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Title:
Long-term memory deficits are associated with elevated synaptic ERK1/2 activation and reversed by mGluR5 antagonism in an animal model of autism

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Abstract:
A significant proportion of patients with autism exhibit some degree of intellectual disability. The BTBR T + Itpr3 tf/J mouse strain exhibits behaviors that align with the major diagnostic criteria of autism. To further evaluate the BTBR strain’s cognitive impairments, we quantified hippocampus-dependent object location memory (OLM) and found that one-third of the BTBR mice exhibited robust memory, whereas the remainder did not. Fluorescence deconvolution tomography was used to test whether synaptic levels of activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2), a protein that contributes importantly to plasticity, correlate with OLM scores in individual
mice. In hippocampal field CA1, the BTBRs had fewer post-synaptic densities associated with high levels of phosphorylated (p-) ERK1/2 as compared with C57BL/6 mice. Although counts of p-ERK1/2 immunoreactive synapses did not correlate with OLM performance, the intensity of synaptic p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling was negatively correlated with OLM scores across BTBRs. Metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR) 5 signaling activates ERK1/2. Therefore, we tested whether treatment with the mGluR5 antagonist MPEP normalizes synaptic and learning measures in BTBR mice: MPEP facilitated OLM and decreased synaptic p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling intensity without affecting numbers of p-ERK1/2+ synapses. In contrast, semi-chronic ampakine treatment, which facilitates memory in other models of cognitive impairment, had no effect on OLM in BTBRs. These results suggest that intellectual disabilities associated with different neurodevelopmental disorders on the autism spectrum require distinct therapeutic strategies based on underlying synaptic pathology. © 2014 American College of Neuropsychopharmacology.

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INTRODUCTION

Autism is a prevalent neurodevelopmental disorder, affecting approximately 1 in 100 people. A significant proportion of persons diagnosed with autism exhibit intellectual disability, yet no effective treatment exists for these cognitive impairments (Baio, 2012; Bryson et al., 2008; Fombonne, 2006; La Malfa et al., 2004). The complex phenotypes of autism are difficult to model in mice (Moy et al., 2006; Patterson, 2011; Silverman et al., 2010b), thereby slowing the development of successful therapies. Nonetheless, the three diagnostic criteria of autism (e.g., impaired sociability, abnormal communication, and excessive stereotypic behaviors) are expressed by the BTBR T<sup>+</sup> Itpr3<sup>−/−</sup>J mouse strain (formerly BTBR T<sup>+</sup> tf/J and hereafter ‘BTBR’) inbred strain (McFarlane et al., 2008; Meyza et al., 2013; Scattoni et al., 2011). These findings indicate that the BTBR strain might be a useful model for aspects of idiopathic (polygenetic) autism.

To understand the neurobiological basis of intellectual disability, including that associated with autism, it is critical to study synapses, as these sites exhibit plasticity thought to underlie learning. There is now a large literature demonstrating disturbances in spine morphology and signaling cascades at excitatory synapses in animal models of cognitive disability (Belichenko et al., 2007; Kramar et al., 2012), including disorders on the autism spectrum (Chen et al., 2010; Hung et al., 2008; Seese et al., 2012; Tropea et al., 2009). Learning and executive functions are impaired in BTBR mice (Amodeo et al., 2012; Lipina and Roder, 2013; MacPherson et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2013; Rutz and Rothblat, 2012; Silverman et al., 2013; Yang et al., 2012), but thorough analyses of associated synaptic abnormalities and evidence for pharmacological normalization of these measures are lacking.

