

From Single Synapses to Clinical Studies: Therapeutic Developments from Optogenetics



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Dopamine

Addiction

Apathy

motivation

Aggressive behaviors

Sexual behaviors

Appetitive behaviors

Reward Deficiency Syndrome

Parkinson's disease

ADHD

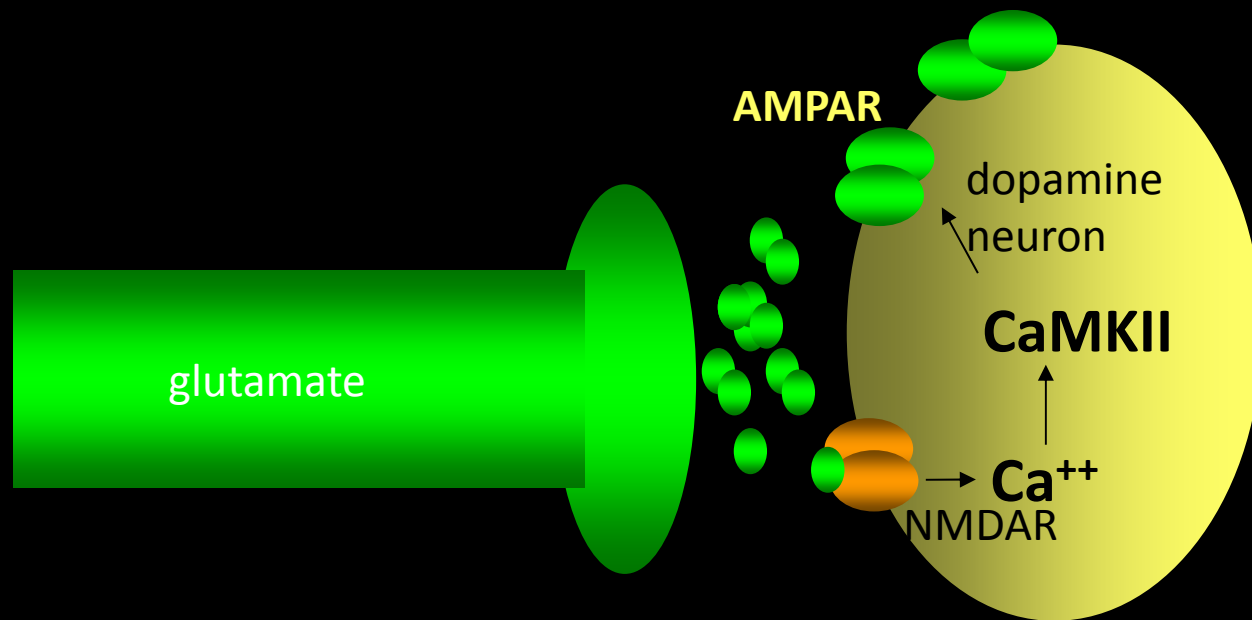
Schizophrenia

Sensory neglect

Learning and memory



LTP and dopamine neurons

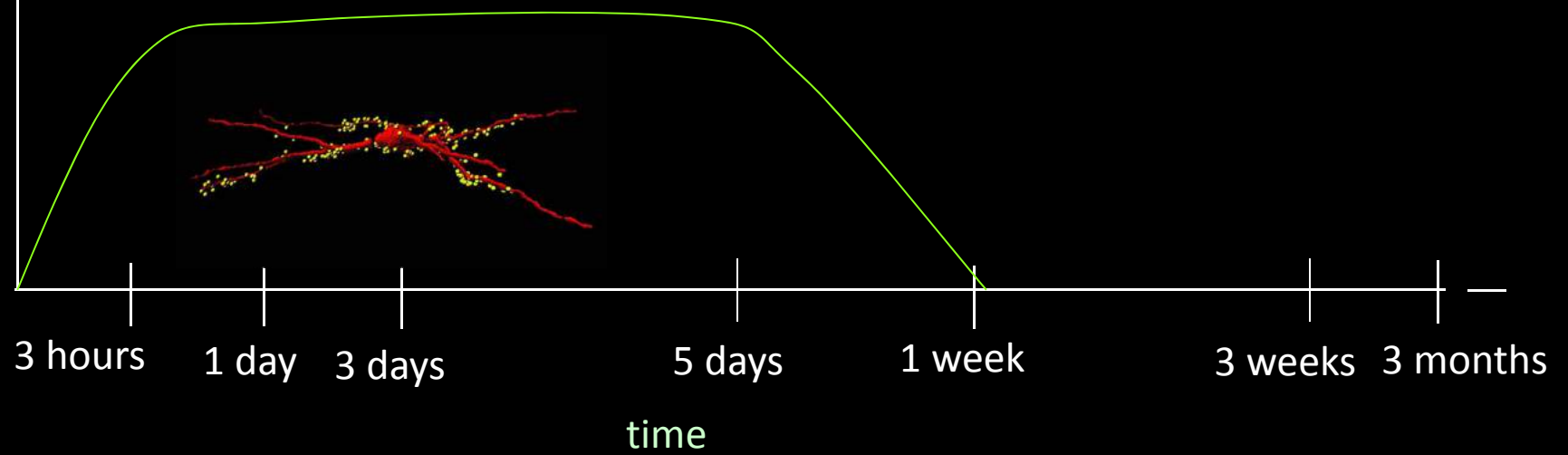


The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity

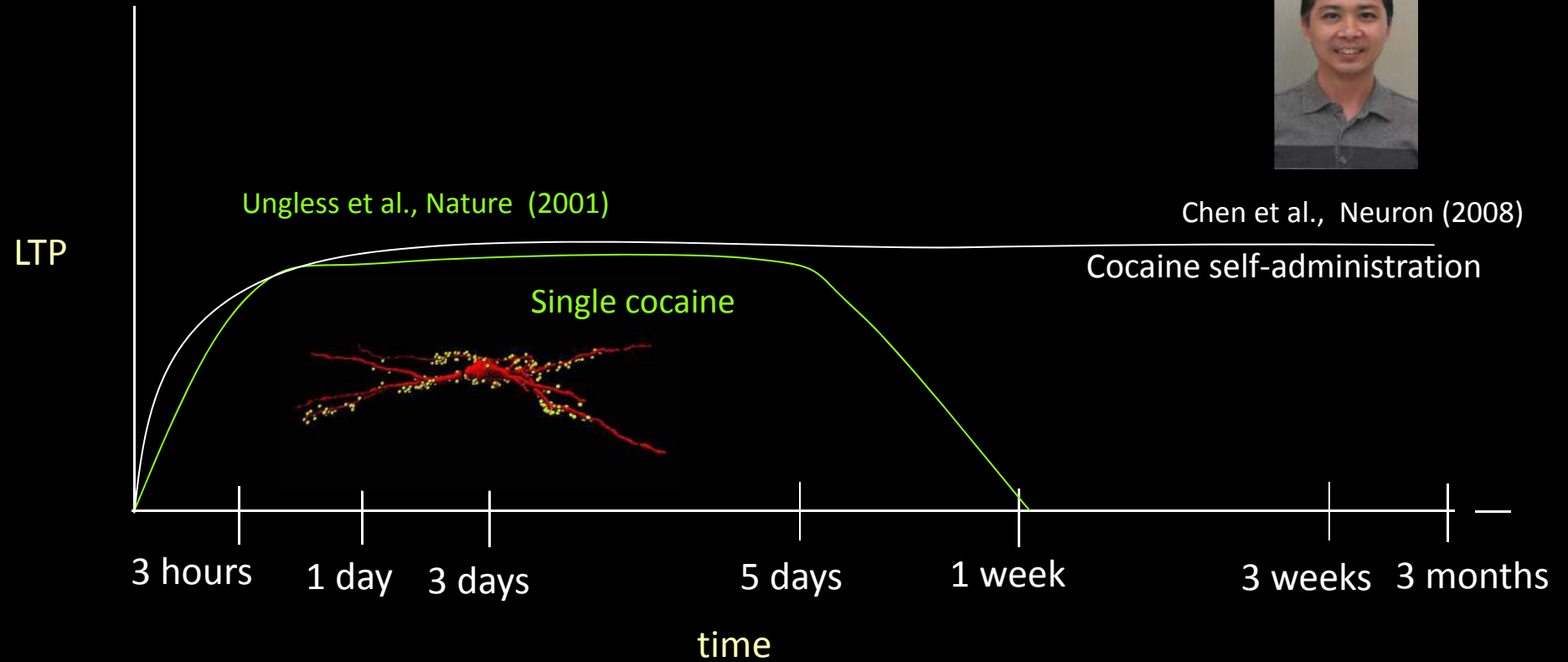


Ungless et al., Nature (2001)

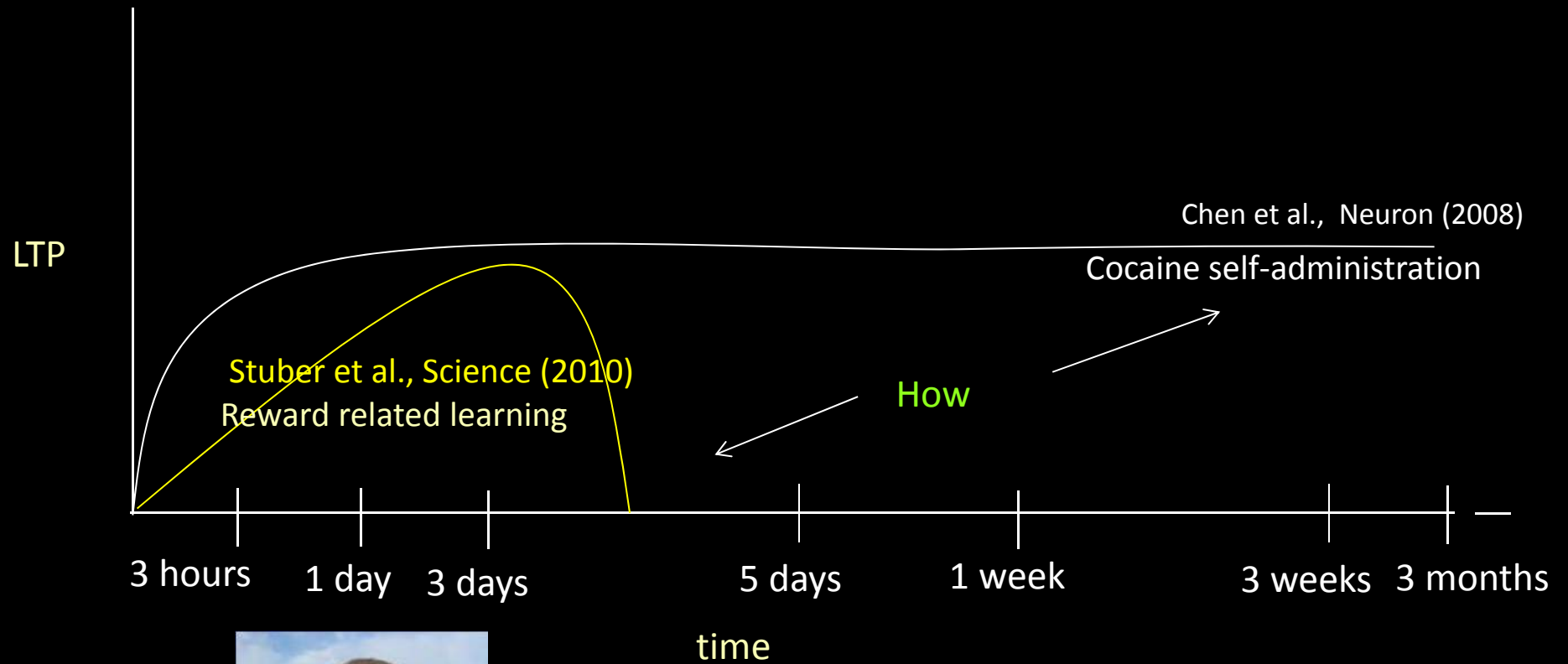
LTP



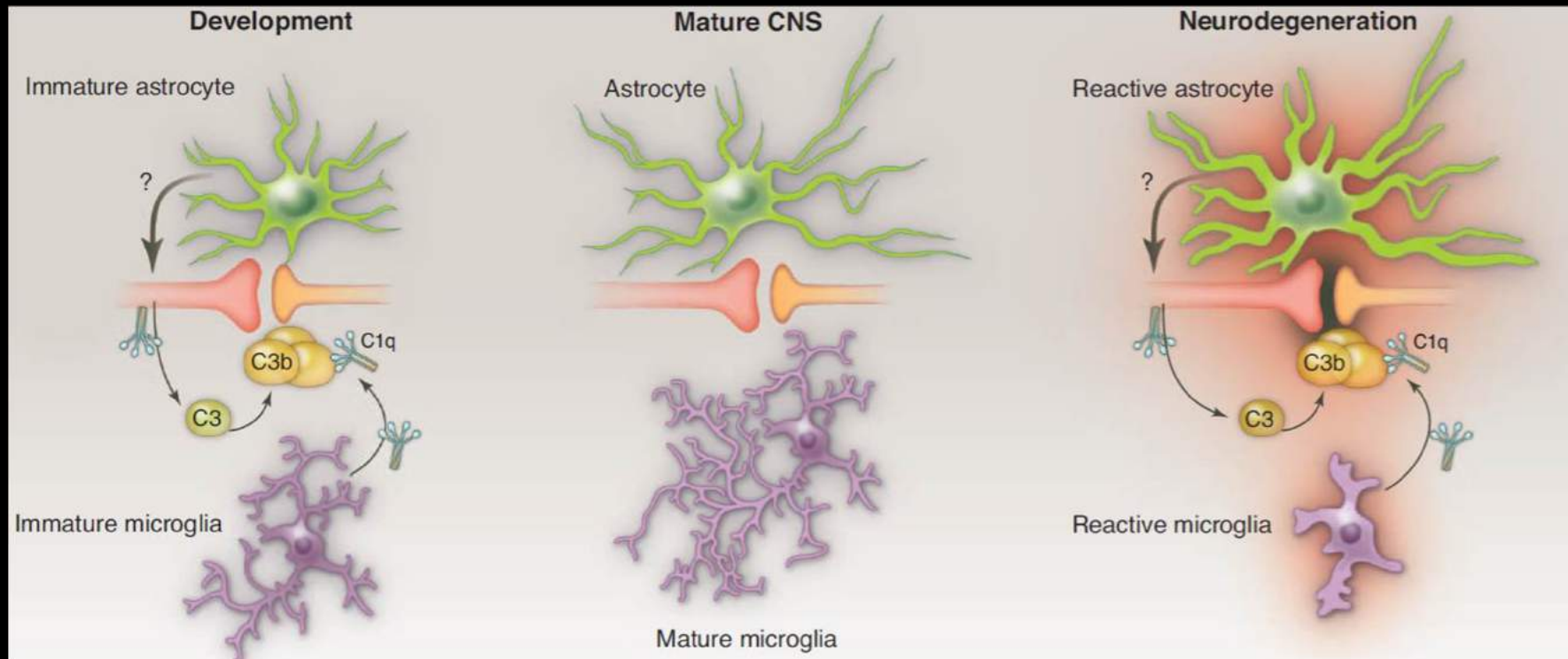
The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity



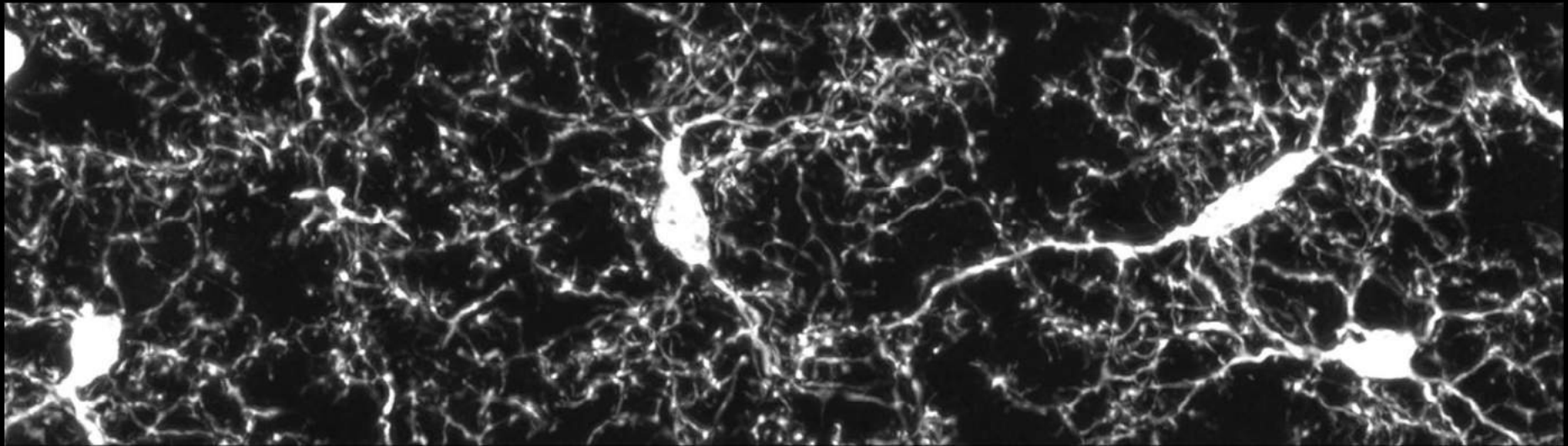
The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity



The other players



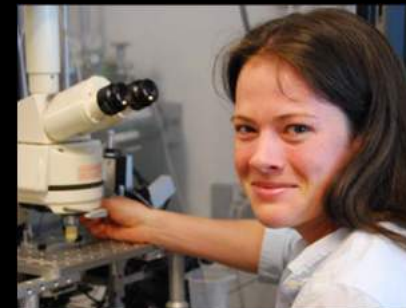
Alterations in microglia have been described in a variety of psychiatric diseases



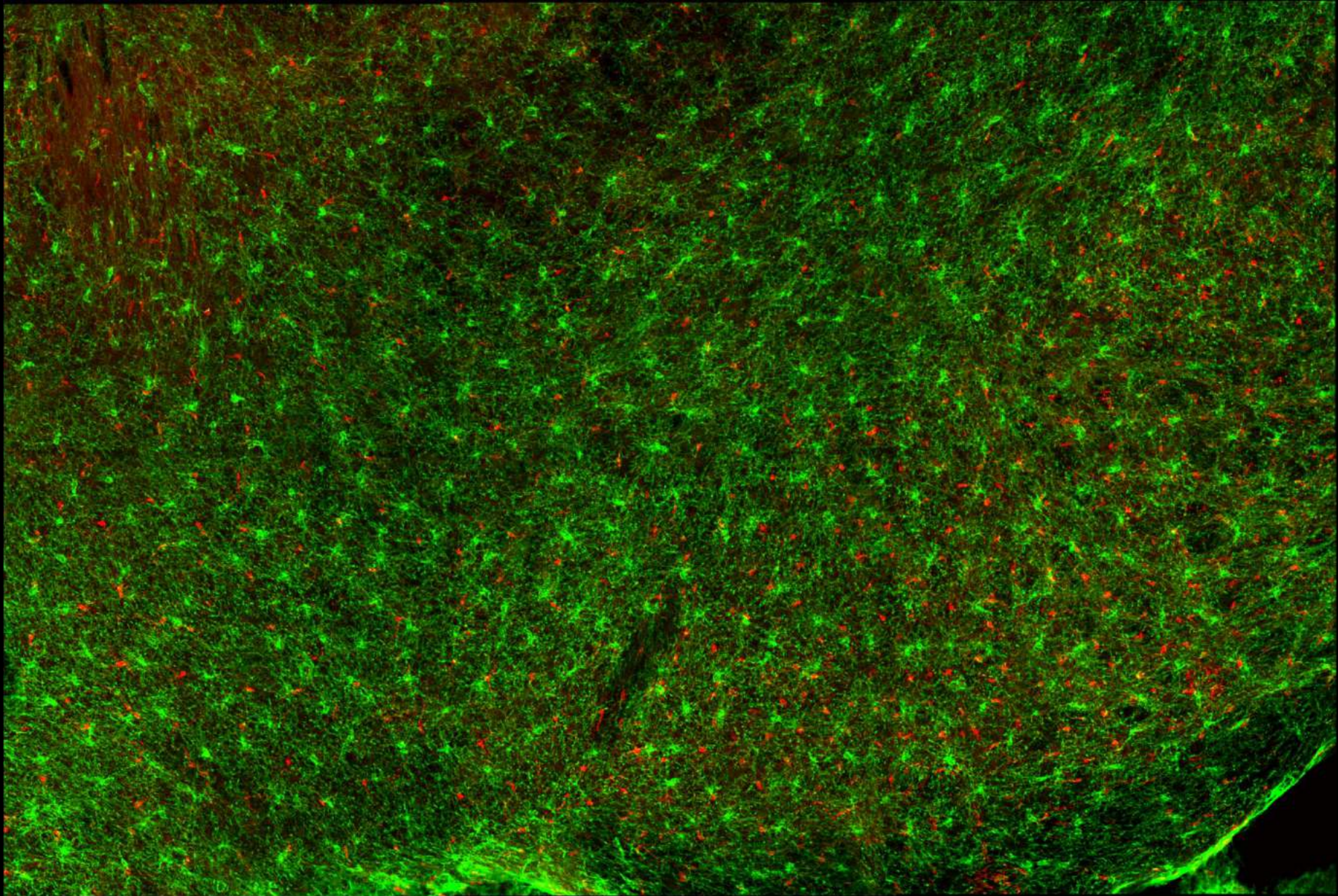
Basic properties of microglial cells in the midbrain and accumbens



Mirror project: Wendy Xin (astrocytes)



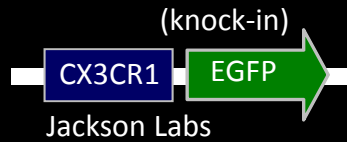
Lindsay de Biase



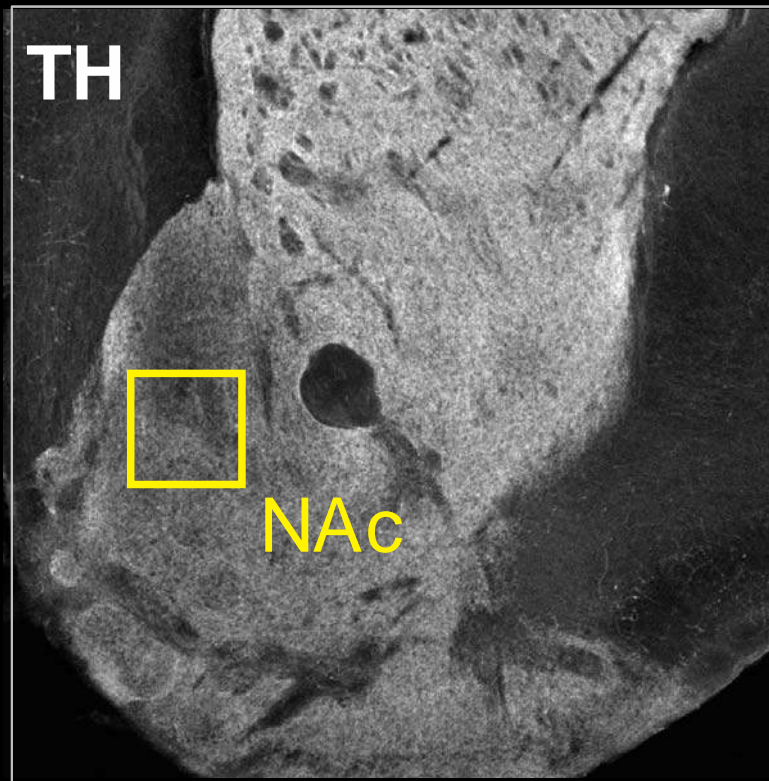
TH Iba1 = Microglia NG2 = Oligodendrocyte Precursors Not shown – Oligodendrocytes, Astrocytes

deBiase et al., *under submission*

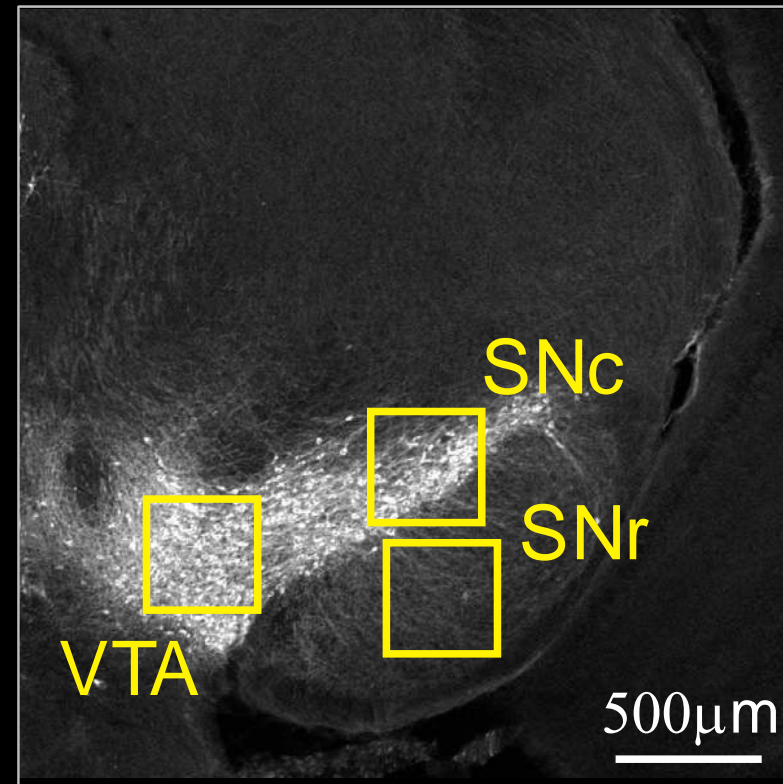
Regions of interest for study of basal ganglia (BG) microglia



