

# 선택적 세로토닌 재흡수차단제들이 만성 정도 스트레스 후의 백서에서 수동적 회피학습에 미치는 영향\*

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## Effects of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors on the Retention of Passive Avoidance Learning after Chronic Mild Stress in Rats\*

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### ABSTRACT

The study was designed to evaluate the significant roles of SSRI in rat of depression model. Chronic exposure to mild unpredictable stress has been found to depress the consumption of sweet 1% sucrose solutions in the Sprague-Dawley rats. We applied the variety of 11 types of stress regimens and identified depressive behaviours(developed by Willner) in 70 Sprague-Dawley rats.

Rats in experiments were stratified into 6 groups, ie ; 3 kinds of SSRI(paroxetine, fluoxetine, sertraline), clomipramine, choline and saline control. Memory function was evaluated by passive avoidance learning and retention test.

The authors determined how long memory retention would remain improved with 24 hour, 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, and 4 weeks at training-testing interval in depressive states of the Sprague-Dawley rats.

The results were as follows ;

- 1) There were no significant differences between the 6 groups at the 24 hour training-testing interval.
- 2) The paroxetine treated group showed significant differences from the control group at the 1 week and 2 weeks training-testing interval.
- 3) The paroxetine and the fluoxetine treated groups showed significant differences from the control group at 3 week training-testing interval.
- 4) The paroxetine and the choline treated groups showed significant differences from the control group at 4 week training-testing interval.

In summary, paroxetine had an effect on long term memory processing from 1st week to 4th week. Also, fluoxetine(at 3rd week) and choline(at 4th week) had effect on long term memory processing. Sertraline, clomipramine were ineffective on memory processing during 4 weeks observation.

Possible explanations why paroxetine had early effect on memory processing than the other selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are rapid bioavailability, which is the characteristics of pharmacokinetics of paroxetine. In clinical situation, author carefully suggest that SSRI would be beneficial to improve the memory function caused by depressive neurochemical changes.

**KEY WORDS** : SSRIs · Animal model of depression · Passive avoidance learning.

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서 론

가

noradrenaline, dopamine, choline, calcium  
 (Aston - Jones Bloom 1981 ; Dudai 1994 ; McGaugh 1989 ; Miller 1991 ; Saint - Cyr 1988). choline (Mayeux 1990 ; Quartermain 1988). choline choline serotonin noradrenaline choline (Bartfai 1991 ; Bartus 1982 ; Synder Yamamura 1977). choline 가 choline (Gottfries 1985 ; Quartermain 1988). Ogren Johansson(1985) serotonin noradrenaline . Bartfai (1991) 5 - hydroxyindolacetic acid 가 . Labrid (1992) serotonin tianeptine serotonin . Robinson(1984) serotonin 가 5 - HT<sub>3</sub> acetylcholine . Serotonin choline , choline (Nilsson 1988). 5 - HT<sub>1A</sub> 가 choline , choline 5 - HT<sub>3</sub> (Barnes 1990 ; Jaffard 1991 ; Labrid 1992). choline line 가

(Willner 1987). (anhedonia) 가 가 (Calev 1986 ; Peselow 1991 ; Wolfe 1987). (Roy - Byrne 1986 ; Watts 1990 ; Weingartner 1984). Massman (1992) 28.6%가 가 가 (Meltzer Lowy 1987). 가 (Meltzer Lowy 1987 ; Siever 1987). 가 가 가 (Miller 1975), (Weingartner 1984), (Mc - Allister 1981) 가 (Golinkoff Sweeney 1989 ; Johnson Magaro 1987). 가 가 가 choline (Abas 1990 ; Aston - Jones Bloom 1981 ; Bartfai 1991 ; Bartus 1982 ; Dilsaver Coff - man 1989 ; Miller 1991 ; Ogren Johansson 1985 ; Saint - Cyr 1988). CMS SSRI serotonin 가

(Anisman Zacharko 1982).

가

(Willner 1987). Willner (chronic mild

(1987) stress : CMS) 가 가

실험재료 및 연구방법

- 1. 실험재료 및 도구
- 1) 실험동물

Sprague - Dawley  
(胚)  
20 24  
12  
250 350gm

2) 수동적 회피반응 장치

Essman(1971)  
Lafayette model  
(가)

: 20 x 20 x 20cm) 1.4cm  
4 mm 가  
5cm 2cm, 5cm  
85cm

(Fig. 1).

