

GABA

Excitatory Effect of GABA on Development of Cultured Rat Hippocampal Neurons

Sang-Hoon Lee, 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 designed to evaluate whether the activation of the GABA receptor had an excitatory effect on the early developing hippocampal neurons. Thus, primary culture of hippocampal neurons was prepared from rat embryos at embryonic day 17-18. In the groups treated with glutamate (25 μ M), NMDA (25 μ M) or kainate (25 μ M), the neuronal development did not change, compared to the control group, however, the development was prominently inhibited by AMPA (25 μ M). APV (10 μ M), an NMDA receptor antagonist did not affect the development of the neurons, but non-NMDA receptor antagonist, CNQX (10 μ M), suppressed the neuronal development. Kainate receptor selective blocker, NS-102 (10 μ M), inhibited the neuronal growth, but AMPA receptor selective blocker, 6-chlorokynurenic acid (10 μ M), had no effect. GABA (25 μ M) stimulated the neuronal development, while GABA antagonist, bicuculline (10 μ M), had an opposite effect. Nifedipine, voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} channel blocker, inhibited the neuronal development in almost all the groups treated with glutamate or GABA receptor agonists. These results indicate that GABA has an excitatory effect on early developing hippocampal neurons and that the role of kainate receptor in the effect of glutamate is greater than that of NMDA receptor in early development of cultured hippocampal neurons.

Key Words : GABA receptor, Glutamate receptors, Kainate receptor, NMDA receptor, Rat hippocampal neurons

glutamate -aminobutyric acid(GABA)

[1,2]. glutamate (ionotropic) (metabotropic) N

-methyl-D-aspartate(NMDA) non-MNDA, non-NMDA -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate(AMPA) kainate [3]. Glutamate

, Glutamate가 NMDA AMPA glutamate 가 . AMPA rapid component (postsynaptic) Mg²⁺ NMDA

[4]. NMDA glutamate Na⁺ slow component Ca²⁺

GABA GABA_A, GABA_B GABA_C GABA_B [5,6], (Cl⁻)

GABA_A GABA GABA_A 가 Cl⁻ 가 Cl⁻

GABA

[7]. GABA가 GABA_B 가

[8]. GABA_B G-

K⁺ Ca²⁺ [9,10]. GABA

15 2 가 ,

2 'developing model' , 3 'adult neuronal model' [11].

Cl⁻ , developing neuron GABA Cl⁻

Ca²⁺ 가 , mature neuron 가 Cl⁻

가 [11].

GABA가 glutamate

가

1.

Sprague-Dawley 17 18

Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS)

0.25% trypsin-EDTA 37

25

25 trypsin-EDTA
 trypsin-EDTA
 HBSS Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ 1 mM
 pyruvate 10 mM HEPES(N-2-hydroxy
 -ethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethane sulfoniate)
 가 pH 7.4
 HBSS 가
 (1000 rpm, 2 min)
 2 3
 10 μL trypan blue
 25 μL HBSS 15 μL 가 5
 poly-D-lysine 1
 24 well plate well 1 x 10⁶
 37 , 5% CO₂
 3
 1/2
 Neurobasal Medium^R 20 μL/mL B-27,
 500 μM glutamine, 25 μM -mercaptoethanol,
 10 μg/mL 가
 Neurobasal Medium^R,
 B-27 Gibco-BRL () ,
 Sigma ()
 2.
 Neurobasal medium 가
 25 μM glutamate glutamate
 25 μM NMDA, 25 μM AMPA, 25 μ
 M kainate 가
 4 9
 glutamate
 NMDA D-2-amino-5
 -phosphoquinopentanoic acid(APV) non
 -NMDA 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-

