

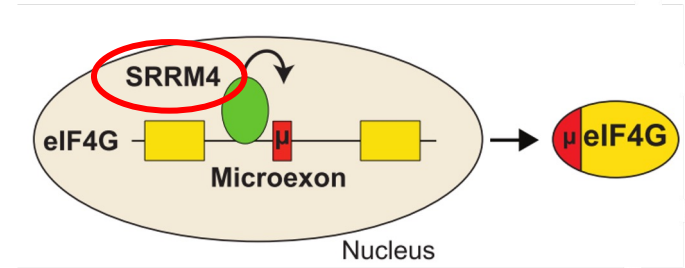
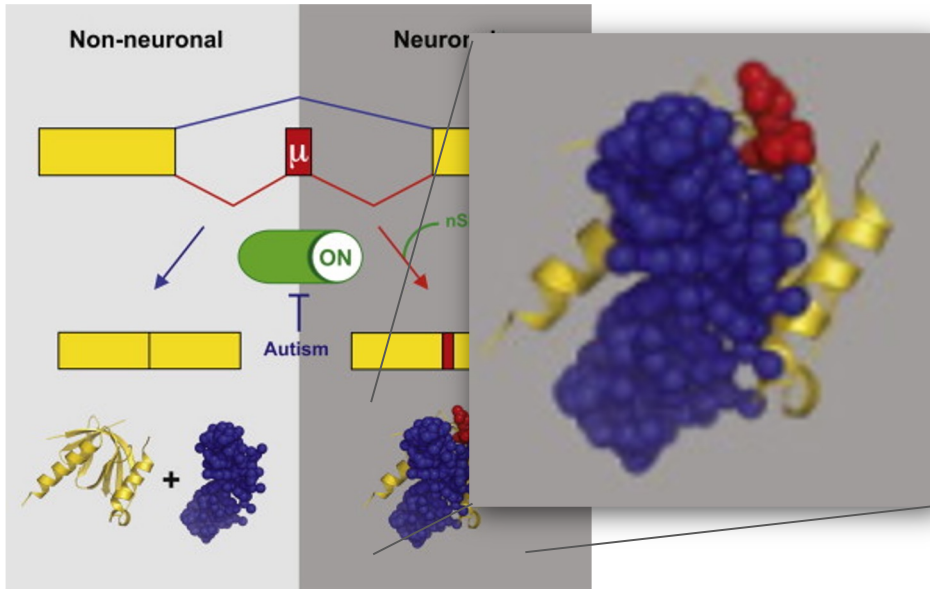
Autism-Misregulated eIF4G Microexons Control Synaptic Translation and Higher Order Cognitive Functions

Thomas Gonatopoulos-Pournatzis, Rieko Niibori, Eric W. Salter, ...,
Melanie A. Woodin, Sabine P. Cordes, Benjamin J. Blencowe

Presented by: Louis Wu, Bilin Nong, Yiqi Zhang (Group 12)

