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# Disrupting Reconsolidation of Conditioned Withdrawal Memories in the Basolateral Amygdala Reduces Suppression of Heroin Seeking in Rats

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Recent data from our laboratory have demonstrated that appetitive drug memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the basolateral amygdala (BLA), an area important in the formation of emotional memories. We here investigated the importance of the BLA in the reconsolidation of opiate conditioned withdrawal memories. Rats with bilateral cannulas implanted in the BLA were trained to respond for heroin (0.12 mg/kg, i.v.) under a seeking–taking schedule, which required responding on a seeking lever to gain the opportunity to self-administer heroin by a single response on a taking lever. After induction of opiate dependence with subcutaneously implanted, heroin-filled osmotic minipumps (3 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> · d<sup>-1</sup> heroin), rats received five consecutive pairings of a conditioned stimulus (CS) (tone, light, and odor compound) paired with naloxone (0.10 mg/kg, s.c.)-precipitated withdrawal. We replicated our previous findings that heroin seeking is suppressed in the presence of the withdrawal-associated CS. However, infusion of Zif268 antisense oligodeoxynucleotide into the BLA before reactivation of the CS–withdrawal association abolished this conditioned suppression in a reactivation-dependent manner. We also report that reconsolidation of CS–withdrawal memories upregulates Zif268 protein in the basolateral but not central nucleus of the amygdala and that Zif268 knockdown occurs selectively in the BLA. These results demonstrate that drug withdrawal memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA and suggest a common mechanism for the reconsolidation of both appetitive and aversive drug memories.

**Key words:** amygdala; opiate; seeking-taking schedule; Zif268; self-administration; naloxone

## Introduction

The reactivation of drug withdrawal memories by cues or contexts previously associated with withdrawal can motivate compulsive drug seeking in abstinent opiate addicts (Wikler, 1973; Childress et al., 1986). Wikler (1948) postulated that the reactivation of drug withdrawal memories occurred after repeated pavlovian pairing of stimuli associated with opiate withdrawal, leading to a state of “conditioned withdrawal.” One prediction of this theory is that reexposure to stimuli previously paired with withdrawal should increase opiate seeking to relieve the negative affective state induced by conditioned withdrawal. Nonetheless, this has been difficult to demonstrate in experimental models, because stimuli paired with the experience of withdrawal do not increase (Wikler and Pescor, 1967; Miller et al., 1979) and may even suppress (Hellemans et al., 2006) drug seeking in opiate-dependent animals.

The neural mechanisms underlying the formation and expres-

sion of conditioned opiate withdrawal involve the amygdala (Schulteis et al., 2000; Frenois et al., 2005). One way to assess whether amygdala-dependent conditioned stimulus (CS)–drug withdrawal associations are similar to other CS–unconditioned stimulus (US) memories is to investigate the propensity of CS–withdrawal memories to undergo reconsolidation in the basolateral amygdala (BLA). According to current reconsolidation theories, reactivation of a consolidated memory renders it once again vulnerable to amnesic treatment (Misanin et al., 1968), and the so-called reconsolidation of this old memory requires *de novo* protein synthesis (Nader et al., 2000; Nader, 2006). Studies from our laboratory have shown that appetitive drug memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA. Intra-BLA infusions of antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ASOs) targeting the immediate-early gene *Zif268* before memory reactivation of a CS–cocaine or CS–fear association resulted in a significant reactivation-dependent reconsolidation deficit (Lee et al., 2005) and prevented cue-maintained cocaine seeking and cue-induced relapse (Lee et al., 2006). Expression of *Zif268* is upregulated in the BLA after reexposure to CSs previously paired with both cocaine (Thomas et al., 2003) and footshock (Hall et al., 2001), and intra-BLA *Zif268* ASO knocks down *Zif268* protein in the BLA after reexposure to a CS paired with footshock (Lee et al., 2005). Thus, the synthesis of *Zif268* in the BLA is required for the reconsolidation of both fear- and drug-associated memories.

