

Neurodevelopmental effects of *SCN2A* loss of function



Roy Ben-Shalom, PhD

Perry Spratt, PhD

Serena Tamura (Ahituv Lab)

Kevin J. Bender, Ph.D.

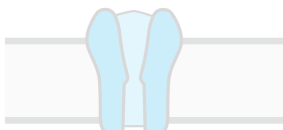
UCSF Department of
Neurology
Weill Institute for Neurosciences

SCN2A offers a unique opportunity

SCN2A gene



Na_v1.2 channels



Brain cells & circuits

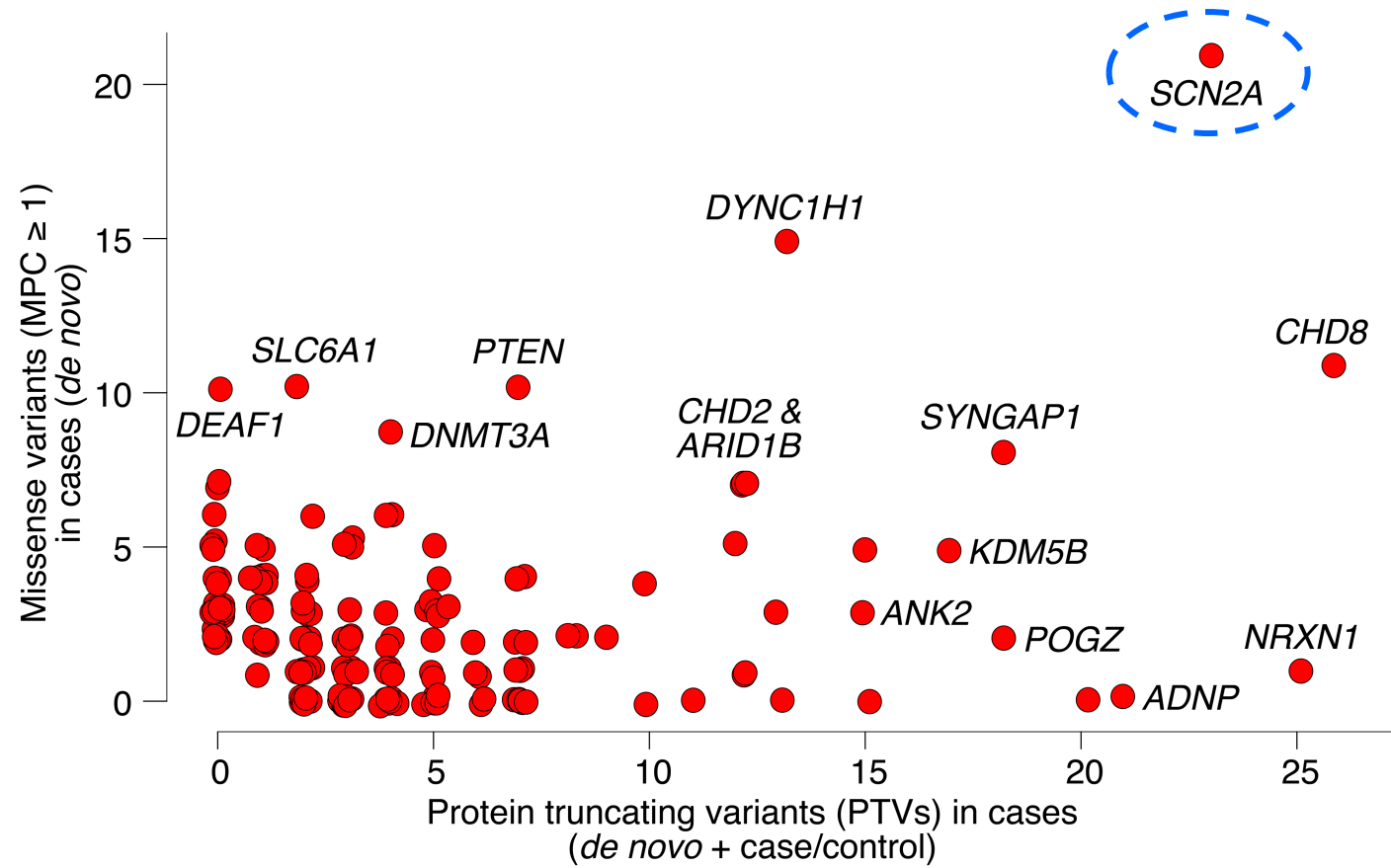


Animal models



Children with SCN2A



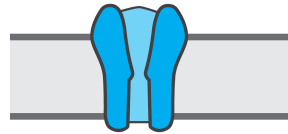


General model for *SCN2A* Disorders

***SCN2A*
gene**



**Na_v1.2
channels**



Brain cells
& circuits



Animal
models



Children
with *SCN2A*



Channel
Function

De novo
GoF missense

De novo or inherited
GoF missense

Increased

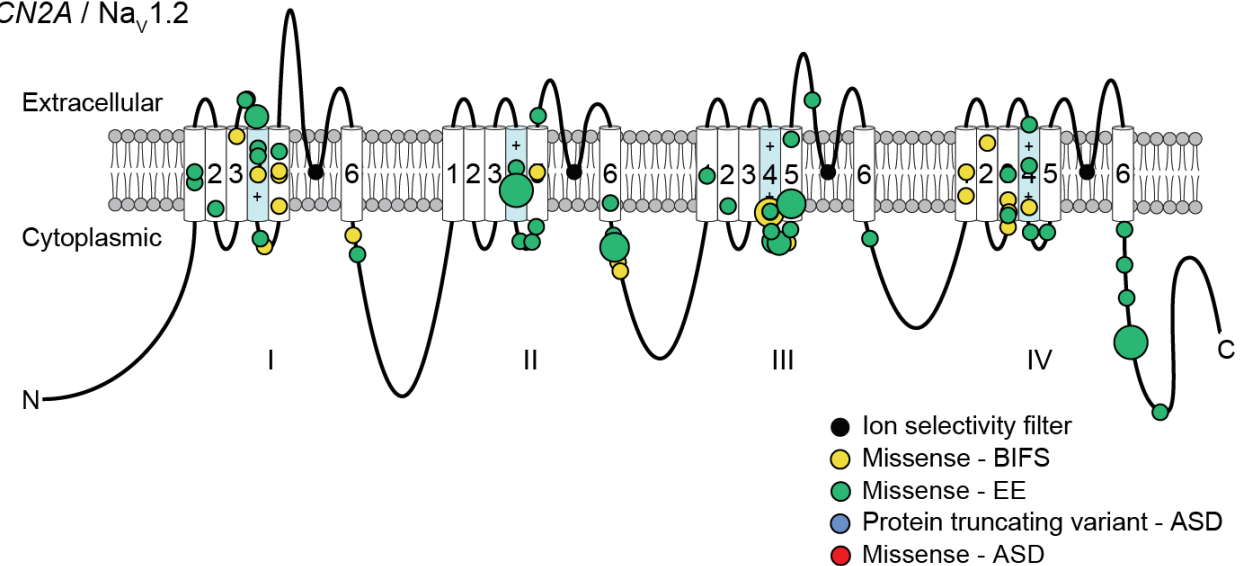
SCN8A/Na_v1.6
excitability

Normal

Infantile epileptic
encephalopathy
(IEE)

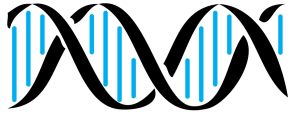
Benign (familial)
infantile seizures
(BIS)

SCN2A / Na_v1.2

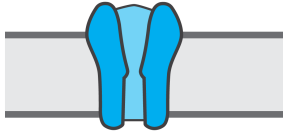


General model for SCN2A Disorders

SCN2A
gene



Na_v1.2
channels



Channel
Function

De novo
GoF missense

De novo or inherited
GoF missense

Increased

SCN8A/Na_v1.6
excitability

Normal

Infantile epileptic
encephalopathy
(IEE)

Benign (familial)
infantile seizures
(BIS)

