

脳の成り立ちとはたらき

Neural Functions based on Brain Structure

小田 洋一

名古屋大学大学院理学研究科

大阪大学 基礎工学部 生物工学科 4期生



中山穰治 (第一三共社長)

難波啓一 (阪大教授)

乾敏郎 (京大教授)

私

塚原仲晃教授

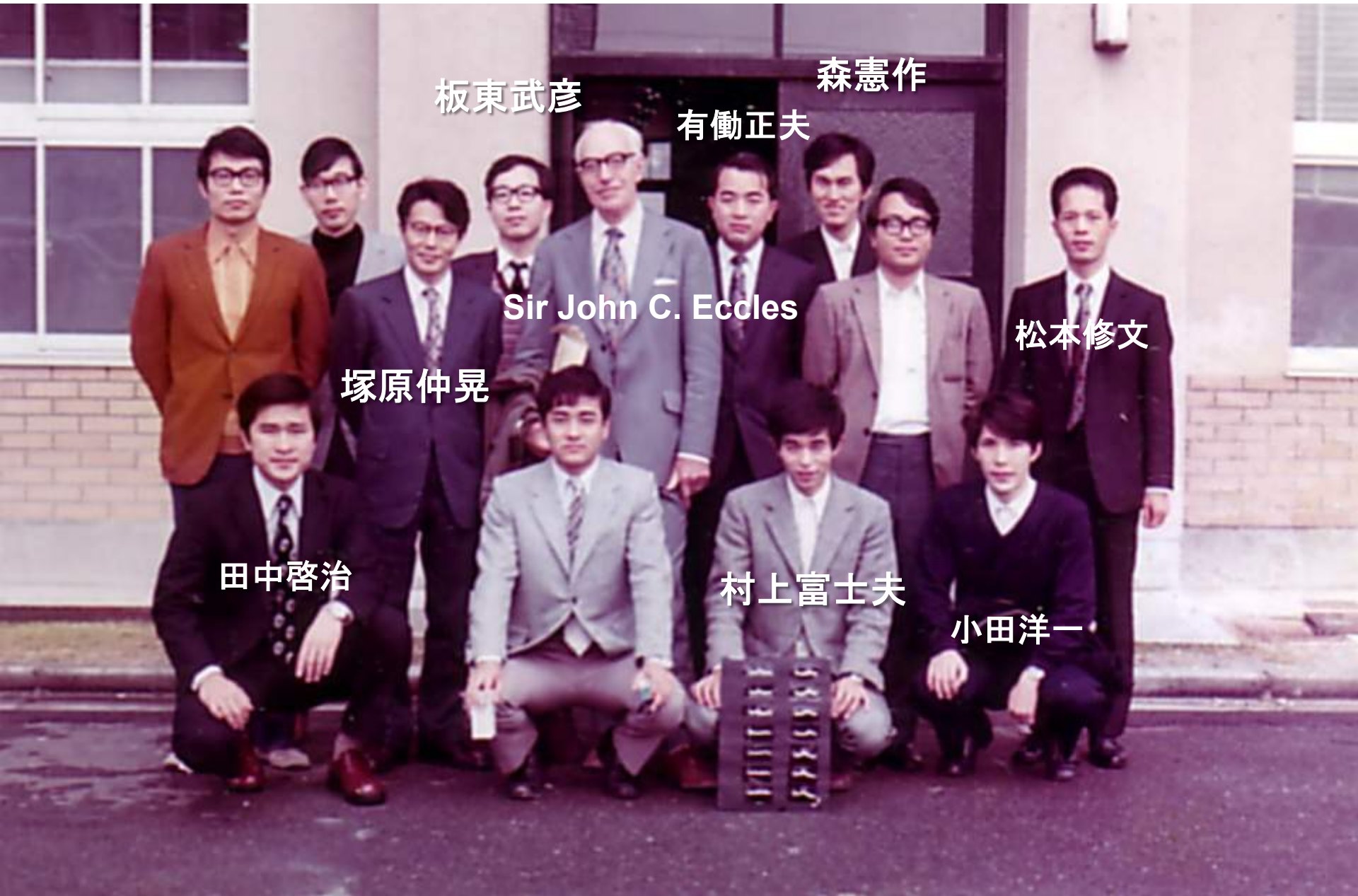
1972年

小谷正雄先生と大沢文夫先生



1978年 国際生物物理学会(京都)

塚原研究室 (1973)



板東武彦

森憲作

有働正夫

Sir John C. Eccles

松本修文

塚原仲晃

田中啓治

村上富士夫

小田洋一

シナプス可塑性

Synaptic plasticity

シナプス可塑性

- シナプス伝達の長期増強

Bliss and Lømo, 1973

- 新しいシナプスの形成

Tsukahara et al., 1975

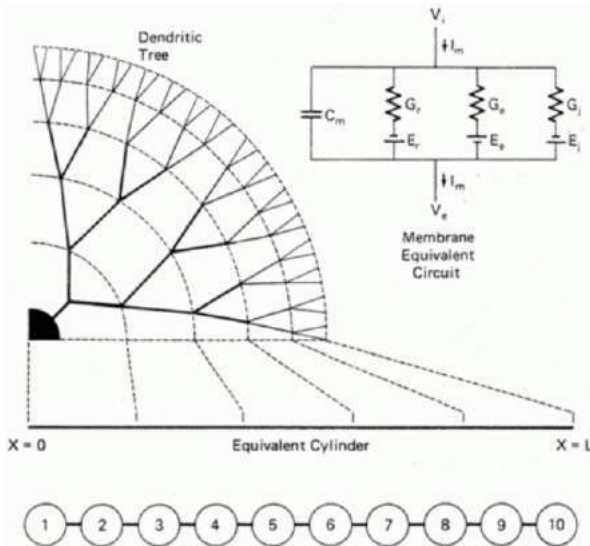


塚原 仲晃
(1933～1985)

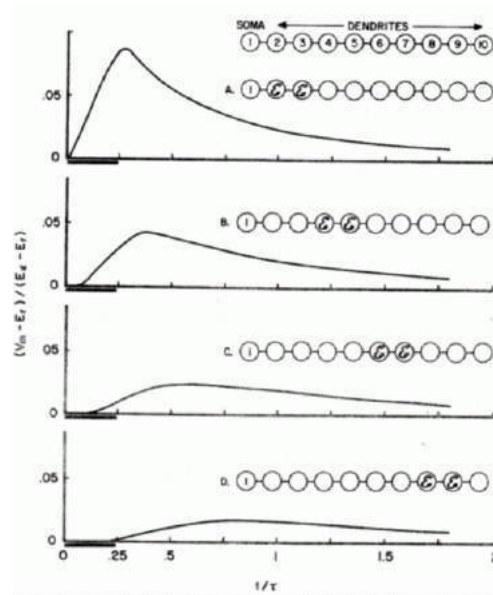
Cable theory: Rall model

Cable equation (Rall, 1969)

$$\frac{r_m}{r_l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = c_m r_m \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + V$$



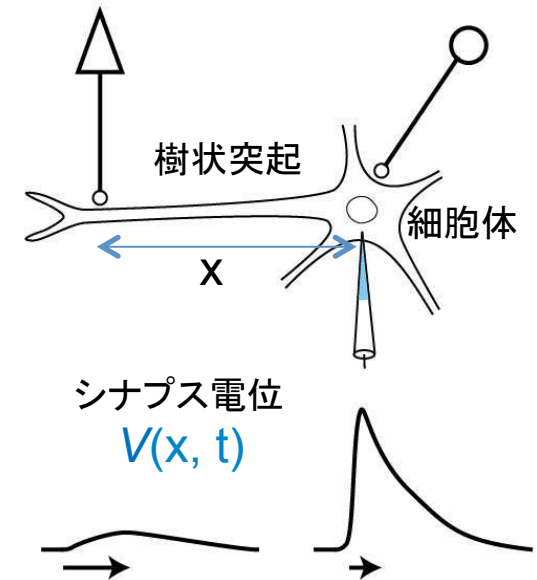
振幅



時間

シナプスの位置とシナプス電位の形状の関係

シナプス電位の形状からシナプスの位置を推定

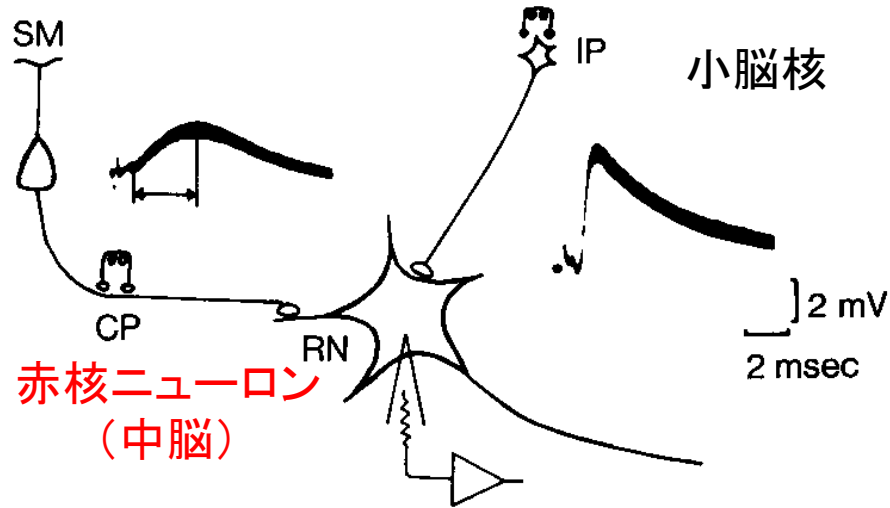


Estimate the synaptic location from shape of synaptic potential

シナプス新生 (発芽)

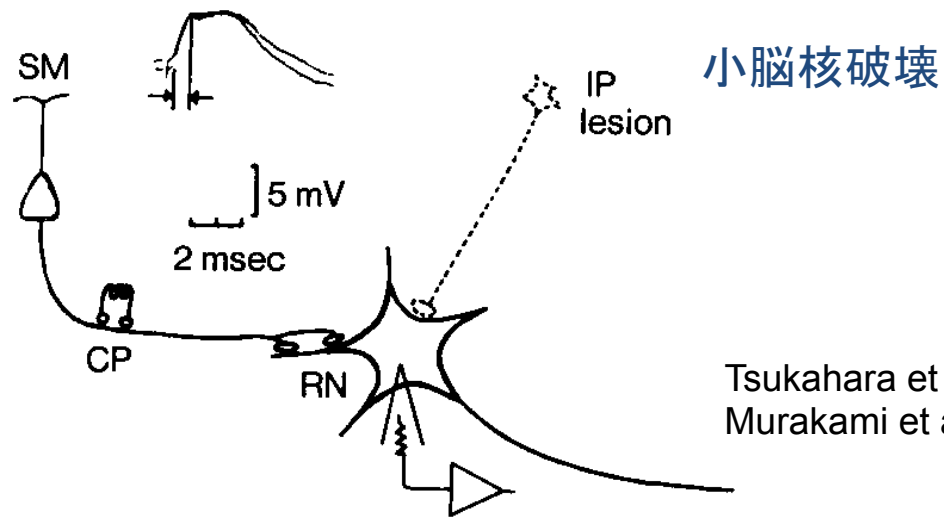
Formation of new synapse after brain lesion

