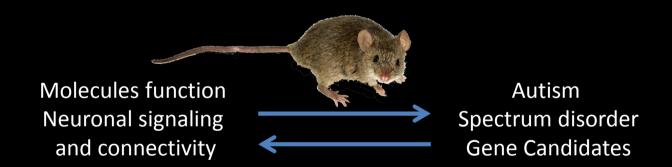
FUNCTION OF mGlu5 RECEPTOSOME IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Julie Perroy Institut de Génomique Fonctionnelle Montpellier, France



What can we learn from mouse models of ASD ?







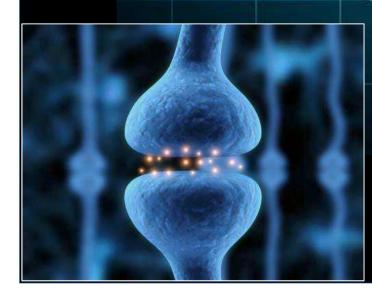
Déterminants des évolutions dans l'autisme

GLUTAMATERGIC SYNAPSES - SENSORY PROCESSING AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION -



INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY (FXS)

SCREEN FOR GENE CANDIDATES



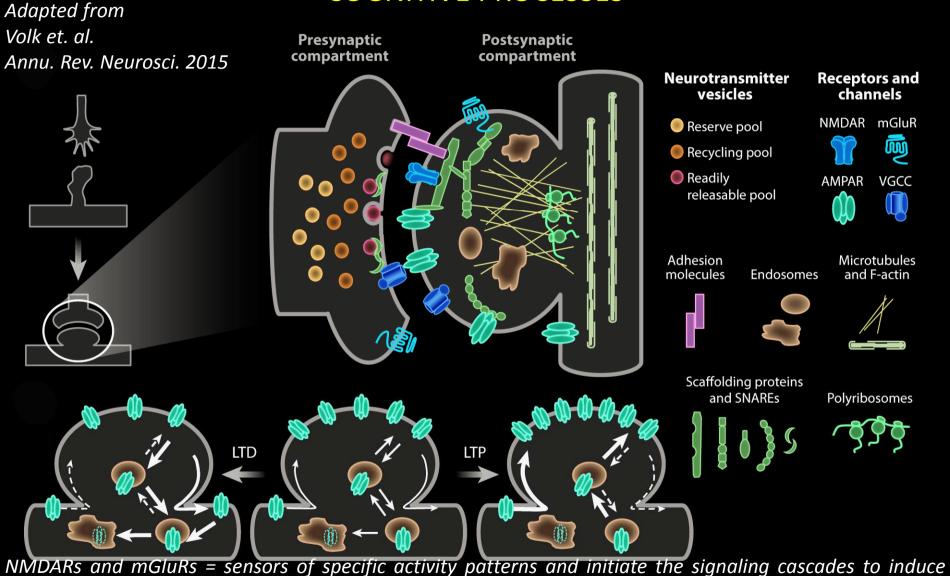
MOLECULES AND SIGNALING CASCADES TRIGER FUNCTIONAL SYNAPSES

Adapted from Volk et. al. Presynaptic Postsynaptic compartment compartment Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 2015 Receptors and channels Neurotransmitter vesicles NMDAR mGluR Reserve pool **M** Recycling pool Readily AMPAR VGCC releasable pool Adhesion Microtubules Endosomes and F-actin molecules Scaffolding proteins Polyribosomes and SNAREs



