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# Regional differences in acute corticosterone-induced dendritic remodeling in the rat brain and their behavioral consequences

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## Abstract

**Background:** Glucocorticoid released by stressful stimuli elicits various stress responses. Acute treatment with a single dose of corticosterone (CORT; predominant glucocorticoid of rats) alone has previously been shown to trigger anxiety behavior and robust dendritic hypertrophy of neurons in the basolateral amygdala (BLA). Neurons in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) are also known to be highly sensitive to stress and regulate anxiety-like behaviors. Nevertheless, we know less about acute CORT-induced structural changes of other brain regions and their behavioral outcomes. In addition, the temporal profile of acute CORT effects remains to be examined. The current study investigates time course changes of dendritic architectures in the stress vulnerable brain areas, the BLA and mPFC, and their behavioral consequences after acute treatment with a single dose of CORT.

**Results:** Acute CORT treatment produced delayed onset of dendritic remodeling in the opposite direction in the BLA and mPFC with different time courses. Acute CORT induced dendritic hypertrophy of BLA spiny neurons, which was paralleled by heightened anxiety, both peaked 12 days after the treatment. Meanwhile, CORT-induced dendritic atrophy of mPFC pyramidal neurons peaked on day 6, concomitantly with impaired working memory. Both changed dendritic morphologies and altered behavioral outcomes were fully recovered.

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest that stress-induced heightened anxiety appears to be a functional consequence of dendritic remodeling of BLA neurons but not that of mPFC. Instead, stress-induced dendritic atrophy of mPFC neurons is relevant to working memory deficit. Therefore, structural changes in the BLA and the mPFC might be specifically associated with distinct behavioral symptoms observed in stress-related mental disorders. Remarkably, stress-induced dendritic remodeling in the BLA as well as mPFC is readily reversible. The related behavioral outcomes also follow the similar time course in a reversible manner. Therefore, further studies on the cellular mechanism for the plasticity of dendrites architecture might provide new insight into the etiological factors for stress-related mental illness such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

**Keywords:** Corticosterone, Basolateral amygdala, Medial prefrontal cortex, Stress, Working memory, Anxiety

## Background

Stress results in the activation of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, leading to secretion of a stress hormone, glucocorticoid [1,2]. Glucocorticoids bind to glucocorticoid receptors, inducing various stress responses. Chronic glucocorticoid treatment causes dendritic atrophy in the hippocampus and spatial memory deficits observed in

stressed animals, which suggests that glucocorticoid is critical in stress-induced hippocampal damage [3,4]. While earlier studies on the effects of stress and glucocorticoid on the brain were largely focused on the hippocampus, more recently other brain regions have been investigated in terms of stress-related mental illness such as PTSD [5-8].

The mPFC is involved in the integration of cognitive and emotional information for attentional processing [9,10]. Abnormal activity in the mPFC generally appears in the stress-related mental illness [11]. For instance, chronic restraint stress in rodents decreases dendritic

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length and number of branch points of mPFC pyramidal neurons [12]. The atrophy of mPFC is considered to be related with some behavioral alterations in PTSD patients [13,14]. Glucocorticoids play an important role in the regulation of the stress response through direct action at receptors in the mPFC [15] and activation of these receptors with chronic injections of CORT produces dendritic atrophy in mPFC neurons [16], mimicking the effect of chronic stress.

Meanwhile, chronic immobilization stress results in increased dendritic length and number of branch points of BLA spiny neurons in rodents [17,18]. In addition to the increased arborization of BLA neurons, chronic immobilization stress facilitate anxiety-like behavior [17-19]. Interestingly, chronic unpredictable stress fails to produce both dendritic elongation [18] and anxiety-like behavior [19]. These findings suggest that certain forms of stress may affect BLA hypertrophy and thereby lead to enhanced anxiety.

Even a single acute immobilization stress causes increased spine density and heightened anxiety, without changing dendritic arborization [17]. Interestingly, a previous study reported that acute treatment with a single dose of glucocorticoid elicits neuronal hypertrophy in the BLA and enhanced anxiety 12 days after the treatment [20]. This study also showed that the hypertrophic effect of acute CORT is sensitive enough to be saturated by a single dose of CORT because chronic CORT treatment for 10 days caused no further dendritic changes. Thus, dendritic remodeling of BLA neurons seems to require an incubation period after the stressful experience before they become evident and this structural change coincides with delayed anxiety behavior. In this regard, the effect of acute CORT treatment appears to be reminiscent of PTSD, in which a single traumatic event triggers changes in behaviors including anxiety that are both delayed and prolonged [21,22] and accompanied by BLA hyperactivity [23].

When stress-induced anxiety is prolonged or exaggerated, it can produce mental illness. In humans, exposure to severe stress like a life-threatening event is the precipitating factor for PTSD. However, most of people experience at least one traumatic event in their lifetime [24], yet only about 15% of those develop PTSD [25,26]. Upon exposure to traumatic stress, PTSD-like symptoms are apparent in almost all people in the days and weeks but the symptoms gradually disappear thereafter in the majority [27]. Thus, PTSD can be best described as a condition in which the process of recovery from trauma is impeded.

Although acute CORT-treatment rodent model has revealed delayed yet robust effects on both anxiety level and dendritic hypertrophy of BLA neurons, detailed temporal profiles following the acute CORT treatment

have not been examined yet. Furthermore, how acute CORT treatment affects other stress-vulnerable brain regions is awaiting investigations. Therefore, in the present study, we explored the time-course effect of acute CORT treatment on dendritic architectures in the mPFC and the BLA. We also investigated the relationship between dendritic remodeling of the different brain regions and the behavioral outcomes across time.

