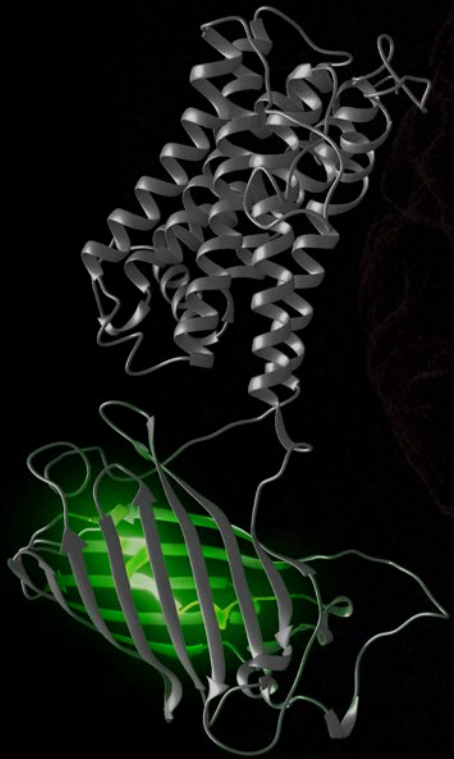


Monitoring real-time pharmacology and serotonin dynamics with serotonin biosensor

Chunyang (Jason) Dong

Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine
School of Medicine
University of California, Davis



WCBR 2020
Big Sky Montana



Depression



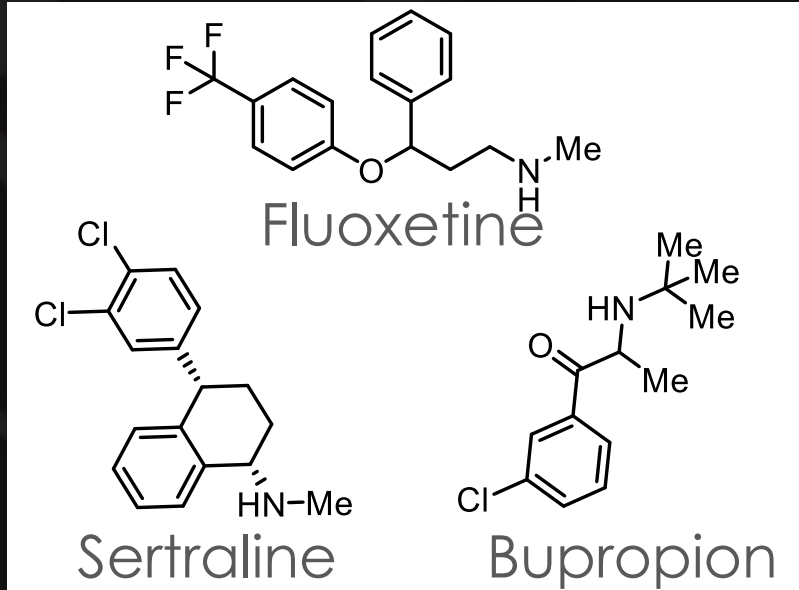
- *Affects over 16.2 million adults*
- *45,000 lives lost to suicide in 2016*
- *Chronic stress is a factor leading to depression*



Treatment?



Slow-acting antidepressant

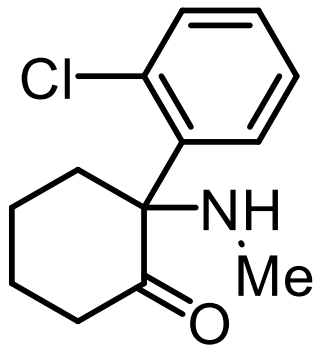


- Takes 4-6 weeks to have effects
- No matter how to combine different types of SSRIs, still 1/3 of the population do not achieve remission.

Drug Type	Drug Name	Trade Name	Year Discovered
SSRI	Fluoxetine	Prozac	1987
SSRI	Sertraline	Zoloft	1991
NDRI	Bupropion	Wellbutrin	1996



Fast-acting antidepressant



Ketamine



- Affect within 1 hour
- Last for a week
- **However..**
 - Strictly controlled due to **drug abuse** and **hallucination** side effect.

FDA approved for treatment-resistant depression in 2019



Major challenges

- Develop a handy platform to screen novel compounds that could be effective but without hallucination side effect.
 - What's the mechanistic actions of antidepressant drugs on receptors?
- Understand neuromodulation signaling pathways by precisely measure serotonin dynamics in behaving animals.



Current method of classifying hallucinogen





Head twitch experiment

Pro

- suitable animal model for **predicting** hallucinogenic potency in humans

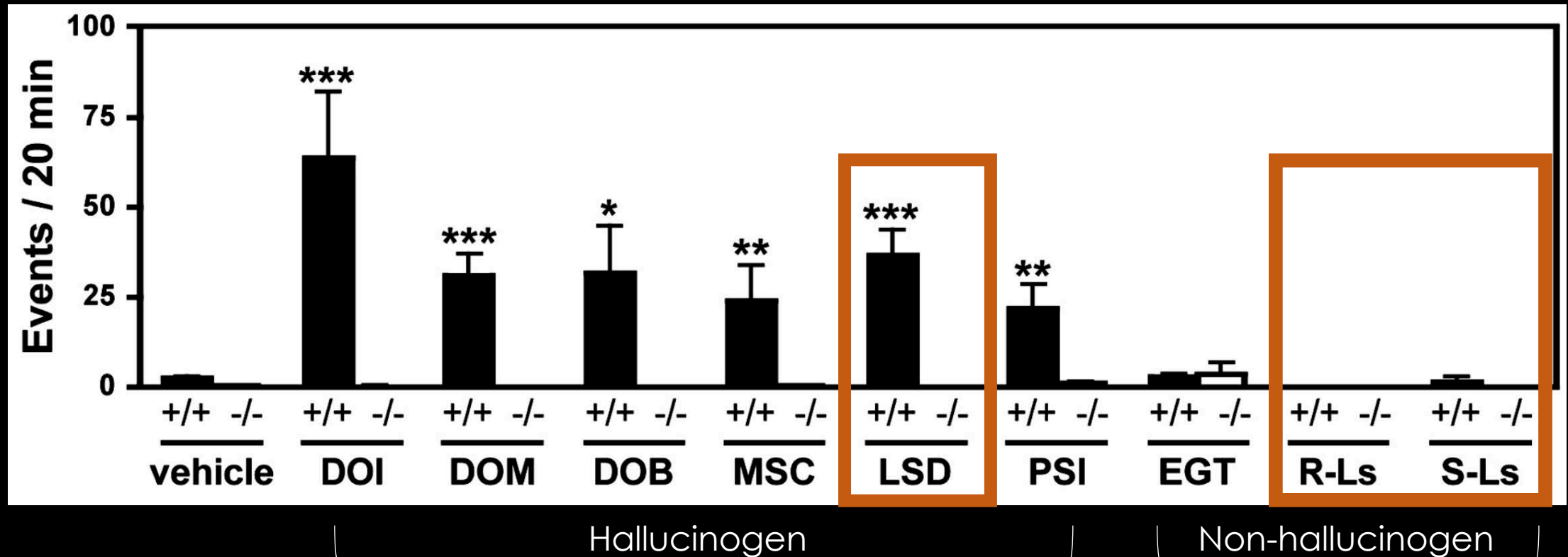
Con

- Time consuming
- Costly
- Low throughput



Head twitch response is directly related to 5-HT 2A receptor

HTR comparison between WT and 5-HT2A receptor KO mice



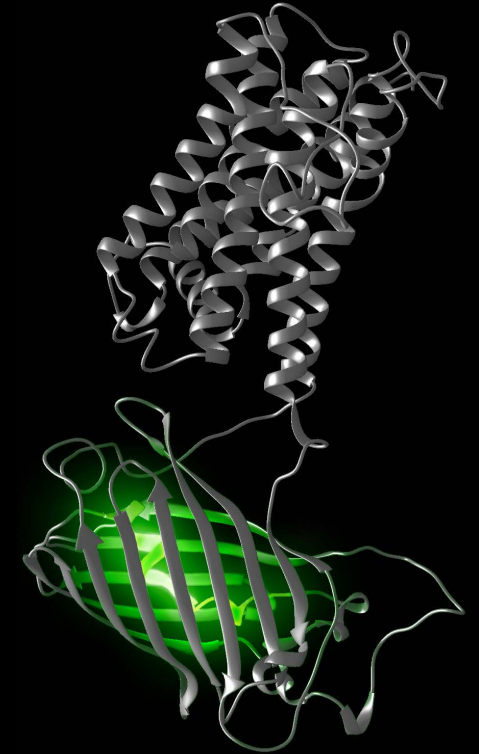
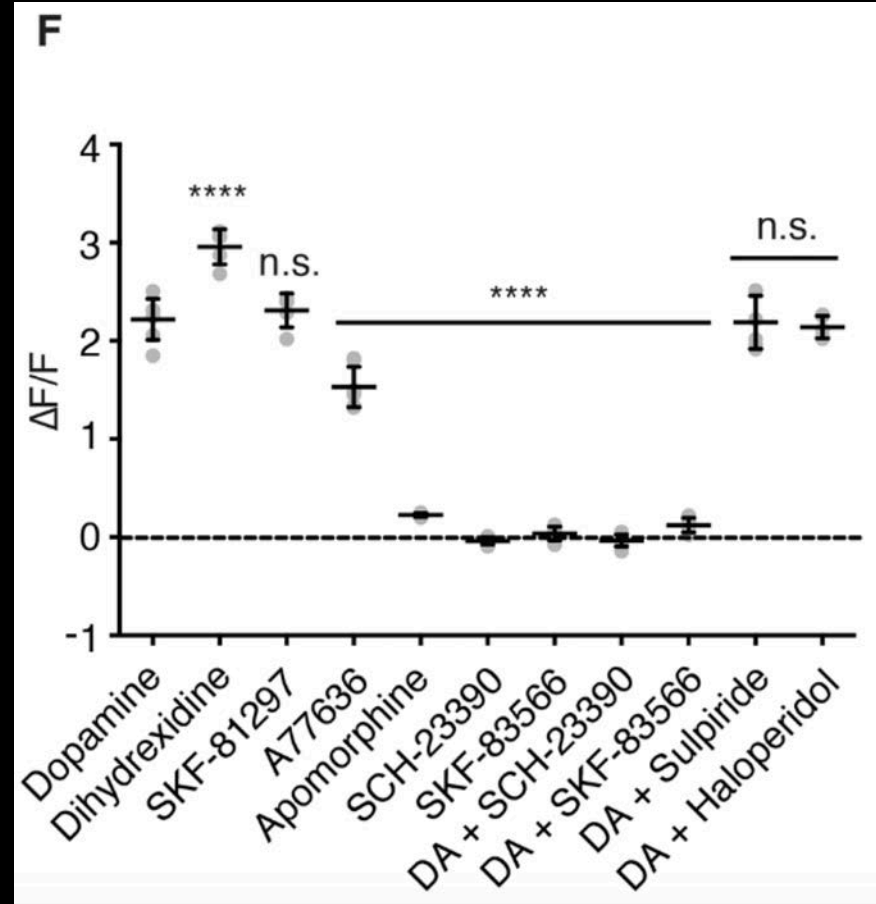


