

Distribution Differences of Vesicular Glutamate Transporters in Mammalian, Reptilian, and Avian Brain



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Abstract

The activity of the neurons of central nervous system is controlled by glutamatergic neurotransmission and glutamate plays the crucial role by acting as excitatory neurotransmitter. After synthesis in the neuronal cell bodies, glutamate is transported in the presynaptic vesicle of the presynaptic neurons by transporter protein family known as Vesicular Glutamate Transporters (VGLUTs). This protein family is also responsible for doing normal brain functions such as- learning and memory. Three and two isoforms of VGLUTs have identified in mammalian and avian brain, respectively. Recently, three types of VGLUTs identified in reptilian brain, but the difference between their distribution patterns is still unclear. Therefore, this mini-review summarizes the updated knowledge about the distribution patterns of different isoforms of VGLUTs in mammalian, reptilian, and avian brain with their concrete comparison.

Keywords: vesicular glutamate transporter; glutamatergic neurons; neurotransmission; mRNA; brain

Introduction

Glutamate is an amino acid present in all types of cells and associated with many cellular functions [1]. In the brain, glutamate acts as the main excitatory neurotransmitter and plays important roles in many neuronal processes such as synaptic transmission and neuronal plasticity and also involved in many neurological and psychiatric disorders [2]. Vesicular Glutamate Transporters (VGLUTs) are responsible for uploading glutamate into the synaptic vesicles at the presynaptic terminals to release [3]. These glutamate transporters were previously recognized in mammalian and avian brains and very recently in reptilian brain and marked as a major anatomical and functional marker of glutamatergic transmission [1,4-10]. Three isoforms of VGLUTs (VGLUT1-3) have been identified in mammals and the distribution of their mRNA and protein has been investigated thoroughly in the brain [4,5,11,12]. VGLUT1 and VGLUT2 are considered specific biomarkers of glutamatergic neurons, and they show a complementary distribution pattern in the mammalian brain [4,13]. VGLUT3 is distributed sparsely and is found in a subpopulation of non-glutamatergic neurons that synthesize other neurotransmitters, such as acetylcholine, serotonin, and γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain [12,13].

On the other hand, two isoforms of VGLUTs (VGLUT2-3) have been identified in birds and their mRNA distributions

have been studied in the pigeon and zebra finch brain with widely expressed VGLUT2 and VGLUT3 only in caudal linear nucleus [8,9,14]. Recently, three isoforms of VGLUTs have also identified in the turtle brain as reptilian model [10]. For the first time VGLUT1-3 mRNAs distribution patterns identified in any reptilian brain in the study of Sarkar & Atoji [10]. Therefore, like as the mammalian and avian brains, these transporters may play some fundamentals roles in reptilian brain also. Previously, multiple VGLUTs isoforms have been identified in many other lower organisms like *Drosophila*, zebrafish, and frog [15-17]. Taking together, expression patterns of VGLUTs mRNA suggests that they conserve with evolution. However, in the higher brain their differences in distribution patterns have not yet been resolute solely. Therefore, the aim of this study is to identify the differences between the expression patterns of different isoforms of VGLUTs in mammalian, reptilian, and avian brain.

Distribution patterns of three VGLUTs isoform in mammalian brain

VGLUT1

Among three isoforms, VGLUT1 and 2 showed complementary distribution pattern in mammalian brain (Table 1). VGLUT1 is generally abundant in telencephalic region. Except lower

expression in neocortical layer 4, strong expression is identified in remaining layers [18]. VGLUT1 is also localized in some other nuclei of the telencephalon e.g. entorhinal and piriform cortex, hippocampus, amygdala, and subiculum as well as in the olfactory tubercle [2,18,19]. A very few number of diencephalic nuclei are VGLUT1 positive. The granule cells of the cerebellum but not the deep cerebellar nuclei are glutamatergic in nature by showing VGLUT1 positivity [20]. Some rhombencephalic nuclei are also showed differential expression pattern.

VGLUT2

In comparison with VGLUT1, VGLUT2 expressed strongly in the diencephalic nuclei (Table 1). In different layers of neocortex, VGLUT2 is abundant in layer 4 and co-expression with VGLUT1 in some other telencephalic nuclei has also been previously identified [20]. The deep cerebellar nuclei along with a considerable numbers of brainstem nuclei such as- rostro-caudal part of the periaqueductal gray, latero-dorsal tegmental,

lateral and medial parabrachial, pedunculo-pontine, Kölliker-Fuse, solitary tract, and ventrolateral medulla have identified as glutamatergic on the basis of VGLUT2 expression [21].

