



BOAZ BARAK
BRAIN BEHAVIOR LAB

New neurobiological insights in our understanding of Williams syndrome



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TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY



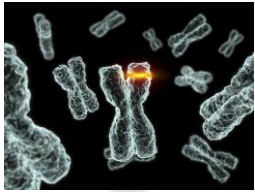
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA
SINDROME DI WILLIAMS

Clinical indications and medical needs

Williams syndrome patients - 1:10,000



Deletion of 25 genes from chromosome 7

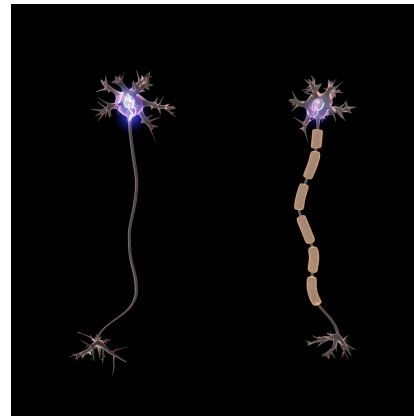
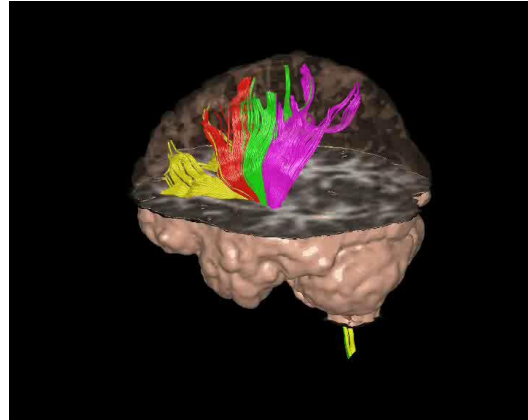


Why?

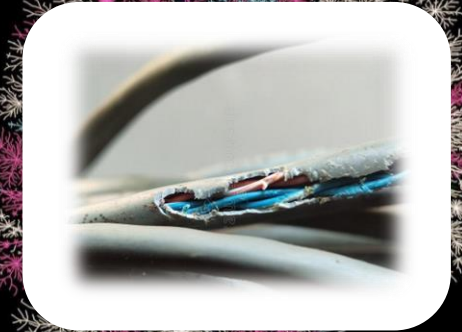
Brain function deficits



How to treat?

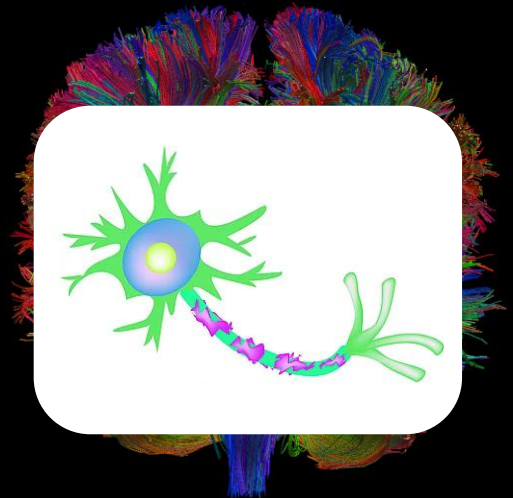


Global internet traffic
(USA, Italy, Unknown)

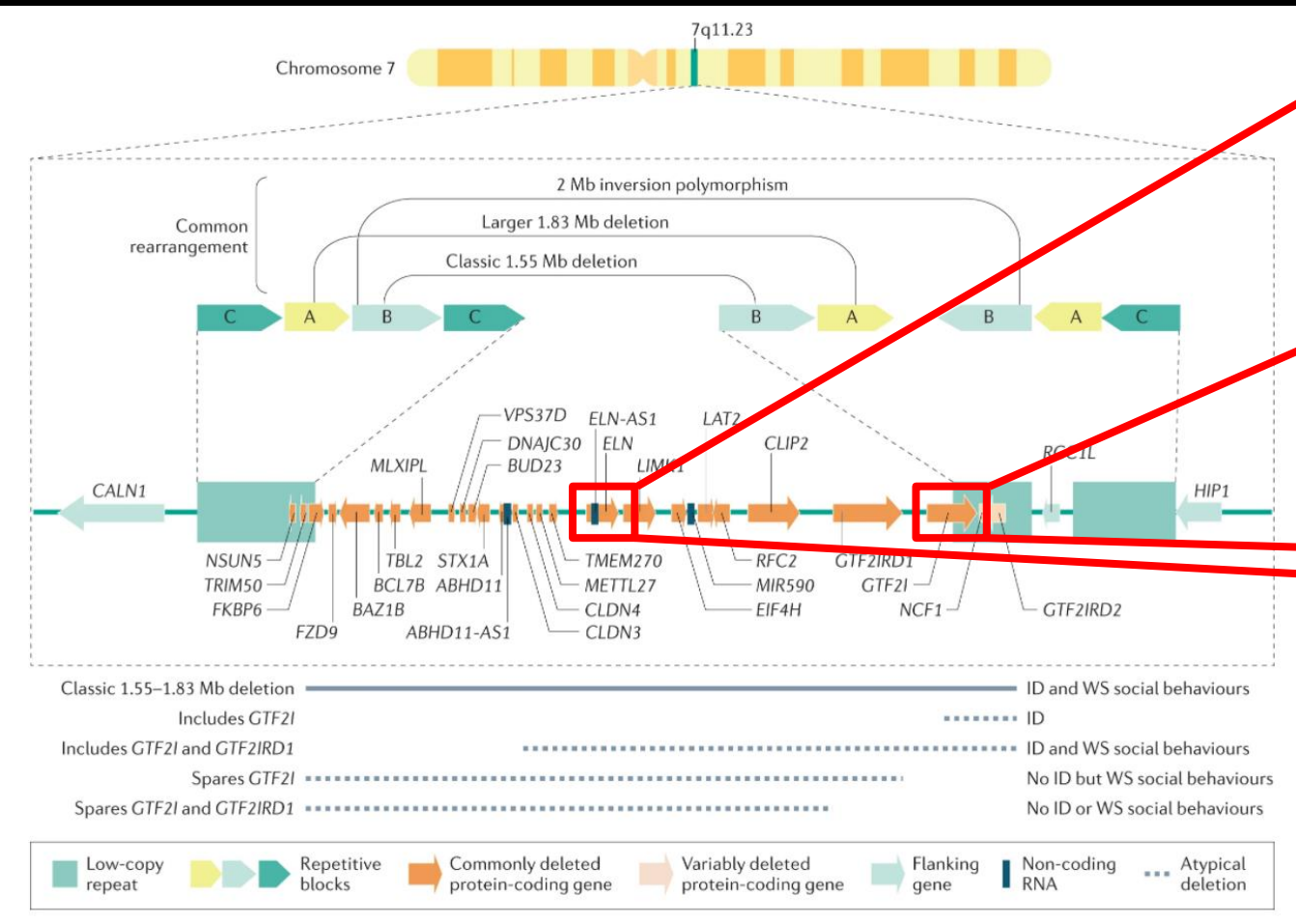


SCIENCEPHOTOLIBRARY

Human brain connectivity



What is the genetics of WS?



ELN

Structural protein affecting connective tissue mechanics

Features in individuals with Williams syndrome

- Stenosis of large and medium arteries, especially aorta and pulmonary artery
- Hypertension and arterial stiffness
- Mechanical changes to lungs and skin, resulting in mild phenotypes

Features of *Eln*-mutant mouse models

- Eln^{+/+}* (~50% usual elastin), *Eln^{-/-}*; *ELN⁺* (~30% usual elastin)
 - Increased elastic lamellar number and wall thickness
 - Elevated BP, altered vessel mechanics
 - No hourglass stenosis
- Eln^{0/0}* (no elastin), *SM22aCre*; *Eln^{flax/flax}* (incomplete aorta internal elastic lamina, outer media elastin clusters)
 - Both die from vascular occlusion

GTF2I and GTF2IRD1

Transcription factors

Features in individuals with Williams syndrome

- Intellectual disability
- Increased social approach to familiar people
- Indiscriminate social approach to strangers
- Difficulties with social pragmatics

Features of *Gtf2i*-deletion mouse models

- Behavioral deficits in development
- Increased calcium entry to neurons
- Increased axonal outgrowth
- Increased social interaction
- Increased anxiety-like behaviour
- Impaired object recognition

BAZ1B

Chromatin remodelling

Neural crest development

- Craniofacial structure
- Enteric nervous system

LIMK1

Actin polymerization

Cytoskeletal remodelling

- Visuospatial processing
- Visuospatial construction
- Long-term memory

STX1A

Exocytosis

Neurotransmitter release and insulin secretion

- Diabetes mellitus
- ADHD and/or ASD

MLXIPL

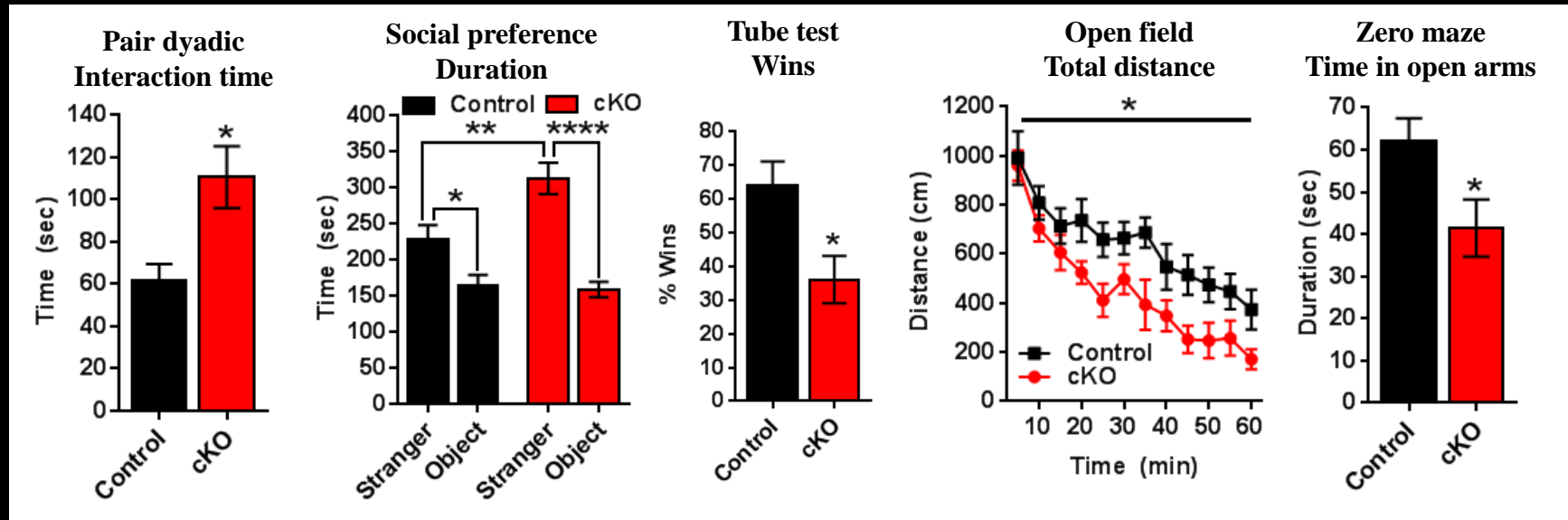
Transcription factor (ChREBP)

Metabolic homeostasis

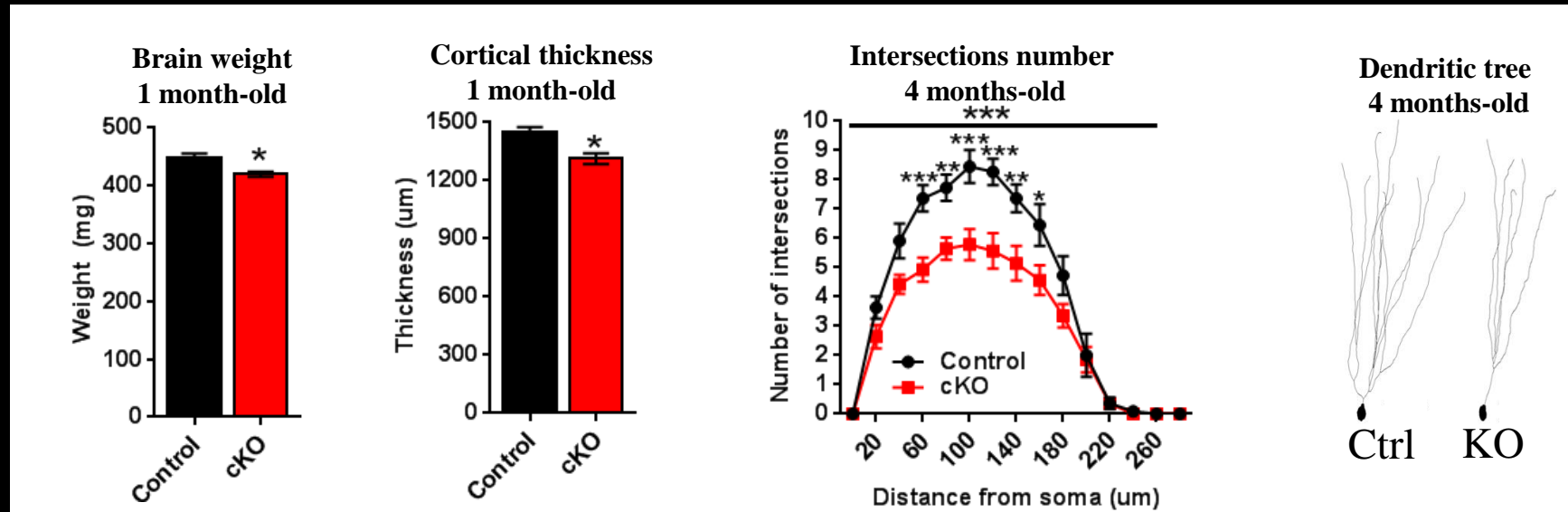
- Insulin sensitivity
- Lipid regulation

Studied the neuronal functions of *Gtf2i* by deleting it from excitatory neurons in the mouse brain

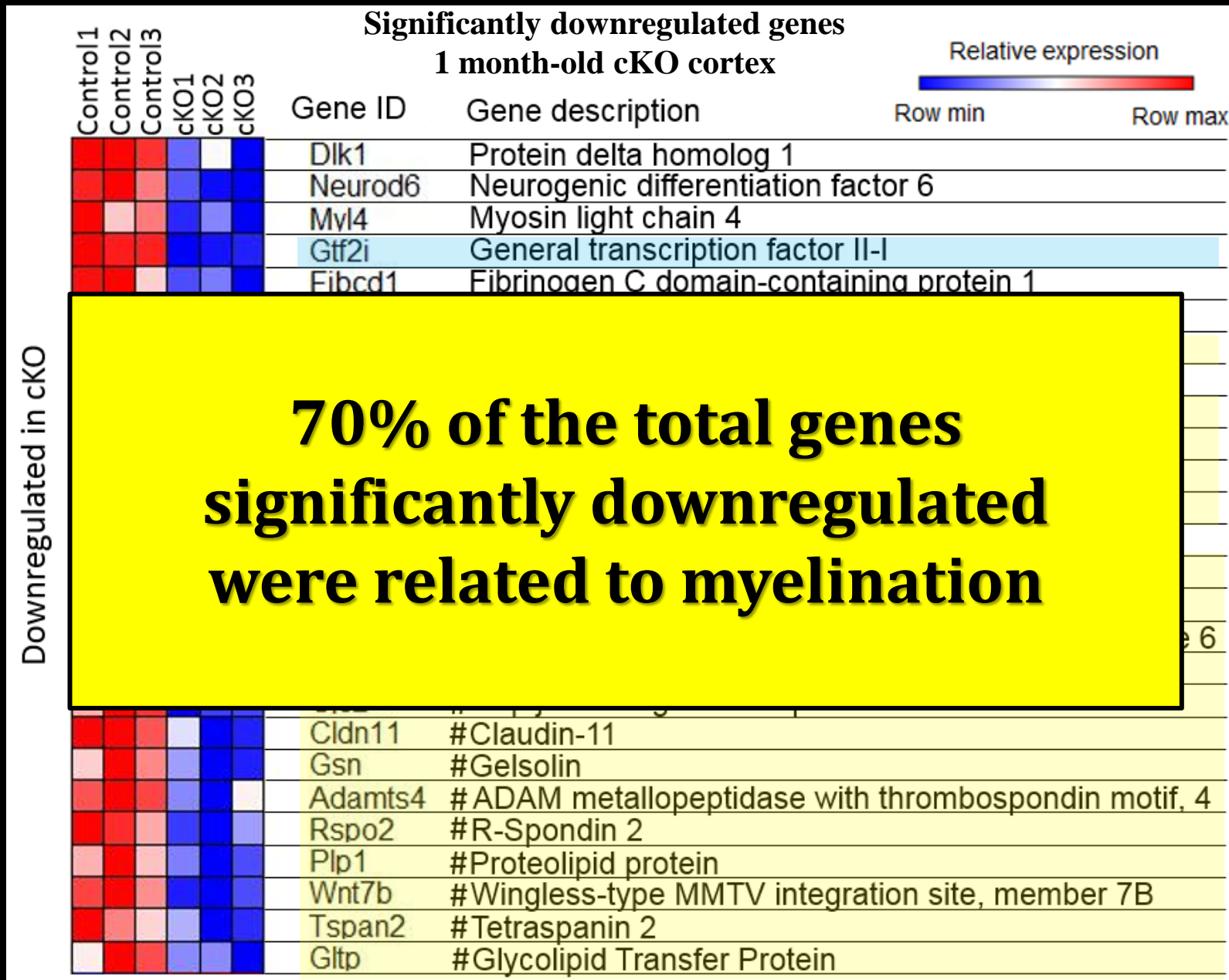
What are the behavioral outcomes?



What are the neuroanatomical outcomes?



