Previews

Epitranscriptomes in the Adult Mammalian Brain: Dynamic Changes Regulate Behavior

Ki-Jun Yoon,[1] Guo-li Ming,[1,2,3,4] and Hongjun Song[1,2,4,5,*]
[1]Department of Neuroscience and Mahoney Institute for Neurosciences, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
[2]Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
[3]Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
[4]Institute for Regenerative Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
[5]The Epigenetics Institute, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
*Correspondence: shongjun@pennmedicine.upenn.edu
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Epitranscriptomic modification of mRNA affects its metabolism and has recently been shown to regulate brain development. Two studies in this issue of *Neuron*, Koranda et al. (2018) and Engel et al. (2018), uncover dynamic and critical roles of m^6A/m RNA modifications in the adult mammalian brain in regulating physiological and stress-induced behaviors.

The major functions of our brain, such as learning, memory, emotion, cognition, and motor control, depend on the ability of neurons to modify their functional properties or their connections in an activity-dependent manner. Experience-driven neuronal activity induces a complex program of gene expression, which facilitates changes to neural circuits by modulating synaptic development and connectivity. Thus, knowledge of regulatory mechanisms that control gene expression is crucial to understand the dynamic nature of brain functions. For example, neuronal activity can reshape the epigenetic landscape through modifications of DNA and histones to alter the responsiveness of neurons to environmental stimuli (Cholewa-Waclaw et al., 2016). In addition to transcriptional regulation by epigenetic mechanisms, recent evidence suggests that various chemical modifications on messenger RNA (mRNA) can affect almost every aspect of mRNA metabolism at the posttranscriptional level, including decay, transport, splicing, and translation (Zhao et al., 2017). New high-throughput sequencing approaches have begun to reveal a dynamic epitranscriptome landscape for many mRNA modifications in various organisms, such as pseudouridine (Ψ), 2′-O-methylation (2′OMe), 5-methylcytidine (m^5C), and N^6-methyladenosine (m^6A). Among these, m^6A is the most abundant internal modification in mRNAs of eukaryotic cells. Until now, several studies have highlighted epitran-

scriptomic regulation of neurodevelopment (Yoon et al., 2018), but little was known about its potential role in modulating synaptic function and behavior in adult animals. Two studies in this issue of *Neuron* reveal the crucial role of m^6A/m RNA modifications in physiological brain functions and stress-induced responses and behavior *in vivo* (Figure 1) (Koranda et al., 2018; Engel et al., 2018).

In mammals, m^6A is installed by the methyltransferase complex consisting of Mettl3, Mettl14, WTAP, KIAA1429, and RBM15/RBM15B (writers) and is removed by demethylases FTO and ALKBH5 (erasers) (Zhao et al., 2017). FTO also facilitates demethylation of N^6, 2′-O-dimethyladenosine (m^6Am) with a higher affinity than m^6A *in vitro* (Mauer et al., 2017). These genes are expressed both during brain development and in the adult. In both studies (Koranda et al., 2018; Engel et al., 2018), the authors mapped the steady-state m^6A/m profiles in the adult mouse cortex and striatum using the m^6A-seq method, which detects both m^6A and m^6Am modifications by using modification-specific antibodies (collectively referred to as m^6A/m). m^6A/m peaks are preferentially located to the 5′ UTR and around the stop codon with an enrichment of transcripts related to neuronal and synaptic regulation, such as the neuronal activity-induced gene *Arc*. Furthermore, Engel et al. (2018) investigated the effect of acute stress on the m^6A/m landscape in the adult mouse brain. Acute restraint stress changes

the global level of m^6A/m, potentially by altering expression of its readers and writers. Interestingly, the stress-induced changes in the m^6A/m epitranscriptome are brain region specific, since the global level of m^6A/m is decreased in the prefrontal cortex but increased in the amygdala. Moreover, similar global levels of m^6A/m changes occur in these brain regions upon ectopic stimulation with corticosterone, a major mediator of the stress response. Quantitative assessment of m^6A/m modifications at the individual transcripts (using m^6A/m-RIP-qPCR) revealed progressive changes of stress-related and synaptic plasticity-related transcripts after acute stress. Together, these results suggest that the m^6A/m epitranscriptome is dynamic and responds to external environmental stimuli in a brain-region- and gene-specific manner.

