Chronic desipramine treatment alters tyrosine hydroxylase but not norepinephrine transporter immunoreactivity in norepinephrine axons in the rat prefrontal cortex

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Abstract
Pharmacological blockade of norepinephrine (NE) reuptake is clinically effective in treating several mental disorders. Drugs that bind to the NE transporter (NET) alter both protein levels and activity of NET and also the catecholamine synthetic enzyme tyrosine hydroxylase (TH). We examined the rat prefrontal cortex (PFC) by electron microscopy to determine whether the density and subcellular distribution of immunolabelling for NET and co-localization of NET with TH within individual NE axons were altered by chronic treatment with the selective NE uptake inhibitor desipramine (DMI). Following DMI treatment (21 d, 15 mg/kg.d), NET-immunoreactive (ir) axons were significantly less likely to co-localize TH. This finding is consistent with reports of reduced TH levels and activity in the locus coeruleus after chronic DMI and indicates a reduction of NE synthetic capacity in the PFC. Measures of NET expression and membrane localization, including the number of NET-ir profiles per tissue area sampled, the number of gold particles per NET-ir profile area, and the proportion of gold particles associated with the plasma membrane, were similar in DMI- and vehicle-treated rats. These findings were verified using two different antibodies directed against distinct epitopes of the NET protein. The results suggest that chronic DMI treatment does not reduce NET expression within individual NE axons

Key words: Antidepressant, anatomy, electron microscopy, SNRI.

Introduction
The prefrontal cortex (PFC) is a critical regulator of higher cognitive functions and affective state. Dysfunction of the PFC is implicated in numerous psychiatric illnesses, including depression, attention deficit disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder (DeRubeis et al. 2008; Drevets et al. 1992; Ernst et al. 1994; Huey et al. 2008; Mostofsky et al. 2002; Rauch et al. 2003; Ressler & Mayberg, 2007; Soares & Mann, 1997; Solanto, 1998; Zametkin et al. 1990). Brainstem monoamine inputs play critical roles in regulating normative PFC operations, and disruption of the spatial and temporal integrity of monoamine transmission is hypothesized to contribute to PFC dysfunction (Aston-Jones et al. 1994; Bremer et al. 1996; Briand et al. 2007; Callado et al. 1998; Charney et al. 1995; Meana et al. 1992; Moreira, 2007; Pliszka et al. 1996; Ramos & Arnsten, 2007; Russell et al. 2000; Solanto, 1998).
A critical link between monoamine signalling and PFC function is established by the clinical efficacy of drugs that block the reuptake of norepinephrine (NE) and/or serotonin through their respective transporters, i.e. NET and SERT (Bymaster et al. 2002; Frazer, 2000; Kent, 2000; Michelson et al. 2003; Moller, 2000; Nelson, 1999; Spencer et al. 2002).

Chronic blockade of NET with desipramine (DMI) causes an increase in extracellular NE in the PFC, concomitant with a decrease in total NE tissue content and a reduction in locus coeruleus (LC) neuronal activity (Grant & Weiss, 2001; Huang et al. 1980; McMillen et al. 1980; Svensson & Udin, 1978). These findings suggest an overall decrease in NE synthesis, which is further supported by reductions of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) protein levels and synthetic activity in the LC following chronic antidepressant administration (Komori et al. 1992; Nestler et al. 1990; Zhu et al. 2005). The effect of DMI on TH protein levels could be compartment specific, but no study has directly assessed the effect of chronic DMI on the presence of TH protein in individual NE axon terminals in the PFC.

