Status Epilepticus-Induced Alterations in Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor Expression in Young and Adult Rats

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In adult rats, kainic acid induces status epilepticus and delayed, selective cell loss of pyramidal neurons in the hippocampal CA3. In pup rats, kainate induces status epilepticus but not the accompanying neuronal cell death. The precise mechanisms underlying this age-dependent vulnerability to seizure-induced cell death are not understood. Metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) are developmentally and spatially regulated throughout the hippocampus and are implicated in seizure-induced damage. In the present study we used in situ hybridization to examine possible changes in mGluR expression at the level of the hippocampus after status epilepticus in postnatal day 10 (P10) pup and adult (P40) rats. Status epilepticus did not alter expression of mGluR1, mGluR3, or mGluR5 mRNAs. In pup and adult rats, status epilepticus induced a reduction in expression of mGluR2 mRNA in granule cells of the dentate gyrus. This change could lead to augmented glutamate release at mossy fiber synapses on CA3 pyramidal cells and thereby promote hyperexcitation. In pup but not adult rats, mGluR4 mRNA expression was enhanced in CA3 pyramidal neurons. Upregulation of presynaptic mGluR4 in pup CA3 neurons could lead to reduced transmitter release from CA3 axons, including recurrent collaterals, thereby reducing vulnerability of neonatal CA3 neurons to seizure-induced damage. These findings indicate that status epilepticus affects mGluR expression in a gene- and cell-specific manner, and that these changes vary with the developmental stage.

Key words: metabotropic glutamate receptors; receptor mRNAs; development; hippocampus; status epilepticus; seizures; epilepsy

Glutamate neurotoxicity is thought to play a critical role in the mechanisms underlying neuronal cell death after severe seizure activity (Choi, 1994; Meldrum, 1993; for review, see Meldrum, 1995). A primary event in seizure-induced cell death within the hippocampus is excessive release of glutamate leading to a large rise in intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ (Dingledine et al., 1990; Choi, 1992, 1994; Meldrum, 1993). Glutamate can increase intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ by direct Ca$^{2+}$ flux through ionotropic glutamate receptors (NMDA receptors, AMPA receptors lacking the GluR2 subunit, and kainate receptors assembled from unedited subunits), depolarization leading to activation of voltage-sensitive Ca$^{2+}$ channels, and activation of metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) leading to release of Ca$^{2+}$ from intracellular stores. In vivo studies suggest a role for mGluRs in epileptogenesis and seizure-induced damage (for review, see Schoepf and Conn, 1993; Nicoletti et al., 1996). Activation of phosphatidylinositol-linked (group I) mGluRs (mGluR1 and mGluR5) increases neuronal excitability and facilitates NMDA-dependent long-term potentiation (McGuinness et al., 1991; Behnisch and Reymann, 1993), presumably by release of Ca$^{2+}$ from intracellular stores and potentiation of ionotropic glutamate receptors. Activation of group I mGluRs induces limbic seizures and causes selective neuronal degeneration, primarily in the hippocampal CA3 (Tizzano et al., 1993). Damage is attenuated by group I mGluR antagonists and blockers of intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ mobilization, but not by antagonists of ionotropic glutamate receptors. In contrast, agonists of group II/III mGluRs protect against seizures (Gereau and Conn, 1995; Tizzano et al., 1995; Miyamoto et al., 1997). Moreover, activation of mGluR2/3 attenuates neuronal cell death induced by hypoxia combined with glucose deprivation in an in vitro model for ischemic neuronal damage (Buisson and Choi, 1995). Cellular mechanisms implicated in this neuroprotective action include inhibition of cAMP formation, inhibition of voltage-sensitive Ca$^{2+}$ channels, and inhibition of glutamate release (Lanthorn et al., 1984; Manzoni and Bochaert, 1995; for review, see Nicoletti et al., 1996).

