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F₂-dihomo-isoprostanes as potential early biomarkers of lipid oxidative damage in Rett syndrome

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Abstract Oxidative damage has been reported in Rett syndrome (RTT), a pervasive developmental disorder caused in up to 95% of cases by mutations in the X-linked methyl-CpG binding protein 2 gene. Herein, we have synthesized F₂-dihomo-isoprostanes (F₂-dihomo-IsoPs), peroxidation products from adrenic acid (22:4 n-6), a known component of myelin, and tested the potential value of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs as a novel disease marker and its relationship with clinical presentation and disease progression. F₂-dihomo-IsoPs were determined by gas chromatography/negative-ion chemical ionization tandem mass spectrometry. Newly synthesized F₂-dihomo-IsoP isomers [ent-7(RS)-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP and 17-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP] were used as reference standards. The measured ions were the product ions at *m/z* 327 derived from the [M–181][–] precursor ions (*m/z* 597) produced from both the derivatized ent-7(RS)-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP and 17-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP. Average plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels in RTT were about one order of magnitude higher than those in healthy controls, being higher in typical RTT as compared with RTT variants, with a remarkable increase of about two orders of magnitude in patients at the earliest stage of the disease followed by a steady decrease during the natural clinical progression. These data indicate for the first time that quantification of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in plasma represents an early marker of the disease and may provide a better understanding of the pathogenic mechanisms behind the neurological regression in patients with RTT.—De Felice, C., C. Signorini, T. Durand, C. Oger, A. Guy, V. Bultel-Poncé, J.-M. Galano, L. Ciccoli, S. Leoncini, M. D'Esposito, S. Filosa, A. Pecorelli, G. Valacchi, and J. Hayek. F₂-dihomo-isoprostanes as potential early biomarkers of lipid oxidative damage in Rett syndrome. *J. Lipid Res.* 2011. 52: 2287–2297.

Supplementary key words methyl-CpG binding protein 2 • adrenic acid • myelin damage • autism spectrum disorders

Oxidative stress (OS) is involved in the pathogenesis of Rett syndrome (RTT) (1), a severe neurological disease affecting about one female newborn in 10,000 and caused in up to 95% by sporadic loss-of-function mutations in the X-linked methyl-CpG binding protein 2 (MeCP2) gene, and for which no definitive cure exists to date.

Affected girls develop complex neurological symptoms with age, and the classical form of the disease (about 76% of all forms) is didactically subdivided into stages from I to IV. Cumulating evidence strongly indicates that RTT is a multisystemic disease not confined to the central nervous system but also affecting muscles (2), bone (3), lung (4), and heart (5). The neurobiological changes in the RTT brain are likely to be complex, and there is increasing evidence that MeCP2 is an important regulator of neuronal plasticity and that synaptopathy is a major component of the Rett phenotype, with recent data supporting the concept that progressive functional synaptic impairment is a key feature in the RTT brain (6). Anatomical studies have shown changes in synaptic connectivity and neuronal structure (7–11), whereas at the network level, there are

Abbreviations: AAPH, 2, 2' azobis (2-aminopropane) hydrochloride; AdA, adrenic acid; BSTFA, *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide; CDKL5, cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5; DHA, docosahexaenoic acid; DIPEA, diisopropylethylamine; F₂-dihomo-IsoPs, F₂-dihomo-isoprostanes; GC/NICI-MS/MS, gas chromatography/negative-ion chemical ionization tandem mass spectrometry; MeCP₂, methyl-CpG binding protein 2; OS, oxidative stress; RTT, Rett syndrome.

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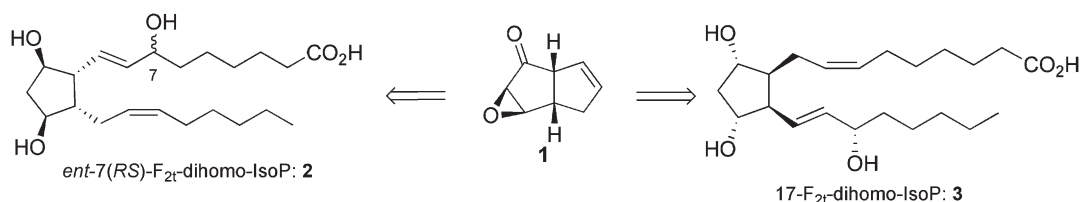
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Retrosynthetic scheme of dihomo-IsoPs.



Scheme 1.

changes in network excitability (12, 13). Although lack of functional MeCP2 results in a nervous system primed to malfunction at a critical point during postnatal brain development, functions can be restored to a large degree once MeCP2 expression is restored to wild-type levels, raising expectations about the possibility of therapeutic intervention (14).

To date, little is known regarding brain white matter damage in RTT, although a recent neuro-imaging study indicates the importance of a white matter abnormality related to more-severe language compromise. However, in the lack of histological data, it is difficult to reach conclusions about the exact mechanism of the fractional anisotropy decrease observed in this patient population. Past studies have suggested axonal involvement to explain fractional anisotropy reduction, but loss of myelin has not been shown to be a contributing factor (15).

We have previously demonstrated chronic hypoxia and/or enhanced OS in patients with typical RTT (linked to MeCP2 gene mutations) (16), as well as in those with the early-seizure variant (ESV), linked to cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) gene mutations).

In the present study, we have examined the potential value of F_2 -dihomo-isoprostanes (F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs), oxidation products deriving from radical attack on adrenic acid (AdA) 22:4 n-6, a specific component of myelin, but also present in several organs and tissues, including the kidney and the adrenal glands (17–19), as an early marker of lipid peroxidation in RTT, by using the synthesis (20) of two series of AdA peroxidation products.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Subjects

The study included a total of 91 female RTT patients with different clinical diagnoses: typical RTT ($n = 70$; mean age, 11.9 ± 8.0 years; range, 1.0–33; demonstrated MeCP2 mutation),

preserved-speech variant (PSV) ($n = 11$; mean age, 18.5 ± 6.1 years; range, 10–30; demonstrated MeCP2 mutation), and ESV ($n = 10$; mean age, 9.0 ± 3.5 years; range, 5–13; demonstrated CDKL5 mutation). RTT diagnoses and inclusion/exclusion criteria were based on the recently revised RTT (21).

All patients were admitted to the Rett Syndrome National Reference Centre of the University Hospital of the Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Senese. The subjects examined in this study followed a typical Mediterranean diet. The study was restricted to assessment of cases with the nine most frequently reported MeCP2 mutations (22, 23) plus large gene deletions.

Gender-matched healthy control subjects of comparable age ($n = 43$, all females; age, 13.9 ± 6.0 years; range 1.5–32) were also included. Blood samplings in the control group were carried out during routine health checks or sports checkups, or through blood donations.

