CNNM2 Mutations Cause Impaired Brain Development and Seizures in Patients with Hypomagnesemia

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Abstract

Intellectual disability and seizures are frequently associated with hypomagnesemia and have an important genetic component. However, to find the genetic origin of intellectual disability and seizures often remains challenging because of considerable genetic heterogeneity and clinical variability. In this study, we have identified new mutations in CNNM2 in five families suffering from mental retardation, seizures, and hypomagnesemia. For the first time, a recessive mode of inheritance of CNNM2 mutations was observed. Importantly, patients with recessive CNNM2 mutations suffer from brain malformations and severe intellectual disability. Additionally, three patients with moderate mental disability were shown to carry de novo heterozygous missense mutations in the CNNM2 gene. To elucidate the physiological role of CNNM2 and explain the pathomechanisms of disease, we studied CNNM2 function combining in vitro activity assays and the zebrafish knockdown model system. Using stable Mg2+ isotopes, we demonstrated that CNNM2 increases cellular Mg2+ uptake in HEK293 cells and that this process occurs through regulation of the Mg2+-permeable cation channel TRPM7. In contrast, cells expressing mutated CNNM2 proteins did not show increased Mg2+ uptake. Knockdown of cnnm2 isoforms in zebrafish resulted in disturbed brain development including neurodevelopmental impairments such as increased embryonic spontaneous contractions and weak touch-evoked escape behaviour, and reduced body Mg content, indicative of impaired renal Mg2+ absorption. These phenotypes were rescued by injection of mammalian wild-type Cnnm2 cRNA, whereas mammalian mutant Cnnm2 cRNA did not improve the zebrafish knockdown phenotypes. We therefore concluded that CNNM2 is fundamental for brain development, neurological functioning and Mg2+ homeostasis. By establishing the loss-of-function zebrafish model for CNNM2 genetic disease, we provide a unique system for testing therapeutic drugs targeting CNNM2 and for monitoring their effects on the brain and kidney phenotype.

Introduction

Brain defects including seizures, migraine, depression and intellectual disability are frequently associated with hypomagnesemia [1]. Indeed, low Mg2+ concentrations may cause epileptiform activity during development [2]. Specifically, the Mg2+-selective channel transient receptor potential melastatin 7 (TRPM7) is essential for brain function and development [3]. Interestingly, patients with genetic defects in TRPM6, a close homologue of TRPM7, may have neurological complications [4]. Although TRPM6 and TRPM7 share similar Mg2+ transporting properties, they are differentially expressed and regulated [5]. TRPM7 is a ubiquitously expressed protein regulating intracellular Mg2+ levels in a broad range of cells, whereas TRPM6 is localized in the luminal membrane of renal and intestinal epithelia involved in Mg2+ absorption [1,6–8]. Recently, we have identified mutations in the gene encoding cyclin M2 (CNNM2) in two unrelated families with dominant isolated hypomagnesemia (CNNM2 [MIM 607803]) [9]. Patients suffered from symptoms associated with low serum Mg2+ levels (0.3–0.5 mM) such as tremors, headaches and muscle weakness. The role of CNNM2 in the kidney for the maintenance of serum Mg2+ levels can be traced to the distal convoluted tubule (DCT), where also TRPM6 is expressed. Here, CNNM2 is present in the basolateral membrane of DCT cells and its expression is regulated by dietary Mg2+ availability [9–10].
CNNM2 Mutations Impair Brain and Kidney Function

Results

Patients

Patients F1.1 and F1.2 presented in the neonatal period with cerebral convulsions. Serum Mg<sup>2+</sup> levels at manifestation were found to be 0.5 mM in both patients (Table 1). Convulsions were refractory to conventional antiepileptic medications. Intravenous Mg<sup>2+</sup> supplementation with ~1 mmol/kg body weight/day was initiated after oral Mg<sup>2+</sup> failed to correct serum Mg<sup>2+</sup> levels. However, seizure activity continued even in face of normomagnesemia. An extensive analysis for infectious causes or inborn errors of metabolism did not yield any positive results. Ultrasound examination of the kidneys did not reveal nephrocalcinosis, whereas basal ganglia calcifications were noted in early central nervous system (CNS) sonographies. During follow-up, severe developmental delay was noted accompanied by microcephaly (head circumference below third percentile for age and sex in both patients). A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) at 5.5 years of age in patient F1.1 showed wide supratentorial outer cerebrospinal liquor spaces with failure of opercularization together with a significantly reduced myelination of the white matter tract (Figure 1C–D). The severe degree of intellectual disability, which became apparent with increasing age comprised major deficits in cognitive function, the inability to verbally communicate, and severely limited motor skills. Both children are not able to perform main activities of daily living and require full-time care by an attendant. Seizure activity is sufficiently controlled in the older brother by valproate and lamotrigine, electroencephalography (EEGs) merely shows generalized slowing, but no epileptic activity. In contrast, the younger sister suffers from ongoing generalized, myoclonic seizures despite antiepileptic treatment with valproate and levetiracetam. Laboratory investigations during follow-up demonstrated persistent hypomagnesemia of ~0.6 mM despite oral Mg<sup>2+</sup> supplementation.

Patients F2.1, F3.1, and F4.1 presented with seizures during infancy (between 4 and 12 months of age). Laboratory evaluation yielded isolated hypomagnesemia of ~0.5 mM (Table 1). Urine analyses demonstrated inappropriate fractional excretion for Mg<sup>2+</sup> in face of persistent hypomagnesemia. In addition, the renal Mg<sup>2+</sup> leak was verified by Mg<sup>2+</sup> loading tests in patients F2.1 and F4.1 as described before [19]. Urinary calcium excretion rates were normal, renal ultrasound excluded the presence of nephrocalcinosis. After acute therapy with intravenous Mg<sup>2+</sup>, the patients received a continuous oral Mg<sup>2+</sup> supplementation of 0.5 to 1 mmol/kg body weight/day of elemental Mg<sup>2+</sup>. This oral therapy however failed to correct the hypomagnesemia, serum Mg<sup>2+</sup> remained in the subnormal range in all three children. Because of recurrent cerebral seizures, patients F2.1 to F4.1 received diverse antiepileptic medications. Currently only patient F4.1 is still treated with clonazepam.

