科学研究費助成事業 研究成果報告書

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研究種目: 挑戦的研究(萌芽)

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課題番号: 19K21807

研究課題名(和文)The roles of basolateral amygdala in regulation of optimism and pessimism

研究課題名(英文)The roles of basolateral amygdala in regulation of optimism and pessimism

研究代表者

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交付決定額(研究期間全体):(直接経費) 4,800,000円

研究成果の概要(和文):人間の考え方において、より楽観的またはより悲観的のいずれかで、異なる性格のステレオタイプを示します。いままで、楽観主義と悲観主義の根底にある細胞および神経回路メカニズムを調査するための研究は実際には行われていません。こののプロジェクトでは、高度な行動分析、カルシウムイメージング、および光遺伝学技術を使用して、楽観主義と悲観主義の原因となる扁桃体基底外側部の重要な神経集団を特定しました。このプロジェクトは、健康を改善し、多くの病気の予防と治療の発明のための新しいアプローチを提供します。また、神経科学でホットな話題になりつつある人格ステレオタイプを媒介する神経メカニズムについての理解を深めます。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

Successful living requires a fine balance between optimistic and pessimistic thinking. Understanding of the neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimism and pessimism will provide a new approach for health improvement, and prevention and therapeutic invention of many diseases.

研究成果の概要(英文): Human beings show different personality stereotype in their ways of thinking: either more optimistic or more pessimistic. Although fMRI studies in humans implicate that prefrontal cortex and amygdala are involved, the neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimism and pessimism are poorly understood and can only be fully examined in animal models. To date no study has been really done to investigate the cellular and neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimism and pessimism. Current project used advanced behavioral analysis, calcium imaging and optogenetics technology to identify the critical neural populations in basolateral amygdala responsible for optimism and pessimism. This project will provide a new approach for health improvement, and prevention and therapeutic invention of many diseases. It will also deepen our understandings on the neural mechanisms mediating personality stereotypes, which is becoming a hot topic in neuroscience.

研究分野: Psychology, Neuroscience, Neurology

キーワード: optimism and pessimism basolateral amygadla neural circuit fiber photometry calcium imaging optogenetics

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1.研究開始当初の背景

Some people have a consistent tendency to think, feel and behave, regarding most aspects of their lives, in a more positive way or a more negative way: we call them optimists or pessimists. Successful living requires a fine balance between optimism and pessimism. Although fMRI studies in humans implicate that prefrontal cortex and amygdala are involved, the neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimism and pessimism are poorly understood and can only be fully examined in animal models.

2.研究の目的

Individuals who have high scores on a personality test pessimism scale have great risks for many diseases, including depression, coronary heart diseases, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease et al. And optimism is a significant predictor of physical and mental health. Therefore, understanding of the neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimism and pessimism will provide a new approach for health improvement, and prevention and therapeutic invention of many diseases. Current project uses advanced behavioral analysis, calcium imaging and optogenetics technology to identify the critical neural populations in basolateral amygdala responsible for optimism and pessimism. Our achievements can be easily expended to marmoset or monkey study and to human fMRI study since evolutionally amygdala is highly conserved across vertebrate species. In addition, this project will also deepen our understandings on the neural mechanisms mediating personality stereotypes, which is becoming a hot topic in neuroscience.

3.研究の方法

1) Setting up behavioral apparatus for analyzing optimistic and pessimistic behaviors in mice.

It is challenging to test the optimistic and pessimistic behaviors in mice. We successfully set up ambiguous cue interpretation paradigm to realize this goal. In this paradigm, increased positive and decreased negative responding of mice was regarded as optimistic cognition, whereas increased negative and decreased positive responding

of mice was regarded as pessimistic cognition.

2) In vivo calcium imaging

By specifically labeling different population of BLA cells and fiber photometry technique, we observed the activities of BLA "positive" cells or "negative" cells when mice are making optimistic or pessimistic responses in ambiguous-cue interpretation behavior paradigm.

3) Optogenetic manipulation

By specifically photo-inhibit or photo-activate the neuronal activity of different population of BLA cells by optogenetics technique, we observed the behavior changes of mice when they were performing ambiguous cue interpretation tasks.

4.研究成果

- 1) Establishment of advanced behavioral paradigm to test optimism and pessimism related behaviors in mice. Our data with Out-bred CD-1 mice show that after training, all the mice reached 85% successful ratio responding to either positive or negative tones, and there was considerable individual variation among the subjects in response to the ambiguous-tone. Thus, the ambiguous-tone interpretation paradigm is a robust test for studying cognitive bias in mice.
- 2) Elucidation of the cellular and neural circuit mechanisms underlying optimistic and pessimistic behaviors by in vivo calcium imaging and optogenetics. Through specifically monitoring and manipulating two populations of BLA cells, we could get solid conclusion that the tug of war between the two populations of BLA cells determines either optimistic or pessimistic behavioral output of mice in ambiguous cue interpretation task.

5 . 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計4件(うち査読付論文 4件/うち国際共著 4件/うちオープンアクセス 4件)

[雑誌論文] 計4件(うち査読付論文 4件/うち国際共著 4件/うちオープンアクセス 4件)	
1.著者名 Larry J Young, Qi Zhang	4.巻
2 . 論文標題	5 . 発行年
On the Origins of Diversity in Social Behavior	2021年
3.雑誌名	6.最初と最後の頁
The Japanese Journal of Animal Psycholog	1-17
掲載論文のDOI(デジタルオブジェクト識別子)	査読の有無
10.2502/janip.71.1.4	有
オープンアクセス	国際共著
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1 . 著者名 Lenin C Kandasamy, Mina Tsukamoto, Vitaliy Banov, Sambuu Tsetsegee, Yutaro Nagasawa, Mitsuhiro Kato, Naomichi Matsumoto, Junji Takeda, Shigeyoshi Itohara, Sonoko Ogawa, Larry J Young, Qi Zhang	4 . 巻
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〔	計10件 /	(うち招待講演	5件/うち国際学会	9件)

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2 . 発表標題

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3 . 学会等名

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2 . 発表標題

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Qi Zhang

2 . 発表標題

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3 . 学会等名

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1.発表者名 Qi Zhang
2 . 発表標題 GPI protein in neuroscience and neurological diseases.
3. 学会等名 Tsukuba University symposium of advanced science (招待講演)
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1 . 発表者名 Kandasamy LC, Kato M, Matsumoto N, Takeda J, Itohara S, Ogawa S, Young LJ, Zhang Q
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3 . 学会等名 The 43rd Annual Meeting of Japan Neuroscience Society(国際学会)
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1.発表者名 Zhang Q
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3. 学会等名 The 43rd Annual Meeting of Japan Neuroscience Society, Kobe, Japan, July2020(Chair of the symposium and invited talk)(招待講演)(国際学会)
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1 . 発表者名 Kandasamy LC, Kato M, Matsumoto N, Takeda J, Itohara S, Ogawa S, Young LJ, Zhang Q .
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1.発表者名 Zhang Q

2 . 発表標題

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3 . 学会等名

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4.発表年

2019年

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

my lab webpage https://www.qizhanglab.com/	·		
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6.研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計2件

[[日际明九来去]] 日2日	
国際研究集会	開催年
East/South East Asia Social Brain Symposium	2021年~2021年
国際研究集会	開催年
The 43rd Annual Meeting of Japan Neuroscience Society	2020年~2020年

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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