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The purpose of the study was to investigate whether aversive drug memories (specifically, cues associated with opiate withdrawal) also undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA. Rats were trained to respond for heroin using a well established seeking–taking task (Olmstead et al., 2000), and then withdrawal precipitated by low dose naloxone injection was paired with a discrete CS using the same conditioned suppression protocol used in our previous study (Hellemans et al., 2006). The involvement of the BLA in the reconsolidation of CS-elicited withdrawal memories was assessed by infusing Zif268 ASO directly into the BLA before memory reactivation, and conditioned suppression of heroin seeking was measured in a subsequent test session. To further assess the importance of Zif268 protein synthesis in the BLA on reconsolidation of CS–withdrawal memories, Zif268 upregulation and knockdown were measured in the BLA and central nucleus of the amygdala (CeN) using Western blotting analysis.

## Materials and Methods

**Self-administration training and dependence induction.** Adult male Lister Hooded rats were surgically implanted with both a single indwelling intravenous catheter and bilateral BLA cannulas and, after recovery, were initially trained to respond for heroin (0.12 mg/kg over 7.3 s) under a fixed ratio (FR) 1 schedule of reinforcement in daily, 3 h sessions. After 5 d, rats were then introduced to the multiple heterogeneous chain [tandem FR 1 (random interval 120 s) FR 1] timeout schedule, which, for brevity, we refer to as a seeking–taking chain schedule. After stable responding, rats were implanted subcutaneously with osmotic minipumps (Charles River, Kent, UK) that infused heroin at a continuous rate (3 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> · d<sup>-1</sup>) for up to 4 weeks. A full description of the methods is available in the supplemental data (available at [www.jneurosci.org](http://www.jneurosci.org) as supplemental material).

**Withdrawal conditioning.** Conditioning of an intermittent tone, light, and odor compound stimulus with the naloxone-precipitated withdrawal state was performed over 5 consecutive days. For each session, rats were connected to the tether inside the chamber and then presented with the intermittent tone (75 db, 100 kHz), flashing light (30 W), and distinct odor (sandalwood essence; The Body Shop, Littlehampton, West Sussex, UK) for 2 min. Rats were then removed from the chamber, injected with naloxone (0.1 mg/kg, s.c.), and then immediately returned to the chamber for an additional 15 min. Neither the seeking nor taking lever was present in the chamber at this time.

**Experiment 1.** To replicate previous findings (Hellemans et al., 2006) and ensure that animals could learn the CS–US relationship after BLA cannula implantation [cannulation of the BLA can sometimes have non-specific effects on aversive learning and memory (Fendt, 2001)], animals were tested for conditioned suppression of heroin seeking in extinction (i.e., heroin was not available). During these sessions, animals were placed in the operant chamber for 2 min before receiving an injection of saline (1 ml/kg); they were then returned to the operant chamber for an additional 15 min. During these sessions, the seeking lever was present in the chamber, but the taking lever was always retracted. Half of the rats in each group received the tone, light, and odor CS before and throughout the lever presentation, and half received no CS. Animals were then retrained on the seeking–taking chain schedule for two consecutive sessions, and then the presentation of the CS was reversed between animals (i.e., animals that did not receive the CS then received a test session with the CS). Sessions lasted 15 min, and the total number of responses on the heroin-seeking lever was recorded.

**Experiment 2.** After the initial extinction testing, animals were reimplanted with osmotic minipumps, and they then received 5 additional consecutive days of withdrawal conditioning (i.e., naloxone–CS pairings). The following day, rats received intra-BLA infusions of either Zif268 ASOs ( $n = 8$ ) or scrambled missense sequences (MSOs) ( $n = 9$ ). Ninety minutes later, the CS–withdrawal association was reactivated in a single 2 min session, in which rats were reexposed continuously to the

CS. The next day, animals were tested for heroin seeking in the presence and absence of the CS in extinction sessions as described above.