## Results

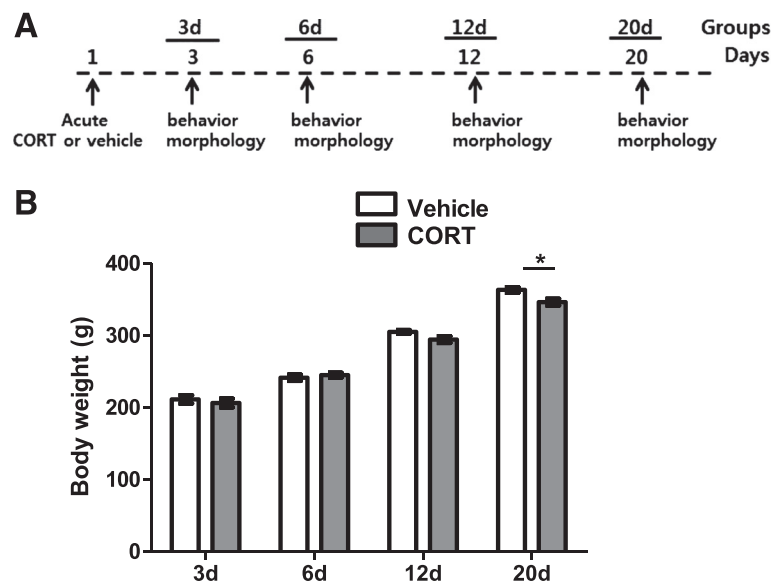
Temporal aspects of behavioral and dendritic changes following acute CORT treatment have not been examined yet. Therefore, in the present study, we explored the temporal effects of acute CORT or vehicle administration by measuring dendritic architecture and behavior with variable delays, i.e., 3, 6, 12, 20 days after the treatment (Figure 1A). When we first measured a temporal change of body weight following acute CORT treatment (10 mg/kg of body weight), a two-way repeated-measures ANOVA revealed significant main effect of time ( $F_{(3, 54)} = 391.9$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and of treatment ( $F_{(1, 54)} = 5.54$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) but not of interaction ( $F_{(3, 54)} = 1.79$ ,  $P > 0.15$ ) (Figure 1B). Delayed significant difference in body weight by acute CORT treatment was revealed on day 20 ( $P < 0.05$ , *post hoc* Bonferroni test).

### Dendritic architecture of BLA neurons

Total dendritic length (Figure 2A) and number of branch points (Figure 2B) of BLA neurons were measured at various time points following a treatment of vehicle or CORT. Seven animals were assigned to each group and 20 ~ 26 neurons (about 3 neurons per an animal) were used to measure dendritic architectures. Total dendritic length and number of branch point for each animal were averaged, from which the group averages were calculated.

Overall, hypertrophic alteration of dendritic arborization of BLA neurons upon acute CORT treatment was significantly delayed and reversible. In terms of dendritic length of BLA neurons, a two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of time ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 40.98$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), of treatment ( $F_{(1, 48)} = 25.39$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), and of their interaction ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 33.55$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). Number of branch points of BLA neurons also showed significant main effects of time ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 16.43$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), and of their interaction ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 7.39$ ,  $P = 0.0004$ ), though main effect of treatment did not reach statistical significance ( $F_{(1, 48)} = 2.167$ ,  $P > 0.1$ ).

We analyzed the differences in detail between vehicle-treated and CORT-treated groups at each time point by *post-hoc* Bonferroni test following a two-way ANOVA. On day 3, no significant difference between vehicle- and CORT-treated groups was found either in total dendritic length (vehicle:  $1028.2 \pm 47.1$   $\mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $870.8 \pm 48.9$   $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figures 2A-3d) or in number



**Figure 1 Experimental schedule and time course change of body weight.** (A) Experimental schedule to study temporal aspects of behavioral and neuronal morphological changes after acute CORT treatment. Vehicle or CORT was subcutaneously administered on day 1 and time-course changes of behavior and dendritic arborization were measured on days 3, 6, 12 and 20. (B) Time course changes of body weight upon acute treatment of vehicle or CORT. Significance of difference in body weight was analyzed by using a two-way repeated-measures ANOVA. Delayed significant difference by acute CORT treatment was revealed on day 20. \*,  $P < 0.05$  (*post hoc* Bonferroni test).

of branch points (vehicle:  $10.52 \pm 0.54$ , CORT:  $9.38 \pm 0.59$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figures 2B-3d). To investigate the effects of acute CORT treatment on dendritic architecture in greater detail, segmental analysis was performed to track changes in dendritic length as a function of radial distance from the soma (segmental distance:  $20 \mu\text{m}$ ; Figure 2C). This analysis further confirmed that all the aspects of dendritic morphology were comparable between vehicle- and CORT-treated groups on day 3 (Figures 2C-3d).

On day 6, CORT-treated group showed slightly increased total dendritic length compared to vehicle-treated group, although the difference was not statistically significant (16.3% increase; vehicle:  $972.9 \pm 38.3 \mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $1131.9 \pm 55.5 \mu\text{m}$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ; Figure 2A-6d). Number of branch points of CORT-treated group was comparable to that of vehicle-treated group (vehicle:  $11.19 \pm 0.46$ , CORT:  $11.31 \pm 0.56$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figure 2B-6d). However, segmental analysis revealed significant dendritic expansion at  $80 \mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.01$ ) and  $100 \mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) from the soma in CORT-treated group (Figure 2C-6d). Thus, hypertrophic effect of acute CORT began appearing 6 days after the treatment.

