

Phencyclidine-induced Loss of Asymmetric Spine Synapses in Rodent Prefrontal Cortex is Reversed by Acute and Chronic Treatment with Olanzapine

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Enduring cognitive deficits exist in schizophrenic patients, long-term abusers of phencyclidine (PCP), as well as in animal PCP models of schizophrenia. It has been suggested that cognitive performance and memory processes are coupled with remodeling of pyramidal dendritic spine synapses in prefrontal cortex (PFC), and that reduced spine density and number of spine synapses in the medial PFC of PCP-treated rats may potentially underlie, at least partially, the cognitive dysfunction previously observed in this animal model. The present data show that the decrease in number of asymmetric (excitatory) spine synapses in layer II/III of PFC, previously noted at 1-week post PCP treatment also occurs, to a lesser degree, in layer V. The decrease in the number of spine synapses in layer II/III was sustained and persisted for at least 4 weeks, paralleling the observed cognitive deficits. Both acute and chronic treatment with the atypical antipsychotic drug, olanzapine, starting at 1 week after PCP treatment at doses that restore cognitive function, reversed the asymmetric spine synapse loss in PFC of PCP-treated rats. Olanzapine had no significant effect on spine synapse number in saline-treated controls. These studies demonstrate that the effect of PCP on asymmetric spine synapse number in PFC lasts at least 4 weeks in this model. This spine synapse loss in PFC is reversed by acute treatment with olanzapine, and this reversal is maintained by chronic oral treatment, paralleling the time course of the restoration of the dopamine deficit, and normalization of cognitive function produced by olanzapine. *Neuropsychopharmacology* (2011) **36**, 2054–2061; doi:10.1038/npp.2011.96; published online 15 June 2011

Keywords: asymmetric spine synapse; olanzapine; phencyclidine; prefrontal cortex; pyramidal cell; schizophrenia

INTRODUCTION

Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder that affects about 1% of the population and is characterized by so-called 'positive' and 'negative' symptoms, as well as cognitive deficits (Freedman, 2003). Cognitive dysfunction, including prefrontal cortex (PFC)-dependent functions such as working memory, appears to be the most enduring and treatment-resistant feature of schizophrenia, which represent a severe clinical problem (Tamminga *et al*, 1998).

It has been suggested that cognitive performance and memory processes are coupled with remodeling of pyramidal dendritic spine synapses in both the PFC (Hof and Morrison, 2004; Nimchinsky *et al*, 2002) and hippocampus (Silva, 2003; Toni *et al*, 1999). By reducing the number of available neuronal circuits for memory storage, loss of spine

synapses is believed to result in poor memory and cognitive performance. In fact, a recent study has demonstrated a strong correlation between the loss of asymmetric spine synapses in monkey PFC and cognitive impairment during aging (Peters *et al*, 2008). Several groups have reported dystrophic changes in frontal cortical pyramidal cell dendrites in schizophrenia, including decreases in dendritic length, branching, and spine density (Black *et al*, 2004; Broadbelt *et al*, 2002; Garey *et al*, 1998; Glantz and Lewis, 2000; Kalus *et al*, 2000; Kolluri *et al*, 2005), consistent with the hypothesis that these changes are involved in the cognitive dysfunction that typifies the disorder. It is not currently known though whether the pathological changes in the cortex in schizophrenia are fixed or can be altered by treatment with antipsychotic drugs.

Long-term abusers of phencyclidine (PCP) develop an enduring cognitive dysfunction (Cosgrove and Newell, 1991), and animal models that use a subchronic PCP treatment paradigm simulate the schizophrenia-like lasting cognitive deficit (Jentsch *et al*, 1997a, b). Our own studies demonstrate a significant reduction in the number of asymmetric synapses on dendritic spines of pyramidal neurons in layer II/III of PFC in the rodent PCP model at a

