

SPECIFIC AIMS

The maintenance of water balance is critical for survival. Humans are exquisitely sensitive to changes in hydration status, with slight derangement eliciting physiologic compromise. When the loss of water exceeds dietary intake, dehydration - and in extreme cases, death - can occur. Though providing drinking water is ultimately curative, this is not always possible (e.g., illness, water contamination, natural disasters, combat soldiers), and as a consequence, millions of people die every year as a direct result of dehydration, with countless others suffering physiologic and cognitive impairment. While decades of study in humans has elucidated the pathophysiology related to dehydration, that no current model can survive despite severe and prolonged dehydration represents a critically important gap in our current approach. In contrast to humans, animals living in desert habitats thrive without water and endure extreme heat and intense drought, as a direct result of unique adaptations. These adaptations allow them to survive conditions fatal to humans and most other animals. Despite being a well-known phenomenon with obvious implications for human health, we know very little of the underlying mechanisms that allow for survival in deserts. **The proposed research uses a novel desert-adapted dehydration-tolerant rodent model and an innovative approach integrating physiology, evolutionary genomics, and computational biology to understand how animals survive despite severe dehydration.** Indeed, this model offers the scientific community a unique opportunity to gain a deep understanding into the physiology and genomics of osmoregulation in extreme environments – an important insight that is impossible to achieve using a traditional model system like *Mus* that, like humans, die when subjected to these conditions.

This project lays the groundwork for our long-term research goal – to identify the causal links between desert adapted animals ability to survive despite dehydration and the patterns of gene expression, methylation, and allelic variation. To achieve these, our specific aims of this project are:

(1) To characterize the physiologic response to extreme water restriction and heat. We hypothesize that desert survival is enabled by limiting water loss in the urine, feces, and respiratory tract via modifications to genitourinary, gastrointestinal, and respiratory anatomy and physiology relative to models like *Mus*, thus preserving function. This hypothesis will be tested via environmental manipulations coupled with careful measurement of physiological response.

(2) To characterize the genomic response (differential gene expression, patterns of methylation or isoform use in renal tissue) to extreme water restriction and heat. We hypothesize that while desert-adapted mice may demonstrate genome wide expression patterns suggestive of stress (e.g. activation of heat shock protein, vasopressin responsive pathways) during dehydration, these responses function to preserve normal physiology and thus serum chemistry will be similar to mice with unrestricted access to water.

(3) To determine the ontogeny of extreme osmoregulatory ability, from the neonatal period during which fluid (milk) intake is obligate through weaning, when oral fluid intake is exceptionally rare. We hypothesize that patterns of renal gene expression during fetal development through weaning will resemble patterns of gene expression, isoform use, and methylation typical of adult mice when water is freely available.

The proposed project aims to integrate studies of physiology, genomics, and computational biology to gain a deep understanding of a fundamental physiological problem – how to conserve water when intake is limited. Although dehydration is both common and dangerous, the biology underlying its physiological effects is currently invisible to researchers using traditional mammalian models of disease that lack the eco-evolutionary history present in desert-adapted mice. This project will fill an important gap in our understanding, which is in support of the research aims of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), and specifically, of the Kidney Basic Research program.

SIGNIFICANCE

Dehydration, whether caused by exposure to extreme environmental conditions, water deprivation, or by infection (e.g. diarrheal illnesses) represents a significant threat to human life. In spite of modern medicine, millions of people die every year from dehydration. Compounding issues of exposure and illness are public health issues regarding the delivery of safe drinking water. With global climate change, these challenges are thought to become only more severe and as a result, research providing insight into the mechanisms underlying physiologic resistance to acute dehydration is urgently needed. The response to acute dehydration in humans and traditional mammalian models is generally maladaptive and may include death - this response limits our ability to develop novel insights into this important cause of human mortality. As such, the study of dehydration-tolerant mammalian models will significantly enhance our understanding, and will provide fodder for novel treatments. **The proposed work aims to study extreme osmoregulation in a uniquely suited novel desert-adapted model organism.**

While the mechanisms underlying physiological compromise in dehydration are well characterized (Roberts et al., 2010), some animals possess the ability, much unlike humans, to osmoregulate despite extreme heat and a complete lack of extrinsic water intake (Nagy and Gruchacz, 1994). Specifically, highly adapted desert mice may never drink water, produce an extremely viscous urine, or no urine at all, and excrete urea in the form of uric acid crystals in the feces (Schmidt-Nielsen and Schmidt-Nielsen, 1952). This phenotype results in an animal that is very resistant to dehydration-related physiologic compromise, and is in stark contrast to the phenotype of humans and traditional model organisms (e.g. *Mus* and *Rattus*). Although model organisms are attractive targets for study, they lack the requisite biology which may limit insight. In contrast with traditional model organisms, non-model desert-adapted organisms may provide a unique opportunity to study dehydration tolerance, though they typically lack many of the genomic and physiologic tools characteristic of model organisms. Despite this, renal gene expression has been characterized for several genes in desert animals, and was shown to be highly derived in some (e.g. *Dipodomys* (Huang et al., 2001)), but not in others (e.g. *Notomys*: Weaver et al. (1994)). No studies characterizing genome-wide patterns of gene expression, methylation or isoform use in desert-adapted water stressed animals have been done and therefore the extent to which differences in these parameters underlie phenotype remains unknown. The proposed work effectively integrates the power of a model organism with the unique biology of a desert-adapted rodent, the cactus mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*), to generate insights into extreme osmoregulation not current possible.

INNOVATION

The proposed work recognizes that successful treatment requires an appropriate model, and while traditional models are powerful, they lack the biology (extreme osmoregulation) upon which more successful interventions may be modeled. The desert-adapted rodent *P. eremicus* retains many of the beneficial characteristics of model organisms, while enhancing opportunity to assay interesting biological phenomenon. In addition to this fundamental innovation, the project is innovative in a number of other ways including experimental, conceptual and technical innovation. The proposed project leverages unprecedented control over environmental conditions (e.g., a desert chamber) using an ideally suited novel model organism and unique analytical methods to understand the physiologic and genomic response to water deprivation.