

해마와 정신분열병

정 영 철*†

Hippocampus and Schizophrenia

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ABSTRACT

Schizophrenics suffer not only psychotic symptoms but also cognitive deficits such as an attentional difficulty, memory impairment, poor abstraction, etc. These cognitive abnormalities have been reported to be significantly related to the social and occupational outcome in schizophrenia. Thus, it is important to explore the cause and pathophysiology for the cognitive abnormalities in patients with schizophrenia. In this regard, hippocampus is one of the most promising brain areas to search for the clue because it is closely involved in memory related function. In fact, during the past several decades, there have been extensive studies supporting hippocampal abnormalities as a cause of schizophrenia in both clinical and preclinical field. In this review, basic anatomical knowledge about hippocampus and major findings of preclinical and clinical studies which investigated the correlation between schizophrenia and hippocampus were highlighted. The contents are 1) anatomical structure of hippocampus, 2) neuronal pathway and receptor distribution in hippocampus, 3) function of hippocampus, 4) hippocampal animal model for schizophrenia, 5) hippocampus - related studies on antipsychotic drugs, and 6) clinical studies in hippocampus in patients with schizophrenia.

KEY WORDS : Hippocampus · Schizophrenia.

서 론

. Clozapine, olanzapine, amperozide quetiapine

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(nucleus accumbens, NAC)
(medial prefrontal cortex) dopamine(DA) acetylcholine(ACh) 가
1)2)
DA ACh test
3)4)

가 (entorhinal cortex ; EC) HIP 16~19 10) 18~24 11) 가 (myelination) 12) 5) glutamatergic (granule cell) (pyramidal cell) (principal cell) 90% 10% GABAergic cholinergic (interneuron)가 GABAergic basket cell chandelier cell, interneuron selective cell , cholinergic . Glutamatergic GABAergic 100% 13) EC (layer ,) (perforant pathway) molecular layer 가 (layer DG, CA3 layer CA3, CA1,) (axon) mossy fiber CA3 stratum lucidum - radiatum , CA3 Schaffer collaterals CA2 CA1 stratum radiatum 14)15) perforant pathway, mossy fiber, Schaffer collaterals trisynaptic pathway

본 론

1. 해마의 해부학적 구조 (archicortex) (alloccortex ; olfactory cortex) (neocortex) 9) (dentate gyrus ; DG), Ammon 's horn (hippocampus proper ; CA1~CA4), (subiculum) (hippocampal formation, HIP) CA1 (1). CA1 가 1) CA1(EC 가) EC (layer , ,)(polymodal association cortex) EC (perirhinal cortex) (parahippocampal cortex) (association cortex) (1) ; 2) CA1 ((fimbria) (fornix) 가)

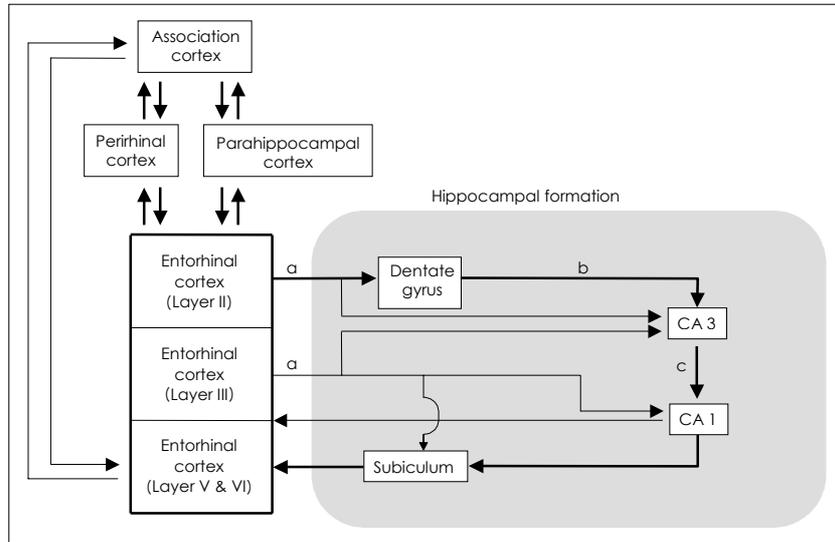


Fig. 1. Summary diagram showing cortico-hippocampo-cortical circuitry. Thick and thin lines represent dense and sparse projections, respectively. a : Perforant pathway, b : Mossy fiber, c : Schaffer collateral.