In contrast to consistent findings showing reduced transmitter synthesis, the effect of antidepressant treatment on NET protein itself has produced variable results for measures of ligand binding, transmitter uptake and transporter detectability by immunoblot (Bauer & Tejani-Butt, 1992; Benmansour et al. 2004; Galli et al. 1995; Hebert et al. 2001; Jeannotte et al. 2009; Ordway et al. 2005; Song et al. 2008; Weinshenker et al. 2002; Zhao et al. 2008; Zhu & Ordway, 1997; Zhu et al. 1998, 2002). Moreover, no study to date has examined NET protein within individual axon terminals or its localization to the plasma membrane in intact animals exposed to chronic NET blockade. In this study, we sought to apply an ultrastructural approach to address these questions. We hypothesized that chronic blockade of NET with DMI would reduce both the overall density and membrane localization of NET in the PFC. Analysing tissue dually labelled for NET and TH, we further hypothesized that chronic DMI would decrease the percentage of NE axons expressing detectable TH immunoreactivity in the PFC.

Methods

Animals

A total of 42 adult male Sprague–Dawley rats (Hilltop Laboratory Animals, USA) weighing 250–300 g were used in the study. Thirty rats were treated with DMI or vehicle, and 12 were used to determine optimal parameters for immunoreactivity (see Supplementary online material). The 30 rats treated with DMI or vehicle were processed and sacrificed in cohorts of four or six, including two or four rats treated with DMI and two treated with vehicle. There were some differences between cohorts in animal handling, surgical procedures and tissue preparation, and so cohort was entered as a fixed factor in our statistical analyses (see Supplementary online material). However, within a cohort, animals differed only with regard to drug exposure, and all tissue sections were processed together. If the plasma levels of DMI for all drug-treated rats in a cohort were outside the desired range (see below), the entire cohort (including controls) was excluded from the study. A total of 10 drug-treated rats from five cohorts had satisfactory plasma DMI levels at the time of sacrifice. These 10 vehicle-treated rats from the same five cohorts were included in this study (Table 1).

All rats were single-housed (Benmansour et al. 1999) and maintained on a 12-h light/dark cycle (lights on 07:00 hours) with food and water available ad libitum. The experiments were conducted in accordance with animal use protocols approved by the University of Pittsburgh Institutional Laboratory Animal Care and Use Committee.

Chronic drug treatment

DMI or vehicle was administered to rats for 21 d via osmotic minipumps (model 2ML4, Alzet, USA). DMI was dissolved in 10% ethanol (Bondi et al. 2007; Garcia et al. 2004; Lapiz et al. 2007a,b) and loaded into minipumps under sterile conditions. The dosage (15 mg/kg.d, free base) was selected based on published findings that this dose yields serum levels approximating those associated with therapeutic antidepressant actions in humans (120–600 ng/ml) (Benmansour et al. 1999). We also tried a lower dose in two rats (7.5 mg/kg.d; Lapiz et al. 2007a), but in our hands this yielded plasma levels below the desired range.

Surgical procedures

For all cohorts except one, minipumps were placed intraperitoneally (i.p.; Bondi et al. 2007; Lapiz et al. 2007a) under isoflurane anaesthesia (2% in 95% O2). All rats received penicillin (180 000 units) at the end of surgery, and again 2 d and 4 d later. Rats were handled 2–3 times per week for weighing.

In the other cohort of rats, the minipumps were placed subcutaneously (s.c.; Benmansour et al. 2004; Garcia et al. 2004; Lapiz et al. 2007b). In these rats, there
was substantial build-up of connective tissue around the outlets of the minipumps containing DMI, and a large amount of fluid accumulated around the pump. The drug- and vehicle-treated rats in this cohort were handled once or twice daily to manipulate the pump and free any connective tissue build-up. In addition, all of the drug- and vehicle-treated rats in this cohort underwent a second surgery approximately halfway through the 21-d treatment period to either move the pump to the contralateral side or to drain the accumulated fluid. Switching to i.p. implantation for the remaining cohorts reduced the pain and stress exposure associated with the second survival surgery and daily manipulations and was a significant improvement in the protocol. Nevertheless, the first cohort was retained in the analysis because it included appropriate controls that were treated identically except for drug condition, and because statistical analyses included cohort as a fixed effect. Importantly, the plasma DMI levels from the rats with s.c. administration did not differ significantly from those receiving i.p. DMI.

