



UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)

The serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor: a novel neurodevelopmental target.

Engel, M.; Smidt, M.P.; van Hooft, J.A.

DOI

[10.3389/fncel.2013.00076](https://doi.org/10.3389/fncel.2013.00076)

Publication date

2013

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Engel, M., Smidt, M. P., & van Hooft, J. A. (2013). The serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor: a novel neurodevelopmental target. *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, 7, 76.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fncel.2013.00076>

General rights

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: <https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact>, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.



The serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor: a novel neurodevelopmental target

Mareen Engel^{1,2}, Marten P. Smidt^{1†} and Johannes A. van Hooft^{1*†}

¹ Center for NeuroScience, Swammerdam Institute for Life Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

² Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany

Edited by:

Judith Homberg, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Netherlands

Reviewed by:

Dirk Feldmeyer, RWTH Aachen University, Germany
Barry Condran, University of Virginia, USA
Fang Liu, Fudan University, China

*Correspondence:

Johannes A. van Hooft, Center for NeuroScience, Swammerdam Institute for Life Sciences, University of Amsterdam, P.O. Box 94232, NL-1090 GE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
e-mail: j.a.vanhooft@uva.nl

† Marten P. Smidt and Johannes A. van Hooft have contributed equally to this work.

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), next to being an important neurotransmitter, recently gained attention as a key-regulator of pre- and postnatal development in the mammalian central nervous system (CNS). Several receptors for 5-HT are expressed in the developing brain including a ligand-gated ion channel, the 5-HT₃ receptor. Over the past years, evidence has been accumulating that 5-HT₃ receptors are involved in the regulation of neurodevelopment by serotonin. Here, we review the spatial and temporal expression patterns of 5-HT₃ receptors in the pre- and early postnatal rodent brain and its functional implications. First, 5-HT₃ receptors are expressed on GABAergic interneurons in neocortex and limbic structures derived from the caudal ganglionic eminence. Mature inhibitory GABAergic interneurons fine-tune neuronal excitability and thus are crucial for the physiological function of the brain. Second, 5-HT₃ receptors are expressed on specific glutamatergic neurons, Cajal–Retzius cells in the cortex and granule cells in the cerebellum, where they regulate morphology, positioning, and connectivity of the local microcircuitry. Taken together, the 5-HT₃ receptor emerges as a potential key-regulator of network formation and function in the CNS, which could have a major impact on our understanding of neurodevelopmental disorders in which 5-HT plays a role.

Keywords: serotonin, 5-HT₃ receptor, development, interneurons, neuroblasts

INTRODUCTION

In addition to its role as a classical neurotransmitter, it is now well established that serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) plays a pivotal role in the development of the mammalian central nervous system (CNS). 5-HT is one of the first neurotransmitters to appear during development (E13 in the rat, Lauder, 1990; and E11 in the mouse, Pfaar et al., 2002) and acts a neurotrophic factor in early embryonic CNS development and thus even before synapse formation of cortical neurons is completed. Therefore, it aids to establish CNS organization, supporting as well serotonergic (autoregulation) as also non-serotonergic circuit formation during pre- and early postnatal periods (Sodhi and Sanders-Bush, 2004; Vitalis et al., 2007; Daubert and Condran, 2010). 5-HT signaling is involved in cell division, differentiation, survival, and neuronal migration (Dooley et al., 1997; Lavdas et al., 1997; Azmitia, 2001; Vitalis et al., 2007). It further regulates dendrite formation (Vitalis et al., 2007) and synaptogenesis of cortical neurons (Chubakov et al., 1986; Matsukawa et al., 2003) and is released from sprouting axons even before initial synapse formation (Vitalis and Parnavelas, 2003). Genetic or pharmacological disruption of 5-HT signaling leads to disruption of circuit formation as well as alteration of cell morphology, for example in the somatosensory cortex (Gaspar et al., 2003) and interneuronal circuits (Vitalis et al., 2007). Further, disruption of the 5-HT system during early development by stress or drug exposure is associated with altered cognitive ability, neurodevelopmental disorders such as autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and increased incidence of psychopathologies as schizophrenia (Whitaker-Azmitia, 2001).

The myriad of functions of 5-HT in developmental processes corresponds to the expression of a vast amount of receptors, each with its spatial and temporal expression patterns. Seven receptor families for 5-HT have been identified, including the G protein-coupled receptors 5-HT₁, 5-HT₂, and 5-HT_{4–7} and the only ligand-gated ion channel 5-HT₃. Thus far, 5-HT₁ and 5-HT₂ receptors have received the most attention as effectors of the actions of 5-HT during CNS development (Borella et al., 1997; Azmitia, 2001; Whitaker-Azmitia, 2001; Gaspar et al., 2003; Puig et al., 2004; Bonnin et al., 2006). However, recent evidence suggests that the 5-HT₃ receptor is involved in several mechanisms which determine the formation of neuronal circuits from embryonic stages onward. In this review, we summarize those recent findings which suggest that 5-HT₃ receptors emerge as a novel target during the development of the CNS.

EXPRESSION OF 5-HT₃ RECEPTORS DURING DEVELOPMENT

The 5-HT₃ receptor belongs, together with the nicotinic acetylcholine, the GABA_A, and the glycine receptor, to the Cys-loop family of ligand-gated ion channels (Barnes and Sharp, 1999; Chameau and van Hooft, 2006; Walstab et al., 2010; Lummis, 2012). To date, two subunits (5-HT_{3A} and 5-HT_{3B}) have been identified in rodents (Maricq et al., 1991; Davies et al., 1999), and additional three subunits (3C–3E) have been identified in humans (Niesler et al., 2007). Functional 5-HT₃ receptors can be built from the same (only 5-HT_{3A}) or different subunits (5-HT_{3A} and 5-HT_{3B} receptor subunits). The receptor composition is crucial for its function (Chameau and van Hooft, 2006;

Thompson and Lummis, 2007), in such a way that incorporation of 5-HT_{3B} leads to an increase in single channel conductance and decrease in Ca²⁺ permeability (Davies et al., 1999; Noam et al., 2008). Whether the 5-HT_{3B} subunit is a major determinant of 5-HT₃ receptor function in the CNS is still a subject of debate (van Hooft and Yakel, 2003; Chameau and van Hooft, 2006; Jensen et al., 2008) and appears to, at least in part, depend on species-specific expression patterns. Yet, the putative expression of 5-HT_{3B} subunits as part of a heteromeric 5-HT₃ receptor complex in the CNS remains of interest, especially in view of the profound effects on Ca²⁺ permeability and associated downstream effectors. Most studies of 5-HT₃ receptor expression and function in the CNS in rodents focus on 5-HT_{3A} receptors and the terms 5-HT₃ and 5-HT_{3A} are used as equivalent here.