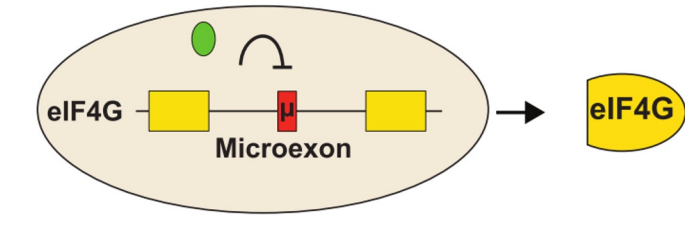
Introduction

Misregulated alternative splicing of eIF4G microexon leads to ASD



Inclusion of microexon

Normal neuronal activity

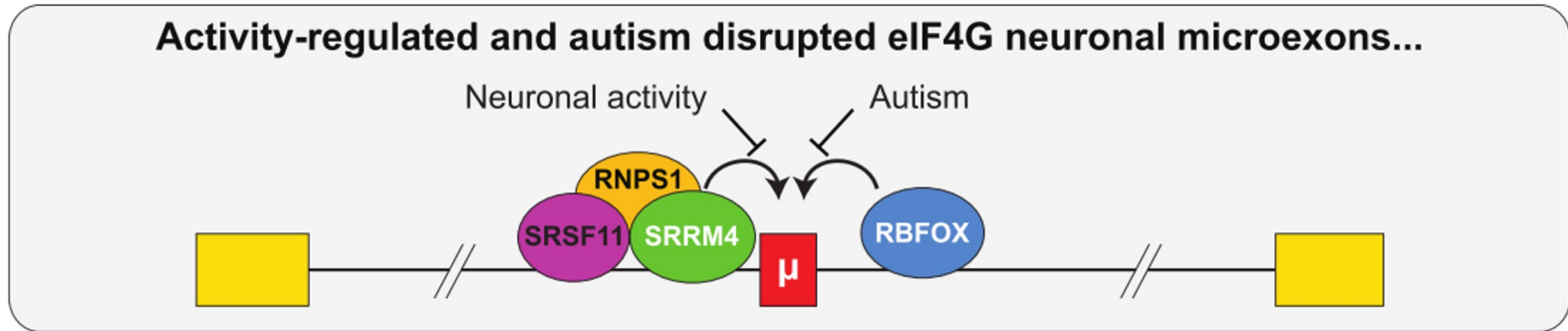


Exclusion of microexon

ASD features

Introduction

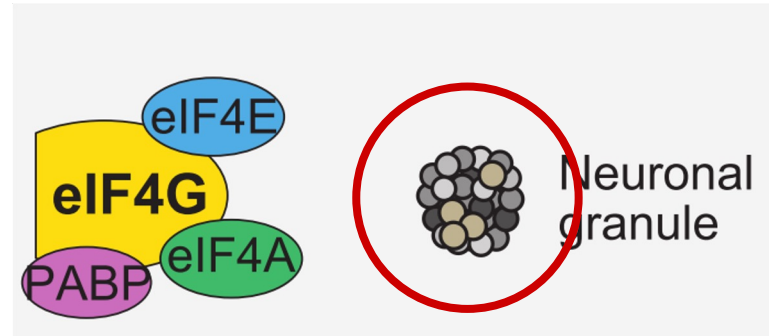
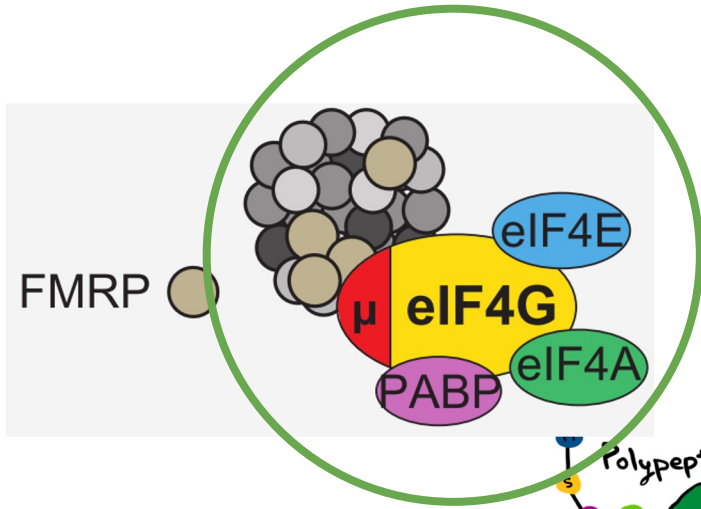
What regulates the alternative splicing of eIF4G microexon?



