



The Role of APP in Structural Spine Plasticity

Elena Montagna¹, Mario M. Dorostkar² and Jochen Herms^{1,2,3*}

¹Department for Translational Brain Research, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Ludwig-Maximilian-University Munich, Munich, Germany, ²Center for Neuropathology and Prion Research, Ludwig-Maximilian-University Munich, Munich, Germany, ³Munich Cluster of Systems Neurology (SyNergy), Ludwig-Maximilian-University Munich, Munich, Germany

Amyloid precursor protein (APP) is a transmembrane protein highly expressed in neurons. The full-length protein has cell-adhesion and receptor-like properties, which play roles in synapse formation and stability. Furthermore, APP can be cleaved by several proteases into numerous fragments, many of which affect synaptic function and stability. This review article focuses on the mechanisms of APP in structural spine plasticity, which encompasses the morphological alterations at excitatory synapses. These occur as changes in the number and morphology of dendritic spines, which correspond to the postsynaptic compartment of excitatory synapses. Both overexpression and knockout (KO) of APP lead to impaired synaptic plasticity. Recent data also suggest a role of APP in the regulation of astrocytic D-serine homeostasis, which in turn regulates synaptic plasticity.

Keywords: APP, dendritic spines, synaptic plasticity, *in vivo*, d-serine

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Thomas Deller,
Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Reviewed by:

Johannes Vogt,
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität
Mainz, Germany
Andreas Vlachos,
University of Düsseldorf, Germany

*Correspondence:

Jochen Herms
jochen.herms@med.uni-
muenchen.de

Received: 19 December 2016

Accepted: 21 April 2017

Published: 10 May 2017

Citation:

Montagna E, Dorostkar MM and
Herms J (2017) The Role of APP in
Structural Spine Plasticity.
Front. Mol. Neurosci. 10:136.
doi: 10.3389/fnmol.2017.00136

STRUCTURAL PLASTICITY

Structural synaptic plasticity refers to morphologically observable changes of synapses which accompany the classical electrophysiological events during synaptic plasticity. Most prominent among them are dynamic changes in the number and shape of dendritic spines, which correspond to the postsynaptic compartment of glutamatergic excitatory synapses. Dendritic spines are small (1–2 μm long) protrusions of the dendritic shaft, which receive excitatory synaptic input and compartmentalize calcium (Majewska et al., 2000; Yuste and Bonhoeffer, 2001; Yuste, 2011) and therefore dictate the biophysical characteristics of a postsynapse. They are fundamental players in establishing and maintaining the neuronal network as well as other complex functions such as learning and memory. Conventionally, dendritic spines are classified according to their morphology into three different groups: thin spines, which are fine and long but have a discernible head; stubby spines, with a large head and an indiscernible neck and mushroom spines with big head and thin neck (Yuste and Bonhoeffer, 2004; Alvarez and Sabatini, 2007; Herms and Dorostkar, 2016). Additionally, filopodia are very motile protrusions that can transform themselves into mushroom or thin spines (Alvarez and Sabatini, 2007). However, a STED and EM based study revealed a higher degree of heterogeneity of both spine size and morphology (Tønnesen et al., 2014). These morphologies reflect different functional properties: for example, thin spines are more dynamic and more plastic than mushroom and stubby spines, which are thought to be more stable (Yuste and Bonhoeffer, 2001; Knott et al., 2006). A fraction of spines are continuously retracted and newly formed, and this process, expressed as turnover rate (TOR), is accelerated during learning and memory formation (Fu and Zuo, 2011).

Dendritic spines were discovered by Ramon y Cajal, who used Golgi's silver staining method to visualize dendrites and their processes (Yuste and Bonhoeffer, 2001). While essentially the same technical approach is still used today, modern research on spines is typically conducted on transgenic animals expressing a fluorophore in a sparse subset of neurons (Feng et al., 2000). This allows visualization of spines on confocal microscopes, and, more importantly, *in vivo* observation of the dynamic changes comprising structural plasticity.

AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN IS A SYNAPTIC PROTEIN

Amyloid precursor protein (APP) is a member of a family of conserved type I membrane proteins which also includes APP like one protein (APLP1) and APP like two protein (APLP2; Wasco et al., 1992, 1993; Slunt et al., 1994). The major APP isoform expressed in neurons is 695 amino acids long, while longer isoforms are expressed in other tissues. Full-length APP consists of four main domains: the extracellular domains E1 (Dahms et al., 2010) and E2; a transmembrane sequence (Dulubova et al., 2004; Keil et al., 2004; Dahms et al., 2012); and the APP intracellular domain (AICD; Kroenke et al., 1997; Radzimanowski et al., 2008; Coburger et al., 2014; **Figure 1**). APP can be cleaved by a large number of proteases, which are grouped into α -, β - and γ -secretases, depending on the cleavage site. However, proteases which cleave APP outside these three sites also exist (Vella and Cappai, 2012; Willem et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2015; Baranger et al., 2016). Depending on the combination of proteases which process APP, a vast number of different cleavage products may be generated, which have various biological properties (Nhan et al., 2015; Andrew et al., 2016). Among them are, for instance, amyloid β fragments which are generated by the action of β , and γ -secretases and which are known to be involved in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Other proteolytic products, such as the soluble fragment sAPP α and CTFs have been shown to be neuroprotective (Chasseigneaux and Allinquant, 2012; Hick et al., 2015; Andrew et al., 2016). Furthermore, *in vitro* evidence suggests that CTFs induce axonal outgrowth by interacting with G-protein α s subunits, which in turn activate adenylyl cyclase/PKA-dependent pathways (Copenhaver and Kögel, 2017), although these findings have not been corroborated *in vivo*.

