

Involvement of Amygdala Dopamine and Nucleus Accumbens NMDA Receptors in Ethanol-Seeking Behavior in Mice

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Although progress has been made identifying neural mechanisms underlying ethanol's primary reinforcing effects, few studies have examined the mechanisms mediating ethanol-induced conditioned effects. A recent lesion study suggests that expression of ethanol-conditioned behaviors depends upon an intact amygdala and nucleus accumbens core. However, specific mechanisms within these nuclei are unknown. In the present experiments, we used site-specific microinfusions of dopamine and NMDA receptor antagonists to examine the roles of accumbens and amygdala in the expression of ethanol conditioned place preference (CPP) in mice. In experiments 1 and 2, a D1/D2/D3 receptor antagonist (flupenthixol) was infused into accumbens or amygdala before testing, whereas experiment 3 used pretest infusions of an NMDA antagonist (AP-5) to examine the role of intra-accumbens NMDA receptors. Dopamine antagonism of accumbens was without effect, but intra-amygdala infusions of flupenthixol blocked CPP expression. Moreover, this effect was dependent upon dopamine antagonism within the basolateral nucleus but not the central nucleus of the amygdala. Antagonism of NMDA receptors in accumbens also blocked CPP expression. The present findings suggest that expression of the ethanol-conditioned response depends upon amygdala dopamine and accumbens NMDA receptors. These are the first studies in any species to show a role for amygdala dopamine receptors and the first studies in mice to implicate accumbens NMDA receptors in ethanol-induced conditioned effects. *Neuropsychopharmacology* (2009) **34**, 1443–1453; doi:10.1038/npp.2008.179; published online 1 October 2008

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INTRODUCTION

Although alcohol abuse and dependence are widespread, knowledge about the neurobiological mechanisms regulating ethanol-seeking behaviors is limited. Conditioned responses to environmental stimuli predictive of ethanol's effects are thought to be critical for instigating ethanol-seeking behaviors and maintaining ethanol consumption. Understanding the neural mechanisms of cue-induced ethanol seeking may offer insight into reducing the physiological/behavioral responses, motivational states, or expectancies that lead to craving and relapse (Corbit and Janak, 2007; Cunningham, 1994, 1998; Krank, 1989, 2003).

Most studies of the neural mechanisms involved in ethanol seeking have used rats trained in operant oral self-administration (SA) procedures. Such studies have suggested roles for dopamine D2 (Samson *et al*, 1993; Hodge *et al*, 1997) and *N*-methyl-D-aspartic (NMDA) (Rassnick *et al*, 1992) receptors within the nucleus accumbens (Acb) and for GABA_A (Hyytiä and Koob,

1995) and opioid (Heyser *et al*, 1999) receptors within the central nucleus (CE) of the amygdala (Amy). Although some studies have suggested that dopamine receptors within Acb play a greater role in mediating ethanol conditioned appetitive responses than in mediating ethanol consumption (Czachowski *et al*, 2001, 2002; Samson and Chappell, 2004), most SA studies have failed to distinguish between the mechanisms underlying ethanol's primary reinforcing effects and those underlying ethanol-induced conditioned reinforcing or conditioned motivational effects.

In contrast to SA, the conditioned place preference (CPP) procedure is well suited for studying the acquisition and expression of conditioned motivational and/or conditioned reinforcing effects of abused drugs (Tzschentke, 2007), as multiple associative processes may influence the approach behavior to the previously drug-paired cue including Pavlovian approach behavior, conditioned reinforcement, and incentive motivational processes (Cunningham *et al*, 2006a; Robbins and Everitt, 2002; Uslander *et al*, 2006). Further, one can examine pretreatment drug effects on CPP expression in the absence of the training drug (Cunningham *et al*, 2006a), which provides a means to investigate the neurobiological mechanisms of associative processes that influence drug conditioned behaviors. Although two recent rat studies have suggested roles for dopamine receptors in the Acb shell (Walker and Ettenberg, 2007) and for NMDA receptors in the CE (Zhu *et al*, 2007) on ethanol CPP

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expression, interpretation of these studies is complicated because most rat studies have reported no conditioning or conditioned place aversion with ethanol (Tzschentke, 1999, 2007; Fidler *et al*, 2004). In contrast, ethanol CPP is reliably observed in mice (Cunningham *et al*, 2006a; Tzschentke, 1999, 2007). Using this model, a previous study showed that opioid and GABA_B receptors within the ventral tegmental area (VTA) mediated expression of ethanol CPP whereas blocking opioid receptors in the Acb had no effect (Bechtholt and Cunningham, 2005). Moreover, a recent lesion study in mice identified functional roles for both the Acb and Amy in ethanol CPP (Gremel and Cunningham, 2008). However, the specific neural mechanisms in the Acb and Amy that modulate ethanol CPP in mice are unknown.

Since the VTA sends dopaminergic afferents to the Acb and Amy (Swanson, 1982; Ford *et al*, 2006), it may be that expression of ethanol CPP depends on dopamine receptor activation in these areas. However, the Amy also directly innervates the Acb through basolateral amygdala (BLA) glutamate afferents (Groenewegen *et al*, 1996). This connection raises the possibility that recruitment of Acb activity during expression of ethanol-conditioned behaviors may depend upon glutamate input from the Amy or alternatively, other cortical sources (Sesack *et al*, 1989, 1990; Totterdell and Smith, 1989). Indeed, previous findings suggest that blockade of NMDA receptors in the Acb decreases ethanol reinforced behavior (Rassnick *et al*, 1992).

