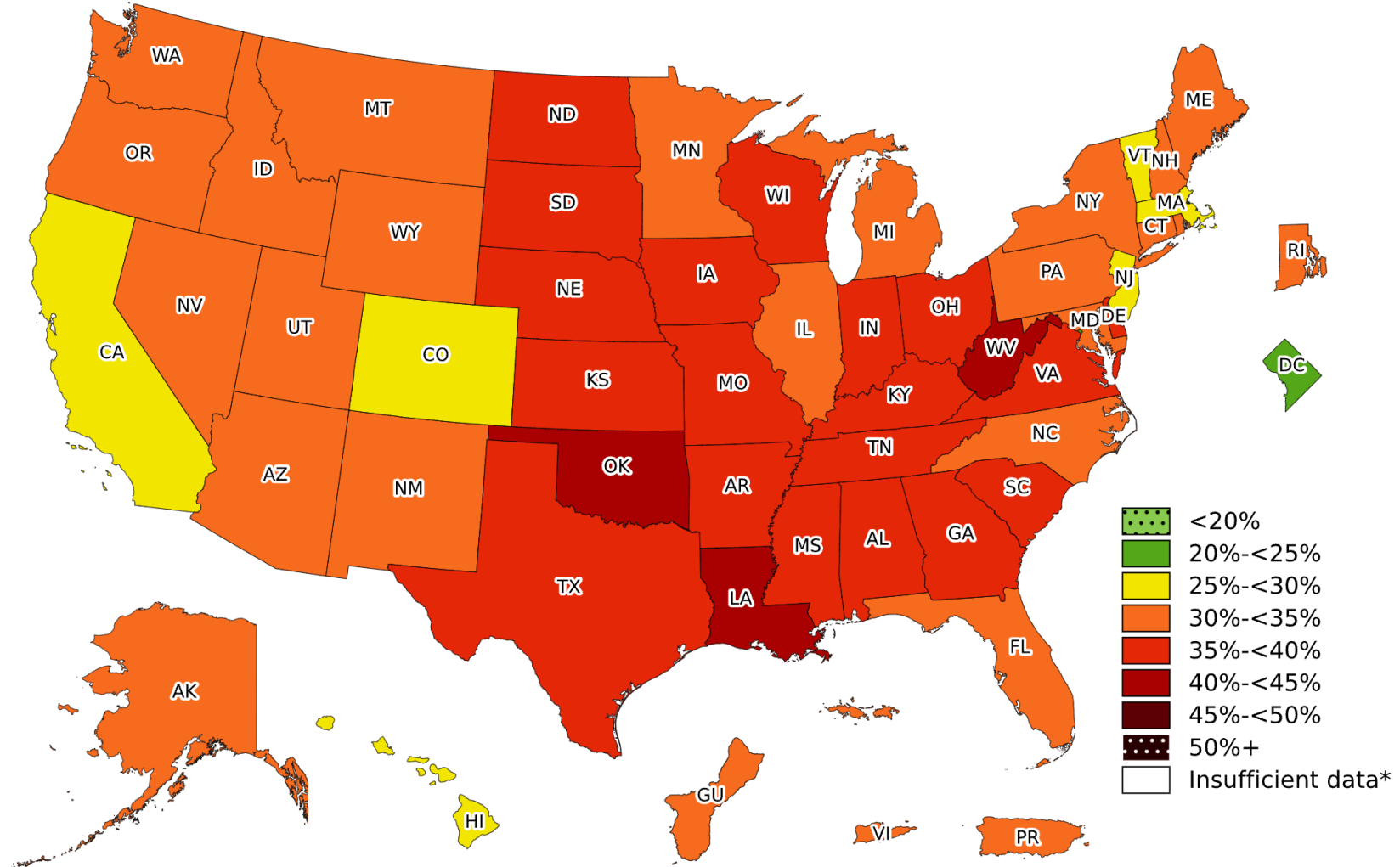
Liver is central to metabolism and health