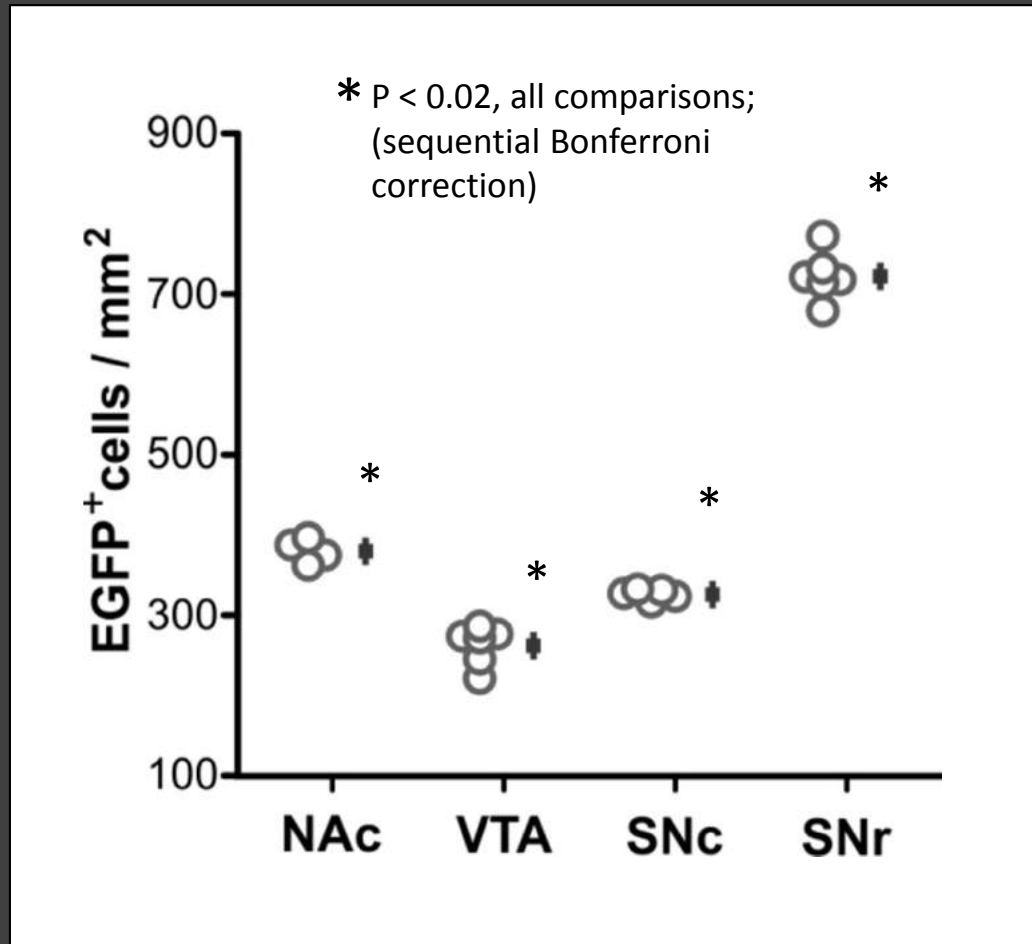
- P58-62
- ♂ and ♀
- perfusion-fixed



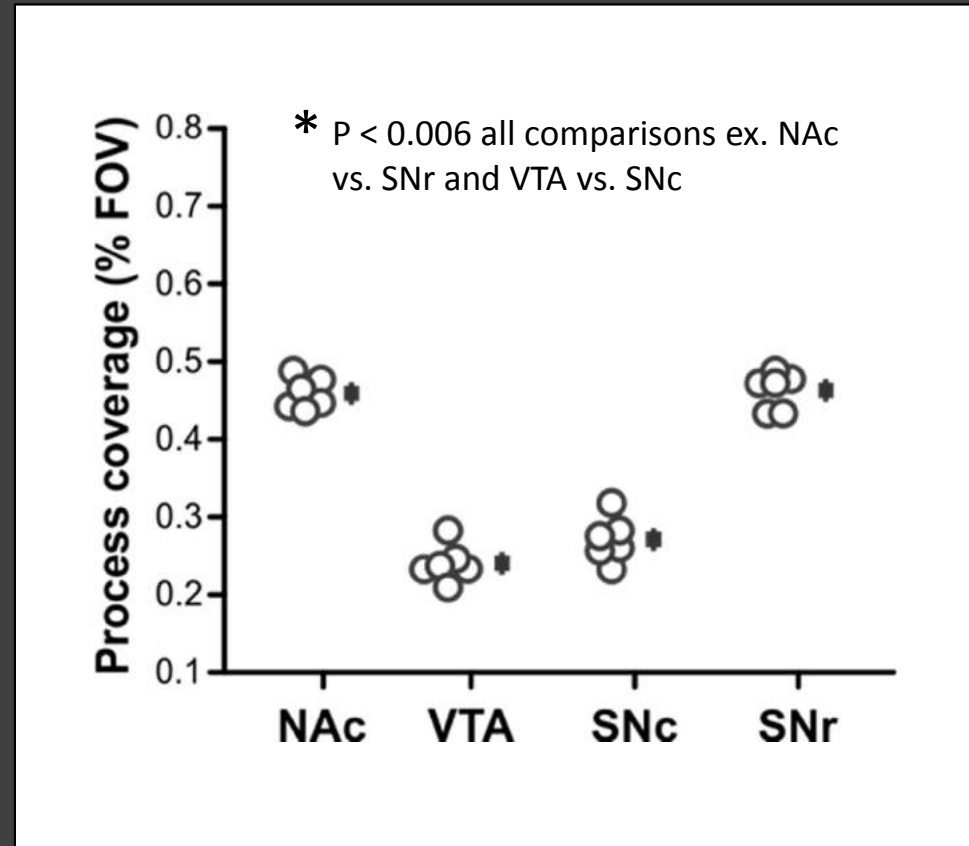
Medial ↔ Lateral



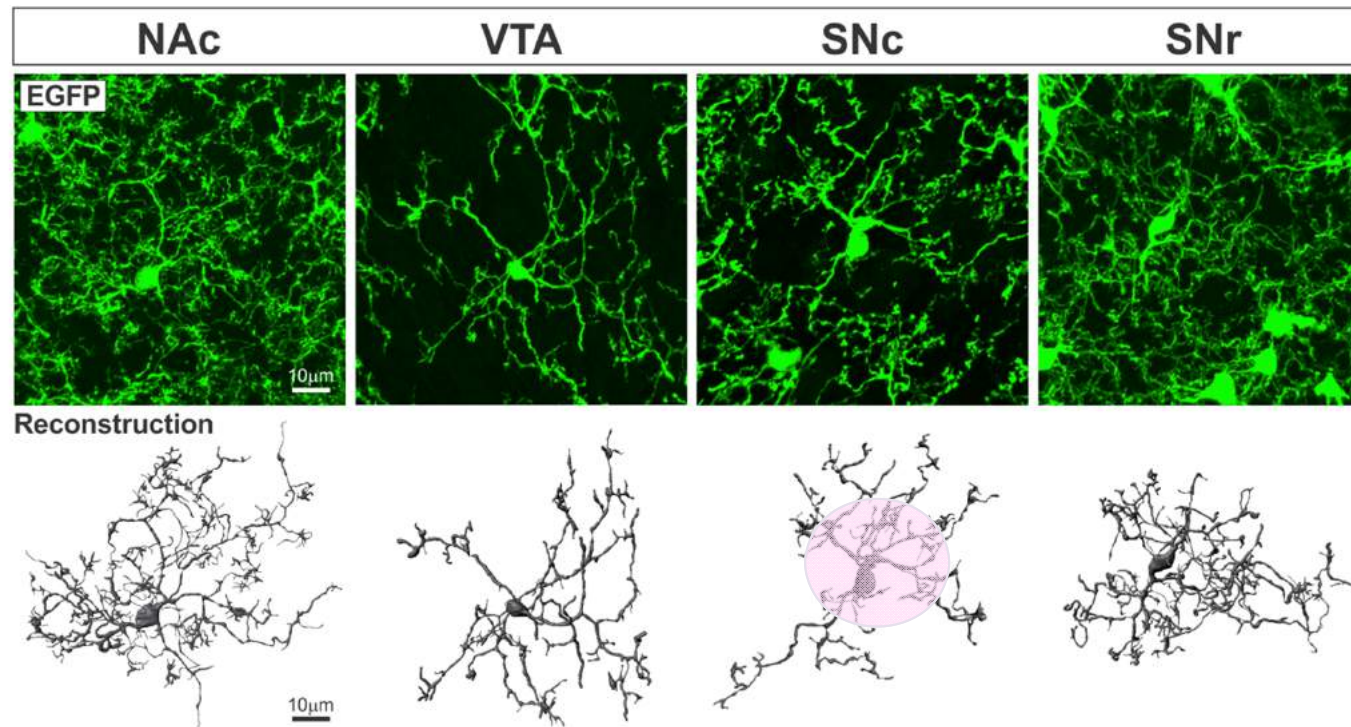
Density of microglia varies dramatically across BG nuclei



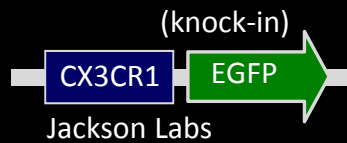
Morphology of microglia varies dramatically across BG nuclei



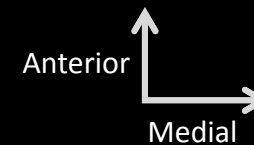
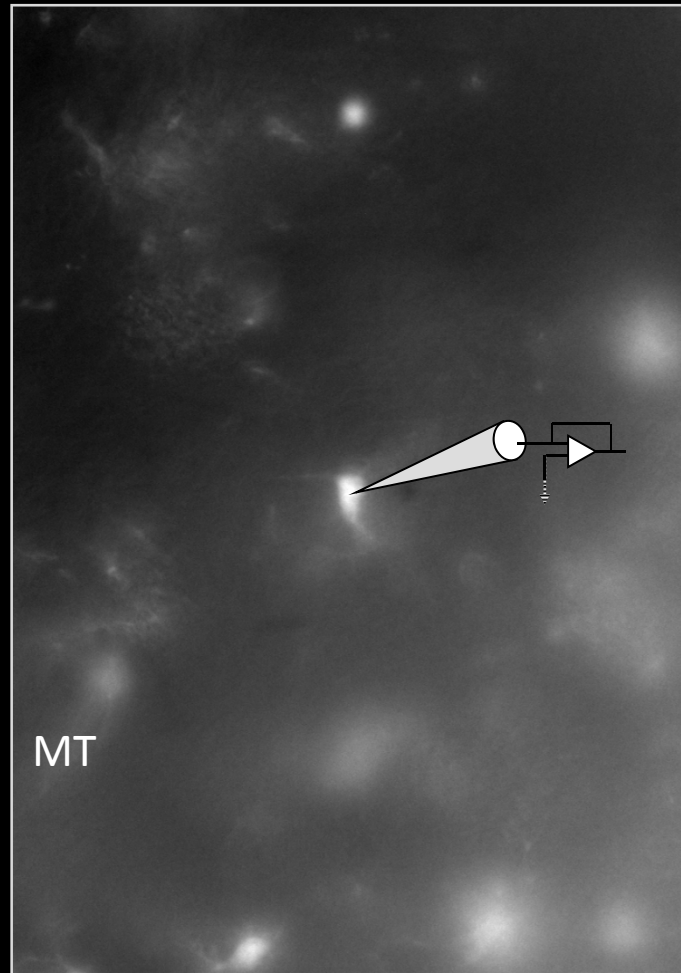
Quantitative analysis of microglial cell morphology



