

Opposite effects of tetanic stimulation of the auditory thalamus or auditory cortex on the acoustic startle reflex in awake rats

Juan Huang,¹ Xihong Wu,¹ John Yeomans² and Liang Li^{1,2}

¹Department of Psychology, Speech and Hearing Research Center, National Key Laboratory on Machine Perception, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

²Departments of Psychology and Zoology, Centre for Research on Biological Communication Systems, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G3, Canada

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Abstract

The amygdala mediates both emotional learning and fear potentiation of startle. The lateral amygdala nucleus (LA) receives auditory inputs from both the auditory thalamus (medial geniculate nucleus; MGN) and auditory association cortex (AAC), and is critical for auditory fear conditioning. The central amygdala nucleus, which has intra-amygdaloid connections with LA, enhances startle magnitude via midbrain connections to the startle circuits. Tetanic stimulation of either MGN or AAC *in vitro* or *in vivo* can induce long-term potentiation in LA. In the present study, behavioural consequences of tetanization of these auditory afferents were investigated in awake rats. The acoustic startle reflex of rats was enhanced by tetanic stimulation of MGN, but suppressed by that of AAC. All the tetanization-induced changes of startle diminished within 24 h. Blockade of GABA_B receptors in the LA area reversed the suppressive effect of tetanic stimulation of AAC on startle but did not change the enhancing effect of tetanic stimulation of MGN. Moreover, transient electrical stimulation of MGN enhanced the acoustic startle reflex when it lagged behind acoustic stimulation, but inhibited the acoustic startle reflex when it preceded acoustic stimulation. The results of the present study indicate that MGN and AAC afferents to LA play different roles in emotional modulation of startle, and AAC afferents are more influenced by inhibitory GABA_B transmission in LA.

Introduction

The lateral amygdala nucleus (LA) receives auditory inputs from the auditory thalamus (medial geniculate nucleus; MGN) and auditory association cortex (AAC) (Huang & Li, 1996; Li & Yeomans, 1999; Li et al., 2001). The LA is a critical node in the auditory pathway for fear conditioning (LeDoux, 1995; Li et al., 1997; Li & Yeomans, 1999; Li et al., 2001). The LA is also involved in the modulation of the acoustic startle reflex (ASR) (Li et al., 1999; Li & Yeomans, 2001). The ASR is a startle response that is mediated by the startle circuit in the midbrain (Li et al., 1999; Li & Yeomans, 2001). The ASR is enhanced by tetanic stimulation of MGN (Li et al., 1999; Li & Yeomans, 2001) and suppressed by tetanic stimulation of AAC (Li et al., 1999; Li & Yeomans, 2001). The results of the present study indicate that MGN and AAC afferents to LA play different roles in emotional modulation of startle, and AAC afferents are more influenced by inhibitory GABA_B transmission in LA.

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Correspondence: D. Li, Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China.
E-mail: liangli@pku.edu.cn; xhwu@pku.edu.cn

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GABA_B receptors (Häfslin & Geiger, 1994; Sieghart *et al.*, 2000). In addition, the effects of the GABA_B receptor agonist, baclofen, on the MGN AAC are similar to those of the GABA_B receptor agonist LA. The effects of baclofen on the MGN AAC are similar to those of the GABA_B receptor agonist LA.

Materials and methods

Experimental subjects

Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (300–450 g), aged 12–14 weeks, were used. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at the University of California, San Diego. The rats were housed in a temperature-controlled (22 ± 1 °C) environment with a 12 h light/dark cycle.

Surgery

Deep anesthesia was induced by the administration of ketamine (75 mg/kg) and xylazine (8 mg/kg) (Lambert & Bickel, 2000). The trachea was cannulated with a PE-240 tube. The rectal temperature was monitored and maintained at 37.0 ± 0.1 °C by a heating pad. The rat was placed in a stereotaxic apparatus (David Bullipoint, St. Louis, MO, USA) and the skull was exposed. The dura was removed and a craniotomy was made over the MGN (AP, -2.8 to -3.8 mm; ML, 5.4 mm; DV, -7.5 mm). Baclofen was injected into the MGN (AP, -5.4 mm; ML, 3.2 mm; DV, -5.9 to -6.2 mm). The effects of baclofen on the MGN AAC were assessed by recording the MGN AAC ($n = 12$) in awake rats. The MGN AAC was recorded using a differential amplifier (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1992) and a signal conditioner (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1999). Baclofen was administered intraperitoneally (IP) at a dose of 3 mg/kg. The effects of baclofen on the MGN AAC were assessed by recording the MGN AAC ($n = 12$) in awake rats. The MGN AAC was recorded using a differential amplifier (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1992) and a signal conditioner (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1999). Baclofen was administered intraperitoneally (IP) at a dose of 3 mg/kg. The effects of baclofen on the MGN AAC were assessed by recording the MGN AAC ($n = 12$) in awake rats. The MGN AAC was recorded using a differential amplifier (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1992) and a signal conditioner (Lea-Neur & Neuronics, 1999).

LA f e ea es a f MGN. e See
 (n = 5) eee e Sa e ee LA, f e ea e
 s a f e MGN. e e a s E3 eee es a LA
 ea ae eea s ass e s. e s (n = 7)
 eee e aef e ee LA, f e ea es a
 f E3. e see (n = 5) eee e Sa e ee LA,
 f e ea es a f E3. ee a s MGN
 e ee es a ee a s E3 eee es aef e - ee
 sf se e e ee a Se ee ef e a s es e
 E e e 1. eSe s a s' sa e es Se s a e e e
 eea za ee fe e e ee se se e e .
 Beca Se aca aef e ee e eff ee e ea e
 f GABA_B eee s e LA aca a aca ee ,
 aea ee a aea s a ee se E e e 2
 ee aea aa ee e ee e a ae ea ea e a
 eee ea s a .
 F ase e es f 20 , ese a s eee e
 f esa e a eee aef e Sa e aea .
 I e ae fa e ee , a s ee aee ae esa e f
 aca ea es a a ae s es a e es . e es
 ee e as esa eas a se E e e 1. eea a
 a s ee sef ea eff ce f aef e ee e
 ASR. fa e ese a s ee eee a aee ae esa e ,
 eee ea s a as e . A esf e ASRs ee
 eas e a e e s ass eae se e ae fa e ,
 1 fa e, a 24 fa e ea es a e a s.

