



EARLY NUTRITION

Long-term effects of early nutrition on later health



Regulatory Role of the Placenta in Materno-Fetal Nutrient Transfer

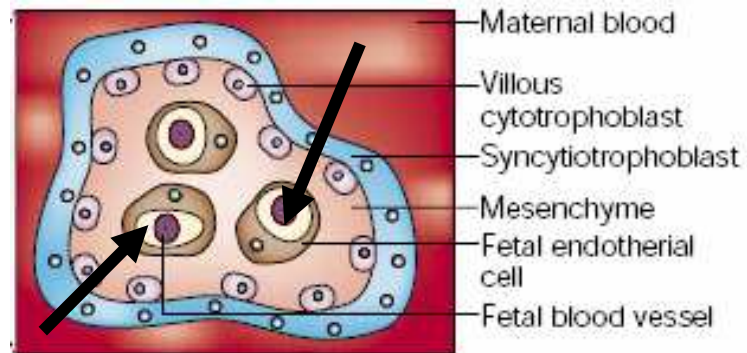
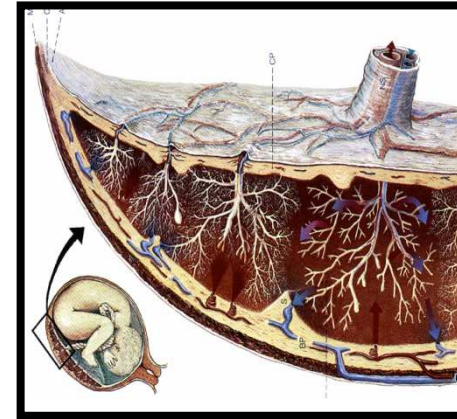
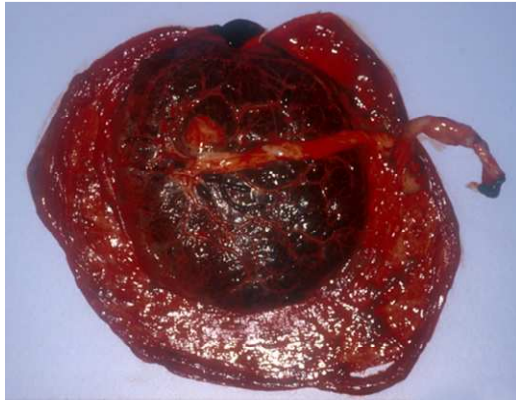
Kick-off Meeting, March 21-23, 2012
Gernot Desoye

For non commercial-purposes only



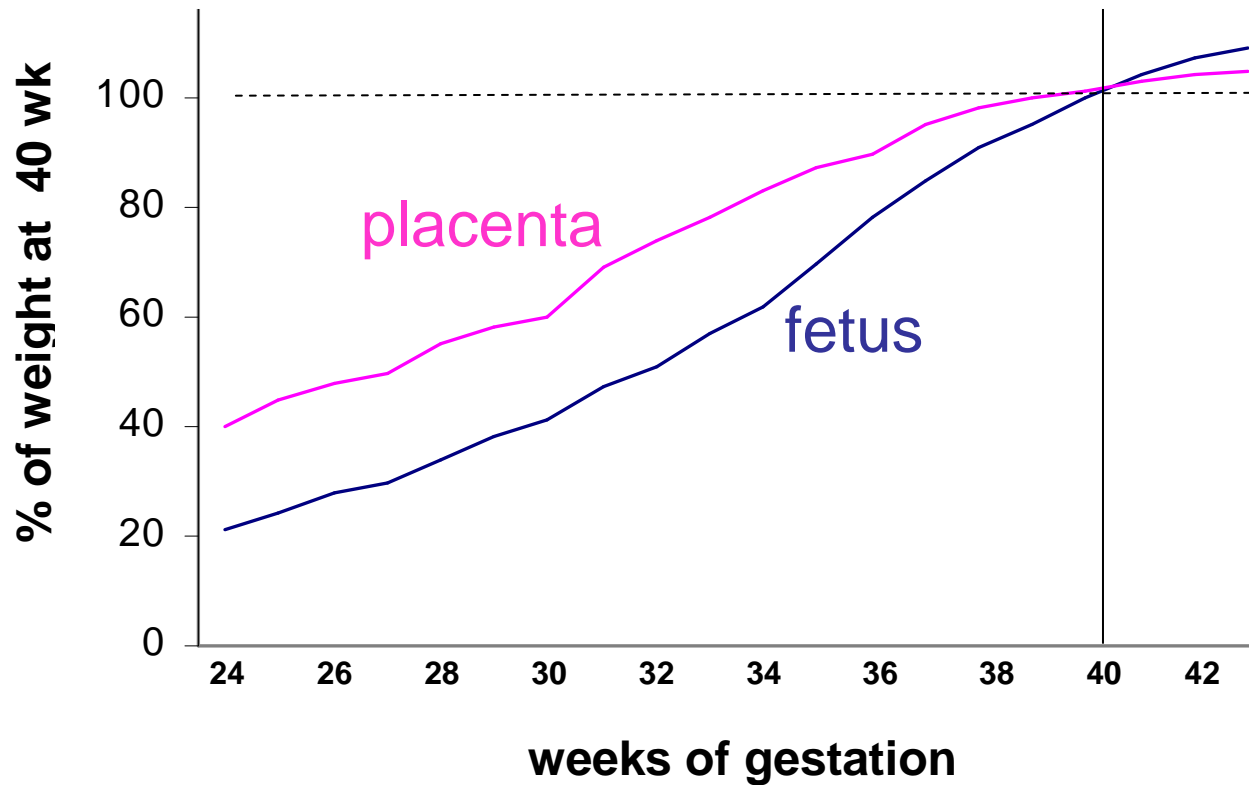
This project receives funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 289346

The Human Placenta



Moe et al, 1995; Rossant & Cross Nature Rev Gen 2001

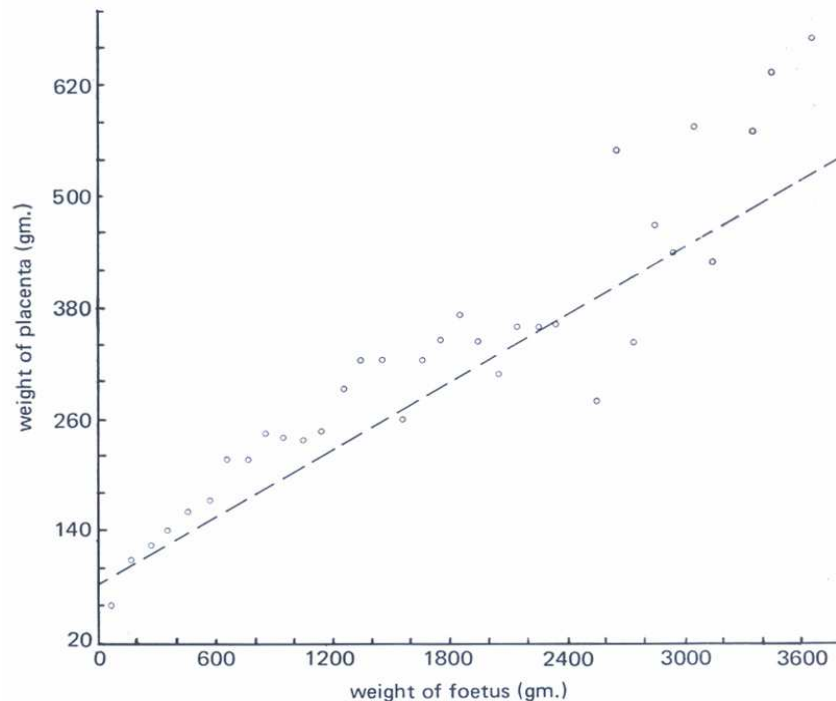
Placental growth precedes foetal growth



Hendricks Obstet Gynecol 24:357, 1964

Foetal and placental weight correlate

Weight/Diameter



1g placenta tissue sustains:

Human 6 g

Rat/Mouse 10 g

Sheep 10 g

Guinea Pig 20 g

Boyd & Hamilton, The Human Placenta 1970; Desoye & Shafrii, Mol Asp Med 1994

Foetal anthropometric parameters* directly associated with:

- Placental volume at week 14 of gestation
- Rate of placental growth between week 14 and 17 of gestation

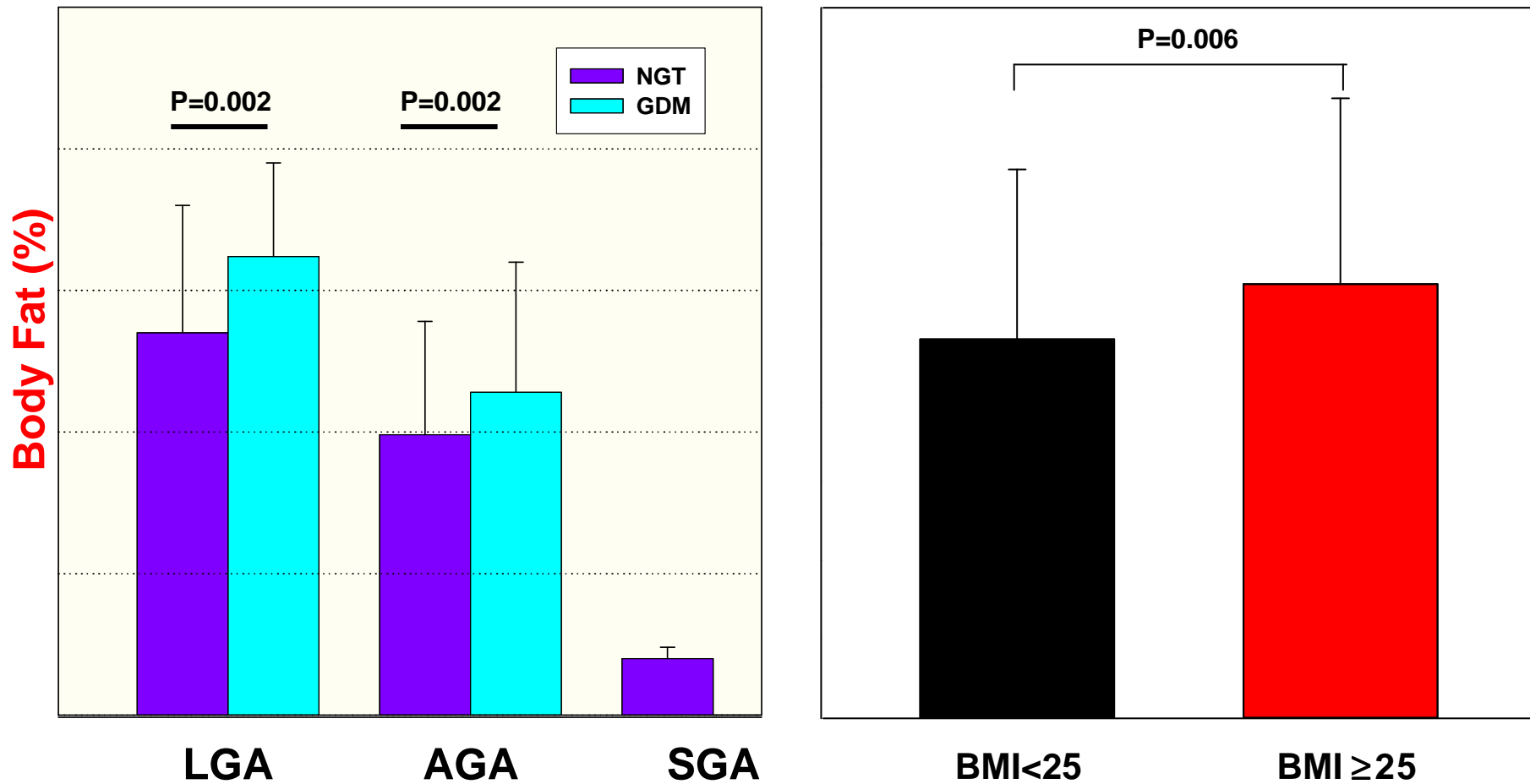
*abdominal circumference, femoral length, head circumference, biparietal diameter

Thame et al Eur J Clin Nutr 58: 894, 2004

Body Composition at Delivery

- Fat mass: 12 – 15 %
- Fat free mass: 85 – 88 %

Body Fat (%) in Offspring of Women with GDM and Obesity



Petersen 1988; Catalano AJOG 2003; Durnwald AJOG 2004; Sewell AJOG 2006

Foetus in Diabetes

characterised by:

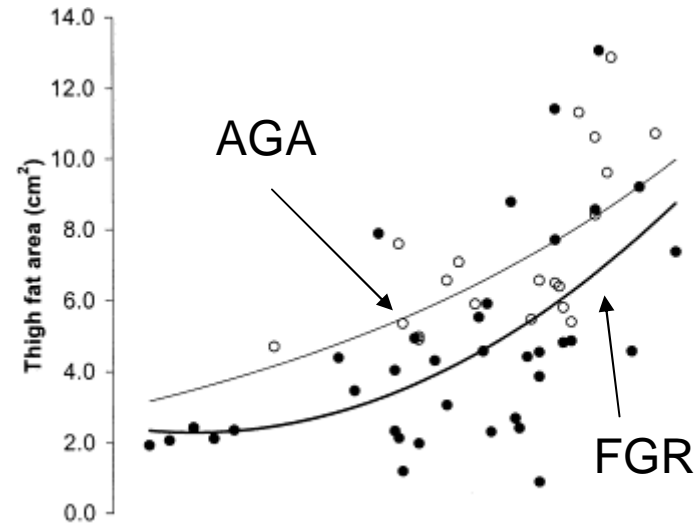
Fat Free Mass: Diabetesity ~ control

Fat Mass: Diabetesity > control

*Kehl et al. 1996; Petersen 1988; Catalano AJOG 2003;
Durnwald AJOG 2004, Sewell AJOG 2006*

Foetal Body Fat is Reduced in FGR

Fat mass



FGR:

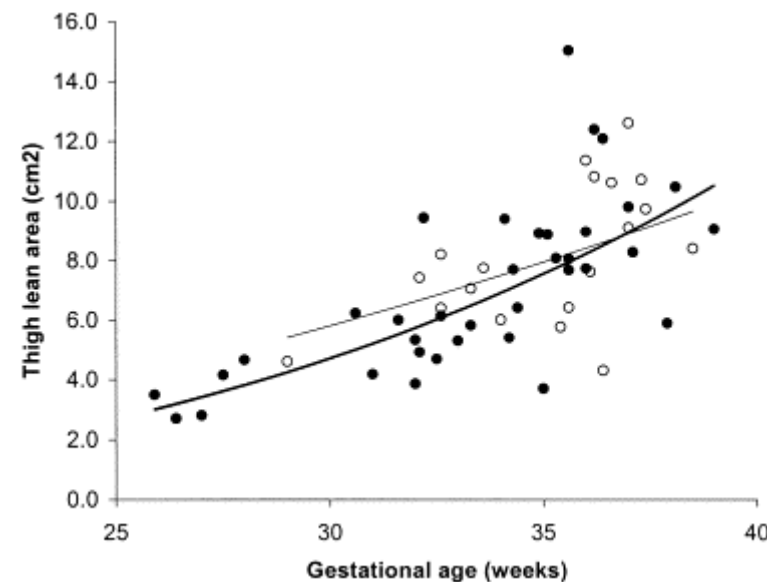
Fetal AC < 2 SD

Abnormal Doppler:

