Impacts of Brain Serotonin Deficiency following Tph2 Inactivation on Development and Raphe Neuron Serotonergic Specification

Lise Gutknecht1,a, Naozumi Araragi1, Sören Merker3, Jonas Waider1, Frank M. J. Sommerlandt1, Boris Milnar2, Gilda Baccinì2, Ute Mayer1, Florian Proft3, Michel Hamon4, Angelika G. Schmitt1,3, Renato Corradetti2, Laurence Lanfumey4, Klaus-Peter Lesch1

1 Molecular Psychiatry, Laboratory of Translational Neuroscience, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany, 2 Department of Preclinical and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy, 3 Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany, 4 Center of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM U894), Medical Faculty Pierre and Marie Curie, Paris, France

Abstract

Brain serotonin (5-HT) is implicated in a wide range of functions from basic physiological mechanisms to complex behaviors, including neuropsychiatric conditions, as well as in developmental processes. Increasing evidence links 5-HT signaling alterations during development to emotional dysregulation and psychopathology in adult age. To further analyze the importance of brain 5-HT in somatic and brain development and function, and more specifically differentiation and specification of the serotonergic system itself, we generated a mouse model with brain-specific 5-HT deficiency resulting from a genetically driven constitutive inactivation of neuronal tryptophan hydroxylase-2 (Tph2). Tph2 inactivation (Tph2+/−) resulted in brain 5-HT deficiency leading to growth retardation and persistent leanness, whereas a sex- and age-dependent increase in body weight was observed in Tph2+−/− mice. The conserved expression pattern of the 5-HT neuron-specific markers (except Tph2 and 5-HT) demonstrates that brain 5-HT synthesis is not a prerequisite for the proliferation, differentiation and survival of raphe neurons subjected to the developmental program of serotonergic specification. Furthermore, although these neurons are unable to synthesize 5-HT from the precursor tryptophan, they still display electrophysiological properties characteristic of 5-HT neurons. Moreover, 5-HT deficiency induces an up-regulation of 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors across brain regions as well as a reduction of norepinephrine concentrations accompanied by a reduced number of noradrenergic neurons. Together, our results characterize developmental, neurochemical, neurobiological and electrophysiological consequences of brain-specific 5-HT deficiency, reveal a dual dose-dependent role of 5-HT in body weight regulation and show that differentiation of serotonergic neuron phenotype is independent from endogenous 5-HT synthesis.

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Introduction

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), a neuromodulator and neurotransmitter extensively distributed in the brain, is involved in the regulation of a wide range of basic physiological functions including developmental processes, synaptic plasticity as well as metabolic homeostasis, neuroendocrine function, appetite, energy expenditure, respiratory rate or sleep. In addition, the 5-HT system, also through its capacity to modulate the activity of other neuronal networks, shapes and regulates cognition and complex emotional behaviors including in interaction with environmental stressors (Gutknecht et al., unpublished data). It has been implicated in a wide spectrum of human behavioral traits as well as neurodevelopmental and neuropsychiatric disorders. An increasing body of evidence links 5-HT signaling alterations in early development to cognitive deficits, emotional dysregulation, and psychopathology in adult age [1,2]. During ontogeny, 5-HT appears long before maturation of the raphe serotonergic neurons, suggesting a fundamental role in embryonic and brain development. Several in vitro and in vivo studies showed a morphogenetic effect of 5-HT on proliferation, migration, differentiation, connectivity and survival of neural cells, including the autoregulation of the development of the 5-HT system itself (reviewed in [3,4]). To further analyze the significance of brain 5-HT in general development, the development and function of the brain and more specifically on the differentiation and specification of the serotonergic system itself, we have generated a mouse model displaying a brain-specific 5-HT deficiency resulting from a
genetically driven inactivation of neuronal tryptophan hydroxylase-2 (Tph2, NCBI: protein, NP_775567.2; gene ID, 216343, [5]). Tph2 is the key enzyme in the synthesis of neuronal 5-HT [5–8] and catalyzes the hydroxylation of tryptophan (Trp) to 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) which is transformed to 5-HT by the amino acid decarboxylase (ADC). Tph2 is specifically expressed in the 5-HT neurons of the brainstem raphe complex and is exclusively responsible for the 5-HT synthesis within the brain [7], while Tph1 (NCBI: NP_033440) is the peripheral isozyme. Tph2 null mutant (Tph2+/−) mice thus lack the ability to synthesize 5-HT specifically in brain and as a consequence have lost the capacity to release 5-HT and to establish serotonergic neurotransmission, while their peripheral 5-HT production is left intact.

Other but different models of genetically driven central 5-HT reduction were previously generated, such as the Tph2 R349H knockin mice [9], yet, this mutation only induces a 50% reduction of extracellular 5-HT in brain regions [10]. Mice with inactivation of the Petl [11] and Lmx1b [12,13] genes, coding for transcription factors involved in the specification of serotonergic neurons were also generated. However, both represent modification “upstream” of the specification process rather than a specific inactivation of neuronal 5-HT synthesis. In Pet1 knockout mice (Pet1 KO), 5-HT deficiency is incomplete with approximately 30% of the differentiated 5-HT neurons remaining in various raphe nuclei [14]. In conditional Lmx1b knockout mice (Lmx1b creKO), in which the gene deletion is driven specifically in serotonergic neurons, 5-HT neurons are generated but fail to differentiate and survive [15]. In contrast, in Tph2−/− mice, serotonergic neurons and their projections are still present but devoid of 5-HT [5].

