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Altered Markers of Tonic Inhibition in the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex of Subjects With Schizophrenia

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Abstract

Objective—Cognitive impairments in schizophrenia are associated with lower expression of markers of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) synthesis in the prefrontal cortex. The effects of GABA are mediated by GABA_A receptors that mediate either phasic or tonic inhibition. The authors assessed the expression of GABA_A receptor $\alpha 4$ and δ subunits, which coassemble to form receptors mediating tonic inhibition, in schizophrenia.

Method—The authors used in situ hybridization to quantify expression patterns of GABA_A receptor $\alpha 4$ and δ subunits in pre-frontal cortex from 23 matched pairs of schizophrenia and comparison subjects.

Results—Levels of δ mRNA were significantly lower in schizophrenia subjects regardless of medication use, whereas $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels were lower only in subjects with schizophrenia receiving certain medications at the time of death. To understand the nature of this unexpected dissociation between $\alpha 4$ and δ subunit expression in schizophrenia, the authors used similar methods to quantify $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNA levels in multiple animal models. During postnatal development of monkey prefrontal cortex, levels of $\alpha 4$ mRNA decreased, whereas δ mRNA levels increased. In addition, δ mRNA levels, but not $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels, were lower in the medial frontal cortex of mice with a genetic deletion of the GABA_A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit, and neither δ nor $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels were altered in rodent models of altered excitatory neurotransmission.

Conclusions—Since GABA_A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunits also have lower mRNA levels in schizophrenia, show increased expression with age in monkey prefrontal cortex, and can coassemble with δ subunits to form functional GABA_A receptors, lower δ mRNA levels in schizophrenia might reflect a reduced number of $\alpha 1\beta\gamma\delta$ GABA_A receptors that could contribute to deficient tonic inhibition and prefrontal cortical dysfunction in schizophrenia.

Deficits in certain cognitive functions, such as working memory, are core features of schizophrenia (1). Alterations in the inhibitory circuitry of the dorsolateral pre-frontal cortex may contribute to the impairments in working memory since optimal levels of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) neurotransmission in this cortical region are essential for normal working memory performance (2,3). Consistent with this idea, postmortem studies have consistently shown lower expression of the mRNA for the 67-kDa isoform of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD₆₇), the principal enzyme responsible for the synthesis of GABA, and for the GABA

membrane transporter 1 (GAT-1), in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of subjects with schizophrenia (see reference ⁴ for a review).

Understanding the functional significance of these pre-synaptic alterations requires knowledge of the expression levels of postsynaptic GABA_A receptors. GABA_A receptors are ligand-gated chloride ion channels assembled from different subunit classes that most commonly include 2 α , 2 β , and 1 γ or 1 δ subunits (5). Different combinations of subunits form GABA_A receptors with unique properties. For instance, GABA_A receptors containing a γ 2 subunit predominantly mediate phasic inhibition, defined as the rapid and synchronous opening of synaptic receptors that result in an inhibitory postsynaptic potential (6). In contrast, δ -containing GABA_A receptors mediate tonic inhibition, defined as the constant activation of extrasynaptic receptors that, by increasing input conductance, reduces the probability of generating an action potential (6). Tonic inhibition mediated by δ -containing receptors has been described in many cell types, including neocortical pyramidal cells (7,8).

Expression of GABA_A δ subunit mRNA was reported to be significantly lower in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of subjects with schizophrenia in two microarray studies (9,10). Because δ subunits are thought to preferentially coassemble with α 4 subunits in forebrain GABA_A receptors (11,12), lower δ mRNA levels in subjects with schizophrenia could represent a reduced complement of α 4 β γ δ GABA_A receptors in the illness. However, although α 4 subunit mRNA levels were also lower by microarray in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of the same subjects with schizophrenia, the deficit was not correlated with that of the δ subunit (10). Furthermore, it is unclear what pathogenetic mechanisms give rise to lower levels of these subunits in schizophrenia.

In this study, in order to understand the nature of the apparent dissociation between lower levels of α 4 and δ subunits in schizophrenia, we 1) evaluated the expression patterns of α 4 and δ mRNAs in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of a larger cohort of subjects with schizophrenia and 2) explored the relationship between, and the determinants of, α 4 and δ subunit mRNA expression in multiple animal models.

Method

Human Subjects

With the consent of the next of kin, brain tissue specimens were obtained from the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office in Pittsburgh at the time of autopsy. Twenty-three subjects with schizophrenia were each matched with one comparison subject for sex, and as closely as possible for age and postmortem interval. (Details on all subjects are provided in Table S1 of the data supplement that accompanies the online edition of this article.) Subjects with schizophrenia did not differ significantly from comparison subjects in age, postmortem interval, brain pH, RNA integrity number (RIN), or tissue storage time at -80°C (Table 1). An independent panel of experienced research clinicians made consensus DSM-IV diagnoses for each subject using medical records and structured interviews conducted with one or more surviving family members (13). All procedures were approved by the Committee for Oversight of Research Involving the Dead and the Institutional Review Board for Biomedical Research at University of Pittsburgh.

