Water Exchange Rate across the Blood-Brain Barrier Is Associated with CSF Amyloid-β 42 in Healthy Older Adults

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Gold, Brian T.; Shao, Xingfeng; Sudduth, Tiffany L.; Jicha, Gregory A.; Wilcock, Donna M.; Seago, Elayna R.; and Wang, Danny J. J., "Water Exchange Rate across the Blood-Brain Barrier Is Associated with CSF Amyloid-β 42 in Healthy Older Adults" (2021). *Sanders-Brown Center on Aging Faculty Publications*. 167. [https://uknowledge.uky.edu/sbcoa_facpub/167](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/sbcoa_facpub/167)

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Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.12357

Notes/Citation Information
Published in Alzheimer's & Dementia.

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Water exchange rate across the blood-brain barrier is associated with CSF amyloid-β 42 in healthy older adults

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1 BACKGROUND

Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia, currently affecting more than 6 million Americans.1 AD is characterized by progressive neuropathological changes that begin decades before the manifestation of cognitive and clinical declines.2,3 Increasing evidence suggests that sporadic AD is associated with reduced amyloid beta (Aβ) clearance.4,5 The blood-brain barrier (BBB) is a key structure involved in Aβ clearance (via glymphatic and/or cerebrovascular function). The BBB consists of non-fenestrated vessels that tightly regulate the movement of ions and molecules between the blood and central nervous system (CNS).6,7 The BBB serves to transport nutrients from the endothelial lumen and to protect the CNS from pathogens, toxins, and inflammation, among other functions.6,7

Of particular relevance to AD, the BBB is involved in the clearance of interstitial solutes, including Aβ, from the brain.8,9 A key BBB clearance pathway operates through a set of perivascular water channels (aquaporin-4 [AQP4]) at astrocytic endfeet. However, AQP4 channels
are abnormally expressed in AD brains,\textsuperscript{10,11} which might potentially limit the clearance of Aβ.\textsuperscript{11–13} For example, AQP4-deficient mice show significantly decreased water exchange rate, reflecting a potential delay in clearance of Aβ and other CNS solutes, compared to their wild-type counterparts.\textsuperscript{14}

Results from these post mortem human studies and animal models support a hypothesis that decreased water exchange rate across the BBB may be associated with reduced Aβ clearance in living humans. Testing this hypothesis requires a technique that can measure subtle alterations in water (and potentially solute) exchange rate across the BBB. The most commonly used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technique for assessment of BBB damage is dynamic contrast-enhanced (DCE) MRI. DCE-MRI can track paracellular leakage of gadolinium contrast as it passes between blood and brain (ktrans), revealing important information about advanced tissue disruption. However, DCE-MRI may be less suited to assess more subtle forms of BBB dysfunction associated with alterations in active transport systems\textsuperscript{9} although there may be DCE applications capable of assessing perfusion.\textsuperscript{15}

Recently, a noninvasive diffusion prepared arterial spin labeling (DP-ASL) MRI method has been validated for quantification of water exchange across the BBB.\textsuperscript{16–18} The DP-ASL technique uses multiple diffusion weightings to differentiate magnetically tagged water signal from the capillary and brain parenchyma compartments based on a 100-fold diffusion coefficient difference. The rate of water exchange (k_w) between these compartments is derived using a two-compartment model of the ASL signal with single-pass approximation (SPA).\textsuperscript{17} The k_w metric represents a ratio of capillary permeability surface area product of water (P_sw) by capillary volume (Vc).

A recent validation study demonstrated that reduced k_w using this technique corresponds with both mannitol-induced BBB breakdown and histology in animal models.\textsuperscript{19} DP-ASL k_w was also found to be correlated with DCE Ktrans in some brain regions.\textsuperscript{20} The moderate correlations observed between DP-ASL k_w and DCE Ktrans may reflect overlapping yet different mechanisms assessed by these two metrics. The DCE and DP-ASL techniques also involve trade-offs. For example, DCE Ktrans provides higher spatial resolution. In contrast, DP-ASL likely provides a more sensitive marker of early-stage BBB dysfunction based on water exchange rate being 6000x faster than the exchange rate of gadolinium across the BBB.\textsuperscript{20} DP-ASL also allows for computation of measurements of cerebral perfusion such as cerebral blood flow (CBF) and arterial transit time (ATT), as assessed in the present study.

