

BDNF가 GABA

Effect of BDNF on GABAergic Currents in Primary Cultured Rat Hippocampal Neurons

Jin Soo Whang, M.D., Dae-Kyu Song, M.D.,
Jae Hoon Bae, M.D., Won-Kyun Park, M.D.

*Department of Physiology, Keimyung University School of Medicine &
Keimyung University Brain Research Institute, Taegu, Korea*

Abstract : This study was performed to observe the effect of briefly (30-50 ms) sprizing brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) on synaptic currents and to evaluate the role of GABA receptor in this synaptic transmission. Thus rat hippocampal neurons were prepared from 17-18 day embryonic rats and cultured for 7-10 days to study the electrophysiological properties. BDNF inhibited the frequency of spontaneous current and action potential within it's 2-3 min, but did not affect it's amplitudes. Membrane potential was slowly hyperpolarized. The evoked current by a brief application of GABA (30-50 ms) showed the maximum peak at 100 μ M and GABA. The feature and amplitude of evoked current were not different before and after BDNF administration. This GABAergic evoked current was completely inhibited by a GABAA receptor blocker, 100 μ M bicuculline. When the current-voltage curve of GABAergic current was plotted, short-term administration of BDNF did not alter the property of GABA receptor. In conclusion, it is suggested that BDNF may hyperpolarize the membrane potential by activation of GABAergic synaptic terminal of early developing hippocampal neurons and inhibit the frequency of synaptic currents and action potential.

Key words : Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, GABA, Synaptic current

Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) nerve growth factor(NGF), neurotrophin - 3(NT-3)

BDNF [1,2]. neurotrophin neurotrophin [3]. BDNF BDNF in vivo in vitro BDNF in vivo BDNF [4,5]. BDNF [6,7]. BDNF glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid (AMPA) , kainate BDNF AMPA [9]가 AMPA [8] BDNF NMDA NMDA 가 BDNF [6,7]. BDNF

GABA(-aminobutyric acid) 20% GABA [10]. GABA Cl- GABA subunit [11,12]. GABA_A subunit 13 가 GABA_A [13], subunit [14]. Cl- , G- [15]. BDNF Cl- Cl- 가 BDNF in vivo in vitro BDNF in vivo BDNF intrinsic property가 BDNF GABA 가 BDNF가 GABA BDNF가 GABA 7 10 GABA

BDNF 가 4 10
1/2
glutamate가
Neurobasal medium^R(10 mL) B-27
(200 μL), 200 mM L-glutamine(25 μL),
14.3 mM -mercaptoethanol(17.5 μL), 100
mg/mL (1 μL) 가

1. Sprague-Dawley
17 18
clean bench 1 10
13 4 10
Hank's balanced salt solution(HBSS)
HBSS
HBSS Ca²⁺ Mg²⁺
1 mM pyruvate 10 mM HEPES pH
7.4
0.25% trypsin-EDTA
37 25
25 trypsin
-EDTA trypsin-EDTA
HBSS
HBSS 가 Pasteur
(1000 rpm, 2 3
glutamate(25 μM) 가
10 μL trypan blue(25 μL)
HBSS(15 μL) 가 5
poly-D-lysine 1
10 mm cover glass 5
(35 mm) 2 x
10⁵ 37 , 5%
CO₂

10 14
Neurobasal
medium^R B-27 Gibco-BRL ()
Sigma
()
2.
7 10
가 2 3
whole-cell current clamp
mode 2 mL
30
가
20 가
124 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 26
mM NaHCO₃, 1.4 mM NaH₂PO₄, 1.3 mM
CaCl₂, 1.3 mM MgSO₄, 11 mM glucose
NaOH pH 7.3 7.4가
1.5 mm borosilicate
, vertical micropipette
puller(Narishige ,) 5 10
M
130 mM KCl, 10 mM
HEPES, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, 2 mM
Mg-ATP KOH pH 7.1 7.2

seal whole-cell giga ohm 가
 Axopatch 200A amplifier (Axon,) , physiograph (Harvard,) Digidata 1200 A/D converter(Axon,)

3.

