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Projections from thalamic nucleus reuniens to hippocampal CA1 area participate in context fear extinction by affecting extinction-induced molecular remodeling of excitatory synapses

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eLife Assessment

This work provides **important** findings characterizing potential synaptic mechanisms supporting the role of midline thalamus-hippocampal projections in fear memory extinction in mice. The methods and approaches were considered **solid**, though some evidence is **incomplete** as there are some concerns with the analytical approaches used for some aspects of the study. This work will be of interest to those in the field of thalamic regulation and fear memory.

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Abstract

The ability to extinguish contextual fear in a changing environment is crucial for animal survival. Recent data support the role of the thalamic nucleus reuniens (RE) and its projections to the dorsal hippocampal CA1 area (RE→dCA1) in this process. However, it remains poorly understood how RE impacts dCA1 neurons during contextual fear extinction (CFE). Here, we reveal that the RE→dCA1 pathway contributes to extinction of contextual fear by affecting CFE-induced molecular remodeling of excitatory synapses. Anatomical tracing and chemogenetic manipulation in mice demonstrate that RE neurons form synapses and regulate synaptic transmission in the stratum oriens (SO) and lacunosum-moleculare (SLM) of the dCA1 area, but not in the stratum radiatum (SR). We also observe CFE-specific structural changes of excitatory synapses and expression of the synaptic scaffold protein, PSD-95, in both strata innervated by RE, but not in SR. Interestingly, only the changes in SLM are specific for the dendrites innervated by RE. To further support the role of the RE→dCA1 projection in CFE, we demonstrate that brief chemogenetic inhibition of the RE→dCA1 pathway during a CFE session persistently impairs the formation of CFE memory and CFE-

induced changes of PSD-95 levels in SLM. Thus, our data indicate that RE participates in CFE by regulating CFE-induced molecular remodeling of dCA1 synapses.

Introduction

The distinction between dangerous and safe contexts, as well as the ability to update such information in a changing environment, is crucial for animal survival, as mistakes can have costly consequences. Impairments in context-dependent behaviors have been associated with pathological conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia, and substance use disorders [1–4]. Therefore, understanding the molecular and cellular mechanisms that underlie the updating of contextual memories is crucial for developing new therapeutic approaches to alleviate persistent and unmalleable contextual fear or compulsive context-induced drug seeking [5–7].

One way to study contextual memories in the laboratory animals is through contextual fear conditioning (CFC) [4]. In CFC, a spatial context, referred to as the conditioned stimulus (CS), is repeatedly paired with a noxious unconditioned stimulus (US), typically a mild shock. Freezing behavior serves as a quantifiable measure of contextual fear memory. With continued exposure to the CS in the absence of the US, freezing behavior generally decreases, and exploratory behavior increases. This process is termed contextual fear extinction (CFE) and occurs as animals learn over time that the context no longer predicts shocks. For extinction to take place, mice must actively recall and update contextual memories. Therefore, mechanisms must exist in the brain to allow for these processes.

The classic neuronal circuit of CFE includes medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), amygdala, and hippocampus [4,8]. However, recent data also support the role of the thalamus in this process [9,10]. In particular, nucleus reuniens (RE), a ventral midline thalamic nucleus, sends axon collaterals to mPFC and the hippocampal CA1 area [11–16], forming a disynaptic link that can coordinate neural activity between the two structures [17–20]. Activity-dependent brain mapping studies have revealed increased cfos expression in the RE following contextual fear extinction learning and recall [21,22]. Activity of RE is synchronized with freezing bouts [23,24], suggesting that activity patterns in the RE are related to suppression of fear responses. Indeed, muscimol-induced inactivation of RE following a weak fear conditioning procedure enhances fear memory consolidation [25]. Moreover, inactivation of the RE prior to extinction training prevents extinction learning, while RE inactivation prior to retrieval impairs retrieval of the extinction memories [21]. Finally, inactivation of the RE also impairs the precision of contextual fear memories and results in fear generalization [21,25,26], a process that requires both the HPC and mPFC [27,28]. Together, these studies suggest that RE is critical for mPFC-HPC synchrony during the retrieval and updating of contextual memories. This hypothesis is supported by recent studies linking RE→dCA1 activity with recall of fear and extinction memory [20,24]. Still, it remains unknown how RE impacts the dCA1 function to participate in CFE.

Here, we sought to determine whether the RE→dCA1 projection plays a role in updating context memories and characterize underlying synaptic processes. First, we used chemogenetic manipulations [29] and conducted *ex vivo* field recordings in mice to analyze the impact of the RE afferents on synaptic transmission in three strata of the hippocampal CA1 area: the stratum oriens (SO), radiatum (SR), and lacunosum-moleculare (SLM). Secondly, we employed virally mediated labeling of RE afferents in Thy1-GFP mice [30] to analyze structural changes of the RE boutons and dendritic spines (as a proxy for glutamatergic synapses) in dCA1 during contextual fear memory extinction. This approach was complemented by Serial Block-Face Scanning Electron Microscopy (SBFSEM) [31,32] to analyze structural synaptic changes induced by CFE with nano-scale resolution. Finally, using chemogenetic manipulations, we tested the role of the RE in CFE-induced

synaptic changes in dCA1, and the role of RE→dCA1 projection in the contextual fear extinction. Overall, our data support the notion that the RE→dCA1 pathway contributes to extinction of contextual fear by affecting CFE-induced molecular synaptic changes in dCA1.

Materials and methods

Animals

The Thy1-GFP(M) (The Jackson Laboratory, JAX:007788, RRID:IMSR_JAX:007788) mutant mice were bred as heterozygotes at Nencki Institute and PCR genotyped (The Jackson Laboratory protocol). We used both males and females in sex-balanced groups. C57BL/6J mice were purchased from Białystok University, Poland. Mice were 3–4 months old at the time of training. The mice were housed alone and maintained on a 12 h light/dark cycle with food and water *ad libitum*. All experiments were undertaken in accordance with the Poland Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act and approved by the Local Ethics Committee in Warsaw, Poland (no. 529/2018).

Stereotactic surgery

Mice were anesthetized with isoflurane (5% for induction, 1.5-2.0% after) and fixed in the stereotactic frame (51503, Stoelting, Wood Dale, IL, USA). $AAV_{2.1}$ viruses [camk2a_mCherry (titer $7.5*10^8$/µl, from Karl Deisseroth's Lab); hSyn_hM4Di_mCherry ($4,59*10^9$/µl; Addgene plasmid #50475); hSyn_DiO_hM4Di_mCherry ($4.2*10^{10}$/µl; Addgene plasmid #44362)] were injected into RE (150 nl, coordinates from the Bregma: AP, −0.58 mm; ML, 0 mm; DV, 4.3 mm) and CAV_2 virus [CAV_2:Cre_GFP ($13.1*10^9$/µl, PVM Montpellier)] was injected into the dCA1 region of the hippocampus (500 nl per site, coordinates from the Bregma: AP, −2.1 mm; ML, ±1.1 mm; DV, −1.3 mm) [33]. We used beveled 26 gauge metal needle and 10 µl microsyringe (SGE010RNS, WPI, USA) connected to a microsyringe pump (UMP3, WPI, Sarasota, USA), and its controller (Micro4, WPI, Sarasota, USA) with an injection rate 0.1 µl/min. After injection, the needle was left in place for an additional 10 min to prevent unwanted spread of the vector. The AAV viruses were prepared by the Laboratory of Animal Models at Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Cannula placement

Mice were anesthetized by inhalation of 3–5% isoflurane (IsoFlo; Abbott Animal Health) in oxygen and positioned in a stereotaxic frame (51503, Stoelting, Wood Dale, IL, USA). Two holes were drilled in the skull, and a double guide cannulae (2 mm apart and 2 mm long; 26GA, Plastics One) was lowered into the holes such that the cannula tip was located over dorsal CA1 area (2 mm posterior to bregma, ±1 mm lateral, and −1.3 mm vertical). Cannulae were kept patent by using 33-gauge internal dummy cannulae (Plastics One). The animals were used in contextual fear conditioning 21 days after the cannulation. Animals received bilateral CNO (3 µM, 0.2 µl per side for 1 min; Tocris Bioscience, Cat. No. 4936)[34] or saline injections (0.2 µl per side) 30 minutes before Extinction session via intrahippocampal injection cannulae (33-gauge). After the infusion, the cannula was left in place for 30 seconds. The cannula placement was verified by histology, and only data from animals with correct cannula implants were included in statistical analyses.

Contextual fear conditioning (CFC)

Mice were trained in a conditioning chamber in a soundproof box (Med Associates Inc, St Albans, VT, USA). The chamber floor had a stainless steel grid for shock delivery. Before training, chambers were cleaned with 70% ethanol and paper towels were soaked in ethanol and placed under the grid floor.

On the day of contextual fear conditioning (CFC) mice were brought to the room with a conditioning chamber 30 minutes before the training to acclimatize. Animals were placed in the chamber, and after a 148-second introductory period, a foot shock (2 seconds, 0.70 mA) (US) was presented. The shock was repeated five times, with intertrial interval of 90 seconds. Thirty seconds after the last shock, mice were returned to the home cage. Mice of the 5US group were sacrificed 24 hours after the initial training. The next day contextual fear was extinguished by re-exposing the animals to the conditioning chamber for 30 minutes without US presentation. Mice of the Extinction group were sacrificed right after the Extinction session. To test the efficiency of extinction, mice were re-exposed to the training context 24 hours after the extinction session for an additional 5 minutes (Test).

A video camera was fixed inside the door of the sound attenuating box, for the behavior to be recorded and automatically scored with VideoFreeze™ Software (Med Associates Inc.). For assessment of learning we used percent of time spent by animals freezing (% freezing). Freezing behavior was defined as complete lack of movement, except respiration. To assess within-session learning (working memory) we compared pre- and post-US freezing frequency (the first 148 sec vs last 30 sec) during the CFC (day 1). To assess formation of long-term contextual fear memory, we compared pre-US freezing (day 1) and the first 5 minutes of the Extinction session (day 2). To assess within session contextual fear extinction we ran 2-way ANOVA to assess the effect of time and manipulation on freezing frequency. Freezing data were analyzed in 5-minute bins. To assess formation of long-term contextual fear extinction memory we compared the first 5 minutes of the Extinction session (day 2) and Test session (day 3).

CNO administration

Clozapine N-Oxide (CNO) (Tocris Bioscience, Cat. No. 4936) was dissolved in 0.9% saline. 3 mg/kg CNO was injected 30 minutes prior to the CFE session.

Immunostaining

Mice were anesthetized and perfused with 4% PFA (Sigma Aldrich) in PBS buffer, pH 7.5 (Medicago). Coronal brain sections (40 µm) were prepared (Cryostats Leica CM1950) and stored at −20°C in PBSAF [PBS, 15% sucrose (POCH), 30% ethylene glycol (Sigma-Aldrich), and 0.05% NaN3 (SigmaAldrich)]. The sections were washed three times in a PBS buffer and incubated in a blocking solution [5% NDS (Jackson Immunoresearch)/0.3% Triton X-100 (Sigma Aldrich) in PBS] for 1 hour at room temperature. Next, sections were incubated in 4°C overnight with primary antibodies directed against PSD-95 (1:500, Millipore, MAB 1598), washed three times in 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS and incubated in room temperature for 90 minutes with a secondary antibody bound with Alexa Fluor 647 (1:500, Invitrogen, A31571). The sections were washed 3 times in PBS, mounted on glass microscope slides (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and coverslipped with Fluoromount-G medium with DAPI for fluorescence (Invitrogen, 00-4959-52).

Confocal microscopy and image quantification

The microphotographs of dendritic spines in the Thy1-GFP(M) mice, fluorescent PSD-95 immunostaining and axons labeled with mCherry were taken on a Spinning Disc confocal microscope (63 × oil objective, NA 1.4, pixel size 0.13 µm × 0.13 µm) (Zeiss, Göttingen, Germany). We took microphotographs (16 bit, z-stacks of 20-48 scans; 260 nm z-steps) of 6 secondary dendrites per region per animal from stratum oriens (stOri), stratum radiatum (stRad) and stratum lacunosum-moleculare (stLM) (in the middle of the strata) of dCA1 pyramidal neurons (AP, Bregma from −1.7 to 2.06). The images were processed and analyzed semi-automatically as previously described [35]. All image Z-stacks were first processed with Huygens Professional deconvolution software to reduce background and to extract all relevant information from this image series in a statistically reliable way. The RE+ and RE-dendrites were identified by visual inspection of Z-stacks of images in three channels [mCherry (axons), GFP (dendrites) and αPSD-95

(excitatory synapse scaffolding)] and Colocalization Highlighter function (ImageJ 1.52n). Colocalizations were identified on individual confocal planes. RE+ dendrites were defined as dendrites with at least one RE→CA1 synapse [physical apposition of signals in all three channels and colocalizations identified with Colocalization Highlighter function (ImageJ 1.52n) in at least one confocal plane] within the analyzed Z-stack. Next, Z-stacks were transferred into maximal projections to analyze dendritic spines (area and linear density), PSD-95+ puncta (mean gray value of PSD-95+ signal per dendritic spine) and axonal boutons (linear density and area). All dendritic spines and axonal boutons were outlined manually and measured in ImageJ 1.52n software measure tool as previously described [35]. Boutons were defined as any swelling of an en passant fiber that colocalized with at least one PSD-95+ puncta and with diameter at least three times bigger than axon. Dendritic spines were defined as any small protrusions of a dendrite. Length of RE axons, dendrites colocalizing with RE axon [dendrite RE+ with spine colocalizing or not with axons (RE+/+ and RE+/−)], and dendrites not colocalizing with RE axon (dendrite RE-) were analyzed within tissue bricks (67.7 × 67.7 × 5.4 µm; from z-stack of 20 microphotographs).

Serial Block-FaceScanning Electron Microscopy (SBFSEM)

Mice were transcardially perfused with cold phosphate buffer pH 7.4, followed by 0.5% EM-grade glutaraldehyde (G5882 Sigma-Aldrich) with 2% PFA in phosphate buffer pH 7.4 and postfixed overnight in the same solution. Brains were then taken out of the fixative and cut on a vibratome (Leica VT 1200) into 100 µm slices. Slices were kept in phosphate buffer pH 7.4, with 0.1% sodium azide in 4°C. Then, slices were washed 3 times in cold phosphate buffer and postfixed with a solution of 2% osmium tetroxide (#75632 Sigma-Aldrich) and 1.5% potassium ferrocyanide (P3289 Sigma-Aldrich) in 0.1 M phosphate buffer pH 7.4 for 60 min on ice. Next, samples were rinsed 5 × 3 min with double distilled water (ddH2O) and subsequently exposed to 1% aqueous thiocarbohydrazide (TCH) (#88535 Sigma) solution for 20 min. Samples were then washed 5 × 3 min with ddH2O and stained with osmium tetroxide (1% osmium tetroxide in ddH_2O) for 30 min in RT. Afterward, slices were rinsed 5 × 3 min with ddH2O and incubated in 1% aqueous solution of uranyl acetate overnight in 4°C. The next day, slices were rinsed 5 × 3 min with ddH2O, incubated with lead aspartate solution for 30 min in 60°C and then washed 5 × 3 min with ddH2O and dehydration was performed using graded dilutions of ice-cold ethanol (30%, 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 2 × 100% ethanol, 5 min each). Then slices were infiltrated with Durcupan resin and flat embedded between Aclar sheets (Ted Pella #10501-10). Next Aclar layers were separated from the resin embedded samples, and the dCA1 region was cut out with a razorblade. Squares of approximately 1 × 1 × 1 mm were attached to aluminium pins (Gatan metal rivets, Oxford instruments) with very little amount of cyanacrylate glue. Next, samples were mounted to the ultramicrotome to cut 1 µm thick slices. Slices were transferred on a microscope slide, briefly stained with 1% toluidine blue in 5% borate and observed under a light microscope to confirm the region of interest (ROI). Next, samples were grounded with silver paint (Ted Pella, 16062-15) and left for drying for 4 – 12 hours, before the specimens were mounted into the 3View2 chamber.

