

Opposite effects of tetanic stimulation of the auditory thalamus or auditory cortex on the acoustic startle reflex in awake rats

Juan Huang,¹ Xihong Wu,¹ John Yeomans² and Liang Li^{1,2}

¹Department of Psychology, Speech and Hearing Research Center, National Key Laboratory on Machine Perception, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

²Departments of Psychology and Zoology, Centre for Research on Biological Communication Systems, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G3, Canada

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Abstract

The amygdala mediates both emotional learning and fear potentiation of startle. The lateral amygdala nucleus (LA) receives auditory inputs from both the auditory thalamus (medial geniculate nucleus; MGN) and auditory association cortex (AAC), and is critical for auditory fear conditioning. The central amygdala nucleus, which has intra-amygdaloid connections with LA, enhances startle magnitude via midbrain connections to the startle circuits. Tetanic stimulation of either MGN or AAC *in vitro* or *in vivo* can induce long-term potentiation in LA. In the present study, behavioural consequences of tetanization of these auditory afferents were investigated in awake rats. The acoustic startle reflex of rats was enhanced by tetanic stimulation of MGN, but suppressed by that of AAC. All the tetanization-induced changes of startle diminished within 24 h. Blockade of GABA_B receptors in the LA area reversed the suppressive effect of tetanic stimulation of AAC on startle but did not change the enhancing effect of tetanic stimulation of MGN. Moreover, transient electrical stimulation of MGN enhanced the acoustic startle reflex when it lagged behind acoustic stimulation, but inhibited the acoustic startle reflex when it preceded acoustic stimulation. The results of the present study indicate that MGN and AAC afferents to LA play different roles in emotional modulation of startle, and AAC afferents are more influenced by inhibitory GABA_B transmission in LA.

Introduction

The lateral amygdala nucleus (LA) receives auditory inputs from the auditory thalamus (medial geniculate nucleus; MGN) and auditory association cortex (AAC) (Huang & Li, 1998; Li & Li, 2002). The central amygdala nucleus (CeA) has intra-amygdaloid connections with LA (LePeyre et al., 1997; Qiu et al., 1995, 1997; Ressler & Li, 1995; Ressler et al., 1997), and CeA enhances startle magnitude via midbrain connections to the startle circuits (Cohen et al., 1990; Barak et al., 2002; Cohen & Li, 1990; Ressler & Li, 1995; Barak et al., 1995; Huang & Li, 1998; Li et al., 1999; Li et al., 2001).

The lateral amygdala nucleus (LA) receives auditory inputs from the auditory thalamus (medial geniculate nucleus; MGN) and auditory association cortex (AAC) (Huang & Li, 1998; Li & Li, 2002). The central amygdala nucleus (CeA) has intra-amygdaloid connections with LA (LePeyre et al., 1997; Qiu et al., 1995, 1997; Ressler & Li, 1995; Ressler et al., 1997), and CeA enhances startle magnitude via midbrain connections to the startle circuits (Cohen et al., 1990; Barak et al., 2002; Cohen & Li, 1990; Ressler & Li, 1995; Barak et al., 1995; Huang & Li, 1998; Li et al., 1999; Li et al., 2001).

Correspondence: D. Li, L. D., Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China.
E-mail: li@pku.edu.cn; li@yorku.ca

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GABA_B (Hä & Gä, 1994; Ny et al., 2000). I
y,
MGN AAC A₂R, a GABA_B
LA a a a

Materials and methods

Experimental subjects

Male a a (*Rattus norvegicus*), 300–450 g, a
C a R C a a a (C a, Q). a y
a 12- a y (a 07.00). y
A a C a C
C a a a C A a C a, a a a
a a y.

