

## 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

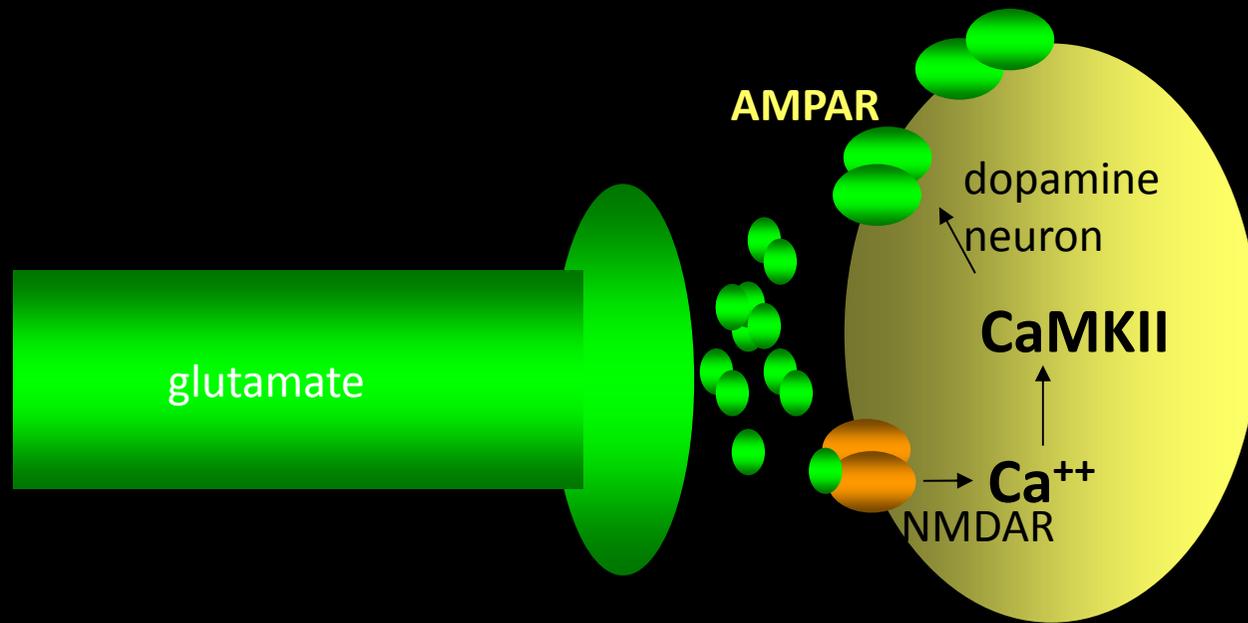
Schizophrenia

Sensory neglect

Learning and memory



# LTP and dopamine neurons

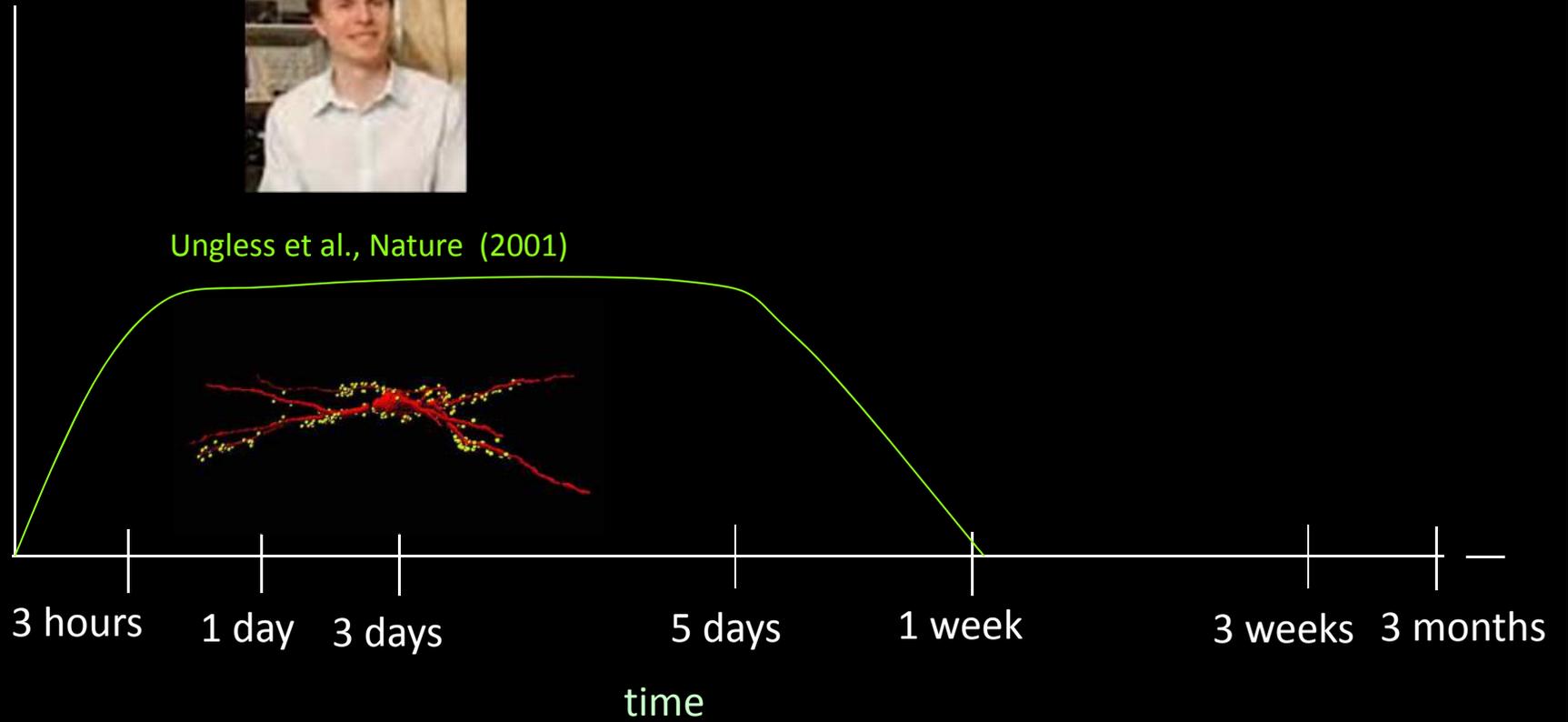


# The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity

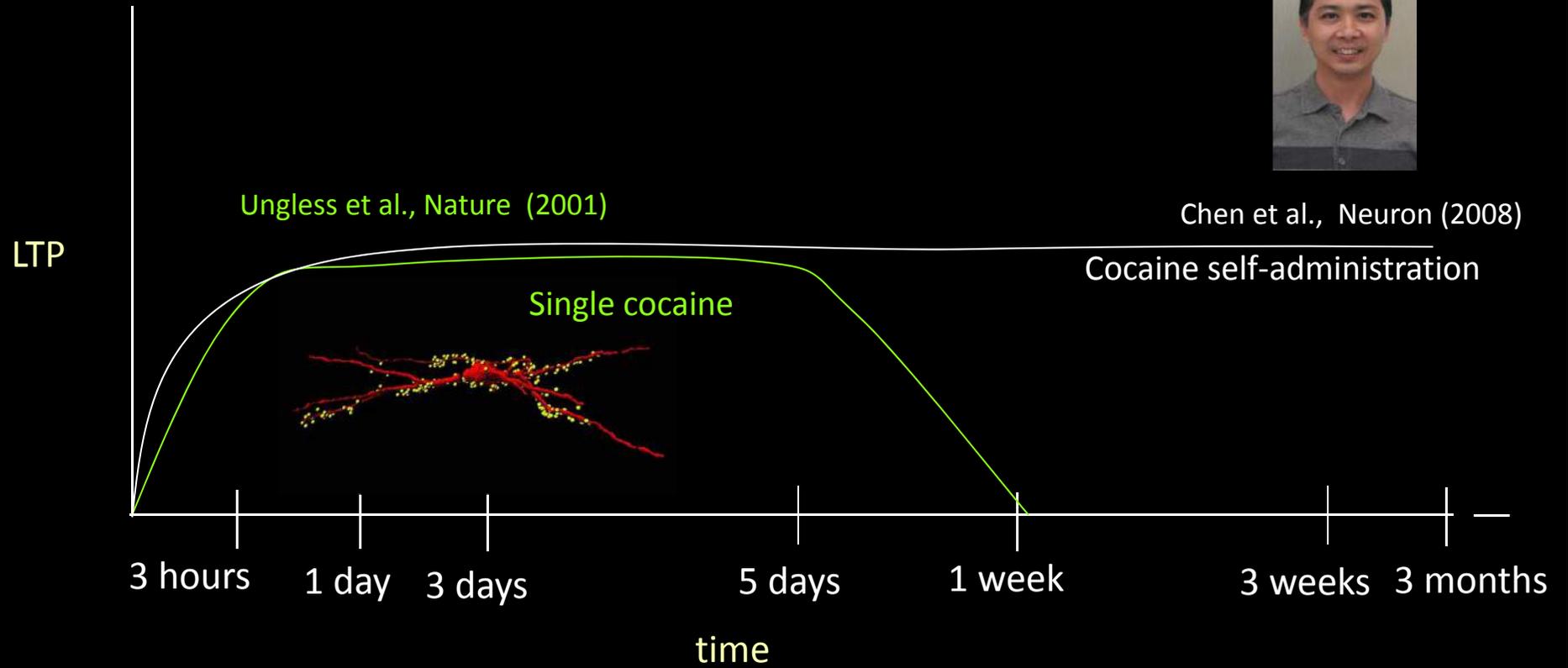


Ungless et al., Nature (2001)

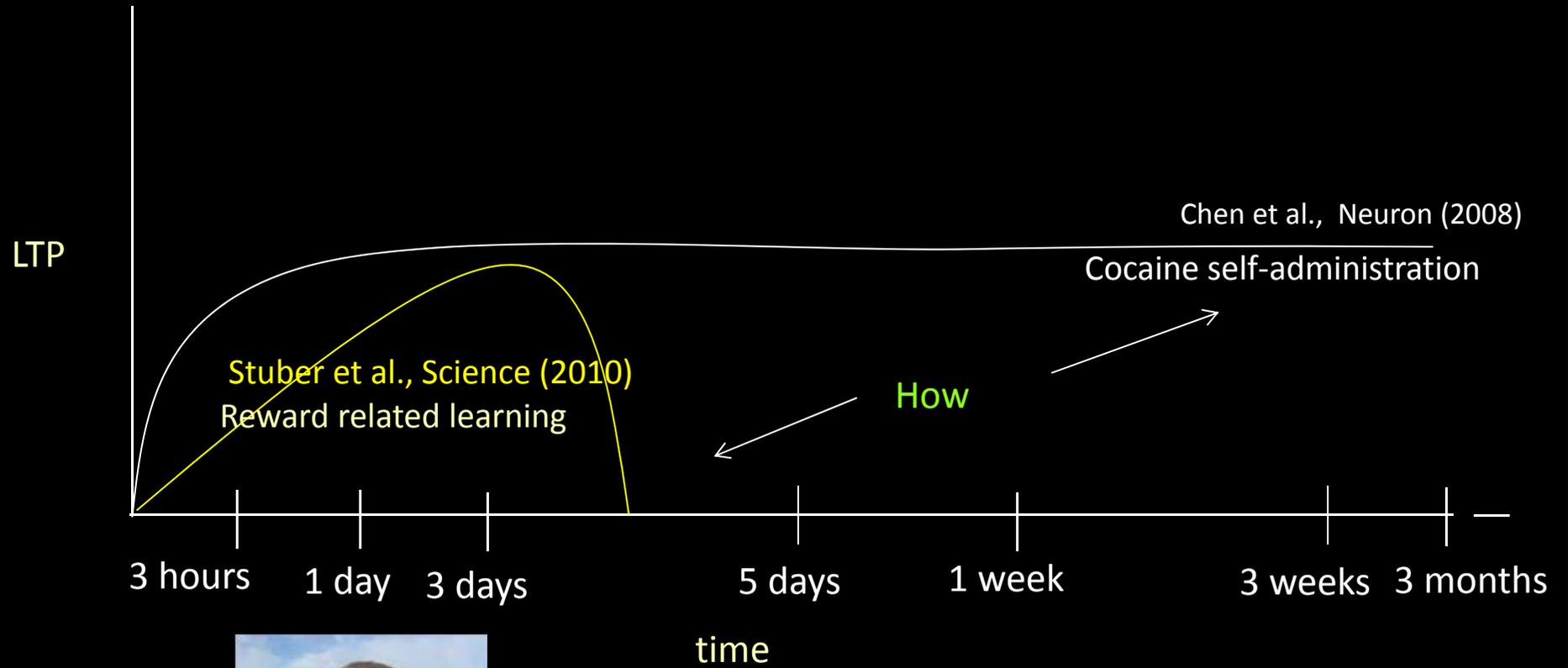
LTP



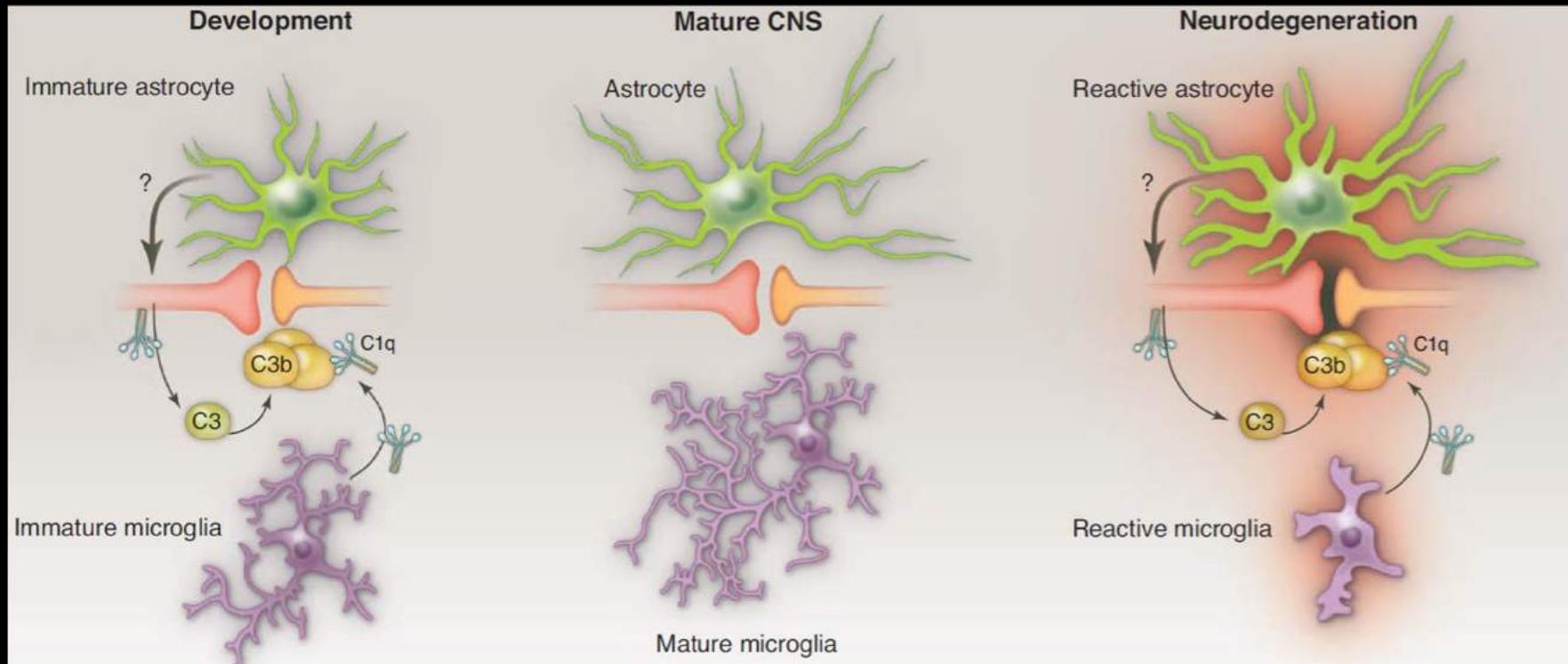
# The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity



