Status epilepticus-induced alterations in metabotropic glutamate receptor expression in young and adult rats
Aronica, E.; Gorter, J.A.; Paupard, M.C.; Grooms, S.Y.; Bennett, M.V.L.; Zukin, R.S.

Published in:
The Journal of Neuroscience

Citation for published version (APA):
Status Epilepticus-Induced Alterations in Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor Expression in Young and Adult Rats

Eleonora M. Aronica, Jan A. Gorter, Marie-Christine Paupard, Sonja Y. Grooms, Michael V. L. Bennett, and R. Suzanne Zukin

Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York 10461

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. Uprogulation 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

Received May 13, 1997; revised Aug. 18, 1997; accepted Aug. 20, 1997.

This work was supported by National Institutes of Health Grants NS 20752 and NS 31252 (R.S.Z.), NS 07412 (M.V.L.B.), Aaron Diamond postdoctoral fellowship awards (E.M.A. and M.C.P.), and a Human Frontier Science Program award (to J.A.G.). S.Y.G. is an American Psychological Association Minority Fellow in Neuroscience (National Institutes of Health Grant MH 18882). M.V.L.B. is the Sylvia and Robert S. Olinack Professor of Neuroscience. We thank C. Roy for excellent histological preparations and Thoralf Opitz for helpful comments with this manuscript.

Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. R. Suzanne Zukin, Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461.

Dr. Aronica’s and Dr. Gorter’s present address: University of Amsterdam, Department of Experimentele Dierkunde, Kruislaan 320, 1098 SM Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Copyright © 1997 Society for Neuroscience 0270-6474/97/178588-08$05.00/0

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 Schoepp and Conn, 1993; Nicoletti et al., 1996). Activation of phosphatidyl inositol-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). Immunelectron 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 died), were used in the study.

---

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, E, F, I, J).
ice-cold fixative (2.5% glutaraldehyde and 4% formaldehyde in 0.1M (1 mm) with a McIlwain tissue chopper. Slices were transferred to pocampi were dissected rapidly and sectioned into thick transverse slices decaپated. Brains were removed and placed in ice-cold PBS. Hip-

hippocampus of pup rats. Data indicate the mean densities of autoradio-

A, after the onset of status epilepticus in P10 pup rats. Data were washed, treated with RNase A (20 µg/ml), and dehydrated in ethanol. Slides were exposed 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–coسined-stained sections by reference to the atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1984). Microscopic examination was performed for every hippocam-

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 autoradio-

Histology. Independent control 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 obtained when labeled mGluR1 to five probes were each incubated alone and with an excess of the other mGluR unlabeled probes, indicat-

Statistical analysis. Data were analyzed by unpaired t test. Density readings for mGluR1–5 mRNAs were made over the depth of the cell body layer of each subfield, CA1, CA3, and DG, at the level of the dorsal hippocampus. Data indicate the mean densities of autoradiographic films for a given subfield taken from a minimum of 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-

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 obtained when labeled mGluR1 to five probes were each incubated alone and with an excess of the other mGluR unlabeled probes, indicat-

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
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, 2). 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
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±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 mRNA was not changed in any hippocampal region examined (Figs. 4, 5).

**Status epilepticus induces neurodegeneration in adult but not pup rats**

To assess neuronal loss after induction of status epilepticus, brain sections of experimental and control P40 rats were subjected to histological analysis. Toluidine blue-stained sections at the level of the dorsal hippocampus revealed no detectable cell loss at 24 hr after status epilepticus in the CA1 and CA3 pyramidal cell layers (Fig. 7B,E). In contrast, analysis of brain sections from animals 72 hr after status epilepticus revealed virtually complete loss of neurons in the pyramidal cell layer of the hippocampal CA3 (Fig. 7F). At P10, status epilepticus induced no cell loss in any region or at any time examined (24 hr and 30 d) after status epilepticus (data not illustrated). These age-related differences in patterns of neurodegeneration observed in status epilepticus rats confirm previous studies of Ben-Ari (1985) and Sperber et al. (1991).

**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...
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; Schramman, 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.

REFERENCES

Abe T, Sugihara H, Nawa H, Shigemoto R, Mizuno N, Nakanishi S (1992) Molecular characterization of a novel metabotropic glutamate


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.


Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.

McGuinness N, Anwyl R, Rowan M (1991) Trans-ACPD enhances long-term potentiation in the hippocampus. Eur J Pharmacol 217:231–232.


Meldrum BS (1995) Excitatory amino acid receptors and their role in epilepsy and cerebral ischemia. Ann NY Acad Sci 757:492–505.

Miles R, Wong RKS (1986) Excitatory synaptic interactions between CA3 neurons in the guinea-pig hippocampus. J Physiol (Lond) 353:463–504.

Miyanoto M, Ishida M, Shinozaki H (1997) Anticonvulsive and neuroprotective actions of a potent agonist (DCG-IV) for Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors in neonatal rat hippocampal neurons. J Neurosci 17:2019–2022.