



Neurexin 3 Regulates Synaptic Connections Between Central Amygdala Neurons and Excitable Cells of the Lateral Parabrachial Nucleus in Rats with Varicella Zoster Induced Orofacial Pain

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Introduction: Herpes Zoster in humans is the result of varicella zoster virus (VZV) infection. Injecting rats with varicella zoster virus produces pain similar to herpes zoster “shingles” pain in humans. In a previous study, orofacial pain was induced by injecting the whisker pad of male rats with VZV and the pain response increased after attenuating neurexin 3 (Nrxn3) expression in the central amygdala. Neurons descend from the central amygdala to the lateral parabrachial nucleus and orofacial pain signals ascend to the lateral parabrachial nucleus. GABAergic neurons within the central amygdala regulate pain by inhibiting activity within the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Attenuating Nrxn3 expression in the central amygdala increased GABA release in the lateral parabrachial nucleus suggesting Nrxn3 controls pain by regulating GABA release. Nrxn3 can also control synaptic connections between neurons, and we hypothesized that Nrxn3 knockdown in the central amygdala would reduce the number of GABAergic synaptic connections in the lateral parabrachial nucleus and increase VZV associated pain.

Methods: To test this idea, the number of synaptic connections between GABAergic cells of the central amygdala and excitatory or dynorphin positive neurons within the lateral parabrachial nucleus were quantitated after infusion of a virus expressing synaptophysin. Synaptophysin is a synaptic vesicle protein that labels neuronal synaptic connections. These connections were measured in rats with and without whisker pad injection of VZV and knockdown of Nrxn3 within the central amygdala. Orofacial pain was measured using a place escape avoidance paradigm.

Results: GABAergic synaptic connections were reduced in the lateral parabrachial nucleus after Nrxn3 knockdown. Rats with a reduction in the number of connections had an increase in VZV associated orofacial pain. Immunostaining with the pain marker prodynorphin indicated that the reduction in GABAergic connections was primarily associated with prodynorphin positive neurons.

Discussion: The results suggest Nrxn3 reduces VZV associated orofacial pain, in part, by enhancing synaptic connections between GABA cells of the central amygdala and pain neurons within the lateral parabrachial nucleus.

Keywords: orofacial pain, zoster, shingles, varicella zoster, post-herpetic neuralgia, synaptic plasticity

Introduction

Varicella zoster virus (VZV) infects axons within the skin, then migrates to the neuronal cell body. After entering the neurons, the virus replicates resulting in chickenpox and later the virus becomes latent. Once the virus becomes latent the virus DNA remains, but the virus does not replicate.¹ In older individuals or when an individual is under stress the VZV reactivates causing herpes zoster (HZ) sometimes referred to as shingles.¹ HZ symptoms include pain that is severe enough to require medical treatment.² Up to 56% of HZ cases have facial involvement^{3–5} and this includes herpes zoster ophthalmicus. Injecting VZV into rodents induces pain.^{6–11} Our lab reported that affective/motivational orofacial pain significantly increases after injecting VZV into the whisker pad.¹²

Importantly, orofacial pain is controlled in the lateral parabrachial nucleus¹³ and it has been reported that the central amygdala and the lateral parabrachial form a pathway that suppresses this pain.¹⁴ The amygdala and lateral parabrachial pathway controls affective/motivational aspects of the pain response.¹⁵ GABAergic neurons within the central amygdala^{15,16} have axons that project to the lateral parabrachial region^{13,15,17} and activation of these neurons could suppress the pain response. Recently, our lab reported neurexin 3 (Nrxn3) was expressed in the central amygdala and in the parabrachial of rats injected with VZV.¹⁸ Neurexins are needed for synapse formation, synaptic transmission, and neurotransmitter release.^{19,20} Because Nrxn3 α modulates presynaptic GABA release¹⁹ reducing Nrxn3 within neurons located in the central amygdala reduced GABA release and prevented the inhibition of the ascending pain signals from the trigeminal nucleus and trigeminal ganglia^{13,15} resulting in increased VZV associated orofacial pain.²¹

Evidence suggests Nrxn3 can strengthen the connection to inhibitory GABAergic neurons¹⁹ by control of synaptic connections between neurons.²² Moreover, stimulation of dynorphin positive neurons in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces aversive behaviors and is considered critical in the pain pathway.²³ Thus, we hypothesized that Nrxn3 knock-down in the central amygdala would reduce the number of GABAergic synaptic connections to dynorphin positive cells in the lateral parabrachial nucleus and increase VZV associated pain. This reduced GABAergic connection would result in increased affective orofacial pain as the pain neurons would no longer be inhibited.

To test this idea, our lab quantitated synaptic connections within the parabrachial of Gad1-iCre male rats after infusing the amygdala with a Cre-dependent synaptophysin gene linked to a fluorescent marker. Synaptophysin is an integral membrane protein localized to synaptic vesicles and can mark synaptic terminals.²⁴ In this study, the number of connections between GABAergic neurons projecting from the central amygdala to the lateral parabrachial nucleus was quantitated on excitable and prodynorphin neurons after infusing the central amygdala with Nrxn3 shRNA and after injecting the whisker pad of male rats with VZV.

Materials and Methods

Animal Husbandry

This study was approved by the Texas A&M University School of Dentistry Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC 2022–0102) using the guidelines from the most current Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Male rats were obtained from the Rat Resource and Research Center with a cre driven by the Gad1 promoter [LE-Tg(Gad1-iCre)3Otc, RRRC#: 00751]. This strain was developed by Brandon Harvey and Jim Pickel. Male 300 gram rats were kept on a 14:10 light/dark cycle. The rats were given food and water ad libitum.

Experimental Paradigm

First surgery was completed where virus was infused into the central amygdala and lateral parabrachial nucleus. Second, four weeks after surgery, the whisker pad was injected with vehicle or VZV. Third, the animal's pain response was measured two weeks after whisker pad injection and then the animals were sacrificed for tissue collection and further molecular analysis.

Treatment and Experimental Groups

Surgery was performed using male rats after administering 2% isoflurane in an airflow of 2 liter per minute. Using sterile technique, infusions were completed using a Hamilton syringe (Neuros #7002) which was inserted into the brain. The central amygdala was infused bilaterally at coordinates anterior-posterior = 2.2 mm from Bregma, midline 4.2 mm and depth 8.4 mm, flat skull. In this surgery, the central amygdala of Gad1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with 1.0 μ L of 1×10^{13} TU/mL AAV1 virus containing the construct AAV1-GFP-U6-mNRXN3-shRNA (Vector Biolabs, Malvern, PA) mixed one to one with AAV1 containing pAAV hSyn FLEx mGFP-2A-Synaptophysin-mRuby (Addgene, Watertown, MA). Synaptophysin is used in studies of synaptic plasticity and integrity.²⁴ The Nrxn3 shRNA sequence was (5'-CACCGCCAGTGAATGAGCACTATCCCTCGAGGGATAGTGCTCATTCACTGGCTTTTT-3'). In a separate group of Long Evans rats, the central amygdala was infused with 1 μ L of 1×10^{13} TU/mL AAV1 containing a scrambled shRNA sequence (AAV1-GFP-U6-shRNA, Vector Biolabs) mixed 1 to 1 with the synaptophysin construct. Next, the right lateral

