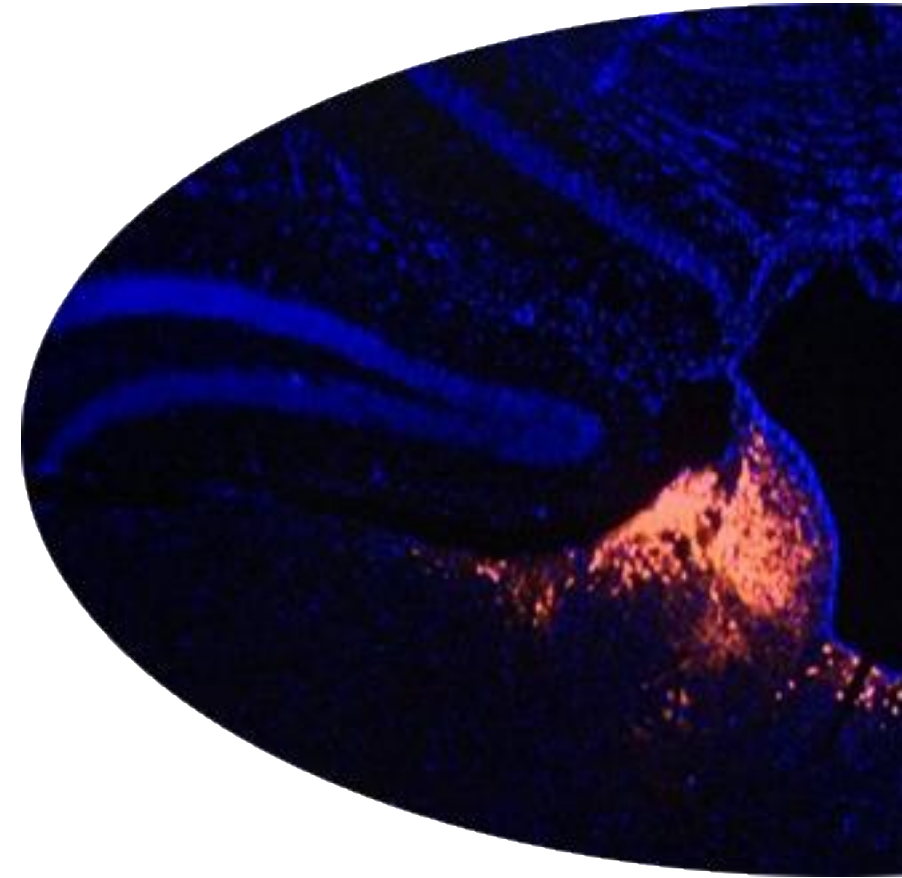


ADDICTIONS TEAM
Lalanne & Darcq Lab

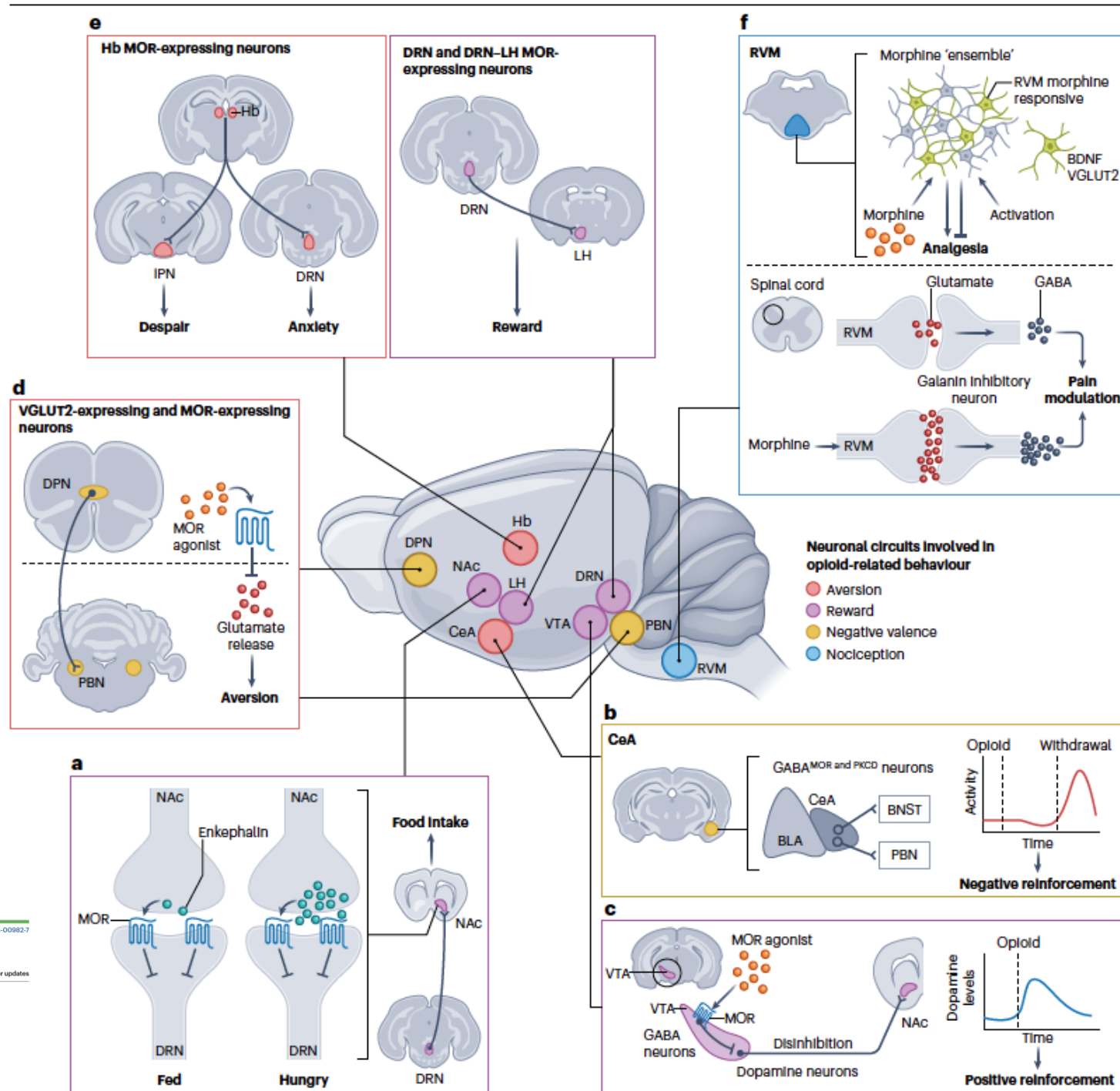
Développement de nouvelles molécules en préclinique

Emmanuel Darcq, PhD

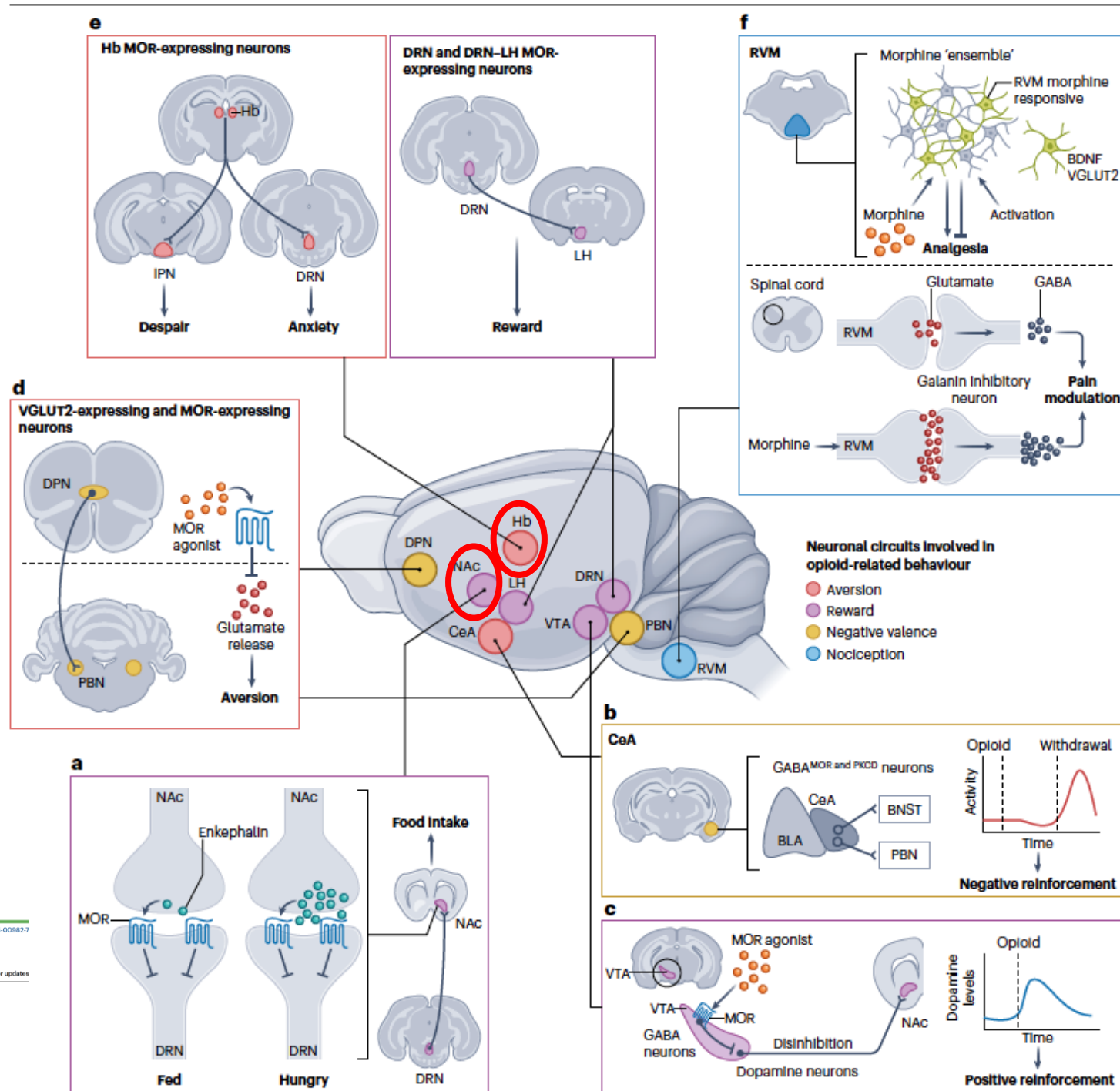
INSERM, France
Strasbourg Translational Neuroscience & Psychiatry (INSERM U1329)
Addictions Team

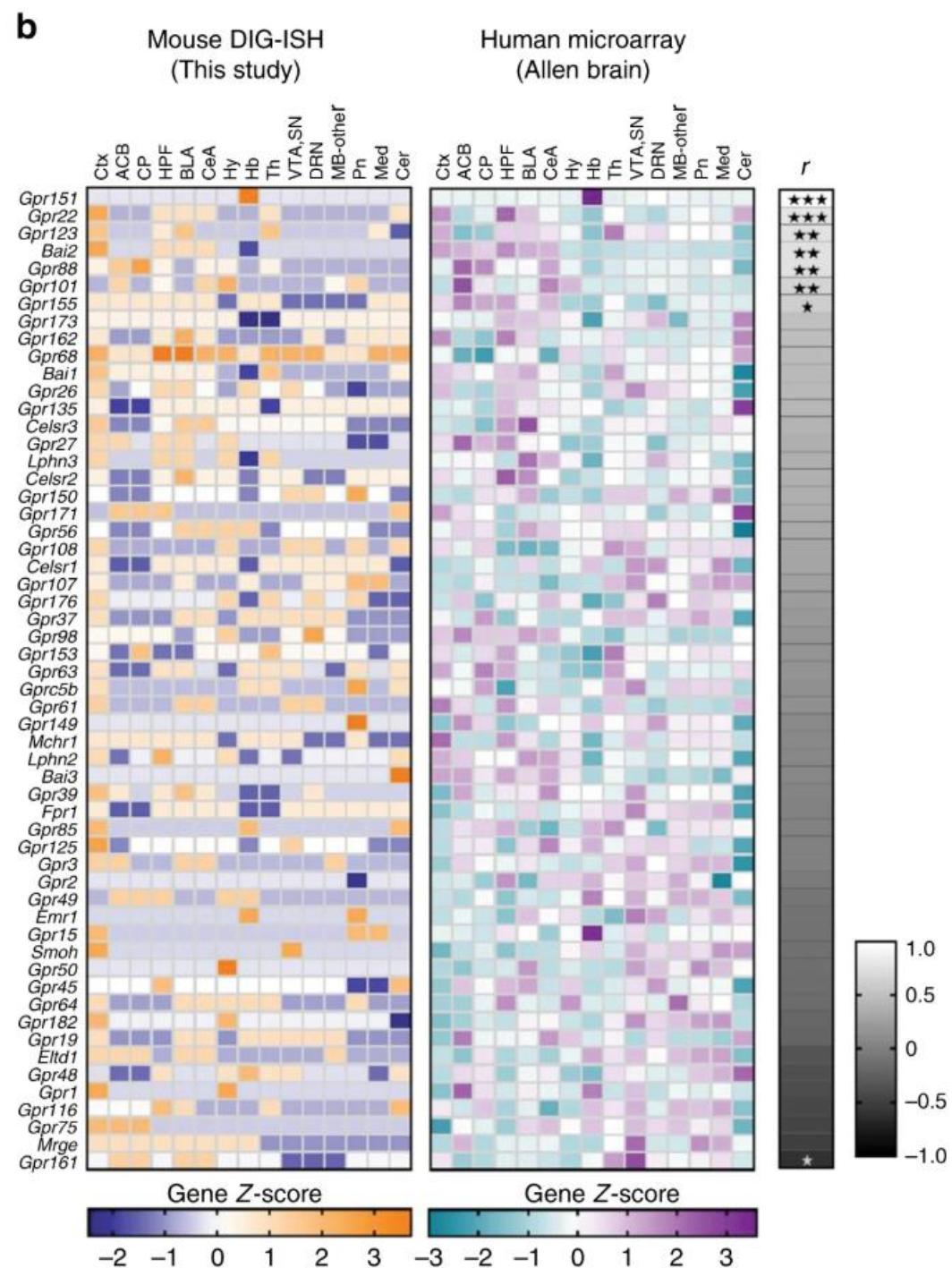


The neural circuits and signalling pathways of opioid use disorder



The neural circuits and signalling pathways of opioid use disorder

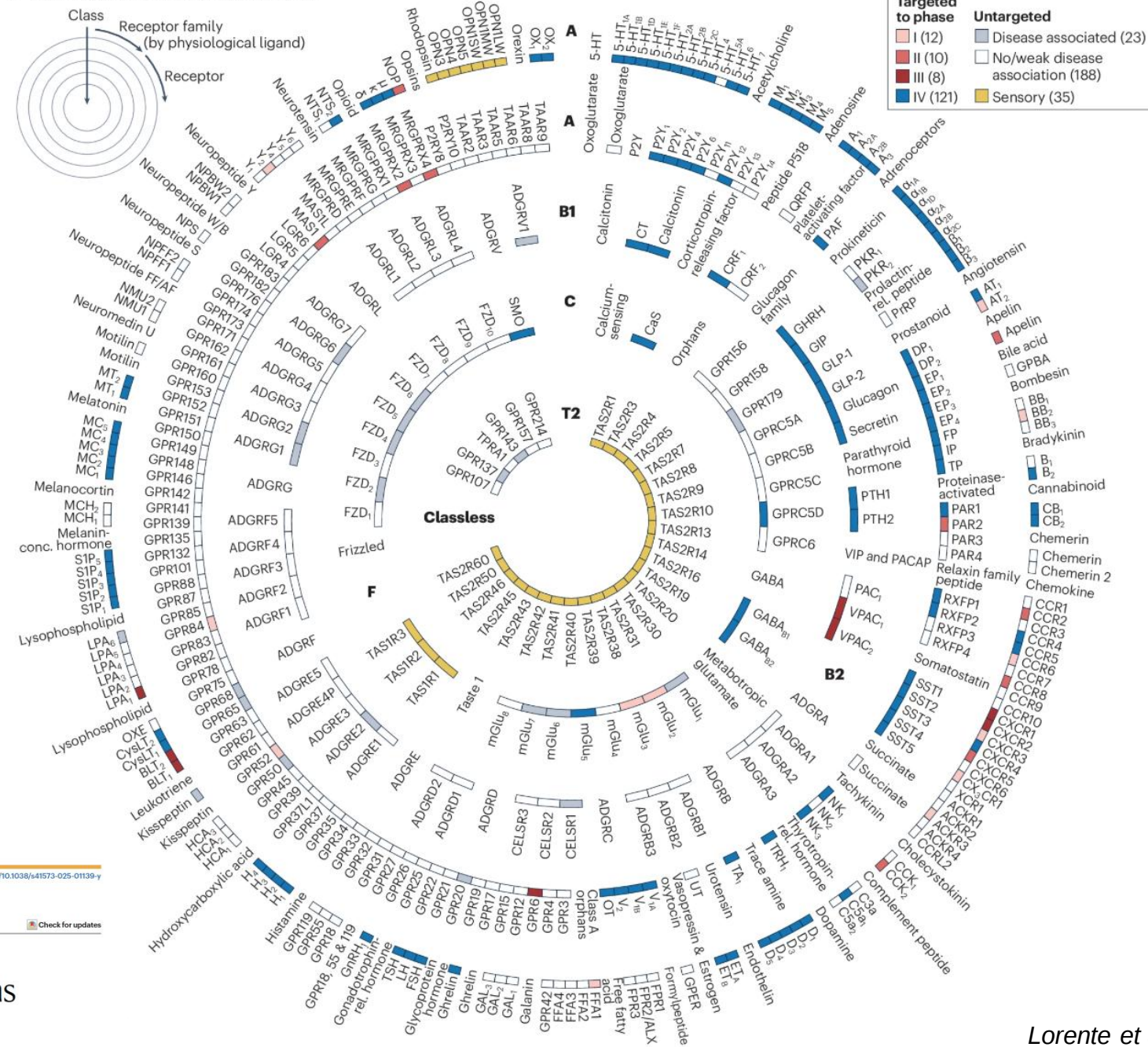




A. Erlich



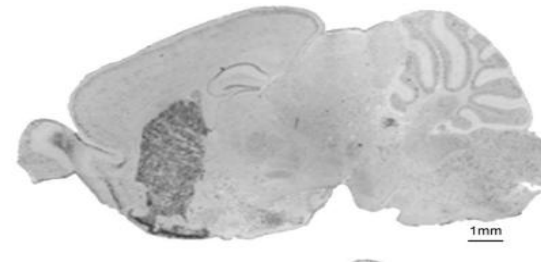
B. Kieffer



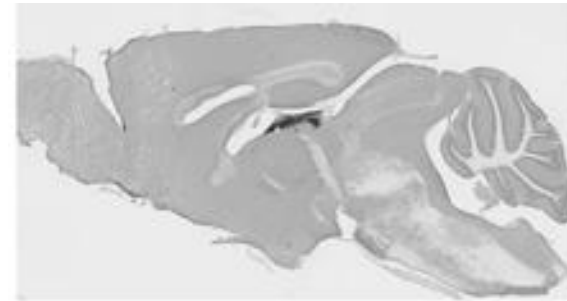
« 516 approved drugs targeting GPCRs, making up 36% of all approved drugs »

