

일차 배양 해마신경세포에서 NMDA- 및 Glutamate- 유도전류의 특성

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= Abstract =

Characteristics of NMDA- and Glutamate-Induced Currents in Primary Cultured Rat Hippocampal Neurons

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Objectives : This study was performed in cultured rat hippocampal neurons to investigate the acute electrophysiological features of ionotropic glutamate receptors which act as a major excitatory neurotransmitter in mammalian brain.

Method : Glutamate receptor agonists were applied into the bath solution embedding in whole - cell patch - clamp recording of single hippocampal neuron.

Results : In voltage - clamped at - 60mV and the presence of 1mmol Mg^{2+} , extracellular applied NMDA did not induce any inward current. Both the elimination of Mg^{2+} and addition of glycine in bath, however, elicited a NMDA - induced inward current. Mg^{2+} block current was increased gradually in more negative potentials from - 30mV, showing a negative slope in I - V plot with Mg^{2+} . Glutamate - induced current represented an outward rectification. A non - NMDA receptor component occupied about 40% of glutamate - induced current in the voltage range of - 80mV to + 60mV.

Conclusion : Present study suggests that glutamate activates acutely the non - NMDA receptors which induces an inward current in the level of resting membrane potential. This makes the membrane potential increase and can activate the NMDA receptors that permit calcium influx against Mg^{2+} block. At the depolarized state of neuron, there may be recovery mechanisms of membrane potential to repolarize irrespective of voltage - dependent potassium channels in the hippocampal neurons.

KEY WORDS : Hippocampal neuron · Patch clamp · Electrophysiology · Glutamate NMDA receptor · Non - NMDA receptor.

서 론

term potentiation) ³⁾⁹⁾.

glutamate

(hippocampus)

⁸⁾²⁵⁾. Glutamate

(long -

NMDA - Glutamate -

channels) (ligand-gated ion solution [Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} Hank's balanced salt
aspartate) NMDA(N-methyl-D- vate 10mmol HEPES(N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine- 1mmol pyru-
non-NMDA ²⁰). NMDA N¹-2-ethane sulfonate) 가 pH 7.4)(
glutamate NMDA HBSS)
 Ca^{2+} HBSS
⁵). glutamate 0.25% trypsin-EDTA(ethylenedia-
mine tetraacetic acid) 37 25
(necrosis) (apoptosis) 가 HBSS
¹⁾²²⁾²⁴). NMDA
glutamate glycine 가 1000rpm 2
 Mg^{2+} 가 ¹⁷)
 Mg^{2+} glycine
⁴⁾¹⁶). Non-NMDA AMPA(α - glutamate(25 μmol) 가
amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isox-azole propio- (Neurobasal medium[®])⁷)
nate) kainate 10 μL trypan blue(25 μL) HBSS(15 μL)
G- (G-protein) Ca^{2+} hemocytometer
 Ca^{2+} 가 ¹⁰). Poly-D-lysine 1 15 $\times$ 2mm
10 35mm
 2×10^6 37 , 5%
 CO_2 가
4 glutamate가
10mL B-27(200 μL), 200mmol L-gl-
utamine(25 μL), 14.3mmol mercaptoethanol(17.5 μL)
100mg/mL penicillin streptomycin
glutamate 가 (1 μL) 가
10 가 2
in vitro 가 3 가
glutamate가
가
가 NMDA non-NMDA

2. 전기생리학적 측정

whole-cell patch-clamp ¹¹)
2mmol CaCl_2 , 1mmol MgSO_4 ,
5mmol KCl, 135mmol NaCl, 17mmol glucose, 10mmol
HEPES 50mmol sucrose NaOH pH
7.4가 30
2mL 가

