Map2k7 Haploinsufficiency Induces Brain Imaging Endophenotypes and Behavioral Phenotypes Relevant to Schizophrenia

Rebecca L. Openshaw1, David M. Thomson2, Rhiannon Thompson1, Josef M. Penninger3, Judith A. Pratt2, Brian J. Morris1, and Neil Dawson*4

1Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, College of Medical, Veterinary, and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; 2Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Science, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK; 3Institute for Molecular Biotechnology of Austrian Academy of Sciences (IMBA), Vienna, Austria; 4Division of Biomedical and Life Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medicine, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

*To whom correspondence should be addressed; tel: +44 (0)1524 594 896, e-mail: n.dawson1@lancaster.ac.uk

Introduction

c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) signaling contributes to functional plasticity in the brain and cognition. Accumulating evidence implicates a role for MAP kinase 7 (MAP2K7), a JNK activator encoded by the Map2k7 gene, and other JNK pathway components in schizophrenia (ScZ). Mice haploinsufficient for Map2k7 (Map2k7+/− mice) display ScZ-relevant cognitive deficits, although the mechanisms are unclear. Here we show that Map2k7+/− mice display translationally relevant alterations in brain function, including hippocampal and mesolimbic system hypermetabolism with a contrasting prefrontal cortex (PFC) hypometabolism, reminiscent of patients with ScZ. In addition Map2k7+/− mice show alterations in functional brain network connectivity paralleling those reported in early ScZ, including PFC and hippocampal hyperconnectivity and compromised mesolimbic system functional connectivity. We also show that although the cerebral metabolic response to ketamine is preserved, the response to dextroamphetamine (d-amphetamine) is significantly attenuated in Map2k7+/− mice, supporting monoamine neurotransmitter system dysfunction but not glutamate/NMDA receptor (NMDA-R) dysfunction as a consequence of Map2k7 haploinsufficiency. These effects are mirrored behaviorally with an attenuated impact of d-amphetamine on sensorimotor gating and locomotion, whereas similar deficits produced by ketamine are preserved, in Map2k7+/− mice. In addition, Map2k7+/− mice show a basal hyperactivity and sensorimotor gating deficit. Overall, these data suggest that Map2k7 modifies brain and monoamine neurotransmitter system function in a manner relevant to the positive and cognitive symptoms of ScZ.

Key words: network science/preclinical models/functional brain imaging

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abnormalities. In chronic ScZ functional abnormalities include reduced PFC activity (hypofrontality). However, during acute psychosis patients show a different profile with elevated ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens) and hippocampus/temporal cortex activity. Hippocampal/temporal cortex hyperactivity is also seen in chronic ScZ and in those at high risk of psychosis. Many studies have characterized alterations in functional brain network and regional connectivity in ScZ, with complex and contradictory findings. In general these studies support enhanced functional connectivity, potentially limited to specific neural systems, during early stages of the disorder with a contrasting reduction in connectivity in chronic ScZ. Dysconnectivity in ScZ may be both disease time-course and neural system dependent. For example, with regard to neural systems, increased accumbens-PFC, reduced ventral tegmental area (VTA)–thalamus, reduced VTA–insula cortex, and increased hippocampal–PFC connectivity have been reported. Equivalent phenotypes are rarely studied in rodent models. However, we have shown hypofrontality in rats following subchronic NMDA-R antagonist administration and in mice shown hypofrontality in rats following subchronic NMDA-R antagonist administration and in mice as previously described. Alterations in local cerebral glucose utilization (LCGU) in brain regions of interest (RoI) were analyzed using ANOVA with sex and genotype as independent variables. Significance was set at P < .05.

**14C-2-Deoxyglucose Functional Brain Imaging**

14C-2-Deoxyglucose (14C-2-DG) brain imaging was completed in Map2k7+/− and wild-type (WT) littermate mice as previously described. Alterations in local cerebral glucose utilization (LCGU) in brain regions of interest (RoI) were calculated by comparison to 11,000 calibrated data. Significance was set at P < .05.

