

학습과 기억에서 NMDA 수용체의 역할

The Role of NMDA Receptor in Learning and Memory

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■ ABSTRACT

To investigate the neurobiological bases of learning and memory is one of the ambitious goals of modern neuroscience. The progress in this field of recent years has not only brought us closer to understanding the molecular mechanism underlying long-lasting changes in synaptic strength, but it has also provided further evidence that these mechanisms are required for memory formation.

Since twenty years ago, several studies for the tests of the hypothesis that NMDA-dependent hippocampal long-term potentiation(LTP) underlies learning have been reported. Also, in the recent year, data from mutant mice showed that a potential role for NMDA-dependent LTP in hippocampal CA1 and spatial learning. Although the current evidence for the role of NMDA receptor in learning and memory is not still obvious, NMDA receptor seems to act as a critical switch for activation of a cascade of events that underlie synaptic plasticity. *Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology* 2000 ; 7(1) : 10-17

Key words: NMDA receptors · Excitatory amino acid neurotransmitters · Long-term potentiation · Memory · Learning.

서 론

Glutamatergic system
(excitatory synaptic transmission) 가
, 1980
(excitatory amino acid neurotransmitters, EAANs)
, 가 (synaptic plasticity),
glutamate aspartate가

가 EAANs
(1). EAANs
,
N - methyl - D - aspartate(NMDA)
type
NMDA
가

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EAANs
NMDA

long-term potentiation(, LTP)
NMDA

본 론

1. 흥분성 아미노산 신경전달물질과 관련된 수용체
1954 Hayashi glutamate
(2)

가 10
Curtis (3) glutamate

가 glutamate
(subtype)

가
ligandgated ion channel type(ionotropic
glutamate receptors) G proteincoupled metabotropic
(mGlu) fast excitatory
transmission electrical sig-
naling secondmessenger cascade

(1, 2). ligandgated ion
channel type - amino - 3 - hydroxy - 5 - methyliso -
xazole - 4 - propionate(, AMPA), kainate(, KA),
NMDA 3가

NMDA mGlu 8
class (mGlu1,
mGlu5), class (mGlu2, mGlu3) class (mGlu4,
mGlu6, mGlu7, mGlu8)
specific (ago -
nists) (antagonist)가 io -
notropic glutamate receptors 가
Class mGlu phospho -
lipase C phosphoinositide turnover 가
internal stores Ca²⁺ 가
DAG(diacylglycerol) protein kinase
C class class
adenyl cyclase negatively coupled cAMP
(2).

mGlu

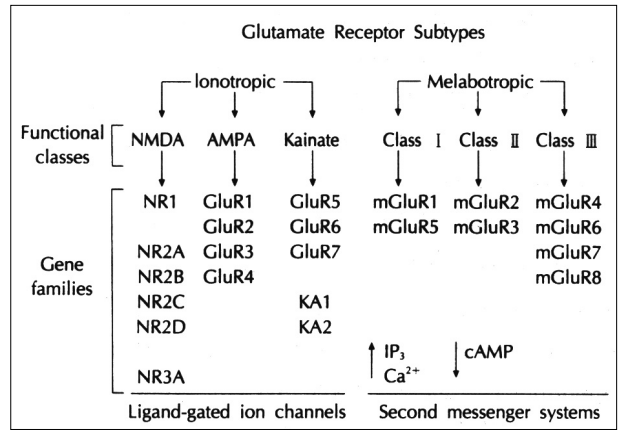


Fig. 1. The existence of multiple excitatory amino acid receptors.

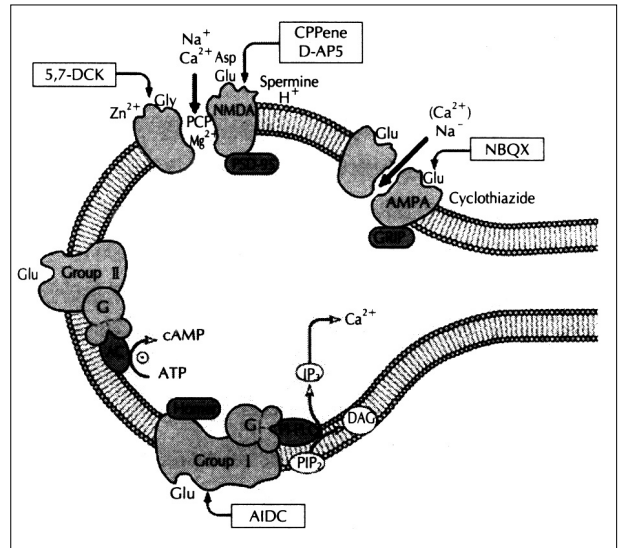


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the excitatory amino acid receptors.

NMDA 가
NMDA 가 NMDA

(4).