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Received 14 December 2010; revised 25 April 2011; accepted 2 May 2011

time when the rats show cognitive deficits (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). Asymmetric and symmetric synapses are recognized to represent sites of excitatory (eg, glutamatergic) and inhibitory (eg, GABA) signal transmission, respectively, (Eccles, 1964). Layer II/III of the PFC was examined because preliminary data indicated a greater impact of PCP on synapses in this layer, and because layer II/III is critical for cognitive function, being the origin and termination of profuse corticocortical connections (Fuster, 1997). In addition, the mediodorsal thalamus, a region implicated in the pathology of schizophrenia (Cronenwett and Csernansky, 2010), projects heavily to layer III of PFC (Wang and Shyu, 2004), and virtually all of the inputs from mediodorsal thalamus to layer III of rat PFC make asymmetric synapses on dendritic spines (Rotaru *et al*, 2005). As the loss of dendritic spine synapses in the PFC may contribute in part to the PCP-induced cognitive dysfunction and decreased prefrontal cellular activity observed in the rat model (Jentsch and Roth, 1999), we have examined the time course of the loss of asymmetric spine synapses on pyramidal neurons in layer II/III, and the relationship of synapse loss to the cognitive deficits observed following PCP treatment. As there is a loss of dopamine (DA) tone in the PFC in our PCP model (Jentsch *et al*, 1998), we also examined the effects of the atypical antipsychotic drug, olanzapine, which preferentially elevates DA release and turnover in the PFC of rodents (Jentsch *et al*, 2000; Kuroki *et al*, 1999; Li *et al*, 1998). This agent, similar to clozapine, has been shown to have some benefit in treatment of cognitive deficits associated with schizophrenia (Keefe *et al*, 2007; Woodward *et al*, 2005). Olanzapine was chosen for this study as chronic administration of this atypical antipsychotic drug was shown to reverse the dystrophic changes in dendrites of PFC pyramidal neurons induced by DA denervation of the PFC (Wang and Deutch, 2008). In the current study, olanzapine was given chronically and acutely to determine whether the loss of PFC asymmetric spine synapses elicited by PCP treatment is influenced by treatment with this atypical antipsychotic drug.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River Laboratories, Wilmington, MA) were housed in a group (three/cage), except for during oral drug treatment when single housing was necessary. Animals were maintained on a 12/12 h light/dark cycle and provided with unlimited access to water and rat chow. All animal protocols used in this study were in compliance with the National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Yale University.

Effect of Repeated PCP on Asymmetric Synapse Number in Layer II/III and V of PFC

Two groups of rats received intraperitoneal (i.p.) injections of either 5 mg/kg PCP hydrochloride ($n=6$), Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) dissolved in sterile saline or

1 ml/kg saline vehicle ($n=6$) twice daily for 7 days (Jentsch *et al*, 1997b). At 1 week later, rats were killed under pentobarbital anesthesia (to effect, ≥ 60 mg/kg i.p.) by transcardial perfusion of heparinized saline followed by a fixative containing 4% paraformaldehyde and 0.1% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.35) (Hajszan *et al*, 2006).

Time Course of the Effect of PCP on Asymmetric Synapse Number in Layer II/III of PFC

Two additional groups of rats received either repeated PCP ($n=12$) treatment or saline ($n=8$) for 7 days (as above). These rats were killed under pentobarbital anesthesia, as described above, at 2 weeks (PCP $n=4$, saline $n=4$), 3 weeks (PCP $n=4$), or 4 weeks (PCP $n=4$, saline $n=4$) after finishing PCP treatment. The dosage of PCP and the timing of this study were chosen to match our published data that demonstrated a selective decrease in prefrontal cortical DA turnover and cognitive deficits, which were sustained for 1 month after the last PCP injection (Jentsch, 1999; Jentsch *et al*, 1997b).

Effect of Chronic Olanzapine Following Repeated PCP on Spine Synapse Number

Two other groups of rats (eight per group) were administered either PCP or saline for 7 days, as described above, then four rats from each group were chronically treated with olanzapine or vehicle in their drinking water for 21 days, starting at 1 week after PCP withdrawal. The target dose of olanzapine was 7.5 mg/kg/day. Previous studies have shown that the chosen dose of olanzapine produces plasma levels in the rat that correspond to clinically effective concentrations in man (Aravagiri *et al*, 1999; Chay and Herman, 1998; Perry *et al*, 1997), and also occupies central D2 receptors at a level comparable to that seen clinically (Perez-Costas *et al*, 2008). Olanzapine was dissolved in 0.1 M acetic acid and diluted 1:100 in 0.75% sucrose-sweetened water. The weight of each rat and the volume it drank each day was measured daily. The initial concentration of olanzapine in drinking water was 0.105 mg/ml, but this was adjusted between 0.06 and 0.11 mg/ml to accommodate individual variation in daily consumption. In the first week, the mean intake of olanzapine was 8.9 mg/kg/day, the second week it was 8.2 mg/kg/day, and in the final week it was 8.1 mg/kg/day, equivalent to a mean of dose of 8.4 mg/kg/day over the 3-week period. Mean weight gain in the olanzapine-treated group over the 21-days treatment period was 137 ± 4 g; in the control group the weight gain over this period was 137 ± 6 g. Rats were killed under pentobarbital anesthesia by transcardial perfusion with fixative at 4 weeks after PCP withdrawal, as described above.