Hypothesis: Functional selectivity

- the hallucinogenic effect is linked to functional selectivity to 5HT2A receptor.
- We can develop a sensor to specifically detect the conformational states of 5HT2A receptor by coupling a **specific conformation** of the receptor induced by ligand binding to the **fluorescence**.

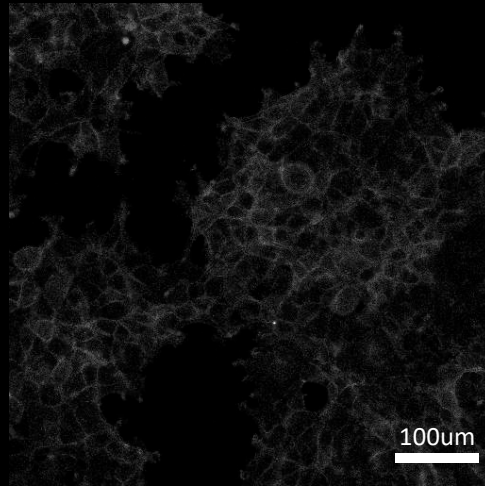


From dLight to sLight



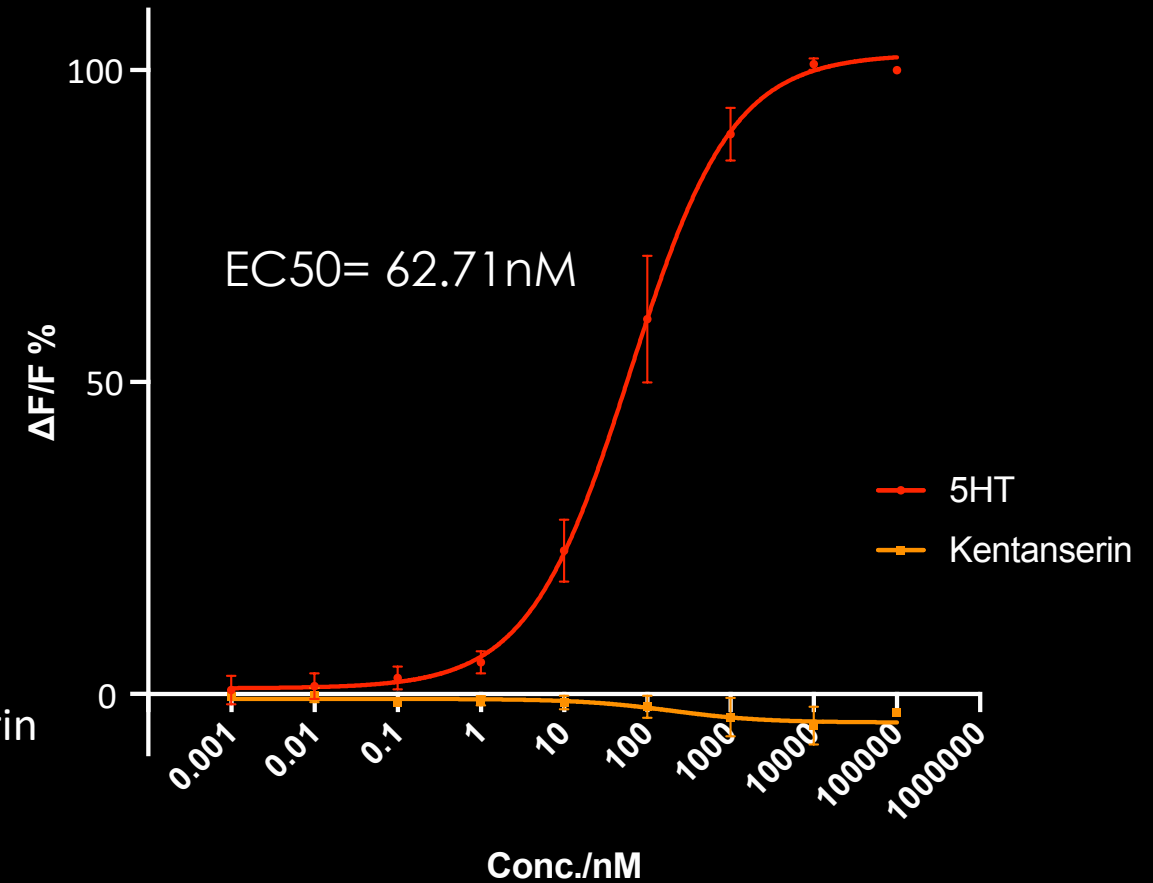


sLight: a 5-HT_{2A} based sensor



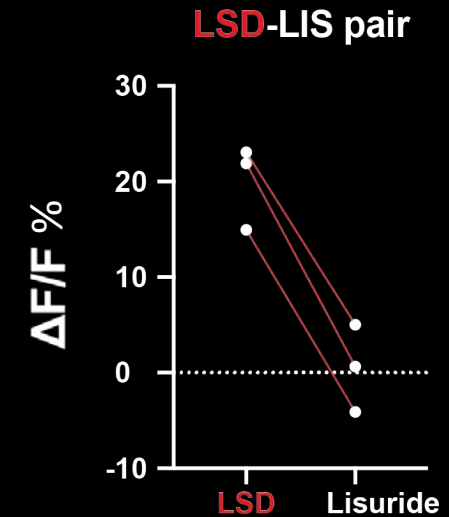
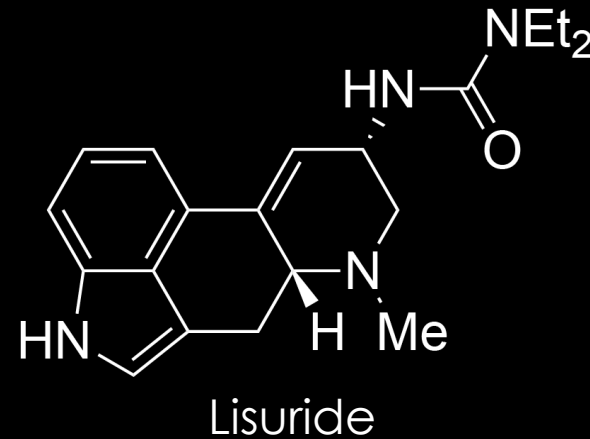
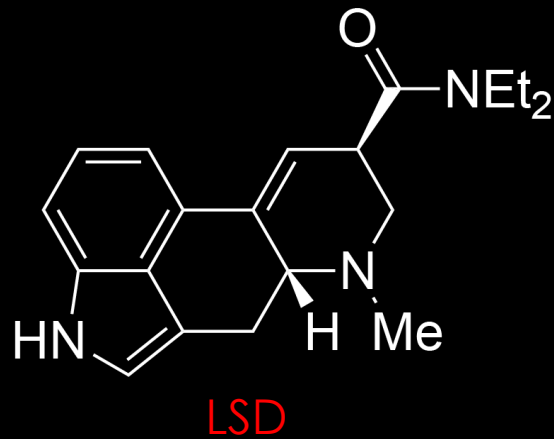
sLight + 10uM 5-HT + 10uM kentanserin