The present studies addressed these issues. We used the hippocampus-dependent object location memory (OLM) task to compare memory in BTBRs and C57BL/6 mice, and...
fluorescence deconvolution tomography to determine whether strain effects on cognitive performance are associated with abnormalities in synaptic signaling of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) 1/2, a protein critical for long-term memory (Thomas and Huganir, 2004) and disturbed in forms of autism and its models (Hou et al., 2006; Michalon et al., 2012; Samuels et al., 2009; Seese et al., 2012; Zou et al., 2011). The results show that poor learning performance is associated with disturbances in ERK1/2 signaling in BTBRs and that both measures are amenable to normalization with pharmacological treatments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and Behavioral Analyses

Studies used adult (4–6 month old) male BTBR (McFarlane et al., 2008) and age- and sex-matched C57BL/6 mice (hereafter ‘B6’) from colonies established with breeders from Jackson Laboratory. B6 mice were chosen for comparison with BTBRs because they are extensively used in behavioral genetics, exhibit high levels of social approach (Bolivar et al., 2007; McFarlane et al., 2008; Yang et al., 2007), and have been used for comparison with BTBRs in previous work (Babineau et al., 2013; Silverman et al., 2013; Wohr et al., 2011; Yang et al., 2012). Mice were standard group-housed with littermates in rooms maintained at 68 °C and 55% humidity, with 12 h on/12 h off light cycle, and food and water ad libitum. Each experiment used behaviorally naive mice and ran all groups through behavioral analyses together. Experiments were performed on the animal’s light cycle between 0800 hours and noon, in an otherwise dark room with dimmed overhead lighting (235 lux), and in accordance with NIH guidelines for the care of laboratory animals and institutionally approved protocols.

Mice were palm handled for 2 min daily for 5 days and then habituated to a white arena (30 × 24 cm floor; 30 cm walls) containing sawdust for 5 min daily for 5 days (Haettig et al., 2011). Animals were palm, as opposed to tail, handled to minimize anxiety from transfer to and from the testing arena (Hurst and West, 2010). Mice were then subject to a 5 min arena-training episode in which identical 100 ml glass beakers were placed in two corners, approximately 1 inch from the perimeter. For the 5 min long retention test conducted 24 h after training, one beaker remained in its training location and the second beaker was placed in the center of the apparatus. The arena was cleaned after each use feces were removed, sawdust was mixed, and beakers were cleaned with 70% ethanol.

During all episodes of arena use, the mice were video recorded with an overhead camera 4 feet above the chamber, and movements tracked live using ANY-Maze software (Stoelting). Total exploration time (t) was quantified, by offline raters blind to treatment group, as the total time interacting with both objects. A discrimination index was also calculated as (t_{novel} − t_{familiar})/(t_{novel} + t_{familiar}) × 100. A positive discrimination index reflects a preference for the moved object’s novel location.

Mice were scored as interacting with an object when sniffing and with nose touching the object or within 0.5 inches from the object. Interaction was not scored (a) when the animal was within this radius but either grooming or digging, or (b) when the animal touched the object or was within this radius but did not show intent to interact (eg, they fell within this zone when turning). The timing of digging behavior was also quantified during training and retention trials; this included measures of latency to the first episode after entering the arena and the duration and frequency of episodes for each mouse. Average time per digging episode was calculated by dividing total summed digging time by digging frequency.

Drug Administration

All compounds were administered by intraperitoneal injection in a room adjacent to that used for behavioral testing. The positive AMPA receptor modulator CX929 (gift of Cortex Pharmaceuticals) was dissolved at 7.5 mg/ml in sterile 30% cyclodextrin (CDX) before being diluted with sterile 0.9% NaCl to a working concentration of 2.5 mg/ml in 10% CDX. Mice were injected twice daily (0900 hours and 1600 hours) with sterile saline (2 days), 10% CDX (4 days), and then either 10% CDX or CDX + CX929 (5 mg/kg; 4 days). The first injection was on the first day of handling and the final injection occurred on the afternoon of the fifth habituation day, approximately 17 h before training. This protocol was chosen because previous work has shown that it increases endogenous hippocampal brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) expression and promotes memory in both Huntington’s disease and Angelman syndrome model mice (Baudry et al., 2012).

The metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGlur5) antagonist 2-Methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)pyridine (MPEP) (gift of FRAXA) was dissolved in sterile saline to a final concentration of 2.5 mg/ml. Mice were injected once daily with saline (4 days) and then with saline or MPEP (5 mg/kg; 1 day). The first injection corresponded with the second day of habituation and the final injection, containing MPEP, was administered 30 min before training. This protocol and dose was selected because it reverses other behavioral abnormalities of BTBR mice (Silverman et al., 2010a).