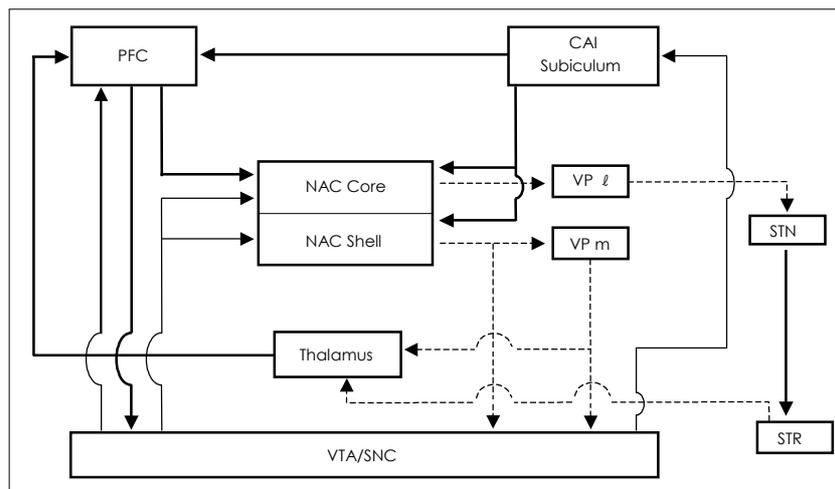


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of the relationships between the hippocampus, the prefrontal cortex (PFC), the nucleus accumbens (NAC), and the dopamine neurons of the ventral tegmental area (VTA), and substantia nigra. Thick and thin solid lines represent glutamatergic and dopaminergic pathways and broken lines represent GABAergic pathways. SNC : substantia nigra pars compacta, SNR : substantia nigra pars reticulata, STN : subthalamic nuclei, VP l & VP m : lateral and medial part of the ventral pallidum.

(prelimbic cortex) 가
 (infralimbic cortex) ¹⁶⁾ (posterior (hippocampo -
 cingulate cortex) ¹⁷⁾ 가 , ¹⁷⁾ prefrontal pathway) (CA1)
 (hypothalamus), (amygdala), ¹⁸⁾¹⁹⁾
 (septal nucleus) ²⁰⁾ (2). (hippocampal terminals)
 dopamine terminals

가 가 (neuropil) 16) hippocampal terminals

CA1 (shell) 21) hippocampal terminals medium spiny GABAergic neuron 25% dopaminergic terminals (diffusion) 22) dopamine - glutamate (ventral tegmental area, VTA) 가 23) VTA (2).

nergic noradrenergic synapse cholinergic afferent 7%, serotonergic afferent 21%, noradrenergic afferent 15% 13) dopaminergic afferent

1) Dopaminergic pathway DA norepinephrine 1/5~1/10 24) dopaminergic terminal Hökfelt 25) dopaminergic terminal Bischoff Krauss²⁶⁾가 DA 가 VTA(A10) (substantia nigra pars compacta, SNC)(A9) dopaminergic neuron 70% (fimbria) 30% (supracallosal bundle) - EC

2. 해마 부위의 신경 경로 및 수용체 분포(3 ; 13) dopaminergic, cholinergic, sero- 27) CA1 (septal pole) CA3 28)