VGLUT3

The distribution pattern of the third VGLUT is little bit unexpected (Table 1). In contrast with VGLUT1 and 2, VGLUT3 is discretely distributed throughout the brain and surprisingly co-localized with other neurotransmitters e.g GABAergic, serotonergic, and cholinergic markers [19]. Very limited number of the glutamatergic neurons of the multiple brain regions, such as- neocortex, hippocampus, olfactory bulb, hypothalamus, substantia nigra, and raphe nuclei are VGLUT3 positive [2]. The co-localization nature of the VGLUT3 with other types of neurotransmitter suggests that co-localizing neurons are capable of co-release of both glutamate and other classical neurotransmitters [7,11,12,19].

Table 1: Comparison of distribution summary of VGLUTs isoform in mammalian, reptilian, and avian brain.

Regions	Mammals			Reptiles			Birds	
	VGLUT1	VGLUT2	VGLUT3	VGLUT1	VGLUT2	VGLUT3	VGLUT2	VGLUT3
Telencephalon								
Pallium	+++	++	+	+++	++	-	+++	-
Sub pallium	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Diencephalon								
Thalamus	++	+++	-	-	+++	-	+++	-
Hypothalamus	++	+++	-	-	+++	-	+++	-
Mesencephalon	+	++	-	+	+	+	++	-
Rhombencephalon								
Cerebellar granular layer	+++	-	-	+++	-	-	+++	-
Cerebellar & other brainstem nuclei	+	+++	++	+	+++	++	+++	++

+++ = intense expression, ++ = moderate expression, + = weak expression, -= no expression.

Distribution patterns of three VGLUTs isoform in reptilian brain

VGLUT1

Like as the mammalian brain, reptilian VGLUT1 and 2 also distributed in a complimentary manner but the expression of the VGLUT1 is stronger than VGLUT2 in complementary sites (Table 1). The telencephalic pallium along with lateral and medial part of the amygdaloid nuclei, lateral olfactory tract nucleus, and mitral cell layer of the olfactory bulb are VGLUT1 positive [10]. Sub pallium part and the central amygdaloid nucleus is not VGLUT1 positive. Cerebellar granular layer and very few nuclei of the brainstem express the signal of VGLUT1.

VGLUT2

Telencephalic VGLUT1 positive nuclei are also positive for VGLUT2, but the expression is weaker than the VGLUT1 (Table 1). Sub pallial medial septal nucleus is showed glutamatergic nature based on the VGLUT2 expression [10]. VGLUT2 is

abundant in the diencephalic nuclei which is the persistent result like mammalian brain. A negligible number of nuclei of the mesencephalon but a considerable number of the rhombencephalic nuclei are glutamatergic in nature according to the expression of the VGLUT2 mRNA [10].

VGLUT3

Sarkar & Atoji [10] found an astonishing expression pattern of the VGLUT3 in turtle brain (Table 1). Telencephalon and diencephalon is devoid of expression, but expression found only in the parvocellular part of isthmus nucleus of mesencephalon and brainstem cochlear and raphe nuclei [10].

Distribution patterns of two VGLUTs isoform in avian brain

VGLUT2

VGLUT1 have not been identified in the avian brain yet. VGLUT2 showed corresponding expression pattern with that of the VGLUT1 and 2 of the mammalian brain [8,14]. In the avian

brain VGLUT2 both in the telencephalic and the diencephalic nuclei along with some mesencephalic and lower brainstem nuclei (Table 1).

VGLUT3

VGLUT3 only expressed in the caudal linear nucleus of the brainstem of pigeon [9]. The caudal linear nucleus is serotonergic in nature which suggests that glutamate and serotonin are co-localizing in that nucleus.

Concluding remarks

Expression patterns of VGLUTs mRNA in mammalian, reptilian, and avian brain is somewhat similar with a little variation. It means that these transporters may play some fundamentals role in brain functions which may conserve with evolution, but physiological future research is needed to identify the accurate function in the reptilian brain though it seems that they may play similar function like mammalian and avian brain.

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