SBEM imaging and 3D reconstructions

Samples were imaged with Zeiss SigmaVP (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) scanning electron microscope equipped with 3View2 GATAN chamber using a backscatter electron detector. Scans were taken in the middle portion of dCA1 SO. From each sample, 200 sections were collected (thickness 60 nm). Imaging settings: high vacuum with EHT 2.8 kV, aperture: 20 µm, pixel dwell time: 3 µs, pixel size: 5 – 6.2 nm. Scans were aligned using the ImageJ software (ImageJ → Plugins → Registration → StackReg) and saved as .tiff image sequence. Next, aligned scans were imported to Reconstruct software, available at *http://synapses.clm.utexas.edu/tools/reconstruct/reconstruct.stm* (Synapse Web Reconstruct, RRID:SCR_002716). Dendritic spine density was analyzed from 3 bricks per animal with the unbiased brick method [36] per tissue volume. Brick dimensions 3 × 3 × 3 µm were chosen to exceed the length of the largest profiles in the data sets at least twice. To calculate the density of dendritic spines, the total volume of large tissue discontinuities was subtracted from the volume of the brick.

A structure was considered to be a dendritic spine when it was a definite protrusion from the dendrite, with electron-dense material (representing postsynaptic part of the synapse, PSD) on the part of the membrane that opposed an axonal bouton with at least 3 vesicles within a 50-nm distance from the cellular membrane facing the spine. For 3D reconstructions, PSDs and dendritic spines in one brick were reconstructed for each sample. PSDs were first reconstructed and second, their dendritic spines were outlined. To separate dendritic spine necks from the dendrites, a cut-off plane was used approximating where the dendritic surface would be without the dendritic spine. PSD volume was measured by outlining dark, electron-dense areas on each PSD-containing section (45). The PSD area was measured manually according to the Reconstruct manual. All non-synaptic protrusions were omitted in this analysis. For multi-synaptic spines, the PSD areas and volumes were summed.

Electrophysiology

Mice were deeply anesthetized with isoflurane, decapitated and the brains were rapidly dissected and transferred into ice-cold cutting artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) consisting of (in mM): 87 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4, 25 $NaHCO_3$, 0.5 $CaCl_2$, 7 $MgSO_4$, 20 D-glucose, 75 saccharose equilibrated with carbogen (5% CO_2/95% O_2). The brain was cut to two hemispheres and 350 µm thick coronal brain slices were cut in ice-cold cutting ACSF with Leica VT1000S vibratome. Slices were then incubated for 15 min in cutting ACSF at 32°C. Next the slices were transferred to recording ACSF containing (in mM): 125 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4, 25 $NaHCO_3$, 2.5 $CaCl_2$, 1.5 $MgSO_4$, 20 D-glucose equilibrated with carbogen and incubated for minimum 1 hour at RT.

Extracellular field potential recordings were recorded in a submerged chamber perfused with recording ACSF in RT. The potentials were evoked with a Stimulus Isolator (A.M.P.I Isoflex) with a concentric bipolar electrode (FHC, CBARC75) placed in the SO, SR, or SLM of CA3 depending on the experiment. The stimulating pulses were delivered at 0.1 Hz and the pulse duration was 0.3 ms. Recording electrodes (resistance 1-4 MΩ) were pulled from borosilicate glass (WPI, 1B120F-4) with a micropipette puller (Sutter Instruments, P-1000) and filled with recording ACSF. The recording electrodes were placed in the SO, SR, or SLM of the dorsal CA1 area depending on the measurement. Simultaneously, a second recording electrode was placed in the stratum pyramidale to measure population spikes. For each slice the recordings were done in both SO, and SR. Field excitatory synaptic potentials (fEPSPs) were always recorded first in SR and then the stimulating and recording electrodes were moved to SO and SLM. Recordings were acquired with MultiClamp 700B (Molecular Devices, California, USA), Digidata 1550B (Molecular Devices, California, USA) and Clampex 10.0 software (Molecular Devices, California, USA). Input/output curves were obtained by increasing stimulation intensity by 25 µA in the range of 0-300 µA. Input/Output curves were analyzed with AxoGraph 1.7.4 software (Axon Instruments, U.S.A). The slope of fEPSP, relative amplitude of population spikes and fiber volley were measured.

Statistics

Analysis was performed using Graphpad Prism 9. All the statistical details of experiments can be found in the legends of the figures. Data with normal distribution are presented as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) or as median ± interquartile range (IQR) for the population with non-normal distribution. When the data met the assumptions of parametric statistical tests, results were analyzed by one- or repeated measures two-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's or Fisher's *post hoc* tests, where applicable. Areas of axonal boutons, dendritic spines and PSD-95 puncta did not follow normal distributions and were analyzed with the Kruskal-Wallis test. To facilitate the interpretation of our results, we followed the convention of defining $p < 0.05$ as significant in the text. Wherever possible, we used estimation-based statistics with mean-difference plots instead [37].

Results

Assessment of projections from nucleus reuniens (RE) to dorsal CA1 area (RE→dCA1)

To examine RE axons in dCA1 (RE→dCA1), mice were stereotaxically injected into RE with adeno-associated viral vector (isotype 2.1) encoding red fluorescent protein, mCherry, under *camk2a* promoter ($AAV_{2.1}$:camk2a_mCherry) (**Figure 1A**), resulting in mCherry expression in more than 60% of RE cells spreading from Bregma −0.46 mm to −1.5 mm (**Figure 1B**). RE axons labeled by mCherry were analyzed in the stratum oriens (SO) and lacunosum-moleculare (SLM), and stratum radiatum (SR), of dCA1 (**Figure 1C-D**). We analyzed 21 tissue bricks (67.7 × 67.7 × 5.4 µm) per stratum, containing on average 37 µm of axons per tissue bricks in SO, 0.7 µm in SR and 65 µm in SLM. RE boutons were identified in SO and SLM as axonal thickenings in close apposition to PSD-95-positive puncta (a synaptic scaffold used as a marker of excitatory synapses that can be located both on excitatory and inhibitory neurons [38–41]) (**Figure 1D**). Density of RE boutons in SLM was slightly lower, and boutons were much larger, as compared to SO boutons (**Figure 1F-G**). As RE axonal fragments were very short and rare in SR, we did not analyze their boutons.

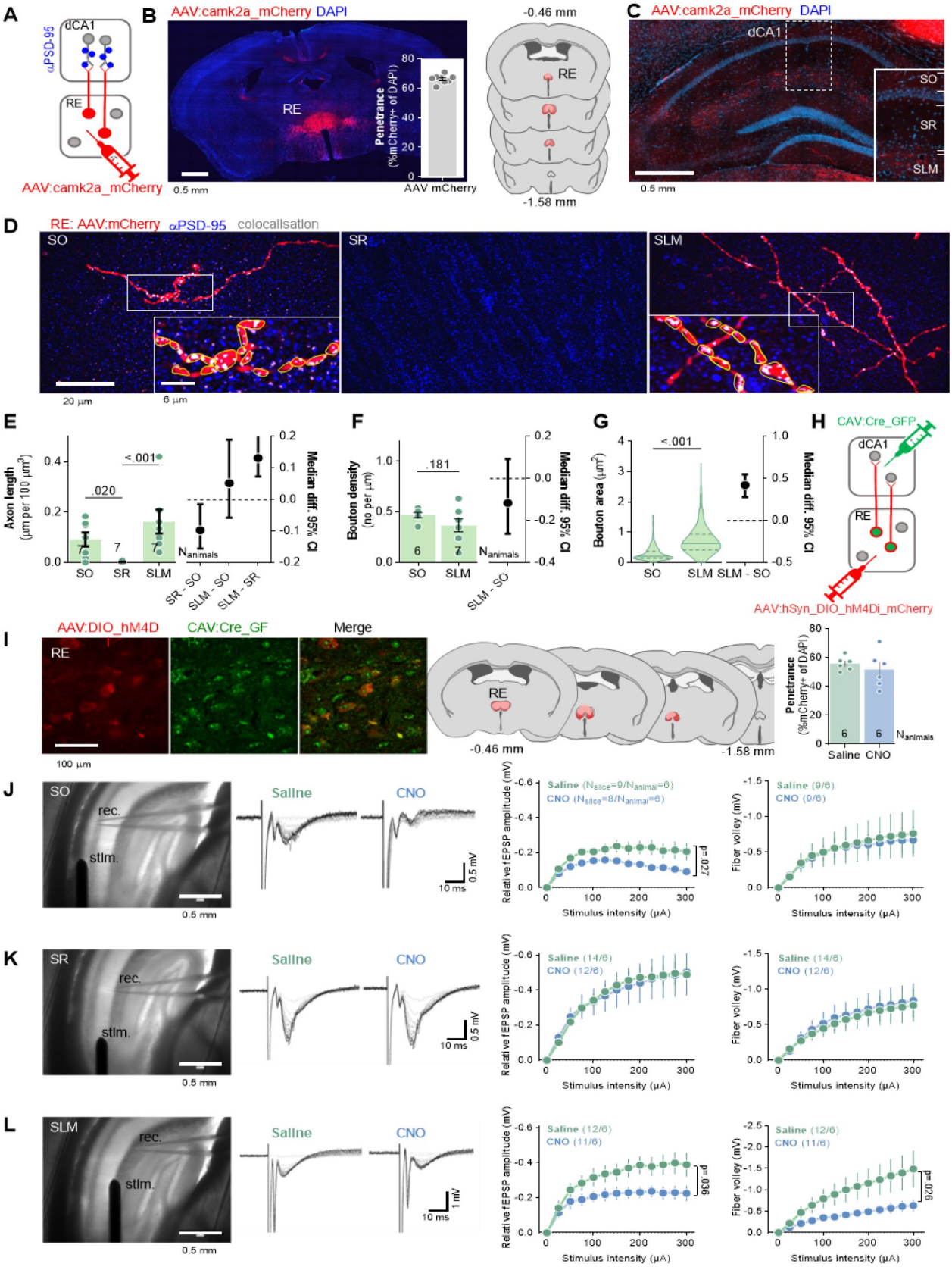
A
dCA1
αPSD-95
RE
AAV:camk2a_mCherry
B
AAV:camk2a_mCherry DAPI
RE
0.5 mm
Penetrance (%mCherry+ of DAPI)
AAV mCherry
-0.46 mm
-1.58 mm
C
AAV:camk2a_mCherry DAPI
dCA1
SO
SR
SLM
0.5 mm
D
RE: AAV:mCherry αPSD-95 colocallsation
SO
SR
SLM
20 µm
6 µm
E
Axon length (µm per 100 µm³)
.020
<.001
Median diff. 95% CI
N animals
SO
SR
SLM
SR - SO
SLM - SO
SLM - SR
F
Bouton density (no per µm)
.181
Median diff. 95% CI
N animals
SO
SLM
SLM - SO
G
Bouton area (µm²)
<.001
Median diff. 95% CI
SO
SLM
SLM - SO
H
CAV:Cre_GFP
dCA1
RE
AAV:hSyn_DIO_hM4Di_mCherry
I
AAV:DIO_hM4D
CAV:Cre_GF
Merge
RE
100 µm
-0.46 mm
-1.58 mm
Penetrance (%mCherry+ of DAPI)
N animals
Saline
CNO
J
SO
rec.
stim.
0.5 mm
Saline
CNO
0.5 mV
10 ms
Relative fEPSP amplitude (mV)
Saline (Nslice=9/Nanimal=6)
CNO (Nslice=8/Nanimal=6)
p=.027
Stimulus intensity (µA)
Fiber volley (mV)
Saline (9/6)
CNO (9/6)
Stimulus intensity (µA)
K
SR
rec.
stim.
0.5 mm
Saline
CNO
0.5 mV
10 ms
Relative fEPSP amplitude (mV)
Saline (14/6)
CNO (12/6)
Stimulus intensity (µA)
Fiber volley (mV)
Saline (14/6)
CNO (12/6)
Stimulus intensity (µA)
L
SLM
rec.
stim.
0.5 mm
Saline
CNO
1 mV
10 ms
Relative fEPSP amplitude (mV)
Saline (12/6)
CNO (11/6)
p=.036
Stimulus intensity (µA)
Fiber volley (mV)
Saline (12/6)
CNO (11/6)
p=.026
Stimulus intensity (µA)

Figure 1.

RE innervates SO and SLM of dCA1.

(A-B) Experimental schema and virus expression. **(A)** Mice ($N_{animals}$ = 7) were stereotaxically injected into nucleus reuniens (RE) with $AAV_{2.1}$ encoding mCherry. **(B)** A microphotography of mCherry expression in RE, virus penetrance and extent of viral expression (pink, minimal; red, maximal).

(C-D) Microphotographs showing RE axonal fibers (red), PSD-95 immunostaining (blue) and axon colocalization with PSD-95 (white) in dorsal hippocampus **(C)** and dCA1 strata **(D)**: stratum oriens (SO), radiatum (SR) and lacunosum-moleculare (SLM). RE boutons (red) were identified as axon thickenings colocalizing with PSD-95-positive puncta (gray). In insets, identified boutons outlined (yellow) in ImageJ.

(E-G) Summary of results showing RE axon length (Mann-Whitney test, U = 11.5, p <0.001; effect size, SR-SO: −0.0974 [95CI 0.0152; −0.155]; SLM-SO: −0.0518 [95CI 0.190, −0.057]; SLM-SO: 0.131 [95CI 0.207; 0.0732], bouton density (Mann-Whitney test, U = 108, p = 0.060; $N_{animals}$ = 7; effect size, SLM-SO: −0.137 [95CI 0.004; −0.244]) and bouton area in dCA1 strata (Mann-Whitney test, U = 12550. p < 0.001; SO $N_{boutons}$ = 266; SLM $N_{boutons}$ = 282; effect size: SLM-SO, 0.367 [95CI 0.419; 0.321]). E, each dot represents one tissue brick. F, each dot represents one axon. G, violin plots are based on data for individual boutons.

(H-L) The analysis of synaptic responses in dCA1 in mice after chemogenetic inhibition of RE→dCA1.

(H) Experimental schema. Mice were stereotaxically injected with CAV_2 encoding Cre-recombinase with green fluorescent protein (CAV_2:Cre_GFP) into dCA1 and with $AAV_{2.1}$ encoding Cre-dependent inhibitory DREADD with mCherry (AAV:DIO_hM4Di _mCherry) into RE, resulting in expression of Cre in neurons projecting to dCA1, and hM4Di in dCA1-projecting neurons of RE (RE→dCA1). Mice were i.p. injected with saline or CNO (3 mg/kg) and sacrificed 30 minutes later. Their brains were sliced and used for electrophysiological analysis of dCA1 synaptic responses.

(I) Microphotographs showing hM4Di expression in RE→dCA1 neurons, extent of viral expression (pink, minimal; red, maximal) and virus penetrance in RE.