Brain cells
& circuits



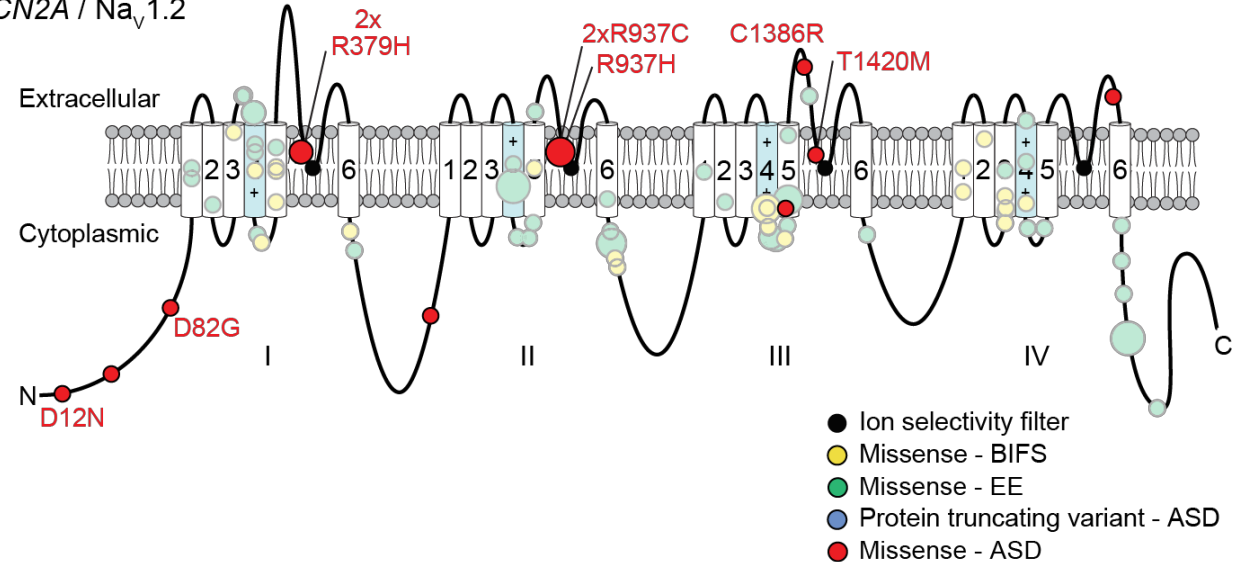
Animal
models



Children
with SCN2A

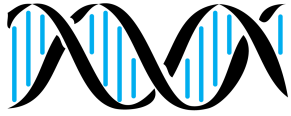


SCN2A / Na_v1.2

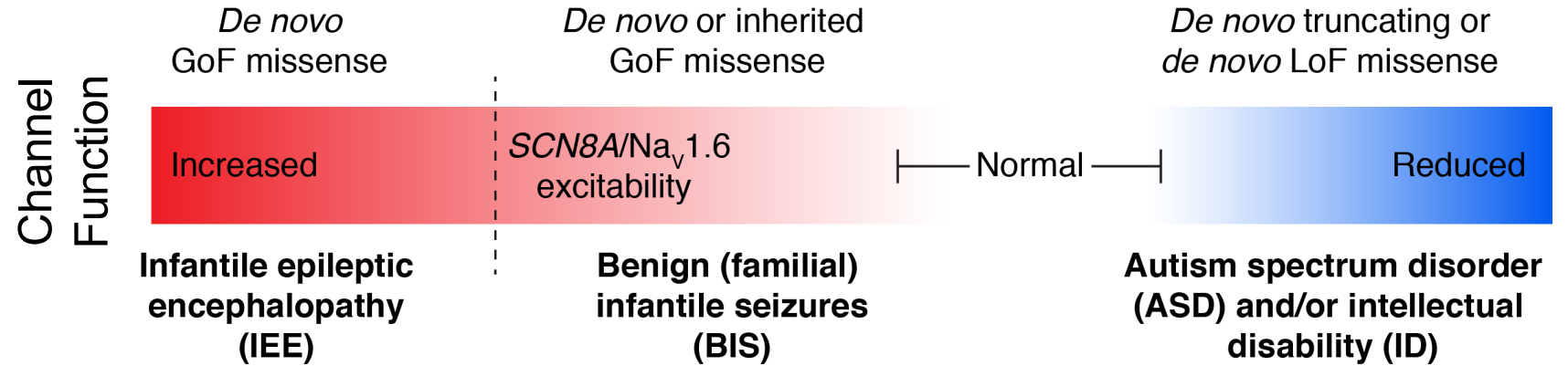
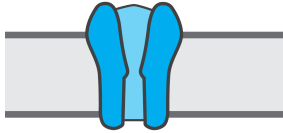


General model for SCN2A Disorders

SCN2A gene



Na_v1.2 channels



Brain cells & circuits



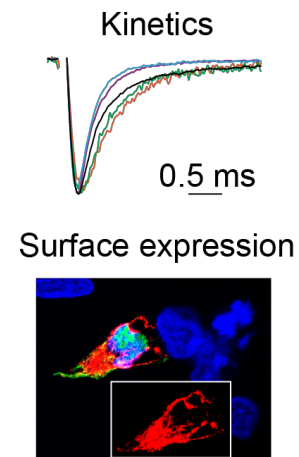
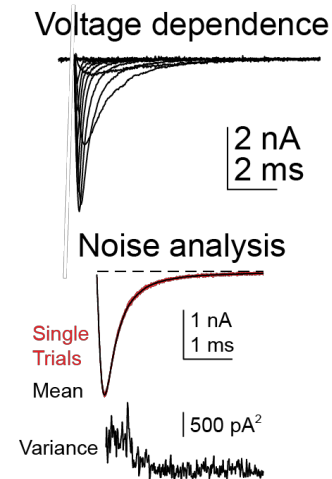
Animal models



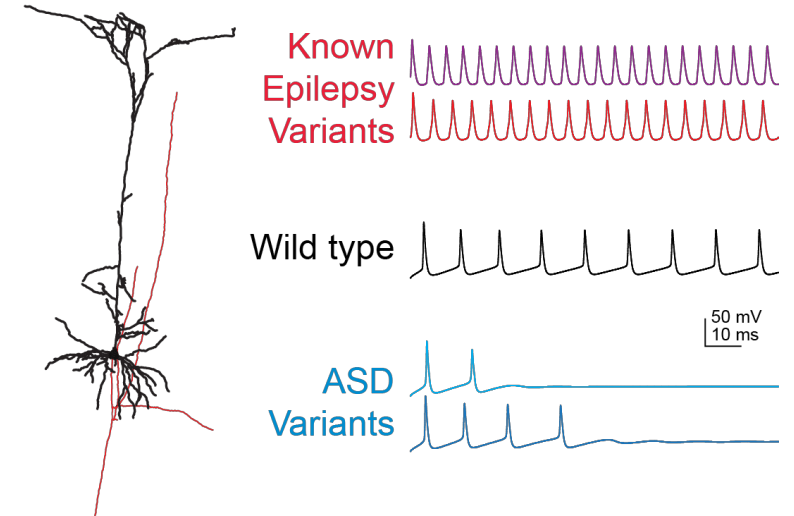
Children with SCN2A



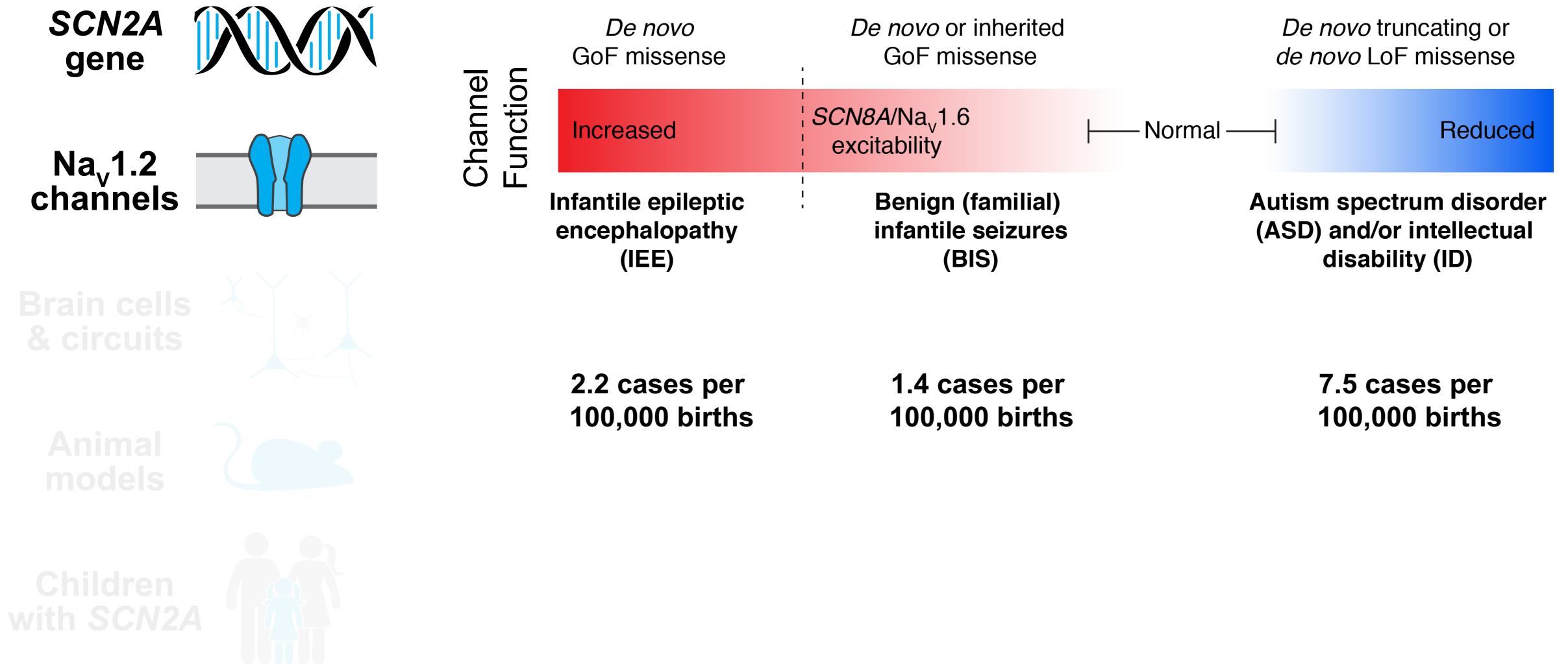
Biophysical assays



Compartmental modeling

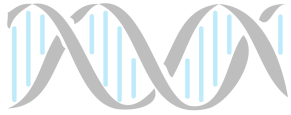


General model for *SCN2A* Disorders

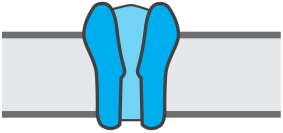


SCN2A is expressed across the brain

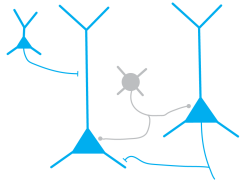
SCN2A
gene



Na_v1.2
channels



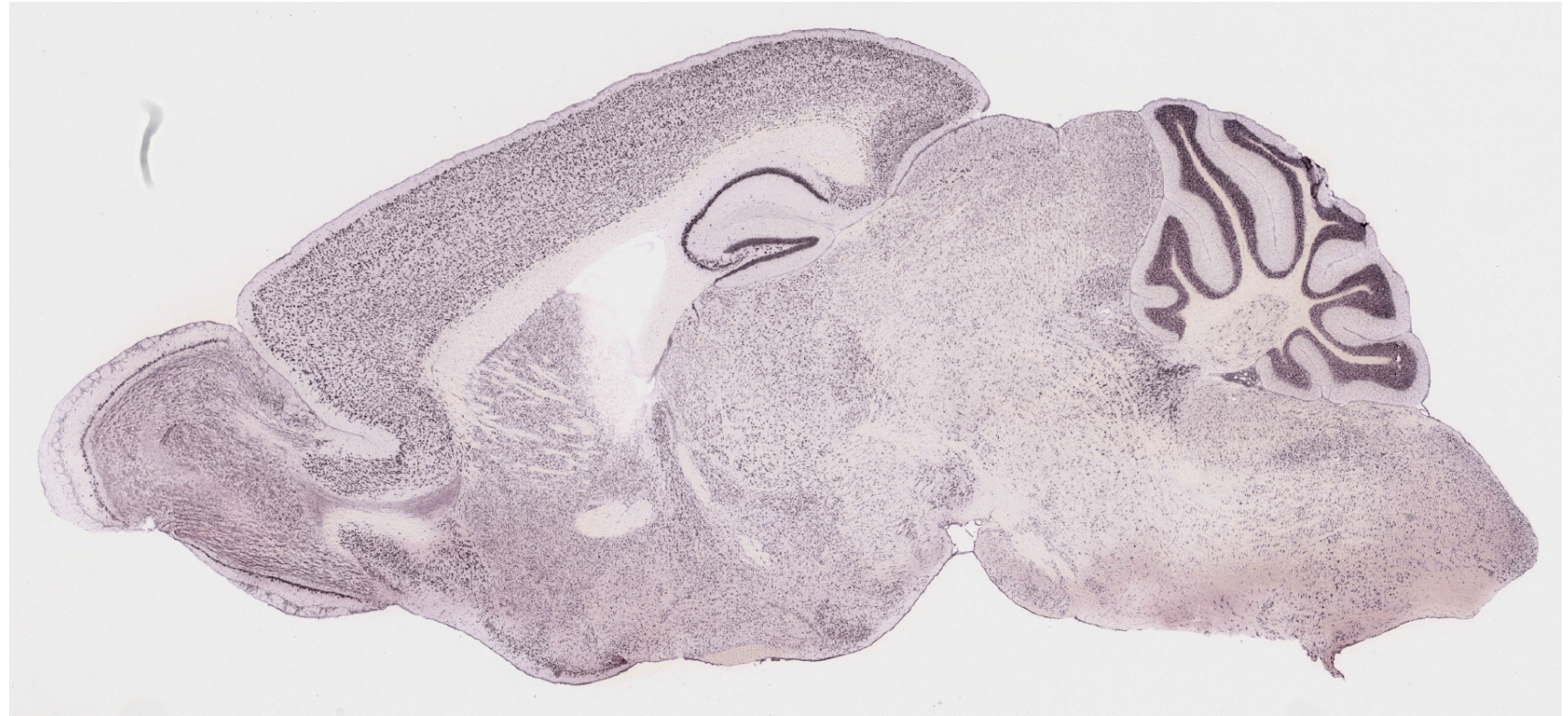
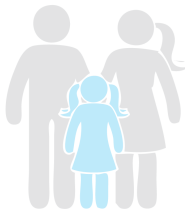
Brain cells
& circuits



