Unraveling mechanisms and searching for cures for learning disabilities: Parallels with Epilepsy

An alternative and accessible version of this presentation is available at 10:30 am in the Videocast of Day Two

Emergence of a consolidated memory



Ion channel activation Post-translational changes Immediate early genes

Emergence of a consolidated memory

Training

Minutes Da



Transcriptional events

Emergence of a consolidated memory

Training

utes Day



Sprouting Network reorganization Incorporation of new cells (neurogenesis)

Emergence of a consolidated memory

Training

utes Day



Cognitive deficits associated with learning disabilities, mild mental retardation

- Affect > 5% of the population
- Enormous economic and personal impact
- Very few treatments
- Increases in Epilepsy are not rare in this patient population (I.e. NF1, TBS1, TBS2)

Neurofibromatosis type I and Learning Disabilities

- NF1 is a dominant inherited disorder (1/3500 people affected).
- *NF1* encodes a multi-functional Ras-GAP
- NF1 causes benign tumors
- NF1 is associated with cognitive and neurological deficits, including an increased rate for epilepsy.

• Increased Ras signaling

• Increased Ras signaling

• Enhanced GABA release

• Increased Ras signaling

• Enhanced GABA release

• Deficits in synaptic plasticity

NF1 and learning



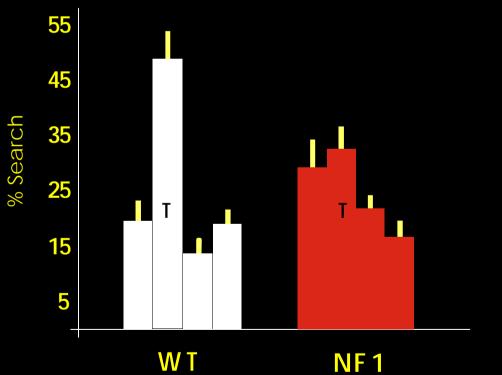


Rui Costa

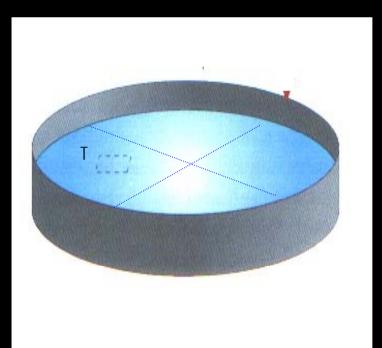
Nikolai Fedorov

The Morris Water Maze

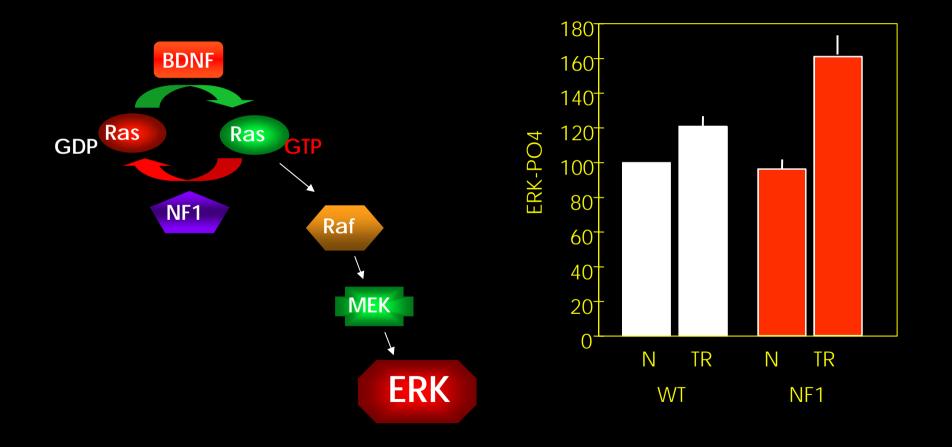
The NF1 Mutation Causes Spatial Learning Deficits in Mice



