



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Behav Brain Res. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2016 January 15.

Published in final edited form as:

Behav Brain Res. 2015 January 15; 277: 99–120. doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2014.07.016.

Recent Advances in the Neuropsychopharmacology of Serotonergic Hallucinogens

Adam L. Halberstadt

Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA

Abstract

Serotonergic hallucinogens, such as (+)-lysergic acid diethylamide, psilocybin, and mescaline, are somewhat enigmatic substances. Although these drugs are derived from multiple chemical families, they all produce remarkably similar effects in animals and humans, and they show cross-tolerance. This article reviews the evidence demonstrating the serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor is the primary site of hallucinogen action. The 5-HT_{2A} receptor is responsible for mediating the effects of hallucinogens in human subjects, as well as in animal behavioral paradigms such as drug discrimination, head twitch response, prepulse inhibition of startle, exploratory behavior, and interval timing. Many recent clinical trials have yielded important new findings regarding the psychopharmacology of these substances. Furthermore, the use of modern imaging and electrophysiological techniques is beginning to help unravel how hallucinogens work in the brain. Evidence is also emerging that hallucinogens may possess therapeutic efficacy.

Keywords

psychedelic; 5-HT_{2A} receptor; head twitch; prefrontal cortex; visual effects

1. Introduction

Hallucinogenic drugs have been used by humans for thousands of years, but western scientists only became interested in these substances beginning in the late 1800s. These agents produce profound changes in consciousness. Because other drug classes can sometimes produce effects that overlap with those of the hallucinogens, it has been important to develop a formal definition for these compounds. This has turned out to be a difficult and contentious task. Hallucinogens have been defined as agents that alter thought, perception, and mood without producing memory impairment, delirium, or addiction (Hollister, 1968; Grinspoon and Bakalar, 1979). However, this definition is overly broad because it fails to exclude a wide-range of agents that are generally not classified as hallucinogens, such as cannabinoids and NMDA antagonists. It is now recognized that

Address for correspondence: Dr. Adam L. Halberstadt Department of Psychiatry University of California San Diego 9500 Gilman Drive La Jolla, CA 92093-0804 phone: 619-471-0525 ahalberstadt@ucsd.edu.

Publisher's Disclaimer: This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

hallucinogens produce similar discriminative stimulus effects (Glennon et al., 1982) and act as agonists of the serotonin-2A (5-HT_{2A}) receptor (Glennon et al., 1983). Therefore, it has been proposed (Glennon, 1999) that in addition to having the characteristics listed above, hallucinogens should also bind to the 5-HT_{2A} receptor and produce full substitution in animals trained to discriminate the prototypical hallucinogen 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM). For this reason, hallucinogens are often categorized as classical hallucinogens or serotonergic hallucinogens. This article will review the pharmacology of hallucinogens, including their mechanism-of-action, their effects in animals and humans, and recent findings regarding how they interact with specific brain regions.

2. Pharmacology of hallucinogens

2.1. Receptor interactions

Classical hallucinogens can be divided into two main structural classes: *indoleamines* and *phenylalkylamines* (Nichols, 2012). Indoleamines include the tetracyclic ergoline (+)-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and the chemically simpler indolealkylamines, which includes *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine (DMT), *N,N*-dipropyltryptamine (DPT), 5-methoxy-DMT (5-MeO-DMT), and psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-DMT) and its active *O*-dephosphorylated metabolite psilocin (4-hydroxy-DMT). DMT is found in several hallucinogenic snuffs used in the Caribbean and in South America. It is also a component of *ayahuasca*, an infusion or decoction prepared from DMT-containing plants in combination with species of *Banisteriopsis* containing β -carboline alkaloids that act as monoamine oxidase inhibitors (McKenna et al., 1984). Psilocybin and its metabolite psilocin are the active components of hallucinogenic *teonanácatl* mushrooms belonging to the genus *Psilocybe*.

The phenylalkylamines can be subdivided into phenethylamines, such as mescaline from the peyote cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine (2C-B), and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine (2C-I); and phenylisopropylamines (“amphetamines”), including DOM, 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine (DOI), and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine (DOB). Although *N*-alkyl substituted phenylalkylamines are usually inactive as hallucinogens, the addition of a *N*-benzyl group to phenethylamines can dramatically increase their activity, and *N*-benzylphenethylamines are a new class of potent hallucinogenic compounds (Braden et al., 2006). Examples of *N*-benzylphenethylamine hallucinogens include *N*-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine (25I-NBOMe) and *N*-(2-methoxybenzyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine (25B-NBOMe). The chemical structures of many of these hallucinogens are illustrated in Figure 1. Nichols and colleagues have also developed conformationally-restricted derivatives of phenylalkylamine hallucinogens: bromo-DragonFLY (1-(8-bromobenzo[1,2-b;4,5-b]difuran-4-yl)-2-aminopropane; Parker et al., 1998); TCB-2 (4-bromo-3,6-dimethoxybenzocyclobuten-1-yl)methylamine; McLean et al., 2006); and 2*S*,6*S*-DMBMPP ((2*S*,6*S*)-2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromobenzyl)-6-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperidine; Juncosa et al., 2012). Likewise, lysergic acid 2,4-dimethylazetidide was developed as a rigid analogue of LSD that shows similar *in vivo* potency (Nichols et al., 2002). Figure 2 shows examples of rigid hallucinogen analogues.

Phenylalkylamine hallucinogens are selective for 5-HT₂ receptors, including 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2B}, and 5-HT_{2C} sites (Titeler et al., 1988; Leysen, 1989; Pierce and Peroutka, 1989). The indolealkylamines, by contrast, bind non-selectively to 5-HT receptors. Certain indolealkylamines, most notably DMT and some of its derivatives, bind to σ_1 receptors (Fontanilla et al., 2009) and the trace amine receptor (Bunzow et al., 2001), and are substrates for the 5-HT transporter (SERT) (Nagai et al., 2007; Cozzi et al., 2009). However, compared with σ_1 and SERT, tryptamines are more potent at 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors by several orders of magnitude, so the former sites probably do not contribute to the hallucinogenic response. LSD and other ergoline hallucinogens display high affinity for 5-HT receptors, as well as dopaminergic and adrenergic receptors (reviewed by: Halberstadt and Geyer, 2011; Nichols, 2012).

2.2. Pharmacology of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor

The neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT, see Fig. 3) has potent contractile effects upon smooth muscle, especially rat uterus and guinea pig ileum. The first indication that there are multiple 5-HT receptor subtypes came from studies conducted by Gaddum and Picarelli (1957). They reported that treatment with either dibenzylamine or morphine alone could only partially block the effect of 5-HT on guinea pig ileum. However, in tissue exposed to dibenzylamine for 30 min, morphine markedly antagonized 5-HT-induced contraction, and dibenzylamine acted as a full 5-HT antagonist in tissue previously exposed to morphine. These findings demonstrated that 5-HT was acting through two different receptor classes (type D and type M) to induce contraction of guinea pig ileum.

Soon after the development of radioreceptor techniques to demonstrate receptor binding, this methodology was applied to the investigation of 5-HT receptors. The first radioligands utilized were [³H]LSD and [³H]5-HT (Bennett and Snyder, 1975, 1976). Both of those radioligands bind to rat brain membranes with high-affinity in a reversible, saturable, and stereoselective manner, suggesting they are interacting with specific recognition sites. After introduction of the dopamine antagonist radioligand [³H]spiperone, it was recognized that [³H]spiperone binds to 5-HT receptors distinct from the sites labeled by [³H]5-HT (Peroutka and Snyder, 1979). The sites labeled by [³H]5-HT and [³H]spiperone were designated as 5-HT₁ and 5-HT₂ receptors, respectively, and it was recognized that [³H]LSD labeled both sites. The D receptor was eventually shown to be equivalent to the 5-HT₂ receptor, whereas the M receptor is pharmacologically distinct from 5-HT₁ sites and was later classified by Bradley and coworkers (Bradley et al., 1986) as the 5-HT₃ receptor. The 5-HT₂ receptor class was later reorganized to include three subtypes: 5-HT_{2A} (equivalent to the site known historically as the 5-HT₂ receptor or the D receptor), 5-HT_{2B} (formerly known as the 5-HT_{2F} receptor), and 5-HT_{2C} (formerly known as the 5-HT_{1C} receptor) (Hoyer et al., 1994).

The 5-HT_{2A} receptor couples to G_q and activates phospholipase C β (PLC β) signaling, resulting in the hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids to inositol triphosphate (IP₃) and diacylglycerol, and mobilization of intracellular Ca²⁺ (see Fig. 4). There is evidence that 5-HT_{2A} is coupled to several non-canonical signaling pathways, including β -arrestin-2, *Src* (potentially involving G_{i/o}-associated G $\beta\gamma$ subunits), extracellular-regulated kinase (ERK), p38 mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase, phospholipase A₂ (downstream from ERK 1,2

and p38 MAP kinase), Akt, and phospholipase D (dependent on the small G protein ADP-ribosylation factor-1 (ARF1)) (Kurrasch-Orbaugh et al., 2003a; González-Maeso et al., 2007; Schmid and Bohn, 2010; Barclay et al., 2011). However, the signaling pathways responsible for mediating the characteristic effects of hallucinogens have not been conclusively identified. Activation of the canonical Gq-PLC β signaling pathway is apparently not sufficient to produce hallucinogen-like behavioral effects in animal models (Rabin et al., 2002; Kurrasch-Orbaugh et al., 2003b; González-Maeso et al., 2007). Multiple signaling pathways may be involved because the behavioral response to DOI is partially blunted in Gq knockout mice (Garcia et al., 2007). Schmid and colleagues have reported that β -arrestin-2 is not required for the behavioral effects of DOI and 5-MeO-DMT (Schmid et al., 2008; Schmid and Bohn, 2010). There also does not appear to be a direct relationship between phospholipase A₂ activation and generation of hallucinogen effects (Kurrasch-Orbaugh et al., 2003b).

3. Evidence that serotonergic hallucinogens belong to a unitary class

3.1. Subjective effects

Despite having different chemical structures, phenylalkylamine, tryptamine, and ergoline hallucinogens produce remarkably similar subjective effects (Isbell, 1959; Hollister, 1961; Wolbach et al., 1962a,b; Hollister and Hartman, 1962; Rosenberg et al., 1964; Abramson and Rolo, 1967; Hollister et al., 1969). It is very difficult for hallucinogen-experienced subjects to distinguish between psilocybin and LSD if those substances are administered in a blinded fashion, with the only apparent difference being the duration of action (Abramson and Rolo, 1967). Similar findings have been reported when mescaline, LSD, and psilocybin are compared in the same subjects (Hollister and Hartman, 1962; Wolbach et al., 1962a,b). By contrast, the effects of hallucinogens can be distinguished from those of other drug classes. The effects of classical hallucinogens and anticholinergic agents are qualitatively distinct (Lebovits et al., 1960; Hollister et al., 1960). Studies using the Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI) instrument (Haertzen et al., 1963) have confirmed that the effects of LSD are dissimilar from those of (+)-amphetamine (Rosenberg et al., 1963) and Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Isbell and Jasinski, 1969). The ARCI can also distinguish between the subjective responses to 20 mg (+)-amphetamine and an *ayahuasca* preparation containing the equivalent of a 1 mg/kg dose of DMT (Dos Santos et al., 2011). Although it does not appear that any studies have directly compared the experiences produced by classical hallucinogens and the κ -opioid receptor agonist salvinorin A from *Salvia divinorum*, there is evidence that the phenomenology of salvinorin A is unique (Albertson and Grubbs, 2009), and the ARCI is relatively insensitive to the effects of salvinorin A (MacLean et al., 2013).

Several recent studies have compared the effects of hallucinogens and other drug classes using psychometrically-validated instruments. One instrument that has been widely-used to assess the subjective response to hallucinogens is the Altered States of Consciousness Questionnaire (APZ), as well as well as APZ variants such as the APZ-OAV and the 5D-ASC. These rating scales are designed to assess altered states of consciousness independent of their etiology (Dittrich, 1975, 1998). The APZ and APZ-OAV include three core dimensions: *Oceanic Boundlessness* (OB), *Anxious Ego Dissolution* (AED) and *Visionary*

Restructuralization (VR). The OB dimension reflects a pleasant state of depersonalization and derealization, the AED dimension measures dysphoric effects such as ego disintegration, delusions, loss of self-control, thought disorder, and anxiety, and the VR dimension involves elementary and complex visual hallucinations and perceptual illusions (see Table 1). Mescaline, psilocybin, and DMT produce profound increases in OB, AED and VR scores (Hermle et al., 1992; Vollenweider et al., 1997; Dittrich et al., 1998; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 1999b; Grob et al., 2011). Another instrument is the Hallucinogen Rating Scale (HRS), which was specifically designed to measure the effects of parenteral DMT (Strassman et al., 1994). Double-blind studies have confirmed the APZ and the HRS can distinguish the effects of psilocybin and mescaline from those of (+)-methamphetamine, methylphenidate, and 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (Hermle et al., 1992; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 1999b; Griffiths et al., 2006). *Ayahuasca* also elicited significantly greater effects than (+)-amphetamine on 4 of 6 subscales of the HRS (Dos Santos et al., 2011).

A double-blind crossover study comparing DMT and the NMDA antagonist (*S*)-ketamine found DMT produces effects that more closely resemble the positive symptoms of schizophrenia, whereas the effects of (*S*)-ketamine are more similar to the negative and catatonic symptoms of schizophrenia (Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 2005). Subjects experienced vivid visual hallucinations after treatment with DMT but not with (*S*)-ketamine; this difference was reflected by scores in the VR dimension of the APZ-OAV, which was more strongly affected by DMT than by (*S*)-ketamine. Another notable difference between ketamine and serotonergic hallucinogens is that ketamine does not produce mystical experiences (Lofwall et al., 2006), whereas hallucinogens induce these states with some reliability (Pahnke, 1969; Griffiths et al., 2006, 2008, 2011; Lyvers and Meester, 2012).

Vollenweider and colleagues have conducted a psychometric assessment of APZ-OAV data pooled from 43 studies with psilocybin, (*S*)-ketamine, and the entactogen 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, "Ecstasy") (Studerus et al., 2010). Examination of the factorial structure of the APZ-OAV revealed the OB, AED and VR scales are multidimensional, and Vollenweider et al. were able to extract 11 new homogenous APZ-OAV scales that are very effective at differentiating the subjective effects of psilocybin, (*S*)-ketamine, and MDMA. There are clear differences in the relative magnitude of drug effects on several of the new scales; for example MDMA has strong effects on *blissful state*, (*S*)-ketamine produces the largest increase in *disembodiment*, and *complex imagery* and *elementary imagery* are most strongly influenced by psilocybin. Figure 5 compares the effects of psilocybin and placebo on the new homogeneous APZ-OAV subscales. In summary, even though there are some similarities between the subjective effects of serotonergic hallucinogens, NMDA antagonists, psychostimulants, and entactogens, the effects produced by the latter three drug classes are clearly distinct from those elicited by classical hallucinogenic drugs.

3.2. Tolerance and cross-tolerance

Tachyphylaxis (tolerance) develops rapidly to the effects of classical hallucinogens. If LSD and DOM are administered repeatedly at daily intervals tolerance is observed after 1-3 days

and there is eventually nearly a complete loss of response (Abramson et al., 1956; Isbell et al., 1956, 1961; Angrist et al., 1974). Tolerance occurs with a variety of phenylalkylamine, indolealkylamine, and ergoline hallucinogens, and compounds from these classes exhibit symmetrical cross-tolerance (Abramson et al., 1958, 1960; Balestrieri and Fontanari, 1959; Isbell et al., 1961; Wolbach et al., 1962a; Abramson and Rolo, 1967; Hollister et al., 1969). Importantly, cross-tolerance does not occur between LSD and (1) (+)-amphetamine (Rosenberg et al., 1963), (2) the anticholinergic *N*-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate (Balestrieri, 1960), or (3) Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Isbell and Jasinski, 1969). Similar findings have been reported by parallel studies in laboratory animals (Appel and Freedman, 1968; Teresa et al., 1968; Winter, 1971; Wallach et al., 1974; Colasanti and Khazan, 1975; Schlemmer and Davis, 1986). The fact that serotonergic hallucinogens produce similar experiences and induce cross-tolerance indicates that these compounds share a common mechanism of action.

4. Involvement of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor in hallucinogen effects

4.1. Evidence from human studies

Multiple, converging lines of evidence point to 5-HT_{2A} receptor activation as the unitary mechanism responsible for mediating hallucinogenesis. Indoleamine and phenylalkylamine hallucinogens bind to 5-HT₂ sites with moderate to high affinity (Shannon et al., 1984; Lyon et al., 1988; Sadzot et al., 1989; McKenna et al., 1990). Although indoleamine hallucinogens show relatively promiscuous binding profiles, phenylisopropylamine hallucinogens such as DOM and DOB are highly-selective for 5-HT₂ receptors (Titeler et al., 1988; Pierce and Peroutka, 1989) and therefore it is likely that their effects are mediated by a member of the 5-HT₂ family. Additionally, there is a very strong correlation ($r = 0.90-0.97$) between 5-HT_{2A} receptor affinity and human hallucinogenic potency (Glennon et al., 1984; Titeler et al., 1988; Sadzot et al., 1989). Another compelling finding is that 5-HT_{2A} receptor blockade ameliorates most of the effects of psilocybin in human subjects. A series of studies conducted by Franz Vollenweider and colleagues at the University Hospital of Psychiatry in Zürich have shown that the effects of psilocybin (215-260 µg/kg, p.o.) on the OB, AED, and VR dimensions of the APZOAV and 5D-ASC are completely blocked by pretreatment with either the 5-HT_{2A/2C} antagonist ketanserin or the mixed 5-HT_{2A/D2} antagonist risperidone (Vollenweider et al., 1998; Carter et al., 2005, 2007; Kometer et al., 2012, 2013; Quednow et al., 2012). By contrast, pretreatment with the dopamine D₂ antagonist haloperidol had no effect on psilocybin-induced VR scores and actually intensified the effect of psilocybin on scores in the AED dimension (Vollenweider et al., 1998). Ketanserin also blocks the effects of psilocybin on a variety of neurophysiological measures in humans, including tests of spatial working memory (Vollenweider et al., 1998), prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle (Quednow et al., 2012), N170 visual-evoked potentials (Kometer et al., 2013), semantic interference in the Stroop test (Quednow et al., 2012), and recognition of emotional facial cues in a go/nogo task (Kometer et al., 2012). Furthermore, a positron emission tomography (PET) study with the 5-HT_{2A} radiotracer [¹⁸F]altanserin has shown that the intensity of the response to psilocybin is directly correlated with the level of 5-HT_{2A} occupation (Quednow et al., 2010).

4.2. Evidence from animal behavioral models

Because of regulatory constraints on human studies, animal behavioral models are the primary methodology used to study hallucinogens *in vivo*. Although it has been difficult to develop appropriate models of hallucinogenic activity because of the variability and complexity of their effects, several animal models have made important contributions to our understanding of hallucinogen pharmacology. Importantly, although there are some exceptions, almost all the behavioral effects of hallucinogens studies in laboratory animals are mediated by the 5-HT_{2A} receptor.

4.2.1. Drug discrimination—Laboratory animals can be trained to discriminate hallucinogens from saline using operant conditioning techniques. Rats are the species most commonly employed, although mice and monkeys have also been used. Many classical hallucinogens have been used as training drugs, including LSD, mescaline, DOM, DOB, DOI, psilocybin, 5-MeO-DMT, DMT, and DPT (Hirschhorn and Winter, 1971; Glennon et al., 1979, 1982, 1987; Young et al., 1981; Glennon, 1986; Smith et al., 2003; Benneyworth et al., 2005; Winter et al., 2007; Fantegrossi et al., 2008; Li et al., 2008; Gatch et al., 2011). All of these hallucinogens produce cross-generalization, suggesting that they evoke similar interoceptive stimulus cues. By contrast, drugs from other pharmacological classes do not produce hallucinogen-like stimulus effects (Glennon et al., 1982; Appel and Cunningham, 1986; Li et al., 2008). There is a great deal of evidence that the discriminative stimulus effects of hallucinogens are mediated by the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. For example, Glennon and colleagues conducted substitution tests with 22 hallucinogens in rats trained to discriminate 1 mg/kg DOM from saline and found that the ED₅₀ values for stimulus generalization are highly correlated ($r = 0.938$) with 5-HT_{2A} binding affinity (Glennon et al., 1984). Another study with 18 hallucinogens found a strong correlation ($r = 0.90$) between ED₅₀ values for stimulus generalization to 1 mg/kg DOM and affinity at 5-HT_{2A} receptors labeled with [³H]DOB (Titeler et al., 1988). The stimulus effects of hallucinogens can be blocked by the selective 5-HT₂ antagonists ketanserin and pirenperone (Colpaert et al., 1982; Glennon et al., 1983; Glennon, 1986; Cunningham and Appel, 1987; Appel and Callahan, 1989). Blockade by ketanserin and pirenperone, however, does not eliminate the possibility of 5-HT_{2C} receptor involvement because those antagonists are relatively nonselective for 5-HT_{2A} versus 5-HT_{2C} sites. Importantly, M100907, a 5-HT_{2A} antagonist with high selectivity versus the 5-HT_{2C} receptor, blocks stimulus control in animals trained with DOI (Schreiber et al., 1994; Smith et al., 1998, 1999, 2003), DOM (Li et al., 2008; May et al., 2009), *R*-(-)-DOM (Eckler et al., 2003), LSD (Winter et al., 2004; Benneyworth et al., 2005; Marona-Lewicka et al., 2005; Gresch et al., 2007), and psilocybin (Winter et al., 2007). Conversely, neither the selective 5-HT_{2C} antagonist SB 242,084 nor the mixed 5-HT_{2C/2B} antagonists SB 200,646A and SB 206,553 block stimulus control induced by DOI, LSD, or psilocybin (Smith et al., 1998, 1999; Schreiber et al., 1994; Gresch et al., 2007; Winter et al., 2007). Furthermore, Fiorella et al. (1995a) tested eleven 5-HT₂ antagonists and found the rank order of potencies for blocking *R*-(-)-DOM substitution in LSD-trained rats parallels their affinities for 5-HT_{2A} ($r = 0.95$) but not for 5-HT_{2C} ($r = -0.29$).

Although most phenalkylamines are relatively nonselective for 5-HT_{2A} versus 5-HT_{2C}, 2*S*, 6*S*-DMBMPP displays 124-fold selectivity for 5-HT_{2A} receptors (Juncosa et al., 2012).

Although racemic *trans*-DMBMPP is less selective, it still shows 98-fold higher affinity for 5-HT_{2A} over 5-HT_{2C} receptors. Importantly, *trans*-DMBMPP fully substitutes in rats trained to discriminate 0.08 mg/kg LSD. By contrast, several studies have demonstrated that 5-HT_{2C} agonists fail to mimic the hallucinogen discriminative stimulus. Neither 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP) nor *m*-chlorophenylpiperazine (*m*CPP) substitute for DOM, DOI, or LSD (Glennon and McKenney, 1985; Glennon et al., 1986; Appel and Cunningham, 1986). These findings demonstrate that 5-HT_{2A} activation is sufficient to produce hallucinogen-like stimulus effects. Furthermore, 5-HT_{2C} activation does not play a role in mediating the hallucinogen discriminative stimulus cue. The available data provide strong support for the conclusion that hallucinogens evoke a uniform discriminative stimulus cue that is mediated by the 5-HT_{2A} receptor.

Although it is clear that the 5-HT_{2A} receptor is primarily responsible for generating hallucinogen-induced stimulus control, interactions with other receptors may contribute to or modify the stimulus effects of hallucinogens. This appears to be especially true for indoleamines, which are much less selective than phenylalkylamines for 5-HT_{2A} sites. For example, there appears to be a time-dependent dopaminergic component to the LSD discriminative stimulus in rats (Marona-Lewicka and Nichols, 2007; Marona-Lewicka et al., 2009). There is evidence that the 5-HT_{1A} receptor also contributes to the discriminative stimulus effects of LSD. 5-HT_{1A} agonists such as 8-hydroxy-2-(di-*n*-propylamino)tetralin (8-OH-DPAT) and ipaspirone produce partial substitution in rats and mice trained with LSD (Winter and Rabin, 1988; Arnt, 1989; Benneyworth et al., 2005; Reissig et al., 2005). The 5-HT_{1A} antagonist WAY-100635 does not alter LSD discrimination in rats (Appel et al., 2004; Reissig et al., 2005; Gresch et al., 2007), but the 5-HT_{1A} receptor may make a more prominent contribution to the LSD cue in mice because discrimination can be partially blocked by administration of either WAY-100635 or M100907 (Benneyworth et al., 2005). However, the ability of *R*-(-)-DOB to substitute for LSD in mice is completely blocked by M100907 but not by WAY-100635, demonstrating the stimulus element generated by 5-HT_{1A} is a non-essential component of the LSD cue and not a shared aspect of hallucinogen pharmacology. Although certain indolealkylamines produce compound stimulus cues involving both 5-HT_{1A}- and 5-HT_{2A}-mediated components (Glennon et al., 1988; Winter et al., 2000; Fantegrossi et al., 2008), 5-HT_{1A} receptors do not play a role in the interoceptive effects of psilocybin (Winter et al., 2007) or 5-methoxy-*N,N*-diisopropyltryptamine (Fantegrossi et al., 2006).

A potential confound associated with drug discrimination studies is the possibility of “false positive” results. False-positives occur where an animal trained to discriminate a hallucinogen generalizes to a drug that is known to be non-hallucinogenic in humans. Lisuride is one example of drug that can produce false-positive results. Lisuride is an isolysergic acid derivative that is structurally similar to LSD (see Fig. 6), and acts as an agonist at a variety of serotonergic, dopaminergic, and adrenergic receptors (Leysen, 1989; Piercey et al., 1996; Egan et al., 1998; Marona-Lewicka et al., 2002; Millan et al., 2002; Nichols et al., 2002). Despite the fact that lisuride has high affinity for the 5-HT_{2A} receptor and acts as an agonist (Egan et al. 1998; Kurrasch-Orbaugh et al., 2003b; Cussac et al., 2008), it is not hallucinogenic in humans (Herrmann et al., 1977; Verde et al., 1980;

Raffaelli et al., 1983; Beneš et al., 2006) and has been used clinically to treat migraine and Parkinson's disease. Some studies have found that lisuride produces full substitution in rats trained with either LSD, DOI, or DOM (White and Appel, 1982; Glennon and Hauck, 1985; Fiorella et al., 1995b; Appel et al., 1999), but in other studies it produced only partial substitution (Holohean et al., 1982; Marona-Lewicka et al., 2002). Although clearly some degree of similarity exists between the stimulus cues evoked by lisuride and classical hallucinogens, there are also subtle differences because rats can be trained to discriminate between lisuride and LSD using three-choice (drug-drug-vehicle) discrimination procedures (Callahan and Appel, 1990). Discrimination studies where animals are trained to discriminate between LSD and another drug such as pentobarbital or cocaine also appear to be less sensitive to lisuride-induced false-positive responses (Appel et al., 1999).