parabrachial nucleus of all the rats was infused with AAV5 containing pAAV-CaMKIIa-EGFP (Addgene, Watertown, MA) at stereotaxic coordinates anterior-posterior = 0.0 mm from Lambda, 2.4 mm from midline at a depth of 6.6 mm, flat skull. The virus solutions were infused at a rate of 50 nanoliters per minute using a Stoelting stereotaxic syringe pump. After infusion, the needle was left in place for 5 minutes and then removed. Four weeks after infusion, half of the infused rats (Nrnx3 shRNA or scrambled shRNA group) were injected with 100 μ L of MeWo cells without VZV (no VZV) and half were injected with 100 μ L of MeWo cells containing VZV (50,000 pfu/ μ L). All VZV injections were into the left whisker pad using the VZV Parent of Oka (pOka). This strain was originally obtained from M. Takahashi (Osaka University, Japan) and propagated as detailed previously²⁵ on the VZV permissive MeWo human cell line (ATCC, Manassas, VA). Injections were completed using a 1 mL syringe with a 29 gauge needle. Use of the virus and cell lines was approved by Texas A&M University Institutional Biosafety Committee.

Behavioral Testing

In these experiments, the motivational and affective aspect of the pain was measured in male rats.^{26,27} Pain testing was completed two weeks after whisker pad injection. The specific test is referred to as the Place Escape/Avoidance Paradigm (PEAP). All tests were completed during the beginning of the light phase between 7 am and 11 am. Rats are first placed in an acrylic box with the dimensions of 30 cm \times 30 cm \times 30 cm. This box is open on the top so that testing of the animals with filaments can be completed. Half of the box is clear acrylic and half is covered with black material using a design developed by the Fuchs's laboratory.²⁶ Once placed in the box the rats are immediately poked with a 60-gram filament every 15 seconds on the injected side if the rat was on the dark side. Once the animal moves to the light side or clear acrylic side of the box it will receive a poke to the non-injected side. The filament was targeted to the same spot as the VZV injection. Animals that have pain on the injected side will move from the preferred dark side to the clear acrylic side upon poke to the sore injected side. Control animals without pain will not move as readily to the clear acrylic side when poked on the injection site.

Immuno-Fluorescent Staining

After measuring the pain response, a set of the treated animals were sacrificed for immunostaining and fluorescent imaging. The rats were sacrificed by injecting 100 mg/kg ketamine and 10 mg/kg xylazine. The rats are first perfused with 9% sucrose and then 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS pH 7.4. Fixed tissues are then stored in a 25% sucrose solution. For sectioning, tissues were covered in frozen embedding medium (PolarStat Plus, StatLab, McKinney, TX) cooled to -20 Celsius. The tissues were sectioned (32 μ m) with a cryostat and placed on Histobond slides (VWR International, Radnor, PA). The tissue was post-fixed for 5 minutes in 4% paraformaldehyde. After fixation, the tissue was rinsed in PBS containing 0.3% Triton-X and then blocked for 2 hours at room temperature with a PBS solution containing 5% normal goat serum and 0.3% Triton-X 100. The slides were incubated in a primary antibody overnight at 4°C after dilution in PBS containing 5% BSA and 0.3% Triton X-100. Lateral parabrachial sections were placed in a primary antibody solution containing mouse monoclonal antibody prodynorphin (Millipore Sigma catalog #MABT882, Burlington, MA) at a 1:200 dilution. Sections of the central amygdala were placed in a mixture of a rabbit polyclonal NeuN antibody (Millipore Sigma catalog #ABN78) diluted to 1:200 and a mouse monoclonal antibody GAD67 (ie, GAD1) (Millipore Sigma catalog #MAB5406) diluted to 1:150. After incubation in primary antibody, the slides were then rinsed three times in PBS solution containing 0.3% Triton-X 100 for a total of 45 minutes and placed for 2 hours in secondary antibody and PBS and 0.3% Triton X-100. Secondary antibodies (1:500 dilution) included goat anti mouse 568 and goat anti-rabbit 647 or goat anti-mouse 647 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). After incubation in the secondary antibody, the slides were rinsed three times using the same PBS and 0.3% Triton X-100 for a total of 45 min. After rinsing, the slides were processed using a TrueVIEW Autofluorescence quenching kit (Vector Labs, Burlingame, CA). Fluoromount-G mounting medium containing Hoechst 33342 stain was added to the slides (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Hatfield, PA) and a coverslip was placed. Slides were imaged on a Leica Stellaris 8 confocal microscope (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). No primary control showed no signal (data not shown).

Cell or Puncta Counts

A reviewer blinded to the identity of the treatment groups completed the cell counts. Slide images were captured on the Stellaris 8 confocal microscope and these images were analyzed using Leica software. After subtracting the average background from images, any fluorescent signal associated with a cell nucleus was counted as a positive cell. In the lateral parabrachial nucleus of rats, the number of EGFP positive cells colocalizing with synaptophysin puncta was counted and then the number of EGFP positive cells with synaptophysin puncta colocalizing with prodynorphin was counted in a 0.04 mm² field. To count the number of synaptophysin puncta, a three-dimensional scan of the lateral parabrachial tissue was completed to produce 0.3 μm optical sections through the z-plane. The number of puncta on each cell was counted from two 0.04 mm² fields on each section and averaged. Cell counts for three sections were averaged for each animal. In the central amygdala, the number of cells having a NeuN fluorescent signal that colocalized with GAD1 was quantitated after immunostaining. Cell counts from two fields on each section were averaged, and three sections were averaged for each animal.

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

Two weeks after VZV injection animals a set of the treated animals were sacrificed by exposure to CO₂ and the brain was isolated after decapitation. The brain was placed in a Zivic device (Zivic Instruments, Pittsburgh, PA), the device with a brain was placed on dry ice and sectioned into 2 mm slices using razor blades. A frozen 2 mm slice is placed on a glass slide and frozen on dry ice. Then, a 2 mm circular punch of the central amygdala is moved to a tube containing 500 μL of T-Per tissue protein extraction reagent containing Halt Protease Inhibitor (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL). The punch samples are ground and the solid material separated by centrifugation and decanting of the supernatant. Within the supernatant, the amount of Nrnx3α was determined using ELISA following the manufacturer's directions (MyBiosource, San Diego, CA). Analysis was completed in duplicate using 100 μL of supernatant in each well. Next, to compare samples the amount of total protein was measured in each sample using a BCA protein assay (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, WA). Values were represented as the pg of Nrnx3 per μg of total protein.