Surgery

D a a a a a a a a
(L & a, 2000). B y,
a a a a a (60 / ; M. C. P a a a a,
C a, ON, C a a a) a a a
a (0.4 /), a a (P a O,
R a W, A, A) a a - a (L
& a, 2000) a a y (I -
, D a, IL, A) a 62 a, a
a P a & a (1997). R a
a a a a a LA (AP, -2.8 -3.8 ; ML,
5.4 , D, -7.5). B a a MGN a
a a a a a MGN (AP,
-5.4 ; ML, 3.2 ; D, -5.9 -6.2). a
MGN, a, a a a y
y a a y y-
a (L a & , 1992), a
a a LA a a AFC (D &
L D , 1999). B a a AAC a a
a a a a E3 (AP, -5.8 ; ML, 6.5 ; D,
-5.5). A a E3 a AAC a LA
(M a et al

LA, (n = 5) y a a MGN. LA, (n = 7) y a a
 MGN. E3 LA (n = 5) LA, y a a
 E3. (n = 5) a y a LA, a a
 y a a E3. a a MGN
 a a y a
 E 1. a a a
 a a y
 B a a a a a a
 GABA_B LA a a a a a
 a a a a a a a E 2
 a a a a a a
 F a a 20 a a a a y.
 I a y a a a a a a
 a a a a a a a E 1. a a
 a a a a a a a
 A₂R. A a a a a A₂R
 a a a a a a y a
 I a a 24 a a a a

Experiment 3: effects of tetanic stimulation on startle induced by pairing acoustic stimulation with electrical stimulation of MGN or TE3

I a a a a a a a a
 a a MGN AAC a a y a a y
 a ; () y a a a y
 a a a
 A a a a a a
 (-) a a MGN E3
 a (I), -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5,
 10, 15, 20 a 25 (L et al., 1998, 1999; L & a, 2000).
 P I a a a a
 a a a a a 230 340 μ A. E a
 MGN a a a E3 I
 a y a a 24 a a a a MGN
 E3 a a a a
 a . F a a a I
 a a a a - a a

Statistical analyses

A a a a a a a a a
 a a a a a a a ANOVA,
 a a a a a P < 0.05.

Histology

A a a a a a a a
 a a . L a y a a a DC (500 μ A
 10) a a a a

10% a 30% y
 a 40 μ a a a y a
 (-20 °C). a a a a

Results

Histology

F 1. E 2 a
 F . 2. C a a MGN
 E3 a Pa & a (1997). I
 E 1, a a
 MGN E3 23 a (F . 1A). I E 2,
 a a a a a
 a MGN E3 19 a (F 1B a 2). I
 E 3, a a
 MGN E3 11 a (F . 1C). B a a a
 y a a a
 a a a E 2.

Experiment 1: effects of unilateral tetanic stimulation of MGN or TE3

a A₂R a y a , 1 a
 a 24 a a a a MGN a y
 (F_{3,28} = 5.420, P < 0.05) (F . 3A). Post hoc a a a,
 a A₂R a a a a
 a y a a 1 a a a a
 a MGN a y a a (P < 0.05). H -
 a a a a a 24 a a
 a (P > 0.05).
 a A₂R a y a , 1 a a
 24 a a a E3 a a y
 (F_{3,20} = 3.800, P < 0.05; F . 3B). H a a
 a a a a MGN, A₂R a a a
 a a a a E3. Post hoc a a a
 A₂R a a a y a y
 a a a a a E3 (P < 0.05).
 A₂R a a 1 a a a (P < 0.05)
 a a a 24 a (P > 0.05).
 y MGN
 (F_{3,12} = 0.841, P > 0.05) E3 (F_{3,16} = 0.566, P > 0.05)
 A₂R a (F . 4), a a A₂R
 a y a a y a 1 a a MGN, a
 a y a a E3.

Experiment 2: effects of bilaterally blocking GABA_B receptors in the LA area

F a a a a a a MGN, a ANOVA
 a a a a a a A₂R a
 a a a a a a a
 (F_{1,35} = 0.383, P = 0.542). A , a a a
 a a a a a a
 (F_{3,35} = 0.968, P = 0.424).
 F 5A a a a a MGN
 a a a a a a LA. a
 a a a a MGN, a a a a
 MGN a a y a a A₂R

