Sustained Administration of Trazodone Enhances Serotonergic Neurotransmission: In Vivo Electrophysiological Study in the Rat Brain

Ramez Ghanbari, Mostafa El Mansari, and Pierre Blier

University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (R.G., M.E.M., P.B.); and Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (P.B.)

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ABSTRACT

Despite its clinical use for more than two decades, the mechanisms by which trazodone acts as an antidepressant are not clear, because it has affinity for a variety of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) receptors and the 5-HT transporter. This study examined the effects of sustained trazodone administration on 5-HT neurotransmission. Electrophysiological recordings were conducted in anesthetized rats. Subcutaneously implanted minipumps delivered vehicle or trazodone (10 mg/kg/day) for 2 and 14 days. A 2-day trazodone administration suppressed the firing rate of raphe 5-HT neurons, which recovered to baseline after 14 days. This was attributable to 5-HT1A autoreceptor desensitization because the suppressant effect of the 5-HT autoreceptor agonist lysergic acid diethylamide was dampened in 14-day trazodone-treated rats. Prolonged trazodone administration did not change the sensitivity of postsynaptic 5-HT1A and α2-adrenergic receptors in hippocampus, but enhanced synaptic 5-HT levels because the 5-HT1A antagonist N-2-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl(ethyl)]-N-(2-pyridyl) cyclohexanecarboxamide trihydrochloride (WAY-100635) enhanced hippocampal firing in treated rats, but not in controls. Trazodone administration for 14 days increased the 50% recovery time value, an index of 5-HT transporter blockade in vivo, and decreased the inhibitory function of terminal 5-HT1A autoreceptors on the electrically evoked release of 5-HT. The agonistic action of trazodone at 5-HT1A receptors was characterized as being full because it did not attenuate the inhibitory action of 5-HT when coapplied locally. The enhanced 5-HT neurotransmission by trazodone is caused in part by reuptake blockade and activation of postsynaptic 5-HT1A receptors, which may account for its effectiveness in major depression.

Introduction

Since its introduction in the 1980s, trazodone hydrochloride, a triazolopyridine derivative, has been used in the treatment of major depression (Cunningham et al., 1994) and as a bedtime sedative. The structure of trazodone, which is unrelated to those of other major classes of antidepressants, results in a low toxicity profile (Al-Yassiri et al., 1981). Its mechanism of action in the treatment of depression has not been fully elucidated, largely in part to its affinity for a variety of receptors that may contribute to its clinical actions (Table 1). Although the antidepressant action of trazodone is partially attributed to the blockade of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) reuptake sites, its potency to inhibit 5-HT transporters (5-HTTs) is considerably less than that of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as citalopram and fluoxetine (Owens et al., 1997). The action of SSRIs on 5-HT neurotransmission has been established over the years. Short-term administration of SSRIs attenuates the firing rate of dorsal raphe (DR) 5-HT neurons, due to overactivation of somatodendritic 5-HT1A autoreceptors because SSRIs...
tors may enhance 5-HT neurotransmission. In line with at 5-HT1A receptors may contribute to the modulation of human 5-HT1A receptors. The agonistic action of trazodone 1995; Gobert and Millan, 1999). The active metabolite of a potent 5-HT2C receptor agonist that would tend to counter between the monoaminergic neurons in vivo, the antagonism of SSRIs (Dremencov et al., 2007). Given the interactions be-

coeruleus norepinephrine (NE) neuronal activity produced by inhibition of 5-HTT or its potent autoreceptor (Hensler, 2003). More importantly, pharmacological experiments have shown that blockade of 5-HT2A receptors restores inhibited locus more particularly caused by desensitization of somatodendritic 5-HT1A autoreceptors and direct activation of normosensitive postsynaptic 5-HT1A receptors in hippocampus (Blier and de Montigny, 1990).

The various 5-HT agonist–antagonist properties of trazodone may, therefore, contribute to the net therapeutic ben-

Effects of this antidepressant. The present in vivo electrophys-

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<td><strong>Affinities (K$_a$, nM) of trazodone at various binding sites</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rat</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-HT$_{2A}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>H$_1$</td>
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<td>5-HTT</td>
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<td>5-HT$_{2C}$</td>
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N.D., not determined.
$^a$Millan, 2006.
$^b$Owens et al., 1997.
$^c$Gobert et al., 1994.
$^d$Gobert et al., 1997.
$^e$Tatsumi et al., 1997.
$^f$Guinea pig.

promptly inhibit 5-HT uptake, leading to an enhancement of 5-HT levels in the vicinity of the cell body. Prolonged admin-

istration of SSRIs, however, leads to complete recovery of the 5-HT firing rate. Such a phenomenon is attributable to the desensitization of 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptors (see Piñeyro and Blier, 1999). Indeed, desensitization of somatodendritic and terminal autoreceptors, after chronic administration of SS-

RIs, enhances 5-HT levels in the synaptic cleft (see Piñeyro and Blier, 1999). The gradual adaptive changes of 5-HT neu-

ronal elements, which correspond to the delayed onset of therapeutic action, are perhaps caused by alterations in rece-

ptor gene transcription and modifications of G protein coupled to the 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptor (Hensler, 2003).