5-HT₃ RECEPTORS ARE EXPRESSED IN CAUDAL EMINENCE-DERIVED IMMATURE AND MATURE INTERNEURONS DURING CORTICOGENESIS

In the CNS, the 5-HT₃ receptor is first observed in the subpallial ganglionic eminence (GE), the major source of interneurons in the basal telencephalon, at E12.5 (Johnson and Heinemann, 1995; Miquel et al., 1995; Tecott et al., 1995). The rodent GE generates later neocortical GABAergic interneurons which migrate tangentially into the cortical plate. In contrast, neocortical glutamatergic neurons originate in the pallial ventricular zone (VZ) and migrate radially into the cortex (Corbin et al., 2001; Nadarajah and Parnavelas, 2002). Different areas of the GE give rise to various subpopulations of GABAergic interneurons which can be subclassified by their morphology and neuropeptide expression (Flames and Marín, 2005; Rudy et al., 2011; Vitalis and Rossier, 2011).

5-HT₃ receptor-positive interneurons comprise ~30% of the superficial GABAergic interneurons in the somatosensory cortex (Lee et al., 2010). They coexpress cholecystinin (CCK), vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), and/or neuropeptide Y (NPY) and, at smaller fractions, calretinin (CR) and/or reelin, but not parvalbumin (PV) or somatostatin (SST; Morales and Bloom, 1997; Férézou et al., 2002; Inta et al., 2008; Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010). Further expressing several morphological and electrophysiological properties, 5-HT₃ receptor-positive interneurons form a rather heterogeneous group of cells, whose potential common properties remain to be fully characterized (for a recent review, see Rudy et al., 2011). 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing neocortical interneurons are not only excited by 5-HT but also acetylcholine via nicotinic receptors (Lee et al., 2010). At least a subset of 5-HT₃ receptor-positive cells receives monosynaptic thalamocortical input leading to strong depolarization of these cells (Lee et al., 2010). Therefore, 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing cells might be part of potential feedforward inhibitory thalamocortical networks whose sensitivity is potentially regulated by serotonergic and/or cholinergic input (Lee et al., 2010; Rudy et al., 2011). Further discussion of potential functional significance of 5-HT₃ receptors on these interneurons was published recently (Rudy et al., 2011).

The major source of 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing neocortical interneurons is the caudal part of the GE (CGE; Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010). Based on recent publications, there is

no expression of 5-HT₃ receptor in the medial GE (MGE; Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010), which is the area PV- and SST-expressing cortical interneurons are derived exclusively from (Miyoshi et al., 2007). Note that embryonic 5-HT₃ receptor expression was mistakenly described in the MGE in earlier publications (Tecott et al., 1995).

Recently, the generation of enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP)-expressing 5-HT_{3A} receptor reporter mice by Inta et al. (2008) and the GENSAT (Gene Expression Nervous System Atlas) project allowed for detailed analysis and fate mapping of 5-HT₃ receptor-positive cells during embryonic corticogenesis (Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010). 5-HT₃ receptor-positive superficial neocortical interneurons were found to be generated in the CGE around E13.5–14.5 (Vucurovic et al., 2010). Similar, Miyoshi et al. (2010) described the genesis of cortical interneurons in the CGE to begin at E12.5 and peak at E16.5. Therefore, CGE-derived interneurons are some of the latest cells to integrate into neocortical layers, which by this time point are already populated by other interneurons including MGE-derived interneurons (Butt et al., 2005; Miyoshi et al., 2007; peak of MGE-derived cortical interneuron genesis at E14.5; Miyoshi et al., 2010). 5-HT₃ receptor-positive neuroblasts thereby migrate at least partly through the neocortical subventricular zone (SVZ) and intermediate zone (IZ; Tanaka and Nakajima, 2012). Further, unlike MGE-derived interneurons, 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing interneurons do occupy preferentially superficial cortical layers I–III (Miyoshi et al., 2007; Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010). Additionally, they migrate into the neocortical layers in an “outside-in” (Vucurovic et al., 2010) rather than the “inside-out” integration manner of PV- and SST-expressing interneurons. Such “outside-in” neurogenesis was previously described as a feature of CR interneurons (Rymar and Sadikot, 2007). Interestingly, in contrast to PV-interneurons, the birthdate of these CR-expressing interneurons does not match that of neighboring projection neurons in the corresponding layer (Yozu et al., 2004; Rymar and Sadikot, 2007). This might be true as well for the 5-HT₃ receptor-positive interneurons. Therefore, 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing CGE-derived neocortical interneurons might form a group of cells with very specific, yet unknown, characteristics and might follow different migration- and integration cues than other major groups of interneurons like PV-positive interneurons (Lee et al., 2010; Miyoshi et al., 2010).

In grafting experiments, Vucurovic et al. (2010) found that CGE-derived cells also populated several limbic structures including the bed nucleus, hippocampus, and amygdala. These were derived earlier from the CGE than the neocortical cells, which is in line with earlier genesis of interneurons in these regions (Vucurovic et al., 2010).

Furthermore, next to the CGE, embryonic 5-HT₃ receptor expression was also observed in cells of the entopeduncular area (AEP) and peroptic area (POA; Lee et al., 2010; Vucurovic et al., 2010). The further development of these cells has not been characterized yet. Cells from the POA might contribute to interneurons in the neocortex (Gelman et al., 2009, 2011) and thus it was proposed that the POA might also give rise to 5-HT₃ receptor-positive interneurons of the neocortex (Rudy et al., 2011). However, Vucurovic et al. (2010) found no evidence of POA cells migrating into neocortical regions but the cells rather contributed,

dependent on their birthdate, to cells of the dentate gyrus (DG), amygdala, endopiriform nucleus, and the claustrum.

5-HT₃ RECEPTORS ARE EXPRESSED IN POSTNATAL IMMATURE NEURONS

5-HT₃ receptors are expressed in migrating neuroblasts in several migratory streams derived from the SVZ in the early postnatal brain (Inta et al., 2008; Vucurovic et al., 2010). The SVZ, and therefore these neuroblasts, are not derived from the CGE but from the lateral GE (LGE). Migratory streams in the early postnatal rodent brain are part of the ongoing neurogenesis and migration of neurons after birth. These migratory streams include the rostral migratory stream (RMS) populating mainly the olfactory bulb (OB), the dorsal migratory pathway (DMP) above the hippocampus directed toward the occipital cortex, the ventral migratory pathway (VMP) heading toward the striatum and nucleus accumbens, and the external migratory pathway (EMP) aiming toward latero-dorsal brain regions (Inta et al., 2008). Neuroblasts of the RMS do not only migrate into and mature within the OB but also integrate into the cortex (Le Magueresse et al., 2011). Next to cortical interneurons derived from embryonic interneuron genesis, these neuroblasts mature into a novel, recently described subclass of CR-positive interneurons with unique firing pattern (“small axonless neurons”) which are uniquely generated in the early postnatal period and mainly integrate into deeper layers of olfactory and orbital cortices (Le Magueresse et al., 2011). Additionally, 5-HT₃ receptor-positive postnatal SVZ-derived neuroblasts, so-called immature white matter interstitial cells, were recently described to populate the corpus callosum (von Engelhardt et al., 2011).

