Decreased β-phenylethylamine in CSF in Parkinson’s disease

Guang-xi Zhou, Hiroshi Shoji, Shigeto Yamada, Toyojiro Matsuishi

Abstract
Objective—To determine the concentrations of β-phenylethylamine (PEA) in CSF in patients with Parkinson’s disease, and to evaluate the relation between concentration of PEA in CSF and severity of Parkinson’s disease.

Methods—Using gas chromatography–chemical ionisation mass spectrometry, CSF concentrations of PEA were measured in 23 patients with Parkinson’s disease (mean age, 64.0 (SD 8.2) years), of whom three were at Hoehn and Yahr stage II, 11 were at stage III, and nine were at stage IV. Comparison was made with eight patients with neuropathy (mean age, 57.0 (SD 19.2) years) and 12 controls without neurological disease (mean age, 57.6 (SD 4.8) years).

Results—Concentrations of PEA in CSF in Parkinson’s disease were significantly lower (mean 205 (SD 131) pg/ml) than in patients with peripheral neuropathy (433 (SD 254) pg/ml) and controls (387 (SD 194) pg/ml). The concentrations of PEA in CSF correlated negatively with Hoehn and Yahr stage (P<0.01).

Conclusions—There are decreased CSF concentrations of PEA in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

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Keywords: β-phenylethylamine; cerebrospinal fluid; Parkinson’s disease; Hoehn and Yahr stage

Parkinson’s disease is a relatively common progressive nigrostriatal neuronal degeneration. Recently alterations of several neurotransmitters related to dopaminergic neurons have been emphasised in Parkinson’s disease. Some studies have indicated that β-phenylethylamine (PEA) acts as a neurotransmitter or neuro-modulator in the nigrostriatal dopaminergic pathway. PEA, which has been implicated in neurochemical, neuropharmacological, and neurophysiological contexts, was identified as a biogenic trace amine in mammalian tissues including brain in the 1960s. Since then, PEA has been investigated extensively in neurochemical, neuropharmacological, and neurophysiological contexts.

The synthesis of PEA is by decarboxylation of phenylalanine and it is metabolised either first to phenylacetaldehyde by monoamine oxidase type B (MAO-B) and subsequently to phe- nyleacetic acid (PAA) by aldehyde dehydrogenase, or alternatively to phenylethanolamine by dopamine-β-hydroxylase (fig 1). Acting on presynaptic dopaminergic nerve terminals, PEA stimulates dopamine release. PEA also has an indirect sympathomimetic effect.

Although some authors have reported altered PEA concentrations in psychiatric diseases, PEA concentrations in patients with Parkinson’s disease have not been reported. We measured PEA in the CSF of patients with Parkinson’s disease as the best reflection of its status in the CNS in vivo and examined relations between CSF concentration of PEA and severity of disease.

Patients and methods
CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS
Deuterium-labelled PEA (D4-PEA) was purchased from MSD Isotopes (Quebec, Canada). Pentafluoropropionic anhydride was obtained from TCI (Tokyo, Japan). PEA and other chemicals were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd (Osaka, Japan).

SUBJECTS
Specimens of CSF were obtained from 23 patients with Parkinson’s disease (11 men, 12 women; mean age, 64.2 (SD 8.2) years; mean duration of disease, 6.4 (SD 2.9) years, range 2 to 14 years). Specimens were also obtained from eight non-parkinsonian patients with peripheral neuropathy (five men, three women; mean age, 57.0 (SD 19.2) years), and from 12 controls without neurological disease, including eight orthopaedic patients, three urological patients, and one gynaecological patient (six men, six women; mean age 57.6 (SD 4.8) years). Severity of Parkinson’s disease was rated according to Hoehn and Yahr stage. All patients were receiving antiparkinsonian drugs including levodopa-benserazide and bromocriptine, but not the MAO-B inhibitor deprenyl, which affects concentrations of PEA in CSF. The amount of levodopa given was 200 to 400 mg per day, except in three patients (patients 1, 7, and 19 in the table). For patients 7 and 19, L-threo-DOPS was administered. Ten patients showed depression; some received antidepressant drugs. With the informed consent of the patients, lumbar puncture was performed between 8 30 and 11 00 am. No CSF samples visibly contaminated with blood were used. The first ml of CSF obtained was immediately frozen and stored at −80°C until assay.

