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Modeling human age-associated increase in Gadd45γ expression leads to spatial recognition memory impairments in young adult mice

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Abstract

Aging is associated with the progressive decay of cognitive function. Hippocampus-dependent processes, such as the formation of spatial memory, are particularly vulnerable to aging. Currently, the molecular mechanisms responsible for age-dependent cognitive decline are largely unknown. Here, we investigated the expression and function of the growth arrest DNA damage gamma (Gadd45γ) during aging and cognition. We report that Gadd45γ expression is increased in the hippocampus of aged humans and that Gadd45γ overexpression in the young adult mouse hippocampus compromises cognition. Moreover, Gadd45γ overexpression in hippocampal neurons disrupted CREB signaling and the expression of well-established activity-regulated genes. This work shows that Gadd45γ expression is tightly controlled in the hippocampus and its disruption may be a mechanism contributing to age-related cognitive impairments observed in humans.

Keywords: Activity-regulated gene expression, age-related cognitive deficits, CREB, Gadd45g, object location memory.

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1. Introduction

Age-related cognitive decline in humans affects about 40% of individuals aged 65 years or older (Aigbogun et al., 2017), even though deterioration of cognitive functions may start earlier (Singh-Manoux et al., 2012). Long-term memory formation requires activity-regulated signaling that results in *de novo* gene expression. These genomic responses are known to be disrupted in the aged hippocampus (Stefanelli et al., 2018). Therefore, age-associated changes that dysregulate the coupling between neuronal activity and gene transcription likely underlie age-related cognitive deficits.

Recently, two studies showed that the growth arrest DNA damage gamma (Gadd45γ) is required for memory formation in the prelimbic prefrontal cortex (Li et al., 2018) and the hippocampus (Brito et al., 2019). Moreover, we found that aging reduces Gadd45γ expression in the mouse hippocampus and that mimicking this reduction in young adult mice induces age-like memory impairments (Brito et al., 2019). At the molecular level, Gadd45γ is required for CREB activation in response to neuronal activity and associated gene expression (Brito et al., 2019). In the current study, we found that in *postmortem* human hippocampal tissue from aged individuals, Gadd45γ expression levels are increased relative to young donors. Furthermore, we showed that increasing Gadd45γ levels in the mouse hippocampus led to impairments in memory formation, CREB activation and memory-related gene expression.

Overall, this work together with our previous findings (Brito et al., 2019), demonstrate a requirement for tight regulation of neuronal Gadd45γ levels in gene expression regulation and cognitive abilities. Thus, dysregulation of Gadd45γ expression might be an underlying mechanism involved in age-related cognitive impairments observed in mice and humans.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Subjects. The use of human samples was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration as well as national ethical guidelines. Protocols were approved by the Local Ethics Committee and the National Data Protection Committee. The biospecimens

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were obtained 36h *postmortem* from healthy aged (60–65 years old) and young (21–22 years old) individuals by the Neuropathology lab (Temido-Ferreira et al., 2018). The tissue was processed and preserved for molecular analyses as previously described (Pliassova et al., 2016). Young adult male C57BL/6N mice (Charles River, Sulzfeld, Germany) were 3-months-old at the time of behavior experiments. Mice were group-housed (3-4 mice per cage) on a 12h light/dark cycle (22 ± 1°C, 55 ± 10% relative humidity) with *ad libitum* access to water and food. All behavioral experiments took place during the light phase. All procedures were carried out in accordance with German guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals and with the European Community Council Directive 86/609/EEC.

2.2. Recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAVs). Viral particles were produced and purified as described previously (Zhang et al., 2007). Overexpression of Gadd45γ was achieved by using a viral vector that contained the mouse CamKIIα promoter upstream of the Gadd45γ full-length mouse cDNA sequence. As a control vector, we used a construct containing the CamKIIα promoter driving the expression of GFP. For each virus batch, toxicity was analyzed on primary hippocampal cultures before the start of the experiments. For this, different regions of the coverslip were imaged using identical microscope settings and the number of dead cells was quantified using Fiji (Schindelin et al., 2012) on day *in vitro* (DIV) 10.

