

FATTY ACID PROFILE OF MATERNAL AND FETAL ERYTHROCYTES AND PLACENTAL EXPRESSION OF FATTY ACID TRANSPORT PROTEINS IN NORMAL AND INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION PREGNANCIES





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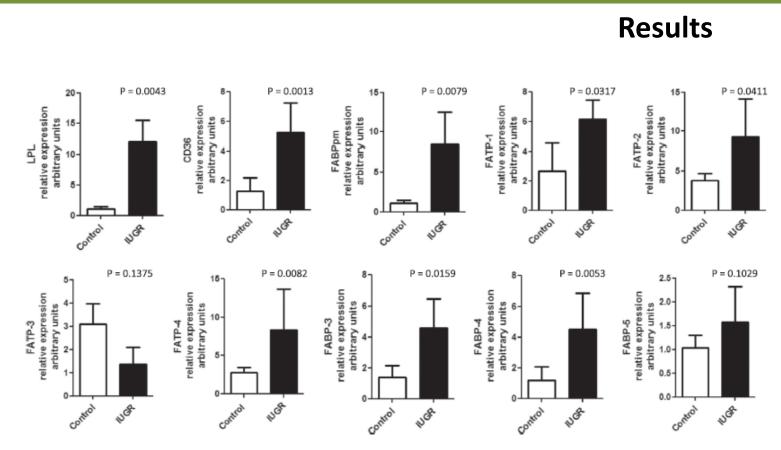
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Introduction

Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFA), mainly docosahexaenoic (DHA) and arachidonic acids (AA), are critical for adequate fetal growth and development. We investigated mRNA expression of proteins involved in hydrolysis, uptake and/or transport of fatty acids in placenta of fifteen full term normal pregnancies and eleven pregnancies complicated by intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) with normal umbilical blood flows..

Methods

Fatty acid methyl esters in the placenta and maternal-fetal erythrocyte compartments were separated and detected on an Agilent Technologies 7890 A CG chromatograph. The expression of genes that encode proteins involved in the uptake and transport of fatty acids in human placenta was evaluated by qRT-PCR in both groups.



Fatty acids (mg/100 mg)	AGA placenta (n = 15)	IUGR placenta (n = 11)	
Saturated (SFA)			
Myristic acid (14:0)	0.3 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.2	
Palmitic acid (16:0)	26.7 ± 4.0	25.8 ± 1.5	
Stearic acid (18:0)	14.7 ± 1.4	16.7 ± 2.2	
Arachidic acid (20:0)	0.44 ± 0.2	0.63 ± 0.3	
Monounsaturated (MUFA)			
Oleic acid (9c-18:1, n-9)	11.8 ± 3.8	9.60 ± 1.3	
Essential (EFA)			
IA (18:2n-6)	8.9 ± 1.5	8.74 ± 1.9	
ALA (18:3n-3)	0.10 ± 0.08	0.20 ± 0.08	
Long-chain polyunsaturated (LG- PUFA)			
AA (20:4n-6)	17.6 ± 3.3	16.8 ± 3.8	
Adrenic Acid (22:4n-6)	1.1 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.2	
EPA (20:5n-3)	0.39 ± 0.04	0.42 ± 0.1	
DPA (22:5n-3)	0.56 ± 0.2	0.62 ± 0.08	
DHA (22:6n-3)	2.6 ± 0.5	2.6 ± 0.96	
Total SFA®	42.7 ± 5.0	43.4 ± 3.7	
Total MUFA ^b	14.2 ± 3.5	11.9 ± 1.8	
Total EFA ^c	9.1 ± 1.5	9.0 ± 1.9	
Total n-6 ^d	29.7 ± 4.1	30.4 ± 4.8	
Total n-3"	3.4 ± 1.2	3.3 ± 0.9	
Total LC-PUFA ^f	20.2 ± 3.6	19.8 ± 4.7	
AA/IA n-6 ratio	1.9 ± 0.1	1.9 ± 0.1	
DHA/ALA n-3 ratio	26.0 ± 2.4	$13.3 \pm 1.1^{\#}$	

The mRNA expression of LPL, FATPs (-1, -2 and -4) and FABPs (-1 and -3) was increased in IUGR placentas, however, tissue profile of LC-PUFA was not different between groups. Relative mRNA expression results are expressed as means \pm SD. GAPDH was used as housekeeing gene to normalize the data.

