Different Contributions of Dopamine D1 and D2 Receptor Activity to Alcohol Potentiation of Brain Stimulation Reward in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J Mice

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Dopamine and Alcohol in C57 and DBA Mice

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Abbreviations Used:
BSR = brain stimulation reward
C57 = C57BL/6J mice
DA = dopamine
DBA = DBA/2J mice
ICSS = intracranial self-stimulation
MAX = maximum operant response rate
NAc = nucleus accumbens
SNc = substantia nigra pars compacta
VTA = ventral tegmental area

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Abstract

C57BL/6J (C57) and DBA/2J (DBA) mice respond differently to drugs that affect dopamine systems, including alcohol. The current study compared effects of D1 and D2 receptor agonists and antagonists, and the interaction between D1/D2 antagonists and alcohol, on intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) in male C57 and DBA mice to determine the role of dopamine receptors in the effects of alcohol on brain stimulation reward (BSR). In the initial strain comparison, dose-effects on BSR thresholds and maximum operant response rates (MAX) were determined for the D1 receptor agonist SKF-82958 (0.1 – 0.56 mg/kg) and antagonist SCH 23390 (0.003 – 0.056 mg/kg), and the D2 receptor agonist quinpirole (0.1 – 3.0 mg/kg) and antagonist raclopride (0.01 – 0.56 mg/kg). For the alcohol interaction, SCH 23390 (0.003 mg/kg) or raclopride (0.03 mg/kg) was given before alcohol (0.6 – 2.4 g/kg p.o.). D1 antagonism dose-dependently elevated while SKF-82958 dose-dependently lowered BSR threshold in both strains; DBA mice were more sensitive to SKF-82958 effects. D2 antagonism dose-dependently elevated BSR threshold only in C57 mice. Low doses of quinpirole elevated BSR threshold equally in both strains, while higher doses of quinpirole lowered BSR threshold only in C57 mice. SCH 23390 but not raclopride prevented lowering of BSR threshold by alcohol in DBA mice. Conversely, raclopride but not SCH 23390 prevented alcohol potentiation of BSR in C57 mice. These results extend C57 and DBA strain differences to D1/D2 sensitivity of BSR, and suggest differential involvement of D1 and D2 receptors in the acute rewarding effects of alcohol in these two mouse strains.
Introduction

Intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) is a valuable behavioral method to understand the role of dopamine in reward-related behaviors. ICSS measures the responding of an animal reinforced by electrical stimulation of mesolimbic reward circuitry, which ultimately increases activity of dopaminergic projections from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) to the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Brain stimulation reward (BSR) is exquisitely sensitive to manipulation of dopamine (DA) receptors (Kornetsky and Bain, 1992; Wise, 1996). By activating the dopaminergic system, drugs of abuse, including alcohol, potentiate BSR, while drugs that decrease dopaminergic activity decrease BSR.

C57BL/6J (C57) and DBA/2J (DBA) mice exhibit differences in dopamine systems (Crawley et al., 1997; Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997). Compared to C57 mice, DBA mice have more neurons expressing tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) in the VTA and substantia nigra (SNc), increased dopamine transporter (DAT) expression in the prefrontal cortex (PFC); a more discrete distribution of DAT and TH immunoreactive fibers in the NAc; higher density of TH-immunoreactive fibers in the PFC; lower density of D1- and D2 receptors in the striatum; and greater density of D2 receptors in the midbrain (Ng et al., 1994; Zocchi et al., 1998; D'Este et al., 2007). Amphetamine and cocaine stimulate greater DA release in the NAc and more locomotor activity in C57 than in DBA mice (Cabib et al., 2000; Ventura et al., 2004; Orsini et al., 2005). DBA mice may also have increased D2 autoreceptor activity (Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997) given their greater sensitivity to apomorphine inhibition of DA metabolism (Cabib and Puglisi-Allegra, 1991) and quinpirole- and haloperidol-induced catalepsy (Kanes et al., 1993; Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997).

Two previous studies have directly compared ICSS in C57 and DBA mice. Both strains had similar BSR thresholds (Elmer et al., 2010; Fish et al., 2010) and no strain difference was found in amphetamine potency (Elmer et al., 2010); but DBA mice were more sensitive to the
threshold lowering effects of cocaine (Fish et al., 2010). Additionally, the two strains were differentially sensitive to morphine and alcohol. Morphine lowered BSR thresholds in C57 and elevated thresholds in DBA mice (Elmer et al., 2010), while high doses of alcohol lowered thresholds in DBA and elevated thresholds in C57 mice (Fish et al., 2010). This latter difference is consistent with other demonstrations that these strains respond uniquely to alcohol. For example, although DBA mice voluntarily drink much less alcohol due to an innate taste or olfactory aversion (Belknap et al., 1977; Grahame and Cunningham, 1997), they show increased locomotor activation and sensitization (Crabbe et al., 1982; Phillips et al., 1994), conditioned place preference (Cunningham et al., 1992b), and dopamine release (Kapasova and Szumlinski, 2008) following parenteral alcohol administration, and increased VTA cell firing in vitro (Brodie and Appel, 2000; McDaid et al., 2008). Differences in the mesolimbic dopamine system may underlie differences in the behavioral effects of alcohol in these two inbred strains.