Acute Olanzapine

Two other groups of rats (eight per group) were administered either PCP or saline, for 7 days as described above, then at 1 week after ending PCP treatment, four from each group were acutely treated with olanzapine (1.5 mg/kg i.p.) or vehicle and killed 90 min later, as described above.

Electron Microscopic Stereology

After perfusion fixation, brains were removed and postfixed overnight in the same fixative without glutaraldehyde. Blocks were cut with the help of a coronal rat brain matrix (Zivic Laboratories, Pittsburgh, PA) to ensure that sectioning was made uniformly in the same coronal plane. The left or right prefrontal region was randomly selected from each brain for further processing. Subsequently, 100 μm coronal vibratome sections were cut and collected, beginning at the rostral pole of the forceps minor of corpus callosum and up to the rostral pole of the genu corpus callosum. The resultant vibratome sections per animal were divided into three portions using systematic, uniformly random sampling (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). As a result, sections #1, 4, 7, 10, and so on were sorted into the first portion, sections #2, 5, 8, 11, and so on went into the second portion, and sections #3, 6, 9, 12, and so on made up the third portion.

The number of spine synapses was calculated in layer II/III and layer V of the prelimbic cortex using the physical disector technique (Sterio, 1984) as published previously (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). Briefly, a randomly selected portion of prelimbic sections, containing 10 coronal vibratome sections collected at an interval of approximately 300 μm , were flat embedded in Durcupan (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, PA) between slides and coverslips. First, using these embedded sections, the volume of the two sampling areas (layer II/III and V of prelimbic cortex) was estimated separately using the Cavalieri Estimator module of the Stereo Investigator System (MicroBrightField, Williston, VT) mounted on a Zeiss Axioplan 2 light microscope. Because the cytoarchitectonic borders of the prelimbic cortex are debated, we applied custom criteria to define our sampling area, as published previously (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). Thereafter, a trapezoidal-shape disector site for electron microscopic analysis was localized in both sampling areas using a systematic random approach, as previously described (see Figure 1 in Hajszan *et al*, 2006). At the disector sites, digitized electron micrographs at a final magnification of 11 000 \times (Figure 1) were taken of the physical disector in a Tecnai-12 transmission electron microscope (FEI Company, Hillsboro, OR) furnished with a Hamamatsu digital camera system (Hamamatsu Photonics, Hamamatsu, Japan). This sampling technique provided 10 disectors for each of layer II/III and layer V, ie, 20 disectors per brain altogether.

Before synapse counting, the pictures were coded for blind analysis. Asymmetric spine synapses were counted according to the rules of the disector technique (Sterio, 1984), aided by a counting grid with an area of 79 μm^2 , and usually there were at least 100 per sampling area. Synapsing spines were identified by the presence of synaptic densities, as well as by the absence of mitochondria, microtubules, and synaptic vesicles. Boutons were recognized by the presence of synaptic vesicles and mitochondria. Asymmetric spine synapses were identified between spines and boutons by the characteristically electron-dense postsynaptic density (Figure 1, arrowheads). The average volumetric density of asymmetric spine synapses (synapse/ μm^3) within each sampling area was then determined by dividing the sum of counted synapses by the disector volume (118.8 μm^3). Finally, the average volumetric density was

