Intraventricular Infusion of TrkB-Fc Fusion Protein Promotes Ischemia-Induced Neurogenesis in Adult Rat Dentate Gyrus

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Background and Purpose—We have previously shown that delivery of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) through direct intra-hippocampal gene transduction with a viral vector suppresses the formation of new dentate granule cells triggered by global forebrain ischemia. Here, we investigated whether inhibition of endogenous BDNF alters ischemia-induced neurogenesis in the dentate gyrus.

Methods—Rats were subjected to 30 minutes of global forebrain ischemia and then received intraventricular infusion of either the BDNF scavenger, TrkB-Fc fusion protein, or control Hu-Fc for 2 weeks. In parallel, all animals were injected intraperitoneally with the mitosis marker 5-bromo-2′-deoxyuridine-5′-monophosphate (BrdU). Animals were killed at 2 or 6 weeks after the ischemic insult, and neurogenesis was then assessed immunocytochemically with epifluorescence or confocal microscopy.

Results—Infusion of TrkB-Fc fusion protein gave rise to elevated numbers of ischemia-generated new neurons, double-labeled with BrdU and the early neuronal marker Hu or the mature neuronal marker NeuN, in the dentate subgranular zone and granule cell layer at 2 and 6 weeks after the insult.

Conclusions—Our findings provide evidence that endogenous BDNF counteracts neuronal differentiation, but not cell proliferation or survival, in ischemia-induced dentate gyrus neurogenesis. (Stroke. 2003;34:2710-2715.)

Key Words: brain-derived neurotrophic factor | cerebral ischemia, global | hippocampus | neurons | stroke | rats

In the dentate gyrus (DG) of the adult brain, new functional granule cells are continuously formed from neural stem cells (NSCs) located in the subgranular zone (SGZ).1–3 Global forebrain ischemia in rodents stimulates the proliferation of NSCs in the SGZ and leads to increased generation of granule cells.4–6 Because ischemic preconditioning, which protects CA1 neurons against subsequent damage, did not prevent ischemia-induced neurogenesis, it is probably not dependent on CA1 neuronal loss.4 In accordance, stroke induced by middle cerebral artery occlusion, which causes striatal and cortical infarction but no cell loss in the hippocampus, also gives rise to a marked increase in DG neurogenesis.7,8

Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) plays an important role in neuronal survival and differentiation during embryonic development of the nervous system.9 The functional effect of BDNF is mediated by interaction with its high-affinity receptor, TrkB. BDNF can significantly increase in vitro survival and differentiation of NSCs isolated from embryonic and postnatal hippocampus,10–13 and mutant mice lacking BDNF show increased apoptosis in the SGZ at early postnatal stages.14 Furthermore, intraventricular infusion of BDNF protein15,16 and overexpression of the BDNF gene in the ventricular zone17 in intact, adult rats increase the number of new neurons in the rostral migratory stream and olfactory bulb, striatum, septum, thalamus, and hypothalamus.

Global forebrain ischemia has been shown to induce increased endogenous BDNF protein levels in the rat DG.18 This observation raises the possibility that BDNF could be involved in the regulation of ischemia-evoked neurogenesis. However, in contrast to the data obtained in intact animals, we recently found that long-term delivery of BDNF via intrahippocampal transduction of recombinant adeno-associated virus carrying the BDNF gene counteracts neuronal differentiation of cells generated in the DG after global forebrain ischemia in adult rats.19 The main objective of the present study was to explore whether the postischemic increase in endogenous BDNF levels also affects ischemia-induced DG neurogenesis. To scavenge endogenous BDNF, we used intraventricular infusion of TrkB-Fc, which is a fusion protein combining the extracellular binding domain of TrkB and the Fc domain of human IgG.20,21

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Materials and Methods

Animals and Experimental Design

Thirty adult, male Wistar rats (Taconic M&B A/S) weighing 280 to 290 g at the time of the ischemic insult were housed under 12-hour light/12-hour dark conditions with ad libitum access to food and water. After fasting overnight with free access to water, all animals were implanted intraventricularly with a cannula connected to an osmotic minipump delivering either TrkB-Fc (n = 10) or control Hu-Fc (n = 20). Immediately thereafter, the rats were subjected to 30 minutes of global forebrain ischemia (n = 10 for TrkB-Fc, n = 11 for Hu-Fc) or sham treatment (n = 9 for Hu-Fc). Starting the next day, all animals received injections of 5-bromo-2′-deoxyuridine-5′-monophosphate (BrdU; twice daily, 50 mg/kg IP) for 2 weeks. At this time point, 6 rats that had been subjected to the ischemic insult (n = 3 with TrkB-Fc, n = 3 with Hu-Fc) and 3 sham-treated rats were transcardially perfused for immunocytochemistry. The minipumps were removed in the remaining animals, but the rats were not killed until 4 weeks later. In the immunocytochemical analysis, the investigator was blinded to whether TrkB-Fc- or Hu-Fc-containing minipumps were implanted in the individual animals.

