

The Extended Family

- Community Engagement
 - Ann Cheney, Maria Pozar, Sahar Foruzan, Gaby Ortiz
- Comic book artists
 - Yuki Murayama, Yuxin Lin
- Field collection, environmental microbiology
 - Emma Aronson, Jon Botthoff, Mark Swenson, Mia Maltz
- Climate modeling, transport studies
 - Will Porter, Yaning Miao
- Lo Lab chamber studies
 - Qi Li, Ryan Drover, Daniel Gonzalez (David Cocker Lab)
 - Trevor Biddle, Keziyah Yisrael, Diana del Castillo



(Yuxin Lin)

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The Salton Sea is California's largest lake; while it is pretty in photos, it has a declining ecosystem, and increasing dust emissions are causing health problems

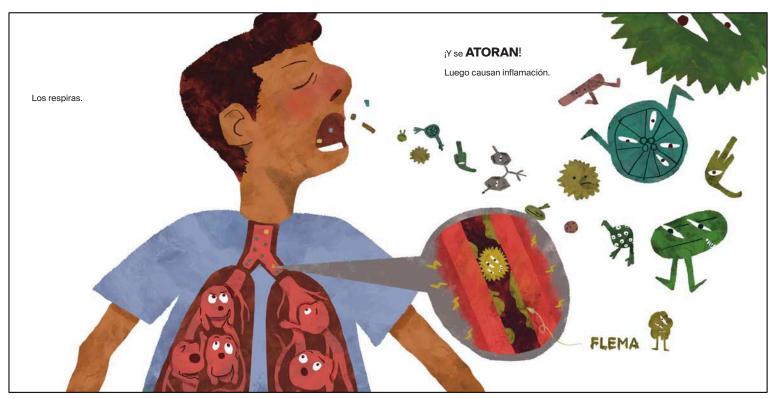


(Yuki Murayama)



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The most severe health impact is the high incidence of childhood asthma; it is believed that the dust from the sea causes the lung inflammation



(Yuki Murayama)

BREATHE Center

Center for Health Disparities Research



Our Research



(Yuki Murayama)

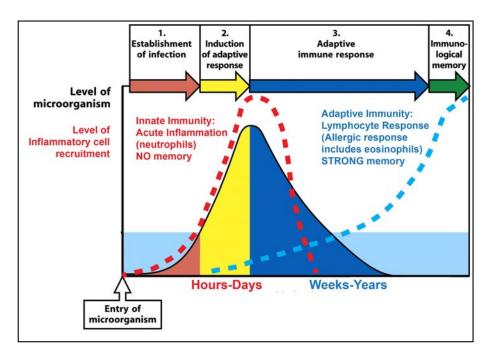
- We are studying the effect of aerosol exposures using samples collected from various sites around the Salton Sea, and other more distant sites
- Using an environmental exposure chamber (above), we expose mice continuously to aerosols for various periods, then look at lung inflammation and gene expression



First, A Brief Immunology Lesson: Inflammation and Lung Disease

The Immune System can be induced by

- Innate immune triggers such as bacterial infection
 - Rapid first-responder (neutrophil) recruitment, <u>rapid</u> recovery and NO memory or amplification
- Adaptive immune triggers such as allergens (e.g., dust mite, ragweed) or viruses (e.g., flu, COVID)
 - Slow initiation, follows innate response, <u>antigen</u> (allergen) specific, includes <u>memory</u>
 - Asthma is <u>usually</u> associated with ALLERGIC responses (adaptive)



Thus, the character of the response provides clues to the causes

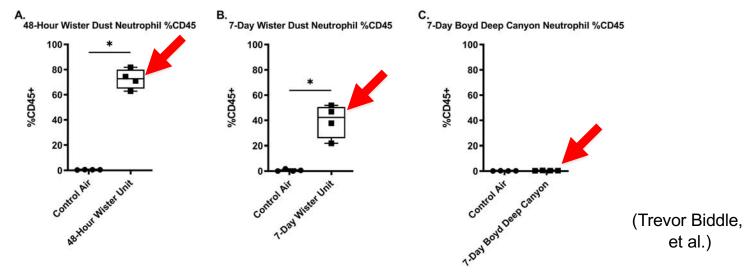
Dust Sources for Exposure Studies

- Dust was collected from several sites near Salton Sea, as well as from distant sites
 - Wister, Sonny Bono, both close to the southern end of the Salton Sea
 - Boyd Deep Canyon near Palm **Springs**
 - Dos Palmas near North Shore





