

Severe Serotonin Depletion after Conditional Deletion of the Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 2 Gene in Serotonin Neurons: Neural and Behavioral Consequences

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The vesicular monoamine transporter type 2 gene (*VMAT2*) has a crucial role in the storage and synaptic release of all monoamines, including serotonin (5-HT). To evaluate the specific role of *VMAT2* in 5-HT neurons, we produced a conditional ablation of *VMAT2* under control of the serotonin transporter (*slc6a4*) promoter. *VMAT2^{ser^t-cre}* mice showed a major (–95%) depletion of 5-HT levels in the brain with no major alterations in other monoamines. Raphe neurons contained no 5-HT immunoreactivity in *VMAT2^{ser^t-cre}* mice but developed normal innervations, as assessed by both tryptophan hydroxylase 2 and 5-HT transporter labeling. Increased 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptor coupling to G protein, as assessed with agonist-stimulated [³⁵S]GTP-γ-S binding, was observed in the raphe area, indicating an adaptive change to reduced 5-HT transmission. Behavioral evaluation in adult *VMAT2^{ser^t-cre}* mice showed an increase in escape-like reactions in response to tail suspension and anxiolytic-like response in the novelty-suppressed feeding test. In an aversive ultrasound-induced defense paradigm, *VMAT2^{ser^t-cre}* mice displayed a major increase in escape-like behaviors. Wild-type-like defense phenotype could be rescued by replenishing intracellular 5-HT stores with chronic pargyline (a monoamine oxidase inhibitor) treatment. Pargyline also allowed some form of 5-HT release, although in reduced amounts, in synaptosomes from *VMAT2^{ser^t-cre}* mouse brain. These findings are coherent with the notion that 5-HT has an important role in anxiety, and provide new insights into the role of endogenous 5-HT in defense behaviors.

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INTRODUCTION

Serotonin (5-HT) has a central importance in the control of mood and anxiety states (Lucki, 1998). Dysfunctions of 5-HT neurotransmission can result from alterations at several critical points of monoamine metabolism such as synthesis, release, reuptake, catabolism, or serotonin receptors (Morilak and Frazer, 2004). All these constitute entry points to pharmacological therapeutic approaches (Berton and Nestler, 2006) and to genetic variations that impact disease predisposition. Vesicular monoamine transporters (VMATs) seem important targets with regard to the neurobiology of mood. Indeed, the initial formulation of the monoamine theory of depression was derived from studies with reserpine, an irreversible VMAT blocker, prescribed as

an antihypertensive agent, subsequently found to cause depression in humans (Freis, 1954). Moreover, there is evidence for a link of depression to genetic polymorphism of the *VMAT2* gene (Christiansen *et al*, 2007; Gutierrez *et al*, 2007). The main function of VMAT is to concentrate biogenic amines into intracellular storage organelles such as synaptic vesicles, shielding them from degradation, and concentrating them for release into the synaptic cleft (Henry *et al*, 1998). Nevertheless, 5-HT can also function as a paracrine transmitter by acting on receptors distant from synaptic release sites (Bunin and Wightman, 1999), and non-vesicular release of neurotransmitters is known to occur under some physiological conditions (Attwell *et al*, 1993; Wu *et al*, 2007).

VMATs exist as two different isoforms: VMAT1 mainly expressed in chromaffin and enterochromaffin cells and VMAT2 essentially expressed in monoaminergic neurons (Erickson *et al*, 1996; Erickson and Eiden, 1993). Microdialysis (Adell and Artigas, 1998) and voltametry (Bunin *et al*, 1998; O'Connor and Kruk, 1991) experiments showed

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that tetrabenazine, a selective VMAT2 blocker, prevents the release of 5-HT in the raphe and in axon terminal fields, whereas VMAT2-KO mice showed no release of amines (Fon *et al*, 1997; Wang *et al*, 1997). VMAT2-KO mice do not survive beyond the first postnatal days (Alvarez *et al*, 2002; Fon *et al*, 1997; Wang *et al*, 1997) preventing the long-term evaluation of the consequences of a lack of monoamine/5-HT release. VMAT2 heterozygous mice with rather small (20–30%) reductions in brain amines showed no change in anxiety-like behaviors, but indications of a ‘depression-like’ phenotype (Fukui *et al*, 2007). However, it was unclear whether this phenotype was linked to a reduced release of 5-HT or of other amines (dopamine (DA), noradrenaline (NA), histamine) that also depend on VMAT2 for vesicular storage.

To overcome this limitation, we generated a conditional deletion of VMAT2 that allowed investigating the role of this transporter specifically in 5-HT neurons. Specific ablation of VMAT2 in raphe 5-HT neurons was obtained by Cre recombinase expressed under the control of the 5-HT transporter gene (*SERT*, *slc6a4*) promoter. We report that VMAT2^{*sert-cre*} mice have a near complete depletion of 5-HT in the brain, consequent to abolished vesicular 5-HT uptake. Raphe neurons develop normally and show a normal innervation of target areas. A consequence of sustained 5-HT depletion was to increase the coupling of 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors with its G protein, a known sensitive index of chronic changes in 5-HT levels. Behavioral observations in adults indicated that abolished synaptic 5-HT release caused anxiolytic-like phenotype, while increasing reactivity to innately aversive stimuli. The latter alteration was reversed by a 3-week treatment with pargyline, a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), which markedly increased brain 5-HT levels. These observations are coherent with the notion that elevated levels of endogenous 5-HT in stressful situations can inhibit prepotent behaviors and is linked to anxiety (Gray and McNaughton, 2000). This study established VMAT2^{*sert-cre*} mice as a powerful model to analyze the role of 5-HT in otherwise normally developed raphe neurons.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Procedures involving animals and their care were conducted in accordance with the directives of the European Community (council directive 86/609) and the French Agriculture and Forestry Ministry (council directive 87–848, 19 October 1987, permissions 75–977 to LL and 00782 to PG).

The floxed VMAT2 mouse line was produced at the Mouse Clinical Institute (Institut Clinique de la Souris, MCI/ICS, Illkirch, France) in coordination with unit Inserm U952 (Bruno Giros, to whom correspondence regarding the mouse line should be addressed: bruno.giros@inserm.fr). A 9-kb fragment of the VMAT2 gene encompassing exons 1–3 was subcloned into the targeting vector and the two loxP sites and the neomycin-selectable cassette flanked by two FRT sites were introduced in introns flanking the first coding exon. Embryonic stem cells were electroporated with the targeting vector and cell clones resistant to

selection were screened by PCR and Southern analysis to identify clones that resulted from a correct targeting event (2/744 clones analyzed). Excision of the neomycin cassette was performed *in vivo* by crossing chimeric mice with transgenic mice expressing the Flp recombinase under control of the early β -actin promoter. The presence of the floxed allele in the progeny was screened by PCR. VMAT2^{*lox/lox*} mice were maintained on a C57BL/6J background.