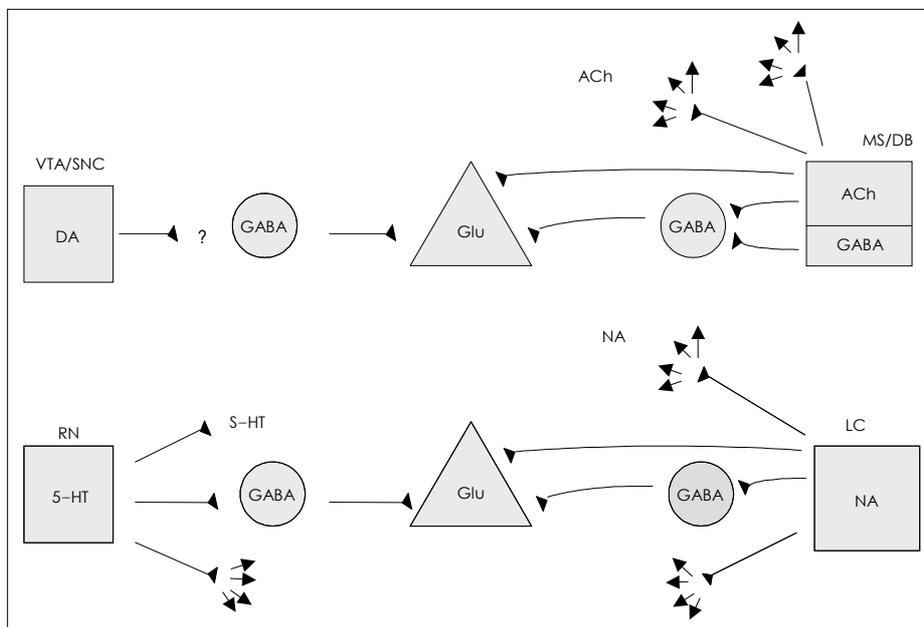


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of the architecture of hippocampus with afferent pathways. Afferent pathways are dopaminergic, cholinergic or GABAergic setohippocampal, serotonergic and noradrenergic innervation. Arrows indicate nonsynaptic release of neurotransmitters. ACh : acetylcholine, DA : dopamine, Glu : glutamate, MS/DB : medial septal nucleus and diagonal band of Broca, LC : locus coeruleus, NA : norepinephrine, RN : raphe nucleus, VTA/SNC : ventral tegmental area and substantia nigra pars compacta.

DA 40% noradrenergic neuron
²⁹⁾ Dopaminergic terminals가 cell
 DA D1~D5 가 (immunocytochemical study) D5, D4>D3>D2, D1
³⁰⁾ D5
³¹⁾ D4
³²⁾ D4
³³⁾ CA1~CA4(CA1) ³⁰⁾ D3 (basal forebrain) ³⁴⁾ CA1~CA3(CA1) ³⁰⁾ D1 D2 D1 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor(nAChRs) (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9) (2, 3, 4) (subunit) 7, 4 2, 3 4 가 ⁴⁹⁾ nicotinic 가

2) Cholinergic pathway

cholinergic afferent (medial septal nucleus) diagonal band of Broca ³⁷⁾ Meynert (basal nucleus of Meynert) 가³⁸⁾ (septohippocampal afferents) (0.6~1%) GABAergic fiber cholinergic fibers ³⁹⁾ CA3 가 ⁴⁰⁾ cell ⁴²⁾ M1~M5 muscarinic 가 ⁴³⁾ muscarinic M1 (striatum) (presynaptic) ACh⁵⁶⁾ (postsynaptic) ⁴⁴⁾ CA1 ⁴⁵⁾ 가 cholinergic 가

a) -bungarotoxin(BGT) - sensitive current(type IA current),
 b) dihydro - erythroidine(DH E) - sensitive current(type current),
 c) mecamylamine - sensitive current(type current) . Type IA current 7 subunit 가 nAChR(7 nAChR), type current 4 2 nAChR, type current 3 4 nAChR ⁵⁰⁾ 가 nAChRs 3 2 nAChR가 CA3 ⁵¹⁾ 7 nAChR 가 ⁵²⁾ nAChRs 가 (DG CA3 NMDA ⁵³⁾ glutamate,⁵⁴⁾ GABA,⁵⁵⁾ GABA ⁵⁷⁾⁵⁸⁾ 4 2 nAChR ⁵⁹⁾ cholinergic 가