In Situ Hybridization

The right prefrontal cortex of each human brain was blocked and frozen, serial sections (20 μm) were thaw-mounted onto glass slides, and sections containing area 9 were identified in Nissl-stained sections as previously described (14). Templates for the synthesis of α 4 and δ subunit riboprobes were obtained by polymerase chain reaction with specific primer sets. A

516-bp fragment for the $\alpha 4$ subunit corresponding to bases 1231–1746 of the human gene (GenBank NM_000809) and a 607-bp DNA fragment for the δ subunit corresponding to bases 419–1025 of the human gene (GenBank BC033801) were amplified. Nucleotide sequencing revealed 100% homologies for the amplified fragments to the previously reported sequences. DNA fragments were subcloned into the plasmid pSTBlue-1 (Novagen, Madison, Wisc.). Sense and antisense riboprobes were transcribed in vitro in the presence of (35)S-CTP (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, N.J.), digested with DNase I, and purified by centrifugation through RNeasy mini spin columns (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.).

For each transcript, we used three tissue sections per subject, spaced at approximately 560 μm . Sections from a given pair were always processed together; six runs were performed for each transcript. In situ hybridization was performed as previously described (15; see also the Supplemental Method section in the online data supplement). Briefly, radioactivity of hybridized probes was detected by autoradiographic films and then by nuclear emulsion. Film optical density measures were obtained within area 9 and expressed as nanocuries per gram of tissue by reference to radioactive carbon-14 standards (ARC Inc., St. Louis) exposed on the same film. To assess mRNA levels in each cortical layer, three cortical traverses, 1.5 mm in width, were sampled from each section (nine traverses per subject). Each cortical traverse was located in portions of the tissue section cut perpendicular to the pial surface, as determined by the presence of pyramidal neurons with vertically oriented apical dendrites on adjacent Nissl-stained sections. The average mRNA level within each layer was determined by measuring optical density in zones located 10%–20% (layer 2), 20%–50% (layer 3), 50%–60% (layer 4), 60%–80% (layer 5), and 80%–100% (layer 6) from the pial surface to the white matter border (14). All cortical optical density measures were corrected by subtracting optical density measures in the white matter.

Statistical Analyses

Two analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) models were performed to examine the expression differences in $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs between subject groups. The mean film optical density measures from the three sections per subject were used as the dependent variables. The first model had diagnostic group as main effect, pair as blocking effect (pair reflects the matching of individual subject pairs for sex, age, and postmortem interval), and pH, RIN, and freezer storage time as covariates. Because subject pairing may be considered an attempt to balance the two diagnostic groups with regard to the experimental factors instead of a true statistical paired design, a second ANCOVA model was performed with diagnostic group as main effect and sex, age, postmortem interval, pH, RIN, and storage time as covariates. The two models produced similar results for diagnostic group effect. Because the effect of age on δ mRNA expression was significant, the results of the second unpaired model are reported.

Two-sample t tests were used to assess the influence of sex, diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, suicide, history of alcohol abuse or dependency, and presence of benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants at the time of death on the within-subject pair differences in gene expression levels.

Nonhuman Primate Models

Expression levels of the mRNAs of interest were assessed in two cohorts of monkeys. The first cohort consisted of 18 experimentally naive, young adult, male long-tailed macaque monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) that were exposed to twice-daily oral doses of haloperidol, olanzapine, or placebo for 17–27 months and then euthanized (16). At steady state, trough serum levels were ~1.5 ng/ml for haloperidol and ~15 ng/ml for olanzapine. The second cohort consisted of 31 female rhesus macaque monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) ranging in age from birth through adult (see Table S2 in the online data supplement). Details of the in situ hybridization

procedures and analytic methods for both cohorts are provided in the Supplemental Method section of the online data supplement.

Rodent Models

We analyzed mRNA levels in mice with a targeted deletion of the GABA_A α 1 subunit or genetically reduced levels of the *N*-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor Nr1 subunit (Nr1 hypomorphic mice) and in adult rats with neonatal hippocampal lesions or peripubertal lesions of the mediodorsal thalamic nucleus. Details of each model and experimental procedures are provided in the Supplemental Method section of the online data supplement.

Results

Specificity of Human Riboprobes

The specificity of the riboprobes for the α 4 and δ subunits was confirmed by several findings. First, clusters of silver grains were present over neurons, but not over glia, which are known not to express these transcripts (see Figure S1A, C in the online data supplement). Second, signal above background was not detected in tissue processed with sense riboprobes for α 4 or δ subunits (see Figure S2B, D in the online data supplement). Third, consistent with previous reports in primates and humans (17, 18), the expression of α 4 mRNA was uniform across layers 2–5, lower in layer 6, and absent in layer 1 (Figure 1A). Similarly, the laminar distribution of δ mRNA was consistent with that previously described in human cortex (18): high and uniform across layer 2 to layer 4, low in layer 5, moderate in layer 6, and absent in layer 1 (Figure 1C).

Levels of α 4 and δ mRNAs in Schizophrenia

The mean α 4 mRNA expression level in area 9 was only 9% lower in subjects with schizophrenia (31.2 nCi/g [SD= 7.0]) than in matched comparison subjects (34.6 nCi/g [SD=8.5]), and this difference did not reach statistical significance ($F=3.42$, $df=1$, 38, $p=0.072$) (Figure 2A). In contrast, the mean expression level of δ mRNA (Figure 2B) was significantly ($F=15.95$, $df=1$, 38, $p<0.001$) lower by 19% in the schizophrenia subjects (238.15 nCi/g [SD=63.29]) than in comparison subjects (295.13 nCi/g [SD=52.96]) (Figure 2B).

The ANCOVAs also revealed a significant effect of age ($F=19.56$, $df=1$, 38, $p<0.0001$) on δ mRNA expression levels. Interestingly, levels of δ mRNA were significantly negatively correlated with age in both comparison subjects ($r=-0.48$, $p<0.001$) and schizophrenia subjects ($r=-0.30$, $p=0.007$), with the regression line in the schizophrenia subjects parallel to and shifted downward from that for comparison subjects (Figure 2C). This finding suggests that the disease-related reduction in δ mRNA levels is similar in magnitude across adult life.