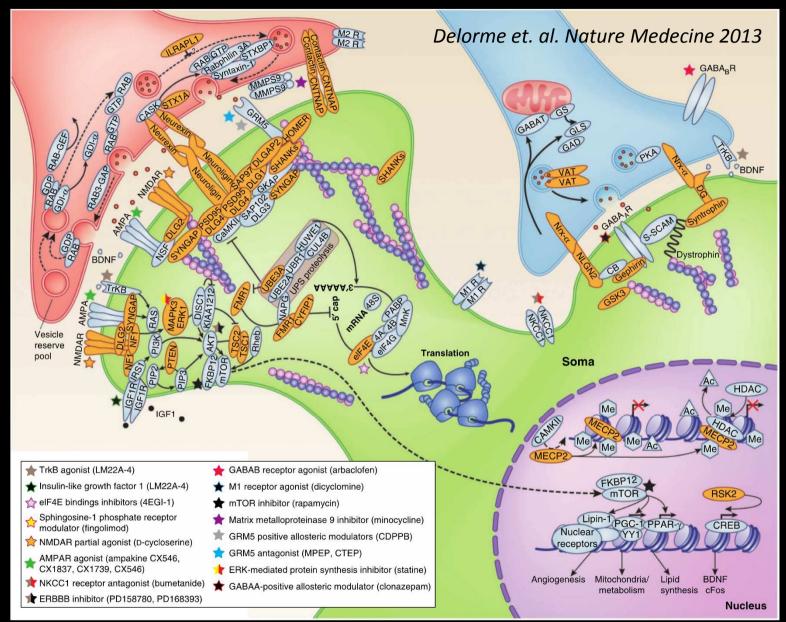
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SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY CELLULAR SUBSTRATE FOR ADAPTIVE COGNITIVE PROCESSES



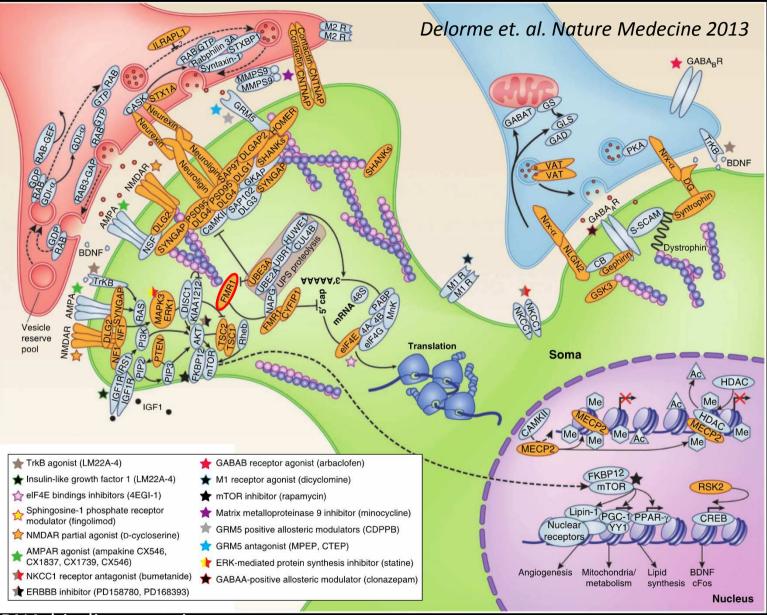
NMDARs and mGluRs = sensors of specific activity patterns and initiate the signaling cascades to induce plasticity ———>activity-dependent refinement of synapses and circuits in the developing CNS and for adaptive cognitive processes such as learning and memory

SYNAPTIC PROTEINS INVOLVED IN ASD



MUTATIONS prevent correct associations-dissociation between proteins from the complex, or prevent correct PROTEIN EXPRESSION which is mendatory for LONG TERM PLASTICITY and asociated memory.

