

## Research report

# Embryonic intraventricular exposure to autism-specific maternal autoantibodies produces alterations in autistic-like stereotypical behaviors in offspring mice

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Direct *in utero* exposure to MAU IgG induced stereotypic behaviors in mice.
- MAU offspring displayed alterations in social interaction behaviors.
- These data support the role of maternal autoantibodies in the pathology of ASD.

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## ABSTRACT

Multiple studies have implicated a role of maternal autoantibodies reactive against fetal brain proteins specific to autism in the etiology of autism spectrum disorders (ASD). In the current study, we examined the impact of brain-reactive maternal autoantibodies of mothers of children with autism (MAU) on offspring behavior in mice compared to offspring exposed to non-reactive IgG of mothers of typically developing children (MTD). Embryonic offspring were exposed to a single intraventricular injection of MAU or MTD IgG on embryonic day 14. Offspring were allowed to mature to adulthood and were subsequently tested for sociability and stereotypic behaviors using a 3-chambered social approach task, marble burying task, and assessment of spontaneous grooming behaviors in response to a novel environment. Results indicate that MAU offspring display autistic-like stereotypical behavior in both marble burying and spontaneous grooming behaviors. Additionally, small alterations in social approach behavior were also observed in MAU offspring compared to MTD offspring. This report demonstrates for the first time the effects of a single, low dose intraventricular exposure of IgG derived from individual MAU samples on offspring behavior.

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## 1. Introduction

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are a group of neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by difficulties in social communication, social interaction, and the presence of restricted

and repetitive interests, behaviors, or activities [1]. Currently, it is estimated that 1 in 88 children in the US are diagnosed with ASD [2]. Despite increasing prevalence rates and awareness of the disorder, the etiology of ASD is unknown. While genetic influences are thought to play a large role in its etiology, evidence suggests that susceptibility to ASD has a greater environmental component than previously believed [3]. One potential non-genetic contributing factor for ASD is immune system dysregulation, which has been frequently described in individuals with ASD as well as their family members [4]. Most notably, mothers of children with ASD have been reported to harbor specific antibodies reactive to fetal brain proteins, which are absent in mothers of children who

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are typically developing or of children with developmental delays [5].

Under normal conditions, the maternal immune system is uniquely regulated during pregnancy to maintain a pathogen-free, yet non-inflammatory, environment for the developing offspring [6,7]. While the placenta provides a barrier between the mother and developing fetus, nutrition and certain immune factors are allowed to transfer to the fetus. Among these factors, immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies transfer at high concentrations beginning around mid-gestation [8], resulting in circulating IgG levels in the newborn that eventually exceed those in maternal circulation owing to neonatal FC receptor-mediated active transport across the placenta. These IgG antibodies, which are maternal in origin, are known to provide the newborn with a passive defense mechanism against different pathogens and persist for up to six months after birth [9]. Under normal conditions, antibodies are unable to cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to access the brain. However, the BBB is permeable during early brain development and thus permits maternal antibodies access to the fetal brain [10]. Several deleterious consequences of *in utero* maternal antibody transfer have been described for autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus, transient neonatal myasthenia gravis, and others [11]. Therefore, brain-reactive maternal antibodies have the potential to exert substantial effects on the developing embryonic brain through their interaction with target antigens.

Several groups have independently identified a strong association between maternal antibody reactivity towards fetal brain proteins and ASD diagnosis in the child [12–14]. Braunschweig et al. was the first to characterize paired reactivity to fetal brain proteins at 37 kDa and 73 kDa in approximately 12% of mothers of children with ASD [12]. Paired reactivity at 37/73 kDa has since been replicated in a larger sample set [15], and the same pattern of reactivity has been observed in prospectively study using collected blood samples collected mid-gestation in mothers who subsequently gave birth to children with autism [16]. Proteins targeted by these maternal antibodies have only recently been identified, each of which is expressed at significant levels in the human fetal brain and has an established role in neurodevelopment [17].

