

mGluR5 Modulation of Behavioral and Epileptic Phenotypes in a Mouse Model of Tuberous Sclerosis Complex

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Drugs targeting metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) have therapeutic potential in autism spectrum disorders (ASD), including tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC). The question whether inhibition or potentiation of mGluR5 could be beneficial depends, among other factors, on the specific indication. To facilitate the development of mGluR5 treatment strategies, we tested the therapeutic utility of mGluR5 negative and positive allosteric modulators (an mGluR5 NAM and PAM) for TSC, using a mutant mouse model with neuronal loss of *Tsc2* that demonstrates disease-related phenotypes, including behavioral symptoms of ASD and epilepsy. This model uniquely enables the *in vivo* characterization and rescue of the electrographic seizures associated with TSC. We demonstrate that inhibition of mGluR5 corrects hyperactivity, seizures, and elevated *de novo* synaptic protein synthesis. Conversely, positive allosteric modulation of mGluR5 results in the exacerbation of hyperactivity and epileptic phenotypes. The data suggest a meaningful therapeutic potential for mGluR5 NAMs in TSC, which warrants clinical exploration and the continued development of mGluR5 therapies.

Neuropsychopharmacology (2018) **43**, 1457–1465; doi:10.1038/npp.2017.295; published online 10 January 2018

INTRODUCTION

Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is a neurodevelopmental disorder caused by loss of function mutations in either the *TSC1* or the *TSC2* genes. The gene products integrate cellular cues such as nutritive status to negatively regulate the activity of the mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), a conserved Ser/Thr kinase that organizes organelle biogenesis and maintenance, cell metabolism, proliferation, differentiation, transcription, autophagy, and protein synthesis (Laplanche and Sabatini, 2012; Lipton and Sahin, 2014). Individuals with TSC and corresponding animal models of the disease present with cognitive and attention deficits, hyperactivity, epilepsy, and autism spectrum disorder (de Vries *et al*, 2015). Over a dozen mouse

models of TSC have been generated, exhibiting neurological and developmental deficits (Davis *et al*, 2015; Ehninger *et al*, 2008; Tsai *et al*, 2012). mTOR inhibitors have been investigated in treating somatic and neuropsychiatric manifestations of TSC, but these types of drugs do not address the entire spectrum of the TSC symptomology and have significant adverse effects. Thus, the need for novel therapies addressing the neuropsychiatric symptoms of TSC remains pressing.

Both positive and negative allosteric modulation of the group 1 metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) have been proposed as a therapeutic intervention in neurodevelopmental disorders. Negative allosteric modulators (NAMs) of mGluR5 have been shown to alleviate long-term memory deficits, excessive repetitive behaviors, motor stereotypies, and social interaction abnormalities in various mouse models of autism (Seese *et al*, 2014; Silverman *et al*, 2012; Tian *et al*, 2015). In addition, mGluR5 NAMs have anticonvulsant and robust anxiolytic properties (Mares *et al*, 2010; Spooren and Gasparini, 2004). In experiments using slice preparations from *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice, the prototypical mGluR5 NAM, MPEP, reduced ictal bursting and

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Received 2 August 2017; revised 3 November 2017; accepted 28 November 2017; accepted article preview online 5 December 2017

ameliorated aberrant plasticity (Potter *et al*, 2013). In contrast, the mGluR5 positive allosteric modulator (PAM), CDPPB, was reported to ameliorate deficits in learning and memory and chemically induced hippocampal long-term depression in *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice (Auerbach *et al*, 2011). It is unclear how both inhibition and enhancement of mGluR5 signaling can improve the synaptic and neurological deficits in the *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice. Of note, *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice have a very mild behavioral phenotype and do not develop epilepsy, which occur in individuals with TSC with a prevalence of >90%. Thus, we took an unbiased approach and tested the effects of mGluR5 negative and positive modulation on core behavioral and epileptic phenotypes in an alternate *Tsc2* mutant mouse model that displays spontaneous seizures yet is robust enough to enable chronic *in vivo* electrographic seizure quantification (Yuan *et al*, 2012). As activation of the mTOR pathway via inactivation of the *Tsc* genes is classically associated with protein synthesis in TSC (Dennis *et al*, 1999; Hoeffler and Klann, 2010; Nie *et al*, 2015), we also assessed mGluR5 inhibition on synaptic protein synthesis rates.

The *Tsc2* mutant mouse model used in the present study contains a null (K) and conditional hypomorphic (C) *Tsc2* allele (Pollizzi *et al*, 2009), expressed with the *Synapsin I*-promoter-driven Cre-recombinase transgene (*Tsc2*^{k/c-del3-SynICre}), producing an allelic series of *Tsc2* expression. These mutant mice (from now on referred to as KC+) express ~7% of wild-type levels of functional TSC2 protein and display hyperactivity, cognitive inflexibility, social interaction deficits, as well as increased anxiety-related behavior (Yuan *et al*, 2012). Previously studied TSC models have either failed to reliably reflect these core, translatable symptoms or have inadequate health or life span to study adult behavioral and epileptic phenotypes. The KC+ mutants on the other hand show robust phenotypes and at the same time improved survival, enabling the behavioral and *in vivo* electrophysiological identification of adult baseline phenotypes of hyperactivity and spontaneous seizures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Mouse breeding and genotyping were performed by a separate investigator than the individual responsible for all behavioral, EEG testing and drug administration. All animals were housed in a temperature-controlled vivarium maintained on a 12 h light–dark cycle. All procedures were conducted with full approval from the Boston Children's Hospital—Animal Care and Use Committee. Mice used in this study were generated from a mixed-strain background. *Tsc2*^{k/c} *SynICre*⁺ (*TSC2* KC+) mice and littermate controls were bred by crossing *Tsc2*^{k/c} *SynICre*⁻ male mice with female *Tsc2*^{c/c} *SynICre*⁺ mice. Control groups for each experiment were littermates of the *Tsc2*^{k/c} *SynICre*⁺ mutant mice with the genotype *Tsc2*^{c/c} *SynICre*⁻. Both male and female mice were tested in behavioral, EEG, and molecular assays, in approximately equal numbers for each genotype and treatment group. Mice for behavioral testing were separate cohorts from EEG-tested groups.

