

Estradiol increases visual habituation learning independently of the canonical nuclear and membrane estrogen receptors

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Abstract

Habituating to the constant stimuli in the environment is a critical adaptive 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 in reduced responses. In an attempt to identify the receptor(s) mediating these effects we used established mutant lines with expected null alleles for the known estrogen receptors (*esr1*, *esr2a*, *esr2b*, *gper1*). Our experiments failed to identify a receptor required for the effects of Estradiol on habituation learning. Surprisingly, nuclear-receptor mutants showed increased habituation relative to sibling controls when treated with estradiol, indicating that activation of these receptors has paradoxical inhibitory effects on habituation learning. These experiments confirm that Estradiol is a potent modulator of learning in the vertebrate brain, but suggest that these effects occur independently of the classical estrogen receptor-mediated signaling pathways, which may in fact act to inhibit learning performance in this paradigm.

Introduction

Habituation is important and interesting..., we found that estrogen influences habituation (*Lamiré et al., 2023*)

Estrogen signaling in learning and memory, any data about receptors.

In this project we aimed to identify the relevant estrogen receptor mediating the effects of estradiol analogs on habituation learning by undertaking a classical analysis of genetic knockout alleles. Not only did we fail to identify a mutant (or combination of mutants) that lead to estradiol insensitivity, but our results indicate that *esrX* receptors act to inhibit habituation learning – effects which are usually masked by an unidentified estradiol-responsive pathway that promotes learning, resulting in estrogen receptor mutants that show increased sensitivity to estradiol in the habituation paradigm.

Materials and Methods

Animal Ethics Statement

Adult zebrafish used to generate larvae were housed in accordance with PRCI facility 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.

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

esr1^{uab118} is a CRISPR/Cas9-generated allele with 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

Larvae were genotyped after behavioural analysis using.....

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.

Results and Discussion

Nuclear Estrogen receptors are not required for the effects of estradiol on habituation learning Conclusion

Here I described our system for tracking the tail of the larval zebrafish during microscopy. Many of the practical considerations of this setup may be specific to our application, and therefore may need modification for use in other experiments in other labs. However, I feel that the core and simple idea of using an IR-sensitive Raspberry Pi Camera, a simple Python script, coupled with IR LEDs and an IR filter, provides an approachable and flexible solution that may be widely useful for observing and tracking the behaviour of zebrafish (or perhaps other animals) while performing imaging experiments. This system's attributes may also make it an ideal tool for community engagement activities such as school outreach programs. It could serve as a platform for learning about microelectronics, behavioural analyses, machine vision, and hardware design and construction.

Funding

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Data Availability

Software and analysis code is available here: https://github.com/owenrandlett/pi_tailtrack/. Datasets are available here: [pi_tailtrack datasets](#).

References

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