ACh ⁶⁰⁾ CA1 - CA3, (habenular nuclei) ⁷¹⁾ 5-HT_{5B}

3) Serotonergic pathway
 (dorsal raphe nucleus, dRN)
 serotonergic neuron
 (median raphe nucleus, mRN)
 fibers - (fasci-
 culus cinguli) ⁶¹⁾⁶²⁾ Se-
 rotonergic , Am-
 mon's horn, ⁶³⁾
 dRN afferents
 mRN ⁴¹⁾
 GABAergic ⁶⁴⁾
 serotonin (1)
 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{1B}, 5-HT_{1D}, 5-HT_{1E}, 5-HT_{1F}, 5-
 HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2C}, 5-HT₃, 5-HT₄, 5-HT_{5A}, 5-HT_{5B},
 5-HT₆, 5-HT₇
 5-HT_{1A}, CA1, ⁶⁵⁾
¹⁾ 가
 5-HT_{1B}
 (globus pallidus)
⁶⁶⁾ 가 serotonin
⁶⁷⁾ 5-HT_{2A} (가
), (caudate - putamen, CP), (olfa-
 ctory tubercle) CA3
⁶⁸⁾ 5-HT₃
⁶⁹⁾ 5-HT₄ (ventral
 pallidum), 가 , CP, CA1
⁷⁰⁾ 5-HT_{5A} ⁸⁴⁾⁸⁵⁾ 2B adrenergic

4) Noradrenergic pathway
 (locus coeruleus, LC) noradre-
 nergic fibers (75~90%)
⁷⁵⁾ , CA3 , (cin-
 gulum) hippocampal formation ⁷⁶⁾
 2 noradrenergic 가
 가 CA1 가
⁷⁷⁾ Noradrenergic terminals GABAergic
⁷⁸⁾⁷⁹⁾
 1A adrenergic (olfactory bulb),
 , ()
⁸⁰⁾⁸¹⁾ 1B adrenergic ,
⁸¹⁾⁸²⁾ McCune
⁸³⁾ Voigt
 2A adrenergic LC 가
 , ,
 CA1
⁸⁴⁾⁸⁵⁾ 2B adrenergic

Table 1. Distribution of serotonin receptors in the hippocampus

Subtype of receptor	General distribution	Local distribution in hippocampus
5-HT _{1A}	Abundant in DG, CA1, septal nucleus, EC, FC, dorsal raphe nucleus	DG > Ammon's horn
5-HT _{1B}	High in globus-pallidus and dorsal subiculum	
5-HT _{2A}	Highest in frontoparietal motor cortex ; other rich areas include OF, CP, NAC, CA3	
5-HT ₃	Abundant in NTS and motor nucleus of the vagus nerve	Weak in HIP
5-HT ₄	OF > NAC, ventral Pallidum > CP, HIP > cortical areas	CA2, CA3 > DG, CA1
5-HT _{5A}	Most intense in CA1-CA3, DG, habenular nuclei, cortical areas	
5-HT _{5B}	Predominant in habenular nuclei, CA1 and inferior olivary neurons	
5-HT ₆	OF > NAC, CP, HIP > cortex, amygdala	
5-HT ₇	Most intense in cortex, HIP, thalamus	CA3, CA2 > CA1

CP : caudate putamen, DG : dentate gyrus, EC : entorhinal cortex, FC : frontal cortex, HIP : hippocampus, NAC : nucleus accumbens, NTS : nucleus tractus solitarius, OF : olfactory tubercle

(lateral septum), CP, (simple classical conditioning)
 (CA1) (nondeclarative or implicit)
 (cingulate cortex), (cerebral cortex),)⁹³⁾
 (olfactory nucleus), EC CA3 CA1
 CA1 CA2 가 (self-organization)
 CA3
 가 (autoassociative :)
 , CA3 (recurrent
 neuronal connections) 가
 CA3 CA1
 (heteroassociative :)
 CA1
 EC (encoding) (EC CA1)
 (retention or storage) (short - (CA3 CA1)
 term memory) (retri- (detection of novelty). CA1
 eval or recall) 가 EC
 (consolidate)⁹⁰⁾ (immediate memory) .
 (priming), : 1) ⁹⁷⁾ : 4가