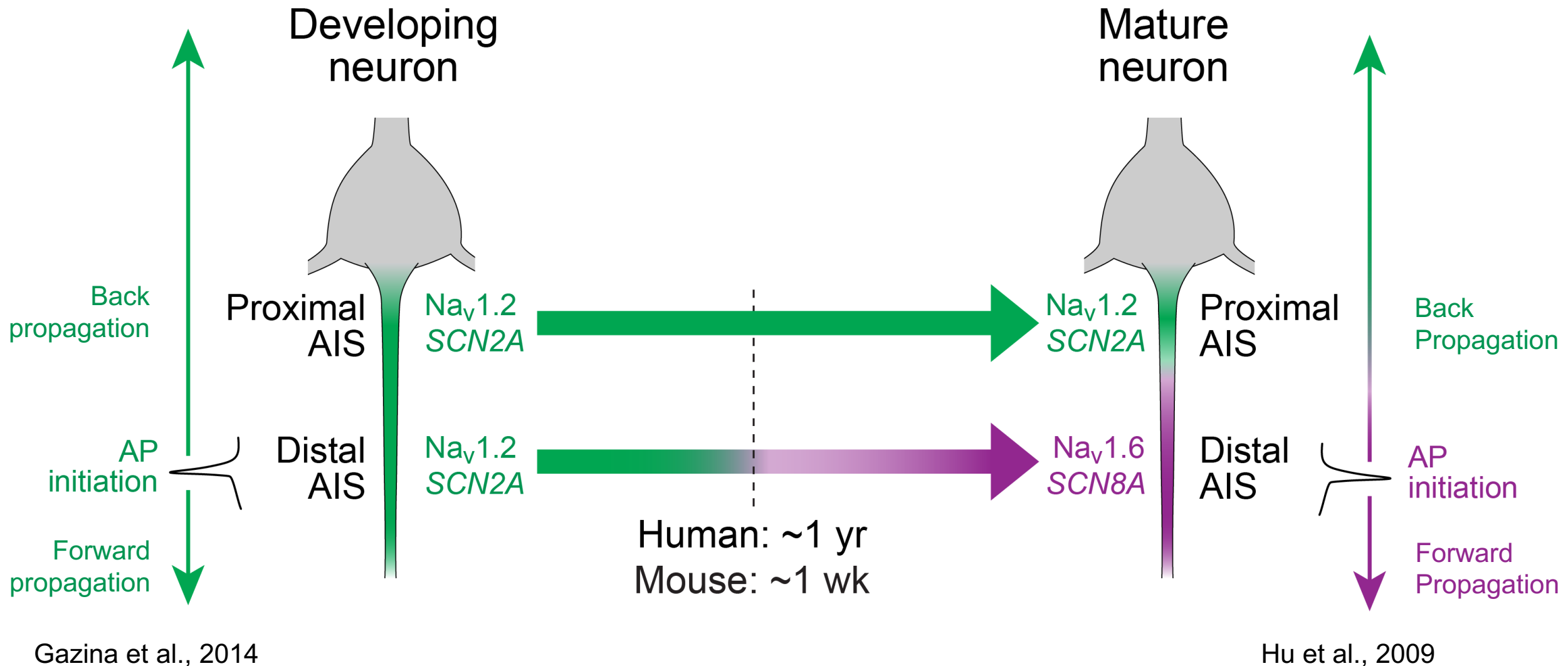
Animal
models



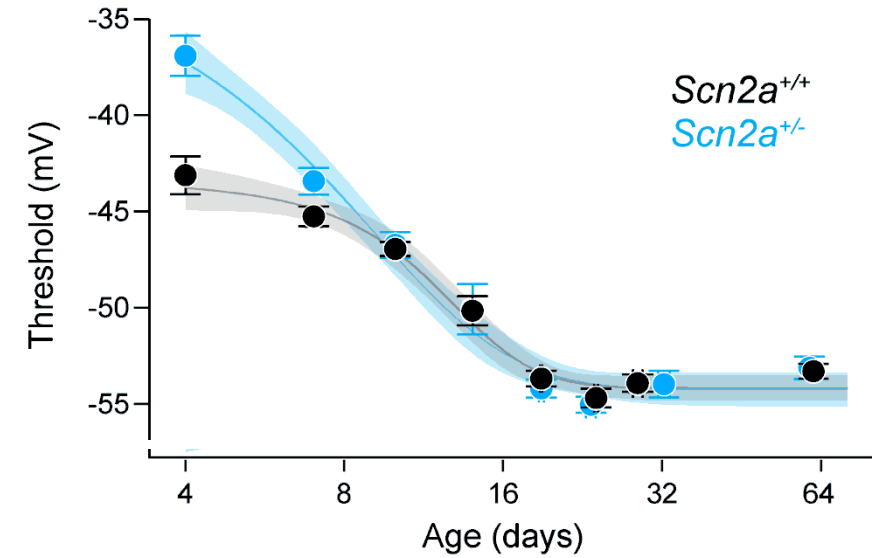
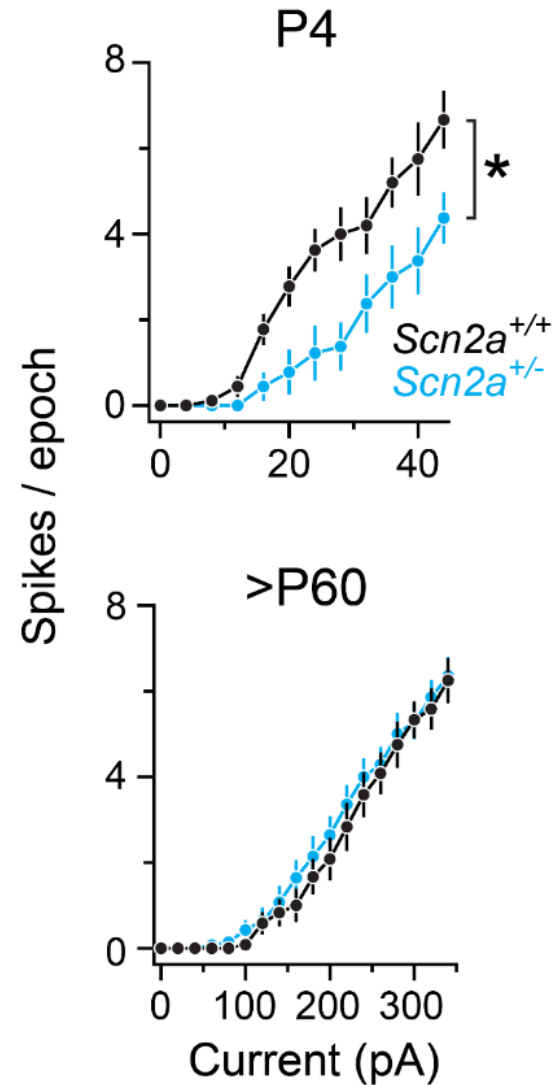
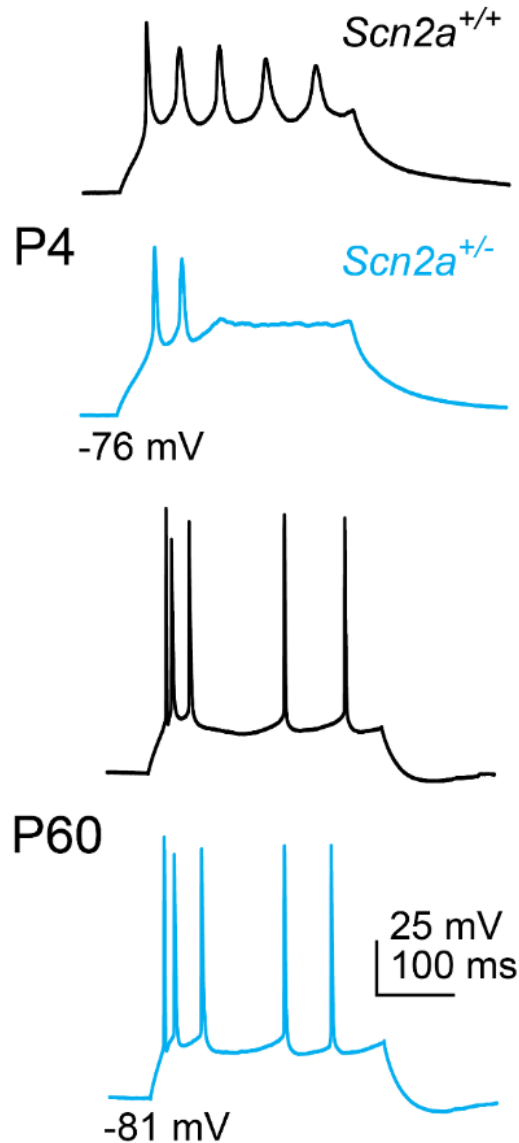
Children
with SCN2A