Here we sought to determine whether water exchange rate across the BBB (k_w) is associated with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) biomarkers of AD pathology (Aβ42, total tau [t-tau], hyperphosphorylated tau [p-tau]) in cognitively normal older adults. We hypothesized that k_w would be associated with CSF Aβ given that Aβ aggregates in interstitial fluid, and is thought to be cleared via BBB-related glialytic mechanisms. In particular, we predicted that low k_w would be associated with low levels of CSF Aβ, which reflect high Aβ deposition in neuritic plaques.\textsuperscript{21,22} A second, exploratory aim of the present study was to assess potential relationships between k_w and neuropsychological function. Specifically, we assessed if k_w was associated with performance on measures of episodic memory and executive function, cognitive domains of high relevance to preclinical AD.

### RESEARCH IN CONTEXT

1. **Systematic review:** We reviewed the literature using traditional resources (e.g., PubMed). While Alzheimer’s disease (AD) has been linked with blood-brain barrier (BBB) dysfunction, few studies have examined the relationship between cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) amyloid beta (Aβ) concentration and water exchange across the BBB using neuroimaging.

2. **Interpretation:** Water exchange across the BBB is thought to contribute to the clearance of Aβ. In this study, water exchange rate across the BBB (k_w) in multiple brain regions (whole brain, frontal lobe, parietal lobe, and precuneus) was associated with CSF Aβ42 concentration levels. These findings suggest that the neuroimaging metric of k_w may be a noninvasive indicator of BBB Aβ clearance functions.

3. **Future directions:** Future longitudinal studies will be required to determine whether baseline k_w values predict Aβ42 accumulation over time. This research is important to assess the utility of the k_w neuroimaging metric as an indicator of BBB clearance functions. Such a metric could prove useful in noninvasive, serial assessment of response to pharmacological therapies.

### METHODS

#### 2.1 Participants

Forty cognitively normal (CN) older adults were included in this study. One participant was excluded from analyses due to the presence of an old stroke within the right motor cortex that was not clinically evident by history at enrollment in the Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center (ADRC) cohort. Summary group demographic characteristics of the 39 remaining participants (20 female, mean age = 72.7) are shown in Table 1. All participants provided informed consent under a protocol approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Kentucky (UK). Participants were recruited from an existing longitudinal cohort of CN older adults at UK’s Sanders-Brown Center on Aging (SBCoA).\textsuperscript{23} Exclusionary criteria for enrollment into the SBCoA cohort include major head injury; major psychiatric illness or current substance abuse; medical illnesses that are nonstable, impairing, or that have an effect on the CNS; chronic infectious diseases; major stroke; encephalitis; meningitis; or epilepsy.\textsuperscript{23}

Additional exclusion criteria for the present MRI study were claustrophobia, pacemakers, and the presence of metal fragments or any
### 2.2 Imaging protocol

Participants were scanned with a Siemens 3T PRISMA scanner, using a 64-channel head-coil, at UK’s Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Spectroscopy Center. The following sequences were collected: a high resolution, multi-echo, T1-weighted anatomical image (MEMPR) and a 3D gradient-and-spin-echo (GRASE) diffusion-prepared pCASL (DP-pCASL) sequence. The MEMPR sequence had four echoes (repetition time \[TR\] = 1500 ms, centric ordering, and optimized timing of background suppression for gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM).25 A two-stage approach was used to measure ATT and \(k_w\); fifteen repetitions were acquired during the flow encoding arterial spin tagging (FEAST) scan at post-labeling delay (PLD) = 900 ms and diffusion weighting (b-value) of 0 and 14 s/mm² with a total acquisition time of 4 minutes for estimating ATT.16 The \(k_w\) metric was calculated from scans acquired at PLD = 1800 ms without diffusion preparation as described in detail elsewhere.18