2 récepteurs RCPG orphelin

- **GPR88 et striatum**



- **GPR139 et habénula**



TRANSCRIPTOME ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES GENES WITH ENRICHED EXPRESSION IN THE MOUSE CENTRAL EXTENDED AMYGDALA

J. A. J. BECKER,^{a,b,c,d,*} K. BEFORT,^{a,b,c,d} C. BLAD,^{a,b,c,d} D. FILLIOL,^{a,b,c,d} A. GHATE,^{a,b,c,d} D. DEMBELE,^a C. THIBAUT,^a M. KOCH,^a J. MULLER,^{f,g} A. LARDENOIS,^h O. POCHⁱ AND B. L. KIEFFER^{a,b,c,d}

genes are predominantly expressed in brain. These genes encode signaling proteins (Adora2, GPR88, Arpp21 and Rem2), a transcription factor (Limh6) or proteins of unknown function (Rik130, Spata13 and Wfs1). The identification of



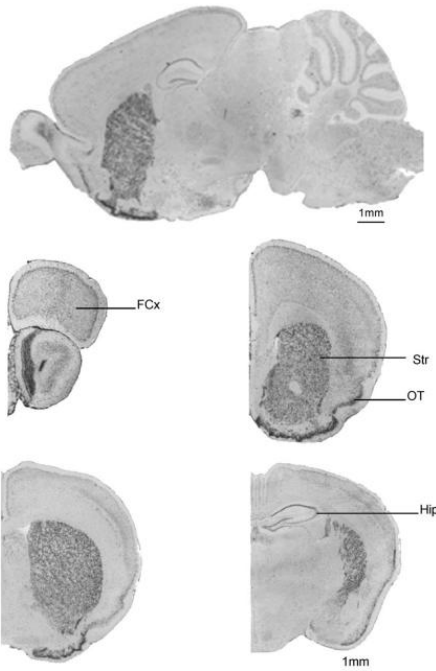
European Journal of Neuroscience, Vol. 27, pp. 2973–2984, 2008
doi:10.1111/j.1460-9568.2008.06273.x

Neuroscience 146 (2007) 1182–1192

IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL STRIATAL GENES BY EXPRESSION PROFILING IN ADULT MOUSE BRAIN

A. GHATE,^a K. BEFORT,^a J. A. J. BECKER,^a D. FILLIOL,^a C. BOLE-FEYSOT,^a D. DEMBELE,^a B. JOST,^a M. KOCH^b AND B. L. KIEFFER^{a*}

cell types or tissues. Transcriptome analysis of the mammalian brain is a major goal of modern neurobiology to decipher molecular bases of cerebral functioning



Mu-opioid receptor activation induces transcriptional plasticity in the central extended amygdala

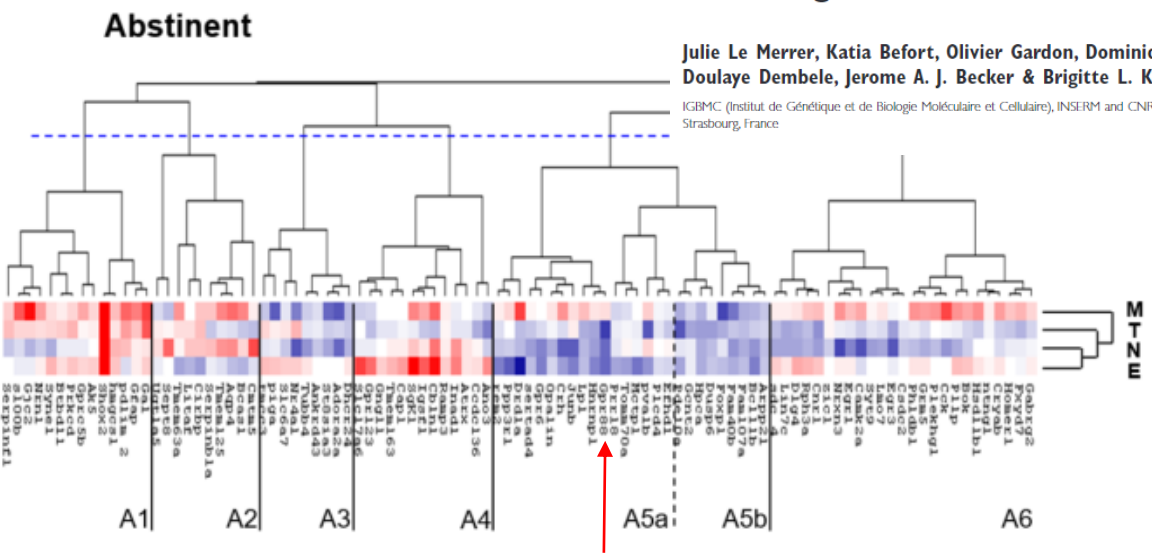
K. Befort,¹ D. Filliol,¹ A. Ghat,¹ E. Darq,¹ A. Matifas,¹ J. Muller,^{2,3,4} A. Lardenois,^{2,5} C. Thibault,⁶ D. Demele,⁶ J. Le Merrer,¹ J. A. J. Becker,¹ O. Poch² and B. L. Kieffer¹



PRECLINICAL STUDY
doi:10.1111/j.1369-1600.2011.00365.x

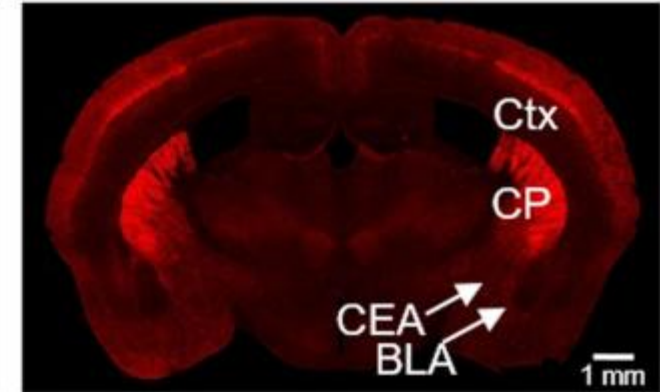
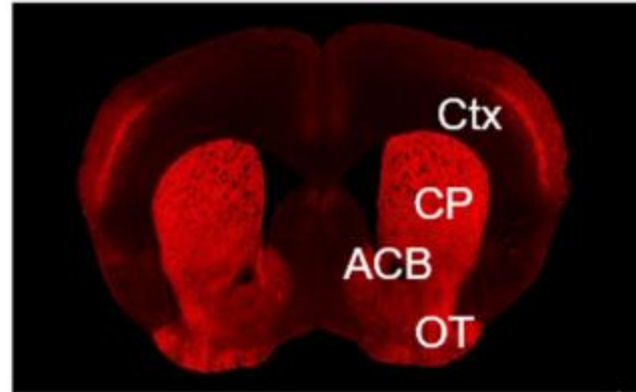
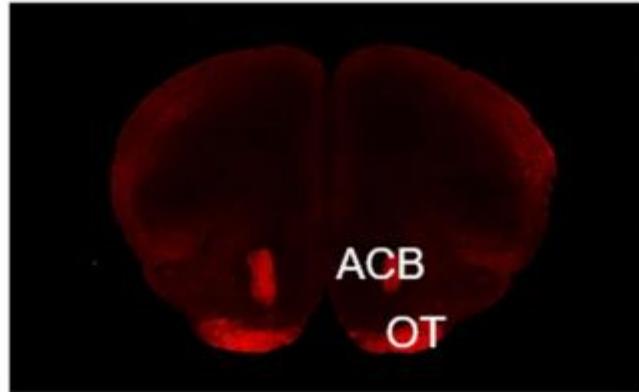
Protracted abstinence from distinct drugs of abuse shows regulation of a common gene network

Julie Le Merrer, Katia Befort, Olivier Gardon, Dominique Filliol, Emmanuel Darq,
Doulaye Demele, Jerome A. J. Becker & Brigitte L. Kieffer
IGBMC (Institut de Génétique et de Biologie Moléculaire et Cellulaire), INSERM and CNRS, Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France and Uds (Université de Strasbourg), Strasbourg, France



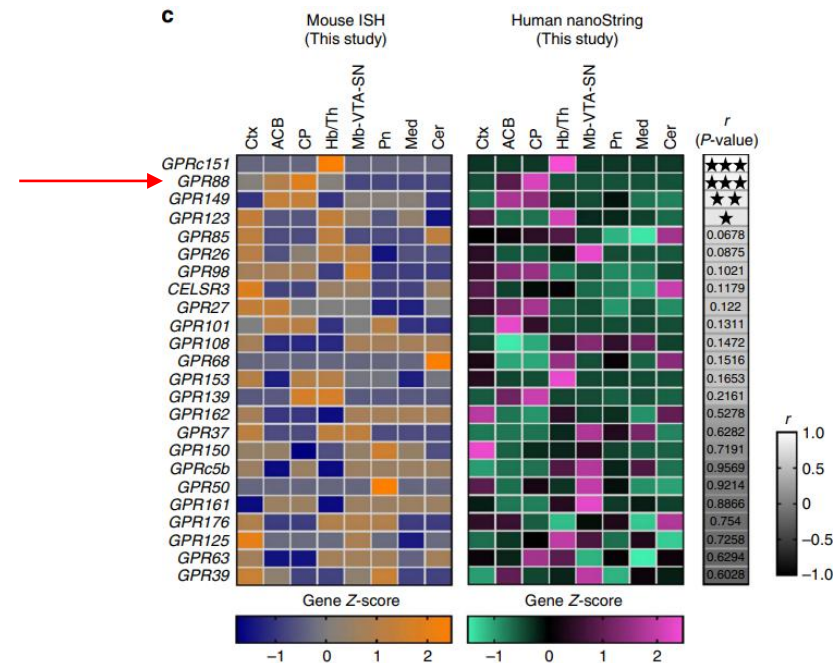
Gpr88 Distribution

In mice



Ehrlich et al Brain Structure and Function 2018

In Human



Ehrlich et al Com Biology 2018

Discovery of a Potent, Selective, and Brain-Penetrant Small Molecule that Activates the Orphan Receptor GPR88 and Reduces Alcohol Intake

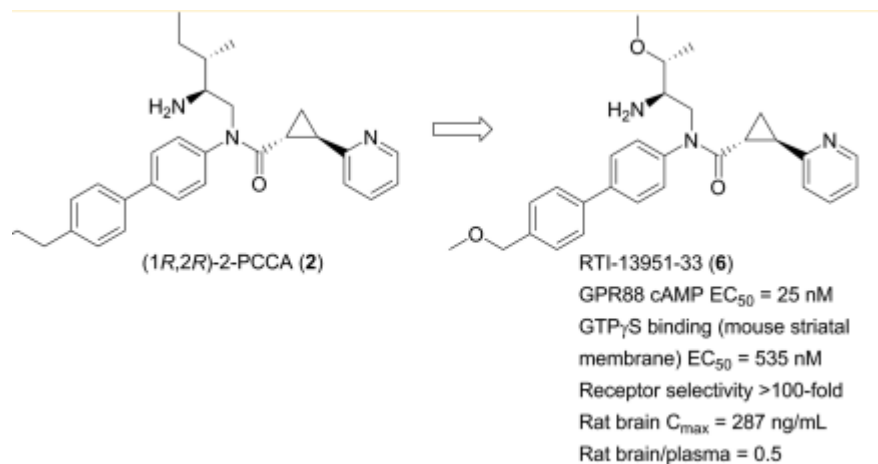
Chunyang Jin,^{*,†,Ⓢ} Ann M. Decker,[†] Viren H. Makhijani,[‡] Joyce Besheer,^{‡,#} Emmanuel Darcq,[§] Brigitte L. Kieffer,[§] and Rangan Maitra^{†,Ⓢ}

[†]Center for Drug Discovery, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, United States

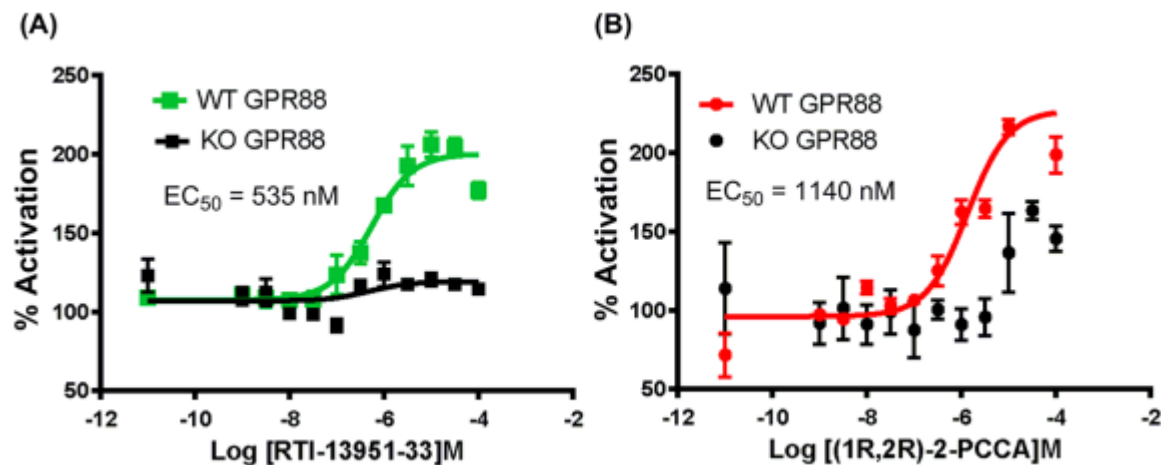
[‡]Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, United States

[#]Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, United States

[§]Department of Psychiatry, Douglas Mental Health Research Institute, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec H4H 1R3, Canada



Chunyang Jin, RTI, NC, USA





Chunyang Jin, RTI, NC, USA

Discovery of a Potent, Selective, and Brain-Penetrant Small Molecule that Activates the Orphan Receptor GPR88 and Reduces Alcohol Intake