In addition to its inhibiting action at 5-HTT, trazodone shows moderate potency at blocking 5-HT$_{2A/2C}$ receptors (Ta-

ble 1), which may contribute to the mechanism of the action of trazodone. Microdialysis studies have consistently shown that 5-HT$_{2C}$ antagonists enhance dopamine (DA) concentra-

tion in the prefrontal cortex (Di Matteo et al., 1999; Gobert and Millan, 1999), whereas the effect of 5-HT$_{2A}$ antagonists on DA levels remains controversial (Schmidt and Fadayel, 1995; Gobert and Millan, 1999). The active metabolite of trazodone meta-chlorophenyl piperazine (mCPP) is, however, a potent 5-HT$_{2C}$ receptor agonist that would tend to counteract 5-HT$_{2C}$ receptor antagonist of the parent compound. More importantly, pharmacological experiments have shown that blockade of 5-HT$_{2A}$ receptors restores inhibited locus coeruleus norepinephrine (NE) neuronal activity produced by SSRIs (Dremencov et al., 2007). Given the interactions be-

tween the monoaminergic neurons in vivo, the antagonism of trazodone at 5-HT$_{2A}$ receptors may help compensate for a lower 5-HT inhibitory action at 5-HTT.

Another interesting feature of trazodone is its moderate affinity at 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptors (Table 1). Indeed, Odagaki et al. (2005) showed that trazodone acts as an agonist at human 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptors. The agonistic action of trazodone at 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptors may contribute to the modulation of the 5-HT system, in addition to the inhibition of 5-HT uptake. An in vivo electrophysiological study showed that systemic administration of trazodone potently suppressed the firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons (Suvée-Moreau and Dresse, 1982), although this effect could be caused by the inhibition of 5-HTT or its potent a$_1$-adrenoceptor antagon-

nist action (Table 1). Nevertheless, it is expected that the combined action of trazodone at 5-HTT and 5-HT$_{1A}$ rece-

ptors may enhance 5-HT neurotransmission. In line with this, previous studies have shown that 5-HT$_{1A}$ agonists enhance the tonic activation of postsynaptic 5-HT$_{1A}$ recep-

| Experimental Preparations |

All of the electrophysiological experiments were carried out in male Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River, St. Constant, QC, Can-

ada), weighing between 250 and 350 g, at the time of the record-

ings. The animals were kept under standard laboratory conditions (12:12 light/dark cycle with access to food and water ad libitum).

Under isoflurane anesthesia, the rats were implanted subcutane-

ously with an osmotic Alzet minipump (Alza, Palo Alto, CA) to ensure slow and steady release of 5, 10, and 20 mg/kg/day of trazodone hydrochloride or vehicle (20% hydroxy propyl-β- cyclodextrin used to dissolve the drug) for 2 or 14 days. On the day of recording, the rats were anesthetized with chloral hydrate (400 mg/kg i.p.) and mounted in a stereotoxic frame (David Kopf In-

struments, Tujunga, CA). Additional doses of chloral hydrate were given to maintain constant anesthesia. Body temperature was maintained at 37°C throughout the experiment by using a ther-
mistor-controlled heating pad. For systemic injection of pharma-

cological agents a catheter was inserted in a lateral tail vein before the electrophysiological recordings. The electrophysiological experi-

ments were carried out with the minipumps in place. All of the experiments were approved by the local Animal Care Commit-

tee and conducted in accordance with the Canadian Council on Animal Care for the care and use of laboratory animals.

In Vitro Determination of [3H]5-HT Uptake

To determine the degree of 5-HT reuptake inhibition in hippocam-

pus, after a 2-day administration of trazodone (5, 10, and 20 mg/kg/ day) and the SSRI eslicitalopram (10 mg/kg/day; used as a positive control), hippocampal slices were incubated in oxygenated Krebs’ solution at 37°C to determine in vitro [3H]5-HT uptake. After a 2-min stabilization period, the slices were incubated with 20 nM [3H]5-HT for 3 min. The uptake process was stopped by transferring the slices into 5 ml of ice-cold Krebs’ solution. The slices were then solubilized in 0.5 ml of Soluene 350. A parallel experiment was carried out at 0°C as a control for passive diffusion. The radioactivity in the media and tissue was determined by liquid scintillation spectrometry (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA). The reuptake activity was as-

sessed by determining the tissue-medium ratio of radioactivity, us-

ing the formula: ($R_C-R_T$)/(R$_C$ - R$_0$), where R$_C$ is the ratio of tissue to medium for the control slice, R$_T$ is the ratio of tissue for the treated slice, and R$_0$ is the ratio of tissue to medium for the control slice at 0°C. For the in vitro determination of [3H]5-HT uptake, each set of experiment consisted of five test tubes each containing two hip-

pocampus slices from a single rat. A total of three to six rats were used per group.

