

# **Neuronal Subtype-Specific Effects of the Transcription Factor $\Delta$ FosB on Synaptic Physiology**

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**Michigan State University**

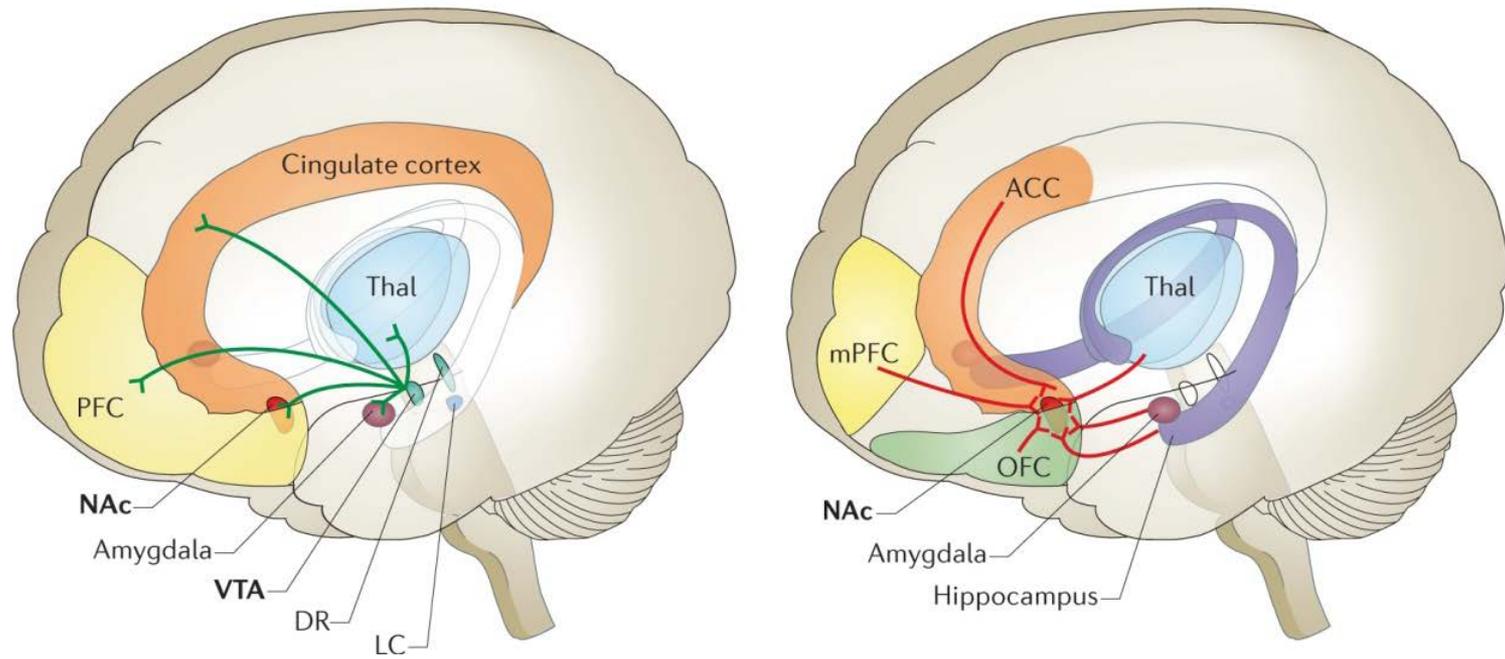
**April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

# Drug Addiction

-Addiction can be best defined as the loss of control over drug use, or the compulsive seeking and taking of drugs despite adverse consequences.

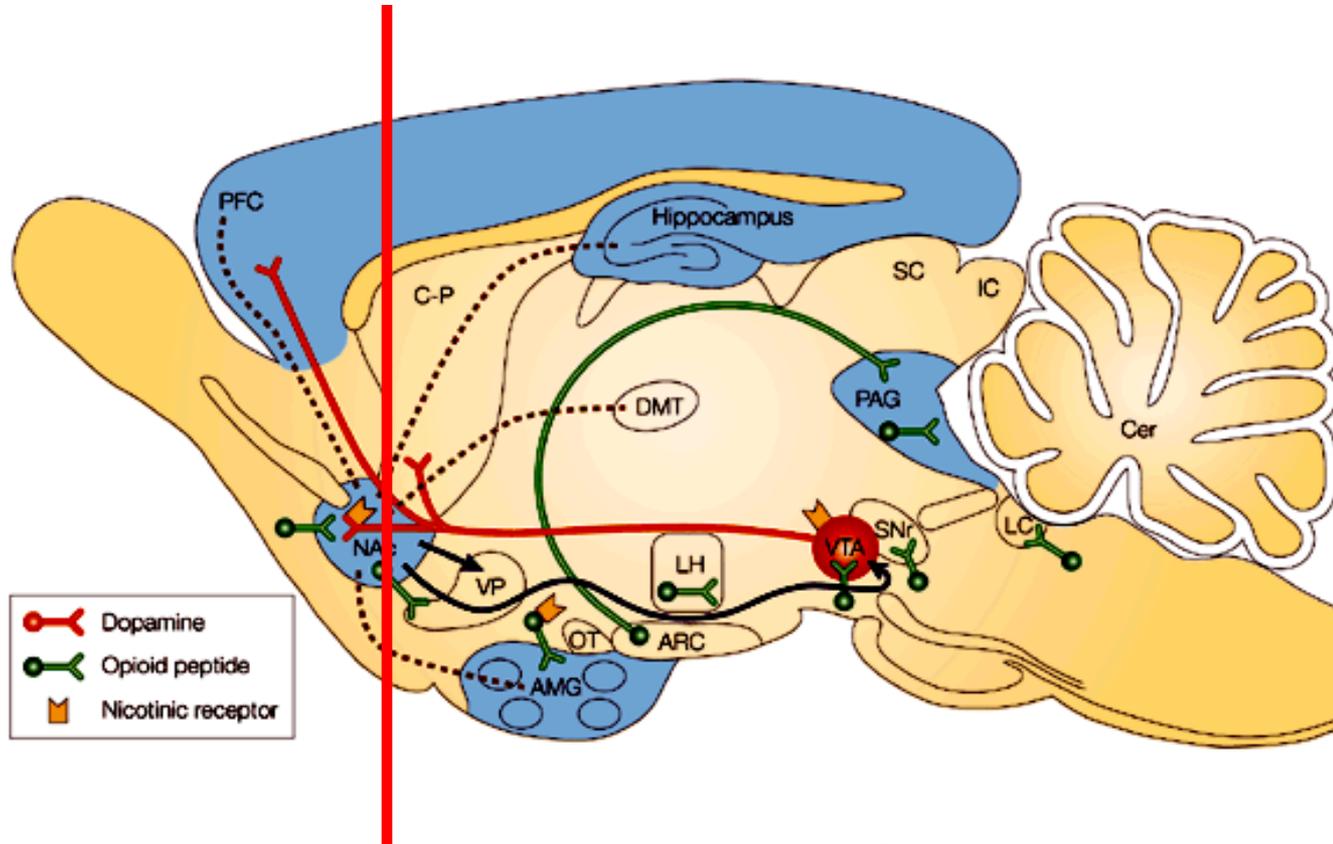
-Hypothesis: regulation of gene expression is one important mechanism by which chronic exposure to a drug of abuse causes long-lasting changes in the brain, which underlie the behavioral abnormalities that define a state of addiction.