Experiment 3: effects of tetanic stimulation on startle induced by pairing acoustic stimulation with electrical stimulation of MGN or TE3

I see e , e a e () ee a se
 s a f MGN AAC a a a ff ees a
 sa e; (f es, e e e a ff eese eea e
 ea es a .
 Ae se s a as a e s es , a se
 (s e- se) eee ea s a f MGN E3 ff ee
 es s e a s (ISIs), e -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5,
 10, 15, 20 a 25 s (L et al., 1998, 1999; L & e a s, 2000).
 P s e ISI a es ee e e as sf e e ae se
 s s e eee ea s s. ee e f s e- se
 eee ea s a as e a e 230 340 μA. E as
 MGN eee es a e as E3 eee es ee se .
 Sa e es ses ee eas e acae f ese ISIs fe e,
 e ae fa e a 24 fa e aea ea es a f MGN
 E3 assess ea es sa e es ses es f ea e
 s a . F e as eea s e eae ISI e ese
 e a a e a se -a a e .

Statistical analyses

A esf sa e es ses ee a zef cae a a
 es ee e ea a esf ase e sa e fe eea es a-
 . Sa s ea a a ses a e e aa ee ANOVA, e
 s ea ee ee se a P < 0.05.

Histology

A ee f es , e a s ee e a e sef s
 e a a . Le s ee ae a a a DC e e (500 μA
 f 10 s) a eeee es a es a s es. e a s

eee e , s e 10% a 30% s e se e
 sa , a e see e a 40 μ f a ae ae sa
 (-20 °C). See s eea e ee e ea sf ea a
 a eee e s.

Results

Histology

e s es f s a eee es e eee e e s ae
 ese e F . 1. e ee s es se E e e 2 ae
 ese e F . 2. C ee aee e sf s a ses MGN
 E3 ee ase e aesf Pa s & a s (1997). I
 E e e 1, e ee aee e sf eee es sef s a
 MGN E3 e f 23 a s (F . 1A). I E e e 2,
 e ee aee e sf ea ae sef ee a eee es se
 f s a MGN E3 e f 19 a s (F s 1Ba 2). I
 E e e 3, e ee aee e sf eee es sef s a
 MGN E3 e f 11 a s (F . 1C). Be a a es sa e
 ese e f e a s e ee aee e sf eee es se
 e eee e e s, a f e a s e ee aee e sf
 ee ea ae se E e e 2.

Experiment 1: effects of unilateral tetanic stimulation of MGN or TE3

ea esf ASR ee e fe e, e ae fa e, 1 fa e
 a 24 fa e ea es a f MGN ees ea ff ee
 (F_{3,28} = 5.420, P < 0.05) (F . 3A). Post hoc ess ea e a,
 e ae e ase e ASR fe e ea es a , sa e
 es ses e ae fa e a 1 fa e aea ea e
 s a f MGN ees ea e a ee (P < 0.05). H -
 ee, e sa ee a ee e as s ea 24 fa e ea e
 s a (P > 0.05).
 ea esf ASR fe e, e ae fa e, 1 fa e a
 24 fa e ea es a f E3 eea s ea ff ee
 (F_{3,20} = 3.800, P < 0.05; F . 3B). H ee, e as eff ees
 f ea es a f MGN, e ASR a e as s esse
 fa e aea ea es a f E3. Post hoc ess ea e a
 e ASR a e as s ea e ee e ae f
 aea ea es a f E3 (P < 0.05). s e e
 ASR a e ase 1 fa e ea es a (P < 0.05)
 a sa cae 24 ae (P > 0.05).
 eee ee ff eesf f e ees a f e e MGN
 (F_{3,12} = 0.841, P > 0.05) E3 (F_{3,16} = 0.566, P > 0.05) e
 ASR a e (F . 4), ee as e e e ASR
 ee e ae a 1 fa e s a f MGN, a
 e ae fa es a f E3.

Experiment 2: effects of bilaterally blocking GABA_B receptors in the LA area

F as aea ea es a f MGN, - a ANOVA
 ea e a ee as s ea ff eeee e ASR a e
 e ee e a s sa e ce a se aef e
 ee (F_{1,35} = 0.383, P = 0.542). As , ee as s ea
 eae e ee es ea sa e aef e ese a s
 (F_{3,35} = 0.968, P = 0.424).
 F e 5A s s eff ee sf aea ea es a f MGN
 a s eee e e sa e aef e ee LA. S a
 aea ea es a f MGN, aea ea es a f
 MGN a s sa e ce s ea e ea se e ASR