A. umbilicalis

A. uterina

Lean
body
mass



Padoan et al, AJOG 2004

Foetal Growth

- Fat Free Mass / Lean Body Mass

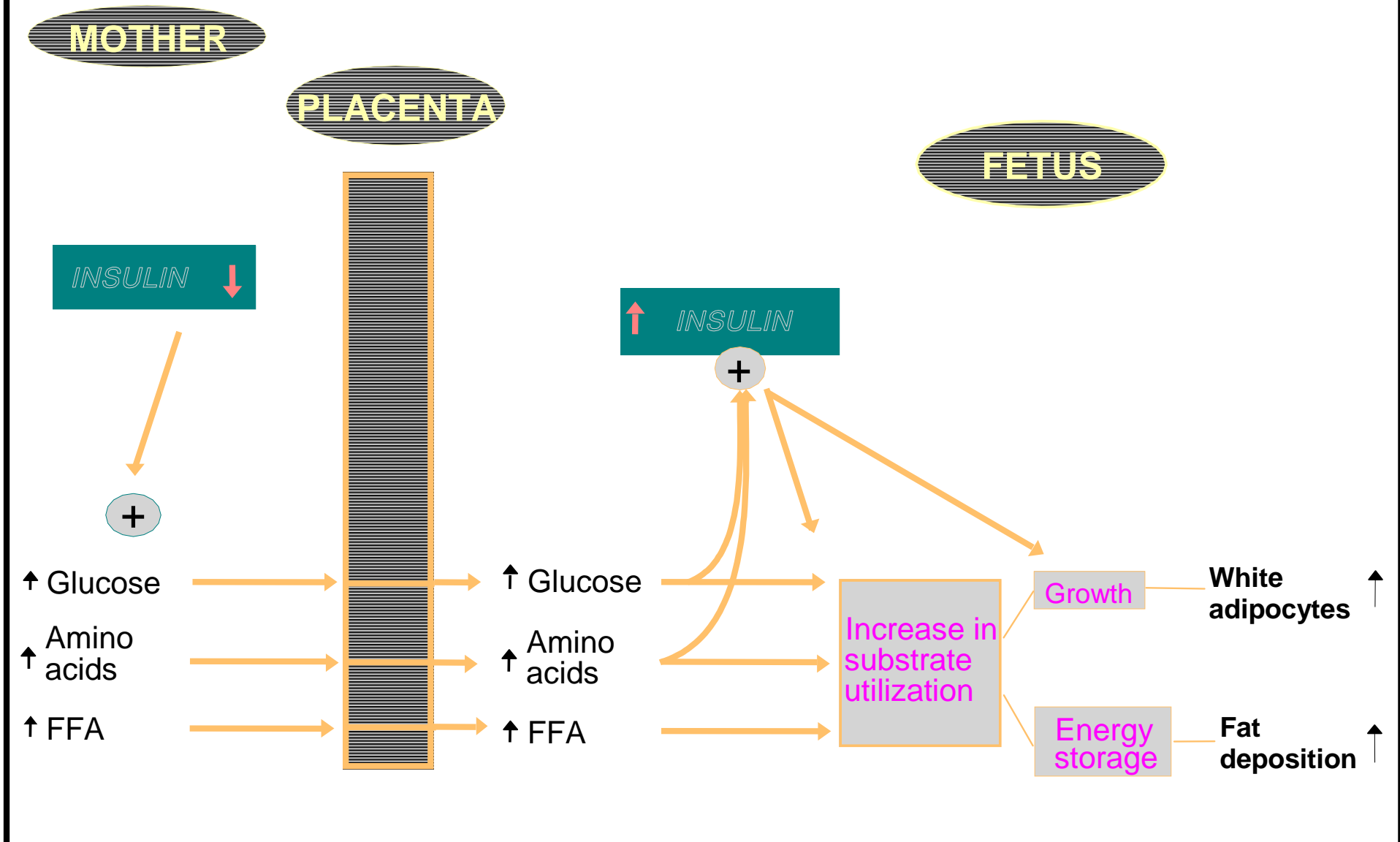
Genes

- Fat Mass

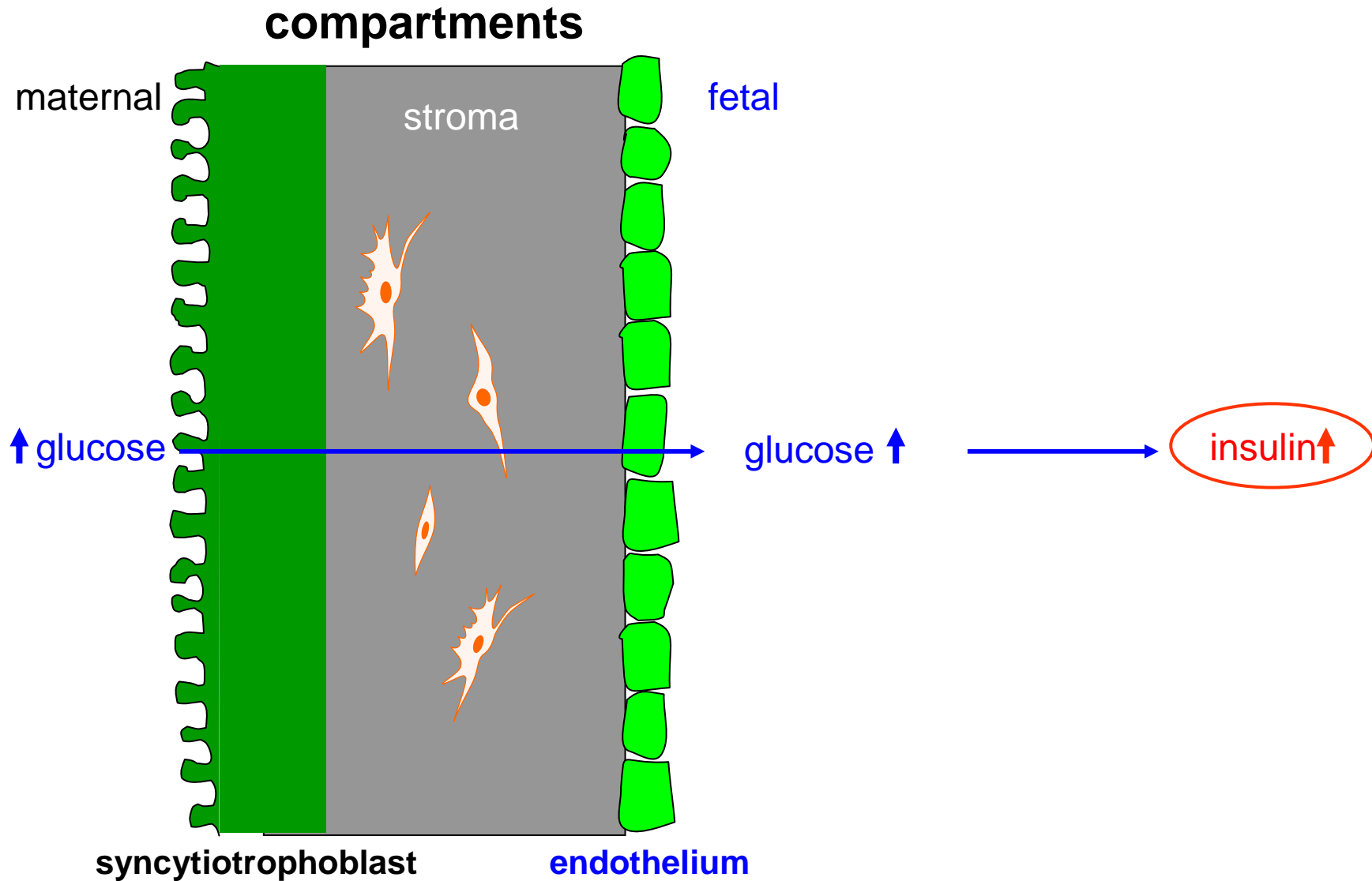
Intrauterine Environment

Moulton; J Biol Chem, 1923
Sparks; Sem in Perinat, 1989

THE 'FUEL-MEDIATED' TERATOGENESIS CONCEPT



Foetal hyperinsulinism



AF insulin at 14-20 wks gestation (n=247)

Higher AF insulin (by 1 MOM)

associated with

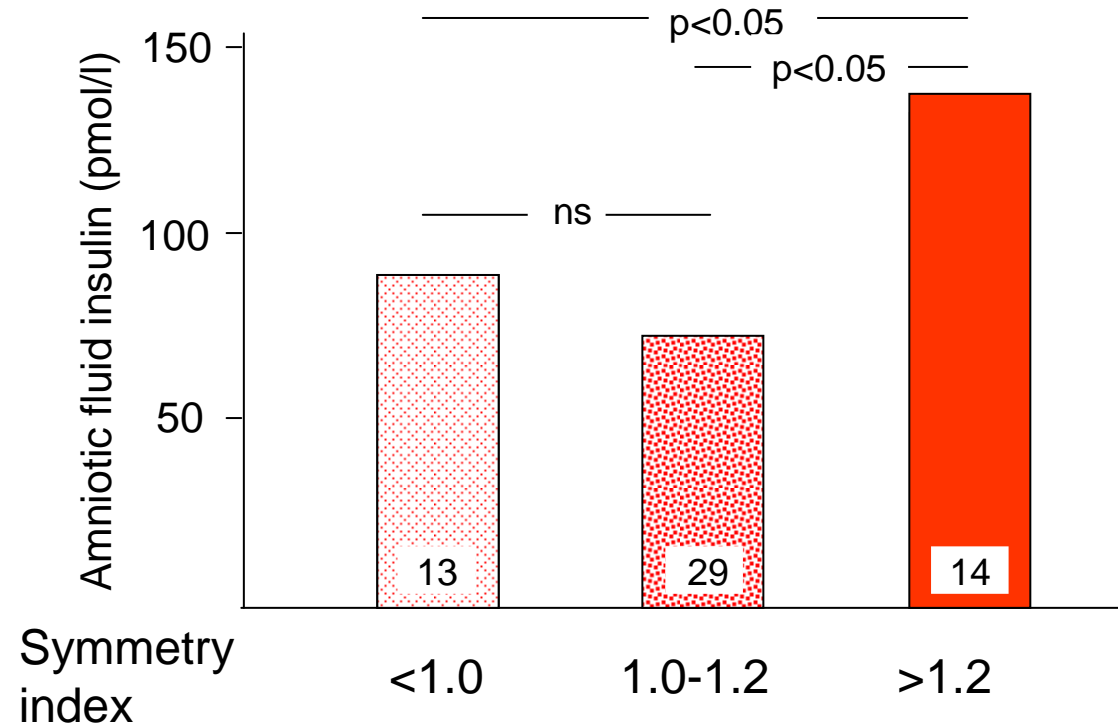
3-fold risk for foetal birth weight > 90th centile:

OR 3.1

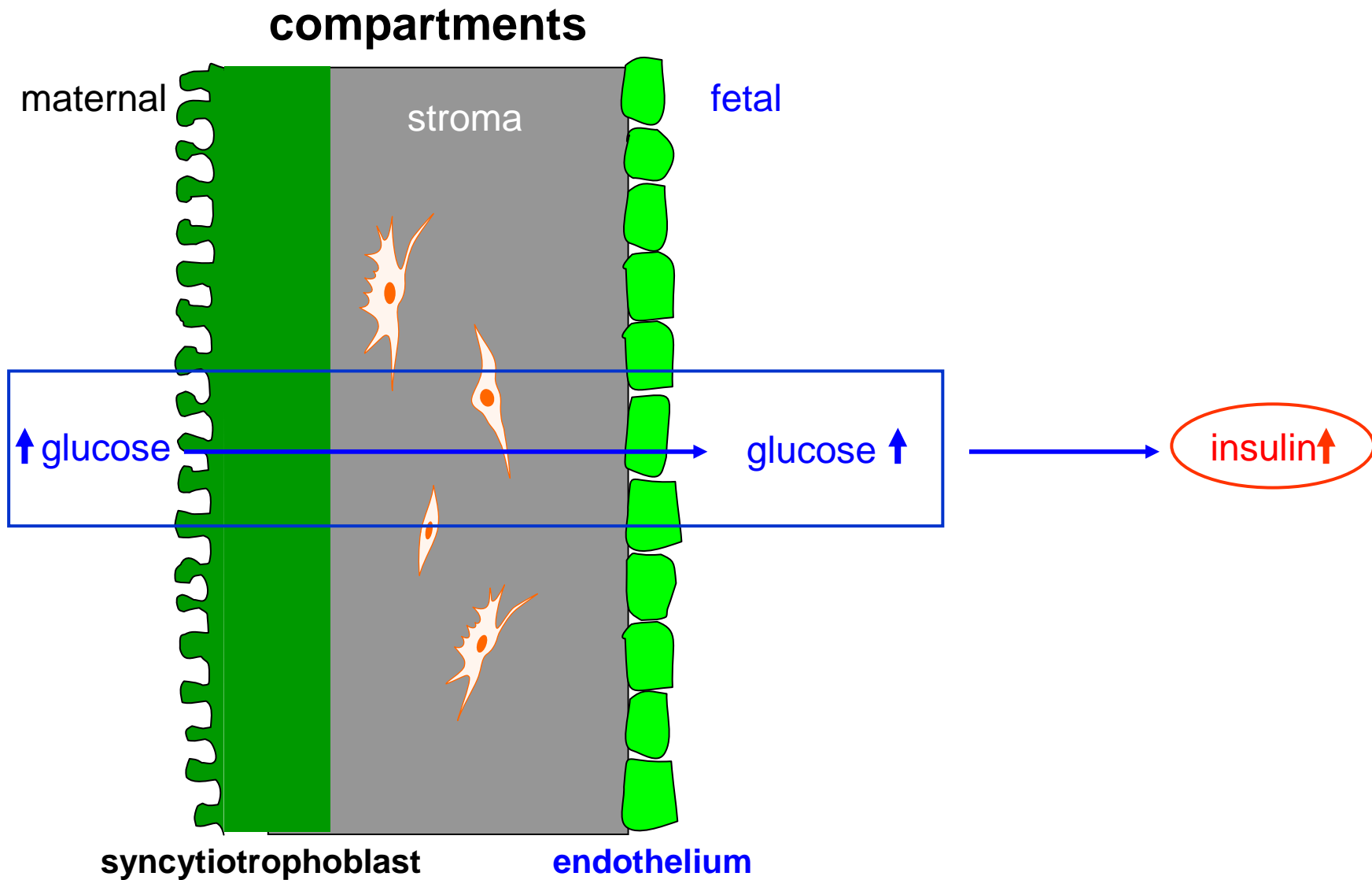
[95% CI: 1.3-4.9; P=0.048]

Third trimester amniotic fluid insulin & childhood growth at age 6

$$\text{Symmetry index} = \frac{\text{Observed weight/median for age}}{\text{Observed height/median for age}}$$



Foetal hyperinsulinism



Nutrient transfer across the placenta:

Glucose

The foetus requires ~ 40 g
glucose per day

The foetus does not
produce glucose

Pathways of Materno-Foetal Transport

Glucose:

* $[gluc]_m > [gluc]_f$

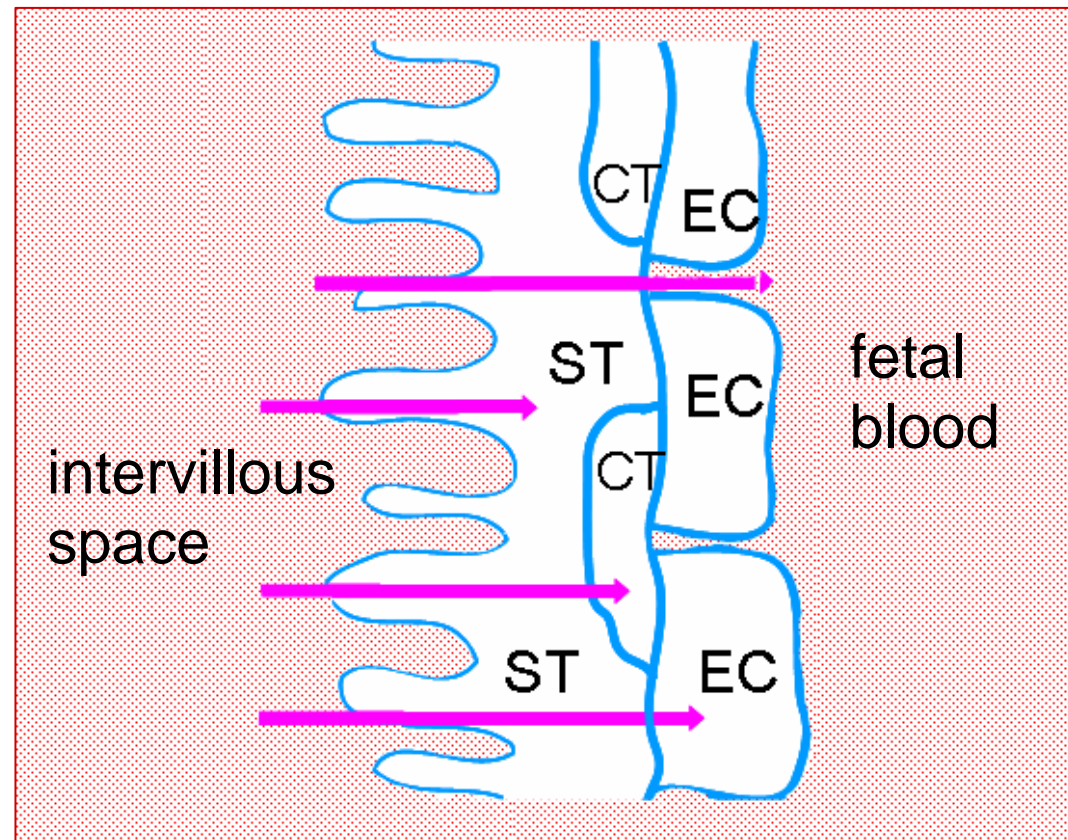
* *saturable*

* *stereospecific*

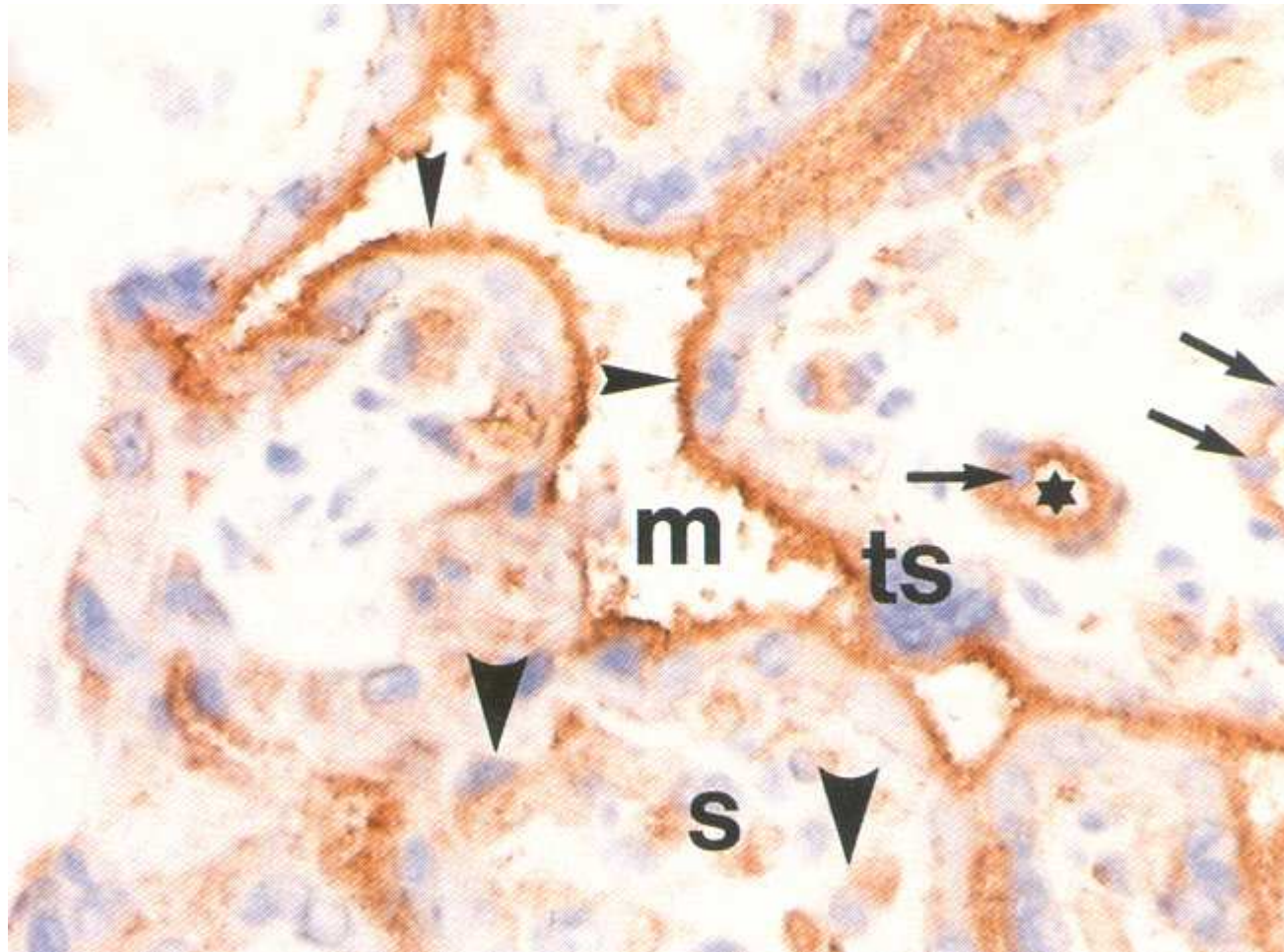
* *Na -indep.*

* *GLUT1*

* *mvm:bm ~ 3:1*



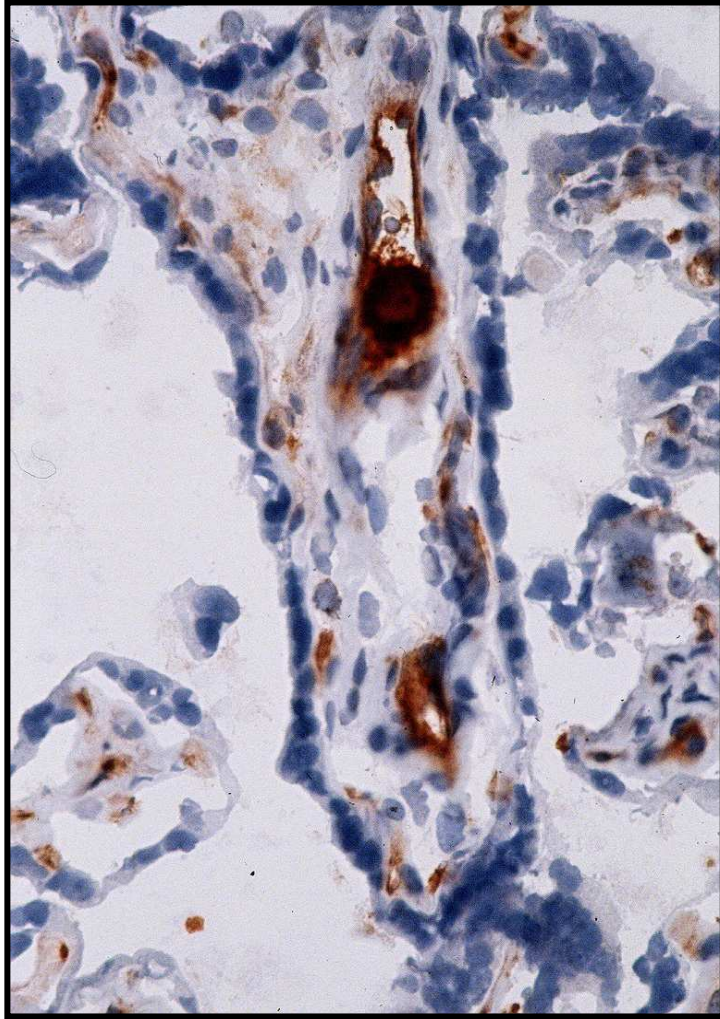
GLUT 1 in Term Placentas



Hahn et al, Cell Tiss Res 280, 1995

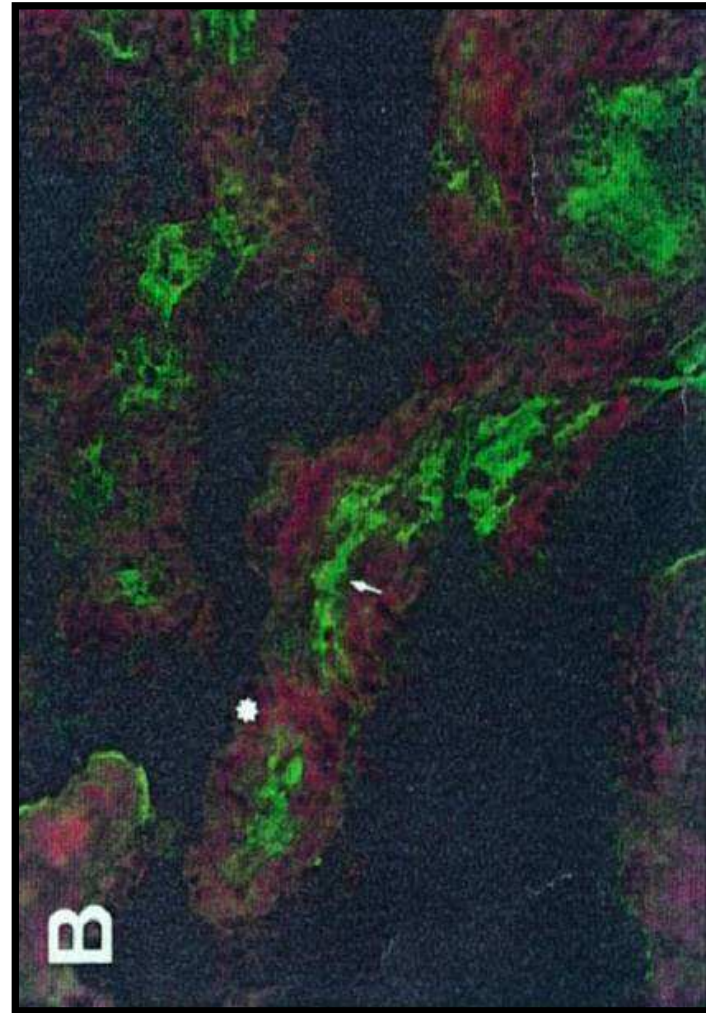
Term Placenta

GLUT3



Mol Hum Reprod 2001 7:1173

GLUT4



JCEM 1998 83:4097

Placental Glucose Transporters *in vitro* Regulation

Hyperglycemia *in vitro* downregulates glucose uptake
and GLUT1 in human term trophoblasts

