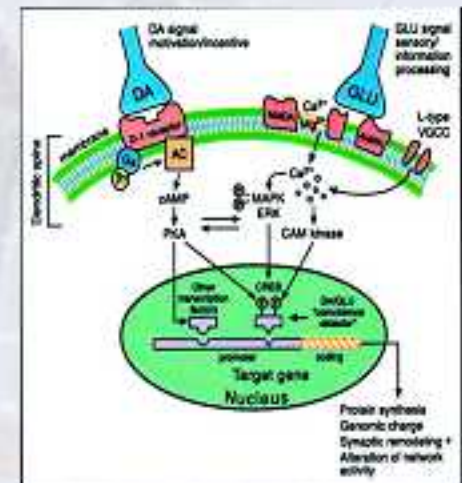
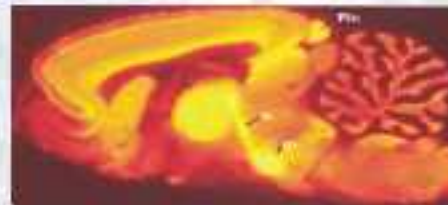


Examining Brain Reactivity Using Real-Time Quantitative PCR (qPCR)



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Dept. of Mol. And Cell. Neurobiology

Outline of Talk

- 1. Measuring Brain Reactivity
- 2. Dealing with Variability



Drawbacks of IC/ISH Analysis

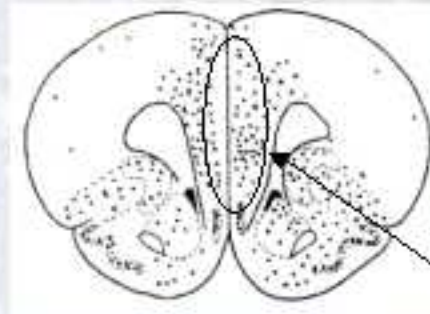
- Time-consuming
- Laborious
- Single Marker



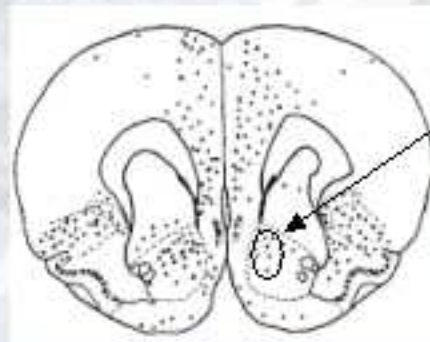
Reactive Brain Areas and Stress: A Fos study



Stressed rat on Elevated Plus Maze (EPM)

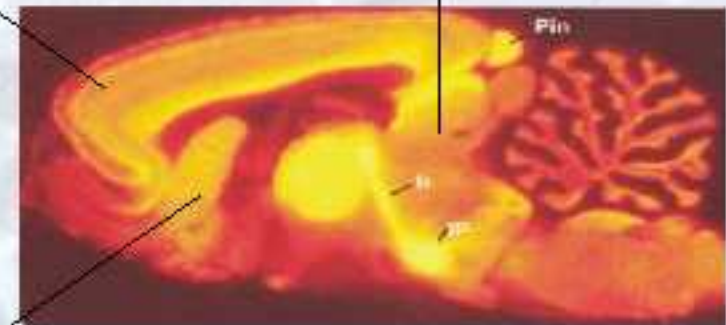


Prefrontal Cortex (PFC)



Nucleus Accumbens (NAC)

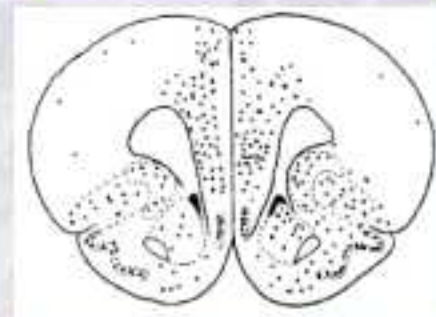
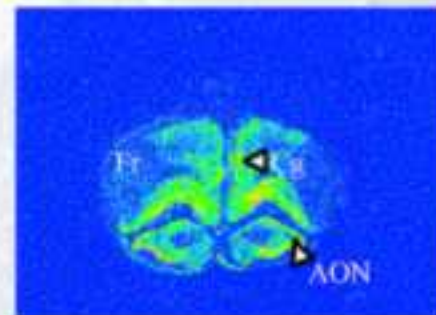
Other brain areas, other activity markers?