2. LTP, NMDA 수용체, 그리고 기억과의 관련성
(modification)가
(memory) 가
(retention) 가

LTP가 glutamate
 EAANs LTP
 (5). LTP
 'LTP (storage of information) (synapse) changes
 activity - dependent synaptic transmission
 Collingridge (5) in vivo
 (hippocampus) CA1 region LTP가
 NMDA 가 , LTP
 . 1980
 neural substrate 가
 NMDA ,
 LTP
 (3).

1) LTP의 생리학적 특성 : A model of synaptic plasticity
 LTP entorhinal cortex
 dentate gyrus granule cell neurons per-
 forant path Bliss brief, high-
 frequency train of stimuli 가 synaptic res-
 ponses가
 가 (6). LTP
 (intensity) interval(freq-
 uency)
 phy-
 siological range LTP가
 in vitro brain slice
 freely moving animal 가 . LTP가
 pre- and postsynaptic elements co-
 activation Hebb's rule
 LTP
 LTP가
 Ca²⁺ . LTP가
 postsynaptic neuron Ca²⁺
 calcium sensitive kinase .
 NMDA

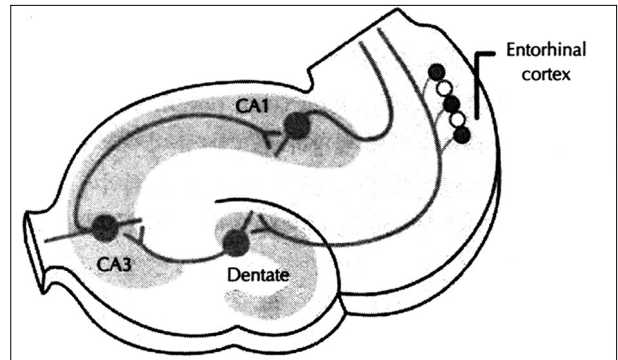


Fig. 3. CA1 region in the hippocampus.

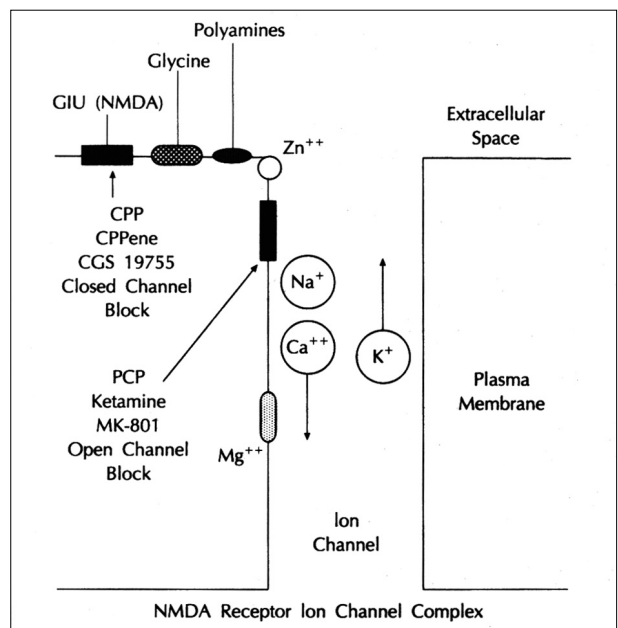


Fig. 4. Schematic representation of the NMDA receptor.

Ca²⁺ NMDA
 가 calcium channel 가
 Ca²⁺ calcium - calmodulin - dependent
 protein kinase protein kinase C가 LTP가
 EGTA
 calcium chelator postsynaptic neurons
 LTP calcium - calmodulin -
 dependent protein kinase protein kinase C 가
 가 가 LTP가
 . , pre- and
 postsynaptic neuron (coactivation)
 가
 LTP가
 (7).
 LTP 가
 LTP가 (locus)

가 가 . LTP가 ,
 NMDA 가 LTP induction
 LTP expression
 glutamate가 synaptic clefts pre - tetanic stimuli
 synaptic neuron 가 가 NMDA 가
 postsynaptic neuronal mem -
 brane glutamate 가 가 (sen -
 sitivity) 가
 LTP .

2) LTP와 NMDA 수용체의 역할
 Sodium channel Non - NMDA type calcium ch -
 annel voltagesensitive ion channel depola -
 rization ion channel NMDA
 가 NMDA receptor - ionophore
 complex 4
 modulatory site가 (8). NMDA
 NMDA ion channel NMDA
 , depolarization resting
 state ion channel magnesium
 ion block Ca²⁺
 (9). NMDA , LTP
 가 (molecular switch)
 presynaptic neuron NMDA agonist - dala)
 recognition site (conditioned fear response) NMDA
 postsynaptic neuron 가
 depolarization NMDA 가
 . Kim conditioned freezing response
 1983 Collingridge low frequency 가
 stimulation NMDA 가 , critical time point
 LTP tetanic stimulation (11). Freezing response
 NMDA 가
 (5). NMDA (selective NMDA
 receptor antagonist) synaptic (im -
 response LTP가 mobility response - freezing)
 LTP NMDA 10 . Conditioned freezing response
 . LTP가 cage 3
 APV(D - 2 - amino - 5 - phosphonovalerate) NMDA footshock 가 freezing response

