Electrophysiological characteristics of human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived neurons with CACNA1A variants

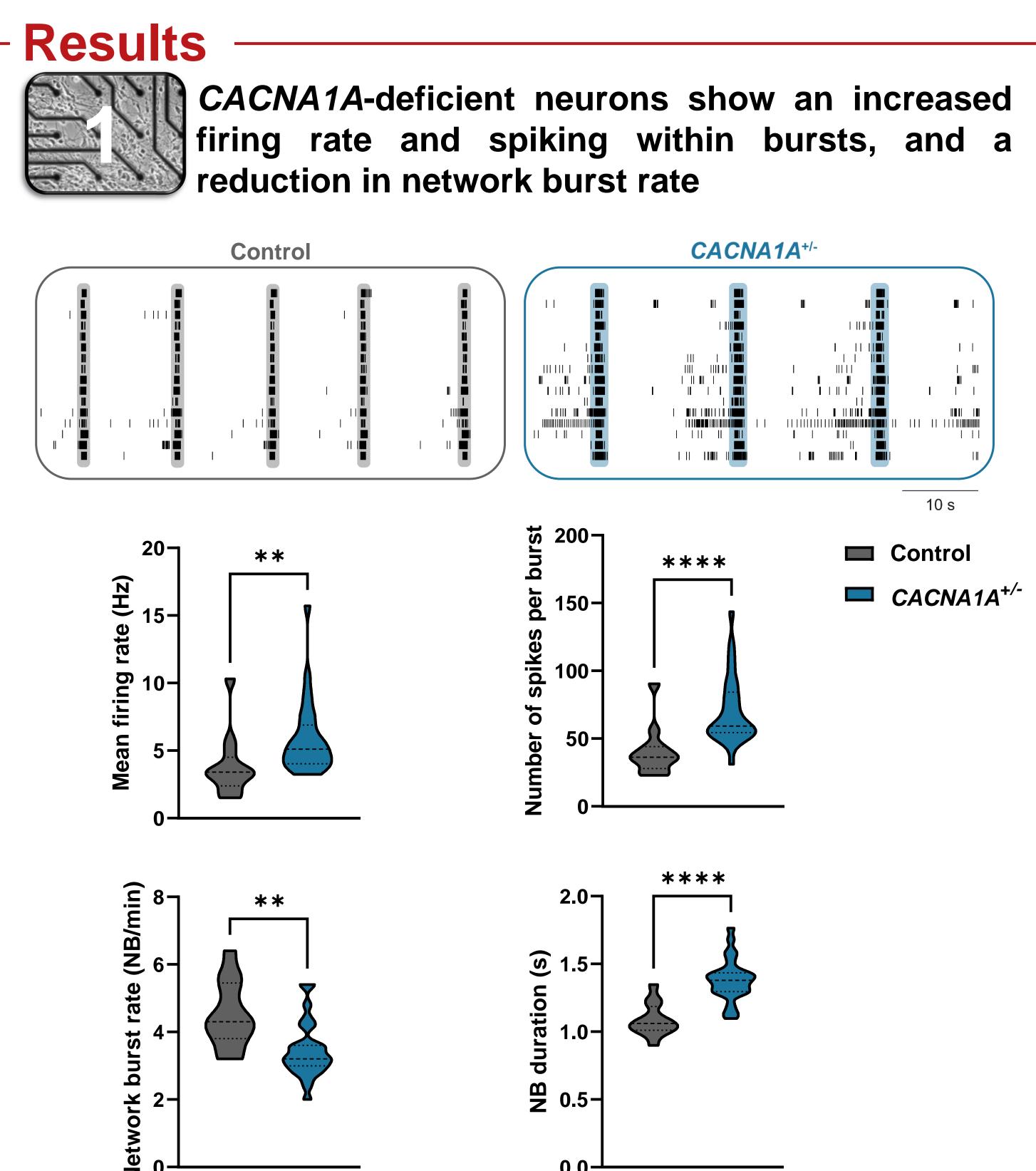
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Introduction

CACNA1A loss-of-function variants cause episodic ataxia type 2 (EA2). CACNA1A encodes Ca_v2.1, the pore-forming subunit of the voltage-gated P/Q type Ca²⁺ channel, which is important for synaptic vesicle release.

