

Title	Cholinergic modulation of visual information processing in the primary visual cortex
Author(s)	相馬, 祥吾
Citation	大阪大学, 2012, 博士論文
Version Type	
URL	https://hdl.handle.net/11094/60035
rights	
Note	著者からインターネット公開の許諾が得られていないため、論文の要旨のみを公開しています。全文のご利用をご希望の場合は、〈a href="https://www.library.osaka- u.ac.jp/thesis/#closed">大阪大学の博士論文について

## The University of Osaka Institutional Knowledge Archive : OUKA

https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/

The University of Osaka

**- [10]** 氏 博士の専攻分野の名称 博 士 (理学) 25606 号 学位授与年月日 平成24年9月25日 学位授与の要件 学位規則第4条第1項該当 生命機能研究科生命機能専攻 学位論文名 Cholinergic modulation of visual information processing in the primary visual cortex (アセチルコリンによる一次視覚野ニューロンの視覚応答修飾) 論 文 審 査 委 員 (主査) 教 授 佐藤 宏道 (副杳) 教 授 小倉 明彦 教 授 山本 亘彦 教 授 藤田 一郎 准教授 木津川 尚史

## 論文内容の要旨

Acetylcholine (ACh) modulates neuronal activities widely throughout the cerebral cortex, including the primary visual cortex (V1). However, a number of issues regarding this modulation, such as the effect and its function and the receptor subtypes involved, remain unknown. To address these issues, I measured visual responses to drifting sinusoidal grating stimuli in a single V1 neuron of anesthetized macaque monkeys before, during, and after local and microiontophoretic administration of ACh. ACh was found to have mostly facilitatory effects, and suppressive effects in a minority of cells. To assess the functional role of ACh, I further examined the effects of ACh on the stimulus contrast-response function, finding that ACh increased the response gain in the facilitated cells. The facilitatory effects were completely or strongly blocked by atropine (At), a muscarinic ACh receptor (mAChR) antagonist, in almost all neurons, whereas any residual effects after At administration were fully removed by mecamylamine, a nicotinic AChR (nAChR) antagonist, suggesting a

predominant role for mAChRs in this mechanism. Furthermore, I found no laminar distribution bias for the facilitatory modulation, although the relative contribution of mAChRs was smaller in *layer 4C* than in other layers. These results demonstrate that ACh plays an important role in visual information processing in V1 by controlling the response gain via mAChRs across all cortical layers and via nAChRs, mainly in *layer 4C* (Soma et al., *J. Neurophysiology*, 2012).

However, it is not clear how ACh modulates visual information processing under normal (physiological) conditions, since ACh is not locally but widely released throughout all cortical layers of V1. To examine the effects of ACh on the cortical network processing, I used anesthetized rats, and examined the effects of ACh administered locally by microiontophoresis and widely by topical administration. Under both methods of ACh administration, ACh facilitated or suppressed visual responses from cell to cell, and changed the response gain. On the other hand, there was a significant difference in laminar distribution of ACh effects between two methods. Under topical administration, the response suppression was predominantly distributed in the supragranular layers, whereas the response facilitation was mainly observed in the infragranular layers. No laminar bias was seen in microiontophoretic administration.

Finally, I examined the qualitative influence of the results of ACh on the visual responses, and found that ACh caused modulatory effects on the F1/F0 ratio and the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N ratio). In the suppressed cells, ACh remarkably decreased the F0 component of visual responses but not the F1 component. This effect increased the F1/F0 ratio, meaning that visual responses became more sensitive to the phase of a grating stimulus. On the other hand, in the facilitated cells, ACh decreased the F1/F0 ratio but improved the S/N ratio by increasing the visual responses irrespective of the stimulus phase. Given the laminar bias, ACh enables to send precisely represented spatio/temporal information from the supragranular layers to higher visual areas in smaller amount of spikes by suppressive effect, suggesting the refined and effective signal transmission, and to enhance the amount of excitatory feedback outputs from infragranular layers to subcortical areas, suggesting the modulation of bottom-up signal transmission from subcortical areas to V1. Thus, ACh has distinct functional roles in visual information processing in a laminar-specific manner by simultaneously affecting all cortical layers.

## 論文審査の結果の要旨

申請者は、大脳皮質一次視覚野(V1)において修飾性神経伝達物質であるアセチルコリン(ACh)の機能について、麻酔下の動物(サル、およびラット)を用いて検討した。大脳基底部のマイネルト核ニューロンは、V1を含む大脳皮質全域にACh性投射し、様々な活動修飾に関与している。今回、麻酔不動化したサルに様々なコントラスト(入力強度)の縞状視覚刺激を呈示してV1ニューロンの応答を記録することで、コントラスト反応曲線を作成し、記録しているニューロンへのイオン泳動法によるACh局所投与がどのような影響を与えるのか調べた。その結果、入力強度に応じて視覚応答(出力強度)を増大させる反応ゲイン調節を行っていることを見出した。また、AChによる反応ゲイン調節は、V1の全層でムスカリン性アセチルコリン受容体を介して、また、入力層である4C層ではムスカリン性だけではなく、ニコチン性受容体も介していることも見出した。

さらに、申請者は、麻酔下のラットを用いてより生理的な条件下でのAChの機能についても検討した。浸潤投与法によってV1の全層にAChが作用した状態では、AChによる抑制性効果は出力層である顆粒上層に、促通性効果は皮質下へフィードバックする顆粒下層で多く観察された。抑制性効果は縞刺激の最適位相の情報は抑制せずに、最適でない位相の情報を抑制することから、V1からの情報は少ない発火数で効率的に、次の高次視覚野へ伝達されていることが示唆された。以上のAChの受容体

サブタイプ特異的、層特異的な修飾作用は、注視している視野情報処理の空間解像力を高めるのに役立つと推定される。これらの成果は、学位の授与に値すると考える。