

Estradiol promotes visual habituation learning despite the suppressive effects of multiple Estrogen Receptors

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Abstract

Habituating to the constant stimuli in the environment is a critical learning process conserved across species. We use the larval zebrafish visual response to sudden darkness as a model for studying habituation learning, where zebrafish reduce their responses to repeated stimulations. In this paradigm, treatment with estradiol strongly increases learning rate, resulting suppressed responsiveness. In an attempt to identify the receptor(s) mediating these effects we used knockout mutant lines for the Estrogen Receptors (*esr1*, *esr2a*, *esr2b*, *gper1*). Our experiments failed to identify a receptor required for the effects of Estradiol on habituation learning. Surprisingly, *esr1*, *esr2a*, and *gper1* mutants showed weak but consistent increases in habituation relative to sibling controls, indicating that activation of these receptors may have paradoxical inhibitory effects on habituation learning. These experiments confirm that estradiol is a potent modulator of learning processes in the vertebrate brain, but in the context of visual habituation learning in larval zebrafish, these effects do not occur via the classical estrogen receptor-mediated signaling pathways, which instead act in competition to subtly inhibit habituation learning. Therefore, our data indicate that the positive effects of estradiol on habituation learning occur via an as-yet unidentified estradiol target.

Introduction

A primary function of the brain is to learn from experiences and adjust behavior in response. One aspect of learned behaviour involves sharpening attention and behavioural resources toward salient cues by ignoring irrelevant background stimuli. For instance, it may be critical to recognize the alarm calls of a nearby animal, whereas continually registering the steady hum from distant traffic is far less important. The capacity to reduce responses to repetitive, non-essential stimuli is known as habituation, which is considered the simplest form of learning and memory (Rankin *et al.*, 2009).

We study a paradigm for long-term habituation where larval zebrafish reduce their responsiveness to sudden pulses of whole-field darkness, or dark flashes (DFs) (Wolman *et al.*, 2011; Randlett *et al.*, 2019; Lamiré *et al.*, 2023). We recently reported that multiple hormonal signaling pathways show strong modulation of habituation learning performance, including melatonin, progesterone, and estrogen (Lamiré *et al.*, 2023). The ability of these signaling pathways to modulate learning is consistent with previous results in other systems and paradigms (Nilsson and Gustafsson, 2002a; Naderi *et al.*, 2020a; Dillon *et al.*, 2013; Rawashdeh *et al.*, 2007; Jilg *et al.*, 2019; El-Sherif *et al.*,

2003; Barros et al., 2015), and may be an important mechanism to shift learning and memory performance or strategies based on biological rhythms or external fluctuations like seasons, weather or the day/night cycle.

In this project we have focused on estrogen signaling. We identified multiple estradiol analogs which strongly increased habituation learning when added at 5-10 μ M doses in the water (ethinyl estradiol, estradiol valerate, and hexestrol, Lamiré et al., 2023). 17 β -estradiol (here referred to as estradiol) is the most potent and biologically active form of estrogen, and is used in a variety of clinical contexts including contraception, hormone replacement therapy and feminizing hormone therapy. Our discovery of a role for estradiol in promoting habituation learning is not surprising, as it has well-documented effects on other learning and memory processes. This has been most extensively characterized in the hippocampus, where estradiol promotes behavioural performance and the cellular/circuit hallmarks of hippocampal plasticity, including Long-term potentiation (LTP) and modulation of dendritic spine density (Iqbal et al., 2024; Luine, 2014; Finney et al., 2020; Nilsson and Gustafsson, 2002b). While the role of estradiol in habituation is less well explored, it has previously been shown to increase memory retention for olfactory habituation in mice (Dillon et al., 2013), indicating it plays conserved roles in plasticity regulation across paradigms.

Estradiol signals via two classes of Estrogen Receptors (ERs): the ligand-activated transcription factors ER α , and ER β , and the seven-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor Gper1. ER α/β are thought to mediate the long-term genomic effects of estrogens through transcriptional activation of target genes, and thus are typically termed nuclear ERs. Estradiol also has acute effects on physiology – often called "non-genomic", or "membrane-initiated". These acute effects are thought to be mediated largely by the G protein coupled receptor Gper1, and does so via multiple G-proteins, and potentially epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor transactivation (Prossnitz and Barton, 2023; Revankar et al., 2005; Filardo et al., 2000). In this way, Gper1 signalling impacts multiple core second-messenger systems, including: adenylyl cyclase, ERK, PI3K-Akt, and nitric oxide synthase. There is evidence from receptor-specific pharmacology and genetic knockout experiments in mice for a role of all of these receptors in hippocampal plasticity, although ER α appears to have the most prominent role.

Pharmacological experiments in adult zebrafish indicate that nuclear ERs are involved in the consolidation of object recognition memory, while Gper1 is involved in the consolidation of object placement memory (Naderi et al., 2020b). Therefore, both classes of receptors are good candidates for plasticity regulation in zebrafish. However, we are unaware of any previous studies using genetic loss-of-function alleles to test for the function of ERs in learning/memory.

In this project we aimed to identify the relevant ER(s) mediating the effects of estradiol on habituation using genetic knockout alleles. Zebrafish have single gene encoding ER α (ER1, *esr1*) and Gper1 (*gper1*), and two homologs of ER β : ER2a (*esr2a*) and ER2b (*esr2b*) (Romano et al., 2017; Menuet et al., 2002). We found that none of these mutants were insensitive to estradiol's effects, indicating that estradiol acts in this context via an alternative receptor or pathway. Surprisingly, our experiments found that mutants for *esr1*, *esr2a*, and *gper1* actually habituate more than their sibling controls. While the effect size is small and behavioural-genetic experiments can be variable, these data indicate that these ERs actually act to inhibit habituation learning, rather than mediating the habituation-promoting effects of estradiol that we observe pharmacologically.

Results

Estradiol increases visual habituation learning

In response to a sudden global dimming event, which we refer to as a dark flash (DF), larval zebrafish execute an "O-bend" maneuver, characterized by a deep "O"-shaped bend and a high-amplitude turn (Burgess and Granato, 2007). Habituation learning manifests as a progressive reduction in response to repeated stimuli, and this learning can be retained for seconds/minutes or hours/days for short- and long-term habituation, respectively (Rankin et al., 2009). We use high-speed cameras, machine-vision analysis, and 300-well plates to quantify habituation across large populations of larvae to identify molecular/genetic mechanisms of long-term habituation (Figure 1A,B, Randlett et al., 2019; Lamiré et al., 2023). When stimulated with DFs repeated at 1-minute intervals in repeated blocks of 60 stimuli, larval zebrafish exhibit long-term habituation, reducing not only the probability of executing a response, but also modulating the latency and other kinematic aspects of the response (Randlett et al., 2019).