In all three patients (F2.1 to F4.1), a significant degree of intellectual disability was already noted in early childhood with delayed speech development, but also impaired motor as well as cognitive skills. In addition, patient F4.1 was noted to exhibit disturbed social interaction, abnormal verbal and non-verbal communication, as well as stereotyped behaviour and finally received the formal diagnosis of early onset autism. All three patients F2.1 to F4.1 were not able to attend regular schools. Standardized intelligence testing in patients F2.1 and F3.1 revealed a significant degree of mental retardation (see Table 1). While patients F2.1 and F3.1 are currently living with their parents, patient F4.1 is placed in a home for children with mental illness because of episodes of violence and destructive behaviour.

Author Summary

Mental retardation affects 1–3% of the population and has a strong genetic etiology. Consequently, early identification of the genetic causes of mental retardation is of significant importance in the diagnosis of the disease, as predictor of the progress of the disease and for the determination of treatment. In this study, we identify mutations in the gene encoding for cyclin M2 (CNNM2) to be causative for mental retardation and seizures in patients with hypomagnesemia. Particularly, in patients with a recessive mode of inheritance, the intellectual disability caused by dysfunctional CNNM2 is dramatically severe and is accompanied by severely limited motor skills and brain malformations suggestive of impaired early brain development. Although hypomagnesemia has been associated to several neurological diseases, Mg<sup>2+</sup> status is not regularly assessed in patients with seizures and mental disability. Our findings establish CNNM2 as an important protein for renal magnesium handling, brain development, and neurological functioning, thus explaining the physiology of human disease caused by (dysfunctional) mutations in CNNM2. CNNM2 mutations should be taken into account in patients with seizures and mental disability, specifically in combination with hypomagnesemia.
Figure 1. Pedigrees and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies of families with primary hypomagnesemia. (A) Pedigrees of families F1–F5. Filled symbols represent affected individuals, mutant alleles are indicated by a minus (−) and plus (+) sign, respectively. (B) Localization of the mutations in the CNNM2 protein structure (UniProt Q9H8MS). CNNM2 contains a long signal peptide (64 amino acids) that is cleaved at the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. The remaining part of the CNNM2 protein is trafficked to the plasma membrane, where it becomes functionally active. White dots show the locations of the mutations. (C–D) MRI of the brain of patient F1.1 (C, T2 weighed images) and
patient F2.1 (D, T2 weighted images). Left: Coronal images demonstrating a defect in myelinization of U-fibers (arrows) in patient F1.1 in contrast to a normal myelin pattern in patient F2.1. Center: Coronal T2 weighted images showing widened outer cerebrospinal liquor spaces (dashed arrows) and lack of opercularization (solid arrows) in patient F1.1, whereas a regular brain volume and insular lobe is observed in patient F2.1. Right: Absence of cerebellar structural abnormalities in patients F1.1 and F2.1 on axial T2 weighted images at the level of the trigeminal nerve.

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The parents of all three children (F2.1–F4.1) had normal serum Mg\textsuperscript{2+} levels and no signs of intellectual disability. Finally, patient F5.1 presented with muscle spasms and dysesthesia in adolescence. Serum Mg\textsuperscript{2+} levels were found to be low (~0.6 mM). Because of concomitant borderline hypokalemia, she was suspected to have Gitelman syndrome ([MIM 263800]) and received oral Mg\textsuperscript{2+} and K\textsuperscript{+} supplements. Also this patient exhibited a mild degree of intellectual disability. Unfortunately, she was not available for further examination.

CNNM2 mutations in patients with mental retardation

Common genetic causes of mental retardation were excluded in patients F1.1 and F2.1 by array CGH (comparative genomic hybridization). The presence of two affected siblings together with the suspected parental consanguinity in family F1 suggested an autosomal-recessive pattern of inheritance. Therefore, we subjected patients F1.1 and F1.2 to homozygosity mapping which, at a cut-off size of >1.7 megabases (Mb), yielded eleven critical intervals on autosomes with a cumulative size of 62 Mb. The gene list generated from these loci included 322 RefSeq genes and putative transcripts. CNNM2 in a critical interval of 7.1 Mb on chromosome 10 emerged as the most promising candidate gene because of its known role in Mg\textsuperscript{2+} metabolism [9,11–12,20]. Conventional Sanger sequencing of the complete coding region of the CNNM2 gene revealed a homozygous mutation, c.364G>A, leading to a non-conservative amino acid substitution of glutamate to lysine at position 122 of the CNNM2 protein (p.Glu122Lys, Figure 1A–B). The mutation was present in homozygous state in both parents. After discovery of this homozygous mutation in patients F1.1 and F1.2, a larger cohort (n = 34) of patients with Mg\textsuperscript{2+} deficiency of unknown origin was screened for mutations in the CNNM2 gene. Mutations in homozygous state were discovered in patients F2.1 to F5.1 (Table 1). However, sequencing of the complete coding region and adjacent exon-intron boundaries did not reveal a second pathogenic allele. Next, we examined the CNNM2 gene in parents and unaffected siblings of families F2 to F4. The mutations previously identified in our patients were not detected in either of the parents pointing to de novo mutational events. Interestingly, patients F2.1 and F4.1 exhibited the same mutation, p.Glu357Lys (c.1069G>A), affecting a highly conserved amino acid residue in the 2nd membrane-spanning domain of the CNNM2 protein. Also the p.Ser269G>Trp mutation detected in patient F3.1 affects a highly conserved residue located in the 1st transmembrane domain. All three mutations were

![Table 1. Clinical and biochemical data of patients.](image-url)
ranked “probably damaging” by Polyphen-2 when tested for functional consequences of the mutations (p.Glu122Lys, p.Ser269Thr and p.Gln357Lys with scores of 0.901, 1.000 and 1.000, respectively). Finally, in patient F.5.1 with a late manifestation and putatively milder phenotype, the variant p.Leu530Pro (c.990C>T) was identified in heterozygous state. This variant affects an amino acid residue conserved among mammals, however a phenylalanine appears at this position in certain fish species. The variant is predicted to be possibly damaging by Polyphen-2 with a score of 0.711. None of the identified variants were detected in 204 controls or present in publically available exome data.