The study was conducted with the approval of the Institutional Review Board, and written, informed consents were obtained from either the parents or the legal tutors of the enrolled patients or directly from healthy adults.

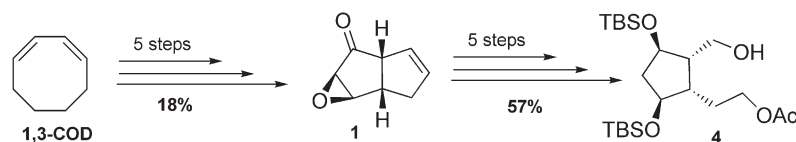
Disease stage in typical RTT

Among typical RTT patients, 10 were on stage I (mean age, 1.8 ± 0.6 years; range, 1.2–2.5), 15 on stage II (mean age, 5.7 ± 1.0 years; range, 3.5–8), 20 on stage III (mean age, 12.5 ± 7.2 years; range, 4.5–32), and 25 on stage IV (mean age, 16.3 ± 6.4 years; range, 9–32). Disease stages were evaluated according to Hagberg (24).

Phenotype severity scoring

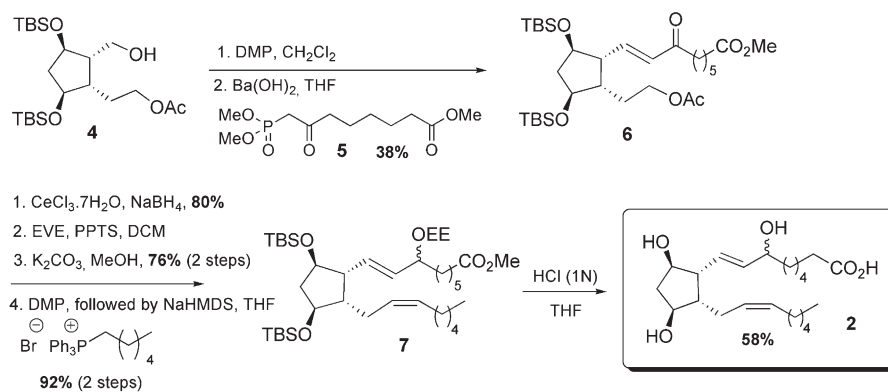
RTT clinical severity was assessed using the clinical severity score, a validated clinical rating specifically designed for RTT (25), based on 13 individual, ordinal categories measuring clinical features common in RTT. All scores range from 0 to 4 or 0 to 5, with 0 representing the least-severe and 4 or 5 representing the most-severe finding. A series of individual clinical items of interest were also evaluated to compress the ordinal category measures into a binary measurement, with 0 representing “mild” or “retained function” and 1 representing “severe” or “lost/absent function” (25). Mild or retained functions were considered in the case of neurologic regression after 18 months of life, weight decrease $<2SD$, head circumference greater than the 10th

Synthesis of mono-acetate precursor 4



Scheme 2.

Synthesis of *ent*-7(*RS*)-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP 2



Scheme 3.

percentile after 24 months of life, sitting maintained, independent walking, hands use at least partially conserved, scoliosis <20°, use of at least single words, maintained eye contact for at least 5 s, presence of minimal respiratory dysfunction (<10% of the time), stereotypy onset after 36 months of life, and seizures absent or less than monthly (26).

Blood sampling

Blood was collected in heparinized tubes, and all manipulations were carried out within 2 h after collection. Blood samples were centrifuged at 2,400 *g* for 15 min at room temperature. The platelet-poor plasma was saved, and the buffy coat was removed by aspiration. Butylated hydroxytoluene (90 μM) was added to plasma as an antioxidant, and the samples were stored under nitrogen at -70°C until analysis.

F₂-dihomo-IsoP syntheses

We have recently developed a new general strategy to rapidly access F-, E-, and D-IsoPs using a common keto-epoxide [3.3.0]

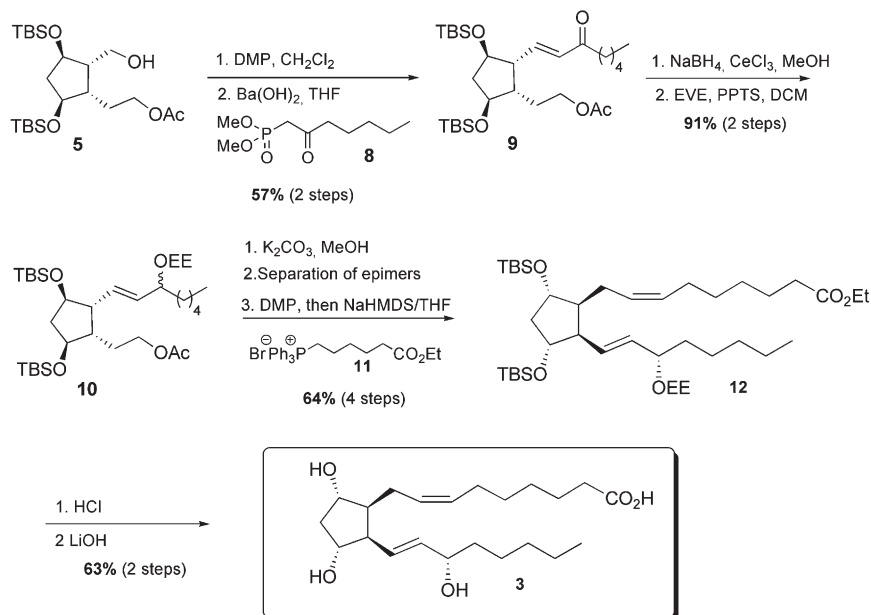
octene intermediate 1 (20, 27). Using this precursor, we now report the synthesis of *ent*-7(*RS*)-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP, and 17-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP (**Scheme 1**).

The mono-acetate intermediate 4 was obtained in five steps from the keto-epoxide 1 on multigram scale, after successive reductions, protection, and enzymatic regioselective mono-acetylation (**Scheme 2**) (20, 27).

Synthesis of *ent*-7(*RS*)-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP 2 from mono-acetate 4

Starting from the mono-acetate 4, the introduction of the α chain was performed by a Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons (HWE) reaction with the methyl 8-(dimethoxyphosphoryl)-7-oxooctanoate 5 obtained by condensation between dimethyl methyl phosphonate anion and dimethyl pimelate. The reduction of the α,β unsaturated ketone 6, protection of the allylic hydroxyl group with ethoxyethyl vinyl ether, followed by successive deprotection of the acetate function in basic conditions, oxidation in mild conditions, and final Wittig reaction using commercial hexylphosphonium

Synthesis of 17-F_{2t}-dihomo-IsoP 3



Scheme 4.