In the brain, APP reaches its highest expression level during early postnatal development (from P1 to P36 in mice) and is preferentially localized at pre- and postsynapses (De Strooper and Annaert, 2000). During this period, synaptogenesis occurs and neuronal connections are formed (Hoe et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2009). Accordingly, many studies described putative roles of APP in the modulation of neurite outgrowth and synaptic connectivity (Moya et al., 1994; De Strooper and Annaert, 2000; Herms et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2009; Hoe et al., 2012; Müller and Zheng, 2012; Weyer et al., 2014; Hick et al., 2015). Synaptogenesis and neurite outgrowth may be mediated by full-length APP, which has been shown to exhibit cell

adhesion- and receptor-like properties (Qiu et al., 1995; Ando et al., 1999; Turner et al., 2003; Soba et al., 2005; Müller and Zheng, 2012; Coburger et al., 2014; Deyts et al., 2016): there is convincing evidence that two distinct extracellular E1 domains from neighboring molecules of APP, APLP1 and APLP2 (Soba et al., 2005; Baumkötter et al., 2012; Deyts et al., 2016) can interact via their heparin binding domains (HBDs), and form a so-called heparin cross-linked dimer (Coburger et al., 2014). The interaction of the E2 domains with heparin cross-linked dimers further strengthens the dimerization process (Wang et al., 2009; Hoefgen et al., 2014). As APP is present both on pre- and postsynaptic terminals, a dimerization across the synapse may be relevant for synapse formation and stabilization (Wang et al., 2009; Baumkötter et al., 2014; Stahl et al., 2014). Moreover, the interaction of E1 and E2 domains with extracellular matrix components, like collagen, heparin, laminin, glypican, F-spondin and β 1-integrin reinforces APP dimerization, and may further modulate the stability or plasticity of dendritic spines (Behr et al., 1996; Williamson et al., 1996; Rice et al., 2013; Wade et al., 2013).

Furthermore, growth factors and receptor-like proteins have been shown to interact with the APP-extracellular domains (Reinhard et al., 2005; Coburger et al., 2014; Deyts et al., 2016). Thus, activation of growth factor receptors could be an alternative mode of action of how APP affects spine plasticity. Additionally, the intra-cellular domain AICD itself may mediate receptor-like activity (Cao and Südhof, 2001, 2004; McLoughlin and Miller, 2008; Müller et al., 2008; Klevanski et al., 2015). Here, an intracellular response is triggered by the interaction of AICD-cleavage products with effector and adaptor proteins from the cytosolic compartment (Okamoto et al., 1990; Timossi et al., 2004; Deyts et al., 2012; **Figure 1**).

In addition to developmental processes, APP has also been shown to be involved in synaptic plasticity of mature synapses. For instance, some AICD-proteolytic products can be directly translocated into the nucleus and activate several transcription factors, like CP2/LSF/LBP1 or Tip60 (Müller et al., 2008; Schettini et al., 2010; Pardossi-Piquard and Checler, 2012), which are known to be involved in the regulation of dendritic spine plasticity.

APP IS INVOLVED IN STRUCTURAL SPINE PLASTICITY

Two main bodies of evidence support a role of APP in structural plasticity. On one hand, overexpression of APP, which is often used to model Alzheimer's disease, may alter dendritic spines independently of typical Alzheimer's disease pathology. These findings are described later in this section. On the other hand, knockout (KO) of APP alters spine dynamics: in the hippocampus, APP KO causes a range of synaptic alterations, depending on the model and paradigm studied. For instance, in cultured hippocampal neurons of APP KO animals, we found enhanced amplitudes of evoked AMPA- and NMDA-receptor-mediated EPSCs, which were reduced by pre-conditioned wildtype

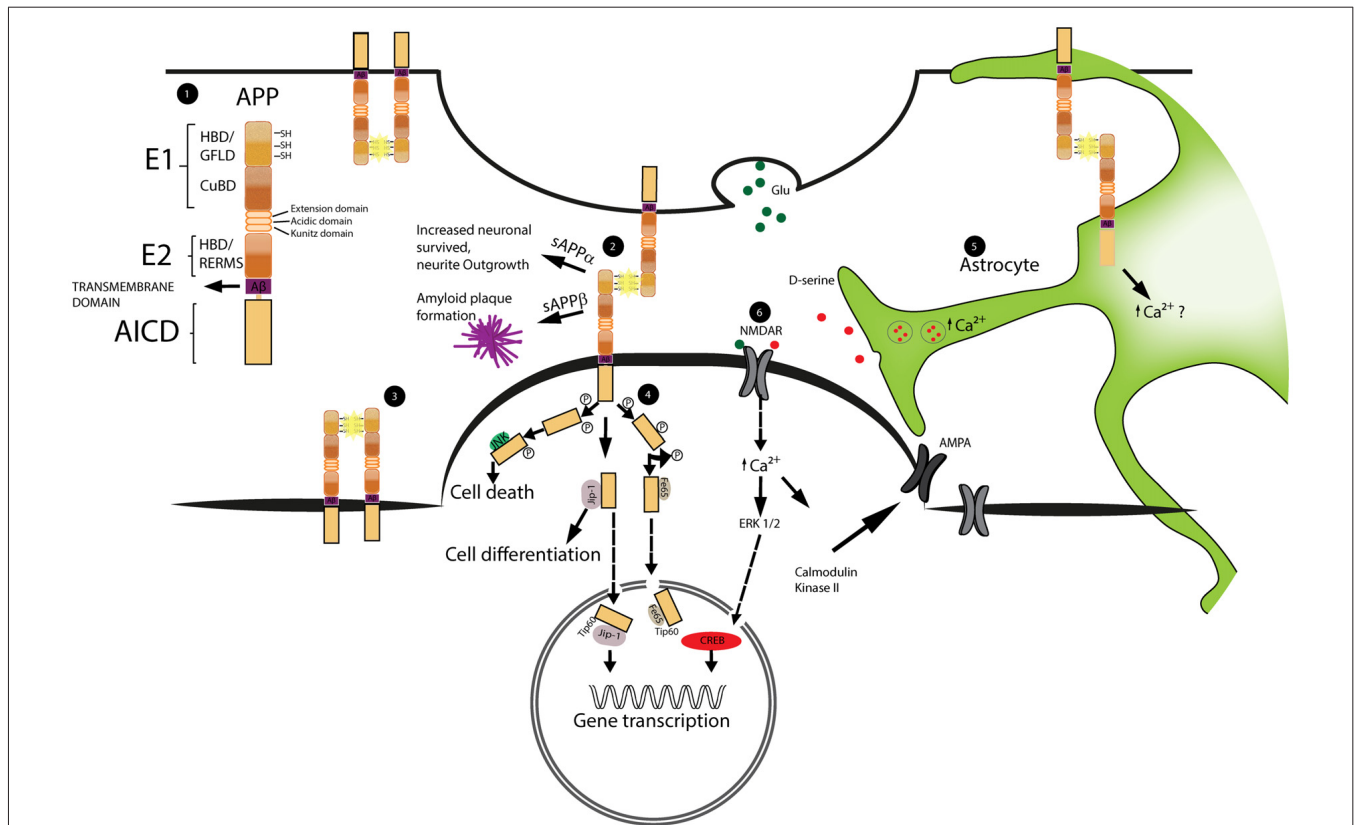
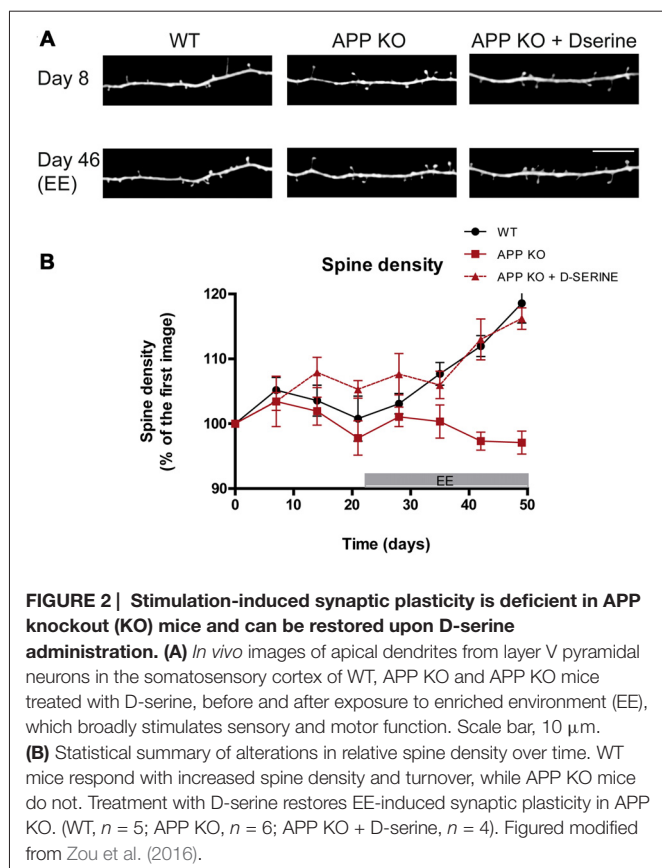