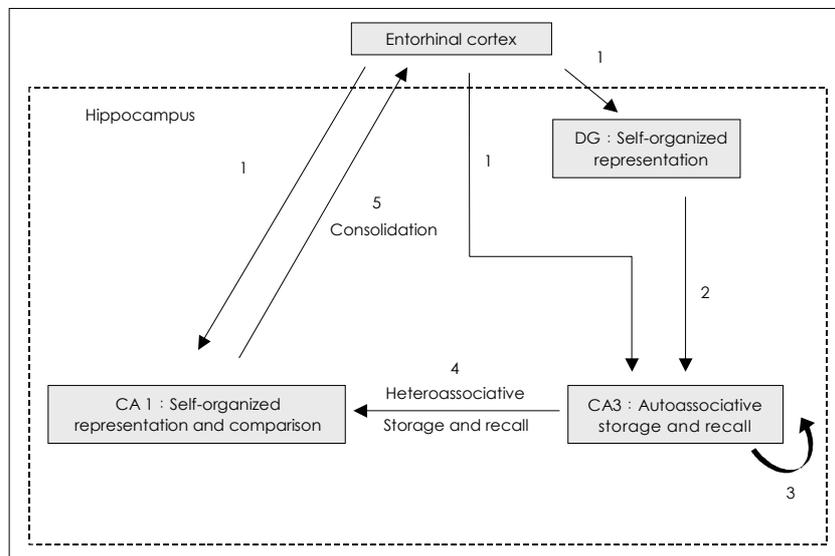


Fig. 4. A diagram representing the function of each hippocampal region. 1 : Perforant path input to DG and CA1 and CA3 undergo self-organization to form a sparse, distributed representation and strong simplified representation, respectively. 2 : Mossy fiber from DG to region CA3 clamp a sparse pattern of activity for auto-associative storage and recall. 3 : Excitatory recurrent synapses in CA3 mediate autoassociative storage and recall. 4 : Schaffer collaterals from CA3 to CA1 store associations between patterns of activity in region CA3 and the associated patterns in region CA1, allowing heteroassociative storage and recall. 5 : Inputs from CA1 to EC mediate compressed representations to be consolidated.

110)

(2) (Adult hippocampal lesion model)

가 .
 nucleus) amphetamine (caudate nucleus) DA 111) ibotenic or kainic acid (aspiration) () , amphetamine (basal ; no drug) (2), apomorphine (4)

(40 80 25)
 가 112) haloperidol (1~2) , amphetamine DA 가가 가 118)

amphetamine DA 가 . DA, dihydroxyphenylacetic acid(DO-homovanillic acid(HVA) 가 119) glutamatergic afferents CA1

DA 가 가 amphetamine 113) DA 가가 Kainic acid apomorphine quinpirole 가

가 hippocampal glutamatergic afferent 가 DA CA3 DA (up - regulation) DA 가 CA3 120) 114)115) 가 2) 해마 부위의 차단 모델(Gating model) 가

N - acetyl - aspartate 116) , glutamate 가, 117) amphe- 113) c - fos 113) 가

가 가 가 가 .

(1) (Sensory gating model)

70dB 0.5 (electroencephalogram, EEG) (S1) (S2)

Amphetamine (CA3) P50 amphetamine, quinpirole, - (transection), scopolamine or - bungarotoxin DA ACh(muscarinic nicotinic) . Amphetamine S1 () (S2)

norepinephrine(Ne) N - (2 - chloroethyl - N - ethyl - 2 - bromobenzylamine)(DSP - 4) noradrenergic terminals amphetamine S1 quinpirole S1 (123) 가 (124) Ne S2

clozapine P50 (125) DA Clozapine P50 HT₃ clozapine 5 - ACh nAChRs

(2) (Sensory - motor gating model or PPI model) 가 glutamate

(DA, ACh, Glutamate)

DA , Ellenbroek ⁷⁾ CA1 amphetamine, SKF81297(D₁ agonist), quinpirole(D_{2/3} agonist) PPI amphetamine SCH23390 (D₁ antagonist) sulpiride(D₂ antagonist) 가

dorsal CA1 D₁ D₃ 가 PPI D₂ 가 (118)(126) . ACh carbachol(cholinergic agonist) medial septum ACh 가 (127)(128) . Carbachol CA1> > spiperone(D₂ antagonist) (129) ACh 가 DA (depolarizing) Glutamate EC N - Methyl - D - aspartic acid(NMDA) PPI 가 CA1 PPI 가 (130) CA1 NMDA PPI CA1 hippocampal glutamatergic afferents NMDA (131) 가 antagonist PPI 가 NMDA 가 haloperidol D₂