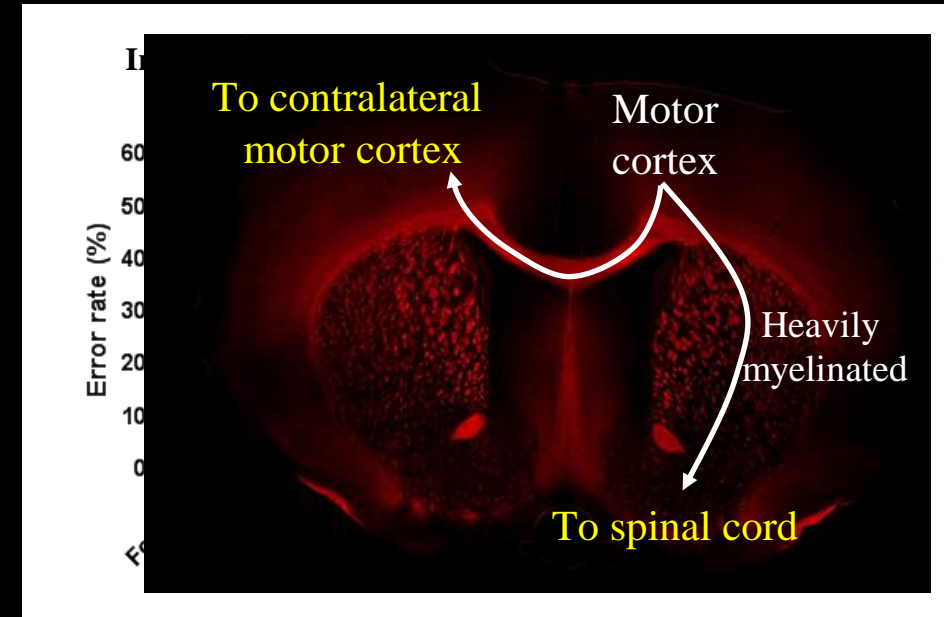
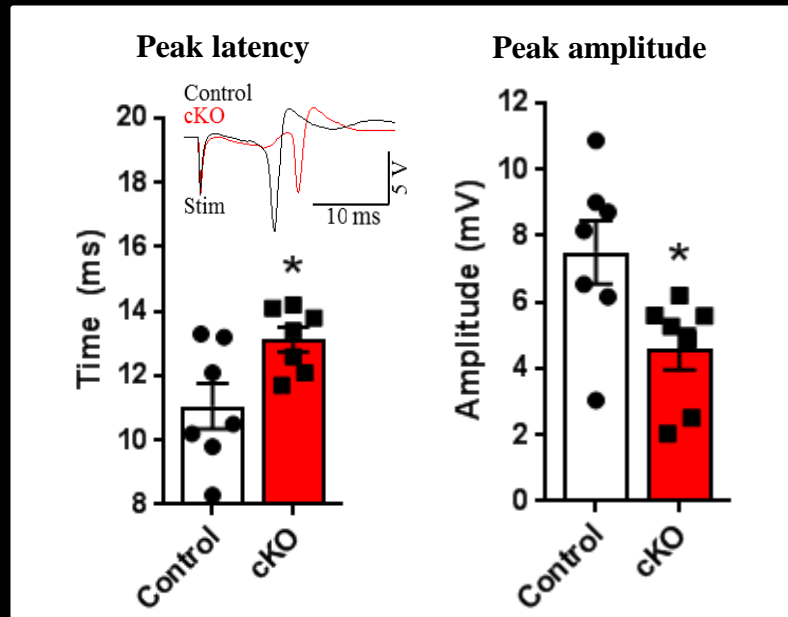
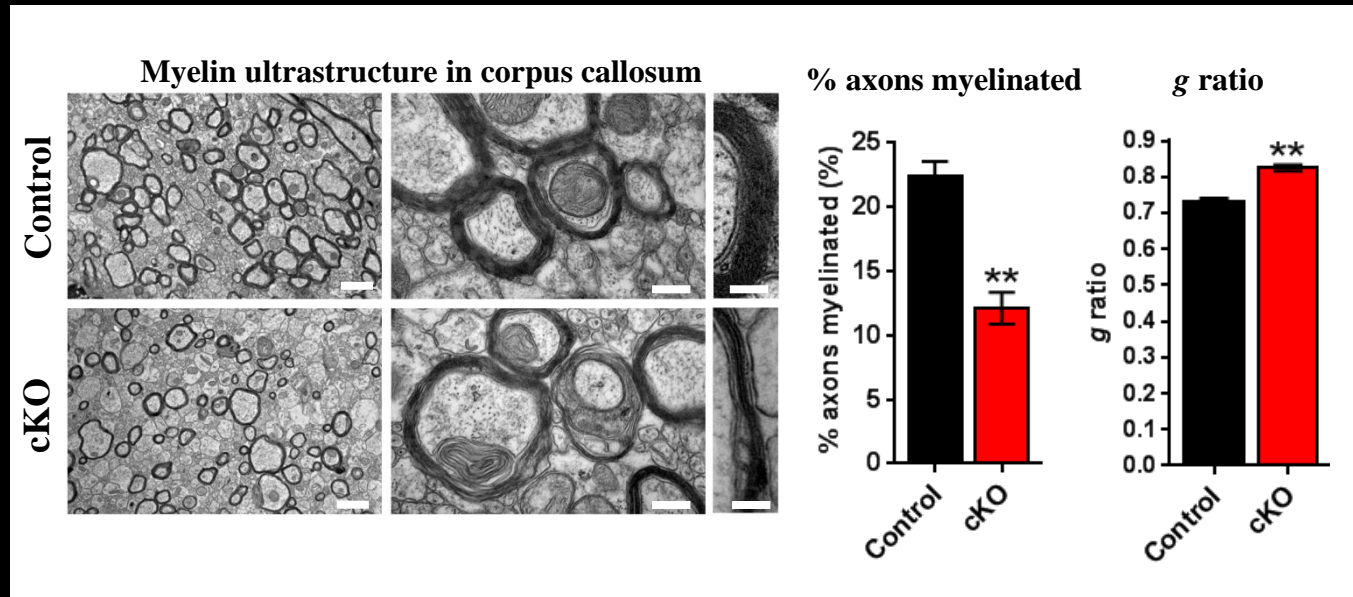
What are the transcriptional outcomes?



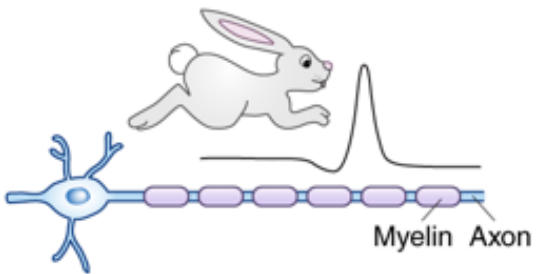
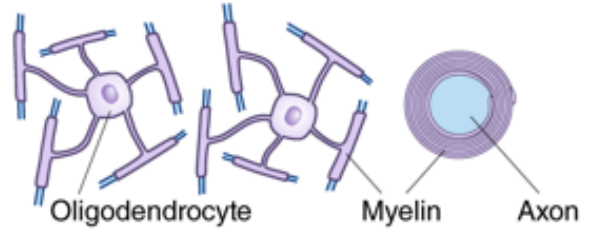
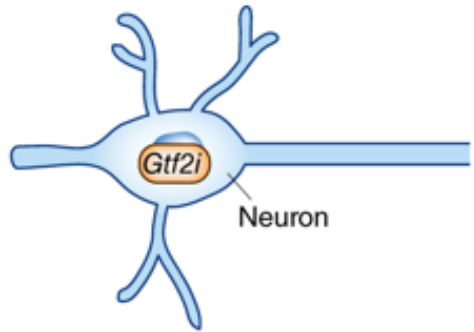
What is myelin and why is it important?



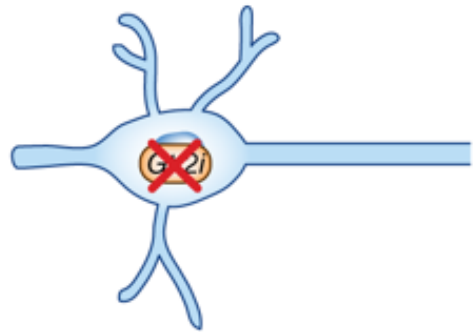
How does that affect myelin structure and function?



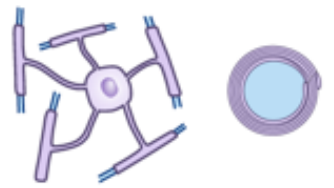
Control



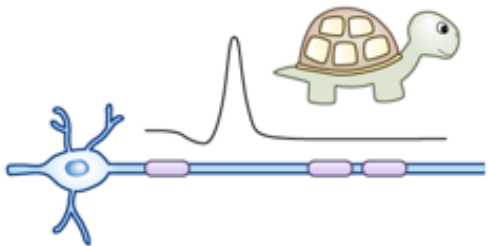
Gtf2i^{loxP/loxP};Nex-Cre^{+/-}



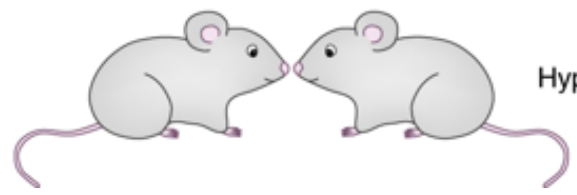
Deletion of *Gtf2i* in forebrain excitatory neurons



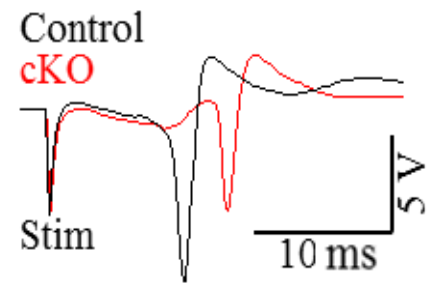
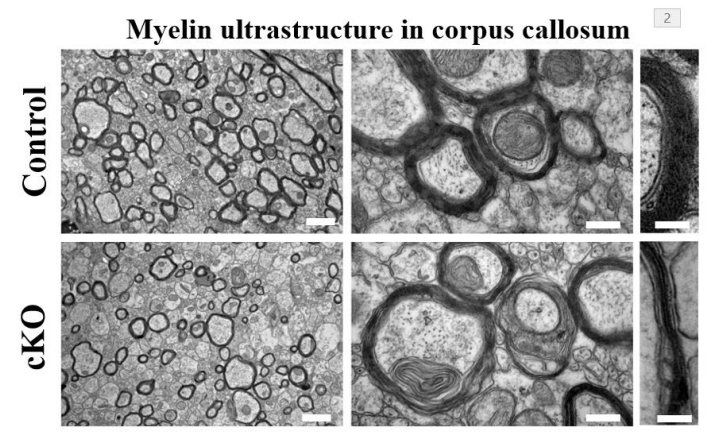
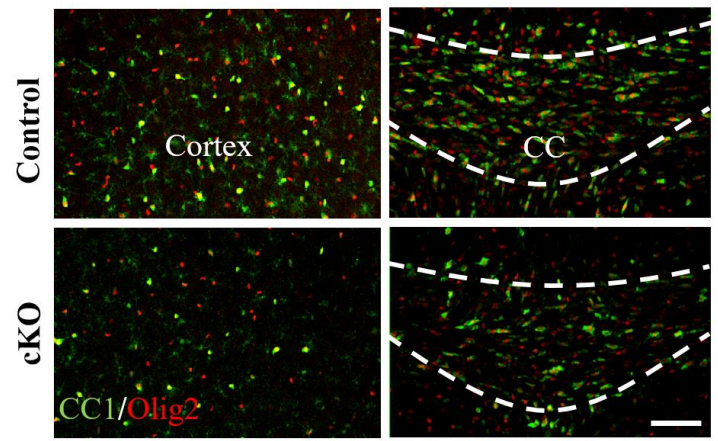
Fewer oligodendrocytes, fewer myelinated axons, and thinner myelin



Slower action potential conduction



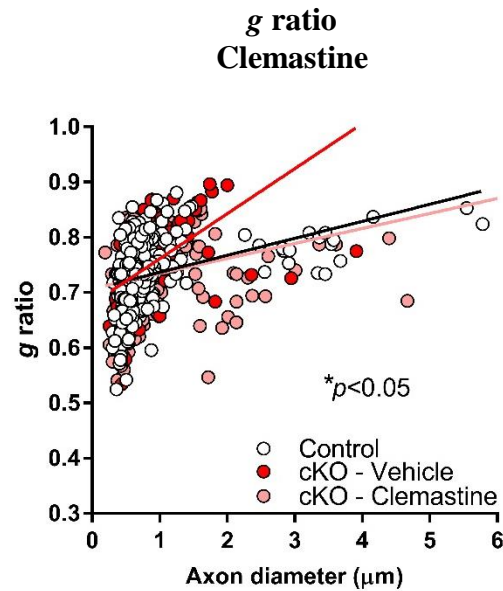
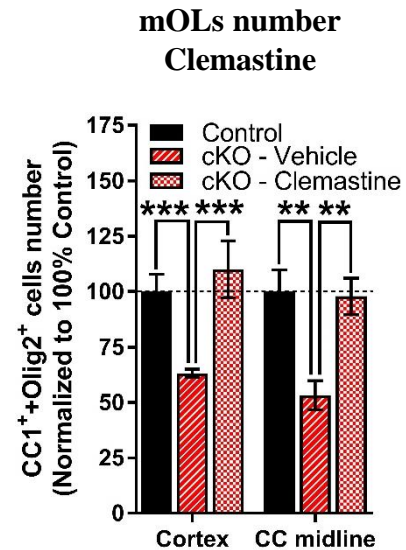
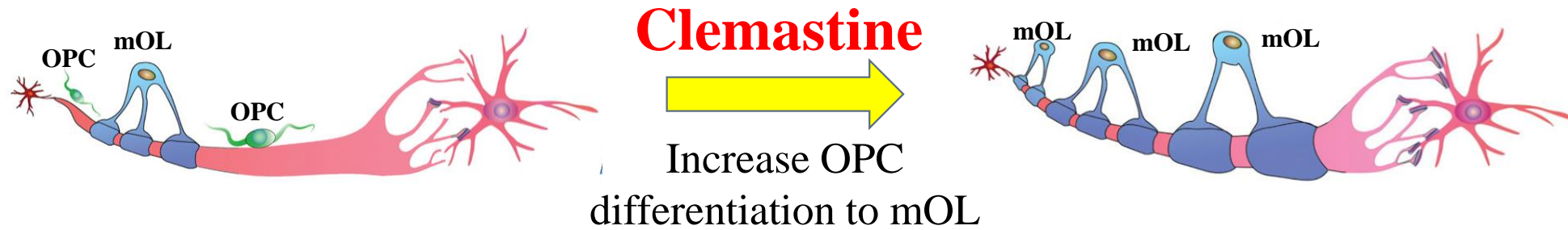
Hypersociability



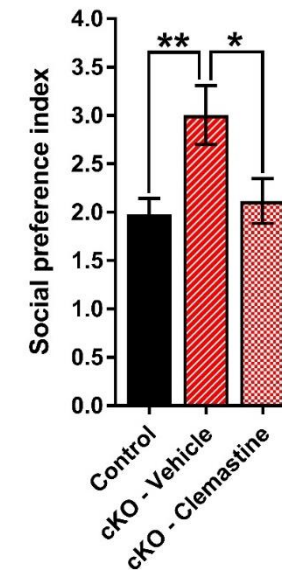
Osso and Chan, *Nature Neuroscience* (commentary), 2019

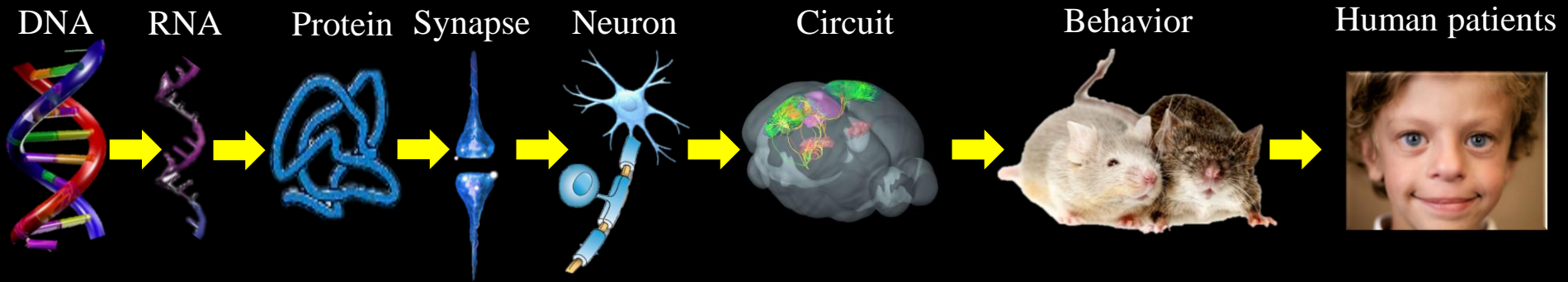
Barak et al., *Nature Neuroscience*, 2019

Can we rescue myelination deficits?

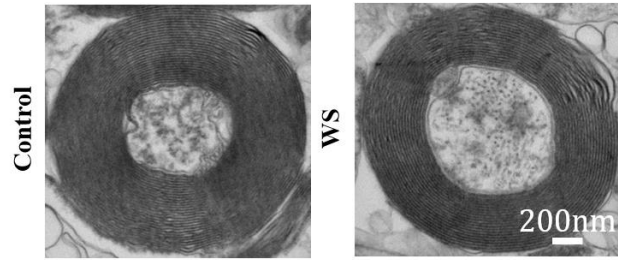


**Social preference index
Clemastine**

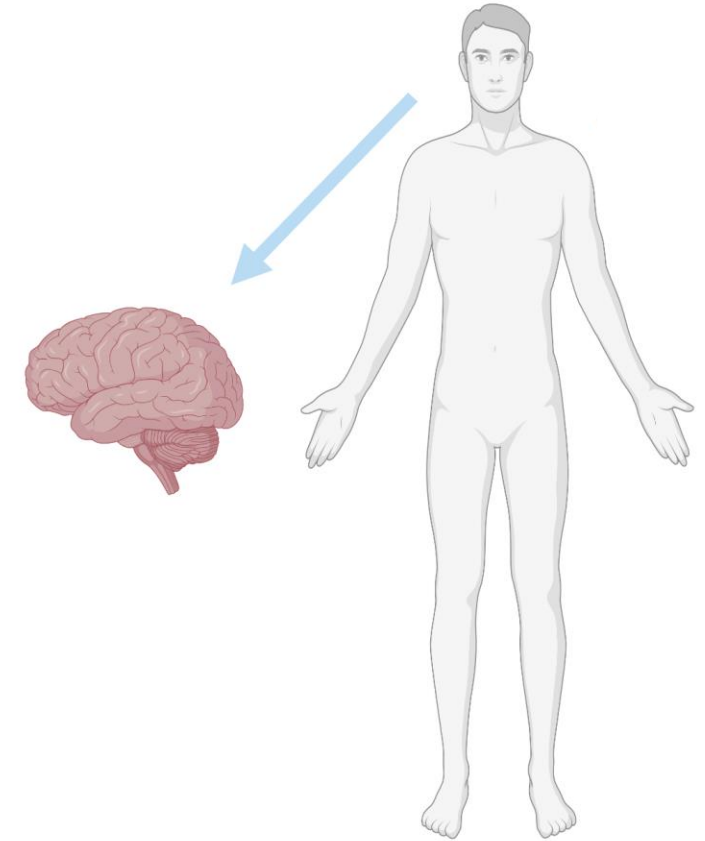
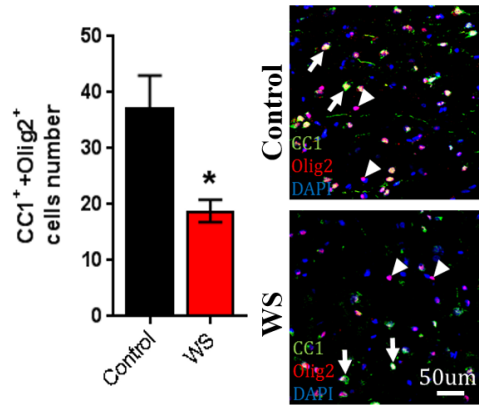




Myelin ultrastructure in human cortex

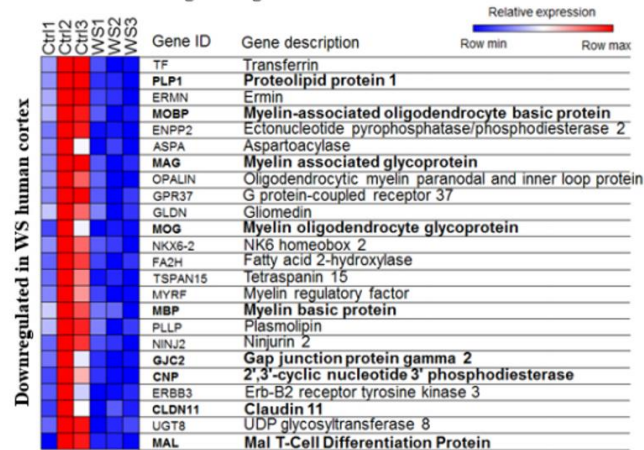


Myelinating oligodendrocytes in human cortex

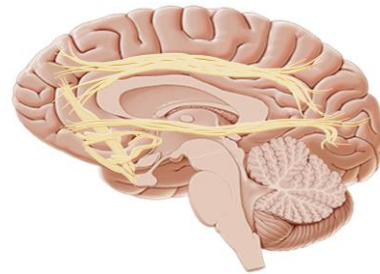


Individual with
Williams syndrome

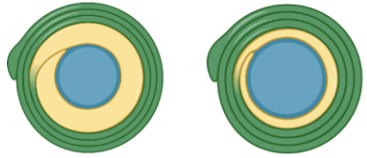
Downregulated genes in WS human cortex



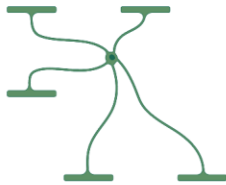
Can we treat Williams syndrome in humans?