In the present study, we investigated the impact of brain 5-HT deficiency on general and brain development, function of other monoamine neurotransmitters and on the specification and maintenance of the serotonergic system itself with focus on the neurochemical, molecular, cellular, and electrophysiological phenotype.

Results

Growth Retardation and Persistent Leanness in Tph2−/− but Age- and Sex-dependent Overweight in Tph2+/− Mice

5-HT is implicated in the regulation of various physiological pathways influencing somatic growth, appetite, energy expenditure and storage. To evaluate the effect of central 5-HT deficiency on the regulation of these mechanisms, body weight was determined in different Tph2 mutants compared to wildtype (wt) littermates at different ages from 3 weeks up to 2.2 years. First, as visible in Fig. 1, adult Tph2-deficient mice display an overall normal life expectancy. Using age as a covariable, growth retardation and leanness which persists throughout the lifespan was observed in Tph2−/− males (F(2,117)=11.56, p<0.001; Bonferroni-corrected pair-wise comparisons: −/− < wt and +/+ and −/+ p<0.001) and Tph2−/− females (F(2,360)=14.624, p<0.001; −/− < wt, p=0.02; −/+ < +/−, p<0.001). During their first 24 weeks of life, Tph2−/− females had lower body weight than wt and +/− (F(2,264)=11.86, p<0.001, −/− < wt and +/+ p<0.001) but wt and Tph2+/− mice did not differ (p=0.25). However, from 24 weeks of age onward, female +/+ mice started to diverge from wt littermates showing an increase in their rate of weight gain (F(2,360)=13.95, p<0.001; wt < +/+ p=0.031; −/− < wt, p=0.013; −/+ < +/−, p<0.001). Dissection revealed that Tph2+/− females can have impressive amount of fat stored in their abdominal and pericardial cavity, particularly in advanced age, while fat pads in Tph2−/− were much reduced compared to their littermates. Although Tph2+/− males also appeared to be more obese, their body weight did not significantly differ from wt controls before (F(2,320)=24.713, p<0.001; wt vs +/+ p=1; −/+ < wt, p<0.001; −/− < +/+ p=0.001) or after 24 weeks of age (F(2,379)=15.68, p<0.001; wt vs +/+ p=0.46; −/+ < wt, p<0.001; −/− < +/+ , p<0.001). These results reveal a dual impact of central 5-HT deficiency on somatic development and metabolic homeostasis and that brain 5-HT deficiency dose-dependently affects body weight via partially opposing mechanisms.

Tph2 Inactivation Results in Brain 5-HT Deficiency and Reduction of Norepinephrine

To assess the effect of Tph2 inactivation on brain 5-HT and its influence on the function of other neurotransmitter systems, monoamine concentrations were first analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in different brain regions of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) perfused animals (Fig. 2A).

5-HT. Tph2 inactivation dramatically decreased 5-HT concentrations in all brain regions (H(2)>15.4, p<0.001). When compared to wt littersmates, Tph2−/− mice exhibited a reduction of 5-HT concentrations reaching 94.8% in rostral raphe (RR), 95.2% in hippocampus (Hip), 91.3% in frontal cortex (FC) and 88.6% in thalamus (T) (all p<0.001). 5-HT in Tph2+−/+ mice was reduced to a much lesser extent and the only brain region for which the difference reached significance was the RR with a 21.8% reduction (p=0.006) compared to wt mice.

5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA). Levels of 5-HIAA, the main 5-HT metabolite, were different across genotypes in all brain regions (H(2)>16.2, p<0.001). The extent of reduction in Tph2−/− mice compared to wt was even more pronounced than for 5-HT with 98.4% reduction in RR, 96.0% in Hip, 96.7% in FC and 94.8% in T (all p<0.001). In Tph2+−/−, 5-HIAA concentrations were significantly lower in RR (−30.4%, p=0.016), FC (−32.3%, p=0.036) and tended to be decreased in T (−15.1%, p=0.093) but not in Hip suggesting a region- and gene dose-dependent compensatory reduction of 5-HT turnover.

Because brain 5-HT was extremely reduced but not completely absent in Tph2−/− mice, we hypothesized that trace 5-HT may derive from platelets containing high levels of 5-HT and remaining in brain capillaries. Therefore, we carried out another 5-HT concentration analysis in a second set of animals which underwent a refined and more efficient perfusion protocol resulting in a more complete removal of residual blood from the brain. This analysis demonstrated a further reduction of 5-HT up to an additional 7.7% in Tph2−/− mice. Eventually, the 5-HT reduction in Tph2-deficient mice was 98.9% in RR, 96.2% in Hip, 94.0% in FC and 96.3% in T, strongly supporting the notion that most of the 5-HT traces detected in Tph2−/− mice is absent in Hip suggesting a region- and gene dose-dependent compensatory reduction of 5-HT turnover.

