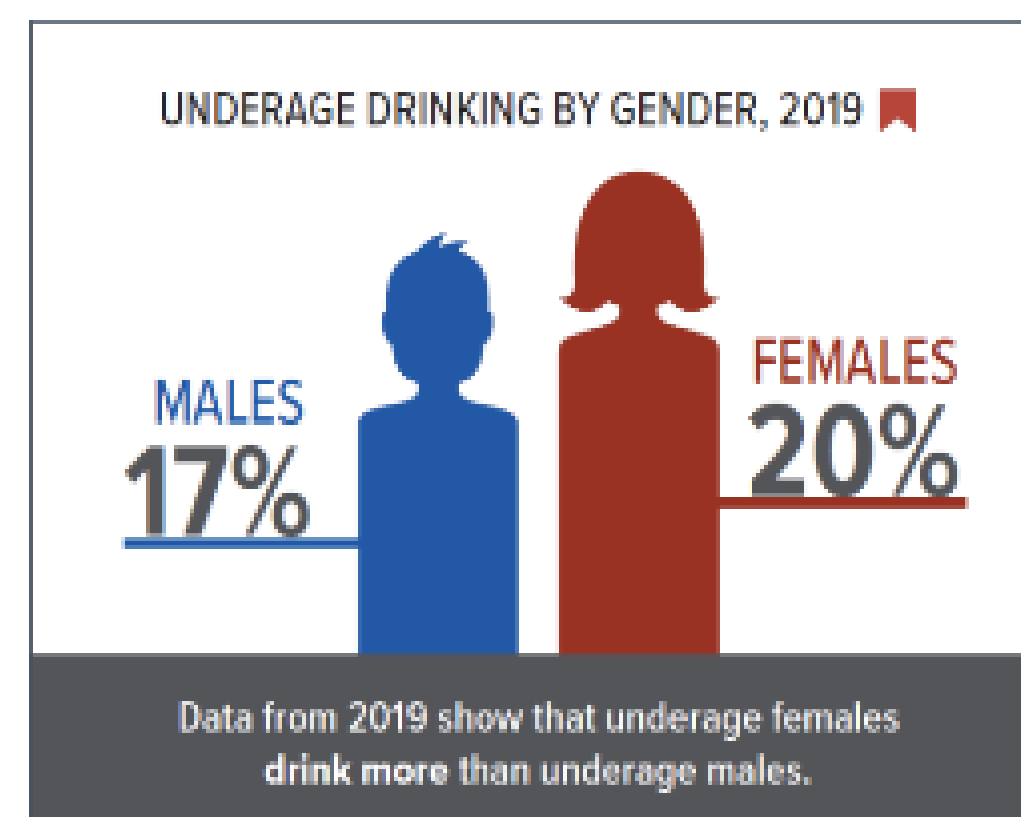
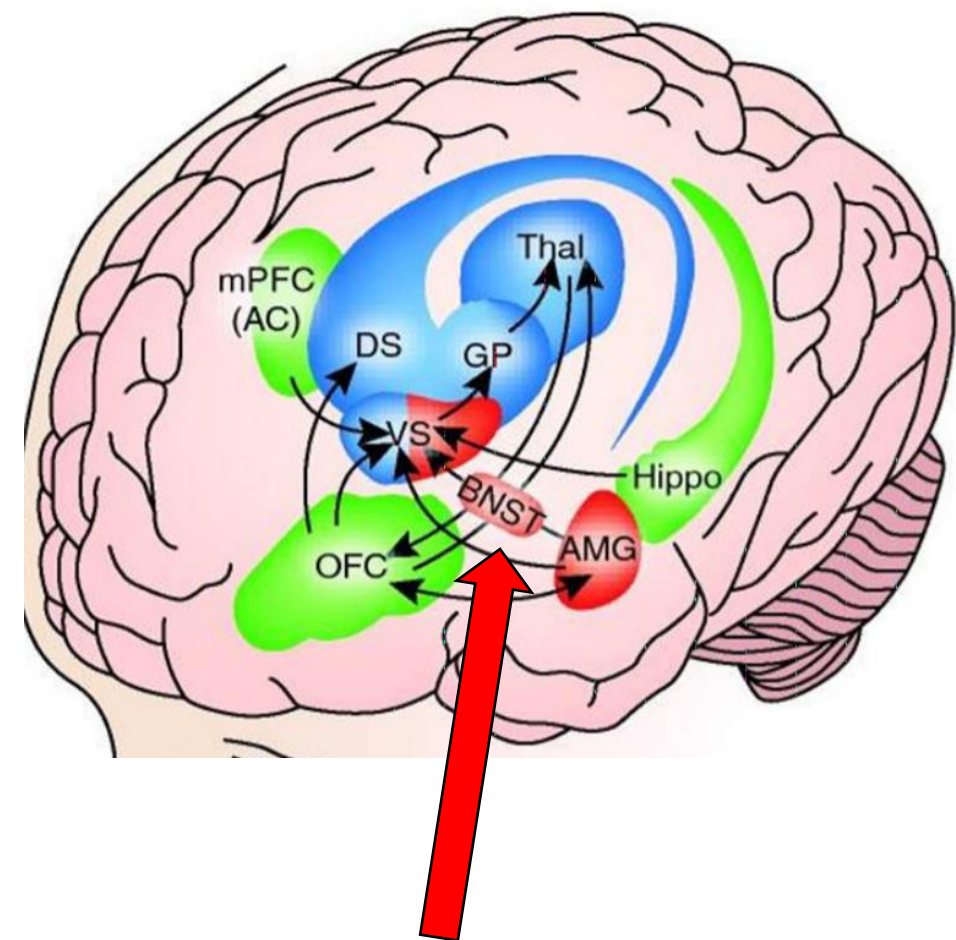


Interactions of mGluR1/5 Transmission and CRF Signaling Following Adolescent Alcohol Exposure & Adult Stress

Background

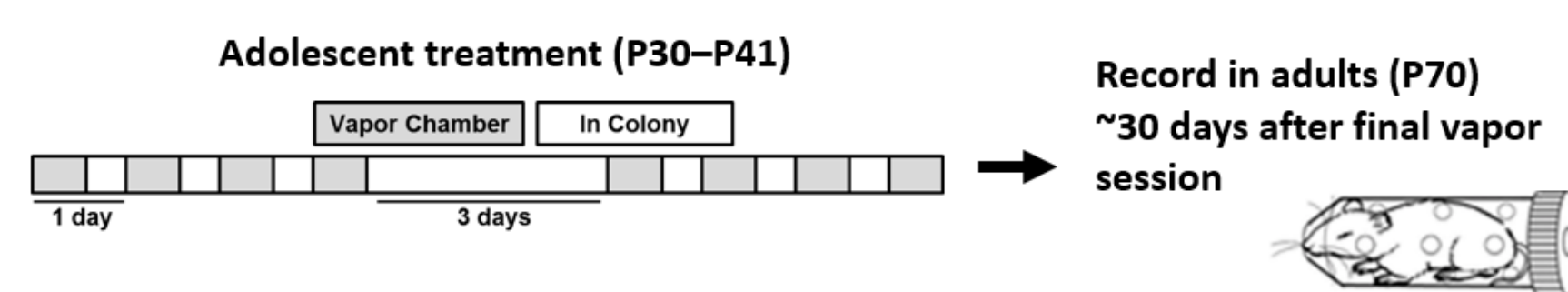
- Adolescent alcohol exposure predicts alcohol use disorder in adulthood
- Negative affect and stress are known triggers for alcohol relapse
- Females consume more alcohol in adolescence** and drink for different reasons
- The bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (**BNST**) is a sexually dimorphic brain region responsible for mediating negative affect and stress-induced drug relapse
- Published work from our lab shows **altered group 1 mGluR signaling within the BNST for females exposed to alcohol**
- These changes are recapitulated in adulthood following AIE only after a restraint stress challenge, **suggesting stress is a key mediator of this altered transmission**
- Corticotropin-releasing factor (**CRF**) is involved in alcohol withdrawal, stress-induced relapse, and withdrawal-associated negative affect
- Thus, we hypothesize that **blocking CRF receptor type 1 signaling would prevent the changes in mGluR plasticity** previously demonstrated in AIE- and stress-treated female mice.



Methods

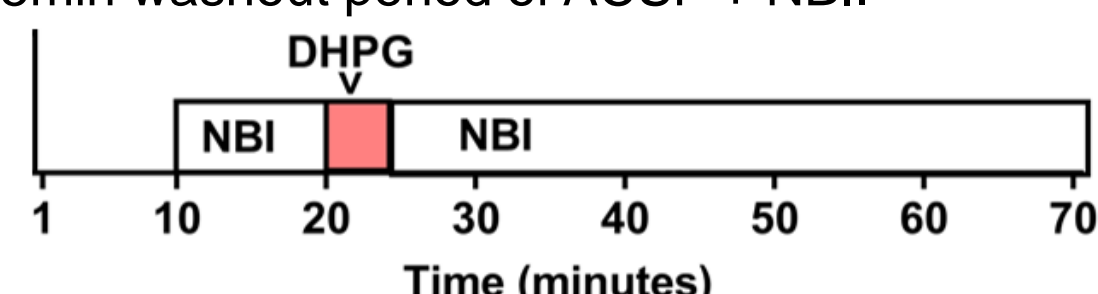
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Adolescent female mice were divided into ethanol (AIE) treatment and air control groups. For the AIE groups, mice were given a daily injection of pyrazole + ethanol (1mmol/kg + 0.8g/kg, respectively) to impair ethanol metabolism. Injections for air control groups consisted of only pyrazole (1mmol/kg). Following injection, mice were placed into vapor chambers filled with volatilized ethanol (20.3mg/L) or volatilized water. After 16h inside the vapor chambers, mice were removed for 8h before starting the next round of treatment. Treatment occurred in two series of four-day cycles separated by a three-day period of rest. Following vapor treatment, mice aged undisturbed into adulthood until the day of experiment, when they received 1h of restraint stress in tight conical tubes. Brain slices were taken 1h post-stress for electrophysiological recordings.