EXTRACTION AND DERIVATISATION
The extraction of PEA from CSF was performed by a method described previously. Samples of CSF (0.5 ml) were placed in silicon...
**Clinical characteristics and CSF concentrations of PEA in Parkinson’s disease**

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<th>Sex</th>
<th>Disease duration (y)</th>
<th>H&amp;Y stage</th>
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**Mean** | 64.2 | 6.4 | 257 | 205 | 35.3 |
| **SD**    | 8.2   | 2.9   | 116 | 131 | 17.9 |

PEA=phenylethylamine; HVA = homovanillic acid; −=absent; + = present; ND = not done.

*Dosage of levodopa per day.

**Figure 1**: Synthesis and catabolism of PEA and dopamine. "L-Dopa" at the top of the scheme represents exogenous levodopa administered to treat Parkinson’s disease. DOPA=3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine; L-Dopa=levodopa; AADC=aromatic amino acid decarboxylase; MAO-B=monoamine oxidase type B; DBH=dopamine β hydroxylase.

coated tubes. Then 5 ng D4-PEA was added to each tube as an internal standard. In addition, 5 ng D4-PEA was added to each of four tubes with 0.5 ml Ringer’s solution. Then, 30 pg, 100 pg, 300 pg, or 1 ng PEA were each added to one of these four tubes as standards. All samples were kept at 0°C for 20 minutes to equilibrate. After the addition of 50 μl 6 N NaOH, CSF was applied to an Extrelut column (2 cm×2.5 cm, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) left for five minutes, and eluted with 7 ml ethyl acetate. The eluate was collected in a tube which contained 100 µl 1 mM HCL to prevent loss of PEA during evaporation in a dryness with dry nitrogen gas, and the sample was reconstituted with 20 μl ethyl acetate.

**Measurement of homovanillic acid (HVA)**

Specimens of CSF from 19 patients with Parkinson’s disease and 12 controls were ultra-centrifuged for five minutes at 15 000 g at 4°C. HVA was determined in 20 μl supernatant by high performance liquid chromatography (Gilson Model-231, Germany; Eicom ECD-100, Japan). Details have been reported previously.23

**Statistics**

Data were expressed as mean (SD) and analysed with analysis of variance (ANOVA), and followed by Scheffe’s F test or Student’s t test (two tailed) to evaluate the significance of differences between each groups. The relation between severity of disease in Parkinson’s disease and CSF PEA concentration was analysed with Pearson’s correlation. A P value >0.05 was considered significant.

**Results**

The table shows the results of assays for PEA and HVA together with clinical characteristics of the patients with Parkinson’s disease. No significant difference was evident for sex or age distribution between control and neuropathy patients and patients with Parkinson’s disease. Mean concentrations of PEA in patients with Parkinson’s disease (n=23), patients with peripheral neuropathy (n=8), and controls (n=12) were 205 (SD 131), 433 (SD 254), and 387 (SD 194) pg/ml, respectively, with the concentration in patients with Parkinson’s disease being significantly lower than those in the neuropathy and control groups (P<0.001). No significant difference was noted between the peripheral neuropathy and control groups (fig 3). Concentrations of PEA in CSF from patients with Parkinson’s disease with depression (163 (SD 72.8) pg/ml) were lower than those in patients with Parkinson’s disease without depression (244 (SD 242) pg/ml), but not significantly (P=0.07). The present study did...
not show a significant relation between concentration of PEA in CSF and dose of levodopa, or between the concentrations and duration of Parkinson’s disease. The concentration of PEA in CSF showed a significant negative correlation with Hoehn and Yahr stage (P<0.001, fig 4).

The CSF concentrations of HVA did not differ significantly between Parkinson’s disease (35.3 (SD 17.9) ng/ml, n=19) and control groups (39.5 (SD 15.4) ng/ml, n=12). No significant correlation was found between CSF concentrations of PEA and HVA.

