Cadm1-expressing synapses on Purkinje cell dendrites are involved in mouse ultrasonic vocalization activity

FUJITA, Eriko, et al.

Abstract

Foxp2(R552H) knock-in (KI) mouse pups with a mutation related to human speech-language disorders exhibit poor development of cerebellar Purkinje cells and impaired ultrasonic vocalization (USV), a communication tool for mother-offspring interactions. Thus, human speech and mouse USV appear to have a Foxp2-mediated common molecular basis in the cerebellum. Mutations in the gene encoding the synaptic adhesion molecule CADM1 (RA175/Nec12/SynCAM1/Cadm1) have been identified in people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) who have impaired speech and language. In the present study, we show that both Cadm1-deficient knockout (KO) pups and Foxp2(R552H) KI pups exhibit impaired USV and smaller cerebellums. Cadm1 was preferentially localized to the apical-distal portion of the dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells in the molecular layer of wild-type pups, and VGluT1 level decreased in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO mice. In addition, we detected reduced immunoreactivity of Cadm1 and VGluT1 on the poorly developed dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells in the Foxp2(R552H) KI pups. However, Cadm1 mRNA expression was not altered in the Foxp2(R552H) [...]
Cadm1-Expressing Synapses on Purkinje Cell Dendrites Are Involved in Mouse Ultrasonic Vocalization Activity

Eriko Fujita1,2, Yuko Tanabe1, Beat A. Imhof3, Mariko Y. Momoi2*, Takashi Momoi1*

1 Center for Medical Science, International University of Health and Welfare, Kitakanemaru, Ohtawara, Tochigi, Japan, 2 Department of Pediatrics, Jichi Medical University, Yushikai, Shimototsukeshi, Tochigi, Japan, 3 Department of Pathology and Immunology, Centre Médical Universitaire, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract

Foxp2(R552H) knock-in (KI) mice pups with a mutation related to human speech–language disorders exhibit poor development of cerebellar Purkinje cells and impaired ultrasonic vocalization (USV), a communication tool for mother–offspring interactions. Thus, human speech and mouse USV appear to have a Foxp2-mediated common molecular basis in the cerebellum. Mutations in the gene encoding the synaptic adhesion molecule CADM1 (RA175/Necl2/SynCAM1/Cadm1) have been identified in people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) who have impaired speech and language. In the present study, we show that both Cadm1-deficient knockout (KO) pups and Foxp2(R552H) KI pups exhibit impaired USV and smaller cerebella. Cadm1 was preferentially localized to the apical–distal portion of the dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells in the molecular layer of wild-type pups, and VGluT1 level decreased in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO mice. In addition, we detected reduced immunoreactivity of Cadm1 and VGluT1 on the poorly developed dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells in the Foxp2(R552H) KI pups. However, Cadm1 mRNA expression was not altered in the Foxp2(R552H) KI pups. These results suggest that although the Foxp2 transcription factor does not target Cadm1, Cadm1 at the synapses of Purkinje cells and parallel fibers is necessary for USV function. The loss of Cadm1-expressing synapses on the dendrites of Purkinje cells may be associated with the USV impairment that Cadm1 KO and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice exhibit.

Introduction

Cadm1 (also known as RA175, Necl2, and SynCAM1), a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF), localizes to both sides of the synaptic cleft and functions as a synaptic cell–cell adhesion molecule. Cadm1 induces functional synapses [1]. The extracellular domain of Cadm1 mediates calcium-independent, homophilic trans interactions [1,2], and its cytoplasmic tail has a band 4.1 region and a PSD95/Dlg/ZO-1 (PDZ)–binding motif [2]. At the pre-synapse, Cadm1 associates with calmodulin associated serine/threonine kinase (CASK) via a single PDZ domain [1].

