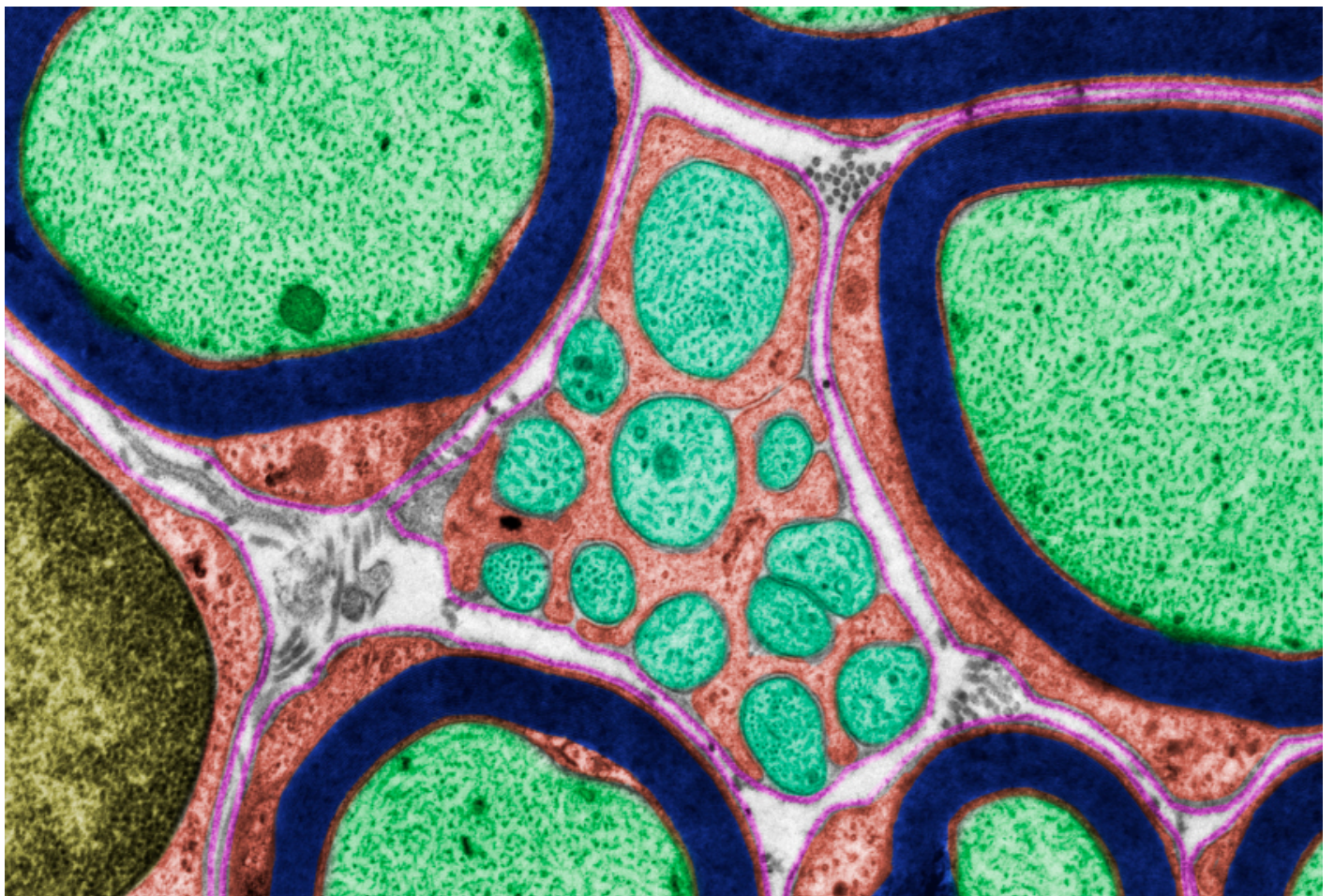


NEWS

Loss of insulation on neurons may contribute to autism

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Genes involved in the formation of myelin, a fatty substance that sheathes neurons, are altered in brain tissue from autistic people and in several mouse models. The mice also have unusually few myelinated nerve fibers.

Researchers presented the unpublished findings yesterday at the **2019 Society for Neuroscience annual meeting** in Chicago, Illinois.

“In general, across the whole spectrum, there’s a defect in myelination,” says **Brady Maher**, lead investigator at the Lieber Institute for Brain Development in Baltimore, Maryland.

Myelination is the process by which neuronal fibers are coated in myelin. Myelin is made by brain cells called oligodendrocytes, and it enables fast neuronal signaling.

Maher and his colleagues saw hints that myelination is disrupted in **Pitt-Hopkins syndrome**, an autism-related condition caused by mutations in a gene called **TCF4**. Children with this rare syndrome are slow to learn to walk, and most are minimally verbal; some have autism.

The researchers analyzed gene expression patterns in five mouse models of this syndrome, each with a different mutation in TCF4. They found that in all of the mice, genes involved in myelination are among those with altered expression.

When they examined brains from one of these models, they found that the mice have fewer mature oligodendrocytes and more immature oligodendrocytes than controls do.

Low traffic:

Using brain slices from the mutant mice, the researchers probed the structure and function of a nerve fiber bundle called the **corpus callosum**, which bridges the brain’s two sides. They found unusually low levels of electrical traffic along the myelinated branches of this bundle. Further analyses revealed that the mice have some nerve fibers with typical amounts of myelin but a dearth of these myelinated fibers.

“This makes us think that the cells that are myelinating are doing it properly, it’s just that there are not a lot of them,” says **Joseph Bohlen**, research associate in Maher’s lab who presented the work.

The researchers then compared gene expression patterns of the mutant mice with those of two other autism mouse models: mice with mutations in **MECP2** or **PTEN**. All three mouse models show alterations in the expression of a shared set of 34 genes, most of which are involved in myelination.

The same genes show atypical expression in two independent gene-expression datasets from autistic people, the researchers found.

Maher says his team is investigating why the TCF4 mutant mice have too few oligodendrocytes. They are also testing whether drugs that enhance myelination reverse the mice’s problems.

For more reports from the 2019 Society for Neuroscience annual meeting, please [click here](#).