

normal BMI. Over the last year, she started a self-destructive behavior with slight improvement of BN symptoms.

Conclusions: Special attention should be given to patients suffering from BN and comorbid BPD as they present greater risk of recurrent suicide attempts and non-suicidal self-injury, as well as lower rates of remission. Early interventions that target impulsivity and problematic eating behavior may mitigate risk of future borderline personality features.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Eating Disorders; Borderline Personality; Bulimia nervosa

Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders 01

EPP0078

Development of a self-replicating plasmid for non-toxic expression of CRISPR-repressors to study schizophrenia-risk genes

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Introduction: Genome-wide association studies revealed that polymorphisms located within non-coding regions significantly contribute to the genetic architecture of schizophrenia. Such regions may affect the expression of tens and hundreds of neuronal genes. Epigenetic CRISPR editors help to elucidate the causative polymorphisms. However, efficient CRISPR-repressors are highly toxic to neuronal cells, and their activity rapidly declines with time after transfection due to plasmid silencing. Therefore, less toxic, effective, and long-acting epigenetic CRISPR instruments are required to advance schizophrenia genetic research.

Objectives: We aimed at creating a less toxic and effective CRISPR-repressor for the investigation of schizophrenia-risk genes.

Methods: Plasmids were obtained using standard molecular cloning techniques and lipofected into the SH-SY5Y cell line. Cells were cultured using standard conditions and techniques. Cell viability and GFP-reporter fluorescence were observed using a fluorescent microscope.

Results: We obtained a set of plasmids encoding dCas9-KRAB-MeCP2 repressor under the control of different promoters (hEF1a, hPGK1, mPGK1, hSYN2, synthetic TRE). Non-toxic expression of the CRISPR-repressor was achieved using tetracyclin controllable TRE promoter. Moreover, the Epstein-Barr virus origin of replication (oriP) and its regulator EBNA were introduced to make the self-replicating plasmid. High activity of CRISPR-repressor was confirmed on a schizophrenia-risk gene DDC encoding L-DOPA decarboxylase catalyzing the last step of dopamine biosynthesis.

Conclusions: We have created a plasmid encoding the non-toxic and effective CRISPR repressor encoded by a self-replicating plasmid. The study was supported by the grant from the Russian Science Foundation №21-15-00124, <https://rscf.ru/project/21-15-00124/>.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: causative genes; schizophrenia; CRISPR editors

EPP0079

Positive schizotypy is associated with amplified mnemonic discrimination and attenuated generalization

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Introduction: Tendency to experience inaccurate beliefs alongside perceptual anomalies constitutes positive schizotypal traits in the general population and shows continuity with the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. It has been hypothesized that the positive symptomatology of schizophrenia, and by extension, positive schizotypy, are associated with specific alterations in memory functions. Imbalance between memory generalization and episodic memory specificity has been proposed on several counts; however, the direction of the imbalance is currently unclear.

Objectives: We aimed to contrast two competing hypotheses regarding the association between positive schizotypy, and memory alterations in a general population sample (N=71) enriched for positive schizotypy from a larger pool of individuals (N=614).

Methods: Positive schizotypy was measured with the short-version of the O-LIFE questionnaire, and memory specificity and generalization was captured by the well-established Mnemonic Similarity Task.

Results: Distortions in the behavioural memory performance indices were found to correlate with positive schizotypy: individuals prone to unusual experiences demonstrated increased discrimination and reduced generalization (explaining 10% and 17% of variance, respectively). Associations were robust when controlled for the disorganized, negative and impulsive-asocial dimensions of schizotypy and associated psychopathology.

Conclusions: Our findings show that people who are prone to irrational beliefs and unusual experiences also show measurable alterations in memory and likely have difficulty grasping the global picture and rather be overpowered by fragments of information.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: episodic memory; schizotypy; pattern separation; pattern completion

EPP0080

Prevalence of treatment resistant schizophrenia according to minima TRIP criteria in a mental health catchment area in southern Spain

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