Extracellular Unitary Recording of DR 5-HT Neurons

In vivo extracellular recordings of 5-HT neurons were obtained by using single-barrel glass micropipettes. The impedance of the elec-

trodes was between 4 and 6 MΩ. After securing the rats on the stereotoxic apparatus, a burr hole was drilled 1 mm anterior to lambda. The microelectrodes were positioned 0.9 to 1.2 mm anterior
Assessment of Sensitivity of the DR 5-HT1A Autoreceptor

To assess the sensitivity of the 5-HT1A autoreceptor, dose-response curves for the alteration of 5-HT neuronal firing activities were constructed by using systemic administration of the 5-HT autoreceptor agonist lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in control and treated rats. LSD is a more reliable probe than the 5-HT1A receptor antagonist 8-hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino) tetralin (8-OH-DPAT) for 5-HT1A autoreceptor because the latter also acts on 5-HT1A receptors of cortical neurons feeding back to DR 5-HT neurons. Furthermore, the responsiveness of DR 5-HT neurons to microiontophoretic application of LSD, 8-OH-DPAT, and systemic injection of LSD is decreased, whereas that to systemic 8-OH-DPAT is not altered after chronic administration of the 5-HT1A receptor agonist gepirone (Blier and de Montigny, 1990). The potent and selective 5-HT1A receptor antagonist N-[2-[4(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-3-(2-pyrindinyl) cyclohexanecarboxamide trihydrochloride (WAY-100635) (Khawaja et al., 1995) was injected, after the LSD-induced inhibition, to reverse 5-HT firing activity. This also served to validate the use of the agonist that is not entirely selective for 5-HT1A receptors. To avoid the drug residual effects, the dose-response curves were obtained by using only the last neuron in each rat. It is worth noting that the firing rate of all 5-HT neurons used in this set of experiments was within their average firing rate, and a 2-min period was allowed to obtain a stable baseline before the systemic injection of LSD. The rate and pattern of firing rate were typical for 5-HT neurons as described previously (Aghajanian, 1978).

Extracellular Recording and Microiontophoresis of CA3 Dorsal Hippocampus Pyramidal Neurons

Extracellular recording and microiontophoresis of CA3 pyramidal neurons were performed with five-barreled glass micropipettes. The central barrel, used for the unitary recording, was filled with a 2 M NaCl solution, and the impedance of these electrodes ranged from 2 to 4 MΩ. The side barrels were filled with the following solutions: 10 mM creatinine sulfate (in 200 mM NaCl, pH 4), (±)-NE bitartrate (10 mM in 200 mM NaCl, pH 4), dopamine hydrochloride (20 mM in 200 mM NaCl, pH 4), or quisqualic acid (1.5 mM in 200 mM NaCl, pH 8), and the last barrel was filled with a 2 M NaCl solution used for automatic current balancing. The micropipettes were lowered into the dorsal hippocampus CA3 region by using the following coordinates: 4 mm anterior to lambda and 4.2 mm lateral (Paxinos and Watson, 1998). A small current of quisquale acid +2 to −5 nanoamperes (nA) was used to activate the pyramidal neurons within their physiological firing range (10–15 Hz; Ranck, 1975) because these neurons do not discharge spontaneously in chloral hydrate anesthetized rats. The hippocampus CA3 pyramidal neurons were found at a depth of 4.0 ± 0.5 mm below the surface of the brain and identified by their large amplitude (0.5–1.2 mV) and long-duration (0.8–1.2 ms) simple action potentials, alternating with complex spike discharges (Kandel and Spencer, 1961). 5-HT and NE were microiontophoretically applied for 50 s. The duration of local application of the 5-HT and the ejection currents (nA) were kept constant before and after each intravenous injection of the 5-HT1A antagonist WAY-100635. The responsiveness of CA3 pyramidal neurons to the microiontophoretic application of 5-HT and NE, before and after intravenous injections, was assessed by determining the number of spikes suppressed per nA for the 50-s ejection period.

Assessment of the Tonic Activation of Postsynaptic 5-HT1A Receptors in Hippocampus

The degree of tonic activation of hippocampal CA3 5-HT1A receptors was assessed by using systemic injection of the selective 5-HT1A antagonist WAY-100635 (Haddjeri et al., 1998). Such disinhibition of the neuronal activity is best assessed when the firing rate is low. Indeed, a low stable firing baseline was obtained by lowering the ejection current of quisquale acid. The baseline firing was recorded for at least 2 min before the administration of WAY-100635. WAY-100635 (100 µg/kg) was systemically administered in incremental doses of 25 µg/kg at time intervals of 2 min to detect the changes in the firing activity of hippocampal pyramidal neurons in rats treated with vehicle and trazodone (10 mg/kg/day) for 14 days. Such curves represent stable changes in the firing rate of CA3 pyramidal neurons as percentages of baseline firing after each systemic drug administration. To avoid residual drug effects, only one neuron in each rat was studied.

In Vivo Determination of 5-HT Uptake

To assess the relative degree to which trazodone blocks the 5-HTT, 50% recovery time (RT50) values were determined after microiontophoretic application of 5-HT in hippocampus CA3 region. The RT50 values correspond to the time in seconds elapsed from the cessation of microiontophoretic application of 5-HT to obtain a 50% recovery of the initial firing rate (de Montigny et al., 1990). It is a reliable index of 5-HT reuptake process in vivo. Indeed, previous experiments showed that acute systemic injection of the SSRI paroxetine significantly increased RT50 values. Furthermore, this phenomenon was also observed in rats after the lesion of 5-HT neurons, thereby eliminating 5-HTT (Piñeyro et al., 1994).