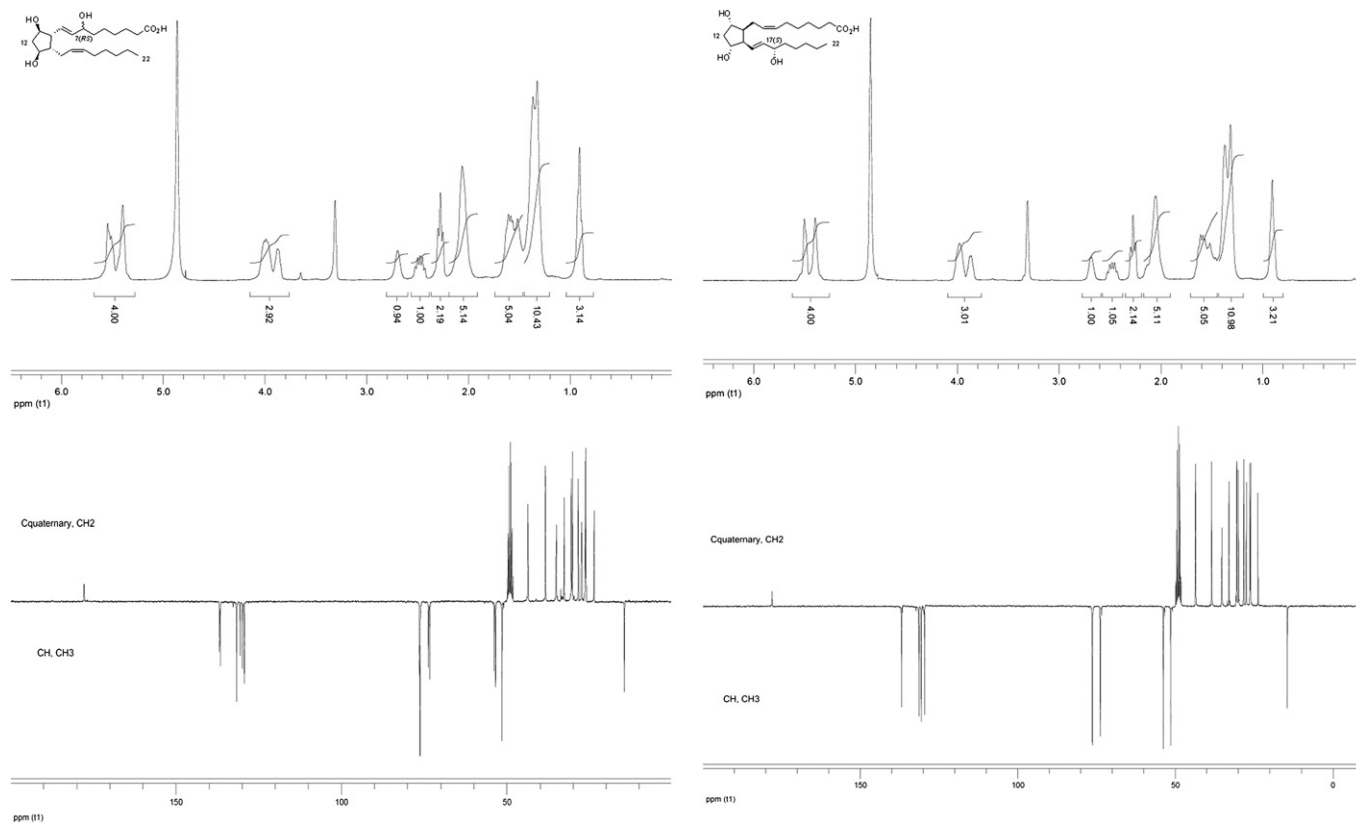


Fig. 1. One-dimensional ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR of the ent-7(RS)-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 2 and the 17-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 3.

bromide led to the formation of the ω chain of 7. The ent-7(RS)-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 2 was obtained after a final one-pot-silylated ether deprotection and methyl ester hydrolysis in the presence of 1 N HCl (Scheme 3).

Synthesis of 17-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 3 from mono-acetate 4

As with the ent-7(RS)-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP synthesis, this metabolite was obtained starting from mono-acetate 4 in nine steps,

using commercially available dimethyl-2-oxo-heptylphosphonate 8 and (7-ethoxy-7-oxoheptyl)triphenyl phosphonium bromide 11, prepared in one step, and 93% yield from ethyl 7-bromo heptanoate.

As described in Scheme 4, the enone 9 was obtained with 57% yield after Dess-Martin oxidation of alcohol 5 and HWE olefination with the β-keto phosphonate 8 and barium hydroxide. Enone 9 reduction was realized under Luche conditions, and the

TABLE 1. One-dimensional ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR analysis of ent-7(RS)-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 2 and the 17-F_{2c}-dihomo-IsoP 3

Carbon	Ent-7(RS)-F _{2c} -dihomo-IsoP 2		17(S)-F _{2c} -dihomo-IsoP 3	
	$\delta 1H$ (ppm)	$\delta 13C$ (ppm)	$\delta 1H$ (ppm)	$\delta 13C$ (ppm)
1	—	177.8	—	178.0
2	1.90–2.20	26.2–35.1	1.90–2.20	26.1–35.2
3	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
4	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
5	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
6	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
7	3.80–4.15	76.2–76.4	3.80–4.10	76.4
8	5.30–5.70	136.6–136.8	5.25–5.60	136.9
9	5.30–5.70	129.4–129.9	5.25–5.60	129.6
10	2.60–2.80	53.4–53.8	2.60–2.70	53.9
11	3.80–4.15	73.7	3.80–4.10	76.3
12	2.20–2.35	43.6–43.7	2.20–2.40	43.6
13	3.80–4.15	73.3	3.80–4.10	73.8
14	2.40–2.60	51.5	2.40–2.60	51.5
15	1.90–2.20	38.4	1.90–2.20	38.5
16	5.30–5.70	131.7	5.25–5.60	131.4
17	5.30–5.70	130.6	5.25–5.60	130.6
18	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
19	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
20	1.20–1.70	26.2–35.1	1.20–1.70	26.1–35.2
21	1.20–1.70	23.7	1.20–1.70	23.8
22	0.80–1.00	14.5	0.80–1.00	14.5