**Experiment 3.** In a separate group of rats, reactivation-dependent disruption of reconsolidation was tested in animals that were not reactivated after Zif268 ASO infusion. Animals were trained, implanted with minipumps, subjected to the withdrawal conditioning procedure, and infused with Zif268 ASOs ( $n = 8$ ) or MSOs ( $n = 9$ ) as described above. However, groups did not receive a reactivation session but instead were returned to their home cage after infusions. The following day, animals were tested for CS suppression in extinction as described above.

**Histological and Western blotting procedures.** At the end of the experiment, rats from experiments 1 and 2 were perfused with paraformaldehyde, and their brains were extracted and cut using a cryostat to produce 60  $\mu$ m coronal sections. Slices were stained using cresyl violet, and accurate cannula placement was assessed using light microscopy. Results showed 17 rats with accurate placements.

Rats from experiment 3 were reconditioned for subsequent analysis of Zif268 protein levels after CS reexposure and Zif268 ASO infusion. Rats were split into four groups: (1) non-activated home cage control ( $n = 4$ ); (2) reactivated with no infusion ( $n = 4$ ); (3) reactivated after Zif268 MSO infusion ( $n = 4$ ); or (4) reactivated after Zif268 ASOs ( $n = 5$ ). After CS withdrawal reactivation or non-activation, rats were killed by carbon dioxide inhalation. A full description of the Western blotting procedure is in the supplemental data (available at [www.jneurosci.org](http://www.jneurosci.org) as supplemental material).

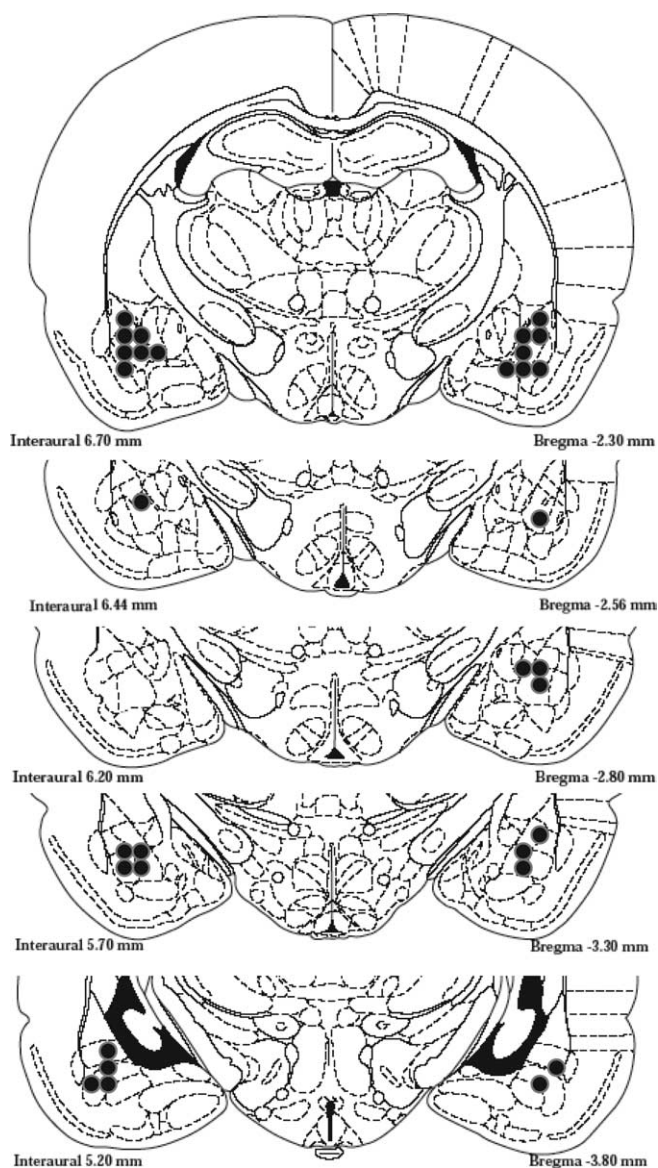
**Statistics.** A full description of the statistical analyses can be found at in the supplemental data (available at [www.jneurosci.org](http://www.jneurosci.org) as supplemental material).

