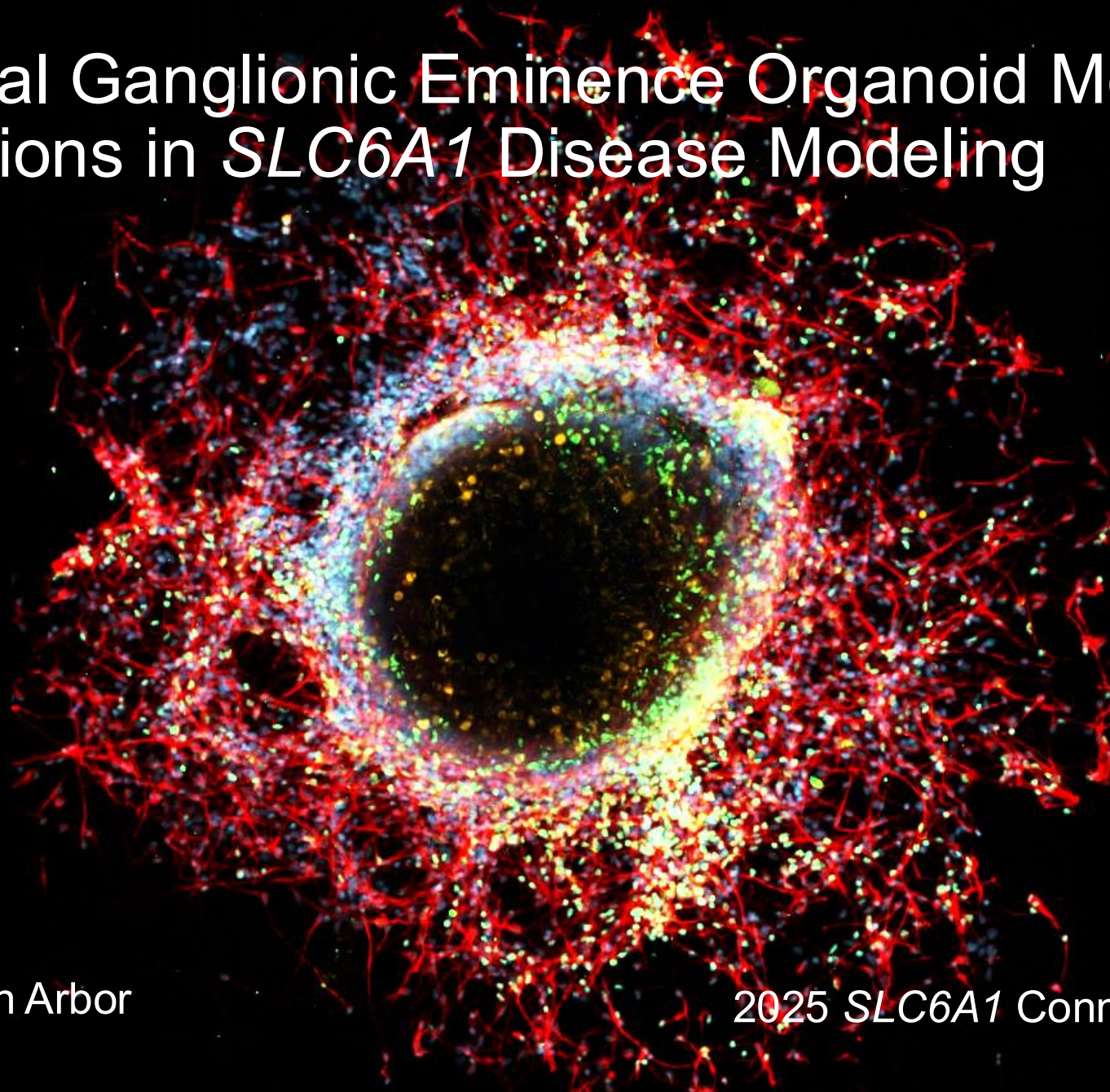


A Human Medial Ganglionic Eminence Organoid Model: Applications in *SLC6A1* Disease Modeling



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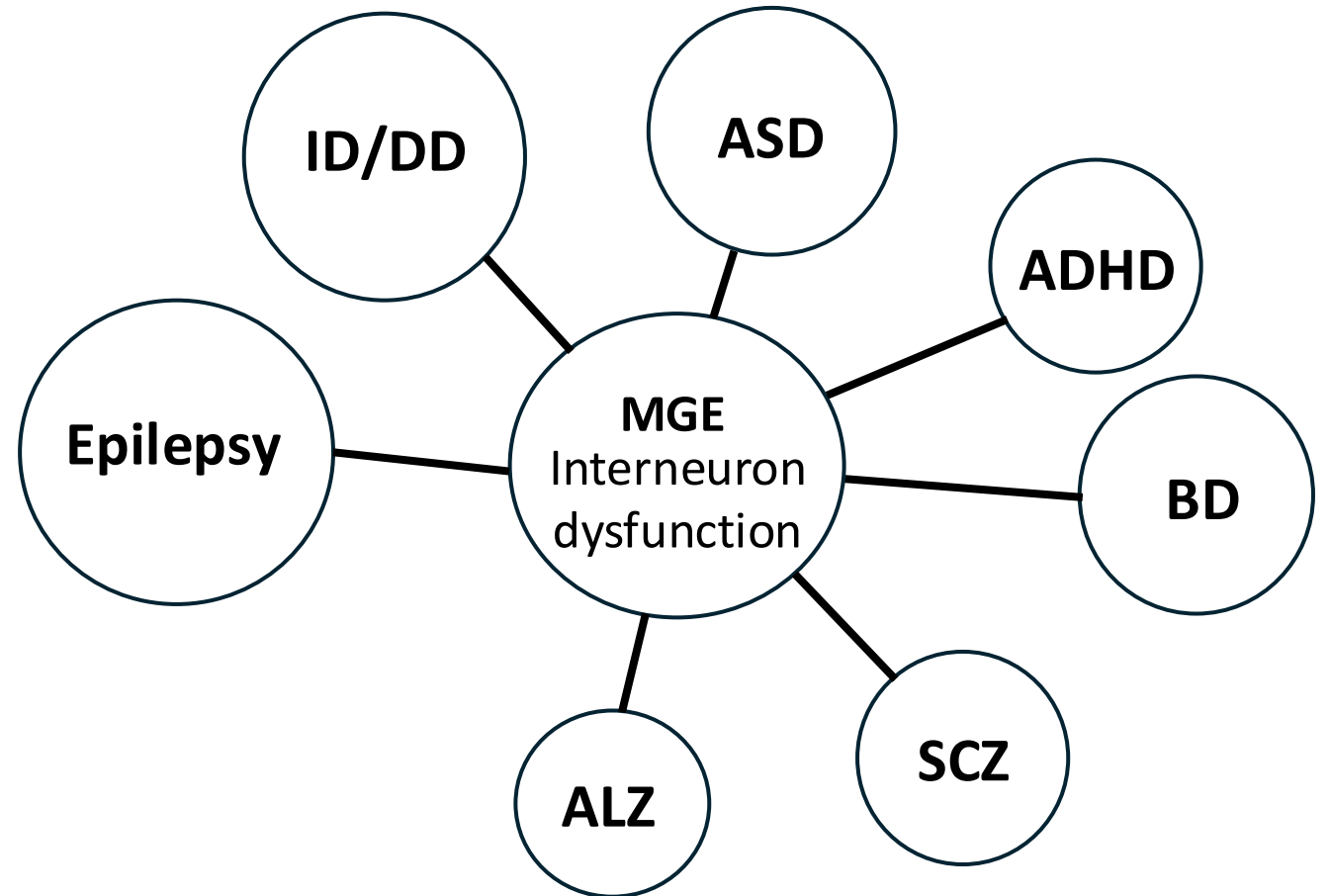
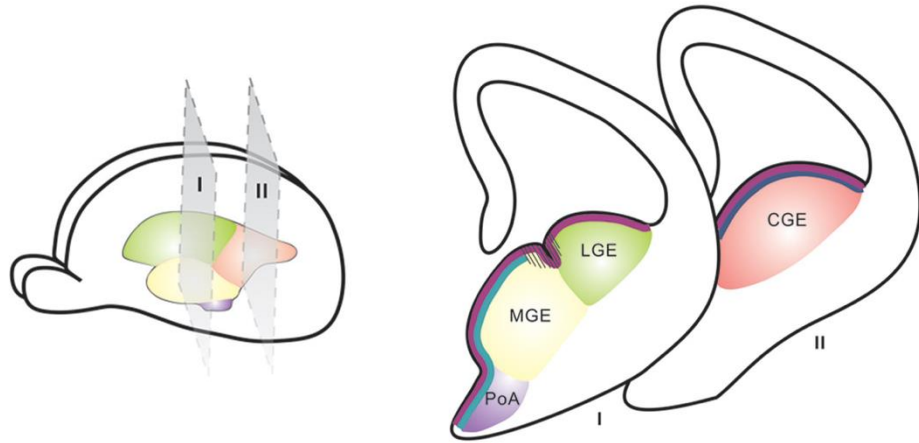
2025 *SLC6A1* Connect Symposium

