

# Index

## A

- Abl, 65, 95–6
- Acetylated histone-3 (Ac-H3), 358
- Actin, 5, 7, 24, 43, 97, 128, 181, 201, 203, 228, 256, 320, 348
- Adhesion molecules, 204–5, 228, 232
- Adult brain
- Cajal-Retzius cells in, 6, 73, 75, 78–80, 82, 120, 292, 321–22
  - control of synaptic functions in, 26–7
  - GABAergic neurons of, 292, 295, 342–3, 347
  - reelin and cell migration in normal, 82, 121, 414
  - reelin and neurogenesis in normal, 150, 153, 173, 266, 267, 293–95, 412–13
  - reelin expression and distribution in, 107–9
  - reelin subcellular localization in, 109, 111–3
- Adult central nervous system (CNS), 70–2
- Adult hippocampus, 8, 80, 172–8, 267, 321
- Age, psychosis vulnerability and, 304
- Agouti mouse, 423
- Akt/protein kinase B (Akt/PKB), 5, 22, 92, 97, 101, 133, 181, 184, 201–2, 319, 320, 369, 414
- Cdk5 and, 42
  - in downstream signaling pathways, 201
- Alpha synuclein, 368
- Alzheimer's disease, 5, 9, 18, 20–1, 23, 78, 80, 109, 132, 180–1, 255, 270, 293, 323, 327–8, 333, 401–6
- altered reelin expression in, 402–4
  - ApoER2 and, 5, 18, 20–1, 23, 78, 132, 180, 293, 333, 405–6
  - Cajal-Retzius cells and, 78, 80, 255, 403, 405
  - Cdk5 and reelin signaling, 132
  - signaling pathway and, 5, 21, 78, 180, 293, 405–6
- AMPA receptors, 8, 174, 176–8, 181, 184, 347
- Amyloid-beta (A-beta) peptide, 18, 23, 28,
- Amyloid precursor protein (APP), 18, 25, 41, 80, 94, 197
- Alzheimer's disease and, 132, 401, 402,
  - in entorhinal cortex, 80
  - signaling and, 24
- Androgens, 221, 223
- Angelman syndrome, 177
- ApoER2. *See* Apolipoprotein E receptor 2
- Apolipoprotein E (ApoE), 180
- Apolipoprotein E 2 (ApoE2), 18
- Apolipoprotein E 3 (ApoE3), 18, 406
- Apolipoprotein E 4 (ApoE4), 18, 406
- Apolipoprotein E receptor 2 (ApoER2), 3–4, 8, 15–28, 39–42, 49, 70, 78, 91–5, 98, 172, 197, 198, 201, 258, 293, 314, 315, 318, 322, 345, 368, 402
- Alzheimer's disease and, 23, 180, 181, 405–6
  - BDNF and, 242, 244
  - brain development and, 8, 24
  - Cdk5 and, 131, 132
  - cerebellar function and, 141, 142, 149, 153
  - cognition and, 173, 175, 179, 181, 183
  - C-terminal region and, 49
  - Dab1 and, 91–3
  - functions in neurobiology, 15, 18
  - integrins and, 182
  - neurodevelopment and, 19–22, 25
  - neuronal migration and, 414
  - in peripheral tissue, 258
  - psychiatric disorders and, 333–4
  - PTB/PID and, 94
  - radial glial cells and, 164, 165
  - RELN* and, 368, 369
  - in signaling pathways, 195–7
  - structure of, 17f, 19
  - synaptic function and, 26–7, 178–9

- APP. *See* Amyloid precursor protein
- Arc, 244, 348, 349
- Arginine vasopressin, 221–2
- Arp 2/3 complex, 319, 320
- ARX gene, 313
- Asp-box motif, 61
- Ataxia, 8, 141, 151, 227, 320, 327
- Autism, 9, 27, 109, 121, 142, 154, 183, 218, 219–22, 321, 323, 325–7, 333, 334, 369, 386
- BDNF and, 243
- blood abnormalities in, 325
- brain abnormalities in, 325
- dendritic spines and, 177
- genetic polymorphisms in, 142, 324, 325–7, 385–96
- immune system abnormalities in, 394
- oxytocin and, 219–22
- reelin, the cerebellum, and, 154
- Autism susceptibility locus (AUTSL), 221
- 5-Aza-cytidine, 357
- B**
- Balance, loss of, 141–2
- Bcl2/Bcl-x associated death promoter (BAD), 320
- BDNF. *See* Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
- Benzodiazepine, 300
- Bergmann glia, 148
- Beta catenin, 129, 405
- Bicuculline, 175
- Bipolar disorder, 8, 9, 109, 120, 183, 243, 244, 292, 294, 323, 328, 333, 334, 349, 366
- BDNF and, 243–4
- GABAergic neurons and, 357, 358
- psychotropic medications for, 328
- reelin deficiency and, 349
- RELN* promoter hypermethylation in, 366, 368, 370, 371, 373–5, 377–8, 380
- Bisulfite sequencing, 371–2
- BLBP. *See* Brain lipid binding protein
- Brain. *See also* Adult brain; Developing brain
- autism-related abnormalities, 325
- cell types expressing reelin in, 109–11
- oxytocin-reelin relationship in, 217–23
- Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 202, 231, 237–44, 266, 283, 284, 368
- dental development and, 283, 284
- epileptic seizures and, 237, 241
- hypothyroidism and, 231, 232
- neuronal plasticity and, 241–3
- neurotrophins and, 238–42
- reelin expression regulation, 239–41, 243, 244
- Brain lipid binding protein (BLBP), 165–6
- Brodmann's Area 9 (BA9), 325, 343, 352
- Brodmann's Area 10 (BA10), 352, 373, 374
- Brodmann's Area 39 (BA39), 110
- Brodmann's Area 40 (BA40), 325
- Brodmann's Area 46 (BA46), 374
- C**
- Cadherin-related neuronal receptor (CNR), 40, 286, 315
- Caenorhabditis elegans*, 70
- CAGER-1, 389–90
- CAGER-2, 389–90
- Cajal-Retzius cells, 6, 52, 73, 75, 76, 77f, 78–80, 82, 108, 112f, 120, 172, 255, 263–71, 292, 318, 319, 321, 322, 342
- Alzheimer's disease and, 270, 402, 404
- BDNF and, 237, 238–44, 266
- discovery of, 263
- evolutionary aspects of, 78–80, 270–1
- life and death of, 265–8
- lissencephaly and, 264, 270
- radial glial scaffold organized by, 161–3
- reelin, disease, and, 270
- reelin-independent functions of, 268–9
- reelin secretion by, 269–70
- Calbindin, 414
- Calcium-calmodulin-dependent kinase II, 182
- Calretinin, 239
- Canavalia ensiformis* lectin (Con A), 404
- Cancer, 21, 370. *See also* Pancreatic cancer
- Casitas B lymphoma (Cbl) protein, 320
- Casitas B lymphoma (Cbl) ubiquitin ligase, 5
- Cats, 71, 72f, 76f, 81, 242
- Cbl. *See* Casitas B lymphoma
- Cdk. *See* Cyclin-dependent kinase
- Cell differentiation, 281
- Cell migration. *See* Neuronal migration
- Cellular adhesion, 100, 129, 204
- Cellular positioning. *See* Neuronal positioning
- Cementum, 279
- Central nervous system (CNS)
- conserved reelin expression pattern in, 70–3
- neuronal plasticity in, 343–4
- Cerebellar foliation, 146, 148
- Cerebellar hypoplasia, 8, 151–3. *See also* Lissencephaly with cerebellar hypoplasia
- Cerebellless* mutants, 145
- Cerebellum, 6, 108, 141–54, 194, 195, 196
- cell migrations and interactions, 146–50
- development of, 142–8

- hypothyroidism and, 228–30  
 patterning and rotation of  
 the anlage, 142–3  
 in *reeler* mice, 149–54, 292–3  
 reelin deficiency-related malformation  
 of, 151–4  
 regulation of reelin expression in, 150  
 sequential production of neurons, 144–6  
 signaling in, 148–50
- Cerebral cortex, 128–31, 255  
 lissencephaly and, 311–14  
 in *reeler* mice, 292  
 reelin/Dab1 signaling in, 89–101  
 reelin expression in, 75–8  
 ultrastructural localization of reelin  
 in, 118–9
- C3G, 5, 24, 43, 200, 201, 204
- Chemistry of reelin, 37–43
- Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 4  
 (CXCR4), 147, 148
- Chickens, 8, 50, 199
- Chimpanzees, 50
- Cholesterol, 18, 19, 26, 180, 198
- Chromatin, 220, 324, 356, 357, 358, 366,  
 396, 423, 428
- Chromosome 4 (mouse), 90, 91
- Chromosome 5 (mouse), 2, 69, 90
- Chromosome 7 (human), 318
- Chromosome 16 (mouse), 25
- Chromosome 19 (human), 180
- Chromosome 7q22 (human), 69, 153, 292,  
 314, 350, 386, 411
- C-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)-interacting  
 proteins. *See* JIP
- Clozapine, 328, 329f, 332, 358
- CNQX. *See*  
 6-Cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione
- CNR. *See* Cadherin-related neuronal receptor
- Cognition, 171–85  
 hippocampus role in, 172–8  
 reelin receptors and, 178–82
- Collapsin Response Mediator Proteins  
 (CRMPs), 129, 134
- COMT* gene, 371
- Cortical hem, 78, 79f, 80, 240, 268
- COUP-TFI, 266
- Cows, 50
- CpG islands, 292, 303, 367, 370, 424, 426–7  
 analysis of methylation status, 371–2  
 oxytocin and, 220  
 schizophrenia and, 324, 350, 354, 355, 356
- CR-50 antibody, 3, 39–40, 241, 268
- CREB, 350, 352, 369
- CRE binding site, 368, 370, 373–80
- Cretinism, 227
- Crk, 5, 24, 97, 182, 200, 203
- CrkI, 5, 43
- CrkII, 5, 43
- CrkL, 5, 24, 43, 200, 203
- CRMPs. *See* Collapsin Response Mediator  
 Proteins
- Crocodiles, 50, 78
- C-terminal region, 2, 3, 38, 42, 49–55, 57,  
 61, 62, 64, 94, 196, 318  
 antibodies of, 70  
 characteristics of, 50–1  
 definition of, 49–50  
 functions of, 53–5  
 reelin secretion and, 51–3, 269  
 structure of, 49–51
- CXCL12. *See* Stromal cell-derived factor 1
- 6-Cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione  
 (CNQX), 175
- Cyclencephaly, 270
- Cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (Cdk5), 23, 28, 42,  
 127–34, 172, 318, 405  
 BDNF and, 244
- Cajal-Retzius cells and, 266  
 definition of, 128  
 in downstream signaling pathways, 205–8  
 molecular mechanisms of reelin signaling,  
 132–4  
 relationship with reelin signaling, 129–32
- Cytoskeletal modulation, 21–4
- Cytotoxic focal ischemia, 270
- D**
- Dab1. *See* Disabled-1
- Dab1* gene, 41, 70, 91, 197
- DAT1, 369
- DCX* gene, 312, 313
- Decitabine, 427
- Dedicator of cytokinesis 1 (Dock1), 43
- Deep cerebellar nuclei (DCN), 142,  
 143, 152  
 projection neurons, 144–7
- Delta Np73, 80
- Dendrite development, 128, 131
- Dendritic mRNA, translation of, 347–9
- Dendritic postsynaptic densities, 344, 346,  
 347, 349
- Dendritic spines, 77, 118, 120, 121, 176, 177,  
 182, 292, 342–4, 347–9
- Dentate gyrus, 3, 81, 129, 130, 173–74, 179,  
 218, 220, 229, 241, 269, 314, 412  
 Cajal-Retzius cells in, 267  
 radial glial cells in, 161, 163–5

- Dentine, 279–81, 283–5
- Depression, 9, 109, 121, 174, 295, 323, 328, 333, 369
- Developing brain  
 reelin expression and distribution in, 108  
 reelin functions in, 6–8
- Developing central nervous system (CNS), 70, 89, 128, 218, 258, 385
- Developing cerebellum, 96, 143, 148–50, 195
- Developing cerebral cortex, 73, 78, 89–101, 148, 150, 263
- Developing neocortex, 165–6, 269
- Dexamethasone, 255
- Diisopropylphosphofluoridate, 394
- Disabled-1 (Dab1), 3, 38, 41–2, 242–4, 258, 286, 318, 402, 414  
 Alzheimer's disease and, 405  
 BDNF and, 242–44  
 Cdk5 phosphorylation of, 132–3, 207  
 cerebellar function and, 141, 142, 149, 153  
 chemistry of, 41–2  
 dental pain and, 286  
 downstream signaling, 42–3, 53, 54, 98, 149, 200, 204  
 functions of, 199  
 isoforms of, 93–4  
 molecular mechanism of reelin  
 activation, 24–5  
 neuronal migration and, 414  
 pancreatic cancer and, 424–5  
 in peripheral tissues, 258  
 phosphotyrosine phosphatases and, 208  
 protein interactions after phosphorylation, 96–7  
 radial glial cells and, 100, 142, 163–5  
 reelin receptor complex and, 91–3  
 reelin receptor expression and, 98  
 SFK phosphorylation of, 24, 93, 96, 98, 197  
 in signaling cascade, 21–6  
 signaling in the developing cerebral cortex, 89–101  
 in signaling pathways, 195–9  
 T3 regulation of, 228–30, 232
- Disabled-1 (Dab1)-binding proteins, 202–4
- Disease  
 Cajal-Retzius cells, reelin, and, 270  
 reelin role in human, 8–9
- Dizocilpine, 346
- DNA demethylation, 357–8
- DNA methylation, 366–9, 396. *See also*  
 RELN promoter hypermethylation  
 analysis of status, 371–2  
 BDNF and, 244, 368  
 cancer and, 422, 423
- DNA methyltransferase (DNMT), 9, 292, 427  
 BDNF and, 244  
 cancer therapy and, 427  
 schizophrenia and, 324, 351–4, 357, 359  
 social isolation and, 302–3
- DNA topoisomerase IIb, 270
- DNMT. *See* DNA methyltransferase
- Dock1. *See* Dedicator of cytokinesis 1
- Dogs, 50
- Domain architecture of reelin, 57–9
- Dopamine, 359, 369
- Dopaminergic system, 377–8
- Doublecortin, 128, 413
- Downregulation of reelin. *See* Reelin  
 downregulation
- Down's syndrome, 177
- Downstream signaling, 53–4, 97  
 Cdk5 and, 133–4  
 C-terminal region in, 53–5  
 silencing of reelin pathway genes, 424–5
- Downstream signaling pathways, 200–8  
 adhesion molecules, 204–5  
 Dab1-binding proteins, 202–4  
 kinase, 200–2  
 phosphatase, 208  
 ubiquitin-proteasome system, 207–8
- DRD1, 376–7, 378
- DRD2, 367, 369, 371, 376–7, 378
- DRD3, 369
- Drosophila*, 25, 70, 99, 266
- Dlx5, 396
- Dlx6, 396
- E**
- Echistatin, 348
- EGF. *See* Epidermal growth factor
- Egr1, 202
- Electron microscopy, 109, 113, 117–8, 120
- Electron tomography, 63–4
- Electrophysiology, 174–5, 345
- Embryonic cerebellar cortex, 142
- Embryonic GABAergic neurons, 342–3
- Embryonic stages of tooth development, 281
- Emx1* gene, 266, 268
- Emx2* gene, 266
- Endoplasmic reticulum, 51, 115
- EN2* gene, 154
- Entorhinal cortex, 80–2, 267, 268
- Ephrins, 283
- Epidermal growth factor (EGF), 2, 16, 38, 57–9, 62, 66, 318
- Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), 94
- Epigenetic alterations, in cancer, 422–3