Of the several postnatal migratory streams harboring 5-HT₃ receptor-positive neuroblasts, only the RMS persists into adulthood as an area of secondary neurogenesis (Alvarez-Buylla and García-Verdugo, 2002; Abrous et al., 2005) containing 5-HT₃ receptor-positive neuroblasts (Inta et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2012). Similar to early postnatal RMS neuroblasts, they migrate and integrate into the OB, where they mature to CR- and VIP-positive but calbindin- (CB) negative interneurons. Interestingly, and in contrast to cortical interneurons derived from the CGE, about one-third and one-tenth of the 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing interneurons in the OB are PV- and SST-positive, respectively (Chen et al., 2012). Adult SVZ neurogenesis is of particular clinical interest because SVZ-derived neuroblasts can migrate into the cortex upon traumatic events or in neurodegenerative diseases to replace cortical neurons. Indeed, upon stroke in adult mice 5-HT₃ receptor-positive neuroblasts integrate into the cortex and mature to CR-positive interneurons (Kreuzberg et al., 2010). However, the majority of these cells loses 5-HT₃ receptor expression upon maturation (Kreuzberg et al., 2010).

To conclude, 5-HT₃ receptor-expressing neuroblasts are present in several locations in the early postnatal and adult brain. Nevertheless, both the regulation of migration and maturation of embryonic CGE- and adult SVZ-derived neuroblasts as well as the functional role of 5-HT₃ receptors during these processes are yet unresolved. Only little is known about downstream signaling upon activation of 5-HT₃ receptors and subsequent Ca²⁺ ionic influx. Investigating a potential function of 5-HT₃ receptors in regulating

neuroblast migration and maturation therefore would be promising. Some recent studies proposed regulation of cytoskeletal remodeling in neurons by 5-HT₃ receptors. For example, 5-HT₃ receptor agonists were found to promote neurite elongation of GABAergic cortical interneurons (Vitalis and Parnavelas, 2003). Activation of 5-HT₃ receptors further promotes dendrite formation in primary thalamic neurons *in vitro* (Persico et al., 2006; note contradictory: Lotto et al., 1999). In growth cones, cohesion spots, and dendrites of hippocampal neurons and in human embryonic kidney (HEK) cells, 5-HT₃ receptors were found to form clusters with the light chain (LC1) of microtubule-associated protein 1B (MAP1B) and the tubulin cytoskeleton (Sun et al., 2008) and these clusters lead to the formation of F-actin-rich lamellipodia (Emerit et al., 2002). 5-HT₃ receptors follow the tubulin and F-actin networks for receptor routing and precise tuning at the neuronal membrane surface (Grailhe et al., 2004; Ilegems et al., 2004). Further, LC1 might regulate the receptor function in these cells (Sun et al., 2008). Therefore, 5-HT₃ receptors and the cytoskeleton are highly interacting, which might not only lead to the specific transport of 5-HT₃ receptors into synaptic sites and regulation of receptor function, but also 5-HT₃ receptors might evoke signaling involved in cytoskeletal remodeling. 5-HT₃ receptor activity in immature and mature interneurons might be crucial for their activity as well as development.

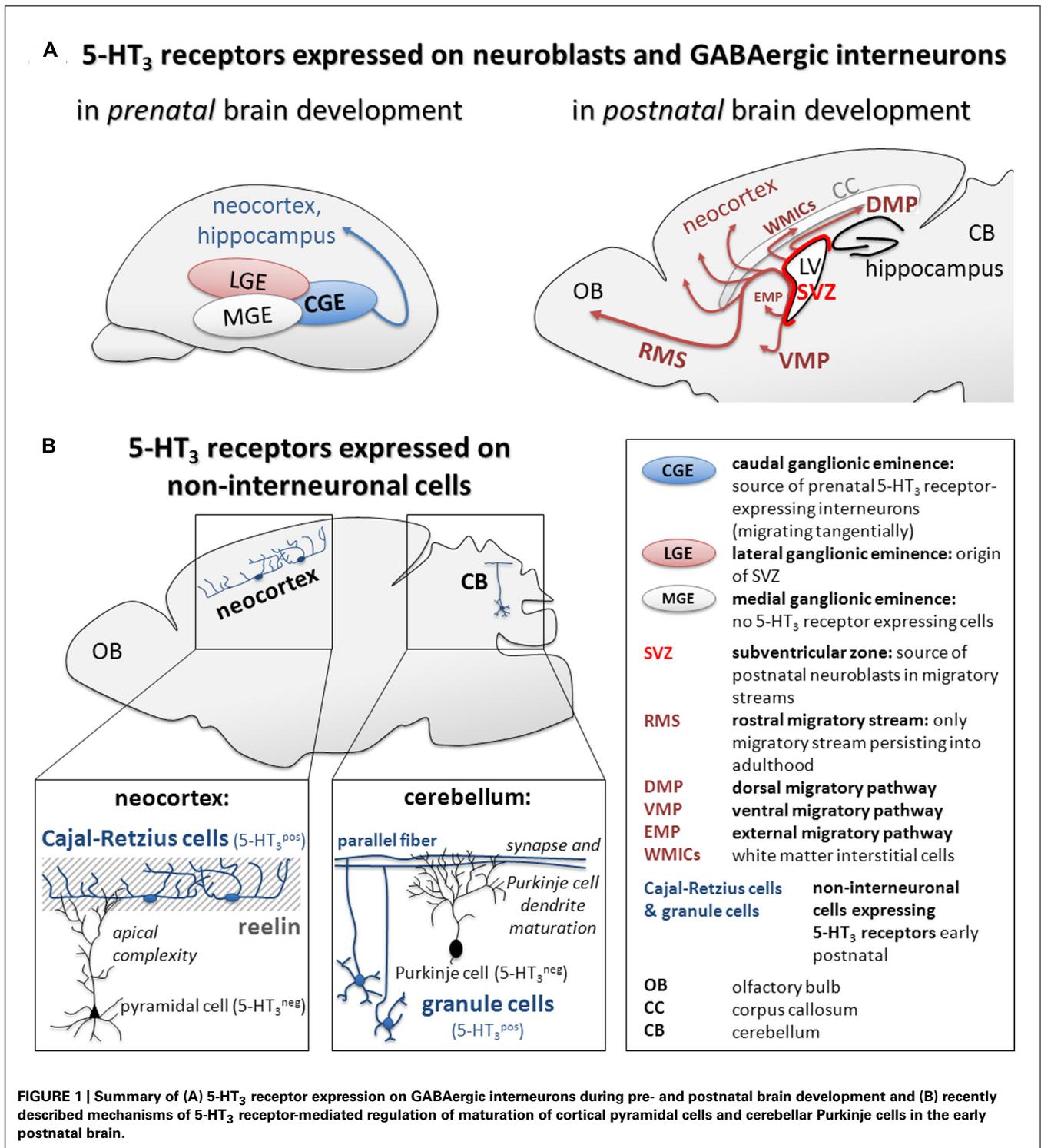
Interestingly, it was recently reported that electrophysiological activity is essential for the postnatal correct migration and axonal and dendritic integration of CGE-derived reelin- and CR-, but not VIP-positive neurons (García et al., 2011). Whereas this activity is glutamate-dependent after P3, the source of activity before P3 is yet unclear. Serotonergic input via 5-HT₃ receptors might be a candidate source of such perinatal activity.

