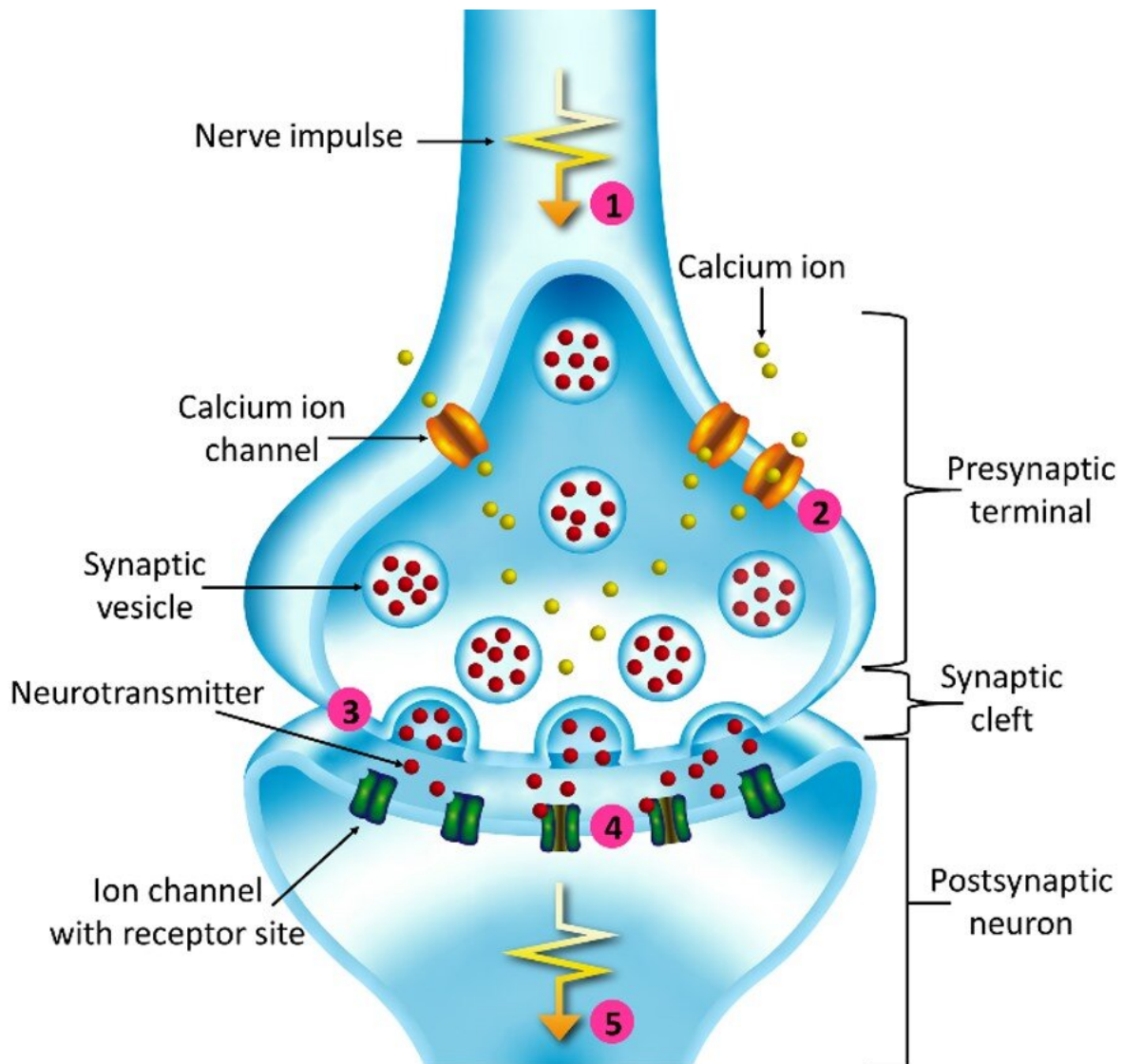


# Scientists unveil how general anesthesia works

April 27 2020



(1) A nerve impulse arrives. (2) This causes calcium ion channels to open, resulting in an influx of calcium ions in the terminal. (3) This causes synaptic

vesicles to fuse with the terminal membrane, releasing neurotransmitter into the gap between neurons, known as the synaptic cleft. (4) The neurotransmitters bind to receptor sites on ion channels in the postsynaptic membrane, causing them to open. (5) Ions flow into the postsynaptic neuron, which generates an action potential when a threshold level is reached. Credit: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