(J-L) Microphotographs of the experimental setups (stim., stimulating electrode; rec., recording electrode), representative fEPSPs traces, summary of data for input–output plots of fEPSP slopes and fiber volley (FV) amplitude recorded in SO (**J**), SR (**K**) and SLM (**L**) in response to increasing intensities of stimulation. CNO decreased fEPSP in SLM (RM ANOVA, effect of CNO, F(1, 24) = 4.95, p = 0.036) and SO (F(1, 16) = 5.906, p = 0.027) but not in SR (F(1, 20) = 0.681, p = 0.419). CNO slightly decreased FV amplitudes in SLM (RM two-way ANOVA, F(1, 19) = 3.752, p = 0.068) but not SO (F(1, 10) = 0.020, p = 0.888) or SR (F(1, 25) = 0.042, p = 0.839).

To test the function of RE→dCA1 projections, mice were stereotaxically injected with $AAV_{2.1}$ expressing double-floxed inverted open reading frame (DIO) of Gi-protein-coupled inhibitory DREADD receptor (hM4Di) and mCherry under human synapsin promoter ($AAV_{2.1}$:hSyn_DIO_hM4Di _mCherry) into RE allowing for Cre-dependent expression of hM4Di, and with canine adenoviral vector 2 (CAV_2) encoding Cre recombinase with GFP under *CMV* promoter (CAV_2:CRE_GFP) bilaterally into dCA1 allowing for retrograde targeting of neurons innervating dCA1 (**Figure 1H**). This combinatorial manipulation enabled hM4Di expression specifically in RE neurons projecting to dCA1 (RE→dCA1) (**Figure 1I**). It is, however, likely that some of these neurons bifurcate and also innervate PFC [11]. Mice receive i.p. injection of saline or hM4Di agonist (CNO, 3 mg/kg), and were sacrificed 30 minutes later. Their brains were sliced and used for recording field excitatory postsynaptic potentials (fEPSP) and fiber volley (FV) in SO, SR and SLM of dCA1, while axons in these strata were stimulated (**Figure 1J-L**). CNO decreased fEPSP in SO

and SLM, and tended to decrease FV in SLM. No effect of CNO on these synaptic measures was observed in SR. Hence, our data indicate that RE innervates and efficiently regulates excitatory synaptic transmission in SLM and SO.

Analysis of dCA1 synapses after contextual fear extinction (CFE)

dCA1, RE as well as RE→dCA1 projections, have been implicated in the extinction of contextual fear [9,10,20,24]. Moreover, our recent study showed that extinction of contextual fear remodels dendritic spines specifically in SO and SLM of dCA1 [35], two strata innervated by RE (**Figure 1E**). Hence, next we tested whether CFE-induced structural plasticity of dCA1 synapses is specific for the dendrites innervated by RE. To this end, Thy1-GFP(M) mice with sparse GFP expression in the excitatory neurons [30] were stereotaxically injected with $AAV_{2.1}$:camk2a_mCherry into RE. This manipulation allowed us to analyze both pre- and postsynaptic elements in the RE→SLM synapses (**Figure 2** and **3**, respectively). Three weeks after the surgery, mice underwent CFC with 5 electric shocks as unconditioned stimuli (US) in novel context and 24 hours later they were re-exposed to the same context for 30 minutes without US presentation for CFE. At the beginning of the CFC freezing levels were low but increased during the training. At the beginning of the CFE session freezing levels were high, indicating contextual fear memory, and decreased within the session indicating formation of CFE memory (**Figure 2A**) [35]. One group of mice was sacrificed 24 hours after CFC (5US), and one was re-exposed to the training context for CFE and sacrificed immediately after the session (Ext) (**Figure 2A**). In addition, the control animals were taken from home cages (Naive). Post-training analysis of the brain sections showed that mCherry was expressed in RE, the levels of AAV transduction did not differ between the experimental groups and was observed in over 68% of RE cells (**Figure 2B**).

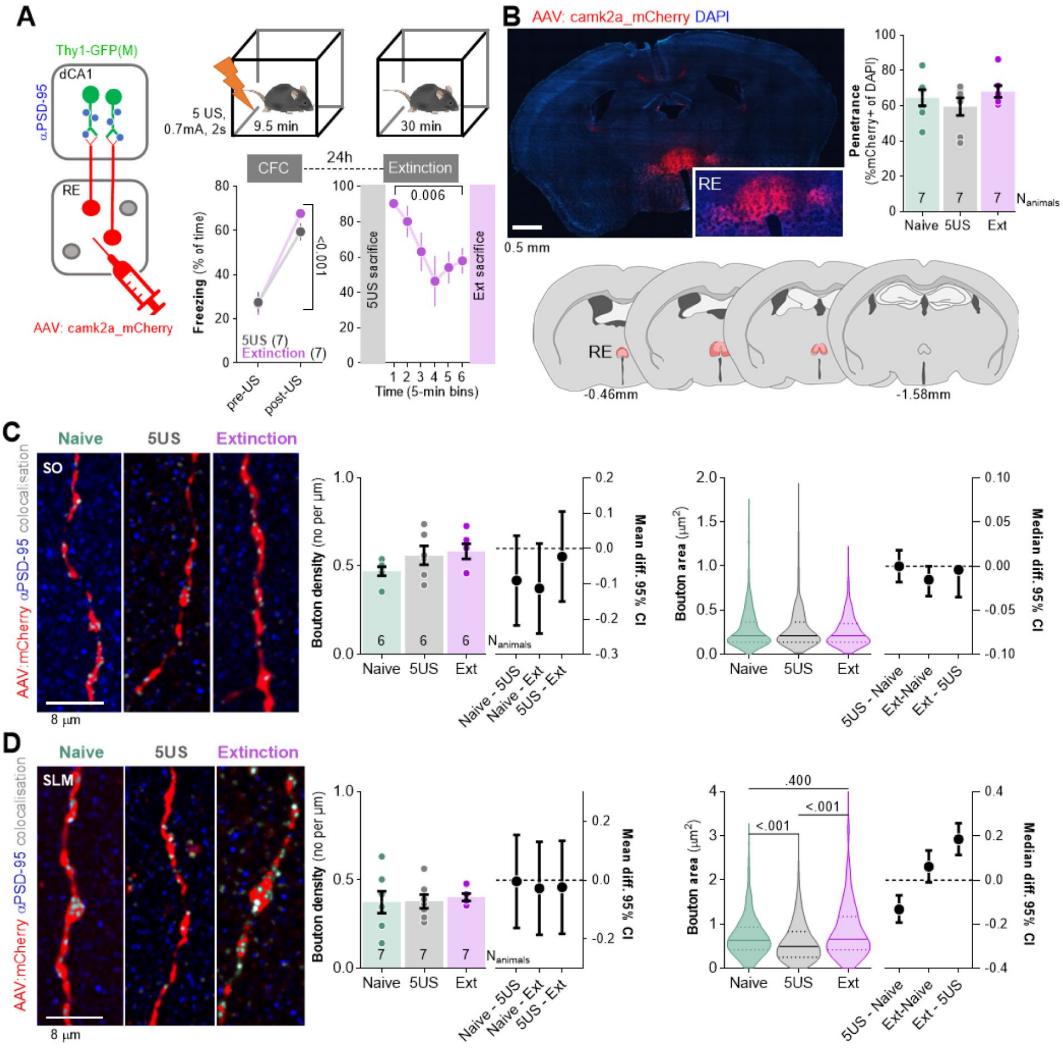

Figure 2.

Extinction of contextual fear remodels RE boutons in SLM.

(A) Experimental timeline and summary of data showing freezing levels during CFC and CFE session. After injection of $AAV_{2.1}$ encoding mCherry into RE, Thy1-GFP(M) mice underwent CFC and were sacrificed 24 hours later (5US) or underwent CFE session and were sacrificed after the session (Ext) (RM ANOVA with post-hoc LSD test, effect of time: F(2.74, 10.9) = 8.25, p = 0.004). Naive animals were used as a control group.
(B) Summary of mCherry expression analysis in RE. Confocal scan of RE with local expression of mCherry, Penetrance of mCherry, and extent of viral expression (pink, minimal; red, maximal).
(C-D) RE axons analysis in dCA1.
(C) Representative images of RE axons, immunostaining for PSD-95 protein and their colocalisation in SO **(Left)** and summary of data showing bouton density (Mann Whiteny test, U = 1.73; p = 0.443; effect size, Naive – 5US: −0.0836 [95CI 0.0644; −0.2231]; Naive - Ext: −0.077 [95CI 0.0643; −0.2185]; 5US - Ext: 0.0065 [95CI 0.1457; −0.1326]), and bouton area (Mann Whiteny test, U = 0.096; p = 0.960; effect size, 5US - Naive: 0.0 [95CI 0.018; −0.018]; Ext - Naive: −0.0152 [95CI 0.0; −0.034]; Ext - 5US: −0.0040 [95CI 0.0; −0.035]; Naive $N_{boutons}$= 257, $N_{animals}$= 6; 5US $N_{boutons}$= 203, $N_{animals}$= 6; Extinction $N_{boutons}$= 400, $N_{animals}$= 7) **(Right)**.
(D) Representative images of RE axons, immunostaining for PSD-95 protein and their colocalisation in SLM **(Left)** and data analyzing of bouton density (unpaired t-test, t(46) = 0.642; p = 0.523; effect size, Naive - 5US: −0.0331 [95CI 0.1245; −0.1908]; Naive - Ext: −0.0054 [95CI 0.1631; −0.1522]; 5US - Ext: 0.0386 [95CI 0.1889; −0.1117]) and bouton area (Mann Whiteny test, U = 29409; p < 0.001; effect size, Naive - 5US: 0.1854 [95CI 0.2585; 0.1137]; Naive – Ext: 0.0614 [95CI 0.1346; −0.0097]; 5US - Ext: −0.132 [95CI −0.069; −0.192]; Naive $N_{boutons}$= 278, $N_{animals}$= 7; 5US $N_{boutons}$= 272, $N_{animals}$= 7; Extinction $N_{boutons}$= 291, $N_{animals}$= 7) **(Right).**

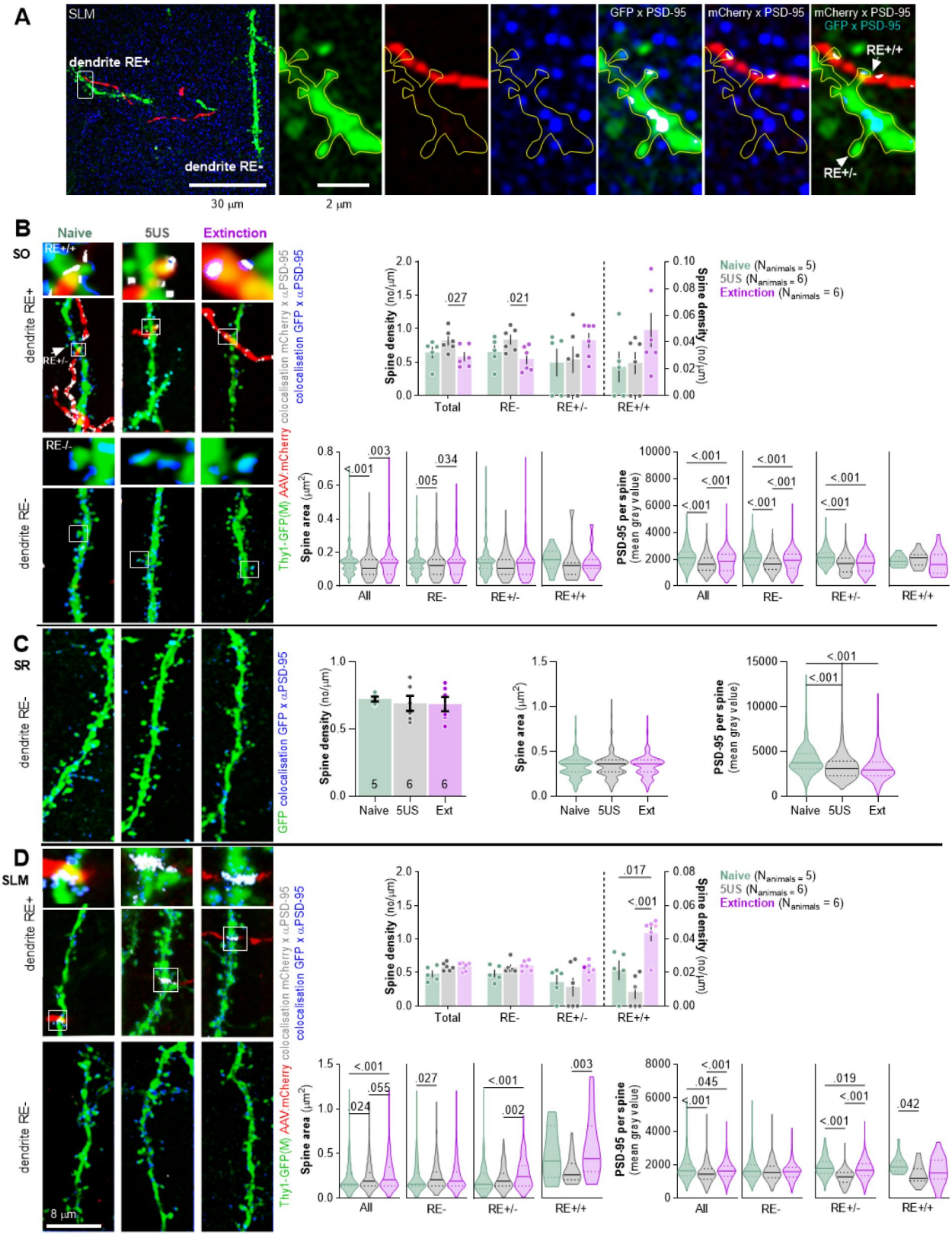
A
SLM
dendrite RE+
dendrite RE-
30 µm
2 µm
GFP x PSD-95
mCherry x PSD-95
mCherry x PSD-95
GFP x PSD-95
RE+/+
RE+/-
B
Naive
5US
Extinction
SO
dendrite RE+
dendrite RE-
RE+/+
RE+/-
RE-/-
colocalisation mCherry x αPSD-95
colocalisation GFP x αPSD-95
Thy1-GFP(M) AAV:mCherry
Spine density (no/µm)
Spine density (no/µm)
Naive (N animals = 5)
5US (N animals = 6)
Extinction (N animals = 6)
.027
.021
Total
RE-
RE+/-
RE+/+
Spine area (µm²)
PSD-95 per spine (mean gray value)
.003
<.001
.034
.005
<.001
All
RE-
RE+/-
RE+/+
C
SR
dendrite RE-
GFP colocalisation GFP x αPSD-95
Spine density (no/µm)
Spine area (µm²)
PSD-95 per spine (mean gray value)
5
6
6
Naive
5US
Ext
D
SLM
dendrite RE+
dendrite RE-
8 µm
colocalisation mCherry x αPSD-95
colocalisation GFP x αPSD-95
Thy1-GFP(M) AAV:mCherry
Spine density (no/µm)
Spine density (no/µm)
.017
<.001
Naive (N animals = 5)
5US (N animals = 6)
Extinction (N animals = 6)
Total
RE-
RE+/-
RE+/+
Spine area (µm²)
PSD-95 per spine (mean gray value)
<.001
.055
.024
.027
<.001
.002
.003
<.001
.045
.001
.019
<.001
<.001
.042
All
RE-
RE+/-
RE+/+

Figure 3.

Extinction of contextual fear remodels SLM dendritic spines on RE+ dendrites.

Thy1-GFP mice were injected with $AAV_{2.1}$:camk2a_mCherry into RE and 21 days later they underwent CFC and were sacrificed 24 hours later (5US, n = 6), or underwent contextual fear extinction session and were sacrificed after the session (Extinction, n = 6) (see **Figure 2A**). Naive animals (n = 5) were used as a control. For the estimation statistics see Supplementary Figure 1 and Supplementary Tables 1-9.