On day 12, CORT treatment dramatically increased total apical dendritic length (77.7% increase; vehicle:  $1079.9 \pm 76.2 \mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $1918.9 \pm 55.2 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ , Figure 2A-12d) and total number of branch points (35.7% increase; vehicle:  $12.17 \pm 0.58$ , CORT:  $16.52 \pm 0.81$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ , Figure 2B-12d). Segmental analysis also showed

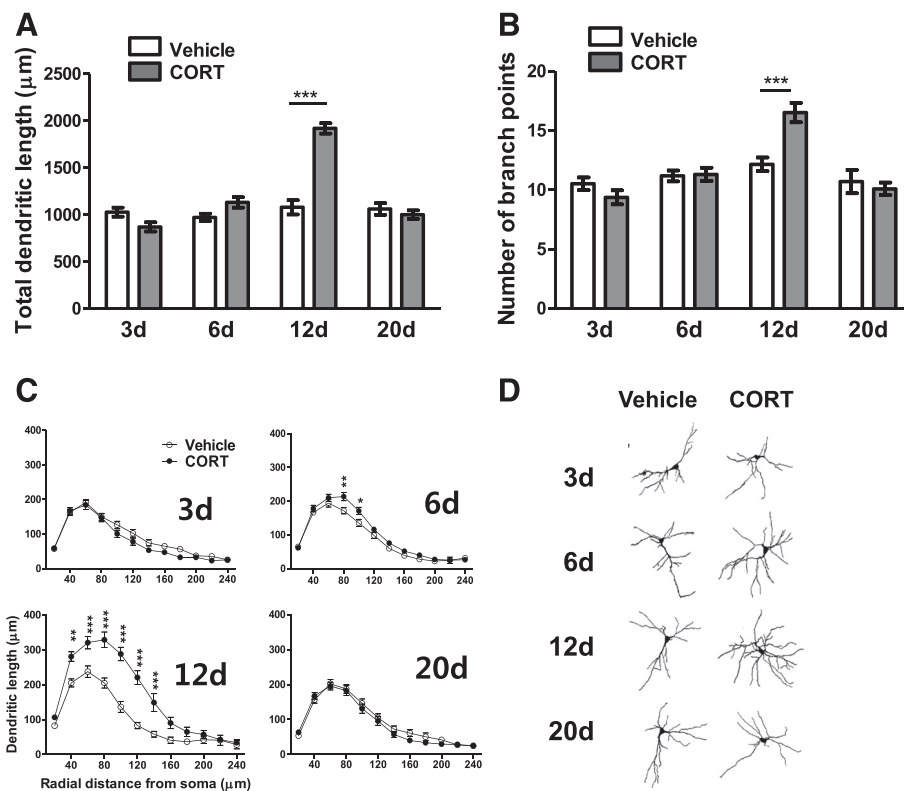
dendritic hypertrophy in CORT-treated group at  $40 \mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.01$ ) and within a distance of  $60 \sim 160 \mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.001$ ) from the soma (Figure 2C-12d).

On day 20, interestingly, all the dendritic measurements revealed that the dramatic hypertrophic effect was returned to the level of vehicle-treated groups, which indicates the hypertrophic effect of CORT on dendrites of BLA neurons was reversible. Total dendritic length (vehicle:  $1060.9 \pm 63.2 \mu\text{m}$ ; CORT:  $1001.6 \pm 45.4 \mu\text{m}$ ;  $P > 0.5$ ; Figure 2A-20d) and number of branch points (vehicle:  $10.71 \pm 0.99$ ; CORT:  $10.10 \pm 0.52$ ;  $p > 0.5$ ; Figure 2B-20d) returned to the vehicle-treated level, and any significant changes in detailed dendritic architecture were not observed (Figure 2C-20d).

Representative camera lucida drawings of Golgi-impregnated BLA pyramidal neurons for vehicle- or CORT-treated groups with various delay periods after the treatment are illustrated in Figure 2D.

#### Anxiety

Stressful events induce glucocorticoid release and evoke anxiety. Amygdalar hyperactivity is known to be accompanied by anxiety-like behavior [17-20]. Therefore, we examined whether acute treatment with single dose of CORT leads to a temporal change in anxiety behavior which is paralleled by the delayed yet reversible temporal change in dendritic architecture of BLA. Anxieties of animals 3, 6, 12 and 20 days following an acute vehicle or CORT treatment were measured in terms of reduction in



**Figure 2 Temporal changes in dendritic arborization of BLA neurons following acute CORT treatment.** Acute CORT treatment elicited an increase in dendritic arborization 12 days after the treatment. The increase in dendritic arborization was manifested as increases in total dendritic length (A) and total number of branch points (B), and segmental analysis revealed an increase in dendritic arborization along a wide range of dendritic segments (C). Representative camera lucida drawings of Golgi-impregnated BLA pyramidal neurons for vehicle- or CORT- treated groups with various delay periods after the treatment (D).\*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$  (*post hoc* Bonferroni test).

open arm exploration in the elevated plus maze (Figure 3). Ten to eleven animals were assigned to each condition, i.e., total 84 animals were used for the anxiety measurement.

