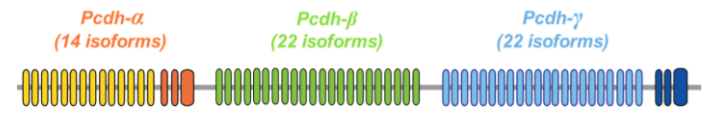
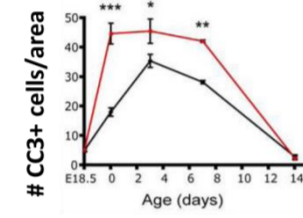
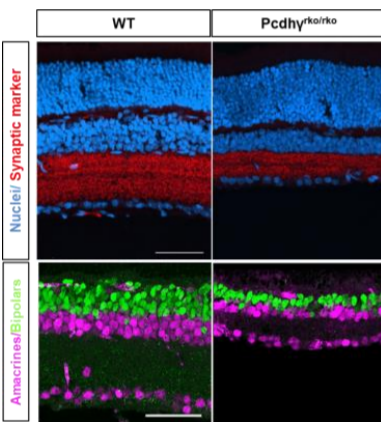


Introduction

The clustered protocadherins (Pcdhs) encode a large family of transmembrane proteins. The 58 Pcdh genes are tandemly-arrayed in three clusters; Pcdh-alpha, Pcdh-beta, and Pcdh-gamma. In particular, the gamma Pcdhs (Pcdhy) are especially important for promoting neuronal survival.

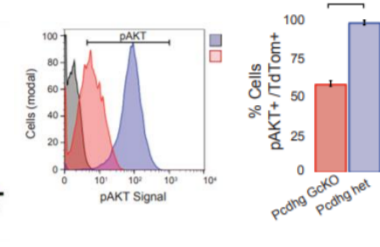


1. Neuronal survival during postnatal programmed cell death



Loss of **excitatory** (bipolar) and **inhibitory** (amacrine) interneurons.

2. PhosphoAKT expression



Pcdhy conditional deletion mutants display decreased phosphoAKT levels in GABAergic interneurons.

Goal

To determine if Pcdhy promotes GABAergic interneuron survival through the PI3K-AKT pathway in the mouse retina

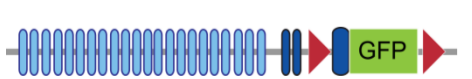
Objectives

- Determine the function of PTEN in post-mitotic GABAergic interneuron survival in the retina.
- Test for genetic interactions between PTEN and Pcdhy