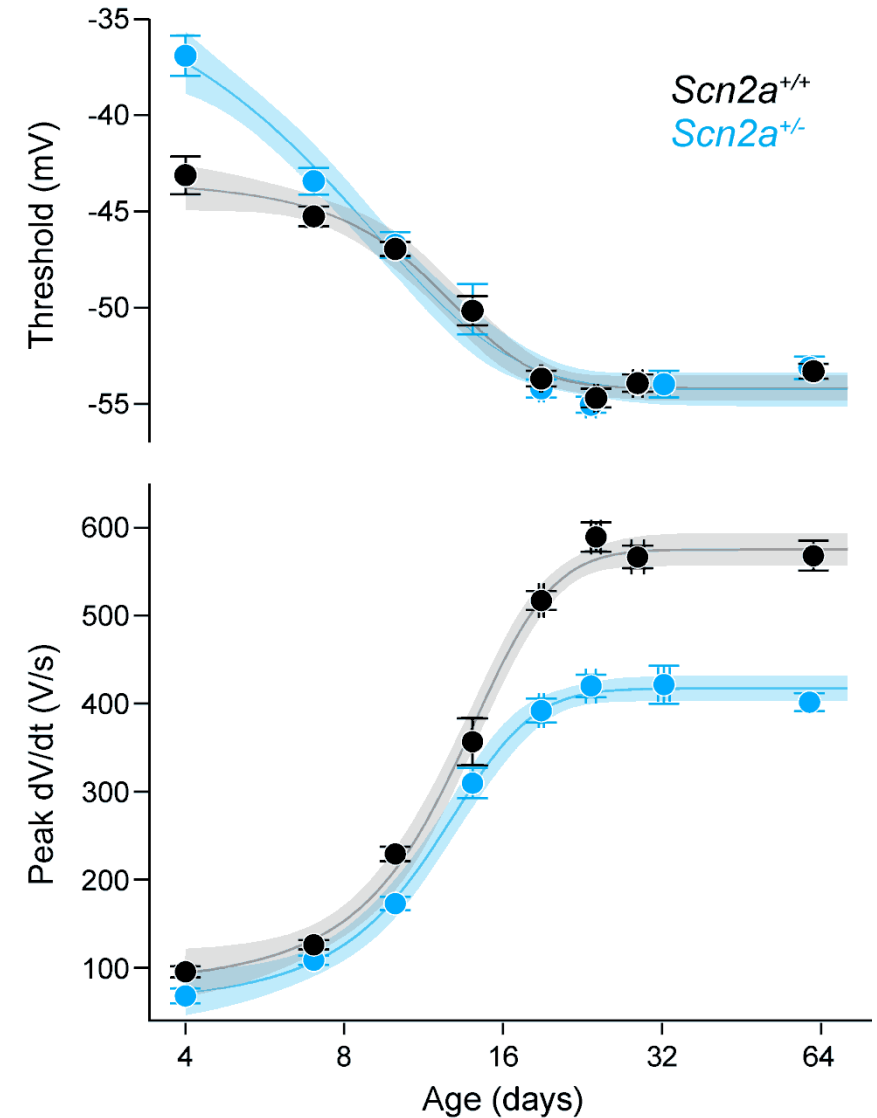
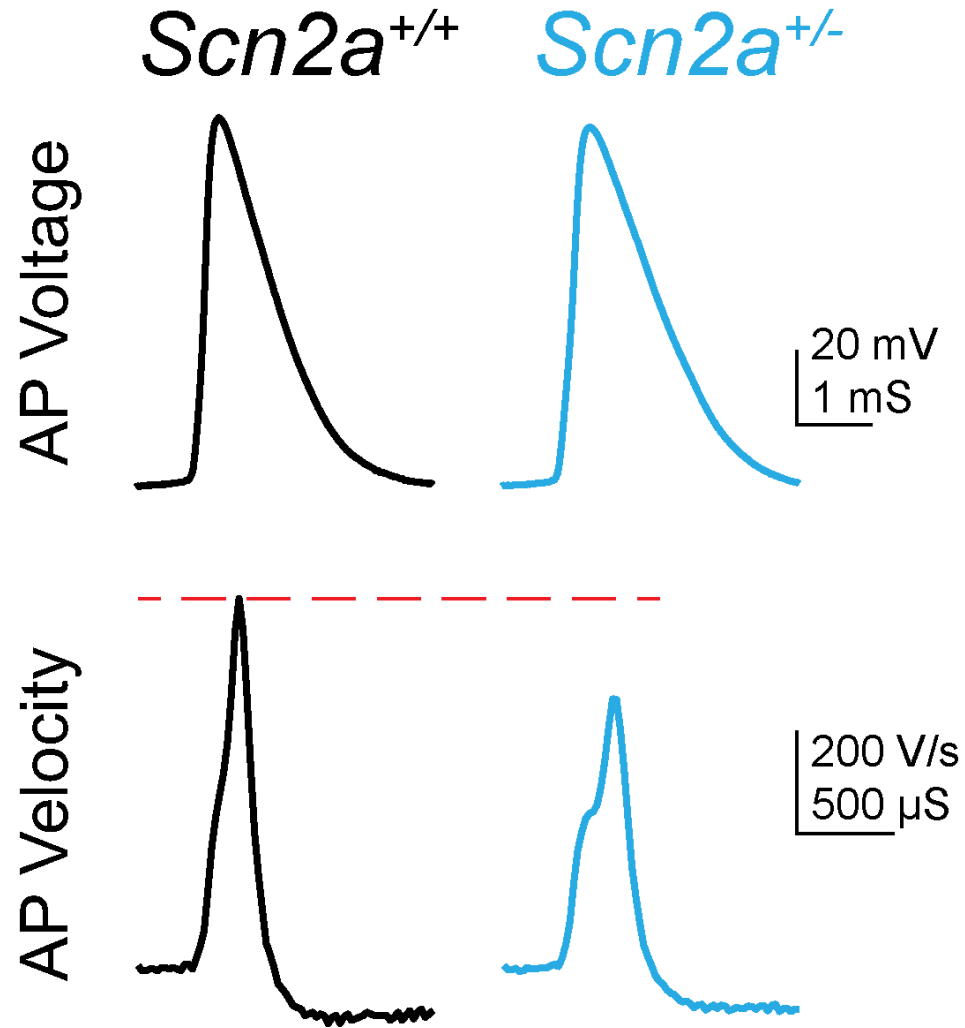
The role of *SCN2A* / $\text{Na}_v1.2$ changes during development



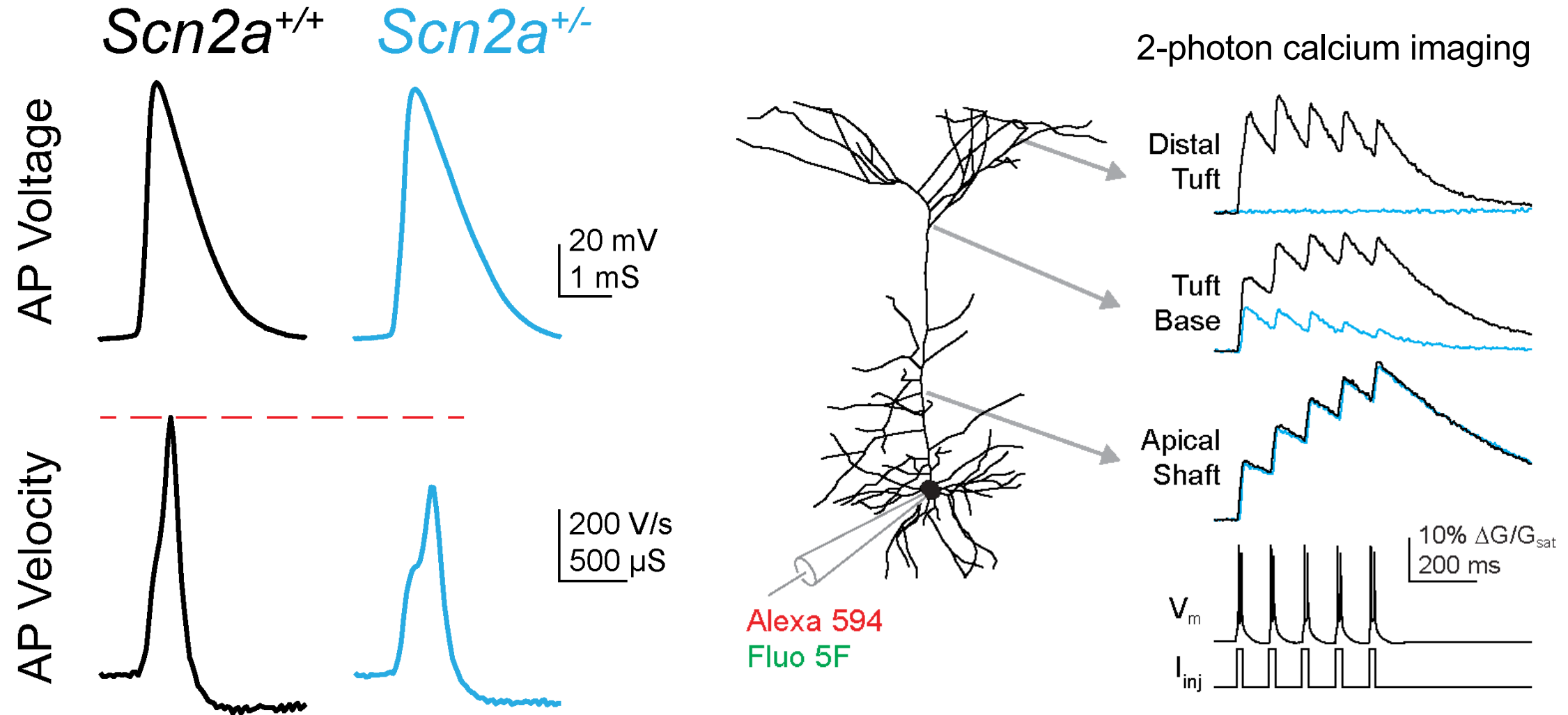
Excitability recovers as non- $\text{Na}_v1.2$ channel expression increases