FIGURE 1 | Schematic representation of amyloid precursor protein (APP) structure and function at synapses. The dimerization of APP as well as the signal cascade triggered by APP intracellular domain (AICD) are important for the regulation of spine stability. Astrocytes play a role in the regulation of spine dynamics via the calcium dependent release of the gliotransmitter D-serine. **1.** Schematic representation of APP domain structure. From the N-terminal region; the E1 domain formed by: heparin binding domain (HBD), growth factor like domain (GFLD) and copper binding domain (CuBD). The E2 domain that includes the heparin binding domain and the pentapeptide sequence (RERMS). Aβ region and transmembrane region precede the AICD intracellular domain. **2, 3.** Example of APP dimerization occurring at the synapses and between two molecules of APP on the same neuron. The dimerization is stabilized by the formation of disulfide bridges (SH-SH) highlighted in yellow. **4.** Schematic representation of AICD intracellular pathway. Phosphorylated AICD interacts with JNK triggering cell death, with JIP stimulating cell differentiation and with Fe65 or JIP to get transport into the nucleus and modulate gene transcription. **5.** Representation of astrocytic D-serine release. D-serine is stored inside vesicles. Upon increase of intracellular calcium these vesicles fuse with the cellular membrane releasing D-serine into the extracellular space. The precise role played by APP is still not clear. **6.** D-serine together with Glutamate (Glu) activates NMDA receptors (NMDAR). NMDAR activation leads to the increase expression of AMPA receptors (AMPA) on the membrane and triggers the activation of transcriptional factors into the nucleus.

medium. Additionally, we found an increased density of synaptophysin-positive presynaptic puncta (Priller et al., 2006). The number of dendritic spines, in contrast was reduced (Tyan et al., 2012) in APP KO neurons, while it was increased in APP overexpressing neurons (Lee et al., 2010). In organotypic slice cultures APP-KO neurons showed a pronounced decrease in spine density and reductions in the number of mushroom spines, which was rescued by sAPPα expression (Weyer et al., 2014). These results suggest that soluble sAPPα modulates synaptic function in the neonatal hippocampus. A study in hippocampal slices of adult APP KO mice found decreased paired-pulse facilitation in the dentate gyrus, while granule cell excitatory transmission was unaltered (Jedlicka et al., 2012). These contrasting findings may be the result of region-specific differences in APP expression in the hippocampus (Del Turco et al., 2016).

We recently studied dendritic spines of layer V pyramidal neurons of the somatosensory cortex in 4 month old APP-KO × GFP-M mice (Zou et al., 2016), which is accessible to chronic *in vivo* imaging. The density and the TOR of dendritic spines were monitored for a period of 9 weeks in comparison to GFP-M control mice (Figure 2). No differences were detected in the overall spine densities between the groups, whereas the fate of individual spines over time exhibited significant changes in their elimination and formation rates, resulting in reduced spine TOR (Zou et al., 2016). Since an alteration in spine plasticity is often correlated with alteration in spine morphology, we performed morphological analyses and found a decrease in the fraction of thin spines and an increase in the fraction of mushroom spines (Zou et al., 2016). These findings mirror the dynamic changes in TOR as thin spines are typically less stable than mushroom or stubby spines. In an earlier article (Bittner et al., 2009), in contrast, we had found an



increased number of spines in APP KO, while turnover was not analyzed in detail. Two main factors may explain this apparent discrepancy: first, the data from the 2009 article were recorded almost a decade earlier, on an older generation multiphoton microscope. Modern microscopes have become considerably better at resolving thin spines. APP KO changes the morphology from thin to mushroom spines, which are more voluminous and thus easier to detect. Since thin spines used to be harder to detect, the results may have been interpreted as an apparent increase in spine densities. Second, the 2009 study used the YFP-H mouse line to label neurons, while the 2016 study used the GFP-M line. Although the populations of neurons which are labeled in both lines overlap, they are not identical. Thus, the subset of neurons analyzed in the earlier study may have had a different response to APP KO or it may have had a relatively higher fraction of thin spines, thus aggravating the first factor.

