

Farmac⊜lògia

VENTROMEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX ACTIVITY IS REQUIRED FOR ANXIETY EXPRESSION: DISTINCT NEUROCHEMICAL MECHANISMS EVIDENCE

Stern CAJ ^{\Zericology}, Do Monte FH, Gazarini L, Carobrez AP & Bertoglio LJ

Department of Pharmacology, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

⊠ Corresponding author e-mail: crisstern@yahoo.com.br – Lab website: http://www.bertogliolab.ccb.ufsc.br

PURPOSE OF STUDY

✓ The ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) has been implicated in anxiety regulation;

Lesion studies aimed to the vmPFC have shown an anxiolyticlike effect in rats exposed to the elevated plus-maze (EPM), while others have reported an anxiogenic-like or even none effect;

RESULTS

Experiment 1: Cobalt-induced vmPFC inactivation reduces the avoidance to open-arms during the EPM testing



We sought to clarify the vmPFC role in anxiety by blocking the local synaptic activity using cobalt infusion prior to the EPM test. Next, we investigated whether the antagonism of vmPFC adrenergic beta-1, cholinergic muscarinic or glutamatergic NMDA receptors reduces anxiety-related behavior.

METHODS



Experiment 2: Bilateral infusion of atenolol, scopolamine or AP5 into the vmPFC produced an anxiolytic-like effect





RESULTS

Histological analysis





*p<0.05 relative to controls (one-way ANOVA followed by Neumann Keuls test; values are expressed as mean + S.E.M).

DISCUSSION

 vmPFC inactivation induced by cobalt attenuates anxietyrelated behavior;

✓ The cobalt effect is temporary because it was no longer



Legend: *Left*: photomicrograph of representative infusion sites placement (indicated by arrows) in the rat vmPFC (scale bar = 500 μ m) ; **Right**: Schematic diagrams showing the drug injection sites inside (red circles) the vmPFC.

observed when the interval between drug infusion and EPM

testing was 10 min;

✓ vmPFC recruits adrenergic beta-1, cholinergic muscarinic and

glutamatergic NMDA receptors to modulate anxiety-related

behavior.

We have no conflict of interest

