

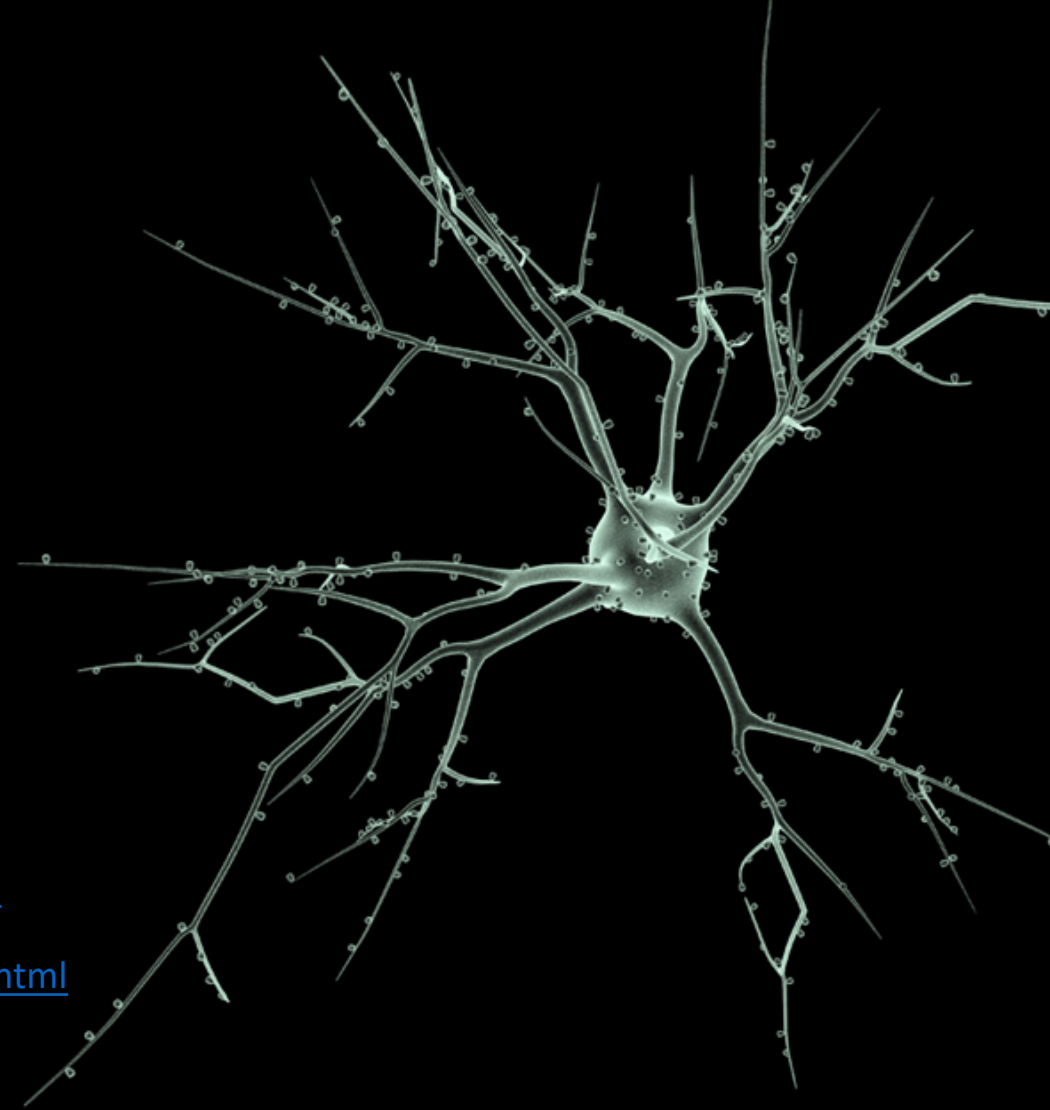
# Neuroscience 3200

Stuart and Redman, J Physiol, 1992

<https://doi.org/10.1113/jphysiol.1992.sp019023>

<https://physoc.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1113/jphysiol.1992.sp019023>

<https://39363.org/NOTES/WSU/2021/Spring/NEURO3200/MISC/StuartAndRedman.html>



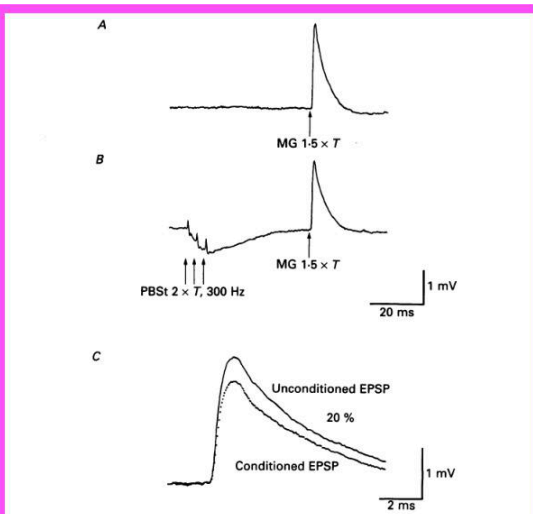


Fig. 1. The experimental protocol used to study presynaptic inhibition. *A*, compound Ia EPSP evoked in a MG motoneurone by stimulation of the MG muscle nerve. *B*, conditioning PBSt stimulation evoked an IPSP in this motoneurone and caused a reduction in the compound EPSP evoked 50 ms after the conditioning stimulus. *C*, the unconditioned and conditioned EPSPs are displayed and compared on an expanded time scale. The conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the EPSP by 20%.

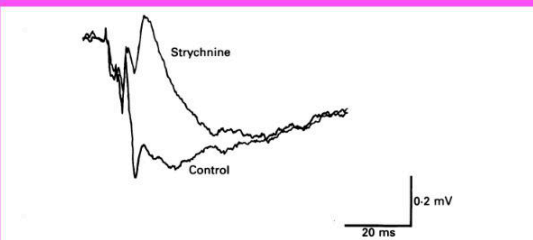


Fig. 2. The effect of ionophoresis of strychnine hydrochloride (+50 nA for 5 min) on the IPSP evoked in a MG motoneurone by the conditioning PBSt stimulation. This application of strychnine selectively reduced the early part of the IPSP with no effect on the late part of this IPSP.

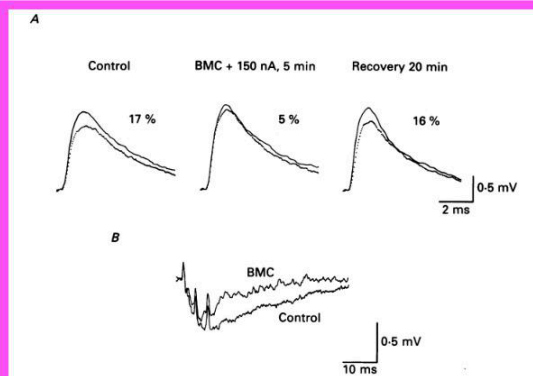


Fig. 3. The effect of ionophoresis of bicuculline methochloride (BMC) on presynaptic inhibition of a compound Ia EPSP. *A*, the conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the control EPSP by 17%. The application of BMC (+150 nA for 5 min) reduced the amount of presynaptic inhibition of this EPSP to 5% and there was recovery 20 min later. *B*, the late part of the IPSP evoked in this motoneurone by the conditioning PBSt stimulation was also reduced by this application of BMC.

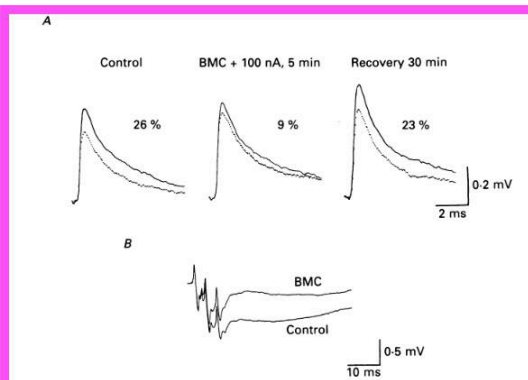


Fig. 4. The effect of ionophoresis of bicuculline methochloride (BMC) on presynaptic inhibition of a unitary Ia EPSP generated by synapses located approximately 0.2  $\lambda$  from the soma. *A*, the conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the control EPSP by 26%. The application of BMC (+100 nA for 5 min) reduced the amount of presynaptic inhibition of this EPSP to 9% and there was recovery 30 min later. *B*, the late part of the IPSP evoked in this motoneurone by the conditioning PBSt stimulation was also substantially reduced by this application of BMC.

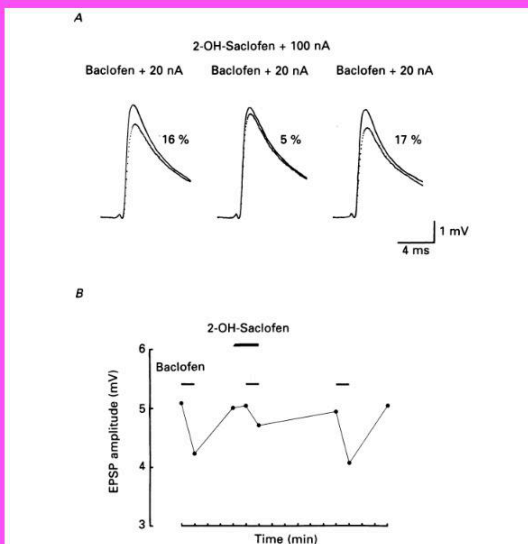


Fig. 5. Antagonism by 2-OH-saclofen of the decrease in amplitude of a compound Ia EPSP by (-)-baclofen. *A*, (-)-baclofen (+20 nA for 1 min) reduced the amplitude of this EPSP by 16%. In the presence of 2-OH-saclofen (+100 nA for 2 min), the same application of (-)-baclofen reduced the amplitude of this EPSP by only 5%. Following recovery, the application of (-)-baclofen reduced the amplitude of the EPSP by 17%. *B*, the time course of the effect of 2-OH-saclofen on the decrease in amplitude of this compound EPSP produced by (-)-baclofen.

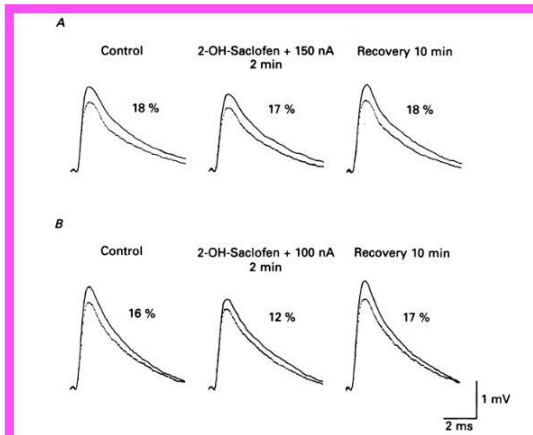


Fig. 6. Effect of 2-OH-saclofen on presynaptic inhibition of two compound Ia EPSPs. *A*, the conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the control EPSP by 18%. The application of 2-OH-saclofen (+150 nA for 2 min) caused a slight reduction in presynaptic inhibition of this EPSP. *B*, conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the control EPSP by 16%. The application of 2-OH-saclofen (+100 nA for 2 min) reduced the amount of presynaptic inhibition of this EPSP to 12% with recovery 10 min later.