Our previous small-molecule screening experiments identified multiple synthetic Estrogen Receptor agonists as

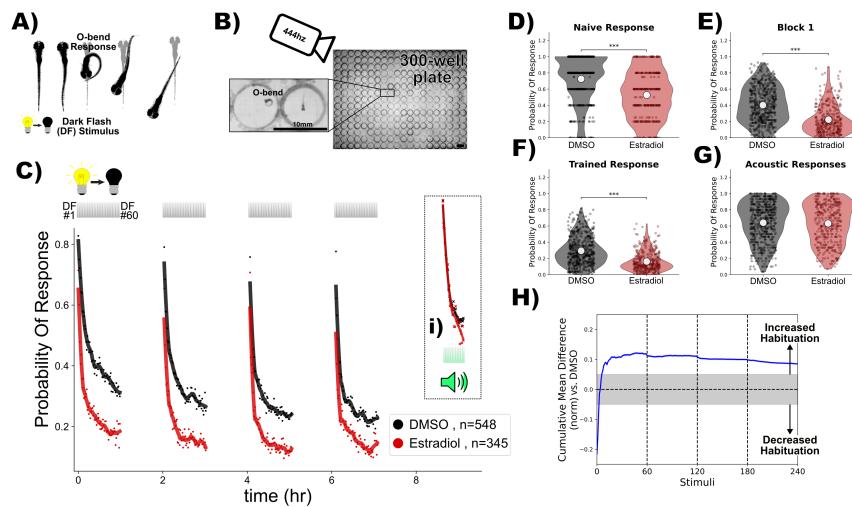


Figure 1. Estradiol increases habituation learning.

A) In response to a dark flash (DF), larval zebrafish perform a large turning manoeuvre termed an "O-bend" response.
B) High-throughput setup for recording and quantify responsiveness using a high-speed camera recording at 444hz observing larvae in 300-well plates. Scale bar = 10mm.
C) Treatment with estradiol (red) results in more rapid and profound decreases in the probability of response to DF stimuli during habituation training relative to DMSO vehicle controls (black). DF stimuli are delivered at 1-minute intervals, in 4 blocks of 60 stimuli, separated by 1hr of rest (from 0:00-7:00). 1.5 hours later a block of 30 acoustic stimuli are delivered at 1-minute intervals (i). Each dot is the probability of response to one DF. Lines are smoothed in time with a Savitzky-Golay filter (window = 15 stimuli, order = 2).
D-G) Distributions responsiveness for different epochs of the experiment. Each dot is the per-fish average of the epoch. Statistical significance was calculated using Mann-Whitney U test, *** = $p < 0.001$. D) the naive response to the first 5 DF stimuli; E) the mean response to the remaining DF stimuli in the Block 1 (DFs 6:60); F) the trained response to the last 45 DFs in all four training blocks (DFs 16:60,76:120,136:180,196:240); G) the 30 acoustic stimuli delivered with a tap from a solenoid on the 300-well plate platform.
H) Cumulative mean difference plot quantifying relative habituation performance after estradiol treatment. These plots display the cumulative average differences in the mean response across larvae of the treatment group (estradiol) relative to the control group (DMSO). Difference from 0 reflect a divergence in the change in responsiveness across the 240 DF stimuli in the 4 training blocks, with positive values reflecting increased habituation. The widths of the line is a bootstrapped 99.5% confidence intervals. The gray boxed region reflects the expected non-significant effect size (Randlett et al., 2019).

Treatment groups are: Estradiol = 10 μ M estradiol treatment ($n = 345$ fish); DMSO = 0.1% DMSO vehicle controls ($n = 548$ fish)

positive modulators of dark-flash habituation learning, including ethinyl estradiol, estradiol valerate, and hexestrol (Lamiré et al., 2023). The major effect we observed was a stronger decrease in the probability of executing a O-bend response during the training/learning blocks. We have confirmed and extended these results using β -Estradiol (estradiol), which is the major natural estrogen in humans.

An acute dose of 10 μ M estradiol potently increases habituation learning, which is observable when the response probability of the population of estradiol-treated larvae is compared with DMSO-treated vehicle controls across stimuli (Figure 1C-H). Consistent with our previous experiments (Lamiré et al., 2023), there is a modest reduction in the initial responsiveness of the estradiol-treated larvae to the first DF stimulus (Figure 1D), but the major effect is observed during the training phase (Figure 1C,E,F), as is revealed by the consistent positive deviation in the cumulative mean difference plot (Figure 1H, Randlett et al., 2019). Importantly, the responsiveness of the larvae to acoustic stimuli delivered after the DF training is indistinguishable from controls (Figure 1Ci, G), indicating that estradiol does not affect global arousal levels but rather has specific effects on habituation learning.

Gper1 is dispensable for estradiol-promoted habituation learning

The effects of estradiol that we have observed occur very rapidly – larvae are only pretreated with estradiol for \approx 25min-1hr before the first DF, as this is the time necessary to set the apparatus and begin the experiment. Since the nuclear hormone receptors are thought to primarily exert their effects via transcriptional alterations, this necessitates a delay in their signaling. Therefore, we hypothesized that membrane-initiated signaling through Gper1 was the more likely mechanism. To test this we obtained and tested the presumed null frameshift/early stop allele *gper1^{uab102}* (Romano et al., 2017).