The *SERT*^{*cre*} mouse line has been described previously (Zhuang *et al*, 2005). This is a gene trap construction, which replaces exon 14 of the serotonin transporter gene (*SERT*) with a gene sequence encoding cre-recombinase. Previous studies have shown that recombination occurs by E12 in the raphe neurons (Narboux-Nême *et al*, 2008) and that virtually all tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2) neurons in the raphe have recombined in postnatal life (Zhuang *et al*, 2005). Male VMAT2^{*lox/+*}::*SERT*^{*cre/+*} or VMAT2^{*lox/lox*}::*SERT*^{*cre/+*} mice were mated with female VMAT2^{*lox/lox*} to generate the three genotypes that were analyzed: VMAT2^{*lox/lox*}::*SERT*^{*cre/+*} (recombined), VMAT2^{*lox/lox*} (control 1), and VMAT2^{*lox/+*}::*SERT*^{*cre/+*} (control 2). After weaning and sexing, males and females were housed separately in groups of 6–8 animals per cage and maintained under standard laboratory conditions (22 ± 1 °C, 60% relative humidity, 12–12 h light–dark cycle, food and water *ad libitum*). Male mice were used at 2–3 months of age when their body weight in each genotype equally ranged between 20 and 25 g (Narboux-Nême *et al*, 2009). Some histological assays (VMAT and 5-HT immunohistochemistry) were performed on P7 mice for early detection of the phenotype, which was found the same at adult ages. In addition, some C57BL/6J mice (purchased from Janvier, France) were used for pharmacological studies.

Neurotransmission Studies

Tissue levels of 5-HT, 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid (5-HIAA), NA, and DA were determined using high-pressure liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection (HPLC-ED) as described previously (Mongeau *et al*, 2010). Crude synaptosomes from VMAT2^{*sert-cre*} and control mice, prepared as described previously (Gray and Whittaker, 1962), were used in experiments for measurements of [³H]5-HT uptake and release induced with the releasing agent 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA: 0.1 nM–10 μ M) or potassium (3–100 mM). Quantitative autoradiography of 5-HT_{1A} receptor-mediated [³⁵S]GTP- γ -S binding using the non-selective agonist 5-carboxamidotryptamine (5-CT; 10–1000 nM; non-specific binding defined by WAY 100635) was performed as described previously (Fabre *et al*, 2000). See Supplementary online information for further details.

Histological Analyses

Mice were perfused transcardiacally with 4% paraformaldehyde, and their brains were postfixed overnight in 4% paraformaldehyde, cryoprotected in 30% sucrose, and serially sectioned (60- μ m thick sections) on a freezing microtome. Alternate series for immunohistochemistry, *in situ* hybridization, and counterstaining were used.

Immunohistochemistry was performed using specific antibodies against VMAT2 (1 : 10 000, Phoenix), 5-HT (1 : 50 000, Sigma), and SERT (1 : 1000, Calbiochem) as described previously (Alvarez *et al*, 2002). Secondary antibodies used were biotinylated anti-rabbit IgG (1 : 300, Jackson Laboratories) followed by avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex (1 : 400, Amersham). Peroxidase activity was detected with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine peroxide. *In situ* hybridization experiments were performed as described previously (Bally-Cuif and Wassef, 1994). The TPH2 c-DNA plasmid described previously (Cote *et al*, 2003) was donated by P Ravassard (CRICM, UPMC, Paris).

Images were captured using a Cool Snap FX camera fitted to a Leica DM RD microscope under consistent light conditions using 20 × /0.70 objectives. Images were copied to 8-bit RGB digital format and analyzed using ImageJ software. The density of SERT-immunoreactive fibers was estimated by counting the number of intersecting fibers with a grid composed of hemicycloids, as described previously (Gaspar *et al*, 1991). The density of TPH2-labeled neurons was estimated in two sections through the rostral portion of the dorsal raphe nucleus. All neurons contained in a grid of 250 × 250 μm² were counted. The grid was placed over three different areas of the dorsal raphe, for each case.

Behavioral Testing

Experiments were carried out in adult (2–4 months) VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice and controls from the same litters that included both VMAT2^{lox/lox} and VMAT2^{lox/+} SERT^{cre/+} male mice.

Elevated plus maze. The maze was made of polyvinylchloride with two lit open arms (27 × 5 cm²) and two opaque closed arms (27 × 5 × 15 cm³). The arms radiated from a central platform (5 × 5 cm²) and the apparatus was 38.5 cm above the floor. To initiate the 5-min test session, the mouse was placed on the central platform, facing an open arm. The mouse was considered to be on the central platform whenever two paws were on it, and in one of the arms when all four paws were inside. Behavioral analysis was performed using a video recording using ODlog (Macropod Software) by an observer unaware of the genotype. Results are reported as the time spent and the number of entries in the open arms to assess anxiety-like behavior, and total number of entries into both open and closed arms to assess locomotor activity.

Spontaneous locomotor activity. Locomotor activity was measured using a computer-based photobeam apparatus (Actisystem II, Panlab, Barcelona, Spain). Actimeter box (area: 300 × 150 mm²; height 180 mm; with plexiglass wall and grid floor) detected mouse movements by means of two infrared light beams. Mice were placed in the testing room at least 2 h before the experiment.

Novelty-suppressed feeding. Animals were placed one per cage for at least 1 week, and their bedding was changed just before food deprivation. All mice were deprived of their regular food for 48 h and placed in the testing room for at least 1 h before the test. They were then placed into an unfamiliar arena (area: 400 × 400 mm²; height 180 mm;

containing bedding) with a small plate containing food at the center of the field. Latency to feed was measured using a video recording, from the time the mouse is placed in the periphery of the arena until the animal began feeding. Latency to feed was also measured in the home cage, to assess whether changes in latency might be accounted for by alteration in the feeding drive rather than reaction to the anxiogenic environment. The delay was measured from the time the mouse was placed at the periphery of the cage containing the food in the center.

Food consumption. Animals were placed one per cage for 1 week before measuring daily food intake over 1 week. The pellets consumed were measured by weighing the amount of remaining food each day.

Tail suspension test. The apparatus consists of three suspension units divided by walls (ID-Tech-Bioseb, Chaville, France). Mice were suspended by the tail, using an adhesive tape attached to a strain gauge transducing movements into a signal transmitted to a central unit for signal digitalization. Although VMAT2^{sert-cre} mouse weights differ from controls during postnatal life (Narboux-Nême *et al*, 2009), weight differences were no longer observed at adult age which eliminates any bias in measurements with this test. The duration of immobility was measured automatically by the software over a 6-min period. Struggling duration was analyzed from the traces generated by the software, and was defined as the total time the mouse spent in activity burst (ie, excluding all the small movements), during the 6-min test period. Activity burst was defined as a force exerted on the transducer ≥ 3 g above the baseline value for > 2 s.

Ultrasound-induced defense reactions. Mice were tested for their innate fear reactions to a train of ultrasonic stimuli (US), as described previously (Mongeau *et al*, 2003). Animals were placed one per cage for at least 1 week before testing. In brief, 100 ms frequency sweeps between 17 and 20 kHz, 85 dB, alternately ON 2 s and then OFF 2 s for 1 min were delivered into the home cage (18 × 29 cm²) after a 3-min baseline period. Flight reactions triggered during ON periods were measured as the number of running events from one side of the cage to the other followed by behavioral arrest, whereas the percentage time freezing to the US was quantified by sampling events of complete immobility (except respiration) every 4 s during the OFF period. These defense behaviors were measured from a video file by an observer unaware of mouse genotype.

Pargyline Treatment

Mice were treated using subcutaneous osmotic minipumps (Alzet model 2004) to avoid injection handling which alters mice spontaneous defense behaviors to the US. Chronic pargyline treatment was carried out to achieve sustained MAOA and MAOB inhibition and optimally enhanced 5-HT neurotransmission in both control and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. Pargyline (70 mg/kg × day; Fluka, Buchs, Switzerland) or vehicle (water) was administered for 3 weeks using

minipumps inserted under sterile conditions on the back of animals under pentobarbital anesthesia (55 mg/kg, i.p.).