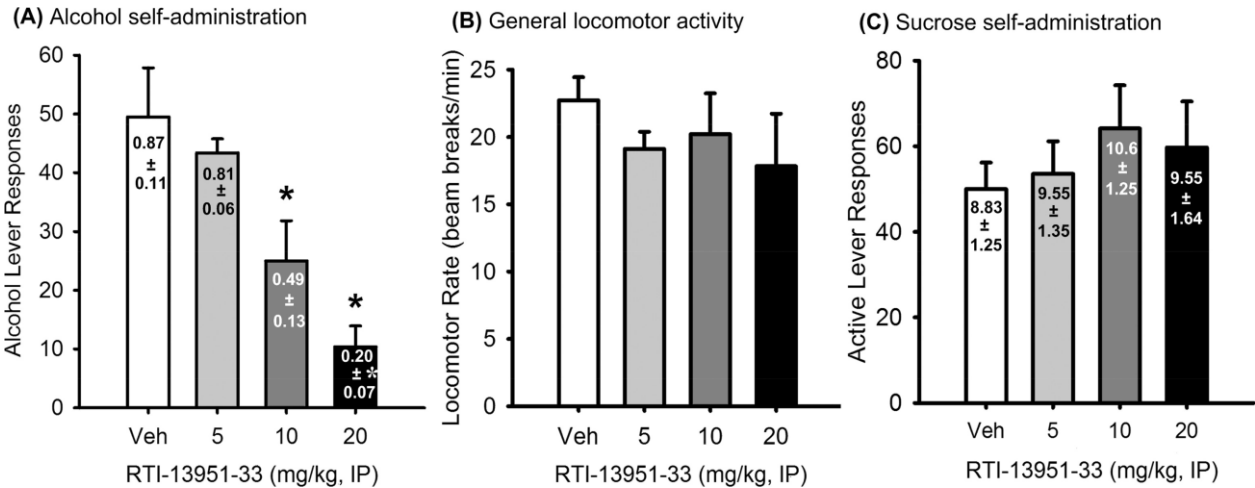
Chunyang Jin,^{*,†,Ⓜ} Ann M. Decker,[†] Viren H. Makhijani,[‡] Joyce Besheer,^{‡,#} Emmanuel Darcq,[§] Brigitte L. Kieffer,[§] and Rangan Maitra^{†,Ⓜ}

[†]Center for Drug Discovery, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, United States

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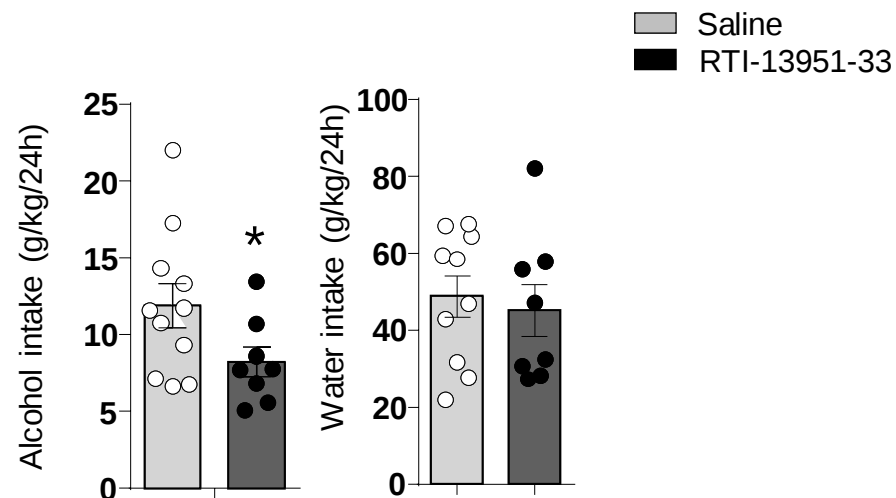
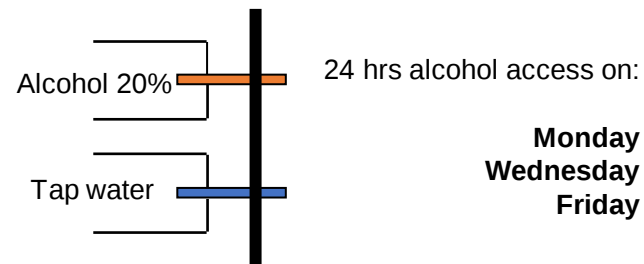
[§]Department of Psychiatry, Douglas Mental Health Research Institute, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec H4H 1R3, Canada



RTI33 reduces alcohol intake in intermittent access procedure

C57BL/6J mice
n=8-10

Intermittent-access 20% alcohol 2-bottle-choice drinking paradigm adapted from Wise, 1973; Simms et al., 2008 :



Mice underwent Intermittent access to 20% alcohol in a 2-bottle choice procedure for 8 weeks. Saline or RTI33 group assignments are then made in a pseudo-randomized manner to achieve similar pre-treatment alcohol intake.

Mice were injected with RTI-13951-33 (30 mg/kg, i.p) or Vehicle 30 minutes before the beginning of the last 24h alcohol drinking session. $p < 0.05$. * vs Veh.

Improve Gpr88 agonist



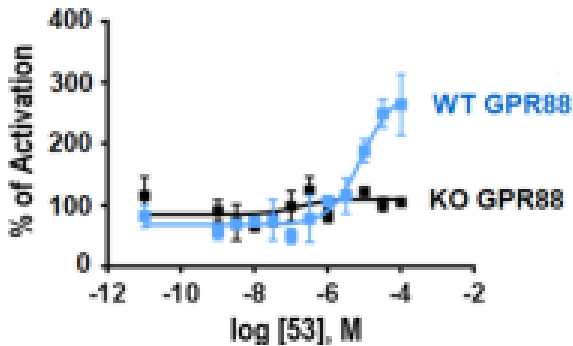
Chunyang Jin, RTI, NC, USA

Design, Synthesis, and Structure–Activity Relationship Studies of (4-Alkoxyphenyl)glycinamides and Bioisosteric 1,3,4-Oxadiazoles as GPR88 Agonists

Md Toufiqur Rahman, Ann M. Decker, Tiffany L. Langston, Kelly M. Mathews, Lucas Laudermilk, Rangan Maitra, Weiya Ma, Emmanuel Darcq, Brigitte L. Kieffer, and Chunyang Jin*

Evaluation of Amide Bioisosteres Leading to 1,2,3-Triazole Containing Compounds as GPR88 Agonists: Design, Synthesis, and Structure–Activity Relationship Studies

Md Toufiqur Rahman, Ann M. Decker, Lucas Laudermilk, Rangan Maitra, Weiya Ma, Sami Ben Hamida, Emmanuel Darcq, Brigitte L. Kieffer, and Chunyang Jin*



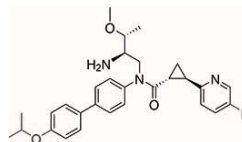
- **RTI-122**
 - ↗ Perméabilité cérébrale
 - ↗ ½ vie
 - ↗ Efficacité

			RTI-33	RTI-122
cAMP EC ₅₀ (nM)			45	12
solubility (μM)			412	261
Mouse PK (10 mg/kg, IP)	Plasma	C _{max} (ng/mL)	406	662
		t _{max} (h)	0.5	2
		t _{1/2} (h)	0.7	5.8
		CL _F (mL/min/kg)	352	23
		AUC _{0-inf} (ng/mL*h)		7292
	Brain	C _{max} (ng/mL)	178	630
		t _{max} (h)	0.5	4
		t _{1/2} (h)		5.5
		CL _F (mL/min/kg)		20
		AUC _{0-inf} (ng/mL*h)		8530
	Brain/Plasma		0.4	1.2

L'activation pharmacologique de GPR88 limite-elle le TUO ?

RTI-122

(Agoniste synthétique de GPR88)

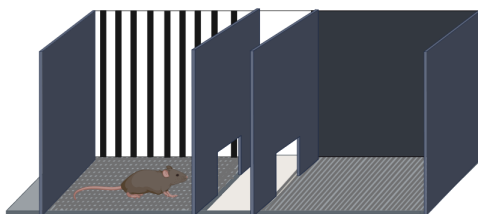


J. Meyer



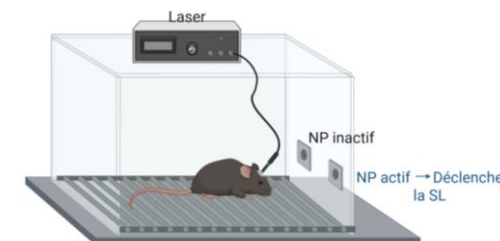
C. Tavenard

Effet **récompensant** de
la morphine



Préférence de Place
Conditionnée

Comportements de type
addictif



Modèle d'auto-stimulation
optogénétique

Effet récompensant de la Morphine $\pm$ RTI-122

WT : Wild Type

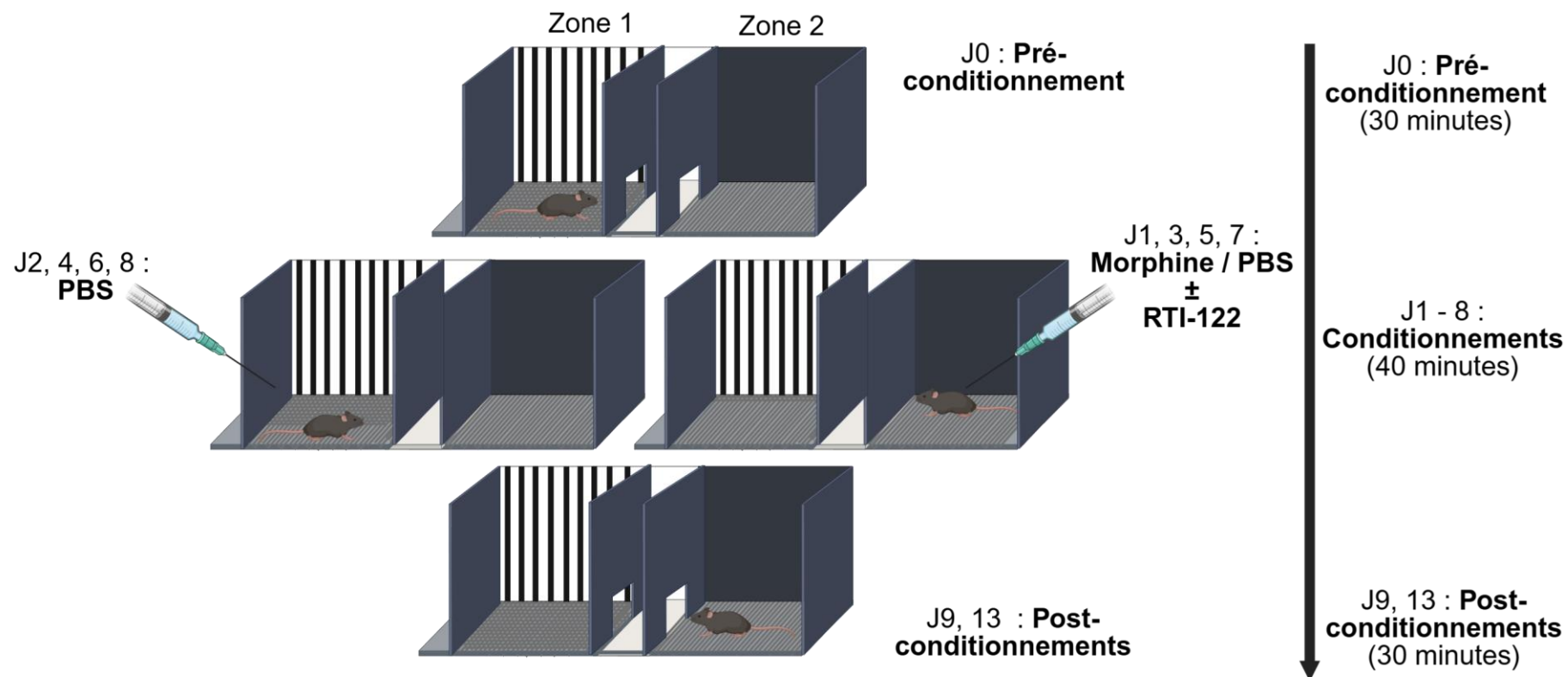
- Souris **WT** vs ***Gpr88* KO** Meirsman et al. 2016



→ GPR88



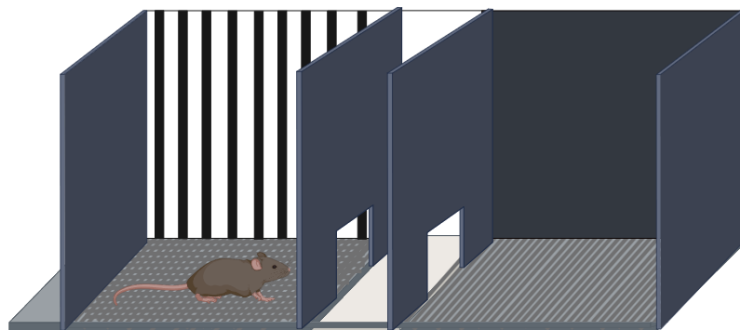
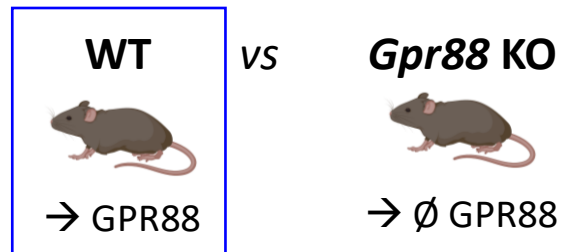
→ $\emptyset$ GPR88



Préférence de Place Conditionnée

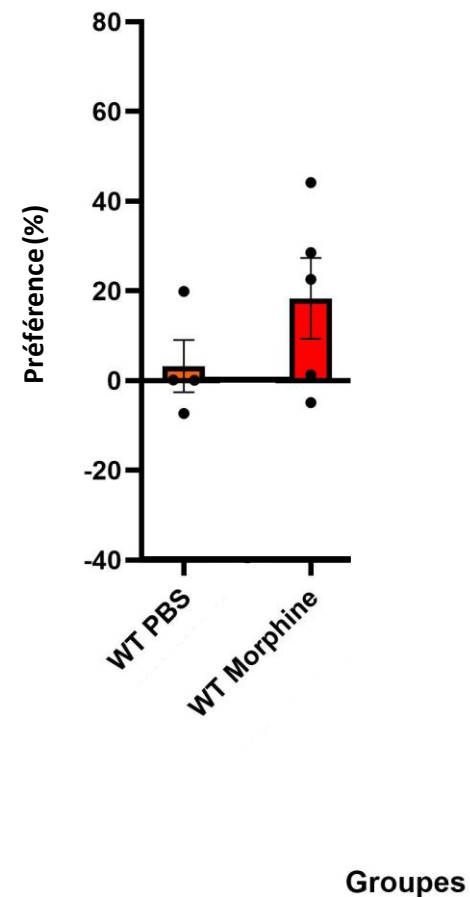
Effet récompensant de la Morphine

- Souris



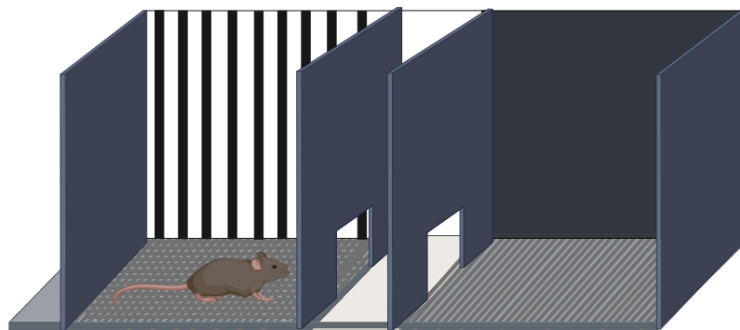
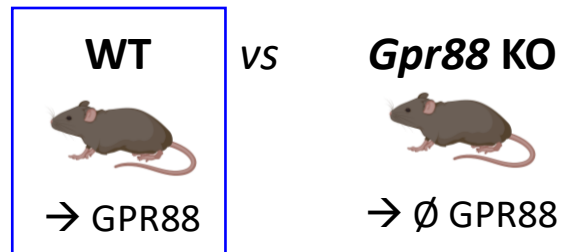
Préférence de Place Conditionnée

Morphine (10 mg/kg, i.p.)
RTI-122 (20 mg/kg, i.p.)