Norepinephrine (NE). 5-HT deficiency in Tph2−/− mice was accompanied by a reduction of NE concentrations across brain regions (H(2)>9.7, p<0.008). Compared to wt controls, Tph2−/− mice displayed significantly reduced concentration of 28.3% in RR (p=0.005), 38.6% in Hip (p=0.002), 43.3% in FC (p=0.001) and 29.5% in T (p=0.002). No such significant effect was observed in +/+ animals.

Dopamine (DA). Less consistent reductions were observed for DA levels with a genotype effect solely in Hip (H(2)=7.15, p=0.028) and FC (H(2)=7.07, p=0.029). In Hip, DA levels were decreased in Tph2−/− compared to wt mice (−71.9%, p=0.019). In FC, Tph2−/− mice also exhibited significantly lower concentrations but only when compared to Tph2+/− mice (−67.7%, p=0.010).
Reduced Number of Noradrenergic Neurons in Tph2−/− Mice

To assess the effect of 5-HT deficiency on development and integrity of other neurotransmitter systems and to assess whether the reduction in NE and DA levels is due to a decreased number of catecholamine-specific neurons, noradrenergic and dopaminergic neurons were identified by tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) immunostaining and quantified in their respective nuclei (Fig. 2B). TH positive-cells were counted in the locus coeruleus (LC), the main central NE cell cluster, located in the brain stem as well as in the major dopaminergic nuclei, the substantia nigra (SN), ventral tegmental area (VTA) and A8 which, in its caudal boundary, is anatomically overlapping with the most rostral part of the dorsal raphe (DR). Counting of noradrenergic neurons in the LC revealed a significant reduction of cell densities in Tph2−/− mice in subparts of this cluster, rather than in the structure as a whole. Brain slices comprising anterior parts of LC exhibited a significant genotype effect (F(2,17) = 5.23, p = 0.017) with a reduction of 33.8% (p = 0.015) in Tph2−/− females from 24 weeks of age onward (+/− > wt, p = 0.031; +/- > −/−, p < 0.001), while +/- males did not differ from wt. Age was used as covariable in the ANOVA analyses followed by Bonferroni-corrected pair-wise comparisons.

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Figure 1. Growth and body weight during lifespan. Different male and female mice were weighted at different ages between 3 weeks and 2.2 years (421 males: wt, n = 155; +/-, n = 173; −/−, n = 93; and 374 females: wt, n = 147; +/-, n = 146; −/−, n = 81). Tph2−/− of both sexes displayed a growth retardation which persists throughout the lifespan as assessed by a constant significantly lower body weight than wt (males, p < 0.001; females, p = 0.02) and +/- mice (males, p < 0.001; females, p = 0.007). A significant sex-specific overweight was observed in Tph2+/- females from 24 weeks of age onward (+/- > wt, p = 0.031; +/- > −/−, p < 0.001), while +/- males did not differ from wt. Age was used as covariable in the ANOVA analyses followed by Bonferroni-corrected pair-wise comparisons.
Serotonergic Molecular Phenotype of Raphe Neurons Devoid of 5-HT is Conserved

Given the known neurotrophic role of 5-HT in brain development, we have also investigated the effect of 5-HT synthesis incapacity on the development and differentiation of the serotonergic neurons themselves. Fig. 3a shows the absence of Tph2 immunoreactivity in Tph2−/− rostral raphe nuclei. It was also absent in other raphe nuclei and any further brain regions. We had previously shown the absence of 5-HT and Tph1 immunoreactivity in the brain of Tph2−/− mice [5] and [7] respectively by chromogenic immunohistochemistry. Here we additionally tested the other 5-HT specific markers. The 5-HT transporter (Sert) was normally present on the plasmatic soma membrane (Fig. 3b) as well as along projecting serotonergic fibers, e.g. in FC (Fig. 3c) but also in the other brain regions, such as Hip [5]. Immunofluorescent labeling confirmed the absence of specific 5-HT immunoreactivity in the raphe neurons (Fig. 3e) and other brain regions of Tph2−/− mice. The vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (Vmat2), which is in the raphe nuclei specifically expressed in wt 5-HT positive neurons [Fig. 3g], was also present in raphe neurons of Tph2−/− mice [Fig. 3d]. These results, together with 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptor autoradiography in raphe (see below), demonstrate a serotonergic-like phenotype and apparently normal cellular and morphological differentiation of the neurons despite the absence of Tph2 and endogenous 5-HT synthesis.

Increased 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B Receptor Density and Stimulated [35S]GTP-γ-S Binding

To evaluate the effect of 5-HT deficiency on the regulation of its autoreceptors at the pre- and post-synaptic level, we have quantified 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors in relevant brain regions (Fig. 4).