Zhang ¹³²⁾ 가 clozapine NMDA apomorphine amphetamine DA PPI 가 DA 가

clozapine ¹³³⁾ olanzapine risperidone 가 ¹³⁹⁾ (Latent inhibition model) PPI 가 DA DA 가 risperidone 5 - hydroxyindoleacetic acid(HIAA)/5 - hydroxytryptamine (HT) 가 haloperidol 가 (olanzapine, clozapine, risperidone) ACh 가 ¹⁴¹⁾ haloperidol 가 ACh ¹⁴²⁾¹⁴³⁾

¹³⁴⁾ LI , LI hippocampal formation LI가 dorsal LI 가 Ammon's horn ibotenic acid LI 가 (retrohippocampal) ¹³⁶⁾ LI 가 LI 가

5. 해마 부위에 대한 항정신병 약물의 연구

DA (clozapine, sulpiride) (haloperidol) DA DA ¹³⁷⁾¹³⁸⁾ Delini - Stula ¹³⁸⁾ haloperidol, sulpiride, chlorpromazine 가 가 (effect size) DOPAC 가 , 가 (meta - analysis) DA , ^{147 - 149)}

6. 해마 부위에 대한 임상 연구

1) 육안적 소견(Macroscopic findings)

(1) (Volumetric studies)

Bogert ¹⁴⁴⁾ Kelsoe ¹⁴⁵⁾ Rossi ¹⁴⁶⁾ ([region of interest : ROI]) () ; ()

6.5%¹⁵⁰⁾ 가 (4%,¹⁴⁸⁾ 5.5~ 가 ¹⁶⁷⁾¹⁶⁸⁾
 가 (¹⁶¹⁾¹⁶⁹⁾ .
 가).
¹⁵¹⁾ 가 (¹⁷⁰⁾
 가 , 가 .
 가 , ¹⁷¹⁾ , ¹⁶⁰⁾ , ¹⁷²⁾
 . ¹⁷³⁾ . ¹⁶⁰⁾¹⁷⁴⁾
¹⁵²⁾ (superior temporal gyrus) 가
 (, ,)
^{153 - 155)}
 가 Wisconsin
 Card Sorting Test , 가
¹⁵⁶⁾ 가
¹⁵⁷⁾ .
 - 가 . ¹⁷⁵⁾ 가 ¹⁷⁶⁾
 가
¹⁵⁸⁾ 가 ¹⁷⁷⁾
 , 가 .
 가
 , 가 가 ¹⁷⁸⁾
 가 가
 가
^{157)159 - 161)} .
¹⁶²⁾¹⁶³⁾ 가 (2) (Functional neuroimaging
 studies)
 (duration (single photon
 of untreated psychosis : DUP) 1~ emission computed tomography ; SPECT),
 2 ¹⁶⁴⁾ 가 가 (positron emission tomography ; PET),
 가 가 (functional magnetic re-
¹⁶⁵⁾¹⁶⁶⁾

sonance imaging ; fMRI)

가 180) 181)

가 ,¹⁷⁹⁻¹⁸¹ 가 ,¹⁸² 가
 183-186) 가 . 가
 2) 사후 뇌 조직학적 소견
 (1) (3)
 (, , , ,
 가),^{187,188} (parahi- ,
 ppocampal gyrus) 가 .
 가 ,^{189,190} 가
 (가)¹⁸⁵ .
 가 , (가¹⁸⁶ Benes¹⁹¹)
 가 glucocor-

