

Drosophila models of *SLC6A1*-neurodevelopmental disorder

Paige Hall

Baylor College of Medicine

Lab of Dr. Michael Wangler

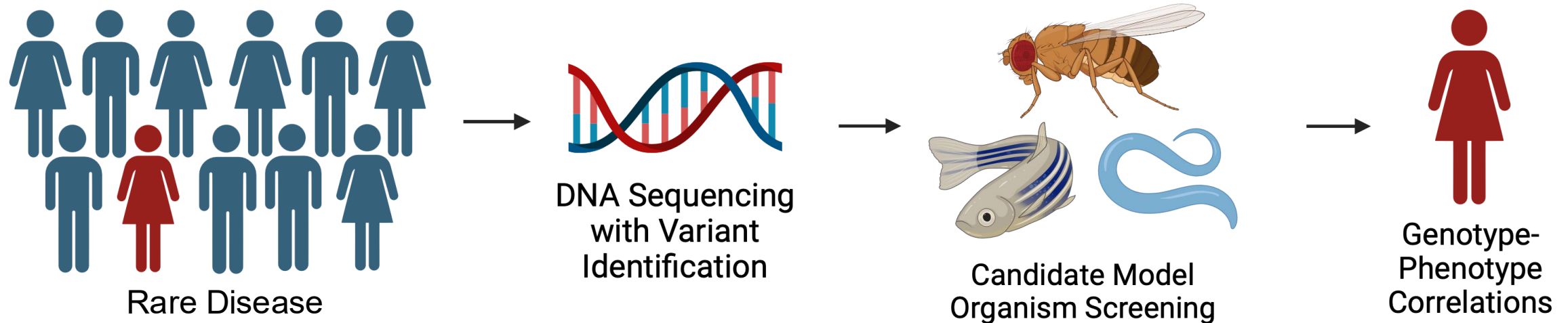
Julie Cohen

Tulane School of Medicine

Lab of Dr. Larry Reiter



UDN's Model Organism Screening Center (MOSC) has led to several diagnoses



<i>ABCA2</i>	<i>BICRA</i>	<i>DMXL1</i>	<i>GPC4</i>	<i>MRTFB</i>	<i>NACC1</i>	<i>NRBP1</i>	<i>RYBP</i>	<i>TANC2</i>	<i>USP7</i>
<i>ACOX1</i>	<i>CLCN7</i>	<i>EBF3</i>	<i>GRB10</i>	<i>MRPS12</i>	<i>NCOA2</i>	<i>PHB</i>	<i>RBBP5</i>	<i>TBX2</i>	<i>WDR37</i>
<i>ACSM5</i>	<i>COL5A1</i>	<i>EZH1</i>	<i>LZTR1</i>	<i>MTA3</i>	<i>NOTCH3</i>	<i>PHACTR1</i>	<i>SCN4A</i>	<i>TBX3</i>	<i>WWP1</i>
<i>APEX1</i>	<i>CUL1</i>	<i>GNAO1</i>	<i>MADD</i>	<i>MYH11</i>	<i>NR5A1</i>	<i>RNF2</i>	<i>SETD5</i>	<i>TNS3</i>	<i>XRN1</i>

... and more!

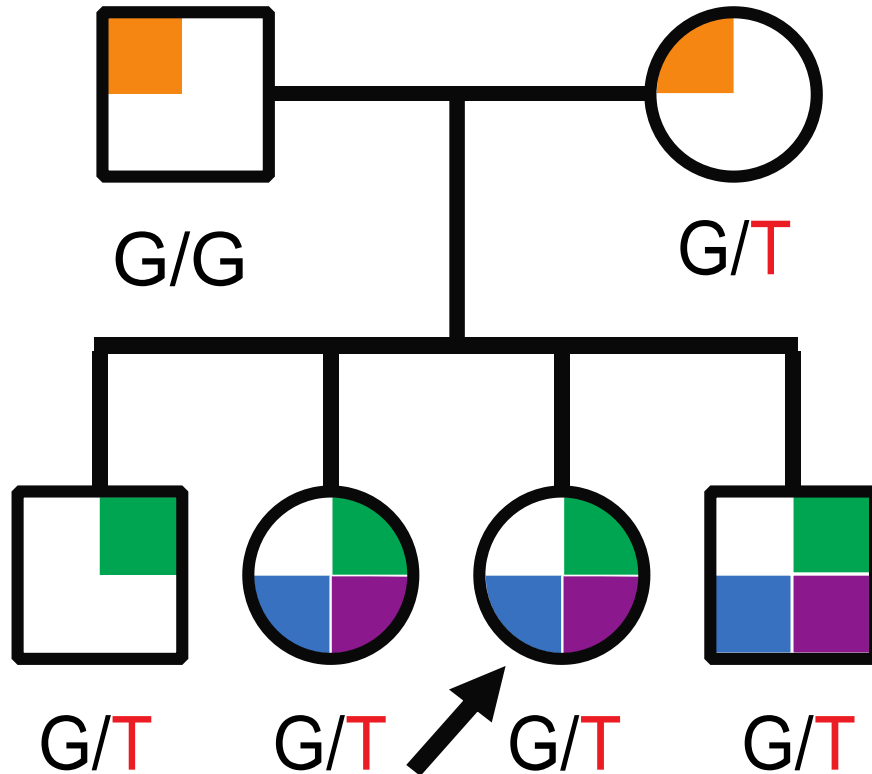
Baldrige et al., *Orph. J. Rare Dis.*, 2021

Yamamoto et al., *Nat. Rev. Gen.*, 2023

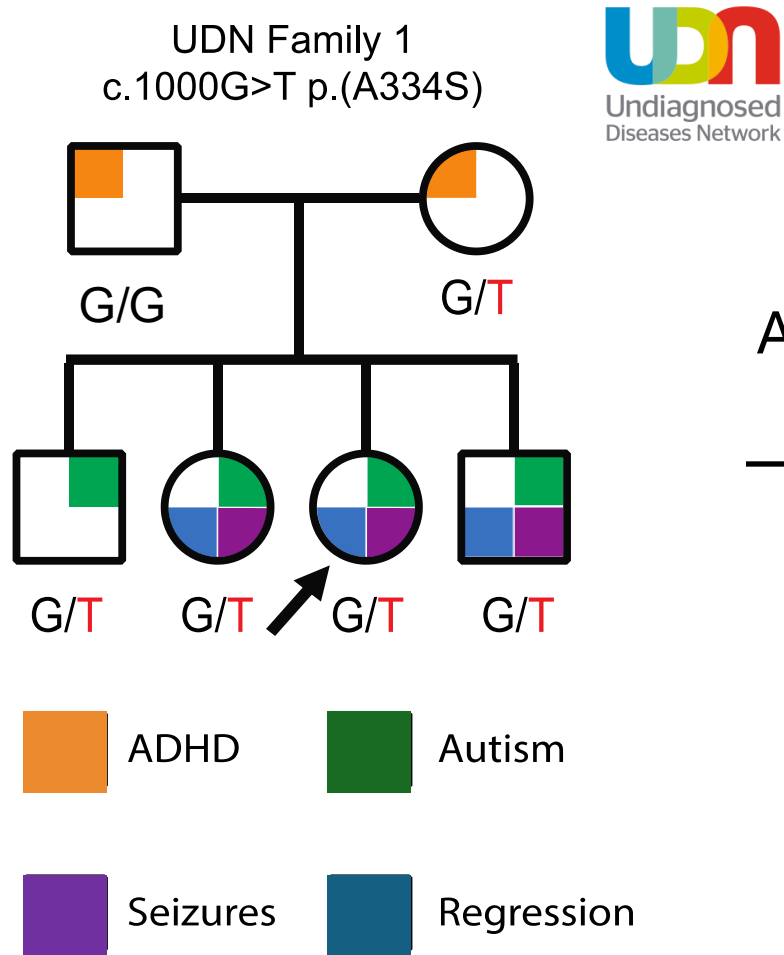
UDN identified VUS p.A334S in *SLC6A1*



UDN Family 1
c.1000G>T p.(A334S)

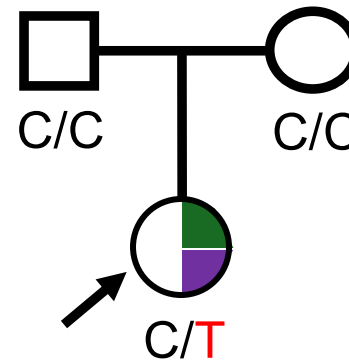


An allelic series analysis can be used to determine pathogenicity

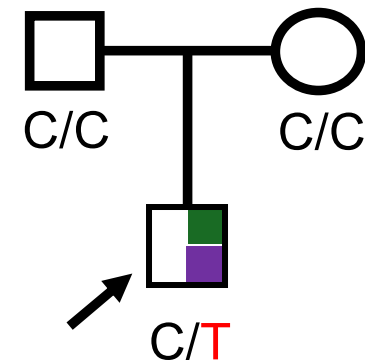


Allelic Series Analysis

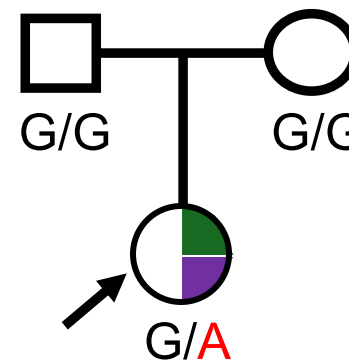
Brain Gene Registry
c.863C>T p.(A288V)