Statistics

The behavioral data was analyzed by two-way ANOVA with repeated measures. In the PEAP assay, there were multiple time bins: 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 20 minutes, 25 minutes, 30 minutes. The independent variables for the behavioral test were virus (VZV, no VZV) and treatment (Nrnx3 shRNA, control shRNA) and the dependent variable was the PEAP measurement. Cell count and puncta count data were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA. The independent variables were virus (VZV, no VZV) and treatment (Nrnx3 shRNA, control shRNA) and the dependent variable was the cell or puncta count. Tukey's post-hoc tests were completed on Prism, 7.05, GraphPad Software (La Jolla, CA). PEAP, cell count and puncta count data had normal distributions and equal variances. All data are given as a mean and standard error of the mean (SEM). Each point on a histogram represents a different animal within that treatment group.

Results

Infusing the Central Amygdala with Nrnx3 shRNA Reduced Nrnx3α Expression

Infusion of shRNA constructed with a EGFP gene results in green cells (Figure 1A) localized to the central amygdala region (Figure 1A) and the cells had a neuronal morphology (Figure 1B). Nrnx3 shRNA treatment significantly reduced Nrnx3α protein levels in the central amygdala in contrast to control, scrambled shRNA, $F(1, 34)=67.3$, $P < 0.001$. Post-hoc testing indicated Nrnx3α protein expression significantly decreased within the central amygdala after Nrnx3 shRNA treatment in VZV treated rats (Figure 1C, compare blue triangles to red diamonds) and in no VZV treated rats (Figure 1C, compare black triangles to green squares). VZV injection of the whisker pad significantly decreased Nrnx3α expression in the central amygdala in contrast to vehicle, $F(1, 34)=16.6$, $P = 0.003$. Post-hoc testing indicated that in rats that received control shRNA a significantly lower amount of Nrnx3α protein was measured when comparing no VZV and VZV treated animals (Figure 1C, compare black triangles to blue triangles). In addition, a significant interaction between shRNA treatment and VZV administration was observed, $F(1, 34)=23.3$, $P < 0.001$.

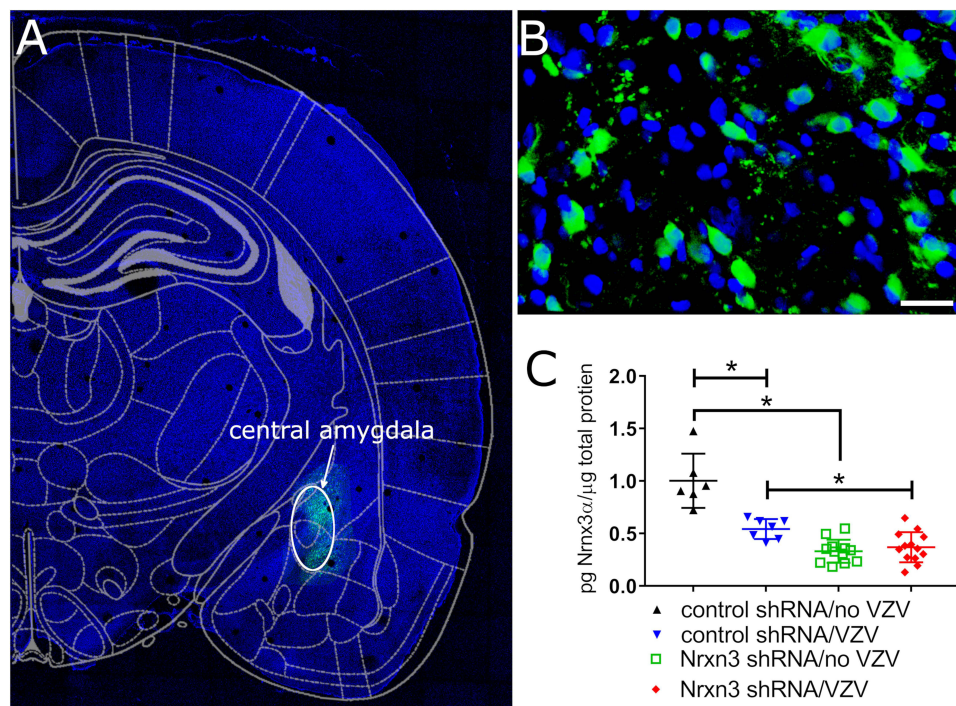


Figure 1 Infusion of virus expressing Nrnx3 shRNA reduced the number of Nrnx3 α positive cells. The central amygdala of Long Evans rats was infused with AAV1 virus containing the construct AAV1-GFP-mNRXN3-shRNA or a scrambled shRNA. Four weeks after infusion the whisker pad was injected with MeWo cells without varicella zoster virus (no VZV) or MeWo cells containing varicella zoster virus. Six weeks after infusion the brain was isolated and the sections imaged. **(A)** is a low magnification image of a brain slice indicating green GFP fluorescence from expression of the virus construct in the central amygdala region (white oval). A high magnification image of the GFP positive cells (green) within the central amygdala is shown in **(B)**. Bar = 20 micrometers. **(C)** shows a histogram for Nrnx3 expression within the central amygdala after infusion of AAV1 and injection of the whisker pad. Each point is from an individual animal. An asterisk indicates a significant difference of $\alpha=0.05$.

Reducing Nrnx3 Expression Increased the Orofacial Pain Response

In this study VZV was injected in the whisker pad of male rats to induce orofacial pain. VZV injection and shRNA treatment had a significant main effect on the pain response $F(3, 34)=11.54$, $P < 0.0001$. Post-hoc testing indicates that Nrnx3 α knockdown increased the nociceptive response after VZV injection, comparing Nrnx3 α shRNA/VZV group (Figure 2, red line) to control shRNA/VZV group (Figure 2 blue line). VZV injection increased the pain response in animals treated with Nrnx3 α shRNA, comparing Nrnx3 α shRNA/VZV group (Figure 2, red line) to Nrnx3 α shRNA/no VZV group (Figure 2 green line) at 15, 20, 25 and 30 minutes of testing. VZV injection also increased the pain response in animals treated with control shRNA, comparing control shRNA/VZV group (Figure 2, blue line) to control shRNA/no VZV group (Figure 2, black line) at 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 minutes of testing. A significant interaction between treatment and time was observed $F(15, 170)=6.9$, $P < 0.0001$.

GABAergic Neurons from the Central Amygdala Express the Synaptic Marker Synaptophysin

Synaptophysin is an integral membrane protein localized to synaptic vesicles and can mark synaptic terminals. The central amygdala was infused with virus that expressed synaptophysin in GAD1 positive neurons and this protein was linked to the fluorescent protein mRuby, (Figure 3A and B, red). High magnification images of transfected cells suggest mRuby was localized within cells having neuronal morphology (Figure 3C and D).

