

Molecular Mechanisms Directing Spine Outgrowth and Synaptic Partner Selection in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

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ABSTRACT: The development of the nervous system requires precise outgrowth, extension, and wiring of both axons and dendrites to generate properly functioning neural circuits. The molecular mechanisms that shape neurite development, in particular dendritic development, remain incompletely understood. Dendrites are often highly branched and coated with actin-filled, thorny protrusions, called dendritic spines, that allow for increased numbers of synaptic contacts with neighboring neurons. Disruptions in dendritic spine development have been implicated in many neurological disorders such as autism, schizophrenia, and Alzheimer's disease. Although the development of dendritic spines is vital for cognitive function, understanding the mechanisms driving their outgrowth and stabilization *in vivo* remains a challenge. Our recent work identifies the presence of dendritic spine-like structures in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* and provides initial insights into mechanisms promoting spine outgrowth in this system. Specifically, we show that neurexin/*nrx-1* is a critical molecular component in directing the development of synaptic connections and promoting spine outgrowth. Our investigation provides important insights into the molecular machinery that sculpt synaptic connectivity, and continuing efforts in this system offer the potential for identifying new mechanisms governing both synaptic partner selection and dendritic spine outgrowth.

KEYWORDS: Dendritic spine, neurexin, synapse, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, acetylcholine receptor

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Introduction

During neuronal development, a single axon branch and multiple dendritic arbors emerge from the soma and extend toward specific partners to form the complex networks of connections that comprise the nervous system. As dendrites continue their growth, thorny protrusions called dendritic spines appear and coat the highly branched dendritic arbors. These postsynaptic structures are specialized compartments where most excitatory synaptic communication occurs. Dynamic changes in the density of spines provide a mechanism for structural plasticity at synapses and are associated with learning and memory.¹ Spine plasticity is regulated by altering the rates of spine formation and disassembly, and disruptions in these processes are linked with neurological diseases such as autism spectrum disorders, schizophrenia, and Alzheimer's disease.² Recent work has identified a variety of pathways involved, however, our understanding of the mechanisms that govern spine extension and the formation of postsynaptic specializations *in vivo* remains incomplete.

Our work investigated molecular mechanisms shaping partner-specific synaptic connectivity using the motor circuit of the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* as a model³ (Figure 1). In this circuit, individual presynaptic release sites located on excitatory cholinergic motor neurons partner with postsynaptic compartments located on distinct cell types: body wall muscles and GABAergic motor neurons. This anatomical arrangement drives the animal's sinusoidal locomotion and, importantly, offers an opportunity to elucidate the molecular processes controlling the establishment of synaptic connections with each of

these partners using the abundant genetic tools available in this system. We found that the postsynaptic acetylcholine receptor subunit, ACR-12, is localized to previously uncharacterized dendritic spine-like protrusions on *C. elegans* D-class (DD) GABAergic neurons. Moreover, both spine outgrowth and receptor clustering in GABAergic neurons require presynaptic NRX-1/neurexin. Our intention here is to explore questions that remain following our initial studies of these structures, in particular roles for the presynaptic organizer neurexin/*nrx-1* in regulating spine development.

Novel Spine-Like Protrusions in the *C. elegans* Motor Circuit

We sought to define and investigate genetic pathways important for specifying the connectivity of cholinergic motor neurons with their postsynaptic partners, GABAergic motor neurons, and muscles. To accomplish this, we used clusters of the GFP-tagged postsynaptic acetylcholine receptor subunit (ACR-12) as markers for synapses onto GABAergic neurons.^{4,5} Strikingly, we found that ACR-12::GFP clusters appear to protrude from the main dendritic shaft of DD neurons, where cholinergic inputs are known to be located from prior electron microscopy (EM) studies and localize to the tips of dendritic spine-like protrusions.^{6,7} These finger-like projections range from 0.3 to 1 μm in length and are clearly evident with selective labeling of DD neurons. Initial electron microscopy studies had reported the presence of dendritic spines on DD neurons,⁶ but these structures had remained previously undetected and uncharacterized by light microscopy. We hypothesized that