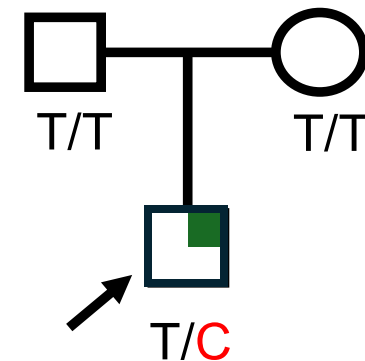
Brain Gene Registry
c.884C>T p.(S295L)



Brain Gene Registry
c.889G>A p.(G297R)



Autism-Associated
c.1017T>C p.(F339L)

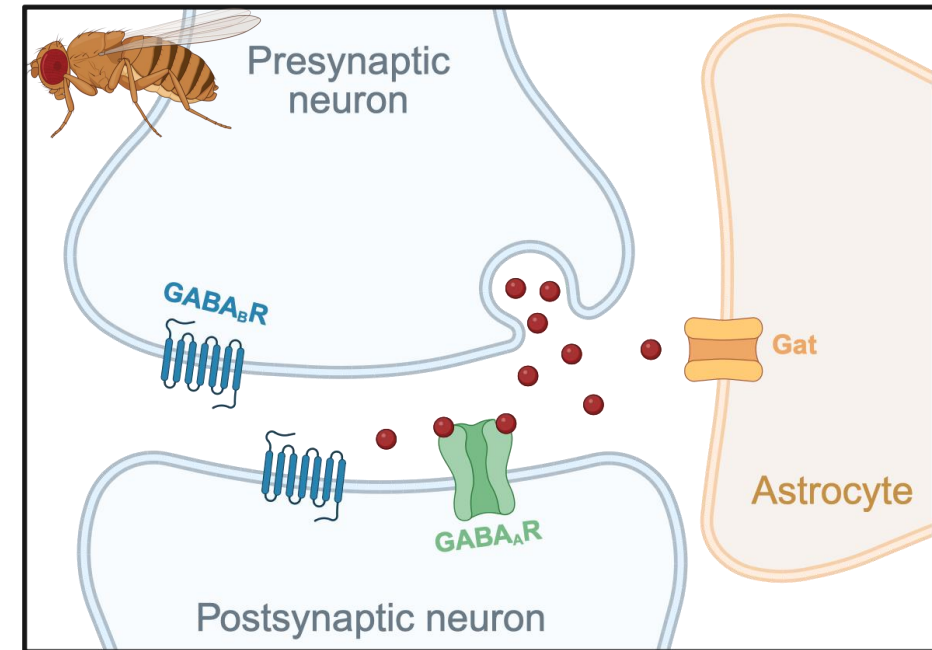
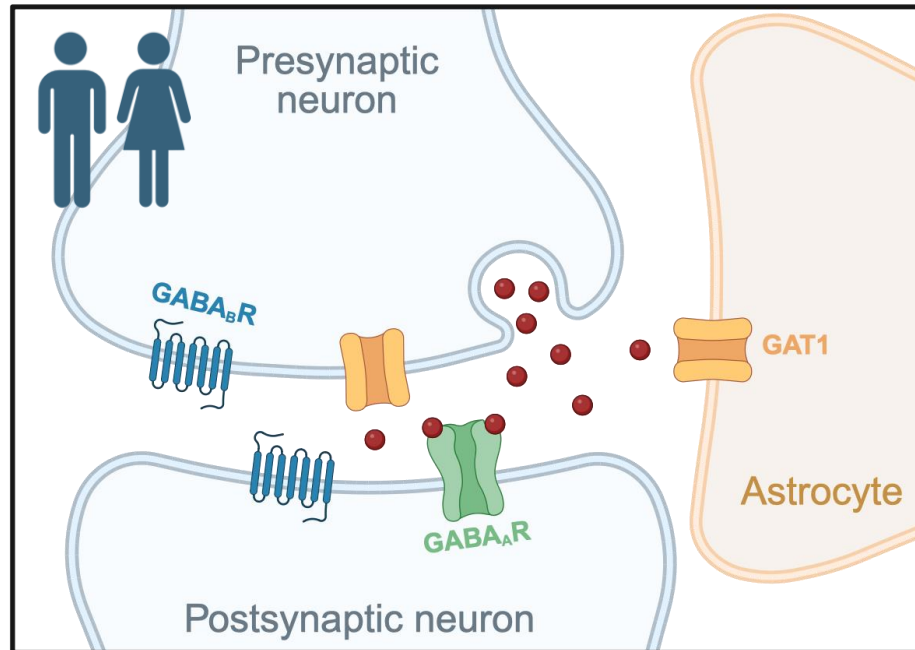


Yuen et al.,
Nat. Neuro., 2017

Drosophila (the fruit fly) are an ideal model organism to study neurodevelopmental disorders



- ~75% of human disease genes have a fly ortholog
- Rapid lifespan (10 days)
- Relatively inexpensive to create and maintain lines
- Highly conserved GABA biology