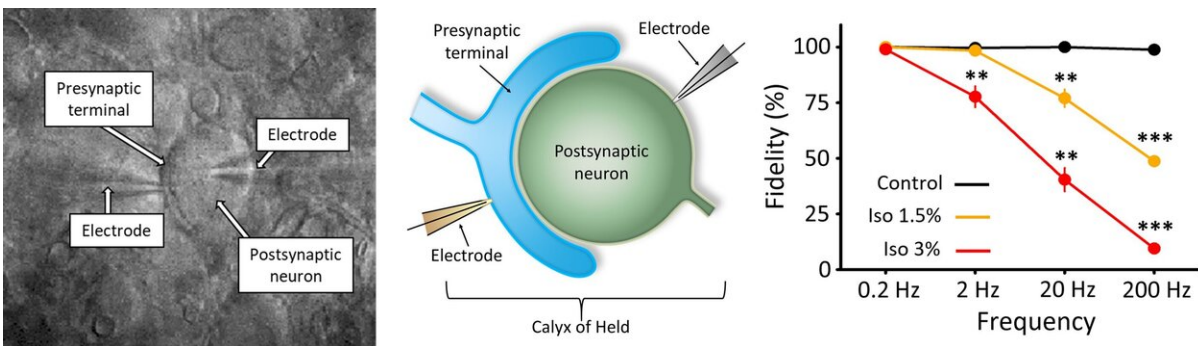
Hailed as one of the most important medical advances, the discovery of general anesthetics—compounds that induce unconsciousness, prevent control of movement and block pain—helped transform dangerous and traumatic operations into safe and routine surgery. But despite their importance, scientists still don't understand exactly how general anesthetics work.

Now, in a study recently published in the *Journal of Neuroscience*, researchers from the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University (OIST) and Nagoya University have revealed how a commonly used general anesthetic called [isoflurane](#) weakens the transmission of electrical signals between neurons, at junctions called synapses.

"Importantly, we found that isoflurane did not block the transmission of all electrical signals equally; the anesthetic had the strongest effect on higher frequency impulses that are required for functions such as cognition or movement, whilst it had minimal effect on low frequency impulses that control life-supporting functions, such as breathing," said Professor Tomoyuki Takahashi, who leads the Cellular and Molecular Synaptic Function (CMSF) Unit at OIST. "This explains how isoflurane is able to cause anesthesia, by preferentially blocking the high frequency signals."

At synapses, signals are sent by presynaptic neurons and received by postsynaptic neurons. At most synapses, communication occurs via chemical messengers—or neurotransmitters.

When an electrical nerve impulse, or action potential, arrives at the end of the presynaptic neuron, this causes [synaptic vesicles](#)—tiny membrane 'packets' that contain neurotransmitters—to fuse with the terminal membrane, releasing the neurotransmitters into the gap between neurons. When enough neurotransmitters are sensed by the postsynaptic neuron, this triggers a new action potential in the post-synaptic neuron.



The large size of the calyx of Held allows scientists to visualize and manipulate the synapse. The electrodes touching the neurons can be used to evoke and record electrical signals. The frequency of electrical signals stimulated ranged from once every five seconds (0.2Hz) up to 200 times per second (200Hz). The higher the frequency, the stronger the effect of isoflurane on reducing postsynaptic action potentials, lowering the fidelity of the synapse. Credit: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

The CMSF unit used rat brain slices to study a giant synapse called the calyx of Held. The scientists induced electrical signals at different frequencies and then detected the [action potentials](#) generated in the