大脳皮質
感覚運動野



脳損傷によるシナプス新生

小脳核を破壊すると, 大脳皮質からからの入力が赤核ニューロンの細胞体近傍に形成される



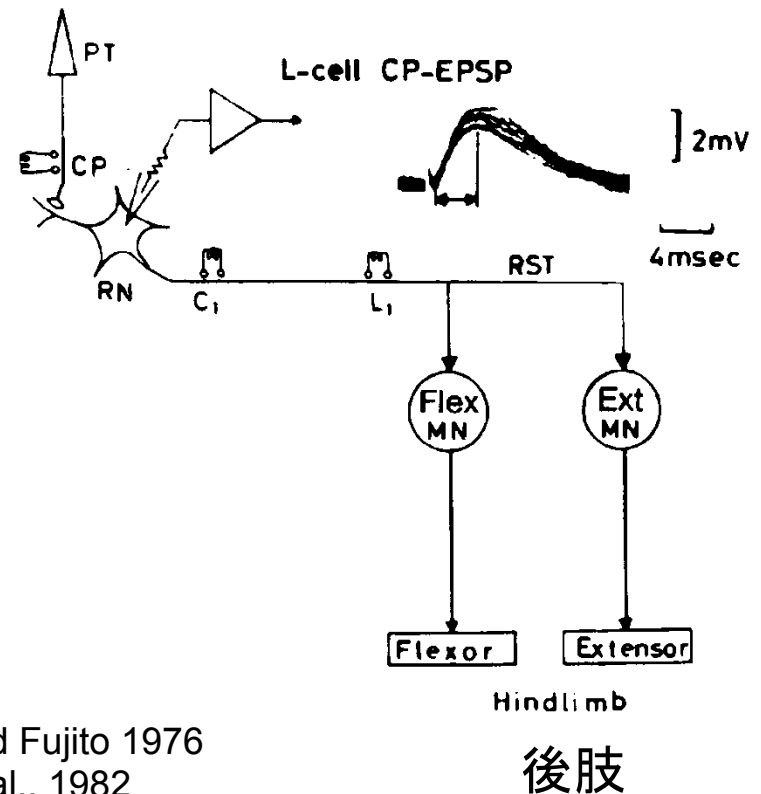
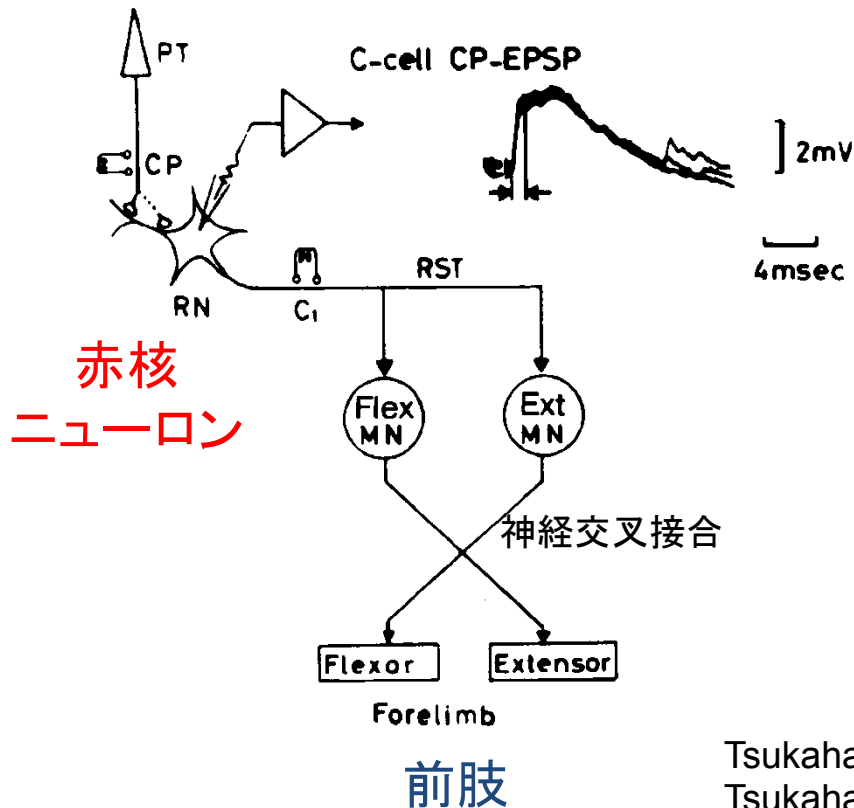
Tsukahara et al. 1975
Murakami et al., 1977a, b

前肢神経交叉接合後のシナプス新生

Formation of new synapse after cross innervation of forelimb nerves

前肢の屈筋と伸筋の支配神経を交叉接合すると、前肢を支配する赤核ニューロンに新しいシナプスができる

大脳皮質



Tsukahara and Fujito 1976
Tsukahara et al., 1982
Fujito et al., 1982

シナプス新生（発芽）

Formation of new synapse during learning?

1. 小脳核破壊後のシナプス新生
（脳損傷に伴う発芽）
2. 前肢神経の交叉接合後のシナプス新生
（脳損傷を伴わない発芽）
3. 学習に伴うシナプス新生？

塚原 仲晃 先生

石の上にも三年

怒られなくなったらしまい

複数のアプローチ



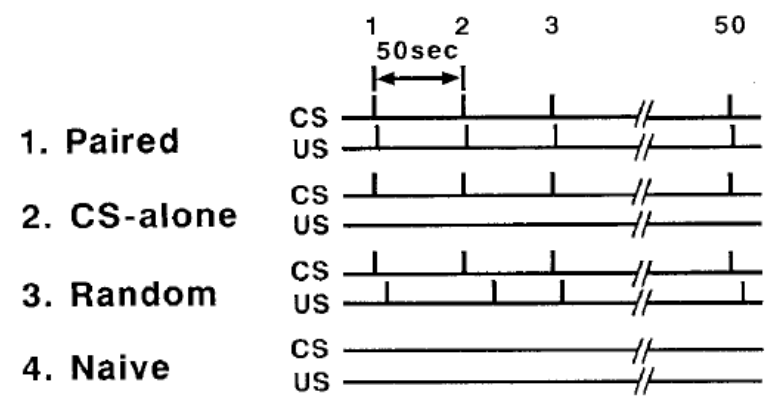
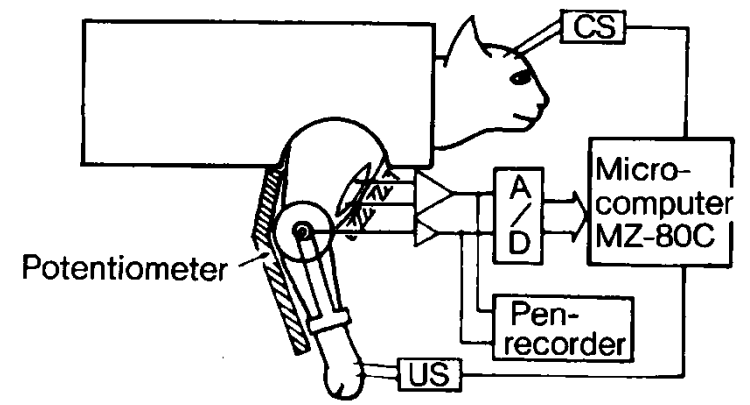
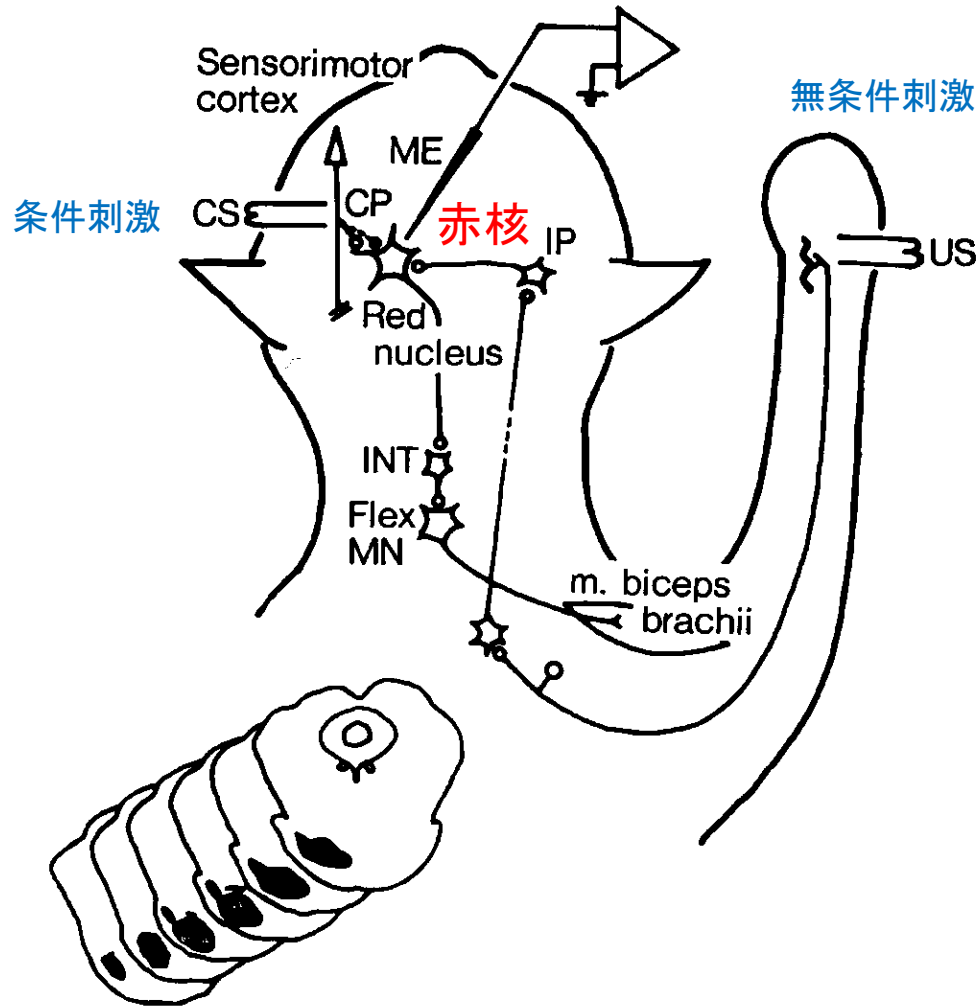
1985年8月

研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生

赤核を介する古典的条件付け

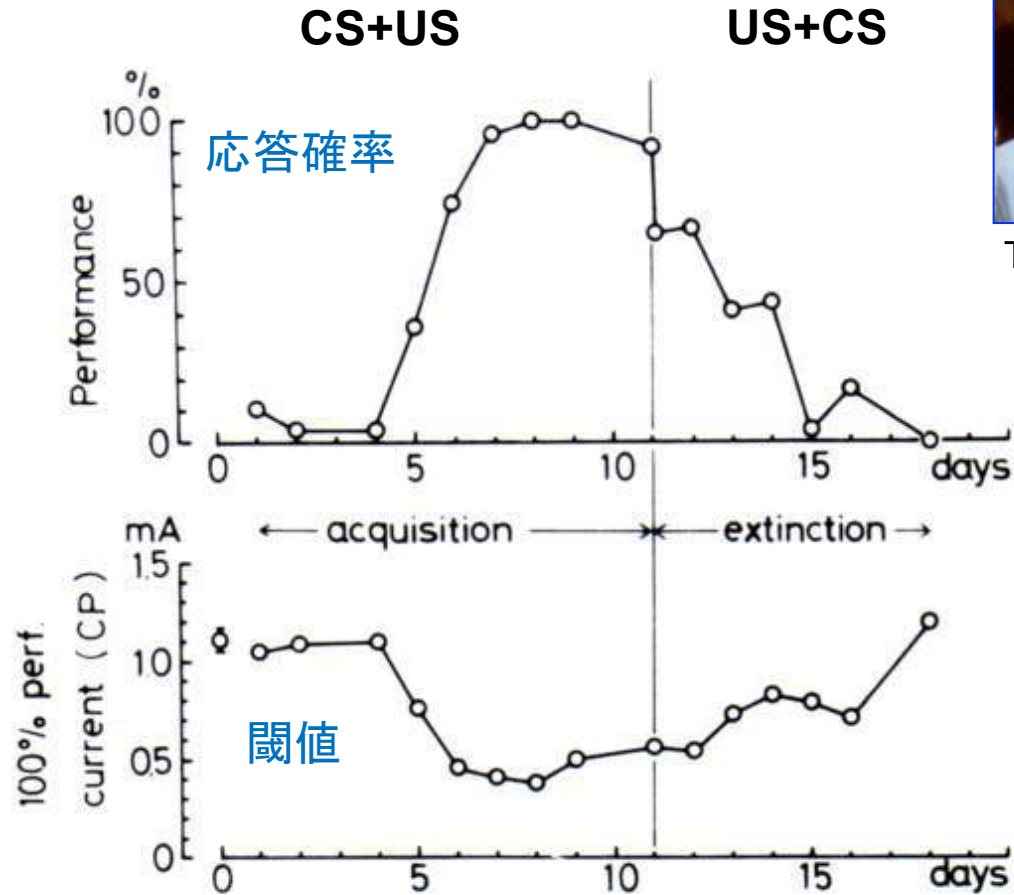
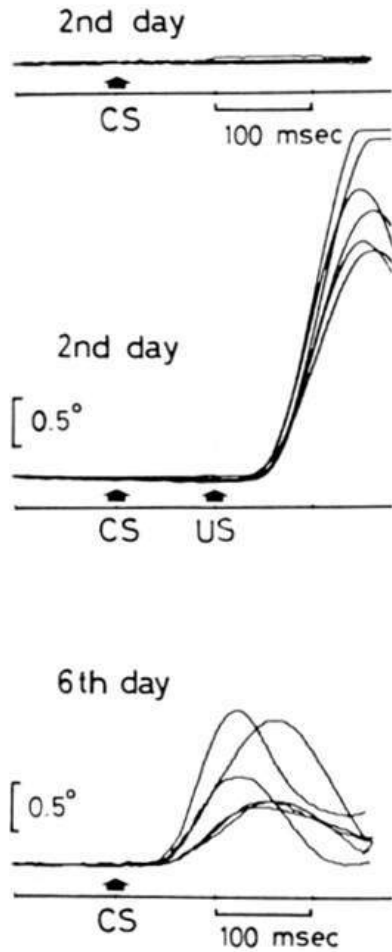
Classical conditioning mediated by red nucleus



