



**KETAMINE ADMINISTRATION DURING THE ADOLESCENCE  
EXERTS LONG-LASTING CONSEQUENCES ON THE DENTATE  
GYRUS FUNCTION OF ADULT MICE**

Tesis entregada a la

UNIVERSIDAD DE VALPARAÍSO

En Cumplimiento Parcial de los requisitos para optar al grado de

Doctora en Ciencias con Mención en Neurociencia Facultad De

Ciencias

Por

Odra Cassandra Santander Castillo

Julio, 2023

Dirigida por: Dr. Marco Fuenzalida Núñez

Co-Dirigida por: Dra. Lorena Varela-Nallar

## INDEX

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| I.- LIST OF TABLES .....  | vi  |
| II.- LIST OF FIGURES.....   | vii |
| III.- ABBREVIATIONS .....   | ix  |
| IV.- GENERAL INTRODUCTION .....   | 1   |
| Ketamine as a substance of abuse and its clinical implications .....  | 1   |
| Dentate gyrus (DG): Synaptic and plasticity functions.....  | 4   |
| Parvalbumin interneurons (PV-INs): A key regulator of the DG's synaptic and plastic functions.<br>.....   | 11  |
| Problem Statement .....   | 13  |
| Hypothesis.....   | 14  |
| Aims .....  | 14  |
| REFERENCES.....   | 15  |
| V.- CHAPTER 1 “Adolescent ketamine exposure exerts long-term consequences on recognition<br>memory and dentate gyrus function” .....                            | 24  |
| ABSTRACT .....  | 24  |
| INTRODUCTION.....   | 26  |
| MATERIALS AND METHODS .....   | 28  |
| Animals .....   | 28  |
| Drugs administration.....   | 28  |
| Immunostaining.....   | 30  |
| Electrophysiology.....  | 31  |
| Analysis and statistics .....   | 34  |
| RESULTS .....   | 36  |
| DISCUSSION .....  | 53  |
| REFERENCES.....   | 60  |
| SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES .....   | 69  |
| VI.- CHAPTER 2 “Ketamine treatment during adolescence impairs the functional properties of<br>parvalbumin interneurons in the dentate gyrus of adult mice”..... | 78  |
| ABSTRACT .....  | 78  |
| INTRODUCTION.....   | 80  |
| MATERIALS AND METHODS .....   | 82  |
| Animals .....   | 82  |
| Ketamine administration .....   | 82  |

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| BrdU incorporation assay.....   | 82  |
| Immunostaining.....             | 83  |
| Electrophysiology.....          | 84  |
| Analysis and statistics .....   | 85  |
| RESULTS .....                   | 86  |
| DISCUSSION .....                | 98  |
| REFERENCES.....                 | 103 |
| SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES .....     | 108 |
| VII.- GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ..... | 115 |

## I.- LIST OF TABLES

### Chapter 1

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Supplementary Table 1. Statistical of results.....  | 69 |
| Supplementary Table 2. Passive properties of the membrane of mature dentate granule cells ..... | 73 |

### Chapter 2

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Table 1. Electrophysiological properties of parvalbumin interneurons ..... | 88  |
| Supplementary Table 1. Statistical of results .....                        | 109 |

## II.- LIST OF FIGURES

### **General introduction**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 1.- Pharmacology of the NMDAR under normal conditions and receptor inhibition..... | 2  |
| Figure 2.- Structure and cellular organization of the DG.....                             | 5  |
| Figure 3.- Schematic representations of key steps in ANG in the DG.....                   | 10 |

### **Chapter 1**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 1. Ketamine administration during adolescence has no long-term consequences on locomotion in adult mice.....  | 37 |
| Figure 2. Impaired performance on memory tests associated with dentate gyrus function in adult animals with ketamine administration during adolescence.....  | 38 |
| Figure 3. Adolescent ketamine administration widens the spatial-temporal window and change the excitability and kinetics of EPS events..   | 40 |
| Figure 4. Increased excitation/inhibition (E/I) ratio in evocated and spontaneous responses of mice Ket-group. ....  | 44 |
| Figure 5. Ketamine administration during adolescence reduces inhibitory synaptic efficacy on CGs of adult mice.....  | 46 |
| Figure 6. Adolescent ketamine treatment reduces the frequency but not the amplitude of spontaneous GABAergic activity onto GCs of mature mice..  | 47 |
| Figure 7. Ketamine reduces the long-term connectivity between GCs and INs, likely due to decreased GAD67+ cells.....   | 49 |
| Figure 8. Ketamine administration during adolescence favors synaptic and excitability LTP induction and prevents LTD generation in the DG of adult mice..  | 51 |
| <br>   |    |
| Supplementary Figure 1. Object preference calibration for NOR and OLM tests.....   | 71 |
| Supplementary Figure 2. GABA <sub>A</sub> R blockade facilitates neuronal integration and summation in the dentate gyrus of adult mice. ....   | 72 |
| Supplementary Figure 3. Ketamine treatment during adolescence does not alter the active properties of membrane and action potentials.....  | 73 |
| Supplementary Figure 4. Adolescent treatment with MK-801 reduces inhibitory synaptic efficacy similar to that observed with ketamine..   | 74 |
| Supplementary Figure 5. Adolescent treatment with ketamine doesn't alter the excitatory synaptic efficacy in the DG of adult mice..  | 75 |
| Supplementary Figure 6. DG of the Ket-group has higher basal excitability, and GABA <sub>A</sub> R blockade facilitates LTP induction and inhibits LTD in adult animals treated with ketamine during adolescence.. | 76 |