Statistics

Data were analyzed using Student's *t*-test when comparing two groups. The [³⁵S]GTP-γ-S binding data and the effects of pargyline treatment on 5-HT levels and flight behaviors in relation to the genotype were analyzed using two-way ANOVA, followed by Bonferonni's *post hoc* test. EC₅₀ values were compared by one-way ANOVA, followed by Bonferonni's test. Statistical significance was set at *p* < 0.05.

RESULTS

Specific Invalidation of the VMAT2 Gene in 5-HT Neurons

Conditional ablation of VMAT2 was obtained by inserting *loxP* sequences into the genomic sequence of the VMAT2 gene by homologous recombination, which produced the new mouse line VMAT2^{lox/lox} (Figure 1). These mice were crossed to a previously described mouse line in which the 5-HT transporter (SERT, Slc6a4) promoter drives the expression of bacterial *Cre* recombinase (Narboux-Nême *et al*, 2008; Zhuang *et al*, 2005). The VMAT2^{lox/lox}::SERT^{cre/+} double transgenic line (hence termed 'VMAT2^{sert-cre}') was amplified for analysis. As with other 5-HT-depleted transgenic mice (Alenina *et al*, 2009; Trowbridge *et al*, 2010), there was an increased mortality of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice between P1 and P30 compared with control mice.

We first checked the effectiveness and selectivity of Cre-mediated excision using an antiserum that specifically stains the VMAT2 isoform. In wild-type (C57BL/6J) and VMAT2^{lox/lox} mice, immunolabeling was observed in neurons of the raphe, the locus coeruleus, the substantia nigra, and the hypothalamus (Figure 2a). In VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 2a), VMAT2 immunostaining was abolished in raphe neurons but was still present in noradrenergic neurons of the locus coeruleus, in dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra. Similarly, VMAT2 immunostaining was unchanged in the hypothalamus and histamine neurons (Figure 2a). No visible reduction in VMAT2 immunostaining was detected in heterozygote mice lacking only one allele of the VMAT2 gene (VMAT2^{lox/+}::SERT^{cre/+}; data not shown).

5-HT immunocytochemistry showed a major and uniform depletion of 5-HT immunostaining in all axon terminal fields (Figure 2b) with very faint residual staining in raphe neurons in the brainstem in P7 mice (Figure 2b) and a complete lack of labeling in the adult raphe. However, the density of TPH2-positive neurons, in the rostral part of the dorsal raphe nucleus, was unchanged (Figure 2c). To assess raphe projections, immunolabeling was performed with anti-SERT antibodies. Examination of serial coronal sections through the brain showed a comparable distribution and morphology of SERT-labeled axons in VMAT2^{sert-cre} and control brains. The density of SERT-labeled axons was estimated in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus. This showed no difference in fiber density between control and mutants (Figure 2c). Overall, these results indicated that

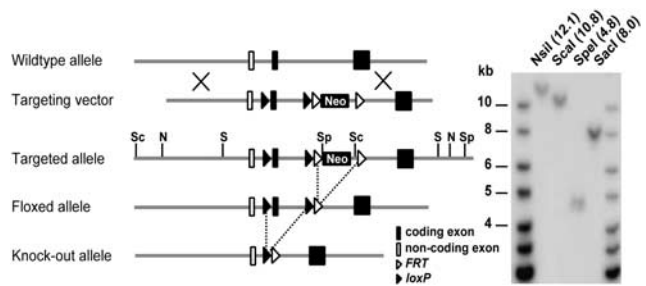


Figure 1 Conditional ablation of the VMAT2 gene. Schematic representation of the wild-type, targeted, and mutated VMAT2 alleles. Two *loxP* sites and a neomycin-selectable marker flanked by *FRT* sites were inserted by homologous recombination into the introns flanking the first VMAT2 coding exon. The correct targeting event in one positive ES cell clone was evaluated by Southern blotting with a probe directed against the neomycin sequence after hydrolysis with four different restriction enzymes. The location of the restriction sites is indicated on the targeted allele (N, Nsil; Sc, ScI; Sp, SpI; S, SacI). Theoretical sizes of the fragments (in kb) are indicated in brackets. The neomycin cassette was subsequently excised *in vivo* by Flp-mediated recombination to produce the floxed allele.

5-HT raphe neurons developed normally in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants compared with WT mice.

Consequences on Monoamines Metabolism, Uptake, and Signal Transduction

Tissue monoamine levels were measured by HPLC in various brain areas (such as the cortex, striatum, hippocampus, brainstem), gut, and blood, as these tissues are known to produce or contain large amounts of 5-HT. Monoamines levels were not significantly different in wild-type (C57BL/6J), VMAT2^{lox/lox}, and VMAT2^{lox/+}/SERT^{cre/+} mice, which lack one allele of VMAT2 (results not shown); hence, in subsequent studies, VMAT2^{lox/lox} and the VMAT2^{lox/+}/SERT^{cre/+} mice were pooled as controls. Dramatic decreases in 5-HT levels were observed throughout the brains of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (from -92 to -96%), with no significant differences between brain structures (Figure 3a, left). Remarkably, no changes in 5-HIAA levels were observed (Figure 3a, right). This suggests (with data of Figure 2c) that 5-HT was produced in normal amounts. DA levels in the striatum and NA levels in the hippocampus and the cortex (Figure 3) were not or only marginally altered, although there was a 17 ± 3% (*p* < 0.01) decrease of hippocampal NA in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (that could be explained by a lack of stimulatory action of 5-HT on NA terminals in that area (Mongeau *et al*, 1994)) as compared with controls (Figure 3b). By contrast, 5-HT levels were normal in the gut (Figure 3c), consistent with the fact that enterochromaffin cells express VMAT1 rather than VMAT2 (Erickson *et al*, 1996). A different situation occurred in the blood in which a 80 ± 3% (*p* < 0.001) decrease in 5-HT levels was noted (Figure 3c), consistent with the notion that platelets use VMAT2 rather than VMAT1 to store 5-HT (Holtje *et al*, 2003).

The release of endogenous 5-HT was examined in synaptosome preparations obtained from the whole brain. No potassium-induced release of 5-HT was observed in untreated synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 4a). [³H]5-HT uptake and MDMA- and