Fatty acids (mg/100 mg)	AGA group $(n = 15)$		IUGR group (n = 11)	
	Maternal erythrocytes	Umbilical cord erythrocytes	Maternal erythrocytes	Umbilical cord erythrocytes
Saturated (SFA)	_		000	
Myristic acid (14:0)	0.5 ± 0.09	0.5 ± 0.1	0.6 ± 0.08	0.8 ± 0.2
Palmitic acid (16:0)	23.5 ± 1.4	23.9 ± 0.9	23.3 ± 1.9	24.2 ± 2.1
Stearic acid (18:0)	17.4 ± 0.8	18.5 ± 0.5	19.0 ± 1.2	19.9 ± 1.2
Behenic acid (22:0)	0.8 ± 0.13	0.6 ± 0.09	1.0 ± 0.28	0.9 ± 0.26
Monounsaturated (MUFA)				
18:1n-9	12.5 ± 0.3	10.1 ± 1.2	13.5 ± 1.2	$9.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}$
18:1n-7	0.7 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.3	0.3 ± 0.1
Essential (EFA)				
LA (18:2n-6)	11.0 ± 1.9	4.2 ± 0.6	10.4 ± 1.9	$4.2 \pm 0.6^{\circ}$
ALA (18:3n-3)	0.3 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.08
Long-chain polyunsaturated (LC-PUFA)				
AA (20:4n-6)	15.8 ± 1.7	20.0 ± 1.6	12.6 ± 2.1	16.4 ± 3.5**
Adrenic Acid (22:4n-6)	3.8 ± 0.7	4.3 ± 0.6	3.5 ± 0.8	4.0 ± 0.6
EPA (20:5n-3)	0.7 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.4	0.9 ± 0.3
DPA (22:5n-3)	1.9 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.4	$0.6 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$
DHA (22:6n-3)	5.5 ± 1.3	6.1 ± 0.9	3.6 ± 0.7*	$4.6 \pm 0.8^{*}$
Total SFA"	41.8 ± 2.7	43.6 ± 1.7	46.0 ± 3.8	48.0 ± 1.9#
Total MUFA ^b	13.8 ± 1.4	12.1 ± 1.3	15.6 ± 1.1	12.5 ± 0.9
Total EFA [∈]	11.5 ± 1.8	4.4 ± 0.6 *	11.0 ± 1.9	4.5 ± 0.6"
Total n-6 ^d	33.5 ± 2.4	32.1 ± 1.7	29.7 ± 3.5	29.2 ± 4.7
Total n-3°	8.5 ± 1.2	7.7 ± 1.1	6.7 ± 0.9*	6.5 ± 0.5
Total LC-PUFA ^f	21.9 ± 3.3	27.1 ± 1.5*	19.6 ± 1.4"	24.1 ± 3.3*.#
AA/IA n-6 ratio	1.4 ± 0.7	4.8 ± 0.5	1.2 ± 0.9	3.9 ± 0.5°.#
DHA/ALA n-3 ratio	18.3 ± 1.9	30.5 ± 2.7	7.2 ± 0.7	15.3 ± 1.7°.#

Values are expressed as means ± standard deviation (SD). LA, linoleic acid; ALA, alpha-Linolenic acid; AA, arachidonic acid; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; DPA, docosapentaenoic acid; DPA, docosapentaenoic acid;

Erythrocytes from both mothers and fetuses of the IUGR group showed lower concentrations of AA and DHA and inferior DHA/ALA ratio compared to normal pregnancies (P<0.05).

Conclusions

We hypothesize that reduced circulating levels of AA and DHA could up-regulate mRNA expression of placental fatty acids transporters, as a compensatory mechanism, however this failed to sustain normal LC-PUFA supply to the fetus in IUGR.

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