Normalized 2A titration



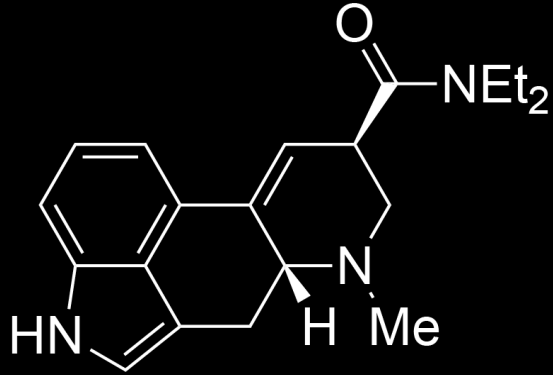


sLight can differentiate hallu vs non-hallu

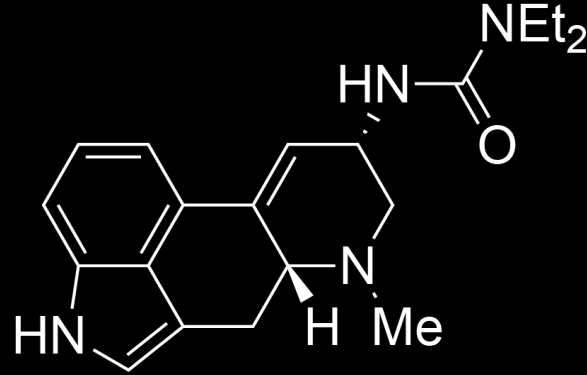




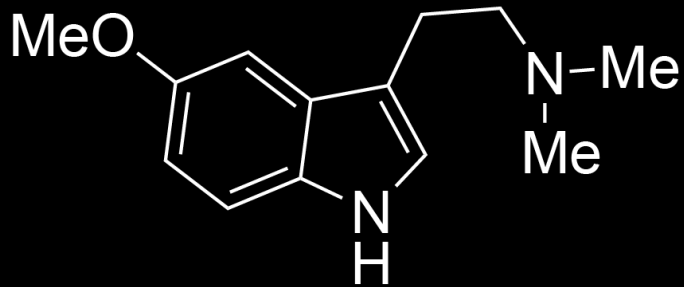
sLight can differentiate hallu vs non-hallu



LSD



Lisuride



5-MeO-DMT

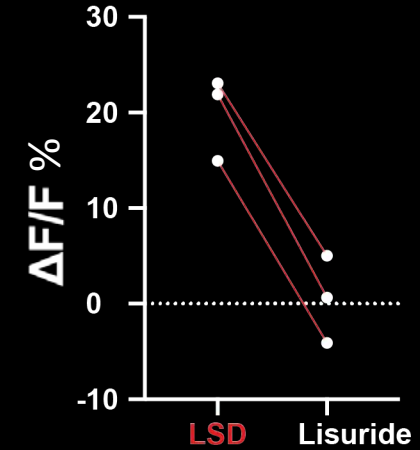


6-MeO-DMT

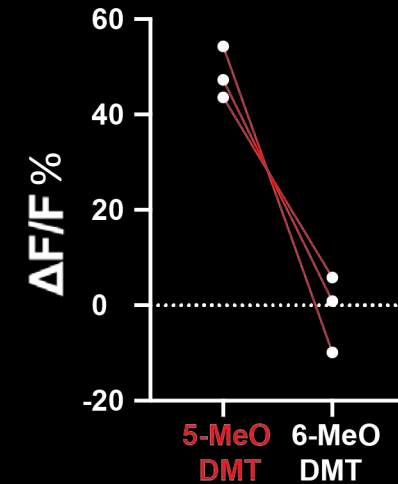
Known hallucinogen

Known non-hallucinogen

LSD-LIS pair

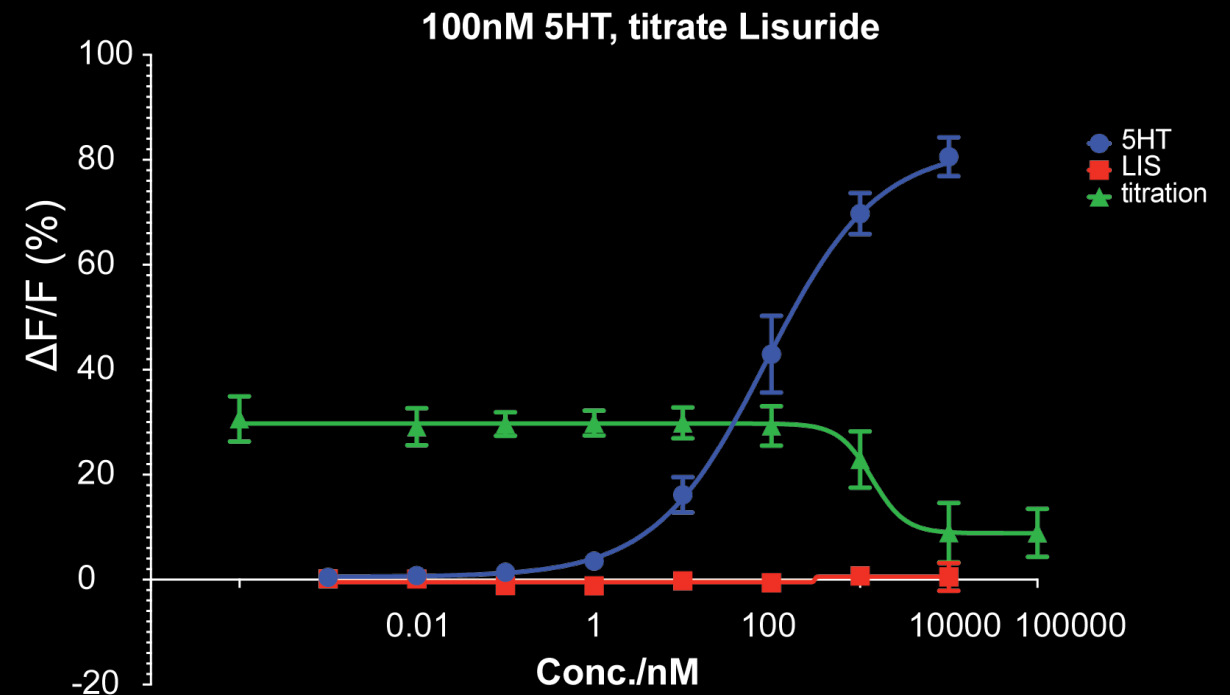
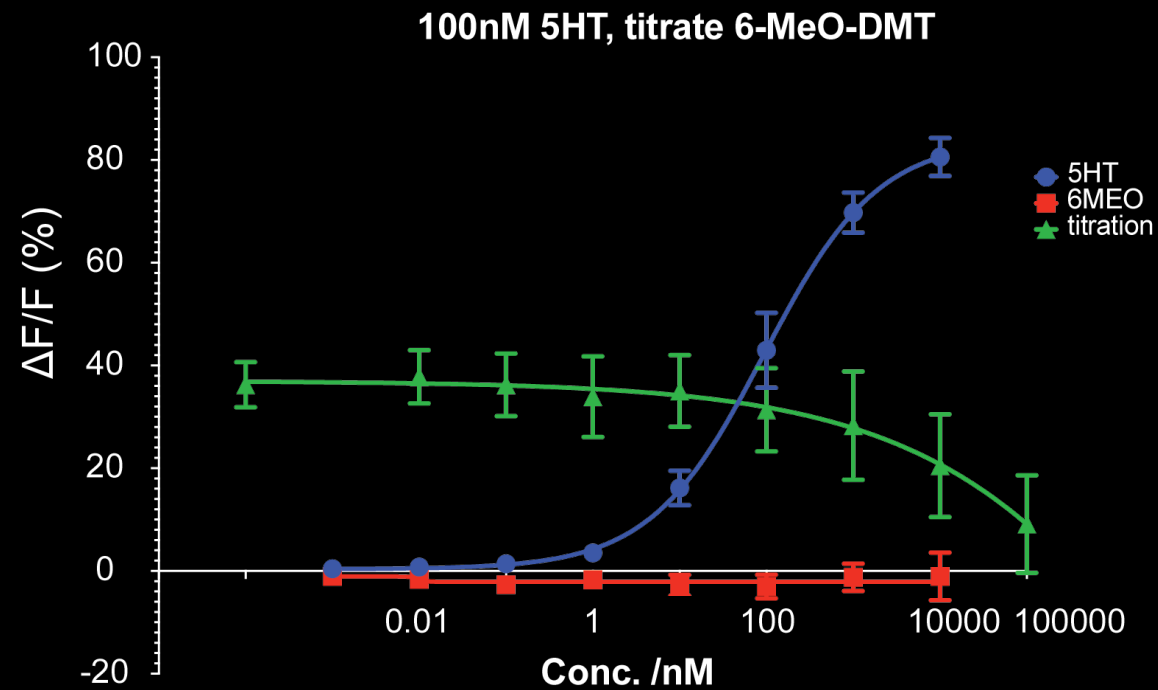


5MeO-6MeO pair



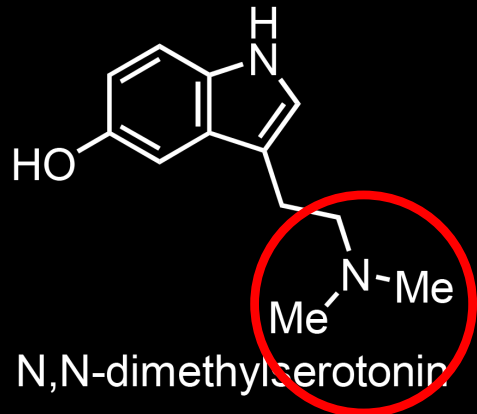
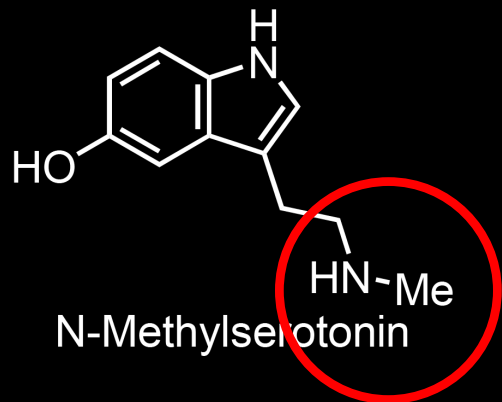
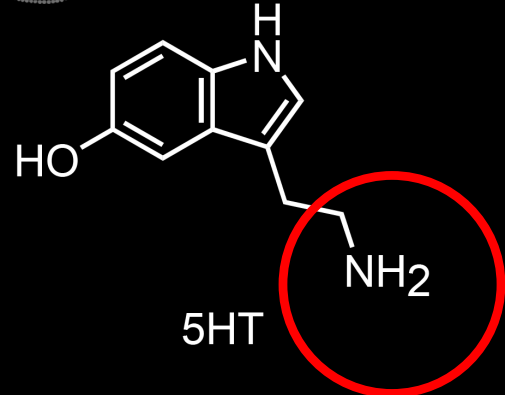


