

Differentially Organized Top-Down Modulation of Prepulse Inhibition of Startle

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Prepulse inhibition (PPI) of startle is a thibition le 2partment thibireflex. (thibiweh) a. (thibiweakerrtment)-lens1 . (ent)-1simulus of2partments following three forebrain structures, which are critical for initial cortical processing of auditory signals, auditory fear conditioning/ memories, and spatial attention, respectively, play a role in the top-down modulation of PPI in rats: the primary auditory cortex (A1), lateral nucleus of the amygdala (LA), and posterior parietal cortex (PPC). The results show that, under the noise-masking condition, PPI was enhanced by fear conditioning of the prepulse in a prepulse-specific manner, and the conditioning-induced PPI enhancement was further increased by perceptual separation between the conditioned prepulse and the noise masker. Reversibly blocking glutamate receptors in the A1 with 2 m_M kynurenic acid eliminated both the conditioning-induced and perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancements. Blocking the LA eliminated the conditioning-induced but not the perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancement, and blocking the PPC specifically eliminated the perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancement. The two types of PPI enhancements were also eliminated by the extinction manipulation. Thus, the top-down modulation of PPI is differentially organized and depends on operations of various forebrain structures. Due to the fine-tuned modulation by higher-order cognitive processes, functions of PPI can be more flexible to complex environments. The top-down enhancements of PPI in rats are also useful for modeling some mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder.

Introduction

Top-down modulation of PPI is a complex process involving various forebrain structures. The primary auditory cortex (A1), lateral nucleus of the amygdala (LA), and posterior parietal cortex (PPC) are critical for initial cortical processing of auditory signals, auditory fear conditioning/ memories, and spatial attention, respectively, play a role in the top-down modulation of PPI in rats: the primary auditory cortex (A1), lateral nucleus of the amygdala (LA), and posterior parietal cortex (PPC). The results show that, under the noise-masking condition, PPI was enhanced by fear conditioning of the prepulse in a prepulse-specific manner, and the conditioning-induced PPI enhancement was further increased by perceptual separation between the conditioned prepulse and the noise masker. Reversibly blocking glutamate receptors in the A1 with 2 m_M kynurenic acid eliminated both the conditioning-induced and perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancements. Blocking the LA eliminated the conditioning-induced but not the perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancement, and blocking the PPC specifically eliminated the perceptual separation-induced PPI enhancement. The two types of PPI enhancements were also eliminated by the extinction manipulation. Thus, the top-down modulation of PPI is differentially organized and depends on operations of various forebrain structures. Due to the fine-tuned modulation by higher-order cognitive processes, functions of PPI can be more flexible to complex environments. The top-down enhancements of PPI in rats are also useful for modeling some mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder.

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 K..., 2010), PPI (S...,
 2001), PPC
 / (K..., 1999; ..., 2002;
 G..., 2010) (R...
 C..., 2009).

Materials and Methods

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 PPC)
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 , 86 S D (, 10 ; ,
 280, 300)
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 (= 16), (4) LA/ (= 14), (5) PPC/K NA (= 14), (6)
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 (2) LA: , -3.1 ; , ±5.2 ; , -7.8
 ; (3) PPC: , -4.4 ; , ±3.1 ;
 , -1.6 (F..., 2003); (4) S1BF: , -3.1 ;
 , ±5 ; , -2.5 .

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 U... A... H... N... R
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Results

Table 1. Startle amplitudes to the startling stimulus alone

Groups	Amplitude in the device scale unit				
	Before conditioning	After conditioning	After injection	After recovery	After extinction
A1/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	1425 ± 281	1640 ± 299	1662 ± 258	1644 ± 296	1400 ± 354
A1/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	1486 ± 246	1662 ± 258	1720 ± 251	N/A	1516 ± 187
LA/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	1104 ± 466	1336 ± 537	1354 ± 571	1267 ± 535	1055 ± 561
LA/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	1207 ± 424	1400 ± 438	1432 ± 423	N/A	1267 ± 456
PPC/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	1346 ± 355	1541 ± 379	1598 ± 406	1564 ± 405	1355 ± 460
PPC/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	1290 ± 415	1449 ± 413	1479 ± 426	N/A	1268 ± 506
S1BF/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 10)	1109 ± 316	1252 ± 433	1286 ± 220	1268 ± 390	997 ± 212

Values represent mean ± SD.