At the time of sacrifice there were no obvious differences in the appearance of the DMI- and vehicle-treated animals. Most DMI-treated rats gained weight more slowly than controls during the 3-wk treatment period. However, the final percent increase in weight was not statistically different between the two groups ($t = 1.27, p = 0.12$).

Pumps were left in place for 21 d until the rats were killed at the end of the treatment period with no washout. Plasma DMI levels were determined from blood samples collected just prior to perfusion and assayed by Dr Martin Javors, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Rats were anaesthetized with Nembutal and transcardially perfused with 3.75% acrolein in 2% paraformaldehyde. Coronal sections (50 μm) were processed for immunocytochemistry (see Supplementary online material). At this point, all specimens were coded, and the remaining tissue processing and electron microscopic sampling were conducted with the experimenter blinded to treatment condition.

**Table 1.** Plasma desipramine (DMI) levels and sampling summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Plasma DMI (ng/ml)</th>
<th>No. NET-ir profiles</th>
<th>Tissue area (μm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>55,987</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 2</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 3</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>244,419</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 4</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>196,830</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>337,72</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NET-ir, Norepinephrine transporter immunoreactive.
Immunocytochemistry

To address potential concerns about epitope availability in NET protein after DMI treatment, two different anti-NET primary antibodies were used. Tissue from three cohorts of rats (A, B, C) was labelled with a rabbit polyclonal anti-NET antibody (1:1000–1:2000) directed at amino acids 585–607 of the C-terminus of the mouse NET protein. Specificity of this antibody was demonstrated by Western blot analysis and by the absence of staining in sections from mice with a transgenic deletion of the NET gene (NET-KO; Fritz et al. 1998; Miner et al. 2003, 2006; Schroeter et al. 2000). Tissue from two cohorts of rats (D, E) was labelled with a monoclonal mouse anti-NET primary (1:250) directed against amino-acid sequence 5–17 of the N-terminus of mouse NET (NET-05; Matthies et al. 2009). Specificity of this antibody has been demonstrated by absence of immunolabelling in NET-KO tissue and following preadsorption with the antigenic peptide (Matthies et al. 2009). Sections labelled with the rabbit anti-NET antibody were also labelled with a commercially available mouse anti-TH primary antibody (1:4000; Millipore, USA). Specificity of the latter antibody was demonstrated by Western blot analysis and radioactive immunoassay as described in previous publications (Sesack et al. 1995; Steinbusch et al. 1987; Wolf et al. 1991).

Sections were pretreated in a blocking solution containing bovine serum albumin (1%), and normal goat serum (3%) in Tris-buffered saline with either low (0.04%) or high (0.2%) Triton X-100 for electron or light microscopy, respectively. Sections were transferred into blocking solutions containing the primary antibodies and incubated overnight. Sections were then processed for immunoperoxidase or immunogold-silver and embedded in epoxy resin (see Supplementary online materials and methods).

Small pieces of the prelimbic PFC (Krettek & Price, 1977) were trimmed into trapezoids containing the superficial (I–III) or deep (V–VI) layers. Ultrathin (70 nm) sections were cut using an ultramicrotome and collected onto grids, counterstained, and examined with a transmission electron microscope. Digital photomicrographs were adjusted for brightness and contrast using Adobe Photoshop.

Tissue sampling

For each animal, two blocks each from the superficial and deep cortical layers were sampled. Grid squares at the tissue surface (i.e. containing a mix of tissue and plastic embedding material) were systematically examined at 22000× magnification until approximately 25 NET-immunoreactive (ir) profiles were photographed for each block. The estimated total amount of tissue examined and the number of NET-ir profiles for each animal are given in Table 1.

NET-ir profiles were defined as axons containing at least two gold particles on the plasma membrane or at least three total gold particles. Gold particles that were clumped together with no light pixels between them were counted as one.

For every NET-ir profile, we counted all gold particles and assigned them to the membrane (if there were no light pixels between the membrane and the gold particle) or to the cytoplasm. The area and perimeter of each NET-ir profile were measured with SimplePCI software (Hamamatsu Corporation, USA). Synapses, if present, were categorized as symmetric (thin or absent post-synaptic density) or asymmetric (well defined post-synaptic density) and by post-synaptic target (spine, dendritic shaft or soma). For tissue double-labelled for TH, we also noted the presence or absence of immunoperoxidase label for TH within the NET-ir profiles.