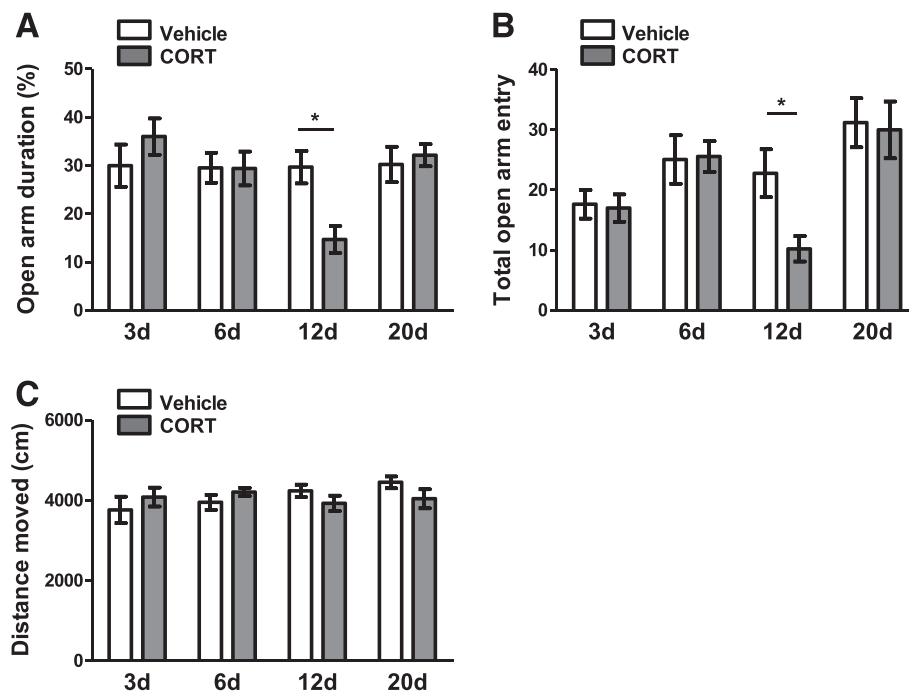
As shown in Figure 3A, a two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of time ( $F_{(3, 76)} = 3.89$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) and of interaction ( $F_{(3, 76)} = 3.17$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) on open arm duration. However, main effect of treatment did not reach statistical significance ( $F_{(1, 76)} = 0.53$ ,  $P > 0.5$ ). In terms of open arm entry, only main effect of time was significant ( $F_{(3, 76)} = 6.76$ ,  $P = 0.0004$ , Figure 3B). *Post hoc* Bonferroni test showed that percent open arm duration ( $P > 0.05$ , Figure 3A-3d, -6d) and number of total open arm entry ( $P > 0.05$ , Figure 3B-3d, -6d) were comparable between vehicle- and CORT-treated groups 3 days and 6 days after the treatments. Meanwhile, on day 12, CORT-treated group exhibited a significantly greater degree of anxiety compared with vehicle-treated group. This elevated anxiety level was manifested as a significant reduction in percentage of open arm duration (48.9% reduction; vehicle:  $29.16 \pm 3.08\%$ , CORT:  $14.89 \pm 2.50\%$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ; Figure 3A-12d) and number of open arm entry (55.2% reduction; vehicle:  $23.90 \pm 3.80$ , CORT:  $10.70 \pm 1.95$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ; Figure 3B-12d).

Interestingly, the enhanced anxiety was not persistent. On day 20, anxiety level of CORT-treated group returned to that of vehicle-treated group; both open arm duration (vehicle:  $30.76 \pm 3.35\%$ , CORT:  $32.15 \pm 2.30\%$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ; Figure 3A-20d) and open arm entry (vehicle:  $30.36 \pm 3.80$ , CORT:  $30.00 \pm 4.71$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ; Figure 3B-20d) of CORT-treated group were comparable to those of vehicle-treated group.

As shown in Figure 3C, a two-way ANOVA revealed no significant main effects of interaction ( $F_{(3, 76)} = 1.62$ ,  $P > 0.1$ ), of treatment ( $F_{(1, 76)} = 0.057$ ,  $P < 0.8$ ) and of time ( $F_{(3, 76)} = 0.79$ ,  $P > 0.5$ ) on total moving distance, which implicates that the higher anxiety was not accompanied by difference in locomotion activity. Overall, acute CORT induced dendritic hypertrophy of BLA spiny neurons, which was paralleled by heightened anxiety, both peaked 12 days after the treatment. Therefore, dendritic arborization of BLA neurons was closely related with anxiety level.

#### Dendritic architecture of mPFC neurons

In addition to the BLA, the mPFC has been known to be one of the stress vulnerable brain areas. The mPFC in



**Figure 3 Temporal change in anxiety-like behavior in the EPM following acute CORT treatment.** The increased anxiety level 12 days after acute CORT treatment was evident by a decrease in open arm duration (A) and a decrease in total number of open arm entry (B). \*,  $P < 0.05$  (*post hoc* Bonferroni test). No difference in total moving distance between vehicle- and CORT-treated groups indicates that the higher anxiety-level was not accompanied by difference in locomotion activity (C).

rodents includes the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (ACd), prelimbic PFC (PL) and infralimbic PFC (IL). Apical dendritic arborization of pyramidal neurons located in the PL and IL was measured across days in terms of total dendritic length (Figure 4A) and number of branch points (Figure 4B). A detailed segmental analysis was also performed using radial distance from the soma (Segmental distance, 40  $\mu\text{m}$ ; Figure 4C). Seven animals were assigned to each condition and 20~27 neurons (about 3 neurons per an animal) were used for each measurement.