赤核を介する古典的条件付け

Classical conditioning mediated red nucleus in cat

前肢の屈曲応答



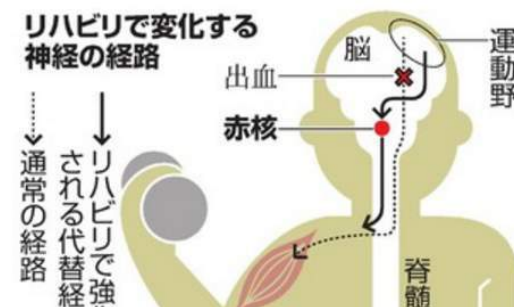
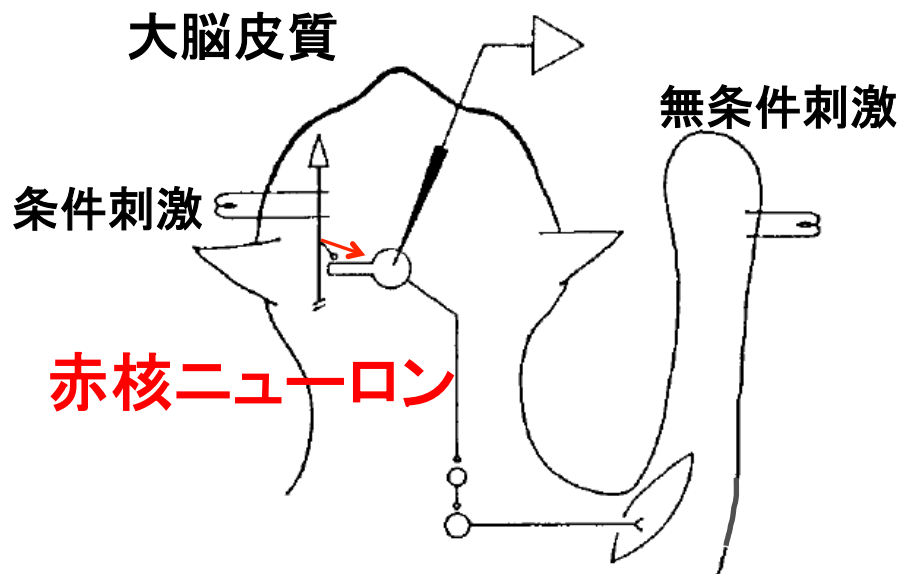
Tatsuto Notsu

古典的条件付けに伴うシナプスの新生(発芽)

Formation of new synapses associated with classical conditioning



Minami Ito



朝日新聞 2016年1月14日
J Neuroscience 2016 (Isa's group)

Control

After conditioning

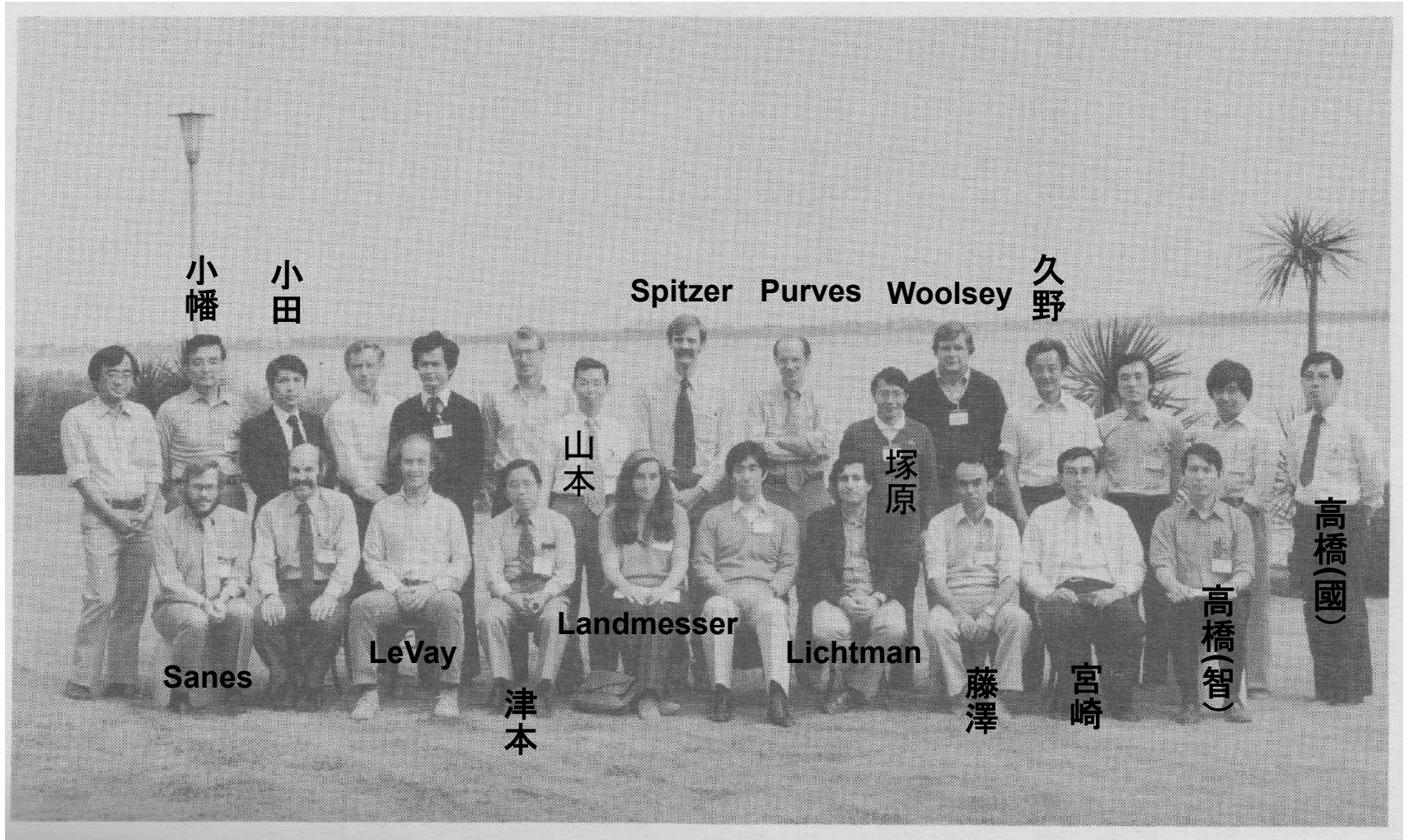


2mV
2ms

大脳皮質からの興奮性シナプス電位

Proc. Jap. Acad. 1979,1981
J. Neurosci. 1981 (他4報)
J. Physiol.(Paris) 1988
Exp Brain Res 1994

谷口シンポジウム



1982年

柳田スクール

片岡幹雄



藤戸裕

小田洋一

川人光男

柳田敏雄

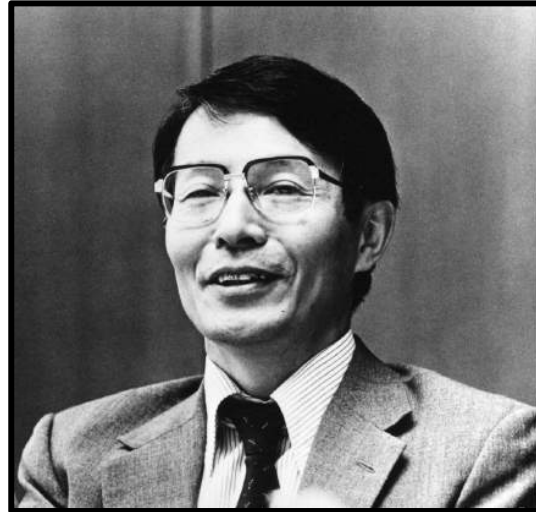
難波啓一

Lost my mentor at 34 years old

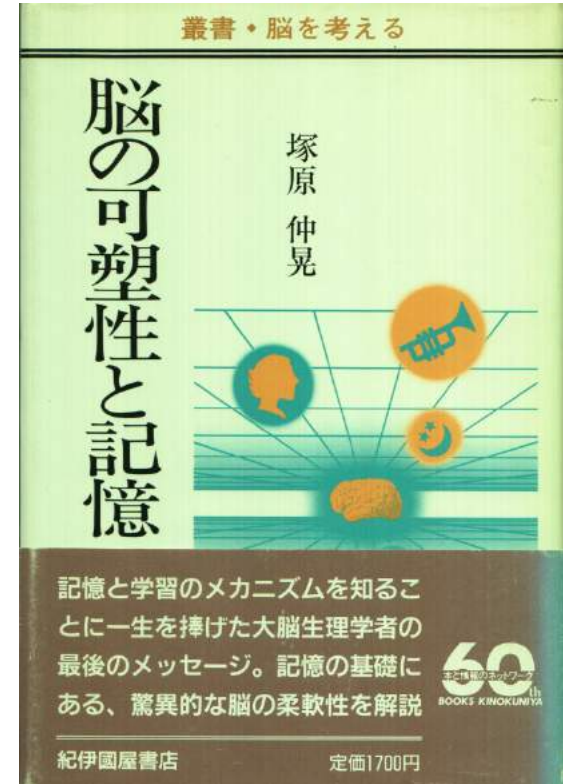


Japan-air-line crash
(Aug. 12, 1985)

出典 (<http://matome.naver.jp/odai/2140781974012046201>)



Nakaakira Tsukahara
Prof. of Osaka Univ.
& Rockefeller Univ.
(1933~1985)



岩波現代文庫で復刻

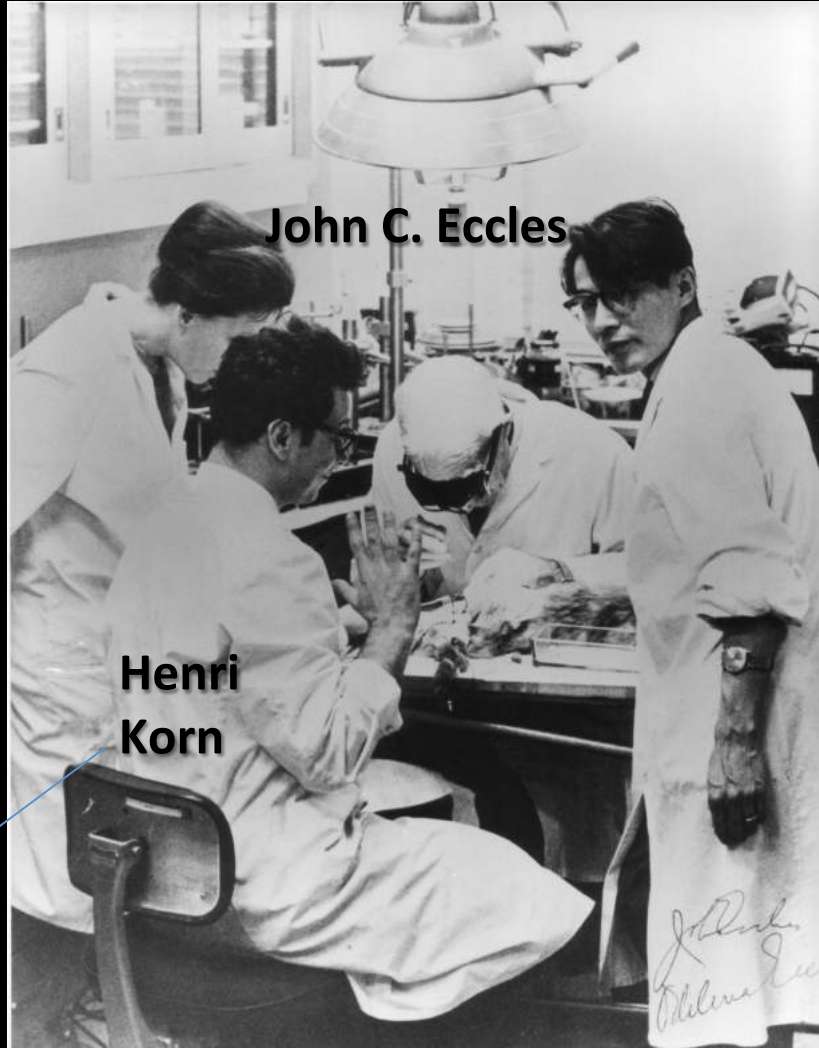
Eccles' School



John C. Eccles

(Nobel Prize,
with Hodgkin and Huxley, 1963)