- Epigenetic modifying drugs, 424, 426–8
- Epigenetic modulation, 365–80. *See also*  
 DNA methylation; RELN promoter  
 hypermethylation  
 in autism-associated disorders, 396  
 of BDNF and reelin, 244  
 in bipolar disorder, 366, 368, 369–70, 375,  
 377–8, 380  
 psychiatric diseases associated with,  
 367–8  
*reeler* mouse model, 355–8  
 of reelin downregulation, 303  
 of *RELN* functions, 368–71  
 in schizophrenia, 366, 368–71, 373–80
- Epigenetic silencing, in cancer  
 of downstream pathway genes, 424–5  
 inflammation and, 423–4  
 of *RELN*, 424–8
- Epilepsy, 27, 315, 411–3  
 BDNF and, 241  
 Cajal-Retzius cells and, 270
- Epilepsy-linked cortical architectural  
 dysplasia, 270
- Estrogens, 221, 223, 304
- Ethanol, 265
- European starlings, 321
- Evolution  
 Cajal-Retzius cells and, 78–80, 270–1  
 of reelin expression from pallium to  
 neocortex, 73–80  
*RELN* preservation in, 69–70
- External granule cell layer (EGL), 98, 129,  
 142, 146, 150, 153, 230
- Extracellular matrix, 112, 113, 120, 150, 344
- F**
- Family-based association test (FBAT),  
 388, 390
- FE65, 16
- Ferrets, 71, 81
- Fetal development, 21  
 Cajal-Retzius cells in, 77f  
 entorhinal cortex, 80  
 ultrastructural localization of reelin  
 in, 117f, 118, 120
- Fibronectin, 283, 395, 396
- Filamin 1, 128, 129
- Fish, 50, 70
- Fluoxetine, 328, 329f
- FMRI* gene, 368, 396
- Focal ischemia, 270, 412
- Folic acid, 367
- Foxg1*, 265
- Fragile X syndrome, 177, 367, 396
- Frontotemporal dementia, 404
- F-spondin, 2, 25, 37, 49, 57
- Fyn, 24, 27, 41, 93, 95, 96, 153, 196, 197,  
 200, 208, 318, 320  
 cerebellar function and, 141, 142, 153, 154  
 deficiency in cortical development, 95–6  
 signaling pathways and, 195, 197
- G**
- GABAergic neurons, 3, 75–7, 111, 118,  
 144–6, 175, 183, 239, 292, 294–7,  
 322, 324, 341–59, 368  
 autism and, 221, 222  
 BDNF and, 237, 239–40  
 in HRM, 294–7, 300, 303–5, 346  
 neurodevelopmental disorders and, 292  
 oxytocin and, 218, 221  
 production of, 145, 146  
 psychiatric disorders and, 294, 295  
 reelin secretion in, 346  
 reelin synthesis in, 342–3  
 schizophrenia and, 323, 324, 342–3, 345,  
 349, 351
- GABAergic positive allosteric modulators, 300
- GAD. *See* Glutamic acid decarboxylase
- Gamma secretase, 18, 19, 26, 401
- G10 antibody, 173
- GAPDH, 327
- Gastric cancer, 21
- GC-1, 231
- GDNF. *See* Glial cell-line-derived  
 neurotrophic factor
- GEF, 43, 201
- Genetic polymorphisms  
 in autism, 142, 325–7, 385–96  
 functional studies, 389–90  
 lacking in schizophrenia, 324  
 modeling, 394–6  
 replication studies, 390–4
- Gerbils, 81, 414
- GFAP. *See* Glial fibrillary acidic protein
- GFR- $\alpha$ 1, 284
- GGC alleles, 387–95
- Glial cell-line-derived neurotrophic factor  
 (GDNF), 283, 284
- Glial cells, 111, 119–20. *See also* Radial glial  
 cells
- Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), 154,  
 163–5, 252, 253f
- Global ischemia, 412, 414
- GluR1, 176, 183
- GluR2, 183

- GluR3, 183
- Glutamate receptors, 174–9, 182, 183
- Glutamic acid decarboxylase 65 (GAD65), 295, 323, 343, 356
- Glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 (GAD67), 292, 295, 303–5, 321, 323, 324, 342, 343, 344–6, 349, 351, 352, 355–9  
downregulation of, 295  
schizophrenia and, 323, 324, 342–3, 351, 352f
- Glycogen synthase kinase-3beta (GSK3 $\beta$ ), 5, 22–3, 42, 97, 133, 181, 319, 405, 414
- GnRH. *See* Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
- Golgi apparatus, 114, 117
- Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), 194, 195, 258
- Granule cell layer (GCL), 413–4. *See also* External granule cell layer; Internal granule cell layer
- Granule neurons, 145–6, 148, 152, 228, 232
- GSK3 $\beta$ . *See* Glycogen synthase kinase3beta
- Guinea pigs, 416
- H**
- Haloperidol, 328, 330, 332, 333, 358
- Haploinsufficient *reeler* mouse (HRM) model, 218–20, 293–4, 296–303
- HARIF* gene, 80, 270–1, 293
- Hedgehogs, 75
- Hepatitis C virus, 395
- HERP gene, 368
- Heterotopias, 129, 265, 312
- Heterozygous *reeler* mouse (HRM), 182–3, 293–303, 344  
Alzheimer's disease modeled in, 327  
autism modeled in, 325, 327  
controversy over usefulness of, 295–7  
future experimental designs, 304–5  
influences on reelin downregulation, 303  
schizophrenia modeled in, 293–5, 303, 304, 343, 345  
social isolation effects in, 300–3
- Hippocampal sclerosis, 270
- Hippocampus, 6, 128, 164–5, 195, 196  
BDNF in, 239–40  
Cajal-Retzius cells in, 266–9  
electrophysiology of, 174–5  
lissencephaly and, 314–5  
postnatal development of, 178  
in *reeler* mice, 293  
reelin expression in, 80, 81, 172–4  
role in cognition, 171–85  
signaling and glutamate receptors in, 175–7
- Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors, 221, 324, 356, 357–8, 359, 423, 424, 427, 428
- Histone H3, 369, 423
- Histone methyl transferases (HMTs), 356
- HIV, 395
- Homozygous *reeler* mouse, 292–3, 348
- HRM. *See* Haploinsufficient *reeler* mouse model; Heterozygous *reeler* mouse
- HTR2A* gene, 378
- Human accelerated regions RNA gene. *See* HARIF gene
- Humans, 70, 343, 423  
amino acid sequence of reelin in, 8  
Cajal-Retzius cells in, 79, 80, 265, 266  
cerebellar function in, 142, 151  
C-terminal region in, 50  
liver of, 253f, 256–7  
lymphatics of, 254f, 255  
reelin deficiency in, 153–4  
reelin expression and distribution in, 107–9  
reelin expression in brain cells, 109, 110f  
reelin expression in cortex, 75–8, 118–9  
reelin expression in entorhinal cortex, 80, 81f  
reelin role in diseases, 8–9  
teeth of, 281, 283  
ultrastructural localization of reelin in, 113, 114f, 115f, 117f, 118–20
- Hutterites, 20
- Hydrodynamic theory, 280
- 6-Hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA), 161
- Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, 217
- Hypothyroidism, 227–30, 232
- Hypotonia, 151
- Hypoxia/ischemia, 412
- I**
- Imidazenil, 300
- Influenza virus, 265, 321, 395, 423
- Inhibitory interneurons, 144–7
- Initiation stage of tooth development, 281
- Integrin, 41, 100, 181–2, 184, 205, 333, 344, 347, 348, 349
- Integrin  $\alpha$ 3, 5, 40, 181, 204–5, 293
- Integrin  $\alpha$ 4, 181
- Integrin  $\alpha$ 8, 181
- Integrin  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1, 5, 25, 40, 100, 149, 204, 205, 244, 258, 314, 318, 319, 320, 322, 385, 402
- Integrin  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1, 396
- Integrin-associated proteins (IAP), 181
- Integrin  $\beta$ 1, 5, 40, 100, 164, 181–2, 205, 240, 266

Internal granule cell layer (IGL), 129, 229, 230  
 Iodine deficiency, 232  
 Ischemia, 270, 412, 414–6

**J**

JIP, 8, 19  
 JIP1, 24, 27, 402  
 JIP2, 24, 27, 402

**K**

K252a, 241  
 Kidneys, 70

**L**

Laminin-8, 283–4  
 Lampreys, 70, 71, 73, 109, 110f, 112f, 321  
 LDL. *See* Low-density lipoprotein  
 Learning, 9, 26, 39, 108, 172, 174, 177, 179, 181, 322, 325  
*Lens culinaris* agglutinin (LCA), 404  
 Lis1, 5, 23, 42–3, 92, 97, 129, 133, 202, 205, 206, 209, 266, 293, 313  
   Cdk5 and, 133  
   in downstream signaling pathways, 202, 205, 209  
   neuronal migration and, 205–6  
 Lissencephaly, 8, 20, 42–3, 93, 97, 121, 172, 183, 205, 206, 257, 264, 268, 311–5, 323, 333, 334, 421  
   Cajal-Retzius cells and, 264, 268, 270, 312  
   categories, 313  
   *reeler* mouse model of, 293, 312–3, 327  
 Lissencephaly type 1, 42, 129, 313  
 Lissencephaly with cerebellar hypoplasia, 97, 109, 153–4, 314, 386  
 Lithium, 328, 330, 331f, 332  
 Liver, 70, 251, 255, 258, 259  
   localization of reelin in, 252–5  
   role of reelin in, 256–7  
 Lizards, 69–71, 72f, 74–5, 78, 81  
 Long-term depression (LTD), 174, 183  
 Long-term potentiation (LTP), 26–8, 78, 174, 175, 179, 183, 194–6, 322, 342, 345, 348, 349  
   BDNF and, 238, 241–3  
   Cajal-Retzius cells and, 268  
   Cdk5 and, 132, 134, 206  
   integrins and, 181  
   NMDA receptors and, 200  
   phosphotyrosine phosphatases and, 208

Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor  
   family, 15–8, 41, 93, 179, 180  
   BDNF and, 242  
   functions in neurobiology, 15–6  
   psychiatric disorders and, 333–4  
   structural organization, 16–8  
 Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related proteins (LRPs), 16, 18, 41  
 LRP1, 25–8  
 LRP1b, 25  
 LRPs. *See* Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related proteins  
 LTP. *See* Long-term potentiation  
 Lymphatics, 251, 259  
   localization of reelin in, 252–5  
   role of reelin in, 257

**M**

Macaques, 50, 71, 77, 117, 267  
 Macrocephaly, 395  
 Major depression, 9, 109, 323, 328, 333  
 Malfunction of reelin, 121  
 Mantle zone (MZ), 142, 149–50  
 MAP. *See* Microtubule-associated protein  
 MAP kinase. *See* Mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 Math. *See* Mouse atonal homolog  
*MB-COMT* gene, 368, 376–7  
 MiaPaCa2, 354, 357, 368, 396, 427  
 Mediterranean Treefrog, 73, 74f  
 Memory, 8, 9, 26, 37, 40, 78, 80, 108, 109, 172, 174, 177, 180, 181, 182, 184, 194, 218, 219, 241, 242, 294, 296, 319, 322, 325, 327, 334, 342, 348, 349, 359, 367, 368, 369, 401, 402  
   ApoER2 and, 8, 26, 40  
   integrins and, 181–2  
   oxytocin and, 218–9  
 Mental disorders. *See* Psychiatric disorders  
 Methionine, 221, 303, 304, 324, 355–6, 369–70  
 5-Methoxytryptamine, 321, 325  
 Methylation-specific PCR (MSP), 371–5  
   cell line, 425  
 Mice  
   agouti, 423  
   Alzheimer's disease modeled in, 402–4  
   ApoER2 and VLDLR deficient, 19–21, 39–40, 178–9  
   BDNF in, 238–40  
   Cajal-Retzius cells in, 265, 267, 268  
   Cdk5 and, 127, 128, 129–30, 132  
   *cerebellless* mutants, 145

- Mice (*cont.*)  
 cerebellum of, 141–2, 144, 145, 150  
 cerebral cortex of, 76–7  
 CNS of, 71, 72  
 C-terminal region in, 50–3  
 Dab1-deficient, 89, 164  
 Dab1 expression in cerebral cortex, 98–9  
 entorhinal cortex of, 81  
 evolutionary gene preservation in, 69–70  
 hippocampus of, 173  
 liver of, 252, 256, 257, 258  
 lymphatics of, 252  
 oxytocin-reelin relationship in, 221  
 peripheral tissue of, 255  
 p80 expression in, 93–4  
 radial glial cells in, 163  
*reeler* (*see Reeler* mice)  
 reelin expression and distribution in,  
 107–9  
*scrambler*, 3, 41, 90–1  
 signaling pathways in, 193–6  
 synaptic functions in, 26–7  
 teeth of, 281, 286–7  
 ultrastructural localization of reelin in,  
 114f, 115f, 118  
*yotari*, 3, 41, 90–1, 98
- Microtubule-associated protein 1b (Map1b),  
 42, 100, 128
- Microtubule-associated protein 2  
 (MAP-2), 414
- Middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO),  
 412, 414–6
- Miller-Dieker syndrome, 42, 93, 97, 313
- Mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase,  
 27, 202
- MK801, 296
- Morphogenesis, 281, 285–6
- Mouse atonal homolog 1 (Math1), 145–7, 150
- MS-275, 324, 357, 358
- Multiple sclerosis, 327
- N**
- NADPH. *See* Nicotinamide adenine  
 dinucleotide phosphate-diaphorase
- N-cadherin, 129
- N-CAM, 232
- Nck, 24
- Nck $\alpha$  (Nck1), 43, 203
- Nck $\beta$  (Nck2 or Grb4), 5, 43, 93, 97, 203
- Nde11/Lis1/dynein complex, 23
- Neocortex  
 BDNF-regulated cell migration in, 240–1  
 reelin action on radial glial cells of, 165–6
- Nerve growth factor (NGF), 238, 283, 284
- Nestin-BDNF, 239–40
- Netrin-3, 283
- NeuN, 414, 415
- Neural stem/progenitor cells, 412–5
- Neurodegeneration, 27, 127, 128
- Neurodevelopment  
 disorders of in *reeler* mice, 292–3  
 reelin signaling during, 19–21
- Neurogenesis  
 after stroke, 414–7  
 importance of reelin in, 294–5  
 in normal brain, 412–3
- Neurological defects, 151
- Neuronal migration, 8, 205  
 BDNF regulation of, 240–1  
 Cdk5 and, 129–31, 205–7  
 cerebellar, 146–50  
 lissencephaly and, 311–3  
 in normal adult brain, 413–4  
 radial glial cell role in, 160–1  
 stroke effect on, 415
- Neuronal plasticity. *See also* Synaptic  
 plasticity  
 BDNF and, 237, 241–3  
 GABAergic reelin secretion and, 343–4
- Neuronal positioning, 99, 108, 129–31
- Neuronal somata, 113–8
- Neuronal Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein  
 (N-WASP), 5, 43, 97, 203, 204, 320
- Neuron placement, 264
- Neuropeptides, 222
- Neuropil, 117–9
- Neurotransmission, 26
- Neurotrophin, 238–41
- Neurotrophin 3 (NT-3), 238
- Neurotrophin 4 (NT-4), 238, 240, 242
- NGF. *See* Nerve growth factor
- Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide  
 phosphate-diaphorase (NADPH), 183
- NMDA. *See* N-methyl-D-aspartate
- N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors, 8,  
 27, 28, 40, 78, 178, 266, 293, 294, 322,  
 345–6, 348  
 BDNF and, 242  
 Cdk5 and, 132  
 downstream signaling pathways and,  
 200–2  
 integrins and, 181, 182  
 phosphotyrosine phosphatases and, 208  
*RELN* and, 369  
 signaling and, 175–7  
 synaptic plasticity and, 174
- Norepinephrine, 369



