

Effect of Morphine withdrawal on Activity of GABA in the Brain of Rats

Abstract

The aim of the study was to explain whether the activities of the GABA-catabolizing enzymes (succinate dehydrogenase (SDH), SSA-dehydrogenase (SSA-DH) and GABA-transaminase (GABA-T) altered in cerebellum and thalamus of rats in the different terms after morphine withdrawal (MW). The 24 hours' morphine withdrawal caused reliable changes in the enzymes activity only in thalamus. After 3 and 7 day's morphine withdrawal the activation of SDH and GABA-shunt was determined in both the brain regions tested. Possible explanation of the changes observed may be related to contradaptational events recalled by chronic morphine intoxication in the GABAergic neurons.

Keywords: GABA; Syndrome; VTA; Cerebellum ; VLO; Enzymes; Morphine

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Abbreviations: SDH: Succinate Dehydrogenase; SSA-DH: SSA-Dehydrogenase; GABA-T: GABA-Transaminase; VTA: Ventral Tegmental Area; VLO: Ventrolateral Orbital Cortex; MW: Morphine Withdrawal

Introduction

In the formation of opiate addiction disorders play significant role interaction neurotransmitter systems [1-4]. This concern practically all studied to date neurotransmitters: dopamine, nor epinephrine, serotonin, glutamic acid, γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA), etc. Shifts in the neurotransmission systems are directly related to the formation of the phenomenon of addiction, withdrawal syndrome and tolerance [2,4]. It has been shown that the administration of morphine in rats leads to the activation of the dopaminergic in the ventral tegmental area and the nucleus accumbens (reward system centers) due to inhibition of GABAergic neurons [2]. Opioids are the most potent analgesics in clinical use; however, their powerful rewarding properties can lead to addiction.

The scientific challenge is to retain analgesic potency while limiting the development of tolerance, dependence, and addiction. Both rewarding and analgesic actions of opioids depend upon actions at the mu opioid (MOP) receptor. Systemic opioid reward requires MOP receptor function in the midbrain ventral tegmental area (VTA) which contains dopaminergic neurons [4]. These biochemical and pharmacological studies indicate participation of the GABA system in a number of effects of morphine, the formation of tolerance and dependence on the drug [5]. A decrease in delta receptor positive cell density was observed in the CA1, CA3 and dentate gyrus without alteration of the distribution across the different GABAergic populations that mainly express delta receptors [6].

In the brain, about 17% α -ketoglutarate is converted to succinate by the enzymes (GABA metabolism), forming so-called GABA shunt. Ratio reactions GABA shunt, and Krebs cycle

differently in brain and depends on the concentration of GABA-ergic paths [7,8]. It has been suggested that activation of GABA-metabolizing enzymes may help to remedy any deficiency of energy substrates in certain pathological conditions involving inhibition of energy metabolism in neurons (ischemia, hypoxia, etc.) [9]. Based on the above, the aim of this investigation was to study the state of GABA metabolism and succinate dehydrogenase activity in some brain regions of rats characterized by a high content of GABAergic neurons (cerebellum, thalamus) the abolition of morphine in chronic morphine intoxication. Opioid addiction is a major medical and social problem worldwide. Chronic use of opioids causes long-term adaptations in the nervous system.

These neuroadaptations underlie behavioral manifestations of opioid dependence and are thought to be important in the compulsive nature of drug taking, drug craving, and vulnerability to relapse during abstinence. In this article, we discuss the consequences of opioid use in a chronological manner from first drug encounters to addiction and relapse [10]. Presynaptic effect of mu-opioid receptor activation on the GABAergic neurons in the ventrolateral orbital cortex (VLO). The current data suggests that a presynaptic inhibition of the GABA release may contribute to the mu-opioid receptor mediated effects in the VLO and provides novel electrophysiological evidence for the underlying mechanisms of mu-opioid [11].

Materials and Methods

Experiments performed on white mongrel male rats weighing 180-200g. Animals were divided into four groups, eight animals in each. Control animals received simultaneously an equivalent of 0.9% sodium chloride solution (I group). Chronic morphine intoxication induced by intraperitoneal injection of 1% solution of morphine hydrochloride during 7 days. The first two days the drug was given at 10 mg / kg body weight twice a day, 3-4 days - 15 mg / kg twice a day, 5-7 days - 20 mg / kg body weight twice a day. The animals were decapitated after 24 hours (II group), 3 days (III group) and 7 days (IV group) after the last injection of morphine. Brains were divided into sections by

Glowinski, Iversen, 1974, cerebellum and thalamus was isolated and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen. The parts of the brain homogenates was determined by the activity of metabolic enzymes GABA: GABA-transaminase (GABA-T), and succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase (SSA-DH) [12], as well as - of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) [13]. Protein was determined by Lowry. The significance of differences between groups was evaluated using a parametric method Student's t-test.