出典 (https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/97/Eccles_lab.jpg)



John C. Eccles

**Henri
Korn**

**Nakaakira
Tsukahara**

Henri Korn invited me to
Pasteur Institute (1990)

Institut Pasteur (1990~1991)



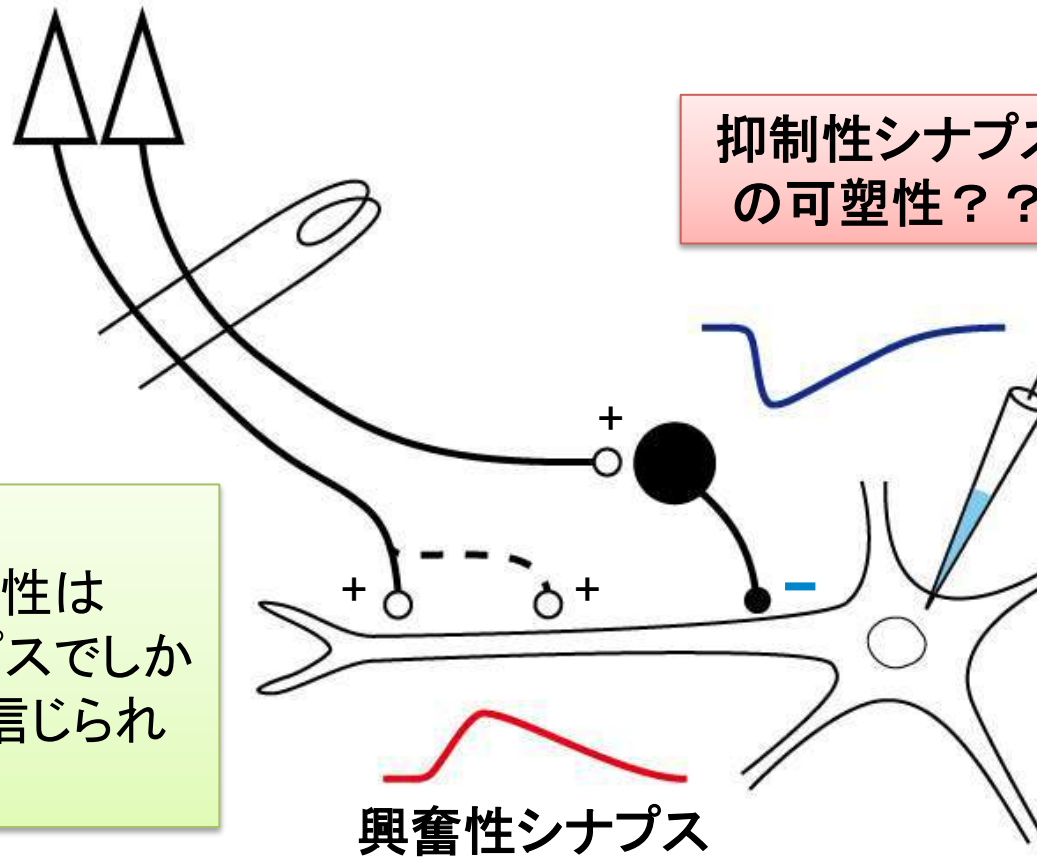
Henri Korn

Jean-Pierre Changeux



抑制性シナプスの可塑性

Plasticity of Inhibitory Synapse



1990年以前
シナプス可塑性は
興奮性シナプスでしか
起こらないと信じられ
ていた

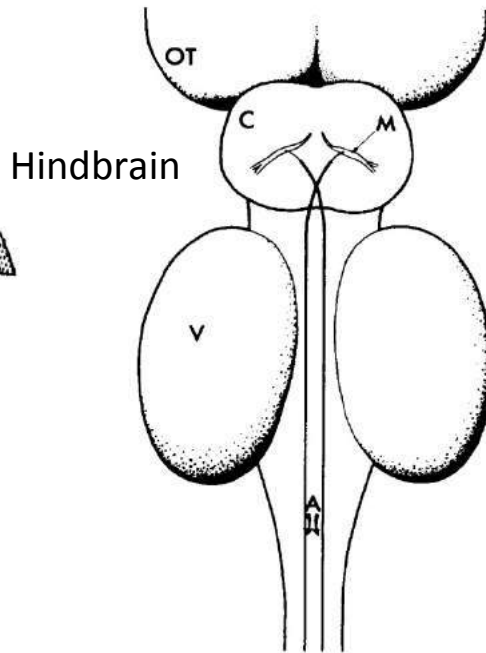
研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強

Mauthner Cells



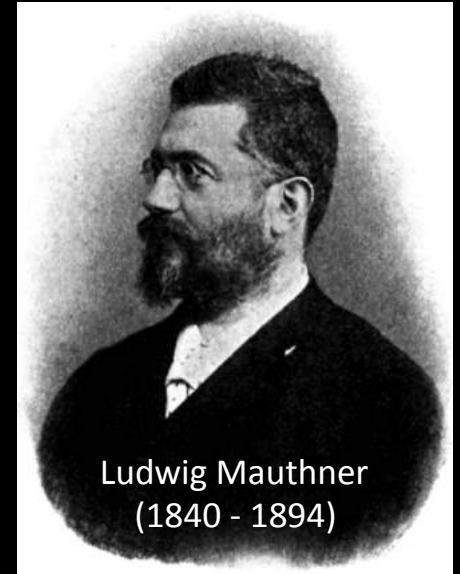
Goldfish



Hindbrain



ϕ : >50 μ m

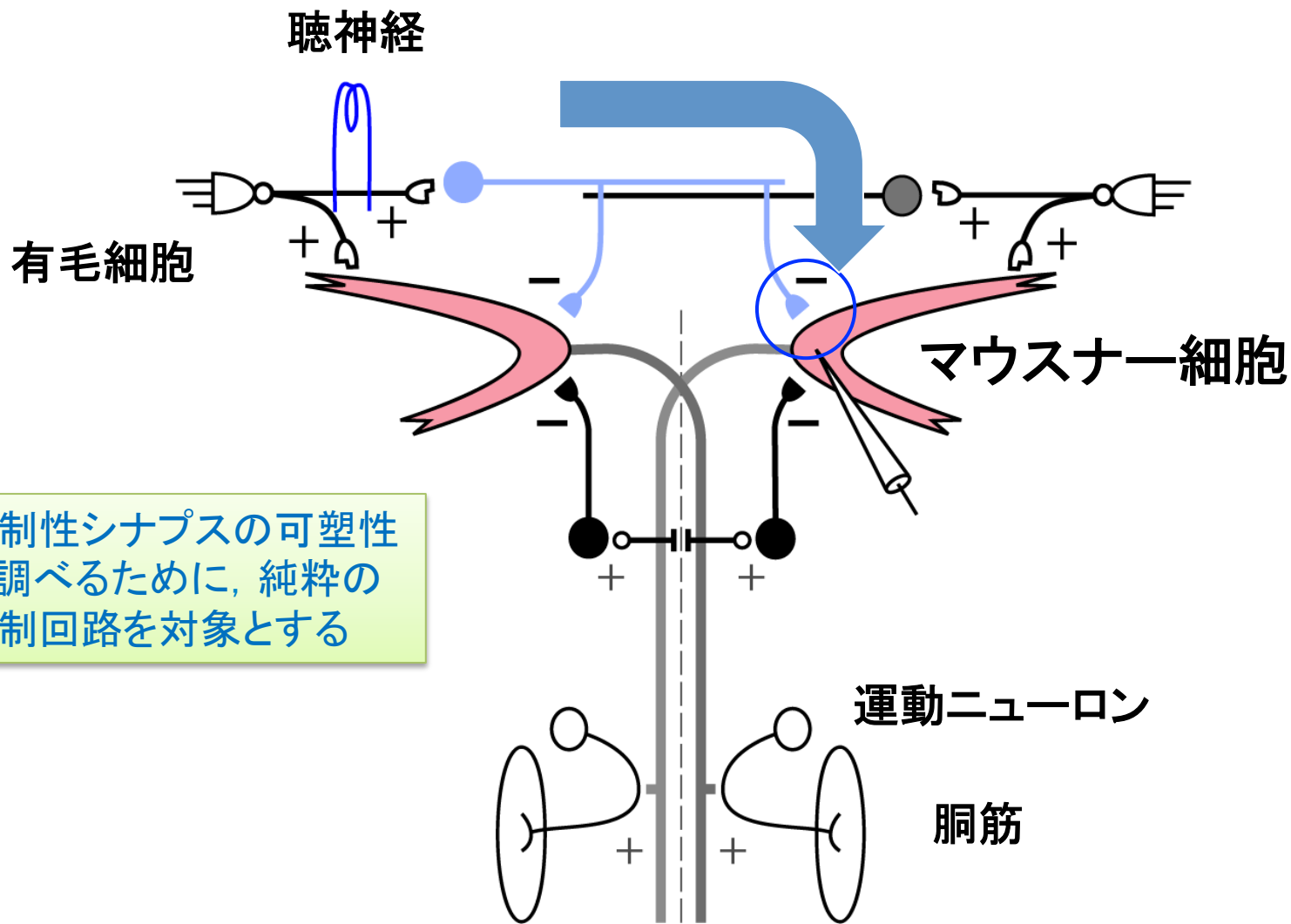


Ludwig Mauthner
(1840 - 1894)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_Mauthner



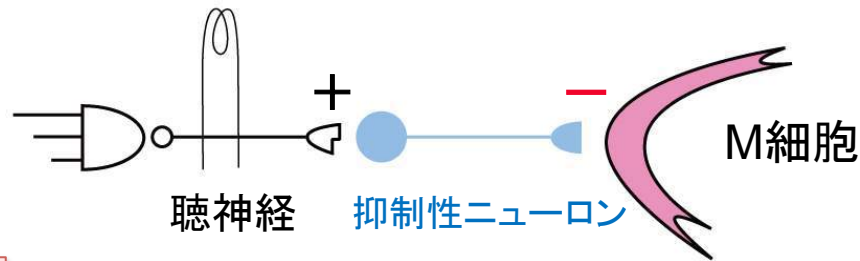
マウスナー細胞の抑制性回路



抑制性シナプスの可塑性を調べるために、純粹の抑制回路を対象とする

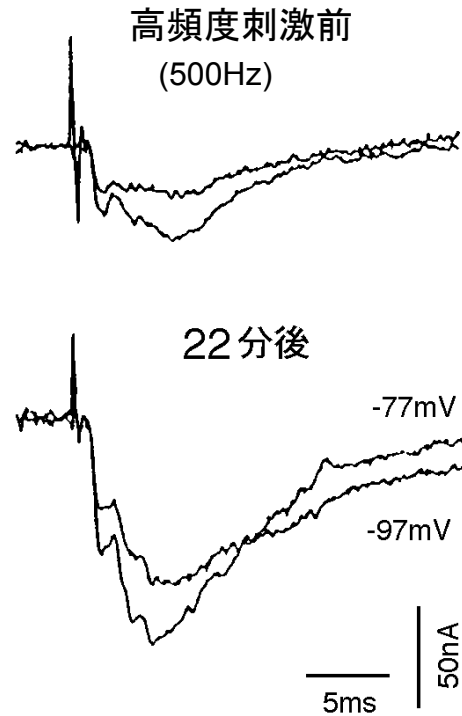
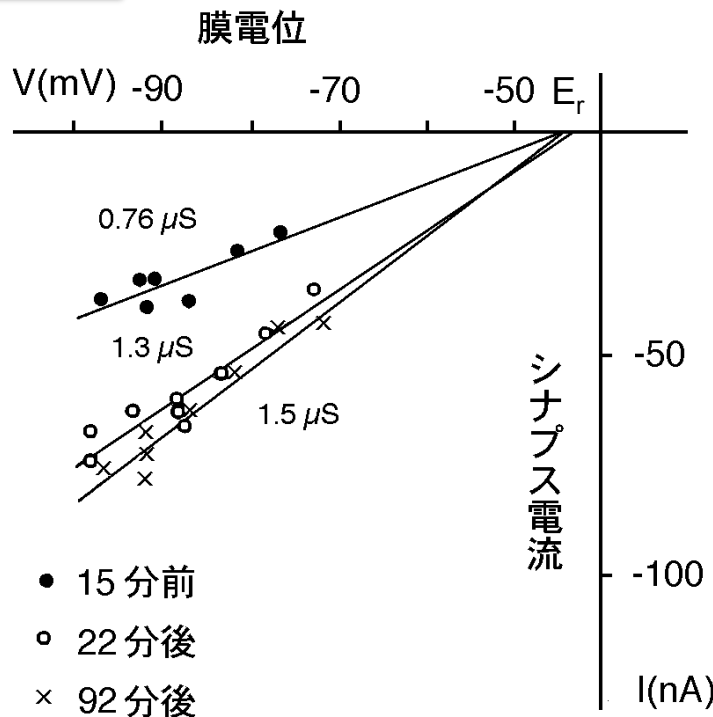
抑制性シナプス応答の長期増強