Primary Cell Cultures

Dissociated E18.5 Long Evans Rat (Charles River Labs) cortical neurons were suspended in Neurobasal medium, supplemented with B27, L-glutamine, and penicillin/streptomycin, and plated at a density of $8 \times 10^5/10$ cm plastic tissue culture dish.

Drugs and Treatment

The novel mGluR5 PAM *N*-tert-butyl-5-((3-fluorophenyl) ethynyl)-*N*-methylpyrimidine-2-carboxamide (RO6807794; Figure 1a), mGluR5 NAM 2-chloro-4-((2,5-dimethyl-1-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl) ethynyl) pyridine (CTEP), as well as the mGluR5 tracer [³H]-ABP688 were synthesized at Hoffman-La Roche AG (Basel, Switzerland). In Ca²⁺ mobilization assays with recombinant human mGluR5a expressed in HEK293 cells RO6807794 shows potency of EC₅₀ = 20.3 nM (stimulation with EC₂₀ equivalent of L-glutamate) and no detectable agonist-like activity up to a concentration of 10 μM. In [3H]-MPEP displacement binding experiments on recombinant human mGluR5a (Lindemann *et al*, 2011), an IC₅₀ = 55.9 nM was recorded. On all other mGlu receptors, RO6807794 showed no detectable activity up to a concentration of 31.6 μM.

Acute RO6807794 administration was at 0.3 mg/kg intraperitoneal (i.p.) with 1 h pre-treatment time before behavioral and EEG studies. Acute NAM treatment involved a dose of 2 mg/kg p.o. CTEP formulated as microsuspension in vehicle with a 4 h pre-treatment time. Chronic NAM administration was at 2 mg/kg p.o. every 48 h as described previously (Michalon *et al*, 2012), from 3 weeks of age until experimental testing was completed; this CTEP regimen resulted in an average brain mGluR5 receptor occupancy of ~80% as confirmed by *in vivo* binding with a tritiated version of the mGluR5 PET tracer ABP688 (Michalon *et al*, 2012). CTEP was dosed with 4 h pre-treatment time before behavioral and EEG studies. Treatment with vehicle (0.9% NaCl and 0.3% Tween-80) was performed according to the schedule of mGluR5 PAM or mGluR5 NAM treatment in each experiment.

Autoradiography

Autoradiography was performed on 10 mm fresh frozen parasagittal sections with *N* = 4–5 sections per genotype and tracer. The assay protocol was as described in (Michalon *et al*, 2014) for [³H]-ABP688, for [³H]-R214127 the buffer was replaced with 50 mM Tris/HCl, 1.2 mM MgCl₂, and 2 mM CaCl₂ (pH = 7.4), and [³H]-R214127 was used with a specific activity of 25 Ci/mmol at a final concentration of 1.5 nM. Nonspecific binding was recorded in presence of 10 mM of either MPEP (for [³H]-ABP688) or BAY36-7620 (for [³H]-R214127).

Behavioral Assays

All behavioral experiments were conducted in the Neurodevelopmental Behavioral Core at Boston Children's Hospital. Behavioral testing was initiated at 6 weeks of age and completed by 8.5 weeks of age. Tests were performed in the