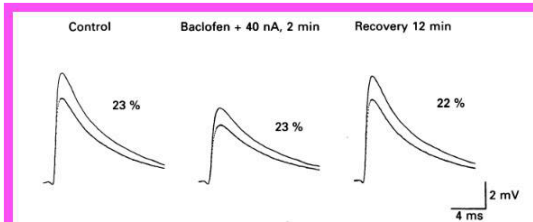


Fig. 7. Effect of (-)-baclofen on presynaptic inhibition of a compound Ia EPSP. Conditioning PBSt stimulation reduced the amplitude of the control EPSP by 23%. The application of (-)-baclofen (+40 nA for 2 min) reduced the amplitude of the unconditioned EPSP by 33%, but it had no effect on the level of presynaptic inhibition. The amplitude of the unconditioned EPSP returned to the control level 12 min later.

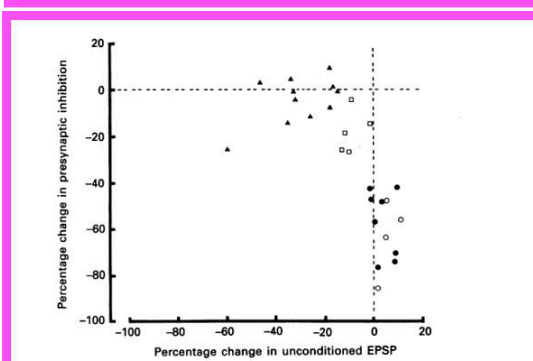


Fig. 8. Combined data from experiments using bicuculline methochloride (BMC), 2-OH-saclofen and (-)-baclofen. The percentage change in the amplitude of the unconditioned EPSP is plotted against the percentage change in the amount of presynaptic inhibition of the same EPSP. The BMC data include the results from both compound (●) and unitary (○) EPSPs. The data from the experiments with 2-OH-saclofen (□) and (-)-baclofen (▲) includes only results from compound EPSPs.

# Figure 1

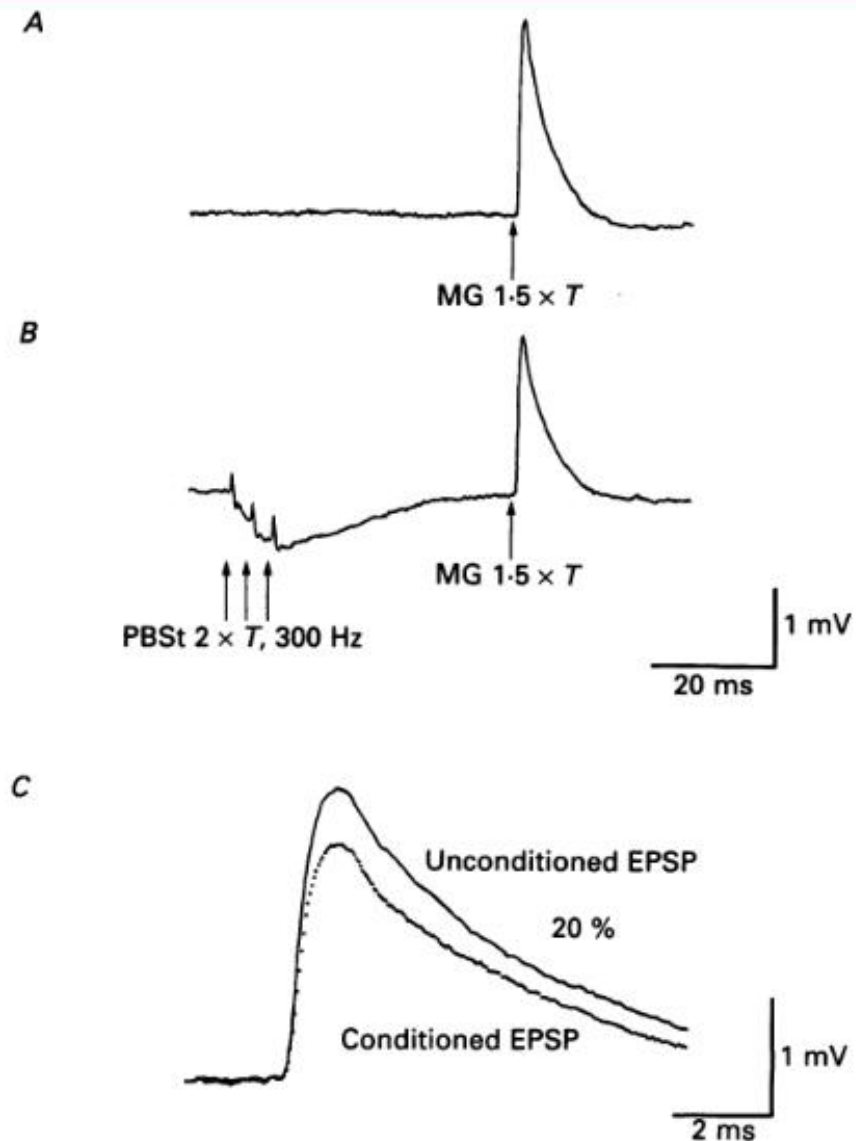
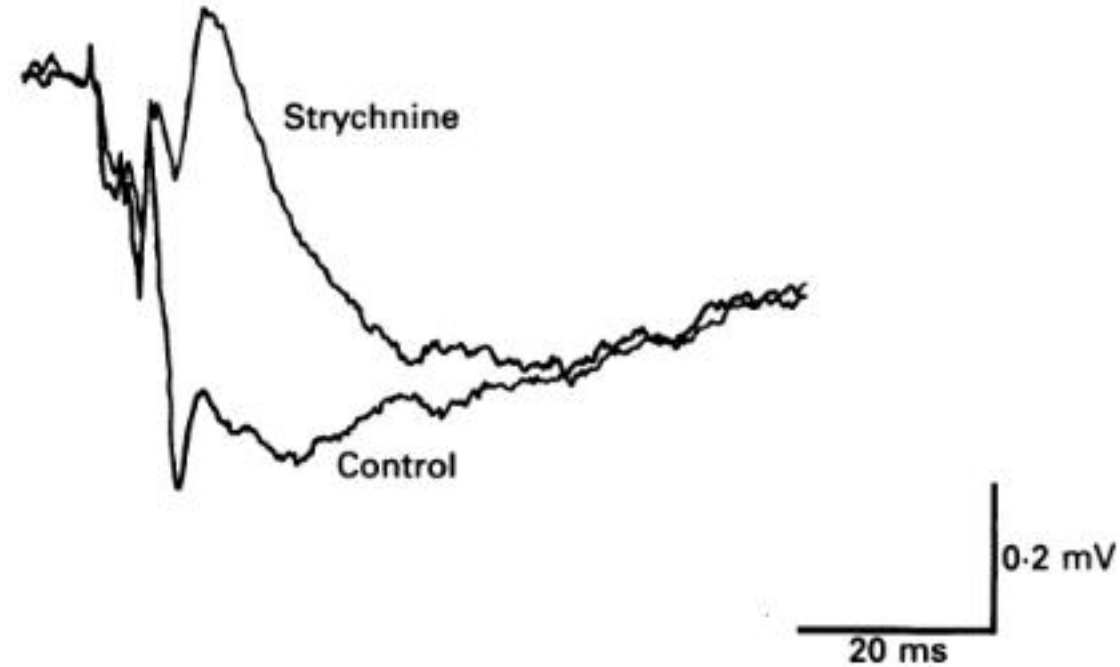


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# Figure 2



**Fig. 2.** The effect of ionophoresis of strychnine hydrochloride (+50 nA for 5 min) on the IPSP evoked in a MG motoneurone by the conditioning PBSt stimulation. This application of strychnine selectively reduced the early part of the IPSP with no effect on the late part of this IPSP.