2. 연구방법

1) 동물우울모델

(CMS)  
Willner (1987)  
11가  
8 8 . CMS

Table 1

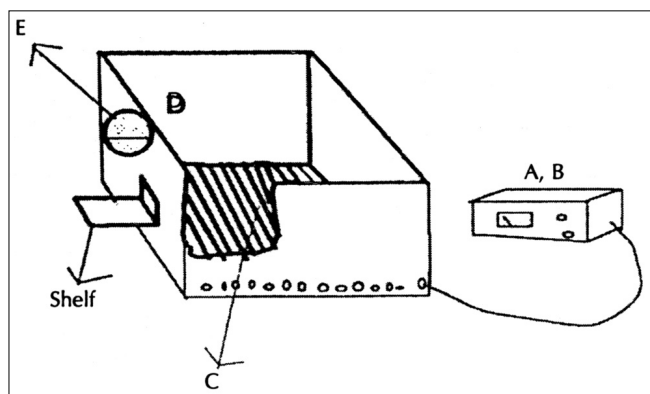


Fig. 1. A picture model of the apparatus for passive avoidance training and learning.  
A : Timer  
B : Scrambled shock generator  
C : Stainless steel bar (connected with the shock generator)  
D : Shuttle box  
E : Electric bulb (100 watt)

2) 우울상태의 정의

CMS 8 , 1%  
CMS 1 CMS 1  
4 1%  
(Willner 1987). CMS 70  
8  
CMS  
53  
CMS

(Fig. 2).

Table 1. The schedule for chronic unpredictable mild stress (CMS)\*

Date	Time	Procedures
5 days before	AM 11 : 00	exposure to 1% sucrose solution (48 hour)
1 day before	PM 06 : 00	water deprivation (20 hour)
1st day	PM 02 : 00	amounts of sucrose intake (checking)**
	PM 06 : 00	exposure to 85 dB white noise (3 hour)
2nd day	AM 11 : 00	17 hour periods in soiled cage
	PM 08 : 00	low intensity stroboscopic illumination (300 flashes/min)-9 hour
3rd day	AM 10 : 00	water deprivation (16 hour)
	AM 11 : 00	exposure to an empty bottle (1 hour)
	PM 06 : 00	45 degree tilt cage (7 hour)
4th day	AM 11 : 00	grouped housing (17 hour)
	PM 02 : 00	water deprivation (20 hour)
	PM 04 : 00	restricted access to food (2 hour)
	PM 04 : 00	low intensity stroboscopic illumination (300 flashes/min)-7 hour
5th day	AM 10 : 00	exposure to 85dB white noise (5 hour)
	PM 05 : 00	45 degree tilt cage (17 hour)
6th day	PM 10 : 00	low intensity stroboscopic illumination (300 flashes/min)-17 hour
7th day	PM 06 : 00	water deprivation → enter to 2nd cycle

\*1st week cycle

\*\*Weekly : checked the amounts of 1% sucrose consumption

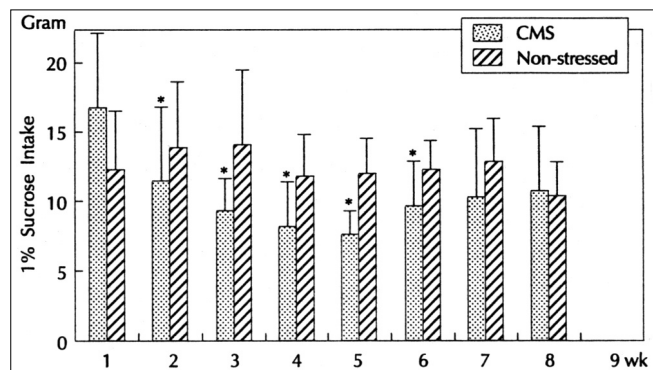


Fig. 2. Comparison of the amounts of 1% sucrose intake between chronic mild stress-treated group (CMS) and non-stressed group independent samples t-test (\*p < 0.05).

3) 훈련준거를 보이는 실험동물을 제외하기 위한 수동적 회피훈련

CMS 4 6 (passive avoidance training : PAT) Essman 25% 4 Essman(1971) 175% 1 ( ) 100 watt 180 (latency) (1 PAT). 30 Essman Essman(1971) PAT 90 가 3 PAT 7 가 90 70 TTI 40 TTI 1 , TTI 2 , TTI 3 , TTI 4 8 , PAT 90 7 55

4) 부정적인 자극의 학습(retention of learning) 3 PAT 30 가 가 5V, 0.25 mA (footshock) 10 30 5V, 0.25mA 10 , 40 training - testing interval( ; TTI) 40