Influence of Confounding Factors on α 4 and δ mRNA Expression

The within-subject pair differences in α 4 mRNA expression were not influenced by sex, diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, cause of death, or history of alcohol abuse or dependency (Figure 3A). However, the levels of α 4 mRNA were decreased only in subjects with schizophrenia receiving benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants at the time of death. In these subjects, the levels of α 4 mRNA subunit were 16% lower relative to their matched comparison subjects. This within-subject pair difference was significantly different ($t=-2.93$, $df=21$, $p=0.008$) from the 4% increase in α 4 mRNA levels in the subjects with schizophrenia not receiving these medications at time of death (Figure 3A). These findings suggest that the lower α 4 mRNA levels in some subjects with schizophrenia represent a medication effect and not the disease process.

In contrast, the mean within-subject pair difference in δ mRNA expression was not influenced by sex, diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, cause of death, alcohol abuse or dependency, or

use of benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants (Figure 3B). In addition, levels of δ mRNA in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex did not differ among monkeys chronically exposed to haloperidol, olanzapine, or placebo (see Figure S2 in the online data supplement). Together, these findings suggest that the reduction in δ mRNA expression in subjects with schizophrenia reflects the underlying disease process.

Laminar Analysis of δ mRNA Expression in Schizophrenia

Because the lower levels of δ mRNA in subjects with schizophrenia did not seem to be a consequence of confounding factors, we assessed the expression of this transcript across cortical layers. Levels of δ mRNA were significantly lower in layer 3 ($F=9.35$, $df=1$, 38 , $p=0.004$), layer 4 ($F=10.84$, $df=1$, 38 , $p=0.002$), layer 5 ($F=23.52$, $df=1$, 38 , $p<0.0001$), and layer 6 ($F=10.56$, $df=1$, 38 , $p=0.003$), but not in layer 2 ($F=1.84$, $df=1$, 38 , $p=0.184$), in subjects with schizophrenia (see Figure S3 in the online data supplement).

Postnatal Development of $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs in Monkey Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex

In order to understand the dissociation in expression of $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs in subjects with schizophrenia, we compared the postnatal developmental trajectories of these two subunits in monkey dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. The expression of δ mRNA increased during postnatal development (Figure 4A, B), with the mean overall cortical levels of δ mRNA 56% greater in the adult animals than those 1 week of age. However, the effect of age did not quite achieve statistical significance ($F=2.45$, $df=6$, 21 , $p=0.059$, Figure 4C), perhaps because δ mRNA levels appeared to increase only in the deep layers (Figure 4A, B). Consistent with this interpretation, δ mRNA levels did not change with age in layer 3 but significantly ($F=7.32$, $df=6$, 20 , $p<0.001$) increased by 116% between 1 week of age and adulthood in layer 5 (Figure 4D).

In contrast, the mRNA expression levels of $\alpha 4$ decreased during postnatal development across all cortical layers (Figure 4E, F). Between 1 week of age and adulthood, the mRNA levels of $\alpha 4$ significantly ($F=5.64$, $df=6$, 21 , $p=0.0012$) decreased by 36% (Figure 4G). The opposing trajectories of $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs resulted in a marked change in the ratio of δ to $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels across development. Between 1 week of age and adulthood, the ratio of δ to $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels significantly ($F=4.80$, $df=6$, 21 , $p=0.003$) increased by 199% (Figure 4H).

The mRNA expression levels of δ and $\alpha 4$ subunits in the sexually mature monkeys did not seem to be affected by levels of gonadal steroids or stage of menstrual cycle since among the 42-month-old monkeys, the two animals in luteal phase at the time of euthanasia had mean optical density measures for δ (0.68) and $\alpha 4$ (0.83) that were very similar to those of the four animals in the follicular phase (δ , 0.69; $\alpha 4$, 0.89).

Expression of δ mRNA in Medial Frontal Cortex of GABA_A $\alpha 1$ Subunit Knockout Mice

Reports that GABA_A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit mRNA levels are significantly lower in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of subjects with schizophrenia (10) and that variants in the $\alpha 1$ subunit gene are associated with both schizophrenia and altered expression levels of GABA_A receptor subunits (19) suggest that lower expression of the δ mRNA in schizophrenia could be a consequence of lower expression of the $\alpha 1$ subunit. As a proof-of-concept test of this hypothesis, we asked whether δ subunit mRNA levels were significantly reduced in the medial frontal cortex of GABA_A $\alpha 1$ knockout mice. Mean δ mRNA levels in this region (Figure 5E) were significantly ($F=10.50$, $df=1$, 13 , $p=0.006$) decreased by 21% in $\alpha 1$ knockout (104.79 nCi/g [SD=19.85]) compared with wild-type mice (131.92 nCi/g [SD=16.75]). In contrast, the mean level of $\alpha 4$ mRNA expression (Figure 5F) was not significantly different in knockout mice (155.50 nCi/g [SD=21.10]) compared with wild-type mice (166.45 nCi/g [SD=21.46]).

These findings suggest that lower δ mRNA expression in schizophrenia might be due to lower levels of $\alpha 1$ subunits. Consistent with this idea, the mean within-pair percent change of δ mRNA in subjects with schizophrenia as measured in our study was significantly correlated with that of $\alpha 1$ mRNA recently measured in the same subjects ($r=0.74$, $p<0.0001$) (20).