Axons Project from the Central Amygdala to the Lateral Parabrachial Nucleus and Terminate on CaMKII α Positive Cells

The lateral parabrachial nucleus was transfused with a virus that expressed the green fluorescent marker EGFP under the direction of a CaMKII α promoter (Figure 4A). CaMKII α is a marker for excitable neurons.²⁸ Six weeks after transfusion

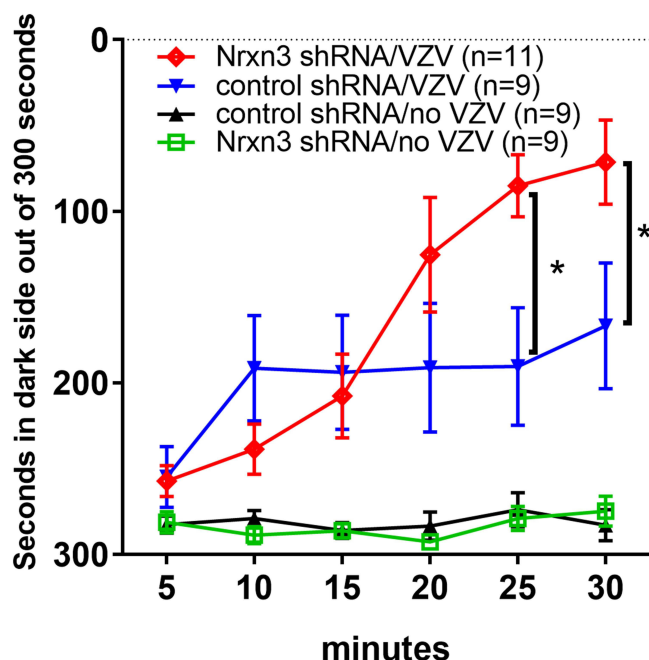


Figure 2 Knock down of Nrnx3 expression increased orofacial pain resulting from injection of the whisker pad with varicella zoster virus. The central amygdala of rats was infused with virus for knockdown of Nrnx3 expression using shRNA. Both scrambled or Nrnx3 shRNA viral constructs were infused. Four weeks after infusion the whisker pad was injected with either no VZV or VZV. Two weeks after whisker pad injection the rats were tested for a pain response using the Place Escape/Avoidance Paradigm (PEAP). The testing data is collected in 5 minute bins over a 30 minute testing period. The time spent on the dark side of the testing chamber within each 5 minute bin is recorded. Four different treatment groups were tested with 9 animals in each group. An asterisk indicates a significant difference of $\alpha=0.05$ between treatment groups.

excitatory CaMKIIa positive neurons expressed EGFP in the lateral parabrachial nucleus (Figure 4B, green). CaMKIIa positive neurons expressing EGFP colocalized (Figure 4C, open arrow, green) with synaptophysin positive puncta (ie, synaptic terminals, Figure 4D and E, red) within the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Cell nuclei are in blue (Figure 4D). Three different optical sections were taken through the z plane. Panels F, G and H are one slice along the z plain, panels I, J and K are for another slice along the z plain and panels L, M and N are for a third slice along the z plain. Synaptophysin positive puncta (Figure 4C–N, red) were observed and small white arrows in panels I, J, K, L, M, N show synaptophysin positive puncta colocalized with EGFP.

Nrnx3 Knockdown Reduces the Number of Synaptic Connections Between Central Amygdala Neurons and Excitable Neurons Within the Lateral Parabrachial Nucleus

The number of synaptophysin positive terminals colocalized with CaMKIIa positive neurons was counted within the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Nrnx3 knockdown significantly reduced $F(1, 32)=33.5$, $P < 0.0001$ the number of synaptic connections in the group given vehicle (Figure 5A, compare black triangles to green squares) and in rats injected with VZV (Figure 5A, compare blue triangles to red diamonds). VZV injection significantly increased synaptophysin puncta in CaMKIIa positive cells $F(1, 32)=12.5$, $P < 0.01$ (Figure 5A, compare black diamonds to blue diamonds). No significant interaction between shRNA treatment and VZV administration was observed $F(1, 32)=2.6$, $P = 0.11$. Representative images show the number of synaptophysin positive puncta (arrows) colocalizing with CaMKIIa positive cells (dotted white outline) for the control shRNA/no VZV (Figure 5B–E) or control shRNA/VZV (Figure 5F–I) or Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV (Figure 5J–M) or Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV (Figure 5N–Q) group.

Counting the number of excitable cells (ie, CaMKIIa positive) in the lateral parabrachial that colocalize with synaptophysin indicates that fewer excitable cells $F(1, 32)=74.7$, $P < 0.0001$ have synaptic connection (ie, synaptophysin positive) to central amygdala neurons after Nrnx3 shRNA administration. Post-hoc testing indicated a decrease in the number of synaptophysin positive cells colocalizing with CaMKII after Nrnx3 shRNA treatment in both the no VZV (Figure 5R, compare black triangles to green squares) and the VZV group (Figure 5R, compare blue triangles to red

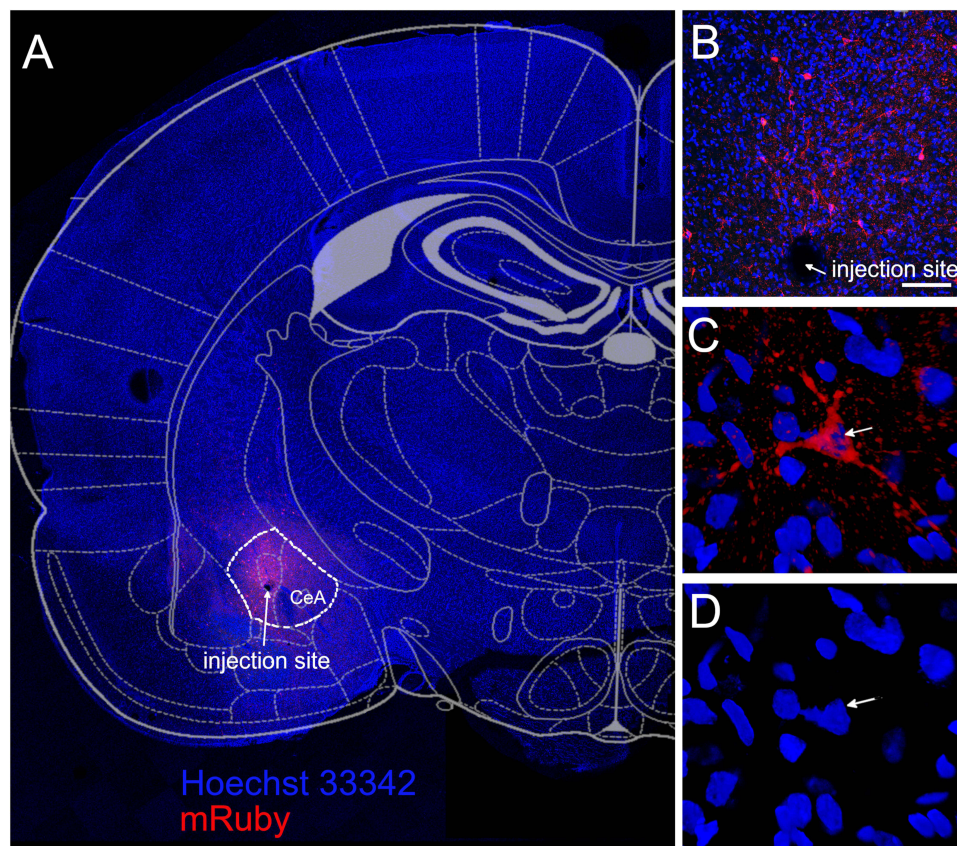


Figure 3 Synaptophysin was expressed in GABAergic cells of the central amygdala. The central amygdala of Gad1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with AAV1 containing pAAV hSyn FLEX mGFP-2A-Synaptophysin-mRuby. During this same surgery the central amygdala was infused with the shRNA viral construct. Image is from a representative rat infused with control shRNA and injected with no VZV. (A) Six weeks after infusion mRuby fluorescent signal (red) was detected within the central amygdala (CeA). White dotted line shows the borders of the central amygdala. Arrow points to the injection site (A and B). Enlarged image of synaptophysin positive cell (red, arrow) within the central amygdala is shown in (C). Hoechst 33342 stain of the nuclei from the same cell (arrow) is shown in blue (D). Bar= 100 μ m.

