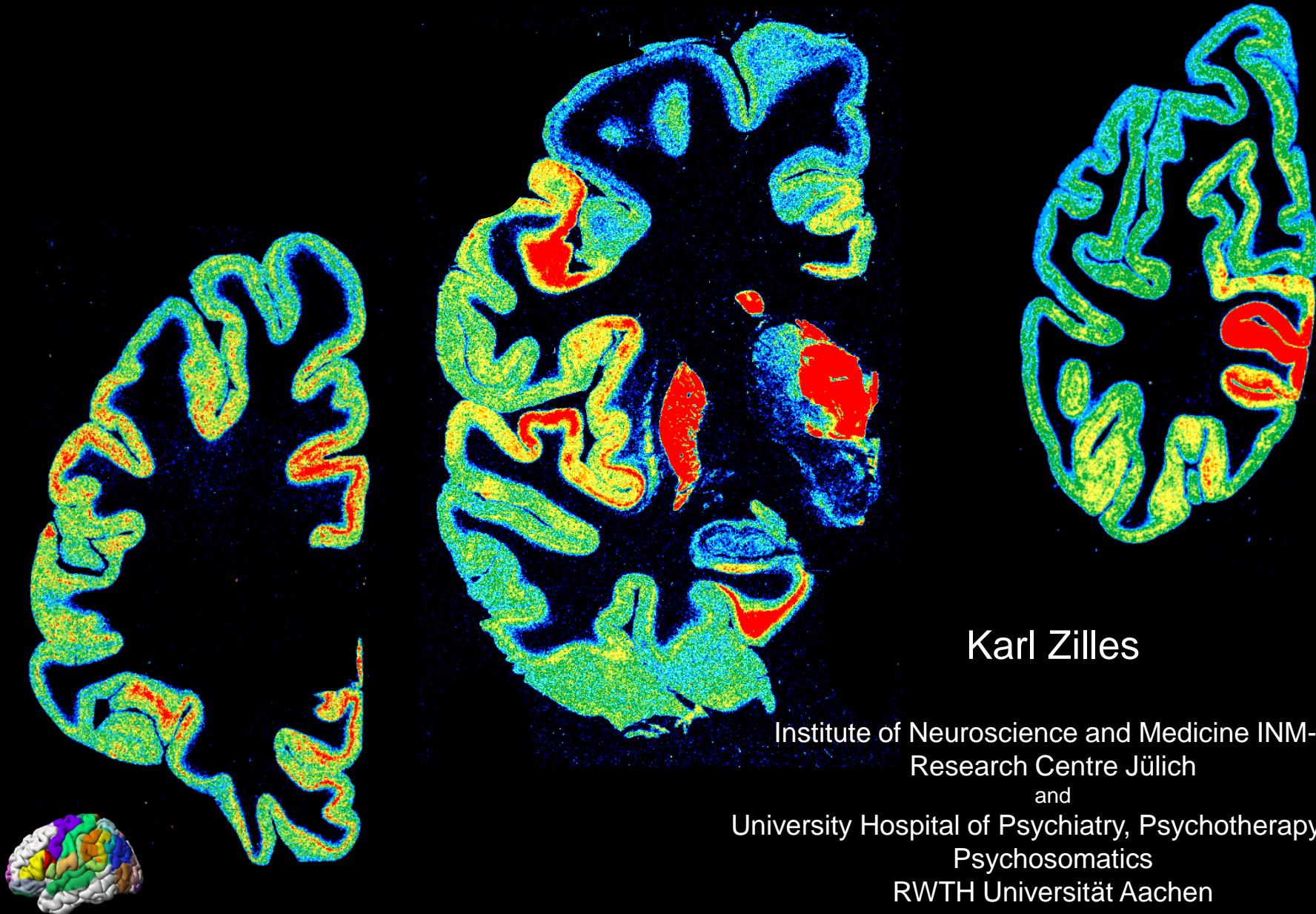


Receptorarchitecture and Neural Systems



Karl Zilles

Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine INM-1
Research Centre Jülich
and
University Hospital of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and
Psychosomatics
RWTH Universität Aachen

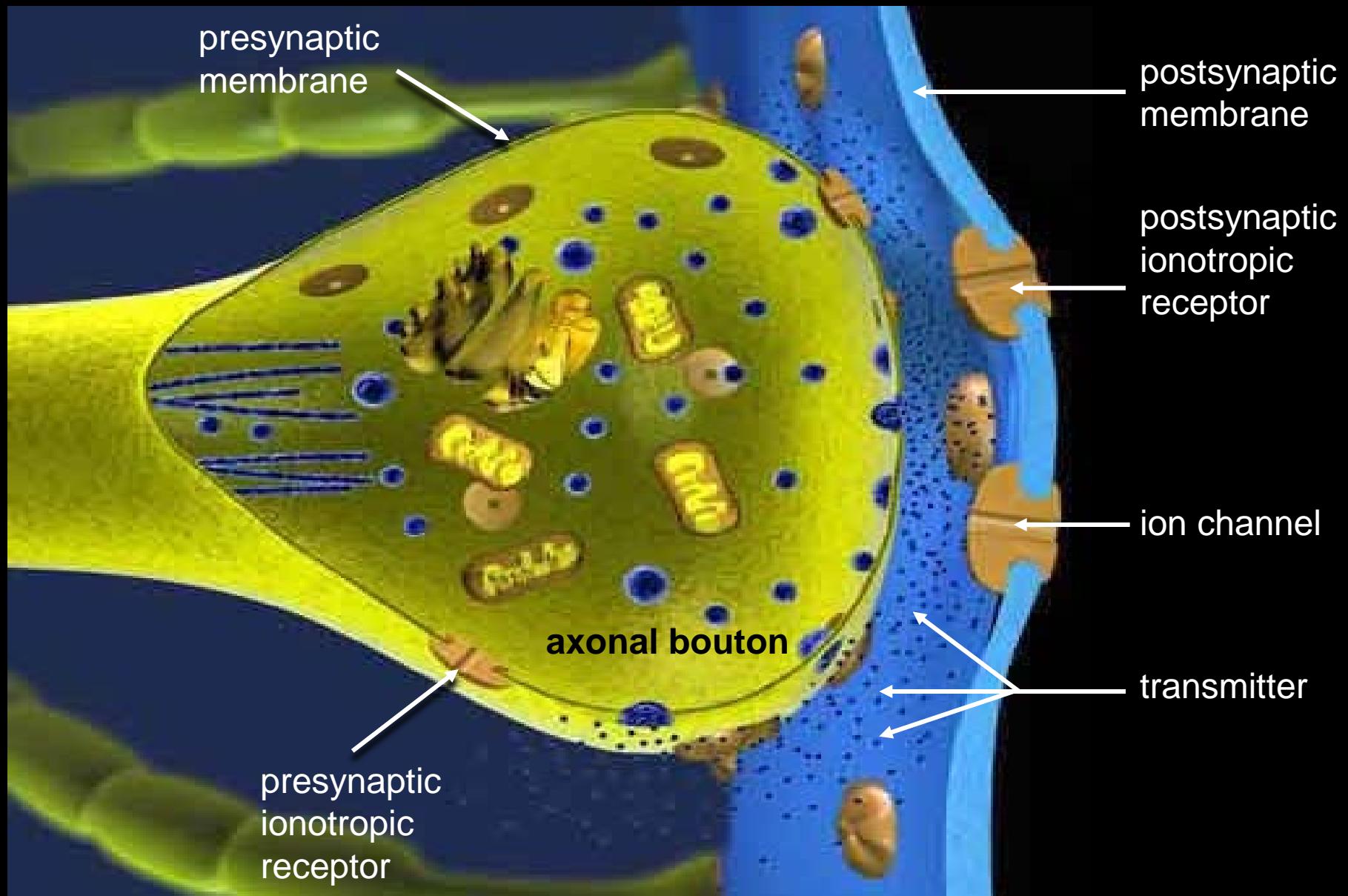
Receptors are protein complexes in the cell membrane, to which transmitters selectively bind.

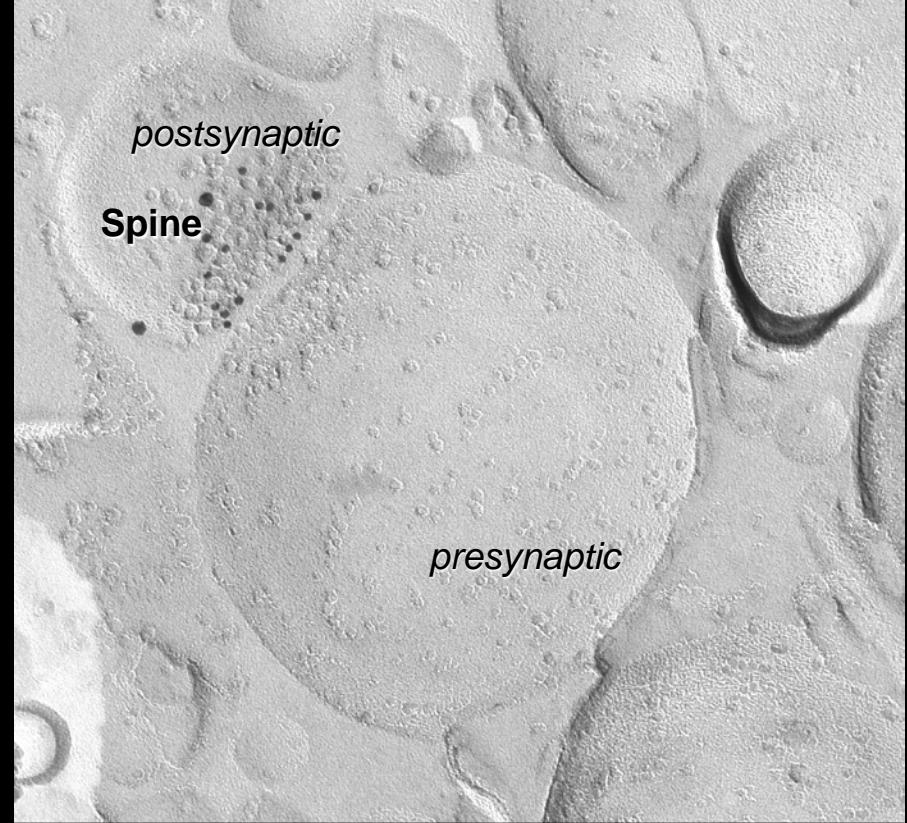
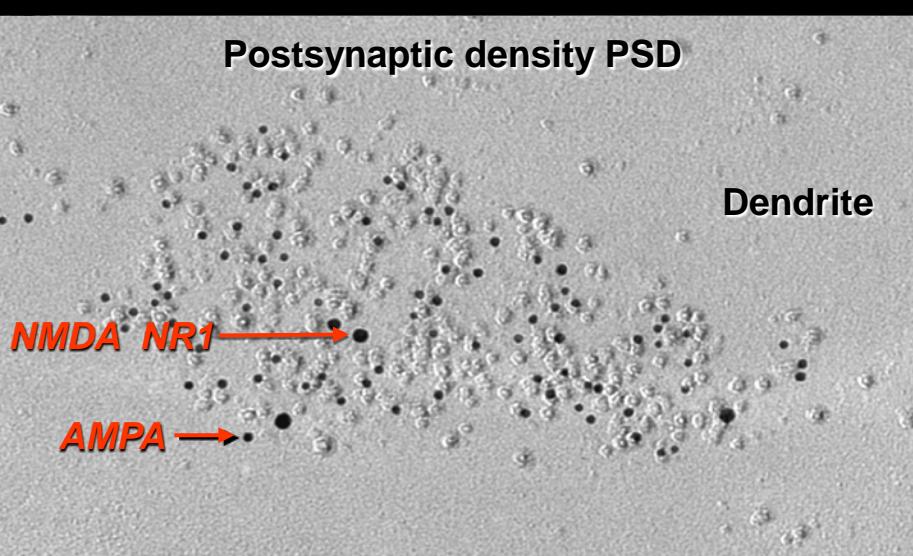
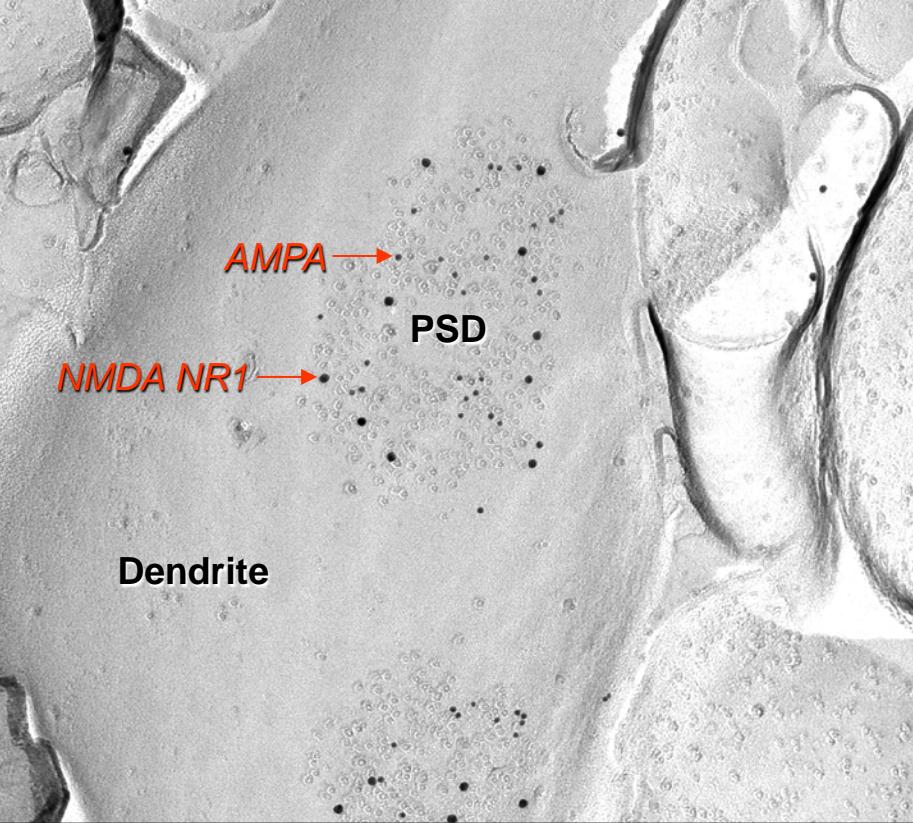
- ➡ ***ionotropic receptors*** have an integrated ion channel and regulate ion fluxes between extra- and intracellular space
- ➡ ***metabotropic receptors*** are linked to intracellular second messenger systems, and control metabolic pathways, ion channels, gene activity, etc.