Dec 4th, 2025

Outline

- Importance of the medial ganglionic eminence (MGE) in development
- Introduction to single rosette organoids
- Generating an MGE-like organoid
- Modelling *SLC6A1*
- Migration deficits in *SLC6A1* interneurons
- Future applications in DEE disease modelling

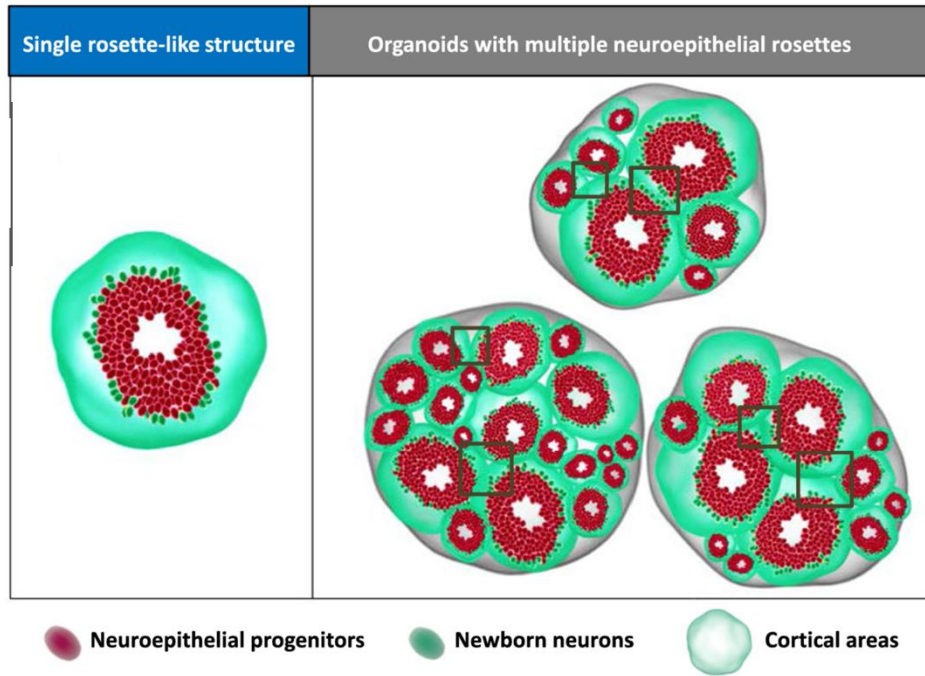
Medial Ganglionic Eminence in Development



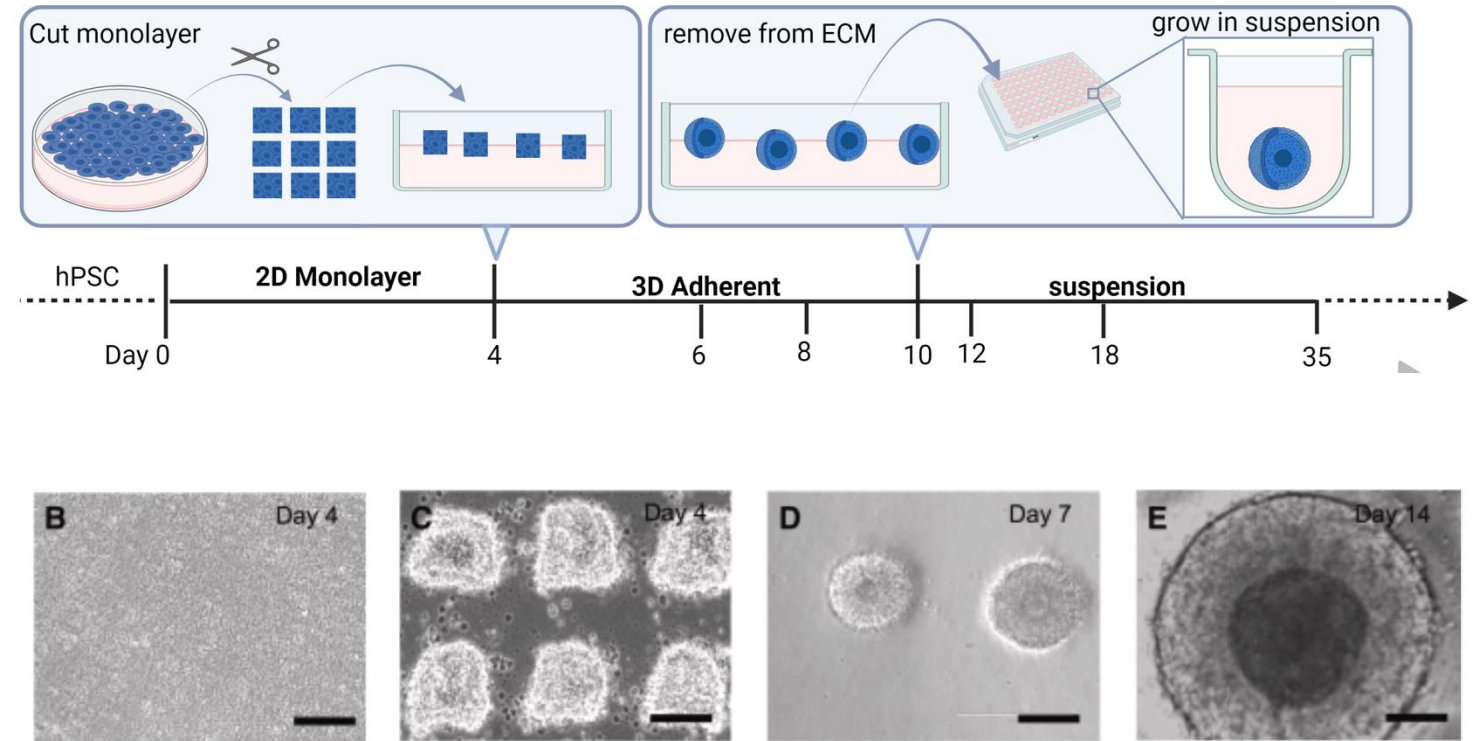
PV (~40%)	SOM (~30%)	5HT _{3A} R (~30%)
<p>Basket cells (FS) Chandelier cells (FS)</p>	<p>Martinotti cells (NFS, IB)</p>	<p>VIP+ Bipolar cells, Bitufted cells (IS)</p>
		<p>CR+ Bipolar cells, Double-bouquet cells (AD)</p>
	NPY	<p>Reelin+ Neurogliaform cells, Multipolar cells (LS)</p>