Immunohistochemistry and Image Analysis

For studies of ERK1/2 signaling, mice were euthanized with isoflurane and decapitated. Brains were fast frozen in − 50 °C 2-methylbutane and cryostat sectioned (20 μm, coronal) to generate multiple series of evenly spaced sections through hippocampus. The slide-mounted tissue was processed for dual immunofluorescence (Seese et al., 2012) including overnight incubation in primary antisera cocktail containing mouse anti-PSD95 (1:1000, Pierce) and rabbit antisera to p-ERK1/2 Thr202/Tyr204 (1:500, Cell Signaling), ERK1/2 (1:500, Cell Signaling), or p-CREB Ser133 (1:250, Millipore). Secondary antisera included donkey anti-mouse AlexaFluor488 and donkey anti-rabbit AlexaFluor594. Sections were cover slipped using Vecta-Shield with DAPI (Vector labs).

Digital image Z-stacks were collected through 3 μm (0.2 μm steps) using a Leica DM6000 epifluorescence microscope and × 63 oil-immersion objective (NA 1.4). The 136 × 105 μm sample fields were centered in hippocampal field CA1b stratum radiatum. Two to three Z-stacks were acquired from each tissue section, and four to five

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Sample Preparation and Western Blotting

Adult (4 mo old) male B6 and BTBR mice were deeply anesthetized with isoflurane and decapitated. Only male mice were used to prevent effects of the estrus cycle on memory-encoding processes. The two hippocampi were pooled, homogenized in ACSF containing 1 \( \times \) Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (Roche) and 1 \( \times \) Phosphatase Inhibitors 1 and 2 (Sigma) and run for western blot analysis.

Synaptoneurosomes were isolated from male and female C57BL/6 WT and BTBR mice at 14–16 days of age (Bernard-Trifilo et al., 2005; Seese et al., 2012). Both sexes from these pre-pubertal animals were used to increase yield. Approximately 15 \( \mu \)g of protein was run for 10% PAGE western blot analysis.

Blots were incubated overnight at 4 °C in primary antisera including mouse antisera to actin (1:10 000, Sigma) and p-ERK1/2 Thr202/Tyr204 (1:1500; Cell Signaling) and rabbit antisera to ERK1/2 (1:2500, Cell Signaling) and p-CREB Ser133 (1:2500, Millipore). Bands were visualized using ECL (Amersham), quantified using ImageJ (NIH), and normalized to sample actin content.

Statistical analysis

All groups were tested for normality using the D’Agostino & Pearson omnibus normality test or the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. For groups that failed these tests (alpha = 0.05), non-parametric statistical comparisons (Mann-Whitney test (MW), Spearman correlations) were performed. Otherwise, parametric tests (Student’s \( t \)-test, Pearson correlations) were used. Sigmoidal fits to cumulative probability distributions of immunolabeling intensities were generated in Prism 6 (GraphPad); the slopes at the distributions’ inflection points (‘Hill slopes’) were then compared between groups. Holm-Sidak post hoc tests were performed for all ANOVAs. Statistical significance was considered as \( P \leq 0.05 \). A single \( N \) was an animal for behavioral and immunohistochemical analyses, and an independently treated sample for synaptoneurosomes. Unless otherwise specified, the Student’s \( t \)-test was used for statistical comparisons, and values in text and figures are group means ± S.E.M.

RESULTS

Hippocampus-dependent Memory is Impaired in a Subgroup of BTBR mice

Adult B6 WT and BTBR mice were first tested for long-term OLM (Figure 1a). Mice were given one 5 min training episode and tested for retention 24 h later. B6 mice exhibited robust preference for the novel location object, as evidenced by a strongly positive discrimination index (DI). In contrast, as a group, the BTBR mice performed significantly worse than the B6s on the retention trial (MW, \( P < 0.002 \); Figure 1b). This was not due to disinterest in exploration; BTBR mice interacted with the objects to a comparable degree as the B6s (training: \( P = 0.32 \), retention: \( P = 0.36 \); Figure 1c).