What does receptor mapping provide?

- It provides insight into the molecular basis of the resting state condition.
- Most of the brain's energy consumption is used for maintaining ion channel functions during resting state. Only a minority of the energy is required during stimulation conditions.
- Receptor mapping overcomes limitations of unimodal brain mapping approaches
- It provides brain maps based on molecules which are key elements of signal transmission within and between neural systems
- Areas within a given functional system have similar multireceptor expression patterns. Different functional systems differ by those expression patterns

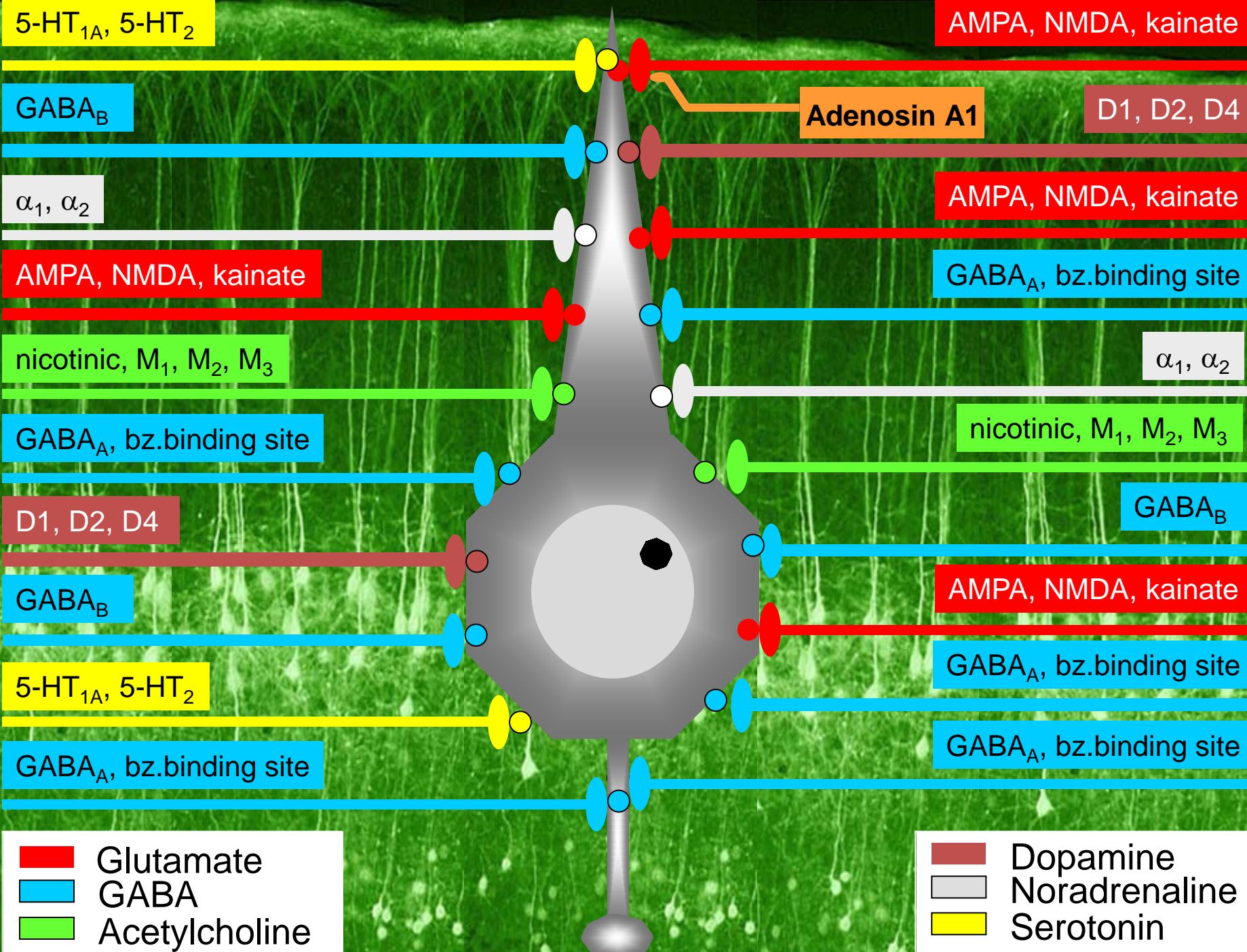
Example: Ionotropic Transmitter Receptors





NMDA and AMPA are the most abundant glutamate receptor types in the human cerebral cortex.

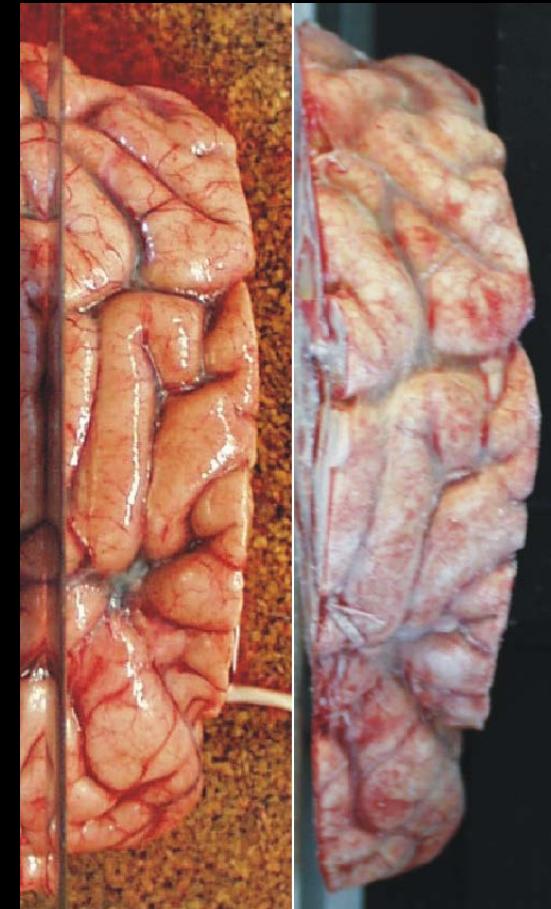
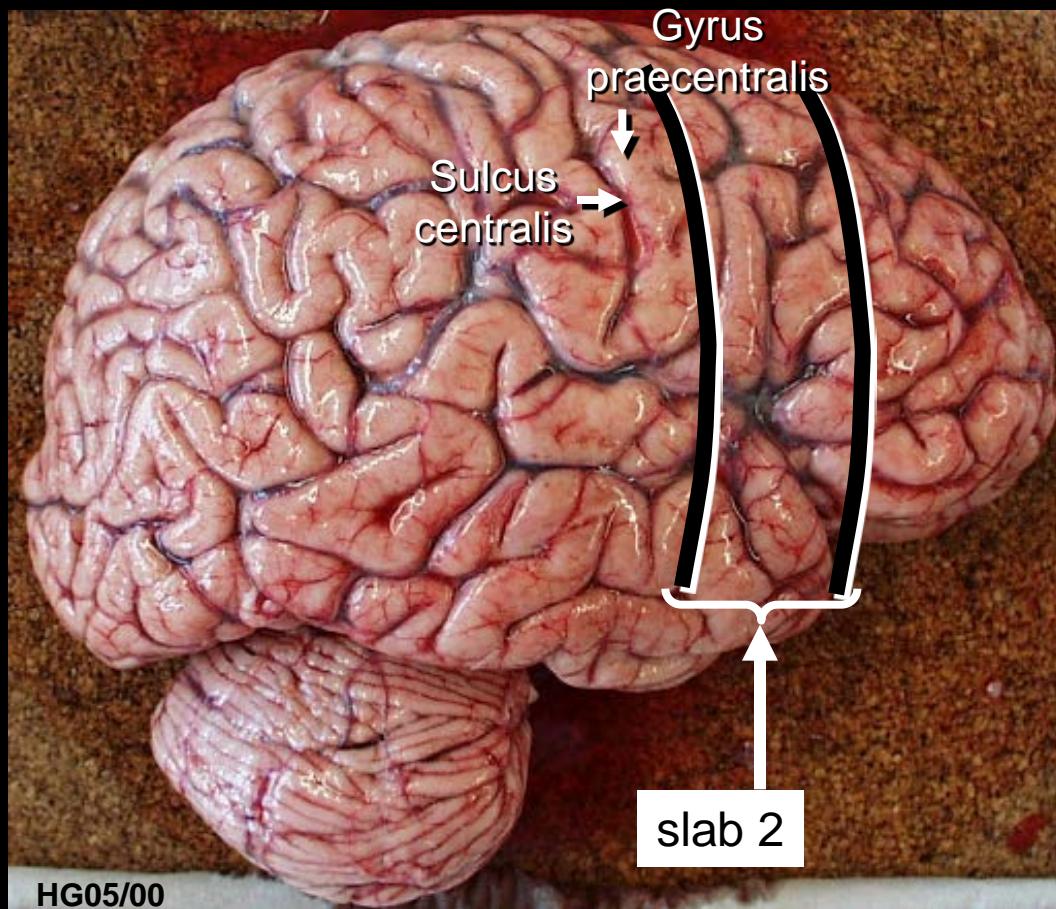
Method: Cryo-Electron-Microscopy and Immunocytochemistry with specific antibodies labeled with gold nanoparticles of different size (for AMPA 9 nm, for NMDA 12 nm)



How to map receptor distributions:

- *in vivo* receptor PET
- *in vitro* quantitative receptor autoradiography
- immunohistochemistry of receptor proteins and subunits
- transcriptomics