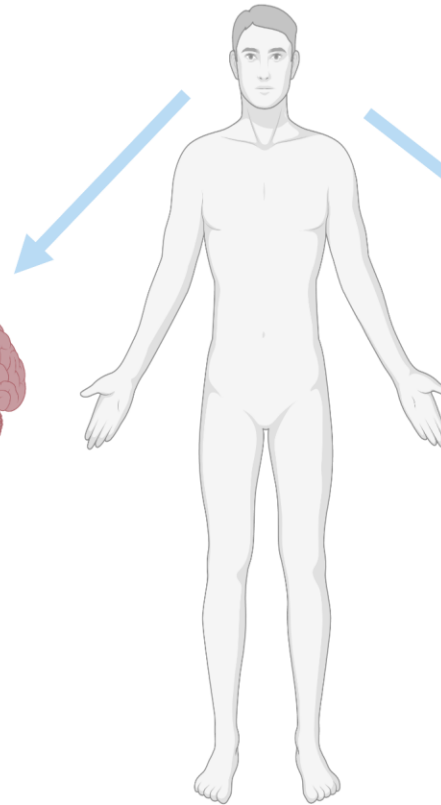
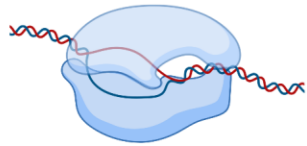
Reduced myelin thickness



Lower number of mOL



Altered transcriptome



Individual with Williams syndrome

Social behaviour



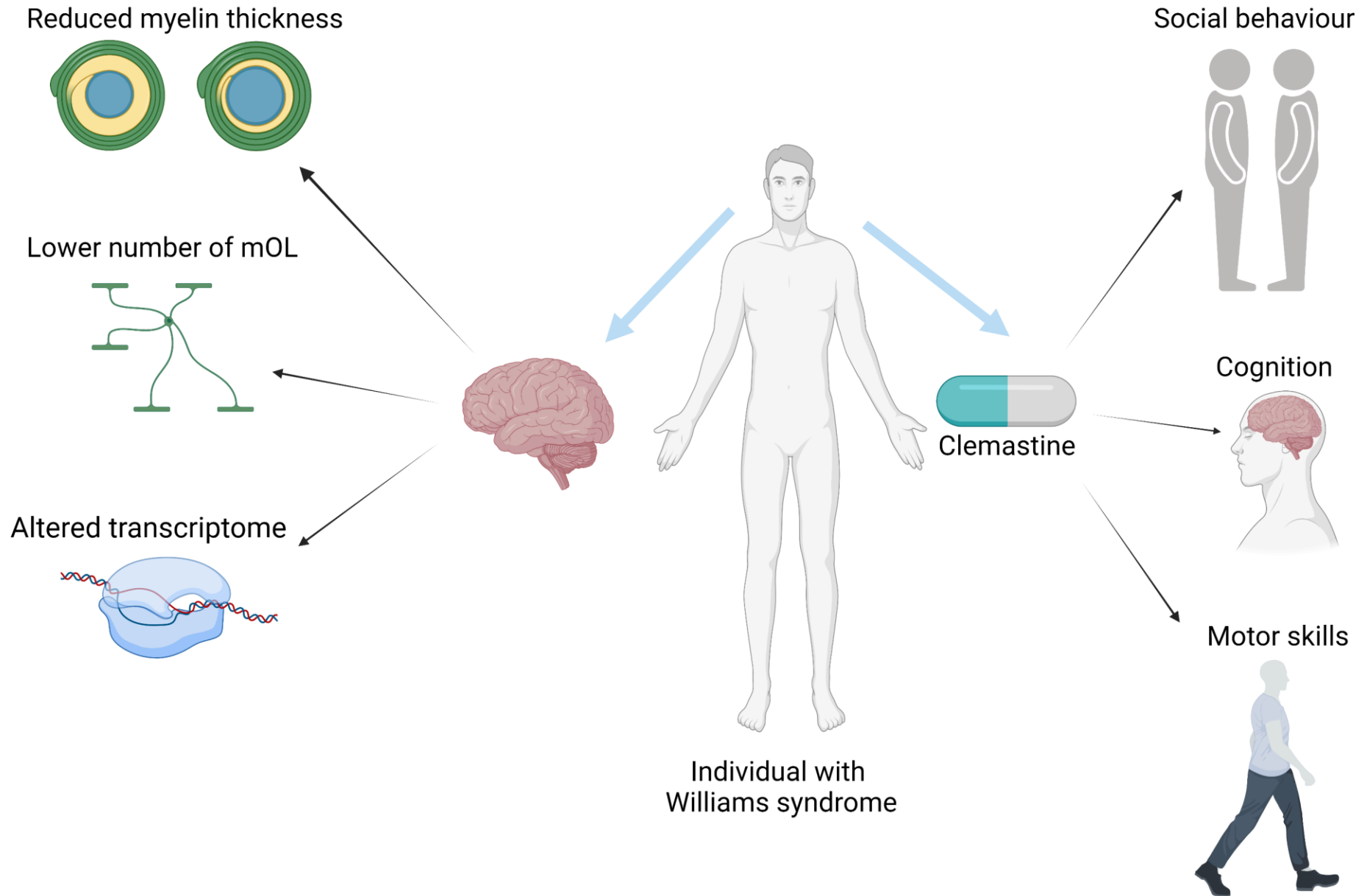
Cognition



Motor skills



Clemastine



Can we treat Williams syndrome in humans with clemastine?

Clinical trial in Sheba
medical center, Israel



Clinical trial project team



DR. BOAZ BARAK
Head of Neurogenetics
Laboratory



PROF. DORON GOTHELF
Director of Child and
Adolescent Psychiatry Unit



ARIEL NIR
Ph.D. Candidate,
Barak Lab



DR. RONNIEWEINGER
Behavioral Neurogenetics
Center Manager



DR. AMIR DORI
Head of Neuromuscular
Department



DR. URI GIVON
The Walking and Gait
Laboratory

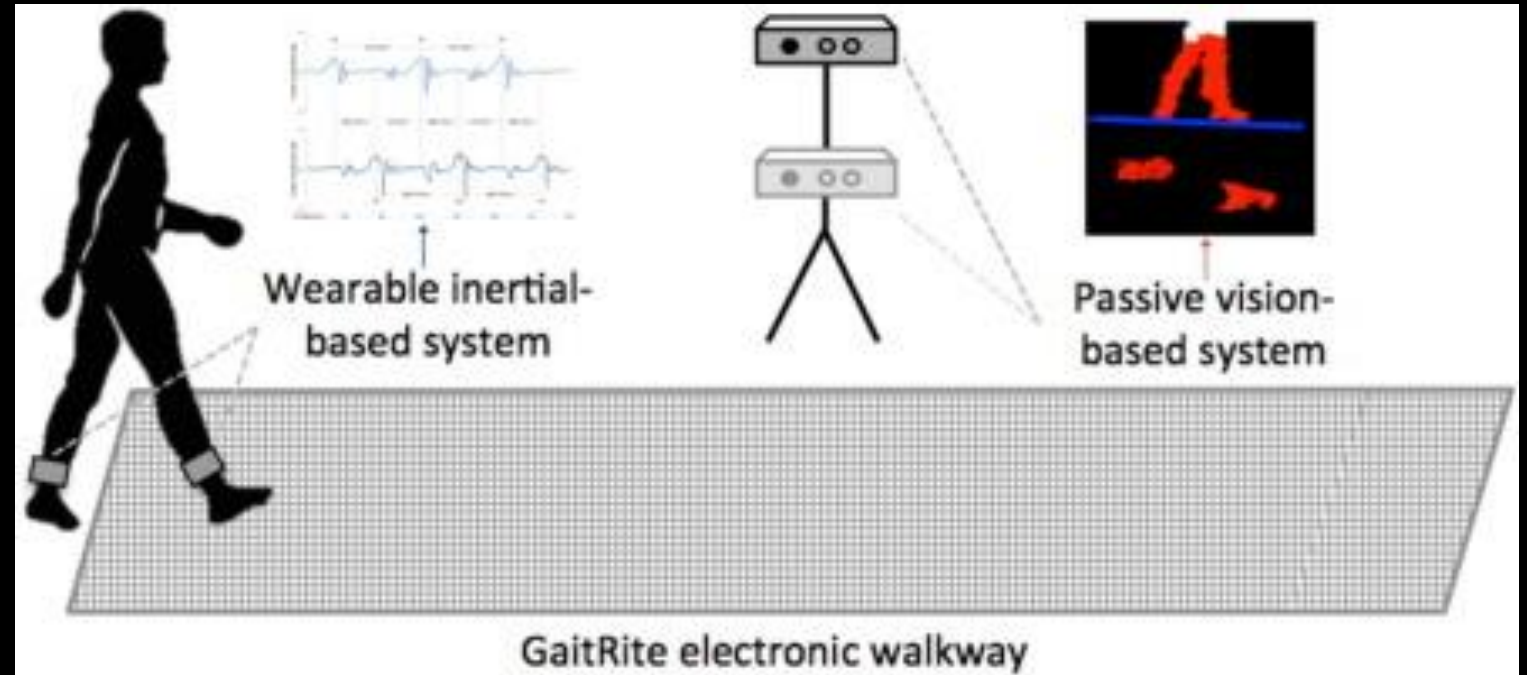


DR. MEIR PLOTNIK
The Walking and Gait
Laboratory

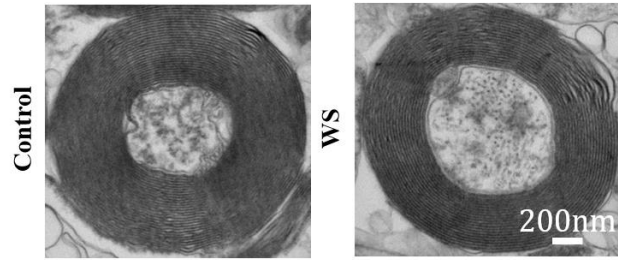


DR. URIEL KATZ
Director of the Pediatric
Cardiology Unit

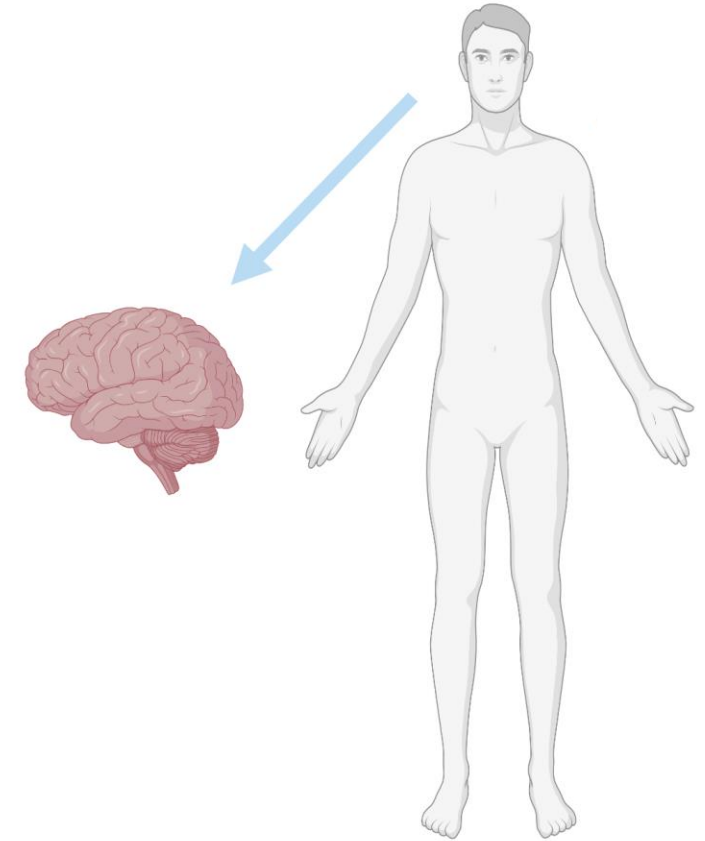
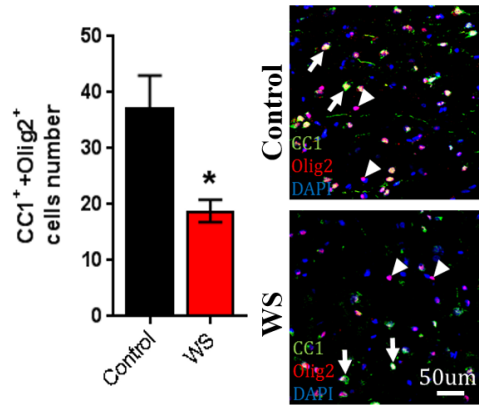
Are there detectable motor deficits in WS?



Myelin ultrastructure in human cortex

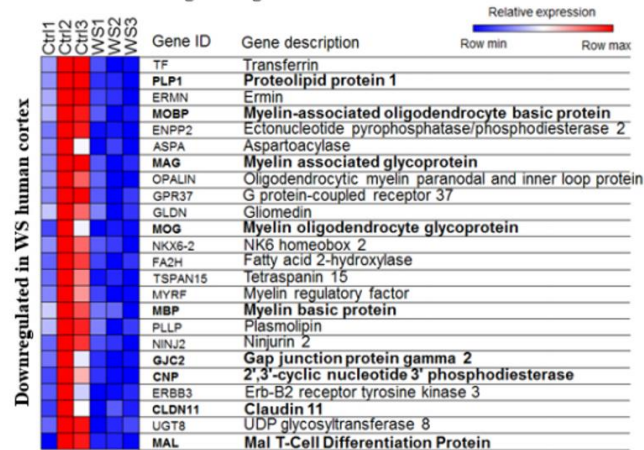


Myelinating oligodendrocytes in human cortex

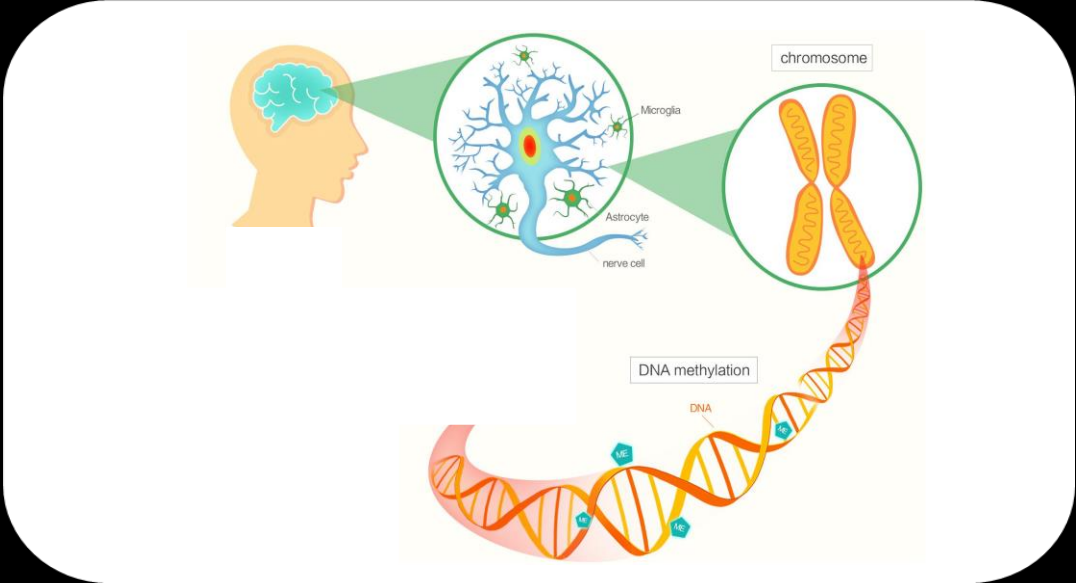
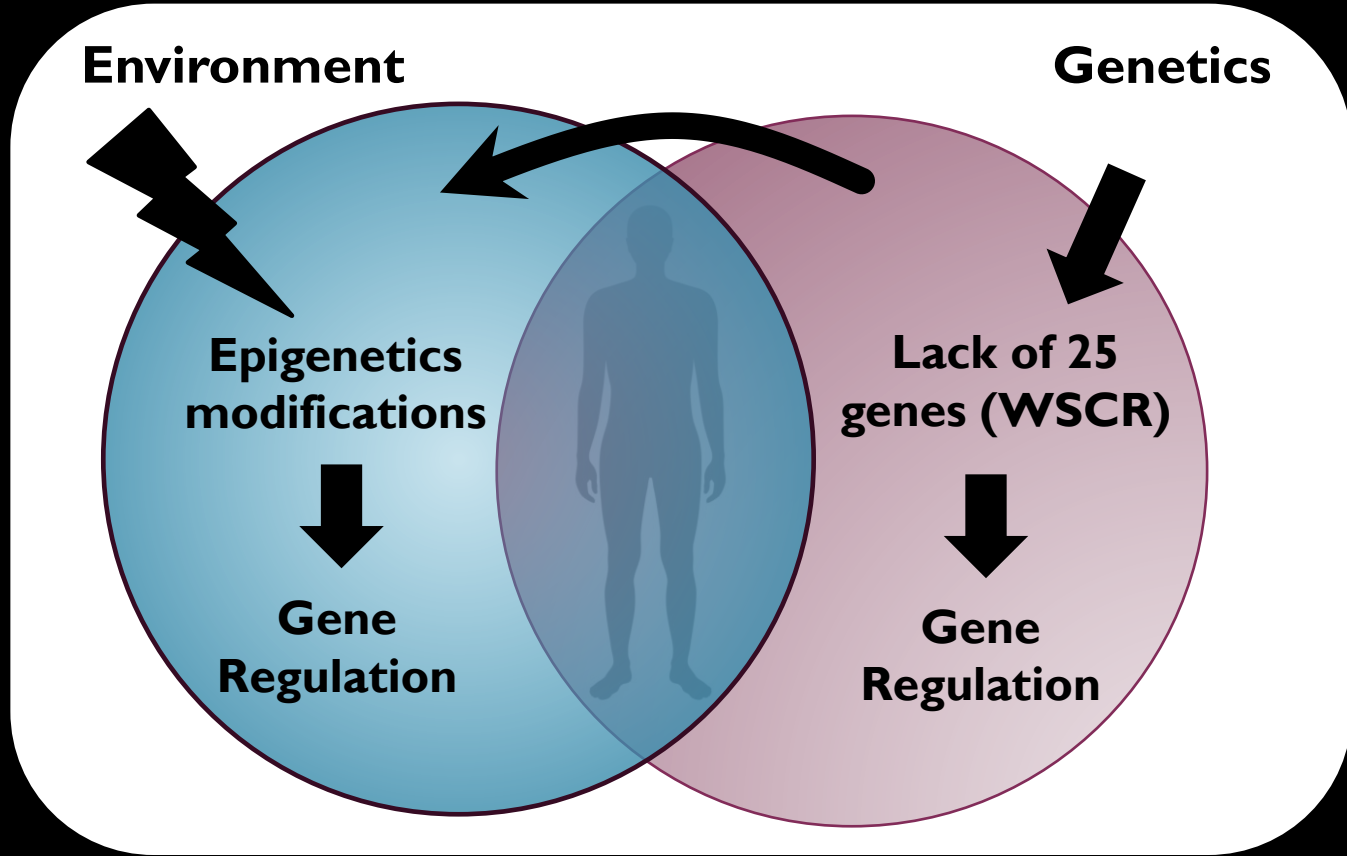