# Figure 3

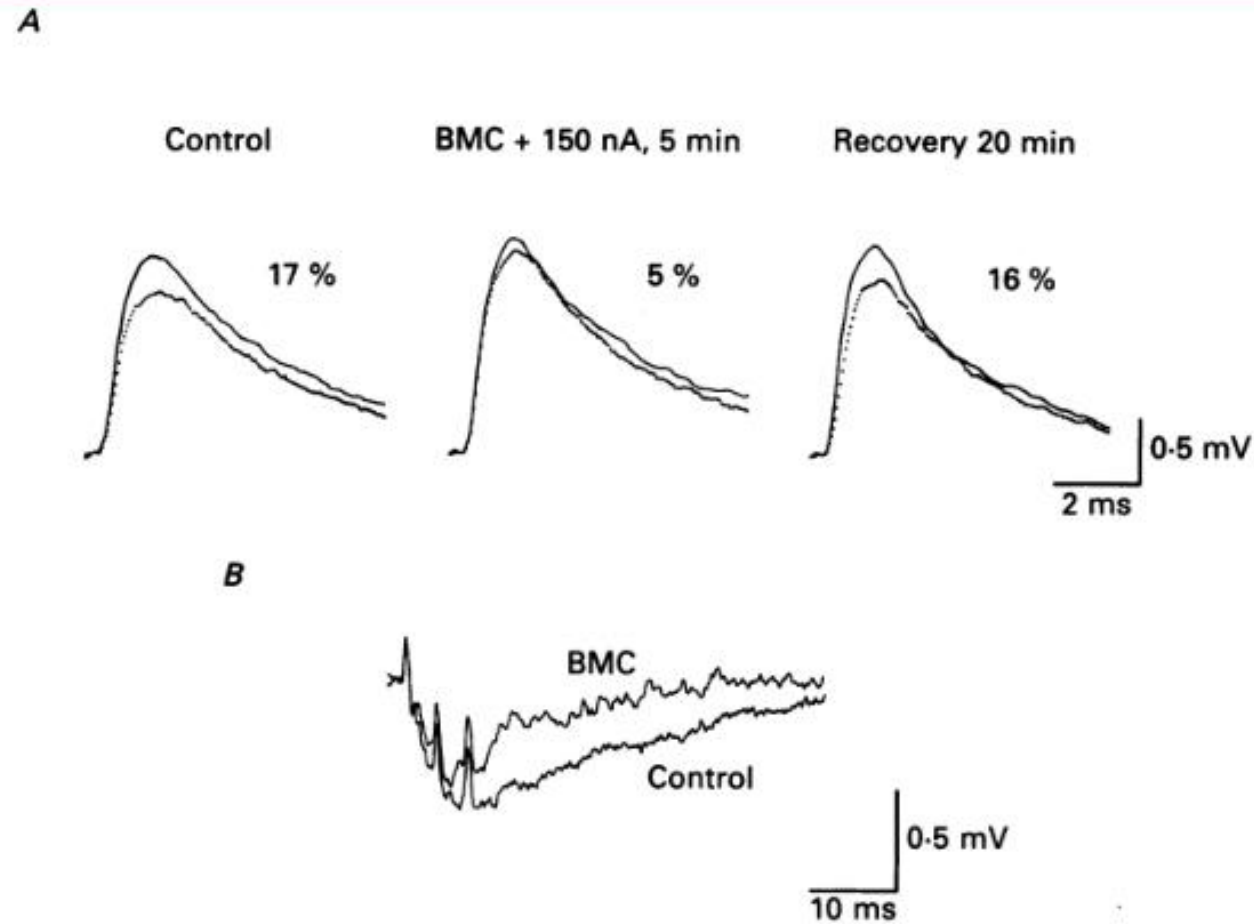


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# Figure 4

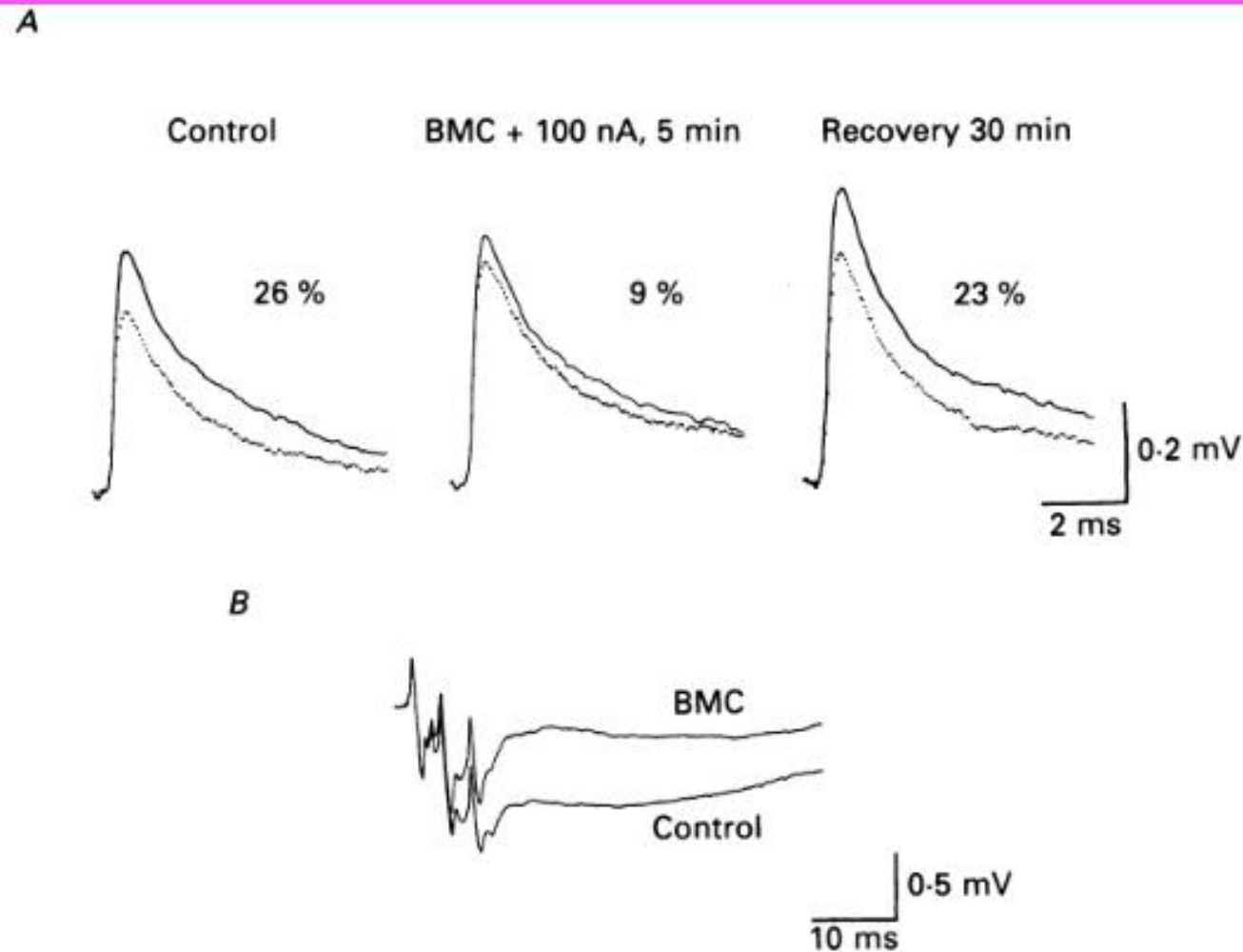


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# Figure 5

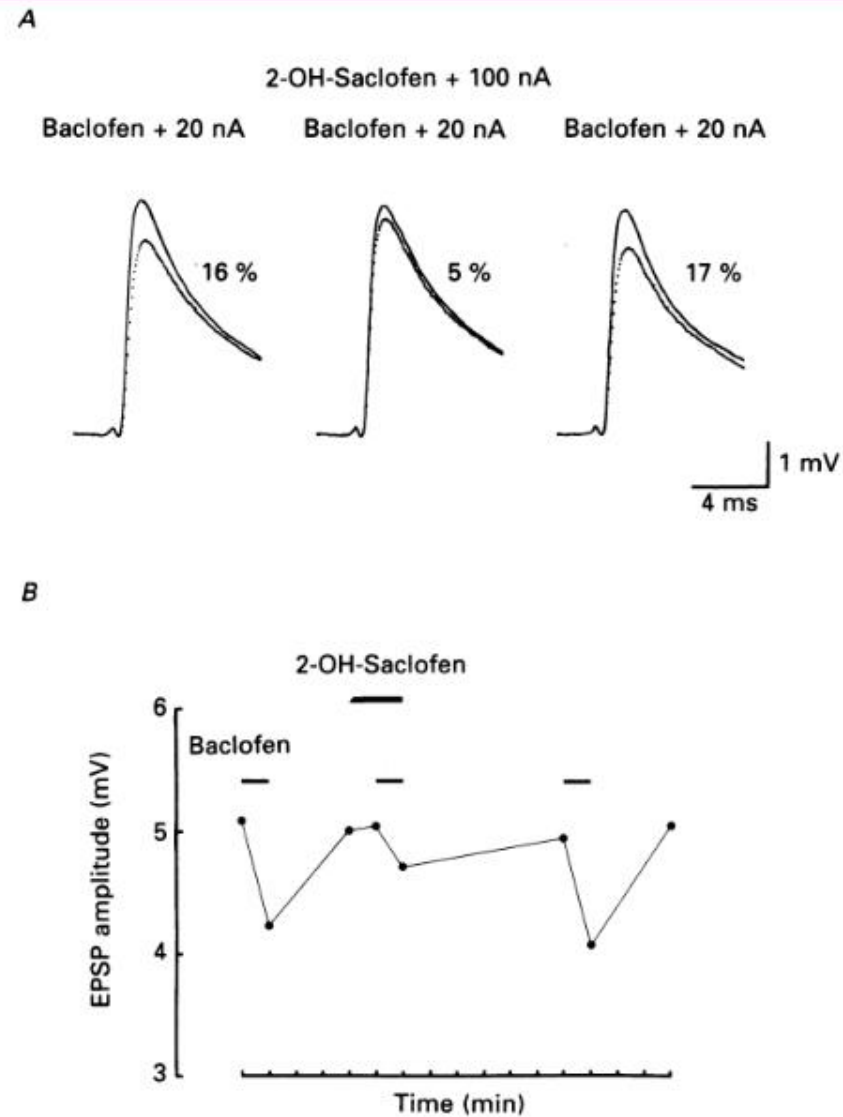
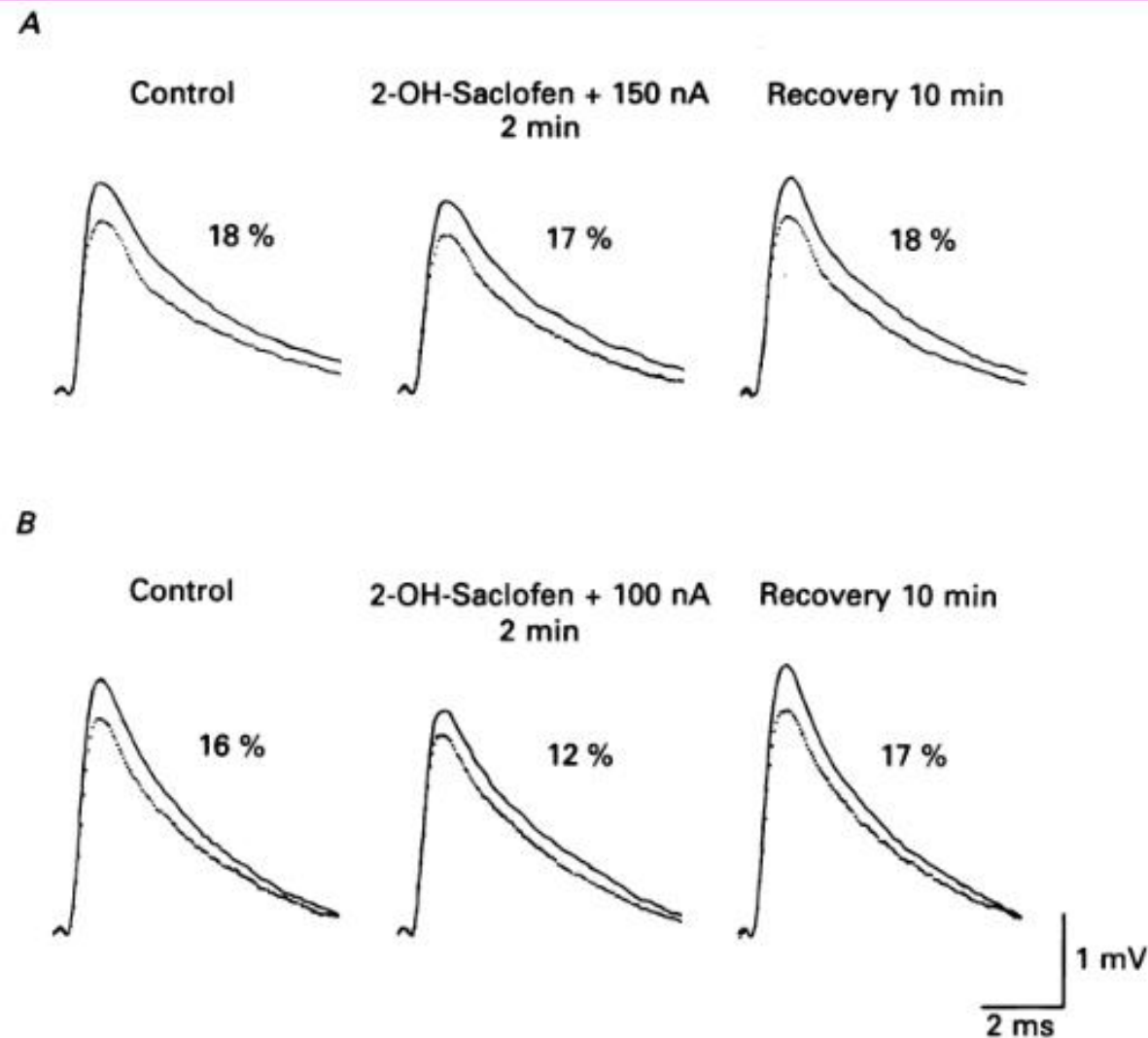


