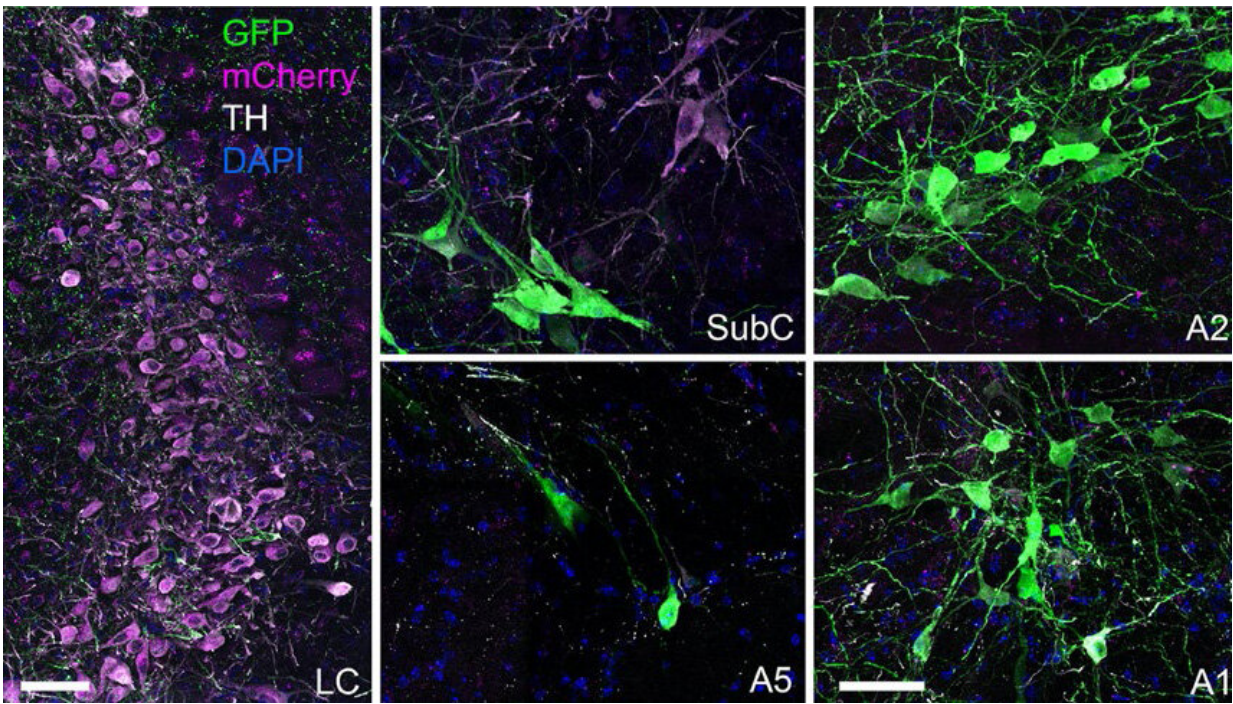


Scientists detail brain dynamics implicated in neurological conditions

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Immunofluorescent labeling of sections from the adult brainstem. Norepinephrine-expressing Neurons in the locus coeruleus (LC, magenta) and GFP-expressing norepinephrine-expressing neurons (green) in the dorsal subcoeruleus, adjacent to the LC. Credit: Ian Shih (UNC School of Medicine)

When you daydream, or ruminate on something bothersome, or ponder the past, or plan for the future, the part of your brain most engaged is the default mode network, or DMN, which includes part of the prefrontal

cortex. Scientists have long hypothesized that changes to DMN dynamics play major roles in certain behaviors, such as those associated with attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder; and diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's; and conditions such as depression and autism.

But scientists have not fully understood the precise mechanisms that control DMN dynamics. Now, UNC School of Medicine researchers led by Ian Shih, Ph.D., associate professor of neurology, have experimentally documented the interplay between neurons and [brain chemicals](#) across [brain regions](#), leading to alterations in DMN dynamics.

Published in the journal *Science Advances*, this research in mice provides evidence for how DMN dynamics is altered by activating the locus coeruleus (LC)—a small brain nucleus in the brainstem that releases norepinephrine. It also suggests new targets for treatment to restore DMN function.

"Many brain imagers have vast interest in identifying the circuit mechanisms that control large scale brain networks," said Shih, senior author and director of the Center for Animal MRI (CAMRI) at the UNC Biomedical Research Imagine Center (BRIC). "But how a specific neurotransmitter system alters brain-wide dynamics remains incompletely understood. Our work helps explain how norepinephrine affects [brain activity](#) and connectivity, leading to changes in the DMN."

Shih and first author Esteban Oyarzabal, Ph.D., a UNC-Chapel Hill graduate student at the time of this research, led [functional magnetic resonance](#) imaging (fMRI) studies in a genetically modified [mouse model](#) that expresses synthetic receptors in the LC. Then they examined the LC's influence on the DMN.

Creating a model to express these synthetic receptors allowed the

researchers to manipulate brain cell activity by using compounds that can selectively activate these receptors. This "chemogenetic" technique pioneered by UNC pharmacology researcher Byran Roth, MD, Ph.D., is perfectly suited for Shih's team to manipulate the LC during fMRI. What they found is that activating the LC led to a constricting of blood vessels in that region and, at the same time, increasing low frequency fMRI activity changes in the frontal cortical regions of the DMN.

The scientists then created an optical-measurement platform to simultaneously measure the amount of norepinephrine released, neuronal calcium activity, and brain blood volume changes. They demonstrated that norepinephrine from the LC can increase frontal cortical neuron spiking activity, while reducing [blood volume](#).

"This has significant implications to the interpretation of the fMRI data," Shih said, "because it's been widely documented that neuronal and vascular activities in the brain are related. Now, we show that this coupling is affected by the presence of norepinephrine." They also demonstrated that chemogenetic activation of LC-NE neurons strengthened the communication of neurons within the frontal cortical regions of the DMN. They discovered that the [retrosplenial cortex](#) and hippocampus regions of the [brain](#) can modulate this functional connectivity.

"We believe these two regions potentially could serve as novel targets to control frontal cortical regions and restore DMN function when LC neurons are degenerated in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease," Shih said.

More information: Esteban Oyarzabal et al, Chemogenetic Stimulation of Tonic Locus Coeruleus Activity Strengthens the Default Mode Network, *Science Advances* (2022). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abm9898](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abm9898).

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