**CNNM2 increases Mg\(^{2+}\) transport**

To clarify the function of CNNM2, Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK293) cells were transiently transfected with mouse *Cnnm2* or mock constructs and examined for Mg\(^{2+}\) transport capacity using the stable \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) isotope. At baseline, approximately 10% of the total intracellular Mg\(^{2+}\) content consists of \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\), which is the natural abundance of \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) [21]. By incubating the cells in a physiological buffer containing pure \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\), the intracellular \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) concentration increases over time. Interestingly, *Cnnm2*-expressing cells displayed a higher \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake compared to mock cells (Figure 2A). After 5 minutes, *Cnnm2*-expressing cells had approximately 2 times more \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake than mock-transfected cells (Figure 2B). All further experiments were performed at the 5 minutes time point to cover the exponential phase of the uptake. To reduce the background in \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake, inhibitors of known Mg\(^{2+}\) channels and transporters were added during the uptake process; 2-APB to inhibit TRPM7 [22], Ouabain to block the Na\(^+-\)K\(^+\)-ATPase [23], Quinidin for SLC41A1 [24] and Nitrrendipin [25] for silencing MagT1 activity (Figure 2C). Only 2-APB was capable of significantly inhibiting \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake in HEK293 cells. Moreover, 2-APB inhibition also abolished the CNNM2-dependent increase in \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake. Dose-response experiments confirmed that the IC\(_{50}\) of 2-APB inhibition is 22 \(\mu\)M (Figure 2D). CNNM2-dependent \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake was found to be independent of Na\(^+\) and Cl\(^-\) availability, when uptake were performed in N-methyl-d-glucamine (NMDG) or Gluconate buffers (Figure 2E). Interestingly, the highest CNNM2-dependent \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake was measured between 1–2 mM, suggesting a \(K_m\) in the physiological range of approximately 0.5 mM (Figure 2F). At high Mg\(^{2+}\) concentrations (5 mM), \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake was inhibited. When subjected to 24 hours Mg\(^{2+}\) loading, *Cnnm2*-expressing cells showed a significantly higher \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) content baseline. Subsequently, 15 minutes extrusion of *Cnnm2*-expressing cells demonstrated no difference in Mg\(^{2+}\) extrusion rate, compared to mock-transfected cells (Figure 2G).

**Mutations impair CNNM2-dependent Mg\(^{2+}\) uptake**

To characterize the effect of the CXVAM2 mutations identified in our hypomagnesemic patients, \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake was determined in HEK293 cells expressing mutant CNNM2 proteins. Of all missense mutations that are identified to date, only p.Leu303Pro was capable of increasing \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake to a similar extent as wild-type CNNM2 (Figure 3A). All other CNNM2 mutants exhibited severely decreased \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake or had lost their ability to increase \(^{25}\text{Mg}^{2+}\) uptake completely. To examine whether CNNM2 dysfunction can be explained by a reduced plasma membrane expression, all mutants were subjected to cell surface biotinylation analysis. Indeed, p.Glu122Lys CNNM2 membrane expression was significantly reduced compared with wild-type CNNM2 (66% decrease, \(P<0.05\)) and p.Ser269Thr CNNM2 showed a trend towards reduction (46% decrease, Figure 3B).

**Disturbed Mg\(^{2+}\) homeostasis and brain abnormalities in cunnm2 morphant zebrafish larvae**

Patients with mutations in CXVAM2 suffer from hypomagnesemia. Therefore, zebrafish *cunnm2* morphants were tested for disruptions of their Mg\(^{2+}\) homeostasis. Extraction of serum from zebrafish embryos is technically not feasible. Thus, total body Mg contents of controls and morphant larvae were examined at 5 days post-fertilization (dpf). During these 5 days of zebrafish development, intestinal absorption of Mg\(^{2+}\) does not take place since larvae do not eat and drink. For that reason, Mg\(^{2+}\) homeostasis is the result of the balance between Mg\(^{2+}\) excretion, passive Mg\(^{2+}\) uptake from the yolk, Mg\(^{2+}\) reabsorption in the kidney, and Mg\(^{2+}\) uptake in the intestines. The ionocytes are analogous to renal tubular cells in terms of function and transporter and channel expression [16]. Therefore, when knocking down a gene involved in active epithelial Mg\(^{2+}\) uptake, disturbances in total body Mg content reliably represent disturbances in active Mg\(^{2+}\) reabsorption and/or uptake, through pronephric (renal) tubular cells and/or their analogous in the skin, respectively.

The *cunnm2a* gene, one of the two zebrafish *cunnm2* paralogues, is expressed during early development (Figure 4A). Injection in embryos of higher doses than 2 ng of morpholinio (MO) blocking *cunnm2a* translation resulted in a significantly reduced survival compared to controls at 5 dpf (Figure 4B). At non-lethal doses of MO (when mortality caused by the *cunnm2a*-MO does not differ significantly from mortality in controls), knockdown of *cunnm2a* resulted in morphological phenotypes characterized by enlarged pericardial cavities and notochord defects (Figure 4C–D). The biochemical equivalency between mammalian CNNM2 and its zebrafish orthologue *cunnm2a* was demonstrated by the fact that coinjection of *cunnm2a*-MO with mouse wild-type *Cnnm2* cRNA induced a rescue of all phenotypes observed (Figure 4E). Conversely, co-injection with mouse mutant *Cnnm2* cRNA did not result in any rescue. In line with the symptom of hypomagnesemia in patients with mutated CXVAM2, *cunnm2a* morphants exhibited significantly reduced levels of Mg compared to controls when increasing doses of MO were injected (Figure 4F). Total Mg content in *cunnm2a* morphants was restored to control levels when *cunnm2a*-MO was co-injected with cRNA encoding for mouse wild-type CNNM2 and not with mutant *Cnnm2* (Figure 4G). This demonstrated that the defects observed in morphants were indeed caused by dysfunctional *cunnm2a* and not by toxic off-target effects.

Zebrafish *cunnm2b* is also expressed during early development (Figure 5A). Survival in *cunnm2b* morphants was not affected by the knockdown (Figure 5B). The *cunnm2b* morphants were characterized by enlarged pericardial cavities, kidney cysts and, in agreement with the morphological brain abnormalities observed in the F1.1 patient, by accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the cerebrum (Figure 5C–D). Interestingly, most *cunnm2b* morphants were morphologically normal at the dose of 2 ng MO/embryo (Figure 5D). All morphological phenotypes were rescued by coinjection of *cunnm2b*-MO with mouse wild-type *Cnnm2* (Figure 5E). As for *cunnm2a*, *cunnm2b* was demonstrated to reduce Mg levels when knocked down (Figure 5F) and to be functionally equivalent to mammalian CXVAM2 in cRNA rescue experiments (Figure 5G). Phenotype rescue with mouse wild-type *Cnnm2* demonstrated the absence of toxic off-target effects and the specificity of the *cunnm2b*-MO to produce defects attributable to impaired CXVAM2 function.