Methods

Conditional deletion alleles

Inactivates the 22 *Pcdhy* genes

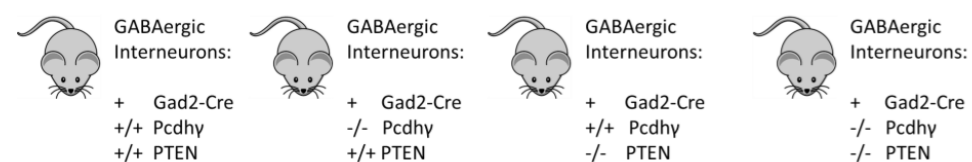


Inactivates *PTEN* gene

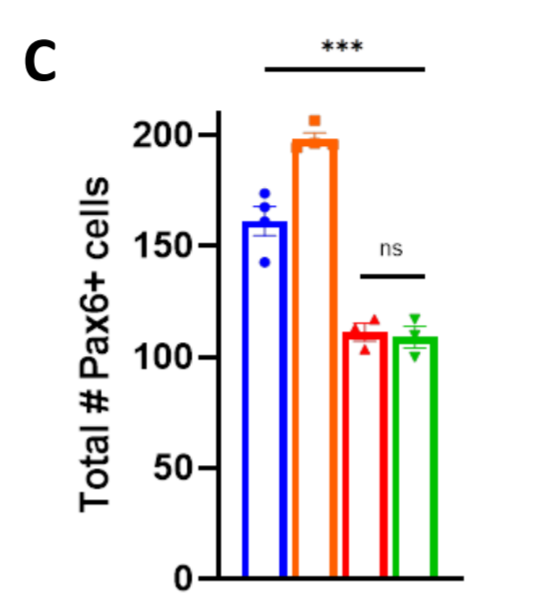
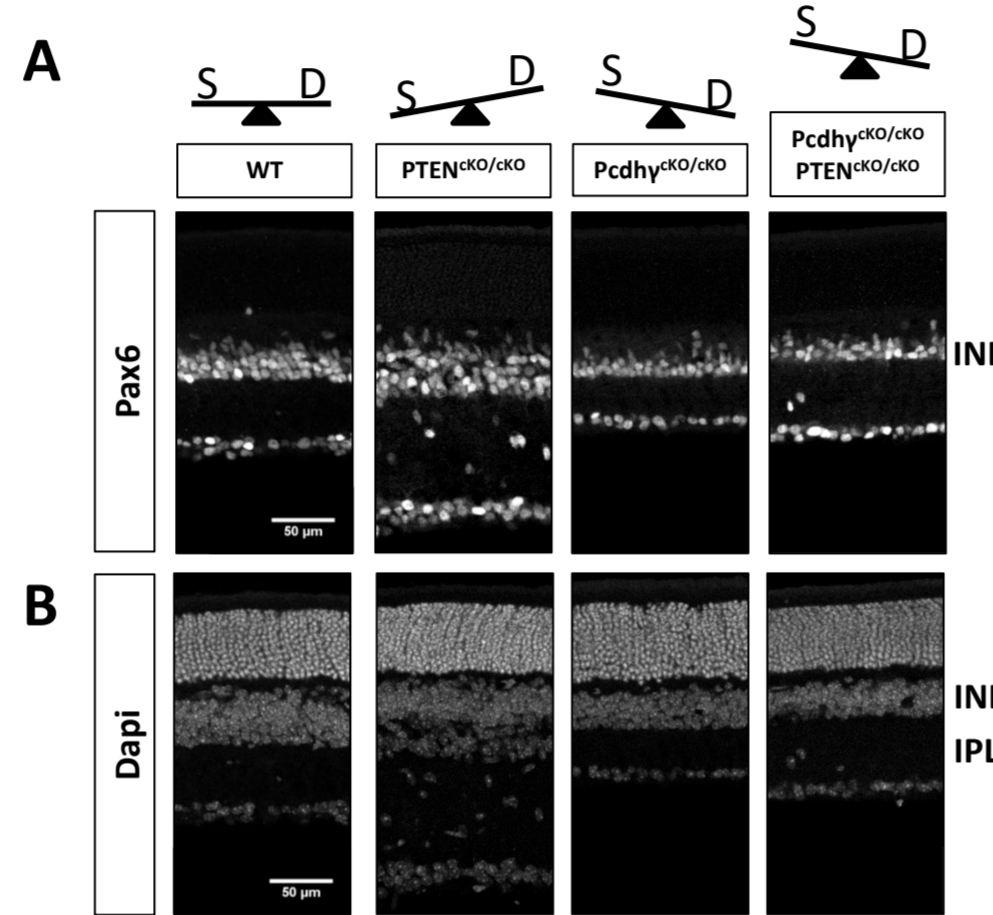


Target GABAergic Amacrine cells with Cre driver

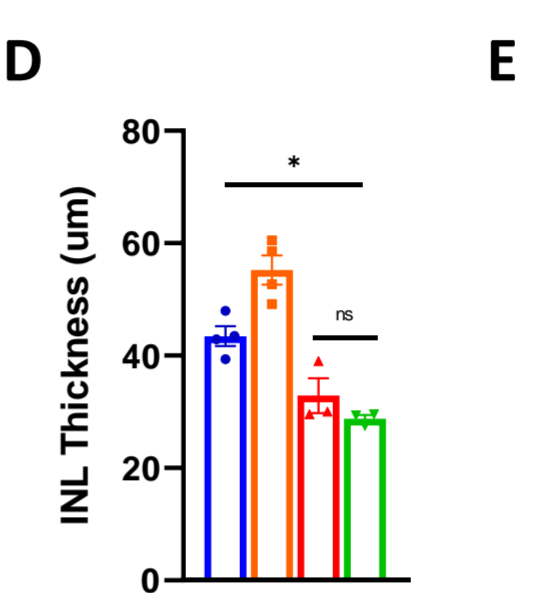
Gad-Cre: Early post-mitotic targeting of GABAergic neurons