Mutations in genes encoding synaptic adhesion proteins, including neuroligin (NLGN) 3 and 4, contactin-associated protein-like 2 (CNTNAP2, Caspr2), and CADM1, are associated with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) [3–5]; the CADM1 mutations H246N and V251S specifically have been found in people diagnosed with ASD who had impaired social interactions and communication, including speech and language impairments [5]. Mutations in CADM1 increase its susceptibility to processing errors and the accumulation of CADM1 peptide fragments in the endoplasmic reticulum [5,6]; they also reduce Cadm1 affinity in cell adhesion and lead to synaptic defects in neuron cultures [6]. Cadm1 knockout (KO) mice [7] exhibit abnormal social and emotional behaviors that share similarities with some behaviors associated with ASD [8]. These findings suggest that CADM1 loss of function may be linked to ASD.

Speech–language impairment is one of the most prominent symptoms in some types of ASD. Impaired speech–language communication frequently also occurs as a phenotype of people with mutations in the adhesion molecule gene CNTNAP2 [4]. A previous study found an R553H mutation in human FOXP2 in patients with speech–language disorders [9]. Normal FOXP2 associates with a corepressor and acts as a transcriptional repressor [10]; however, mutated FOXP2 (R553H) lacks DNA-binding activity [11]. Infant mice emit and use ultrasonic vocalizations (USVs) as an essential communication tool for mother–offspring interactions [12]. Foxp2 KO mice and knock-in (KI) mice for Foxp2 (R552H), which corresponds to the human FOXP2 (R553H) mutation, exhibit severe USV impairments, suggesting human speech and mouse USVs may have a common molecular basis in the brain [13,14]. Foxp2(R552H) KI pups with USV impairment show poor development of Purkinje cells in the cerebellum [13], and the number of synapses on the dendrites of Purkinje cells is decreased in these pups.

Of interest, cerebellar abnormalities, including Purkinje cell loss, have been found in autopsy samples from ASD patients [15]. We have observed that Cadm1 KO mice have smaller cerebellums. Furthermore, Cadm1 mRNA is expressed not only in various regions of the cerebrum but also in the developing cerebellum [16]. Cadm1 is predominantly localized to the thalamus cortical afferent pathway in the cerebrum [17]; however, little is known about Cadm1 expression at synapses in the cerebellum.
In the present study, we examined USV of Cadm1 KO mice, Cadm1 localization in the cerebellum, and the relationship between loss of Cadm1 at the synapses and impaired USV in Cadm1 KO and Foxp2(R552H) KI pups.

**Results**

We established a strain of Cadm1 KO (C57Bl/6J) mice (Cadm1 KO mice) by mating heterozygous Cadm1 KO (129Sv) mice [7] with C57Bl/6J for more than 10 generations. The homozygous Cadm1 KO mice (postnatal day [P] 50) were smaller than their wild-type counterparts (Figure 1A). At P10, we detected a significant difference in mean body weight between homozygous Cadm1 KO mice and their wild-type littermates, a difference that increased over the next 20 days. The mean body weight of the homozygous Cadm1 KO mice was 20–25% less than that of the wild-type mice (Figure 1B). In addition, compared to the wild-type mice, the brains of homozygous Cadm1 KO mice were smaller (Figure 1C). In particular, the cerebellum of homozygous Cadm1 KO mice showed a reduction in size (Figure 1D, upper panel) and weight (Figure 1D, lower panel) of approximately 20%.

We next investigated the pups’ USV because we previously found poor development of Purkinje cells in Foxp2(R552H) KI mice with impaired USV [13]. The Cadm1 KO pups exhibited impaired USV upon separation from their mothers and litters, an effect similar to that which we recently observed in Foxp2(R552H) KI pups (Figure 2A) [13]. The Cadm1 KO pups produced some click-type USVs but only low levels of whistle-type USVs, compared to the predominant whistle-type USVs among wild-type pups (Figure 2B, C).

The detection of these functional effects associated with Cadm1 deficiency led us to investigate more thoroughly the distribution pattern of Cadm1 in the cerebellum. In P11 wild-type pups, but not Cadm1 KO pups, Cadm1 was detected in the dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells and some of the granular cells in the cerebellum (Figure 3A). Cadm1 preferentially localized to the apical–distal portion of the dendritic arbor (Figure 3B). The dendritic development of Purkinje cells in Cadm1 KO mice appeared poor compared to that of wild-type mice (Figure 3B and Figure S1).