SYNAPTIC PROTEINS INVOLVED IN ASD

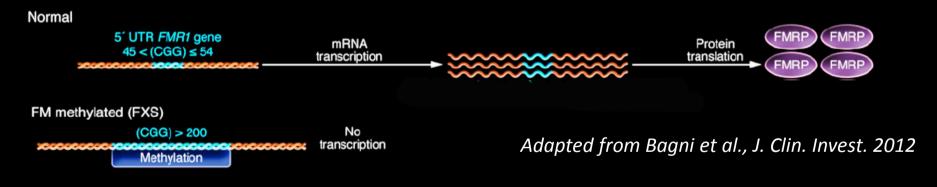


RNA-binding proteins FMRP loss causes the most common heritable ASD: fragile X syndrome (FXS)

LOSS OF FUNCTION OF THE FRAGILE X MENTAL RETARDATION GENE (FMR1) CAUSES FRAGILE X SYNDROME (FXS)

Fragile X gene and protein:

- Expansion of trinucleotide repeat sequence (CGG) in the 5' UTR
- silencing of Fmr1 gene that encodes the fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP): mRNA binding protein
- Function as a regulator of translation



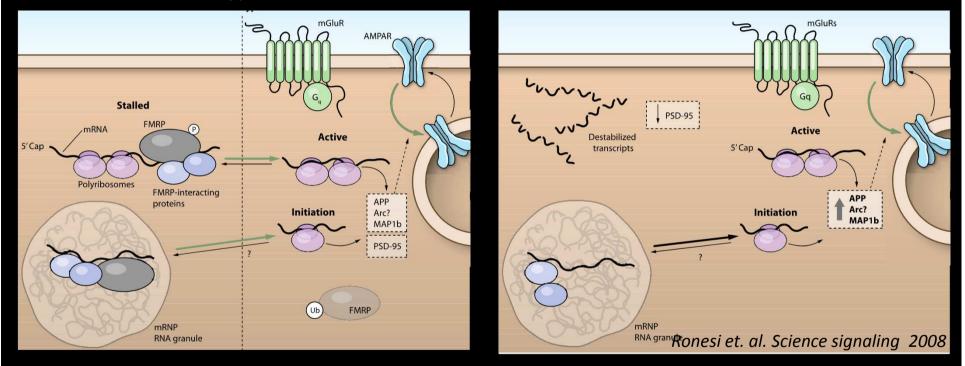
PATIENTS:

 from mild learning disability to profound mental retardation short-term memory deficits hyperactivity, anxiety, seizures and autism

EXCESSIVE mRNA TRANSLATION DOWNSTREAM OF mGlu5 RECEPTOR IS A CORE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF FXS

Wild Type Mice

Fmr1 KO Mice

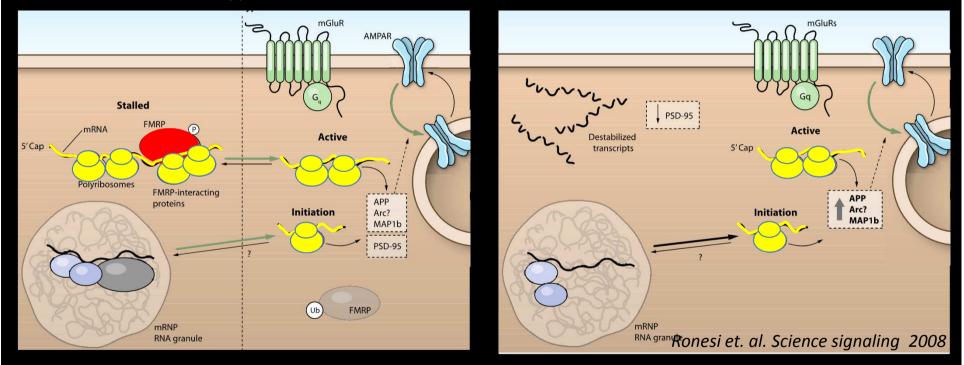


Which mistranslated mRNAs contribute to neurological deficits in FXS ?

EXCESSIVE mRNA TRANSLATION DOWNSTREAM OF mGlu5 RECEPTOR IS A CORE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF FXS

Wild Type Mice

Fmr1 KO Mice



Which mistranslated mRNAs contribute to neurological deficits in FXS ?

SUMMARY : COMPARISON OF TRANSLATOME PROFILES BETWEEN *Fmr1* KO AND WT MICE IN A GENETICALLY-IDENTIFIED CELL POPULATION

HOW ?