Long term potentiation of inhibitory response



$$I = G_i (V_m - E_r)$$

抑制性シナプス電流

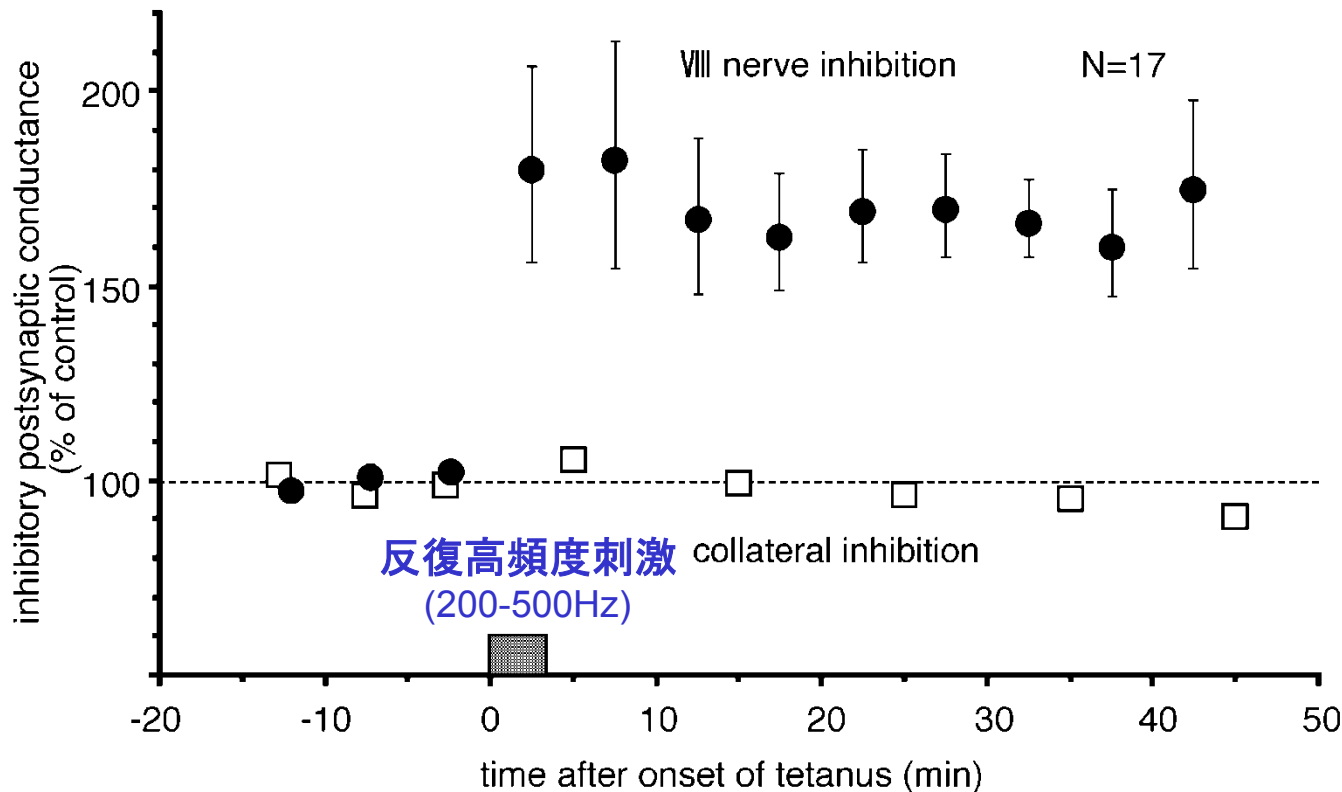
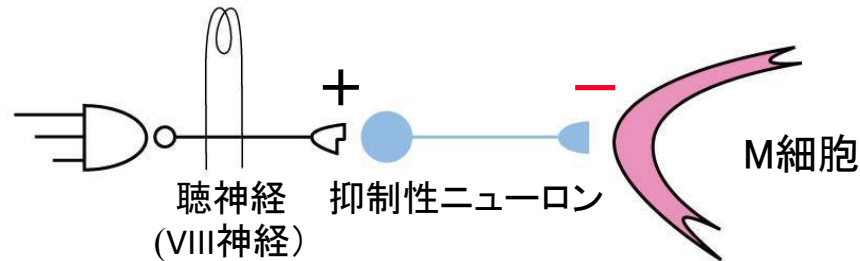


長期増強に伴い、抑制性シナプス・コンダクタンス (G_i : 傾き) が増加

- 15分前
- 22分後
- × 92分後

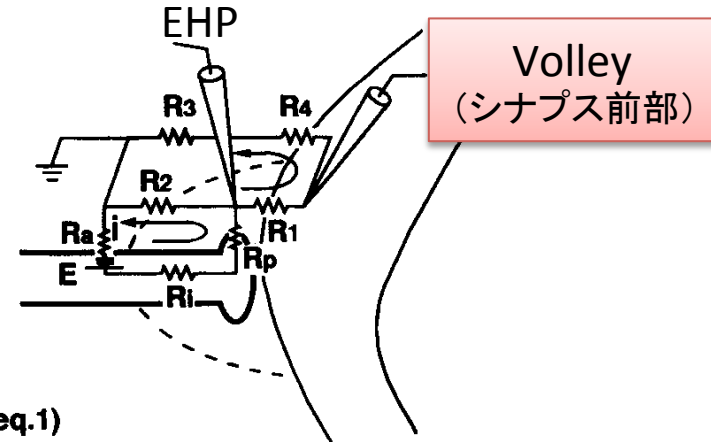
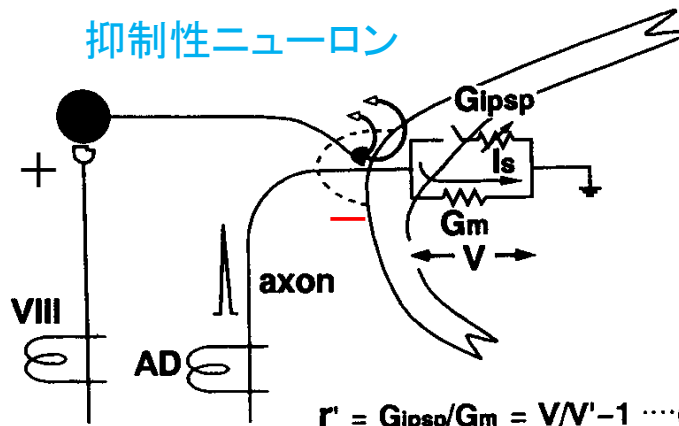
抑制性シナプス応答の長期増強

Long term potentiation of inhibitory response



抑制性シナプスが長期増強された

Potentiation at the inhibitory synapse

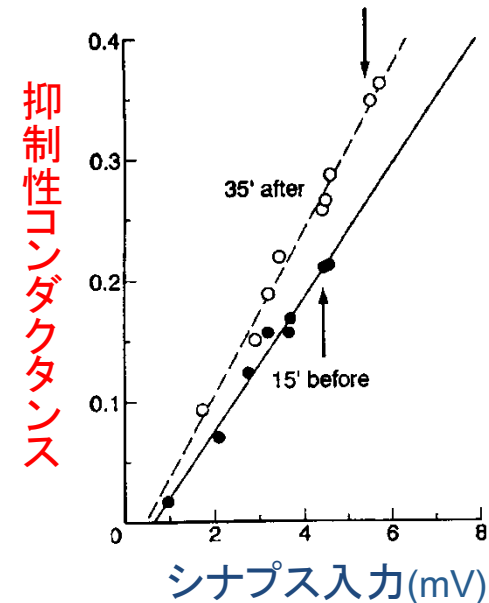
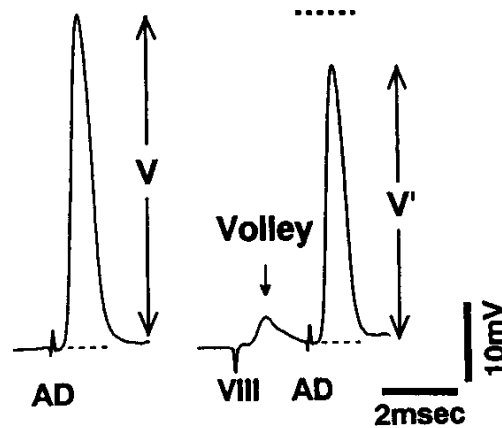


抑制性シナプスコンダクタンス
(シナプス後部)

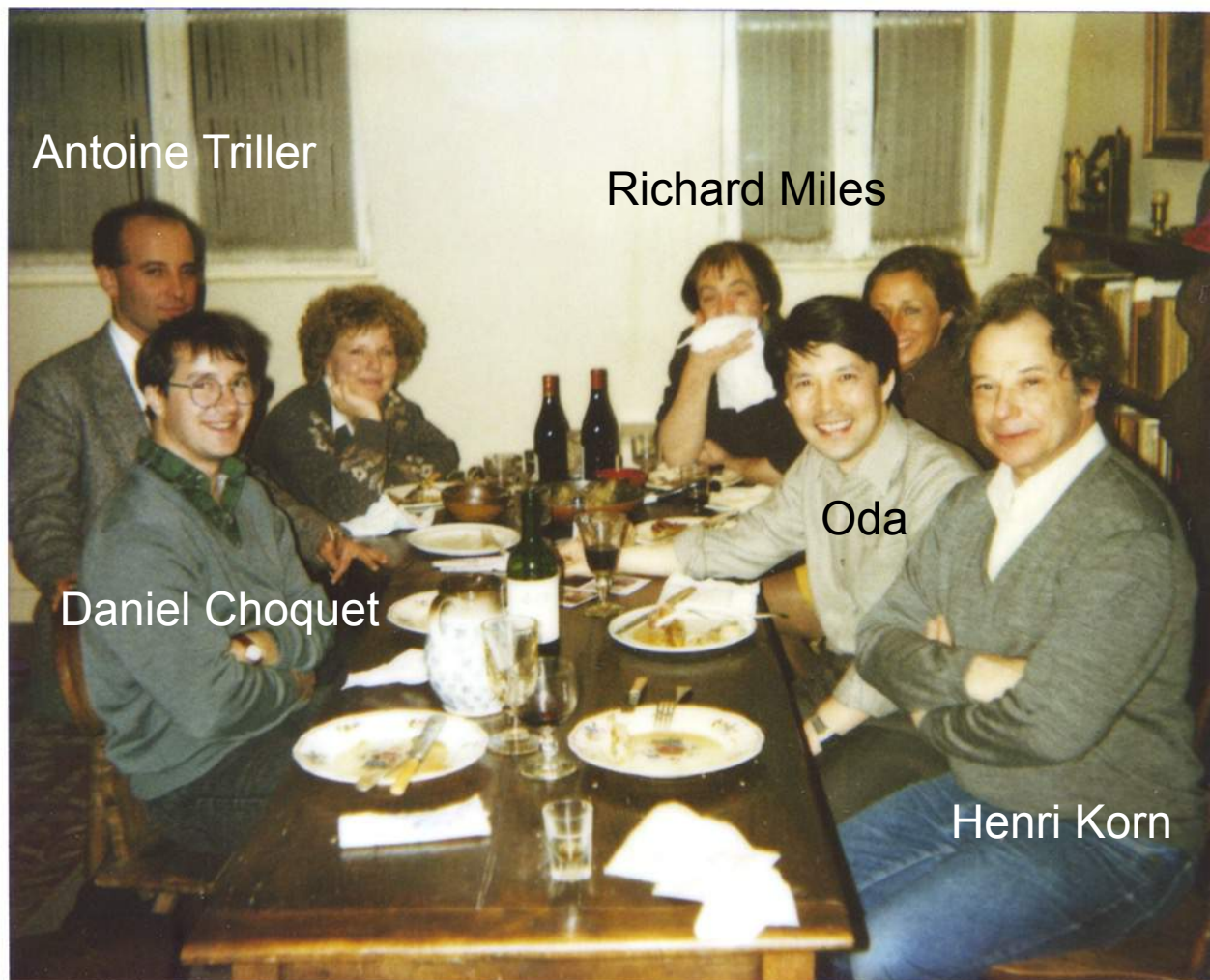
$$r' = G_{1psp}/G_m = V/V' - 1 \dots (\text{eq.1})$$