González-Maeso et al. (2007) have proposed that the behavioral differences between LSD and lisuride are due to 5-HT_{2A} functional selectivity. They found LSD and lisuride both activate G_{q/11} signaling via the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, but only LSD increases the cortical expression of the immediate early genes *egr-1* and *egr-2* by activating G_{i/o} and *Src* (González-Maeso et al. 2007). Therefore, they hypothesized that LSD is hallucinogenic because it is capable of activating specific signaling mechanisms that are not recruited by lisuride. Alternatively, the reason why lisuride fails to recruit G_{i/o} may have nothing to do with functional selectivity, and could be a consequence of its low intrinsic efficacy at 5-HT_{2A} (Rabin et al., 2002; Kurrasch-Orbaugh et al., 2003b; Cussac et al., 2008). Although animals trained with DOM will generalize to lisuride (Glennon and Hauck 1985; Fiorella et al. 1995b), the response to DOM is attenuated when it is co-administered with lisuride (Glennon, 1991). The fact that lisuride induces a response when administered alone but act as an antagonist in the presence of a full agonist (DOM) is consistent with the behavior of a partial agonist..

4.2.2. Head twitch response—Many mammalian species display a paroxysmal rotational shaking of the head in response to mechanical or chemical irritation of the pinna. Mice show a similar behavior, known as the head twitch response (HTR), after administration of hallucinogens (Corne and Pickering, 1967; Silva and Calil, 1975; Darmani et al., 1990). Hallucinogens also induce head twitches in rats, but in that species the behavior often involves both the head and the trunk (Yamamoto and Ueki, 1975; Bedard and Pycock, 1977). The responses made by rats are sometimes called wet-dog shakes because they resemble the behavior of a dog drying itself after emerging from the water. It is important to recognize that the HTR can occur in response to administration of 5-HT precursors (e.g., L-tryptophan and L-5-hydroxytryptophan) and drugs that increase 5-HT release (e.g., fenfluramine and *p*-chloroamphetamine), and therefore the behavior is not specific to hallucinogens (Corne et al., 1963; Matthews and Smith, 1980; Singleton and Marsden, 1981; Yamaguchi et al., 1987). Nonetheless, the HTR has gained prominence as a behavioral proxy in rodents for human hallucinogen effects because the HTR is one of only a few behaviors that can reliably distinguish hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic 5-HT_{2A} agonists (González-Maeso et al., 2007). Indeed, even high doses of lisuride fail to induce the HTR in mice (González-Maeso et al., 2007; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2013).

It is well-established that phenylisopropylamine and indoleamine hallucinogens induce the HTR (reviewed by: Halberstadt and Geyer, 2011), but the literature is less clear with regard to phenethylamine hallucinogens. Many studies have demonstrated that mescaline produces head twitch behavior in rats and mice (Silva and Calil, 1975; Yamamoto and Ueki, 1975; González-Maeso et al., 2007). It has also been reported that the hallucinogen 2,5-dimethoxy-4-*n*-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7) induces the HTR in mice (Fantegrossi et al., 2005). Studies in rats, however, have shown 2C-I, 2C-B, and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine (2C-D) do not induce the HTR (Moya et al., 2007). In contrast to those findings, we recently reported 2C-I and the *N*-benzyl derivatives 25I-NBOMe and *N*-(2,3-methylenedioxybenzyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine (25I-NBMD) produce dose-dependent increases in HTR behavior in C57BL/6J mice (Halberstadt and Geyer, 2014). 25BNBOMe also induces the HTR in mice (Ettrup et al., 2013). The discrepant findings with regard to 2C-I and other phenethylamines may reflect the fact that mice are more sensitive than rats to the HTR induced by 5-HT_{2A} partial agonists. 2C-I has relatively low intrinsic activity at the 5-HT_{2A} receptor (Parrish et al., 2005; Moya et al., 2007), and it may not have sufficient efficacy to provoke head twitches in rats. Nevertheless, we are not aware of any serotonergic hallucinogens that do not produce the HTR in mice.

The kinematics of the HTR induced by DOI have been characterized in C57BL/6J mice and Sprague-Dawley rats (Halberstadt and Geyer, 2013). When mice make a head twitch, the head rapidly twists from side-to-side. Each HTR consists of 5–11 head movements, with the head movements occurring at 78–98 Hz (i.e., each head movement lasts approximately 11 msec). The behavior is similar in rats but in that species the frequency of head movement is lower. One drawback to traditional HTR studies is that they require direct behavioral observation that can be extremely time-consuming. However, as we have recently demonstrated, it is possible to detect the behavior with a head-mounted magnet and a magnetometer coil, providing a highly-sensitive, semi-automated assessment of the behavior (Halberstadt and Geyer, 2013, 2014).

The HTR induced by hallucinogens and other 5-HT agonists is closely linked to 5-HT_{2A} activation. It was proposed in 1982 that the mescaline-induced HTR is mediated by the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, based on the fact that the relative potency of 5-HT antagonists to block the behavior is correlated ($r = 0.875$) with their 5-HT_{2A} affinity (Leysen et al., 1982). Similar findings were later reported for the HTR induced by DOI (Schreiber et al., 1995; Dursum and Handley, 1996). Numerous studies have shown M100907 blocks the HTR induced by hallucinogens (Table 2). For example, we found M100907 blocks the HTR induced by the hallucinogen 25I-NBOMe with an ID₅₀ = 6.2 µg/kg (Fig. 7; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2014). Based on *ex vivo* binding data it is unlikely M100907 produces any appreciable occupation of 5-HT_{2C} receptors at that dose level (Smith et al., 1995). Studies have also demonstrated that the highly-selective 5-HT_{2A} antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the HTR induced by DOI and TCB-2 in mice (Fox et al., 2009; Dougherty and Aloyo, 2011). Mice lacking the 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene do not produce head twitches in response to mescaline, DOI, DOM, LSD, DMT, 5-MeO-DMT, psilocin, or 1-methylpsilocin (González-Maeso et al., 2007; Keiser et al., 2009; Halberstadt et al., 2011), although the response can be rescued by selectively restoring the 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene to cortical regions (González-Maeso et al.,

2007). By contrast, 1 mg/kg DOI produces a significant (albeit somewhat blunted) HTR in 5-HT_{2C} knockout mice (Canal et al., 2010). The fact that DOI can provoke head twitches in 5-HT_{2C} knockout mice but not in 5-HT_{2A} knockout mice strongly indicates the 5-HT_{2A} receptor is the member of the 5-HT₂ family responsible for mediating the HTR. Similarly, there is a consensus in the literature that the ability of DOI to induce the HTR is not blocked by selective 5-HT_{2C} antagonists or mixed 5-HT_{2C/2B} antagonists (Kennett et al., 1994; Schreiber et al., 1995; Wettstein et al., 1999; Vickers et al., 2001; Fantegrossi et al., 2010).

Although it has been conclusively established that the 5-HT_{2C} receptor is not required for generation of the HTR, there is some evidence that 5-HT_{2C} sites may play a modulatory role. 5-HT₂ agonists that are selective for 5-HT_{2C} sites, such as (*S*)-6-chloro-5-fluoro- α -methyl-1*H*-indole-1-ethanamine (Ro 60-0175), 6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)pyrazine (MK-212), and *m*CPP, do not induce the HTR in rats unless administered in combination with the 5-HT_{2C} antagonist SB 242,084 (Vickers et al., 2001). There is also evidence that the ability of DOI to induce the HTR is significantly attenuated by pretreatment with selective 5-HT_{2C} agonists, including Ro 60-0175, CP-809,101, and *m*CPP (Schreiber et al., 1995; Siuciak et al., 2007; Fantegrossi et al., 2010; Canal et al., 2013). These findings indicate 5-HT_{2C} activation suppresses expression of the HTR. Likewise, DOI produces a biphasic dose-response curve in NIH Swiss and Swiss-Webster mice, and SB 242084 reportedly shifts the descending arm of the DOI response to the right (Fantegrossi et al., 2010). Here again there is evidence that the 5-HT_{2C} receptor can inhibit the HTR. On the other hand, as was noted above, Canal and colleagues have reported that 5-HT_{2C} knockout mice show a blunted HTR to 1 mg/kg DOI (Canal et al., 2010). Furthermore, in contrast to many other reports, the same investigators found pretreatment with SB 242,084 or SB 206,553 diminished the magnitude of the HTR induced by 1 mg/kg DOI in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice (Canal et al., 2010, 2013). It is not clear why the 5-HT_{2C} receptor attenuates the HTR in certain studies and augments the response in others, but Fantegrossi et al. (2010) have argued these differences may be strain dependent. For example, there are strain differences in the editing of 5-HT_{2C} mRNA (Calcagno and Invernizzi, 2010; Hackler et al., 2006). Since 5-HT_{2C} editing can influence the downstream coupling of the receptor (Burns et al., 1997), the nature of the interactions between 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} could potentially vary by mouse strain.

4.2.3. Prepulse inhibition of Startle—Prepulse inhibition (PPI) refers to the phenomenon where a weak prestimulus presented prior to a startling stimulus will attenuate the startle response; PPI is often used as an operational measure of sensorimotor gating, and reflects central mechanisms that filter out irrelevant or distracting sensory stimuli (Swerdlow and Geyer, 1998). Rats treated with DOI (Sipes and Geyer, 1994; Padich et al., 1996), DOB (Johansson et al., 1995), LSD (Ouagazzal et al., 2001; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2010), mescaline (Páleníček et al., 2008), and 2C-B (Páleníček et al., 2013) show reductions in PPI. These effects can be blocked by M100907 and MDL 11,939 (Sipes and Geyer, 1995; Padich et al., 1996; Ouagazzal et al., 2001; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2010). By contrast, neither SB 242,084 nor the 5-HT_{2C/2B} antagonist SER-082 are effective. Although one study found haloperidol can block the PPI disruption produced by hallucinogens (Sipes and Geyer, 1994), this was not replicated by subsequent investigations (Varty and Higgins, 1995;

Ouagazzal et al., 2001). Lisuride also disrupts PPI in rats, but this effect is blocked by the $D_{2/3}$ antagonist raclopride and not by MDL 11,939 (Halberstadt and Geyer, 2010).

4.2.4. Interval timing—Temporal perception can be markedly altered by hallucinogens. Subjects under the influence of mescaline and LSD often report that their sense of time appears to speed up or slow down, or they may experience a sensation of timelessness (Serko, 1913; Hoch et al., 1952; Bercel et al., 1956; Aronson et al., 1959; Kenna and Sedman, 1964). Psilocybin also alters performance on laboratory measures of timing (Wittmann et al., 2007).

Temporal perception can be assessed in rodents using interval timing paradigms. For example, in the free-operant psychophysical task, animals are trained to respond on two levers, and they must respond on one lever during the first half of the trial and on the other lever during the second half (Stubbs, 1980). In the discrete-trials task, animals are trained to press one lever in response to short duration stimuli and another lever in response to long duration stimuli, and are then challenged with a variety of stimulus durations (Body et al., 2002). DOI disrupts the performance of rats in both of these tasks (Body et al., 2003, 2006; Asgari et al., 2006). Although DOI affects performance in the discrete trials task, it does not affect performance in a similar task where rats have to discriminate different light intensities, indicating that DOI is specifically influencing temporal perception and not disrupting stimulus control or attentional processes (Hampson et al., 2010). The effect of DOI in the discrete-trials task and that free-operant task are blocked by ketanserin and M100907 (Asgari et al., 2006; Body et al., 2006), demonstrating the involvement of 5-HT_{2A}.

4.2.5. Exploratory and investigatory behavior—Measures of locomotor activity are often used to characterize the effects of psychoactive drugs on exploratory behavior. Locomotion alone, however, is not necessarily a reliable measure of exploration because it includes does not distinguish specific exploratory responses to environmental stimuli from other types of motor activity (Hughes, 1972). Given the complexity of hallucinogen effects, it is not surprising that hallucinogens cannot be distinguished from other drug classes using traditional open field locomotor measures (Silva and Calil, 1975). However, multivariate assessment methods have been more successful. One example is the Behavioral Pattern Monitor (BPM), which combines features from activity chambers and holeboards and provides quantitative as well as qualitative measures of the spatial and temporal structure of activity (Geyer et al., 1986; Paulus and Geyer, 1991). BPM studies have shown hallucinogens produce a very characteristic profile of behavioral effects. When rats are tested in unfamiliar BPM chambers after administration of hallucinogens (including mescaline, DOM, DOI, LSD, DMT, 5-MeO-DMT, and psilocin), the animals display reduced amounts of locomotor activity, rearings, and holepokes at the beginning of the test session, and avoidance of the center of the BPM chamber is increased (Adams and Geyer, 1985a,b; Wing et al., 1990; Krebs-Thomson et al., 2006). Most of these effects are markedly diminished in animals habituated to the BPM chambers, indicating that hallucinogens act by enhancing neophobia. The ability of hallucinogens to increase the avoidance of novel (and

potentially threatening) test chambers by rats may be analogous to the enhanced sensitivity and reactivity to environmental stimuli that occurs in humans (Salvatore and Hyde, 1956).

Extensive testing has confirmed this pattern of effects in the BPM is highly specific to hallucinogens (Geyer et al., 1986, 1987; Mittman and Geyer, 1989; Callaway et al., 1990; Lehmann-Masten and Geyer, 1991). For example, although 8-OH-DPAT and other selective 5-HT_{1A} agonists reduce locomotor activity, rearings, and holepokes in rats, these effects are not influenced by environmental familiarity and hence are likely to reflect sedation (Mittman and Geyer, 1989). When Adams and Geyer (1985c) compared lisuride and LSD in the BPM, they found the two compounds produce markedly different patterns of effects. Lisuride produces effects that are similar to those of apomorphine and other dopamine agonists, with sedative effects occurring at low doses and perseverative patterns of hyperactivity occurring at higher doses.

The 5-HT_{2A} receptor is responsible for mediating most of the effects of hallucinogens in the rat BPM. It was first shown that ritanserin and ketanserin block the effects of mescaline, DOM, and DOI in the BPM, indicating 5-HT₂ involvement (Wing et al., 1990). Later studies demonstrated that the effects of DOI are blocked by M100907 but not by SER-082 (Krebs-Thomson et al., 1998), confirming mediation by 5-HT_{2A}. The action of indoleamine hallucinogens in the BPM is more complex mechanistically, with 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors contributing to the effects of LSD and 5-MeO-DMT (Mittman and Geyer, 1991; Krebs-Thomson and Geyer, 1996; Krebs-Thomson et al., 2006; Halberstadt et al., 2008).

Hallucinogens have also been tested in a version of the BPM designed for mice (Tanaka et al., 2012). In contrast to rats, phenylalkylamine and indolealkylamine hallucinogens produce disparate effects on exploratory and investigatory behavior in C57BL/6J mice. Phenylalkylamines, including DOI, mescaline, and TCB-2, inhibit investigatory behavior and alter locomotor activity in a dose-dependent manner, increasing activity at low to moderate doses and reducing activity at high doses (Halberstadt et al., 2009, 2013). Other groups have reported similar findings with DOM and DOI in mice (Yamamoto and Ueki, 1975; Darmani, 1996; Brookshire and Jones, 2009; Carlsson et al., 2011). The increase in locomotor activity induced by 1 mg/kg DOI, 25 mg/kg mescaline, or 3 mg/kg TCB-2 is blocked by low doses of M100907 and is absent in 5-HT_{2A} knockout mice. By contrast, the reduction of locomotor activity induced by 10 mg/kg DOI is attenuated by SER-082. Taken together, it appears that 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors have countervailing effects on locomotor activity, with 5-HT_{2A} activation increasing activity and 5-HT_{2C} activation reducing activity. Administration of psilocin and 5-MeO-DMT to C57BL/6J mice reduces locomotor activity and investigatory behavior (Halberstadt et al., 2011). These effects are blocked by WAY-100635 but are unaffected by SB 242,084 or by 5-HT_{2A} gene deletion. Similarly, 5-MeO-DMT has no effect on activity in 5-HT_{1A} knockout mice (van den Buuse et al., 2011). Hence, whereas the phenylalkylamines act through 5-HT₂ sites to alter behavior in the mouse BPM, indoleamine hallucinogens appear to act via the 5-HT_{1A} receptor.

4.3. Tolerance studies

As noted in section 3.2, serotonergic hallucinogens produce a profound degree of tolerance and cross-tolerance in animals and humans. Although very little is known about the mechanisms leading to the development of tolerance to hallucinogens in humans, there is evidence in animals that tolerance is linked to 5-HT_{2A} downregulation. Rats treated repeatedly with DOM, LSD, or psilocin show a significantly lowered density of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in several brain regions (Leysen et al., 1989; Buckholtz et al., 1989, 1990). Binding to 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{1B}, α_2 , β_1 , or D₂ receptors is unaffected. Another study demonstrated that treatment with 1 mg/kg DOI for 8 days produced a significant reduction in the density of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the cortex, but there was no change in 5-HT_{2C} receptor expression (Smith et al., 1999). An identical treatment regimen caused tolerance to develop in rats trained to discriminate DOI. Likewise, there is a significant reduction of 5-HT_{2A}-stimulated [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex in rats treated with LSD (0.13 mg/kg/day) for 5 days (Gresch et al., 2005); this indicates tolerance to LSD is associated with a reduction of 5-HT_{2A} signaling.

Although most hallucinogens produce tolerance in humans, DMT seems to be the exception. It has been reported that DMT does not evoke tolerance in man, even after an intramuscular (IM) dosage regimen of 0.7 mg/kg twice daily for five days (Gillin et al., 1976). More recently, Strassman et al. (1996) found there was no tolerance to the subjective effects of DMT in volunteers who received four intravenous (i.v.) injections of 0.3 mg/kg at 30 minute intervals. *In vitro* experiments have shown that exposure to LSD or DOI desensitizes 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors in transfected cell lines (Smith et al., 1998; Roth et al., 1995). However, after exposure to DMT, 5-HT_{2C} receptors showed desensitization but there was no change in the response to 5-HT_{2A} activation (Smith et al., 1998). These observations suggest that DMT fails to induce tolerance because it does not desensitize the 5-HT_{2A} receptor.

5. Hallucinogen effects on neuronal activity

5.1. Locus coeruleus

The locus coeruleus (LC), located in the dorsal pons, is the source of almost all noradrenergic projections in the CNS. LC neurons are responsive to sensory stimuli, especially of a novel or arousing nature, and the firing of LC neurons is markedly increased by noxious stimulation (reviewed by: Singewald and Philippu, 1998). Intravenous administration of mescaline (2 mg/kg), LSD (5–10 μ g/kg), DOM (20–80 μ g/kg), DOB (50–100 μ g/kg), or DOI (16–50 μ g/kg) profoundly enhances the responses of LC neurons to sensory stimuli while simultaneously depressing their spontaneous firing (Aghajanian, 1980; Rasmussen and Aghajanian, 1986; Gorea and Adrien, 1988; Chiang and Aston-Jones, 1993). After administration of hallucinogens, the enhancement of responsiveness is so pronounced that even innocuous sensory stimuli normally ineffective at driving LC cell firing will evoke a response (Aghajanian, 1980). The ability to produce opposite effects upon spontaneous and sensory-evoked LC firing is a specific property of LSD-like drugs, as other pharmacological agents that alter the basal activity of LC cells (e.g., (+)-amphetamine, clonidine, desipramine, or idazoxan) do not alter evoked LC firing (Aghajanian, 1980;

Rasmussen and Aghajanian, 1986; Chiang and Aston-Jones, 1993). The observation that hallucinogens decrease the spontaneous activity of LC cells is supported by the work of Done and Sharp (1992) who found that DOI and DOB lower the concentration of NE in hippocampal dialysates, which indicates those compounds decrease tonic NE release from LC projections.

The effects of hallucinogens upon LC unit activity appear to be mediated by 5-HT_{2A} receptors. The 5-HT₂ antagonists ketanserin and ritanserin have been shown to block the actions of hallucinogens in the LC (Rasmussen and Aghajanian, 1986; Gorea and Adrien, 1988). Furthermore, Szabo and Blier (2001) found that the ability of DOI to alter the activity of LC neurons is abolished by M100907. Nonetheless, 5-HT_{2A} receptors are sparsely distributed within the LC (e.g., Cornea-Hébert et al., 1999), and application of the 5-HT_{2A}/5-HT₃ agonist quipazine or hallucinogens such as DOI directly into the LC does not mimic the effects of their systemic administration (Rasmussen and Aghajanian, 1986; Gorea and Adrien, 1988; Gorea et al., 1991; Chiang and Aston-Jones, 1993). Intravenous administration of mescaline and LSD also had no effect on the ability of locally applied acetylcholine, glutamate (Glu), or substance P to excite LC neuronal activity (Aghajanian, 1980). Presumably then, hallucinogens act upon LC afferents, altering the firing of LC cells indirectly by modulating the activity of one or more input pathways.

Chiang and Aston-Jones (1993) reported that the decrease in LC spontaneous firing induced by DOI could be blocked by the GABA_A receptor antagonists bicuculline and picrotoxin, whereas the ability of DOI to enhance sensory-evoked LC responses was blocked by the NMDA receptor antagonist 2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid but not by the AMPA receptor antagonist 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX). Thus, hallucinogens appear to tonically activate GABAergic input to LC and concomitantly facilitate glutamatergic sensory input. It is likely that the nucleus prepositus hypoglossi (PrH), an area known to provide direct GABAergic inhibitory input into the LC (Ennis and Aston-Jones, 1989a,b), mediates the hallucinogen-induced inhibition of spontaneous LC activity. Although one group reported that microinjection of quipazine directly into the PrH did not alter LC unit activity in the rat (Gorea et al., 1991), subsequent work confirmed that DOI depolarizes PrH neurons (Bobker, 1994). Moreover, electrolytic lesions of PrH significantly attenuate the ability of systemic quipazine injections to reduce the frequency of LC unit discharge (Gorea et al., 1991). This strongly implicates the PrH or one of its afferents as the site through which 5-HT_{2A} agonists modulate spontaneous LC firing. The identity of the specific LC afferent(s) responsible for the hallucinogen-induced facilitation of LC glutamatergic sensory input is currently unknown. Although the nucleus paragigantocellularis in the ventrolateral rostral medulla is a major source of excitatory input into the LC (Ennis and Aston-Jones, 1986; Chiang and Aston-Jones, 1993), the ability of somatosensory stimuli to excite the LC is unaffected by lesions of nucleus paragigantocellularis (Rasmussen and Aghajanian, 1989). The LC also receives excitatory input from the prefrontal cortex (PFC), both directly and indirectly (Sesack et al., 1989; Jodo and Aston-Jones, 1997; Jodo et al., 1998), and the excitatory effects of hallucinogens on the LC may be mediated by those pathways. As will be discussed below in section 5.2, hallucinogens increase the firing of PFC projection neurons.

The LC projects heavily to cortex, where there is overlap between the distribution of α_1 -adrenoceptors and 5-HT_{2A} receptors (Palacios et al., 1987). Interestingly, in the PFC, α_1 -adrenoceptors and 5-HT_{2A} receptors have similar effects on the activity of layer V pyramidal neurons (Marek and Aghajanian, 1999). Hallucinogens increase the intensity of sensory experiences and affective responses, and it is tempting to speculate that the LC may contribute to these effects. Indeed, the ability of LSD to potentiate neophobia in rats in the Behavioral Pattern Monitor is diminished by depletion of norepinephrine from LC projections (Geyer et al., 1985).

5.2. Prefrontal cortex (PFC)

5.2.1. Effects on PFC network activity in vitro—It is now recognized that the PFC is an important site of action for hallucinogens. The 5-HT_{2A} receptor is expressed heavily in the PFC and adjacent cortical regions, particularly in lamina V (Mengod et al., 1990; Lopez-Gimenez et al., 1997; Jakab and Goldman-Rakic, 1998; Cornea-Hébert et al., 1999). *In situ* hybridization histochemistry has confirmed that most of the cells in monkey and human PFC express 5-HT_{2A} mRNA (De Almeida and Mengod, 2007). Likewise, in rats, a large percentage of the cells in the superficial, middle, and deep layers of the secondary motor, anterior cingulate (ACA), prelimbic (PrL), and infralimbic (IL) areas express 5-HT_{2A} mRNA (Amargos-Bosch et al., 2004; Santana et al., 2004). Almost all prefrontal pyramidal neurons express the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, with the receptor localized primarily to the proximal apical dendrites (Willins et al., 1997; Jakab and Goldman-Rakic, 1998; Cornea-Hébert et al., 1999; Xu and Pandey, 2000). In addition to pyramidal neurons, 5-HT_{2A} receptors are also expressed by subsets of parvalbumin- and calbindin-positive interneurons (Willins et al., 1997; Jakab and Goldman-Rakic, 2000; Santana et al., 2004; De Almeida and Mengod, 2007; Puig et al., 2010; Weber and Adrade, 2010). Approximately 20–25% of the glutamic acid decarboxylase-positive cells in PFC express 5-HT_{2A} mRNA (De Almeida and Mengod, 2007). From their morphology these interneurons appear to be basket cells and chandelier cells (Jakab and Goldman-Rakic, 2000). GABAergic interneurons expressing parvalbumin and calbindin are sources of perisomatic inhibition that synchronize the oscillatory firing of large ensembles of pyramidal neurons (Bartos et al., 2007; Freund and Katona, 2007; Buzsaki and Wang, 2012). Therefore, 5-HT_{2A} receptors are likely to have direct and indirect effects on the activity of pyramidal cells (see Fig. 8).

Electrophysiological studies have shown that 5-HT_{2A} activation (with DOB or DOI) produces several effects on the membrane properties of layer V pyramidal neurons: there is a moderate depolarization, spike-frequency accommodation is reduced, and the afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that normally follows a burst of spikes is replaced by a slow depolarizing afterpotential (sADP) (Araneda and Andrade, 1991; Tanaka and North, 1993; Arvanov et al., 1999). The effect on AHP is mediated by activation of PLC β signaling, which inhibits one of the currents (I_{sAHP}) underlying the AHP (Villalobos et al., 2005, 2011); the induction of sADP is probably a consequence of activating a Ca²⁺-dependent nonselective cation channel (I_{CAN}). Both of these effects increase the excitability of pyramidal neurons (Zhang and Arsenault, 2005). DOI also produces a 5-HT_{2A}-dependent inhibition of voltage-dependent Na⁺-currents and L-type Ca²⁺-currents in PFC pyramidal cells via the PLC β –IP₃–protein kinase C and PLC β –IP₃–calcineurin signaling cascades,

respectively, effects that would likely influence dendritic integration (Carr et al., 2002; Day et al., 2002).