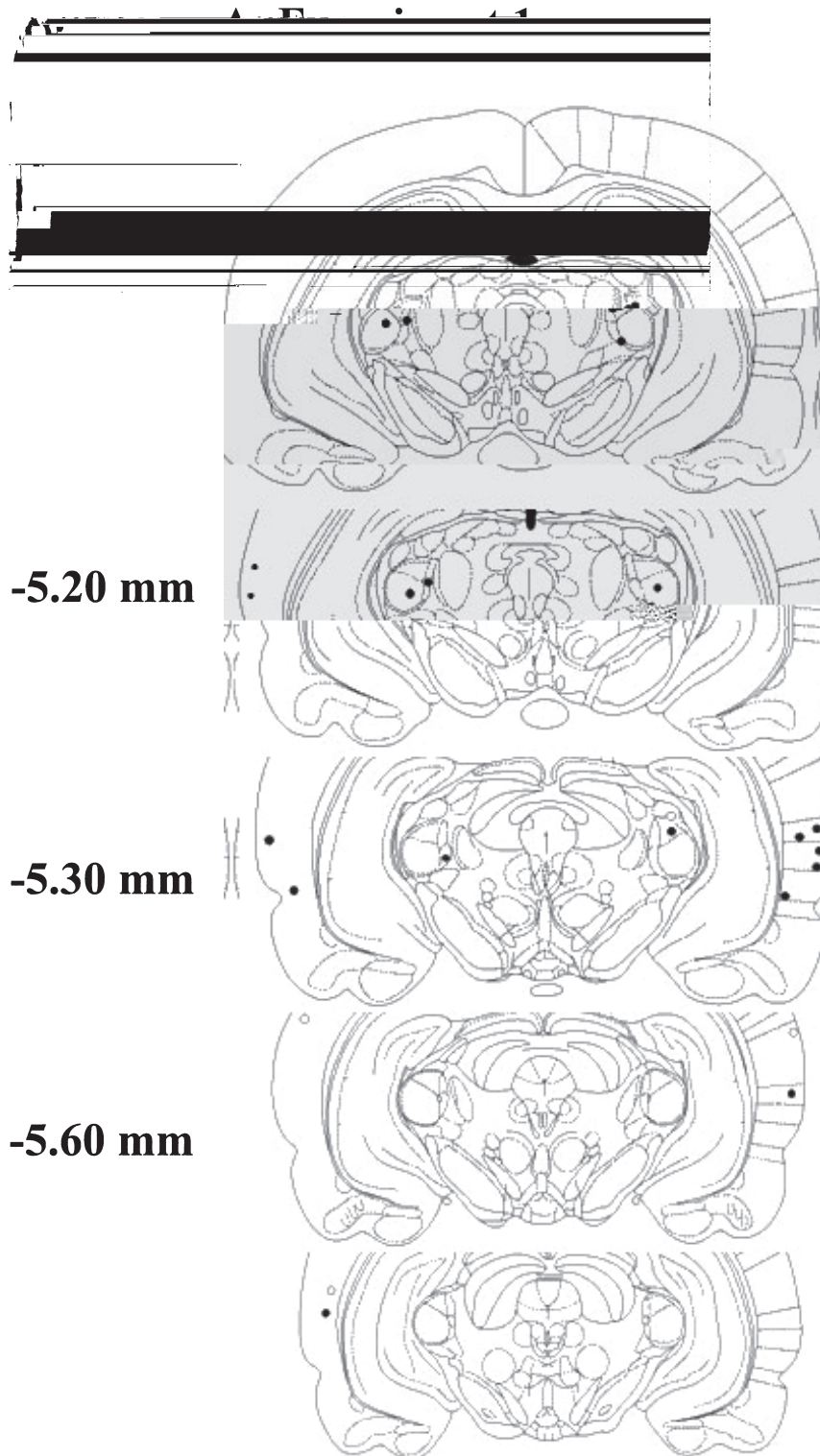


FIG. 1. Lateral view of the brain showing the location of the experimental sites (AAC, MGN, LA, and AAR) in the auditory cortex. The sites are marked with symbols: ●, AAC; ○, MGN; ▲, LA; and △, AAR. The sites are located in the auditory cortex at the following coordinates (Pa A, E 1; Pa B, E 2; Pa C, E 3): ●, AAC; ○, MGN; ▲, LA; and △, AAR (Pa & a (1997)).

($F_{3,16} = 4.832, P < 0.05$). *Post hoc* analysis revealed significant differences between the MGN and LA ($F_{3,16} = 4.706, P < 0.05$). The MGN and AAR ($P < 0.05$). However, there were no significant differences between the MGN and AAR ($P > 0.05$). In addition, there were no significant differences between the MGN and AAR ($P < 0.05$).