No-hull compounds bind the same pocket as 5-HT

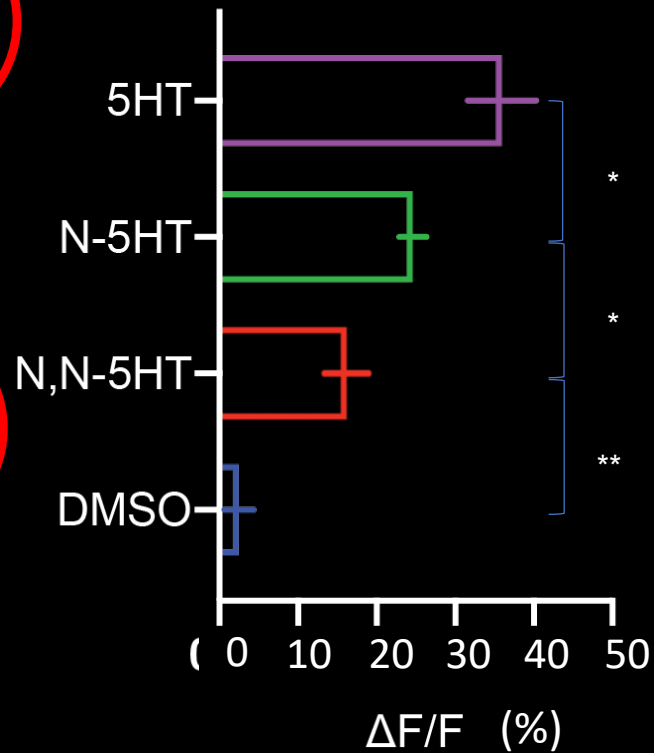




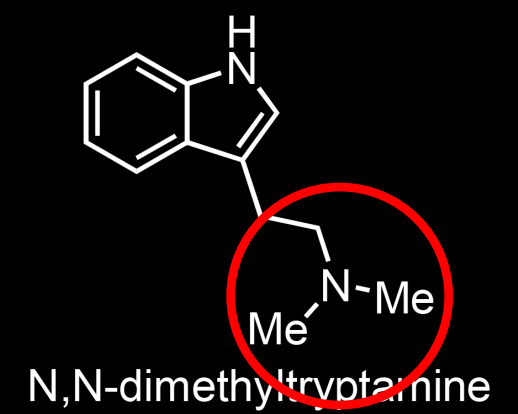
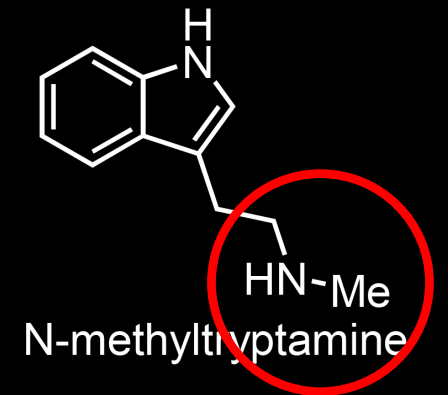
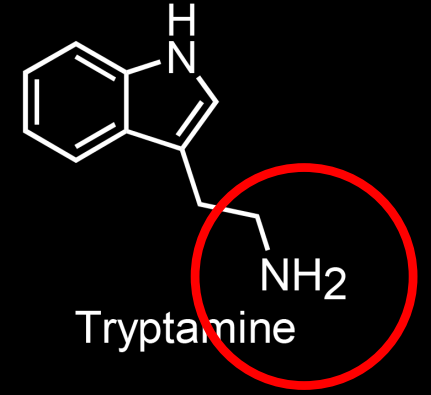
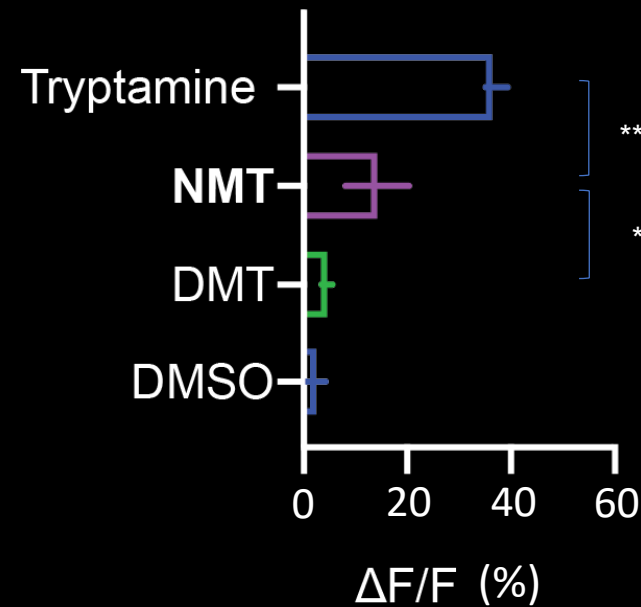
Larger functional group leads to lower fluorescent intensity



5-HTs

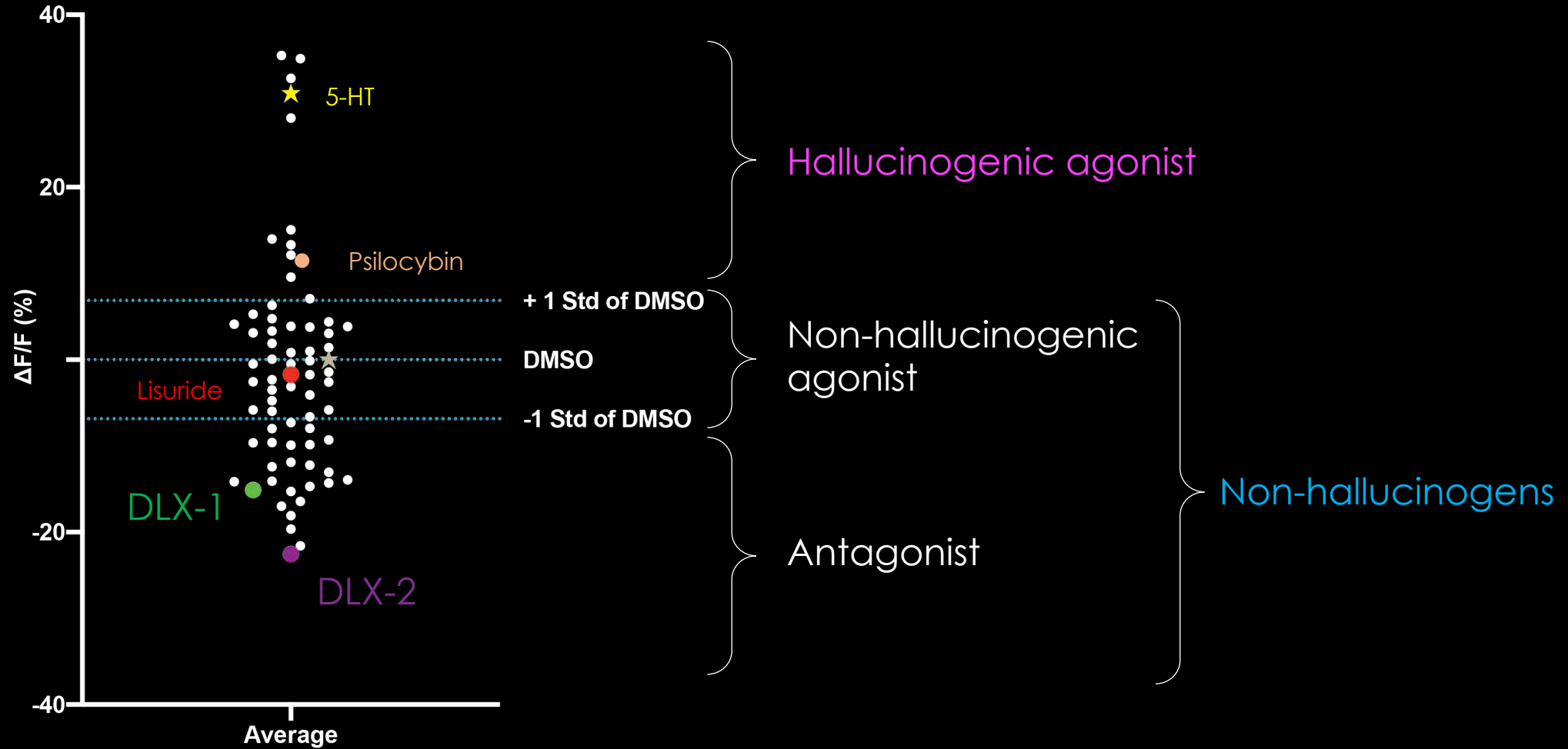
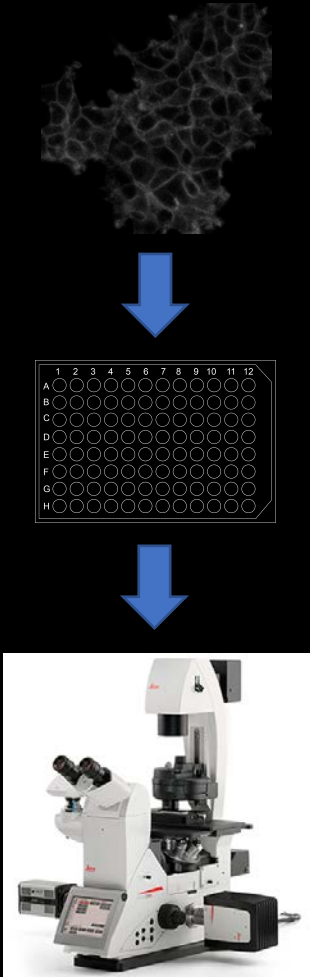