2.3. Primary hippocampal cultures. Hippocampal cultures from newborn C57Bl/6N mice (Charles River, Sulzfeld, Germany) were prepared and maintained as previously described (Bading and Greenberg, 1991), except that growth medium was supplemented with B27 (Invitrogen/BRL, Waltham, USA) and 1% rat serum (vol/vol). rAAV infection of cultures occurred on DIV 4. Experiments were performed on DIV 10. To induce action potential bursting, cultures were treated with 50 µM bicuculline (Enzo Life Sciences, Germany).

2.4. Stereotaxic surgery. rAAVs were injected into the dorsal hippocampus at the following coordinates relative to Bregma: − 2 mm anteroposterior, ± 1.5 mm medio-lateral, − 1.7, − 1.9 and − 2.1 mm dorsoventral. A total volume of 1.5 µl was injected per hemisphere

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at 200 nl/min. Following injections at each individual site, the needle was left in place for 60s. Behavioral experiments started 2 weeks after rAAVs delivery. After behavioral testing, histological analysis was performed to confirm tissue and cellular integrity.

2.5. Behavioral testing. Before behavioral testing started, mice were habituated to the experimenter and behavioral room by handling for 3 consecutive days, 1 minute per mouse. Object-location test and contextual fear conditioning were performed as previously described (Oliveira et al., 2012; Oliveira et al., 2016). The open field test was carried out within the first session of the object-place recognition training as previously described (Gulmez Karaca et al., 2018).

2.6. Quantitative reverse-transcription PCR. Total RNA from human tissue was extracted and cDNA produced as previously described (Temido-Ferreira et al., 2018). For RNA isolation from mouse hippocampal tissue, the tissue was rapidly dissected, placed in RNAlater (Sigma, Munich, Germany) and isolated using the RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) with additional on-column DNase I digestion, according to the manufacturer's instructions. cDNA production and quantitative reverse-transcription PCR (q-RT-PCR) was performed as previously described (Brito et al., 2019). The following TaqMan probes were used: *Arc* (Mm00479619_g1), *c-Fos* (Mm00487425_m1), *FosB* (Mm00500401_m1), *Gadd45α* (Mm00432802_m1), *Gadd45β* (Mm00345123_m1), *Gadd45γ* (Mm00442225_m1), *Egr1* (Mm00656724_m1) and *Npas4* (Mm00463644_m1). For human genes the following TaqMan probes were used: *Gadd45α* (Hs00169255_m1), *Gadd45β* (Hs00169587_m1), *Gadd45γ* (Hs00198672_m1). Expression levels of target genes were normalized to the expression of the housekeeping gene *GusB* (Mm00446953_m1) or *β*-actin (Hs01060665_g1) for mouse or human genes, respectively. Controls were used to exclude the possibility of DNA or RNA contaminations.

2.7. Western blotting. Western blotting was performed as previously described (Brito et al., 2019). Briefly, hippocampal cultures infected on DIV 4 were lysed on DIV 10 in SDS sample buffer. After SDS page, gels were blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK) and later blocked in 5% milk and probed with the

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following antibodies: phospho-CREB (1:6000, Millipore #05-667), total-CREB (1:5000, Cell Signaling, #4820) or α-Tubulin (1:40000, Sigma-Aldrich, #T9026). Antibodies were diluted in 5% milk in PBS-T (total-CREB and α-Tubulin) or in 5% bovine serum albumin in PBS-T (phospho-CREB). Next, the membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies and later analyzed using a ChemiDoc™ Imaging System (Bio-Rad). Data is presented as ratio of phosphorylated/total protein normalized internally to each uninfected condition.