The 5-HT Pathway Stimulation

The CA3 region of hippocampus receives extensive projections from DR 5-HT neurons. To electrically stimulate the ascending 5-HT pathway, a bipolar electrode (NE-100; David Kopf) was implanted 1 mm anterior to lambda on the midline with a 10° backward angle in the ventromedial tagmentum and 8.0 ± 0.2 mm below the surface of the brain. Two hundred square pulses with duration of 0.5 ms were delivered by a stimulator (S48; Grass Instruments, Quincy, MA) at an intensity of 300 µA and a frequency of 1 and 5 Hz. The stimulation of the 5-HT pathway induces a brief suppressant period caused by the release of 5-HT in the synapse. The effects of stimulation of the 5-HT pathway were assessed at 1 and 5 Hz, on the same neuron, to determine the function of terminal 5-HT1B autoreceptors (Chaput et al., 1986). The two series of stimulations, 1 and 5 Hz, were carried out because previous studies showed that the activation of terminal 5-HT1B autoreceptors decreases the 5-HT release in the terminal areas and increasing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz induces a greater activation of 5-HT1B autoreceptors and consequently a greater negative feedback on the release of 5-HT (Chaput et al., 1986). As a result, the smaller release of the neurotransmitter in the synapse, obtained at 5 Hz, induces a smaller period of suppression compared with that of the 1-Hz stimulation. The stimulation pulses and the firing activity were analyzed by computer using Spike 2 (Cambridge Electronic Design Limited, Cambridge, UK). Peristimulus time histograms of CA3 pyramidal neurons were generated to determine the suppression of firing measured in absolute silence (SIL) value in ms. The SIL value corresponds to the duration of a total suppression of the CA3 pyramidal neuron. This parameter was calculated by computer by dividing the total number of events, suppressed by the stimulation, by the frequency of firing of the recorded neuron.

Quantification of Trazodone and mCPP in the Brain

Standards Preparation. Trazodone, mCPP, and domperidone were initially prepared at 1 mg/ml in dimethyl sulfoxide and subsequently diluted in acetonitrile. For analysis in brain, traz-
odone and mCPP were added to 100 mg/ml control brain homog
enate (5–2500 pg/mg tissue) and extracted as described below. Do
meridone was prepared at 1 μg/ml in acetonitrile to be used as an
internal standard.

Sample Preparation. Tissue samples were homogenized at 100
mg/ml in deionized water and 100 μl of tissue homogenate was used
for the extraction. To each sample, 10 ng (10 μl of 1 μg/ml) of
domperidone was added followed by 1 ml of ethyl acetate containing
0.1% (v/v) ammonium hydroxide (30%, w/v) and extraction by vor-
texting for 10 min. Organic and aqueous layers were separated by cen
trifugation (10 min, 20,000g) and the organic layer was removed,
evaporated by vacuum centrifugation at room temperature, and re-
constituted in 200 μl of beginning mobile phase (20% acetonitrile/
80% 0.1% formic acid in water) for liquid chromatography (LC)-
double mass spectrometry analysis.

Mass Spectrometry

Positive ion electrospray ionization mass spectra were obtained with an AB Sciex 3200 QTRAP triple quadrupole mass spectrom-
eter (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) with a turbo V ion source interfaced to a Shimadzu (Kyoto, Japan) high-performance LC system. Samples were chromatographed with a Waters (Mil-
ford, MA) Sunfire C18, 2.5 μm, 50 mm × 4.6 mm column. The LC was a gradient elution using 100% acetonitrile as the organic phase and 0.1% formic acid in water as the aqueous as follows: 20% acetonitrile for 0.1 min, linearly ramp to 90% acetonitrile at 1.5 min, hold at 90% for 30 s, return to 20% acetonitrile over 30 s, and equilibrate column for 30 s at 20% acetonitrile. The flow rate was 1 ml/min, and sample injection volume was 60 μl. The anal-
ysis time was 3 min. The mass spectrometer settings were: tem-
perature, 550°C; spray needle, 5500 V; curtain gas, 10; collision gas,
vN2 (collisionally dissociated dissociation), 3, and ion source gas 1 and 2, 55 and 45, respectively. The compound-dependent set-
tings for trazodone, mCPP, and domperidone were as follows, respect-
ively: declustering potential, 57, 24, and 63; excitation tempera-
ture, 550°C; spray needle, 5500 V; curtain gas, 10; collision gas,
ey, N2 (collisionally activated dissociation), 3; and ion source gas
175 for the internal standard domperidone. Each ion tran-
176 for trazodone,
m/z
19; collision energy, 33, 26, and 36; and collision cell entrance potential, 21, 26, and 9; collision cell exit potential, 4, 10, and 9; collision cell entrance potential, 21, 26, and 19; collision energy, 33, 26, and 36; and collision cell exit potential, 3, 3, and 2. Samples were quantified by the internal standard reference method in the MRM mode by monitoring the transition m/z 372 → 176 for trazodone, m/z 197 → 154 for mCPP, m/z 426 → 175 for the internal standard domperidone. Each ion tran-
sition was integrated for 250 ms. Quantitation of trazodone and mCPP in the brain were based on standard curves in spiked matrix by using the ratio of either analyte peak area to domperi-
done peak area using 1/x² weighting for both analytes.