Electrophysiology to probe microglial membrane properties in acute brain slices

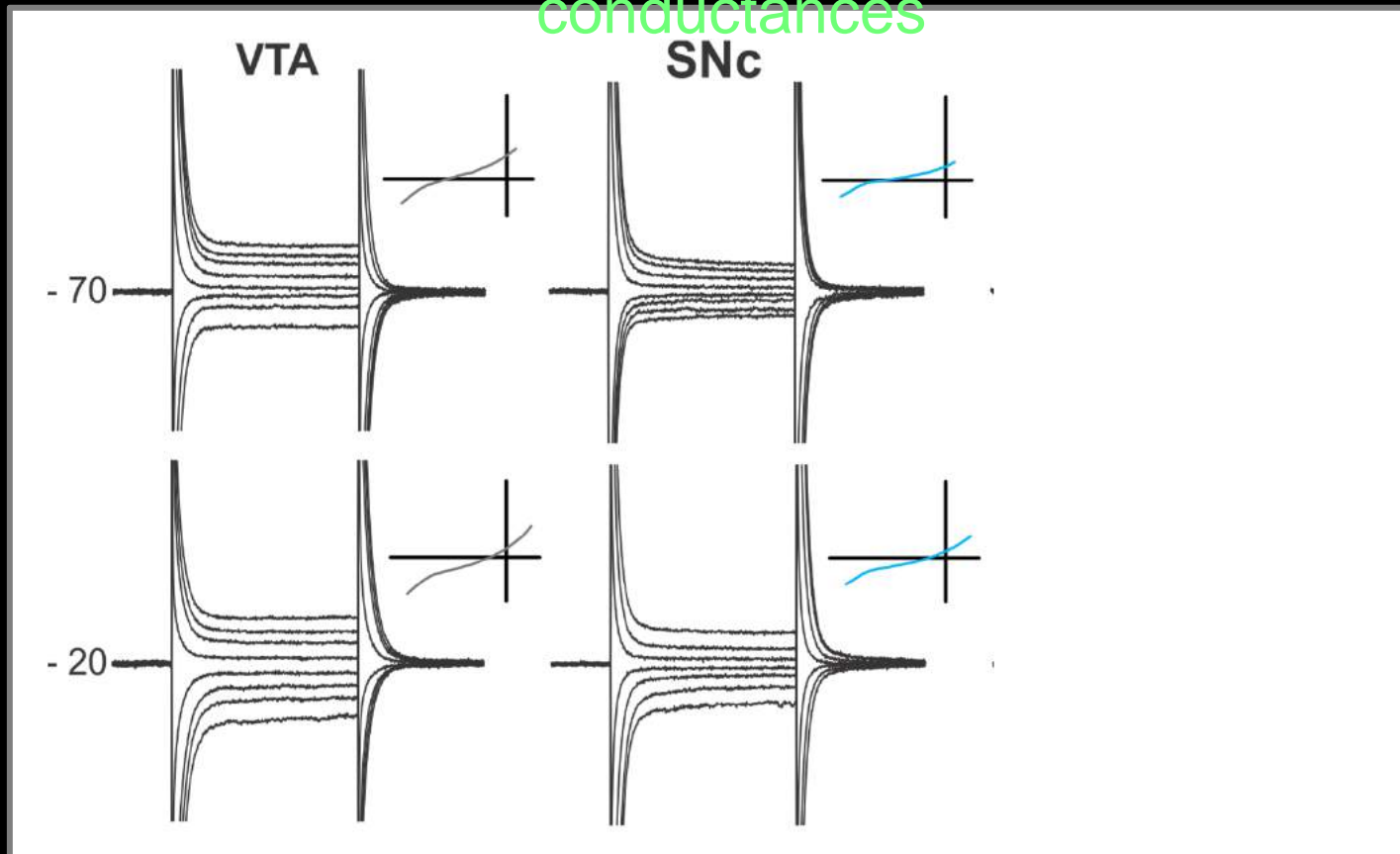


- P35-42
- ♂ and ♀
- Horizontal midbrain section



deBiase et al., *under submission*

SNr microglia express more voltage-activated conductances



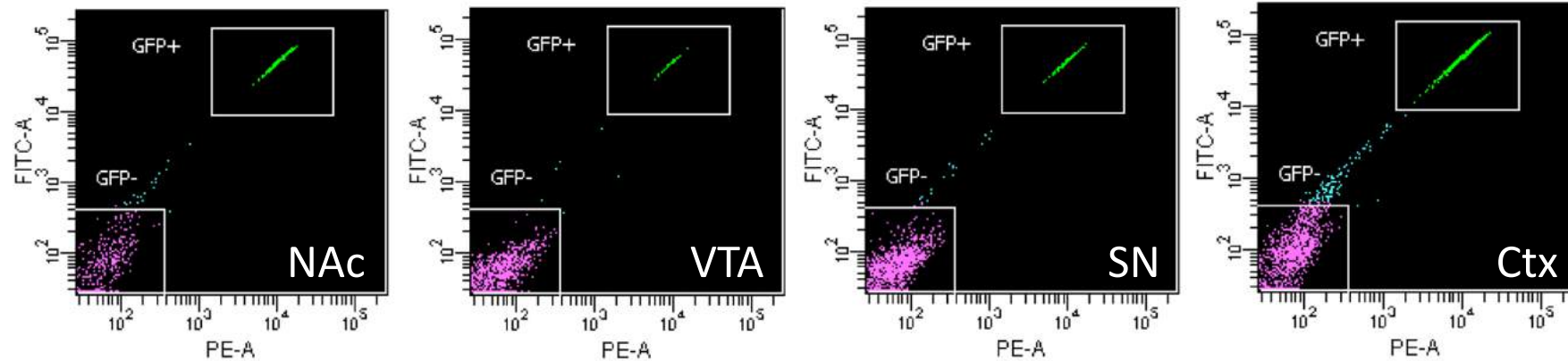
10%
(2/21 cells)

0%
(0/7 cells)

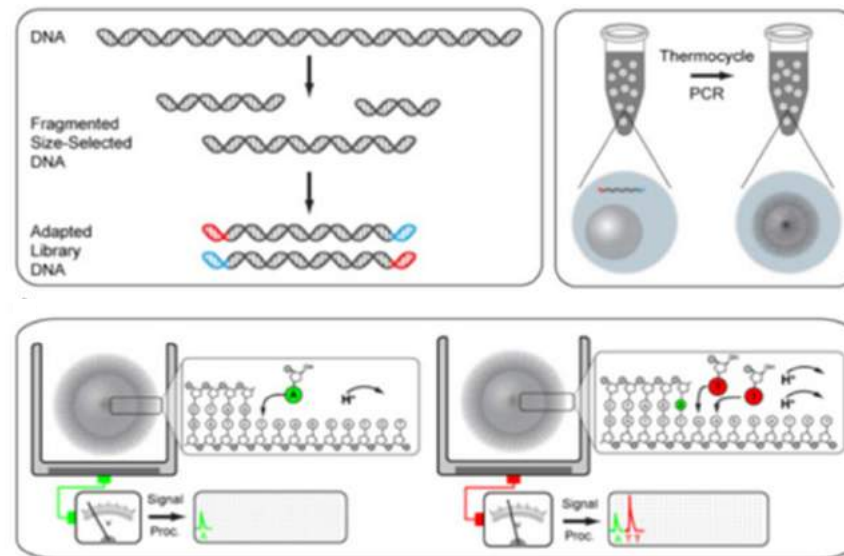
60%
(12/20 cells)

Analysis of gene expression in microglia

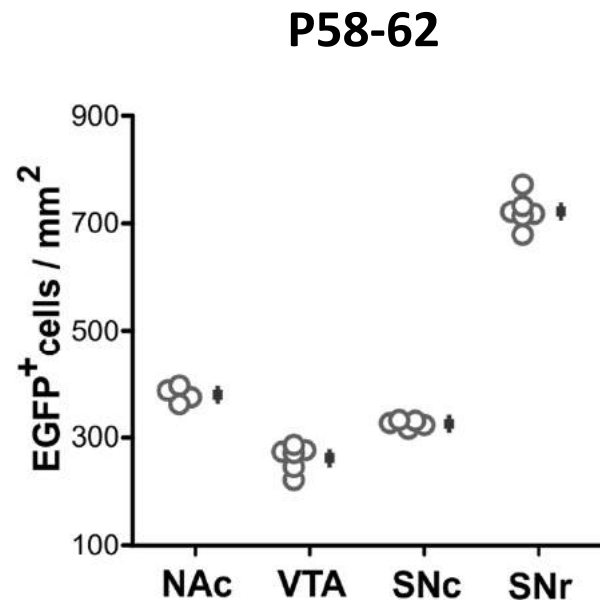
FACS isolation of microglia from specific basal ganglia nuclei



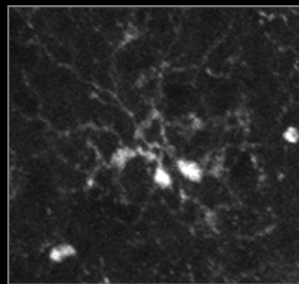
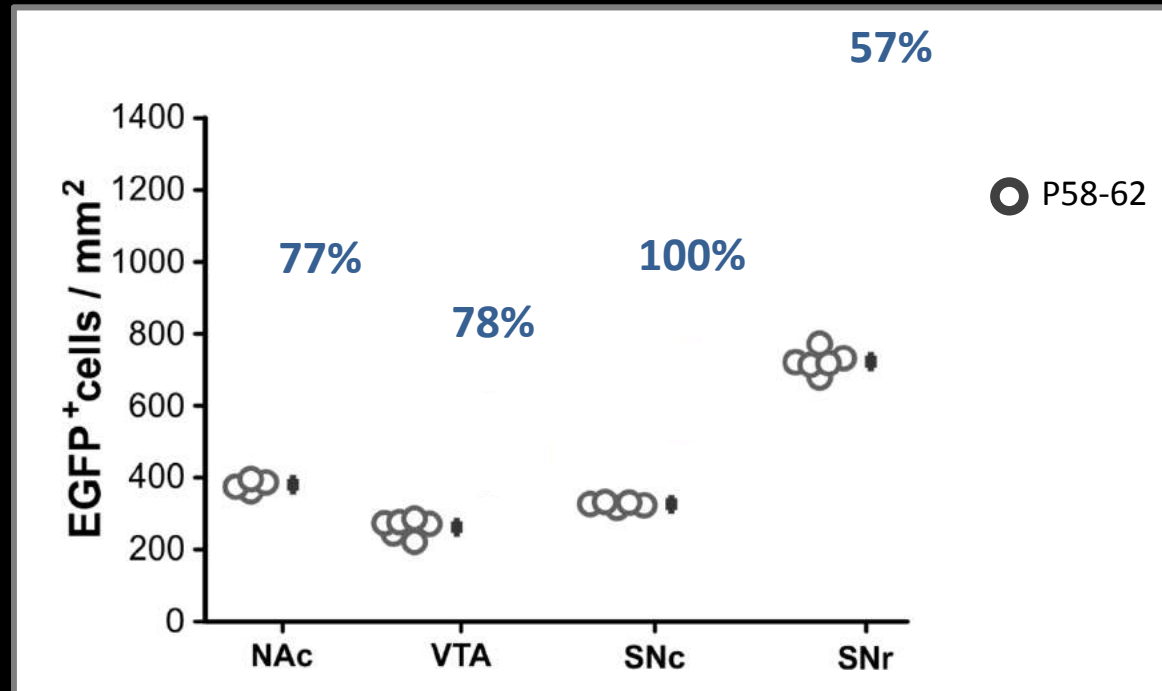
Ion Torrent RNA sequencing
Whole Transcriptome Analysis
(collaboration with NIAAA)



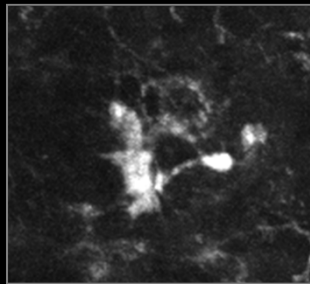
Relative regional differences in microglial cell density are established early in development and persist throughout life



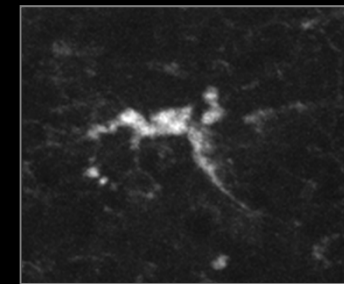
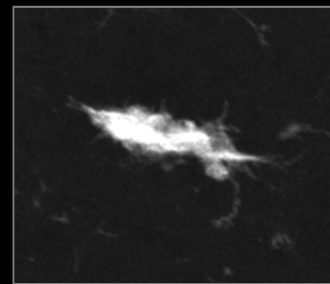
Microglial responses to aging are not uniform across the BG