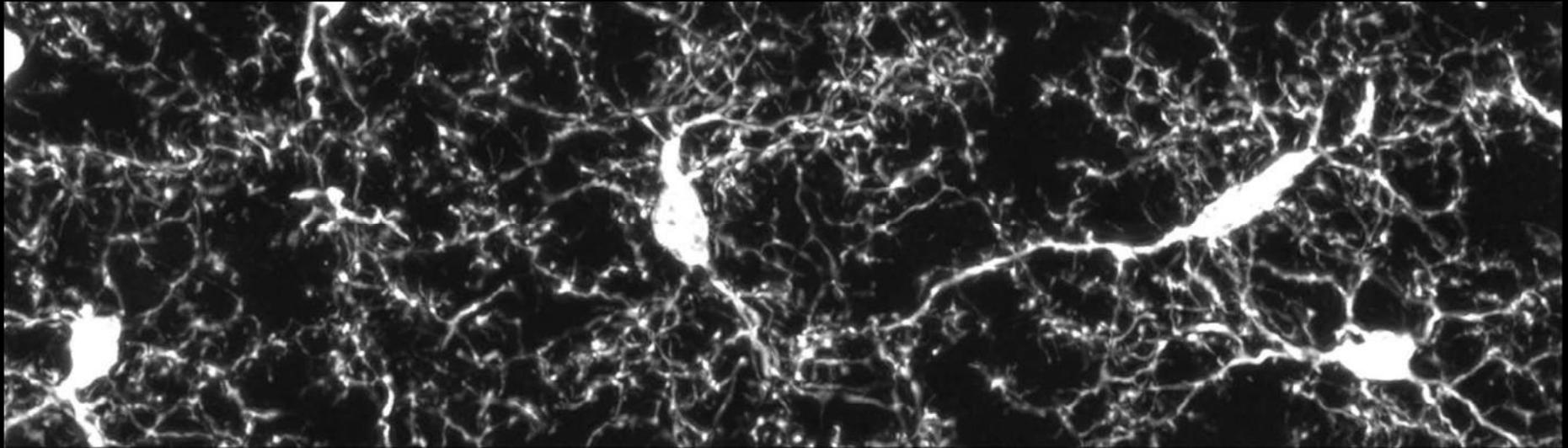
# The time course of VTA cocaine-dependent synaptic plasticity



## The other players



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



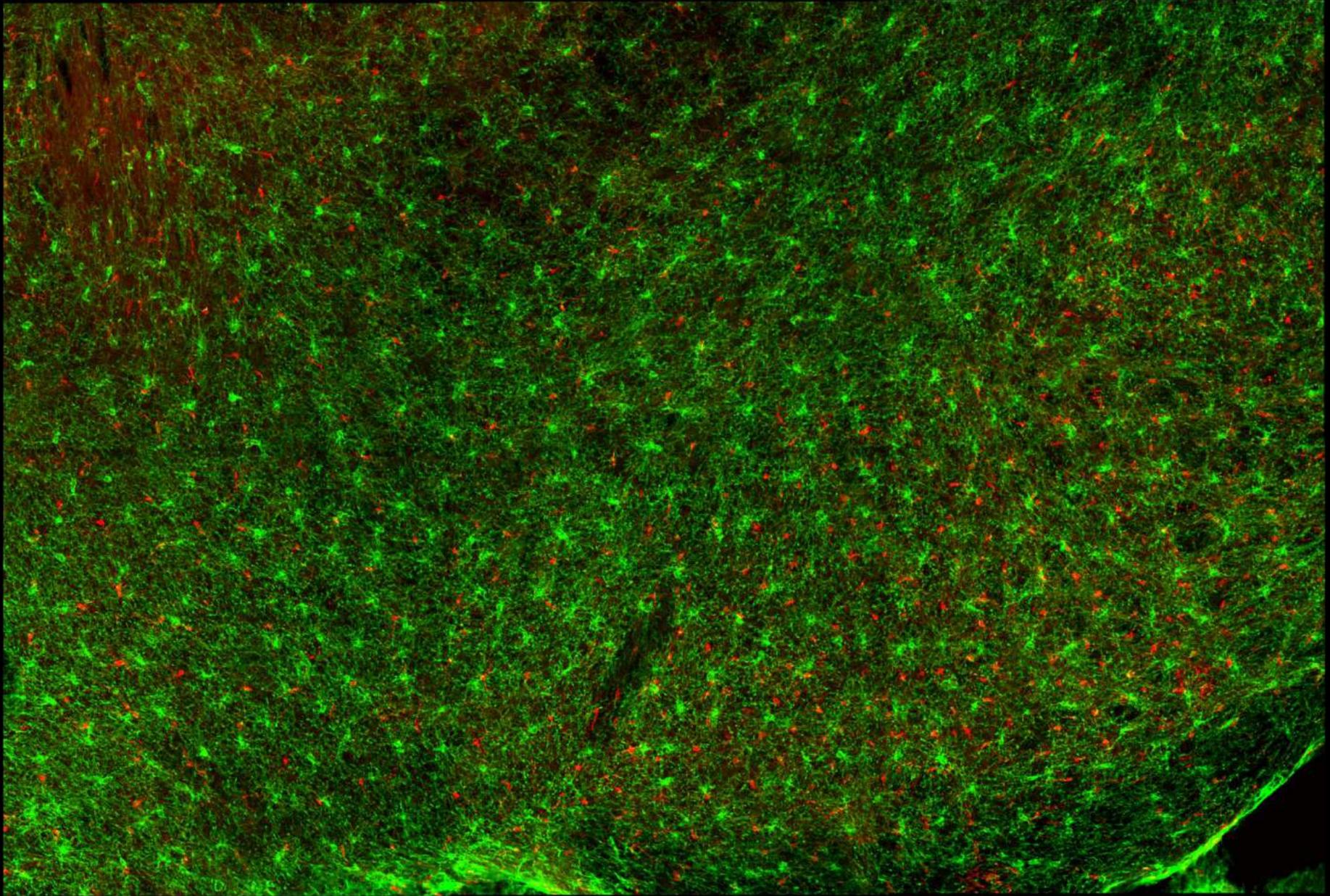
## Basic properties of microglial cells in the midbrain and accumbens



Mirror project: Wendy Xin (astrocytes)



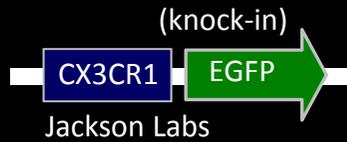
Lindsay de Biase



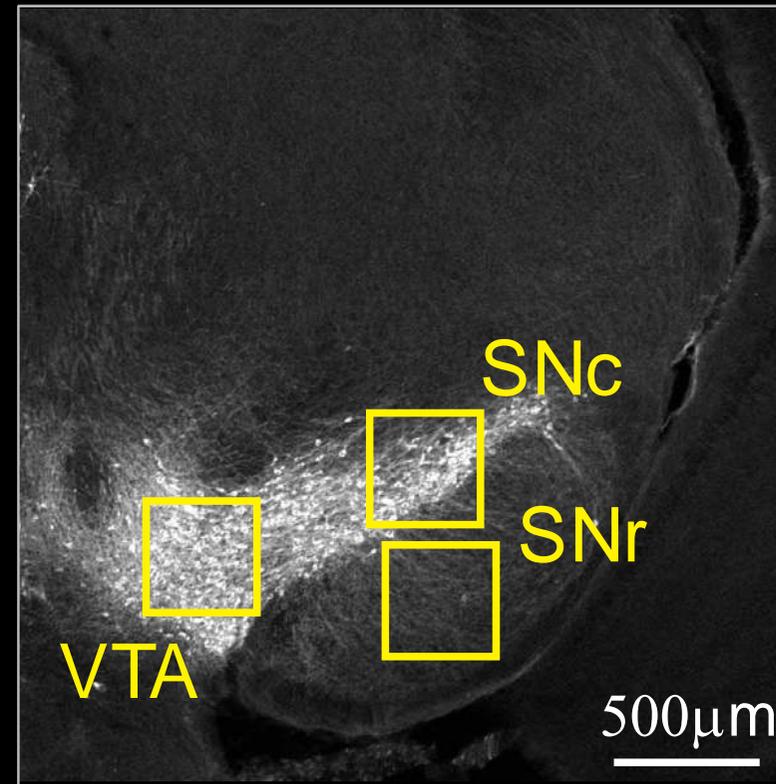
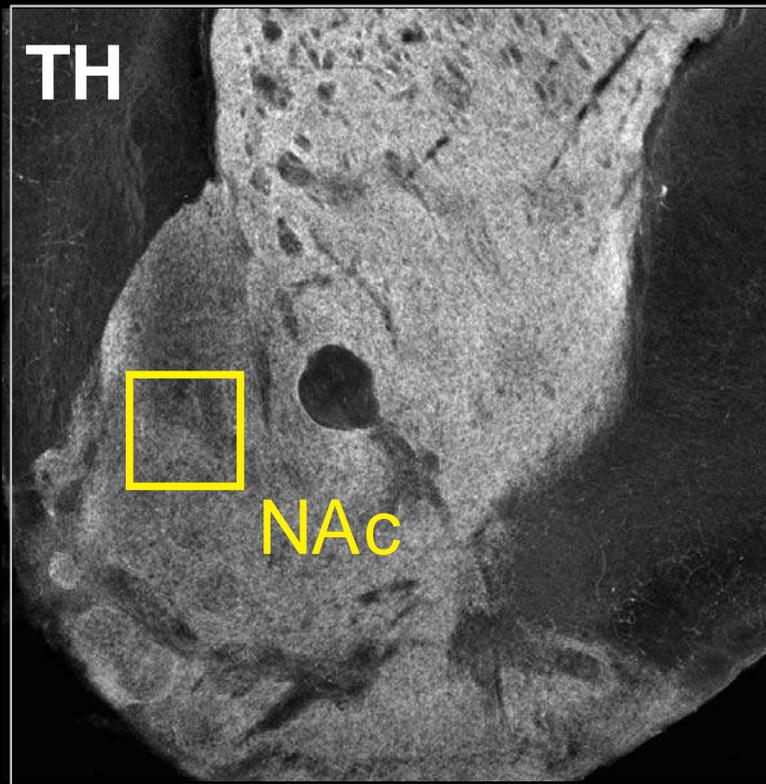
TH    Iba1 = Microglia    NG2 = Oligodendrocyte Precursors    Not shown – Oligodendrocytes, Astrocytes