Drugs

Trazodone HCl (Lobapharm, Montreal, QC, Canada) was dis-
solved in 20% hydroxy propyl-β-cyclodextrin. Escitalopram was ob-
tained from Lundbeck (Copenhagen, Denmark). LSD was purchased from Health Canada (Ottawa, ON, Canada). WAY-100635, 5-HT creatinine sulfate, and (-)-NE bitartrate and quisqualic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) and dissolved in distilled water. [*H]5-HT was purchased from PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences (Waltham, MA). For quantification experiments trazodone, mCPP, and domperidone were obtained from Sigma-Al-
drich. All other chemicals and solvents were obtained from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA).

Statistical Analysis

All data are reported as mean values ± S.E.M. The n values represent the number of neurons recorded, unless otherwise indi-
cated. Data were obtained from three to eight rats per experimental group. Statistical comparisons were carried out by using one-way analysis of variance (treatment as the main factor), and Bonferroni post hoc analysis was conducted when significant analysis of vari-
ance results were obtained. Dose-response curves were constructed by using linear regression analysis with Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software Inc., La Jolla, CA). Statistical comparisons were carried out with two-tailed Student’s t test when a parameter was studied in control and treated rats. The effects of changing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz on the SII value of the same neuron were assessed by paired Student’s t test. Analysis of covariance was used to assess the statistical significance of the difference in the degree of reduction in the response of hippocampus neurons when the fre-
cuency of stimulation was increased from 1 to 5 Hz in control and trazodone-treated rats. Statistical significance was taken as P < 0.05.

Results

Effects of 2- and 14-Day Administration of Trazo-
don on the Firing Rate of DR 5-HT Neurons. In com-
parison to the vehicle group, the 2-day administration of trazodone at the dose of 10 and 20, but not 5, mg/kg/day signifi-
cantly decreased the spontaneous firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons by 40% and 37%, respectively (vehicle: 1.11 ± 0.08 Hz, p < 0.01 for both trazodone 10 and 20 mg/kg/day; Fig. 1A). Although trazodone at the dose of 20 mg/kg/day inhibited the 5-HT firing rate to the extent of 10 mg/kg/day, it significantly reduced the number of spontaneously active 5-HT neurons by 65% after 2 days once compared with the vehicle group (p < 0.01; Table 2). Therefore, the average firing rate for the 2-day trazodone dose of 20 mg/kg/day is an understimated value because this regimen markedly de-
ncreased the number of spontaneously active 5-HT neurons. It is noteworthy that systemic administration of the potent and selective 5-HT1A receptor antagonist WAY-100635 (100 μg/kg) normalized the 5-HT firing-inhibition induced by trazo-
don at 10 and 20 mg/kg/day (Fig. 1, A and B) and restored the number of spontaneously active neurons in rats treated with trazodone at 20 mg/kg/day (Table 2). It is important to note that our previous studies and those of others have shown that systemic administration of WAY-100635 does not signifi-
cantly alter the average spontaneous firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons in naive rats (Gartside et al., 1995; Haddjeri et al., 2004).

Because trazodone at the dose of 10 mg/kg/day induced a marked physiological action on 5-HT neurons, this dose was used to study the effects of 14-day administration of traz-
odone on the 5-HT system. In contrast to the 2-day regimen, the firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons completely recovered to the baseline after 14 days of trazodone administration (10 mg/kg/day; p > 0.05; Fig. 1C).

Brain Concentration of Trazodone and mCPP After
2-Day Regimen. The steady-state concentrations of trazo-
don and its major metabolite mCPP were 25 ± 2.7 and 4 ± 0.25 ng/ml, respectively, after 2-day administration of trazo-
don (10 mg/kg). These levels are in the same range as those reported by DeVane et al. (1999).

Assessment of Sensitivity of Somatodendritic 5-HT1A
Autoreceptors. The responsiveness of somatodendritic 5-HT1A autoreceptors, after 14-day trazodone (10 mg/kg/ day) regimen, was assessed by using the 5-HT autorecep-
tor agonist LSD probe (Blier and de Montigny, 1990). The firing of DR 5-HT neurons in all of the naive rats was completely inhibited at the dose of 20 μg/kg (ED50 = 9.0 ± 1.0 μg/kg; Fig. 2A). In contrast, the effect of LSD at this dose was markedly attenuated in suppressing the neuronal activity of 5-HT neurons in rats treated with trazodone

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for 14 days. In fact, higher doses of LSD were needed to induce a complete suppression of the 5-HT firing (ED$_{50}$ = 16.0 ± 1.0 µg/kg; Fig. 2B). A complete dose-response relationship between the suppression of DR 5-HT firing rate and different doses of LSD showed a significant 2-fold shift to the right in the 14-day trazodone-treated rats. In addition to the altered ED$_{50}$ values, the slopes of the two dose-response curves were significantly different (5.2 ± 0.5 versus 2.3 ± 0.1 for the vehicle and trazodone groups, respectively; $F_{1,18} = 5.46, p < 0.05$; Fig. 2C), indicating that the long-term trazodone regimen resulted in 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptor desensitization.

