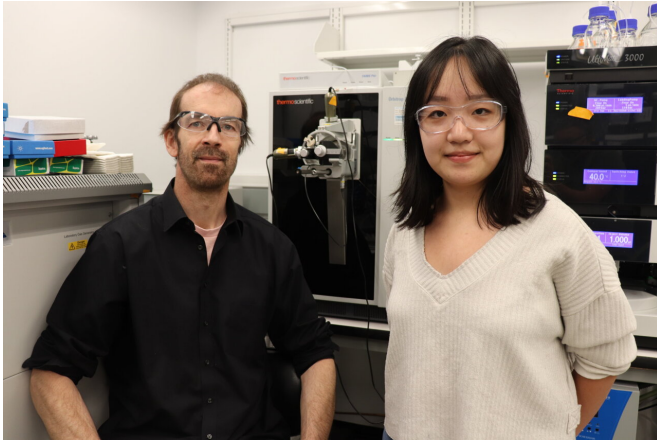


# New insights into how serotonin regulates behavior

13 October 2022, by AJ Bouchie



Boyce Thompson Institute's Frank Schroeder and Jingfang Yu in BTI's Center for Advanced Mass Spectrometry (CAMS). Credit: Image credit: Boyce Thompson Institute.

Rates of anxiety and depression have been increasing around the world for decades, a trend that has been sharply exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. New research led by the Boyce Thompson Institute's Frank Schroeder could ultimately lead to new therapeutics to help relieve this global mental health burden.

First discovered in the 1930s, [serotonin](#) is a neurotransmitter produced in many animals that mediates myriad behaviors, such as feeding, sleep, mood and cognition. Drugs that alter [serotonin levels](#) are the main weapon to treat psychological conditions like anxiety and depression, as well as eating disorders.

As a simple model for neurobiology research, the microscopic roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans* has been used extensively to study serotonin's role in regulating [behavior](#) and [food intake](#). For many years, researchers thought that serotonin was made in *C. elegans* by one specific molecular

pathway, and that serotonin was then quickly degraded. Schroeder's team and colleagues at Columbia University now demonstrated that both of those assumptions were not quite correct.

"We discovered a second, parallel biosynthetic pathway that accounts for about half of the total serotonin produced in our model system," said Schroeder.

The findings are described in a paper published in *Nature Chemical Biology* on October 10.

The work began about three years ago, when the researchers unexpectedly discovered an enzyme that converts serotonin into derivative compounds.

"Most people in the field thought serotonin is made and then quickly broken down, but we found that, instead, it is used as a building block for other compounds that are responsible for some of serotonin's activity," explained Schroeder. "So, we decided to start at the beginning and see how serotonin is made, and once it is made then how it is converted into these new molecules."



Boyce Thompson Institute's Jingfang Yu examines microscopic roundworms while Frank Schroeder looks on. Credit: Boyce Thompson Institute.

Jingfang Yu, a graduate student in Schroeder's lab and first author on the paper, further showed that the new serotonin derivatives affect feeding behavior.

Provided by Boyce Thompson Institute

"When the worms lack endogenous serotonin, they tend to move quickly across the bacteria food lawn on an agar plate, and turn infrequently to explore the food," Yu said. "We found this behavior can be alleviated by treating the worms with serotonin derivatives, suggesting these newly identified compounds contribute to effects previously attributed to serotonin."

The worm *C. elegans* is an excellent model for studying serotonin because the compound's molecular signaling pathways are highly conserved across species, including in humans. For example, the researchers showed that in *C. elegans* a large portion of serotonin is made in the gut, which is also the case in humans.

Schroeder said there are hints that human serotonin is converted into metabolites similar to the ones identified in *C. elegans*.

"This research opens up the door for many more avenues of research in humans," said Schroeder, who is also a professor in the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology in the college of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University.

"Are the analogous metabolites important in humans? What is the role of one manufacturing pathway versus the other? How are these manufacturing pathways and metabolites important for human behaviors, like mental health and feeding behaviors?" he asked.

The researchers are currently exploring how the new serotonin derivatives affect behavior in *C. elegans* and whether similar serotonin metabolites exist in humans.

**More information:** Jingfang Yu et al, Parallel pathways for serotonin biosynthesis and metabolism in *C. elegans*, *Nature Chemical Biology* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41589-022-01148-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41589-022-01148-7)

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