cage 24 NR2B knockout mice
 cage freezing res - NR2A NR2C knock -
 tshock response . Kim AMPA GluR1, GluR2, GluR3, GluR4 4가
 footshock ICV(intracerebro - ventric - subunit GluR2가
 ular) AP5 freezing response AMPA Ca²⁺ permeability가
 가 , GluR1, 3, 4 mRNA glutamine(Q)
 AP5 가 RNA adenosine deaminase arginine(R)
 (11). NMDA Q/R edit polyamine
 encoding phase , cation 가
 (immediate) (short - term) . GluR2가 AMPA Ca²⁺
 (long - term) 가 가 GluR2가 AMPA 3 5
 가 AMPA NMDA
 NMDA 95 GRIP postsynaptic density(PSD)
 LTP cytoskeleton
 (12). glutamate
 presynaptic terminal vesicle
 3. NMDA 수용체의 분자생물학적 특성 및 기억에 미치는 영향
 glutamate 가 20 mM AMPA
 NMDA EC 50 200 mM 10 15 mM
 glutamate가 synaptic cleft
 NR1, NR2, NR3A 3가
 subunit가 NR2 NR2A, NR2B, NR2C,
 NR2D 4가
 subunit
 NR2A (forebrain) (cerebellum) NR2B knockout mice 1994 MIT Tonegawa
 , NR2C , NR2D (midbrain) NR1 subunit가 Li , NR1
 NR1 NMDA knockout mice
 NR1 NMDA knockout mice
 (homomeric receptor) NMDA
 NR1 NR2 sub - 가 (13).
 unit (heteromeric receptor), knockout mice가
 calcium 가 100 가
 가 NR1 ,
 subunit homomeric receptor
 NR2 NR3 NMDA he - T sien CA1 NR1
 teromeric receptor NR1 knockout mice (14).
 NR2B NMDA (NR2B - NR1) NR1 knockout mice CA1 LTP
 NR2A NMDA (NR2A - NR1) glut - , Morris water maze
 amate (glutamate evoked current)가 CA1 NMDA , LTP ,
 NR2B
 NR2D NR2A NR2C가 (14). McHugh CA1 -
 NR2B가 가 NMDA , specific NR1 knockout mice
 CA1 pyramidal cell (nerve fir -

ing)가 (coor - LTP 가 NR2D
dinated nerve firing) . transgenic mice
(15). NR2B knockout mice Morris water maze
(16), NR2A voltage sensitive calcium
knockout mice LTP , CA1 LTP channel LTP가
가, Morris water maze test (22).
NR2B subunit 가 NR2 subunit C - terminal
transgenic mice(, Doogie) tion)가 synapse postsynaptic
NMDA (decay time)가 가 density - 95(PSD - 95) - actinin
NMDA field EPSP(excitatory post - (structual protein) (docking motif)가
synaptic potential)가 가 . C - terminal
(19). Schaffer's colla - NR2B C/ C knockout mice NR2B
teral - CA1 pathway 1 100 Hz subunit 가
LTP가 , NMDA C - terminal NMDA
(4 12 Hz, rhythm) (localization)
, LTP가 . NR2A C/ C knockout mice NR2A
, Doogie mice LTP가 knockout mice CA1 LTP가
visual recognition memory test, evoked excitatory postsynaptic curenst
contextual fear conditioning, fearextinction test, NMDA (NMDA component)
Morris water maze test NR2B transgenic
mice가 (23), NR2B C/ C knockout mice
. 가 NMDA (localization)
NR2B 가 LTP 가
가 (24).
NR2B subunit NR3A subunit oocyte NR1 NR2
molecular switch , NMDA - evoked current
(19). . NR3A knockout mice NMDA receptor evo -
NR2C knockout mice , ked current가 가 dendritic spine
granule cell low - conductance NMDA density가 3 가 NMDA
, NR2C subunit 가 dendritic spine density
NMDA NR1 - NR2C subunit (25).
NMDA 가 NR1 - NR2A LTP AMPA
(NR1 - NR2B) subunit 가 ,
(20). .
NR2D knockout mice AMPA GluR1 가
open field test spontaneous motor activity LTP
(21), NR2D subunit (26,27). glutamate가
(NR2D overexpressed mice) NM - DA AMPA NMDA
CA1 (dendrite) , NMDA - resting membrane potential
evoked current가 , LTP NMDA silent synapse가 tetanus
transgenic mice NR2B CaMK LTP가 . GluR1 dendritic spine -
GluR1 knock -

out mice CA1 LTP가 , Morris
water maze test

(28).

NR2D knockout mice

CA1

NMDA

LTP

가

(27). GluR2

knockout mice

가

가

CA1

LTP가 wild type mice

2

NMDA

GluR2

calcium

가

(29).

결 론

NMDA

가

가

가

가

NMDA

가

NMDA

(acquisition)

LTP

가 가

가

가

가
(cognitive disorders)

중심 단어 : NMDA

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