B: Experiment 2

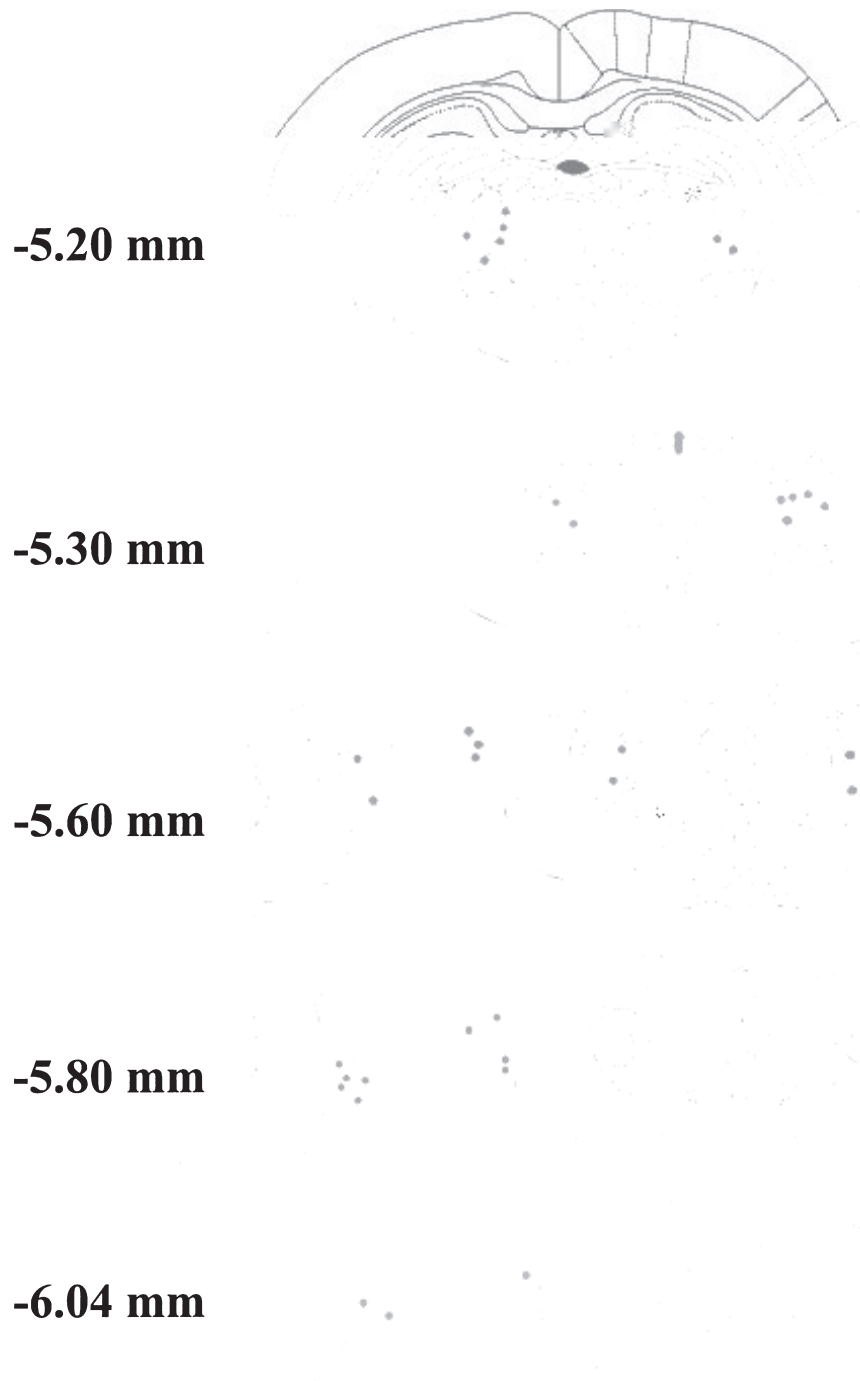


FIG. 1. C

H (P > 0.05). 1 24 F E3, ANOVA
 (P > 0.05). E 1 (F_{1,31} = 14.128,
 MGN (F_{1,12} = 0.055, P > 0.05). A (F_{3,35} = 4.593, P < 0.05).