Expression of δ mRNA in Animal Models of Reduced Excitatory Neurotransmission

The expression of δ subunit also appears to be modulated by levels of excitatory neurotransmission, at least in some brain regions (21,22). These findings are of interest given the evidence suggesting that schizophrenia is associated with a reduction in excitatory neurotransmission through NMDA receptors (23,24). To test the hypothesis that chronically decreased excitatory signaling through NMDA receptors leads to lower δ mRNA levels, we measured the expression of δ mRNA in the medial frontal cortex of mice with reduced expression of the obligatory Nr1 subunit of the NMDA receptor (Nr1 hypomorphic mice). Genotype had a significant ($F=13.44$, $df=2, 11$, $p=0.002$) effect on levels of NMDA Nr1 mRNA in this brain region (see Figure S4A–C, G in the online data supplement). The mean expression levels of the NMDA Nr1 subunit were significantly ($p<0.05$) lower by 45% in the medial frontal cortex of mice with a *Nr1^{neo/neo}* genotype (569.4 nCi/g [SD=50.9]) compared with wild-type mice (1043.1 nCi/g [SD=197.8]) (see Figure S4G in the online data supplement). As previously reported (25), Nr1 mRNA levels were not significantly decreased in mice with a *Nr1^{neo/+}* genotype (897.7 nCi/g [SD=106.0]). However, Nr1 genotype had no effect on the expression of δ mRNA (see Figure S4D–F, G in the online data supplement). Furthermore, the mRNA levels of δ and of NMDA Nr1 were not correlated across all animals.

We also assessed whether δ subunit mRNA levels were altered in the medial frontal cortex of two rat models of reduced excitatory synaptic inputs in this brain region: adult rats with peripubertal lesions of the mediodorsal thalamic nucleus (MDTNL) and adult rats with neonatal lesions of the ventral hippocampus (NVHL). The mean mRNA levels of δ subunit in the medial frontal cortex of MDTNL rats (right side: 76.3 nCi/g [SD=11.9]; left side: 75.1 nCi/g [SD=12.9]) did not differ significantly from those in animals with a sham lesion (right side: 73.8 nCi/g [SD=13.1]; left side: 72.6 nCi/g [SD=13.5]) (see Figure S5A in the online data supplement). Similarly, the mean mRNA levels of the δ subunit in the medial frontal cortex of NVHL animals (right side: 38.6 nCi/g [SD=13.5]; left side: 42.3 nCi/g [SD=8.4]) did not differ significantly from those of animals with a sham lesion (right side: 40.5 nCi/g [SD=5.6]; left side: 42.3 nCi/g [SD=6.6]) (see Figure S5B in the online data supplement).

Discussion

Our findings indicate that expression levels of the mRNA for the δ , but not for the $\alpha 4$, subunit of the GABA_A receptor are significantly lower in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of subjects with schizophrenia. To the extent that $\alpha 4$ mRNA levels are lower in schizophrenia (10), the reduction appears to be due to an effect of treatment with benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants at the time of death; however, we cannot exclude the possibility that lower levels of $\alpha 4$ mRNA reflect a particular disease process in a subtype of schizophrenia with clinical features that require the prescription of these medications.

In contrast, lower δ mRNA levels in schizophrenia, which are consistent with two microarray studies in smaller subject cohorts (9,10), appear to reflect the disease process of schizophrenia and are not attributable to potential confounding factors such as sex, diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, suicide, alcohol abuse or dependency, or treatment with benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants at time of death. In addition, the lower level of δ mRNA does not appear to be a consequence of exposure to antipsychotic medication, since the levels of δ mRNA were unchanged in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of monkeys chronically exposed to typical or atypical antipsychotics. Consistent with this interpretation,

the mean percentage decrease in δ mRNA levels in the four subjects with schizophrenia who were off medications at the time of death (-23%) did not differ significantly from that in subjects who were receiving anti-psychotic medications (-18%).

In contrast to rodents (26), δ subunit mRNA levels are higher than $\alpha 4$ levels in human neocortex (18). We found that, consistent with these observations, the mean levels of δ subunit mRNA measured using probes directed at different portions of the transcript by in situ hybridization or microarray (10) were four to nine times higher than those of $\alpha 4$ mRNA. Although δ subunits are thought to preferentially coassemble with $\alpha 4$ subunits in forebrain GABA_A receptors (8, 11), these findings, in concert with the differential disease and developmental effects on δ versus $\alpha 4$ subunits, converge on the idea that the lower mRNA levels of δ subunit in subjects with schizophrenia do not reflect a reduced complement of $\alpha 4\beta_x\delta$ GABA_A receptors in the illness.

