

Mounting Evidence Fingers Mitochondria In Autism Risk

By Virginia Hughes sfari.org is.gd/5iraZ

Using new genetic screening technology, a few research groups are finding that a surprisingly large number of children with autism — at least five percent — have an underlying problem with their mitochondria, the energy factories of the cell.

If confirmed by larger studies, these preliminary results point to intriguing pathways, such as those involved in calcium-ion signaling, that go awry in the subgroup of children, the researchers say.

It's unclear, however, whether mitochondrial defects are the primary causes of the disorder.

"This contributes to this general idea that you need multiple hits in order to get autism," notes Ricardo Dolmetsch, assistant professor of neurobiology at Stanford University School of Medicine, who was not involved in the new studies.

For example, Dolmetsch notes, one of the hits may be a defect in a mitochondrial protein that, coupled with defects in genes that control electrical excitability, or in genes that control calcium channels, leads to autism. About 1 in 4,000 people carries defects in their mitochondria. These defects come in hundreds of different forms, leading to symptoms of varying severity depending on which tissues are affected.

New York neurologist Jay Lombard first linked mitochondrial disease to autism in 19981. A few years on, researchers published case reports of two children carrying the 15q11-13 duplication, the most common chromosomal rearrangement in autism. These children showed biochemical hints of mitochondrial disease, such as elevated blood lactate — a compound produced by oxygen-deprived muscles during high-energy demand.

Subsequent reports from a Portuguese group, analyzing a total of 279 children with autism, found that between 17 and 20 percent of the children have similar metabolic signatures in their blood and urine.

The only way to definitively diagnose a mitochondrial disorder, however, is to find specific defects in the 2,000-odd genes that code for mitochondrial proteins — an expensive, time-consuming process that has rarely been done in studies of children with autism.

Now, with many times more samples than in previous years, at least five American

labs are testing children for a wide range of mitochondrial defects as well as for autism or autistic symptoms. Two of these labs have released some early data.

This year alone, the Mitochondrial Diagnostic Laboratory at Baylor College of Medicine has screened samples from about 8,000 people suspected of having mitochondrial disease.

Analyzing records of 4,194 samples sent to the lab between 2005 and early 2009, lab director Lee-Jun Wong found that 276 exhibit features of autism. Within this group, the researchers found 14 children — about five percent — with mitochondrial defects, according to data Wong presented on 22 October at the American Society of Human Genetics annual meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dolmetsch notes, however, that most people with mitochondrial disease have some kind of neurodevelopmental impairment, which could easily be confused with low-functioning autism.

"Five percent is sort of in the diagnostic noise," he says. "I suspect that at least part of the association comes from the fact that at the low end of the spectrum, the definition of autism gets really fuzzy." Wong says more comprehensive screenings will probably show that the number is actually much higher than five percent.

"We suspect that a lot more of these 276 patients also have mitochondrial disorders, but we are not looking at the right genes," she says.

That's because mitochondrial disorders are caused by defects in thousands of mitochondrial proteins encoded by the nuclear genome, and in about 15 proteins encoded by the mitochondrial DNA that's inherited maternally.

Adding to this complexity, cells harbor several hundred mitochondria, each of which can carry different genetic variants. If alleles are mutated in fewer than 20 percent of the mitochondria, available technologies can't detect them.

In October, a group from the University of Washington published a method for next-generation screening of mitochondrial disorders. Their technique reads the entire mitochondrial genome and 362 genes of the nuclear genome known to cause mitochondrial disease. It can also pinpoint new, potentially causal, mutations.

Wong's lab is developing a similar, "more comprehensive" sequencing technology that can detect hundreds of thousands of gene mutations related to mitochondrial disorders, she says. With this new tool, which will be ready within a year, she estimates that up to 30 percent of the children with autism in her sample will have identifiable mitochondrial defects.

Fevered debate: Although some researchers have been trying to unravel the link between autism and mitochondria for years, a high-profile court case kicked the work into high gear. In March 2008, the federal 'Vaccine Court' ruled that 9-year-old Hannah Poling, of Georgia, developed autism because childhood vaccinations triggered her underlying mitochondrial disorder.

Of the thousands of cases brought against the federal government claiming that vaccines cause autism, the Poling family became the first to receive government compensation. The settlement spurred a dramatic rise in inquiries from parents about mitochondrial disorders.

"It was like a sea change," says Jay Gargus, professor of physiology and biophysics at the University of California, Irvine.

Gargus has been studying mitochondrial disorders for nearly two decades, and is part of a team looking for defects in mitochondrial proteins and metabolic processes in 200 children with autism. "With the Poling case, I think it came to be recognized that these mitochondrial signals weren't just for these very rare cases, but that they may well be an important component of the run-of-the-mill [autism]," he says.

Atlanta-based Medical Neurogenetics is also releasing data on the subgroup of children who have both autism and mitochondrial disease. Founder John Shoffner, a neurologist and geneticist, says that in the past 20 years, he has seen more than 100 children, including Hannah Poling, who have both disorders.

In September, Shoffner reported that of 28 children with both autism and mitochondrial disorders, 17 went through autistic regression — sudden loss of speech, eye contact, or social interests. Of that group, 12 did so within two weeks of having a fever.

Because the fever in four of those cases was caused by vaccination, many anti-vaccine proponents say that Shoffner's research suggests a mechanism for how vaccines might trigger autism.

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