In order to understand whether the reduced TOR in APP-KO can be increased by physiological stimuli, we exposed APP KO mice to enriched environment (EE) which enhances the spine plasticity in several brain regions and increases TOR (Berman et al., 1996; Kozorovitskiy et al., 2005; Nithianantharajah and Hannan, 2006; Mora et al., 2007; Jung and Herms, 2014; Sale et al., 2014). However, APP KO mice exposed to EE for 5 weeks did not exhibit the physiological increase in spine density which was observed in WT controls (Zou et al., 2016). Thus, loss of APP leads to impaired adaptive spine plasticity (Figure 2).

In order to elucidate which domain of APP modulates dendritic spine plasticity, spine density and TOR were investigated in APP- Δ CT15 mice (Ring et al., 2007). These mice express a truncated form of APP, lacking 15 amino acids at the C-terminus, which correspond to the AICD. It was shown that several other phenotypes of APP-KO mice were rescued in APP- Δ CT15 mice, such as growth rates, brain weight, grip strength, locomotor alterations and spatial learning associated with long term potentiation (LTP) impairment in aged mice (Müller et al., 1994; Zheng et al., 1995; Dawson et al., 1999; Magara et al., 1999; Ring et al., 2007).

To further elucidate the role of APP in spine dynamics, our team conducted a study on 4–5 month old APP 23-GFP-M mice by 2-photon microscopy *in vivo*. APP 23-GFP-M mice overexpress human APP (isoform 751) with the Swedish (KM670/671NL) mutation under the murine Thy1 promoter (Sturchler-Pierrat et al., 1997). This leads to the formation of amyloid β deposits starting at 6 months of age and therefore this mouse line is considered to be a model of amyloidosis. However, our study revealed a significant decrease in dendritic spine density of layer V neurons of the somatosensory cortex (Zou et al., 2015) before the appearance of A β plaques, which was correlated with the amount of intracellular APP accumulating in neurons. Intracellular APP accumulation has been shown to mediate neuro- and synaptotoxicity in a number of publications (Neve et al., 1992; Fukuchi et al., 1994; Oster-Granite et al., 1996; Lu et al., 2003). Thus, it is crucial to distinguish between these different causes of synaptotoxicity when studying models of amyloidosis, as they do not all necessarily reflect human disease.

APP REGULATES SPINE PLASTICITY BY MODULATION OF ASTROCYTIC D-SERINE

An additional mechanism for APP-mediated spine-arrangement is suggested by its modulation of astrocytic D-serine homeostasis, which is a modulator of synaptic NMDA receptors (Engert and Bonhoeffer, 1999; Hering and Sheng, 2001; Lai and Ip, 2013). The calcium-dependent astrocytic release of D-serine modulates NMDA-dependent LTP (Henneberger et al., 2010). It has been shown that full-length APP and its fragments modulate D-serine secretion (Wu and Barger, 2004; Wu et al., 2007) as well as astrocytic calcium homeostasis (Hamid et al., 2007; Linde et al., 2011). More recently, biosensor measurements in the cortex of 4–6 month old APP KO mice revealed decreased extracellular D-serine levels, while total D-serine was increased (Zou et al., 2016). These results suggest an alteration of D-serine homeostasis in APP deficient mice may underlie the altered regulation of spine dynamics. Treatment with exogenous D-serine for 5 weeks, supplemented in drinking water of standard housed and EE mice, restored extracellular D-serine levels and normalized the concentrations of total D-serine and L-serine in APP-KO brain (Zou et al., 2016). Furthermore, the administration of D-serine rescued the impaired dendritic structural plasticity in APP-KO mice: D-serine treated APP-KO mice had restored spine

dynamics under standard housing conditions. Moreover, upon environmental enrichment, the fraction of thin spines was enhanced, while fraction of mushrooms spines was decreased (Figure 2). Although these data do not contest the synaptic role played by APP, they suggest a new interaction between APP and the D-serine homeostasis which is involved in spine dynamics and plasticity.

CONCLUSIONS

Several mechanisms by which APP may modulate spine plasticity have been identified (summarized in Figure 1): structural properties of the full-length protein may help stabilizing synapses, while binding of ligands to the extracellular part may trigger intracellular cascades, similar to a classical receptor molecules. Additionally, recent findings demonstrate that APP modulates astrocytic D-serine homeostasis, which interacts with

NDMA receptors to modify synaptic function. Lastly, neurotoxic and neuroprotective APP fragments may trigger or alleviate pathophysiological mechanisms involved in neurodegenerative diseases. Thus, APP seems to regulate synaptic plasticity at several levels. Yet, the relative importance of each of these mechanisms in physiology and disease remains to be elucidated.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

EM and MMD wrote the review article, prepared figures. JH wrote the review article.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by the European Commission within the 7th framework (Extrabrain-606950).