In situ hybridization and mGluR2 immunolabeling after dentate gyrus lesions indicate that mGluR2 is predominantly expressed in dentate gyrus granule cells and selectively distributed to mossy fibers (Ohishi et al., 1993; Shigemoto et al., 1995). Immunoelectron microscopy indicates localization of mGluR2 protein at the preterminal zone of mossy fibers, where it is postulated to mediate inhibition of glutamate release (Shigemoto et al., 1995; Yokoi et al., 1996). mGluR4 is expressed prominently in the entorhinal cortex and cerebellum and at low levels in the hippocampal CA2, where it is thought to mediate heterosynaptic inhibition of glutamate release at pyramidal axon terminals (Ohishi et al., 1995; Bradley et al., 1996; Kinoshita et al., 1996) (R. Shigemoto, personal communication).

The present study was undertaken to examine possible changes...
in mGluR gene expression in the hippocampus after status epilepticus in young [postnatal day 10 (P10)] and adult rats (P40). We find that status epilepticus leads to differential changes in mGluR mRNA expression at the two ages. mGluR2 mRNA expression is reduced in the dentate gyrus by 24 hr after induction of seizures in both pup and adult rats. This change could lead to augmented glutamate release at mossy fiber synapses on CA3 pyramidal cells. In contrast, mGluR4 mRNA expression is upregulated in the CA3 of pup rats only. This change could lead to reduced transmitter release by CA3 axons, including recurrent collaterals. Upregulation of mGluR4 mRNA expression in CA3 pyramidal neurons after status epilepticus may be a contributing factor to the lesser vulnerability of neonatal CA3 neurons to seizure-induced damage.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

*Kainic acid administration.* Pup (P10) and male adult (P40) Wistar rats (Charles River, Wilmington, MA) were maintained in a temperature- and light-controlled environment with a 14/10 hr light/dark cycle. Animals were treated in accordance with the principles and procedures of the National Institutes of Health Guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. For status epilepticus studies, experimental animals received a single intraperitoneal injection of kainic acid (P10 rats, 2 mg/kg; P40 rats, 12.5 mg/kg; Sigma, St. Louis, MO). Paired control rats were injected with PBS. All rats were monitored for behavioral manifestations of status epilepticus for at least 3 hr after treatment. Only rats that exhibited status epilepticus, defined as clonic–tonic seizure activity for a minimum of 1 hr (20 of 32 pup rats of which six died) or continuous seizure activity for a minimum of 1.5 hr (10 of 10 adult rats, one of which

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**Figure 1.** Status epilepticus-induced changes in mGluR2 and mGluR4 mRNA expression in P10 pup rats. Film autoradiograms of *in situ* hybridization in coronal sections at the level of the hippocampus of control and status epilepticus pups 24 hr after the onset of seizures. mGluR2 mRNA expression was prominent in the DG granule cell layer of control pups but was markedly decreased in the granule cell layer of status epilepticus animals (C, D). mGluR4 mRNA expression was at near background levels in the CA3 pyramidal cell layer of control pups but was prominent in the CA3 of status epilepticus pups (G, H). Control sections are shown on the left; experimental sections are shown on the right. mGluR1, mGluR3, and mGluR5 mRNAs were not detectably altered in any region after status epilepticus (A, B, F, I, J).
ice-cold fixative (2.5% glutaraldehyde and 4% formaldehyde in 0.1M
pocampi were dissected rapidly and sectioned into thick transverse slices
saline. Brains were removed and placed in ice-cold PBS. Hip-
CA). Thin sections (2
Eco
(UTP)-labeled RNA probes were transcribed from mGluR1 (1363 bp
died), were used in the study. Pup rats were returned to the lactating
4 at each time point). Animals were anesthetized with ether and
dose of status epilepticus, mGluR1–5 expression did not differ signifi-
cantly from that of control animals. B, At 24 hr after the onset of status
epilepticus, mGluR2 mRNA expression was significantly decreased in the
ear the granule cell layer of status epilepticus pups relative to that of controls; mGluR4 mRNA expression was significantly increased in the CA3 pyramid
1(20 μg/ml) and dehydrated in ethanol. Slides were posited to Kodak (Rochester, NY) XAR-5 film for 48–96 hr or,
for higher resolution studies, dipped in photographic emulsion (Kodak
NTB-2) and exposed for 1–4 weeks. The anatomy of brain images were
assessed from autoradiographs and verified in hematoxylin–cosin-stained
sections by reference to the atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1984). Microscopic examination was performed for every hippocam-
pal region described. Photographic micrographs were obtained using a Nikon
Labophot and bright-field optics.