Adapted from Sultan et al., 2013

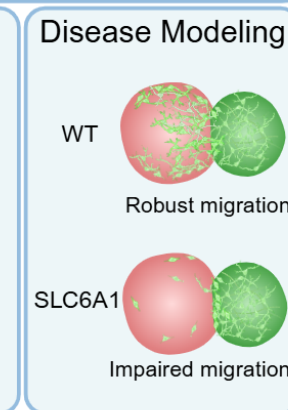
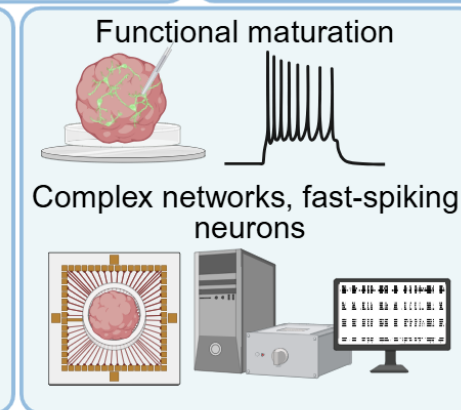
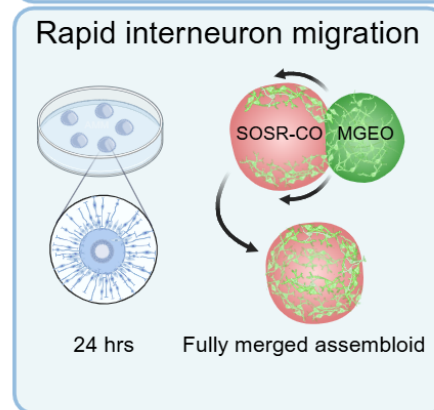
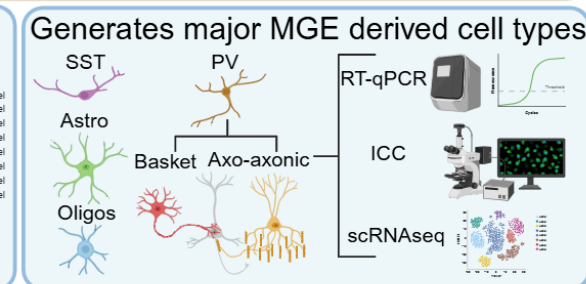
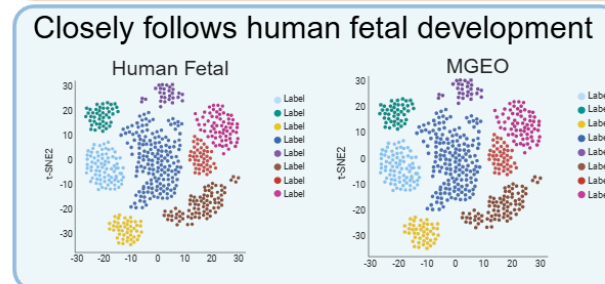
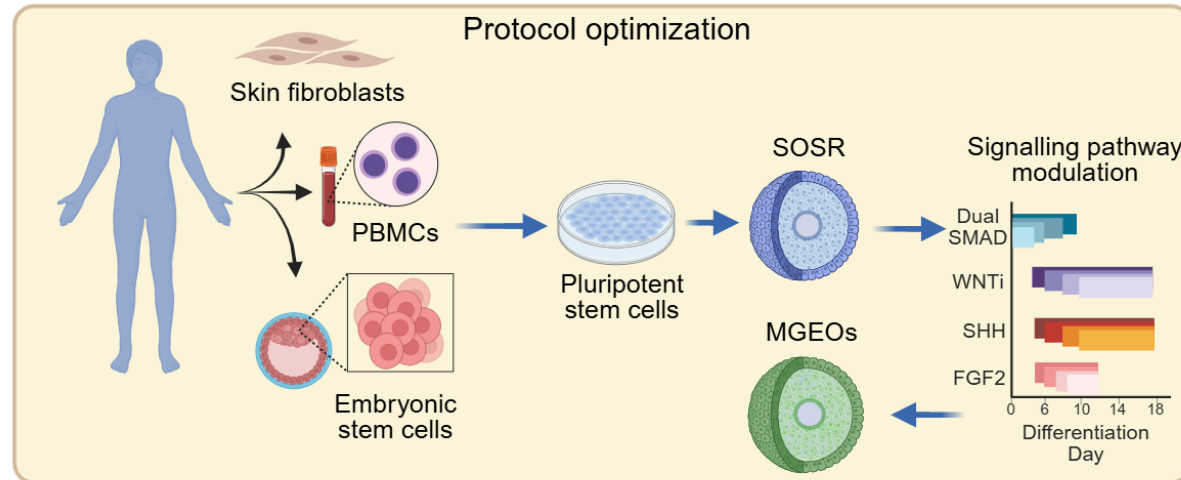
Single rosette organoid as a platform for medial ganglionic eminence organoid (MGEO) development



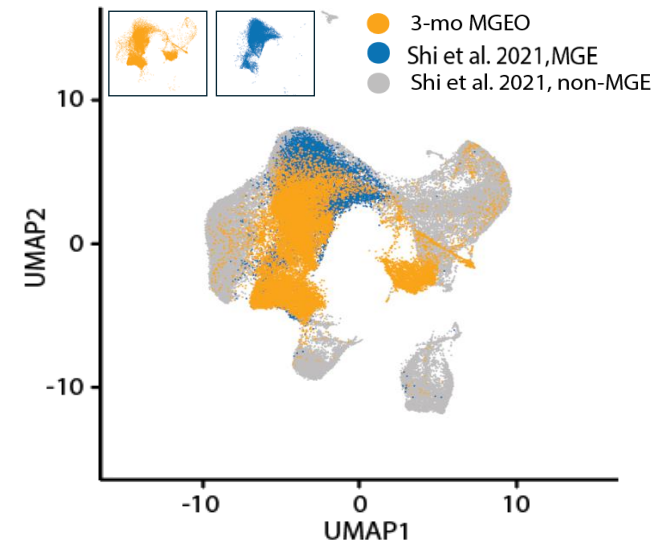
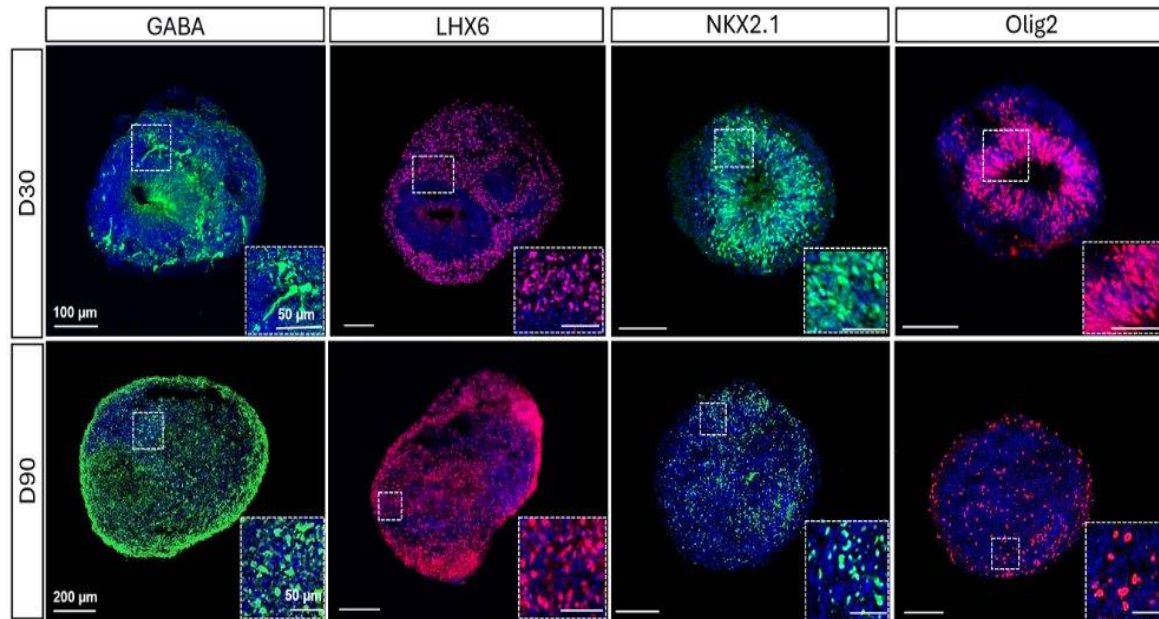
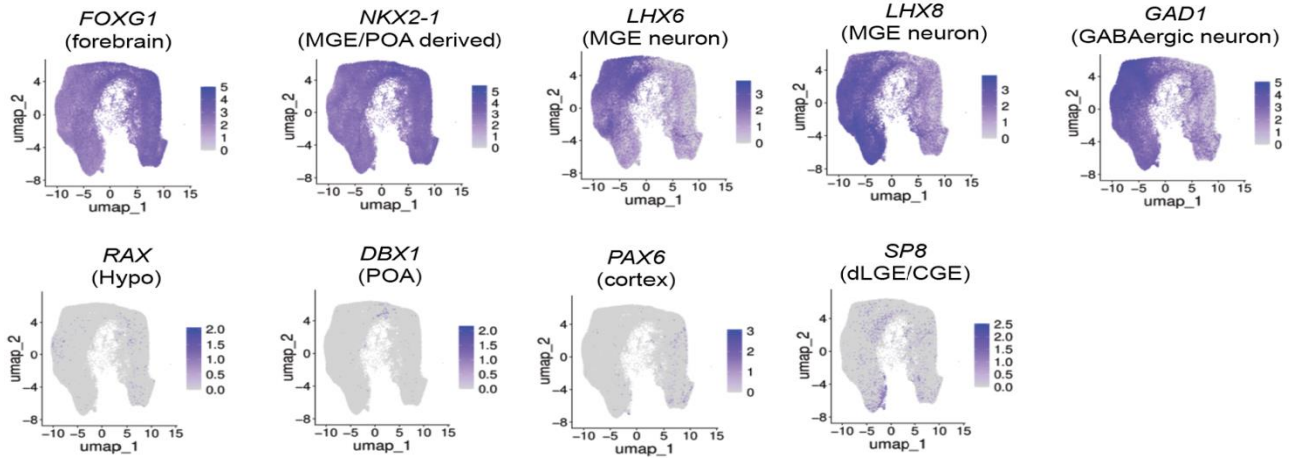
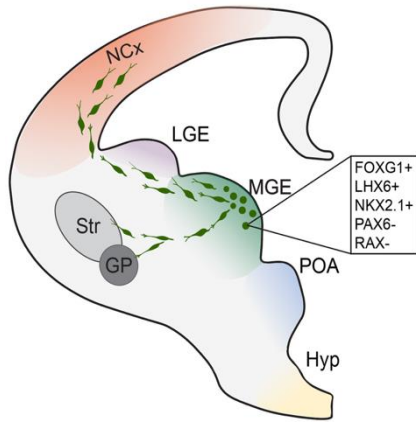
Adapted from Lee et al., 2017



