

Activating brain region creates intense desire to use cocaine

August 22 2017, by Jared Wadley



Credit: University of Michigan

Researchers have identified a portion of the brain that intensifies one's desire for certain rewards—in this case, mimicking addiction to cocaine.

The new University of Michigan study found that activating part of the [amygdala](#), an almond-shaped brain region, intensifies [motivation](#) to consume [cocaine](#) far beyond ordinary drug levels, similar to its ability to

intensify motivation for sweet foods such as sugar.

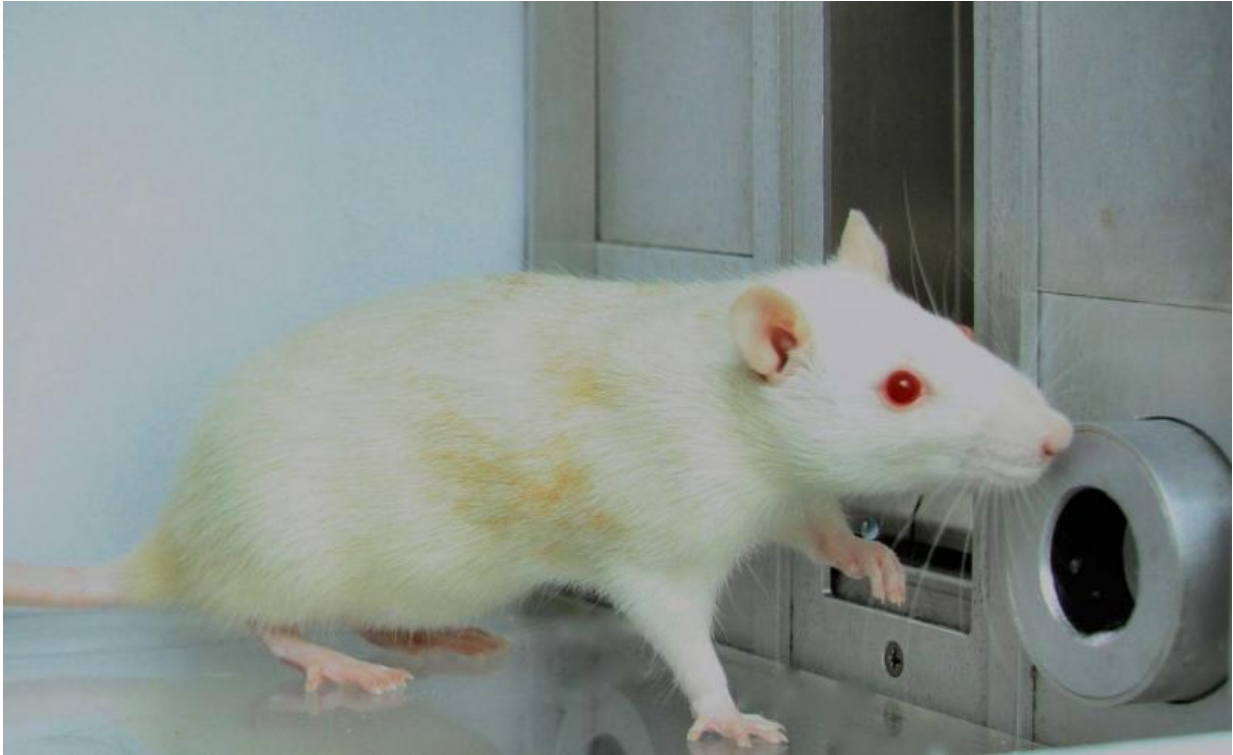
"This would suggest that the amygdala plays a key role in drug addiction," said Shelley Warlow, a U-M psychology graduate student and the study's lead author.

In addiction, drugs become the sole object of desire. Yet many people try drugs without becoming addicted and lead normal lives pursuing a healthy balance of different rewards, or even giving up drugs entirely.

However, for addicts, drugs become so attractive as to cause intense motivation focused entirely on obtaining drugs at the expense of other normal life rewards.

"Understanding brain areas and the mechanisms involved in this intense motivation will be important in developing treatments for addiction and other compulsive disorders," Warlow said.

Researchers first implanted rats with a catheter that allowed them to earn doses of cocaine by poking their noses into small holes in the wall.



Researchers identified a portion of the brain that intensified the desire for certain rewards, such as cocaine. In the experiments, rats had to choose between two cocaine rewards by poking their noses through small holes in a wall. Credit: Shelley Warlow

Whenever rats would poke their nose into one particular hole to earn intravenous cocaine, a laser light would also painlessly activate the neurons in the central amygdala at the same time. Poking their nose into a different hole earned identical cocaine, but never activated the amygdala.

When able to freely choose between those two cocaine rewards, rats focused only on the port that earned cocaine together with amygdala-activating laser, consumed much more cocaine than rats without amygdala activation, and avidly nibbled around the laser-cocaine hole as

though seeking more. Rats were also willing to work almost three times harder for the cocaine when paired with amygdala activation, the study indicated.

Rats appeared to be indifferent to amygdala laser activation when offered by itself. The amygdala activation only intensified motivation when cocaine was also present. By contrast, when the researchers temporarily inactivated the amygdala using a painless [drug](#) infusion, [rats](#) completely stopped responding for cocaine altogether.

The study appears in the *Journal of Neuroscience*.

More information: Shelley M. Warlow et al. Optogenetic central amygdala stimulation intensifies and narrows motivation for cocaine, *The Journal of Neuroscience* (2017). [DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3141-16.2017](#)

Provided by University of Michigan

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