To test if *gper1* is required for the effects of estradiol on habituation, we generated larvae from *gper1^{uab102}* heterozygous or homo/heterozygous crosses to generate clutches of larvae of mixed genotypes. Larvae were treated with estradiol during habituation, and were subsequently genotyped. We reasoned that if *gper1* is required for the effect of estradiol on habituation, mutants would be insensitive to estradiol and habituate significantly less than estradiol-treated controls. Contrary to this hypothesis, we found that *gper1* mutants showed no deficits in

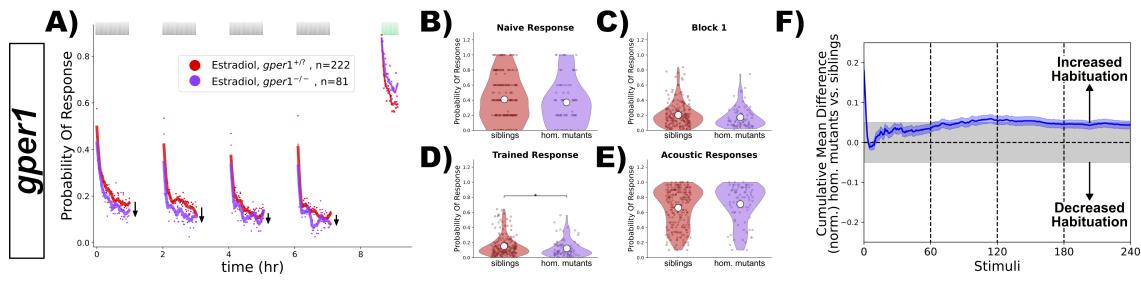


Figure 2. *gper1* mutants do not show habituation deficits after treatment with estradiol.

A) Homozygous *gper1*^{-/-} mutants ($n = 81$ fish, purple) do not show impaired habituation relative to sibling controls (*gper1*^{+/+}) and *gper1*^{+/+} ($n = 222$ fish, red). Rather, there is a slight suppression of responsiveness in the mutant group (arrows), indicating weakly increased habituation. Each dot is the probability of response to one stimulus. Lines are smoothed in time with a Savitzky-Golay filter (window = 15 stimuli, order = 2).

B-E) No significant differences are observed in the responsiveness distributions for the naive response to the first 5 DF stimuli (B), during the first training block (C), or the acoustic response (E), while a subtle but statistically significant decrease in responsiveness is observed in the trained response (D). Statistical significance was calculated using Mann-Whitney U test, * = $p < 0.05$.

F) Cumulative mean difference plot quantifying habituation performance of mutants relative to sibling controls, consistent with slightly increased habituation rate in mutant larvae.

habituation (Figure 2). Remarkably, rather than observing the anticipated inhibition of habituation, *gper1* mutants appeared to habituate slightly more, with the responsiveness trend line running slightly but consistently below the sibling controls (Figure 2A). This is further supported by a weak but statistically significant decrease in the responsiveness of the larvae during the training period (Figure 2D), and a trend towards positive values in the Cumulative Mean Difference plot (Figure 2F). From these experiments we conclude that Gper1 does not mediate the positive effects of estradiol on habituation learning, which are instead mediated by a different receptor.

Nuclear ERs dispensable for estradiol-promoted habituation learning

Since we found the *gper* was unnecessary for the positive effects of estradiol on habituation learning, we next focused on the three nuclear receptors in the zebrafish genome: *esr1*, *esr2a* and *esr2a*. Using the same strategy as for *gper1*, we analyzed previously established and presumed null mutants (*esr2a*^{uab134}, *esr2a*^{uab134}, and *esr2b*^{uab127}), looking for a mutant with insensitivity to estradiol. However, we failed to identify any deficits in habituation (Figure 3). To our surprise, we again found that both *esr1* and *esr2a* mutants showed subtle increases in habituation (Figure 3Avi,Bvi), similar in magnitude to what we had seen for *gper1* mutants (Figure 2F). From these data we conclude that none of the nuclear ERs are required for the effects of estradiol on promoting habituation. As for Gper1, ER1 and ER2a show a weak inhibitory effect on habituation, indicating that they also act to suppress habituation learning, and providing evidence that our failure to identify a phenotype is not caused by genotyping errors or mischaracterization of the expected null mutant alleles.

Nuclear ERs are simultaneously dispensable for estradiol-promoted habituation learning

While our experiments demonstrated that *esr1*, *esr2a* and *esr2a* mutants remain sensitive to estradiol, it is plausible that they could act in a redundant fashion to mediate the effects of estradiol on habituation, perhaps via co-expression in a critical cell type. To test for this possibility, we tested combinations of homozygous mutants by crossing individual lines together, comparing to heterozygous or wild-type sibling controls (Figure 4). An expected scenario might be that the two ER β paralogs, ER2a and ER2b might act redundantly, but we found that double mutants for *esr2a*; *esr2b* did not show habituation deficits (Figure 4A). Neither did we observe suppression of habituation in double mutants for *esr1*; *esr2a* (Figure 4B), or *esr1*; *esr2b* (Figure 4C). Finally, we tested triple mutants for all three nuclear ERs (*esr1*; *esr2a*; *esr2b*), but again failed to identify suppressions in habituation (Figure 4D).

We note that we did see a statistically "significant" increase in DF responsiveness in the *esr1*; *esr2b* double mutants (Figure 4Cii-iv), was attributable to a small increase in naive responsiveness, and did not result from habituation deficits according to our normalized cumulative mean difference analysis (Figure 4Cvi). Considering that we did not observe any increased responsiveness in the triple mutants (Figure 4D), we conclude that the observed increased responsiveness in the double mutants is likely a result of biological noise, that only rose to statistical "significance" due to the large number of larvae tested.

Consistent with the paradoxical effect of increased habituation in *esr1* and *esr2a* single mutants (Figure 3A,B), we again observed that double and triple mutants containing these genes also showed a slight increase in habitu-