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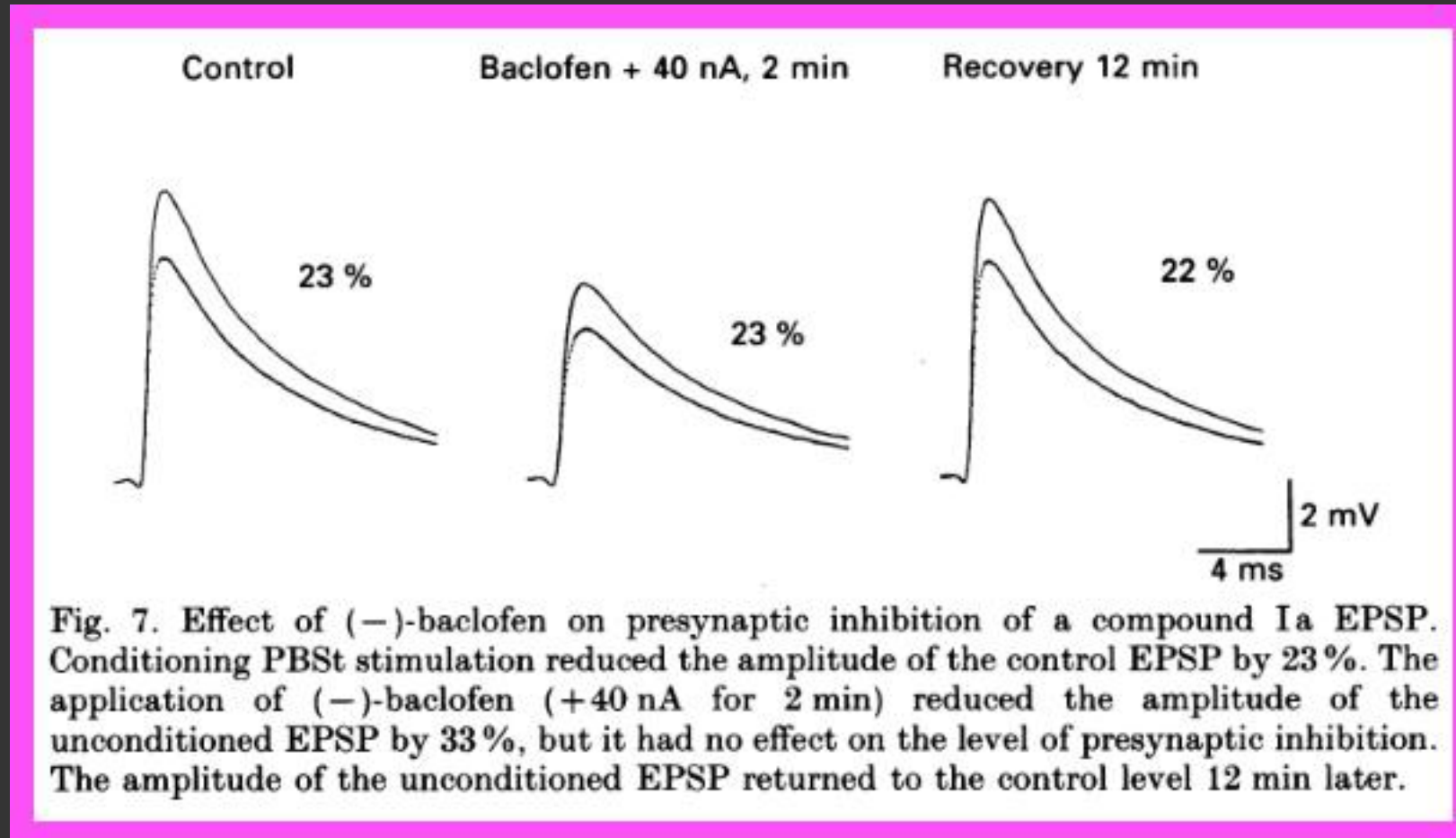
# Figure 6



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# Figure 7



# Figure 8

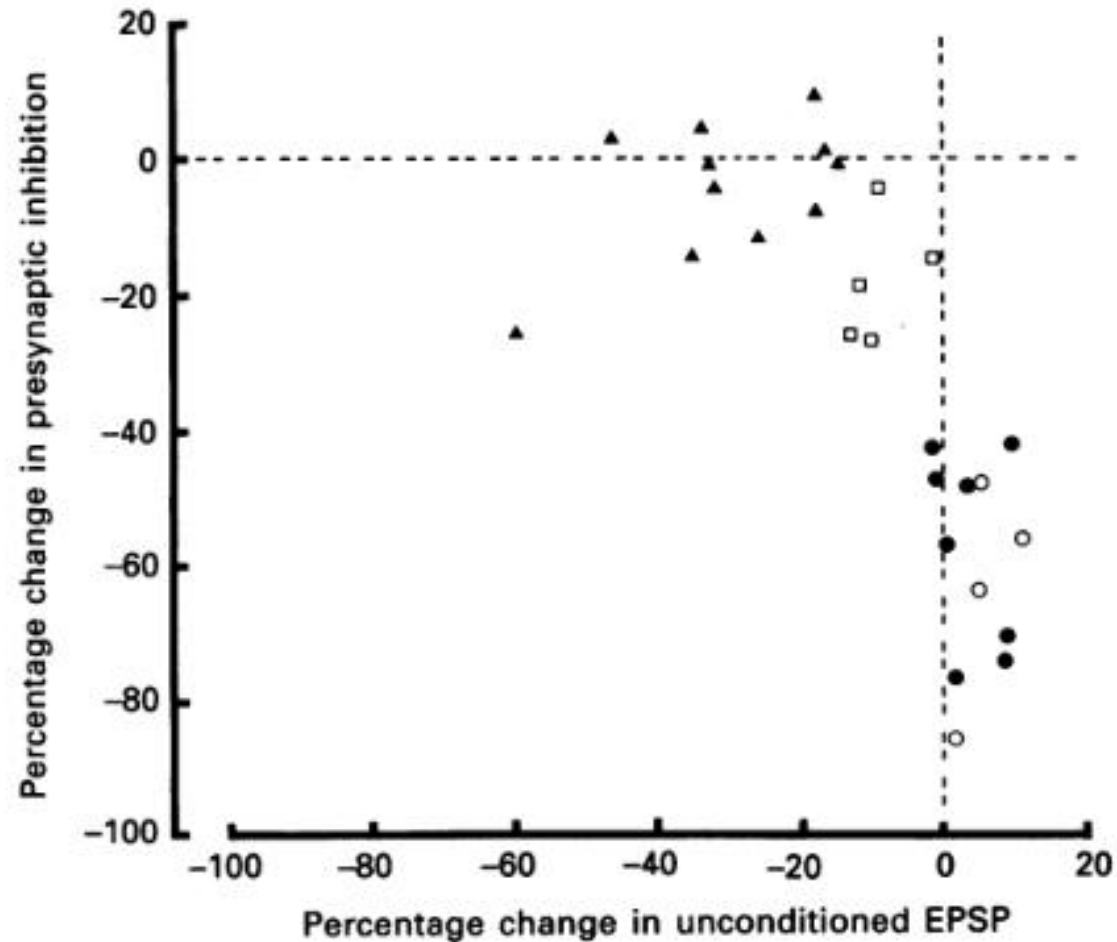
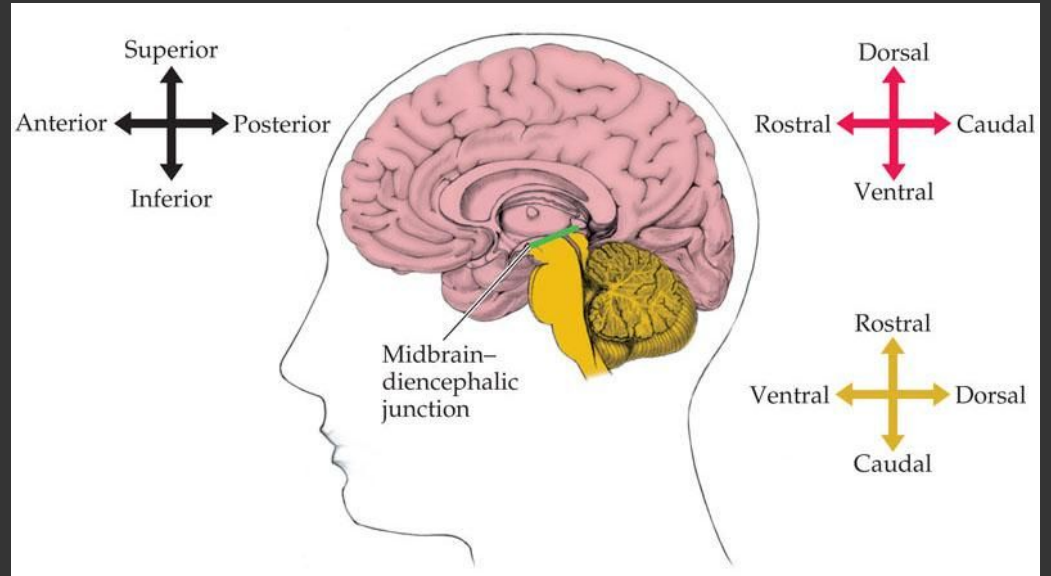
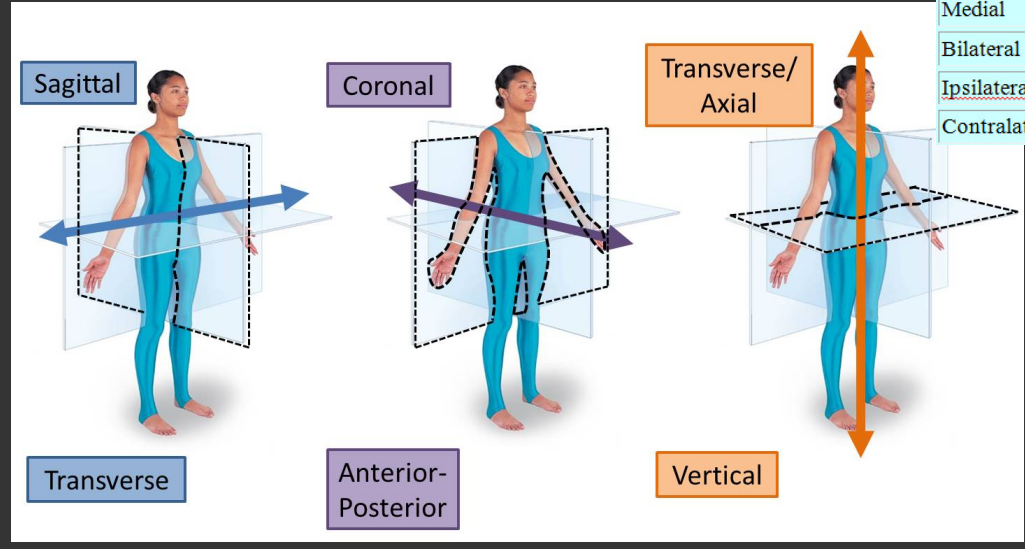
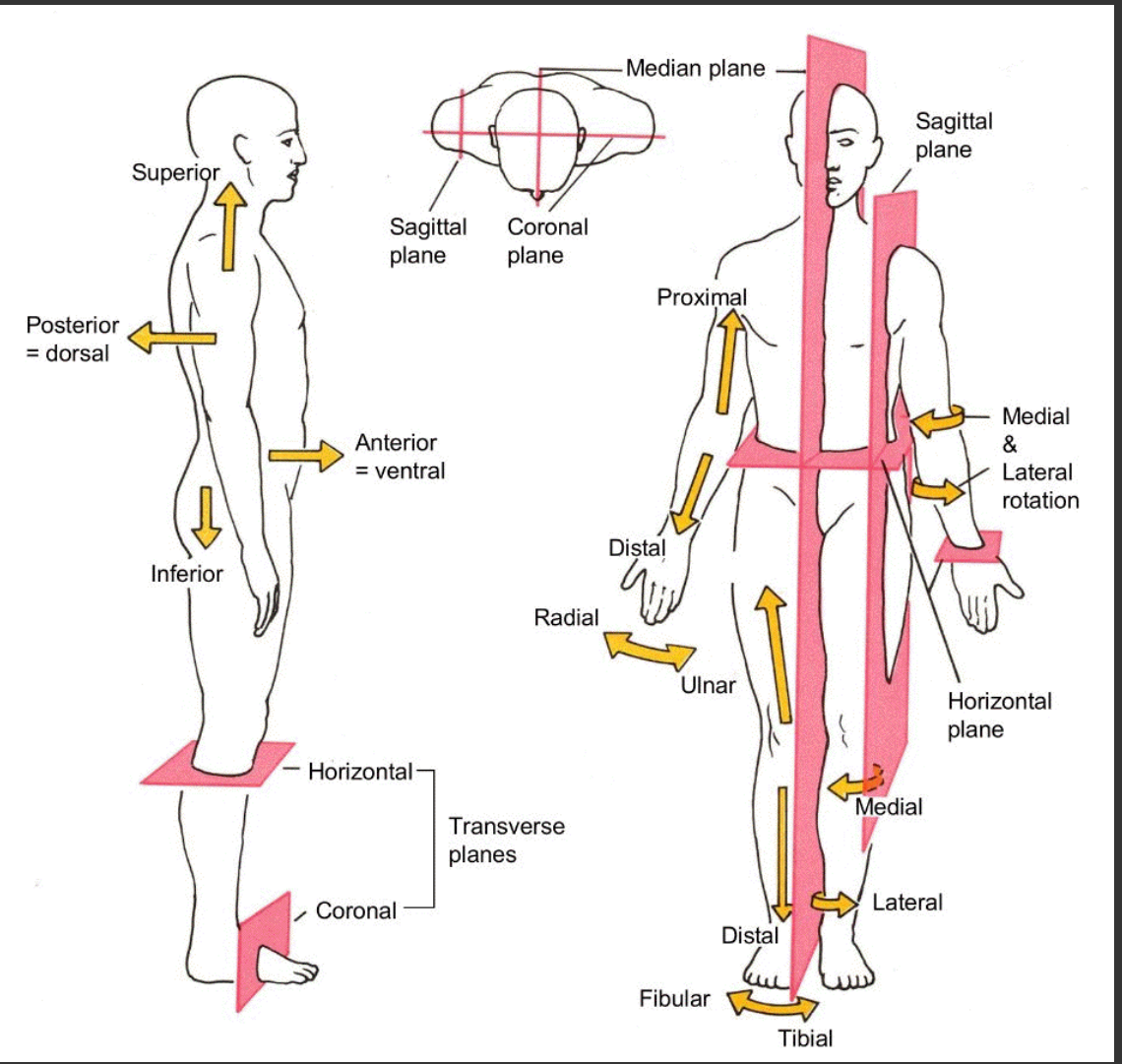