Minipump Implantation

Rats were anesthetized with 1% halothane in N2O/O2 (70%/30%), and a cannula connected to an osmotic minipump (Alzet; model 2002; 200 μL; flow rate, 0.5 μL/h) was then implanted into the right lateral ventricle (0.5 mm caudal to bregma, 1.2 mm lateral from midline, and 3.5 mm ventral from skull with tooth bar −3.2 mm according to the atlas of Paxinos and Watson22). Minipumps were filled with either TrkB-Fc (1 mg/pump; gift from Regeneron Pharmaceuticals) or Hu-Fc (0.34 mg/pump; ICN Biomedicals Inc) in 0.1 mol/L phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.0 to 7.4).

Induction of Global Forebrain Ischemia

Animals were anesthetized with 3.5% halothane, intubated, and then artificially ventilated with the halothane concentration lowered to 1.0% to 1.5%. The tail artery was cannulated for blood sampling and pressure recording. Body temperature was measured by a rectally placed thermometer and maintained at 37 °C with a temperature controller (CMA/150). The common carotid arteries were isolated, and a cannula connected to an osmotic minipump (CMA/150) was then implanted into the right common carotid artery for 30 minutes combined with hypotension of single- or double-labeled cells and percentages of NeuN- and Hu-immunoreactive neurons. Significance was set at P < 0.05.

Statistical Analysis

All values are given as mean ± SEM. Comparisons between numbers of single- or double-labeled cells and percentages of NeuN- and Hu-positive cells were performed with Student’s unpaired t test. Significance was set at P < 0.05.

Results

The penetration of TrkB-Fc and Hu-Fc into the brain parenchyma from the infusion site in the right lateral ventricle 2 weeks after ischemia closely resembled the previously observed pattern.24 Both TrkB-Fc and Hu-Fc were detected in the rostral part of the hippocampus, in most rats bilaterally, but with a higher staining intensity and wider distribution on the right side. We observed no differences in hippocampal staining pattern between TrkB-Fc- and Hu-Fc–infused animals. The septal region was intensely stained, and both TrkB-Fc and Hu-Fc were detected bilaterally in the dorsomedial striatum. There was also penetration of TrkB-Fc and Hu-Fc into the cerebral cortex, mostly in the cingulate and frontal cortices close to the cannula tract. In rats that had
survived for 4 weeks after removal of the pump, staining was
detectable only close to the cannula tract, presumably where
the concentration had been the highest. In other areas,
immunostaining was absent, indicating that TrkB-Fc and
Hu-Fc had been washed away.

In agreement with previous studies, the ischemic insult
gave rise to a significant increase in the number of BrdU-
NeuN double-labeled cells (Figure 1) in the SGZ and GCL of
rats infused with Hu-Fc. Elevated numbers of BrdU-NeuN
double-positive cells were observed at both 2 and 6 weeks
after ischemia (3.6- and 4.1-fold increase, respectively).
However, at 6 weeks after the insult, the number of double-
labeled cells was higher, probably reflecting the time required
for the new neurons to fully express mature neuronal markers
such as NeuN (data not shown).

We observed no significant differences in the total number
of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate SGZ and GCL between
ischemic animals infused with TrkB-Fc or Hu-Fc (Figure 2A).
Thus, TrkB-Fc does not influence the number of new
cells in these areas at either 2 or 6 weeks after global
forebrain ischemia. In addition, the number of BrdU-NeuN
double-labeled cells was similar in the 2 groups 2 weeks after
ischemia (Figure 2B). However, at 6 weeks after the insult,
the animals that had been infused with TrkB-Fc had a
significantly higher number of BrdU-NeuN-positive neurons
compared with the Hu-Fc–treated rats (Figure 2B). Similarly,
whereas there was no difference between the groups at 2
weeks, the proportion of BrdU-positive cells also expressing
NeuN immunoreactivity was significantly higher in TrkB-
Fc–treated rats (~50%) compared with Hu-Fc–treated rats (~30%) at 6 weeks (Figure 2C).
weeks after the insult. However, with the early neuronal marker Hu, this effect of TrkB-Fc could already be detected at 2 weeks.