(A) Representative high-magnification scans in SLM showing RE axons (mCherry), dendritic spines (GFP), immunostaining for PSD-95 protein (blue), axon x PSD-95 colocalizations (gray) and dendrite x PSD-95 colocalizations (gray). Colocalizations were identified on individual confocal planes using the Colocalization Highlighter function (ImageJ), and next transformed into max projections.

(B) Analysis of dendritic spines in SO. **(left)** Representative high-resolution images of RE axons (red), RE+ and RE- dendritic fragments (green), colocalization of dendrites with PSD-95 immunostaining (blue), and axons with PSD-95 (gray) in SO. Insets show magnification of RE+ spines. **(right)** Summary of data showing density of dendritic spines (two-way ANOVA with Šídák's multiple comparisons test, effect of training: $F(2, 14) = 0.526$, $p = 0.602$; effect of spine type: $F(1,39, 19,1) = 33.3$, $p < 0.001$; spine type × training interaction: $F(6, 41) = 2.54$, $p = 0.035$; density of RE+/+ spines is plotted on the right Y axis), dendritic spine area (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test, All: $U = 14.8$; $p < 0.001$; RE-: $U = 11.1$; $p = 0.004$; RE+/−: $U = 9.54$; $p = 0.008$; RE+/+: $U = 3.28$; $p = 0.191$) and PSD-95 expression per dendritic spine (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's *post hoc* tests for planned comparisons, All: $U = 116$; $p < 0.001$; RE-: $U = 92.03$; $p < 0.001$; RE+/−: $U = 57.33$; $p < 0.001$; RE+/+: $U = 1.44$; $p = 0.487$; Naive, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 172; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 15; RE-: N_{spines}= 407; 5US, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 149; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 12; RE-: N_{spines}= 581; Extinction, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 302; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 16; RE-: N_{spines}= 949).

(C) Analysis of dendritic spines in SR. Representative high-resolution images of RE- dendritic fragments (green), and colocalization of GFP with PSD-95 immunostaining (blue). Summary of data showing density of dendritic spines (one-way ANOVA, $F(2, 15) = 0,0085$, $p = 0.991$), dendritic spine area (Kruskal-Wallis test, $U = 3.51$; $p = 0.173$) and PSD-95 expression per dendritic spine (Kruskal-Wallis test, $U = 154$; $p < 0.001$). Naive N_{spines}= 648; 5US N_{spines}= 643; Extinction N_{spines}= 715.

(D) Analysis of dendritic spines in SLM. **(left)** Representative high-resolution images of RE axons (red), RE+ and RE- dendritic fragments (green), colocalization of dendrites with PSD-95 immunostaining (blue), and axons with PSD-95 (gray). **(right)** Summary of data showing density of dendritic spines (two-way ANOVA with LSD post hoc test, effect of training: $F(2, 13) = 2.60$, $p = 0.113$; effect of spine type: $F(3, 37) = 58.3$, $p < 0.001$, spine type × training interaction: $F(6, 37) = 1.34$, $p = 0.265$; density of RE+/+ spines is plotted on the right Y axis), dendritic spine area (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test, All: $U = 28$; $p < 0.001$; RE-: $U = 8.34$; $p = 0.015$; RE+/−: $U = 33$; $p < 0.001$; RE+/+: $U = 11.3$; $p = 0.004$) and PSD-95 expression per dendritic spine (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test, All: $U = 72.3$, $p < 0.001$; RE-: $U = 5.92$; $p = 0.052$; RE+/−: $U = 140$; $p < 0.001$; RE+/+: $U = 6.50$; $p = 0.039$). Naive, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 182; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 16; RE-: N_{spines}= 524; 5US, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 225; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 15; RE-: N_{spines}= 424; Extinction, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 357; RE+/+: N_{spines}= 27; RE-: N_{spines}= 541.

The analysis of the presynaptic boutons in SO revealed no significant differences in density and size between the experimental groups (**Figure 2C**). Similarly in SLM, the density of RE boutons did not differ between the experimental groups. However, the Ext mice had significantly larger RE boutons as compared to the 5US animals, and no difference was observed between the Ext and Naive mice (**Figure 2D**). Hence, our data suggest that the behavioral training did not affect RE→SO pre-synapses, while CFC decreased the size of RE→SLM pre-synapses and this process was reversed by CFE.

To check if the presynaptic changes were coupled with postsynaptic alterations, we analyzed dCA1 dendritic spines in the same mice. We distinguished RE+ dendrites (with at least one dendritic spine in close proximity to RE boutons), RE+/+ dendritic spines (in close proximity to RE bouton), RE+/− spines (located on RE+ dendrites but without detected contact with RE boutons) and RE- dendrites and spines (that did not colocalize with RE boutons within the analyzed tissue brick) (**Figure 3A**). The average length of the analyzed dendritic fragments per tissue brick (67.7 × 67.7 × 5.4 µm) was 50 µm in SO, 53 in SR and 40 µm in SLM. They contained on average respectively 25, 37 and 32 dendritic spines, including 1-3 RE+/+ in SO and 1-4 RE+/+ in SLM. The analysis of SO found that the density and size of dendritic spines in the Ext group did not differ from those analyzed in the Naive animals. However, the 5US animals tended to have more spines, and these spines were smaller and contained less PSD-95 as compared to those in the Naive and Ext animals (**Figure 3B**, Supplementary Figure 1A-C and Supplementary Table 1-3). Interestingly, these spine changes were specific for the RE- dendrites. Hence, CFE reversed synaptic changes on RE- dendrites induced by CFC. On the other hand, we did not observe any CFE-specific changes of RE+/− and RE+/+ spines. However, RE+/− spines in 5US and Ext groups contained less PSD-95 as compared to the Naive animals. Hence, our observation confirmed our former findings of CFE-induced synaptic plasticity in SO [35], and specified that these global changes result mostly from the alterations of the RE- dendrites. These observations also match the lack of CFE-induced changes on RE buttons in SO (**Figure 2C**).

In SR, we did not observe any significant training-induced changes in density and size of dendritic spines. However, PSD-95 levels per dendritic spine were decreased in the Ext and 5US groups as compared to the Naive animals (**Figure 3C**, Supplementary Figure 1D-F and Supplementary Table 4-6).

In SLM, no significant changes in dendritic spine density were observed globally or on RE- dendrites, however we found increased density of RE+/+ dendritic spines (**Figure 3D**, Supplementary Figure 1G-I and Supplementary Table 7-9). There were also more RE+/+ spines in the Ext group as compared to the 5US animals. Moreover, the median dendritic spine area and PSD-95 expression per dendritic spine were higher in the Ext group as compared to 5US animals and these differences were specific for the RE+ dendrites. Again, no such changes were observed on the RE- dendrites. Hence in SLM, CFE resulted in synaptogenesis of RE+/+ spines, growth of RE+/+ and RE+/− spines and accumulation of PSD-95 in RE+/− spines, supporting the idea of CFE-induced strengthening of RE→SLM projections. These observations match the CFE-induced growth of RE buttons in SLM (**Figure 2D**).

To test whether the observed changes of synaptic boutons and dendritic spines in SLM were specific for CFE, we conducted a control experiment with Thy1-GFP mice expressing mCherry in RE neurons (**Figure 4A**). The animals were exposed to the novel experimental context without electric shocks and were sacrificed 24 hours later (Ctx) or immediately after re-exposure to the same context for 30 minutes (Ctx-Ctx). The mice showed low levels of freezing both during the first and second exposure to the experimental context, indicating no fear memory. Post-training analysis of the brain sections revealed no significant difference in AAV penetrance in RE between the experimental groups (Penetrance: Ctx: 66%; Ctx-Ctx: 60%). We also observed no global differences in density and size of RE boutons (**Figure 4B-C**) and dendritic spines (**Figure 4D-E**) in SLM between the Ctx and Ctx-Ctx animals.

Overall, our data demonstrate that synapses in all dCA1 strata undergo structural or molecular changes relevant to CFC and/or CFE. However, only in SLM CFE-induced synaptic changes are likely to be directly regulated by RE inputs as they appear on RE+ dendrites and spines. Since such changes of SLM synapses were not observed in the animals re-exposed to the neutral context, our data support the role of the described structural plasticity at the RE→SLM synapses in CFE, rather than in processing contextual information in general. Moreover, as some CFE-specific synaptic changes spread on RE+ dendrite beyond RE+ synapses, our data suggest a more global impact of

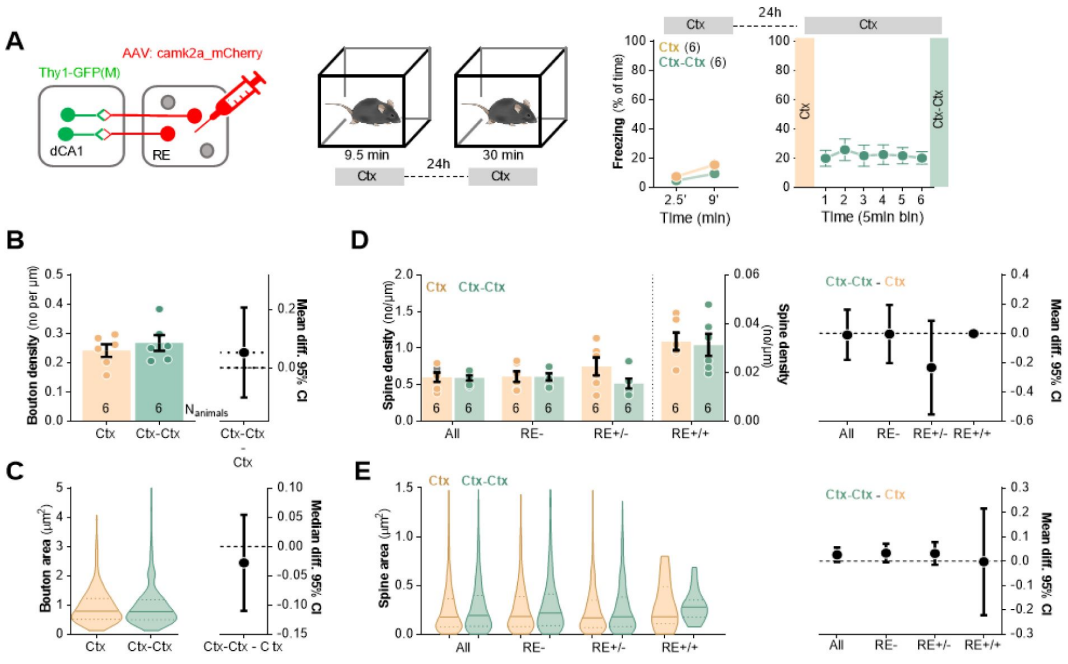

Figure 4.

Repeated exposure to novel context exposure neither axonal boutons nor dendritic spines in SLM.

(A) Experimental timeline and summary of data showing mice activity levels during novel context exposure. Thy1-GFP mice were stereotaxically injected with $AAV_{2.1}$:camk2a_mCherry into RE and 21 days later they were exposed to a novel context. Mice were sacrificed 24 hours after novel context exposure (Ctx, $N_{animals}$ = 6) or they were re-exposed to the context and sacrificed immediately afterwards (Ctx-Ctx, $N_{animals}$ = 6).
(B-C) Morphological analysis of RE axons in SLM. **(B)** Summary of data showing bouton density (unpaired t-test, t(10) = 0.755, p = 0.468; effect size for Ctx-Ctx - Ctx: −0.069 [95CI 0.0351; −0.139]) and **(C)** bouton area (Mann Whiteny test, U = 2745; p = 0.48; effect size, Ctx-Ctx - Ctx: −0.028 [95CI 0.054; −0.110]). Ctx: $N_{boutons}$ = 230, $N_{animals}$= 6; Ctx-Ctx: $N_{boutons}$= 239, $N_{animals}$= 6.
(D-E) Analysis of dendritic spines in SLM. **(D)** Summary of data showing spine density (two-way ANOVA with Šídák's multiple comparisons test, effect of training: F(1, 20) = 1.29, p = 0.270, effect of spine type: F(1.91, 12.8) = 53.1, p < 0.001; effect size for Ctx-Ctx − Ctx, All:−0.071 [95CI 0.044; −0.186]; RE-:−0.062 [95CI 0.099; −0.223]; RE+/−:−0.182 [95CI −0.033; −0.330]; RE+/+: 0.007 [95CI 0.211; −0.197];) and **(E)** spine area (Kruskal-Wallis tests Dunn's multiple comparisons test; U = 19.9, p = 0.004; effect size for Ctx-Ctx − Ctx, All: 0.027 [95CI 0.056; −0.001]; RE-: 0.030 [95CI 0.077; −0.015; RE+/−: 0.035 [95CI 0.072; −0.002]; RE+/+:−0.003 [95CI 0.216; −0.222]; Ctx RE-: N_{spines}= 458, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 590, RE+/+: N_{spines}= 17; Ctx-Ctx RE-: N_{spines}= 338, RE+/−: N_{spines}= 589, RE+/+: N_{spines}= 18. For A, B and D, data are presented as means and SEM. For C and E, data are presented as medians and IQR.

RE on synaptic plasticity in dCA1. It is, however, important to mention that the analysis of RE- spines and dendrites should be approached with caution due to methodological limitations. We assume that the identification of RE- dendritic spines had only 68% accuracy due to 68% penetrance of mCherry AAV in RE (**Figure 2B**).

Nano-scale resolution analysis of SLM synapses after contextual fear extinction

Next, to verify whether CFE induces the growth of SLM synapses, we utilized Serial Block-Face Scanning Electron Microscopy (SBFSEM). Although the SBFSEM approach lacks specificity for RE→SLM projections, we chose this technique primarily because it allowed us to reconstruct SLM dendritic spines with nano-scale resolution, as well as to image and directly analyze postsynaptic densities (PSDs) representing the postsynaptic part of the excitatory synapse (**Figure 5A-B**), rather than rely on the growth of dendritic spines and presence of synaptic markers that are imperfect indicators of synapses. Additionally, the CFE-induced increase in dendritic spine area and PSD-95+ puncta intensity was observed not only when analyzing RE+ dendrites separately but also when RE+ dendrites were pooled with RE- (All) (**Figure 3C**). Hence, we assumed that the overall growth of SLM synapses should be detectable also with SBFSEM as a consequence of the large structural and molecular alterations of RE+ dendrites that affected the global statistics.