deBiase et al., *under submission*

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

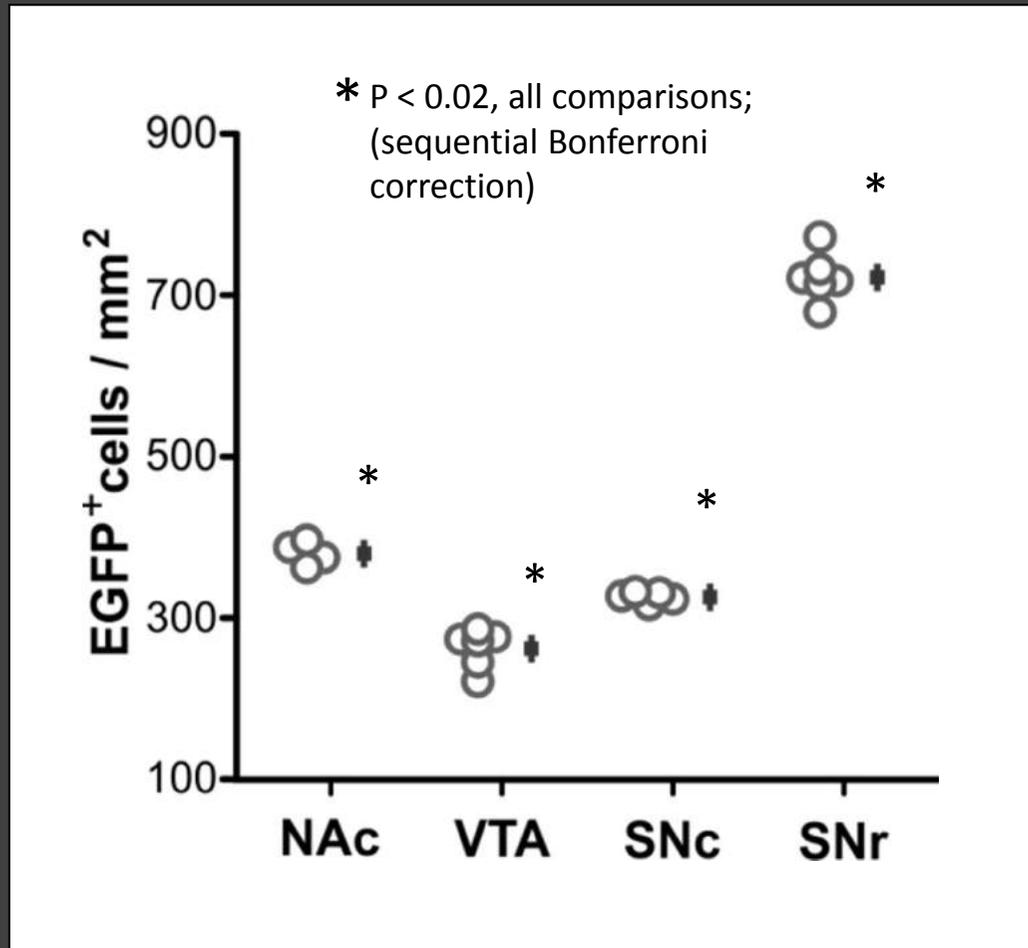


- P58-62
- ♂ and ♀
- perfusion-fixed

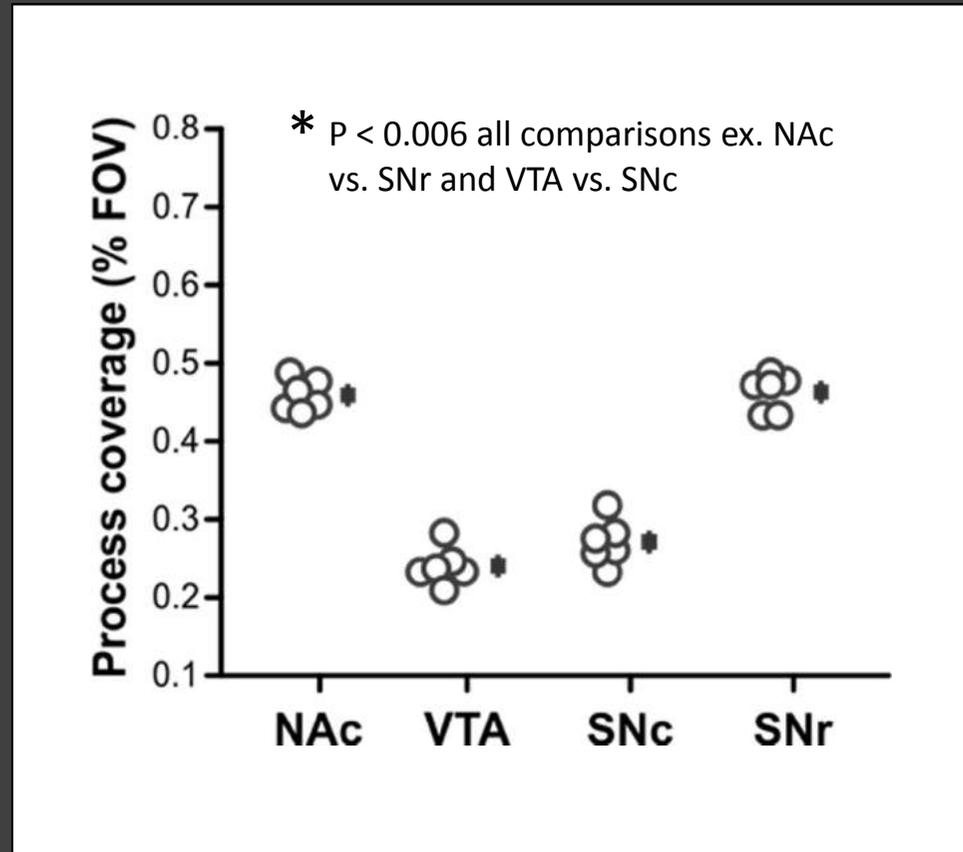


Medial ↔ Lateral

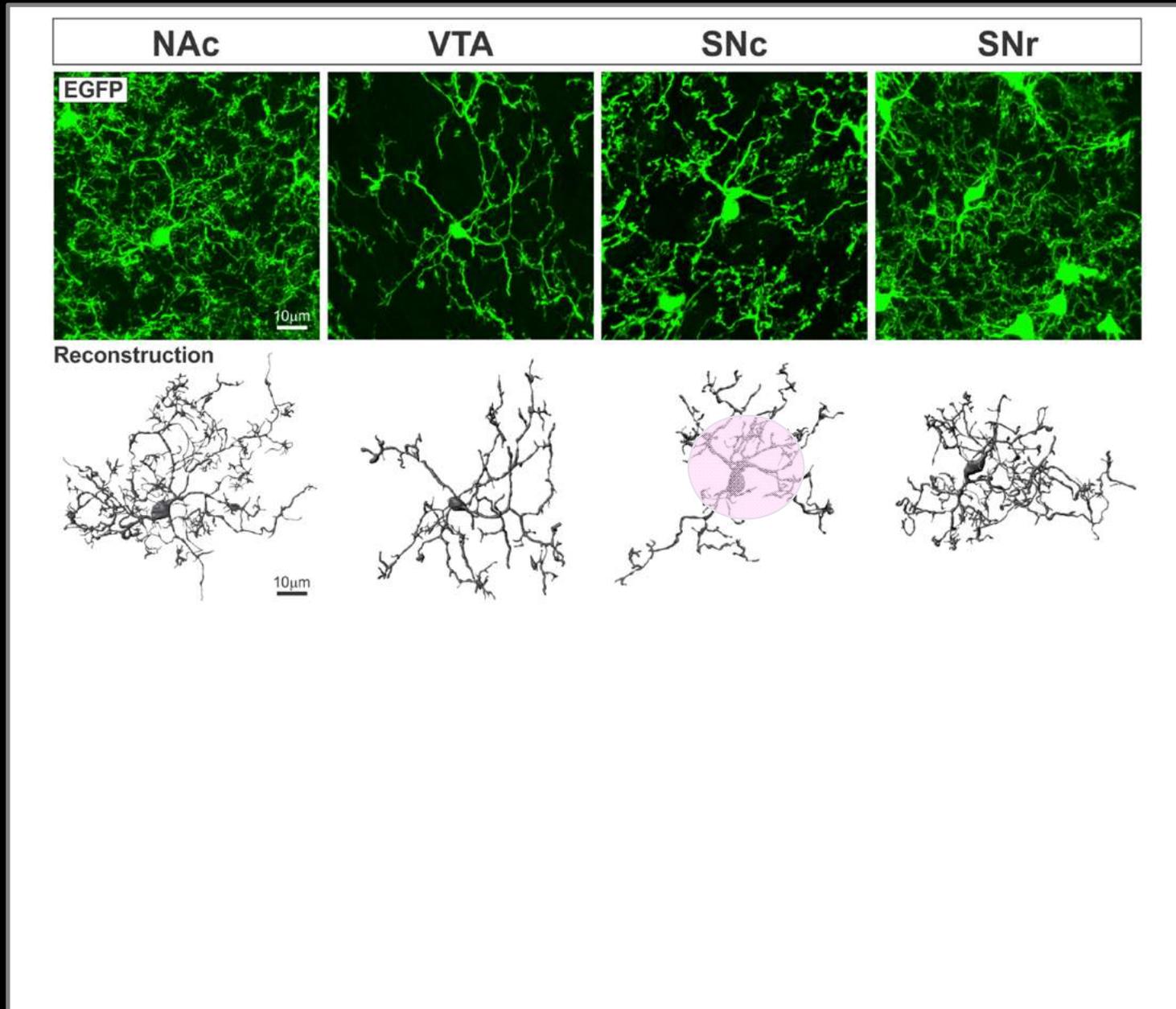
## Density of microglia varies dramatically across BG nuclei



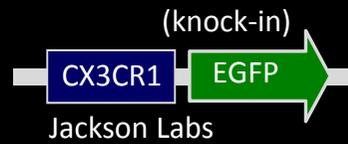
## Morphology of microglia varies dramatically across BG nuclei



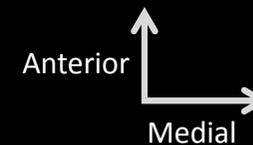
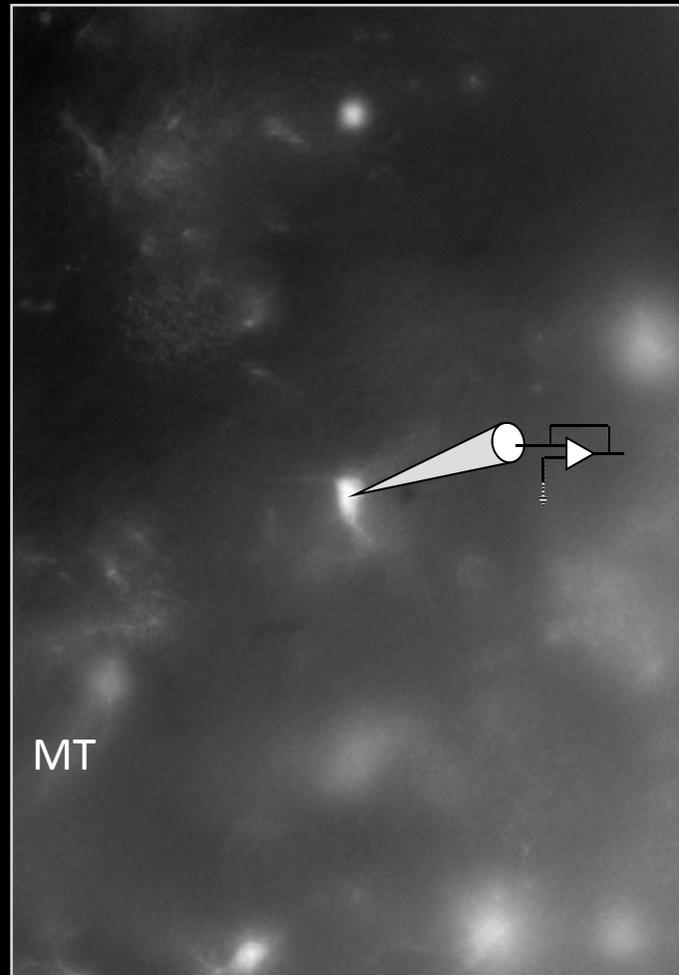
# Quantitative analysis of microglial cell morphology



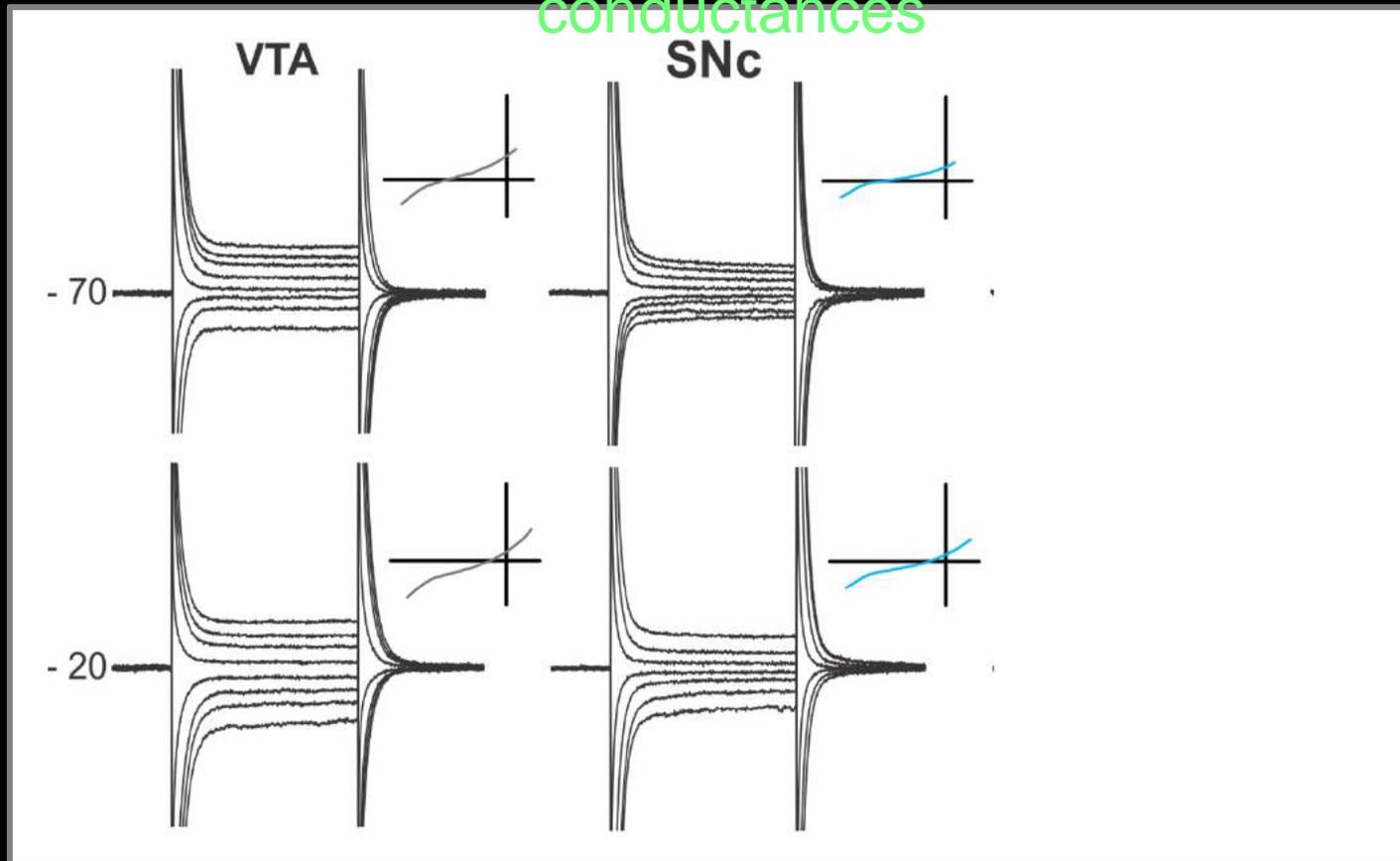
# Electrophysiology to probe microglial membrane properties in acute brain slices



