ABSTRACT

Alcohol is a widely acknowledged neurotoxicant to the vulnerable cerebellar system. Most of recent study have focused on the intoxication of the premature cerebellar neurons during the development stages. Cerebellar dentate nucleus is recognised as the only input and final output in the cerebro-cerebellar circuitry, which connects several cortical area via ventral regions of thalamus. Thus, any toxic insults to the integral roles of this nucleus will influence the normal functions of the cerebellum. In this study, we used young adult animals, 8 weeks old Sprague-Dawley rats, to examine the permanent loss of the cerebellar dentate nuclei after daily alcohol voluntary administration for three weeks. The animals were fed with different concentration of ethanol in fixed volume with liquid diet supplement to observe and estimate the total cell loss in cerebellar dentate nucleus. The large and small neurons were digitally counted in serial sections and the relative densities of the two populations of neurons of dentate nucleus were estimated and compared in relation to the effects of different concentrations of alcohol versus that in non-alcoholic group. The quantitative analysis showed a significant reduction in the total cell numbers of the cerebellar dentate nucleus in both large and small neuronal cells in dose-dependent fashion despite short-term, chronic alcohol exposure.

Keywords: cerebellar dentate nucleus, alcohol, neuronal reduction, Nissl stain

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**UNCOVERING NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS IN HUMAN THROUGH CANDIDATE GENE EXPRESSION PATTERNS IN MOUSE EMBRYOS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Neural tube defects (NTDs) are the leading cause of disability in human arising from the malformation of central nervous system. The genes responsible and their involvement in causing neural tube defects in humans are poorly understood. Gene expression analysis in a whole organism enables the identification of the possible role of the gene being studied. If the gene is expressed in a particular tissue at a certain period of development, this spatiotemporal pattern of the gene of interest signals the possibility that the gene serves a function of being switched on in those tissue at the particular time. In this report, we have identified possible gene candidates in the mouse which may be required for the development of the neural tube, the precursor to the brain and the spinal cord. Development of the brain occurs for closure of the anterior neuropore (forms the cranial neural tube) while the spinal cord forms due to resolution of the posterior neuropore (forms the caudal neural tube). The genes Tiam1 and T-cadherin were found to be likely candidate genes for the development of the spinal cord and may serve as potential human NTDs genes.

Keywords: neural tube development, Eph receptor tyrosine kinase, ephrin ligand, neurulation, gene expression

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**SHORT-TERM CHRONIC ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REDUCES CEREBELLAR DENTATE NUCLEUS IN THE RATS**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, we used young adult animals, 8 weeks old Sprague-Dawley rats, to examine the permanent loss of the cerebellar dentate nuclei after daily alcohol voluntary administration for three weeks. The animals were fed with different concentration of ethanol in fixed volume with liquid diet supplement to observe and estimate the total cell loss in cerebellar dentate nucleus. The large and small neurons were digitally counted in serial sections and the relative densities of the two populations of neurons of dentate nucleus were estimated and compared in relation to the effects of different concentrations of alcohol versus that in non-alcoholic group. The quantitative analysis showed a significant reduction in the total cell numbers of the cerebellar dentate nucleus in both large and small neuronal cells in dose-dependent fashion despite short-term, chronic alcohol exposure.