2.8. Statistical information. For normally distributed data sets, two-tailed unpaired Student's t test or one-way ANOVA were used to compare two or more groups respectively (significant data is marked with *). Two-tailed Mann-Whitney test was used to compare two distinct groups for non-Gaussian distribution (significant data is marked with #). Correlation analysis was performed using Pearson correlation coefficient or Spearman correlation for normally distributed or non-parametric data, respectively. The sample size was determined based on similar experiments carried out in the past. All plotted data represent mean ± SEM. Statistics were performed using GraphPad Prism for Mac OS X, version 8. For behavioral experiments the investigators were blind to group allocation during data collection and analysis. For *in vitro* experiments no blinding was performed since the outcome was dependent on software analysis and not manual scoring.

3. Results

3.1. Aging increases Gadd45γ expression in the human hippocampus.

Aberrant gene expression patterns are an evolutionarily conserved hallmark of aging. However, no overall correlation between age-associated gene expression in mice and humans has been detected (Zahn et al., 2007). We asked whether Gadd45γ expression in human aged hippocampus would be compromised as observed in mice (Brito et al., 2019). We analyzed the expression of Gadd45 family members in young and aged human hippocampi as we previously described (21–65 years old) (Temido-Ferreira et al., 2018) (Figure 1A). We did not find any correlation between age and *Gadd45α* expression. Interestingly, we found that hippocampal *Gadd45β* and *Gadd45γ* levels were increased (~4.8

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and ~8.6 fold, respectively) as age progressed. This result, together with our previous findings in aged mouse tissue (Brito et al., 2019), suggests that age-related Gadd45 expression changes in the hippocampus may not be conserved in mice and humans.

3.2. Gadd45γ overexpression leads to impairments in spatial recognition memory. Next, we sought to model the human aging-associated Gadd45γ increase in the mouse hippocampus and determine the cellular and behavioral consequences of neuronal Gadd45γ overexpression. Given that previous studies showed a selective function for Gadd45γ in memory formation (Brito et al., 2019; Li et al., 2018), we focused on Gadd45γ. We stereotaxically delivered a viral vector containing the mouse CamKIIα promoter driving the expression of Gadd45γ, or GFP as a control, into the dorsal hippocampus (dHPC) of young adult mice (Figure 1B,C). We validated viral expression in the dHPC of injected animals by assessing GFP expression and *Gadd45γ* mRNA levels (Figure S1A-C). Neither groups showed anatomical or histological brain abnormalities. Two weeks after stereotaxic surgery, before assessing cognitive function, we performed an open field test (Figure 1C) to verify whether Gadd45γ overexpression affects locomotor activity or anxiety-like behavior. Total distance travelled and the percentage of the time spent in the central zone were similar between groups (Figure 1D-F). Next, we assessed long-term memory in the object-place recognition test and contextual fear conditioning. Increasing Gadd45γ expression in the dHPC of young mice impaired preference for the displaced object 24h after learning (Figure 1G). This impairment was not due to altered habituation patterns during the training trial sessions or altered object exploratory behavior (Figure S1D-E). In contrast, Gadd45γOE mice showed intact long-term memory in contextual fear conditioning (Figure 1H). Both groups presented similar responses to shock administration (Figure S1F).

3.3. Gadd45γ overexpression disrupts activity-dependent CREB activation and gene expression. Considering that Gadd45γ regulates CREB activity (Brito et al., 2019), we next investigated whether Gadd45γ overexpression would impact this cellular response. We addressed this by overexpressing Gadd45γ in primary hippocampal cultures (Figure S1G,H) and by measuring the phosphorylation levels of CREB in baseline conditions

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and in response to increased neuronal activity (Figure 2A). As expected, in control conditions there was an activity-dependent increase in CREB phosphorylation (Figure 2B-C). Gadd45γ overexpression in baseline conditions led to increased levels of CREB phosphorylation (Figure 2B-C). This result is consistent with the recent report that Gadd45γ regulates CREB activation (Brito et al., 2019). Moreover, upon Gadd45γ overexpression, activity-induced CREB phosphorylation did not reach control levels (Figure 2B-C). We next assessed the expression of the CREB-dependent genes *Arc*, *FosB*, *c-Fos, Egr1 and Npas4* (Impey et al., 2004; Rao-Ruiz et al., 2019) in basal conditions and upon neuronal activity (Figure 2D-I). Hippocampal neuronal cultures infected with rAAV-Gadd45γOE revealed disrupted CREB-dependent gene expression in response to increased neuronal activity compared to control conditions (Figure 2E-I). This set of experiments shows that increasing Gadd45γ above physiological levels in hippocampal neurons disrupts CREB phosphorylation and gene expression required for memory formation. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that an increase in hippocampal Gadd45γ levels disrupts the expression of memory-related genes and cognitive function.