가
 BDNF 가
 BDNF가 20 ng/mL 가
 GABA 100 μM 1 mM GABA (IM300, Narishige,) 1 1.5 psi 30 50 ms

0.5 μM tetrodotoxin(TTX), 50 μM 2-amino-5-phospho-quinopentanoic acid(APV), 10 μM 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione(CNQX) 가

pClamp 6.04(Axon,) 50 200

, Student's t-test 95%

GABA 가
 0.5 μM TTX, 50 μM APV, 10 μM CNQX glutamate GABA
 glutamate 가

(Fig. 1A). 가 GABA GABA_A bicuculline 100 μM glutamate 가 glutamate 가 20 μM GABA

(Fig. 1B), glutamate GABA GABA glutamate BDNF 20 ng/mL BDNF

(Fig. 2).

BDNF (Fig. 2A). BDNF 2 가 3 BDNF

3 BDNF BDNF

(Fig. 2B). BDNF가

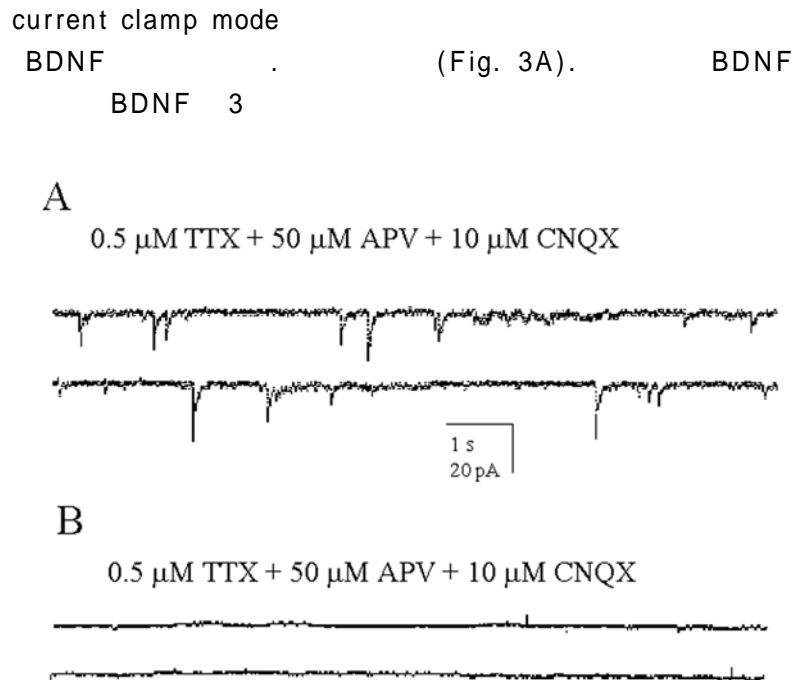


Fig. 1. GABAergic synaptic currents in the cultured hippocampal neurons. Membrane was held at -60 mV during the infusion of extracellular solution containing 0.5 mM TTX, 50 mM APV and 10 mM CNQX. A: Spontaneous synaptic currents were noticed in a cell which was GABAergic because these currents were disappeared in the solution containing 100 mM bicuculline (not shown). B: No spontaneous currents showed that this cell had no GABAergic synapse.

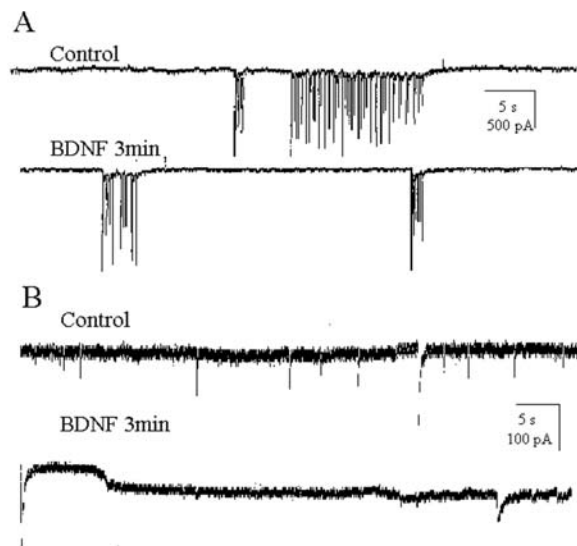


Fig. 2. Effect of BDNF (20 ng/ml) on the spontaneous currents in a cultured hippocampal neuron. Membrane was held at -60 mV. A: The frequency of large currents corresponding to action potentials was decreased during the infusion of bath solution containing BDNF (lower trace) comparing to the control. B: Spontaneous small synaptic currents were inhibited by the infusion of BDNF in another neuron.