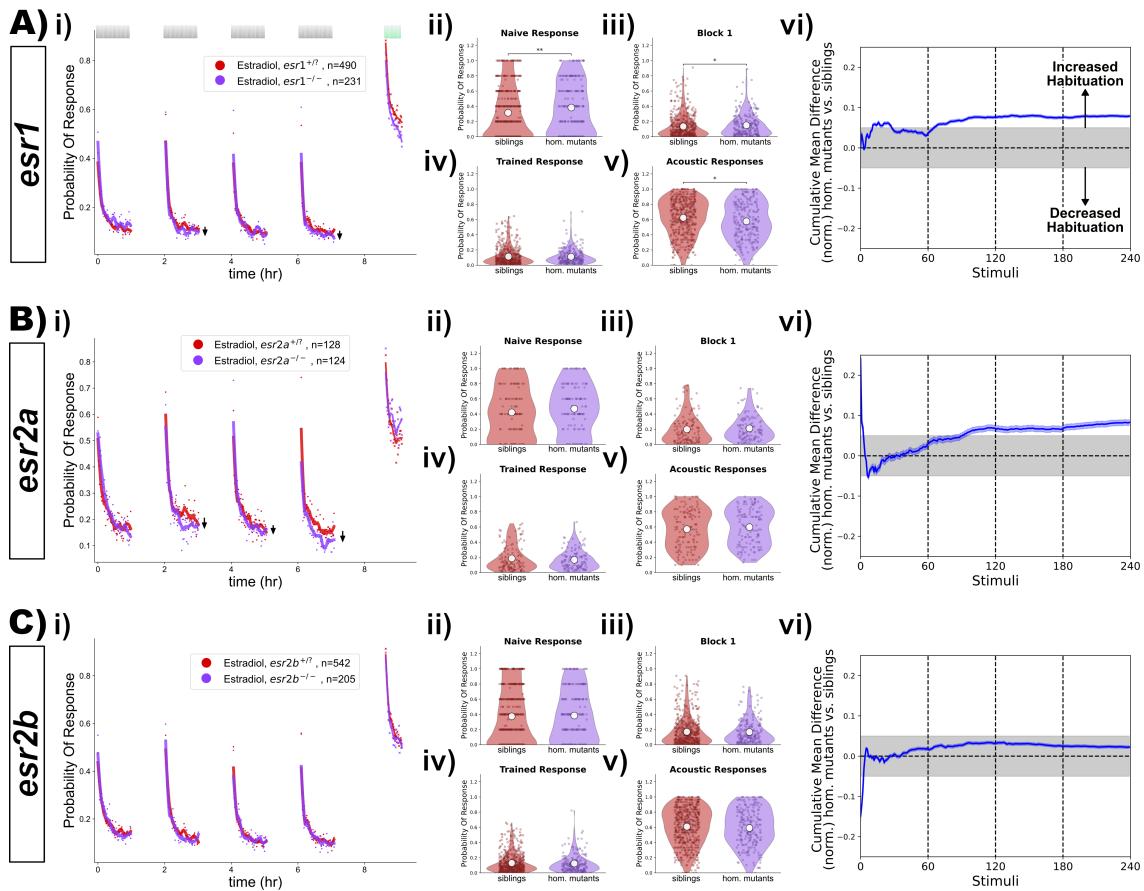


Figure 3. *esr1*, *esr2a* and *esr2b* mutants do not show habituation deficits after treatment with estradiol.

A) Homozygous *esr1*^(-/-) mutants (n = 231 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to sibling controls (*esr1*^(+/-) and *esr1*^(+/-), n = 490 fish).

B) Homozygous *esr2a*^(-/-) mutants (n = 214 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to sibling controls (*esr2a*^(+/-) and *esr2a*^(+/-), n = 128 fish).

C) Homozygous *esr2b*^(-/-) mutants (n = 205 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to sibling controls (*esr2b*^(+/-) and *esr2b*^(+/-), n = 542 fish).

i)-vi) For each lettered section:

i) Responsiveness to stimuli comparing homozygous mutants to sibling controls (heterozygous or wild-type). Each dot is the probability of response to one stimulus. Lines are smoothed in time with a Savitzky-Golay filter (window = 15 stimuli, order = 2). Suppression of responsiveness is indicated by arrows, potentially reflecting increased habituation.

ii)-v) Distributions responsiveness for different epochs of the experiment. Each dot is the per-fish average of the epoch. Statistical significance was calculated using Mann-Whitney U test, * = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01. ii) the naive response to the first 5 DF stimuli; iii) the mean response to the remaining DF stimuli in the Block 1 (DFs 6:60); iv) the trained response to the last 45 DFs in all four training blocks (DFs 16:60,76:120,136:180,196:240); v) the 30 acoustic stimuli delivered with a tap from a solenoid on the 300-well plate platform.

vi) Cumulative mean difference plot quantifying habituation performance of mutants relative to sibling controls