5-HT1A Receptors. Quantitative autoradiography using the selective 5-HT1A receptor antagonist radioligand [3H]WAY 100635 showed that specific labeling of 5-HT1A receptors was increased in Tph2−/− compared to wt and Tph2+/− mice in most of the brain regions tested (Fig. 4A and 4B). ANOVA analysis showed a consistent genotype effect (detailed in Table S1) except in retrosplenial and entorhinal cortex. The most significant increases of postsynaptic 5-HT1A heteroceptors compared to wt mice were found in the FC and septum (Sep) (+73%; p<0.001 and +63%; p<0.001 respectively), followed by the Hip (+19–22%;...
mice. (b) The serotonin transporter (Sert) could be detected in both wt and Tph2−/− mice, in the raphe as well as along fibers in projection areas, e.g. in the frontal cortex (FC) as shown in (c). (d) Detection of the serotonergic-specific transcription factor Pet1 in the raphe by in situ hybridization occurred similarly in wt and Tph2−/− mice. (e) Detection of serotonin (5-HT) in the raphe showed the absence of specific 5-HT immunoreactivity in Tph2−/− mice. Cell nuclei were also labeled by DAPI staining. (f) The vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (Vmat2) could be detected similarly in the raphe of both wt and Tph2−/− mice. (g) Merged images from (e-f) showed the colocalization of 5-HT and Vmat2 in the serotonergic neurons of wt (yellow in g) while Tph2−/− neurons were only labeled with Vmat2 (red in g). Taken together these results demonstrate that despite 5-HT synthesis deficiency, serotonergic neurons of Tph2−/− mice can develop and be maintained. Moreover, except Tph2 and 5-HT, they possess all known 5-HT-specific markers showing that their serotonergic specification took place. Bars represent 100 μm in (c) and 200 μm in (a), (b), (d), (e-g).

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Figure 3. Histological characterization of serotonergic neurons. Detection of serotonergic-specific markers was performed on coronal brain sections of adult wt control (left panel) and Tph2−/− mice (right panel). Protein labeling was obtained by light immunohistochemistry (a-c) and immunohistofluorescence (e-g). (a) Labeling of Tph2 demonstrated its complete absence in the raphe of Tph2−/− mice. (b) The serotonin transporter (Sert) could be detected in both wt and Tph2−/− mice, in the raphe as well as along fibers in projection areas, e.g. in the frontal cortex (FC) as shown in (c). (d) Detection of the serotonergic-specific transcription factor Pet1 in the raphe by in situ hybridization occurred similarly in wt and Tph2−/− mice. (e) Detection of serotonin (5-HT) in the raphe showed the absence of specific 5-HT immunoreactivity in Tph2−/− mice. Cell nuclei were also labeled by DAPI staining. (f) The vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (Vmat2) could be detected similarly in the raphe of both wt and Tph2−/− mice. (g) Merged images from (e-f) showed the colocalization of 5-HT and Vmat2 in the serotonergic neurons of wt (yellow in g) while Tph2−/− neurons were only labeled with Vmat2 (red in g). Taken together these results demonstrate that despite 5-HT synthesis deficiency, serotonergic neurons of Tph2−/− mice can develop and be maintained. Moreover, except Tph2 and 5-HT, they possess all known 5-HT-specific markers showing that their serotonergic specification took place. Bars represent 100 μm in (c) and 200 μm in (a), (b), (d), (e-g).

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Impacts of Brain 5-HT Deficiency on Development

Quantitative autoradiography with iodo-cyanopindolol ([125I]ICYP), in presence of isoproterenol (to mask β-adrenergic binding sites) showed labeling exclusively in the brain regions with high expression of 5-HT1B receptors. In Tph2 mutant mice, a significant increase of 5-HT1B receptors labeling was observed in the Sep (−/− vs wt: +64%, p = 0.002; −/− vs +/+: +30%, p = 0.048), FC (−/− vs wt: +63%, p = 0.034), caudate putamen (−/− vs wt: +44%, p = 0.034), globus pallidus (−/− vs wt: +29%, p = 0.004) and lateral hypothalamus (−/− vs wt: +39%, p = 0.025) but not in SN, Hip or DR (Fig. 4D, Table S1). [35S]GTPγ-S binding after stimulation did not reveal significant genotype effect but a trend in the SN (F[2,12] = 3.32; p = 0.08), where +/+ and −/− mice tend to have lower 5-HT1B stimulation than wt (−17% and −14%, respectively), however, between groups comparison did not yield significant differences. Receptor labeling was blocked by the selective 5-HT1B antagonist GR127935. These results demonstrate that, despite the absence of 5-HT synthesis, the expression of these receptors is retained in Tph2−/− mice, while they show generalized up-regulation as an adaptation to the lack of endogenous ligand.

Electrophysiological Properties of Serotonergic Neurons are Preserved in Tph2−/− Mice

Another critical feature of maturation and physiological function of a specific neuron population is the acquisition of its specific electrophysiological characteristics. To investigate whether Tph2 and thus 5-HT synthesis are required for the development and maintenance of 5-HT neuron-specific electrophysiological activity, we studied serotonergic DR neurons and recorded their spontaneous firing and response to various compounds in order to verify the complete absence of Tph activity and the functionality of autoinhibitory mechanisms (Fig. 5).
Activity of 5-HT Devoid Raphe Neurons at Baseline.

Serotonergic DR neurons recorded with loose-seal cell-attached voltage clamp in slices taken from Tph2−/− and Tph2+/− mice showed electrophysiological characteristics similar to those observed in serotonergic neurons of wt mice. In the presence of 10 μM phenylephrine, the population of serotonergic neurons recorded from Tph2−/− (n = 21), Tph2+/− (n = 25) and wt (n = 19) mice showed regular firing with similar mean firing rate
In all recorded neurons from mutant and wt mice, application of 30 nM R-8-OH-DPAT (DPAT, 5-HT1A agonist) inhibited firing, indicating typical 5-HT1A autoreceptor function (e.g. Fig. 5B).