Electrophysiology:

After brain extraction and slicing, slices were transferred to heated (~29°C) and oxygenated (95% O₂) artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF). Before recording, 25µM picrotoxin was added to the ACSF. For recording field excitatory post-synaptic potentials (fEPSPs), a 20min baseline was established from 10min of normal ACSF followed by 10min of added 10µM NBI 27914, which was continued for the remainder of the recording. Immediately after the baseline, 1µM DHPG was added for five minutes followed by a 45min washout period of ACSF + NBI.



Results

Field excitatory post-synaptic potential (fEPSP) recordings measure extracellular excitatory transmission between a site of stimulation and a site of recording. **Figure A** shows how the appropriate electrodes were placed on the BNST slices for recording.

Figure B illustrates the mechanisms by which DHPG induces LTD via endocannabinoid release and AMPA receptor endocytosis

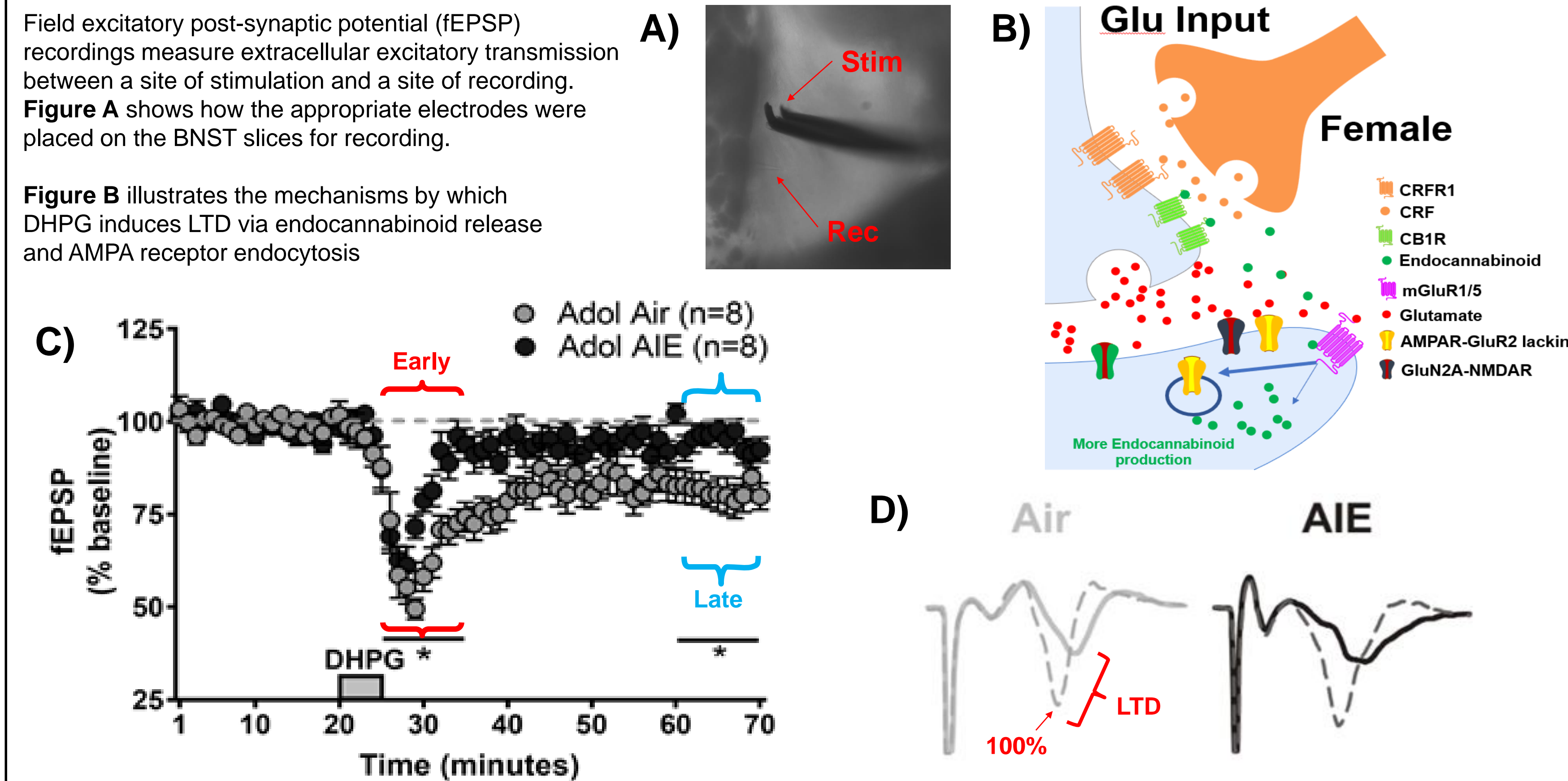


Figure C shows an example of typical DHPG-induced LTD via group 1 mGluR activation, with the early and late phases labeled. Early LTD corresponds to endocannabinoid release, while late LTD corresponds to endocytosis of AMPA receptors. **Figure B** illustrates these mechanisms.

Figure D shows an example fEPSP trace demonstrating DHPG-induced LTD

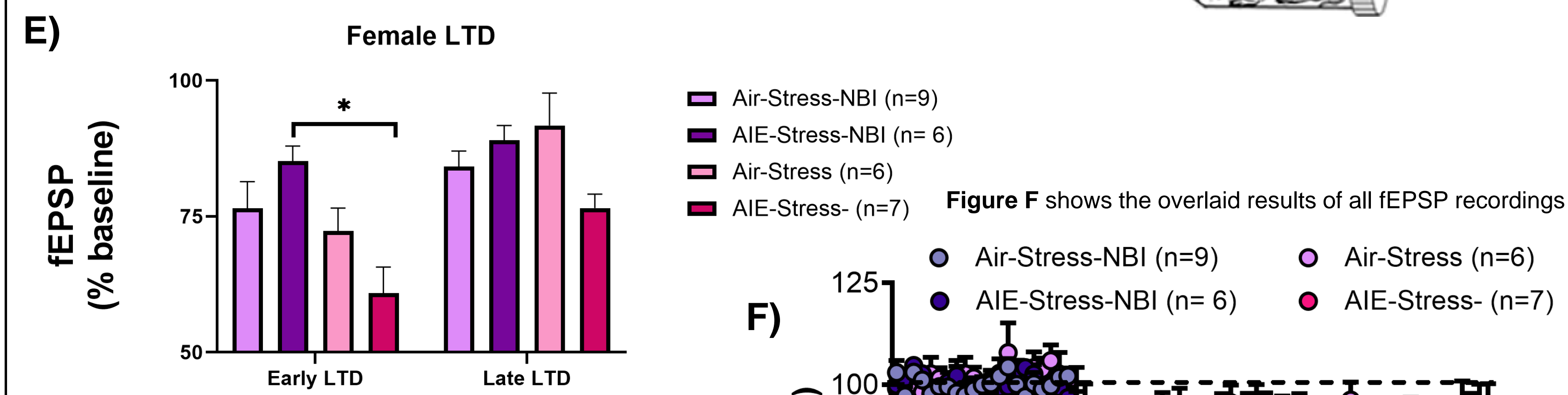
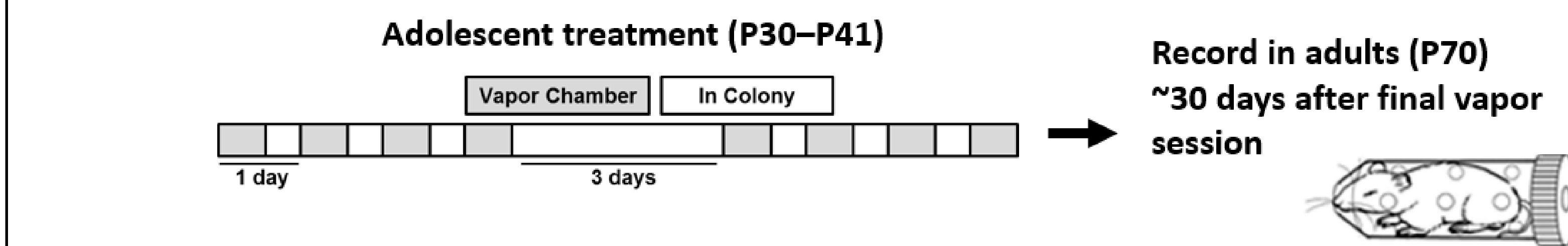


Figure E compares levels of DHPG-induced LTD between groups, showing that CRFR1 antagonism ameliorates AIE-Stress enhanced early DHPG-induced LTD in female mice.