To determine whether specific receptors within the Acb or Amy modulate the conditioned motivational/conditioned reinforcing effects of ethanol, we used site-specific bilateral infusions of a D1/D2/D3 receptor antagonist (into the Acb or Amy) or an NMDA receptor antagonist (into the Acb) to assess the influence of these receptors on expression of ethanol CPP in mice. These are the first studies in any species to evaluate the role of Amy dopamine receptors and the first studies in mice to assess the roles of Acb dopamine and NMDA receptors in ethanol's conditioned motivational/conditioned reinforcing effects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

Male DBA/2J ($n = 500$) mice were obtained from the Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME or Davis, CA) at 6–7 weeks of age. Animals were initially housed in groups of four on a Thoren rack (Thoren Caging Systems Inc., Hazleton, PA) in polycarbonate cages. After surgical procedures, animals were housed two per cage for the duration of the experiments. Animals were kept at an ambient temperature of $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ on a 12-h light–dark cycle (lights on at 0700 hours). Experiments were carried out during the light portion of the cycle beginning at 1300 h. ‘Labdiet’ rodent chow (Richmond, IN) and bottled water were continuously available in the home cage. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) ‘Principles of Laboratory Animal Care’ were followed in conducting these studies and the protocol was approved by the Oregon Health & Science University IACUC.

Surgery

Mice were fully anesthetized with a cocktail (0.1 ml per 25 g) containing ketamine (30.0 mg/ml) and xylazine (3.0 mg/ml). Bilateral indwelling cannulae were implanted under stereotaxic guidance (model no. 1900; Kopf Instruments, Tujunga, CA) aimed at the nucleus accumbens core (AcbC) (from Bregma: anterior (AP) +1.40, lateral (ML) ± 1.26 , ventral (DV) -4.2) or basolateral/central nuclei of the amygdala (BLA/CE) (from Bregma: AP, 1.22, ML, ± 2.85 , DV, 4.5; Paxinos and Franklin, 2001). Small burr holes were drilled and stainless steel cannulae (10 mm, 25 gauge) were positioned 2 mm above the target area (experiments 1, 2, and 3). Cannulae were secured with stainless steel screws and carboxylate cement (Durelon™; 3M, St Paul, MN). Thirty-two gauge stainless steel stylets were inserted into the length of each guide cannula to maintain patency. To control for possible effects of recovery time (4–9 days), the number of recovery days was counterbalanced across infusion groups.

Apparatus

A detailed description and picture of the apparatus has been published (Cunningham *et al*, 2006a). Conditioned stimuli (CSs) consisted of two interchangeable distinctive grid and hole floor halves (for a more detailed description see Cunningham *et al*, 2006a) that were selected on the basis of many previous studies demonstrating that drug-naïve control DBA/2J mice spend about half of their time on each floor type during choice tests (Cunningham *et al*, 2003; Gremel and Cunningham, 2008).

Conditioning Drugs

Ethanol (95%) was diluted in 0.9% saline (20%, v/v) and administered at a dose of 2 g/kg (12.5 ml/kg). In previous experiments, this ethanol dose and concentration has reliably induced a strong CPP in DBA/2J mice (Cunningham *et al*, 2003). Saline was administered in a volume of 12.5 ml/kg.

General Procedure

Each experiment involved three phases: habituation (1 session), conditioning (8 sessions), and testing (1 session). Each animal was given an intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection immediately before being placed in the center of the apparatus for each session. Sessions were conducted on consecutive days with a 72-h break between the first four and last four conditioning sessions and a 48-h break before the preference test.

Habituation. On the first day, subjects in all experiments underwent a 5-min habituation trial where they were given an injection of saline and exposed to the apparatus on a smooth paper floor to reduce the novelty and stress associated with handling, injection and exposure to the apparatus.

Conditioning. Mice were randomly assigned to an infusion group described separately for each experiment in a later

section (Intracranial Microinfusions). Within each infusion group, mice were also randomly assigned to one of two conditioning subgroups (Grid+ or Grid-) using an unbiased, one-compartment procedure (Cunningham *et al*, 2003, 2006a). Conditioning trials were 5 min in duration because this duration has been shown to be optimal for producing robust ethanol-induced CPP in DBA/2J mice (Cunningham and Prather, 1992). Both subgroups were exposed to a differential Pavlovian conditioning procedure in which they received four CS+ and four CS- trials, alternating across 8 days, with the presentation order of CS+ and CS- trials counterbalanced within each group. Mice in the Grid+ condition received ethanol paired with the grid floor (CS+) and saline paired with the hole floor (CS-). Mice in the Grid- condition received ethanol paired with the hole floor (CS+) and saline paired with the grid floor (CS-).

Place preference test. Testing began 48 h after the last conditioning trial for all animals. In each test session mice were first given an intracranial infusion (see next section for details), followed by a test session lasting 30 min in duration in order to examine any drug effects on the development of CPP across the test session (Cunningham *et al*, 1995). Immediately after the infusion, mice were given an i.p. saline injection and placed in the center of the apparatus with both test floors (half grid/half hole). Position (ie, left vs right) of each floor type was counterbalanced within subgroups.

Intracranial Microinfusions

All mice received an intracranial microinfusion immediately before testing (Table 1). At 24 h before intracranial infusions, a 12 mm stylet was lowered into the infusion site to minimize possible effects of initial injector lowering on the behavior measured. For microinfusions, mice were gently restrained, stylets were removed and injectors made of 32-gauge stainless steel tubing encased by 25-gauge stainless steel were lowered beyond the tip of the guide cannula into the Amy or Acb. Injectors were attached via polyethylene tubing (PE20) to 10 µl Hamilton syringes, and infusions were delivered by a syringe pump (Model A-74900-10; Cole Palmer, Vernon Hills, IL). Simultaneous infusions of 100 nl per side were given over 60 s to limit injection spread into neighboring brain areas, as well as to minimize diffusion up the injector track. Further, to ensure complete diffusion, injectors were removed 30 s after completion of the infusion and stylets were replaced.

To examine the role of intra-Acb and intra-Amy dopamine receptors in the expression of ethanol CPP, in experiments 1 (six replications) and 2 (4 replications), the mixed D1/D2/D3 dopamine receptor antagonist *cis*-(Z)-flupenthixol dihydrochloride (flupenthixol) obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO) was infused into the AcbC (artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF), 1, 10, or 20 µg per side) or Amy (aCSF, 10, or 20 µg per side). To examine the contribution of intra-Acb NMDA receptors, in experiment 3 (two replications), mice were given infusions of the NMDA receptor antagonist D-(-)-2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid (AP-5) (Ascent Scientific, Weston-Super-Mare, UK; Tocris, Ellsville, MO) into the AcbC (aCSF, 0.5, or 1.0 µg per side). All drugs were dissolved in aCSF.

