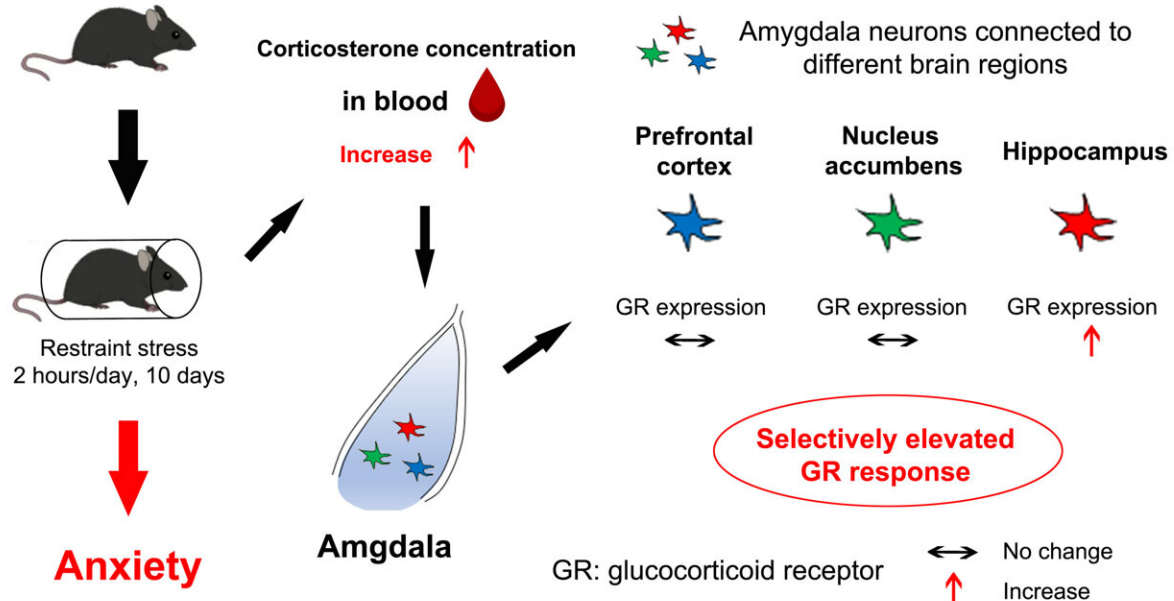


Researchers identify potential mechanism underlying stress-induced different changes of amygdala neurons in mice

December 2 2022



Researchers from Nanchang University found that a receptor for a type of stress hormone called glucocorticoid may mediate different changes in structure or function of different amygdala neurons under chronic stress in rodents. Credit: Stress and Brain, Tsinghua University Press

Chronic stress can differentially change the neuronal structure and function in the brain, leading to anxiety disorders and other

neuropsychiatric illness. Now, researchers may understand how the different change occurs.

The team from Nanchang University published their findings on November 30 in *Stress and Brain*.

"Prolonged stress alters the structure and function of only some [neurons](#) in the amygdala, a brain region essential for [emotional regulation](#) and a critical mediator of stress response and fear learning," said corresponding author Jun-Yu Zhang, associate research fellow in the Laboratory of Fear and Anxiety Disorders in Nanchang University's Institute of Life Science. "In this study, we attempted to find the possible mechanism of the differential regulation by prolonged stress."

Neurons in the amygdala connect to other areas of the brain, including the prefrontal cortex—involved in cognitive control, the [nucleus accumbens](#)—helps translate motivation to action, and the hippocampus—which plays a significant role in memory and learning. In previous research, Zhang and her team found that the neurons connected to the hippocampus were drastically altered under chronic stress, while those linked to the [prefrontal cortex](#) and the nucleus accumbens remained unchanged.

"These neurons integrated in different neural circuits are in almost the same microenvironment, but triggered different reactions to stress, suggesting that the remodeling shows obvious circuit selectivity in the process of chronic stressed-induced excessive anxiety, but the regulatory mechanism has remained unclear," Zhang said.

"Considering the critical role of glucocorticoids—a stress hormone—in the modulation of brain structure and function by stress, we hypothesized that the [glucocorticoid receptor](#) may be a potential mediator of the differential regulation of neurons by chronic stress."

To test this hypothesis, the researchers exposed four groups of mice to various durations of restraint stress. Over 10 days, the mice were put into a tube fitted to their bodies for either two hours one time, two hours on three days, two hours every day or not at all. The researchers examined how the levels of corticosterone (glucocorticoid in mice) and the expression of the glucocorticoid receptors changed throughout.

They found that the levels of stress hormones in the mice increased continuously with restraint time, and they increased remarkably in the mice stressed every day. They also found that the chronic stress did not affect the number of neurons expressing glucocorticoid receptors, but that it did appear to significantly increase the intensity of expression only for neurons projecting into the hippocampus.

"Our results indicate that the increase of stress hormone concentration in mice, caused by prolonged stress, only selectively causes the significantly up-regulated expression and excessive response of the receptor in the amygdala to hippocampus neurons, suggesting that this [signaling pathway](#) may play an essential role in the differential regulation of neurons in the amygdala," Zhang said.

"This study advances our understanding of the effects of chronic stress on the functional circuit of the amygdala, but the specific mechanisms of how the receptor mediates the differential regulation of chronic stress are not yet clear."

The researchers plan to further study the glucocorticoid receptor mechanism by examining the effects of chronic [stress](#) when the receptor is blocked or removed.

"Our ultimate goal for this line of research is to understand as fully as possible the circuits and molecular mechanisms by which [chronic stress](#) reshapes the structure and function of amygdala neurons and causes

excessive anxiety," Zhang said. "If possible, we also aim to find essential mediators that may serve as a possible target to precisely treat [anxiety disorders](#)."

More information: Yuan-Pei Zhang et al, Glucocorticoid receptor, a potential mediator of differential regulation on amygdala neurons by chronic stress, *Stress and Brain* (2022). [DOI: 10.26599/SAB.2022.9060020](#)

Provided by Tsinghua University Press

Citation: Researchers identify potential mechanism underlying stress-induced different changes of amygdala neurons in mice (2022, December 2) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-12-potential-mechanism-underlying-stress-induced-amygdala.html>

| |
|--|
| <p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p> |
|--|