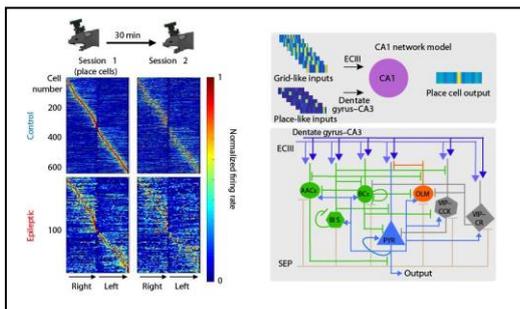


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PRESS RELEASE

In a new study, IMBB Researchers in collaboration with colleagues at Los Angeles and New York provide new insights into the pathogenesis of epilepsy



The laboratories of [Drs. Peyman Golshani](#) at the University of California in Los Angeles, [Tristan Shuman](#) at Mount Sinai, New York and [Panayiota Poirazi](#) at the Institute of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology (IMBB) at the Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas (FORTH), joined forces in order to uncover how epilepsy affects spatial navigation in epileptic mice. This study is the first to demonstrate that a particular feature of epilepsy – namely the desynchronization of interneuronal populations in the hippocampus– causes deficits in spatial information coding.

This work is published in the scientific journal *Nature Neuroscience* and is likely to have important implications for epilepsy-related dysfunctions.

It is widely known that the hippocampus – a brain area that is well preserved across species – is involved in the encoding of spatial information, namely information regarding an animal's location in space. This information is used to enable animals to navigate different environments in effective ways. The hippocampus is divided into distinct subareas that process such spatial information. For this study, the researchers focused on two areas: the Dentate Gyrus (DG) and the area Cornu Ammonis 1 (CA1), which serves as the output of the hippocampus. While the neuronal mechanisms of spatial coding by CA1 neurons are well characterized under healthy conditions, the effects of epilepsy remain unknown.

The current study used a multitude of techniques to investigate the network mechanisms that underlie spatial coding deficits in epileptic mice. The researchers found increased interneuronal death in area CA1 of epileptic animals along with a significant desynchronization between CA1 and Dentate Gyrus interneurons. To pin down which of these alterations has a causal effect on spatial coding, the authors combined molecular analyses, *in vivo* cellular imaging, *in vivo* electrophysiology and computational modeling.

Using a novel, wire-free two-photon miniscope, the teams of Drs. Golshani and Shuman monitored the activity of CA1 pyramidal neurons as mice ran on treadmills laden with various sights and sounds, some familiar and others new. This allowed the researchers to examine how the animals' brains responded as they freely explored their surroundings. They found that the number of cells encoding the animal's location in CA1 –so called place cells- was reduced in epileptic animals, while those that remained functional were unstable and less informative compared to healthy mice. Complementary data from silicon probes demonstrated that interneuronal populations between the DG and CA1 areas were out of sync in epileptic but not healthy mice.

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Computational modeling undertaken by the team of Dr. Poirazi at IMBB incorporated both of these findings in computational models. Specifically, with the help of PhD student Ioanna Pandi, IMBB postdoctoral researcher Spiros Chavlis developed a detailed CA1 circuit model that simulated spatial coding in both healthy and epileptic virtual mice, while navigating respective virtual environments. The IMBB team simulated epilepsy by removing specific interneuronal populations from the CA1 circuit and by changing the timings of the incoming inputs into the CA1 area. These *in silico* manipulations revealed that temporally precise intrahippocampal communication is critical for the encoding of spatial information by CA1 place cells. Epilepsy-induced desynchronization of these inputs significantly impairs the animals' ability to encode spatial information while the respective interneuronal loss has a minor effect.

Reference:

Shuman, T., Aharoni, D., Cai, D.J. et al. Breakdown of spatial coding and interneuron synchronization in epileptic mice. *Nature Neuroscience* (2020). doi: [10.1038/s41593-019-0559-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-019-0559-0)



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