**Cerebral Metabolic Responses to d-amphetamine and Ketamine**

*Map2k7+/−* and WT mice were challenged with d-amphetamine (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally (i.p.), WT: male n = 5, female n = 6; *Map2k7+/−*: male, n = 5; female n = 6) or ketamine (25 mg/kg, i.p., WT: male n = 4, female n = 4; *Map2k7+/−*: male, n = 5; female n = 5) in physiological saline (2 ml/kg) and underwent the 14C-2-DG protocol. In accordance with published protocols, 14C-2-DG was injected 1 minute after ketamine and 15 minutes after d-amphetamine. Control animals received saline (i.p., WT: male n = 8, female n = 10; *Map2k7+/−*: male n = 5; female n = 7) either 1 minute or 15 minutes before 14C-2-DG (50% sample for each time). Data were analyzed using ANOVA with sex, genotype and treatment as independent variables. Significance was set at P < .05.

**Functional Brain Network Analysis**

Brain network properties were determined through analysis of the data from saline-treated animals. Global brain network properties, including mean degree (k̅), the clustering coefficient (C̅), and average path length (L̅) were determined as previously described. Regional importance was defined through centrality analysis (degree [K], betweenness [B], closeness [C], and eigenvector centrality [E]) as previously described. The standardized z-score centrality measure for each RoI was calculated by comparison to 11,000 calibrated Erdős–Rényi networks. The significance of the z-score difference between experimental groups was determined by comparison to 55,000 random permutations of the data. Significance was set at P < .05. A composite z-score, across all centrality measures, was also determined with a difference >1.96 or <−1.96 considered significant. A detailed overview of the network analysis approaches used is included in the supplementary material.

**Analysis of Regional Functional Connectivity**

Regional functional connectivity was analyzed using partial least squares regression (PLSR) as previously

**Methods**

**Animals**

Mice heterozygous for *Map2k7 (Map2k7+/−)* were produced as previously described and backcrossed onto the C57BL/6 background. Animals were house under standard conditions (21°C, 45%–65% humidity) with a 12-hour light/dark cycle (lights on 08:00). Experiments were conducted in accordance with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.
described\textsuperscript{38,39} using the PLS package\textsuperscript{51} in R (R Core Team, 2018). “Seed” region connectivity to all other RoI (57) was defined by the variable importance to the projection (VIP) statistic. The VIP, SD, and confidence interval (CI) were estimated by jack-knifing. A significant connection between regions exists if the 95% CI of the VIP statistic $>0.8$.$^\text{52}$ Genotype-induced alterations in the VIP statistic were statistically determined by the standardized $z$-score ($z$-score $>1.96$ or $<-1.96$ considered significant).

**Prepulse Inhibition**

PPI was measured in SR-LAB chambers (San Diego Instruments) as previously described.$^\text{53}$ The impact of 5 mg/kg \textit{d}-amphetamine i.p. (WT: male $n = 11$, female $n = 6$; \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−}: male $n = 11$, female $n = 12$) and 25 mg/kg ketamine i.p. (WT: male $n = 5$, female $n = 4$; \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−}: male $n = 3$, female $n = 4$) on % PPI was determined, as these doses disrupt PPI in WT mice.$^\text{54,55}$ Drug and vehicle treatment were counterbalanced across days in each experiment. Thereafter % PPI was calculated [(startle reactivity at 120 dB – startle reactivity with prepulse) / startle reactivity at 120 dB $\times 100$] and analyzed by ANOVA with genotype and sex as between subjects factors, prepulse intensity and treatment as within subjects factors and each mouse nested within genotype and sex. Pairwise comparisons were made using Fisher’s post hoc test.

**Locomotor Activity**

LMA was monitored in black opaque Perspex XT arenas (40 x 40 x 40 cm) lit from below by infrared LEDs. The impact of \textit{d}-amphetamine and ketamine on LMA was determined, with drug and vehicle injection counterbalanced across days in each experiment. Each mouse was placed in the center of the arena and allowed to explore for 15 minutes (habituation). Mice were then treated with 3 mg/kg \textit{d}-amphetamine i.p. (WT: male $n = 5$, female $n = 4$; \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−}: male $n = 3$, female $n = 4$), 20 mg/kg ketamine i.p. (WT: male $n = 5$, female $n = 5$; \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−}: male $n = 5$, female $n = 5$) or saline and placed in the arena for the test period (ketamine, 30 min; \textit{d}-amphetamine, 60 min). Total distance moved (cm) was measured using EthoVision XT (Noldus Information Technology) and analyzed by ANOVA with genotype, sex and treatment as between subjects factors and each mouse nested within genotype and sex. Pairwise comparisons were made using Fisher’s post hoc test.