Quantitative *in vitro* Receptor Autoradiography: Method (1)



slab 2
native

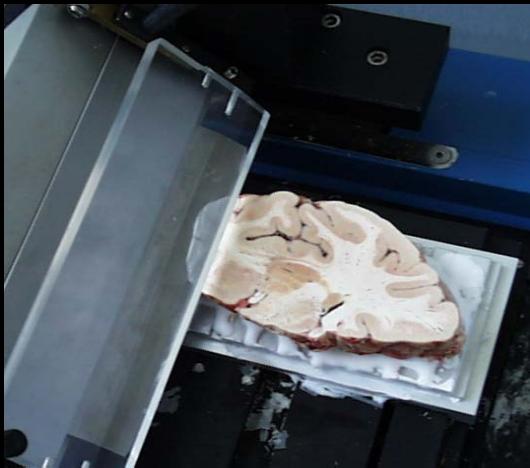
slab 2
frozen
at -70° C

Quantitative *in vitro* Receptor Autoradiography: Method (2)

- Cryostate serial sections (10 – 20 μm) – mounting on glass slides



- Incubation of alternating serial sections with tritium-labeled ligands
- Labeling of different **receptors of all classical transmitter systems**
(Glutamate, GABA, Acetylcholine, Dopamine, Serotonin, Noradrenaline)
- Exposition against β -sensitive film together with radioactive scales
- Digitization, quantification and colour coding of the film
- Identification of cytoarchitectonic areas by comparison with neighbouring cell-body stained sections



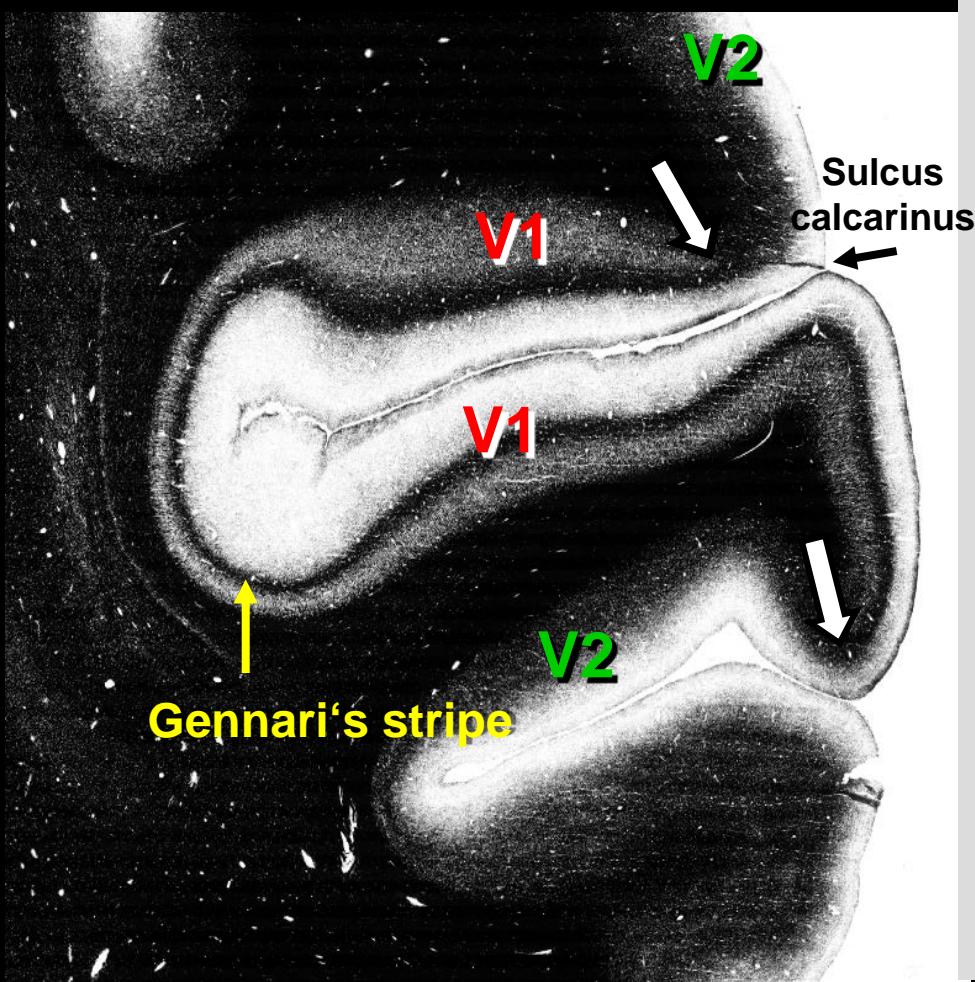
Examined receptor binding sites

Neurotransmitter	Receptor	[³ H] Ligand
Glutamate	AMPA	AMPA
	Kainate	kainate
	NMDA	MK-801
GABA	GABA _A	muscimol, SR 95531
	GABA _B	CGP 54626
	BZ	Flumazenil
Acetylcholine	M ₁	pirenzepine
	M ₂	oxotremorine-M, AF-DX 384
	M ₃	4-DAMP
	N	epibatidine
Noradrenaline	α ₁	prazosin
	α ₂	UK 14,304 RX-821002
Serotonin	5-HT _{1A}	8-OH-DPAT
	5-HT ₂	ketanserin
Dopamine	D ₁	SCH 23390
	D ₂	Fallypride or Raclopride

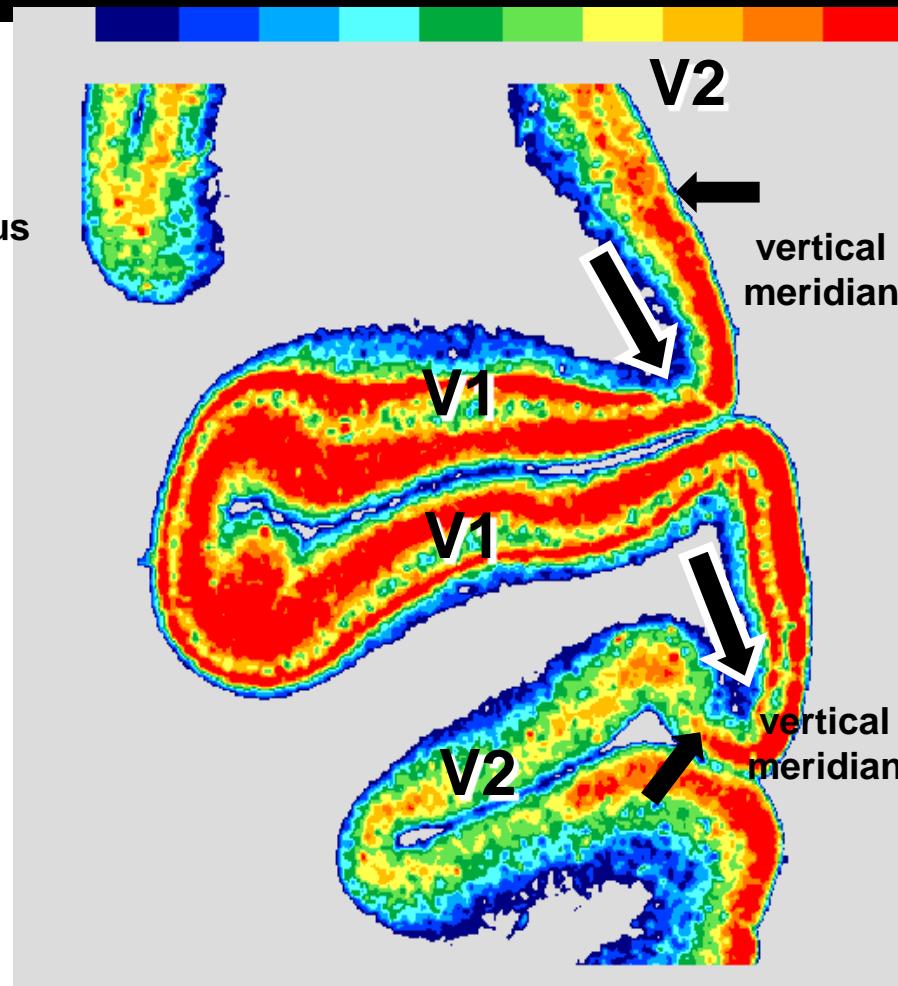
Histological staining:

Cell bodies

Myelin



Myelin



GABA_A Receptor

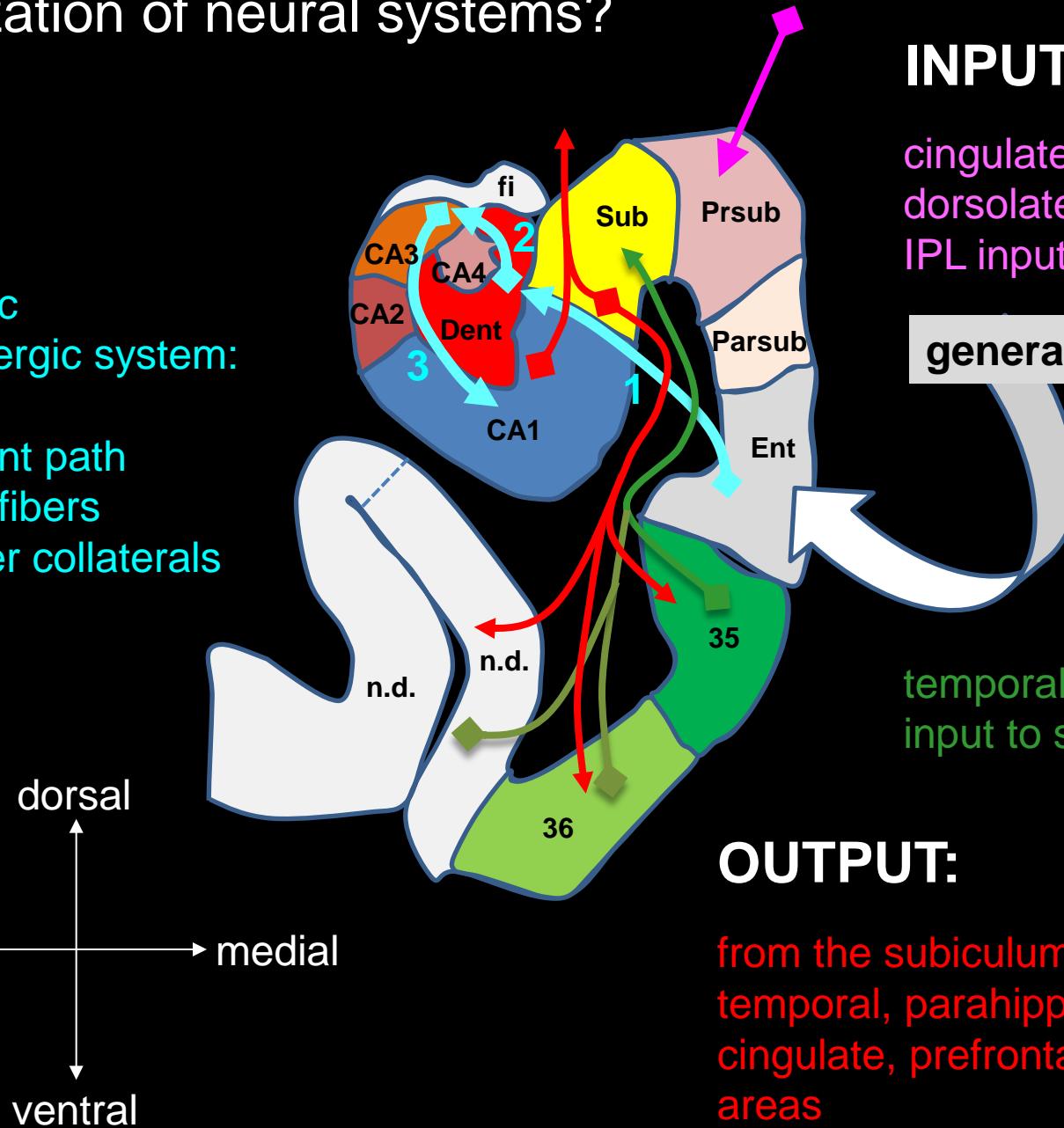
Zilles, K., Palomero-Gallagher, N. , Schleicher, A.: Transmitter receptors and functional anatomy of the cerebral cortex. *J. Anat.* **205**: 417-432 (2004)