- Norman-Roberts syndrome, 386, 390, 411  
 NPXY motif, 4, 24, 25, 27, 41, 78, 93, 94, 179, 197  
   intracellular adapter protein binding to, 16  
   PTB/PID and, 95  
 NR1, 27, 174, 183, 242  
 NR2A, 27, 174, 178, 182, 183, 201, 242, 346  
 NR2B, 27, 174, 175, 178, 182, 183, 201, 242, 346  
 N-terminal region, 3, 49, 50, 54, 59, 64, 66, 94, 197, 318  
   antibodies of, 70  
   characteristics of, 2, 50–1  
 Nuclear transitory zone (NTZ), 142, 145, 149  
 Nudel, 129, 133–4  
 N-WASP. *See* Neuronal Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
- O**  
 Obesity, 20  
 Odontoblasts, 258, 280, 284, 286, 287f  
 Odontogenesis, 279–87  
 6-OHDA. *See* 6-Hydroxydopamine  
 Olanzapine, 328, 330, 331f, 332, 369  
 Olfactory bulb, 71, 72f, 73, 128, 129, 228–30, 232, 413, 414  
 Opossums, 50  
 Optic tract, 112  
*ORC5L* gene, 392  
 Organophosphate (OP) compounds, 394–5  
 Orleans *reeler* mutation, 2, 51–3, 269  
 Oxytocin, 217–23  
   autism and, 218–22  
   metabolism, neuropeptides, and, 222  
 Oxytocin receptors, 217–8, 220
- P**  
 p35, 23, 28, 42, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 172, 206, 207, 266, 318, 425  
 p38, 202  
 p39, 28, 128, 130, 131, 172, 206, 207, 266, 425  
 p45, 94, 199, 207  
 p53, 266  
 p60, 93  
 p73, 77, 79, 80, 82, 266, 268  
 p80, 93–5, 198, 199, 207  
 p85, 97  
 p85 $\alpha$ , 5, 42  
 Pafah1b, 5  
 PFAH1B1, 205, 327  
 Pak1, 128, 203  
 Pallium, 73–5  
 Pancreas transcription factor 1a (Ptf1a), 145  
 Pancreatic cancer, 21, 421–8  
   effects of silencing, 425–6  
   epigenetic alterations in, 422–3  
   epigenetic modifying drugs for, 426–8  
   precursor lesions, 426  
   reelin parallel pathways in, 425  
   silencing and inflammation in, 423–4  
   silencing of downstream pathway genes, 424–5  
 Patas monkeys, 77  
 Pax2, 145  
 Pax6, 149, 150, 266, 350, 353, 354  
 Peripheral tissues, 421  
   reelin localization in, 252–5  
   reelin role in, 256–7  
   reelin secretion in, 255  
   reelin signaling pathway in, 257–9  
 Periventricular heterotopia, 129  
 Phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase (PI3K), 5, 22, 42, 97, 101, 184, 202, 244, 319, 320, 414  
   BDNF and, 240, 244  
   in downstream signaling pathways, 201  
   neuronal migration and, 413–4  
 Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate (PI4,5P2), 41, 95  
 Phospholipid binding, 95  
 Phosphotyrosine binding domain (PTB), 16, 24–5, 27, 41, 197, 204  
 Phosphotyrosine binding/phosphotyrosine interacting domain (PTB/PID), 91, 93–5  
 Phosphotyrosine phosphatases (PTPs), 198, 208  
 PH/PTB. *See* Pleckstrin homology/phosphotyrosine binding domain  
 Pigeons, 74  
 Pigs, 267  
 PI3K. *See* Phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase  
 PIP<sub>2</sub>, 197–8  
 Pleckstrin homology/phosphotyrosine binding domain (PH/PTB), 4  
 P75 neurotrophin receptor (P75NTR), 238  
 Point mutations, 354–5  
 Polymicrogyria, 239–40, 270  
*PON1* gene, 394, 395  
 Postnatal hippocampus development, 177–8  
 Postnatal stages of tooth development, 281–3  
 Postsynaptic density protein 95 (PSD95), 8, 19, 27, 132, 179  
 Prader Willi syndrome, 221  
 Prepulse inhibition of startle (PPI), 295, 296, 304, 322, 327, 357  
   deficit, 297–300  
   in wild type vs. HRM, 301–3

- Presenilin-1 (PS1), 266, 268, 401, 402, 405  
 Presenilin-2 (PS2), 401  
 Primates, 113, 116, 118–9, 266, 343, 412  
 Progressive supranuclear palsy, 404  
 Prolyl endopeptidases (PEP), 222  
 Protein interaction/phosphotyrosine binding (PI/PTB) domain, 41  
 Protein kinase B (PKB). *See* Akt  
 Protein kinases, 193–209  
 Protocadherin  $\gamma$  (PCDH- $\gamma$ ), 286  
 PS. *See* Presenilin  
 PSD. *See* Postsynaptic density protein  
*PSMC2* gene, 392  
 Psychiatric disorders, 317–34. *See also*  
     specific disorders  
     BDNF and reelin in, 243–4  
     epigenetic aberrations in, 367–8  
     HRM model of nondegenerative, 293–303  
     role of reelin in, 323  
 Psychotropic medications, 328–32  
 PTB. *See* Phosphotyrosine binding domain  
 PTB/PID. *See* Phosphotyrosine binding/  
     phosphotyrosine interacting domain  
 Ptf. *See* Pancreas transcription factor  
 Pulp (tooth), 258, 279–80, 283–4  
 Purkinje cells, 6, 71, 96, 98, 100, 129, 130,  
     131, 142–55, 203, 206, 221, 228, 232,  
     296, 304  
     autism and, 154  
     Cdk5 and, 129–31  
     derivation of, 144–5  
     radial migration of, 146–7, 149–50  
     sex differences in, 221, 304  
     spreading and monolayer formation, 150  
     thyroid hormone and, 228, 232  
 Pyramidal neurons, 75, 77, 80, 100, 118,  
     344–6  
     radial migration of, 146–7  
     schizophrenia and, 294  
     stroke and, 415
- Q**
- Quantitative methylation-specific PCR (qMSP), 372, 374, 375  
 Quantitative multiplex methylation-specific PCR (QM-MSP), 372
- R**
- Rabbits, 263  
 Rac1. *See* Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1  
 Radial glial cells, 143, 147, 159–66, 232, 322  
     changing definitions of, 160  
     Dab1 and, 164, 166  
     iodine deficiency and, 232  
     neuronal migration and, 160–1  
 Radial glial scaffold, 159, 268–9  
     Cajal-Retzius cell organization of, 161–3  
     rescue in slice cultures, 164–5  
 Raf1, 202  
 RAP. *See* Receptor-associated protein  
 Rap1. *See* Ras-related protein 1  
 Rapamycin, 320, 349  
 RAP-Fc fusion protein, 40  
 Ras, 202  
 Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 (Rac1), 43, 201  
 Ras-related protein 1 (Rap1), 5, 24, 43, 182, 201, 204  
 Rats, 8, 70, 78, 109, 110f, 112f, 151, 154, 218, 221, 252, 253f, 254f, 255, 256, 258, 321  
     autism modeled in, 325  
     cerebellum of, 151–4  
     C-terminal region in, 50  
     entorhinal cortex of, 81  
     hypothyroidism in, 228–32  
     oxytocin-reelin relationship in, 218–9, 221  
     psychotropic medication effects, 328–33  
     seizures induced in, 241  
     SRK, 151–4  
     stroke modeled in, 415  
 RC2, 166  
 RC3, 228  
 Receptor-associated protein (RAP), 16, 40, 179  
*Reeler* mice, 2–5, 7–9, 20, 82, 89, 90, 96, 121, 135, 194, 240, 241, 258, 287, 291–305, 344, 369, 385, 411, 413  
     Alzheimer's disease modeled in, 293  
     autism modeled in, 325  
     brain development in, 6, 7  
     Cajal-Retzius cells in, 268, 269  
     Cdk5 and, 129–30, 132  
     cerebellar function in, 149, 150, 151–4, 292–3  
     characteristics of, 320–1  
     cognitive deficits in, 172  
     Dab1 expression in, 91–3, 95, 97, 98, 100  
     epigenetic model, 355–8  
     haploinsufficient, 218–20  
     heterozygous (*see* Heterozygous *reeler* mouse)  
     historical context, 90  
     homozygous, 292–3, 296, 320, 321, 325, 348

# Color Plates

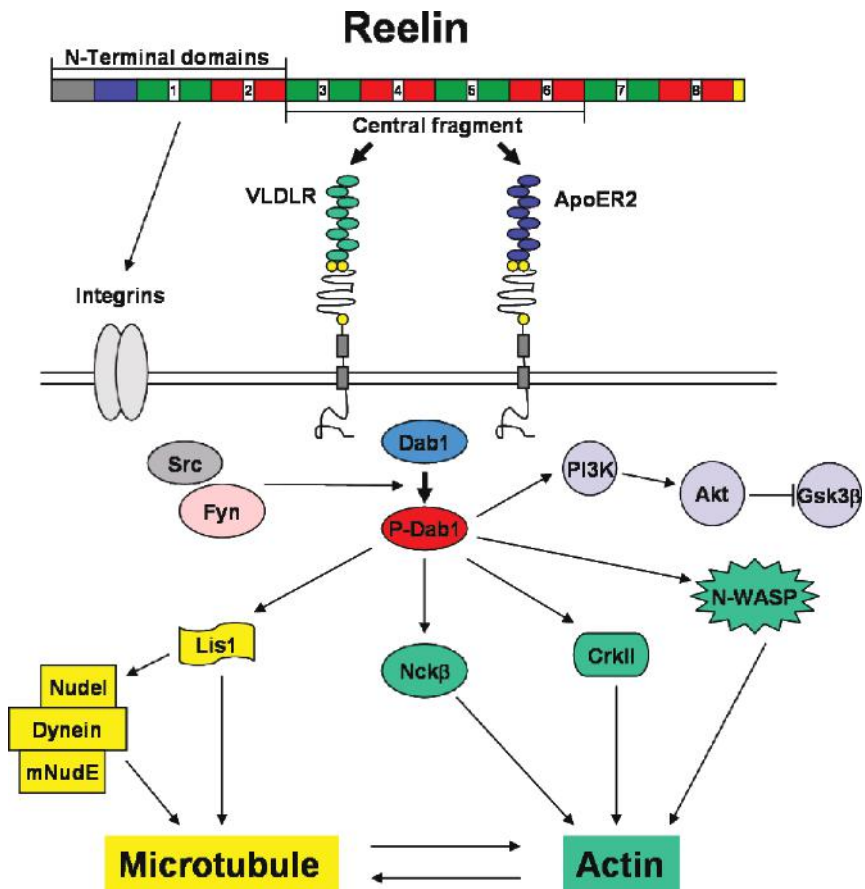
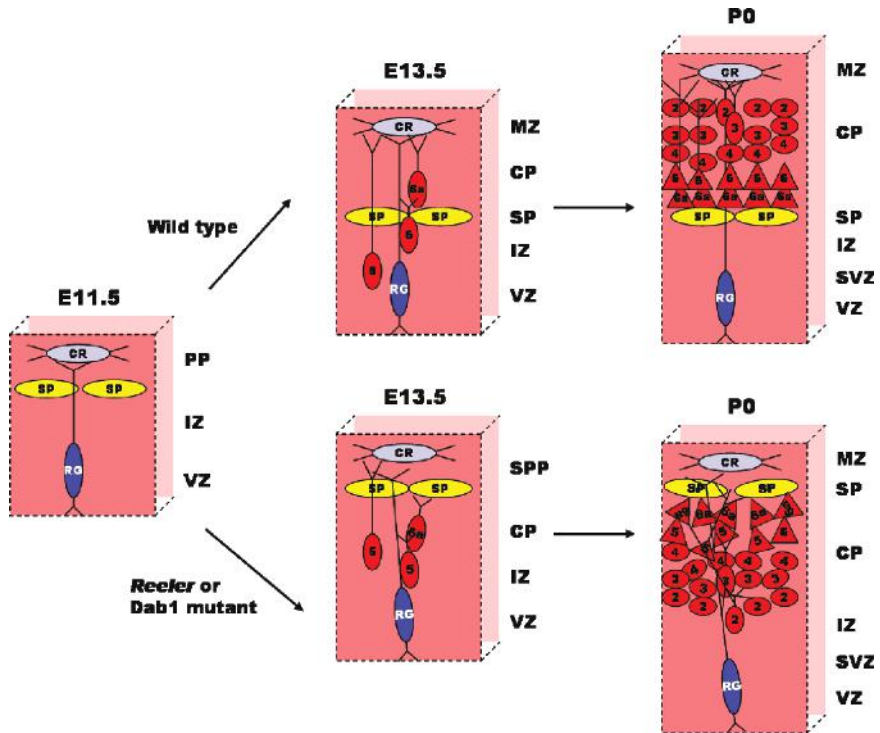


Fig. 1.1 The Reelin signaling pathway



**Fig. 1.2.** Cortical development in normal and *reeler* and *Dab1* mutant mice. In the embryonic cortex of normal mice, the preplate (PP) is split by the arrival of early radially migrating neurons, whereas in the *reeler* cortex, this does not happen and cells form a superplate structure (SPP). Cellular layers in the cortical plate (CP) are also disrupted in *reeler*. Other abbreviations: MZ, marginal zone; IZ, intermediate zone; VZ, ventricular zone; SVZ, subventricular zone; RG, radial glia; CR, Cajal-Retzius cells

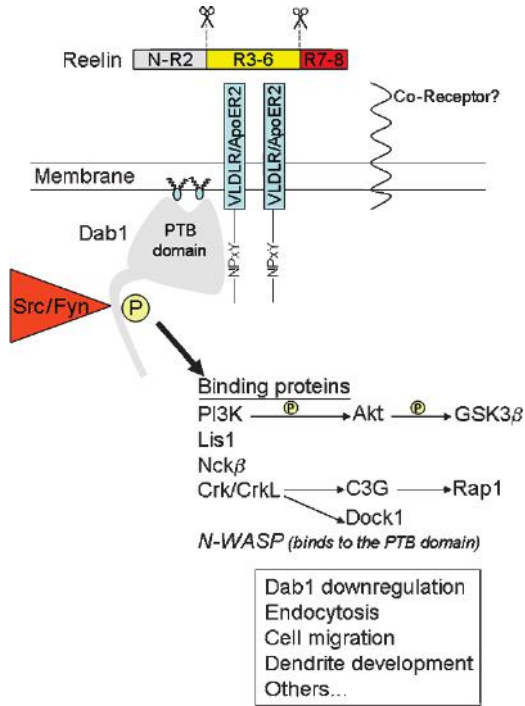
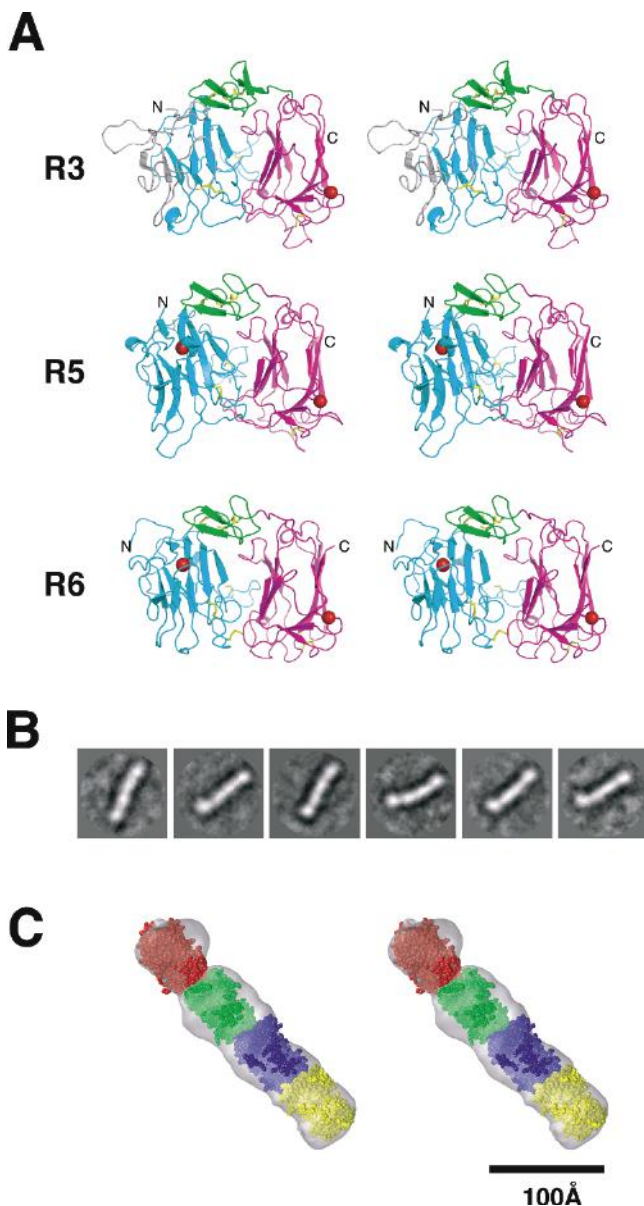
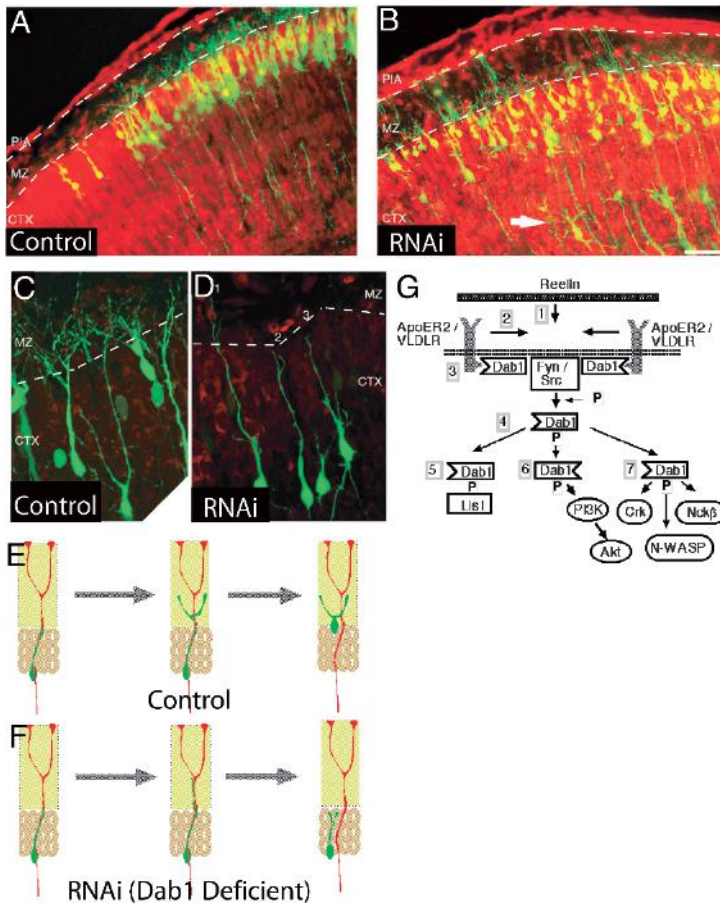