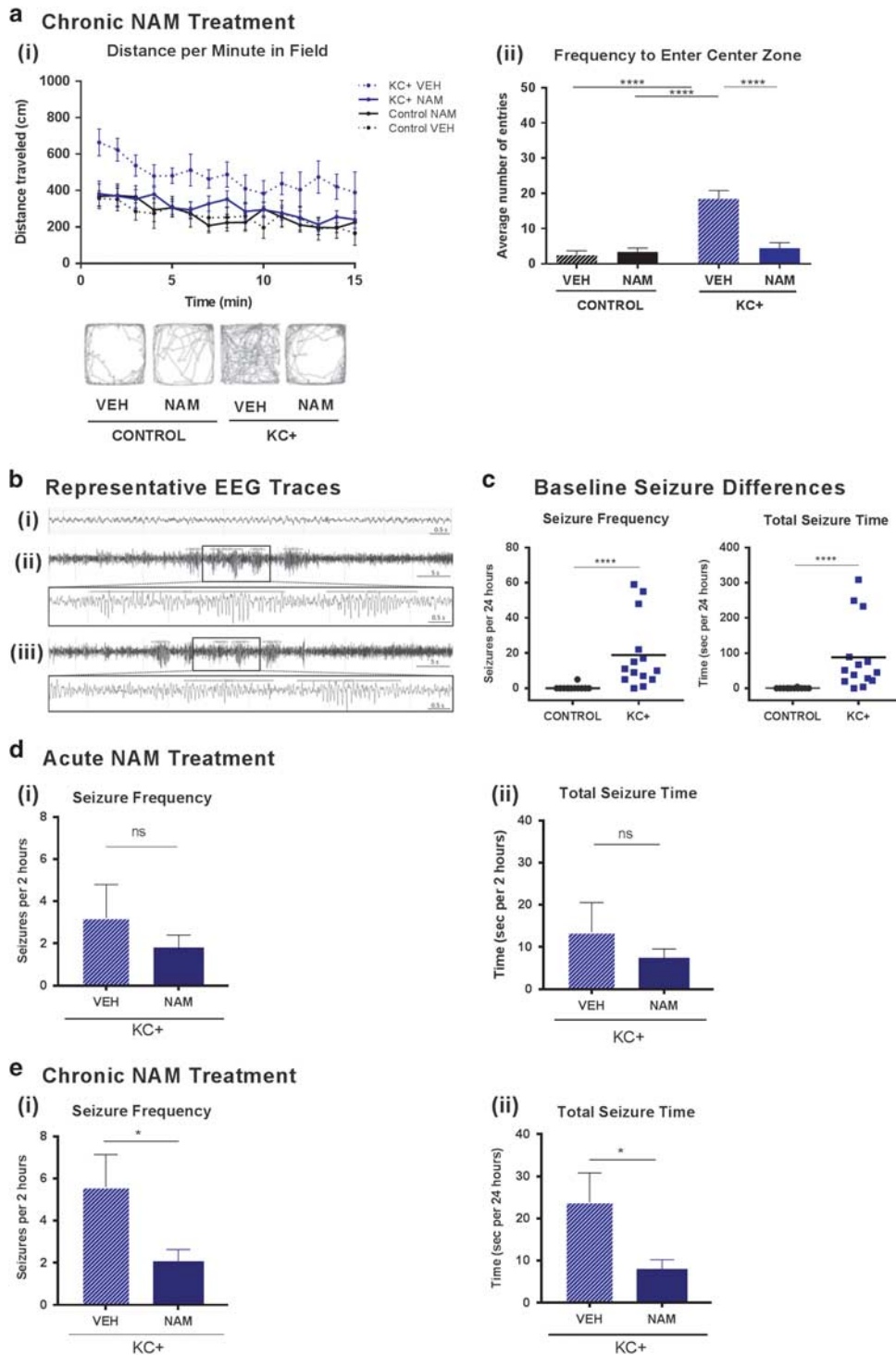


Figure 1 Negative allosteric modulation of mGluR5 reduces hyperactivity and seizures in *Tsc2*-deficient mice. (ai) NAM treatment significantly reduces total distance traveled in the open field of KC+ ($N = 14$ NAM and 6 VEH) but has no effect on control ($N = 9$ NAM and 5 VEH) mice (two-way repeated measures ANOVA, group \times time, group $F(3,30) = 3.744$, $p = 0.021$; time $F(14,420) = 9.601$, $p < 0.0001$). (aii) NAM treatment significantly reduces the number of center entries of KC+ mice but has no effect on control mice (two-way ANOVA, treatment \times genotype $F(1,36) = 19.19$, $p < 0.001$; genotype $F(1,36) = 25.02$, $p < 0.0001$; treatment $F(1,36) = 14.65$, $p = 0.0005$). (b) Representative EEG traces from wireless telemetry (i) non-epileptic baseline in wild-type controls, (ii) spontaneous seizure activity in mutants, (iii) chronic NAM-treated short electrographic seizures in mutants. (c) Baseline seizure frequency, and total seizure time in 24 h of recording, is higher in KC+ mice relative to controls (mean marked by horizontal bar; $N = 12$ control and 14 KC+; Mann-Whitney test, $p < 0.0001$ and < 0.0001 , respectively). (d) Acute NAM did not significantly reduce seizure frequency (i) and total seizure time (ii) in mutants, 2 h post treatment (VEH $N = 5$, NAM $N = 8$; unpaired t -test, $p = 0.3488$ and 0.3314 , respectively). (e) Chronic NAM treatment significantly rescued the seizure phenotype, reducing the mean frequency (i) and total seizure time (ii), in KC+ mice (VEH $N = 5$, NAM $N = 6$; $p = 0.046$ and 0.044 , respectively). Bars indicate mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, **** $p < 0.0001$, ns indicates nonsignificant.

same order, at identical ages and at the same time point in the circadian cycle for all mice.

Open-field experiments were conducted while the animals were 6 weeks of age. Mice were recorded for 15 min as they freely moved in the open-field arena, as described (Holmes *et al.*, 2001). The open field (44 × 44 cm) is enclosed in a soundproof chamber, in a room illuminated at ~40 lux. Trials were video recorded and total distance traveled, time spent in the center zone, and frequency to enter the center zone were calculated with Noldus EthoVision XT software. Mice experiencing clinical seizures during the 15 min trial or while being placed into the open field were excluded from data analysis.

In Vivo Electrophysiology

EEG telemetry unit implantation. Mice, age 6–7 weeks were implanted with wireless telemetry units (PhysioTel ETA-F10; Data Sciences International, DSI, St. Paul, MN) under appropriate sterile technique. Animals were anesthetized by i.p. injection of 100 mg/kg ketamine (Putney Vet, Portland, ME) and 10 mg/kg xylazine (Lloyd, Shenandoah, IA). The transmitter was placed intraperitoneally, and electrodes were threaded subcutaneously to the cranium. After skull exposure, hemostasis, and identification of cranial sutures, bregma, and lambda, two burr holes, 1 mm diameter, were drilled over the right olfactory bulb (reference) and left occipital cortex (active). The telemetry units' epidural electrodes connected to the leads of the transmitter were placed into the burr holes and secured by stainless steel skull screws (1.1 mm diameter; PN B002SG89QQ; Antrin Miniature Specialties, Fallbrook, CA). Once in place, the skull screws were covered with dental cement (Dentsply International, Milford, DE). Mice were subcutaneously injected at 0 and 24 h postoperatively with 5 mg/kg meloxicam (Norbrook Laboratories, Newry, Northern Ireland) for analgesia. After 1 week of recovery, mice were individually housed in their home cages in a 12 h light/12 h dark, temperature-, and humidity-controlled chamber with *ad libitum* access to food and water in preparation for recording.