Ultimately, tissue was analysed for (1) number of NET-ir profiles per unit tissue area sampled, (2) number of gold particles per unit profile area, (3) number of membrane-bound gold particles per unit profile perimeter, (4) percent of total gold particles associated with the plasma membrane, (5) percent of NET-ir profiles that formed synapses, and (6) percent of NET-ir profiles that contained detectable TH immunoreactivity (for the tissue double-labelled for TH).

The analyses of all six dependent measures were implemented in SAS PROC MIXED (version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc., USA). All statistical tests were two sided and conducted at the 0.05 significance level. Statistical analysis revealed no significant differences between the superficial and deep layers in any measures of interest, so these data were combined for each animal in the presentation of the Results. Details of the statistical models are included in the Supplementary online material.

Results

Light and electron microscopic examination of PFC NE axons after chronic DMI treatment

Within the medial PFC of control rats, the morphology and light microscopic distribution of NE axons labelled with either mouse (Fig. 1a) or rabbit anti-NET antibody (Supplementary Fig. S1) matched our prior descriptions (Miner et al. 2003, 2006).
Quantitative measures of NET immunoreactivity in DMI- and vehicle-treated rats

Fig. 4 shows the number of NET-ir profiles observed per 1000 μm² of tissue examined for each animal in the DMI- and vehicle-treated groups. We found no significant main effect of chronic DMI treatment on the density of NET-ir profiles ($F_{1,13,8} = 0.06, p = 0.81$; see Table 2 for related confidence limits). Furthermore, the density of NET-labelled profiles showed no correlation to plasma DMI levels (Table 1). As expected, we did observe a significant effect of cohort on the density of NET-ir profiles, although the values for the DMI- and vehicle-treated rats were consistently similar within each cohort. Of the 1217 NET-ir profiles sampled from the control group, 571 (47%) met the minimum inclusion criterion, whereas the rest exceeded the criterion. From the 1170 NET-ir profiles in the DMI group, 429 (37%) met the minimum criterion.

The size of the NET-ir profiles was similar in the vehicle- and DMI-treated animals: $0.38 ± 0.09 \mu m^2$ (mean ± s.d.) vs. $0.39 ± 0.10 \mu m^2$, respectively.

Fig. 5 shows the effect of DMI treatment on three measures of immunogold-silver labelling for individual NET-ir profiles in each animal. Chronic treatment with DMI had no significant effect on the number of gold particles per unit profile area ($F_{1,13,8} = 0.01, p = 0.91$; Fig. 5a), the number of membrane-bound gold particles per unit profile perimeter ($F_{1,13,8} = 0.01, p = 0.93$; Fig. 5b) or the percentage of total gold particles associated with the plasma membrane ($F_{1,13,8} = 1.13, p = 0.30$; Fig. 5c; see Table 2 for related confidence limits). We observed significant cohort effects for the number of gold particles per unit profile area and the number of membrane-bound particles per unit profile perimeter. Nevertheless the values for DMI- or vehicle-treated rats were consistently similar within each cohort. For the number of membrane-bound gold particles per unit profile perimeter, there was a significant fixed effect of the number of gold particles per unit profile area ($F_{1,31} = 136.10, p < 0.0001$), suggesting that the main contributing factor to membrane gold density was the overall gold density.

DMI treatment did not affect the incidence of synapses observed in this single section analysis (Table 3). We did observe a significant main effect of antibody on synaptic incidence ($F_{1,14,3} = 8.04, p = 0.01$).
We noted that the tissue prepared with the rabbit anti-NET antibody was dually labelled with immunoperoxidase for TH, and the presence of peroxidase product may have obscured synaptic specializations. When we analysed just the single-labelled NET-ir profiles from the double-labelled tissue, the synaptic incidence was comparable to the material prepared with the mouse anti-NET antibody.