Histology

Animals were given an overdose of sodium pentobarbital (150 mg/kg). Heads were removed and postfixed in 4% (w/v) paraformaldehyde in isotonic sodium phosphate buffered saline (PBS). After 24 h, brains were dissected from the skull and placed into a solution of 2% paraformaldehyde for 24 h. After fixation, brains were cryoprotected using a sucrose saturation procedure consisting of 24 h incubations in 20% and then 30% sucrose in PBS and 0.1% NaN₃. Frozen 40 µm sections were collected through the infusion site. Slices were directly mounted onto slides and thionin stained.

Placements were subjectively assessed blind to dose, conditioning subgroup, and test outcome. Inclusion criteria were as follows: subjects with bilateral injector tracks within AcbC were included in analyses in experiments 1 and 3. Although inclusion criteria specified injector tracks within AcbC, given the close proximity and possibility of drug diffusion into the nucleus accumbens shell (AcbSh) and the lack of a sufficient number of subjects with injector tracks localized solely in the AcbSh as a site-comparison group, we present results as infusions in Acb and do not make AcbC/AcbSh distinction. In experiment 2, subjects with bilateral injector tracks located within BLA and/or CE were included in analyses.

Data Analyses

For data analysis, number of seconds spent on the grid floor was divided by total duration of the test session in minutes (ie, 30), creating a dependent variable indexed in s/min. The

Table 1 Subject Removal

	Initial (n)	Final (n)	Surgery and recovery	Procedural error	Histology error	Miss	Infection
<i>Experiment 1</i>							
Intra-Acb flupenthixol	216	109	6	3	8	39	51
<i>Experiment 2</i>							
Intra-Amy flupenthixol	190	74	36	4	7	50	19
<i>Experiment 3</i>							
Intra-Acb AP-5	94	63	—	4	2	7	18

primary advantage of this simple transformation is that results are easily compared with the full range of possible outcomes (eg, 0 s/min = complete aversion to grid; 60 s/min = complete preference for grid). Also, because there are only two floors, the amount of time spent on the hole floor can be determined simply by subtracting the mean time on grid from 60 s. In this unbiased design, the between-group comparison of time spent on the grid floor by the Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups is indicative of CPP. See Cunningham *et al* (2003) for a more complete discussion of dependent variables used in place conditioning studies. Data from each experiment were evaluated separately by analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the α -level set at 0.05. Dose, conditioning subgroup (Grid+ vs Grid-), Replication, and Amy site, were treated as between-group factors, whereas trial type (CS+ vs CS-) was treated as a within-subject factor. Follow-up analyses to interpret interactions involving the Conditioning subgroup variable included simple effect comparisons between the Grid+ and Grid- subgroups to determine the presence of place conditioning. To control overall α -level within each experiment, *p*-values for these comparisons were Bonferroni-corrected. Dose \times conditioning subgroup interactions were further interpreted by conducting separate two-way ANOVAs for specific pairs of doses using an α of 0.05.

RESULTS

Histological Verification and Subject Removal

Schematic diagrams of inclusion criteria and representative photomicrographs are shown in Figure 1. Subjects were removed from the final analyses for various reasons,

including: poor health during recovery following surgical procedures (surgery and recovery), procedural errors during conditioning and testing (procedural error), an inability to accurately assign injector placement due to problems with histological assessment (histology error), incorrect injector placement (miss), or any infection at the injector and/or cannula site (infection) (Table 1). In experiment 1, and to a lesser degree in experiments 2 and 3, a relatively large percentage of mice had infections located near the end of the cannula. Although the causes are unknown, this higher rate of infection may have been due to a longer delay and additional microinfusions between the first microinfusion and brain removal. In experiment 1, brains were removed after all mice had received three microinfusion tests at 24-h intervals (only data from the first test are reported here). In experiments 2 and 3, however, about half of the brains were removed immediately after the first test whereas the others were removed after only one additional test. In addition, there was no effect of drug-infusion vs aCSF infusion on the proportion of mice with infections. In later experiments (not reported here) where all brains were removed immediately after testing, we observed a very low rate of infection, suggesting that infections observed in the current experiments are the result of multiple intracranial infusions into the mouse brain.

In addition, many mice in experiment 2 were lost during surgical recovery (Table 1). We previously reported significantly larger losses during recovery in mice with bilateral electrolytic lesions of the Amy in comparison to mice with Acb lesions (Gremel and Cunningham, 2008). In the current studies, significantly larger losses were observed during recovery in mice with Amy cannulae than in those