Histology. In independent control experiments, neuronal damage was
assessed in brain sections of P40 animals by histological examination 24
and 72 hr after injection of kainic acid (n = 4 at each time point) or PBS
(n = 4 at each time point). Animals were anesthetized with ether and
deprived of food and water for 24 hr. Brains were rapidly removed, frozen by immersion in 2-methylbutane at
+70°C until use. Before application of riboprobes, slides were incubated
(2 hr at 50°C) with 100 μg/ml RNase A (20 μg/ml), and dehydrated in ethanol. Slides were apposed to Kodak (Rochester, NY) XAR-5 film for 48–96 hr or,
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Signal specificity. Signal specificity was assessed in two ways. (1) Competition
experiments, in which radiolabeled probes were hybridized to sections in the presence of excess (100-fold) unlabeled probe, resulted in
virtually blank autoradiograms. Accordingly, identical labeling patterns
were observed when labeled mGluR1 to five probes were each incubated
alone and with an excess of the other mGluR unlabeled probes, indicat-
ing that conditions were of sufficiently high stringency to rule out cross-
hybridization among mGluR1–5. (2) In separate control studies, labeling
by sense or antisense RNA probes to sections pretreated with RNase A
(100 μg/ml) showed no detectable labeling.

Quantitation. For quantitation of mRNA expression levels, autoradiograms were analyzed with a Molecular Dynamics (Sunnyvale, CA)
300A computing densitometer using National Institutes of Health
IMAGE 1.52 image-processing and analysis software. This program
computes the area and mean gray value of a selected image or brain
region. Films were scanned at 2000 dpi resolution, and images of each
section (1 × 106 pixels) were created. Gray values were corrected for
background and computed for indicated regions in three consecutive
sections from each animal, normalized to optical density values for the
same probe and the same region in sections from controls, and ex-
pended to mean values (±SEM). Averages were computed for the following hippocampal subfields: (1) the CA1 pyramidal cell
layer; (2) the CA3 pyramidal cell layer; and (3) the granule cell layer
of the dentate gyrus (DG). Pixel size was small compared with struc-
tures examined. To ensure comparison between groups for any given
probe, corresponding brain sections from status epilepticus and control
rats of a given age were cut in the same experimental session, incu-
bated with the same solutions of RNA probe on the same day, and
apposed to the same sheet of film. Although experiments were not
performed blinded, changes in mGluR2 and mGluR4 expression were
sufficiently pronounced to be obvious in all sections examined from
experimental and control animals.

Statistical analyses. Changes in optical density for kainic-acid-treated
rats exhibiting status epilepticus were expressed as percent of optical
density values for corresponding regions of control rat brain within the
same film. Mean optical density readings were statistically analyzed by the Student’s unpaired t test (p < 0.01). The rationale of the quanti-
tative analysis was based on the following factors: (1) for a particular
probe, optical density readings taken from each region of interest
varied little in different sections from the same animal; (2) the
collection of RNA probe used (106 cpm/section) produced satu-
rating levels of hybridization and the maximal signal-to-noise ratio;
and (3) use of [35S]UTP-labeled brain paste standards indicated that
exposure times were in the linear response range of the film
(Pellegrini-Giampietro et al., 1993).

RESULTS

Behavioral manifestations of status epilepticus differ in P10 and P40 rats
Administration of kainic acid by intraperitoneal injection (2 mg/
kg) induced status epilepticus in 20 of 32 P10 pups (62.5%); 12