Introduction

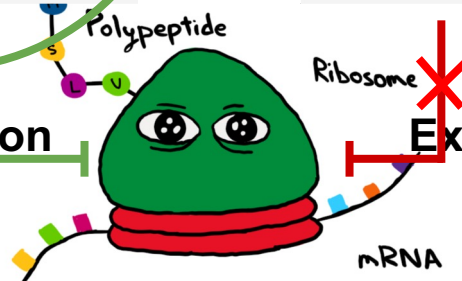
Condensate **includes** complex

Condensate **excludes** complex

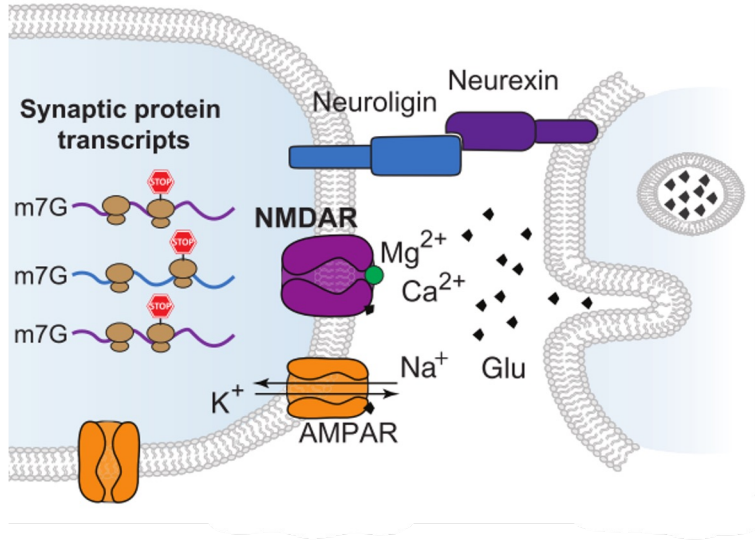


Inclusion of microexon

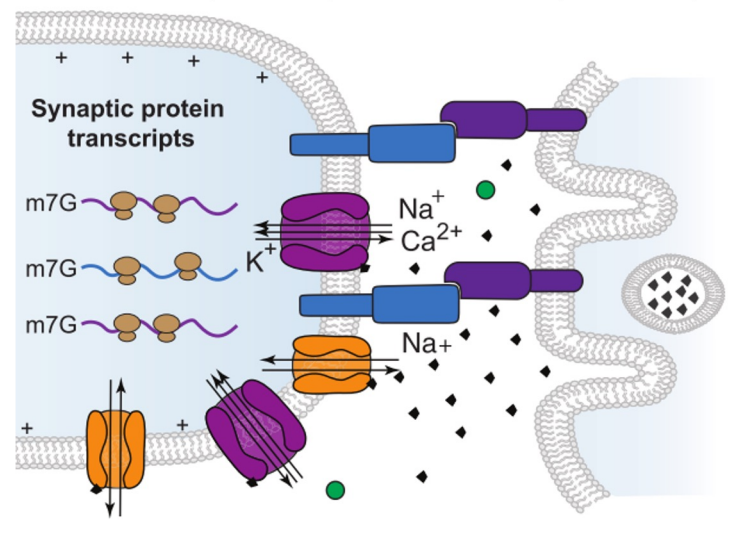
Exclusion of microexon



Introduction

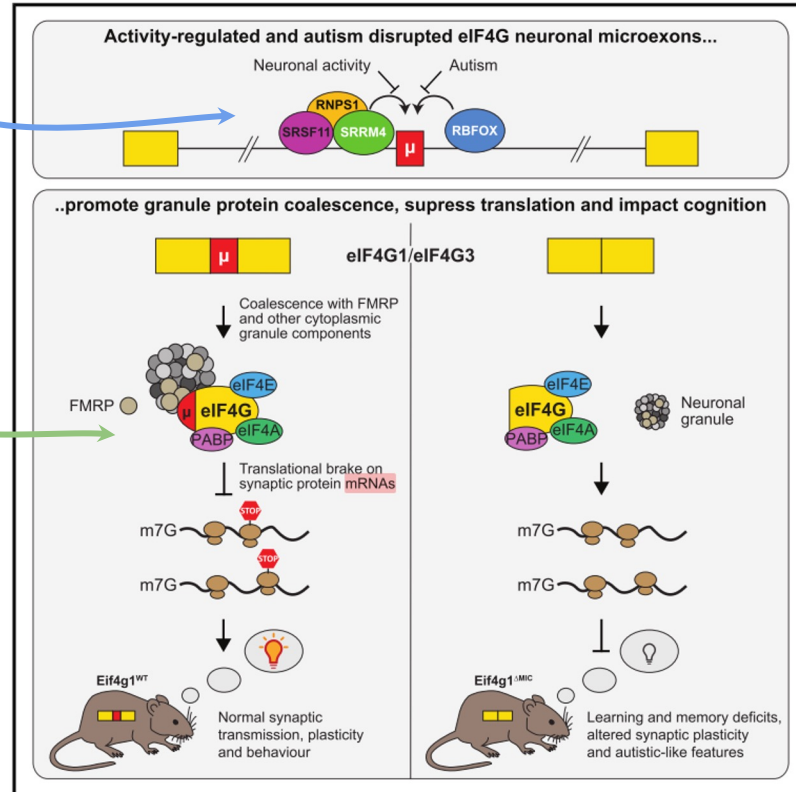


Inclusion of microexon



Exclusion of microexon

Is regulated alternative splicing of microexons associated with the misregulation of neuronal translation which leads to ASD phenotypes?

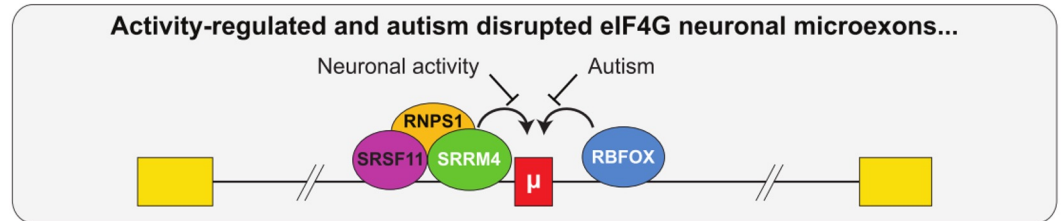


Regulated Alternative Splicing

Is **regulated alternative splicing of microexons** associated with the misregulation of neuronal translation that leads to **ASD phenotypes**?

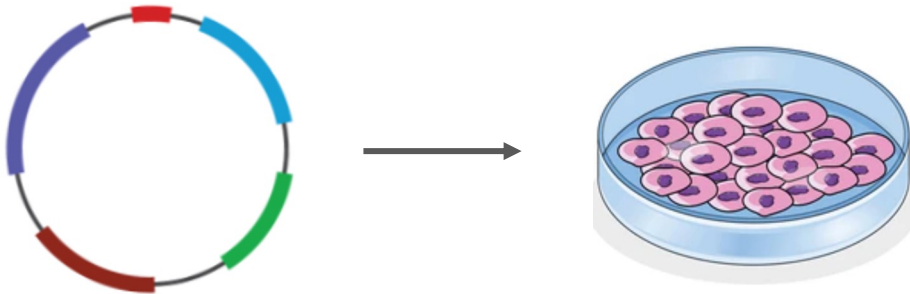
Regulation via:

- Proteins
- Neuronal activity



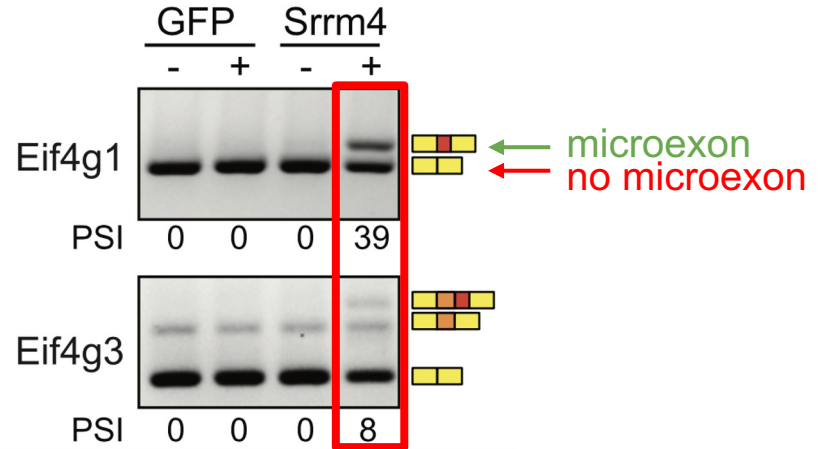
Protein Regulation of Alternative Splicing

What proteins regulate neuronal alternative splicing of EIF4G microexons?