2,3-dione(CNQX)
 Non - NMDA AMPA
 kainate AMPA
 6-chlorokynurenic acid(6-CK),
 kainate 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5-
 nitro-1H-benz[g]indole-2,3-dione-3-xime(NS-
 102) 가
 GABA가
 가
 GABA_A 10 μM bicuculline
 가 , 25 μM GABA 가
 4 9
 GABA
 , NMDA , kainate
 가
 bicuculline,
 APV, NS-102
 가
 Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺ 10 μM nifedifine
 glutamate GABA
 4
 9
 100 200 ,
 가 ,
 lactate dehydrogenase
 (LDH) Sigma () LDH
 kit
 LDH
 Student's t-test
 (ANOVA)

(Fig.1A).
 well 4.9
 $\pm 0.64 \times 10^5$ glutamate 가
 kainate 가 $5.8 \pm 0.70 \times 10^5$
 $5.3 \pm 0.59 \times 10^5$ (Fig. 1B). AMPA 가
 가
 9
 9 glutamate, kainate,
 AMPA 25 μ M 가
 (Fig. 1A & 1B). glutamate
 glutamate(25 μ M) 가
 glutamate(25 μ M) 가
 glutamate 가 kainate 가 APV(10 μ M) CNQX(10 μ M)

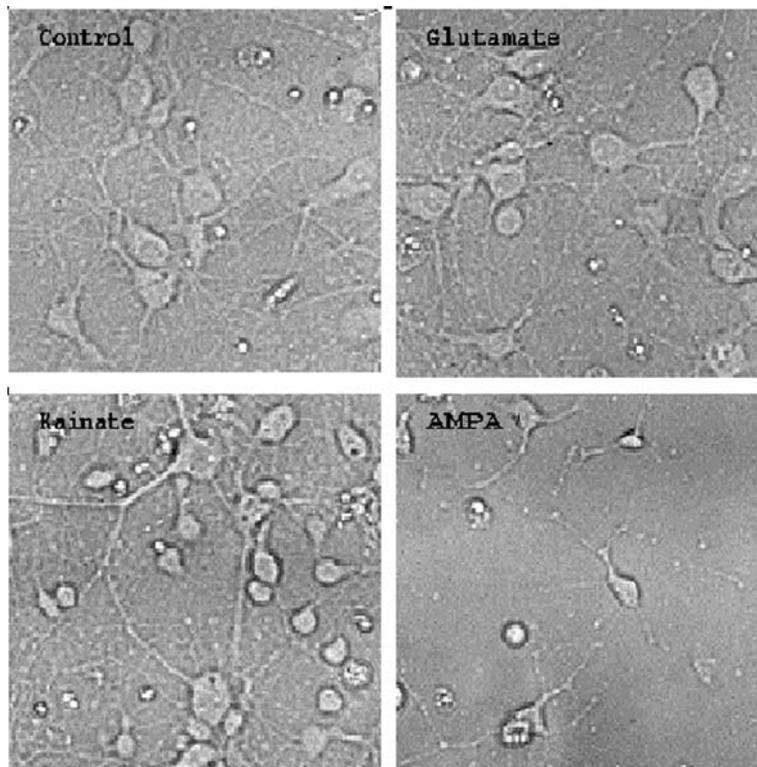


Fig. 1A. Phase-contrast photomicrographs of 9 days in vitro in the culture conditions including glutamate (25 μ M), AMPA (25 μ M) or kainate (25 μ M) in the neurobasal medium (control) in the developing rat hippocampal neurons (x 200).