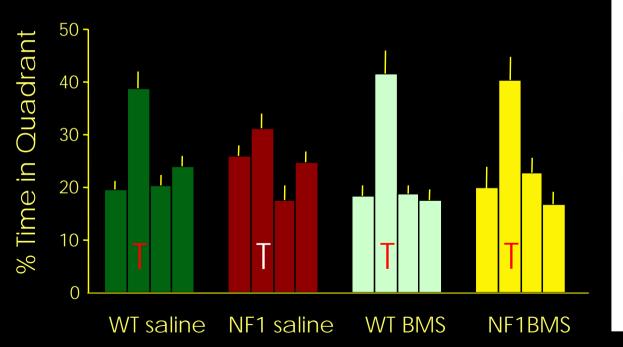
Probe trial

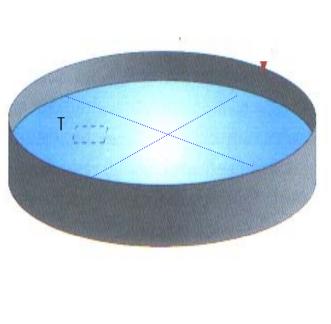


Enhanced ERK activation after contextual training in NF1^{+/-} mice

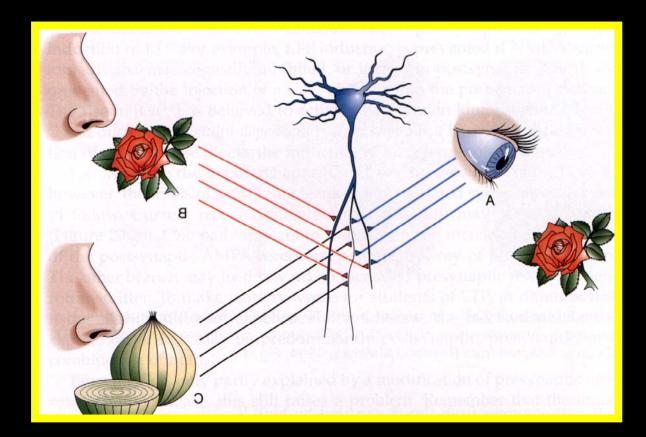


A Farnesyl Transferase Inhibitor (BMS 191563) rescues the spatial learning deficits caused by the NF1 mutation