4. Discussion

This study suggested that human aging is associated with increased hippocampal Gadd45γ expression. Together with our previous findings (Brito et al., 2019) we showed that bidirectional dysregulation of hippocampal Gadd45γ levels in young adult mice negatively impacts cognitive function and the expression of memory-related genes. Thus, implicating a requirement for tight control of Gadd45γ levels in brain function.

We observed that mimicking the human aging-related increase in Gadd45γ expression in the mouse hippocampus or in dissociated hippocampal neurons, promoted memory deficits and impairments in CREB-dependent gene transcription, respectively. Reduction or chronic enhancement of CREB function is known to lead to spatial memory deficits (Li et al., 2015; Pittenger et al., 2002; Viosca et al., 2009). This effect is observed in both CREB-deficient mutants (Pittenger et al., 2002) and models that use constitutively active forms of CREB such as VP16-CREB (Viosca et al., 2009). Moreover, constitutive CREB activation has been

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identified as a possible contributing mechanism involved in Alzheimer's disease (Muller et al., 2011). Gadd45γ overexpression induced increases in CREB phosphorylation in basal conditions and impairments in CREB activation and expression of plasticity-related genes in response to neuronal activity. Together with our previous findings that showed that Gadd45γ knockdown leads to impairments in CREB activation and associated gene expression (Brito et al., 2019), this data suggests that proper cellular function requires the tight regulation of Gadd45γ levels. These findings are in agreement with another study showing that either Gadd45γ loss- or gain-of-function disrupts neural development (Kaufmann and Niehrs, 2011).

The deficits in memory were task-specific; young adult mice expressing Gadd45γ above physiological levels presented selective long-term memory impairments in object place-recognition memory but not in contextual fear conditioning. Intriguingly, similar results have been found in aged mice and humans. It has been described that aged mice (Kennard and Woodruff-Pak, 2011) and humans (Battaglia et al., 2018; Foster et al., 2012; Leal and Yassa, 2015) are more likely to display deficits in forms of recognition memory than in contextual fear conditioning. The reasons for the selective impairment may be attributed to the characteristics of the tasks; despite hippocampal dysfunction in response to aging or Gadd45γ overexpression, mice may still be able to form and store the association between a highly salient stimulus (novel context) and a foot-shock. Similar findings have been described for other models of impaired hippocampal function. Namely, in a mouse model of Rett syndrome (Gulmez Karaca et al., 2018) and Alzheimer's disease (Corcoran et al., 2002). In the later, contextual fear conditioning impairments were only present when the salience of the context was reduced.

Aberrant gene transcription patterns occur as a consequence of aging in the hippocampus (Burger, 2010; Ianov et al., 2017; Verbitsky et al., 2004). These changes do not overly correlate across species (Bishop et al., 2010; Loerch et al., 2008; Zahn et al., 2007), thus limiting the translational potential of animal models. Studies comparing cross-species alterations in gene expression generally focus on shared changes. The similar

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consequences of bidirectional dysregulation of Gadd45γ expression levels suggest that this approach may neglect functionally relevant and seemingly disparate age-associated transcription changes. Using *in vivo* and *in vitro* models we show that hippocampal levels of Gadd45γ are tightly regulated and that either a decrease (Brito et al., 2019) or an increase in Gadd45γ can dysregulate plasticity-associated gene expression and cause cognitive impairments. Accordingly, our findings illustrate a scenario in which diverging age-related transcriptional programs in mice and humans result in converging phenotypes.