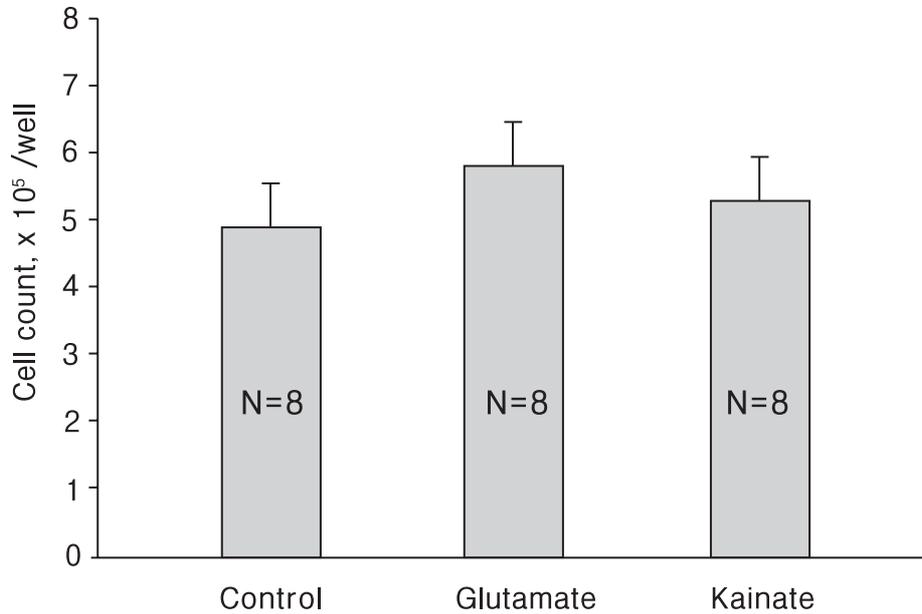


Fig. 1B. Cell viability in the culture conditions including glutamate (25 μ M) or kainate (25 μ M) in neurobasal medium (control) in the developing rat hippocampal neurons.

, APV glutamate (Fig. 3A). 4.9 \pm
 가 0.64 x 10⁵ 6-CK 4.8 \pm
 CNQX 0.51 x 10⁵ 가 NS-102
 가 (Fig. 2A). 3.3 \pm 0.54 x 10⁵ 가
 glutamate 가 5.8 \pm 0.70 (p<0.05) kainate
 x 10⁵ APV 4.1 \pm 0.64 x 가 (Fig. 3B).
 10⁵ CNQX 2.6 \pm 0.28 x 10⁵ GABA
 가 50% (p<0.01) μ M) bicuculline(10
 non-NMDA 가 GABA(25 μ M) 가
 (Fig. 2B). bicuculline
 가
 Non-NMDA GABA 가
 (Fig. 4A).
 -CK(10 μ M) NS-102(10 μ M) 6 4.9 \pm 0.64 x 10⁵ bicuculline
 6-CK 2.9 \pm 0.49 x 10⁵
 (p<0.05) , GABA 가 6.7 \pm
 가 NS-102 0.43 x 10⁵ 가
 가 (p<0.05) GABA 가

가 (Fig. 5). , GABA(25 μM) 가 Ca²⁺ (Fig.7). APV(10 μM) NS -102(10 μM) LDH Table 1 M) , APV AMPA , kainate NS-102 GABA 가 GABA 6-CK 6.7 ± 0.43 × 10⁵ APV LDH 가 5.1 ± 0.63 × 10⁵, NS-102 5.7 ± 0.34 × 10⁵ 가 (p<0.05) GABA 가 (p<0.05), GABA 가 LDH 가 APV (p<0.05). 가 (Fig. 6). Ca²⁺ , glutamate 가 , kainate 가 GABA 가 glutamate subunit glutamate Ca²⁺ nifedifine kainate [12].

Table 1. Lactate dehydrogenase activity in several adjuvants in cultured rat hippocampal neurons

Conditions	No.	Mean	S.D.
Control	10	982	184.6
+ 6-CK (10 μM)	4	685 ^a	121.0
+ BI (10 μM)	7	893	197.7
+ NS-102 (10 μM)	6	880	241.2
+ BI (10 μM), NS-102 (10 μM)	6	998	189.3
Glutamate (25 μM)	10	908	119.0
+ APV (10 μM)	7	809	276.9
Kainate (25 μM)	10	868	151.2
+ APV (10 μM)	6	722	280.2
+ BI (10 μM)	7	852	233.1
GABA (25 μM)	9	970	164.0
+ APV (10 μM)	10	751 ^b	305.5
+ NS-102 (10 μM)	7	1,015	134.5

Abbreviations: 6-CK, 6-chlorokynurate; BI, bicuculline; APV: D-2-amino-5-phosphoquino-pentanoic acid; NS-102, 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5-nitro-1H-benz[g]indole-2,3-dione-3-xime. a: p< 0.05 vs. control; b: p< 0.05 vs. GABA.