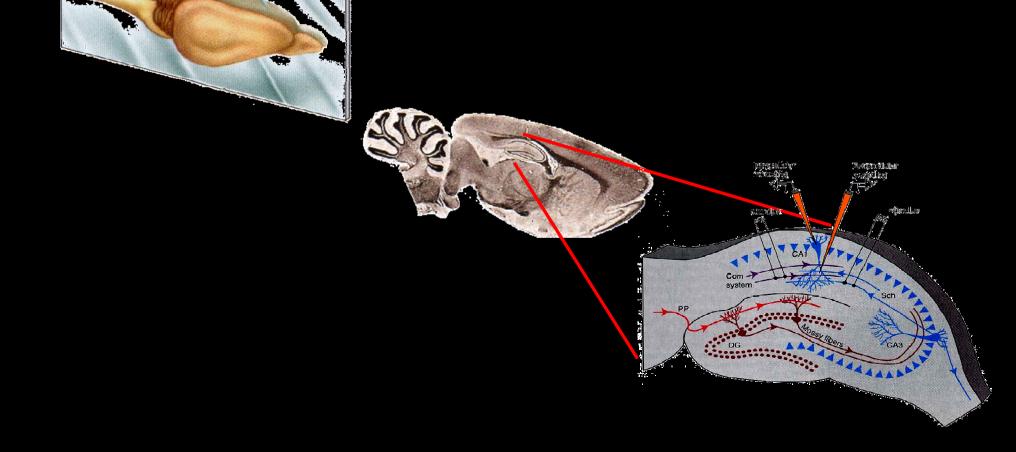




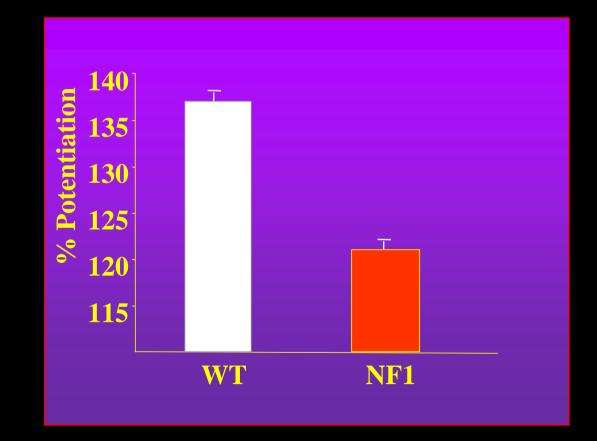
The brain makes associations and stores them as memories



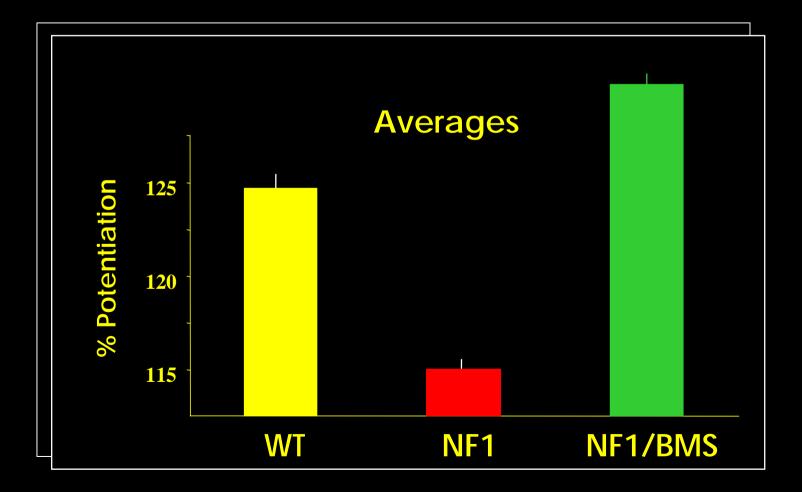
Plasticity studies



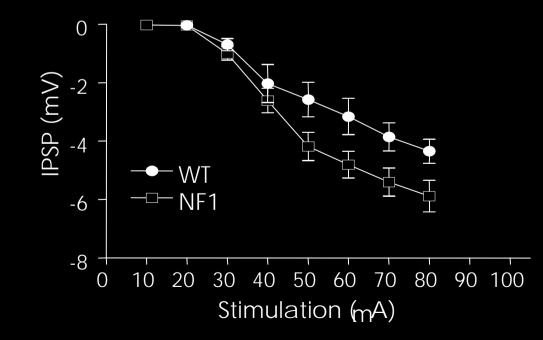
Synaptic plasticity deficits in the NF1+/mutants



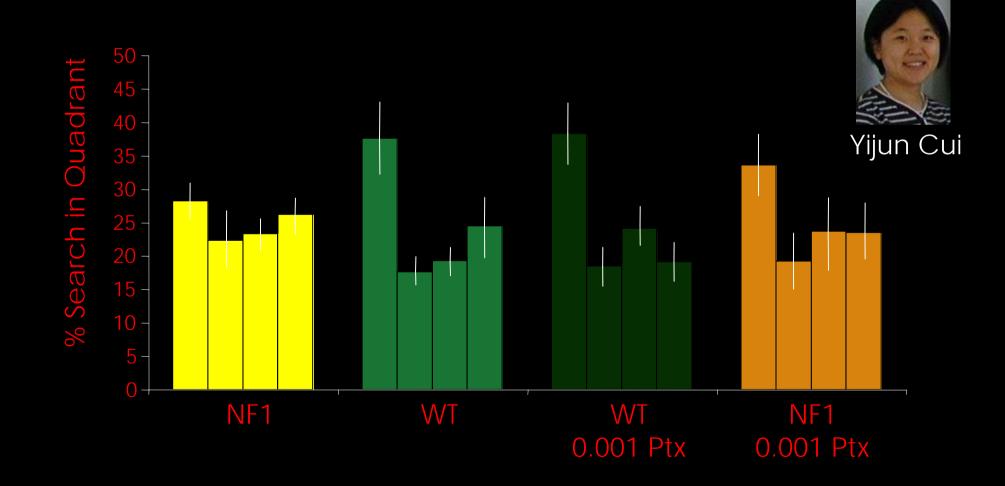
The NF1 mutation affects plasticity: rescue by the BMS drug