**Testing 5-HT Synthesis by a Functional Assay.** In slices, application of Trp increases de novo synthesis of 5-HT leading to increase in extracellular 5-HT which, in turn, activates somatodendritic 5-HT1A receptors thereby inhibiting serotonergic neuron activity [16–18]. To functionally test whether in Tph2−/− mice serotonergic neurons are capable to synthesize 5-HT, we studied the effect of the application of 30 and 100 μM Trp on the firing rate of serotonergic neurons. As shown in Fig. 5D and E, the superfusion of Trp decreased firing rate of serotonergic neurons recorded in DR slices from wt and Tph2+/− mice, but not of those from Tph2−/− mice, confirming the absence of 5-HT activity and complete loss of 5-HT synthesis capacity from Trp in these neurons. In addition, in Tph2−/− mice, application of 5-HTP (the Tph2 product and 5-HT precursor) reversibly silenced serotonergic neurons (Fig. 5D), indicating that 5-HT metabolism downstream of Tph2 and functional response of serotonergic neurons to endogenous 5-HT, when present, are preserved in Tph2−/− mice.

**Discussion**

Our results provide evidence that gene-targeted Tph2 inactivation results in 1) loss of brain 5-HT synthesis, 2) growth retardation and persistent leanness but differential age-, sex- and dose-dependent effects on body weight across the lifespan, 3) conserved properties characteristic for 5-HT neurons, 4) preserved electrophysiological properties characteristic for 5-HT neurons, 5) up-regulation of 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors across brain regions and 6) a reduction of NE concentrations which is consistent with the reduced number of noradrenergic neurons.

**5-HT Deficiency and Impact on other Neurotransmitter Systems**

In Tph2−/− mutants 5-HT concentrations are dramatically reduced across brain regions and virtually absent from the serotonergic neuron-containing raphe region with only traces detectable by HPLC, demonstrating that 5-HT synthesis within neurons depends on the activity of the Tph2 isoform. While perfusion of brain with removal of most of the residual blood in capillaries resulted in minimal amount of 5-HT in rostral raphe region at the lower detection limit (<1.2% in Tph2−/−), it is still likely that a few blood cells with high 5-HT content, such as platelets or mastocytes, remain trapped in capillaries or that blood diffused post-mortem in brain tissue. Very low brain 5-HT levels were also detected in other Tph2−/− mice [19] as well as in Tph1/Tph2−/− double-knockout mice [31]. In addition, we previously showed that Tph1 is not upregulated in Tph2−/− brain indicating that Tph1-driven synthesis can be ruled out in the brain [7]. However, there are several alternative explanations for the remaining traces: 1) HPLC does not detect 5-HT in Tph2-deficient mice but a closely related compound with the same retention time, a possibility which could be resolved by mass spectrometry, 2) minimal amount of the immediate 5-HT precursor, 5-HTP, produced by peripheral Tph1 crosses the blood brain barrier and can be transformed into 5-HT since AADC is ubiquitously expressed, 3) other enzymes, such as phenylalanine hydroxylase, or as yet unknown enzymes, use Trp as substrate and produce a small amount of 5-HT, 4) alternative metabolic pathways are able to produce 5-HT as end- or by-product. Of note, 5-HIAA is more reduced, or even undetectable, than 5-HT itself suggesting that either the metabolic pathway of 5-HT is inhibited, with MAOA activity specifically down-regulated in 5-HT-deficient mice but a closely related compound with the same retention time, a possibility which could be resolved by mass spectrometry, 2) minimal amount of the immediate 5-HT precursor, 5-HTP, produced by peripheral Tph1 crosses the blood brain barrier and can be transformed into 5-HT since AADC is ubiquitously expressed, 3) other enzymes, such as phenylalanine hydroxylase, or as yet unknown enzymes, use Trp as substrate and produce a small amount of 5-HT, 4) alternative metabolic pathways are able to produce 5-HT as end- or by-product. Of note, 5-HIAA is more reduced, or even undetectable, than 5-HT itself suggesting that either the metabolic pathway of 5-HT is inhibited, with MAOA activity specifically down-regulated in 5-HT neurons, or the 5-HT-like traces do not represent 5-HT but another compound degraded via another pathway. Taken together, the deficiency in 5-HT availability is so extreme that we assume that 5-HT neurotransmission is abolished in Tph2−/− brain despite the presence of neurons with serotonergic cell-like specification.

