



TRAUMA IN THE BRAIN:
A CONCEPTIONAL COMIC BOOK ABOUT
PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES AND OUR GENES

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PRODUCED FOR
COMPARATIVE GENOMICS 4978











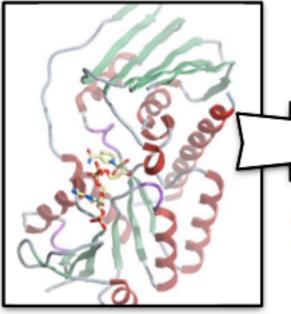


BO AND LUKE GET HIT BY A ROADSIDE BOMB AND SUSTAIN MANY INJURIES. THEIR HUMVEE IS DESTROYED AND THEY ARE EVACUATED TO GERMANY TO RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT. BO SHATTERS HIS LEG AND A BROKEN ARM THAT NEEDS A CAST. LUKE NEEDS TO HAVE PINS INSERTED INTO HIS FOOT AND SUFFERS BROKEN RIBS. BOTH RETURN HOME AFTER A FEW WEEKS RECOVERING IN GERMANY.

I HOPE BO AND LUKE ARE DOING ALRIGHT.



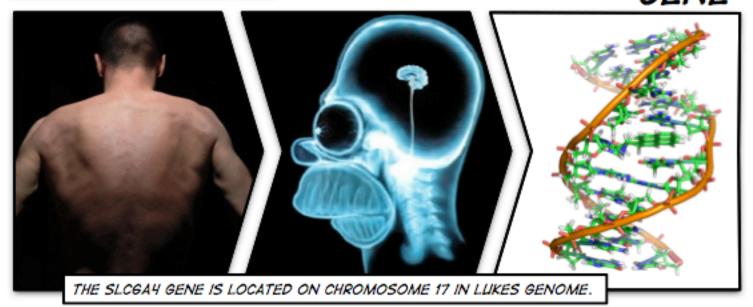




INSIDE LUKE...

IN LUKE'S BRAIN, THERE IS SEROTONIN, A NEUROTRANSMITTER IN THE CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS. WHEN RELEASED, SEROTONIN IS ACTIVELY CLEARED FROM SYNAPTIC SPACES BY THE SLCGAY PROTEIN. THIS PROTEIN IS A HIGH-AFFINITY TRANSPORTER RESTRISCTED IN PRESYNAPTIC NEURONAL MEMBRANES. THIS PROTEIN IS TRANSCRIBED BY THE SLCGAY GENE.

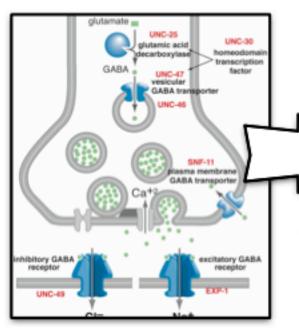
THE SLC624 GENE



THERE IS A POLYMORPHISM IN THE TRANSCRIPTIONAL CONTROL REGION UPSTREAM OF THE 5-HTT CODING SEQUENCE. THIS POLYMORPHISM IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 1 KB UPSTREAM OF THE TRANSCRIPTION INITIATION SITE OF THE SLCGAY GENE AND IS COMPOSED OF 16 REPEAT ELEMENTS. THE POLYMORPHISM CONSISTS OF A 44-BP INSERTION OR DELETION INVOLVING REPEAT ELEMENTS 6 TO 8.

THE LOW-EXPRESSION VARIANT OF 5-HTTLPR POLYMORPHISM HAS INCREASED THE RISK OF PTSD AND MAJOR DEPRESSION BY 4.5 TIMES IN LUKE. SIMILAR EFFECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND FOR MAJOR DEPRESSION PATIENTS. A LOOK AT LUKE'S SLCGAY GENE SHOWS THAT HE HAS THIS DISPOSITION AND IS A PROBABLE CAUSE THAT IS AILING OUR HERO.

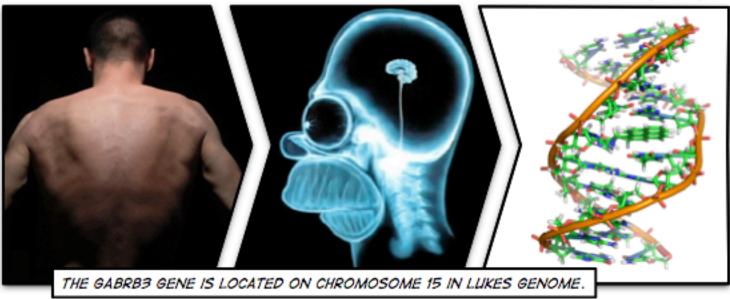




INSIDE LUKE...