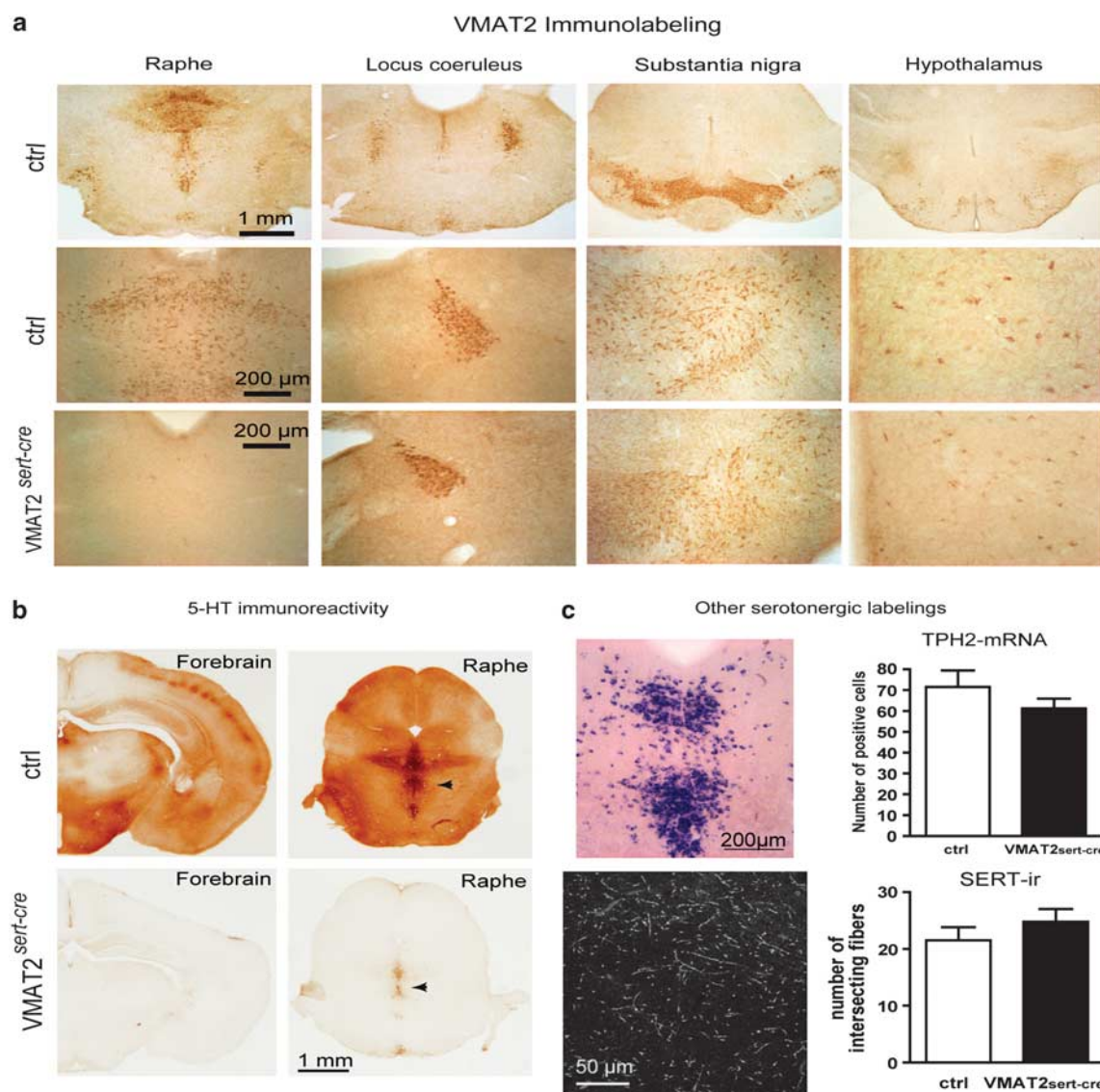


Figure 2 Distribution of VMAT2 and serotonergic markers in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice vs control mice. (a) VMAT2 immunostaining shows the major sites of VMAT2 expression in control and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. Coronal sections at comparable levels in the raphe, the locus coeruleus, the substantia nigra, and the hypothalamus from P7 mice. VMAT2 immunostaining is abolished in the raphe neurons of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with control mice, whereas immunostaining is unchanged in the noradrenergic, the dopaminergic, or the histaminergic neurons in the other brain areas. (b) A drastic depletion of 5-HT contents is visible with immunohistochemistry in both the raphe and the forebrain of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with control mice. A faint 5-HT immunoreactivity remains visible in the raphe neurons (arrowhead) of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. (c) Tryptophan hydroxylase 2 *in situ* hybridization shows the distribution of neurons in the dorsal raphe of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, and the histogram shows the unchanged density of positive cells compared with controls (values are mean density on a surface of 784 μm^2 , error bars = SEM; $n = 5$). 5-HT transporter immunohistochemistry shows labeled axons with normal appearance in the hippocampus of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice and there was no significant change in the density of fibers in the stratum moleculare of the dentate gyrus compared with controls (values are mean intersecting fibers on a surface of 0.462 mm^2 , error bars = SEM; $n = 5-6$).

potassium-induced release were also analyzed on synaptosomes from control, SERT^{cre/+}, and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 4b-d). After loading, [³H]5-HT is normally distributed between two compartments, a fraction in the storage vesicles and another fraction in the axoplasm. The MAOI pargyline (0.1 mM) was added to the medium to prevent degradation of [³H]5-HT occurring in the axoplasm.

In VMAT2^{sert-cre} synaptosomes, uptake of [³H]5-HT was reduced to a similar level as that observed in reserpine (0.1 μM)-treated synaptosomes from WT mice (Figure 4b). In contrast, no significant alterations were noted in SERT^{cre/+}

synaptosomes. MDMA-induced release, occurring through the reversal of the reuptake carrier (Hekmatpanah and Peroutka, 1990; McKenna *et al*, 1991; Renoir *et al*, 2008), was analyzed in synaptosomes from WT and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 4c). The total amount of [³H]5-HT in synaptosomes was decreased in VMAT2^{sert-cre} or WT mice treated with reserpine compared with controls (WT = 0.13 ± 0.01 ; SERT^{cre/+} = 0.14 ± 0.02 ; VMAT2^{sert-cre} = 0.07 ± 0.01 ; WT + reserpine = 0.06 ± 0.01 mmol/g of protein), as expected from the reduced uptake of [³H]5-HT into the storage vesicles of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with WT mice (Figure 4b). There was a small but

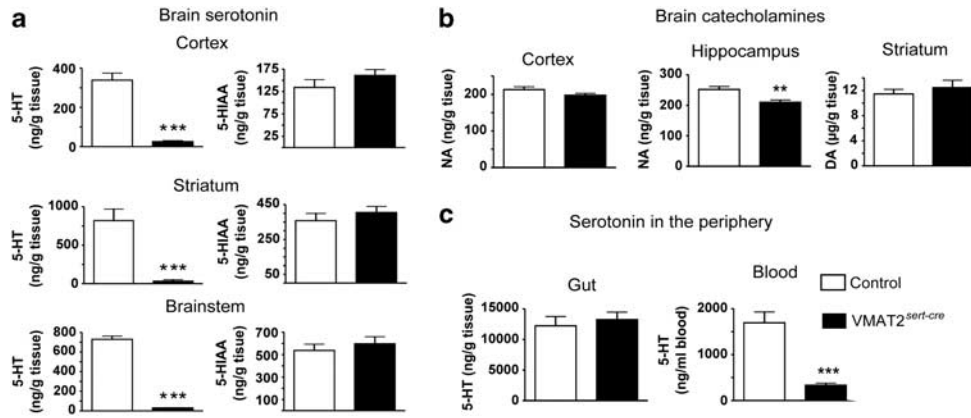


Figure 3 Tissue levels of monoamines in the brain and the periphery. (a) Tissue levels of 5-HT and 5-HIAA were determined in various dissected brain areas from adult control (open bars) and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (black bars). There was a highly significant decrease in 5-HT levels in all examined brain areas. *** $p < 0.0001$; Student's t -test; error bars = SEM; $n = 5-6$. (b) Tissue levels of NA in the cortex and the hippocampus and DA in the striatum. There was no change in NA in the cortex but a small reduction in the hippocampus, whereas striatal DA levels were found unchanged using the Student's t -test; $n = 5-6$. ** $p < 0.01$. (c) Levels of 5-HT in the gut and in the blood. There were no changes in the gut, whereas 5-HT was significantly decreased in the blood *** $p < 0.0001$; Student's t -test; $n = 5-8$.