The δ subunit can coassemble with $\alpha 1$ subunits to form functional recombinant receptors (27,28), and immunoprecipitation studies have shown that δ subunits are associated with $\alpha 1$ subunits (29). GABA_A $\alpha 1$ subunits have also been found extrasynaptically (30,31), consistent with the typical localization of δ -containing receptors (6,32), and interneurons in the dentate gyrus exhibit immunoreactivity for $\alpha 1$ and δ subunits along the cell body surface and proximal dendrites (33). Consistent with these observations, we found that δ mRNA expression increased across postnatal development of the monkey dorsolateral pre-frontal cortex, paralleling the previously reported increase in $\alpha 1$ mRNA in the same animals (34), whereas levels of $\alpha 4$ mRNA decreased across postnatal development. These findings support the idea that δ -containing GABA_A receptors in the adult dorsolateral prefrontal cortex preferentially coassemble with $\alpha 1$ subunits. Furthermore, unlike in the rodent hippocampus (33), GABA_A receptors containing both δ and $\alpha 1$ subunits are likely to be found principally in pyramidal cells in the primate neocortex. For example, a previous study of postmortem human motor cortex (18) revealed that δ subunit mRNA clustered mainly over pyramidal cells. Consistent with this finding, our analysis of δ mRNA silver grains indicated that in the human dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, δ mRNA expression was also clustered primarily over putative pyramidal cells, characterized by their faint Nissl staining and large nuclei (see Figure S1 in the online data supplement). Therefore, the δ subunit mRNA appears to be predominantly expressed by cortical pyramidal cells, although we cannot exclude a lower level of expression in GABA-containing interneurons. This interpretation is further supported by the absence of δ mRNA expression in layer 1 of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (Figure 1), which contains GABA-containing interneurons but not pyramidal cells.

Thus, lower levels of δ mRNA in schizophrenia might reflect a reduced complement of $\alpha 1\beta_x\delta$ GABA_A receptors in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex pyramidal neurons. Consistent with this interpretation, the differences in $\alpha 1$ (20) and δ mRNA levels were significantly correlated as measured by in situ hybridization ($r=0.74$, $p<0.0001$) in the subjects used in this study and as measured by microarray ($r=0.81$, $p<0.001$) in a previous study involving a subset of the subjects studied here (10). However, further studies are needed to determine whether the lower levels of $\alpha 1$ and δ subunit mRNAs in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of subjects with schizophrenia are paralleled by lower levels of their cognate proteins and assembled GABA_A receptors.

The lower mRNA levels of δ subunit in schizophrenia might be a consequence of lower levels of $\alpha 1$ subunit, given that δ mRNA levels are significantly reduced in the medial frontal cortex of $\alpha 1$ knockout mice. However, it should be noted that δ mRNA levels were unchanged in other brain regions of $\alpha 1$ knockout mice (35). Thus, it is unclear whether the potential effect of lower $\alpha 1$ subunits on the mRNA expression levels of δ is limited to certain cortical regions. Although it has been suggested that the disruption of excitatory signaling through NMDA

receptors could produce the alterations in presynaptic markers of GABA neurotransmission seen in schizophrenia (24), δ mRNA levels were not altered in three animal models with two forms of reduced excitatory drive in the medial frontal cortex: 1) reduced number of NMDA receptors and 2) reduced presynaptic excitatory inputs from the thalamus or hippocampus. Thus, these findings do not support the hypothesis that a chronic reduction in the activity of excitatory inputs represents a pathogenetic mechanism resulting in lower expression of δ subunit mRNA in subjects with schizophrenia.

Alternatively, lower levels of δ -containing GABA_A receptors (and potentially of tonic inhibition) in schizophrenia might represent a compensatory response to presynaptic reductions in GABA neurotransmission. Release of GABA provides inhibitory control over postsynaptic cells via both synaptic and extrasynaptic GABA_A receptors. An important functional role of synaptic receptors, which mediate phasic inhibition, is the generation of rhythmic activities in neuronal networks (6). The resulting synchronized activity gives rise to network oscillations that are thought to contribute to cognitive processes, such as working memory. For instance, the synchronized firing of neuronal networks at 30–80 Hz, known as gamma band oscillations, is induced and sustained in the human dorsolateral pre-frontal cortex during working memory tasks (36,37). Thus, lower levels of prefrontal GAD₆₇ mRNA, leading to a deficit in GABA synthesis and impaired phasic inhibition, have been proposed to be a substrate for reduced frontal lobe gamma band power and working memory deficits in schizophrenia (38,39). Although the role of extrasynaptic receptors and tonic inhibition in the generation or maintenance of oscillations is less clear, a decrease in tonic inhibition could represent a compensatory response since mutant mice with a complete loss of tonic inhibition in the hippocampus exhibit an increase in the power of gamma band oscillations (40).

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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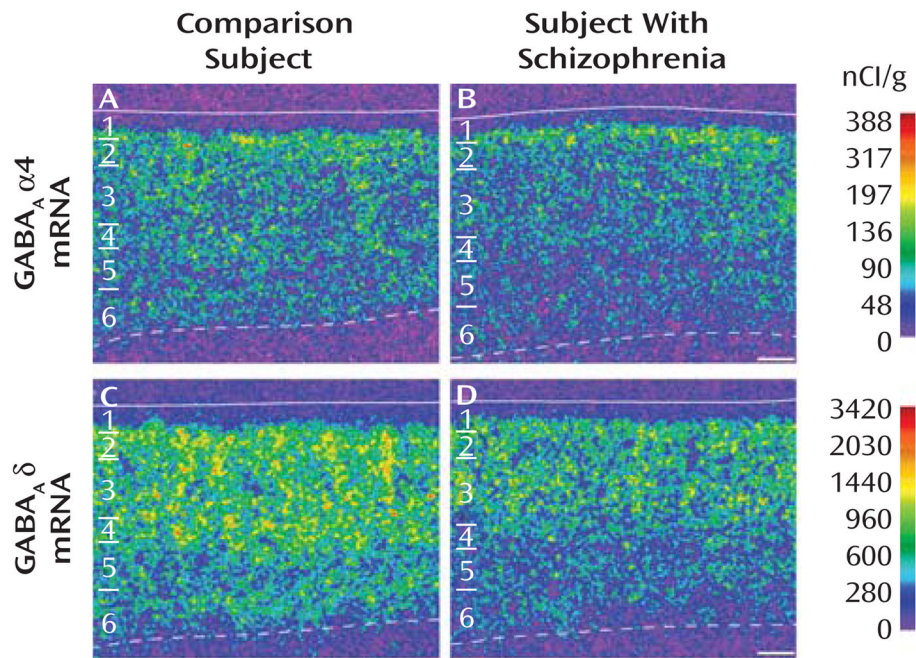