since

$$V = I_s/G_m \quad V' = I_s/(G_m + G_{1psp})$$



Members of Korn lab



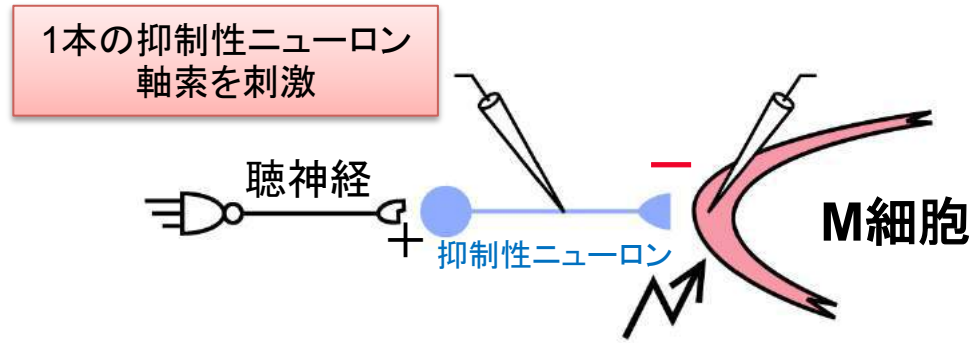
1991年3月

抑制性シナプスの長期増強

Long term potentiation at inhibitory synapse



Yusuke Murayama



Chieko Suma



Cl⁻注入により脱分極になった抑制性シナプス電位

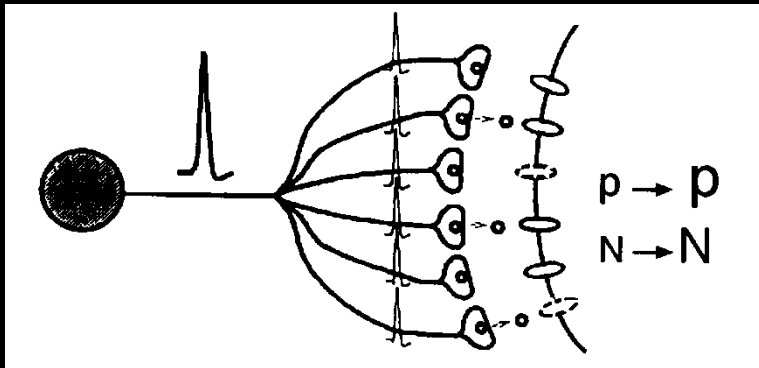


Stéphane Charpier

長期増強の量子解析

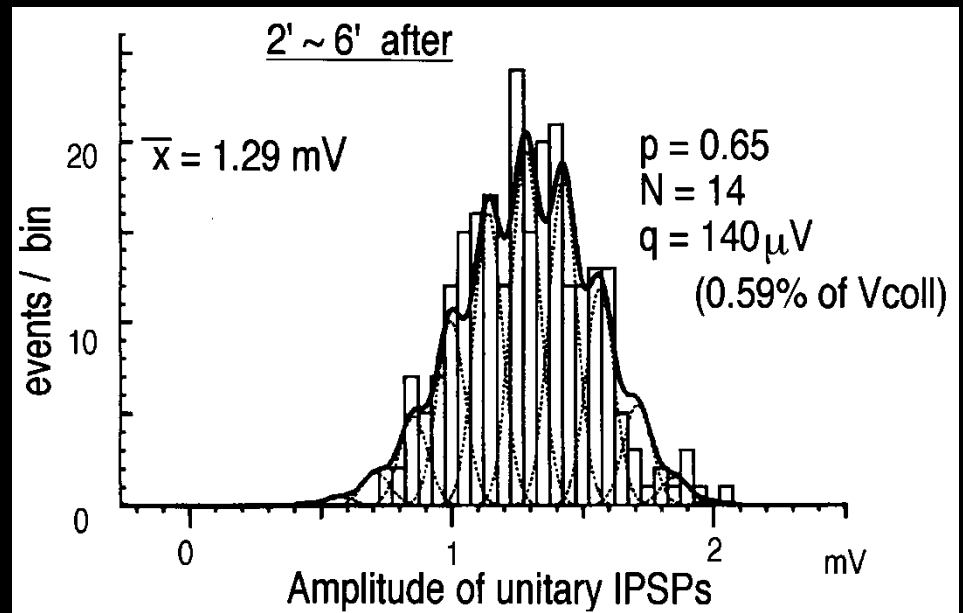
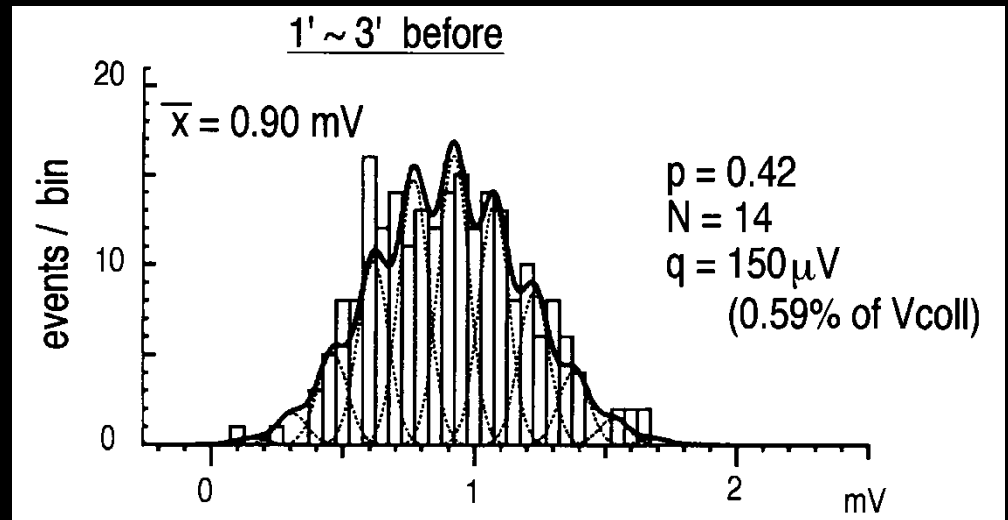
Quantal analysis of LTP

$$P_k = {}_N C_k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$$



変化部位を推定
(放出確率 p , シナプス数 N の増加)

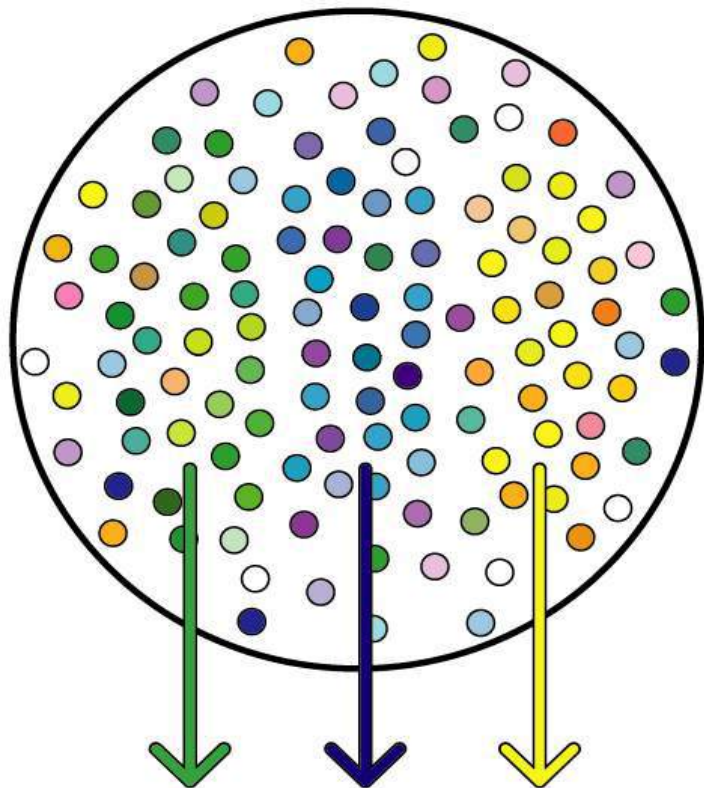
Oda, Charpier, Murayama, Suma, Korn
J. Neurophysiol. 74: 1056-1074, 1995



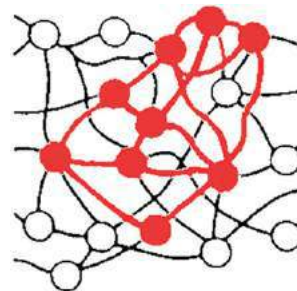
脳を構造単位(ニューロン)から理解する

1. ニューロン集団が情報表現の単位となる場合

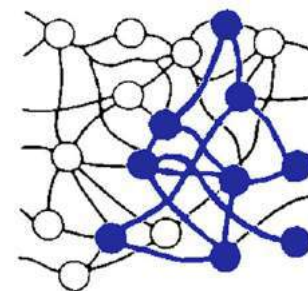
Cell Assembly Hebb (1949)