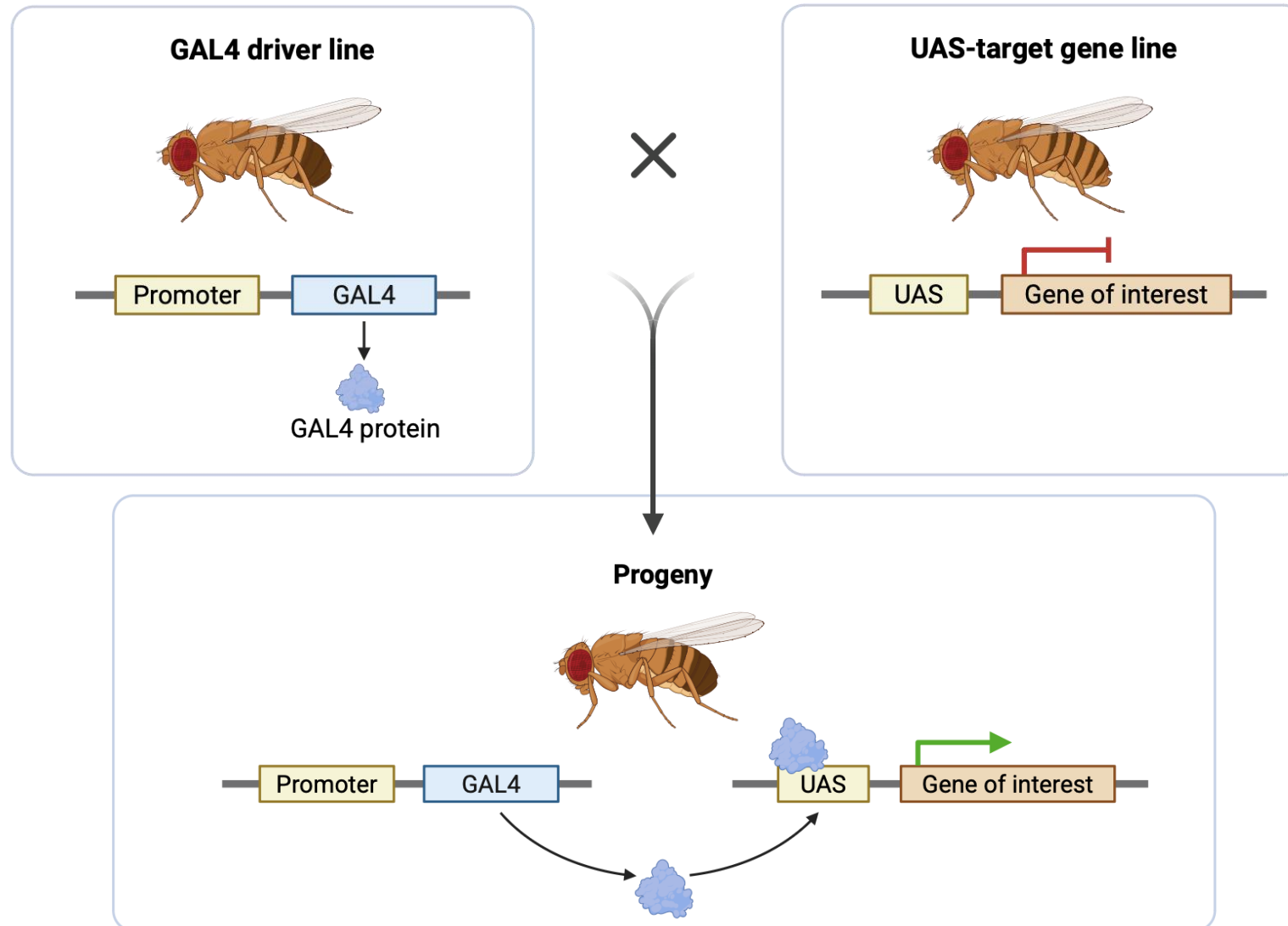


All variants of interest are highly conserved

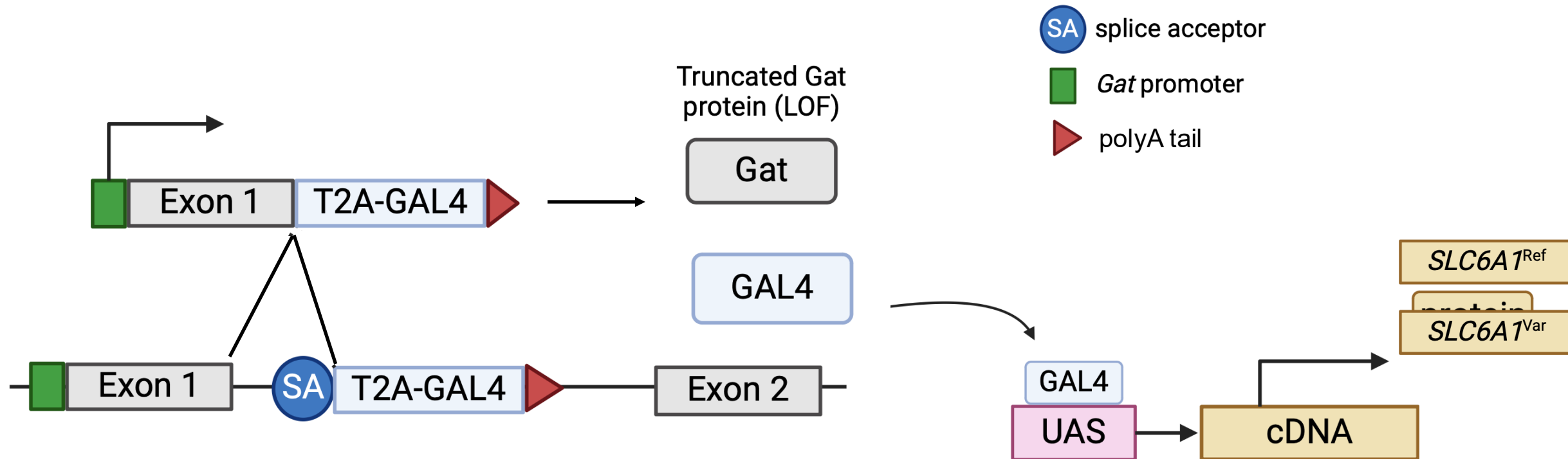
- Both GAT1 and Gat share a 12 transmembrane domain structure

		A288V	S295L	G297R		
human SLC6A1	SDSEVWL	DA	ATQIFFSYGLGLGS	LI	ALGSYNSFHNNVYRD	319
mouse	SDSEVWL	DA	ATQIFFSYGLGLGS	LI	ALGSYNSFHNNVYRD	319
chicken	SDSEVWL	DA	ATQIFFSYGLGLGS	LI	ALGSYNPFHNNVYRD	318
zebrafish	KESEVWL	DA	ATQIFFSYGLGLGS	LI	ALGSYNPFNNNVYKD	318
<i>Drosophila</i>	TNSEVWI	DA	VTQIFFSYGLGLGT	LV	ALGSYNKFTNNVYKD	357
			A334S	F339L		
human SLC6A1	SIIVCCI	NSCTSMFAGFVIFS	IVGFMAHVT	KRS	IADVAAS	359
mouse	SIIVCCI	NSCTSMFAGFVIFS	IVGFMAHVT	KRS	IADVAAS	359
chicken	SIIVCCI	NSCTSMFAGFVIFS	IVGFMANVT	KRP	IADVAAS	358
zebrafish	SIIVCCI	NSFTSMFAGFVIFS	IVGFMAHIT	KRP	IADVAAS	358
<i>Drosophila</i>	ALIVCTV	NSSTSMFAGFVIFS	VIGFMAHE	QQR	PVADVAAS	397

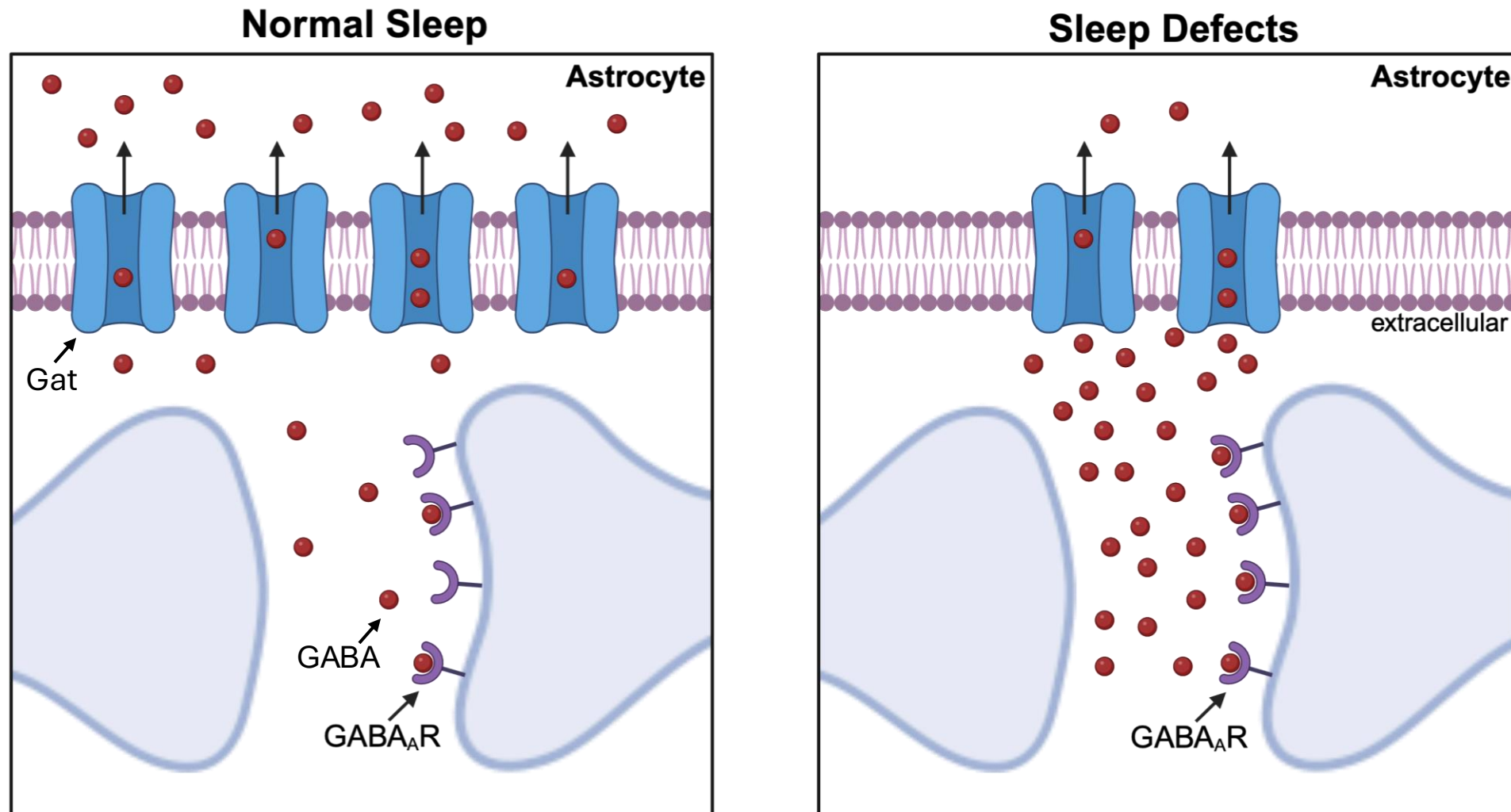
Gal4-UAS system is essential for *Drosophila* experiments



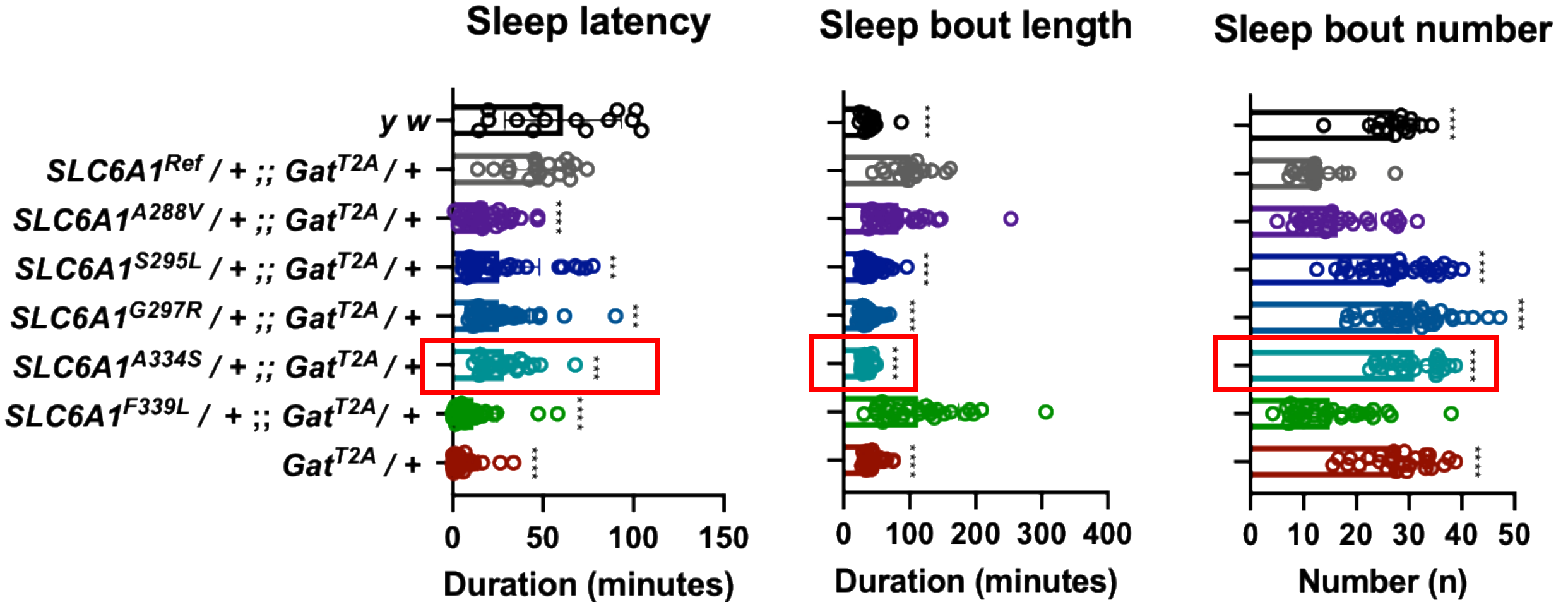
Gat^{T2A} -Gal4 can be used for a humanization approach