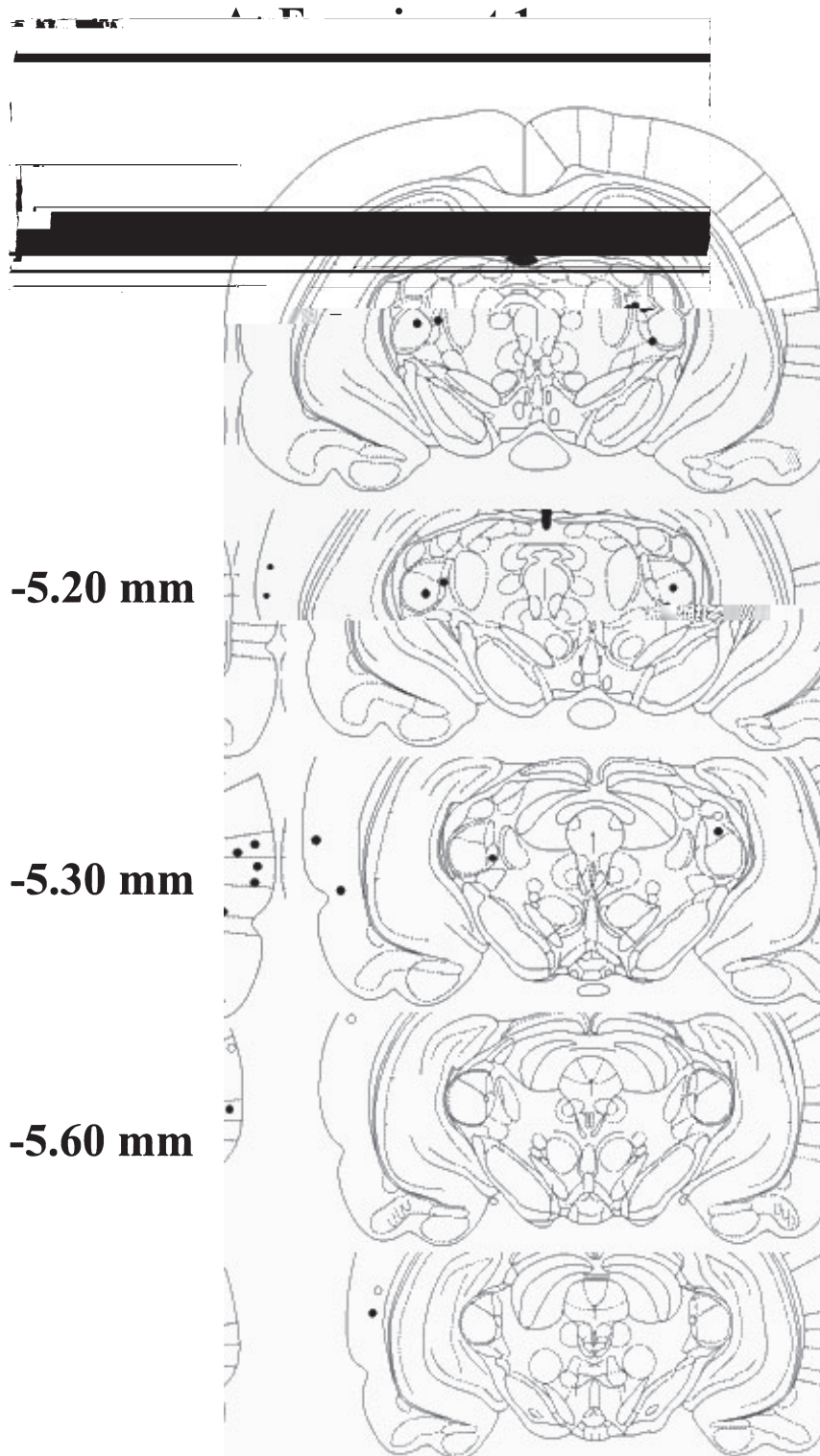


FIG. 1. L ea sf eee e f ea es a f ee sf e ea ee ae ees (MGN) a af ea ass ea e e (AAC, a ea E3) e ee e es (Pa e A, E e e 1; Pa e B, E e e 2; Pa e C, E e e 3); ●, eee e ea s e ea ea eas; ○, eee e ea s s e ea ea eas. ff ee aes sa ee ea f a a see s ase Pa s & as (1997) sa ees e as e fe e .

($F_{3,16} = 4.832, P < 0.05$). *Post hoc* es s ea e a aea ea e ae f e ee LA, e ff ee f aea ea e s a f MGN e as sa e ee LA s a f MGN as as s ea ($F_{3,16} = 4.706, P < 0.05$). e ae e a ee e ASR ($P < 0.05$). H ee, eea za *Post hoc* es s ea e a, e ae f aea ea e ff ee as s ea e e l 24 ae ($P > 0.05$). I e as s a f MGN, e ASR as s ea e a ee ($P < 0.05$).