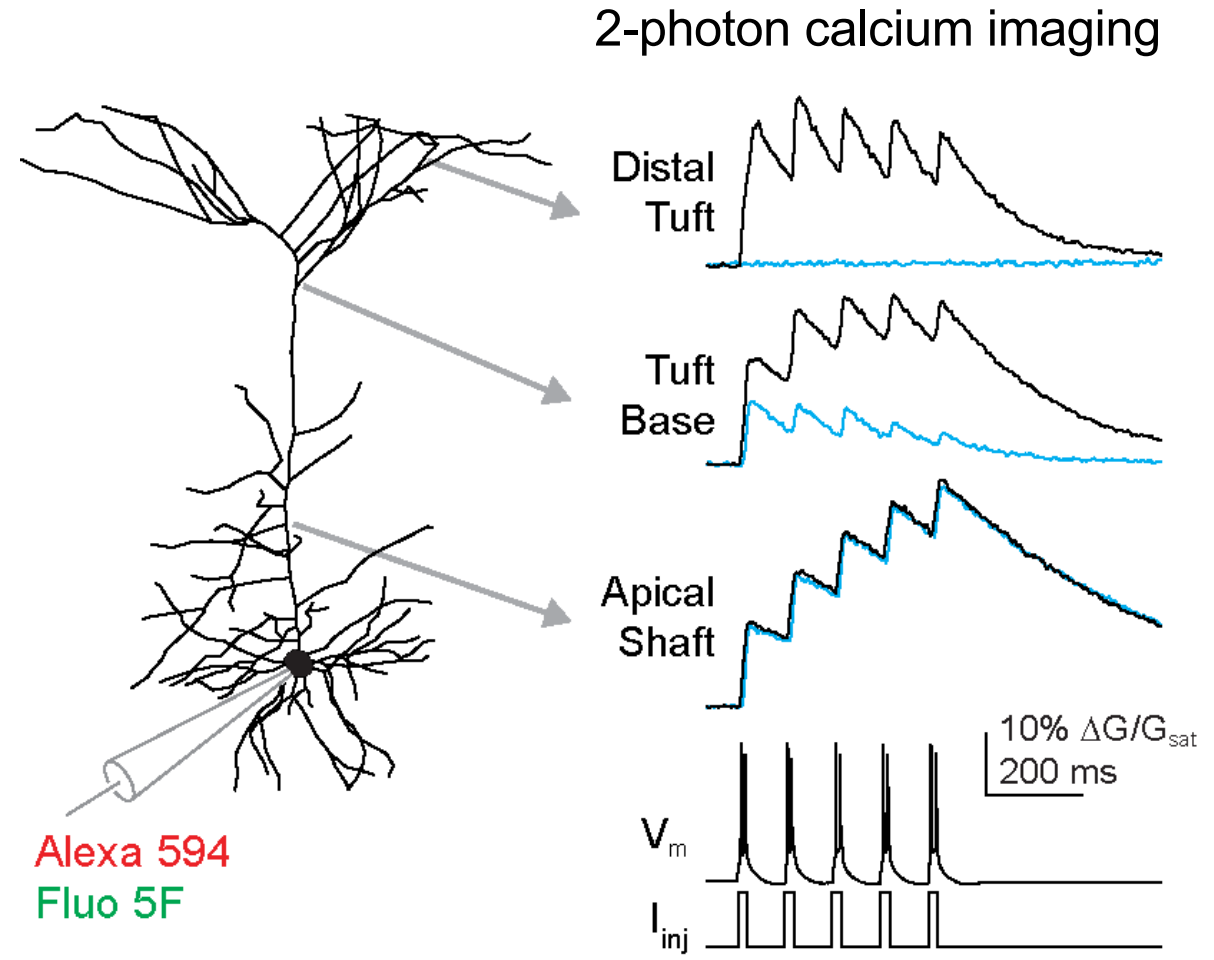
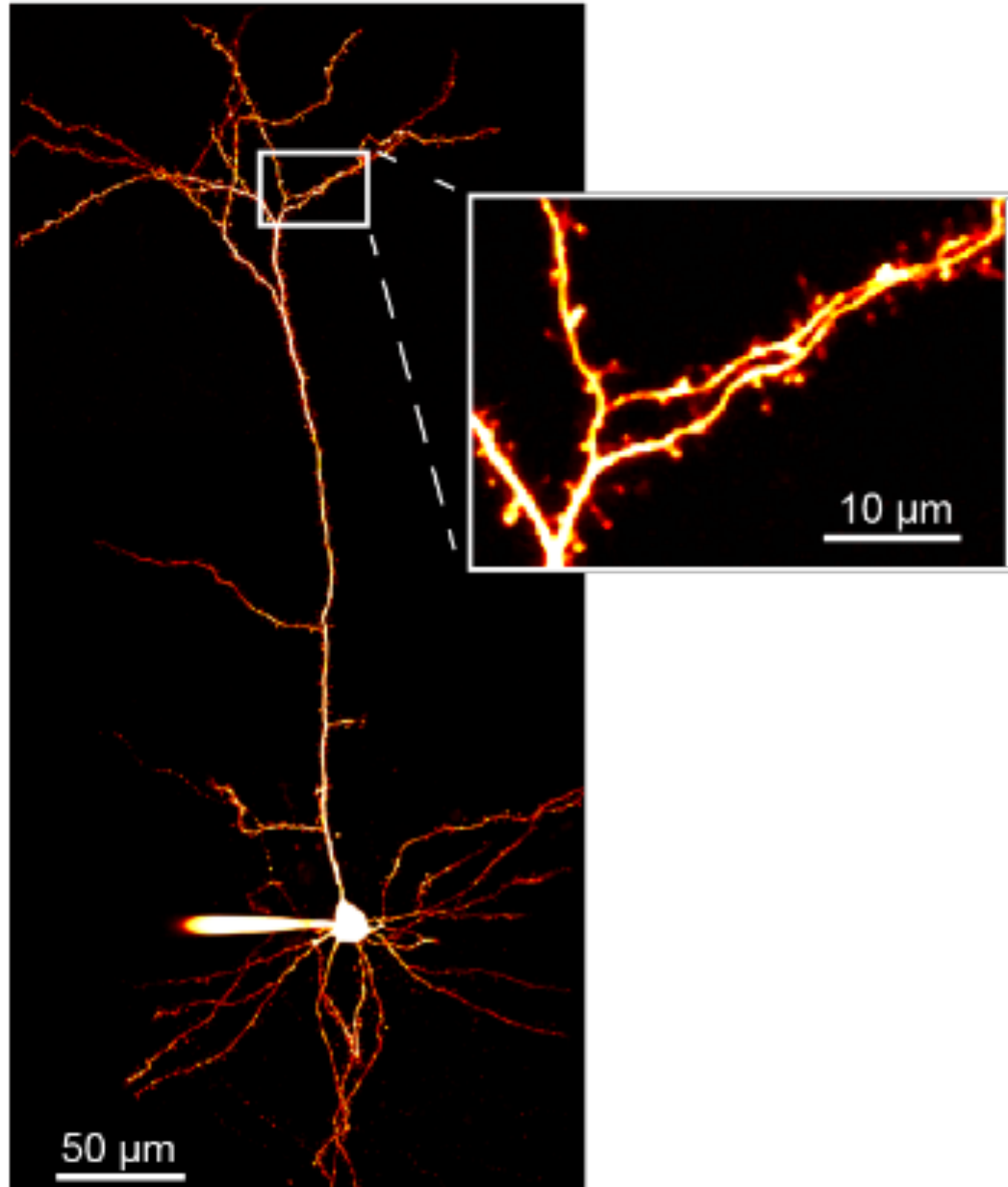
But another aspect of the spike—velocity—is affected throughout life



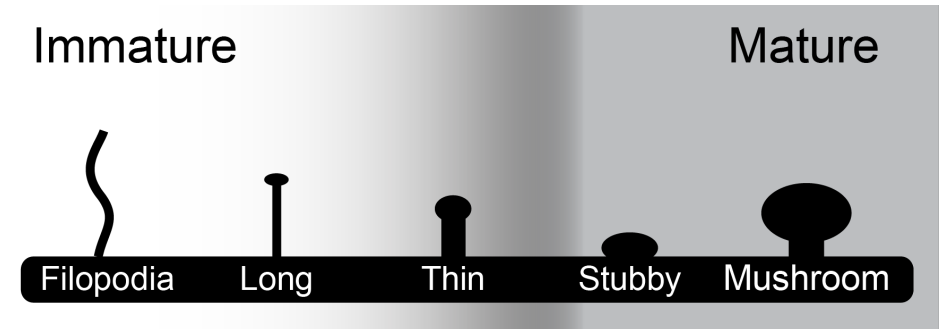
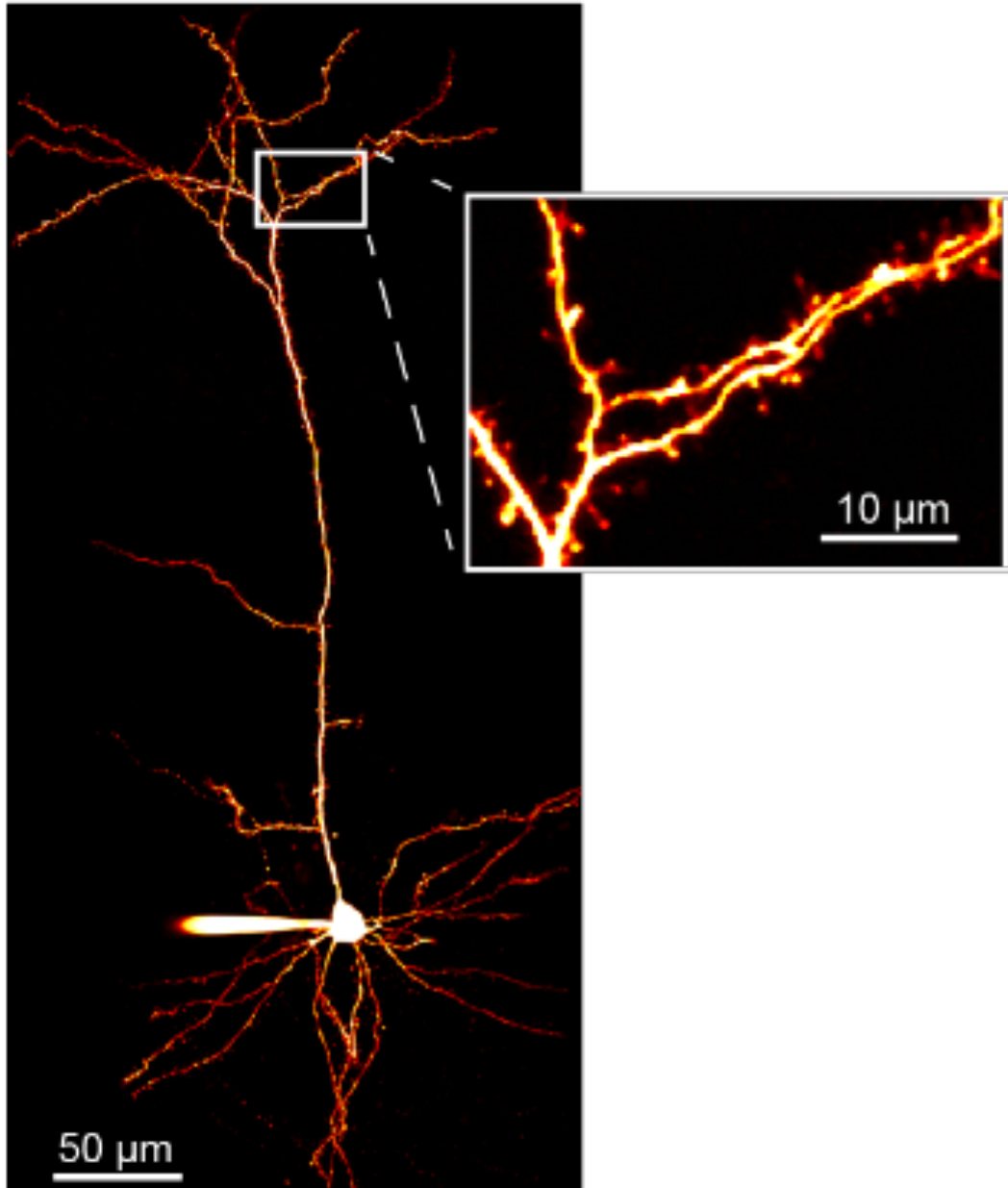
AP speed deficit is associated with impaired dendritic excitability