Enhanced Inhibition in NF1+/- mice



Decreasing GABA_A inhibition rescues the learning-deficits of NF1 mice

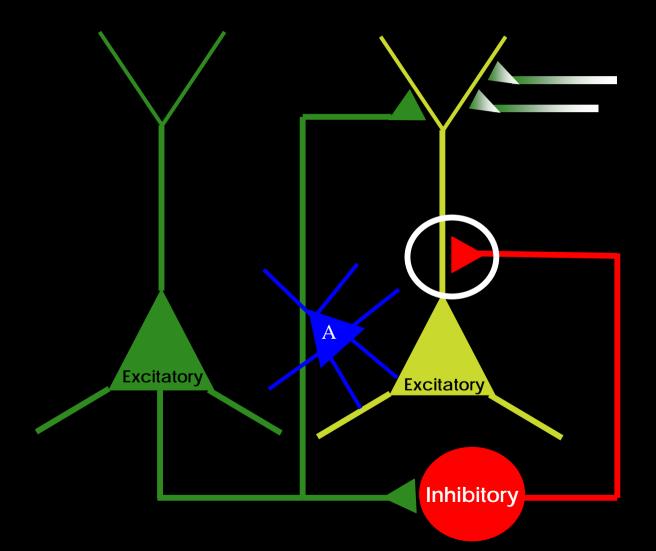


• Increased Ras signaling (reversible)

• Enhanced GABA release (reversible)

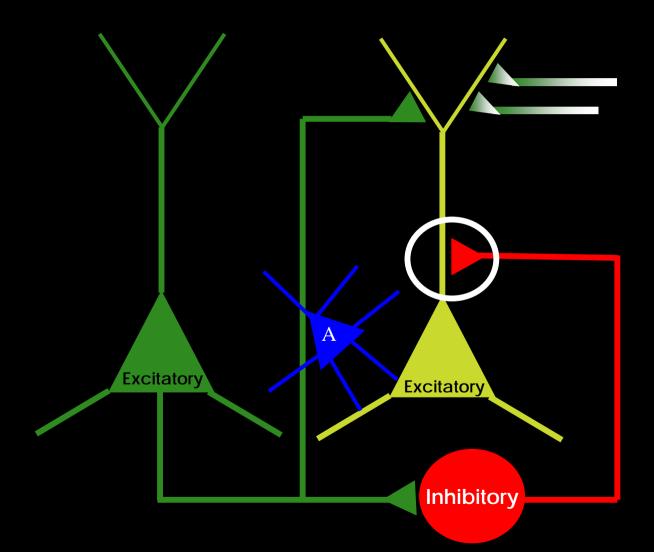
• Deficits in synaptic plasticity (reversible)

The cellular locus of the NF1 deficit: Electrophysiological studies





The cellular locus of the NF1 deficit: Genetic studies





Statins treat the underlying causes for the learning disabilities in Neurofibromatosis type I

• Increased Ras signaling

• Enhanced GABA release

• Deficits in synaptic plasticity

• Deficits in learning

Weidong Li

Steven Kushner

-

Statins

- Used for 20 years to control lipid levels in blood
- Highly prescribed, safe, very low side-effects
- Can be taken for very extended periods of time
- Some Statins cross the bloodbrain barrier
- HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
- Inhibit geranyl and farnesyl biosynthesis
- Inhibit isoprenylation of Ras!