These two studies provide key insight into the *in vivo* physiological roles of m^6A/m RNA modifications by analyzing animal physiology and behavior using sophisticated loss-of-function models. Koranda et al. (2018) showed that conditional deletion of a m^6A writer *Mettl14* in striato-nigral neurons impaires striatal-mediated learning and alters dopamine signaling. *Mettl14*-deficient striato-nigral neurons also exhibit altered neuronal excitability but no change in the number and morphology of neurons in the striatum. Engel et al. (2018) utilized inducible or adult excitatory neuron-specific knockout models of a m^6A writer *Mettl3*
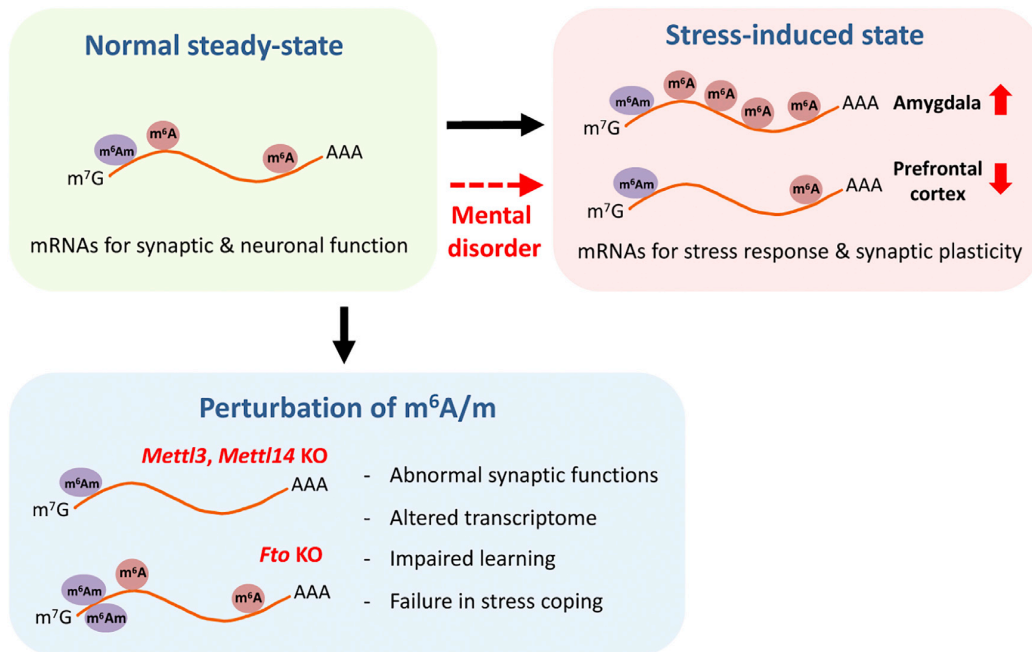
Figure 1. Dynamic m^{6}A/m Epitranscriptomes in the Adult Mammalian Brain
The landscape of the m^{6}A/m epitranscriptome is actively modified during the stress response, which is compromised in mental disorders. Genetic manipulations of m^{6}A writers and an eraser lead to dysfunctions in synaptic activities and animal behaviors, revealing the *in vivo* role of m^{6}A RNA modification in the adult mammalian.

and a m^{6}A/m eraser *Fto*, focusing on stress-induced responses. Pertubation of the m^{6}A/m epitranscriptome after the conditional ablation of these genes in the adult resulted in abnormal stress-coping behaviors, such as increased fear memory during memory extinction. The *Fto* knockout mice also exhibited impaired synaptic plasticity. In both studies, transcriptome analyses in these animal models identified significant and specific gene expression changes in the steady-state or stress-induced responses. Collectively, these results reveal the physiological significance of the dynamic m^{6}A/m epitranscriptome in synaptic function and behavior at the organism level.