**Results**

\textit{Map2k7} Haploinsufficient Mice Show Hippocampal and VTA Hypermetabolism and Orbital Cortex Hypometabolism

\textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice show hippocampal hypermetabolism, with increased LCGU in the dorsal subiculum (VH-DS, $F_{1,26} = 7.78$, $P = .009$) and molecular layer (VH-ML, $F_{1,26} = 6.59$, $P = .016$) of the ventral hippocampus (figure 1). LCGU was also increased in the VTA ($F_{1,26} = 4.58$, $P = .041$) and medial geniculate (MG, $F_{1,26} = 4.25$, $P = .049$) of \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice. By contrast, LCGU was significantly decreased in the dorsolateral orbital cortex (DLO, $F_{1,26} = 6.06$, $P = .021$) of \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice. We found no evidence that the impact of \textit{Map2k7} haploinsufficiency on LCGU was influenced by sex. Full data shown in supplementary table S1.

\textit{Map2k7} Haploinsufficient Mice Show Abnormal Functional Brain Network Connectivity Supporting Hippocampal and Septum/DB Hyperconnectivity and Mesolimbic Hypoconnectivity

Globally, functional brain networks in \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice had a similar number of connections ($<k>$) and showed a similar level of clustering ($C_p$) to those in WT animals.

Fig 1. Constitutive LCGU is altered in \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice. \textit{Map2k7}\textsuperscript{+/−} mice show dorsolateral orbital cortex (DLO) hypometabolism and hippocampal (dorsal subiculum, VH-DS; molecular layer, VH-ML), ventral tegmental area (VTA) and medial geniculate (MG) hypermetabolism. Data shown as mean ± standard error of the mean. *$P < .05$, **$P < .01$ genotype effect (ANOVA).
However, average path length ($L_p$) is significantly reduced ($P = .0123$) in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (figure 2), supporting an altered network structure that promotes more efficient information transfer across brain networks in these animals.

Multiple hippocampal subfields were identified as having significantly greater centrality in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (table 1). Multiple regions of the septum/diagonal band of Broca (septum/DB) and amygdala, along with the dorsal reticular thalamus (dRT) and multiple PFC subfields, were also identified as having increased centrality in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. These findings support the hyperconnectivity of these neural systems in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice, that contributes to the global hyperconnectivity (decreased $L_p$, figure 2) seen in these animals. Significant decreases in centrality in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice were also identified, limited to the mesolimbic system and retrosplenial cortex (RSC, table 1). Full centrality data shown in supplementary table S2.

**PLSR Analysis Further Identifies Altered Prefrontal–Thalamic–Hippocampal, Septum/DB–Hippocampal and Mesolimbic System Connectivity in $Map2K7^{+/−}$ Mice**

PLSR analysis revealed prefrontal–thalamic–hippocampal and septum/DB–hippocampal hyperconnectivity, along with mesolimbic system hypoconnectivity, in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (figure 2) mirroring the alterations found by centrality analysis (table 1).

When the ventral hippocampus DS and ML were considered as seed regions there was evidence that the connectivity of the septum/DB, which provides direct innervation to the hippocampus, was abnormally increased in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (figure 2), consistent with the increased centrality of these regions in these animals. The connectivity of DS and ML to the medial PFC (infralimbic cortex, IL) was also significantly increased in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. There was also evidence for enhanced connectivity between hippocampal subfields in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice, specifically for the DS, a primary output of the hippocampus. Other abnormal DS and ML connectivity in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice included increased connectivity to the thalamus (anteromedial nucleus [AM], centromedial nucleus [CM], ventromedial nucleus [VM], nucleus reuniens [Re]), auditory system (auditory cortex [AudC], medial geniculate [MG], inferior colliculus [IC]) and the serotonergic dorsal raphé (DR). In contrast to these broad increases in connectivity, selective losses in DS and ML connectivity were also found, including lost connectivity to the mesolimbic system (nucleus accumbens core [NaC], nucleus accumbens shell [NaS]) and RSC, mirroring the decreased centrality of these regions (table 1).