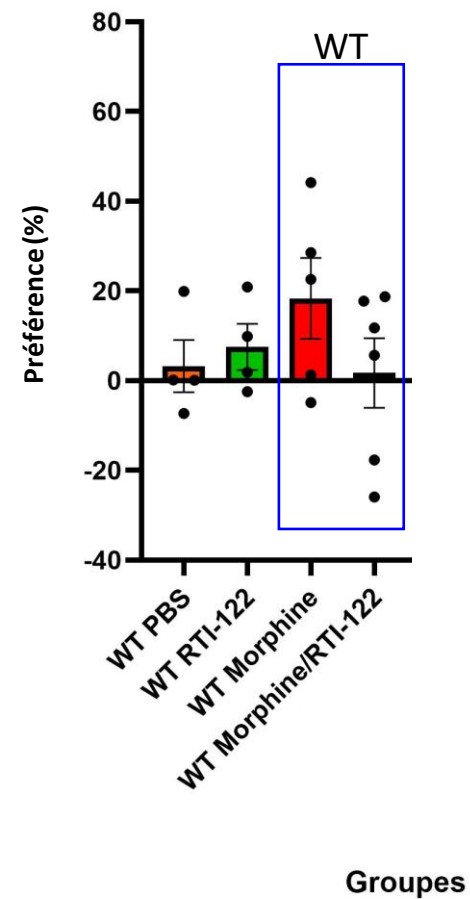
Effet récompensant de la Morphine $\pm$ RTI-122

- Souris



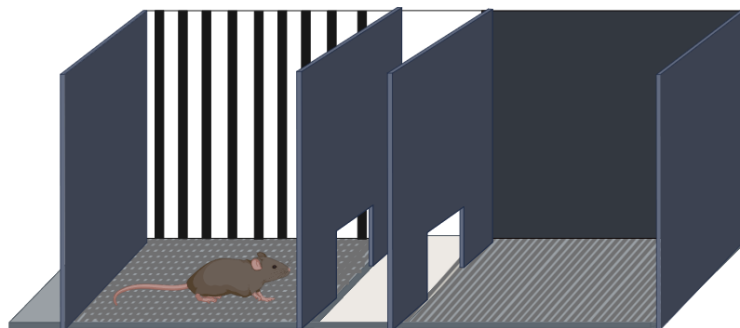
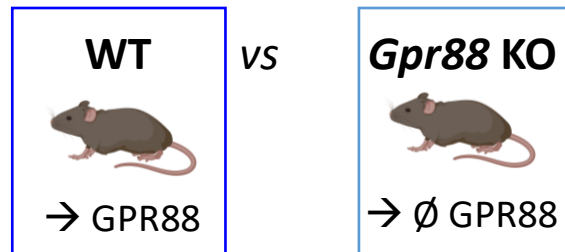
Préférence de Place Conditionnée

Morphine (10 mg/kg, i.p.)
RTI-122 (20 mg/kg, i.p.)



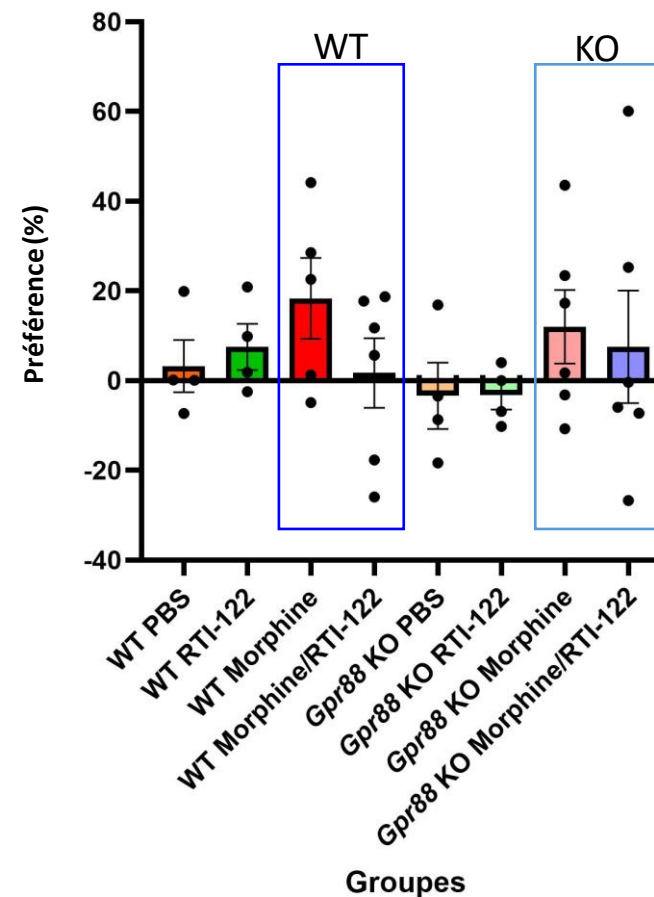
Effet récompensant de la Morphine $\pm$ RTI-122

- Souris



Préférence de Place Conditionnée

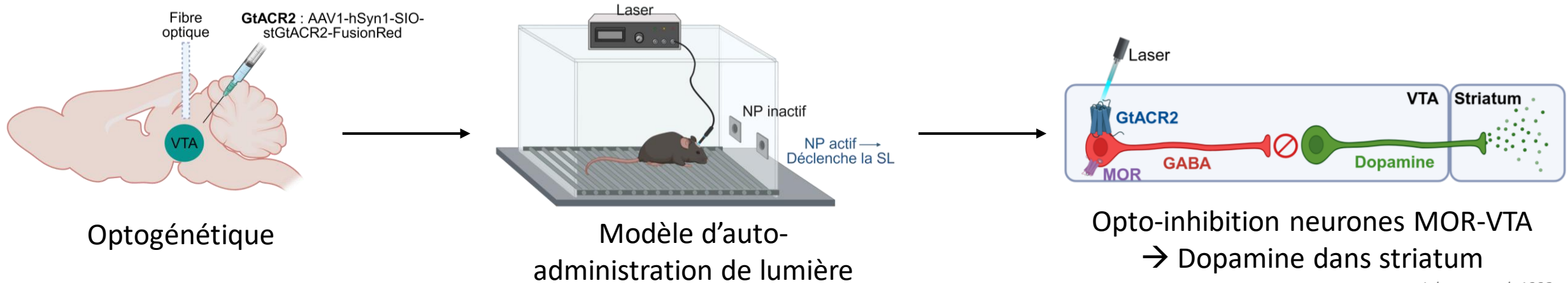
Morphine (10 mg/kg, i.p.)
RTI-122 (20 mg/kg, i.p.)



Comportements de type addictif ± RTI-122

- Souris : MOR-Cre *Bailly et al. 2020*

MOR : Récepteur opioïde μ
 NP : Nosepoke
 VTA : Aire tegmentale ventrale

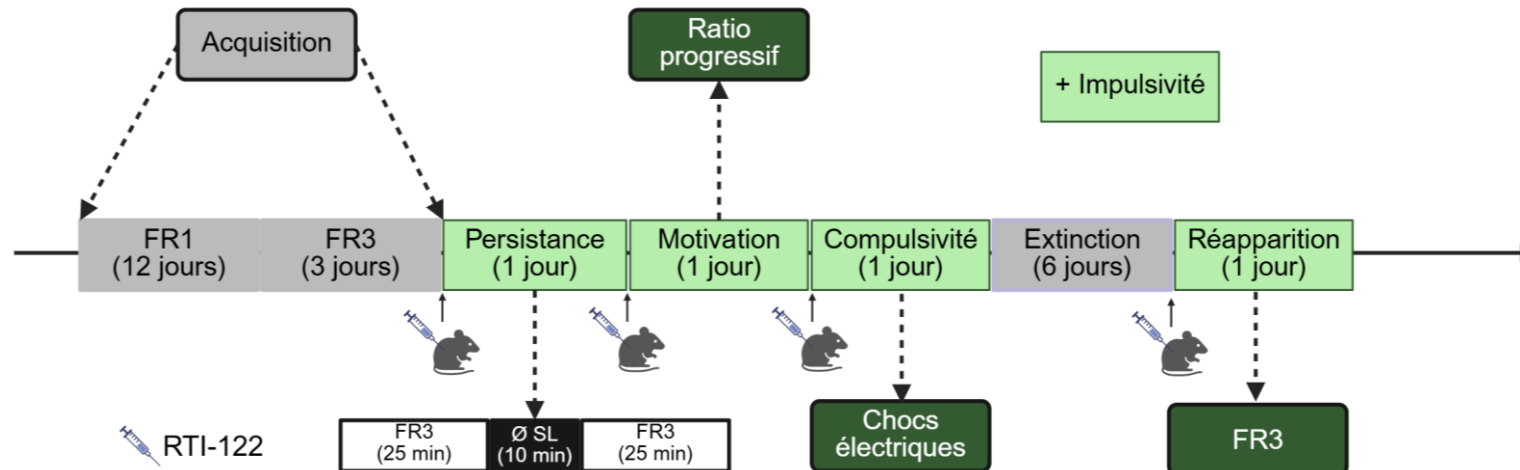


Johnson et al. 1992
Corre et al. 2018

- 5 comportements de type addictif

Deroche-Gamonet et al. 2004

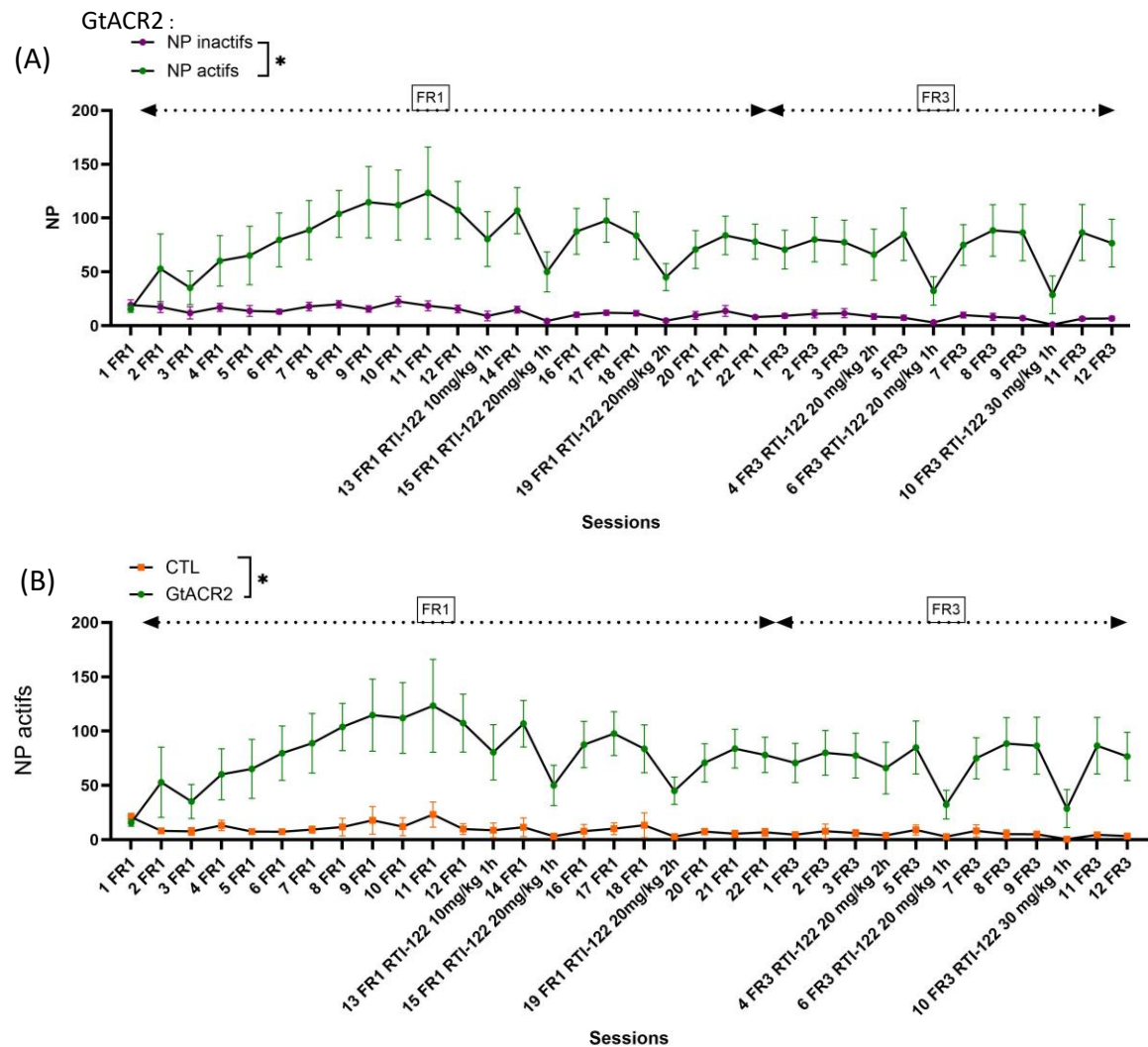
Welsch et al. 2023



Comportements de type addictif ± RTI-122

NP : Nosepoke

Acquisition



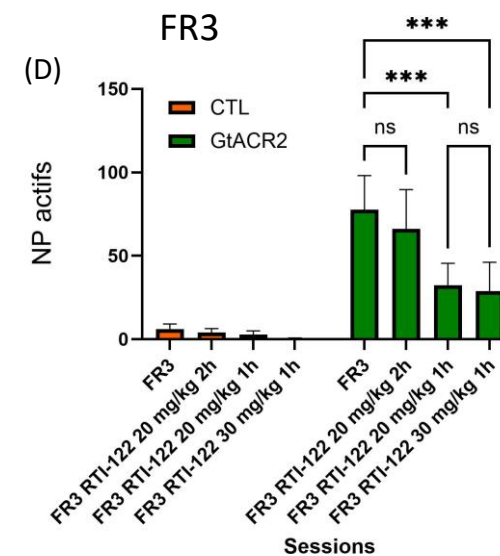
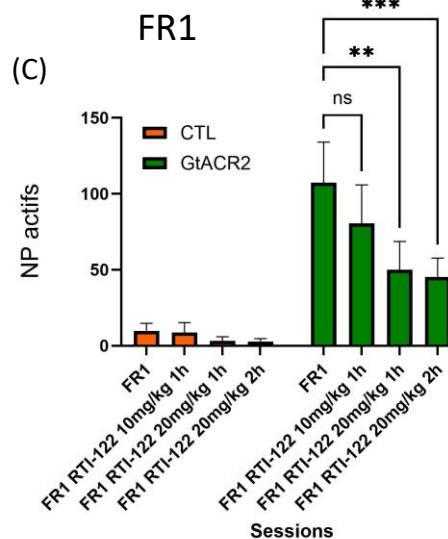
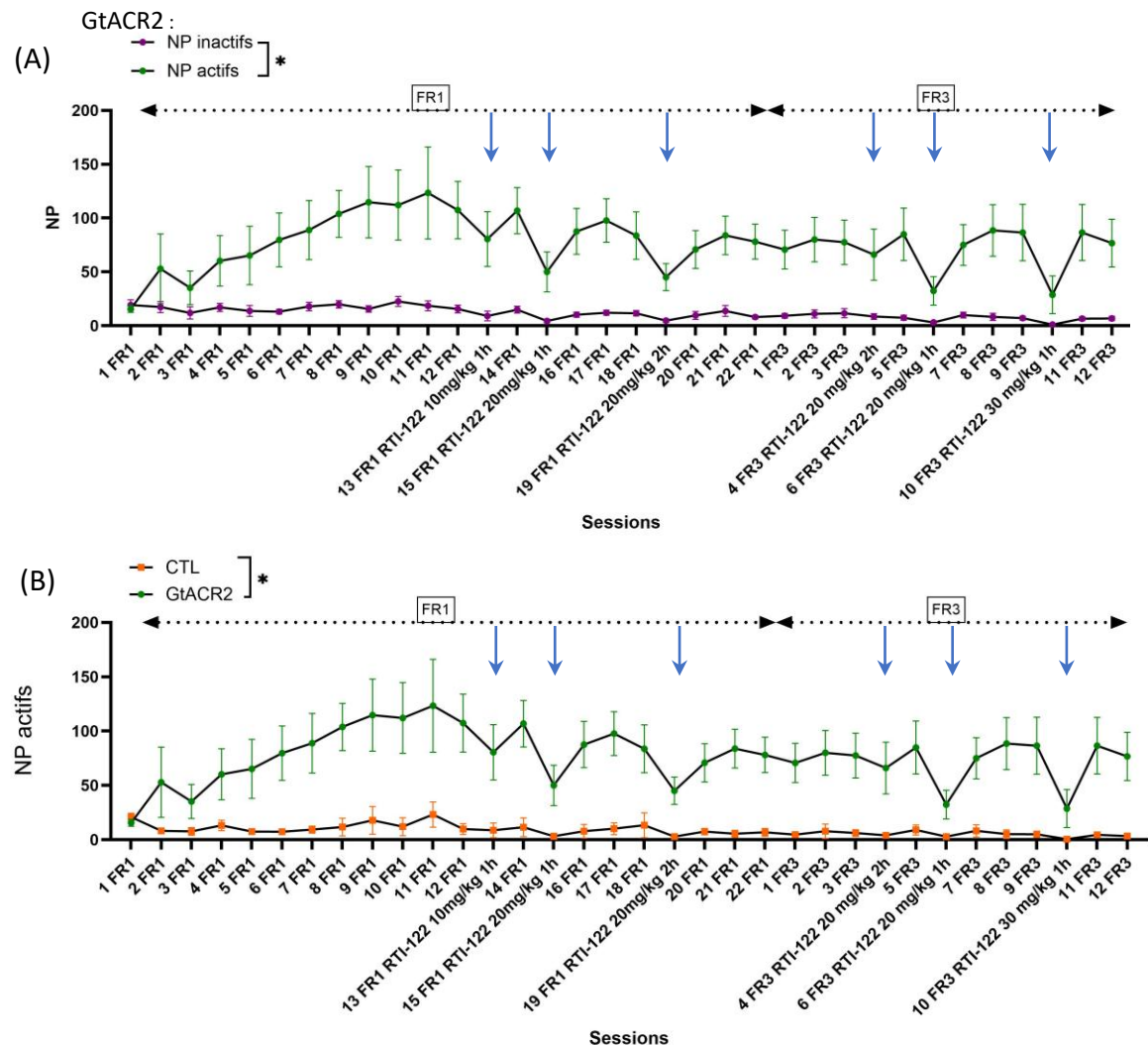
(A, B) Test d'ANOVA à 2 facteurs à mesures répétées (A : $p = 0,0102$; B : $p = 0,0147$), test de comparaisons multiples de Tukey post-hoc. $n = 6-8/\text{groupe}$. Significativité statistique * : $p < 0,05$; ** : $p < 0,01$; *** : $p < 0,001$. Moyenne $\pm$ S.E.M.