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



# SNr microglia express more voltage-activated conductances



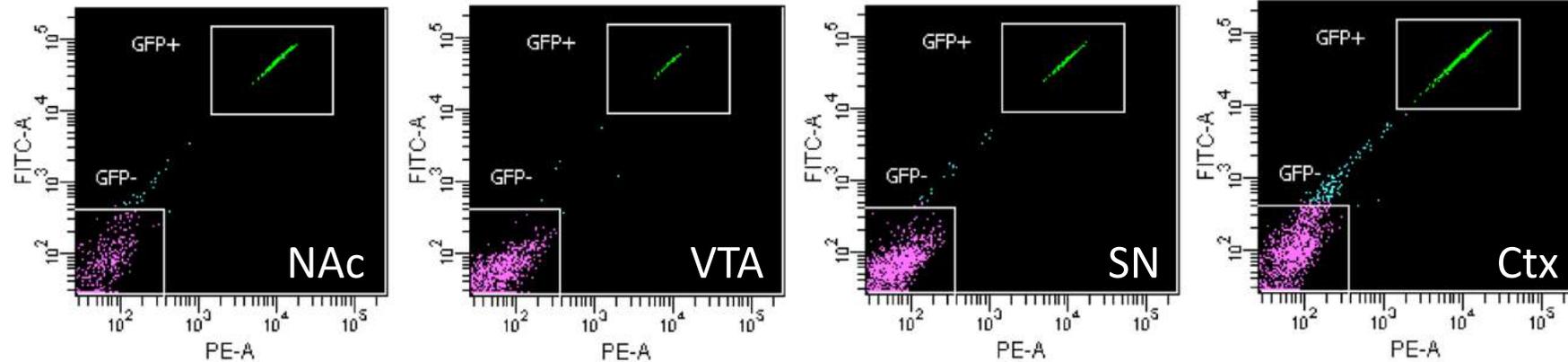
10%  
(2/21 cells)

0%  
(0/7 cells)

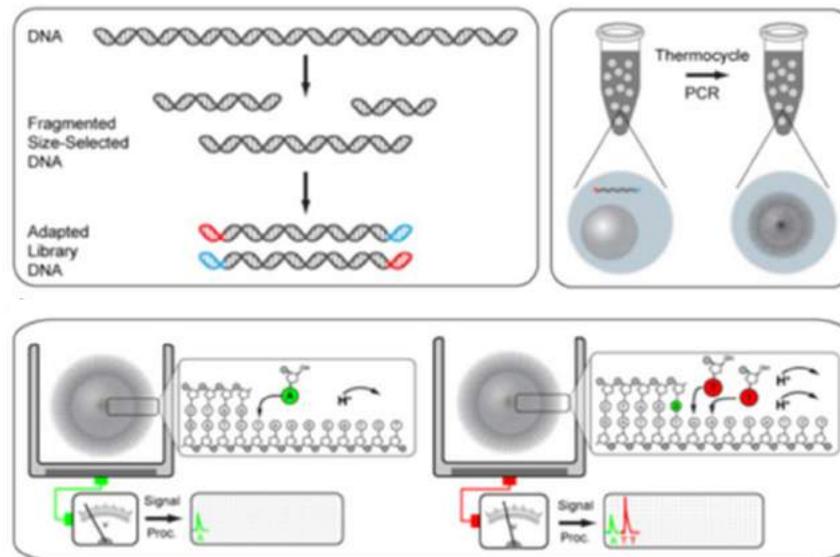
60%  
(12/20 cells)

# Analysis of gene expression in microglia

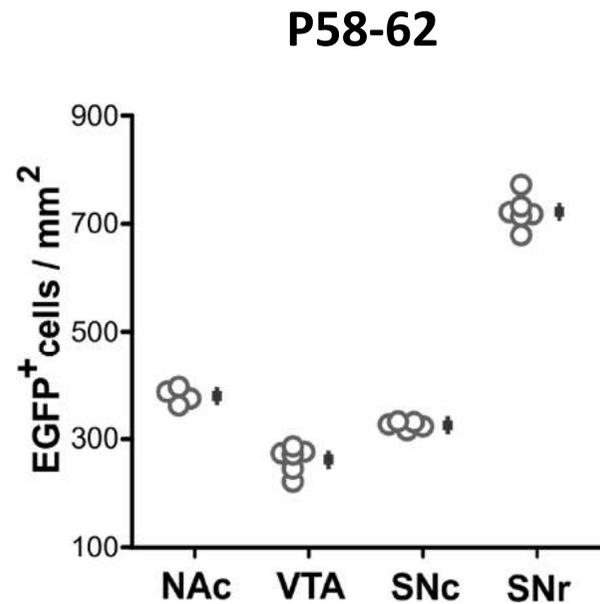
FACS isolation of microglia from specific basal ganglia nuclei



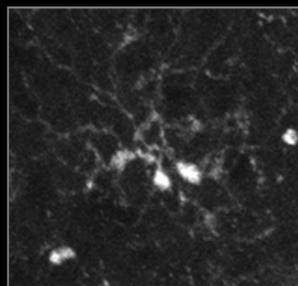
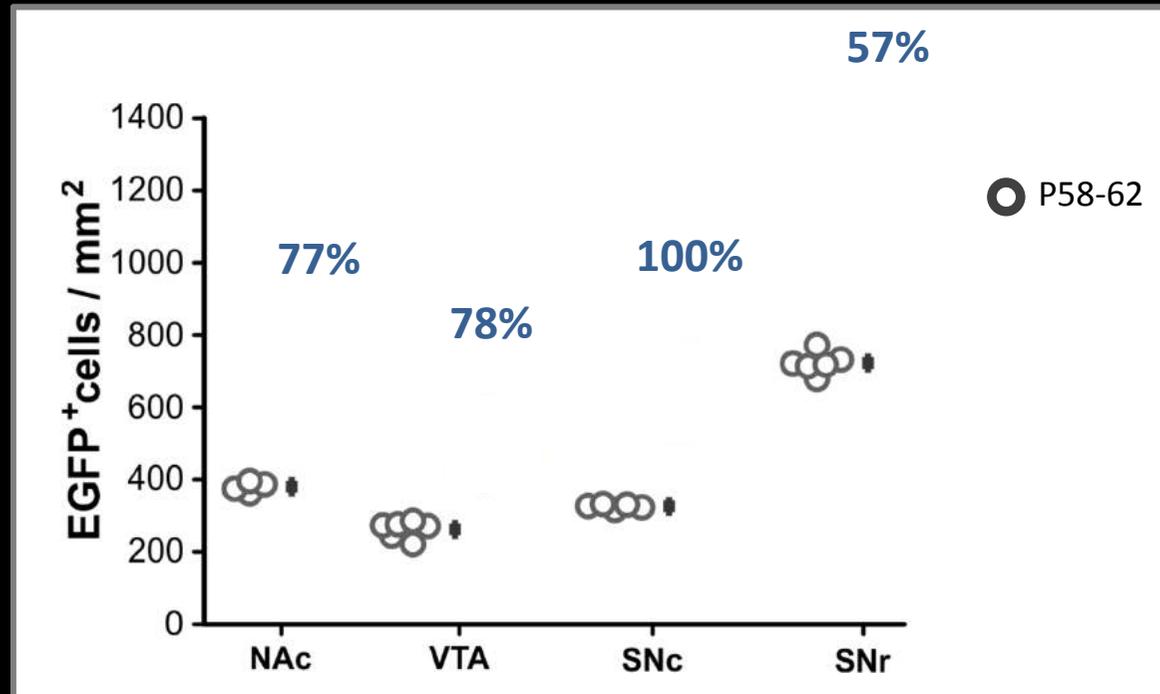
Ion Torrent RNA sequencing  
Whole Transcriptome Analysis  
(collaboration with NIAAA)



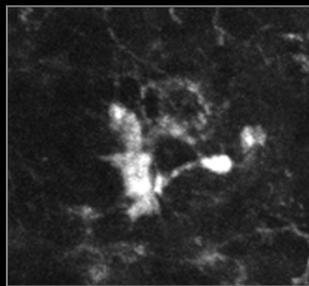
Relative regional differences in microglial cell density are established early in development and persist throughout life



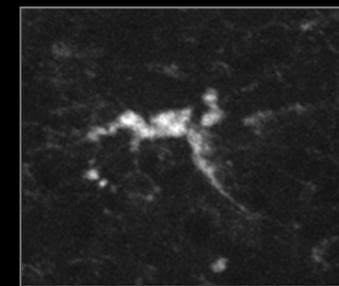
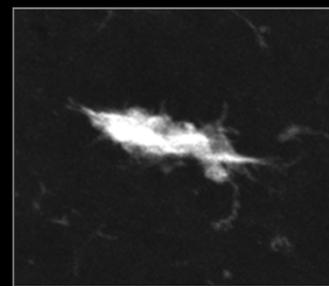
# Microglial responses to aging are not uniform across the BG