Drosophila sleep is highly regulated by Gat

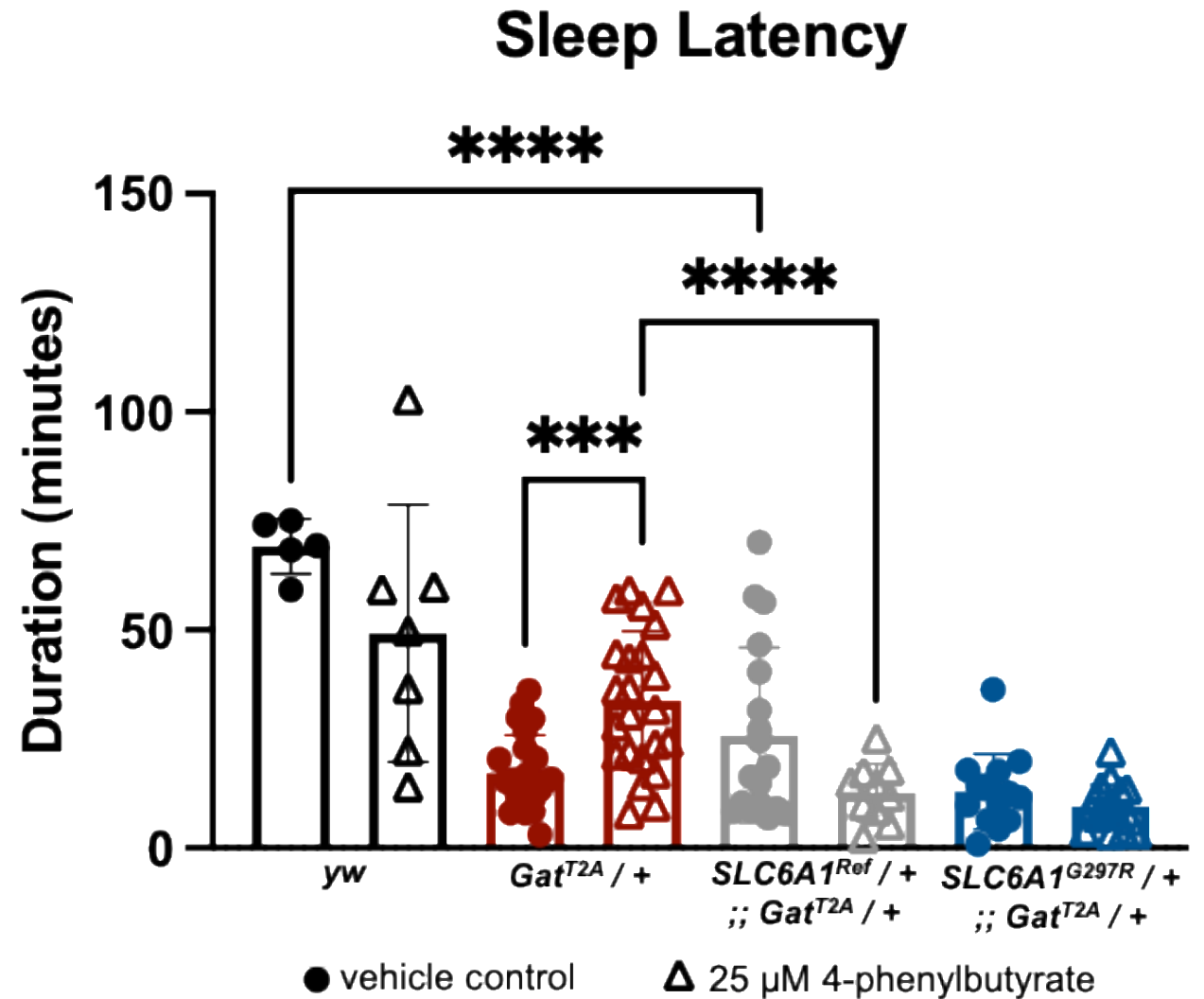
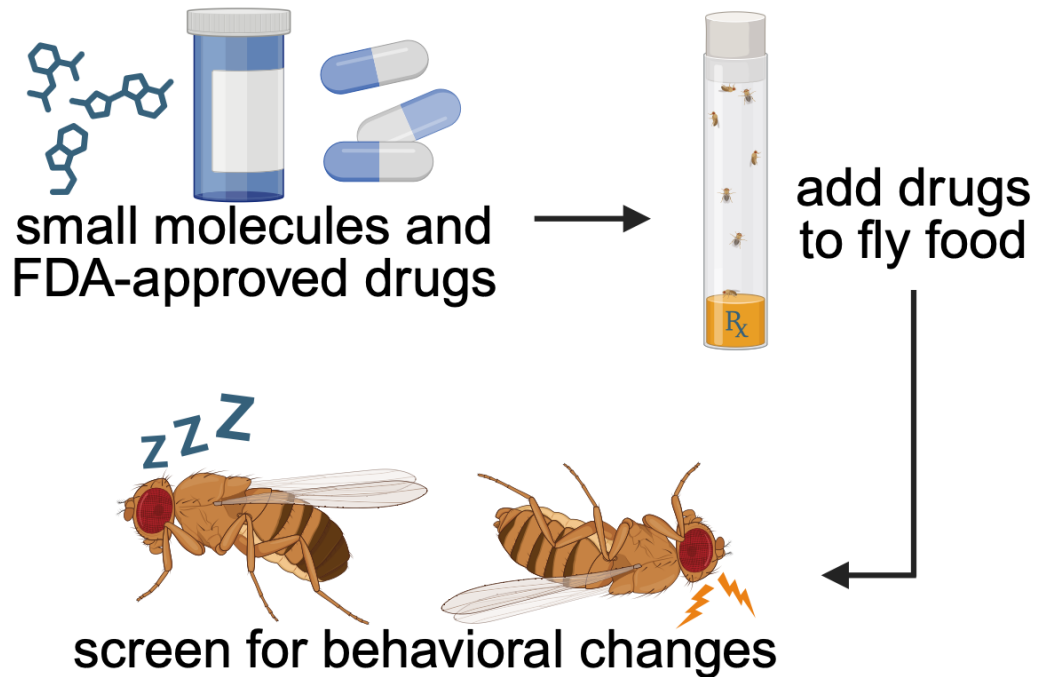


Variant-expressing flies show significant sleep defects



Brown-Forsythe and Welch ANOVA, n.s. $p > 0.05$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ compared to reference

4-PBA drug repurposing shows sleep improvements



Conclusions

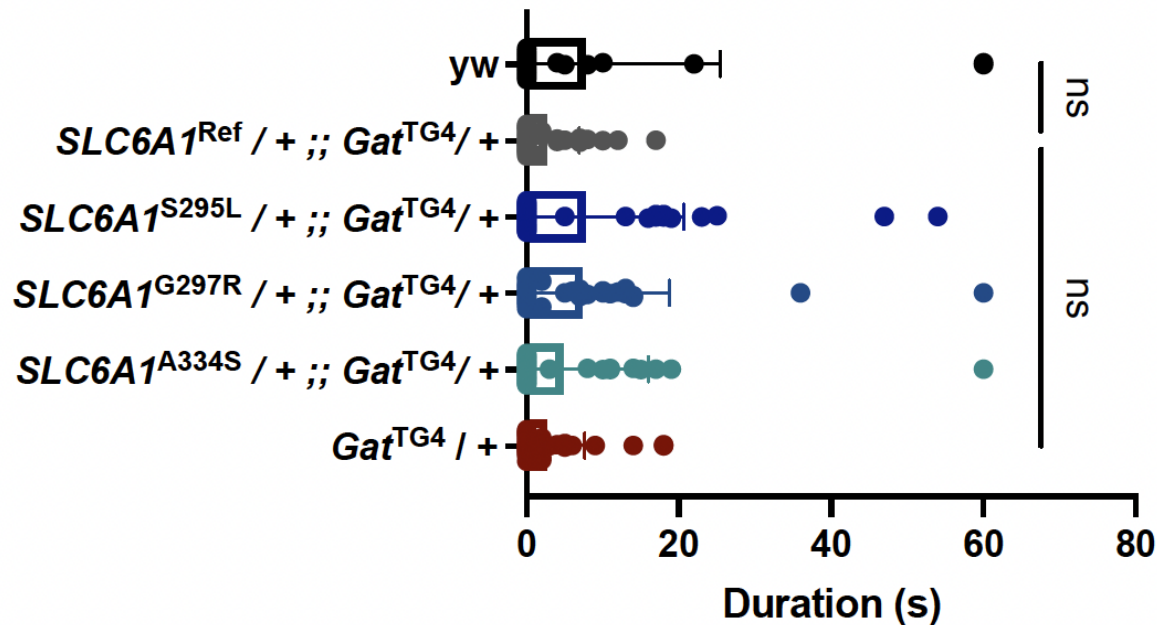
- A334S variant shows consistent phenotypes with known pathogenic variants
- Variant-expressing flies show significant sleep defects, suggesting the presence of excess GABA in the synapse
- Variant-specific effects are observed
 - F339L variant more closely mimics reference in sleep phenotypes
- 4-PBA has promising results for rescuing sleep defects due to *Gat* LOF

Automated Quantification of Behavioral Phenotypes Across *SLC6A1* Variants In *Drosophila*