When the DLO was considered as the seed region abnormal functional connectivity between this PFC subfield and the hippocampus (DH-CA1, DH-CA2, VH-CA2) was found in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. In addition, the DLO showed abnormal functional connectivity to the mesolimbic system (VTA and NaS) in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. By contrast, connectivity of the DLO to its projecting thalamic nuclei (AM, anteroventral nucleus [AV], mediodorsal nucleus [MD]) was lost in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice.

When the VTA was considered as the seed, lost connectivity to other mesolimbic regions (NaS), the basal ganglia (dorsolateral striatum [DLST]), globus pallidus [GP], substantia nigra pars compacta [SNC]) and thalamic nuclei (AM, AV, ventrolateral nucleus [VL], dRT) was found in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. Significant increases in VTA connectivity in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice were limited. However, new abnormal connectivity between the DR and VTA was found, suggesting that serotonergic regulation of the VTA may be altered in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (figure 2).

MG functional connectivity was also altered in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice, including increased connectivity to the mesolimbic system (NaC and NaS) and lost connectivity to the basal ganglia (DLST, GP, SNR) and thalamic nuclei (dRT, CM and VL).

Full PLSR data are included in supplementary tables S3–S7.

**The Cerebral Metabolic Response to Ketamine Is Not Altered in $Map2K7^{+/−}$ Mice**

In accordance with published data subanesthetic ketamine increased LCGU in the PFC, hippocampus and nucleus accumbens and induced hypometabolism in the reticular thalamus and selected neuromodulatory nuclei. We found no evidence that the response to ketamine was significantly altered in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice (figure 3). This suggests that NMDA-R/glutamate system function is not significantly disrupted in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. Full data are shown in supplementary table S8.

**The Cerebral Metabolic Response to D-amphetamine Is Reduced in $Map2K7^{+/−}$ Mice**

In accordance with published data D-amphetamine increased LCGU in the thalamus, hippocampus, PFC, and basal ganglia in WT mice. D-amphetamine also increased LCGU in neuromodulatory nuclei including the raphé (DR; median, MR) and locus coeruleus (LC), while decreasing LCGU in the amygdala.

We found widespread evidence that the LCGU response to D-amphetamine was attenuated in $Map2k7^{+/−}$ mice. This included a significantly reduced LCGU response in multiple PFC (aPrL, DLO, ventral orbital [VO], medial orbital [MO], cingulate [Cg1]), thalamic (AM, AV, MD, VM, dRT), and hippocampal (DH-ML, VH-DS) regions (figure 4). These effects were supported by significant genotype $\times$ treatment interaction in each RoI (ANOVA) and confirmed by post hoc testing (Tukey’s honestly significant difference [HSD]). For two brain regions the impact...
Fig. 2. *Map2k7*+/− mice show altered functional brain network connectivity. (a) Average path length (Lp) is decreased (P = .012) whereas mean degree (<k>) and clustering (Cp) are not altered in *Map2k7*+/− mice. (b) Heatmaps showing altered inter-regional connectivity in *Map2k7*+/− mice. Red denotes gained (ventral tegmental area [VIP] 95% CI >0.8 in *Mapk7*+/−, <0.8 in wild-type [WT] and z-score difference >1.96) and blue denotes lost (VIP 95% CI >0.8 in WT, <0.8 in *Map2k7*+/− and z-score difference <−1.96) connectivity in *Map2k7*+/− mice. PFC = prefrontal cortex, HP = hippocampus, Mesol. = mesolimbic system, Sept/DB = septal/diagonal band of Broca, Ctx = cortex, BG = basal ganglia, Aud. = auditory system, Nm = neuromodulatory nuclei, Multi. = multimodal. Full connectivity heatmaps are shown in supplementary figure S2. (c) Brain images showing the anatomical localization of altered inter-regional connectivity in *Map2k7*+/− mice. Blue denotes lost and red denotes gained connectivity. Brain sections modified from the Allen atlas (mouse.brain-map.org/static/atlas).
of Map2k7 heterozygosity on the LCGU response to d-amphetamine was found to be more pronounced in females than in males. In this way a significant sex × genotype × treatment interaction was found in the RSC ($F_{(1,44)} = 5.08$, $P = .029$) and VTA ($F_{(1,44)} = 5.52$, $P = .023$). When each sex was analyzed separately a significant genotype × treatment interaction was identified in females (RSC, $F_{(1,25)} = 13.52$, $P < .001$; VTA, $F_{(1,25)} = 18.73$, $P < .001$) but not in males (RSC, $F_{(1,19)} = 0.33$, $P = .574$; VTA, $F_{(1,19)} = 0.530$, $P = .476$). Post hoc analysis in females confirmed that while d-amphetamine significantly increased LCGU in WT animals (RSC, $P < .001$; VTA, $P < .001$; Tukey’s HSD) the drug had no effect in Map2k7+/− mice (RSC, $P = .434$, VTA, $P = .919$). Full data are shown in supplementary table S4.