FIGURE 1. Representative Autoradiograms Illustrating Expression of $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs in Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex Area 9 of a Comparison Subject and a Subject With Schizophrenia^a

^a Subjects were matched for age, sex, and postmortem interval. The intensity of hybridization signals is presented in a pseudocolor manner according to the calibration scales (nCi/g) for each mRNA. The solid lines represent the pial surface and the dotted lines represent the border between gray matter and white matter. The six cortical layers are identified on the left in each panel. Scale bars= 500 μ m.

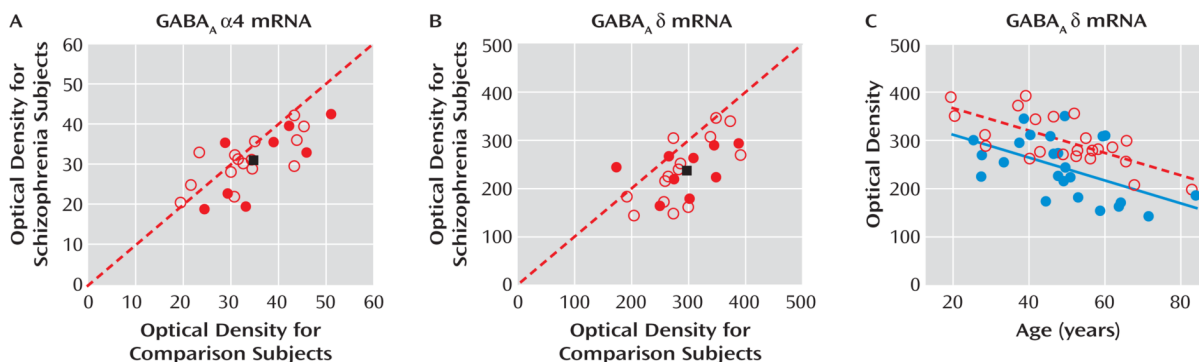


FIGURE 2. Film Autoradiogram Optical Density Measures (nCi/g) for $\alpha 4$ and δ mRNAs in Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex Area 9 for Comparison Subjects and Subjects With Schizophrenia^a

^a In panels A and B, open red circles represent subject pairs with the mRNA level for the comparison subject denoted on the x-axis and the mRNA level for the subject with schizophrenia on the y-axis. Closed red circles represent pairs of a comparison subject and a subject with schizoaffective disorder. The closed black squares represent the group mean mRNA levels for comparison subjects and subjects with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. Lower mRNA levels in subjects with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder are indicated by markers below the diagonal unity line. For the analysis in panel A, $F=3.42$, $df=1, 38$, $p=0.072$; in panel B, $F=15.95$, $df=1, 38$, $p<0.001$. As shown in panel C (open red circles represent comparison subjects, closed blue circles represent subjects with schizophrenia), the mRNA expression levels of δ were negatively correlated with age. The regression line for δ mRNA in subjects with schizophrenia ($r=-.30$, $p=0.007$) is parallel to and shifted downward from that for comparison subjects ($r=-.48$, $p<0.001$), suggesting that the decreased expression of δ mRNA in schizophrenia is similar in magnitude across adult life.