B: Experiment 2

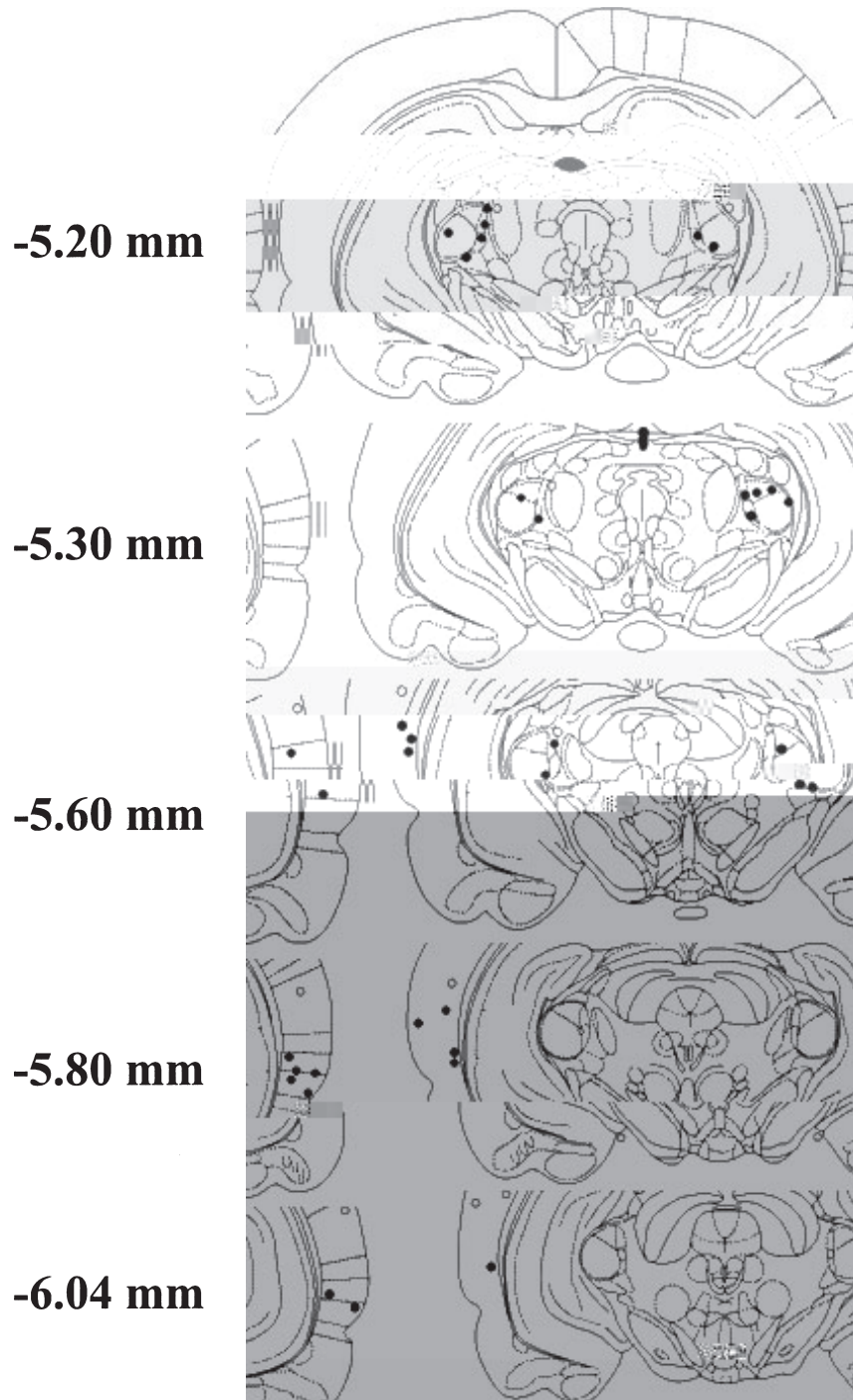


FIG. 1. C e

H ee, ee a e ff ee as s ea e e l 24 ae
 (P > 0.05). ee ee sa s ea s ea ff ee es e ee
 e as a ee as se E e e f aea ea e
 s a f MGN a e as a ee se s
 e e e ae f e ee (F_{1,12} = 0.055, P > 0.05).

F as aea ea es a f E3, - a ANOVA
 ea es a ee as a s ea ff ee ee e ee e as
 Sa e ee a se ae f e ee (F_{1,31} = 14.128,
 P < 0.05). As, ee as a s ea eae f es ea
 sa e ae f e ese a s (F_{3,35} = 4.593, P < 0.05).

C: Experiment 3

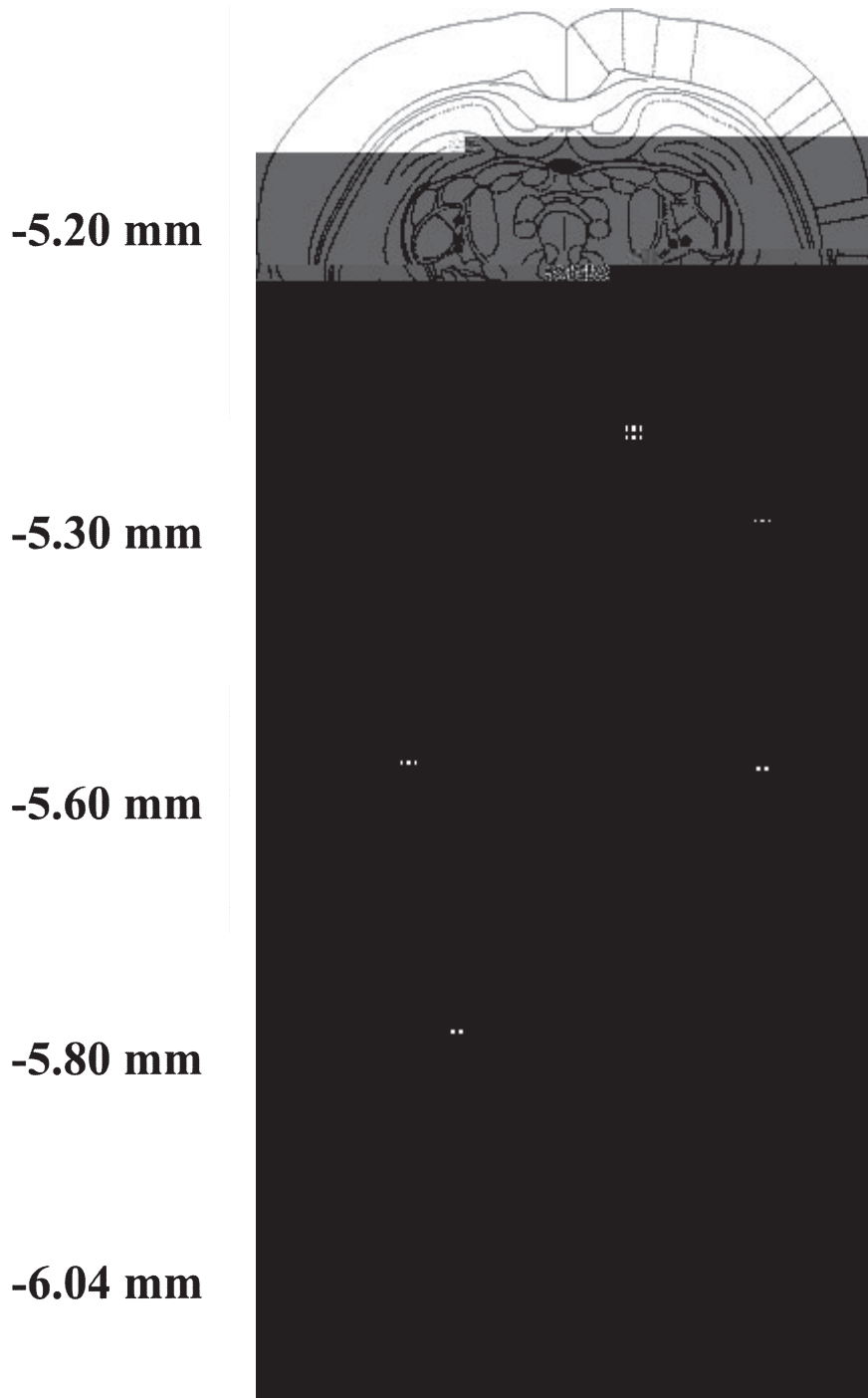


FIG. 1. C

F e 5B s s eff ee sf aea ea es a f E3 a 1 ($P < 0.05$) fa e ea es a f e E3. e
 a s ee e e sa e aef e ee LA. S a s ess ff ee as s ea 24 ae ($P > 0.05$). I ees -
 aea ea es a f E3, aea ea es a f s , as ee f aef e e LA, e ASR as
 E3 a s sa e ee s ea ee ea e ASR s ea e a ee ($F_{3,16} = 4.130, P < 0.05$). ee a ee e
 ($F_{3,12} = 4.570, P < 0.05$). Post hoc es s ea e a e ASR as s ea e ae ($P < 0.05$) a 1 ($P < 0.05$) fa e
 a es ees ea s esse e ae ($P < 0.05$) aea ea es a f E3. e ASR e e e ase e