significant change in the concentration of MDMA that triggers 50% release in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with control mice (Figure 4c): the dose-response curve was slightly shifted to the left when using VMAT2^{sert-cre} synaptosomes ($-\log EC_{50}$: VMAT2^{sert-cre} = 7.35 ± 0.11 ; WT = 6.86 ± 0.09 , $n = 3$, $p < 0.01$). A similar change compared with WT synaptosomes was found in WT synaptosomes treated with reserpine ($-\log EC_{50}$: WT + reserpine = 7.26 ± 0.11 , $p < 0.05$), but not in synaptosomes from SERT^{+cre} mice ($-\log EC_{50}$: 6.69 ± 0.14 ; Figure 4c). However, the concentration of KCl necessary to trigger 50% of maximal release of [³H]5-HT was similar across all synaptosomes preparations (Figure 4d; EC_{50} : WT = 24.7 ± 8.5 mM; VMAT2^{sert-cre} = 21.8 ± 5.4 mM; SERT^{cre/+} = 23.9 ± 4.8 mM; WT + reserpine = 25.9 ± 8.5 mM). This release is likely to represent a predominantly axoplasmic pool of [³H]5-HT as all experiments were conducted in the presence of pargyline.

Potassium-induced release is only weakly dependent on the presence of calcium in the media under the above-described conditions (varying from 0 to 30% at 3–100 mM of KCl; not shown), suggestive of non-vesicular release. Other experimental conditions were used to test calcium-dependent release. This involved the retrieval of pargyline from the media and shorter potassium pulses (30 s). Under these conditions, we observed a calcium-dependent release of [³H]5-HT (indicated in Figure 4e as a decrease in the amount of radioactivity in synaptosomes after KCl stimulation) in WT mice, whereas no significant calcium-dependent vesicular release was found in synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice.

To assess whether adaptive changes occur at 5-HT receptors as a consequence of VMAT2^{sert-cre} 5-HT depletion, we measured 5-HT_{1A} receptor-stimulated [³⁵S]GTP- γ -S binding using 5-CT as the agonist (Fabre et al, 2000). [³⁵S]GTP- γ -S binding was significantly increased in the dorsal raphe nucleus in response to 5-HT_{1A} receptor activation by 5-CT in VMAT2^{sert-cre} compared with control mice ($p < 0.0001$, two-way ANOVA, Figure 5a), suggesting an upregulation of 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors and/or enhanced

coupling efficacy of these autoreceptors to G proteins. In contrast, no change in 5-CT-induced [³⁵S]GTP- γ -S binding was found in post-synaptic sites, such as the dorsal hippocampus (Figure 5b), the ventral hippocampus, and the septum (not shown).

Behavioral Consequences

We measured the consequences of VMAT2^{sert-cre}-induced 5-HT depletion in standard models of anxiety and depression. In the elevated plus maze (EPM), VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice spent the same amount of time exploring the open arms as did control mice (Figure 6a). However, there was a significant decrease ($-37 \pm 7\%$; $p < 0.05$) in the overall entries into both the closed and the open arms (Figure 6a) suggesting a change in locomotor activity that could confound the interpretation of the EPM data. Indeed, specific assessment of locomotion with an actimeter also showed a 40% reduction in spontaneous locomotor activity of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 6b).

To further explore the anxiety-related phenotype in a model less dependent on locomotion, we applied the novelty-suppressed feeding (NSF) test, in which there is a conflict between the feeding drive and risk assessment behaviors. VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice initiated to feed much sooner (about three times faster; Figure 6c) than did control mice in the unfamiliar cage but not in the home cage, indicating an anxiolytic-like phenotype, rather than a change in appetite. Furthermore, in isolated adult mice of the same weight (22 ± 1 g), food consumption measured during 1 week did not differ between transgenic and control mice (VMAT2^{sert-cre}: 3.58 ± 0.28 g; control: 3.65 ± 0.30 g; mean \pm SEM. $n = 5-6$). Finally, when tested in the tail suspension test (TST), VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice were more reactive than were control mice. Indeed, immobility time was reduced (Figure 6d; $-37 \pm 12\%$; $p < 0.01$) and time spent actively struggling to escape was increased ($+68 \pm 13\%$, $p = 0.001$). These observations suggested an increase in active defense behaviors of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice in the TST.