In order to examine whether these maternal antibodies play a direct role in the pathology of ASD, several animal models have been conducted. Data from both rodent [18,19] and non-human primate [20,21] experiments suggest that maternal antibodies reactive to fetal brain proteins do indeed play a role in the pathology of a subset of ASD. While informative, these prior animal studies have relied on passive transfer techniques to examine the effect of autism-specific antibodies on offspring behavior. In the present study, mice were directly exposed *in utero* to purified maternal IgG samples, either from mothers who possess reactivity to both the 37 kDa and 73 kDa fetal brain antigens or from mothers with no history of autism in their families, via embryonic intraventricular injection in order to model the effects of direct exposure of autism-associated IgG in the developing brain. We hypothesized that direct *in utero* exposure to autism-associated maternal IgG would produce autistic-like behaviors in offspring mice.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1. IgG preparation

IgG was purified from blood plasma from two mothers of children with autistic disorder (MAU) and from three mothers of children with typical development (MTD). The MAU samples were collected from a group of mothers previously identified to possess IgG antibody reactivity recognizing the 37 kDa and 73 kDa fetal brain proteins, whereas no MTD samples possess fetal brain IgG

reactivity 3 years after the birth of the child, immediately following verified diagnosis [22]. IgG samples were purified from plasma under sterile conditions using protein A/G columns and dialyzed against sterile saline. Absence of bacterial contamination was confirmed using the Limulus Amebocyte Lysate Pyrotell test.

### 2.2. Animals

Five timed pregnant Swiss Webster females obtained from Charles River were used for this study. Mice were individually housed until subsequent offspring were weaned. From these dams, 40 offspring were generated in our laboratory. Both male and female offspring were used in the behavioral assays in this study. All mice were housed in 6 in. × 14 in. × 5.5 in. cages with *ad libitum* access to food and water. Animals were kept in rooms with a temperature of 70 °F and a 12-h:12-h light:dark cycle with lights on at 7:00 AM. All procedures were in accord with protocols approved by the UC Davis Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

### 2.3. Intraventricular injection

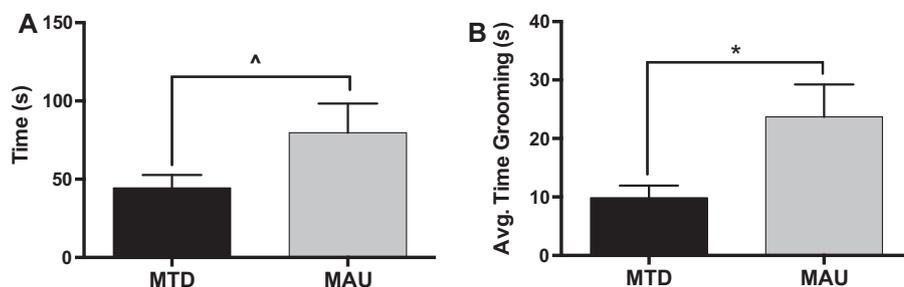
Embryonic offspring were randomly assigned to receive injections from purified MAU or MTD IgG, with littermates receiving the same experimental condition. On gestational day 14 (E14), dams were anesthetized prior to embryonic intraventricular injections. An abdominal incision was made through the skin and muscular layers, temporarily exposing the uterine horns. The embryos were then exposed, and purified human IgG at a concentration of 10 µg in a total volume of 1 µl of artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) from an individual MAU or MTD mother was injected directly into the cerebral ventricle of each offspring by passing a 33-gauge micropipette through the uterine wall and into the cerebral ventricle of each embryonic offspring. The uterine horns were replaced, and the muscular layer and skin were sutured.

### 2.4. Behavioral testing

All offspring were weaned on postnatal day (PD) 25, and were housed with sex-matched littermates with up to 4 animals per cage. Behavioral testing began on PD 45 and was conducted during the light phase between 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM. Prior to each behavioral task offspring were allowed to habituate to the testing room for 1 h. All testing was conducted blind for treatment group. Offspring behavior was individually recorded for each mouse by Flip video recorders (Cisco Systems, Irvine, CA, USA) and was manually scored by researchers blind to treatment group. Behavioral apparatuses were wiped down with a diluted ethanol alcohol solution between each testing subject.