Comportements de type addictif ± RTI-122

↓ : RTI-122 (i.p.)

NP : Nosepoke

Acquisition

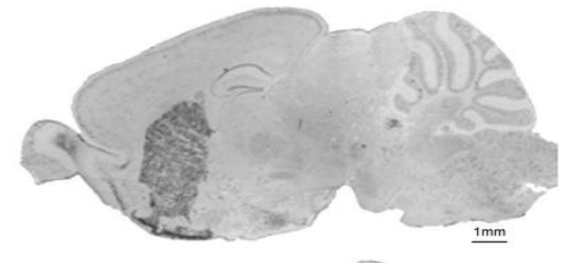


RTI-122 ↘ Opto-inhibition neurones MOR-VTA
 ⇒ ↘ Recherche de récompenses

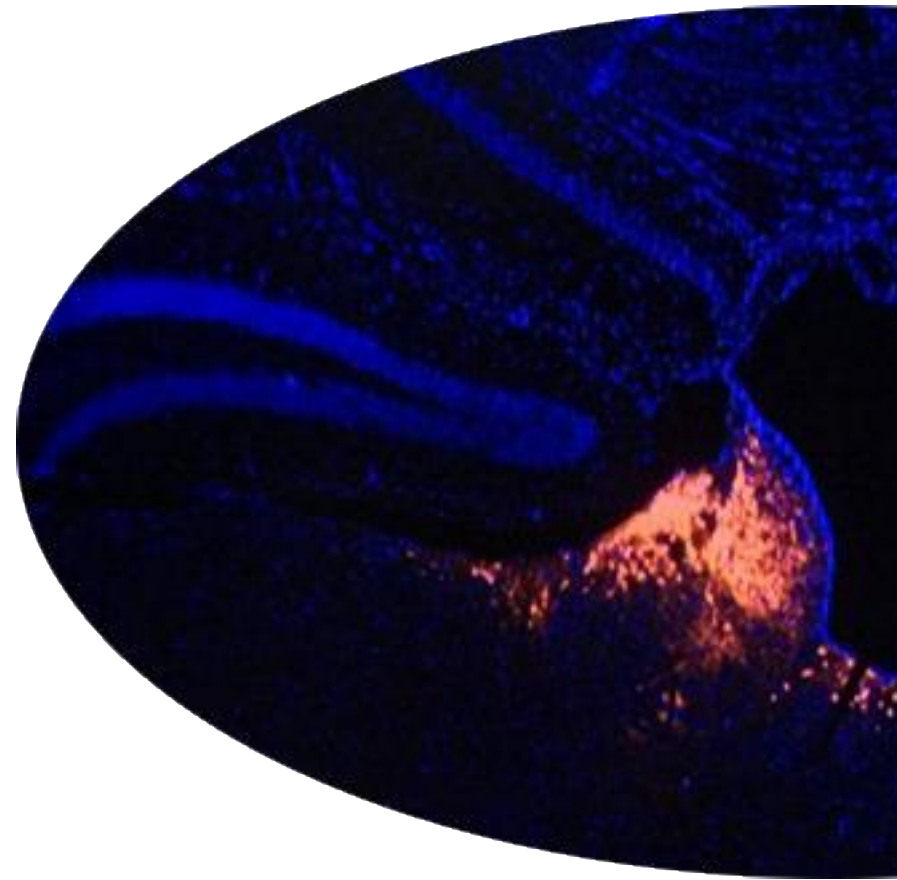
(A, B, C, D) Test d'ANOVA à 2 facteurs à mesures répétées (A : $p = 0,0102$; B : $p = 0,0147$; C : $p = 0,02$; D : $p = 0,04$), test de comparaisons multiples de Tukey post-hoc. $n = 6-8/\text{groupe}$. Significativité statistique * : $p < 0,05$; ** : $p < 0,01$; *** : $p < 0,001$. Moyenne $\pm$ S.E.M.

- **GPR88 et striatum**

Réduit la consommation d'alcool et la préférence aux opiacés



GPR139 et Habénula



CORRESPONDENCE

Remission of Major Depression Under Deep Brain Stimulation of the Lateral Habenula in a Therapy-Refractory Patient

Medical Hypotheses (2007) 69, 1305–1308



medical hypotheses

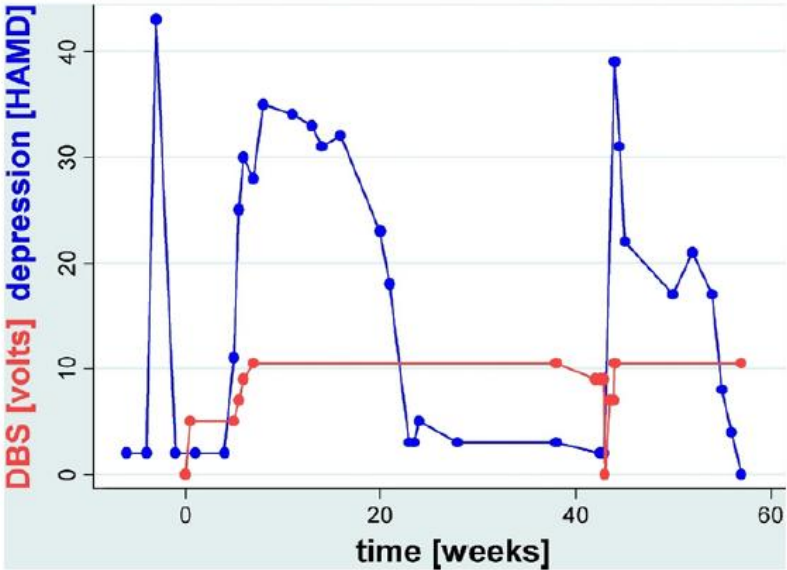
http://intl.elsevierhealth.com/journals/mehy

Deep brain stimulation of the lateral habenula in treatment resistant major depression ☆

Alexander Sartorius ^{a,*}, Fritz A. Henn ^{a,b}

^a Central Institute of Mental Health, J5, D-68159 Mannheim, Germany
^b Brookhaven National Laboratory, Life Sciences Directorate, Upton, NY, USA

Received 22 March 2007; accepted 23 March 2007



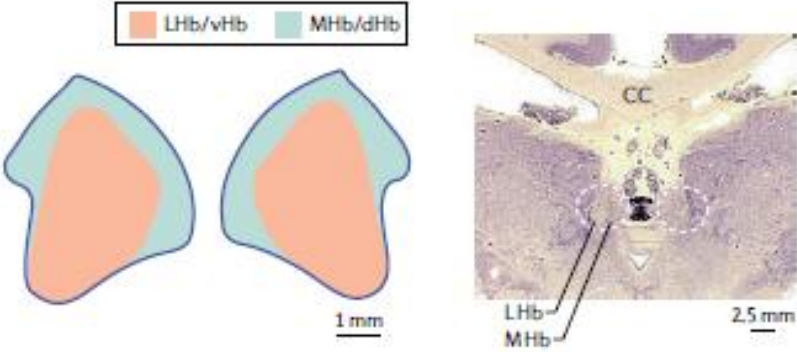
A new translational target for deep brain stimulation to treat depression

Karl Kiening ^{1,*}, Alexander Sartorius ²

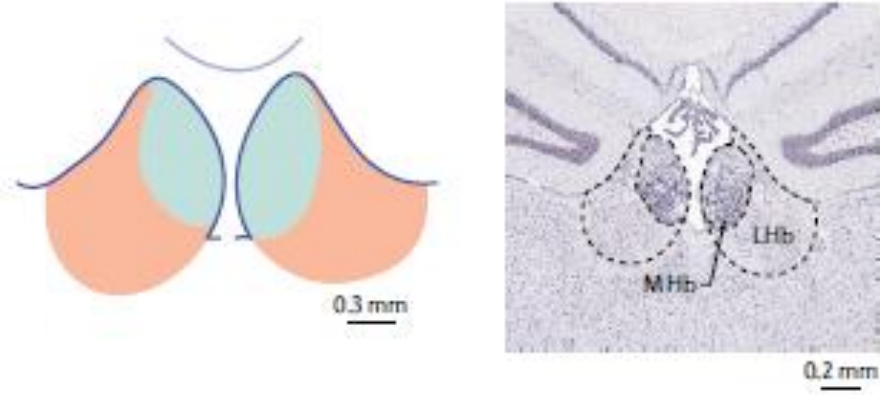
Keywords: DBS; depression; lateral habenula; Learned Helplessness; treatment resistance
DOI 10.1002/emmm.201302947

► Habenula is a new target to treat major depression

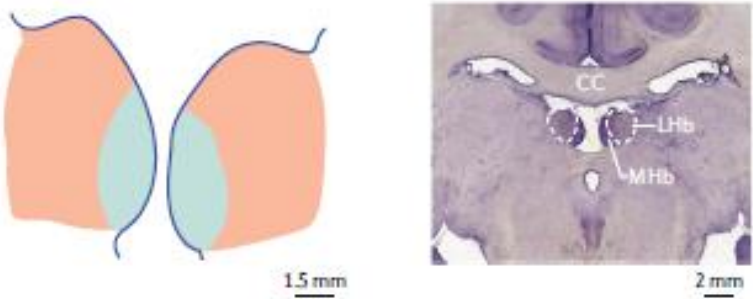
Human



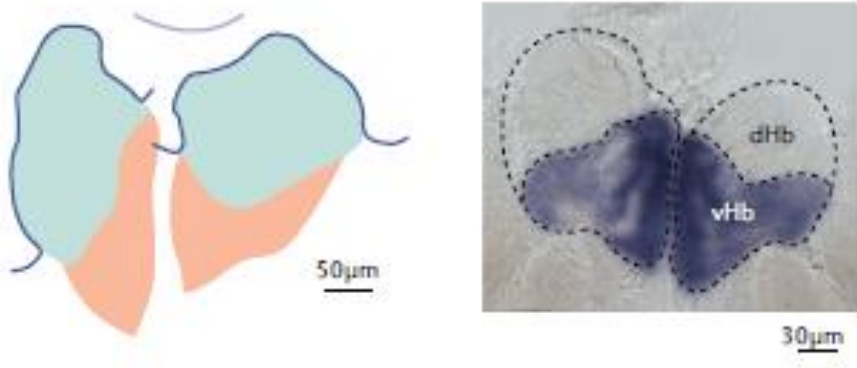
Mouse



Rhesus monkey



Zebrafish

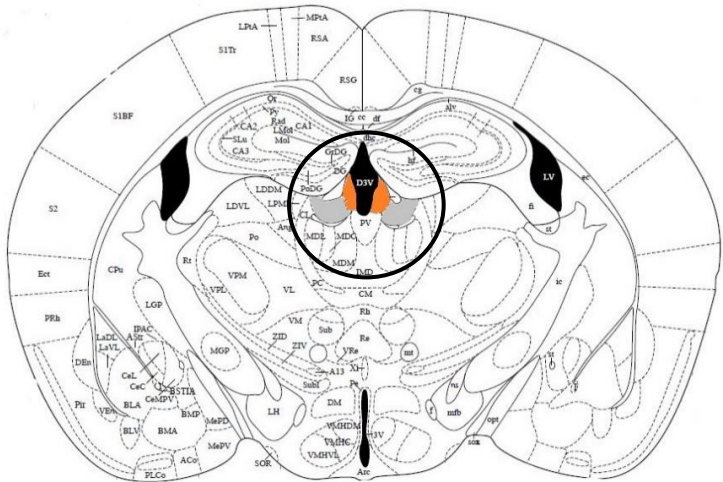
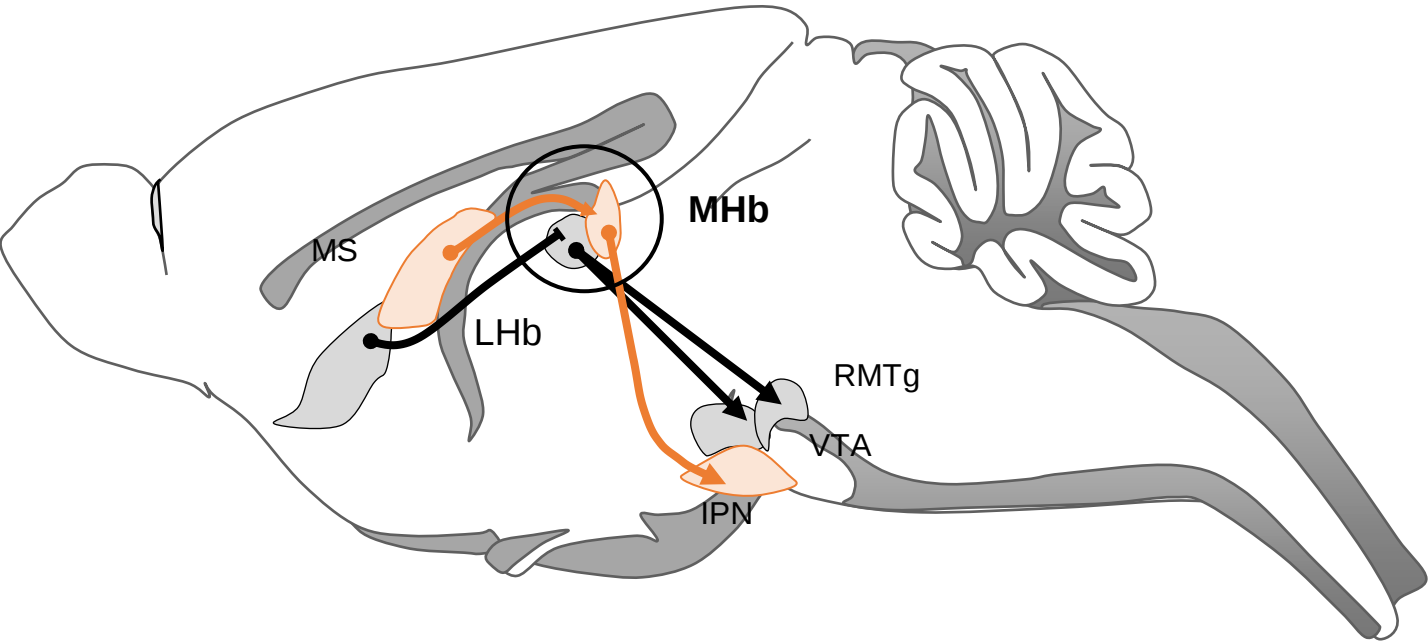


Adapted from Hu, Cui and Yang 2020 Nature Reviews Neuroscience

► Habenula is a highly conserved epithalamic structure

Habenular Circuitry in Rodents

Boulos, Darcq and Kieffer 2017 Biological Psychiatry



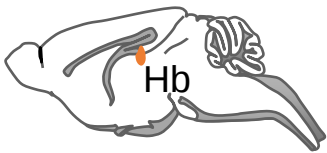
Functions

- **Reward/aversion** Proulx et al, 2014 Nat Neuroscience
- **Decision making** Namboodiri et al, 2016 Current Biology
- **Mood states/ Depression/ Addiction** Lee et al, 2019 Frontiers in Psychiatry; Mathis and Kenny 2019 Neurosci Biobehav Rev; Ables et al. 2023 Pharmacological Research

NEUROSCIENCE

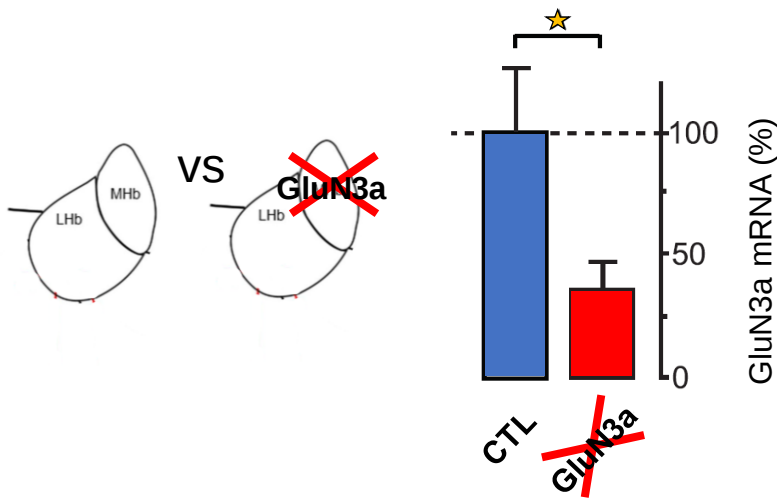
Control of aversion by glycine-gated GluN1/GluN3A NMDA receptors in the adult medial habenula