REFERENCES

- Alvarez, V. A., and Sabatini, B. L. (2007). Anatomical and physiological plasticity of dendritic spines. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 30, 79–97. doi: 10.1146/annurev.neuro.30.051606.094222
- Ando, K., Oishi, M., Takeda, S., Iijima, K., Isohara, T., Nairn, A. C., et al. (1999). Role of phosphorylation of Alzheimer's amyloid precursor protein during neuronal differentiation. *J. Neurosci.* 19, 4421–4427.
- Andrew, R. J., Kellett, K. A. B., Thinakaran, G., and Hooper, N. M. (2016). A greek tragedy: the growing complexity of alzheimer amyloid precursor protein proteolysis. *J. Biol. Chem.* 291, 19235–19244. doi: 10.1074/jbc.R116.746032
- Baranger, K., Marchalant, Y., Bonnet, A. E., Crouzin, N., Carrete, A., Paumier, J.-M., et al. (2016). MT5-MMP is a new pro-amyloidogenic proteinase that promotes amyloid pathology and cognitive decline in a transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 73, 217–236. doi: 10.1007/s00018-015-1992-1
- Baumkötter, F., Schmidt, N., Vargas, C., Schilling, S., Weber, R., Wagner, K., et al. (2014). Amyloid precursor protein dimerization and synaptogenic function depend on copper binding to the growth factor-like domain. *J. Neurosci.* 34, 11159–11172. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0180-14.2014
- Baumkötter, F., Wagner, K., Eggert, S., Wild, K., and Kins, S. (2012). Structural aspects and physiological consequences of APP/APL trans-dimerization. *Exp. Brain Res.* 217, 389–395. doi: 10.1007/s00221-011-2878-6
- Behr, D., Hesse, L., Masters, C. L., and Multhaup, G. (1996). Regulation of amyloid protein precursor (APP) binding to collagen and mapping of the binding sites on APP and collagen type I. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 1613–1620. doi: 10.1074/jbc.271.3.1613
- Berman, R. F., Hannigan, J. H., Sperry, M. A., and Zajac, C. S. (1996). Prenatal alcohol exposure and the effects of environmental enrichment on hippocampal dendritic spine density. *Alcohol* 13, 209–216. doi: 10.1016/0741-8329(95)02049-7
- Bittner, T., Fuhrmann, M., Burgold, S., Jung, C. K. E., Volbracht, C., Steiner, H., et al. (2009). γ -secretase inhibition reduces spine density *in vivo* via an amyloid precursor protein-dependent pathway. *J. Neurosci.* 29, 10405–10409. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2288-09.2009
- Cao, X., and Südhof, T. C. (2001). A transcriptionally correction of transcriptionally active complex of APP with Fe65 and histone acetyltransferase Tip60. *Science* 293, 115–120. doi: 10.1126/science.1058783
- Cao, X., and Südhof, T. C. (2004). Dissection of amyloid-beta precursor protein-dependent transcriptional transactivation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 24601–24611. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M402248200
- Chasseigneaux, S., and Allinquant, B. (2012). Functions of A β , sAPP α and sAPP β ? similarities and differences. *J. Neurochem.* 120, 99–108. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2011.07584.x
- Coburger, I., Hoefgen, S., and Than, M. E. (2014). The structural biology of the amyloid precursor protein APP—a complex puzzle reveals its multi-domain architecture. *Biol. Chem.* 395, 485–498. doi: 10.1515/hsz-2013-0280
- Copenhaver, P. F., and Kögel, D. (2017). Role of APP interactions with heterotrimeric G proteins: physiological functions and pathological consequences. *Front. Mol. Neurosci.* 10:3. doi: 10.3389/fnmol.2017.00003
- Dahms, S. O., Hoefgen, S., Roeser, D., Schlott, B., Gührs, K.-H., and Than, M. E. (2010). Structure and biochemical analysis of the heparin-induced E1 dimer of the amyloid precursor protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 107, 5381–5386. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0911326107
- Dahms, S. O., Könnig, I., Roeser, D., Gührs, K.-H., Mayer, M. C., Kaden, D., et al. (2012). Metal binding dictates conformation and function of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) E2 domain. *J. Mol. Biol.* 416, 438–452. doi: 10.1016/j.jmb.2011.12.057
- Dawson, G. R., Seabrook, G. R., Zheng, H., Smith, D. W., Graham, S., O'Dowd, G., et al. (1999). Age-related cognitive deficits, impaired long-term potentiation and reduction in synaptic marker density in mice lacking the beta-amyloid precursor protein. *Neuroscience* 90, 1–13. doi: 10.1016/s0306-4522(98)00410-2
- De Strooper, B., and Annaert, W. (2000). Proteolytic processing and cell biological functions of the amyloid precursor protein. *J. Cell Sci.* 113, 1857–1870.
- Del Turco, D., Paul, M. H., Schlaudraff, J., Hick, M., Endres, K., Müller, U. C., et al. (2016). Region-specific differences in amyloid precursor protein expression in the mouse hippocampus. *Front. Mol. Neurosci.* 9:134. doi: 10.3389/fnmol.2016.00134
- Deys, C., Thinakaran, G., and Parent, A. T. (2016). APP receptor? to be or not to be. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 37, 390–411. doi: 10.1016/j.tips.2016.01.005
- Deys, C., Vetrivel, K. S., Das, S., Shepherd, Y. M., Dupré, D. J., Thinakaran, G., et al. (2012). Novel GaS-protein signaling associated with membrane-tethered amyloid precursor protein intracellular domain. *J. Neurosci.* 32, 1714–1729. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5433-11.2012
- Dulubova, I., Ho, A., Huryeva, I., Südhof, T. C., and Rizo, J. (2004). Three-dimensional structure of an independently folded extracellular domain of human amyloid-beta precursor protein. *Biochemistry* 43, 9583–9588. doi: 10.1021/bi049041o
- Engert, F., and Bonhoeffer, T. (1999). Dendritic spine changes associated with hippocampal long-term synaptic plasticity. *Nature* 399, 66–70. doi: 10.1038/19978
- Feng, G., Mellor, R. H., Bernstein, M., Keller-Peck, C., Nguyen, Q. T., Wallace, M., et al. (2000). Imaging neuronal subsets in transgenic mice expressing multiple