**Brain abnormalities and increased spontaneous contractions in cunnm2 morphant zebrafish embryos**

Patients with CXVAM2 mutations suffer from mental retardation and seizures. As the severe neurological phenotype in patients F1.1...
Figure 2. CNNM2 increases Mg\textsuperscript{2+} uptake in HEK293 cells. (A) Time curve of \textsuperscript{25}Mg\textsuperscript{2+} uptake in mock (circles) and CNNM2 (squares) transfected cells. (B) Representation of the normalized Mg\textsuperscript{2+} uptake after 5 minutes. (C) \textsuperscript{25}Mg\textsuperscript{2+} uptake in the presence of inhibitors of ion transporters, black bars represent mock cells and white bars represent CNNM2-transfected cells. (D) Dose-response curve of \textsuperscript{25}Mg\textsuperscript{2+} transport inhibition by 2-APB in mock...
and F1.2 was diagnosed early after birth (Table 1), we hypothesized that the deleterious effects of mutant CNNM2 could result from early developmental defects in brain primordia. In zebrafish, the segmental organization of the brain rudiment, and morphologically visible boundaries and primordia are established at 25 hours post-fertilization (hpf). At this stage, maldevelopment of the midbrain hindbrain boundary (MHB) is observed in cnnm2a morphant embryos (Figure 6A–B). Interestingly, these phenotypes could not be rescued by exposure to media with high Mg2+ concentrations (Figure 6E), even though these media significantly increased the Mg content of morphant embryos (Figure 6C). More importantly, phenotypes were rescued by co-injection with the mouse orthologue cRNA and not by co-injection with the mutant transcript (Figure 6D). In addition to brain developmental defects, the frequency of spontaneous embryonic contractions was increased in cnnm2a morphants compared to controls (Figure 6E), which could indicate that (motor) neurons are hyperexcitable [26]. This phenotype was not rescued by exposure to high Mg2+ concentrations in the medium (Figure 6E). In contrast, co-injection of the cnnm2a-MO with mouse wild-type Cnnm2 cRNA did result in a rescue of the neurological functioning (Figure 6F). Conspicuously, co-injection with the mutant Cnnm2 cRNA even worsened this motor neuronal phenotype by increasing the number of spontaneous contractions significantly compared to embryos injected only with cnnm2a-MO (Figure 6F; Movies S1, S2, S3).

In the case of cnnm2b morphants, enlarged tecta were also present in a 30% of morphants in addition to the defects in the MHB, phenotypes that were not rescued by exposure to high Mg2+ concentrations (Figure 7A–C) but by co-injection of cnnm2b-MO with mouse wild-type Cnnm2 cRNA (Figure 7D). Spontaneous contraction frequency was increased in cnnm2b morphants (Figure 7E), restored to control levels with overexpression of mouse wild-type Cnnm2 cRNA (Figure 7F), and 4-fold increased with overexpression of mutant mouse Cnnm2 compared to cnnm2b morphants injected solely with cnnm2b-MO (Figure 7F; Movies S4, S5, S6). The validated cRNA rescue controls proved the specificity of the brain defects observed, attributable to dysfunctional orthologues of CNNM2 for both translation blocking MOs used.

**Weaker touch-evoked escape behaviour in cnnm2 morphant zebrafish larvae**

As our in vitro data pointed to a putative interaction between CNNM2 and TRPM7 and zebrafish morphants presented brain developmental defects, the touch-evoked escape behaviour in zebrafish was evaluated, a parameter largely dependent on TRPM7 activity in sensory neurons and/or brain development [27–29]. Indeed, in cnnm2a and cnnm2b morphants (at 5 dpf), touch-evoked escape behaviour was significantly weaker than that in controls (Figures S1, S2). Additionally, this phenotype was rescued by co-injection of the MO with wild-type Cnnm2 cRNA and not by mutant Cnnm2 cRNA. For the other phenotypes, cRNA rescued the causality between the weak touch-evoked escape behaviour in morphants and dysfunctional cnnm2 paralogues.

**Discussion**

In the present study, a severe brain phenotype consisting of cerebral seizures, mental retardation and brain malformations in patients with hypomagnesemia was shown to be caused by mutations in CNNM2. Our experiments established CNNM2 as a new essential gene in brain development, neurological functioning and Mg2+ homeostasis. This notion is supported by the following observations; i) hypomagnesemic patients with CNNM2 mutations suffer from seizures, mental disability, and if mutations are present in recessive state, brain malformations are observed in addition; ii) Mg2+ supplementation does not improve the neurological phenotype of the patients; iii) CNNM2 increases Mg2+ uptake in HEK293 cells, whereas mutant CNNM2 does not; iv) knockdown of CNNM2 orthologues in zebrafish results in impaired development of the brain, abnormal neurodevelopmental phenotypes manifested as altered locomotor and touch-evoke escape behaviours, and Mg wasting; v) the zebrafish phenotype can be rescued by injection of mouse Cnnm2 cRNA.

In addition to the previously reported dominant mode of inheritance [9], the genetic findings in our patients support heterogeneous patterns of inheritance. In family F1, a recessive mode of CNNM2 inheritance was observed. The homozygous CNNM2 p.Glu122Lys mutation in this family resulted in the manifestation of a neonatal onset and a considerably more severe cerebral involvement than in the remaining patients. Yet, a central nervous system (CNS) phenotype with seizures and intellectual disability, which was not reported previously, represented the cardinal clinical symptom in all of our patients. Seizures constituted the major symptom at manifestation coinciding with hypomagnesemia, but were also seen during follow-up despite Mg2+ supplementation. Pronounced Mg2+ deficiency reflected by severely low serum Mg2+ levels clearly represents a promotive element in the development of seizures. However, the persistence of seizure activity despite Mg2+ supplementation might point to a genuine disturbance in brain function caused by defective CNNM2. Accordingly, the extent of hypomagnesemia found in the two siblings with the recessive mutation, F1.1 and F1.2, was identical to other patients (F2.1–F5.1) with heterozygous CNNM2 mutations and a milder neurological phenotype. Continuous oral Mg2+ supplementation stabilized serum Mg2+ levels in the subnormal range, however a complete normalization of Mg2+ metabolism could not be achieved in any of the patients.