#### 2.4.1. Open field

On PD 45, behavioral testing began with open field behavior in order to assess both activity and self-grooming behaviors of the offspring in response to a novel environment. The open field apparatus was constructed out of clear Plexiglas and measured 30 cm × 30 cm × 40 cm. During testing, the outer walls of the apparatus were covered to ensure mice could not see outside of the open field. Offspring were individually tested in the open field for a period of 20 min. During the first 10 min of the task, locomotor activity was scored as the number of line crossings (all four paws crossing a line). During the last 10 min of the task, self-grooming behaviors were recorded as a measure of stereotypic behavior [23]. Grooming behaviors recorded included: latency to first grooming event, number of grooming events, total time spent grooming, average time spent grooming per event, fecal boli count, and the number of rearing, jumping, freezing, and digging behaviors.



**Fig. 1.** Spontaneous grooming behaviors in response to a novel environment in offspring. (A) A non-significant trend for treatment was observed for total time spent grooming, with MAU offspring grooming significantly longer than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.0794$ ). (B) MAU offspring groomed significantly longer on average than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.0135$ ).

#### 2.4.2. Social approach

On PD 47, offspring were individually tested using the Crawley 3-chamber social approach task originally described by Nadler et al. [24], which measures social interaction in offspring. The apparatus was constructed from clear Plexiglas and measured 60 cm × 40 cm × 22 cm, consisting of three evenly divided chambers. Retractable doorways within the two dividing walls, measuring 5 cm × 8 cm, allowed access to the side chambers. During testing, the outer walls of the apparatus were covered to ensure mice could not see outside the apparatus. Non-experimental mice that were never exposed to the experimental mice, referred to as “strangers,” were habituated to small wire cup enclosures (Galaxy Cup, Spectrum Diversified Designs, Inc.) for 5 min per day for 5 days prior to social interaction testing.

Experimental offspring were first placed in the central chamber, with the doorways into the two side chambers closed, for 10 min in order to habituate to the central chamber. Following habituation to the central chamber, a sex-matched stranger mouse was randomly assigned to a side chamber and placed inside a small wire cup enclosure, while an empty, identical small wire cup was placed in the remaining side chamber, serving as a novel object. After both stimuli were positioned, the doors were simultaneously opened, allowing the experimental subject to freely explore all three chambers for a period of 10 min. Measures taken included time spent in each chamber, time spent sniffing each cup, number of entries to each chamber, the total number of grooming events and total time spent grooming. Normal social interaction in this trial can be interpreted as spending significantly more time with the stranger mouse than with the novel object [25].

#### 2.4.3. Marble bury

On PD 50, mice were tested for repetitive behavior using the marble burying task [26]. Cage preparation involved filling clean mouse cages with 5 cm sawdust bedding, followed by gently overlaying 15 glass marbles equidistant in a 3 × 5 arrangement. Mice were individually tested for 30 min, after which the number of marbles buried was recorded. Only marbles covered by 66% or more bedding were counted as buried.

#### 2.5. Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 21.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Data from open field, marble burying, and total grooming behaviors in the social approach task were analyzed with a 2 × 2 univariate ANOVA (IgG treatment group × offspring sex). To assess sociability in the social approach task, paired *t*-testing was used to examine whether offspring spent significantly more time with the stranger mouse than with the novel object. For all analyses, significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . Values

in all figures are reported as mean ± SEM, and all figures were made using GraphPad Prism (La Jolla, CA, USA).

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Locomotor activity

Activity levels were assessed for 36 mice (14 MTD males, 9 MTD females, 7 MAU males, and 6 MAU females). A univariate ANOVA revealed no significant main effects or interactions based on treatment or offspring sex ( $p < 0.05$ ).