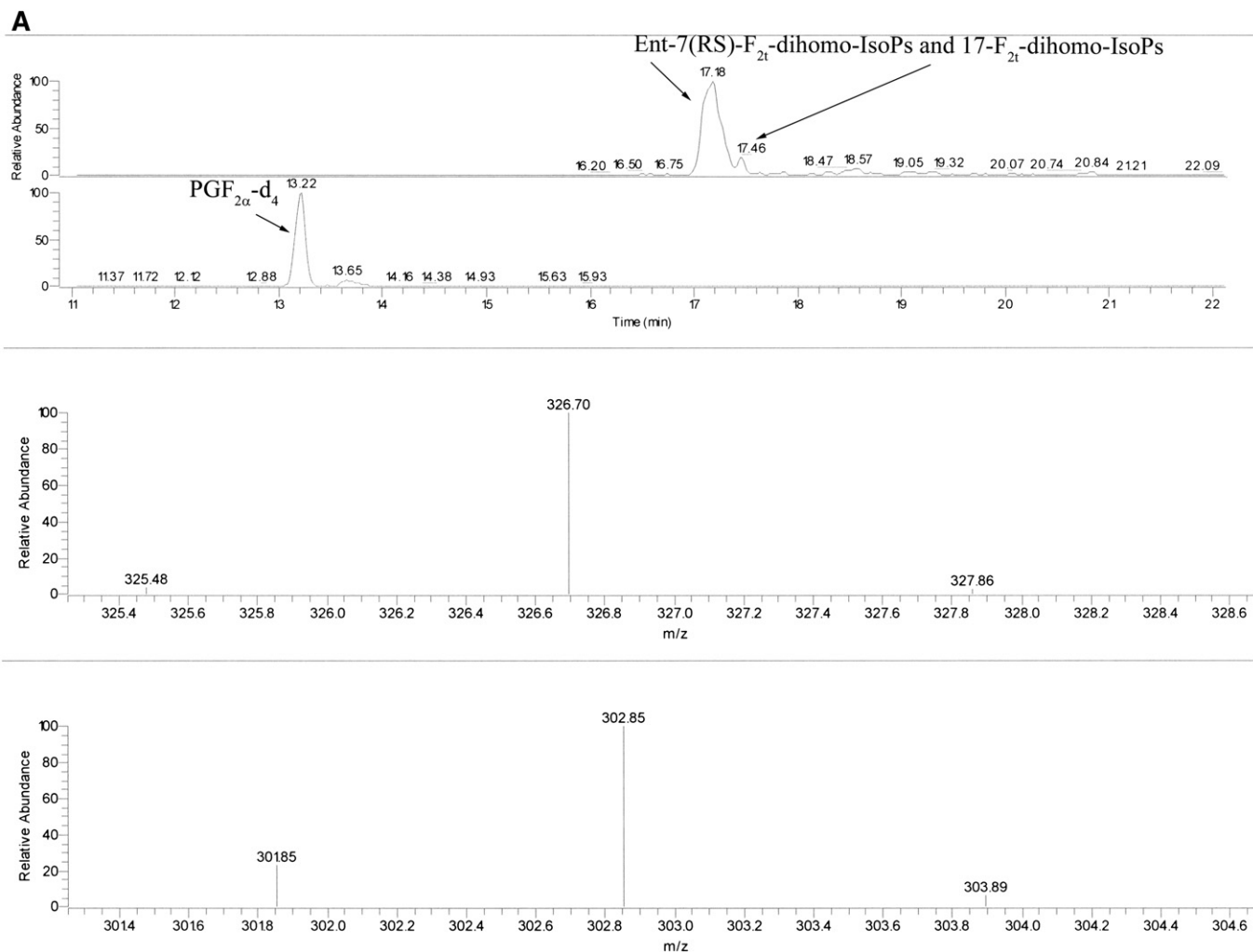


Fig. 2. Reconstructed ion chromatograms obtained under GC/NICI-MS/MS conditions by selecting the species $[M-181]^-$ (m/z 597) of F_2 -dihomo-IsoP as precursor ion. The detection of product ions was carried out by μ scan in the m/z range 326.5–327.5. A: Ion chromatogram and product ion (327 m/z , precursor ion m/z 597 for F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs and 303 m/z , precursor ion m/z 573 for the internal standard $PGF_{2\alpha}$ -d₄) of a stage I RTT patient. B: Ion chromatogram and product ion (327 m/z , precursor ion m/z 597) of ent-7(RS)- F_{2t} -dihomo-IsoP and 17- F_{2t} -dihomo-IsoP (retention time, 17.20 and 17.45 min) and commercial 1a,1b-dihomo prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ (retention time 18.70 min). Ion chromatogram and product ion (303 m/z , precursor ion m/z 73) of the internal standard $PGF_{2\alpha}$ -d₄ (retention time, 13.21 min) are also reported. Retention times are indicated. The collision energy was 1.3 eV.

corresponding 1:1 epimer mixture was subsequently protected as ethoxy ether 10 with 91% yield over two steps.

The lower chain was introduced after saponification of the acetate group, followed by oxidation, separation of the two epimers at C17, then a Wittig elongation using the previously synthesized phosphonium salt 11, NaHMDS in THF, in 64% yield after four steps. Final acid cleavage of silylated ether 12, followed by ethyl ester saponification, allowed the access to 17- F_{2t} -dihomo-IsoP 3 with 63% yield after two steps.

Structural determination using one-dimensional ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra

Characterization of the ent-7(RS)- F_{2t} -dihomo-IsoP 2 and the 17- F_{2t} -dihomo-IsoP 3 was realized using 300 MHz one-dimensional ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR, in CD₃OD, at room temperature (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Plasma F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs determinations

Plasma F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs were determined by a gas chromatography/negative-ion chemical ionization tandem mass spectrometry

(GC/NICI-MS/MS) analysis after solid-phase extraction and derivatization steps.

Plasma (1 ml) was spiked with tetradeuterated prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ (500 pg in 50 μ l ethanol) as an internal standard. To each sample were added 2 ml of acidified water (pH 3). After an equilibration time of 15 min at 4°C, the extraction and purification procedure of the sample (1 ml plasma plus 2 ml H₂O, pH 3) was carried out. It consisted of two solid-phase separation steps. Each sample was loaded on an octadecylsilane (C18) cartridge (Sep-Pak® Vac C18, 500 mg). After washing sequentially with 10 ml water (pH 3) and acetonitrile-water (15:85), F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs were eluted with 5 ml hexane-ethyl acetate-propan-2-ol (30: 65:5). This eluate was then applied to an aminopropyl (NH₂) cartridge (Sep-Pak®Vac NH₂, 500 mg). The cartridge was sequentially washed with 10 ml hexane-ethyl acetate (30:70), acetonitrile-water (90:10), and acetonitrile. F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs were then eluted with 5 ml methanol-acetic acid-ethyl acetate (85:5:10). F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs collected in the final eluate from the NH₂ cartridge were derivatized; the carboxylic group was derivatized as the pentafluorobenzyl ester, and the

