

배양조건에 의한 일과성 저산소상태 후 신경세포회복의 차이

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= Abstract =

Difference of Neuronal Recovery by Incubation Condition after Transient Hypoxia

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Objective : The transverse hippocampal slice is one of the most commonly studied in vitro models of mammalian brain physiology. However, despite its broad usage, there has been no standardization of slice preparation techniques or recording condition. It is well known that variations in recording conditions can result in profound different effects to neuronal responses. Evoked field potentials, recorded extracellularly, were used to investigate the effects of variations in hippocampal slice preparation protocol on hypoxia responses of CA1 neurons.

Material & Methods : Before hypoxic injury, hippocampal slices were incubated for 4 hours. During incubation period, the slices were placed in a incubation chamber(21 °C) for recovery from preparation injury and then transferred to recording chamber(34 °C) for more recovery and baseline electric recording with current stimulation(0.1Hz). Various time periods in incubation chamber and recording chamber were applied to each experimental group(group 1 = 60min : 180min, group 2 = 90min : 150min, group 3 = 180min : 60min, time in incubation chamber : time in recording chamber) before 10 min hypoxia produced by replacing 95% O₂ + 5% CO₂ mixed gas to 95% N₂ + 5% CO₂ gas. Calcium, Magnesium ions and several drugs effecting on glutamate receptor also were studied. Recoveries from hypoxic injury of hippocampal slices were estimated by percent recovery of population spike(PS). Statistic analysis of study were performed using paired t - test.

Results : The percent recovery of PS after 10min hypoxia was considerably enhanced by increasing the period of current stimulation during incubation period before hypoxic injury. Temperature effect on the result of this experiment was also studied(group 4) but the result from this showed no statistic significance. Low magnesium ion concentration of artificial CSF(Mg - free aCSF) during incubation period enhanced the recovery of PS but low calcium (calcium - free) and high magnesium ion concentration(2mM) reduced it after hypoxic injury. L - glutamate(100 μM) and AP - 5(50 μM) had no effect on the recovery of PS but CNQX(10 μM) in artificial CSF during incubation period markedly enhanced the recovery of PS. Co - treatment of AP - 5(50 μM), CNQX(10 μM) and high magnesium concentration(2mM) enhanced recovery of PS in immediate following period of hypoxic injury but the effect of cotreatment after then decayed rapidly and lost statistic significance.

Conclusions : Judging from above results, the condition of baseline recording is important in observing the recovery of population spike after hypoxia, and the time and the condition should be controled more strictly to obtain reliable results.

KEY WORDS : CA1 · Hippocampal slice · Hypoxia · Population spike · Incubation condition.

서론

가

4)14)17)19)

(slice preparation technique)

가

27), 6),

7),

30), 29)

22),

가

1)15)

가 (1 2)가

8

24)

가

가

가

가

가

재료 및 방법

1. 해마조직 절편 준비

100 150g (Sprague - Dawley rat)

4

tissue chopper(Electron Microscopy Sciences, USA)

450 μm

4 5

(NaCl 130,

KCl 3.5, NaHPO₄ 1.25, NaHCO₃ 2.4, CaCl₂ 1.2, MgSO₄ 1.2, glucose 10mM, pH 7.4) (incubation chamber) (21) 95% 5% 가

2. 실험과정

(; 90)

(recording chamber) 가

(95% O₂ + 5% CO₂) 34

2 3ml/min

PS(Population spike)

(; 150

) PS

(baseline recording)