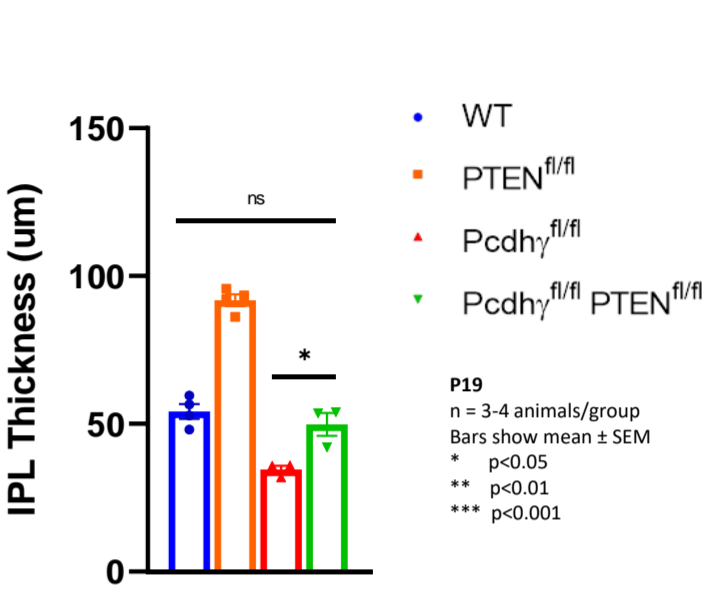
1. Conditional deletion of PTEN is not sufficient to rescue GABAergic interneuron survival in Pcdhy mutants



Quantification of Pax6+ amacrine cells. (A, C) PTEN mutants have an increased number of amacrine cells, while Pcdhy mutants have reduced numbers compared to WT. Amacrine cell number is not rescued in Pcdhy;PTEN double mutants. This suggests that Pcdhy may function downstream of PTEN.

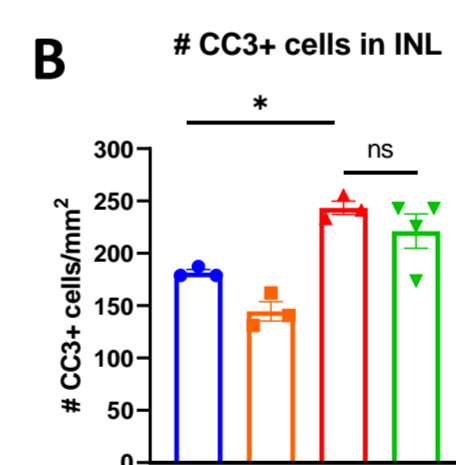
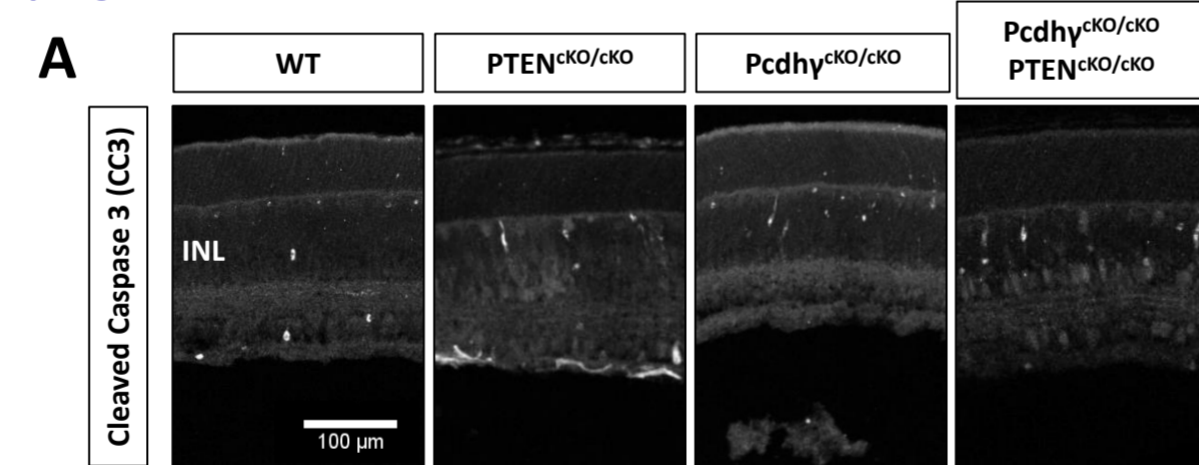


Quantification of inner nuclear layer thickness. (B, D) PTEN mutants have an increased thickness of the INL, while Pcdhy mutants have reduced thickness compared to WT. INL thickness is not rescued in Pcdhy;PTEN double mutants. These results are reflected in the quantification of amacrine numbers.