Development of a medial ganglionic eminence organoid

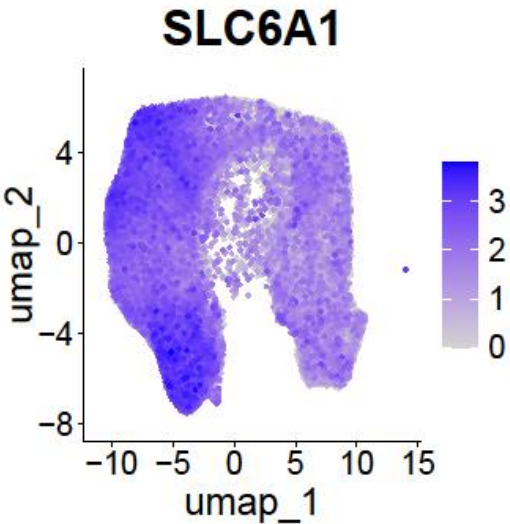


MGEOs display MGE regional Identity

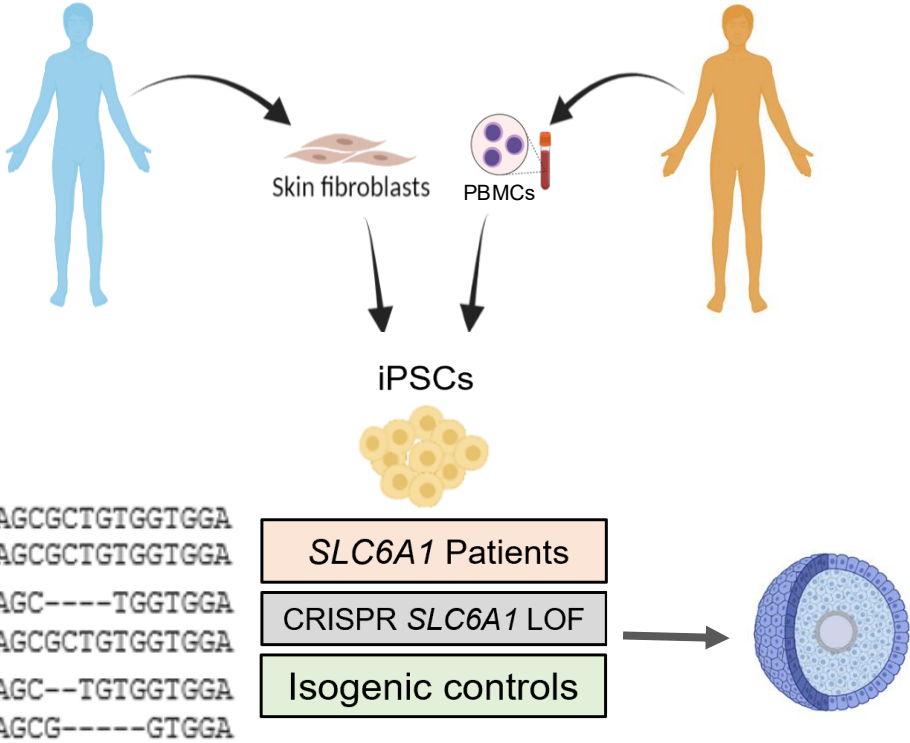
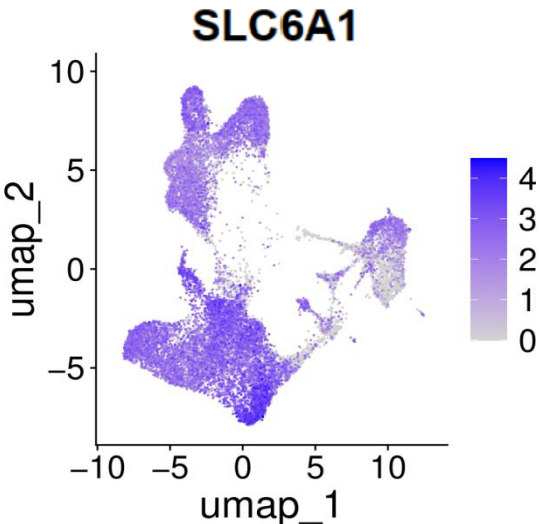