Srrm4 plasmid transfection into mESC

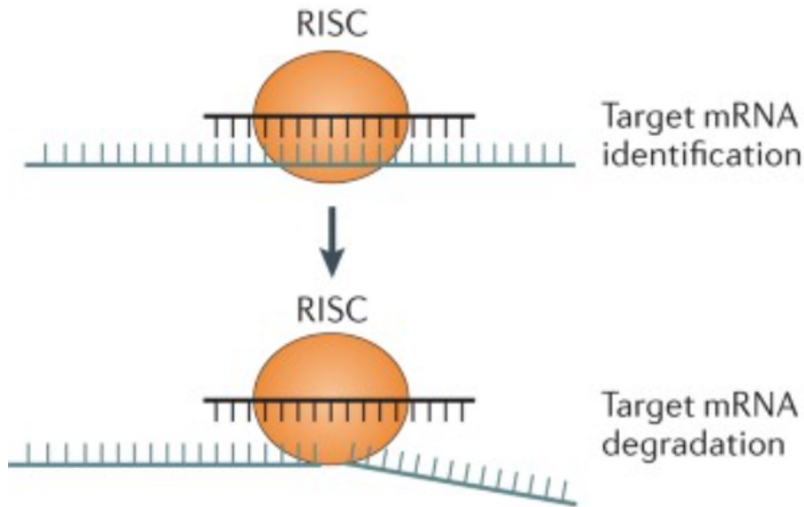
A



Upregulation of Srrm4

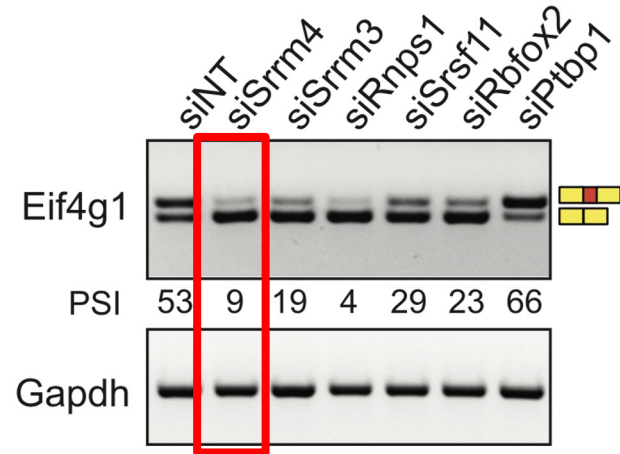
Protein Regulation of Alternative Splicing

What proteins regulate neuronal alternative splicing of EIF4G microexons?



siRNA **degradation** of Srrm4 mRNA

B

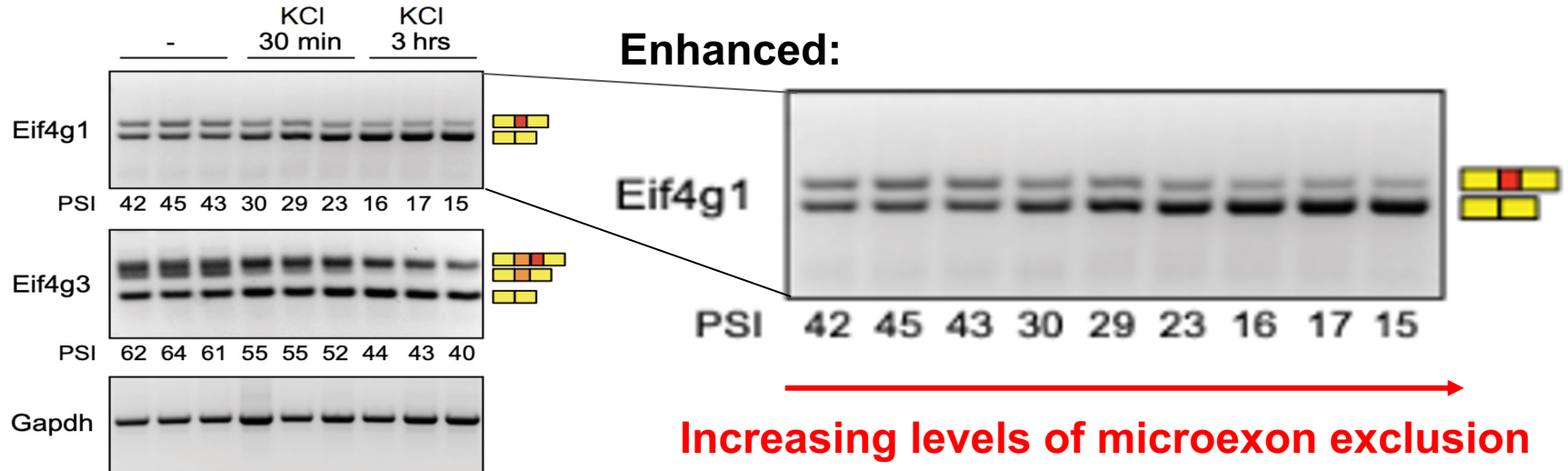


Downregulation of Srrm4

Neuronal activity regulation of alternative splicing

Does neuronal activity regulate alternative splicing of EIF4G microexons?