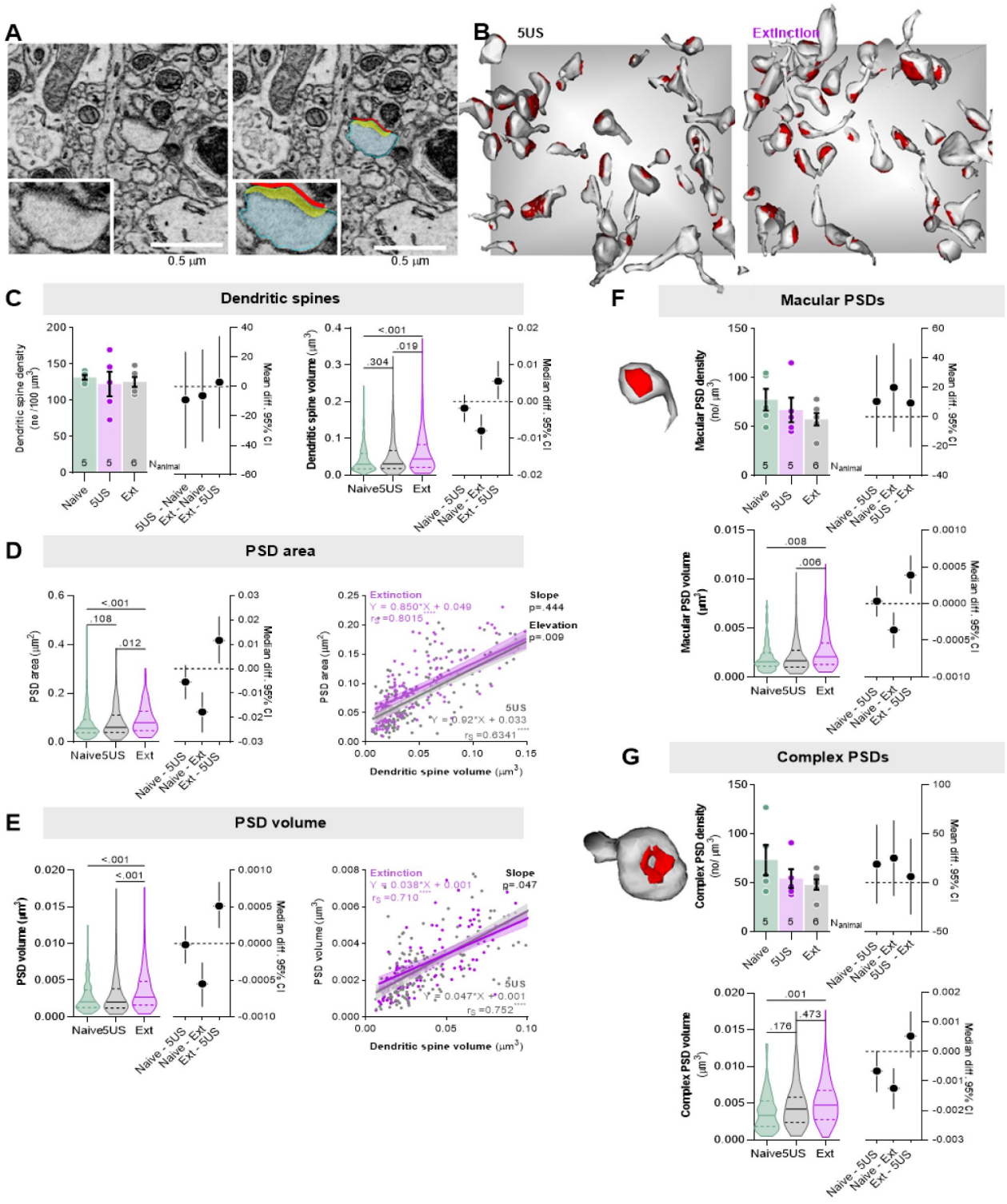
A
0.5 µm
0.5 µm
B
5US
Extinction
C
Dendritic spines
Dendritic spine density (no./100 µm³)
Mean diff. 95% CI
Nanimal
Naive
5US
Ext
5US - Naive
Ext - Naive
Ext - 5US
Dendritic spine volume (µm³)
Median diff. 95% CI
<.001
.019
.304
Naive5US
Ext
Naive - 5US
Naive - Ext
Ext - 5US
D
PSD area
PSD area (µm²)
<.001
.108
.012
Extinction
Y = 0.850*X + 0.049
rs =0.8015****
Slope
p=.444
Elevation
p=.009
5US
Y = 0.92*X + 0.033
rs =0.6341****
Dendritic spine volume (µm³)
E
PSD volume
PSD volume (µm³)
<.001
<.001
Extinction
Y = 0.038*X + 0.001
rs =0.710****
Slope
p=.047
5US
Y = 0.047*X + 0.001
rs =0.752****
F
Macular PSDs
Macular PSD density (no./100 µm²)
Macular PSD volume (µm³)
.008
.006
G
Complex PSDs
Complex PSD density (no./100 µm²)
Complex PSD volume (µm³)
.001
.176
.473

Figure 5.

Contextual fear extinction remodels postsynaptic densities of the excitatory synapses in SLM.

Mice underwent CFC and were sacrificed 24 hours later (5US, n = 5) or after CFE session (Ext, n = 6). Naive animals were used as a control (n = 4). For the estimation statistics see Supplementary Tables 10-17.

(A-B) The principles for SBFSEM analysis of dendritic spines and PSDs in SLM. **(A)** Tracing of a dendritic spine and PSD. A representative trace of a dendritic spine (blue), PSD surface area (red) and volume (yellow).

(B) Exemplary reconstructions of dendritic spines and their PSDs from SBFSEM scans in SLM for the 5US and Ext groups. Dendritic spines and PSDs were reconstructed and analyzed in tissue bricks (6 × 6 × 2.5 µm). The gray background square is x = 6 × y = 6 µm.

(C-G) Summary of SBFSEM data:

(C) density of dendritic spines (F(2, 13) = 0.2, p =0.829; effect size for 5US-Naive: −9.08 [95CI 23.48; −41.64]; Ext-Naive: −6.19 [95CI 24.981; −37.377]; Ext-5US: 2.88 [95CI 34.06; −28.29]) and volume of dendritic spines (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc tests, U = 13.2, p = 0.001; effect size for 5US-Naive: −0.0019 [95CI 0.0017; −0.0055]; Ext-Naive: −0079.19 [95CI −0.0035; −0.013]; Ext-5US: 0.0055 [95CI 0.010; 0.0007]; Naive N=315, 5US N = 238, Ext N = 259;

(D) surface area of PSDs (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc tests, U = 17.9, p < 0.001; effect size for 5US-Naive: −0.005 [95CI 0.0012; −0.012]; Ext-Naive: −0.017 [95CI 0.0096; −0.026]; Ext-5US: 0.011 [95CI 0.021; 0.0023]) and correlation of dendritic spine volume and PSD surface area (r_s, Spearman correlation r), each dot represents one dendritic spine;

(E) volume of PSDs (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc tests, U = 17.2, p < 0.001; effect size for 5US-Naive: −0.00001 [95CI 0.0002; −0.0002]; Ext-Naive: −0.0005 [95CI −0.0002; −0.0008]; Ext-5US: 0.0005 [95CI 0.0008; 0.0002]) and correlation of dendritic spine volume and PSD volume (r_s, Spearman correlation r), each dot represents one dendritic spine;

(F) exemplary reconstruction of spine with macular PSD and data analysis for density of macular PSDs (one-way ANOVA, F(2, 13) = 1.047, p = 0.3788; effect size for 5US-Naive: −10.57 [95CI 41.83; −20.679; Ext-Naive: 20.04 [95CI 49.96; −9.88; Ext-5US: −9.46 [95CI 39.389; −20.45]) and volume of macular PSDs (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc tests, U = 12.2, p = 0.002; e; effect size for 5US-Naive: 0.00003 [95CI 0.0002; −0.00017]; Ext-Naive: −0.0003 [95CI −0.0001; −0.0006]; Ext-5US: 0.0003 [95CI 0.0006; 0.0001]; Naive N = 212, 5US N = 163, Ext N = 168);

(G) exemplary reconstruction of spine with complex PSD and data analysis for density of complex PSDs (one-way ANOVA, F(2, 13) = 1.57, p = 0.246; effect size for 5US-Naive: 18.86 [95CI 58.9; −21.18]; Ext-Naive: 25.03 [95CI 63.37; −13.30]; Ext-5US: 6.17 [95CI 44.51; −31.16]) and volume of complex PSDs (Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc tests, U = 12.6, p = 0.002; effect size for 5US-Naive: −0.0007 [95CI 0.000012; −0.0013]; Ext-Naive: −0.001 [95CI −0.0006; −0.0019]; Ext-5US: 0.0005 [95CI 0.0013; −0.0002]; Naive N = 103, 5US N = 75, Ext N = 91).

In total, we reconstructed 238 dendritic spines with PSDs from the brains of the mice sacrificed 24 hours after CFC (5US, n = 5), 257 of the mice sacrificed after CFE session (Ext, n = 6), and 315 of the naive mice (Naive, n = 4). We found that dendritic spine density did not differ between the experimental groups (**Figure 5C**, Supplementary Table 10). However, dendritic spine volume, PSDs volume and surface area were bigger in the Ext group as compared to the Naive and 5US animals (**Figure 5C-E**, Supplementary Table 11-13). Moreover, we analyzed the correlation between dendritic spine volume, PSD volume and PSD surface area (**Figure 5D-E**). These parameters were tightly correlated in all experimental groups. However, the lines describing the

correlations in the Ext animals were slightly moved upwards, as compared to the 5US group, indicating that during the CFE session PSDs increased in size more than dendritic spines. In particular, these differences seemed to occur among small dendritic spines (volume < 0.04 μm^3). To test this hypothesis we analyzed the density and volume of macular PSDs which are usually small, and complex PSDs which are usually large (**Figure 5F-G**, Supplementary Table 14-17) [42]. Neither density of macular nor complex PSDs differed between the experimental groups. However, the volume of macular, but not complex, PSDs in the Ext group was significantly larger than in the 5US animals. The volumes of PSDs of both categories were larger in the Ext group as compared to naive animals.

Overall, SBFSEM analysis confirmed that CFE results in the growth of SLM dendritic spines and excitatory synapses located on the spines, suggesting their strengthening [43,44]. In particular, we observed growth in the category of small macular PSDs, possibly explaining how such synaptic changes could occur so rapidly. No volume changes were observed in complex PSDs in the Ext groups as compared to the 5US animals possibly because large synapses are more stable [42]. Importantly, our correlation analysis for PSDs and dendritic spines demonstrates that the analysis of dendritic spine volumes, as a proxy of synaptic changes, likely underestimates the actual changes of the synapses.

Functional analysis of RE→dCA1 pathway during contextual fear extinction

The structural analysis of RE axons and RE+ dendrites in dCA1 suggests that CFE strengthens RE→dCA1 synapses. To test whether the activity of RE→dCA1 pathway affects CFE, C57BL/6J mice were injected with $AAV_{2.1}$:DIO_hM4Di (hM4Di) or $AAV_{2.1}$:DIO_mCherry (Control) into RE and with CAV2:Cre into dCA1 (**Figure 6A**) resulting in hM4Di or mCherry expression in the RE→dCA1 neurons (**Figure 6B**). Three weeks post-surgery and viral infection, mice underwent CFC, followed by CFE session and CFE test (**Figure 6C**). Mice were injected with CNO (i.p., 3 mg/ kg) or saline 30 minutes prior to the Extinction. The freezing levels increased within the conditioning session (pre- vs post-US) and did not differ between the drug groups both in hM4Di and Control animals. During the Extinction session, the mice from two drug groups had similar freezing levels at the beginning of the session and decreased freezing during the session, indicating no impairment of fear memory recall and successful within-session CFE. CFE memory was tested 24 hours after the Extinction session in the same context (Test). The hM4Di mice from the CNO group had higher levels of freezing as compared to the Saline animals, suggesting impaired long-term CFE memory (**Figure 6D**). We did not observe such an effect of CNO in the Control group (**Figure 6E**).

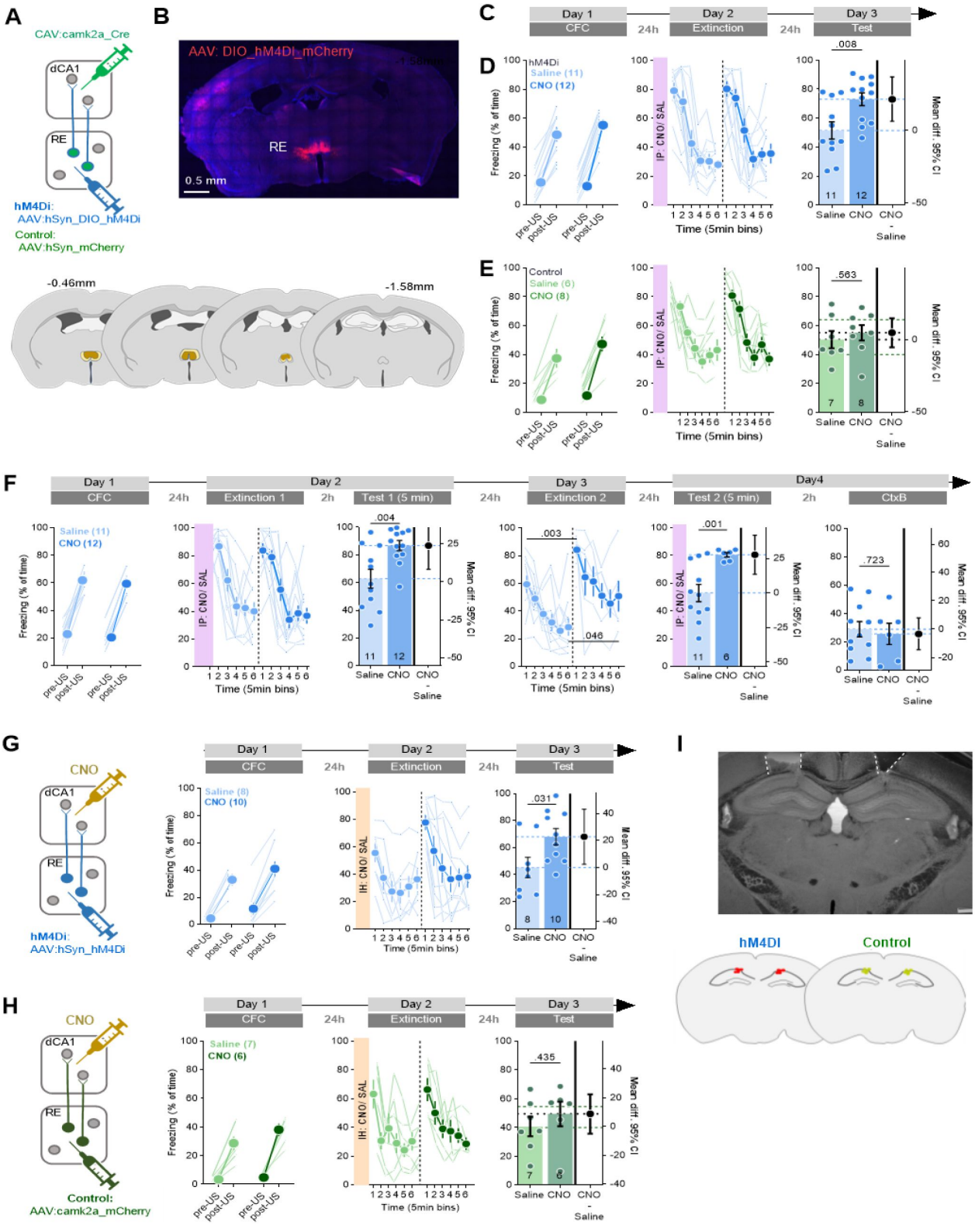
A
CAV:camk2a_Cre
dCA1
RE
hM4Di:
AAV:hSyn_DIO_hM4Di
Control:
AAV:hSyn_mCherry
B
AAV: DIO_hM4Di_mCherry
-1.58mm
RE
0.5 mm
-0.46mm
-1.58mm
C
Day 1
CFC
24h
Day 2
Extinction
24h
Day 3
Test
D
hM4Di
Saline (11)
CNO (12)
Freezing (% of time)
pre-US
post-US
IP: CNO/ SAL
Time (5min bins)
.008
Mean diff. 95% CI
Saline
CNO
CNO - Saline
E
Control
Saline (6)
CNO (8)
.563
F
Day 1
CFC
24h
Day 2
Extinction 1
2h
Test 1 (5 min)
24h
Day 3
Extinction 2
24h
Day4
Test 2 (5 min)
2h
CtxB
.004
.003
.046
.001
.723
G
CNO
dCA1
RE
hM4Di:
AAV:hSyn_hM4Di
Saline (8)
CNO (10)
IH: CNO/ SAL
.031
H
CNO
dCA1
RE
Control:
AAV:camk2a_mCherry
Saline (7)
CNO (6)
.435
I
hM4DI
Control

Figure 6.