10 N₂ 95% + CO₂

5% 가 가

120

PS

3. 전기 생리학적 기록 방법

CA2 CA3

Schaffer collateral - com -

missural bundle

50 μm

(bipolar stimulating electrode)

stratum radiatum , 5

15M

150mM NaCl

CA1

stratum pyramidale

100

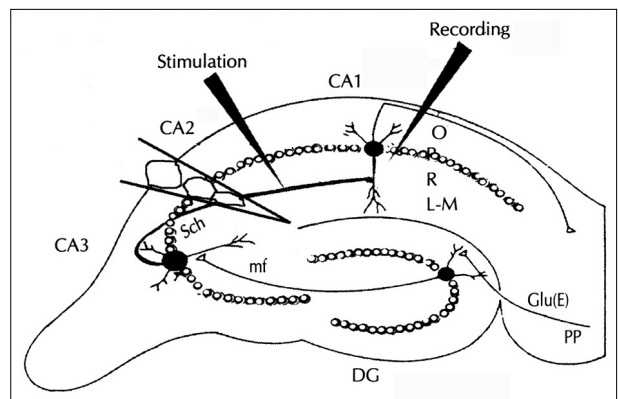


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of stimulation of the Schaffer collateral and recording on the CA1 area(O : stratum oriens, P : stratum pyramidale, R : stratum radiatum, L-M : stratum lacunosum-moleculare, Sch : Schaffer collateral, mf : Mossy fiber, DG : dentate gyrus, pp : perforant pathway).

μm (test
input, 100 200mA, 150 μsec, 0.1Hz) 가 가 2mV
PS (Fig. 1).
PS high input impedance amplifier
oscilloscope

PS Fig.
2 PS
PS

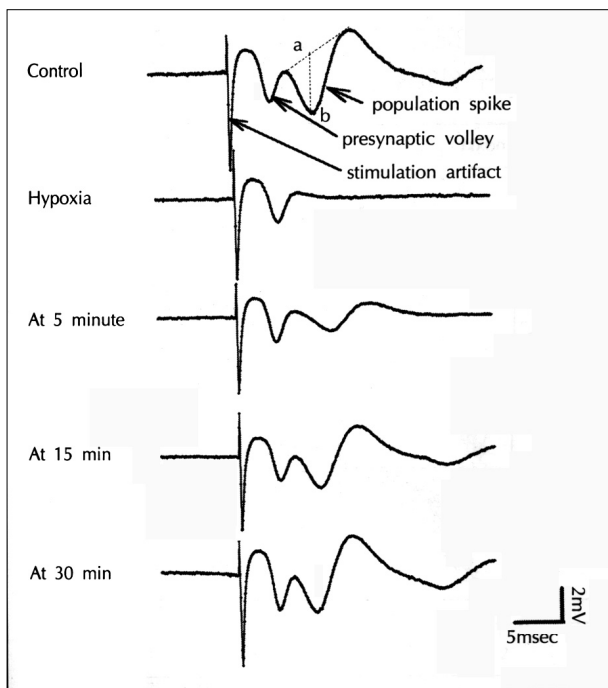


Fig. 2. Sequential changes of population spike evoked by electric stimulation of Schaffer collateral before and after hypoxic injury. The amplitude of population spike is a to b.

4. 배양조건(Incubation condition)의 변화

1 4
1 (n=8) 60
180 2 (n=15)
90 150
3 (n=8) 180
90 4 2 90
180
90 21 (3
) 가
(Table 1).

5. 이온 및 약물 실험군

2
(, 21, 90 ; , 34, 150)
(n=6), (n
=7) (n=8)
L - glutamate(100 μM)(n=6), AP - 5(D,L - 2 amino - 5 -
phosphonovaleric acid, 50 μM)(n=7), CNQX(6 - cy -
ano - 7 - nitroquinoxaline - 2,3 - dione, 10 μM)(n=6)

2 3ml/min
가
60

60

6. 통계처리

, Table Figure

Table 1. Pre-injury treatment protocol during 4 hour incubation period before 10 minute hypoxic injury

Experimental groups	Incubation chamber	Recording chamber	
		Electric stimulation	Ion change or drug
Group 1 (n = 8)	60 min(21)	180 min(34)	None
Group 2(n = 15)	90 min(21)	150 min(34)	None
Group 3(n = 8)	180 min(21)	60 min(34)	None
Group 4(n = 6)	90 min(21)	150 min(21 for 90 min 34 for 60 min)	None
Low-Ca ²⁺ (n = 6)	90 min(21)	150 min(34)	Low Ca ²⁺ (60min)
Low-Mg ²⁺ (n = 7)	"	"	low Mg ²⁺ (60min)
High-Mg ²⁺ (n = 8)	"	"	high Mg ²⁺ (60min)
L-glutamate(n = 6)	"	"	L-glutamate 100 μM(60 min)
AP-5(n = 7)	"	"	AP-5 50 μM(60 min)
CNQX(n = 6)	"	"	CNQX 10 μM(60 min)