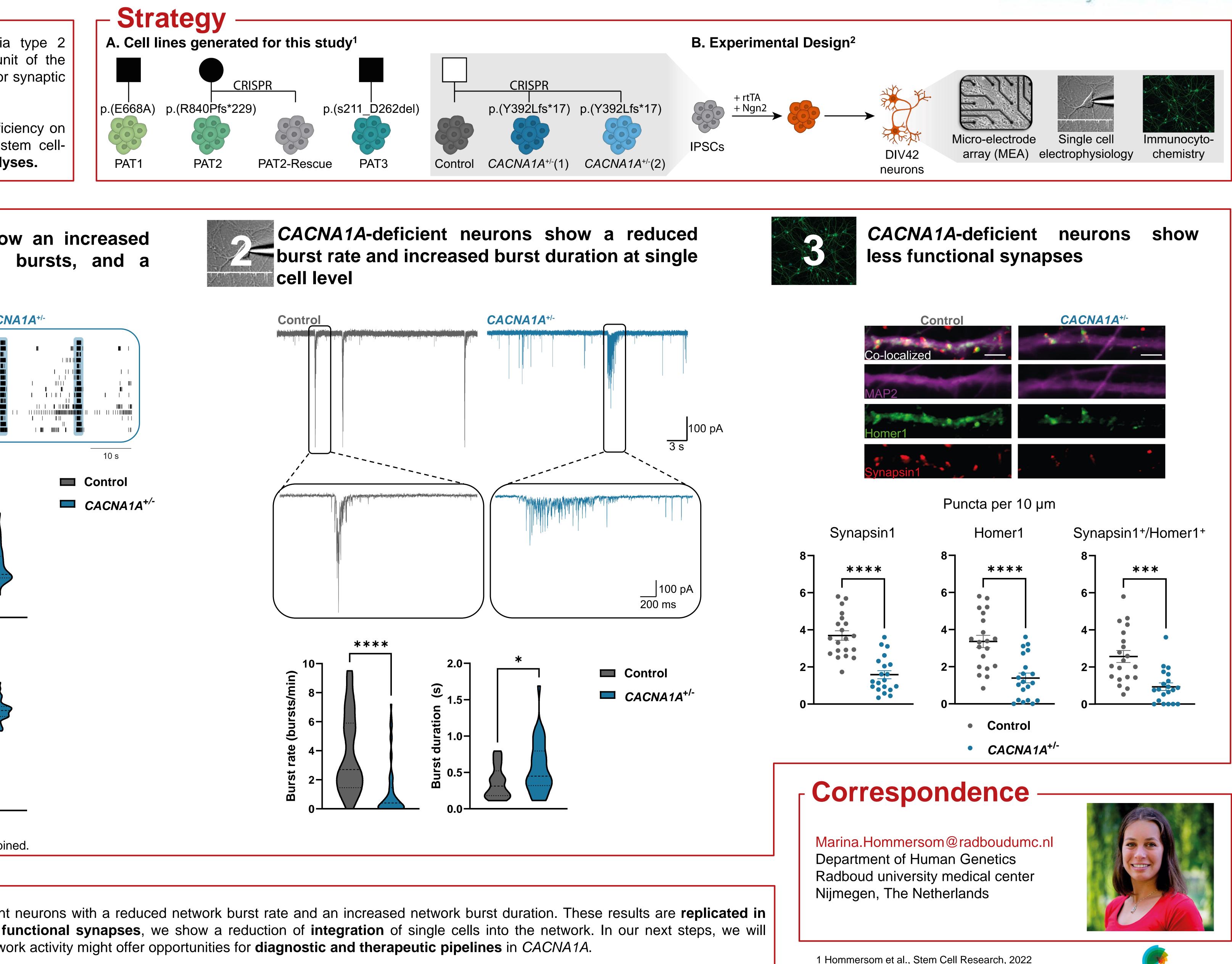
We aim to characterize the effects of CACNA1A haploinsufficiency on the neuronal network by examining induced pluripotent stem cellderived excitatory neurons with multi-level functional analyses.