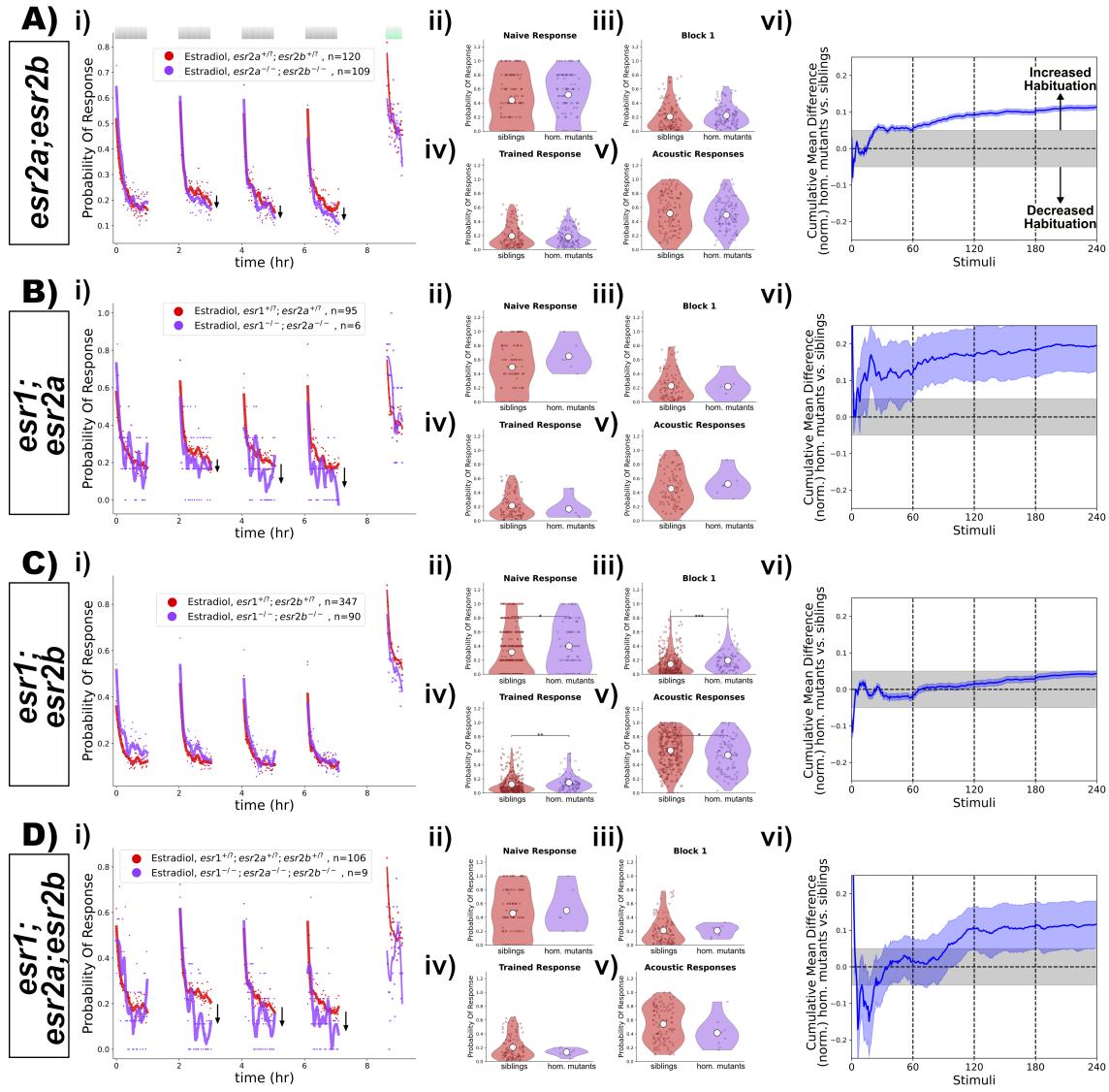


Figure 4. Double and triple mutant combinations of *esr1*, *esr2a* and *esr2b* do not show habituation deficits after treatment with estradiol.

A) Homozygous *esr2a*^{-/-}; *esr2b*^{-/-} double mutants (n = 109 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (^{(+)/-}, ^{(+)/-}, n = 120 fish).

B) Homozygous *esr1*^{-/-}; *esr2a*^{-/-} double mutants (n = 6 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (^{(+)/-}, ^{(+)/-}, n = 95 fish).

C) Homozygous *esr1*^{-/-}; *esr2b*^{-/-} double mutants (n = 90 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (^{(+)/-}, ^{(+)/-}, n = 347 fish).

D) Homozygous *esr1*^{-/-}; *esr2a*^{-/-}; *esr2b*^{-/-} triple mutants (n = 9 fish) do not show impaired habituation relative to triple heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (^{(+)/-}, ^{(+)/-}, ^{(+)/-}, n = 106 fish).

i)-vi) For each lettered section:

i) Responsiveness to stimuli comparing homozygous mutants to sibling controls (heterozygous or wild-type). Each dot is the probability of response to one stimulus. Lines are smoothed in time with a Savitzky-Golay filter (window = 15 stimuli, order = 2).

ii)-v) Distributions responsiveness for different epochs of the experiment. Each dot is the per-fish average of the epoch. Statistical significance was calculated using Mann-Whitney U test, * = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01. ii) the naive response to the first 5 DF stimuli; iii) the mean response to the remaining DF stimuli in the Block 1 (DFs 6:60); iv) the trained response to the last 45 DFs in all four training blocks (DFs 16:60, 76:120, 136:180, 196:240); v) the 30 acoustic stimuli delivered with a tap from a solenoid on the 300-well plate platform.

vi) Cumulative mean difference plot quantifying habituation performance of mutants relative to sibling controls.

ation (with the exception of the *esr1;esr2b* double mutants, as discussed above). This adds further support to our conclusion that ER1 and ER2b can play minor roles in regulating habituation, but act to suppress habituation rather than promote it.

Gper1 and nuclear ERs are simultaneously dispensable for estradiol-promoted habituation learning

While it is unclear how the GPCR Gper1 might act redundantly with the nuclear ERs, we nevertheless decided to test this possibility by combining the *gper1* and *esr* mutations (*Figure 5*). As with the previous iterations of this experiment, we did not find combinations of mutants with suppressed habituation (*Figure 5*). Consistent with our model of (*gper1*, *esr1* and *esr2a*) having paradoxical inhibitory roles, where they act to block rather than promote habituation, we again found that most of these combinations of mutants showed evidence of increased habituation (??). While the responsiveness distributions did not show significant differences (*Figure 5ii-iv*), the cumulative mean difference plots consistently showed positive deviations, which we interpret as increased habituation (*Figure 5vi*).

Despite the fact that we analyzed the behaviour of 1152 larvae and successfully genotyping all 4 ER genes in 373 individuals, we were only able to identify a single quadruple mutant larva lacking all canonical ERs (*Figure 5E*). This is likely simply due to the limitations of combinatorial Mendelian inheritance, and the fact that *esr1* and *esr2a* are linked on chromosome 20, rather than any genetic lethality interactions. While it is dubious to conclude much from an n = 1 experiment, we find it remarkable that this larva exhibits the strongest increased habituation of all of our experiments, with clear suppression of responses (*Figure 5Ei*), and strong positive deviation in the cumulative mean difference plot (*Figure 5Evi*).

Discussion

The promotion of habituation learning by estradiol is mediated by an unidentified receptor.

Our experiments indicate that Gper1, ER1, ER2a and ER2b do not mediate the positive effects of estradiol on habituation learning, as mutants (or combinations of mutants) do not show suppressed habituation learning. As this is fundamentally a negative result, it is difficult to conclusively demonstrate this. One major caveat could relate to the actual functional nature of the mutant alleles that we have used. These are all Cas9-generated deletions, with small deletions resulting in frameshift mutations that lead to early stop codons. Despite this confidence, it is always possible that residual activity could still remain, perhaps via alternate splicing or alternate start codons. For this reason, we were originally unsure if we would publish these results at all. However, we recognize that this bias against publishing negative results is bad for science; negative results from well-designed and executed experiments are of value for the community, making this knowledge public is our duty as responsible scientists (*Mlinarić et al., 2017*). These high-throughput neurogenetic experiments also are a massive amount of work that was undertaken primarily by technicians and Master's program students, all of whom deserve recognition, irrespective of the perceived "impact" of the outcome of their experiments.