ee 24 ae. ee ee sa sea s ea ff ee ees
 e ee e as a ee as se E e e f aea
 ea es a f E3 a e as a ee se s
 e e e ae f e ee ($F_{1,12} = 1.228, P > 0.05$).
 F e 6 s s e a ze a es f e AS f e as
 cee ae f e ee ea es a . I ee f
 ae f e LA see e s e e.4(-1113(/518(80-/.4(3111s e)425.1,)-439113(/) f De a e)-337.7 aes)-312.5 s ea

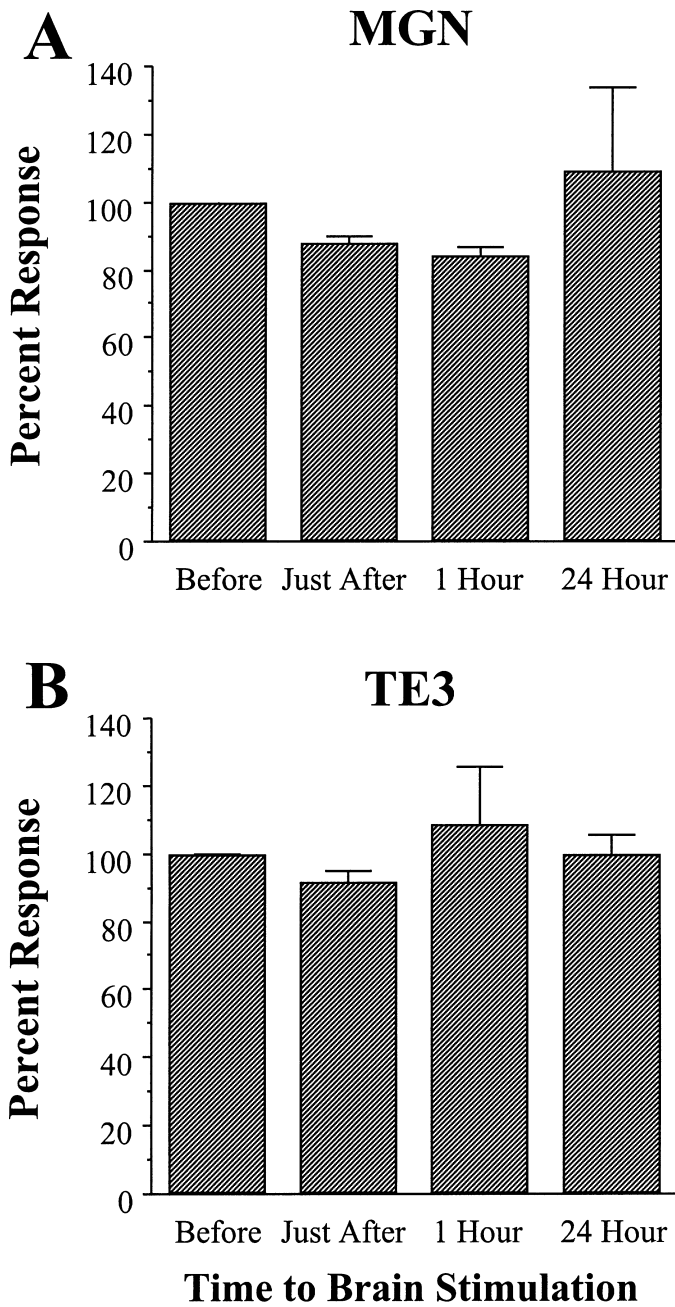


FIG. 4. Naze a esf eae sesa eee (ASR) fe e, eae fa e, l fa e a 24 fa e aea f e e e ssa e s a f MGN (Pa e A) E3 (Pa e B).