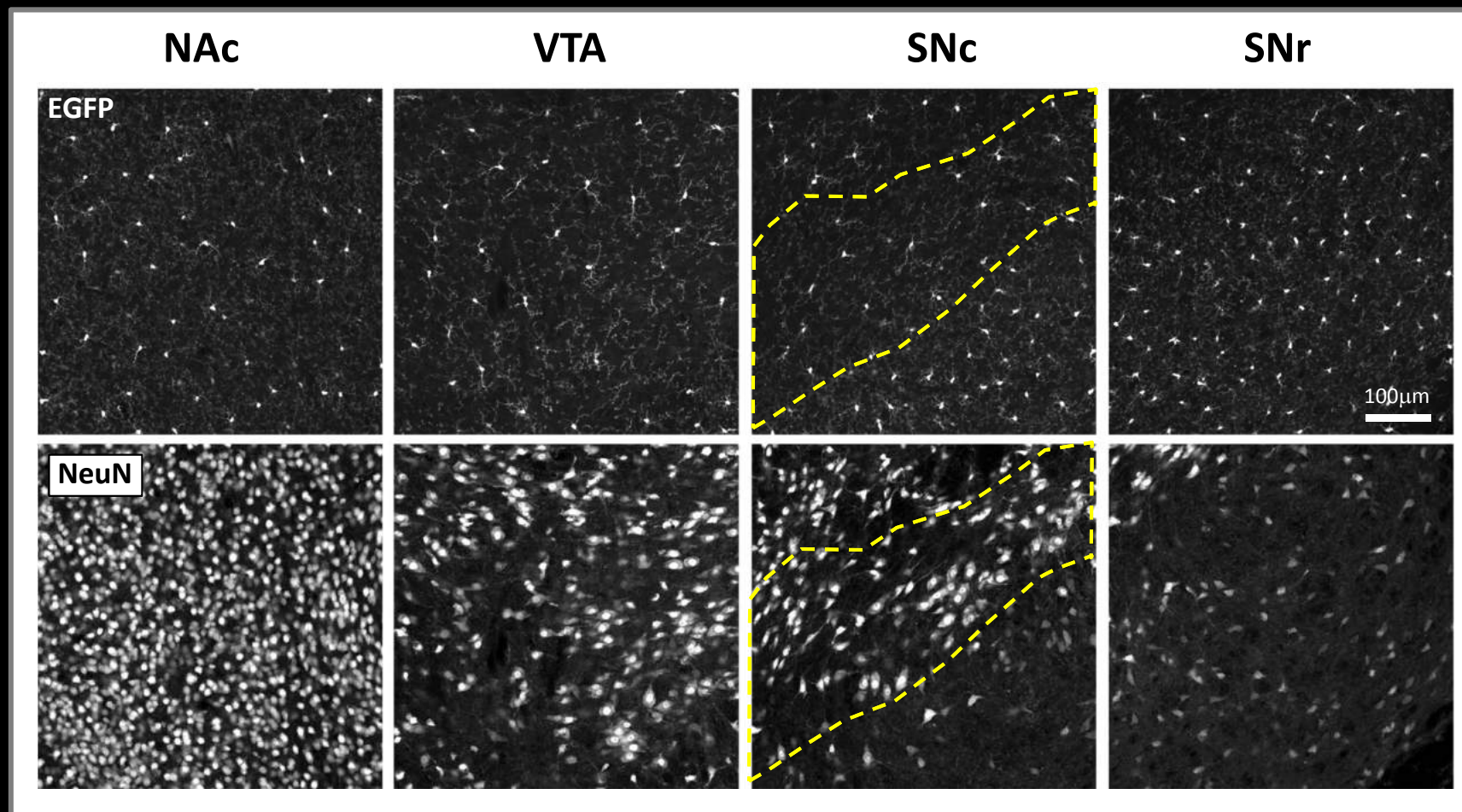
Clustering
Under analysis



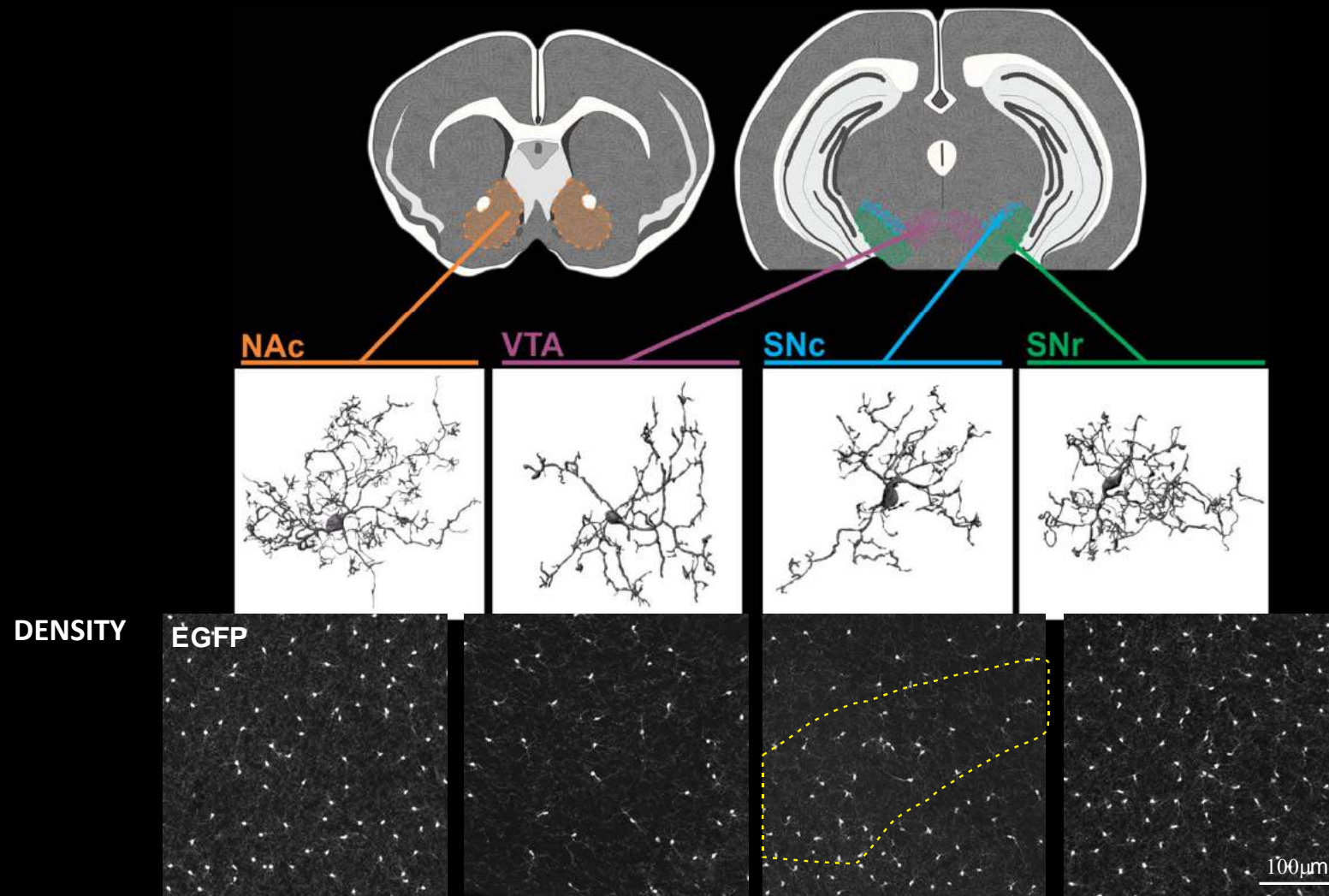
Abnormal morphology (prevalent in midbrain)
A biomarker for aging?



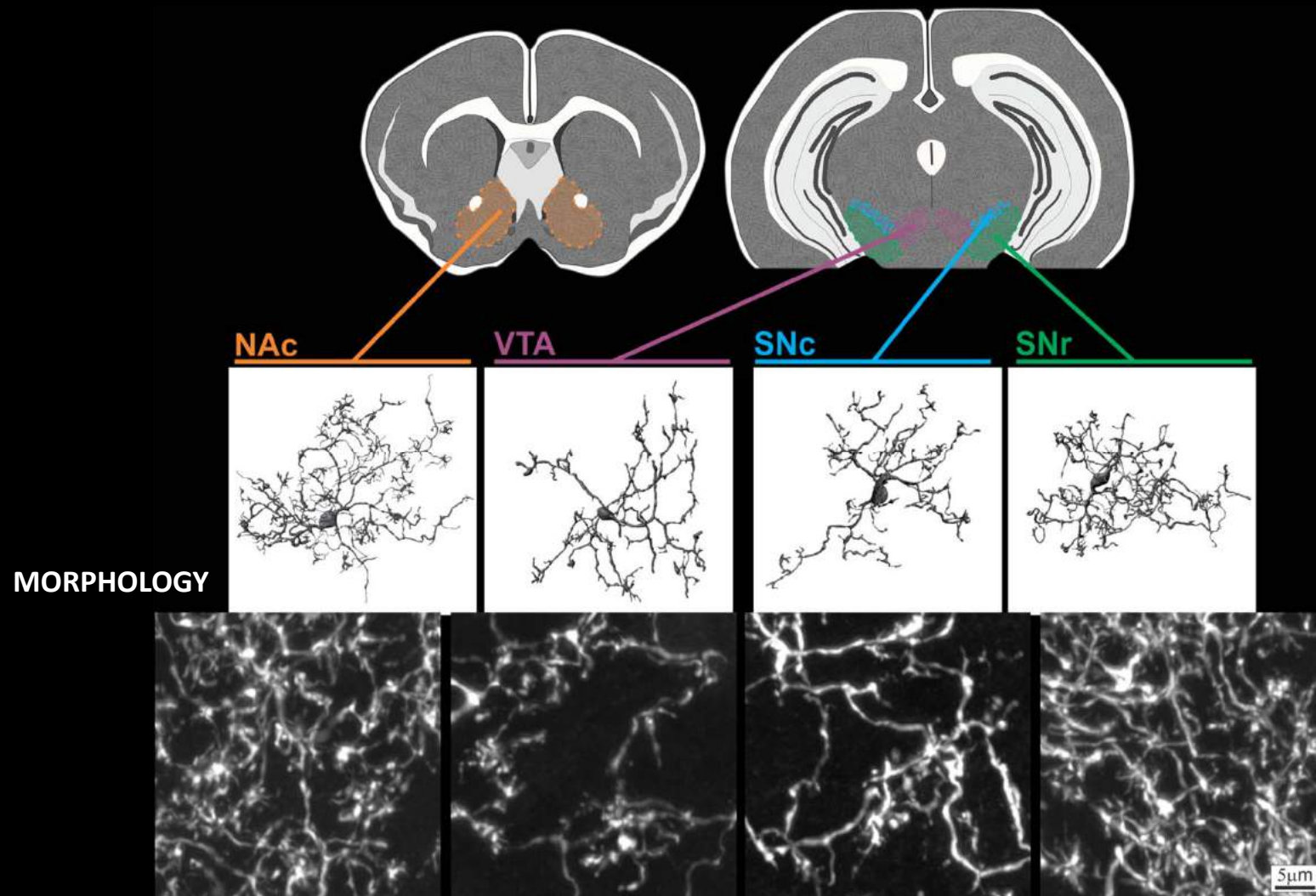
Microglial cell density is not correlated with neuronal density



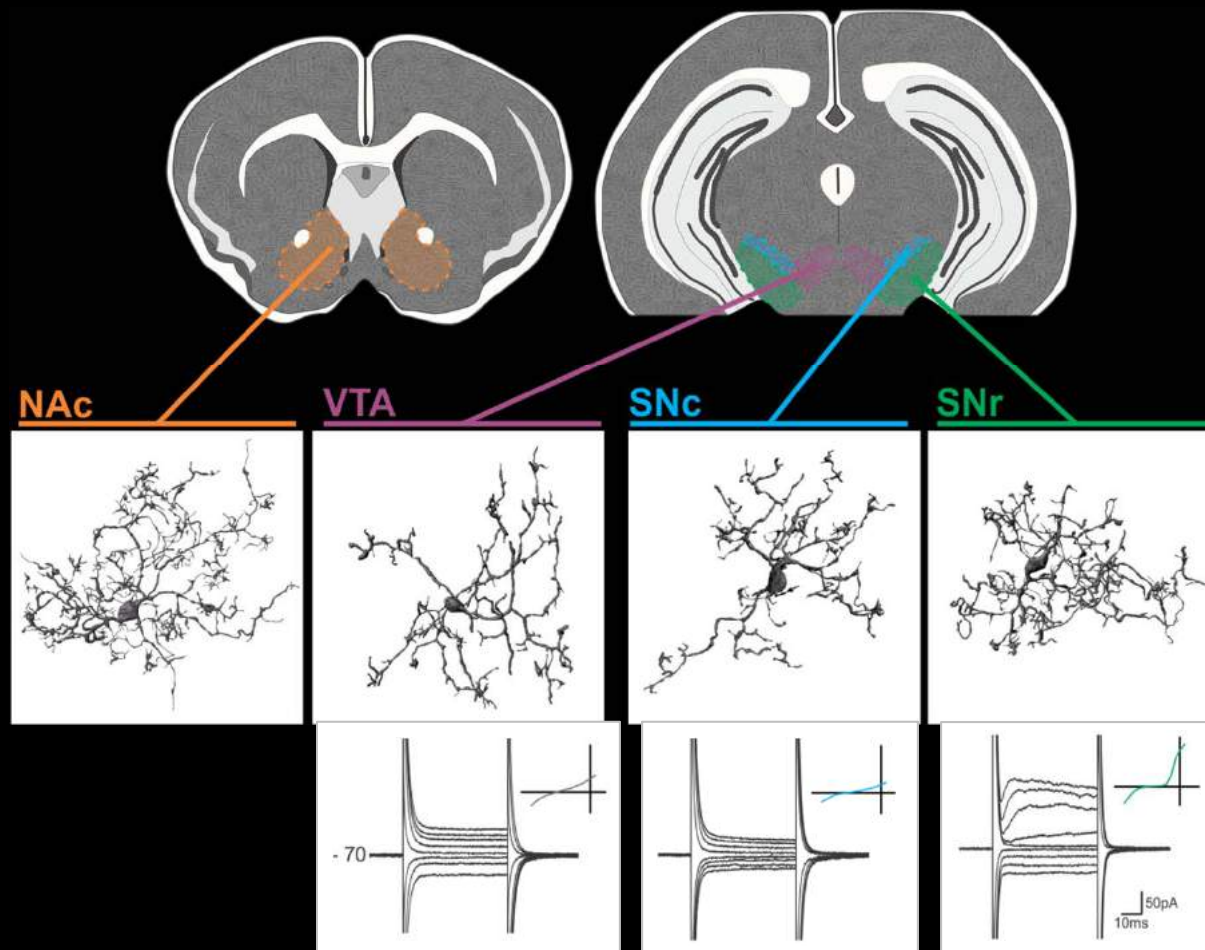
SUMMARY: Distinct microglial phenotypes across the basal ganglia