C57 mice with reduced D1 or D2 receptor expression consume less alcohol (El-Ghundi et al., 1998; Phillips et al., 1998; Risinger et al., 2000; Bahi and Dreyer, 2012) while mice lacking D2 receptors also have reduced alcohol place preference (Cunningham et al., 2000). D2 antagonists can block alcohol self-administration in rats (Slawecki et al., 1997; Samson and Chappell, 1999), locomotor stimulation in several lines of mice (Shen et al., 1995; Broadbent et al., 2005; Pastor et al., 2005; Abrahao et al., 2012), and conditioned taste aversion in outbred Swiss-Webster mice (Risinger et al., 1999), but not conditioned place preference in DBA mice (Cunningham et al., 1992a; Risinger et al., 1992).

The present study had two objectives: to compare the sensitivity of BSR in C57 and DBA mice to D1 and D2 receptor agonists and antagonists; and to compare the potency of D1 or D2 receptor antagonists to reduce the reward-potentiating effects of alcohol in these strains. We hypothesized that BSR thresholds would be lowered by the D1 receptor agonist SKF-82958 and by higher doses of the D2 receptor agonist quinpirole, while the D1 receptor antagonist
SCH 23390 and the D2 receptor antagonist raclopride would elevate BSR thresholds. Based on previous demonstrations that DBA mice have enhanced D2 function, we hypothesized they would be more sensitive to the threshold-lowering effect of quinpirole and less sensitive to the threshold-elevating effect of raclopride than C57 mice. Because of the role of dopamine in alcohol reward, we hypothesized that D1 and D2 antagonists would attenuate the BSR threshold-lowering effects of alcohol.
Methods

Mice

Male C57BL/6J (n=35) and DBA/2J (n=24) mice (Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbor, ME) arrived weighing at least 22g and were housed in polycarbonate cages (28 x 17 x 14 cm) lined with cob bedding that was changed weekly, and covered with stainless steel wire lids for free access to dry chow and tap water. The vivarium was 21±1°C, 30-40% humidity, and on 12-h dark/light cycle (lights off at 8:00 AM). All procedures were performed during the dark phase, were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of the University of North Carolina and conducted according to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (NIH publication No. 85-23, revised 2011).

After a week of acclimation to the vivarium, the mice were anesthetized with intraperitoneal ketamine ((±)-2-2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexanone hydrochloride, 120 mg/kg) and xylazine (2-(2,6-Dimethylphenylamino)-5,6-dihydro-4H-thiazine hydrochloride, 9 mg/kg) (Sigma, St. Louis MO) and stereotaxically implanted with insulated monopolar stainless steel electrodes (0.28 mm diameter, Plastics One, Roanoke VA) aimed at the right medial forebrain bundle at the level of the lateral hypothalamus (AP: -1.2; ML -1.0; DV -5.2), using coordinates from Paxinos and Franklin (2008). The electrode was connected to a stainless steel electrical ground screw and mounted to the skull with dental cement. Following surgery, the mice were housed individually.

Apparatus and Procedures

Similar to previous descriptions (Malanga et al., 2008; Fish et al., 2010), sound attenuated operant conditioning chambers interfaced to computers running software (MED-PC for Windows, version 4.1; Med Associates; St. Albans VT) that recorded wheel spins, controlled house lights, and issued current to electrodes connected through a swivel commutator and
insulated wire (Plastics One, Roanoke VA). Each ¼ turn of a wheel manipulandum was reinforced by a brief (500 ms) unipolar cathodal square-wave current at a frequency of 158 Hz (pulse width = 100 µs) accompanied by illumination of the house light (500 ms). Responses in the 500-ms stimulation period were recorded but did not earn additional stimulation. Current intensity was adjusted for each individual mouse and held constant throughout the experiment to maintain at least 40 responses/min (-40 to -180 µA). Mice responded for a series of 15 decreasing (0.05 log₁₀) stimulation frequencies, each available for one minute beginning with a 10-s phase during which 5 non-contingent (“priming”) stimulations were presented. During conditioning, each frequency series was presented four times (60-min session) and the range was adjusted such that mice responded only during the 3-7 highest frequencies. The primary dependent variable, the threshold frequency to maintain responding (BSR threshold; θ₀), was defined as the x-intercept of the least-squares regression line through frequencies that sustained 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and 60% of the maximal response rate as described by Coulombe and Miliareissis (1987), Rompré and Wise (1989), and reviewed by Carlezon and Chartoff (2007), and was calculated with custom-designed software. When thresholds varied less than 10% on three consecutive days, the mice were habituated to injections and drug testing phases began. Comparison of electrical charge delivery (Q, in Coulombs) at BSR threshold (θ₀) between strains (Figure 1) was performed before pharmacological experiments, where Q = A x t, or stimulus intensity (in Amperes) x duration of current application (in seconds).