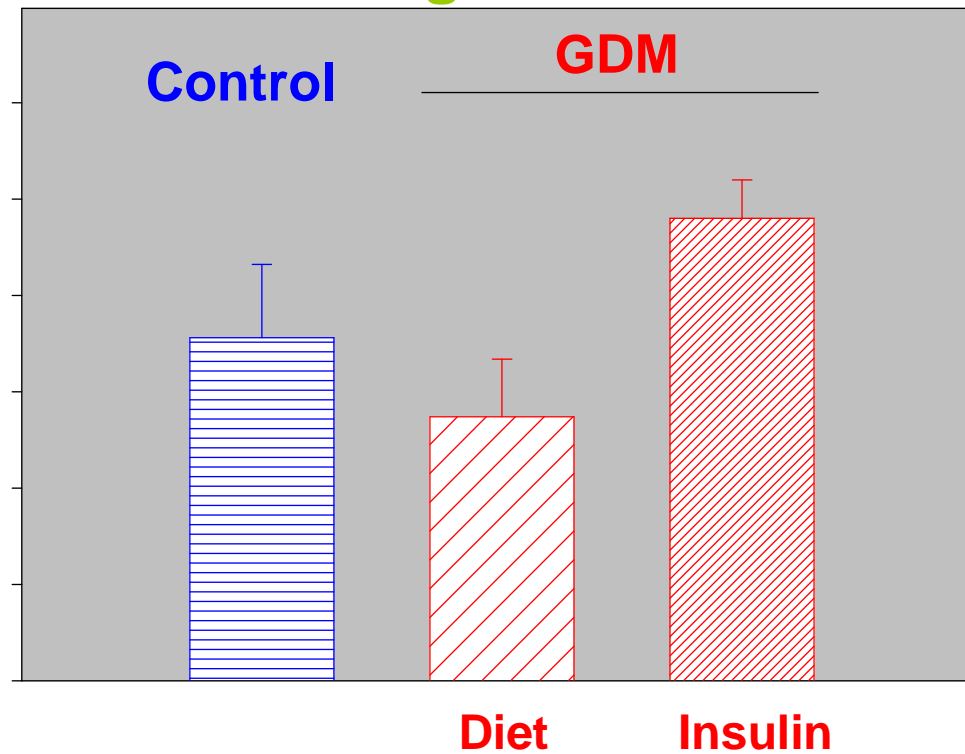
Hahn et al., FASEB J 12: 1221, 1998

Hyperglycemia *in vitro* induces GLUT1 translocation in
term human trophoblasts

Hahn et al., Diabetologia 43: 173, 2000

Total transplacental net transfer of glucose

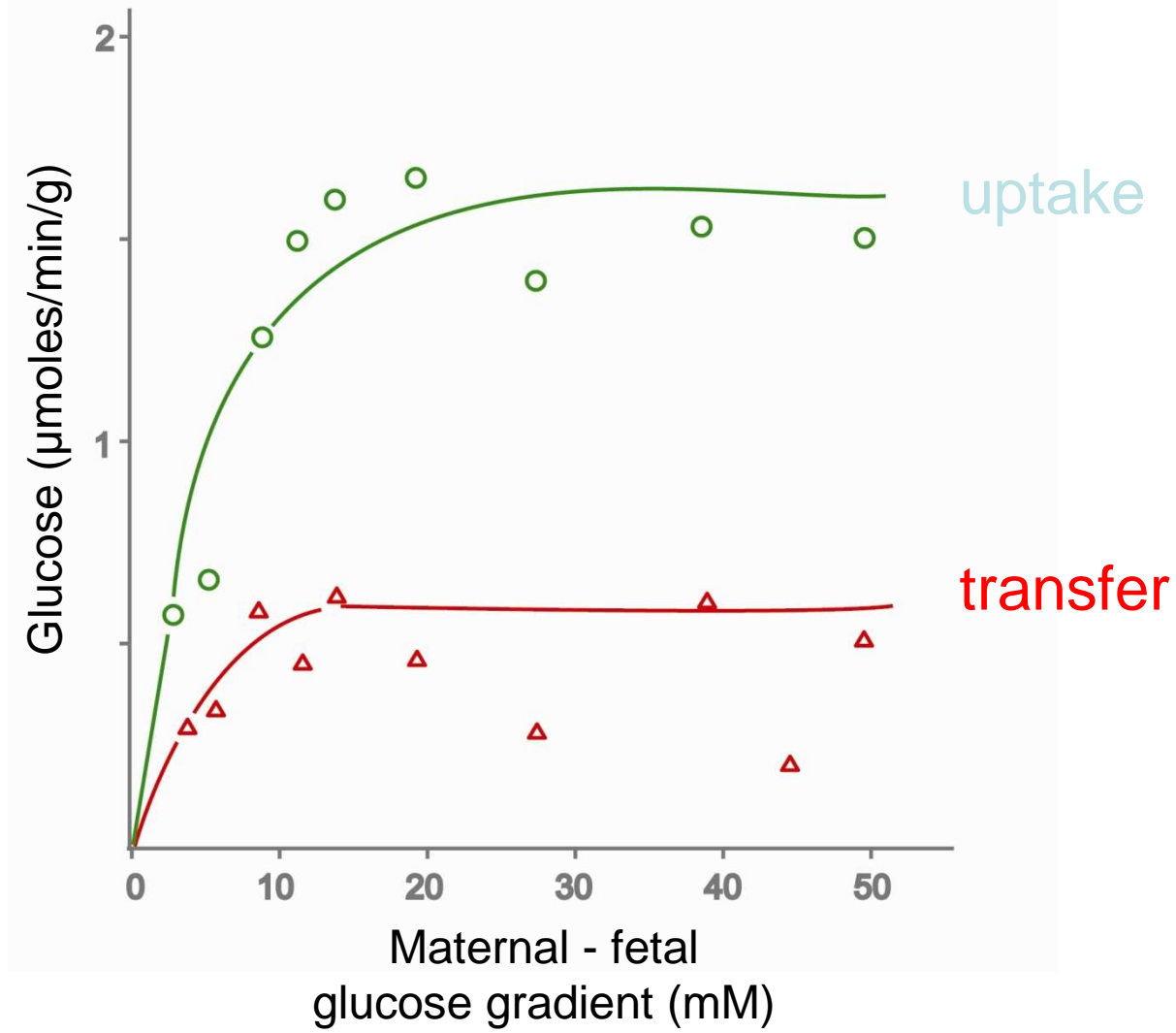
Maternal glucose: 8 mM



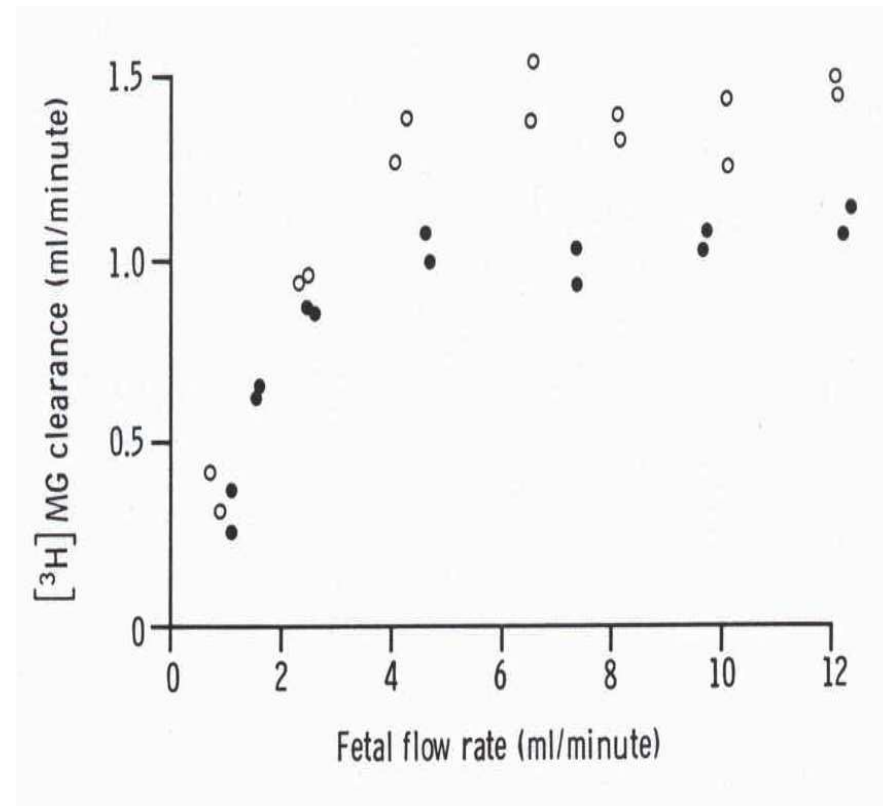
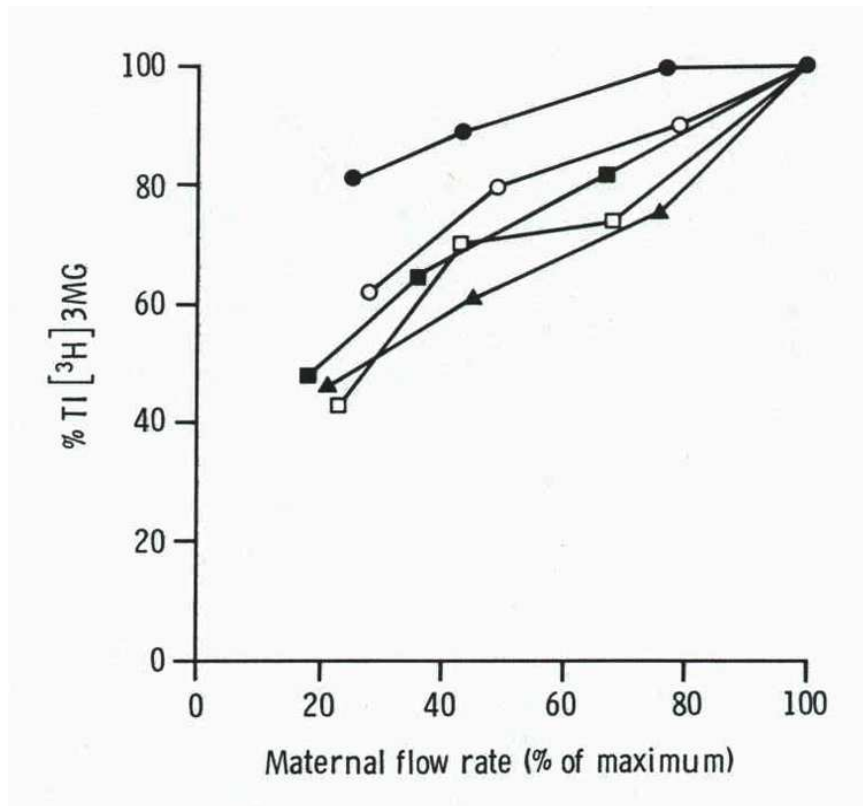
Osmond et al, Diabetologia 2001

Glucose uptake and transfer depend on maternal-fetal concentration gradient

Hauguel S et al. Pediatric Res 20: 269, 1986



Transplacental glucose transport depends on maternal and foetal blood flow



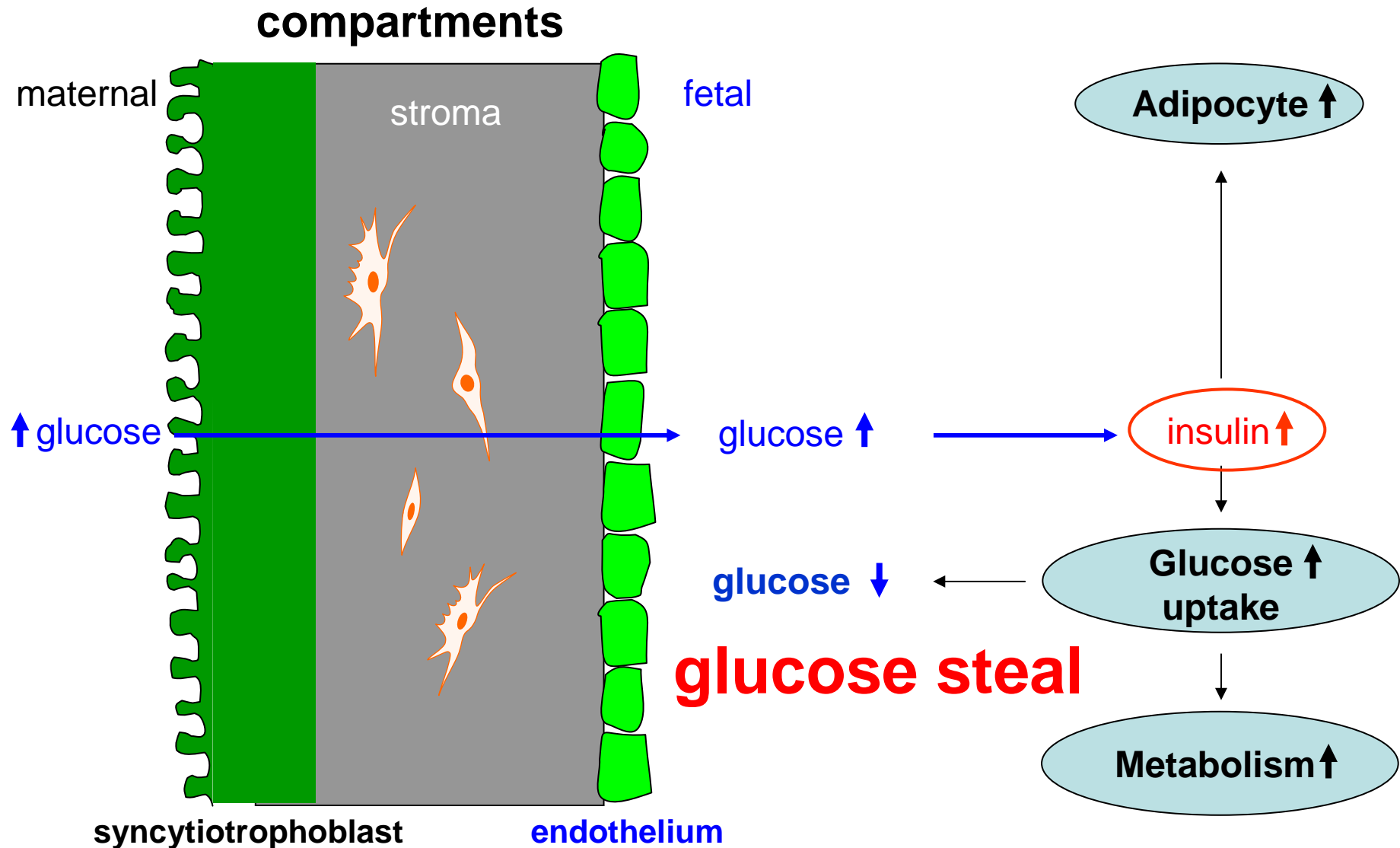
Illsley et al. Trophoblast Res. 2: 535, 1987

Transplacental Glucose Flux

Depends on the MATERNAL-FOETAL
concentration gradient

Is flow limited

Fetal hyperinsulinism leads to multiple changes



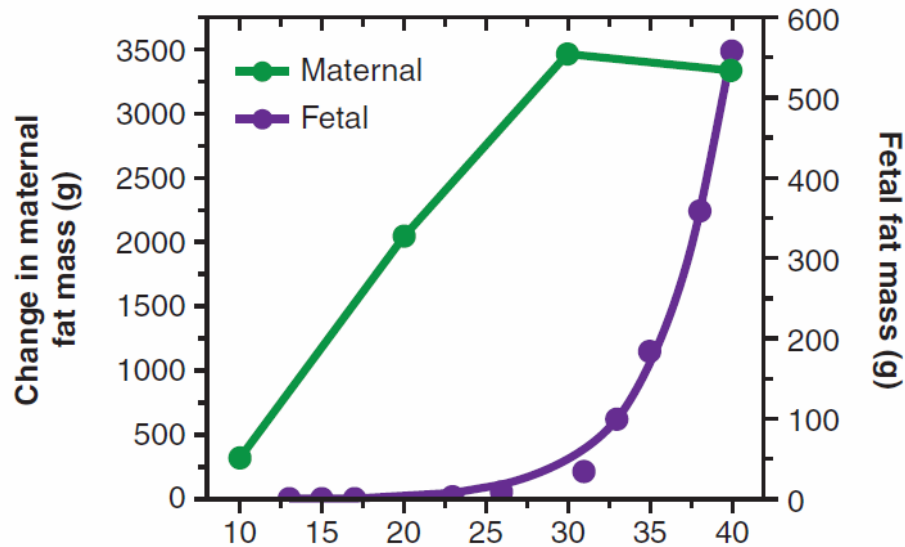
Foetal Hyperinsulinism – A Vicious Circle

Hyperinsulinism

Nutrient transfer across the placenta:

Lipids – Fatty Acids

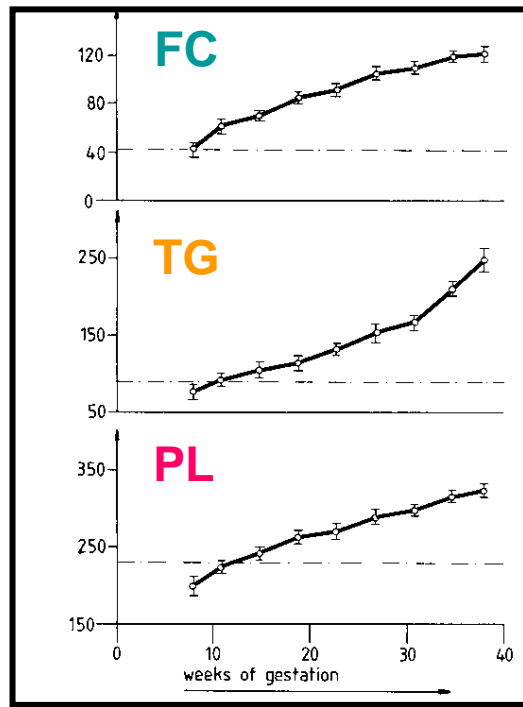
Maternal and Foetal Fat During Gestation



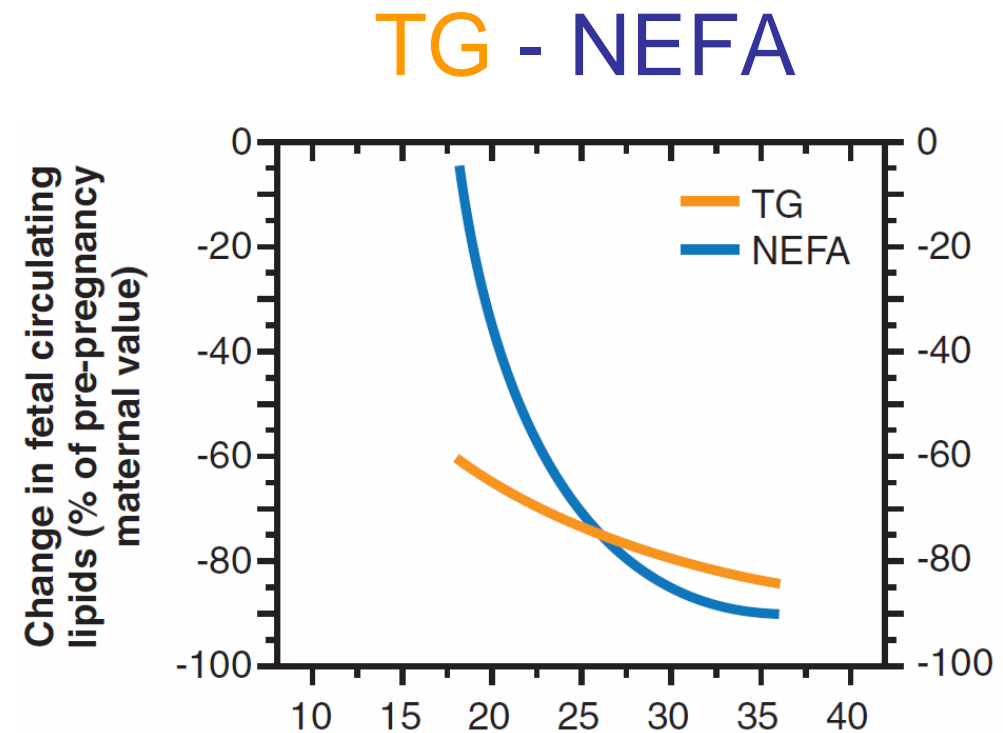
Foetal lipid accretion maximum at term of gestation:

7 g/day

Gestational Changes in Maternal and Foetal Lipids



Desoye G et al. JCEM 1987

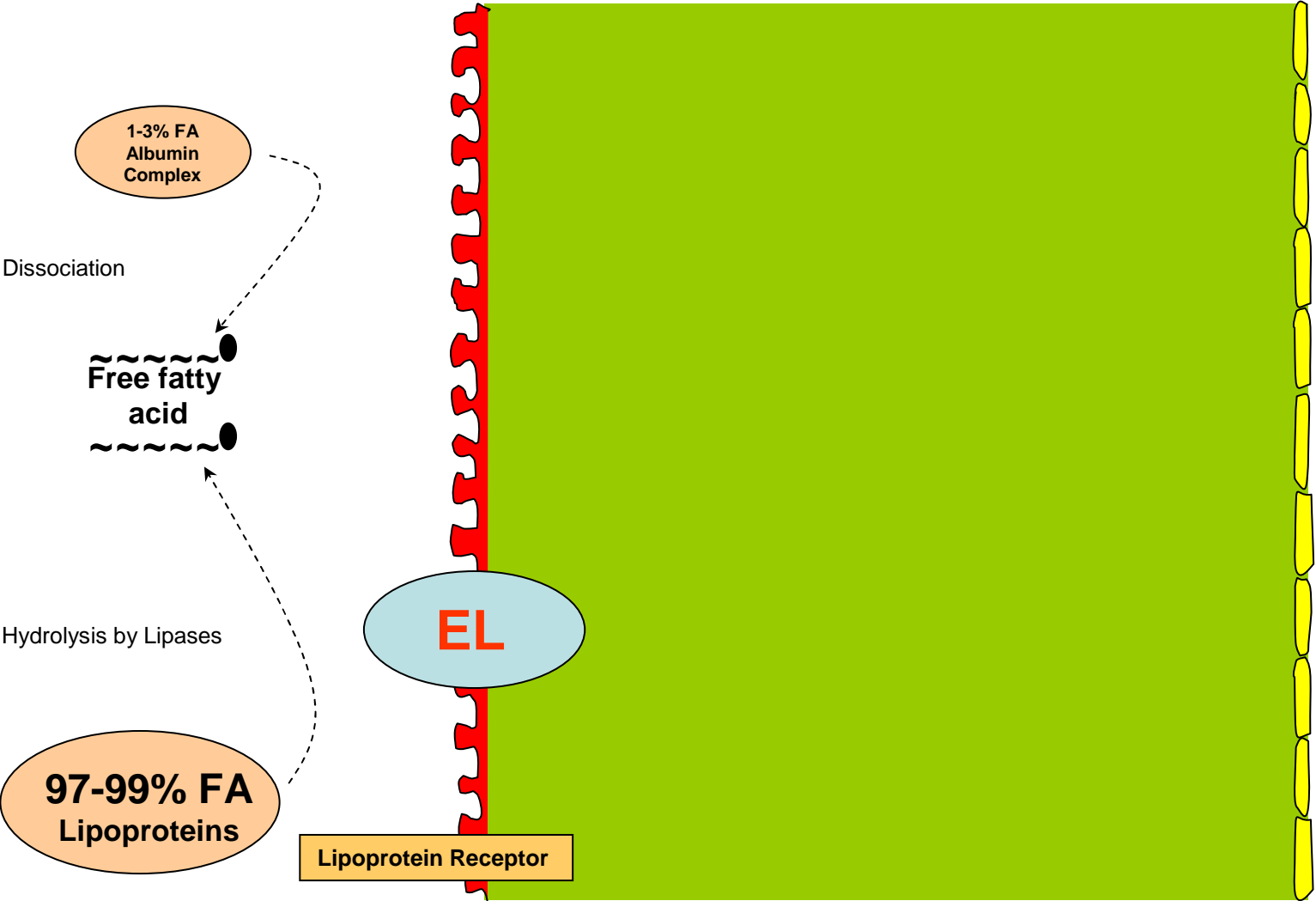


P. Haggarty Ann Rev Nutr 30:237, 2010

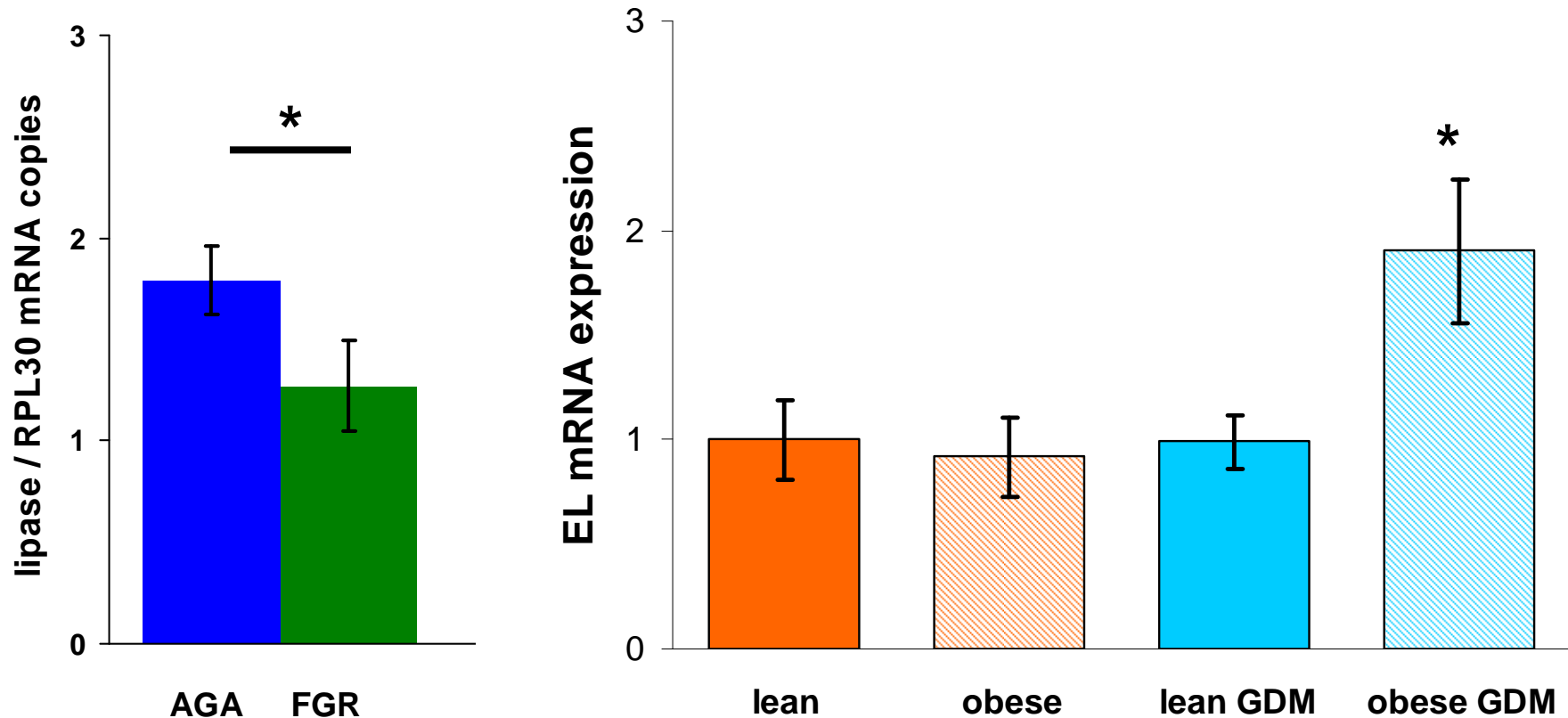
mother

placenta

foetus

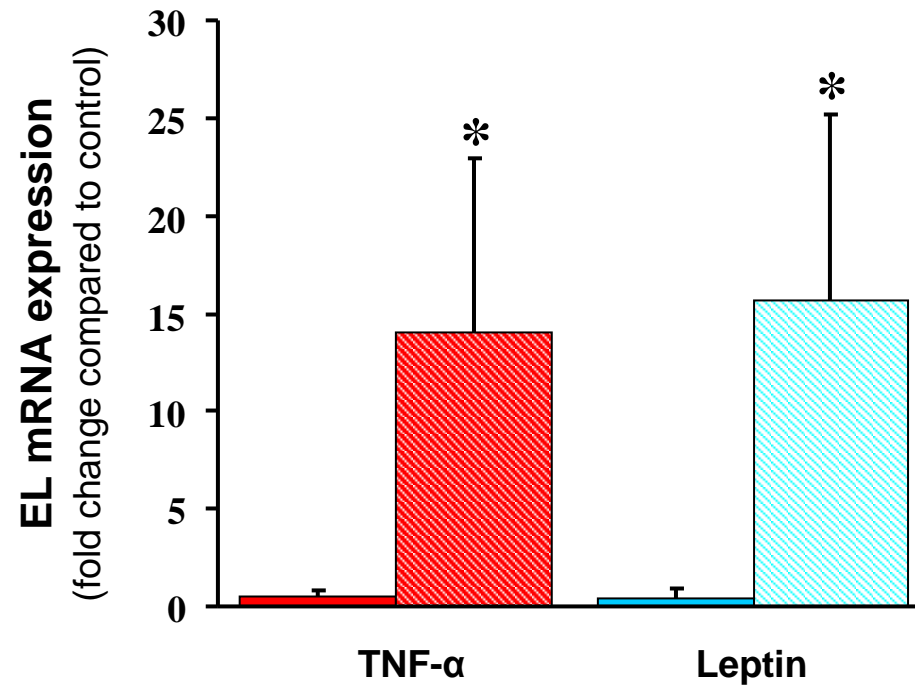


Placental EL is downregulated in FGR and upregulated in obese GDM



Gauster et al, modified from JCEM 92: 2256-63, 2007, Diabetes 60: 2457, 2011

Inflammatory cytokines upregulate placental EL

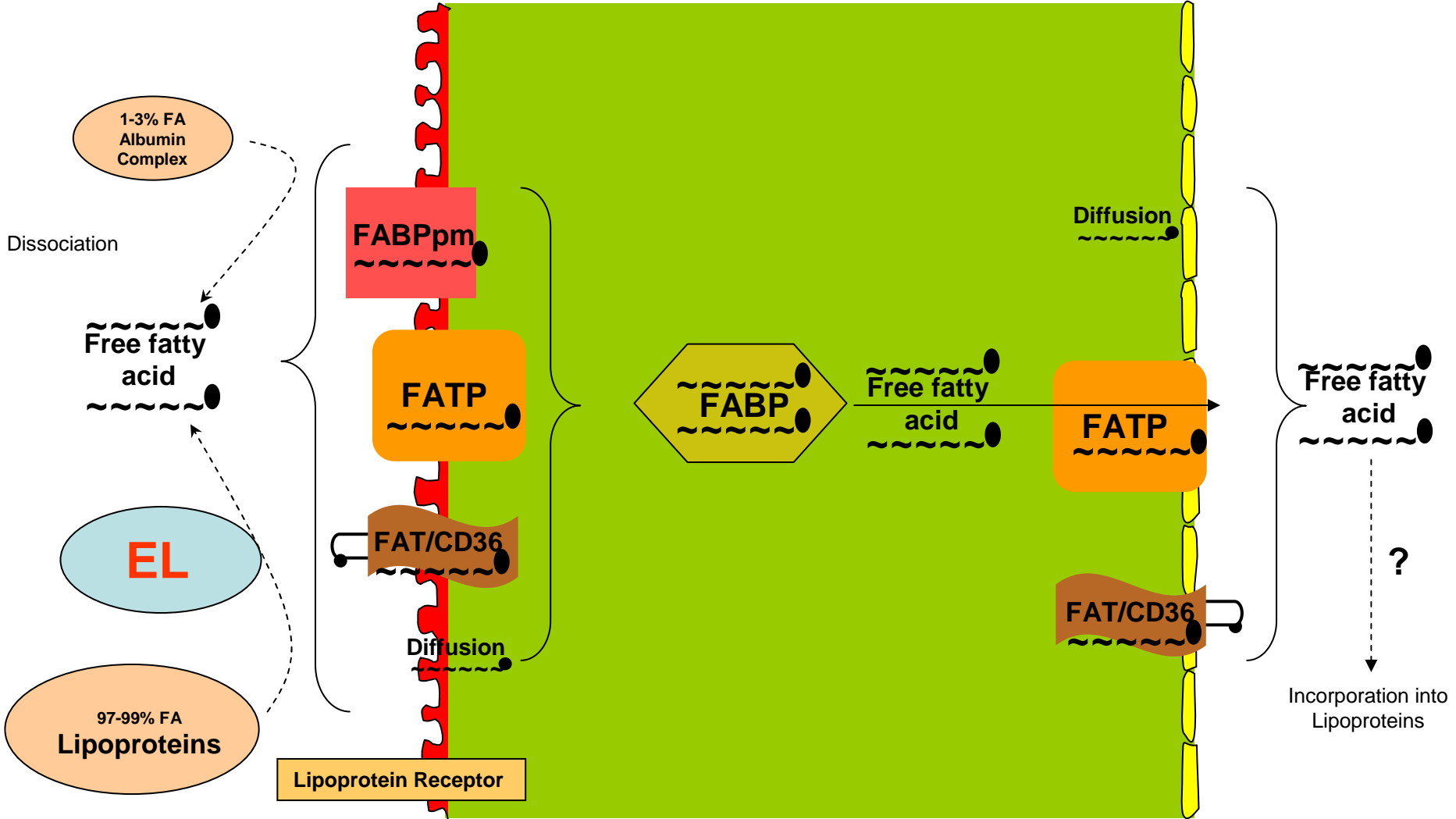


Gauster et al. Diabetes 60: 2457, 2011

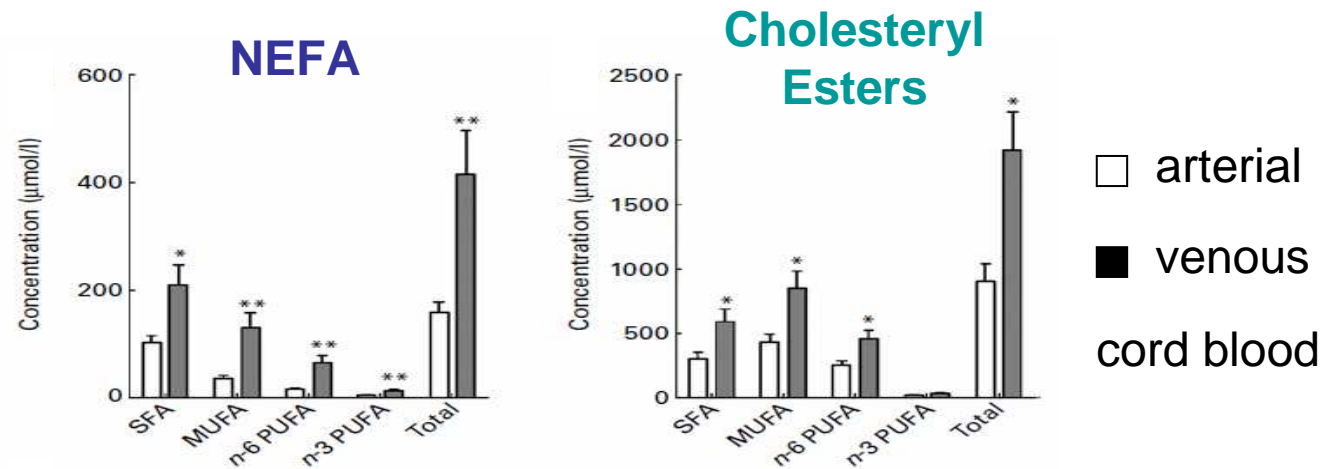
mother

placenta

foetus



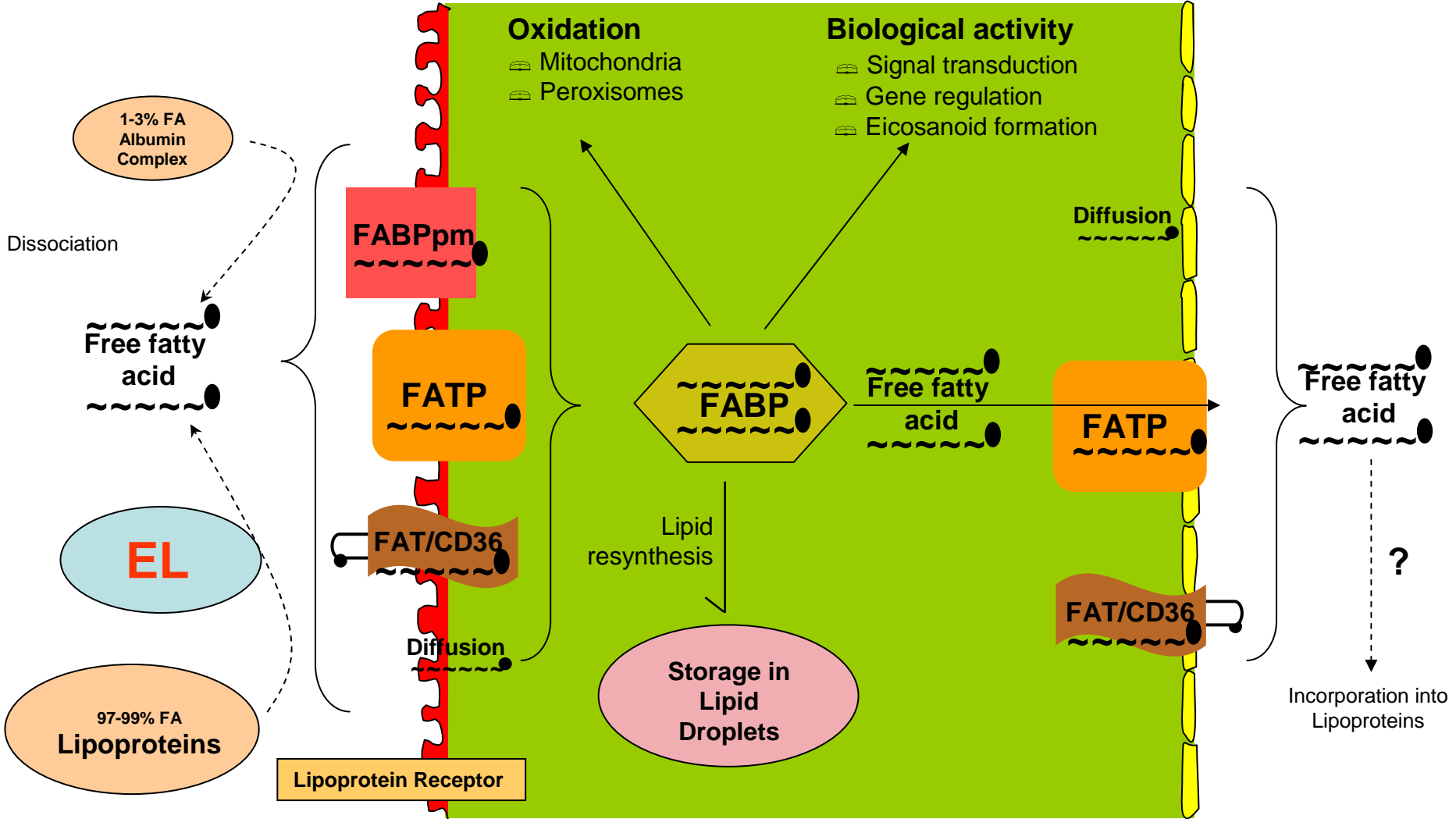
Selective FA contribution to foetal NEFA and cholesteryl ester pools



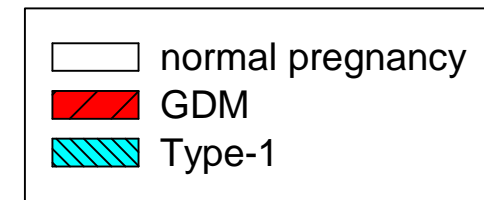
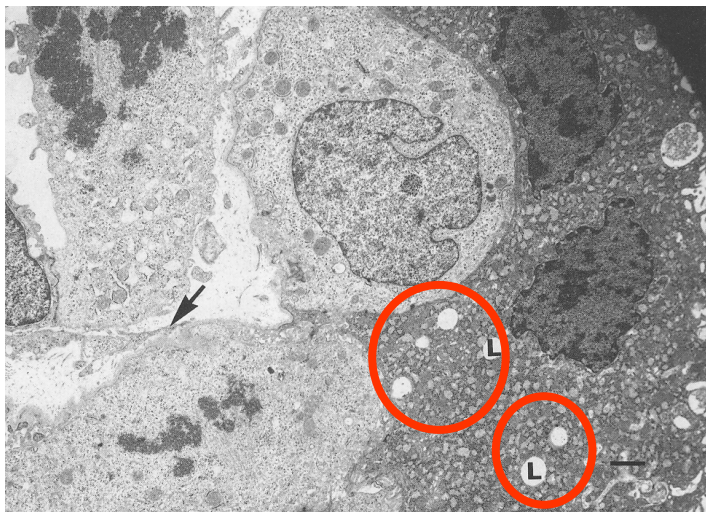
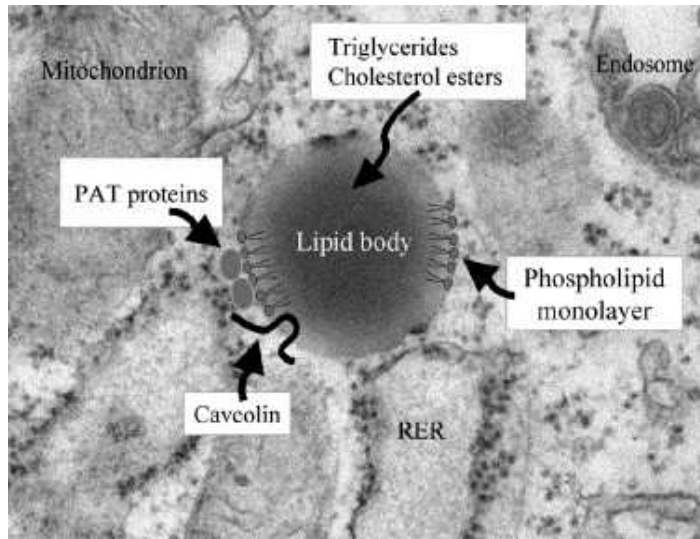
mother

placenta

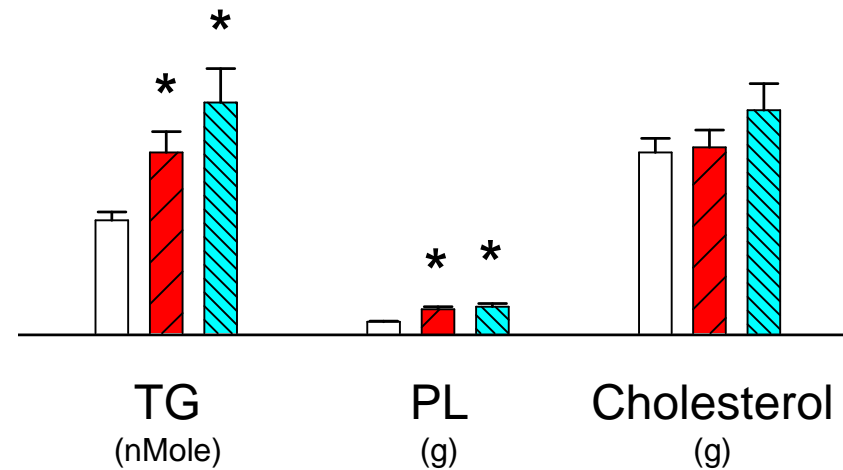
foetus



Human placenta contains lipid bodies in the syncytiotrophoblast



lipids



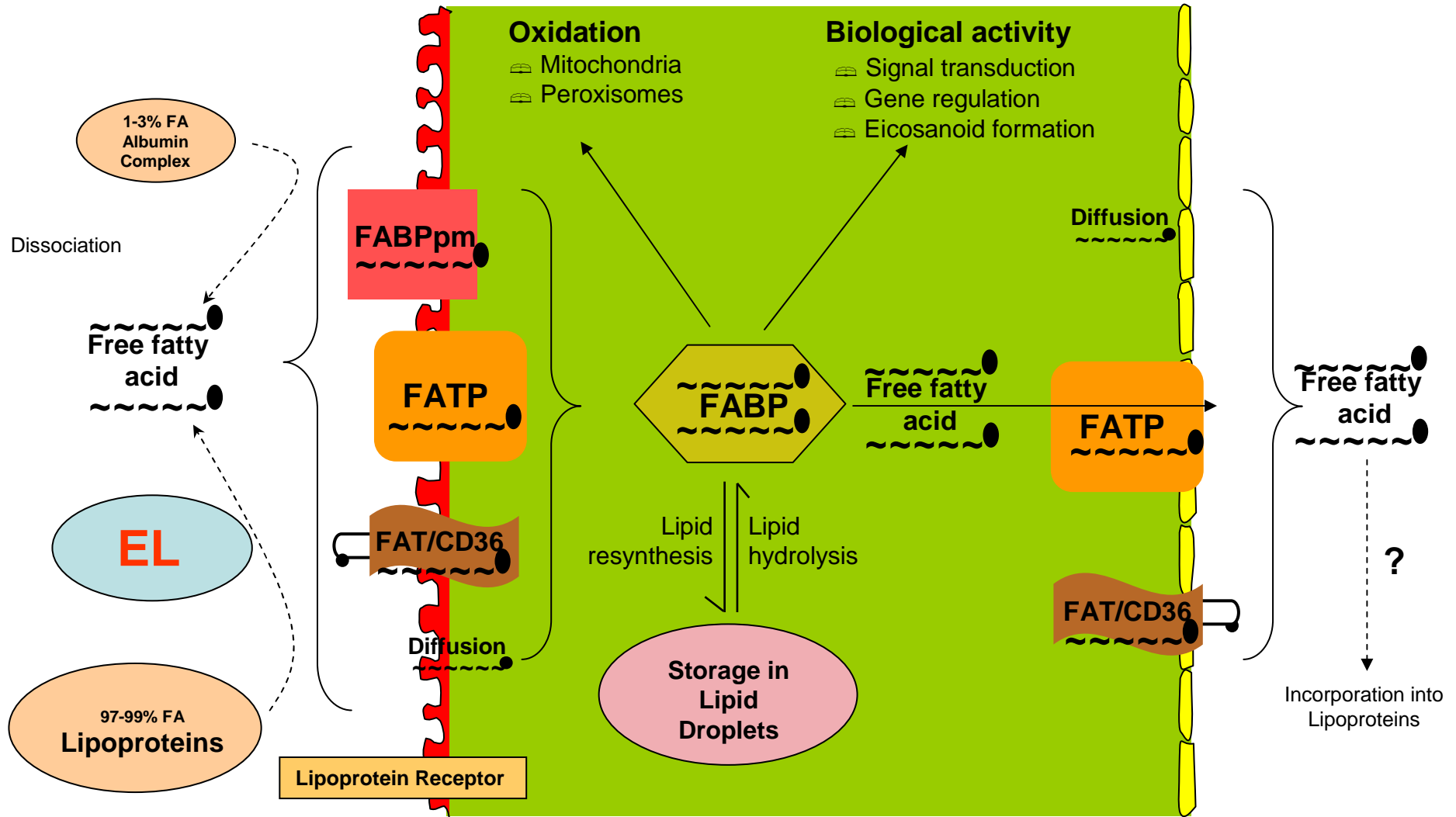
Jones & Fox, Electron Microsc Res 4: 129, 1991

Shafir et al, AJOG 144: 5, 1982

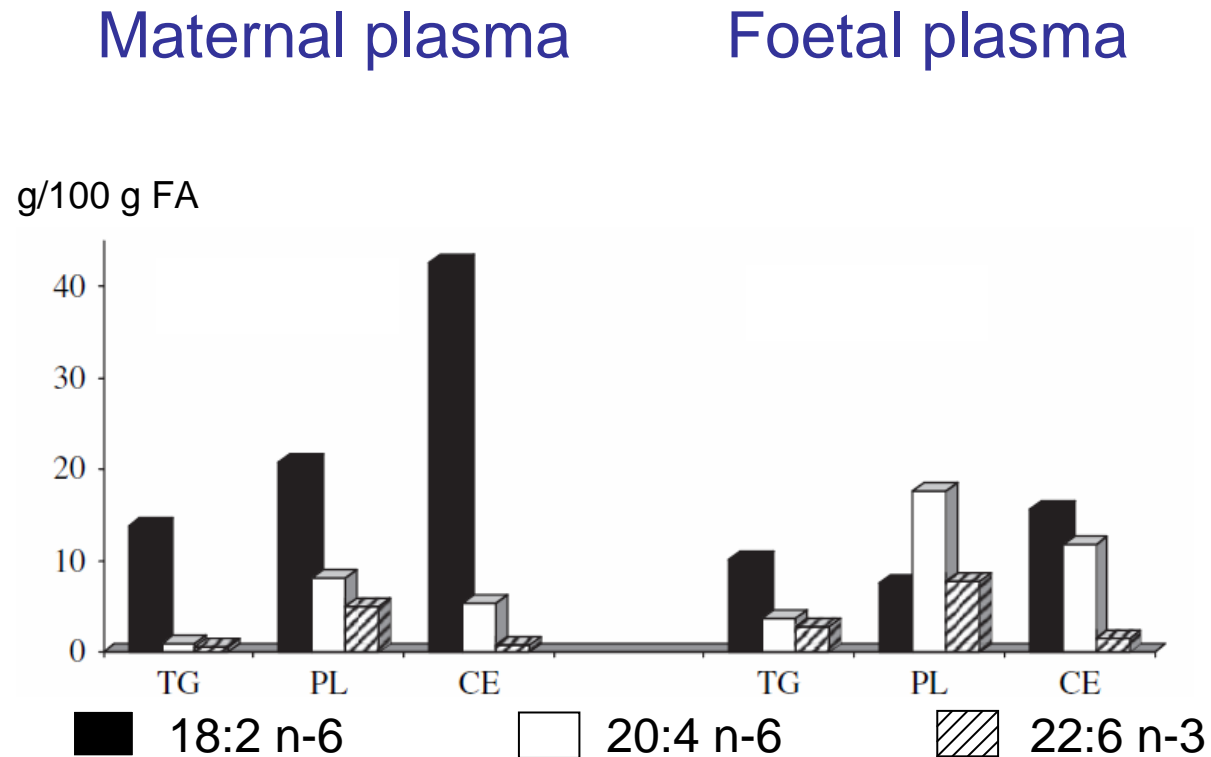
mother

placenta

foetus



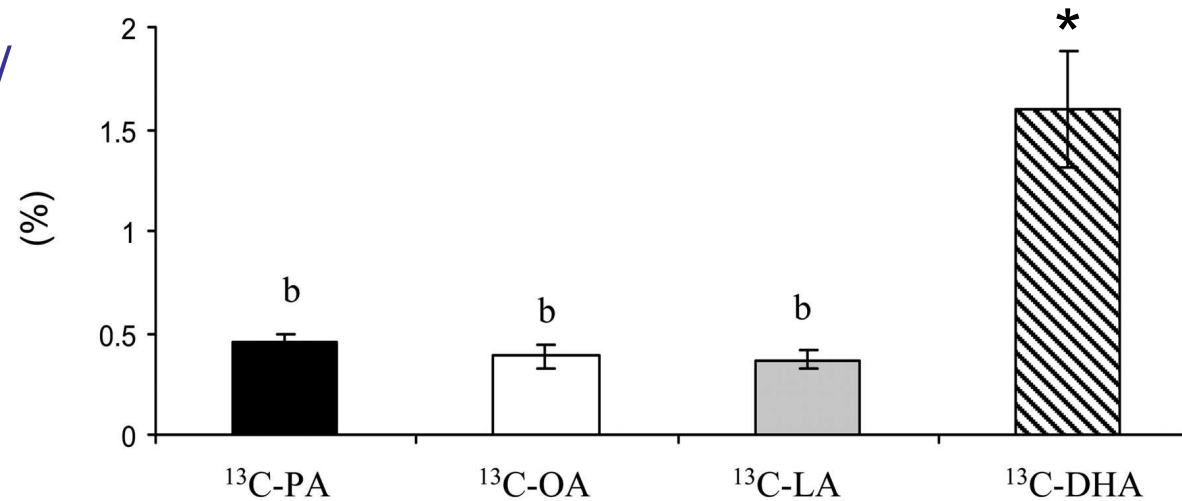
LCPUFA are enriched in foetal plasma



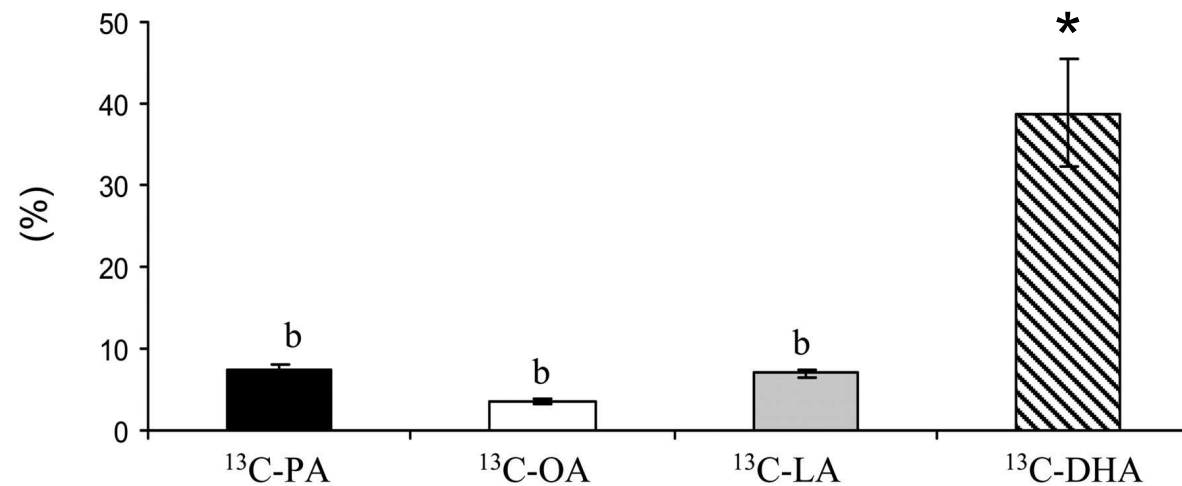
Innis S, Placenta 26 Suppl A:S70, 2005

DHA is enriched in placenta and cord blood 12 hr after maternal ^{13}C -FA administration