Entorhinal-Hippocampal System

Why are architectonic studies essential for understanding the organization of neural systems?

trisynaptic
glutamatergic system:

- 1 perforant path
- 2 mossy fibers
- 3 Schaffer collaterals



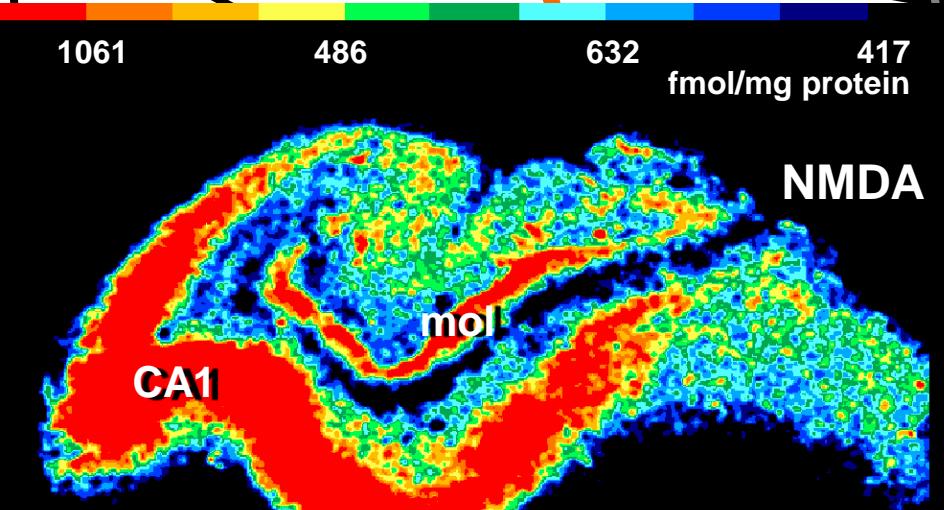
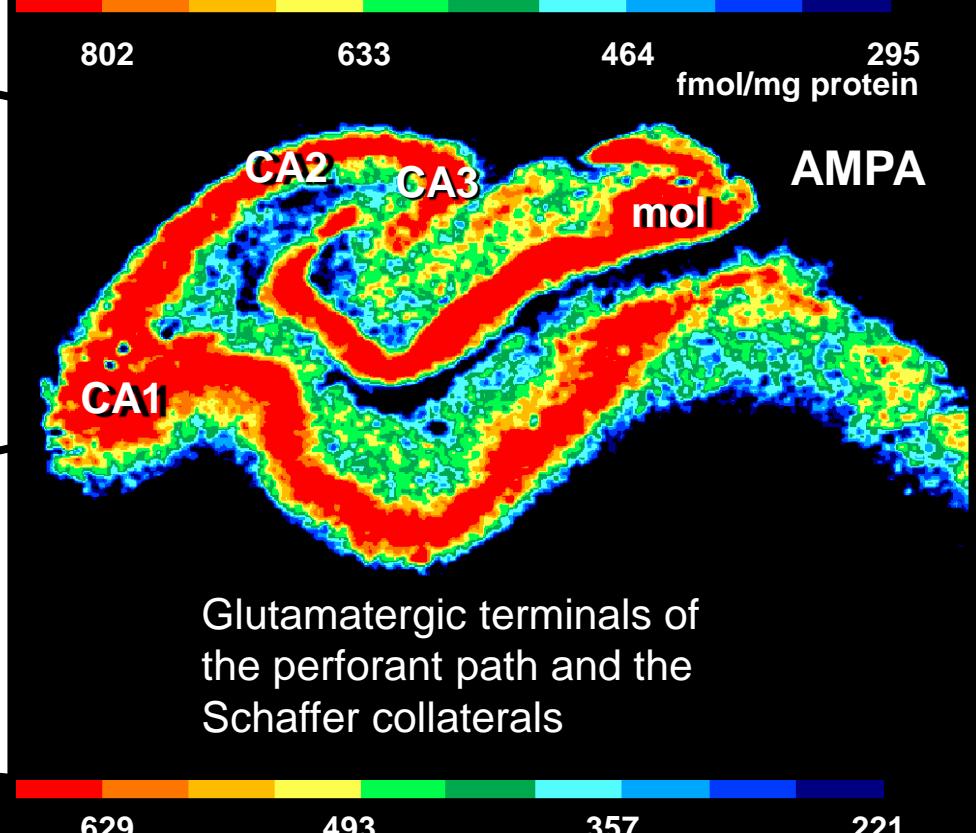
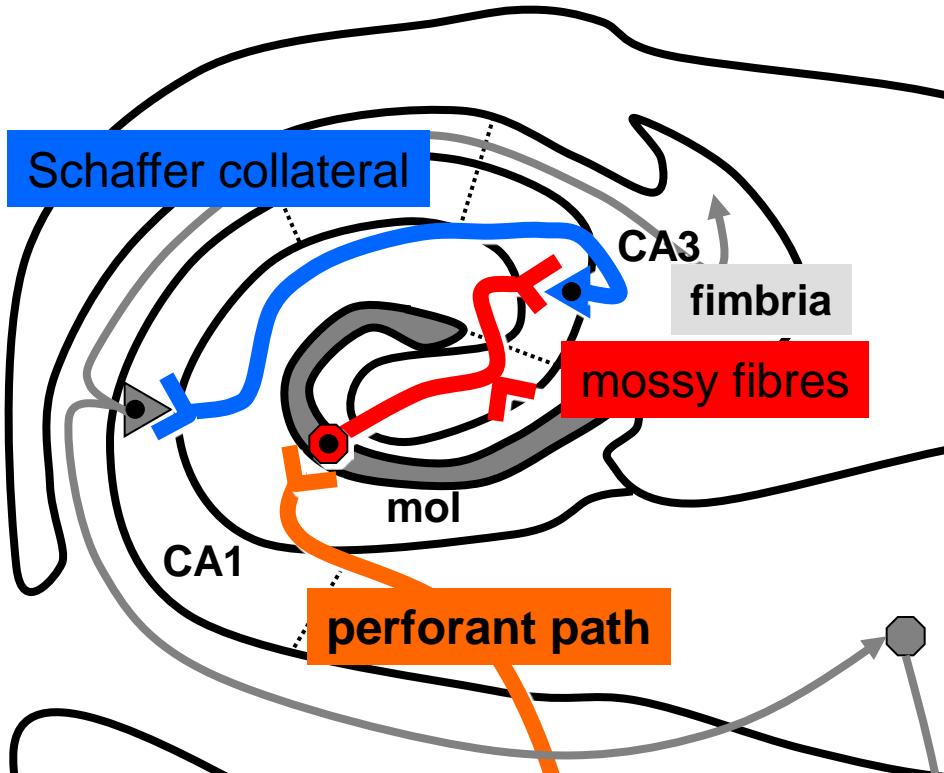
INPUT:

cingulate, superior temporal, dorsolateral prefrontal, and IPL input to presubiculum

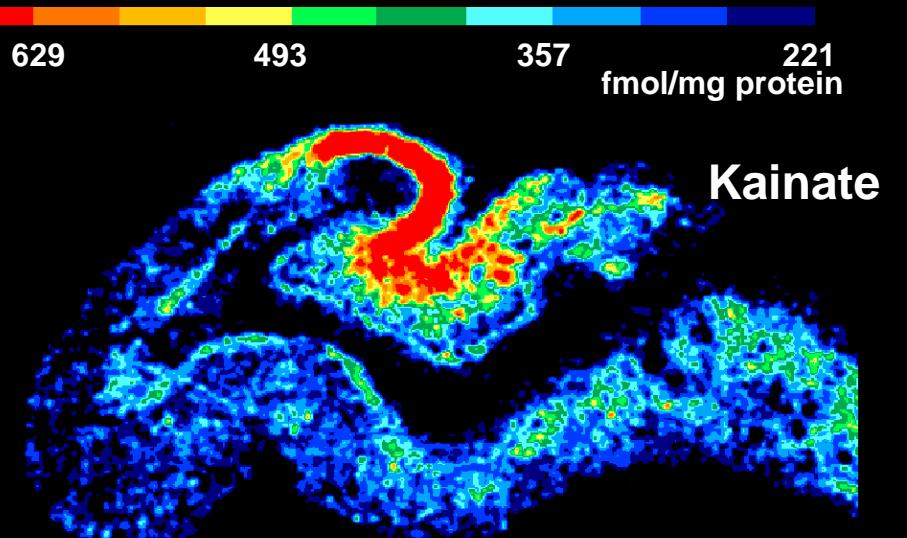
general neocortical input

OUTPUT:

from the subiculum and CA1 to temporal, parahippocampal, perirhinal, cingulate, prefrontal, and orbitofrontal areas