Figure 2. Quantitative analysis of status epilepticus-induced changes in
expression of metabotropic glutamate receptor mRNAs (mGluR1–5) in
hippocampus of pup rats. Data indicate the mean densities of autoradiographic films for in situ hybridization of mGluR1–5 in CA1, CA3, and DG
at the level of the dorsal hippocampus at 3 hr (A) 24 hr (B) and 30 d (C)
after the onset of status epilepticus in P10 pup rats. A. At 3 hr after the onset of status epilepticus, mGluR1–5 expression did not differ signifi-
cantly from that of control animals. B. At 24 hr after the onset of status
epilepticus, mGluR2 mRNA expression was significantly decreased in the
CA1, CA3, DG, and 72 hr after injection of kainic acid (n = 4 at each time point) or PBS
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kg) induced status epilepticus in 20 of 32 P10 pups (62.5%); 12
pups exhibited mild seizures and were not studied further. Fourteen of the 20 status epilepticus pups survived. Hallmarks of bilateral status epilepticus at this age are continuous hindlimb scratching, followed by swimming-like movements and prolonged tonic–clonic seizures (see Tremblay et al., 1984). The onset of tonic–clonic status epilepticus occurred within 30 min after kainic acid injection. Seizures lasted at least 1 hr. At P40, all 10 kainate-injected (12.5 mg/kg) rats experienced severe seizures. The onset of seizures occurred just over 1 hr after kainate injection. Rats exhibited generalized seizures, including repetitive rearing, jumping, and loss of postural control. Seizures were accompanied by strong salivation and foaming at the mouth. In 8 of 10 rats (80%, one of which died), seizures lasted >2 hr. In two rats, seizures lasted 1.5–2 hr. After several hours, the severity of seizures declined.

In P10 rat pups, status epilepticus decreases mGluR2 mRNA and increases mGluR4 mRNA expression in hippocampus

To examine patterns of metabotropic glutamate receptor mRNA expression in hippocampus after status epilepticus, in situ hybridization was performed on sections of control P10 rats and kainate-injected P10 rats that survived status epilepticus at 3 and 24 hr and 30 d after the onset of seizures. In control pups, GluR1–5 exhibited cell-specific patterns of expression throughout the hippocampus and neocortex in accordance with previous studies (Catania et al., 1994; Ohishi et al., 1994). Changes in receptor expression were assessed quantitatively by computerized image analysis of autoradiographic film densities. Changes in expression were observed only for mGluR2 and mGluR4 mRNA in specific regions at 24 hr after the onset of status epilepticus (Figs. 1, 2). mGluR2 mRNA expression was markedly reduced in the granule cell layer of the dentate gyrus (to 33 ± 7% of control; p < 0.01; n = 6 for status; n = 6 for controls) (Figs. 1C, D). mGluR2 was also decreased in the parietal cortex (averaged across all cell layers) at the level of the dorsal hippocampus, but the change in expression level density did not reach statistical significance (data not illustrated). mGluR4 expression was markedly increased in the hippocampal CA3 (to 214 ± 6% of control) (Figs. 1G, H, 2). The changes in mGluR2 and mGluR4 mRNA expression were transient; at 30 d after the onset of seizures, expression had returned to near control values (differences from control values were not significant). Expression of mGluR4 mRNA was unchanged in other brain regions examined (e.g., parietal cortex 1). mRNAs encoding mGluR1, mGluR3, and mGluR5 receptors were unchanged at 3 and 24 hr and at 30 d after the onset of seizures.

Status epilepticus-induced changes in mGluR2 and mGluR4 expression at the cellular level in P10 rats

Microscopic localization of status epilepticus-induced changes in metabotropic glutamate receptor mRNA was achieved by

![Figure 3. Emulsion-dipped sections showing expression of mGluR2 mRNA in the granule cell layer of the dentate gyrus and mGluR4 mRNA in the CA3 pyramidal cell layer in coronal sections of control (A, C) and status epilepticus (B, D) P10 pup rats at 24 hr after onset of seizures. Photomicrographs of emulsion-dipped slides showing in situ hybridization silver grains overlying individual neurons. Emulsion-dipped sections were counterstained with hematoxylin and cosin. A, B, mGluR2 hybridization grains overlying individual DG cells were reduced after status epilepticus relative to labeling in DG of control brain. C, D, mGluR4 mRNA expression in CA3 pyramidal cells exhibited increased hybridization grains per cell (arrows) relative to control. Arrows indicate clusters of silver grains on cell bodies of granule cells for mGluR2 or CA3 pyramidal cells for mGluR4 mRNA. Scale bar, 30 μm.](image-url)
analysis of emulsion-dipped sections of P10 rat brain. Bright-field microscopy revealed that expression of mGluR2 within the hippocampus was localized to granule cells of the dentate gyrus. At 24 hr after induction of seizures, the density of hybridization grains overlying individual granule cells was decreased for experimental compared with control animals (Fig. 3A,B). This finding indicates that the downregulation of mGluR2 mRNA observed in film autoradiographs is attributable to a decrease in the quantity of transcript per cell. In contrast, examination of sections labeled with the mGluR4 probe revealed an increased density of grains overlying individual pyramidal neurons in the CA3 in experimental versus control P10 brain, indicative of increased mRNA expression per neuron (Fig. 3C,D).