A noticeable behavior of the BTBR mice was excessive digging through the bedding in the behavioral apparatus, but not in the home cage. Although B6 mice also exhibit this behavior, the BTBRs spent a threefold greater time digging (training: \( P = 0.03 \), retention: \( P = 0.02 \); Figure 2a). A similar strain difference was seen for digging bout frequency.
A repetitive stereotypic behavior is not associated with OLM impairments in BTBR mice. (a) Bar graphs shows that, as compared to B6 mice, BTBRs spend three times as much time digging (in seconds) through bedding on both training and retention trials ($P < 0.05$). (b) In both 5-min training and retention trials, frequency of digging bouts was greater in BTBR mice, as compared with the B6s ($P < 0.05$). (c) Latency to the first digging episode, measured in seconds, was shorter in BTBR mice as compared with B6s in both training and retention trials (Mann-Whitney test, ***$P < 0.001$). (d) The mean duration (in seconds) of each digging episode did not differ between strains. (e, f) Scatter plots show the relationship of stereotypic digging behavior with OLM in individual BTBR mice. Regression analyses show that OLM retention trial discrimination indices do not correlate with the total time digging during either the training (e; Spearman correlation, $P = 0.82$) or the retention (f; Spearman correlation, $P = 0.67$) trial. In all cases $N \geq 9$ per group.

Reversal of Location Memory Deficit in an Autism Model
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Figure 2

A repetitive stereotypic behavior is not associated with OLM impairments in BTBR mice. (a) Bar graphs shows that, as compared to B6 mice, BTBRs spend three times as much time digging (in seconds) through bedding on both training and retention trials ($P < 0.05$). (b) In both 5-min training and retention trials, frequency of digging bouts was greater in BTBR mice, as compared with the B6s ($P < 0.05$). (c) Latency to the first digging episode, measured in seconds, was shorter in BTBR mice as compared with B6s in both training and retention trials (Mann-Whitney test, ***$P < 0.001$). (d) The mean duration (in seconds) of each digging episode did not differ between strains. (e, f) Scatter plots show the relationship of stereotypic digging behavior with OLM in individual BTBR mice. Regression analyses show that OLM retention trial discrimination indices do not correlate with the total time digging during either the training (e; Spearman correlation, $P = 0.82$) or the retention (f; Spearman correlation, $P = 0.67$) trial. In all cases $N \geq 9$ per group.

(training: $P = 0.01$, retention: $P = 0.02$; Figure 2b) and latency to the first digging episode (MW, training: $P = 0.0004$; $t$-test, retention: $P = 0.00003$; Figure 2c), although the average time per episode was comparable between strains (MW, $P > 0.90$ for training and retention trials; Figure 2d). We tested the prediction that these repetitive behaviors interfere with memory encoding in BTBRs by first assessing the correlation between an animal’s retention trial DI and its time spent digging during training or retention testing (Figure 2e and f). Regression analyses did not detect significant correlations (Spearman correlations, training: $R^2 = 0.004$, $P = 0.82$; retention: $R^2 = 0.13$, $P = 0.65$). Further, removal of bedding from the apparatus did not enhance OLM in BTBRs: retention trial DIs with bedding absent ($10.0 \pm 5.5$) were no different than when bedding was present ($2.6 \pm 5.1$; MW, $P = 0.49$). Thus, repetitive digging did not account for the deficiency in long-term OLM in BTBR mice.
Density of phospho-ERK1/2 is Abnormally Low in BTBR Synapses