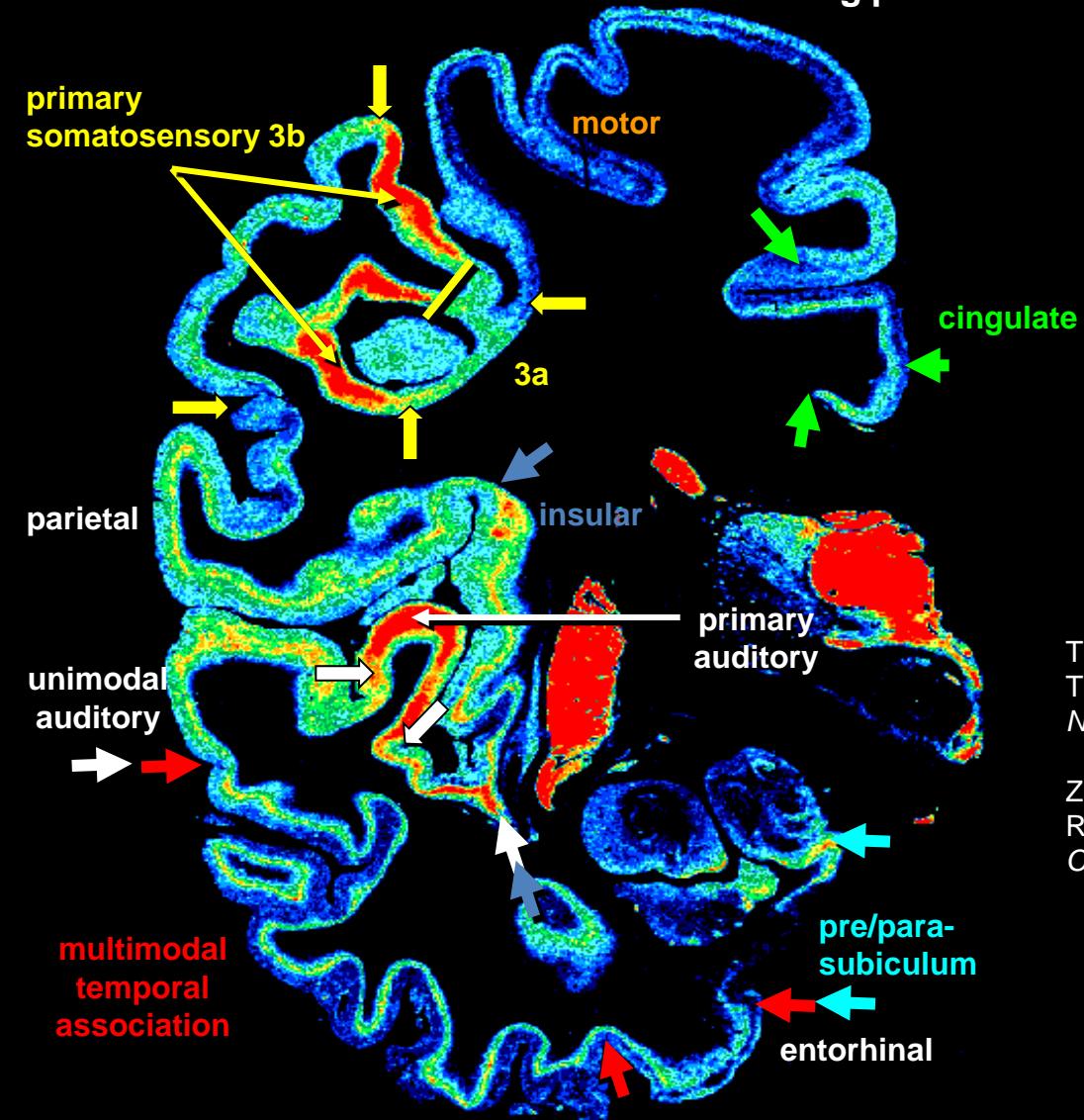


Glutamatergic terminals of the perforant path and the Schaffer collaterals



Glutamatergic terminals of the mossy fibers

Primary Sensory Cortices



cholinergic muscarinic M2 receptor

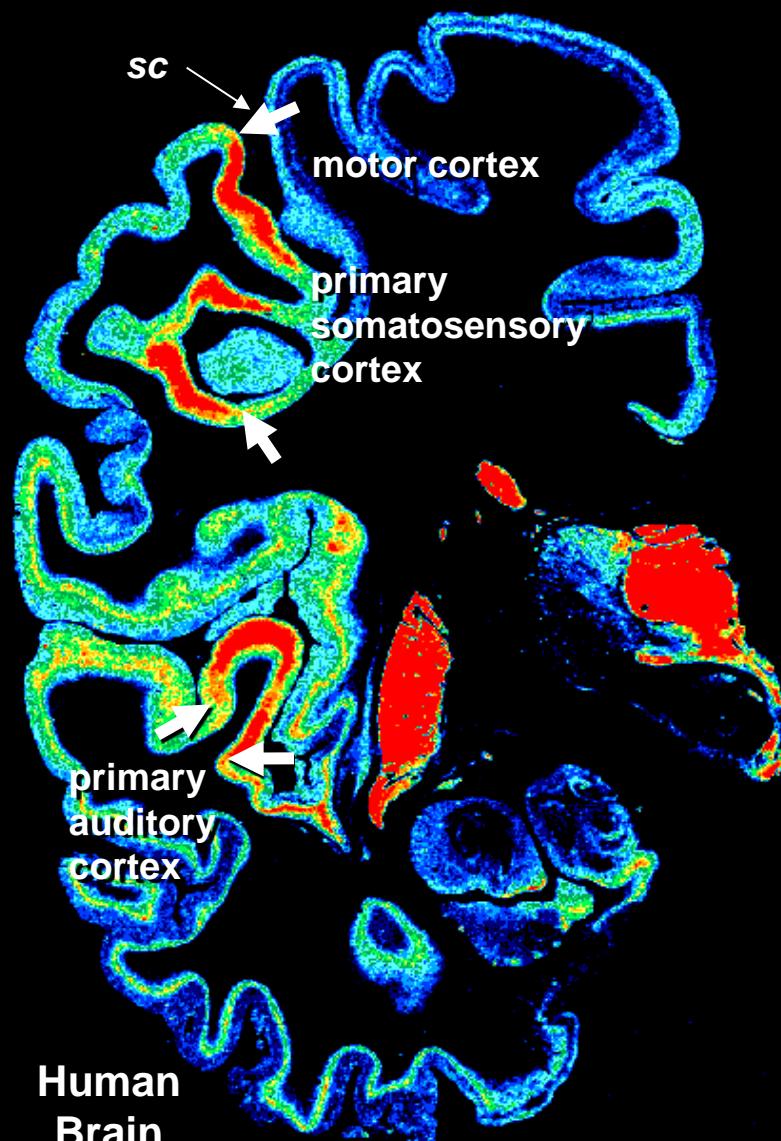
Toga AW, Thompson PM, Mori S, Amunts K, Zilles K (2006)
Towards multimodal atlases of the human brain.
Nature Rev. Neurosci. **7**: 952-966

Zilles K, Amunts K (2009)
Receptor mapping: Architecture of the human cerebral cortex.
Current Opinion Neurol. **22**: 331–339

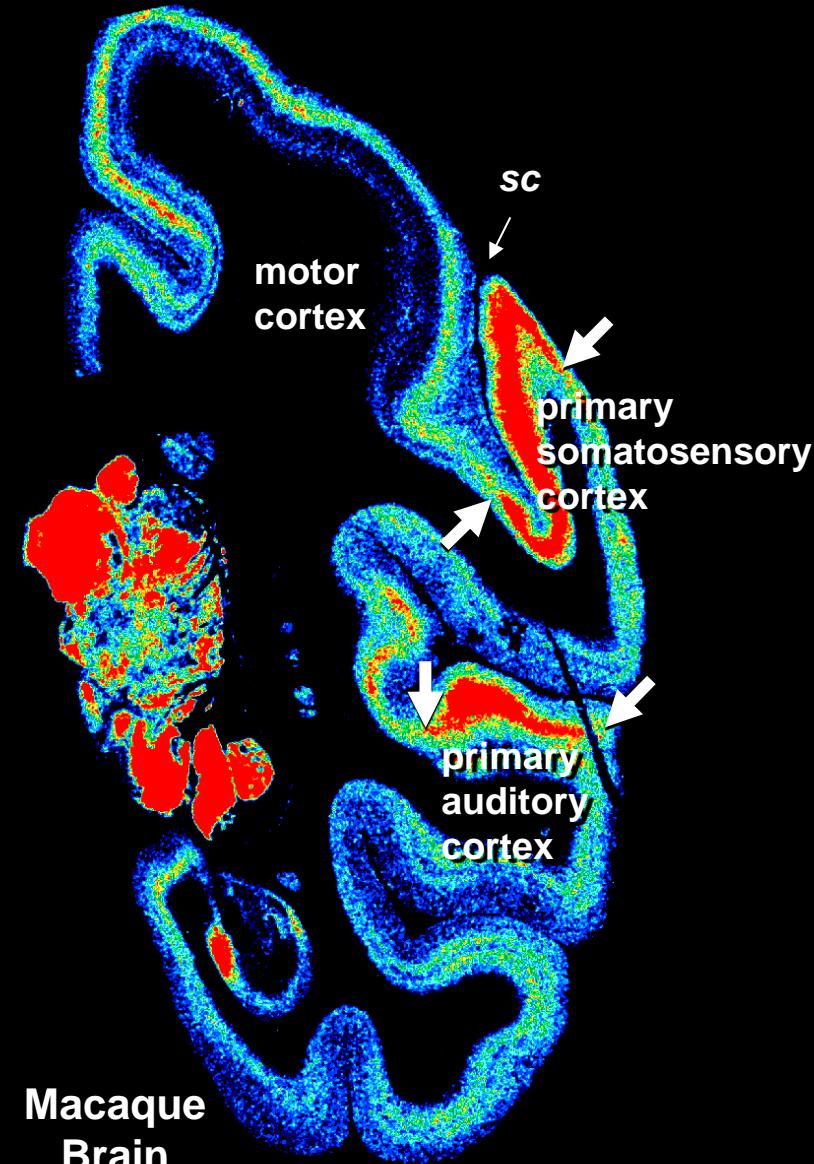
Cholinergic muscarinic M2 receptor

low density

high density



Human
Brain



Macaque
Brain



sensorimotor

379

604

829

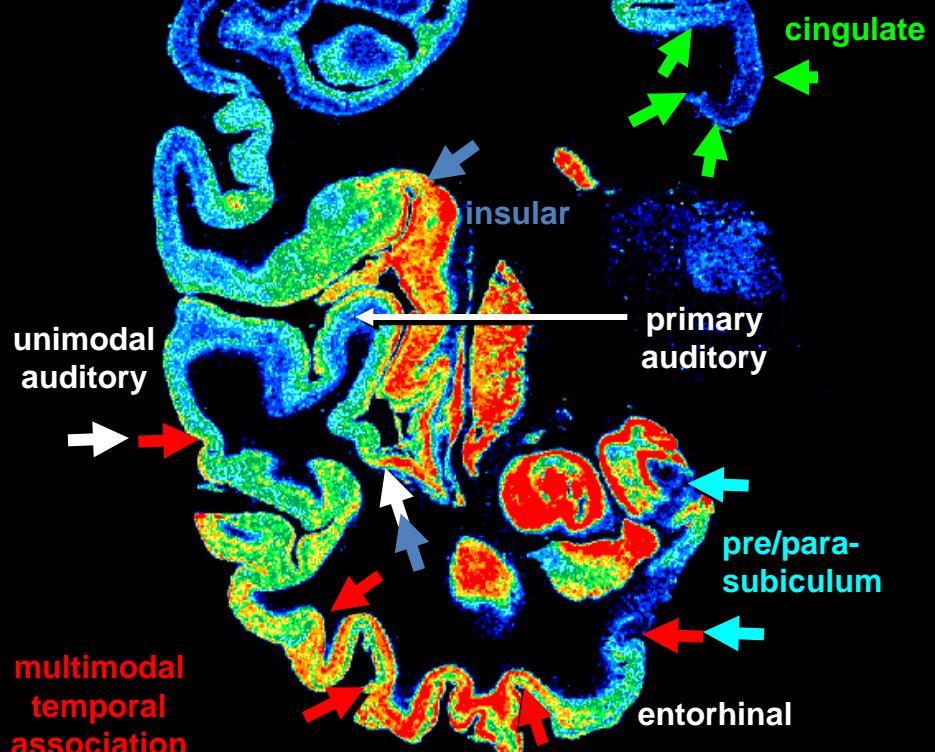
fmol/mg protein

668

1084

1499

1915



AMPA receptor
[3 H] AMPA

sensorimotor

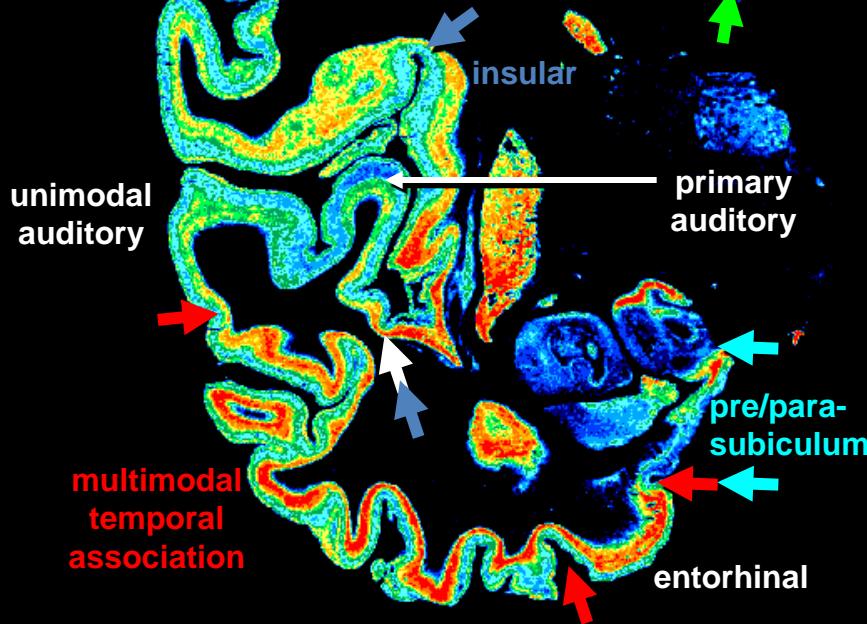
1499

1915

unimodal
auditory

multimodal
temporal
association

Kainate receptor
[3 H] kainate



GLUTAMATE SYSTEM

Receptor Fingerprints

Multimodal visualization of receptor organization in human cerebral cortex

Low
density



AMPA

Kainate

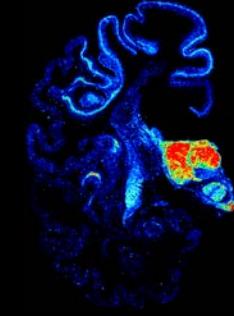
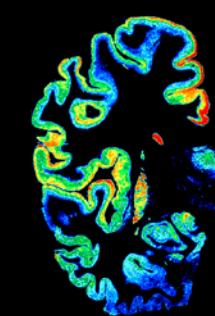
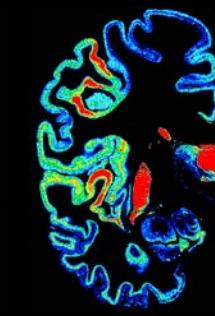
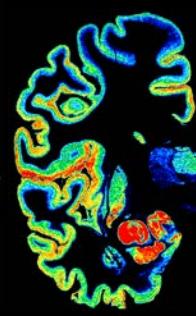
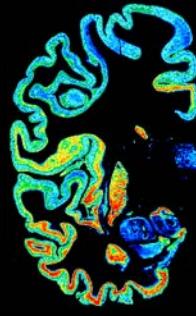
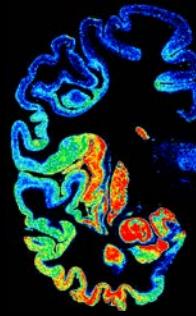
NMDA