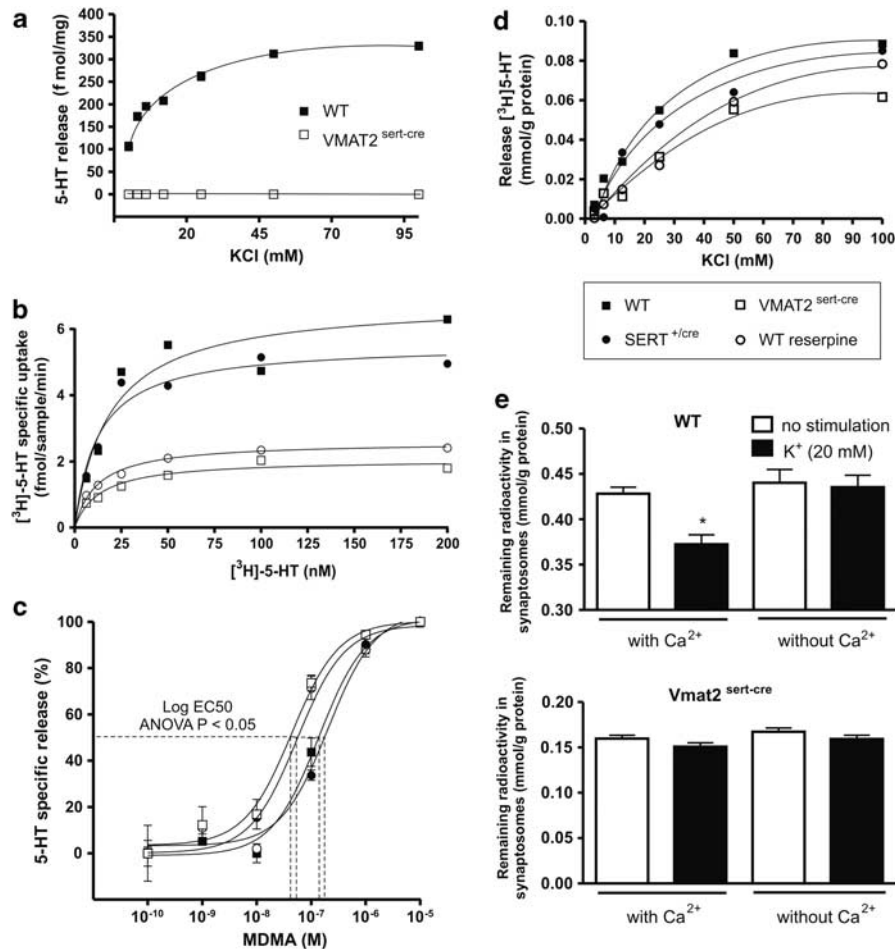


Figure 4 Uptake and release of [³H]-5-HT using synaptosome preparations obtained from whole brain in controls, SERT^{cre/+}, and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. (a) The release of endogenous 5-HT evoked with varying concentrations of potassium in synaptosomes from WT mice was not observed in synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice ($n = 3$). (b) [³H]-5-HT uptake in VMAT2^{sert-cre} or reserpine-treated (0.1 μ M) synaptosomes compared with WT or SERT^{cre/+} synaptosomes. There was less total uptake in synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice or from WT mice treated with the VMAT inhibitor reserpine (Vmax: VMAT2^{sert-cre} = 2.0 ± 0.1 fmol/min, reserpine = 2.6 ± 0.07 , mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$) compared with synaptosomes from WT or SERT^{cre/+} mice (Vmax: control = 6.8 ± 0.5 fmol/min; SERT^{cre/+} = 5.5 ± 0.3 , $n = 3$). There were no significant changes (using one-way ANOVA) in the K_m values between groups (WT = 18.8 ± 4.5 nM; VMAT2^{sert-cre} = 13.5 ± 3.2 nM; SERT^{cre/+} = 12.7 ± 3 nM; reserpine = 12.25 ± 1.4 nM; means \pm SEM, $n = 3$). (c) The concentration response curve of the MDMA-induced [³H]-5-HT release was slightly shifted to the left in preloaded synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice or reserpine-treated synaptosomes. (d) There were no major changes in potassium-induced [³H]-5-HT release between various synaptosome preparations in conditions weakly dependent on calcium, $n = 3$. (e) Under conditions in which potassium-induced release is fully dependent on the presence of calcium in the incubation buffer (brief stimulation in the absence of pargyline, WT synaptosomes top panel) there was no significant release in preloaded synaptosomes from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (bottom panel).

Interestingly, VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice also displayed a large increase in behavioral reactivity in response to stimulation with the innately aversive US ($p < 0.01$; Figure 7a). In addition, VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice froze less in reaction to the US than did control mice (control: $69 \pm 7\%$ of time during the OFF periods; VMAT2^{sert-cre}: $37 \pm 8\%$; mean \pm SEM; $p < 0.05$, $n = 4-5$, not shown).

To examine whether the change in behavioral reactivity to the US in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice was due to reduced 5-HT levels, we investigated the effects of a long-term pargyline treatment (70 mg/kg \times day, for 3 weeks). Pargyline reversed the 5-HT depletion ($-94 \pm 0.01\%$) observed in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, and even markedly increased 5-HT levels compared with vehicle-treated control mice (Figure 7d). Nevertheless, after pargyline treatment, 5-HT

tissue levels were still $20 \pm 13\%$ lower in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants than in pargyline-treated control mice (Figure 7d). Two-way ANOVA indicated a significant effect ($p < 0.0001$) of treatment $F(1, 19) = 574$ and of genotype $F(1, 19) = 46$, but no significant interactions ($F(1, 19) = 0.3$). Pargyline also restored some 5-HT immunostaining in raphe neurons and axon terminals of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figures 7b and c), although the levels were lower than those observed in controls (not shown). In response to the US, VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice treated with pargyline no longer displayed their increment of flight responses compared with control mice (Figure 7a). Two-way ANOVA indicated significant effects ($p = 0.01$) of treatment $F(1, 12) = 9$, genotype $F(1, 12) = 9$, and a significant treatment \times genotype interaction $F(1, 12) = 10$. Furthermore, there were no changes in the percentage of

time spent freezing in response to the US in pargyline-treated mice (control: $87 \pm 6\%$ of time during the OFF periods; VMAT2^{sert-cre}: $76 \pm 24\%$, not shown).

DISCUSSION

Previous studies have shown that the majority of brain monoamines resides in the vesicular storage pools and that pharmacological inhibition of VMAT prevents vesicular release of 5-HT (Adell and Artigas, 1998; Bunin et al, 1998; O'Connor and Kruk, 1991). We confirm here that VMAT2 is

the only vesicular transporter implicated in this effect in the CNS, as its genetic ablation in 5-HT neurons entirely reproduced the effects on 5-HT uptake of complete VMAT inhibition with reserpine. Interestingly, however, in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, 5-HT is probably produced at normal rates, as suggested by (1) the normal levels of *TPH2* gene expression, (2) the normal amounts of 5-HIAA (the product of oxidative deamination of 5-HT), and (3) the normal increase in 5-HT levels after MAO inhibition by pargyline. Hence, all 5-HT produced or taken up by neurons, which cannot be stored into vesicles are rapidly metabolized by mitochondrial monoamine oxidases present in raphe neurons (Shih et al, 1997; Vitalis et al, 2002). As 5-HT continues to be produced in raphe neurons at a seemingly normal rate, it can still be released. Although such release is likely to be marginal under standard conditions because of the low endogenous levels of 5-HT, it could still occur after administration of a MAOI which causes a major increase in 5-HT tissue levels. Furthermore, it cannot be excluded that pargyline could enhance some form of vesicular storage (Buu, 1989). In both VMAT2 KO and VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, MAOIs restored some functions such as the inhibitory action of 5-HT on active defense reactions (Figure 7b) and normal growth (Alvarez et al, 2002; Narboux-Nême et al, 2009). This functional restoration *in vivo* fits well with the potassium- and MDMA-induced releases of [³H]5-HT observed *in vitro* in VMAT2^{sert-cre} synaptosomes.

The mechanism involved in the [³H]5-HT release in VMAT2^{sert-cre} synaptosomes is presently unclear, but three non-mutually exclusive possibilities can be discussed: (1) Release of [³H]5-HT through the carrier (Evans and Collard, 1988). Although this was suggested to occur in VMAT2 KO mice (Fon et al, 1997), we do not presently have any data in

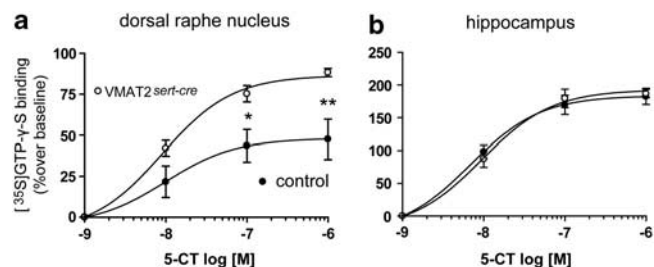


Figure 5 [³⁵S]GTP-γ-S binding in the dorsal raphe nucleus and the hippocampus after stimulation with the 5-HT_{1A} agonist 5-carboxamido-tryptamine (5-CT). (a) There was an increased coupling efficiency as shown by more agonist-induced [³⁵S]GTP-γ-S binding in the raphe of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (open circles) vs control mice (filled circles). Two-way ANOVA indicated a significant ($p < 0.001$) main effect of the genotype ($F(1, 35) = 19$), of 5-CT concentration ($F(3, 35) = 34$), and a marginally significant ($P = 0.06$) genotype \times 5-CT interaction ($F(3, 35) = 2.8$). *Post-hoc* Bonferroni's tests indicated significant differences at specific concentrations $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$. (b) There were no changes in the hippocampus. Error bars = SEM, $n = 6$.