C: Experiment 3

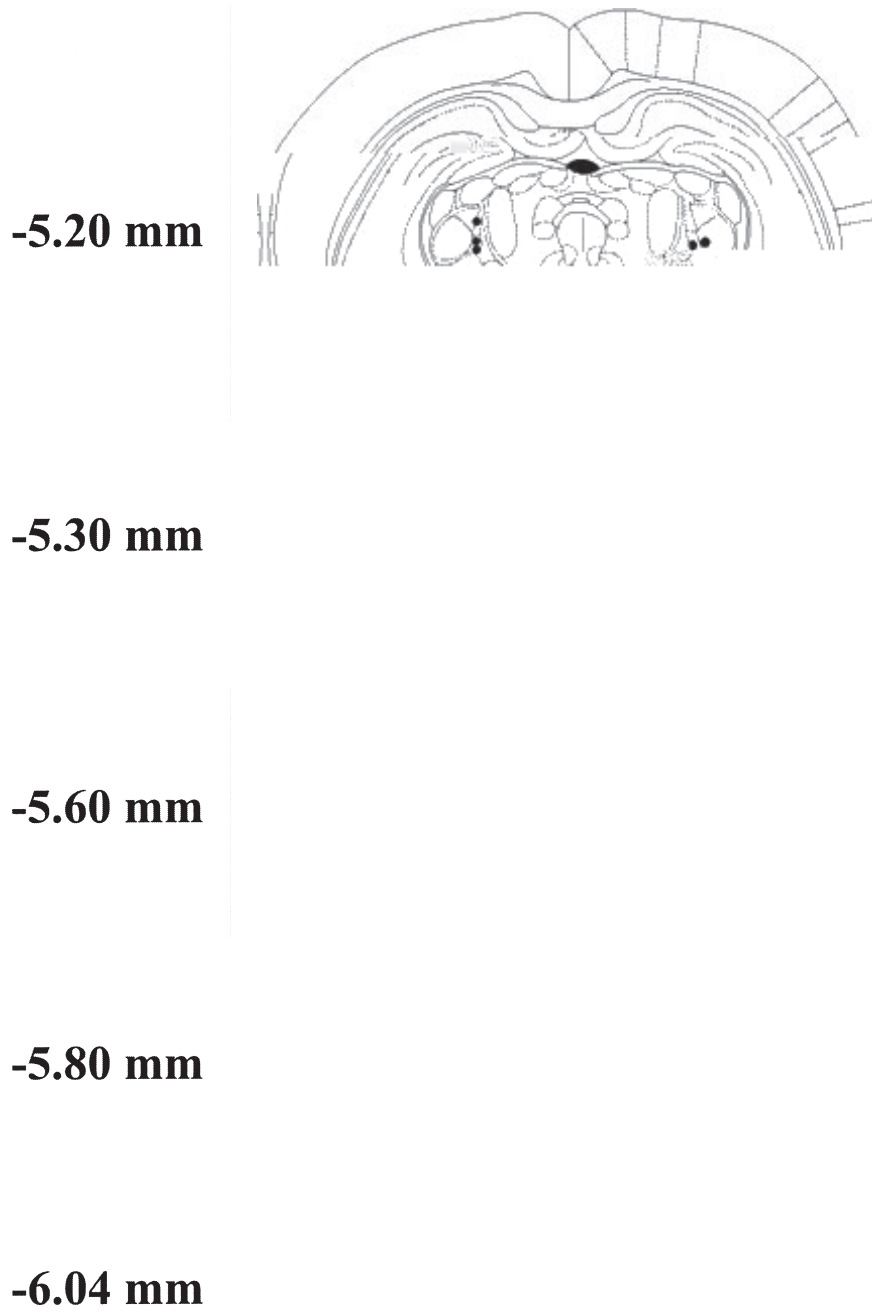


FIG. 1. C

F 5B E3 1 ($P < 0.05$) E3.
 LA. 24 ($P > 0.05$). I
 E3, LA, A_R
 E3, A_R ($F_{3,16} = 4.130, P < 0.05$).
 ($F_{3,12} = 4.570, P < 0.05$). *Post hoc* A_R 1 ($P < 0.05$)
 y ($P < 0.05$) E3. A_R

24

ay

E 1

E3

($F_{1,12} = 1.228, P > 0.05$).