Duncan et al., 1996

Detecting Neuronal Reactivity

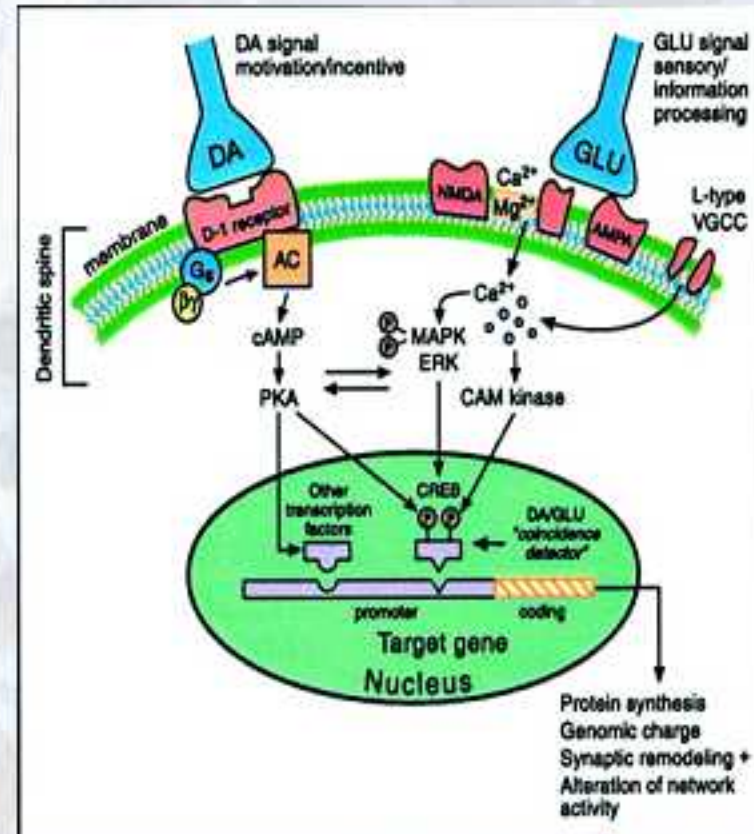
- Rodents
 - in situ* hybridization (ISH)
(*c-fos*)
 - Immunocytochemistry (IC)
(Fos, or activated kinases)
- Humans
 - PET imaging



Indices of Neuronal Reactivity

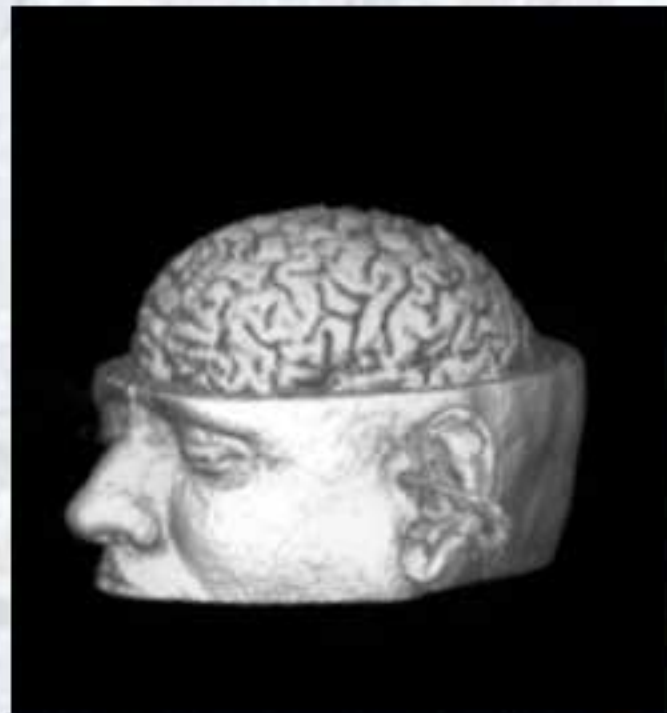
Changes in levels of:

- Glucose utilization
- Protein phosphorylation
- Activity Regulated Genes (ARG's)
- Protein synthesis



1. Central Questions in Neuroscience

Stimulus →
(e.g. stress)



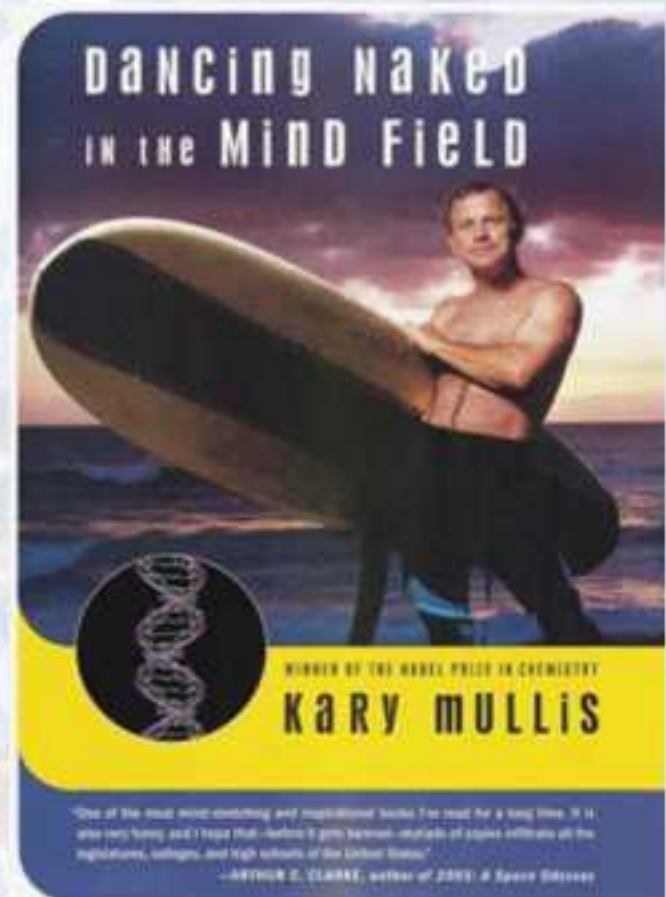
→ **Reactivity:**

- When?
- Where?
- How?

PCR: Born in the Brain

*DNA chains coiled and floated.
Lurid blue and pink images of
electric molecules injected
themselves somewhere between
the mountain road and my eyes."*--
Opening words,

Dancing Naked in the Mind Field, ©
1998, by [Dr. Kary Mullis](#), Pantheon
Books.



Objective

Examine stress-related brain reactivity in more detail using qPCR by measuring *multiple ARG'S in several brain areas*

Advantages:

- 1)Fast
- 2)Increased sensitivity of detection
- 3)Allows simultaneous measurements of multiple ARG's

	ISH/IC	RT-qPCR
time	12weeks	6weeks
# of Markers	1	10 to 20
Spatial Res.	Yes	No



Examined ARG's

ARG	Induction Mechanism/Function
arc	synapse modification
BDNF	facilitation of synaptic transmission
CRH	stress modulation
sgk	glucocorticoid administration
c-fos	transcriptional regulation
egr-1	transcriptional regulation
egr-2	transcriptional regulation
Nr4a3	transcriptional regulation , CRH



Concluding Remarks: Using qPCR in Neuroscience

- More ARGs: Increased chance of finding reactivity
- Unique ARG expression patterns suggestive of unique input
- Facilitates probe selection for ISH
- qPCR: High Resolution, Low variability
- Biological variability is gene specific
- <1.5 fold difficult to resolve

- ***qPCR: rapid, powerful tool to determine brain region reactivity!***



Points of Concern: Biological Variation

- Resolution between 1.1-1.4 fold difficult
- Stimulus should lead to robust changes (1.5 fold or more) to detect differences