3B). (Fig. 4). GABA 1 mM, GABA-induced current)가 1038 ± 121.0 pA, GABA 371 ± 73.7 pA (p<0.01) 가. (Fig. 5). GABA 3 374 ± 101.9 pA BDNF 가. BDNF 100 µM, GABA 100 µM bicuculline (Fig. 6). GABA 가. GABA 20 ng/mL BDNF 100 µM GABA, BDNF 3 GABA, GABA_A BDNF가

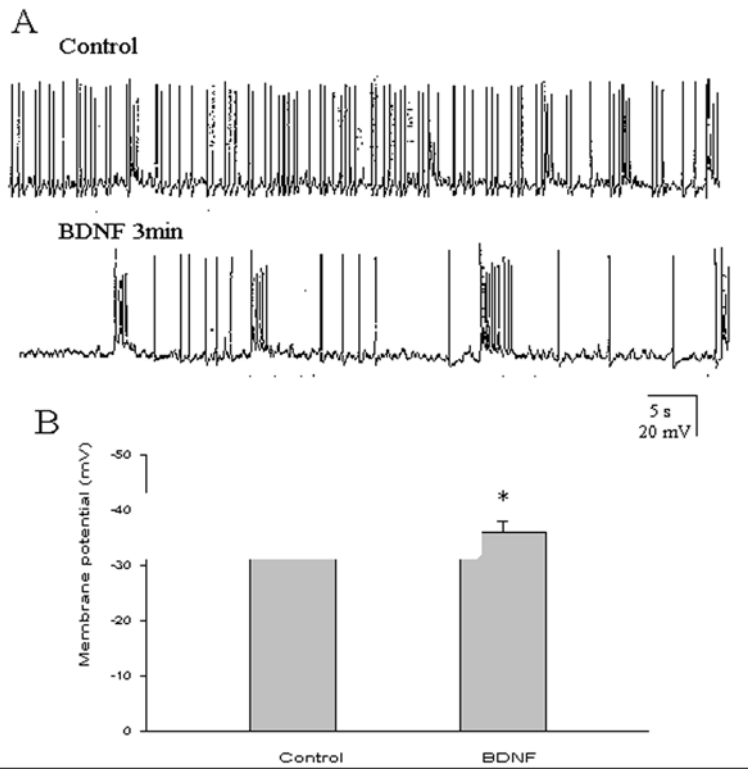


Fig. 3. Effect of BDNF (20 ng/ml) on the membrane potential in the cultured hippocampal neurons. A: The frequency of depolarization and action potential was decreased during the infusion of bath solution containing BDNF comparing to the control. B: Membrane potential was hyperpolarized in small amount by the infusion of BDNF (n=12). This stabilizing effect of BDNF on the membrane potential was significant (p<0.05).

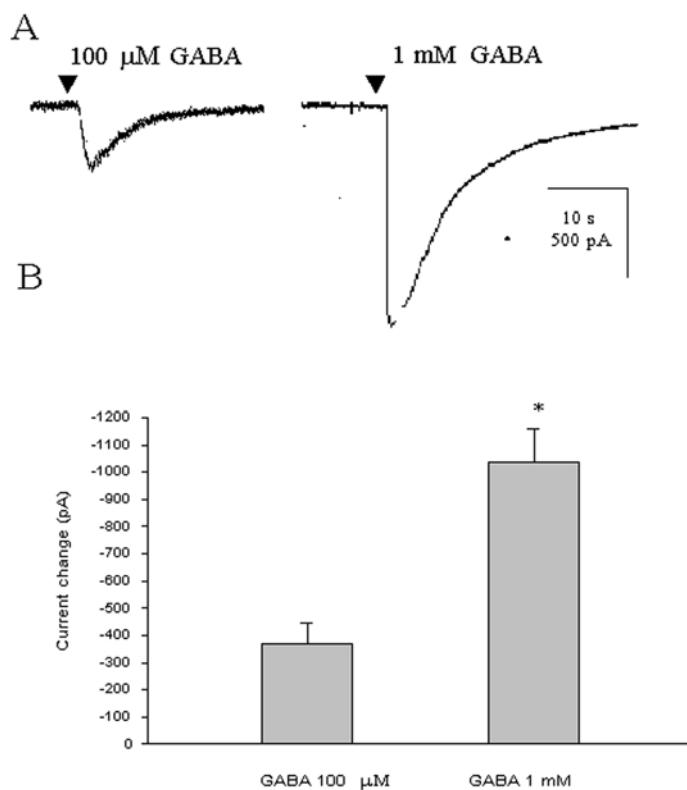


Fig. 4. Dose dependency of GABA-induced current in the hippocampal neurons. Membrane was held at -60 mV. A: GABA of 100 mM (left) and 1mM (right) was applied around the recording cell for 30 to 50 ms by a microinjector. B: Comparison of GABA-induced inward current amplitude between 100 mM (n=12) and 1 mM (n=7) GABA infusion: * p<0.01.