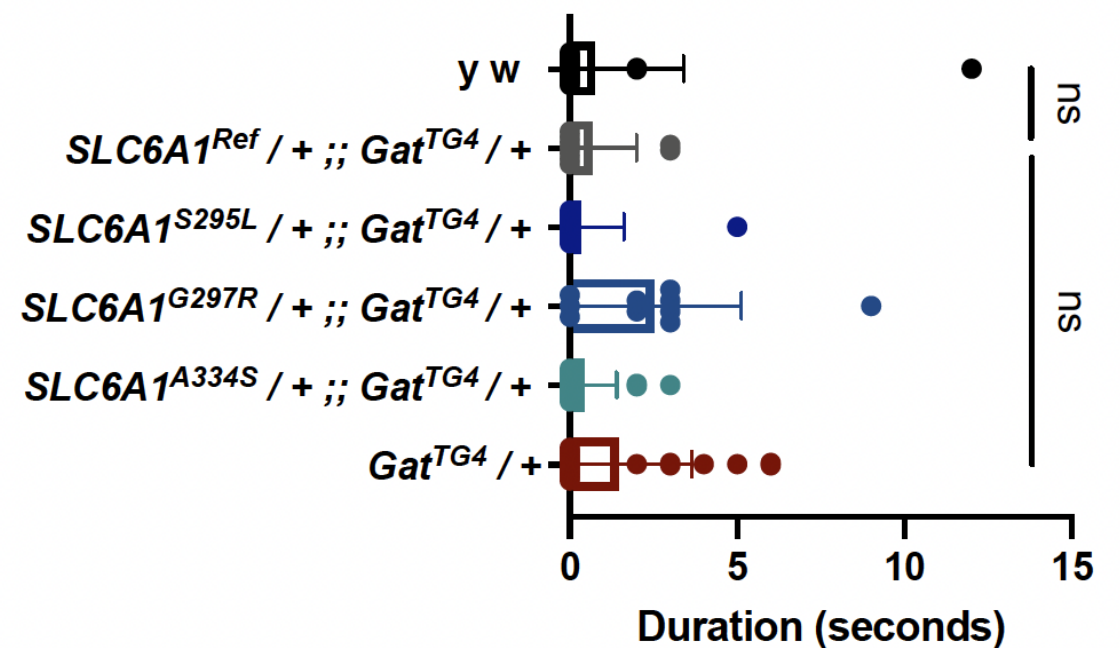


Observation-based seizure assays not sensitive enough for screening

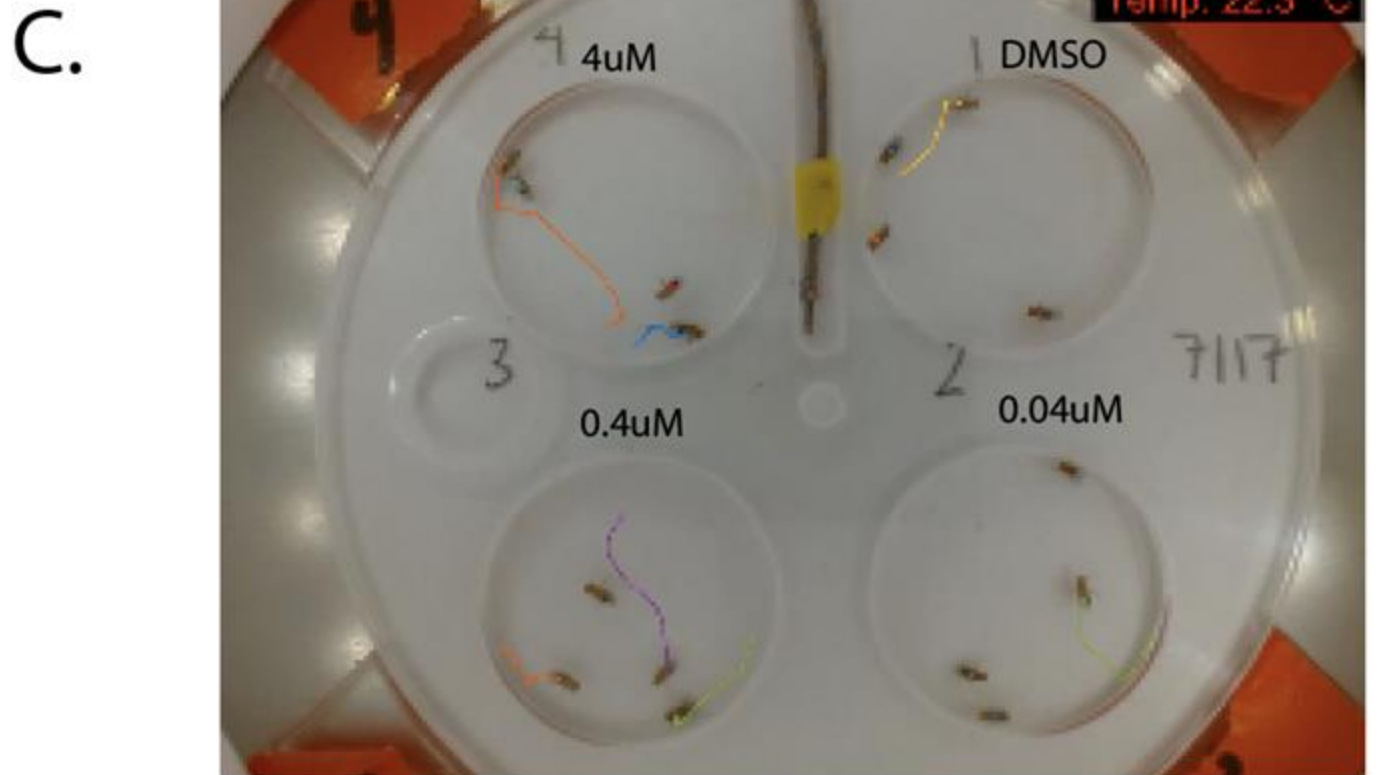
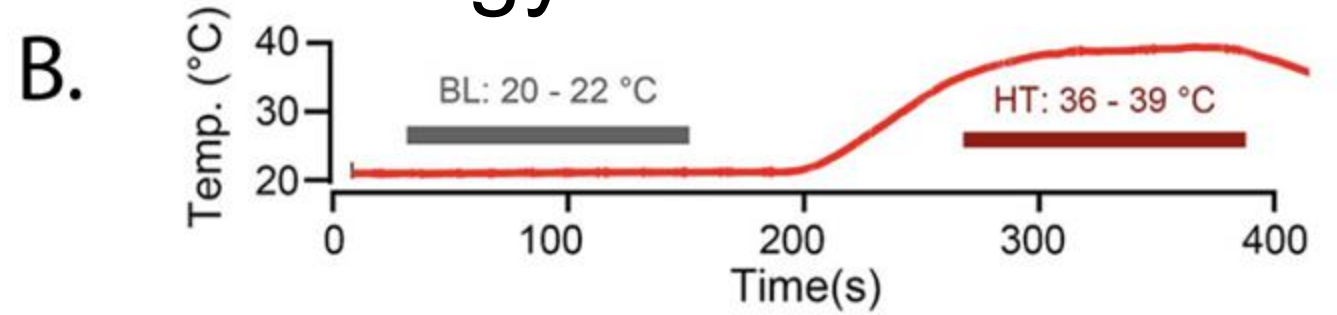
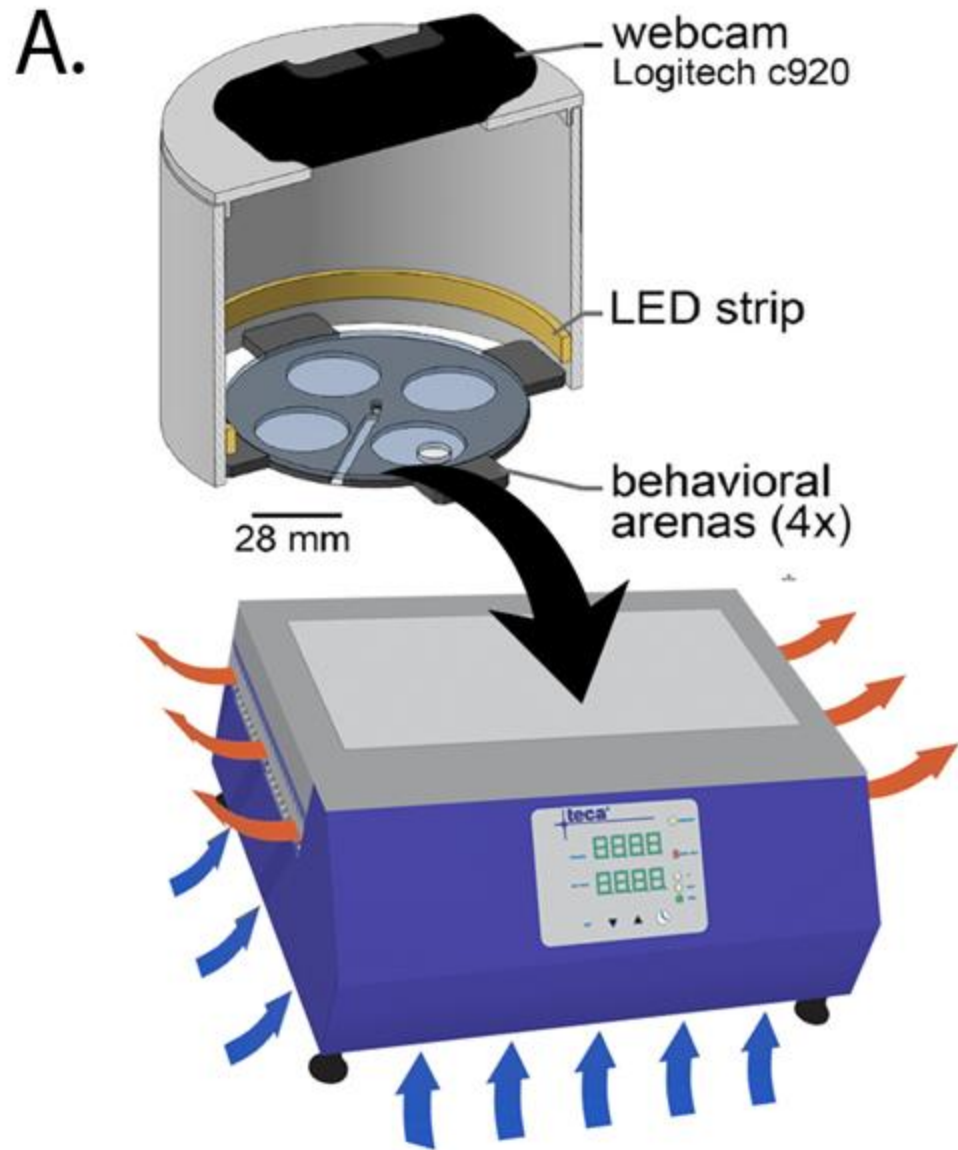
Heat-Shock Seizure Recovery