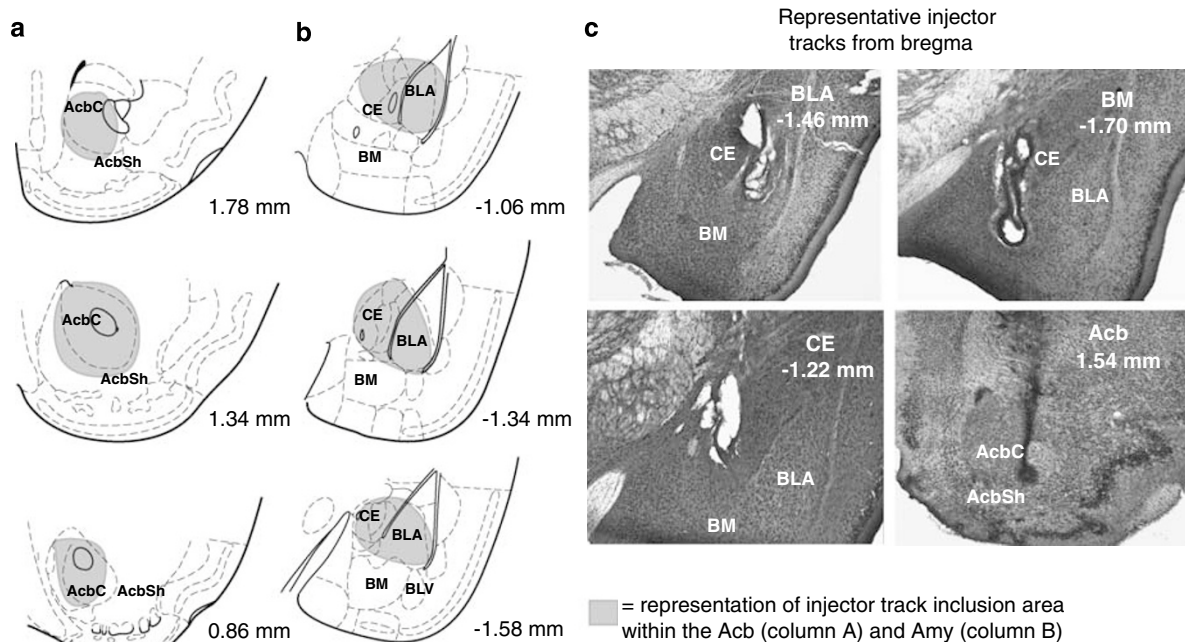


Figure 1 Representative diagram and photomicrographs of Acb and Amy injector placements. Representative injector inclusion area criteria are shown for Acb (column a) and Amy (column b). In column c, photomicrographs of representative injector tracks into BLA (upper left panel), CE (lower left panel), BM (upper right panel), and Acb (lower right panel). Photomicrographs are oriented with the medial portion of the brain on the left, and the lateral portion of the right in each photo, and nearby anatomical landmarks are identified. Numbers indicate the distance from bregma in millimeters of the section (Paxinos and Franklin, 2001).

with Acb cannulae ($z = 9.16, p < 0.05$). Because no infusions were made into Amy until testing, it may be that the region just above the Amy in mice is especially sensitive to bilateral cannula insertion.

Place Preference Test

Experiment 1: effects of intra-Acb dopamine receptor antagonism on CPP expression. In experiment 1, we examined the effect of an intra-Acb flupenthixol infusion (1, 10, or 20 μg per side) on expression of ethanol CPP. In our unbiased design, the magnitude of difference in time spent on the grid floor between Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups is indicative of CPP. As can be seen in Figure 2, pretreatment with intra-Acb flupenthixol had no impact at any dose, yielding CPP similar to that seen in aCSF control mice. While visual inspection of the data suggests a trend towards enhancement of CPP in the lower dose groups, there were no significant differences between any dose groups. A two-way (dose \times conditioning subgroup) ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of conditioning subgroup (Grid+ vs Grid-) ($F(1, 101) = 90.0, p < 0.001$), but no effect of dose or interaction. Further analysis showed no effect of replication in aCSF control mice ($p > 0.05$) (to create reasonable subgroup n 's for this analysis, data were collapsed across replicates 1–3, then compared to replicates 4–6). Thus, expression of ethanol CPP did not depend upon D1/D2/D3-type receptor activation in Acb.

Experiment 2: effects of intra-Amy dopamine receptor antagonism on CPP expression. To determine whether dopamine receptor activation in Amy modulated expression of ethanol CPP, mice in experiment 2 were given intra-Amy infusions of flupenthixol immediately before testing. As in

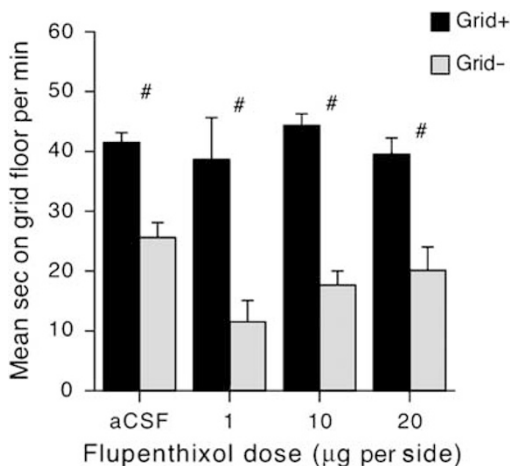


Figure 2 Intra-Acb microinfusions of flupenthixol did not affect expression of ethanol CPP. Mean s/min (+SEM) spent on the grid floor during the 30-min test session. Subjects in the Grid+ conditioning subgroups (solid bars) received ethanol paired with the grid floor on CS+ trials, and saline paired with the hole floor. These contingencies were reversed in the Grid- conditioning subgroup subjects (grey bars). N 's for Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups are: aCSF $n = 28$ and 18; 1 μg per side $n = 5$ and 4; 10 μg per side $n = 13$ and 12, and 20 μg per side $n = 15$ and 14. Main effect of conditioning between conditioning subgroups is represented by #, $p < 0.001$.

experiment 1, aCSF-treated mice displayed a strong CPP in experiment 2 (Figure 3a). In contrast, intra-Amy flupenthixol infusion disrupted CPP expression at both doses (10 and 20 μg per side), ie, there was no difference between Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups. Further, intra-Amy flupenthixol reduced preference within the first 5 min and the reduction was observed for the duration of the test session (data not shown). A two-way (dose \times conditioning subgroup) ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of conditioning subgroup (Grid+ vs Grid-) ($F(1, 68) = 11.8, p < 0.01$) and a significant interaction ($F(2, 68) = 4.9, p < 0.05$). There was no main effect of dose. *Post hoc* analyses comparing the Grid+ and Grid- subgroups showed a significant CPP in the aCSF group (Bonferroni-corrected $p < 0.001$), but not in the 10 or 20 μg per side dose groups (p 's > 0.05). To examine whether the magnitude of preference expressed differed between dose groups, follow-up two-way ANOVAs were performed and revealed that preference in the 20 μg per side flupenthixol group was significantly lower than that in aCSF control mice (dose \times conditioning subgroup interaction: $F(1, 62) = 9.8, p < 0.01$), whereas mice infused with 10 μg per side did not differ from either the aCSF or 20 μg per side groups (p 's > 0.05). A separate analysis performed on data from aCSF-treated mice showed no effect of replication, indicating that preference was similar in the control group across all four replicates. Thus, D1/D2/D3-type receptor antagonism within the Amy blocked ethanol CPP expression.