Hallucinogens have profound effects on excitatory and inhibitory transmission in medial PFC (mPFC) *in vitro*. Recordings from brain slices have shown that DOI and other 5-HT_{2A} agonists produce a marked enhancement of the frequency and amplitude of spontaneous excitatory postsynaptic potentials/currents (EPSPs/EPSCs) in most layer V pyramidal neurons in mPFC (Aghajanian and Marek, 1997; Zhou and Hablitz, 1999; Klodzinska et al., 2002). These effects are mediated by an increase in Glu release and subsequent activation of postsynaptic AMPA receptors (Aghajanian and Marek, 1997; Zhang and Marek, 2008). Because these studies failed to locate any glutamatergic mPFC neurons that were driven to fire action potentials by 5-HT_{2A} activation, it was initially thought that the increase in Glu release was caused by local activation of the terminals of glutamatergic thalamocortical afferents (Lambe and Aghajanian, 2001; Marek et al., 2001). However, although the ability of 5-HT to induce EPSCs is lost after deletion of the 5-HT_{2A} gene (*htr2A*^{-/-} mice), the effect can be rescued by selective restoration of 5-HT_{2A} receptors to pyramidal neurons in the forebrain (Weisstaub et al., 2006). The *htr2A*^{-/-} mice used by Weisstaub et al. were generated by inserting a floxed Neo-stop cassette between the promoter and the coding region, so the gene could be rescued by crossing the mice with *Emx1-Cre*^{+/-} mice (which selectively expresses Cre recombinase in the forebrain). The fact that the EPSCs were rescued in *htr2A*^{-/-} × *Emx1-Cre*^{+/-} mice shows that projections from thalamus and other subcortical structures are not being directly excited by 5-HT_{2A} receptors. More recent work has identified a subpopulation of pyramidal neurons in mPFC deep layer V that are depolarized and excited by DOI (Béique et al., 2007), indicating hallucinogens induce spontaneous EPSCs by increasing recurrent glutamatergic network activity. 5-HT_{2A} receptor activation also increases the frequency of spontaneous IPSCs in pyramidal neurons (Zhou and Hablitz, 1999), an effect that is mediated by activation of neighboring GABAergic interneurons (Weber and Andrade, 2010; Zhang et al., 2010). Therefore, it appears hallucinogens recruit glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons, which produces a marked enhancement of excitatory and inhibitory recurrent network activity in mPFC (Lambe and Aghajanian, 2006, 2007). This conclusion is supported by microdialysis data showing that hallucinogens increase extracellular levels of Glu (Scruggs et al., 2003; Muschamp et al., 2004; Mocci et al., 2014) and GABA (Abi-Saab et al., 1999) in mPFC.

There is evidence that enhancement of glutamatergic activity in mPFC plays an important role in mediating the effects of hallucinogens. Manipulations that suppress the facilitation of recurrent glutamatergic network activity, including the use of mGlu_{2/3} agonists, μ-opioid agonists, adenosine A₁ agonists, and AMPA antagonists (Marek and Aghajanian, 1998; Marek et al., 2000; Stutzmann et al., 2001; Klodzinska et al., 2002; Zhai et al., 2003; Benneyworth et al., 2007), block many of the neurochemical and behavioral effects of hallucinogens. These interactions have been demonstrated most extensively for the HTR (see Table 3), a 5-HT_{2A}-mediated behavior that can be provoked by infusion of DOI directly into the mPFC (Willins and Meltzer, 1997; Ciccocioppo et al., 1999). Likewise, the discriminative stimulus effects of LSD are attenuated by the mGlu_{2/3} agonist LY379268 and augmented by the mGlu_{2/3} antagonist LY341495 (Winter et al., 2004), and there is evidence

that the LSD stimulus cue is mediated by activation of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the ACA (Gresch et al., 2007). Another example is the ability of DOI to increase impulsive responding in rats, which is attenuated by administration of LY379268 systemically or directly into mPFC (Wischhof et al., 2011; Wischhof and Koch, 2012). In addition to 5-HT_{2A} antagonists, mGlu_{2/3} agonists and AMPA antagonists also block the ability of DOI to increase cortical expression of BDNF and the immediate-early genes *c-fos*, *erg-2*, and *Arc* (Scruggs et al., 2000; Gewirtz et al., 2002; Zhai et al., 2003; Pei et al., 2004; Gonzalez-Maseo et al., 2008; Wischhof and Koch, 2012). Evidence has emerged that mGlu₂ and 5-HT_{2A} receptors can form heteromeric complexes in cortex (Gonzalez-Maeso et al., 2008; Moreno et al., 2012), and these complexes may mediate the crosstalk that occurs between these receptors. It is important to note, however, that it has not been conclusively demonstrated that the heterodimers are responsible for the interactions between 5-HT_{2A} and mGlu₂ (Delille et al., 2012, 2013), and it is possible the crosstalk is purely functional and occurs at the circuit level. mGlu₂ receptors function predominantly as presynaptic autoreceptors (Schoepp, 2001), so mGlu₂ activation could potentially suppress 5-HT_{2A}-induced spontaneous EPSCs by reducing Glu release from axon terminals.

5.2.2 Effects on PFC network activity in vivo—Recent studies have examined the effects of hallucinogens on PFC activity *in vivo*. Extracellular recordings from anesthetized rats have shown that DOI (0.05–0.8 mg/kg, i.v.) and 5-MeO-DMT (0.1 mg/kg, i.v., in combination with the monoamine oxidase inhibitor clorgyline) produce a net excitatory effect on pyramidal neurons in the PrL, IL, and ACA regions of mPFC (Puig et al., 2003; Wang et al., 2009; Riga et al., 2014). Individual pyramidal neurons are either excited (38–53%), inhibited (27–35%), or show no response. It appears that these effects are mediated by recruitment of glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons because the excitatory response to DOI is blocked by LY379268 and the inhibitory response is blocked by the GABA_A antagonist picrotoxinin (Puig et al., 2003; Wang et al., 2009). These effects are also blocked by 5-HT_{2A} antagonists. In contrast to those findings, another group has reported that higher doses of DOI (3–5 mg/kg, i.p.) tend to inhibit the firing of pyramidal cells in ACA and the ventral, dorsolateral, and lateral orbitofrontal cortices of behaving rats (Wood et al., 2012).

Despite the discrepant findings outlined above, hallucinogens produce strikingly similar effects on cortical network activity in anesthetized and freely-moving rats. Under anesthesia or during slow-wave sleep, cortical networks display slow (0.5–1 Hz) and delta (1–4 Hz) oscillations (Steriade et al., 1993a,b; Steriade, 1997) that reflect alternations between periods of silence (DOWN states) and periods of depolarization with repetitive spiking (UP states). This contrasts with the active waking state, which is characterized by fast rhythms in the gamma range (30–80 Hz) that play a putative role in a multitude of perceptual and cognitive functions (Tallon-Baudry et al., 1998; Fries et al., 2001; Herrmann et al., 2004; Schroeder and Lakatos, 2009; Roux and Uhlhaas, 2014). Recordings of local field potentials (LFPs) from the PFC have shown DOI reduces low-frequency oscillations in anesthetized rats (Celada et al., 2008), and dampens gamma oscillations in freely-moving rats (Wood et al., 2012). DOI also desynchronizes the firing of pyramidal neurons so that their activity is no longer coupled to LFPs (Celada et al., 2008; Wood et al., 2012). 5-MeO-DMT has similar effects on low-frequency PFC network activity in anesthetized rats (Riga et al., 2014).

Taken together, these findings demonstrate that hallucinogens disrupt the oscillatory activity of cortical networks and reduce the likelihood that individual pyramidal neurons will fire in synchrony.

Similar to the LFP data in rats, magnetoencephalographic (MEG) recordings in humans have shown that psilocybin (2 mg, i.v.) produces broadband reductions in cortical oscillatory power (Muthukumaraswamy et al., 2013). Dynamic causal modeling of the MEG data indicates that psilocybin reduces cortical synchrony by increasing the excitability of deep-layer pyramidal neurons. Likewise, electroencephalographic studies have reported that *ayahuasca* (containing the equivalent of 0.85 mg/kg DMT) reduces cortical oscillatory power across multiple frequency bands (Riba et al., 2002, 2004). Since cortical oscillations play a fundamental role in a diverse set of mental processes and are required for the coordination of neural processing (Gray et al., 1989; Singer, 1999; Buzsaki and Draguhn, 2004; Sejnowski and Paulsen, 2006; Fries, 2009; Klimesch, 2012), it is tempting to speculate that the reduction of neuronal synchrony by hallucinogens could be responsible for mediating many of their effects on perception and cognition. Along these lines, there is evidence that schizophrenia patients show deficits of gamma oscillations and synchrony (Spencer et al., 2003; Cho et al., 2006; Minzenberg et al., 2010; Uhlhaas and Singer, 2010) and reductions in slow-wave sleep (Yang and Winkelman, 2006), and it has been hypothesized that these abnormalities play an important role in the pathophysiology of psychosis.

As was noted earlier, neuroimaging studies have demonstrated that hallucinogens alter activity in the frontal cortex. Studies using PET and single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) have consistently found that hallucinogens produce frontal hyperactivity. Administration of mescaline sulfate (500 mg, p.o.) produces a hyperfrontal metabolic pattern, especially in the right hemisphere (Hermle et al., 1992). PET studies with [¹⁸F]fluorodeoxyglucose ([¹⁸F]FDG) have shown that psilocybin (0.20–0.36 mg/kg, p.o.) also produces a hyperfrontal pattern, with robust metabolic increases in frontolateral and frontomedial cortical regions and ACA (Vollenweider et al., 1997; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 1999a). Similar patterns of brain activation were found in subjects administered *ayahuasca* as part of a SPECT study (Riba et al., 2006). By contrast, it has been argued, based on functional MRI (fMRI) data, that psilocybin *reduces* resting-state brain activity (Carhart-Harris et al., 2012a). In that study, volunteers received 2 mg i.v. psilocybin and regional blood flow and venous oxygenation were assessed using arterial spin labeling and blood-oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) fMRI scans. Psilocybin reduced blood flow and BOLD signal in ACA and mPFC, and there was evidence of reduced coupling between mPFC and the posterior cingulate cortex. Based on those results, Carhart-Harris, Nutt, and colleagues concluded that psilocybin reduces activity and connectivity in core nodes of the default-mode network, brain regions that are active during the resting state and potentially involved in introspective processes (for more information, see: Raichle et al., 2001; Mason et al., 2007; Buckner et al., 2008). It remains to be determined why psilocybin produces such discrepant effects in PET and fMRI studies. One potential explanation is that the hemodynamic responses measured by fMRI are actually better correlated with cortical oscillatory activity than with neuronal firing (Mathiesen et al., 1998; Logothetis et al., 2001;

Niessing et al., 2005; Nir et al., 2007; Viswanathan and Freeman, 2007). Indeed, recent work by Artigas and co-workers confirms the decoupling of BOLD measures and spiking in rats (Riga et al., 2014). According to their report, 5-MeO-DMT (0.1 mg/kg, i.v.) increased the firing rate of mPFC pyramidal cells by 215%, but significantly reduced the BOLD signal (measured by fMRI) and the power of low-frequency oscillations (measured by LFP recordings). Therefore, PET and fMRI studies may be assessing different types of neurophysiological responses to psilocybin, with PET measuring effects on neuronal firing (reflected by changes in metabolic activity and [¹⁸F]FDG uptake) and fMRI measuring effects on cortical oscillatory activity. Alternatively, it is possible that the hemodynamic changes induced by psilocybin are unrelated to its hallucinogenic effects. Psilocybin and its *O*-dephosphorylated metabolite psilocin activate the 5-HT_{1A} receptor *in vivo* (Halberstadt et al., 2011; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2011), and 5-HT_{1A} agonists are known to alter hemodynamic measures in cingulate cortex and other brain regions (Mueggler et al., 2011).

5.2.3. Interactions of the PFC with other structures: cortical and subcortical sites—Since most of the projections from PFC to cortical and subcortical regions originate from pyramidal neurons in deep layers V–VI, hallucinogens could potentially profoundly alter how the PFC regulates activity in downstream regions. Indeed, there is some evidence that hallucinogens excite efferent projections from the PFC. For example, DOI activates serotonergic neurons in the dorsal raphe nucleus indirectly by exciting the projection from mPFC (Martín-Ruiz et al., 2001; Puig et al., 2003). Similar findings have been reported for the projection to the ventral tegmental area (Puig et al., 2003). Additionally, a recent study by Mocci et al. (2014) assessed whether 5-HT_{2A} receptors modulate the activity of the projection from mPFC to nucleus accumbens (NAc). Retrodialysis of DOI into the mPFC increased the extracellular level of Glu in the NAc by 174%, indicating that DOI activates NAc-projecting mPFC neurons. According to another report, 5-HT_{2A} receptors excite cortico-cortical projections originating from mPFC (Avesar and Gullledge, 2012). In that study, microiontophoretic application of 5-HT excited pyramidal neurons with commissural/callosal projections. Because 5-HT had no effect in the presence of the selective 5-HT_{2A} antagonist MDL 11,939, the most reasonable interpretation is that the excitation is mediated by 5-HT_{2A} receptors, but this needs to be confirmed using a selective agonist.

The PFC exerts top-down executive control over processing in temporal and parietal cortices (Tomita et al., 1999; Simons and Spiers, 2003; Merchant et al., 2011; Crowe et al., 2013). As shown by FDG-PET imaging, psilocybin increases absolute cerebral metabolic rates in the parietal and temporal cortices (Vollenweider, 1994; Vollenweider et al., 1997). It is conceivable that hallucinogens could enhance the activity of neuronal ensembles in those regions by driving the firing of glutamatergic projections from the PFC. Moreover, 5-HT_{2A} receptors are expressed at high to moderate densities in temporal and parietal cortical areas (Pazos et al., 1987; Lidow et al., 1989; Gross-Isseroff et al., 1990a,b; Hall et al., 2000), so the influence exerted by the PFC would act in concert with any local response induced by hallucinogens. Hallucinogenic drugs produce body image changes, derealization, and depersonalization (Guttman and Maclay, 1936; Von Mering et al., 1957), effects that are specifically linked to altered activity in frontoparietal cortex and occipital cortex (Vollenweider and Geyer, 2001). This is not surprising because the posterior parietal cortex

is part of the dorsal visual stream and generates multiple egocentric representations of space (Stein, 1992; Vallar et al., 1999; Schindler and Bartels, 2013). Likewise, hallucinogens enhance memory recall (Carhart-Harris et al., 2012b), sometimes producing extremely vivid recollections. Since the medial temporal lobe plays a crucial role in the storage and recall of autobiographical memories (Noulhiane et al., 2007), it has been proposed that hallucinogen effects on memory recall may be linked to activation of this region.

The amygdala, which is involved in generating fear responses and processing the emotional context of sensory input (LeDoux, 2000), is another subcortical structure potentially affected by changes in the activity of mPFC projections. An fMRI BOLD study in healthy volunteers revealed that psilocybin (0.16 mg/kg p.o.) reduces activation of the amygdala by negative and neutral pictures, and the BOLD signal change was inversely correlated with reports of increased positive mood (Kraehenmann et al., 2014). Likewise, an electrical neuroimaging study conducted by the same group found psilocybin impairs processing of facial expression valence in the amygdala and other limbic regions (Bernasconi et al., 2013). In healthy subjects, there is an inverse correlation between the density of mPFC 5-HT_{2A} binding and the responsiveness of the amygdala to threatening stimuli (Fisher et al., 2009), suggesting processing in the amygdala is regulated by 5-HT_{2A} receptors in mPFC. Hence, the ability of psilocybin to reduce emotional processing in the amygdala could potentially be a consequence of increased inhibitory top-down control from the PFC (Bernasconi et al., 2013).

The IL subregion of mPFC impairs fear conditioning by inhibiting central amygdaloid nucleus output neurons, which project to brainstem and hypothalamic sites responsible for expressing fear responses (Quirk et al., 2003). Although it was not initially clear how mPFC inhibits the amygdala because the projection is glutamatergic (Amaral and Insausti, 1992; Smith et al., 2000), the mechanism is now believed to involve excitation of GABAergic neurons in the intercalated nuclei of the amygdala (Berretta et al., 2005; Likhtik et al., 2008; Pinard et al., 2012). Psilocybin and TCB-2 have been shown to facilitate the extinction of fear conditioning in C57BL/6J mice (Catlow et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2013), which could be a consequence of activating the projection from IL to the intercalated nuclei. However, it has not been ruled out that psilocybin and TCB-2 are acting directly in the amygdala; excitatory and inhibitory neurons in the amygdala express 5-HT_{2A} receptors (McDonald and Mascagni, 2007; Bombardi, 2011), and DOI and other 5-HT_{2A} agonists act locally to produce direct excitatory and indirect inhibitory effects in the amygdala (Rainnie, 1999; Stein et al., 2000; Sokal et al., 2005).

5.2.4. Interactions of the PFC with other structures: effects on cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) loops—It has been theorized that hallucinogen-induced altered states may arise in part through effects on cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) feedback loops (Vollenweider, 1994, 1998; Vollenweider and Geyer, 2001). CSTC loops are parallel, anatomically segregated circuits relaying information between the basal ganglia, thalamus, and cortex (Alexander et al., 1986, 1990). In each circuit, projections from multiple cortical regions converge in specific subregions of the striatum. The striatum, in turn, projects to the pallidum, which sends feedback to the cortex via the thalamus. In this regime, the thalamus serves as a filter that restricts or gates the flow of sensory and

cognitive information to the cortex. There has been some debate about the exact number of CSTC loops (Middleton and Strick, 2001; Di Martino et al., 2008), but at least five have been putatively identified, each serving a different function. The limbic loop, for example, receives input from the temporal lobe, ACA, and medial orbitofrontal cortex, and links the ventral striatum (including NAc, lateral caudate, and ventromedial putamen), ventral pallidum (VP), and mediodorsal thalamus. Vollenweider and Geyer (2001) have proposed that psilocybin reduces thalamic filtering by activating 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the limbic CSTC loop, resulting in excessive stimulation of frontal regions, hyperfrontality, and symptoms such as sensory overload and hallucinations.

Although involvement of CSTC loops in the effects of hallucinogens is admittedly speculative, it does receive some support from the fact that hallucinogens disrupt PPI in humans and in animal models (Sipes and Geyer, 1994; Padich et al., 1996; Vollenweider et al., 2007; Páleníček et al., 2008; Halberstadt and Geyer, 2010; Quednow et al., 2012). Importantly, PPI is regulated by components of the limbic CSTC loop, including mPFC, NAc, and VP (Swerdlow et al., 2001). The VP appears to be responsible for the disruption of PPI by hallucinogens (Sipes and Geyer, 1997). DOI disrupts PPI when infused directly into the VP, but not when infused into the NAc. Likewise, infusion of M100907 into the VP prevents systemically administered DOI from disrupting PPI. It is important to note, however, that the PPI-disruptive effects of DOI are partially blocked when M100907 is infused into the dorsal striatum, so it is not entirely certain that the VP is the only site of action for DOI.

5.3. Visual cortex

Hallucinogens produce profound effects on visual perception. This includes visual distortions such as micropsia or macropsia, kinetopsia, pareidolias, hyperchromatopsia, dysmorphopsia, and polyopia-like trailing phenomena; elementary imagery composed of multicolored geometric patterns; and complex imagery with scenes, objects, and people (see Fig. 5). The visual imagery induced by hallucinogens is extremely vivid and can be observed with the eyes open or closed. When scientists began to experiment with mescaline at the end of the nineteenth century almost all of their work focused on the visual phenomenology (Prentiss and Morgan, 1885; Mitchell, 1896; Ellis, 1898, 1902; Knauer and Maloney, 1913; Klüver, 1926). Despite its highly subjective nature, the drug-induced imagery has been characterized in great detail (Klüver, 1928; Siegel and Jarvik, 1975). Heinrich Klüver (1928) was the first to recognize that all of the elementary geometric hallucinations induced by mescaline are elaborated variations of four basic forms, which he called *form constants*: (a) tunnels and funnels, (b) spirals, (c) lattices and checkerboards, and (d) cobwebs. The form constants are not unique to hallucinogens and can occur during a variety of hallucinatory states, including migraine aura (Sacks, 1995), epilepsy (Horowitz et al., 1967), sensory isolation (Heron et al., 1956), viewing flickering light (Becker and Elliott, 2006; Allefeld et al., 2011), and electrical cortical stimulation (Knoll et al., 1962; Horowitz et al., 1968).

Several theoretical explanations for geometric visual hallucinations have been proposed based on retinocortical mapping and the architecture of V1 (Ermentrout and Cowan, 1979;

Tass, 1997; Bressloff et al., 2001, 2002; Baker and Cowan, 2009). According to these mathematical models, excitation of V1 neurons produces self-organizing patterns of activity that correspond to Klüver's form constants. The excitation of V1 is presumably driven by 5-HT_{2A} receptors because ketanserin blocks the visual hallucinations induced by psilocybin (Vollenweider et al., 1998; Kometer et al., 2013). There are moderate to high densities of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in V1 (Pazos et al., 1987; Lidow et al., 1989; Hall et al., 2000; López-Giménez et al., 2001), with the highest level occurring in geniculorecipient sublayer IVc β (Lidow et al., 1989). Similar to other cortical regions, almost all glutamatergic pyramidal neurons and very few GABAergic interneurons in V1 express 5-HT_{2A} mRNA (Watakabe et al., 2009; Moreau et al., 2010). A recent electrophysiology study conducted in anesthetized macaque monkeys revealed that DOI produces a combination of excitatory and inhibitory effects in V1, exciting neurons with low firing rates and inhibiting neurons with high firing rates (Watakabe et al., 2009). Since neuronal firing in V1 is driven by visual stimuli, one possible interpretation is that DOI reduces the response to visual input while enhancing spontaneous internally-driven activity. It is fairly well-established that hallucinogens reduce retinocortical transmission (Moore et al., 1976; Moore and Domino, 1978; Foote, 1982). Indeed, psilocybin inhibits N170 visually-evoked potentials in human subjects via 5-HT_{2A} (Kometer et al., 2011, 2013). Visual input stabilizes network activity in V1 by driving inhibitory interneurons (Ozeki et al., 2009). Therefore, a reduction of visual input, coupled with an increase in the excitability of pyramidal neurons, could destabilize network activity in area V1, generating patterns of neuronal firing that are perceived as geometric form constants.

In contrast to the elementary visual hallucinations, which are linked to area V1, complex visual hallucinations probably arise from 5-HT_{2A} activation in higher level visual areas. There is evidence that excitation of Brodmann area (BA) 19 and BA 37 can produce complex visual hallucinations (Ffytche et al., 1998; Holroyd and Wooten, 2006; Kazui et al., 2009). Among patients with Parkinson's disease, approximately 22% experience complex visual hallucinations (Fenelon et al., 2000). Their visual hallucinations are linked to elevated levels of 5-HT_{2A} receptor binding in ventral visual pathway (Ballanger et al., 2010; Huot et al. 2010), and can be ameliorated by blocking 5-HT_{2A} receptors. For example, a PET imaging study with [¹⁸F]setoperone found that visual hallucinations in Parkinson's patients are associated with unusually high levels of 5-HT_{2A} binding in the inferooccipital gyrus (BA 19), fusiform gyrus (BA 20 and BA 37), and inferotemporal gyrus (BA 20) (Ballanger et al., 2010). According to another study conducted *post-mortem*, Parkinson's patients with visual hallucinations show elevated levels of 5-HT_{2A} binding in the inferolateral temporal cortex (BA 21) (Huot et al., 2010). Two clinical trials have shown that the selective 5-HT_{2A} inverse agonist pimavanserin reduces the severity of hallucinations in Parkinson's disease (Meltzer et al., 2010; Cummings et al., 2014). The atypical antipsychotics clozapine and risperidone, which block the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, are also effective against the visual hallucinations (Kahn et al., 1991; Meco et al., 1997; Pollak et al., 2004).

6. Summary

Despite the complexity of hallucinogen effects, we are beginning to understand how these substances work in the brain. The 5-HT_{2A} receptor was first identified about thirty years ago

as a possible site of action of hallucinogens. It is now clear that most of the effects of hallucinogens are mediated by 5-HT_{2A} activation. Although the vast majority of this evidence was derived from studies in animals, the resumption of human studies with hallucinogens has provided additional support.

Recent clinical trials have provided a highly detailed characterization of hallucinogen effects. However, most of this work has focused on one hallucinogen (psilocybin). By comparison, very little is known about the effects of other agents. This is especially true for ergoline and phenylalkylamine hallucinogens. One of the most characteristic properties of hallucinogens is how unpredictable their effects can be. The exact nature of the experience is highly variable and depends on the mood and expectations of the subject (the “set”) as well as the environment in which the drug is ingested (the “setting”) (Berzel et al., 1955; Osmond, 1957; Faillace and Szára, 1968; Freedman, 1968). Depending on the circumstances, the effects of hallucinogens may be perceived as being highly pleasurable or highly aversive (e.g., Aldous Huxley's description of mescaline as “heaven and hell”). Although hallucinogens act in a relatively unspecific manner (Grof, 1980), and hence a broad range of experiences are possible, previous clinical studies have confirmed that there is also a great deal of similarity between the effects of different hallucinogens. In other words, although it is impossible to predict exactly what type of experience will be produced by, for example, LSD or psilocybin, it appears that for the most part any experience produced by LSD can also occur with psilocybin. Thus, volunteers could not identify any clear differences between the subjective effects of those two compounds when administered by blind dosing (Hollister and Hartman, 1962; Wolbach et al., 1962a,b; Abramson and Rolo, 1967). However, those studies need to be repeated using modern psychometric assessment methods. Additionally, it is not clear to what extent those findings extend to other hallucinogens, or even to higher doses of LSD and psilocybin. One potentially unique aspect of the LSD experience is that it reportedly occurs in two distinct temporal phases (DeShon et al., 1952; Salvatore and Hyde, 1956; Freedman, 1968, 1984), but this needs to be confirmed by future investigations.

It appears that 5-HT_{2A} activation is a common characteristic of serotonergic hallucinogens and is responsible for mediating their shared effects, but this does not eliminate the possibility that other receptors may play an ancillary role. There are pharmacological differences between the phenalkylamine, tryptamine, and ergoline classes, as well as between specific compounds within each class, and these differences could potentially influence the subjective effects (Halberstadt and Geyer, 2011). The receptors activated by hallucinogens may be analogous to individual musical notes that can be played in combination to generate chords associated with unique subjective impressions (Glennon, 1994), with 5-HT_{2A} receptor activation being akin to the root note. Extramural investigations have attempted to categorize the existence of subtle subjective differences between the effects of different hallucinogens (e.g., Shulgin and Shulgin, 1991, 1997). However, it is not clear to what extent the apparent differences between individual compounds are influenced by expectation and by other factors. There are also dose- and route-dependent variations in the effects of hallucinogens, which can alter both the intensity and the qualitative nature of the response. Furthermore, even individual subjects may experience markedly different responses to the same drug on different occasions (Naranjo,

1973). The possibility exists that for hallucinogen effects, there may be just as much intra-drug variability as there is inter-drug variability. Only detailed, well-controlled clinical trials comparing multiple compounds over a wide range of doses will answer these questions. Nevertheless, it seems to be fairly well established that there are marked qualitative differences between the effects produced by serotonergic hallucinogens and by members of other drug classes. Although it was recently reported that subjects administered high doses of the NMDA antagonist dextromethorphan under double-blind conditions identified it as a classical hallucinogen when they were asked to classify it pharmacologically (Reissig et al., 2012), there are major confounds associated with this study. First, Reissig et al. (2012) acknowledged that most if not all of the study participants were expecting to receive psilocybin, and this may have influenced their response to dextromethorphan. Second, the subjects did not receive a hallucinogen as an active control, so the study did not actually quantify the similarity between the effects of dextromethorphan and hallucinogens. It is also surprising that none of the subjects classified dextromethorphan as a dissociative anesthetic, since dextromethorphan is abused for its dissociative-like effects (Boyer, 2004) and produces phencyclidine- and ketamine-like discriminative stimulus effects in rats (Nicholson et al., 1999; Narita et al., 2001).