Individual with Williams syndrome

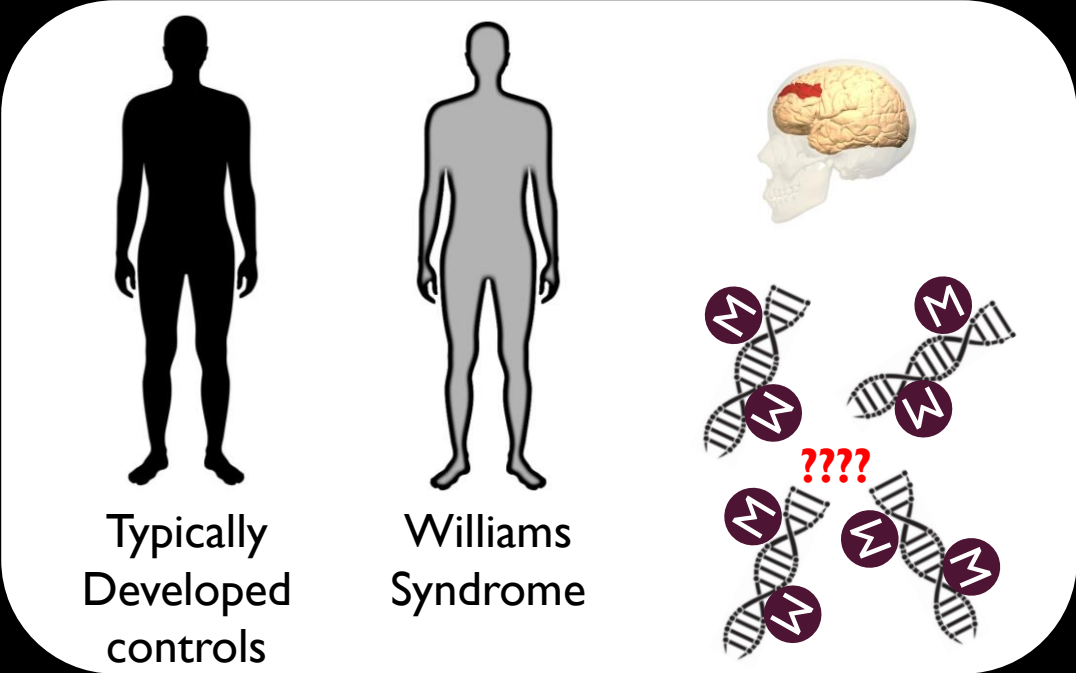
Downregulated genes in WS human cortex



What is the role of epigenetic regulation in WS?

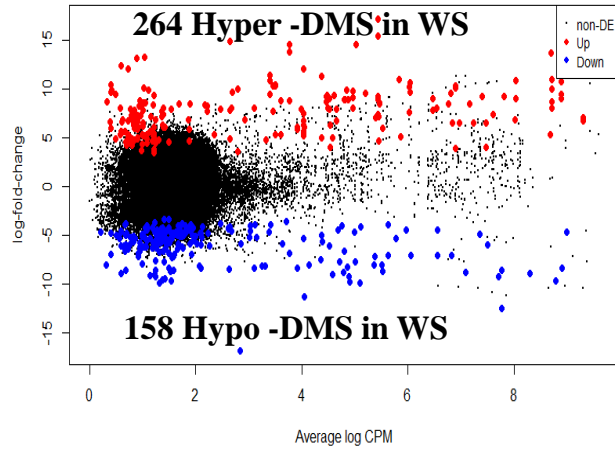


Hypothesis:
Some of the pathological outcomes in WS are the result of epigenetic changes propagating from the genetic variation in the WSCR

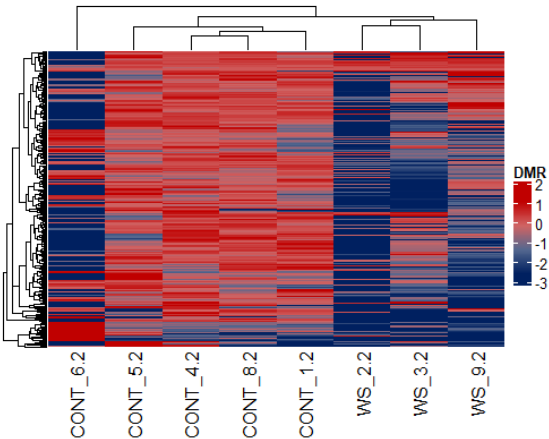


What is the role of epigenetic regulation in WS?

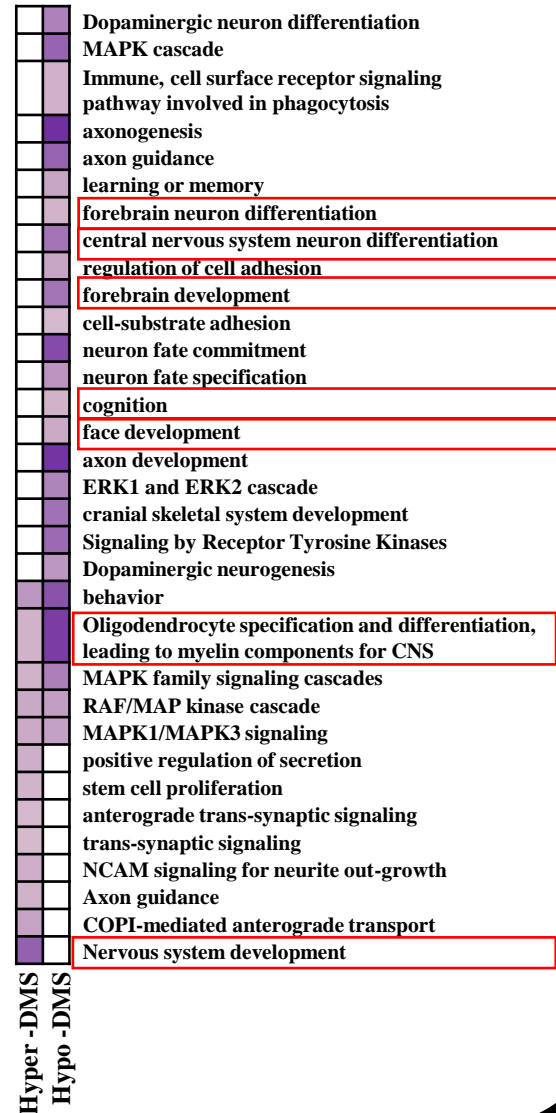
Differentially methylated sites (DMS)



Differentially methylated regions (DMR)

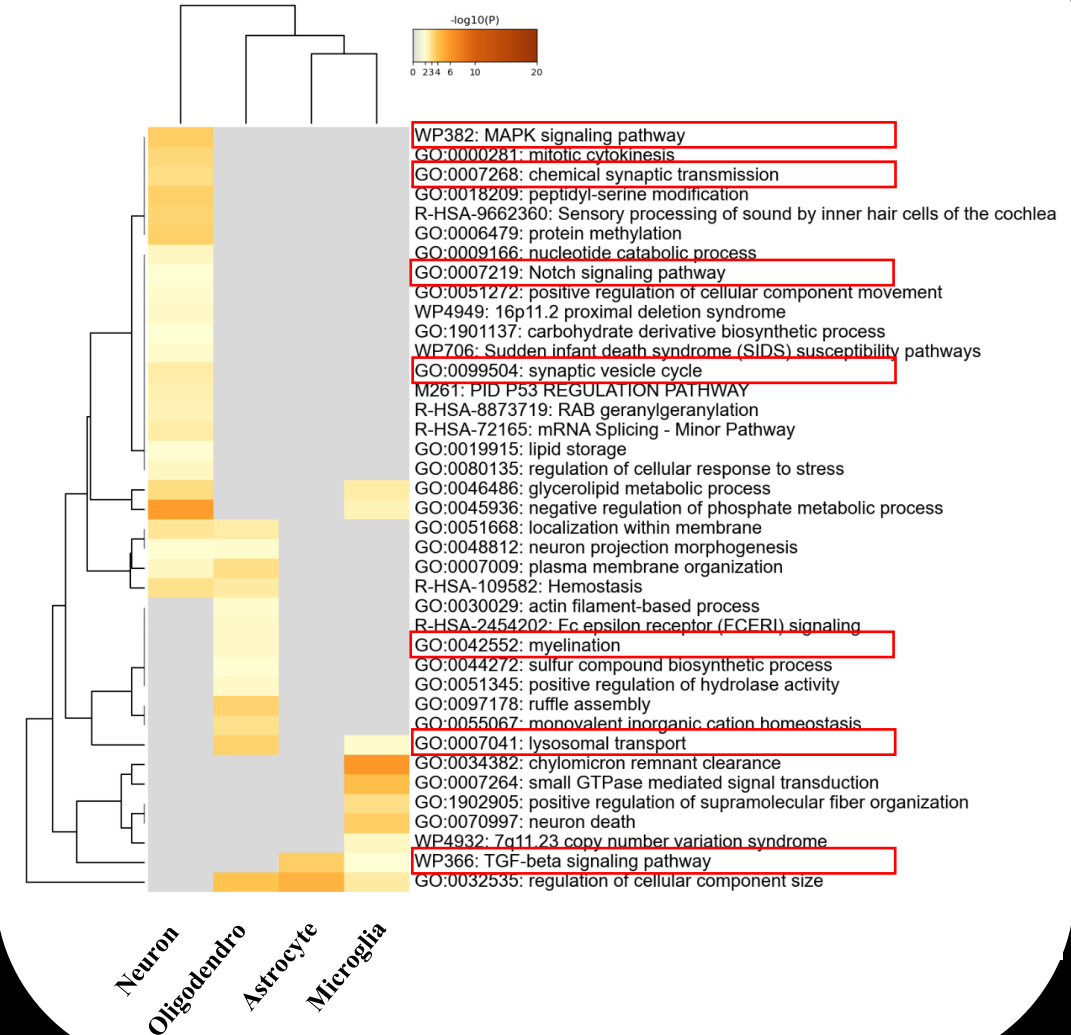


Pathway analysis



Cell-type specific methylation enrichment

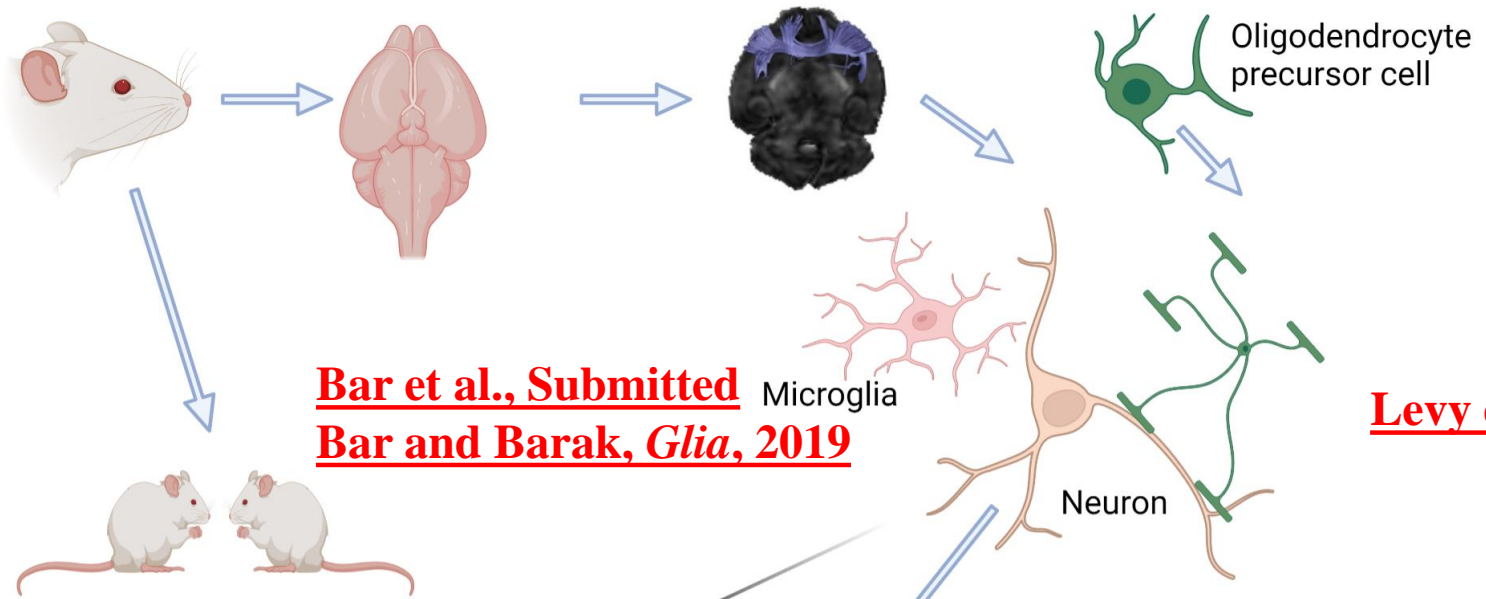
Nott *et al.* Science 2019: Active promoters and enhancers in cell types of the human brain