## Results

All rats included in the behavioral analyses had cannulas located bilaterally in the BLA (Fig. 1).

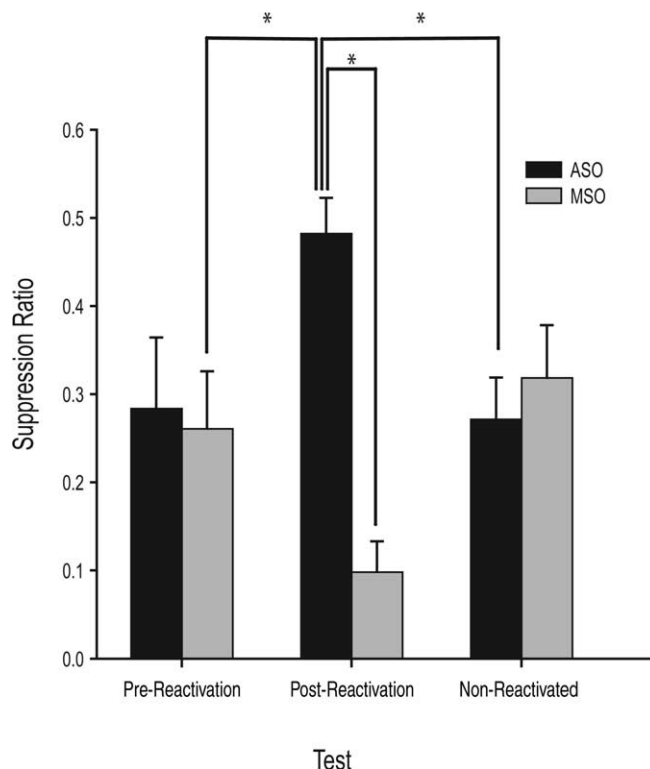
Figure 2 shows that Zif268 ASOs infused into the BLA resulted in a significant, reactivation-dependent impairment in the CS suppression of heroin seeking (reactivation  $\times$  infusion interaction,  $F_{(2,45)} = 7.87$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Planned comparisons between pre-activation and post-activation conditions revealed a significant reactivation  $\times$  infusion interaction ( $F_{(1,34)} = 9.09$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and a significant main effect of infusion ( $F_{(1,34)} = 11.56$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). *Post hoc* analyses revealed that, whereas rats to be infused with ASOs or MSOs showed equivalent suppression of heroin seeking in the presence of the CS (pre-activation), infusion of Zif268 ASOs before reactivation with the CS paired previously with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal significantly impaired subsequent conditioned suppression (post-activation;  $p < 0.05$ ). Moreover, a single sample *t* test revealed that the suppression ratio in ASO-infused animals in the post-activation condition was not significantly different from 0.5 ( $t_{(7)} = -0.41$ ;  $p = 0.35$ , one-tailed), further demonstrating that ASO-infused animals were not suppressed in the presence of the CS. Although MSO-infused rats were significantly more suppressed post-activation compared with pre-activation ( $p < 0.05$ ), this is likely attributable to the fact that animals in the post-activation condition received an additional five CS–withdrawal pairings before infusion and testing. Importantly, planned comparisons between post-activation and non-activated groups revealed a significant reactivation  $\times$  infusion interaction ( $F_{(1,34)} = 20.04$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ); *post hoc* analyses indicated that this difference was attributable to the significant increase in suppression of heroin seeking in the non-activated ASO group compared with ASO-infused animals in the post-activation condition ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, rats that received ASO infusions in the non-activated control group did not differ from MSO-infused controls ( $p > 0.05$ ).





**Figure 1.** BLA cannulations. Schematic representation of the amygdala at five different rostrocaudal planes. Numbers represent the posterior coordinate from bregma (in millimeters). Injector tips for each cannulation are represented by filled circles.