M1

M2

M3

nicotinic



Glutamate

Acetylcholine

α_1

α_2

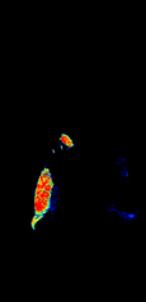
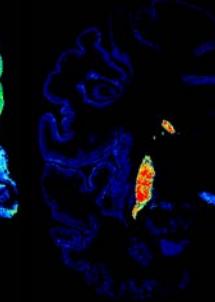
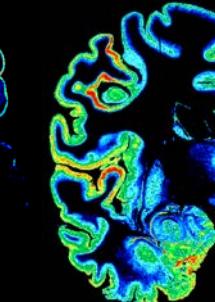
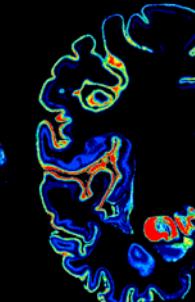
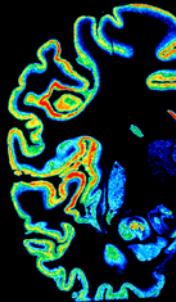
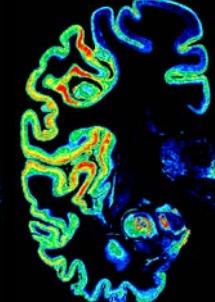
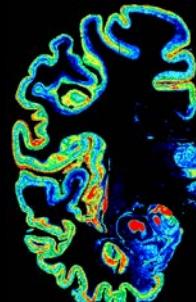
GABA_A

5-HT_{1A}

5-HT₂

D1

D2



Noradrenaline

GABA

Serotonin

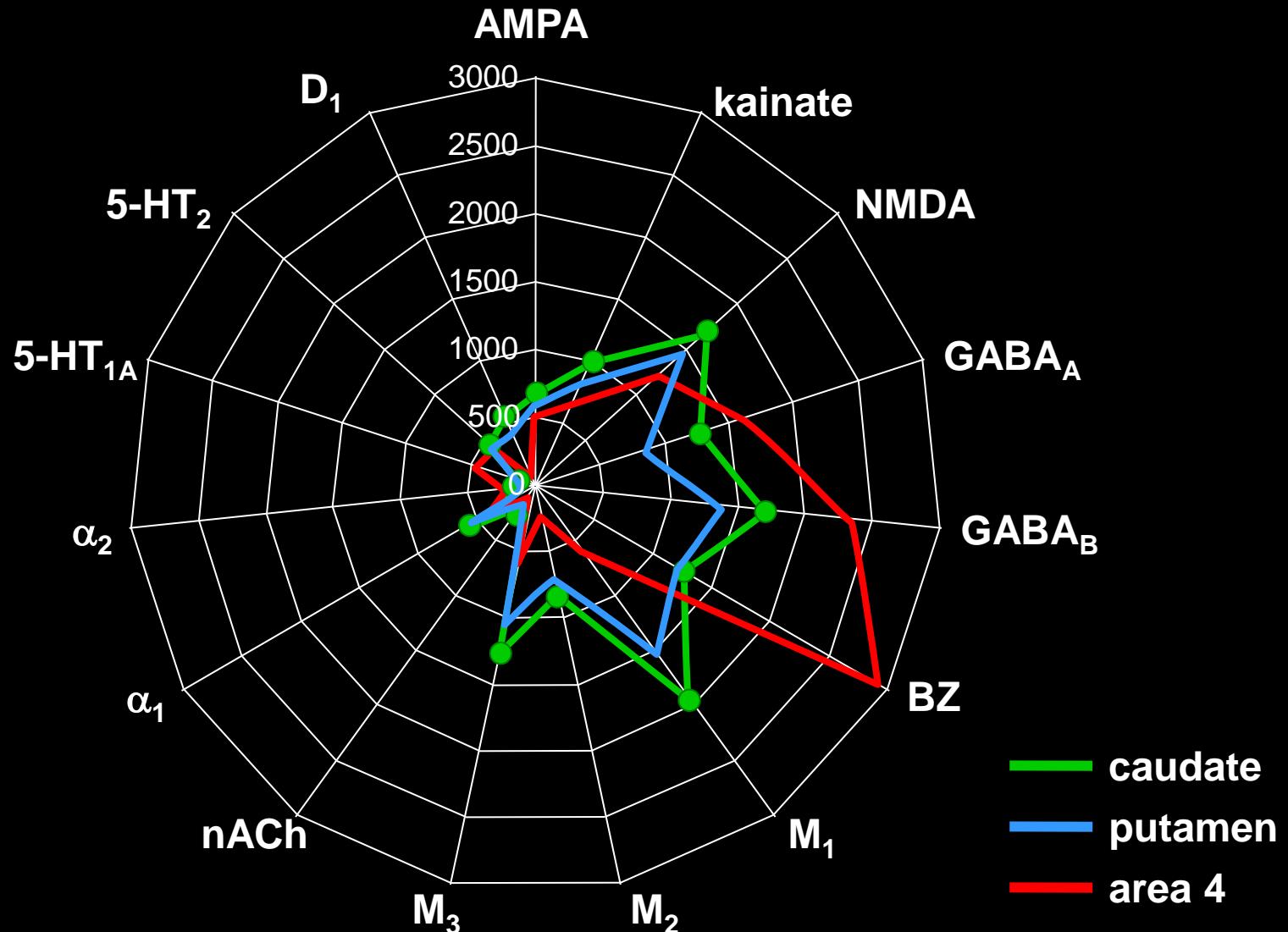
Dopamine

Zilles, K., Schleicher, A., Palomero-Gallagher, N., Amunts, K.:

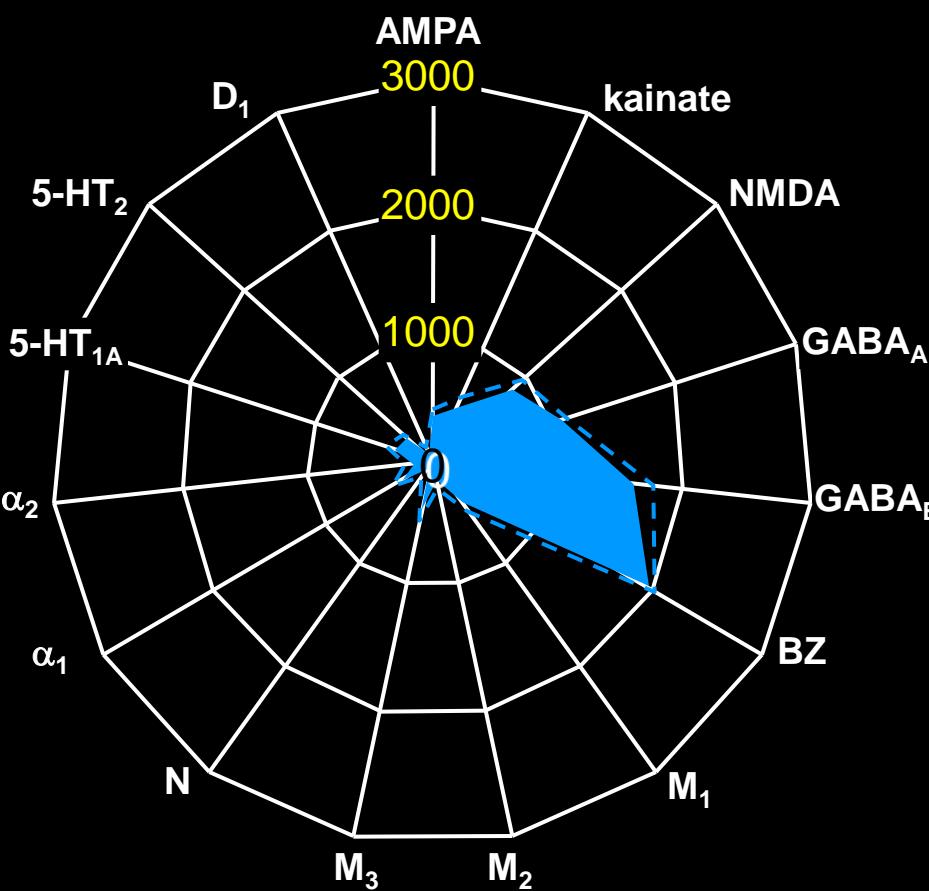
Quantitative analysis of cyto- and receptorarchitecture of the human brain, pp. 573-602.

In: Brain Mapping: The Methods, 2nd edition (A.W. Toga and J.C. Mazziotta, eds.). Academic Press (2002)

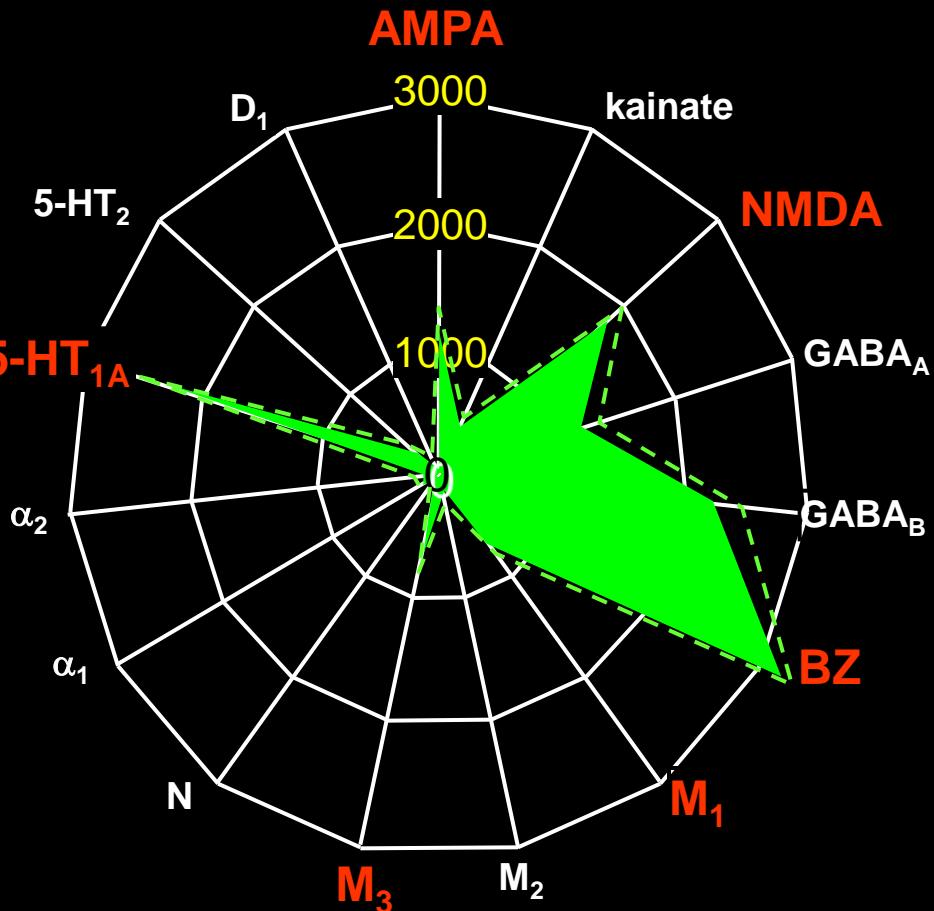
A receptor fingerprint is...



