

SfN Neuroscience 2021 meeting

Enhanced fear- and anxiety-related behaviours and impaired fear learning in *mdx52* and *mdx<sup>5cv</sup>* mouse models of Duchenne muscular dystrophy

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### Brain function in Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)

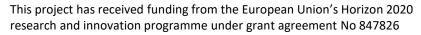
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy: X-linked recessive disorder caused by mutations in the dystrophin (DMD) gene, resulting in the loss of functional protein production
- DMD main feature: progressive muscle fibre degeneration; high prevalence of brain-related comorbidities, frequently co-occurring (Banihani et al., 2015; Cotton et al., 2001; Hendriksen & Vles, 2008; Hendriksen et al., 2018; Pane et al., 2012; Ricotti et al., 2016; Steele et al., 2008)
  - Psychiatric symptoms reported in up to 50% of affected individuals
  - Most common neurodevelopmental and neuropsychiatric comorbid conditions:
     ADHD, <u>anxiety disorders</u>, learning disabilities, intellectual disability, autism, depression, epilepsy, OCD
- In a pilot study of 31 DMD and 25 control boys, DMD children demonstrated <u>exaggerated fear responses to an unconditioned 'threat' stimulus</u> in a bespoke fear conditioning task (Maresh et al., 2021)



#### Study aim:

assess emotional reactivity, anxiety-like behaviours, and fear-related cognition in mouse models of DMD

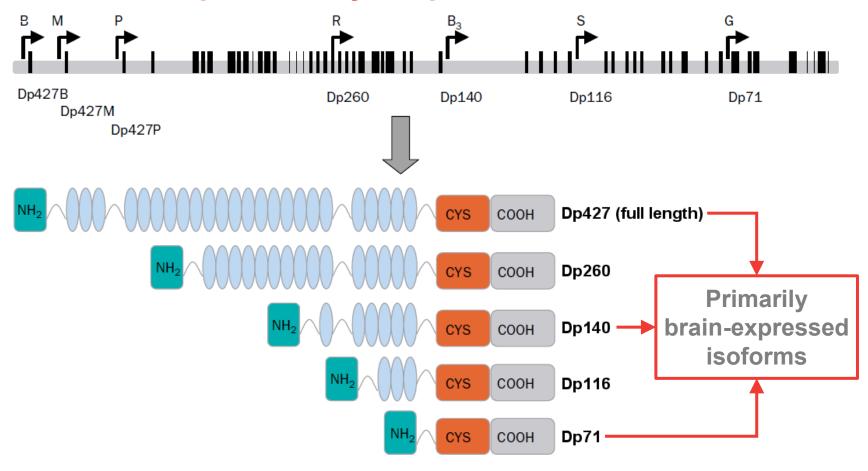








### Brain-expressed dystrophin isoforms and DMD mouse models



Mouse	Dp427	Dp140	Dp71
mdx23	×	✓	✓
mdx <sup>5cv</sup>	×	✓	✓
mdx <sup>2cv</sup>	×	✓	✓
mdx52	×	×	✓
mdx <sup>4cv</sup>	×	×	✓
mdx <sup>3cv</sup>	×	×	×
Dp71-null	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	×
DMD-null	×	×	×

Muntoni et al., 2003







### mdx<sup>5cv</sup> and mdx52 mice present an hyperanxious behavioural profile (I)

#### **6–7 weeks old mice** (*n* = 15-25/group)

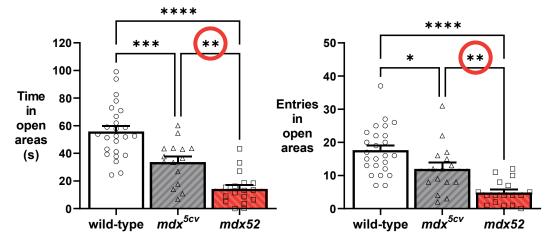
# Elevated zero maze test

5 min test, start in closed area

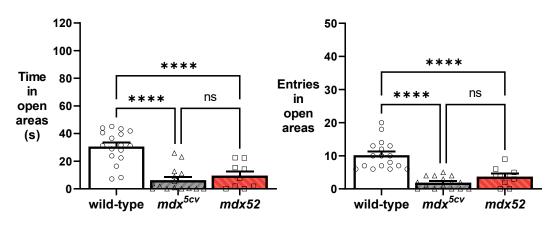


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Data by M. Mitsogiannis, E. Stojek, S. Talavera, E. Sokolowska



#### **3–4 months old mice** (*n* = 9-17/group)

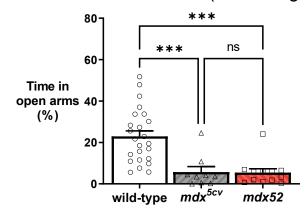


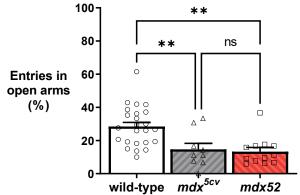
### **Elevated plus maze test**

5 min test, start in centre arena facing closed arm



#### **2 months old mice** (n = 9-24/group)





Data by A. Saoudi, C. Vaillend



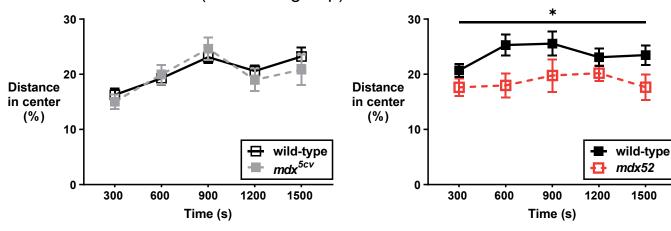


### mdx<sup>5cv</sup> and mdx52 mice present an hyperanxious behavioural profile (II)

## Open field exploration

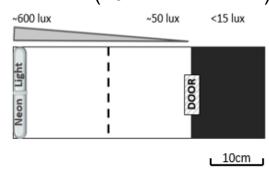
square open field (50×50×50 cm), black walls, sawdust-covered floor