# Reward Circuitry



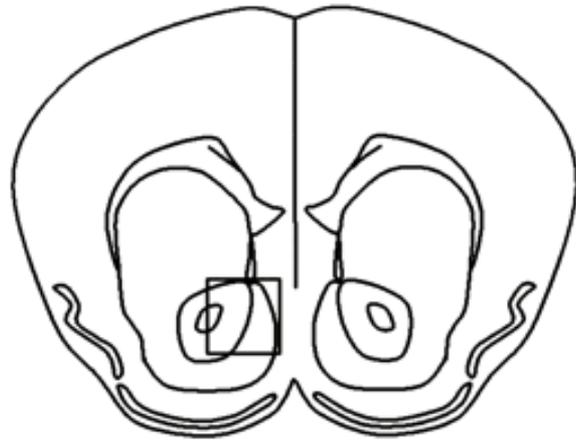
Robison & Nestler *Nat. Rev. Neuro.* 2011

# Reward Circuitry

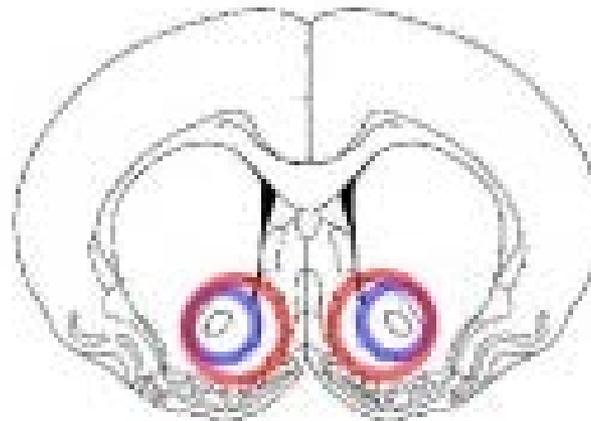
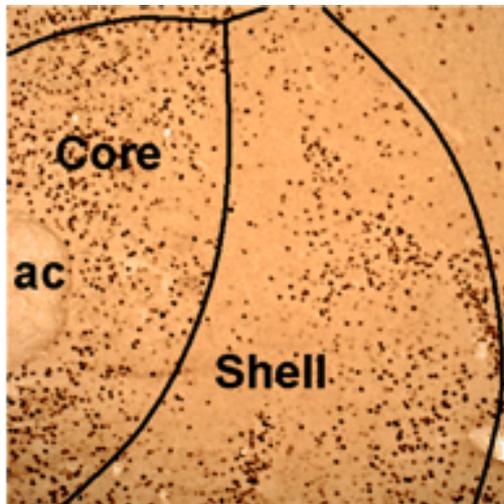


Nestler *Nat. Rev. Neuro.* 2001

# NAc Shell and Core



- Shell and core differ:
  - Anatomically
  - Biochemically
  - Electrophysiologically
  - Behaviorally



# NAc Shell and Core

## iTRAQ Unbiased Analysis of Proteome

Utilizes a multiplexed isobaric chemical tagging reagent which allows multiplexing of two to eight protein samples and produces identical MS/MS sequencing ions for all eight versions of the same derivatized tryptic peptide.

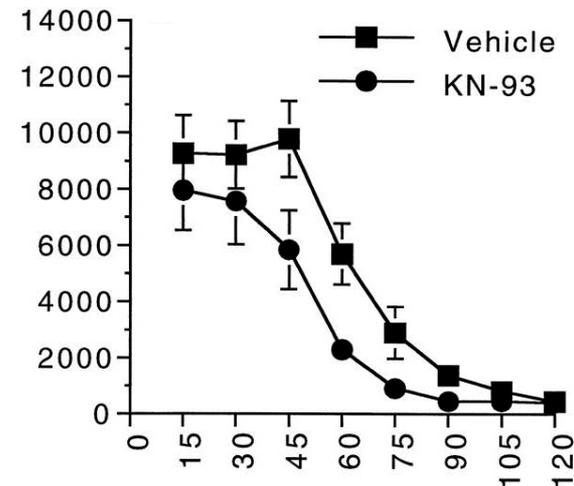
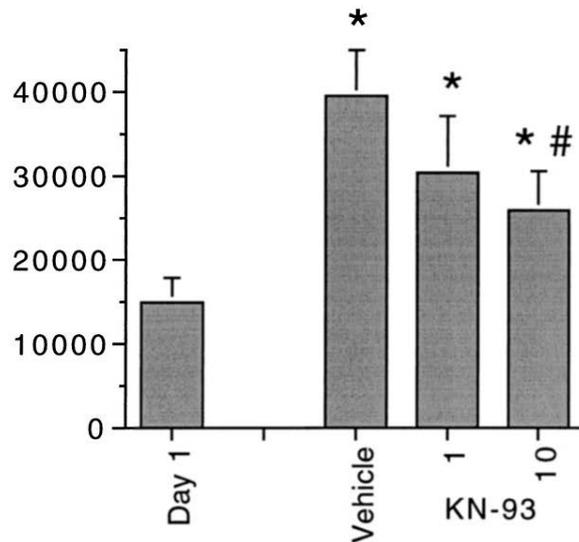
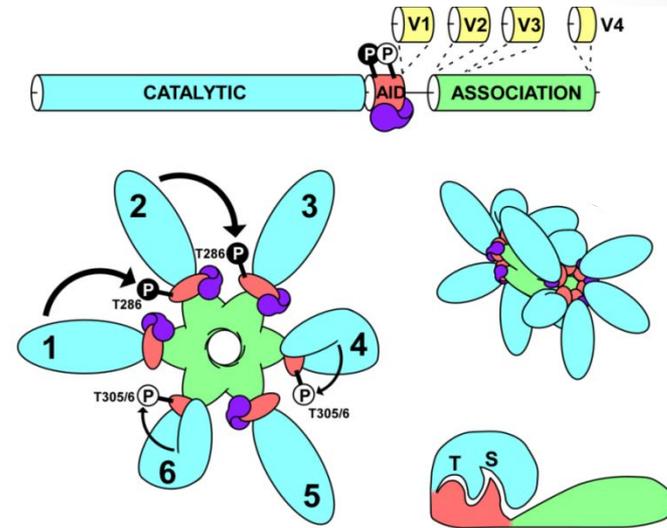
- Quantified 1735 proteins
- Compared chronic cocaine to saline treatment in both NAc shell and core

22.13	IPI00189278	Gene_Symbol=Prkcb Isoform Beta-II of Protein kinase C beta type	39.08	7	1.7378	0.1701	1.8197
22.1	IPI00192337	Gene_Symbol=Camk2a Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II s	64.44	9	3.9446	0.9133	4.4463
21.69	IPI00421428	Gene_Symbol=Pgam1 Phosphoglycerate mutase 1	61.02	10	1.7539	0.1657	1.6904
21.6	IPI00763802	Gene_Symbol=Cyfp2 Putative uncharacterized protein Cyfp2	24.94	14	1.5417	0.0785	1.3932
21.46	IPI00324741	Gene_Symbol=Pdia3 Protein disulfide-isomerase A3	39.21	11	1.2589	0.492	1.2359
21.44	IPI00231302	Gene_Symbol=Nefl Neurofilament light polypeptide	45.57	13	2.0324	0.0225	0.4656
21.							
21.		Gene_Symbol=Prkcb Isoform Beta-II of Protein kinase C beta type					
		Gene_Symbol=Camk2a Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II s					
		Gene_Symbol=Pgam1 Phosphoglycerate mutase 1					

# Calcium/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase II

-Encoded by 4 genes ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ), multiple splice variants and modifications

-Important for AMPA receptor function, spine formation, synaptic plasticity, memory, and **DRUG RESPONSES**