5) 약물처리 CMS 4 6 5 clomipramine(N=8), fluoxetine(N=9), paroxetine(N=10), sertraline(N=9), choline(N=10), (N=9) 4 . SSRI ser - tonin sertraline(4.29mg/kg), fluo - xetine(15mg/kg), clomipramine(6.92mg/kg), paroxetine(0.92mg/kg) (Flood Cherkin 1987 ; Jenike 1992). Choline

150mg/kg ( 1993 ; Flood Cherkin 1987 ; Flood . Choline 가 4 가 2 CMS 4 6 2 , TTI 40 180 가 3 , TTI 24 , TTI 40 TTI 1 , TTI 2 , TTI 3 , TTI 4

7) 통계처리 SPSS - Pc( + ) for window version 5.0 , / oneway ANOVA, independent samples t - test , Duncan proce - dure Pearson's correlation , p<.05

**결 과**

1. 우울상태 (N=70) 4 CMS 1% (- 9.04 ± 4.74gm) , (N=53) (- 0.81 ± 4.98gm) , CMS (t = - 9.34, p<0.001)(Fig. 2). CMS (N=55) 1% (- 10.47 ± 4.29gm) (Ta - ble 2).

2. TTI 40초 (N=55) 40 가 (9.20 ± 5.40) 3 PAT (56.93 ± 36.13) , PAT

가 (t=10.47, p<.0001).

(Table 3).

3. TTI 24시간

24

(p>0.05)

(Table 4).

4. TTI : 1, 2, 3, 4주

1, 2, 3, 4 가

(1) TTI 1 paroxetine(72.90 ± 23.54) (28.78 ± 28.45) (Table 4).

(2) TTI 2 paroxetine(60.90 ± 34.58) (23.89 ± 27.84) (Table 4).

**Table 2.** Comparison of the amount of sucrose consumption between drug treated experimental group and non-stressed group

Weeks	Sucrose intake amounts (gm)		p*	t
	Drug treated experimental group (N=55)	Non-stressed group (N=53)		
1st	- 6.07 ± 7.34	1.75 ± 5.81	0.75*	- 6.13 0.0001**
2nd	- 2.67 ± 6.89	0.08 ± 6.52	0.73*	- 2.13 0.036*
3rd	- 1.72 ± 3.23	- 2.64 ± 5.42	0.010	1.07 0.287
4th	- 0.82 ± 4.10	0.00 ± 4.27	0.81*	- 1.02 0.31
5th	1.93 ± 3.84	0.15 ± 3.39	0.16*	2.46 0.016**
6th	2.35 ± 4.58	0.87 ± 3.30	0.145*	1.92 0.058
7th	0.25 ± 4.70	- 2.15 ± 3.25	0.123*	3.08 0.003**
1 - 4th	- 10.47 ± 4.29	- 0.81 ± 4.98	0.869*	- 9.34 0.001**
1 - 8th	- 6.76 ± 5.39	- 1.94 ± 4.14	0.117*	- 5.20 0.001**

+ : Levene's test for equality of variance (p>0.05)  
Independent samples t-test (\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01)

**Table 3.** Comparison of the latency between passive avoidance training and learning at the training testing-interval 40 seconds

	PAT(N=55)	PAL(N=55)	t
latency (Sec.)	9.20 ± 5.40	56.93 ± 36.13	10.47*

paired t-test, \*p<0.01

PAT : passive avoidance training PAL : passive avoidance learning

**Table 4.** Comparison of the means and standard deviations of the latency among each drug treated groups at the training-testing interval 24 hour, 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks

TTI	Clomipramine	Fluoxetine	Paroxetine	Sertraline	Choline	Saline
24hr	58.88 ± 31.07	51.22 ± 32.33	72.60 ± 25.68	55.22 ± 31.40	55.40 ± 30.00	43.44 ± 36.67
1wk	54.38 ± 38.90	51.22 ± 32.33	72.90 ± 23.54 <sup>a)</sup>	57.89 ± 30.25	57.30 ± 28.46	28.78 ± 28.46 <sup>b)</sup>
2wk	52.88 ± 38.71	49.89 ± 29.94	60.90 ± 34.58 <sup>a)</sup>	55.56 ± 36.03	45.20 ± 33.36	23.89 ± 27.84 <sup>b)</sup>
3wk	33.13 ± 29.51 <sup>e)</sup>	45.89 ± 34.27 <sup>c*)</sup>	53.40 ± 33.28 <sup>b*)</sup>	31.67 ± 36.20 <sup>e)</sup>	72.30 ± 27.21 <sup>a*)</sup>	10.89 ± 4.23 <sup>d)</sup>
4wk	38.75 ± 33.53	36.56 ± 34.51 <sup>e)</sup>	68.00 ± 28.38 <sup>a*)</sup>	31.11 ± 34.30 <sup>c)</sup>	63.90 ± 28.18 <sup>b*)</sup>	14.89 ± 12.88 <sup>d)</sup>

\*p<0.05 oneway ANOVA

1, 2 week) a>b

3 week) a>d ; b, c>d ; a>e

4 week) a>c, d, e ; b>c, d

(3) TTI 3 paroxetine(53.40 ± 33.28), fluoxetine (45.89 ± 34.27) (10.89 ± 4.23)

(Table 4). choline(72.30 ± 27.21) clomipramine(33.13 ± 29.51), sertraline(31.67 ± 36.20), (10.89 ± 4.23)

(Table 4).