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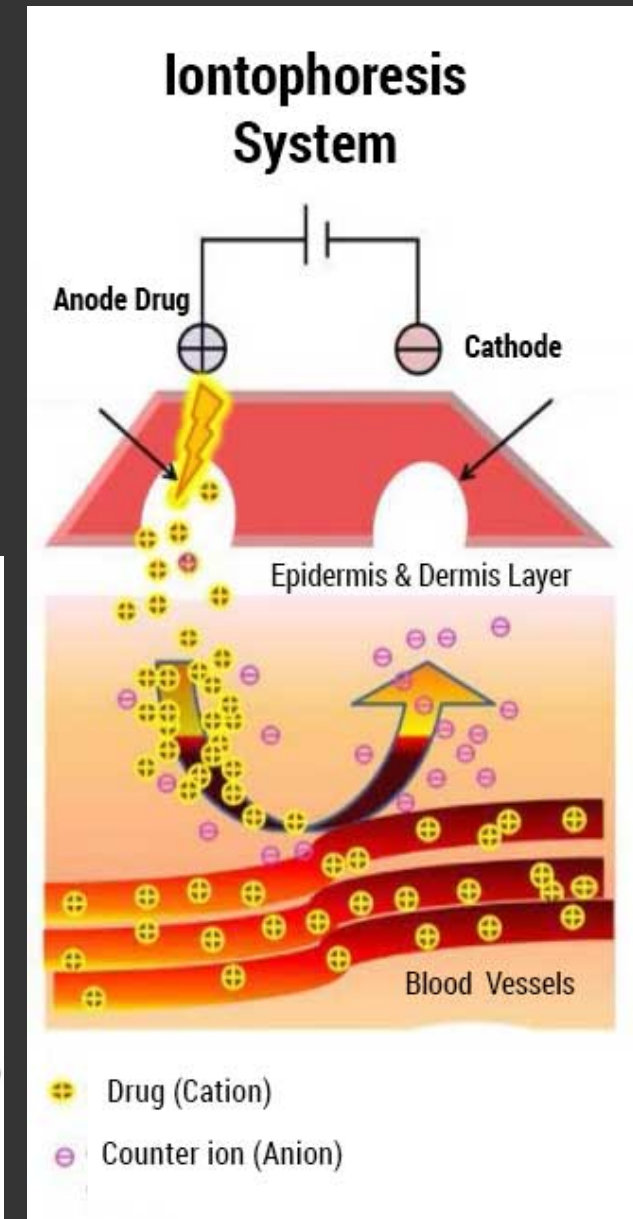
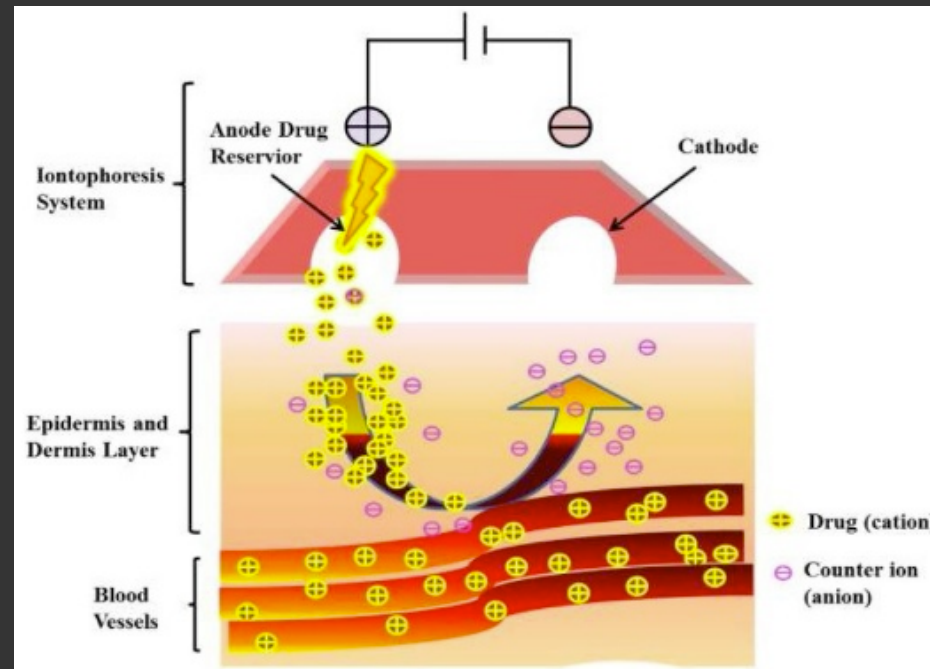
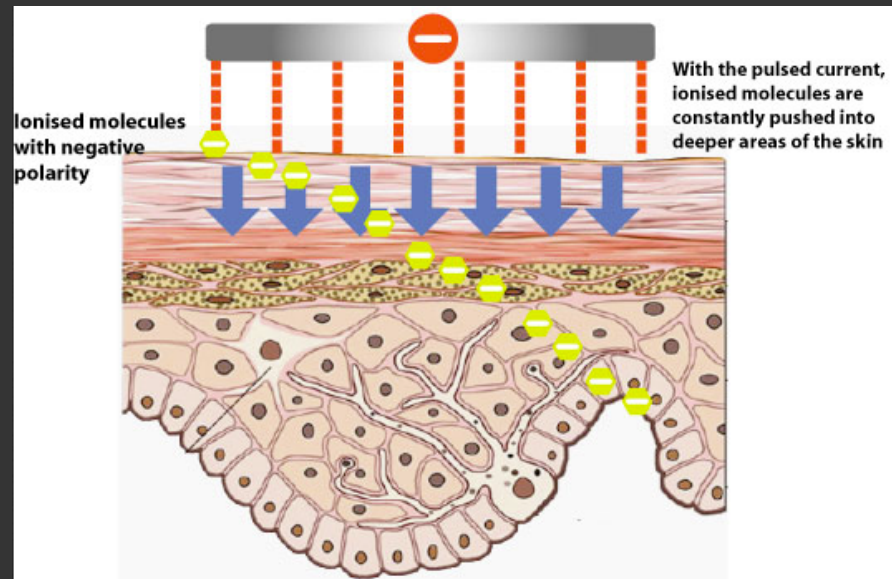
# Definition – Direction Terminology