BDNF 20 ng/mL voltage-clamp 가 BDNF BDNF
 mode -80 mV +20 mV 가 BDNF
 20 mV 100 μM GABA 가 GABA (Fig. 7B).
 (Fig. 7).
 -80 mV 가 가
 가 , 가
 GABA 0 mV 가 .
 20 mV 7 10
 (Fig. 7A). BDNF -33 mV 10 14
 GABA (current-voltage [16] 13 16 -48 mV
 curve) GABA -67 mV [17]
 - . BDNF .

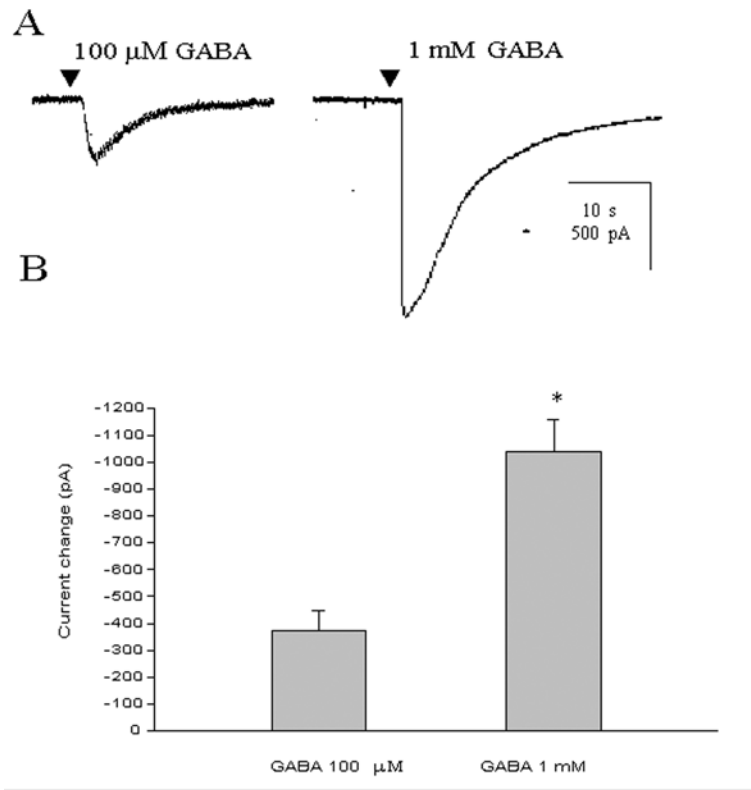


Fig. 5. Effect of BDNF (20 ng/ml) on the GABA-induced current in the cultured hippocampal neurons. Membrane was held at -60 mV. A: GABA of 100 mM was applied around the recording cell in control solution (left) or in BDNF solution (right) for 30 to 50 ms by a microinjector. B: GABA-induced current amplitude was not different between control (n=12) and BDNF (n=11) solution.

GABA [3].

17% BDNF

[18], 50% [19], GABA [4,5,21], 가

25% [16] glutamate GABA [22-24].

GABA 가 BDNF

GABA 가 BDNF가

[16]. BDNF 2 3

BDNF NGF, NT-3 [25]. BDNF

[1,2,20]. BDNF [26] [6,7]