Table 1. Alterations in Regional Centrality in Map2k7+/− Mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brain Region</th>
<th>Degree (K)</th>
<th>Betweenness (B)</th>
<th>Closeness (C)</th>
<th>Eigenvector (E)</th>
<th>Composite Z-score</th>
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<td>Mesolimbic system</td>
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*denotes $P < .05$ significant difference from WT (55 000 random permutations of the real data) within the given centrality measure. A composite standardized $z$-score was also calculated across all centrality measures. A composite $z$-score > 1.96 or < −1.96 was considered to be significant. Positive $z$-scores indicate an increase in regional centrality in Map2k7+/− mice relative to WT controls, and negative $z$-scores indicate a decrease in centrality in Map2k7+/− mice relative to controls. Only regions with a significant composite $z$-score are shown. Full centrality data shown in supplementary table S4.

Male Map2k7+/− Mice Show a PPI Deficit and Attenuated Responses to d-amphetamine

As d-amphetamine disrupts PPI and induces hyperlocomotion we assessed behavioral sensitivity to d-amphetamine in Map2k7+/− mice. Sex-dependent effects were observed, whereby male Map2k7+/− mice showed reduced baseline PPI relative to WT males, with no baseline genotype difference in females (figures 5a and 5b). d-amphetamine significantly reduced PPI in WT
male but not WT female mice (figures 5a and 5b), limiting the detection of an attenuated d-amphetamine response in female Map2k7+/− mice. Nevertheless, the impact of d-amphetamine on PPI was significantly attenuated in male Map2k7+/− mice (figure 5a), and remained significant when data from both sexes was pooled (figures 5c and 5f). In parallel, d-amphetamine’s stimulatory effects on LMA was significantly attenuated in male (F(1,353) = 1763, P < .001) but not female Map2k7+/− mice (figure 5j).

Discussion

Map2k7+/− mice show brain imaging endophenotypes and behavioral phenotypes relevant to ScZ. Behaviorally this includes a deficit in sensorimotor gating and hyperlocomotor activity, relevant to the positive symptoms of ScZ.12–15 Previous studies have identified cognitive and reward processing deficits in Map2k7+/− mice, also relevant to ScZ.3,6 The brain metabolism and network connectivity deficits identified in Map2k7+/− mice align with these behavioral deficits. Moreover, Map2k7+/− mice show altered cerebral metabolism and behavioral responses to d-amphetamine but not ketamine, supporting monoaminergic system but not NMDA-R/glutamate system dysfunction as a consequence of Map2k7 haploinsufficiency.

The endophenotype concept continues to evolve in psychiatric genetics.63–65 Key features include the following: (1) heritability and cosegregation with a disorder, or with a symptom domain that may cross diagnostic boundaries. Evidence for the association of MAP2K7 gene variants that result in decreased MAP2K7 expression with ScZ.
supports the construct validity of \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice. (2) The endophenotype being part of the biological disease process (eg, functional or structural brain changes) and relating to the symptoms of the disease. We discuss below the strong translational alignment between the imaging endophenotypes and behavioral deficits identified in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice and those seen in ScZ. We also discuss the alignment of the imaging endophenotypes seen in these animals with their behavioral deficits.