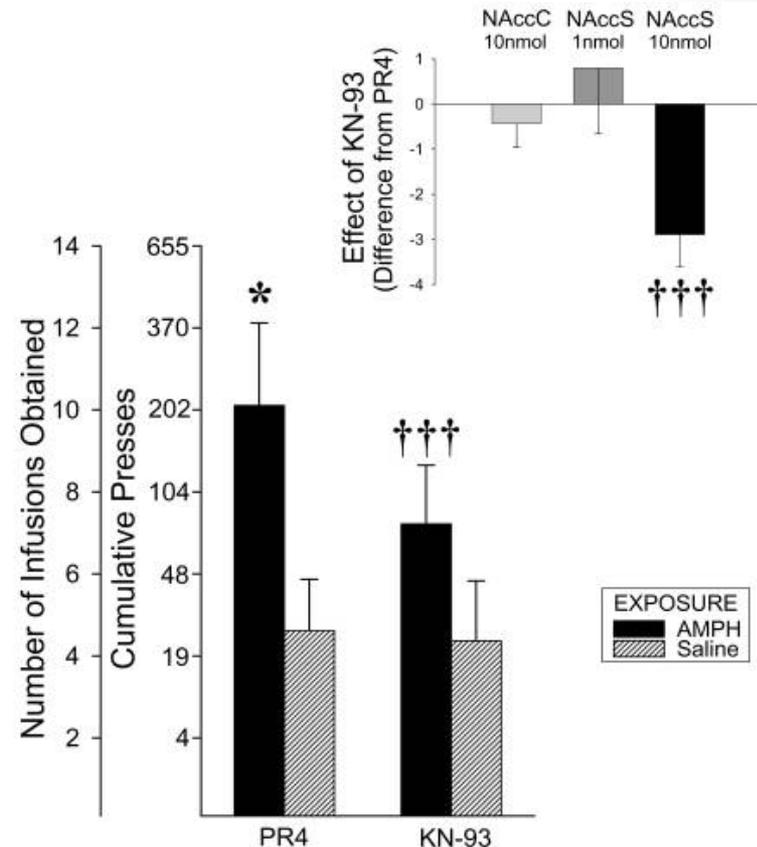


Pierce et al., *JPET* 1998

# Calcium/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase II

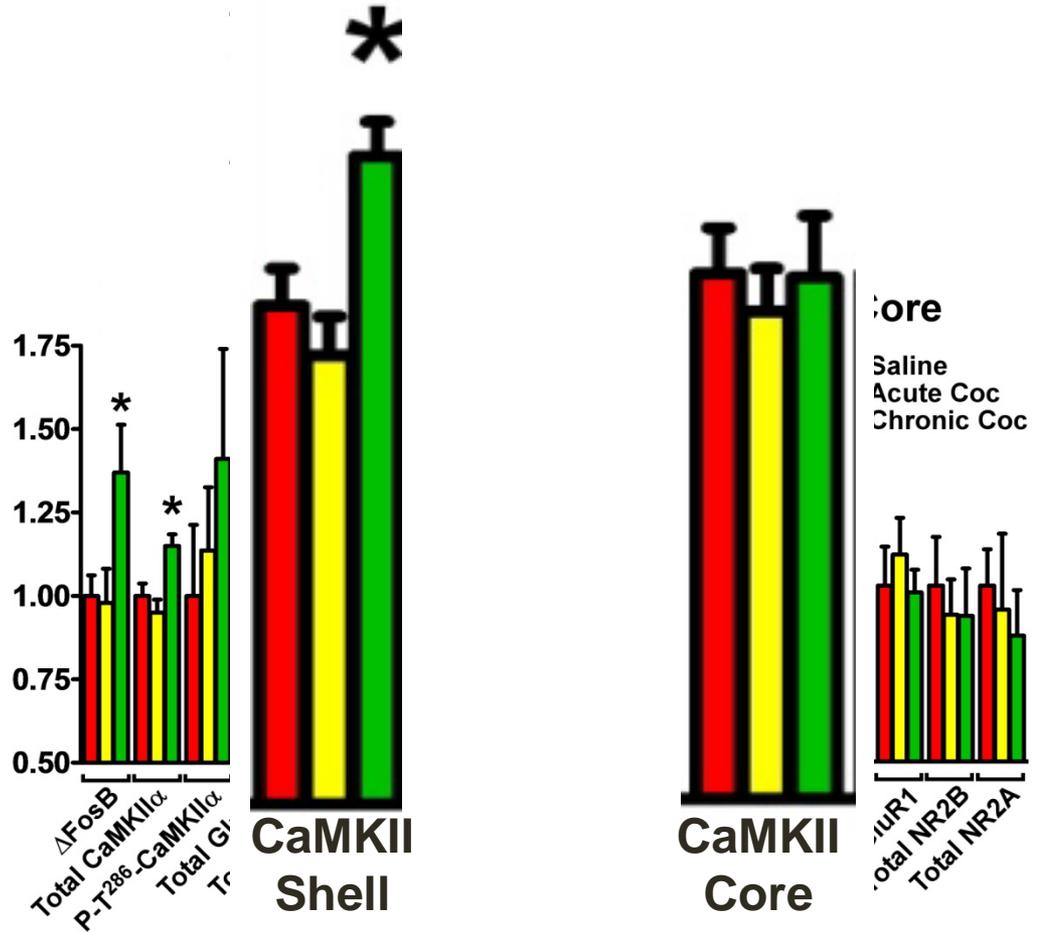
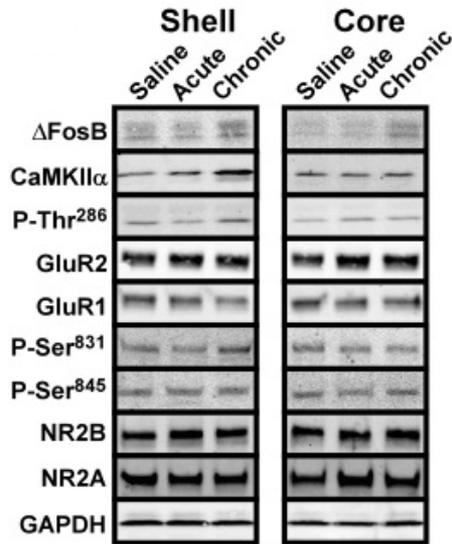
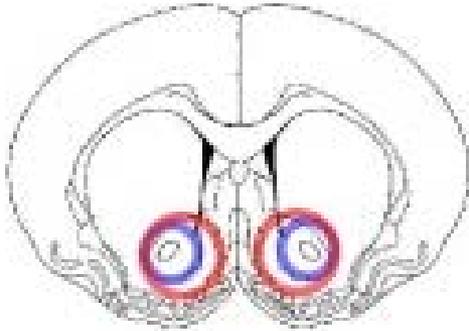
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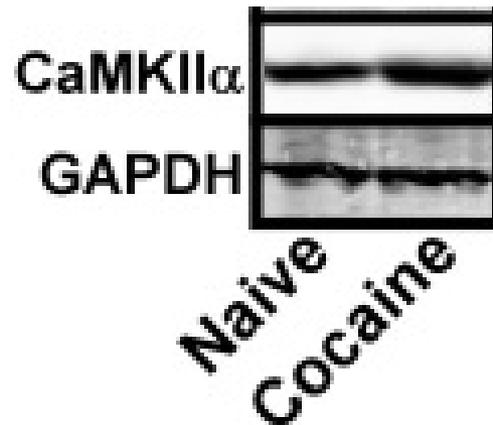
Loweth et al., *Neurosci. Let.* 2008

# Does Cocaine Regulate CaMKII Expression?

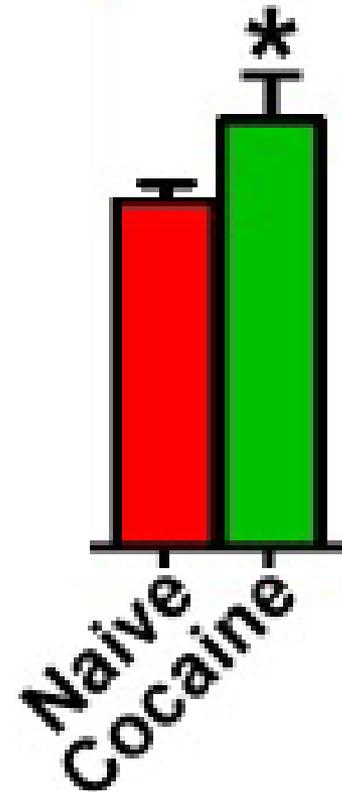


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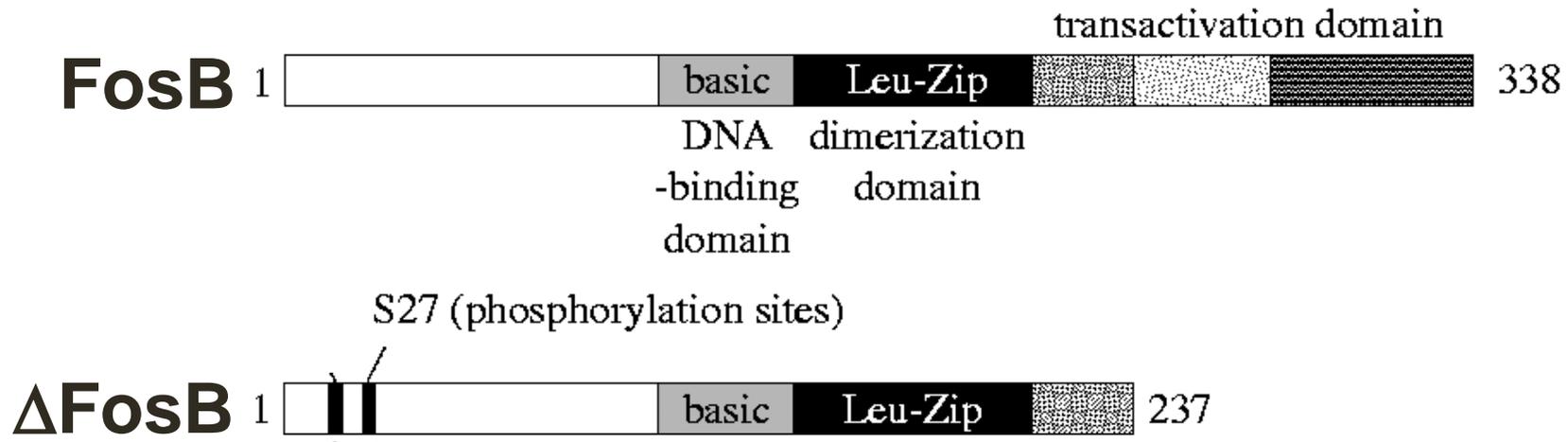
- Accumbens from human cocaine addicts and matched controls
- Canadian population from Gustavo Turecki