### 2.3 DP-ASL Analyses: TGV Regularized SPA Modeling for BBB Water Exchange Rate (\(k_w\)) Mapping

Control/label images were corrected for rigid head motion using SPM12 (Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, University College London) and subtracted to obtain perfusion images. Temporal fluctuations were minimized using principal component analysis.26 For DP-pCASL, the tissue and capillary compartments of the ASL signal were separated by a small diffusion gradient of 50 s/mm². The \(k_w\) map was calculated by a total-generalized-variation (TGV)27 regularized SPA model17 using the tissue (or capillary) fraction of the ASL signal at the PLD of 1800 ms, incorporating ATT, T1 of arterial blood and brain tissue as inputs for the algorithm.18 Arterial blood T1 was assumed to be 1.66 s, which is commonly used for CBF quantification.28 Our simulation indicated that variations in arterial blood T1 (1.5–2.1 s) led to < 4% variations in \(k_w\). A voxel-wise tissue T1 map was fitted from background suppressed control images acquired at 2 PLDs.26 The \(k_w\), ATT, and CBF maps, along with the M0 (T2 weighted structural image in the same space), were normalized to Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) template space, and average values were measured in six regions of interests (ROIs) of relevance to AD: whole brain, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, precuneus, and medial temporal lobe (MTL; amygdala, hippocampus, and parahippocampal gyrus). These ROIs were selected from the Anatomical Labeling Template in SPM, using participants’ T1-weighted images, as described previously.29

### 2.4 Cerebrospinal fluid collection and analysis

CSF was drawn the morning after fasting since midnight according to current ADRC best practices/National Institute on Aging guidelines. CSF lumbar draw was performed by a trained neurologist at the SBCoA (G.A.J) and then banked by the UK-ADRC Neuropathology Core. CSF was collected using a 20-gauge needle, 15 mL sterile polypropylene collection tubes, and was stored in single-use 0.5 mL aliquots in polypropylene storage tubes at ~80°C. CSF was analyzed using the Quanterix Simoa platform. \(A_{\beta1-42}, p\text{-tau}_{181}, \text{ and } t\text{-tau} \) were measured on the HD-1 instrument using the Neuro 3-plex A (\(A_{\beta40}, A_{\beta42}, t\text{-tau}\) assay at 1:200 and the \(p\text{-tau}_{181}\) assay at 1:20 according to manufacturer’s instructions. CSF samples were quantified in units of picograms per milliliter (pg/mL).

### 2.5 Neuropsychological measures

The majority of participants underwent the UDS3 neuropsychological battery and several additional measures administered to UK-ADRC
participants. Composite measures of cognition were constructed for the AD-relevant domains of executive function and episodic memory. The executive function (EF) composite measure included the Trail Making Test Part A (TMT-A), Trail Making Test Part B (TMT-B), and the Digit Symbol test from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-IV (WAIS-IV). Scores on the TMT-A were regressed out of scores on the TMT-B and WAIS-IV to exclude components of raw processing and motor speed common to these tests. The resulting residuals were then combined to form a composite EF score by subtracting the TMT-B residuals (higher scores = worse performance) from the WAIS-IV residuals (higher scores = better performance) and dividing by 2. Therefore, higher EF composite scores reflected better performance. The episodic memory (MEM) composite included the CRAFT delayed recall and Benton Figure delayed recall. Total scores were divided by 2. Higher MEM composite scores reflected better performance.

2.6 Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 24 (IBM). A series of multiple regression models were run to assess potential relationships between DP-ASL metrics with CSF biomarkers of AD and neuropsychological scores. Age and sex were included as covariates in all regression models. For the first set of analyses, separate multiple linear regression models were first run with DP-ASL metrics (kw, ATT, or CBF) as predictor variables of CSF biomarkers of AD (Aβ42, t-tau, or p-tau). These initial regression models were statistically corrected for the six ROIs tested (P = .05/6 ROIs; family-wise error rate [FWE], P = .008). For the second set of analyses, separate multiple linear regression models were run to determine whether kw in any of those ROIs showing associations with CSF biomarkers of AD pathology (from the first set of regression models) were also associated with neuropsychological scores (EF or MEM composite scores). This second set of multiple linear regression analyses were statistically corrected for the 8 comparisons run (4 ROIs x 2 cognitive domains; P = .05/8; FWE, P = .006).