Direction	Description
Ventral	Toward the belly (front)
Dorsal	Toward the back
Rostral	Toward the nose
Caudal	Toward the tail
Superior	Toward the top of the head/body
Lateral	Away from the middle
Medial	Toward the middle
Bilateral	On both sides
<u>Ipsilateral</u>	On the same side
<u>Contralateral</u>	On the opposite side



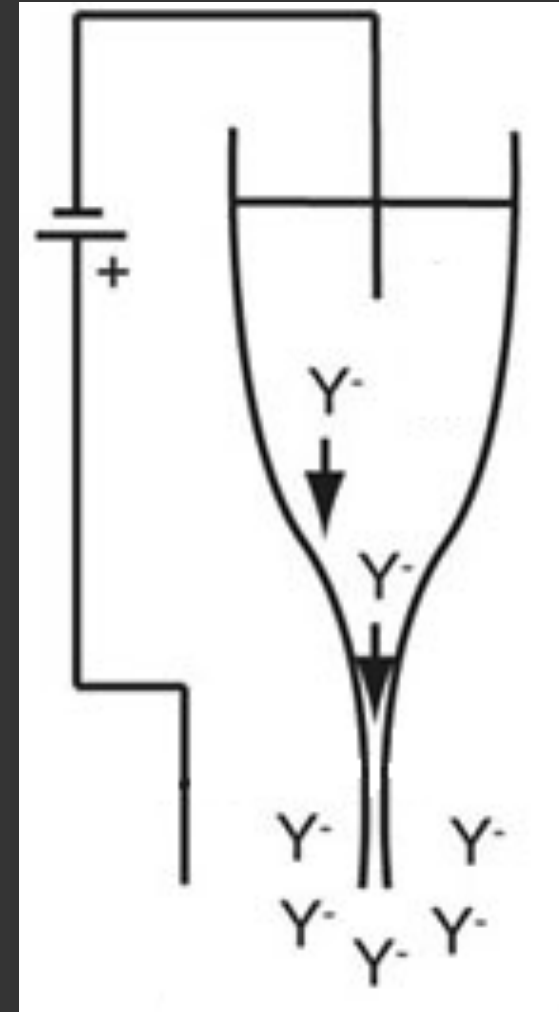
# Definition – Iontophoresis / Ionophoresis

- Process of transdermal drug delivery by use of a voltage gradient on the skin.
- Molecules are transported across the stratum corneum by electrophoresis and electroosmosis.



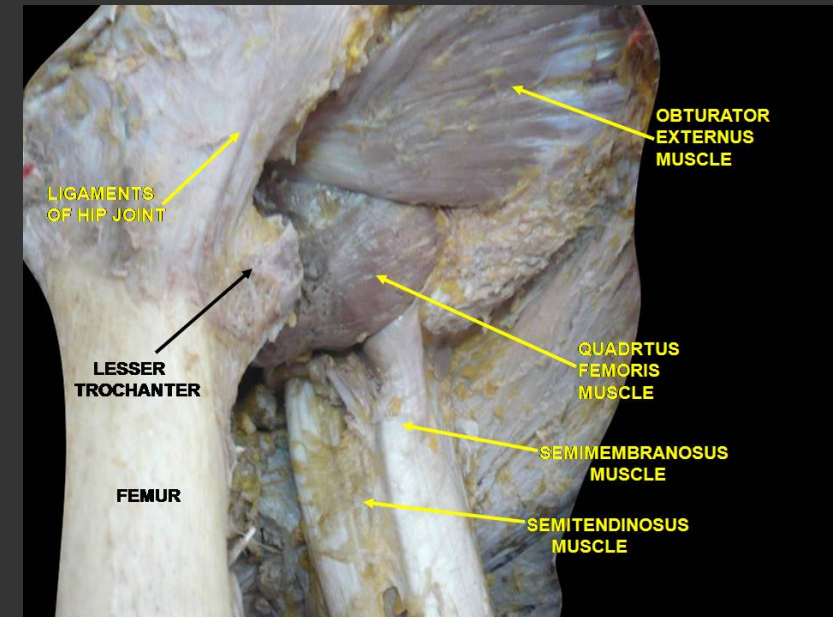
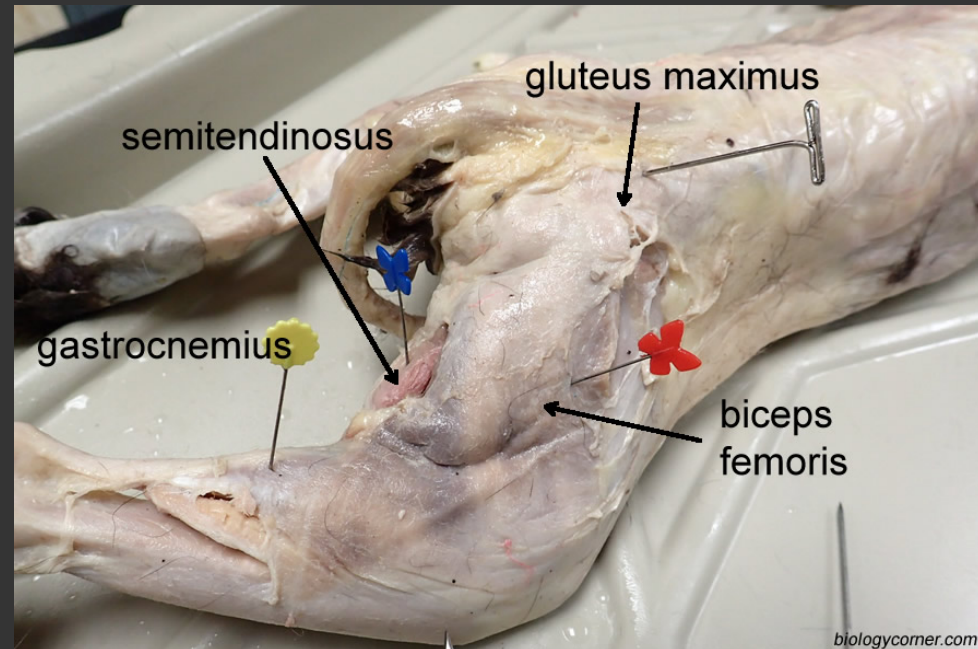
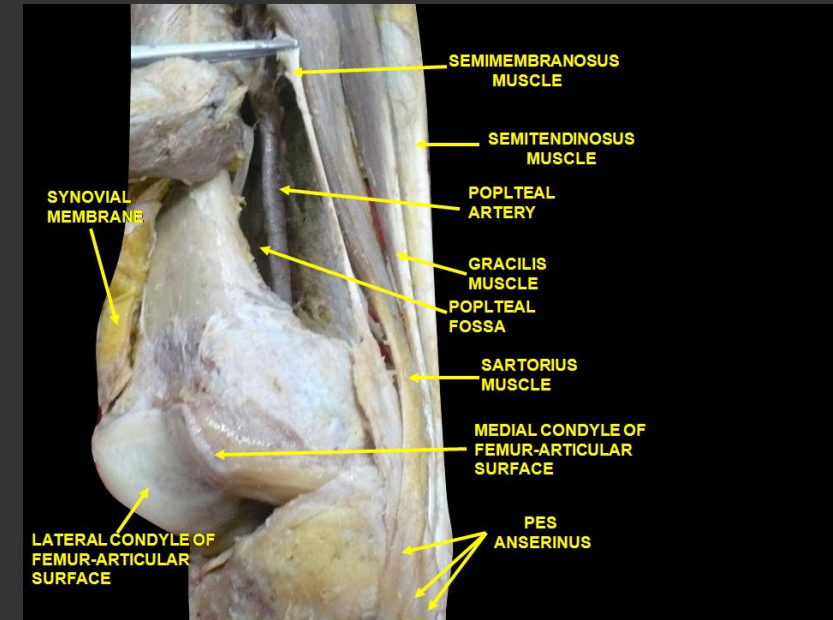
# Definition – Iontophoretic Barrels

- Basically, a syringe used to administer positive or negative ions.

