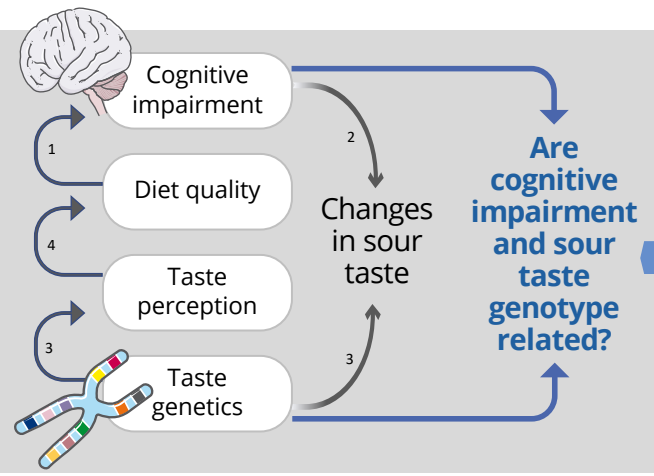


# Sour Taste SNP *KCNJ2*-rs236514, Diet Quality and Mild Cognitive Impairment

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## Introduction



## Method

**Design:** Secondary analysis of data from the cross-sectional Retirement Health & Lifestyle Study 2010-2012

**Genotyping:** qPCR and TaqMan assays for *KCNJ2*-rs236514

**Cognition Test:** Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) ( $\leq 26$  = mild cognitive impairment)

**Diet Quality:** Dietary Guideline Index, Australian Recommended Food Score & Australian Healthy Eating Index

**Analyses:** Contingency analysis, logistic fit and nominal logistic regression with *KCNJ2* variant (A) allele as primary predictor. P-value threshold was  $<0.05$

## Results

**Population Description**

- 524 participants
- $\geq 65$  years (m = 77.6y)
- 46% male, 54% female
- 81.1% with *KCNJ2*-A allele

Oral and extraoral *KCNJ2* genes on Kir1.2 channels<sup>5</sup>

In males and the total cohort, the **A allele** of the **sour taste SNP *KCNJ2*-rs236514** is associated with...

...increased likelihood of **mild to severe cognitive impairment** scores on MMSE

Independent of diet quality & age

No association in females perhaps due to **higher diet quality**

## Conclusions/Hypotheses

- ➔ More fixed genetic link between sour taste and cognitive impairment
- ➔ Sour taste receptor signaling may be reduced by the SNP impacting neurotransmitters altered in cognitive diseases (5-HT, NE & GABA)
- ➔ Sour taste receptors have extra-oral functions - *KCNJ2* is in the same areas of the brain<sup>5</sup> where changes occur in cognitive decline<sup>6</sup>

### References

Images: <https://smart.servier.com/>

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