Chemogenetic inhibition of RE→dCA1 impairs extinction of contextual fear memory.

(A) Experimental design. Mice received stereotaxic injection of $AAV_{2.1}$:hSyn_DIO_hM4Di_mCherry (hM4Di) or control virus ($AAV_{2.1}$:hSyn_mCherry) into RE, and CAV_2:Cre_GFP into dCA1.

(B) Representative microphotographs of hM4Di expression in RE and the extent of viral expression (blue, minimal; dark blue, maximal).

(C) Experimental timeline.

(D) Summary of data for freezing levels of the hM4Di group during the training (Training: RM ANOVA with Fisher's LSD *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 21) = 446, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 21) = 0.165, p = 0.689; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 21) = 6.64, p = 0.018), fear extinction session (Extinction: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 21) = 95.55, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 21) = 0.259, p = 0.616; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 21) = 0.1740, p = 0.681) and fear extinction test (Test: unpaired t-test: t(20) = 3.26, p = 0.002; effect size: 25.442 [95CI 9.492; 41.392]).

(E) Summary of data for freezing levels of the Control group during the training (Training: RM ANOVA with Fisher's LSD *post hoc* test, effect of time: F (1, 10) = 119 P<,001; effect of CNO: F (1, 10) = 2,86 P=,122; time × CNO interaction: F (1, 10) = 3,13 P=,107), fear extinction session (Extinction: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F (2,897, 31,86) = 21,32, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F (1, 11) = 2,320, p = 0.156; time × CNO interaction: F (5, 55) = 1,472, p = 0.240) and fear extinction test (Test: unpaired t-test: t(10) = 0.149, p = 0.884; effect size: 1.362 [95CI −19.016; 21.749]).

(F) Experimental timeline and summary of data for freezing levels during the training. After stereotactic injection of DIO_hM4Di into RE and CAV:Cre_GFP into dCA1 mice underwent CFC (Training: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 14) = 218, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 14) = 0.001, p = 0.974; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 14) = 0.010, p = 0.919), CFE session (Extinction 1: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 14) = 45.5, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 14) = 0.121, p = 0.73; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 14) = 0.020, p = 0.89), short-term CFE memory test (Test 1: t-test: t(14) = 2.45, p = 0.028; effect size: 23.935 [95CI 8.310; 39.561]), long-term CFE memory test (Extinction 2: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 14) = 23.1, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 14) = 10.5, p = 0.006; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 14) = 0.028, p = 0.87) and exposure to the context B (CtxB: unpaired t-test: t(14) = 0.057, p = 0.955; effect size: −3.306 [95CI −22.850; 16.239]). Due to technical problems only 6 mice out of 12 from the CNO group were trained on Day 4 (Test 2 and CtxB)

(G) Experimental timeline and summary of data for freezing levels during the training. Mice were stereotaxically injected into RE with $AAV_{2.1}$ encoding hM4Di and cannulae placed into dCA1. Next, mice underwent CFC (Training: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* tests, effect of time: F(1, 12) = 146, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 12) = 1.60. p = 0.23; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 12) = 0.12, p = 0.72), CFE session (Extinction: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 15) = 36, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 15) = 2.14, p = 0.16; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 15) = 4.59, p = 0.49) and long-term fear extinction memory test (unpaired t-test, t(15) = 2.30. p = 0.036; effect size: 22.803 [95CI 2.383; 43.223]).

(H) Experimental timeline and summary of data for freezing levels during the training. Mice were stereotaxically injected into RE with AAV2.1 encoding mCherry and cannulae were placed into dCA1. After surgery they underwent CFC (Training: RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* tests, effect of time: F(1, 10) = 84.3, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 10) = 2.18, p = 0.17; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 10) = 1.61, p = 0.23), CFE session (RM ANOVA with Šidak's *post hoc* test, effect of time: F(1, 11) = 25.8, p < 0.001; effect of CNO: F(1, 11) = 0.006, p = 0.93; time × CNO interaction: F(1, 11) = 0.12, p = 0.72) and CFE memory test (unpaired t-test, t(11) = 1.12, p = 0.28; effect size: 13.718 [95CI 13.256; 40.696]).

(I) Microphotography and schematic representations of cannulae placement.

As RE was linked with fear generalization [26] we also tested the role of RE→dCA1 pathway in the recognition of the training context. In addition, as within-session CFE was not impaired in our first experiment we tested whether the RE→dCA1 pathway also participates in formation of short-term CFE memory. Mice underwent CFC, followed by a CFE session (Extinction 1). Next, we tested short-term (Test 1, 2 hr post Extinction 1) and long-term CFE memory (Extinction 2, 24 hr post Extinction 1) as well as fear generalization in the context B (CtxB, 2 hr post Test 2). Mice were injected with CNO or Saline 30 minutes prior to the Extinction 1 and Test 2 (**Figure 6F**). As for the first cohort, we did not observe any differences in the freezing levels between Saline and CNO groups during the CFC and Extinction 1. Mice in both groups successfully formed contextual fear memory, as indicated by high levels of freezing in the training context at the beginning of the Extinction 1, and decreased freezing level within this session. However, the CNO group, as compared to the Saline animals, showed higher freezing levels both during a short-term (Test 1) and long-term CFE memory test (Extinction 2). They showed, however, no difference in freezing levels in the CtxB (**Figure 6C**). Hence, our results indicate that RE→dCA1 regulates formation of short- and long-term CFE memory but not recognition of the training context.

Since RE→dCA1 neurons bifurcate and innervate also other brain areas [11], in the following experiment we tested whether specific inhibition of RE→dCA1 axons affects CFE. Mice were stereotaxically injected into RE with $AAV_{2.1}$:hSyn_hM4Di _mCherry, or $AAV_{2.1}$:camk2a_mCherry (Control) as a control (**Figure 6D-F**). Next, we implanted cannulas into dCA1 to deliver saline or CNO locally. Twenty-one days after the surgery and virus expression, mice underwent CFC, followed by a CFE session and Test (**Figure 6D-F**). During the training mice had low levels of freezing before US (pre-US) (**Figure 6D**). Freezing levels increased across a CFC session (post-US) and did not differ between the drug groups. Twenty-four hours later mice received bilateral intra-hippocampal injection of CNO (3 μM) or saline and were re-exposed to the training context (Extinction). In the hM4Di virus group, mice injected with CNO showed higher freezing during the first 5 minutes of Extinction, compared to the mice injected with saline. During Extinction the freezing level decreased and did not differ between the groups at the end of the session. However, when CFE memory was tested (Test) the hM4Di mice injected with CNO had higher levels of freezing compared to the mice injected with saline. Similarly, as in our former study [45], freezing levels in the Control CNO and Saline groups differed neither during the Training, nor during Extinction and Test (**Figure 6F**).

Overall, these results indicate that transient inhibition of RE→dCA1 has no effect on working memory (changes of freezing behavior within CFE session) but impairs both short- and long-term CFE memory even after two CFE sessions. We have also observed that it has no effect on contextual fear memory generalization but enhances contextual fear recall in mice which had CNO delivered to dCA1 through cannulas. Interestingly, in the Saline groups with cannulas the freezing levels were lower as compared to the control groups in the experiments without cannulas (58-62% vs 68-83%) (**Figure 6A, C**), suggesting that cannulas implantation impaired memory formation, possibly due to damage to the cortex (**Figure 6E**). Hence, inhibition of RE→dCA1 may enhance contextual fear recall only when the memory trace is suboptimal (**Figure 6G**), while CFE is regulated by this pathway across many experimental conditions (**Figure 6C, F, G**).

The impact of RE on contextual fear extinction-induced PSD-95 expression in dCA1

Our data indicate that CFE induces structural plasticity of the excitatory synapses and PSD-95 expression (an indicator of molecular remodeling of excitatory synapses) on RE+ dendrites in SLM. To test whether RE affects CFE-induced PSD-95 expression in dCA1, C57BL/6J mice were injected with hM4Di or Control virus into RE (**Figure 7A-C**). Three weeks post-surgery and viral infection, mice underwent CFC, followed by a CFE session. Mice were injected with CNO (i.p., 3 mg/kg) or Saline 30 minutes prior to the Extinction (**Figure 7A**). The freezing levels increased within the conditioning session (pre- vs post-US) and did not differ between the experimental groups.

During the Extinction session, the mice from four experimental groups had similar freezing levels at the beginning of the session and decreased freezing during the session, indicating no impairment of fear memory recall and successful within-session fear extinction. Mice were sacrificed immediately after Extinction and their brains were sliced. We analyzed the changes of PSD-95 protein levels in three dCA1 strata using fluorescent immunostaining.

PSD-95 levels were significantly lower in SLM in the hM4Di group treated with CNO, as compared to the Control group treated with CNO and the hM4Di group treated with Saline (**Figure 7D**). Such differences were not observed in other strata. Hence, chemogenetic inhibition of RE affected CFE-induced molecular changes of the excitatory synapses within RE input areas, possibly affecting the integration of information from other regions involved in CFE [46–50].

Discussion

RE, dCA1 and RE→CA1 projections are necessary for the formation and retrieval of fear extinction memories [9,10,20,24]. However, the cellular and molecular mechanisms in the RE→CA1 projections that contributed to CFE remained unknown. Here, we demonstrate that RE axons are present in SO and SLM of dCA1 and chemogenetic inhibition of RE impairs excitatory synaptic transmission in both striata. Moreover, we discovered that in the SLM contextual fear extinction upregulates the levels of synaptic scaffold protein, PSD-95 [38–40], accompanied by structural plasticity of RE→dCA1 synapses - growth of RE boutons and dendritic spines located on the RE+ dendrites. Finally, chemogenetic inhibition of the RE→dCA1 pathway impaired CFE, while chemogenetic inhibition of RE blocked the CFE-induced expression of PSD-95 in SLM. In summary, our observations support a framework in which the RE→SLM pathway participates in the updating of fearful context value by actively regulating CFE-induced molecular and structural synaptic plasticity in the SLM.

RE projects to the hippocampal formation and forms asymmetric synapses with dendritic spines and dendrites, suggesting innervation of excitatory synapses on both excitatory and aspiny inhibitory neurons [16,51–53]. This conclusion was confirmed by the electrophysiological studies showing that RE modulates function of the pyramidal cells by monosynaptic excitatory and polysynaptic inhibitory mechanisms [15,52]. Here, we observed RE boutons in close apposition to dCA1 dendritic spines containing PSD-95-positive puncta, confirming innervation of the pyramidal neurons via excitatory synapses. The RE axons were found both in SO and SLM of dCA1, with the later having much bigger boutons (**Figure 1A-G**). Furthermore, we recorded fEPSPs in dCA1 while chemogenetically inhibiting RE axons. This manipulation decreased fEPSPs both in SO and SLM, and had no effect on this parameter in SR (**Figure 1J-K**). Hence, our data supports the notion that RE activity increases excitatory synaptic transmission both in SO and SLM. Since RE projections were described so far only in SLM, the observation of RE axons in SO is surprising. This discrepancy with former studies may stem from the fact that RE axons in SO are thinner and have much smaller boutons as compared to SLM. Hence RE axons in SO are clearly visible only with confocal imaging of high magnification (x100, see **Figure 1C** vs **1D**). This fact could have been overlooked in the former studies that either used light microscopy or show confocal microphotographs taken with low magnification. Hence, in the future, it will be important to clarify the functional differences between RE→SO and RE→SLM pathways.

Both formation [54–57] and extinction of contextual fear memories [35,58–60] involve structural synaptic plasticity in dCA1. While most of the former studies focused on training-induced synaptic changes at more remote time points (> 2 hours after training), some experiments have demonstrated that behavioral training may result in rapid (< 45 minutes) synapse remodeling, synaptogenesis and synapse elimination [35,61,62]. In particular, we have previously demonstrated that 30-minute long CFE session induced structural synaptic plasticity in dCA1 pyramidal neurons in a stratum-specific manner, and it was accompanied by

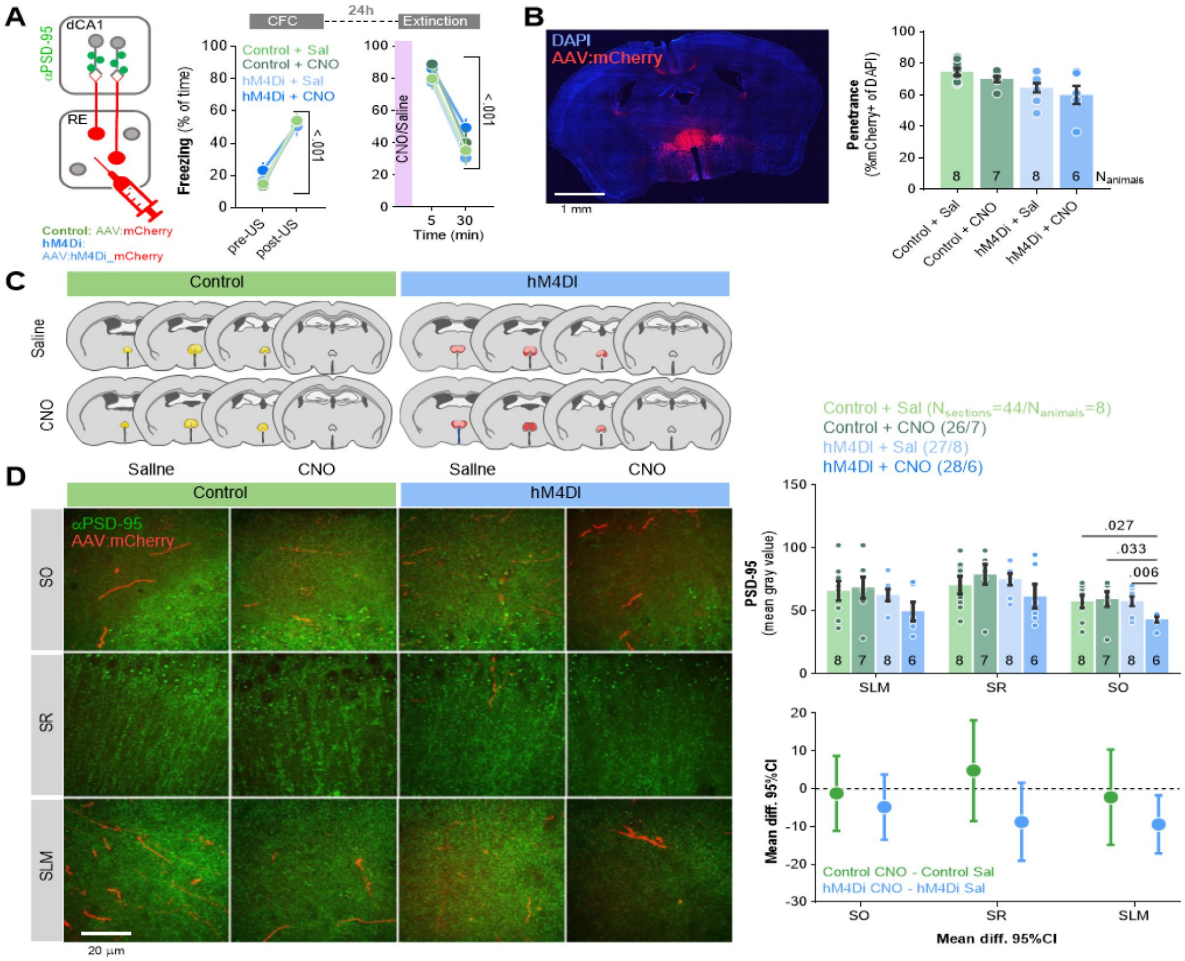

Figure 7.