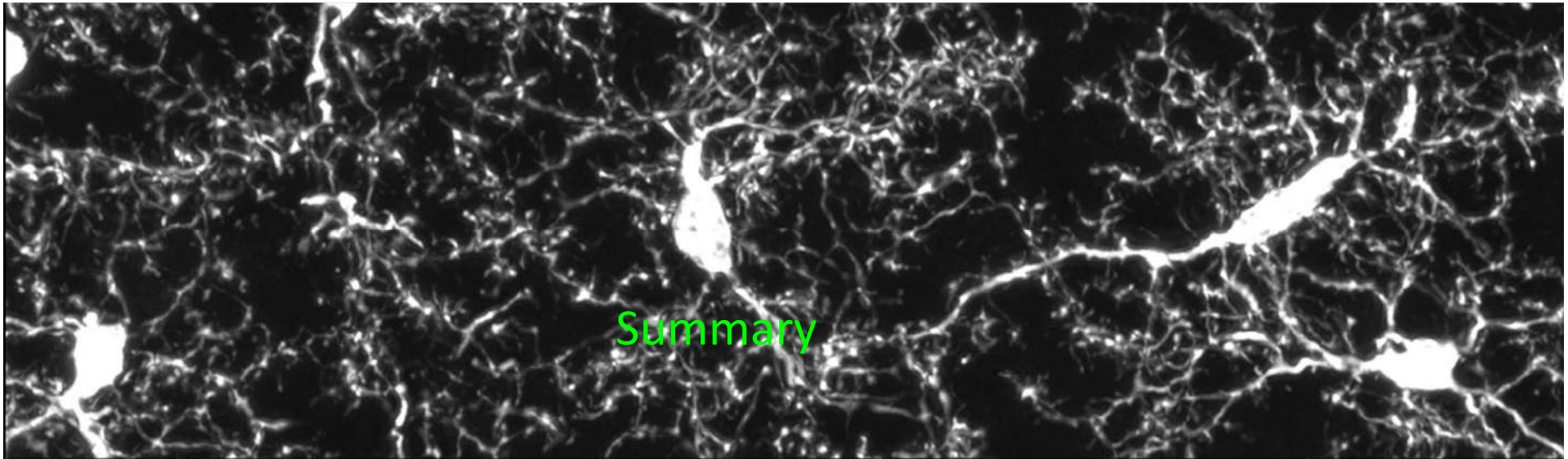


SUMMARY: Distinct microglial phenotypes across the basal ganglia



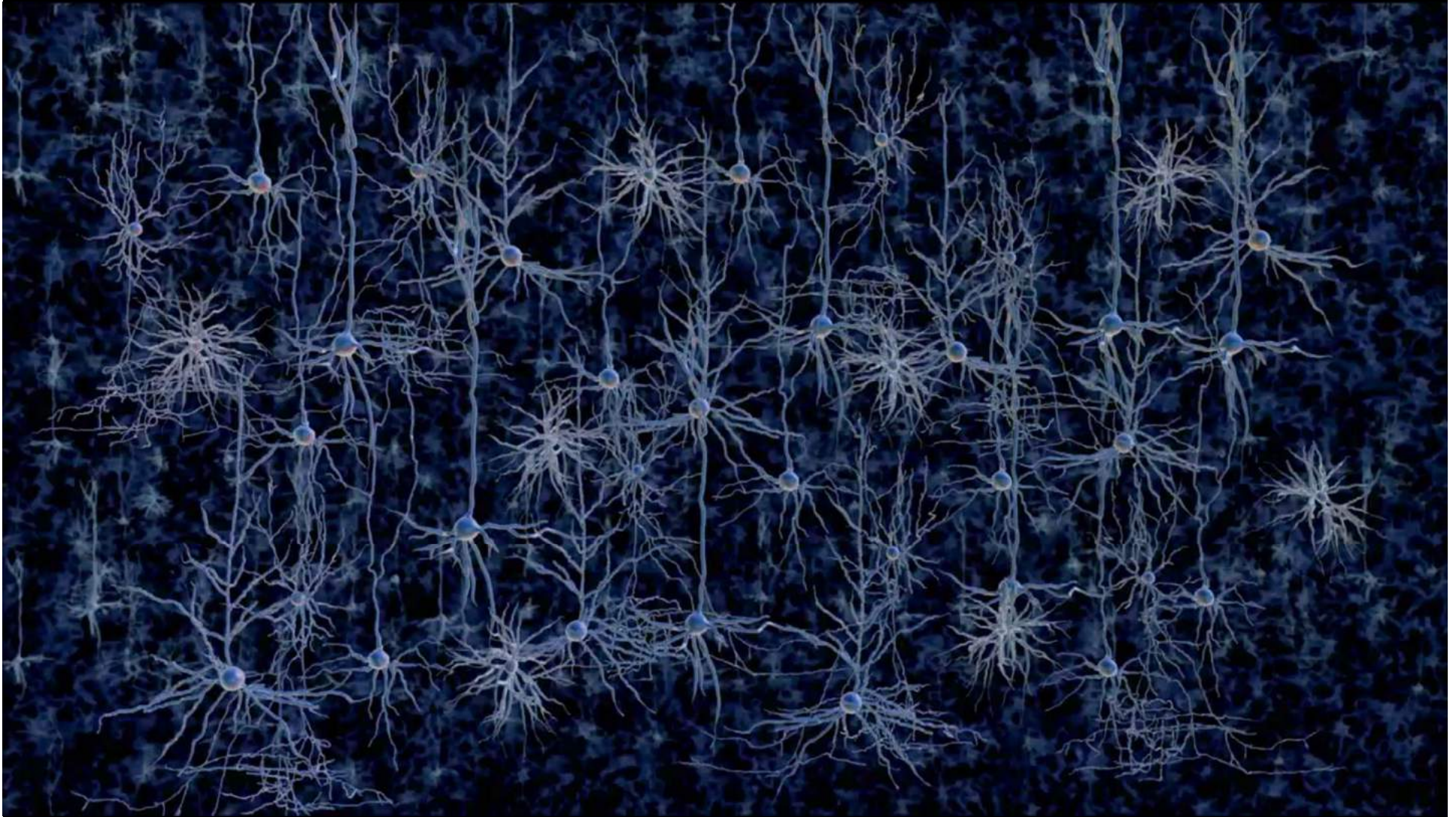
SUMMARY: Distinct microglial phenotypes across the basal ganglia





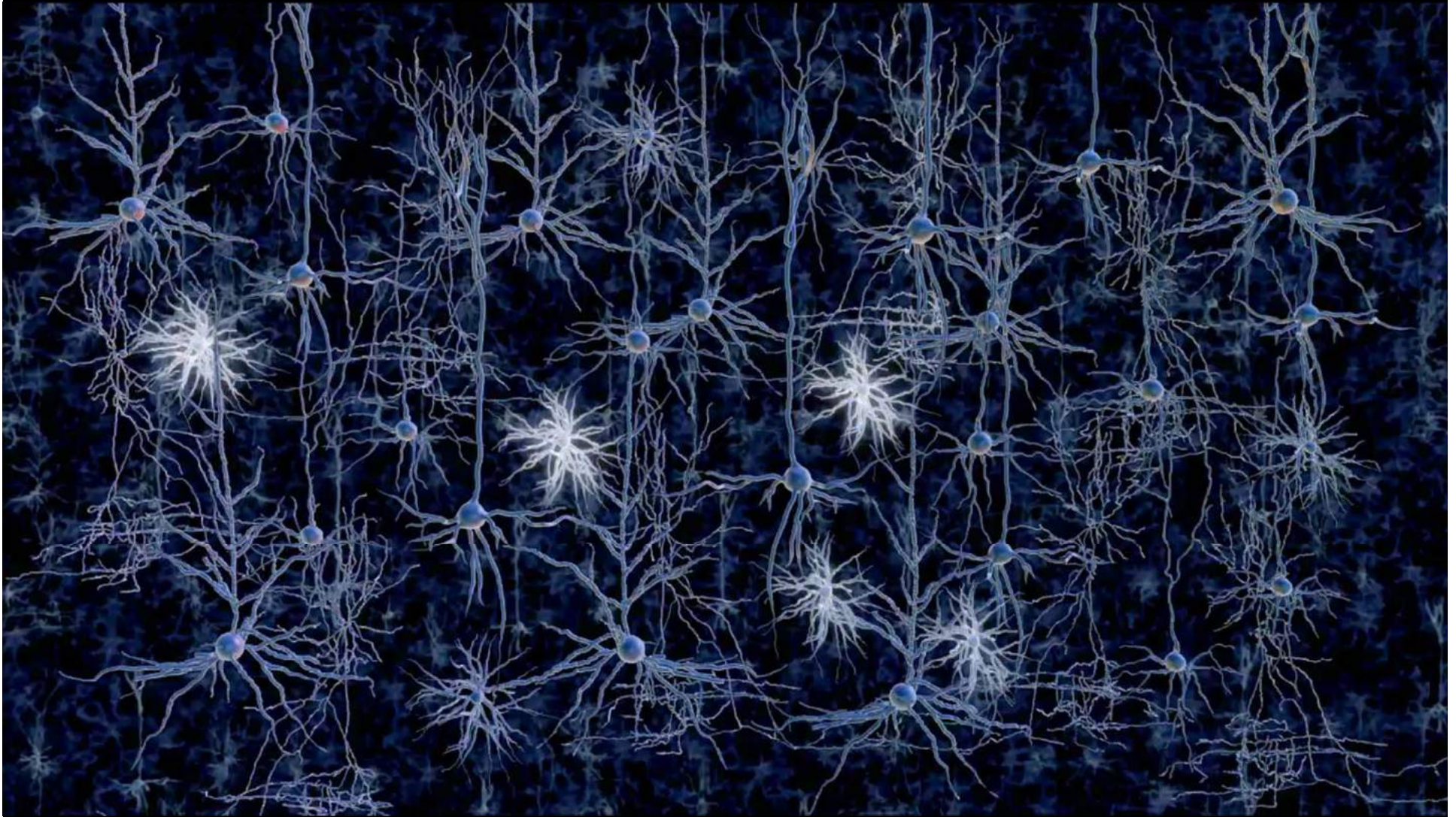
- Microglia within the BG exhibit regionally specific phenotypes and may possess differential capacity to respond to CNS insults
- Foundation for defining how microglia impact synaptic transmission and synaptic plasticity within the BG / reward circuitry in both physiological and pathological contexts (substance abuse, stress-dependent behaviors, psychiatric diseases, neurodegeneration)

Part III: from optogenetic studies to a treatment against cocaine craving



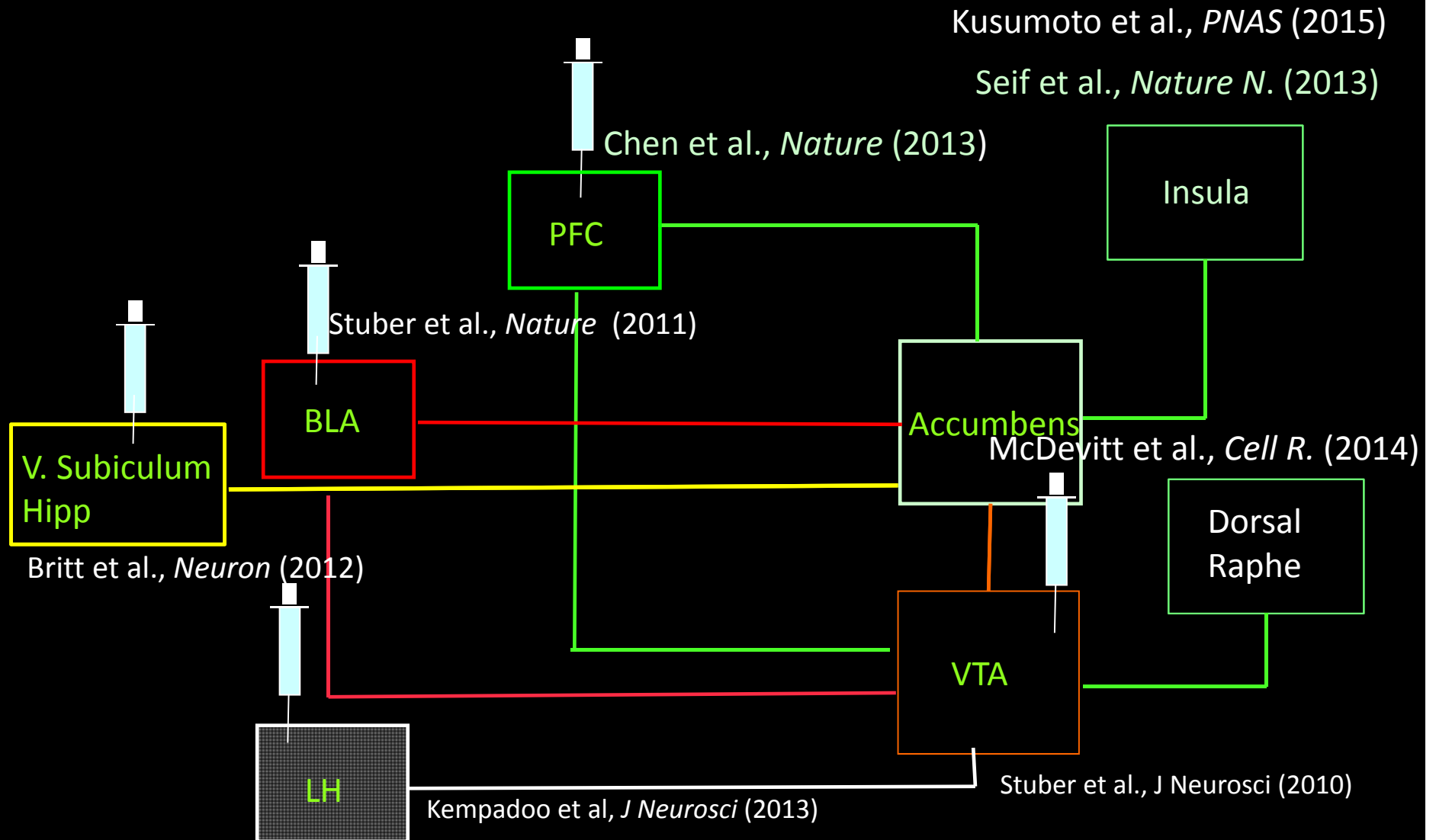
Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