Over the last decade, there has been renewed interest into the potential therapeutic uses for hallucinogens. Psilocybin can induce highly meaningful spiritual experiences (Griffiths et al., 2006), and some subjects have reported experiencing positive changes in mood and behavior that persist for many months (Griffiths et al., 2008). It may be possible to exploit these effects therapeutically. Recent clinical trials have investigated whether psilocybin has efficacy against anxiety in terminal cancer patients (Grob et al., 2011), and LSD has been tested as a potential adjunct for psychotherapy (Gasser et al., 2014). Several follow-up studies are currently in progress. It is anticipated that these and other studies will yield important insights into the psychopharmacology of hallucinogens, as well as showing whether there are potential medical uses for these drugs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Supported by grants from NIMH (K01 MH100644), NIDA (R01 DA002925), and the Brain and Behavior Research Foundation.

REFERENCES

- Abi-Saab WM, Bubser M, Roth RH, Deutch AY. 5-HT₂ receptor regulation of extracellular GABA levels in the prefrontal cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 1999; 20:92–96. [PubMed: 9885788]
- Abramson HA, Jarvik ME, Gorin MH, Hirsch MW. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): XVII. Tolerance development and its relationship to a theory of psychosis. *J Psychol*. 1956; 41:81–105.
- Abramson, HA.; Rolo, A. Comparison of LSD with Methysergide and Psilocybin on Test Subjects.. In: Abramson, H., editor. *The Use of LSD in Psychotherapy and Alcoholism*. Bobbs-Merrill; Indianapolis, IN: 1967. p. 53-73.
- Abramson HA, Rolo A, Sklarofsky B, Stache J. Production of cross-tolerance to psychosis-producing doses of lysergic acid diethylamide and psilocybin. *J Psychol*. 1960; 49:151–154.
- Abramson HA, Sklarofsky B, Baron MO, Fremont-Smith N. ysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) antagonists. II. Development of tolerance in man to LSD-25 by prior administration of MLD-41 (1-methyl-d-lysergic acid diethylamide). *AMA Arch Neurol Psychiatry*. 1958; 79:201–207. [PubMed: 13497364]

- Adams LM, Geyer MA. Effects of DOM and DMT in a proposed animal model of hallucinogenic activity. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 1985a; 9:121–132. [PubMed: 3858911]
- Adams LM, Geyer MA. A proposed animal model for hallucinogens based on LSD's effects on patterns of exploration in rats. *Behav Neurosci*. 1985b; 99:881–900. [PubMed: 3843306]
- Adams LM, Geyer MA. Patterns of exploration in rats distinguish lisuride from lysergic acid diethylamide. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1985c; 23:461–468. [PubMed: 4048241]
- Aghajanian GK. Mescaline and LSD facilitate the activation of locus coeruleus neurons by peripheral stimuli. *Brain Res*. 1980; 186:492–498. [PubMed: 7357465]
- Aghajanian GK, Marek GJ. Serotonin induces excitatory postsynaptic potentials in apical dendrites of neocortical pyramidal cells. *Neuropharmacology*. 1997; 36:589–599. [PubMed: 9225284]
- Albertson DN, Grubbs LE. Subjective effects of *Salvia divinorum*: LSD- or marijuana-like? *J Psychoactive Drugs*. 2009; 41:213–217. [PubMed: 19999674]
- Alexander GE, Crutcher MD, DeLong MR. Basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuits: parallel substrates for motor, oculomotor, “prefrontal” and “limbic” functions. *Prog Brain Res*. 1990; 85:119–146. [PubMed: 2094891]
- Alexander GE, DeLong MR, Strick PL. Parallel organization of functionally segregated circuits linking basal ganglia and cortex. *Ann Rev Neurosci*. 1986; 9:357–381. [PubMed: 3085570]
- Allefeld C, Pütz P, Kastner K, Wackermann J. Flicker-light induced visual phenomena: frequency dependence and specificity of whole percepts and percept features. *Conscious Cogn*. 2011; 20:1344–1362. [PubMed: 21123084]
- Amaral DG, Insausti R. Retrograde transport of D-[³H]-aspartate injected into the monkey amygdaloid complex. *Exp Brain Res*. 1992; 88:375–388. [PubMed: 1374347]
- Amargós-Bosch M, Bortolozzi A, Puig MV, Serrats J, Adell A, Celada P, Toth M, Mengod G, Artigas F. Co-expression and *in vivo* interaction of serotonin1A and serotonin2A receptors in pyramidal neurons of prefrontal cortex. *Cereb Cortex*. 2004; 14:281–299. [PubMed: 14754868]
- Angrist B, Rotrosen J, Gershon S. Assessment of tolerance to the hallucinogenic effects of DOM. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1974; 36:203–207. [PubMed: 4844244]
- Appel JB, Callahan PM. Involvement of 5-HT receptor subtypes in the discriminative stimulus properties of mescaline. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1989; 159:41–46. [PubMed: 2707301]
- Appel JB, Cunningham KA. The use of drug discrimination procedures to characterize hallucinogenic drug actions. *Psychopharmacol Bull*. 1986; 22:959–967. [PubMed: 3797596]
- Appel JB, Freedman DX. Tolerance and cross-tolerance among psychotomimetic drugs. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1968; 13:267–274. [PubMed: 5679628]
- Appel JB, West WB, Buggy J. LSD, 5-HT (serotonin), and the evolution of a behavioral assay. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*. 2004; 27:693–701. [PubMed: 15019419]
- Appel JB, West WB, Rolandi WG, Alici T, Pechersky K. Increasing the selectivity of drug discrimination procedures. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1999; 64:353–358. [PubMed: 10515312]
- Araneda R, Andrade R. 5-Hydroxytryptamine₂ and 5-hydroxytryptamine_{1A} receptors mediate opposing responses on membrane excitability in rat association cortex. *Neuroscience*. 1991; 40:399–412. [PubMed: 1851255]
- Arnt J. Characterization of the discriminative stimulus properties induced by 5-HT₁ and 5-HT₂ agonists in rats. *Pharmacol Toxicol*. 1989; 64:165–172. [PubMed: 2526950]
- Aronson H, Silverstein AB, Klee GD. Influence of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) on subjective time. *AMA Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1959; 1:469–472. [PubMed: 13794472]
- Arvanov VL, Liang X, Magro P, Roberts R, Wang RY. A pre- and postsynaptic modulatory action of 5-HT and the 5-HT_{2A}, 2C receptor agonist DOB on NMDA-evoked responses in the rat medial prefrontal cortex. *Eur J Neurosci*. 1999; 11:2917–2934. [PubMed: 10457188]
- Asgari K, Body S, Bak VK, Zhang ZQ, Rickard JF, Glennon JC, Fone KC, Bradshaw CM, Szabadi E. Effects of 5-HT_{2A} receptor stimulation on the discrimination of durations by rats. *Behav Pharmacol*. 2006; 17:51–59. [PubMed: 16377963]
- Ashby CR Jr, Edwards E, Harkins K, Wang RY. Effects of (+/-)-DOI on medial prefrontal cortical cells: a microiontophoretic study. *Brain Res*. 1989; 498:393–396. [PubMed: 2790491]

- Ashby CR Jr, Edwards E, Wang RY. Electrophysiological evidence for a functional interaction between 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the rat medial prefrontal cortex: an iontophoretic study. *Synapse*. 1994; 17:173–181. [PubMed: 7974200]
- Avesar D, Gullledge AT. Selective serotonergic excitation of callosal projection neurons. *Front Neural Circuits*. 2012; 6:12. [PubMed: 22454619]
- Baker TI, Cowan JD. Spontaneous pattern formation and pinning in the primary visual cortex. *J Physiol (Paris)*. 2009; 103:52–68. [PubMed: 19523514]
- Ballanger B, Strafella AP, van Eimeren T, Zurovski M, Rusjan PM, Houle S, Fox SH. Serotonin 2A receptors and visual hallucinations in Parkinson disease. *Arch Neurol*. 2010; 67:416–21. [PubMed: 20385906]
- Balestrieri A. Studies on cross tolerance with LSD-25, UML-491 and JB-336. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1960; 1:257–259. [PubMed: 13796179]
- Balestrieri A, Fontanari D. Acquired and crossed tolerance to mescaline, LSD-25, and BOL-148. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1959; 1:279–282.
- Barclay Z, Dickson L, Robertson DN, Johnson MS, Holland PJ, Rosie R, Sun L, Fleetwood-Walker S, Lutz EM, Mitchell R. 5-HT_{2A} receptor signalling through phospholipase D1 associated with its C-terminal tail. *Biochem J*. 2011; 436:651–660. [PubMed: 21410433]
- Bartos M, Vida I, Jonas P. Synaptic mechanisms of synchronized gamma oscillations in inhibitory interneuron networks. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2007; 8:45–56. [PubMed: 17180162]
- Bartoszyk GD, van Amsterdam C, Böttcher H, Seyfried CA. EMD 281014, a new selective serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonist. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2003; 473:229–230. [PubMed: 12892843]
- Becker C, Elliott MA. Flicker-induced color and form: interdependencies and relation to stimulation frequency and phase. *Conscious Cogn*. 2006; 15:175–196. [PubMed: 16054838]
- Bedard P, Pycock CJ. Wet-dog shake behavior in the rat: a possible quantitative model of central 5-hydroxytryptamine activity. *Neuropharmacology*. 1977; 16:663–670. [PubMed: 304190]
- Béique JC, Imad M, Mladenovic L, Gingrich JA, Andrade R. Mechanism of the 5-hydroxytryptamine 2A receptor-mediated facilitation of synaptic activity in prefrontal cortex. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2007; 104:9870–9875. [PubMed: 17535909]
- Beneš H, Deissler A, Rodenbeck A, Engfer A, Kohnen R. Lisuride treatment of Restless Legs Syndrome: first studies with monotherapy in de novo patients and in combination with levodopa in advanced disease. *J Neural Transm*. 2006; 113:87–92. [PubMed: 16372146]
- Bennett JP Jr, Snyder SH. Stereospecific binding of D-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) to brain membranes: relationship to serotonin receptors. *Brain Res*. 1975; 94:523–544. [PubMed: 239784]
- Bennett JP Jr, Snyder SH. Serotonin and lysergic acid diethylamide binding in rat brain membranes: relationship to postsynaptic serotonin receptors. *Mol Pharmacol*. 1976; 12:373–389. [PubMed: 6896]
- Benneyworth MA, Smith RL, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Complex discriminative stimulus properties of (+)lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in C57Bl/6J mice. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2005; 179:854–862. [PubMed: 15645221]
- Benneyworth MA, Xiang Z, Smith RL, Garcia EE, Conn PJ, Sanders-Bush E. A selective positive allosteric modulator of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 2 blocks a hallucinogenic drug model of psychosis. *Mol Pharmacol*. 2007; 72:477–484. [PubMed: 17526600]
- Bercel NA, Travis LE, Olinger LB, Dreikurs E. Model psychoses induced by LSD-25 in normals: I. Psychophysiological investigations, with special reference to the mechanism of the paranoid reaction. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1956; 76:588–611.
- Bernasconi F, Schmidt A, Pokorny T, Kometer M, Seifritz E, Vollenweider FX. Spatiotemporal brain dynamics of emotional face processing modulations induced by the serotonin 1A/2A receptor agonist psilocybin. *Cereb Cortex*. 2013 in press. doi: 10.1093/cercor/bht178.
- Berretta S, Pantazopoulos H, Caldera M, Pantazopoulos P, Paré D. Infralimbic cortex activation increases c-Fos expression in intercalated neurons of the amygdala. *Neuroscience*. 2005; 132:943–953. [PubMed: 15857700]
- Boardman WK, Goldstone S, Lhamon WT. Effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) on the time sense of normals; a preliminary report. *AMA Arch Neurol Psychiatry*. 1957; 78:321–324. [PubMed: 13457507]

- Bobker DH. A slow excitatory postsynaptic potential mediated by 5-HT₂ receptors in nucleus prepositus hypoglossi. *J Neurosci*. 1994; 14:2428–2434. [PubMed: 8158279]
- Body S, Cheung TH, Bezzina G, Asgari K, Fone KC, Glennon JC, Bradshaw CM, Szabadi E. Effects of d-amphetamine and DOI (2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine) on timing behavior: interaction between D1 and 5-HT_{2A} receptors. *Psychopharmacology*. 2006; 189:331–343. [PubMed: 17051415]
- Body S, Chiang TJ, Mobini S, Ho MY, Bradshaw CM, Szabadi E. Effect of 8-OH-DPAT on temporal discrimination following central 5-hydroxytryptamine depletion. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 2002; 71:787–793. [PubMed: 11888569]
- Body S, Kheramin S, Ho MY, Miranda F, Bradshaw CM, Szabadi E. Effects of a 5-HT₂ receptor agonist, DOI (2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine), and antagonist, ketanserin, on the performance of rats on a free-operant timing schedule. *Behav Pharmacol*. 2003; 14:599–607. [PubMed: 14665977]
- Bombardi C. Distribution of 5-HT_{2A} receptor immunoreactivity in the rat amygdaloid complex and colocalization with γ -aminobutyric acid. *Brain Res*. 2011; 1370:112–128. [PubMed: 21126512]
- Boyer EW. Dextromethophan abuse. *Pediatric Emerg Care*. 2004; 20:858–863.
- Braden MR, Parrish JC, Naylor JC, Nichols DE. Molecular interaction of serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor residues Phe339(6.51) and Phe340(6.52) with superpotent N-benzyl phenethylamine agonists. *Mol Pharmacol*. 2006; 70:1956–1964. [PubMed: 17000863]
- Bradley PB, Engel G, Feniuk W, Fozard JR, Humphrey PP, Middlemiss DN, Mylecharane EJ, Richardson BP, Saxena PR. Proposals for the classification and nomenclature of functional receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine. *Neuropharmacology*. 1986; 25:563–576. [PubMed: 2875415]
- Bressloff PC, Cowan JD, Golubitsky M, Thomas PJ, Wiener MC. Geometric visual hallucinations, Euclidean symmetry and the functional architecture of striate cortex. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*. 2001; 356:299–330. [PubMed: 11316482]
- Bressloff PC, Cowan JD, Golubitsky M, Thomas PJ, Wiener MC. What geometric visual hallucinations tell us about the visual cortex. *Neural Comput*. 2002; 14:473–491. [PubMed: 11860679]
- Brookshire BR, Jones SR. Direct and indirect 5-HT receptor agonists produce gender-specific effects on locomotor and vertical activities in C57 BL/6J mice. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 2009; 94:194–203. [PubMed: 19698737]
- Buckholtz NS, Zhou DF, Freedman DX. Serotonin₂ agonist administration down-regulates rat brain serotonin₂ receptors. *Life Sci*. 1989; 42:2439–2445. [PubMed: 3374263]
- Buckholtz NS, Zhou DF, Freedman DX, Potter WZ. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) administration selectively downregulates serotonin₂ receptors in rat brain. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 1990; 3:137–148. [PubMed: 1969270]
- Buckner R, Andrews Hanna J, Schacter D. The brain's default network. *Annals NY Acad Sci*. 2008; 1124:1–38.
- Bunzow JR, Sonders MS, Arttamangkul S, Harrison LM, Zhang G, Quigley DI, Darland T, Suchland KL, Pasumamula S, Kennedy JL, Olson SB, Magenis RE, Amara SG, Grandy DK. Amphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, and metabolites of the catecholamine neurotransmitters are agonists of a rat trace amine receptor. *Mol Pharmacol*. 2001; 60:1181–1188. [PubMed: 11723224]
- Burns CM, Chu H, Rueter S, Hutchinson LK, Canton H, Sanders-Bush E, Emeson RB. Regulation of serotonin-2C receptor G-protein coupling by RNA editing. *Nature*. 1997; 387:303–308. [PubMed: 9153397]
- Buzsaki G, Draguhn A. Neuronal oscillations in cortical networks. *Science*. 2004; 304:1926–1929. [PubMed: 15218136]
- Buzsaki G, Wang XJ. Mechanisms of gamma oscillations. *Ann Rev Neurosci*. 2012; 35:203–225. [PubMed: 22443509]
- Calcagno E, Invernizzi RW. Strain-dependent serotonin neuron feedback control: role of serotonin 2C receptors. *J Neurochem*. 2010; 114:1701–1710. [PubMed: 20584103]

- Callahan PM, Appel JB. Differentiation between the stimulus effects of (+)-lysergic acid diethylamide and lisuride using a three-choice, drug discrimination procedure. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1990; 100:13–18. [PubMed: 2296621]
- Callaway CW, Wing LL, Geyer MA. Serotonin release contributes to the locomotor stimulant effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine in rats. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1990; 254:456–464. [PubMed: 1974635]
- Canal CE, Booth RG, Morgan D. Support for 5-HT_{2C} receptor functional selectivity *in vivo* utilizing structurally diverse, selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor ligands and the 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine elicited head-twitch response model. *Neuropharmacology*. 2013; 70:112–121. [PubMed: 23353901]
- Canal CE, Olaghère da Silva UB, Gresch PJ, Watt EE, Sanders-Bush E, Airey DC. The serotonin 2C receptor potently modulates the head-twitch response in mice induced by a phenethylamine hallucinogen. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2010; 209:163–174. [PubMed: 20165943]
- Carhart-Harris RL, Erritzoe D, Williams T, Stone JM, Reed LJ, Colasanti A, Tyacke RJ, Leech R, Malizia AL, Murphy K, Hobden P, Evans J, Feilding A, Wise RG, Nutt DJ. Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2012a; 109:2138–2143. [PubMed: 22308440]
- Carhart-Harris RL, Leech R, Williams TM, Erritzoe D, Abbasi N, Bargiotas T, Hobden P, Sharp DJ, Evans J, Feilding A, Wise RG, Nutt DJ. Implications for psychedelic-assisted psychotherapy: functional magnetic resonance imaging study with psilocybin. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2012b; 200:238–44. [PubMed: 22282432]
- Carlsson ML, Burstein ES, Kloberg A, Hansson S, Schedwin A, Nilsson M, Rung JP, Carlsson A. I. *In vivo* evidence for partial agonist effects of (-)-OSU6162 and (+)-OSU6162 on 5-HT_{2A} serotonin receptors. *J Neural Transm*. 2011; 118:1511–1522. [PubMed: 21874578]
- Carr DB, Cooper DC, Ulrich SL, Spruston N, Surmeier DJ. Serotonin receptor activation inhibits sodium current and dendritic excitability in prefrontal cortex via a protein kinase C-dependent mechanism. *J Neurosci*. 2002; 22:6846–6855. [PubMed: 12177182]
- Carter OL, Burr DC, Pettigrew JD, Wallis GM, Hasler F, Vollenweider FX. Using psilocybin to investigate the relationship between attention, working memory, and the serotonin 1A and 2A receptors. *J Cogn Neurosci*. 2005; 17:1497–1508. [PubMed: 16269092]
- Carter OL, Hasler F, Pettigrew JD, Wallis GM, Liu GB, Vollenweider FX. Psilocybin links binocular rivalry switch rate to attention and subjective arousal levels in humans. *Psychopharmacology*. 2007; 195:415–424. [PubMed: 17874073]
- Catlow BJ, Song S, Paredes DA, Kirstein CL, Sanchez-Ramos J. Effects of psilocybin on hippocampal neurogenesis and extinction of trace fear conditioning. *Exp Brain Res*. 2013; 228:481–491. [PubMed: 23727882]
- Celada P, Puig MV, Díaz-Mataix L, Artigas F. The hallucinogen DOI reduces low-frequency oscillations in rat prefrontal cortex: reversal by antipsychotic drugs. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2008; 64:392–400. [PubMed: 18436196]
- Chiang C, Aston-Jones G. A 5-hydroxytryptamine₂ agonist augments γ -aminobutyric acid and excitatory amino acid inputs into noradrenergic locus coeruleus neurons. *Neuroscience*. 1993; 54:409–420. [PubMed: 8101639]
- Cho RY, Konecky RO, Carter CS. Impairments in frontal cortical gamma synchrony and cognitive control in schizophrenia. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2006; 103:19878–19883. [PubMed: 17170134]
- Ciccocioppo R, Angeletti S, Colombo G, Gessa G, Massi M. Autoradiographic analysis of 5-HT_{2A} binding sites in the brain of Sardinian alcohol-preferring and nonpreferring rats. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1999; 373:13–19. [PubMed: 10408247]
- Colasanti B, Khazan N. Electroencephalographic studies on the development of tolerance and cross tolerance to mescaline in the rat. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1975; 43:201–205. [PubMed: 171694]
- Colpaert FC, Niemegeers GJE, Janssen PAJ. A drug discrimination analysis of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD): *in vivo* agonist and antagonist effects of purported 5-hydroxytryptamine antagonists and of pirenperone, a LSD-antagonist. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1982; 221:206–214. [PubMed: 7062283]

- Corne SJ, Pickering RW. A possible correlation between drug-induced hallucinations in man and a behavioural response in mice. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1967; 11:65–78. [PubMed: 5302272]
- Corne SJ, Pickering RW, Warnet BT. A method for assessing the effects of drugs on the central actions of 5-hydroxytryptamine. *Br J Pharmacol Chemother*. 1963; 20:106–120. [PubMed: 14023050]
- Cornea-Hébert V, Riad M, Wu C, Singh SK, Descarries L. Cellular and subcellular distribution of the serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor in the central nervous system of adult rat. *J Comp Neurol*. 1999; 409:187–209. [PubMed: 10379914]
- Cozzi NV, Gopalakrishnan A, Anderson LL, Feih JT, Shulgin AT, Daley PF, Ruoho AE. Dimethyltryptamine and other hallucinogenic tryptamines exhibit substrate behavior at the serotonin uptake transporter and the vesicle monoamine transporter. *J Neural Transm*. 2009; 116:1591–1599. [PubMed: 19756361]
- Crowe DA, Goodwin SJ, Blackman RK, Sakellaridi S, Sponheim SR, MacDonald AW 3rd, Chafee MV. Prefrontal neurons transmit signals to parietal neurons that reflect executive control of cognition. *Nat Neurosci*. 2013; 16:1484–1491. [PubMed: 23995071]
- Cummings J, Isaacson S, Mills R, Williams H, Chi-Burris K, Corbett A, Dhall R, Ballard C. Pimavanserin for patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis: a randomised, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2014; 383:533–540. [PubMed: 24183563]
- Cunningham KA, Appel JB. Neuropharmacological reassessment of the discriminative stimulus properties of d-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1987; 91:67–73. [PubMed: 3103161]
- Cussac D, Boutet-Robinet E, Ailhaud MC, Newman-Tancredi A, Martel JC, Danty N, Raully-Lestienne I. Agonist-directed trafficking of signaling at serotonin 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2CVSV} receptors mediated Gq/11 activation and calcium mobilisation in CHO cells. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2008; 594:32–38. [PubMed: 18703043]
- Darmani NA, Martin BR, Pandey U, Glennon RA. Do functional relationships exist between 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT₂ receptors? *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1990; 36:901–906. [PubMed: 2145593]
- Darmani NA, Shaddy J, Gerdes CF. Differential ontogenesis of three DOI-induced behaviors in mice. *Physiol Behav*. 1996; 60:1495–1500. [PubMed: 8946497]
- Day M, Olson PA, Platzer J, Striessnig J, Surmeier DJ. Stimulation of 5-HT₂ receptors in prefrontal pyramidal neurons inhibits Cav 1.2 L-type Ca²⁺ currents via a PLCβ/IP3/calcineurin signaling cascade. *J Neurophysiol*. 2002; 87:2490–2504. [PubMed: 11976386]
- De Almeida J, Mengod G. Quantitative analysis of glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptors in human and monkey prefrontal cortex. *J Neurochem*. 2007; 103:475–486. [PubMed: 17635672]
- Delille HK, Becker JM, Burkhardt S, Bleher B, Terstappen GC, Schmidt M, Meyer AH, Unger L, Marek GJ, Mezler M. Heterocomplex formation of 5-HT_{2A}-mGlu₂ and its relevance for cellular signaling cascades. *Neuropharmacology*. 2012; 62:2184–2191. [PubMed: 22300836]
- Delille HK, Mezler M, Marek GJ. The two faces of the pharmacological interaction of mGlu₂ and 5-HT_{2A} - relevance of receptor heterocomplexes and interaction through functional brain pathways. *Neuropharmacology*. 2013; 70:296–305. [PubMed: 23466331]
- DeShon HJ, Rinkel M, Solomon HC. Mental changes experimentally produced by LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate). *Psychiatric Quart*. 1952; 26:33–53.
- Di Martino A, Scheres A, Margulies D, Kelly A, Uddin L, Shehzad Z, Biswal B, Walters J, Castellanos F, Milham M. Functional connectivity of human striatum: a resting state fMRI study. *Cereb Cortex*. 2008; 18:2735–2747. [PubMed: 18400794]
- Dittrich A. Zusammenstellung eines Fragebogens (APZ) zur Erfassung abnormer psychischer Zustände [Construction of a questionnaire (APZ) for assessing abnormal mental states]. *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*. 1975; 23:12–20.
- Dittrich A. The standardized psychometric assessment of altered states of consciousness (ASCs) in humans. *Pharmacopsychiatry*. 1998; 31:80–84. [PubMed: 9754838]
- Done J, Sharp T. Evidence that 5-HT₂ receptor activation decreases noradrenaline release in rat hippocampus in vivo. *Br J Pharmacol*. 1992; 107:240–245. [PubMed: 1422575]