HMG-CoA Reductase

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Isopentyl pyrophosphate

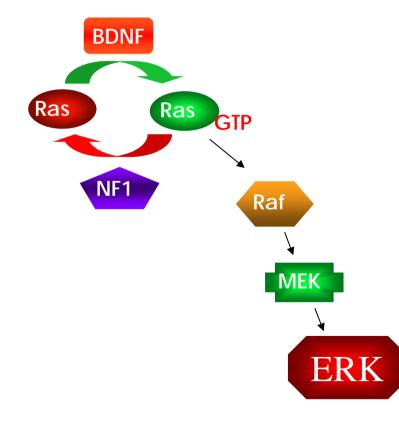
Geranyl pyrophosphate

Farnesyl pyrophosph

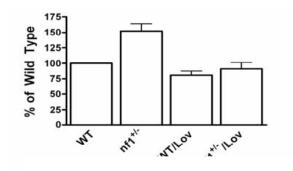
-TI-I 🕂 FTase

Farnesylation of Ras

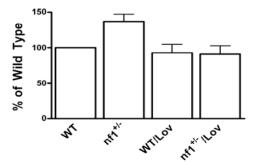
Lovastatin rescues the increase in the levels of active Ras and MAPK-PO4 in the brain of Nf1 mice



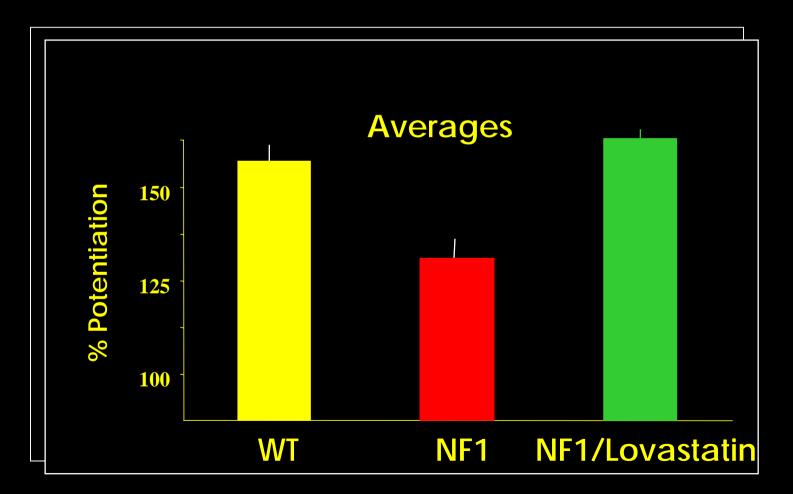
Ras Levels



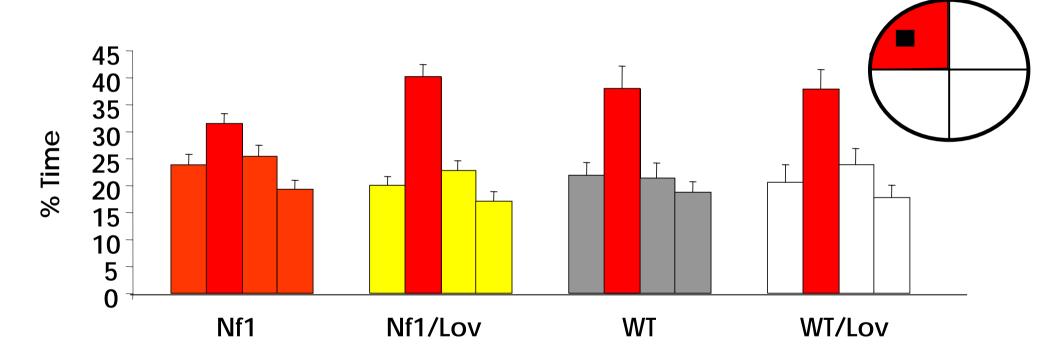
MAPK-PO4 Levels



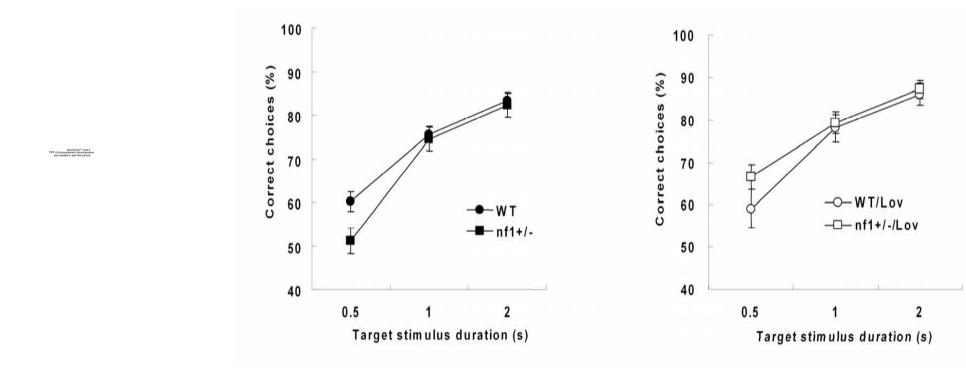