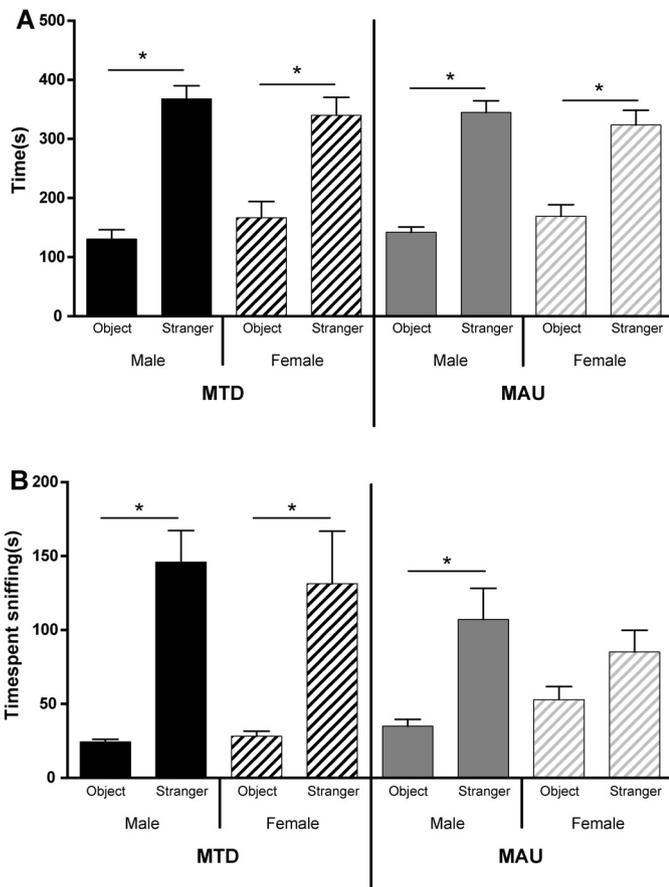
#### 3.2. Spontaneous grooming behavior

Spontaneous grooming behavior in response to a novel environment was assessed for 37 mice (15 MTD males, 9 MTD females, 7 MAU males, and 6 MAU females). A non-significant trend for treatment was observed for total time spent grooming, with MAU offspring grooming longer than MTD offspring ( $F_{1,32} = 3.275$ ,  $p = 0.0794$ ) (Fig. 1A). When analyzing the average time spent grooming per grooming event, MAU offspring were found to groom for significantly longer on average than MTD offspring ( $F_{1,32} = 6.835$ ,  $p = 0.0135$ ) (Fig. 1B). No other significant main effects or interactions were observed ( $p < 0.05$ ).

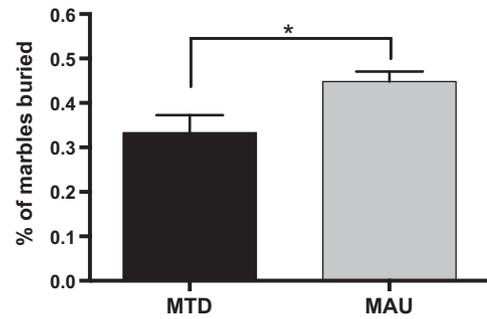
#### 3.3. Social approach

Social interaction levels were assessed for 40 offspring (14 MTD males, 8 MTD females, 10 MAU males, and 8 MAU females). Paired *t*-testing revealed that all offspring spent significantly more time in the side chamber containing the stranger mouse than in the chamber containing the novel object ( $p < 0.01$ ), suggesting typical sociability (Fig. 2A). However, in analyzing sniff time, female MAU offspring spent a similar amount of time sniffing the novel object and stranger mouse ( $p = 0.12$ ), whereas all other offspring spent significantly more time sniffing the stranger mouse than the novel object ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Fig. 2B). Furthermore, both male and female MAU offspring spent significantly more time sniffing the novel object than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.001$ ), and a non-significant trend suggested that MAU offspring spent less time sniffing the stranger mouse than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.073$ ) (Fig. 3A).

Analysis of grooming behavior showed a significant effect of treatment for both total number of grooming events ( $F_{1,36} = 7.412$ ,  $p = 0.010$ ) and total time spent grooming ( $F_{1,36} = 5.378$ ,  $p = 0.026$ ), with MAU offspring grooming significantly more than MTD offspring (Fig. 3B and C). A marginally significant interaction was also seen for total number of grooming events ( $F_{1,36} = 3.738$ ,  $p = 0.061$ ), with MAU offspring grooming occurring more frequently than MTD offspring in females ( $p = 0.023$ ) but not in males ( $p = 0.482$ ) (Fig. 3D). No other significant main effects or interactions were observed ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Fig. 2.** Social interaction behaviors amongst offspring. (A) All offspring displayed normal social approach behavior, defined as spending significantly more time in the side chamber containing a stranger mouse than the side chamber containing a novel object ( $p < 0.05$ ). (B) MAU female offspring sniffed the novel object and stranger for a similar duration ( $p = 0.12$ ), while all other offspring sniffed the stranger significantly longer ( $p < 0.05$ ).