For all regression models, assumptions of normality and heteroscedasticity of variance were explored by generating P-P plots, histograms, and scatterplots of residuals. Evaluation of these plots showed that our reported regression models met assumptions of normality and homoscedasticity. Multicollinearity between predictors was explored using the variance inflation factor (VIF), with an upper limit of 5 implemented as a threshold value. The VIF is reported for all models, with none exceeding a value of 1.5. Scatterplots of standardized residuals were created using participant z-score values. Potential outliers in residual values were identified as being greater than three standard deviations from their group mean.

3 RESULTS

The original data file is available as Supplementary information. Summary group demographic and AD fluid biomarker characteristics of the 39 participants included in data analyses are shown in Table 1, with summary group DP-ASL values shown in Table 2.

3.1 Relationships between kw and fluid biomarkers of AD pathology

Relationships between kw in ROIs (Figure 1) and fluid biomarkers of AD pathology were explored. Results (Table 3) indicated significant associations (FEW-corrected P = .008) between CSF Aβ42 concentration and...
### Table 3: Relationships between \( k_w \) and fluid biomarkers of AD pathology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( k_w )</th>
<th>CSF A( \beta )42</th>
<th></th>
<th>CSF t-tau</th>
<th></th>
<th>CSF p-tau</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beta-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>Beta-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>Beta-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole brain</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>.549</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontal lobe</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>.999</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal lobe</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>.423</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
<td>.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal lobe</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>.015</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>.321</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
<td>.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precuneus</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>.822</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial temporal lobe</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>.236</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>.464</td>
<td>-0.265</td>
<td>.132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: A\( \beta \), amyloid beta; AD, Alzheimer’s disease; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; \( k_w \), blood-brain barrier water exchange; p-tau, phosphorylated tau; t-tau, total tau.

### Figure 2: Relationships between blood-brain barrier water exchange (\( k_w \)) values and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) amyloid beta (A\( \beta \))42 concentration

Scatter plots show \( k_w \) values in the whole brain (A), frontal lobe (B), parietal lobe (C), precuneus (D), temporal lobe (E), and medial temporal lobe (F) plotted against CSF A\( \beta \)42 concentration. Plots show residual associations after controlling for age and sex.

- \( k_w \) values in the whole brain (beta = 0.51, \( t = 3.4, P = .002; VIF = 1.04 \))
- Frontal lobe (beta = 0.50, \( t = 3.4, P = .002; VIF = 1.04 \))
- Parietal lobe (beta = 0.56, \( t = 3.9, P < .001; VIF = 1.03 \))
- Precuneus (beta = 0.46, \( t = 3.1, P = .004; VIF = 1.02 \)) after controlling for age and sex (Figure 2A-D).

The association between CSF A\( \beta \)42 concentration and \( k_w \) in the temporal lobe did not meet corrected significance (beta = 0.42, \( t = 2.6, P = .15; VIF = 1.11 \); Figure 2E).

There was no relationship between CSF A\( \beta \)42 concentration and \( k_w \) in the MTL (beta = 0.21, \( t = 1.2, P = .236; VIF = 1.13 \); Figure 2F).

### 3.2 Relationships among ATT, CBF, and fluid biomarkers of AD pathology

There were no significant associations (FWE corrected \( P = .008 \)) between ATT in any of the ROIs and A\( \beta \)42, p-tau, or t-tau, although the relationship between ATT in the MTL and p-tau concentration level was...
TABLE 4  Relationships between kw and neuropsychological scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROI</th>
<th>Episodic memory</th>
<th></th>
<th>Executive function</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beta-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>Beta-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole brain</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>.292</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>.342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontal lobe</td>
<td>0.385</td>
<td>.032</td>
<td>0.304</td>
<td>.114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal lobe</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>.322</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>.925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precuneus</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>.632</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>.528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: kw, blood-brain barrier water exchange.

significant at the uncorrected level (beta = -0.347, t = -2.1, P = .042; VIF = 1.10). There were no other associations between ATT in other regions and either p-tau or t-tau concentration levels (all P’s ≥ .221). There were no associations between CBF in any of the ROIs and either Aβ42, p-tau, or t-tau (all P’s ≥ .121).