재료 및 방법

1. 해마신경세포의 분리와 배양

17 18 Sprague-Dawley

20

Mg^{2+} $MgSO_4$ Sigma
 borosilicate (Narishige ,
) , micropipette puller(Narishige ,)
 (fabrication)
 sylgard
 3 5M ω
 112mmol KCl, 2mmol $MgCl_2$, 0.1mmol $CaCl_2$, 11
 mmol EGTA, 10mmol HEPES 2mmol ATP_{Na}
 가 , 가 가
 가 ramp pulse
 Axopatch 200A(Axon ,)
 , Digidata 1200A(Axon ,)
 VR - 10B pulse modulator(Instrutech ,)
 가 pClamp
 6.04(Axon ,)
 sampling rate 2KHz, filter 5KHz
 3. 약물처리에 따른 시냅스전류의 기록
 가
 가 . Glutamate
 glutamate 가
 ,
 . NMDA
 NMDA glycine
 Mg^{2+}
 , non - NMDA
 가
 , - (I - V plot) 가
 NMDA 2 - amino - 5 - phosphonopen -
 tanoic acid(AP5) non - NMDA 6 -
 cyano - 7 - nitroquinoxaline - 2,3 - dione(CNQX) RBI
 , L - Ca^{2+} Nifedipine

결 과

1. 세포외액에 Mg^{2+} 존재시 Glutamate 및 NMDA 유도 전류

- 60mV 가
 가 ,
 (excitatory postsynaptic curr -
 ent)가
 NMDA Mg^{2+} (1mmol)
 10 μ mol NMDA
 가 10 μ mol glutam -
 ate 가
 glutamate (Fig. 1).

2. Mg^{2+} 의 NMDA 수용체 전류에 대한 영향 Mg^{2+} (1mmol)

- 60mV NMDA
 5 μ mol glycine 10 μ mol NMDA (NMDA +
 glycine) Fig. 1 glutamate
 NMDA + glycine
 (Fig. 2A). NMDA + glycine
 NMDA + glycine 가
 Mg^{2+} NMDA +
 glycine Fig. 1 glutamate

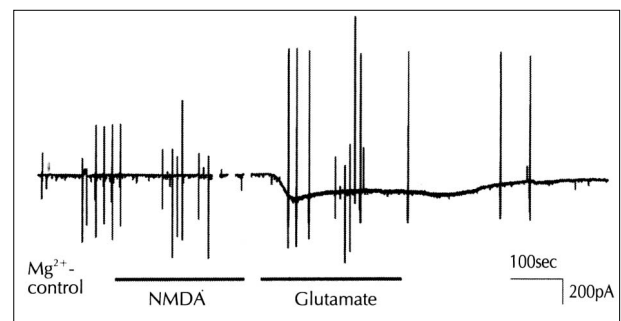


Fig. 1. Inward currents activated by glutamate receptor agonists in a cultured rat hippocampal neuron. NMDA (10 μ mol) did not elicit a noticeable current but glutamate (10 μ mol) induced an inward current in the presence of 1mmol Mg^{2+} . Whole-cell configuration was clamped at -60mV. Vertical bars are on time when ramp pulse from -80mV to +60mV was injected.

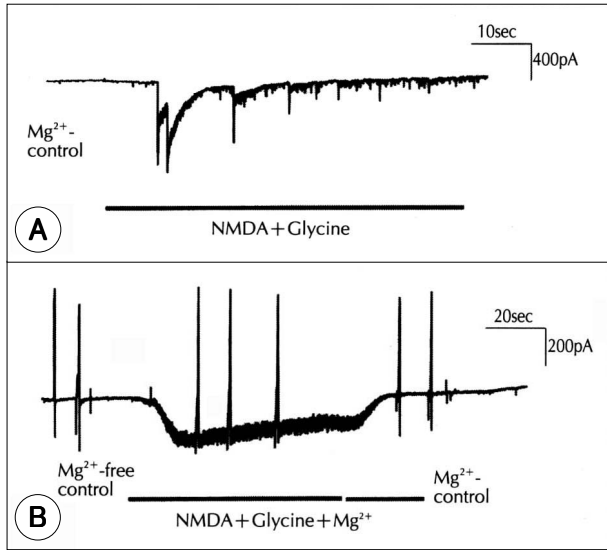


Fig. 2. Both NMDA(10 μ mol) and glycine(5 μ mol)-induced current with(A) or without(B) 1mmol Mg^{2+} in a cultured rat hippocampal neuron. Whole-cell configuration was clamped at -60mV. Vertical bars in B are on time when ramp pulse was injected.