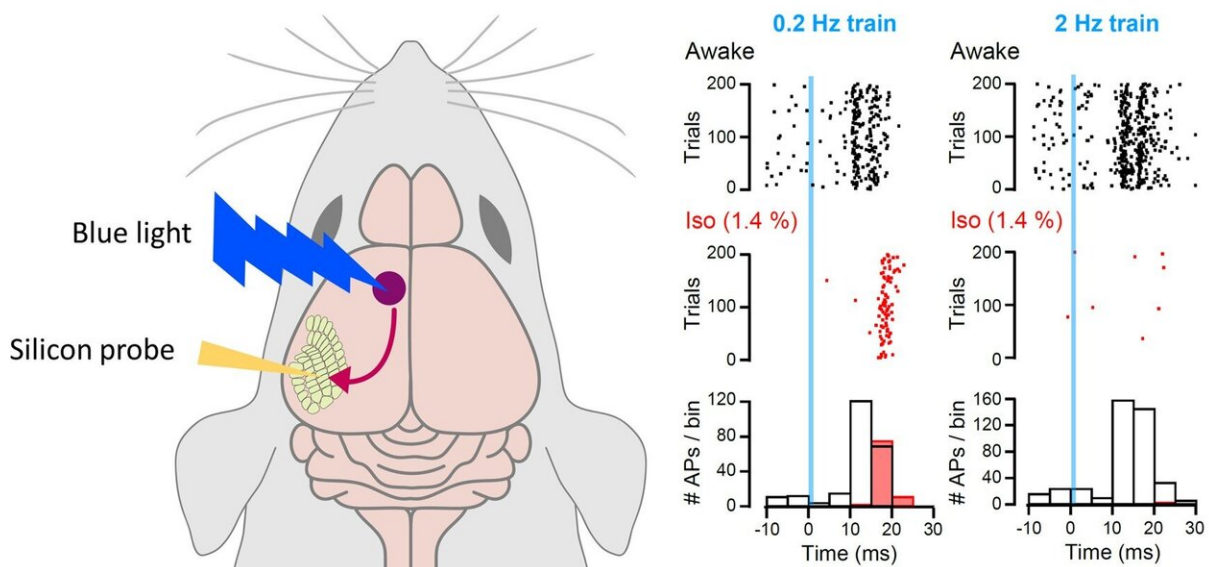
postsynaptic neuron. They found that as they increased the frequency of electrical signals, isoflurane had a stronger effect on blocking transmission.

To corroborate his unit's findings, Takahashi reached out to Dr. Takayuki Yamashita, a researcher from Nagoya University who conducted experiments on synapses, called cortico-cortical synapses, in the brains of living mice.

Yamashita found that the anesthetic affected cortico-cortical synapses in a similar way to the calyx of Held. When the mice were anesthetized using isoflurane, high frequency transmission was strongly reduced whilst there was less effect on low frequency transmission.

"These experiments both confirmed how isoflurane acts as a general anesthetic," said Takahashi. "But we wanted to understand what underlying mechanisms isoflurane targets to weaken synapses in this frequency-dependent manner."

## Tracking down the targets



The experiment used genetically modified mice that had a light sensitive protein, usually found in the eye, embedded in the membrane of the presynaptic neurons in one area of the brain (purple circle). Flashes of blue light activated the protein and stimulated the transmission of sequences, or 'trains', of action potentials along the presynaptic neurons to another area of the brain (yellow area) at two different frequencies – twice per second (0.2Hz) and twice every ten seconds (2Hz). The larger reduction by isoflurane on higher frequency transmission was recorded by a silicon probe inserted into the brain. Credit: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

With further research, the researchers found that isoflurane reduced the amount of neurotransmitter released, by both lowering the probability of the vesicles being released and by reducing the maximum number of vesicles able to be released at a time.