Taken together, our results demonstrate the requirement for tight control of Gadd45γ levels in memory formation and further implicate Gadd45γ as a molecular candidate that may underlie cognitive impairments in aging-associated pathological conditions.

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Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Human hippocampal Gadd45γ expression is increased during aging and overexpressing Gadd45γ in the mouse hippocampus impairs object location memory. **A)** Correlational analysis between the expression of *Gadd45α, Gadd45β* and Gadd45γ in human *postmortem* hippocampal tissue and donors' age (N=6). Correlation analysis was

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performed using Pearson correlation coefficient or Spearman correlation. **B)** Schematic representation of the viral constructs used. The viral vector contains a CamKIIα promoter driving Gadd45γ overexpression (Gadd45γOE) or GFP as a control (GFP). **C)** Schematic representation of the experimental design for behavioral tests. **D)** Representative exploration patterns of all groups during open field test. **E)** Locomotion analysis of the different groups measured as the total distance travelled during the open field test (N=8-9). **F)** Anxiety-like behavior analysis measured as percentage of time spent in the center of the arena during the open field test (N=8-9). **G)** 24h object location memory test of young adult mice expressing GFP or Gadd45γOE in the dHPC (N=13-15). Dashed line represents equal preference for either object (chance preference). **H)** 24h contextual fear memory test of young adult mice expressing GFP or Gadd45γOE in the dHPC (N=9). ns: not significant; **p<0.01 by two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test. Error bars represent SEM.

Figure 2. Increased Gadd45γ expression in mouse hippocampal cultures dysregulates CREB phosphorylation and activity-dependent gene expression. **A)** Schematic representation of the experimental design for western blot analysis of CREB activation. **B)** Representative immunoblot scans using phosphospecific and total CREB antibodies in hippocampal cultures infected with rAAV expressing GFP or Gadd45γ-OE. **C)** Immunoblot quantification shown as ratios of phosphorylated/total protein normalized to uninfected control (N=7 independent cell preparations). **D)** Schematic representation of the experimental design for qRT-PCR analysis of the expression of CREB-dependent genes (N=5-6 independent cell preparations) **E)** *Arc*, **F)** *c-Fos* **G)** *FosB* **H)** *Egr1* and **I)** *Npas4* in hippocampal cultures. Hippocampal cultures were harvested at baseline conditions or after 2h, 4h, or 6h of bicuculline treatment. $^{\#\#}$p<0.01 by two-tailed Mann-Whitney test. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 by two-tailed Student's t-test. ns: not significant. Error bars represent SEM.