情報A



情報B



- 情報量が多く, S/N比が高い
- 単一のニューロン活動と情報表現の関係を求めることは不可能



多くのニューロンが
同時に働いていて、
それぞれの活動の
相関・状態が重要

しかし、多くの場合

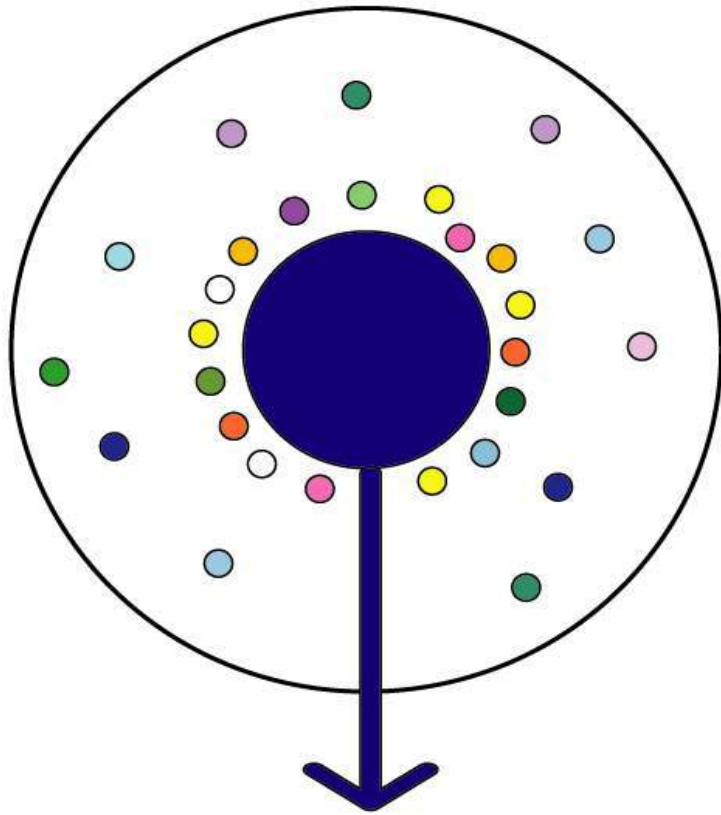
限られた数のニューロンの
振る舞いしかとらえ得ない

そこで、

少数のニューロンが
決定的な役割を果たす
学習行動を調べれば良い

脳を構造単位(ニューロン)から理解する

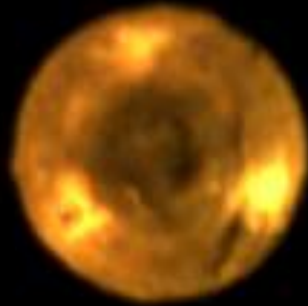
2. 単一ニューロンが決定的な役割を果たす場合



情報量が少なく, 一般にS/N比が低いが,

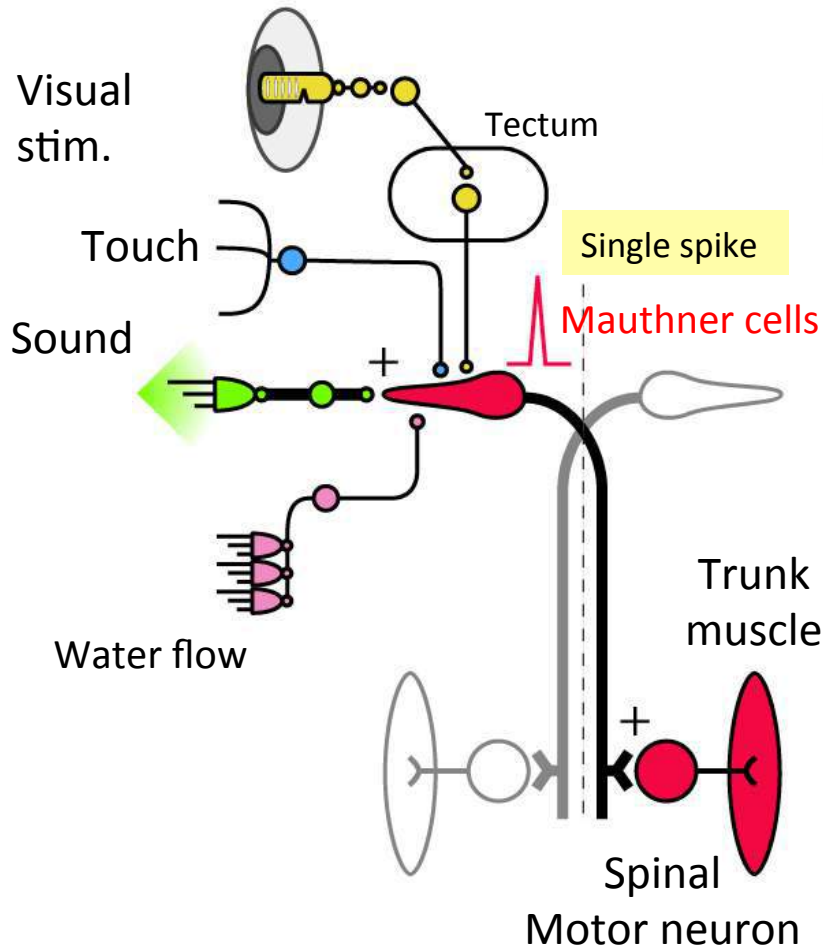
単一ニューロンの振る舞いとその機能を結びつけることができる(?)

キンギョの逃避運動

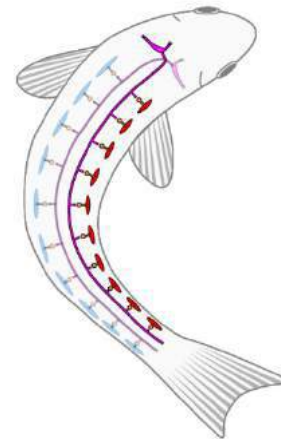


Principal circuits for fish escape

Mauthner (M) cells: paired giant reticulospinal neurons in hindbrain



A tight link between the M-cell firing and escape



(1) A spiking of M-cell precedes the escape (Zottoli, 1977; Eaton et al., 1982, 1988)

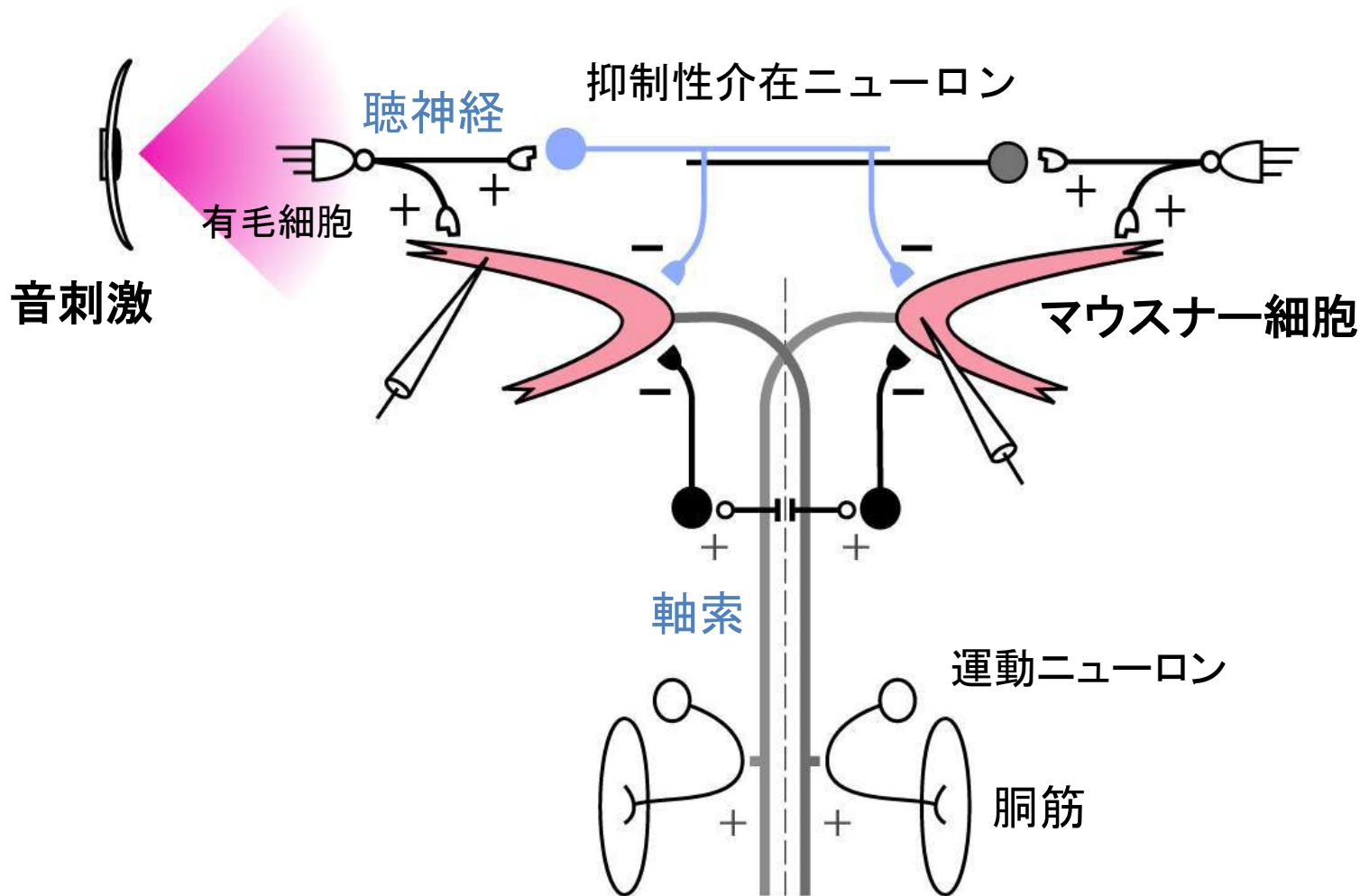
(2) Stimulation of M-cell produces the initial phase of escape (Nissanov et al., 1990)

研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
 - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性

音刺激による長期増強

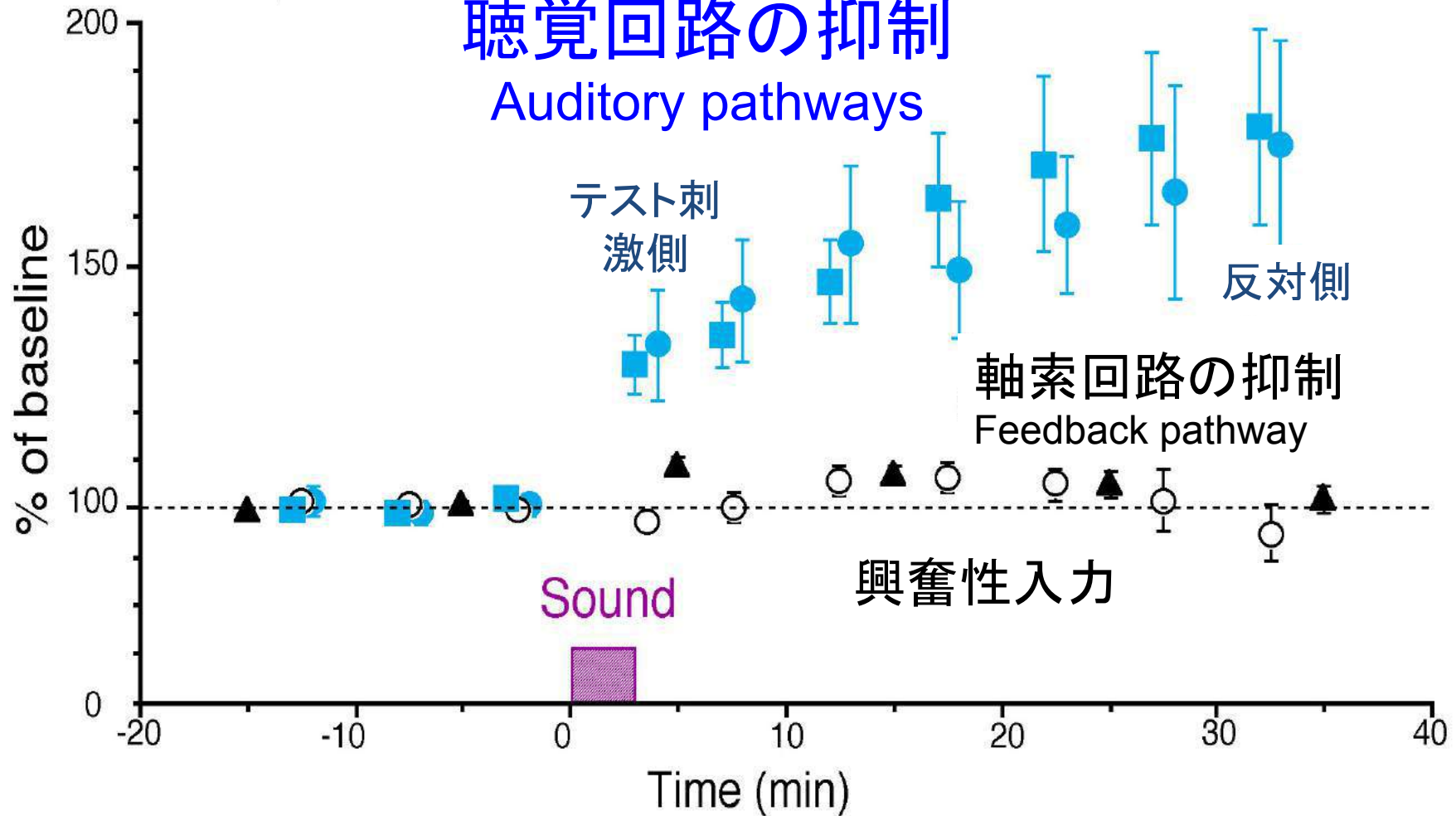
Sound stimulus induced LTP



音刺激で誘導された抑制性長期増強

Sound stimulus induced inhibitory LTP in auditory pathway

聴覚回路の抑制 Auditory pathways

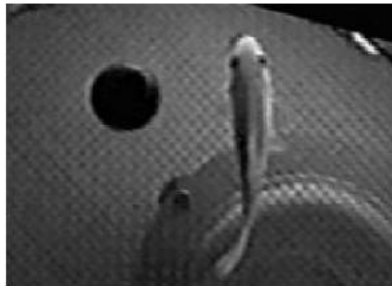


逃避運動の長期抑圧

Control

0ms

(ball hits the water)