**Effects of Sustained Administration of Trazodone for 14 Days on the Responsiveness of Dorsal Hippocampus CA$_3$ Pyramidal Neurons to Exogenous 5-HT and NE.** Microiontophoretic application of 5-HT and NE suppressed the firing rate of dorsal hippocampal CA$_3$ pyramidal neurons in the vehicle and trazodone-treated rats for 14 days. In fact, higher doses of LSD were needed to induce a complete suppression of the 5-HT firing (ED$_{50}$ = 16.0 ± 1.0 µg/kg; Fig. 2B). A complete dose-response relationship between the suppression of DR 5-HT firing rate and different doses of LSD showed a significant 2-fold shift to the right in the 14-day trazodone-treated rats. In addition to the altered ED$_{50}$ values, the slopes of the two dose-response curves were significantly different (5.2 ± 0.5 versus 2.3 ± 0.1 for the vehicle and trazodone groups, respectively; $F_{1,18} = 5.46, p < 0.05$; Fig. 2C), indicating that the long-term trazodone regimen resulted in 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptor desensitization.

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In Vivo Determination of \([H]^5\)-HT Uptake by Trazodone. After the 2-day regimens, the ex vivo experiments from hippocampal slices revealed that trazodone, in a dose-dependent manner, at doses of 5 and 10 mg/kg/day significantly blocked the 5-HT reuptake process by 57% \((p < 0.05)\) and 62% \((p < 0.01)\), respectively. It is worth noting that trazodone at the dose of 20 mg/kg/day also markedly inhibited 5-HTT in hippocampus by 70% \((p < 0.01)\). The SSRI escitalopram, used as a positive control, at the dose of 10 mg/kg/day significantly inhibited the 5-HT reuptake process by 81% \((p < 0.001);\) Fig. 4.

Assessment of the Overall Serotonergic Tone after 14-Day Administration of Trazodone as Determined with the Tonic Activation of Postsynaptic 5-HT\(_{1A}\) Receptors. As illustrated in Fig. 5, cumulative administration of 5-HT\(_{1A}\) antagonist WAY-100635 failed to modify the firing activity of dorsal hippocampus CA\(_3\) pyramidal neurons in the vehicle group \((p > 0.05);\) Fig. 5). On the other hand, the second dose and subsequent doses of systemic injection of WAY-100635 markedly enhanced the firing activity in rats administered with trazodone for 14 days \((p < 0.05)\) for all doses except the first one; Fig. 5). Indeed, the final injection of WAY-100635 increased the neuronal activity in the CA\(_3\) region by approximately 160% compared with control rats. The marked increment in the firing activity of pyramidal neurons in the trazodone-treated rats reflects the degree to which WAY-100635 disinhibits neuronal activity caused by the tonic activation of postsynaptic 5-HT\(_{1A}\) receptors by extracellular 5-HT in the hippocampus. It is important to emphasize that the inhibitory effect of microiontophoretic application of 5-HT was significantly blocked in all rats after the last injection of WAY-100635 \((p < 0.001);\) 14-day trazodone: pre-WAY-100635, 55 \pm 5 spikes suppressed/nA, post-WAY-100635, 29 \pm 4 spikes suppressed/nA, \(n = 6, p < 0.001\); Fig. 5), confirming that the inhibitory action was mediated by 5-HT\(_{1A}\) receptors.

Effects of Sustained Administration of Trazodone for 14 Days on the Efficacy of the Electrical Stimulation of the 5-HT Afferent Fibers to the Hippocampus. To assess the amount of 5-HT released per electrical impulse in the 5-HT pathway, the 5-HT afferent fibers to the hippocampus were electrically stimulated. The responsiveness of terminal 5-HT\(_{1B}\) autoreceptors was also evaluated by increasing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz on the same neuron. The stimulation of the 5-HT pathway at 1 Hz

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Fig. 3. A and B, integrated firing rate histograms of dorsal hippocampus CA\(_3\) pyramidal neuron illustrating microiontophoretic application of 5-HT and NE in rats treated with vehicle (A) and trazodone (Traz, 10 mg/kg/day; B). Each bar corresponds to 50-s application of the agonists, and the number above each bar corresponds to the ejection current in nA. C and D, responses of dorsal hippocampus CA\(_3\) pyramidal neurons to microiontophoretic application of 5-HT (C) and NE (D). E, the duration of RT\(_{50}\) of pyramidal neurons from microiontophoretic application of 5-HT (vehicle) and the number above each bar corresponds to the ejection current in nA.

Fig. 4. The tissue/medium ratio of radioactivity illustrating the effects of 2-day administration of vehicle, trazodone (Traz, 5 and 10 mg/kg/day), and escitalopram (Escit, 10 mg/kg/day) on the inhibition of hippocampus 5-HT ex vivo. Data were obtained from three to six rats per experimental group. \(*, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; \(*\ast\ast, p < 0.001.\)
Effects of Trazodone on 5-HT System

The present data showed that trazodone potently suppressed the firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons after 2 days of sustained administration. This firing rate, however, recovered to baseline after administration of trazodone for 14 days. The complete recovery of 5-HT firing is attributable to decreased sensitivity of 5-HTT receptors because the suppressant effect of the 5-HT autoreceptor agonist LSD was decreased by the long-term trazodone regimen. With respect to 5-HT neurotransmission in the forebrain, although the sensitivity of postsynaptic 5-HTT and α1-adrenergic receptors was not changed after its prolonged administration, trazodone increased tonic activation of postsynaptic 5-HTT receptors in hippocampus, as indicated by disinhibition of neuronal activity by WAY-100635. This study, therefore, indicates that sustained administration of trazodone enhances 5-HT neurotransmission, at least in part, by desensitizing the inhibitory function of 5-HTT receptors.