Purkinje cells receive two excitatory afferents, parallel fibers and climbing fibers, which can be distinguished based on the expression of VGluT1 and VGluT2 [18,19]; climbing fibers express VGluT2 throughout development while parallel fibers shift from VGluT2 expression to VGluT1. The onset of VGluT2 expression in the individual parallel fiber terminals was clearly earlier than that of VGluT1 in the samples; in the early postnatal stages (P6–8), Cadm1 was mainly expressed in the molecular layer with the expression of VGluT2 (Figure 4A). During P6–11, Cadm1 expression intensity increased. At P11, VGluT2 intensity decreased, while VGluT1 intensity increased (Figure 4B). Thus, VGluT2 in parallel fibers expressing Cadm1 was replaced with VGluT1, which extended its expression from proximal regions to apical–distal regions in the molecular layer (Figure 4A). After this deep-to-superficial replacement, Cadm1 and VGluT1 immunoreactivity was detected throughout the molecular layer and appeared to co-localize at P14 (Figure 4A).

We next examined the levels of Foxp2, Synaptophysin, and VGluT1 in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO mice (Figure 5A). VGluT1 levels were markedly decreased in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO compared to wild-type mice. Compared to VGluT1, the decrease in...
Synaptophysin was not marked, but it was significant; however, Foxp2 levels were unchanged. Real-time PCR analysis confirmed that there was no alteration in Foxp2 mRNA levels in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO compared to wild-type mice (Figure 5B).

Thus, Cadm1 deficiency did not appear to affect Foxp2 expression and Foxp2-mediated development of Purkinje cell dendrites; however, it may have influenced synapse formation.

We also examined the localization of Cadm1 in the cerebellum of Foxp2(R552H) KI mice and found that Foxp2(R552H) KI pups (P11) had poorly developed Purkinje cell dendrites with reduced immunoreactivity for Synaptophysin [13] (Figure 6). Overall, the immunoreactivity of Cadm1, as well as of VGluT1, was reduced on dendritic arbors in Foxp2(R552H) KI mice (Figure 6 and Figure S2), although Cadm1 mRNA levels were unchanged (Figure S3).

**Discussion**

Foxp2-mediated USV and Cadm1 activity in synapses in the cerebellum

Human speech and mouse USV have a common molecular basis in the brain, and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice exhibit abnormal cerebellar development and poor dendrite development [13]. In humans, some of the areas associated with speech and language skills are located in the frontal/superior cerebellar articulation control system and the parietal/inferior cerebellar phonological storage system [20,21]. The cerebellar molecular systems control both human spoken language and mouse USVs and therefore share function in the two species.

In the present study, we found that Cadm1 KO mice had smaller cerebellums, poor development of dendrites of Purkinje cells, and impaired USV (Figures 1, 2, 3 and S1), as observed in Foxp2(R552H) KI mouse pups. Cadm1 was preferentially localized to the apical–distal portion of the dendritic arbor of Purkinje cells in the molecular layer of wild-type pups (Figure 3), and the level of VGluT1 decreased in the cerebellum of Cadm1 KO mice (Figure 5).

VGluT1/2-positive synapses have been detected in the brains of transgenic mice overexpressing Cadm1 [22]. In the cerebellum, the two excitatory afferents of Purkinje cells are the parallel fibers and climbing fibers; climbing fiber terminals selectively express VGluT2 throughout the postnatal period, but parallel fiber terminals first express VGluT2 and then switch to VGluT1 [18,19]. In the current work, Cadm1 was expressed in the granular cells and appeared to co-localize with VGluT1 at the pre-synapse (Figure 4). Both Cadm1 and VGluT1 immunoreactivity decreased in the Purkinje cells of Foxp2(R552H) KI pups (P11) with impaired USV (Figure 6), however. Of note, Cadm1...
Cadm1 expression and Foxp2

The Cadm1 mutations H246N and Y251S have been identified in people with ASD who also had speech and language impairment [5]. In the current study, we found that Cadm1 KO male mice (C57BL/6) had small cerebellums (Figure 1), impaired USV (Figure 2), and abnormal social and emotional behaviors, analogous to some behaviors associated with ASD [8].