Experiment 2: differing effects of dopamine receptor antagonism in the BLA or CE on CPP expression. To investigate the contributions of specific nuclei within the Amy on CPP expression, we examined the Amy site of infusion within the 20 μg per side flupenthixol dose group (35 mice total). Thus, comparisons were made among subgroups of mice with bilateral infusions of flupenthixol (20 μg per side) into only BLA ($n = 14$), only CE ($n = 10$) or mice with bilateral infusions into both BLA and CE (eg, infusion into BLA in left hemisphere and CE infusions in right hemisphere or infusion tracts in both areas in both hemispheres; Both group, $n = 11$). Although drug diffusion spread was not specifically examined in these studies, for a site control comparison, these groups were compared to mice with bilateral infusions (20 μg per side) into basomedial amygdala (BM; $n = 6$), which was a common histological miss site.

As shown in Figure 3b, magnitude of ethanol CPP varied between flupenthixol-treated mice depending on Amy site (site \times conditioning subgroup interaction: $F(3, 24) = 11.3, p < 0.001$). Of particular interest, mice in the BLA and Both groups did not display preference after flupenthixol infusion (p 's > 0.05), whereas subjects with flupenthixol infusions into the CE showed strong ethanol CPP (Bonferroni-corrected $p < 0.001$). Although there was an arithmetic trend toward preference in the BM group, the difference fell short of significance ($p = 0.11$), most likely due to the low n ($n = 6$). Additional two-way (Amy site \times conditioning subgroup) ANOVAs performed between specific pairs of Amy sites did not reveal any differences between CE and BM (p 's > 0.05). However, these analyses showed that the BLA

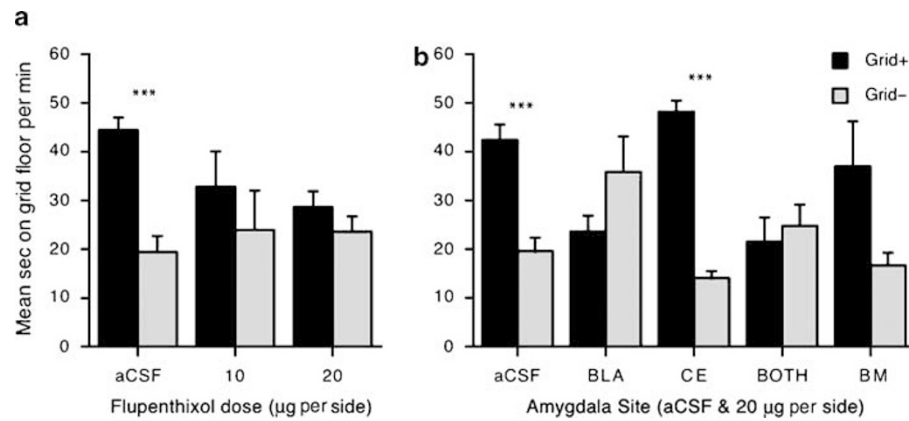


Figure 3 Flupenthixol infused into the Amy disrupts expression of ethanol CPP. Mean s/min (+SEM) spent on the grid floor during the 30-min test session. (a) Effects of intra-Amy (BLA and CE) infusions of flupenthixol on expression of ethanol CPP. Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroup *n*'s are: aCSF *n* = 13 and 18; 10 µg per side *n* = 4 and 4; and 20 µg per side *n* = 18 and 17. (b) Flupenthixol infusions into the BLA, but not CE disrupt expression of ethanol CPP. Test data for aCSF and 20 µg per side dose groups grouped by injector site within the Amy, combined with subjects (aCSF and 20 µg per side) with injector placements within the BM. Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroup *n*'s are: aCSF *n* = 15 and 22; BLA *n* = 10 and 4; CE *n* = 4 and 6; Both *n* = 4 and 7, and BM *n* = 3 and 3. Difference between conditioning subgroups Grid+ and Grid-: *** = Bonferroni-corrected *p*'s < 0.001.

and Both groups each differed significantly from both the CE and BM groups (F 's > 4.7, p 's < 0.05). Moreover, the BLA and Both groups did not differ from each other (p 's > 0.05). Overall, these findings suggest that any D1/D2/D3-type receptor antagonism within the BLA (as evidenced in BLA and Both groups), but not CE, significantly disrupts expression of ethanol CPP. Separate analysis of aCSF control mice showed that CPP did not depend upon site of the aCSF infusion (Amy site \times conditioning subgroup interaction: $F(3, 29) = 1.8$, $p > 0.05$).

Experiment 3: effects of intra-Acb NMDA receptor antagonism on CPP expression. Experiment 3 examined the role of the NMDA receptor in Acb on expression of ethanol CPP. Intra-Acb infusion of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP-5 significantly disrupted CPP expression as shown by the lack of difference between the Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups (Figure 4). This disruption was observed within the first 5 min of the test and lasted the entire session (data not shown). Two-way (dose \times conditioning subgroup) ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of conditioning subgroup (Grid+ vs Grid-) ($F(1, 57) = 36.7$, $p < 0.001$) and a significant interaction ($F(2, 57) = 15.1$, $p < 0.001$). *Post hoc* comparisons showed strong ethanol CPP in control (aCSF) mice as indicated by the large difference between the Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups (Bonferroni-corrected $p < 0.001$). However, similar comparisons for each AP-5 dose group (0.5 or 1.0 µg per side) indicated that intra-Acb infusions interfered with expression of ethanol CPP (Bonferroni-corrected p 's > 0.05). Follow-up two way ANOVAs showed that although the two AP-5 dose groups did not differ from each other (p 's > 0.05), both were significantly different from aCSF controls (dose \times conditioning subgroup interactions: F 's > 14.7, p 's < 0.001), suggesting that NMDA receptor antagonism in the Acb blocked preference behavior in comparison to aCSF-infused subjects. A separate two-way (replication \times conditioning subgroup) ANOVA showed no effect of replication in aCSF controls. Overall, these findings demonstrate that expression of ethanol CPP is dependent upon NMDA receptor activation within the Acb.