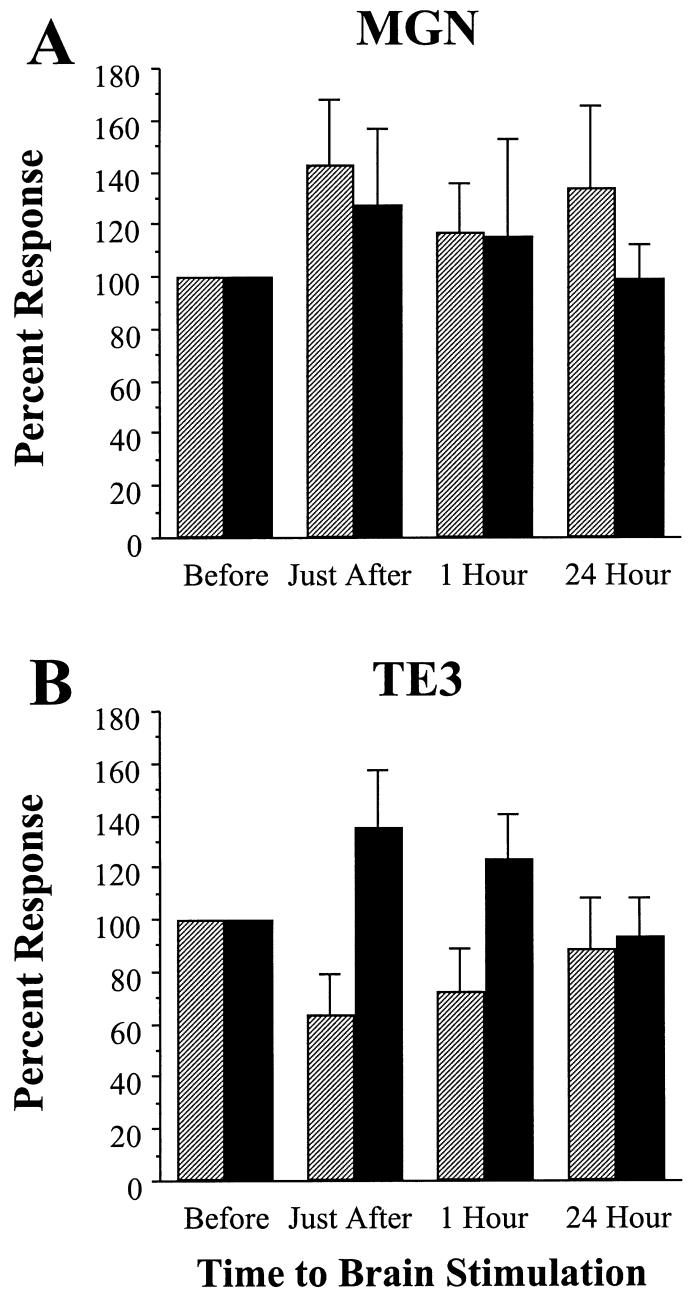


FIG. 5. Naze a esf eae sesa eee (ASR) fe e, eae fa e, l fa e a 24 fa e aea ea es a f MGN (Pa e A) E3 (Pa e B). Las eae e ASRf as ee sa e ee ; a as eae e ASRf as ee aef e ee .

F aea ea es a f MGN, esa e es se a es a a s a e a ee e ae ss a s ISIS. s es a e f e es se e e as eae e ea e s a . e f- sa e, e es se a e a e e e e ea za ee. e a f a e ae ses a a aca eee ea s a f MGN, ea e f esa e es se a e ae ses a a aca eee ea s a f E3 as e ee e ISI ($F_{10,152} = 1.312, P > 0.05$; $F_{.7, e a e}$), a e eae e ee ISI a ea za as s ea ($F_{20,185} = 0.339, P > 0.05$). H ee, ee as s ea a fe ee f ea es a ($F_{2,152} = 14.659, P < 0.05$). F

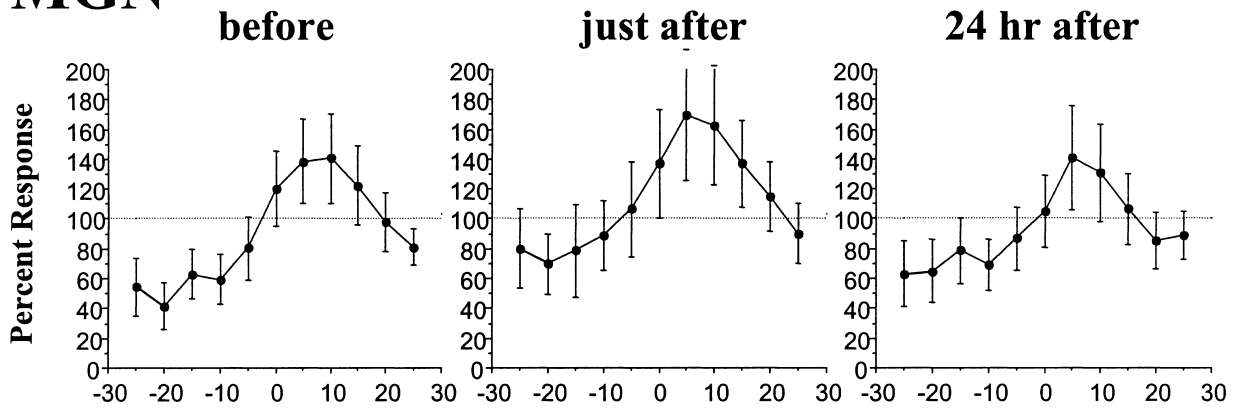
aea ea es a f E3, esa e es se a e s a a a eea eee e ae ss a s ISIS. s es a e f e es se e sa e a. e f- sa e e es se a e a e e e ea za ee.

Discussion

Behavioural consequences of tetanic stimulation of the two auditory afferents
 D ee et al. (2003) e e a a ae as e ae f L P ee ea e eee ea s a f MGN ff ee s as

ff eef a ee ea eeee ea s a f AAC
ff ee s.A a ff ee sae af AFC(
e e see LeD , 2000), D ee et al. (2003) s ese a ese
ff ee s e ff ee ee a s f e LP LA
a a e ff ee af e s a a e Se e a
in vitro eaa . e ese es Se e eeee s -
ea se a s e ASRf D ee et al. (2003) s a
ea es a f MGNa AAC a s ff ee s: f e
e a ee e ASR e e a e s esse . ese s e
ff ee s ee Se e cae f e ee e e sf e ese
s ea es a e a e e e aea
aea . S s , aea ea es a a e
E e e s 2 a 3 ee ess s ff ee s sa e a
aea ea es a a e E e e 1. e ea e
aea ff ee s es s a aea ea es a a e s
f ee ae e ASR, a esa e a aea
ea es a ss e e ce a s s.