Barak et al., Nature Neuroscience, 2019

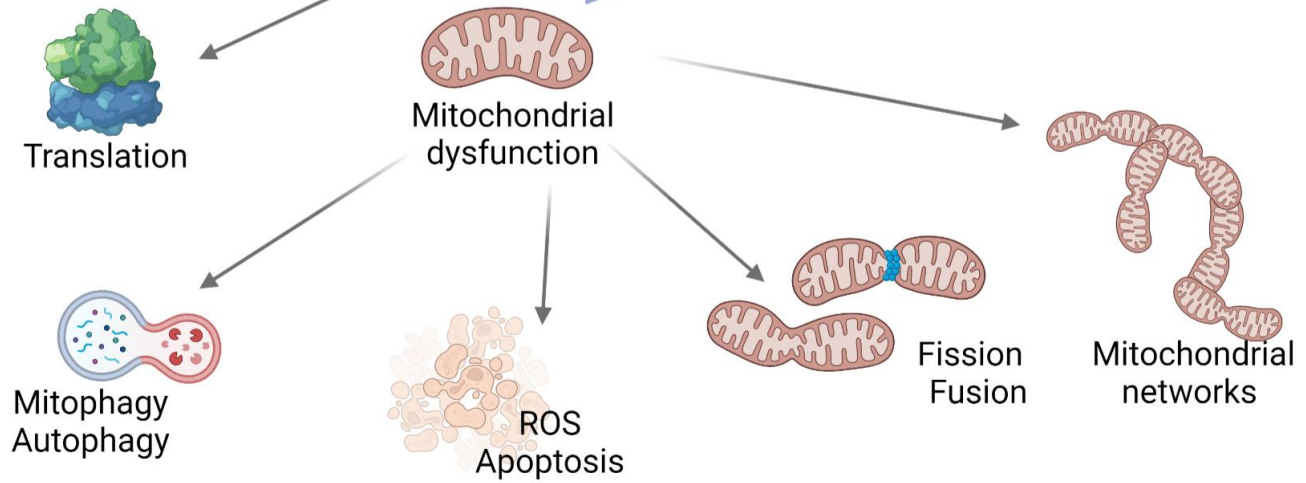
Grad et al., Cells, 2022

Nir et al., Glia, 2020



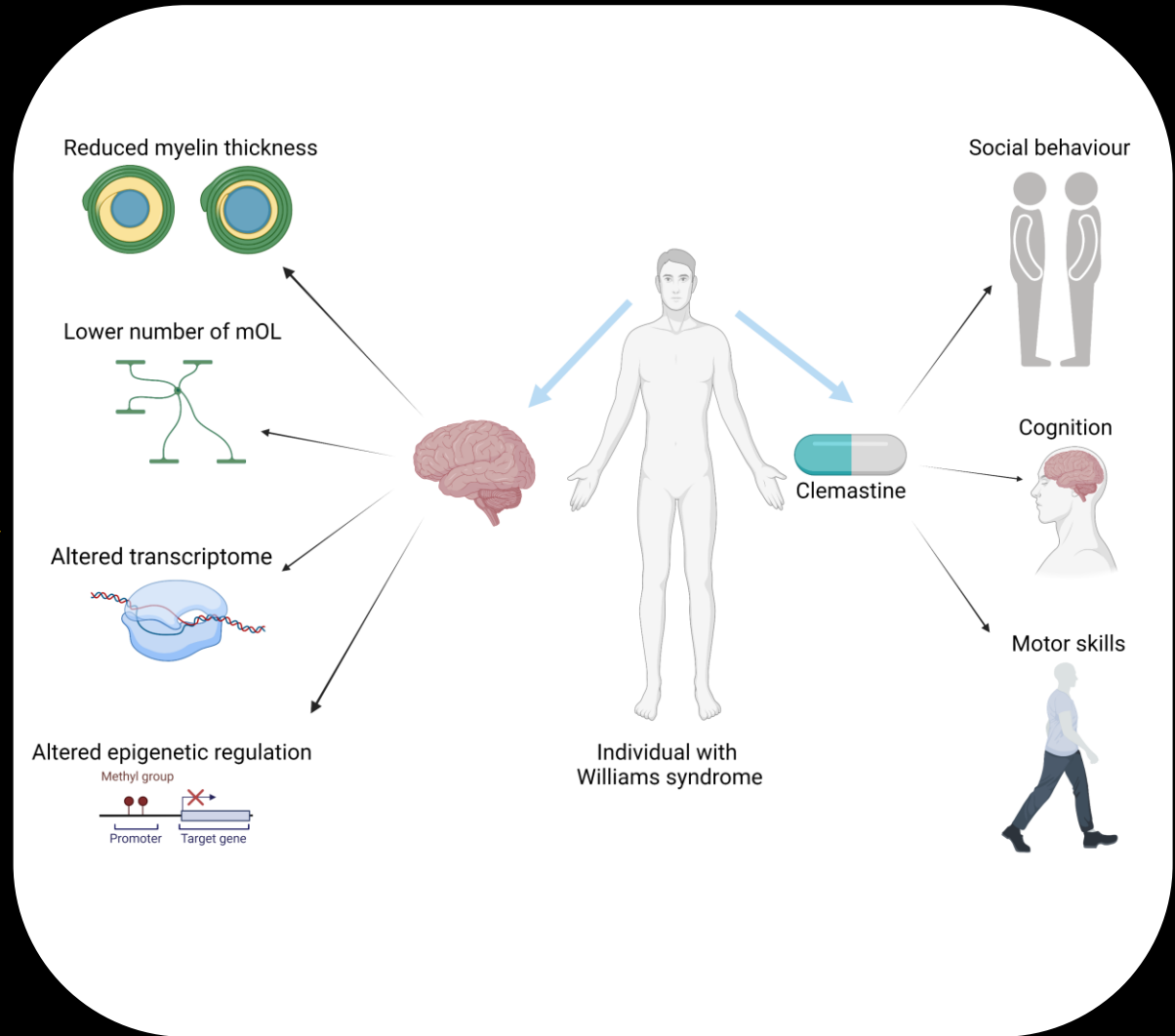
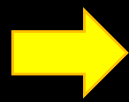
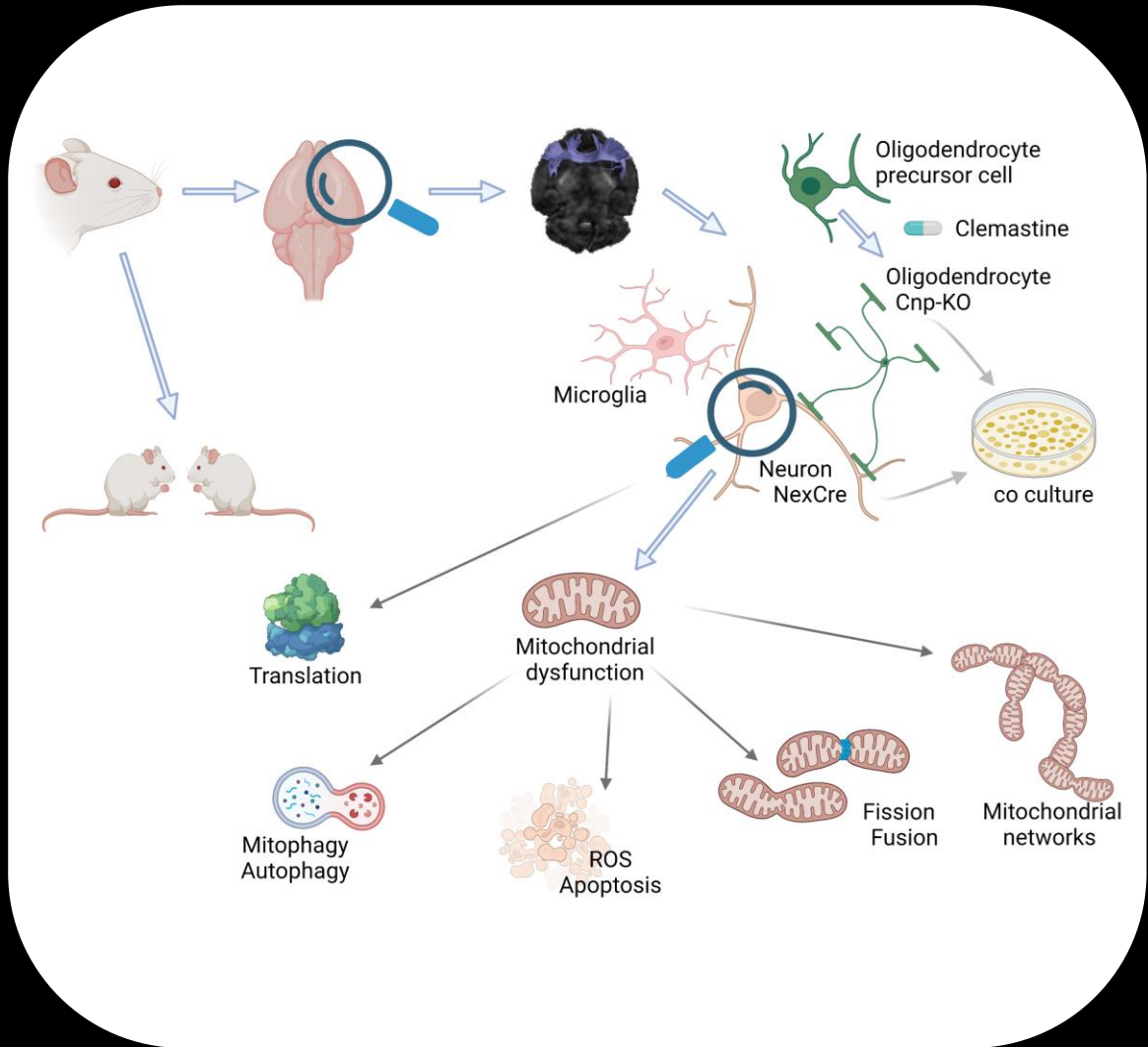
Bar et al., Submitted
Bar and Barak, Glia, 2019

Levy et al., In preparation



Nir et al., In preparation

Summary





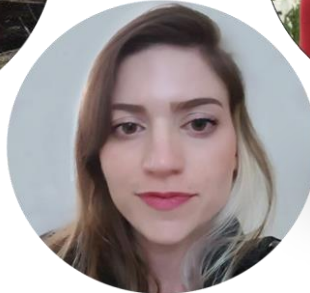
Dr. Sari Trangle



Ariel Nir



Gilad Levy



Ela Bar



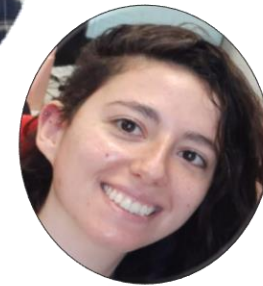
Inbar Fischer



Omer Ophir



Omri Kimchi Feldhorn



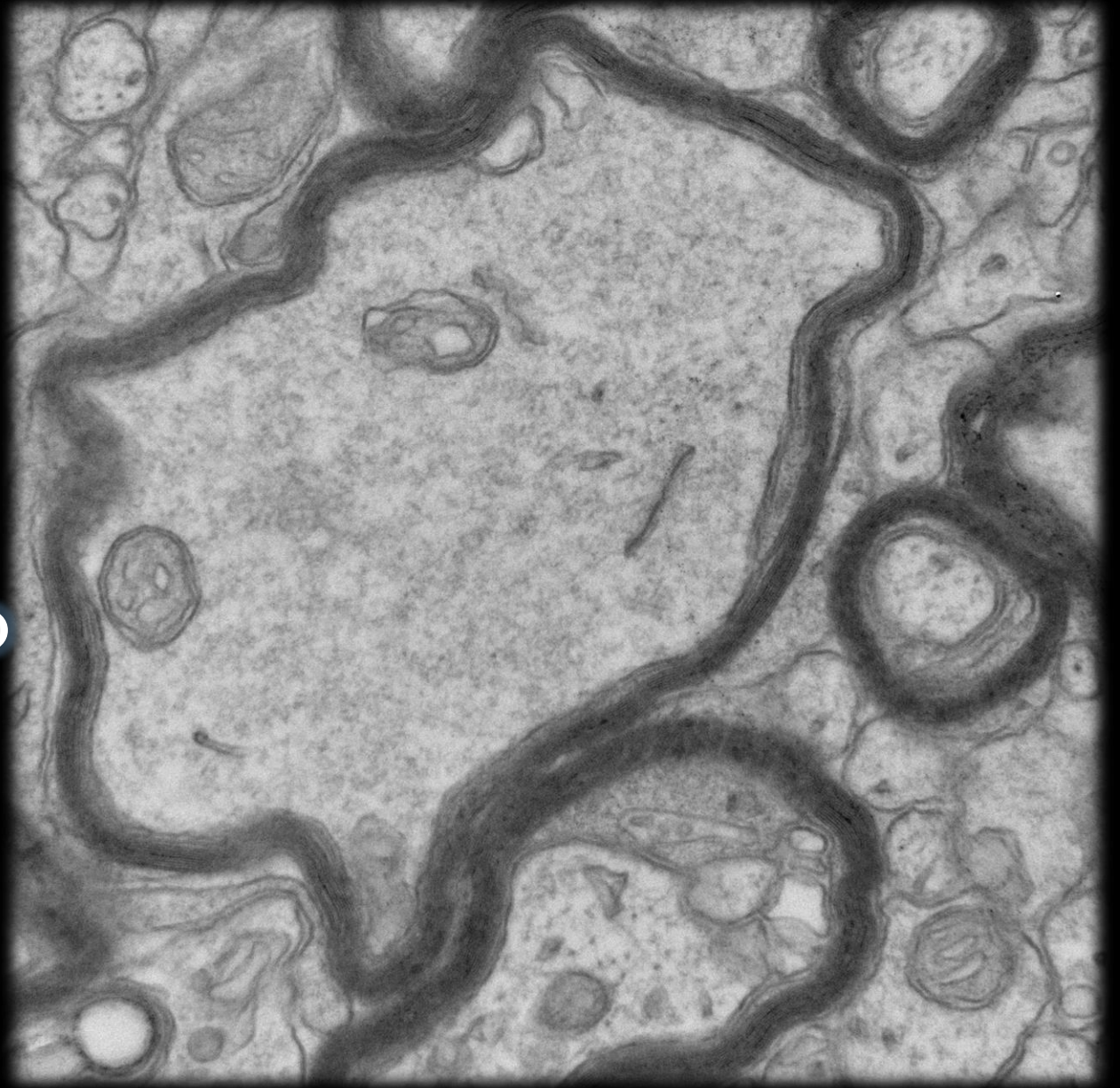
May Rokach



Meitar Grad



**Grazie
mille!**



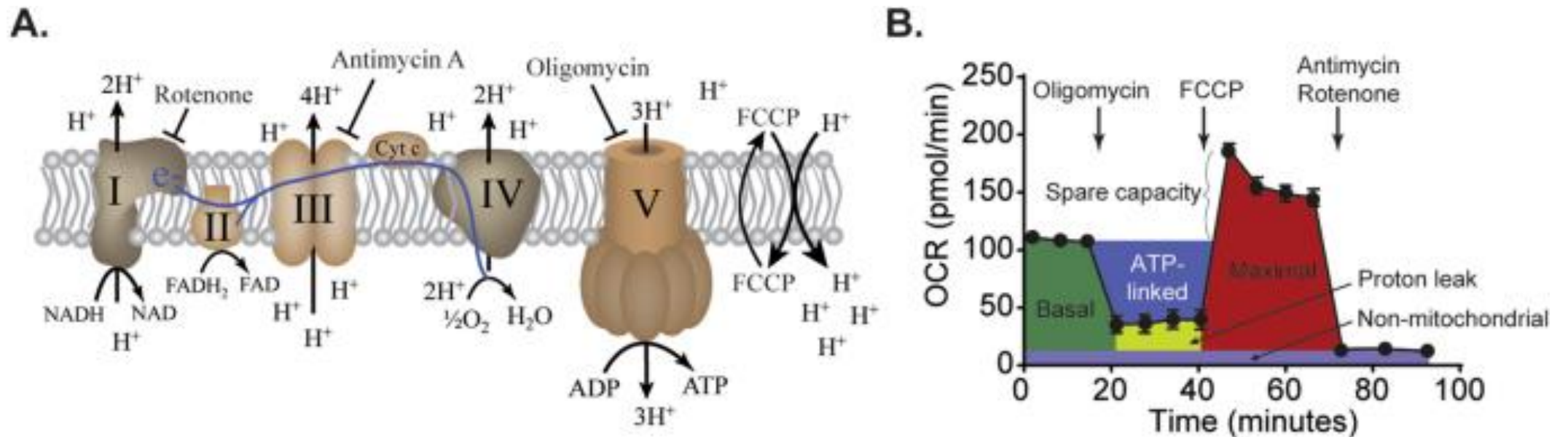
Lab website: <https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/boazbarak/>

E.mail: barakboaz@gmail.com



RESPIRATION

The electron transport chain

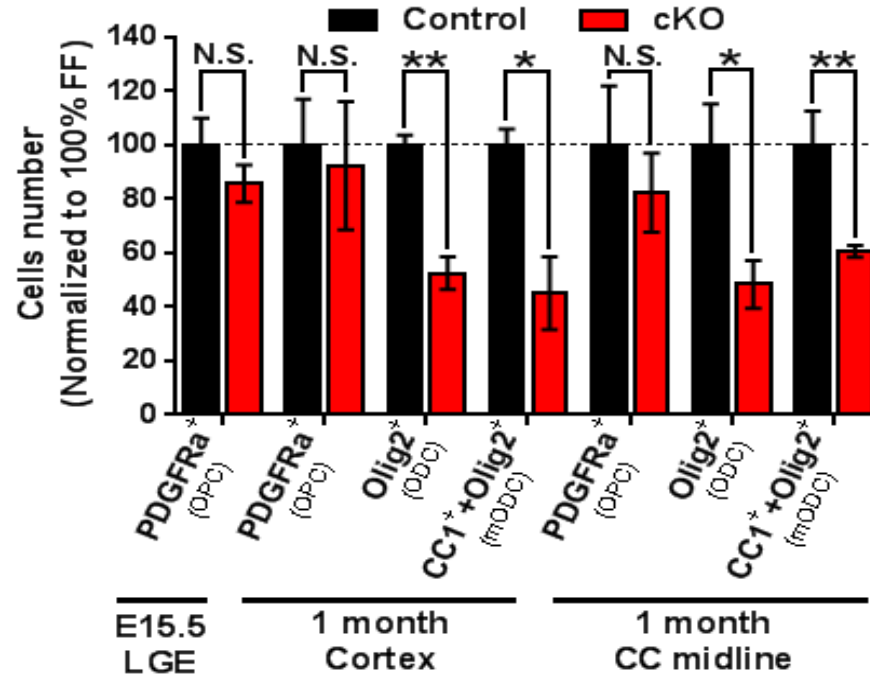


Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) measurements of purified mitochondria. (A) Simplified drawing of the electron transport chain located within the inner mitochondrial membrane. Electron transfer is coupled to the transfer of protons (H^+) across the inner mitochondrial membrane into the inner membrane space, creating a proton gradient. This gradient is utilized by complex V for ATP synthesis. The protons react with oxygen to generate water. Thus, the OCR can be monitored by the Seahorse XF analyzers and used as a surrogate of mitochondrial respiration. The targets of the inhibitors (oligomycin, antimycin A, and rotenone) and uncoupler (FCCP) are indicated. (B) A representative OCR curve generated using isolated mitochondria showing the characteristic responses to mitochondrial inhibitors and the uncoupler FCCP.

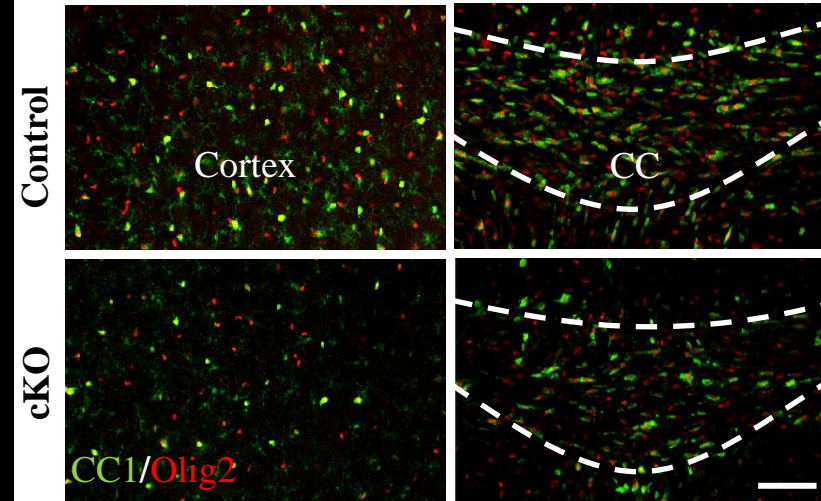
What leads to the reduced genes expression?



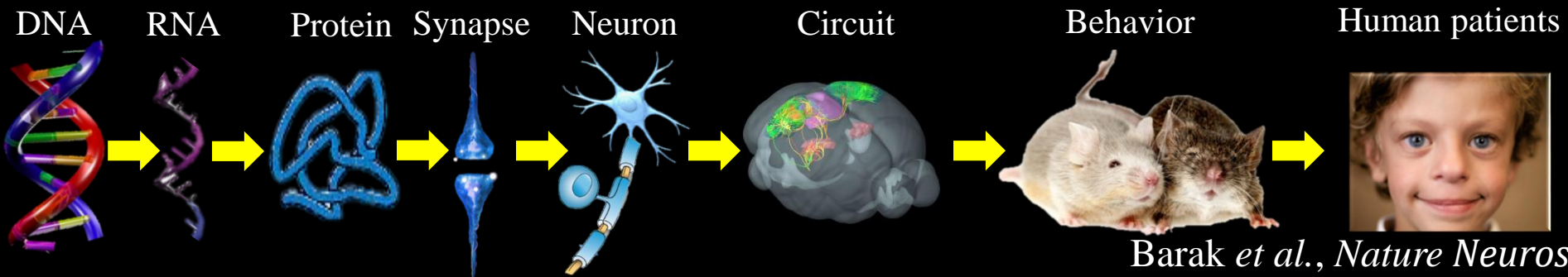
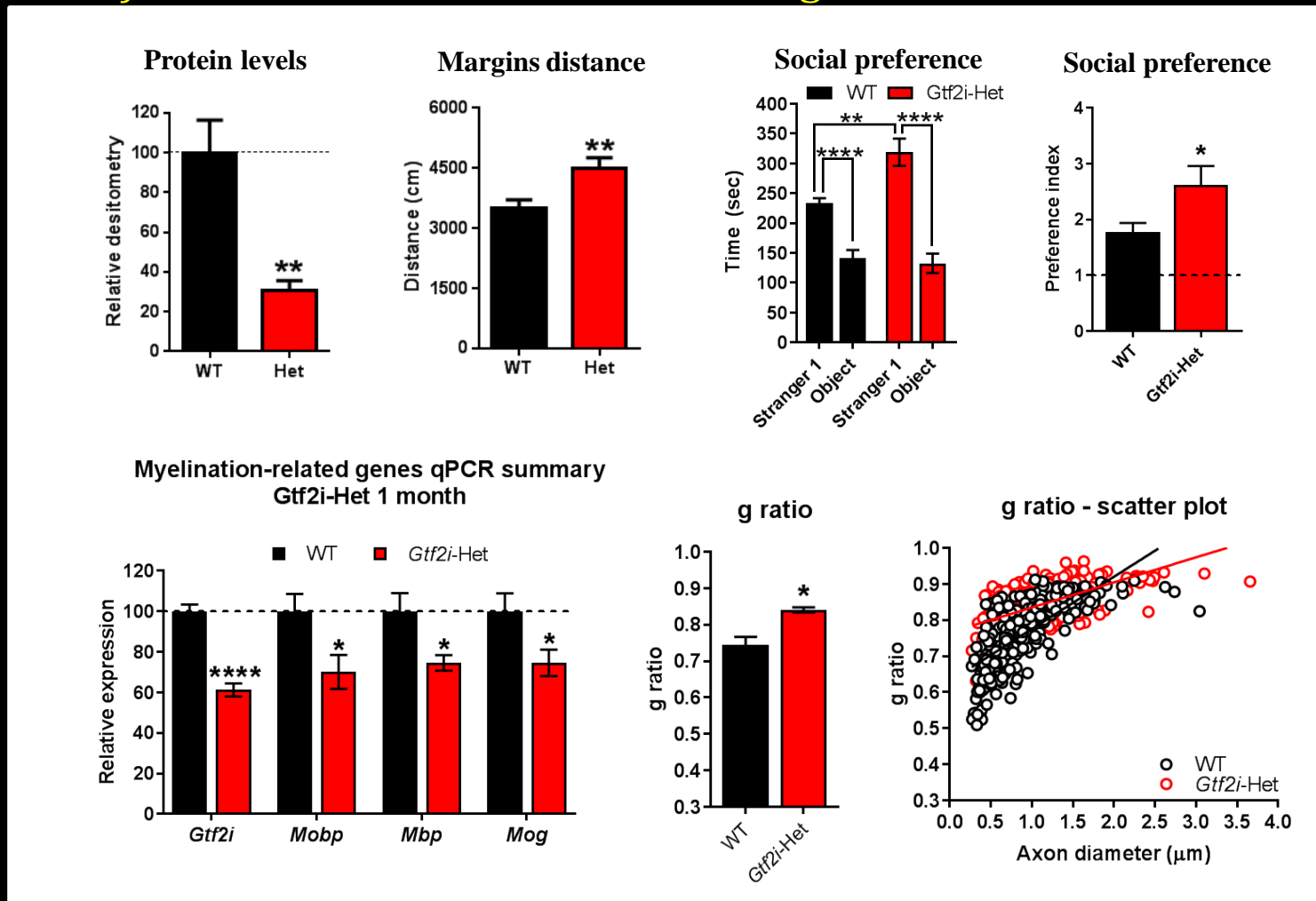
Oligodendrocytes markers in development