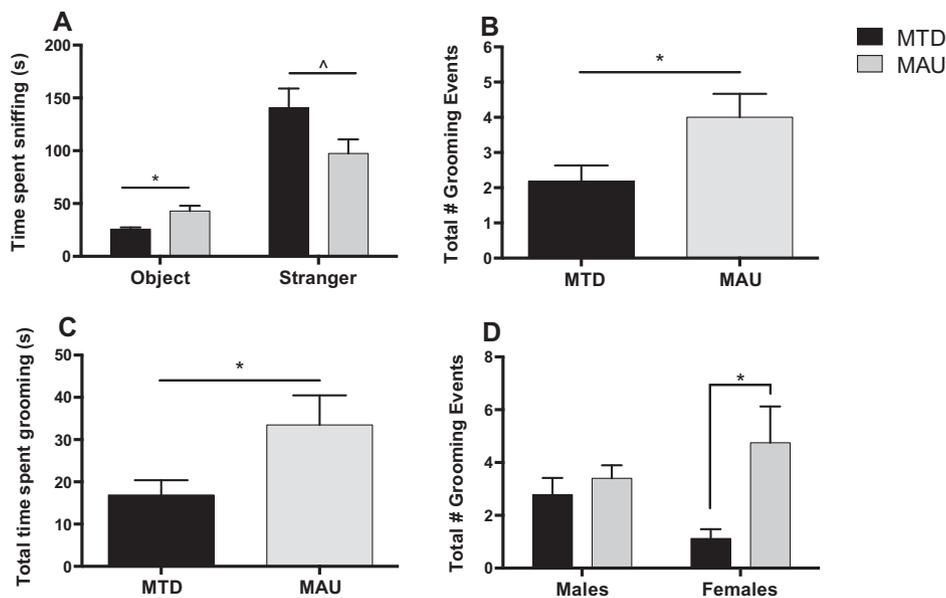
**Fig. 4.** Marble burying behavior in offspring. MAU offspring buried significantly more marbles than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.027$ ).

3.4. Marble bury

Marble burying behavior was assessed for 25 mice (9 MTD males, 5 MTD females, 6 MAU males, and 5 MAU females). Due to a small sample size, offspring sex was not considered in our analysis. Independent *t*-testing revealed a significant effect of treatment, with MAU offspring burying significantly more marbles than MTD offspring ( $t(23) = 2.356, p = 0.027$ ) (Fig. 4).

4. Discussion

The current pilot study describes for the first time the effects of a single intraventricular *in utero* exposure to purified human IgG of ASD mothers reactive to fetal brain proteins on offspring behavior. Results from both the open field and 3-chamber social approach tasks indicate that offspring exposed to MAU IgG *in utero* display increased grooming behaviors in response to a novel environment, suggesting autistic-like stereotypical behavior [23,27]. MAU offspring further displayed autistic-like repetitive behavior in the buried marble task, as MAU offspring buried significantly more marbles than MTD offspring [26,27]. While MAU offspring did not display autistic-like social interaction deficits in the social approach task, they did display an altered social phenotype in comparison to MTD offspring, as seen in time spent sniffing the novel object



**Fig. 3.** Extended social interaction behaviors amongst offspring. (A) MAU offspring spent more time sniffing the novel object ( $p = 0.001$ ) and less time sniffing the stranger mouse ( $p = 0.073$ ) than MTD offspring. (B) MAU offspring groomed more often than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.001$ ). (C) MAU offspring spent more time grooming than MTD offspring ( $p = 0.026$ ). (D) A non-significant trend for a treatment  $\times$  offspring sex interaction indicated that MAU females groomed more frequently than MTD females ( $p = 0.023$ ), but the same effect was not seen in males ( $p > 0.05$ ).

and stranger mouse [24,25,27]. No significant differences in activity levels were observed in the open field task, supporting the notion that results found in this study were not due to altered locomotor functioning or hyperactivity.