Each test session began with a 45-min pre-injection period consisting of three series of 15 descending frequencies, and daily baseline parameters were calculated from the average of the second and third series. Results from each 15-minute series after drug or vehicle injection were expressed as a percent of the daily pre-injection baseline. For all dose-effect studies, the mice were removed from the chamber, injected, and returned immediately for four series of 15 descending stimulation frequencies. Eleven C57 and ten DBA mice received each dose of
SKF-82958 (saline, 0.1 – 0.56 mg/kg) and SCH 23390 (saline, 0.003 – 0.056 mg/kg). Thirteen C57 and nine DBA mice received each dose of quinpirole (saline, 0.1 – 3.0 mg/kg) and raclopride (saline, 0.01 – 0.56 mg/kg). The order of each drug dose was counter balanced across the mice and each drug dose was separated by a vehicle injection and at least 48 hours. The ethyl alcohol (ethanol; hereafter, alcohol) and DA receptor antagonist interaction studies were conducted in 17 C57 and 11 DBA mice. Six of the C57 and six of the DBA mice had previously completed the quinpirole and raclopride studies while the remaining eleven C57 and five DBA mice had no previous treatment history. After pre-injection baseline responding, the mice were injected with saline, SCH 23390 (0.003mg/kg) or raclopride (0.03mg/kg), returned to their home cage for 15 minutes, orally gavaged with alcohol (0.3 – 2.4 g/kg), and placed immediately into the ICSS chamber as previously described (Fish et al., 2010; Fish et al., 2011). Six C57 and two DBA mice completed studies with both SCH 23390 and raclopride and alcohol. Two C57 and four DBA mice completed studies with alcohol and raclopride only. Nine C57 and five DBA mice completed studies with alcohol and SCH 23390 only.

**Drugs**

Ethyl alcohol solutions were prepared (w/v) in tap water and injected via oral gavage through a stainless steel feeding tube in a volume of 1ml/100g body weight. The D1 receptor agonist, SKF-82958 (±-6-Chloro-7,8-dihydroxy-3-allyl-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO), D1 antagonist SCH 23390 (+-7-Chloro-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepinehydrochloride, Sigma-Aldrich), D2 agonist quinpirole ((4aR-trans)-4,4a,5,6,7,8a,9-Octahydro-5-propyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-g] quinolone hydrochloride, Tocris Bioscience, Bristol UK), and D2 antagonist raclopride (3,5-Dichloro-N-(1-ethylpyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl)-2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzamide(+) tartrate salt, Sigma-Aldrich) were dissolved in 0.9% saline and injected intraperitoneally through a 27 gauge needle. All doses were calculated as the free base.
Histology

Brains from mice used for ICSS experiments were fixed by intracardiac perfusion with 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1M phosphate-buffered saline under deep pentobarbital anesthesia, removed, sectioned, and stained with cresyl violet for Nissl to determine electrode placements. The most ventral point of each electrode tract in the lateral hypothalamus was determined by visual inspection under low-power (10x) microscopy. All ICSS electrodes were implanted in the right lateral hypothalamus.

Data Analysis

Baseline threshold and maximum response rates were compared between C57 and DBA mice using unpaired t-tests. For the dose-effect studies, the threshold and the maximum response rate (MAX) from the final 45 minutes were averaged into a single value for each drug. Quinpirole had a biphasic effect on threshold and MAX and the data from the first 15 minutes after injection were analyzed separately. The dose-effect studies for the D1 and D2 receptor agonists and antagonists were compared between C57 and DBA mice using two-way mixed measures ANOVA with strain as the between-subjects factor and drug dose as the within-subjects factor. The D1 and D2 receptor antagonist interaction with alcohol was analyzed separately in C57 and DBA mice using two-way repeated measured ANOVA with both alcohol dose and antagonist dose as within-subjects factors. Significant F-tests were analyzed post-hoc using Bonferroni corrected tests compared to a common control.
Results

Baseline ICSS Responding

C57 and DBA mice responded for ICSS in a frequency dependent manner, with higher frequencies supporting higher response rates (Figure 1A). While there was no difference in the charge sustaining responding at BSR threshold between strains ($t_{57} = 0.89; p = 0.38$; Figure 1B), DBA mice had a significantly lower maximum operant response rate (MAX) than C57 mice ($t_{57} = 4.5; p < 0.001$; Figure 1C). Placements of ICSS electrodes were similar in both mouse strains (Figure 6).