**Map2k7\(^{+/−}\) Mice Show ScZ-Relevant Alterations in Cerebral Metabolism and Brain Network Connectivity**

The alterations in LCGU identified in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice parallel those observed in ScZ. This includes DLO hypometabolism and hippocampal hypermetabolism, mirroring orbitofrontal hypometabolism\(^{19,66}\) and hippocampal/temporoparietal hypermetabolism in ScZ.\(^{21−34}\) Intriguingly, we have previously identified DLO hypometabolism in genetic\(^{39}\) and pharmacological\(^{38}\) rodent models relevant to the disorder. The alterations in functional brain network connectivity present in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice also parallel those in ScZ. Although the decreased path length (figure 2) and increased regional centrality (table 1) in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice contrasts with that reported in chronic ScZ,\(^{29−31}\) it does parallel the increased connectivity seen in first episode psychosis,\(^{26}\) patients with prominent auditory hallucinations\(^{21}\) and those with childhood onset ScZ.\(^{28}\) Increased global efficiency of brain network connectivity has also been reported in chronic ScZ.\(^{67}\) We also found evidence for increased PFC connectivity in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice, paralleling that reported in early but not chronic ScZ and in those at high risk of developing the disorder.\(^{25}\) Increased PFC connectivity is also found after ketamine administration,\(^{25,48,49}\) a translational model relevant to ScZ, and is present in other genetic mouse models.\(^{39}\) This suggests that specific neural systems, such as the PFC, may show increased connectivity at early disease stages or in those at risk of developing ScZ, and that \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice may have particular translational relevance to these populations.

Alterations in inter-regional connectivity in \( \text{Map2k7}^{+/−} \) mice also have relevance to those in ScZ. This includes increased PFC-accumbens,\(^{32,33}\) reduced VTA-thalamus,\(^{34}\) reduced VTA-insular cortex,\(^{35}\) and abnormal hippocampal connectivity. Increased hippocampal–PFC connectivity in
Fig 5. Analysis of Map2k7+/− mice in behavioral assays relevant to positive symptomatology. PPI in (a) male and (b) female mice following saline or d-amphetamine (5 mg/kg). Males: effect of d-amphetamine ($F_{(1,131)} = 14.34, P < .001$) and genotype × d-amphetamine ($F_{(1,131)} = 14.45, P < .001$). Females: no significant effect of d-amphetamine or d-amphetamine × genotype. ** $P < .01$, *** $P < .001$ treatment effect (Fisher’s post hoc), ++ $P < .01$ genotype effect. Mean decrement in PPI (vehicle – d-amphetamine) for sex-pooled data (c) separated stimulus dB and (f) pooled dBs. * $P < .05$ genotype effect ((c) ANOVA, (f) Kruskal–Wallis). (d, e, and g) Ketamine effects on PPI ($F_{(1,131)} = 11.30, P < .001$) shown as % PPI for pooled-sex mice (d) effect of ketamine ($F_{(1,95)} = 11.05, P = .002$), genotype × ketamine $P = .92$. ** $P < .01$ genotype effect. Mean decrement in PPI (vehicle – ketamine) for pooled-sex mice, (e) separated stimulus dB and (g) pooled dBs. (h) Basal LMA during habituation (15 min) and after saline administration (30 min). Map2k7+/− mice showed elevated LMA relative to wild-type (WT) ($F_{(1,39)} = 8.3, P = .01$). (i) Ketamine (20 mg/kg) induced hyperactivity in both WT and Map2k7+/− mice ($F_{(1,359)} = 54.5, P < .001$). (j) d-amphetamine (3 mg/kg) also induced hyperactivity ($F_{(1,353)} = 1763, P < .001$, pooled sex), which was significantly attenuated in male Map2k7+/− mice relative to male WTs (**) $P < .01$, Tukey’s post hoc).
non-medicated ScZ patients\textsuperscript{36} and those with pronounced auditory hallucinations\textsuperscript{33} has been reported, as increased default mode network connectivity in those at risk of developing psychosis.\textsuperscript{48} Studies have reported regional specificity in the altered hippocampal–PFC connectivity present in patients, and whether increases or decreases in connectivity are found.\textsuperscript{35,69} There may be a genetic basis to these divergent observations as both increased (ZNF804A)\textsuperscript{70} and decreased (Disc1\textsuperscript{19}; 22q11.2\textsuperscript{21}) hippocampal–PFC connectivity are reported in risk gene mouse models. Many of the functional connectivity alterations present in Map2k7+/− mice are predictive of antipsychotic response in patients, including alterations in hippocampal–PFC,\textsuperscript{72} VTA–thalamus,\textsuperscript{34} and PFC–accumbens connectivity,\textsuperscript{34,72} suggesting that these may provide translational biomarkers against which the efficacy of novel antipsychotics can be tested in Map2k7+/− mice.