Video EEG recording and analysis. One-channel video EEG was recorded differentially between the reference and active electrodes. EEG was sampled at 1000 Hz. All data were acquired over a period of 48 h using the Dataquest ART acquisition software (DSI). All video EEG recordings were scored offline for seizures. A seizure was defined as a rhythmic and sustained train of epileptic spikes ≥ 4 s in duration on EEG. Seizures were quantified by automated seizure detection (Neuroscore (DSI)) (Dhamne *et al.*, 2017) wherein individual spike characteristics such as amplitude, duration, frequency, and inter-spike intervals were used to differentiate seizures from interictal spikes or electrical and mechanical artifacts. Pursuant to the automated spike counts, all traces and detected events were also reviewed by blinded visual inspection of the marked EEG segments to minimize false positive and false negative seizure detection errors, which are unavoidable with any automated seizure detection technique. All marked seizures were then verified against the real-time videos and spectral EEG metrics, before classification as electrographic (no behavioral correlate) or

clinical/behavioral (accompanied by freezing or convulsion). Per monitoring period, cumulative seizure number and total seizure time (sum of all individual seizure durations) were computed for each mouse.

Protein Synthesis Quantification

Synaptoneurosome isolation and NAM treatment *in vitro.* Synaptoneurosome (SNs) were isolated from mouse brain cortex of P7–P21 control and KC+ mice, as previously described. Intact SNs were removed (1 ml at Band 5), and incubated with NAM (10 μ l, 50 mg/ml DMSO), or vehicle for 30 min at 37 °C, and then placed on ice.

Metabolic labeling and click chemistry. A volume of 5 μ l of 50 mM L-azidohomoalaine (Click Chemistry Tools) was added to each SN fraction (to reach a final concentration of 250 μ M each), and then incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. SN and cortical fractions were normalized by Bradford assay. THPTA ligand (100 mM, Click Chemistry Tools), CuSO₄ (20 mM, Click Chemistry Tools), sodium ascorbate (300 mM, Sigma), and Biotin-PEG3-Azide (20 mM, Click Chemistry Tools) were added to each SN fraction. This reaction was vortexed and then protected from the light for 30 min at room temperature. Detection of biotinylated proteins was performed by adding High Capacity Streptavidin-Agarose beads (Click Chemistry Tools), washed in PBS, to the biotinylated SN fractions. These samples were incubated overnight at 4 °C on a rotating wheel. The fractions were then centrifuged at 1000 r.p.m. for 5 min at 4 °C, and washed three times with 30 mM HEPES, centrifuging after each wash, and discarding the supernatant. The beads were resuspended in 1 × Laemmli buffer and heated at 95 °C for 5 min. After, the beads and the buffer were centrifuged at 1000 r.p.m. at room temperature for 30 s, and the supernatant was saved and placed on ice.

Pull-down and immunoblotting. SN proteins were separated on a 4–20% Precision gel and transferred electrophoretically onto Immobilon P membranes. We applied a mouse anti-biotin-HRP antibody (1:2000, Cell Signaling, #7075) in milk to the membranes, overnight with constant agitation. Proteins were detected in femtogram range, and the signal was quantified by ImageQuant software and normalized to total protein in the same lane.

Puromycin labeling of *de novo* protein synthesis in cortical neurons. Dissociated E18.5 Long Evans Rat (Charles River Labs) cortical neurons were suspended in Neurobasal medium, supplemented with B27, L-glutamine, and penicillin/streptomycin, and plated at a density of 8×10^5 /10 cm plastic tissue culture dish. At 2 days *in vitro*, neurons were infected with lentiviral vectors in the presence of polybrene for the knockdown of *Tsc2*, and maintained at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ for 14 days. We used an shRNA for *Tsc2*, which we have previously validated (Nie *et al.*, 2015). After this period, neurons were presented with either DMSO or NAM (11 nM) for 24 h in Neurobasal medium, and then labeled with cell-permeable puromycin (1 μ M) for 120 min in fresh Neurobasal medium. Subsequently, the medium was aspirated, and cells were washed in cold PBS × 2. Cells were collected in