SKF-82958 and SCH 23390

For the D1 receptor agonist SKF-82958, there were significant main effects of drug dose ($F_{4,104} = 6.4; p < 0.001$) and mouse strain ($F_{1,104} = 6.1; p = 0.02$) on BSR threshold (Figure 2A). There was no significant interaction between SKF-82958 dose and mouse strain on threshold ($p = 0.18$). In C57 mice, the 0.1 and 0.17 mg/kg SKF-82958 doses lowered threshold, while in DBA mice, the 0.17, 0.3 and 0.56 mg/kg doses lowered threshold. The 0.3 and 0.56 mg/kg doses lowered threshold more in DBA mice than in C57 mice. There was a significant interaction between SKF-82958 dose and mouse strain on MAX ($F_{4,104} = 2.7; p = 0.04$; Figure 2C). The 0.1 and 0.17 mg/kg doses increased MAX in C57 mice but not DBA mice. The 0.56 mg/kg dose suppressed MAX in C57 but not in DBA mice.

For the D1 receptor antagonist SCH 23390, there was a significant main effect of drug dose on BSR threshold ($F_{4,99} = 10.1; p < 0.001$; Figure 2B). In both mouse strains, the 0.056 mg/kg dose of SCH 233390 significantly elevated threshold. There was no main effect of mouse strain and no interaction between mouse strain and SCH 23390 dose. There were significant main effects of SCH 23390 dose ($F_{4,99} = 21.0; p < 0.001$) and mouse strain ($F_{1,99} = 13.5; p = 0.002$), but no significant interaction between SCH 23390 dose and strain ($p = 0.18$).
on MAX (Figure 2D). In C57 mice, the 0.01, 0.03 and 0.056 mg/kg doses of SCH 23390 reduced MAX response rates, while only the 0.056 mg/kg dose reduced MAX response rates in DBA mice. The 0.1, 0.3, and 0.56 doses suppressed MAX more in C57 mice than in DBA mice.

Quinpirole and Raclopride

For the D2 receptor agonist quinpirole, there was a significant main effect of drug dose on BSR threshold in the first 15 minutes after administration ($F_{5,121} = 6.7; p < 0.001$; Table 1). In C57 mice, the 0.3, 1.0, and 3.0 mg/kg doses elevated threshold, while in the DBA mice, the 0.3 and 1.0 mg/kg doses elevated threshold. There was no main effect of mouse strain and no interaction between quinpirole dose and mouse strain. There was a significant interaction between quinpirole dose and mouse strain on MAX in the first 15 minutes after administration ($F_{5,121} = 5.0; p < 0.001$; Table 1). In both mouse strains the 1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg doses suppressed MAX response rate. After the first 15 minutes of quinpirole administration, there was a significant interaction between drug dose and mouse strain on BSR threshold ($F_{5,121} = 10.1; p < 0.001$; Figure 3A). In C57 mice, the 0.1 mg/kg dose elevated threshold and the 3.0 mg/kg dose lowered threshold, while in DBA mice, the 0.3, 0.56, 1.0, and 3.0 mg/kg doses elevated threshold. The effects of the 0.56, 1.0, and 3.0 mg/kg doses on threshold were significantly different between C57 and DBA mice. There was also a significant interaction between quinpirole dose and mouse strain on MAX ($F_{5,121} = 9.1; p ≤ 0.001$). In C57 mice, all quinpirole doses suppressed MAX; and in DBA mice, all quinpirole doses except 0.1 mg/kg suppressed MAX (Figure 3C). The suppression of MAX was greater in C57 mice after the 0.1 mg/kg dose and greater in DBA mice after the 0.56 and 1.0 mg/kg doses.

For the D2 receptor antagonist raclopride, there were significant main effects of drug dose ($F_{5,125} = 11.0; p < 0.001$) and mouse strain ($F_{1,125} = 7.5; p = 0.01$) on BSR threshold. There was a trend for an interaction between mouse strain and raclopride dose on BSR threshold that did not reach significance ($p = 0.08$). In C57 mice, the 0.3 and 0.56 mg/kg doses of raclopride
elevated threshold (Figure 3B), and the 0.1, 0.3, and 0.56 mg/kg doses elevated threshold more in C57 mice than in DBA mice. There were significant main effects of raclopride dose ($F_{5,125} = 17.8; p < 0.001$) and mouse strain ($F_{1,125} = 10.1; p = 0.005$) on MAX (Figure 3D). There was no interaction between raclopride dose and mouse strain on MAX ($p = 0.99$). In C57 mice, the 0.3 and 0.56 mg/kg raclopride doses suppressed MAX, while the 0.56 mg/kg dose suppressed MAX in DBA mice.