- spectral variants of GFP. *Neuron* 28, 41–51. doi: 10.1016/S0896-6273(00)00084-2
- Fu, M., and Zuo, Y. (2011). Experience-dependent structural plasticity in the cortex. *Trends Neurosci.* 34, 177–187. doi: 10.1016/j.tins.2011.02.001
- Fukuchi, K., Kunkel, D. D., Schwartzkroin, P. A., Kamino, K., Ogburn, C. E., Furlong, C. E., et al. (1994). Overexpression of a C-Terminal Portion of the β -Amyloid Precursor Protein in Mouse Brains by Transplantation of Transformed Neuronal Cells. *Exp. Neurol.* 127, 253–264. doi: 10.1006/exnr.1994.1101
- Hamid, R., Kilger, E., Willem, M., Vassallo, N., Kostka, M., Bornhövd, C., et al. (2007). Amyloid precursor protein intracellular domain modulates cellular calcium homeostasis and ATP content. *J. Neurochem.* 102, 1264–1275. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2007.04627.x
- Henneberger, C., Papouin, T., Oliet, S. H. R., and Rusakov, D. A. (2010). Long-term potentiation depends on release of D-serine from astrocytes. *Nature* 463, 232–236. doi: 10.1038/nature08673
- Hering, H., and Sheng, M. (2001). Dendritic spines: structure, dynamics and regulation. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 2, 880–888. doi: 10.1038/35104061
- Hermes, J., and Dorostkar, M. M. (2016). Dendritic spine pathology in neurodegenerative diseases. *Annu. Rev. Pathol.* 11, 221–250. doi: 10.1146/annurev-pathol-012615-044216
- Hermes, J., Anliker, B., Heber, S., Ring, S., Fuhrmann, M., Kretschmar, H., et al. (2004). Cortical dysplasia resembling human type 2 lissencephaly in mice lacking all three APP family members. *EMBO J.* 23, 4106–4115. doi: 10.1038/sj.emboj.7600390
- Hick, M., Herrmann, U., Weyer, S. W., Mallm, J.-P., Tschäpe, J.-A., Borgers, M., et al. (2015). Acute function of secreted amyloid precursor protein fragment APPs α in synaptic plasticity. *Acta Neuropathol.* 129, 21–37. doi: 10.1007/s00401-014-1368-x
- Hoe, H.-S., Fu, Z., Makarova, A., Lee, J.-Y., Lu, C., Feng, L., et al. (2009). The effects of amyloid precursor protein on postsynaptic composition and activity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 284, 8495–8506. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M900141200
- Hoe, H.-S., Lee, H.-K., and Pak, D. T. S. (2012). The upside of APP at synapses. *CNS Neurosci. Ther.* 18, 47–56. doi: 10.1111/j.1755-5949.2010.00221.x
- Hoefgen, S., Coburger, I., Roeser, D., Schaub, Y., Dahms, S. O., and Than, M. E. (2014). Heparin induced dimerization of APP is primarily mediated by E1 and regulated by its acidic domain. *J. Struct. Biol.* 187, 30–37. doi: 10.1016/j.jsb.2014.05.006
- Jedlicka, P., Owen, M., Vnencak, M., Tschäpe, J.-A., Hick, M., Müller, U. C., et al. (2012). Functional consequences of the lack of amyloid precursor protein in the mouse dentate gyrus *in vivo*. *Exp. Brain Res.* 217, 441–447. doi: 10.1007/s00221-011-2911-9
- Jung, C. K. E., and Hermes, J. (2014). Structural dynamics of dendritic spines are influenced by an environmental enrichment: an *in vivo* imaging study. *Cereb. Cortex* 24, 377–384. doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhs317
- Keil, C., Huber, R., Bode, W., and Than, M. E. (2004). Cloning, expression, crystallization and initial crystallographic analysis of the C-terminal domain of the amyloid precursor protein APP. *Acta Crystallogr. D. Biol. Crystallogr.* 60, 1614–1617. doi: 10.1107/s0907444904015343
- Klevanski, M., Herrmann, U., Weyer, S. W., Fol, R., Cartier, N., Wolfer, D. P., et al. (2015). The APP intracellular domain is required for normal synaptic morphology, synaptic plasticity and hippocampus-dependent behavior. *J. Neurosci.* 35, 16018–16033. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2009-15.2015
- Knott, G. W., Holtmaat, A., Wilbrecht, L., Welker, E., and Svoboda, K. (2006). Spine growth precedes synapse formation in the adult neocortex *in vivo*. *Nat. Neurosci.* 9, 1117–1124. doi: 10.1038/nn1747
- Kozorovitskiy, Y., Gross, C. G., Kopil, C., Battaglia, L., McBreen, M., Stranahan, A. M., et al. (2005). Experience induces structural and biochemical changes in the adult primate brain. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 102, 17478–17482. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0508817102
- Kronke, C. D., Ziemnicka-Kotula, D., Xu, J., Kotula, L., and Palmer, A. G. (1997). Solution conformations of a peptide containing the cytoplasmic domain sequence of the beta amyloid precursor protein. *Biochemistry* 36, 8145–8152. doi: 10.1021/bi9705669
- Lai, K.-O., and Ip, N. Y. (2013). Structural plasticity of dendritic spines: the underlying mechanisms and its dysregulation in brain disorders. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1832, 2257–2263. doi: 10.1016/j.bbadis.2013.08.012