## Human NAc



# ΔFosB

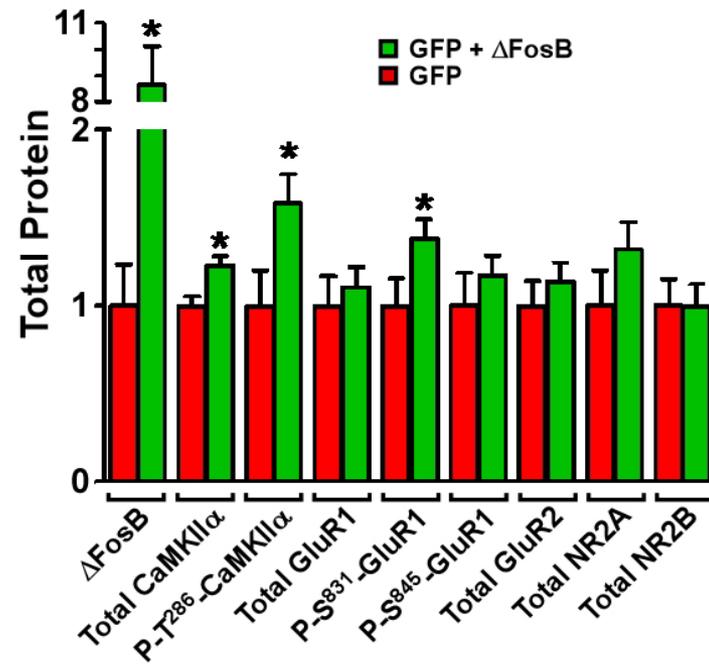
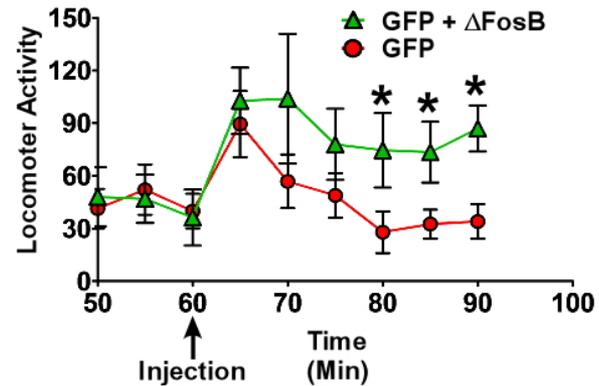


Nestler, 2008

- Encoded by FosB gene
- Fos proteins heterodimerize with Jun proteins to make AP-1 complexes
- Bind to AP-1 recognition sites in promoter regions of a variety of genes

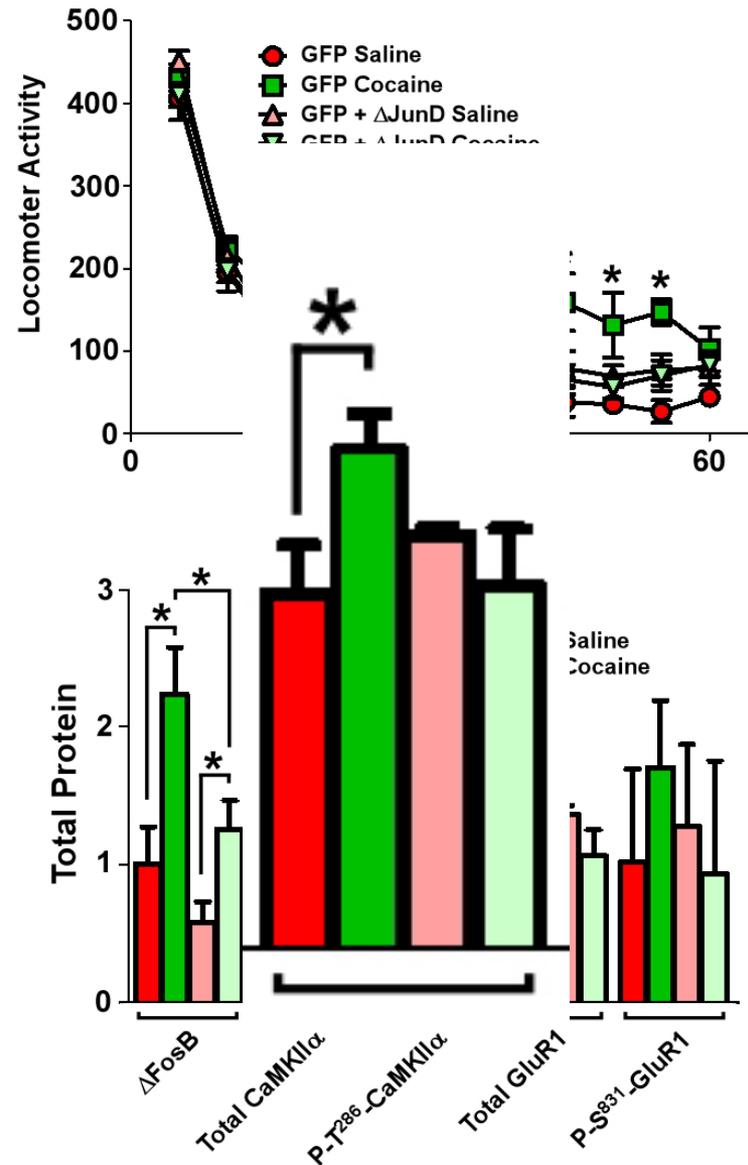
# Does $\Delta$ FosB Mediate Increases in CaMKII *in vivo*?

- Use AAV to overexpress GFP and  $\Delta$ FosB or GFP alone into rat NAc shell
- Observe cocaine-driven locomotor activity
- Punch green area from brain slice and Western Blot for proteins of interest



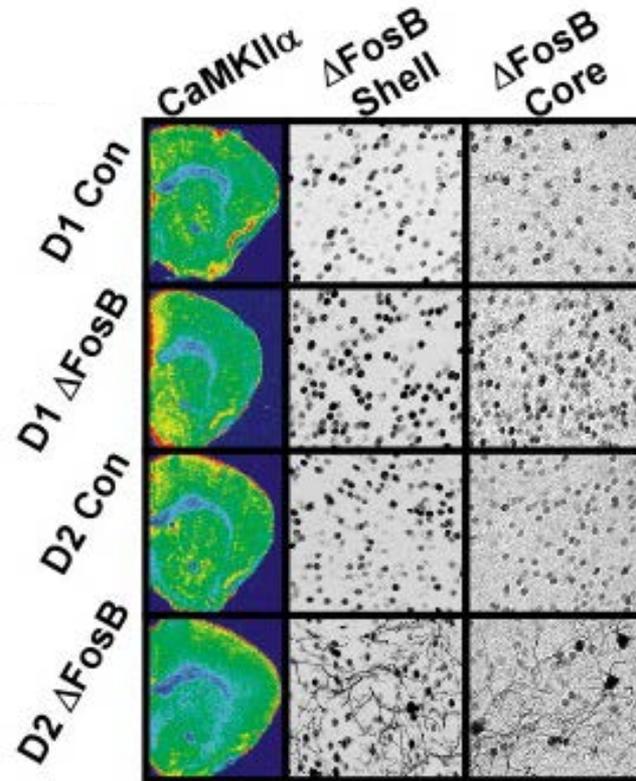
# Is Cocaine Regulation of CaMKII $\Delta$ FosB-Dependent?