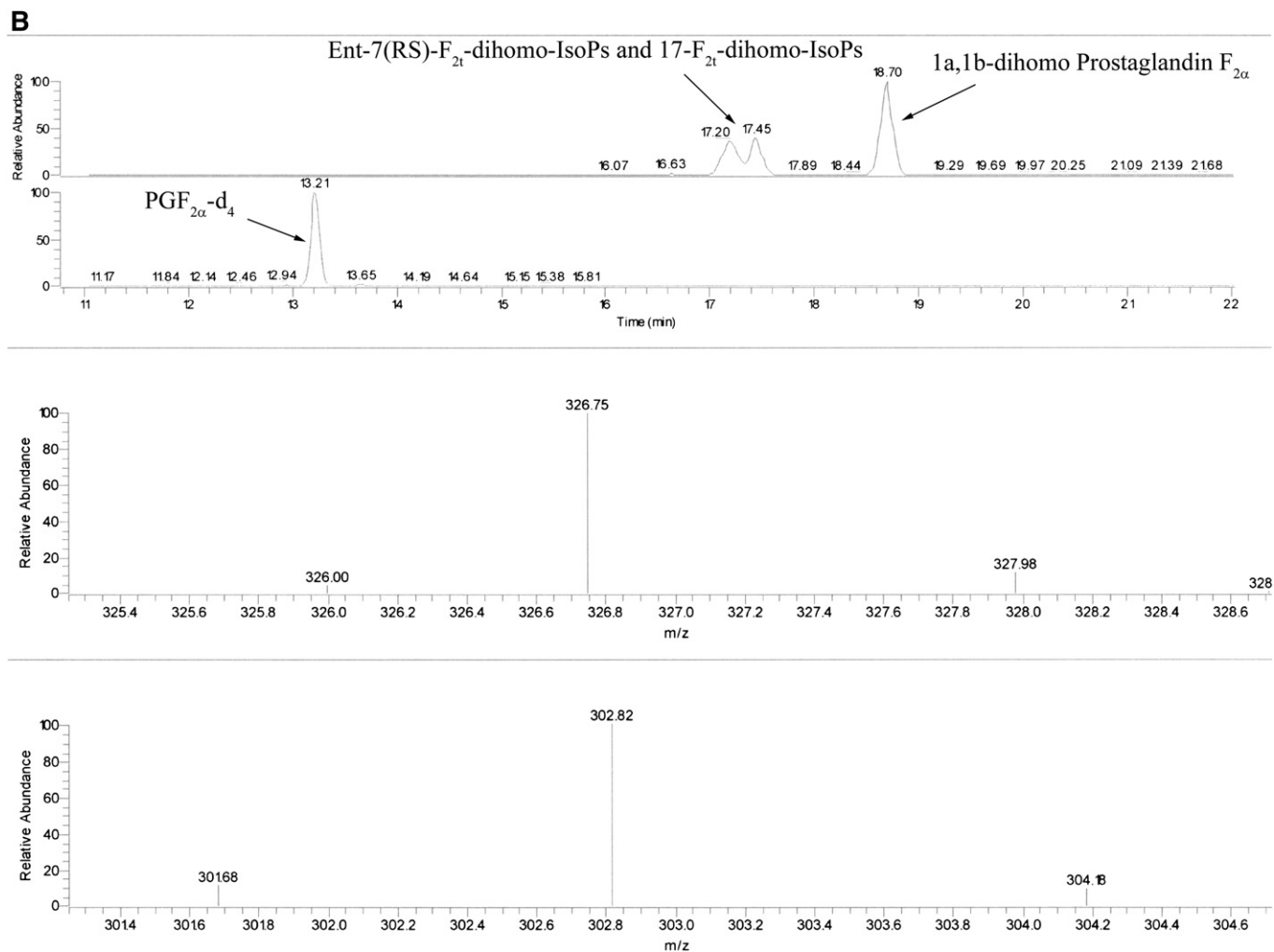


Fig. 2.—Continued.

hydroxyl groups were converted to trimethylsilyl ethers. The pentafluorobenzyl esters were prepared by adding 40 μ l pentafluorobenzyl bromide (10% in acetonitrile) and 20 μ l diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) (10% in acetonitrile) to the purified dried samples. After a reaction time of 45 min at 40°C, the solvent was removed and the trimethylsilyl ethers were prepared by adding 50 μ l *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) and 5 μ l DIPEA (10% in acetonitrile). The samples were kept at 45°C for 1 h. The solvent was then removed, and the samples were reconstituted in 50 μ l of undecane containing 10% BSTFA. The derivatized samples were introduced into the gas chromatograph (Trace GC, ThermoFinnigan; San Jose, CA) in the splitless mode (splitless time 2 min). Sample aliquots of (2 μ l) were injected. The gas chromatograph oven was programmed from 175°C (3 min) to 270°C at a rate of 30°C/min. The temperature of the injector was 250°C; the transfer line was heated to 280°C and the ion source to 200°C. The carrier gas was ultrapure helium maintained at a constant flow of 1 ml/min. The GC column enters the ion source of the mass spectrometer. An ion trap was used as mass analyzer (PolarisQ; ThermoFinnigan). Methane was used as reagent gas for NICI at a flow rate of 2.0 ml/min. The precursor ion isolation width was 1.5 Da, the multiplier was set to 1550 V, and the automatic gain control was used.

To rule out a potential generation of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs by artifactual oxidation of plasma, samples from three RTT patients

(stage IV of the disease) were incubated at 37°C for 1 h with 10 mM-2, 2' azobis (2-aminopropane) hydrochloride (AAPH), a well-known, commonly used free radical initiator (28, 29)

Data analysis

All variables were tested for normal distribution (D'Agostino-Pearson test), and data were presented as means with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for normally distributed variables or medians/means with 95% CI for nonnormally distributed data. Differences between groups were evaluated using independent-sample *t*-test (continuous normally distributed data), Mann-Whitney rank sum test (continuous nonnormally distributed data), χ^2 statistics (categorical variables with minimum number of cases per cell >5) of Fisher's exact test (categorical variables with minimum number of cases per cell <5), one-way ANOVA, Student-Newman-Keuls posthoc test, or Kruskal-Wallis test. Associations between variables were tested by univariate regression analysis, whereas unadjusted odds ratios were determined by univariate logistic regression. The efficiency of plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in discriminating RTT patients from healthy controls was evaluated using a receiver operating characteristic curve analysis. Two-tailed *P* values <0.05 were considered significant if not otherwise specified. Correction for multiple comparisons was made (Bonferroni's correction). The MedCalc version 9.5.2.0 statistical software package (MedCalc Software; Mariakerke, Belgium) was used.