ASD patients with mutations in the CNTNAP2 gene also exhibit impaired speech and language [23]. A recent study showed that Foxp2 binds to the CAAATT motif in an intron of the human CNTNAP2 gene, resulting in negative regulation of CNTNAP2 expression; mutant FOXP2 (R553H) lacking DNA-binding activity resulted in increased CNTNAP2 expression in in vitro experiments [11]. Human CADM1 and mouse Cadm1 have the same CAAATT binding motif for FOXP2 (accession no. NC_000011.9 for human CADM1 and accession no. NC_000075.5 for mouse Cadm1). In contrast to CNTNAP2, we found here that Cadm1 mRNA levels were unchanged in the cerebellum of Foxp2(R552H) KI mice (Figure S1). Therefore, Foxp2 does not appear to regulate directly the expression of mouse Cadm1 in the cerebellum. Thus, Cadm1 and CNTNAP2 exhibit different sensitivities to Foxp2 regulation, although they have the same CAAATT motif. This distinction may be attributable to different conditions in in vitro and in vivo experiments or to subtle variations in the binding motifs in the Cadm1 and CNTNAP2 genes; the nucleotide sequence of the repeated CAAATT motif, which is necessary for binding of dimerized Foxp2, may differ between the two genes.

In conclusion, Cadm1 is not a target of the Foxp2 transcription factor, but Cadm1 activity at parallel fiber–Purkinje cell synapses may be necessary for USV function. Loss of Cadm1 activity at the synapse may be associated not only with USV impairment in mice but also with impaired speech and language communication skills in people with ASD.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

We followed the Fundamental Guidelines for Proper Conduct of Animal Experiments and Related Activities in Academic Research Institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and all of the protocols for animal handling and treatment were reviewed and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Jichi University (approval numbers, H22-179, 10-179) and International University of Health and Welfare (approval numbers, D1008; 10118). Wild-type, Cadm1 KO and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice [7,13] (male mice) were used for the experiments.

Ultrasonic vocalization

We mated Cadm1 KO (129Sv) mice [7] with C57BL/6J strain mice for 10 generations and established a strain of Cadm1 KO (C57BL/6J) mice. USVs of five Cadm1 KO and five wild-type pups (P8) were assayed as described previously [13]. Briefly, each pup was separated from its mother and littersmates, one at a time, placed in a shallow beaker in a soundproof chamber, and then positioned below a microphone connected to the UltraSound Gate 116 detector set (Avisoft Bioacoustics) to detect USVs of 40–100 kHz. Analysis began after the pup had been habituated to the chamber for 60 s. Sounds were recorded for 3 min.

Quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA was prepared from a combined five pieces of cerebellum of wild-type and Cadm1 KO and Foxp2(R552H) KI male mice (P10), respectively, using the RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s specifications. Complementary DNAs were synthesized from total RNA (1 µg) using reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) as described previously [24]. Real-time PCR analysis was performed using the Applied Biosystems 7500 fast real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems) with the TaqMan Gene Expression Assays (Applied Biosystems) based on published sequences for genes encoding the respective mouse Cadm1, Foxp2, and VIC-labeled mouse Gapd (VIC-labeled MGD probe; Applied Biosystems) as endogenous control. For each sample, the 20 µl total volume consisted of 10 µl TaqMan Fast Universal PCR Master Mix (2x; Applied Biosystems), 1 µl TaqMan Gene Expression Assays, and 5 µl of each first-strand cDNA sample. The real-time PCR fragments were amplified as follows: 1 cycle at
95°C for 20 s, 60 cycles at 95°C for 3 s, and 60°C for 30 s. Results were analyzed using student’s t-tests (p<0.05 was considered statistically significant).

**Immunoblot analysis**

Five cerebellums each from wild-type and Cadm1 KO mice, respectively, were combined and lysed in lysis buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 0.5% IGEPAL CA630, and protease inhibitors; complete mini (Roche Diagnostics)] at 4°C for 15 min, and then each extract was subjected to immunoblot analysis using mouse anti-Synaptophysin (Millipore), rabbit anti-VGluT1 (Synaptic Systems), rabbit anti-Foxp2 (Abcam), and mouse anti-Tubulin (Sigma). Immunoreactivity was visualized using alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-mouse or anti-rabbit IgG, Nitro blue tetrazolium, and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-1-phosphate (Roche Diagnostics). Data from three experiments were scanned and analyzed for quantification with Image J software (National Institutes of Health). Results compared with wild-type were analyzed using the student’s t-test (p<0.05 was considered statistically significant).