- Use AAV to overexpress GFP and  $\Delta$ JunD or GFP alone into rat NAc shell
- Observe cocaine-driven locomotor sensitization
- Punch green area from brain slice and Western Blot for proteins of interest



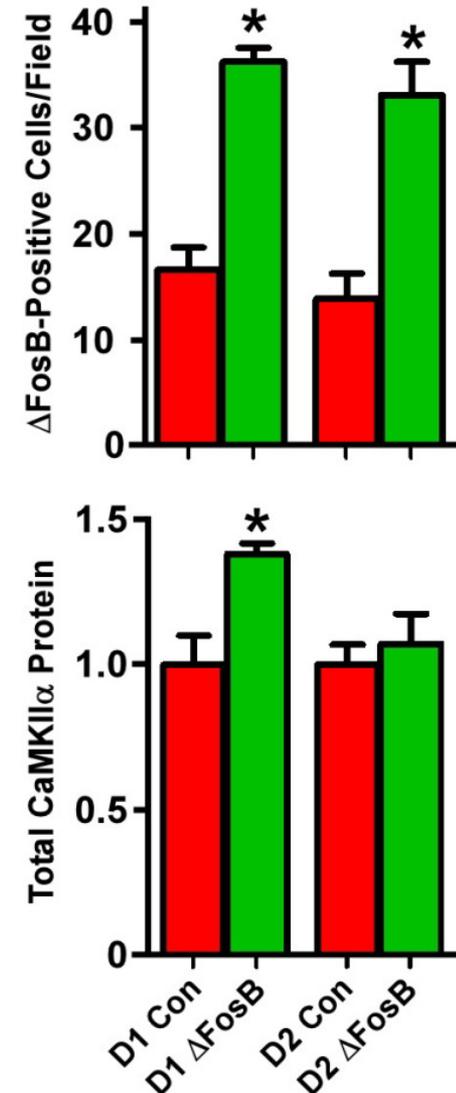
# Is $\Delta$ FosB Induction of CaMKII Cell-Type Specific?

- Transgenic mice overexpress  $\Delta$ FosB in D1 or D2 neurons for 8 weeks
- Perfuse and count FosB positive cells
- Quantify CaMKII by Licor



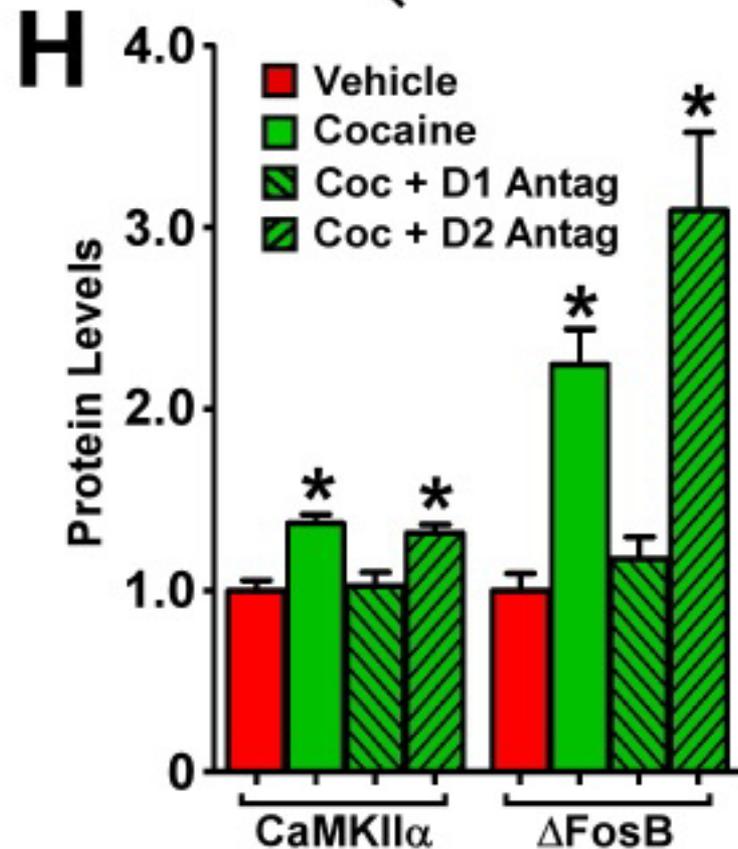
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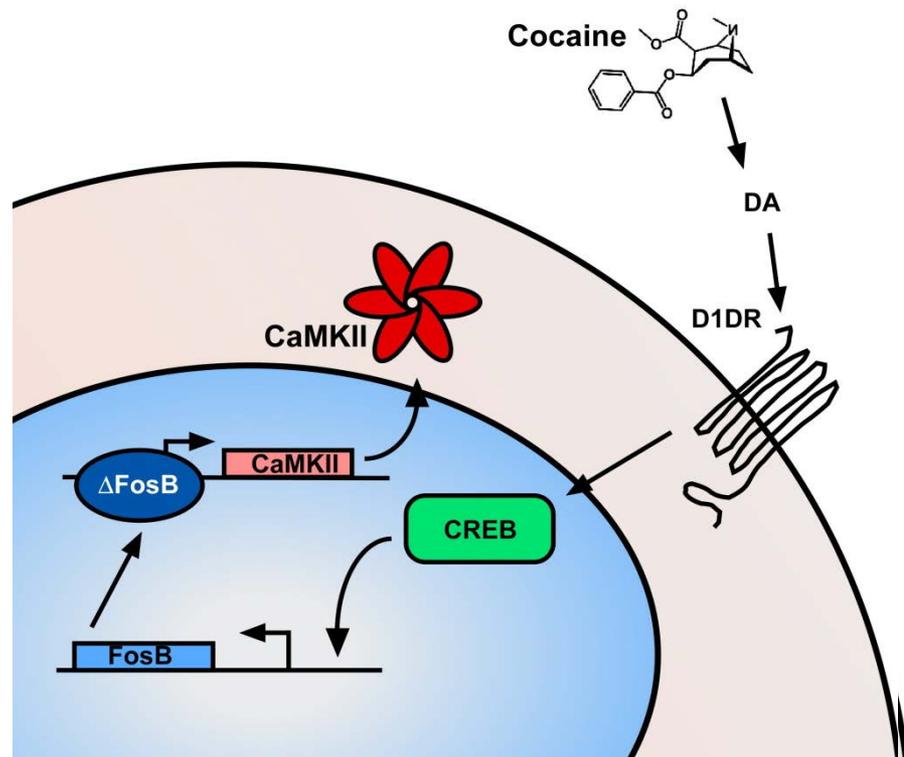
# Does Cocaine Induction of CaMKII Require D1DR?

-Adult male rats injected 7 days 20 mg/kg cocaine ip  
-30 min before cocaine, injected 0.5 mg/kg SCH 23390 or eticlopride

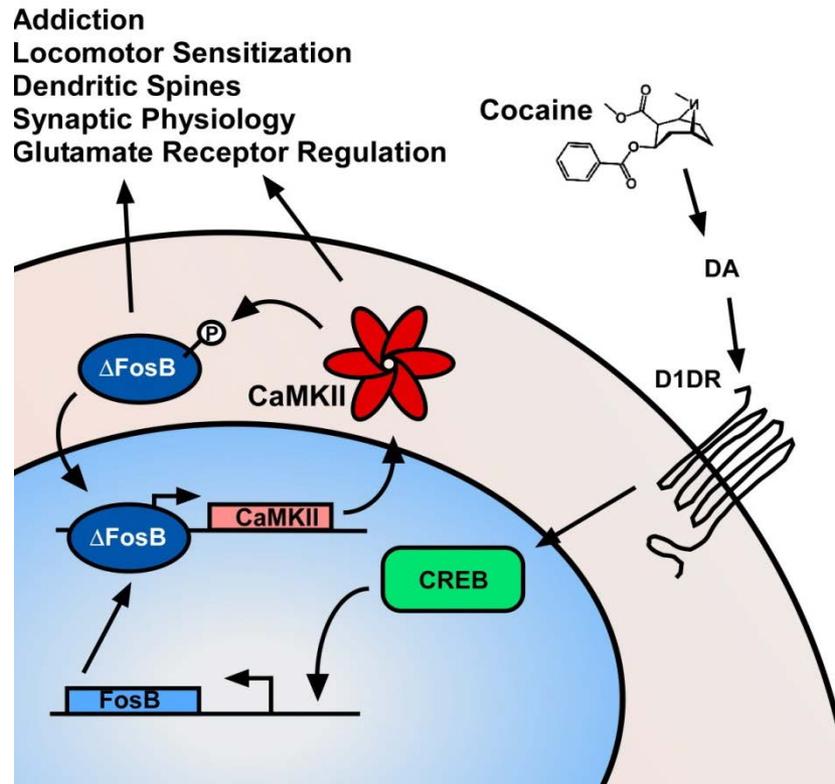


# Summary I

- CaMKII is induced in the NAc shell by a variety of chronic cocaine exposure paradigms.
- $\Delta$ FosB is necessary and sufficient for this induction.
- $\Delta$ FosB binds the CaMKII $\alpha$  promoter and induces CaMKII in NAc shell but not core.
- D1 vs D2 specificity.