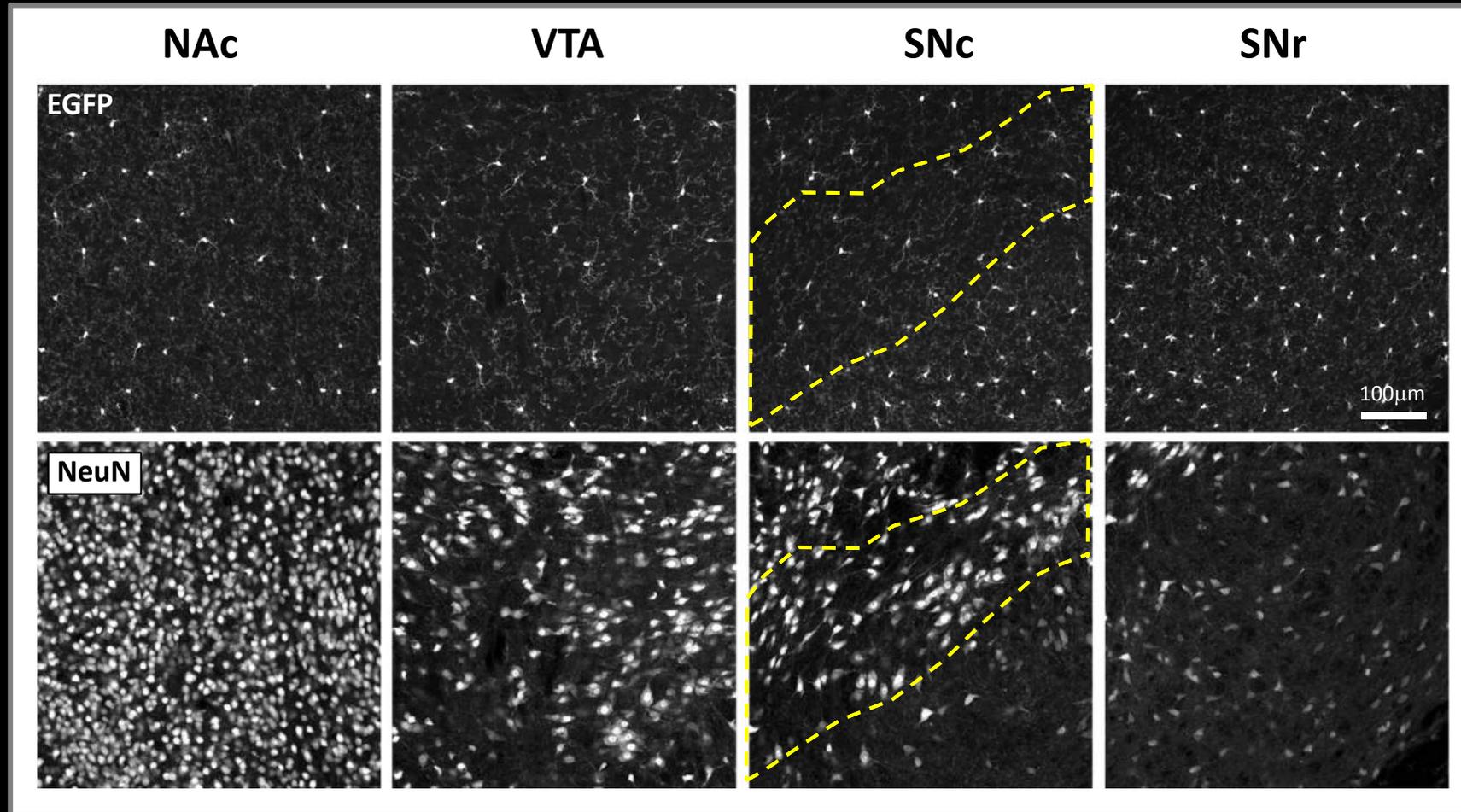
Clustering  
Under analysis



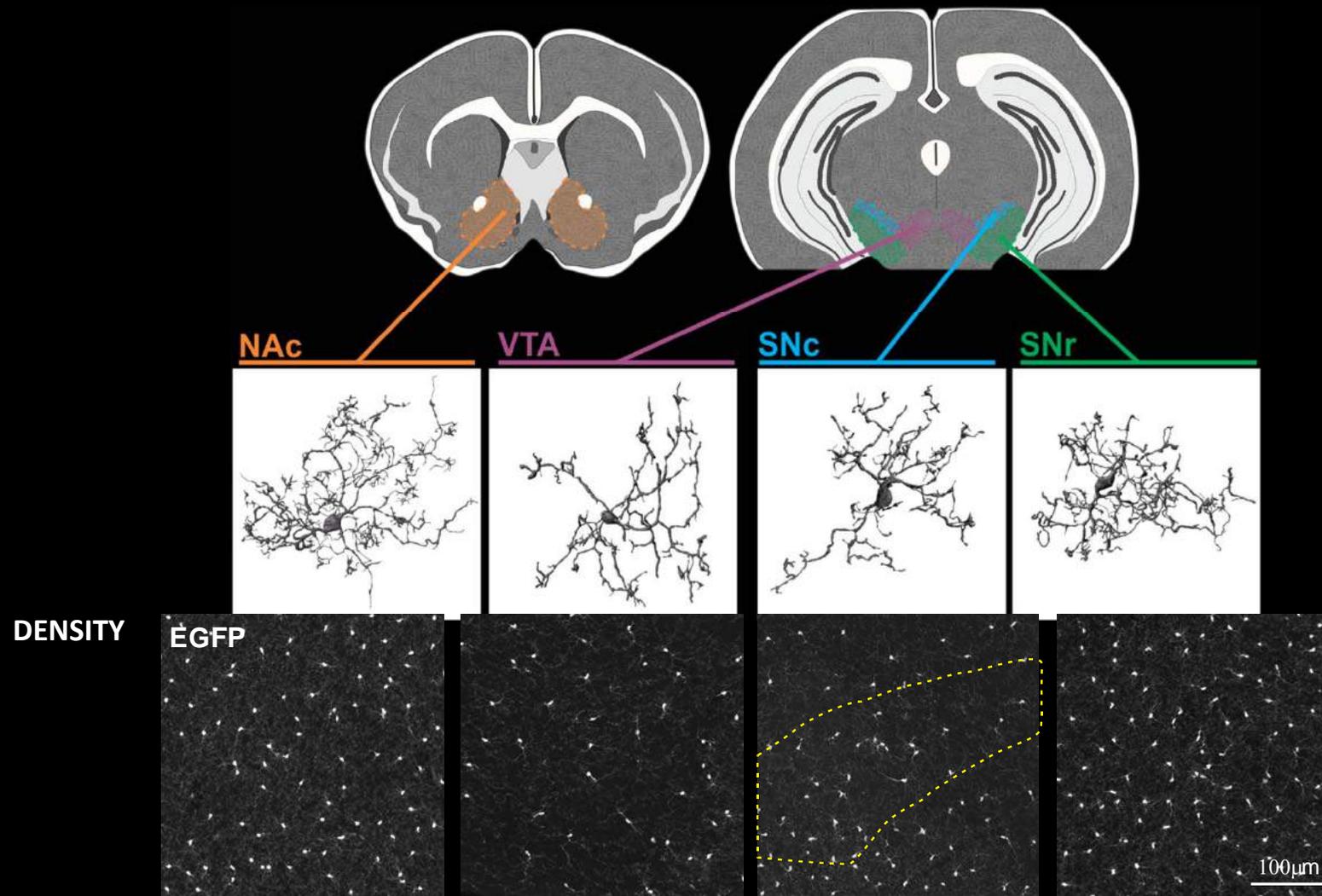
Abnormal morphology (prevalent in midbrain)  
A biomarker for aging?



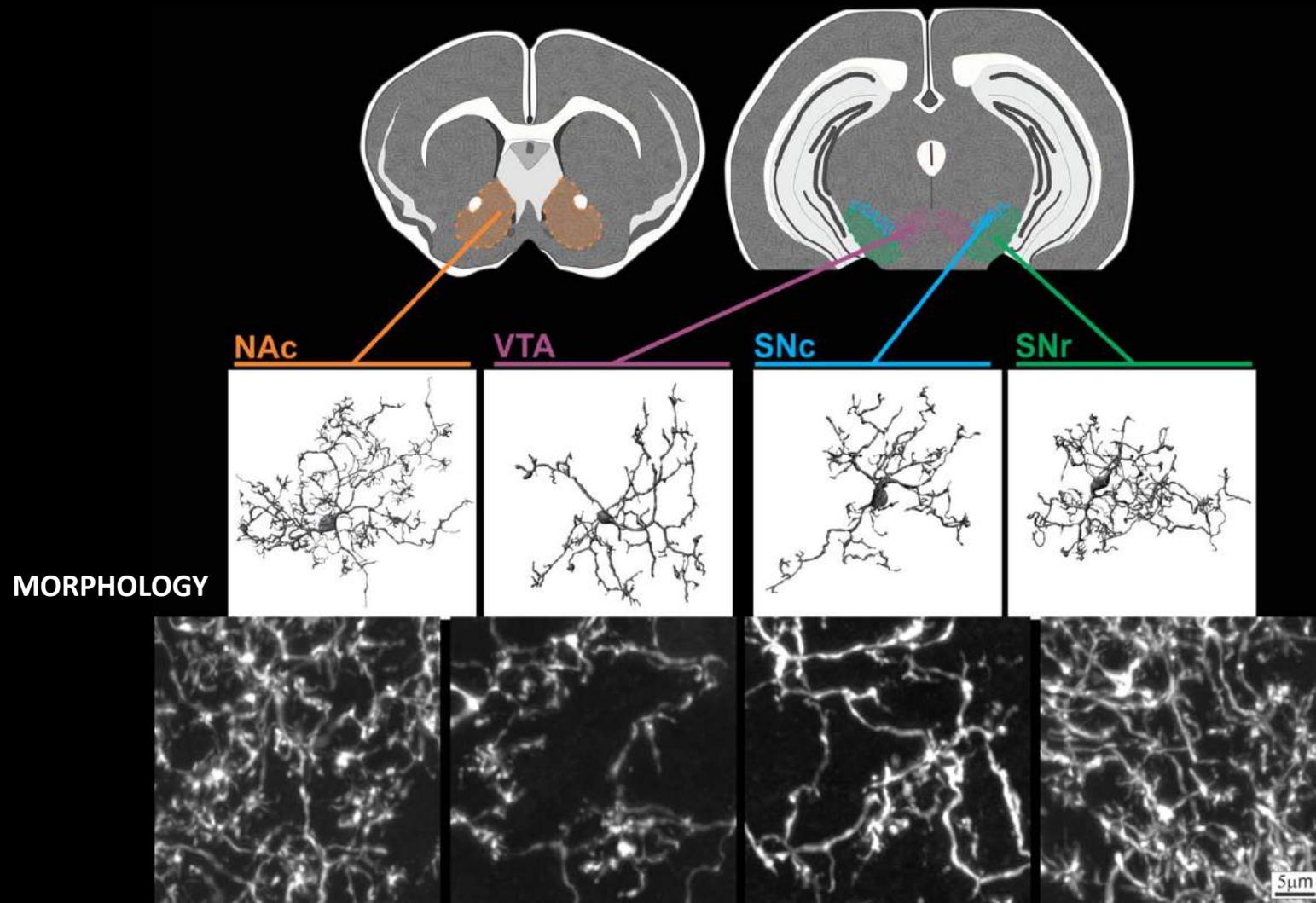
# Microglial cell density is not correlated with neuronal density



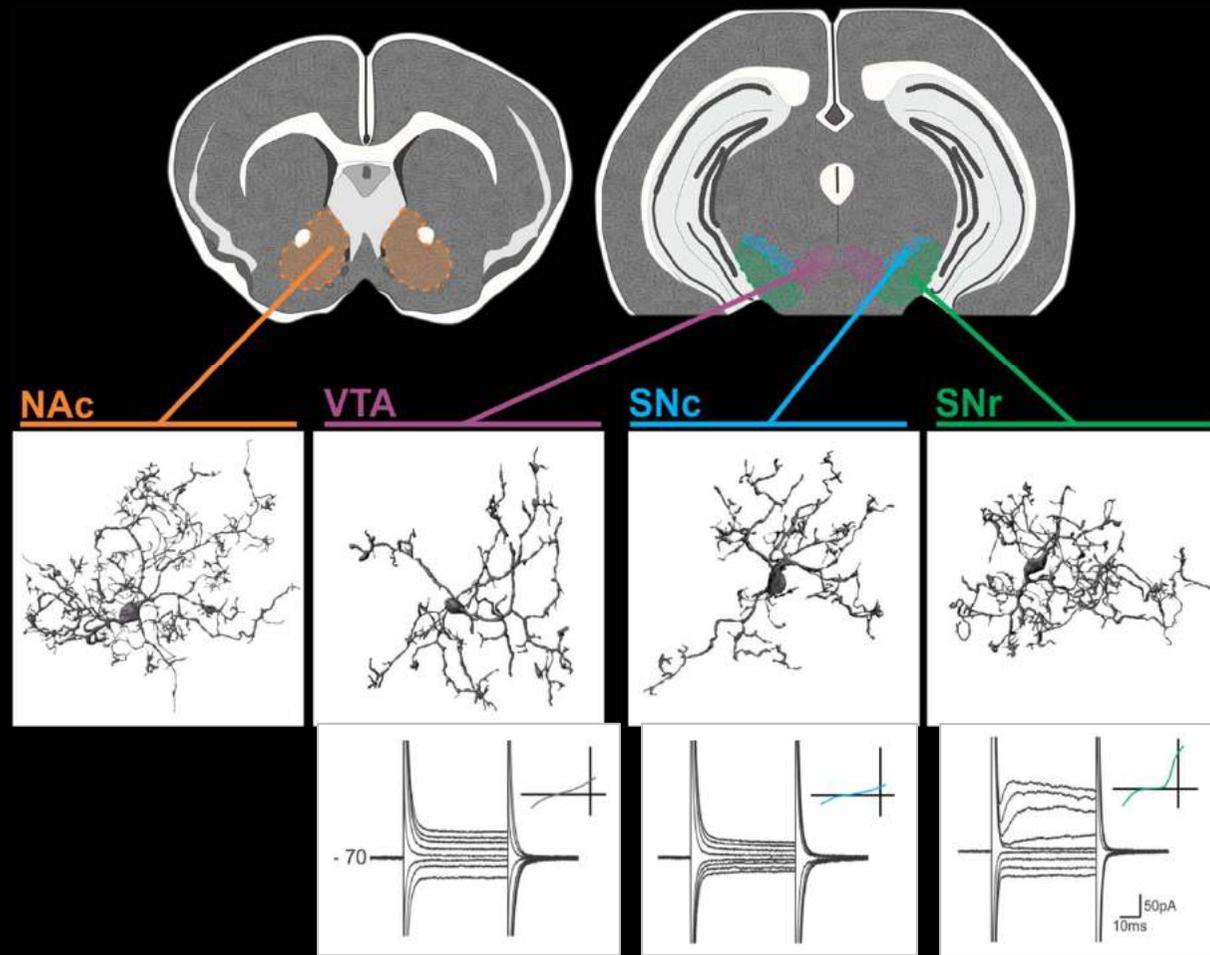
# SUMMARY: Distinct microglial phenotypes across the basal ganglia



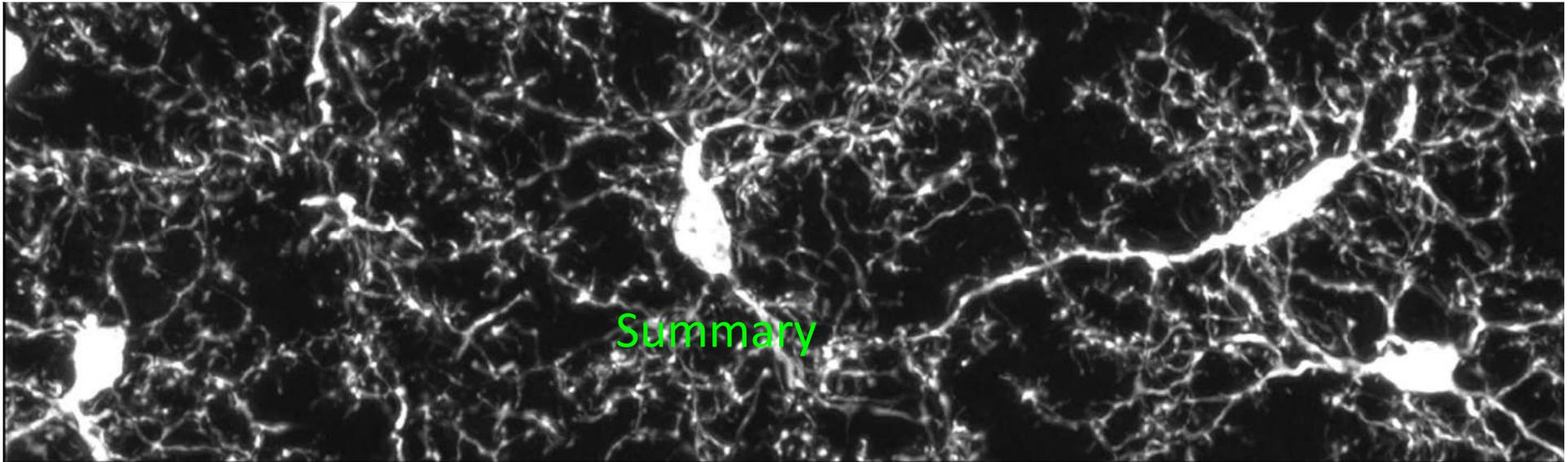
# SUMMARY: Distinct microglial phenotypes across the basal ganglia



