

Scientists turn unexpected brain study results into research tool

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Puzzled by their experimental results, a team of scientists from Baylor College of Medicine and Texas Children's Hospital investigated why a research tool that was expected to suppress neuronal activity actually was

stimulating it. Their findings led them to modify the research tool in ways that minimize the undesired effects, transforming it into a more useful technique to study neuronal function. The study appears in *eLife*.

"One of the research goals of our laboratory is to understand how different classes of neurons in brain circuits interact with each other to perform their functions," said corresponding author Dr. Mingshan Xue, assistant professor of neuroscience and of molecular and human genetics at Baylor College of Medicine, Caroline DeLuca Scholar and member of the Cain Foundation Laboratories and the Jan and Dan Duncan Neurological Research Institute at Texas Children's Hospital. "One way to study neuronal function is by altering the activity of the neurons and then observe the outcomes, just like in genetics where scientists modify a gene to determine what it might do."

Xue and his colleagues initially wanted to study the effect of inhibiting the activity of specific neurons in the visual cortex of mice. They used an optogenetic approach by which they genetically introduced into specific neurons a light-sensitive protein called light-gated chloride channel GtACR2, which was assumed to be an inhibitor of neural activity. The researchers then activated the inhibitory effect of GtACR2 by shining a light on the modified cells. It was expected that once it was light-activated, GtACR2 would inhibit the output of the [neuronal activity](#), which the researchers measured as release of neurotransmitters.

"We expected that GtACR2 would inhibit the release of neurotransmitters, but surprisingly the neurons did just the opposite," said first author Jessica Messier, who is in the Medical Scientist Training Program (M.D./Ph.D.) at Baylor College of Medicine. "We were puzzled by these unexpected results and investigated the causes."

How neurons work

Neurons receive signals from other neurons through a part of the cell called the cell body, commanding it to either 'fire' or 'not fire' signals. If the command is 'fire,' then the cell body will send the signal down the axon, the long threadlike extension of the cell that connects the neuron with others. Neurotransmitters will be released from the axon's endings passing on signals to the next neuron. If, on the other hand, the cell body receives a 'no fire' signal, then it won't send a signal down the axon.

"When we used the light-gated channel GtACR2, we expected to silence the cell body, so no matter which signal it received, the cell body would not send a signal down the axon. But we found that even though the cell body was indeed silenced, signals still ran through the axon and neurotransmitters were released," Messier said.

When activated, channel GtACR2 opens a door on the cells through which negatively charged chloride ions flow, from where their concentration is higher toward where it is lower. The flow of chloride ions from inside the neuron toward the outside triggers a 'fire' signal, while the opposite, flow of negative ions from the outside to the inside of the cells, results in a 'no fire' signal. Usually, chloride concentration is higher outside of the cell than in the inside, so when channel GtACR2 opens, ions flow toward the inside of the cell, which results in a 'no fire' signal. That's why chloride channels usually inhibit neuronal activity.

"However, we found that, in the particular neurons we were studying, the chloride ion concentration inside the cell body is lower than the concentration outside of the cell, but inside the axon it is the opposite, the concentration of [chloride ions](#) is higher inside than on the outside," Xue said. "This difference in chloride ion concentration between the cell body and the axon of the same cell explained why channel GtACR2 triggered a 'no fire' response in the cell body and a 'fire' response in the axon."

To minimize the 'fire' signal running through the axon, the researchers modified channel GtACR2 so it would be mostly expressed in the cell body, and not in the axons.

"Relocating channel GtACR2 to the cell body significantly reduced the signals running through the axon, but there is still room for improvement," Xue said. "This approach also enhanced the inhibitory effect in the cell body and resulted in increased inhibition of the activity of the neuron. A take home message for us is that this light-gated inhibitory channel can be used, but it's important to take into consideration the effects it can have in different parts of the cell."

"The phenomenon we describe here also has other implications. One is that this channel itself has now become a tool to study chloride concentrations in different compartments within [neurons](#), such as the axons, which are very small and hard to study," Messier said. "Second, the improvements that we made to channel GtACR2 to minimize the undesired effects also gave us future direction toward how to further improve the tool."

More information: Jessica E Messier et al. Targeting light-gated chloride channels to neuronal somatodendritic domain reduces their excitatory effect in the axon, *eLife* (2018). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.38506](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.38506)

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