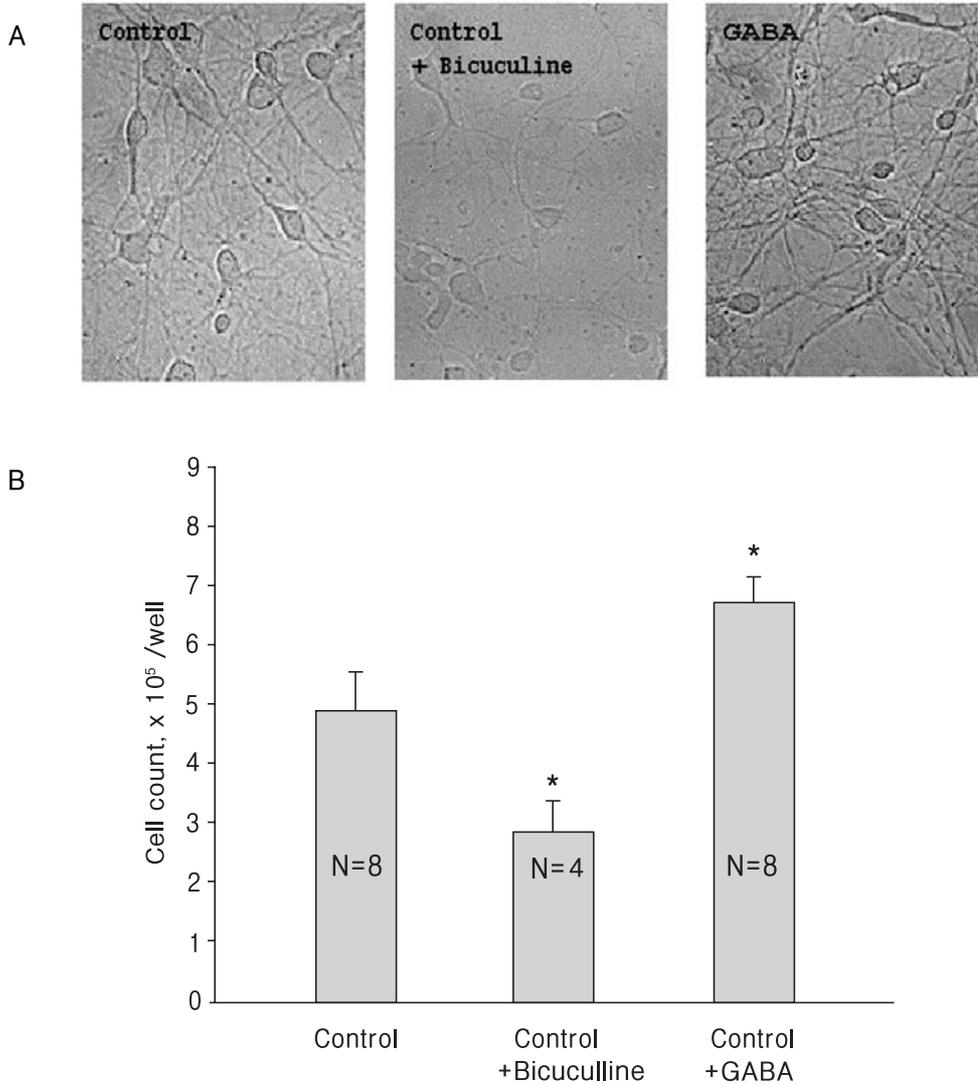


Fig. 4. Phase-contrast photomicrographs (A, x 200) and cell viability (B) of 9 days in vitro in the culture conditions including GABA receptor antagonist, bicuculline (10 μ M) or GABA receptor agonist, GABA (25 μ M) in neurobasal medium (control) in the developing rat hippocampal neurons. * $p < 0.05$ compared to control group.