RiboTag approach

Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag mouse line = CA1 pyramidal neurons of the hippocampus

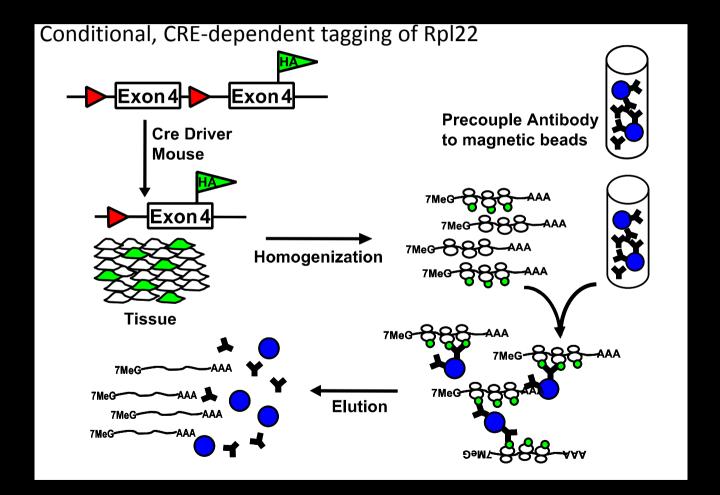
TAKE HOME MESSAGES:

78 genes are differentially regulated in control mice versus *Fmr1*^{-/y} mice NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus GEO; <u>http://www-ncbi-nlm-nih-gov.insb.bib.cnrs.fr/geo/</u> GSE94559.

Functional genomics : neuronal connectivity-related functions

KLK8 re-expression in *Fmr1*^{-/y} mice cultured hippocampal neurons restores dendritic spine maturation