## **Chapter 2**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Figure 1. Adolescent ketamine treatment reduces the number of cells with parvalbumin expression in GCL.....   | 86  |
| Figure 2. Altered intrinsic properties in PV-INs of adult mice exposed to ketamine treatment during adolescence.....  | 88  |
| Figure 3. Ketamine administration during adolescence enhances the excitation/inhibition ratio in DG PV-INs of adult mice.....   | 90  |
| Figure 4. Chronic administration of ketamine in adolescent mice decreases the probability of neurotransmitter release in PV-INs.....  | 92  |
| Figure 5. Increased proliferation in the DG of adult mice with chronic ketamine treatment during adolescence.....   | 94  |
| Figure 6. Ketamine treatment during adolescence impairs neuronal differentiation in the DG of adult mice.....   | 96  |
| Figure 7. Ketamine treatment during adolescence results in abnormal migration of newborn neurons in the DG of adult mice.....   | 97  |
| <br>  |     |
| Supplementary Figure 1. Evaluation of PV Expression in PV-td Animals.....   | 110 |
| Supplementary Figure 2. Classification of PV-INs based on soma morphology and assessment of the impact of ketamine administration during adolescence on their expression..... | 111 |
| Supplementary Figure 3. Non-spiny dendrites are found in PV-INs of the dentate gyrus in adult mice treated with ketamine during adolescence.....                              | 112 |
| Supplementary Figure 4. Chronic ketamine treatment during adolescence alters release probability in excitatory synapses.....  | 113 |
| Supplementary Figure 5. Chronic ketamine treatment during adolescence does not affect the synaptic function of CCK-expressing interneurons in the dentate gyrus.....          | 114 |

### III.- ABBREVIATIONS

**ANG:** Adult neurogenesis

**AP:** Action potential

**BrdU:** 5-Bromo-2 Deoxyuridine

**DAMGO:** [D-Ala<sup>2</sup>, N-MePhe<sup>4</sup>, Gly-ol]-enkephalin

**DCX:** Doublecortin

**DG:** Dentate gyrus

**DIC:** Differential interference contrast

**EC:** Entorhinal cortex

**E/I:** Excitation/inhibition

**EPSC:** Excitatory postsynaptic currents **EPSP:**

Excitatory postsynaptic potential **fEPSP:** Field

excitatory postsynaptic potentials **GABA:**  $\gamma$ -

aminobutyric acid

**GCs:** Granular cells

**GAD67:** glutamate decarboxylase 67 kDa isoform

**GCL:** Granular cell layer

**HFS:** High-frequency stimulation

**iM:** Multiplicity index

**IML:** Inner molecular layer of the dentate gyrus

**INs:** Interneurons

**IPSC:** Inhibitory postsynaptic current

**IPSP:** Inhibitory postsynaptic potential

**ISI:** Interstimulus interval or Inter-spike interval

**LEC:** Lateral entorhinal cortex

**LFS:** Low-frequency stimulation

**LPP:** Lateral perforant pathway

**LTD:** Long-term depression

**LTP:** Long-term potentiation

**MCs:** Mossy cells

**MEC:** Medial entorhinal cortex

**mIPSC:** Miniature inhibitory postsynaptic current

**MF:** Mossy-fiber

**MK-801:** MK-801

**ML:** Molecular layer

**MPP:** Medial perforant pathway

**NBC:** Newborn cells

**NMDAR:** N-Methyl-D-Aspartate receptor

**NOR:** Novel object recognition

**NSC:** Neural stem cell

**OLM:** Object localization memory

**PCP:** Phencyclidine

**PD:** Postnatal day

**PFC:** Prefrontal cortex

**PP:** Perforant-path

**PPR:** Paired pulse ratio

**PS:** Population spike

**PTX:** Picrotoxin

**PV:** Parvalbumin

**SC:** Schaeffer-collateral

**SGZ:** Subgranular zone

**SOM:** Somatostatin

**SVZ:** Subventricular zone

**TTX:** Tetrodotoxin