Taken together, these behavioral outcomes support the role of maternal antibodies reactive to fetal brain proteins in the pathology of ASD. Furthermore, the increases in stereotypic behavior observed in the present study recapitulate behaviors of children with maternal autoantibody related (MAR) ASD in the clinical population [17]. Interestingly, of the four animal studies modeling MAR ASD, only one study has been able to produce stereotypic behaviors in MAU offspring [20]. In this study by Martin and colleagues, pregnant rhesus macaques were administered pooled purified IgG from ASD-mothers with reactivity to fetal brain proteins or from mothers of neurotypical children three separate times during their gestation via intravenous injection. Subsequent MAU-exposed offspring displayed only minor alterations in social behavior, but were hyperactive and demonstrated increased whole-body stereotypies compared to controls, similar to findings of the present study [20]. In a separate experiment using rhesus macaques, pregnant females were intravenously injected with purified MAU IgG reactive to 37 kDa and 73 kDa fetal brain proteins or purified MTD IgG six separate times throughout early and mid-gestation [21]. Researchers did not find any alterations in repetitive behaviors, but instead observed that MAU exposed offspring displayed deviant social approach behaviors [21]. Altered social approach behaviors were also seen in adult, but not adolescent, MAU mouse offspring in a 2009 mouse model, in which pregnant female mice were administered six intraperitoneal injections of pooled purified IgG during their gestation [18]. These MAU exposed offspring also demonstrated increased activity and anxiety relative to MTD exposed mice [18]. Finally, a recent mouse model examined the effects of a single exposure to purified IgG, either from ASD-mothers reactive to both 37 kDa and 73 kDa proteins or from MTD-mothers, via tail vein injection on gestational day 12 on offspring behaviors [19]. MAU-exposed offspring did not show any alterations in sociability, but instead had delayed development prior to weaning. Male MAU offspring also demonstrated increases in anxious-like behaviors and a decrease in activity levels compared to MTD male offspring [19]. While MAU exposed offspring did not show stereotypic behaviors in this model, offspring were not tested for these behaviors in response to a novel environment, and instead were only observed in their home cage [19]. Additionally, neither of the mouse models examined the effect of prenatal MAU IgG exposure on marble burying behavior in offspring [18,19]. The inconsistencies in offspring behaviors amongst the four animal models is most likely results from differences in the route of administration, number of injections administered, gestational timing of injections, animal model used, and most importantly, in the source of IgG used. However, the persistence of ASD-relevant behaviors in MAU-exposed offspring supports the notion that these maternal antibodies play a pathological role in the etiology of MAR ASD.

In the present study, offspring exposed to intraventricular injections of purified human IgG on E14 were subsequently tested for an array of behavioral tasks as adults. Based upon the positive results of this pilot study, expanded future studies utilizing this model will include additional behavioral assays to further assess the behavioral phenotype of exposed offspring. For example, elevated-plus maze or the light-dark box tasks to evaluate potential differences in anxious-like behaviors that have been associated with ASD [27]. Further assessment of social approach and stereotypical behaviors, as well as social communication behaviors would be utilized to further characterize the behavioral phenotype in these offspring. Future studies will utilize a larger number of litters per experimental group to ensure that any potential litter effects on offspring behavior can be assessed. Administration of maternal IgG

via embryonic intraventricular injection allows for the creation of a very novel, direct model of MAR ASD. This directed approach would serve as a strong model for observing any physiological or anatomical changes of MAU IgG in the developing offspring brain, as it avoids the issue of differences in neonatal FC receptor functioning between humans and mice that are not addressed in passive transfer studies.

While animal models of autism-specific maternal antibodies suggest a pathological association between these antibodies and ASD, future studies should focus on elucidating the mechanism through which they exert their effects. Future mechanistic-focused studies will allow researchers to determine how the observed behavioral manifestations arise, whether it results as direct interaction between maternal antibodies and their targets in the developing brain, as a consequence of immune activation and inflammation that may be triggered, or a combination of both factors. Additionally, future animal models of maternal antibody-related autism should utilize the recent identification of targeted fetal brain proteins in effort to create a more clinically-relevant model [17]. Furthermore, the ideal animal model of MAR ASD would require the breaking of tolerance to these proteins in females prior to breeding, resulting in dams that produce these circulating antibodies themselves throughout pregnancy. These studies are currently underway. Creation of such a model, as well as a better understanding of the underlying mechanism of action of these antibodies, will help researchers develop biological therapeutics for a subset of individuals with ASD in the future.

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