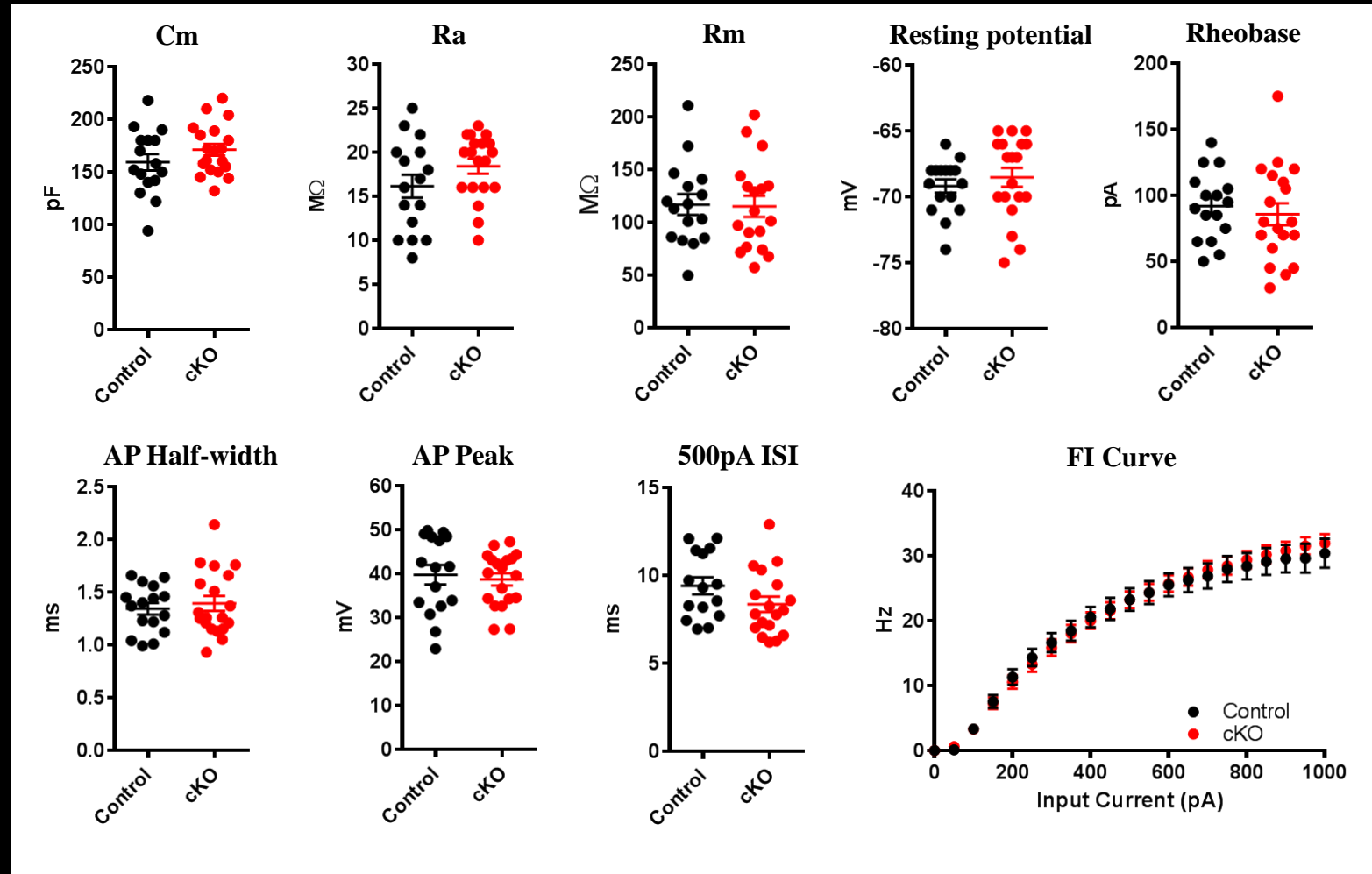
Mature oligodendrocytes in cortex and corpus callosum midline



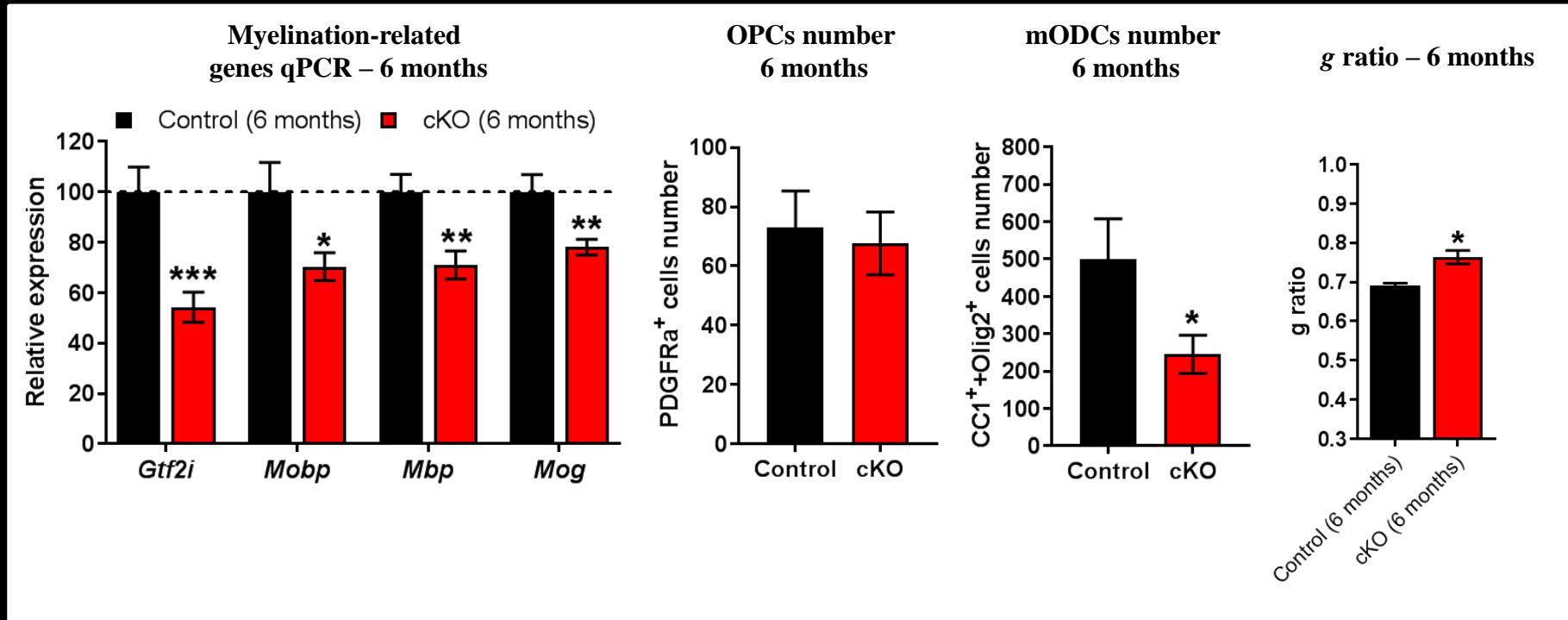
Gtf2i-Hets as a model to the human genetic condition in WS



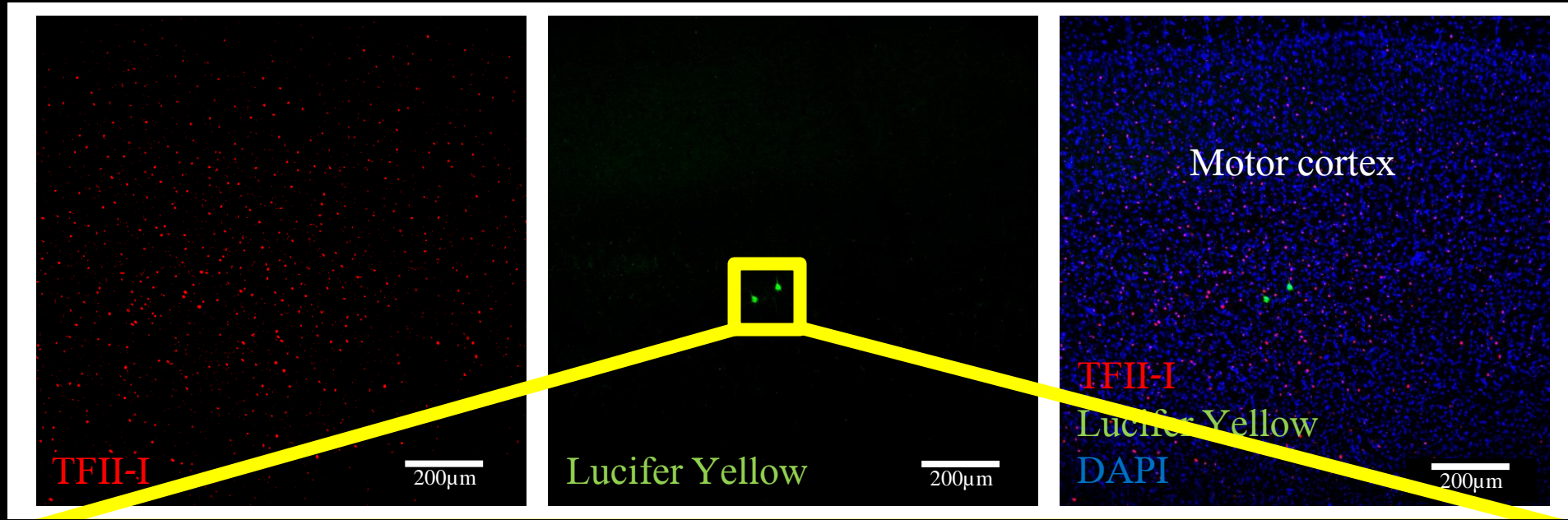
No effect on basal neuronal properties



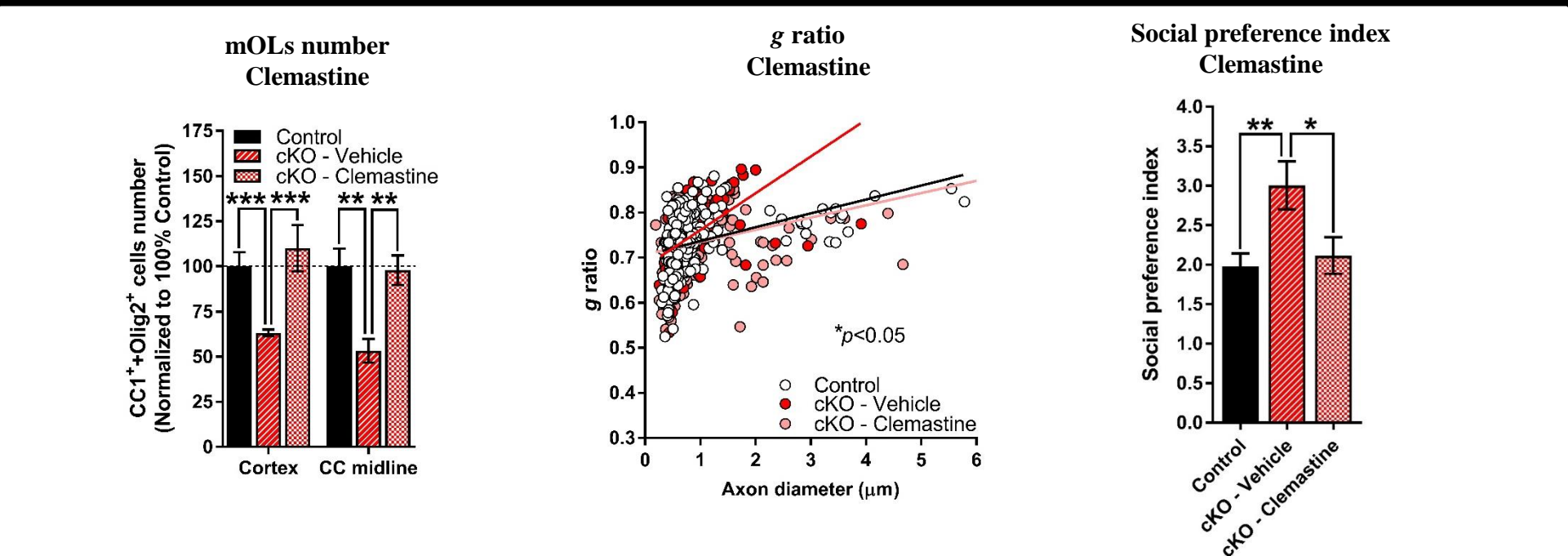
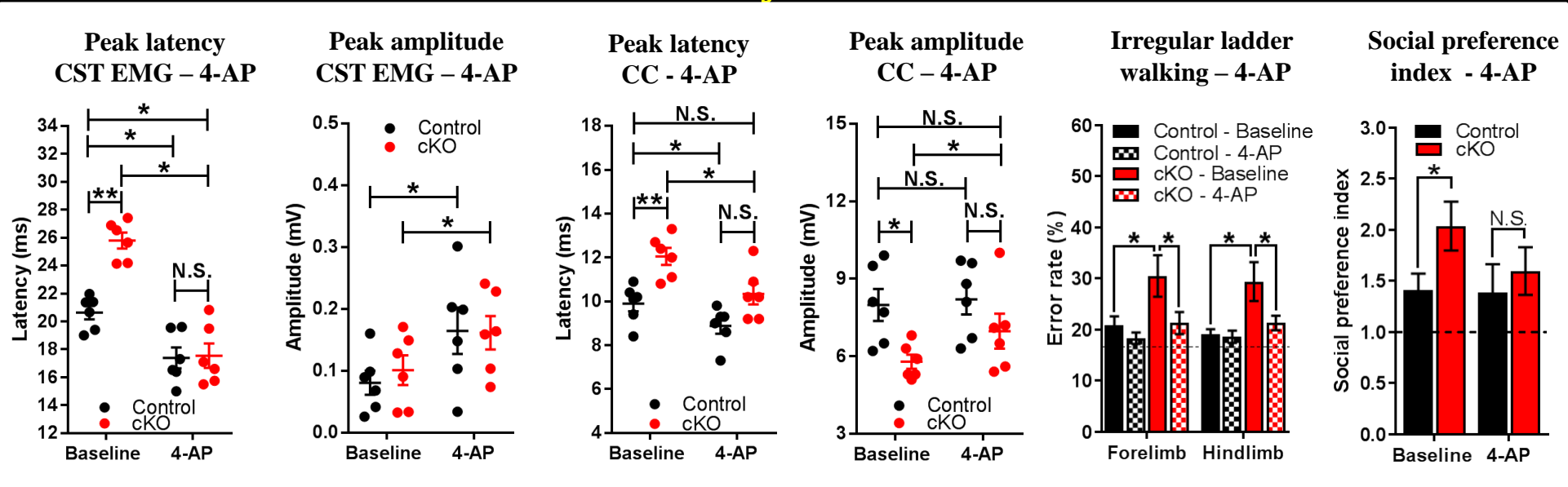
Is it simply a delayed myelination?

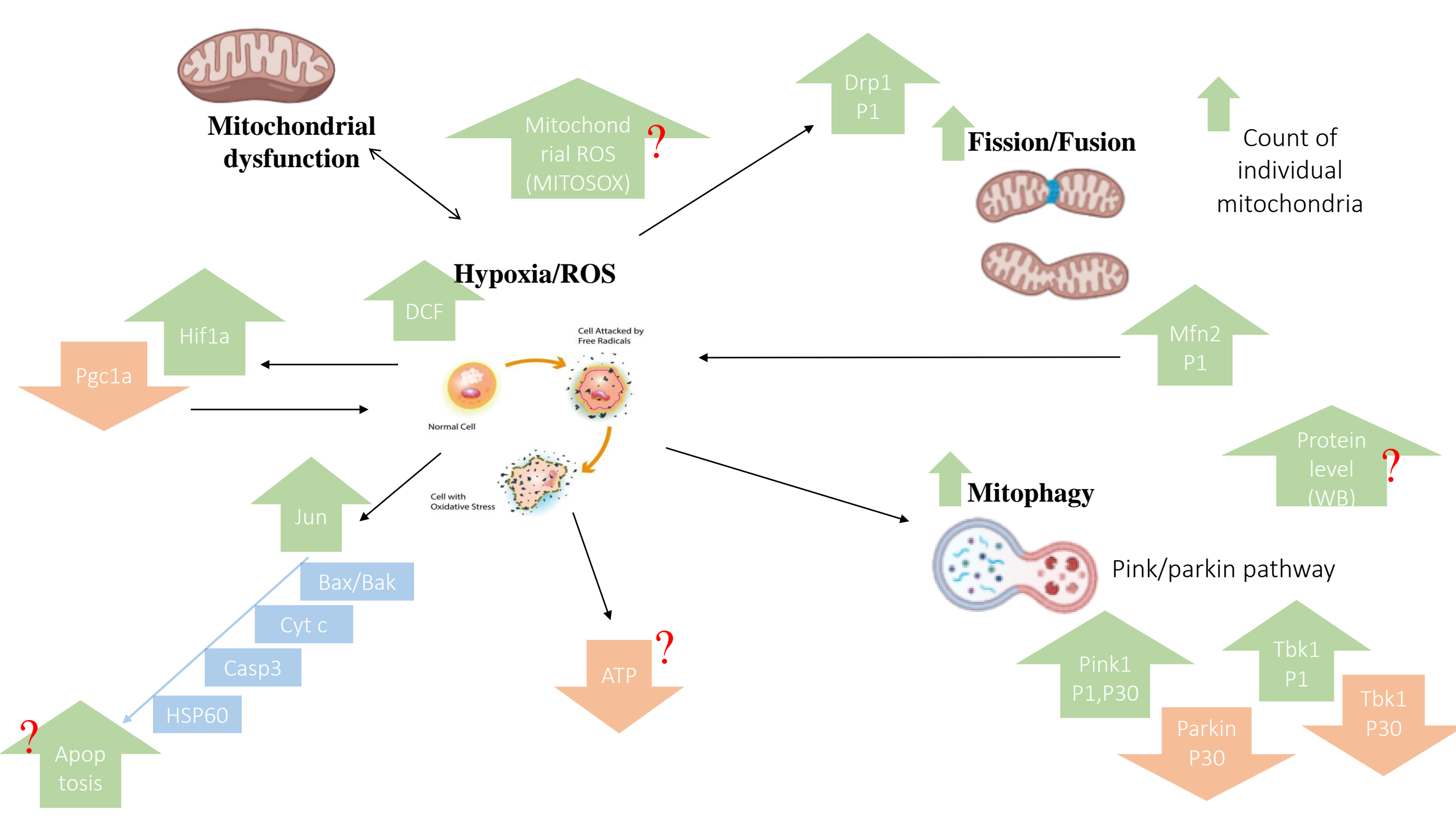


Does *Gtf2i*-KO affect electrophysiological properties?

