

Abstract

Maternal High Fat Diet Multigenerationally Impairs Hippocampal Adult Neurogenesis [†]

Francesca Natale ^{1,2}, Matteo Spinelli ^{1,2}, Saviana Antonella Barbati ¹, Lucia Leone ^{1,2}, Salvatore Fusco ^{1,2,*}
and Claudio Grassi ^{1,2}

¹ Department of Neuroscience, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, 00168 Rome, Italy; francesca.natale1@unicatt.it (F.N.); matteo.spinelli@unicatt.it (M.S.); savianaantonella.barbati@unicatt.it (S.A.B.); lucia.leone@unicatt.it (L.L.); claudio.grassi@unicatt.it (C.G.)
² Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli IRCCS, 00168 Rome, Italy
* Correspondence: salvatore.fusco@unicatt.it
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Abstract: Metabolic dysregulation harms brain health. Early-life (pre- and perinatal) dysmetabolic stimuli have been demonstrated to affect central nervous system (CNS), multigenerationally impairing brain plasticity and cognitive functions in adult offsprings. In our previous work, we reported that maternal high fat diet (HFD) impaired synaptic plasticity, learning and memory of descendants until the third generation. Neural stem and progenitor cells (NSPCs) represent the cellular source of newborn neurons in the subgranular zone of the hippocampus, and their fate is finely modulated by metabolic signals. Epigenetic mechanisms are key factors controlling the neural fate of NSPCs and they dynamically regulate CNS development and adult neurogenesis. Here, we demonstrate that progenitor HFD altered both the proliferation of NSPCs and the hippocampal adult neurogenesis on second and third generations of progeny (F2HFD and F3HFD), leading to the depletion of neurogenic niche in the descendants. Moreover, in NSPCs isolated from the hippocampus of HFD descendants we found reduced expression of genes regulating stem cell proliferation and neuro-differentiation (i.e., *Hes1*, *NeuroD1*, *Bdnf*). Furthermore, maternal HFD-related metabolic stress induced a rearrangement of *STAT3/5* transcription factors occurring on the regulatory sequences of *NeuroD1* and *Gfap* genes, causing the epigenetic repression of pro-neurogenic and the activation of pro-glia differentiation genes. Collectively, our data indicate that maternal HFD multigenerationally impairs hippocampal neural stem cell niche via epigenetic inhibition of pro-neurogenic gene expression in NSPCs.

Keywords: hippocampal adult neurogenesis; neural stem and progenitor cells; epigenetics; maternal HFD



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Institutional Review Board Statement: The animal study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (authorization n. 39/2017-PR of 16 January 2017) and were fully compliant with Italian (Ministry of Health guidelines, Legislative Decree No. 116/1992) and European Union (Directive No. 86/609/EEC) legislations on animal research. The methods were carried out in strict accordance with the approved guidelines.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available as Ref. [1].

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Reference

1. Natale, F.; Spinelli, M.; Barbati, S.A.; Leone, L.; Fusco, S.; Grassi, C. High Fat Diet Multigenerationally Affects Hippocampal Neural Stem Cell Proliferation via Epigenetic Mechanisms. *Cells* **2022**, *11*, 2661. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

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