CONCLUSION 1: 5-HT₃ RECEPTORS ARE A POTENTIAL CENTRAL PART OF MATURATING INTERNEURONS DURING PRE- AND POSTNATAL CORTICAL DEVELOPMENT

5-HT₃ receptors are expressed on embryonic immature CGE-derived GABAergic interneurons as well as neuroblasts in early postnatal migratory streams and the adult SVZ. Therefore, they might be involved in (fine)regulation of neuronal excitability and thus migration, maturation, and network formation of inhibitory networks from early embryonic to adult stages (Figure 1).

EXPRESSION OF 5-HT₃ RECEPTORS ON CEREBELLAR GRANULE AND CORTICAL CAJAL–RETZIUS CELLS

Next to the pre- and postnatal central expression of 5-HT₃ receptors on mature and immature interneurons, recent evidence showed also expression on two specific types of glutamatergic cells: cerebellar granule cells and cortical Cajal–Retzius cells. First, ubiquitous post-/extra- and presynaptic expression of 5-HT₃ receptors was recently observed in glutamatergic granule cells of the cerebellum within the first three postnatal weeks in rodents (Oostland et al., 2011, 2013). 5-HT₃ receptors are important for the serotonergic regulation of short-term synaptic plasticity at parallel fiber-Purkinje cell synapses during the early postnatal sensitive period and regulate the maturation state of these synapses (Oostland et al., 2011). They further regulate the



time course of early postnatal morphological maturation of Purkinje cells as indicated by higher dendritic length and complexity in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice and *in vitro* after treatment with a 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist (Oostland et al., 2013). 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out animals further show delayed climbing-fiber elimination (Oostland et al., 2013). However, morphology and

physiology of Purkinje cells in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice appears normal in adult mice, thus indicating a narrow postnatal time window of serotonergic, 5-HT₃ receptor-mediated regulation of cerebellar maturation and connectivity (Oostland et al., 2013). Further research might explore a function of 5-HT₃ receptors in the development of early life motor coordination and learning.

Second, glutamatergic Cajal–Retzius cells were recently described to express 5-HT₃ receptors upon birth (Chameau et al., 2009; Lee et al., 2010). Cajal–Retzius cells are transient neurons located in the marginal zones of the neocortex and hippocampus during CNS development (Marín-Padilla, 1998). In the cortex, they are strategically located in layer I, the area where the apical dendrites of pyramidal neurons terminate and secrete the extracellular matrix glycoprotein reelin. Reelin plays a major role as guidance factor for cell migration, cell positioning, and neuronal process outgrowth (Frotscher, 1997). Cajal–Retzius cells in mice are innervated by serotonergic fibers as early as E16. Disruption of the serotonergic system during embryonic development results in lower levels of reelin and a disturbed corticogenesis with disrupted formation of cortical columns (Janusonis et al., 2004). The regulation of corticogenesis by Cajal–Retzius cells is at least partly dependent on 5-HT₃ receptor signaling (Chameau et al., 2009). Chameau et al. (2009) not only reported expression of 5-HT₃ receptors specifically on Cajal–Retzius cells (but not on pyramidal neurons), but further established a novel role of 5-HT₃ receptors, Cajal–Retzius cells, and reelin in the postnatal maturation of cortical pyramidal neurons. Cajal–Retzius cells limit the apical dendritic outgrowth of cortical layer II/III pyramidal cells and thus complexity of cytoarchitecture and network formation. Blocking 5-HT₃ receptor activity with an antagonist or reelin signaling with an anti-reelin antibody leads to hypercomplexity of the apical dendrites of layer II/III pyramidal neurons in the somatosensory cortex. A similar phenotype is also present in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice and can be rescued by application of recombinant reelin (Chameau et al., 2009). However, it remains to be investigated if, and how, the release of reelin from Cajal–Retzius cells is directly regulated by 5-HT₃ receptor activity. Similar findings of possibly indirect regulation of migration and regulation of cytoarchitecture in cortical pyramidal neurons were shown *in vitro* in mixed GABA- and non-GABAergic cortical neuron cultures, where 5-HT₃ receptor activation inhibited axonal and dendritic outgrowth and dendritic branching only in non-GABAergic cells (Hayashi et al., 2010).

The increased dendritic complexity of cortical layer II/III pyramidal neurons in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice has been associated with altered cortical spatial organization and connectivity with larger dendritic bundles in layer III tangential sections, whereas spine density was not affected (Smit-Rigter et al., 2011). On a functional level, the increase in dendritic complexity of cortical layer II/III pyramidal neurons in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice results in a different firing pattern of these cells (van der Velden et al., 2012), suggesting that 5-HT₃ receptor activity during maturation of neurons is not only important for the wiring of the local microcircuitry, but also consequently for the processing of information within the circuit. As a potential consequence of this disturbed cortical wiring and function, 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice display reduced anxiety-like behavior (Kelley et al., 2003; Bhatnagar et al., 2004) and impaired social behavior (Smit-Rigter et al., 2010), although a direct link between the cortical abnormalities and the behavioral phenotypes remains to be established.

CONCLUSION II: 5-HT₃ RECEPTORS REGULATE MATURATION AND DENDRITE COMPLEXITY OF NON-INTERNEURON CELLS

5-HT₃ receptors regulate the wiring of the local microcircuit in the cortex and the cerebellum by yet unknown either direct or indirect mechanisms via Cajal–Retzius cells and granule cells, respectively. Therefore, 5-HT₃ receptors may be crucially involved in the formation of higher-level neuronal structures (Figure 1).