A large number of in vitro studies support the notion that TrkB-Fc inhibits BDNF activity. Addition of TrkB-Fc to hippocampal slices and cultured cortical, striatal, and dentate granule cells either abolishes or opposes the effect of BDNF. The TrkB-Fc fusion protein and a BDNF antibody, a specific inhibitor of Trk kinase activity, and a TrkB antibody have similar BDNF-blocking effects. Additionally, infusion of TrkB-Fc in vivo has consequences that are in accordance with a decreased BDNF activity. Systemic nerve growth factor treatment, which leads to a condition resembling peripheral inflammation, raises BDNF levels in sensory neurons and increases nociceptive spinal reflex excitability. This increased central excitability is reduced by TrkB-Fc. Moreover, intraventricular delivery of TrkB-Fc suppresses epileptogenesis, similar to what has been observed in heterozygous BDNF knockout mice and transgenic mice expressing truncated TrkB receptors and with decreased endogenous BDNF levels. In contrast to these data, Croll et al reported that TrkB-Fc can potentiate BDNF-induced TrkB phosphorylation. However, this effect was observed only when TrkB-Fc and BDNF were coinjected intracerebrally in equimolar concentrations. Thus, it is highly unlikely that the TrkB-Fc infusion performed in the present study would act by enhancing endogenous BDNF activity.

The present findings provide further support for the hypothesis that BDNF can counteract the neuronal differentiation of new cells generated in the DG after global forebrain ischemia. Local elevation of BDNF levels and inhibition of endogenous BDNF, as used here, reduces and increases, respectively, the ischemia-induced neurogenesis. In contrast, cell proliferation and survival are unaffected by these manipulations of BDNF activity. We have suggested that BDNF may act by blocking the maturation of the newly generated cells beyond an intermediate developmental stage. In agreement with this interpretation, BDNF-overexpressing cerebellum-derived progenitor cells showed reduced expression of neuronal markers and appeared as round, flattened cells without processes. Conversely, the same cells, when genetically manipulated to produce less BDNF by expressing antisense BDNF, exhibited increased expression of neuronal markers and smaller cell bodies, often bearing complex, multiple processes.

In contrast to the suppressant action of BDNF on the differentiation step in ischemia-induced DG neurogenesis, increased BDNF production evoked by systemic injection of the voltage-dependent sodium channel blocker riluzole has been reported to promote proliferation of DG progenitor cells in the intact rats. This effect could be blocked by intraventricular administration of BDNF antibodies. Also, heterozygous BDNF knockout mice with decreased hippocampal BDNF levels have been found to exhibit decreased proliferation of DG progenitors. Dietary restriction leading to elevated BDNF levels improved the survival of the newly generated DG cells in wild-type and, to a lesser extent, in knockout mice. The discrepancies between these data and

Discussion

This study shows that intraventricular infusion of a scavenger of endogenous BDNF, TrkB-Fc fusion protein, in animals subjected to global forebrain ischemia modulates DG neurogenesis, leading to a higher proportion of new cells with a neuronal phenotype. In contrast, the total number of BrdU-positive cells generated in these areas is unchanged 2 and 6 weeks after the insult compared with Hu-Fc-treated controls. The increased number of BrdU-NeuN double-labeled, new neurons in the TrkB-Fc–infused animals was observed 6 weeks after the insult.
our own observations suggest that BDNF has different modulatory actions on basal and ischemia-induced SGZ neurogenesis. Analogously, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor activation has been reported to reduce basal neurogenesis but to enhance the formation of new DG neurons after both global forebrain ischemia and stroke.7,48

In the other neurogenic area, the SVZ, BDNF seems to promote both basal and insult-induced neurogenesis. Thus, administration of BDNF to the lateral ventricle in intact rats15 increases the generation of new neurons in the SVZ. Recently, we have observed89 that viral vector-mediated delivery of BDNF to the striatum leads to an increased number of new striatal neurons formed in the SVZ after stroke. The contradictory effects of BDNF on ischemia-induced neurogenesis in the 2 neurogenic areas are in agreement with the idea that the adult SVZ contains multipotential NSCs, whereas neuron-specific progenitors reside in the SGZ.50

We previously hypothesized that the viral vector-mediated long-term delivery of high levels of BDNF to the DG19 may have acted by downregulating the TrkB receptor.51 Ensuing desensitization of the progenitor cells or their progeny to the elevated endogenous BDNF levels triggered by the cerebral ischemia could therefore explain the subsequent attenuation of neurogenesis.19 Arguing against this possibility is the finding in the present study that TrkB-Fc infusion started at the time of the ischemic insult had an effect opposite that after long-term BDNF delivery.

In conclusion, the results of the present study indicate that intraventricular administration of TrkB-Fc, which most likely leads to decreased activity of endogenous BDNF, increases the formation of new dentate granule cells after 30 minutes of global forebrain ischemia by promoting neuronal differentiation. We have previously demonstrated that intraventricular infusion of TrkB-Fc in rats during 1 week before and 1 week after the same insult aggravates ischemic damage and gives rise to significantly lower number of surviving CA4 pyramidal and neuropeptide Y-immunoreactive dentate hilar neurons.24 Taken together, these studies reveal a remarkable diversity of BDNF function in hippocampal cellular plasticity after global forebrain ischemia.

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