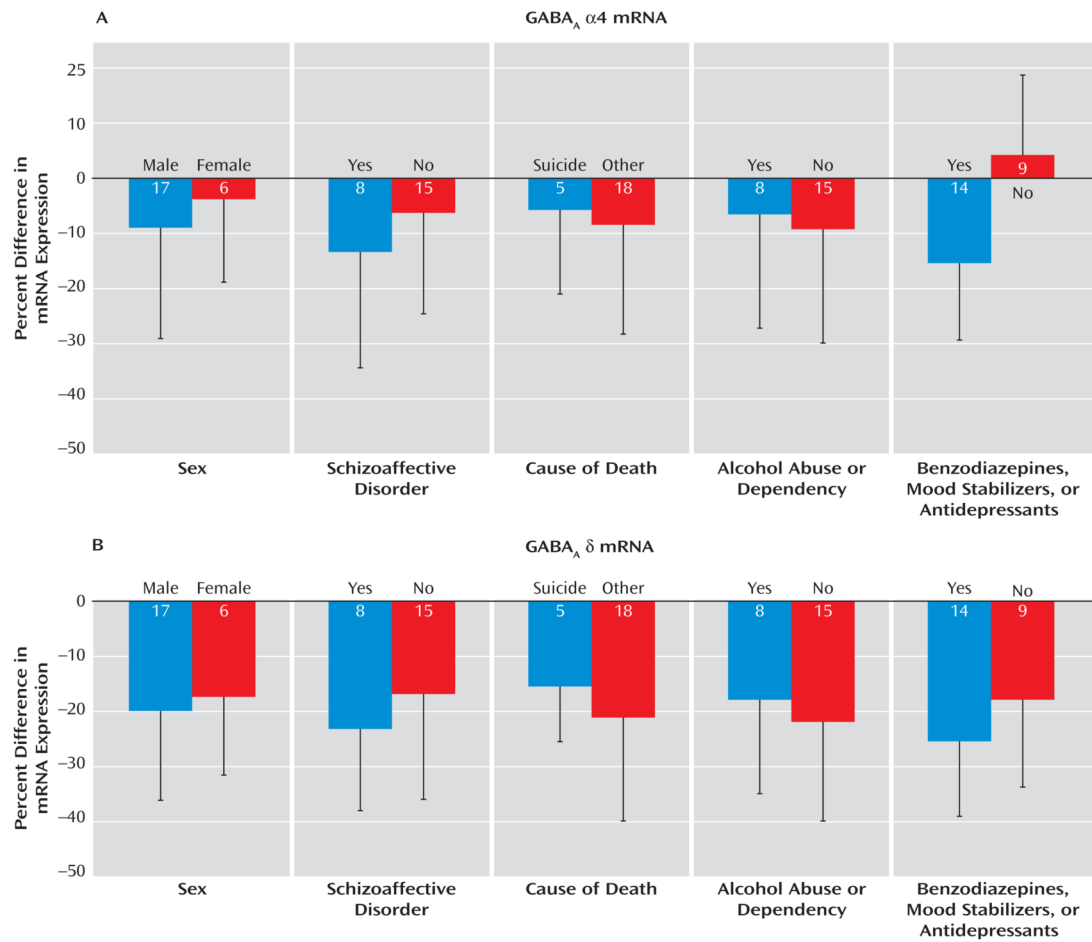


FIGURE 3. Effect of Confounding Factors on the Within-Subject Pair Percent Differences in Levels of α 4 and δ mRNAs in Subjects With Schizophrenia and Matched Comparison Subjects^a

^a Whereas the mean within-subject pair percent differences in α 4 mRNA were not affected by sex, diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, cause of death, or a history of alcohol abuse or dependency (no significant differences), we found a significant effect of treatment with benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers, or antidepressants at time of death ($t=-2.93$, $df=21$, $p=0.008$). In contrast, subjects with schizophrenia showed a similar decrease in δ mRNA levels relative to their matched comparison subjects, independent of the presence or absence of each factor analyzed (no significant differences).

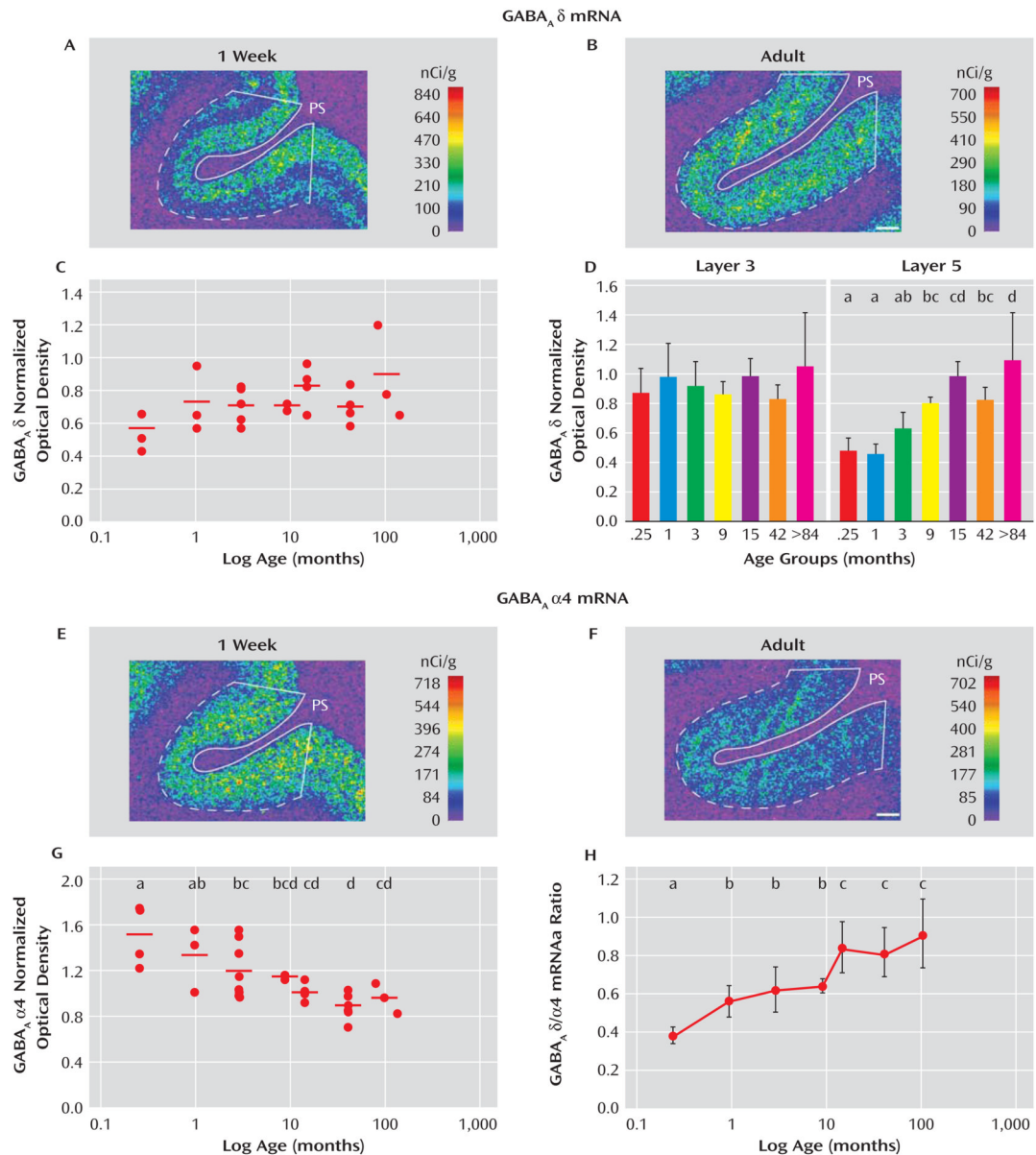


FIGURE 4. Expression Patterns of δ and α 4 mRNAs Across Postnatal Development in the Monkey Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex^a

