A Drosophila model for the role of Williams Syndrome-related factor eIF4H in neural development and behavior



Top: Williams syndrome critical region (WSCR) deletion in humans results in haploinsufficiency of ~25 genes and a characteristic cognitive profile¹. *Bottom*: Knockdown of *Drosophila* WSCR orthologs reveals *eIF4H1* as a regulator of fly social behavior.

WORKING MODEL



Left: Fly eIF4H1 functions to resolve RNA secondary structure in the 5' UTR and promote translation initiation². *Right*: We hypothesize that eIF4H1 binds specific mRNA species, thus regulating protein abundance and diversity in the translatome.

Erik Nolan, Iris Chin, Cassondra Vernier, Yehuda Ben-Shahar Department of Biology, Washington University in St. Louis

> **PRELIMINARY RESULTS** (1) eIF4H1 knockdown yields abnormal dendritic field morphology



Larval multidendritic neurons: soma (arrowheads) and

APPROACHES

knockdown via RNAi

- 1. Larval multidendritic neurons:
- Sensory neurons that tile the larval body wall
- Quantify and describe effect of *eIF4H1* RNAi on dendrite branching (right)
- 2. *ppk23*-expressing sensory neurons:
- ventral nerve cord (see (2) in prelim. results)
- Determine effect of RNAi on midline crossing
- 3. Larval neuromuscular junction:
- neuron quantity and morphology

REFERENCES

dendrite branches, collapsed in RNAi condition (solid arrows)

(2) GFP-tagged allele of eIF4H1 is present in specific neuron subpopulations



Pheromone-sensing ppk23 neurons (green) and eIF4H1 punta (purple); midline crossing (arrow)



Ribosome-occupied mRN RNA edit frequency

1. Kozel et al. 2021 Nat. Genet. (source for WSCR figure) 2. Parsyan et al. 2011 Nat. Rev. Genet. 3. McMahon et al. 2016 *Cell* (source for TRIBE figure) 4. Figures created with BioRender.com

Larval neuromuscular junctions (right): eIF4H1 puncta (purple) and pre- and postsynaptic NMJ sites (green.







Vashington University in St.Louis