

Identification of Novel Regulators of Cocaine Associated Memories

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Why Memory?











Why Memory?



Stages of Memory

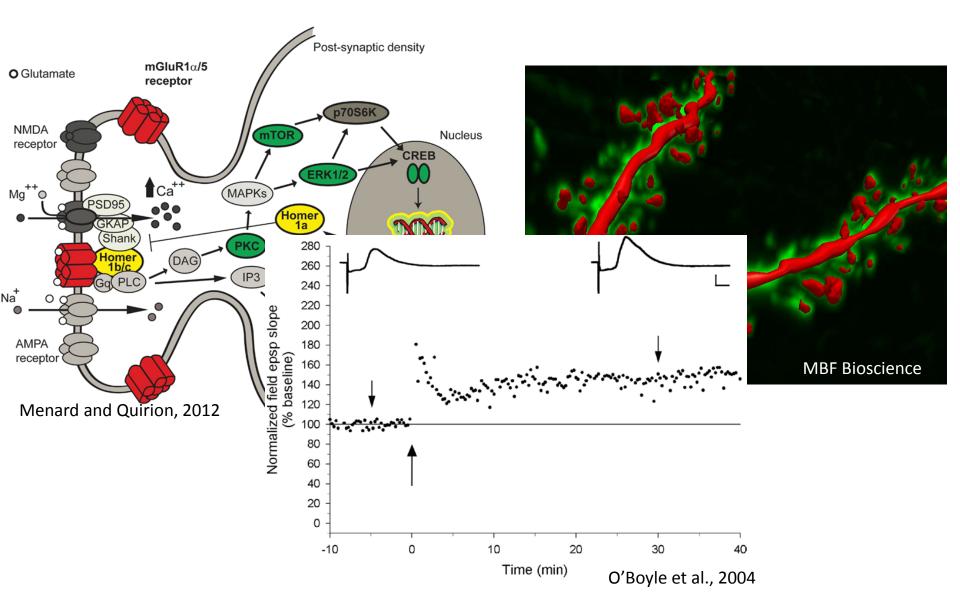




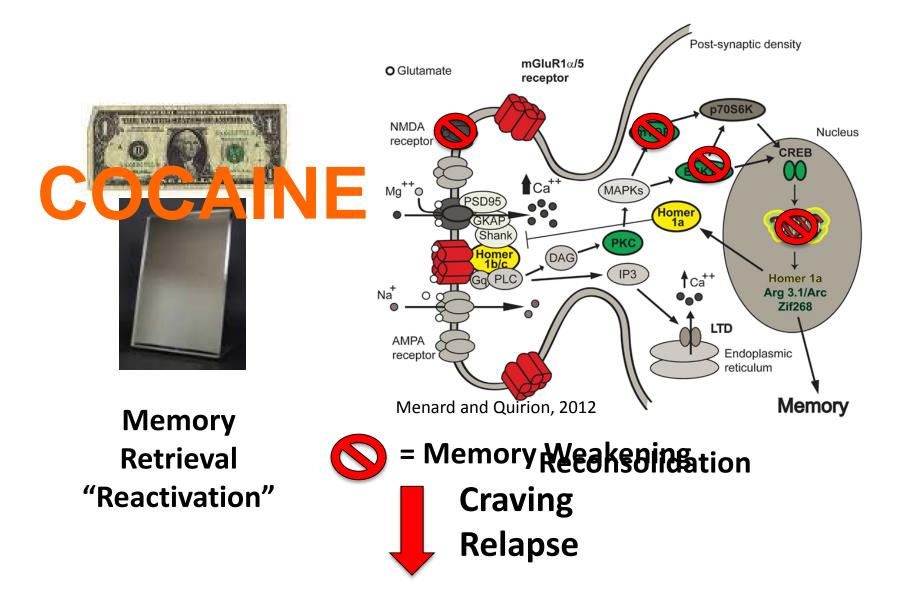


Consolidation: Establishment of stable long term memory

What Happens in the Brain?