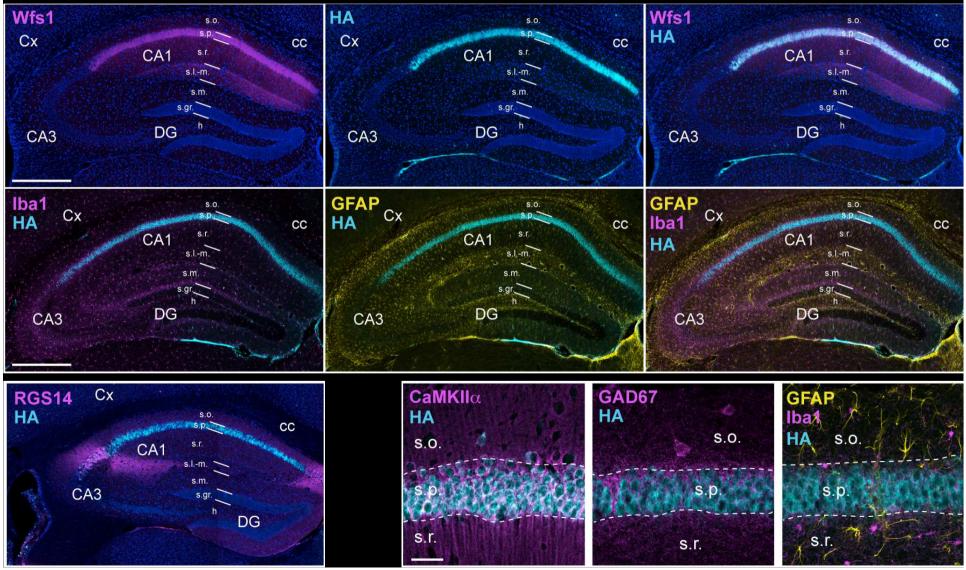
CELL-TYPE-SPECIFIC ISOLATION OF RIBOSOME-ASSOCIATED mRNA FROM COMPLEX TISSUES



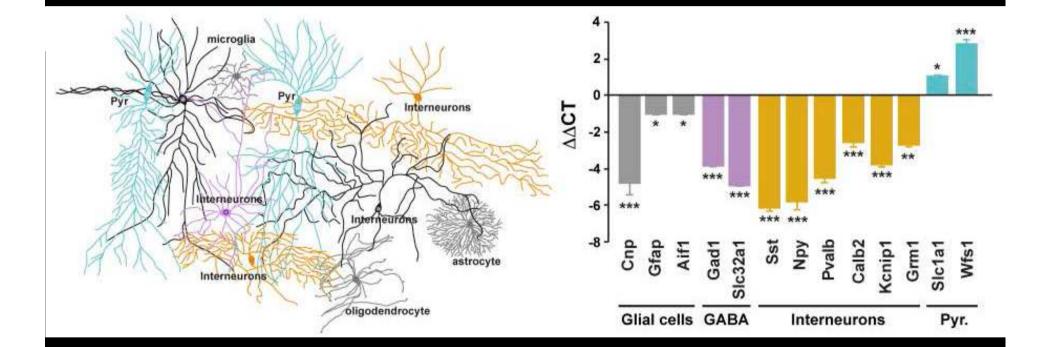
Adapted from Sanz et. al. PNAS(2009)

HA-Rpl22 (RiboTag) EXPRESSION IS RESTRICTED TO CA1 PYRAMIDAL CELLS IN THE *Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag* MICE

Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag = CRE dependent expression of the RiboTag is driven by the Wfs promotor



Wfs1 AND THE GLUTAMATERGIC MARKER *Slc1a1* ARE ENRICHED AFTER HA-IMMUNOPRECIPITATION



Validates the Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag mouse line to perform mRNA profiling in CA1 pyramidal cells of the hippocampus

TRANSLATOME PROFILES COMPARISON BETWEEN WT AND Fmr1 KO IN CA1 PYRAMIDAL NEURONS OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS



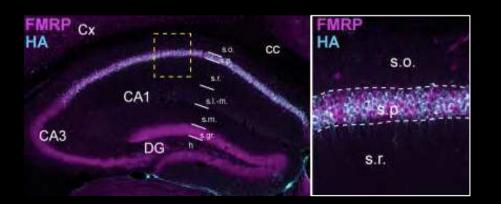
Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag^{HA/+} Fmr1^{+/y}

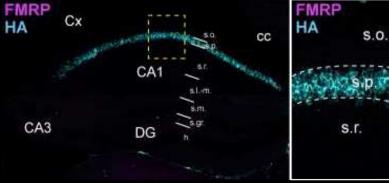
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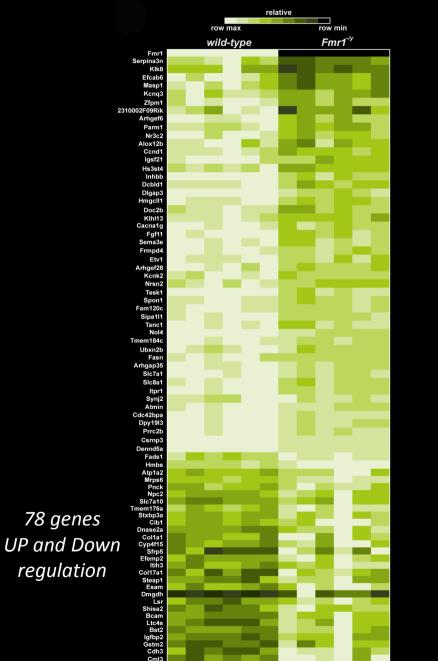
Wfs1-CreERT2:RiboTag HA/+ Fmr1^{-/y}