- Lee, K. J., Moussa, C. E. H., Lee, Y., Sung, Y., Howell, B. W., Turner, R. S., et al. (2010). Beta amyloid-independent role of amyloid precursor protein in generation and maintenance of dendritic spines. *Neuroscience* 169, 344–356. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroscience.2010.04.078
- Linde, C. I., Baryshnikov, S. G., Mazzocco-Spezia, A., and Golovina, V. A. (2011). Dysregulation of Ca²⁺ signaling in astrocytes from mice lacking amyloid precursor protein. *Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* 300, C1502–C1512. doi: 10.1152/ajpcell.00379.2010
- Lu, D. C., Soriano, S., Bredesen, D. E., and Koo, E. H. (2003). Caspase cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein modulates amyloid β -protein toxicity. *J. Neurochem.* 87, 733–741. doi: 10.1046/j.1471-4159.2003.02059.x
- Magara, F., Müller, U., Li, Z. W., Lipp, H. P., Weissmann, C., Stagljar, M., et al. (1999). Genetic background changes the pattern of forebrain commissure defects in transgenic mice underexpressing the beta-amyloid-precursor protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 96, 4656–4661. doi: 10.1073/pnas.96.8.4656
- Majewska, A., Tashiro, A., and Yuste, R. (2000). Regulation of spine calcium dynamics by rapid spine motility. *J. Neurosci.* 20, 8262–8268.
- McLoughlin, D. M., and Miller, C. C. J. (2008). The FE65 proteins and Alzheimer's disease. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 86, 744–754. doi: 10.1002/jnr.21532
- Mora, F., Segovia, G., and del Arco, A. (2007). Aging, plasticity and environmental enrichment: structural changes and neurotransmitter dynamics in several areas of the brain. *Brain Res. Rev.* 55, 78–88. doi: 10.1016/j.brainresrev.2007.03.011
- Moya, K. L., Benowitz, L. I., Schneider, G. E., and Allinquant, B. (1994). The amyloid precursor protein is developmentally regulated and correlated with synaptogenesis. *Dev. Biol.* 161, 597–603. doi: 10.1006/dbio.1994.1055
- Müller, T., Meyer, H. E., Egensperger, R., and Marcus, K. (2008). The amyloid precursor protein intracellular domain (AICD) as modulator of gene expression, apoptosis and cytoskeletal dynamics-relevance for Alzheimer's disease. *Prog. Neurobiol.* 85, 393–406. doi: 10.1016/j.pneurobio.2008.05.002
- Müller, U. C., and Zheng, H. (2012). Physiological functions of APP family proteins. *Cold Spring Harb. Perspect. Med.* 2:a006288. doi: 10.1101/cshperspect.a006288
- Müller, U., Cristina, N., Li, Z. W., Wolfer, D. P., Lipp, H. P., Rülcke, T., et al. (1994). Behavioral and anatomical deficits in mice homozygous for a modified beta-amyloid precursor protein gene. *Cell* 79, 755–765. doi: 10.1016/0092-8674(94)90066-3
- Neve, R. L., Kammesheidt, A., and Hohmann, C. F. (1992). Brain transplants of cells expressing the carboxyl-terminal fragment of the Alzheimer amyloid protein precursor cause specific neuropathology *in vivo*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 89, 3448–3452. doi: 10.1073/pnas.89.8.3448
- Nhan, H. S., Chiang, K., and Koo, E. H. (2015). The multifaceted nature of amyloid precursor protein and its proteolytic fragments: friends and foes. *Acta Neuropathol.* 129, 1–19. doi: 10.1007/s00401-014-1347-2
- Nithianantharajah, J., and Hannan, A. J. (2006). Enriched environments, experience-dependent plasticity and disorders of the nervous system. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 7, 697–709. doi: 10.1038/nrn1970
- Okamoto, T., Katada, T., Murayama, Y., Ui, M., Ogata, E., Nishimoto, I., et al. (1990). A simple structure encodes G protein-activating function of the IGF-II/mannose 6-phosphate receptor. *Cell* 62, 709–717. doi: 10.1016/0092-8674(90)90116-v
- Oster-Granite, M. L., McPhie, D. L., Greenan, J., and Neve, R. L. (1996). Age-dependent neuronal and synaptic degeneration in mice transgenic for the C terminus of the amyloid precursor protein. *J. Neurosci.* 16, 6732–6741.
- Pardossi-Piquard, R., and Checler, F. (2012). The physiology of the β -amyloid precursor protein intracellular domain AICD. *J. Neurochem.* 120, 109–124. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2011.07475.x
- Priller, C., Bauer, T., Mitteregger, G., Krebs, B., Kretschmar, H. A., and Hermes, J. (2006). Synapse formation and function is modulated by the amyloid precursor protein. *J. Neurosci.* 26, 7212–7221. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1450-06.2006
- Qiu, W. Q., Ferreira, A., Miller, C., Koo, E. H., and Selkoe, D. J. (1995). Cell-surface beta-amyloid precursor protein stimulates neurite outgrowth of hippocampal neurons in an isoform-dependent manner. *J. Neurosci.* 15, 2157–2167.
- Radzimanowski, J., Simon, B., Sattler, M., Beyreuther, K., Sinning, I., and Wild, K. (2008). Structure of the intracellular domain of the amyloid precursor protein in complex with Fe65-PTB2. *EMBO Rep.* 9, 1134–1140. doi: 10.1038/embor.2008.188