- Dos Santos RG, Valle M, Bouso JC, Nomdedéu JF, Rodríguez-Espinosa J, McIlhenny EH, Barker SA, Barbanj MJ, Riba J. Autonomic, neuroendocrine, and immunological effects of Ayahuasca. A comparative study with D-amphetamine. *J Clin Psychopharmacol.* 2011; 31:717–726. [PubMed: 22005052]
- Dougherty JP, Aloyo VJ. Pharmacological and behavioral characterization of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor in C57BL/6N mice. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2011; 215:581–593. [PubMed: 21340474]
- Dursun SM, Handley SL. Similarities in the pharmacology of spontaneous and DOI-induced head-shakes suggest 5HT_{2A} receptors are active under physiological conditions. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 1996; 128:198–205. [PubMed: 8956381]
- Eckler JR, Rabin RA, Winter JC. Nefazodone in the rat: mimicry and antagonism of [-]-DOM-induced stimulus control. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2003; 75:405–410. [PubMed: 12873632]
- Egan CT, Herrick-Davis K, Miller K, Glennon RA, Teitler M. Agonist activity of LSD and lisuride at cloned 5HT_{2A} and 5HT_{2C} receptors. *Psychopharmacology.* 1998; 136:409–414. [PubMed: 9600588]
- Egashira N, Shirakawa A, Okuno R, Mishima K, Iwasaki K, Oishi R, Fujiwara M. Role of endocannabinoid and glutamatergic systems in DOI-induced head-twitch response in mice. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2011; 99:52–58. [PubMed: 21504759]
- Ellis H. Mescal: a new artificial paradise. *Annual Rep Smithsonian Inst.* 1898:537–548.
- Ellis H. Mescal: a study of a divine plant. *Popular Sci Monthly.* 1902; 61:52–71.
- Ennis M, Aston-Jones G. A potent excitatory input to the nucleus locus coeruleus from the ventrolateral medulla. *Neurosci Lett.* 1986; 71:299–305. [PubMed: 3025783]
- Ennis M, Aston-Jones G. GABA-mediated inhibition of locus coeruleus from the dorsomedial rostral medulla. *J Neurosci.* 1989a; 9:2973–2981. [PubMed: 2769374]
- Ennis M, Aston-Jones G. Potent inhibitory input to locus coeruleus from the nucleus prepositus hypoglossi. *Brain Res Bull.* 1989b; 22:793–803. [PubMed: 2475220]
- Ermentrout GB, Cowan JD. A mathematical theory of visual hallucination patterns. *Biol Cybern.* 1979; 34:137–150. [PubMed: 486593]
- Ettrup A, Holm S, Hansen M, Wasim M, Santini MA, Palner M, Madsen J, Svarer C, Kristensen JL, Knudsen GM. Preclinical safety assessment of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonist PET radioligand [¹¹C]Cimbi-36. *Mol Imaging Biol.* 2013; 15:376–383. [PubMed: 23306971]
- Faillace LA, Szára S. Hallucinogenic drugs: influence of mental set and setting. *Dis Nerv System.* 1968; 29:124–126.
- Fantegrossi WE, Harrington AW, Eckler JR, Arshad S, Rabin RA, Winter JC, Coop A, Rice KC, Woods JH. Hallucinogen-like actions of 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7) in mice and rats. *Psychopharmacology.* 2005; 181:496–503. [PubMed: 15983786]
- Fantegrossi WE, Harrington AW, Kiessel CL, Eckler JR, Rabin RA, Winter JC, Coop A, Rice KC, Woods JH. Hallucinogen-like actions of 5-methoxy-*N,N*-diisopropyltryptamine in mice and rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2006; 83:122–129. [PubMed: 16460788]
- Fantegrossi WE, Reissig CJ, Katz EB, Yarosh HL, Rice KC, Winter JC. Hallucinogen-like effects of *N,N*-dipropyltryptamine (DPT): possible mediation by serotonin 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors in rodents. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2008; 88:358–365. [PubMed: 17905422]
- Fantegrossi WE, Simoneau J, Cohen MS, Zimmerman SM, Henson CM, Rice KC, Woods JH. Interaction of 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors in *R*(-)-2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine-elicited head twitch behavior in mice. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 2010; 335:728–734. [PubMed: 20858706]
- Fenelon G, Mahieux F, Huon R, Ziegler M. Hallucinations in Parkinson's disease: prevalence, phenomenology and risk factors. *Brain.* 2000; 123:733–745. [PubMed: 10734005]
- Ffytche DH, Howard RJ, Brammer MJ, David A, Woodruff P, Williams S. The anatomy of conscious vision: An fMRI study of visual hallucinations. *Nat Neurosci.* 1998; 1:738–742. [PubMed: 10196592]
- Fiorella D, Rabin RA, Winter JC. The role of the 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors in the stimulus effects of hallucinogenic drugs. I: Antagonist correlation analysis. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 1995a; 121:347–356. [PubMed: 8584617]

- Fiorella D, Rabin RA, Winter JC. Role of 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors in the stimulus effects of hallucinogenic drugs. II: reassessment of LSD false positives. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1995b; 121:357–363. [PubMed: 8584618]
- Fisher PM, Meltzer CC, Price JC, Coleman RL, Ziolkowski SK, Becker C, Moses-Kolko EL, Berga SL, Hariri AR. Medial prefrontal cortex 5-HT_{2A} density is correlated with amygdala reactivity, response habituation, and functional coupling. *Cereb Cortex*. 2009; 19:2499–2507. [PubMed: 19321655]
- Fontanilla D, Johannessen M, Hajipour AR, Cozzi NV, Jackson MB, Ruoho AE. The hallucinogen *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine (DMT) is an endogenous sigma-1 receptor regulator. *Science*. 2009; 323:934–937. [PubMed: 19213917]
- Foote WE. Electrophysiological studies of d-lysergic acid diethylamide in the visual system. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*. 1982; 6:503–507. [PubMed: 7177510]
- Fox MA, French HT, Laporte JL, Blackler AR, Murphy DL. The serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonist TCB-2: a behavioral and neurophysiological analysis. *Psychopharmacology (Berlin)*. 2009; 212:13–23. [PubMed: 19823806]
- Freedman DX. On the use and abuse of LSD. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1968; 18:330–347. [PubMed: 4295595]
- Freedman, DX. LSD: the bridge from human to animal. In: Jacobs, BL., editor. *Hallucinogens: neurochemical, behavioral, and clinical perspectives*. Raven Press; New York: 1984. p. 203-226.
- Freund TF, Katona I. Perisomatic inhibition. *Neuron*. 2007; 56:33–42. [PubMed: 17920013]
- Fries P. Neuronal gamma-band synchronization as a fundamental process in cortical computation. *Annu Rev Neurosci*. 2009; 32:209–224. [PubMed: 19400723]
- Fries P, Reynolds JH, Rorie AE, Desimone R. Modulation of oscillatory neuronal synchronization by selective visual attention. *Science*. 2001; 291:1560–1563. [PubMed: 11222864]
- Gaddum JH, Picarelli ZP. Two kinds of tryptamine receptor. *Br J Pharmacol*. 1957; 12:323–328.
- Garcia EE, Smith RL, Sanders-Bush E. Role of G_q protein in behavioral effects of the hallucinogenic drug 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane. *Neuropharmacology*. 2007; 52:1671–1677. [PubMed: 17493641]
- Gasser P, Holstein D, Michel Y, Doblin R, Yazar-Klosinski B, Passie T, Brenneisen R. Safety and efficacy of lysergic acid diethylamide-assisted psychotherapy for anxiety associated with life-threatening diseases. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2014 in press. doi: 10.1097/NMD.000000000000113.
- Gatch MB, Forster MJ, Janowsky A, Eshleman AJ. Abuse liability profile of three substituted tryptamines. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2011; 338:280–289. [PubMed: 21474568]
- Gazzaley A, Rissman J, Cooney J, Rutman A, Seibert T, Clapp W, D'Esposito M. Functional interactions between prefrontal and visual association cortex contribute to top-down modulation of visual processing. *Cereb Cortex*. 2007; 17(Suppl 1):i125–i135. [PubMed: 17725995]
- Gewirtz JC, Chen AC, Terwilliger R, Duman RC, Marek GJ. Modulation of DOI-induced increases in cortical BDNF expression by group II mGlu receptors. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 2002; 73:317–326. [PubMed: 12117585]
- Gewirtz JC, Marek GJ. Behavioral evidence for interactions between a hallucinogenic drug and group II metabotropic glutamate receptors. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2000; 23:569–576. [PubMed: 11027922]
- Geyer MA, Gordon J, Adams LM. Behavioral effects of xylamine-induced depletions of brain norepinephrine: interaction with LSD. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1985; 23:619–625. [PubMed: 3877938]
- Geyer MA, Russo PV, Masten VL. Multivariate assessment of locomotor behavior: pharmacological and behavioral analyses. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1986; 25:277–288. [PubMed: 2875472]
- Geyer MA, Russo PV, Segal DS, Kuczenski R. Effects of apomorphine and amphetamine on patterns of locomotor and investigatory behavior in rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1987; 28:393–399. [PubMed: 3685075]
- Gillin JC, Kaplan J, Stillman R, Wyatt RJ. The psychedelic model of schizophrenia: The case of *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1976; 133:203–208. [PubMed: 1062171]
- Glennon RA. Discriminative stimulus properties of the serotonergic agent 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane (DOI). *Life Sci*. 1986; 39:825–830. [PubMed: 2943960]

- Glennon RA. Discriminative stimulus properties of hallucinogens and related designer drugs. *NIDA Res Monogr.* 1991; 116:25–44. [PubMed: 1369672]
- Glennon RA. Classical hallucinogens: an introductory overview. *NIDA Res Monogr.* 1994; 146:4–32. [PubMed: 8742792]
- Glennon RA. Arylalkylamine drugs of abuse: an overview of drug discrimination studies. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 1999; 64:251–256. [PubMed: 10515299]
- Glennon RA, Hauck AE. Mechanistic studies on DOM as a discriminative stimulus. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 1985; 23:937–941. [PubMed: 2934750]
- Glennon RA, McKenney JD. Site-selective 5-HT agonists as discriminative stimuli. *Pharmacologist.* 1985; 27:194.
- Glennon, RA.; Rosecrans, JA.; Young, R. The use of the drug discrimination paradigm for studying hallucinogenic agents. A review.. In: Colpaert, FC.; Slangen, JL., editors. *Drug Discrimination: Applications in CNS Pharmacology.* Elsevier Biomedical Press; Amsterdam: 1982. p. 69-96.
- Glennon RA, Rosecrans JA, Young R, Gaines J. Hallucinogens as a discriminative stimuli: generalization of DOM to a 5-methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine stimulus. *Life Sci.* 1979; 24:993–997. [PubMed: 286864]
- Glennon RA, Titeler M, Lyon RA, Sluster RM. *N,N*-Di-*n*-propylserotonin: binding at serotonin binding sites and a comparison with 8-hydroxy-2-(di-*n*-propylamino)tetralin. *J Med Chem.* 1988; 31:867–870. [PubMed: 2965244]
- Glennon RA, Titeler M, McKenney JD. Evidence for 5-HT₂ involvement in the mechanism of action of hallucinogenic agents. *Life Sci.* 1984; 35:2505–2511. [PubMed: 6513725]
- Glennon RA, Titeler M, Seggel MR, Lyon RA. N-methyl derivatives of the 5-HT₂ agonist 1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane. *J Med Chem.* 1987; 30:930–932. [PubMed: 3572981]
- Glennon RA, Titeler M, Young R. Structure-activity relationships and mechanism of action of hallucinogenic agents based on drug discrimination and radioligand binding studies. *Psychopharmacol Bull.* 1986; 22:953–958. [PubMed: 3025916]
- Glennon RA, Young R, Rosecrans JA. Antagonism of the effects of the hallucinogen DOM and the purported 5-HT agonist quipazine by 5-HT₂ antagonists. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1983; 91:189–196. [PubMed: 6617740]
- González-Maeso J, Ang RL, Yuen T, Chan P, Weisstaub NV, López-Giménez JF, Zhou M, Okawa Y, Callado LF, Milligan G, Gingrich JA, Filizola M, Meana JJ, Sealfon SC. Identification of a serotonin/glutamate receptor complex implicated in psychosis. *Nature.* 2008; 452:93–97. [PubMed: 18297054]
- González-Maeso J, Weisstaub NV, Zhou M, Chan P, Ivic L, Ang R, Lira A, Bradley-Moore M, Ge Y, Zhou Q, Sealfon SC, Gingrich JA. Hallucinogens recruit specific cortical 5-HT_{2A} receptor-mediated signaling pathways to affect behavior. *Neuron.* 2007; 53:439–452. [PubMed: 17270739]
- Gorea E, Adrien J. Serotonergic regulation of noradrenergic coerulean neurons: electrophysiological evidence for the involvement of 5-HT₂ receptors. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1988; 154:285–291. [PubMed: 3234483]
- Gorea E, Davenne D, Lanfumey L, Chastanei M, Adrien J. Regulation of noradrenergic coerulean neuronal firing mediated by 5-HT₂ receptor: involvement of the prepositus hypoglossil nucleus. *Neuropharmacology.* 1991; 30:1309–1318. [PubMed: 1787885]
- Gorzalka BB, Hill MN, Sun JC. Functional role of the endocannabinoid system and AMPA/kainate receptors in 5-HT_{2A} receptor-mediated wet dog shakes. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2005; 516:28–33. [PubMed: 15913602]
- Gouzoulis-Mayfrank E, Heekeren K, Neukirch A, Stoll M, Stock C, Obradovic M, Kovar KA. Psychological effects of (S)-ketamine and N,N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT): a double-blind, cross-over study in healthy volunteers. *Pharmacopsychiatry.* 2005; 38:301–311. [PubMed: 16342002]
- Gouzoulis-Mayfrank E, Schreckenberger M, Sabri O, Arning C, Thelen B, Spitzer M, Kovar KA, Hermle L, Büll U, Sass H. Neurometabolic effects of psilocybin, 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDE) and d-methamphetamine in healthy volunteers. *A*

- double-blind, placebo-controlled PET study with [¹⁸F]FDG. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 1999a; 20:565–581. [PubMed: 10327426]
- Gouzoulis-Mayfrank E, Thelen B, Habermeyer E, Kunert HJ, Kovar KA, Lindenblatt H, Hermle L, Spitzer M, Sass H. Psychopathological, neuroendocrine and autonomic effects of 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDE), psilocybin and d-methamphetamine in healthy volunteers. Results of an experimental double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1999b; 142:41–50.
- Gray CM, König P, Engel AK, Singer W. Oscillatory responses in cat visual cortex exhibit inter-columnar synchronization which reflects global stimulus properties. *Nature*. 1989; 338:334–337. [PubMed: 2922061]
- Gresch PJ, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E, Smith RL. 5-Hydroxytryptamine (serotonin)_{2A} receptors in rat anterior cingulate cortex mediate the discriminative stimulus properties of *d*-lysergic acid diethylamide. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2007; 320:662–669. [PubMed: 17077317]
- Gresch PJ, Smith RL, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Behavioral tolerance to lysergic acid diethylamide is associated with reduced serotonin-2A receptor signaling in rat cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2005; 30:1693–1702. [PubMed: 15756304]
- Griffiths RR, Johnson MW, Richards WA, Richards BD, McCann U, Jesse R. Psilocybin occasioned mystical-type experiences: immediate and persisting dose-related effects. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2011; 218:649–665. [PubMed: 21674151]
- Griffiths R, Richards W, Johnson M, McCann U, Jesse R. Mystical-type experiences occasioned by psilocybin mediate the attribution of personal meaning and spiritual significance 14 months later. *J Psychopharmacol*. 2008; 22:621–632. [PubMed: 18593735]
- Griffiths RR, Richards WA, McCann U, Jesse R. Psilocybin can occasion mystical-type experiences having substantial and sustained personal meaning and spiritual significance. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2006; 187:268–283. [PubMed: 16826400]
- Grinspoon L, Bakalar J. *Psychedelic Drugs Reconsidered*. New York: Basic Books. 91979.
- Grob CS, Danforth AL, Chopra GS, Hagerty M, McKay CR, Halberstadt AL, Greer GR. Pilot study of psilocybin treatment for anxiety in patients with advanced-stage cancer. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2011; 68:71–78. [PubMed: 20819978]
- Grof, S. Realms of the human unconscious: Observations from LSD research.. In: Walsh, RN.; Vaughan, F., editors. *Beyond Ego: Transpersonal Dimensions in Psychology*. Jeremy P. Tarcher, Inc.; Los Angeles, CA: 1980. p. 87-99.
- Gross-Isseroff R, Salama D, Israeli M, Biegon A. Autoradiographic analysis of [³H]ketanserin binding in the human brain postmortem: effect of suicide. *Brain Res*. 1990a; 507:208–215. [PubMed: 2337761]
- Gross-Isseroff R, Salama D, Israeli M, Biegon A. Autoradiographic analysis of age-dependent changes in serotonin 5-HT₂ receptors of the human brain postmortem. *Brain Res*. 1990b; 519:223–227. [PubMed: 2397409]
- Guttman E, Maclay WS. Mescaline and depersonalization: therapeutic experiments. *J Neurol Psychopathol*. 1936; 16:193–212. [PubMed: 21610826]
- Hackler EA, Airey DC, Shannon CC, Sodhi MS, Sanders-Bush E. 5-HT_{2C} receptor RNA editing in the amygdala of C57BL/6J, DBA/2J, and BALB/cJ mice. *Neurosci Res*. 2006; 55:96–104. [PubMed: 16580757]
- Haertzen CA, Hill HE, Belleville RE. Development of the Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI): selection of items that are sensitive to the effects of various drugs. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1963; 4:155–166. [PubMed: 14054658]
- Halberstadt AL, Buell MR, Masten VL, Risbrough VB, Geyer MA. Modification of the effects of 5-methoxy-*N,N*-dimethyltryptamine on exploratory behavior in rats by monoamine oxidase inhibitors. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2008; 201:55–66. [PubMed: 18604652]
- Halberstadt AL, Geyer MA. LSD but not lisuride disrupts prepulse inhibition in rats by activating the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. *Psychopharmacology*. 2010; 208:179–189. [PubMed: 19937319]
- Halberstadt AL, Geyer MA. Multiple receptors contribute to the behavioral effects of indoleamine hallucinogens. *Neuropharmacology*. 2011; 61:364–381. [PubMed: 21256140]

- Halberstadt AL, Geyer MA. Characterization of the head-twitch response induced by hallucinogens in mice: detection of the behavior based on the dynamics of head movement. *Psychopharmacology*. 2013; 227:727–739. [PubMed: 23407781]
- Halberstadt AL, Geyer MA. Effects of the hallucinogen 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine (2C-I) and superpotent N-benzyl derivatives on the head twitch response. *Neuropharmacology*. 2014; 77:200–207. [PubMed: 24012658]
- Halberstadt AL, Koedood L, Powell SB, Geyer MA. Differential contributions of serotonin receptors to the behavioral effects of indoleamine hallucinogens in mice. *J Psychopharmacol*. 2011; 25:1548–1561. [PubMed: 21148021]
- Halberstadt AL, Powell SB, Geyer MA. Role of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor in the locomotor hyperactivity produced by phenylalkylamine hallucinogens in mice. *Neuropharmacology*. 2013; 70:218–227. [PubMed: 23376711]
- Halberstadt AL, van der Heijden I, Ruderman MA, Risbrough VB, Gingrich JA, Geyer MA, Powell SB. 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors exert opposing effects on locomotor activity in mice. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2009; 34:1958–1967. [PubMed: 19322172]
- Hall H, Farde L, Halldin C, Lundkvist C, Sedvall G. Autoradiographic localization of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the human brain using [³H]M100907 and [¹¹C]M100907. *Synapse*. 2000; 38:421–431. [PubMed: 11044889]
- Hampson CL, Body S, Den Boon FS, Cheung THC, Bezzina G, Langley RW, Fone KCF, Bradshaw CM, Szabadi E. Comparison of the effects of 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine and D-amphetamine on the ability of rats to discriminate the durations and intensities of light stimuli. *Behv Pharmacol*. 2010; 21:11–20.
- Heekeren K, Daumann J, Neukirch A, Stock C, Kawohl W, Norra C, Waberski TD, Gouzoulis-Mayfrank E. Mismatch negativity generation in the human 5HT_{2A} agonist and NMDA antagonist model of psychosis. *Psychopharmacology*. 2008; 199:77–88. [PubMed: 18488201]
- Hermle L, Fünfgeld M, Oepen G, Botsch H, Borchardt D, Gouzoulis E, Fehrenbach RA, Spitzer M. Mescaline-induced psychopathological, neuropsychological, and neurometabolic effects in normal subjects: experimental psychosis as a tool for psychiatric research. *Biol Psychiatry*. 1992; 32:976–991. [PubMed: 1467389]
- Heron W, Doane BK, Scott TH. Visual disturbances after prolonged perceptual isolation. *Can J Psychol*. 1956; 10:13–18. [PubMed: 13293922]
- Herrmann CS, Munk MHJ, Engel AK. Cognitive functions of gamma-band activity: memory match and utilization. *Trends Cognitive Sci*. 2004; 8:347–355.
- Herrmann WM, Horowski R, Dannehl K, Kramer U, Lurati K. Clinical effectiveness of lisuride hydrogen maleate: a double-blind trial versus methysergide. *Headache*. 1977; 17:54–60. [PubMed: 324950]
- Hirschhorn ID, Winter JC. Mescaline and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as discriminative stimuli. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1971; 22:64–71. [PubMed: 5119576]
- Hoch P, Cattell JP, Pennes HH. Effects of mescaline and lysergic acid diethylamide (d. LSD-25). *Am J Psychiatry*. 1952; 108:579–584. [PubMed: 14903183]
- Hollister LE. Clinical, biochemical and psychologic effects of psilocybin. *Arch Int Pharmacodyn*. 1961; 130:42–52. [PubMed: 13715376]
- Hollister, LE. *Chemical Psychoses: LAD and Related Drugs*. Charles C. Thomas; Springfield, IL: 1968.
- Hollister LE, Hartman AM. Mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide and psilocybin: comparison of clinical syndromes, effects on color perception and biochemical measures. *Comprehens Psychiat*. 1962; 3:235–241.
- Hollister LE, Macnicol MF, Gillespie HK. An hallucinogenic amphetamine analog (DOM) in man. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1969; 14:62–73. [PubMed: 5351858]
- Hollister LE, Prusmack JJ, Paulsen JA, Rosenquist N. Comparison of three psychotropic drugs (psilocybin, JB-329, and IT-290) in volunteer subjects. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 1960; 131:428–434. [PubMed: 13715375]
- Holohean AM, White FJ, Appel JB. Dopaminergic and serotonergic mediation of the discriminable effects of ergot alkaloids. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1982; 81:595–602. [PubMed: 7117388]

- Holroyd S, Wooten GF. Preliminary fMRI evidence of visual system dysfunction in Parkinson's disease patients with visual hallucinations. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci*. 2006; 18:402–404. [PubMed: 16963591]
- Horowitz MJ, Adams JE, Rutkin BB. Visual imagery on brain stimulation. *Arch Gen Psychiat*. 1968; 19:469–486. [PubMed: 4876804]
- Hoyer D, Clarke DE, Fozard JR, Hartig PR, Martin GR, Mylecharane EJ, Saxena PR, Humphrey PP. International Union of Pharmacology classification of receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin). *Pharmacol Rev*. 1994; 46:157–203. [PubMed: 7938165]
- Hughes RN. Chlordiazepoxide modified exploration in rats. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1972; 24:462–469. [PubMed: 5034504]
- Huot P, Johnston TH, Darr T, Hazrati LN, Visanji NP, Pires D, Brotchie JM, Fox SH. Increased 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the temporal cortex of parkinsonian patients with visual hallucinations. *Mov Disord*. 2010; 25:1399–1408. [PubMed: 20629135]
- Isbell H. Comparison of the reactions induced by psilocybin and LSD-25 in man. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1959; 1:29–38. [PubMed: 14405870]
- Isbell H, Belleville RE, Fraser HF, Wikler A, Logan CR. Studies on lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25). I. Effects in former morphine addicts and development of tolerance during chronic intoxication. *Arch Neurol Psychiatry*. 1956; 76:468–478. [PubMed: 13371962]
- Isbell H, Jasinski DR. A comparison of LSD-25 with (–)- 9-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and attempted cross tolerance between LSD and THC. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1969; 14:115–123. [PubMed: 5350620]
- Isbell H, Wolbach AB, Wikler A, Miner EJ. Cross tolerance between LSD and psilocybin. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1961; 2:147–159. [PubMed: 13717955]
- Jakab RL, Goldman-Rakic PS. 5-Hydroxytryptamine_{2A} serotonin receptors in the primate cerebral cortex: possible site of action of hallucinogenic and antipsychotic drugs in pyramidal cell apical dendrites. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1998; 95:735–740. [PubMed: 9435262]
- Jakab RL, Goldman-Rakic PS. Segregation of serotonin 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT₃ receptors in inhibitory circuits of the primate cerebral cortex. *J Comp Neurol*. 2000; 417:337–348. [PubMed: 10683608]
- Jennings KA, Sheward WJ, Harmar AJ, Sharp T. Evidence that genetic variation in 5-HT transporter expression is linked to changes in 5-HT_{2A} receptor function. *Neuropharmacology*. 2008; 54:776–783. [PubMed: 18241894]
- Jodo E, Aston-Jones G. Activation of locus coeruleus by prefrontal cortex is mediated by excitatory amino acid inputs. *Brain Res*. 1997; 768:327–332. [PubMed: 9369332]
- Jodo E, Aston-Jones G. Potent excitatory influence of prefrontal cortex activity on noradrenergic locus coeruleus neurons. *Neuroscience*. 1998; 83:63–79. [PubMed: 9466399]
- Johansson C, Jackson DM, Zhang J, Svensson L. Prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle, a measure of sensorimotor gating: effects of antipsychotics and other agents in rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1995; 52:649–654. [PubMed: 8587900]
- Juncosa JI Jr, Hansen M, Bonner LA, Cueva JP, Maglathlin R, McCorvy JD, Marona-Lewicka D, Lill MA, Nichols DE. Extensive rigid analogue design maps the binding conformation of potent *N*-benzylphenethylamine 5-HT_{2A} serotonin receptor agonist ligands. *ACS Chem Neurosci*. 2013; 4:96–109. [PubMed: 23336049]
- Kahn N, Freeman A, Juncos JL, Manning D, Watts RL. Clozapine is beneficial for psychosis in Parkinson's disease. *Neurology*. 1991; 41:1699–1700. [PubMed: 1922830]
- Kazui H, Ishii R, Yoshida T, Ikezawa K, Takaya M, Tokunaga H, Tanaka T, Takeda M. Neuroimaging studies in patients with Charles Bonnet Syndrome. *Psychogeriatrics*. 2009; 9:77–84. [PubMed: 19604330]
- Kehne JH, Baron BM, Carr AA, Chaney SF, Elands J, Feldman DJ, Frank RA, van Giersbergen PL, McCloskey TC, Johnson MP, McCarty DR, Poirot M, Senyah Y, Siegel BW, Widmaier C. Preclinical characterization of the potential of the putative atypical antipsychotic MDL 100,907 as a potent 5-HT_{2A} antagonist with a favorable CNS safety profile. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1996; 277:968–981. [PubMed: 8627580]
- Keiser MJ, Setola V, Irwin JJ, Laggner C, Abbas AI, Hufeisen SJ, Jensen NH, Kuijter MB, Matos RC, Tran TB, Whaley R, Glennon RA, Hert J, Thomas KL, Edwards DD, Shoichet BK, Roth BL.