# Current Model



D1 vs D2 specificity

# Proteomics of D1-specific $\Delta$ FosB Expression

## iTRAQ Unbiased Analysis of Proteome

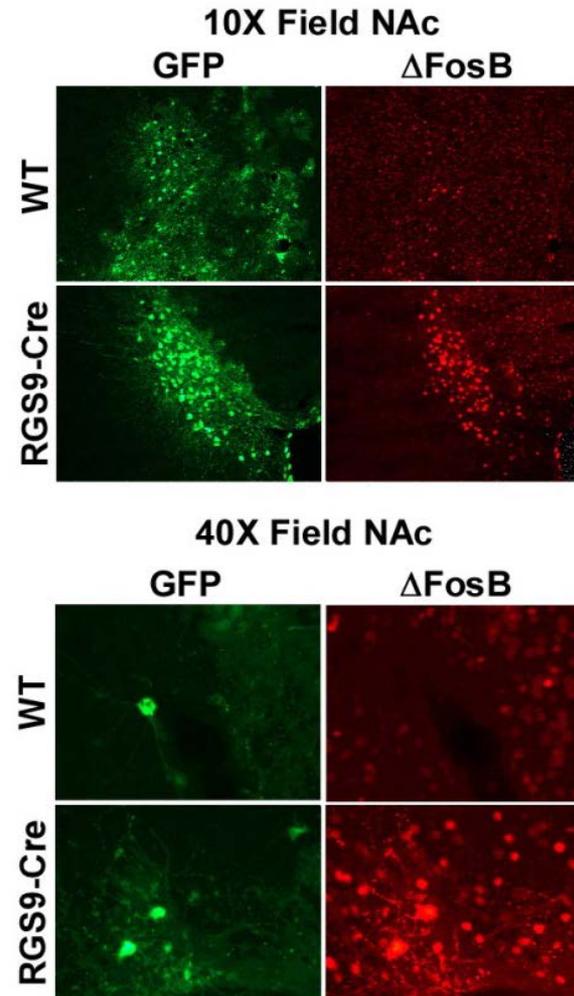
NAC isolated from mutant mice expressing  $\Delta$ FosB specifically in D1 MSNs for 8 weeks.

- Used 4 biological replicates from each condition
- Quantified 1185 proteins
- Many regulated proteins were associated with the synapse

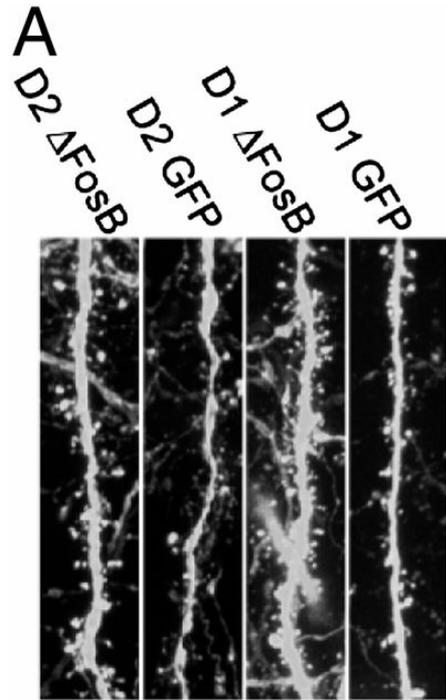
Synaptic Regulatory Proteins
Syntaxin-12
Glutamate receptor 2
CB1 cannabinoid receptor-interacting protein 1
cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit
cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit
Casein kinase II subunit beta
Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit alpha
Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A 56 kDa regulatory subunit gamma isoform
Calmodulin
cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory subunit

# What are $\Delta$ FosB's Cell-Type Specific Effects?

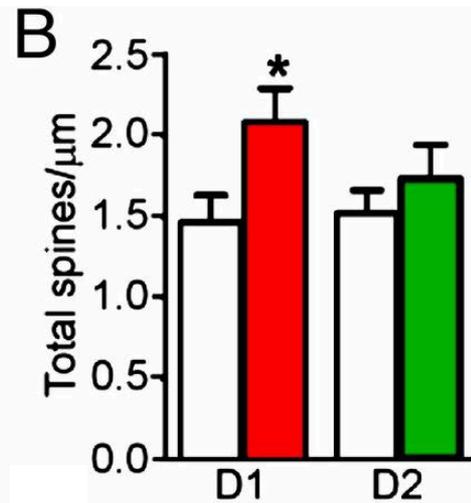
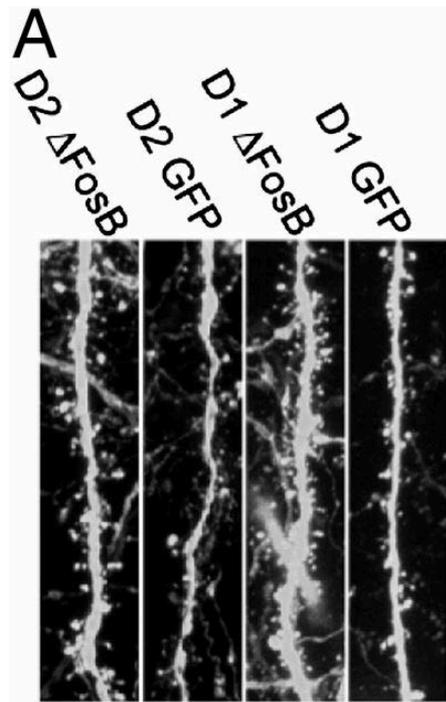
- HSV-GFP-Lox-Stop- $\Delta$ FosB
- Makes GFP in all infected cells
- Makes  $\Delta$ FosB only in Cre-positive cells
- Use D1-Cre and D2-Cre to achieve specific expression