Table 3. Hippocampal cellular morphometric findings in schizophrenia

Authors (cases/controls)	Methods and parameters	Major findings
Kovelman and Scheibel. ²¹⁸ (10/8)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron orientation and density	Disarray at CA2/CA1 and CA1/subiculum borders ; density unchanged
Falkai and Bogerts. ¹⁹⁶ (13/11)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron number and density	Number decreased ; density unchanged
Altshuler et al. ²¹⁹ (7/6)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron orientation	No differences
Christison et al. ²²⁰ (17/32)	Nissl stain ; neuron orientation ; shape and size at CA1/subiculum border	No differences
Jeste and Lohr. ²²¹ (13/16)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron density	Decreased in CA3 and CA4 (more apparent in the left)
Benes et al. ²²² (14/9)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron size, density and orientation	Decreased size (especially CA1) ; density and orientation unchanged
Conrad et al. ²²³ (11/7)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron orientation	Disarray at CA1/CA2 and CA2/CA3 borders
Heckers et al. ²²⁴ (13/13)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron number and density	No differences
Arnold et al. ²²⁵ (14/10)	Nissl stain ; neuron size, density and orientation in HIP and EC	Decreased size in CA1, subiculum and layer II of EC ; density and orientation unchanged
Jønsson et al. ²²⁶ (4/8)	Nissl stain ; neuron density and orientation in HIP	Density decrease and correlated with disarray in CA1-CA3
Zaidel et al. ²²⁷ (14/17)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron size, shape and orientation	Decrease size ; altered shape in some subfields ; orientation unchanged
Zaidel et al. ²²⁸ (14/8)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron density	Increased in right CA3 and CA1 NP cells : number and density decreased in CA2 and size unchanged
Benes et al. ¹⁹¹ (11/10)	Nissl stain ; HIP neuron number, density and size	Pyramidal cells : number, density and size unchanged

EC : entorhinal cortex, HIP : hippocampus, NP : non-pyramidal

ticoid 가가 가 (excitotoxicity) 가 (192) glutamate (195)(196) 가 (193)(194) (197) fibrin (degradation product) (198) glucocorticoid 가가 가 (gliosis) (2) Glutamate (4)

Table 4. Glutamate receptor findings in schizophrenia

Marker	Investigated area	Results	Authors
Presynaptic uptake site			
³ H-aspartate	mT lobe, TC, and FC	No change in HIP	
Non-NMDA receptor			
Kainate receptor			
³ H-kainate	mT lobe, TC, and FC	No change in HIP	Deakin et al. ²²⁹⁾
³ H-kainate	HIP	in left HIP	Deakin et al. ²²⁹⁾
³ H-kainate	CA1-4, DG, PHG	in left CA3,4	Kerwin et al. ²³⁰⁾
GluR5,6,7	HIP	in DG, PHG (bilateral)	Kerwin et al. ²³¹⁾
GluR5	HIP, CC	in CA2, ↓ in CA3,1	Benes et al. ²³²⁾
GluR6 and KA2 mRNA	HIP, neocortex, Cbll	No change in HIP GluR6 mRNA ↓ in DG, CA3, KA2 mRNA ↓ in DG, CA3, CA2	Breese et al. ²³³⁾ Porter et al. ²³⁴⁾
AMPA receptor			
³ H-AMPA	DG, CA1-3, SUB, EC	in CA2	Gao et al. ²³⁵⁾
³ H-CNQX	CA1-4, DG, PHG	in CA3(left), CA4(bilateral)	Kerwin et al. ²³¹⁾
GluR1,2,3	HIP, CC	No change in HIP	Breese et al. ²³³⁾
GluR1, GluR2/3	DG, CA1-4, SUB, PHG	GluR1 ↓ in PHG	Eastwood et al. ²³⁶⁾
GluR1 mRNA	DG, CA1-4, SUB	GluR2/3 ↓ in CA4	Harrison et al. ²³⁷⁾
GluR1 & 2 mRNA	DG, CA1-4, SUB, PHG	in CA3	Eastwood et al. ²³⁸⁾
GluR2 mRNA	DG, CA1-4, SUB, PHG	GluR1 mRNA in DG, CA3,4, SUB GluR2 mRNA in PHG in overall	Eastwood et al. ²³⁹⁾
NMDA receptor			
³ H-Glutamate	DG, CA1-4, PHG	No change in HIP	Kerwin et al. ²³¹⁾
³ H-Glycine	CbC, HIP	No change in HIP	Ishimaron et al. ²⁴⁰⁾
³ H-MK801	FC, HIP, EC, AMG, Putamen	only in putamen	Kornhuber et al. ²⁴¹⁾
³ H-TCP	DG, CA1-3, SUB, PHG	only in CA3	Dean et al. ¹⁹⁹⁾
³ H-TCP	FC, TC, AMG, HIP	No change in HIP	Simpson et al. ²⁴²⁾
NR1, NR2A, NR2B mRNA	DG, CA1-3, SUB, EC	NR1 mRNA ↓ and NR2B mRNA ↑ in several HIP regions	Gao et al. ²³⁵⁾