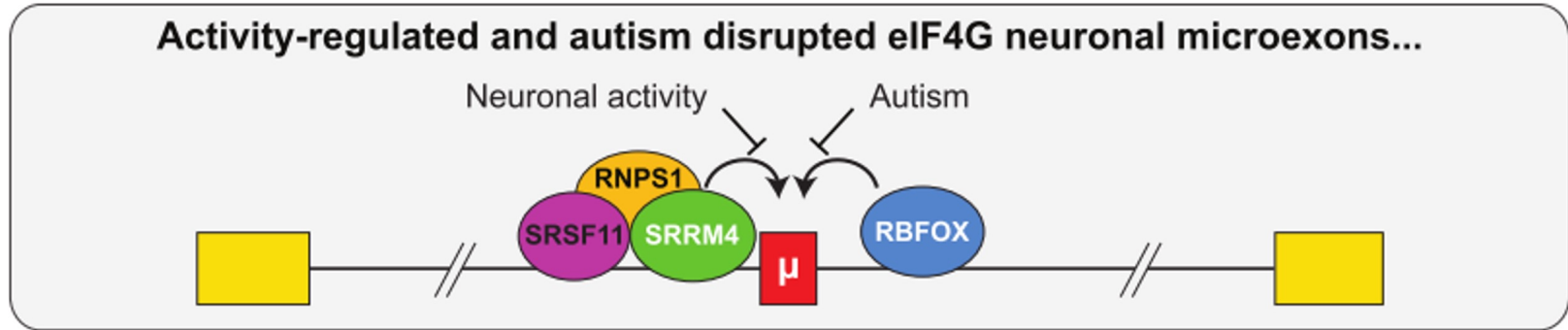
KCl **depolarizes** cell membrane
to emulate neuronal activity



Results

Through regulation of alternative splicing:

- SRRM4 **promotes** the **inclusion** of eIF4G microexon.
- Neuronal activities **inhibit** the **inclusion** of the microexon