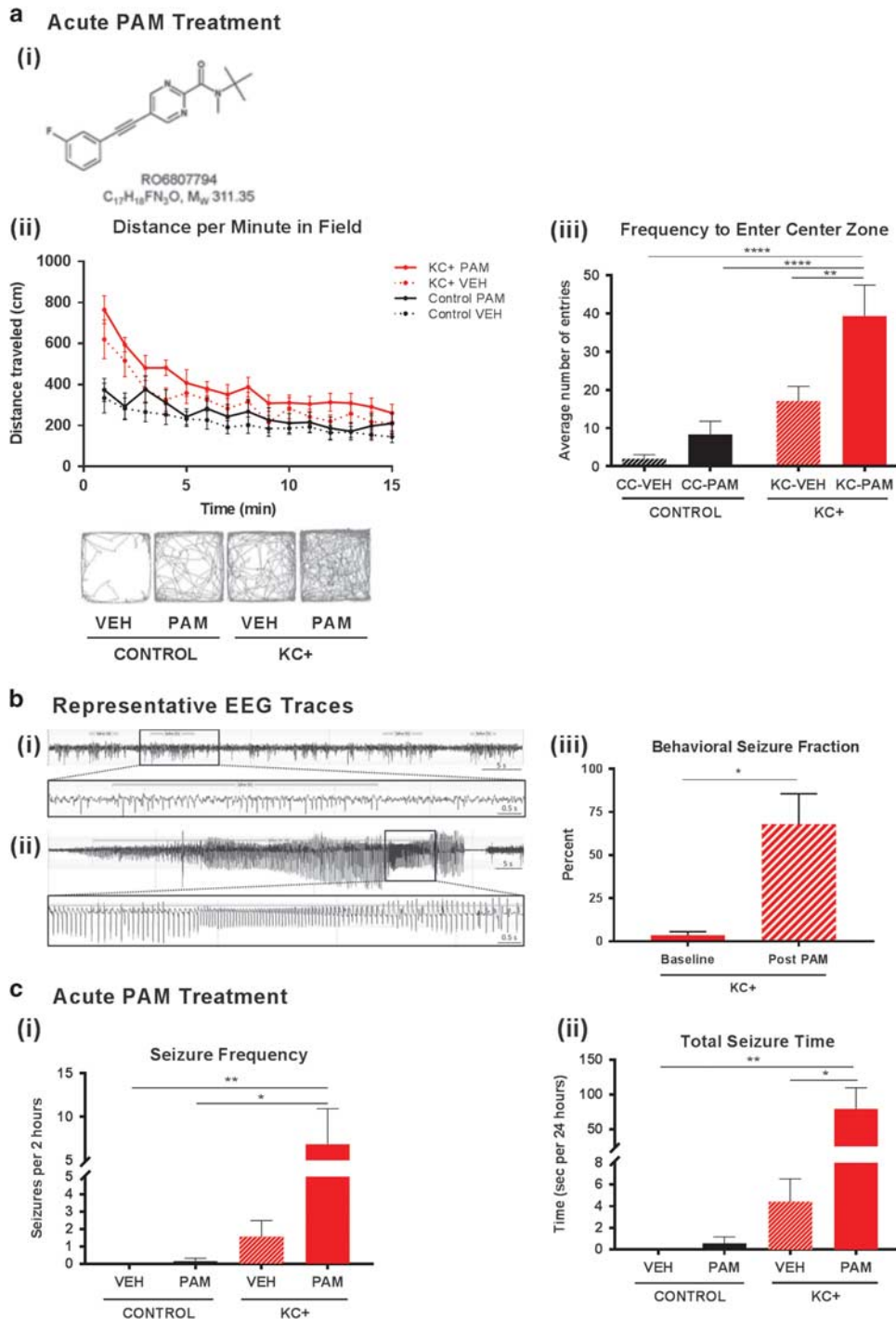


Figure 2 Positive allosteric modulation of mGluR5 exacerbates hyperactivity and seizures in *Tsc2*-deficient mice. (ai) Chemical structure and composition of the mGluR5 PAM RO6807794. (aii) *Tsc2*-deficient mice (KC+; $N = 8$ PAM and 9 VEH) travel significantly greater total distances than control mice ($N = 9$ PAM and 13 VEH) in the open-field assay and PAM treatment significantly increases that distance in KC+ but not control mice (two-way repeated measures ANOVA, group \times time $F(42,490) = 2.726$, $p < 0.0001$; group $F(3,35) = 3.908$, $p = 0.017$; time $F(14,490) = 37.26$, $p < 0.0001$). Subplot indicates pattern of locomotor activity. (aiii) KC+ enter the center zone of the open field significantly more frequently than control mice, and PAM treatment significantly increases the number of entries in the KC+ but not control mice (two-way ANOVA, genotype \times treatment, genotype $F(1,41) = 29.45$, $p < 0.0001$; treatment $F(1,41) = 11.36$, $p = 0.002$). (b) Representative EEG traces from wireless telemetry (i) spontaneous seizure activity in mutants, (ii) acute PAM treatment led to a long clinical seizure in mutants. (iii) PAM administration resulted in a significant increase in the fraction of clinical seizures, from 3.6% at baseline to 68% post treatment ($N = 7$ KC+ PAM, paired t -test, $p = 0.02$). (c) Acute PAM administration significantly exacerbated both seizure frequency (Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA, $p = 0.0021$) and total seizure time (Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA, $p = 0.0004$) in KC+ mice in 2 h following treatment. PAM-treated KC+ had significantly more seizures ($p = 0.01$) and significantly longer seizures ($p = 0.003$) than PAM-treated control mice, as compared by Dunn's *post hoc* tests. PAM-treated KC+ animals also had significantly more seizures than VEH-treated KC+ animals ($p = 0.04$). There was no effect of PAM treatment on control animals ($N = 6$ control VEH, 6 control PAM, 7 KC+ VEH, and 7 KC+ PAM). Data are plotted as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

3 ml of PBS, and spun at 500 g for 5 min at 4 °C. PBS was then aspirated, and cells were lysed in 100 µL of RIPA buffer (30 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.5 g sodium deoxycholate). A volume of 20 ml of RIPA was supplemented with one tablet of EDTA-free Complete protease inhibitor and one tablet of PhosStop (Roche), and kept on ice for 5 min. Samples were spun at 16 g for 10 min at 4 °C, and supernatant was used for protein detection. Puromycin-labeled proteins were separated on a 4–20% Precision gel and transferred electrophoretically onto Immobilon P membranes. Monoclonal anti-puromycin antibody (Kerafast 1:1000, #EQ0001) was detected and measured by densitometry.