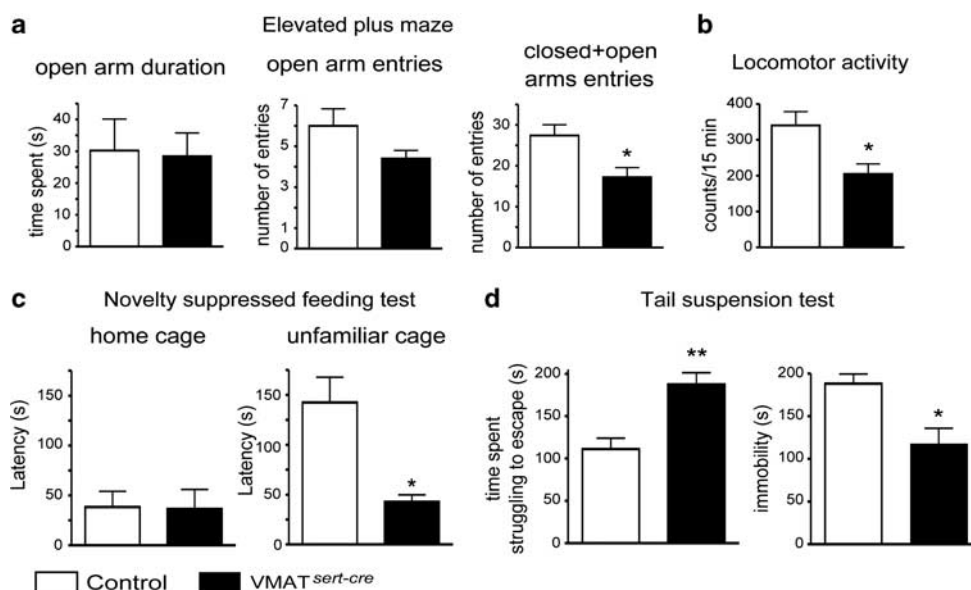


Figure 6 The VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutation decreased anxiety and locomotion but increased reactivity to stress. (a) There was no change in the time spent in the open arms or in the number of open arm entries, but there was a significant decrease in the total number of entries in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants compared with control mice. (b) There was a significant decrease of basal locomotor activity in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants as measured over a 15-min period in an actimeter. (c) The latency to feed when mice were placed in an unfamiliar cage, but not home cage, was decreased in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants. (d) Tail suspension test shows an increase in the time spent struggling, and decreased immobility time in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with control mice. Student's *t*-tests, $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$. Error bars = SEM, $n = 5-12$.

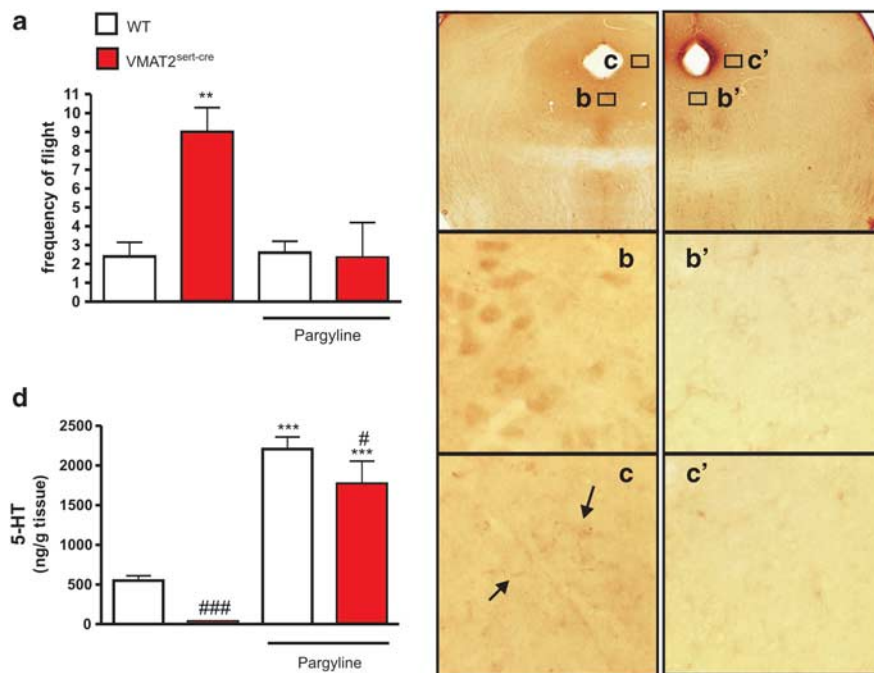


Figure 7 Inverse relationship between brain tissue levels of 5-HT and aversive ultrasound-induced flight behaviors in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. (a) There was an enhancement of flight behaviors in reaction to the aversive ultrasound (1 min fast sweep 17–20 kHz, 85 dB) in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice compared with control mice, which was reversed by a chronic treatment with pargyline (70 mg/kg \times day for 3 weeks). ** $p < 0.01$ using Bonferonni's test. Error bars = SEM, $n = 3-5$. (b–c') 5-HT-immunoreactive neurons were observed in the raphe area (panel b) and positive fibers were observed in dorsolateral periaqueductal gray areas in sections from VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice treated with pargyline (c). This staining was absent in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice treated with saline (b' and c'). (d) Chronic pargyline reversed the severe 5-HT depletion occurring in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, and markedly increased 5-HT levels (in the hippocampus). Bonferonni's test indicated a significant decrease in 5-HT levels in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutants compared with control mice (### $p < 0.001$, # $p < 0.05$), and significant increases of 5-HT levels after pargyline (***) compared with control mice.

favor of flux reversal in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. (2) Alternate vesicular storage and release pathways. It is known that 5-HT can passively cross the membrane of intracellular acidic organelles where it is protonated and remains trapped because charged monoamines cannot cross back membranes. In view of pH differences between vesicles and axoplasm, there could be at least a 100-fold increase in [³H]5-HT vesicular concentration compared with the axoplasm (Njus *et al*, 1986), although this passively generated gradient remains very small compared with that generated by VMAT2, it may nevertheless be a way to compensate for VMAT2 loss. (3) Finally, there is evidence for uptake of 5-HT in catecholaminergic neurons (Cases *et al*, 1998; Zhou *et al*, 2005). Storage of [³H]5-HT in any non-serotonergic neurons, still normally expressing VMAT2 in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, could account for some of the [³H]5-HT release observed here. Future studies are clearly required to understand how 5-HT release can occur in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice.

Beyond the cellular mechanisms involved, an important finding here is that [³H]5-HT stabilized through MAO inhibition in the axoplasm can be mobilized out of the synaptosomes. The small but significant changes in EC₅₀ values obtained after MDMA stimulation indicate that the process underlying 5-HT release in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice is likely to be different from that of WT mice. However, the relatively low calcium dependency of our release conditions in the presence of pargyline might preclude similar observation after potassium stimulation. It is also important

to emphasize that in the absence of pargyline, calcium-dependent vesicular release of 5-HT was not observed in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice.

Reduced 5-HT levels in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice caused a sensitization of the 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors coupled to G α i proteins in the dorsal raphe nucleus. In contrast, the decrease in 5-HT contents in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice caused no adaptive changes of 5-HT_{1A} receptors in target areas, such as the hippocampus. This is in line with the notion that raphe 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors, but not hippocampal 5-HT_{1A} receptors, show modulation in response to changes in 5-HT levels (Fabre *et al*, 2000; Mannoury La Cour *et al*, 2006; Mongeau *et al*, 1997) and indicate that extracellular 5-HT level was much reduced at the level of serotonergic somas.