가 3 2 , 가 60 120 가 PS

3. 해마조직절편의 준비시 온도의 변화와 PS 회복의 관계

2 3 가 PS 2 (Fig. 6).
 90 (21) PS PS 가
 3 4 PS PS 가
 5 2 (Fig. 7). PS 가가

4. 칼슘과 마그네슘 농도의 변화가 PS의 회복에 미치는 영향

2

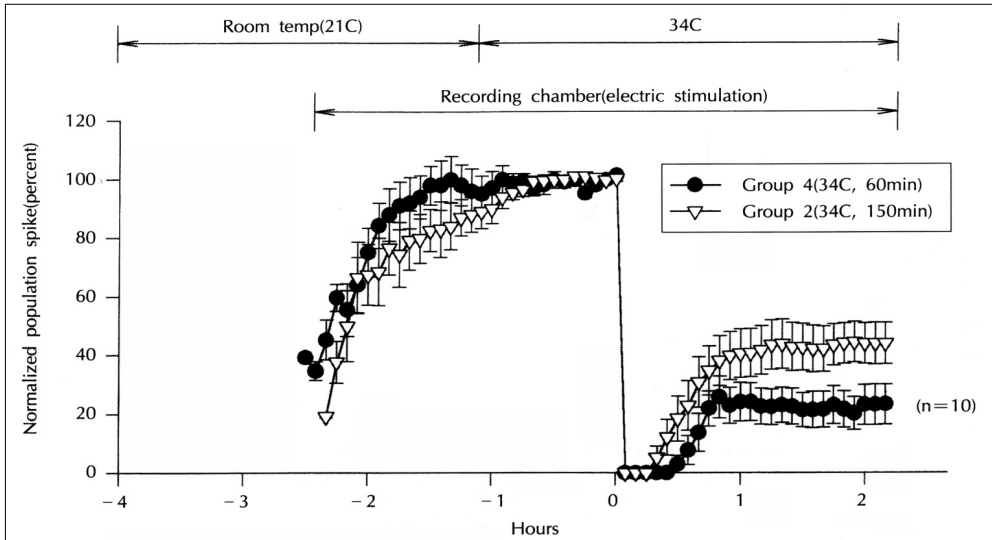


Fig. 5. Difference of temperature in recording had no influence on recovery from hypoxia.

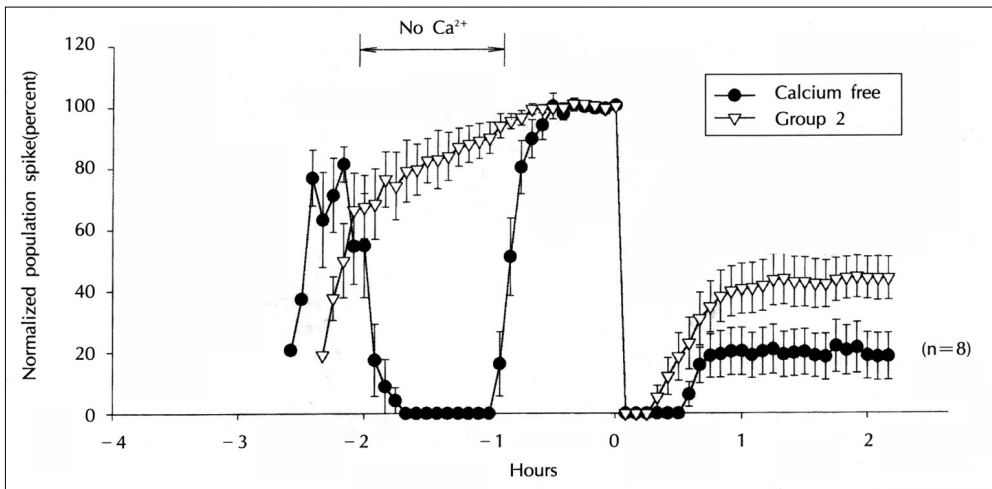


Fig. 6. Brief exposure of slices(60min) to calcium-free medium in recording chamber. * : statistical significance(p<0.05).