BDNF , BDNF trkB

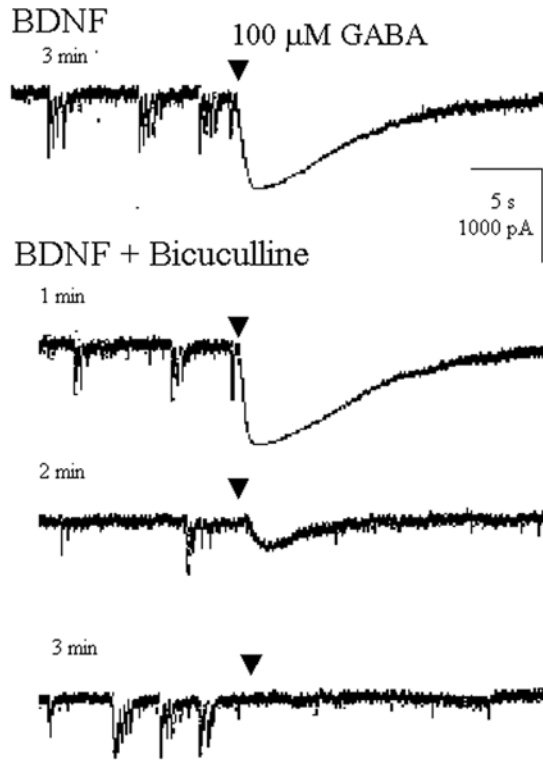


Fig. 6. Complete inhibition of GABA (100 mM) -induced current by application of 100 mM bicuculline in a hippocampal neuron. Membrane was held at -60 mV. The amplitude of GABA-induced current was disappeared at 3 min following the bicuculline infusion and there was no mechanically induced current change by a microinjector.

[26-30]. BDNF가 trkB glycine [31] AMPA BDNF NMDA [25,32]. BDNF AMPA [9]가 BDNF NMDA [8] Whole-cell patch clamp BDNF GABA [27,34] GABA [35] BDNF GABA 가 [9,32], GABA glutamate BDNF [36-38] BDNF가 [29]. Glutamate BDNF glutamate BDNF 가[29,33] NMDA NR2B BDNF 2

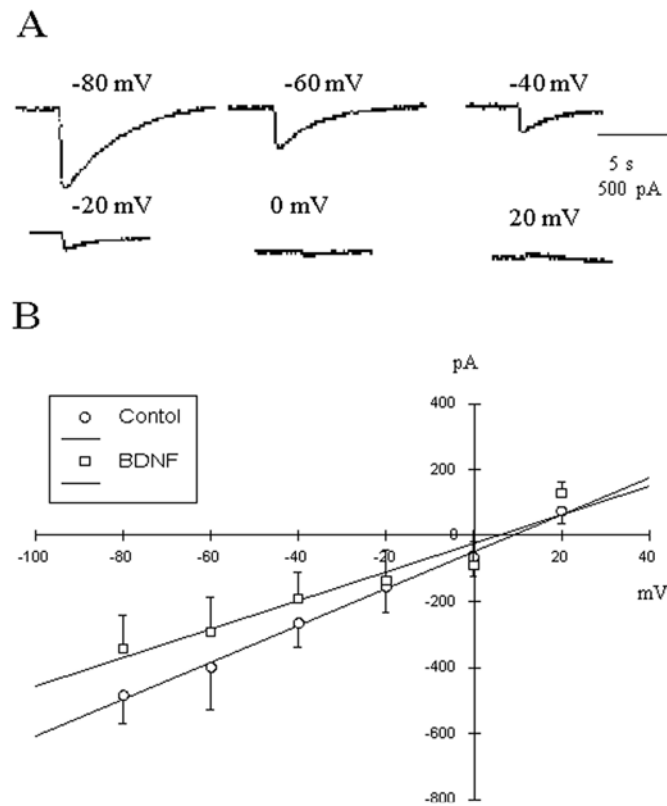


Fig. 7. Current-voltage relationship (I-V curve) of GABA-induced current in the hippocampal neurons. A: GABA (100 mM) -induced current was changed in amplitude and direction according to clamped membrane potential from -80 to 20 mV. Large inward current at -80 mV decreased when membrane potential was depolarized and small outward current was shown at 20 mV. B: I-V curve of GABA-induced current in control and BDNF solution (n=3).

BDNF가 [25] [36]
 , BDNF 가 가 .
 가 GABA .
 BDNF BDNF
 가 GABA [35]
 BDNF .
 가 whole-cell patch clamp
 mode GABA glutamate
 BDNF .
 glutamate GABA GABA GABA
 [9], GABA BDNF가