diamonds). A significant interaction between shRNA treatment and VZV administration was observed in the number of cells positive for CaMKIIa and synaptophysin $F(1, 32)=6.3$, $P < 0.05$. Representative images for the CaMKIIa and synaptophysin staining within the lateral parabrachial nucleus are shown for the control shRNA/no VZV (Figure 5S) and control shRNA/VZV (Figure 5T) and Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV (Figure 5U) and Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV (Figure 5V) group.

Excitable Neurons in the Lateral Parabrachial Nucleus Express Neurotransmitters Associated with Pain

Expression of CaMKII in the lateral parabrachial nucleus (Figure 6A and C, green). Immunofluorescent staining using a prodynorphin antibody (Figure 6A and B, red). CaMKII and prodynorphin colocalized in the lateral parabrachial nucleus (Figure 6D, yellow). A cross-sectional z plane image was acquired using confocal microscopy (Figure 6D insert). This optical sectioning allowed for counting the number of synaptophysin terminals (Figure 6D insert, yellow) colocalizing with prodynorphin (Figure 6D insert, red) and CaMKII EGFP positive cells (Figure 6D insert, green).

Knockdown of Nrnx3 Expression Reduced the Synaptic Connections to Neurons Expressing Prodynorphin

Using optical sections, the synaptophysin terminals colocalizing with prodynorphin and EGFP positive cells were counted (Figure 6E). Rats that received Nrnx3 shRNA had significantly lower $F(1, 32)=27.8$, $P < 0.0001$ levels of prodynorphin/EGFP positive neurons colocalizing with synaptophysin versus the group receiving scrambled shRNA (ie, control shRNA) in both the no VZV group (Figure 6E compare back triangles to green squares) and in the VZV group

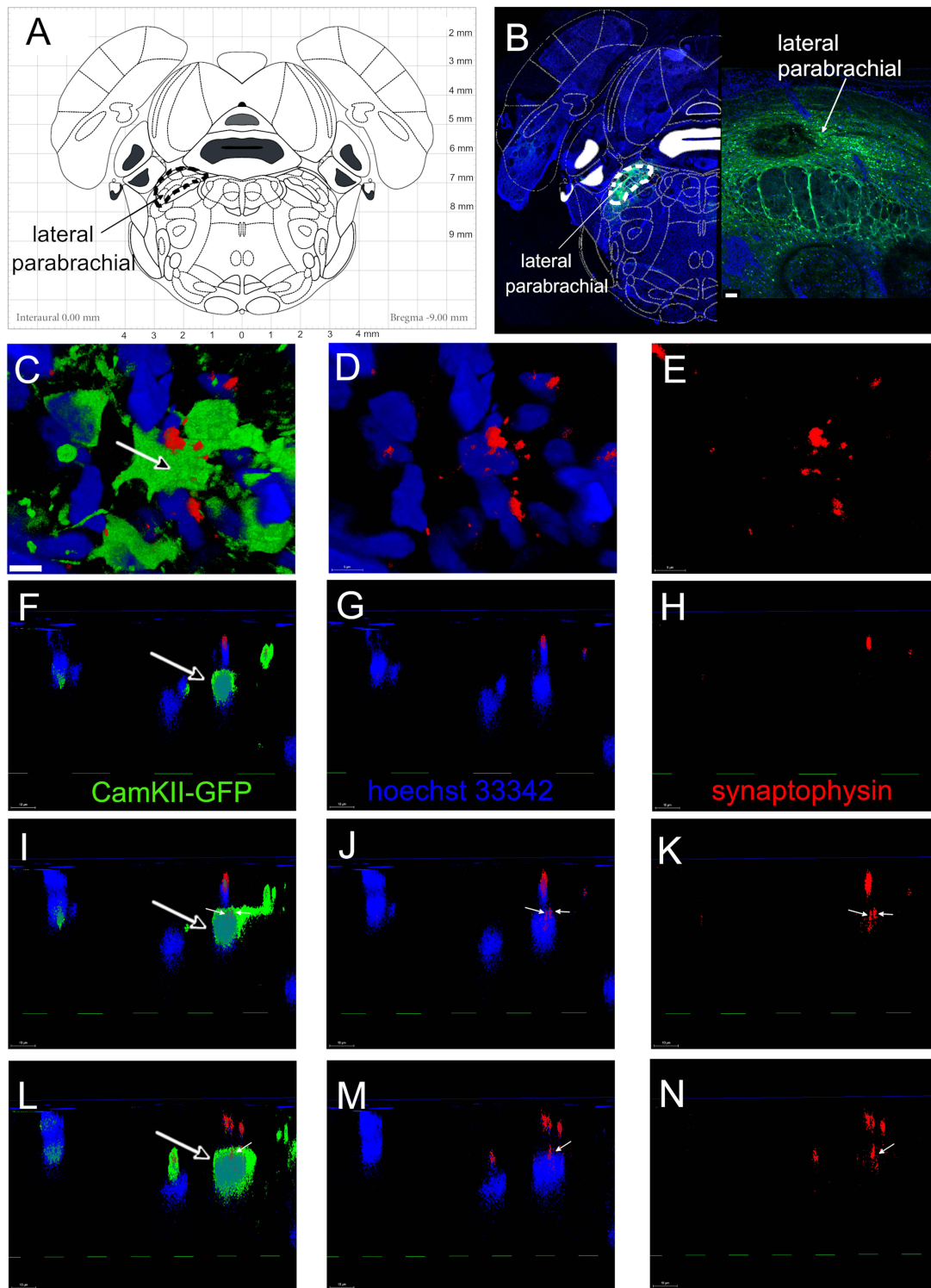


Figure 4 Synaptophysin positive terminals colocalize with excitable cells in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Atlas image of coronal brain section from a rat with the lateral parabrachial region outlined with a black dotted line in (A). The central amygdala of Gad1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with AAV1 containing pAAV hSyn FLEX mGFP-2A-Synaptophysin-mRuby. Excitable cells within the lateral parabrachial nucleus were labeled by infusing the lateral parabrachial nucleus with AAV5 virus containing pAAV-CaMKIIa-EGFP. Six weeks after infusion EGFP positive cells (green, (B)) were present within the lateral parabrachial region (white dotted line). In (B), a low magnification image is shown on the left and a higher magnification image is shown on the right. EGFP positive cells (green) are shown in (C, F, I and L) and synaptophysin (red) is shown in (C through (N)). Cell nuclei are labeled blue with Hoechst 33342 stain in (B-D, F, G, I, J, L and M). (F) through (N) are images through the z plane of the lateral parabrachial tissue. (F, I and L) are three different z plane cross sections, respectively, through the cell in (C) (open arrow). (G-H) show one z plane slice through the cell, (I-K) show the second slice and (L-N) are the third slice through the cell. Synaptophysin labeled puncta on the CaMKII positive cell was indicated by small white arrows in (I-N). Bar = 50 µm in (B) and 5 µm in (C).