Tryptamines





A counter-screening platform

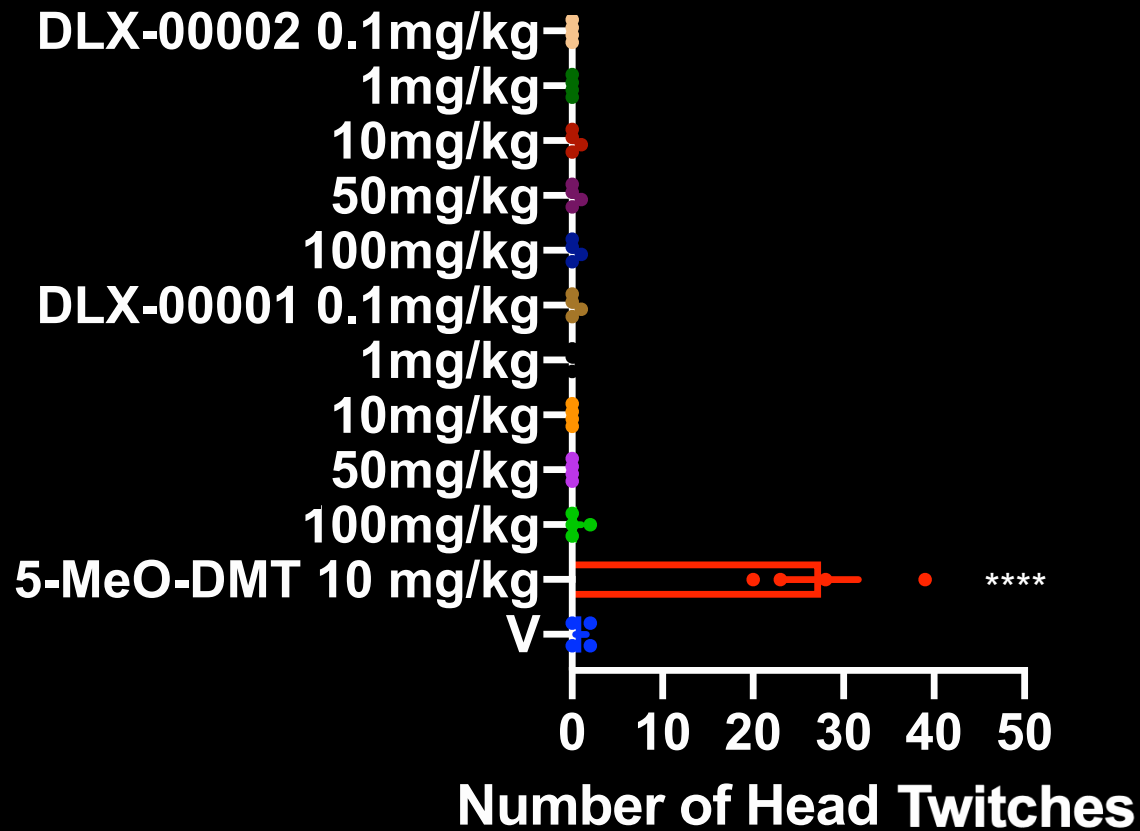


n=3 for each compound
Z-score = 0.6

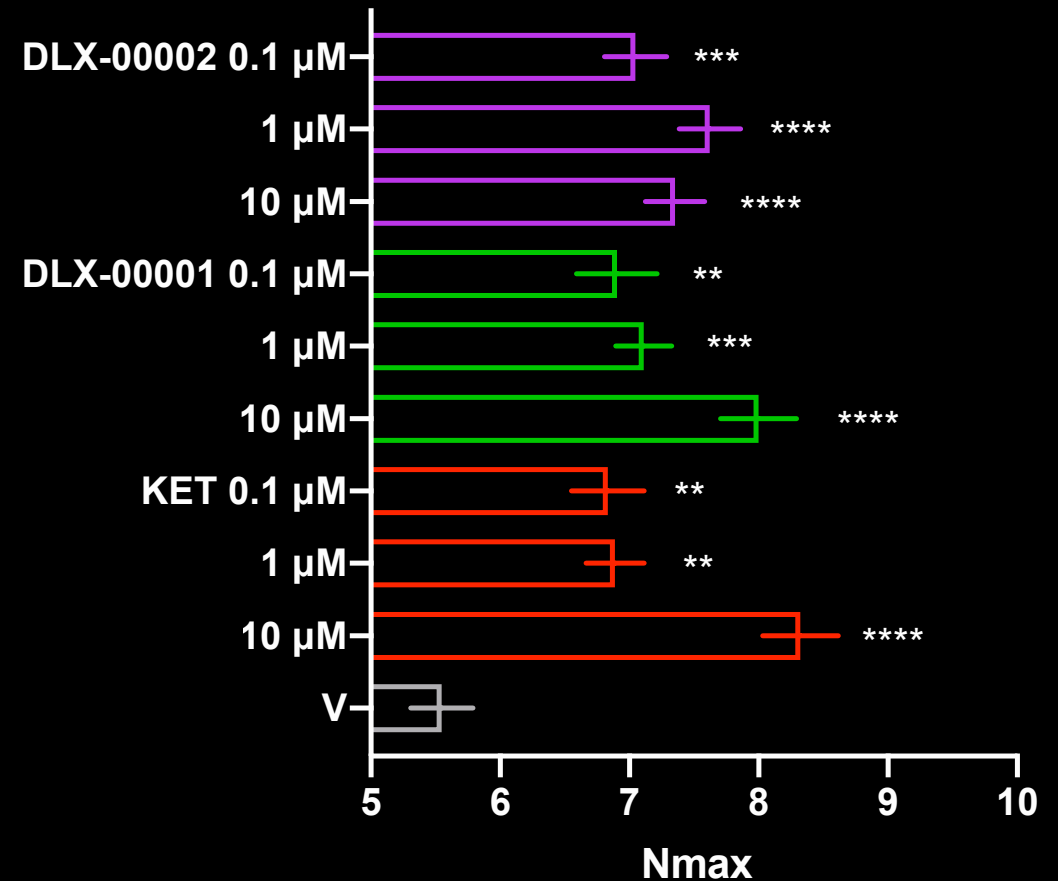


Characterization of novel compounds: head twitch and structural plasticity

Head twitch response