Figure 1

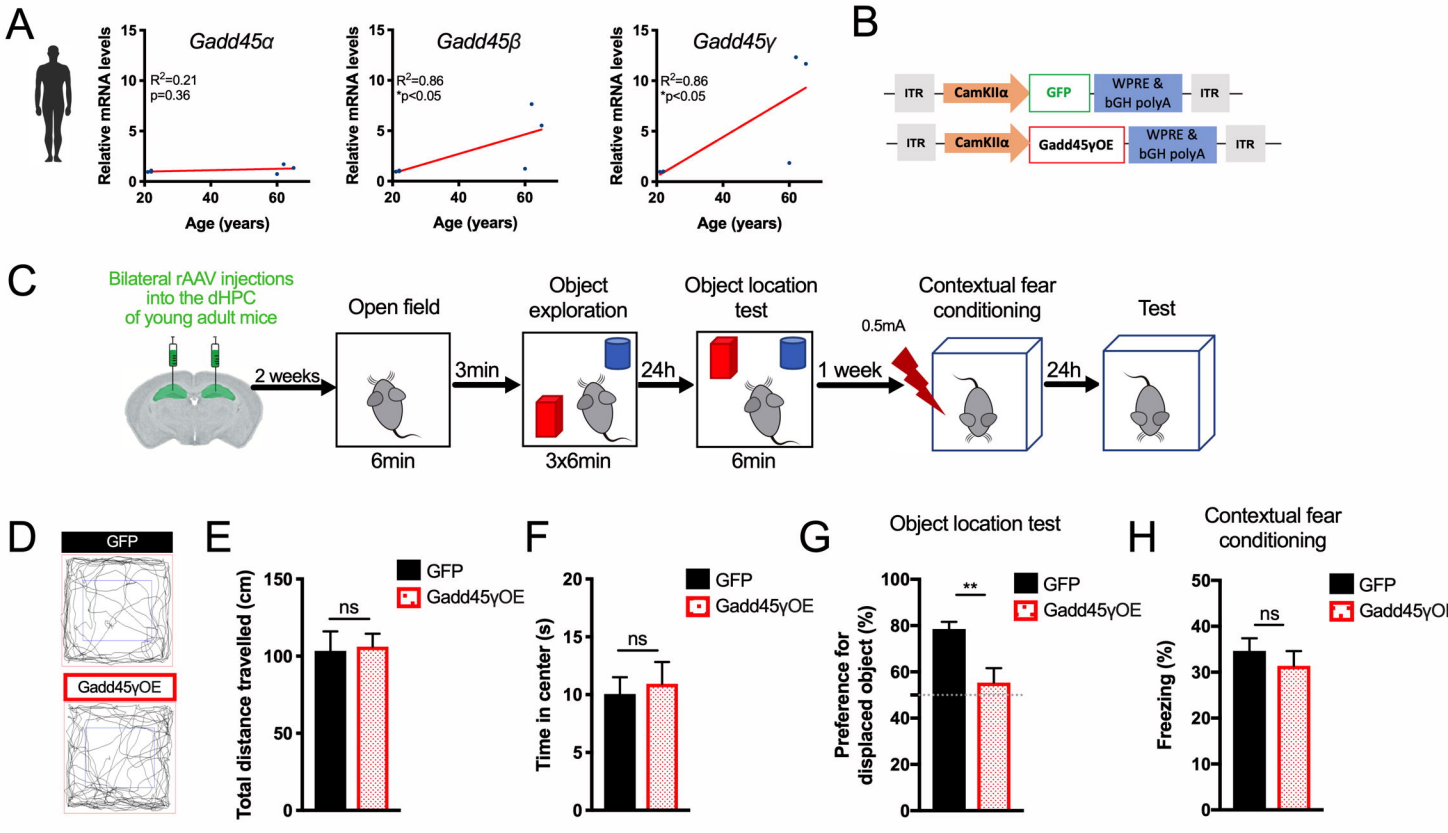
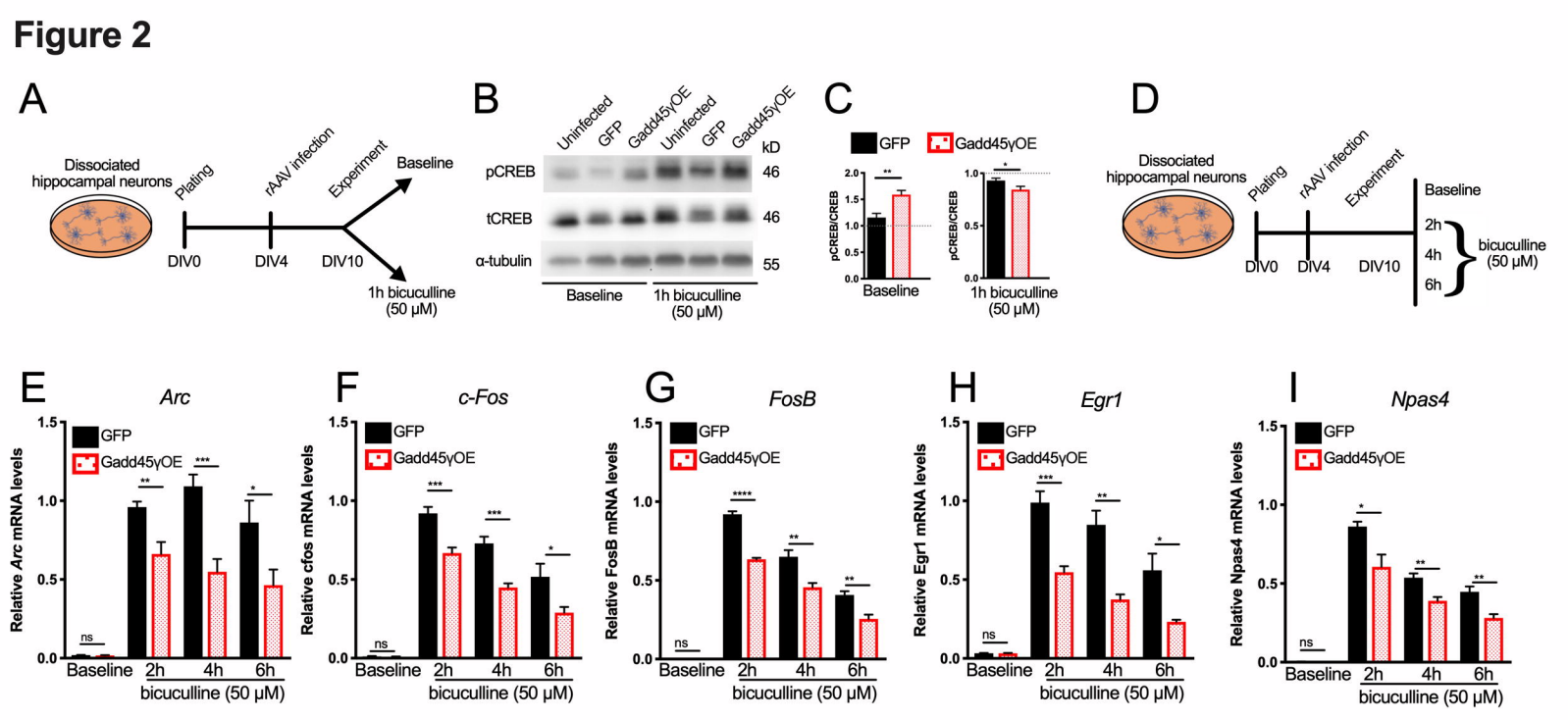