There is also a strong trend indicating a similar effect in late LTD, but our data did not confirm significance

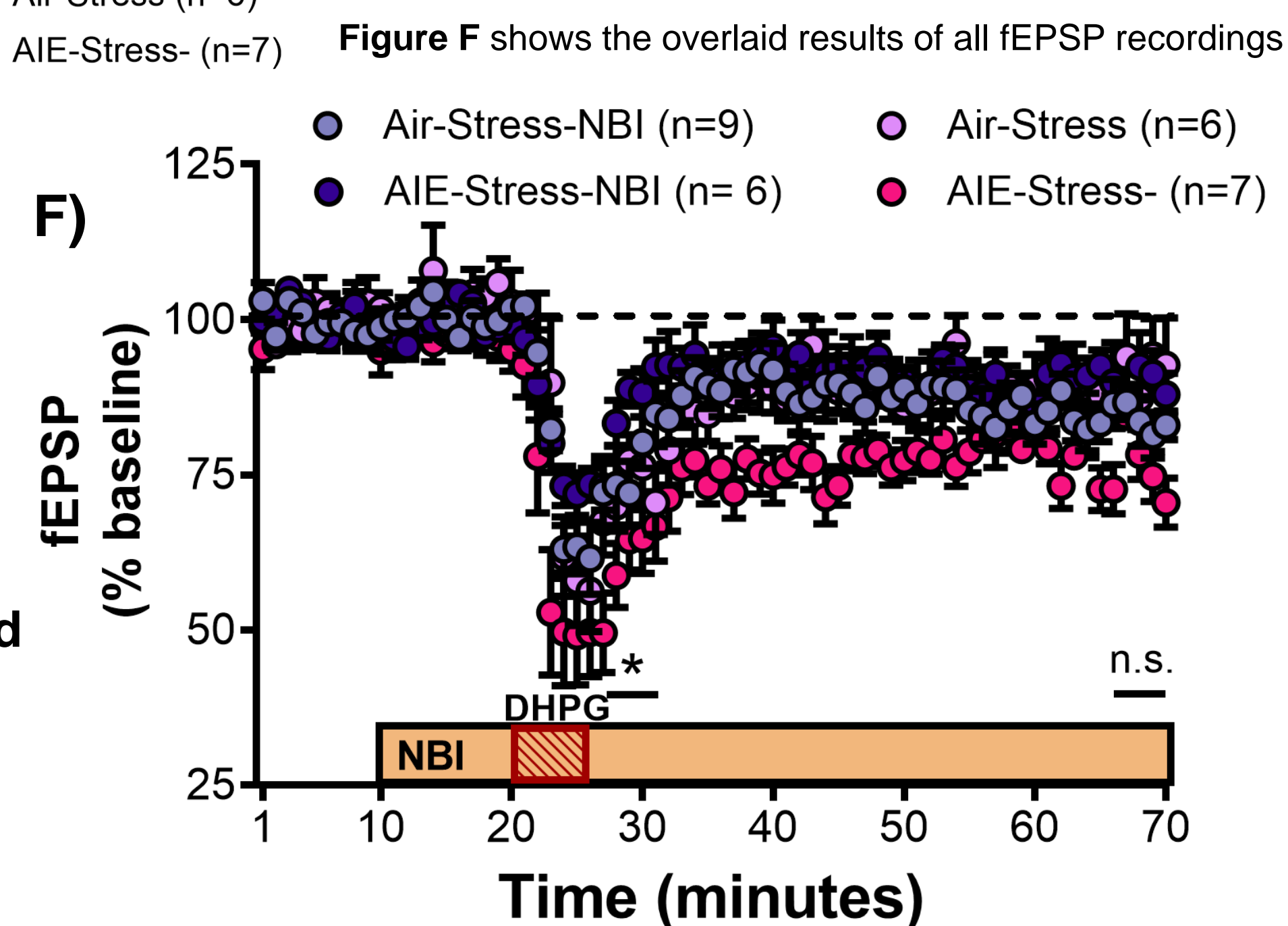


Figure F shows the overlaid results of all fEPSP recordings

Research Questions

Does CRFR1 antagonism affect group 1 mGluR-LTD in females?

Does CRFR1 antagonism affect enhancement of group 1 mGluR-LTD seen in adolescent alcohol exposed females?

Conclusions

Females treated with AIE + restraint stress showed the same enhancement of DHPG-induced long-term depression (LTD) previously demonstrated in our lab's work

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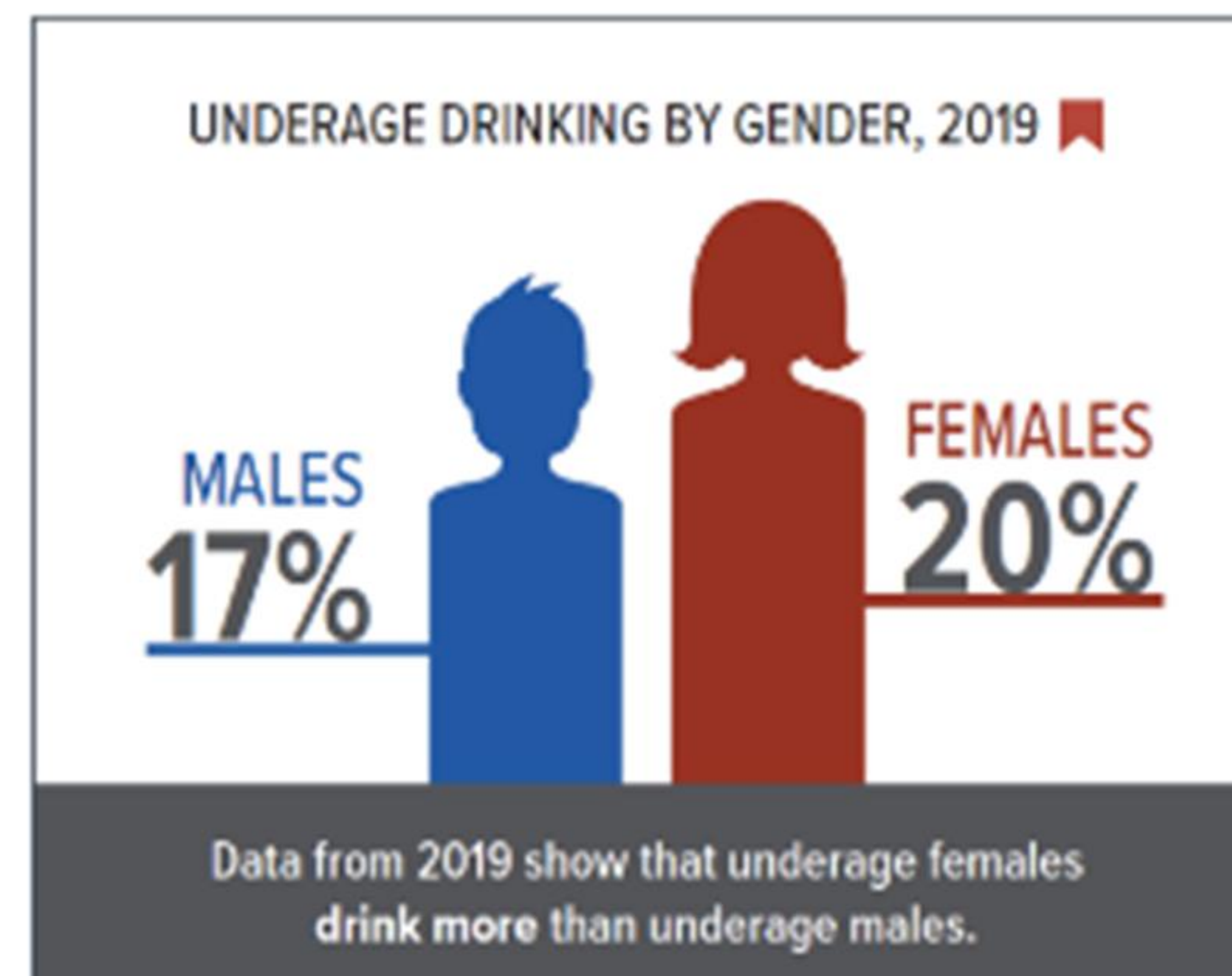
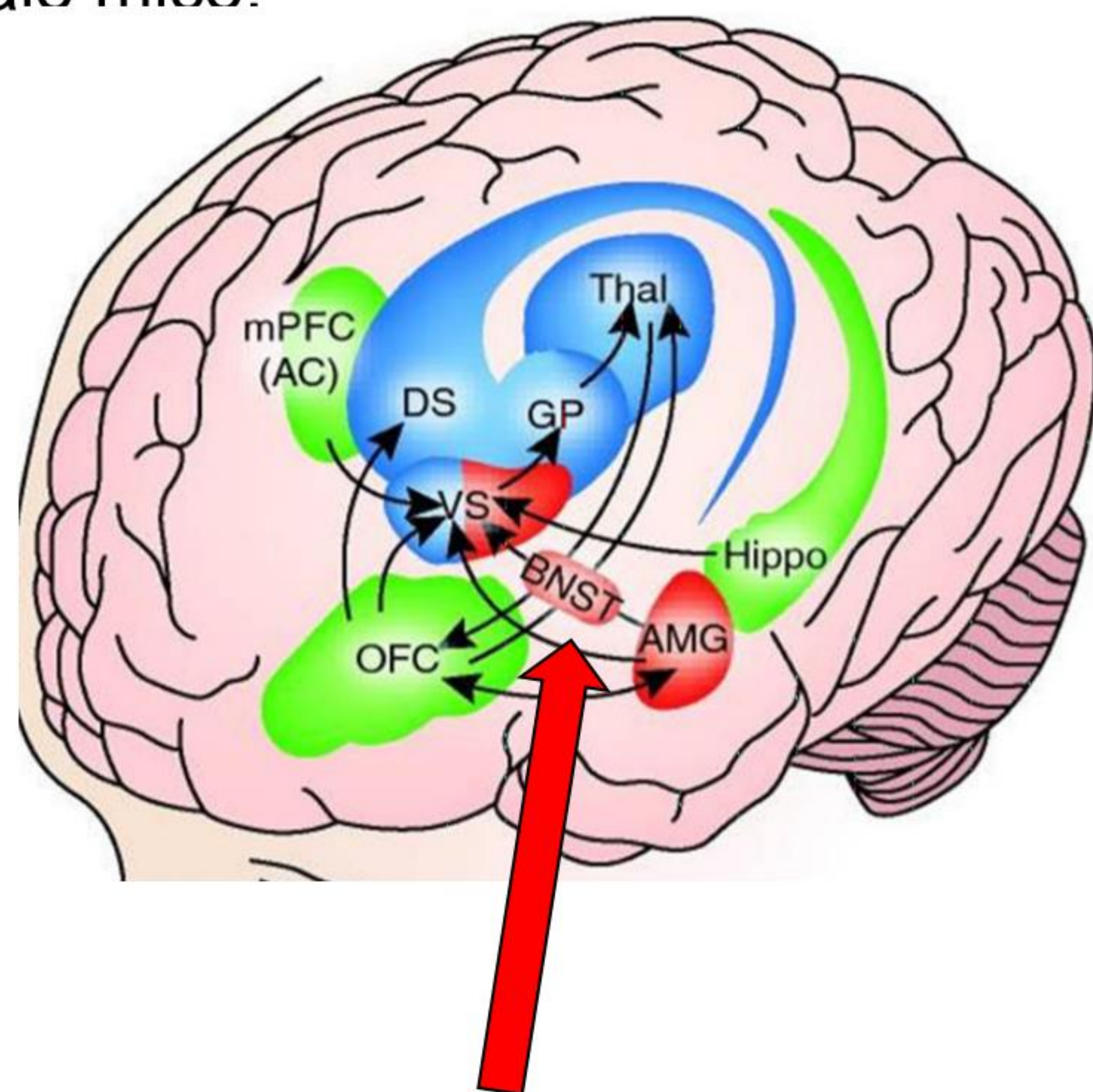
These results suggest a potential novel interaction of CRFR1 signaling mGluR1/5-mediated plasticity in female mice following adolescent alcohol exposure.