- Predicting new molecular targets for known drugs. *Nature*. 2009; 462:175–181. [PubMed: 19881490]
- Kenna JC, Sedman G. The subjective experience of time during lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) intoxication. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1964; 5:280–288. [PubMed: 14143340]
- Kennett GA, Wood MD, Glen A, Grewal S, Forbes I, Gadre A, Blackburn TP. *In vivo* properties of SB 200646A, a 5-HT_{2C/2B} receptor antagonist. *Br J Pharmacol*. 1994; 111:797–802. [PubMed: 7912626]
- Klimesch W. Alpha-band oscillations, attention, and controlled access to stored information. *Trends Cogn Sci*. 2012; 16:606–617. [PubMed: 23141428]
- Klodzinska A, Bijak M, Tokarski K, Pilc A. Group II mGlu receptor agonists inhibit behavioural and electrophysiological effects of DOI in mice. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 2002; 73:327–332. [PubMed: 12117586]
- Klüver H. Mescal visions and edetic vision. *Am J Psychol*. 1926; 37:502–515.
- Klüver, H. *Mescal—The Divine Plant and Its Psychological Effects*. Kegan Paul; London: 1928.
- Knauer A, Maloney WJMA. A preliminary note on the psychic action of mescaline, with special reference to the mechanism of visual hallucinations. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 1913; 40:425–436.
- Knoll M, Krugler J. Subjective light pattern spectroscopy in the encephalographic frequency range. *Nature*. 1959; 184:1823–1824. [PubMed: 14410179]
- Knoll M, Kugler J, Eichmeier J, Höffer O. Note on the spectroscopy of subjective light patterns. *Journal of Analytical Psychology*. 1962; 7:55–69.
- Kometer M, Cahn BR, Andel D, Carter OL, Vollenweider FX. The 5-HT_{2A/1A} agonist psilocybin disrupts modal object completion associated with visual hallucinations. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2011; 69:399–406. [PubMed: 21126732]
- Kometer M, Schmidt A, Bachmann R, Studerus E, Seifritz E, Vollenweider FX. Psilocybin biases facial recognition, goal-directed behavior, and mood state toward positive relative to negative emotions through different serotonergic subreceptors. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2012; 72:898–906. [PubMed: 22578254]
- Kometer M, Schmidt A, Jäncke L, Vollenweider FX. Activation of serotonin 2A receptors underlies the psilocybin-induced effects on α oscillations, N170 visual-evoked potentials, and visual hallucinations. *J Neurosci*. 2013; 33:10544–10551. [PubMed: 23785166]
- Kraehenmann R, Preller KH, Scheidegger M, Pokorny T, Bosch OG, Seifritz E, Vollenweider FX. Psilocybin-Induced Decrease in Amygdala Reactivity Correlates with Enhanced Positive Mood in Healthy Volunteers. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2014 in press. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2014.04.010.
- Krebs-Thomson K, Geyer MA. The role of 5-HT_{1A} receptors in the locomotor suppressant effects of LSD: WAY-100635 studies of 8-OH-DPAT, DOI and LSD in rats. *Behav. Pharmacol*. 1996; 7:551–559. [PubMed: 11224452]
- Krebs-Thomson K, Paulus MP, Geyer MA. Effects of hallucinogens on locomotor and investigatory activity and patterns: influence of 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 1998; 18:339–351. [PubMed: 9536447]
- Krebs-Thomson K, Ruiz EM, Masten V, Buell M, Geyer MA. The roles of 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT₂ receptors in the effects of 5-MeO-DMT on locomotor activity and prepulse inhibition in rats. *Psychopharmacology*. 2006; 189:319–329. [PubMed: 17013638]
- Kurrasch-Orbaugh DM, Parrish JC, Watts VJ, Nichols DE. A complex signaling cascade links the serotonin_{2A} receptor to phospholipase A₂ activation: the involvement of MAP kinases. *J Neurochem*. 2003a; 86:980–991. [PubMed: 12887695]
- Kurrasch-Orbaugh DM, Watts VJ, Barker EL, Nichols DE. Serotonin 5-hydroxytryptamine_{2A} receptor-coupled phospholipase C and phospholipase A₂ signaling pathways have different receptor reserves. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2003b; 304:229–237.
- Lambe EK, Aghajanian GK. The role of Kv1.2-containing potassium channels in serotonin-induced glutamate release from thalamocortical terminals in rat frontal cortex. *J Neurosci*. 2001; 21:9955–9963. [PubMed: 11739602]
- Lambe EK, Aghajanian GK. Hallucinogen-induced UP states in the brain slice of rat prefrontal cortex: role of glutamate spillover and NR2B-NMDA receptors. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2006; 31:1682–1689. [PubMed: 16292328]

- Lambe EK, Aghajanian GK. Prefrontal cortical network activity: Opposite effects of psychedelic hallucinogens and D1/D5 dopamine receptor activation. *Neuroscience*. 2007; 145:900–910. [PubMed: 17293055]
- Lebovits BZ, Visotsky HM, Ostfeld AM. LSD and JB318: a comparison of two hallucinogens. An exploratory study. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1960; 2:390–407.
- LeDoux JE. Emotion circuits in the brain. *Annu Rev Neurosci*. 2000; 23:155–184. [PubMed: 10845062]
- Lehmann-Masten VD, Geyer MA. Spatial and temporal patterning distinguishes the locomotor activating effects of dizocilpine and phencyclidine in rats. *Neuropharmacology*. 1991; 30:629–636. [PubMed: 1922682]
- Leysen, JE. Use of 5-HT receptor agonists and antagonists for the characterization of their respective receptor sites.. In: Boulton, AA.; Baker, GB.; Butterworth, R., editors. *Drugs as tools in neurotransmitter research*. *Neuromethods*. Vol. 12. Springer; Berlin: 1989. p. 299-350.
- Leysen JE, Janssen PF, Niemegeers CJ. Rapid desensitization and down-regulation of 5-HT₂ receptors by DOM treatment. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1989; 163:145–149. [PubMed: 2545460]
- Leysen JE, Niemegeers CJ, Van Nueten JM, Laduron PM. [³H]Ketanserin (R 41 468), a selective ³H-ligand for serotonin₂ receptor binding sites. Binding properties, brain distribution, and functional role. *Mol Pharmacol*. 1982; 21:301–314. [PubMed: 7099138]
- Li JX, Rice KC, France CP. Discriminative stimulus effects of 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-2-aminopropane in rhesus monkeys. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2008; 324:827–833. [PubMed: 17993605]
- Lidow MS, Goldman-Rakic PS, Gallager DW, Rakic P. Quantitative autoradiographic mapping of serotonin 5-HT₁ and 5-HT₂ receptors and uptake sites in the neocortex of the rhesus monkey. *J Comp Neurol*. 1989; 280:27–42. [PubMed: 2918094]
- Likhtik E, Popa D, Apergis-Schoute J, Fidacaro GA, Paré D. Amygdala intercalated neurons are required for expression of fear extinction. *Nature*. 2008; 454:642–645. [PubMed: 18615014]
- Lofwall, Michelle R.; Griffiths, Roland R.; Mintzer, Miriam Z. Cognitive and subjective acute dose effects of intramuscular ketamine in healthy adults. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*. 2006; 14:439–449. [PubMed: 17115871]
- Logothetis NK, Pauls J, Augath M, Trinath T, Oeltermann A. Neurophysiological investigation of the basis of the fMRI signal. *Nature*. 2001; 412:150–157. [PubMed: 11449264]
- López-Giménez JF, Mengod G, Palacios JM, Vilaró MT. Selective visualization of rat brain 5-HT_{2A} receptors by autoradiography with [³H]MDL 100,907. *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol*. 1997; 356:446–454. [PubMed: 9349630]
- López-Giménez JF, Vilaró MT, Palacios JM, Mengod G. Mapping of 5-HT_{2A} receptors and their mRNA in monkey brain: [³H]MDL100,907 autoradiography and in situ hybridization studies. *J Comp Neurol*. 2001; 429:571–589. [PubMed: 11135236]
- Lyon RA, Titeler M, Seggel MR, Glennon RA. Indolealkylamine analogs share 5-HT₂ binding characteristics with phenylalkylamine hallucinogens. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1988; 145:291–297. [PubMed: 3350047]
- Lyvers M, Meester M. Illicit use of LSD or psilocybin, but not MDMA or nonpsychedelic drugs, is associated with mystical experiences in a dose-dependent manner. *J Psychoactive Drugs*. 2012; 44:410–417. [PubMed: 23457892]
- MacLean KA, Johnson MW, Reissig CJ, Prisinzano TE, Griffiths RR. Dose-related effects of salvinorin A in humans: dissociative, hallucinogenic, and memory effects. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2013; 226:381–392. [PubMed: 23135605]
- Marek GJ. Behavioral evidence for mu-opioid and 5-HT_{2A} receptor interactions. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2003; 474:77–83. [PubMed: 12909198]
- Marek GJ. Activation of adenosine1 (A1) receptors suppresses head shakes induced by a serotonergic hallucinogen in rats. *Neuropharmacology*. 2009; 56:1082–1087. [PubMed: 19324062]
- Marek GJ, Aghajanian GK. 5-Hydroxytryptamine-induced excitatory postsynaptic currents in neocortical layer V pyramidal cells: suppression by mu-opiate receptor activation. *Neuroscience*. 1998; 86:485–497. [PubMed: 9881863]

- Marek GJ, Aghajanian GK. 5-HT_{2A} receptor or α_1 -adrenoceptor activation induces excitatory postsynaptic currents in layer V pyramidal cells of the medial prefrontal cortex. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1999; 367:197–206. [PubMed: 10078993]
- Marek GJ, Wright RA, Gewirtz JC, Schoepp DD. A major role for thalamocortical afferents in serotonergic hallucinogen receptor function in the rat neocortex. *Neuroscience.* 2001; 105:379–392. [PubMed: 11672605]
- Marek GJ, Wright RA, Schoepp DD, Monn JA, Aghajanian GK. Physiological antagonism between 5-hydroxytryptamine(2A) and group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in prefrontal cortex. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 2000; 292:76–87. [PubMed: 10604933]
- Marona-Lewicka D, Chemel BR, Nichols DE. Dopamine D4 receptor involvement in the discriminative stimulus effects in rats of LSD, but not the phenethylamine hallucinogen DOI. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2009; 203:265–277. [PubMed: 18604600]
- Marona-Lewicka D, Kurrasch-Orbaugh DM, Selken JR, Cumbay MG, Lisnicchia JG, Nichols DE. Re-evaluation of lisuride pharmacology: 5-hydroxytryptamine_{1A} receptor-mediated behavioral effects overlap its other properties in rats. *Psychopharmacology.* 2002; 164:93–107. [PubMed: 12373423]
- Marona-Lewicka D, Nichols DE. Further evidence that the delayed temporal dopaminergic effects of LSD are mediated by a mechanism different than the first temporal phase of action. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2007; 87:453–461. [PubMed: 17618679]
- Marona-Lewicka D, Thisted RA, Nichols DE. Distinct temporal phases in the behavioral pharmacology of LSD: dopamine D₂ receptor-mediated effects in the rat and implications for psychosis. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2005; 180:427–435. [PubMed: 15723230]
- Martín-Ruiz R, Puig MV, Celada P, Shapiro DA, Roth BL, Mengod G, Artigas F. Control of serotonergic function in medial prefrontal cortex by serotonin-2A receptors through a glutamate-dependent mechanism. *J Neurosci.* 2001; 21:9856–9866. [PubMed: 11739593]
- Mason MF, Norton MI, Van Horn JD, Wegner DM, Grafton ST, Macrae CN. Wandering minds: the default network and stimulus-independent thought. *Science.* 2007; 315:393–395. [PubMed: 17234951]
- Matthews WD, Smith CD. Pharmacological profile of a model for central serotonin receptor activation. *Life Sci.* 1980; 26:1397–1403. [PubMed: 6247593]
- Mathiesen C, Caesar K, Akgoren N, Lauritzen M. Modification of activity-dependent increases of cerebral blood flow by excitatory synaptic activity in spikes in rat cerebellar cortex. *J Physiol (Lond).* 1998; 512:555–566. [PubMed: 9763643]
- May JA, Sharif NA, Chen HH, Liao JC, Kelly CR, Glennon RA, Young R, Li JX, Rice KC, France CP. Pharmacological properties and discriminative stimulus effects of a novel and selective 5-HT₂ receptor agonist AL-38022A [(S)-2-(8,9-dihydro-7H-pyrano[2,3-g]indazol-1-yl)-1-methylethylamine]. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2009; 91:307–314. [PubMed: 18718483]
- McDonald AJ, Mascagni F. Neuronal localization of 5-HT type 2A receptor immunoreactivity in the rat basolateral amygdala. *Neuroscience.* 2007; 146:306–320. [PubMed: 17331657]
- McKenna DJ, Repke DB, Lo L, Peroutka SJ. Differential interactions of indolealkylamines with 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor subtypes. *Neuropharmacology.* 1990; 29:193–198. [PubMed: 2139186]
- McKenna DJ, Towers G, Abbott F. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors in South American hallucinogenic plants: Tryptamine and β -carboline constituents of ayahuasca. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 1984; 10:195–223. [PubMed: 6587171]
- McLean TH, Parrish JC, Braden MR, Marona-Lewicka D, Gallardo-Godoy A, Nichols DE. 1-Aminomethylbenzocycloalkanes: conformationally restricted hallucinogenic phenethylamine analogues as functionally selective 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonists. *J. Med. Chem.* 2006; 49:5794–5803. [PubMed: 16970404]
- Meco G, Alessandri A, Giustini P, Bonifati V. Risperidone in levodopa-induced psychosis in advanced Parkinson's disease: an open-label, long-term study. *Mov Disord.* 1997; 12:610–612. [PubMed: 9251085]

- Meltzer HY, Mills R, Revell S, Williams H, Johnson A, Bahr D, Friedman JH. Pimavanserin, a serotonin_{2A} receptor inverse agonist, for the treatment of parkinson's disease psychosis. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2010; 35:881–892. [PubMed: 19907417]
- Mengod G, Pompeiano M, Martínez-Mir MI, Palacios JM. Localization of the mRNA for the 5-HT₂ receptor by in situ hybridization histochemistry. Correlation with the distribution of receptor sites. *Brain Res*. 1990; 524:139–143. [PubMed: 2400925]
- Merchant H, Crowe DA, Robertson MS, Fortes AF, Georgopoulos AP. Top-down spatial categorization signal from prefrontal to posterior parietal cortex in the primate. *Front Syst Neurosci*. 2011; 5:69. [PubMed: 21897811]
- Middleton, FA.; Strick, PL. A revised neuroanatomy of frontal-subcortical circuits.. In: Lichter, DG.; Cumming, JL., editors. *Frontal-Subcortical Circuits in Psychiatric and Neurological Disorders*. Guilford Press: New York, NY: 2001. p. 44-58.
- Millan MJ, Maiorini L, Cussac D, Audinot V, Boutin JA, Newman-Tancredi A. Differential actions of antiparkinson agents at multiple classes of monoaminergic receptor. I. A multivariate analysis of the binding properties of 14 drugs at 21 native and cloned human receptor subtypes. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2002; 303:791–804. [PubMed: 12388666]
- Minzenberg MJ, Firl AJ, Yoon JH, Gomes GC, Reinking C, Carter CS. Gamma oscillatory power is impaired during cognitive control independent of medication status in first-episode schizophrenia. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2010; 35:2590–2599. [PubMed: 20827271]
- Mitchell SW. Remarks on the effects of Anhelonium lewinii (the mescal button). *Br Med J*. 1896; 2:1625–1629.
- Mittman SM, Geyer MA. Effects of 5HT-1A agonists on locomotor and investigatory behaviors in rats differ from those of hallucinogens. *Psychopharmacology (Berlin)*. 1989; 98:321–329. [PubMed: 2501811]
- Mittman SM, Geyer MA. Disassociation of multiple effects of acute LSD on exploratory behavior in rats by ritanserin and propranolol. *Psychopharmacology (Berlin)*. 1991; 105:69–76. [PubMed: 1745714]
- Miyashita Y. Inferior temporal cortex: where visual perception meets memory. *Ann Rev Neurosci*. 1993; 16:245–263. [PubMed: 8460893]
- Mocci G, Jiménez-Sánchez L, Adell A, Cortés R, Artigas F. Expression of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in prefrontal cortex pyramidal neurons projecting to nucleus accumbens. Potential relevance for atypical antipsychotic action. *Neuropharmacology*. 2014; 79:49–58. [PubMed: 24211653]
- Moreau AW, Amar M, Le Roux N, Morel N, Fossier P. Serotonergic fine-tuning of the excitation-inhibition balance in rat visual cortical networks. *Cereb Cortex*. 2010; 20:456–467. [PubMed: 19520765]
- Moreno JL, Muguruza C, Umali A, Mortillo S, Holloway T, Pilar-Cuéllar F, Mocci G, Seto J, Callado LF, Neve RL, Milligan G, Sealfon SC, López-Giménez JF, Meana JJ, Benson DL, González-Maeso J. Identification of three residues essential for 5-hydroxytryptamine 2A-metabotropic glutamate 2 (5-HT_{2A}-mGlu₂) receptor heteromerization and its psychoactive behavioral function. *J Biol Chem*. 2012; 287:44301–44319. [PubMed: 23129762]
- Mocci G, Jiménez-Sánchez L, Adell A, Cortés R, Artigas F. Expression of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in prefrontal cortex pyramidal neurons projecting to nucleus accumbens. Potential relevance for atypical antipsychotic action. *Neuropharmacology*. 2014; 79:49–58. [PubMed: 24211653]
- Moore RH, Domino EF. Modification of the effects of LSD-25, d-amphetamine and tryptamine on electrically evoked responses in the visual system by methiothepin and octoclotheptin. *Arch Int Pharmacodyn Ther*. 1978; 236:66–73. [PubMed: 581833]
- Moore RH, Hatada K, Domino EF. Effects of N,N-dimethyltryptamine on electrically evoked responses in the cat visual system and modification by neuroleptic agents. *Neuropharmacology*. 1976; 15:535–539. [PubMed: 1068351]
- Moya PR, Berg KA, Gutiérrez-Hernandez MA, Sáez-Briones P, Reyes-Parada M, Cassels BK, Clarke WP. Functional selectivity of hallucinogenic phenethylamine and phenylisopropylamine derivatives at human 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2007; 321:1054–1061. [PubMed: 17337633]

- Mueggler T, Razoux F, Russig H, Buehler A, Franklin TB, Baltes C, Mansuy IM, Rudin M. Mapping of CBV changes in 5-HT_{1A} terminal fields by functional MRI in the mouse brain. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol.* 2011; 21:344–353. [PubMed: 20656461]
- Muthukumaraswamy SD, Carhart-Harris RL, Moran RJ, Brookes MJ, Williams TM, Erntizoe D, Sessa B, Papadopoulos A, Bolstridge M, Singh KD, Feilding A, Friston KJ, Nutt DJ. Broadband cortical desynchronization underlies the human psychedelic state. *J Neurosci.* 2013; 18:15171–15183. [PubMed: 24048847]
- Muschamp JW, Regina MJ, Hull EM, Winter JC, Rabin RA. Lysergic acid diethylamide and [-]-2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine increase extracellular glutamate in rat prefrontal cortex. *Brain Res.* 2004; 1023:134–140. [PubMed: 15364028]
- Nagai F, Nonaka R, Satoh Hisashi, Kamimura K. The effects of non-medically used psychoactive drugs on monoamine neurotransmission in rat brain. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2007; 559:132–137. [PubMed: 17223101]
- Naranjo, C. *The Healing Journey.* Pantheon Books; New York: 1973.
- Narita M, Yoshizawa K, Nomura M, Aoki K, Suzuki T. Role of the NMDA receptor subunit in the expression of the discriminative stimulus effect induced by ketamine. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2001; 423:41–46. [PubMed: 11438305]
- Nichols DE. Structure-activity relationships of serotonin 5-HT_{2A} agonists. *WIREs Membr Transp Signal.* 2012; 1:559–579.
- Nichols DE, Frescas S, Marona-Lewicka D, Kurrasch-Orbaugh DM. Lysergamides of isomeric 2, 4-dimethylazetidines map the binding orientation of the diethylamide moiety in the potent hallucinogenic agent N, N-diethyllysergamide (LSD). *J Med Chem.* 2002; 45:4344–4349. [PubMed: 12213075]
- Nicholson KL, Hayes BA, Balster RL. Evaluation of the reinforcing properties and phencyclidine-like discriminative stimulus effects of dextromethorphan and dextrorphan in rats and rhesus monkeys. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 1999; 146:49–59. [PubMed: 10485964]
- Niessing J, Ebisch B, Schmidt KE, Niessing M, Singer W, Galuske RA. Hemodynamic signals correlate tightly with synchronized gamma oscillations. *Science.* 2005; 309:948–951. [PubMed: 16081740]
- Nir Y, Fisch L, Mukamel R, Gelbard-Sagiv H, Arieli A, Fried I, Malach R. Coupling between neuronal firing rate, gamma LFP, and BOLD fMRI is related to interneuronal correlations. *Curr Biol.* 2007; 17:1275–1285. [PubMed: 17686438]
- Noulhiane M, Piolino P, Hasboun D, Clemenceau S, Baulac M, Samson S. Autobiographical memory after temporal lobe resection: neuropsychological and MRI volumetric findings. *Brain.* 2007; 130(Pt 12):3184–3199. [PubMed: 17986479]
- Osmond H. A review of the clinical effects of psychotomimetic agents. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 1957; 66:418–434. [PubMed: 13425232]
- Ouagazzal A, Grottick AJ, Moreau J, Higgins GA. Effect of LSD on prepulse inhibition and spontaneous behavior in the rat. A pharmacological analysis and comparison between two rat strains. *Neuropsychopharmacology.* 2001; 25:565–575. [PubMed: 11557170]
- Ozeki H, Finn IM, Schaffer ES, Miller KD, Ferster D. Inhibitory stabilization of the cortical network underlies visual surround suppression. *Neuron.* 2009; 62:578–592. [PubMed: 19477158]
- Pahnke WN. Psychedelic drugs and mystical experience. *Int Psychiatry Clin.* 1969; 5:149–162. [PubMed: 4892137]
- Padich RA, McCloskey TC, Kehne JH. 5-HT modulation of auditory and visual sensorimotor gating: II. Effects of the 5-HT_{2A} antagonist MDL 100,907 on disruption of sound and light prepulse inhibition produced by 5-HT agonists in Wistar rats. *Psychopharmacology.* 1996; 124:107–116. [PubMed: 8935805]
- Palacios JM, Hoyer D, Cortes R. α_1 -Adrenoceptors in the mammalian brain: similar pharmacology but different distribution in rodents and primates. *Brain Res.* 1987; 419:65–75. [PubMed: 2823969]
- Páleníček T, Balíková M, Bubeníková-Valesová V, Horáček J. Mescaline effects on rat behavior and its time profile in serum and brain tissue after a single subcutaneous dose. *Psychopharmacology.* 2008; 196:51–62. [PubMed: 17922234]

- Pálení ek T, Fujáková M, Brunovský M, Horá ek J, Gorman I, Balíková M, Rambousek L, Syslová K, Ka er P, Zach P, Bubeníková-Valešová V, Tylš F, Kubešová A, Puskar íková J, Höschl C. Behavioral, neurochemical and pharmaco-EEG profiles of the psychedelic drug 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in rats. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2013; 225:75–93. [PubMed: 22842791]
- Parker MA, Marona-Lewicka D, Lucaites VL, Nelson DL, Nichols DE. A novel (benzodifuranyl)aminoalkane with extremely potent activity at the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. *J. Med. Chem.* 1998; 41:5148–5149. [PubMed: 9857084]
- Parrish JC, Braden MR, Gundy E, Nichols DE. Differential phospholipase C activation by phenylalkylamine serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonists. *J Neurochem.* 2005; 95:1575–1584. [PubMed: 16277614]
- Paulus MP, Geyer MA. A temporal and spatial scaling hypothesis for the behavioral effects of psychostimulants. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1991; 104:6–16. [PubMed: 1679242]
- Pazos A, Probst A, Palacios JM. Serotonin receptors in the human brain — IV. Autoradiographic mapping of serotonin-2 receptors. *Neuroscience.* 1987; 21:123–139. [PubMed: 3601071]
- Pei Q, Tordera R, Sprakes M, Sharp T. Glutamate receptor activation is involved in 5-HT₂ agonist-induced Arc gene expression in the rat cortex. *Neuropharmacology.* 2004; 46:331–339. [PubMed: 14975688]
- Peroutka SJ, Snyder SH. Multiple serotonin receptors: differential binding of [³H]5-hydroxytryptamine, [³H]lysergic acid diethylamide and [3H]spiroperidol. *Mol Pharmacol.* 1979; 16:687–699. [PubMed: 530254]
- Pierce PA, Peroutka SJ. Hallucinogenic drug interactions with neurotransmitter receptor binding sites in human cortex. *Psychopharmacology.* 1989; 97:118–122. [PubMed: 2540505]
- Piercey MF, Hoffmann WE, Smith MW, Hyslop DK. Inhibition of dopamine neuron firing by pramipexole, a dopamine D3 receptor-preferring agonist: comparison to other dopamine receptor agonists. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1996; 312:35–44. [PubMed: 8891576]
- Pinard CR, Mascagni F, McDonald AJ. Medial prefrontal cortical innervation of the intercalated nuclear region of the amygdala. *Neuroscience.* 2012; 205:112–124. [PubMed: 22249157]
- Pollak P, Tison F, Rascol O, Destée A, Péré JJ, Senard JM, Durif F, Bourdeix I. Clozapine in drug induced psychosis in Parkinson's disease: a randomised, placebo controlled study with open follow up. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry.* 2004; 75:689–695. [PubMed: 15090561]
- Prentiss DW, Morgan FP. *Anhalonium lewinii* (mescal buttons): a study of the drug, with especial reference to its physiological action upon man, with report of experiments. *Therap Gaz.* 1895; 19:577–585.
- Puig MV, Celada P, Díaz-Mataix L, Artigas F. In vivo modulation of the activity of pyramidal neurons in the rat medial prefrontal cortex by 5-HT_{2A} receptors: relationship to thalamocortical afferents. *Cereb Cortex.* 2003; 13:870–882. [PubMed: 12853374]
- Puig MV, Watakabe A, Ushimaru M, Yamamori T, Kawaguchi Y. Serotonin modulates fast-spiking interneuron and synchronous activity in the rat prefrontal cortex through 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors. *J Neurosci.* 2010; 30:2211–2222. [PubMed: 20147548]
- Quednow, BB.; Geyer, MA.; Halberstadt, AL. Serotonin and schizophrenia.. In: Müller, CP.; Jacobs, BL., editors. *Handbook of the Behavioral Neurobiology of Serotonin*. Academic Press; London: 2010. p. 585-620.
- Quednow BB, Kometer M, Geyer MA, Vollenweider FX. Psilocybin-induced deficits in automatic and controlled inhibition are attenuated by ketanserin in healthy human volunteers. *Neuropsychopharmacology.* 2012; 37:630–640. [PubMed: 21956447]
- Quirk GJ, Likhtik E, Pelletier JG, Paré D. Stimulation of medial prefrontal cortex decreases the responsiveness of central amygdala output neurons. *J Neurosci.* 2003; 23:8800–8807. [PubMed: 14507980]
- Rabin RA, Regina M, Doat M, Winter JC. 5-HT_{2A} receptor-stimulated phosphoinositide hydrolysis in the stimulus effects of hallucinogens. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2002; 72:29–37. [PubMed: 11900766]
- Raffaelli E Jr, Martins OJ, dos Santos P, Dägua Filho A. Lisuride in cluster headache. *Headache.* 1983; 23:117–121. [PubMed: 6874328]