Reexposure to the CS previously paired with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal upregulated Zif268 protein specifically in the BLA (Fig. 3A). Microdissected BLA and CeN samples were separated on 7.5% Tris-HCl gels, and Zif268 protein levels were determined by Western blot analysis. Loading variation was corrected by normalizing the Zif268 amount according to the amount of  $\beta$ -actin in each sample (for additional details, see supplemental data, available at [www.jneurosci.org](http://www.jneurosci.org) as supplemental material). This analysis revealed a significant increase in Zif268 protein in the BLA ( $F_{(1,6)} = 11.82$ ;  $p < 0.02$ ) but not in the CeN ( $F_{(1,6)} = 0.043$ ;  $p > 0.84$ ) for rats reexposed to the CS compared with non-reexposed controls. However, infusion of Zif268 ASOs into the BLA before CS reexposure attenuated this increase in Zif268 protein (Fig. 3B). Zif268 ASOs resulted in a 20% knockdown in the BLA ( $F_{(1,7)} = 10.82$ ;  $p < 0.02$ ) but had no effect on Zif268 protein levels in the CeN ( $F_{(1,6)} = 0.161$ ;  $p > 0.70$ ).

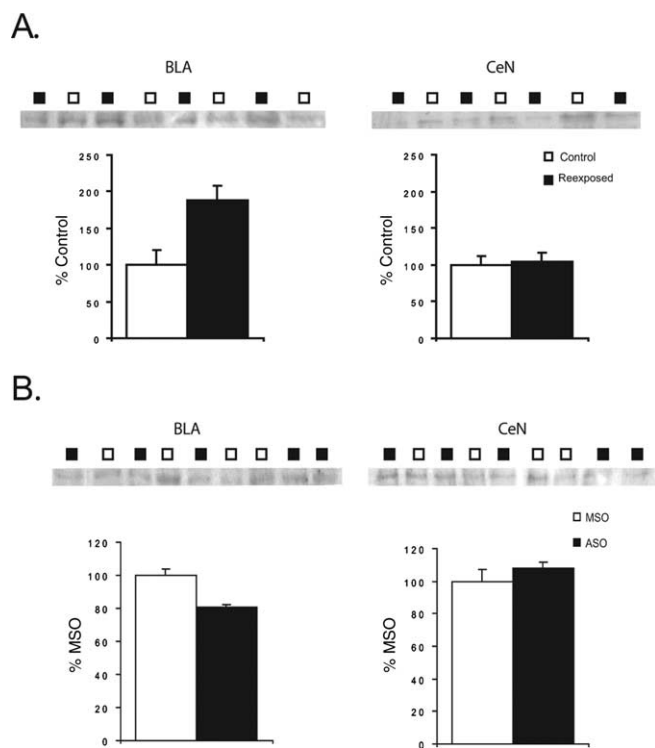


**Figure 2.** Intra-BLA Zif268 ASOs impairs conditioned suppression to a CS previously associated with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal. Bars represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM suppression ratio of heroin-seeking responses [CS On/(CS On + CS Off); suppression ratio of 0.5 represents no suppression and  $<0.5$  indicates CS-induced suppression] before reactivation, after reactivation, and in a non-reactivated control group. Infusion of Zif268 ASOs impaired subsequent conditioned suppression of heroin seeking relative to both control MSO infusions and baseline pre-activation levels. Reconsolidation of the conditioned withdrawal memories is reactivation dependent: animals that did not receive reactivation with the CS, but did receive ASO infusions, showed no difference in suppression ratios compared with MSO-infused controls.  $*p < 0.05$

## Discussion

The results of the present experiments demonstrate that aversive drug memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the amygdala in a manner similar to appetitive drug memories. Specifically, we show that intra-BLA Zif268 ASO infusions before a brief period of memory reactivation through reexposure to a CS associated with opiate withdrawal abolishes conditioned suppression of heroin seeking measured in a subsequent test session. This finding was critically dependent on memory reactivation with the withdrawal-associated CS, because non-reactivated rats infused with Zif268 ASO showed no impairment. Moreover, Western blotting analysis showed that Zif268 is upregulated in the BLA, but not CeN, after memory reactivation through reexposure to the withdrawal-paired CS, and intra-BLA Zif268 ASO infusion before memory reactivation significantly attenuated this increase. Therefore, the behavioral effects of Zif268 ASO infusion are most likely mediated by the knockdown of Zif268 protein in the BLA.