While DA concentrations are only reduced in Hip, 5-HT deficiency is accompanied by a persistent reduction of NE across brain regions. Tph2−/− mice exhibited a reduced number of TH expressing cells in some subparts of the LC which can partly explain the lower NE content in its projection areas. The LC is extensively innervated by Serp-positive fibers containing 5-HT in wt controls and devoid of 5-HT in Tph2−/− mice. We hypothesize that the absent trophic effect of 5-HT in Tph2−/− mice impacts development or survival of NE-specific neurons. Alternatively, absence of 5-HT release prevents the stimulation or inhibits, presumably by indirect input from inhibitory GABAergic...
Figure 5. Electrophysiological characteristics of serotonergic raphe neurons. Tph2−/− mice displayed electrophysiological characteristics similar to +/+ and wt mice comprising (A) mean firing rate of the recorded neurons measured over a 3 min interval; (B) Up-to-Downstroke Interval (UDI) measured as shown in (C); wt: n = 19; Tph2+/−: n = 25; Tph2−/−: n = 21. (D) Representative time-course of the effect of tryptophan (Trp 30 and 100 μM) and R-8-OH-DPAT (DPAT; 30 nM) application on the firing rate of serotonergic neurons in slices taken from wt (upper panel), Tph2+/− (middle panel) and Tph2−/− (lower panel) mice. Lower panel also illustrates the response of Tph2−/− mice to the application of 30 μM L-5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP). 5-HTP stopped the firing of serotonergic neurons in all three genotypes. (E) Bar graph summarizes the responses to Trp application shown in (D). Both concentrations of Trp (30 and 100 μM) did not change firing of serotonergic neurons in Tph2−/−, but significantly inhibited serotonergic neuron firing in wt and Tph2+/− mice (p<0.05, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test). When compared across genotypes, the responses of Tph2−/− serotonergic neurons were statistically different from those of +/+ and wt mice both for Trp 30 μM (H(2) = 16.28, p<0.0003, wt n = 7; Tph2+/− n = 10; Tph2−/− n = 12) and 100 μM (H(2) = 10.43, p = 0.0054, wt n = 7; Tph2+/− n = 8; Tph2−/− n = 8; Kruskal-Wallis, followed by Dunn’s multiple comparison test). Diagram bars represent means ± SD.

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or excitatory glutamatergic neurons, expression and activity of TH in NE neurons. Several studies reported that chronic treatment with the SSRI fluoxetine induces an increase of TH gene expression in the LC [32]. Conversely, 5-HT deficiency may thus down-regulate TH activity in the LC, eventually reducing NE biosynthesis. TH is also present along NE fibers projecting towards target areas and regulation at the level of terminals is likely since the DR does not seem to exert a direct inhibitory influence on the release of NE in the LC [33]. While 5-HT and NE fibers with synaptic varicosities colocalize in forebrain regions, a feedback loop involving alpha-2 adrenergic receptors on 5-HT fibers and 5-HT1 receptors on NE fibers, allows a reciprocal regulation of release of both neurotransmitters by which 5-HT receptors stimulate the synaptic release of NE [34]. The stimulation of the neurotransmitter release is accompanied by an activation of its synthesis, whereas the lack of stimulating effect by 5-HT on NE fibers dampens TH activity and thus NE synthesis. The interaction between serotonergic and noradrenergic systems has attracted attention as both systems are implicated in the control of a wide range of complex behaviors as well as the pathogenesis of affective disorders and their treatment by dual 5-HT/NE reuptake inhibitors (SNRI) [35]. Although moderate increase of brain NE content was observed in other Tph2−/− mice [20], the NE concentrations reported in [19] and [31] tend to be reduced but the difference did not reach significance. Overall, the findings confirm that serotonergic and noradrenergic systems are interdependent and subject to co-regulation involved in behavior and psychopathology.

Molecular Specification of Raphe Neurons Lacking 5-HT Synthesis

Although considerable evidence supports morphogenetic properties of 5-HT [3,4] regulating proliferation, migration and differentiation of neural cells, we did not observe gross neuroanatomical alteration in the brain of Tph2−/− mice. One of the aims of the present study was to elucidate whether expression of genes specifying a serotonergic phenotype is conserved in raphe neurons lacking 5-HT synthesis. We demonstrated that Sert is present on the soma of raphe neurons as well as on their fibers and terminals in the various projection areas, although they had lost the capacity to synthesize and thus release 5-HT (Fig. 3 and [5]). In addition to Sert, the serotonergic cell-specific transcription factor Pet1, the monoamine-specific Vmat2 as well as 5-HT1a functioning as somatodendritic autoreceptors, are expressed by neurons displaying a 5-HT neuron-like morphological phenotype in Tph2−/− mice. Finally, the 5-HT devoid neurons exhibit typical electrophysiological properties of pacemaker firing and are able to produce 5-HT via AADC if supplemented with 5-HTP, suggesting a functional 5-HT synthesis pathway downstream Tph2. While the genetic inactivation of the upstream transcription factors Lmx1b and Pet1 compromises the development of the majority of 5-HT neurons [11–13], we conclude that intrinsic 5-HT production is neither essential for the development, differentiation, maintenance and survival of serotonergic neurons, nor for the molecular specification of a serotonergic-like phenotype. It remains, however, to be elucidated in detail whether subtle alteration in dendritic arborization, neurite target finding, or brain structures innervation occurs and whether serotonergic neurons use neuropeptides and/or other monoamines with low affinity for the Sert as physiological or “borrowed” neuromodulator or transmitter in establishing function and connectivity.