Fig. 3.1 Summary of the Reelin signaling pathway. See text for details

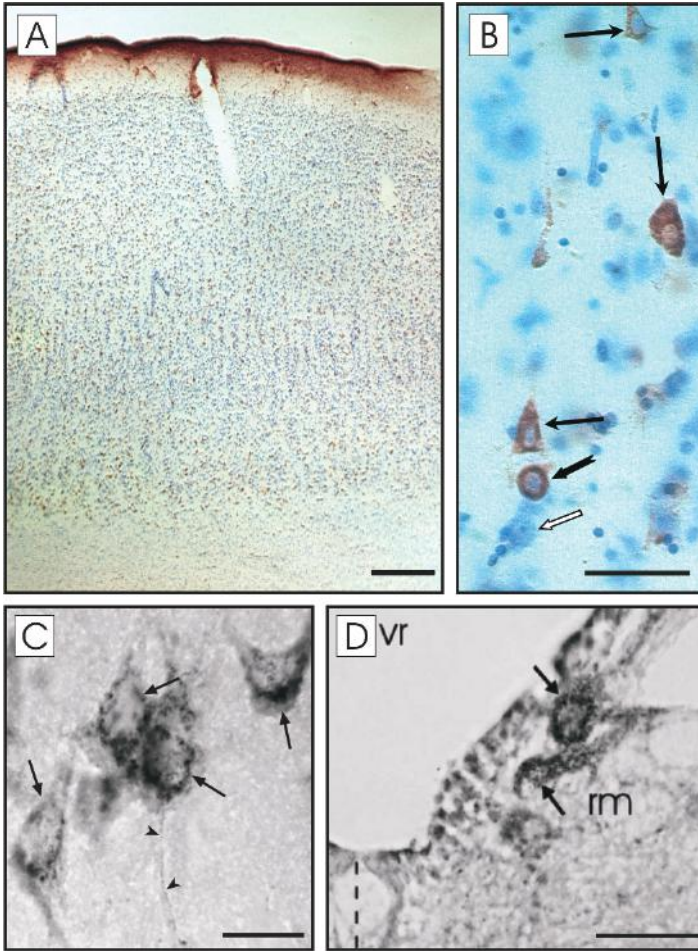


**Fig. 5.2** Reelin repeat structure. **(A)** Crystal structures of single reelin repeat domains. Each panel shows a stereo presentation of R3 (top), R5 (middle), and R6 (bottom) structures. Subdomains are differently colored; subrepeat A (cyan), EGF (green), subrepeat B (magenta), and N- and C-termini are labeled. Bound calcium ions and disulfide bridges are shown as red spheres and yellow stick models, respectively. In R3, segments missing in the crystal structure are modeled and shown in gray. **(B)** Two-dimensional averages from representative particle classes obtained from the untitled electron micrographs of the R3–6 fragment. The width of each panel corresponds to 376 Å. **(C)** Three-dimensional volume map of an R3–6 fragment derived from single-particle tomography (gray) in a stereo representation. Four complete space-filling models for reelin repeats (R3, red; R4, green; R5, blue; and R6, yellow) are fitted into the envelope



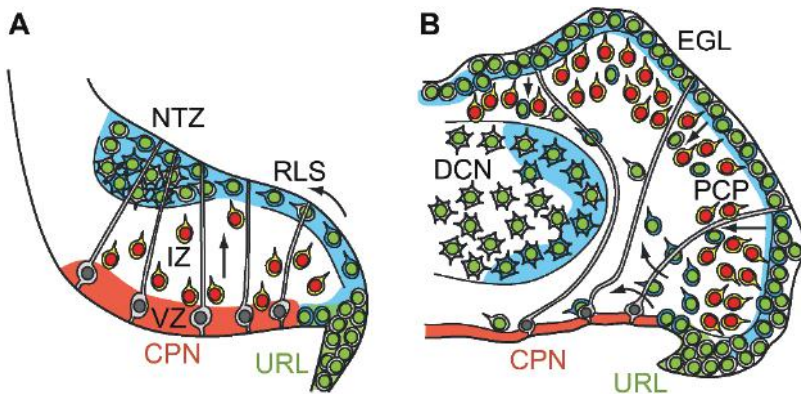
**Fig. 7.1** Reelin Dab1 signaling in upper layer cortical neurons. (**A, B**) Low-magnification images of layer 2/3 cortical neurons on postnatal day 2 (P2), 7 days after *in utero* electroporation on E16 with either RNAi that suppresses Dab1 (RNAi) or control RNAi vector (Control). (**A**) Control electroporated neurons show precise lamination and exuberant dendritic growth in the MZ (dashed lines) on P2, whereas (**B**) Dab1-suppressed cells (RNAi) show disrupted lamination with occasional ectopic deep cells (arrow) and sparse dendrites in the MZ. (**C, D**) Higher-magnification images revealing extensive dendrites in (**C**) control cells and stunted dendrites in (**D**) RNAi-treated cells that either do not penetrate the MZ (cells 2 and 3) or stunted dendrites that do not show extensive secondary and tertiary branching in the MZ (cell 1). Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m (**A, B**); 20  $\mu$ m (**D**). (**E, F**) Model of cell positioning and dendritogenesis in the developing cortex. (**E**) A control neuron (dark green) migrating on a radial glial process (red) extends a branched leading process into the MZ and then translocates through the upper  $\sim$ 50  $\mu$ m of the CP, arresting migration at the first branch point of the leading process. (**F**) Dab1-deficient cells extend a leading process into the MZ but it remains simplified and the neuron does not translocate efficiently. (**G**) Dab1 interactions (after D'Arcangelo, 2006). Reelin secreted by CR cells (1) binds Reelin receptors (ApoER2 and VLDLR) in the migrating neuron causing (2) the clustering of Reelin receptors and Dab1. (3) The cytoplasmic clustering of Dab1 activates two SFKs (Fyn and Src) leading to (4) tyrosine phosphorylation of Dab1. (5) Phospho-Dab1 binds Lis1, a cytoplasmic dynein interacting protein encoded by *Lis1*, the gene underlying Miller-Dieker lissencephaly. (6) Phospho-Dab1 also activates PI3K kinase and Akt kinase and (7) binds adapter proteins Crk, Nck $\beta$  as well as N-WASP. Reelin signaling may regulate multiple cellular events including glial adhesion, somal positioning, and dendritogenesis. Panels **A–F** modified from Olson *et al.* (2006), copyright 2006 by the Society for Neuroscience



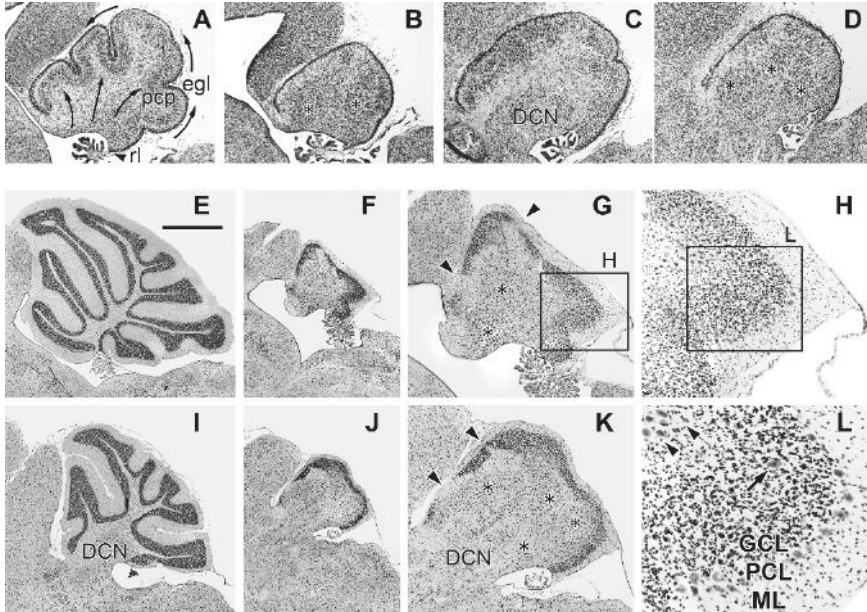


**Fig. 8.1** Reelin-labeled neurons in the vertebrate brain. **(A)** Low magnification image of reelin labeling in the adult human cortex (BA39) demonstrating the abundant presence of reelin-labeled cells in all layers of the cortex (brown-stained cells). The section is counterstained with cresyl violet. **(B)** High magnification of the same cortical area as in **A** showing reelin-labeled pyramidal (plain black arrows) and nonpyramidal (notched arrow) cells. An unlabeled pyramidal cell is indicated with a white arrow. **(C)** Reelin-labeled cells of the adult rat entorhinal cortex. Arrows indicate the particle reelin labeling present in the cytoplasm, while arrowheads indicate reelin-labeled processes. **(D)** Reelin-labeled cells of the reticular rhombencephalic nucleus of the lamprey. Note the high similarity of the intracytoplasmic staining of these cells with the staining shown in **C**. vr, rhombencephalic ventricle; rm, nucleus reticularis medius. Scale bars: 500  $\mu\text{m}$  (**A**); 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (**B**); 15  $\mu\text{m}$  (**C**); 150  $\mu\text{m}$  (**D**). [**A**, **B** extracted from Roberts *et al.* (2005) *J. Comp. Neurol.* 482:294–308; **C** extracted from Perez-Costas (2002) Doctoral Thesis, p. 143; **D** extracted from Perez-Costas *et al.* (2004) *J. Chem. Neuroanat.* 27:7–21]

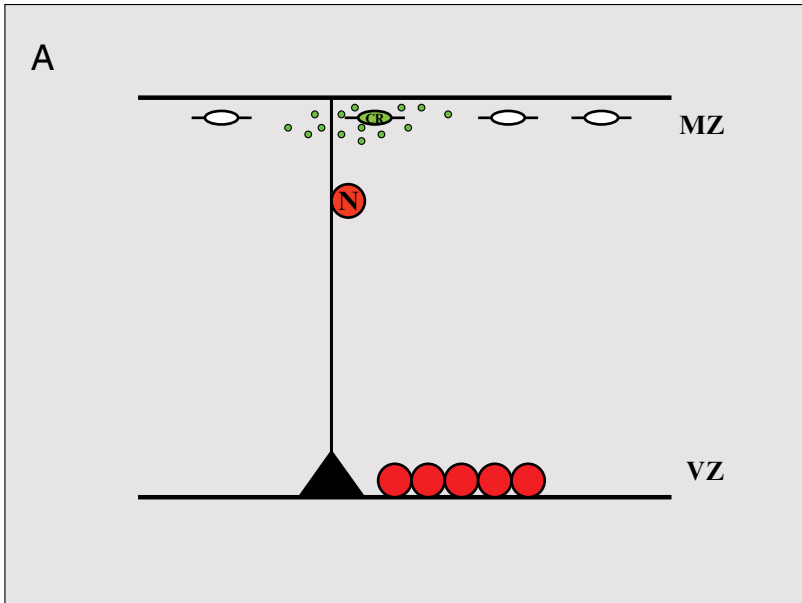




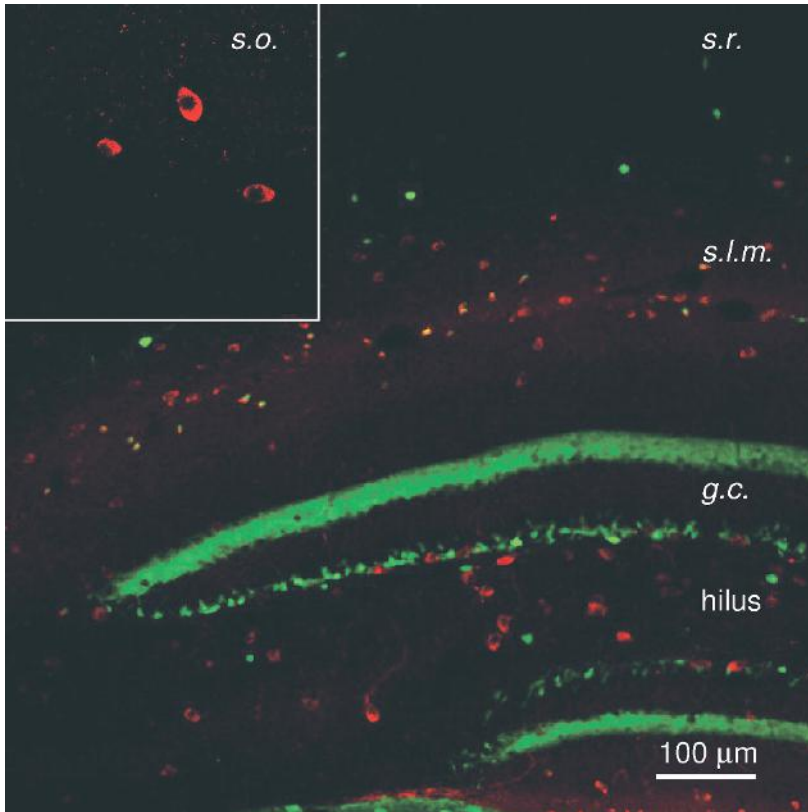
**Fig. 10.1** Reelin signaling and cell migrations in cerebellar development. The diagrams show schematic views of the developing cerebellum in sagittal sections through the vermis, oriented with rostral to the left and dorsal to the top. **(A)** Early stage of cerebellar development (mouse E13.5). Cells derived from the upper rhombic lip (URL) (green nuclei) migrate nonradially (curved arrow) through the rostral rhombic lip migratory stream (RLS) to the nuclear transitory zone (NTZ). Reelin (blue) is expressed by many cells in the RLS and NTZ. At the same time, Purkinje cells (red nuclei) migrate radially (straight arrow) from the ventricular zone (VZ) of the cerebellar plate neuroepithelium (CPN) along radial glial cells (gray) through the intermediate zone (IZ), toward the RLS and NTZ. The Purkinje cells express cytoplasmic Dab1 (yellow). **(B)** Later stage of cerebellar development (mouse E17.5). The Purkinje cell plate (PCP) has formed, and the external granular layer (EGL) has replaced the RLS. Cells from the EGL migrate radially inward through the PCP (straight arrows), while unipolar brush cells migrate directly from the URL into the IZ (curved arrows). The deep cerebellar nuclei (DCN) contain neurons derived from the NTZ that have migrated radially inward toward the VZ.