Initially, all rats in the pre-reactivated condition showed significant suppression of heroin seeking in the presence of the CS associated previously with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal. These data support both our previous and other findings that stimuli paired with the aversive experience of opiate withdrawal suppress appetitive behavior in opiate-dependent rats (Goldberg and Schuster, 1967; Goldberg and Schuster, 1970; Gellert and



**Figure 3.** *A*, Zif268 protein levels after reexposure to a conditioned withdrawal stimulus. Zif268 protein was upregulated 2 h after stimulus reexposure in the BLA but not in the CeN;  $p < 0.05$ . Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. *B*, Zif268 protein levels after reexposure to a conditioned withdrawal stimulus and Zif268 ASO infusion. Zif268 ASOs resulted in a significant decrease in Zif268 expression compared with rats infused with Zif268 MSOs, 2 h after stimulus reexposure in the BLA but not in the CeN;  $p < 0.05$ . Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM.

Sparber, 1977; Koob et al., 1989; Hellemans et al., 2006). Importantly, our data also demonstrate that BLA-cannulated rats are capable of learning the CS–withdrawal association and verify that rats that were later infused with ASOs showed no preexisting impairment in instrumental learning. In contrast, in post-reactivation test sessions, rats that were infused with Zif268 ASOs into the BLA showed impaired suppression of heroin seeking compared with both MSO-infused controls and their own pre-reactivation levels. Indeed, Zif268 ASO-infused rats did not show any suppression of heroin seeking when the withdrawal-associated CS was presented. Thus, blocking reconsolidation of the CS–withdrawal memory through infusion of Zif268 ASO at memory reactivation abolishes the ability of the CS to suppress heroin seeking in the future. These data greatly extend our previous observations that intra-BLA Zif268 ASO disrupts the reconsolidation of appetitive drug-associated memories for drug-paired stimuli (Lee et al., 2005, 2006), by showing that aversive drug memories are also susceptible to disruption in this manner. Although MSO-infused animals in the post-reactivation session were significantly more suppressed than in the pre-reactivation test, this is likely attributable to the 5 additional consecutive days of withdrawal conditioning (i.e., naloxone–CS pairings) these animals received after the initial test session. That ASO-infused animals showed no suppression during this session despite the additional CS–withdrawal pairings is additional evidence of the strength of the amnesic effect after Zif268 knockdown in the BLA.

A critical criterion for the demonstration of a reconsolidation impairment is that the amnesic effect is observed only after memory reactivation and not if this reactivation session

is omitted (Lewis, 1979; Dudai, 2004). In our study, animals that did not experience reactivation of the CS–withdrawal memory but were infused with Zif268 ASOs before testing showed the same degree of conditioned suppression of heroin seeking as that seen in the MSO-infused controls. Thus, our data confirm that the effects of Zif268 ASO on the impairment of appetitive and aversive memory reconsolidation are reactivation dependent (Lee et al., 2005, 2006; Debiec et al., 2006). Some studies have demonstrated a recovery from amnesia after reconsolidation blockade with repeated testing (Lattal and Abel, 2004; Power et al. 2006), whereas others have found no evidence of recovery (Duvarci and Nader, 2004; Lee et al., 2004). Although the current study did not test for persistent impairments in heroin seeking, previous data from our laboratory using Zif268 ASOs to explore both appetitive and aversive memory reconsolidation deficits have never observed any indication of a recovery, suggesting a persistent amnesia after this manipulation (Lee et al., 2004, 2005, 2006).