„Receptor Fingerprints“



primary motor cortex



Hippocampus
CA1-3

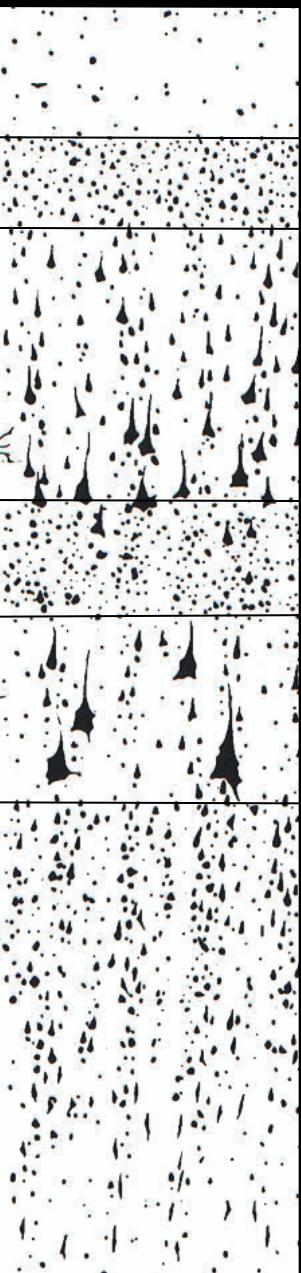
What receptors tell us about laminar
segregation and input-output relations
in the cerebral cortex

CYTOARCHITECTURE

CONNECTIVITY

SYNAPTIC DENSITY

molecular layer I



outer granular layer II



outer pyramidal layer III



inner granular layer IV



inner pyramidal layer V



polymorphic layer VI



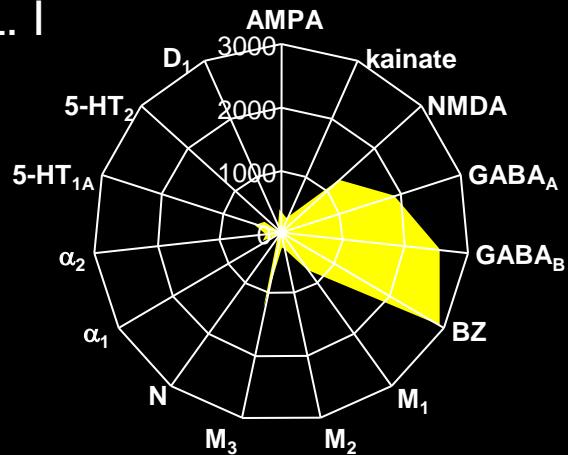
thalamo-
cortical
input

cortico-
cortical
input

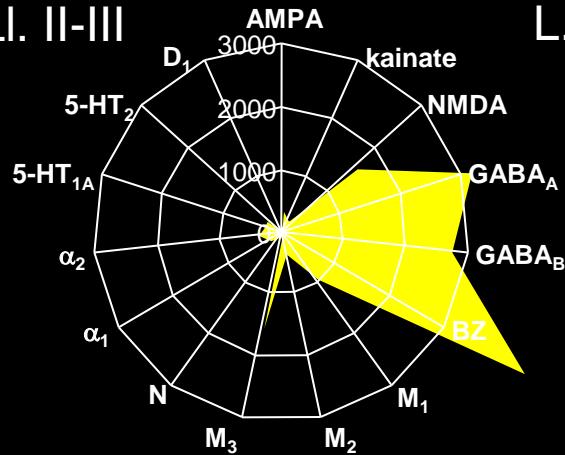
cortico-
-cortical,
-striatal,
-thalamic,
-bulbar, and
-spinal
output

Receptor Fingerprints of the primary visual cortex: layer specificity

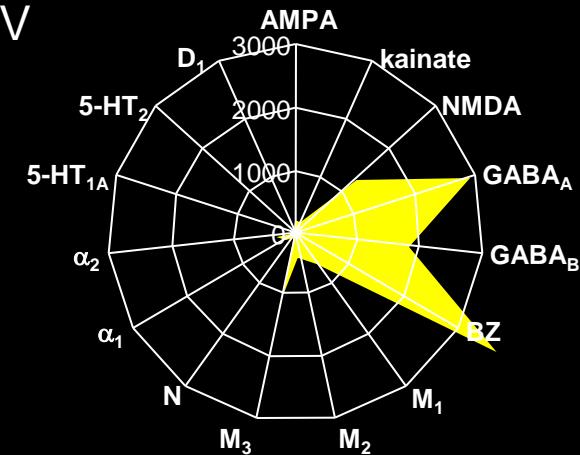
L. I



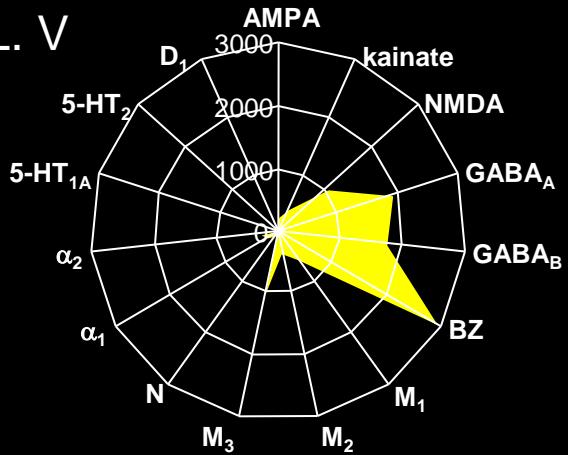
L. II-III



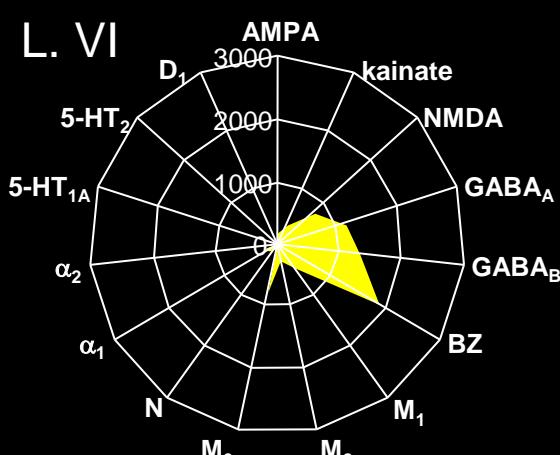
L. IV



L. V



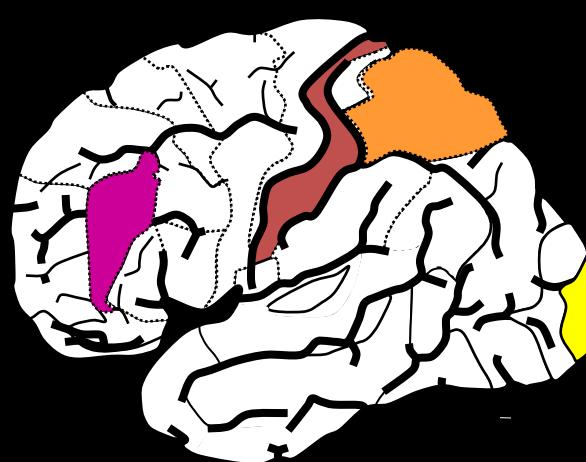
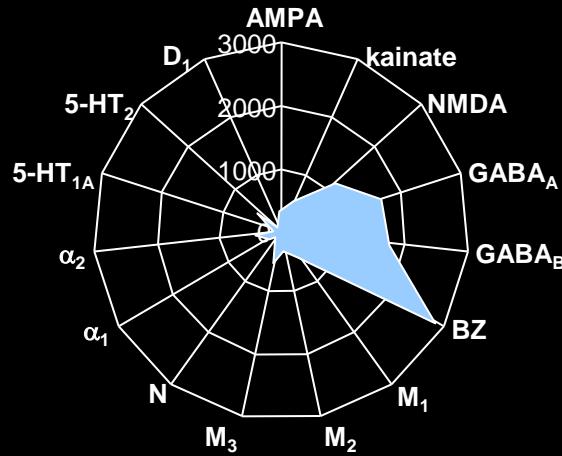
L. VI



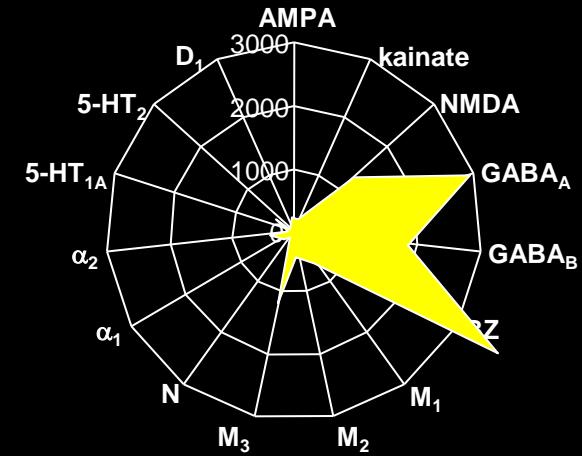
Layer IV: Thalamo-cortical Input

modality-specific balance between receptors

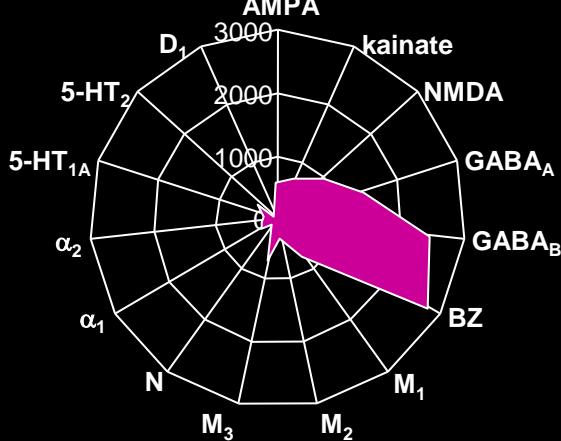
primary somatosensory (touch)