Engel et al. (2018) also explored the potential association between m^{6}A/m epitranscriptome and stress-related mental disorders. It has been previously suggested that m^{6}A biology might be linked to mental disorders (Yoon et al., 2017). Engel et al. (2018) tested human patient blood samples as a peripheral indicator of the central nervous system response to stress. Interestingly, the global level of m^{6}A/m in the blood is downregulated after

acute treatment of corticosteroid. They then examined the m^{6}A/m epitranscriptome of patients with major depressive disorder (MDD). Although the steady-state level of m^{6}A/m was similar to healthy controls, corticosteroid treatment did not reduce the m^{6}A/m content in blood samples from MDD patients. Next, B lymphocyte cell lines isolated from healthy control and MDD patients subjected to m^{6}A-seq revealed the specific signature of m^{6}A/m dysregulation with an enrichment of genes related to stress responses. While analyses were performed with a limited number of patient samples, these intriguing results raise the possibility that disturbed epitranscriptomic regulation may underlie the development of some psychiatric disorders. Future studies, such as those using induced pluripotent stem cells from mental disorder patients, could provide mechanistic information about how dysregulation of epitranscriptomes may cause various human psychiatric disorders.

While we are still in the early stages of trying to understand the nature, function, and mechanism of dynamic epitranscriptomic regulation, several recent studies,

including the two in this issue, have begun to reveal several domains of epitranscriptomic influence in the nervous system. A number of studies have identified a critical role of m^{6}A signaling in regulating neurogenesis via controlling mRNA decay during brain development (Yoon et al., 2018). In the mature nervous system, local protein translation contributes to synaptic function under both physiological and pathological conditions, and fine-tuning of gene expression at synapses in a post-transcriptional manner is an effective and rapid way to modulate neural circuitry activity. Indeed, m^{6}A-tagged mRNAs are abundantly present in the synaptic compartment with enrichment in synaptic pathways. Such synaptic m^{6}A epitranscriptome is interpreted by dendritically localized m^{6}A readers to regulate dendrite development and synaptic transmission (Merkurjev et al., 2018). Therefore, specific m^{6}A tagging may control a set of synaptic transcripts collectively and flexibly upon neuronal activity. On the other hand, the m^{6}A epitranscriptome dynamically changes its landscape in response to pathological

stimuli in the adult nervous system, similar to what was shown in Engel et al (2018). For example, nerve injury acutely elevates m^6A-tagged mRNAs related to regeneration-association genes to enhance the global efficiency of protein translation, which is essential for functional axon regeneration (Weng et al., 2018). Taken together, m^6A/m RNA modification-mediated transcriptome plasticity may confer more flexible and finely tuned responses of the nervous system upon physiological and pathological stimuli.

In the emerging field of epitranscriptomics, we are still limited by available technologies. Epitranscriptome profiling used in both of the studies was based on the enrichment of RNA fragments by modified nucleotide-specific antibodies, which actually detect both m^6A and m^6Am (Koranda et al., 2018; Engel et al., 2018). Because sequencing reads the entire RNA fragments, the peaks from this technique are broad and overlapped, therefore making it difficult to distinguish m^6A from m^6Am. More advanced techniques, such as miCLIP-seq or third-generation sequencing, will help to identify the exact sites of m^6A/m modifications with a single base pair resolution in the adult brain (Grozhik and Jaffrey, 2018). Given that the epitranscriptomic landscape differs across brain regions (Engel et al., 2018) and even subcellular compartments (Merkurjev et al., 2018), more sensitive epitranscriptome profiling with region, cell-type, subcellular specificity will be required to further understand the diversity of epitranscriptomic regulations involved in brain functions. The current studies also raise many interesting questions for the future. How does the stress response alter the epitranscriptome and how is transcript specificity achieved? What are the downstream mechanisms responsible for m^6A/m-mediated regulation on physiological and stress-induced functions of the brain? How do its reader proteins intepret m^6A/m-tagged transcripts upon neuronal activation and eventually modulate synaptic functions and behaviors? Do m^6A and m^6Am RNA modifications have differential roles in brain functions? Future studies will shed light on the dynamic epitranscriptome that enables flexible and spatiotemporally coordinated regulation of gene expression in our brains.

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