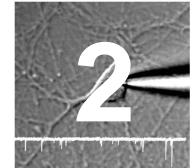


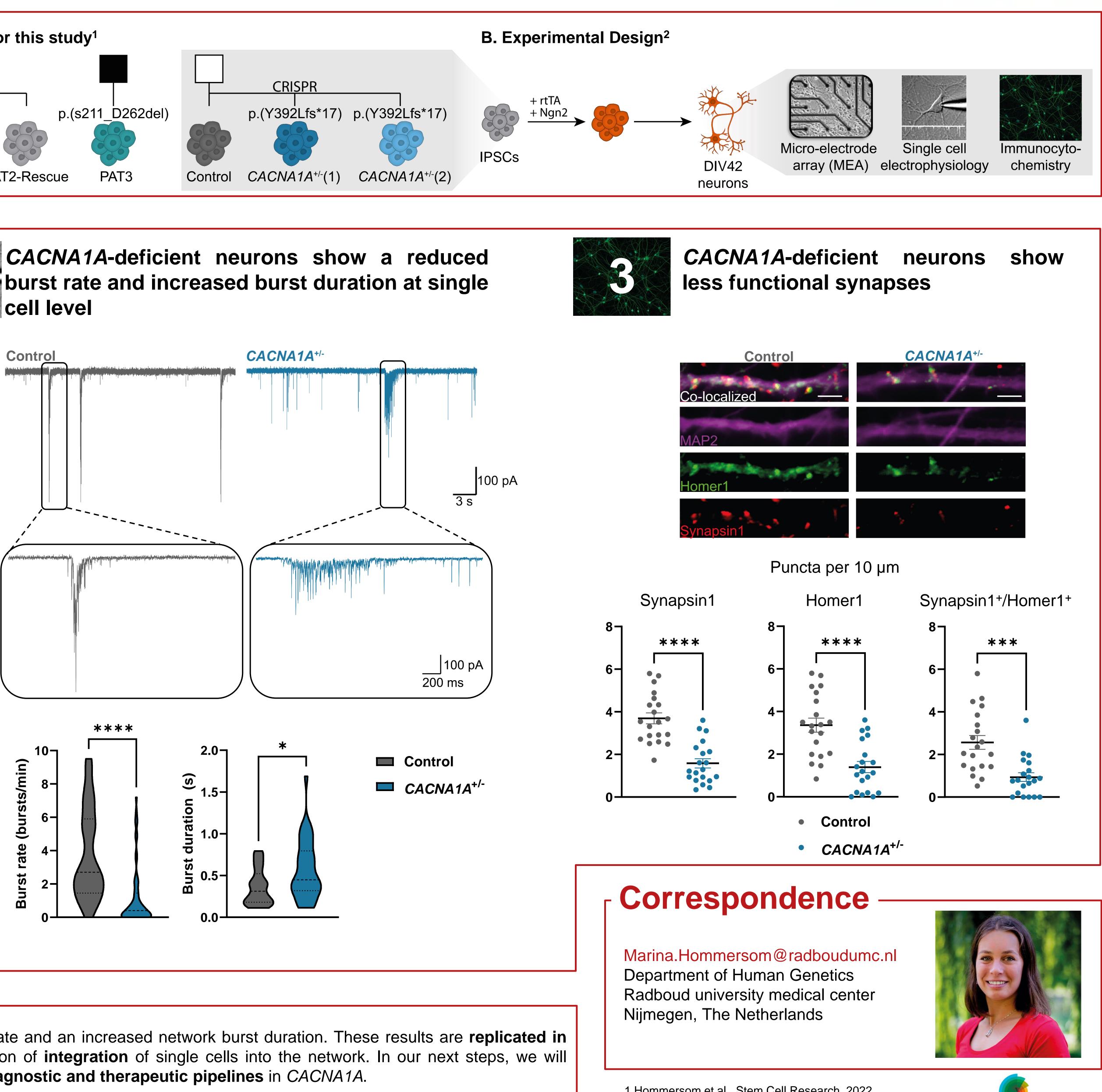
Note: in all figures, the two independent $CACNA1A^{+/-}$ cell lines are combined.