MGEOs as a disease model for *SLC6A1*

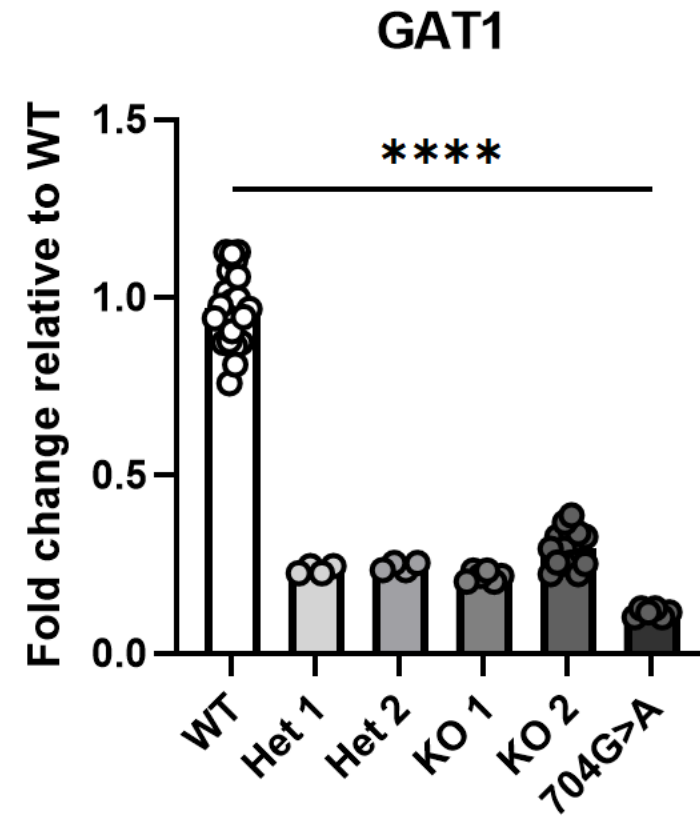
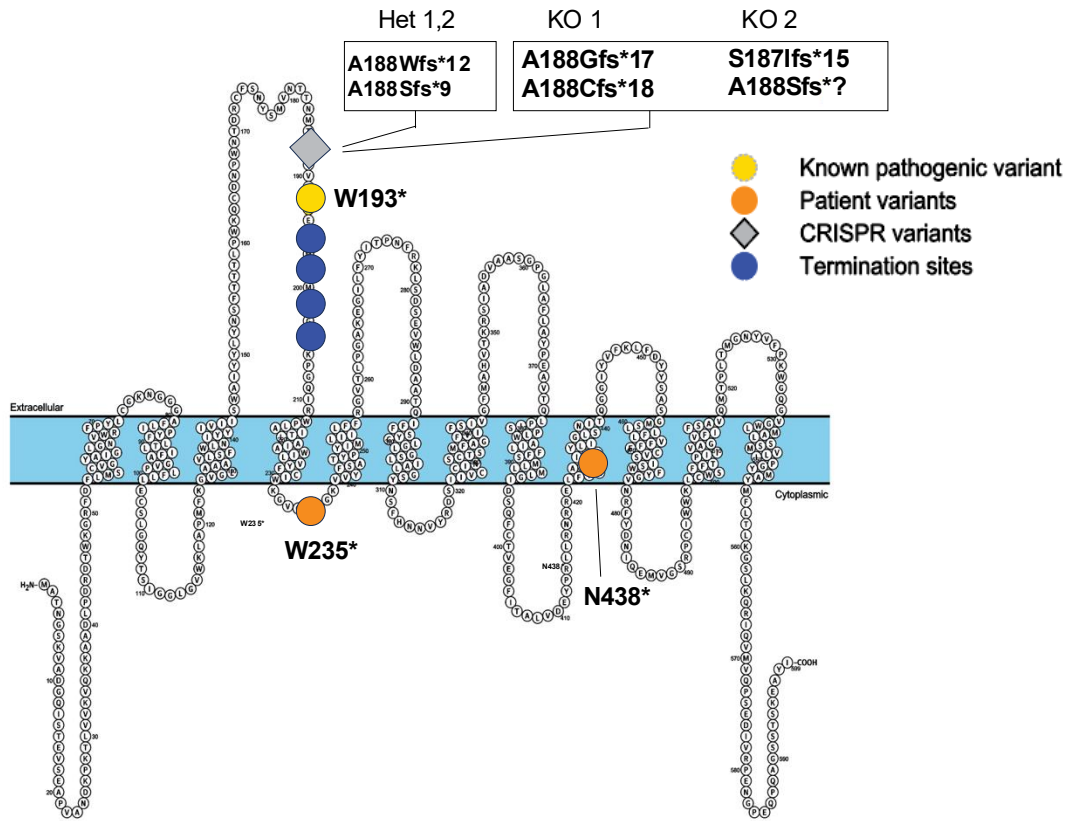
1 Month MGEOs



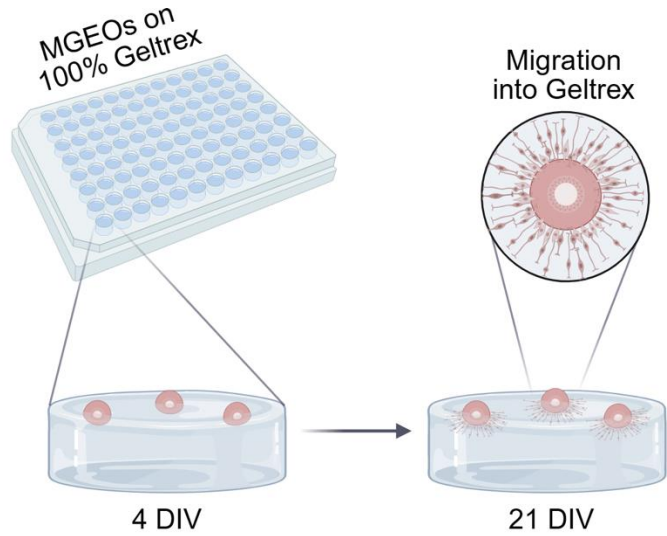
3 Month MGEOs



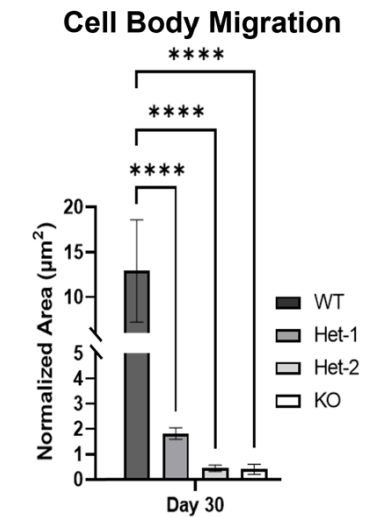
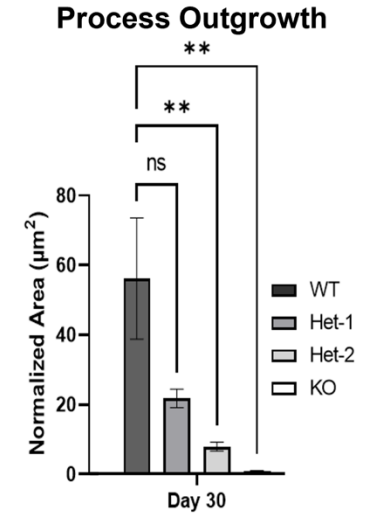
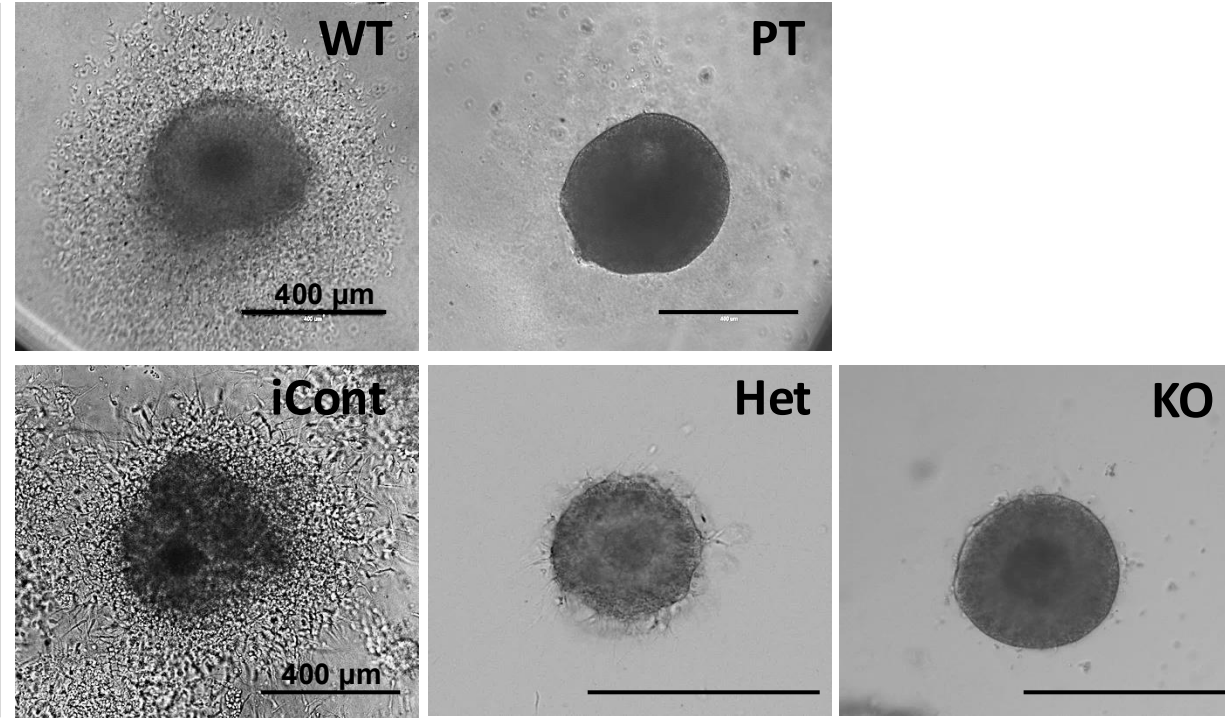
SLC6A1 patient and CRISPR iPSC lines