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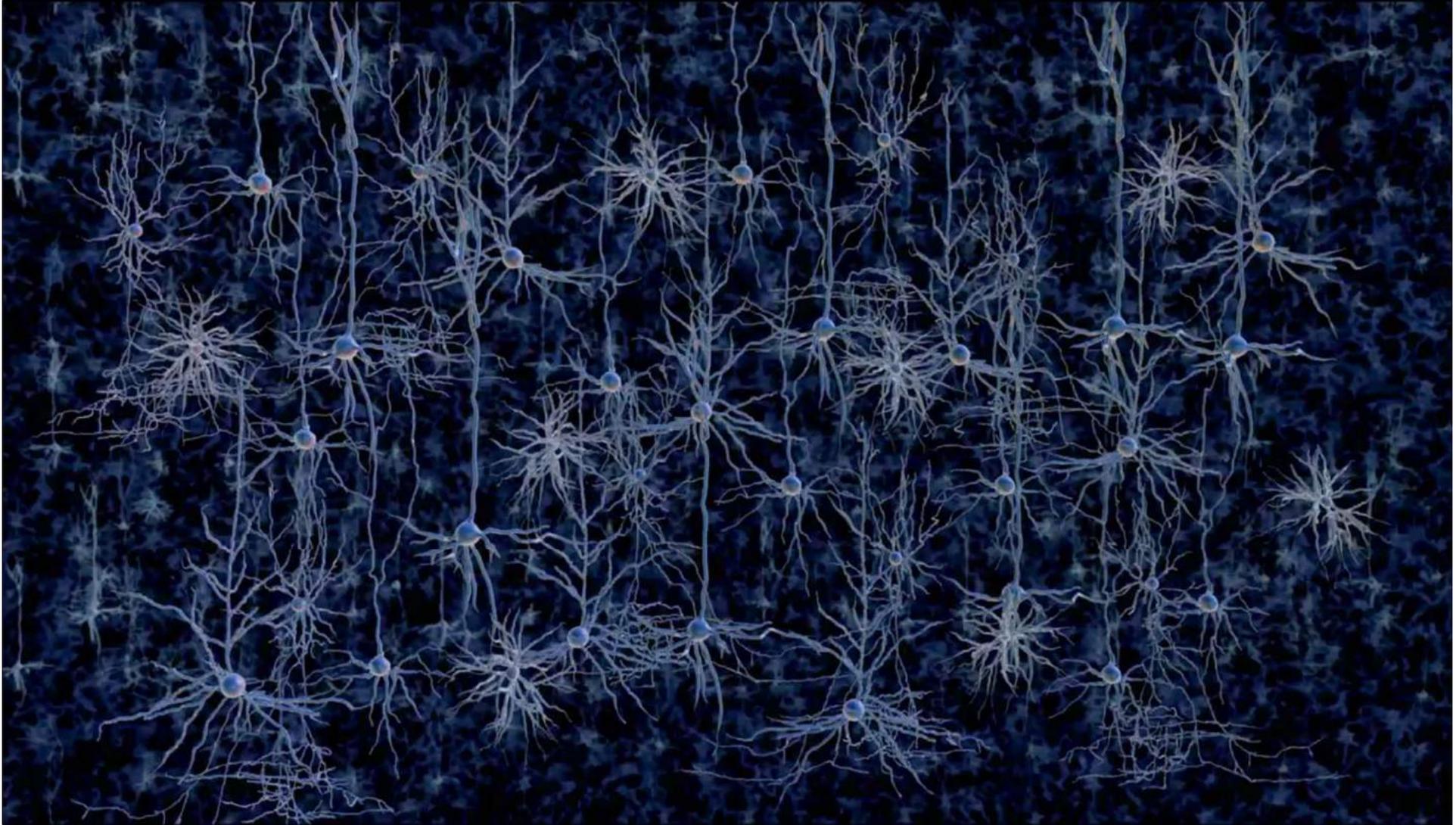


**MEMBRANE  
PROPERTIES**



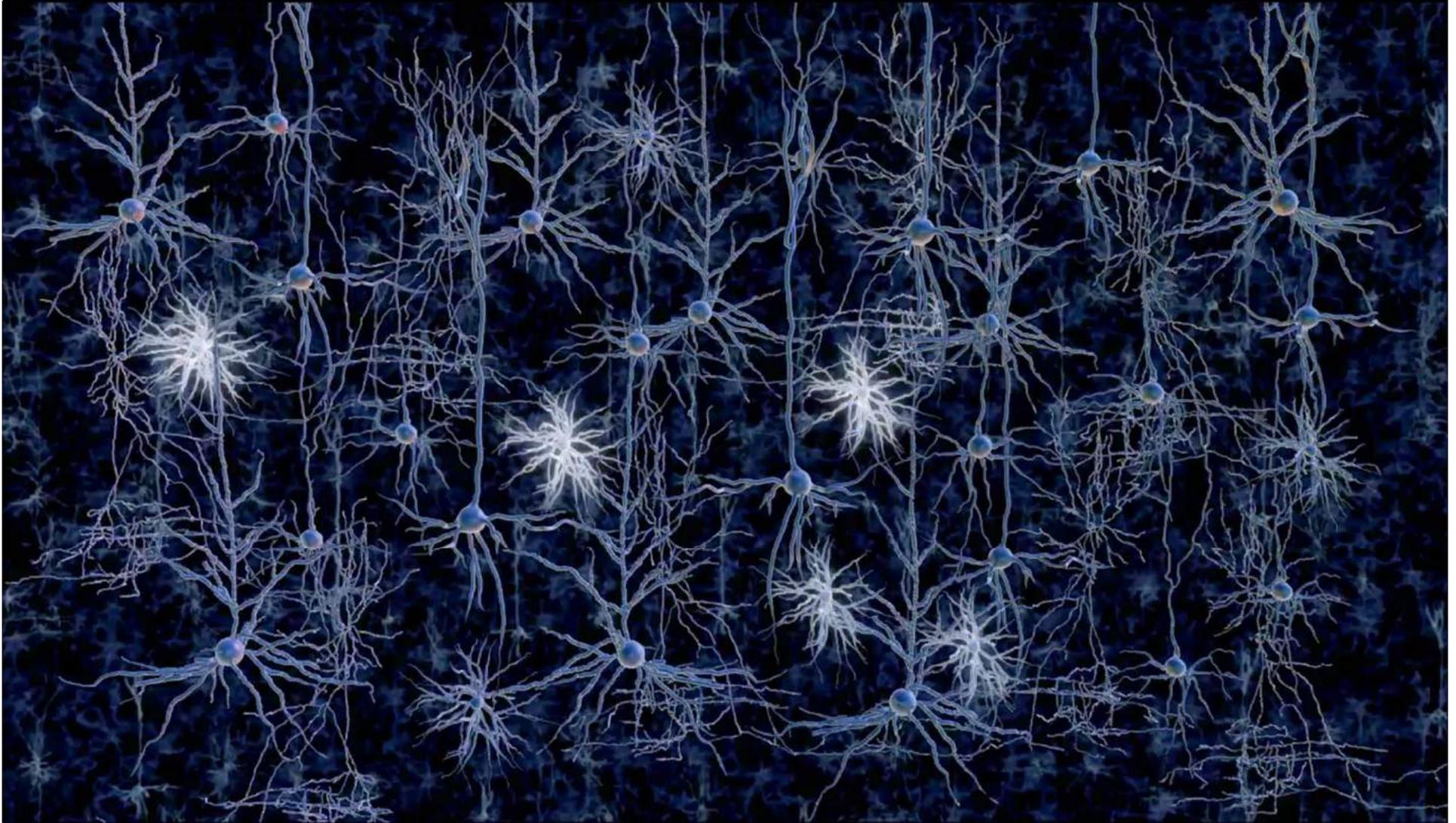
- Microglia within the BG exhibit regionally specific phenotypes and may possess differential capacity to respond to CNS insults
- Foundation for defining how microglia impact synaptic transmission and synaptic plasticity within the BG / reward circuitry in both physiological and pathological contexts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

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



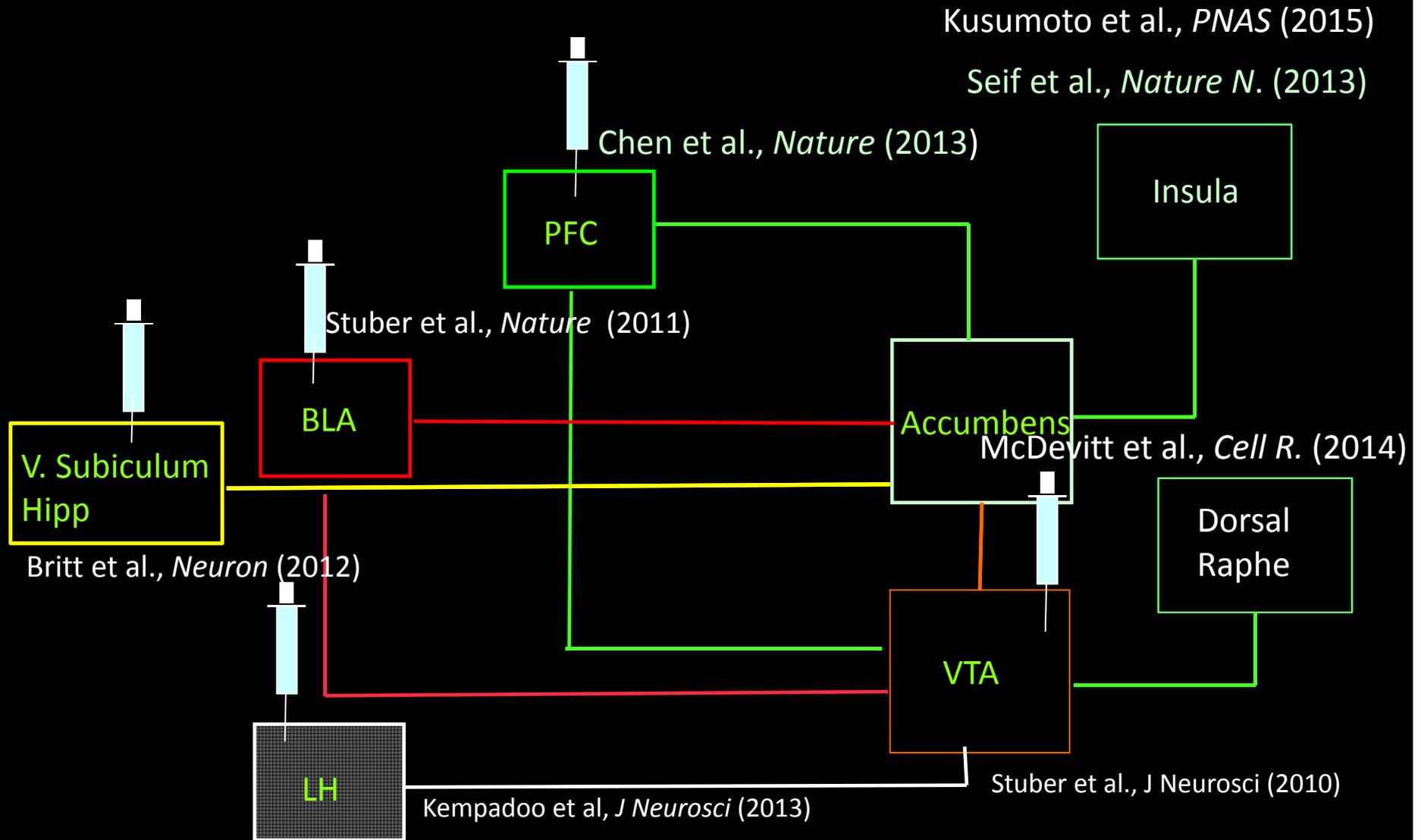
Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