(4) TTI 4 paroxetine(68.00 ± 28.38) choline(63.90 ± 28.18) sertraline(31.11 ± 34.30), (14.89 ± 12.88)

(Table 4). paroxetine(68.00 ± 28.38) fluoxetine(36.56 ± 34.51)

(Table 4).

고 찰

Willner (1987)

가 가

13가

. Willner (1987)

11가

10

30

12

11가

, Willner (1987) CMS

2

가

CMS

가

5

가

CMS

1 4

1 8

11가

(Matthews 1995 ; Papp

1994 ; Willner 1987).

, CMS

가, sertraline TTI 1 4 saline  
 4 (Muscat 1992a; Muscat 1992b) . ylsertaline sertraline desmeth-  
 가 , / , sertraline 1/10 가  
 가 1 (Heym Koe 1988).  
 (Flood 1988). Choline TTI 4  
 TTI 24 가 Rusted Warburton(1988) choline sc-  
 . Flood Cherkin(1987) fluoxetine(70 opolamine 가 .  
 ug/SC) Kopelman Corn(1988) scopolamine  
 가 , Introini (1984) fluoxe- choline  
 tine(5mg/kg/IP) 가 . Flood (1988)  
 . , Flood Cherkin(1981) TTI 24 ,  
 TTI 24 arecoline(14ug/SC) 가  
 , choline SSRI . , Introini (1984) muscarine oxotr-  
 가 . 4 CMS emoline(0.05mg/kg/IP)  
 가 Sartre(1990)가 acetylch-  
 . , holine scopolamine TTI 24 가  
 , 16 가  
 TTI 1 가 paroxetine choline  
 . (Dilsaver Coffman  
 paroxetine 1989 ; Tulving 1991). Jaffard (1991) Bartus (1982)  
 3 choline  
 4 CMS , , Kopelman Corn(1988) scopolamine  
 가 paroxetine 가 ,  
 1 choline choline  
 , 3 가 choline  
 가 choline  
 가  
 (Table 3). choline (Bartus 1982 ; Bergstrom 1988 ; Dils-  
 Paroxetine SSRI aver Coffman 1989)  
 . Fluoxetine sertraline 가  
 (Altamura Montgomery 1990 ; Kaye 1989) choline . De-  
 , paroxetine (saturable first pass utsch(1983) cholinesterase inhibitor  
 extraction) (Kaye 1989)  
 . (Bu-  
 TTI 3 choline 가 가 tters Cermak 1980)가 . ,  
 . TTI / choline serotonin  
 3 fluoxetine paroxetine 2 가 .  
 fluoxetine paroxetine Clomipramine  
 , fluoxetine desmethyl . clomipramine  
 norfluoxetine 9 가 . Ho-  
 (Aguglia 1993 ; Bergstrom 1988). pkins Johnston(1988) noradrenaline CA3

DG amine , clomipramine desmethylclomipr - , oxetine , fluoxetine 3 ,  
 noradrenaline , choline 4 .  
 noradrenaline , serotonin , paroxetine choline  
 가  
 , 가 가  
 choline 가 가  
 choline

oxetine , fluoxetine 3 ,  
 choline 4 .  
 serotonin , paroxetine choline  
 가  
 paroxetone  
 .  
 중심 단어 :

Robinson(1984) ,  
 SSRI choline 가  
 (Spear 1990 ; Tulving 1991).  
 / choline SSRI 가  
 , serotonin choline

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결론

serotonin  
 . 70  
 4  
 1% (t = -9.34, p < 0.001)  
 serotonin fluoxetine, paroxetine, sert -  
 raline clomipramine , choline  
 /  
 24 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 가  
 1) Training - testing interval 24 가  
 2) Training - testing interval 1 , 2 paroxetine  
 3) Training - testing interval 3 paroxetine fluox -  
 etine  
 4) Training - testing interval 4 paroxetine choline  
 ,  
 choline serotonin  
 가 , 1 4 par -

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