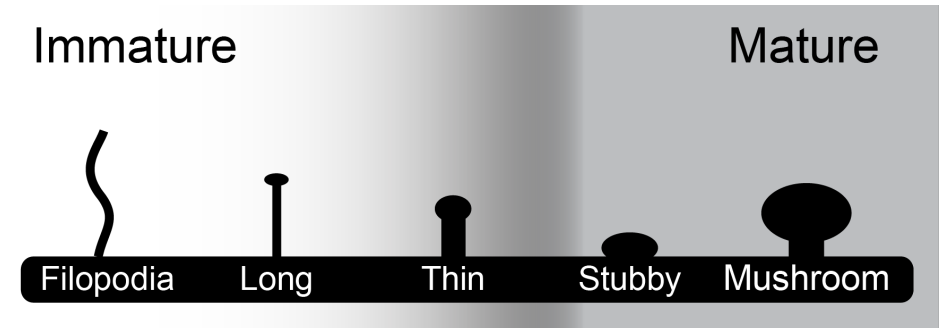
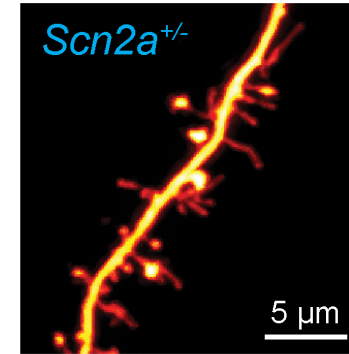
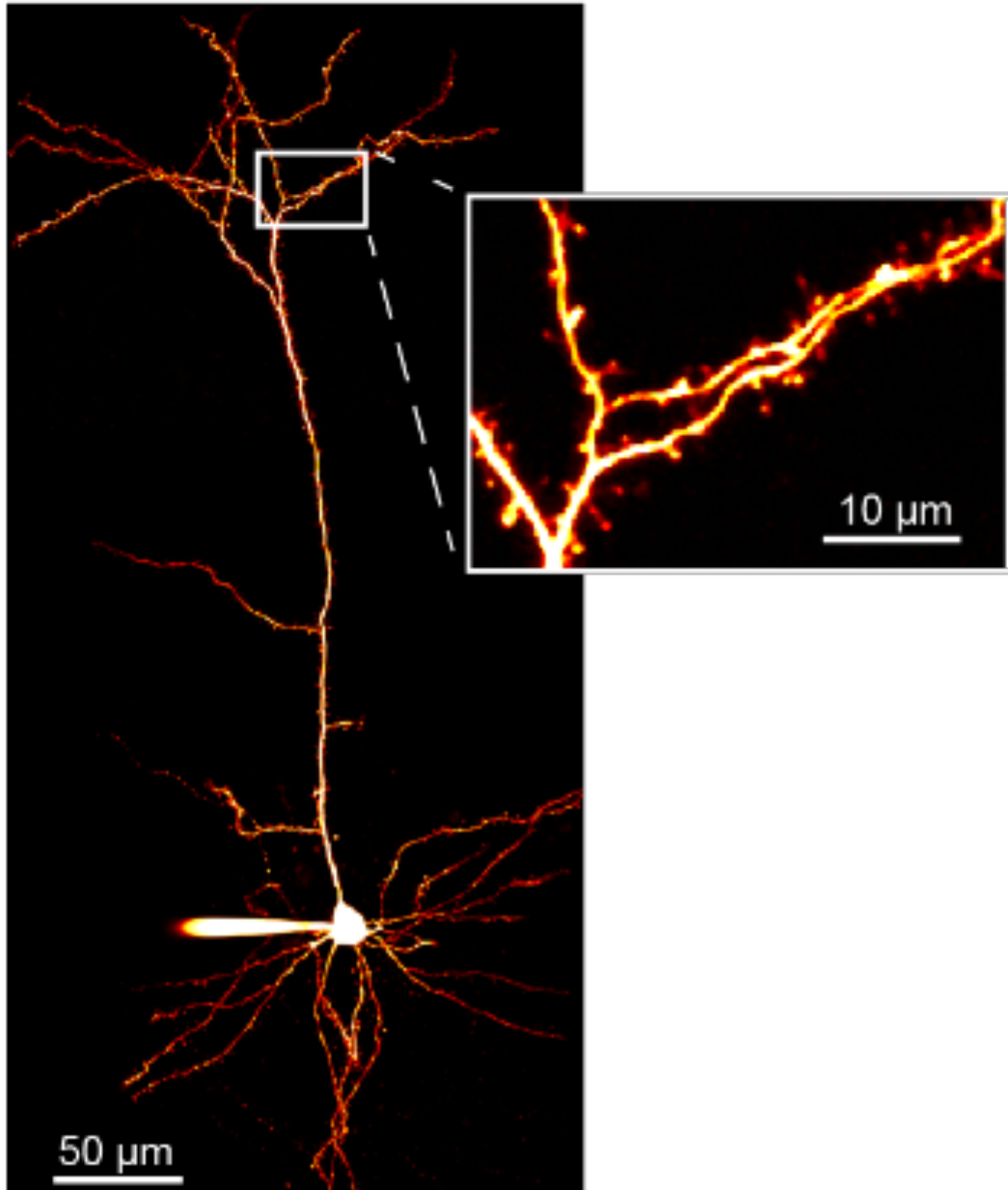
Dendritic excitability can alter synaptic strength



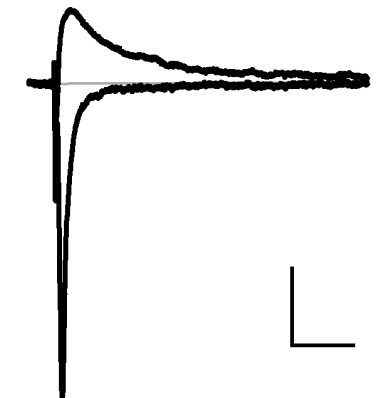
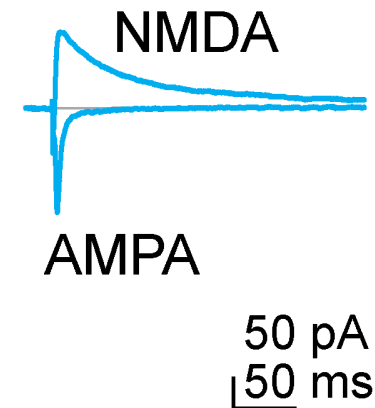
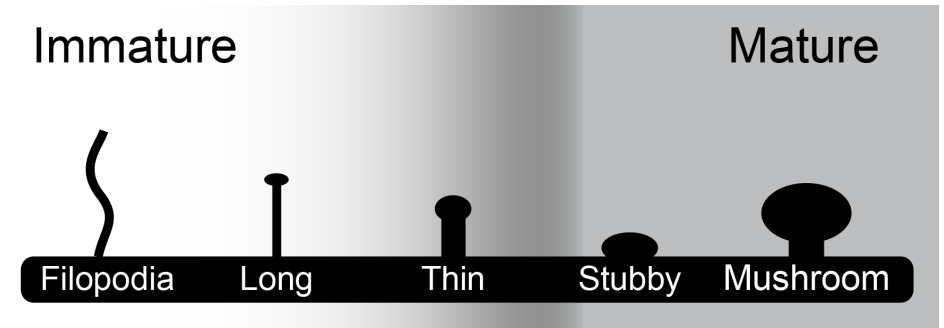
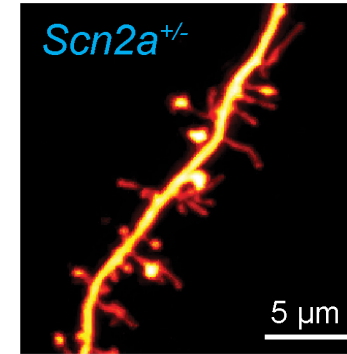
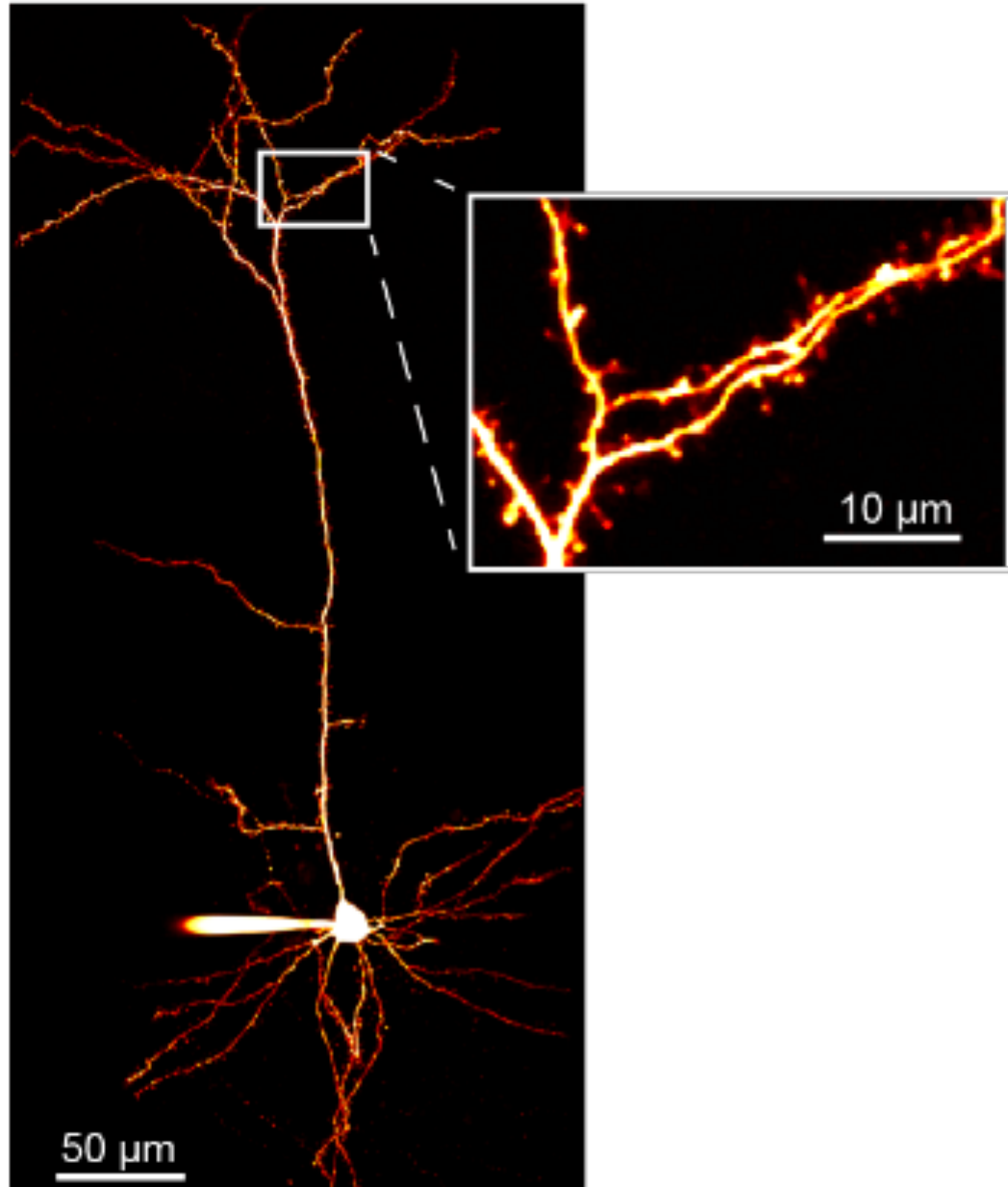
Dendritic excitability can alter synaptic strength