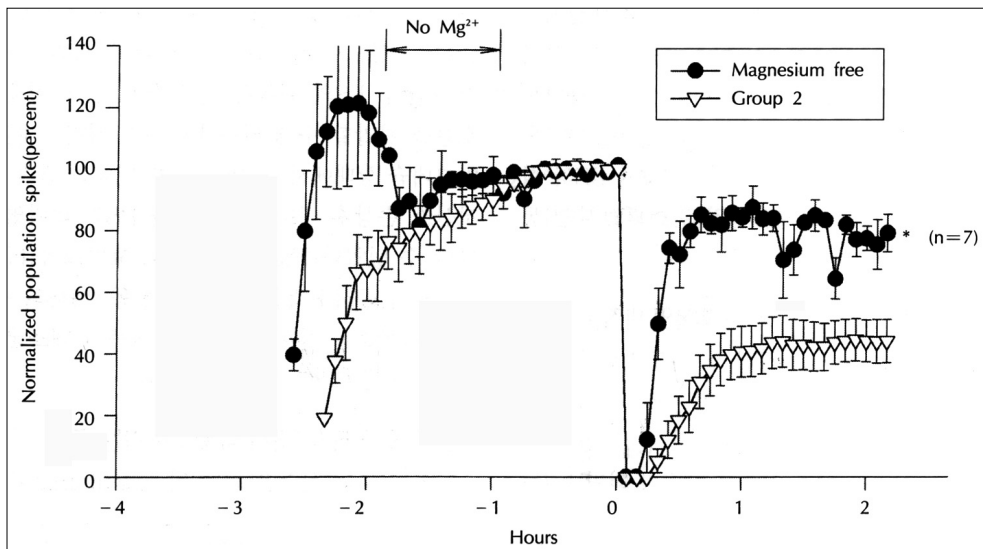


Fig. 7. Brief exposure of slices(60min) to magnesium-free medium in recording chamber. * : statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

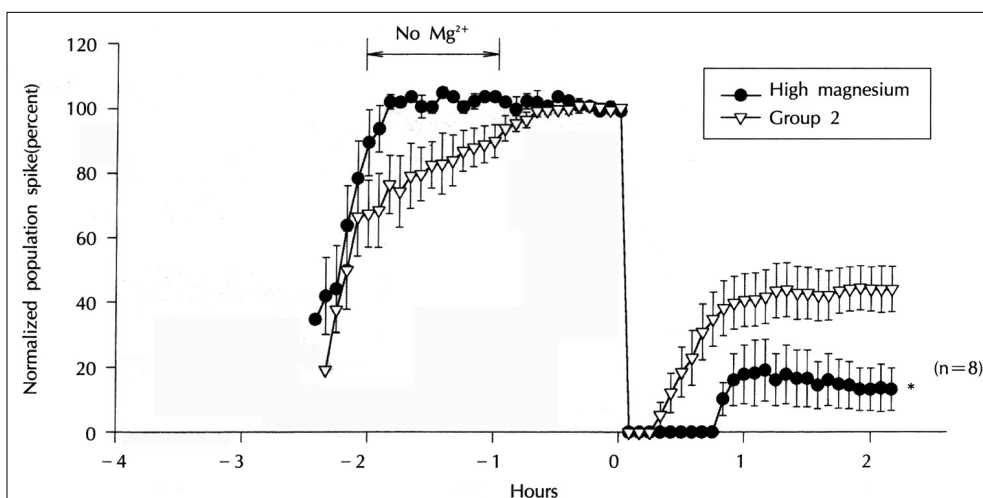


Fig. 8. Brief exposure of slices(60min) to high magnesium medium(2.0mM) in recording chamber. * : statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