Optogenetics can be also used to silence neurons

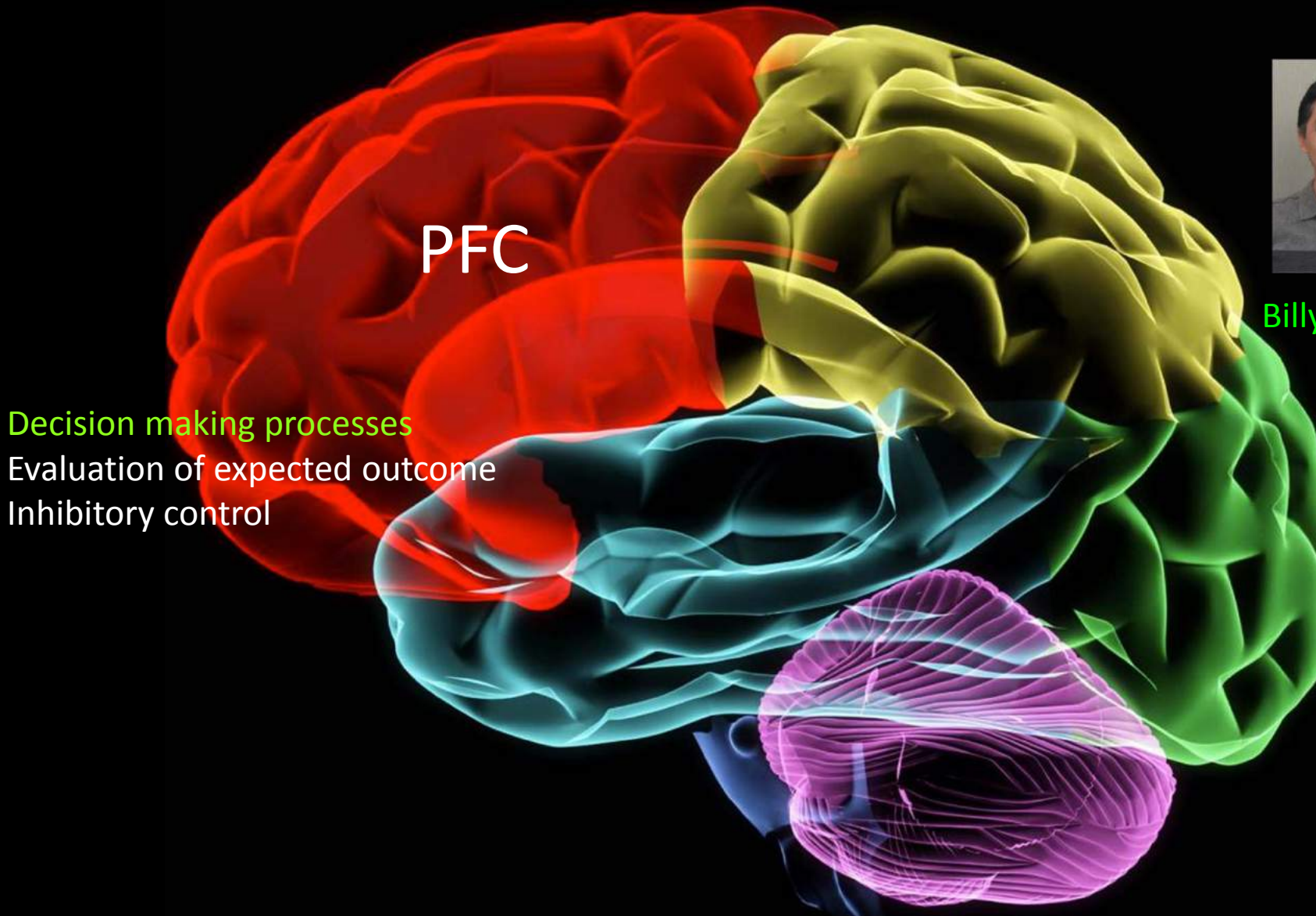


Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

Part II: from optogenetic studies to a treatment against cocaine craving



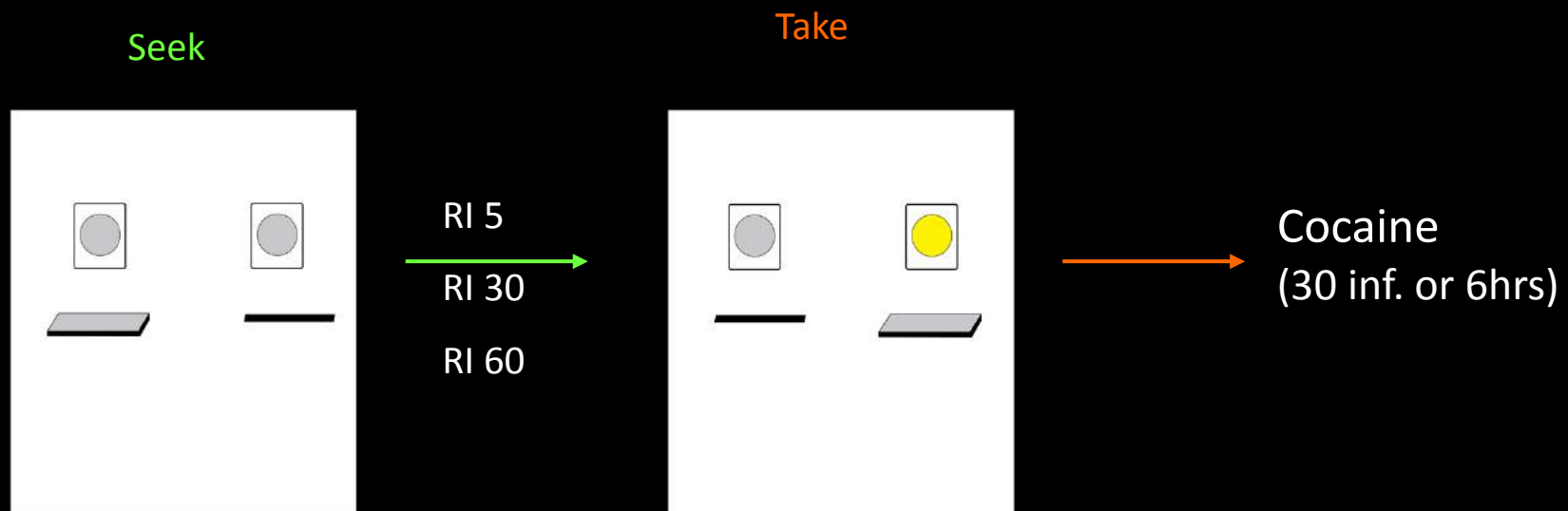
**An optogenetic study inspired by human studies based on the broad concept
of “hypofrontality” on cocaine abusers**



Billy T. Chen

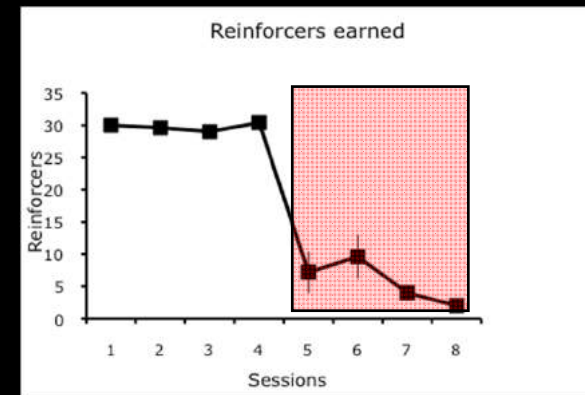
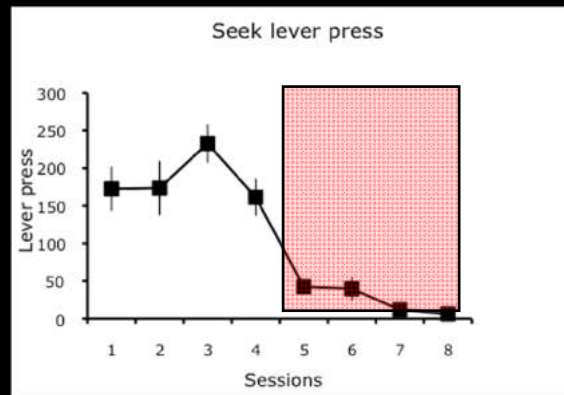
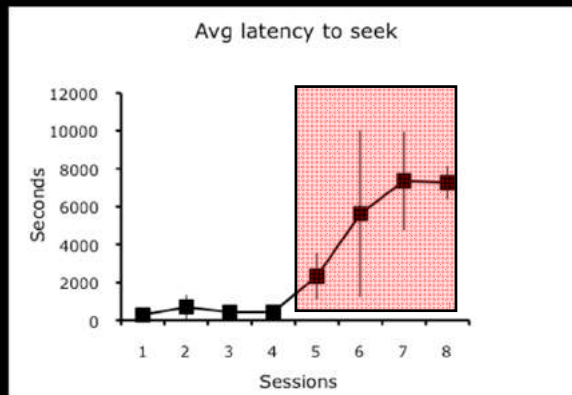
Self-administration paradigm

1. Rats are trained to self-administer cocaine on a seek-take chain schedule (about 2 months) *with progressively longer Random Intervals*.
2. At the very end of training, rats receive 4 sessions of non-contingent foot shock in 30% of trials

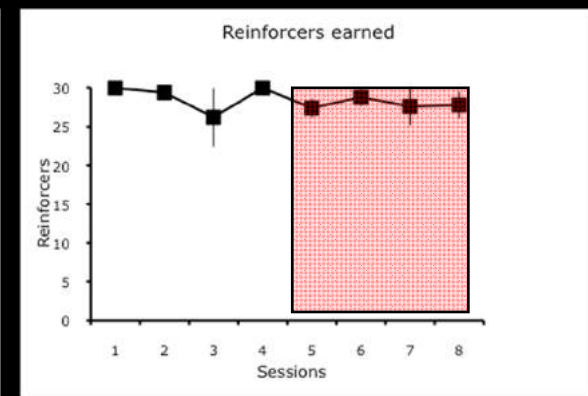
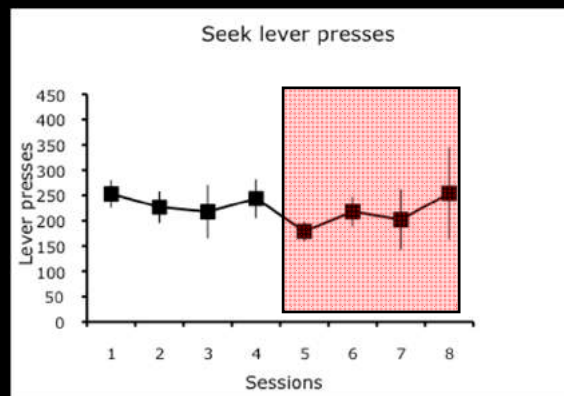
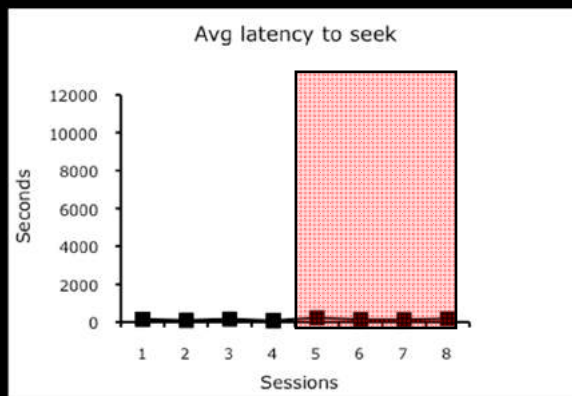