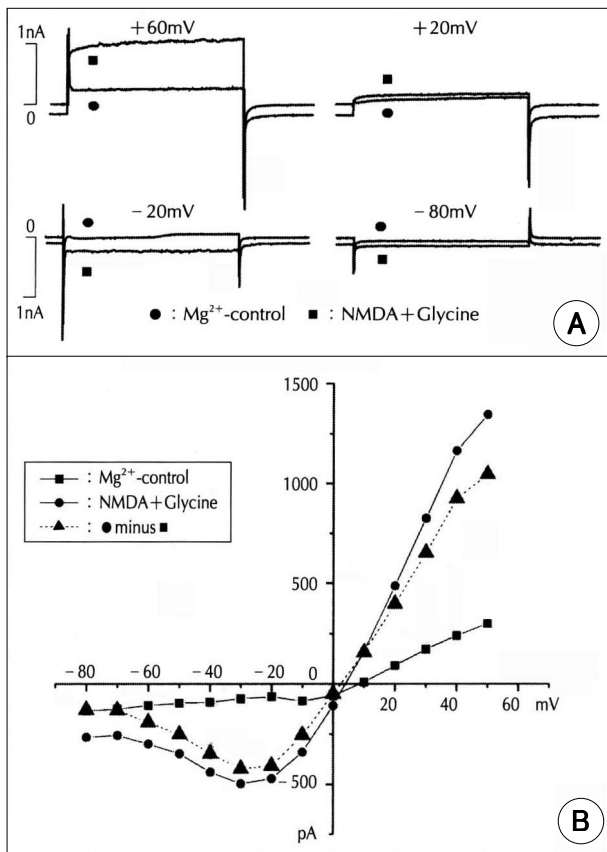


Fig. 3. Both NMDA(10 μ mol) and glycine(5 μ mol)-induced current in the presence of 50 μ mol Mg in a cultured rat hippocampal neuron. A : Inward or outward currents according to the change of membrane potentials elicited by NMDA and glycine application. B : I-V plot for NMDA and glycine-induced current with Mg^{2+} .

가 ,
 Mg^{2+} NMDA
 (Fig. 2B).
 3. 세포막전압 변화에 의한 Mg^{2+} 의 NMDA 수용체 전류의 차단
 - 60mV 50 μ mol
 Mg^{2+} 10 μ mol NMDA 5 μ mol gly -
 cine 가
 - 100mV +60mV 10mV
 가 ,
 - 30 mV
 0mV