Table 2. Group mean baseline PPI values (under perceived prepulse/masker colocation and before the conditioning/conditioning-control manipulation)

Groups	Lower-frequency prepulse (%)	Higher-frequency prepulse (%)
A1/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	31.7 ± 7.1	31.5 ± 8.9
A1/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	32.7 ± 9.4	32.8 ± 11.1
LA/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	34.6 ± 12.2	34.6 ± 11.9
LA/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	36.6 ± 17.4	36.4 ± 15.7
PPC/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 12)	31.2 ± 7.5	30.5 ± 7.9
PPC/vehicle (<i>n</i> = 12)	34.4 ± 7.0	32.0 ± 7.8
S1BF/KYNA (<i>n</i> = 10)	36.0 ± 7.4	36.9 ± 7.8

Values represent mean ± SD.

Effects of KYNA injection on PPI induced by conditioned prepulse

F $F_{(2,44)} = 2.1$, $p = 0.13$. PPI was significantly reduced in the A1 group after KYNA injection ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) compared with the vehicle group. This effect was not observed in the LA ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.75$), PPC ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.2$, $p = 0.63$), or S1BF ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.75$) groups. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the A1 group. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the LA ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), PPC ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and S1BF ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) groups. In the LA group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. In the PPC group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. In the S1BF group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the LA, PPC, or S1BF groups. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the A1 group ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$). In the A1 group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the A1 group. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the LA, PPC, and S1BF groups. In the LA group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages. In the PPC group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages. In the S1BF group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages.