Cord blood/
Maternal

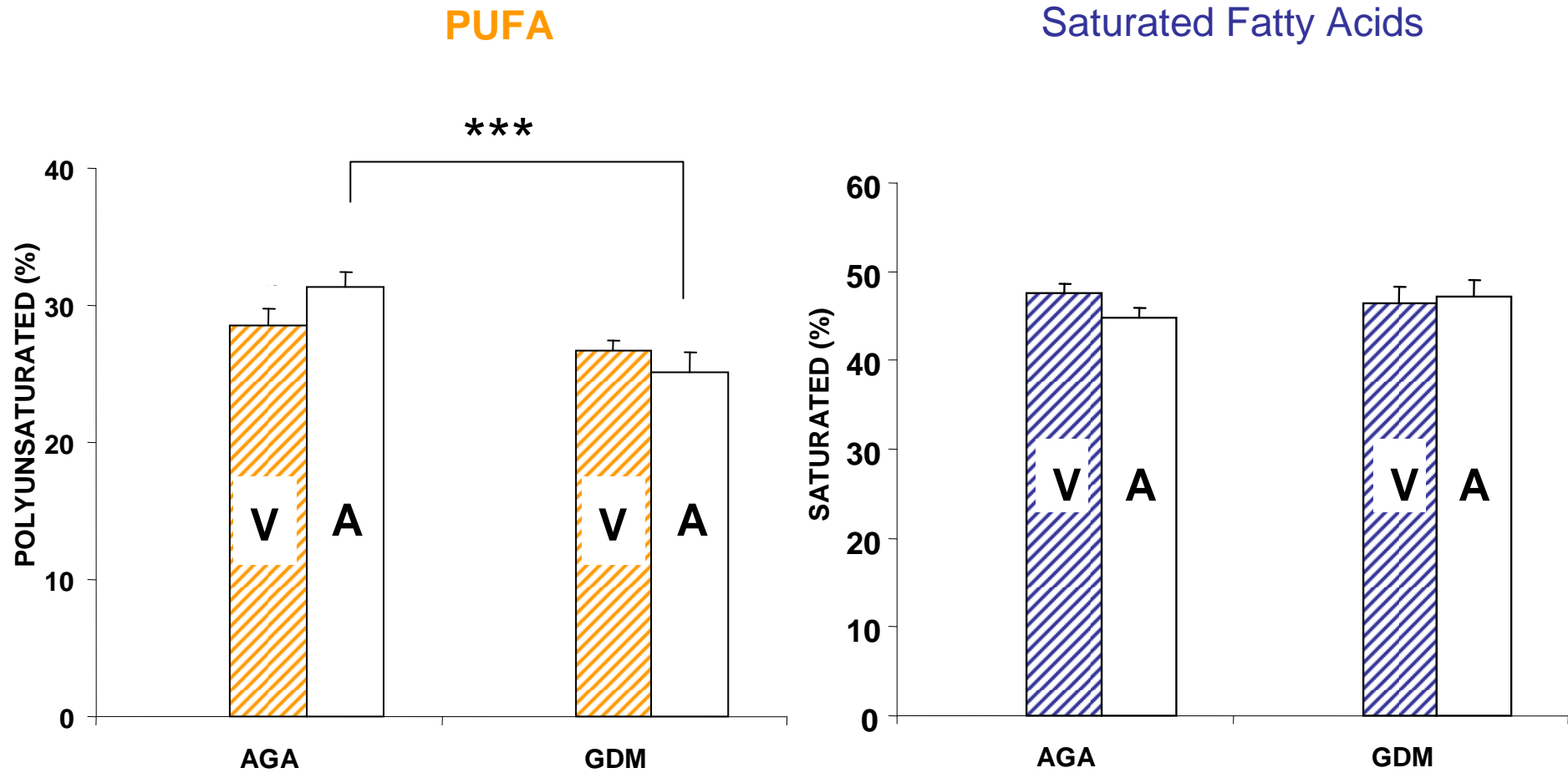


Placenta/
Maternal



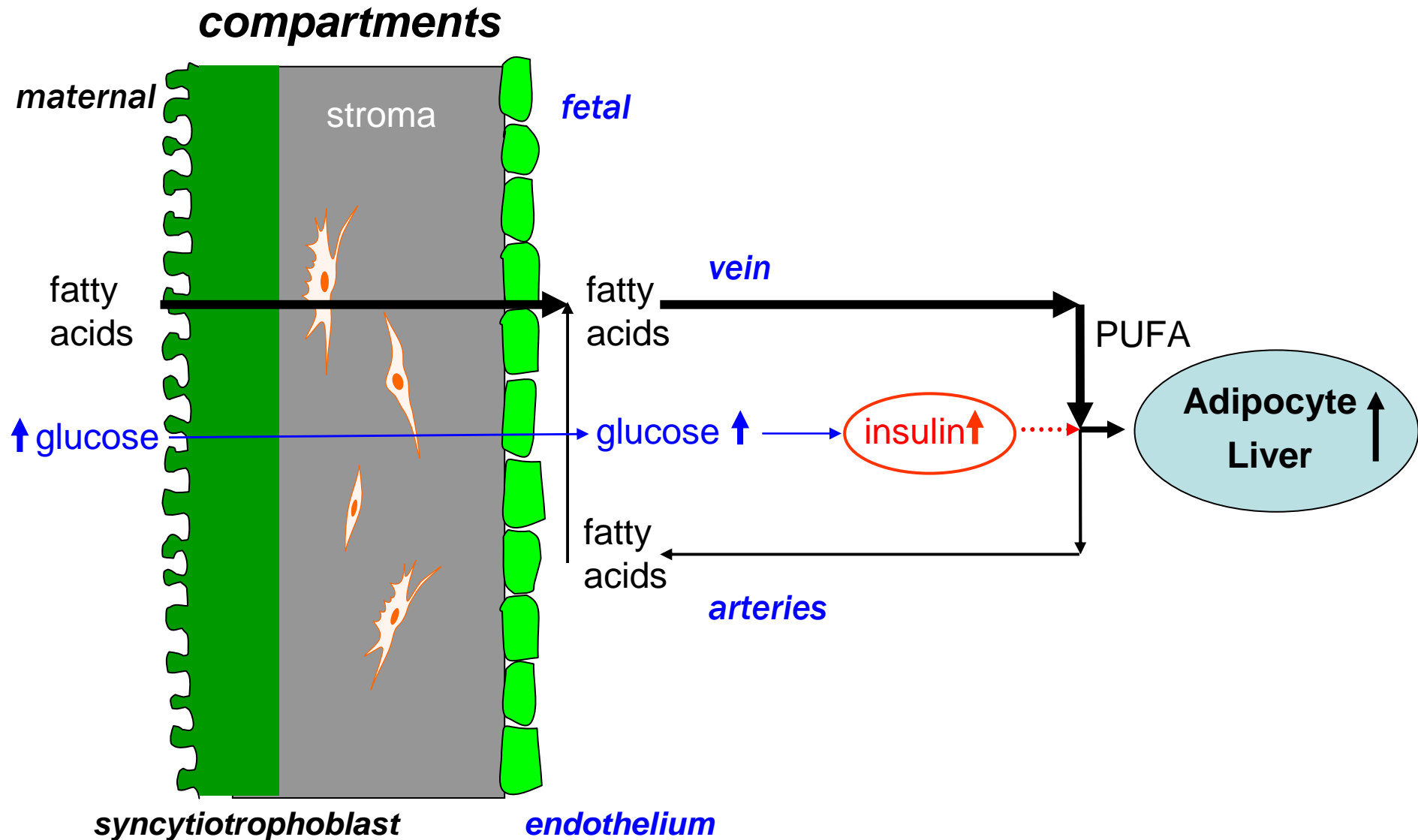
Gil-Sánchez A et al., Am J Clin Nutr 92:115, 2010

Fatty acids in umbilical cord plasma



Ortega-Senovilla H et al. Diabetes Care 32: 120, 2009

Foetal hyperinsulinism may stimulate extraction of polyunsaturated fatty acids



Nutrient transfer across the placenta:

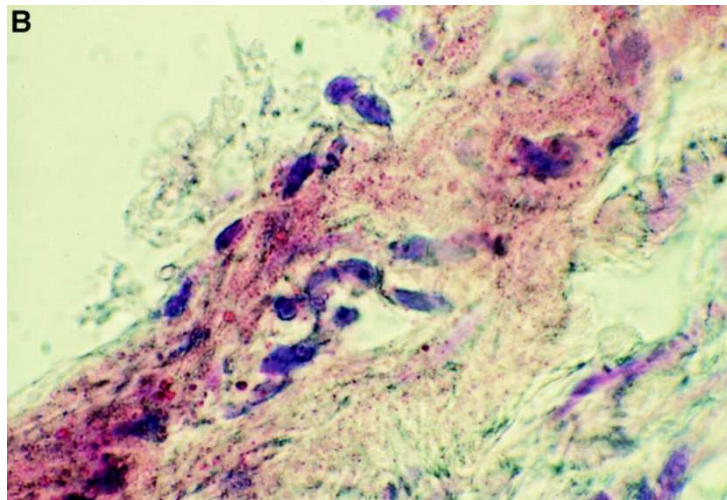
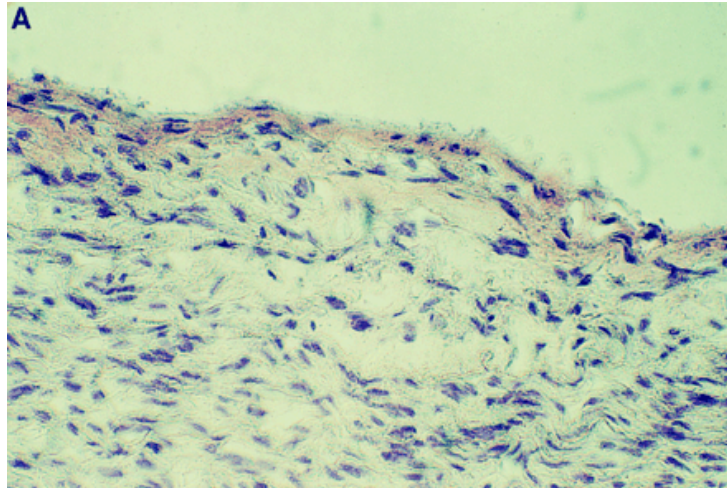
Lipids – Cholesterol

Cholesterol

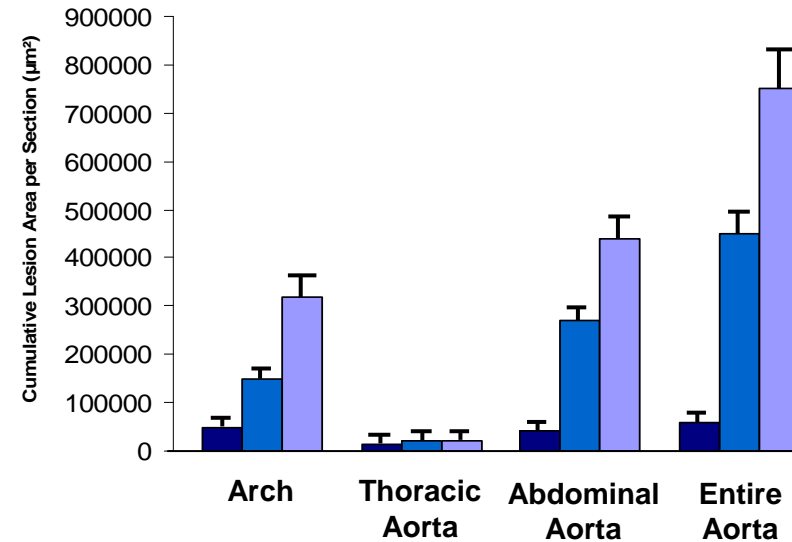
- Cell membrane constituent
- Stored in lipid droplets/bodies
- Synthesis of steroid and oxysterols
- Regulation of development (shh modification)