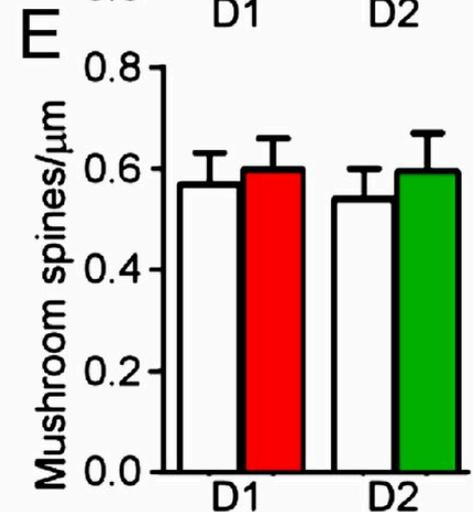
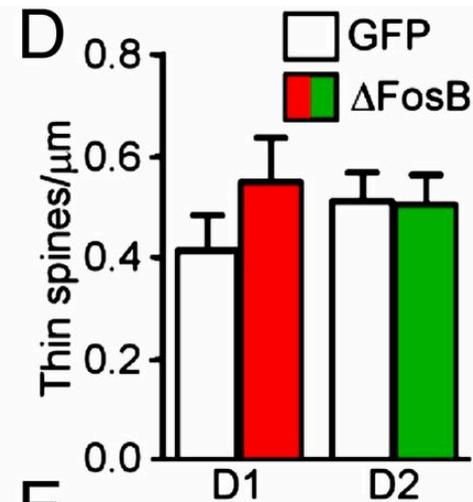
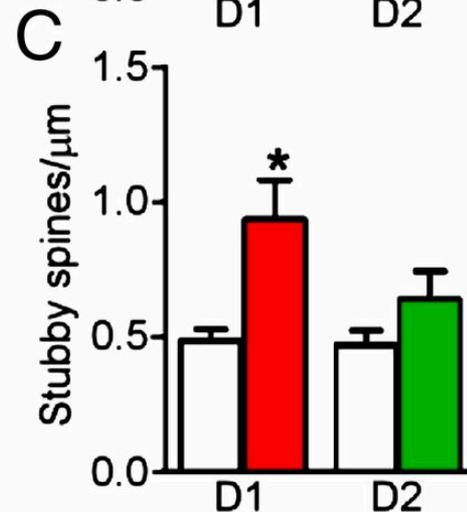
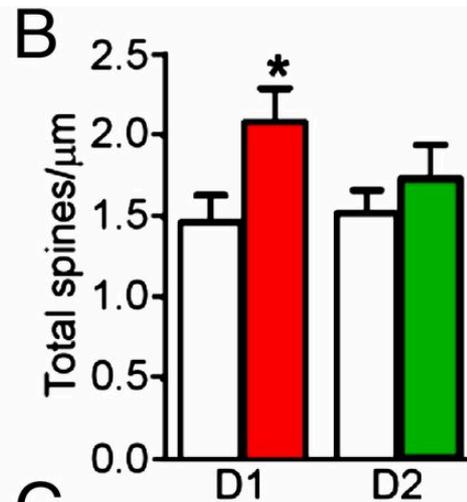
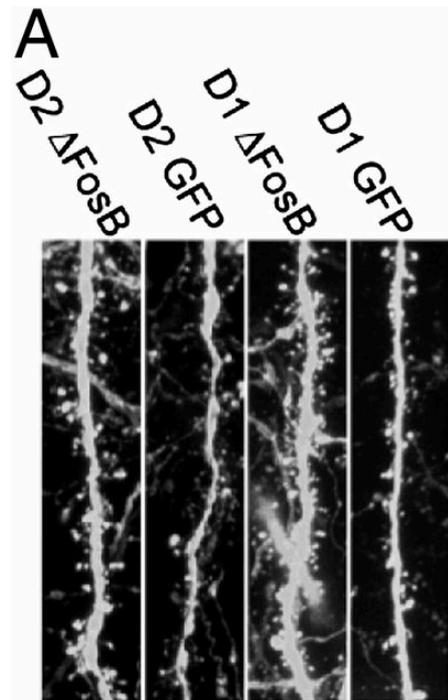
# $\Delta$ FosB Induces Immature Dendritic Spines only in D1 Cells



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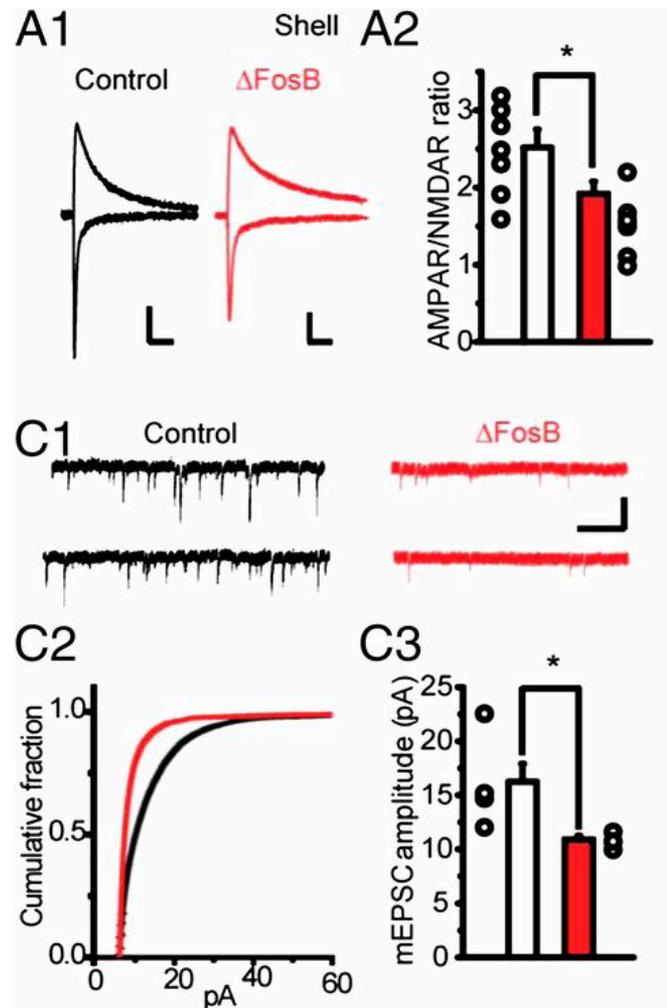


# $\Delta$ FosB Induces Immature Dendritic Spines only in D1 Cells



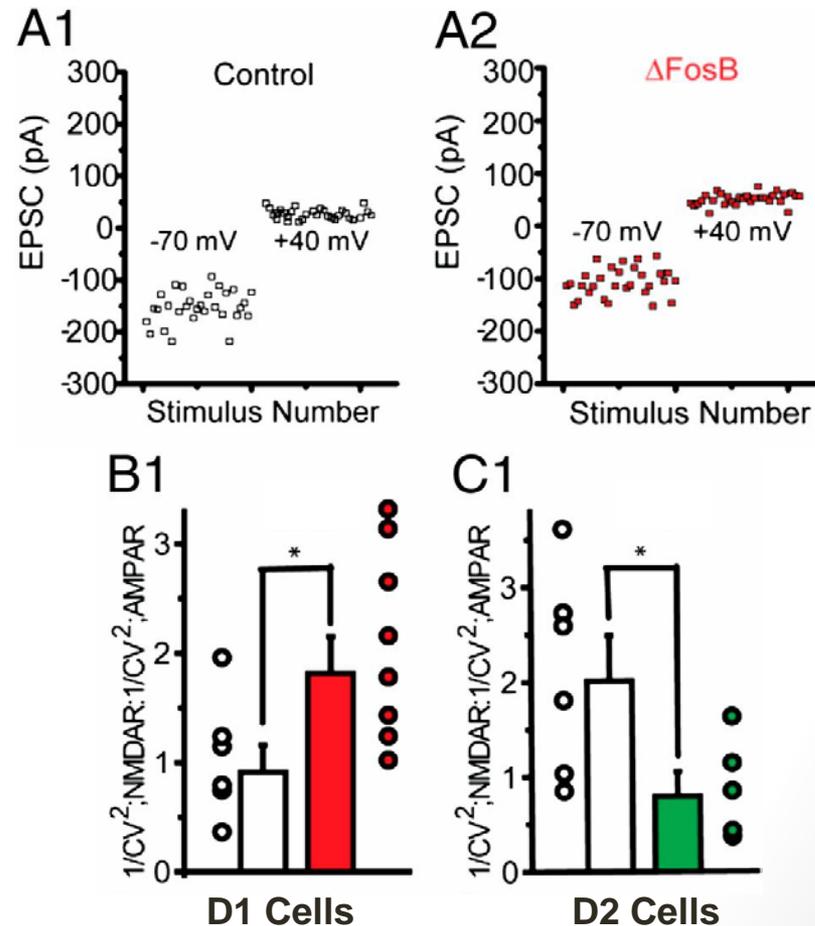
# $\Delta$ FosB Decreases Average Synaptic Strength in D1 Cells

- HSV-GFP- $\Delta$ FosB in D1- or D2-Tomato mice
- Record synaptic function from  $\Delta$ FosB and control cells
- AMPA/NMDA ratio indicates strength and number of functional synapses
- mEPSC amplitude indicates synaptic strength



