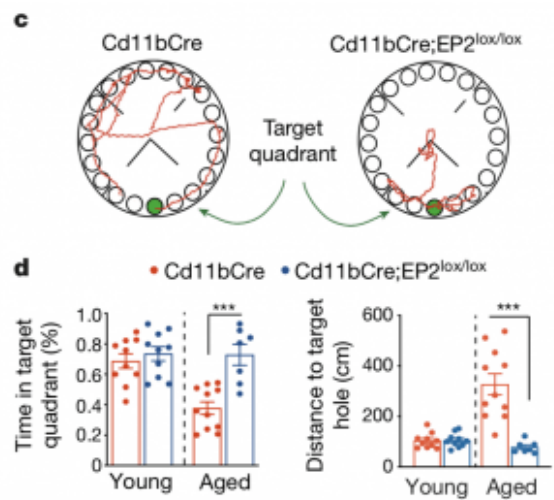
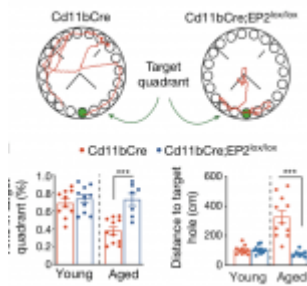


Immuno-metabolism and cognitive decline



c, Representative traces of paths to target hole (green) by aged mice on the day of testing in the Barnes maze.

d, Quantification of percentage of time in the target quadrant and distance travelled to the target hole in the Barnes maze. Two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test, *** $P = 0.0003$, ($n = 10$ young, $n = 11$ aged Cd11bCre, $n = 7$ aged Cd11bCre;EP2lox/lox mice). Source: Minhas et al., 2020

Metabolic dysfunction of innate cells contributes to the pathology of autoimmune disorders such as diabetes. Recent studies on immune ageing suggest that ageing macrophages have dysfunctions in glycolysis and mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. This dysfunction could contribute to pro-inflammatory responses associated with neurodegenerative ageing disorders. Minhas et al. investigated whether an increase in Prostaglandin E₂* (PGE₂) is associated with the development of age-associated maladaptive inflammation and cognitive decline. They focused their research on PGE₂ because levels of PGE₂ are increased during neurodegenerative diseases and in monocytes from individuals over 65 years compared to younger individuals (< 35 years).

Using *in vitro* and *in vivo* mouse models, researchers demonstrated a role of PGE₂ in neurodegenerative disorders. PGE₂ signalling via its receptor EP2* decreased glycolysis in human monocyte-derived macrophages which was associated with dysfunctional pro-inflammatory activity. They showed that inhibiting EP2 blocked PGE₂ signalling and restored hippocampal plasticity and memory function in aged mice. This favourable cognitive function was mediated by a shift in metabolic state, specifically the normalisation of glycolytic activity in aged cells to that in range with younger cells. Further, it demonstrates that pathology associated with neurodegenerative disorders is not absolute and can be reversed, thus highlighting a potential target for immunotherapeutic intervention.

Researchers concluded that: "Inhibition of EP2-dependent changes in myeloid metabolism may represent a new approach to disorders of ageing, with greater specificity than the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs that target COX-2 and COX-1 and suppress both beneficial and toxic prostaglandin signalling pathways."

*PGE₂ is a major modulator of inflammation that signals via

binding to EP1-4, however researchers focused their signalling analysis on EP2.

Journal article: Minhas et al., 2021. [Restoring metabolism of myeloid cells reverses cognitive decline in ageing.](#) Nature

Summary by Cheleka AM Mpande