Maternal Hypercholesterolemia Enhances Fatty Streak Formation in Foetal Aortas

Intimal Lipid Accumulations in Foetal Aortas



Cumulative area with lesions



Foetal age: 6.2 ± 1.3 mo

- Normocholesterolemia
- Transient Hypercholesterolemia
- Hypercholesterolemia

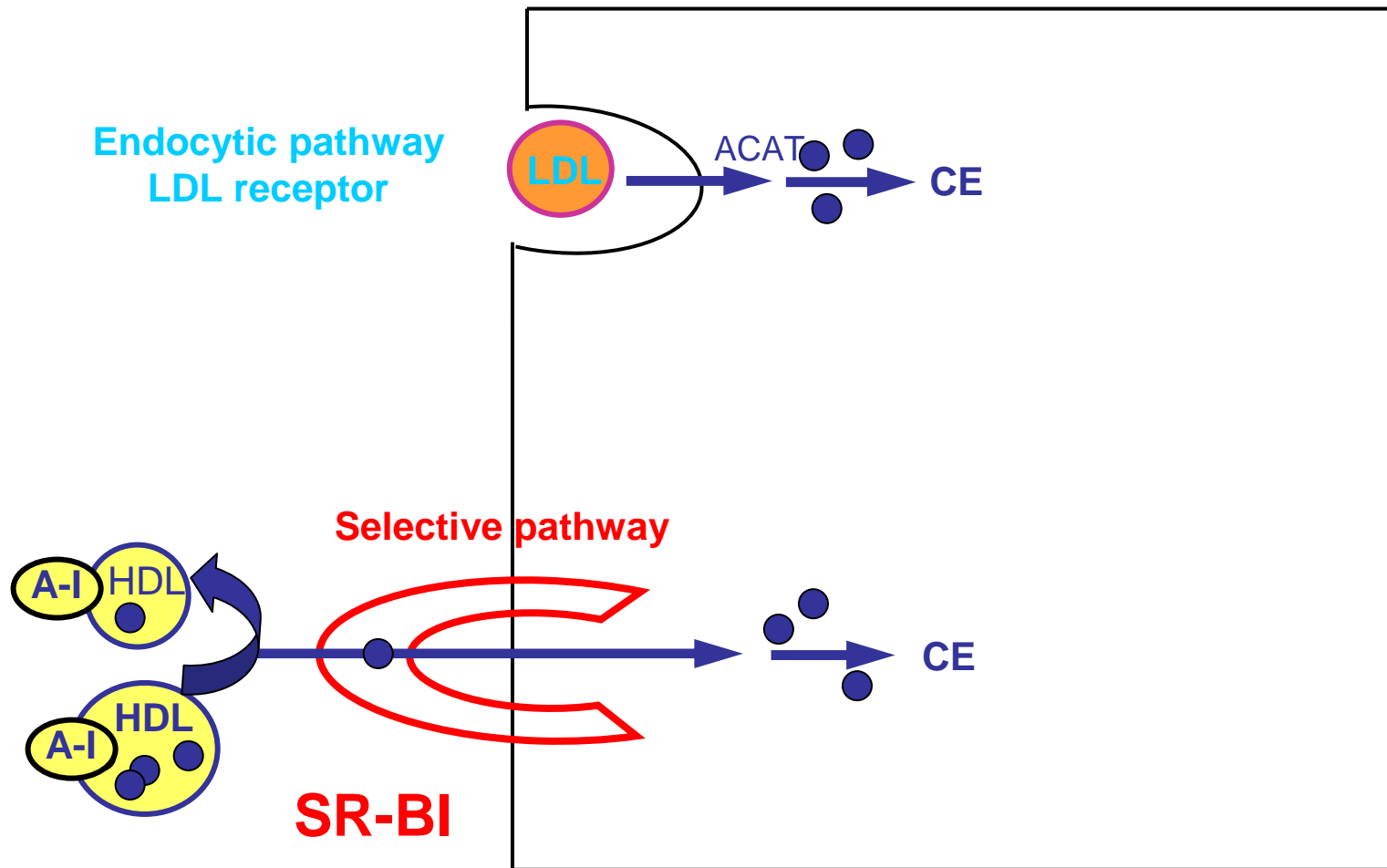
Napoli et al. JCI 100, 2680, 1997

Pathways of Placental Lipid Metabolism

Maternal circulation

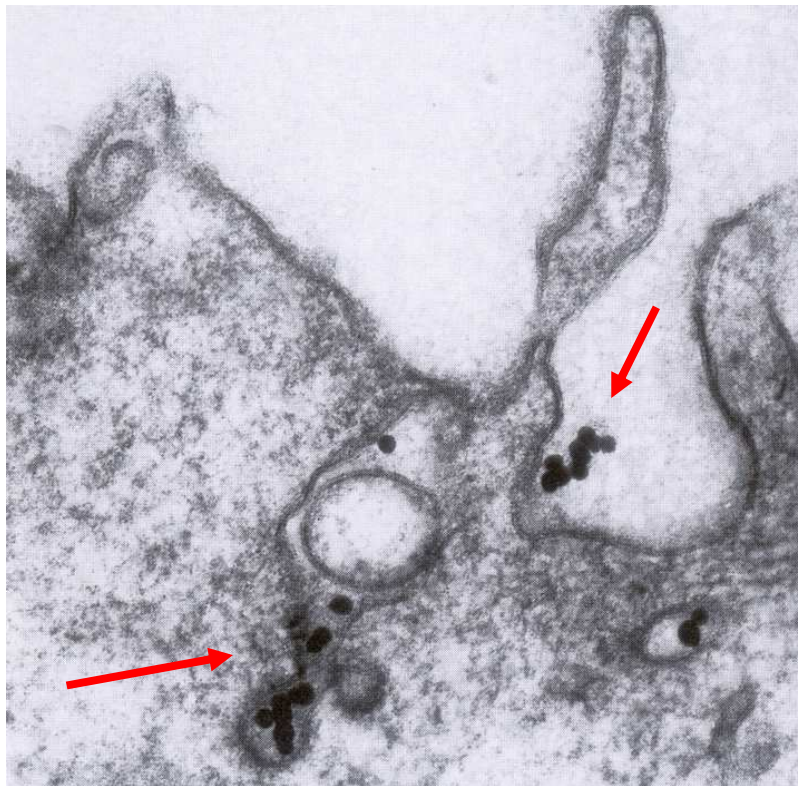
PLACENTA

Fetal circulation



LDL and HDL receptor are expressed on the syncytiotrophoblast

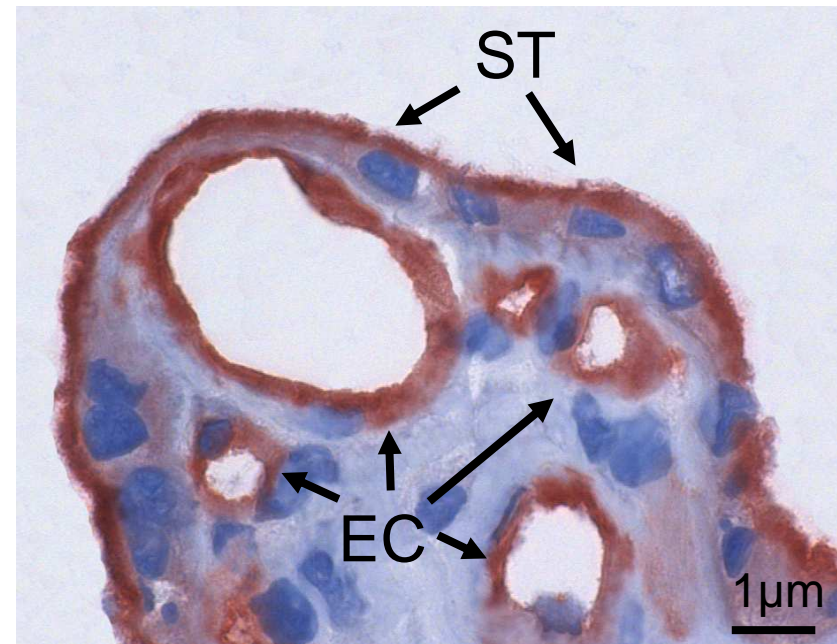
LDL-R



Malassine et al. Histochem 1987

HDL-R

SR-B1



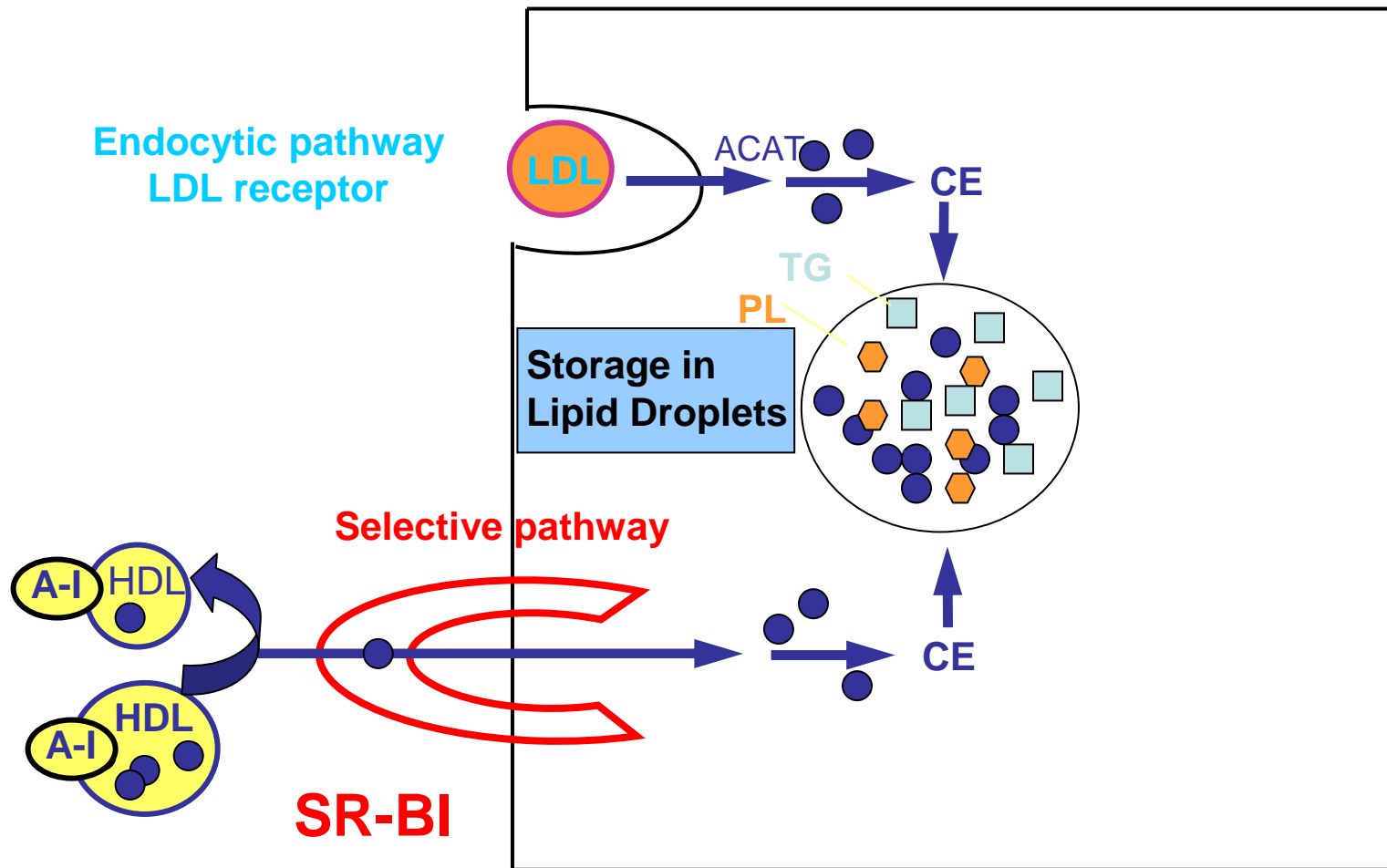
Wadsack & Desoye, unpublished

Pathways of Placental Lipid Metabolism

Maternal circulation

PLACENTA

Fetal circulation

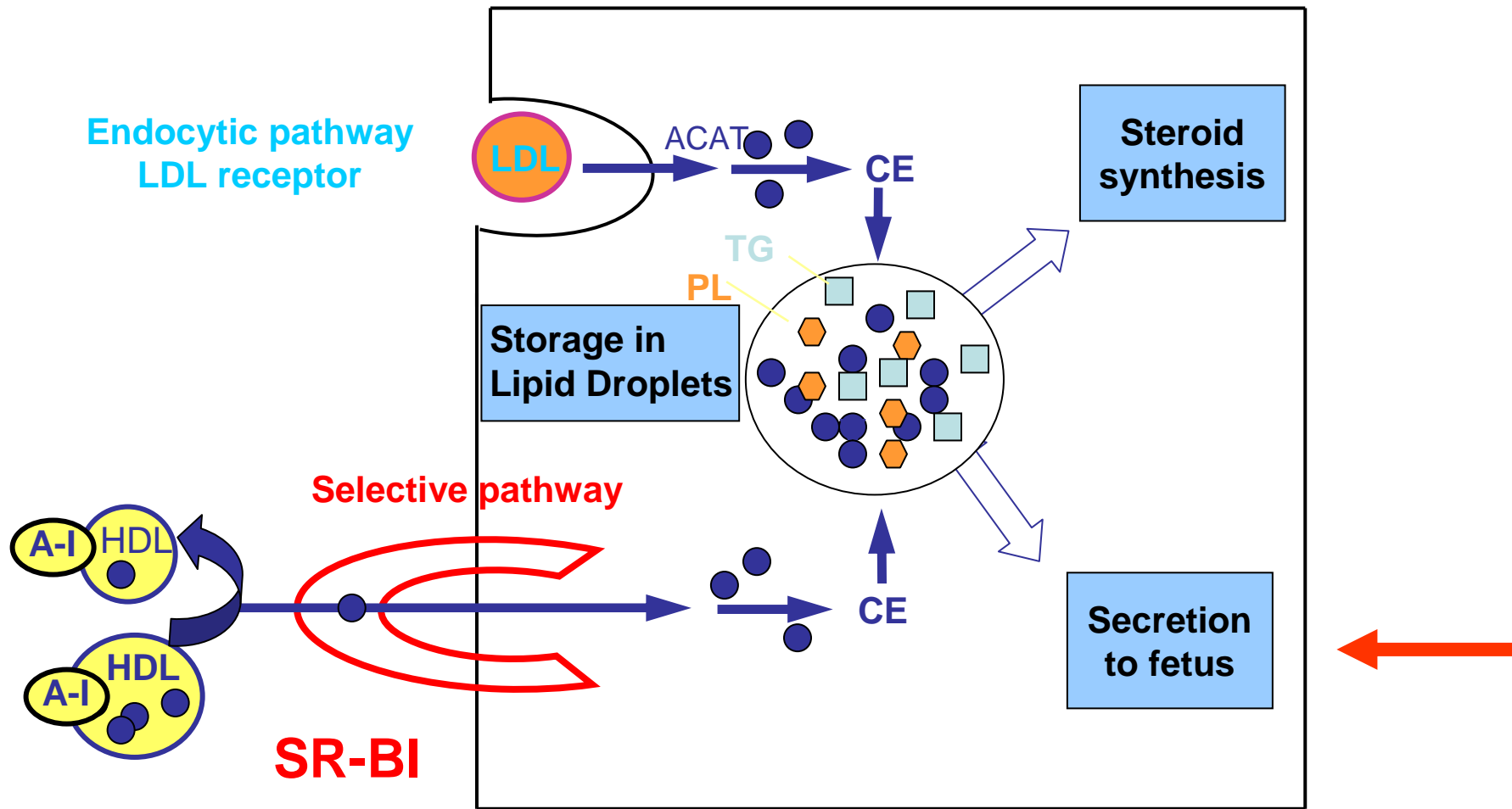


Pathways of Placental Lipid Metabolism

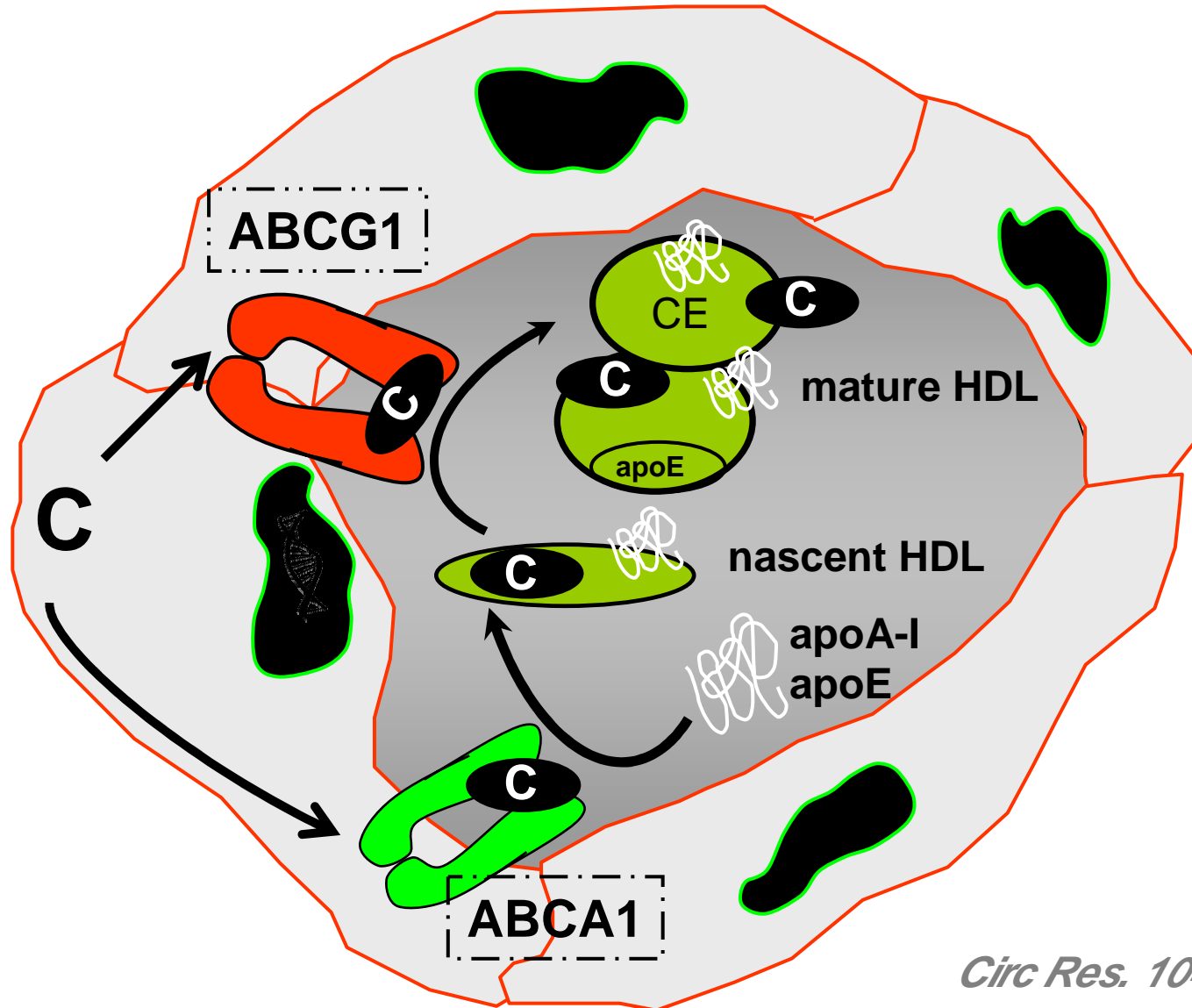
Maternal circulation

PLACENTA

Fetal circulation



Cholesterol efflux from placental endothelial cells to the foetal circulation



Phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP)

- Mediates PL transfer between lipoproteins

(Huuskonen et al. Biochemistry 2000)

- Involved in **vitamin E** delivery to endothelial cells

(Desrumaux et al. FASEB J 1999)

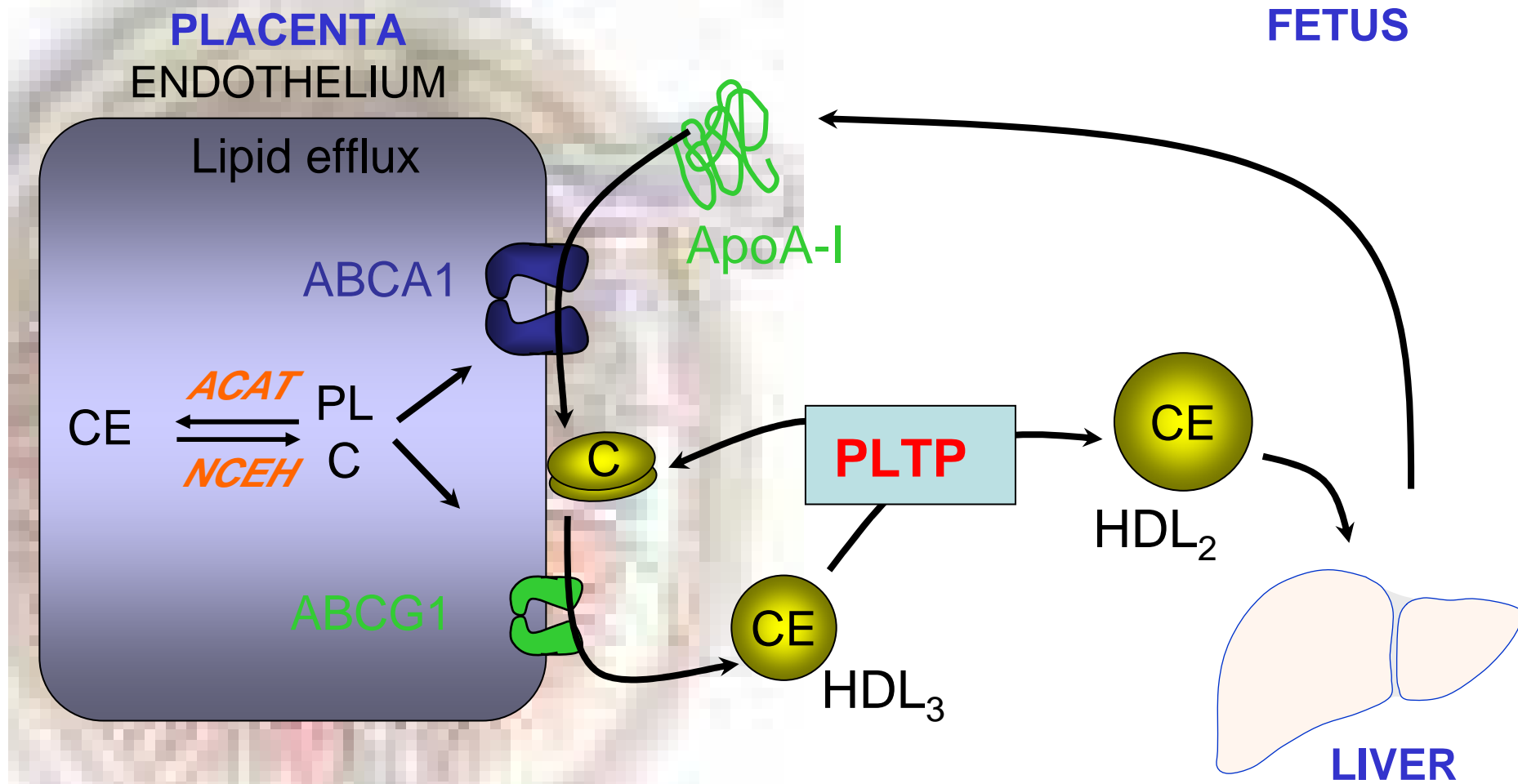
- Enhances **cholesterol efflux** to HDL

(Wolfbauer et al. Biochim Biophys Act 1999, Oram et al. J Biol Chem 2003)

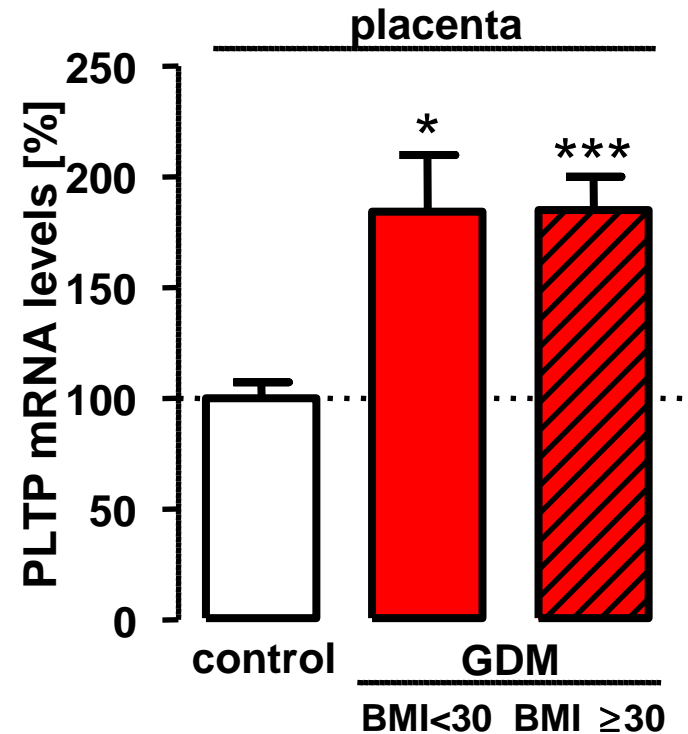
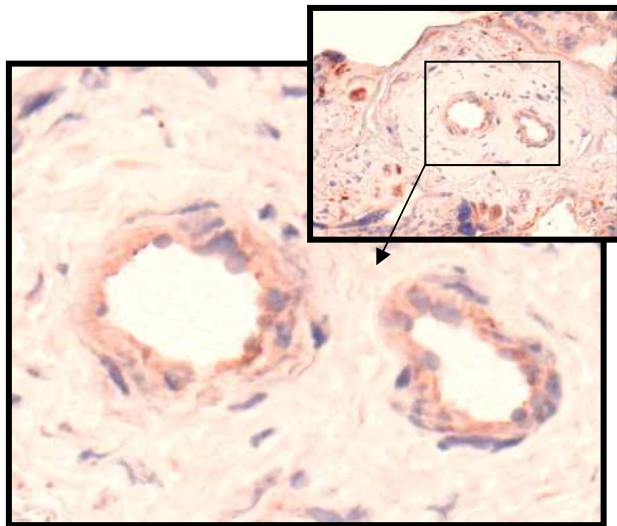
- Contributes to the **remodeling** of HDL₃ → generation of large HDL₂ and nascent HDL particles

(Jauhainen et al. J Biol Chem 1993)