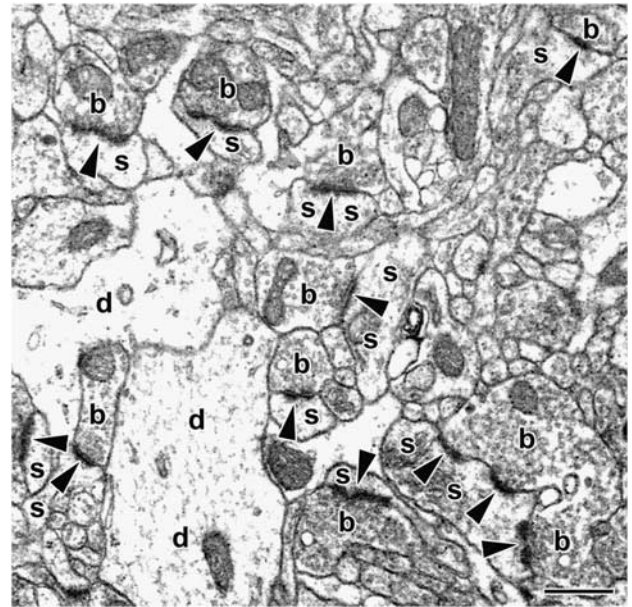


Figure 1 Representative electron micrograph demonstrating asymmetric spine synapses between dendritic spines (s) and boutons (b) in layer II/III of rat prefrontal cortex. Arrowheads point to postsynaptic densities. d, dendritic shafts; scale bar = 500 nm.

multiplied by the volume of the sampling area, determined earlier, to arrive at the total number of asymmetric spine synapses. For more details of this technique, please see our previous paper (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). As interneurons in the rat PFC are essentially aspiny and receive the vast majority of their synaptic inputs on dendritic shafts (Gabbott *et al*, 1997), the counted asymmetric spine synapses in the present study are assumed to be located on pyramidal cells.

RESULTS

Asymmetric Spine Synapse Loss in Layer II/III and Layer V of PFC of PCP-Treated Rats

Initially, we extended our earlier finding that demonstrated a significant PCP-induced loss of asymmetric spine synapses in layer II/III of PFC to layer V. At 7 days after PCP treatment, we observed a 30% decrease in the number of asymmetric spine synapses in layer V of PFC (Figure 2) compared with the 41% reduction we observed in layer II/III (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). The number of asymmetric dendritic spine synapses was significantly higher in layer II/III than in layer V in the saline-treated control group (4.0 and 2.7 billion, respectively, $t(6) = 3.5$, $p < 0.05$). Our remaining studies focused on layer II/III, as the total number of spine synapses and the spine synapse loss in PCP-treated rats was less robust in layer V than layer II/III, and because of the importance of layer II/III to cognition (see Introduction).

Time Course of PCP-induced PFC Asymmetric Spine Synapse Loss

In rats withdrawn from repeated PCP treatment, there was a persistent loss of spine synapses in PFC. A 1 month

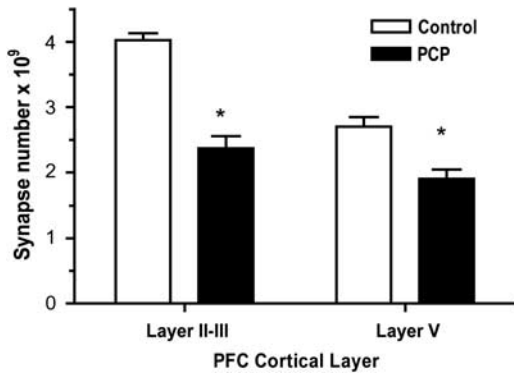


Figure 2 Loss in asymmetric spine synapses in layer II/III and layer V of PFC in PCP-treated rats at 1 week after PCP administration. Unpaired two-tailed *t*-test showed a significant effect of PCP treatment compared with saline-treated controls in layer II/III ($t(10) = 7.7, p < 0.0001$) and in layer V ($t(10) = 3.9, p < 0.005$) indicated by asterisks. There were six rats in each group.

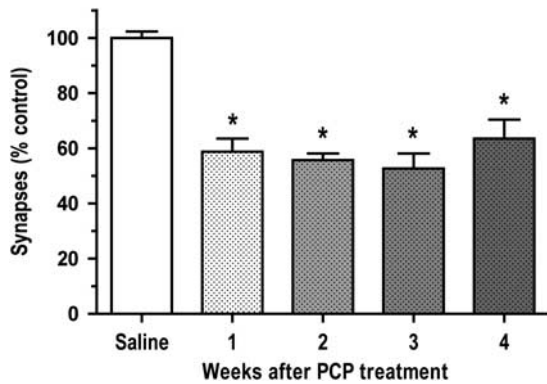


Figure 3 Sustained loss of asymmetric synapses in layer II/III of PFC following PCP treatment. One-way ANOVA showed a significant effect of treatment group on synapse number ($F(4, 23) = 30.0, p < 0.0001$), indicated by asterisks. Scheffe's test showed that all time points (1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks) examined after PCP were not significantly different from each other, but all time points were significantly decreased compared with the saline group ($p < 0.0001$). There were 4–8 rats in each group.