Optogenetics can be also used to silence neurons

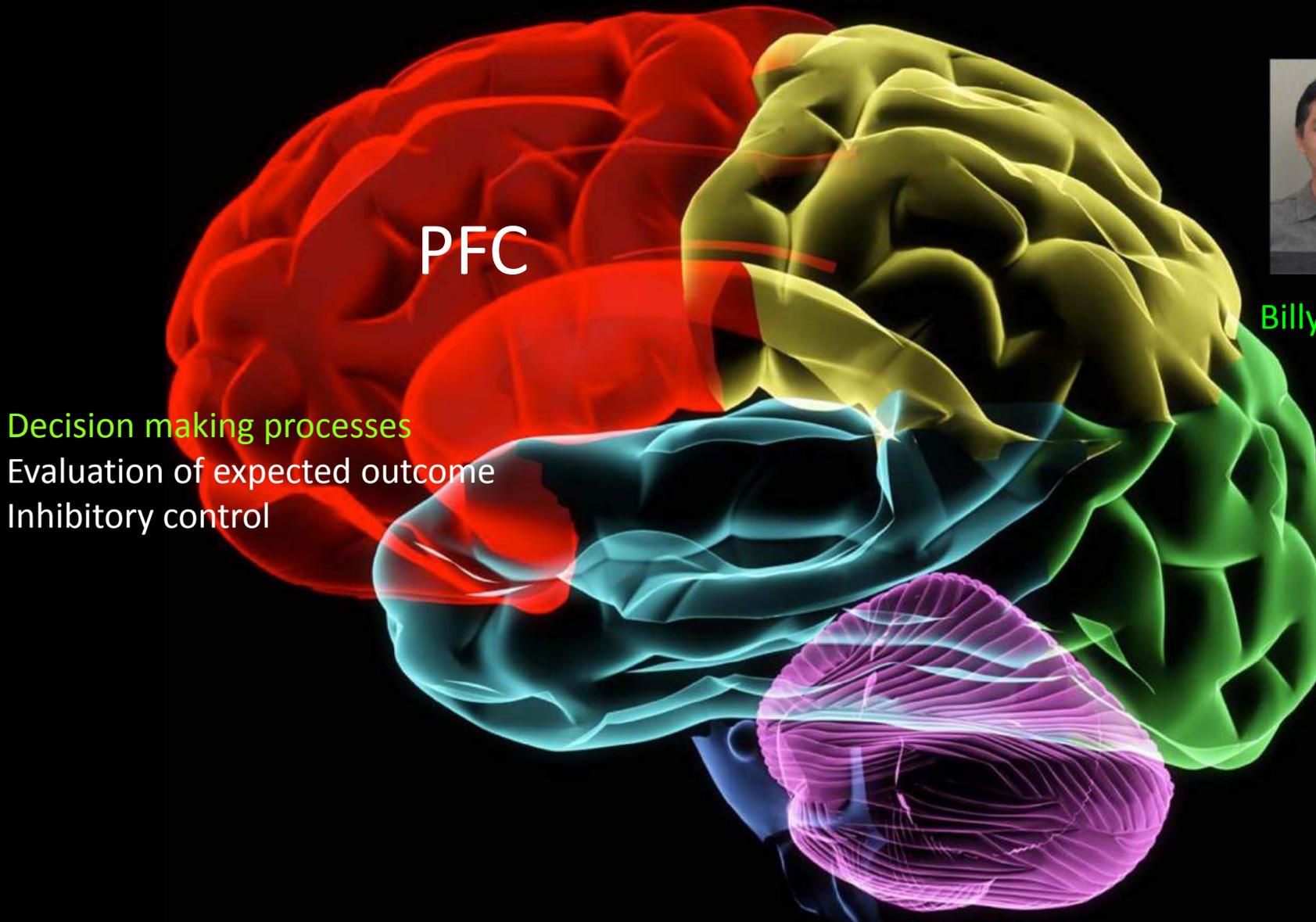


Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

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



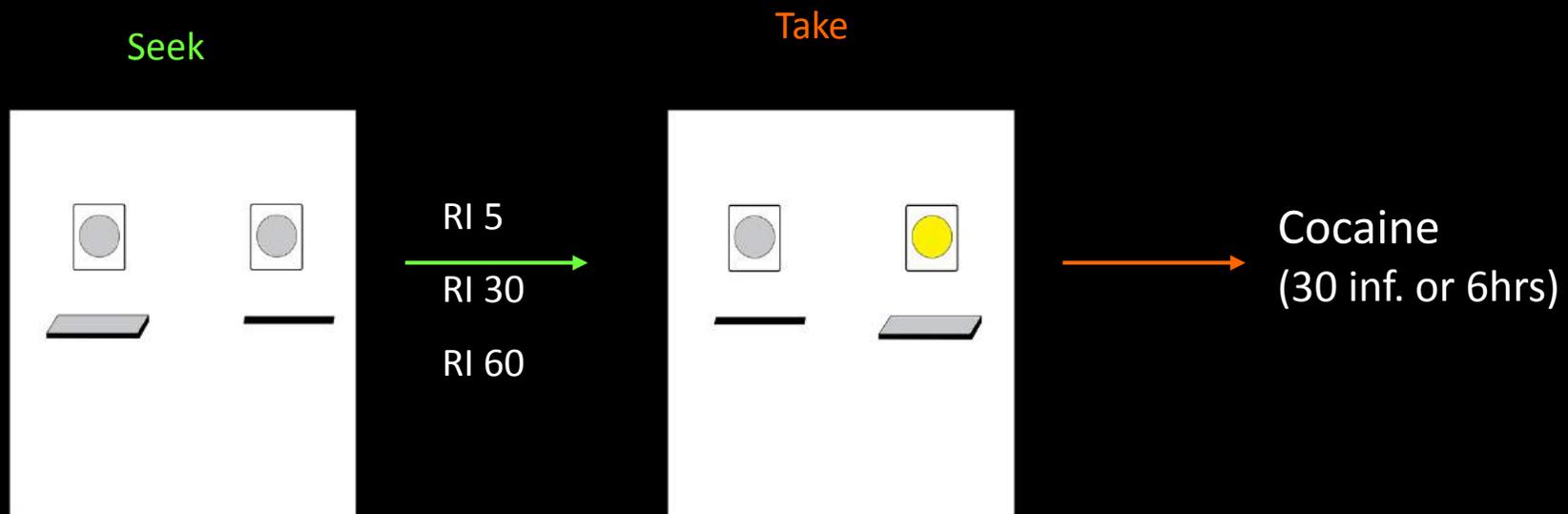
An optogenetic study inspired by human studies based on the broad concept of “hypofrontality” on cocaine abusers



Billy T. Chen

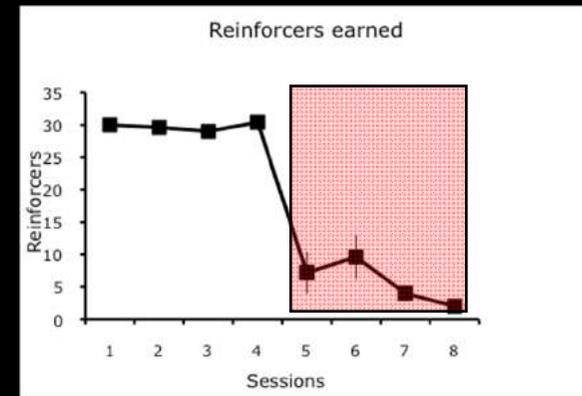
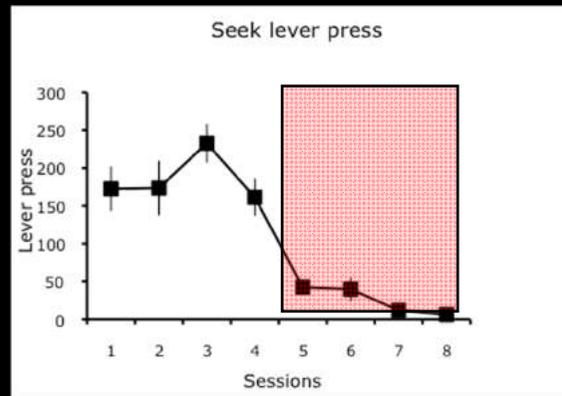
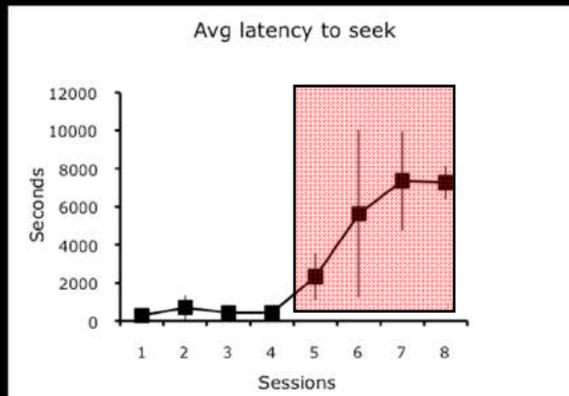
## Self-administration paradigm

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

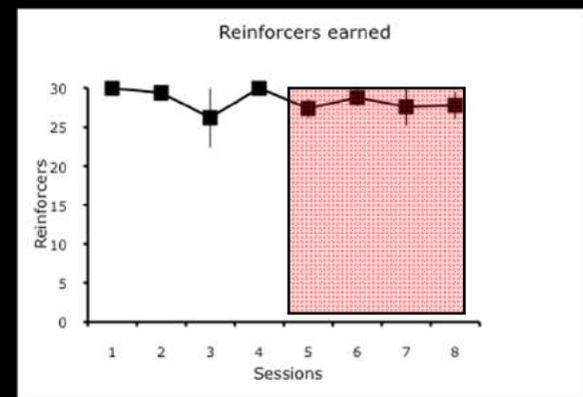
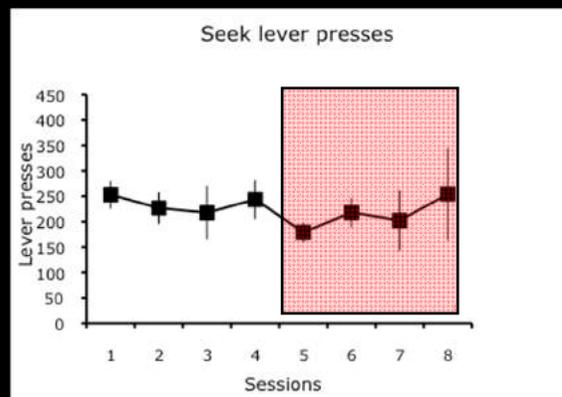
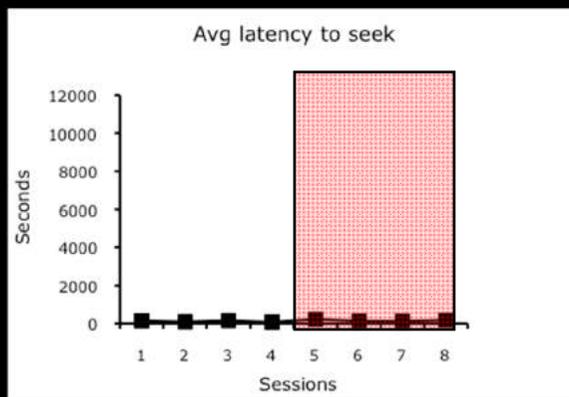


# 1. Rats are divided into non-compulsive and compulsive groups

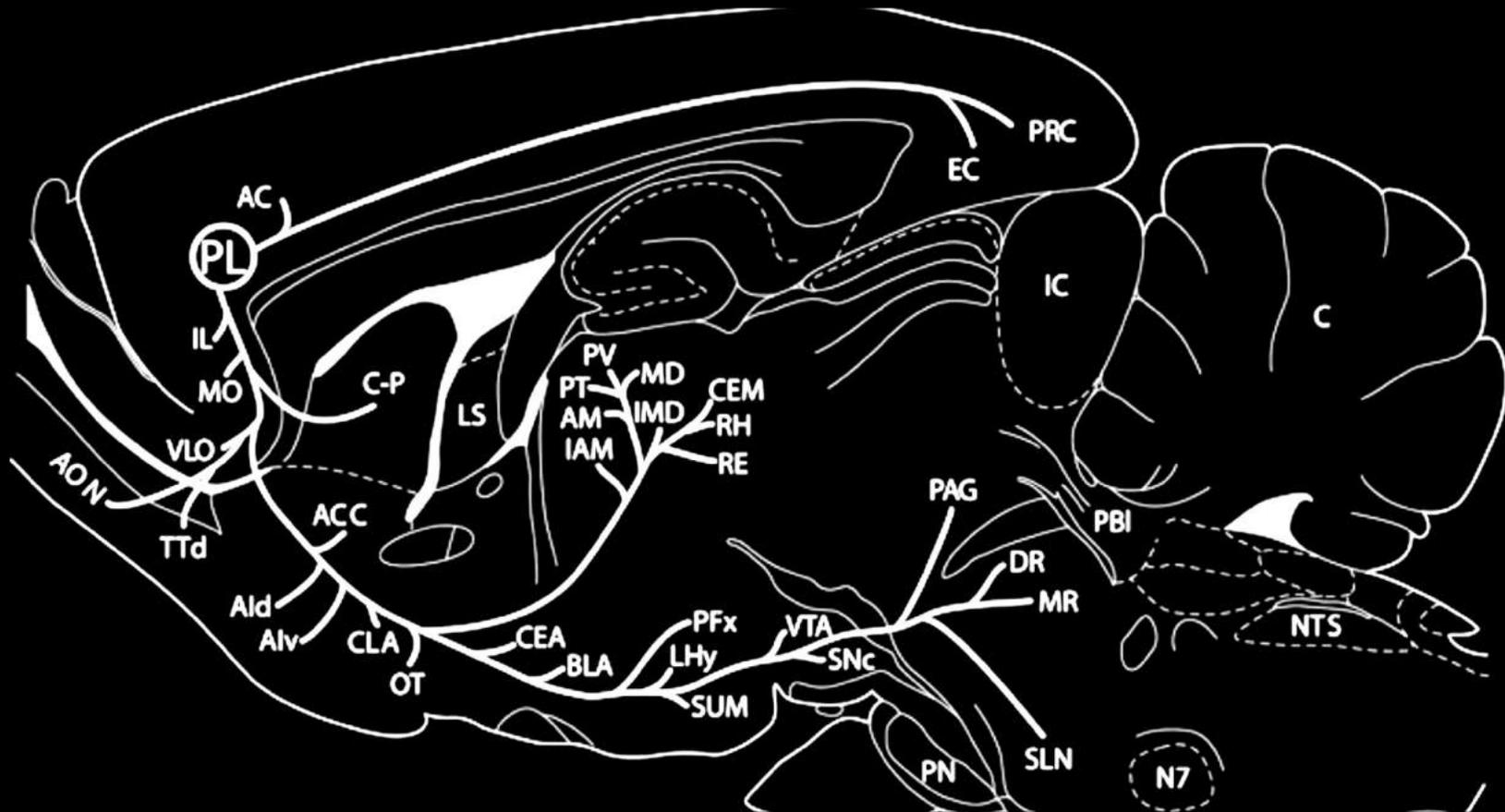
shock sensitive



Shock-resistant

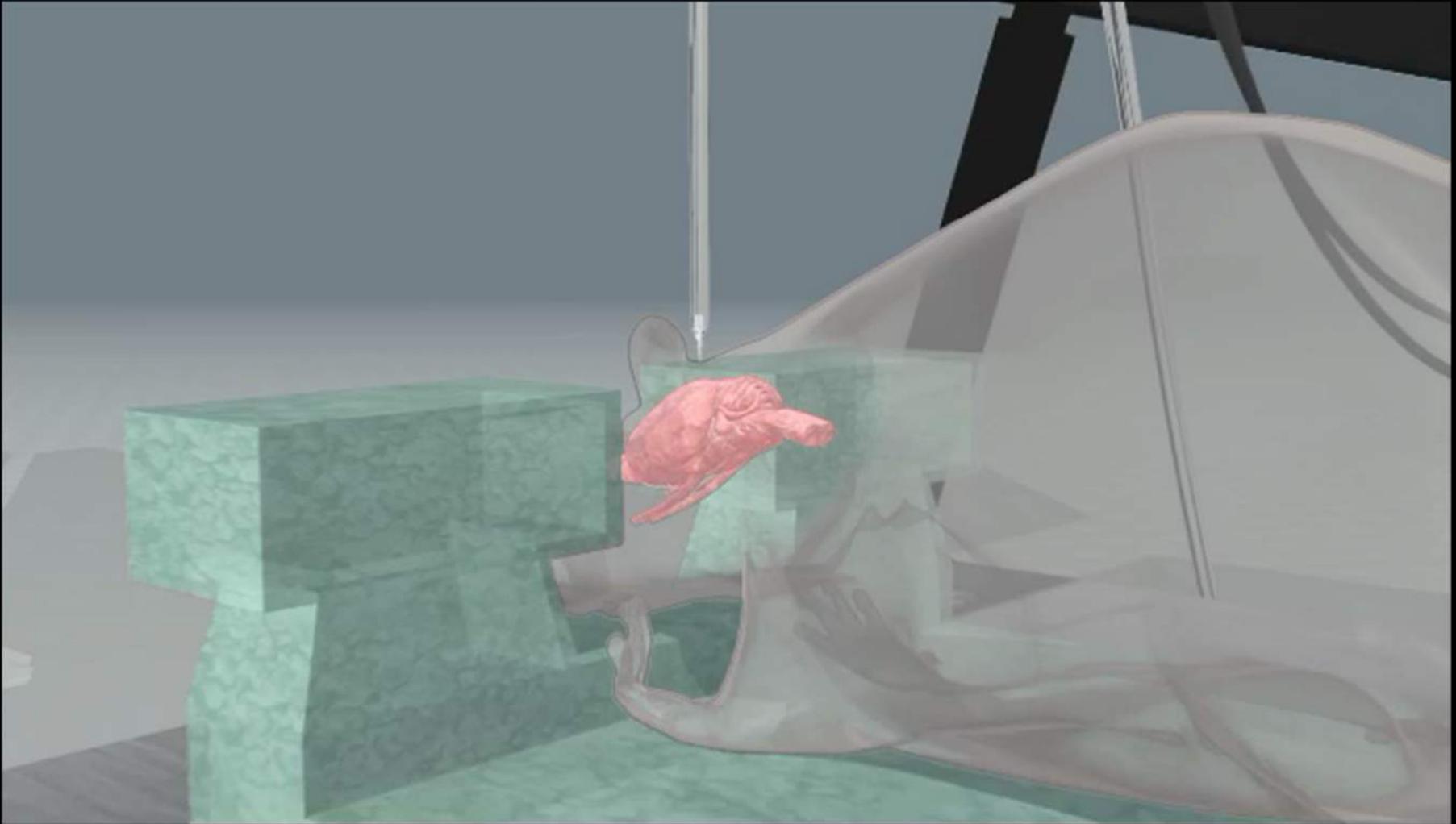


The prefrontal cortex is involved in many physiological functions,  
including decision making processes