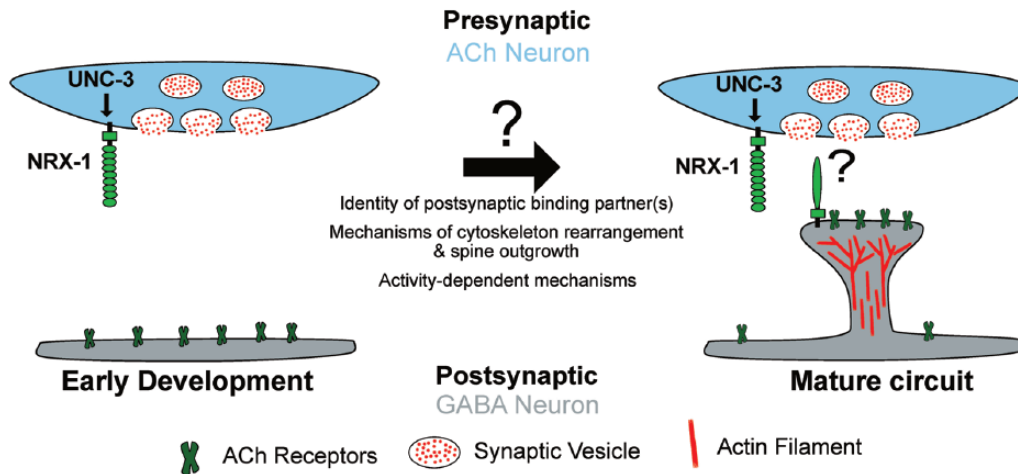


Figure 1. Presynaptic *nrx-1* drives spine outgrowth in a partner-specific manner.

spine-like protrusions may perform similar roles to mammalian dendritic spines, and their location would then demarcate important sites of synaptic input. We examined a marker that labeled the presynaptic domains of the cholinergic neurons and found that DD spine-like protrusions were apposed to clusters of cholinergic synaptic vesicles in presynaptic axons, consistent with this proposed synaptic role.

Prior to establishment of the mature circuit organization, DD neurons undergo a specialized form of developmental synaptic remodeling, where the axonal and dendritic compartments are exchanged.⁷ In newly born larvae, DD neurons receive cholinergic synaptic input along their dorsal side and innervate ventral muscles. After the first larval stage, DD neurons relocate their synaptic connections to innervate dorsal muscle and receive ventral synaptic inputs from newly born VA/VB cholinergic motor neurons. When do spines first appear? We noted that spine outgrowth coincides with the completion of DD synaptic remodeling, suggesting that these structures may serve specialized functions in the mature circuit.

Postsynaptic Development Requires NRX-1

Using a candidate approach to identify regulators of AChR clustering in GABAergic neurons, we found that the synaptic organizer neurexin/*nrx-1* is required to initiate spine development and to properly localize cholinergic receptors at their tips. Mammalian neurexins have been implicated in inducing N-Methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor clustering and in mediating synaptogenesis in GABAergic and glutamatergic neurons.⁸ Here, we found *nrx-1* functions in presynaptic cholinergic neurons to promote synapse formation between cholinergic and GABAergic neurons but is not required for receptor clustering in muscles, the other postsynaptic partner of cholinergic motor neurons. Interestingly, mutation of neuroligin/*nlg-1*, a well-characterized trans-synaptic partner of neurexin, does not disrupt receptor clustering or spine outgrowth. This raises the intriguing possibility of an alternative neurexin-based mechanism for directing spine outgrowth and receptor clustering.

To assess the functional requirement for *nrx-1*, we recorded evoked calcium transients from either GABAergic motor neurons or muscles following depolarization of cholinergic neurons in *nrx-1* mutants. Although there was no appreciable change in evoked calcium transients recorded from muscles upon cholinergic stimulation, we noted a striking decrease in evoked calcium transients recorded from the GABAergic neurons of *nrx-1* mutants. These findings suggested that presynaptic NRX-1, by promoting postsynaptic spine outgrowth and AChR clustering, is specifically required for functional connectivity with GABAergic neurons.

The requirement for presynaptic NRX-1 raises important questions about how *nrx-1* expression in cholinergic neurons is regulated. Prior work from the lab showed that mutation of the Collier/Olf1/Ebf (COE)-type transcription factor *unc-3*, disrupts ACR-12 clustering in VD motor neurons.⁴ As *unc-3* had been shown previously to regulate cholinergic motor neuron identity and connectivity with muscles,⁹ we asked whether *unc-3* may directly regulate the expression of *nrx-1* in cholinergic motor neurons. Our investigation of *nrx-1* expression in *unc-3* mutants and our mutational analysis of the *nrx-1* promoter region led us to conclude that *unc-3* controls *nrx-1* expression in presynaptic cholinergic neurons through a COE-binding motif located in the *nrx-1* promoter. Together, our results reveal a transcriptional program for the regulation of presynaptic *nrx-1* expression and provide new evidence for trans-synaptic NRX-1 signaling in spine outgrowth and receptor clustering in GABAergic neurons. Furthermore, our findings support a model in which cholinergic neurons regulate their connectivity with postsynaptic partners (GABAergic neurons versus muscle) through selective use of synaptic organizers, such as NRX-1.