3

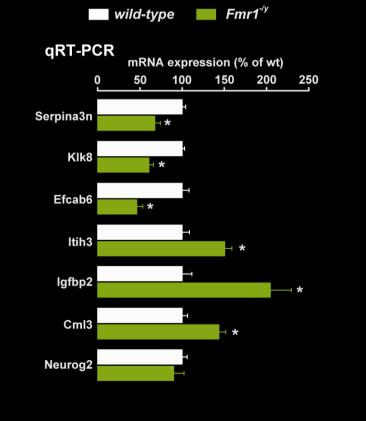




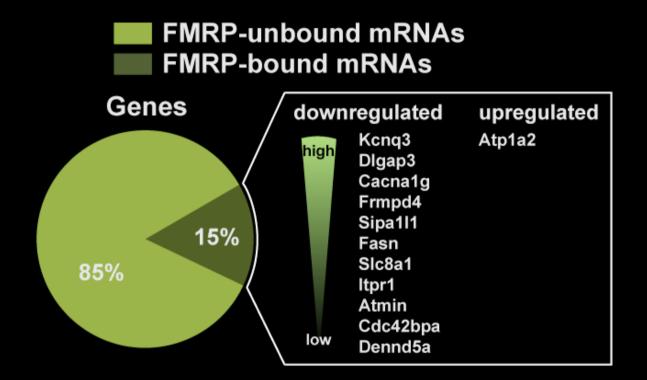
HIGH-THROUGHPUT RNA SEQUENCING (RNAseq)



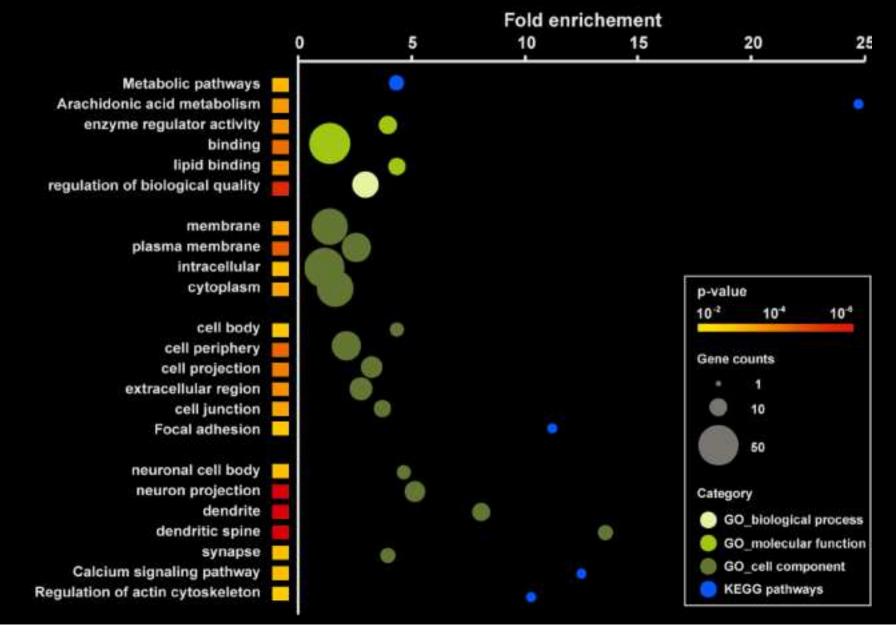
All RNAseq data from this study have been submitted to the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus GEO; <u>http://www-ncbi-nlm-nih-gov.insb.bib.cnrs.fr/geo/</u> under accession number GSE94559.