BDNF mRNA kainate BDNF mRNA
 glutamate [1,13] glutamate 가
 가 glutamate 가 50% CNQX 가
 kainate BDNF mRNA , NS-102
 가 가 kainate glutamate
 [1,13,14]. non-NMDA

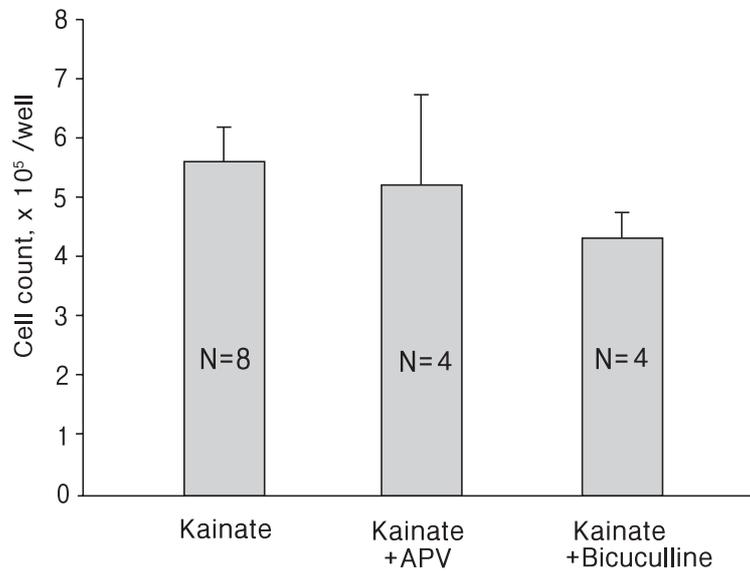


Fig. 5. Cell viability in the culture conditions including NMDA receptor antagonist, APV (10 μ M) or GABA receptor antagonist, bicuculline (10 μ M) in kainate (25 μ M) containing neurobasal medium (kainate) in the developing rat hippocampal neurons.

AMPA BDNF mRNA 가 GABA

kainate [14]

[14]

glutamate GABA가 [20-22].

kainate glutamate GABA [23-25], [25,26].

가 kainate AMPA glutamate GABA 가 [27].

glutamate AMPA AMPA GABA GABA

kainate (desensitization)

kainate [15-19].

AMPA 가 AMPA LDH 가 GABA_A 가 chloride (shunt)

가 AMPA 가 가 [11].

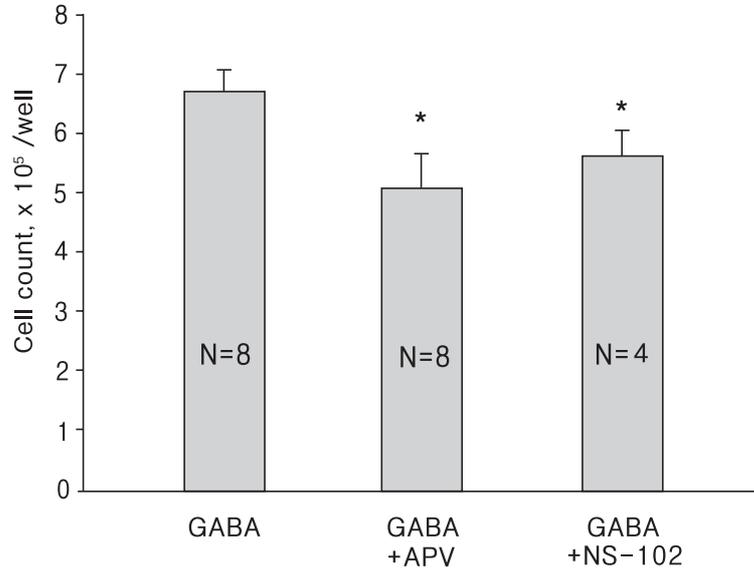


Fig. 6. Cell viability in the culture conditions including NMDA receptor antagonist, APV (10 μ M) or kainate receptor antagonist, NS-102 (10 μ M) in GABA (25 μ M) containing neurobasal medium (GABA) in the developing rat hippocampal neurons. * $p < 0.05$ compared to GABA group.