Y. Otsu^{1*†}, E. Darcq^{2†}, K. Pietrajtis^{3†}, F. Mátyás^{4,5,6}, E. Schwartz³, T. Bessaih³, S. Abi Gerges³, C. V. Rousseau^{1†}, T. Grand¹, S. Dieudonné¹, P. Paoletti¹, L. Acsády⁴, C. Agulhon⁷, B. L. Kieffer², M. A. Diana^{3§}
Science 2019

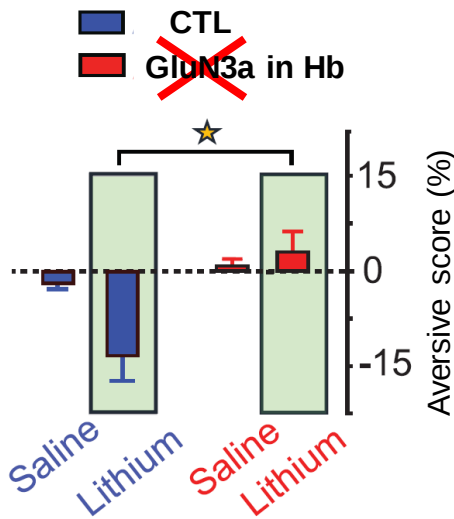


M. Diana

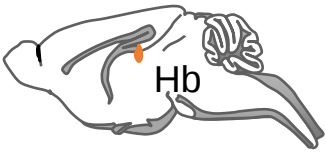
Reduction of GluN3a expression in habenula



Decrease of lithium aversion



► Habenular GluN3A is required for the expression of aversive states

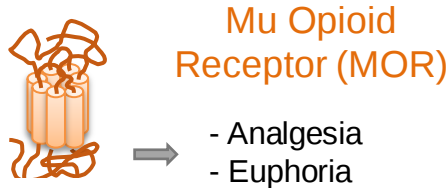


Neuropsychopharmacology

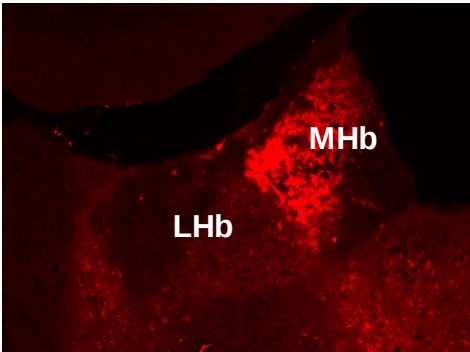
ARTICLE

Mu opioid receptors in the medial habenula contribute to naloxone aversion

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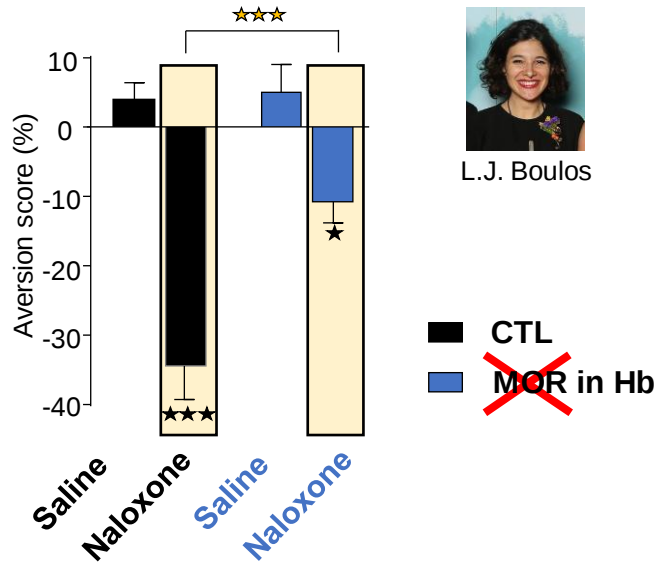


MOR is enriched in habenula

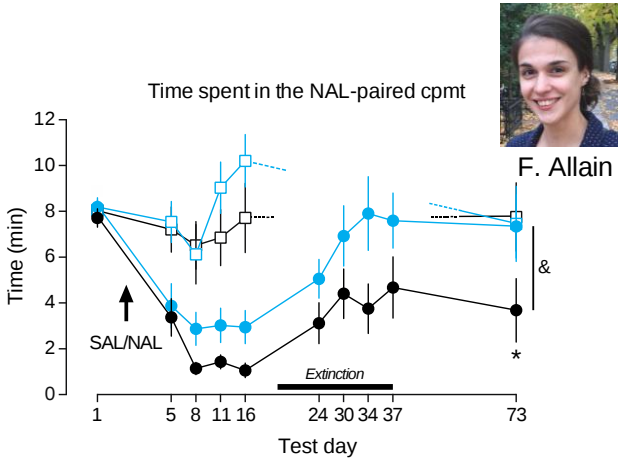


Gardon et al., (2014) Neuroscience.

Reduction of Naloxone aversion



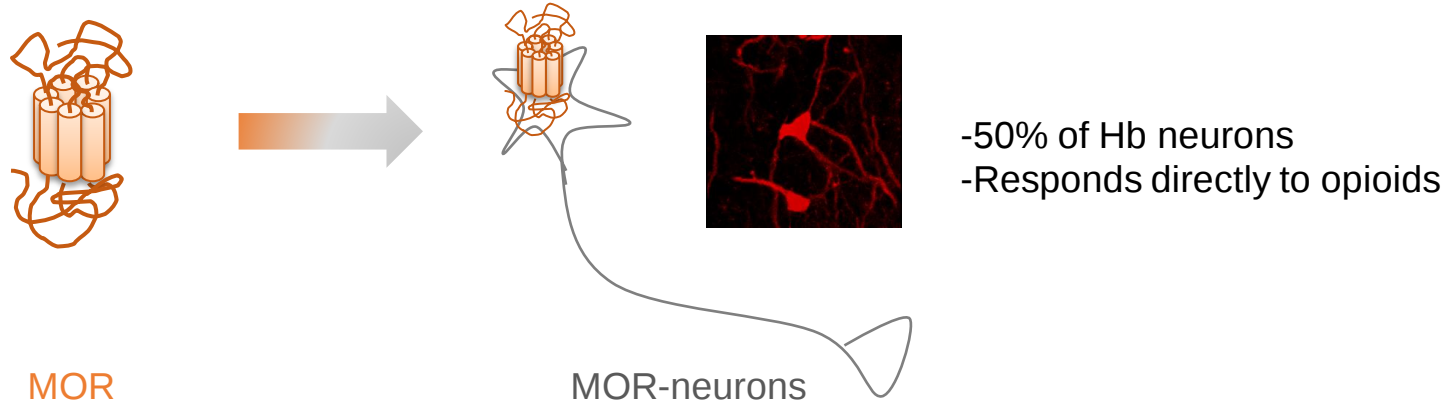
L.J. Boulos



F. Allain

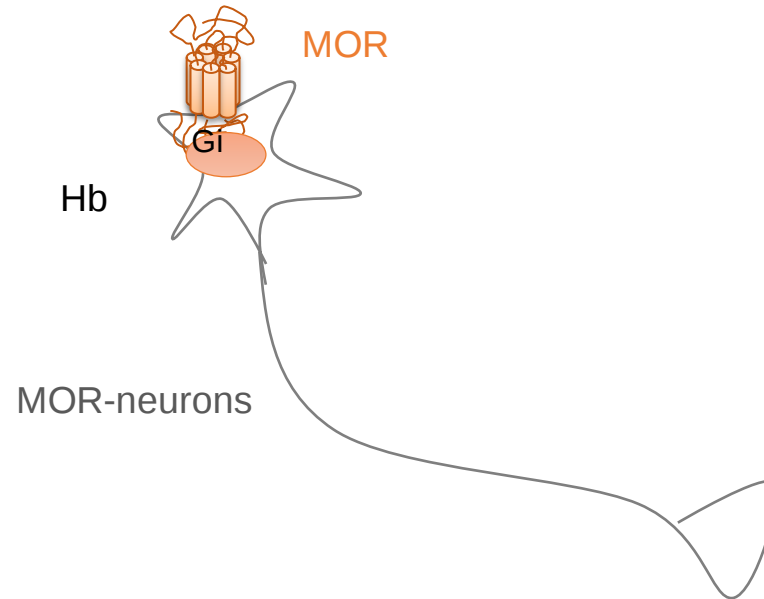
Bailly et al, Biological Psychiatry 2023

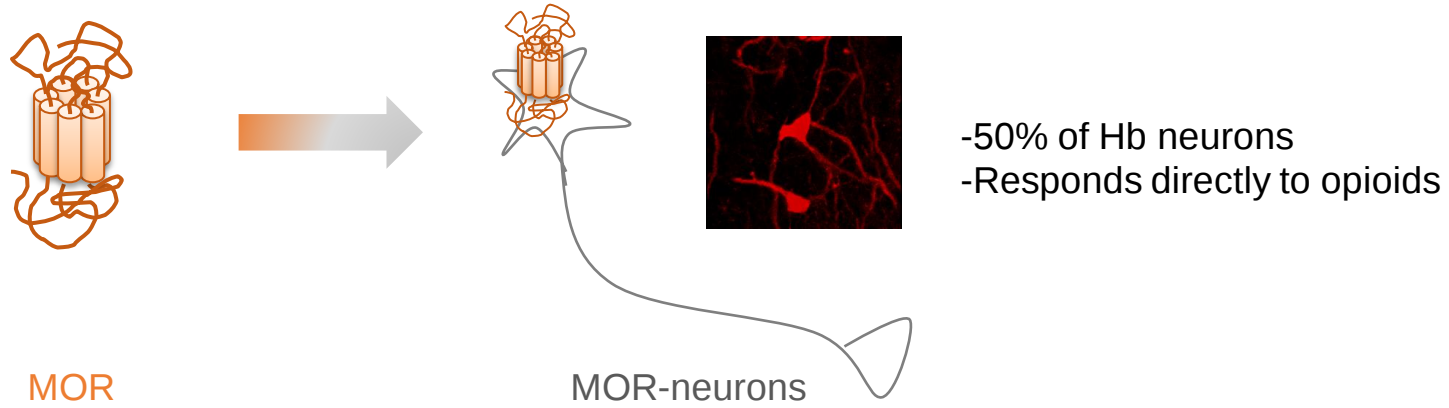
► MOR in Hb modulate the expression of aversive states



Hypothesis:

- Hb MOR-neurons mediate aversive states

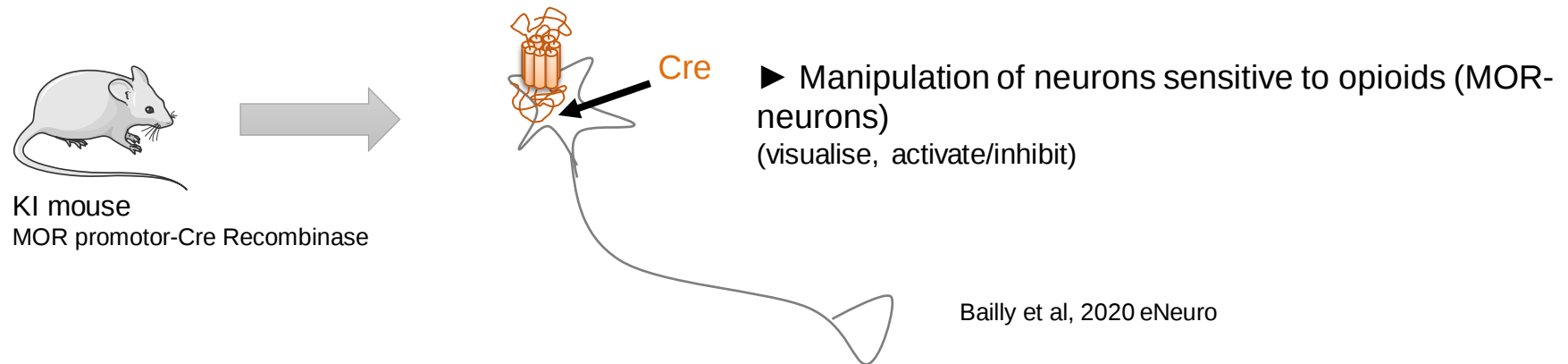




Hypothesis:

► Hb MOR-neurons mediate aversive states

New genetic tool



► Focus on the role of Hb MOR-neurons



MOR-Cre Mice

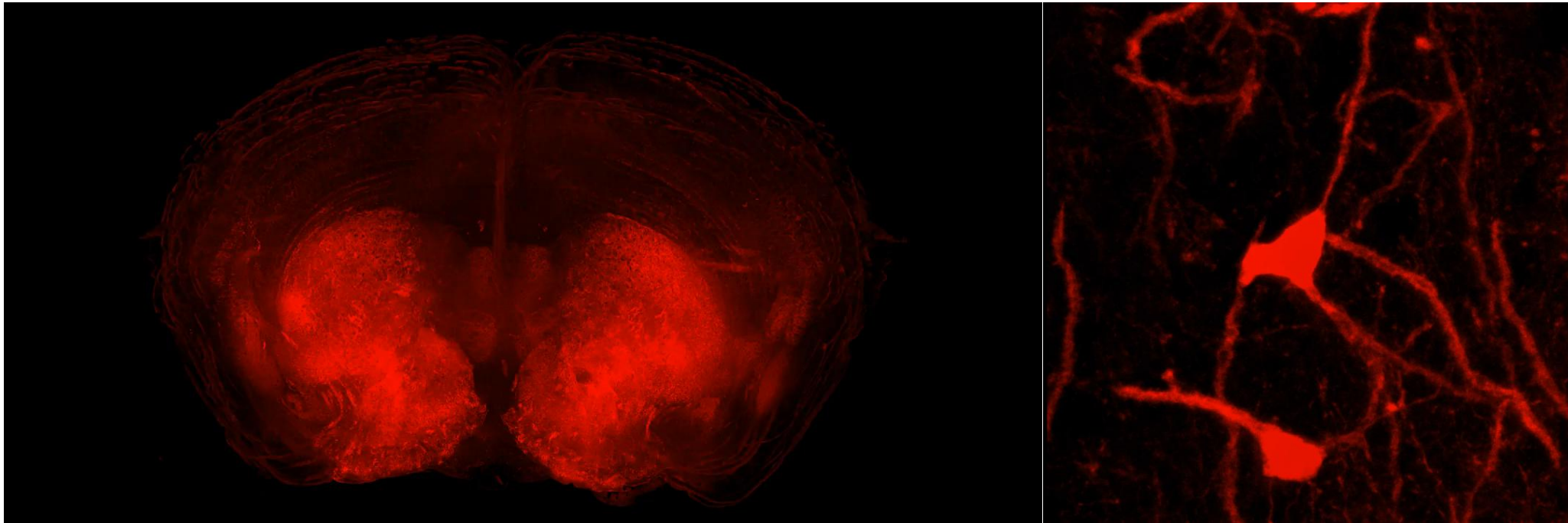


Julie Bailly
PhD, McGill



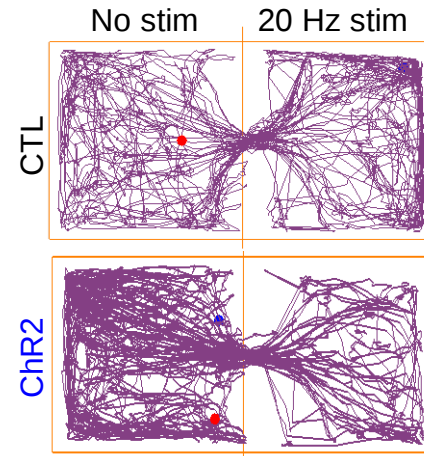
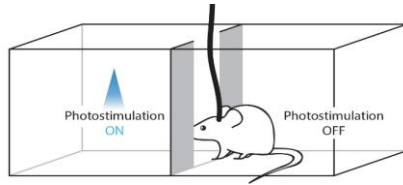
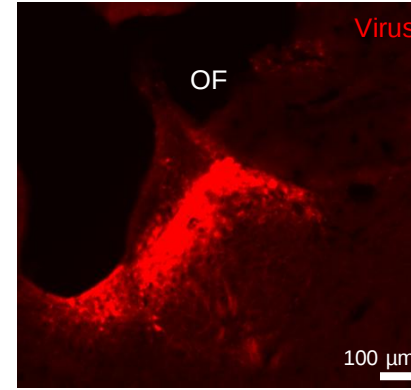
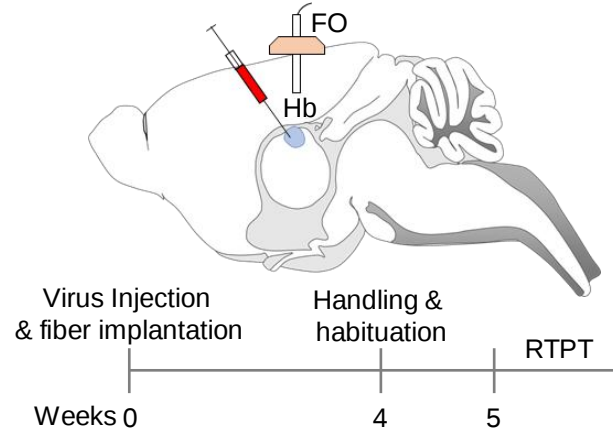
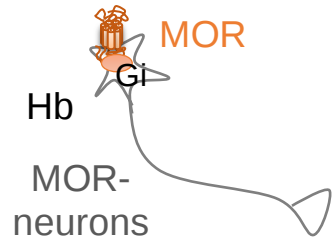
Charles Dupuy
Master, UNISTRA