AMG : amygdala, CbC : cerebral cortex, Cbll : cerebellum, CC : cingulate cortex, DG : dentate gyrus, EC : entorhinal cortex, FC : frontal cortex, HIP : hippocampus, mTL : medial temporal lobe=hippocampus+amygdala+polar cortex, PHG : parahippocampal gyrus, SUB : subiculum, TC : lateral temporal cortex
GluR1,2,3 and GluR5,6,7 are subunits of AMPA and kainate receptor, respectively and NR1, NR2A and NR2B are subunits of NMDA receptor. To measure those subunits, immunocytochemistry, in situ hybridization, western blot, or reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction(RT-PCR) were used

Table 5. GABA receptor findings in schizophrenia

Marker	Investigated area	Results	Authors
Presynaptic uptake site			
³ H-Nipecotic acid	FC, polar TC, HIP, AMG	in polar TC (left)	Simpson et al. ²⁴³⁾
³ H-Nipecotic acid	HIP, AMG	in HIP, AMG (bilateral) in HIP (marked on left)	Reynolds et al. ²⁴⁴⁾
GABA_A receptor			
³ H-Muscimol	DG, CA1-4, SUB, preSUB	in CA3, ↑ in DG, CA4,	Benes et al. ²⁴⁵⁾
³ H-Muscimol	DG, CA1-4, SUB, preSUB, PHG	SUB, preSUB in DG, CA3, CA4	Benes et al. ²⁴⁶⁾
Benzodiazepine receptor			
³ H-Flunitrazepam	DG, CA1-4, SUB, preSUB, PHG	in CA3 > SUB > preSUB	Benes et al. ²⁴⁶⁾
³ H-Flunitrazepam	DG, CA1-3, OC, OFC, medial, inferior, superior temporal gyri, mFC, putamen	in mFC, OC, OFC, CA1-3, putamen	Kiuchi et al. ²⁴⁷⁾
³ H-Flunitrazepam	HIP	No change in HIP	Reynolds and Stroud ²⁴⁸⁾
³ H-Flunitrazepam	HIP	in HIP	Squires et al. ²⁴⁹⁾

AMG : amygdala, DG : dentate gyrus, FC : frontal cortex, HIP : hippocampus, mFC : medial frontal cortex, OC : orbital cortex, OFC : orbitofrontal cortex, PHG : parahippocampal gyrus, preSUB : presubiculum, SUB : subiculum, TC : temporal cortex

non - NMDA (kainate (locus) 15q14
AMPA) presynaptic up-²⁰³⁾ 7 nicotinic
take site NMDA 가 receptor P50 15q14
. GABA (5) GABAA P50²⁰⁴⁾
가, presynaptic uptake site , cholinergic
benzodiazepine²⁰⁵⁾
. CA3, CA4 가
CA2 CA1
. Non - NMDA GABA_A
가
hyperglutamatergic
hypoGABAergic
trisynaptic pathway glu- CA1 synaptophysin synapsin
tamatergic GABAergic 가 (subregion)
neuronal growth - associated protein - 43(GAP - 43) (plasticity)
CA1
가 (plasticity)
DA D₁ (neuronal migration) neuronal
D₂ DA transporter cell adhesion molecule(N - CAM) (hilum)
¹⁹⁹⁾²⁰⁰⁾ D₄ 가²⁰¹⁾ . Ach microtubule -
7 nicotinic receptor subunit associated protein(MAP1b MAP2)
- BGT 가
²⁰²⁾ 7 nicotinic receptor 가 (

250))
 Glutamatergic N - acety-
 laspartylglutamate(NAAG : NAAG N - acetyl -
 alpha - linked acidic dipeptidase N - acetyla-
 spartate[NAA] glutamate) 207) NAA
 208)209) GABAergic
 glutamate decarboxylase65(GAD -
 65 : GABA) 210) nicotinamide - ade-
 nine dinucleotide phosphate - diaphorase(NADPH -
 d :) 211)

complexin
 206)212)

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1952 1

Roberts²¹³⁾

가

()

가
 214)215)

216)217)

가

중심 단어 :

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