CELL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

BRAIN SLICE ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

IN VIVO BRAIN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

IN VIVO SC & DRG ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

MULTI ELECTRODE ARRAY

NMDA-mediated EPSP



SUMMARY

NMDA-mediated EPSP

• Materials & Methods

Reference data

- AMPA antagonists <u>Perampanel</u>
- NMDA antagonists Ketamine, memantine, MK-801, amantadine
- NMDA agonists <u>D-serine</u>
- NR2A/B subunits <u>MPX-004, MPX-006</u>, <u>MPX-007, RO-256981</u>
- NR2A subunit <u>MPX-007</u>





MATERIALS & METHODS

Area of recording – transverse hippocampal slices

summary







Recording area



MATERIALS & METHODS

NMDA-mediated EPSPs recording







MATERIALS & METHODS

Data analysis

<u>summary</u>



Extracellular recording of Excitatory Post-Synaptic Potential (EPSP) After 30 µM D-AP5 application, only the afferent volley and the system background noise remain (grey trace).





RESULTS





NR2A/B subunits

Perampanel, D-AP5



--- 10 μM Perampanel (1 rat, 4 slices, 16 electrodes)

- 10 µM Perampanel AMPA receptor antagonist – did not modify the amplitude of NMDA-mediated EPSP in rat hippocampal slices, over a 30-minute period.
- 1 µM D-AP5 decreased the amplitude of NMDA-mediated EPSP by about 55% after a 20-minute period, whereas a full inhibition of NMDA EPSP was observed after a few minutes of exposure to 30 µM D-AP5.



summary

RESULTS

NMDA antagonists summary Ketamine, memantine, amantadine, MK-801 1.5 1.5-1.5-500 µM AMT Normalized EPSP amplitude (Over the 10-minute control period) (Over the 10-minute control period) Normalized EPSP amplitude Memantine Normalized EPSP amplitude Ketamine 1 μM 3 µM 10 µM 30 µM 100 μM 0.3 μΜ 10 μΜ 30 μΜ 1 uM 3 µM control) (over 20' 0.5 0.5-0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0-50 110 10 30 70 90 30 50 70 90 110 10 30 0 10 20 40 Time (min) 2 rats, 4 slices -----Time (min) min - 2 rats, 4 slices The 1.8 compounds 100-100· memantine ketamine and Washout dependently inhibited

- **EPSP AUC** (after 20' exposure to Ketamine) to Memantine)

 1.6

 1.6

 1.7

 1.7

 1.7

 1.8

 -0.1

 -0.2

 -0.4

 -0.4

 -0.4

 -0.4

 -0.4
 % of EPSP control of EPSP control 30 µM D-AP5 Normalized NMDA exposure 50-50-IC₅₀ = 52.7 μM IC₅₀ = 4.07 μM % 20' nH = -1.17 nH = -1.26 (after 0.2--8 -7 .3 0.0 -8 -7 90 110 10 30 50 70 log [Ketamine], M log [Memantine], M 1 µM MK-801 (9 slices from 3 rats) Time (min) ----10 µM Memantine (7 slices from 4 rats) -----
- The NMDA receptor antagonists ketamine and memantine dosedependently inhibited NMDAmediated EPSP with an IC₅₀ close to 4 µM and 50 µM, respectively. The effect of memantine and MK-801 did not reverse at washout.
 - Amantadine applied at 500 µM largely inhibited NMDA-mediated EPSPs.

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NMDA agonists



summary

 D-Serine dose-dependently increased the NMDA-mediated EPSP amplitude over a 40-minute application period, in the CA1 region of rat hippocampal slices.



RESULTS

NR2A/B subunits



- 30 μM MPX-006 (2 rats, 6 slices) Experiments performed from 3 week-old rats

- The NR2A Negative Allosteric Modulator (NAM) MPX-004 dose-dependently decreased the NMDA EPSP amplitude. MPX-004 IC₅₀ is 3.6 µM, and the top of the concentration-response curve is reached with 30-50 µM MPX-004, causing a decrease of about 60 % of the evoked-responses.
- The NR2B Negative Allosteric Modulator (NAM) MPX-006 dose-dependently decreased the NMDA EPSP amplitude with an IC₅₀ of 0.5 µM. The maximal effect of MPX-006 seems reached from 3 µM MPX-006, causing a decrease of about 40 % of the evoked-responses.

Such results are consistent with literature data, indicating that in CA1 pyramidal neurons, 40 % of NMDA currents are mediated by NR2B-containing NMDA receptors and 60 % mediated by NR2A-containing NMDA receptors, in 3 week-old rats.



summary



NR2A/B subunits



- → 30 µM RO-256981 (2 rats, 6 slices, 26 electrodes)
- In the presence or absence of tricine, exposure to 30 µM MPX-007 (a NAM selective for NMDA receptors containing the NR2A sub-unit) drastically inhibited NMDA-mediated EPSP by about 85 %.
- 30 µM RO-256981 (a NAM selective for NMDA receptors containing the NR2B sub-unit) slightly decreased NMDA EPSP by about 15 % at end point.



In the presence of tricine – used to chelate ambient zinc - 10 µM CP-101,606 (a NAM selective for NMDA receptors containing the NR2B sub-unit) decreased the NMDA EPSP AUC by about 35 %.

10 µM CP-101,606 (2 rats, 5 slices, 22 electrodes)

 For all experimental conditions, 30 µM D-AP5 (a selective NMDA antagonist) fully inhibited NMDA-mediated EPSP.

Consistently with the switch of NR2B to NR2A sub-units expression occurring along animals development, in 6 week-old Sprague-Dawley rats, the NR2A/NR2B components of NMDA-mediated EPSP were around 85% and 15%, respectively





NR2A/B subunits





- ← Control (34 electrodes, 6 slices, 4 rats)
- --- 0.3 µM MPX-007 (25 electrodes, 5 slices, 4 rats)
- --- 1 μM MPX-007 (20 electrodes, 5 slices, 4 rats)
- --- 3 μM MPX-007 (26 electrodes, 6 slices, 4 rats)
- --- 10 μM MPX-007 (18 electrodes, 5 slices, 4 rats)
- → 30 µM MPX-007 (21 electrodes, 5 slices, 4 rats)

MPX-007 dose-inhibition curve



- In the presence of tricine and CP101,606 (a NAM selective for NMDA receptors containing the NR2B sub-unit) MPX-007 a NAM selective for NMDA receptors containing the NR2A subunit dose-dependently inhibited NR2A-mediated NMDA EPSP.
- MPX-007 inhibited the NR2A-mediated NMDA EPSP in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC₅₀ close to 0.8 µM.



Contact us



Raymond Price, PhD, EMBA Chief Business Officer

Raymond.price@neuroservices-alliance.com Mobile - +1 (858) 649 9403

neuroservices



Jeffrey Hubbard, PhD CSO, Brain Slice Electrophysiology

<u>Jeffrey.hubbard@neuroservices-alliance.com</u> **Mobile - +33 442 991 220**

The CNS Electrophysiology CRO

WWW.NEUROSERVICES-ALLIANCE.COM