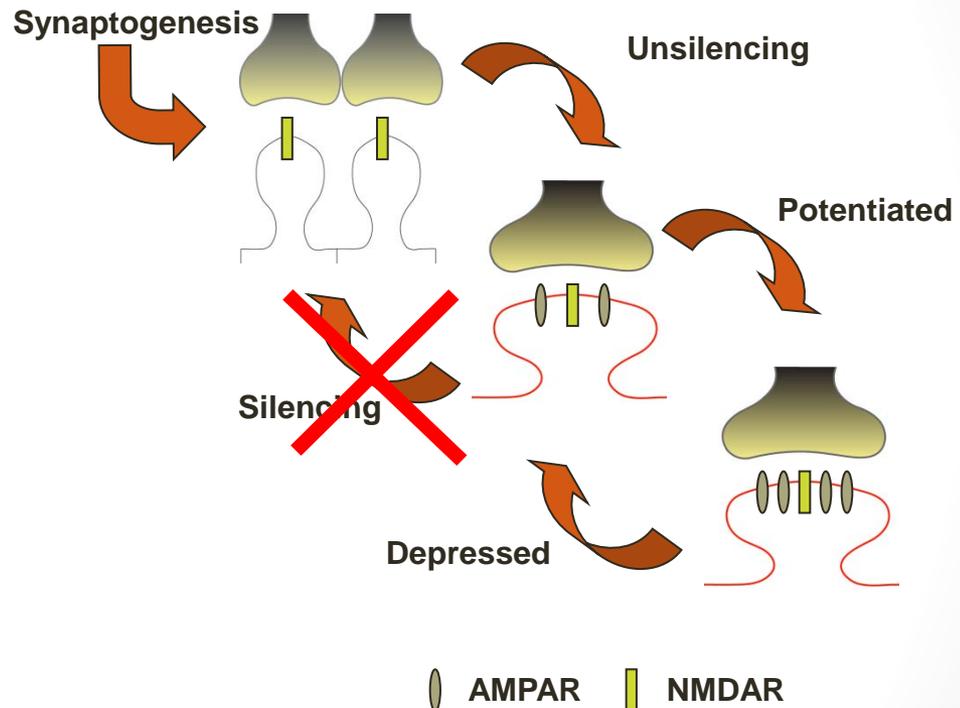
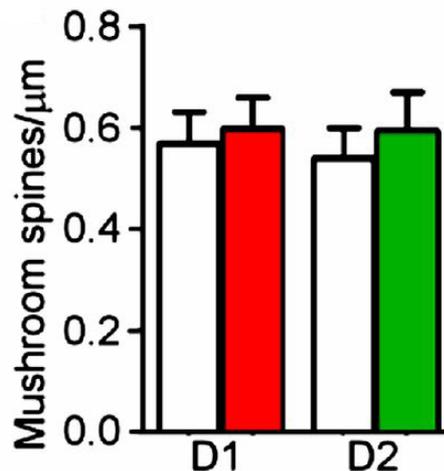
# $\Delta$ FosB Increases Silent Synapses only in D1 Cells

- HSV-GFP- $\Delta$ FosB in D1- or D2-Tomato mice
- Record synaptic function from  $\Delta$ FosB and control cells
- Ratio of  $1/CV^2$  for NMDA and AMPA receptors directly correlates to number of silent synapses



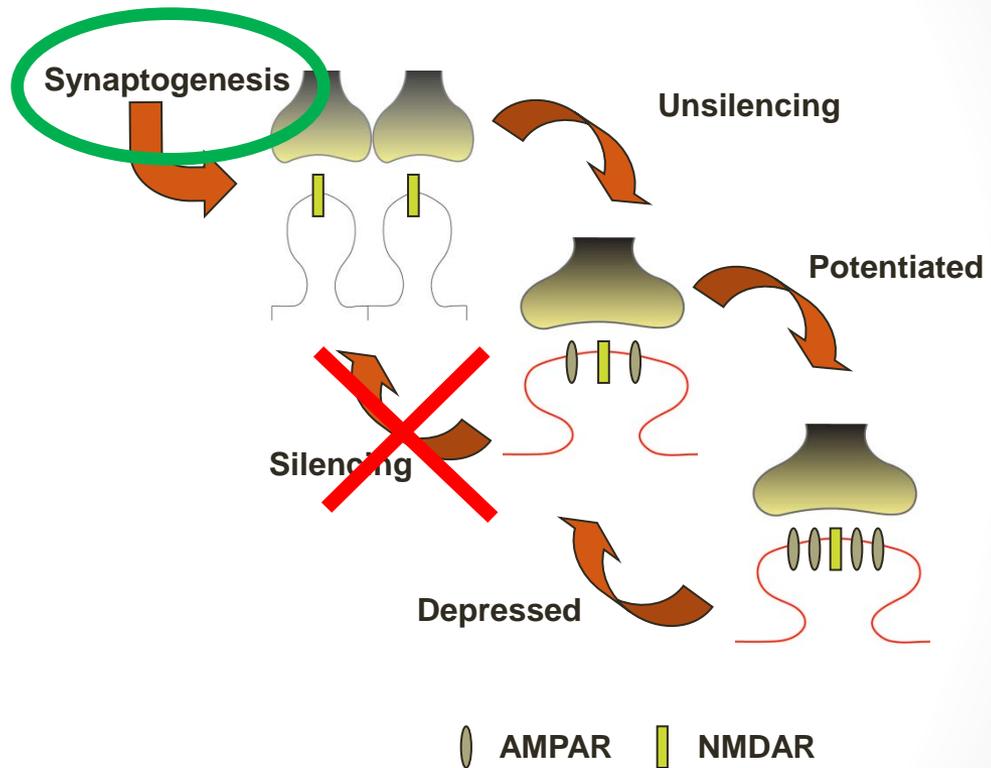
# $\Delta$ FosB Increases Silent Synapses only in D1 Cells

-Silencing of existing synapses?



# $\Delta$ FosB Increases Silent Synapses only in D1 Cells

- Silencing of existing synapses?
- Increased synaptogenesis?



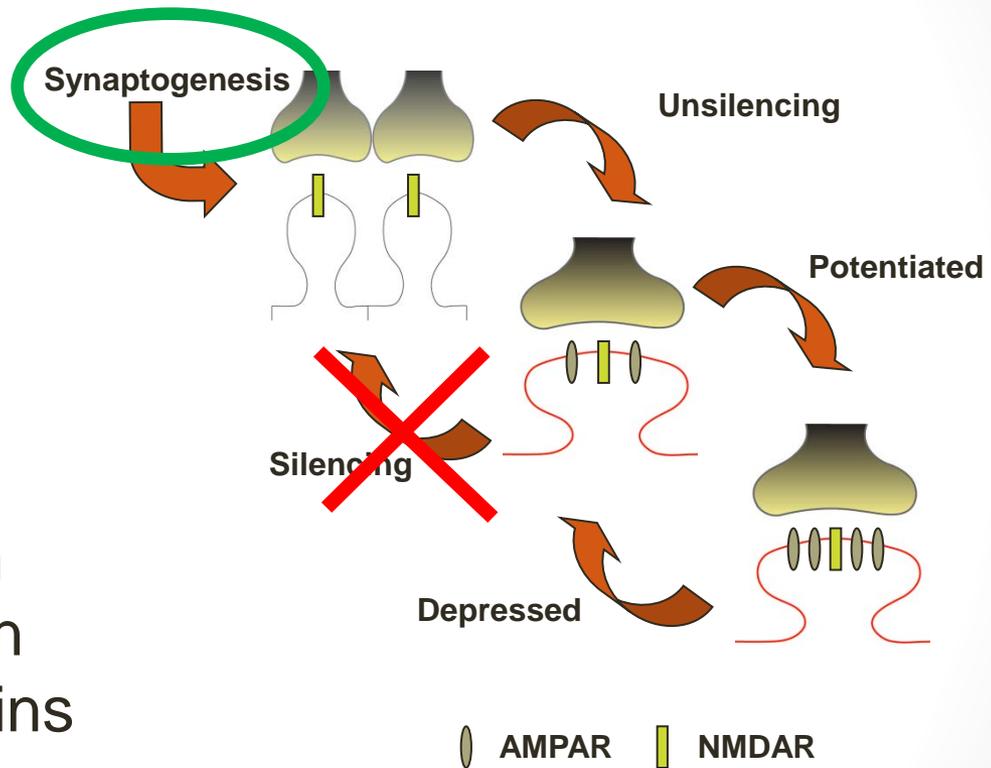
# $\Delta$ FosB Increases Silent Synapses only in D1 Cells

-Silencing of existing  
synapses?

-Increased  
synaptogenesis?

-iTRAQ:

- $\uparrow$  synaptojanin
- $\uparrow$  synaptopodin
- $\uparrow$  myelin proteins
- $\downarrow$  neurexin-1



# Acknowledgements

- Eric Nestler
- Vincent Vialou
- Rest of Nestler Lab
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