Bang Sensitivity Seizure Recovery

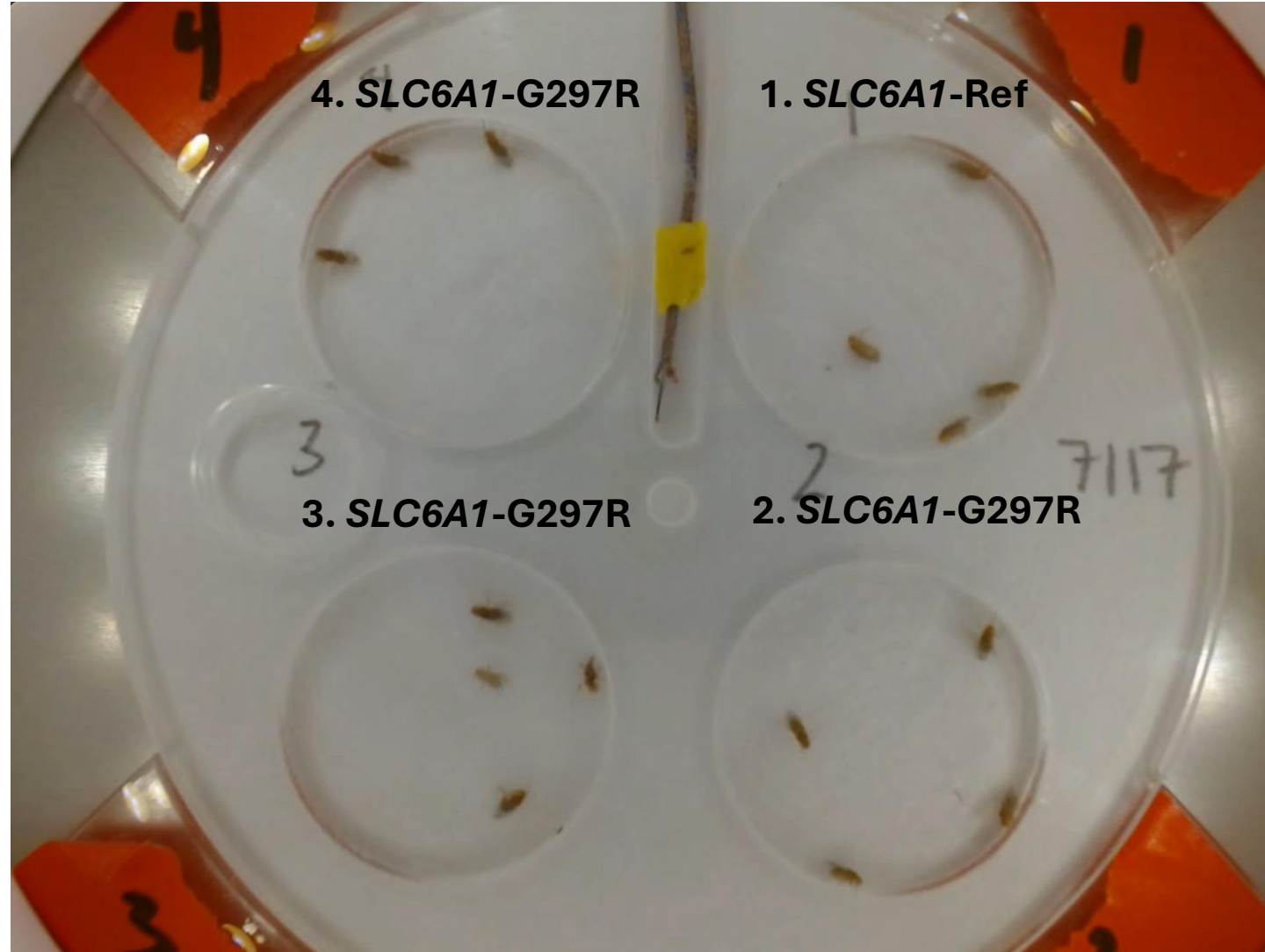


Automated Fly Tracking Methodology



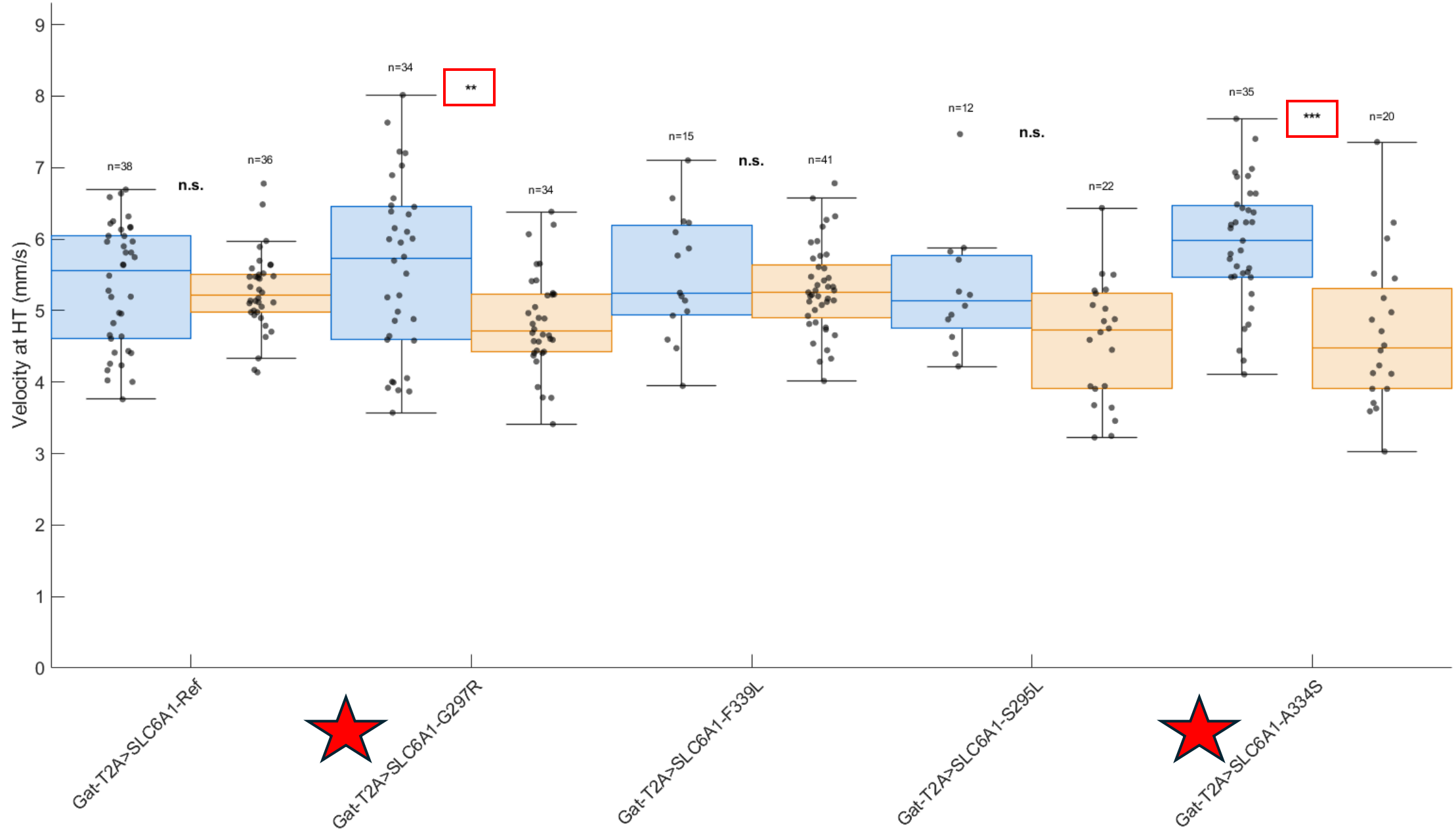
**Can this optimized methodology
determine *SLC6A1* variant-specific
severity?**