Quantification and statistical analysis. All statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism (v 5.01; GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA), with significance level defined as $p < 0.05$. On the basis of normality of data (determined by Shapiro–Wilk test) either parametric or nonparametric tests were used. For normally distributed data, differences between groups for behavioral testing were analyzed with a one-way ANOVA or two-way ANOVA, followed by a Tukey post-test between all groups. Unpaired *t*-tests and one-way ANOVA (followed by a Tukey post-test) were used to compare frequency of seizures and total seizure time when comparing two or three groups, respectively. Non-normally distributed data were analyzed in a parallel fashion using the Mann–Whitney *U*-test and Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA (followed by Dunn’s post-test). Paired *t*-test was used to compare behavioral seizure fractions before and after PAM treatment. Unpaired *t*-tests and one-way ANOVA (followed by a Tukey post-test) were used to compare treatment groups for *in vivo* and *in vitro* biochemical assays when comparing two or three groups, respectively. Repeated measures analysis of variance was used to compare genotypes for most of the behavioral assays. Test groups were unblinded after analysis was complete.

RESULTS

We first examined the effect of the mGluR5 NAM CTEP (Lindemann *et al*, 2011) on the KC+ mice and control littermates. Chronic NAM was administered at 2 mg/kg p.o. every 48 h as described previously (Michalon *et al*, 2012), from 3 weeks of age until behavior or EEG testing was complete (8 or 7 weeks of age, respectively). Treatment of KC+ mice with NAM significantly decreased hyperactive behaviors to levels comparable with vehicle-treated control mice, demonstrated by total distance traveled and time spent in the center of the arena (Figure 1ai–ii).

We also performed intracranial EEG recordings by wireless telemetry accompanied by video tracking over a 24 h period to monitor electrographic and clinical seizures (Figure 1b). Untreated KC+ mutants experienced regularly occurring unprovoked electrographic and clinical seizures that are absent in littermate controls (Figure 1bi and ii and c; Supplementary Video 1). To specifically probe the impact of modulating mGluR5 signaling on seizure activity of the mutants, we compared acute and chronic mGluR5 NAM treatment paradigms. Acute treatment with the mGluR5 NAM resulted in reduced seizure frequency and reduced

total seizure time in KC+ mice, which, however, were not statistically significant (Figure 1d). Chronic NAM treatment, in contrast, resulted in a significant reduction of seizure frequency and total seizure time in KC+ mice, by 65% relative to vehicle treatment (Figure 1biii and e), but seizure duration was unchanged.

We then asked whether the potent and selective mGluR5 PAM, RO6807794, (Figure 2ai, also see Materials and Methods) would impact the behavioral phenotypes of KC+ mice. In an open-field assay, single-dose treatment with the mGluR5 PAM drastically increased baseline hyperactivity phenotypes in mutants, which entered the center zone with significantly greater frequency and duration than vehicle-treated controls (Figure 2aii and iii). In control animals, the mGluR5 PAM had a modest and not statistically significant effect on locomotor activity and center crossings (Figure 2aii and iii).

Acute mGluR5 PAM administration also drastically exacerbated the epileptic phenotype in mutant mice relative to pre-injection baseline (Figure 2bi and ii), while the same PAM dose did not trigger any measureable seizure activity in control mice. Two hours following PAM treatment, KC+ mice demonstrated significant increase in seizure frequency and total seizure time for the 2 h monitoring period, while PAM-treated control mice showed no seizure activity (Figure 2c). The fraction of clinical (as opposed to strictly electrographic) seizures also significantly increased with mGluR5 PAM administration in KC+ mice (Figure 2biii; Supplementary Video 2).

One hypothesis for the efficacy of mGluR5 NAM in the KC+ mice may be upregulation of mGluR5 receptors in the brain. In fact, a previous study using *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice reported that there was a small, but significant, increase in mGluR5 protein expression in adult *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice compared to their wild-type littermates (Potter *et al*, 2013). We measured the abundance of mGluR5 by means of autoradiography using the mGluR5-selective radiotracer [³H]-ABP688, which is being used in 11C- or 18F-radiolabeled version as human mGluR5 PET tracer (Ametamey *et al*, 2006; Hintermann *et al*, 2007; Treyer *et al*, 2008). However, the data indicate a consistent reduction of mGluR5 abundance in KC+ mice compared to control littermates in cortex (–10.7%), hippocampus (–19.8%), and striatum (both –20.1%), as well as alterations of mGluR1 abundance, as measured by [³H]-R214127 binding, in cortex (+15%), hippocampus (+7.6%), striatum (–11.2%), and cerebellum (–19.9%) (Figure 3a). Given the modest changes in mGluR5 expression levels, it is unlikely that either the basic phenotype of the KC+ mice or the drug effects are mediated by changes in the expression levels of the drug target.

To determine whether behavioral and neurophysiological effects of mGluR5 inhibition are linked to core molecular pathophysiology of TSC, we examined whether the NAM would normalize the elevated synaptic protein synthesis rate in these mice. Given that much of the pathology of mTORC1 hyperactivation, as occurs with *Tsc2* mutation, is associated with increased transcription, ribosomal biogenesis and translation (Dennis *et al*, 1999; Hoeffler and Klann, 2010; Nie *et al*, 2015), we hypothesized that inhibiting mGluR5 would reduce the level of synaptic protein synthesis. While this contradicts the finding of decreased protein synthesis specifically within the hippocampal slices of *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice

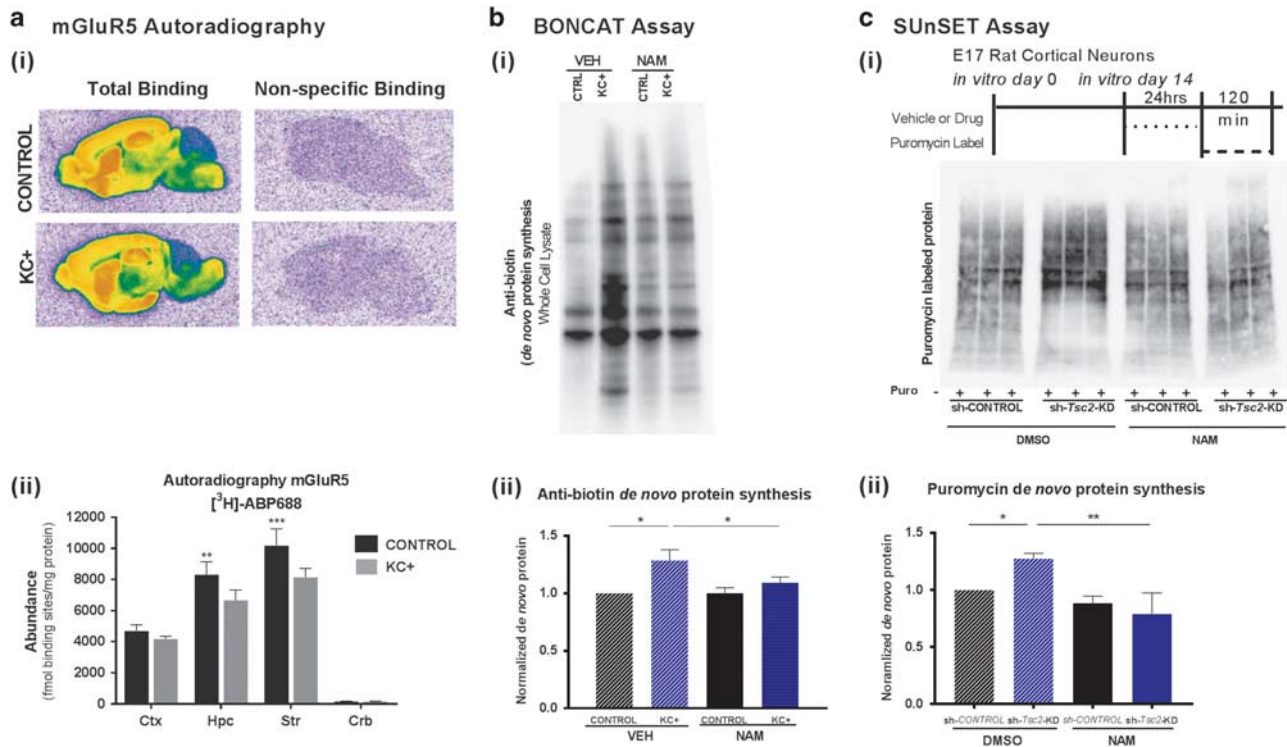


Figure 3 Negative allosteric modulation of mGluR5 reverses aberrant increase in synaptic and global neuronal protein synthesis in Tsc2 mutant brains and cells. (ai) Abundance of mGluR5 quantified by means of autoradiography using the mGluR5-selective tracers [³H]-ABP688. (a(ii)) The data indicate a consistent reduction of mGluR5 abundance in TSC2-KD compared to WT mice in cortex (−10.7%), hippocampus (−19.8%; $p < 0.0046$) and striatum (both −20.1%; $p < 0.0003$). (bi) BONCAT assay of metabolically labeled *de novo* synthesized proteins from KC+ and control cortical SNs ($N = 3$ per condition). (b(ii)) Anti-biotin-labeled blot demonstrated a significant increase in total *de novo* protein level in KC+ relative to control samples after vehicle (VEH) treatment that was normalized by NAM treatment (one-way ANOVA, $p = 0.0117$ and 0.0353). (ci) *In vitro* SUNSET puromycin labeling experimental design, and blot of puromycin-labeled proteins and Coomassie Blue staining. (c(ii)) Increased *de novo* protein synthesis in sh-Tsc2-KD cells, compared to control cells ($N = 3$ for each condition, one-way ANOVA, control vs Tsc2 KD $p = 0.0475$, VEH Tsc2 KD vs NAM Tsc2 KD $p = 0.0017$). NAM treatment significantly reduced protein synthesis in mutants ($p = 0.0017$). Data are plotted as normalized mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

seen by Auerbach *et al*, 2011, it is consistent with the hypothesis that mTOR is a mediator of the mGluR5-dependent enhanced protein synthesis in Fragile X syndrome. Isolated cortical SN fractions from KC+ mutants were treated with NAM *in vitro*. Protein synthesis was quantified using bio-orthogonal non-canonical amino-acid tagging, in which SN preparations were labeled with the methionine analog L-azidohomoalanine (L-AHA) followed by Cu²⁺-mediated cycloaddition of biotin and pull down with Neutravidin-coated beads to isolate and quantify L-AHA-labeled *de novo*-synthesized proteins. An essentially complete correction of the elevated protein synthesis rate was observed in mGluR5 NAM-treated KC+ SNs, compared to vehicle-treated mutant fractions (Figure 3b). These findings were corroborated with a different approach, using cultured WT rat cortical neurons *in vitro* in which TSC2 expression was reduced by shRNA Tsc2-knockdown (KD). *De novo* protein synthesis as assessed by puromycin labeling (SUNSET assays) (Schmidt *et al*, 2009) was increased in the Tsc2-KD neurons compared to controls and was reduced to control levels by treatment with the mGluR5 NAM (Figure 3c). Taken together these data indicate that mGluR5 NAM treatment can normalize excessive protein synthesis in Tsc2-deficient neurons *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

DISCUSSION

Our findings demonstrate that mGluR5 inhibition has therapeutic potential for the treatment of TSC as it corrects core phenotypes of the disease including seizures and hyperactivity, as well as elevated synaptic protein synthesis. The exacerbation of seizures and hyperactivity in the KC+ model after treatment with the mGluR5 PAM RO6807794 corroborate our findings with the mGluR5 NAM CTEP.