MOR-neurons in adult brain

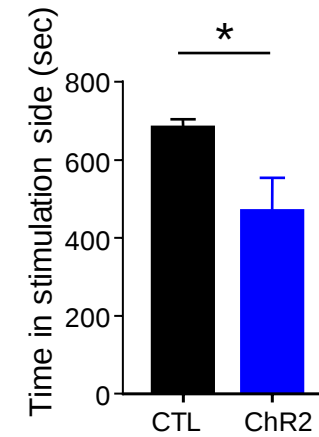




Julie Bailly

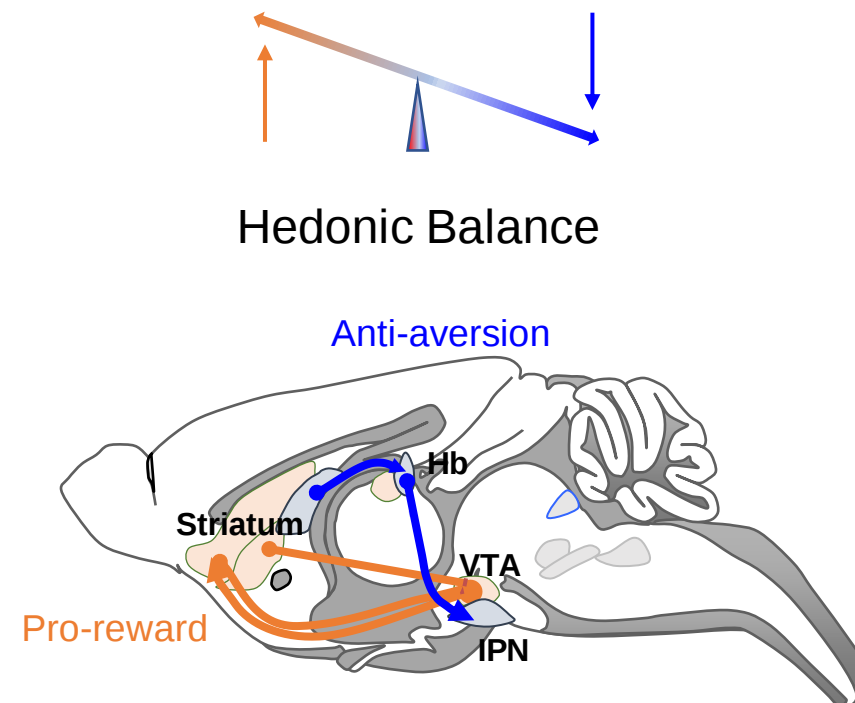
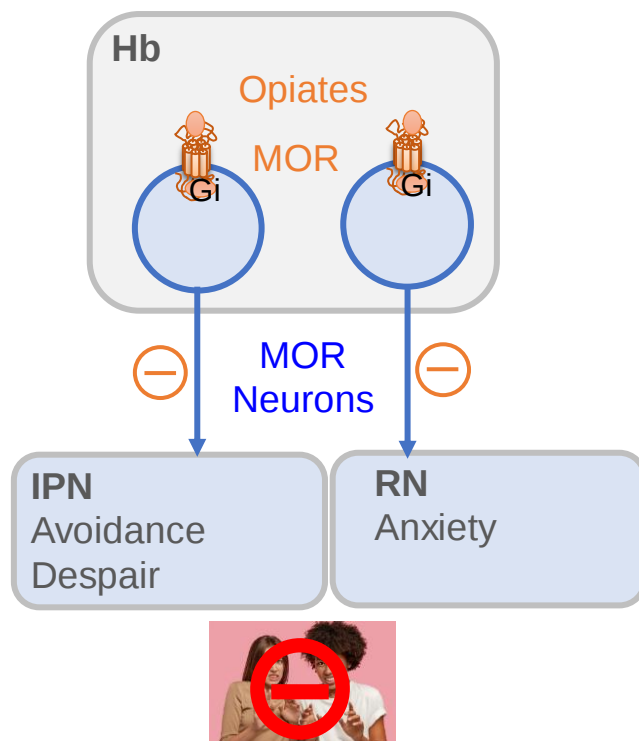


Avoidance (Real time place testing)



► Hb-MOR neurons encode aversive states

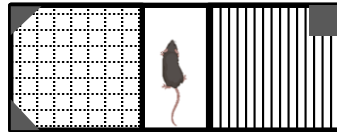
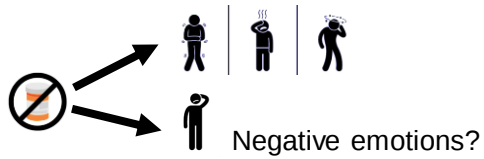
Opioids may limit aversive states by inhibiting Hb MOR-neurons
– an “anti-aversion” role –



- Do dysfunctions in Hb MOR-circuitry contribute to the development of a negative affect (drug withdrawal and abstinence / mood disorders)

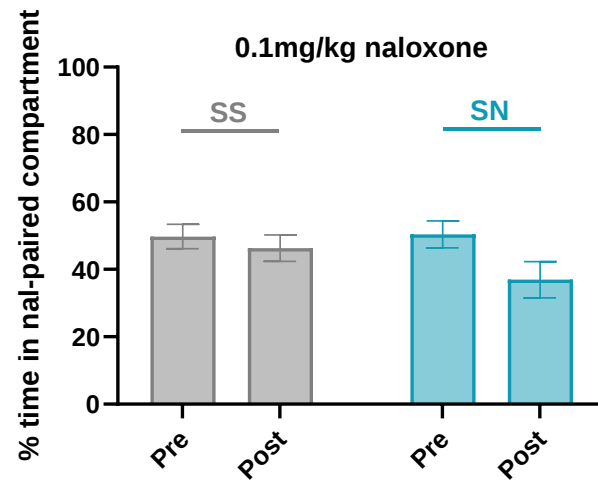


Dersu Ozdemir

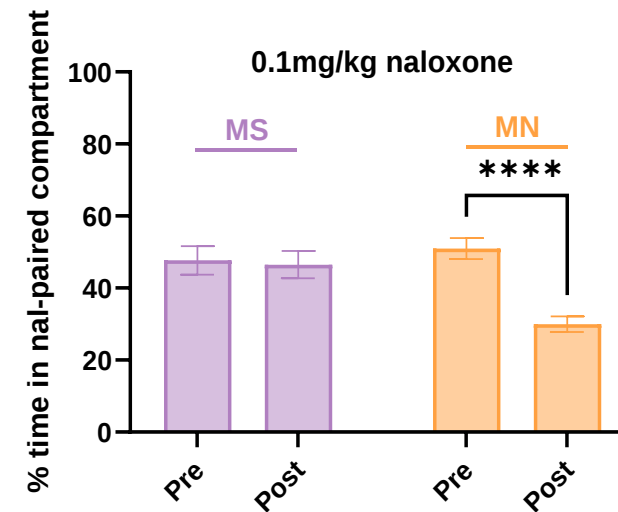


Place aversion to naloxone (0,1 mg/kg)
in naïve and dependent animals

Naive



Opioid- dependent

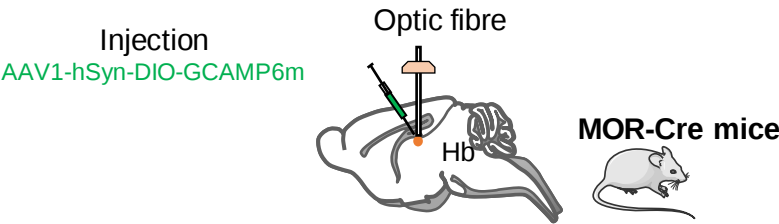


► Naloxone aversive effect is stronger in dependent than in naive animals



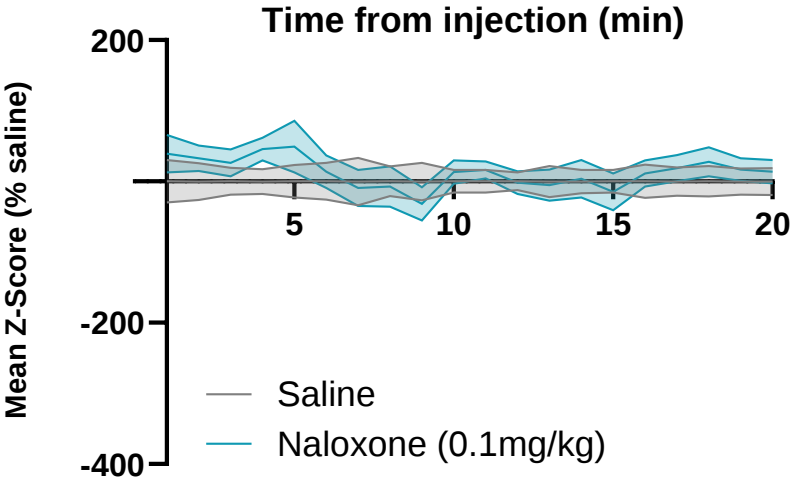
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Calcium activity of Hb-MOR by fiberphotometry

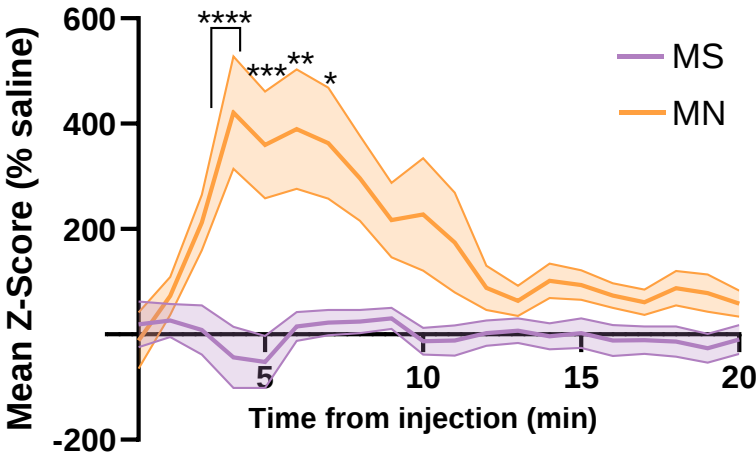


Hb-MOR response to acute naloxone (0.1 mg/kg)

Naive



Opioid- dependent



► naloxone activity in Hb-MOR neurons is enhanced in dependent animals

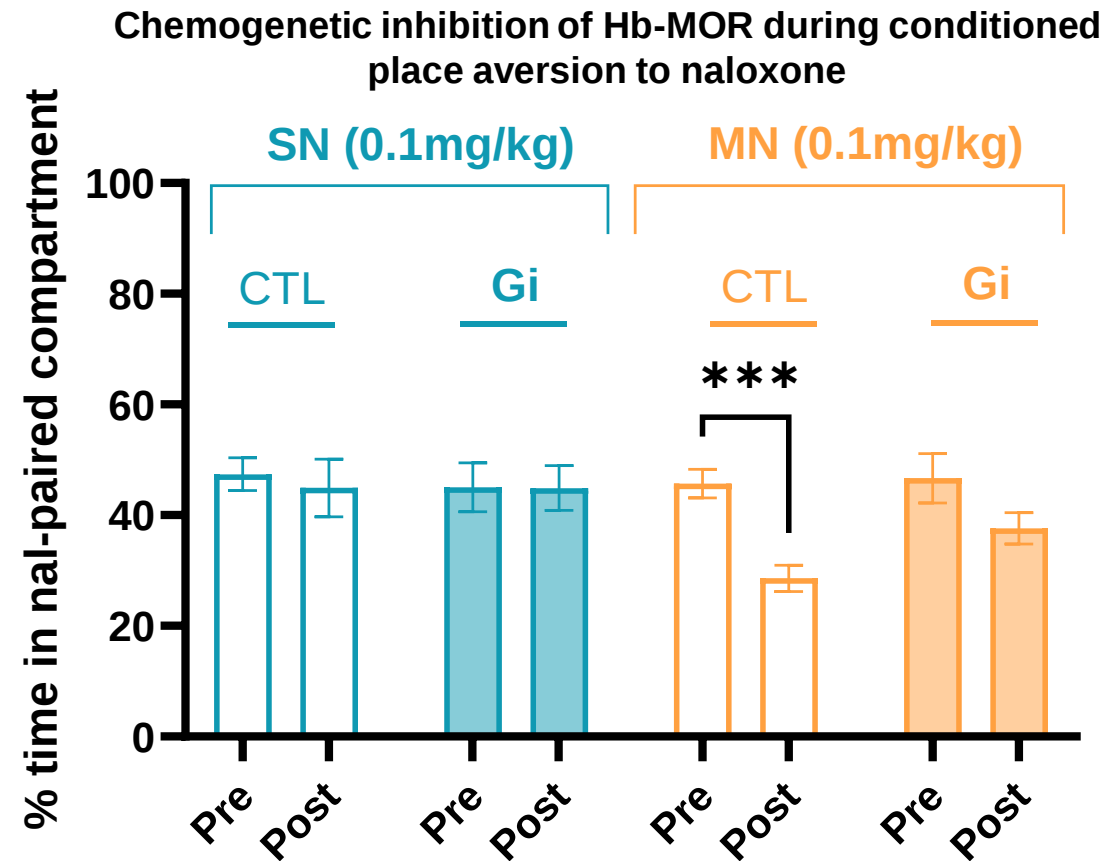
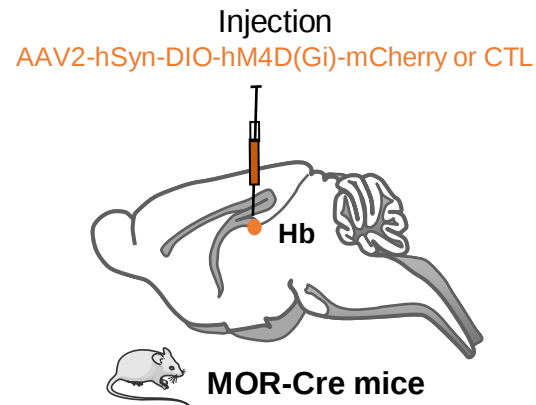
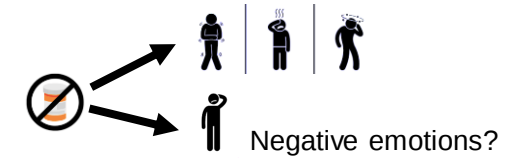
Unpublished, n=10-18



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Hypothesis

- ▶ reducing Hb-MOR neuron activity during naloxone conditioning limits the development of avoidance



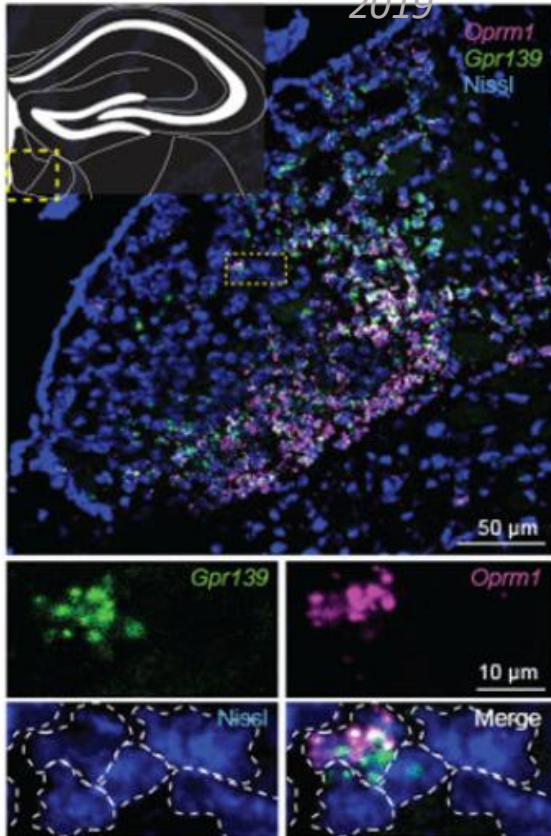
- ▶ Inhibition of Hb-MOR neurons decreases naloxone-conditioned place aversion in morphine-dependent mice

- ▶ Dysfunctions in MOR-circuitry contribute to the development of a negative affect (drug withdrawal)