Keywords: cerebellar dentate nucleus, alcohol, neuronal reduction, Nissl stain

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Glutamate is the principal excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system, and plays important roles in both physiological and pathological neuronal processes. Current understanding of the exact mechanism involved in glutamate-induced neuronal excitotoxicity, in which excessive glutamate cause neuronal dysfunction and degeneration, whether acute or chronic, remain elusive. Conditions, due to acute insults such as ischemia and traumatic brain injury, and chronic neurodegenerative disorders such as multiple sclerosis and motor neuron disease, suffer from the lack of translation neuroprotection in clinical setting to tackle glutamate excitotoxicity despite steady growth of animal studies that revealed complex cell death pathway interactions. In addition, glutamates are also released by non-neuronal cells including astrocytes and oligodendroglia. Thus, attempts to elucidate this complexity are closely related to our understanding of glutamatergic circuitry in the brain. Neuronal cells develop a glutamatergic system at glutamatergic synapses that utilise glutamate as an intracellular signalling molecule to characterise the output, input, and termination of this signalling. As to signal input, various kinds of glutamate receptors have been identified and eg = characterised. N+- dependent glutamate transporters at the plasma membrane are responsible for the signal termination through sequestration of glutamate from the synaptic cleft. The signal output system comprise vesicular storage and subsequent exocytosis of glutamate by using vesicular glutamate transporters. Similar to mammalian brain, the regional differences of glutamatergic neurons and glutamate receptor neurons suggest many glutamatergic projections in the avian brain, as supported by recent evidence of glutamate-related genes distribution. Glutamatergic target areas are expected to show high activity of glutamate transporters that remove release glutamate from the synaptic clefts. This review summarizes and compares glutamatergic circuits in the avian and mammalian brain, particularly in the olfactory pathway, the pallial organization of glutamatergic neurons and connection with the striatum, hippocampal-septal pathway. Visual and auditory pathways, and granule cell-Punkinje cell pathway in the cerebellum. Comparative appreciation of these glutamatergic circuits, particularly with the localisation and/or expression of specific subtypes of glutamate transporters would provide the morphological basis for physiological and pharmacological design that supplement existing animal studies of the current proposed mechanisms that underlie glutamate-induced neuronal excitotoxicity.
neurotransmitter, either excitatory or inhibitory, mediate much of the neuronal damage. However, this consequence depends upon their pre and post synaptic receptor activities which are the key mechanism for signal regulation. Among these, acetylcholine (Ach) is a well known neurotransmitter which is predominantly involved in the neuroprotection as well as cognitive functions through its receptors activity, particularly the nicotinic subtypes. Several lines of evidence suggest that among these subtypes, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α7nAChR) offers much promise for neuroprotective role in relation to the central nervous system (CNS) disorders like schizophrenia and Alzheimer’s disease (AD). Several lines of evidence exist to show the potential mechanisms in which this nAChR subtype and its agonists such as nicotine, that trigger the α7nAChR-mediated suppression of neuronal cell death. This review focused in the potential role of α7nAChR in neuroprotection by examining recent experimental data, both in vitro and in vivo, that argue for the neuroprotective role of α7nAChR in the CNS.

Keywords: neuroprotection, α7nAChR nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, hypoxia, glutamate, ethanol, oxygen-glucose deprivation

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REVIEW ARTICLE

THE OUTCOME OF MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY
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ABSTRACT

Mild traumatic brain injury has emerged is one of the most common neuronal insults and can lead to long-term disabilities. Our limited understanding of the underlying pathological changes makes it difficult to predict the outcome of mild traumatic brain injury. A neuronal degeneration, initial axonal swelling, axonal degeneration or injury, apoptotic cell deaths are common in early outcomes of mild traumatic brain injury. In addition, recent evidence suggests that mild traumatic brain injury may induce long-term neurodegenerative processes, has been found to continue even years after injury in humans, and seems to play a key role in the development of Alzheimer’s disease-like pathological changes. Here we review the current understanding of mild traumatic brain injury that may represent important therapeutic targets in the treatment of mild traumatic brain injury and potentially the mitigation of chronic neurodegeneration.

Keywords: traumatic brain injury, neuronal degeneration, post-traumatic stress disorder

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THE VALUE OF ZIZYPHUS MAURITIANA AND MYRISTICA FRAGRANS AS A NEW DRUG DISCOVERY IN THE FIELD OF NEUROSCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Zizyphus mauritiana has been used to soften human rigor mortis for centuries. The deceased is bath with it to make handling of the corpse easier during preparation. The mechanism of its action is not well known. Myristica fragrans has been used to treat epilepsy in developing countries by making it into a tea drink. It effects on the central nervous system is not well studied.

Keywords: Zizyphus mauritiana, myristica fragrans, neuroscience, drug, discovery, ethnopharmacology

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