Neutrophil Response To Dust Exposures

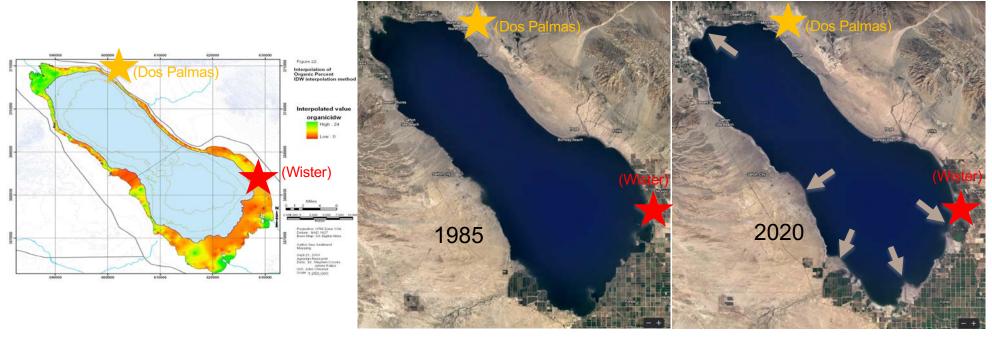


- (1) Wister and Sonny Bono dust triggers a neutrophil (innate) inflammatory response in exposed lungs (**NOT** allergic!). Similar results for Dos Palmas near North Shore
- (2) NO inflammatory response to Boyd Deep Canyon dust THUS, Proximity to the Salton Sea is associated with significant dust toxicity



Hypothesis: Proximity to Salton Sea/Playa and Toxicity

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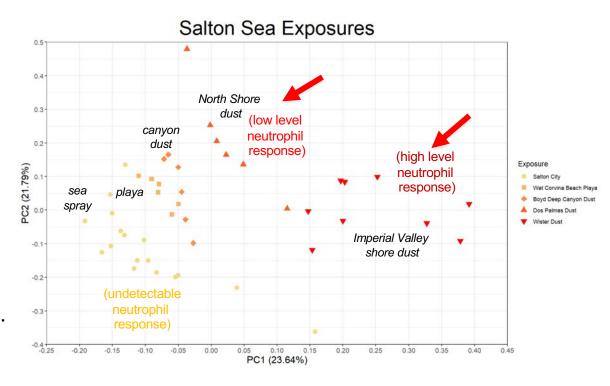


- These maps suggest a relationship between exposed playa and toxicity
 - Organic content at the shoreline; rate of playa exposure from 1985 to 2020
- Toxicity of dust correlates with proximity to freshly exposed playa (arrows)



Evidence for Playa Enrichment of Toxins

This is a summary of gene expression patterns after different exposures, from Salton Sea water (sea spray) to playa extract, to dusts near Salton Sea and distant sources. The data show evidence for a progression in responses from



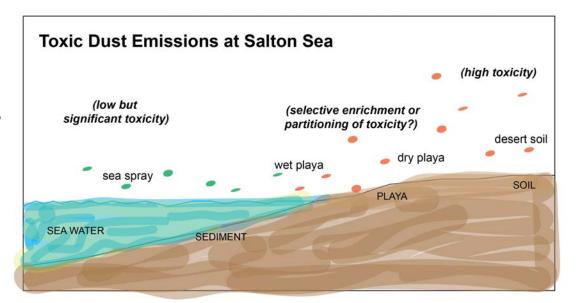
sea water to playa to dust. Importantly, the far right two exposures (dust from Salton Sea playa) induce significant lung inflammatory responses.



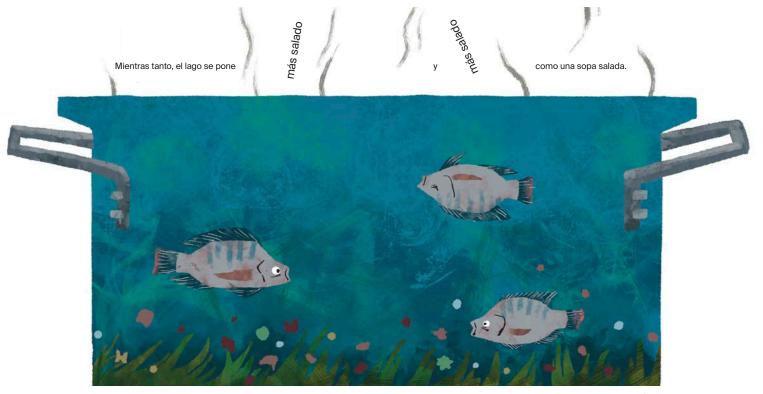
Comments

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- Salton Sea playa aerosol dust exposures show evidence for an *Innate* (not Adaptive Allergic) response in lungs, consistent with a response to microbial toxins
 - Is there selective enrichment of microbial toxins by dust entrainment at the playa?
 - What are these toxic components?
 - Is this inflammatory response consistent with clinical asthma-like symptoms?



It is only getting worse; there is less fresh water runoff into Salton Sea, and with chronic drought and warming temperatures, the sea is drying up



(Yuki Murayama)