The mGluR5 PAM-mediated exacerbation of seizures and hyperactivity in the KC+ model was unexpected given the good tolerability of the mGluR5 PAM in control animals in the current studies, and in light of previous studies in Tsc2^{+/-} mice with the PAM CDPBB (Auerbach *et al*, 2011) in which no adverse effects were reported. The apparent differences in tolerability could be due to the fact that there are no spontaneous seizures and no proconvulsive activity in Tsc2^{+/-} mice, which renders them less vulnerable to drugs enhancing excitatory neurotransmission such as mGluR5 PAMs compared to KC+ mice. Recent studies have revealed that the tolerability of mGluR5 PAMs in wild-type animals depends on their shift-factor, a compound-intrinsic property, which reflects the potentiation of the activity of the agonist on the receptor in presence of the PAM (the shift-factor means by how many fold the EC₅₀ of the agonist is potentiated at saturating concentrations of the PAM)

(Parmentier-Batteur *et al*, 2014). These studies suggest that in wild-type animals mGluR5 PAMs with a shift factor up to about twofold, such as RO6807794, are well tolerated, while PAMs with higher shift-factors can cause seizures and neurotoxic lesions, depending on the dose used. The shift factor of CDPPB is three- to ninefold (Kinney *et al*, 2005) and the dose used by Auerbach *et al* (2011) was 10 mg/kg i.p. Previous studies revealed that doses of 30 and 100 mg/kg CDPPB p.o. in rat achieved brain receptor occupancy of 14 and 5%, which is conceivable given the <1% free fraction (Gilmour *et al*, 2013) of the compound. Therefore, it is likely that the receptor occupancy reached in the study by Auerbach *et al* was <10%, which is probably insufficient to trigger seizures or other adverse events upon acute dosing in *Tsc2*^{+/-} or wild-type animals despite the compound's high intrinsic shift factor. Thus, the presence of PAM induced seizures in our KC+ model but their absence in the *Tsc2*^{+/-} model is likely due to both the differences in seizure susceptibility between the models and the low levels of receptor occupancy in the Auerbach study.

Our finding that chronic mGluR5 NAM treatment improved the hyperactivity and seizure phenotype in the KC+ model is consistent with the observations that were previously reported in the *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice, with some important differences (Potter *et al*, 2013). First, we do not detect any increase in mGluR5 receptor expression in our mouse model unlike Potter and colleagues reported for the *Tsc2*^{+/-} mice. Second, instead of acute treatment with a short-acting mGluR5 NAM (MPEP: half-life in mice is ca. 20 min (Lindemann *et al*, 2011)), we used chronic treatment with a long-acting compound, similar to what would be expected in patients. We observed significant and sustained improvement in KC+ mice in terms of hyperactivity and seizures. These data are consistent with the concept that the loss of the TSC protein complex leads to increased mTORC1 activity, which causes enhanced mGluR5 downstream signaling and increasing protein synthesis, contributing to the abnormal behavioral and seizure phenotypes seen in these mice. The mechanism(s) by which reduction in mGluR5 signaling ameliorates the mTOR hyperactivity and excessive protein synthesis in *Tsc2*-deficient neurons are not fully resolved. Future experiments using the KC+ mice can shed light on the different steps in signaling downstream of mGluR5 receptors in the context of neuronal TSC1/2 deficiency.

FUNDING AND DISCLOSURE

L.L., M.H., and G.J. are employees of Roche. M.S. has received research funding from Roche, Novartis, Pfizer and LAM Therapeutics on projects unrelated to work presented here. M.S. has served on the Scientific Advisory Board of SAGE Therapeutics. A.R. has received funding from Brainsway, CRE Medical, Eisai, Neuropace, SAGE Therapeutics, Roche, and Takeda, serves on the advisory board of NeuroRex, and is a co-founder and advisor to Neuromotion—none of the above relate to the present project. D.J.K. has been a consultant to Astra-Zeneca and Eisai. The novel mGluR5 PAM *N*-tert-butyl-5-((3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)-*N*-methylpyrimidine-2-carboxamide (RO680794) was developed and synthesized at Hoffman-La

Roche AG (Basel, Switzerland). The rest of the authors declare no conflicts of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to members of the Sahin lab for critical reading of the manuscript.

This study was supported by the BCH Neurodevelopmental Behavioral Core of the Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Research Center (NIH U54 HD090255), the BCH Translational Neuroscience Center, and the Experimental Neurophysiology Core, Nancy Lurie Marks Family Foundation, and the Boston Children's Hospital Translational Research Program (to M.S. and A.R.).

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceived and designed the experiments: A.R., L.L., and M.S.; performed the experiments: E.K., S.M.S., S.C.D., J.O.L., C.E.S., S.H.T.L., and M.H.; analyzed the data: S.C.D., J.O.L., M.E.M., A.R., M.H., and M.S.; contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: D.J.K., L.L., G.J., J.L.S., and J.R.D.; drafted the article: E.K., S.M.S., S.C.D., L.L., M.E.M., and M.S.; revised the article: E.K., S.M.S., S.C.D., J.O.L., L.L., C.E.S., S.H.T., M.E.M., J.L.S., J.R.D., D.J.K., A.R., and M.S.

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Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on the Neuropsychopharmacology website (<http://www.nature.com/npp>)