Memory Interference



Memory Extinction

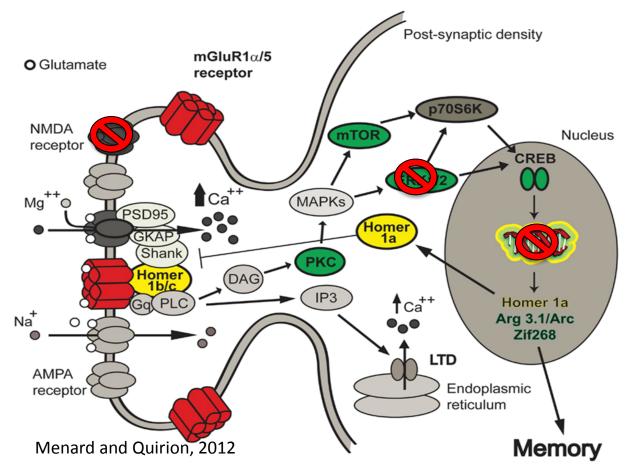




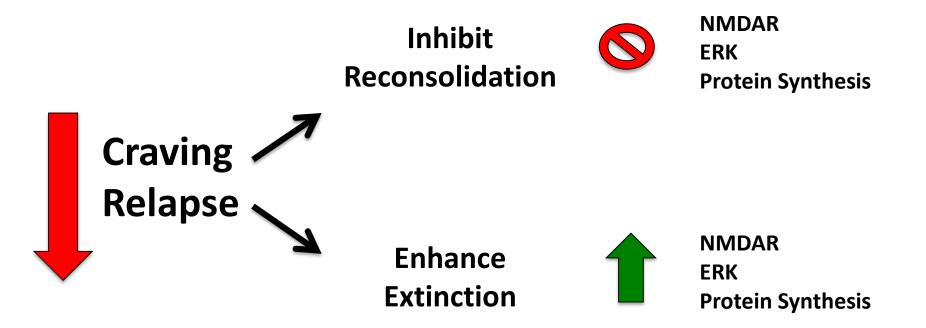




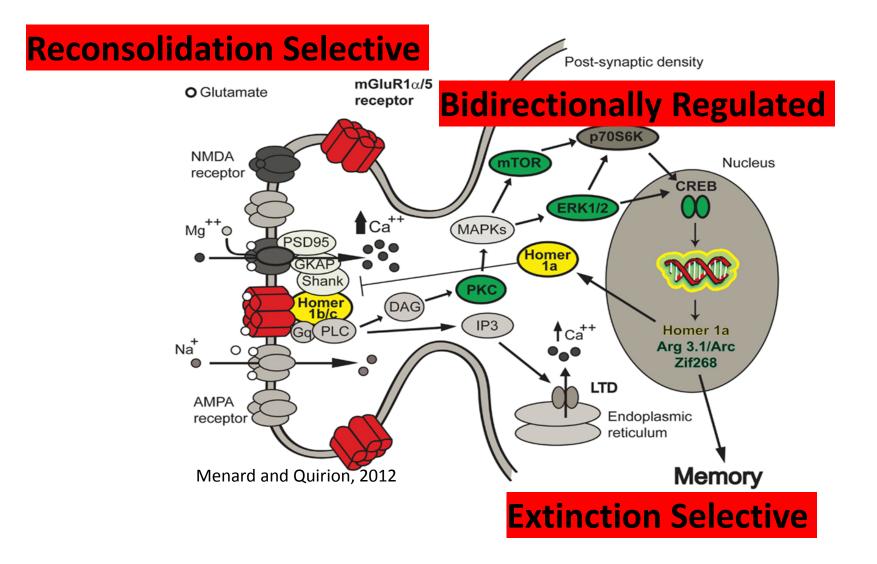
Extinction in the Brain



Consolidation of New Extinction Memory

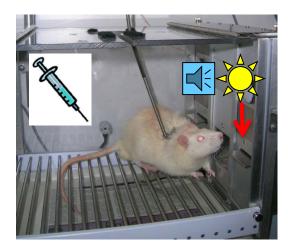


What's the Solution?