time-course study of asymmetric spine synapse number in layer II/III of PFC after PCP treatment revealed that the decrease in number of spine synapses was sustained throughout the whole period. The decrease in number of asymmetric spine synapses observed at 2, 3, and 4 weeks after PCP treatment was not significantly different from the 41% decrease in number of spine synapses in layer II/III of the PFC occurring at 1 week after PCP administration (Figures 2 and 3).

Olanzapine Reverses PCP-induced Loss of PFC Asymmetric Spine Synapses

Administration of olanzapine or vehicle was initiated at 1 week after PCP treatment and continued for 3 weeks (Figure 4). A significant decrease in number of asymmetric spine synapses was observed at 1 week following PCP treatment. Oral administration of olanzapine (8 mg/kg/day)

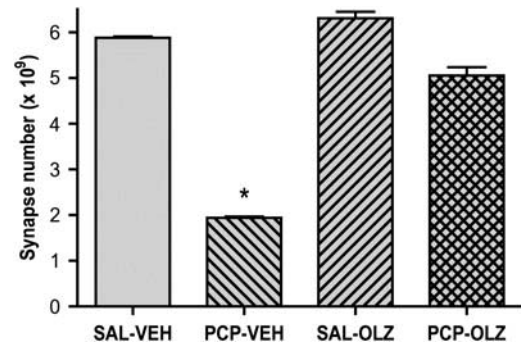


Figure 4 Chronic oral olanzapine reverses PCP-induced loss of asymmetric spine synapses in layer II/III of PFC. One-way ANOVA revealed a significant effect of treatment group ($F(3, 12) = 284, p < 0.001$). Scheffe's *post-hoc* test showed that PCP-treated rats given chronic oral vehicle (PCP-VEH) had a significant decrease in number asymmetric synapses in PFC compared with saline-treated rats given chronic oral vehicle administration (SAL-VEH) indicated by an asterisk; this effect was reversed in PCP-treated rats given chronic oral administration of olanzapine (PCP-OLZ). The number of asymmetric synapses in saline-treated rats given chronic oral olanzapine (SAL-OLZ) was not significantly different from the number in saline-treated rats given chronic vehicle (SAL-VEH). There were four rats in each group.

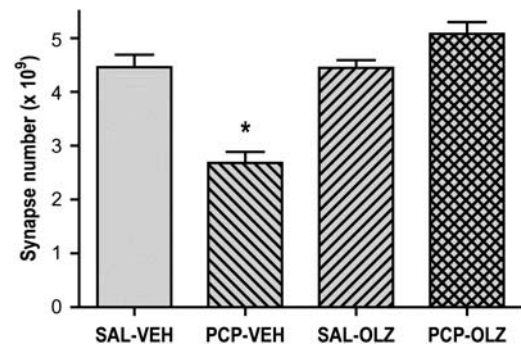


Figure 5 Acute treatment with olanzapine (1.5 mg/kg i.p.) reverses PCP-induced loss of asymmetric spine synapses in layer II/III of PFC. One-way ANOVA revealed a significant effect of treatment group ($F(3, 14) = 24.8, p < 0.0001$). Scheffe's *post-hoc* test showed that PCP-treated rats given acute vehicle (PCP-VEH) had a significant decrease in number asymmetric synapses in PFC compared with saline-treated rats given acute vehicle administration (SAL-VEH) indicated by an asterisk; this effect was reversed in PCP-treated rats given acute olanzapine (PCP-OLZ). The number of asymmetric synapses in saline-treated rats given acute olanzapine (SAL-OLZ) was not significantly different from the number in saline-treated rats given acute vehicle (SAL-VEH). There were four rats in each group, except SAL-OLZ, which contained three rats.

produced a striking restoration of spine synapse number. The number of asymmetric synapses in saline-treated rats given olanzapine was not significantly different from the number in saline-treated rats given vehicle.