Recommended Sample Size and Fold-Regulation

(30% CV for both exp., cont,
power=0.80, alpha=0.05, two-tailed test)

Fold Difference	# of Units (exp, cont)
1.25	33; 27
1.50	11; 7
1.75	7; 4
2.00	6; 3

UCLA On-line Power Calculator

<http://calculators.stat.ucla.edu/powercalc/>



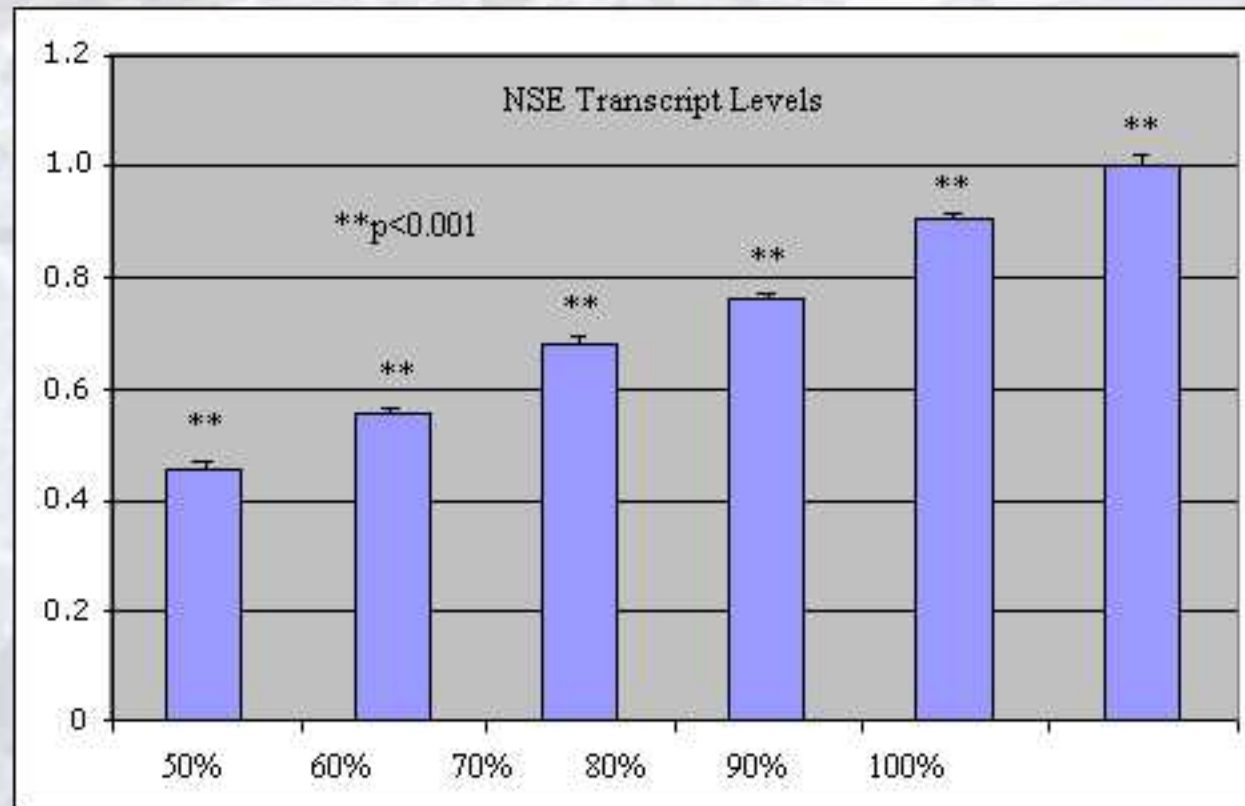
Stress Sensitive ARG's Have High Variability