MGN



TE3

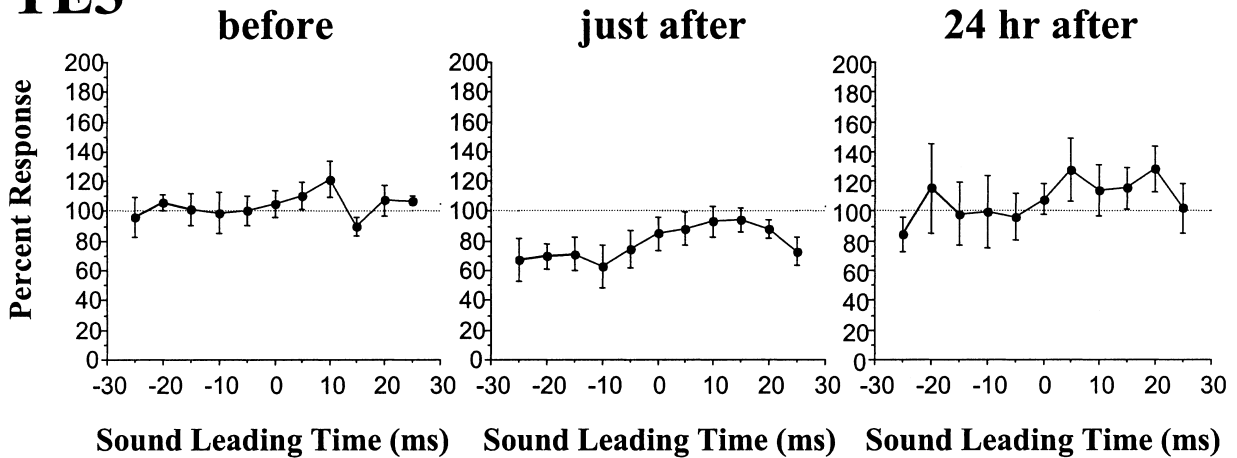


FIG. 7. N a z e a e s f e s a e e s s e s a e a e s e s a a a e a a s e e e e a s a f MGN (e a s) E3 (e a s) f e e, e a e f a e a 24 f a e a e a e s a f MGN E3. S a e e s e a e e a s e e A S R f e e e a e s a .

e e e e e a s s a e s (e a a 5 10 s)
 e e a e s e s a s s ; a () s e s s e A S R
 e e e e e a s s e (e a a -20 s F . 7) e
 a e s e s a s s . M e e , e a e s a f MGN
 e a e e e s a e e s s e s e a a e s s a s I S I S
 e a e s a e f e I S f e . f a s a e a e f e e
 f a s e s a f MGN a e a a e a e e
 a a a (H e e t a l . , 2005) e e s a s e s s f e e f
 a s e s a f MGN s e e s a e e a s .
 e a s e s a f MGN , a s e s a f AAC
 s a e e s a f e e e A S R . A s e a e e a e
 s a f MGN , e a e s a f AAC e e e s a e
 e s s e s e a a e s s a s I S I S . e a e f f e e s f a s e
 s a f AAC e s e s s f e a f f e e e e e e
 MGN a AAC a s a e .

MGN and AAC afferents to LA principal neurons and interneurons

e LA e a s e a e s a e e s f f e e
 e a , s e e e a a s e a e a e e s e s
 (M e D a , 1982 ; M s e & e O s , 1983 ; R a e t a l . , 1991 ;
 a s & M s e s , 1992 ; M e D a & A s e , 1993 ; S a

e t a l . , 1993 ; L a & P a e , 1998 ; M a a & S a , 1998) . B e a
 e s a e e s e e e e e a f e e f MGN
 a AAC (L e t a l . , 1996 ; L a & P a e , 1998 ; M a a & S a , 1999 ;
 S z e e t a l . , 2000 ; B a e & L e D , 2004 ; s e e t a l . , 2004) .
 A MGN f e e s s a s e a e e e s
 e e (F a & L e D , 1997 ; s e e t a l . , 2000) , e a s
 a f e e a MGN L A s a s e s , e e , e e
 e e s e s , e e a e R I s f N - e - D -
 a s a a e e e s (N M D A R s) a G R I 3 s s f a -
 -5 - e -4 - s a e (A M P A) e e e s (L e D
 e t a l . , 1991 ; F a & L e D , 1997) . B e a s e e s e s e e
 a L A e a e s e e s (M e D a ,
 1982 ; M s e & e O s , 1983 ; N e e a & B e - A , 1987) s
 e a s a e s e a e e e a e f MGN f e e s s
 s e e a e s a e e e s .
 S a MGN f e e s , e a s a f AAC a a
 e a s e a e e e e e s s e s e a e R I a G R I
 3 s (F a & L e D , 1999) . H e e f , s e e a s , N M D A R s
 e e a e e a a s s s a MGN f e e s ,
 a e s e e e s e a AAC f e e s (L e t a l . , 1995 , 1996 ;
 e s s f & L e D , 1999 ; L e e t a l . , 2001) . I e e s , S a
 a e e a e s (M a a & S a , 1998 ; S a & e A e a , 2003)
 f a a a e e s L A e a e f

s a ses NMDA a AMPA eee s ef
 a ae e s LA e e s ee f
 NMDARs s e s a e e. e s ass e a a e
 ee ae f AAC f ee s s e e s. AS esZe
 D ee et al. (2003), e ff ee ee ea f eea AMPA s.
 NMDA eee s ee MGNa AAC f ee s LA a e e
 e a ee a s e e ff ee f ea es f LP ee
 e ff ee s ees.
 S e s ea s es s s ass . *In vitro*, ea e
 s a f eee a ea s e, ee a s a s ee
 f AAC LA, ees NMDAR- ee e LP LA e e -
 s a a e s s LA e a e s (Ma a
 & Sa , 1998). I a aes eze ea s, eee ea s a f e
 e a a e a e ea e s ees e a e
 ff ee s e a e s a e e s (La &
 Pa e, 1998). I a e a , e e a es se f e a e s
 -e e e ea s s a a e a e e e a za
 as e s f See s, e a a a ef
 e e sea e e es es. O e e a , s -a ee
 ee a es ses f e e s e ea s a e e
 e case s a e e s e a a e a e. M e e, e
 ee a es se e f e e s e es s s e
 es se e f e a e s. ese es s s
 e ass a ea es a f AAC a ees LP
 e e s. s es e se a a f es ess ff ee
 f ea es a f AAC e AS f (e ee a a See
 e se ss e f ee e se Pa e et al., 2004).