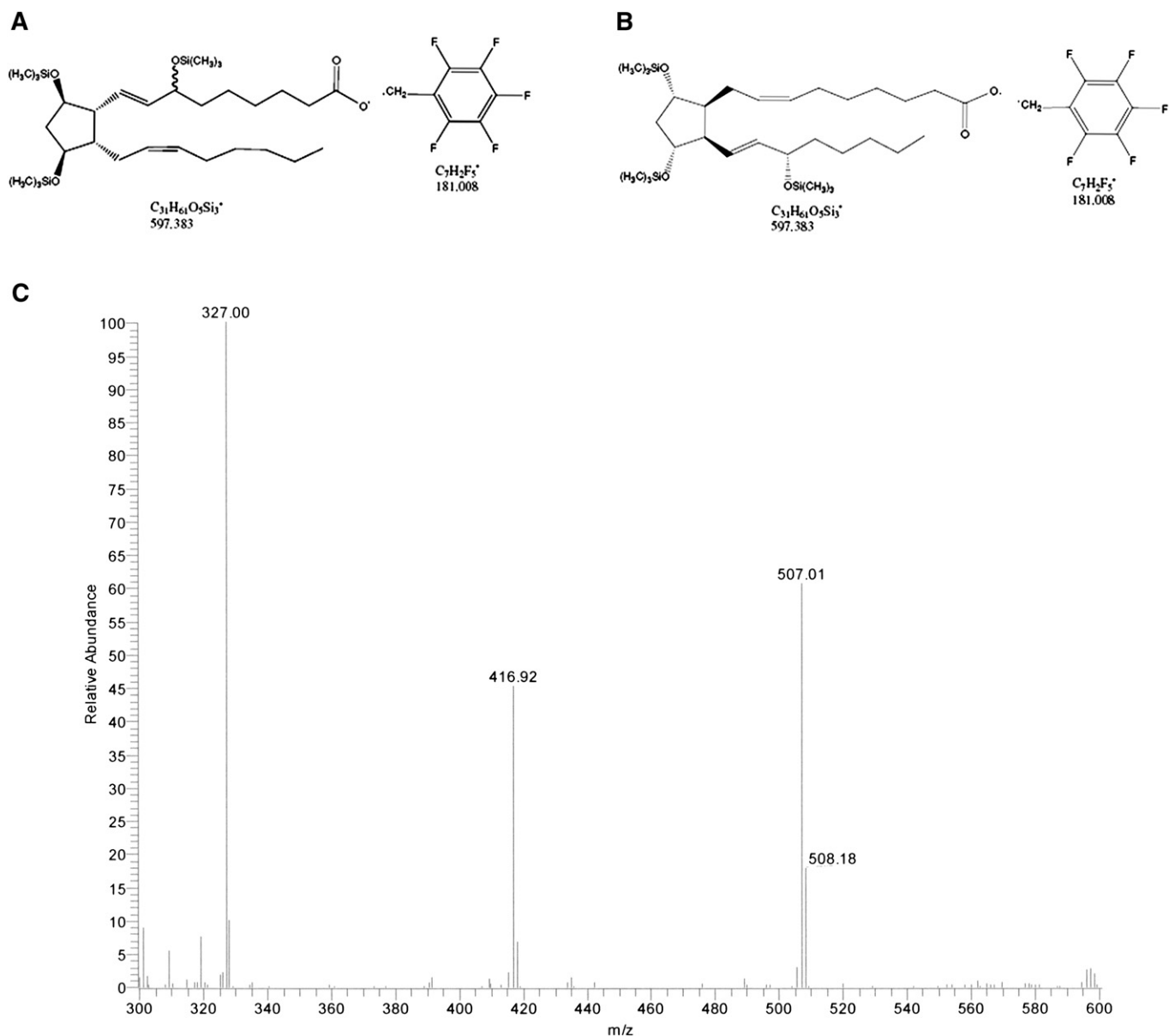


Fig. 3. GC/NICI-MS/MS product ion mass spectra of F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs obtained by selecting ions $[M-181]^-$ (m/z 597) as precursor ion. The collision energy was 1.3 eV (C). Ent-7(RS)- F_{21} -dihomo-IsoP and 17- F_{21} -dihomo-IsoP derivatives (A, B, respectively) are also shown.

RESULTS

The measured ions were the product ions at m/z 327 and m/z 303 derived from the $[M-181]^-$ precursor ions (m/z 597 and m/z 573) produced from the derivatized ent-7(RS)- F_{21} -dihomo-IsoP and 17- F_{21} -dihomo-IsoP, and the $PGF_{2\alpha-d_4}$, respectively (see **Fig. 2A, B** for typical chromatograms). The MS/MS spectrum is dominated by ions produced by loss of trimethylsilyl hydroxide (HOTMS). In fact, ions at m/z 507, 417, and 327 are attributable to the elimination of one, two, or three HOTMS groups, respectively, from ions $[M-181]^-$ (**Fig. 3**). All of these ions are shifted by four units in the $PGF_{2\alpha-d_4}$ (30).

Because the most-abundant product ions are at m/z 327, a narrow range scan over m/z 326.5–327.5 for F_2 -dihomo-

IsoPs (m/z 302.5–303.5 for the $PGF_{2\alpha-d_4}$) is enough to ensure high selectivity of the MS/MS method together with good sensitivity.

The intra-assay coefficient of variability, as determined by three replicated measurements of the physiological content of F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs in biological samples, was $4.33 \pm 0.86\%$. The inter-assay coefficient of variability, measured by comparing three samples containing specific amounts of authentic (i.e., synthesized molecules) F_2 -dihomo-IsoPs, was $4.47 \pm 0.50\%$. The employed method was shown to be also accurate (i.e., closeness to the actual true quantity value), i.e., 99.2%.

As a consequence, although at this stage of the work, we are not able to fully establish the recovery of the compounds through the assay, the method appears to be sufficiently accurate and precise/reproducible.

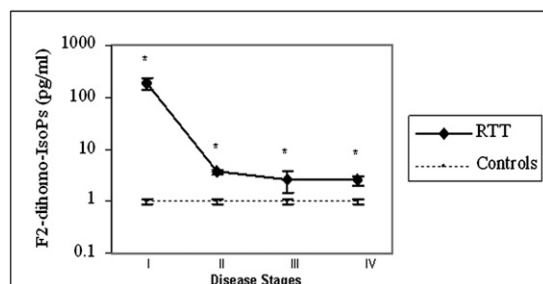


Fig. 4. Plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoPs are related to disease stage for RTT patients with the classical form of the disease. Plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoPs were increased by about two orders of magnitude in RTT patients in stage I of the disease, whereas these values decreased by about 2- to 3-fold more than in controls in later stages of the natural progression of the disease. It is clear that control subjects cannot have stages, but they have been matched for gender (all females) and age with patients at stages I (control subjects, n = 10; mean age 1.5 years), II (control subjects, n = 15; mean age 5 years), III (control subjects, n = 20; mean age 12 years), and IV (control subjects, n = 25; mean age 16 years). Plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoP values (mean ± SE) are presented in logarithmic scale. Asterisks indicate significant differences ($P < 0.001$) for RTT values versus those of controls.

Plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels in age- and gender-matched healthy controls range between 0.8 and 1.2 pg/ml (mean ± SEM; 1.0 ± 0.11 pg/ml). No statistically significant correlation between age and F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in the normal subjects was observed ($r = 0.0841$, $P = 0.40$).

Plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoPs were increased by about two orders of magnitude in RTT patients in stage I of the disease (185.9 ± 68.9 pg/ml; stage I vs. controls, $P < 0.0001$), whereas these values decreased by about 2- to 3-fold higher than in controls in later stages of the natural progression of the disease (stage II: 3.75 ± 0.43 pg/ml; stage III: 2.65 ± 1.15 pg/ml; stage IV: 2.53 ± 0.54 pg/ml) (Fig. 4).

In a subsample of 26 RTT patients at different stages (I to IV), no statistically significant relationships were observed between plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels and the concentrations of F₂-IsoPs, originating from nonenzymatic oxidation of arachidonic acid ($r = 0.2939$, $P = 0.1450$), or F₄-NeuroPs, originating from nonenzymatic oxidation of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA; 22:6 n-3), ($r = 0.3456$, $P = 0.0838$). Although chronic hypoxia is a relevant feature of RTT, no significant correlation between F₂-dihomo-IsoP plasma levels and PaO₂ was observed ($r = -0.1492$; $P = 0.2078$), suggesting that it is not the hypoxia per se that triggers the increase of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs.

Patients with the early-onset seizure variant show F₂-dihomo-IsoPs levels comparable to those of the late typical (clinical stages II to IV of the disease) form patients, whereas patients with PSV, i.e., the mildest form of RTT with somehow preserved verbal language (phrases and sentences), show levels comparable to those of healthy controls (Table 2).

The results of in vitro oxidation of plasma samples from RTT patients with AAPH showed a lack of significant increase in F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels, indicating that the presence of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in RTT plasma is not due to artifactual oxidation from plasma sources (from 3.55 ± 0.77 pg/ml to 2.85 ± 0.07 pg/ml).

DISCUSSION

As recently described by VanRollins et al. (18), AdA oxidation products, such as F₂-IsoPs, form four series of regioisomeric isoprostanooids, including 7-, 10-, 14-, and 17-series, termed 7-, 10-, 14-, and 17-dihomo-IsoPs (Fig. 5), and show that 7- and 17-series are the most abundant.

Roberts et al. (31) and later FitzGerald et al. (32) reported, after in vitro and in vivo studies, that 5- and 15-series IsoPs are formed in significantly greater amounts than 8- and 12-series IsoPs. Recently, Yin et al. (33) provided experimental evidence that 4- and 20-series NeuroPs are two of the most-abundant NeuroP regioisomers generated from the autoxidation of DHA, both in vitro and in vivo.

In the present study, we described the synthesis of the 7- and 17-series of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs and investigated their potential value as biomarkers of lipid peroxidation in RTT.

In this study, for the first time, increased F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels in plasma samples from RTT patients were detected. In particular, extremely high plasma levels of these AdA oxidation products were found in RTT girls in stage I of the disease, a stage characterized by a dramatic neurologic regression that represents one of the major hallmarks of this neurologic disease.

At this stage of our research, it is not possible to attribute the demonstrated changes in F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels in RTT patients with 100% certainty to white matter oxidative damage only, considering that AdA, the source for F₂-dihomo-IsoPs, is known to be present in several organs and tissues, including the kidney and the adrenal glands, from which it has been named (19). The main message of the present work is that although it is certainly true that in RTT, both AdA and DHA undergo a nonenzymatic oxidation, as

TABLE 2. F₂-dihomo-IsoPs as a function of RTT form

Category	F ₂ -dihomo-IsoPs
Controls (n = 43)	1.0 ± 0.11
Classic RTT (stages II–IV) (n = 60)	3.3 ± 0.31
Early-onset seizures variant (n = 10)	2.6 ± 0.58
Preserved speech variant (n = 11)	1.05 ± 0.23

F₂-dihomo-IsoP levels of patients in clinical stages II to IV of typical RTT and patients with the early-onset seizure variant are significantly ($P < 0.0001$) higher than those of healthy controls, whereas patients with the preserved-speech variant, i.e., the mildest form of RTT, with preserved verbal language (phrases/sentences), show levels comparable ($P = 0.5862$) to those of healthy controls. All values are reported as mean ± SEM.

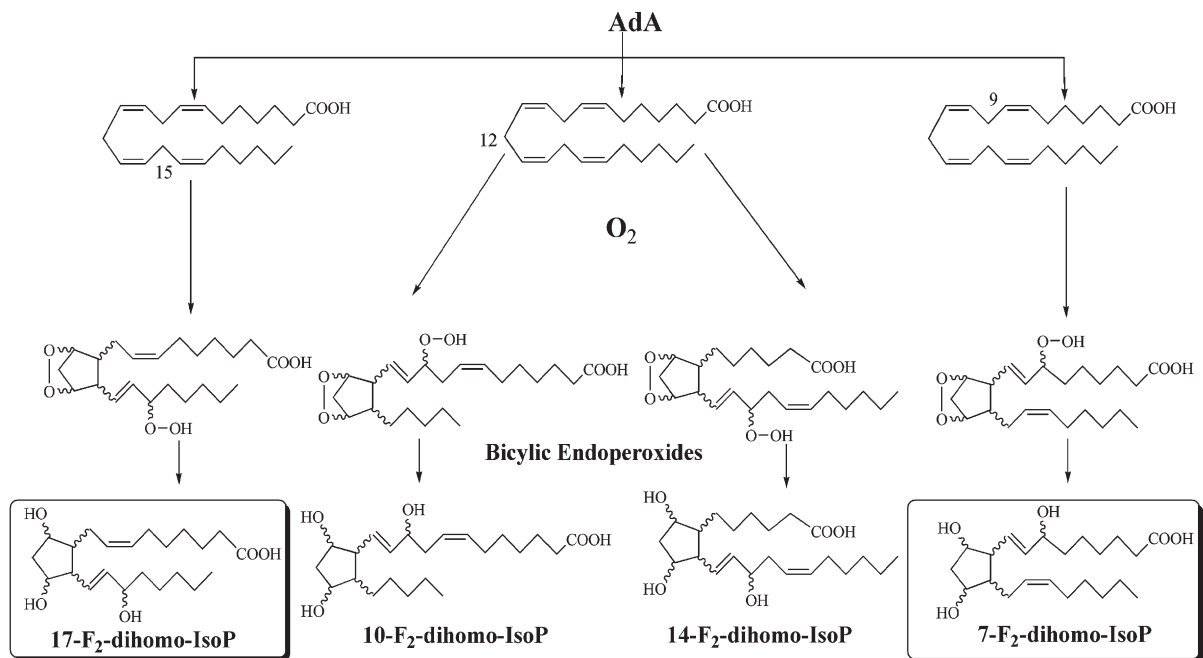


Fig. 5. Formation of the 7-, 10-, 14-, and 17-series F₂-dihomo-IsoPs.

compared with healthy controls, AdA, whatever the actual origin (brain white matter, adrenal gland, or kidney), is the PUFA that goes through the greatest degree of oxidation in the earliest stage of the typical form of the disease. On the other hand, to demonstrate that the F₂-dihomo-IsoP changes observed here are due to brain white matter damage, the measure of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in a MeCP2-central nervous system knock-out animals would be needed in order to confirm or rather rule out our speculated origin of the F₂-dihomo-IsoPs from the brain.