LDH [28].
 GABA LDH 가
 GABA [23-26]. LDH 가
 glutamate GABA 가 AMPA LDH [27]
 glutamate NMDA 가 가 가
 가 kainate Ca²⁺ [29]. Ca²⁺ 가 가
 glutamate subunit kainate Ca²⁺, Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger, NMDA Lerma [12]
 GABA kainate Ca²⁺ ryanodine [30].
 Ca²⁺ [29,31,32]

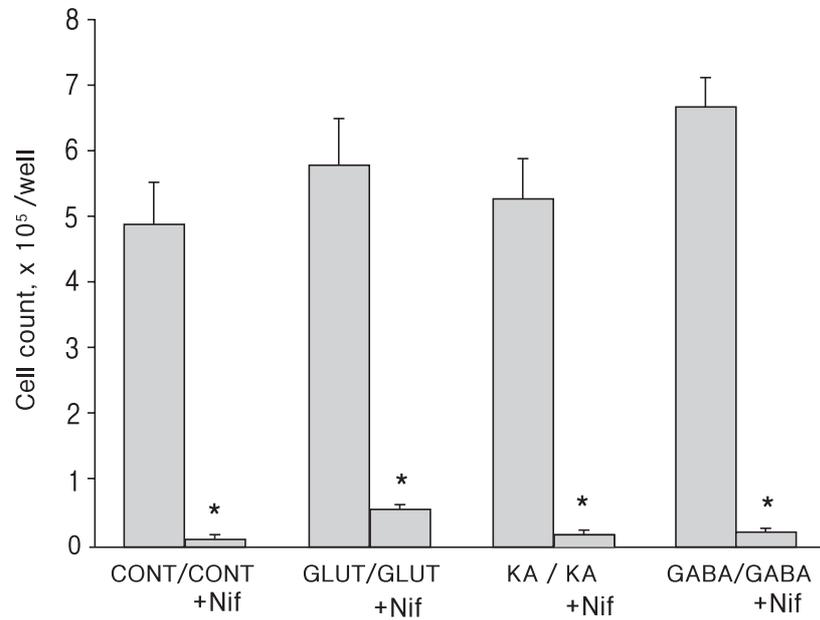


Fig. 7. Cell viability in the culture conditions including voltage dependent Ca²⁺ channel blocker, nifedipine (Nif, 25 μM) in neurobasal medium (control, CONT), glutamate (GLUT, 25 μM), kainate (25 μM) and GABA (25 μM)-containing medium, respectively, in the developing rat hippocampal neurons. * p < 0.01 paired comparison in each group.

Ca²⁺ [14] kainate, kainate, GABA
 glutamate, kainate, GABA, glutamate
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺, NMDA, GABA(-aminobutyric acid)
 NMDA, developing neuron, GABA
 glutamate, NMDA, calcium ion, glutamate, NMDA

AMPA 가 .
 NMDA
 glutamate
 .
 GABA가
 glutamate
 NMDA
 가 17 18
 37 ,
 5% CO₂ 4 9
 .
 가
 glutamate
 , GABA
 glutamate
 GABA_A 가
 ,
 .
 glutamate NMDA, kainate가
 가 AMPA
 . Glutamate
 가 NMDA non-NMDA
 .
 GABA
 , GABA_A
 .
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
 nifedipine
 .
 glutamate
 가
 NMDA ,
 kainate
 .
 GABA

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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