Future Direction

Future studies will further investigate the mechanisms involved in the interactions of CRFR1 and mGluR1/5 in the female BNST. Sufficient understanding of these mechanisms could potentially reveal pharmacological targets for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal. Furthermore, proper differentiation between male and female neurological adaptations to alcohol exposure could lead to sex-specific treatment of alcohol-related disorders.

Background

- Adolescent alcohol exposure predicts alcohol use disorder in adulthood
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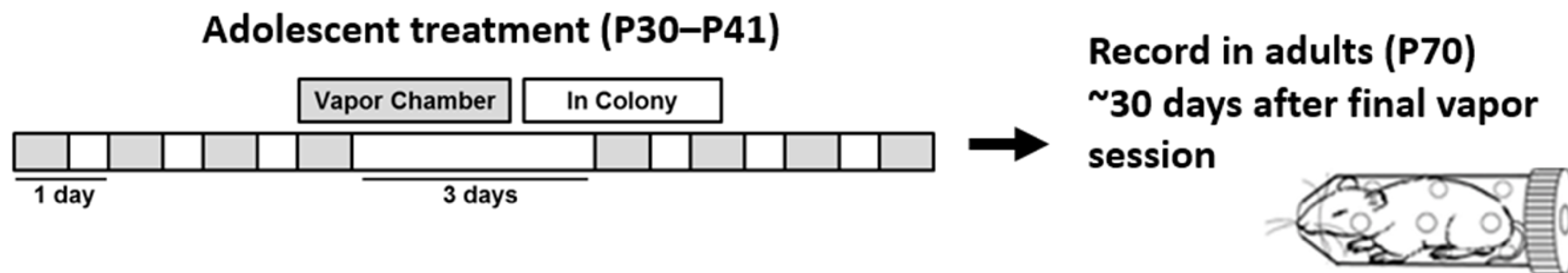
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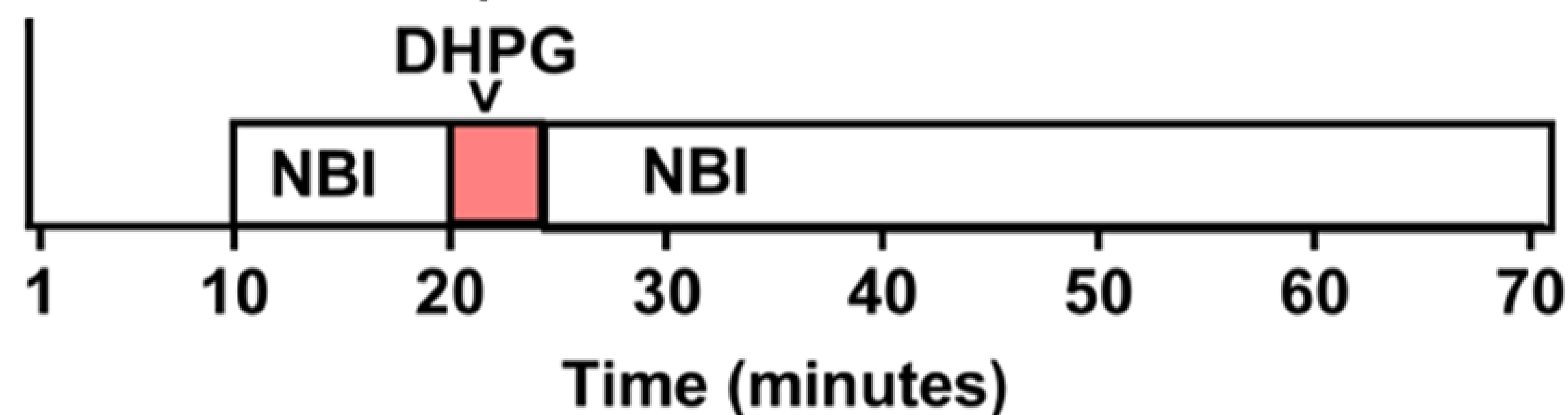
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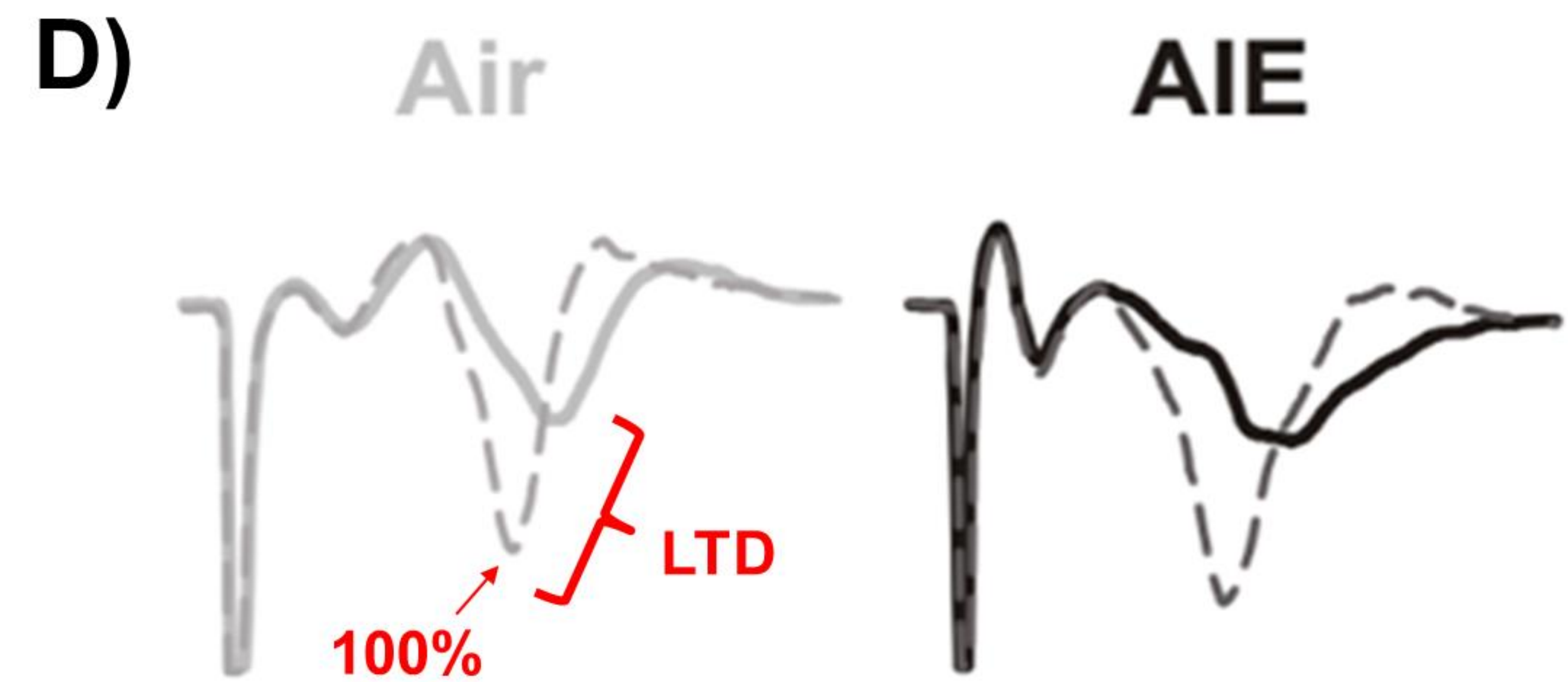
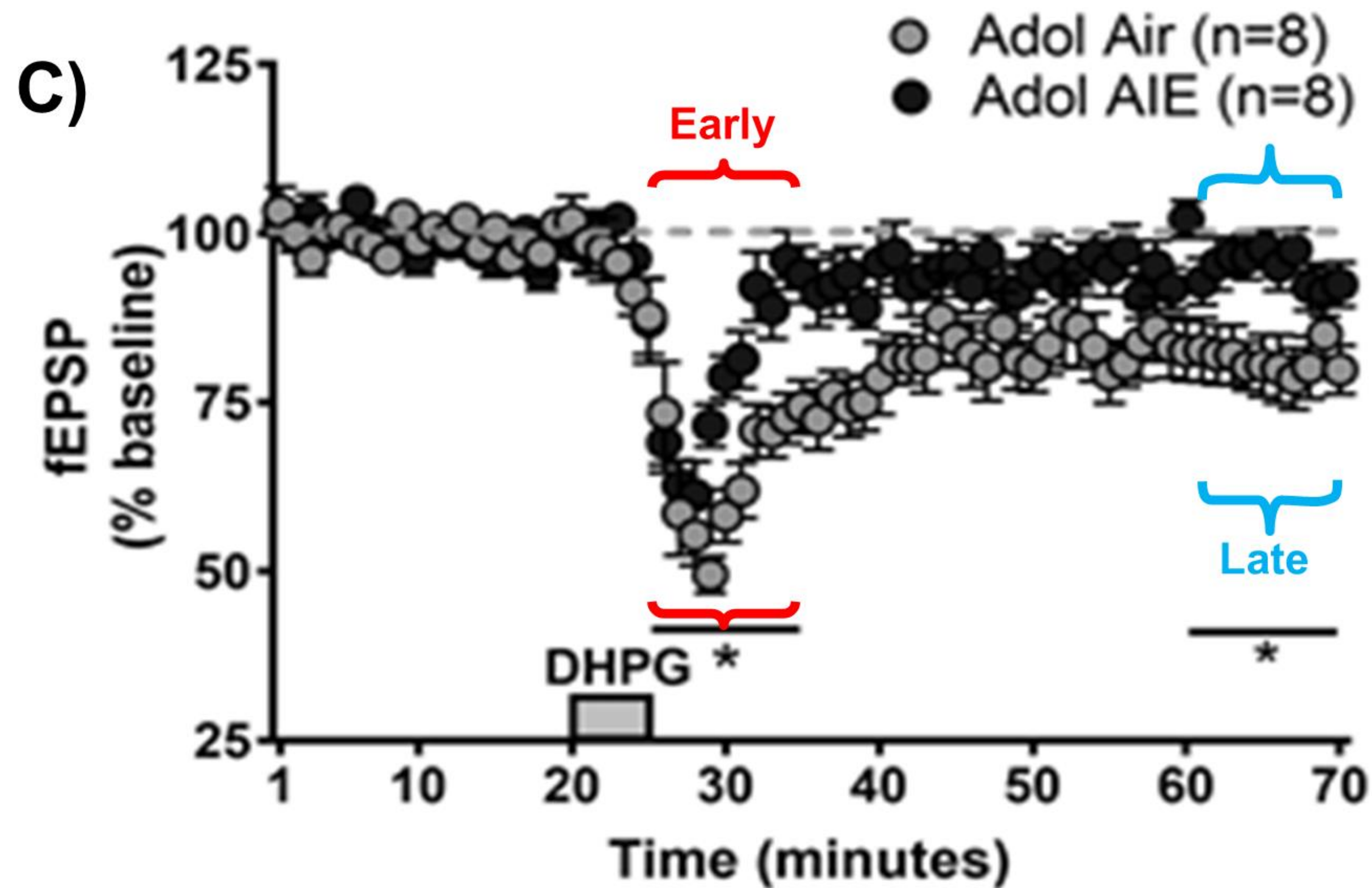
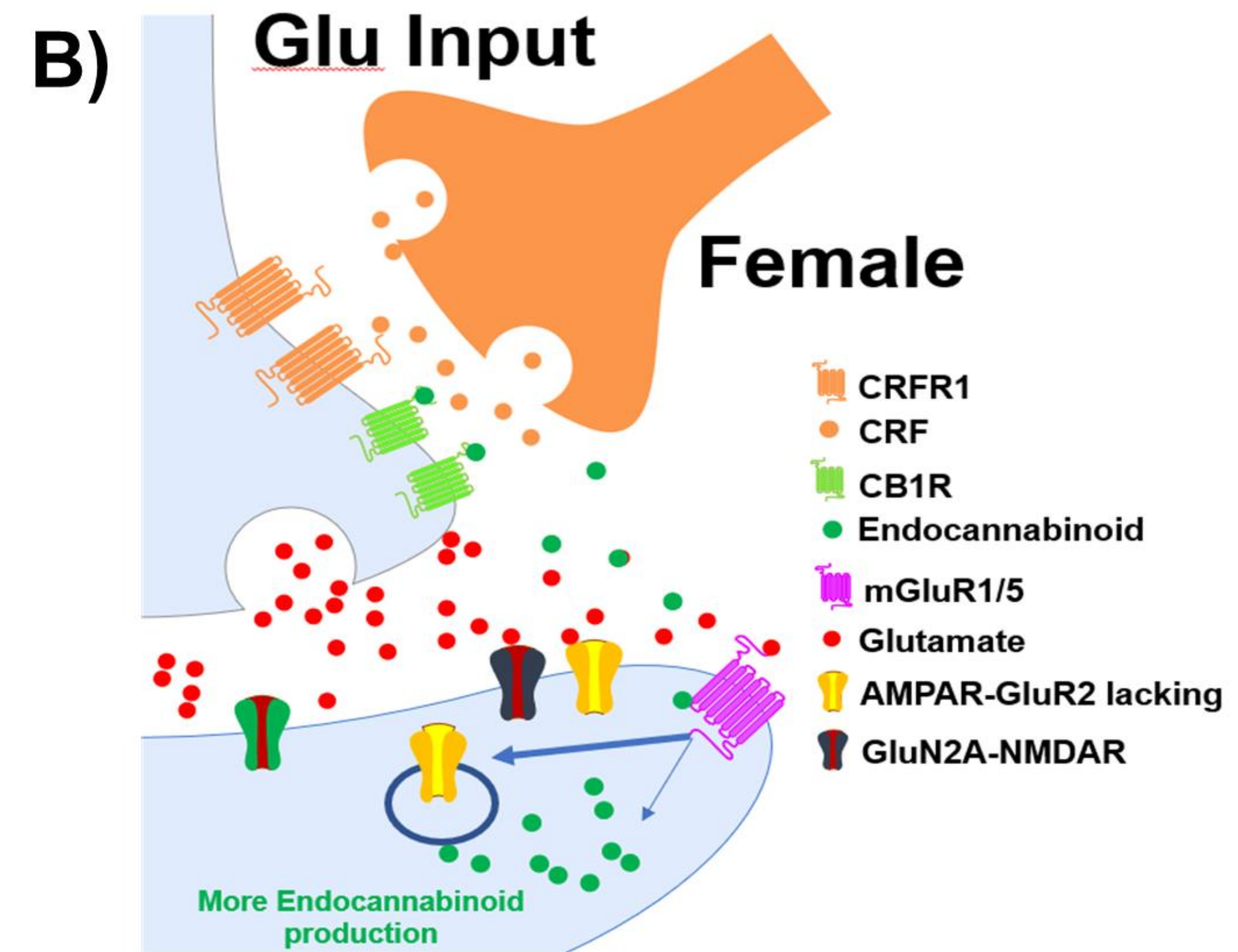
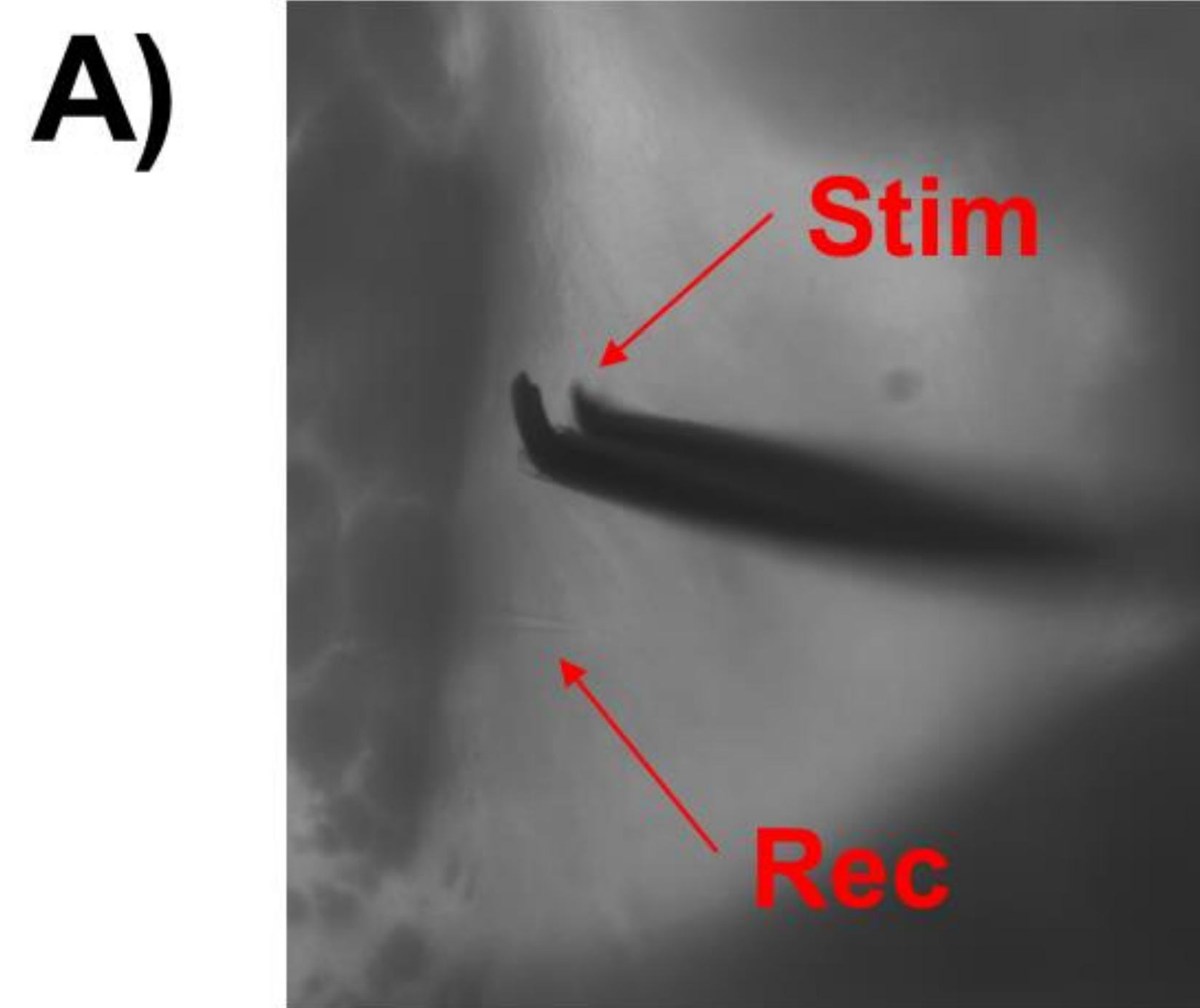