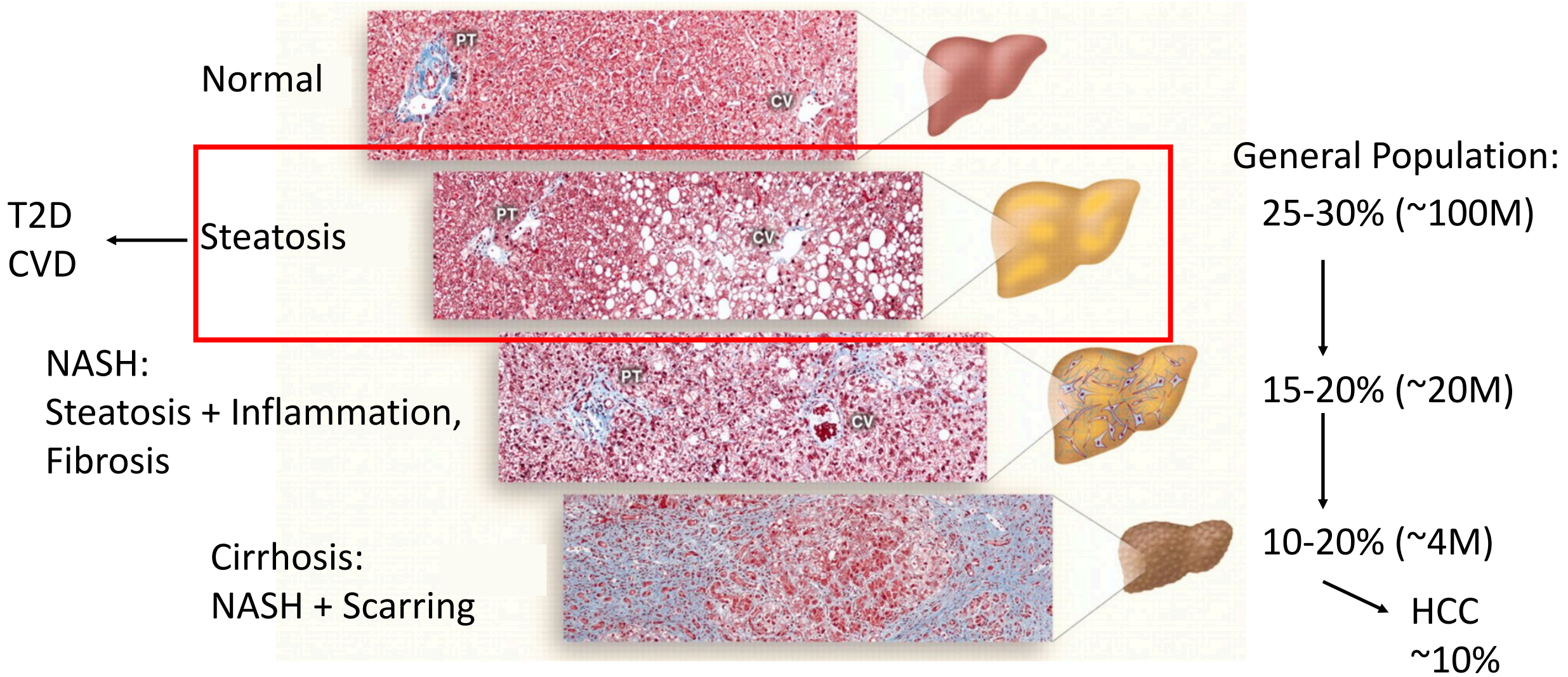
SLD is a growing public health concern

2022 Adult Obesity Prevalence

SLD:
Obesity: 30-90%
Severe Obesity: >90%



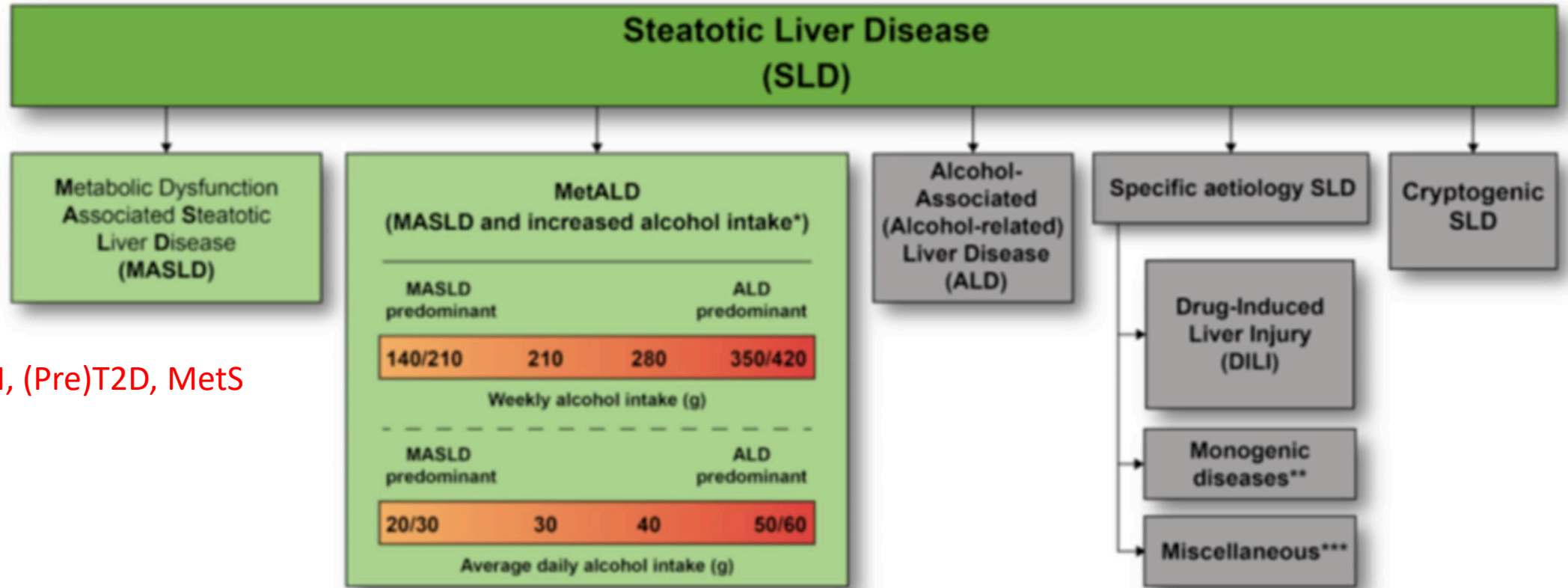
NAFLD is a spectrum of liver pathologies



Adapted from Cohen et al. *Science* 2011

New Nomenclature: MASLD

Steatotic Liver Disease Sub-classification



BMI, (Pre)T2D, MetS

*Weekly intake 140-350g female, 210-420g male (average daily 20-50g female, 30-60g male)

**e.g. Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency (LALD), Wilson disease, hypobetalipoproteinemia, inborn errors of metabolism