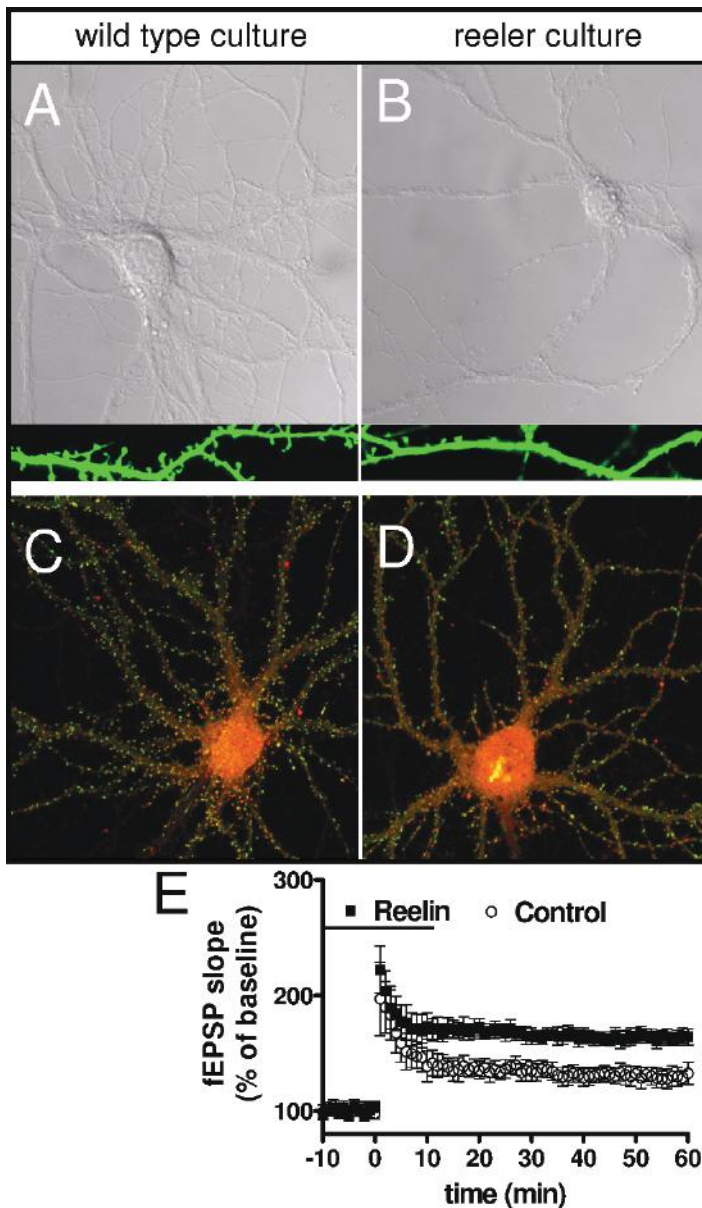
**Fig. 10.2** Cerebellar histology in control and *reeler* mice. Sagittal sections through the cerebellar vermis (A, B, E–H, L) or hemisphere (C, D, I–K) of control and *reeler* (B, D, F–H, J–L) mice were stained with cresyl violet on P0.5 (A–D) or P22 (E–L). The boxed area in G is enlarged in H, and the boxed area in H is enlarged in L. In P0.5 controls, Purkinje cells had migrated to the Purkinje cell plate (pcp), and folia were developing by migration and proliferation of cells in the external granular layer (egl). In P0.5 *reeler* mice, the cerebellum was hypoplastic, no folia were developing, and Purkinje cells formed large, centrally located ectopic clusters (asterisks). The hypoplasia and defective foliation of the *reeler* cerebellum became even more obvious by P22. Most Purkinje cells in the P22 *reeler* cerebellum are located in the large central clusters, although some are isolated ectopically in the granule cell layer (GCL), and others form a nearly normal Purkinje cell layer (PCL) below the molecular layer (ML). In L, arrowheads indicate Purkinje cells in deep ectopia, and the arrow indicates a Purkinje cell in the GCL. The GCL in *reeler* consistently shows gaps (arrowheads in G, K), which may be related to the presumptive locations of fissures (Goldowitz *et al.*, 1997). The deep cerebellar nuclei (DCN) in *reeler* are located near the normal location, but somewhat distorted by the Purkinje cell ectopia (Goffinet, 1983; Goffinet *et al.*, 1984). Sections oriented as described for Figure 1. Scale bar (in E): A–D, 400  $\mu$ m; E, F, I, J, 1000  $\mu$ m; G, K, 500  $\mu$ m; H, 200  $\mu$ m; L, 100  $\mu$ m



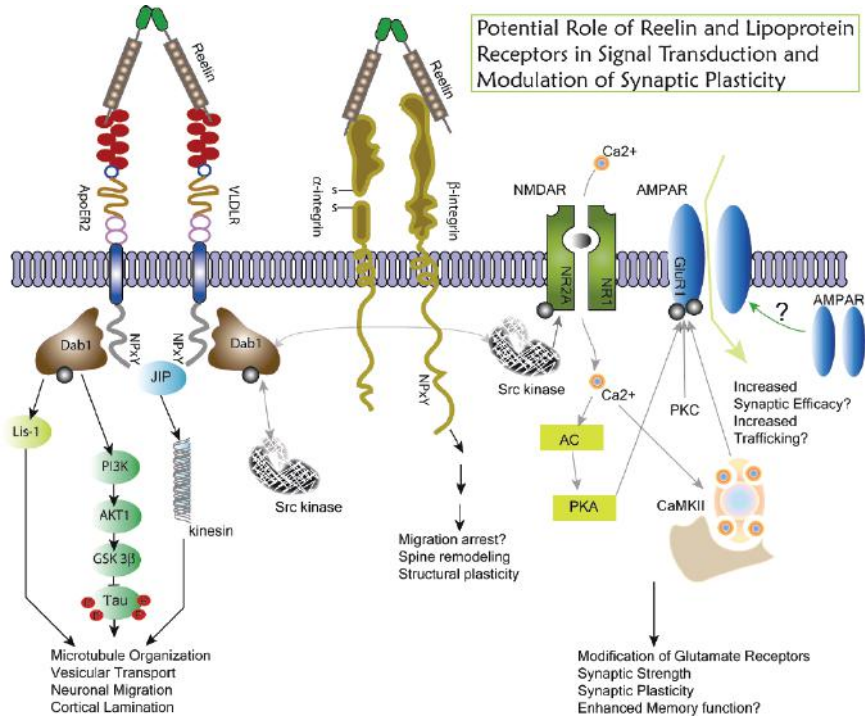
**Fig. 11.1 (A)** Schematic view of the developing cortex. A radial glial cell (black) is shown, extending a radial process from its perikaryon in the ventricular zone (VZ) toward the marginal zone (MZ). Neurons (red) in the ventricular zone are generated by asymmetric division of radial glial cells. A newly generated neuron (N) migrates along the radial glial process toward the marginal zone. Cajal-Retzius cells (CR; green) located in the marginal zone, secrete the glycoprotein Reelin (green dots) into the extracellular matrix. Reelin controls the positioning of radially migrating neurons by acting on both radial glial cells and migrating neurons



**Fig. 12.1** Reelin-expressing cells in adult mouse hippocampus. Double immunofluorescent staining of a hippocampus cryosection obtained from a 6-week-old wild-type mouse. Note that Reelin-containing cells (red) were primarily distributed in the dentate hilar region (hilus) and stratum lacunosum-moleculare (*s.l.m.*) but also can be found in stratum oriens (*s.o.*) and stratum radiatum (*s.r.*) of CA1 region. Immunostaining of the calcium-binding protein calretinin (green) was used to visualize the dentate gyrus layers

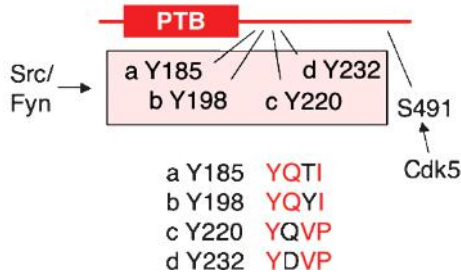


**Fig. 12.2** Reelin signaling enhances glutamatergic function in the hippocampus. (A, B) In cultured embryonic mouse hippocampal neurons derived from homozygous Reeler embryos, stunted neurite growth and fewer neurite ramifications are seen; in addition, when neurons were filled with fluorophores to reveal dendritic spines, it was observed that neurons from wild-type cultures show significantly more spines in their primary dendrites. (C, D) Neurons from both wild-type and Reeler embryos are cultured for 2 weeks and then immunostained with NMDA receptor subunit NR1 and AMPA receptor subunit (GluR1) antibodies. A larger number of puncta that are positive for both NR1 and GluR1 were observed in wild-type cultures compared with Reeler cultures. (E) Long-term potentiation experiments using acute hippocampal slices prepared from 6-week-old mice. A 20-min perfusion of Reelin dramatically elevated the magnitude of tetanus-induced LTP

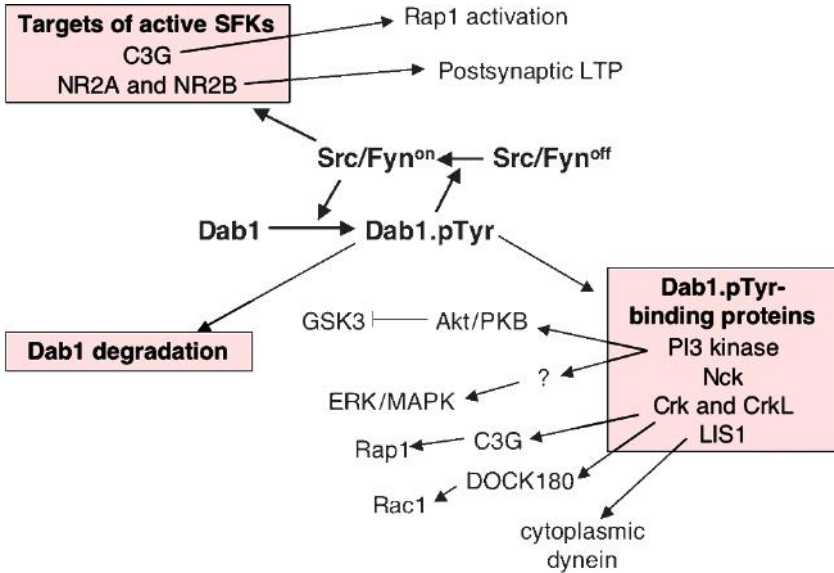


**Fig. 12.3** Schematic representation of Reelin signaling and the subsequent enhancement of synaptic function in the adult hippocampus. Reelin binds and activates ApoER2/VLDLR and leads to tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of Dab1 and Src family protein tyrosine kinases. Src kinases phosphorylate NMDA receptor subunits and lead to enhanced channel conductance, augmented  $Ca^{2+}$  influx during activation, and increased synaptic plasticity. This increased synaptic plasticity may involve changes of AMPA receptor phosphorylation and trafficking as well. In response to Reelin signaling, PI3K and PKB/AKT can be activated as well, resulting in inhibition of tau phosphorylation. In addition to ApoER2/VLDLR, Reelin also activates integrins

**A Dab1 phosphorylation sites**

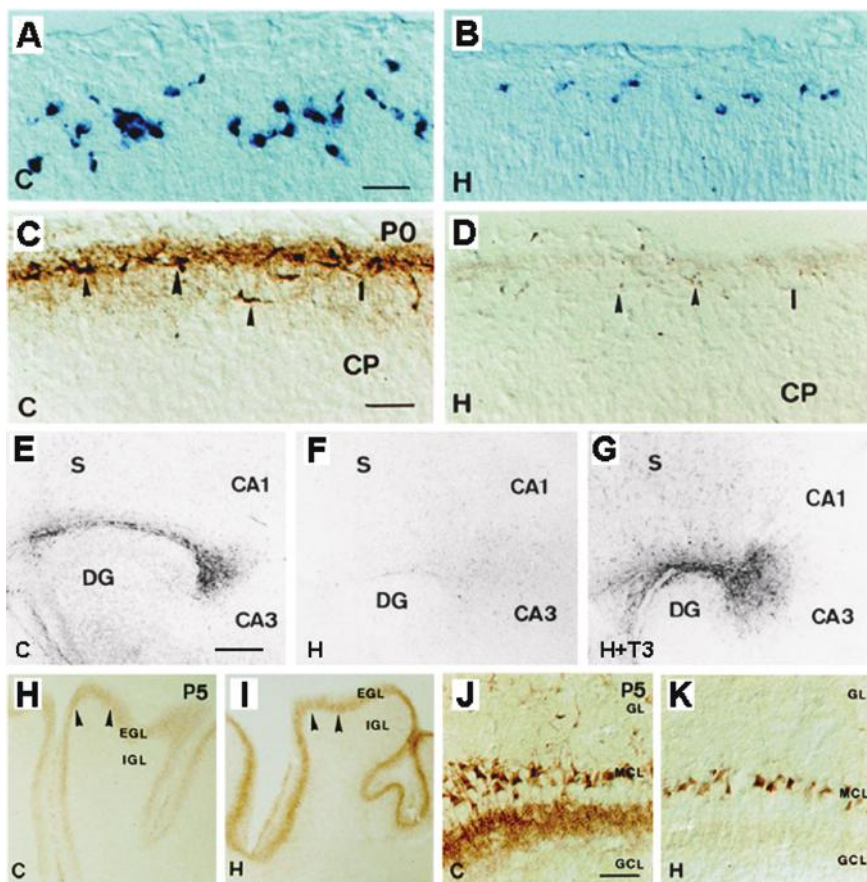


**B**



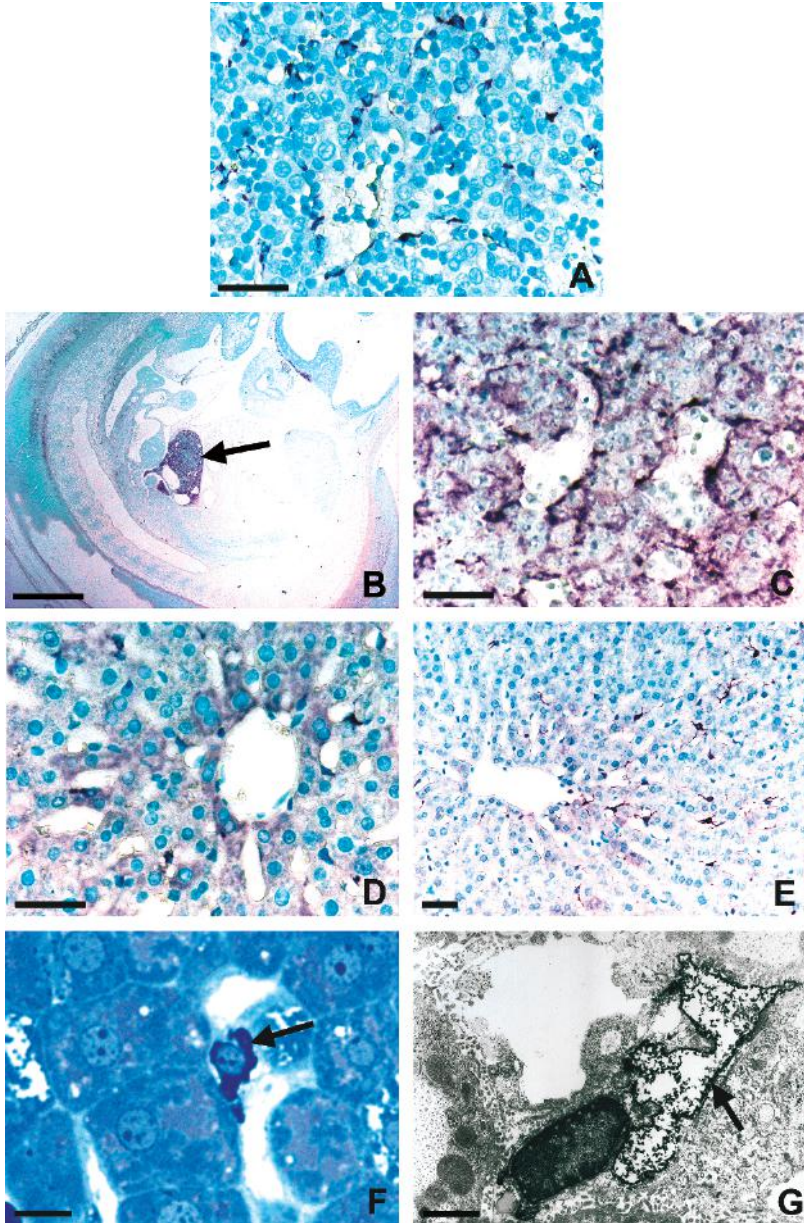
**Fig. 13.2** Events downstream of Dab1 phosphorylation and SFK activation. (A) Phosphorylation sites in Dab1 that are phosphorylated by SFKs and Cdk5. (B) Events that may be important in Reelin signaling are shown separated into two categories: those triggered by active SFKs and those dependent directly on Dab1 phosphorylation