^a The overall gray matter levels of δ mRNA increased from 1 week of age to adulthood (panels A and B), although these changes did not quite reach statistical significance (panel C; $F=2.45$, $df=6, 21$, $p=0.059$). However, the levels significantly increased with age in layer 5 (panel D; $F=7.32$, $df=6, 20$, $p<0.001$) but did not change in layer 3 ($F=2.41$, $df=6, 20$, $p=0.065$). In contrast, the expression levels of α 4 decreased significantly with age (panels E, F, and G). The opposing developmental trajectories of δ and α 4 mRNAs resulted in a significant increase in the δ to α 4 ratio with age (panel H). In panels A, B, E, and F, the density of hybridization signals are presented in a pseudocolor manner according to the calibration scales (nCi/g). The solid white lines represent the pial surface (PS), and the dotted lines represent the border between gray matter and white matter. In panels C and G, the mean values for each subject group are represented by horizontal bars. Within each panel, age groups not sharing the same

letter are significantly different at $p < 0.05$; panel G, $F = 5.64$, $df = 6, 21$, $p = 0.0012$; panel H, $F = 4.80$, $df = 6, 21$, $p = 0.003$. Scale bars = 1 mm.

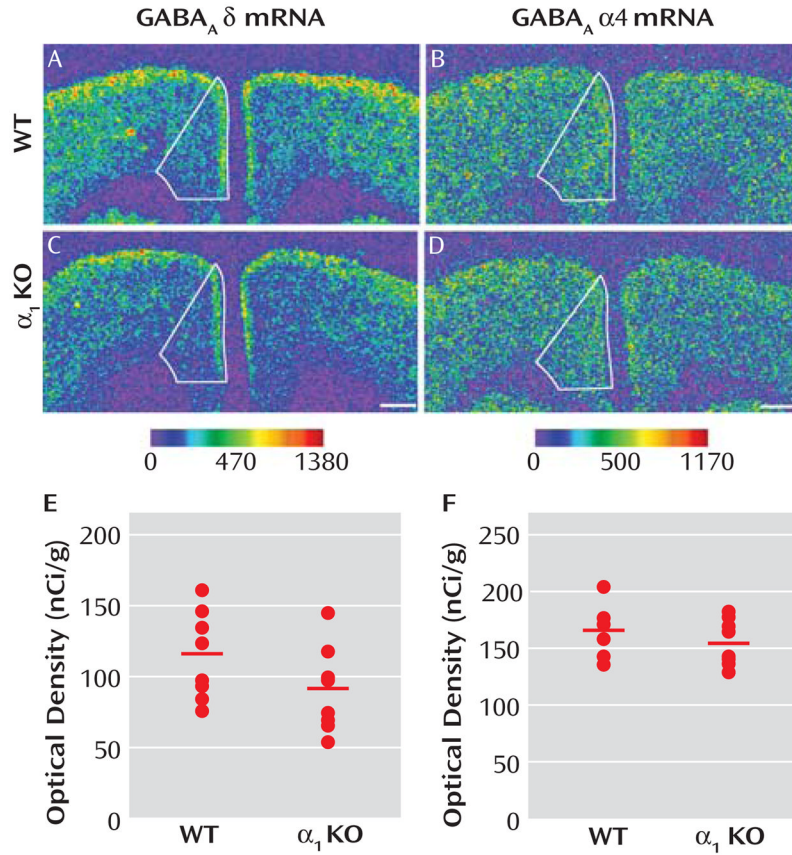


FIGURE 5. Expression Levels of δ and $\alpha 4$ mRNAs Across the Medial Frontal Cortex of Wild-Type (WT) and GABA_A $\alpha 1$ Knockout (KO) Mice^a

^a In panels A–D, medial frontal cortex is represented in the autoradiograms by solid lines. The mean δ mRNA levels were significantly (panel E; $F=10.50$, $df=1, 13$, $p=0.006$) reduced by 21% in the medial frontal cortex of $\alpha 1$ knockout mice. In contrast, the mRNA expression levels of $\alpha 4$ subunit were not changed (panel F; $t=1.03$, $df=14$, $p=0.321$) in the medial frontal cortex of $\alpha 1$ knockout mice compared with wild-type mice. The mean values for each subject group are represented by horizontal bars. Scale bars=500 μm .

TABLE 1

Characteristics of Comparison Subjects and Subjects With Schizophrenia Matched for Age, Sex, and Postmortem Interval

Characteristic	Comparison Subjects (N=23)		Subjects With Schizophrenia (N=23)	
	N	%	N	%
Male	17	74	17	74
White	18	78	18	78
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (years)	48.0	15.5	47.9	14.1
Postmortem interval (hours)	18.0	5.5	17.8	9.3
Brain pH	6.9	0.2	6.8	0.3
RNA integrity number	8.7	0.4	8.4	0.7
Storage time (months at -80°C)	92.4	23.5	96.6	23.6