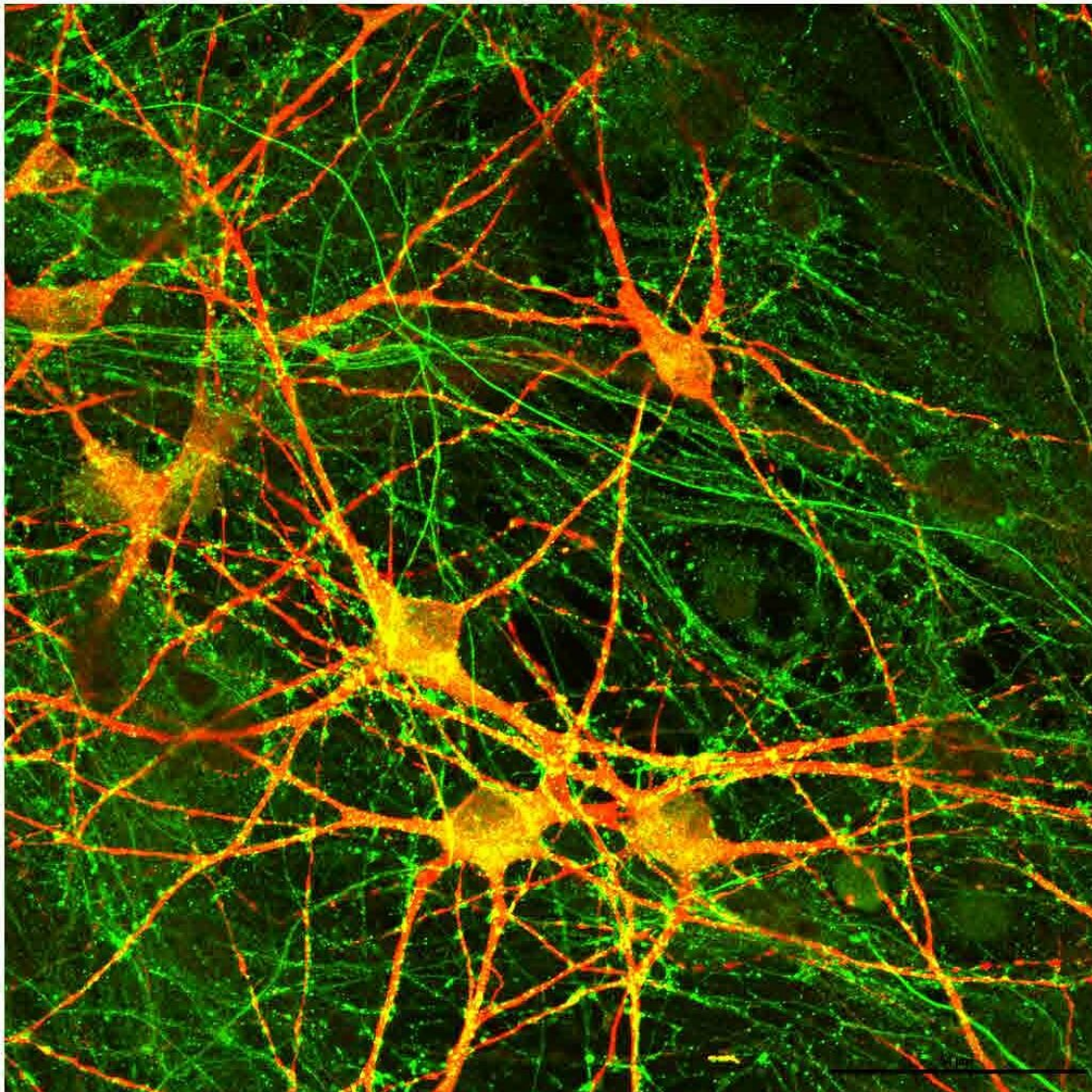


Impairments found in neurons derived from people with schizophrenia and genetic mutation

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Researchers created neurons from cell specimens donated by schizophrenia patients with a rare genetic mutation. Credit: UMass Amherst

A scientific team has shown that the release of neurotransmitters in the brain is impaired in patients with schizophrenia who have a rare, single-gene mutation known to predispose people to a range of neurodevelopmental disorders.

Significantly, the results from the research with human-derived neurons validated previous and new experiments that found the same major decrease in neurotransmitter release and synaptic signaling in genetically engineered human neurons with the same genetic variant—the deletion of neurexin 1 (NRXN1). NRXN1 is a protein-coding gene at the synapse, a cellular junction that connects two [nerve cells](#) to communicate efficiently.

Both the research with human-derived and engineered human neurons also found an increase in the levels of CASK, an NRXN1-binding protein, which were associated with changes in gene expression.

"Losing one copy of this neurexin 1 gene somehow contributes to the etiology or the disease mechanism in these [schizophrenia](#) patients," says molecular neuroscientist ChangHui Pak, assistant professor of biochemistry and [molecular biology](#) at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and lead author of the research published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. "It causes a deficit in neural communication."

Pak is quick to add that although this single-gene mutation puts people at risk for schizophrenia, autism, Tourette syndrome and other

neuropsychiatric disorders, "at the end of the day, we don't know what causes schizophrenia. This variant gives us insight into what cellular pathways would be perturbed among people with schizophrenia and a lead to study this biology."

When she conducted most of the research, Pak was working in the Stanford University lab of Thomas Südhof, a neuroscientist who shared the 2013 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for helping to lay the molecular basis for brain chemistry, including neurotransmitter release.

The research team obtained cell specimens from [schizophrenia patients](#) with an NRXN1 deletion who donated samples to a national biorepository for genetic studies of psychiatric disorders. Pak and colleagues converted the participants' specimens into [stem cells](#) and then turned them into functional neurons to study. "We're rewinding these cells back, almost like a time machine—what did these patients' brains look like early on," Pak explains.

Labs at Stanford, Rutgers University and FUJIFILM Cellular Dynamics were independently involved in the generation and analysis of neurons. For comparison with the human-derived neurons, Pak and team also created human neurons from [embryonic stem cells](#), engineering them to have one less copy of the NRXN1 gene. With engineered human neurons, they had previously noted the neurotransmitter impairment and were interested in whether they would have the same findings with patient-derived neurons.

"It was good to see the consistent biological finding that indeed the neurexin 1 deletion in these patients actually does mess up their neuronal synaptic communication, and secondly that this is reproducible across different sites whoever does the experiment," Pak says.

Notably, the researchers did not see the same decrease in

neurotransmitter release and other effects in engineered mouse neurons with analogous NRXN1 deletion. "What this suggests is there is a human-specific component to this phenotype. The human [neurons](#) are particularly vulnerable to this genetic insult, compared to other organisms, adding to the value of studying human mutations in human cellular systems," Pak says.

Being able to reproduce the results is key to the development of drugs that can better treat schizophrenia. "Everything was done blindly and at different sites. We wanted to not only learn about the biology but also be at the top of our game to ensure rigor and reproducibility of these findings," Pak says. "We showed the field how this can be done."

Pak and her team are now continuing the research in the Pak Lab, supported by a five-year, \$2.25 million grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The scientists are using the latest stem cell and neuroscience methodologies to explore the [molecular basis](#) of synaptic dysfunction in schizophrenia and other neuropsychiatric disorders.

More information: ChangHui Pak et al, Cross-platform validation of neurotransmitter release impairments in schizophrenia patient-derived NRXN1-mutant neurons, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2021). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2025598118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2025598118)

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