A
Gadd45α
R²=0.21
p=0.36
Gadd45β
R²=0.86
*p<0.05
Gadd45γ
R²=0.86
*p<0.05
Relative mRNA levels
Age (years)
B
ITR
CamKIIα
GFP
WPRE & bGH polyA
ITR
ITR
CamKIIα
Gadd45γOE
WPRE & bGH polyA
ITR
C
Bilateral rAAV injections into the dHPC of young adult mice
2 weeks
Open field
6min
3min
Object exploration
3x6min
24h
Object location test
6min
1 week
0.5mA
Contextual fear conditioning
24h
Test
D
GFP
Gadd45γOE
E
Total distance travelled (cm)
ns
GFP
Gadd45γOE
F
Time in center (s)
ns
GFP
Gadd45γOE
G
Object location test
Preference for displaced object (%)
**
GFP
Gadd45γOE
H
Contextual fear conditioning
Freezing (%)
ns
GFP
Gadd45γOE

Figure 2


A
Dissociated hippocampal neurons
Plating
rAAV infection
Experiment
Baseline
DIV0
DIV4
DIV10
1h bicuculline (50 μM)
B
Uninfected
GFP
Gadd45γOE
Uninfected
GFP
Gadd45γOE
kD
pCREB
tCREB
α-tubulin
46
46
55
Baseline
1h bicuculline (50 μM)
C
GFP
Gadd45γOE
pCREB/CREB
Baseline
1h bicuculline (50 μM)
D
Dissociated hippocampal neurons
Plating
rAAV infection
Experiment
Baseline
2h
4h
6h
bicuculline (50 μM)
DIV0
DIV4
DIV10
E
Arc
Relative Arc mRNA levels
F
c-Fos
Relative cfos mRNA levels
G
FosB
Relative FosB mRNA levels
H
Egr1
Relative Egr1 mRNA levels
I
Npas4
Relative Npas4 mRNA levels
GFP
Gadd45γOE
ns
Baseline
2h
4h
6h
bicuculline (50 μM)