In three out of five families (F2, F3 and F4), the mutation of the patients was not present in the parents. This finding supports the recent advancements evidencing that de novo mutations provide an important mechanism in the development of mental disability disorders [30]. Remarkably, the same de novo p.Glu357Lys mutation was identified in two unrelated individuals. Although the mutation rate along the human genome varies significantly [31], the chance to observe an identical de novo base pair change in two individuals is extremely small, supporting causality of this mutation. The clinical and genetic findings observed in patient F5.1 should be interpreted with caution. Though the p.Leu330Phe variant was not present in controls or exome variant databases, the presence of an innocuous polymorphism cannot be completely excluded. The clinical phenotype with a milder degree of intellectual disability and a later manifestation with hypomagnesemic symptoms during adolescence support a partial loss of CNNM2 function caused by the p.Leu330Phe variant. Unfortunately, the patient was not available for clinical re-evaluation.
Figure 3. CNNM2 mutations impair Mg²⁺ uptake in HEK293 cells. (A) Time curve of ²⁵Mg²⁺ uptake in mock, wild-type CNNM2 and mutant CNNM2 transfected cells. Symbols indicate cells transfected with the vector empty (mock) or containing Cnnm2 sequences encoding for wild-type or mutant CNNM2 proteins (CNNM2, CNNM2-p.Glu122Lys, CNNM2-p.Ser269Trp, CNNM2-p.Leu330Phe, CNNM2-p.Glu357Lys, CNNM2-p.Glu357Lys, CNNM2-p.Leu330Phe, CNNM2-p.Glu357Lys, CNNM2-p.Thr568Ile). Each data point represent the mean of 3 independent experiments ± SEM. * indicates significant differences compared to mock.
Over the recent years, the function of CNNM2 in the context of Mg²⁺ handling has been heavily debated [9, 11–13, 20]. Therefore, an important question is how CNNM2 mutations cause impaired Mg²⁺ metabolism and lead to CNS dysfunction. Functional studies in HEK293 cells demonstrated a putative role in cellular Mg²⁺ transport. Overexpression of CNNM2 increased cellular Mg²⁺ uptake, which was abrogated by introduction of the CNNM2 mutants identified in our patients. The p.Ser269Trp and p.Glu357Lys mutants as well as the previously published p.Thr560Ile mutant [9], all identified in heterozygous state, failed to enhance the cellular Mg²⁺ uptake, indicating a loss-of-function in mutated CNNM2. The recessively inherited p.Glu122Lys mutant identified in patients F1.1 and F1.2 displayed a small but significant residual function, while Mg²⁺ uptake was almost completely retained for mutant p.Leu330Phe. Biotinylation experiments demonstrated a trafficking defect of p.Glu122Lys and p.Ser269Trp mutants supporting a loss-of-function nature of CNNM2 mutations. Together, these findings argue for distinct degrees of severity of the disease depending on the number of affected alleles. Furthermore, a small residual function of p.Glu122Lys is in line with the lack of a clinical phenotype in the parents of family F1. The parents, however, declined a thorough evaluation of their Mg²⁺ status.

To further analyze the relevance of CNNM2 for brain and Mg²⁺ metabolism deduced from the human disease model, the translation of orthologues of CNNM2 (cnnm2a and cnnm2b) was knocked down in zebrafish. In line with the human disease, the concentration of total body Mg was decreased in zebrafish cnnm2a and cnnm2b morphants when compared to controls. The decrease in total body Mg content is interpreted as a decrease in the renal absorption and/or skin uptake (through ionocytes analogous to renal tubular cells) of the ionic fraction, Mg²⁺, since only Mg²⁺ is transported transcellularly and no intestinal Mg²⁺ uptake takes place in zebrafish larvae. Additionally, Mg losses observed in morphant larvae were rescued by expression of wild-type Cnnm2, but not by expression of mutant Cnnm2. This demonstrates the specificity of our MO antisense oligos, as well as the functional equivalence between mammalian CNNM2 and its zebrafish orthologues.

Consistent with the human pathology, knockdown of cnnm2a or cnnm2b induced brain malformations. Specifically, the brain phenotype observed in cnnm2b morphants resembles that found in patient F1.1 showing enlarged outer cerebrospinal liquor spaces. This provides further consistency to link CNNM2 dysfunction with the brain morphological defects found in this homozygous patient. The absence of outer cerebrospinal liquor spaces in the cerebrum of cnnm2a morphants shows that cnnm2a paralogues in zebrafish are a case of subfunctionalization at the level of the cerebrum. CNS malformations were rescued in morphants by co-injection with mouse wild-type Cnnm2.

In homozygous patients, the neurological defects became evident early after birth. In line with a developmental role for CNNM2 within the CNS, gene expression of zebrafish cnnm2a and cnnm2b peaked within the first 24 hpf. In addition, in situ hybridization located cnnm2a expression specifically in the MHB [32], an organizing center in the neural tube that determines neural fate and differentiation in the CNS during development [33–34]. Indeed, the most striking brain developmental defect in our study is maldevelopment of the MHB. These defects were rescued with Cnnm2 cRNA. Interestingly, the brain phenotypes observed in both zebrafish and patients were independent of Mg²⁺, as Mg²⁺ supplementation was unsuccessful to rescue the phenotypes. Thus, our findings suggest that a brain-specific CNNM2 function is crucial for the development of constitutive regions of the CNS, which in the zebrafish model is illustrated by defects in the MHB.

In the CNS, TRPM7 is essential during early development [35], as it modulates neurotransmitter release in sensory neurons [36–37]. Specifically, when using 2-APB, an inhibitor of TRPM7 [22], CNNM2-dependent Mg²⁺ transport was abolished in HEK293 cells. Remarkably, in a similar fashion to trpm7 mutants in zebrafish [28–29], cnnm2a or cnnm2b morphants showed weaker touch-evoked escape behaviour compared to controls. In 5 dpf larvae, and unlike in 25 hpf embryos, locomotory behaviours elicited by touch require the involvement of high brain structures [27]. Therefore, it is reasoned that CNNM2 conditions locomotor behaviour with an etiology that can be related to lack of excitation of sensory neurons via TRPM7 and/or to the defects in early brain development observed in zebrafish morphant embryos. In kidney, where CNNM2 is expressed at the basolateral membrane in DCT, specific regulation of TRPM7 Mg²⁺ reabsorption is unlikely, since TRPM6 is the main Mg²⁺ transporter in this segment. TRPM7 is a ubiquitously expressed gene regulating cellular Mg²⁺ metabolism, which is for instance involved in regulation of brain Mg²⁺ levels [6]. Therefore, one could hypothesize that CNNM2 may regulate other proteins in addition to TRPM7 in kidney for the control of Mg²⁺ reabsorption, which remain to be identified.