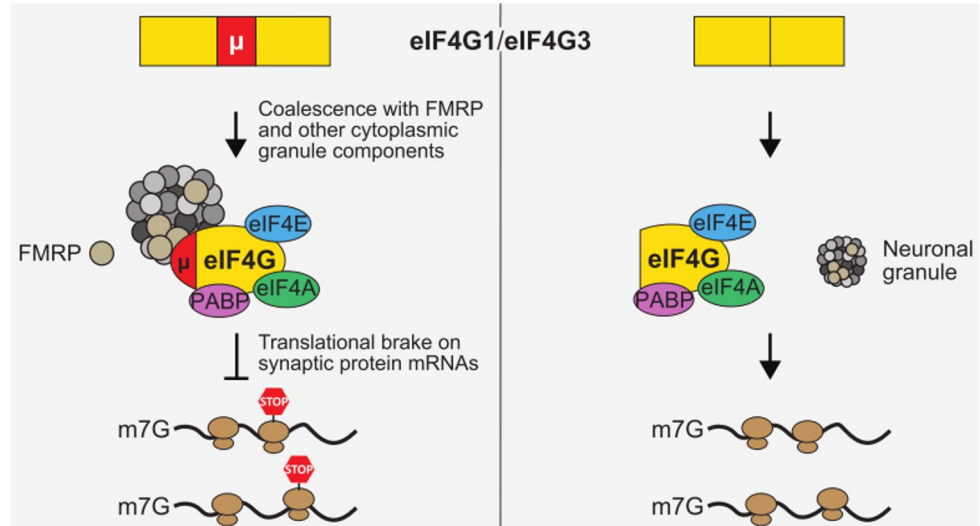


Misregulation of Neuronal Translation

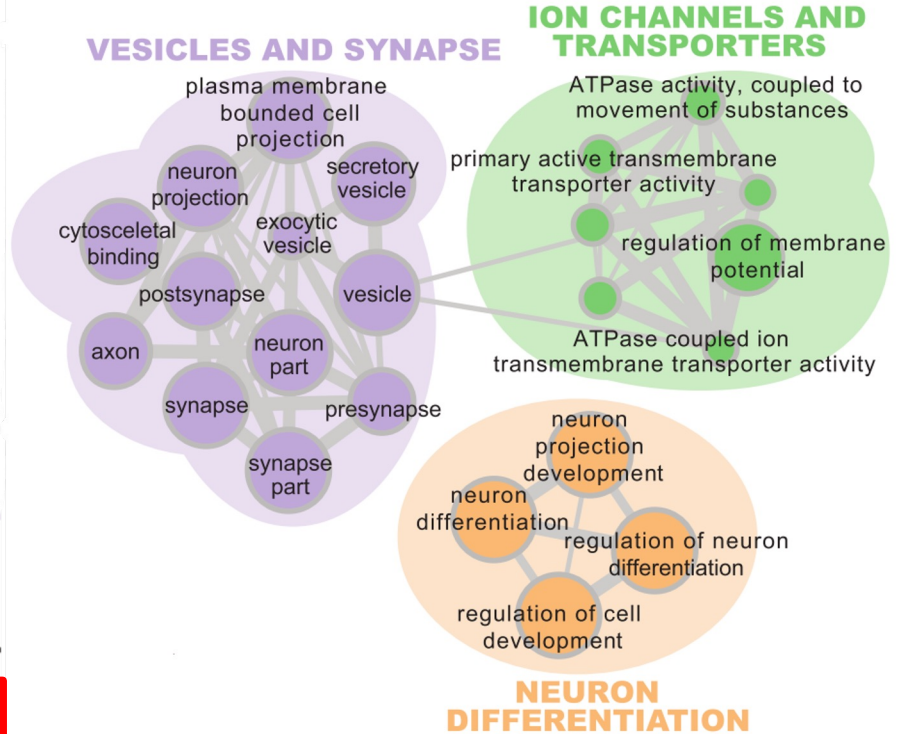
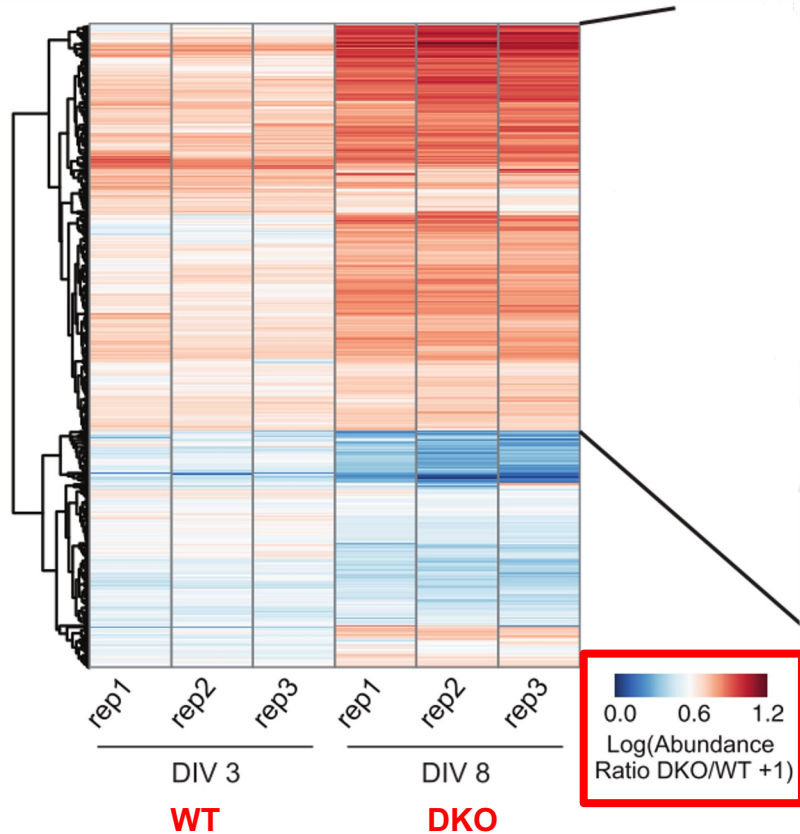
Is regulated alternative splicing of microexons associated with the misregulation of neuronal translation which leads to ASD phenotypes?

How we can measure translation:

1. The amount of **proteins**
2. The formation of **RNA granules**



Quantitative mass spectrometry of proteins

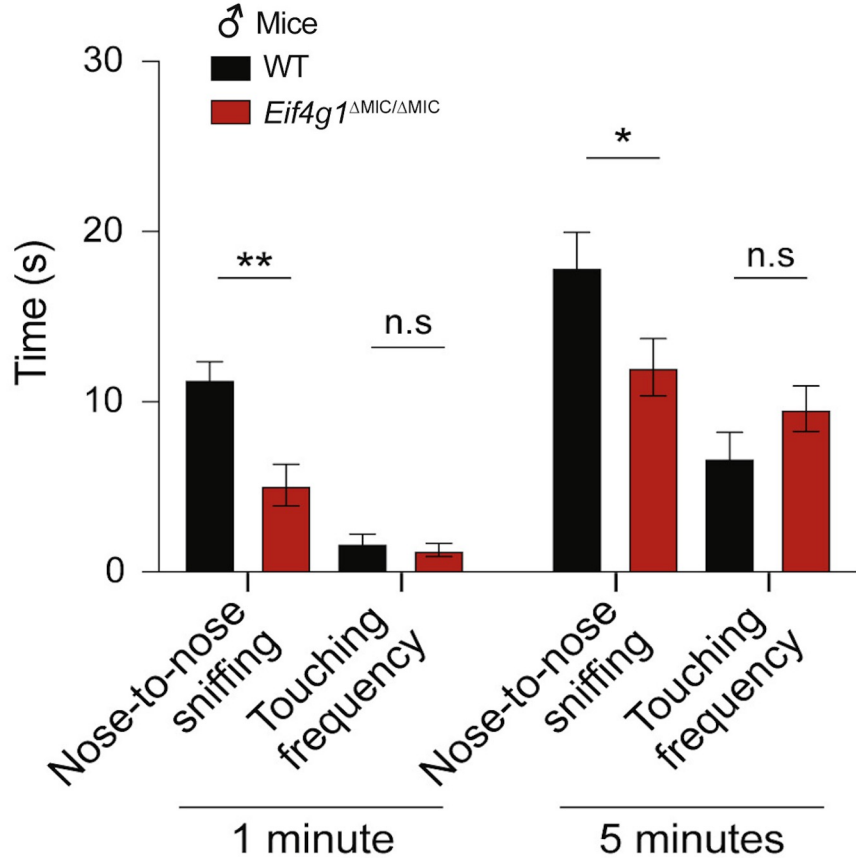


Neurodevelopmental and Behavioural Phenotypes

Does regulated alternative splicing of microexons lead to ASD phenotypes?

