

# Scientists provide insight into genetic basis of neuropsychiatric disorders

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A study by scientists at the Children's Medical Center Research Institute at UT Southwestern (CRI) is providing insight into the genetic basis of neuropsychiatric disorders. In this research, the first mouse model of a mutation in the *arid1b* gene was created and then used to show that growth hormone treatments reverse some manifestations of the mutation.

The *ARID1B* gene is one of the most commonly mutated [genes](#) in patients with intellectual disability and [autism spectrum disorders](#), but scientists have not yet discerned if and how defects in the *ARID1B* gene contribute to these clinical manifestations. To understand how reduced levels of the protein product of the gene might cause these [disorders](#), a team of researchers led by Dr. Hao Zhu and including graduate student Cemre Celen genetically modified mice to carry a mutation in one of two copies of the *ARID1B* gene. This mutation replicates the genetics of Coffin-Siris syndrome, a disorder that some patients with defects in the *ARID1B* gene have that is characterized by speech and social development problems, intellectual disability, and delayed physical growth.

The hope is that by understanding the molecular basis of Coffin-Siris syndrome, scientists will gain a deeper understanding of more common diseases involving intellectual and social impairment.

Scientists found mice with the mutated *ARID1B* gene exhibited the same type of physical and social changes seen in children with Coffin-Siris syndrome, such as abnormal brain development, muscle weakness, and increased anxiety and fear. The mice also displayed features consistent with autism spectrum disorder, such as social interaction abnormalities, repetitive behaviors, and abnormal "squeaks" or vocalizations. Further testing found these mice had lower-than-expected [growth hormone](#) and insulin-like growth factor (IGF1) levels in the blood, potentially explaining the small stature and delayed development seen in human patients. Treating mutant mice with growth hormones restored body size and muscle function, but did not significantly change the behaviors associated with the syndrome.

"These results suggest that growth hormone treatment could be a useful therapy for *ARID1B* patients. This is an interesting finding because we know some pediatricians already treat Coffin-Siris patients with growth

hormones, although they were unaware that this response might be common to many people with *ARID1B* mutations," said Dr. Zhu, an Assistant Professor at CRI with joint appointments in Internal Medicine and Pediatrics at UT Southwestern Medical Center and a CPRIT Scholar in Cancer Research.

Dr. Zhu said he believes the study provides the scientific community with an important animal model to further investigate *ARID1B*'s role in human brain disorders and will be a useful tool for therapeutic testing of potential treatments for autism, [intellectual disability](#), and Coffin-Siris syndrome.

**More information:** Cemre Celen et al. *Arid1b* haploinsufficient mice reveal neuropsychiatric phenotypes and reversible causes of growth impairment, *eLife* (2017). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.25730](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.25730)

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