PUTATIVE IMPLICATIONS FOR NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS

5-HT₃ receptors are associated with several psychiatric disorders in humans. Single nucleotide polymorphism, especially the C178T polymorphism in the 5'UTR region of the 5-HT₃ receptor, were found to be associated with bipolar disorder (Niesler et al., 2001), schizophrenia (Niesler et al., 2001; Thompson et al., 2006), lowered harm avoidance in women (Melke and Westberg, 2003), alcohol and drug dependence (Enoch et al., 2010), lowered activity of amygdala and prefrontal cortex (Iidaka et al., 2005), prefrontal and hippocampal gray matter loss, and early life quality-dependent elevated depressed mood (Gatt et al., 2010a,b). These variants are associated with changes in 5-HT₃ receptor function and expression (Krzywkowski et al., 2007). However, it has to be noted that 5-HT₃ receptor genetics is fundamentally different between humans and rodents. 5-HT₃ receptor expression in humans is much more complicated including additional splice variants of 5-HT_{3A}, the possible expression of heteromeric receptors in the CNS, and three additional receptor genes (5-HT_{3C-E}), whose function and expression in the CNS have yet to be investigated.

The data presented in this review highlights the 5-HT₃ receptor as a crucial regulator of brain development. This also makes it interesting as novel candidate to be involved brain development pathologies such as ASD. Indeed, several studies present evidence that ASD might be caused by disruptions of the serotonergic system during brain development. Common ASD animal models are based on alterations of prenatal 5-HT levels (Whitaker-Azmitia, 2005; Boylan et al., 2007; Hohmann et al., 2007). Likewise, clinical data from ASD patients points toward a causal relationship of distortion of the serotonergic system and ASD pathology (Anderson et al., 1987; Naffah-Mazzacoratti et al., 1993; Chugani, 2002).

Investigating a potential role of 5-HT₃ receptors in the development of ASD, it is apparent that 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice display some features similar to ASD symptoms including impaired social behavior (Smit-Rigter et al., 2010) and a reduction in basal anxiety-related behavior (Kelley et al., 2003; Bhatnagar et al., 2004; Smit-Rigter et al., 2010). Further, in line with the potential role of the 5-HT₃ receptor outlined earlier in this review, these animals display some alterations in neocortical development as hypercomplexity of apical dendrites of cortical layer II/III pyramidal neurons (Chameau et al., 2009) and increased apical dendrite bundling (Smit-Rigter et al., 2011). Disruptions of neocortical development, especially in the balance between excitatory and inhibitory circuits, might at least partially underlie autism neurobiology (Polleux and Lauder, 2004; Levitt, 2005). For example, in parallel with 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out animals, ASD patients display a cortical column pathology with changes in cortical minicolumn size, number and cellular distribution,

and increased cortical volume (Bailey et al., 1998; Casanova et al., 2002; Carper and Courchesne, 2005). Further, reelin signaling was proposed to be impaired in ASD neurobiology (Fatemi et al., 2005). Indeed, 5-HT₃ gene polymorphisms were recently found to be associated with ASD (Anderson et al., 2009; Rehnström et al., 2009). However, there is yet no evidence of a role of 5-HT₃ receptors in the neurobiology of ASD.

Finally, recent literature draws attention to the potential risk of disturbing serotonergic circuits during fetal brain development via exposure of fetuses to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). The use of SSRIs by pregnant women, especially during the first trimester, may increase the risk of ASD in the offspring (Croen et al., 2011). In mice, early postnatal exposure to SSRIs leads to increased anxiety-like behavior (Ansoorge et al., 2004). In

addition, *in utero* exposure to fluoxetine leads to life-long abnormalities of cortical cytoarchitecture and increased anxiety-like behavior (Smit-Rigter et al., 2012). These effects were not present in 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mice suggesting that the adverse effect of fluoxetine-exposure during brain development might be 5-HT₃ receptor-dependent (Smit-Rigter et al., 2012).

We conclude that, although current data is still limited, 5-HT₃ receptors are important for proper brain development. The 5-HT₃ receptor knock-out mouse has proven to be a valuable tool to elucidate some of the roles of 5-HT₃ receptors in neuronal development. However, the availability of more advanced tools to knock-out or -down 5-HT₃ receptors in a more spatially and temporally controlled manner is eagerly anticipated.