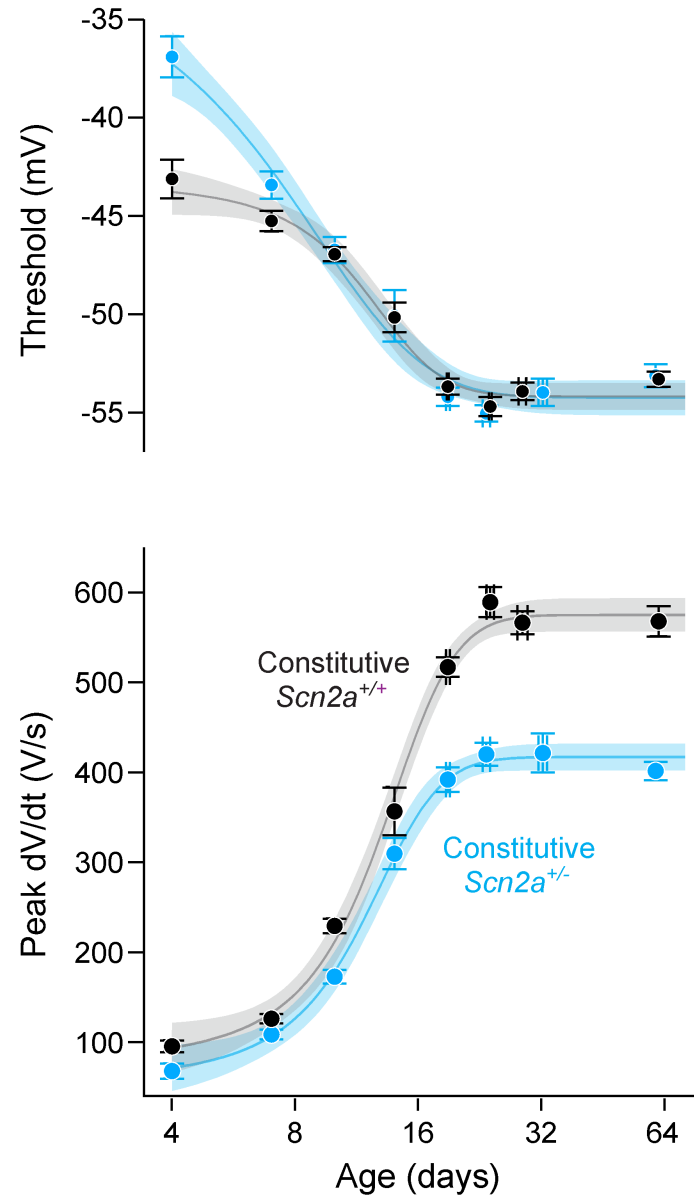
Dendritic excitability can alter synaptic strength



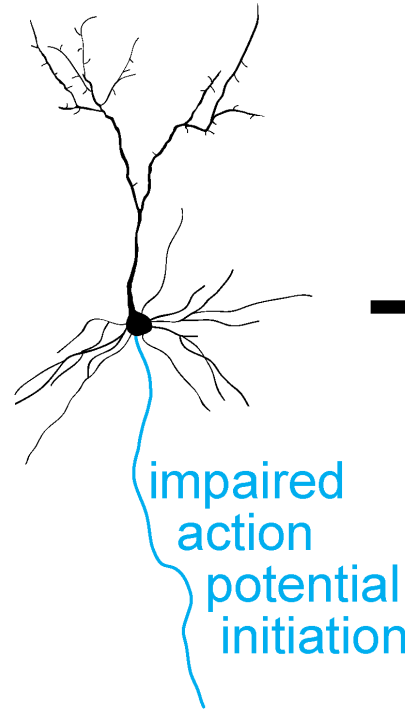
Dendritic excitability can alter synaptic strength



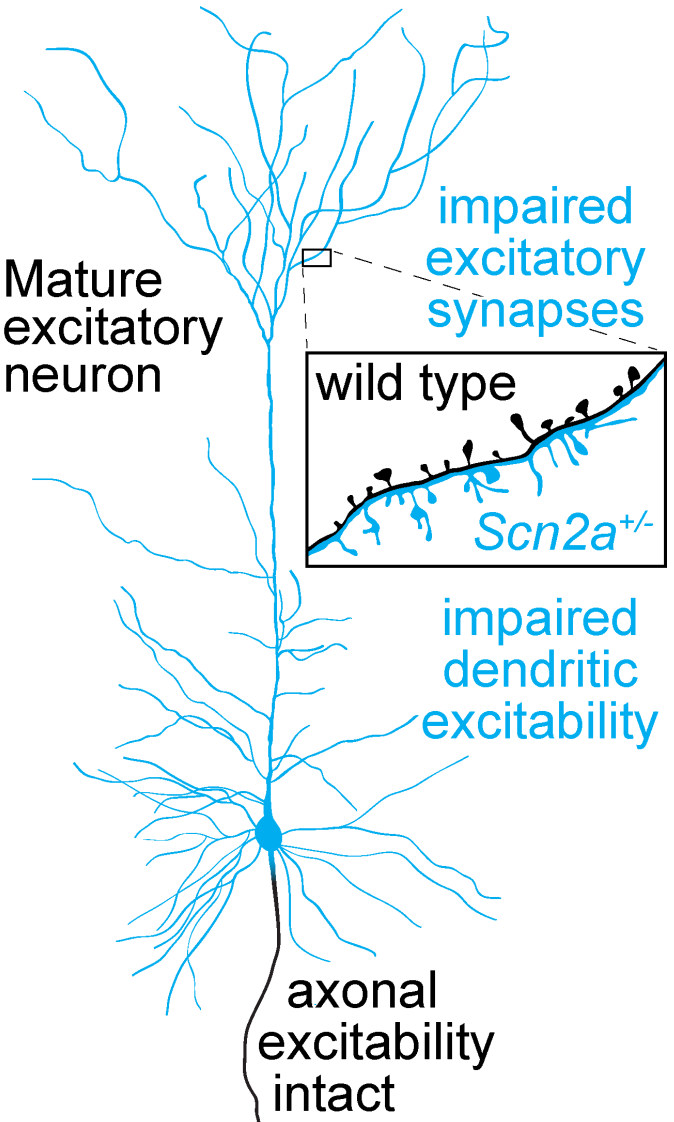
Scn2a function changes over development



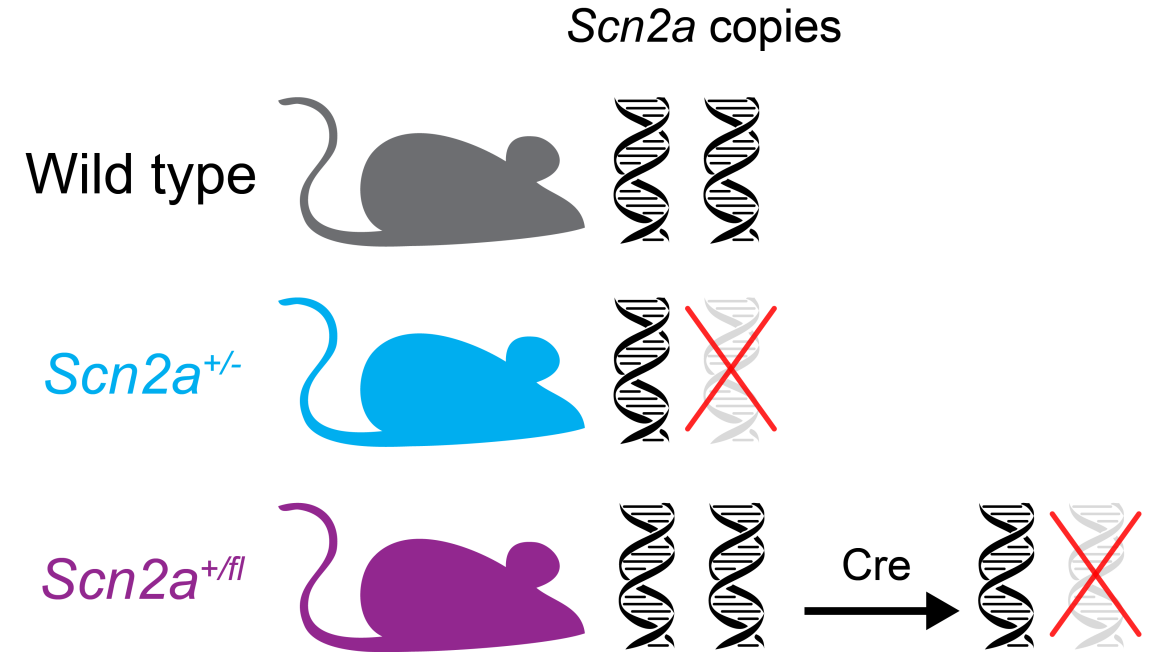
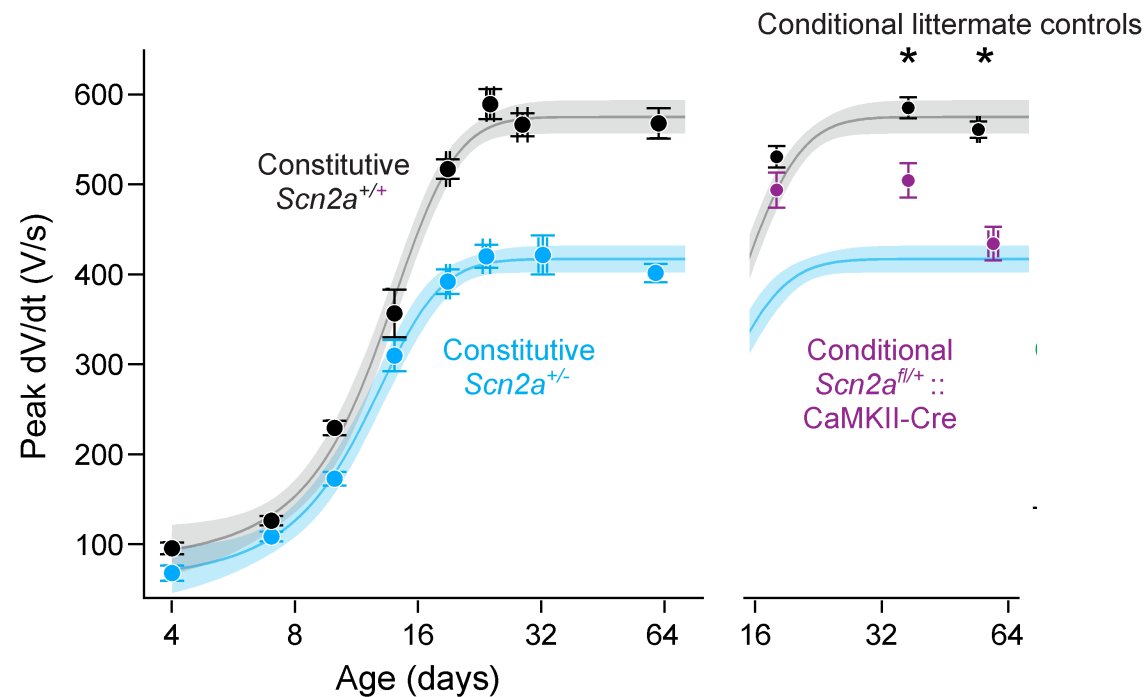
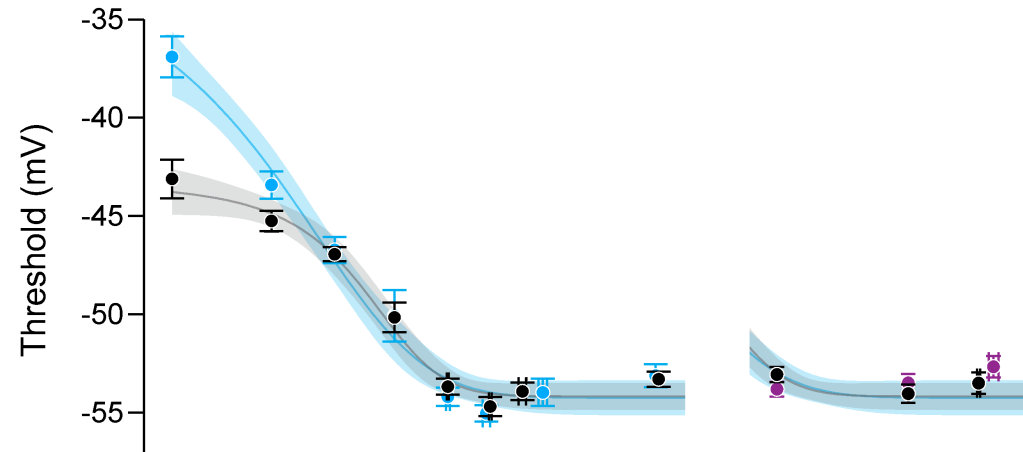
Immature
excitatory
neuron