The LTP Impairment of the NF1 mutants is rescued by Lovastatin



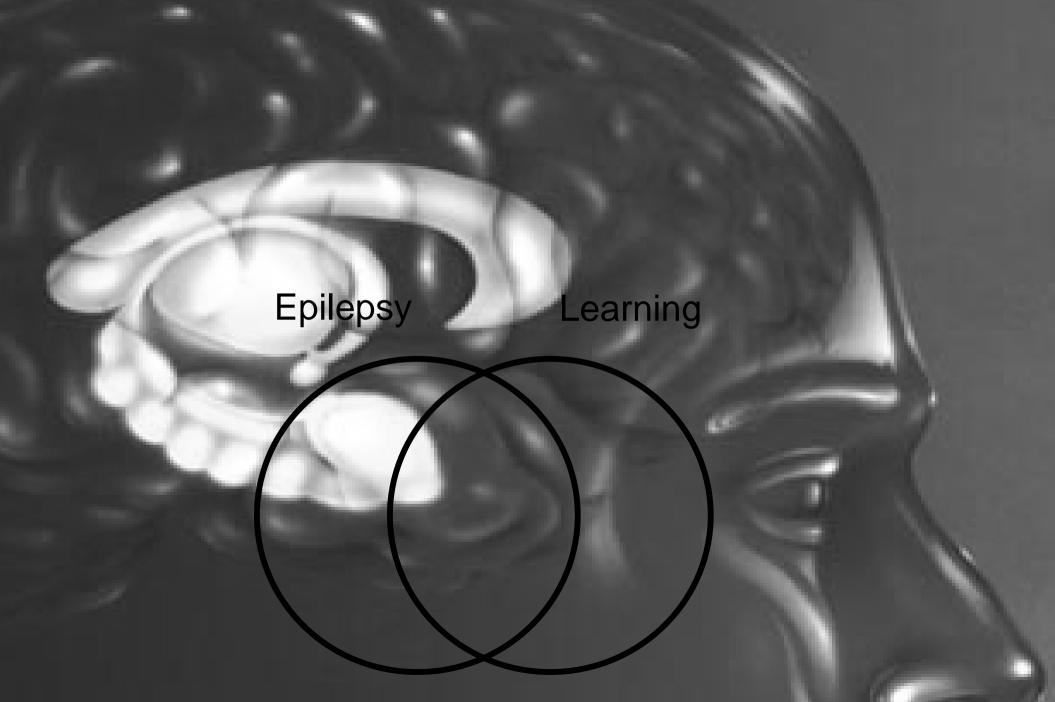
Lovastatin reverses the spatial learning deficits of Nf1 mutant mice!



Impaired attention in NF1 Mutants is rescued by Lovastatin (lateralized reaction-time task)







NF1 and Learning

- Weidong Li
- Steve Kushner
- Yijun Cui
- Rui Costa
- Ype Elgersma
- Geoffrey Murphy
- Jennifer Johnson
- Katie Karlsgodt
- Tyrone Cannon
- William Yang (Dlx Cre)
- Istvan Mody
- David Jentsch

- Yuan Zhu, Luis Parada (FloxNF1; Syn Cre)
- David Gutmman (GFAP Cre)
- Tyler Jacks (NF1; K-ras)