***e.g. Hepatitis C virus (HCV), malnutrition, celiac disease

Common Features of MASLD and Alzheimer's Disease

MASLD Comorbidities

- Obesity
- T2D
- HTN
- Dyslipidemia
- Liver manifestation of MetS

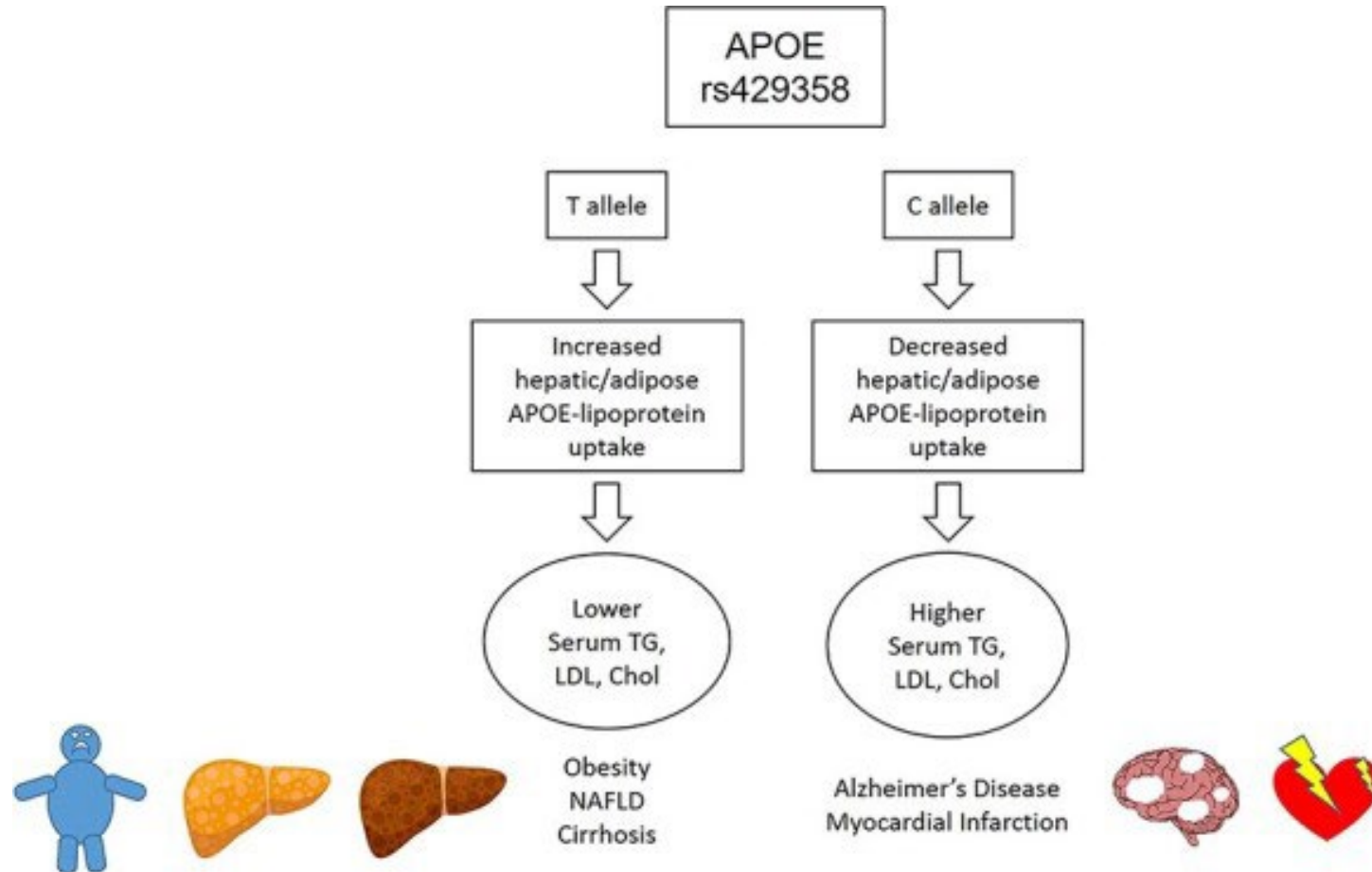
AD Risk Factors

- Obesity
- T2D
- HTN
- Dyslipidemia
- Metabolic Syndrome (MetS)