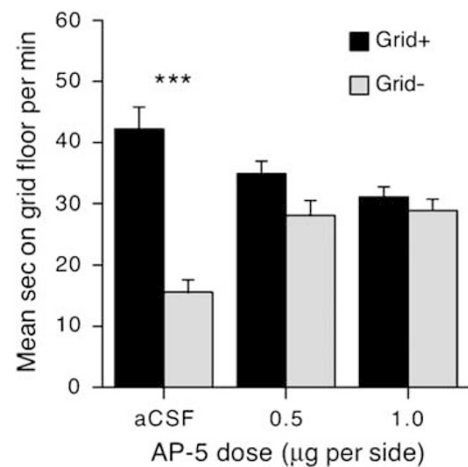


Figure 4 Infusions of AP-5 into the AcbC disrupted expression of ethanol CPP. Mean sec per min (+SEM) spent on the grid floor during the 30 min of the test session. Grid+ and Grid- conditioning subgroups *n*'s are, respectively: aCSF *n* = 10 and 13; 0.5 µg per side *n* = 9 and 12; 1.0 µg per side *n* = 11 and 8. Difference between conditioning subgroups Grid+ and Grid-: *** = Bonferroni-corrected p 's < 0.001.

Locomotor Activity

Group means and significant statistical comparisons for conditioning and test activity are shown in Table 2.

Conditioning activity. To simplify presentation, conditioning activity data were collapsed across trials to create single means for the CS+ and CS-. As in previous experiments, ethanol induced large increases in locomotor activity on CS+ trials (Cunningham *et al*, 2006b; Gremel and Cunningham, 2007). In experiment 1, overall activity levels (combined CS+ and CS- trials) were slightly higher in the 10 µg per side group than in the 1 µg per side group, reflecting a small sampling difference between dose groups (ie, there was no difference in experimental manipulations between the groups at this point). However, no group effects or interactions between group and trial type (CS+ vs CS-) were seen in any of the other experiments, suggesting that

Table 2 Locomotor Activity

	Dose (μg per side)	Final <i>n</i>	CS+ trials counts/min \pm SEM	CS- trials counts/min \pm SEM	Mean test activity counts/min \pm SEM
<i>Experiment 1</i>					
<i>Intra-AcbC Flupenthixol</i>	aCSF	46	196 \pm 5	76 \pm 2	47 \pm 2
	1	9	178 \pm 5 ^a	63 \pm 4 ^a	34 \pm 3 ^b
	10	25	210 \pm 6	79 \pm 3	36 \pm 2 ^c
	20	29	203 \pm 7	80 \pm 5	30 \pm 2 ^d
			Dose group: $F(3, 105) = 3.2^*$		Dose group: $F(3, 105) = 12.8^{***}$
			Trial type: $F(1, 105) = 966.9^{***}$		
<i>Experiment 2</i>					
<i>Intra-Amy flupenthixol</i>	aCSF	31	177 \pm 4	69 \pm 2	39 \pm 2
	10	8	159 \pm 12	66 \pm 6	33 \pm 2
	20	35	179 \pm 6	68 \pm 3	27 \pm 2 ^d
			Trial type: $F(1, 71) = 527.2^{***}$		Dose group: $F(2, 71) = 11.7^{***}$
<i>Experiment 3</i>					
<i>Intra-AcbC AP-5</i>	aCSF	23	183 \pm 8	69 \pm 2	41 \pm 2
	0.5	21	189 \pm 8	74 \pm 3	51 \pm 3
	1.0	19	191 \pm 11	72 \pm 4	74 \pm 6 ^{d,e}
			Trial type: $F(1, 60) = 870.6^{***}$		Dose group: $F(2, 60) = 17.8^{***}$

* $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$ (p -values for all group comparisons are Bonferroni-corrected).

^a1 μg per side group activity means significantly different from 10 μg per side group mean, $p < 0.05$.

^bDifference from aCSF group, $p < 0.05$.

^cDifference from aCSF Group, $p < 0.01$.

^dDifference from aCSF Group, $p < 0.001$.

^e1.0 μg per side group significantly different from 0.5 μg per side group, $p < 0.05$.

all groups within each experiment had similar activity responses during conditioning.

Test activity. D1/D2/D3-type receptor antagonism in the Acb decreased test activity levels (experiment 1). All flupenthixol-treated groups (1, 10, or 20 μg per side) showed significantly lower levels of activity than aCSF-infused controls, but there were no differences among the flupenthixol groups. Similarly, intra-Amy flupenthixol (20 μg per side) significantly lowered test activity levels in comparison to aCSF (experiment 2). However, there were no differences between the aCSF and 10 μg per side dose groups, or between the 10 and 20 μg per side dose groups in experiment 2. In addition, 20 μg per side flupenthixol reduced activity similarly in all three Amy subgroups (BLA, CE, Both; data not shown). In contrast, NMDA receptor antagonism in the Acb generally increased test activity levels (experiment 3). Infusions of the high AP-5 dose (1.0 μg per side) significantly increased activity levels compared to either the low AP-5 dose (0.5 μg per side) or aCSF. However, the aCSF and 0.5 μg per side groups did not differ. There were no effects of replication on test activity levels in the aCSF groups in any of these experiments.

DISCUSSION

These are the first studies in any species to demonstrate involvement of dopamine D1/D2/D3 receptor activation

within BLA and the first studies in mice to implicate Acb NMDA receptors in the expression of an ethanol-conditioned behavior (CPP). Moreover, these studies show that dopamine receptors within CE and Acb are not involved in the expression of such behavior. Although it is not known whether these effects reflect a decrease in the conditioned value of the cue, impaired retrieval of the cue-drug association, or a decrement in the learning or performance of the approach response, these studies offer important new information about the specific receptor systems within Amy and Acb that modulate behaviors controlled by an ethanol-paired cue.