Impaired hippocampal memory in BTBR mice suggests that synaptic signaling critical for encoding might be disturbed. We focused on ERK1/2 because (i) mutations in this kinase are associated with autism (Samuels et al, 2009), (ii) ERK1/2 levels are reportedly abnormal in BTBRs and other strains with autism-like phenotypes (Hou et al, 2006; Seese et al, 2012; Zou et al, 2011) and (iii) ERK1/2 activity is necessary for and activated by learning and memory (Thomas and Huganir, 2004). To test if ERK1/2 levels were abnormal at BTBR synapses, we employed fluorescence deconvolution tomography to quantify postsynaptic immunolabeling in CA1b fields containing ~40,000 postsynaptic densities (PSDs) (Seese et al, 2013). Sections from B6 and BTBR mice were immunolabeled for ERK1/2 and PSD95, a protein concentrated exclusively at excitatory synapses in field CA1 (Aoki et al, 2001); contacts were quantified for fields in CA1b stratum radiatum. Counts of all synapse-sized ERK1/2+ elements, and those double-labeled for PSD95, were not different between strains (P=0.29; Figure 3a). To corroborate these in situ findings biochemically, we evaluated ERK1/2 levels in hippocampal homogenates and forebrain synaptoneurosomes from B6 and BTBR mice. In both preparations, levels of ERK1/2 immunoreactivity (ir) did not differ between strains (P=0.61, synaptoneurosomes: P=0.55; Figure 3b).

While overall ERK1/2 levels were not different between strains, it remained possible that synaptic ERK1/2 activation differed. Brain tissue sections were processed for dual immunofluorescence localization of phosphorylated (p-) ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) and PSD95, and labeled synapses were quantified as above. The effects of genotype were striking: total numbers of densely p-ERK1/2+ elements, and those double-labeled for PSD95, were not different between strains (P=0.74) but there were 60% fewer p-ERK1/2+ elements double labeled for PSD95 in the CA1 sample field of BTBRs as compared with B6 mice (P=0.007; Figure 3c). Synaptoneurosomal levels of p-ERK1/2 were also significantly lower in BTBRs (P=0.03; Figure 3d), whereas overall p-ERK1/2 levels were comparable (P=0.25).

To confirm that the above results reflect fewer synapses containing activated ERK1/2, we tested whether numbers of synapses containing phosphorylation of a canonical downstream substrate of ERK1/2, CAMP response element-binding protein (CREB), were also lower in BTBRs. Tissue sections were immunolabeled for PSD95 and the p-CREB Ser133 site targeted by ERK1/2 (Yu and Yezierski, 2005). Although the total numbers of p-CREB+ elements were not different between strains (B6, 36115±1255; BTBR, 33341±1548; P=0.29), in field CA1 densely p-CREB+ PSDs were 60% less abundant in BTBRs (P=0.002; Figure 3e). As with measures of p-ERK1/2, synaptoneurosomal, but not total, p-CREB-ir was lower in BTBR as compared with B6 mice (hippocampal homogenates: P=0.94; forebrain synaptoneurosomes: P=0.00002; Figure 3f).

Together, these findings indicate that in CA1 stratum radiatum the incidence of PSDs associated with activated ERK1/2 is lower in BTBR as compared with B6 mice.

Synaptic p-ERK1/2 Content is Correlated with Long-Term Memory in BTBR Mice

Although discrimination indices for OLM were lower for BTBR than B6 mice when group means were compared, the performance of BTBRs varied with clear high- and low-performing subpopulations. This broad performance distribution raised the question of whether synaptic p-ERK1/2 levels correlate with the integrity of hippocampus-dependent cognitive function in this strain. To address this possibility, well-handled BTBR mice were given 5-min training in the OLM task and tested for retention 24 h later. One week later the brains of these mice were collected and processed for fluorescence deconvolution tomography to evaluate p-ERK1/2 and PSD95 immunolabeling in CA1 stratum radiatum. Comparing OLM retention scores and the number of densely p-ERK1/2+ PSDs in BTBR mice (Figure 4a), however, yielded a nonsignificant Pearson correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation, R²=0.002, P=0.89).