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E)

Female LTD

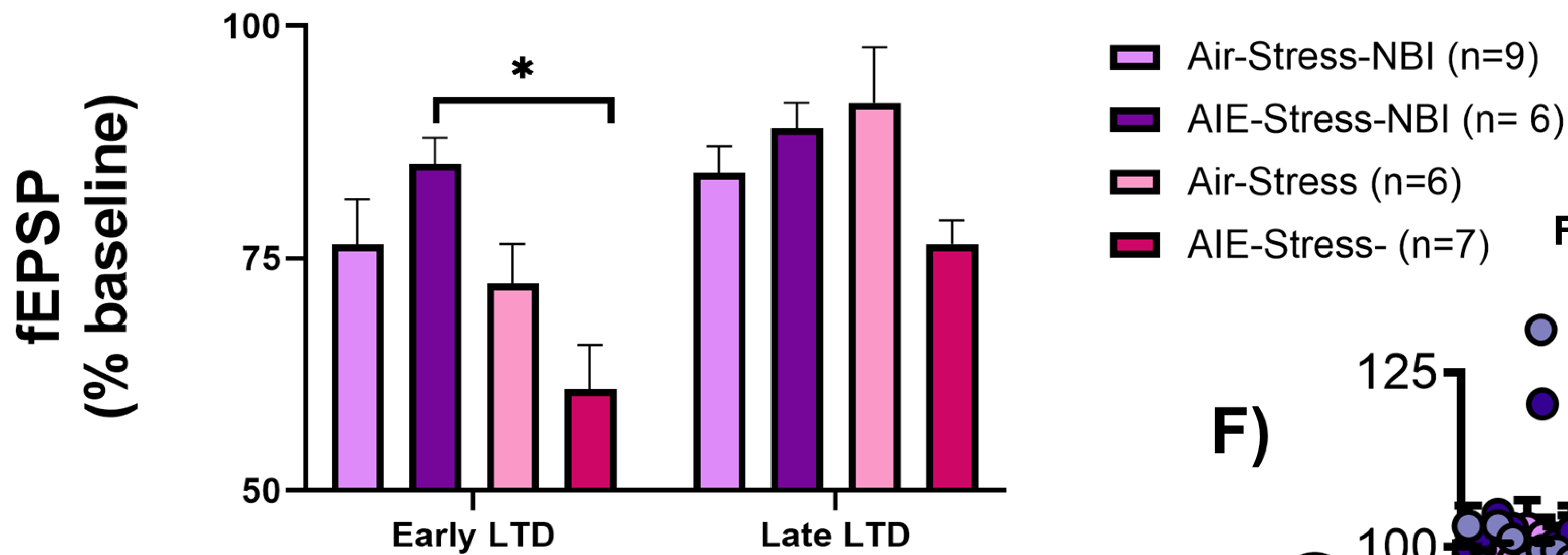


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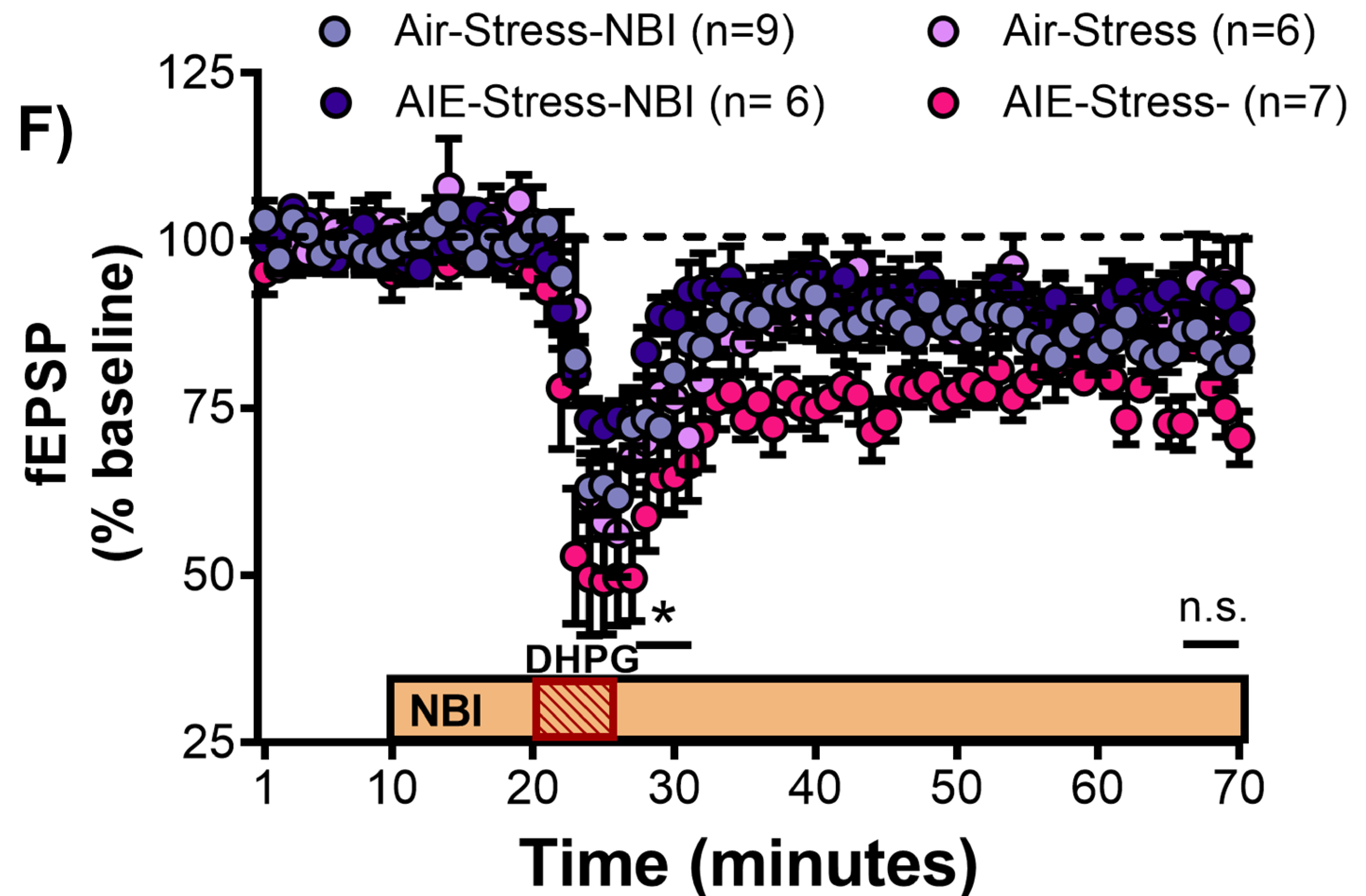