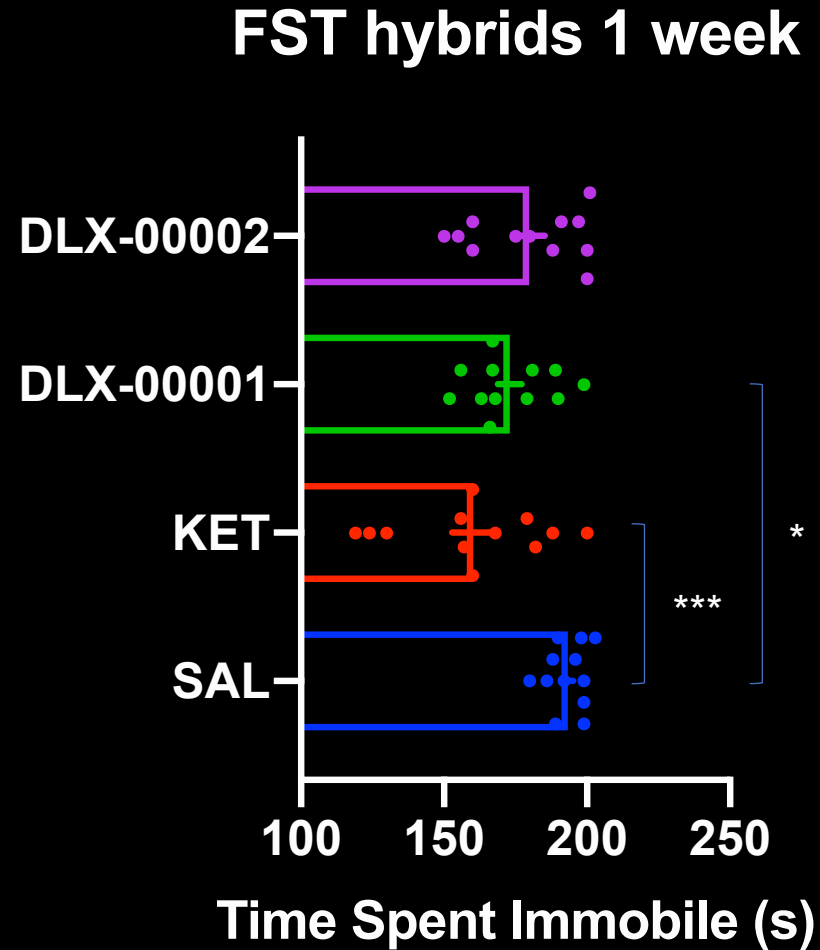
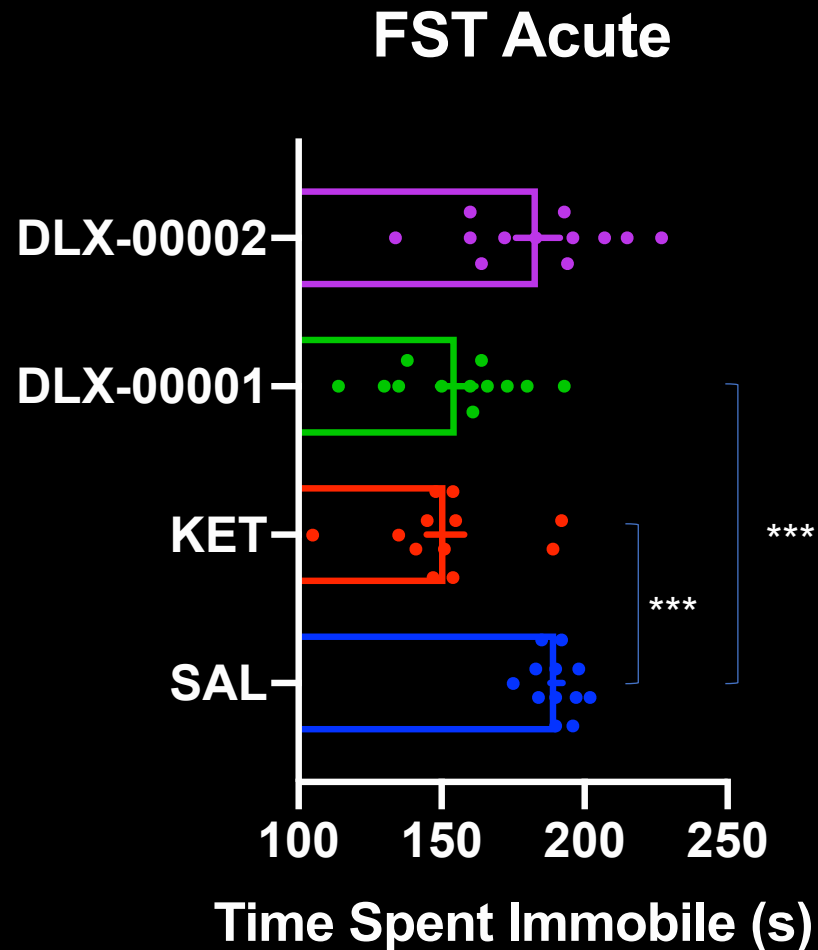


Sholl analysis





DLX-1 showed similar effect as Ketamine in force swim test



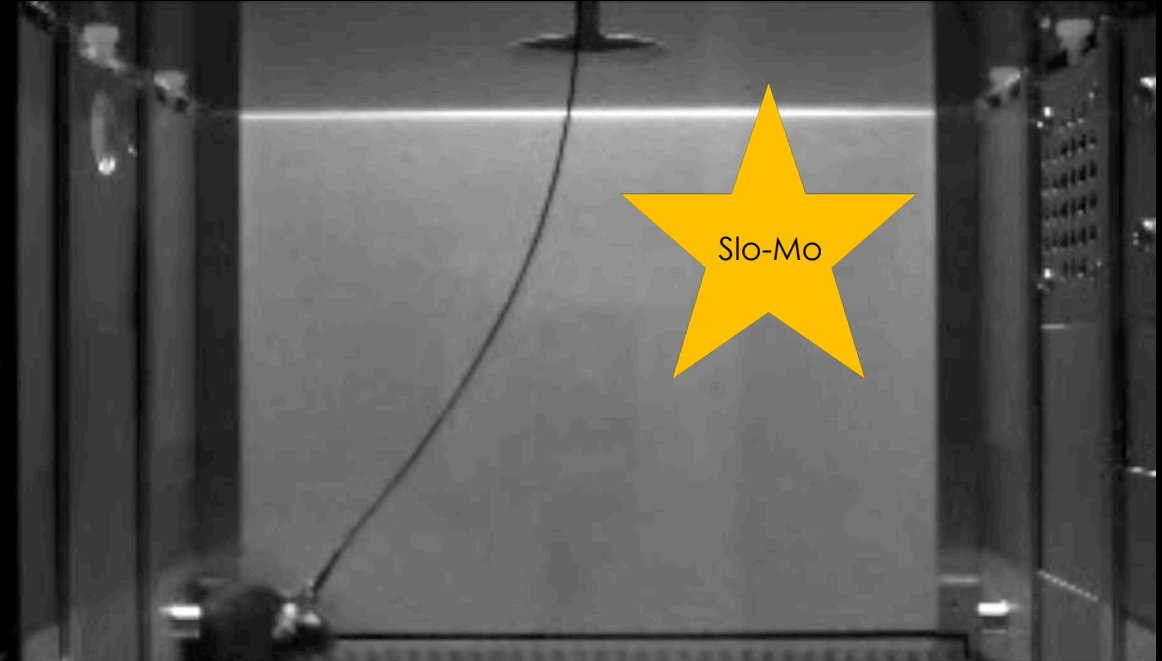
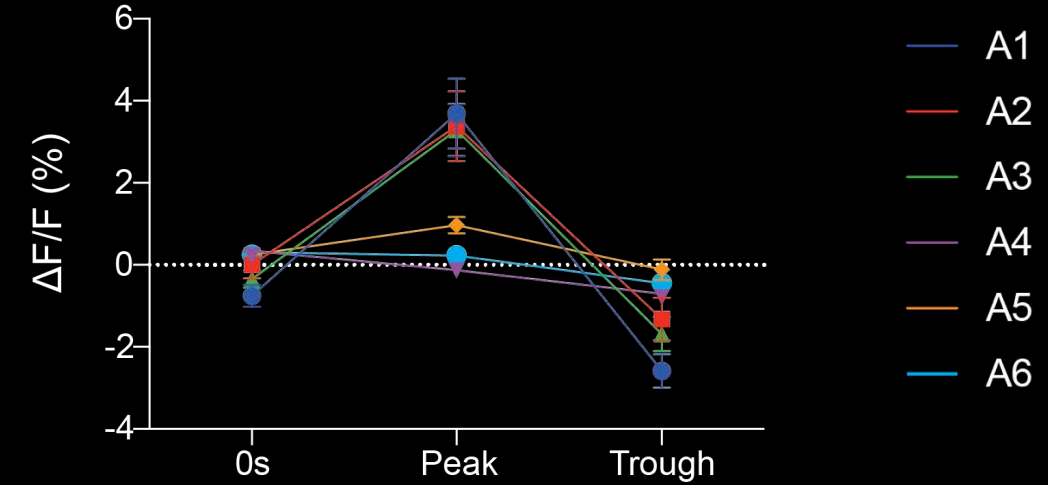
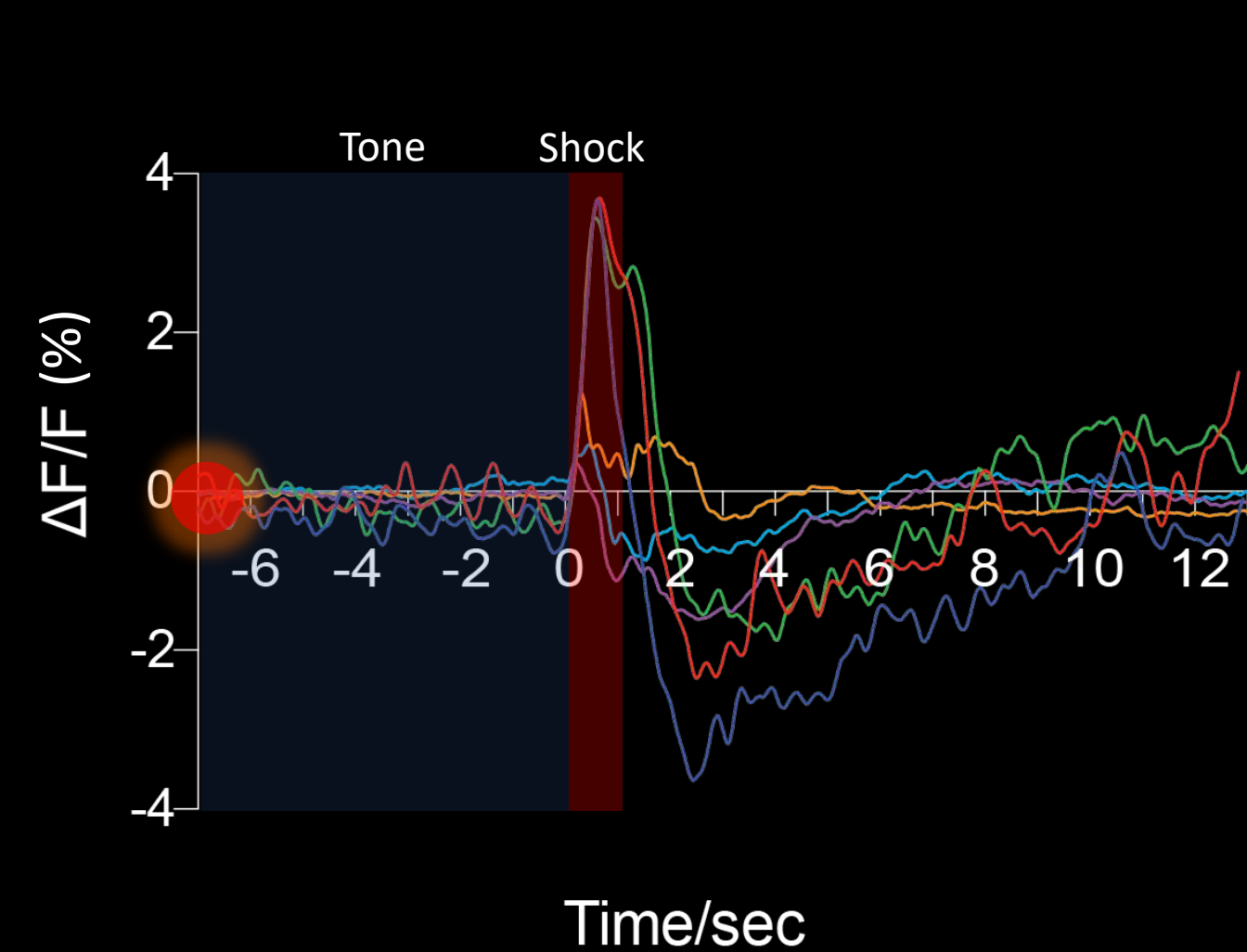