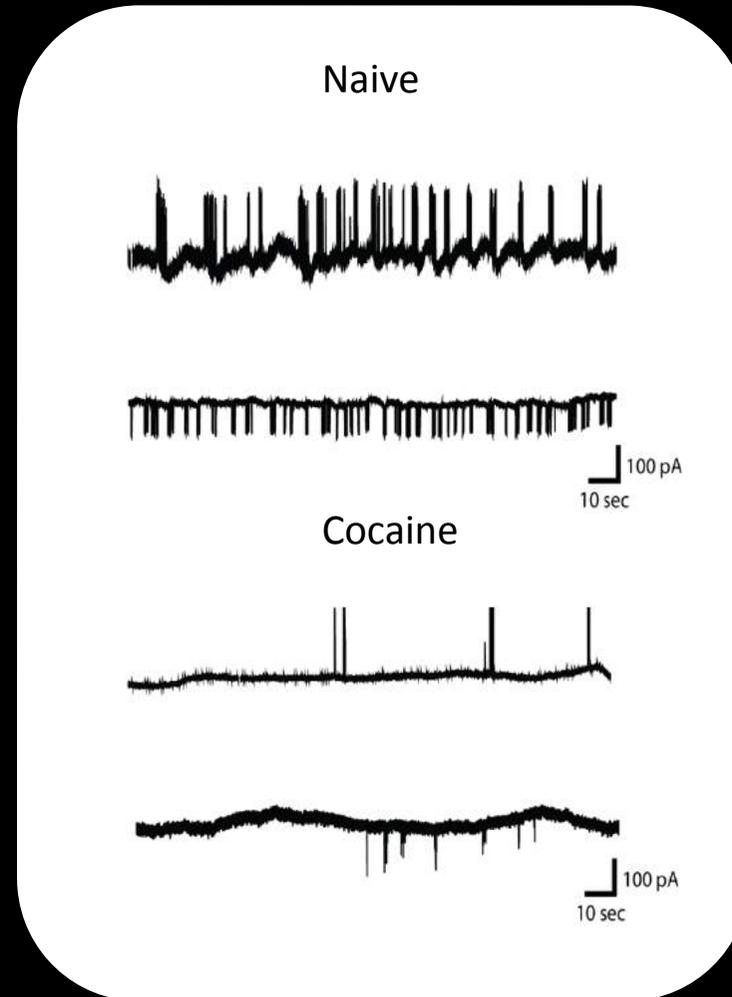
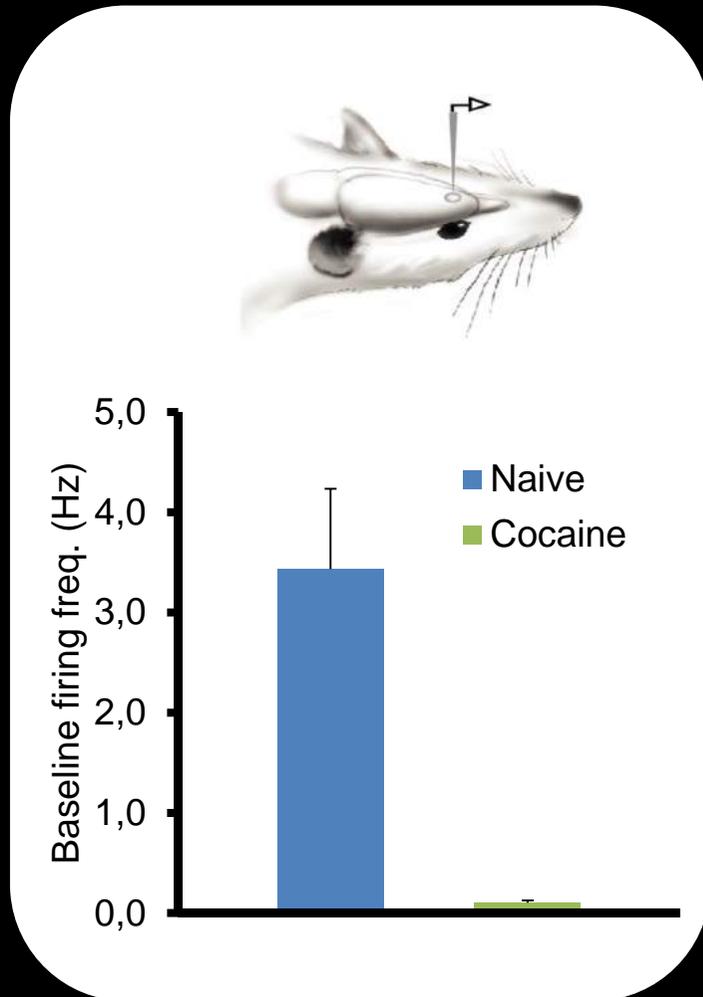
Adapted from Vertes, Neuroscience 2006; 142 1-20)

## In vivo Patch-Clamp recordings in the prelimbic cortex



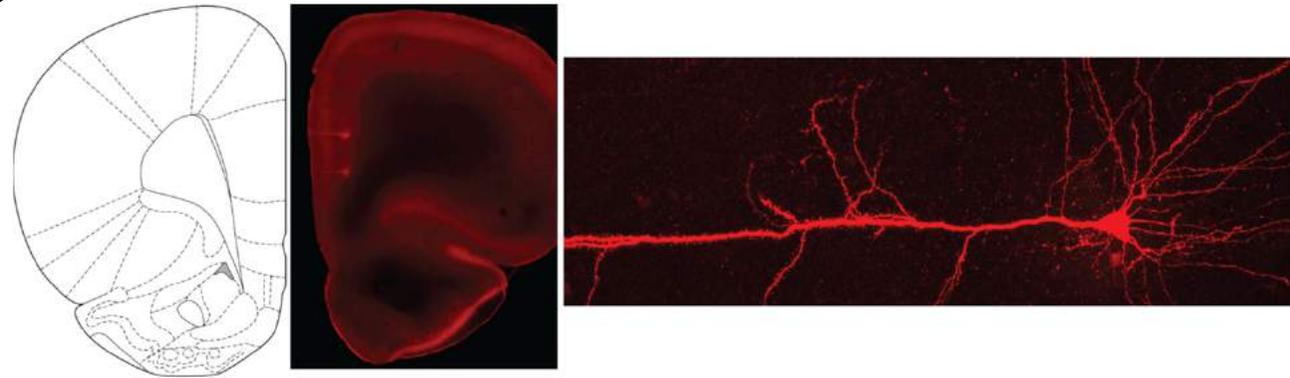
Courtesy of Ed Boyden, MIT

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



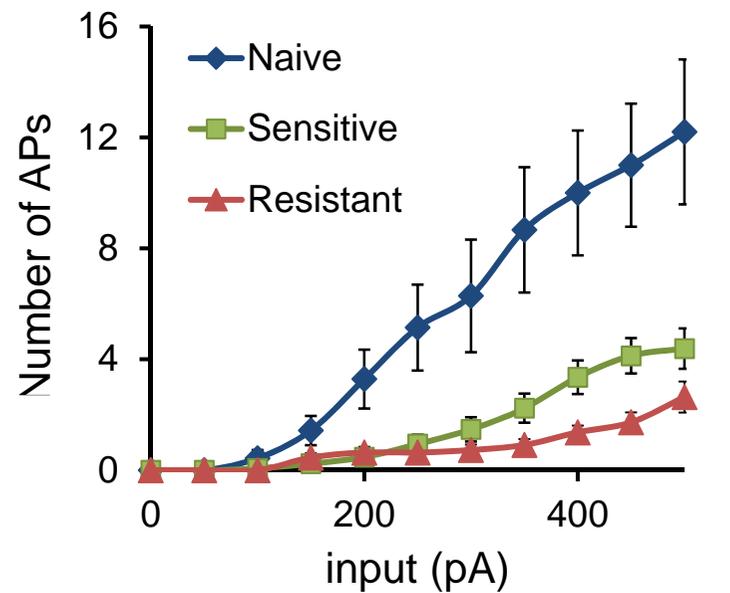
Thanks to Rob Froemke, NYU

# Long-access to cocaine decreases excitability of deep-layer prefrontal neurons



I

S



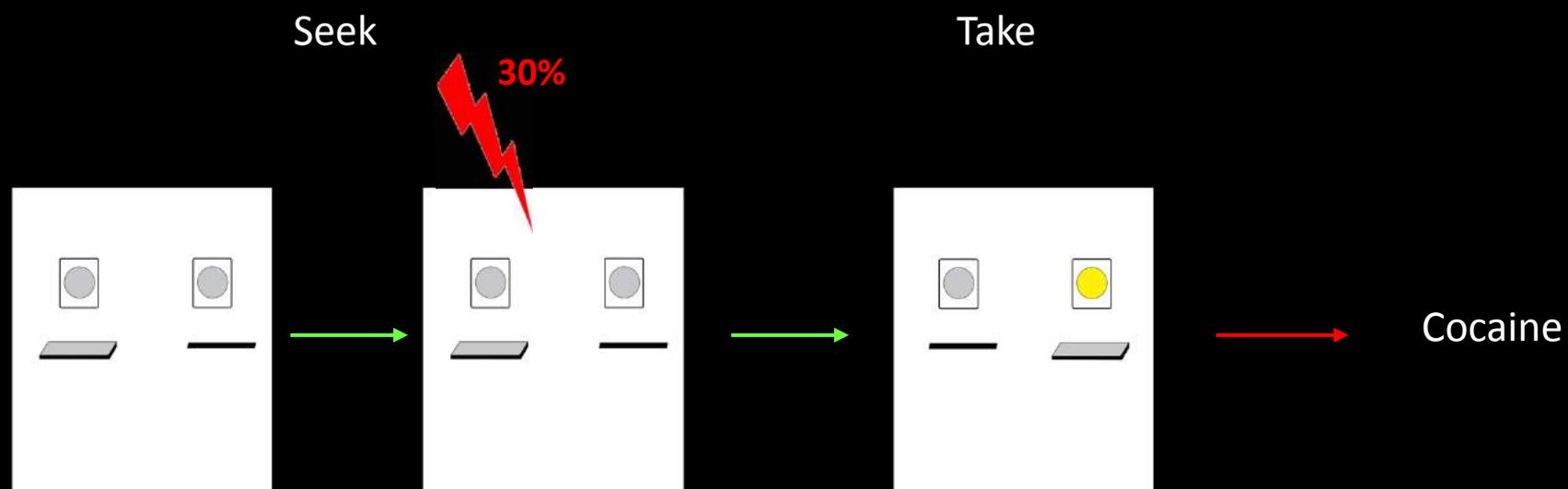
## Hypothesis:

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

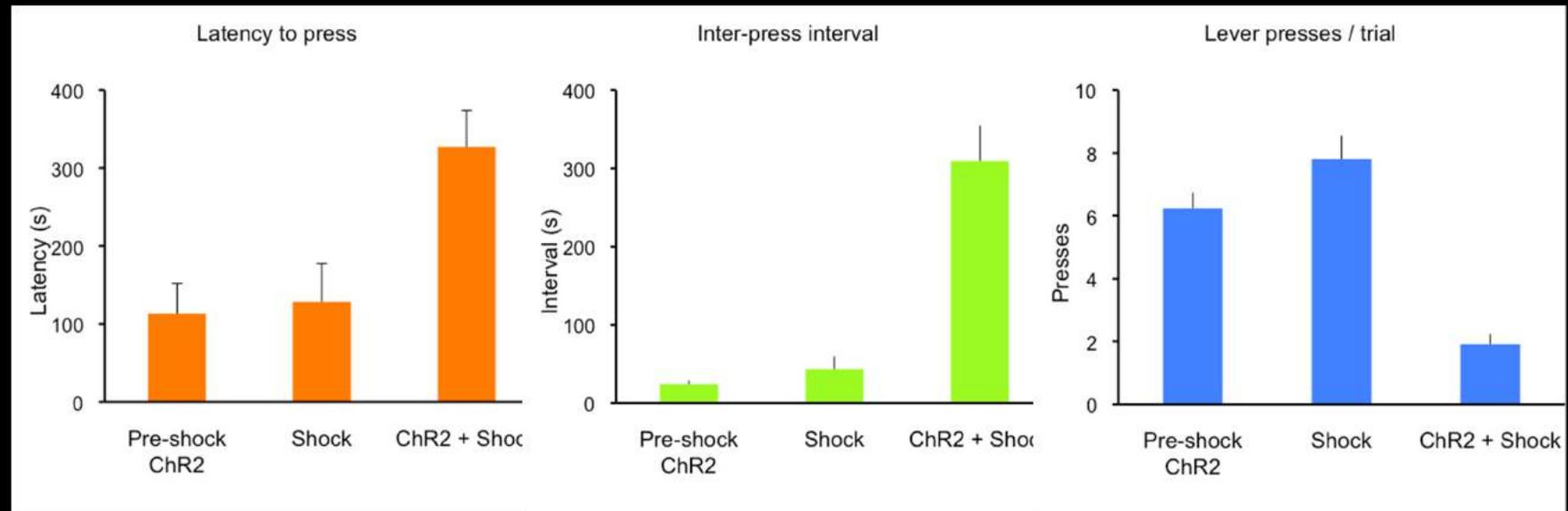
Optogenetic activation of the prelimbic area should reduce cocaine seeking

## 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