**Immunostaining**

Wild-type, Cadm1 KO, and Foxp2[R552H] KI mice cerebellums were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate buffered saline at 4°C overnight. Frozen sections (10 µm thick) were cut on a cryostat and immunostained with chicken anti-SynCAM1 (Cadm1; MBL), mouse anti-Calbindin (Sigma), rabbit anti-Calbindin (Sigma), mouse anti-Synaptophysin, rabbit anti-VGluT1, or rabbit anti-VGluT2 (Synaptic Systems). Alexa Fluor 488-- and Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated secondary antibodies against mouse, rabbit, and goat IgGs were purchased from Molecular Probes. Nuclei were detected by Hoechst 33342 (Molecular Probes). The reactivity was viewed using a Leica SP5 confocal microscope (Leica Microsystems). At least three...
animals per genotype were examined, and experiments were repeated three times. Quantification of staining intensities was done using LAS AF software (Leica Microsystems). The mean pixel value in the area of interest and in the same size area of the background was calculated. The background level was subtracted from the value found in the area of interest (in the molecular layer). Reported intensities were normalized to control, and the Student’s t-test was performed for statistical analysis.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Alteration of Purkinje cells in cerebellum of wild-type and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice, wild-type, and Cadm1 knockout (Cadm1 KO) (P11). The immunoreactivity was performed using mouse anti-Calbindin. Bar, 20 μm.
(TIF)

Figure S2 Altered distribution of the Cadm1 of wild-type and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice (P11). Values are mean±standard error (SEM). Student’s t-test (*p<0.05, **p<0.01). Pups: n = 5. All experiments were performed three times. A comparison showed no significant difference (Student’s t-test; p<0.05).

Figure S3 RT-PCR analysis of the expression of Cadm1 in the cerebellum of wild-type and Foxp2(R552H) KI mice (P10). Values are mean±standard error (SEM). Pups: n = 5. All experiments were performed three times. A comparison showed no significant difference (Student’s t-test; p>0.05).

Figure S4 The immunoreactivity (p11) of Synaptophysin (pre-synaptic marker) and PSD-95 (post-synaptic marker). Green, Cadm1. Red, Synaptophysin or PSD-95 (Cell Signaling Technology). Blue, Hoechst. Bar, 30 μm.
(TIF)

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: TM MYM BI. Performed the experiments: EF YT. Analyzed the data: EF TM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: EF TM. Wrote the paper: EF BI TM.
References

1. Biederer T, Sara Y, Mouhayevey M, Atasoy D, Liu X, et al. (2002) SynCAM, a synaptic adhesion molecule that drives synapse assembly. Science 297: 1525–1531.

2. Fujita E, Soyma A, Monoi T (2003) RA175, which is the mouse ortholog of TSLC1, a tumor suppressor gene in human lung cancer, is a cell adhesion molecule. Exp Cell Res 287: 57–66.

3. Jamain S, Quach H, Betancur C, Rastam M, Colineaux C, et al. (2003) Mutations of the X-linked genes encoding neurogulins NLGN3 and NLGN4 are associated with autism. Nat Genet 34: 27–29.

4. Bakkaloglu B, O’Roak BJ, Louvi A, Gupta AR, Abelson JF, et al. (2008) Molecular cytogenetic analysis and resequencing of contactin associated protein-like 2 in autism spectrum disorders. Am J Hum Genet 82: 165–173.

5. Zhiling Y, Fujita E, Tanabe Y, Yamagata T, Monoi T, et al. (2008) Mutations in the gene encoding CADM1 are associated with autism spectrum disorder. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 377: 926–929.

6. Fujita E, Dai H, Tanabe Y, Zhiling Y, Yamagata T, et al. (2010) Autism Spectrum Disorder is related to endoplasmic reticulum stress induced by mutations in the synaptic cell adhesion molecule, CADMI. Cell death disease 1:e47.