Future Directions

The discovery of spiny postsynaptic processes presented in this work raises many new and exciting questions. Are these GABAergic spine-like protrusions evolutionary precursors to mammalian dendritic spines? Spine-like structures have been

observed in flies,¹⁰ bees,¹¹ and at squid giant synapses,¹² suggesting that these specializations may have emerged early in the evolution of the nervous system. In the mammalian brain, most excitatory synapses occur on dendritic spines.¹ Recent technological advances in microscopy and molecular techniques have enhanced our understanding of dendritic spines. Spines can vary in size and number, through development and across neuron type but can be broadly classified into morphological categories that often correlate with their function and maturity.¹ Cytoskeletal actin and actin regulators appear particularly important in determining spine morphology and plasticity.¹ Further analysis of dendritic spines in *C. elegans* will allow for *in vivo* studies of spine features at the level of individual GABAergic neurons, in particular structural and molecular comparisons (F-actin, organelles, morphology, and activity-dependent dynamics) between *C. elegans* spines and those in mammals.

Our studies revealed that *nrx-1* is important for *C. elegans* spine extension, the first gene to be implicated in this process. The presynaptic site of NRX-1 action raises important questions about the identity of putative NRX-1 postsynaptic binding partners. Our findings ruled out a requirement for neuroligin/NLG-1 in postsynaptic maturation, pointing to either redundant mechanisms or an alternate postsynaptic NRX-1 binding partner. The amenability of *C. elegans* for unbiased forward genetic screens raises the possibility that novel molecular partners of NRX-1 may emerge from further genetic studies in this system.

Mammalian neurexins encode three isoforms, α , β , γ -neurexins, each with various neuronal functions.⁸ In *C. elegans*, the sole neurexin gene, encodes both long (α) and short isoforms (γ). Although our work focused on the role of α -neurexin in spine formation and postsynaptic assembly, another recent study reveals the importance of γ -neurexin in active zone assembly.¹³ It will be interesting to further define specific roles for α -versus γ -neurexin at these synapses.

Deletions in *nrx-1* disrupted both receptor clustering and spine formation. However, we noted that mutation of postsynaptic AChR subunits had no effect on the number of dendritic spines, indicating that these receptors are not required for spine formation. This finding is consistent with recent mammalian studies concluding that postsynaptic receptors¹⁴ and presynaptic neurotransmitter release¹⁵ may not be essential for spine formation. Our results suggest a model where *nrx-1* directs AChR clustering and spine outgrowth through parallel mechanisms. Further investigation of these processes will reveal the importance of synaptic activity for spine development and maturation and unveil genetic programs driving dendritic spine outgrowth.

Are spines a general feature of worm neurons? Diverse studies of neuronal morphology from both our lab and others provide evidence that this is not the case. The presence of these specialized structures on GABAergic neurons therefore suggests that they may perform specialized roles in these

neurons. One possibility is that the requirement for spines arises as a consequence of synaptic remodeling that occurs in DD neurons. Our analysis suggests that spines are formed either coincident with, or shortly after the completion of remodeling. Adult synaptic inputs to DD neurons are formed post-embryonically, and spine outgrowth may be critical for forming proper synaptic contacts with newly born cholinergic neurons. Indeed, outgrowth of spines may represent a second phase of the remodeling program. Alternatively, the development of spines may provide a spatial mechanism permitting increased numbers of synaptic inputs to GABAergic neurons. Future examination of spine outgrowth in the context of DD neuron remodeling, as well as additional efforts to search for spines in other neuronal classes, will address whether spines perform specialized functions in GABAergic neurons or are a more generalized feature of *C. elegans* neurons than previously appreciated.


Our recent work has uncovered novel postsynaptic specializations that appear morphologically similar to mammalian dendritic spines and identified presynaptic NRX-1 as an important player in directing spine outgrowth and postsynaptic assembly. Future studies will exploit the genetic and experimental strengths of *C. elegans* to illuminate additional molecular players that shape neural circuit connectivity and spine development.

Author Contributions

DO and MMF both conceptualized, prepared, and finalized the commentary. KA reviewed commentary draft.

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