Results and Discussion

Administration of morphine to rats for 7-14 days leads to

formation of physical dependence syndrome and drug injection termination causes morphine withdrawal symptoms (MWS) [14]. However, none of the experimental groups, we observed no overt signs of CNS hyper excitability. The degree of adaptation shifts caused by chronic administration of morphine was assessed by changes in the studied parameters GABA metabolism and the citric acid cycle. 24 hours after the last administration of morphine (II group) in the thalamic region noted increased activity of (SSA-DH) 27.0% due to lower activity of SDH (25%). In the cerebellum did not observe significant changes in the activity of the enzymes studied (Table 1).

Table 1: The activity of metabolic enzymes GABA and SDH in the brain of rats under morphine withdrawal syndrome (MWS) (in nmol/min/mg protein).

Groups Indicators	I. Control	II. MWS-24 hours	III. WS - 3 days	IV. MWS-7 days
Cerebellum				
GABA-T	1,82 ± 0,16	1,75 ± 0,08	3,17 ± 0,19 *	2,58 ± 0,14 *
SSA-DH	12,97 ± 0,55	13,38 ± 0,53	16,56 ± 0,37 *	11,42 ± 0,62
SDH	37,90 ± 1,28	29,90 ± 1,41	64,93 ± 1,19 *	54,92 ± 1,15 *
Thalamus				
GABA-T	1,60 ± 0,10	1,74 ± 0,05	1,96 ± 0,10 *	2,02 ± 0,09 *
SSA-DH	12,17 ± 0,36	15,45 ± 0,37 *	17,34 ± 0,45 *	8,53 ± 0,40 *
SDH	32,92 ± 1,07	24,64 ± 0,53 *	49,47 ± 1,02 *	48,39 ± 1,42 *

* - significant changes in relation to the control group.

By increasing the morphine withdrawal period up to 3 days in both brain regions was noted significant activation of the enzyme GABA-shunt on the background of increasing the activity of succinate dehydrogenase. After 7 days, the MWS in the cerebellum and thalamus remained increased activity of GABA-T and SDH. Activity SSA-DH in the IV group has not changed significantly in the cerebellum, and was lower than the control in the thalamic region (Table 1). According to the concepts of "allostasis", the development of drug addiction at the molecular level, accompanied by an increase adaptive changes in neurons within a certain level of non-normal (homeostasis).

The formation of such allostatic changes during addiction supposedly involved a number of anatomical structures of the central nervous system connected to the so-called cortico-striatal-thalamic loop [15]. According to others, prolonged administration of opioids leads to a stabilization of the activity of dopamine and nor epinephrine-ergic systems with some reduced level of activity on the background of oppression GABA-ergic inhibitory neurons [2,3]. In relation to this background, the abolition of receipt of morphine in the body causes the activation of excitatory neurotransmitter systems while maintaining decreased inhibitory control. The most pronounced activation of GABA-catabolizes enzymes and SDH were observed in long periods of morphine withdrawal (III and IV) in both studied brain structures see Table 1. In group II, significant changes in the activity of the enzymes occurred only in the thalamic region. According to the literature in the thalamic area contains a high concentration of opiate

receptors that are virtually not found in the cerebellum [16].

However, in both studied brain structures we observed unidirectional changes in the activity of the enzyme GABA-shunt when abolition of morphine. We can assume that the observed effect is a manifestation of a general Rear adaptive process caused by chronic morphine intoxication in GABA-ergic neurons and astrocytes surrounding. In the thalamic region the activation of the degradation the neurotransmitter could arise again, due to the transfer of information within neurons after binding morphine with μ -opioid receptors. It is known that long-term intake of morphine in the body causes in the target neurons activation of adenylate cyclase system, which is responsible for regulation of many intracellular processes, including inside of the mitochondrial.

The emergence of a similar effect in the cerebellum in terms of long-MWS, may indicate other mechanisms, the beginning compensatory the activation of GABA-shunt. Thus, in the later stages after morphine withdrawal after 7-day administration in thalamus and cerebellum noted persistent conservation activation of GABA catabolism. We can assume that these changes relate to the "allostatic" adaptation of GABA due to administration morphine for a long time and can be related to the preservation of drug motivation and relapse to drug use in the long cancellation period. To determine the exact molecular mechanisms of occurrence of this phenomenon requires further studies using other indicators system GABA and the citric acid cycle.

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