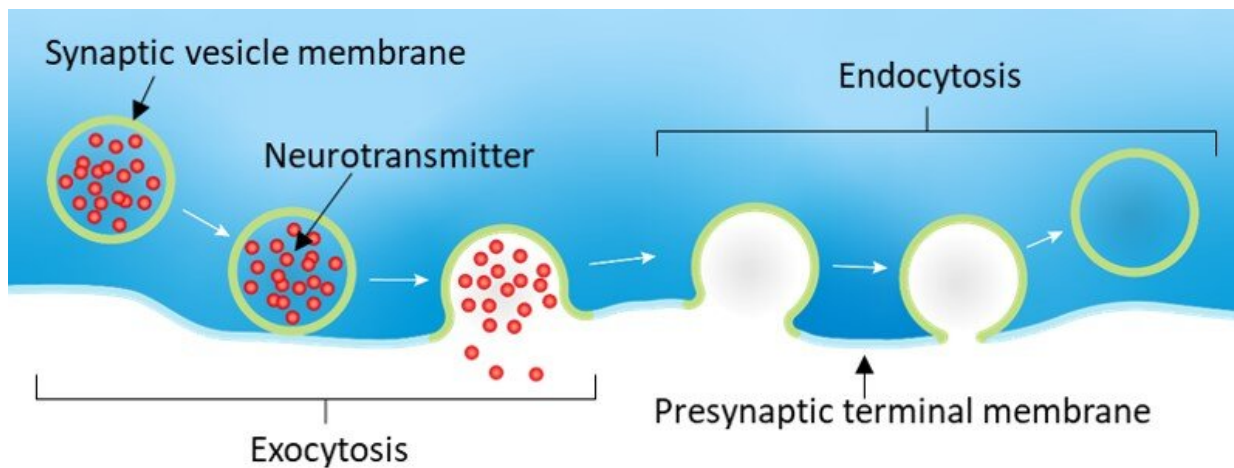
The scientists therefore examined whether isoflurane affected calcium ion channels, which are key in the process of [vesicle](#) release. When action potentials arrive at the presynaptic terminal, calcium ion channels in the membrane open, allowing calcium ions to flood in. Synaptic vesicles then detect this rise in calcium, and they fuse with the membrane. The researchers found that isoflurane lowered calcium influx by blocking calcium ion channels, which in turn reduced the probability of vesicle release.

"However, this mechanism alone could not explain how isoflurane reduces the number of releasable vesicles, or the frequency-dependent nature of isoflurane's effect," said Takahashi.

The scientists hypothesized that isoflurane could reduce the number of releasable vesicles by either directly blocking the process of vesicle

release by exocytosis, or by indirectly blocking vesicle recycling, where vesicles are reformed by endocytosis and then refilled with neurotransmitter, ready to be released again.

By electrically measuring the changes in the surface area of the presynaptic terminal membrane, which is increased by exocytosis and decreased by endocytosis, the scientists concluded that isoflurane only affected vesicle release by exocytosis, likely by blocking exocytic machinery.



When vesicles fuse with the presynaptic membrane during exocytosis, the synaptic vesicle membrane is incorporated into the terminal membrane, increasing its surface area. During endocytosis, vesicles are reformed by the inward pinching of the terminal membrane, which reduces its surface area. Credit: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

"Crucially, we found that this block only had a major effect on high frequency signals, suggesting that this block on exocytic machinery is the key to isoflurane's anesthetizing effect," said Takahashi.

The scientists proposed that high frequency action potentials trigger such a massive influx of calcium into the presynaptic terminal that isoflurane cannot effectively reduce the calcium concentration. Synaptic strength is therefore weakened predominantly by the direct block of exocytic machinery rather than a reduced probability of vesicle release.

Meanwhile, low frequency impulses trigger less exocytosis, so isoflurane's block on exocytic machinery has little effect. Although isoflurane effectively reduces entry of calcium into the presynaptic terminal, lowering the probability of vesicle release, by itself, is not powerful enough to block postsynaptic action potentials at the calyx of Held and has only a minor effect in cortico-cortical synapses. Low frequency transmission is therefore maintained.

Overall, the series of experiments provide compelling evidence to how isoflurane weakens synapses to induce anesthesia.

"Now that we have established techniques of manipulating and deciphering presynaptic mechanisms, we are ready to apply these techniques to tougher questions, such as presynaptic mechanisms underlying symptoms of neurodegenerative diseases," said Takahashi. "That will be our next challenge."

**More information:** Frequency-dependent block of excitatory neurotransmission by isoflurane via dual presynaptic mechanisms.

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