REFERENCES

- Abrous, D. N., Koehl, M., and Moal, M. L. (2005). Adult neurogenesis: from precursors to network and physiology. *Physiol. Rev.* 85, 523–569.
- Alvarez-Buylla, A., and García-Verdugo, J. M. (2002). Neurogenesis in adult subventricular zone. *J. Neurosci.* 22, 629–634.
- Anderson, B., Schnetz-Boutaud, N., Bartlett, J., Wotawa, A., Wright, H., Abramson, R., et al. (2009). Examination of association of genes in the serotonin system to autism. *Neurogenetics* 10, 209–216.
- Anderson, G. M., Freedman, D. X., Cohen, D. J., Volkmar, F. R., Hoder, E. L., McPhedran, P., et al. (1987). Whole blood serotonin in autistic and normal subjects. *J. Child Psychol. Psychiatry* 28, 885–900.
- Ansoorge, M. S., Zhou, M., Lira, A., Hen, R., and Gingrich, J. A. (2004). Early-life blockade of the 5-HT transporter alters emotional behavior in adult mice. *Science* 306, 879–881.
- Azmitia, E. C. (2001). Modern views on an ancient chemical: serotonin effects on cell proliferation, maturation, and apoptosis. *Brain Res. Bull.* 56, 413–424.
- Bailey, A., Luthert, P., Dean, A., Harding, B., Janota, I., Montgomery, M., et al. (1998). A clinicopathological study of autism. *Brain* 121(Pt 5), 889–905.
- Barnes, N. M., and Sharp, T. (1999). A review of central 5-HT receptors and their function. *Neuropharmacology* 38, 1083–1152.
- Bhatnagar, S., Nowak, N., Babich, L., and Bok, L. (2004). Deletion of the 5-HT₃ receptor differentially affects behavior of males and females in the Porsolt forced swim and defensive withdrawal tests. *Behav. Brain Res.* 153, 527–535.
- Bonnin, A., Peng, W., Hewlett, W., and Levitt, P. (2006). Expression mapping of 5-HT₁ serotonin receptor subtypes during fetal and early postnatal mouse forebrain development. *Neuroscience* 141, 781–794.
- Borella, A. W., Bindra, M., and Whitaker-Azmitia, P. M. (1997). Role of the 5-HT_{1A} receptor in development of the neonatal rat brain: preliminary behavioral studies. *Neuropharmacology* 36, 445–450.
- Boylan, C. B., Blue, M. E., and Hohmann, C. F. (2007). Modeling early cortical serotonergic deficits in autism. *Behav. Brain Res.* 176, 94–108.
- Butt, S. J. B., Fuccillo, M., Nery, S., Nocctor, S., Kriegstein, A., Corbin, J. G., et al. (2005). The temporal and spatial origins of cortical interneurons predict their physiological subtype. *Neuron* 48, 591–604.
- Carper, R. A., and Courchesne, E. (2005). Localized enlargement of the frontal cortex in early autism. *Biol. Psychiatry* 57, 126–133.
- Casanova, M. F., Buxhoeveden, D. P., and Brown, C. (2002). Clinical and macroscopic correlates of minicolumnar pathology in autism. *J. Child Neurol.* 17, 692–695.
- Chameau, P., Inta, D., Vitalis, T., Monyer, H., Wadman, W. J., and van Hooft, J. A. (2009). The N-terminal region of reelin regulates postnatal dendritic maturation of cortical pyramidal neurons. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 106, 7227–7232.
- Chameau, P., and van Hooft, J. A. (2006). Serotonin 5-HT₃ receptors in the central nervous system. *Cell Tissue Res.* 326, 573–581.
- Chen, R., Lin, C., You, Y., and Liu, F. (2012). Characterization of immature and mature 5-hydroxytryptamine 3A receptor-expressing cells within the adult SVZ–RMS–OB system. *Neuroscience* 227, 180–190.
- Chubakov, A. R., Gromova, E. A., Kononov, G. V., Sarkisova, E. F., and Chumasov, E. I. (1986). The effects of serotonin on the morpho-functional development of rat cerebral neocortex in tissue culture. *Brain Res.* 369, 285–297.
- Chugani, D. C. (2002). Role of altered brain serotonin mechanisms in autism. *Mol. Psychiatry* 7(Suppl. 2), S16–S17.
- Corbin, J. G., Nery, S., and Fishell, G. (2001). Telencephalic cells take a tangent: non-radial migration in the mammalian forebrain. *Nat. Neurosci.* 4, 1177–1182.
- Croen, L. A., Grether, J. K., Yoshida, C. K., Odouli, R., and Hendrick, V. (2011). Antidepressant use during pregnancy and childhood autism spectrum disorders. *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* 68, 1104–1112.
- Daubert, E. A., and Condron, B. G. (2010). Serotonin: a regulator of neuronal morphology and circuitry. *Trends Neurosci.* 33, 424–434.
- Davies, P. A., Pistis, M., Hanna, M. C., Peters, J. A., Lambert, J. J., Hales, T. G., et al. (1999). The 5-HT_{3B} subunit is a major determinant of serotonin-receptor function. *Nature* 397, 359–363.
- Dooley, A. E., Pappas, I. S., and Parnavelas, J. G. (1997). Serotonin promotes the survival of cortical glutamatergic neurons in vitro. *Exp. Neurol.* 148, 205–214.
- Emerit, M. B., Doucet, E., Darmon, M., and Hamon, M. (2002). Native and cloned 5-HT_{3A}(S) receptors are anchored to F-actin in clonal cells and neurons. *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 20, 110–124.
- Enoch, M. A., Gorodetsky, E., Hodgkinson, C., Roy, A., and Goldman, D. (2010). Functional genetic variants that increase synaptic serotonin and 5-HT₃ receptor sensitivity predict alcohol and drug dependence. *Mol. Psychiatry* 16, 1139–1146.
- Fatemi, S. H., Snow, A. V., Sary, J. M., Araghi-Niknam, M., Reutiman, T. J., Lee, S., et al. (2005). Reelin signaling is impaired in autism. *Biol. Psychiatry* 57, 777–787.
- Férezou, I., Cauli, B., Hill, E. L., Rossier, J., Hamel, E., and Lambolez, B. (2002). 5-HT₃ receptors mediate serotonergic fast synaptic excitation of neocortical vasoactive intestinal peptide/cholecystokinin interneurons. *J. Neurosci.* 22, 7389–7397.
- Flames, N., and Marín, O. (2005). Developmental mechanisms underlying the generation of cortical interneuron diversity. *Neuron* 46, 377–381.
- Frotscher, M. (1997). Dual role of Cajal–Retzius cells and reelin in cortical development. *Cell Tissue Res.* 290, 315–322.
- Fukushima, T., Ohtsubo, T., Tsuda, M., Yanagawa, Y., and Hori, Y. (2009). Facilitatory actions of serotonin type 3 receptors on GABAergic inhibitory synaptic transmission in the spinal superficial dorsal horn. *J. Neurophysiol.* 102, 1459–1471.
- García, N. V. D. M., Karayannis, T., and Fishell, G. (2011). Neuronal activity is required for the development of specific cortical interneuron subtypes. *Nature* 472, 351–355.
- Gaspar, P., Cases, O., and Maroteaux, L. (2003). The developmental role of serotonin: news from mouse molecular genetics. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 4, 1002–1012.
- Gatt, J. M., Nemeroff, C. B., Schofield, P. R., Paul, R. H., Clark, C. R., Gordon, E., et al. (2010a). Early life stress combined with serotonin 3A receptor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor valine 66 to methionine genotypes impacts emotional brain and arousal correlates of risk for depression. *Biol. Psychiatry* 68, 818–824.
- Gatt, J. M., Williams, L. M., Schofield, P. R., Dobson-Stone, C., Paul, R. H., Grieve, S. M., et al. (2010b). Impact of the HTR3A gene with early life trauma on emotional brain networks

