Mapping Cholinergic Input to the Dorsal Hippocampus from the MSDB: A Possible Mechanism for Impaired Memory following Adolescent Binge Drinking

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Adolescent alcohol use is a serious Immunohistochemistry public health concern. **IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY:** As of now, a pilot IHC has been completed on Cholinergic neuron labeling in Ch1/2 after AIE vs AIW practice tissue following Retrobead surgery to... Secondary Antibody Primary Antibody Slicing \rightarrow Perfuse Background **Optimize** primary antibody (goat anti-Choline Incubate in Goat Incubate in Perfuse brain Slice 40 micron secondary for 2 anti-ChAT What is adolescent binge drinking, or adolescent intermittent with 4% PFA acetyltransferase) slices using primary antibody hrs Compresstome[®] and extract ethanol (AIE) exposure? for 72 hrs Machine brain • **Perform** IHC pilot at varying dilutions (1:100 • Adolescence: begins with the onset of puberty, spans the teen years, and proceeds well into the 20's and 1:200) of primary antibody (goat anti-• Critical for an individual's ability to function effectively in the CT TO THE ChAT, ChAT=cholinergic marker) adult world (AX) • In both humans and rodents, adolescents and young adults • Image using Axio Imager Microscope: look in **Target Protein: Choline** respond differently to acute ethanol exposure GFP and Cy5 channels for Retrobeads and Acetyltransferase Secondary AB (ChAT) Become more vulnerable to enduring negative effects of ChAT-positive neurons, respectively repeated ethanol exposure that persist into adulthood, including impaired cognitive function and memory deficits Results Next Steps (Crews et al, 2014) • AIE: A rodent model for human adolescent alcohol binge drinking ChAT Retrobeads urons, vs. AIW FSL rats dHPC on? EGFP, Cy5 Figure 1. Fluorescent Imaging of Ch 1ctions 2 Following Retrobead Surgery and wing IHC baired exposure (Crews et al, 2014) memory effects in adulthood • Green Retrobeads: All neurons that project from Ch 1-2 to the dHPC **Methods** ChAT (Acetylcholine Transferase **Treatment Groups** FSL Rat Line 50 µr Adolescent Rats (PND 42) gavaged with either Water (AIW) or 35% Ethanol (AIE) Fluorescent Label) : Cholinergic Neurons AIE 🍸 AIW 👕 • Colocalization: Cholinergic neurons Ch 1/2 4 Males in Ch 1-2 \rightarrow dHPC circuit 4 Males 4 Females 4 Females Takeaways: PND 116 Retrograde transport of Green Retrobeads (Lumafluor) successful: Green Retrobeads **"ADULT" BRAIN** injected into dHPC Retrobeads injected into dHPC found in upstream Ch 1-2 targets Immunohistochemistry and Fluorescent **PND 42 Colocalization between Retrobeads and ChAT:** Some projections from Ch References Dosing Begins Imaging $1-2 \rightarrow dHPC$ have cholinergic specificity IHC AND SURGERY . SAC https://doi.org/10.1124/pr.115.012138 WEANING DOSING 1:200 Primary Antibody dilution sufficient for ChAT protein labeling of IMAGING Solution cholinergic neurons PND 119 733-741. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.07-03-00733.198 **PND 57** Animals sacrificied Cy5 Secondary Antibodies for IHC: Cy5 fluorescent label allows for

	What We Know	What We Don't Know
•	Memory-related hippocampal functioning is driven by cholinergic inputs from the Medial septum and diagonal band of Broca (Ch1-2) to the dorsal hippocampus (dHPC) (Madison et al, 1987)	Does AIE exposure reduce neuronal density in Ch 1-2 in general? Of any surviving neu- what fraction are cholinergic projections in the Ch 1-2 \rightarrow d circuit, thus influencing hippocampal memory function
•	Choline Acetyltransferase (ChAT), a cholinergic marker, is reduced in Ch 1-2 following AIE	Speculated Mechanism Reduced cholinergic project from Ch 1-2 → dHPC follow AIE exposure → imp







successful visualization of cholinergic neurons in Ch 1-2

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