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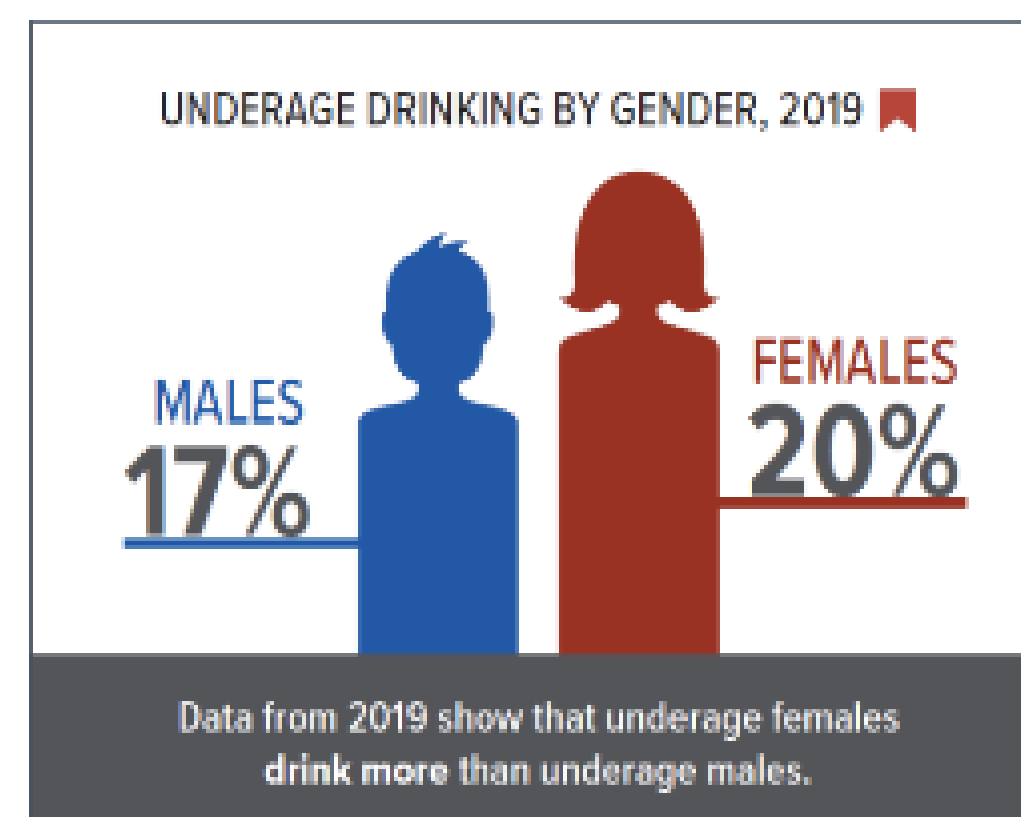
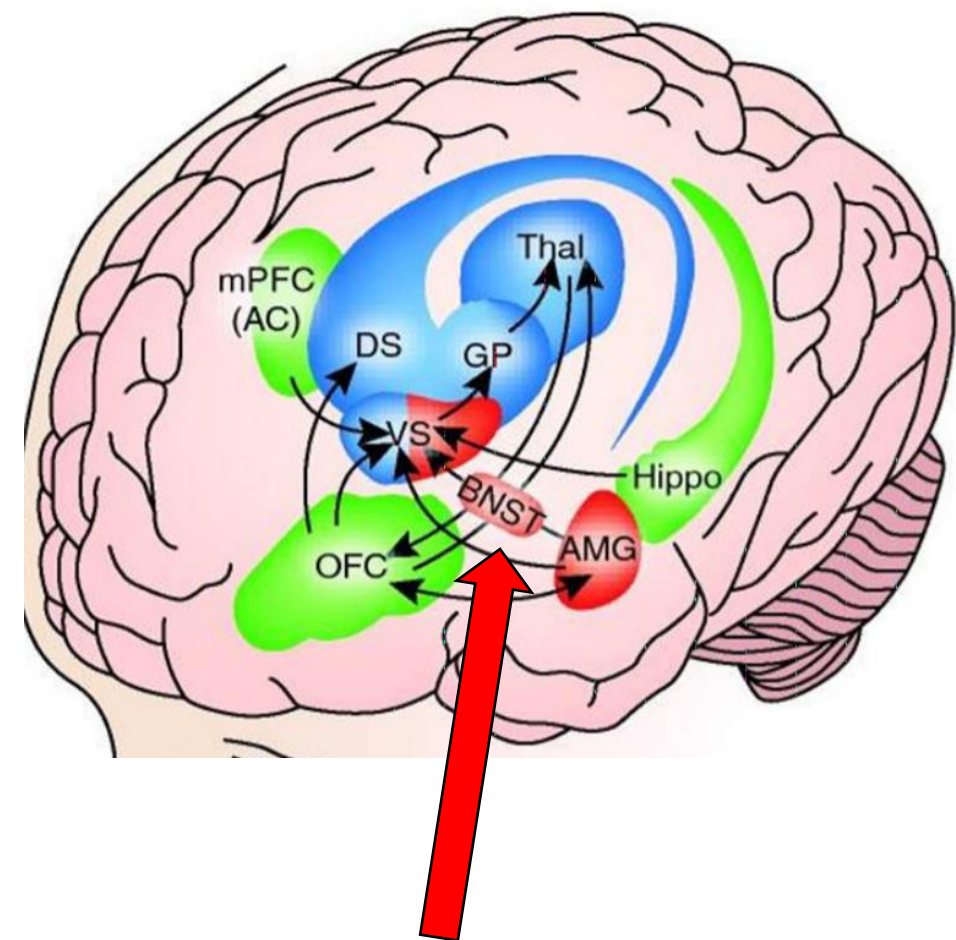
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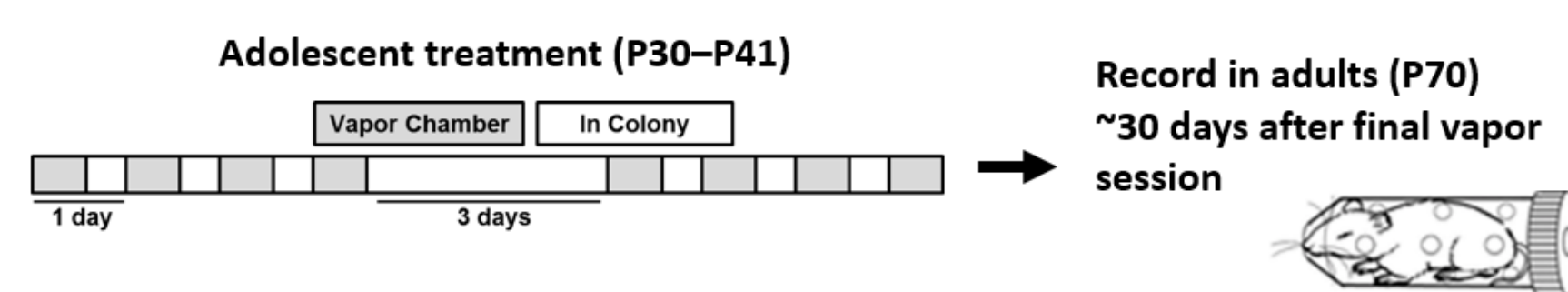
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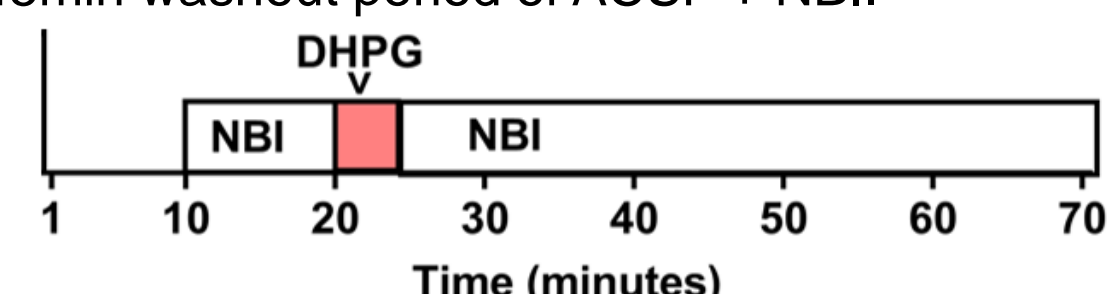
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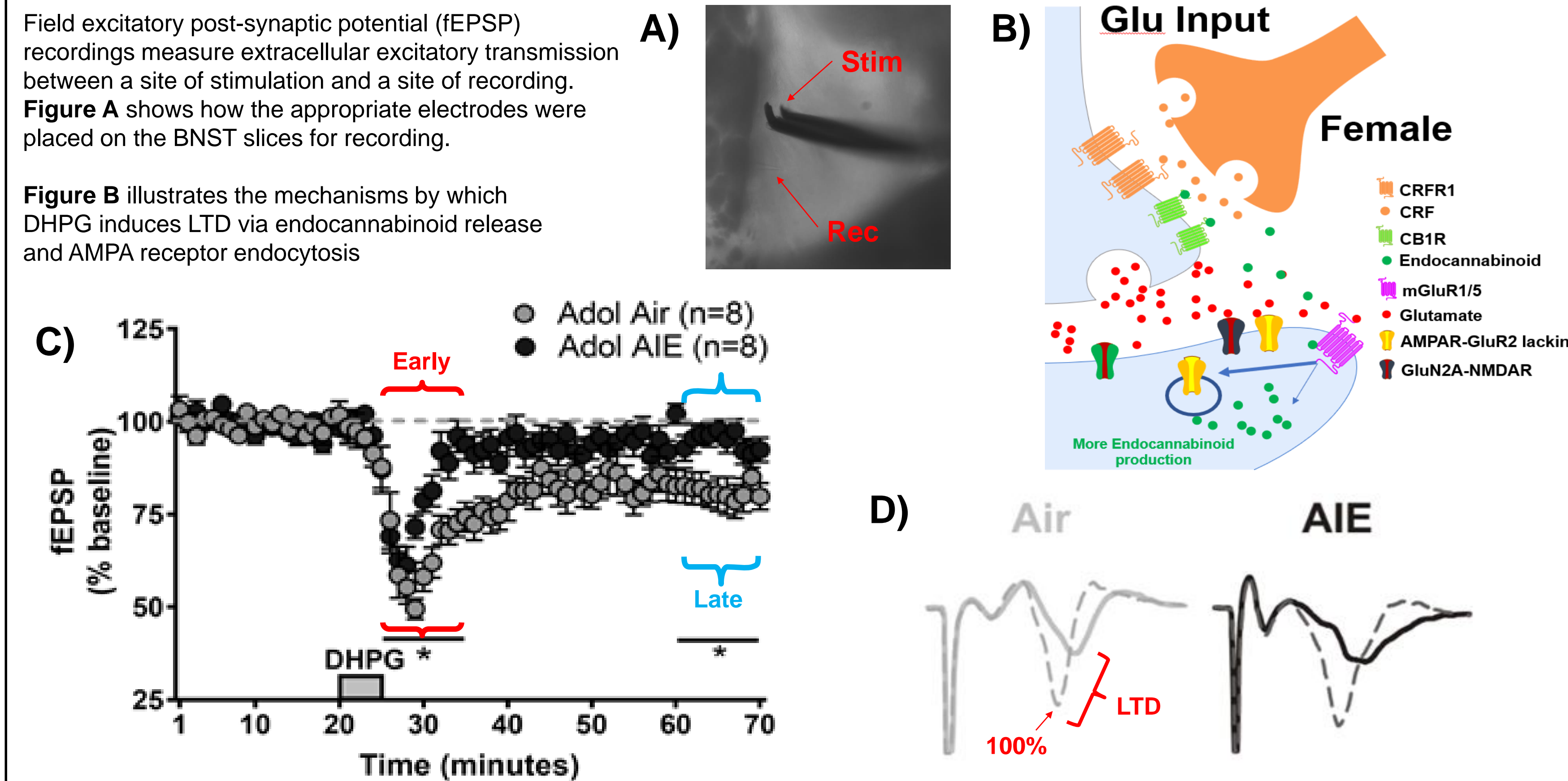
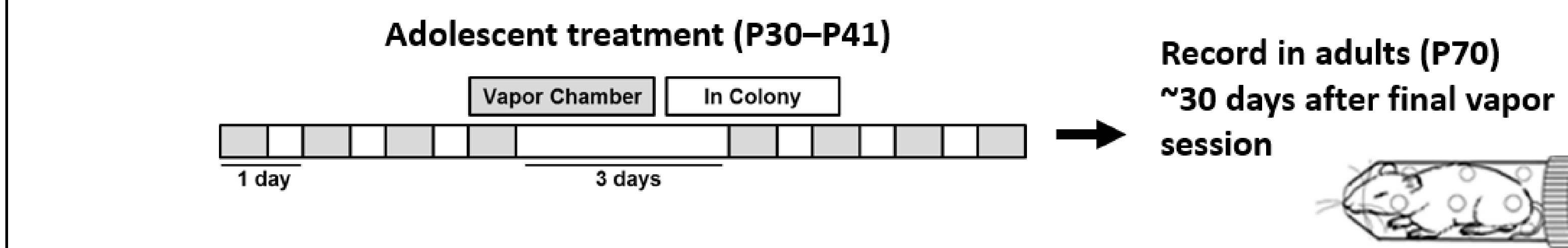