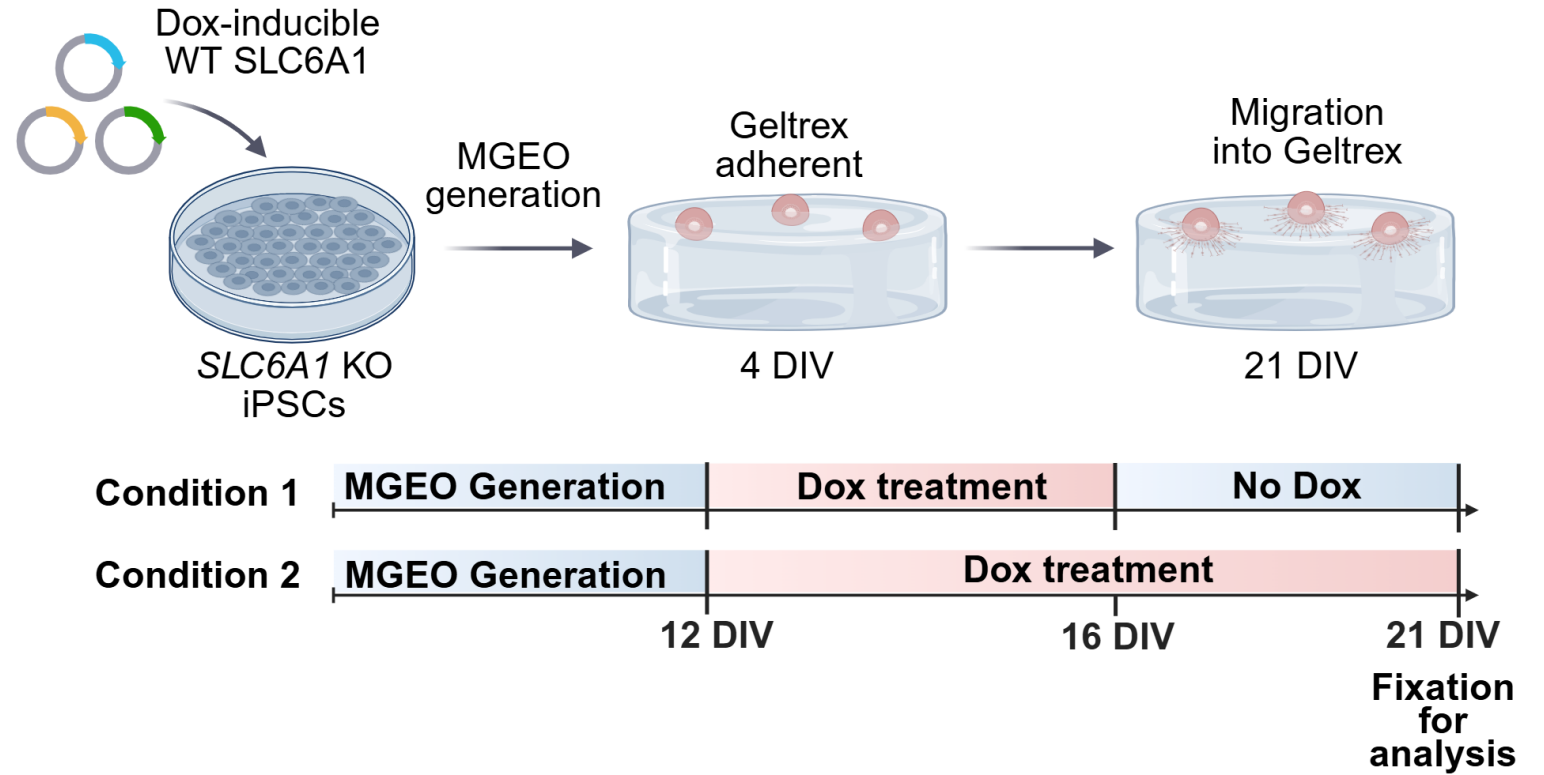
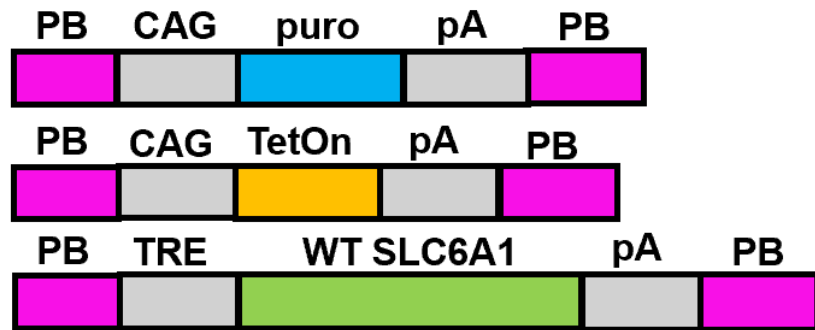
Unexpected migratory deficits in *SLC6A1* MGEOs