- GPR139 enriched in Hb
- GPR139- anti-opioid system

Liu et al., 2015

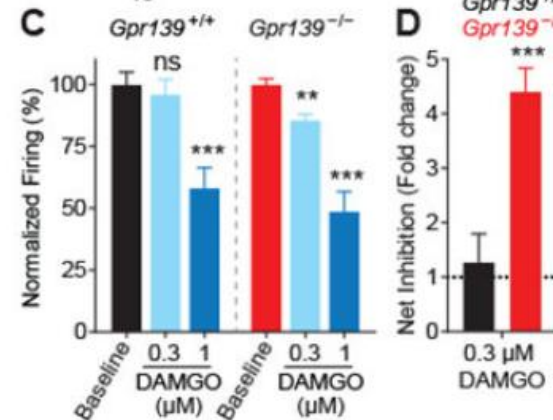
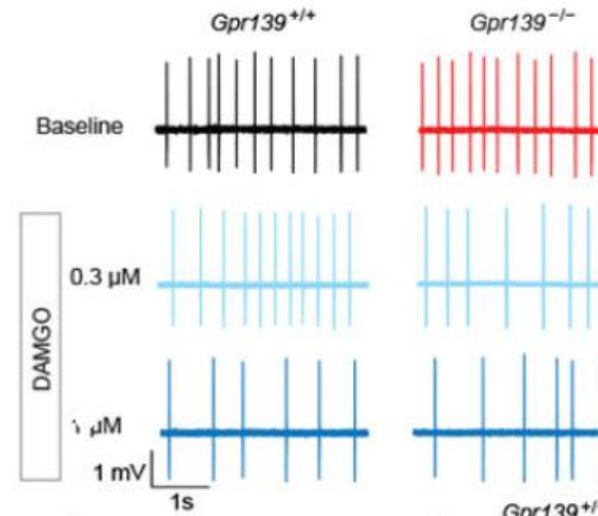
*Wang et al.,
2019*



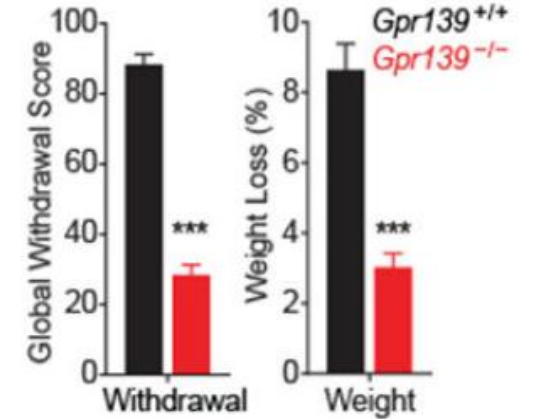
*Wang et al.,
2019*

MOR and GPR139 co-expressed in Hb

GPR139 KO



GPR139 KO increased response to MOR agonist in Hb



GPR139 KO reduced naloxone-precipitated somatic withdrawal signs



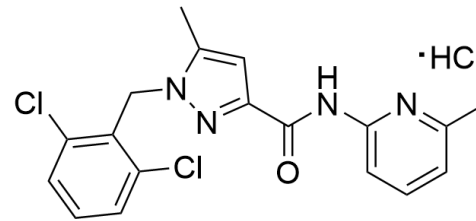
Dr. C Jin



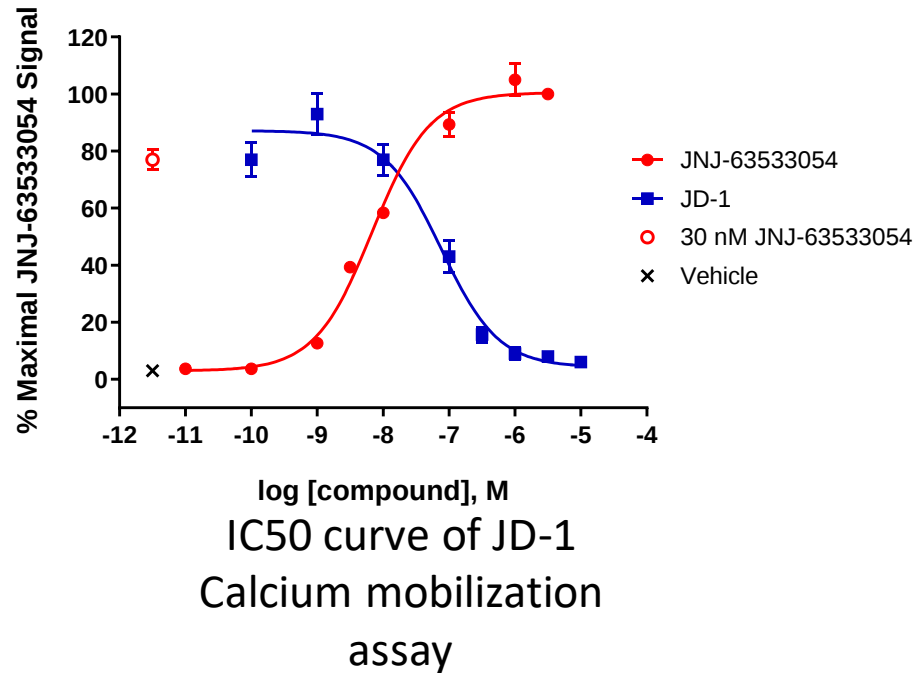
Hb-MOR
neurons

GPR139
antagonist

Affective and somatic signs during
opioid withdrawal



JD-1

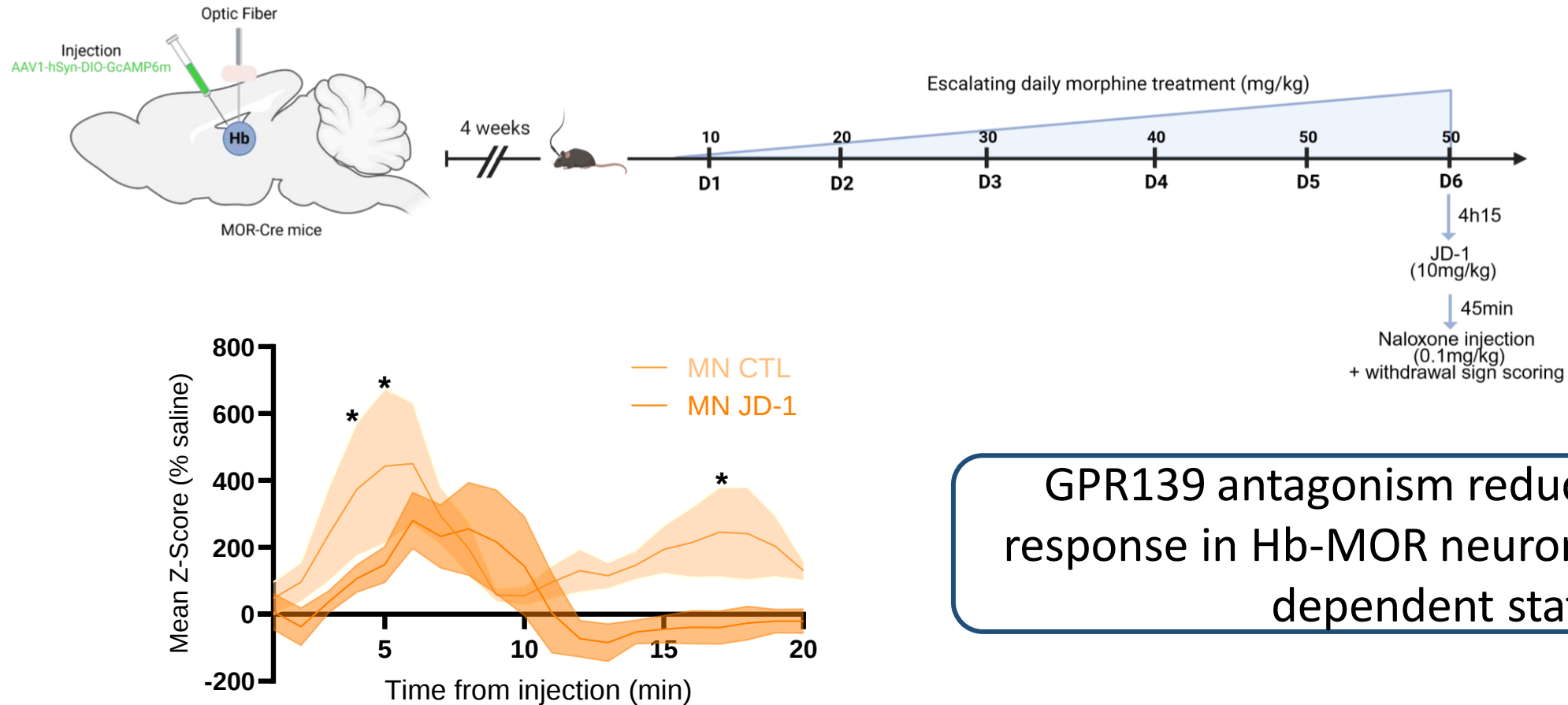


- Two-fold more **potent** than the known antagonist JNJ-3792165
Nepomuceno et al., 2018

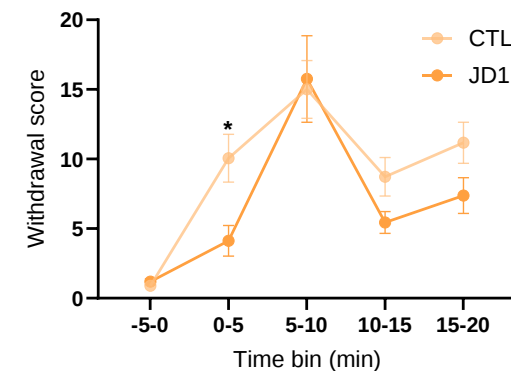
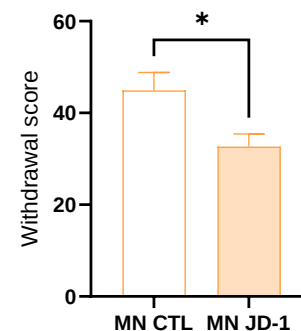
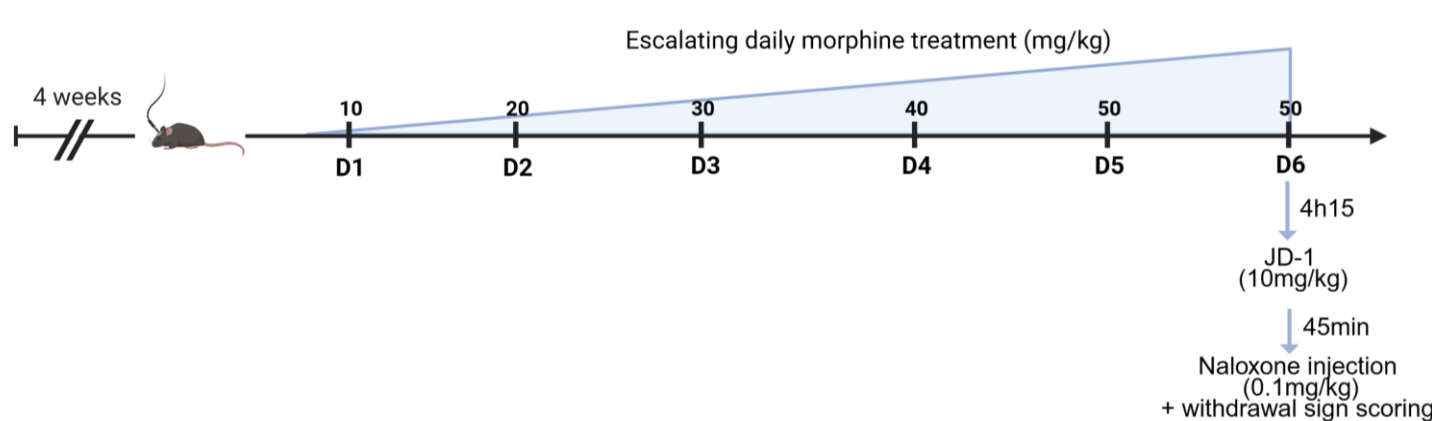
- No agonist activity** at 10 μ M
- High selectivity:** <50% inhibition at 10 μ M in radioligand binding assays of the NIMH Psychoactive Drug Screening Program (40 CNS targets)



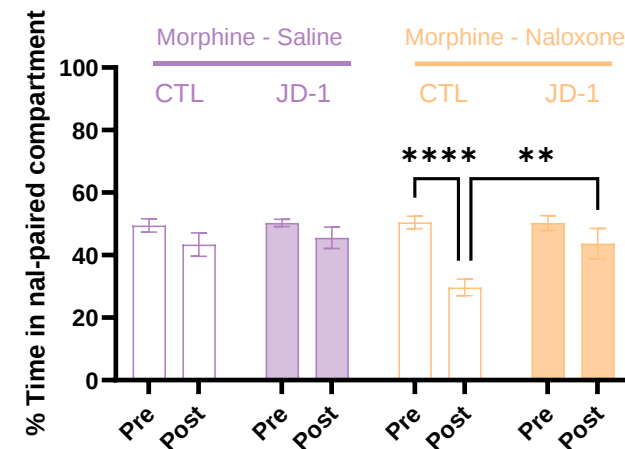
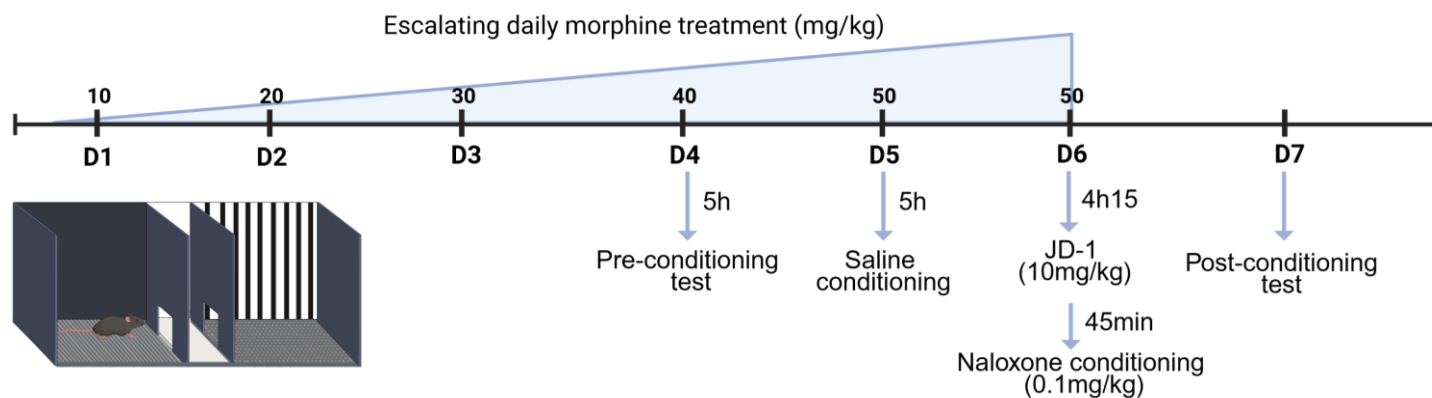
Opioid-dependent



GPR139 antagonism reduced naloxone response in Hb-MOR neurons in an opioid-dependent state



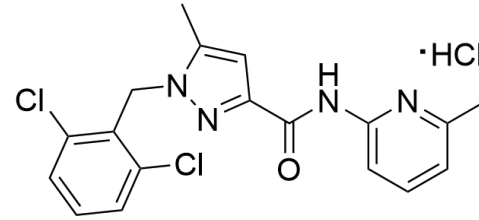
GPR139 antagonism reduced naloxone-induced somatic withdrawal signs



GPR139 antagonism reduced naloxone aversion

Conclusion

GPR139 antagonism:

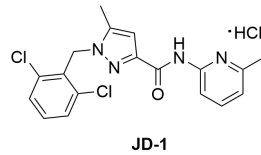


JD-1



Reduced **Hb-MOR** response to naloxone after chronic morphine

Alleviated **somatic** and **aversive effects** of naloxone-precipitated morphine withdrawal



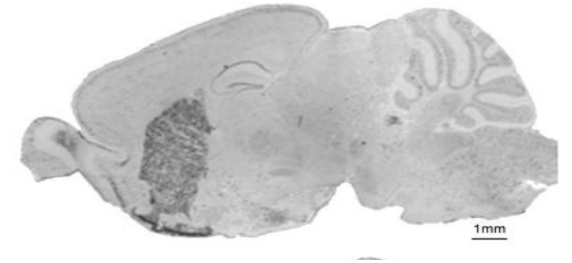
JD-1



2 récepteurs RCPG orphelin

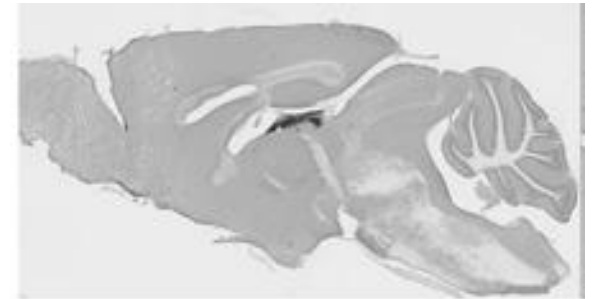
- **GPR88 et striatum**

Réduit la consommation d'alcool et la préférence aux opiacés



- **GPR139 et habénula**

Réduit les symptômes négatifs du sevrage aux opiacés



Thank you for your attention !

Acknowledgment

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Lalanne & Darcq Lab

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