The VMAT2^{sert-cre} mouse line offers an interesting model of hyposerotonergia, complementary to other recently described genetic mouse models (Trowbridge *et al*, 2010). All recent genetic hyposerotonergic models focused on reducing 5-HT production either by targeting the central 5-HT synthesis enzyme, TPH2 (Alenina *et al*, 2009; Beaulieu *et al*, 2008; Gutknecht *et al*, 2008; Savelieva *et al*, 2008) or by invalidating the transcription factors controlling differentiation of raphe neurons such as *pet1* and *lmx1B* (Dai *et al*, 2008; Hendricks *et al*, 2003; Kiyasova *et al*, 2011; Zhao *et al*, 2006). The more severe 5-HT depletion observed here (–95%), compared with previous models (–70 to 90%), is likely due to the fact that increased 5-HT degradation, when VMAT2 is absent, affects all sources of 5-HT (eg, produced by TPH1/TPH2). The present observations, consistent with

Tph2 knockout mice (Alenina *et al*, 2009; Gutknecht *et al*, 2008), showed both a normal development of the raphe neurons, and a normal density of 5-HT terminals in the hippocampus and the cerebral cortex of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice. Subtle developmental defects may nonetheless exist given the large body of evidence supporting the role of 5-HT in the maturation of neural circuits (Trowbridge *et al*, 2010).

Normal morphology of 5-HT neurons and brain specificity provides two major advantages of genetic models in general compared with pharmacological depletion methods such as, respectively, lesions of 5-HT neurons with 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine and depletion with *p*-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA). Compared with the Tph2 knockout which irreversibly inactivates 5-HT synthesis, the VMAT2^{sert-cre} mutation has also the advantage of rapid reversibility through MAO inhibition as TPH2 is not targeted or downregulated. Overall, VMAT2 selective deletion should allow more direct explorations of the function of monoamine release in otherwise normally developed raphe neurons.

Behavioral characterization of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice showed that depletion of central 5-HT stores reduces anxiety. This finding is in agreement with reports in several genetic models of 5-HT-deficient mice (Dai *et al*, 2008; Kiyasova *et al*, 2011) and with numerous studies using pharmacological approaches to decrease brain 5-HT in rats (Graeff, 2004; Griebel, 1995). Furthermore, decreased 5-HT input at several receptors (including the 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} subtypes) clearly reduces anxiety in mice (Heisler *et al*, 2007; Mongeau *et al*, 2010; Weisstaub *et al*, 2006).

VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice were first tested in the most standard model, the EPM, having a strong validity for anxiolysis mediated by the GABAergic system, but not so much, it seems from previous studies (McCreary *et al*, 1996), for the serotonergic system. Indeed, the effect of altering 5-HT on behaviors observed in the EPM was argued to be the overall result of a balance between distinct 5-HT systems in different brain areas. For example, microinjection of a 5-HT_{2C} agonist generated opposite effects in the EPM depending on the brain areas targeted (Cornelio and Nunes-de-Souza, 2007; Nunes-de-Souza *et al*, 2008). This might explain the lack of changes in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice observed here with the EPM. The observed decrease in the exploratory behavior of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice, as in other hyposerotonergic models (Dringenberg *et al*, 1995; Hendricks *et al*, 2003), is also a confounding factor for the interpretation of EPM data. In contrast, consistent effects of 5-HT depletion have been noted in several models involving conflicts, in which reduced 5-HT tone was linked to decreased anxiety-like behaviors (Graeff, 2004). In the NSF, which involves a conflict between the drive to feed and risk assessment behaviors triggered by the unfamiliar environment, VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice showed an anxiolytic-like behavioral profile. This agrees with the anxiolytic-like effect of PCPA-induced 5-HT depletion (Bechtholt *et al*, 2007) and with observations in other 5-HT depleted mutant mice (Dai *et al*, 2008; Kiyasova *et al*, 2011).

It is also interesting to note that VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice spent more time struggling to escape than did control mice in the TST. This is coherent with observations in Tph1::Tph2 DKO mice which displayed increased struggling time in the forced swim test (FST) (Savelieva *et al*, 2008). The increase

of struggling or escape-like behavior of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice in the TST might be mechanistically similar to the increase in ultrasound-induced flight also observed here with these mutants. Both of these effects can potentially be accounted for by a lack of inhibitory effect of 5-HT at the midbrain level (Kiser and Lebovitz, 1975). As far as we know, the present genetic invalidation study is the first that clearly indicates a tonic inhibitory role of endogenous 5-HT on the expression of active defense behaviors in reaction to fear stimuli. Previous pharmacological studies in rats showed that flight behaviors induced by an aversive ultrasound are decreased by the 5-HT agonist mCPP (Beckett *et al*, 1996). Furthermore, treatment with the MAOI phenelzine decreased flight behavior in the mouse defense battery test, and this was mostly apparent after chronic compared to acute treatment (Griebel *et al*, 1998). In our study, we have performed a long-term, rather than a short-term, MAOI treatment to optimally enhance 5-HT neurotransmission by desensitization of 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors (Mongeau *et al*, 1997), which were found to be hypersensitive in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice (Figure 5).

In relation to depression, it is generally believed that a reduced brain 5-HT tone results in depressed-like behaviors in escape-related models of depression such as the TST or the FST. However, although 5-HT is necessary for the action of antidepressant drugs in these models, 5-HT depletion with PCPA generally fails to alter baseline immobility (Cryan *et al*, 2005; O'Leary *et al*, 2007). In contrast, depleting catecholamines in adult mice strongly increases baseline immobility in the TST (O'Leary *et al*, 2007). Constitutive knockdowns of VMAT2 (VMAT2^{+/-}), which reduces the release of all monoamines, also results in an increased immobility in the FST and the TST (Fukui *et al*, 2007). However, the present observation that selective deletion of VMAT2 in serotonergic neurons decreased, rather than increased, immobility in the TST, together with previous observation (Savelieva *et al*, 2008) on Tph1::Tph2 DKO mice subjected to the FST, indicate that a depletion of 5-HT is insufficient to induce depression-like behaviors in such escape-related tests.

Furthermore, the antidepressant-like effect observed in the TST in VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice might not be paradoxical considering that antidepressant drugs exert their effect in the TST after acute rather than chronic treatment (Cryan *et al*, 2005). It is important to emphasize here that although chronic treatments increase 5-HT neurotransmission, acute administrations do not (Mongeau *et al*, 1997). The transient surges of extracellular 5-HT levels, associated with acute antidepressant drugs, trigger strong inhibition of both 5-HT neuronal firing and release through negative autoreceptors feedback (Auerbach *et al*, 1995; Hajos *et al*, 1995; Hervas and Artigas, 1998; Hjorth and Auerbach, 1994).

Conclusion and Perspectives

Genetic invalidation of VMAT2 in 5-HT neurons provides an interesting model to test the function of endogenous 5-HT release in normally developed 5-HT raphe neurons. Using this model, we show that decrease in 5-HT results in an anxiolytic profile in a conflict test, contrasting with an increase in acute stress or innate fear stimulus-induced escape-like behaviors. Chronic treatment with a MAOI

prevented the behavioral abnormality of VMAT2^{sert-cre} mice in terms of defense to an innately aversive stimulus. Interestingly, flight reactions have often been used in validated models of panic disorders (Griebel *et al*, 1996) and chronic MAOIs are well known to be effective anti-panic agents (Bakish *et al*, 1993). Incidentally, these data address new questions as to whether extrasynaptic or non-vesicular 5-HT release mechanisms might be involved in the therapeutic effects of this class of antidepressant drugs.

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DISCLOSURE

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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