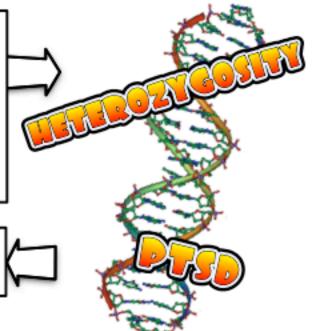
LUKE HAS A MAJOR INHIBITORY NEUROTRANSMITTER IN THE BRAIN CALLED GABA, WHERE IT ACTS AT GABA-A RECEPTORS, WHICH ARE LIGAND-GATED CHLORIDE CHANNELS. FUNCTIONAL GABA-A RECEPTORS APPEAR TO BE COMPOSED OF 5 HOMOLOGOUS, VARIABLE SUBUNITS ARRANGED TO FORM A CENTRAL CHANNEL THAT CONTROLS THE FLOW OF CHLORIDE IONS THROUGH THE CELL MEMBRANE.

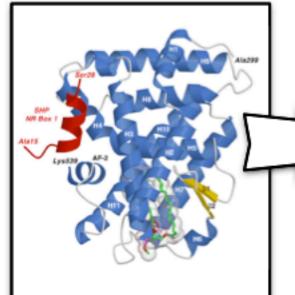
THE GABRB3
GENE



REDUCED GABA FUNCTION RELATED TO HETEROZYGOSITY IS LIKELY TO HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF IMPACT ON LUKE'S BRAIN FUNCTION. THE MONOAMINES, ESPECIALLY SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE, HAVE LONG BEEN THE PRIMARY NEUROTRANSMITTERS IMPLICATED IN MOOD AND ANXIETY REGULATION. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT GABA FACILITATES SEROTONIN RELEASE IN THE PREFRONTAL CORTEX AND THAT ITS ACTIONS AT SEROTONIN TERMINALS ARE POSSIBLY CATALYTIC. SEROTONIN IN TURN INCREASES THE SENSITIVITY OF THE GABAA RECEPTOR. THIS IS LIKELY TO BE MEDIATED PRESYNAPTICALLY THROUGH GABAA RECEPTORS.

REGIONAL REDUCTION OF LIGAND BINDING TO THESE RECEPTORS HAVE BEEN SHOWN, THROUGH IMAGING STUDIES, TO PLAY SOME TYPE OF ROLE IN PANIC DISORDERS. HAS THIS BEEN PLAYING A ROLE IN LUKE?

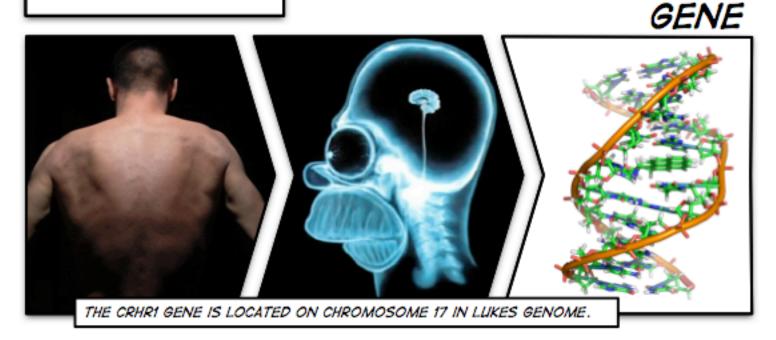




INSIDE LUKE...

LUKE'S BODY ENCODES A CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE RECEPTOR THAT BINDS TO, WHAT ELSE, CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE. THIS HORMONE IS A POTENT MEDIATOR OF ENDOCRINE, AUTONOMIC, BEHAVIORAL, AND IMMUNE RESPONSES TO STRESS.

THE CRHRI



A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED THAT COMPARED THE CRHRI GENE WITH 20G PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM MAJOR DEPRESSION AND 195 HEALTHY CONTROLS. AN ANALYSIS OF THREE SNPS WITHIN THE CRHRI GENE WERE COMPARED TO ALLELE, GENOTYPE AND HAPLOTYPE FREQUENCIES OF THE THREE SNPS IN MAJOR DEPRESSION PATIENTS AND HEALTHY CONTROLS.

IN THE SINGLE SNP EVALUATION, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE G ALLELE IS MORE FREQUENT IN MAJOR DEPRESSED PATIENTS THAN IN CONTROLS, WHICH SHOWED A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT UNION OF SNP RS242939 WITH MAJOR DEPRESSION.





RIP LUKE