Regulation of *Zif268*, an inducible transcription factor, appears to be critical for many forms of associative learning (Davis et al., 2003) and may be a common fundamental requirement for the reconsolidation of aversive and appetitive memories (Lee et al., 2004, 2005). Our data are in accordance with this finding, because we found that *Zif268* was upregulated in the BLA after reexposure to an opiate withdrawal-paired cue. Our results also suggest a selective involvement of the BLA in regulating reconsolidation of CS–withdrawal memories, because *Zif268* was not upregulated in the CeN after reactivation with the CS, and Zif268 ASO infusion reduced expression selectively in the BLA. This latter finding extends the data in previous reports not only by confirming that Zif268 ASO attenuates *Zif268* upregulation in the BLA (Lee et al., 2005) and whole amygdala (Malkani et al., 2004) but also providing the novel finding that the effect is selective to the BLA, because there is no reduction of Zif268 protein in the CeN. The amygdalar nuclei form part of an interconnected circuit that has been suggested to underlie the aversive aspects of opiate withdrawal (Frenois et al., 2002, 2005). A wealth of evidence suggests that, whereas the CeN is activated during primary withdrawal, the BLA appears to be selectively involved in mediating the formation and expression of conditioned opiate withdrawal. Lesions of the BLA abolish conditioned, but not unconditioned, suppression of instrumental responding for food in opiate-dependent rats (Schulteis et al., 2000), and increased *c-fos* expression occurs selectively in the BLA after reexposure to an environment previously paired with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal (Frenois et al., 2005). Thus, we add to this growing body of evidence by using reversible protein knockdown to show that the BLA is functionally involved in conditioned opiate withdrawal and extend these findings to show that the reconsolidation of CS–withdrawal memories occurs selectively within the BLA.

Although this experiment is unique in showing that aversive drug withdrawal-associated memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA, an important extension of this finding would be to explore whether the reconsolidation of incentive learning related to drug-paired stimuli can also be disrupted. Thus, we have shown that a CS previously paired with naloxone-precipitated withdrawal initially suppressed heroin seeking in opiate-dependent rats but enhanced heroin seeking when this CS was later paired with heroin taking (Hellemans et al., 2006). This latter finding supports previous reports that drug self-administration in the presence of a withdrawal-paired CS increases drug seeking

during the conditioned withdrawal state (Goldberg et al., 1969; Kenny et al., 2006). However, these results may be explained by the operation of incentive-learning processes underlying drug addiction whereby drug seeking in withdrawal may be rendered compulsive when the drug is previously experienced in a withdrawn state, providing the opportunity for a subject to learn about its increased value in that state (Dickinson and Balleine, 1994, 2002; Hutcheson et al., 2001). If we seek to understand how drug-associated memories control and lead to compulsive drug-seeking behavior, an important test would be to explore whether the CS now associated with the increased incentive value of heroin also undergoes protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA. There is good evidence to suggest that the BLA is involved in incentive learning (Everitt et al., 1999; Balleine et al., 2003) and consolidation of memory for changes in the incentive value of rewards (Salinas et al., 1993). Moreover, reconsolidation of incentive memory for different food outcomes is blocked by intra-BLA infusions of anisomycin (Wang et al., 2005), suggesting that incentive learning for natural rewards undergoes protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA. Future studies that examine this phenomenon with drug-related stimuli could provide important information as to how incentive learning for appetitive drug-associated stimuli controls compulsive drug-seeking behavior.

In summary, this study provides novel and important information on the formation of CS-withdrawal associations, suggesting that aversive drug memories undergo protein synthesis-dependent reconsolidation in the BLA in a reactivation-dependent manner. The BLA is part of an integrated circuit of neural structures implicated in the formation and storage of CS-US associations (Everitt et al., 1999, 2003) and in the processing of emotional events in relation to environmental stimuli that guide motivated behavior (Cardinal et al., 2002). Our data add to the growing body of evidence that the BLA is also involved in the reconsolidation of fear, drug, and incentive memories (Nader et al., 2000; Lee et al., 2005, 2006; Wang et al., 2005) and extend these findings to include aversive drug memories retrieved by presenting opiate withdrawal-paired CSs. Together, these studies provide critical information on how reexposure to pavlovian cues associated with both drug intake and drug withdrawal may influence instrumental behavior to render drug-seeking compulsive in abstinent addicts.

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