In conclusion, our findings of CNNM2 mutations in patients with hypomagnesemia and severe neurological impairment widen the clinical spectrum of CNNM2-related disease. By establishing a zebrafish CNNM2 loss-of-function model of the genetic disease, we provide a unique model for the testing of novel therapeutic drugs targeting CNNM2.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

All genetic studies were approved by the ethics committee of the Westfälische Wilhelms University, Münster. All patients or their parents provided written informed consent in accordance to the Declaration of Helsinki. All animal experiments were performed in agreement with European, National and Institutional regulations. Animal experimentation and analysis was restricted to the first five days post-fertilization (dpf).
Figure 4. Knockdown of cnnm2a results in Mg wasting in zebrafish larvae (5 dpf). (A) mRNA expression of cnnm2a in developing zebrafish. Expression patterns were analysed by RT-qPCR (n = 6 per time point). (B) Survival curve at 5 dpf (n = 3 per experimental condition). The dose of zero represents injection with control-MO. (C) Morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae (5 dpf) in cnnm2a knockdown experiments. (D) Distribution of CNNM2 Mutations Impair Brain and Kidney Function

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morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae (5 dpf) untreated (wild-type) or injected with different doses of \textit{cnnm2a}-MO or control-MO. Numbers on top of the bars indicate the number of animals in each experimental condition. (E) Distribution of morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae at 5 dpf in rescue experiments. The wild-type phenotype (class I) was restored in morphants by co-injection of \textit{cnnm2a}-MO (2 ng MO/embryo) with wild-type (WT) \textit{Cnnm2} cRNA (50 pg cRNA/embryo), but not with mutant (MT, \textit{p.Glu357Lys}) \textit{Cnnm2} cRNA (50 pg cRNA/embryo). (F) Magnesium content in zebrafish injected with different doses of \textit{cnnm2a}-MO, the dose of zero represents injection with control-MO (n = 10 per experimental condition except in 8 ng MO-injected zebrafish where n = 5). (G) Rescue of Mg wasting in morphant zebrafish by co-injection of \textit{cnnm2a}-MO (2 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type (WT) \textit{Cnnm2} (50 pg cRNA/embryo). Co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, \textit{p.Glu357Lys}) \textit{Cnnm2} (50 pg cRNA/embryo) did not restore Mg levels (n = 10 per experimental condition). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P<0.05).

Patients

We studied a cohort of six patients from five families with hypomagnesemia and mental retardation. Patients F1.1 to F4.1 are followed in secondary or tertiary care neuropsychiatric centres. Neuroimaging was performed in F1.1, F2.1, F3.1, and F4.1 by cranial MRI (magnetic resonance imaging). Psychological diagnostic evaluation in patients F2.1 and F3.1 was performed using Snijders Oomen Non-Verbal (SON) Intelligence Test (revised) 5.5–17 years. Copy number variations (CNVs) associated with neurodevelopmental delay and intellectual disability were excluded in patients F1.1 and F2.1 by array CGH (comparative genomic hybridization) using the Sureprint G3 Human CGH Microarray kit (Agilent Technologies, Boeblingen, Germany) in patient F1.1 and using the Affymetrix CytoSpectogenics Whole-Genome 2.7 Array in patient F2.1.

Homozygosity mapping and CNNM2 mutational analysis

Genomic DNA of affected individuals and available family members was extracted from whole blood using standard methods. A genome scan for shared homozygous regions was performed in the two affected children F1.1 and F1.2 with suspected parental consanguinity. Samples were genotyped on an Illumina human 660W Quad beadchip SNP array (Illumina, Eindhoven, The Netherlands). Merlin 1.1.2 (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA) was used to determine homozygous regions by linkage analysis. As exact information on pedigree structure was missing, we used a 1.7 Mb threshold for regions identical by descent that is very rarely crossed by non-consanguineous samples, but allows to identify most of the true homozygosity regions if parental consanguinity is present [38]. A list of candidate genes within the identified homozygous intervals was generated including known Refseq genes as well as novel transcripts using Ensembl Genome assembly GRCh37 via biomart (www.ensembl.org). At a cut-off size of >1.7 Mb, eleven critical intervals were yielded on autosomes with a cumulative size of 62 Mb. The gene list generated from these loci included 322 RefSeq genes and putative transcripts, including CNNM2 in a critical interval of 7.1 Mb on chromosome 10. The entire coding region and splice-sites of the most promising candidate gene CNNM2 were sequenced from both strands (Genbank: NM_017649.4, Uniprot: Q9H8M5). After discovery of a homozygous mutation in the index family F1, the mutational screening was extended to patients with hypomagnesemia without mutations in known genes involved in hereditary magnesium wasting. The presence of newly identified mutations was confirmed by sequencing homologous regions in unaffected family members by Sanger sequencing.

DNA constructs

Mouse wild-type \textit{Cnnm2} construct was cloned into the pCINeo HA IRES GFP vector as described previously [12]. \textit{Cnnm2} mutations were inserted in the construct using the QuickChange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. All constructs were verified by sequence analysis. Primer sequences used for cloning or mutagenesis PCR are reported in Table S1.

Cell surface biotinylation

HEK293 cells were transfected with wild-type and mutant CNNM2 constructs for 48 hours. Subsequently, cell surface proteins were biotinylated as described previously [39]. Briefly, cell surface proteins were biotinylated for 30 min at 4°C in 0.5 mg/mL sulfo-NHS-LC-LC-biotin (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). Cells were washed and lysed in lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EGTA, Triton 1% (v/v), 1 μg/mL pepstatin, 1 mM PMSF, 5 μg/mL leupeptin, 5 μg/mL aprotinin, 50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5). 10% (v/v) of the sample was taken as input control and the rest of the protein lysates were incubated overnight with NeutrAvidin-agarose beads (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA) at 4°C. The next day, unbound protein was discarded by washing the beads 5 times with lysis buffer. The remaining protein lysates were denatured in Laemmli containing 100 mM DTT for 30 min at 37°C and subsequently subjected to SDS-PAGE. Then, immunoblots were incubated with mouse anti-HA 1:5,000 primary antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA) and peroxidase conjugated sheep anti-mouse secondary antibodies 1:10,000 (Jackson Immunoresearch, Suffolk, UK).