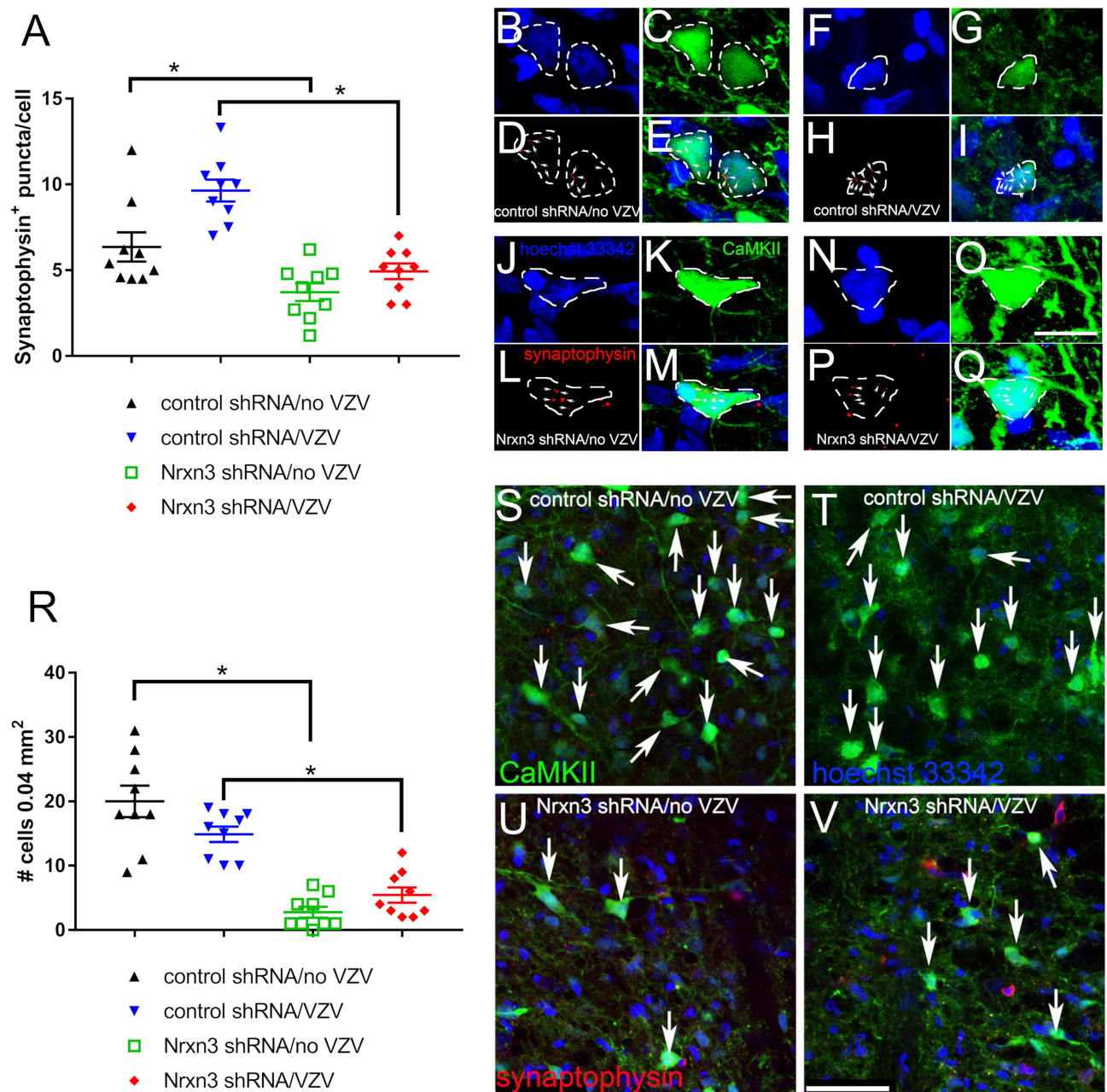


Figure 5 Synaptophysin and CaMKII expression in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. In these rats the central amygdala was infused with virus expressing a scrambled shRNA or a Nrnx3 shRNA. The central amygdala of Gad1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with AAV1 containing pAAV hSyn FLEX mGFP-2A-Synaptophysin-mRuby. Excitable cells within the lateral parabrachial nucleus were labeled by infusing this nucleus with AAV5 virus containing pAAV-CaMKIIa-EGFP. After four weeks post-surgery the whisker pad of the infused rats were injected with MeWo cells without varicella zoster virus (no VZV) or MeWo cells containing VZV. Two weeks after injection the brain was isolated and imaged. **(A)** shows the average number of synaptophysin terminals or puncta localized to each CaMKII positive cell within the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Representative images of rats treated with control shRNA/no VZV **(B–E)** or control shRNA/VZV **(F–I)** or Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV **(J–M)** or Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV **(N–Q)** are shown. Hoechst 33342 nuclear stain **(B, F, J and N)** and CaMKII stain **(C, G, K and O)** and synaptophysin stain **(D, H, L and P)** is represented in several cells. Individual CaMKII positive cells (green) are outlined with a white dotted line. Arrows point to synaptophysin positive puncta (red, **D, H, L and P**) colocalizing with CaMKII staining **(E, I, M and Q)**. Bar = 10 μ m. Panel R shows the number of CaMKII positive cells in the lateral parabrachial nucleus that colocalized with synaptophysin. Each point is from an individual animal in panels A and R. An asterisk indicates a significant difference of $\alpha=0.05$. Representative images of rats treated with control shRNA/no VZV **(S)** or control shRNA/VZV **(T)** or Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV **(U)** or Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV **(V)** show cells with synaptophysin stain colocalizing with CaMKII stain (yellow, arrows). Bar = 50 μ m.