BDNF 3
 GABA 100 μ M
 GABA, BDNF
 가 GABA GABAA
 BDNF
 GABA -
 BDNF
 GABA
 BDNF GABA
 가

- Bloch A, Sirrenberg C. Neurotrophins stimulate the release of dopamine from rat mesencephalic neurons via Trk and p75Lnr receptors. *J Biol Chem* 1996;**271**(35):21100-7.
- Bartrup JT, Moorman JM, Newberry NR. BDNF enhances neuronal growth and synaptic activity in hippocampal cell cultures. *Neuroreport* 1997;**8**(7):3791-4.
- Bloch A, Thoenen H. Characterization of nerve growth factor (NGF) release from hippocampal neurons: evidence for a constitutive and an unconventional sodium-dependent regulated pathway. *Eur J Neurosci* 1995;**7**(6):1220-8.
- Beck KD, Knusel B, Hefti F. The nature of the trophic action of brain-derived neurotrophic factor, des(1-3)-insulin-like growth factor-1, and basic fibroblast growth factor on mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons developing in culture. *Neuroscience* 1993;**52**(4):855-66.
- Studer L, Spenger C, Seiler RW, Altar CA, Lindsay RM, Hyman C. Comparison of the effects of the neurotrophins on the morphological structure of dopaminergic neurons in cultures of rat substantia nigra. *Eur J Neurosci* 1995;**7**(2):223-33.
- LoTurco JJ, Owens DF, Heath MJ, Davis MB, Kriegstein AR. GABA and glutamate depolarize cortical progenitor cells and inhibit DNA synthesis. *Neuron* 1995;**15**(6):1287-98.
- Thoenen H. Neurotrophins and neuronal plasticity. *Science* 1995;**270**(5236):593-8.
- Carmignoto G, Pizzorusso T, Tia S, Vicini S. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor and nerve growth factor potentiate excitatory synaptic transmission in the rat visual cortex. *J Physiol* 1997;**498**(1):153-64.
- Song DK, Choi BK, Bae JH, Park WK, Han IS, Ho WK, et al. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor rapidly potentiates synaptic transmission through NMDA, but suppresses it through non-NMDA receptors in rat hippocampal neuron. *Brain Res* 1998;**799**(1):176-9.
- Sieghart W. Structure and pharmacology of gamma-aminobutyric acid A receptor subtypes. *Pharmacol Rev* 1995;**47**(2):181-234.
- Puia G, Vicini S, Seeburg PH, Costa E. Influence of recombinant gamma-aminobutyric acid-A receptor subunit composition on the action of allosteric modulators of gamma-aminobutyric acid-gated Cl⁻ currents. *Mol Pharmacol* 1991;**39**(6):691-6.
- Macdonald RL, Kelly KM. Mechanisms of action of currently prescribed and newly developed antiepileptic drugs. *Epilepsia* 1994;**35**(suppl 4):S41-50.
- McKernan RM, Whiting PJ. Which GABA_A-receptor subtypes really occur in the brain? *Trends Neurosci* 1996;**19**(4):139-43.
- Davies PA, Hanna MC, Hales TG, Kirkness EF. Insensitivity to anaesthetic agents conferred by a class of GABAA receptor subunit. *Nature* 1997;**385**(6619):820-3.
- Akaike N. Gramicidin perforated patch recording and intracellular chloride activity in excitable cells. *Prog Biophys Mol Biol* 1996;**65**(3):251-64.