F 6

AR

I

... AAC
... AFC (
... 2000), Dy *et al.* (2003)
... LP LA
in vitro
... AR Dy *et al.* (2003) y
... MGN AAC
... AR
... y
... y, ...
E 2 3
... E 1.
... AR, ... y
... y

NMDA AMPA
 LA
 NMDAR y AAC A y y
 Dy *et al.* (2003), AMPA
 NMDA MGNA AAC LA y
 y L P
 y y *In vitro*,
 AAC LA, NMDAR- L P LA
 y LA (Ma y
 & , 1998). I a a , a a
 a a a a (La &
 Pa , 1998). I a a , a a
 a a a a y a a
 a y a a , - a y
 a a a a M
 a y
 a y
 a AAC a y L P
 AAC AAR(a a
 y Pa *et al.*, 2004).

Tetanic stimulation and fear conditioning

a a a a a
 a a a a MGNA AAC
 y y a y a
 y a a y a LA a
 a a a (C) a
 (). H , a a a
 a a a y a
 C LA a a a y
 a a MGNA AAC
 H a , L P a a a
 LA a a a L P a
 a
 A a a
 a L P a - L P LA a
 a I LA, L P y a
 MGNA AAC a y a NMDAR, AP
 (H a & Ka , 1998; Ba & L D , 2004). M
 NMDAR y a a y LA a
 a y R *et al.* (2001). I y,
 a a NR2B NMDAR,
 LA a a AFC a
 a a a I
 y a a , NMDAR a
 a NR2B a y a AFC.

Behavioural significance of the different effects of thalamic and cortical stimulation

NMDAR a y a a a y a
 MGNA LA a I

MGNA AAC a a y
 AAC a a y
 LA a a a a
 a a a y a a y a a
 a a y a (R a *et al.*, 2001). A
 y Ba *et al.* (2001), y
 NMDAR a a - a a a (GCC) ay
 a a y a y,
 a a a y a a L P.H , a a
 y a LA a y NMDAR-
 GCC- L P LA (H a & Ka , 1998; Ba *et al.*,
 2002), a a y NMDAR GCC a
 L P.B a a a y a LA a y
 NMDAR- GCC- L P LA (H a &
 Ka , 1998; Ba *et al.*, 2002),
 y a y Dy *et al.* (2003) a a a
 GCC- a a L P, a y
 y a a a y a
 a , MGNA AAC a
 y, a a a y a a
 a y
 B a AAC a MGNA y
 a a y y AAC LA
 a a MGNA
 D. AFC, MGNA y a a a y
 a L P LA a a y a a y a
 L P a a a L P.D.
 y a a C, MGNA
 y AAC a a a
 a y y a a LA
 a a C a
 y I a a a
 a y a a AAC (&
 Ca , 1997), a a y (a -
 a *et al.*, 1984). a y a a
 D a *et al.*, 1969). a y a a MGNA y a
 a y a a a
 a a y a MGNA
 (D *et al.*, 2001). H , a a a
 a y a a MGNA a a a
 a y a a y a a a
 a y a a a y a a a
 a a y a a y a
 AAC a a y a AFC.
 y a a a a a a y
 a a a a a a y
 a a a a a a y (L D , 1995).

A new model and the inhibitory effect of tetanic stimulation of AAC on startle

R y, Pa *et al.* (2004) a a AFC. O
 y a GABA a a (I C)
 a CE a y a a a a LA a
 CE. O I C a - a

Summary

... AR... MGN AAC... MGN AR... AAC... y GABA_B... LA... MGN AAC... AFC. Ba... MGN AAC... F . 8.

Ackamygda1sT oT . gem.,N

... y ... I C ... (Ry et al., 2000), ... CE ... LA ... I C ... y ... CE ... LA ... CE ... I ... (IL) ... AAC (Ba et al., 1999) ... AFC (Ba et al., 2001), ... I C ... (a et al., 1989; M D et al., 1996; F et al., 2000). Da ... IL ... (L & a, 1998) ... (M et al., 1993; Q et al., 2000). E ... IL ... CE ... (Q et al., 2003) ... (M et al., 2004). ... AAC ... AR ... AAC ... IL ... I C ... CE ... AR. F ... y ... CE ... y I C ... y GABA_B ...

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