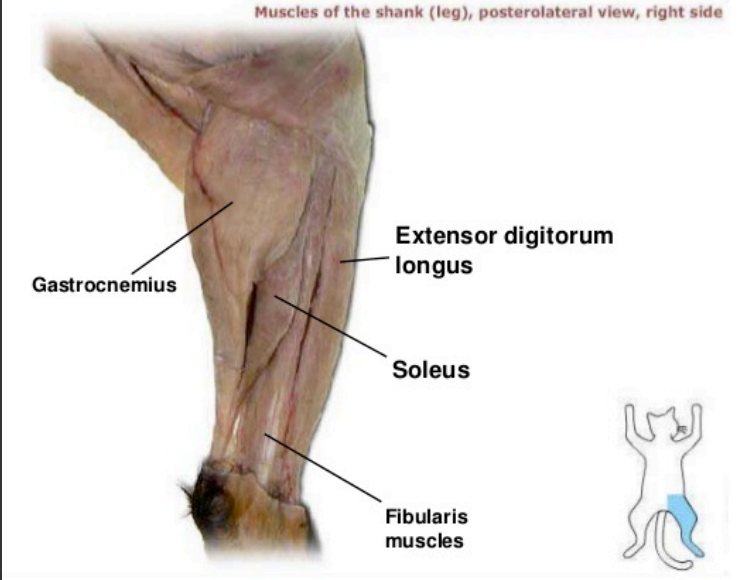
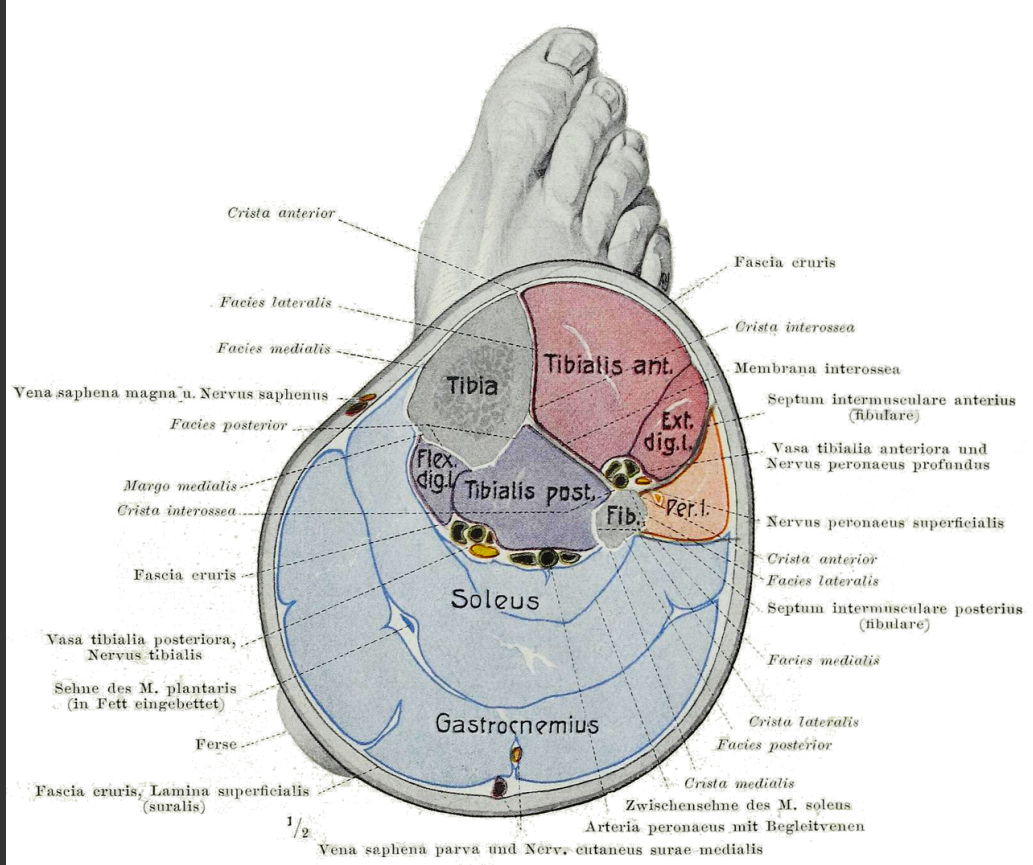
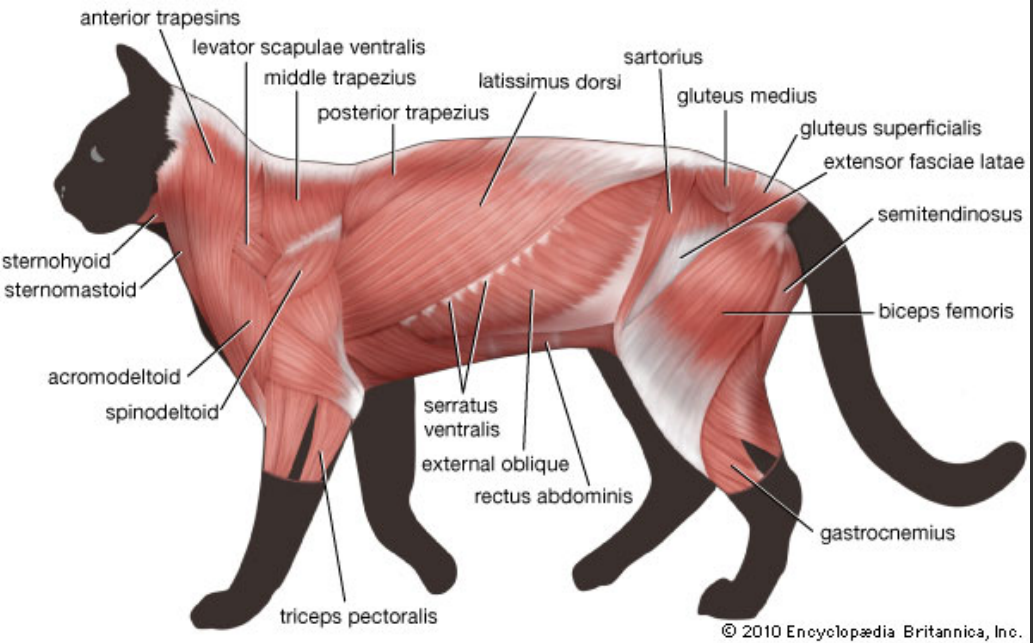


# Definition – Posterior Biceps and Semitendinosus (PBSt)

- A lower motor neuron exits to the sacral plexus exiting through the spinal levels L5-S2.
- From the sacral plexus, the lower motor neuron travels down the sciatic nerve.

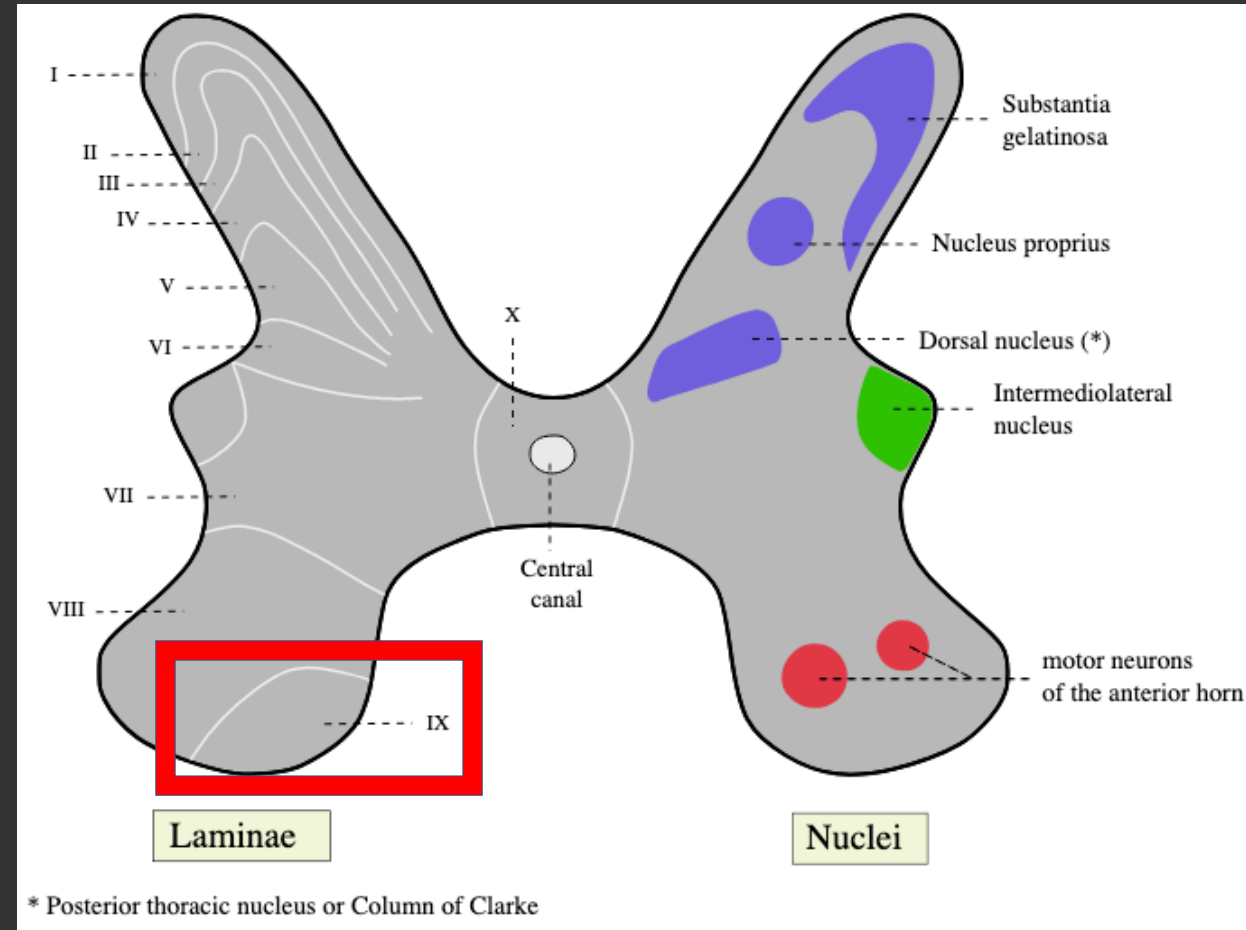


# Definition – Medial Gastrocnemius (MG)



# Definition – Alpha Motor Neuron ( $\alpha$ -MN)

- Located in Lamina IX
- Gastrocnemius Muscle is innervated by  $\alpha$ -MNs in segments S1 and S2 in the caudal spinal cord.

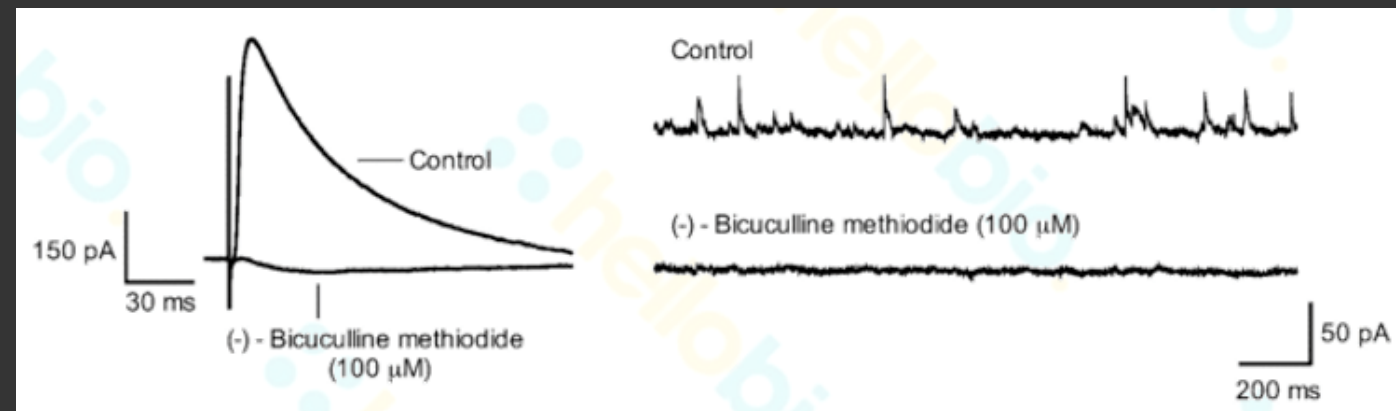
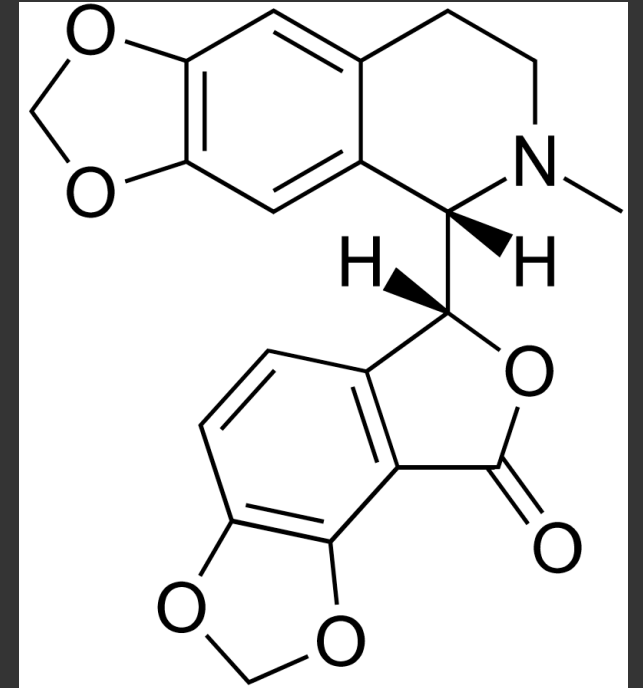