Other rats were killed at 90 min after an acute dose of olanzapine, given at 1 week after PCP or saline treatment. Analysis of the PFC revealed that olanzapine treatment led to a rapid reversal of the asymmetric spine synapse loss induced by PCP (Figure 5). There was no significant difference in number of asymmetric spine synapses in saline-treated rats given olanzapine compared with saline-treated rats given vehicle.

DISCUSSION

The present data clearly show that in the rat PCP model there is a marked, lasting, and consistent loss of asymmetric synapses on dendritic spines of pyramidal neurons in layer II/III of PFC, which can be reversed by subsequent olanzapine treatment. These findings extend our earlier study (Hajszan *et al*, 2006) by showing that the loss of asymmetric spine synapses in the PFC of PCP-treated animals is sustained for at least a month, which parallels the time course of cognitive deficits and decreased DA turnover in PFC observed in this model (Abdul-Monim *et al*, 2003; Jentsch *et al*, 2006; McLean *et al*, 2010). Furthermore, chronic treatment with olanzapine, an atypical antipsychotic drug, which increases DA turnover and release in PFC, (Dazzi *et al*, 2004) and ameliorates the PCP-induced cognitive deficits of PCP-treated rats (McLean *et al*, 2010), was shown to reverse the asymmetric spine synapse loss in PFC, indicating that PCP-induced dystrophic changes in PFC are not permanent. Unexpectedly, an acute dose of olanzapine, which transiently elevates PFC DA turnover (Jentsch and Roth, 2000) and reverses the cognitive deficit in PCP-treated rats (Abdul-Monim *et al*, 2006; McLean *et al*, 2010), also reversed the asymmetric spine synapse loss in the PFC. Whether this remodeling is long lasting or transient, and/or dependent upon brain levels of olanzapine, remains to be determined. To our knowledge, this is the first electron microscopic demonstration that olanzapine is capable of eliciting spine synapse remodeling in the PFC.

The mechanisms responsible for synaptic remodeling were not directly addressed in this study, but because of the pharmacology of PCP, they likely involve alterations in glutamatergic and dopaminergic function (Hajszan *et al*, 2006). Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic drug that is capable of normalizing dopaminergic neurotransmission in PFC (Kuroki *et al*, 1999; Li *et al*, 1998), which suggests that prefrontal dopaminergic tone may be a critical component in spine synapse remodeling in the PCP model. It is possible that a similar situation exists in schizophrenia, where there is evidence for loss of DA tone together with dystrophic changes in the PFC (see Introduction and Akil *et al*, 1999). The cognitive deficits resulting from a lesion-induced dopaminergic dysfunction in PFC is known to be severe (Brozoski *et al*, 1979), supporting the potential link between DA neurotransmission and cognitive function. The morphological consequences of a disruption to DA transmission in PFC has been demonstrated by a recent study, which showed that selective damage to the dopaminergic innervation of PFC causes a loss of dendritic spines on pyramidal cells in the rat, whereas the restoration of dopaminergic tone with olanzapine reversed this effect (Wang and Deutch, 2008). Our data builds on the data of Wang and Deutch (2008) by demonstrating that olanzapine treatment counteracts the asymmetric synapse loss in the PFC induced in the PCP model. Furthermore, the ability of olanzapine to restore asymmetric synapse number when given acutely is consistent with a dopaminergic mechanism, as a rapid elevation of DA levels in the PFC is induced by olanzapine, which lasts at least 120 min after i.p. injection at the dose used here (Dazzi *et al*, 2004). In the PFC, some dopaminergic synapses are part of a synaptic complex in which the

dendritic spine of a pyramidal neuron is innervated by both a dopaminergic symmetric synapse and a glutamatergic asymmetric synapse (Goldman-Rakic *et al*, 1989), an arrangement that allows for direct dopaminergic modulation of the overall excitability of cortical projection neurons by influencing local spine responses to excitatory inputs. Dopaminergic innervation of the PFC is not exclusive to a particular layer, and varies with species and even with subregion of the PFC. In primate PFC, DA innervation favors superficial layers, whereas in rodent PFC, DA terminals are denser in deeper layers (Smiley and Goldman-Rakic, 1993; Van Eden *et al*, 1987). Dopaminergic terminals usually form symmetrical synapses with the dendritic tree of either pyramidal (glutamatergic) cells or GABAergic interneurons in the PFC (Sesack *et al*, 1995). The exact changes in PFC circuitry caused by the olanzapine-induced increase in local DA tone are hard to determine, and are further complicated by changes in feedback pathway activity. Nevertheless, the present data demonstrate that repeated PCP treatment, which elicits a decrease in DA tone in the PFC, and olanzapine, which increases DA release in PFC have opposite effects on asymmetric synapse number in layer II/III of rat PFC, a region important for cognitive function. Thus, altered prefrontal dopaminergic neurotransmission in PCP models of schizophrenia may provoke both morphological changes, in the form of prefrontal spine synapse remodeling, and cognitive deficits.