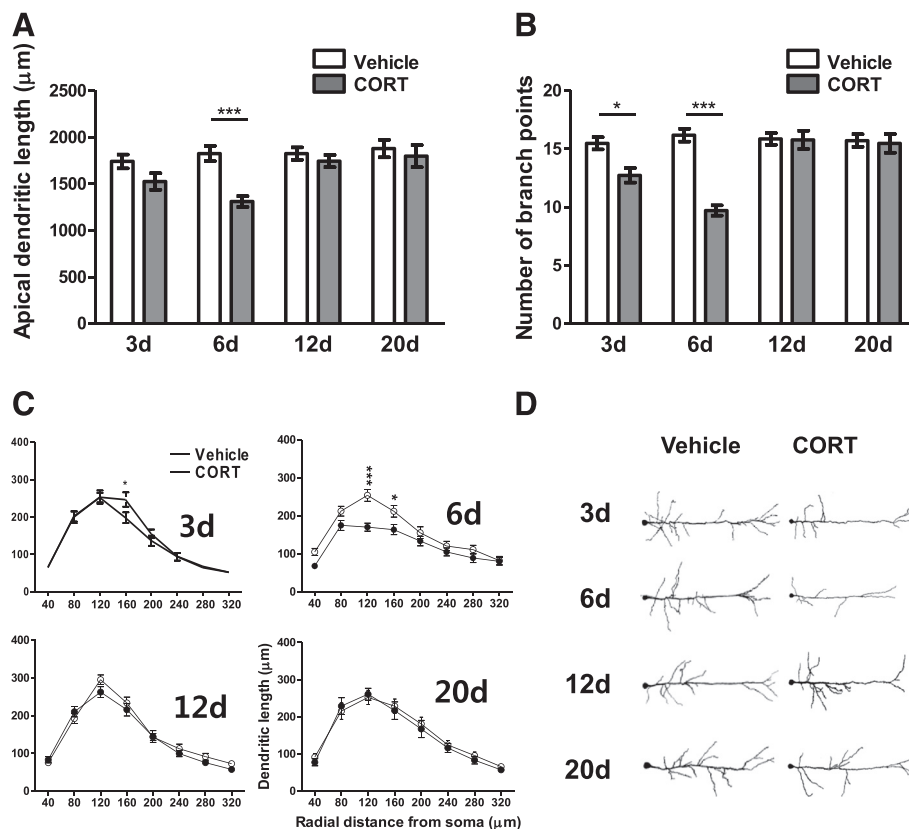
Overall, delayed and reversible atrophic alteration of dendritic arborization of mPFC neurons upon acute CORT treatment was observed. In terms of total apical dendritic length, a two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of time ( $F_{(3,48)} = 4.63$ ,  $P = 0.0064$ ), of treatment ( $F_{(1, 48)} = 14.44$ ,  $P = 0.0004$ ), and of their interaction ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 3.03$ ,  $P = 0.0381$ ). Number of branch points of mPFC neurons also showed significant main effects of time ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 9.77$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), of treatment ( $F_{(1, 48)} = 30.57$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and of their interaction ( $F_{(3, 48)} = 11.96$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The difference between vehicle-treated and CORT-treated groups at each time point was further analyzed in detail by *post-hoc* Bonferroni test following a two-way ANOVA.

On day 3, there was a trend of decrease in dendritic arborization in the CORT-treated group compared with

the vehicle-treated group. Although a decrease of total dendritic length in the CORT-treated group did not reach statistical significance (12.4% decrease; vehicle:  $1739.9 \pm 74.3 \mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $1523.6 \pm 89.7 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figure 4A-3d), number of branch points significantly decreased in the CORT-treated group (15.8% decrease; vehicle:  $15.48 \pm 0.52$ , CORT:  $12.72 \pm 0.63$ ,  $P < 0.05$ , Figure 4B-3d). Segmental analysis (segmental distance: 40  $\mu\text{m}$ ) also revealed that dendritic atrophy in the CORT-treated group began to be apparent at 160  $\mu\text{m}$  from soma on day 3 ( $P < 0.05$ , Figure 4C-3d).

On day 6, CORT-treated group showed a significant decrease in total dendritic length (28.2% decrease; vehicle:  $1824.9 \pm 82.7 \mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $1309.8 \pm 57.7 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $P < 0.001$ , Figure 4A-6d) as well as in number of branch points (39.9% decrease; vehicle:  $16.18 \pm 0.55$ , CORT:  $9.71 \pm 0.44$ ,  $P < 0.001$ , Figure 4B-6d). Segmental analysis revealed significant dendritic atrophy at 120  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.001$ ) and 160  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) from soma in CORT-treated group (Figure 4C-6d).

However, 12 days after an acute CORT treatment, atrophic effects of CORT on dendrite morphology dramatically disappeared, which maintained thereafter; total dendritic length (vehicle:  $1823.8 \pm 66.8 \mu\text{m}$ , CORT:  $1743.4 \pm 65.3 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figure 4A-12d) and number of branch points (vehicle:  $15.86 \pm 0.49$ , CORT:  $15.77 \pm 0.80$ ,  $P > 0.05$ , Figure 4B-12d) returned to the vehicle-



**Figure 4 Temporal changes in dendritic arborization of mPFC neurons following acute CORT treatment.** Acute CORT treatment elicited a decrease in dendritic arborization 3 and 6 days after the treatment. The decrease in dendritic arborization was manifested by decreased total dendritic length (A) and total number of branch points (B), and segmental analysis revealed an increase in dendritic arborization in the segments between 120 µm and 160 µm from the cell body (C). Representative camera lucida drawings of Golgi-impregnated mPFC pyramidal neurons for vehicle- or CORT- treated groups with various delay periods after the treatment (D). Only apical dendrites were depicted for clarity. \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$  (post hoc Bonferroni test).