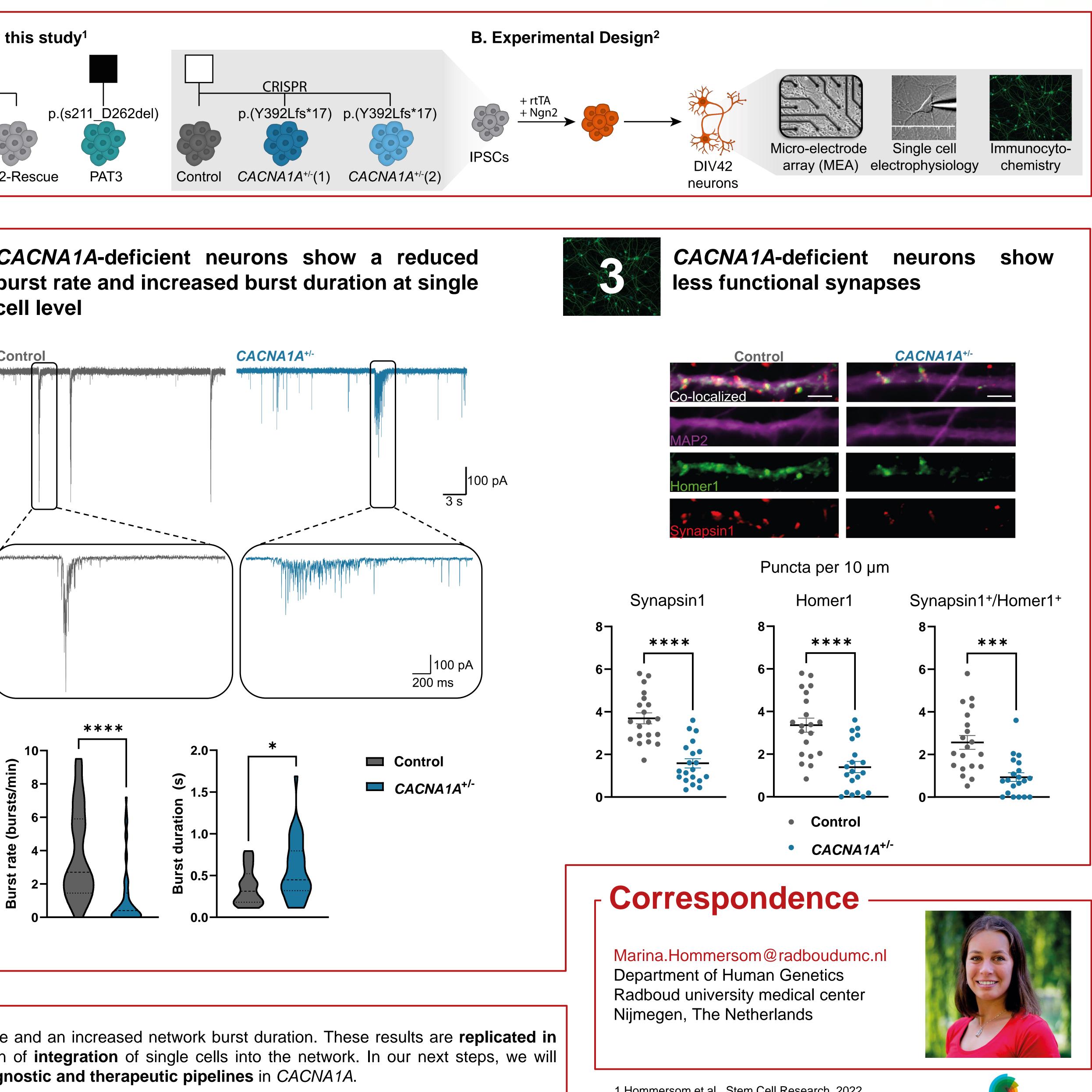
Conclusion

We show an altered network activity of CACNA1A-deficient neurons with a reduced network burst rate and an increased network burst duration. These results are replicated in single cell measurements. Together with a reduction of functional synapses, we show a reduction of integration of single cells into the network. In our next steps, we will proceed with the patient cell lines. Ultimately, the altered network activity might offer opportunities for **diagnostic and therapeutic pipelines** in CACNA1A.









² Frega et al., JoVE, 2017