- and depressed mood. *Depress. Anxiety* 27, 752–759.
- Gelman, D., Griveau, A., Dehorter, N., Teissier, A., Varela, C., Pla, R., et al. (2011). A wide diversity of cortical GABAergic interneurons derives from the embryonic preoptic area. *J. Neurosci.* 31, 16570–16580.
- Gelman, D. M., Martini, F. J., Nóbrega-Pereira, S., Pierani, A., Kessar, N., and Marin, O. (2009). The embryonic preoptic area is a novel source of cortical GABAergic interneurons. *J. Neurosci.* 29, 9380–9389.
- Grailhe, R., De Carvalho, L. P., Paas, Y., Le Poupon, C., Soudant, M., Bregestovski, P., et al. (2004). Distinct subcellular targeting of fluorescent nicotinic $\alpha 3\beta 4$ and serotonergic 5-HT_{3A} receptors in hippocampal neurons. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 19, 855–862.
- Hayashi, T., Ohtani, A., Onuki, F., Natsume, M., Li, F., Satou, T., et al. (2010). Roles of serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor in the formation of dendrites and axons in the rat cerebral cortex: an in vitro study. *Neurosci. Res.* 66, 22–29.
- Hohmann, C. F., Walker, E. M., Boylan, C. B., and Blue, M. E. (2007). Neonatal serotonin depletion alters behavioral responses to spatial change and novelty. *Brain Res.* 1139, 163–177.
- Iidaka, T., Ozaki, N., Matsumoto, A., Nogawa, J., Kinoshita, Y., Suzuki, T., et al. (2005). A variant C178T in the regulatory region of the serotonin receptor gene HTR3A modulates neural activation in the human amygdala. *J. Neurosci.* 25, 6460–6466.
- Ilegems, E., Pick, H. M., Deluz, C., Kellenberger, S., and Vogel, H. (2004). Noninvasive imaging of 5-HT₃ receptor trafficking in live cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 53346–53352.
- Inta, D., Alfonso, J., von Engelhardt, J., Kreuzberg, M. M., Meyer, A. H., van Hooft, J. A., et al. (2008). Neurogenesis and widespread forebrain migration of distinct GABAergic neurons from the postnatal subventricular zone. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 105, 20994–20999.
- Janusonis, S., Gluncic, V., and Rakic, P. (2004). Early serotonergic projections to Cajal–Retzius cells: relevance for cortical development. *J. Neurosci.* 24, 1652–1659.
- Jensen, A. A., Davies, P. A., Bräuner-Osborne, H., and Krzywkowski, K. (2008). 3B but which 3B? And that's just one of the questions: the heterogeneity of human 5-HT₃ receptors. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 29, 437–444.
- Johnson, D. S., and Heinemann, S. F. (1995). Embryonic expression of the 5-HT₃ receptor subunit, 5-HT_{3R-A}, in the rat: an in situ hybridization study. *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 6, 122–138.
- Kelley, S. P., Bratt, A. M., and Hodge, C. W. (2003). Targeted gene deletion of the 5-HT_{3A} receptor subunit produces an anxiolytic phenotype in mice. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 461, 19–25.
- Kreuzberg, M., Kanov, E., Timofeev, O., Schwaninger, M., Monyer, H., and Khodosevich, K. (2010). Increased subventricular zone-derived cortical neurogenesis after ischemic lesion. *Exp. Neurol.* 226, 90–99.
- Krzywkowski, K., Jensen, A. A., Connolly, C. N., and Bräuner-Osborne, H. (2007). Naturally occurring variations in the human 5-HT_{3A} gene profoundly impact 5-HT₃ receptor function and expression. *Pharmacogenet. Genomics* 17, 255–266.
- Lauder, J. M. (1990). Ontogeny of the serotonergic system in the rat: serotonin as a developmental signal. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 600, 297–313.
- Lavdas, A. A., Blue, M. E., Lincoln, J., and Parnavelas, J. G. (1997). Serotonin promotes the differentiation of glutamate neurons in organotypic slice cultures of the developing cerebral cortex. *J. Neurosci.* 17, 7872–7880.
- Lee, S., Hjerling-Leffler, J., Zaghera, E., Fishell, G., and Rudy, B. (2010). The largest group of superficial neocortical GABAergic interneurons expresses ionotropic serotonin receptors. *J. Neurosci.* 30, 16796–16808.
- Le Magueresse, C., Alfonso, J., Khodosevich, K., Martín, Á. A., Bark, C., and Monyer, H. (2011). “Small axonless neurons”: postnatally generated neocortical interneurons with delayed functional maturation. *J. Neurosci.* 31, 16731–16747.
- Levitt, P. (2005). Disruption of interneuron development. *Epilepsia* 46, 22–28.
- Lotto, B., Upton, L., Price, D. J., and Gaspar, P. (1999). Serotonin receptor activation enhances neurite outgrowth of thalamic neurons in rodents. *Neurosci. Lett.* 269, 87–90.
- Lummis, S. C. R. (2012). 5-HT₃ receptors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 287, 40239–40245.
- Maricq, A. V., Peterson, A. S., Brake, A. J., Myers, R. M., and Julius, D. (1991). Primary structure and functional expression of the 5HT₃ receptor, a serotonin-gated ion channel. *Science* 254, 432–437.
- Marin-Padilla, M. (1998). Cajal–Retzius cells and the development of the neocortex. *Trends Neurosci.* 21, 64–71.
- Matsukawa, M., Nakadate, K., Ishihara, I., and Okado, N. (2003). Synaptic loss following depletion of noradrenaline and/or serotonin in the rat visual cortex: a quantitative electron microscopic study. *Neuroscience* 122, 627–635.
- Melke, J., and Westberg, L. (2003). A polymorphism in the serotonin receptor 3a (htr3a) gene and its association with harm avoidance in women. *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* 60, 1017–1023.
- Miquel, M. C., Emerit, M. B., Gingrich, J. A., Nosjean, A., Hamon, M., and El Mestikawy, S. (1995). Developmental changes in the differential expression of two serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor splice variants in the rat. *J. Neurochem.* 65, 475–483.
- Miyoshi, G., Butt, S. J. B., Takebayashi, H., and Fishell, G. (2007). Physiologically distinct temporal cohorts of cortical interneurons arise from telencephalic Olig2-expressing precursors. *J. Neurosci.* 27, 7786–7798.
- Miyoshi, G., Hjerling-Leffler, J., Karayannis, T., Sousa, V. H., Butt, S. J. B., Battiste, J., et al. (2010). Genetic fate mapping reveals that the caudal ganglionic eminence produces a large and diverse population of superficial cortical interneurons. *J. Neurosci.* 30, 1582–1594.
- Morales, M., and Bloom, F. E. (1997). The 5-HT₃ receptor is present in different subpopulations of GABAergic neurons in the rat telencephalon. *J. Neurosci.* 17, 3157–3167.
- Nadarajah, B., and Parnavelas, J. G. (2002). Modes of neuronal migration in the developing cerebral cortex. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 3, 423–432.
- Naffah-Mazzacoratti, M. G., Rosenberg, R., Fernandes, M. J., Draque, C. M., Silvestrini, W., Calderazzo, L., et al. (1993). Serum serotonin levels of normal and autistic children. *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* 26, 309–317.
- Niesler, B., Flohr, T., Nöthen, M. M., Fischer, C., Rietschel, M., Franzek, E., et al. (2001). Association between the 5' UTR variant C178T of the serotonin receptor gene HTR3A and bipolar affective disorder. *Pharmacogenetics* 11, 471–475.
- Niesler, B., Walstab, J., Combrink, S., Möller, D., Kapeller, J., Rietdorf, J., et al. (2007). Characterization of the novel human serotonin receptor subunits 5-HT_{3C}, 5-HT_{3D}, and 5-HT_{3E}. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 72, 8–17.
- Noam, Y., Wadman, W. J., and van Hooft, J. A. (2008). On the voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ block of serotonin 5-HT₃ receptors: a critical role of intracellular phosphates. *J. Physiol.* 586, 3629–3638.
- Oostland, M., Buijink, M. R., and van Hooft, J. A. (2013). Serotonergic control of Purkinje cell maturation and climbing fiber elimination by 5-HT₃ receptors in the juvenile mouse cerebellum. *J. Physiol.* 591, 1793–1807.
- Oostland, M., Sellmeijer, J., and van Hooft, J. A. (2011). Transient expression of functional serotonin 5-HT₃ receptors by glutamatergic granule cells in the early postnatal mouse cerebellum. *J. Physiol.* 589, 4837–4846.
- Persico, A. M., Di Pino, G., and Levitt, P. (2006). Multiple receptors mediate the trophic effects of serotonin on ventroposterior thalamic neurons in vitro. *Brain Res.* 1095, 17–25.
- Pfaar, H., von Holst, A., Vogt Weisenhorn, D. M., Brodski, C., Guimera, J., and Wurst, W. (2002). mPet-1, a mouse ETS-domain transcription factor, is expressed in central serotonergic neurons. *Dev. Genes Evol.* 212, 43–46.
- Polleux, F., and Lauder, J. M. (2004). Toward a developmental neurobiology of autism. *Ment. Retard. Dev. Disabil. Res. Rev.* 10, 303–317.
- Puig, M. V., Santana, N., Celada, P., Mengod, G., and Artigas, F. (2004). In vivo excitation of GABA interneurons in the medial prefrontal cortex through 5-HT₃ receptors. *Cereb. Cortex* 14, 1365–1375.
- Rehnström, K., Ylisaukko-oja, T., Nummela, I., Ellonen, P., Kempas, E., Vanhala, R., et al. (2009). Allelic variants in HTR3C show association with autism. *Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet.* 150B, 741–746.
- Rudy, B., Fishell, G., Lee, S., and Hjerling-Leffler, J. (2011). Three groups of interneurons account for nearly 100% of neocortical GABAergic neurons. *Dev. Neurobiol.* 71, 45–61.
- Rymar, V. V., and Sadikot, A. F. (2007). Laminar fate of cortical GABAergic interneurons is dependent on both birthdate and phenotype. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 501, 369–380.
- Smit-Rigter, L. A., Noorlander, C. W., von Oerthel, L., Chameau, P., Smidt, M. P., and van Hooft, J. A. (2012). Prenatal fluoxetine exposure induces life-long serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor-dependent cortical abnormalities and anxiety-like behaviour. *Neuropharmacology* 62, 865–870.
- Smit-Rigter, L. A., Wadman, W. J., and van Hooft, J. A. (2010). Impaired social behavior in 5-HT_{3A} receptor knockout mice. *Front. Behav. Neurosci.* 4:169. doi: 10.3389/fnbeh.2010.00169
- Smit-Rigter, L. A., Wadman, W. J., and van Hooft, J. A. (2011).

