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Although there are a few case reports of schizophrenia in familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) patients with identified APC mutations, there is only one pilot study regarding the study of neurocognitive performance and brain structure of these patients. **Conclusions.**– The description of neural functions of APC can provide some insight into the complex molecular mechanisms underlying these neurodevelopmental disorders. The assessment of the neurocognitive features in FAP patients may help to determine APC's role in normal cognition and behavior.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0825

### **The role of endoplasmic reticulum stress in the innate immune system in bipolar disorder**

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**Background and aims.**– Bipolar disorder (BD) is a mental illness characterized by mood swings between depression and mania resulting in cognitive and functional impairments that require lifetime treatment. Delayed diagnosis is frequent because biomarkers are absent. Therefore, a better understanding of BD pathophysiology is crucial. Impaired cellular resilience, compromised endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress response, mitochondrial dysfunction and changes in innate immunity have been implicated in BD pathophysiology. Given that these events are associated with ER-mitochondria junctions, called Mitochondria-Associated Membranes (MAMs), this study addressed the role of MAMs on ER stress-induced sterile inflammation in BD.

**Methods.**– As cellular models of the innate immune system, human THP-1 monocytes and monocytes isolated from early stage BD patients *versus* controls ( $N=5$  per group) were used, under basal or stressful conditions. Protein levels of ER stress markers were evaluated by Western Blot (WB) and activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome was analyzed by ELISA. ER-mitochondria contacts were evaluated by determining protein levels of MAM's components by WB. Functional parameters were also investigated under similar conditions in THP-1 monocytes, namely mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and membrane potential, using MitoSox and TMRE fluorescent probes.

**Results.**– ER stress induces NLRP3 inflammasome activation in THP-1 monocytes and BD patient-derived monocytes and affect ER-mitochondria contacts at MAMs. Data obtained in THP-1 cells suggest that ER-mitochondria communication in ER stressed monocytes promotes NLRP3 activation by a mitochondrial ROS-independent mechanism.

**Conclusions.**– This study provides a proof-of-concept for “MAM hypothesis” for BD innate immunity deregulation and can unveil novel targets for early therapeutic intervention.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0826

### **Functional connectivity between dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and left temporal language-related region in the first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia**

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**Background and aims.**– One of the approaches to studying neurobiological markers of schizophrenia, its traits or so-called endophenotypes, is an examination of unaffected first-degree relatives. Patients with schizophrenia with auditory verbal hallucinations have demonstrated altered (decreased) functional connectivity (FC) between regions of the brain, involved in executive functions and language (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex [DLPFC] and left temporal regions in particular). It seems, however, that the analysis of similar FC in the genetic risk group has yet to be done. The aim of this study was to investigate whether FC between the DLPFC and left temporal language-related region is altered in unaffected first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia.

**Methods.**– First-degree unaffected relatives of persons with schizophrenia (12 subjects) and affective spectrum disorders (12 subjects), as well as healthy individuals without family history of mental disorders (13 subjects) underwent resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging at 3T Philips scanner. Three regions of interest (ROIs) for ROI-to-ROI analysis were taken from Shirer's atlas ([https://findlab.stanford.edu/functional\\_ROIs.html](https://findlab.stanford.edu/functional_ROIs.html)). FC between ROIs (left/right DLPFC from left/right executive network, on the one hand, and left temporal region from the language network, on the other hand) was compared pairwise between groups.

**Results.**– As compared to controls, the relatives of patients with schizophrenia were characterized by increased FC between the left DLPFC and language-related region in the left posterior middle temporal gyrus.

**Conclusions.**– The findings might reflect some compensatory functional processes in unaffected first-degree relatives of schizophrenic patients. The study was supported by RFBR grant №17-06-00985.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0827

### **Assessing psychosis in clinical practice using auditory event related potentials**

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**Background and aims.**– Event-Related Potential (ERPs) provide EEG derived measures of brain function commonly used to study psychosis. ERPs are however commonly obtained in lab conditions (e.g. shielded room), by trained researchers, during lengthy recording sessions, with large electrode montages and require time-consuming post recording expert classification, all of which may hinder ERPs use in routine clinical practice.