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Basic Science

Abstract Title

Modelling SYNGAP1-Related Disorders and Variant Function in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Background

De novo SYNGAP1 variants cause childhood neurodevelopmental conditions, including Intellectual Disability, Autism Spectrum Disorder, epilepsy and behavioural difficulties. These phenotypes align with SYNGAP1's role in postsynaptic signalling.

Objective

The functional impact of patient-specific variants remains poorly understood, and a *Drosophila* model has yet to be established.

Methods

We generated transgenic flies expressing human SYNGAP1 and 16 disease-associated variants, including both truncating and missense changes. By crossing these with tissue-specific GAL4 drivers, we overexpress SYNGAP1 to identify any phenotypes and compare variant functions. In parallel, we are studying the SYNGAP1 ortholog in *Drosophila*, raskol. Using RNAi, we knocked down raskol in either neurons or glia and assessed lethality, lifespan, climbing, and seizure behaviour. Finally, using a germline mutant, raskolTG4, we will humanize with our UAS-SYNGAP1 transgenes to rescue phenotypes and assess variant function.

Results

Our preliminary data indicate that overexpression of the UAS-SYNGAP1 reference does not produce visible eye or wing abnormalities. Also, knockdown of raskol causes minimal phenotypes but may induce heat-induced seizures.

Conclusion

Overexpression of human SYNGAP1 was well tolerated without visible abnormalities, suggesting that SYNGAP1 gene therapy may be safe and help mitigate symptoms. By contrast, raskol knockdown produced no robust phenotypes, suggesting that raskol may not play as critical a role in the fly nervous system as human SYNGAP1 under the conditions assayed. Establishing raskol loss-of-function models and systematically testing patient-derived variants in flies will deepen insight into genotype–phenotype relationships and disease heterogeneity, laying the groundwork for future therapeutic screens with potential clinical relevance.

Authors

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