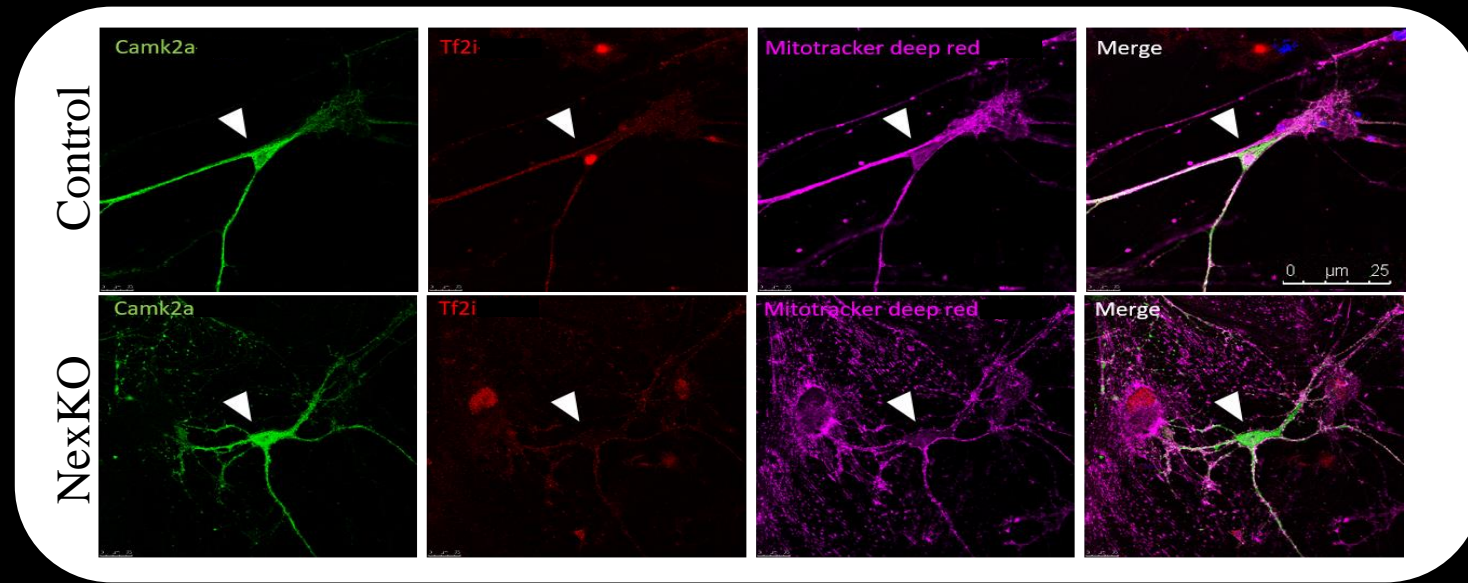


Can we rescue myelination deficits?





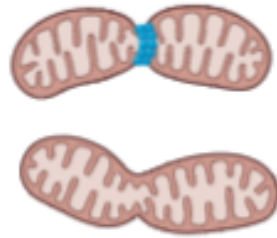
Mitochondrial network and morphology in primary neuronal cultures at DIV14



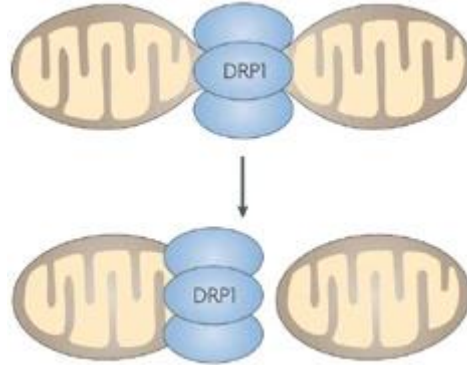
Mitochondrial dysfunction



Fission/Fusion

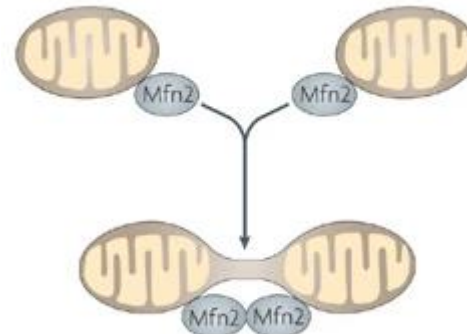


Fission

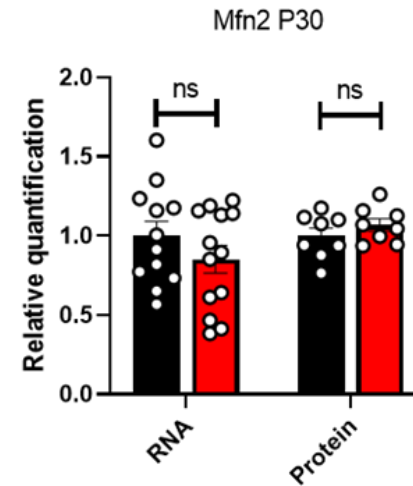
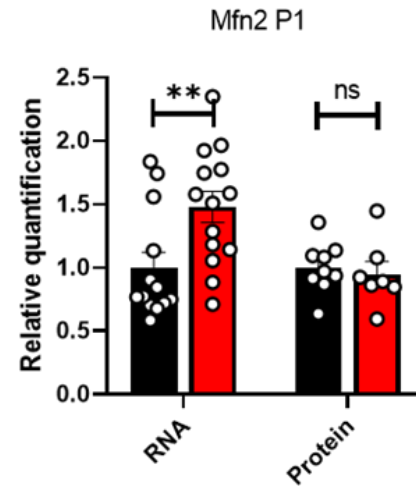
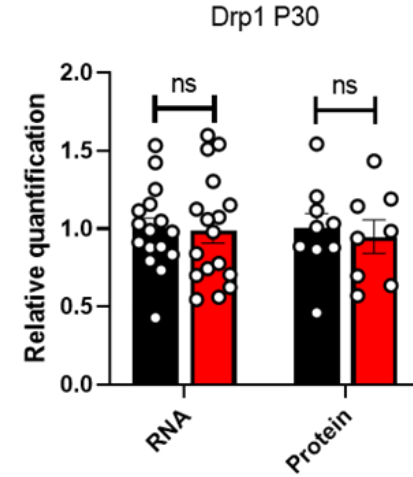
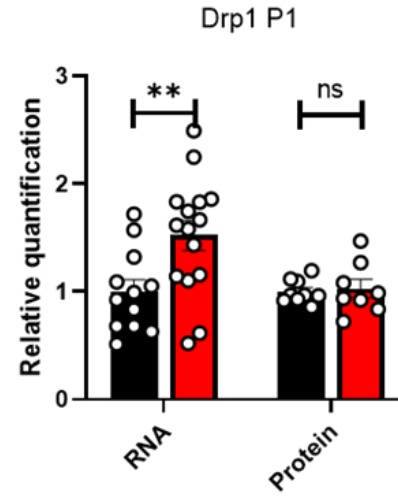


Knot et al., 2008

Fusion



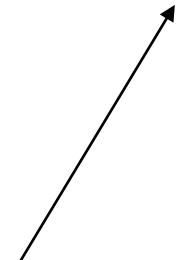
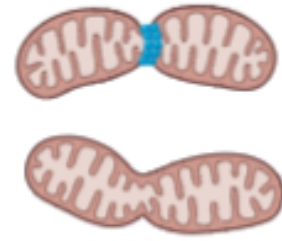
Knot et al., 2008



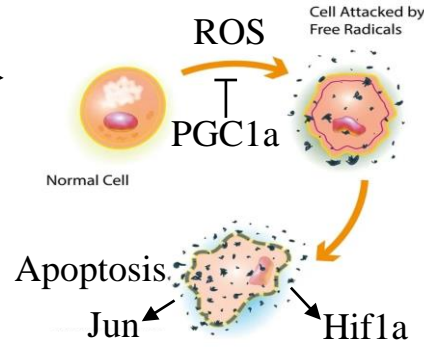
Mitochondrial dysfunction



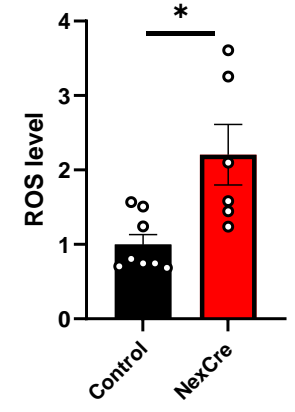
Fission/Fusion



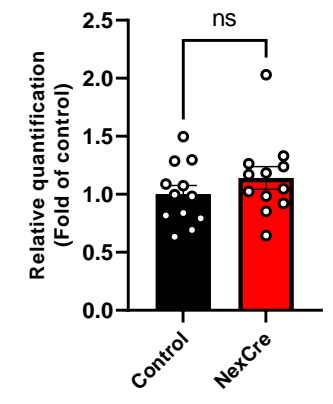
Hypoxia/ROS



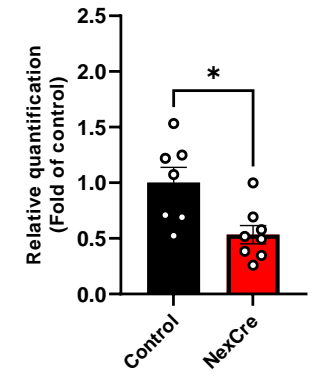
DCF test in primary culture



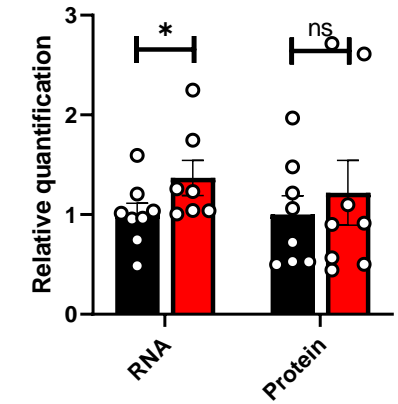
Pgc1a - P1



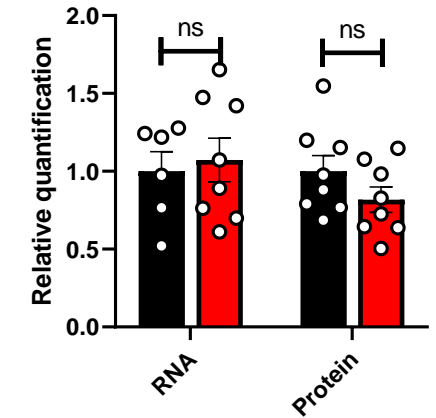
Pgc1a - P30



Hif1a P1

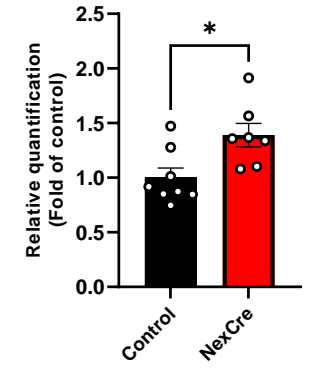


Hif1a P30

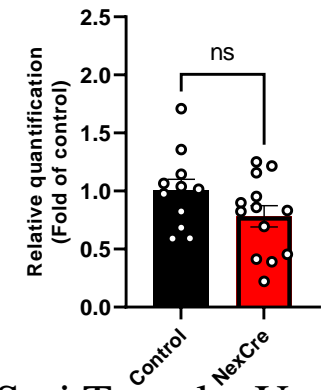


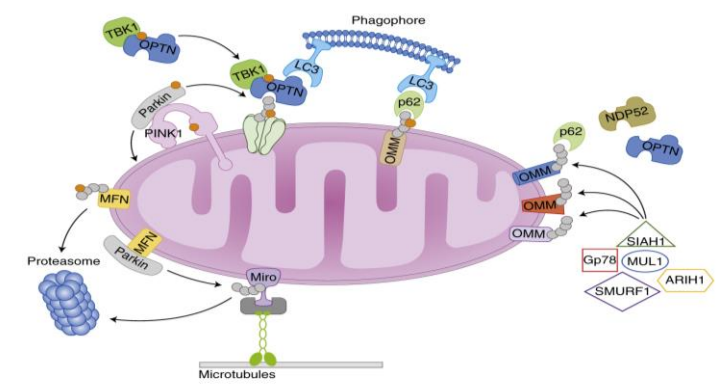
■ Control
■ NexCre

Jun - P1

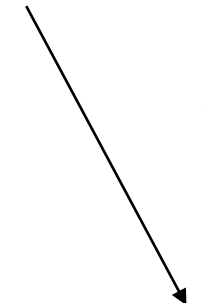


Jun - P30

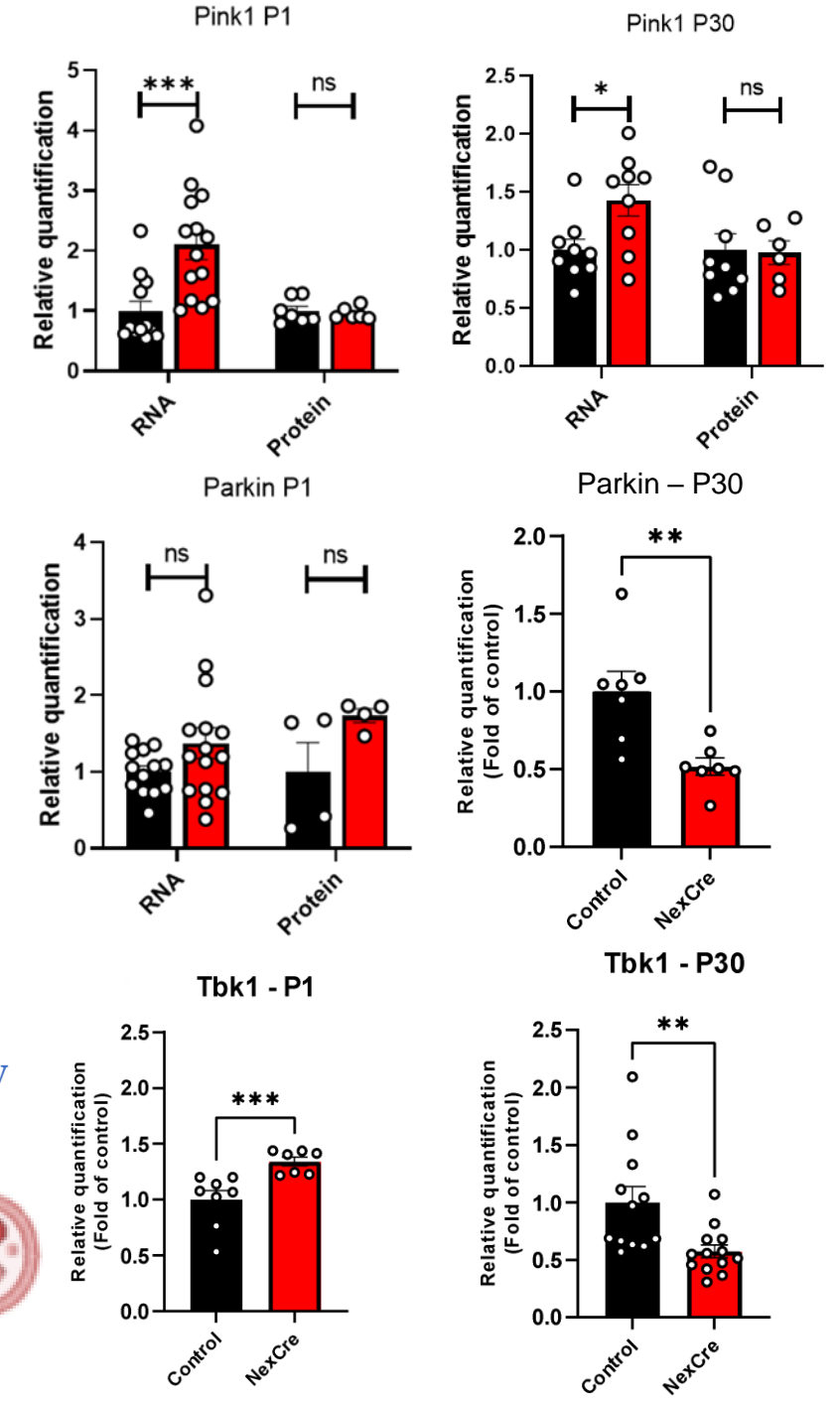




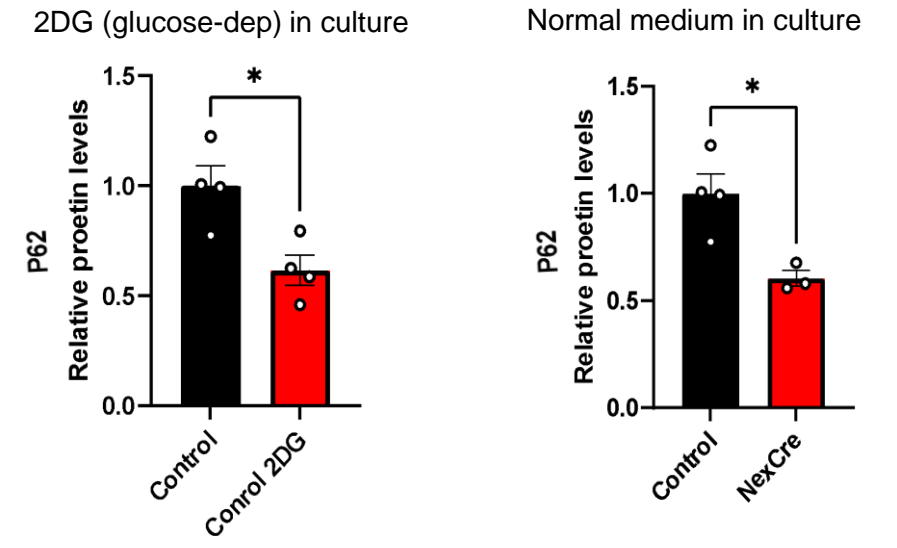
Mitochondrial dysfunction



Mitophagy

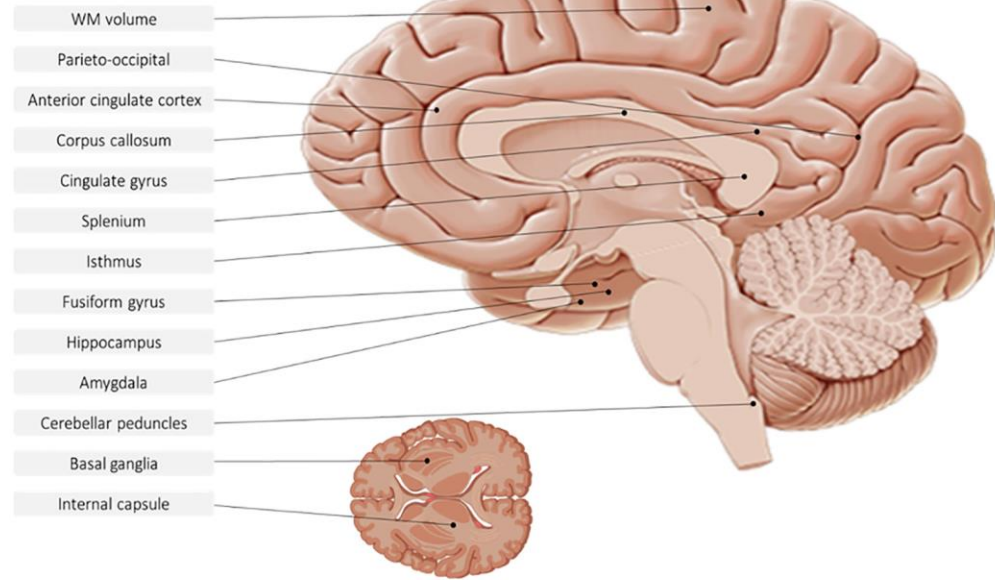


Mitochondrial stress
 Glucose-deprivation by 2-DG
 (2-deoxy-D-glucose)
 ↓
 Inhibits glycolysis
 ↓
 Reducing energy production
 ↓
 Mitochondrial activity increased
 ↓
 More autophagy – p62 degrades in lysosome

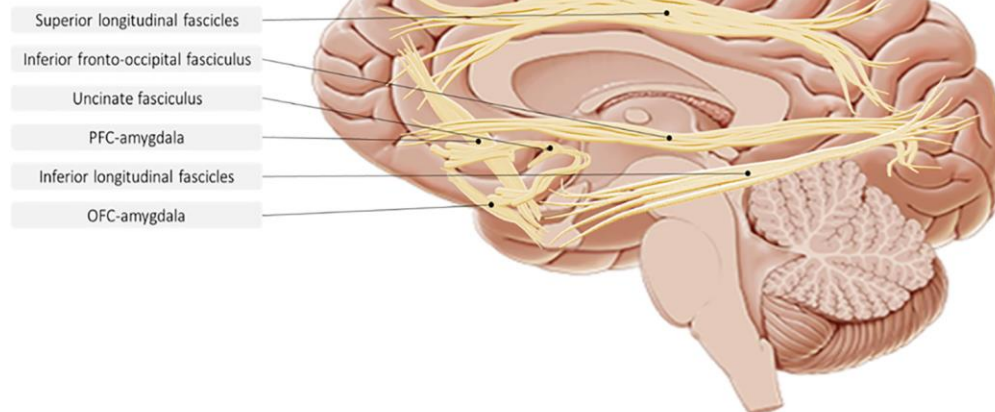


How can we further study WS in humans?