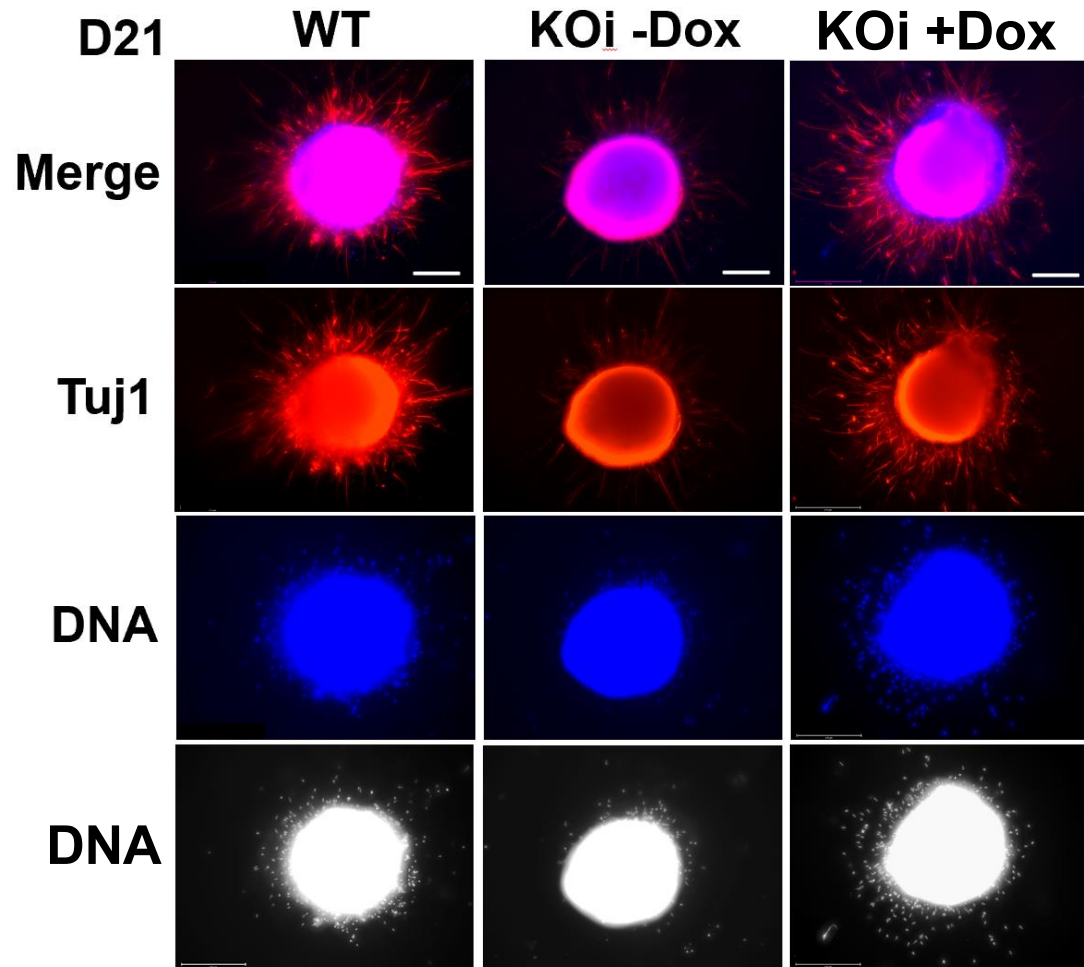
D30



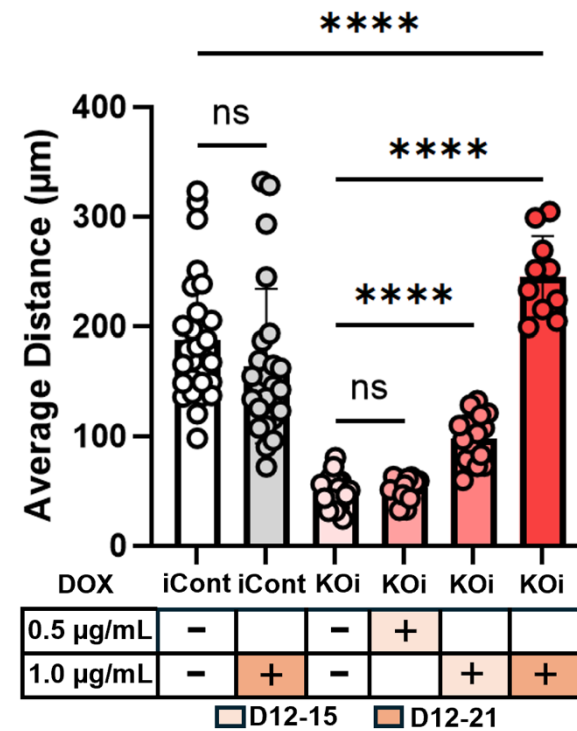
Wildtype GAT1 rescues migratory deficits



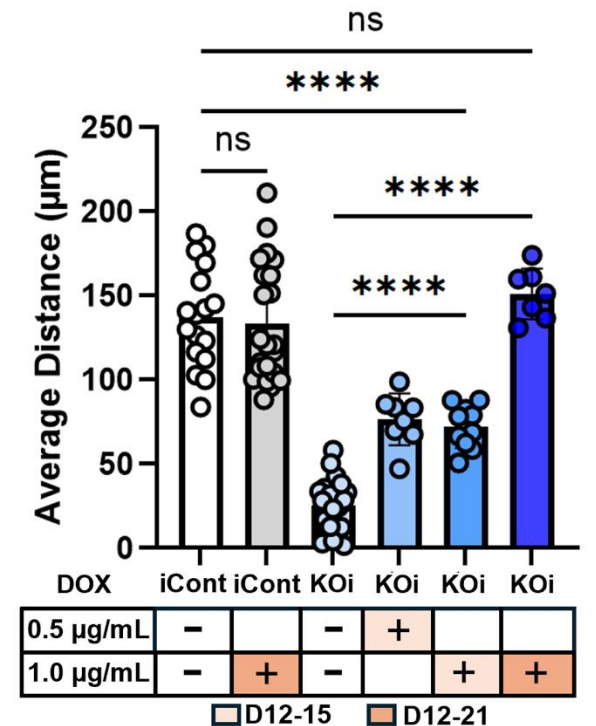
GAT1 rescue is dose- and duration-dependent



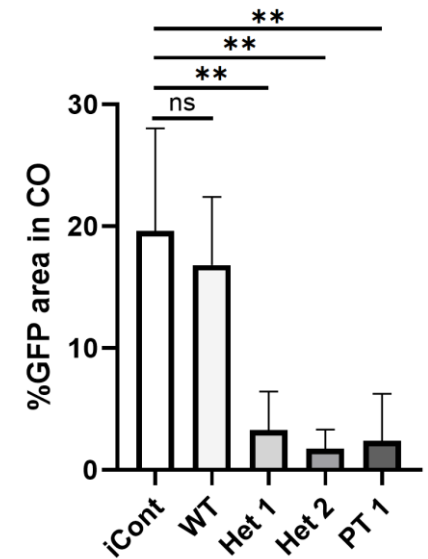
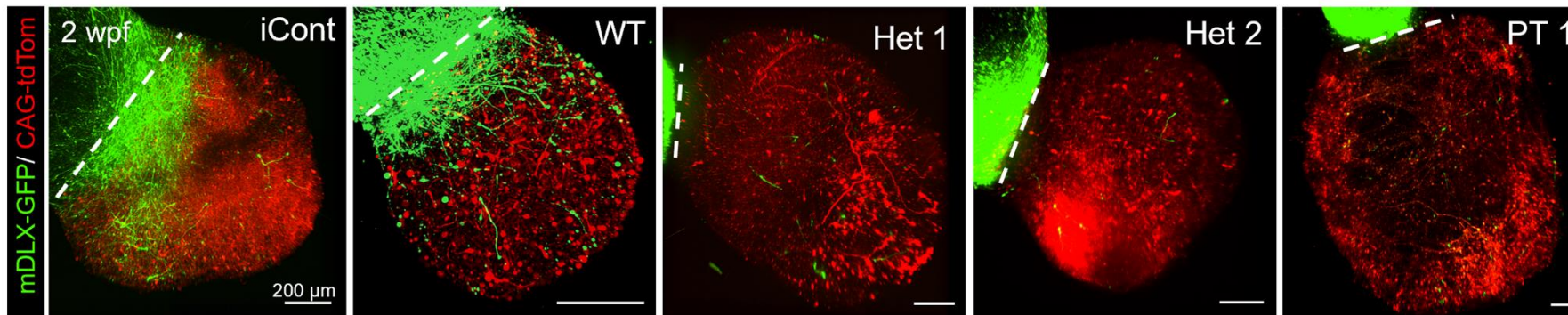
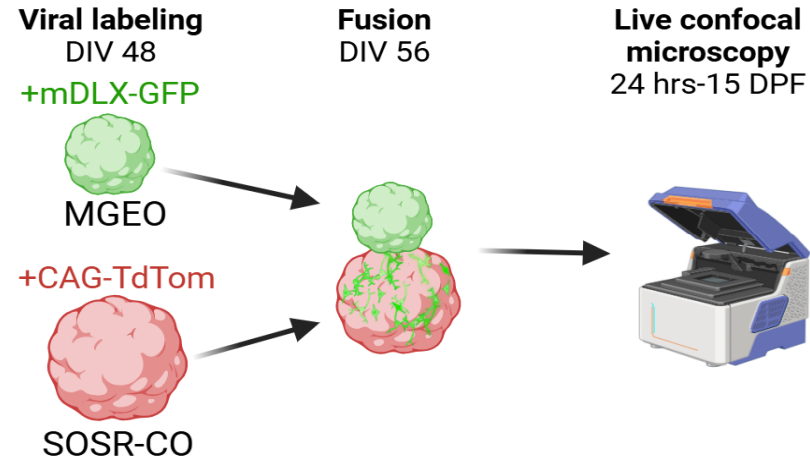
D21 Processes Outgrowth



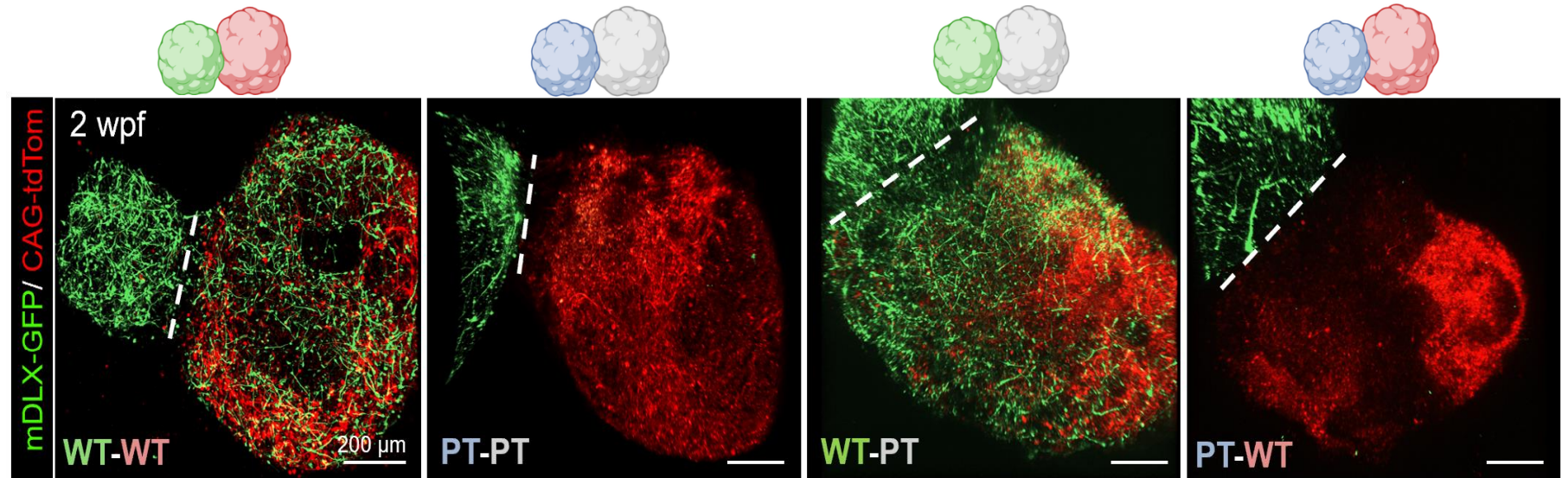
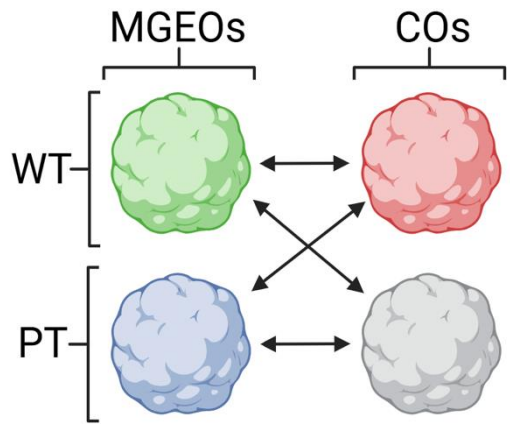
D21 Cell Body Migration