Gat-T2A-GAL4 > UAS-*SLC6A1*

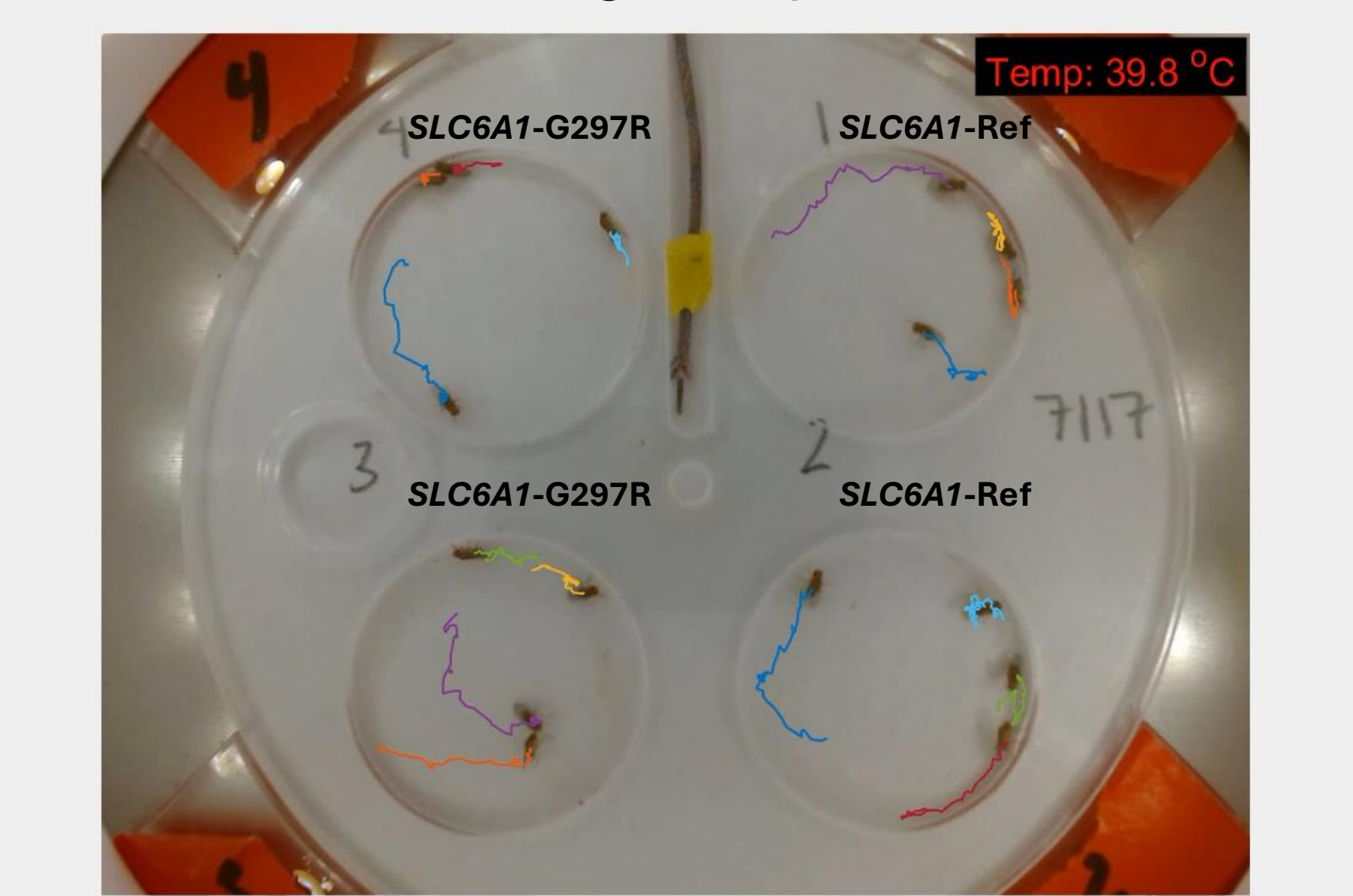


Sex-differences in velocity with *Gat*-driven flies

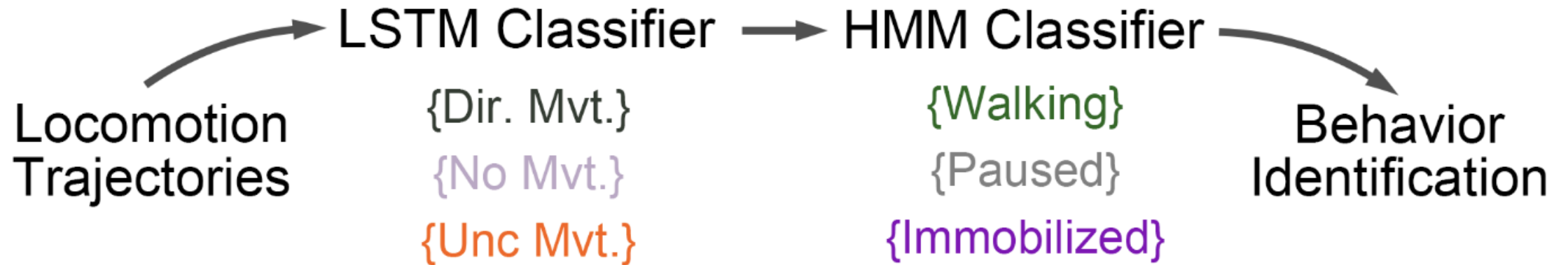
Velocity at HT (Male vs Female)



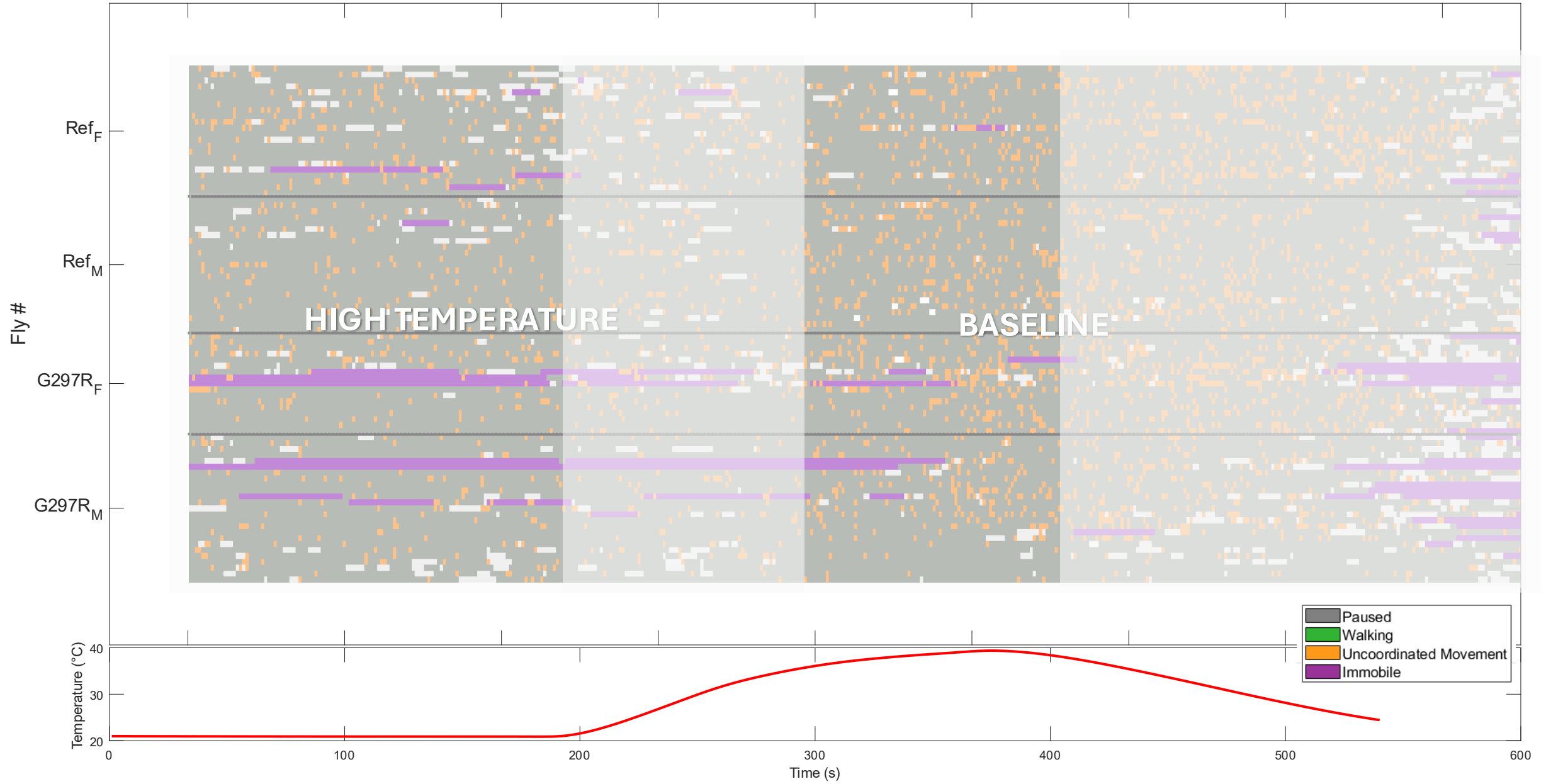
Repo-driven female flies at high temperature