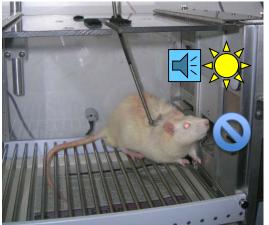


Animal Model

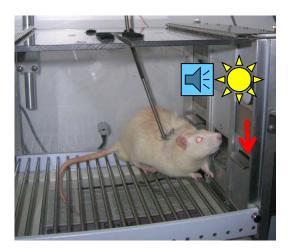
TRAINING



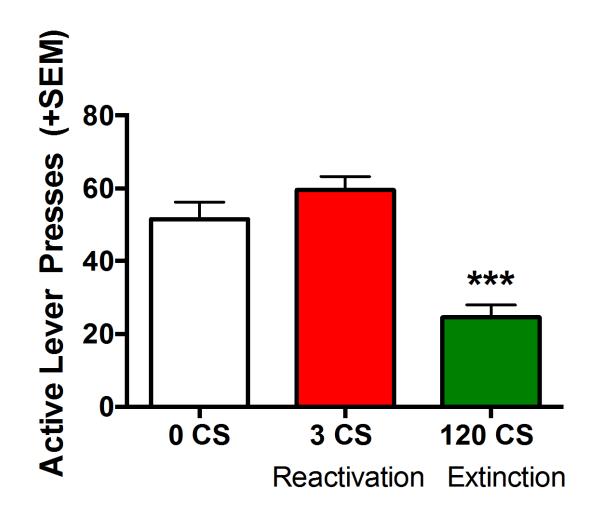
0 CUES 3 CUES 120 CUES



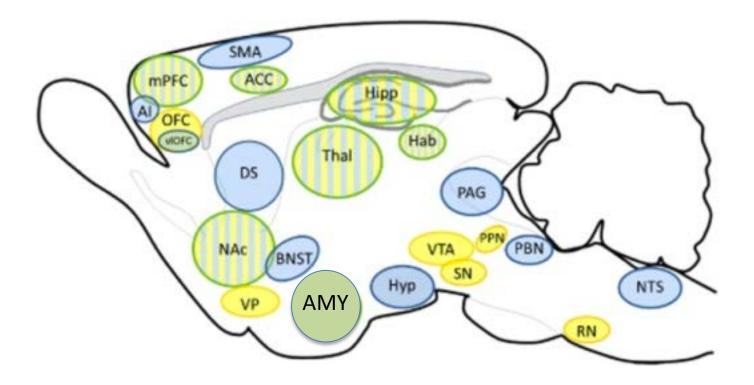
"RELAPSE" TEST



Relapse-Like Behavior

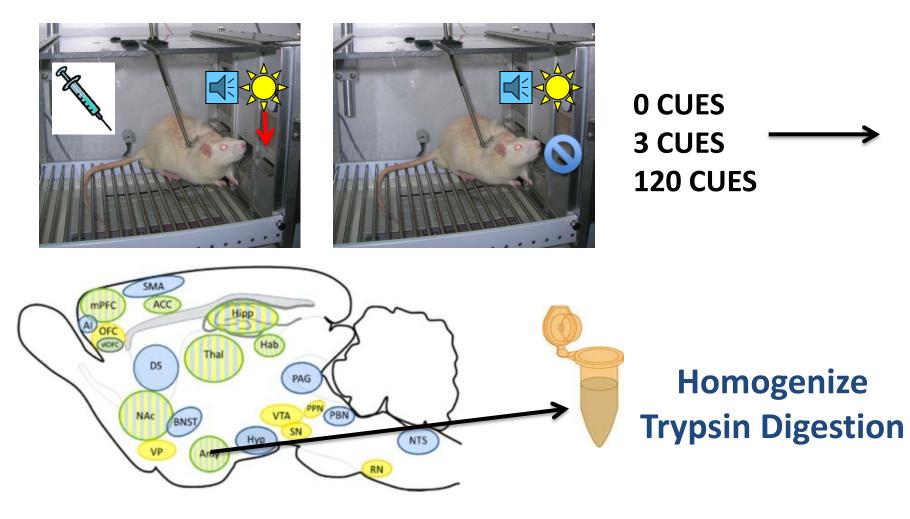


Where in the Brain?