7. Fujita E, Kouroku Y, Ozeki S, Tanabe Y, Toyama Y, et al. (2006) Oligo-asthenoteratozoospermia in mice lacking RA175/TSLC1/SynCAM/IGSF4A, a cell adhesion molecule in the immunoglobulin superfamily. Mol Cell Biol 26: 719–726.

8. Takayanagi Y, Fujita E, Yu Z, Yamagata T, Monoi MV, et al. (2010) Impairment of social and emotional behaviors in Cadm1-knockout mice. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 396: 703–708.

9. Li S, Weidenfeld J, Morrisey EE (2004) Transcriptional and DNA binding activity of the Foxp1/2/4 family is modulated by heterotypic and homotypic protein interactions. Mol Cell Biol 24: 809–822.

10. Li S, Weidenfeld J, Morrisey EE (2004) Transcriptional and DNA binding activity of the Foxp1/2/4 family is modulated by heterotypic and homotypic protein interactions. Mol Cell Biol 24: 809–822.

11. Li S, Weidenfeld J, Morrisey EE (2004) Transcriptional and DNA binding activity of the Foxp1/2/4 family is modulated by heterotypic and homotypic protein interactions. Mol Cell Biol 24: 809–822.

12. Li S, Weidenfeld J, Morrisey EE (2004) Transcriptional and DNA binding activity of the Foxp1/2/4 family is modulated by heterotypic and homotypic protein interactions. Mol Cell Biol 24: 809–822.

13. Fujita E, Tanabe Y, Shiota A, Ueda M, Suwa K, et al. (2008) Ultrasonic vocalization impairment of Foxp2 (R552H) knockin mice related to speech-language disorder and abnormality of Purkinje cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 105: 3117–3122.

14. Shu W, Cho JY, Jiang Y, Zhang M, Weisz D, et al. (2005) Altered ultrasonic vocalization in mice with a disruption in the Foxp2 gene. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 102: 9645–9648.

15. Rivo EO, Freeman BJ, Schiebel AB, Duong T, Robinson H, et al. (1996) Lower Purkinje cell counts in the cerebella of four autistic subjects: initial findings of the UCLA-NSAC Autopsy Research Report. Am J Psychiatry 12: 3217–3221.

16. Fujita E, Soyma A, Monoi T (2004) Expression of RA175 mRNA, a new member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, in developing mouse brain. Neuroreport 12: 3217–3221.

17. Fujita E, Urase K, Soyma A, Kouroku Y, Monoi T (2005) Distribution of RA175/TSLC1/SynCAM, a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, in the developing nervous system. Brain Res Dev Brain Res 154: 199–209.

18. Miyazaki T, Fukaya M, Shimizu H, Watanabe M (2003) Subtype switching of vesicular glutamate transporters at parallel fibre-Purkinje cell synapses in developing mouse cerebellum. Eur J Neurosc 17: 2563–2572.

19. Boulland JL, Qureshi T, Seal RP, Raffi A, Gundersen V, et al. (2004) Expression of the vesicular glutamate transporters during development indicates the widespread corelease of multiple neurotransmitters. J Comp Neurol 480: 264–280.

20. Xiao G, Dong Q, Jin Z, Chen C (2004) Mapping of verbal working memory in nonfluent Chinese-English bilinguals with functional MRI. Neuroimage 22: 1–10.

21. Dietrich S, Hertrich I, Alter K, Ischebeck A, Ackermann H (2008) Understanding the emotional expression of verbal interjections: a functional MRI study. Neuroreport 19: 1751–1755.

22. Robbins EM, Krupp AJ, Perez de Arce K, Ghosh AK, Fogel AI, et al. (2010) SynCAM 1 adhesion dynamically regulates synapse number and impacts plasticity and learning. Neuron 68: 894–906.

23. Newbury DF, Monaco AP (2010) Genetic advances in the study of speech and language disorders. Neuron 68: 509–529.

24. Fujita E, Tanabe Y, Hirose T, Aurrand-Lions M, Kasahara T, et al. (2007) Loss of partitioning-defective-3/isotype-specific interacting protein (par-3/ASIP) in the elongating spermatid of RA175 (IGSF4A/SynCAM)-deficient mice. Am J Pathol 171: 1800–1810.