RE regulates PSD-95 expression in dCA1 during contextual fear extinction.

(A) Experimental timeline and summary of data showing freezing levels during CFC and CFE. After injection of $AAV_{2.1}$ encoding mCherry (Control) or hM4Di into RE, mice underwent CFC (two-way ANOVA, effect of training, $F(1, 26) = 322$, $p < 0.001$; effect of group, $F(3, 26) = 0.094$, $p = 0.962$) and fear extinction session (effect of training, $F(1, 26) = 144$, $p < 0.001$; effect of group, $F(3, 26) = 1.12$, $p = 0.358$). Mice were injected with CNO or Saline 30 minutes before Extinction and were sacrificed immediately after the session. The dCA1 brain slices with visible RE axons were used for PSD-95 immunostaining.
(B-C) AAVs expression analysis in RE. **(Left)** Confocal scan of RE with local expression of mCherry. **(Right)** Penetrance of mCherry in experimental groups. **(C)** The extent of viral expression.
(D) Representative images of PSD-95 immunofluorescent staining (green) and RE axons (red) in 3 strata of dCA1 **(Left)** and data analysis (three-way RM ANOVA with *post hoc* LSD test for planned comparisons, effect of virus: $F(1, 21) = 8.58$, $p = 0.008$; effect of CNO: $F(1, 21) = 0.566$, $p = 0.460$; virus × CNO interaction: $F(1, 21) = 7.72$, $p = 0.011$; effect size for Control CNO – Control sal, SO: −1.190 [95CI 8.703; −11.085]; SR: 4.557 [95CI 18.149; −8.494]; SLM: −2.197 [95CI 10.410; −14.806]; effect size for hM4Di CNO – hM4Di sal, SO: −4.891 [95CI 3.427; −13.411]; SR: −8.757 [95CI 1.587; −19.697]; SLM: −9.481 [95CI −1.725; −17.037]). The numbers of the analyzed sections and animals are indicated in the legend.

phosphorylation of PSD-95 at serine 73 and alterations of PSD-95 protein levels [35]. We also showed that phosphorylation of PSD-95 at serine 73 in dCA1 is required for CFE and CFE-induced structural plasticity of SO synapses. Thus, rapid and PSD-95-dependent structural synaptic plasticity is an important step in the regulation of the dCA1 circuit during CFE. Here, we observed that CFE-induced increase of PSD-95 levels per dendritic spine and morphological changes of dendritic spines occurred in SO and SLM, but not SR; while the changes of dendritic spine density were observed only in SO. Hence, we confirmed the earlier findings. The only minor discrepancy with our former work is the observation of slightly bigger dendritic spines in SLM in the Ext vs 5US group that we report here. As we assumed that this discrepancy could be a result of small differences between the groups, the analysis was repeated using 3D SBFSEM. We confirmed that the mice in the Ext group had larger dendritic spines in SLM, as compared to the 5US group. Interestingly, they also had much larger PSDs. Hence, our data indicate the importance of the analysis of structural synaptic plasticity using 3D SBFSEM and indicate that the confocal analysis of dendritic spine volume as a proxy of synaptic changes may underestimate the actual changes of the synapses. So far, coupling of PSD size to spine volume was assumed to be a permanent spine feature [63]. Uncoupling of PSD and spine volumes was shown to be transient (<7 min) after glutamate uncaging and caused by slower growth of a PSD compared with a spine [64,65]. Here, similarly as in our former studies [35,66,67], we show that PSD-core growth exceeds dendritic spine growth for at least 30 minutes. The precise reasons for the correlation between dendritic spine volume and PSD-core volume, and their coupling during synaptic plasticity, remain unknown. Changes in the ratio between these two compartments likely impact the stoichiometry between proteins in the PSD and those in the dendritic spine, influencing the properties of their complexes, long-term synaptic stability, synaptic strength and dendritic spine sizes.

In addition, the current study specifies that CFE-induced structural and molecular changes of dendritic spines occur on RE+ dendrites in SLM, and REdendrites in SO. In particular, CFE results in spinogenesis of RE+/+ spines and increased median size of RE boutons, RE+/+ and RE+/− spines in SLM. Thus, while former studies linked the behavioral functions of RE with its impact on the coherence of theta oscillations between the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex [19,20,69], we extend these findings demonstrating the impact of RE on training-induced structural and molecular plasticity of the excitatory synapses in dCA1 that participates in CFE.

Although RE+/+ dendritic spines are sparse in dCA1 (based on mCherry AAV penetrance in RE and frequency of RE+/+ dendritic spines in our study, we asses that they constitute 5-6% of all synapses), our findings show that RE has a very significant impact on dCA1 excitatory synapses. In particular, we have observed that chemogenetic inhibition of RE prevents CFE-induced expression of PSD-95 globally in SLM, suggesting the effect of RE on dCA1 synapses that spreads far beyond RE+/+ inputs. Moreover, we observed differential CFE-induced structural synaptic plasticity on RE+/− and RE-/- spines, suggesting heterosynaptic contribution of RE to plasticity of RE+/− dendritic spines. In agreement with these findings, Dollemann-Van der Weel et al. [15] demonstrated that RE stimulation produced large negative-going field potentials at SLM, indicative of prominent depolarizing actions on distal apical dendrites of CA1 pyramidal cells. Hence, RE may exert a persistent influence on the state of pyramidal cell excitability, depolarizing cells to close to threshold for activation by other excitatory inputs. Consistent with this, Bertram and Zhang [70] compared the effects of stimulation of the RE with stimulation of the CA3 region of the hippocampus on population responses at CA1 and reported that RE actions on CA1 were in some cases considerably greater than those of CA3 on the CA1. Moreover, intra-RE infusions of ketamine and muscimol bi-directionally regulate neuronal firing and delta power in CA1 [71–73]. Altogether, this data indicates that RE may impact general activity of CA1 neurons. Although the mechanism is poorly understood, the regulation of synaptic protein expression, including PSD-95, beyond RE+/+ synapses is likely important. In addition, the effects of RE on synaptic levels of PSD-95 may affect the integration of information from other dCA1 inputs that regulate CFE, such as the entorhinal cortex or CA3 area [46–50].

The former studies demonstrated the role of the RE in fear memory encoding, retrieval, extinction and generalization [21,26,74–77]. Furthermore, recent work has shown the role of the RE→dCA1 pathway in extinction of contextual fear and recall of contextual fear extinction [20,24]. In agreement with these findings, inhibition of the RE→dCA1 neurons and RE axons in dCA1 blocked formation of fear extinction memory in our experiments. In addition, we observed that transient chemogenetic inhibition of RE→dCA1 during the first fear extinction session resulted in impaired extinction not only during the short- and long-term CFE memory test but also throughout the entire second extinction session. This persistent impairment of contextual fear extinction alludes to long-term extinction impairment induced by PSD-95 mutation in dCA1 observed in our former study. We found that contextual fear memory cannot be updated by the animals with dCA1 phosphorylation-deficient PSD-95(S73A) mutation even if they undergo six 30-minute CFE sessions [35]. Hence, our data support the framework in which CFE-induced and PSD-95-dependent synaptic plasticity in dCA1 is necessary to reconsolidate and link the memories of contextual fear and CFE in order to persistently suppress contextual fear. The need for interaction between these two memory traces for fear extinction to occur, and the contribution of RE in this process, was also suggested by Totty and collaborators [20]. The RE-regulated synaptic alterations of PSD-95 levels, that spread far beyond RE+/+ synapses, may facilitate integration of contextual fear and CFE information that are likely generated by different dCA1 inputs [46–50]. Thus, we assume that the integration of all inputs to dCA1, conveying different aspects of the cognitive process [47,48], is required for optimal extinction of contextual fear.

Previous work has found that RE is necessary for proper discrimination of contexts [26], and reductions in context discrimination might result in a relapse of fear [78]. However, more recent studies showed that the activity of RE axons in CA1 is not contextually modulated [24] and that 8-Hz stimulation of RE does not impair context recognition, although it affects recall of CFE [20]. We also see neither significant changes of RE+/+ synapses upon exposure to neutral context nor impairments of context recognition after chemogenetic inhibition of RE→CA1. Hence, our work supports the notion that impaired fear extinction upon RE inactivation is a result of deficits in memory integration, rather than impaired recognition of the extinction context.

Overall, our study illustrates a novel synaptic mechanism that participates in updating of contextual fear memories. This mechanism involves structural and molecular synaptic plasticity of the RE→dCA1 projections as well as global changes of PSD-95 levels in dCA1 area. Since memories may be repeatedly reorganized upon recall [79,80], the molecular and cellular mechanisms involved in extinction of the existing fearful, aversive or appetitive memories provide excellent targets for memory impairment therapies. In particular, understanding the mechanisms that underlie CFE may be relevant for post-traumatic stress disorder treatment.

Data availability

Row data and the code used for analysis of confocal data is available at OSF (*https://osf.io/bnkpx/*).

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Additional information

Declaration of interest

Authors report no financial interests or conflicts of interest.

Inclusion and diversity

While citing references scientifically relevant for this work, we also actively worked to promote gender balance in our reference list. We support inclusive, diverse, and equitable conduct of research.

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Reviewer #1 (Public review):

The findings of Ziolkowska and colleagues show that a specific projection from the nucleus reuniens of the thalamus (RE) to dorsal CA1 of the hippocampus plays an important role in fear extinction learning in male and female mice. In and of itself, this is not a new finding. Yet, the potential novelty and excitement comes from the authors' identification of structural alterations from RE projecting neurons to the specific stratum lacunosum moleculare subregion of CA1 after learning. The authors use a range of anatomical and functional approaches to demonstrate structural synaptic changes in dorsal CA1 that parallel the necessary role of RE inputs in modulating extinction learning. The significance of these findings was previously hampered by several technical shortcomings in the experimental design and interpretation. The authors adequately addressed some of the design concerns raised in the previous round, along with the interpretive critique that they couldn't localize the timing of effects to consolidation as originally claimed. Nevertheless, the authors provided an inadequate response to the concern regarding their misapplication of Ns and missing controls in one experiment.

In the previous review, a major methodological weakness in the experimental design involved the widespread misapplication of Ns used for the statistical analyses. Much of the anatomical analyses of structural synaptic changes in the RE-CA1 pathway used N = number of axons (Figs. 1, 2), N = number of dendrites (Figs. 3, 4), and N = number of sections (Fig. 7). In each instance it was recommended that N = animal number should be used. Reasons for this are as follows: this is standard practice in neuroanatomical research; using N = branch/ dendrite/ bouton/ spine number artificially inflates the statistical power and this incorrectly assumes independence of observations; using N = number of sections, etc., doesn't account for imbalances in the number of observations that vary from animal to animal that may skew group results.

In the authors' response, they generally concurred, but then they followed up with the defense that the number of items was too few in some cases, or absent in others, to permit using N = animal number. While they changed some of their data to N = animal numbers, other aspects of their data remained as-is. The description of the statistics in the figure legend is also dense and difficult to follow in places. Ns should be checked in the legend and figure to make sure they're correct, as at least one error was noted (e.g., see Fig. 2C). Overall, the authors' response falls short of the standard of rigor that helps to reinforce scientific findings from reliability and reproducibility concerns when generating more data to increase Ns (i.e., the number of animals) would have been the better choice.

Another persistent concern from the previous review is that, in the electron microscopic analyses of dendritic spines (Fig. 5), the authors only compared fear acquisition versus extinction training. One critique was that the lack of inclusion of a naïve control group made it difficult to understand how these structural synaptic changes are occurring relative to baseline. It was also noted that the authors appropriately included naïve controls in other experiments in the paper. In the revised submission the authors simply added in naïve

control data to their previous histogram. It is not considered good practice to collect, process, or analyze data one group at a time, as this would be prone to cohort effects or experimental bias. These data should be discarded and the experiment should be run correctly with randomized cases in each group, or instead these data should be eliminated from the report since there is a key control group missing. Again, the nature of the authors' response perpetuates the aforementioned concern that data collection and analysis in this report may fall short of an acceptable standard of rigor.

https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.101736.2.sa2

Reviewer #2 (Public review):

Summary:

Ziółkowska et al. characterize the synaptic mechanisms at the basis of the RE-dCA1 contribution to the consolidation of fear memory extinction. In particular, they describe a layer specific modulation of RE-dCA1 excitatory synapses modulation associated to contextual fear extinction which is impaired by transient chemogenetic inhibition of this pathway. These results indicate that RE activity-mediated modulation of synaptic morphology contributes to contextual fear extinction

Strengths:

The manuscript is well conceived, the statistical analysis is solid and methodology appropriate. The strength of this work is that it nicely builds up on existing literature and provides new molecular insight on a thalamo-hippocampal circuit previously known for its role in fear extinction. In addition, the quantification of pre- and post-synapses is particularly thorough.

Weaknesses:

The results illustrated in this manuscript show nice incremental evidence about the neural mechanisms contributing to the RE-CA1 modulation of fear extinction. The novelty of this manuscript is therefore not exceptional, but still highly relevant for the field.

https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.101736.2.sa1

Author response:

The following is the authors’ response to the original reviews.

> ***Public Reviews:***
>
> ***Reviewer #1 (Public review):***
>
> *The findings of Ziolkowska and colleagues show that a specific projection from the nucleus reuniens of the thalamus (RE) to dorsal hippocampal CA1 neurons plays an important role in fear extinction learning in male and female mice. In and of itself, this is not a particularly new finding, although the authors' identification of structural alterations from within dorsal CA1 stratum lacunosum moleculare (SLM) as a candidate mechanism for the learning-related plasticity is potentially novel and exciting. The authors use a range of anatomical and functional approaches to demonstrate structural synaptic changes in dorsal CA1 that parallel the necessary role of RE inputs in modulating extinction learning. Yet, the significance of these findings is substantially limited by several technical shortcomings in the experimental design, and the authors'*

> *central interpretation. Otherwise, there remain several strengths in the design and interpretation that offset some of these concerns.*
>
> *Given that much is already known about the role of RE and hippocampus in modulating fear learning and extinction, it remains unclear whether addressing these concerns would substantially increase the impact of this study beyond the specific area of speciality. Below, several major weaknesses will be highlighted, followed by several miscellaneous comments.*
>
> *Methodological:*
>
> *(1) One major methodological weakness in the experimental design involves the widespread misapplication of Ns used for the statistical analyses. Much of the anatomical analyses of structural synaptic changes in the RE-CA1 pathway use N = number of axons (Figs. 1, 2), N = number of dendrites (Figs. 3, 4), and N = number of sections (Fig. 7; note that there are 7 figures in total). In every instance, N = animal number should be used. It is unclear which of these results would remain significant if N = animal number were used in each or how many more animals would be required. This is problematic since these data comprise the main evidence for the authors' central conclusion that specific structural synaptic changes are associated with fear extinction learning.*

We do agree with the reviewer that N = animal number is the preferred way to present data in most of our experiments. However, in some experimental groups we observed a very low number of entries. For example, in the 5US group we found RE+/+ spines only in 3 out of 6 analyzed animals. We believe that this observation is not due to technical problems as mCherry virus transduction required to find RE+/+ spines is similar in all experimental groups and we analyzed similar volumes of tissue. While this result still allows the calculation of density of RE+/+ spines per animal it generates no entries for spine area and PSD95 mean gray value if N = animal number. Hence, we decided to use N=animals to calculate spines and boutons densities, and N=dendritic spines/boutons to calculate other spine/bouton parameters.