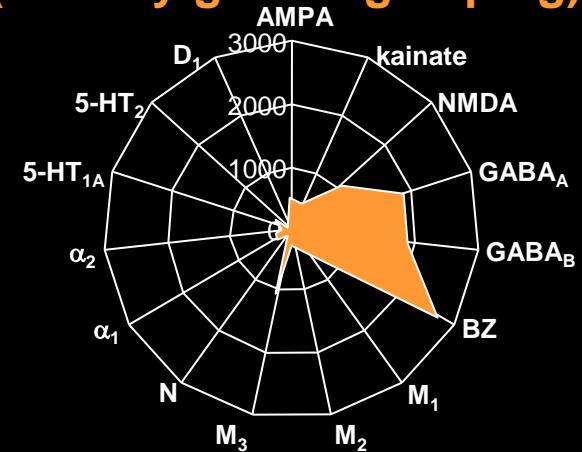
primary visual



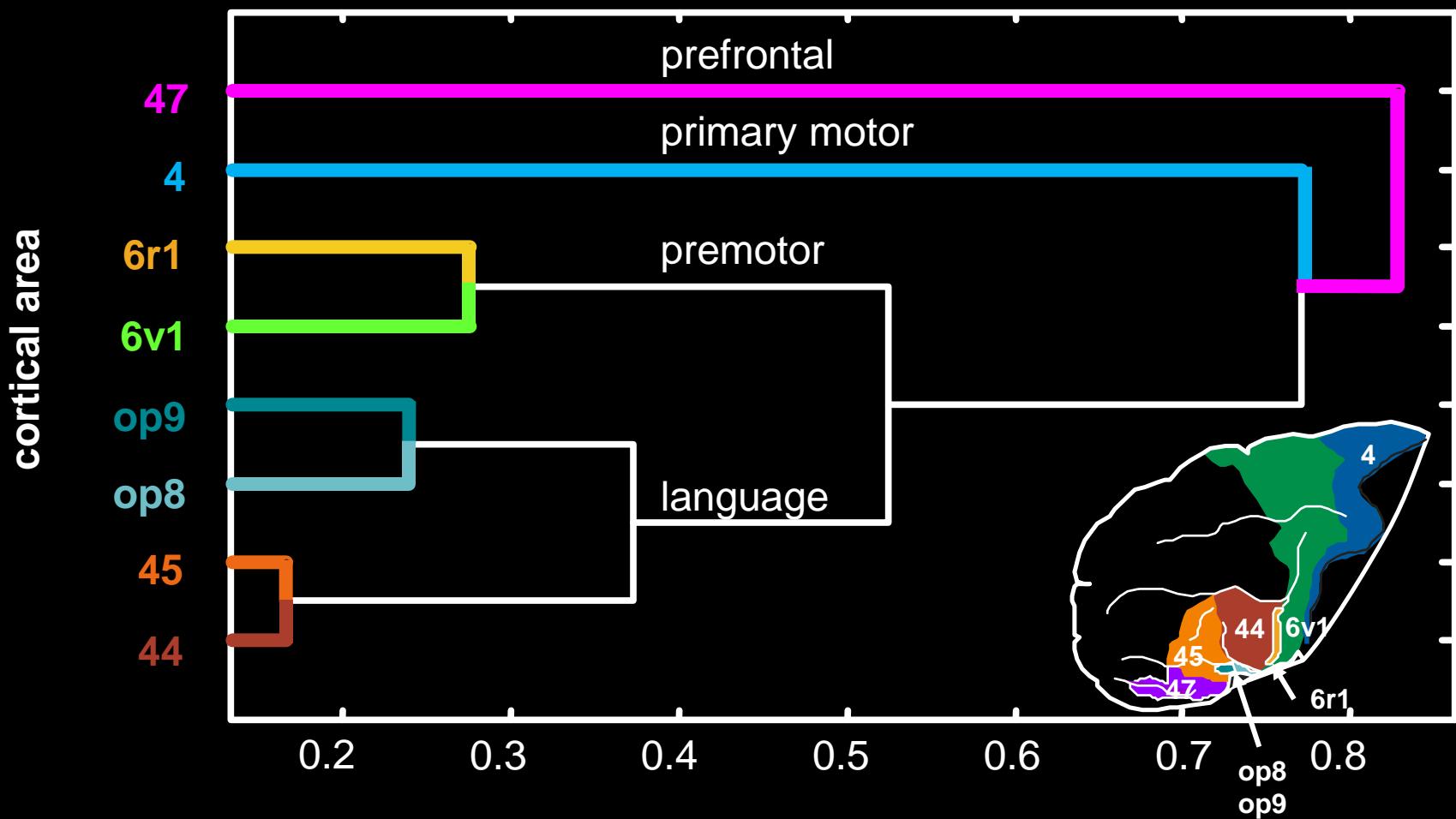
prefrontal association
(working memory)



parietal association
(visually guided grasping)



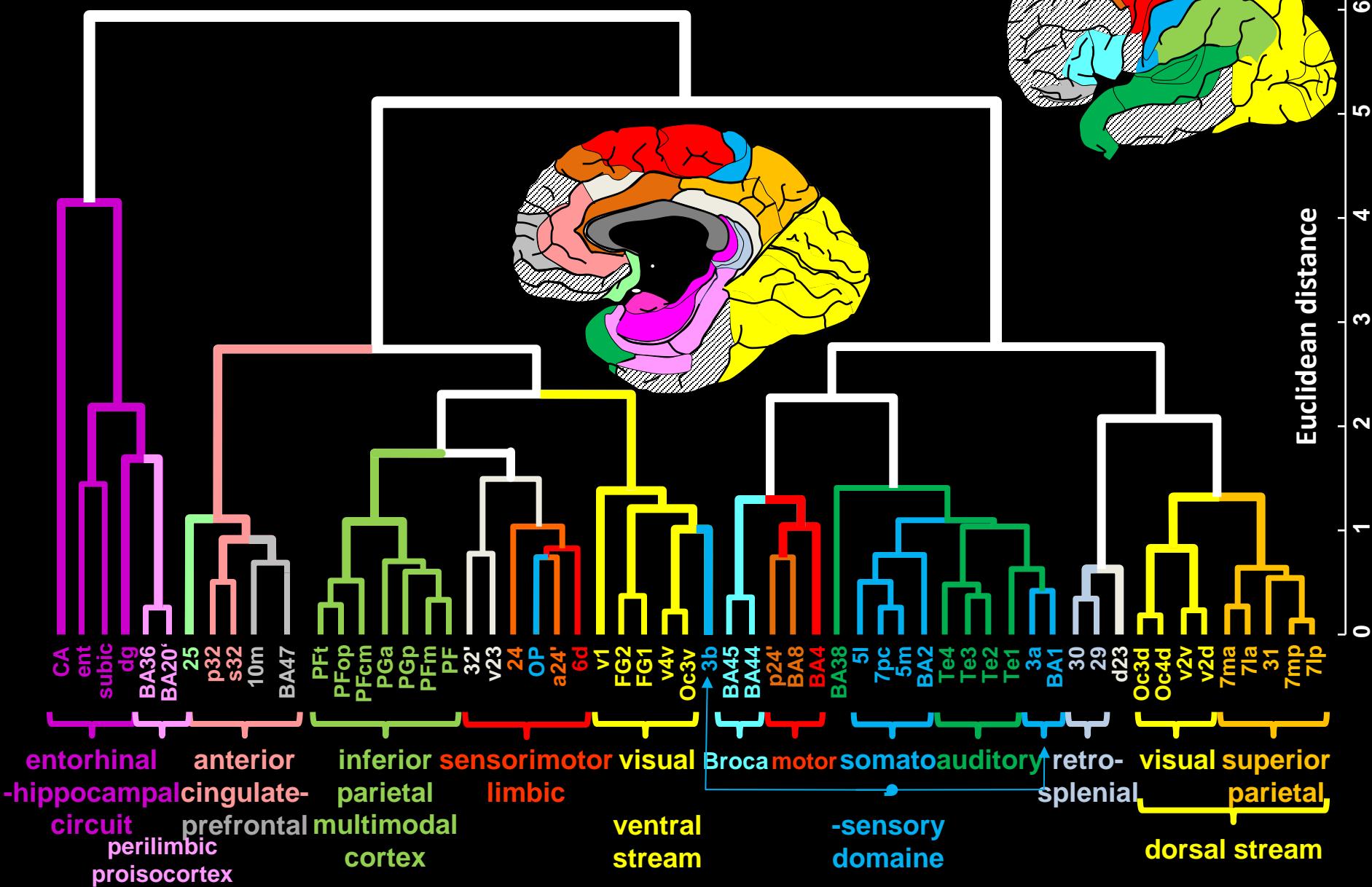
Cluster analysis of the multi-receptor fingerprints of BROCA's region, prefrontal and motor cortex



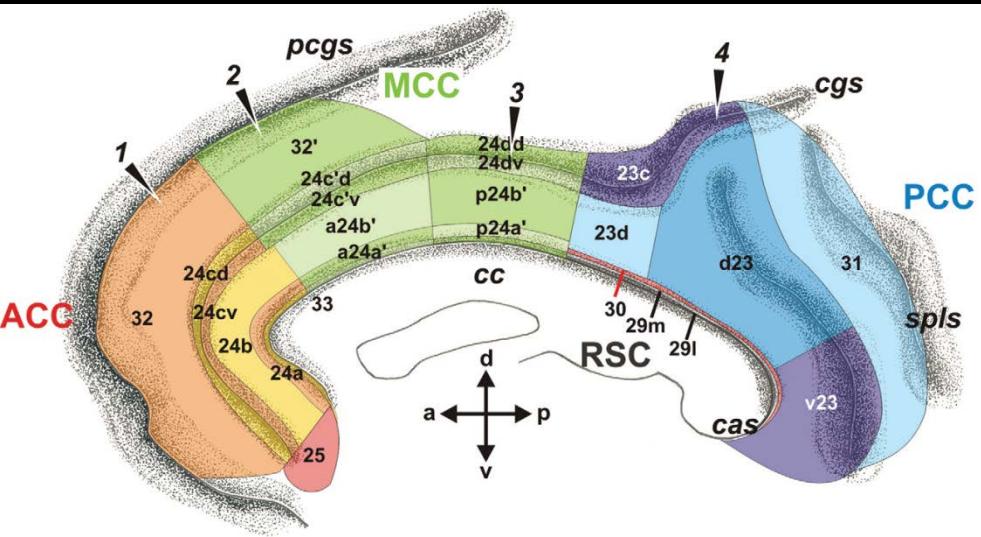
Amunts, K., Lenzen, M., Friederici, A.D., Schleicher, A., Morosan, P., Palomero-Gallagher, N., Zilles, K.: Broca's region: Novel organizational principles and multiple receptor mapping. PLoS Biology 8(9): e1000489. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000489 (2010)

Whole brain hierarchical cluster analysis based on multi-receptor fingerprints

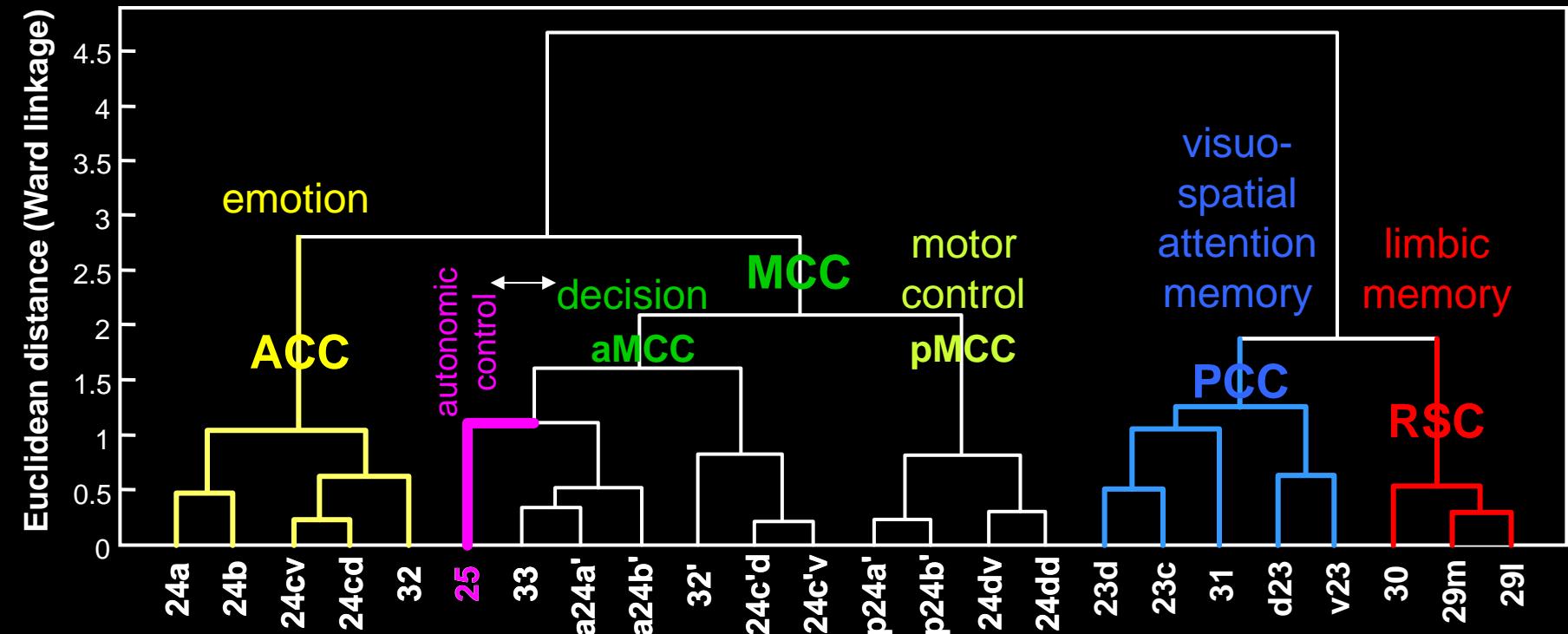
- Normalization: divide by mean
- Euclidean distances, Ward linkage
- Cophrenetic coefficient: 0.58



Cluster analysis of the human cingulate cortex: A multi-region model based on receptor fingerprints



Palomero-Gallagher, N., Vogt, B.A.,
Schleicher, A., Mayberg, H.S., Zilles, K. (2009)
Receptor architecture of human cingulate cortex:
Evaluation of the four-region neurobiological
model.
Human Brain Mapping 30: 2336-2355



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Axel Schleicher