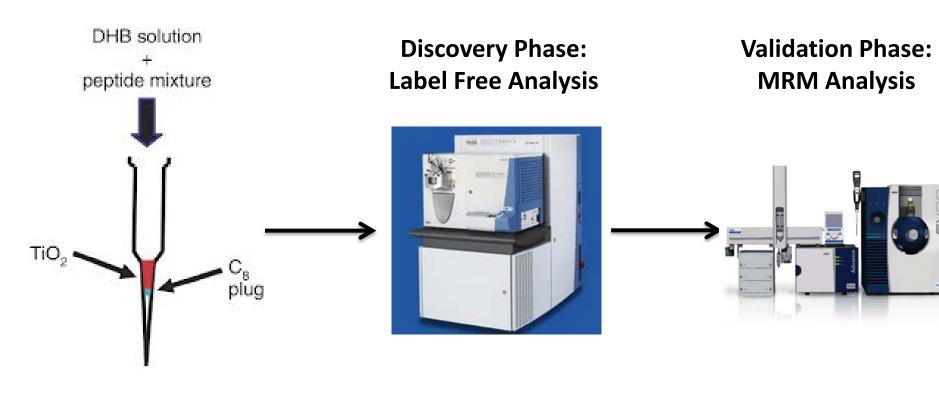


Phosphoproteomics: Experimental Design

TRAINING

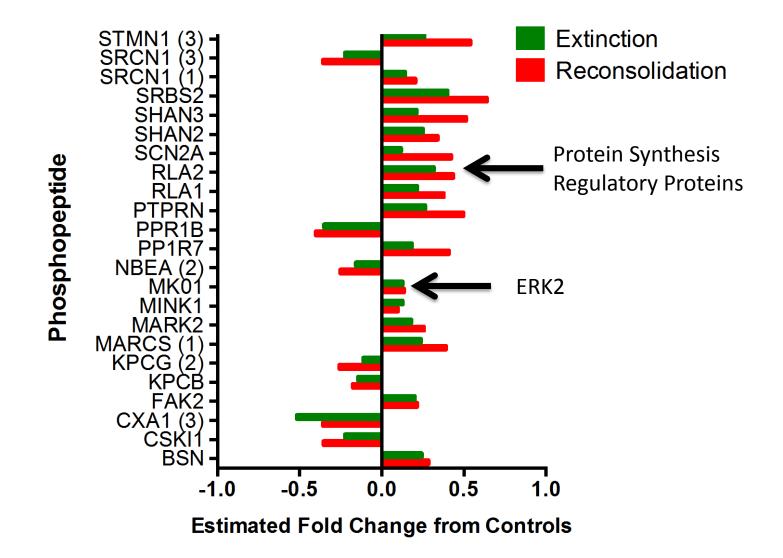


Experimental Design

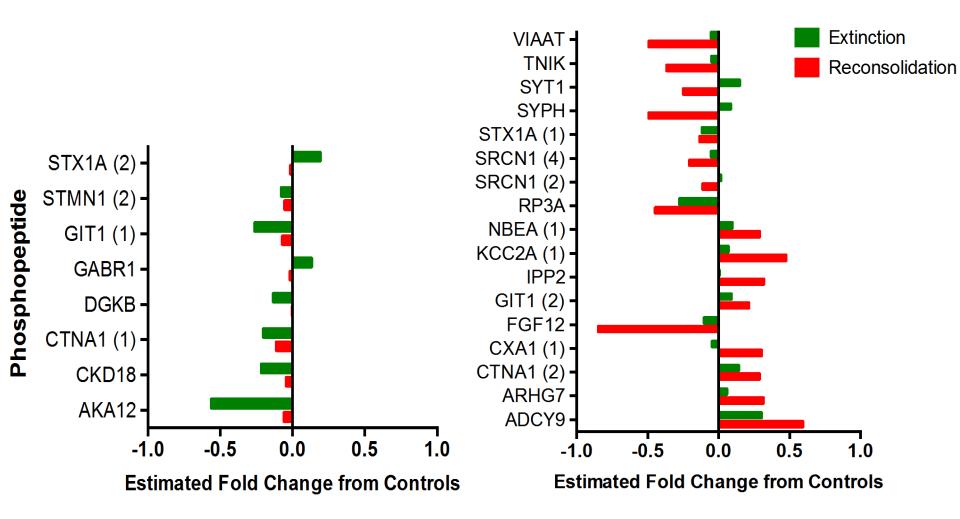




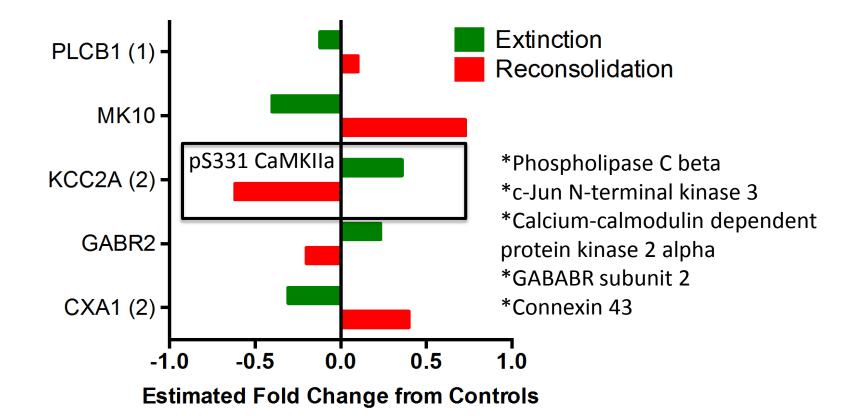
Common Signaling Events



Selective Signaling Events

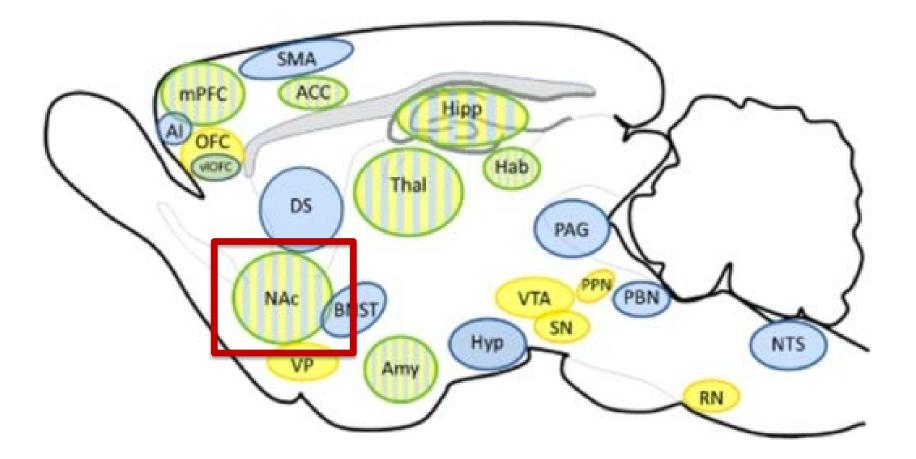


Bidirectional Signaling Events



Rich et al., J Neurosci, 2016

What about other brain regions?



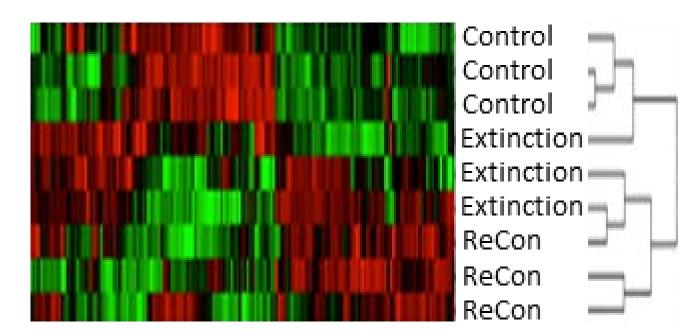
The Nucleus Accumbens and Drug Memory

- ERK signaling in the nucleus accumbens is required for reconsolidation of a cocaine CPP memory. *Miller and Marshall, 2005*
- NMDA receptor signaling in the nucleus accumbens mediates extinction of a cocaine cue memory. *Torregrossa et al., 2013*

What happens to the accumbens phosphoproteome?