**SCH 23390 and Alcohol**

In C57 mice, there were significant main effects of alcohol on BSR threshold ($F_{4,149} = 4.5; p = 0.003$; Figure 4A) and MAX ($F_{4,149} = 6.9; p < 0.001$; Figure 4C), but no main effect of SCH 23390 pretreatment and no interaction between SCH 23390 pretreatment and alcohol dose. Regardless of pretreatment with SCH 23390, the 0.6 g/kg alcohol dose lowered threshold, while the 1.7 g/kg and 2.4 g/kg doses suppressed MAX. In DBA mice, there was a significant interaction between SCH 23390 pretreatment and alcohol dose on BSR threshold ($F_{4,69} = 4.1; p = 0.01$; Figure 4B). The 1.7 and 2.4 g/kg alcohol doses significantly lowered threshold following saline pretreatment, but not following SCH 23390 pretreatment. The effects of these alcohol doses were significantly different following saline or SCH 23390 pretreatment. There was a significant main effect of 1.0 g/kg alcohol on MAX ($F_{4,69} = 2.9; p = 0.04$; Figure 4D).

**Raclopride and Alcohol**

In C57 mice, there was a significant interaction between raclopride pretreatment and alcohol dose on BSR threshold ($F_{4,79} = 7.0; p < 0.001$; Figure 5A) and MAX ($F_{4,79} = 2.9; p = 0.04$; Figure 5C). The 0.6 g/kg alcohol dose significantly lowered threshold following saline pretreatment. Following raclopride pretreatment, the 1.0 g/kg alcohol dose significantly elevated threshold and trended towards elevating threshold after the 0.6 g/kg dose ($p = 0.059$).
Raclopride significantly altered the effects of the 0.6 and 1.0 g/kg alcohol doses, but did not alter the effects of the 1.7 and 2.4 g/kg alcohol doses. While no dose of alcohol significantly affected MAX in C57 mice, raclopride pretreatment significantly reduced the effects of the 1.0 g/kg alcohol dose and trended towards reducing the effects of the 0.6 g/kg dose ($p = 0.053$). In DBA mice, there was a significant main effect of alcohol on BSR threshold ($F_{4,59} = 5.0; p = 0.006$; Figure 5B). There was no significant interaction between raclopride pretreatment and alcohol dose ($p = 0.28$); however, post hoc analysis of the main effect showed that the 1.0 and 1.7 g/kg alcohol doses lowered threshold. There was a significant interaction between raclopride pretreatment and alcohol dose on MAX ($F_{4,59} = 3.4; p = 0.03$; Figure 5D). While no alcohol dose significantly affected MAX in DBA mice, raclopride pretreatment significantly reduced the effects of the 1.7 and 2.4 g/kg alcohol doses.
Discussion

These data provide evidence for a difference between the contributions of dopamine D1 and D2 receptor activity to BSR in the C57 and DBA mouse strains. DBA mice were more sensitive to effects of the D1 agonist SKF-82958 and less sensitive to effects of the D2 receptor antagonist raclopride and the D2 agonist quinpirole. These data confirm previous strain differences in dopaminergic modulation of locomotor activity, pre-pulse inhibition (PPI), learning and memory (Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997; Ralph and Caine, 2005) and extend them to a direct behavioral measure of reward. These data also replicate our previously observed strain difference in alcohol effects on ICSS (Fish et al., 2010), in that alcohol has greater potency to lower BSR threshold in DBA than C57 mice. A low dose of the D1 antagonist SCH 23390 blocked the reward-potentiating effects of alcohol on BSR in the DBA strain, but had no effect in the C57 strain. In contrast, a low dose of the D2 antagonist raclopride blocked the reward-potentiating effects of alcohol on BSR in the C57 strain, but not in the DBA strain. This suggests that D1 and D2 receptor signaling may contribute differently to the rewarding effects of alcohol in C57 and DBA mice.