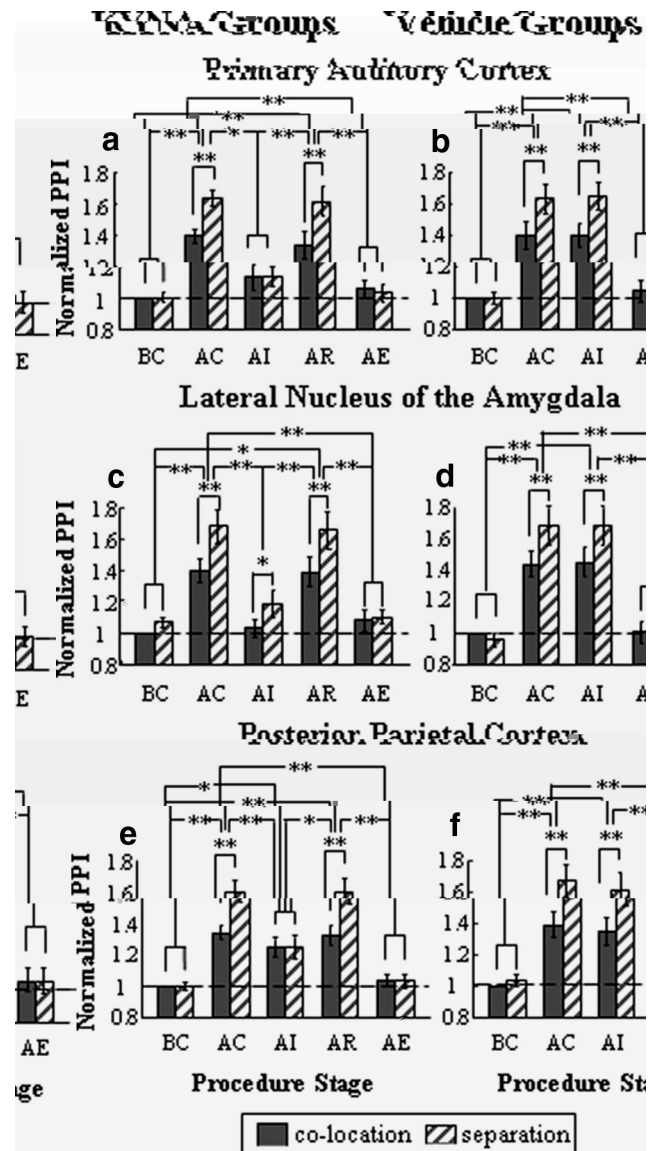


Figure 2. Normalized PPI induced by the conditioned prepulse at different procedure stages in A1/KYNA group (*n* = 12) (a), A1/vehicle group (*n* = 12) (b), LA/KYNA group (*n* = 12) (c), LA/vehicle group (*n* = 12) (d), PPC/KYNA group (*n* = 12) (e), and PPC/vehicle group (*n* = 12) (f). The filled bars represent the conditions when the prepulse was perceptually collocated with the noise masker, while the diagonal bars represent the conditions when the prepulse was perceptually separated with the noise masker. BC, Before conditioning; AC, after conditioning; AI, after injection; AR, after recovery; AE, after extinction. In this and the next figures, all the PPI values were normalized relative to the value at the procedure stage BC and under the prepulse/masker colocation condition. Error bars represent the SEM. $**p < 0.01$ and $*p < 0.05$ (by repeated-measures ANOVA, Bonferroni's pairwise comparisons, and paired *t* tests).

PPI was significantly reduced in the A1 group after KYNA injection ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) compared with the vehicle group.

Effects of blocking the A1 on PPI induced by conditioned prepulse

F $F_{(2,44)} = 2.1$, $p = 0.13$. PPI was significantly reduced in the A1 group after KYNA injection ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) compared with the vehicle group. This effect was not observed in the LA ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.75$), PPC ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.2$, $p = 0.63$), or S1BF ($F_{(1,22)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.75$) groups. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the A1 group. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the LA ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), PPC ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and S1BF ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) groups. In the LA group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. In the PPC group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. In the S1BF group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), AC ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$), and AI ($F_{(1,22)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$) stages. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the LA, PPC, or S1BF groups. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the A1 group ($F_{(4,44)} = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$). In the A1 group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages. There was no main effect of procedure stage ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) or a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection ($F_{(4,44)} = 0.1$, $p = 0.99$) in the A1 group. However, there was a significant interaction between procedure stage and KYNA injection in the LA, PPC, and S1BF groups. In the LA group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages. In the PPC group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages. In the S1BF group, PPI was significantly reduced after KYNA injection compared with the vehicle group at the BC, AC, and AI stages.

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Effects of blocking the LA on PPI induced by conditioned prepulse

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Effects of blocking the PPC on PPI induced by conditioned prepulse

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AI), PPI
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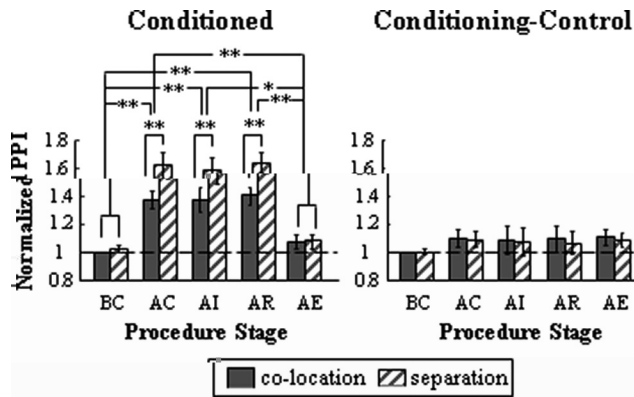


Figure 4. Normalized PPI elicited by the conditioned prepulse (left panel) and conditioning-control prepulse (right panel) at different procedure stages in the S1BF/KYNA group ($n = 10$). See Figure 2 legend for the explanation of symbols and abbreviations. $**p < 0.010$ and $*p < 0.05$ (by repeated-measures ANOVA, Bonferroni's pairwise comparisons, and paired t tests).

($F_{(4,44)} = 3.459$; $p < 0.05$),
 ($F_{(1,11)} < 0.4$; $p > 0.05$),
 ($F_{(4,44)} < 1.0$; $p > 0.05$). P
 PPI AC AI
 AR ($p < 0.05$).
 M L PPI
 (A1/LA, PPC). F
 4 (BC, AC, AI, AE) \times 2 (ANOVA
 ($F < 4.4$; $p > 0.05$),
 ($F < 1.4$; $p > 0.05$).