**TH immunoreactivity in NET-ir profiles in DMI- and vehicle-treated rats**

In the three cohorts of rats where sections were dually labelled for NET and TH, 32% of the NET-ir profiles contained detectable TH labelling in DMI-treated rats compared to 48% in controls. This reduction in TH expression was statistically significant ($F_{1,25} = 6.15$, $p = 0.04$; Fig. 6). The morphological features of the dually labelled NET-ir and TH-ir profiles in both treatment groups (Fig. 7) generally resembled those of the singly labelled NET-ir profiles, with two exceptions. First, the percent of gold particles associated with the plasma membrane was consistently higher in the double-labelled terminals compared to the singly labelled NET-ir terminals, consistent with our previous reports (Miner et al. 2003, 2006). Second, the incidence of synapses was markedly lower in the dually labelled profiles (see above), also consistent with prior data. However, there was no effect of DMI treatment evident in these measures.

**Discussion**

In this first ultrastructural study of its kind, we showed that chronic DMI treatment was associated with a significant reduction in the percentage of NET-ir terminals expressing detectable TH but had no
measurable effect on NET protein expression in the intact rat PFC. Both the number of NET-ir axons per unit area sampled and the number of gold particles per profile area were similar in DMI-treated animals and controls. In addition, the subcellular localization of NET was unaffected by DMI administration, in that approximately half of immunogold particles were associated with the plasma membrane of NET-ir axons in both treatment groups. These findings were consistent using two different antibodies directed against different intracellular epitopes of the NET protein. These results have important implications for understanding how NE transmission in the PFC adapts to chronic blockade of NET.

**Methodological considerations**

**Sampling**

We did not use unbiased stereological methods of sampling in this study. However, we did note that

![Fig. 3. Electron micrographs showing immunogold-silver labelling for mouse anti-norepinephrine transporter in axons in the prefrontal cortex of rats treated chronically with desipramine. White arrowheads indicate some membrane-associated particles. White arrow indicates a symmetric synapse and black arrow indicates an asymmetric synapse. Scale bar, 500 nm.](image)

![Fig. 4. Quantitative data showing the number of norepinephrine transporter-immunoreactive (NET-ir) profiles per unit tissue area sampled in vehicle- and desipramine (DMI)-treated rats. Each data point represents one rat. Tissue sections from animals sharing a common symbol were processed at the same time. Black and white symbols indicate tissue processed with the rabbit and mouse anti-NET primary antibodies, respectively. Horizontal bars indicate the group means.](image)
The mean size of NET-ir profiles, a major source of sampling bias, did not differ between DMI- and vehicle-treated rats. Therefore, a difference in profile size in the two treatment groups was not a source of bias in this study.

Sensitivity

In our ultrastructural analysis, a decrease in the total amount of NET protein after DMI would have been evident in at least one of two measures: the total number of gold particles per unit profile area, or the total number of NET-ir profiles per unit tissue area sampled. We considered whether our criteria for inclusion of NET-ir axons (i.e. two membrane gold particles, or three total) may have limited our ability to detect a significant DMI-related decrease in the density of gold labelling within individual profiles because the loss of just one gold particle from each profile would have resulted in close to half of the population dropping below our inclusion criterion. However, the fact that we did not detect a change in the number of NET-ir profiles per area sampled in DMI-treated animals suggests that this did not occur.

Two additional lines of evidence suggest that changes in overall protein expression and membrane localization can be detected with this assay. First, this approach has been clearly established as sufficient to demonstrate acute relocalization of membrane proteins following pharmacological and environmental manipulation (Dumartin et al. 1998; Glass et al. 2004; Hara & Pickel, 2007; Riad et al. 2001). Second, we have previously shown both that chronic exposure to sertraline or chronic stress can induce significant changes in immunogold labelling of the SERT and NET, respectively (Miner et al. 2004, 2006). These observations support the conclusion that changes in NET expression are detectable with immunogold labelling, and the lack of alterations in NET following chronic DMI are not due to limited sensitivity of the labelling method.