D1 receptor agonists modulate BSR, although inconsistently across species and procedure (Nakajima and O'Regan, 1991; Hunt et al., 1994; Ranaldi and Beninger, 1994; Baldo et al., 1999; Malanga et al., 2008). Mice lacking D1 receptors have deficient ICSS performance (Tran et al., 2005). Across a dose range similar to previous studies in outbred Swiss-Webster mice, SKF-82958 lowered BSR threshold in both C57 and DBA mice, but had greater efficacy in DBA mice. Consistent with previous rat studies (Panagis and Spryaki, 1996; Sundstrom et al., 2002; Cheer et al., 2007), the D1 antagonist SCH 23390 elevated threshold equally in both strains, but the potency of SCH 23390 to decrease maximum response rates was lower in DBA mice, indicating that the strain difference was specific to a measure of operant performance. It is generally regarded by most investigators that while some degree of overlap in the neural
circuit mediating motor activation and reward perception exists, operant response rate per se is
more closely tied to activation or inhibition of motor output and BSR threshold to the perceived
value of the reward. Although statistically significant, the overall D1-related pharmacological
differences between C57 and DBA mice were modest, suggesting that D1 receptor activity may
have a relatively smaller role in the dopaminergic differences of the two strains. Radioligand
binding studies have shown small strain differences in D1 receptors that suggest more D1-like
receptors in the striatum of C57 mice (Ng et al., 1994; Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997). A
strain comparison of D1 effects on PPI, a measure of sensorimotor gating, showed that the
agonist R-6-Br-APB decreased PPI in C57 and had no effect in DBA mice (Ralph and Caine,
2005) while it more potently stimulated locomotor activity in DBA mice (Thomsen et al., 2011).
Together with our ICSS data, it is reasonable to conclude that strain differences in response to
D1 receptor activity are behaviorally specific.

In contrast to D1 sensitivity, the C57 and DBA strain difference was more pronounced
after treatment with the D2 agonist, quinpirole, and the D2 antagonist, raclopride. Quinpirole
had dose- and time-dependent effects on threshold and MAX consistent with previously
observations (Hatcher and Hagan, 1998; Malanga et al., 2008). In both C57 and DBA strains,
quinpirole elevated threshold and suppressed MAX in the first 15 minutes after administration.
After this initial phase, higher quinpirole doses lowered BSR threshold in C57 but not in DBA
mice, which also showed a greater suppression of MAX. This strain difference in response to
quinpirole is consistent with differences in locomotor activity, catalepsy, and social behavior
(Puglisi-Allegra and Cabib, 1997). Quinpirole is thought to act in a concentration-dependent
manner, with low concentrations acting at presynaptic D2 autoreceptors and higher
concentrations activating postsynaptic D2 receptors (White and Wang, 1986). Quinpirole
elevated but did not lower BSR threshold in DBA mice, suggesting that this strain may have
enhanced D2 autoreceptor and/or decreased postsynaptic D2 sensitivity, consistent with
previous findings that D2-like receptor binding and mRNA expression is greater in the VTA and SNc and lower in the striatum of DBA compared to C57 mice (Ng et al., 1994; Cabib et al., 1998). In both strains, raclopride, elevated thresholds and reduced MAX in a dose-range similar to previous studies in C57 mice (Riday et al., 2012), and more potently in C57 than DBA mice, which is inconsistent with data on haloperidol-induced catalepsy (Kanes et al., 1993) and suppression of sucrose drinking by raclopride (Dym et al., 2009). Taken together, the differences in responses to quinpirole and raclopride suggest that, regarding reward-related behavior in both C57 and DBA strains, D2 receptors may contribute more than D1 receptors.

The effects of alcohol differed in the C57 and DBA strains, and were consistent with our previous comparison (Fish et al. 2010); the 0.6 g/kg dose produced a small but significant reduction in the threshold of C57 mice while the 1.7 and 2.4 g/kg doses reduced threshold in DBA mice. MAX tended to be suppressed by the highest alcohol doses in C57 mice, but was modestly increased by the higher alcohol doses in the DBA mouse. Based on initial dose-effect determinations, a low dose of SCH 23390 or raclopride, which had no behavioral effects on its own, was then administered before alcohol. In C57 mice, SCH 23390 did not alter the effects of any dose of alcohol tested on BSR threshold. However, raclopride significantly altered the effects of 0.6 and 1.0 g/kg alcohol: In the presence of raclopride, these alcohol doses elevated rather than lowered BSR thresholds in C57 mice. In contrast, SCH 23390 prevented the threshold lowering effects of 1.7 and 2.4 g/kg alcohol in DBA mice, while raclopride did not alter the effects of these alcohol doses. Although raclopride appeared to enhance the threshold lowering effects of 1.0 g/kg alcohol, there was no significant overall interaction between raclopride and alcohol. Taken together, these results suggest that D2 receptor activity contributes relatively more than D1 activity to the rewarding effects of alcohol in C57 mice; and conversely, D1 activity contributes relatively more than D2 activity to alcohol reward in DBA mice. This does not, however, translate directly to the effects of dopamine receptor activity on
voluntary oral alcohol intake in the two strains, comparison of which is unavoidably confounded by an innate taste aversion to alcohol in DBA mice (Belknap et al., 1977; Grahame and Cunningham, 1997) that is bypassed in our study.