Ethanol CPP Expression does not Depend on Dopamine Activation in Acb

Surprisingly, expression of ethanol-induced CPP in mice was not dependent upon D1/D2/D3-type receptor activation in Acb. This finding contrasts with previously reported dopamine antagonist effects on the reinforcing effect of ethanol in rats as indexed by operant SA procedures (Rassnick *et al*, 1992; Samson *et al*, 1993; Hodge *et al*, 1994) and by ethanol conditioned appetitive responding in an SA procedure (Czachowski *et al*, 2001, 2002; Samson and Chappell, 2004). A possible explanation may be that the target response in CPP (ie, approach towards the ethanol-paired cue) has never produced ethanol, whereas the target

response in an SA procedure (eg, barpressing) has previously produced the primary reinforcer and may therefore depend upon intra-Acb dopamine transmission. However, it is also possible that there is a more fundamental species (ie, mouse *vs* rat) difference in the role played by Acb in the expression of ethanol-conditioned behaviors. This possibility is supported by a recent study in which an intra-AcbSh dopamine antagonist was reported to reduce expression of CPP induced by an intracerebroventricular ethanol injection in rats (Walker and Ettenberg, 2007), a finding that is at odds with our finding of no effect on ethanol CPP in mice. Thus, although Acb dopamine receptors may be involved in the expression of ethanol conditioned behaviors in rats (Samson and Chappell, 2004; Walker and Ettenberg, 2007), the current findings suggest that the previously hypothesized alterations in Acb dopamine receptor activation resulting from changes in VTA dopamine neuron activity do not contribute to expression of ethanol-induced CPP in mice (Bechtholt and Cunningham, 2005). It may be that the differing neural mechanisms between species reflect differences in the magnitude or direction of preference expressed between mice and rats (Tzschentke, 1999, 2007; Fidler *et al*, 2004).

Ethanol CPP Expression Depends on Dopamine Activation in Amy

These studies provide the first experimental evidence for the role of intra-Amy dopamine receptors in the expression of any ethanol-conditioned behavior in either rats or mice. Moreover, our data suggest that nuclei within the Amy play different roles in dopamine mediation of ethanol-conditioned behavior because CPP expression was blocked in mice that received flupenthixol infusions into BLA, but not in mice that were infused only into CE. Although several other receptors within CE have been implicated in the modulation of ethanol SA (eg, CRF: Funk *et al*, 2006; Funk and Koob, 2007; GABA_A: Hyytiä and Koob, 1995; Roberts *et al*, 1996; serotonin: Dyr and Kostowski, 1995) or ethanol CPP in rats (NMDA: Zhu *et al*, 2007), it does not yet appear that any ethanol SA study has shown a functional role for dopamine receptors within CE. Reports of increased FOS activation in the BLA in rats after exposure to a cue previously paired with ethanol (Zhao *et al*, 2006; Radwanska *et al*, 2007), as well as the observation of VTA dopamine projections to BLA in DBA/2J mice (Ford *et al*, 2006) lend support to our conclusion of intra-BLA dopamine receptor involvement in the modulation of ethanol conditioned behavior.

NMDA Receptors in Acb Modulate Ethanol CPP Expression

Although dopamine activation in Acb is not necessary, NMDA receptor activation within Acb appears to be critical for expression of ethanol CPP. Infusions of AP-5 aimed at AcbC blocked expression of ethanol CPP. Although the highest dose of AP-5 increased locomotor activation, which may complicate interpretation of CPP results (Gremel and Cunningham, 2007), the lowest dose was sufficient to block CPP expression without locomotor effects, eliminating nonspecific interpretations of this outcome. Our finding is

in concordance with a previous study showing that NMDA antagonist infusion into Acb disrupted ethanol SA in rats (Rassnick *et al*, 1992). Moreover, expression of morphine-induced CPP in rats has also been found to depend on NMDA receptor activation in Acb (Popik and Kolasiewicz, 1999). While it has previously been shown that NMDA receptors within Acb mediate ethanol's physiological effects (Nie *et al*, 1994; Maldve *et al*, 2002), these are the first data demonstrating a functional role for intra-Acb NMDA receptors in ethanol-conditioned behavior in mice.

Use of CPP to Examine Ethanol-Motivated Behaviors

In contrast to other drugs of abuse, very little is known about the specific neural areas and mechanisms mediating associative control over cue-induced ethanol-seeking behavior. Many of the investigations into associative control over cue-induced psychostimulant-seeking behaviors have used self-administration procedures with second order schedules of reinforcement or acquisition of a new response (for review see Everitt and Robbins, 2005). Although a study using ethanol intragastric self-administration successfully demonstrated the ability of an ethanol-paired cue to act as a conditioned reinforcer (Smith *et al*, 1977), when attempted using oral ethanol self-administration, presentation of the previously ethanol-paired conditioned stimulus alone barely supported responding and only slightly attenuated extinction of responding (Slawecki *et al*, 1999). Further, a stimulus previously paired with oral ethanol self-administration was insufficient as a conditioned reinforcer, as increases in responding directed towards the stimulus-producing lever were only observed after intra-Acb infusions of amphetamine (Slawecki *et al*, 1997). Given the difficulty in employing an oral route of ethanol administration to measure acquisition of a new response or the ability of the conditioned stimulus to maintain responding, use of the CPP procedure provides an alternative means to assess associative processes controlling ethanol-seeking behaviors.