Coefficient of Variation (CV) %
from control group (n=12-14)

		mPFC	NAS	VTA
ARG's	arc	66	35	70
	BDNF	66	71	73
	crh	19	64	70
	SGK	70	16	53
	c-fos	83	54	63
	egr-1	23	22	70
	egr-2	46	64	n/a
	Nr4a3	40	33	50
House-keeping genes	B-actin	11	7	36
	NSE	6	5	12
	HPRT	7	6	14



qPCR: High Resolution, Low Variability



- CV(%) 8.5 5.5 4.2 2.3 3.1 4.3
- Resolution: 1.1fold (10%) (n=6 per diln)

Spijker et al., 2004 FASEB



2. Variety: The spice of life?

- 1. Technical
- 2. Biological



The Next Step

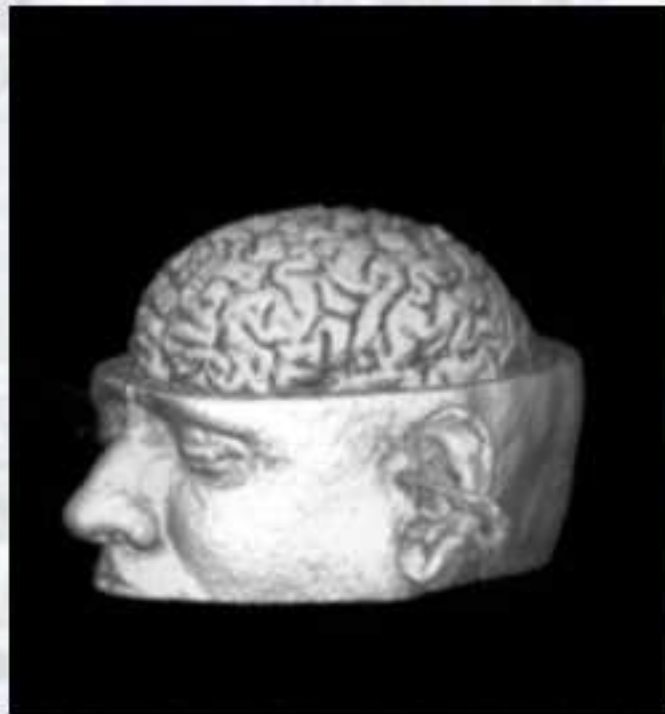
- Design ISH probe based on qPCR data

	PFC	NAC	VTA
arc	2.5***	1.4*	1.1
BDNF	1.1	2.5**	1.1
crh	1.2	2.5**	1.1
SGK	0.9	1.0	2.1*
c-fos	1.9***	1.4*	1.2
egr-1	1.6***	1.3*	1.2
egr-2	2.9***	2.3**	n/a
Nr4a3	1.0	2.2**	1.1



Central Questions in Neuroscience

Stimulus →
(e.g. stress)



→ Reactivity:

- When?
- Where?
- **How?**

Each Brain Region Has a Unique ARG Expression Profile

	PFC	NAC	VTA
arc	2.5***	1.4*	1.1
BDNF	1.1	2.5**	1.1
crh	1.2	2.5**	1.1
SGK	0.9	1.0	2.1*
c-fos	1.9***	1.4*	1.2
egr-1	1.6***	1.3*	1.2
egr-2	2.9***	2.3**	n/a
Nr4a3	1.0	2.2**	1.1

***p<0.001

** p<0.01

* p<0.05

N=12-14

(exp., cont.)



Normalization Procedure

For Transcript of interest (X):

- Normalized amount = $E^{-CtX} / (NF)$

E = PCR Efficiency (~ 2 copies/cycle)

E^{-CtX} = Absolute Amount of transcript of interest

NF = Normalization factor

(geometric mean of multiple reference genes)

Vandesompele et al., 2002



My Time Point Advisor

**“A lot can happen
in 45 minutes!”**



Experimental setup

Stressor
(Elevated plus maze)



45min.



Tissue Removal
(PFC, NAC, VTA)



RNA isolation



cDNA synthesis



qPCR Analysis
(SYBR-Green)



Acknowledgments

Dept. of Medical Pharmacology
Vrije Universiteit Med. Center
ANM Schoffellmeer
TJ de Vries
JR Homberg

Dept. of Mol. And Cell. Neurobiology
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
AB Smit
SS Spijker