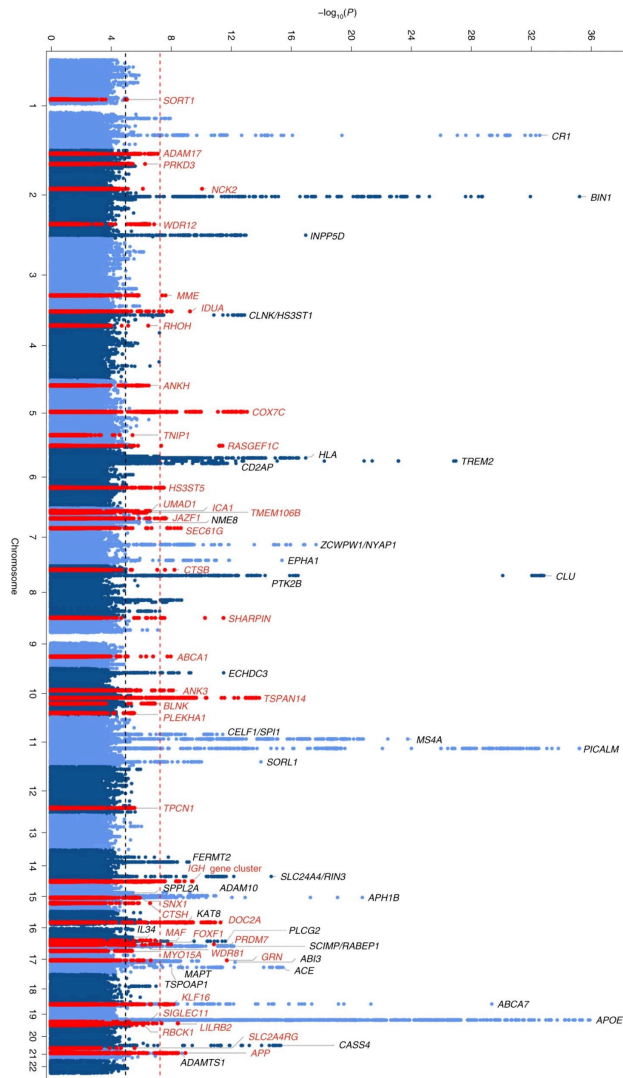
High heritability:

**Numerous shared risk genes between NAFLD/MASLD and AD*

APOE genetic associations with AD and NAFLD/MASLD



AD GWAS risk loci with liver metabolic functions



SORT1 → Liver lipid accumulation/TG secretion

JAZF1 → Glucose homeostasis/T2D

CLU/APOJ → Liver-derived hepatokine/Glucose metabolism

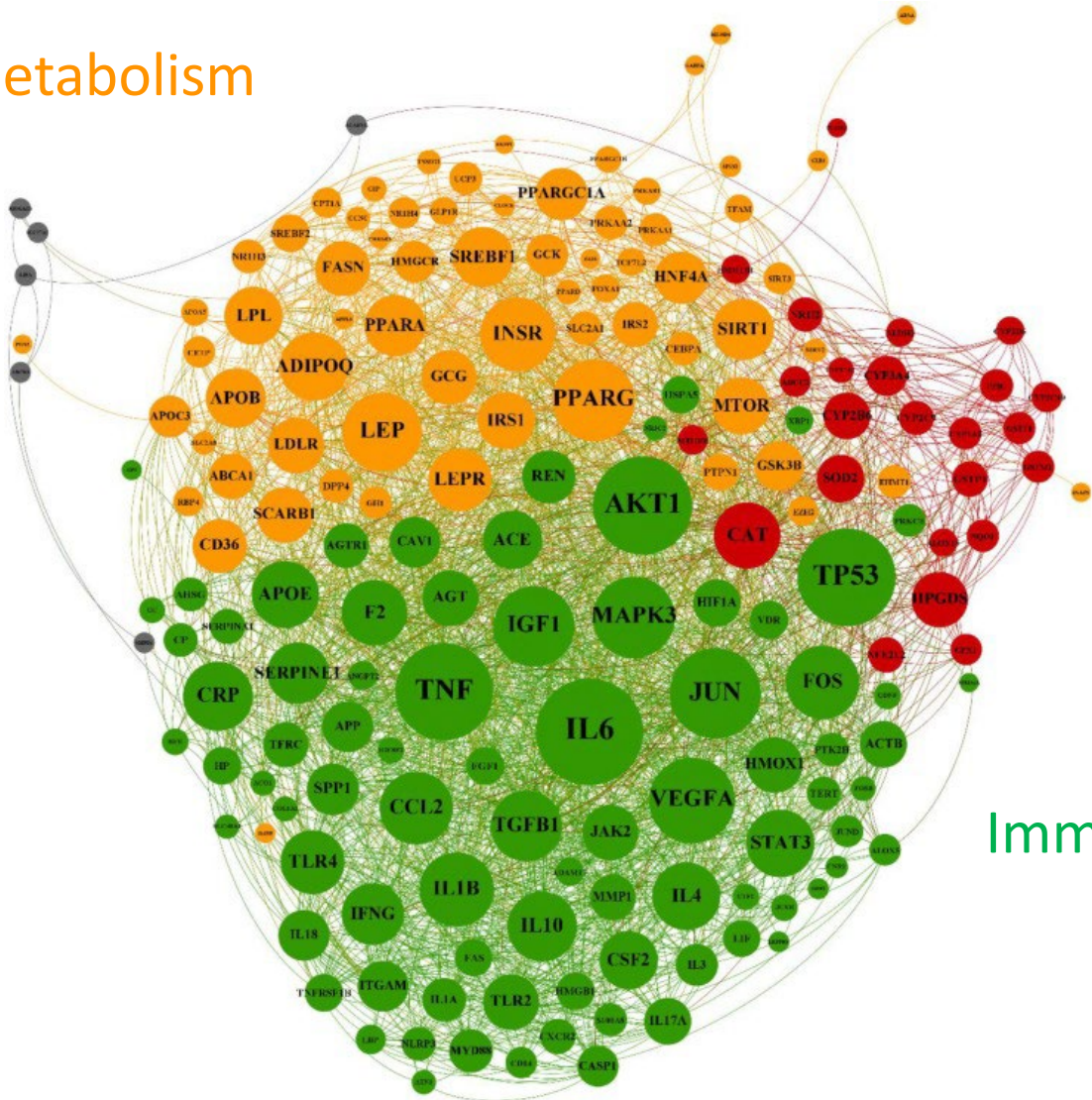
ABCA1 → HDL metabolism

ABCA7 → HDL metabolism

APOE → NAFLD/MASLD

Network of genes common to AD and NAFLD

Carbohydrate metabolism

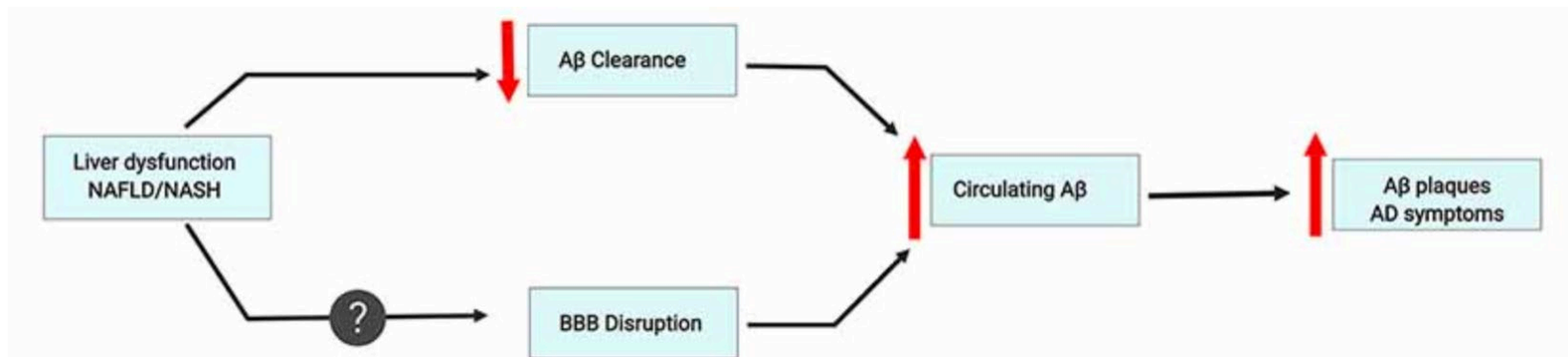


Lipid metabolism

Immune/Inflammation

Does MASLD directly increase risk of AD?

- A β is produced in normal brain but accumulates in AD
- A β passes through BBB to peripheral circulation; cleared by liver, kidneys
- **MASLD may inhibit peripheral clearance and contribute to neural accumulation**



Neurotoxic proteins accumulate decades before dementia