Magnesium transport assays

HEK293 cells were transfected with wild-type and mutant CNNM2 constructs for 48 hours and seeded on poly-L-lysine (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) coated 12-well plates. Mg$^{2+}$ uptake was determined using a stable 25$^{Mg}$ isotope (Cortecnet, Voisins Le Bretonneux, France), which has a natural abundance of ±10%. Cells were washed with basic uptake buffer (125 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 0.5 mM CaCl$_2$, 0.5 mM Na$_2$PO$_4$, 0.5 mM Na$_2$SO$_4$, 15 mM HEPES/NaOH, pH 7.5) and subsequently placed in basic uptake buffer containing 1 mM 25$^{Mg}$ (purity ±98%) for 5 minutes unless stated differently. After washing three times with ice-cold PBS, the cells were lysed in HNO$_3$ (65%, Sigma) and subjected to ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis. For extrusion experiments, cells were transfected with wild-type or mutant CNNM2 constructs for 24 hours. After 24 hours, cells were cultured in culture medium containing 1 mM
25Mg²⁺ (purity ±98%) for an additional 48 hours. Before the start of the experiment, the cells were briefly washed in basic uptake buffer and subsequently placed in basic uptake buffer containing 0.5 mM Mg²⁺ (containing ±10% 25Mg²⁺) for 5 minutes. After washing three times with ice-cold PBS, the cells were lysed in nitric acid and subjected to ICP-MS analysis.

**Morpholino knockdown and rescue experiments**

Wild-type Tupfel long-fin zebrafish were bred and raised under standard conditions (28.5°C and 14 h of light: 10 h of dark cycle) in accordance with international and institutional guidelines. Zebrafish eggs were obtained from natural spawning. The following antisense oligonucleotides (MOs) were raised against the translational start site of cnnm2a and cnnm2b, along with the standard mismatch control MO (Gene Tools, Philomath, OR, USA): cnnm2a, 5′-GGGGTTTACCTTAAATAGG-3′; cnnm2b, 5′-ACCCGGGTTTACCTTAAATAGG-3′; and the negative control (standard mismatch MO), directed against a human β-globin intron mutation, 5′-CCTCTTACCCTCACATTTAATA-3′. The underlined areas indicate the complementary sequences to the initial methionines of cnnm2a and cnnm2b MOs. After injection, embryos were allowed to develop in deionized, sterile water supplemented with 0.5% (w/v) phenol red and injected in a volume of 1 nl into the yolk of one- to two-cell stage embryos using a Pneumatic PicoPump (Upchurch Scientific). Prior to anaesthesia and image acquisition, zebrafish embryos or larvae were anesthetized with tricaine/Tris pH 7.0 solution. Prior to anaesthesia and image acquisition, zebrafish embryos were manually dechorionated.

**Magnesium determinations in embryos and larvae**

Zebrafish embryos or larvae were anesthetized with tricaine/Tris pH 7.0 solution and 5–7 individuals were pooled as one sample. Samples were then snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C in order to ensure euthanasia of animals and remained at these storage conditions until the beginning of the analytical procedures.

Analytical procedures started by quickly washing the samples with nanopure water in order to avoid contamination of remaining waterborne Mg²⁺. The washing procedure was repeated twice. Fish were then dried at 65°C for 1.5 hours, at which time 2.5 μl of HNO₃ (≥65%, Sigma) was added to each tube. Samples were digested at 65°C during 1.5 hours. After, digested samples were diluted 1:10 with 22.5 μl nanopure water. The total Mg content in

**Figure 5. Knockdown of cnnm2b results in Mg wasting and brain malformations in zebrafish larvae (5 dpf).** (A) mRNA expression of cnnm2b in developing zebrafish. Expression patterns were analysed by RT-qPCR (n=6 per time point). (B) Survival curve at 5 dpf (n=3 per experimental condition). The dose of zero represents injection with control-MO. (C) Morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae (5 dpf) in cnnm2b knockdown experiments. (D) Distribution of morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae at 5 dpf in rescue experiments. (E) Distribution of morphological phenotypes in zebrafish larvae at 5 dpf in rescue experiments. (F) Magnesium content in zebrafish injected with different doses of cnnm2b-MO. The dose of zero represents injection with control-MO (n=10 per experimental condition). (G) Rescue of Mg wasting in morphant zebrafish by co-injection of cnnm2b-MO (8 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type MO (WT) (CnnM2 cRNA) (50 pg cRNA/embryo). Co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CnnM2 cRNA (50 pg cRNA/embryo) did not restore Mg levels (n=10 per experimental condition). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P<0.05).

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25Mg²⁺ (purity ±98%) for an additional 48 hours. Before the start of the experiment, the cells were briefly washed in basic uptake buffer and subsequently placed in basic uptake buffer containing 0.5 mM Mg²⁺ (containing ±10% 25Mg²⁺) for 5 minutes. After washing three times with ice-cold PBS, the cells were lysed in nitric acid and subjected to ICP-MS analysis.

**Morpholino knockdown and rescue experiments**

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Analytical procedures started by quickly washing the samples with nanopure water in order to avoid contamination of remaining waterborne Mg²⁺. The washing procedure was repeated twice. Fish were then dried at 65°C for 1.5 hours, at which time 2.5 μl of HNO₃ (≥65%, Sigma) was added to each tube. Samples were digested at 65°C during 1.5 hours. After, digested samples were diluted 1:10 with 22.5 μl nanopure water. The total Mg content in
Figure 6. Dysfunctional cnnm2a causes brain abnormalities and increased spontaneous contractions in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf).

(A) Phenotypes in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or following treatment with cnnm2a-MO (2 ng MO/embryo) or control-MO. Abbreviations indicate the following parts in the zebrafish embryonic brain: M, midbrain; T, tectum; MHB, midbrain-hindbrain boundary; FV, fourth ventricle; and H, hindbrain. (B) Distribution of phenotypes and (C) Mg content (n = 10 per experimental condition) in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or injected with 2 ng of cnnm2a-MO or control-MO and exposed to a medium with a concentration of Mg$^{2+}$ of 0.33 or 25 mM. Numbers on top of the bars indicate the number of animals in each experimental condition. (D) Restoration of normal brain development by co-injection of cnnm2a-MO (2 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type (WT) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo), and not by co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo). (E) Spontaneous contractions in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or injected with 2 ng of cnnm2a-MO or control-MO and exposed to a medium with a concentration of Mg$^{2+}$ of 0.33 or 25 mM (n = 30 per experimental condition). (F) Restoration of normal spontaneous contraction activity (n = 30 per experimental condition) by co-injection of cnnm2a-MO (2 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type (WT) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo), and not by co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *P<0.05 versus wild-type and control.