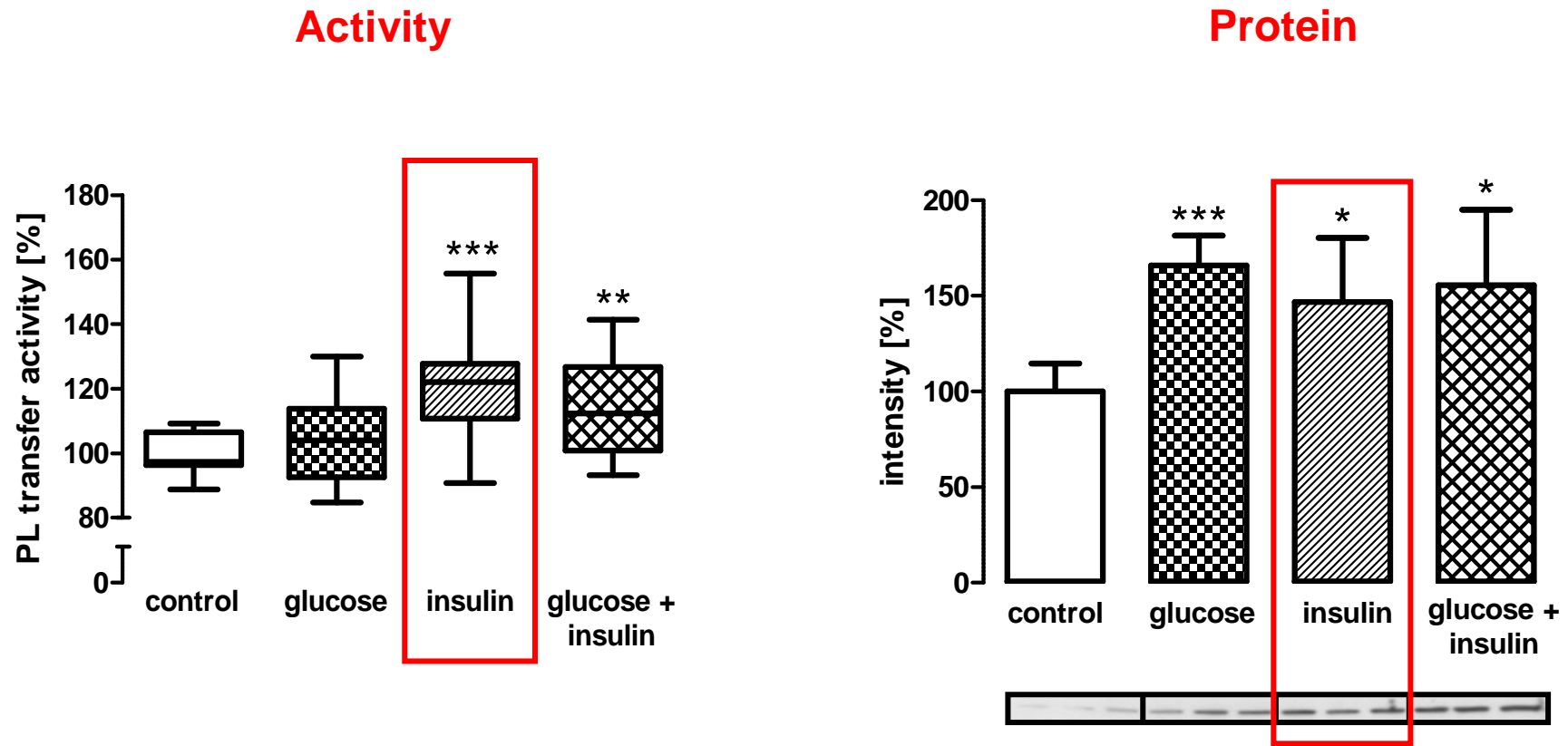
PLTP modifies HDL



Placental PLTP is expressed foeto-placental endothelium and up-regulated in GDM

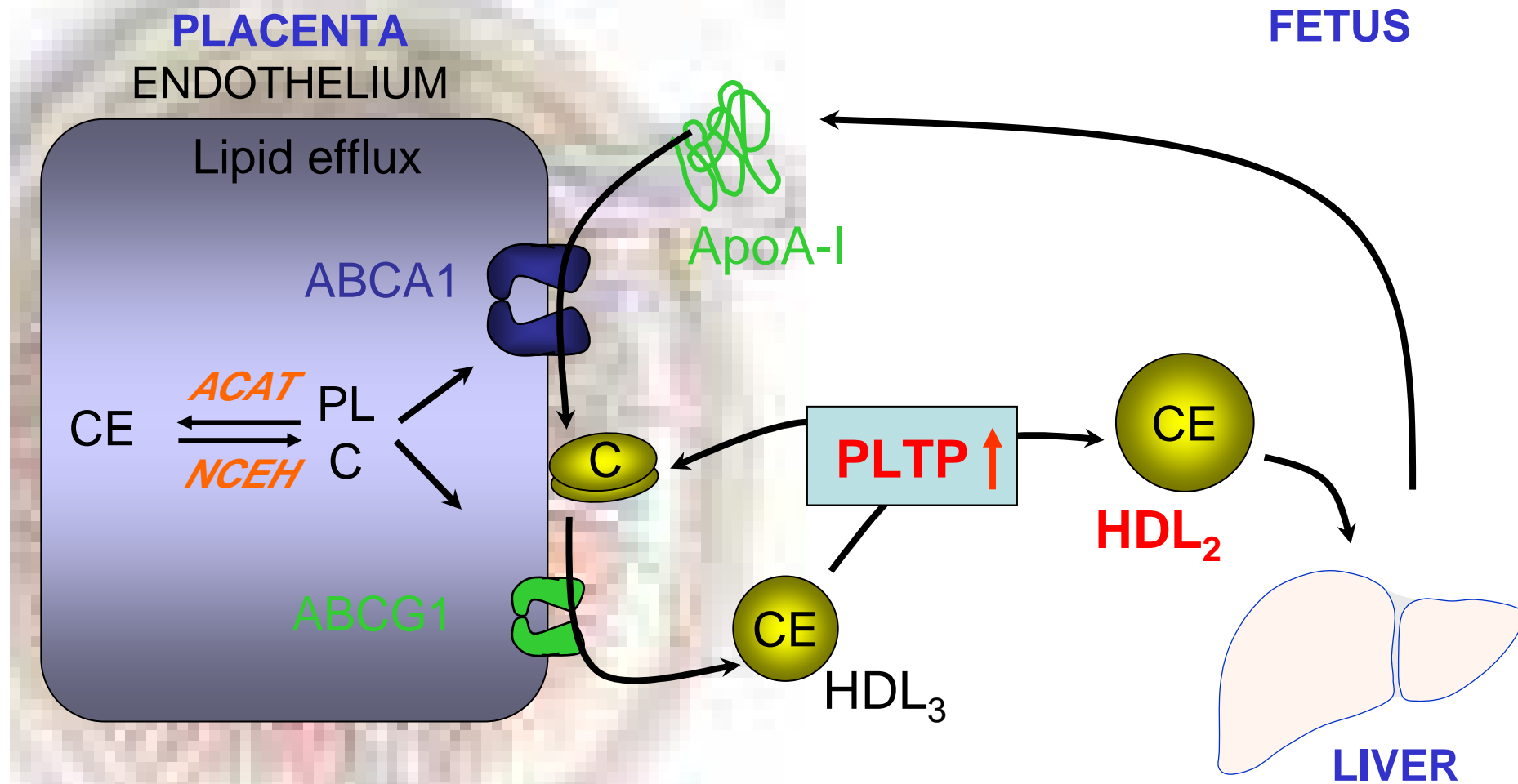


Insulin increases endothelial PLTP

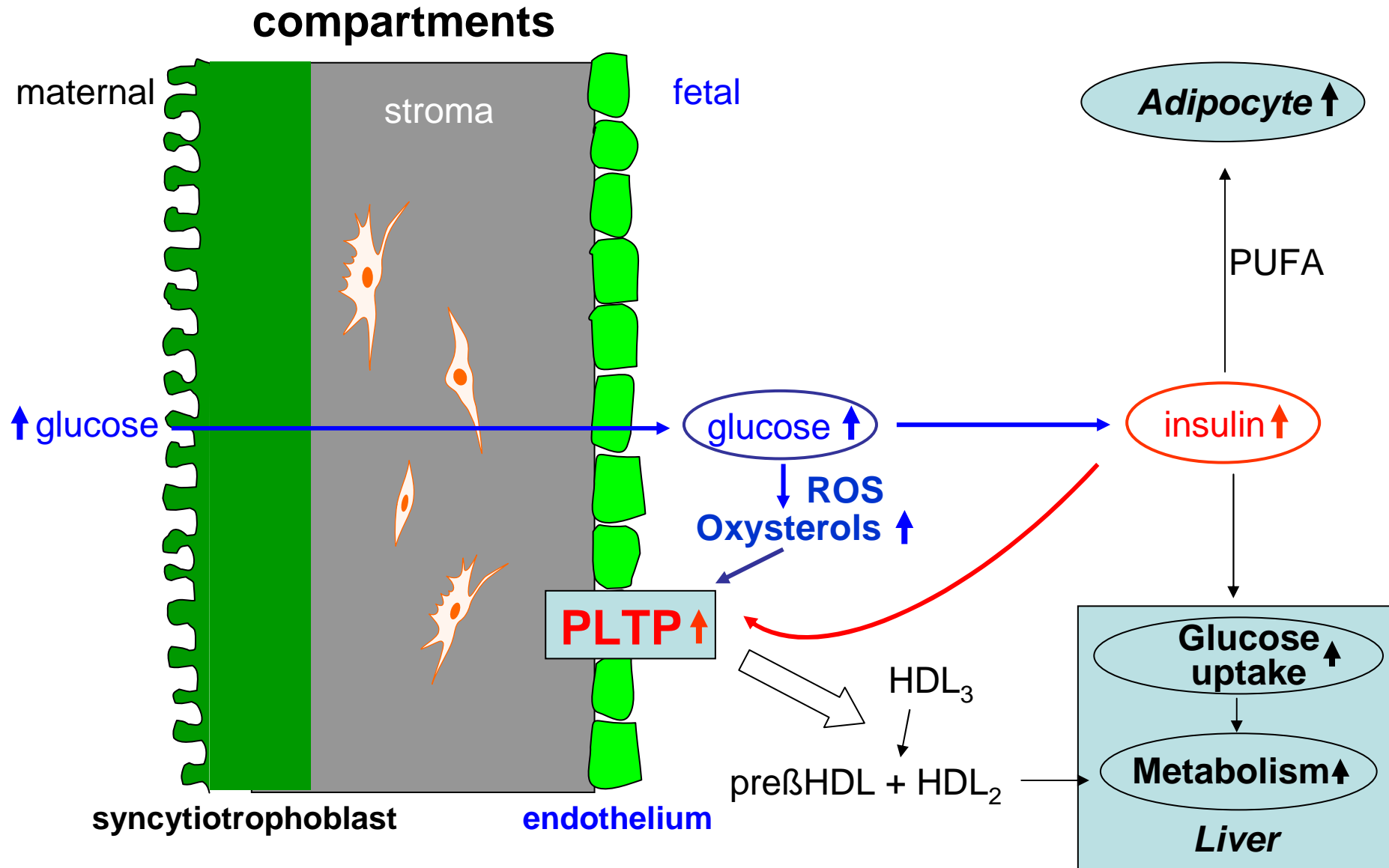


Scholler et al. J Clin Endo Metab, 2011

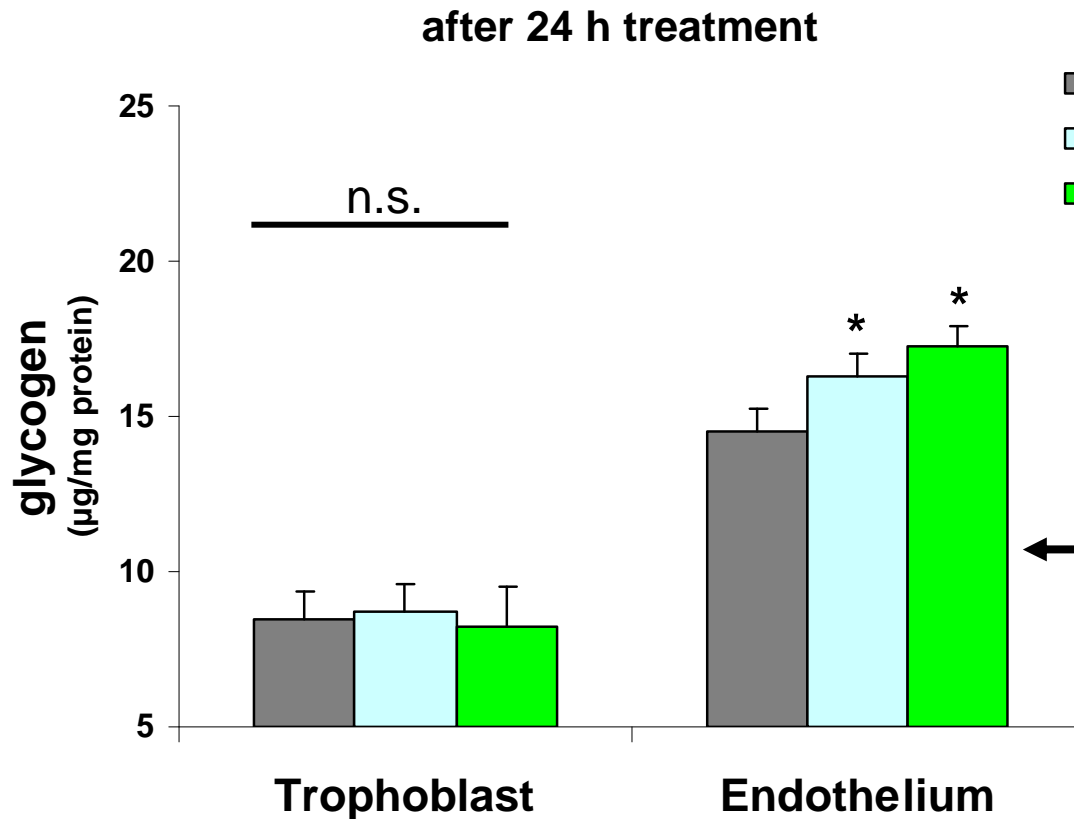
PLTP modifies HDL to reduce atherogenic risk



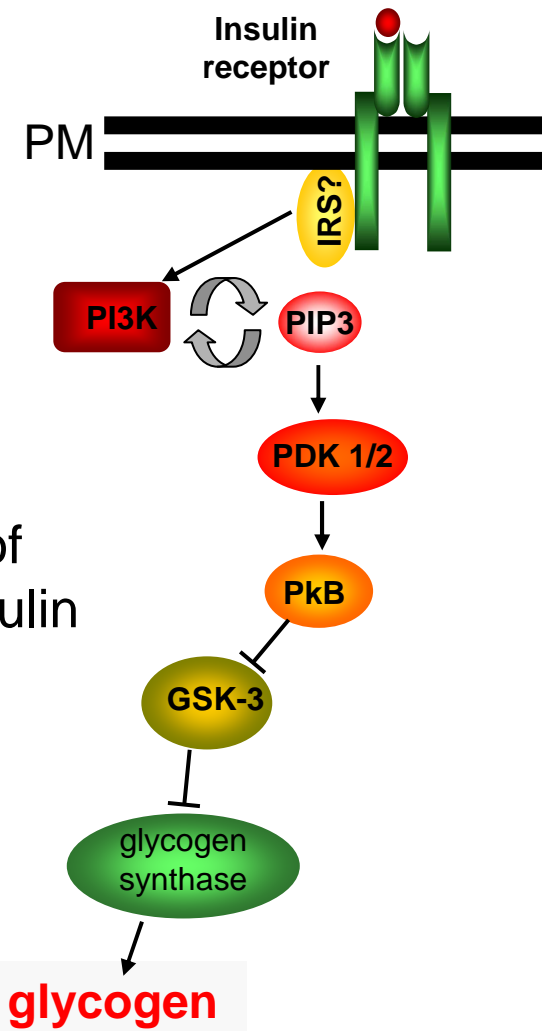
Foetal glucose & insulin lead to multiple effects on metabolism at feto-placental interface



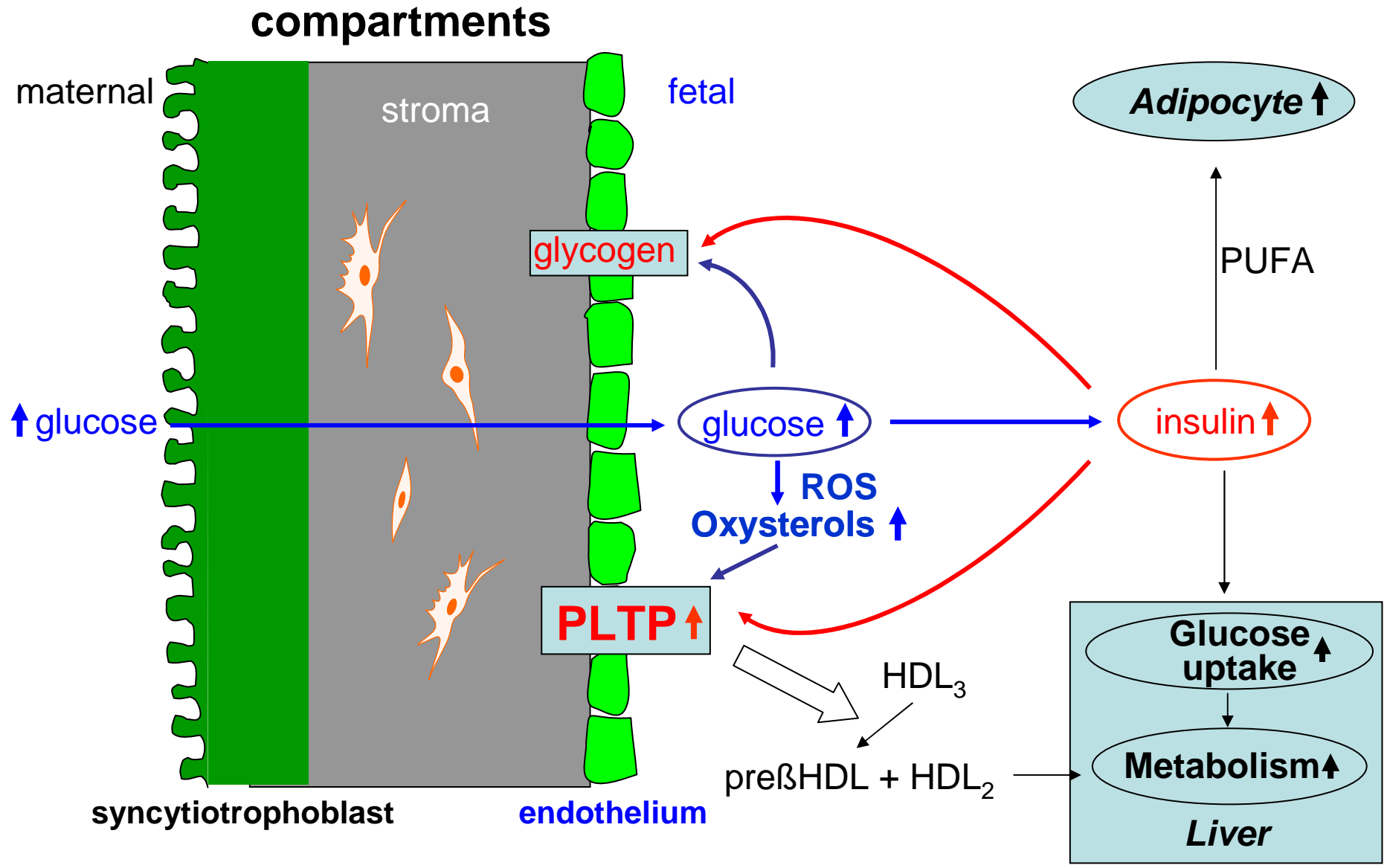
Insulin Upregulates Glycogen only in the Endothelium of Term Human Placenta



Result of fetal insulin



Foetal glucose & insulin lead to multiple effects on metabolism at feto-placental interface



Take home messages

The human placenta does not appear to limit maternal-to-foetal flux of glucose (and fatty acids)

The rate limiting step for maternal-to-foetal fatty acid transport is unknown

LCPUFAs are selectively transferred across placenta and extracted in foetus

Take home messages (cont'd)

The foetal glucose insulin axis is an important driver for maternal-foetal transport as well as for regulating foetal fat deposition

The intrauterine environment of the first trimester of gestation may already play a key role in determining foetal growth

Note of caution

- A-V difference
- Effect of foetal sex
- Third trimester/term of gestation vs earlier stages

Aachen:

Peter Kaufmann

Gabi Kohnen

Amsterdam:

Mireille van Poppel

Brisbane:

David McIntyre

Buenos Aires:

Alicia Jawerbaum

Veronica White

Cleveland, OH/Paris:

Sylvie Hauguel-de Mouzon

Jerusalem:

Eleazar Shafrir

Madrid:

Emilio Herrera

Iliana Lopez-Soldado

Henar Ortega

Manchester:

Carolyn Jones

Melbourne:

Martha Lappas

Padma Murthi

Richard Saffery

Nottingham:

Lopa Leach

Milano:

Gioia Alvino

Irene Cetin

Silvia Tabano

Munich:

Hans Demmelmair

Mario Klingler

Bert Koletzko

Rome:

Giorgio Sesti

Zagreb:

Josip Djelmis

Marina Ivanisevic

**Christian
Wadsack**

**Ursula
Hiden**



Thank you for your attention!