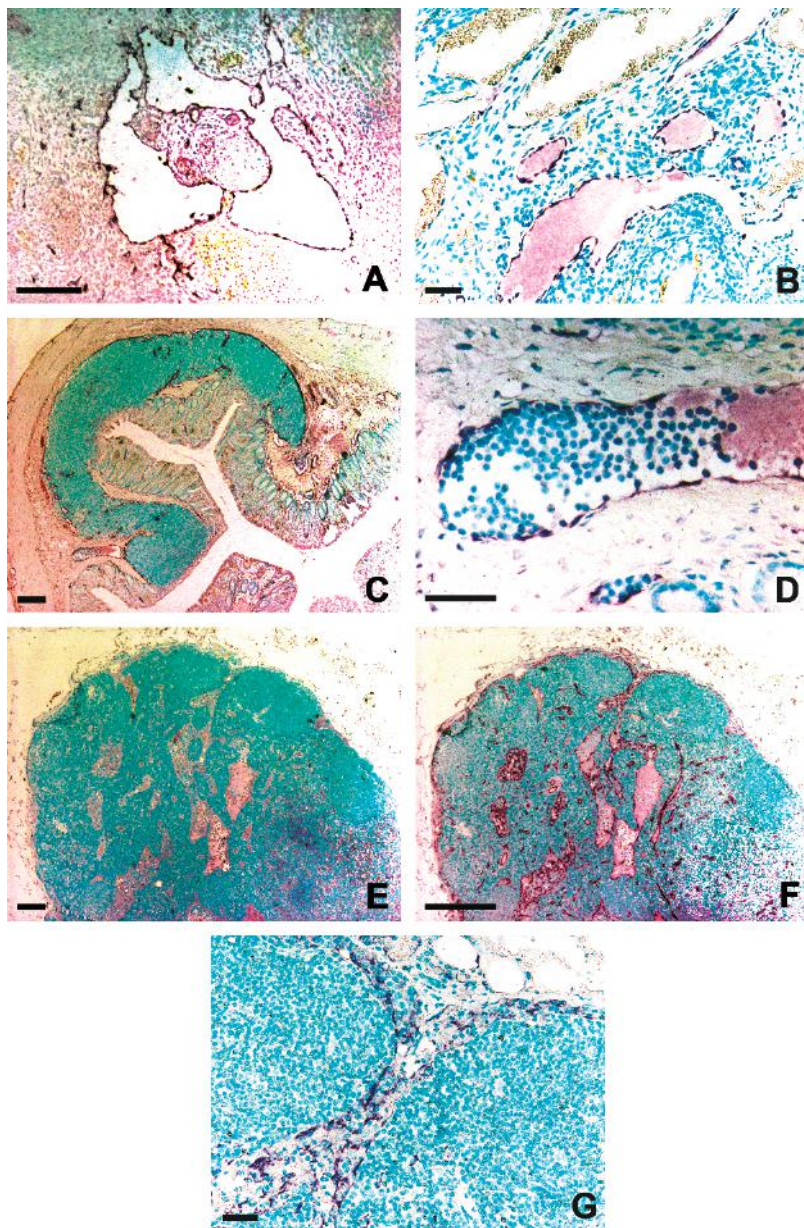


**Fig. 15.1** Effects of hypothyroidism on *reelin* RNA and protein expression in the neonatal brain. (A, B) Pattern of *reelin* RNA expression in the neocortex of control (A) and hypothyroid (B) rats at P0. (C, D) Photomicrographs showing the distribution of CR50 antibody immunostaining in layer I of control (C) and hypothyroid rats (D) at P0. Some CR50-positive Cajal-Retzius cells are indicated by arrowheads. Note the decreased staining in hypothyroid animals. Cortical layers are indicated to the right. (E–G) Reelin expression detected by CR50 immunostaining in hippocampal organotypic slice cultures. (E) Slice from euthyroid rats incubated for 6 days in standard serum. (F) Slice from hypothyroid rats incubated for 6 days in thyroid-depleted serum. (G) Slices from hypothyroid rats incubated for 6 days in T3/T4-depleted serum supplemented with 500nM T3. Note that the reduced expression levels in hypothyroid slices are rescued by T3 treatment. (H–K) Patterns of Reelin distribution in the cerebellum (H, I) and olfactory bulb (J, K) of control (H, J) and hypothyroid (I, K) rats at P5. Note the increased Reelin levels in the hypothyroid cerebellum and the opposite in the olfactory bulb. Abbreviations: C, control; CA3, CA1, hippocampal subdivisions CA3 and CA1; CP, cortical plate; DG, dentate gyrus; EGL, external granule cell layer; GCL, granule cell layer; GL, glomerular cell layer; H, hypothyroid; I, cortical layer I; IGL, internal granule cell layer; MCL, mitral cell layer; ML, molecular layer; S, stratum lacunosum-moleculare. Scale bars: A, 40 $\mu$ m (applies to A–D); E, 200 $\mu$ m (applies to E–I); J, 50 $\mu$ m (applies to J and K). (Figure modified from Álvarez-Dolado *et al.*, 1999. © *The Journal of Neuroscience*)



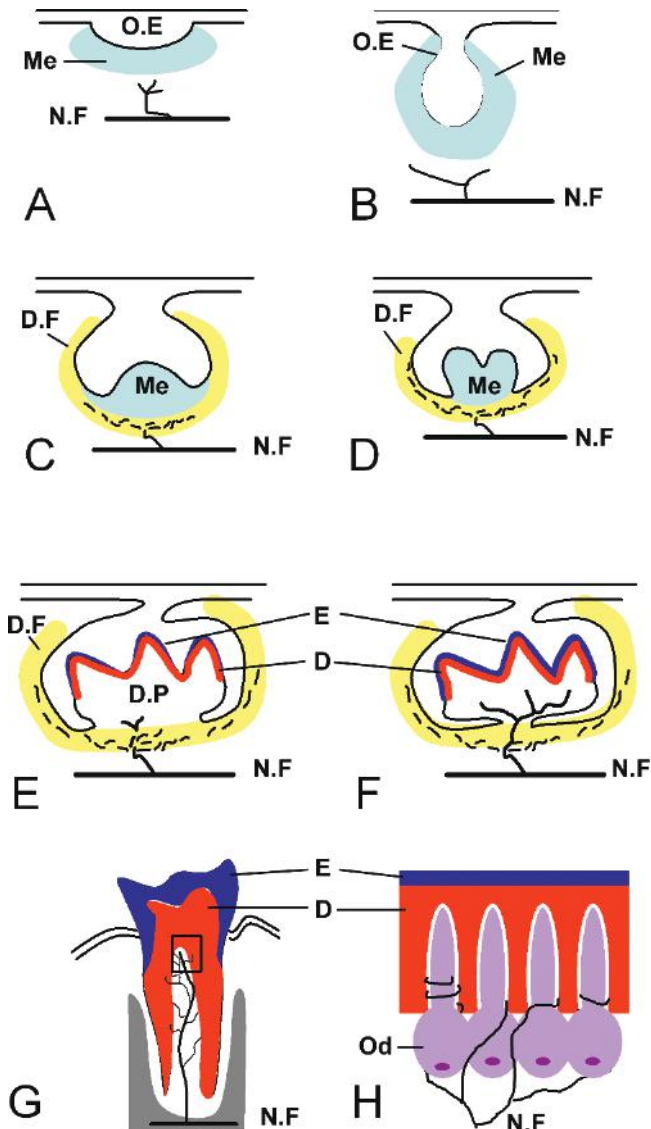


**Figure 17.1.** Reelin (A–D, F, G) and GFAP (E) expression in human (A) and rat (B–G) liver. (A) Reelin immunostaining in stellate cells of human fetus at GW7. (B) Reelin immunostaining in liver of rat fetus at E13 (arrow). (C) Reelin immunostaining in stellate cells of rat fetus at E13; C is a high magnification of B. (D) Reelin immunostaining in adult rat stellate cells. (E) GFAP immunostaining in adult rat stellate cells. (F) Reelin immunostaining in a stellate cell of adult rat observed on a semithin section stained with toluidine blue (arrow). (G) Reelin immunostaining in a stellate cell of adult rat: electron microscopic examination; staining is observed in rough endoplasmic reticulum (arrow). Scale bars = 40  $\mu\text{m}$  (A, C–E), 800  $\mu\text{m}$  (B), 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (F), and 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (G)

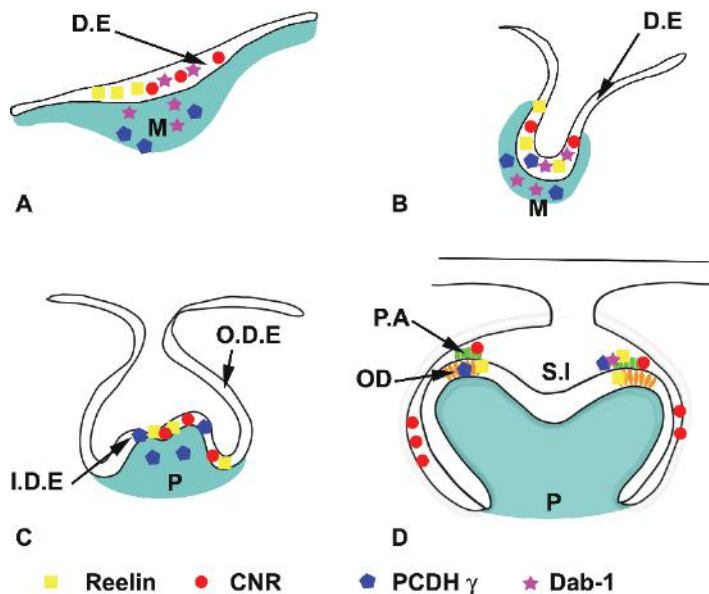


**Figure 17.2** Reelin (A–E) and CD31 (F, G) expression in rat fetus (A), adult rat (B–D), and adult human (E–G). (A) Reelin immunostaining in the jugular lymphatic sac of rat fetus at E13. (B) Reelin immunostaining in lymphatics of adult rat ovarian medulla. (C, D) Reelin immunostaining of lymphatics around Peyer's patches in adult rat gut; D is a high magnification of C. (E) Absence of reelin immunostaining in adult human lymph node. (F, G) CD31 immunostaining in adult human lymph node; G is a high magnification of F. Scale bars = 150  $\mu$ m (A, C, E) and 40  $\mu$ m (B, D, F, G)

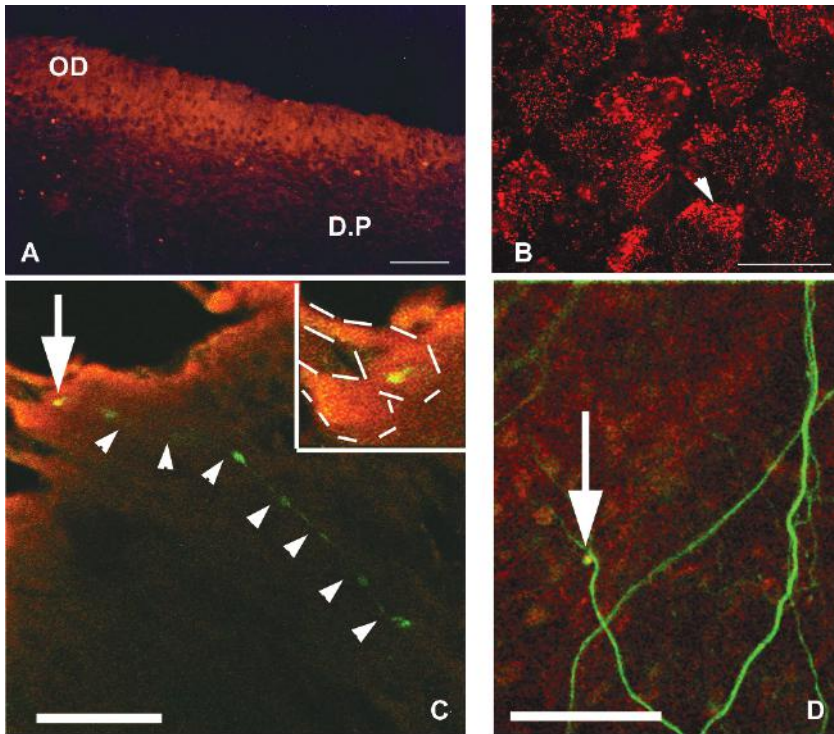




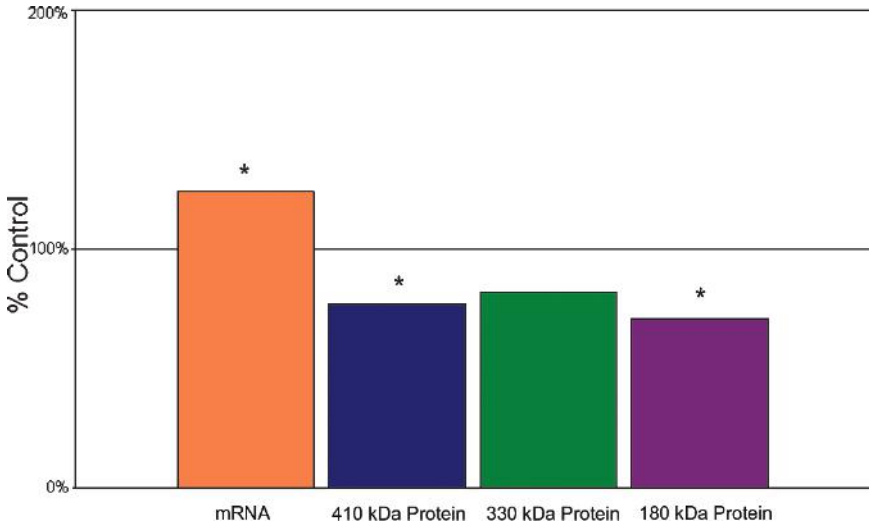
**Fig. 19.1** Schematic representation of dental innervation during tooth development from embryonic stages (A—D) to postnatal stages (E—H). (A) Epithelial thickening stage. A plexus of nerve fibers is observed in the mesenchyme beneath the thickened oral epithelium. (B) Bud stage. The oral epithelium thickens and the mesenchyme undergoes a condensation. Axon sprouts grow toward the mesenchyme and continue to the epithelium as lingual and buccal branches. (C) Cap stage. Local axons form a plexus at the base of the primitive dental papilla and come into contact with the dental follicle. (D) Early bell stage. The number of axons increases in the dental follicle. (E) Late bell stage. At the onset of amelogenesis and dentinogenesis, the first sensory axons enter the dental papilla. (F) During early root formation, the number of pulpal axons increases. (G) During tooth eruption and with the advancing root formation, a rapid development of sensory pulpal axons leads to the formation of the subodontoblastic plexus of Raschkow. (H) Enlarged schematic representation of the dentin pulp complex innervation. The sensory nerve endings originating from the plexus of Raschkow coil around the cell bodies and processes of odontoblasts in the dentinal tubules. D, dentin; D.F, dental follicle; D.P, dental papilla; E, enamel; Me, mesenchyme; N.F, nerve fiber; Od, odontoblasts; O.E, oral epithelium



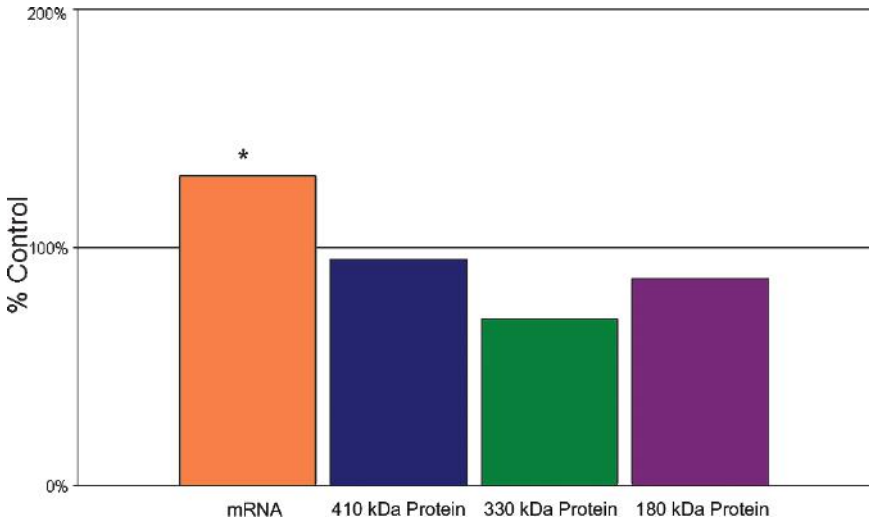
**Fig. 19.2** Schematic representation of reelin gene expression and its receptors during successive stages of odontogenesis. Reelin is first detected in the oral epithelium from the initiation stage through the early bell stage. Then, reelin expression shifts in differentiating odontoblasts at the late bell stage. Dab1 is mainly expressed in both oral epithelium and dental mesenchyme during the initiation stages (epithelial thickening and bud stages). CNRs are present in the epithelium through the tooth development whereas PCDH- $\gamma$  is expressed in both epithelial and mesenchymal compartments. D.E, dental epithelium; I.D.E, inner dental epithelium; M, mesenchyme, OD, odontoblasts; O.D.E, outer dental epithelium; P, dental papilla; P.A, preameloblasts; S.I, stratum intermedium