The in vitro data showed that trazodone inhibited 5-HTT in a dose-dependent manner in the hippocampus, a phenomenon that was also observed with the SSRI escitalopram (Fig. 4), suggesting that trazodone modulates the 5-HT system, in part, by inhibiting 5-HT reuptake sites. Although trazodone at the dose of 5 mg/kg/day significantly blocked the 5-HTT, it did not alter the firing rate of 5-HT neurons after 2 days (Fig. 1), indicating that the degree of blockade was below the threshold to induce a net physiological action. This result is akin to what has been reported in humans: an 80% occupancy of 5-HTT is required to obtain an antidepressant effect with a variety of reuptake inhibitors (Meyer et al., 2004). Trazodone at 10 and 20 mg/kg/day, on the other hand, suppressed the firing rate of DR 5-HT neurons after 2 days of administration. In parallel to the 2-day trazodone regimen, acute administration of trazodone dose-dependently reduced the firing rate of 5-HT neurons (Scuée-Moreau and Dresse, 1982), perhaps because of its blocking property at 5-HTT and/or α1-adrenoceptors (Table 1). Although the 2-day administration of trazodone at the dose of 20 mg/kg/day reduced the firing rate of 5-HT neurons to the same extent as 10 mg/kg/day, the number of spontaneously active 5-HT neurons was reduced only by the highest dose. It is well established that short-term

enhanced the period of suppression in rats administered with trazodone for 14 days by 20% once compared with the corresponding SIL value in the vehicle group (p < 0.01; Fig. 6). Increasing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz significantly reduced the period of suppression in the vehicle group by 25% (p < 0.01; Fig. 6), an effect caused by the greater degree of activation of terminal 5-HTT autoreceptors (Chaput et al., 1986). Furthermore, unlike in the vehicle group, the decremental effect obtained by enhancing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz was abolished in rats treated with trazodone, and the period of suppression at 5 Hz was greater than the corresponding value in the vehicle group (p < 0.01; Fig. 6), indicating that the inhibitory function of the terminal autoreceptor was diminished.

Discussion

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Fig. 5. A and B, integrated firing rate histograms of dorsal hippocampus CA3 pyramidal neurons illustrating systemic administration of incremental doses of 25 μg/kg of WAY-100635 in vehicle (A) and 14-day trazodone (10 mg/kg/day; B). Each bar corresponds to 50-s application of the agonist, and the number above each bar corresponds to the ejection current (10 mg/kg/day; B). Each bar corresponds to 50-s application of the agonist.

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administration of SSRIs potently suppresses 5-HT neurons because of the activation of somatodendritic 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptors by enhancing 5-HT levels in the vicinity of the cell body. In line with this, systemic administration of the 5-HT$_{1A}$ antagonist WAY-100635 reversed the trazodone-induced suppression of 5-HT firing rate to their baseline (Fig. 1) and normalized the number of spontaneously active 5-HT neurons (Table 2), indicating that the suppressant effect may be mediated via 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptors and not by blocking $\alpha_1$-adrenoceptors. In contrast to the 2-day effect, the firing rate of 5-HT neurons showed a full recovery after 14 days of trazodone administration. The recovery of 5-HT firing activity was concurrent with desensitization of 5-HT$_{1A}$ autoreceptors (Fig. 2), which may account for firing normalization, a physiological adaptation that was consistently observed with long-term SSRI administration (see Píñeyro and Blier, 1999).

Even though long-term administration of trazodone did not alter the sensitivity of postsynaptic 5-HT$_{1A}$ and $\alpha_2$-adrenergic receptors (Fig. 3), it induced a robust tonic activation of postsynaptic 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptors in the hippocampus after 14 days, as revealed by disinhibition of the neuronal firing activity induced by WAY-100635 (Fig. 5). Enhanced tonic activation is consistent with previous microdialysis experiments showing increased extracellular concentration of 5-HT in terminal brain areas after administration of antidepressants with serotonergic action (Romero et al., 1996). It has been shown that the presumed enhanced 5-HT levels in hippocampus may partially be caused by the inhibition of 5-HTT by prolonged, but not a 2-day, administration of the SSRI paroxetine (Besson et al., 2000). The observation that prolonged administration of trazodone considerably increased the overall net effect of 5-HT in hippocampus suggests similar mechanism of action as the SSRIs. In line with this, microdialysis experiments showed that administration of trazodone markedly enhanced the extracellular 5-HT concentration in the frontal cortex of freely moving rats (Pazzagli et al., 1999), an effect that was higher than that of the SSRI sertraline (Garrone et al., 2009). Vilazodone, which like trazodone is a SSRI/5-HT$_{1A}$ agonist, enhances extracellular 5-HT concentration in the rat frontal cortex more than the SSRI paroxetine alone (Hughes et al., 2005).