Conclusions

- Developed a 5-HT_{2A} conformer sensor to enable real-time pharmacology to reflect the functional selectivity of HT_{2A}R.
- Developed the counter screening platform to identify compounds that has beneficial effect as fast-acting antidepressant as Ketamine, but without hallucination side effect.



In Vivo 5-HT dynamics in response to fear conditioning

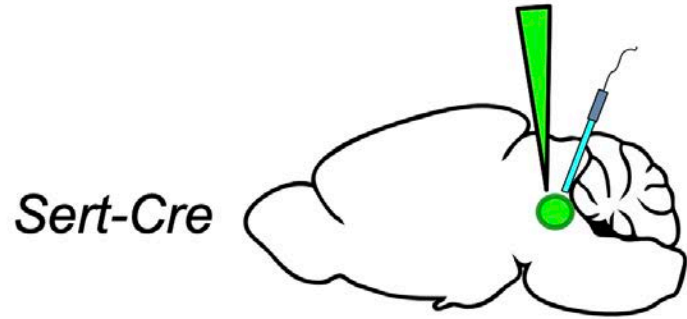




Calcium release during AFC

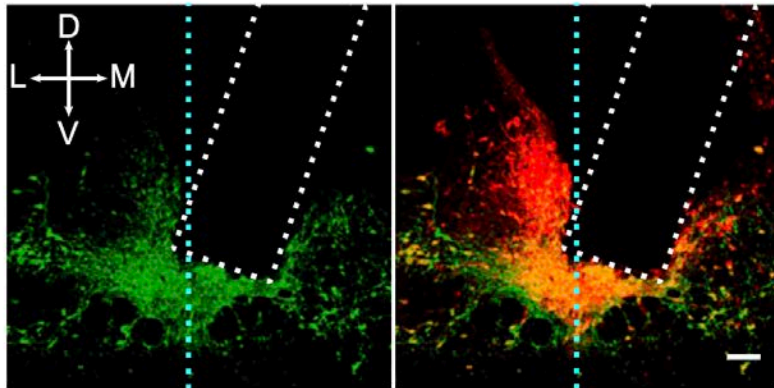
A1 DR^{Sert} recording

AAV-FLEX^{LoxP}-GCaMP6m



A2

A2'



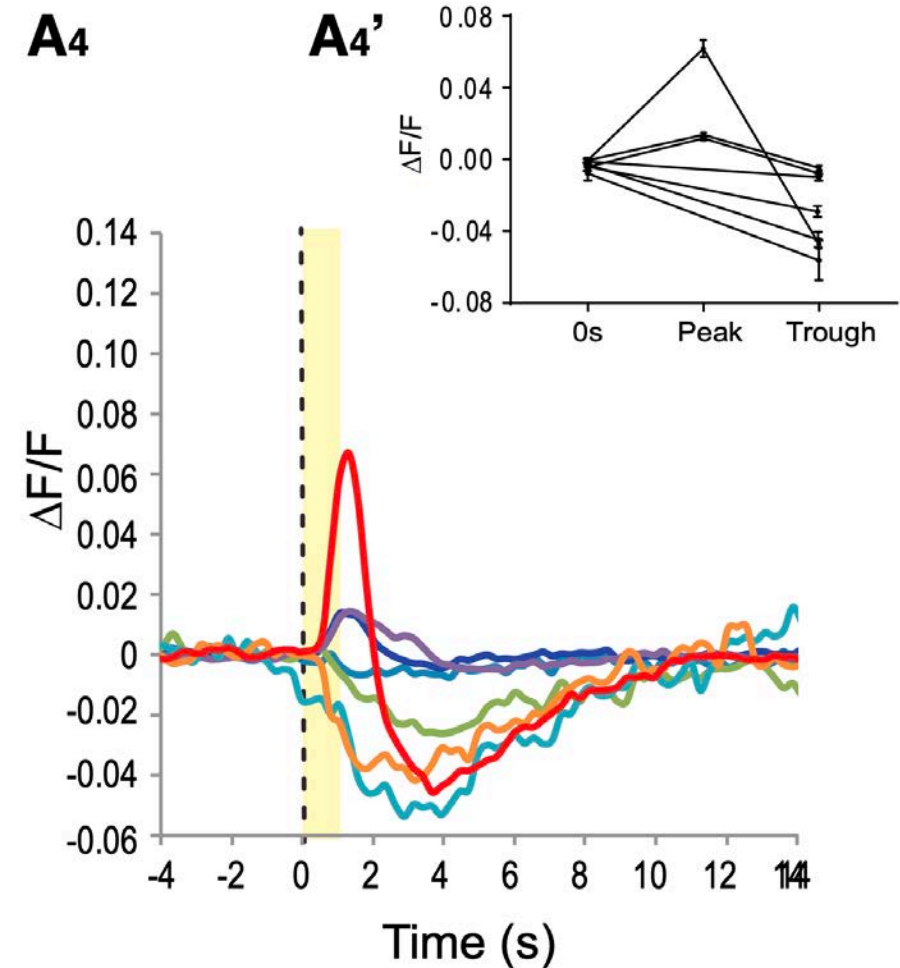
GCaMP6

GCaMP6/anti-TPH2

Foot shock

A4

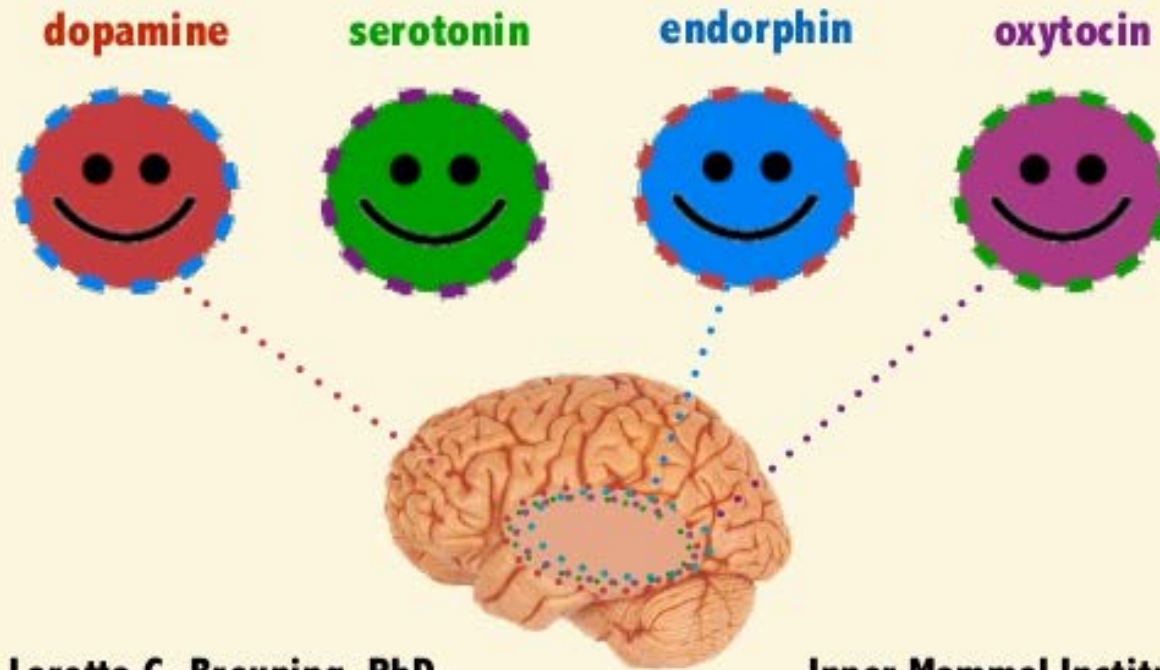
A4'





Happy Brain Chemicals

Re-wire Yourself to Turn Them on in New Ways



Loretta G. Breuning, PhD

Inner Mammal Institute



Future directions

- Further validate/optimize sLight screening platform for 2A receptor targeting non-hallucinogenic antidepressant development
- Use sLight to study how spatial and temporal release of 5-HT is related to different types of behavior, e.g fear vs. reward in different brain regions