TH expression

This is the first study to selectively assess the impact of chronic antidepressant treatment on the presence of TH in individual, positively identified NE terminals.
remote from the LC. Only one previous study assessed TH levels in an NE terminal field after antidepressant treatment, but interpretation of the findings was complicated by the inclusion of dopaminergic axons (Zhu et al. 2005). Our observation that DMI treatment significantly reduced the percentage of NET-ir terminals that also contained detectable TH was not unexpected, given that multiple studies have shown that chronic DMI treatment causes a decrease of about 50% in TH protein levels in samples containing NE somata (Komori et al. 1992; Nestler et al. 1990; Zhu et al. 2005).

The present finding confirms that TH protein in the PFC terminal field is regulated in concert with the cell body. TH levels in NE neurons are increased in major depression, and whether this reflects primary over-activity of the NE system in the pathophysiology of the disorder or a compensatory measure responding to NE deficiency remains unclear (Zhu et al. 1999). In either case, it is not surprising that a change induced by antidepressant treatment would be in the opposite direction.

**NET expression**

Although previous studies in cultured cells have consistently reported a down-regulation of NET following DMI exposure (Zhu et al. 1998; Zhu & Ordway, 1997), studies in intact animals have produced mixed results. Several studies have shown that chronic DMI treatment resulted in no effect on measures of NET expression in the cortex (Bauer & Tejani-Butt, 1992; Hebert et al. 2001; Song et al. 2008), while others reported reductions of NET expression ranging from 22% to 50% (Benmansour et al. 2004; Zhao et al. 2008). Differences in experimental design (drug dose, delivery route, treatment duration and NET assay method) may explain some of these disparities. In our study, the lower limits of the 95% confidence intervals indicate that the largest reductions in NET expression consistent with observed results are on the order of 12–21%. Although we cannot rule out DMI effects of very small magnitude, we note that no previous study has reported significant effects smaller than 20%.

One aspect of our experiment that complicates comparison with previous studies is the lack of a washout period. Earlier reports state that after discontinuation of chronic, systemic treatment, serum levels of DMI require 72 h to fall below 5 ng/ml (Benmansour et al. 1999). Therefore, reducing residual drug with a washout period is critical for assays that rely on accessible radioligand or substrate binding sites. However, implementing a washout has several drawbacks. First, removal of the minipumps requires subjecting the rats to a second survival surgery. This major stressor causes the animals discomfort, and exposure to stress could impact our results (Miner et al. 2006). Second, as the plasma levels of drug decline, compensatory adjustments in various measures of NET expression, including membrane localization, could occur, and this too could potentially impact our findings. Zhao et al. (2008) noted that NET protein levels change gradually after discontinuing DMI treatment, and took 8 d to return to control levels.

### Table 3. Synaptic contacts formed by NET-ir profiles in the rat prefrontal cortex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Primary antibody</th>
<th>No. NET-ir profiles</th>
<th>No. synapses (%)</th>
<th>No. symmetric (%)</th>
<th>Post-synaptic target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dendrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>79 (11)</td>
<td>25 (32)</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>94 (18)</td>
<td>23 (24)</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMI</td>
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<td>725</td>
<td>107 (15)</td>
<td>33 (31)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>85 (18)</td>
<td>14 (16)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NET-ir, Norepinephrine transporter immunoreactive; DMI, desipramine.
Thus, any assays performed 2 d after treatment might not yield results identical to those obtained during drug exposure. For immunocytochemical detection, the hypothesized location of the DMI-binding site on the NET indicates that residual drug would be unlikely to interfere with antibody binding. Moreover, our assay utilized two different primary antibodies directed at different intracellular epitopes of NET that were not expected to be obscured by residual DMI or conformational changes associated with bound drug (Singh et al. 2007; Zhou et al. 2007). Consequently, a washout period was deemed unnecessary and potentially deleterious. Finally, we believe that the washout period is unlikely to account for our negative outcome, given that previous studies using a washout period reported both positive and negative findings.