An important consideration is that only very low doses of SCH-23390 (0.003 mg/kg) and raclopride (0.03 mg/kg) were given in combination with alcohol. The rationale was that these doses had no independent effects on either BSR thresholds or MAX. Higher doses of each antagonist may have altered the reward-potentiating effects of alcohol in both strains, but would be more difficult to interpret due to confounding effects, such as locomotor suppression. Also, systemic administration does not address the role of DA receptors in specific brain regions, which may be particularly important for D2 receptors and may be relevant to strain differences. As observed by Elmer et al. (2010), ICSS is not as reliable in the DBA strain as in other mouse strains, even at comparable stimulation sites. The previously described functional anatomical differences in the mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic systems of C57 and DBA mice (D’Este et al., 2007) may have a pronounced impact on reward-related behavior measured by ICSS.

Our current findings support the hypotheses that DA acting at both D1 and D2 receptors contributes to brain stimulation reward, and that mouse strains differ in the contribution of signaling through these two receptors. D1 and D2 receptors are also involved in BSR potentiation by alcohol, and it is likely that the mesolimbic DA system contributes to the rewarding and reinforcing effects of acute alcohol. Blunting the rewarding and reward-enhancing effects of acute alcohol remains a viable pharmacotherapeutic strategy to treat alcohol use disorders, particularly for individuals who are most sensitive to these alcohol effects (Heilig et al., 2010). While the efficacy of classical neuroleptics remains limited by undesirable side effects, newer DA receptor antagonists that are proposed to modulate the balance between tonic and phasic DA levels, such as aripiprazole, or other classes of drugs that impact
dopaminergic neurotransmission indirectly, such as ondansetron, may be more effective and behaviorally specific (Edwards et al., 2011).

In terms of preclinical utility, while C57 mice voluntarily consume alcohol, by most behavioral metrics they appear less sensitive to its effects. Conversely, due to an inherent taste aversion, DBA mice do not drink significant amounts of alcohol but are more sensitive to its effects. For purposes of preclinical therapeutics development, differences in behavioral effects of alcohol on these two commonly used mouse strains are important not only to considerations of drug mechanisms but also to the development of personalized therapy for alcohol use disorders in genetically distinct patient populations.
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Authorship Contributions

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Performed data analysis: Fish, DiBerto, Robinson

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Fish, Robinson, Malanga
References


Cunningham CL, Malott DH, Dickinson SD and Risinger FO (1992a) Haloperidol does not alter expression of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference. *Behav Brain Res* **50**:1-5.


Footnotes

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Figure Legends

Figure 1. Baseline ICSS performance in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. **Left.** Both C57 (black circles) and DBA (gray triangles) mice responded for BSR in a frequency-dependent manner. Values are mean number of responses per 50 sec access to BSR at each stimulus frequency ± SEM. **Center.** BSR sensitivity expressed as electrical charge delivery at BSR threshold frequency (θ₀) did not differ between C57 (black bars) and DBA mice (gray bars). Values are mean charge in Coulombs ± SEM. **Right.** Baseline maximum operant response rates were lower in DBA mice (gray bars) than in C57 mice (black bars). Values are mean maximum number of responses ± SEM. * = p < 0.05 vs. C57.

Figure 2. Effects of a dopamine D1 receptor agonist, SKF-82958, and D1 receptor antagonist, SCH 23390, on ICSS performance in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. Changes in BSR threshold (A, B) and maximum operant response rate (MAX: C, D) after injection of SKF-82958 (open symbols) or SCH 23390 (filled symbols) are shown for C57 ( circles) and DBA mice (triangles). DBA mice were generally more sensitive to the reward-potentiating effects of the D1 agonist than C57 mice (A). The dose-response curve of SCH 23390 on MAX (D), but not BSR threshold (B), was shifted to the left with an increase in maximum response over the dose range tested (0.003 - 0.56 mg/kg i.p.) in C57 mice relative to DBA mice. Values are expressed as mean percentages of pre-injection baselines (± SEM) averaged across the final 45 minutes after drug injection. P-values for significant main-effects of strain and drug dose are inset as text. Asterisks indicate significance vs. vehicle (V) (* < 0.05); daggers indicate significance vs. DBA mice († <0.05).
Figure 3. Effects of a dopamine D2 receptor agonist, quinpirole, and D2 receptor antagonist, raclopride, on ICSS performance in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. Changes in BSR threshold (A, B) and maximum operant response rate (MAX: C, D) after injection of quinpirole (open symbols) or raclopride (filled symbols) are shown for C57 (circles) and DBA mice (triangles). Biphasic effects of quinpirole on BSR threshold were found, with elevations at lower doses (0.1 mg/kg i.p.) and reduction of threshold at the highest dose tested (3.0 mg/kg i.p.) in C57 mice, while consistent elevations of BSR threshold to quinpirole were seen in DBA mice (A). In contrast, dose-dependent elevations in BSR threshold after raclopride were found in C57 but not DBA mice (B). Reduction in MAX was found across most quinpirole doses (C) and at the highest dose of raclopride tested (0.56 mg/kg i.p., D) in both mouse strains. Values are expressed as mean percentages of pre-injection baselines (± SEM) averaged across the final 45 minutes after drug injection. P-values for significant main-effects of strain and drug dose are inset as text. Asterisks indicate significance vs. vehicle (V) (* < 0.05); daggers indicate significance vs. DBA mice († <0.05).