While the possibility of "residual activity" in our mutants is a clear limitation of our approach, we argue that this alternative interpretation is very unlikely for the *esr1^{uab118}* and *esr2b^{uab127}* alleles, which both exhibited a lack of estradiol responsiveness in other tissues (*Romano et al., 2017*), and *esr2b^{uab127}* mutants are female sterile/subfertile (D. Gorelick, personal communication), indicating a non-functional receptor. Similarly, *gper1^{uab102}* mutants show a lack of estradiol responsiveness in heart rate modulation (*Romano et al., 2017*). Interestingly this was only observed in maternal-zygotic mutants. While it seems unlikely that sufficient maternal mRNA/protein for Gper1 could persist in 5dpf larvae, we can formally rule this out with our current datasets. The *esr2a^{uab134}* mutants have no previously published phenotype, and so we do not have an independent positive control for the nature of this allele.

Critically, the best evidence we have against the "residual activity" hypothesis is that we actually found phenotypes in our assays for *esr1^{uab118}*, *esr2a^{uab134}*, and *gper1^{uab102}* mutants. These phenotypes are just of the unexpected sign, where mutants show increased habituation (discussed below).

Potential non-canonical mechanisms of estradiol-promoted habituation learning

We have concluded that the lack of habituation deficits in our mutants is most likely due to an alternative receptor or pathway that mediates the effects of estradiol in promoting habituation. In support of this model, a very recent study

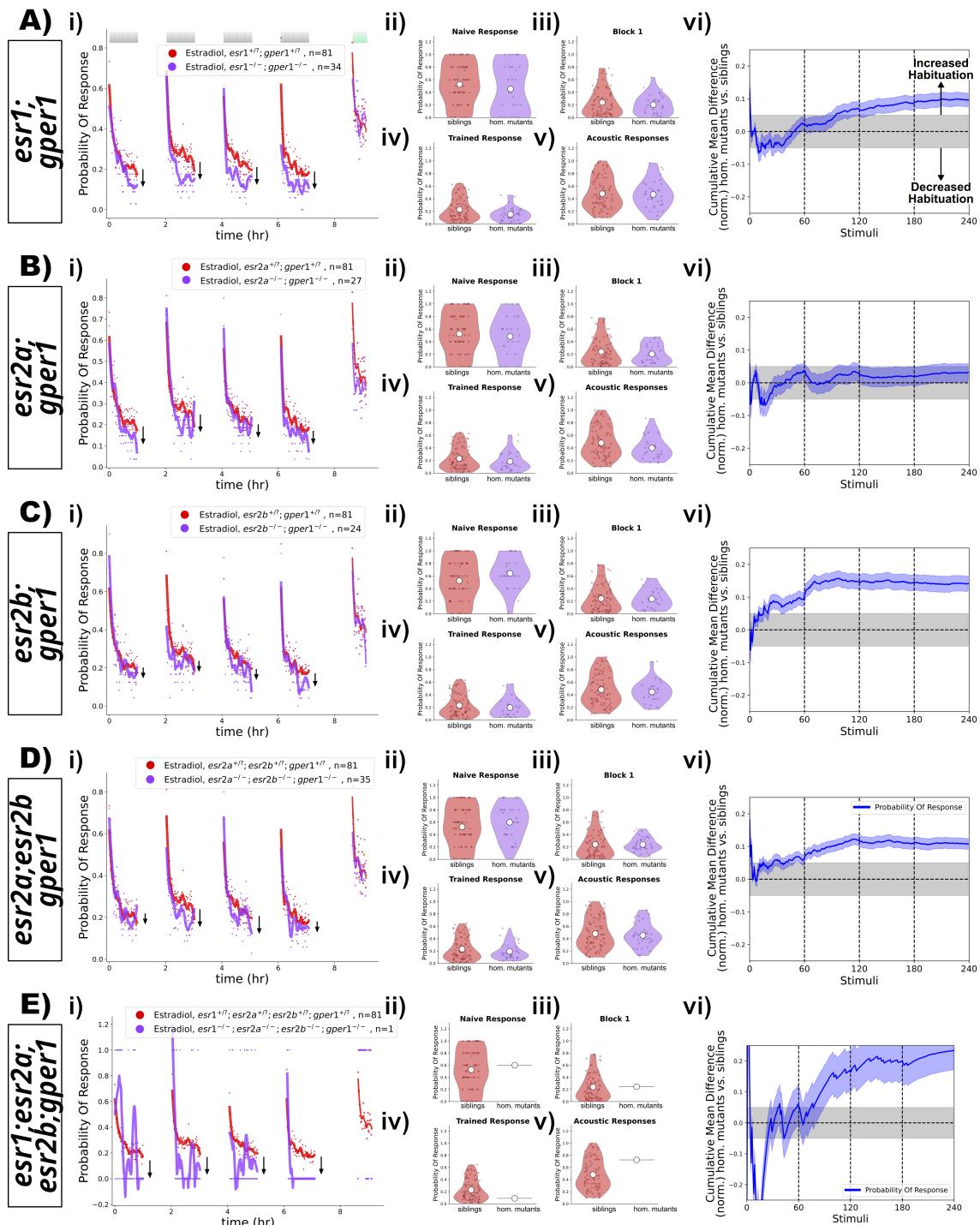


Figure 5. Double, triple and quadruple mutant combinations of *esr1*, *esr2a*, *esr2b*, and *gper1* do not show habituation deficits after treatment with estradiol.

- A) Homozygous *esr1^(-/-);gper1^(-/-)* double mutants (n = 34 fish, purple) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (n = 81 fish, red).
- B) Homozygous *esr2a^(-/-);gper1^(-/-)* double mutants (n = 27 fish, purple) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (n = 81 fish, red).
- C) Homozygous *esr2b^(-/-);gper1^(-/-)* double mutants (n = 24 fish, purple) do not show impaired habituation relative to double heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (n = 81 fish, red).
- D) Homozygous *esr2a^(-/-);esr2b^(-/-);gper1^(-/-)* triple mutants (n = 35 fish, purple) do not show impaired habituation relative to heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (n = 81 fish, red).
- E) A single homozygous *esr1^(-/-);esr2a^(-/-);esr2b^(-/-);gper1^(-/-)* quadruple mutant (n = 1 fish, purple) does not appear to show impaired habituation relative to heterozygous or homozygous sibling controls (n = 81 fish, red).

i-vi) For each lettered section:

i) Responsiveness to stimuli comparing homozygous mutants to sibling controls (heterozygous or wild-type). Each dot is the probability of response to one stimulus. Lines are smoothed in time with a Savitzky-Golay filter (window = 15 stimuli, order = 2).

ii-v) Distributions responsiveness for different epochs of the experiment. Each dot is the per-fish average of the epoch. Statistical significance was calculated using Mann-Whitney U test, * = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01. ii) the naive response to the first 5 DF stimuli; iii) the mean response to the remaining DF stimuli in the Block 1 (DFs 6:60); iv) the trained response to the last 45 DFs in all four training blocks (DFs 16:60,76:120,136:180,196:240); v) the 30 acoustic stimuli delivered with a tap from a solenoid on the 300-well plate platform.

vi) Cumulative mean difference plot quantifying habituation performance of mutants relative to sibling controls.