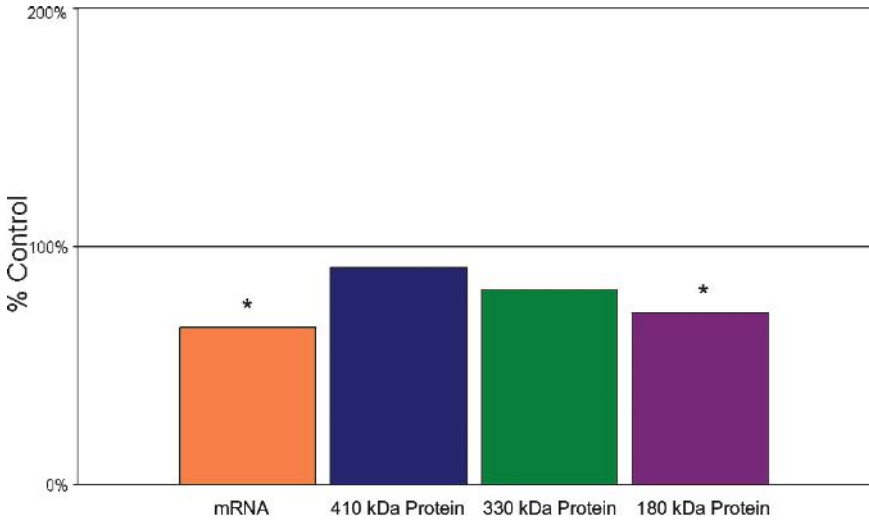
**Fig. 19.3** Expression of reelin in human odontoblasts. (A) An immunolabeling of reelin performed with anti-reelin antibody 142 shows a signal in the odontoblast layer (OD). No staining is observed in dental pulp cells (D.P) (bar is 100  $\mu$ m). (B) Immunofluorescence labeling with the same antibody, and without permeabilization of the cells, appears as reelin-positive patches localized around the cultured odontoblast cell membrane (arrowhead) (bar is 100  $\mu$ m). (C) A double immunostaining with the monoclonal anti-reelin antibody and a polyclonal anti-neurofilament H on a human dental pulp section was analyzed by confocal microscopy. The nerve fiber course in the pulp can be followed (arrowheads). A yellow patch observed in a nerve varicosity, indicates a colocalization between nerve fiber and reelin close to the odontoblast membrane (arrow and insert) (bar is 20  $\mu$ m). (D) Coculture of human odontoblasts and rat trigeminal ganglion shows the same colocalization (yellow) of reelin (red) and the varicosity (green) in the odontoblast cell layer (bar is 20  $\mu$ m). [Modified from Maurin *et al.* (2004). Expression and localization of reelin in human odontoblasts. *Matrix Biol.* 23:277–285, with permission from Elsevier]



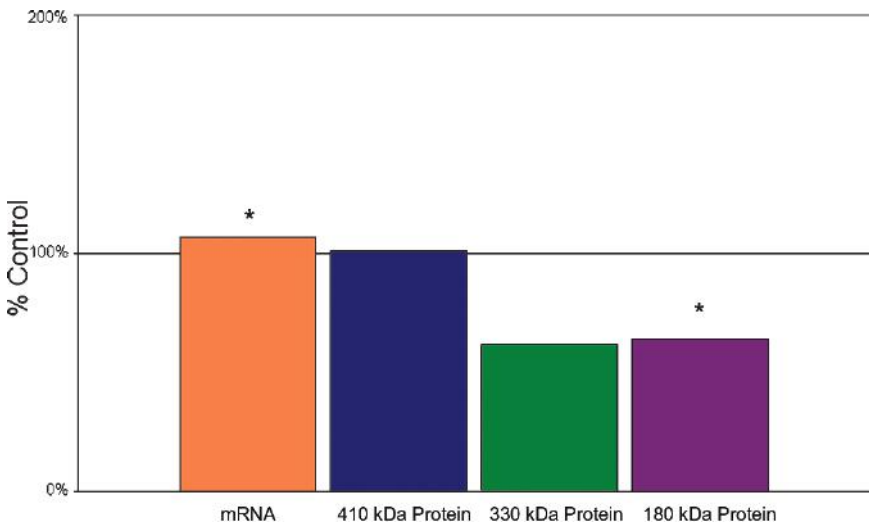
**Fig. 22.2** The impact of clozapine on rat brain levels of Reelin. In clozapine-treated rat FC, Reelin protein showed significant downregulation of the 410- and 180-kDa isoforms while Reelin mRNA was significantly upregulated versus controls



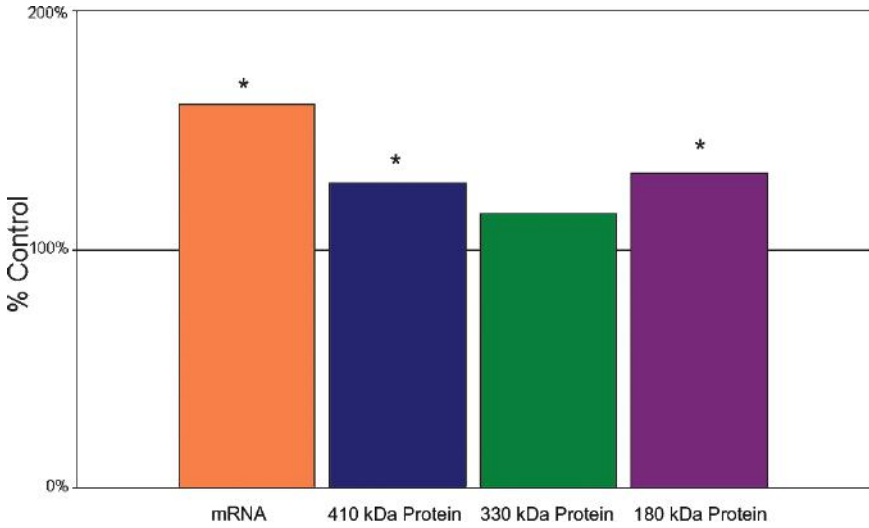
**Fig. 22.3** The impact of fluoxetine on rat brain levels of Reelin. Reelin mRNA was significantly upregulated in fluoxetine-treated rat FC versus controls



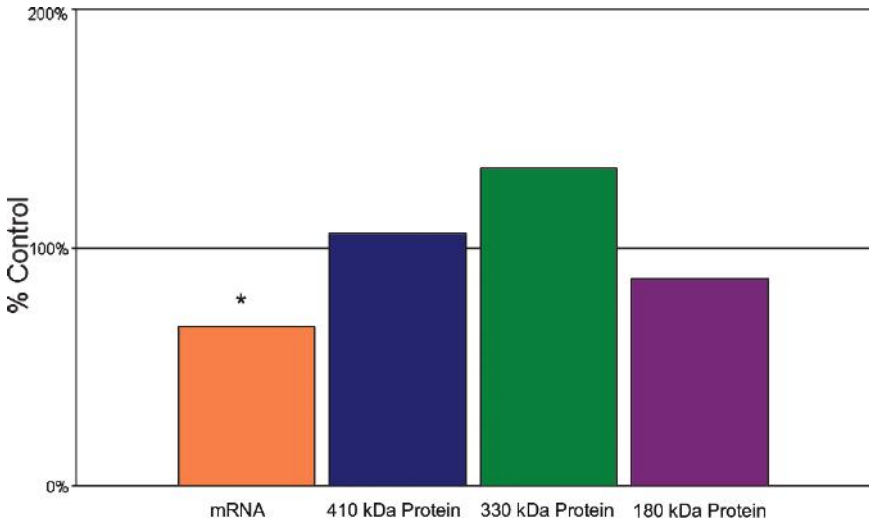
**Fig. 22.4** The impact of haloperidol on rat brain levels of Reelin. Reelin protein showed the 180-kDa isoform was significantly downregulated as was Reelin mRNA level in haloperidol versus control rat FC



**Fig. 22.5** The impact of lithium on rat brain levels of Reelin. The 180-kDa isoform of Reelin was significantly downregulated following chronic treatment with lithium. In contrast, Reelin mRNA was significantly upregulated in lithium versus control rat FC

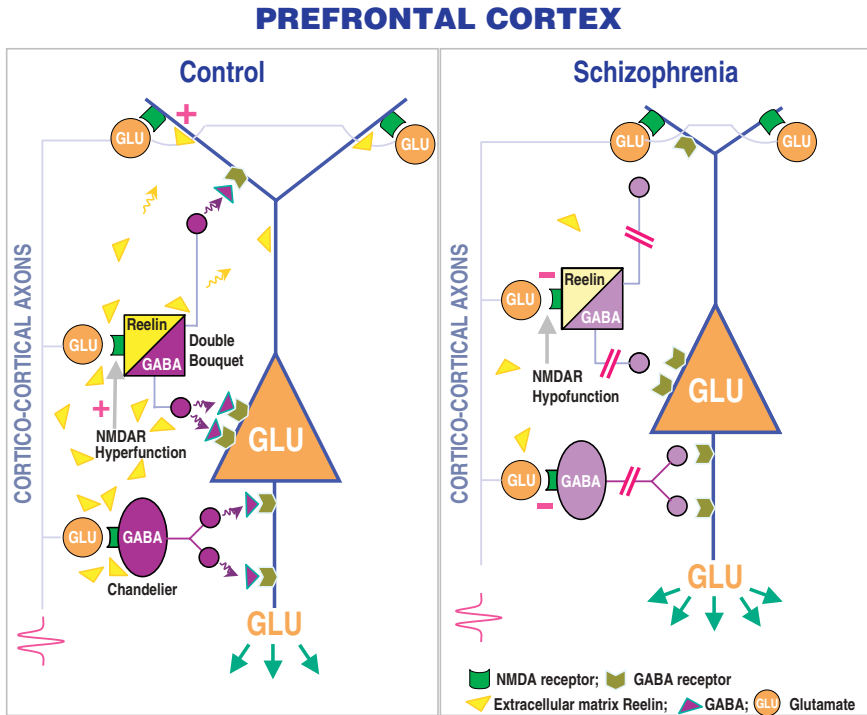


**Fig. 22.6** The impact of olanzapine on rat brain levels of Reelin. Olanzapine-treated rat FC showed significant upregulation of the 410- and 180-kDa isoforms of Reelin. Reln mRNA was also significantly upregulated



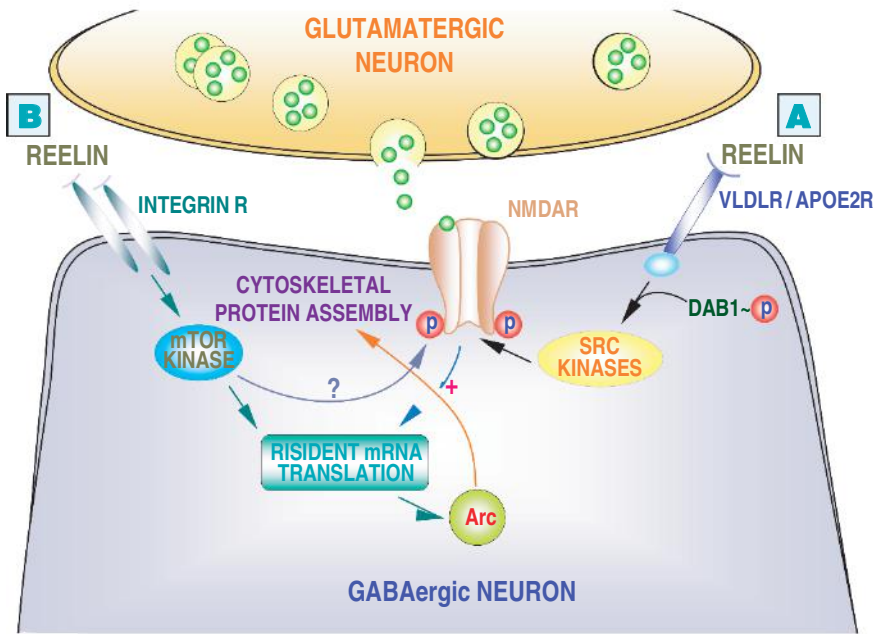
**Fig. 22.7** The impact of valproic acid on rat brain levels of Reelin. Reln mRNA was significantly downregulated in rat FC as a result of treatment with VPA



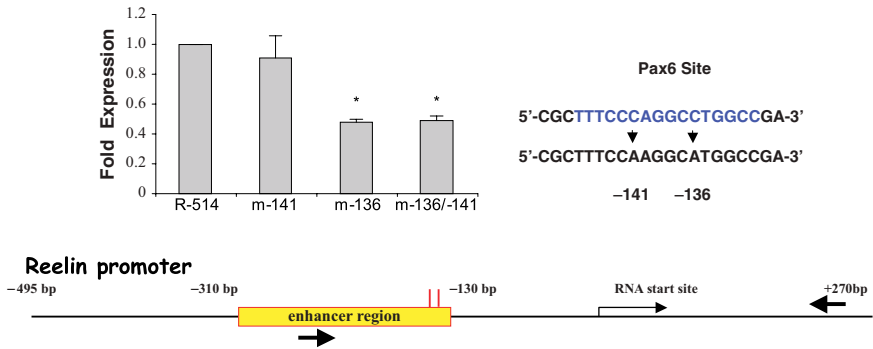


**Fig. 23.1** (Control) Reelin expressed in double bouquet or horizontal cells in the upper prefrontal cortex layers is secreted by a constitutive mechanism in the extracellular matrix space and: (a) binds to the apical dendritic branches of pyramidal neurons inducing spine formation by facilitating dendritic resident mRNA translation or (b) binds to dendrites or cell bodies of GABAergic interneurons (double bouquet or chandelier cells), facilitating the action of glutamate at NMDA receptors located on GABAergic interneurons and thereby increasing the release of GABA on apical dendrites, cell bodies, and axon initial segments of pyramidal neurons.