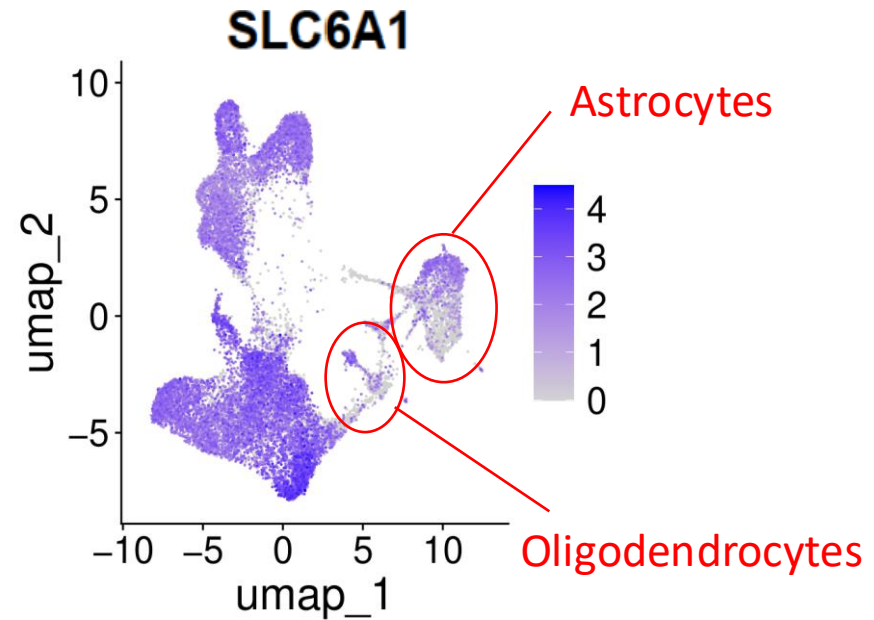
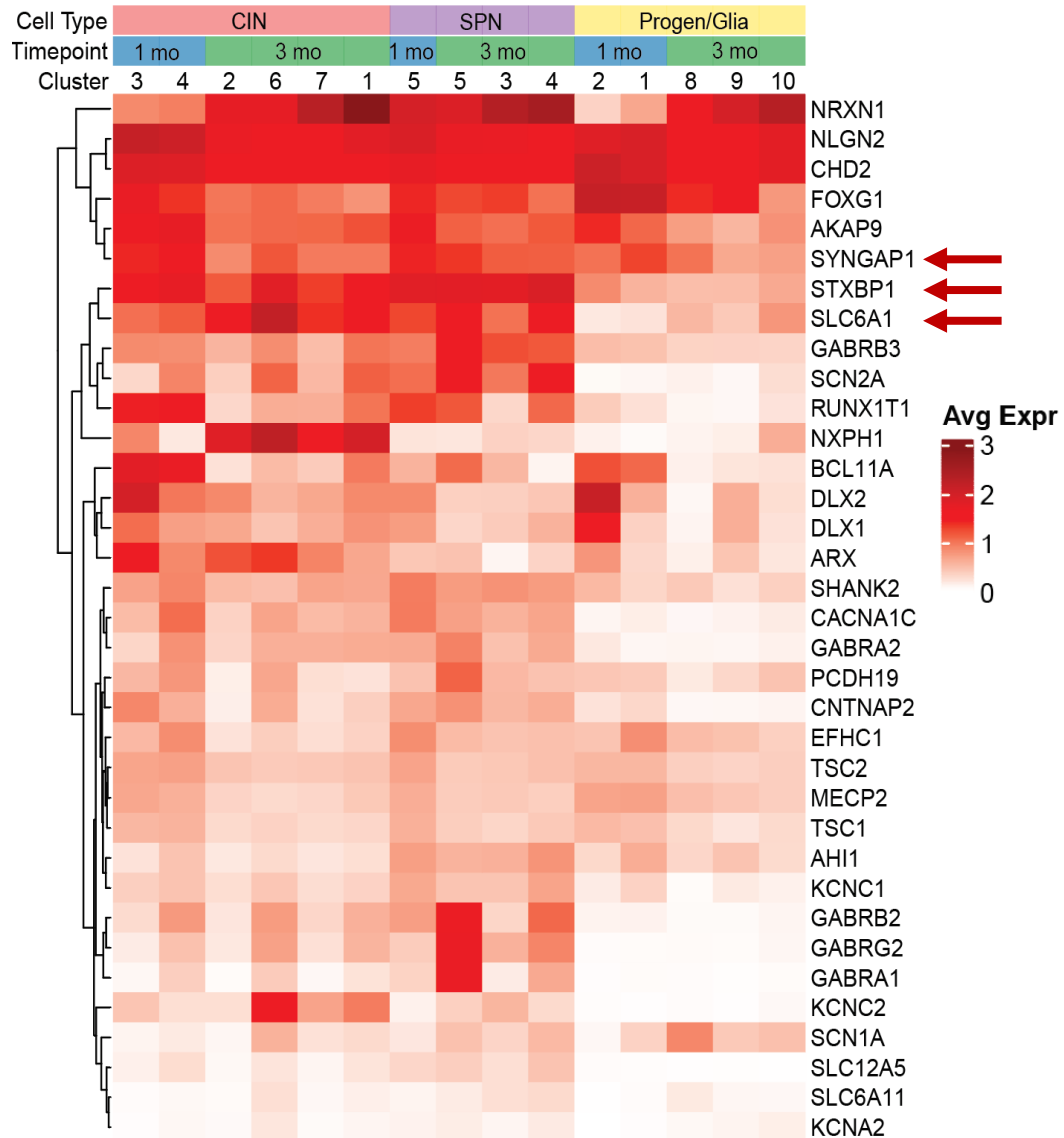
Migration deficits in Cortical-MGEO assembloids



SLC6A1 Migratory deficits are cell autonomous



Applications of MGEOs in DEE disease modelling



Summary

- MGEOs closely resemble the human MGE during development
- MGEOs produce interneurons with high *SLC6A1* expression which is also expressed in MGEO astrocyte and oligodendrocyte populations.
- MGEO models of *SLC6A1* reveal an interneuron migration deficit which is fully rescued by the expression of WT GAT1 in KO MGEOs.
- Observed migration deficits are cell autonomous.
- Impaired migration on interneurons could lead to dysregulation of cortical network which contribute to the pathogenesis of *SLC6A1* DEE.
- MGEOs provide a useful tool for modelling *SLC6A1 as well as other* DEE genes in interneurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes.
- Platform for drug screening, gene therapy, or cell-based therapies

Acknowledgements

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- Andrew Tidball

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- Sami Barmada



Dr. Jack Parent



Dr. Michael Uhler



The Parent Lab

* Select schematics made with BioRender