As mutant larvae were all derived from the same experiments, the sibling control data (red) is the same in A-E.

focusing on estradiol-induced thrombosis in larval zebrafish came to the same conclusion, namely that an unidentified non-canonical receptor mediates estradiol-induced thrombosis (*Yu et al., 2024*). Even more convincingly, these thrombosis experiments were performed on genetic deletion alleles for the nuclear ERs, in which "residual activity" is not a possible explanation. Together with our observations, these data suggest that an estradiol-responsive receptor with multiple critical functions awaits conclusive identification.

What might this unidentified receptor be? Various leads exist in the literature. One hypothesis posits the existence of an unidentified "Gq-mER" (Gq-coupled membrane estrogen receptor) in select neuronal populations (*Qiu et al., 2006; Vail and Roepke, 2019*), and therefore estradiol may signal via additional GPCRs beyond Gper1. Another possibility is an interaction between estradiol and other membrane receptors, such as the Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Nav1.2 (*Sula et al., 2021; Treviño and Gorelick, 2021*), transient receptor potential (TRP) channels (*Payrits et al., 2017; Ramírez-Barrantes et al., 2020*), or various other ion channels for which there is evidence of an interaction (*Kow and Pfaff, 2016*). The robust nature of our "non-canonical" but clearly estradiol-dependent phenotype, combined with the high-throughput nature of our behavioural assays, could be exploited in future screening efforts to attempt to identify novel ER(s).

Multiple ERs act to suppress habituation learning.

At the outset of this project, we aimed to identify the ER(s) that underlie the habituation-promoting effects of estradiol. While we were surprised to find that the canonical ERs do not promote habituation, we were shocked to find clear evidence of the opposite! We found that *esr1^{uab118}*, *esr2^{uab134}*, and *gper1^{uab102}* mutants habituate more than their sibling controls (*Figure 1, Figure 2*), consistent with a role for these ERs in inhibiting habituation. While effect sizes of these magnitudes border on those that are easily dismissible as "noise", they were not only observed in the single mutants experiments, but also in the double and triple mutant combinations of these alleles *Figure 3–Figure 5*. In fact, these multi-mutants generally exhibited larger effect sizes, consistent with an additive interaction.

Untangling the circuit and molecular mechanisms of ER1-, ER2a- and Gper1-dependent suppression of habituation will require considerable further work. The additive interaction we observed genetically indicates that the ERs act cooperatively, and perhaps independently, to suppress habituation learning. All three receptors are expressed in the larval zebrafish brain (*Thisse and Thisse, 2008; Romano et al., 2017*), but whether they are acting in the same or different cell types awaits characterization. The study of this inhibitory pathway may be challenging since it opposes the major effect of estradiol on promoting habituation, and therefore may be more straightforward to study after the identification and deletion of the putative estradiol receptor that promotes habituation.

Conclusion

What began as a straightforward study to identify the receptor(s) that mediate the habituation-promoting effects of estradiol has instead led us to a surprising and paradoxical result; canonical ERs do regulate habituation, but are suppressive and act in opposition to the habituation-promoting effects of estradiol. This fits with the general theme of our discoveries since beginning to study this habituation paradigm a decade ago – we find increasing complexity and contradiction within this "simple" learning process the deeper we look. This began with our quantitative observations of behaviour, leading us to conclude that habituation results from parallel plasticity processes that adapt different aspects of behavior independently in an uncorrelated manner (*Randlett et al., 2019*). We believe that this property underlies our subsequent discoveries of pharmacological and genetic manipulations that can result in either specific changes in some aspects of habituation (but not others), or even opposing effects, where a single manipulation can simultaneously increase and decrease habituation, depending on which component of behavior is measured (*Randlett et al., 2019; Lamiré et al., 2023*). This complexity appears to be a fundamental property of habituation (*McDiarmid et al., 2019*), and that the study of habituation will likely continue to surprise us, hopefully leading to unexpected insights into the nature of plasticity underlying learning and memory.

Materials and Methods

Animals

All experiments were performed on larval zebrafish at 5 days post fertilization (dpf), raised at a density of ≈ 1 larvae/mL of E3 media supplemented with 0.02% HEPES pH 7.2. Larvae were raised in a 14:10h light/dark cycle at

28-29°C. Adult zebrafish were housed, cared for, and bred at the following zebrafish facilities: Plateau de Recherche Expérimentale en Criblage In Vivo (PRECI, SFR Biosciences, Lyon) and the Animalerie Zebrafish Rockefeller (AZR, SFR Santé Lyon Est, Lyon). Adult zebrafish used to generate larvae were housed in accordance with regulations of the PRECI and AZR facilities, which are regulated by an internal animal wellbeing committee, and were approved by the animal welfare committee (comité d'éthique en expérimentation animale de la Région Rhône-Alpes: CECCAPP, Agreement # C693870602). Behaviour experiments were performed at the 5dpf stage, and are thus not subject to ethical review, but these procedures do not harm the larvae.

Mutant lines were obtained from D. Gorelick's lab, and were of the following alleles:

esr1^{uab118} is a 4bp deletion (ZDB-ALT-180420-2), yielding a predicted null frameshift/stop mutation, confirmed by a lack of estradiol responsiveness in the heart as assayed by *Tg(5xERE:GFP)^{c262}* expression (**Romano et al., 2017**).

esr2a^{uab134} is a 2bp deletion (ZDB-ALT-180420-3), yielding a predicted null frameshift/stop mutation (**Romano et al., 2017**)

esr2b^{uab127} is a 4bp deletion (ZDB-ALT-180420-4), yielding a predicted null frameshift/stop mutation, confirmed by a lack of estradiol responsiveness in the liver as assayed by *Tg(5xERE:GFP)^{c262}* expression (**Romano et al., 2017**).

gper1^{uab102} is a 133bp deletion (ZDB-ALT-180420-1), yielding a predicted null frameshift/stop mutation, confirmed by a lack of estradiol responsiveness in heart beating rate in maternal-zygotic mutants (**Romano et al., 2017**).