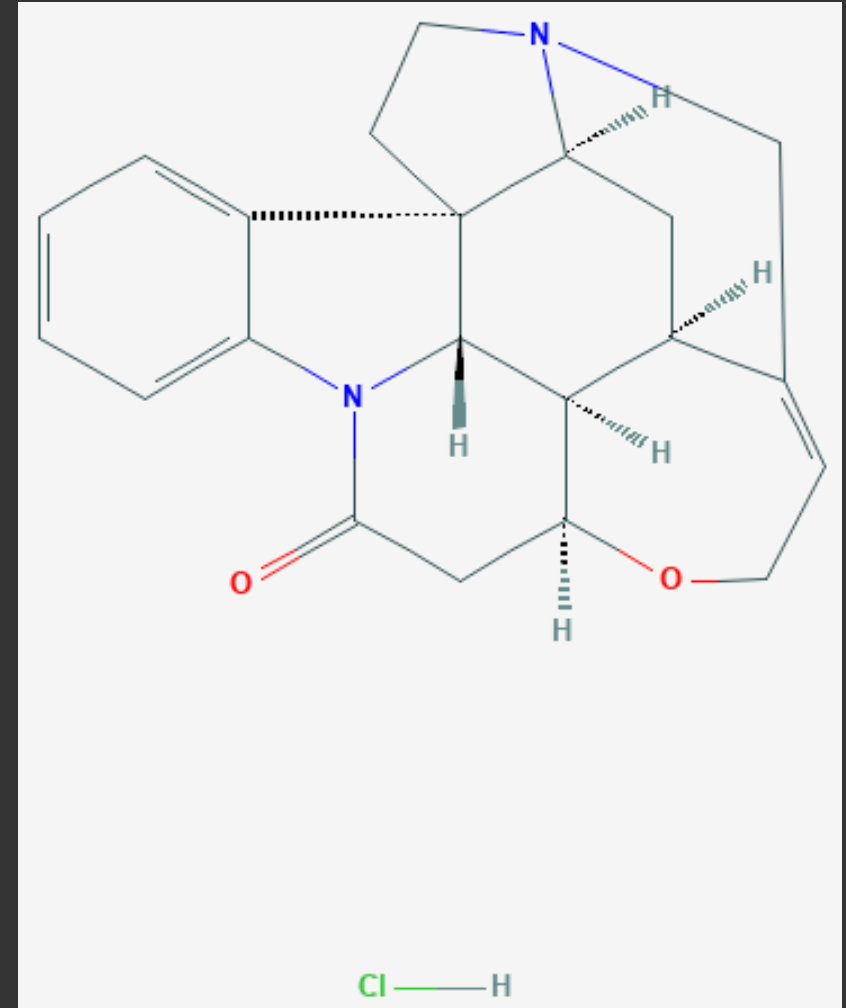
# Definition – Bicuculline Methochloride (BMC)

- Competitive antagonist of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors
- When administered, it mimics epilepsy and causes convulsions because it blocks GABA receptors.
- Reduces both spontaneous inhibitory post synaptic currents and evoked IPSCs



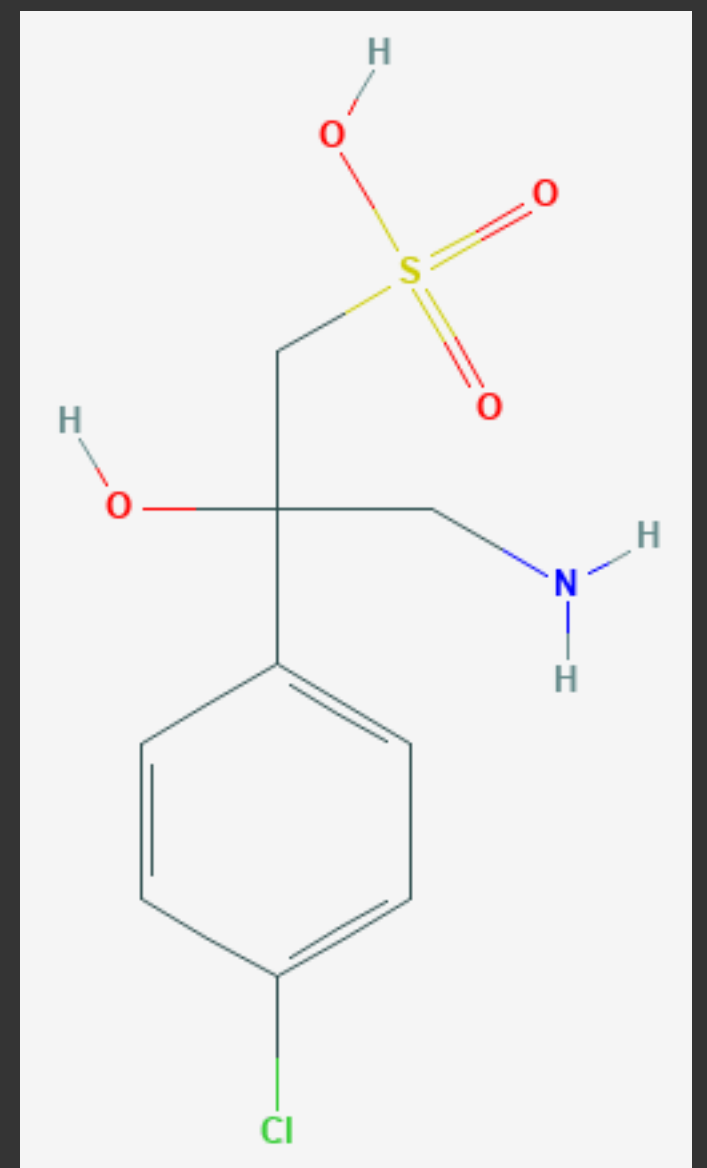
# Definition – Strychnine Hydrochloride

- Highly toxic, colorless, bitter, crystalline alkaloid used as a pesticide.
- Causes poisoning which results in muscular convulsions
- Feline IV  $LD_{50} = 0.33 \text{ mg/kg}$
- Feline Oral  $LD_{50} = 0.5 \text{ mg/kg}$



# Definition – 2-OH - saclofen

- Competitive antagonist for GABAB receptor
- Analogue for the GABAB agonist baclofen.
- Saclofen is paradoxically observed to have an antiepileptic effect.
  - This is probably because GABAB effects is coupled to excitation in the thalmo-cortical circuits
  - Thalmo-cortical circuit overfiring is seen in types of epilepsy involving absence seizures.
  - The Unexpected antiepileptic effects of saclofen may thus be explained.
    - Unexpected as the GABA receptors are inhibitory and antagonizing them should lead to hyperactivity of the affected neurons.
- Possible therapeutic uses of saclofen are currently being researched.
- The (R)-stereoisomer is the one that binds to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

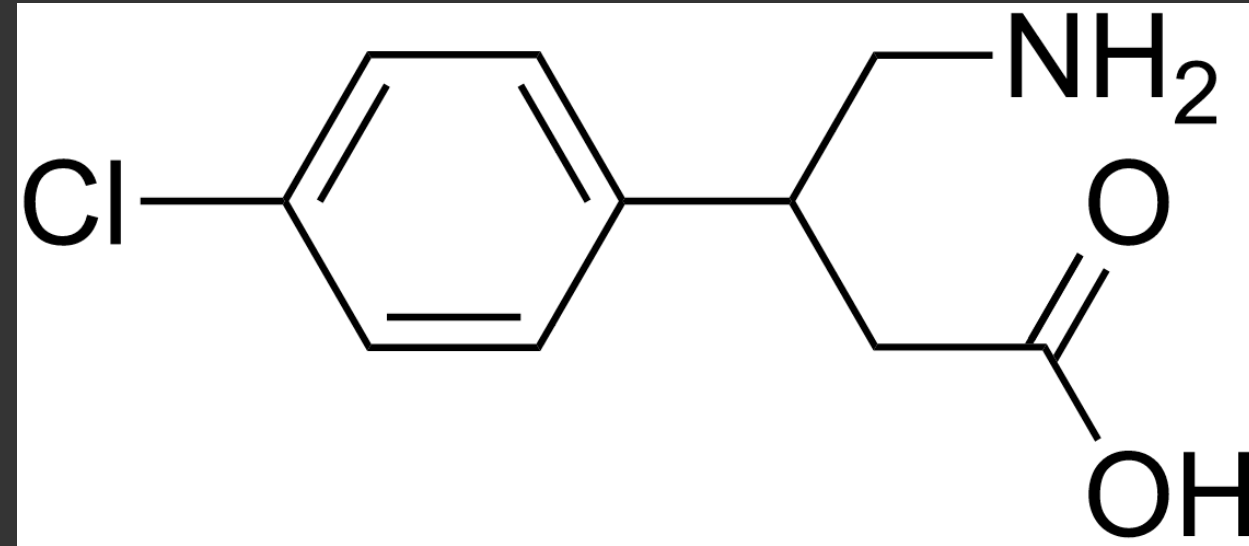


<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/2-Hydroxysaclofen#section=Structures>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saclofen>

# Definition – (–) -baclofen

- Medication used to treat muscle spasticity.
- May be used for hiccups and muscle spasms
- Believed to work by decreasing neurotransmitters
- Effects are likely not by activation of GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, but rather by activation of the GHB receptor.
- Believed to work by activating ( or agonizing ) GABA receptors, specifically the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baclofen>