**In adult rats, status epilepticus decreases expression of mGluR2 mRNA but does not increase expression of mGluR4 mRNA**

To examine patterns of mGluR1–5 receptor mRNA expression in hippocampus after status epilepticus in adult rats, *in situ* hybridization was performed on sections of control and kainate-injected young adult (P40) rat brain. Expression patterns in control adult...
rats were in accordance with previous studies (Catania et al., 1994; Ohishi et al., 1994). Status epilepticus induced marked decreases in mGluR2 mRNA expression in the granule cell layer of the dentate gyrus at 24 hr after the onset of seizures (Fig. 4C,D). Densitometric readings revealed that mGluR2 mRNA was decreased in the dentate gyrus to 39\(\pm\)11% of control values (status, \(n=6\); controls, \(n=6\); \(p,<0.01\)) (Fig. 5). Examination of emulsion-dipped sections indicated that within the hippocampus, changes in mGluR2 mRNA expression were localized to granule cells. Moreover, hybridization grains overlying virtually all granule cells were reduced in number, indicative of decreased mRNA per neuron (Fig. 6). Expression of mGluR1, mGluR3, mGluR4, and mGluR5 mRNAs was unaltered in control animals. Error bars indicate SE for six experimental and six control rats. \(*p<0.01\), Student’s unpaired \(t\) test.

**Figure 5.** Quantitation of mGluR1–5 mRNA expression in hippocampal subfields (CA1, CA3, and DG) 24 hr after the onset of status epilepticus in P40 (adult) rats. mGluR2 mRNA was markedly reduced in the dentate gyrus; expression of mGluR1, mGluR3, mGluR4, and mGluR5 mRNAs was unaltered. Values reported are film densities for a given area expressed as percent density of those in the corresponding subfields of control animals. Error bars indicate SE for six experimental and six control rats. \(*p<0.01\), Student’s unpaired \(t\) test.

**DISCUSSION**

The present study shows that status epilepticus induces changes in metabotropic glutamate receptor gene expression that are spatially and temporally regulated. In pup and adult rats, status epilepticus induces a reduction in expression of mGluR2 receptor mRNA in granule cells of the dentate gyrus. mGluR2 is localized to the preterminal zone at mossy fiber–CA3 synapses (Shigemoto et al., 1995; Yokoi et al., 1996). Thus, downregulation of mGluR2 would be expected to result in enhanced glutamate release at mossy fiber–pyramidal CA3 synapses, thereby promoting hyperexcitation (see below). In pup but not adult rats, expression of mGluR4 mRNA is enhanced in hippocampal CA3 pyramidal neurons. Within the hippocampus, mGluR4 is localized to the terminus of pyramidal axons, where it is thought to inhibit the release of glutamate (Bradley et al., 1996; Kinoshita et al., 1996) (R. Shigemoto, personal communication). Upregulation of mGluR4 could lead to reduced transmitter release from CA3 axons, including recurrent collaterals, and thereby contribute to the lesser vulnerability of neonatal CA3 neurons to seizure-induced damage (see below). Interestingly, expression of mGluR4 mRNA is also selectively upregulated in the CA1 and CA3 of the hippocampus after global ischemia (Iversen et al., 1994). Expression of mRNAs encoding other mGluR transcripts (mGluR1, mGluR3, and mGluR5) is unchanged after seizures. Although in this study we measured mRNA and not receptor protein expression, these findings suggest that status epilepticus regulates expression of mGluR2 and mGluR4 receptors in a cell-specific manner and that the changes in mGluR4 vary with

**Figure 6.** Changes in mGluR2 mRNA per dentate granule cell 24 hr after onset of status epilepticus in adult rats. Photomicrographs of emulsion-dipped sections showing in situ hybridization grains over individual neurons, counterstained with hematoxylin and eosin. mGluR2 hybridization was reduced in experimental animals (B) relative to control animals (A). Arrows indicate representative neurons. Scale bar, 30 \(\mu m\).
the developmental stage. Definitive demonstration of changes in receptor protein expression awaits direct measurement of mGluR2 subunit expression.