(Figure 6E compare blue triangles to red diamonds). Comparing the no VZV group and the VZV group in rats treated with Nrnx3 shRNA there was no significant difference $F(1, 32)=0.14$, $P = 0.7$ in the number of prodynorphin positive cells colocalized with synaptophysin. No significant interaction between shRNA treatment and VZV administration was observed $F(1, 32)=0.88$, $P = 0.35$. There was no significant difference in the number of prodynorphin cells colocalizing

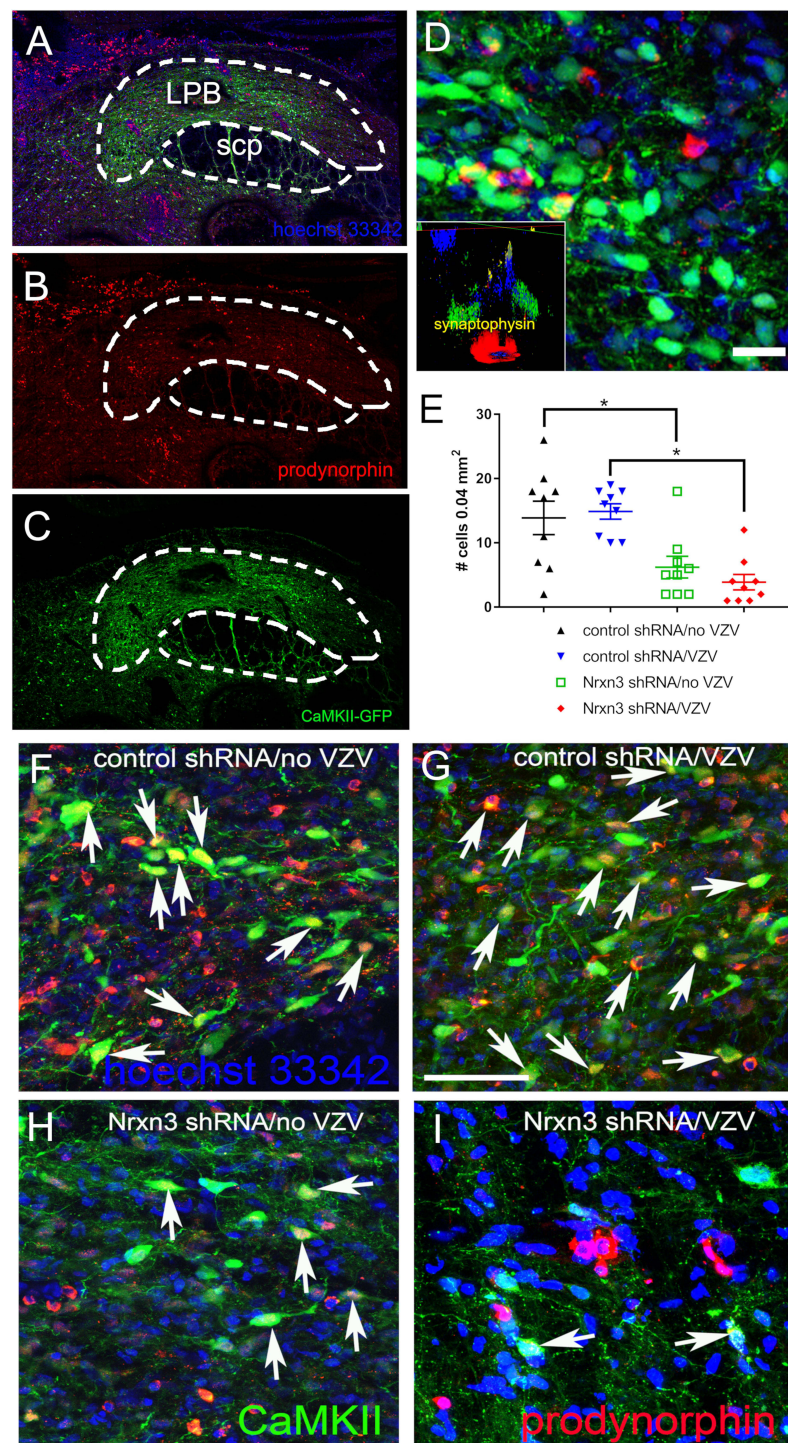


Figure 6 Prodynorphin cells within the lateral parabrachial nucleus. The central amygdala of Gad1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with AAV1 containing pAAV hSyn FLEX mGFP-2A-Synaptophysin-mRuby. Excitable cells within the lateral parabrachial nucleus were labeled by infusing this nucleus with AAV5 virus containing pAAV-CaMKIIa-EGFP. Four weeks after infusion the whisker pad was injected with either no VZV or VZV. Six weeks after infusion brain sections of the treated rats were immunostained for prodynorphin. In (A and B) multiple prodynorphin positive (red) cells were imaged in the lateral parabrachial nucleus (LPB). Prodynorphin is a marker for neurons involved in pain. Cell nuclei are labeled blue with Hoechst 33342 in (A–C). (B) shows only the prodynorphin cells (red) from the same region and (C) shows only the EGFP positive cells (green). A higher magnification image of the LPB is shown in (D) and cells that colocalize prodynorphin and EGFP are yellow. In (D) is an image through the z plane of the lateral parabrachial nucleus after staining for prodynorphin. Prodynorphin is red, EGFP is green and synaptophysin terminals are in yellow for the insert image in (D). Images are from a representative rat that was treated with Nrnx3 shRNA and VZV. scp = superior cerebellar peduncle. Bar = 20 μ m. The histogram in (E) shows the number of EGFP/prodynorphin positive cells that colocalized with synaptophysin in the lateral parabrachial nucleus after knockdown of Nrnx3 in the central amygdala. Each point is from an individual animal. An asterisk indicates a significant difference of $\alpha=0.05$. Representative images of rats treated with control shRNA/no VZV (F) or control shRNA/VZV (G) or Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV (H) or Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV (I) show cells with synaptophysin stain colocalizing with prodynorphin stain (yellow, arrows). Bar = 50 μ m.

with synaptophysin if the cell was negative for EGFP and CaMKIIa (data not shown). Representative images indicate a decrease in the number of cells colocalized for prodynorphin and CaMKII staining (arrows) in the Nrnx3 shRNA/no VZV (panel H) or Nrnx3 shRNA/VZV (panel I) as compared to the control shRNA/no VZV (panel F) or control shRNA/VZV (panel G) group.

In the Central Amygdala GABAergic Cell Numbers Did Not Decrease After Nrnx3 shRNA Treatment

Cells positive for the neuronal marker NeuN (Figure 7A, red) and the GABAergic marker GAD1 (Figure 7B, green) were counted in the central amygdala after shRNA and VZV treatment (Figure 7C). Counts of the number of GABAergic neurons indicated that Nrnx3 shRNA treatment had no significant effect (Figure 7D). Most of the neurons within the central amygdala were GABAergic (data not shown) consistent with previous studies.^{15,16}