- Raichle ME, MacLeod AM, Snyder AZ, Powers WJ, Gusnard DA, Shulman GL. A default mode of brain function. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2001; 98:676–682. [PubMed: 11209064]
- Rainnie DG. Serotonergic modulation of neurotransmission in the rat basolateral amygdala. *J Neurophysiol*. 1999; 82:69–85. [PubMed: 10400936]
- Rasmussen K, Aghajanian GK. Effect of hallucinogens on spontaneous and sensory-evoked locus coeruleus unit activity in the rat: reversal by selective 5-HT₂ antagonists. *Brain Res*. 1986; 385:395–400. [PubMed: 3096493]
- Rasmussen K, Aghajanian GK. Failure to block responses of locus coeruleus neurons to somatosensory stimuli by destruction of two major afferent nuclei. *Synapse*. 1989; 4:162–164. [PubMed: 2781467]
- Reissig CJ, Carter LP, Johnson MW, Mintzer MZ, Klinedinst MA, Griffiths RR. High doses of dextromethorphan, an NMDA antagonist, produce effects similar to classic hallucinogens. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2012; 223:1–15. [PubMed: 22526529]
- Reissig CJ, Eckler JR, Rabin RA, Winter JC. The 5-HT_{1A} receptor and the stimulus effects of LSD in the rat. *Psychopharmacology (Berlin)*. 2005; 182:197–204. [PubMed: 16025319]
- Riba J, Anderer P, Jane F, Saletu B, Barbanoj MJ. Effects of the South American psychoactive beverage *ayahuasca* on regional brain electrical activity in humans: a functional neuroimaging study using low-resolution electromagnetic tomography. *Neuropsychobiology*. 2004; 50:89–101. [PubMed: 15179026]
- Riba J, Anderer P, Morte A, Urbano G, Jané F, Saletu B, Barbanoj MJ. Topographic pharmaco-EEG mapping of the effects of the South American psychoactive beverage *ayahuasca* in healthy volunteers. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*. 2002; 53:613–628. [PubMed: 12047486]
- Riba J, Romero S, Grasa E, Mena E, Carrió I, Barbanoj MJ. Increased frontal and paralimbic activation following *ayahuasca*, the pan-Amazonian inebriant. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2006; 186:93–98. [PubMed: 16575552]
- Riga, M.; Soria, G.; Tudela, R.; Artigas, F. The natural hallucinogen 5-MeO-DMT, component of *Ayahuasca*, disrupts cortical function in rats. Reversal by antipsychotic drugs.. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2014. in press. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1461145714000261>
- Rojas-Corrales MO, Gibert-Rahola J, Mico JA. Role of atypical opiates in OCD. Experimental approach through the study of 5-HT(2A/C) receptor-mediated behavior. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2007; 190:221–231. [PubMed: 17102981]
- Rosenberg DE, Isbell H, Miner EJ, Logan CR. The effect of N,N-dimethyltryptamine in human subjects tolerant to lysergic acid diethylamide. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1964; 5:217–227. [PubMed: 14138757]
- Rosenberg DE, Wolbach AB, Miner EJ, Isbell H. Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and D-amphetamine in man. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1963; 5:1–15. [PubMed: 14085622]
- Roth BL, Palvimaki EP, Berry S, Khan N, Sachs N, Uluer A, Choudhary MS. 5-Hydroxytryptamine_{2A} (5-HT_{2A}) receptor desensitization can occur without down-regulation. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1995; 275:1638–1646. [PubMed: 8531139]
- Roux F, Uhlhaas PJ. Working memory and neural oscillations: alpha–gamma versus theta–gamma codes dor distinct WM information. *Trends Cognitive Sci*. 2014; 18:16–25.
- Sacks, O. *Migraine*. Picador; London: 1995.
- Sadzot B, Baraban JM, Glennon RA, Lyon RA, Leonhardt S, Jan CR, Titeler M. Hallucinogenic drug interactions at human brain 5-HT₂ receptors: implications for treating LSD-induced hallucinogenesis. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1989; 98:495–499. [PubMed: 2505289]
- Salvatore S, Hyde RW. Progression of effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). *AMA Arch Neurol Psychiat*. 1956; 2:50–59. [PubMed: 13338909]
- Santana N, Bortolozzi A, Serrats J, Mengod G, Artigas F. Expression of serotonin_{1A} and serotonin_{2A} receptors in pyramidal and GABAergic neurons of the rat prefrontal cortex. *Cereb Cortex*. 2004; 14:1100–1109. [PubMed: 15115744]
- Schindler A, Bartels A. Parietal cortex codes for egocentric space beyond the field of view. *Curr Biol*. 2013; 23:177–182. [PubMed: 23260468]
- Schlemmer RF Jr, Davis JM. A primate model for the study of hallucinogens. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*. 1986; 24:381–92. [PubMed: 3952128]

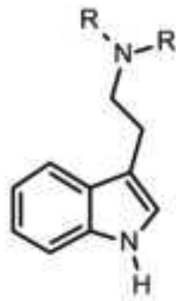
- Schmid CL, Bohn LM. Serotonin, but not *N*-methyltryptamines, activates the serotonin 2A receptor via a β -arrestin2/Src/Akt signaling complex *in vivo*. *J Neurosci*. 2010; 30:13513–13524. [PubMed: 20926677]
- Schmid CL, Raehal KM, Bohn LM. Agonist-directed signaling of the serotonin 2A receptor depends on β -arrestin-2 interactions *in vivo*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2008; 105:1079–1084. [PubMed: 18195357]
- Schoepp DD. Unveiling the functions of presynaptic metabotropic glutamate receptors in the central nervous system. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2001; 299:12–20. [PubMed: 11561058]
- Schreiber R, Brocco M, Audinot V, Gobert A, Veiga S, Millan MJ. 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4 iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane-induced head-twitches in the rat are mediated by 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)_{2A} receptors: modulation by novel 5-HT_{2A/2C} antagonists, D₁ antagonists and 5-HT_{1A} agonists. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1995; 273:101–112. [PubMed: 7714755]
- Schreiber R, Brocco M, Millan MJ. Blockade of the discriminative stimulus effects of DOI by MDL 100,907 and the 'atypical' antipsychotics, clozapine and risperidone. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1994; 264:99–102. [PubMed: 7530204]
- Schroeder CE, Lakatos P. The gamma oscillation: master and slave? *Brain Topogr*. 2009; 22:24–26. [PubMed: 19205863]
- Scruggs JL, Patel S, Bubser M, Deutch AY. DOI-Induced activation of the cortex: dependence on 5-HT_{2A} heteroreceptors on thalamocortical glutamatergic neurons. *J Neurosci*. 2000; 20:8846–8852. [PubMed: 11102493]
- Scruggs JL, Schmidt D, Deutch AY. The hallucinogen 1-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl]-2-aminopropane (DOI) increases cortical extracellular glutamate levels in rats. *Neurosci. Lett*. 2003; 346:137–140. [PubMed: 12853103]
- Sejnowski TJ, Paulsen O. Network oscillations: emerging computational principles. *J. Neurosci*. 2006; 26:1673–1676. [PubMed: 16467514]
- Serko A. Im Mescalinaus. *Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie Neurologie*. 1913; 31:355–366.
- Sesack SR, Deutch AY, Roth RH, Bunney BS. Topographical organization of the efferent projections of the medial prefrontal cortex in the rat: an anterograde tract-tracing study with phaseolus vulgaris leucoagglutinin. *J Comp Neurol*. 1989; 290:213–242. [PubMed: 2592611]
- Shannon M, Battaglia G, Glennon RA, Titeler M. 5-HT₁ and 5-HT₂ binding properties of derivatives of the hallucinogen 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane (2,5-DMA). *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1984; 102:23–29. [PubMed: 6479216]
- Shulgin, AT.; Shulgin, A. PIHKAL: A Chemical Love Story. Transform Press; Berkeley, CA: 1991.
- Shulgin, AT.; Shulgin, A. Transform Press; Berkeley, CA: 1997. TIHKAL: The Continuation..
- Siegel, RK.; Jarvik, ME. Drug-induced hallucinations in animals and man.. In: Siegel, RK.; West, LS., editors. *Hallucinations: Behavior, Experience, and Theory*. John Wiley and Sons; New York: 1975. p. 81-161.
- Silva MT, Calil HM. Screening hallucinogenic drugs: systematic study of three behavioral tests. *Psychopharmacologia*. 1975; 42:163–171. [PubMed: 1080571]
- Simons JS, Spiers HJ. Prefrontal and medial temporal lobe interactions in long-term memory. *Nature Rev Neurosci*. 2003; 4:637–648. [PubMed: 12894239]
- Singer W. Neuronal synchrony: a versatile code for the definition of relations? *Neuron*. 1999; 24:49–65. 111–125. (1999). [PubMed: 10677026]
- Singewald N, Philippu A. Release of transmitters in the locus coeruleus. *Prog. Neurobiol*. 1998; 56:237–267. [PubMed: 9760703]
- Singleton C, Marsden CA. Circadian variation in the head twitch response produced by 5-methoxy-N₁,N₁-dimethyltryptamine and p-chloroamphetamine in the mouse. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 1981; 74:173–176. [PubMed: 6168003]
- Sipes TA, Geyer MA. Multiple serotonin receptor subtypes modulate prepulse inhibition of the startle response in rats. *Neuropharmacology*. 1994; 33:441–448. [PubMed: 7984282]
- Sipes TE, Geyer MA. DOI disruption of prepulse inhibition of startle in the rat is mediated by 5-HT_{2A} and not by 5-HT_{2C} receptors. *Behav Pharmacol*. 1995; 6:839–842. [PubMed: 11224388]

- Sipes TE, Geyer MA. DOI disrupts prepulse inhibition of startle in rats via 5-HT_{2A} receptors in the ventral pallidum. *Brain Res.* 1997; 761:97–104. [PubMed: 9247071]
- Siuciak JA, Chapin DS, McCarthy SA, Guanowsky V, Brown J, Chiang P, Marala R, Patterson T, Seymour PA, Swick A, Iredale PA. CP-809,101, a selective 5-HT_{2C} agonist, shows activity in animal models of antipsychotic activity. *Neuropharmacology.* 2007; 52:279–290. [PubMed: 16949622]
- Smith RL, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Neurochemical and behavioral evidence that quipazine-ketanserin discrimination is mediated by serotonin_{2A} receptor. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1995; 275:1050–1057. [PubMed: 7473132]
- Smith RL, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Mechanism of tolerance development to 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine in rats: down-regulation of the 5-HT_{2A}, but not 5-HT_{2C}, receptor. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 1999; 144:248–254. [PubMed: 10435391]
- Smith RL, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Discriminative stimulus properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane [(+/-)DOI] in C57BL/6J mice. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2003; 166:61–68. [PubMed: 12474110]
- Smith RL, Canton H, Barrett RJ, Sanders-Bush E. Agonist properties of *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine at serotonin 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 1998; 61:323–330. [PubMed: 9768567]
- Smith Y, Pare JF, Pare D. Differential innervation of parvalbumin-immunoreactive interneurons of the basolateral amygdaloid complex by cortical and intrinsic inputs. *J Comp Neurol.* 2000; 416:496–508. [PubMed: 10660880]
- Sokal DM, Giarola AS, Large CH. Effects of GABA_B, 5-HT_{1A}, and 5-HT₂ receptor stimulation on activation and inhibition of the rat lateral amygdala following medial geniculate nucleus stimulation in vivo. *Brain Res.* 2005; 1031:141–150. [PubMed: 15621024]
- Spencer KM, Nestor PG, Niznikiewicz MA, Salisbury DF, Shenton ME, McCarley RW. Abnormal neural synchrony in schizophrenia. *J Neurosci.* 2003; 23:7407–7411. [PubMed: 12917376]
- Stein C, Davidowa H, Albrecht D. 5-HT_{1A} receptor-mediated inhibition and 5-HT₂ as well as 5-HT₃ receptor-mediated excitation in different subdivisions of the rat amygdala. *Synapse.* 2000; 38:328–337. [PubMed: 11020236]
- Stein JF. The representation of egocentric space in the posterior parietal cortex. *Behav Brain Sci.* 1992; 15:691–700. [PubMed: 23842408]
- Steriade M. Synchronized activities of coupled oscillators in the cerebral cortex and thalamus at different levels of vigilance. *Cereb Cortex.* 1997; 7:583–604. [PubMed: 9276182]
- Steriade M, McCormick DA, Sejnowski TJ. Thalamocortical oscillations in the sleeping and aroused brain. *Science.* 1993a; 262:679–685. [PubMed: 8235588]
- Steriade M, Nunez A, Amzica F. A novel slow (< 1 Hz) oscillation of neocortical neurons in vivo: depolarizing and hyperpolarizing components. *J Neurosci.* 1993b; 13:3252–3265. [PubMed: 8340806]
- Strassman RJ, Qualls CR, Berg LM. Differential tolerance to biological and subjective effects of four closely spaced doses of *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine in humans. *Biol Psychiatry.* 1996; 39:784–795. [PubMed: 8731519]
- Strassman RJ, Qualls CR, Uhlenhuth EH, Kellner R. Dose-response study of *N,N*-dimethyltryptamine in humans. II. Subjective effects and preliminary results of a new rating scale. *Arch Gen Psychiatry.* 1994; 51:98–108. [PubMed: 8297217]
- Stubbs DA. Temporal differentiation and a free-operant psychophysical procedure. *J Exp Anal Behav.* 1980; 33:167–185. [PubMed: 7365406]
- Studerus E, Gamma A, Vollenweider FX. Psychometric evaluation of the Altered States of Consciousness rating scale (OAV). *PLoS ONE.* 2010; 5:e12412. [PubMed: 20824211]
- Stutzmann GE, Marek GJ, Aghajanian GK. Adenosine preferentially suppresses serotonin_{2A} receptor-enhanced excitatory postsynaptic currents in layer V neurons of the rat medial prefrontal cortex. *Neuroscience.* 2001; 105:55–69. [PubMed: 11483300]
- Swerdlow NR, Geyer MA. Using an animal model of deficient sensorimotor gating to study the pathophysiology and new treatments of schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull.* 1998; 24:285–301. [PubMed: 9613626]

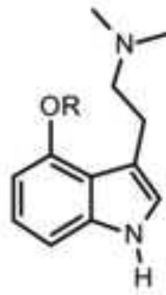
- [¹⁸F]fluorodeoxyglucose.. In: Pletscher, A.; Ladewig, D., editors. 50 Years of LSD: Current Status and Perspectives of Hallucinogens. Parthenon; Pearl River, NY: 1994. p. 67-86.
- Vollenweider FX. Advances and pathophysiological models of hallucinogenic drug actions in humans: a preamble to schizophrenia research. *Pharmacopsychiat.* 1998; 31(Suppl):92–103.
- Vollenweider FX, Csomor PA, Knappe B, Geyer MA, Quednow BB. The effects of the preferential 5-HT_{2A} agonist psilocybin on prepulse inhibition of startle in healthy human volunteers depend on interstimulus interval. *Neuropsychopharmacology.* 2007; 32:1876–1887. [PubMed: 17299516]
- Vollenweider FX, Geyer MA. A systems model of altered consciousness: integrating natural and drug-induced psychoses. *Brain Res Bull.* 2001; 56:495–507. [PubMed: 11750795]
- Vollenweider FX, Leenders KL, Scharfetter C, Maguire P, Stadelmann O, Angst J. Positron emission tomography and fluorodeoxyglucose studies of metabolic hyperfrontality and psychopathology in the psilocybin model of psychosis. *Neuropsychopharmacology.* 1997; 16:357–372. [PubMed: 9109107]
- Vollenweider FX, Vollenweider-Scherpenhuyzen MF, Bäßler A, Vogel H, Hell D. Psilocybin induces schizophrenia-like psychosis in humans via a serotonin-2 agonist action. *Neuroreport.* 1998; 9:3897–3902. [PubMed: 9875725]
- Von Mering, O.; Morimoto, K.; Hyde, RW.; Rinkel, M. Experimentally induced depersonalization.. In: Hoch, PH.; Zubin, J., editors. *Experimental Psychopathology.* Grune and Stratton; New York: 1957. p. 66-77.
- Wallach MB, Hine B, Gershon S. Cross tolerance or tachyphylaxis among various psychotomimetic agents on cats. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1974; 29:89–92. [PubMed: 4435048]
- Wang S, Zhang QJ, Liu J, Ali U, Wu ZH, Chen L, Gui ZH, Wang Y, Hui YP. In vivo effects of activation and blockade of 5-HT_{2A/2C} receptors in the firing activity of pyramidal neurons of medial prefrontal cortex in a rodent model of Parkinson's disease. *Exp Neurol.* 2009; 219:239–248. [PubMed: 19500571]
- Watakabe A, Komatsu Y, Sadakane O, Shimegi S, Takahata T, Higo N, Tochtitani S, Hashikawa T, Naito T, Osaki H, Sakamoto H, Okamoto M, Ishikawa A, Hara S, Akasaki T, Sato H, Yamamori T. Enriched expression of serotonin 1B and 2A receptor genes in macaque visual cortex and their bidirectional modulatory effects on neuronal responses. *Cereb Cortex.* 2009; 19:1915–1928. [PubMed: 19056862]
- Weber ET, Andrade R. *Htr2a* gene and 5-HT_{2A} receptor expression in the cerebral cortex studied using genetically modified mice. *Front Neurosci.* 2010; 4(pii):36. [PubMed: 20802802]
- Weisstaub NV, Zhou M, Lira A, Lambe E, González-Maeso J, Hornung JP, Sibille E, Underwood M, Itohara S, Dauer WT, Ansorge MS, Morelli E, Mann JJ, Toth M, Aghajanian G, Sealton SC, Hen R, Gingrich JA. Cortical 5-HT_{2A} receptor signaling modulates anxiety-like behaviors in mice. *Science.* 2006; 313:536–540. [PubMed: 16873667]
- Wettstein JG, Host M, Hitchcock JM. Selectivity of action of typical and atypical anti-psychotic drugs as antagonists of the behavioral effects of 1-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl]-2-aminopropane (DOI). *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry.* 1999; 23:533–544. [PubMed: 10378235]
- White FJ, Appel JB. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and lisuride: differentiation of their neuropharmacological actions. *Science.* 1982; 216:535–537. [PubMed: 7071600]
- Williams GV, Rao SG, Goldman-Rakic PS. The physiological role of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in working memory. *J Neurosci.* 2002; 22:2843–2854. [PubMed: 11923449]
- Willins DL, Deutch AY, Roth BL. Serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptors are expressed on pyramidal cells and interneurons in the rat cortex. *Synapse.* 1997; 27:79–82. [PubMed: 9268067]
- Willins DL, Meltzer HY. Direct injection of 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonists into the medial prefrontal cortex produces a head-twitch response in rats. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1997; 282:699–706. [PubMed: 9262333]
- Wing LL, Tapson GS, Geyer MA. 5HT-2 mediation of acute behavioral effects of hallucinogens in rats. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 1990; 100:417–425. [PubMed: 2138338]
- Winter JC. Tolerance to a behavioral effect of lysergic acid diethylamide and cross-tolerance to mescaline in the rat: absence of a metabolic component. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1971; 178:625–630. [PubMed: 5571911]

- Winter JC, Eckler JR, Rabin RA. Serotonergic/glutamatergic interactions: the effects of mGlu2/3 receptor ligands in rats trained with LSD and PCP as discriminative stimuli. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2004; 172:233–240. [PubMed: 14598016]
- Winter JC, Filipink RA, Timineri D, Helsley SE, Rabin RA. The paradox of 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine: an indoleamine hallucinogen that induces stimulus control via 5-HT1A receptors. *Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav.* 2000; 65:75–82. [PubMed: 10638639]
- Winter JC, Rabin RA. Interactions between serotonergic agonists and antagonists in rats trained with LSD as a discriminative stimulus. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 1988; 30:617–624. [PubMed: 3211970]
- Winter JC, Rice KC, Amorosi DJ, Rabin RA. Psilocybin-induced stimulus control in the rat. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2007; 87:472–480. [PubMed: 17688928]
- Wischoff L, Hollensteiner KJ, Koch M. Impulsive behaviour in rats induced by intracortical DOI infusions is antagonized by co-administration of an mGlu2/3 receptor agonist. *Behav Pharmacol.* 2011; 22:805–813. [PubMed: 22015807]
- Wischoff L, Koch M. Pre-treatment with the mGlu2/3 receptor agonist LY379268 attenuates DOI-induced impulsive responding and regional c-Fos protein expression. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2012; 219:387–400. [PubMed: 21863235]
- Wittmann M, Carter O, Hasler F, Cahn BR, Grimberg U, Spring P, Hell D, Flohr H, Vollenweider FX. Effects of psilocybin on time perception and temporal control of behaviour in humans. *J Psychopharmacol.* 2007; 21:50–64. [PubMed: 16714323]
- Wolbach AB, Isbell H, Miner EJ. Cross tolerance between mescaline and LSD-25. With a comparison of the mescaline and LSD reactions. *Psychopharmacologia.* 1962a; 3:1–14. [PubMed: 14007904]
- Wolbach AB, Miner EJ, Isbell H. Comparison of psilocin with psilocybin, mescaline and LSD-25. *Psychopharmacologia.* 1962b; 3:219–223. [PubMed: 14007905]
- Wood J, Kim Y, Moghaddam B. Disruption of prefrontal cortex large scale neuronal activity by different classes of psychotomimetic drugs. *J Neurosci.* 2012; 32:3022–3031. [PubMed: 22378875]
- Xu T, Pandey SC. Cellular localization of serotonin_{2A} (5HT_{2A}) receptors in the rat brain. *Brain Res Bull.* 2000; 51:499–505. [PubMed: 10758340]
- Yamaguchi K, Nabeshima T, Ishikawa K, Yoshida S, Kameyama T. Phencyclidine-induced head-weaving and head-twitch through interaction with 5-HT1 and 5-HT2 receptors in reserpinized rats. *Neuropharmacology.* 1987; 26:1489–1497. [PubMed: 2446188]
- Yamamoto T, Ueki S. Behavioral effects of 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM) in rats and mice. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1975; 32:156–162. [PubMed: 1149803]
- Yang C, Winkelman JW. Clinical significance of sleep EEG abnormalities in chronic schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res.* 2006; 82:251–260. [PubMed: 16377158]
- Young R, Glennon RA, Rosecrans JA. The hallucinogen DOM as a discriminative stimulus. *Commun Psychopharmacol.* 1981; 4:501–504. [PubMed: 7297054]
- Zhai Y, George CA, Zhai J, Nisenbaum ES, Johnson MP, Nisenbaum LK. Group II metabotropic glutamate receptor modulation of DOI-induced c-fos mRNA and excitatory responses in the cerebral cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology.* 2003; 28:45–52. [PubMed: 12496939]
- Zhang ZW, Arsenault D. Gain modulation by serotonin in pyramidal neurones of the rat prefrontal cortex. *J Physiol.* 2005; 566(Pt 2):379–394. [PubMed: 15878946]
- Zhang C, Marek GJ. AMPA receptor involvement in 5-hydroxytryptamine_{2A} receptor-mediated prefrontal cortical excitatory synaptic currents and DOI-induced head shakes. *Prog. Neuropsychopharmacol. Biol Psychiatry.* 2008; 32:62–71. [PubMed: 17728034]
- Zhang G, Ásgeirsdóttir HN, Cohen SJ, Munchow AH, Barrera MP, Stackman RW Jr. Stimulation of serotonin 2A receptors facilitates consolidation and extinction of fear memory in C57BL/6J mice. *Neuropharmacology.* 2013; 64:403–413. [PubMed: 22722027]
- Zhang QJ, Wang S, Liu J, Ali U, Gui ZH, Wu ZH, Hui YP, Wang Y, Chen L. Unilateral lesion of the nigrostriatal pathway decreases the response of interneurons in medial prefrontal cortex to 5-HT_{2A/2C} receptor stimulation in the rat. *Brain Res.* 2010; 1312:127–137. [PubMed: 19948151]

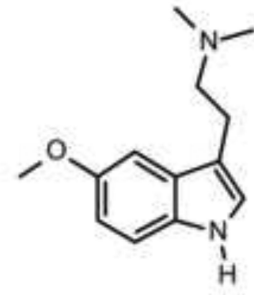
- >Serotonergic hallucinogens are classified as phenylalkylamines and indoleamines.
- >The two classes of hallucinogens produce similar subjective effects in humans and show cross-tolerance
- >Hallucinogen effects are primarily mediated by the serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor.
- >Many effects of hallucinogens are mediated in the prefrontal cortex.