- Tests for **sociability**
 - Reciprocal interaction test
- Tests for **learning & memory ability**
 - Contextual fear-conditioning test

Reciprocal Interaction Test

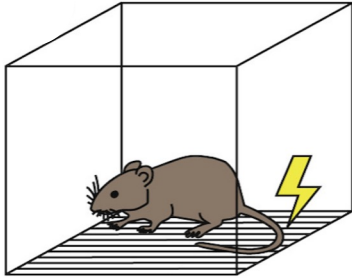


Eif4g1 homozygous-deletion mice interact significantly less than WT mice

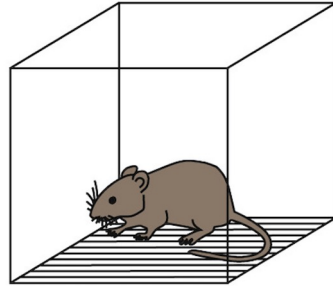
→ **Abnormal Sociability**

Contextual Fear-Conditioning Test

Day 1: Training

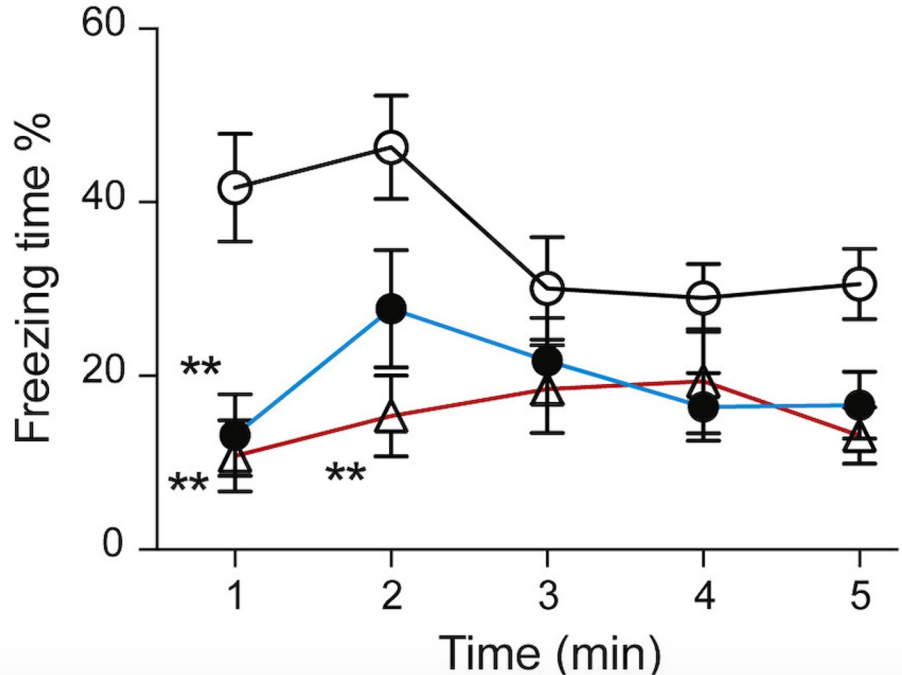


Day 2: Contextual Fear Conditioning



- Conditioning requires **hippocampal-dependent memory**
- Context ~ electric shock ~ fear response (freezing time)

Contextual Fear-conditioning Test



♂ *Eif4g1*

○ +/+

● ΔMIC/+

△ ΔMIC/ΔMIC

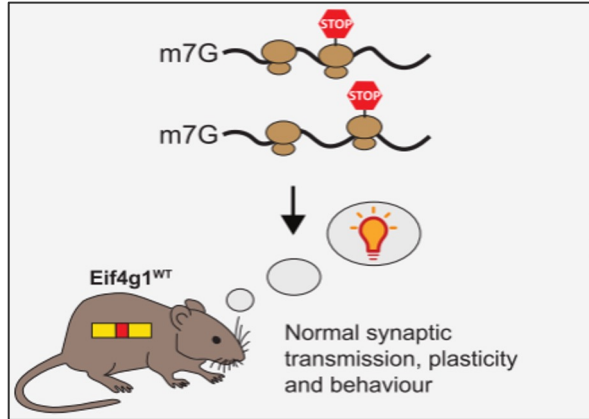
Eif4g1 homozygous-deleted Mice show **less freezing time (fear response)** than WT mice

→ **Impaired episodic memory**

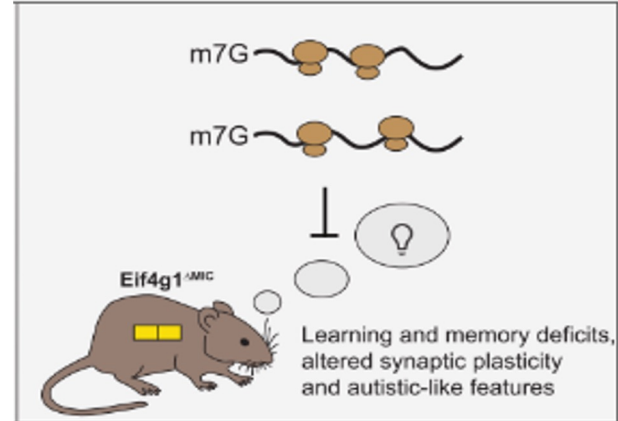
Results

eIF4G microexon homozygous-deletion mice exhibit **ASD phenotypes**:

1. **Social behaviour abnormalities**
2. **Impaired hippocampal memory**



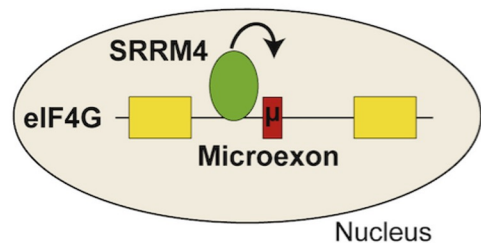
Included microexon



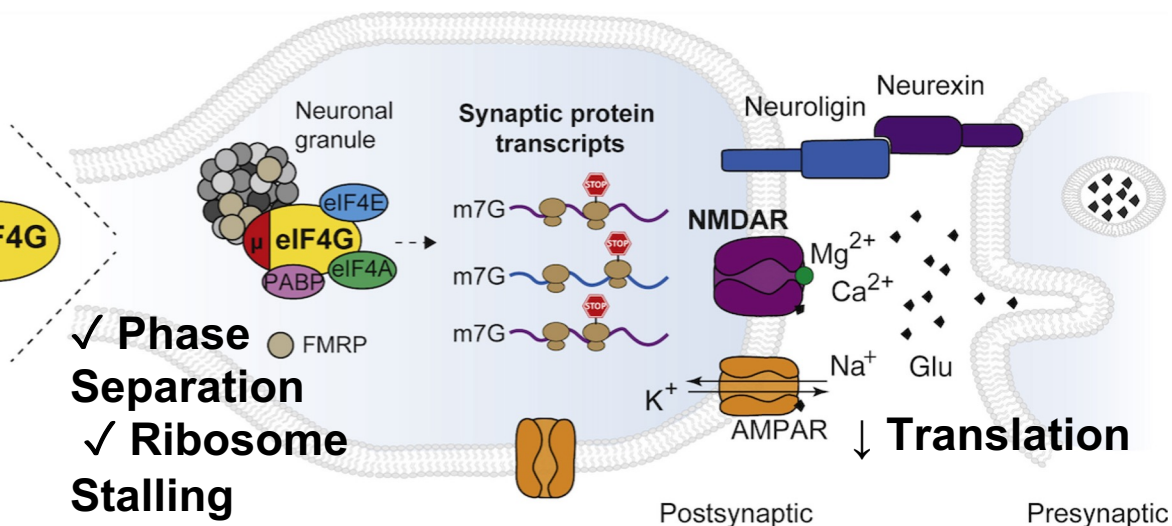
Excluded microexon

A

Normal synaptic transmission

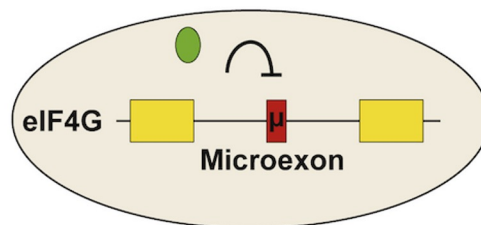


Inclusion

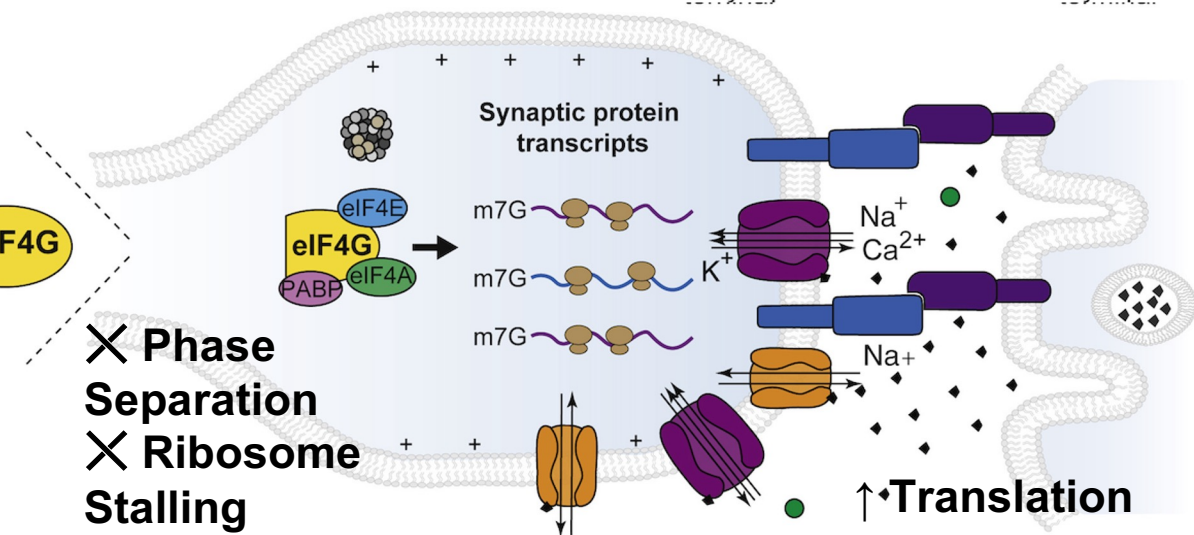


B

Depolarization (High frequency stimuli)



Exclusion



Discussion

- **Potential treatment methods** for neurological disorders related to altered splicing & translational control.



ILLUSTRATION BY KATIE CAREY

Questions?