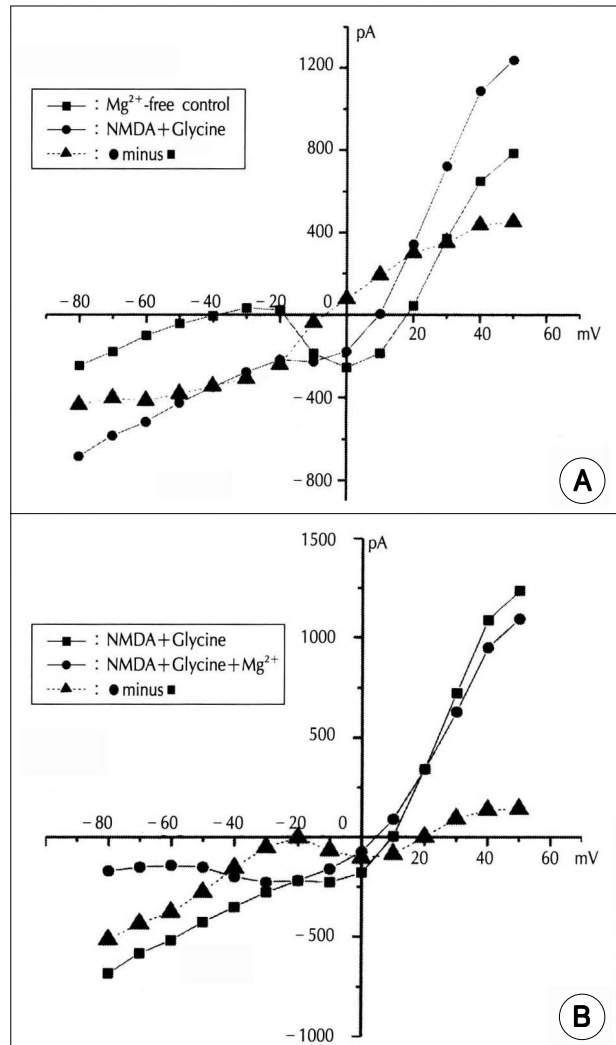


Fig. 4. Effect of 50 μ mol Mg^{2+} on both NMDA(10 μ mol) and glycine(5 μ mol)-induced current. A : I-V plot for NMDA and glycine-current($\blacktriangle$) without Mg^{2+} . B : I-V plot for the amount of Mg^{2+} -sensitive NMDA current.

Mg²⁺ NMDA -30mV
-70
mV (Fig. 3). -30mV

Mg²⁺ NMDA -
Mg²⁺ -30mV
(Fig. 4).

4. Non-NMDA 수용체 전류의 특성

-60mV 10 μ mol glutamate
NMDA

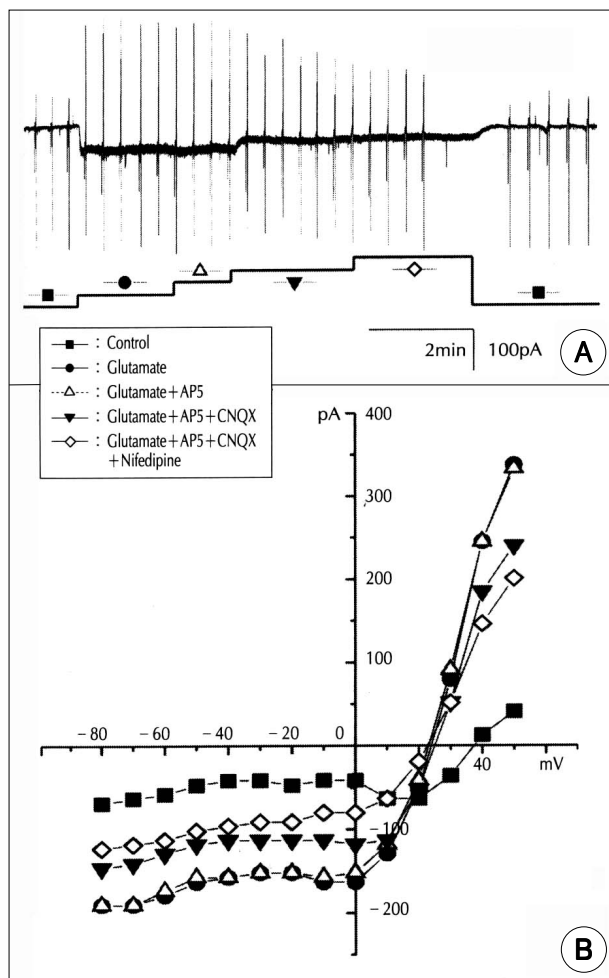


Fig. 5. Effect of glutamate receptor antagonists and nifedipine on glutamate-induced current. A : Glutamate-induced inward current was partially eliminated by its antagonists ; AP5 (50 μ mol), CNQX (10 μ mol) and nifedipine (10 μ mol) were applied subsequently. Vertical bars are on time when ramp pulse was injected. Whole-cell configuration was clamped at -60mV. B : I-V plots recorded from ramp pulse during the ramp pulses in serial drug application.

APV (50 μ mol) glutamate
glycine glutamate NMDA
non - NMDA
CNQX (10 μ mol) glutamate
40% 가
nifedipine (10 μ mol)
(Fig. 5).