Subcellular localization of NET

Our methods of immunogold labelling and electron microscopic sampling are well suited to assessing the subcellular localization of monoamine transporters (Miner et al. 2006, 2000, 2003). A previous preliminary report from this laboratory demonstrated that chronic sertraline exposure caused a modest but significant reduction in membrane-associated SERT immunoreactivity in the rat PFC (Miner et al. 2004). Similar to the mixed outcomes of experiments assaying total NET protein, previous studies have also yielded inconsistent results when measuring the level of membrane-bound NET after systemic DMI administration. Jeannotte et al. (2009) reported that the proportion of total NET associated with the membrane compartment in frontal cortex was similar in DMI- and vehicle-treated animals. In contrast, Song et al. (2008) reported a decrease of more than 50% in the amount of NET protein contained in cell surface fractions from the hippocampus after DMI treatment. Our present findings agree with the former study in frontal cortex, and suggest that chronic DMI did not induce substantial amounts of NET to traffic away from the plasmalemma in the PFC. It would be interesting to examine the hippocampus in future ultrastructural studies to determine whether chronic DMI induces a significant change in membrane NET in that region.

Reduced uptake activity in the absence of changes in protein levels or membrane trafficking might be explained by catalytic modifications of NET. For example, adenosine receptor stimulation alters SERT function both by influencing surface translocation and by augmenting intrinsic activity through a p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent mechanism (Zhu et al. 2004). A similar phenomenon appears to underlie the insulin activation of NET protein already expressed on the cell surface (Apparsundaram et al. 2001). Recent evidence suggests that a similar augmentation of intrinsic NET activity occurs in association with genetically induced decreased NET expression (M. Hahn, personal communication). Whether such trafficking-independent regulatory mechanisms contribute to alterations in NET uptake capacity or possible therapeutic actions in the presence of chronic DMI remains to be explored.

Fig. 7. Electron micrographs from the rat prefrontal cortex showing the morphological features of dually labelled norepinephrine transporter-immunoreactive and tyrosine hydroxylase-immunoreactive profiles in vehicle-treated (a, b) and desipramine-treated (c, d) rats. White arrowheads show some of the membrane-associated gold particles and white arrows indicate symmetric synapses. Scale bar, 500 nm.
**Functional implications**

Chronic treatment with tricyclic antidepressants has been shown to reduce both the spontaneous and evoked activity of LC neurons, and cellular activity is one of the factors regulating the surface distribution of NET (Grant & Weiss, 2001; Savchenko et al. 2003; Szabo & Blier, 2001). We previously hypothesized that elevated membrane localization of NET together with the presence of detectable TH could represent a heightened ‘activity state’ of NE terminals (Miner & Sesack, 2007; Miner et al. 2006). Based on the physiological response of NE cells to antidepressants, we therefore predicted that chronic DMI would induce the morphological characteristics associated with a lowered activity state (i.e. reduced plasmalemmal NET and TH). The fact that we only observed a reduction in detectable TH suggests that other factors besides cellular activity control the degree of membrane distribution of NET. Indeed, it may be possible that there is a physiologically determined lower limit of NET that must be expressed on the plasma membrane, such that antidepressant treatment cannot reduce this further, at least as measured by electron microscopic immunogold labelling.

We previously demonstrated that chronic stress, a proposed animal model of depression, increases plasmalemmal NET localization (Miner et al. 2006). Although we report here that DMI treatment by itself did not shift a significant proportion of NET off the plasma membrane, it should be noted that these were otherwise naive rats, making it possible that DMI treatment might yet demonstrate effects on NET distribution in animals undergoing environmental manipulations such as stress. Hence, DMI administration to naive rats might not adequately reflect the effect of treatment in stressed or depressed individuals. Further studies are needed to test the ability of chronic DMI treatment to prevent the chronic-stress-induced enhancement of NET distribution to the plasma membrane.

**Note**

Supplementary material accompanies this paper on the Journal’s website (http://journals.cambridge.org/ pnp).

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**Statement of Interest**

None.

**References**