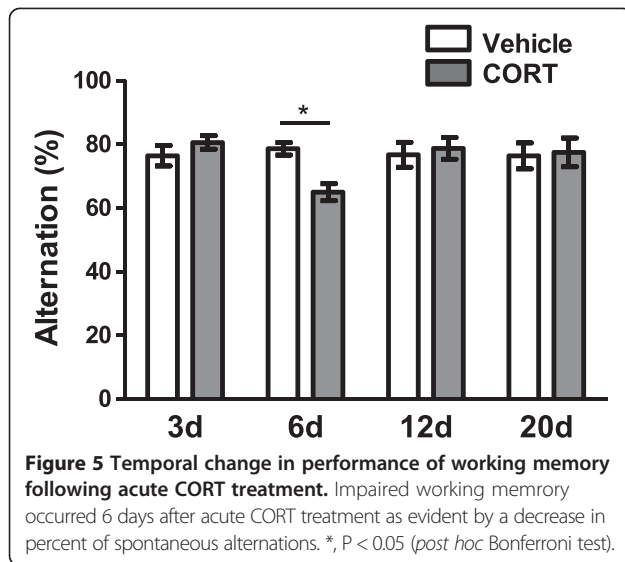
treated level and no significant changes in detailed dendritic architecture were observed (Figure 4C-12d). Also, both total apical dendritic length (vehicle:  $1877.9 \pm 93.6$  µm; CORT:  $1796.4 \pm 118.6$  µm;  $P > 0.5$ ; Figure 4A-20d) and total number of branch points (vehicle:  $15.71 \pm 0.54$ ; CORT:  $15.47 \pm 0.812$ ;  $p > 0.5$ ; Figure 4B-20d) were comparable. The segmental analysis also confirmed the disappearance of CORT effect on day 20 (Figure 4C-20d). Therefore, the atrophic effect of CORT on dendrite of mPFC neurons is reversible. Figure 4D shows camera lucida drawings of representative Golgi-impregnated mPFC pyramidal neurons from vehicle- and CORT-treated animals.

### Working memory

Apical dendritic atrophy and spine loss in mPFC are structural changes that result from experiencing traumatic stress [12,16,28,29] and these changes may be associated with altered emotionality, impaired working memory, and dysfunctional regulation of stress hormone homeostasis [11,30-33]. In the present study, we found that alteration of the anxiety level after an acute CORT

treatment follows the time course change of dendritic architecture of BLA neurons but not mPFC neurons, indicating that enhanced anxiety is more likely associated with BLA hypertrophy rather than mPFC atrophy. Therefore, we investigated whether mPFC atrophy upon acute CORT treatment is rather accompanied by working memory deficit.

We assessed the temporal effect of acute CORT treatment on working memory performance using the Y-maze test. Percentage alternation calculated as the ratio of actual to possible alternation was considered as a parameter for working memory-related behaviors. Percent alternations of animals in the Y-maze 3, 6, 12 and 20 days following an acute vehicle or CORT treatment were measured (Figure 5). Ten animals were assigned to each condition and total 80 animals were used for the anxiety measurement. As shown in Figure 5, a two-way ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of interaction ( $F_{(3, 72)} = 2.94$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). However, main effect of treatment ( $F_{(1, 72)} = 0.47$ ,  $P > 0.5$ ) and of time ( $F_{(3, 72)} = 1.64$ ,  $P > 0.1$ ) did not reach statistical significance. Post hoc Bonferroni test



showed that working memory impairment only in the CORT-treated animals on day 6 was manifested as a significant reduction in percentage of spontaneous alternations (17.3% reduction; vehicle:  $78.59 \pm 1.93\%$ , CORT:  $64.95 \pm 2.68\%$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ; Figure 5-6d).

Regardless of CORT treatment, however, percentage of alternation was comparable to the vehicle-treated animals on days 3, 12 and 20 ( $P > 0.05$ , Figure 5-3d, -12d, -20d). Our result clearly shows coincident occurrence of the working memory impairment and the dendrite atrophy of mPFC neurons in CORT-treated group 6 day after the treatment. There was a strong trend that high and low level of dendritic arborizations of mPFC neurons is accompanied by high and low performance of working memory, respectively.

## Discussion

We first examined the time-course effect of an acute CORT administration on dendritic architectures in the BLA and investigated the relationship between the dendritic remodeling in the BLA and anxiety across time. We found that change in dendritic arborization of BLA neurons is paralleled by alteration in anxiety; peaked dendritic hypertrophy of BLA neurons was concomitant with culminating anxiety behavior at 12d following acute CORT treatment (Figures 2, 3). Behavioral alterations found in stress-related mental illness are considered to be closely related with morphological changes of neurons in a certain brain regions. Indeed, growing body of evidence indicates that anxiety generated by stress and stress hormone is caused by dendritic hypertrophy in BLA neurons. For instance, chronic immobilization stress increases dendritic length and number of branch points of BLA neurons [18] and this dendritic remodeling is accompanied by enhanced anxiety [19,34]. More importantly,

experimental reduction of dendritic length results in reduced anxiety [35]. Therefore, our result is consistent with the observations that BLA hypertrophy is relevant to the heightened anxiety upon stress.

While chronic immobilization stress successfully produces BLA hypertrophy and enhanced anxiety, chronic unpredictable stress fails to show both dendritic elongation [18] and anxiety-like behavior [19]. Single acute immobilization stress causes increased spine density and heightened anxiety, without changing dendritic arborization [17]. Our present study further confirms that acute treatment with a single dose of glucocorticoid elicits neuronal hypertrophy in the BLA and enhanced anxiety 12 days after the treatment [20]. However, previous study reports that effect of repeated CORT administration on dendritic morphology appears to be brain region-specific and chronic CORT administration for 21 days shows no morphological changes in BLA pyramidal neurons [36]. Overall, these findings suggest that certain forms of stress may affect BLA hypertrophy and thereby lead to enhanced anxiety. In addition, length of stress exposure time may affect BLA differently.