Although the number of densely p-ERK1/2+ synapses might influence processes not directly quantified by the DI, the amount of activated ERK1/2 at individual synapses might more strongly correlate with OLM performance. To test this possibility we quantified, for the same mice, p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling intensities for elements double labeled with PSD95. There was a significant negative correlation between BTBR retention trial DIs and median intensities of p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling of PSD95+ elements (Range of intensities: 86.6–91.4; mean ± SD of median intensities: 88.6 ± 1.4; Pearson correlation of intensities to retention trial discrimination indices: R²=0.26, P=0.05; Figure 4b). These data support the notion that the poorer-performing BTBRs have higher postsynaptic p-ERK1/2 levels than do better-performing BTBR mice. We confirmed this prediction by dividing the BTBR mice into high- and low-performing groups based on being 1 SD from the mean DI of B6s (mean ± SD: 22.7 ± 8.7) simultaneously tested. Applying these criteria illustrated that 5 of the 15 BTBR mice qualified as high performing (DIs: 33.5 ± 5.79), whereas 10 were in the low-performing group (DIs: −0.2 ± 13.38). We then compared synaptic p-ERK1/2+ immunolabeling intensities between these groups. The low-performing mice exhibited a rightward shift toward higher p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling densities (Figure 4c) and greater median synaptic p-ERK1/2 immunolabeling intensities (mean ± SD of median intensities: 87.3 ± 0.4 (high-performing), 89.2 ± 0.4 (low-performing); P=0.006) as compared with high-performing mice. Cumulative fluorescence intensity frequency distributions were derived from these plots (Supplementary Figure S1) and sigmoidal fits (Goodness of Fit R²>0.999 for both curves) demonstrated that slopes at the midpoints of curves (‘Hill slopes’) for the high- and low-performing groups were markedly different (P<0.0001). These results support the idea that synaptic ERK1/2 phosphorylation predicts long-term OLM performance in the BTBR mice, with higher densities of p-ERK1/2 associated with poorer performance.

mGluR5 Antagonism Rescues Memory and Normalizes p-ERK1/2 Content at BTBR Synapses

We next tested if therapeutics that restore learning in other models of cognitive impairment are effective in the BTBRs.
Positive modulators of AMPA receptors ('ampakines') increase expression of BDNF (Simmons et al., 2009), a neurotrophin that regulates ERK1/2 signaling (Yoshii and Constantine-Paton, 2010). Semi-chronic treatment with the ampakine CX929 restores learning and hippocampal long-term potentiation in rodent models of Angelman syndrome.
DISCUSSION

The increasing prevalence of autism spectrum disorder associated intellectual disability underscores a critical need for mechanism-based therapeutics. Combining hippocampus-dependent OLM with fluorescence deconvolution tomography, we identified variability in learning capabilities among BTBR mice, as is also present with autism, and a strong negative correlation between learning performance and synaptic levels of activated ERK1/2. Elevated synaptic p-ERK1/2 and impaired recognition memory are also observed in a second mouse model of autism, the Fmr1 KO model of fragile X syndrome (Seese et al, 2012; Ventura et al, 2004). Together these findings implicate ERK1/2 signaling as a possible cognition-related biomarker for multiple autism-associated disorders, although further work is needed to determine whether these synaptic results extend to more clinically accessible sites.

While many models of autism have been described (Moy et al, 2006; Patterson, 2011; Silverman et al, 2010b), the BTBR mice are unusual in that the autism-like phenotype arose spontaneously as opposed to being the result of...
genetic manipulation. Importantly, these mice exhibit behaviors that align with the three diagnostic criteria for autism (McFarlane et al., 2008; Scattoni et al., 2011). Although intellectual disability is not a DSMIV-specified criterion, its prevalence in autism is not trivial (Baio, 2012; Bryson et al., 2008; Fombonne, 2006; La Malfa et al., 2004). Our studies of hippocampus-dependent OLM in the BTBR strain determined that two-thirds of these mice exhibited marked impairments in OLM, whereas the remaining third performed at the levels of B6 mice. The variability in memory encoding correlated negatively with synaptic levels of activated ERK1/2, a kinase necessary for long-term memory (Thomas and Huganir, 2004). Different synaptic levels of activated ERK1/2, and potentially other kinases, might then help explain the extensive spectrum of cognitive disturbances in autism. Together, these findings strengthen the argument for using the BTBR strain as a model for features of autism that extend beyond the core autism triad to impairments in the associated symptom of cognitive impairment.