Our finding suggests that brain oxidative damage is already occurring during the first two years of the natural evolution of the disease and that this damage is also involving the peroxidation of AdA, a known component of myelin in the primate brain. To date, there is very little information regarding the brain white matter in RTT, although a recent investigation has evidenced a significant relationship between brain white matter damage (particularly of the superior longitudinal fasciculus, one of the main association bundles connecting the external surface of temporo-parieto-occipital regions with the convexity of the frontal lobe and in part associated with phonologic speech) (34, 35) and ability to speak (15).

Our data, based on plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoP changes in stage I RTT, would suggest a previously unrecognized role for myelin oxidative damage occurring early during the natural progression of the disease. A prior study has reported an abnormality of white matter in RTT (36). Further supporting the concept of an early white matter damage in RTT, is the observation that some neurological signs (cognitive decline up to dementia, motor impairment, aphasia, apraxia) overlap with those of X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy, a rare inherited disorder leading to progressive brain damage, failure of the adrenal glands and eventually death, and caused by defects in the ATP

binding cassette subfamily D member 1 transporter protein encoded by the ABCD1 gene (37). Curiously, the ABCD1 protein is indirectly involved in the breakdown of very long chain fatty acid (VLCFAs) found in the diet, and lack of this protein can give rise to an over-accumulation of VLCFAs which can lead to damage to brain, adrenal glands and a peripheral nervous system.

The ophthalmologic involvement, including nystagmus, is more typical for the subacute or chronic demyelinating diseases such as multiple sclerosis, and is usually absent in typical RTT (38). Thus, a component of the symptomatic picture at the onset for typical RTT could be related to an early brain white matter oxidation.

The process of human myelination has been recently revised by using a new brain NMR technique (i.e., quantitative myelin imaging with mcDESPOT) (39) showing that, at the mean age of neurological regression in RTT (i.e., about 12 months), myelin is already present in the cerebellum, pons, and internal capsule, splenium of the corpus callosum and optic radiations (by age of 5 months); the occipital and parietal lobes (by 5–6 months), and genu of the corpus callosum and frontal and temporal lobes after 8.3 months, thus mirroring the spatiotemporal pattern established by prior histological studies (40, 41).

Thus, an oxidative insult during the typical window of the RTT onset (6 to 18 months) is potentially able to damage myelin and probably corresponds to an increase in F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in the bloodstream.

As a corollary, a hypoxic process in the first days of life would not be able to generate an increase in F₂-dihomo-IsoPs, because the myelination process is only at the initial stages. Hence, the ideal age for a biochemical screening for typical RTT would be in between 3 and 6 months of age in girl infants with subtle neurologic abnormalities, inasmuch as prior reports have evidenced abnormal neurological

behavior already in the first 4 months of life in girls with RTT (42, 43).

During the RTT progression, we observed a dramatic decrease in plasma F₂-dihomo-IsoPs, although levels did not reach the normality range, thus strongly indicating that brain white matter must be present throughout all the natural history of the disease. In the present study, an exact matching between synthesized F₂-dihomo-IsoPs and measured isomers was found, thus indicating the precise chemical structure of the detected peak in plasma samples. These two major series (7- and 17-F₂-dihomo-IsoPs) could become potential therapeutical targets or, at least, early indicators of the onset of the disease, even before the knowledge of gene mutation. In the near future, it will be interesting to evaluate the behavior of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in the existing experimental models of RTT based on MeCP2 dysfunction (44) or rescued (45), although we should always keep in mind that AdA is known to be enriched only in primate and human myelin (17).

The triad of enhanced OS, abnormal mitochondrial metabolism, and dysregulated immune response has been shown to represent the common molecular underpinning of pervasive neurodevelopmental disorders, such as autism spectrum disorder, RTT, and Down syndrome, which, although different in their etiology, share significant overlapping clinical and neuropathological features (46).


In RTT patients, we have previously shown the coexistence of hypoxia (mild chronic hypoxia) and systemic OS (16). The key biological concept, that under hypoxic conditions, OS (i.e., generation of the superoxide radical in the specific case) can paradoxically be generated, had been first established by the work of the Rifkind group (47) by examining the in vitro hemoglobin autoxidation, which has been subsequently confirmed (48, 49).

The findings of our cumulative studies on RTT strongly reinforce the concept that OS is deeply involved in its pathogenesis, and suggest that MeCP2 plays unrecognized roles in the regulation of molecular targets involved in the adaptive response to OS, such as brain-derived neurotrophic factor (50), cAMP-responsive element binding protein (51), and proline dehydrogenase (52), among many others probably not yet recognized. This notion is also in line with previous reports on mitochondrial abnormalities in RTT patients (52) and experimental animal models (53).

These points strongly reinforce the general concept that hypoxia can be linked to OS and vice versa. How and when hypoxia occurs during the natural history of RTT is, of course, a major issue deserving to be addressed in the near future.

In addition, our findings indicate the importance of plasma as a suitable biological fluid for detecting markers of central nervous system oxidative damage in RTT (16, 54, 55) and underline the key role of interaction between organic chemists, OS biochemists, and clinicians in the discovery of new markers of disease and potential targets for new interventional strategies.

In conclusion, our results indicate for the first time that quantification of F₂-dihomo-IsoPs in plasma represents an

early marker of the disease and may provide a better understanding of the pathogenic mechanisms behind the neurological regression in patients with RTT. 

This paper is dedicated to professional singer Matteo Setti (Reggio Emilia, Italy, official web site: <http://www.matteosetti.it>). His valuable collaboration triggered our studies on oxidative stress in Rett syndrome and gave birth to the project “Il Respiro della Musica” (“The Breath of Music”) targeted at the study of the effects of singing and music as exploratory tools on the physiology of Rett syndrome listeners. The authors thank the Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Senese Hospital administration for mass spectrometer purchasing, and Roberto Faleri (Central Medical Library, University of Siena, Siena, Italy) for online bibliographic assistance. We acknowledge “Cell Lines and DNA Bank of Rett Syndrome and Other X Mental Retardation” (Prof. Alessandra Renieri, Medical Genetics-Siena) for gene mutations analyses.

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