> *(2) There is a lack of specific information regarding what constitutes learning with respect to behavioral freezing. It is never clearly stated what specific intervals are used over which freezing is measured during acquisition, extinction, and in extinction retrieval tests. Additionally, assessment of freezing during retrieval at 5- and 30-min time points doesn't lay to rest the possibility that there were differences in the decay rate over the 30-min period (also see below).*

We added a detailed description of how learning was assessed.

ln 125-134: “For assessment of learning we used percent of time spent by animals freezing (% freezing). Freezing behavior was defined as complete lack of movement, except respiration. To assess within-session learning (working memory) we compared pre- and post-US freezing frequency (the first 148 sec vs last 30 sec) during the CFC session (day 1). To assess formation of long-term contextual fear memory, we compared pre-US freezing (day 1) and the first 5 minutes of the Extinction session (day 2). To assess within session contextual fear extinction we ran 2-way ANOVA to assess the effect of time and manipulation on freezing frequency. Freezing data were analyzed in 5-minute bins. To assess formation of long-term contextual fear extinction memory we compared the first 5 minutes of the Extinction session (day 2) and Test session (day 3).”

As suggested by the reviewer, we also added data for all six 5-minut bins of Extinction sessions.

> *(3) A minor-to-moderate methodological weakness concerns the authors' decision to utilize saline injected groups as controls for the chemogenetics experiments (Figs. 5, 6). The correct design is to have a CNO-only group with the same viral procedure sans hM4Di. This concern is partly mitigated by the inclusion of a CNO vs. saline injection control experiment (Fig. 6).*

Figure 5 does not describe a chemogenetic experiment.

We added new groups with control virus (CNO vs saline) to Figure 6 (now Fig. 6D and H).

The chemogenetic experiment shown on Figure 7 has all 4 experimental groups (Control vs hM4Di and saline vs CNO).

> *(4) In the electron microscopic analyses of dendritic spines (Fig. 5), comparison of only the fear acquisition versus extinction training, and the lack of inclusion of a naïve control group, makes it difficult to understand how these structural synaptic changes are occurring relative to baseline. It is noteworthy that the authors utilize the tripartite design in other anatomical analyses (Fig. 2-4).*

We added data for the Naive mice to Figure 5.

> *(5) Interpretation:*
>
> *The main interpretive weakness in the study is the authors' claim that their data shows a role for the RE-CA1 pathway in memory consolidation (i.e., see Abstract). This claim is based on the premise that, although RE-CA1 pathway inactivation with CNO treatment 30 min prior to contextual fear extinction did not affect freezing at 5- and 30-min time points relative to saline controls, these rats showed greater freezing when tested on extinction retrieval 24 h thereafter. First, the data do not rule out possible differences in the decay rate of freezing during extinction training due to CNO administration. Next, the fact that CNO is given prior to training still leaves open the possibility that acquisition was affected, even if there were not any frank differences in freezing. Support for this latter possibility derives from the fact that mice tested for extinction retrieval as early as 5 min after extinction training (Fig. 6C) showed the same impairments as mice tested 24 h later (Figs. 6A). Further, all the structural synaptic changes argued to underlie consolidation were based on analysis at a time point immediately following extinction training, which is too early to allow for any long-term changes that would underlie memory consolidation, but instead would confer changes associated with the extinction training event.*

We do agree with the reviewer that our data do not allow us to conclude whether RE-CA1 pathway is involved in acquisition or consolidation of CFE memory. Therefore, we avoid those terms in the manuscript. We just conclude that RE→CA1 participates in the CFE.

> ***Reviewer #2 (Public review):***
>
> *Summary:*
>
> *Ziółkowska et al. characterize the synaptic mechanisms at the basis of the REdCA1 contribution to the consolidation of fear memory extinction. In particular, they describe a layer specific modulation of RE-dCA1 excitatory synapses modulation associated to contextual fear extinction which is impaired by transient chemogenetic inhibition of this pathway. These results indicate that RE activity-mediated modulation of synaptic morphology contributes to the consolidation of contextual fear extinction*

> *Strengths:*
>
> *The manuscript is well conceived, the statistical analysis is solid and methodology appropriate. The strength of this work is that it nicely builds up on existing literature and provides new molecular insight on a thalamo-hippocampal circuit previously known for its role in fear extinction. In addition, the quantification of pre- and post-synapses is particularly thorough.*
>
> *Weaknesses:*
>
> *The findings in this paper are well supported by the data more detailed description of the methods is needed.*
>
> *(1) In the paragraph Analysis of dCA1 synapses after contextual fear extinction (CFE), more experimental and methodological data should be given in the text:*
>
> *- how was PSD95 used for the analysis, what was the difference between RE. Even if Thy1-GFP mice were used in Fig.2, it appears they were not used for bouton size analysis. To improve clarity, I suggest moving panel 2C to Figure 3. It is not clear whether all RE axons were indiscriminately analysed in Fig. 2 or if only the ones displaying colocalization with both PSD95 and GFP were analysed. If GFP was not taken into account here, analysed boutons could reflect synapses onto inhibitory neurons and this potential scenario should be discussed.*

PSD-95 immunostaining in close apposition to boutons was used to identify RE buttons innervating CA1 (Fig 1 and 2). In these cases PSD-95 signal was not quantified. PSD-95 in close apposition to dendritic spines was used as a proxy of PSDs in CA1 (Figure 3, 4 and 7). In these cases we assessed the integrated mean gray value of PSD-95 signal per dendritic spine (Figure 3, 4) or per ROI (Figure 7). This is explained in detail in the section Confocal microscopy and image quantification (ln 149-172).

GFP signal was not taken into account during boutons analysis. This is explained in the materials and methods section Confocal microscopy and image quantification (ln 149-172).

We indicate that PSD-95 is a marker of excitatory synapses located both on excitatory and inhibitory neurons.

Ln 258: RE boutons were identified in SO and SLM as axonal thickenings in close apposition to PSD-95-positive puncta (a synaptic scaffold used as a marker of excitatory synapses located both on excitatory and inhibitory neurons (Kornau et al., 1995; El-Husseini et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2011; Dharmasri et al., 2024).

We also cite literature demonstrating that RE projects to the hippocampal formation and forms asymmetric synapses with dendritic spines and dendrites, suggesting innervation of excitatory synapses on both excitatory and aspiny inhibitory neurons (ln 673).

As advised by the reviewer the Figure 2C panel was moved to Figure 3 (now it is Fig 3A).

> *(2) in the methods: The volume of intra-hippocampal CNO injections should be indicated. The concentration of 3 uM seems pretty low in comparison with previous studies. CNO source is missing.*

This section has been rewritten to be more clear. The concentration of CNO was chosen based on the previous studies (Stachniak et al., 2014).

ln 103: “Cannula placement. Mice were anesthetized by inhalation of 3–5% isoflurane (IsoFlo; Abbott Animal Health) in oxygen and positioned in a stereotaxic frame (51503, Stoelting,

Wood Dale, IL, USA). Two holes were drilled in the skull, and a double guide cannulae (2 mm apart and 2 mm long; 26GA, Plastics One) was lowered into the holes such that the cannula tip was located over dorsal CA1 area (2 mm posterior to bregma, ±1 mm lateral, and −1.3 mm vertical). Cannulae were kept patent by using 33-gauge internal dummy cannulae (Plastics One). The animals were used in contextual fear conditioning 21 days after the cannulation. Animals received bilateral CNO (3 μM, 0.2 μl per side for 1 min; Tocris Bioscience, Cat. No. 4936) (Stachniak et al., 2014) or saline injections (0.2 μl per side) 30 minutes before Extinction session via intrahippocampal injection cannulae (33-gauge). After the infusion, the cannula was left in place for 30 seconds. The cannula placement was verified by histology, and only data from animals with correct cannula implants were included in statistical analyses."

> *(3) More details of what software/algorithm was used to score freezing should be included.*

Freezing was automatically scored with VideoFreeze™ Software (Med Associates Inc.).

> *(4) Antibody dilutions for IHC should be indicated. Secondary antibody incubation time should be indicated.*

The missing information is added.

ln 144: "Next, sections were incubated in 4°C overnight with primary antibodies directed against PSD-95 (1:500, Millipore, MAB 1598), washed three times in 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS and incubated in room temperature for 90 minutes with a secondary antibody bound with Alexa Fluor 647 (1:500, Invitrogen, A31571)."

> *(5) No statement about code and data availability is present.*

The statements are added.

ln 785: Row data and the code used for analysis of confocal data is available at OSF (https://osf.io/bnkpx/).

> ***Reviewer #3 (Public review):***
>
> *Summary:*
>
> *This paper examined the role of nucleus reuniens (RE) projections to dorsal CA1 neurons in context fear extinction learning. First, they show that RE neurons send excitatory projections to the stratum oriens (SO) and the stratum lacunosum moleculare (SLM), but not the stratum radiatum (SR). After context fear conditioning, the synaptic connections between RE and dCA1 neurons in the SLM (but not the SO) are weakened (reduced bouton and spine density) after mice undergo context fear conditioning. This weakening is reversed by extinction learning, which leads to enhanced synaptic connectivity between RE inputs and dendrites in the SLM. Control experiments demonstrate that the observed changes are due to extinction and not caused by simple exposure to the context. Extinction learning also induced increases in the size (volume and surface area) of the post-synaptic density (PSD) in SLM. To establish the functional role of RE inputs to dCA1, the researchers used an inhibitory DREADD to silence this pathway during extinction learning. They observe that extinction memory (measured 2-hours or 24-hours later) is impaired by this inhibition. Control experiments show that the extinction memory deficit is not simply due to increased freezing caused by inactivation of the pathway or injections of CNO. Inhibiting the RO projection during extinction learning also reduced the levels of PSD-95 protein levels in the spines of dCA1 neurons.*
>
> *Strengths:*

> *Based on their results, the authors conclude that, "the RE→SLM pathway participates in the updating of fearful context value by actively regulating CFE-induced molecular and structural synaptic plasticity in the SLM.". I believe the data are generally consistent with this hypothesis, although there is an important control condition missing from the behavioral experiments.*
>
> *Weaknesses:*
>
> *(1) A defining feature of extinction learning is that it is context specific (Bouton, 2004). It is expressed where it was learned, but not in other environments. Similarly, it has been shown that internal contexts (or states) also modulate the expression of extinction (Bouton, 1990). For example, if a drug is administered during extinction learning, it can induce a specific internal state. If this state is not present during subsequent testing, the expression of extinction is impaired just as it is when the physical context is altered (Bouton, 2004). It is possible that something similar is happening in Figure 6. In these experiments, CNO is administered to inactivate the RE-dCA1 projection during extinction learning. The authors observe that this manipulation impairs the expression of extinction the next day (or 2-hours later). However, the drug is not given again during the test. Therefore, it is possible that CNO (and/or inactivation of the RE-dCA1 pathway) induces a state change during extinction that is not present during subsequent testing. Based on the literature cited above, this would be expected to disrupt fear extinction as the authors observed. To determine if this alternative explanation is correct, the researchers need to add groups that receive CNO during extinction training and subsequent extinction testing. If the deficits in extinction expression reported in Figure 6 result from a state change, then these groups should not exhibit an impairment. In contrast, if the authors' account is correct, then the expression of extinction should still be disrupted in mice that receive CNO during training and testing.*

We do agree with the reviewer that such an experiment would be interesting. However, it could be also confusing as we could not distinguish whether the possible behavioral effects are related to the state-dependent aspects of CFE or impaired recall of CFE. Importantly, previous studies showed that RE is crucial for extinction recall (Totty et al., 2023). We also show that CFE memory is impaired not only when the animals recall CFE without CNO (day 3) but also with CNO (day 4) (Figure 6C). Moreover, we do not see the effects of CNO on CFE in the control groups (Figure 6D and H). So we believe that it is unlikely that CNO results in state-dependent CFE.

> *(2) In their analysis of dCA1 synapses after contextual fear extinction (CFE) (Figure 4), the authors should have compared Ctx and Ctx-Ctx animals against naïve animals (as they did in Figure 3) when comparing 5US and Ext with naïve animals. Otherwise, the authors cannot make the following conclusion; "since changes of SLM synapses were not observed in the animals exposed to the familiar context that was not associated with the USs, our data support the role of the described structural plasticity at the RE→SLM synapses in CFE, rather than in processing contextual information in general.".*

We assume that the key experimental groups to conclude about synaptic plasticity related to particular behavior are the groups that differ just by one factor/experience. For CFE that would be mice sacrificed immediately before and after CFE session (Figure 2 & 3); on the other hand to conclude about the effects of the re-exposure to the neutral context mice sacrificed before and after second exposure to the neutral context are needed (Figure 4). The naive group, as it differs by at least two manipulations from the Ext and Ctx-Ctx groups, is interesting but not crucial in both cases. This group would be necessary if we focused on the memories of FC or novel context. However, these topics are not the main focus of the current

manuscript. Still, the naive group is shown on Figures 2 & 3 to check if CFE brings spine parameters to the levels observed in mice with low freezing.

We have re-written the cited paragraph to be more precise in our conclusions.

"Overall, our data demonstrate that synapses in all dCA1 strata undergo structural or molecular changes relevant to CFC and/or CFE. However, only in SLM CFE-induced synaptic changes are likely to be directly regulated by RE inputs as they appear on RE+ dendrites and spines. Since such changes of SLM synapses were not observed in the animals re-exposed to the neutral context, our data support the role of the described structural plasticity at the RE→SLM synapses in CFE, rather than in processing contextual information in general."

> *(3) In the materials and methods section, the description of cannula placements is confusing and needs to be rewritten.*

This section has been rewritten.

ln 103: “Cannula placement. Mice were anesthetized by inhalation of 3–5% isoflurane (IsoFlo; Abbott Animal Health) in oxygen and positioned in a stereotaxic frame (51503, Stoelting, Wood Dale, IL, USA). Two holes were drilled in the skull, and a double guide cannulae (2 mm apart and 2 mm long; 26GA, Plastics One) was lowered into the holes such that the cannula tip was located over dorsal CA1 area (2 mm posterior to bregma, ±1 mm lateral, and −1.3 mm vertical). Cannulae were kept patent by using 33-gauge internal dummy cannulae (Plastics One). The animals were used in contextual fear conditioning 21 days after the cannulation. Animals received bilateral CNO (3 μM, 0.2 μl per side for 1 min; Tocris Bioscience, Cat. No. 4936) (Stachniak et al., 2014) or saline injections (0.2 μl per side) 30 minutes before Extinction session via intrahippocampal injection cannulae (33-gauge). After the infusion, the cannula was left in place for 30 seconds. The cannula placement was verified by histology, and only data from animals with correct cannula implants were included in statistical analyses.”

> ***Recommendations for the authors:***
>
> ***Reviewer #1 (Recommendations for the authors):***
>
> *Other/ Minor:*
>
> *In the beginning of the second paragraph on p. 21 of the Results section, it states that "RE-dCA1 has no effect on working memory," although it was not clear what data the authors were referring to support this conclusion.*

We refer there to the changes of freezing behavior within the CFE session. This is explained now.

> ***Reviewer #2 (Recommendations for the authors):***
>
> *No statement about code and data availability is present.*

The statements are added.

ln 785: “Row data and the code used for analysis of confocal data is available at OSF (https://osf.io/bnkpx/).”

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