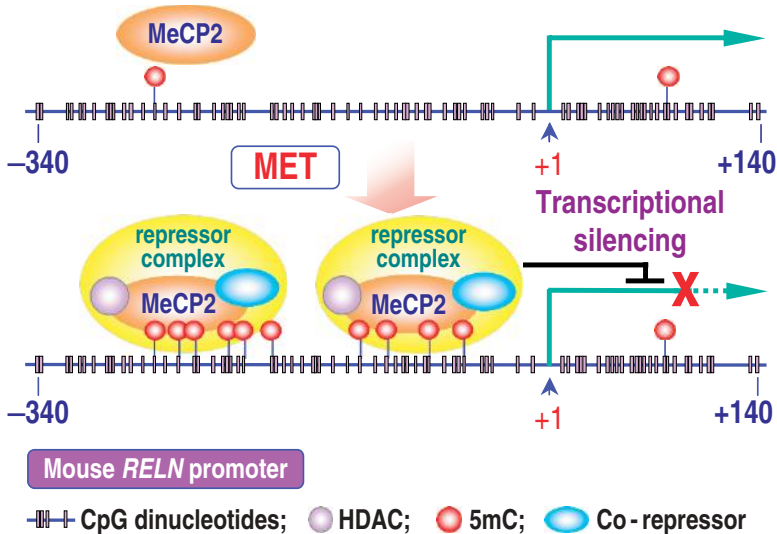
(Schizophrenia) Reelin and GAD67 expression and reelin and GABA release are downregulated. The reelin deficit causes: (a) decreased dendritic spine density on the apical dendrites of pyramidal neurons and (b) hypofunction of NMDA receptors located on double bouquet or chandelier cells, eliciting a further decrease of GABA released on the apical dendrites, cell bodies, or axon initial segments of pyramidal neurons. The deficit of GABAergic neurotransmission results in an increased output of glutamate from the axon terminal of pyramidal neurons



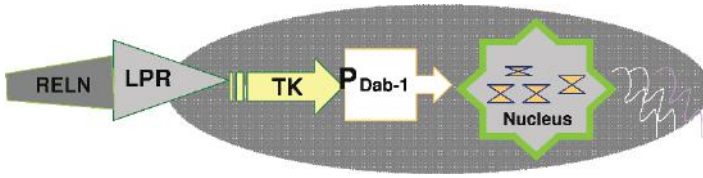
**Fig. 23.2** Putative role of reelin in synaptic plasticity. Reelin is depicted binding to a dendritic postsynaptic density of a cortical GABAergic interneuron. Either (A) to VLDL or ApoE2 receptors (VLDLR or APOE2R) or (B) to integrin receptors (INTEGRINR). (A) Reelin modulates NMDA receptor (NMDAR) activity through SRC kinase-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation of the NMDAR intracellular sites (Weeber *et al.*, 2002; Herz and Chen, 2006). (B) Reelin modulates Arc expression and cytoskeletal protein assembly through activation of mTOR kinase (Dong *et al.*, 2003)



**Fig. 23.6** Reelin promoter point mutations. We designed site-directed mutants within the Pax6 binding site that had previously been shown to be more heavily methylated in patients with SZ (Grayson *et al.*, 2005). These corresponded to the double (–141/–136), and single promoter mutants (m –141) and (m –136). These minimal mutants were introduced into NT2 cells using transient transfection assays and reporter activity was measured 36 hr later. NT2 cells transfected with the single mutant (m –136) and double mutant construct (m –136/–141) exhibited 50% of the activity of the –514 promoter. \**p*, 0.05 expressed as a percent of the SV40 promoter and compared with the reelin –514 promoter for statistical purposes (one-way ANOVA followed by Fisher LSD Method)



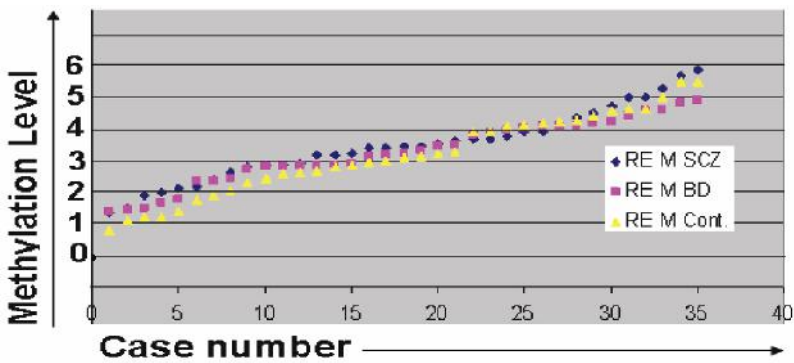
**Fig. 23.7** Proposed mechanisms by which mouse *RELN* promoter hypermethylation and recruitment of chromatin remodeling complexes (MeCP2, HDACs, and co-repressors) regulate reelin gene expression. The mouse reelin (*RELN*) promoter region depicted here follows that reported by Tremolizzo *et al.* (2002) and includes the repressor protein complex. Vertical bars represent CpG dinucleotides present in this region. Pink dots denote 5mC present in the sequence. Note the increase of 5mC in MET (methionine)-treated mice. MeCP2 recruits co-repressor complexes including HDACs and induces a state of gene repression



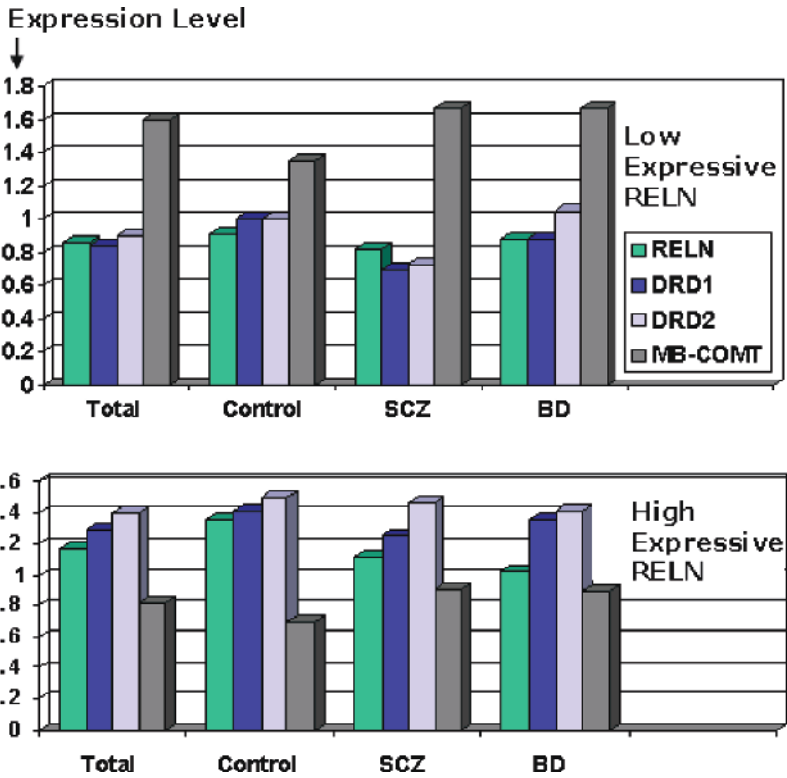
**Fig. 24.1** Binding of RELN to lipoprotein receptors (LPR) activates a tyrosine kinase (TK)-dependent cascade leading to Dab1 phosphorylation and expression of several genes that lead to long-lasting structural changes

GCCCTCTG**C**GGGGCTTT**TGACGTC**CCT**C**GCAGAAGAGT**C**G**C**GGGCTCAG**C**GGTC  
 CT**C**GACAG**C**GTCCCCTCC**C**GCTCCC**C**GG**C**GGG**C**GCCCCCTCCCTGTCTCC**C**GG  
 GTG**C**GAAAC**C**GGG**C**GCTGGC**C**GGGGACTC**C**GGGGAC**C**G**C**GTG**C**GCCCC**C**G**C**  
 G**C**G**C**GAGGTGC**C**GC**C**GAGCCAGCC**C**GAGAGGG**C**GGGGGG**C**GGG**C**GGGG**C**G  
G**C**G**C**GGGGGG**C**GGGGGAG**C**GGC**C**GGGACAC**C**GTGTG**C**GG**C**GG**C**GGGGGG  
 GAC**C**GG**C**GCC**C**GGGGCTTTAAGAAGGTGTGGAG**C**GGGG**C**GGG**C**GCTTTCCC  
 AGGCCTGGC**C**GAGGGG**C**GT**C**G**C**GCAGAGG**C**GG**C**GG**C**GG**C**GCACGGAGG**C**G  
 GCAGACGA**C**G**C**GCTCT**C**GG**C**GCC**C**GCAGCCC**C**GGTCC**C**G**C**GCTCC**C**G**C**GGC  
 CCAAAGTAACTTTGGGAGC**C**GC**C**GTCTCC**C**GCGGAAACTT-*exon*

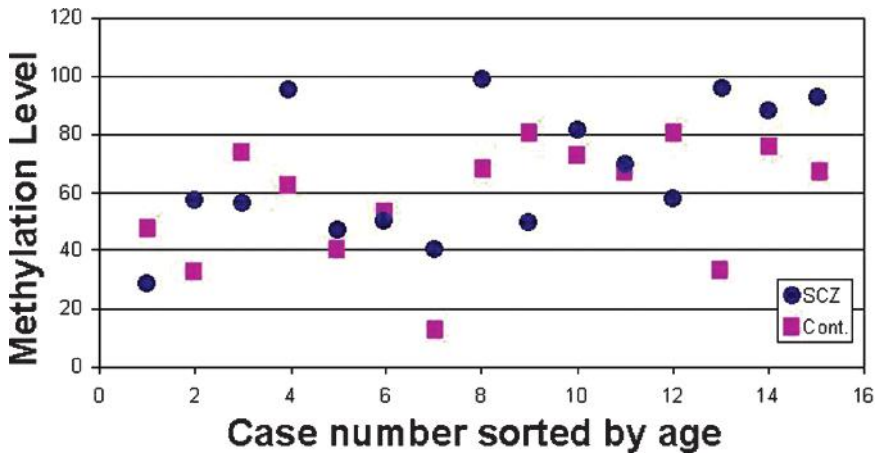
**Fig. 24.2** A view of *RELN* promoter sequence. *RELN* harbors a CG-rich promoter with 72 candidate cytosine (C) sites for methylation and several regulatory binding sites located in 450 base pairs upstream of the coding region. A CRE binding site is underlined in the first line and several SP1 binding sites (GGGCGG) and a consensus GC box are underlined in other locations. The boldface Cs that are followed by G are candidates for methylation, while other Cs or unmethylated Cs will be converted to T during bisulfite treatment



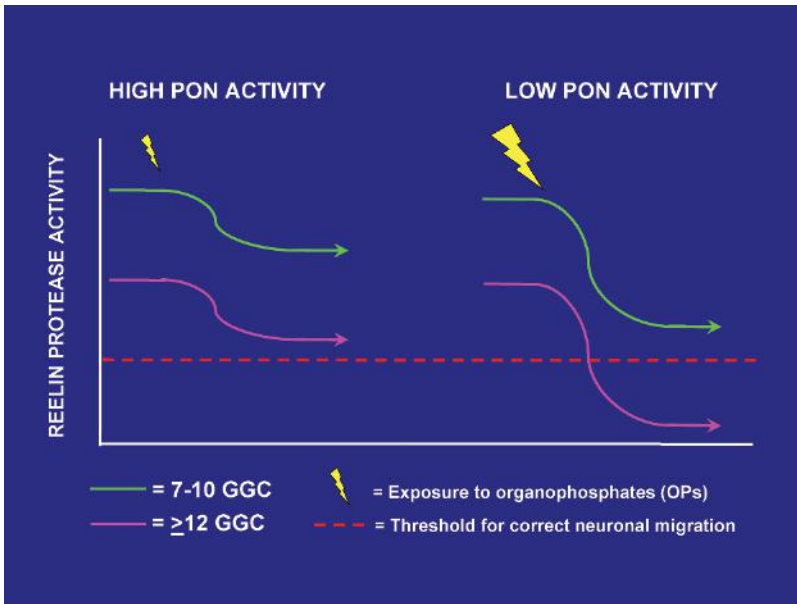
**Fig. 24.4** Comparison of DNA methylation levels by qMSP, revealing that the degree of *RELN* methylation in SCZ and BD is almost twice that of the controls. To visualize the differential levels of *RELN* promoter methylation in the patients and controls, the  $\Delta C_T$  of methylated product for *RELN*, normalized with the  $C_T$  of  $\beta$ -actin, was sorted from minimum to maximum. Thus, the increase in the percent of methylation would be exponential. As shown, the base level of *RELN* promoter DNA methylation was greater in SCZ and BD compared to the control subjects (almost twofold). This difference remained nearly the same across the entire samples; however, patients with BD showed a lesser degree of *RELN* methylation in the last part of the curve, where the level of methylation was relatively high



**Fig. 24.5** Inverse correlation between the expression of *RELN* and *DRD1*, *DRD2*, and *MB-COMT*. Consistent with the promoter methylation status, expressions of *RELN*, *DRD1*, and *DRD2* appear to be correlated, but are inversely correlated with the *MB-COMT* expression in both controls and the patients, as well as in total samples. As a result, *RELN* hypoexpression could be associated with hypoactivity of dopaminergic neurotransmission in the frontal lobe

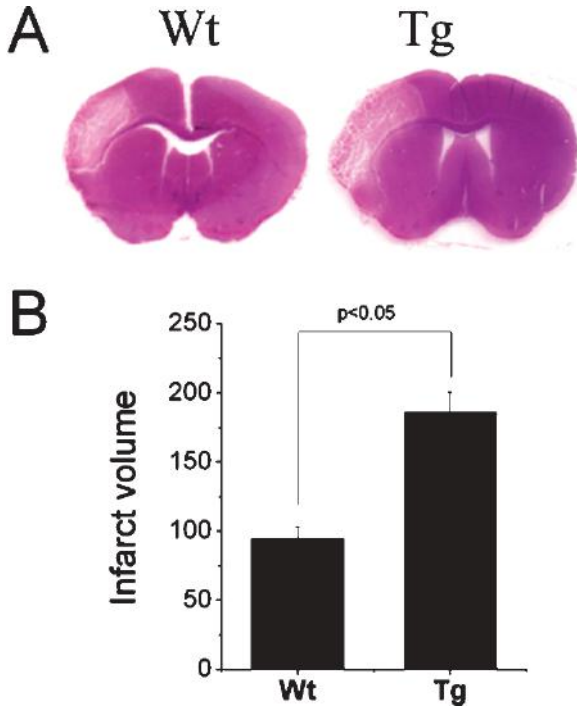


**Fig. 24.6** Age-dependent increase in *RELN* promoter methylation. The degree of *RELN* promoter methylation (Y axis), extracted from Grayson *et al.* (2005, supplementary Table 2), was sorted by age (X axis). As shown, the degree of promoter methylation increased by age in both SCZ and the control subjects

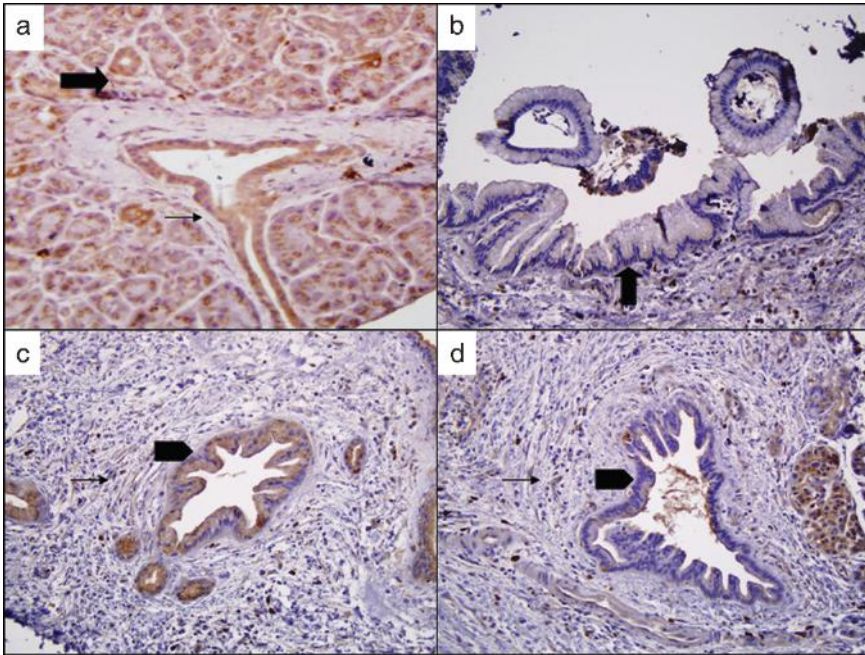


**Fig. 25.2** Putative gene–environment interaction model involving the Reelin and *PON1* genes, and prenatal exposure to organophosphates (OPs). Reelin gene variants genetically determine normal or reduced levels of Reelin, associated with normal or “long” GGC alleles, respectively. Both conditions are compatible with normal neurodevelopment, but prenatal exposure to OPs can transiently inhibit Reelin’s proteolytic activity, which may or may not fall below the threshold critical to neuronal migration, also depending on baseline levels of Reelin. Furthermore, exposure to identical doses of OPs can affect Reelin to a different extent, depending on the amount and affinity spectrum of the OP-inactivating enzyme paraoxonase produced by the *PON1* gene alleles carried by each subject (Gaita and Persico, 2006; Persico and Bourgeron, 2006). (Modified from *Trends Neurosci.*, Vol. 29, Persico, A.M., and Bourgeron, T., Searching for ways out of the autism maze: genetic, epigenetic and environmental clues, pages 349–358, copyright 2006, with permission from Elsevier)





**Fig. 27.1** Ischemic brain injury in wild-type (Wt) and transgenic mice with Reln deficiency (Tg) following focal cerebral ischemia. (A) HE staining shows an increased area of ischemic injury in *reeler* mice compared to WT mice. (B) Quantification of infarct volume in WT and *reeler* mice.  $p < 0.05$  compared to WT (Student's *t*-test)



**Fig. 28.1** Immunohistochemical analysis of RELN in normal pancreas (**a**) and IPMN (**b**) and PanIN lesions (**c,d**). The thin arrow in **a** is pointing to pancreatic ductal epithelium, while the thick arrow is pointing to pancreatic acinar cells. In **b**, the arrow is pointing to the abnormal ductal epithelium of an IPMN; in **c** and **d**, the thick arrowhead is pointing to the abnormal ductal epithelium of a PanIN. The thin arrow in **c** and **d** is pointing to the surrounding fibrosis