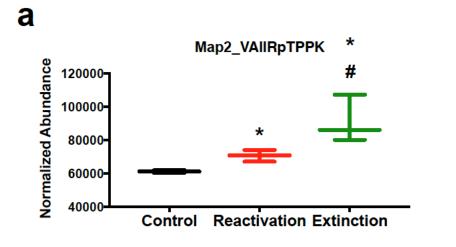
Discovery Phase: Label Free Analysis

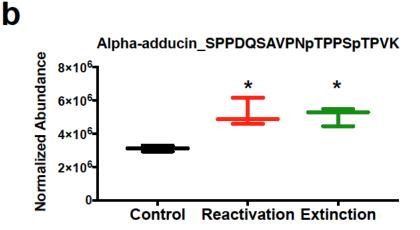


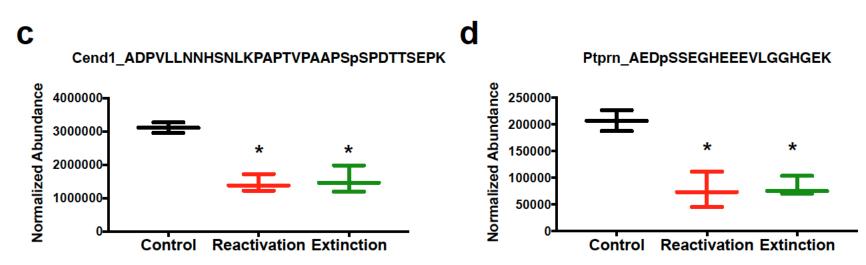


3 Take Home Messages

1. No Bidirectional Signaling in the NAc



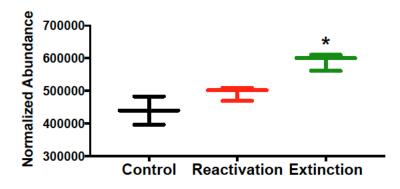


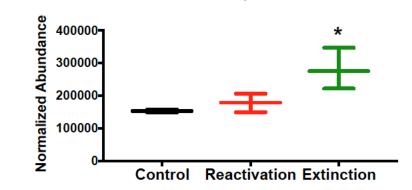


2. Some Selective Signaling in NAc

d

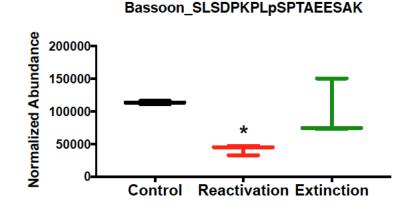
GABABR2_DPIEDINpSPEHIQR





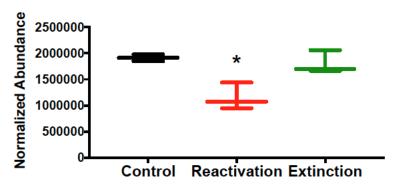
a

С



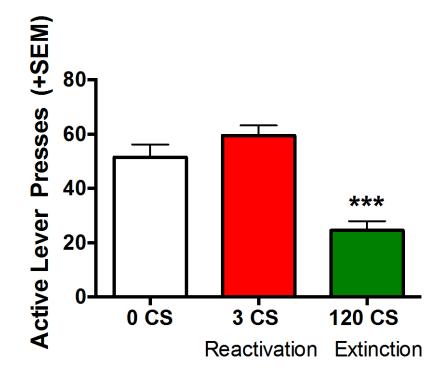


Map1a CLpSPDDSTVK



3. Extinction Resulted in more Selective Phosphorylation Changes than Reconsolidation (12 vs. 4)

BLA Plasticity Regulates Cocaine Memory Strength NAc Translates Memory into Behavior



Common Signaling Across Brain Regions

Protein (gene name)	Phosphopeptide NAc	Phosphopeptide BLA	NAc Fold Change from Con	BLA Fold Change from Con
Gamma- aminobutyric acid type B receptor subunit 2 (Gabbr2)	DPIEDINpSPEHIQR	DPIEDINpSPEHIQR	1.35	1.23
Syntaxin-1A (Stx1a)	TAKDpSDDDDDVTVTVDRDR	TAKDpSDDDDDVTVTVDRDR	1.61	1.19
Caskin-1 (Caskin1)	KVPLPGPGpSPEVK	KVPLPGPGpSPEVK	1.24	0.77
Receptor-type tyrosine- protein phosphatase-like N (Ptprn)	AEDpSSEGHEEEVLGGHGEK	LPEEGGSpSRAEDSpSEGHEEE VLGGHGEK	0.4	1.27
Sodium channel protein type 2 subunit alpha (Scn2a)	GKEDEGpTPIKEDIITDK	RFSpSPHQpSLLSIR	1.16	1.12
SRC kinase signaling inhibitor 1 (Srcin1)	RGpSDELTVPR	DSGSSSVFAEpSPGGK	1.52	1.14
	RGpSDELTVPR	RFpSNVGLVHTSER	1.52	0.77
Stathmin (Stmn1)	DLpSLEEIQK	ESVPEFPLpSPPK	1.34	0.92
	DLpSLEEIQK	RASpGQAFELILpSPR	1.34	1.26
Protein bassoon (Bsn)	pSLSDPKPLpSPTAEESAK	SPQVLYpSPVpSPLSPHR	1.64	1.25
Misshapen-like kinase 1 (Mink1)	LDSpSPVLSPGNK	SDSVLPASHGHLPQAGpSLER	1.76	1.13
SH3 and multiple ankyrin repeat domains protein 3 (Shank3)	SApSDINLK	SRpSPpSPpSPLPSPSPGSGPS AGPR	2.49	1.21

What can we achieve using phosphoproteomics?

- Identify novel protein regulators of a disease, state, or process.
- Gain insight into the differential function of brain regions to a disease, state, or process.
- Compare regulators of different diseases, states, or processes.
- Identify targets for developing novel treatments, potentially by looking for common regulatory events across brain regions.

Thank You!

Torregrossa Lab

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