Adaptive 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B Receptors Regulation

The density of 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors and their G-protein coupling were significantly increased across many brain regions of 5-HT deficient Tph2−/− mice, particularly in terminal fields of the FC and Sep. These findings are in accordance with an early study showing that complete abolition of 5-HT synthesis by p-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) treatment led to significant up-regulation of 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptor binding sites evaluated in cerebral cortex areas [36]. The opposite phenomenon was observed in mouse models characterized by robust increases of extracellular 5-HT in the brain such as MAOA null mutant mice where 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors are desensitized and down-regulated [37,38] and, to a lesser extent and in a brain region specific manner, in 5-HT−/− mice [39,40]. Interestingly, 5-HT1A receptors are down-regulated in patients with depression and anxiety disorders as well as during SSRI treatment [41–43]. Sensitization and up-regulation of 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors in 5-HT deficient mice may likely be due to direct cellular and molecular mechanisms compensating for reduced 5-HT ligand availability by an increase of Htr1a and Htr1b gene expression in target neurons, resulting in increased receptors production and thus increased binding site densities.

5-HT Deficient Neurons Retain their Electrophysiological Properties

In Tph2−/− mice, serotonergic raphe neurons appear morphologically conserved and express all known markers of serotonergic specification (except Tph2 and 5-HT). In brainstem slices obtained from Tph2−/− mice, serotonergic neurons also retained the typical slow (1–2 spikes/s) tonic firing pattern which, together with the preserved shape of the action current, indicates that this spontaneous firing is independent from endogenous 5-HT synthesis and moreover that the absence of 5-HT did not produce adaptive changes of voltage-sensitive membrane channels responsible for the pacemaker activity. Relevant to the functional effectiveness of Tph2 gene deletion, the fact that Trp did not inhibit the firing of serotonergic neurons clearly shows that synthesis of neuronal 5-HT is mediated exclusively by the Tph2 isoform and that it is abolised in the neurons of Tph2−/− mice. However, when in slices from Tph2−/− mice, the Tph2-dependent step of 5-HT synthesis is bypassed by supplementation with intermediary 5-HTP (that is converted into 5-HT by AADC) a robust 5-HT1A autoreceptor-mediated inhibition of neuron firing is revealed, showing that responsiveness of serotonergic neurons to 5-HT persists in Tph2−/− neurons. This finding, together with the preserved response to the selective 5-HT1A agonist DPAT, shows that 5-HT1A receptors are functional and confirms that the lack of response of serotonergic neurons to Trp in Tph2−/− mice is indeed due to the lack of Tph2 and not to the absence of functional 5-HT1A mediated autoinhibition or their downstream effectors. In brainstem slices from Tph2+/− mice, serotonergic neurons responded to Trp application with a decrease in firing rate that was similar to that observed in wt mice, showing that gene dose dependent reduction of 5-HT synthesis does not result in functional changes in the 5-HT system at baseline. Overall, electrophysiological data provide evidence that endogenous 5-HT is not required for acquisition and preservation of the functional properties typical of serotonergic neurons.

Conclusion and Perspectives

This study examined the consequence of brain 5-HT deficiency from the earliest stage of ontogeny on somatic growth, brain development and the differentiation of the serotonergic system.
Impacts of Brain 5-HT Deficiency on Development

Body Weight Across the Lifespan

Body weight was determined in different animals at different ages from 3 weeks up to 2.2 years. The weighted cohort included 421 males: 155 wt, 173+/− and 93−/+ and 374 females: 147 wt, 146+/− and 81−/−. Age was used as covariate in the ANOVA comparison between genotypes within each sex.

Brain Neurotransmitters Concentrations

Two independent cohorts of 4 months old mice were used. The first one was composed of 8 Tph2+/− (mixed 4 males and 4 females because of the low number of −/− animals at that time), 3+/− males and 8 wt males which were perfused for 10 min with PBS. Since no sex effect could be observed, Tph2+/− mice were subsequently pooled in the graphs and analyses. ANOVA requirements failed in a majority of cases, therefore, we applied to all non-parametric analysis of variance. Because the efficiency of the brain perfusion was not ideal and blood traces were still visible in the brain of the first animals, a second cohort composed exclusively of males with 4 Tph2−/−, 4+/− and 4 wt, was used to reanalyze 5-HT concentrations in brain regions. These animals were this time perfused for 10 min at higher pump debit with PBS containing 20 U/ml Heparin. Perfusion was obviously better and brains were visibly whiter. For both cohorts, brains were immediately frozen until brain regions were dissected and neurotransmitters concentrations analysed using HPLC as described in SI (Text S1).

Histological Staining

Immunohistochemical stainings were performed on brains fixed by perfusion with 4% paraformaldehyde, cryoprotected, frozen and sliced into 14 µm sections. After epitope retrieval and blocking, the primary antibodies against Tph2, Sert and TH were applied, followed by incubation with biotinylated secondary antibodies. Staining was revealed using the Avidin-Biotin Complex method with diaminobenzidine as chromogene. Double-fluorescent 5-HT and Vmat2 primary antibodies immunostaining were realized by applying fluorescent Alexa fluor 488- and Dylight-conjugated secondary antibodies respectively. For Pro-L in situ hybridization, 16 µm sections from native frozen brains were used. Digoxigenin (DIG) labeled Pro-L cRNA probes were applied to brain sections and visualized by alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-DIG antibody. The number of TH-immunoreactive cells was quantified from 8 mice of each genotype. Detailed protocols are described in SI (Text S1).