Resistance to kainate-induced cell death in the hippocampus of young rats has been attributed to a number of factors. Mossy fiber innervation of CA3 pyramidal neurons and of hilar neurons does not mature until the fourth postnatal week (Nitecka et al., 1984; Ribak and Navetta, 1994), which may contribute to the reduced vulnerability of pup CA3 neurons to seizure-induced damage. In addition, expression of the GluR2 AMPA receptor subunit (the subunit that limits Ca\(^{2+}\) permeability) in pup rats is sustained after induction of status epilepticus; in adult rats, GluR2 expression is reduced after status epilepticus (L. K. Friedman, E. F. Sperber, M. V. L. Bennett, S. L. Moshe, and R. S. Zukin, unpublished data). Reduction in GluR2 probably leads to formation of increased numbers of AMPA receptors highly permeable to Ca\(^{2+}\) and therefore increases toxicity of endogenous glutamate (Pellegrini-Giampietro et al., 1991; Bennett et al., 1997; Pellegrini-Giampietro et al., 1997; Gorter et al., 1997).

**Significance of downregulation of mGluR2 and upregulation of mGluR4 transcripts**

Immunolabeling indicates localization of mGluR2 to presynaptic mossy fiber terminals, where it is postulated to mediate inhibition of glutamate release by a heterosynaptic mechanism (Shigemoto et al., 1995; Yokoi et al., 1996). Reduction in mGluR2 receptor expression after status epilepticus could thus lead to reduced inhibition of glutamate release, thereby promoting the hyperexcitation associated with severe limbic seizures.

Status epilepticus markedly increases mGluR4 mRNA expression in pup CA3 pyramidal neurons. mGluR4 receptors are thought to be localized to presynaptic membranes. Activation of mGluR4 receptors decreases synaptic currents evoked by afferent stimulation, consistent with a reduction in glutamate release (Baskys and Malenka, 1991; Trombley and Westbrook, 1992). Ultrastructural studies indicate that mGluR4 is localized to pyramidal axon terminals (where it is thought to function as an auto-

receptor, mediating inhibition of glutamate release), although it may also be present in cell bodies, apical dendrites, and dendritic spines (Ohishi et al., 1995; Bradley et al., 1996; Kinoshita et al., 1996) (R. Shigemoto, personal communication). Unlike mGluR2, mGluR4 is interspersed among release sites in the presynaptic grid, where it is in a position to couple (through its G-protein) directly to voltage-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) channels that trigger neurotransmitter release. Thus, mGluR4 (like mGluR7) may function as an autoreceptor localized to the site of glutamate release. mGluR7 localization can vary along a single axon from one synapse to another and among boutons of a single cell (Shigemoto et al., 1996). This observation raises the possibility that mGluR4 could also be differentially expressed and regulated in axonal arborizations or within spines of the same dendritic shaft.

In the present study, we show that status epilepticus induces an upregulation of mGluR4 mRNA expression in pup CA3. Pyramidal neurons of the CA3 project to CA1 via Schaffer collaterals, to mossy cells in the hilar region, and to neighboring CA3 neurons via recurrent collaterals (Miles and Wong, 1986; Li et al., 1994; Scharffman, 1994). In pup rats, enhanced expression of mGluR4 in the CA3 after status epilepticus could be associated with a greater inhibition of glutamate release from recurrent collaterals, thus affording protection from the ensuing cell death observed in adult CA3 neurons.

**Conclusions**

Kainate-induced status epilepticus alters expression of mGluR2 and mGluR4 mRNA in the hippocampus in a cell-specific manner. Because mGluRs are implicated in epileptogenesis and seizure-induced damage, these observations suggest molecular mechanisms that may contribute to the selective vulnerability of adult CA3 pyramidal neurons.

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