Figure 4. Interaction between a low dose of a dopamine D1 receptor antagonist, SCH 23390, and different doses of alcohol on ICSS performance in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. Changes in BSR threshold (A, B) and maximum operant response rate (MAX: C, D) after gavage with water (vertical bars) or alcohol (symbols) following i.p. injection with saline (open symbols) or the 0.003 mg/kg dose of SCH-23390 (filled symbols) are shown for C57 (circles) and DBA mice (triangles). The D1 antagonist SCH 23390 had no significant effect on alcohol in C57 mice (A), but completely blocked the reward-potentiating effect of alcohol in DBA mice (B). Values are expressed as mean percentages of pre-injection baselines (± SEM) in the first 15 minutes after alcohol or water. In panels in which no significant interaction effects of SCH 23390 and alcohol are seen, p-values for significant main effects of alcohol are inset as text. Numbers within the
Figure 5. Interaction between a low dose of a dopamine D2 receptor antagonist, raclopride, and different doses of alcohol on ICSS performance in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. Changes in BSR threshold (A, B) and maximum operant response rate (MAX: C, D) after gavage with water (vertical bars) or alcohol (symbols) following i.p. injection with saline (open symbols) or the 0.03 mg/kg dose of raclopride (filled symbols) are shown for C57 (circles) and DBA mice (triangles). The D2 antagonist raclopride blocked and reversed the reward-potentiating effect of low dose (0.6 mg/kg) alcohol in C57 mice (A), but did not affect alcohol potentiation of BSR in DBA mice (B). Values are expressed as mean percentages of pre-injection baselines (± SEM) in the first 15 minutes after alcohol or water. In panels in which no significant interaction effects of raclopride and alcohol are seen, p-values for significant main effects of alcohol are inset as text. Asterisks indicate significance vs. water (H₂O) (* < 0.05); daggers indicate significance vs. saline pretreatment († <0.05).

Figure 6. Schematic representation of ICSS electrode tip placements in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice. All ICSS electrodes were implanted on the right. Tip positions are plotted on the left for C57 (black circles) and on the right for DBA mice (gray triangles) for clarity.
Table 1. Effects of Quinpirole on ICSS Responding in Minutes 0-15 After Injection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>0.1</th>
<th>0.3</th>
<th>0.56</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>3.0</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>BSR Threshold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C57</td>
<td>111±3.8</td>
<td>140±11</td>
<td>174±19*</td>
<td>144±10</td>
<td>155±12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBA</td>
<td>115±5.3</td>
<td>96.6±9.4</td>
<td>160±17*</td>
<td>144±21</td>
<td>159±13*</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAX Response Rate</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C57</td>
<td>79.6±3.8</td>
<td>59.0±7.6</td>
<td>66.7±3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBA</td>
<td>86.5±3.0</td>
<td>112±8.6†</td>
<td>62.8±8.6</td>
<td>45.5±6.9</td>
<td>31.9±6.6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All data are mean percent of pre-injection baseline (±SEM). VEH = vehicle

* Italic indicates post hoc significance vs. vehicle (p < 0.05)

† Bold indicates post hoc significance vs. C57 (p < 0.05)
Figure 2

A. SKF-82958: Threshold

- p(strain) = 0.02
- p(dose) < 0.001

- ○ C57
- △ DBA

B. SCH 23390: Threshold

- ○ C57
- △ DBA

C. SKF-82958: MAX

D. SCH 23390: MAX

- p(strain) = 0.002
- p(dose) < 0.001
Figure 3

A  Quinpirole: Threshold

B  Raclopride: Threshold

C  Quinpirole: MAX

D  Raclopride: MAX

% of Pre-Injection Baseline

Dose (mg/kg)

- C57
- DBA

p (strain) = 0.01
p (dose) < 0.001

p (strain) = 0.005
p (dose) < 0.001
Figure 4

A. C57: Threshold

B. DBA: Threshold

C. C57: MAX

D. DBA: MAX

% of Pre-Injection Baseline

Alcohol Dose (g/kg)

- ○ + Sal
- ○ + SCH 0.003

p(EtOH) = 0.03

p(EtOH) < 0.001

p(EtOH) = 0.04