Discussion

Our results showed lower CSF concentrations of PEA than those previously reported by Lau- ber and Waldmeier (mean 17.3 (SD 3.3) ng/ml, range 3-45 ng/ml, n=15). PEA readily permeates the blood brain barrier and plasma concentrations of PEA have been reported as ranging from 100 to 1000 pg/ml, which is similar to the presently obtained concentrations in CSF. Experimental studies have found brain tissue concentrations of PEA in rats to be <10 ng/g. The present study is the first to show decreased CSF concentrations of PEA in patients with Parkinson’s disease compared with neurological controls (patients with peripheral neuropathy) and with neurologically normal controls of comparable ages.

Three reasons could account for decreased CSF concentrations of PEA in patients with Parkinson’s disease. (1) PEA may be decreased due to neuronal degeneration, as the amine may be synthesised by the nigral dopaminergic neurons which diminish in this disease. Greenshaw et al have found degeneration involving the substantia nigra to result in both depletion of dopamine (DA) and a decrease in the rate of PEA accumulation in deprenyl pretreated rats. (2) Postsynaptic PEA catabolism may be increased in Parkinson’s disease. Changes in MAO-B activity are capable of altering catabolism of PEA. However, the activity of MAO-B in patients with Parkinson’s disease has been a matter of controversy. In a recent report, more 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1BtTIQ), which is formed from PEA and its metabolite phenyla-cetaldehyde, was found in the CSF of patients with Parkinson’s disease than in the CSF of

Figure 2 (A) Calibration curve for selected ion monitoring chromatographic analysis of PEA extracted from Ringer’s solution. Vertical axis represents ion intensity ratio of m/z 268 to m/z 272. (B) Typical chromatogram, showing the recording of pentafluoropropionic derivative of PEA (m/z 268, lower part) with a deuterium labelled internal standard (m/z 272, upper part), obtained from 0.5 ml CSF from a patient with Parkinson’s disease (patient 1 in the table).


19 Davis BA, Boulton AA. The trace amines and their acidic metabolites in depression—an overview. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry 1994;18:17–45.


33 Faulf KF, Pascoe N, Greene KA, Madaldueno JF. Measurement of phenylacetic acid in cerebrospinal fluid and plasma using combined gas chromatography / electron capture detection.
Tetanus after cranial trauma in ancient Egypt

Diagnostic features of tetanus (lockjaw) noted by ancient Hellenistic and Roman era medical writers' were also seen by Middle Egyptian physicians around 1550 BC. The Edwin Smith papyrus in the collection of the New York Academy of Sciences discusses 33 cases of cranial, facial, jaw, neck, and spinal cord injuries used as teaching exercises, possibly for military surgeons.3

Case 7 deals with a surgeon’s second examination of a patient who had a gaping wound to the head, exposing the tepau, explained by a gloss as being something like leather between the bones of the skull, and previously identified as either the falx cerebri or frontal sinus, but perhaps most plausibly to be identified with protruding dura mater swollen by a subdural haematoma visible through broken pieces of the fractured skull, treated with topical analgesic and anointed or dusted with sterile dressing.4 Injuries to the dura mater, the outermost layer of the meninges (netnet),3 had a possibility of healing following debridement, but since the surgeon’s first visit, the head wound has become infected and malodorous, and the patient cannot open his mouth because the risus sardonius of lockjaw has set in.5

“If you find in that patient that his flesh has developed heat under the wound which is in the tepau of his skull. That man, he has developed toothache under the site of that injury. You put your hand on him and you find his brow is wet with sweat. The muscles (metu) of his neck are taut, his face is flushed, his teeth and his back (sic). The odour inside his braincase (hn, literally ‘box, chest’) is like sheep/goat excrement. His mouth is bound, his eyebrows drawn, his face as if he was weeping.”

“Second diagnosis and prognosis: You shall then say concerning him ‘one having a gaping wound in his head extending to the bone and penetrating the tepau of his skull. He has developed toothache; his mouth is bound; he suffers stiffness of his neck. Therefore do not treat the ailment”.

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