









Long-term effect of chemogenetic suppression of excitatory hippocampal neurons on spontaneous seizures in a rat model for temporal lobe epilepsy

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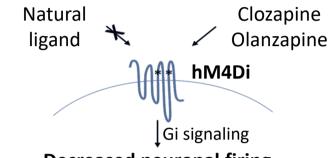
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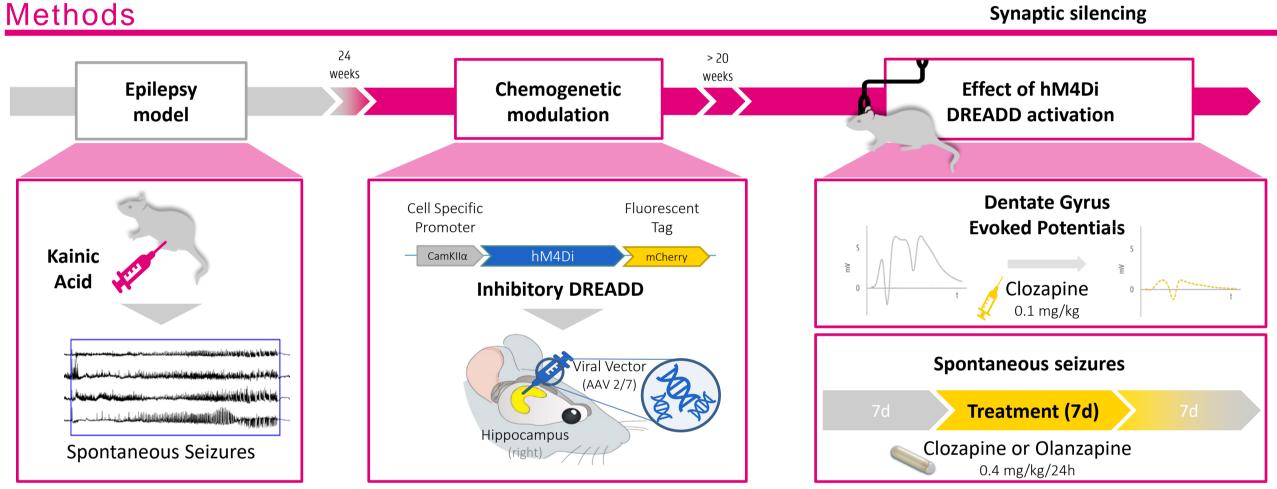


Introduction

The hippocampus is believed to play a crucial role in seizure generation in **temporal lobe epilepsy** (TLE). Chemogenetic inhibition of excitatory neurons in the hippocampus using hM4Di, an inhibitory **Designer Receptor Exclusively Activated by Designer Drugs (DREADD)**, can be used to suppress hippocampal excitability. In this study, we evaluated the potential of ligand-based activation of DREADD, selectively expressed in excitatory hippocampal neurons, as a tool to suppress epileptic activity in a **rat model** for TLE.

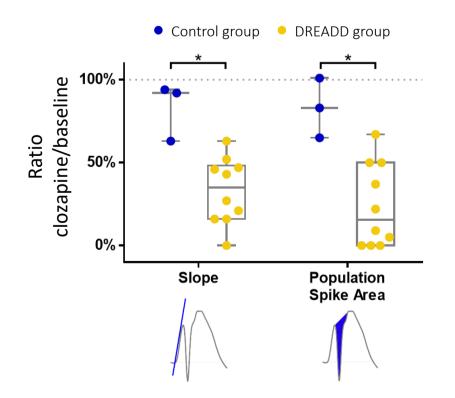


Decreased neuronal firing Synaptic silencing



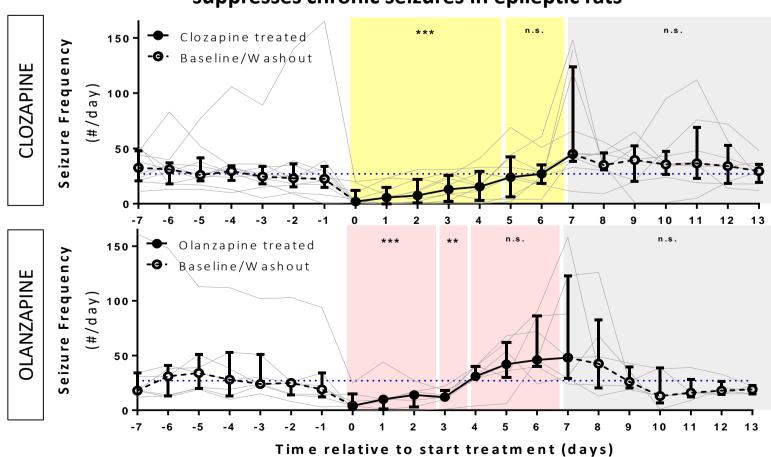
Results

Activation of hM4Di DREADD suppresses evoked potentials in epileptic rats



Shown ratios calculated at I₇₀. Median ± IQR, symbols correspond to individual animals. Control: n=3, DREADD: n=10

Continuous activation of hM4Di DREADD suppresses chronic seizures in epileptic rats



Median ± IQR, lines correspond to individual animals. Clozapine: n=10, olanzapine: n=7. **: p < 0.01, ***: p < 0.001

Conclusion







Chemogenetic inhibition in an epilepsy model:

- Activated by subpharmacological doses of clozapine or olanzapine
- Suppression of dentate gyrus evoked potentials
- Reduction of seizures in IPKA rat model for TLE
- ★ Observed tolerance towards end of treatment
- × Further optimization is required