Learning Processes Underlying CPP Expression

In contrast to most ethanol SA procedures, the CPP procedure provides a way to investigate ethanol-conditioned behaviors in the absence of ethanol's direct effects. CPP also allows experimenters to measure an ethanol conditioned response that has never produced the primary reinforcer (ie, ethanol). Theoretically, Pavlovian conditioned approach behavior, conditioned reinforcement, and conditioned incentive may all be operating in CPP (Cunningham *et al*, 1995; Cunningham and Patel, 2007; Kumar, 1972; Swerdlow *et al*, 1989; Uslaner *et al*, 2006). While the Pavlovian relationship between the cue and ethanol itself is learned during the acquisition phase, the expression test provides an additional opportunity for learning as measured by approach and maintenance of contact with the cue previously paired with drug, without exposure to the drug. Because mice in our procedure are responding to tactile cues presented in the dark, it is difficult to explain CPP test performance simply in terms of Pavlovian conditioned approach to a distal CS

(Cunningham *et al*, 2006b; Gremel and Cunningham, 2008), although this possibility cannot be completely dismissed.

Our finding that the Amy is importantly involved in ethanol CPP is generally consistent with a broader literature implicating Amy in the learning or expression of other conditioned appetitive behaviors (see reviews by: Holland and Gallagher, 1999; Everitt *et al*, 2003; Everitt and Robbins, 2005). For example, several studies have suggested that conditioned reinforcement is regulated by the BLA (Burns *et al*, 1993; Cador *et al*, 1989; Whitelaw *et al*, 1996), whereas CE modulates Pavlovian conditioned approach behavior (Parkinson *et al*, 2000). Although our previous lesion study demonstrated that expression of ethanol CPP was dependent upon an intact Amy (Gremel and Cunningham, 2008), the current findings suggest that activation of dopamine receptors specifically within BLA, not CE, is necessary for the behavior. The critical role played by BLA dopamine receptors is further corroborated by data showing that these receptors modulate cocaine-induced conditioned reinforcement on a second-order schedule in rats (Di Ciano and Everitt, 2004) and are necessary for the acquisition of responding for a previously sucrose-paired cue (Hitchcott and Phillips, 1998). Given these previous findings, the present data suggest that conditioned reinforcement processes modulated by BLA dopamine receptors may be influencing expression of ethanol CPP induced by a tactile cue in mice.

Although previous findings have implicated Acb NMDA receptor involvement in the direct reinforcing properties of ethanol (Rassnick *et al*, 1992), the role NMDA receptors in the AcbC play in ethanol-conditioned behavior is less clear. For example, antagonism of intra-AcbC NMDA receptors with AP-5 had little effect on responding for a cocaine-conditioned reinforcer (Di Ciano and Everitt, 2001) suggesting that Acb NMDA receptors are not critical for maintaining responding for a conditioned reinforcer. However, the first test session in our procedure does not model maintenance behavior, but instead acquisition of responding for the conditioned reinforcer. Additionally, intra-Acb NMDA antagonism impaired only the acquisition, not expression, of Pavlovian approach behavior (Di Ciano *et al*, 2001), suggesting that Pavlovian approach behaviors are not controlling the present test behavior. However, AcbC NMDA receptors have been implicated in response-outcome learning (Kelley *et al*, 1997; Baldwin *et al*, 2000). This outcome may be consistent with our finding that blockade of Acb NMDA receptors reduced ethanol CPP expression during testing when mice first learn to approach the conditioned reinforcer, further suggesting that Acb NMDA receptors mediate initial learning and performance of a motivated response (Hernandez *et al*, 2005). Overall, these findings raise an interesting hypothesis about the processes underlying ethanol CPP. Perhaps during expression testing, intra-Acb NMDA receptors govern initial learning of BLA dopamine-mediated motivated responding for the conditioned reinforcer.

The Role of Acb and Amy Dopamine Receptors, and Acb NMDA Receptors in Locomotor Activity During Testing

Previous studies involving systemic administration of D1 and D2 antagonists (Dickinson *et al*, 2003) or dopamine

receptor knockout mice (Holmes *et al*, 2004) have shown that dopamine receptor blockade or inactivation reduces locomotor activity. The present findings (Table 2) suggest that such activity reductions might reflect interference with dopamine signaling either in the Acb, Amy or both structures. Furthermore, intra-Acb NMDA receptors are implicated in the control of activity by our finding that AP-5 increased activity, which is generally consistent with previous studies showing activity increases after systemic injection of a competitive NMDA antagonist (Boyce-Rustay and Cunningham, 2004).

Given these antagonist effects on general test activity, consideration must be given to the suggestion that antagonist effects on CPP were secondary to group differences in test activity, a possibility raised by recent data showing a negative correlation between test activity and expression of CPP (Gremel and Cunningham, 2007). However, several observations argue against an activity-based interpretation of our CPP data. First, the direction of the effect of intra-Amy dopamine antagonism on CPP in experiment 2 (ie, reduced CPP) was opposite to predictions based on the inverse relationship between activity and CPP. Second, as shown by the lack of CPP differences in experiment 1, similar decreases in activity *per se* were not sufficient to alter CPP. Finally, although one might attribute the reduced preference seen at the highest AP-5 dose to increased test activity (Gremel and Cunningham, 2007), the reduced preference seen at the lowest AP-5 dose (0.5 μ g *per side*) cannot be explained by activity effects.

Summary

Our data show that expression of ethanol CPP in mice is mediated by dopamine receptors in Amy and by NMDA receptors in Acb. Moreover, within Amy, dopamine receptor activation within BLA, but not CE, modulated CPP expression. Surprisingly, dopamine receptor activation within Acb had no effect. Although several of these findings are consistent with previous findings in rats on mechanisms underlying other appetitive conditioned behaviors, our data on the role of Acb dopamine receptors in mouse CPP are at odds with operant ethanol SA and ethanol CPP findings in rats, raising the possibility of a species difference in the mechanisms underlying Acb's role in the expression of ethanol conditioned behaviors. Nevertheless, the similarity between the neural mechanisms involved in mouse ethanol CPP and those underlying conditioned reinforcement in rats encourages continued use of the CPP procedure to examine the learning and motivational processes underlying the acquisition, maintenance, and extinction of ethanol-seeking behaviors.

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DISCLOSURE/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest. CMG and CLC declare that, except for income received from their primary employer, no financial support or compensation has been received from any individual or corporate entity over the past 3 years for research or professional services and there are no personal financial holdings that could be perceived as constituting a potential conflict of interest.

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