1. Rats are divided into non-compulsive and compulsive groups

shock sensitive

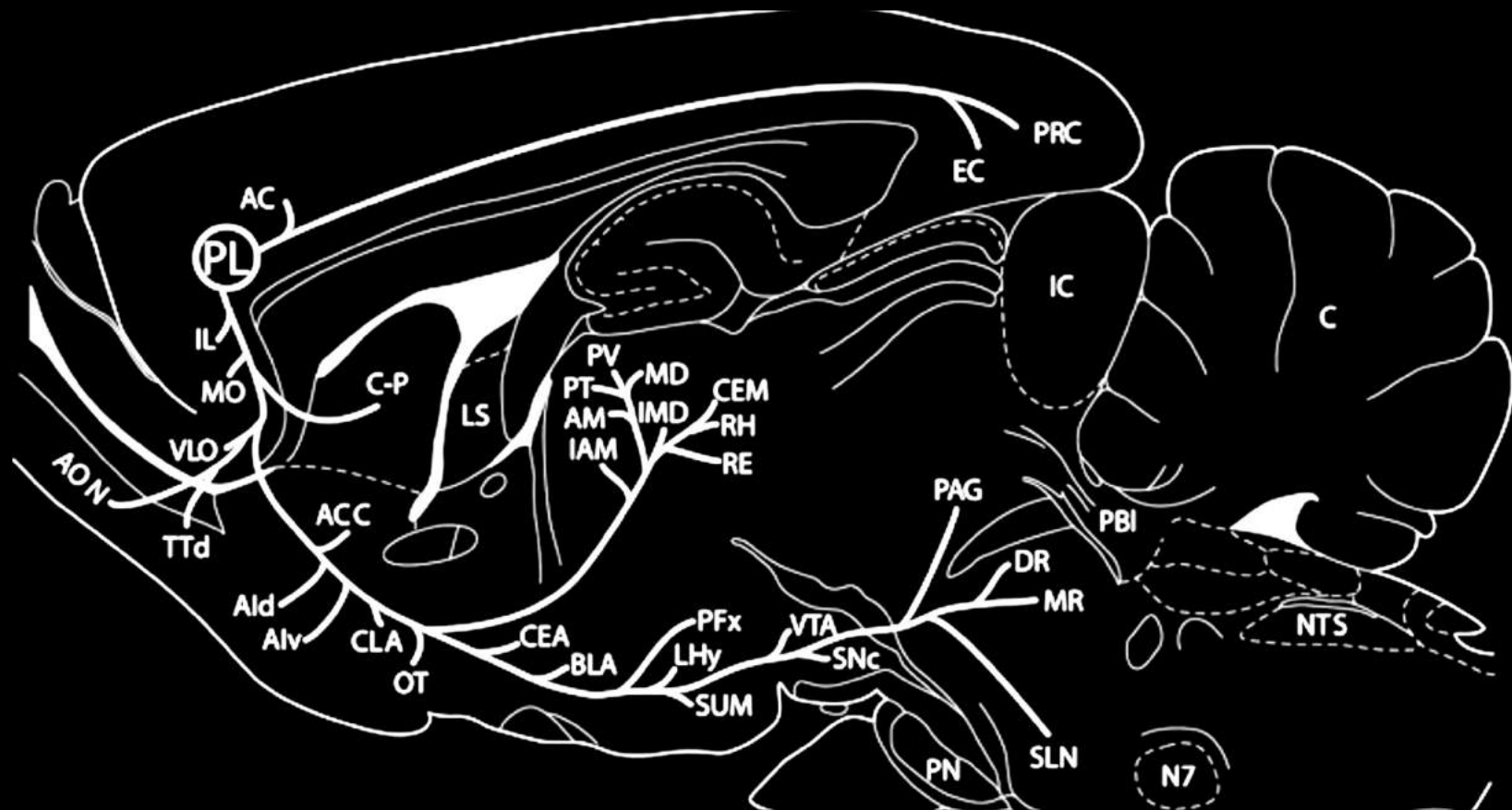


Shock-resistant



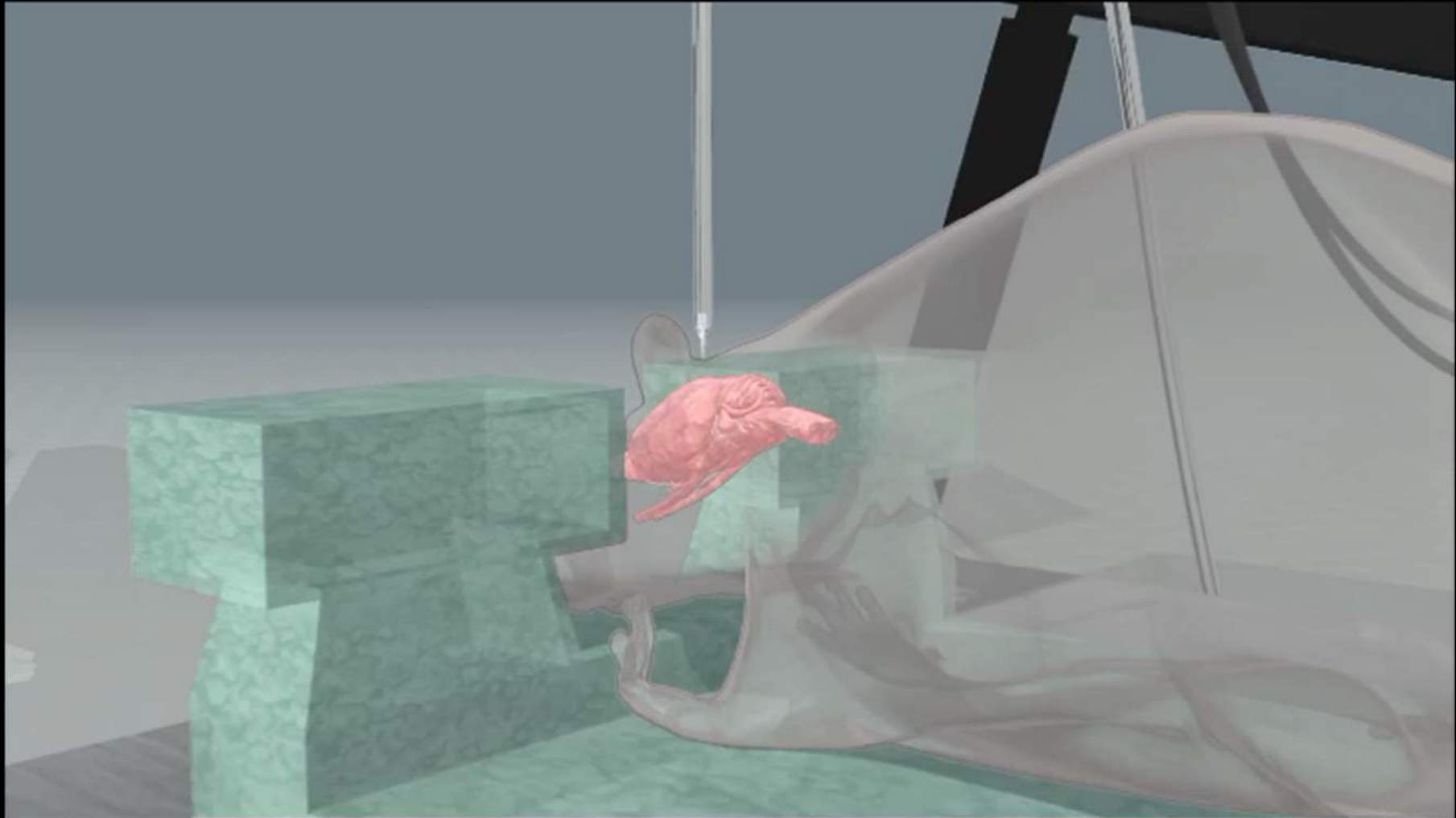
Chen et al., Nature (2013)

The prefrontal cortex is involved in many physiological functions,
including decision making processes



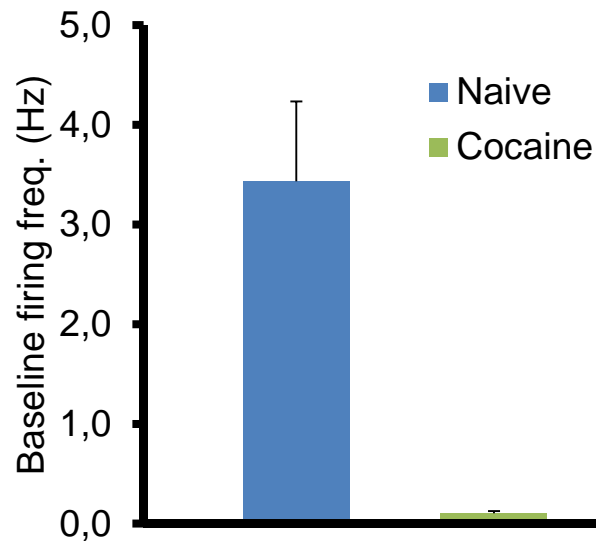
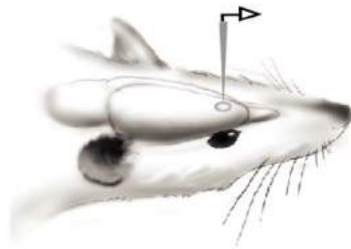
Adapted from Vertes, Neuroscience 2006; 142 1-20)

In vivo Patch-Clamp recordings in the prelimbic cortex



Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

Hypoactivity in prelimbic PFC neurons after long-access cocaine self-administration



Naive

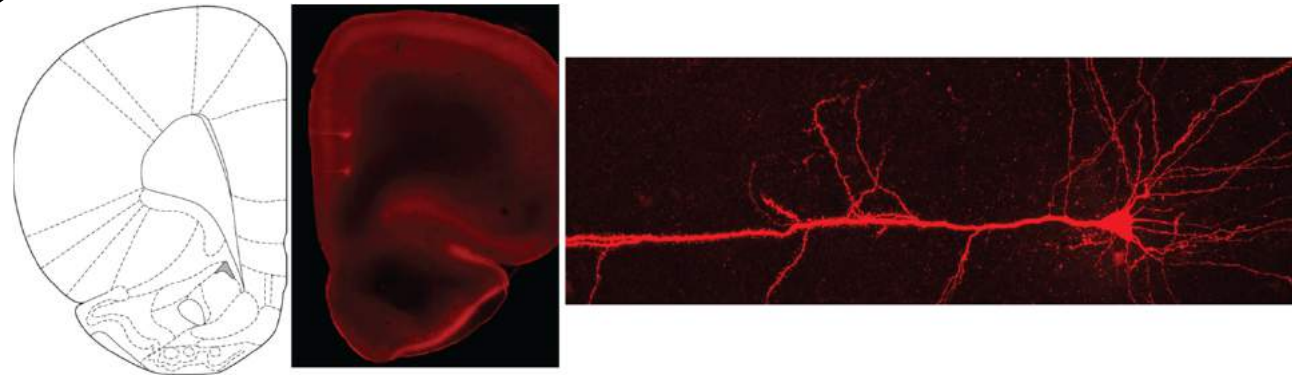


Cocaine



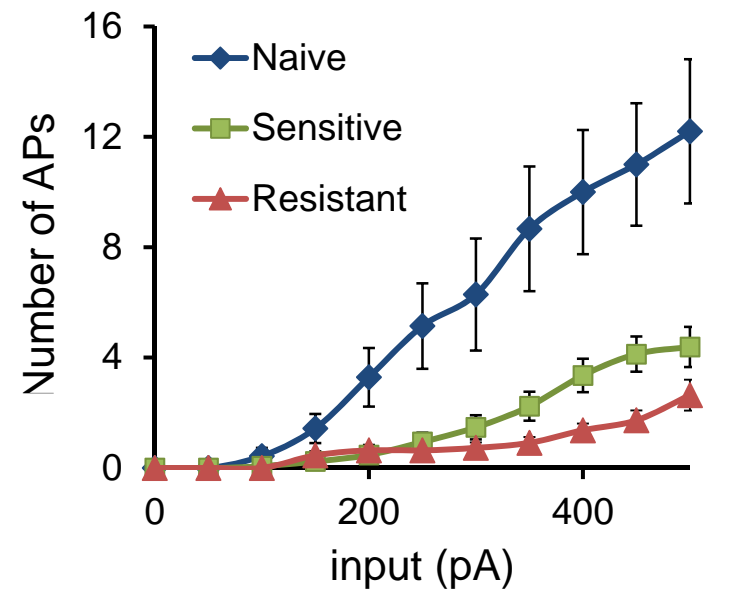
Thanks to Rob Froemke, NYU

Long-access to cocaine decreases excitability of deep-layer prelimbic neurons



I

S



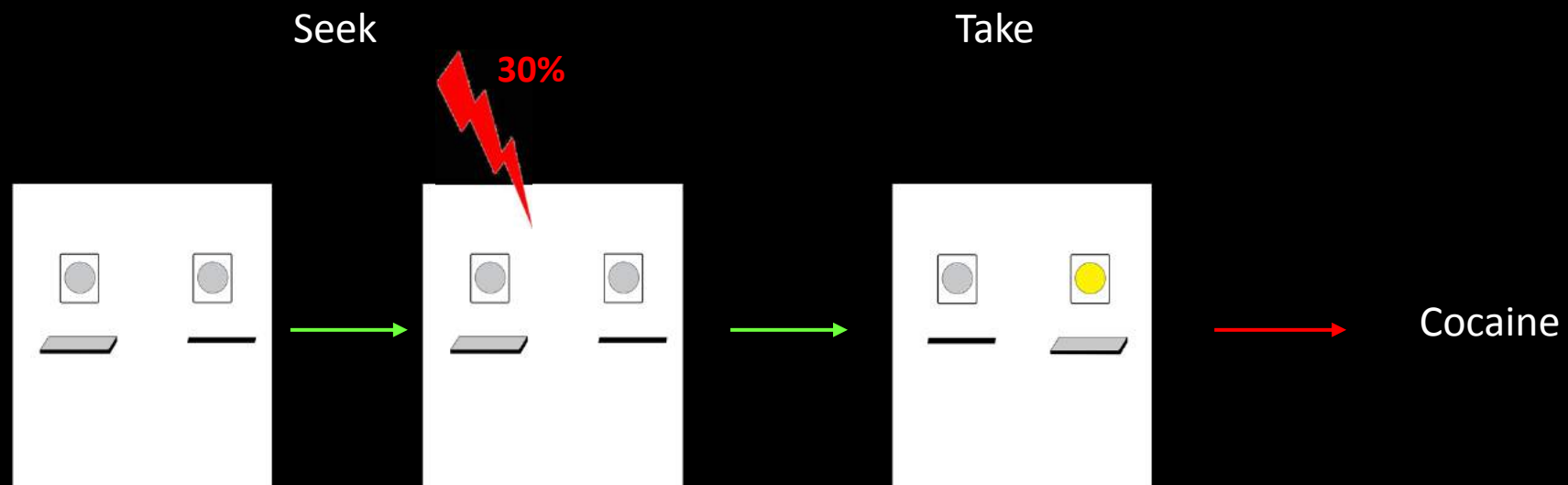
Hypothesis:

If hypoactivity of the prelimbic cortex is causally linked with cocaine seeking, then

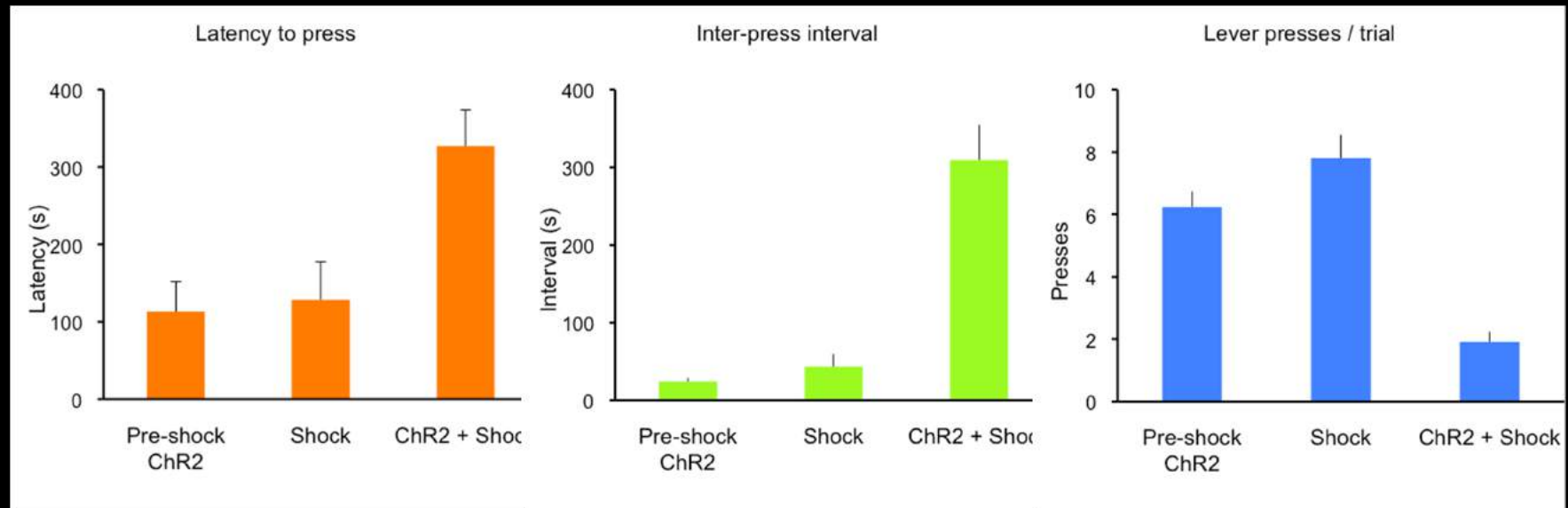
Optogenetic activation of the prelimbic area should reduce cocaine seeking

Laser stimulation procedure

- 4 days of “shock” training
- On day 5, ChR stimulation in the PLCx (@1 Hz) throughout the seek period



Prelimbic photostimulation decreases compulsive cocaine seeking only *after* Shock sessions



Summary

- ~30% of rats will self-administer cocaine despite negative consequences (SR rats).
- Neurons in the prelimbic region of the PFC are significantly hypoactive after prolonged cocaine self-administration, with shock resistant rats being the least active.
- Activation of prelimbic neurons via optogenetic decreases cocaine seeking and taking behavior in shock resistant rats
- Inhibition of prelimbic neurons via optogenetics in shock sensitive rats triggers cocaine seeking during shock sessions
- Therapeutic applications testable, immediately