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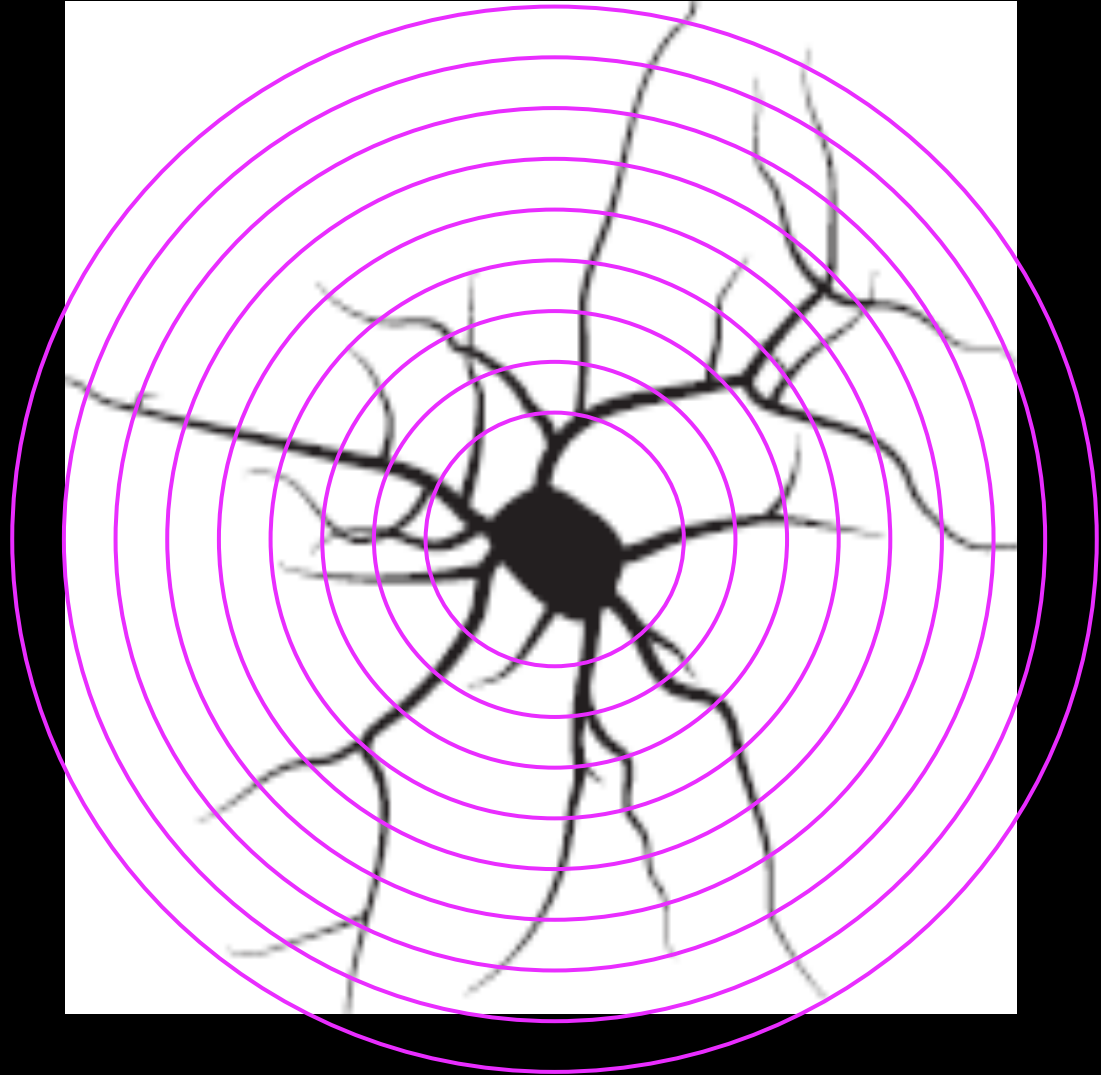
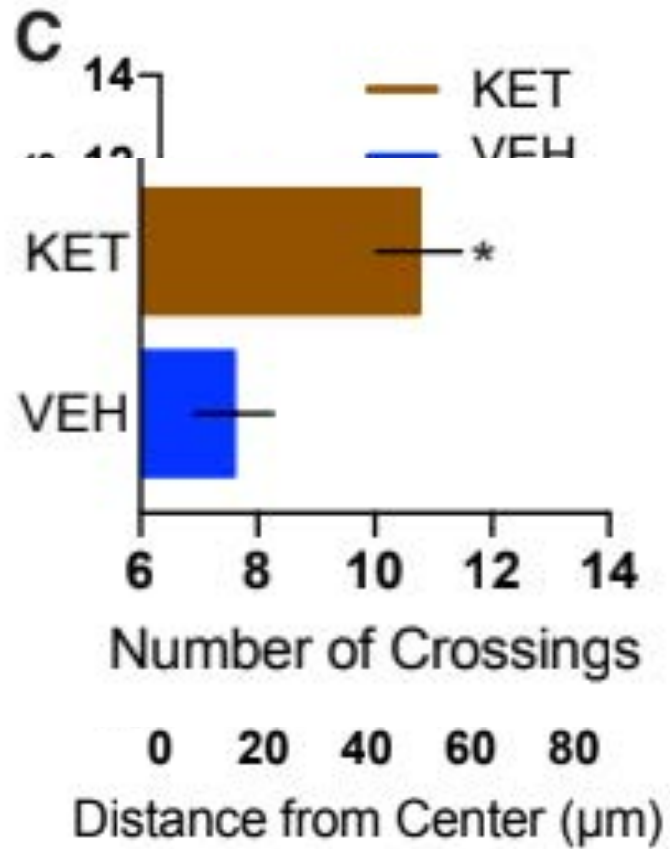
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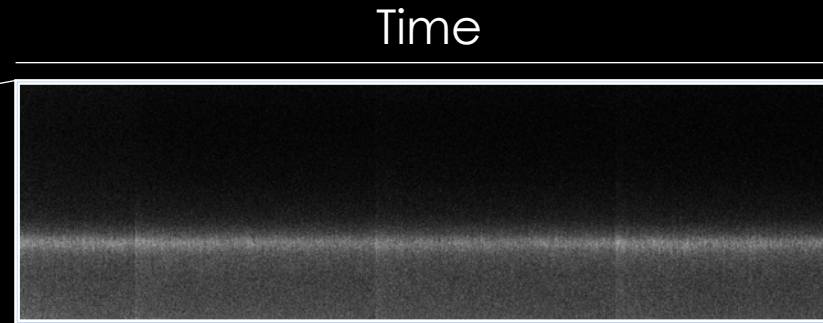
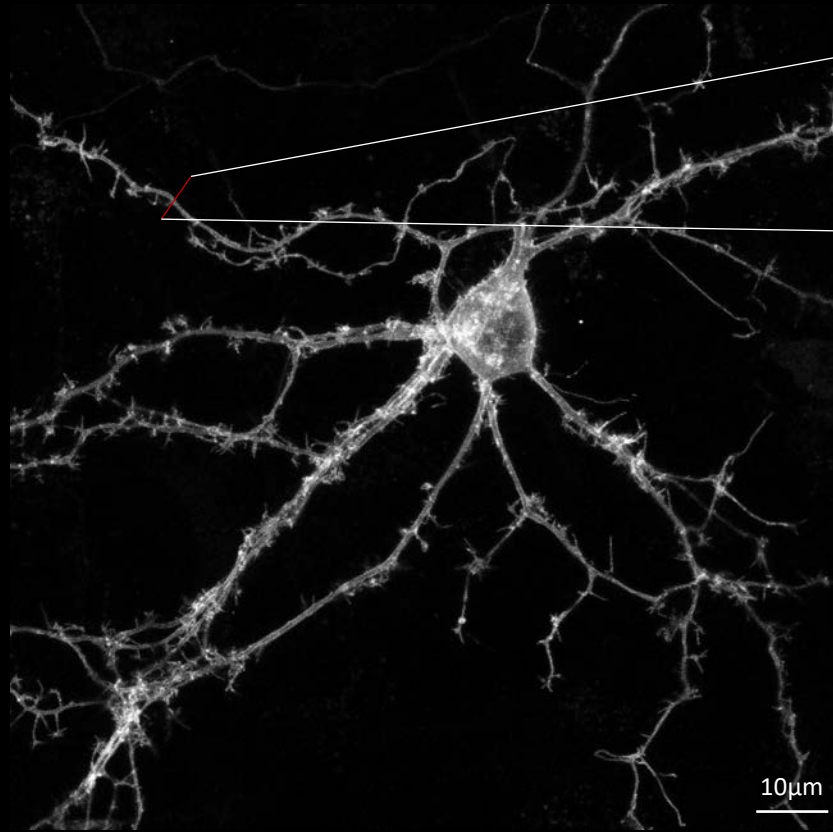
We are recruiting postdocs:
using and engineering new biosensors



Sholl analysis- promote neuronal growth



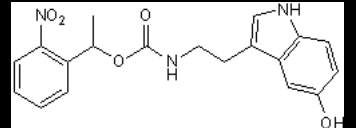
In vitro cultured neurons -kinetics



405nm



NPEC-5HT 10μM
bath application



5ms uncaging

20%
 $\Delta F/F$

1 sec

Tau-fast= 16.68ms
Tau-slow=972ms