Tetanic stimulation and fear conditioning

ea es a s a a ea a f e e e a
 e a za a s e ff ee f f ca e e
 e a a s aea e. ea es a f MGN AAC
 f ee e e s s a ea ses e eea f
 es a e esa ss a ees LA a esa e e,
 s a a e a f sf e e s s (CS) a
 sf e e s s (S). H ee, ass ea f ca
 e e es ee e e ae a f ea es a e
 CS s LA a s e a za f esa e e s e
 S. sa ea es a f MGN AAC s e
 He a e, e LP a es a ee ea es a
 LA a e esa eas e a a LP a e s a ee
 f ca e .
 A e ee a ee, ee, as ee ee e a
 ea s- ee LP a f ea e - ee LP LA s ae
 s a ee a s s. I LA, LP ee ea es a f e
 MGN AAC s a se e a a s f NMDAR, AP
 (H a & Ka e, 1998; Ba e & LeD , 2004). M e e, e
 s ee e e f NMDARs s a e as e LA f ca
 e as ese R es et al. (2001). I e s ,
 f s f es ee ea a s f e NR2B s f NMDARs,
 f e , LA e ae s ase f AFC a e
 e e a s ee ese fa e a . f s f
 f e fa e eae s ase a ee ess
 f e s ea e f ea e . s, NMDARs a e -
 a e e NR2B s a e a e a a f AFC.

Behavioural significance of the different effects of thalamic and cortical stimulation

NMDARs a e e a a e e e a a s ss s
 f MGN ff ee s LA e a e s. I e s,

a ae e f MGN, f AAC, ae a
 ass ea e NMDARs a e a e s LA. s ea e
 s a a e a a f ff ee a f e s f
 MGN a AAC f ee s.
 LA e a s a cas a sf e a e s; e
 ass ea e ca a as e f ae s a e e
 ass ea e -e e s a e (Re a et al., 2001). As
 se Ba et al. (2001), e e ea e e
 NMDARs a a e- ae ea e ea es (GCCs) s ee ssa
 e ee a s s e -e f ea e , e s
 ass ea e ca a ae ase f L.P.H ee, ea za
 f es a e s LA a ees NMDAR- ee e
 GCC- ee e LP LA (H a & Ka e, 1998; Ba e et al.,
 2002), a ea e NMDARs GCCs esse a
 s s -e e e , e s ass ea e ea ase f
 L.P. Beea se ea za f es a e s LA a ees
 NMDAR- ee e GCC- ee e LP LA (H a &
 Ka e, 1998; Ba e et al., 2002), es a e s se e
 ese s a D ee et al. (2003) a a eas e
 e GCC- ee e ae ase f LP, a ees -e
 s ea sa ee a es. e e fe e esZe a
 f ea e , MGNa AAC a e ff ee e s s -
 e e , e a e ass ea e s -e s a ee a es
 ee a se s es sf e e s.
 Beea se AAC a MGN ee ff ee ees f s a ees-
 ee e a a s se , e AAC e LA e
 es s ea e a e MGN e f s a e e .
 D AFC, MGN a a e a e e e ea
 ase f LP LA e a ee sa a f eea ase f
 LP ea e ae e ae ase f LP. D e e f
 se s s a e e e a e CS, MGN- ee e s -
 e e s e e e. e AAC f ee s a a a
 a ' e e e e s -e e ae a LA
 e e s, a eea s e ee e CS a s -e
 e es ee e. I a , e as aea ees f e
 a aa, e eee es a a ee sf AAC (S &
 Casse , 1997), a s se sa s ea e e (S a -
 ea et al., 1984). ea e e , se s ass ea a
 ee s s e ea a s e es, e MGN (e. .
 Da et al., 1969). S a f ea aa MGN a f
 ea e e a esse f ee e e f se a e
 a - ee e a ae e ea s f MGN
 (D e et al., 2001). H ee, ee a a ee f e
 a aa MGN ae ee e e. e ae f ee ea
 ee s e ee MGN a ea a f e s ess a
 ee a es f s a e a e ee ea aa a e
 a e e e s e eae e ee ea aa
 a ea aa s. e fe e, f a f s -e
 e es, MGN ff ee s a a e - ' e e
 AAC f ee s a a e - ' e e AFC. s
 ess a ea s ee s se e ass a e
 s ea f ase aa ea a s e s eess ea ae
 ea e e ea s ee ea a a (LeD , 1995).

A new model and the inhibitory effect of tetanic stimulation of AAC on startle

Reee , Pa e et al. (2004) se a e e a e f AFC. O e
 e e e s e s e s a GABAe e e ea e (I C)
 ee e ses, e ae e se e ee e as a e e e
 a CE f ea aa, e ee ee a e ee LA a
 CE. O e I C ee e se ees ee a f eef- a

Summary

... e a e se e ASR a s a e a a e e ca ef e e sf
e a e s a f MGN AAC. e es s ea e a
e a za f MGN e a ees e ASR e a za f AAC
s esses e ASR. e s ess ef e e f e a za f AAC s
e a e a GABA_B a s ss e LA a ea. s
MGN a AAC a a ff e e es e a AFC. Base
s a e s s es, a e f e a a a s e a e
ef e e sf e a e s a f MGN AAC s a e s s
F . 8.

... e ee a e I C ee e se e ee f
e a ea e e a e (R e et al., 2000), a e s
e a ea e I C ee e ses e ea e s s a e f CE
ee s. O f LA e e e a e a ea e I C ee e ses e
e a ea e I C ee e ses a e se e
s CE ee s. e a es s a a e ea se ae a
LA ea ses a e ea se CE s.
I ees , e f a e e (IL) f e e a fe a
e e (PFC), e ce e s ce f AAC (Ba as et al.,
1999) a eesses f a a s s e a e AFC (Bae et al.,
2001), s ce s I C ee e ses (Sesae et al., 1989;
MeD a et al., 1996; F ee a et al., 2000). Da a e IL a s
e e s a ea (L & S a , 1998) a e e (M a et al.,
1993; Q et al., 2000). E ee ea s a f IL e ees
es s e ess f CE ee s (Q et al., 2003) a e e
f ea (M a et al., 2004). s a a a s s e e a a f
es s ess ef e e f e a es a f AAC e ASR s a
e a e s a f AAC e s f e a cae s:
e ea se e e a f IL ee s, e ea se e e a f
a a I C ee s a CE ee s, e ea se f CE
ee s a e e a s ess f e ASR. F e es-
a s ee e es s es s a , a e a ,
es ae e e e f CE ee s I C ee s s
e a e GABA_B a s ss .

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