Neurons in the mPFC are also highly sensitive to stress. However, in contrast to hypertrophic effect on BLA neurons, stress decreases dendritic branching and length of pyramidal neurons in the mPFC [12]. Chronic stress can induce dendritic spine loss in mPFC pyramidal neurons [37]. These dendritic remodeling can be induced by repeated chronic stress or by acute intense stress [32,38-40]. Glucocorticoid receptors is enriched in the mPFC [15] and activation of glucocorticoid receptors with chronic treatment of CORT mimics the effects of chronic stress on the mPFC [16,32,41]. Now, we asked whether acute treatment with a single dose of CORT triggers dendritic remodeling in mPFC pyramidal neurons. As expected, acute CORT treatment also produced changes in dendritic arborization of mPFC neurons as found in BLA neurons yet with distinct characteristics (Figure 4). CORT produced apical dendritic atrophy in mPFC neurons rather than hypertrophy. Moreover, the structural change in mPFC pyramidal neurons was also reversible but it was less delayed compared with that in BLA neurons. Dendritic atrophy of mPFC neurons was peaked 6 days after acute CORT treatment, which is about a week earlier than the CORT-induced dendritic hypertrophy of BLA neurons. Remarkably, dendritic atrophy in mPFC neurons is not paralleled by anxiety behavior. This finding seems to be inconsistent with the accumulating data suggesting that the mPFC in addition to the BLA is preferentially involved in anxiety.

An increasing number of studies demonstrate that the mPFC is implicated in emotional processing in both physiological and pathological states. In humans, decreased ventral mPFC volume, lower activity than average

and reduced connectivity to limbic systems are associated with the prevalence of anxiety and panic disorders [42], major depression [42,43], phobias [44], and PTSD [45]. Similar to humans, the rodent mPFC also regulates anxiety behaviors. Rats bred for high anxiety also show lower baseline activity and reduced tissue oxygenation in mPFC [46]. Furthermore, animals exhibiting higher basal anxiety-like behavior have shorter apical dendrites in layer II/III pyramidal neurons of the mPFC compared to their low anxiety counterparts [47]. Chronic stress that has been shown to increase anxiety in rodents also generates dendritic remodeling of mPFC pyramidal neurons [12].

A clue to explain the discrepancy between our present observation and others seems to lie on the previous finding that effect of stress on dendritic remodeling is circuit-specific; a subpopulation of mPFC neurons that project to the BLA is resistant to stress-induced dendritic atrophy [48]. Thus, if a small subpopulation of neurons that participate in anxiety behavior is resistant to stress-related dendritic remodeling, they will function normally regardless of pre-exposure to stress, thereby maintaining unaltered anxiety level.

A number of behavioral studies demonstrate that stress-induced impaired performance of working memory test specifically depends on the integrity of the PFC [31,32]. The decreased dendritic arborization in the mPFC in chronically stressed rats predicts impairment of attentional set-shifting performance [31]. Therefore, we tested the possibility that stress-vulnerable mPFC neurons exhibiting dendritic atrophy participate in working memory performance. Our study shows that occurrence of working memory impairment coincided with the dendritic atrophy of mPFC neurons. Therefore, impaired working memory rather than enhanced anxiety might be a behavioral consequence of the stress-induced decrease in dendritic arborization in mPFC pyramidal neurons. Nevertheless, we should note that the present evidence for behavioral consequence of stress-induced dendritic changes in the amygdala and mPFC is rather correlational in nature. Therefore, it is crucial to understand circuit-specificity of stress-induced dendritic remodeling as pursued in the previous study [48].

A remarkable finding in our study is that both robust hypertrophy of the BLA and enhanced anxiety are readily reversible. While dendritic remodeling of mPFC neurons caused by stress has been known to be reversible [49], dendritic hypertrophy in BLA neurons as well as enhanced anxiety, once generated, long-lasts and fails to reverse with recovery [34]. However, the present study revealed for the first time that dendritic hypertrophy of BLA neurons and its associated heightened anxiety can be fully recovered.

In PTSD, a single traumatic event triggers changes in behaviors including anxiety that are both delayed and

prolonged [21,22], which accompanied by BLA hyperactivity [23]. Exposure to severe stress like a life-threatening event is the precipitating factor for PTSD. However, not every individual experiencing traumatic stress develops the stress-related mental illness. Upon exposure to traumatic stress, PTSD-like symptoms are apparent in almost all people in the days and weeks but the symptoms gradually disappear thereafter in the majority [27]. Thus, the loss of resilience may have relevance to PTSD. Because stress-induced changes of dendritic morphology and related behavioral outcomes appear to be readily reversible in our stress model, further studies on cellular and molecular mechanisms of recovery-related plasticity using this model might provide a new insight into the etiological factors of stress-related mental illness such as PTSD.

## Conclusions

Our results further confirm that heightened anxiety is tightly correlated with hypertrophic effect of stress on BLA neurons. Working memory deficit appears to be functional consequence of morphological changes in mPFC neurons. Therefore, the stress-induced structural changes in the BLA and the mPFC might be associated specifically with distinct behavioral symptoms observed in stress-related mental illness. Because the stress-induced changes of dendritic morphology and related behavioral outcomes appear to be readily reversible, further studies on cellular mechanism of plastic changes of dendrites might provide new insight into the etiological factors of stress-related mental illness such as PTSD.