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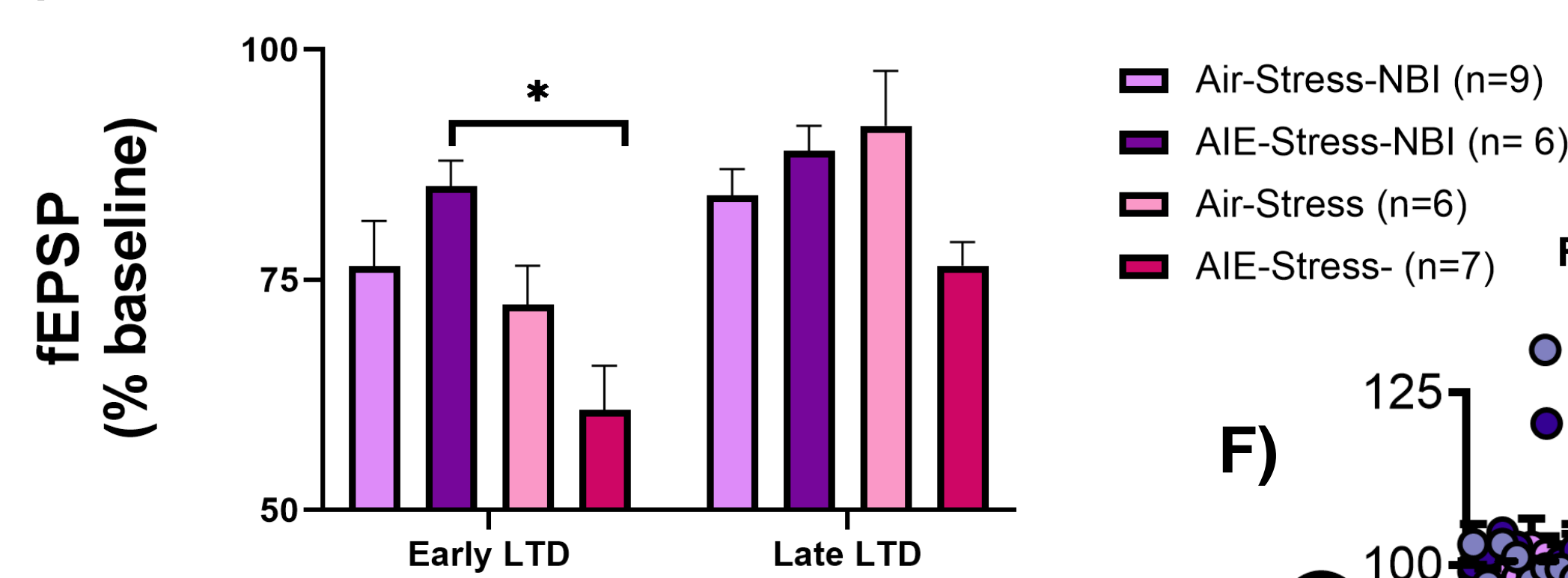
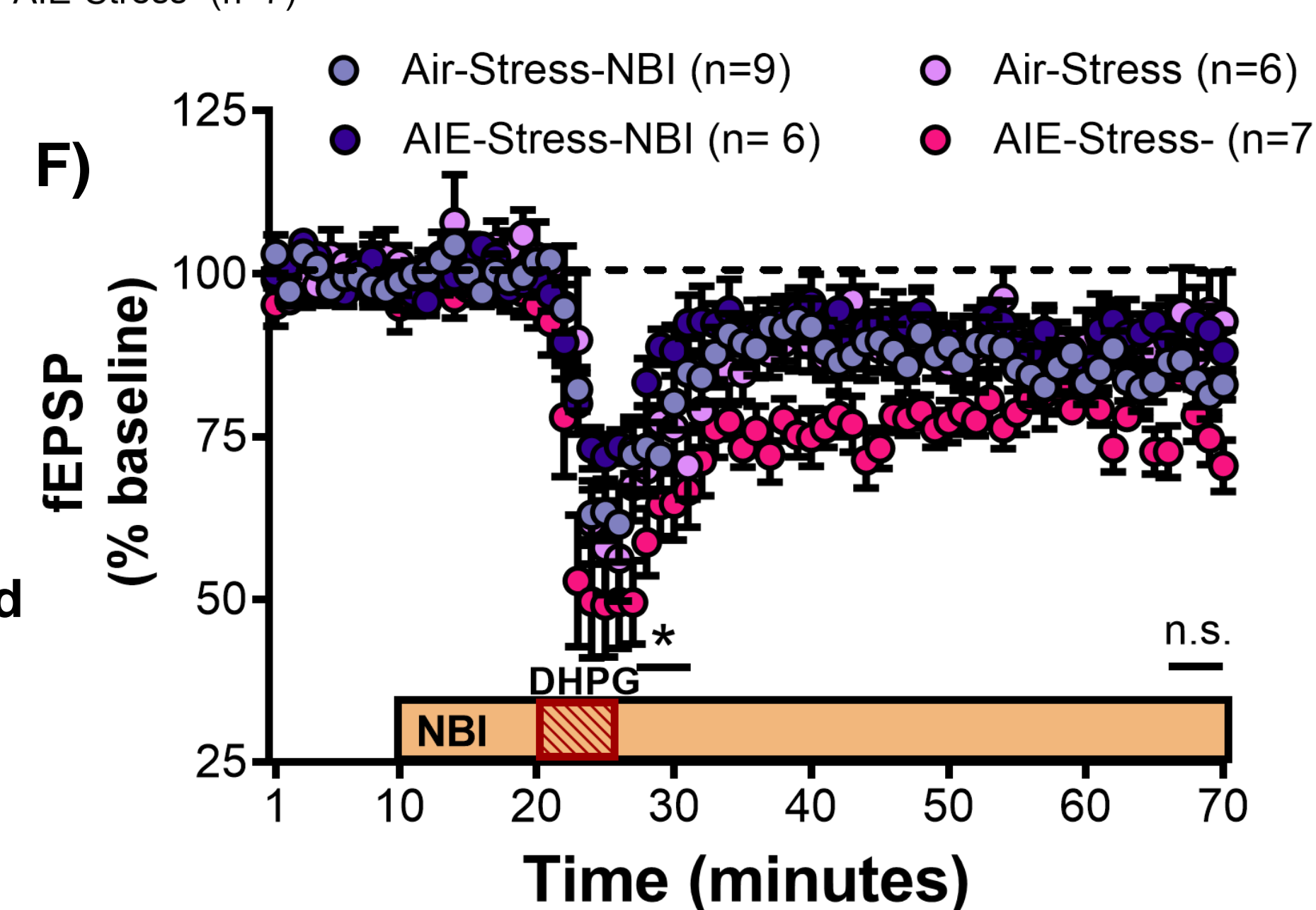


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Thank You!

Wills Lab

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Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy

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