It has to be noted, however, that modulation of dopaminergic neurotransmission in PFC is not the only way for olanzapine to exert its restorative effects on asymmetric spine synapses in the PCP model. For example, it has been reported that in addition to increasing prefrontal DA turnover, chronic administration of olanzapine also elevates brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels in PFC (Czubak *et al*, 2009; Pillai, 2008). BDNF is a key neurotrophic factor in the brain, and has been shown to have an important role in the formation, maturation, and plasticity of glutamatergic and GABAergic synapses and likely functions as a synaptic morphogen (Carvalho *et al*, 2008; Gottmann *et al*, 2009). However, it is not clear whether the effects of olanzapine on BDNF levels in PFC are direct, or indirect, such as by its modulation of dopaminergic tone. Lesions and other manipulations of mesocortical dopaminergic function cause significant deficits in cognitive performance (Pioli *et al*, 2008) and also alter BDNF gene expression in frontal cortical regions (Fumagalli *et al*, 2003). It is relevant to the current study that BDNF expression and release can change rapidly (minutes to hours) in response to synaptic activity (Poo, 2001). In addition, there are some interesting and relevant parallels between the present results with the PCP model and a chronic stress model in rodents. Thus, chronic stress has been shown to result in a lowered basal DA tone and a deficient dopaminergic response to stimulation in the PFC together with impaired cognition, a decrease in BDNF in the PFC, and a decrease in the number of dendritic spines in PFC (Mizoguchi *et al*, 2000; Radley *et al*, 2006; Ueyama *et al*, 1997). More importantly, there is evidence that DA directly regulates BDNF expression in striatal cells *in vitro* (Kuppers and Beyer, 2001), suggesting the involvement of DA in the regulation of prefrontal BDNF levels. Microdialysis studies

have shown that olanzapine elicits a rapid and sustained increase in DA release in the PFC (Dazzi et al, 2004). Thus, direct DA regulation of BDNF in the PFC might explain the rapid effects of olanzapine in reversing the spine synapse loss induced by PCP. It is relevant, therefore, that accumulating preclinical and clinical data indicate a potential involvement of neurotrophins in the pathogenesis and therapy of schizophrenia (Buckley et al, 2007; Green et al, 2010; Shoval and Weizman, 2005). In fact, alterations in BDNF levels have been reported in PFC and CSF of schizophrenic patients, even in antipsychotic-naïve first-episode subjects (Durany et al, 2001; Hashimoto et al, 2005; Issa et al, 2010; Weickert et al, 2003). Thus, olanzapine-induced increases in DA turnover and BDNF levels may function individually or in concert to contribute to the effectiveness of olanzapine in reversing the enduring dystrophic changes in dendrites and asymmetric spine synapses seen following mesocortical lesions (Wang and Deutch, 2008) or chronic PCP treatment.

In summary, our findings indicate that an enduring loss of asymmetric spine synapses in PFC may, together with the decreased DA function, in part underlie the cognitive deficits observed in the PCP model of schizophrenia (Abdul-Monim et al, 2006; Jentsch, 1999; Jentsch et al, 1997a,b). Our finding that olanzapine given acutely or chronically in a dosage schedule that increases DA turnover and release, and also reverses the PCP-induced cognitive deficit, acts to normalize asymmetric spine synapse number in PFC. The observed PCP- and olanzapine-induced spine synapse remodeling in PFC may involve modulation of glutamatergic and dopaminergic tone, as well as changes in BDNF levels. These findings suggest that dystrophic changes in PFC pyramidal cell dendrites associated with schizophrenia, may not be permanent, but might be reversed with appropriate treatment. The animal PCP model provides a useful paradigm to investigate and modulate plasticity in the PFC with chemical or biological agents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by grant MH-57483 from NIMH. We thank Klara Szigeti-Buck and Dorothy Cameron for their excellent technical work.

DISCLOSURE

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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