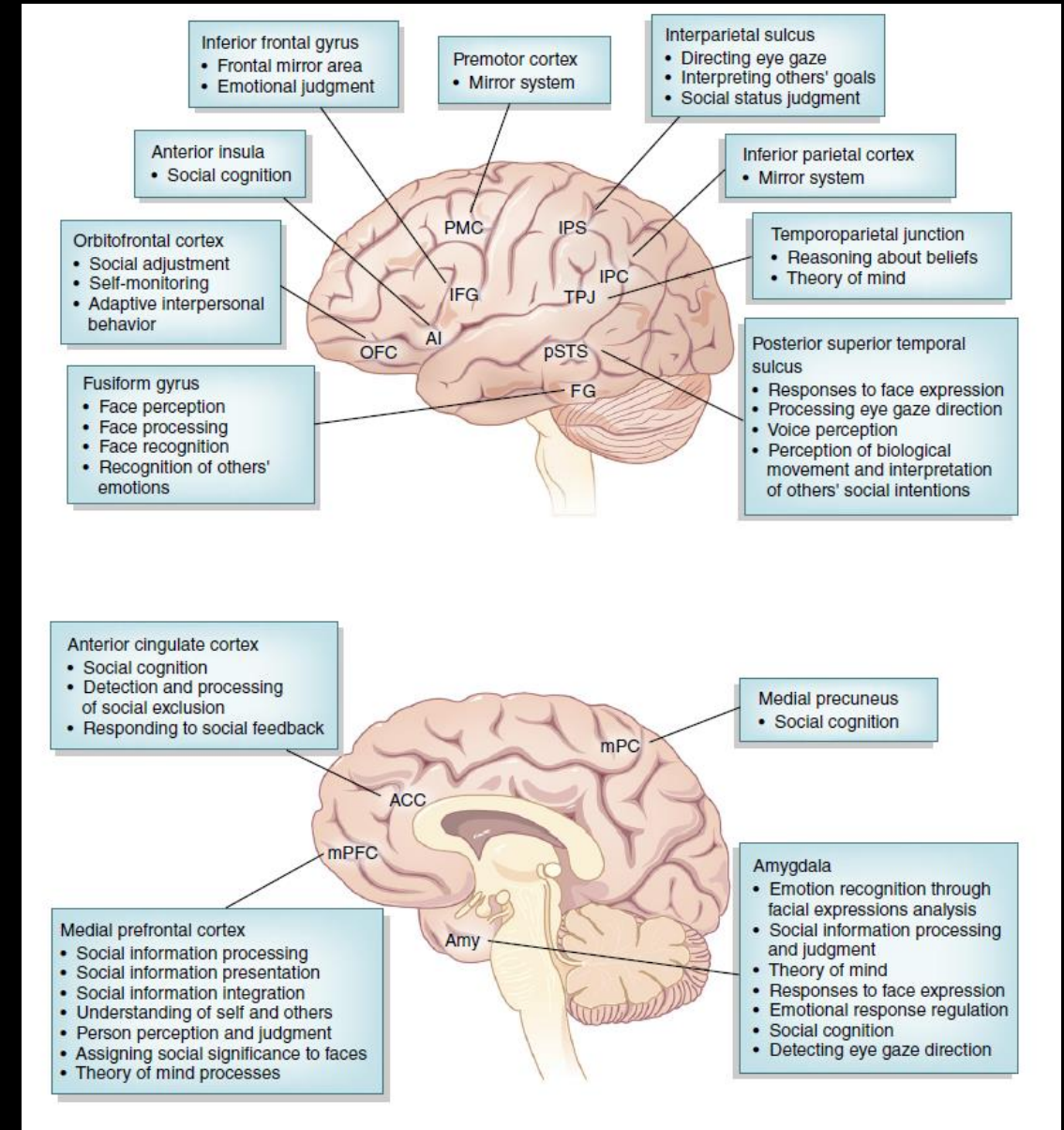
(a)



(b)



Nir and Barak, *GLIA*, 2020

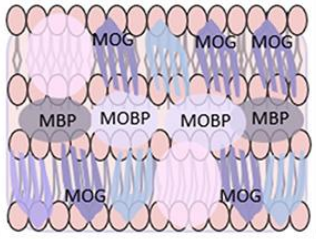


Barak and Feng, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2016

Interim summary

CONTROL

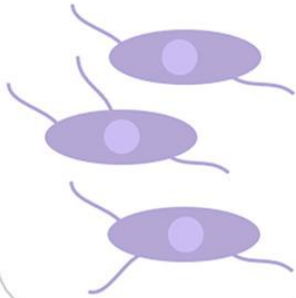
Myelin-Related Genes and Proteins Expression



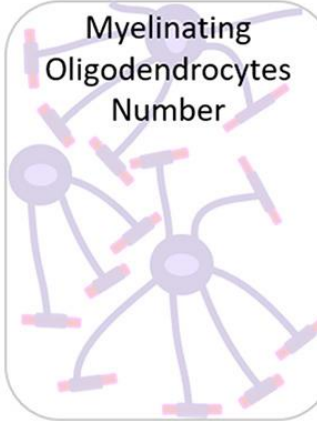
Myelin Thickness



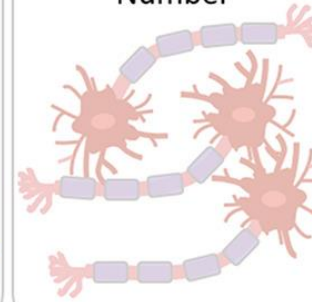
OPCs Number



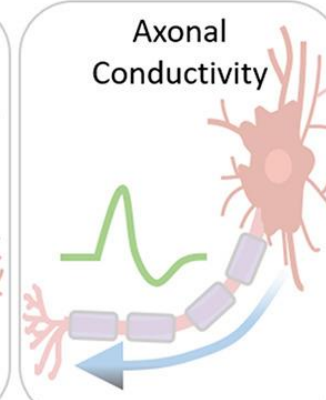
Myelinating Oligodendrocytes Number



Myelinated Axons Number



Axonal Conductivity

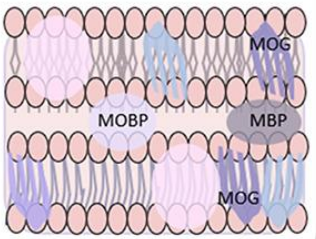


WM Properties



WILLIAMS SYNDROME

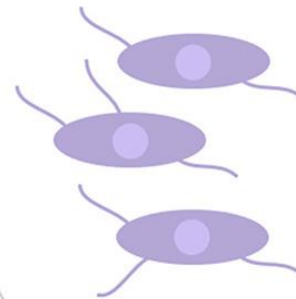
Reduced mRNA Expression of Myelin-Related Genes



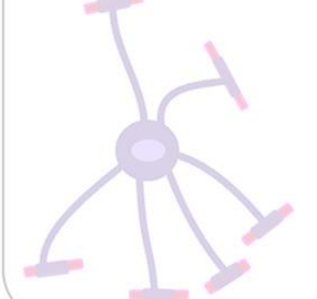
Decreased Myelin Thickness and Increased g -ratio



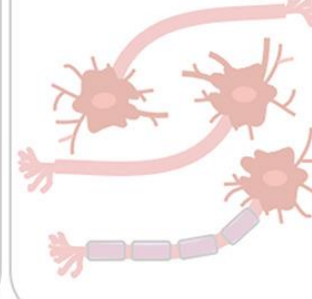
OPCs Normal Number



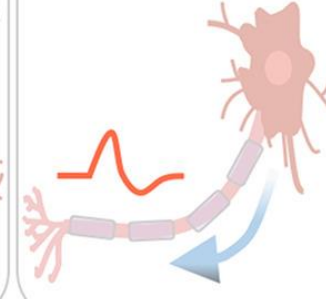
Fewer Myelinating Oligodendrocytes



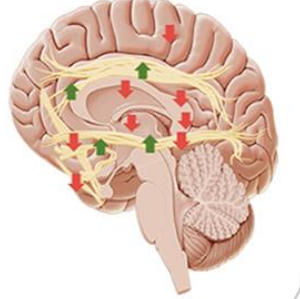
Fewer Myelinated Axons



Slower and Reduced Axonal Conductivity

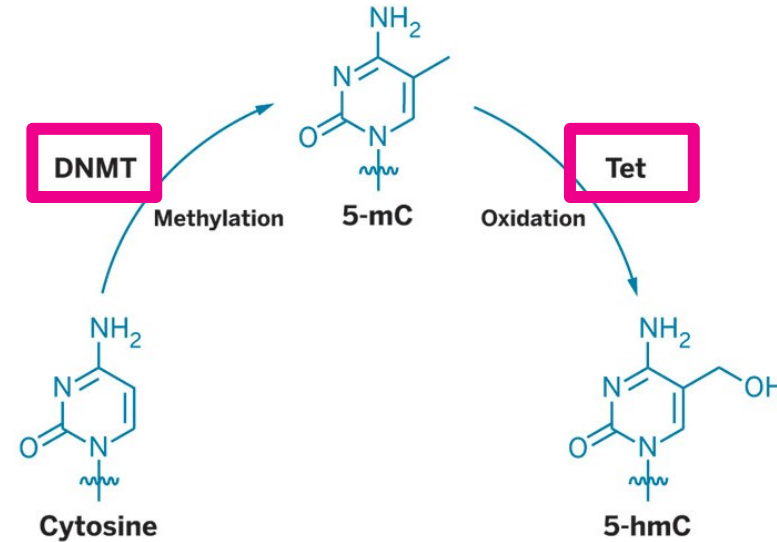
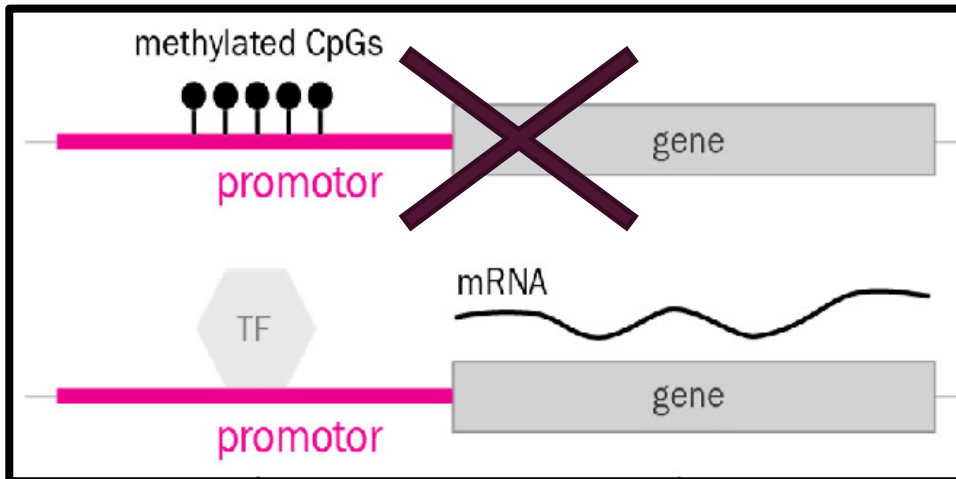
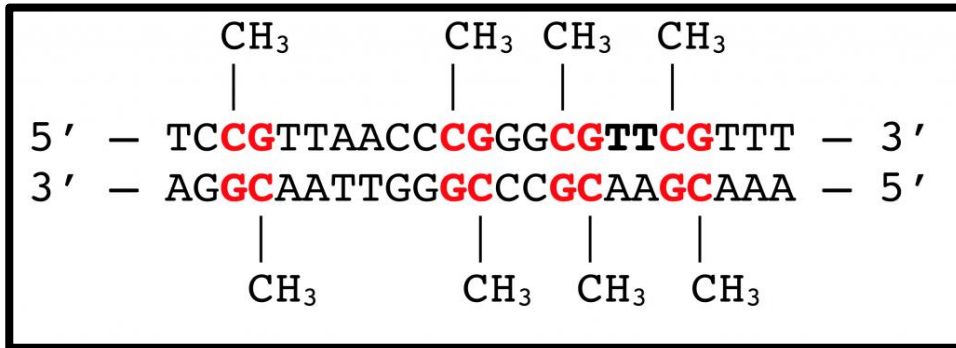


Altered WM Properties



DNA methylation

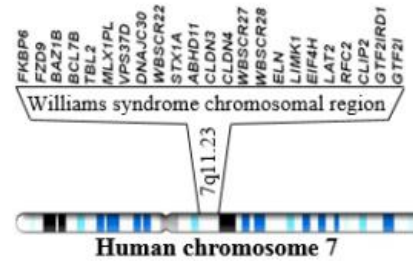
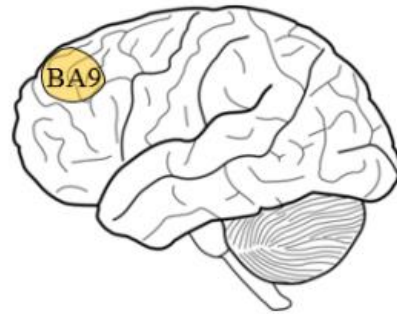
DNA methylation has been widely studied in the context of numerous biological and brain functions, including cell differentiation, neurodevelopment, myelination and neurogenesis.



Aberrant DNA methylation has been implicated in many neuropsychiatric disorders, including autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and schizophrenia.

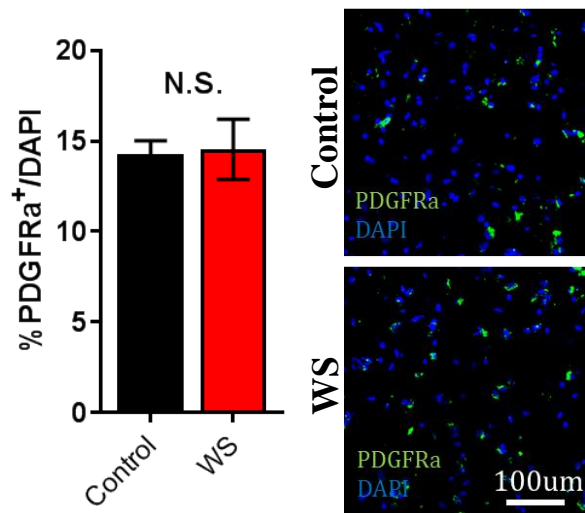
How translational are these findings?

Frontal cortex human tissue samples

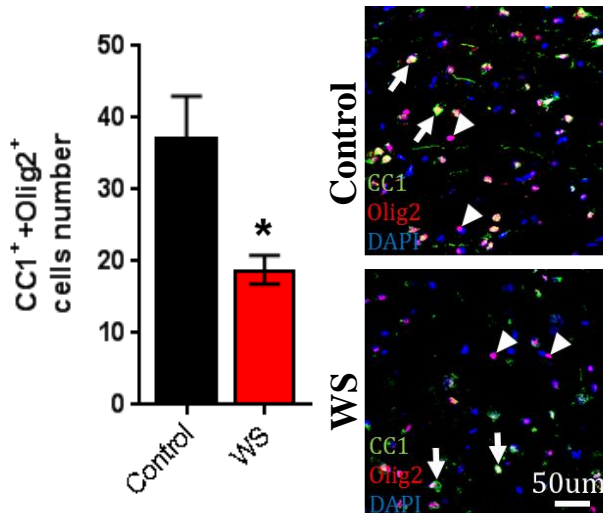


Myelination-related abnormalities in WS subjects

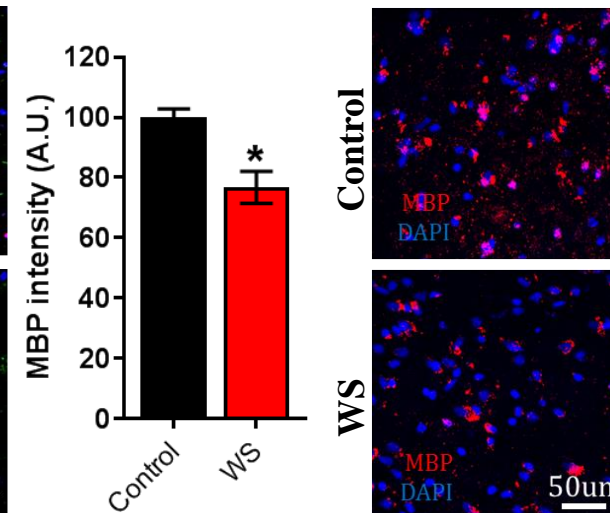
Oligodendrocyte precursor cells
in human cortex



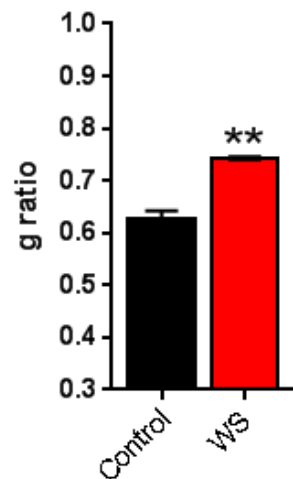
Myelinating oligodendrocytes
in human cortex



MBP intensity
in human cortex



g ratio



Myelin ultrastructure
in human cortex