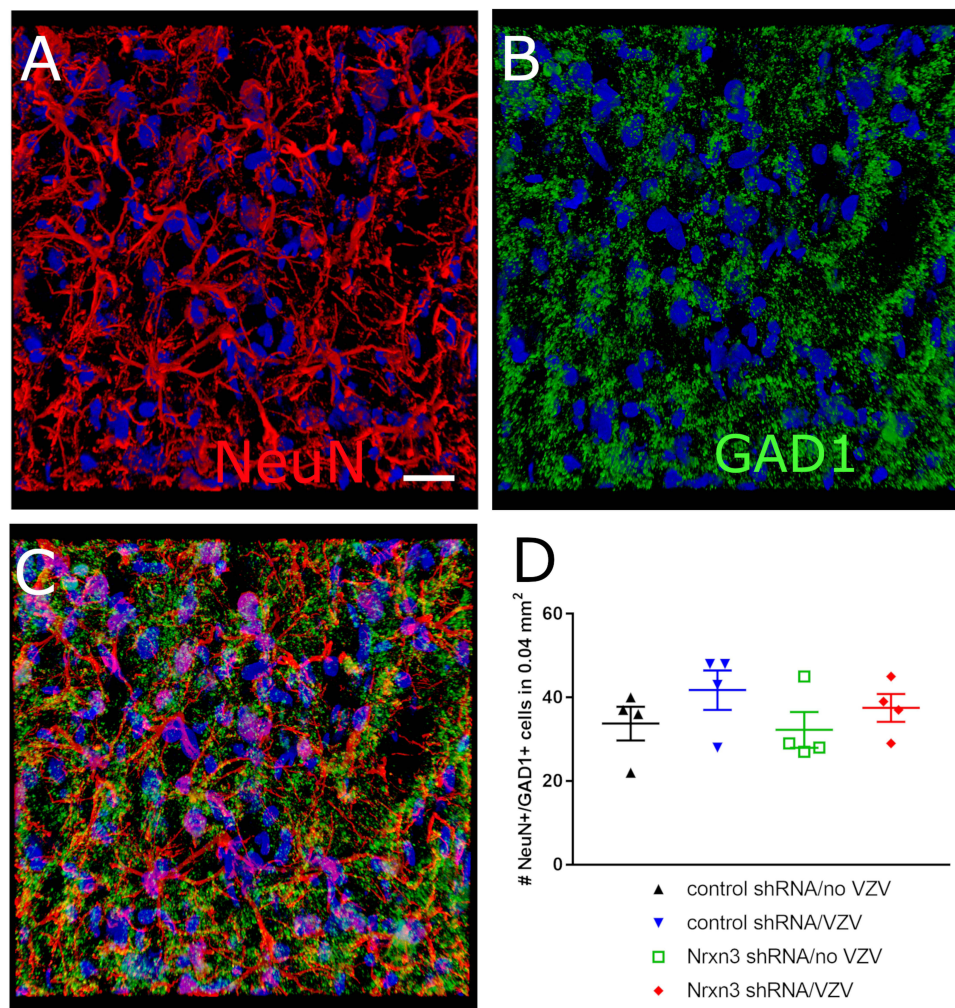


Figure 7 GAD1 expression in the central amygdala. The central amygdala of GAD1-iCre Long Evans rats was infused with a mix of the shRNA viruses and the CaMKIIa EGFP virus. Four weeks after surgery the whisker pad was injected with either no VZV or VZV. Six weeks after infusion brain sections were immunostained for the neuronal marker NeuN. (A) indicates cells with immunofluorescent signal for NeuN (red) in the central amygdala. Hoechst 33342 nuclear stain is blue. (B) shows the same region of cells but the GAD1 (ie, GAD67) immunofluorescent signal is green. (C) has the immunofluorescent signal for both NeuN (red) and GAD1 (green) with colocalization in yellow. Bar = 20 micrometers. (D) is a histogram for the number of NeuN positive neurons colocalizing with GAD1 within the central amygdala of the treated rats. Each point is from an individual animal.

Discussion

Knockdown of *Nrxn3* in the central amygdala significantly increased VZV associated orofacial pain. In this study, knockdown of *Nrxn3* expression in the central amygdala also reduced GABAergic connections to excitatory neurons in the lateral parabrachial nucleus that express the pain marker prodynorphin. Because dynorphin positive neurons in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induce aversive behaviors and are considered critical in the pain pathway with the central amygdala,²³ these results suggest *Nrxn3* controls pain signaling, in part, by regulating synaptic plasticity within the lateral parabrachial nucleus.

Nrxn3α can function in presynaptic GABA release in certain neuronal cell types.¹⁹ It is likely that GABA release inhibits neuronal signals ascending from the trigeminal nucleus and trigeminal ganglia.^{13,15} Thus, an increase in *Nrxn3α* expression and GABA release in the parabrachial would control the pain response in this VZV pain model. VZV injection decreased GABA release in the lateral parabrachial and knockdown of *Nrxn3α* expression further decreased GABA release.²¹ *Nrxn3* shRNA treatment reduced *Nrxn3* expression in the central amygdala but there was no significant reduction in the number of GABAergic cells.²¹ In contrast, GABA release from the neurons was decreased by *Nrxn3* knockdown.²¹ Opsin stimulation of the lateral parabrachial reversed the effect of *Nrxn3* knockdown by increasing GABA release.²¹ This increase in GABA release reduced the orofacial pain response. The lateral parabrachial reduces the activity of ascending excitatory pain neurons.¹⁵ Our results are consistent with this result in that GABAergic neurons within the central amygdala inhibit ascending pain signals from the whisker pad through release of GABA in the lateral parabrachial.

VZV infection of rats produces the same symptoms observed in humans having herpes zoster “shingles” and post-herpetic neuralgia.^{6,8–11} Recently, our lab reported that *Nrxn3* is expressed in the central amygdala and parabrachial¹⁸ and that attenuating *Nrxn3* expression within the central amygdala increases VZV associated orofacial pain.²¹ *Nrxn3* is a member of the neurexin family, and neurexins are presynaptic cell-adhesion molecules that are essential for synapse formation, synaptic transmission, and neurotransmitter release.^{19,20} Recent evidence suggests *Nrxn3* can enhance the connection between GABAergic neurons post-synaptically.¹⁹ In this study *Nrxn3* expression was shown to enhance GABAergic activity and reduce VZV associated pain. Based on this work, we suggest a *Nrxn3* agonist should decrease VZV associated pain. Unfortunately, there are no *Nrxn3* agonists, and the *Nrxn3* gene is too large for a viral expression vector but a conditional knock-in mouse for *Nrxn3* could be made. This mouse could test if activating the *Nrxn3* pathway would reduce pain. This result would indicate that the *Nrxn3* pathway is a good therapeutic target for pain treatment.

A potential weakness of these studies was utilizing a single pain test that can be influenced by stress or fear. The central amygdala alters the fear response^{16,29} and the parabrachial has been shown to effect the fear response.³⁰ Thus, some of the changes observed in the PEAP assay values may be the result of stress/fear and not pain. All tests were completed in male rats but VZV associated orofacial pain differs between males and females¹² and to address this gap future studies will test synaptic plasticity in females.

In summary, *Nrxn3* regulates VZV induced pain not only by controlling GABA release²¹ but also by controlling the synaptic strength between GABA cells and cells that signal pain from orofacial region. *Nrxn3* is, in effect, activating descending inhibitory pathways to control the pain.³¹ Using this model *Nrxn3* is likely a potential target for the control of VZV induced orofacial pain.

Contributions to the Field

1. Attenuating *Nrxn3* decreases GABAergic synaptic connections in lateral parabrachial nucleus.
2. GABAergic synaptic connections decrease on dynorphin cells after *Nrxn3* knockdown.
3. Decreasing GABAergic synaptic connections increases VZV induced orofacial pain.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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