- Reinhard, C., Hébert, S. S., and De Strooper, B. (2005). The amyloid-beta precursor protein: integrating structure with biological function. *EMBO J.* 24, 3996–4006. doi: 10.1038/sj.emboj.7600860
- Rice, H. C., Young-Pearse, T. L., and Selkoe, D. J. (2013). Systematic evaluation of candidate ligands regulating ectodomain shedding of amyloid precursor protein. *Biochemistry* 52, 3264–3277. doi: 10.1021/bi400165f
- Ring, S., Weyer, S. W., Kilian, S. B., Waldron, E., Pietrzik, C. U., Filippov, M. A., et al. (2007). The secreted beta-amyloid precursor protein ectodomain APPs alpha is sufficient to rescue the anatomical, behavioral and electrophysiological abnormalities of APP-deficient mice. *J. Neurosci.* 27, 7817–7826. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1026-07.2007
- Sale, A., Berardi, N., and Maffei, L. (2014). Environment and brain plasticity: towards an endogenous pharmacotherapy. *Physiol. Rev.* 94, 189–234. doi: 10.1152/physrev.00036.2012
- Schettini, G., Govoni, S., Racchi, M., and Rodriguez, G. (2010). Phosphorylation of APP-CTF-AICD domains and interaction with adaptor proteins: signal transduction and/or transcriptional role—relevance for Alzheimer pathology. *J. Neurochem.* 115, 1299–1308. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2010.07044.x
- Slunt, H. H., Thinakaran, G., Von Koch, C., Lo, A. C., Tanzi, R. E., and Sisodia, S. S. (1994). Expression of a ubiquitous, cross-reactive homolog of the mouse beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP). *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 2637–2644.
- Soba, P., Eggert, S., Wagner, K., Zentgraf, H., Siehl, K., Kreger, S., et al. (2005). Homo- and heterodimerization of APP family members promotes intercellular adhesion. *EMBO J.* 24, 3624–3634. doi: 10.1038/sj.emboj.7600824
- Stahl, R., Schilling, S., Soba, P., Rupp, C., Hartmann, T., Wagner, K., et al. (2014). Shedding of APP limits its synaptogenic activity and cell adhesion properties. *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* 8:410. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2014.00410
- Sturchler-Pierrat, C., Abramowski, D., Duke, M., Wiederhold, K. H., Mistl, C., Rothacher, S., et al. (1997). Two amyloid precursor protein transgenic mouse models with Alzheimer disease-like pathology. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 94, 13287–13292.
- Timossi, C., Ortiz-Elizondo, C., Pineda, D. B., Dias, J. A., Conn, P. M., and Ulloa-Aguirre, A. (2004). Functional significance of the BBXXB motif reversed present in the cytoplasmic domains of the human follicle-stimulating hormone receptor. *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.* 223, 17–26. doi: 10.1016/j.mce.2004.06.004
- Tønnesen, J., Katona, G., Rózsa, B., and Nägler, U. V. (2014). Spine neck plasticity regulates compartmentalization of synapses. *Nat. Neurosci.* 17, 678–685. doi: 10.1038/nn.3682
- Turner, P. R., O'Connor, K., Tate, W. P., and Abraham, W. C. (2003). Roles of amyloid precursor protein and its fragments in regulating neural activity, plasticity and memory. *Prog. Neurobiol.* 70, 1–32. doi: 10.1016/s0301-0082(03)00089-3
- Tyan, S.-H., Shih, A. Y.-J., Walsh, J. J., Maruyama, H., Sarsoza, F., Ku, L., et al. (2012). Amyloid precursor protein (APP) regulates synaptic structure and function. *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 51, 43–52. doi: 10.1016/j.mcn.2012.07.009
- Vella, L. J., and Cappai, R. (2012). Identification of a novel amyloid precursor protein processing pathway that generates secreted N-terminal fragments. *FASEB J.* 26, 2930–2940. doi: 10.1096/fj.11-200295
- Wade, A., Robinson, A. E., Engler, J. R., Petritsch, C., James, C. D., and Phillips, J. J. (2013). Proteoglycans and their roles in brain cancer. *FEBS J.* 280, 2399–2417. doi: 10.1111/febs.12109
- Wang, Z., Wang, B., Yang, L., Guo, Q., Aithmitti, N., Songyang, Z., et al. (2009). Presynaptic and postsynaptic interaction of the amyloid precursor protein promotes peripheral and central synaptogenesis. *J. Neurosci.* 29, 10788–10801. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2132-09.2009
- Wasco, W., Bupp, K., Magendantz, M., Gusella, J. F., Tanzi, R. E., and Solomon, F. (1992). Identification of a mouse brain cDNA that encodes a protein related to the Alzheimer disease-associated amyloid beta protein precursor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 89, 10758–10762. doi: 10.1073/pnas.89.22.10758
- Wasco, W., Gurubhagavata, S., Paradis, M. D., Romano, D. M., Sisodia, S. S., Hyman, B. T., et al. (1993). Isolation and characterization of APLP2 encoding a homolog of the Alzheimer's associated amyloid beta protein precursor. *Nat. Genet.* 5, 95–100. doi: 10.1038/ng0993-95
- Weyer, S. W., Zagrebelsky, M., Herrmann, U., Hick, M., Ganss, L., Gobbert, J., et al. (2014). Comparative analysis of single and combined APP/APLP knockouts reveals reduced spine density in APP-KO mice that is prevented by APPs α expression. *Acta Neuropathol. Commun.* 2:36. doi: 10.1186/2051-5960-2-36
- Willem, M., Tahirovic, S., Busche, M. A., Ovsepian, S. V., Chafai, M., Kootar, S., et al. (2015). η -Secretase processing of APP inhibits neuronal activity in the hippocampus. *Nature* 526, 443–447. doi: 10.1038/nature14864
- Williamson, T. G., Mok, S. S., Henry, A., Cappai, R., Lander, A. D., Nurcombe, V., et al. (1996). Secreted glycan binds to the amyloid precursor protein of Alzheimer's disease (APP) and inhibits APP-induced neurite outgrowth. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 31215–31221. doi: 10.1074/jbc.271.49.31215
- Wu, S., and Barger, S. W. (2004). Induction of serine racemase by inflammatory stimuli is dependent on AP-1. *Ann. N Y Acad. Sci.* 1035, 133–146. doi: 10.1196/annals.1332.009
- Wu, S., Basile, A. S., and Barger, S. W. (2007). Induction of serine racemase expression and D-serine release from microglia by secreted amyloid precursor protein (sAPP). *Curr. Alzheimer Res.* 4, 243–251. doi: 10.2174/156720507781077241
- Yuste, R. (2011). Dendritic spines and distributed circuits. *Neuron* 71, 772–781. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2011.07.024
- Yuste, R., and Bonhoeffer, T. (2004). Genesis of dendritic spines: insights from ultrastructural and imaging studies. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 5, 24–34. doi: 10.1038/nrn1300
- Yuste, R., and Bonhoeffer, T. (2001). Morphological changes in dendritic spines associated with long-term synaptic plasticity. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 24, 1071–1089. doi: 10.1146/annurev.neuro.24.1.1071
- Zhang, Z., Song, M., Liu, X., Su Kang, S., Duong, D. M., Seyfried, N. T., et al. (2015). Delta-secretase cleaves amyloid precursor protein and regulates the pathogenesis in Alzheimer's disease. *Nat. Commun.* 6:8762. doi: 10.1038/ncomms9762
- Zheng, H., Jiang, M., Trumbauer, M. E., Sirinathsinghji, D. J., Hopkins, R., Smith, D. W., et al. (1995). β -Amyloid precursor protein-deficient mice show reactive gliosis and decreased locomotor activity. *Cell* 81, 525–531. doi: 10.1016/0092-8674(95)90073-x
- Zou, C., Crux, S., Marinesco, S., Montagna, E., Sgobio, C., Shi, Y., et al. (2016). Amyloid precursor protein maintains constitutive and adaptive plasticity of dendritic spines in adult brain by regulating D-serine homeostasis. *EMBO J.* 35, 2213–2222. doi: 10.15252/embj.201694085
- Zou, C., Montagna, E., Shi, Y., Peters, F., Blazquez-Llorca, L., Shi, S., et al. (2015). Intraneuronal APP and extracellular A β independently cause dendritic spine pathology in transgenic mouse models of Alzheimer's disease. *Acta Neuropathol.* 129, 909–920. doi: 10.1007/s00401-015-1421-4

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2017 Montagna, Dorostkar and Herms. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.