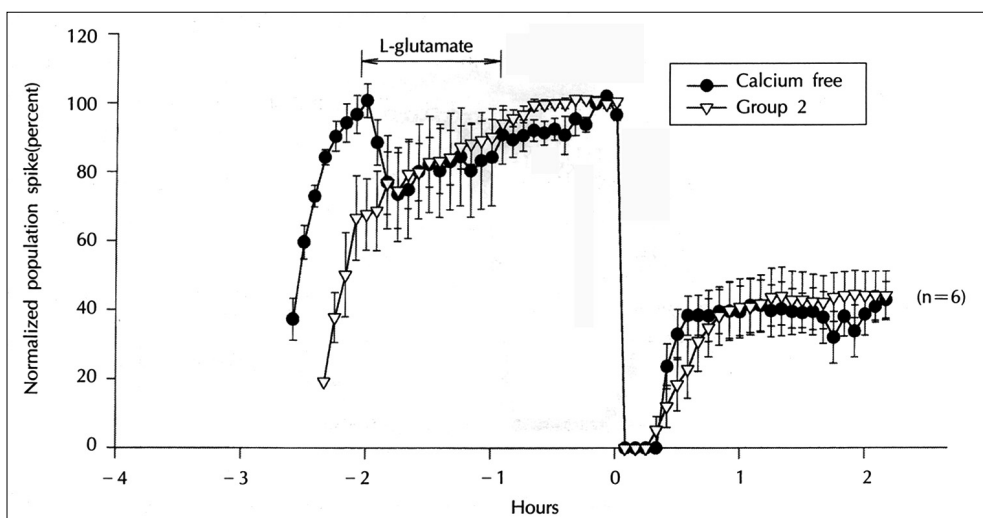


Fig. 9. Brief exposure of slices(60min) to L-glutamate(100uM) in recording chamber.

28) .

4)14)17)19) PS (viability) 2) (slice preparation technique) 가

transmission) 가 Schurr 25) (test input) (viability) 가 1/600Hz 1Hz PS 50% 14) Fig. 6 PS 5 2 5 1/600Hz 9 가 (high - energy phosphate metabolism)가 50% ATP adenosine adenosine PS 0.1Hz test input PS (Fig. 4) adenosine PS

adenosine 3)11)12) 가 Schiff 23) 29 33 , 37 EPSP 가 PS pyramidal cell 가 (hyperpolarization) , (driving force) EPSP 가 가 , pyramidal cell PS Watson PS 가

26) 가 19 30 13 15 ' cold - shock pro - multiple PS 가 tocol(CSP) ' , CSP 가 PS 가 5 4) . 5) 131 14) . Fig. 6 PS Niesen 21) 1,2 - bis - (2 - aminophenoxy)ethrane - N,N,N',N' - tetra - acetic acid acetoxy methyl ester(BAPTA - AM) PS PS PS N - methyl - D - aspartate(NMDA) pyramidal cell epileptiform activity NMDA 가 epileptiform activity NMDA AP - 5 epileptiform activity 20) . Fig. 7

NMDA

NMDA

PS

epileptiform activity

Fig. 7

tamate⁸⁾¹⁰⁾¹⁸⁾

(neurotoxin)

Glutamate

Schaffer collateral - commissural bundle

NMDA 가

- amino - 3 - hydroxy - 5 - methyl - 4 - isoxazola - propionate (AMPA) 가⁹⁾

6 - cyano - 7 - nitroquinoxaline - 2,3 - dione (CNQX)

NMDA

long - term potentiation, epileptiform activity, synaptic plasticity

AP - 5

AMPA

Fig. 11

CNQX 가

PS가

(test input

NMDA

Fig. 8

21

90

34

150

0.1Hz

(test input)

10

2 () PS

1 가

2

glu - 가

PS 가

PS

NMDA 가

PS 가

L - glutamate 가

AP - 5

CNQX

PS 가

결론

가

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