Effects of blocking the S1BF area on PPI induced by conditioned prepulse

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 PPI
 ($p > 0.05$). T K NA

Discussion

Two types of top-down enhancements of PPI

T PPI
 (C, 1996; I, 1998;
 R, K, 2006; F, 2007; H, 2007;
 , 2007; L, 2008; D, 2009, 2010). F
 PPI
 (H, 2007;
 , 2007; L, 2008; D, 2009, 2010; I, 2010).
 A
 PPI (D, 2009,
 2010). M
 , A1, LA, PPC,
 PPI

Contributions of the A1

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 PPC (R,
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 (P, 2006; J, 2011),
 (F, 2007), (L, M, 2011).
 T, A1
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 C, 2005; S, 2009),
 (PPT),
 (S, M, 2009; S, 2010). T, A1
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 PPI S, A1
 PPI
 A1 PPI

(Fennell, 1992; Quirk, 1997; Maren, 2002), PPI (PTSD) (Amaral, 1997).

Summary: differentially organized top-down modulations of PPI

Attentional modulation of PPI (Fennell, 2001; Lavenex, 2002), PPI (Lavenex, 2009). PPI (Basso, 1998; Maren, 2010). T, A1, LA, PPC, PPI PPI : T PPC LA A1 T PPI, I, PPI, ADHD, PTSD.

References

Amaral DG (1997) T... N... B... R 21:755-765.
 A... A, K... RS (2005) S... ? P... N... 77:283-298.
 B... VP, G... MA (1998) M... NMDA... JN... 18:8394-8401.
 B... EM, O... CC, K... JJ, B... JK, V... MN, K... JL (2005) D... A... G... P... 62:1129-1136.
 B... -C... A, F... C, B... J, A... PE, G... MH, B... O (2007) E... JN... 27:9252-9261.
 B... HT, H... VK, V... VT, V... J, P... RR, H... AK, L... JE, T... J (2005) U... JN... 25:4198-4205.
 B... DL, G... MA (1990) S... A... G... P... 47:181-188.
 B... DL, G... MA, S... NR (2001) H... P... (B...) 156:234-258.
 B... JI, G... B (2010) L... N... L... M... 94:191-198.
 B... DJ, H... PC, G... M (1998) R... JN... 18:8038-8046.
 C... KS, G... MA, B... DL (1993) I... A... JP... 150:1862-1867.
 C... S... JF (1996) T... C57BL/6J... H... R... 99:168-175.
 C... JM, K... EH (2010) M... C... P... R... 30:203-216.

C... DL, S... RM, S... BR (2005) U... B... R... 1042:62-72.
 C... P, P... C, D'A... E, M... R, P... A (2009) T... E... J... N... 13:299-304.
 D... J, S... M, M... P (2004) A... S... R... 70:241-261.
 D... M, G... PM (1977) P... J... C... P... P... 91:549-563.
 D... ME, S... AM, H... EA, N... KH, F... DL (2000) O... P... R... 96:187-197.
 D... R, S... J, R... G (1997) P... P... R... 46:215-222.
 D... H... Q... G... GC, L... L (2009) B... J... N... 101:1647-1659.
 D... L... J... L... L (2009) P... C... A... B... N... 9:44-58.
 D... M... T... Q... L... L (2009) T... E... JN... 30:1779-1789.
 D... L... L (2010) E... B... B... R... 206:192-201.
 D... H... R... B, B... T... L... L, A... C (2011) H... C... C... 21:698-707.
 F... A, M... MJ, D... M (1992) E... NMDA... JN... 12:854-863.
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 F... JB, E... M, S... SA (2007) A... JN... 98:2337-2346.
 F... N, N... T, I... M, T... T, S... H (1998) R... B... R... C... B... R... 7:99-109.
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 H... L... J, R... JS, B... JS (2002) I... P... 39:674-677.
 H... L... J... AR, P... E... J, L... TM (2003) T... P... 165:118-127.
 H... EA, R... MJ, H... MM, N... AS, G... KE, N... RE, S... LJ, B... MS (2007) D...

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