Genotyping

esr1^{uab118} was genotyped by PCR using the forward/reverse primer pair:

GCTGGTCACCTTGAATGCTT/TGAGATGTGAGAGATGACTAGGA with a T_m of 58°C yielding a 381 bp PCR product that was digested with the restriction enzyme ApeKI. The mutant product is not digested, and the wild type has two bands at 177 and 204 bp.

esr2a^{uab134} was genotypes by PCR using the forward/reverse primer pair:

CTTCAGCTGCAGGAAGTGGAA/AAAGTCGGCTTAGCGACTG with a T_m of 58°C yielding a 236 bp PCR product that was digested with the restriction enzyme MboI. The mutant product is not digested, and the wild type has two bands at 180 and 56 bp

esr2b^{uab127} was genotypes by PCR using the forward/reverse primer pair:

TGGGCCTGAGATGCAGTAGT/GTGTGTGTCTGGCCTCCTC with a T_m of 60°C yielding a 431 bp PCR product that was digested with the restriction enzyme Mbil. The mutant product is digested into two bands of 150 and 281 bp and the wild type into 3 bands of 78, 150 and 198 bp.

gper1^{uab102} was genotypes by PCR using the forward/reverse primer pair:

ATGGAGGAGCAGACTACCAATGTG/CCATCCAGATGAGGCTGCAA with a T_m of 60°C yielding a mutant product of 372bp and a wild type product of 505 bp.

Pharmacology

β -Estradiol (Sigma E2758, here referred to as "estradiol") was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and stored at -20°C. Larvae were treated with estradiol immediately before the behavioural assay by pipetting 10-30 μ L of 10x solution directly into the behavioural wells, always with a final concentration of 0.1% DMSO in E3.

Habituation behaviour testing

Larval behavior was evaluated in 300-well plates using an updated version of the experimental setup previously described (**Randlett et al., 2019; Lamiré et al., 2023**). Briefly, 300-well plates were custom made using laser-cut acrylic sheets where each well measures 8 mm in diameter and 6 mm in depth, corresponding to an approximate water volume of 300 μ L. These plates are suspended under a water bath held at 31°C, acting as a heated lid to minimize condensation and maintain a 29°C water temperature within each well. Behavioral recordings were made using a Mikrotron CXP-4 camera running at 444hz in conjunction with a Silicon Software frame grabber (Marathon ACX-QP, Basler), illuminated by IR LEDs (TSHF5410, digikey.com). Visual stimuli were presented using a rectangular array of 155 WS2813 RGB LEDs (144LED/M, aliexpress.com). For the DF stimulus, the LEDs were briefly switched off (1 s), then linearly returned to the original brightness over a 20 s interval. Acoustic tap stimuli were administered using a solenoid (ROB-10391, Sparkfun). This behavioral paradigm was designed to be symmetrical: each 1 hr block of stimulation was followed by 1 hr of rest. During these rest periods, the camera was moves using a stepper motor

controlled linear actuator (Hanpose HPV4, 500cm), which moved the camera between two plates, allowing us to screen up to 600 fish per experiment across two 300-well plates.

Control of the apparatus (RGB LEDs, solenoid, camera linear actuator) was implemented via a Raspberry Pi Pico microcontroller running CircuitPython (<https://circuitpython.org/>) (code : [code.py](#)) and custom Python software which handled the camera acquisition via the [Python wrapper of the Silicon Software Framgrabber SDK](#), triggered stimuli via the Raspberry Pi Pico, and tracked the head and tail coordinates of the larvae across the 300-wells at a baseline framerate of between 20-30hz (code : [Run_BigRig2.py](#)). When a stimulus is delivered (DF or Acoustic Tap), a 1-second "Burst" video is recorded at the full frame rate as a Tiff file, from which the head and tail coordinates are subsequently tracked offline (code : [TrackBurst_BigRig.py](#)). Larval zebrafish tracking was done via background subtraction and morphological operations implemented using multiple open-source packages, including: OpenCV ([Bradski, 2000](#)), scikit-image ([Van der Walt et al., 2014](#)), NumPy ([Harris et al., 2020](#)), SciPy ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#)), and Numba ([Lam et al., 2015](#)).

Data analysis

Data was analyzed in Python using custom written analysis scripts (code : [Analyze_EsrHab.py](#)). Responses to DFs and acoustic taps were identified as movement events that had a cumulative tail bend angle greater than 3 radian and 1 radian, respectively. Data was analyzed using multiple open-source packages, including: NumPy ([Harris et al., 2020](#)), SciPy ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#)), Numba ([Lam et al., 2015](#)) and Pandas ([Wes McKinney, 2010](#)). Data was plotted using Matplotlib ([Hunter, 2007](#)) and seaborn ([Waskom, 2021](#)). Statistical "significance" between the distributions was tested using the Mann-Whitney U test implemented in Scipy ([Virtanen et al., 2020](#)).

The cumulative difference plots to assess changes in habituation performance for the treatments were calculated as previously ([Randlett et al., 2019](#)), where we first calculated the average response across larvae for each group for each DF. This generated a mean vector for each group. These two vectors were normalized by dividing them by the naive response (mean response to the first 5 DFs), and then the treatment group was subtracted from the control group, yielding a "mean difference" vector between stimulus and controls at each flash. From this mean difference vector we calculated the cumulative mean distribution using Numpy's 'nancumsum' function divided by the number of stimuli experienced, or the index of the vector. To generate statistical confidence in these distributions, we bootstrapped 2000 replicates, and calculated the 99.5% confidence intervals using SciPy's 'stats.norm.interval' function. The assumption of this analysis is that if the two groups are habituating similarly, then the "mean difference" vector will exhibit a noise distribution centered at a mean of 0, and thus the cumulative mean distribution would remain near 0. Treatments that affect habituation will show strong increasing or decreasing cumulative mean distributions, reflecting increased or decreased habituation performance throughout training, respectively. We use an empirically defined threshold of ± 0.05 as the statistically meaningful effect size in this analysis, as is reflected in the shaded gray regions in the plots ([Randlett et al., 2019](#)).

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Data Availability

Software and analysis code is available here: https://github.com/owenrandlett/2025_HabEstrogen. All datasets used in these analyses are available here: [HabEstrogen_Datasets](#).

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