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Dysfunctional \( \text{cnnm2b} \) causes brain abnormalities and increased spontaneous contractions in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf).

(A) Phenotypes in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or following treatment with \( \text{cnnm2b-MO} \) (8 ng MO/embryo) or control-MO. See Figure 6 for an explanation of the abbreviations shown. (B) Distribution of phenotypes and (C) Mg content (\( n = 10 \) per experimental condition) in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or injected with 8 ng of \( \text{cnnm2b-MO} \) or control-MO and exposed to a medium with a concentration of Mg\(^{2+}\) of 0.33 or 25 mM. Numbers on top of the bars indicate the number of animals in each experimental condition. (D) Restoration of normal brain development by co-injection of \( \text{cnnm2b-MO} \) (8 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type (WT) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo), and not by co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo). (E) Spontaneous contractions in zebrafish embryos untreated (wild-type) or injected with 8 ng of \( \text{cnnm2b-MO} \) or control-MO and exposed to a medium with a concentration of Mg\(^{2+}\) of 0.33 or 25 mM (\( n = 30 \) per experimental condition). (F) Restoration of normal spontaneous contraction activity (\( n = 30 \) per experimental condition) by co-injection of \( \text{cnnm2b-MO} \) (8 ng MO/embryo) with cRNA encoding for wild-type (WT) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo), and not by co-injection with cRNA encoding for mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 (50 pg cRNA/embryo). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus wild-type and control. **P < 0.05 versus Mg\(^{2+}\)-normal (0.33 Mm Mg\(^{2+}\)) medium. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P < 0.05).

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Total RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and quantitative real-time PCR analysis

Zebrafish embryos or larvae at specific developmental times (6, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96 and 120 hpf) were anaesthetised with tricaine/Tris pH 7 solution and 10 individuals were pooled as one sample. RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and quantitative real-time PCR (RT-qPCR) measurements were carried out as previously described using validated cnnm2a and cnnm2b primers [18]. Samples were normalized to the expression level of the housekeeping gene elongation factor-1α (elf1α) [18]. Relative mRNA expression was analysed using the Livak method (2−ΔΔCt), where results are expressed relative to the gene expression at 6 hpf (time point chosen as calibrator).

Spontaneous contraction analysis and touch-evoked escape behaviour

At 25 hpf, 10 zebrafish embryos per Petri dish (n = 30 per experimental condition) were randomly selected. For the analysis of the touch-evoked escape behaviour, 10 zebrafish larvae per Petri dish (n = 30 per experimental condition) were randomly selected. Spontaneous escape behaviour was elicited by touching a larva in the tail up to 6 times with a pair of forceps at 5 dpf. Three categories were distinguished, responders, late responders and non-responders, to which the following scores were given: 3 points for responders: fish quickly react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 1 or 2 twitches; 2 points for late responders: fish react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 3, 4 or 5 twitches; and 1 point for non-responders: fish do not react to the stimuli after more than 5 twitches. The upper part of the figure shows frames of videos showing touch-evoked escape contractions at 5 dpf of control and morphant zebrafish larvae. Time of each video frame is indicated in centiseconds (cs). Data are shown as mean ± SEM (n = 30). Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P<0.05).

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Impairment of touch-evoked escape behaviour in cnnm2a morphant zebrafish. Touch-evoked escape behaviour score in zebrafish cnnm2a morphants at 5 dpf after injection of 2 ng control-MO/embryo, 2 ng cnnm2a-MO/embryo, 2 ng cnnm2a-MO/embryo+50 pg wild-type (WT) CNNM2 cRNA/embryo, or 2 ng cnnm2a-MO/embryo+50 pg mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 cRNA/embryo. Three categories were distinguished, responders, late responders and non-responders, to which the following scores were given: 3 points for responders: fish quickly react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 1 or 2 twitches; 2 points for late responders: fish react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 3, 4 or 5 twitches; and 1 point for non-responders: fish do not react to the stimuli after more than 5 twitches. The upper part of the figure shows frames of videos showing touch-evoked escape contractions at 5 dpf of control and morphant zebrafish larvae. Time of each video frame is indicated in centiseconds (cs). Data are shown as mean ± SEM (n = 30). Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P<0.05).

Figure S2 Impairment of touch-evoked escape behaviour in cnnm2b morphant zebrafish. Touch-evoked escape behaviour score in zebrafish cnnm2b morphants at 5 dpf after injection of 8 ng control-MO/embryo, 8 ng cnnm2b-MO/embryo, 8 ng cnnm2b-MO/embryo+50 pg wild-type (WT) CNNM2 cRNA/embryo, or 2 ng cnnm2b-MO/embryo+50 pg mutant (MT, p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 cRNA/embryo. Three categories were distinguished, responders, late responders and non-responders, to which the following scores were given: 3 points for responders: fish quickly react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 1 or 2 twitches; 2 points for late responders: fish react (swimming or flicking the tail) to the stimuli after 3, 4 or 5 twitches; and 1 point for non-responders: fish do not react to the stimuli after more than 5 twitches. The upper part of the figure shows frames of videos showing touch-evoked escape contractions at 5 dpf of control and morphant zebrafish larvae. Time of each video frame is indicated in centiseconds (cs). Data are shown as mean ± SEM (n = 30). Different letters indicate significant differences between mean values in experimental groups (P<0.05).

Movie S1 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) injected with a dose of 2 ng control-MO/embryo.

Movie S2 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) injected with a dose of 2 ng cnnm2a-MO/embryo.

Movie S3 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) co-injected with a dose of 2 ng cnnm2a-MO/embryo and 50 pg of mutant (p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 cRNA.

Movie S4 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) injected with a dose of 8 ng control-MO/embryo.

Movie S5 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) injected with a dose of 8 ng cnnm2b-MO/embryo.
Movie S6 Spontaneous contraction frequency in zebrafish embryos (25 hpf) co-injected with a dose of 0 ng cmm2-MO/embryo and 50 pg of mutant (p.Glu357Lys) CNNM2 cRNA.

Table S1 Primer sequences for mutagenesis PCR.

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References