Previous studies have reported that long-term administration of agents that potently inhibit 5-HTT, such as citalopram, fluoxetine, paroxetine, and fluvoxamine, induce desensitization of 5-HT$_{1B}$ autoreceptors on 5-HT terminals (Píñeyro and Blier, 1999). Thus, it was deemed crucial to assess the sensitivity of terminal autoreceptors because these autoreceptors exert an inhibitory role on 5-HT release (Chaput et al., 1986). Compared with the vehicle group, stimulation of the 5-HT bundle at 1 Hz increased the effectiveness of stimulation in rats administered with trazodone for 14 days, as for the abovementioned SSRIs. Increasing the frequency of stimulation from 1 to 5 Hz reduces the period of suppression in the vehicle group, because of greater activation of terminal 5-HT$_{1B}$ autoreceptors, as reported previously (Chaput et al., 1986). In trazodone-treated rats, however, this decremental effect was abolished when the frequency of stimulation was increased from 1 to 5 Hz, suggesting that the inhibitory action of terminal autoreceptors was diminished (Fig. 6). In addition, long-term administration of YM992,
which like trazodone blocks 5-HTT and 5-HT_{2A} receptors, desensitized terminal 5-HT autoreceptors (Dong et al., 1999). Desensitization of terminal 5-HT_{1B} autoreceptors may thus be the driving force for the enhanced 5-HT release in the synapse after 14-day administration of trazodone. Indeed, 5-HT reuptake blockade per se could not explain the increased 5-HT tone in hippocampus, because acute administration of the SSRIs citalopram or fluoxetine does not enhance the effectiveness of stimulation (Pineyro and Blier, 1999). Furthermore, Gross et al. (1987) showed that trazodone increased the electrically induced [³H]5-HT release from cortical slices, an effect that was independent of 5-HT reuptake inhibition. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that desensitization of the terminal 5-HT_{1B} autoreceptor after long-term administration of trazodone is not likely caused by the agonistic action of its major metabolite mCPP on these receptors or its potent antagonistic effect at 5-HT_{3} receptors, because its concentration is low in the brain, as reported previously at the steady-state level (DeVane et al., 1999).

Microiontophoretic application of trazodone showed that, similar to 5-HT, it acts as an agonist at postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors in the hippocampus CA_{3} region because administration of the 5-HT_{1A} receptor antagonist WAY-100635 markedly blocked the inhibitory actions of both 5-HT and trazodone (Fig. 7). The agonistic action of trazodone at 5-HT_{1A} receptors was further characterized as being full because it did not antagonize the inhibitory action of the endogenous agonist 5-HT when coapplied by microiontophoresis in hippocampus (Fig. 7). In addition, when trazodone was administered for 14 days and the responsiveness to 5-HT was examined with the minipump in the animal delivering the drug, there was no alteration in the sensitivity of the pyramidal neurons to 5-HT (Fig. 3). On the other hand, the 5-HT_{1A} partial agonist gepirone (Blier and de Montigny, 1990) significantly offsets the inhibitory effect of 5-HT on the hippocampus firing rate when coapplied locally. Thus far, R(-)-2-{4-[[(chroman-2-ylmethyl)-amino]-butyl]-1,1-dioxo-benzo[d]isothiazolone hydrochloride (BAY × 3702) is the only 5-HT_{1A} agonist reported to act as a full agonist, like trazodone, at 5-HT_{1A} receptors in the CA_{3} region (Dong et al., 1998). Even though both agents behave as full agonists at these postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors, they did not alter the sensitivity of these receptors after prolonged administration, in contrast to that of the somatodendritic autoreceptors. Furthermore, previous in vitro studies showed that trazodone has moderate affinity at 5-HT_{1A} receptors in the frontal cortex of human brain and rat hippocampus (Cusack et al., 1994; Owens et al., 1997) and that it acts as an agonist at human 5-HT_{1A} receptors (Odagaki et al., 2005). The agonistic action of trazodone at 5-HT_{1A} receptors, in addition to its modulatory action on 5-HT neurotransmission, may contribute to enhance DA release in the medial prefrontal cortex (Chung et al., 2004).

Enhanced 5-HT transmission by prolonged administration of trazodone may be clinically relevant. Indeed, trazodone, similar to other classes of antidepressants including tricyclics, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, SSRIs, mirtazapine, gepirone,
and electroconvulsive sharing, shares the property of enhancing the overall 5-HT neurotransmission in hippocampus after long-term administration (Haddjeri et al., 1998). The therapeutic effect of trazodone in the treatment of major depression may thus be, at least in part, caused by the enhancement of 5-HT neurotransmission via 5-HT inhibition and 5-HT₆ receptor agonism. This medication, however, has not been used as first-line treatment for depression because of its daytime sedative action. The latter effect is probably caused by a combination of H₁, 5-HT₁₆, and α₁-adrenergic receptor antagonism (Table 1), properties that individually can contribute to hypnotic and/or sedative effects. The development of a slow-release preparation of trazodone, thereby eliminating sharp plasma/brain peaks, has, however, helped diminish daytime drowsiness, while maintaining the therapeutic benefit on depressed mood (Sheehan et al., 2009).

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References


Address correspondence to: Ramez Ghanbari. University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research, Room 7403, 1145 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, ON, Canada, KIZ 7K4. E-mail: ramez.ghanbari@roch.on.ca