These results build on existing literature indicating that abnormal synaptic ERK1/2 signaling is associated with intellectual disability and autism. A recent study demonstrated elevated ERK1/2 phosphorylation in whole frontal cortical homogenates of BTBR mice (Zou et al., 2011). Many studies, including our own, have shown that synaptic ERK1/2 phosphorylation is constitutively elevated in Fmr1 KOs (Hou et al., 2006; Michalon et al., 2012; Seese et al., 2012). Together with evidence for impairments in novel object recognition (Ventura et al., 2004), these findings suggest Fmr1 KO mice bear similarities to the low-performing BTBRs both behaviorally and biochemically. ERK1/2 abnormalities are also observed in patients with autism: approximately 1% of cases are linked to deletions or...
duplications in the gene encoding ERK1 (Kumar et al., 2008). A range of monogenetic autism associated disorders also involve mutations at different points in signaling through the Ras-ERK cascade (Kalkman, 2012). Furthermore, several other neurodevelopmental disorders associated with intellectual disability involve elevated ERK1/2 signaling (Samuels et al., 2009). More studies employing temporally constrained and both cell- and region-specific modification of ERK1/2 are warranted to understand the precise role of the kinase in cognitive deficits associated with autism.

That the BTBR mice had fewer PSDs double labeled for p-ERK1/2 is difficult to interpret in light of the increased immunolabeling intensities for contacts that were double labeled in the poor-performing BTBRs. It is possible that in the low-performing subgroup, the sparse CA1 stratum radiatum synapses containing ERK1/2 compensate by increasing its phosphorylation, a counter-productive process that is correlated with the memory encoding impairments observed here. Nonetheless, although unrelated to the poor-performing subgroup’s OLM deficit, this depletion of hippocampal synapses containing measurable levels of p-ERK1/2 likely influences other BTBR phenotypes. A suggestion of relevant behaviors comes from evidence that sociability impairments, as found in BTBR mice, arise in mice with nestin-driven conditional knockout of ERK2 (McFarlane et al., 2008; Satoh et al., 2011). These results support the notion that synapses containing p-ERK1/2, either within or outside hippocampus, are critical for proper sociability, and thus the decreased density of p-ERK1/2+ synapses observed here might contribute to the BTBR’s social impairments. Clearly, further characterization of this core autism-like behavior and its relationship with synaptic ERK1/2 activity is needed to understand the role of this kinase in both normal and disturbed social behavior.

Fluorescent deconvolution tomography was applied to evaluate large populations of synapses (~40 000 per sample field) and to both identify significant synaptic abnormalities associated with cognitive impairment, and provide a neurobiological measure for testing the efficacy of pharmacological treatments. MPEP is a selective, non-competitive antagonist of mGluR5, a glutamate receptor that normally increases neuronal ERK1/2 activity (Wang et al., 2007). Acute MPEP treatment facilitated OLM in the BTBR mice, bringing their performance to B6 levels. We propose that this effect is mediated, at least in part, by the observed MPEP-normalization of synaptic p-ERK1/2 levels. MPEP also attenuates excessive grooming in BTBR mice (Silverman et al., 2010a). Interestingly, ERK1/2 inhibition also decreases excessive rodent grooming (Yu and Yezierski, 2005), supporting the hypothesis that elevated synaptic p-ERK1/2 contributes to this autism-like trait in BTBR mice. Further analyses are needed to determine if synaptic p-ERK1/2 levels are abnormal and similarly responsive to MPEP treatment in grooming-related brain regions like the striatum (Langen et al., 2011).

Together, results presented here support the idea that in neurodevelopmental disorders the synaptic substrates of intellectual disability are meaningful targets to test the efficacy of different pharmacotherapy.

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Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on the Neuropsychopharmacology website (http://www.nature.com/npp)