3.3  Relationships between kw and neuropsychological performance

Seven participants were missing neuropsychological data, leaving a total of 32 datasets for these analyses. To limit the number of comparisons, regressions were only run for the four ROIs showing associations between kw and CSF Aβ42 in the above models (whole brain, frontal lobe, parietal lobe, and precuneus). Results (Table 4) indicated no significant associations (FW-corrected P = .006) between kw in any of the four ROIs and cognitive performance. At an uncorrected significance level, frontal lobe kw was associated with MEM composite scores (beta = 0.385, t = 2.25, P = .032; VIF = 1.07; Figure 3A), but not with EF composite scores (beta = 0.304, t = 1.6, P = .114; VIF = 1.07; Figure 3B). kw in the other ROIs was not associated with MEM composite scores (all P’s ≥ .292) or EF scores (all P’s ≥ .342).

In summary, our results indicate that low kw in multiple brain regions is associated with low CSF Aβ42 concentration. A schematic representation of the main pattern of kw-CSF Aβ42 results is illustrated in Figure 4. As can be seen in Figure 4, kw values tend to track positively with CSF concentration scores while this pattern is less evident for CBF and ATT values.

4  DISCUSSION

Our results provide evidence for an in vivo association between water exchange rate across the BBB (kw) and CSF Aβ42 concentration. These findings suggest that kw computed from a novel DP-pCASL sequence may be a potential indicator of BBB-related clearance functions. Implications of the kw metric for cognitive functioning in healthy older adults remain less clear as kw was only moderately associated with neuropsychological performance in our sample.

4.1  Associations of kw, CBF, and ATT with AD fluid biomarkers

Results indicated that low kw in the whole brain, frontal lobe, parietal lobe, and precuneus were each associated with low CSF Aβ42 concentration (reflecting high cerebral Aβ). In contrast, kw was not associated with either CSF tau or p-tau in any ROI. The specificity of the link we observed between kw in cortical regions and Aβ (as opposed to t-tau and/or p-tau) is in keeping with findings that Aβ binding is more prominent in neocortex than MTL. In addition, considering potential BBB-related clearance functions, Aβ aggregates extracellularly in the parenchyma, while tau accumulation is primarily an intracellular process unless the cell dies and releases its proteinaceous components into the extracellular milieu. Thus, our findings that kw was more closely associated with CSF Aβ42 than tau appears consistent with expected role of BBB clearance functions during the preclinical (cognitively normal) stage.

Similarly, kw was the only DP-pCASL metric associated with CSF Aβ42 concentration. Neither ATT nor CBF values were associated with CSF Aβ42 concentration. kw values are a ratio of capillary permeability surface area product of water (PSw) by capillary volume (Vc). Lower kw values can result from relatively low PSw or relatively high Vc values. The PSw is influenced by alterations in water channels. If water...
Figure 4  Schematic representation of findings. Maps of cerebral blood flow (CBF), arterial transit time (ATT), and blood-brain barrier water exchange (k_w) are presented from three representative participants showing the trend of increasing k_w values being associated with increasing cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) amyloid beta (A\beta)42 concentration (from left to right). Participants’ whole brain CBF, ATT, and k_w values are presented below their maps. Participants’ CSF A\beta42 concentration values are presented at the bottom of the figure, within the white box.

channel function is impaired or compromised, PSw would be decreased, and k_w values would be reduced. Further, as an extracellular protein, A\beta42 should be more closely linked with water exchange rate across the BBB than with measures of ATT or CBF, which are indices of cerebral perfusion. In keeping with this possibility, our results indicated that the k_w metric of water exchange across the BBB, but not perfusion, was associated with CSF A\beta.

4.2 The potential basis of the k_w–A\beta42 relationship

In late-onset sporadic AD, A\beta42 deposition appears more closely associated with impairment of A\beta efflux (clearance) than influx. While direct exchange of water and CSF solutes such as A\beta may be mediated through BBB breakdown at the neurovascular interface, it might also occur through the recently described glial lymphatic (glymphatic) pathway. Whereas direct CNS-vascular permeability is mediated largely by inflammation, the lymphatic pathway is dependent on the AQP4 water channel, which selectively conducts water molecules across the BBB into the lymphatic pathways. In animal models, decreased AQP4 expression has been linked with reduced A\beta42 clearance from the brain and deletion of the AQP4 gene results in increased A\beta plaque.