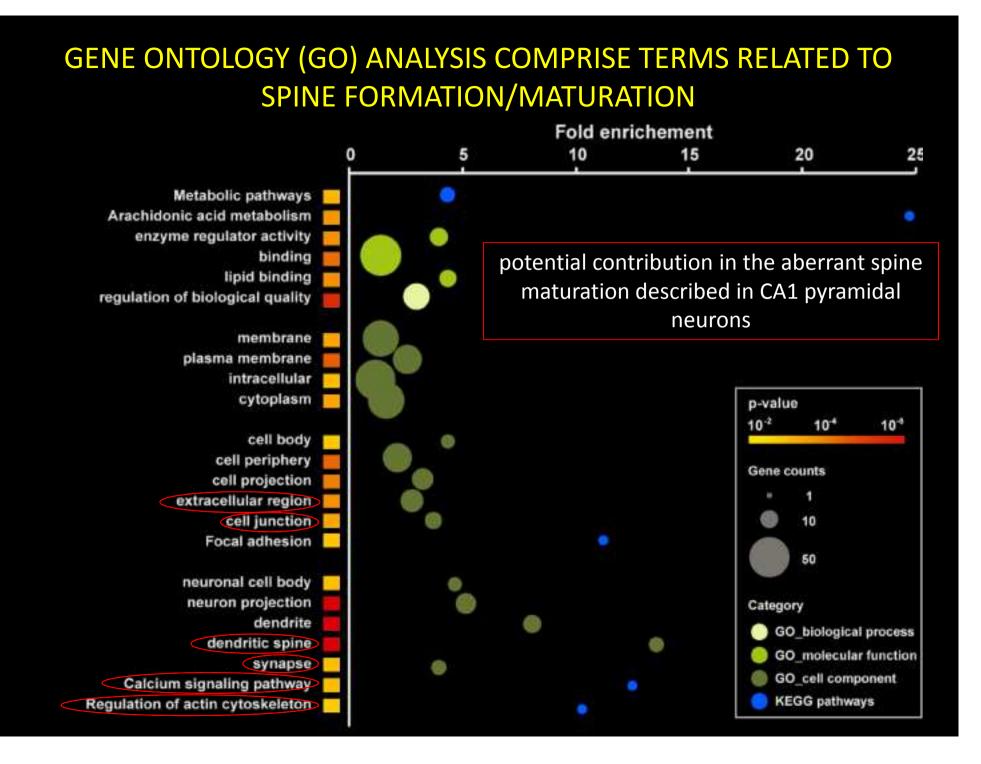


CROSS-ANALYSIS OF RNAseq DATA WITH FMRP-BOUND mRNAs

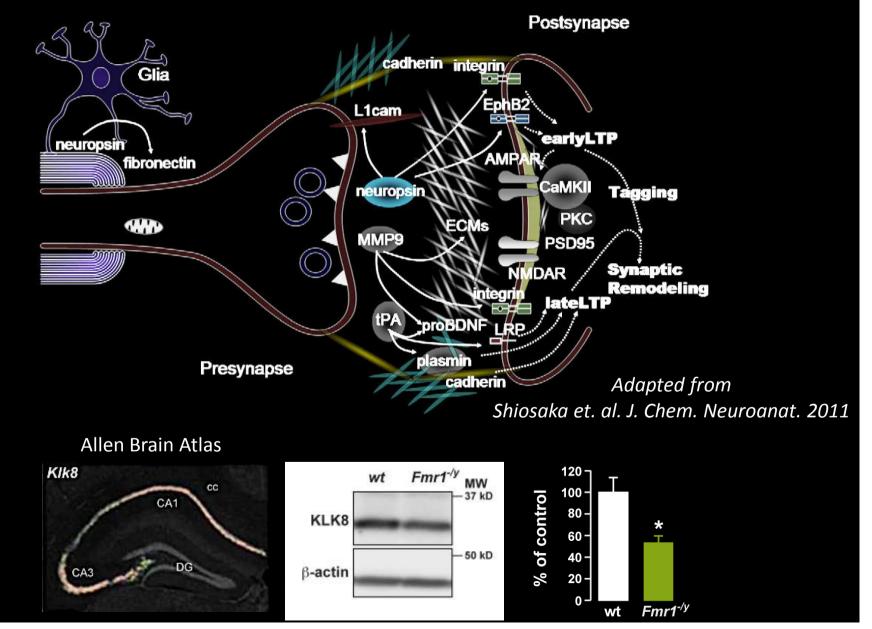


GENE ONTOLOGY (GO) ANALYSIS COMPRISE TERMS RELATED TO SPINE FORMATION/MATURATION

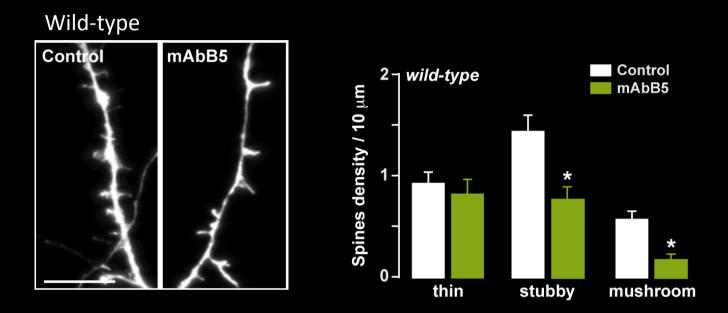




KLK8/NEUROPSIN, PROTEASE FROM THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX, ACTS AS REGULATORY MOLECULE IN THE EARLY PHASE OF LTP

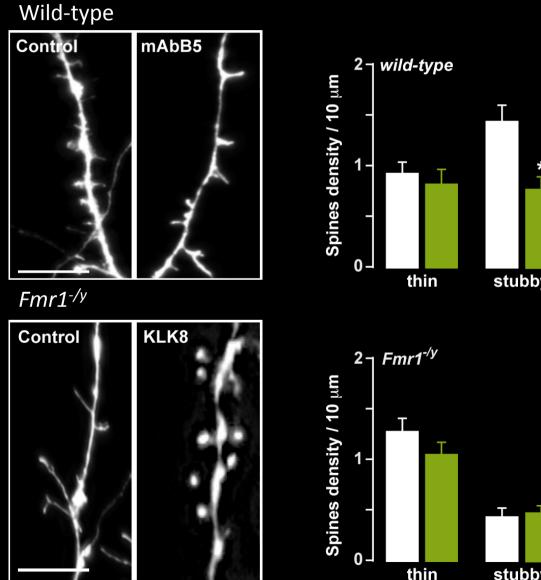


KLK8 ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES TO DENDRITIC SPINE MATURATION AND ABERRANT SYNAPTOGENESIS IN *Fmr1* KO MICE RELIES ON ALTERED EXPRESSION OF KLK8

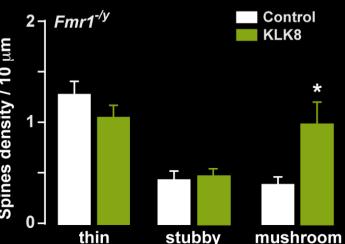


The density and the morphology of dendritic spines are affected by KLK8 activity in WT mice

KLK8 ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES TO DENDRITIC SPINE MATURATION AND ABERRANT SYNAPTOGENESIS IN *Fmr1* KO MICE RELIES ON **ALTERED EXPRESSION OF KLK8**







CONCLUSIONS

Both FMRP-bound and unbound mRNAs differentially translated

Bidirectional alteration of translation

Restricted to a subset of genes, involved in connectivity-related functions

Those genes candidates together support hippocampus-dependent cognitive processes ?

reduced levels of KLK8 in hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons contribute to the abnormal spine morphology observed in *Fmr1*-/y mice by preventing the maturation of mushroom-shaped spines

CELL TYPE-SPECIFIC mRNA DYSREGULATION IN HIPPOCAMPAL CA1 PYRAMIDAL NEURONS OF THE FRAGILE X SYNDROME **MOUSE MODEL**



PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF SYNAPTIC TRANSMISION



NEURAL CIRCUITS AND SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION

Julie Perroy



Laura Ceolin



Nathalie Bouquier



Emma Puighermanal



Jihane Vitre

MGX-Montpellier GenomiX





Stéphanie Rialle