Receptors Binding and Stimulation

A cohort of n = 5 males per genotype, 5 months old, were used. Frozen brains were entirely sectioned at 16 µm and spread in 8 adjacent sections for 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors specific binding and stimulation experiments, as well as the respective non-specific controls.

Specific binding to 5-HT1A was performed with 2 nM [3H]-WAY100635 and with 12 pM [3H]-Gyanoindolol for 5-HT1B. For both receptors, nonspecific binding was estimated from adjacent sections incubated in the same medium supplemented with 10 µM 5-HT. Results are expressed as specific binding OD - nonspecific OD. Agonist-stimulated binding of 0.05 nM [3H]-GTPγ-S was performed with 10−7 M 5-HT. Nonspecific binding was determined from adjacent sections in presence of 1 nM of antagonist WAY100635 for 5-HT1A or GR127935 for 5-HT1B.

Materials and Methods

Animals and Ethics Statement

All animal manipulations were approved by the review board of the government of Lower Franconia and the University of Wuerzburg, and performed according to the European Community guidelines for animal care (Permit number: DL 116/92, application of the European Communities Council Directive 86/609/EEC). A maximum effort was made to minimize the number of animals used and their suffering - see also Supporting Information (SI) (Text S1, Supplemental Materials and Methods). The generation and genotyping procedure of Tph2−/− animals have been described in [5]. Their genetic background is composed theoretically of 97% C57BL/6N and 3% Sv129/Ola.

Body weight was determined in different animals at different ages from 3 weeks up to 2.2 years. The weighted cohort included 421 males: 155 wt, 173+/− and 93−/+ and 374 females: 147 wt, 146+/− and 81−/−. Age was used as covariate in the ANOVA comparison between genotypes within each sex.

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Electrophysiological Recording of Raphe Neurons

Mice (28 to 30 days old) were anaesthetized with isoflurane and decapitated. The brain was rapidly removed, dissected in ice-cold gassed (95% O₂ and 5% CO₂) artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) containing (in mM): 124 NaCl, 2.75 KCl, 1.25 NaH₂PO₄, 1.3 MgCl₂, 2 CaCl₂, 26 NaHCO₃, 11 D-glucose (pH 7.4), and the brainstem was sliced coronally into 200 μm thick slices with a vibratome. After recovery, the slices were individually transferred into the recording chamber and superfused continuously with warmed ACSF (34–35°C) at a rate of 2 ml min⁻¹. Neurons were visualized by infrared differential interference contrast video microscopy with a Newcon C2400-07 camera (Hamamatsu, Hamamatsu City, Japan) mounted to an Axioskop microscope (Zeiss, Göttingen, Germany). Recordings were made using an EPC-10 amplifier (HEKA Elektronik, Lambrecht, Germany).

Patch pipettes were prepared from thick-walled borosilicate glass on a P-97 Brown-Flaming electrode puller (Sutter Instruments, Novato, CA) and had resistance of 3–6 MΩ when filled with solution containing (in mM): 125 NaCl, 10 HEPES, 2.75 KCl, 1.3 MgCl₂, 2 CaCl₂, 1.3 MgCl₂ (pH 7.4 with NaOH). Loose-seal cell-attached recordings (5–20 MΩ seal resistance) were acquired continuously in voltage-clamp mode. Signals were filtered at 3 kHz and digitized at 10 kHz. Pipette potential was maintained at 0 mV. Recordings were aborted if firing rate was sensitive to changes in pipette holding potential or if shape of action current changed. Data were analyzed using Clampfit 9.2 (Molecular Devices) and Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA). Extracellular saline was supplemented with 10 μM phenylephrine to facilitate firing. Neurons were presumed serotonergic when 1) displayed firing rate of less than 3.5 Hz, 2) had asymmetric action current with peak-to-peak interval greater than 1 ms, and 3) their firing stopped in response to application of the 5-HT₁A receptor agonist DPAT (30 nM) at the end of experiment. Since experiments depended on endogenous 5-HT, recordings were done from neurons located at least 50 μm below the slice surface [18]. One experiment was done in each slice. The number of used mice and recorded cells for each particular design is indicated in results section and Fig. 5 legend.

Statistical Analysis

Unless otherwise specified, such as for electrophysiological data analysis (see Figure legend), the effects of genotype and sex were analyzed using ANOVA (indicated by F₀)(β₀,𝑛₀) values) followed up with Tuckey-HSD post hoc tests for multiple group comparison. When requirements for one-way ANOVA (normal distribution, equality of variances) were not fulfilled, non-parametric Kruskall-Wallis analysis of variance was applied (indicated by H₀ values), followed by Mann-Whitney-U-Test. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant and 0.05<p<0.10 was considered as a trend of significance.

Supporting Information

Table S1 Detailed statistical results of the genotype effect in the analysis of variance and post hoc tests for 5-HT₁A and 5-HT₁B receptor binding densities and 5-HT₁A GTP-γ-S coupling in various brain regions, n=5 males. nd: non-determined, ns: non-significant.

Text S1 Supplemental Materials and Methods.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: LG BM RC LL KPL. Performed the experiments: LG NA SM JW BM GB MH RC LL KPL. Wrote the paper: LG NA BM AH AGS RC LL KPL.

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