glutamate
(I glutamate - I control) +20mV

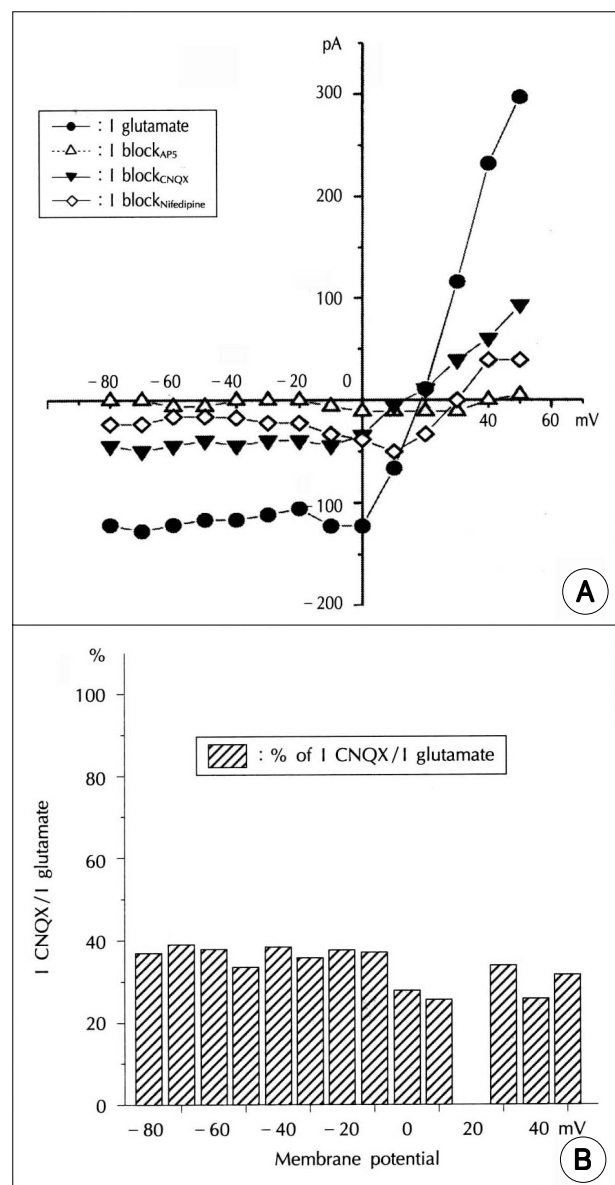


Fig. 6. Effect of glutamate receptor antagonists and nifedipine on glutamate-induced current. A : Current-voltage relationships representing the block currents by each drug. B : Percentage values of CNQX-dependent current in overall glutamate current.

NMDA - Glutamate -

(out - 가

ward rectification) 가

. CNQX non - NMDA . 가

+ 10mV glutamate 가

. Nifedipine + 30 NMDA + 80mV - 60mV

mV - 30mV Mg^{2+}

(Fig. 6A). - 30mV

glutamate CNQX 40% 12) Na^{+}

가 (Fig. 6B).

고 찰 NMDA Mg^{2+}

glutam - . NMDA

ate glutamate 가 .

glutamate 가 NMDA

. 0mV 가

. Glutamate non - NMDA

2)15)21) NMDA 가

glycine non - NMDA

13) .

NMDA 14)

glycine

glutamate . Glu -

tamate NMDA non - NMDA Glycine NMDA 가

19) . Glycine glutamate non - NMDA

NMDA 가

non - NMDA 23)

NMDA glutamate

glycine non - NMDA 가

NMDA 가

NMDA glycine NMDA

NMDA Mg^{2+}

. NMDA glutamate 가

non - NMDA Cl^{-} glutamate non -

NMDA 가 Mg^{2+} NMDA

6).
 K^+
 Cl^- 가
 EGTA가 Ca^{2+} 가가 Cl^-
 가 glutamate
 mate 가 glutamate
 NMDA 가 Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+}
 5mV
 0mV non - NMDA Na^+
 K^+ 10mV 가 5.3mV
 - 40mV 가 +33mV
 가
 가 +33mV
 가
 가 가

glutamate -

결론

whole - cell patch - clamp
 glutamate
 . Glutamate
 - 30mV
 NMDA
 - 30mV
 Mg^{2+}
 non - NMDA
 glutamate
 ,
 가

NMDA non - NMDA

- : 2000 7 12
- : 2000 10 2
- :
 700 - 712 194
 : 053) 250 - 7823, : 053) 250 - 7356
 E - mail : bach1158@dsmc.or.kr

glutamate

non - NMDA

NMDA

가

non - NMDA NMDA

NMDA

glycine

Mg^{2+}

NMDA

non -

NMDA

CNQX

AMPA/ka -

inate

glutamate

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