- Alterations in apical dendrite bundling in the somatosensory cortex of 5-HT_{3A} receptor knockout mice. *Front. Neuroanat.* 5:64. doi: 10.3389/fnana.2011.00064
- Sodhi, M. S., and Sanders-Bush, E. (2004). "Serotonin and brain development," in *Disorders of Synaptic Plasticity and Schizophrenia* ed. J. Smythies (Amsterdam: Academic Press), 111–174.
- Sun, H., Hu, X.-Q., Emerit, M. B., Schoenebeck, J. C., Kimmel, C. E., Peoples, R. W., et al. (2008). Modulation of 5-HT₃ receptor desensitization by the light chain of microtubule-associated protein 1B expressed in HEK 293 cells. *J. Physiol.* 586, 751–762.
- Tanaka, D. H., and Nakajima, K. (2012). Migratory pathways of GABAergic interneurons when they enter the neocortex. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 35, 1655–1660.
- Tecott, L., Shtrom, S., and Julius, D. (1995). Expression of a serotonin-gated ion channel in embryonic neural and nonneural tissues. *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 6, 43–55.
- Thompson, A. J., and Lummis, S. C. R. (2007). The 5-HT₃ receptor as a therapeutic target. *Expert Opin. Ther. Targets* 11, 527–540.
- Thompson, A. J., Sullivan, N. L., and Lummis, S. C. R. (2006). Characterization of 5-HT₃ receptor mutations identified in schizophrenic patients. *J. Mol. Neurosci.* 30, 273–281.
- van der Velden, L., van Hooft, J. A., and Chameau, P. (2012). Altered dendritic complexity affects firing properties of cortical layer 2/3 pyramidal neurons in mice lacking the 5-HT_{3A} receptor. *J. Neurophysiol.* 108, 1521–1528.
- van Hooft, J. A., and Yakel, J. L. (2003). 5-HT₃ receptors in the CNS: 3B or not 3B? *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 24, 157–160.
- Vitalis, T., Cases, O., Passemard, S., Callebert, J., and Parnavelas, J. G. (2007). Embryonic depletion of serotonin affects cortical development. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 26, 331–344.
- Vitalis, T., and Parnavelas, J. G. (2003). The role of serotonin in early cortical development. *Dev. Neurosci.* 25, 245–256.
- Vitalis, T., and Rossier, J. (2011). New insights into cortical interneurons development and classification: contribution of developmental studies. *Dev. Neurobiol.* 71, 34–44.
- von Engelhardt, J., Khrulev, S., Eliava, M., Wahlster, S., and Monyer, H. (2011). 5-HT(3A) receptor-bearing white matter interstitial GABAergic interneurons are functionally integrated into cortical and subcortical networks. *J. Neurosci.* 31, 16844–16854.
- Vucurovic, K., Gallopin, T., Ferezou, I., Rancillac, A., Chameau, P., van Hooft, J. A., et al. (2010). Serotonin 3A receptor subtype as an early and protracted marker of cortical interneuron subpopulations. *Cereb. Cortex* 20, 2333–2347.
- Walstab, J., Rappold, G., and Niesler, B. (2010). 5-HT₃ receptors: role in disease and target of drugs. *Pharmacol. Ther.* 128, 146–169.
- Whitaker-Azmitia, P. M. (2001). Serotonin and brain development: role in human developmental diseases. *Brain Res. Bull.* 56, 479–485.
- Whitaker-Azmitia, P. M. (2005). Behavioral and cellular consequences of increasing serotonergic activity during brain development: a role in autism? *Int. J. Dev. Neurosci.* 23, 75–83.
- Yozu, M., Tabata, H., and Nakajima, K. (2004). Birth-date dependent alignment of GABAergic neurons occurs in a different pattern from that of non-GABAergic neurons in the developing mouse visual cortex. *Neurosci. Res.* 49, 395–403.

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.

Received: 14 February 2013; paper pending published: 12 March 2013; accepted: 06 May 2013; published online: 27 May 2013.

Citation: Engel M, Smidt MP and van Hooft JA (2013) The serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor: a novel neurodevelopmental target. *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* 7:76. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2013.00076

Copyright © 2013 Engel, Smidt and van Hooft. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited and subject to any copyright notices concerning any third-party graphics etc.