## Methods

### Experimental animals

Male Sprague–Dawley rats (6 weeks of age at the beginning of experiments) were used in all experiments. All rats were housed 2~3 animals per a cage in a temperature-controlled room on a 12 h light/dark cycle with the light period beginning at 7:00 P.M. Food and water were available ad libitum. The experimental groups were divided into 8 groups (3d-vehicle, 3d-CORT, 6d-vehicle, 6d-CORT, 12d-vehicle, 12d-CORT, 20d-vehicle and 20d-CORT groups) and rats were randomly assigned to each group. The rest of the groups were examined accordingly with the experimental schedule as shown in Figure 1A. Acute CORT treatment consisted of a single s.c. injection of CORT (10 mg/kg of body weight) dissolved in 60% ethanol (in 0.9% saline). Rats treated with 60% ethanol alone were served as controls (vehicle-treated group). All animal procedures were approved (KHUASP(SE)-13-031) and monitored by the Kyung Hee University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.



### Morphological studies

Rats were decapitated under deep anesthesia with isoflurane. Brain tissue was prepared by using the rapid Golgi kit (FD Neurotechnologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Following a 14 day incubation period, brain tissue was sliced coronally (150  $\mu$ m) using a HA752 vibrotome (Campden) and mounted on gelatin-coated slides. Sections were collected serially, dehydrated in absolute alcohol, cleared in xylene, and coverslipped. Golgi-impregnated spiny neurons in the BLA (-2.3 to -3.6 relative to bregma) and pyramidal neurons lying in layer II/III of the mPFC (+3.3 to +2.8 relative to bregma) were studied according to the atlas of Paxinos and Watson [50]. Images of selected Golgi-impregnated neuron were captured with AxioCam HRC (ZEISS) in a Axioskop 50 (ZEISS) using Plan-Neofluor objective 100X/1.40 oil, saved as 16-bit TIFF files using AxioVision program, (ZEISS). Camera lucida drawing was generated by tracing a neuron of the overlay image in a new layer with "line tool" in Photoshop program (Adobe Systems) as previously described [51]. Neurons with a minimal overlap of dendrites, heavily impregnated with silver nitrate and without truncated dendrites were selected for drawing. Morphometric analysis (calculation of total dendritic length and total number of branch points) of digitized images was performed by using ImageJ program (NIH).

### The Elevated Plus Maze (EPM)

The behavioral tests were carried out in a behavior-test room (temperature approximately 24 °C, light level 40 lux). All tests were carried out between the 10:00–17:00 h (dark phase of daily cycle). The EPM test is based on the natural aversion of rodent for open and elevated areas, as well as on their natural spontaneous exploratory behavior in novel environments. This test is the best characterized and most frequently used animal model for measuring anxiety [52]. The EPM consisted of two opposite open arms and two opposite closed arms. Two open arms were 50 cm  $\times$  10 cm and two closed arms were 50 cm  $\times$  10 cm and enclosed by 30 cm high walls on each side and ends. The closed arms were made of black acrylic. The center platform was 10 cm  $\times$  10 cm. The maze was elevated 50 cm from the floor. At the beginning of each trial, a rat was placed into the center of the plus maze facing an open arm. Each trial lasted 10 min. The elevated plus maze was cleaned with 70% ethanol solution after each trial. The number of open arm entries and time spent (duration) in open arms were measured as open-arm exploration. A rat was considered to have entered an arm when all four paws were positioned within an arm. In this paradigm, heightened anxiety is defined as a decreased open-arm exploration. EthoVision program (Noldus Information Tech.) was used for data analysis.

### The Y-maze

The Y-maze spontaneous alternation paradigm is based on the natural tendency of rodents to explore a novel environment. When placed in the Y-maze, mice will explore the least recently visited arm, and thus tend to alternate visits between the three arms. For efficient alternation, mice need to use working memory, and thus, they should maintain an ongoing record of most recently visited arms, and continuously update such a record [53]. The Y-maze consisted of three arms that were 50 cm long, 15 cm wide and 20 cm high. Three arms were converged at an equilateral triangle center, placed 120 degree with respect to each other. The maze was made of black-acryl. Three arms had visual cues that consisted of a star, a triangle and a circle form. Rats were placed into the end of the start arm and allowed to freely explore the maze for 8 min. Arm entry session were recorded when a rat's hind legs were placed into two thirds of the arm. Spontaneous alternation was defined as successive entries into the three arms on overlapping triplet sets. The percentage alternation was calculated as the ratio of actual to possible alternation (defined as the total number of arm entries minus two)  $\times$  100 and considered as a parameter for working memory-related behaviors.

### Statistical analysis

All sampling of morphological and behavioral studies occurred with an investigator blind to groups. Statistical differences were determined by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with acute CORT treatment (CORT or vehicle) and time after the treatment (3d, 6d, 12d, and 20d) as between-group sources of variance. For segmental analysis (e.g., for a within-group source of variance), statistical differences were determined by repeated measures two-way ANOVA. *Post hoc* Bonferroni analysis was performed for multiple comparisons with  $P < 0.05$  considered significant (Graphpad Prism software 5.0). The F values and experimental degrees of freedom are included in Results. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM, and percentage change are calculated with respect to corresponding control values.

### Abbreviations

CORT: Corticosterone; BLA: Basolateral amygdala; mPFC: Medial prefrontal cortex; PTSD: Posttraumatic stress disorder; PL: Prelimbic cortex; IL: Infralimbic cortex; EPM: Elevated plus maze.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interests.

### Authors' contributions

HK carried out the morphological studies, participated in the behavioural experiments and drafted the manuscript. JHY and KC carried out the behavioural experiments. SH, SJK and KSS analysed data. SJK and KSS conceived of the study, and participated in its design and coordination and wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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