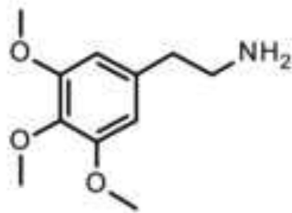
R = Me; DMT
 R = Et; DET
 R = Pr; DPT



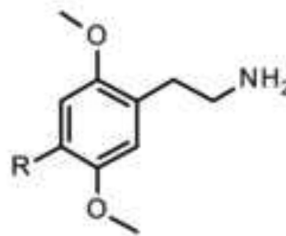
R = H; Psilocin
 R = PO₃H₂; Psilocybin



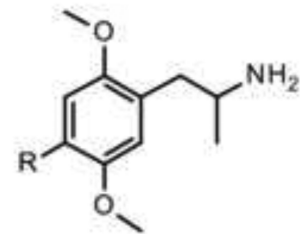
5-MeO-DMT



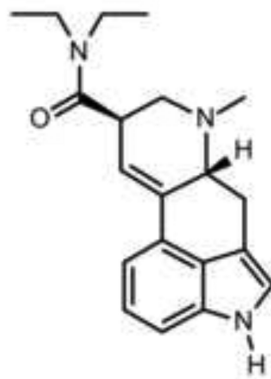
Mescaline



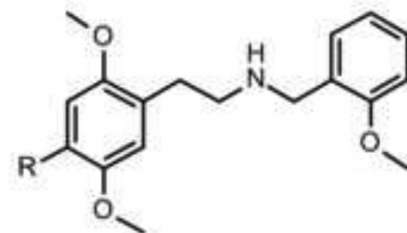
R = Br; 2C-B
 R = I; 2C-I



R = Br; DOB
 R = I; DOI
 R = Me; DOM

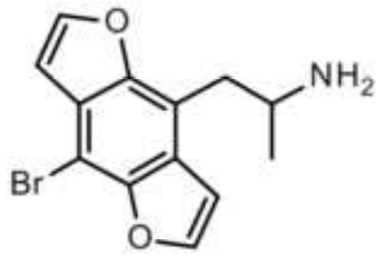


LSD

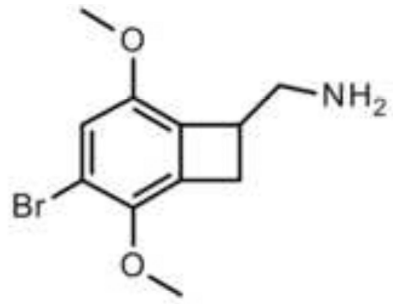


R = Br; 25B-NBOMe
 R = I; 25I-NBOMe

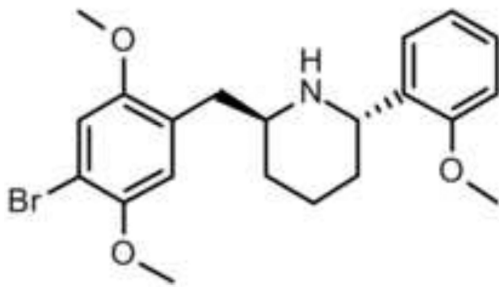
Figure 1.
 Chemical structures of indolealkylamine, phenylalkylamine, and ergoline hallucinogens.



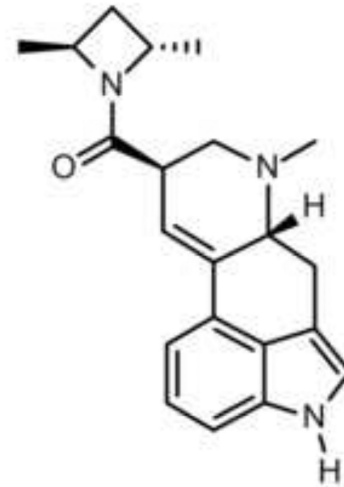
Bromo-DragonFLY



TCB-2



(2S,6S)-DMBMPP



Lysergic acid (2S,4S)-2,4-dimethylazetidide

Figure 2.
Chemical structures of conformationally-restricted hallucinogens.

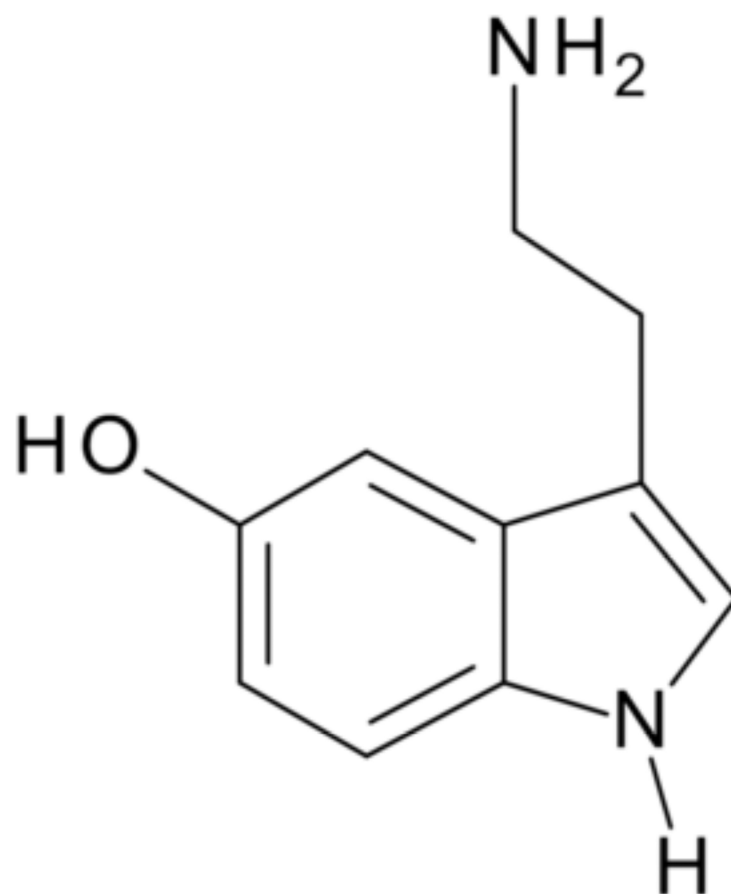


Figure 3.
Structure of serotonin.

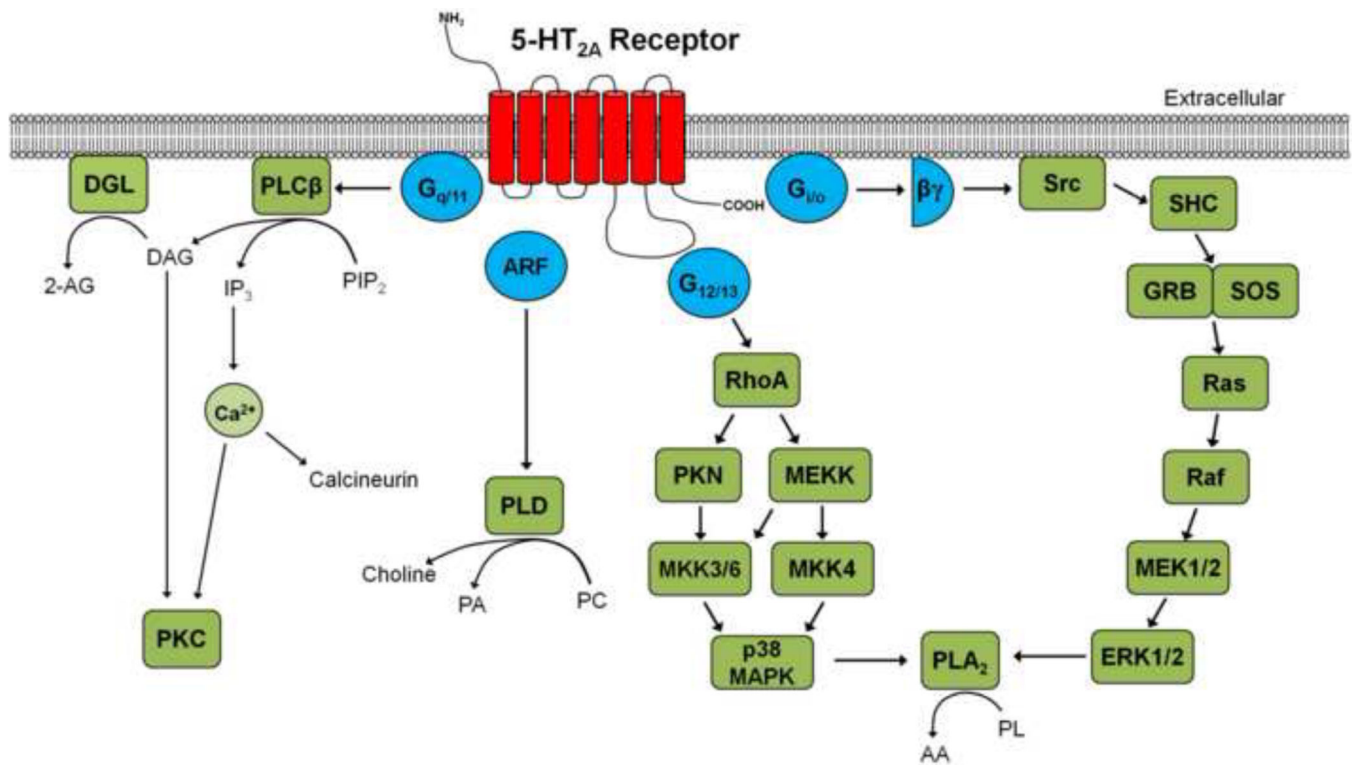


Figure 4.

Signaling pathways coupled to the 5-HT_{2A} receptor. Abbreviations: AA, arachidonic acid; 2-AG, 2-arachidonoylglycerol; ARF, ADP-ribosylation factor-1; DAG, diacylglycerol; DGL, diacylglycerol lipase; ERK1/2, extracellular-regulated kinases 1 and 2; GRB, growth factor receptor-bound protein 2; IP₃, inositol triphosphate; p38 MAPK, p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; MEK1/2, mitogen/extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1 and 2; MKK3/6, MAPK kinases 3 and 6; MKK4, MAPK kinase 4; MEKK, MAPK kinase kinase; PA, phosphatidic acid; PC, phosphatidyl choline; PIP₂, phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate; PKC, protein kinase C; PKN, protein kinase N; PL, phospholipids; PLCβ, phospholipase Cβ; PLD, phospholipase D; SHC, Src homology 2 domain containing transforming factor; SOS, son of sevenless homolog.

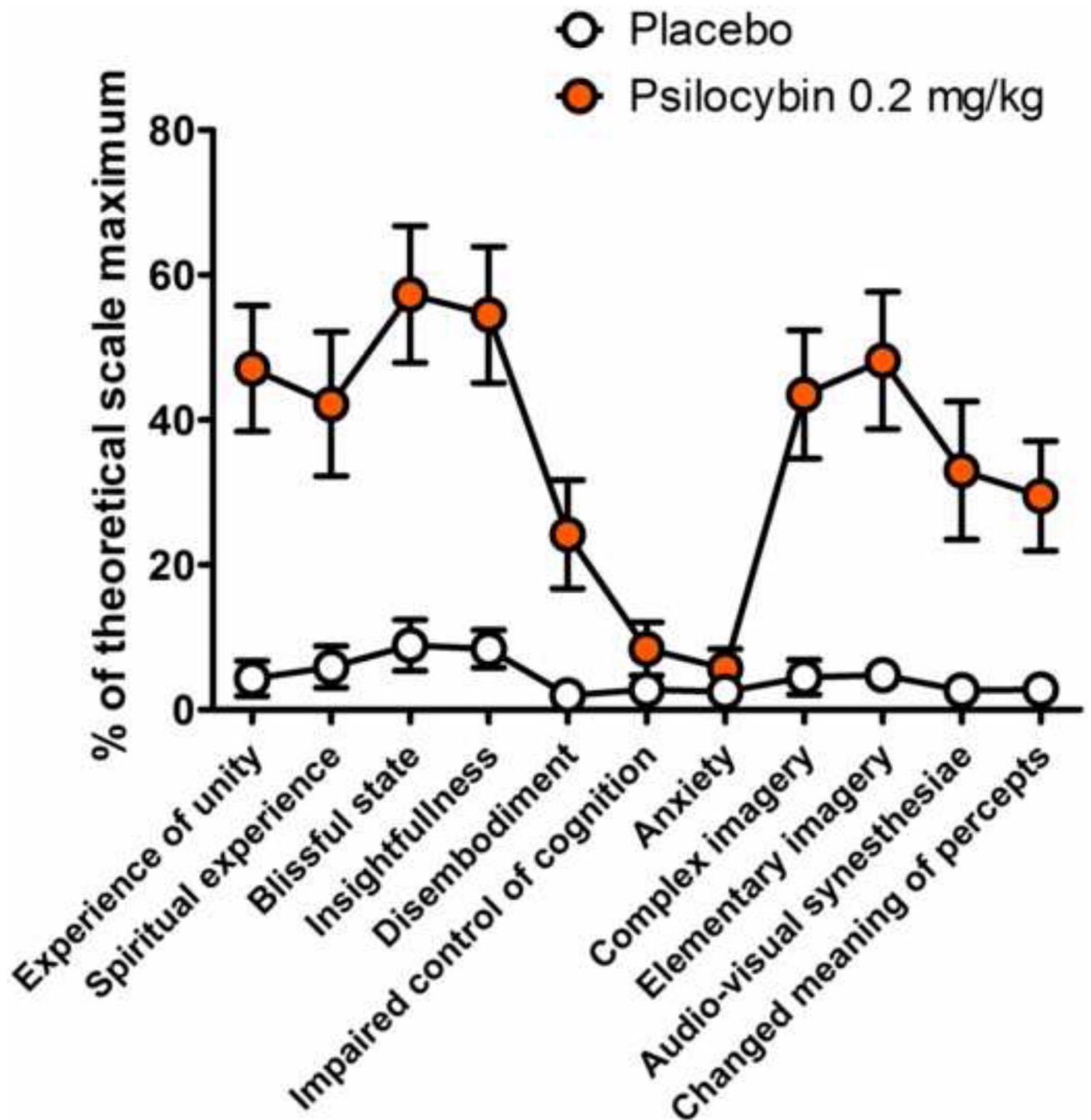


Figure 5. Subjective effects of psilocybin as measured by the 5-Dimension Altered States of Consciousness instrument (5D-ASC). The values reported by Grob et al. (2011) were reanalyzed using the 11 new homogenous APZ subscales developed by Studerus et al. (2010). Values are the mean (SEM) percentages of the total possible score. The placebo was niacin.

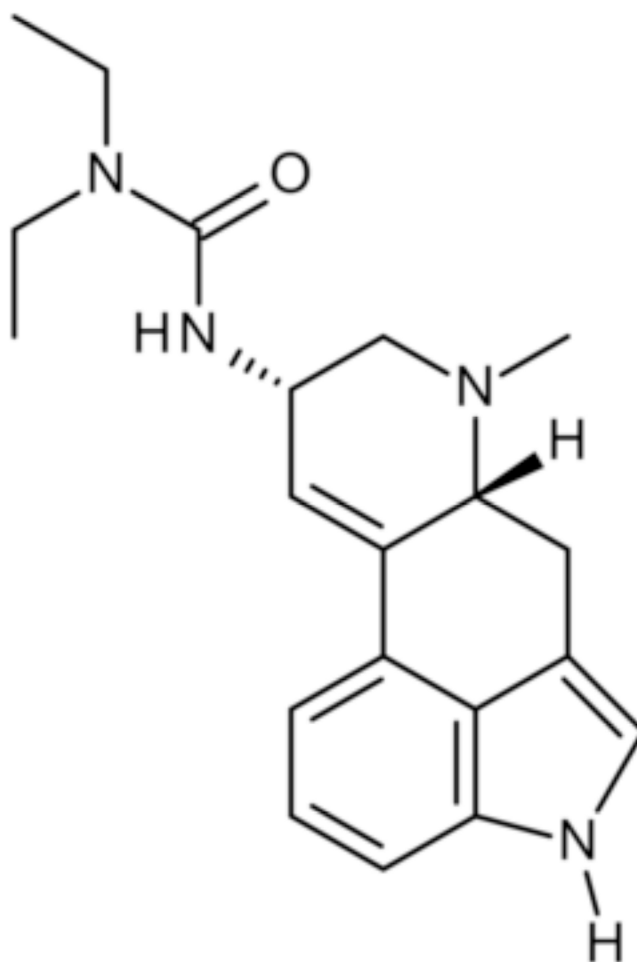


Figure 6.
Chemical structure of lisuride.

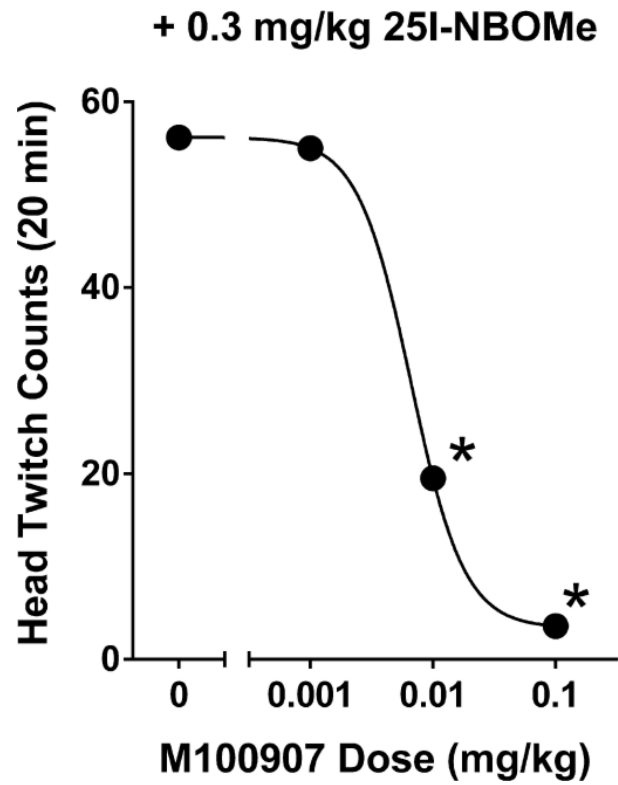


Figure 7. Effect of pretreatment with the selective 5-HT_{2A} antagonist M100907 on the head twitch response induced by 0.3 mg/kg 25I-NBOMe in C57BL/6J mice. Data are presented as group means \pm SEM for 20-min test sessions. ** $p < 0.01$, significant difference from 25I-NBOMe alone. Data from: Halberstadt and Geyer, 2014.

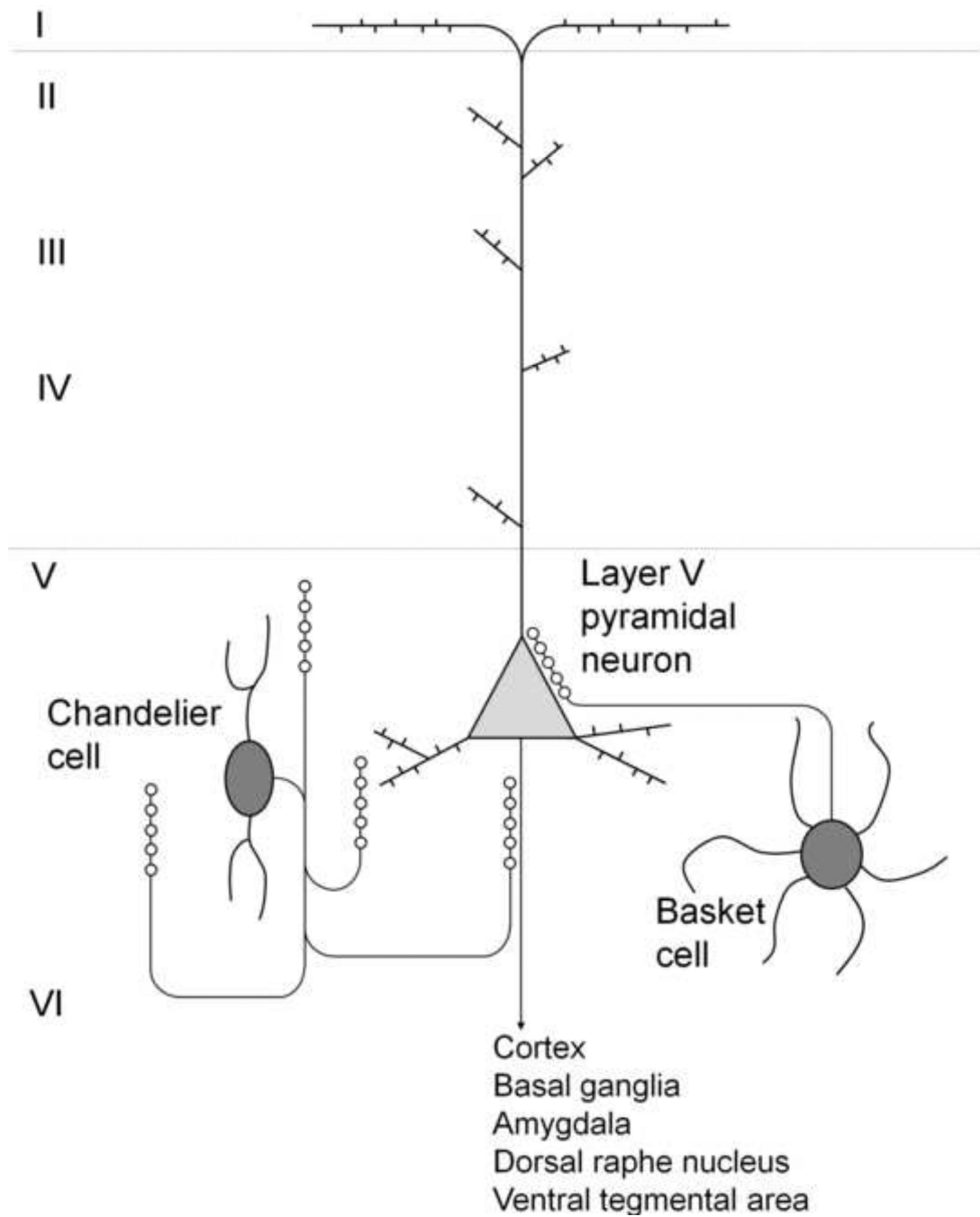


Figure 8. Distribution of 5-HT_{2A} receptors in neurons in layer V of the prefrontal cortex. 5-HT_{2A} receptors are expressed by glutamatergic pyramidal neurons and GABAergic basket cells and chandelier cells. Hallucinogens increase the frequency of spontaneous EPSCs and IPSCs in layer V pyramidal neurons by enhancing recurrent glutamatergic and GABAergic network activity.

Table 1

Core dimensions of the APZ (Dittrich, 1998)

Dimension	Symptoms Assessed
Oceanic Boundlessness (OB)	<i>Positive derealization</i> <i>Positive depersonalization</i> <i>Altered sense of time</i> <i>Positive mood</i> <i>Mania-like experience</i>
Anxious Ego Dissolution (AED)	<i>Anxious derealization</i> <i>Thought disorder</i> <i>Delusion</i> <i>Fear of loss of control</i>
Visionary Restructuralization (VR)	<i>Elementary hallucinations</i> <i>Visual pseudohallucinations</i> <i>Synesthesia</i> <i>Changed meaning of percepts</i> <i>Facilitated recollection</i> <i>Facilitated imagination</i>

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Table 2

The selective 5-HT_{2A} antagonist M100907 blocks the head twitch response induced by hallucinogens in rats and mice.

Hallucinogen Drug	Dose	Route ¹	M100907 Potency ²	Effective dose ³	Route ¹	Species	Reference
5-MeO-DMT	30 mg/kg	IP	ID ₅₀ = 0.03		IP	Mouse	Kenne et al., 1996
5-MeO-DMT	10 mg/kg	IP		0.05 mg/kg	IP	Mouse	Schmid & Bohn, 2010
DPT	3 mg/kg	IP		0.01 mg/kg	IP	Mouse	Fantegrossi et al., 2008
DOI	2.5 mg/kg	IP	ID ₅₀ = 0.005	0.04 mg/kg	SC	Rat	Schreiber et al., 1995
DOI	3 mg/kg	IP		1 mg/kg	IP	Rat	Wetstein et al., 1999
R(-)-DOI	3 mg/kg	IP	ID ₅₀ = 0.01	0.1 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Bartoszyk et al., 2003
DOI	2.5 mg/kg	IP		0.25 mg/kg	IP	Mouse	Garcia et al., 2007
DOI	2 mg/kg	IP		0.3 mg/kg	IP	Mouse	Jennings et al., 2008
DOI	1 mg/kg	IP		0.05 mg/kg	IP	Mouse	Schmid et al., 2008
DOI	1 mg/kg	IP		0.25 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Canal et al., 2010
DOI	1 mg/kg	IP		0.025 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Canal et al., 2013
2C-1	3 mg/kg	SC	ID ₅₀ = 0.0045	0.1 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Halberstadt & Geyer, 2014
25I-NBOMe	0.3 mg/kg	SC	ID ₅₀ = 0.0062	0.1 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Halberstadt & Geyer, 2014
25I-NBMD	3 mg/kg	SC	ID ₅₀ = 0.0015	0.1 mg/kg	SC	Mouse	Halberstadt & Geyer, 2014

¹ IP, intraperitoneal; SC, subcutaneous.

² ID₅₀ = inhibitory dose₅₀ in mg/kg.

³ Dose of M100907 that produced 90–100% blockade of the head twitch response.

Table 3

Receptor agonists and antagonists that modulate the electrophysiological effects of 5-HT_{2A} activation in the mPFC also alter the head twitch response in rats and mice.

Receptor	Ligand pharmacology	5-HT _{2A} -induced sEPSCs in layer V pyramidal neurons ¹	DOI-induced head twitch response ¹
5-HT _{2A}	antagonist	↓ <u>M100907</u> Aghajanian & Marek, 1997 Beique et al., 2007 Benneyworth et al., 2007	↓ <u>M100907</u> Schreiber et al., 1995
5-HT _{2C}	antagonist	Ø <u>SB242084</u> Marek & Aghajanian, 1999 Beique et al., 2007	Ø <u>SB242084</u> Vickers et al., 2001 Fantegrossi et al., 2010
AMPA	antagonist	↓ <u>LY293558</u> Aghajanian & Marek, 1997 Zhang & Marek, 2008 ↓ <u>LY300164</u> Zhang & Marek, 2008) ↓ <u>CNQX</u> Klodzinska et al., 2002 Beique et al., 2007 Benneyworth et al., 2007	↓ <u>LY293558</u> Zhang & Marek, 2008 ↓ <u>GYKI 52466</u> Zhang & Marek, 2008 ↓ <u>DNQX</u> Gorzalka et al., 2005 ↓ <u>NBQX</u> Egashira et al., 2011
μ-opioid	agonist	↓ <u>DAMGO</u> Marek & Aghajanian, 1998 ↓ <u>endomorphin-1</u> Marek & Aghajanian, 1998	↓ <u>morphine</u> Rojas-Corrales et al., 2007 ↓ <u>buprenorphine</u> Marek, 2003 ↓ <u>fentanyl</u> Marek, 2003
mGlu _{2/3}	agonist	↓ <u>LY354740</u> Marek et al., 2000 ↓ <u>LY379268</u> Marek et al., 2000 Klodzinska et al., 2002	↓ <u>LY354740</u> Gewirtz and Marek, 2000 Klodzinska et al., 2002) ↓ <u>LY379268</u> Klodzinska et al., 2002
	antagonist	↑ <u>LY341495</u> Marek et al., 2000	↓ <u>LY341495</u> Gewirtz and Marek, 2000
Adenosine A ₁	agonist	↓ <u>N⁶-cyclopentyladenosine</u> Stutzmann et al., 2001	↓ <u>N⁶-cyclohexyladenosine</u> Marek et al., 2009

CNQX, 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione; DAMGO, [D-Ala², N-MePhe⁴, Gly-ol⁵]-enkephalin; DNQX, 6,7-dinitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione; NBQX, 2,3-dioxo-6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzo[*l*]quinoxaline-7-sulfonamide; sEPSCs, spontaneous excitatory postsynaptic currents.

¹The specified ligand reduces the response (↓), has no effect (Ø), or enhances the response (↑).