Hidden Markov Model (HMM) classifies behavior

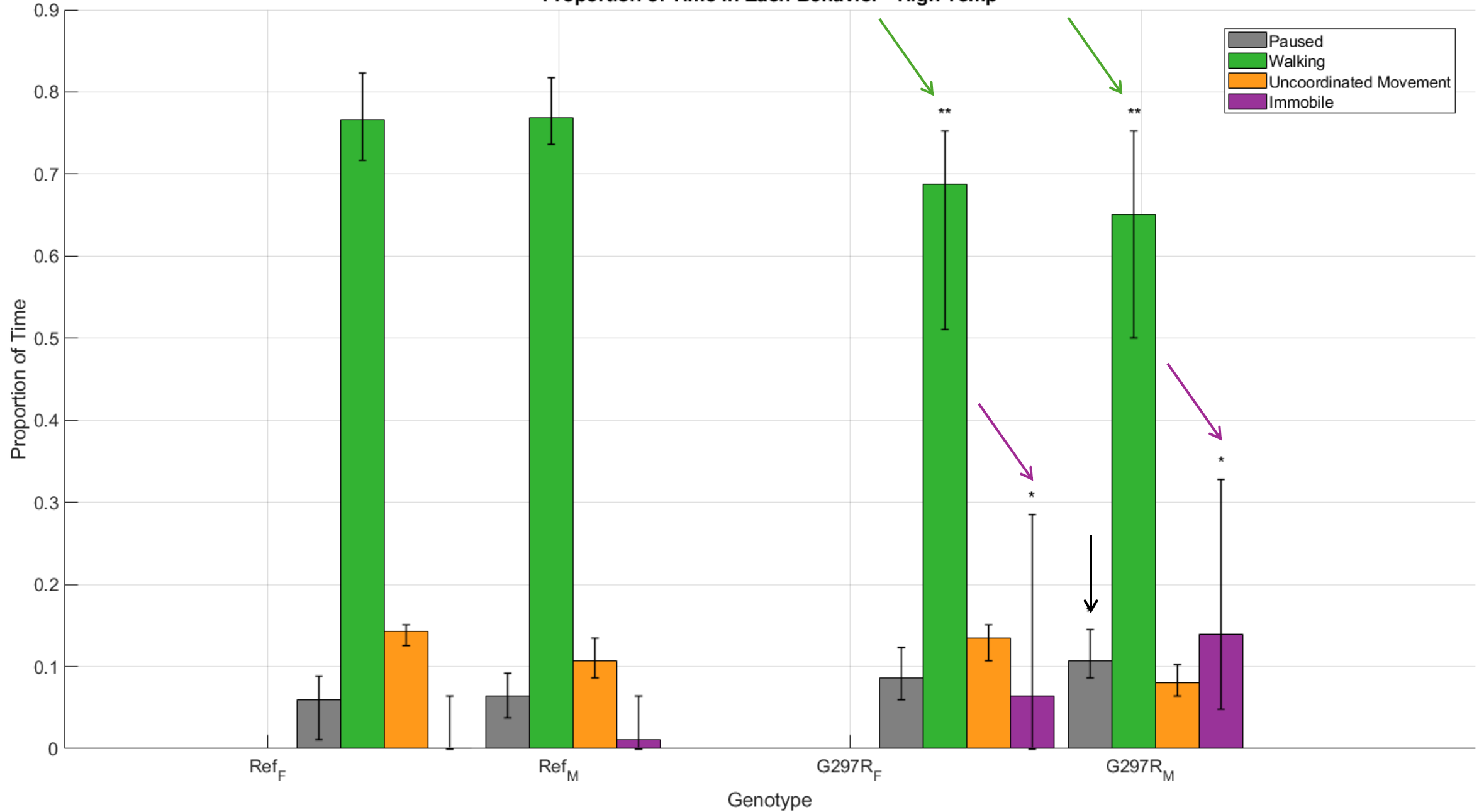


Repo>SLC6A1



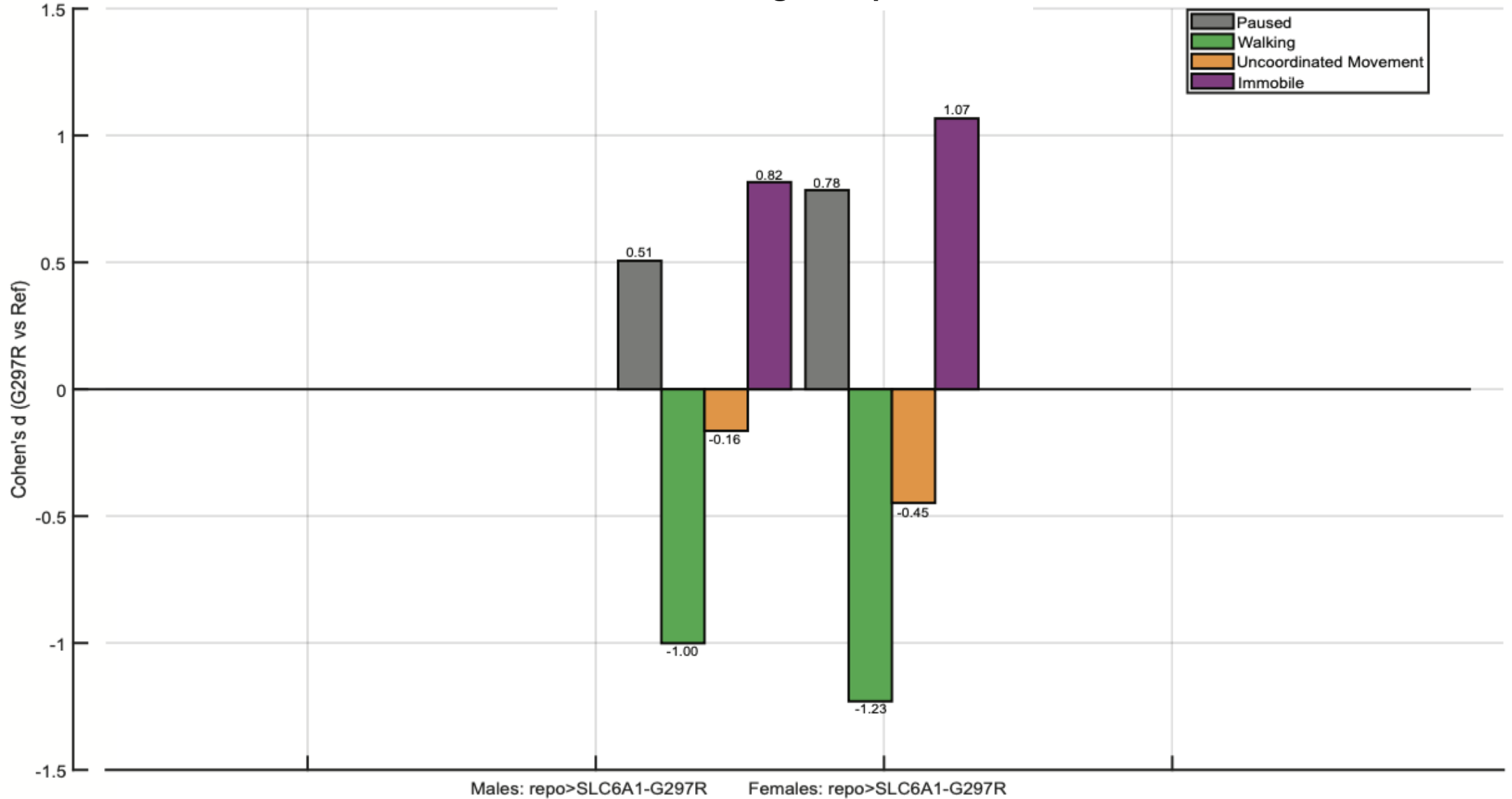
Significant increase in seizure-associated behaviors in *repo>SLC6A1-G297R* compared to *repo>SLC6A1-Ref*

Proportion of Time in Each Behavior - High Temp



Large effect sizes in both sexes as measured by Cohen's *d*

Cohen's *d* – High Temperature



Future Directions

- Continue increasing sample sizes in primary experiment
- Begin drug screening experiment to see if phenotypes can be rescued

Drug	Mechanism of Action
Bicuculline	GABA _A receptor antagonist
Allylglycine	GAD inhibitor
4-Phenylbutyric Acid (4-PBA)	pharmacochaperone
CGP 55845	GABA _B receptor antagonist
Baclofen	GABA _B receptor agonist
Tiagabine	GAT1 inhibitor
Valproic Acid	acts on GABA levels in the brain, blocks voltage gated ion channels and also acts as HDAC inhibitor

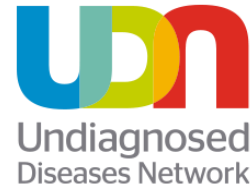
Acknowledgements

use moR fLies



Wangler Lab

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Aliciona Rodriguez



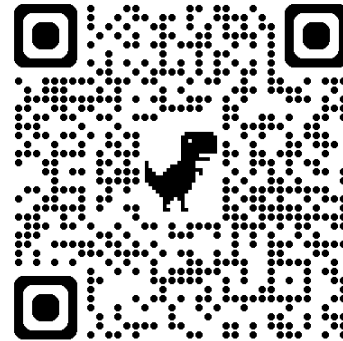
Project contributors: L-R: Julie Cohen, Saul Landaverde, Dr. Lawrence Reiter, Dr. Atulya Iyengar

Collaborators:
Dr. Atulya Iyengar (Alabama)
Saul Landaverde
Selene Tan

Undergraduates:
Grace Daggett
Salam Smart
Taara Jayaraj
Riley Standish

UDN Pipeline (MOSC)

Shinya Yamamoto, DVM, PhD
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Read the Wangler Lab paper here!



The Reiter Lab! L-R: Ben Geier, Tayler Hedgecock, Dr. Tyler Rodriguez

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Former Lab Members:

Dr. Kaitlyn Victor
Dr. Kevin Hope
Dr. Bidisha Roy
Dr. Nora Urraca
Dr. Febin Farook
Sarita Goorha
Colleen Valdez
Laura Jensen
Dr. Kyle Summers
Charlee Kurtz

Posey Lab

Jennifer Posey, MD, PhD
Nikhita Gogate, PhD