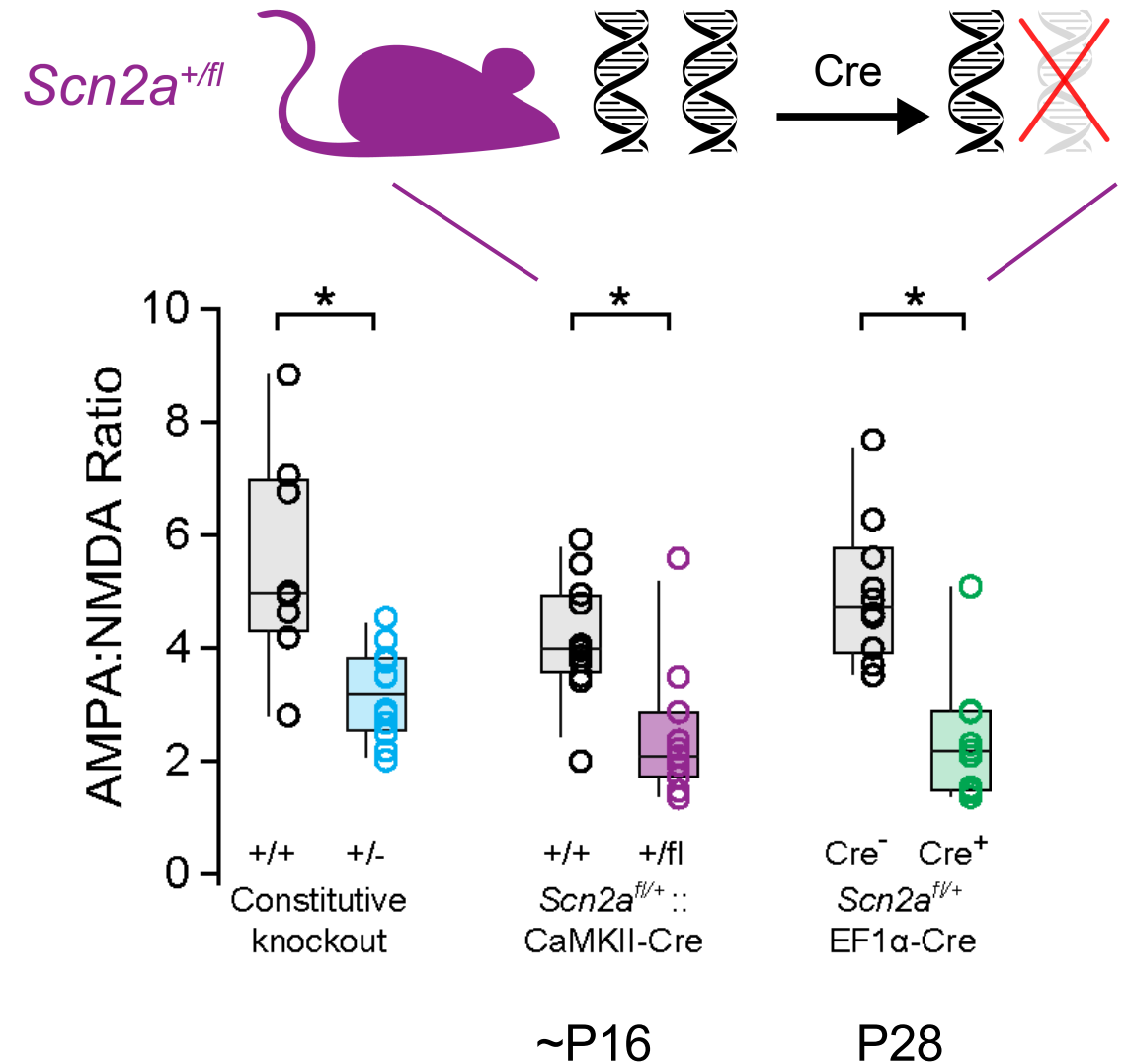
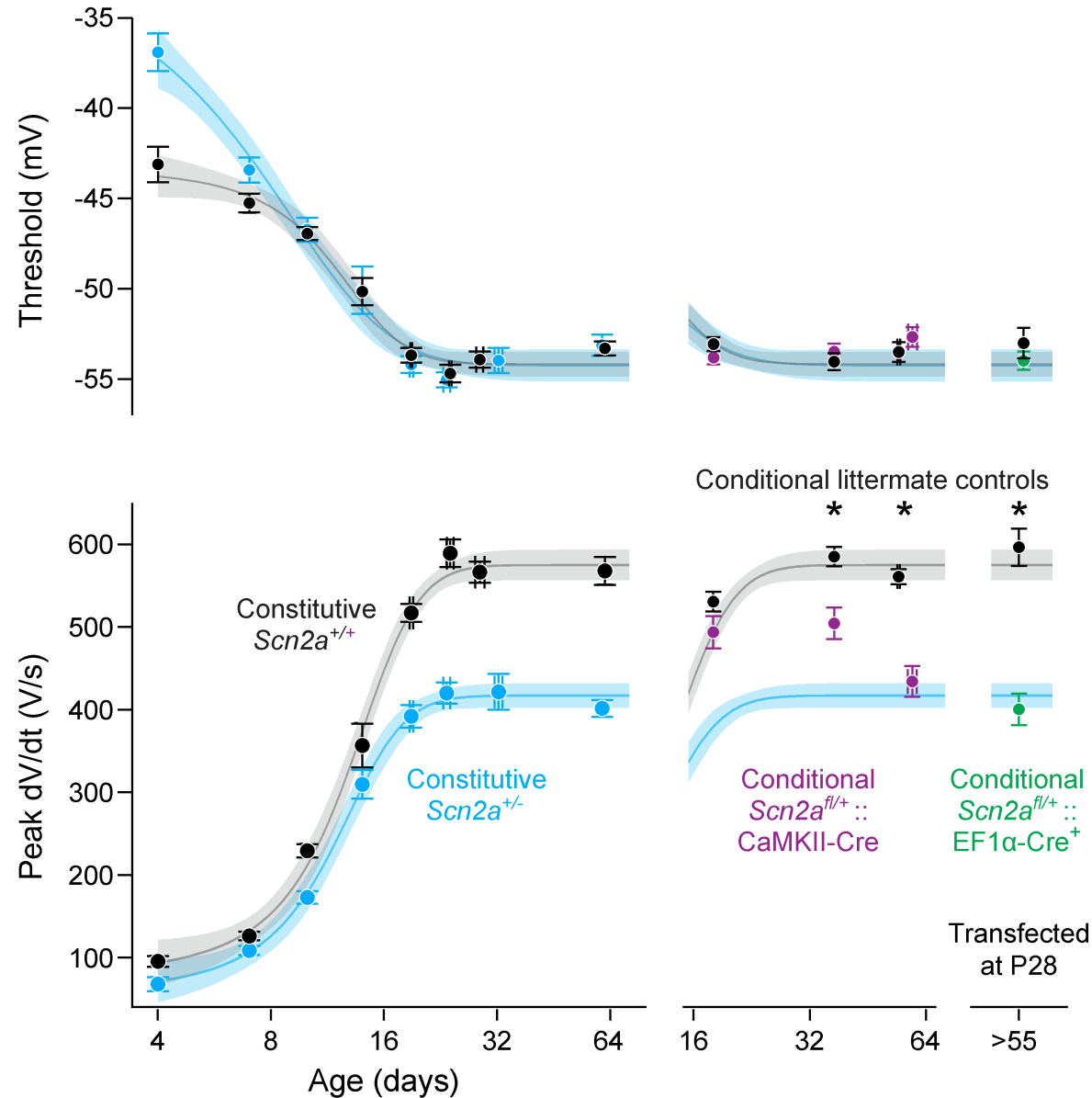
Mature
excitatory
neuron



Engineered mouse that can switch from wild type to *Scn2a*^{+/-}



Synapse strength actively maintained by proper $\text{Na}_v1.2$ levels



Acknowledgements



Roy Ben-Shalom, PhD
Caroline Keeshen (now at UC Davis)
Henry Kyoung
Anna Lipkin
Andrew Nelson, PhD
Atehsa Sahagun
Selin Schamiloglu
Perry Spratt, PhD
Chenyu Wang

Collaborators:

Joon An & Stephan Sanders
Serena Tamura, Navneet Matharu & Nadav Ahituv
Stephanie Holden & Jeanne Paz
Paul Jenkins, U Mich
David Taylor & Evan Feinberg
Guy Bouvier & Massimo Scanziani
Nerissa Hoglen & Devanand Manoli