AQP4 water channels are typically localized to perivascular astrocytic endfeet that surround the cerebral vasculature, but are abnormally expressed in AD brains. This includes both reduced localization of AQP4 to the cerebral vasculature and reduced AQP4 expression in the vicinity of A\beta plaques. Reduced AQP4 expression may in turn contribute to reduced clearance and A\beta aggregation. Thus, low k_w values from DP-ASL could in part reflect decreased localization or expression of AQP4 in individuals with higher cerebral A\beta concentration.

4.3 Associations of Kw and cognitive performance

We further sought to assess the associations of low water exchange rate across the BBB with cognitive performance. Results indicated that k_w was not associated with EF or MEM composite scores after controlling for multiple comparisons. Further, at an uncorrected statistical level, only the relationship between k_w in frontal cortex and MEM was significant. The weak relationship between k_w and...
neuropsychological function we observed could reflect limited sample size/power. In addition, \( k_w \) reductions in CN older adults may reflect early-stage BBB dysfunction that is not yet clinically significant. Future research should address \( k_w \)-cognitive relationships with larger sample sizes of adults who range in cognitive diagnosis from CN through impaired.

### 4.4 DP-pCASL as a method for quantifying water exchange across the BBB

Various methods have been proposed for quantifying water exchange rates including those using dynamic analysis of the first-pass signal of shutter-speed DCE-MRI, and with a novel multi-flip angle multi-echo (MFAME) scanning protocol. Both methods require injection of contrast agents. As an alternative, ASL techniques use water as an endogenous tracer. Global water extraction rate and PSw can be measured with phase-contrast ASL (WEPCAST). Kinetic models have been proposed to map the regional water exchange rate using ASL sequences with signal preparation to separate intravascular and extravascular compartments based on the T2 difference and the diffusion coefficient difference. Considering that the pseudo-diffusion coefficient of capillary water is \( \approx 100 \) fold higher than that of the tissue, our DP-pCASL method applies a small diffusion gradient so that two compartments of ASL signal can be reliably and efficiently separated and a whole-brain \( k_w \) map can be obtained within 10 minutes.

### 4.5 Limitations

The \( k_w \) values reported in GM ROIs are likely to include some averaging of neighboring WM signal (i.e., partial volume effects) due to the relatively coarse voxel dimensions used (3.5 x 3.5 x 8 mm\(^3\)). In addition, the specific direction of \( k_w \) alterations (lower \( k_w \) vs. higher \( k_w \)) in various neurological disorders requires further research. While reduced BBB water exchange has been associated with aging and dementia, upregulation of AQP4 (and potentially increased \( k_w \)) has been reported in vascular disorders such as diabetes. In our previous study, increased \( k_w \) was associated with increased vascular risk factors in Latinx participants. The specific \( k_w \) alterations and underlying mechanisms related to AD and small vessel disease and other neurologic disorders await clarification in future studies. Further, it should be recognized that this is a cross-sectional study limited to a description of associations. Whether disruption of the glymphatic system or the direct cerebrovascular interface is responsible for the observed associations remains unclear. Future work investigating \( k_w \) in longitudinal datasets is important for answering these critical questions and driving the field forward. Such work should consider inclusion of positron emission tomography-amyloid imaging for spatial localization not provided by CSF data.

### 5 CONCLUSIONS

The present results demonstrate that a non-invasive measure of water exchange rate across the BBB (\( k_w \)) is associated with lumbar CSF A\( \beta \)42 concentration levels. Our results suggest that \( k_w \) measured by a novel 3D GRASE DP-pCASL sequence shows promise as a non-invasive metric of BBB-related clearance in CN older adults. These findings need to be replicated in other cohorts, and in larger numbers of participants, to further evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of this non-invasive, potential marker of BBB-related clearance functions.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Dr. Shoshana Bardach for help with participant recruitment and Dr. David Powell, Beverly Meacham and Eric Foreman for assisting/conducting the MRI scans. This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health (grant numbers NIA R01AG055449, NIA P30 AG028383 NIGMS S10 O023573, UH3-NS100614, R01-NS114382, and R01-EB028297). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of these granting agencies.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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How to cite this article: Gold BT, Shao X, Sudduth TL, et al. Water exchange rate across the blood-brain barrier is associated with CSF amyloid-β 42 in healthy older adults. Alzheimer’s Dement. 2021;1-10. https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.12357