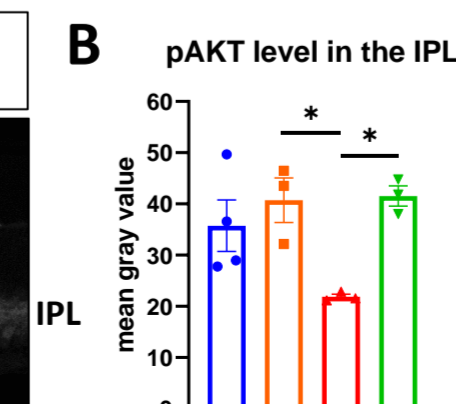
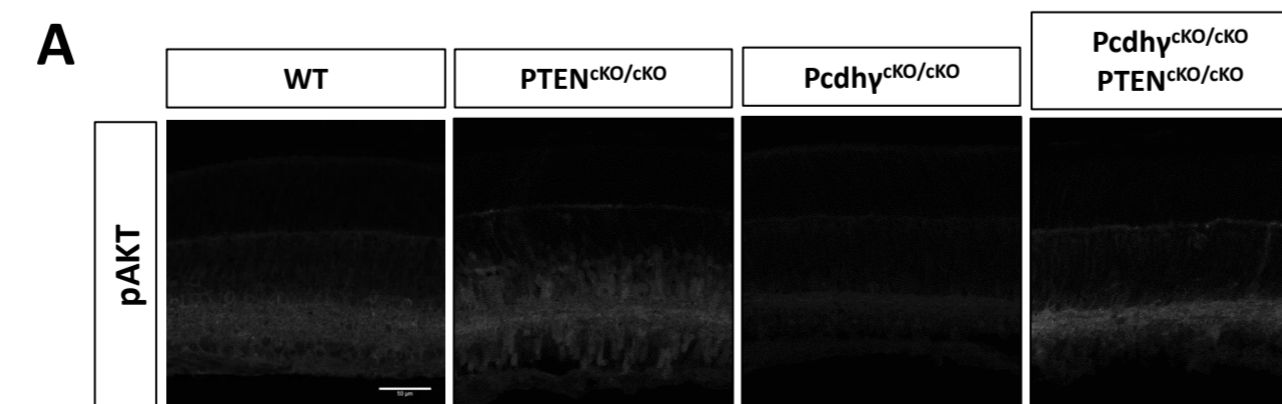
Quantification of inner plexiform layer thickness. (B, E) PTEN mutants have an increased thickness of the IPL, while Pcdhy mutants have reduced thickness compared to WT. IPL thickness is rescued in Pcdhy;PTEN double mutants. This suggests increased neurite outgrowth (ongoing experiment).

2. Conditional deletion of PTEN does not reduce apoptosis in Pcdhy mutants during developmental programmed cell death



Quantification of CC3+ cells in the P7 INL. Pcdhy mutants have an increased number of apoptotic CC3+ cells in the INL compared to WT. The number of apoptotic cells is not rescued in Pcdhy;PTEN double mutants, as double mutants display similar numbers compared to the Pcdhy mutants. 3-4 animals/group. Bars show mean ± SEM. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

3. Conditional deletion of PTEN elevates phosphoAKT expression in Pcdhy mutants despite increased programmed cell death



Quantification of pAKT expression in the P7 IPL. Pcdhy mutants have decreased levels of pAKT in the IPL compared to WT. pAKT levels are restored to WT levels in Pcdhy;PTEN double mutants. This suggests that elevated pAKT alone is not sufficient to prevent excess apoptosis. 3 animals/group. Bars show mean ± SEM. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

Conclusions

- PTEN regulates retinal GABAergic interneuron survival and in a cell-type autonomous manner.
- Pcdhy and PTEN converge in a similar pathway to regulate GABAergic interneuron survival.
- Pcdhy may function downstream of PTEN in the PI3K-AKT pro-survival pathway.

Future Work

Identify the regulatory relationship between PTEN and Pcdhy

- Are protein levels of Pcdhy affected in PTEN mutants vs. WT?
- Does PTEN regulate the cell surface expression of Pcdhys?
- Does Pcdhy phosphorylation level change in PTEN mutants vs. WT?