### Brain Imaging Endophenotypes in Map2k7+/− Mice Align With Their Translational Behavioral Deficits

Map2k7+/− mice show a deficit in PFC-dependent working memory\textsuperscript{3,6} and, in this study, hypofrontality (figure 1). As MAP2K7 expression levels are decreased in the PFC in ScZ\textsuperscript{3} and Map2k7 modulates PFC-dependent cognitive processes and metabolism, Map2k7 dysfunction may contribute to the hypofrontality\textsuperscript{19} and working memory deficits\textsuperscript{73} seen in ScZ. In addition, Map2k7+/− mice show altered reward processing\textsuperscript{6} that may relate to their altered mesolimbic system function (figures 1 and 2). In humans, mesolimbic system connectivity is linked to trait anhedonia\textsuperscript{74} suggesting that the mesolimbic dysconnectivity and reward processing deficits seen in Map2k7+/− mice may have relevance to the anhedonia and altered reward processing present in patients.\textsuperscript{35,76}

We detected reduced PPI in male, but not female, Map2k7+/− mice. Impaired PPI is reliably observed in ScZ, may be more pronounced in male patients,\textsuperscript{77} and correlates with positive symptoms.\textsuperscript{12–15} PPI is a multisystem phenomenon, involving many brain regions including the RT, MD, PFC, and hippocampus,\textsuperscript{78} systems found to be dysfunctional in Map2k7+/− mice.

### Altered Septal–Hippocampal Connectivity in Map2k7+/− Mice May Contribute to Their Altered Response to d-amphetamine

Map2k7+/− mice show increased septum/DB–hippocampal connectivity (table 1, figure 2). The septum/DB regulates hippocampal activity, including the regulation of hippocampal theta waves.\textsuperscript{79,86} These waves are dysfunctional in ScZ, modulate hippocampal–PFC connectivity\textsuperscript{83} and are influenced by other ScZ risk genes.\textsuperscript{70} The septum also modulates VTA dopaminergic neuron activity via the hippocampus and influences the response to amphetamine.\textsuperscript{82} Intriguingly, we found increased hippocampal and VTA activity in Map2k7+/− mice (figure 1), suggesting that increased septal–hippocampal connectivity (figure 2) may drive increased hippocampal–VTA circuit activity in these animals. Previous studies have shown that lesioning\textsuperscript{83} or modulating activity in the septum\textsuperscript{84} alters the response to amphetamine. Given the key role of the septo-hippocampal pathway in PPI,\textsuperscript{85} and that the impact of d-amphetamine on hippocampal and VTA activity is attenuated in Map2k7+/− mice (figure 4), dysfunction in this circuitry may contribute to the baseline PPI deficits and the attenuated impact of d-amphetamine on PPI in Map2k7+/− mice. Intriguingly, the impact of amphetamine on cerebral metabolism and PFC dopamine release is attenuated in ScZ, mirroring the observations in Map2k7+/− mice.\textsuperscript{56,87}

Overall, the data suggest that Map2k7+/− mice display a range of brain imaging and behavioral deficits that have translational relevance to ScZ. The dysfunction appears to be relevant to a broad range of ScZ symptoms, against which the efficacy of novel therapeutics can be tested. Brain imaging endophenotypes in these animals with translational relevance to positive symptoms may be particularly useful because of the paucity and ambiguity of current behavioral phenotypes for these symptoms.

### Supplementary Material

Supplementary data are available at Schizophrenia Bulletin online.

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