#### **2 months old mice** (n = 10-17/group)

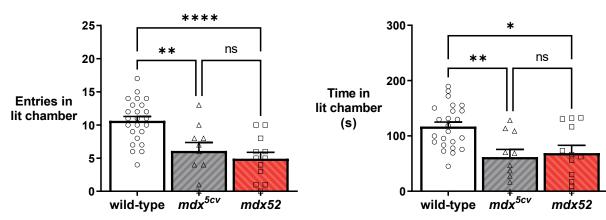


#### **Light-dark choice test**

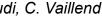
5 min test, start in dark chamber (10 s confinement)



#### **2 months old mice** (n = 10-24/group)









### mdx<sup>5cv</sup> and mdx52 mice show enhanced unconditioned fear responses

### Unconditioned fear response test

15 s restraint, 5 min open field (28×28 cm) observation

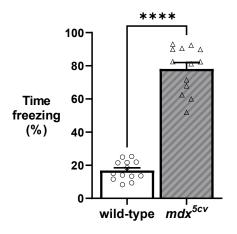


Donovan & Brown, 2006

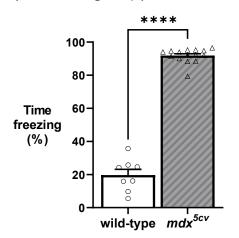
mdx5cv: video-based tracking mdx52: IR photobeam-based tracking

Data by M. Mitsogiannis, E. Stojek, S. Talavera, E. Sokolowska

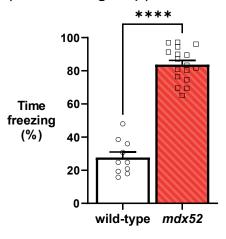
#### mdx<sup>5cv</sup>: 6-7 weeks old mice (n = 13/group)



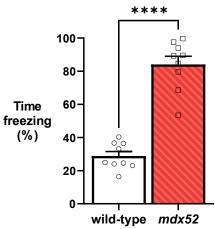
mdx<sup>5cv</sup>: 3–4 months old mice (n = 8-15/group)



#### mdx52: 6-7 weeks old mice (n = 10-17/group)



mdx52: 3-4 months old mice (n = 9/group)



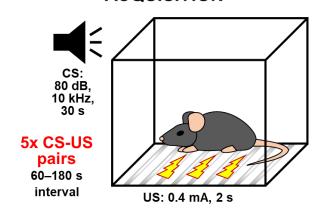




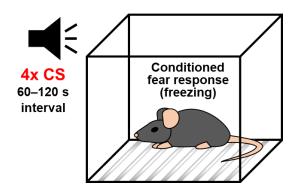
### mdx5cv and mdx52 mice demonstrate impaired fear learning

#### **Auditory-cued fear conditioning test**

#### **ACQUISITION**



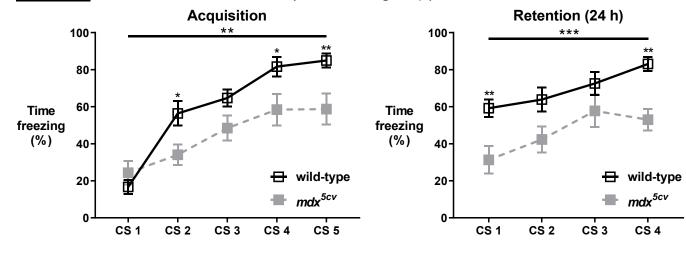
#### **RETENTION AFTER 24 H**



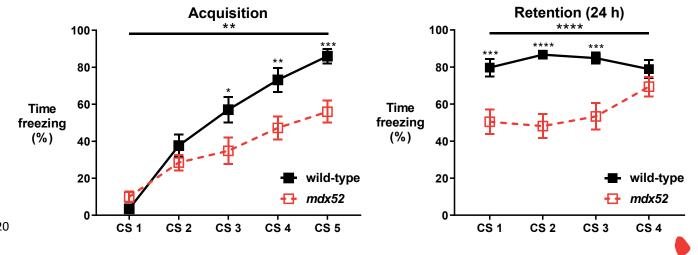
Data by F. Zarrouki, C. Vaillend

## This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 847826

#### $mdx^{5cv}$ : 3 months old mice (n = 14-17/group)



#### **mdx52: 3 months old mice** (*n* = 16-18/group)





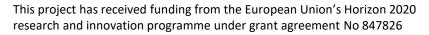
#### **Conclusions**

- o Both **proximal**  $(mdx^{5cv})$  and distal (mdx52) **Dmd** mutations are associated with
  - heightened anxiety
  - enhanced unconditioned fear responses
  - impaired amygdala-dependent associative learning
- Higher anxiety in *mdx52* versus *mdx<sup>5cv</sup>* mutants
  - → parallels correlation of worse neuropsychological deficits with human mutations affecting multiple brain-expressed dystrophin isoforms (Banihani et al., 2015; Felisari et al., 2000)

Emotional reactivity, anxiety-like behaviours & fear learning

on brain-targeted dystrophin restoration therapies in DMD







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For further information on the BIND project please visit <a href="https://bindproject.eu/">https://bindproject.eu/</a>

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