16. , , , .
GABA . 1999;9(3):302-12.
17. Rovira C, Ben-Ari Y. Benzodiazepines do not potentiate GABA responses in neonatal hippocampal neurons. *Neurosci Lett* 1991;130(2):157-61.
18. Mody I, De Koninck Y, Otis TS, Soltesz I. Bridging the cleft at GABA synapses in the brain. *Trends Neurosci* 1994;17(12):517-25.
19. Decavel C, van den Pol AN. GABA: a dominant neurotransmitter in the hypothalamus. *J Comp Neurol* 1990;302(4):1019-37.
20. Hyman C, Juhasz M, Jackson C, Wright P, Ip NY, Lindsay RM. Overlapping and distinct actions of the neurotrophins BDNF, NT-3, and NT-4/5 on cultured dopaminergic and GABAergic neurons of the ventral mesencephalon. *J Neurosci* 1994;14(1):335-47.
21. Levine ES, Dreyfus CF, Black IB, Plummer MR. Differential effects of NGF and BDNF on voltage-gated calcium currents in embryonic basal forebrain neurons. *J Neurosci* 1995;15(4):3084-91.
22. Mizuno K, Carnahan J, Nawa H. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor promotes differentiation of striatal GABAergic neurons. *Dev Biol* 1994;165(1):243-56.
23. Spenger C, Hyman C, Studer L, Egli M, Evtouchenko L, Jackson C, *et al.* Effects of BDNF on dopaminergic, serotonergic, and GABAergic neurons in cultures of human fetal ventral mesencephalon. *Exp Neurol* 1995;133(1):50-63.
24. Bao S, Chen L, Qiao X, Thompson RF. Transgenic brain-derived neurotrophic factor modulates a developing cerebellar inhibitory synapse. *Learn Mem* 1999;6(3):276-83.
25. Lin SY, Wu K, Levine ES, Mount HT, Suen PC, Black IB. BDNF acutely increases tyrosine phosphorylation of the NMDA receptor subunit 2B in cortical and hippocampal postsynaptic densities. *Mol Brain Res* 1998;55(1):20-7.
26. Sala R, Viegi A, Rossi FM, Pizzorusso T, Bonanno G, Raiteri M, *et al.* Nerve Growth factor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor increase neurotransmitter release in the rat visual cortex. *Eur J Neurosci* 1998;10(6):2185-91.
27. Zachrisson O, Falkenberg T, Lindfors N. Neuronal coexistence of trkB and glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 mRNAs in rat hippocampus. *Mol Brain Res* 1996;36(1):169-73.
28. Tanaka T, Saito H, Matsuki N. Inhibition of GABAergic synaptic responses by brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in rat hippocampus. *J Neurosci* 1997;17(9):2959-66.
29. Li YX, Zhang Y, Lester HA, Schuman EM, Davidson N. Enhancement of neurotransmitter release induced by brain-derived neurotrophic factor in cultured hippocampal neurons. *J Neurosci* 1998;18(24):10231-40.
30. Scharfman HE, Goodman JH, Sollas AL. Actions of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in slices from rats with spontaneous seizures and mossy fiber sprouting in the dentate gyrus. *J Neurosci* 1999;19(3):5619-31.
31. Jarvis CR, Xiong ZG, Plant JR, Churchill D, Lu WY, MacVicar BA, *et al.* Neurotrophin modulation of NMDA receptors in cultured murine and isolated rat neurons. *J Neurophysiol* 1997;78(5):2363-71.
32. Crozier RA, Black IB, Plummer MR. Blockade of NR2B-containing NMDA receptors prevents BDNF enhancement of glutamatergic transmission in hippocampal neurons. *Learn Mem* 1999;6(3):257-66.
33. Takei N, Sasaoka K, Inoue K, Takahashi M, Endo Y, Hatanaka H. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor increases the stimulation-evoked release of glutamate and the levels of exocytosis-associated proteins in cultured cortical neurons from

- embryonic rats. *J Neurochem* 1997;**68**(1):370-5.
34. Berninger B, Marty S, Zafra F, Da Penha Berzaghi M, Thoenen H, Lindholm D. GABAergic stimulation switches from enhancing to repressing BDNF expression in rat hippocampal neurons during maturation *in vitro*. *Development* 1995;**121**(8):2327-35.
35. Oyelese AA, Rizzo MA, Waxman SG, Kocsis JD. Differential effects of NGF and BDNF on axotomy-induced changes in GABA (A)-receptor-mediated conductance and sodium currents in cutaneous afferent neurons. *J Neurophysiol* 1997;**78**(1):31-42.
36. Marty S, Berzaghi Mda P, Berninger B. Neurotrophins and activity-dependent plasticity of cortical interneurons. *Trends Neurosci* 1997;**20**(5):198-202.
37. Rutherford LC, DeWan A, Lauer HM, Turrigiano GG. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor mediates the activity-dependent regulation of inhibition in neocortical cultures. *J Neurosci* 1997;**17**(12):4527-35.
38. Rutherford LC, Nelson SB, Turrigiano GG. BDNF has opposite effects on the quantal amplitude of pyramidal neuron and interneuron excitatory synapses. *Neuron* 1998;**21**(3):521-30.
39. Chen G, Trombley PQ, van den Pol AN. GABA receptors precede glutamate receptors in hypothalamic development; differential regulation by astrocytes. *J Neurophysiol* 1995;**74**(4):1473-84.
40. Owens DF, Boyce LH, Davis MB, Kriegstein AR. Excitatory GABA responses in embryonic and neonatal cortical slices demonstrated by gramicidin perforated-patch recordings and calcium imaging. *J Neurosci* 1996;**16**(20):6414-23.
41. Kainate mRNA Ca^{2+} BDNF 1999;**9**(2):198-206.