15ms

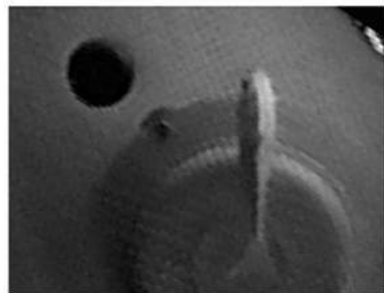


30 ms



Conditioned (26' after)

0ms



15ms



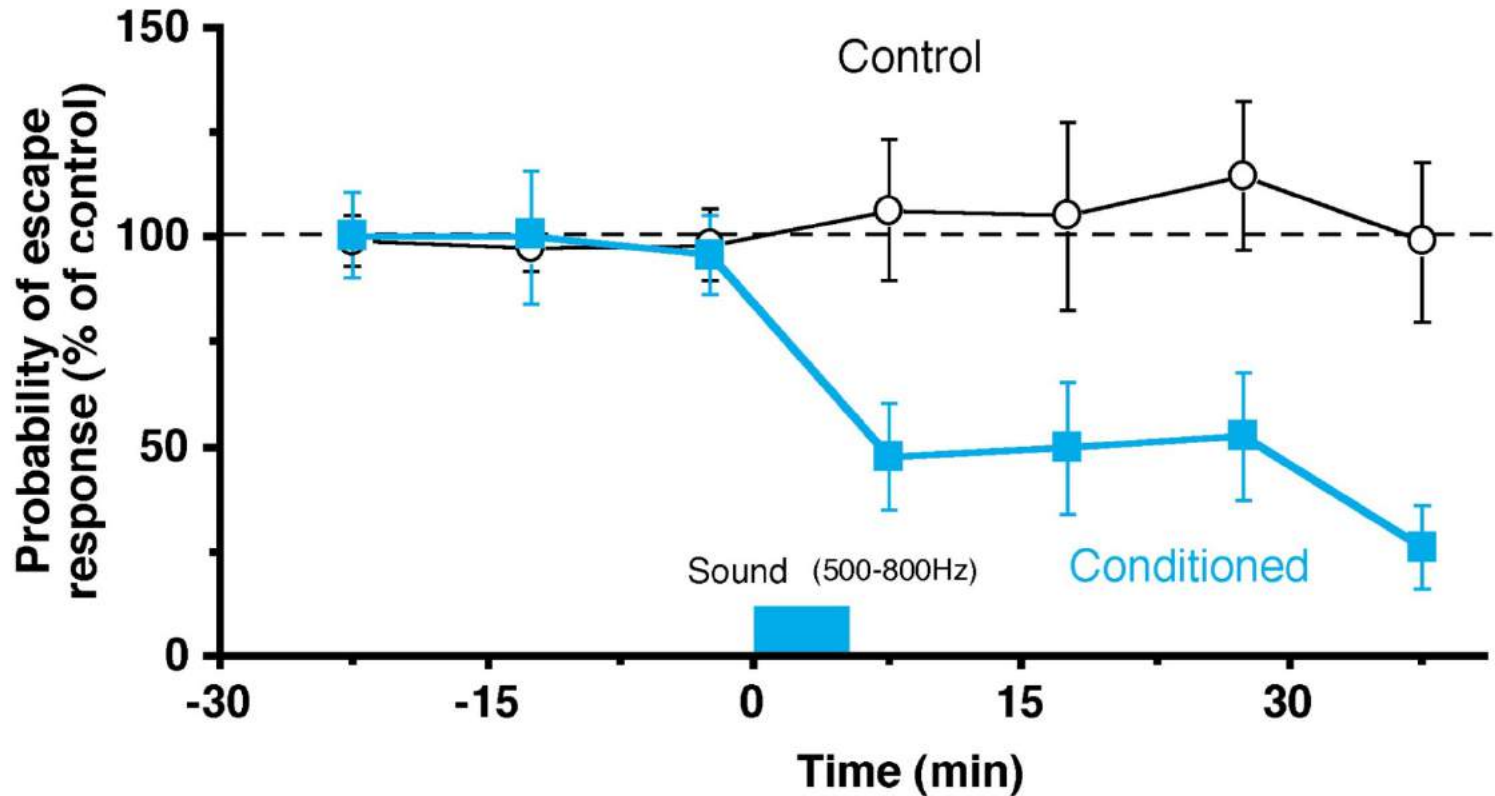
30 ms



逃避運動の長期抑圧

Long term desensitization of escape behavior

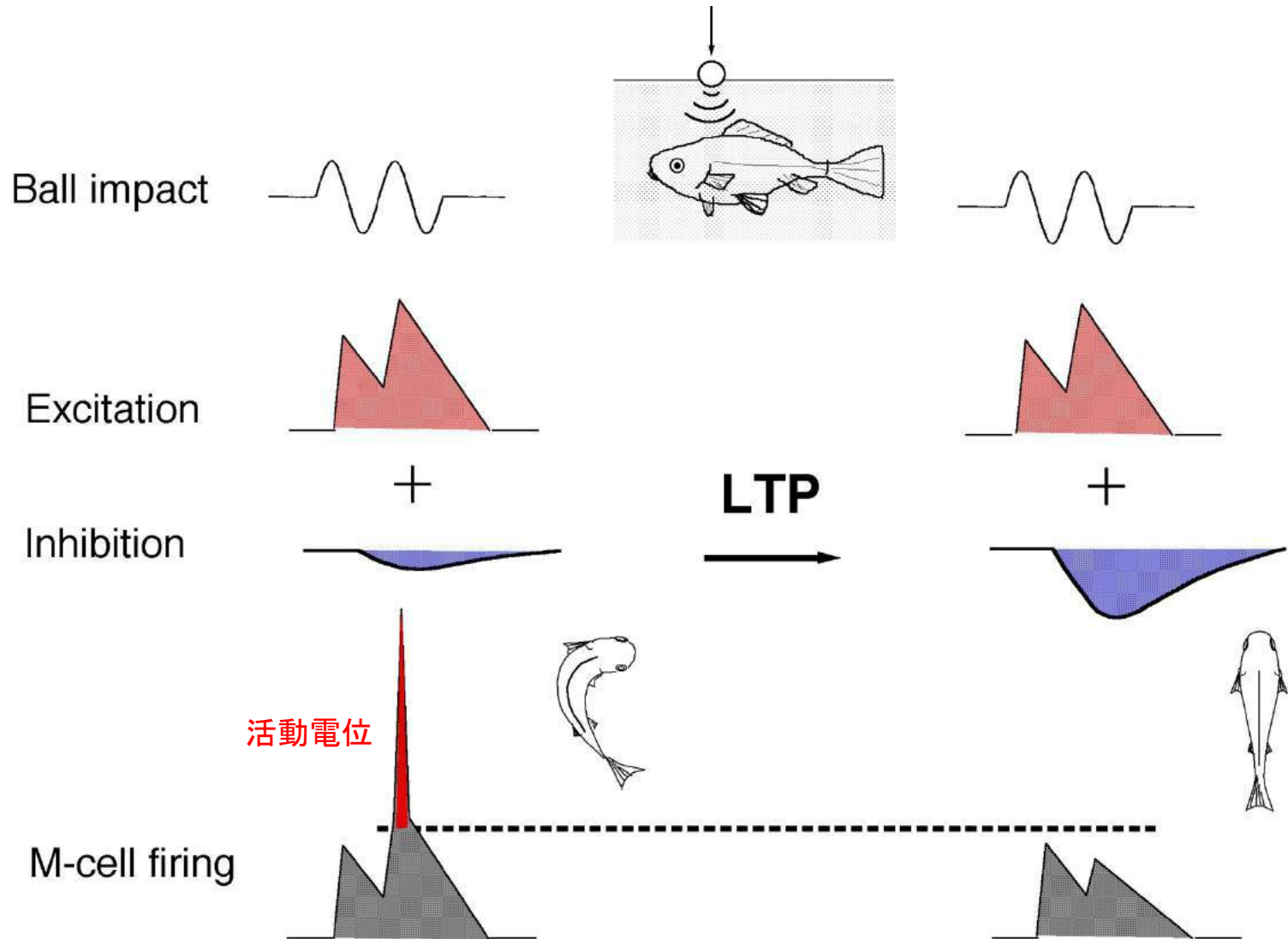
マウスナー細胞の抑制性シナプスの長期増強に対応して、
逃避運動が長期間抑圧される



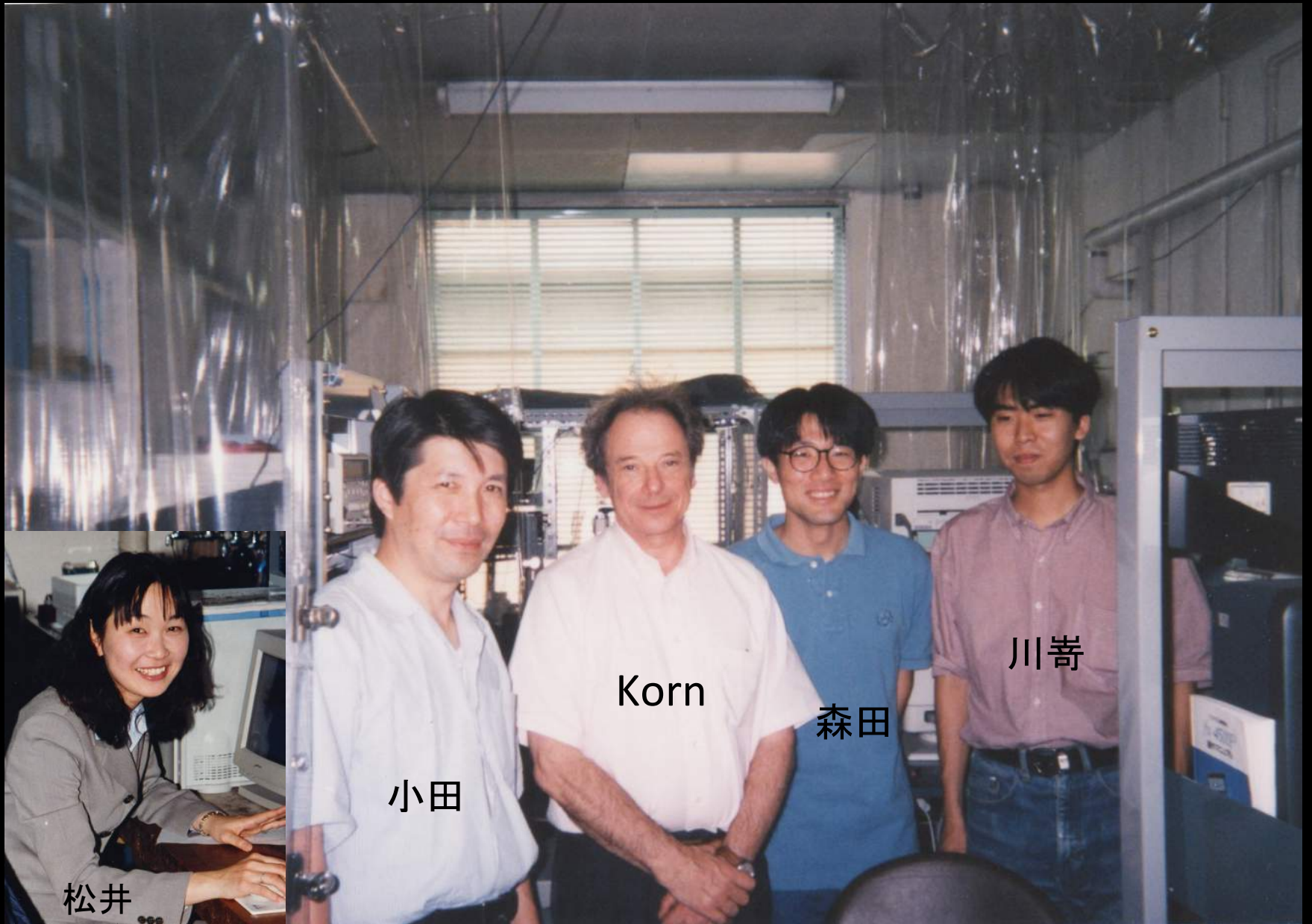
Oda et al. *Nature* 394:182-185, 1998

シナプス伝達の長期増強と学習の関係

A link between synaptic potentiation and behavioral learning



1995年(大阪大学実験室)



松井

小田

Korn

森田

川寄

大阪大学の研究メンバー



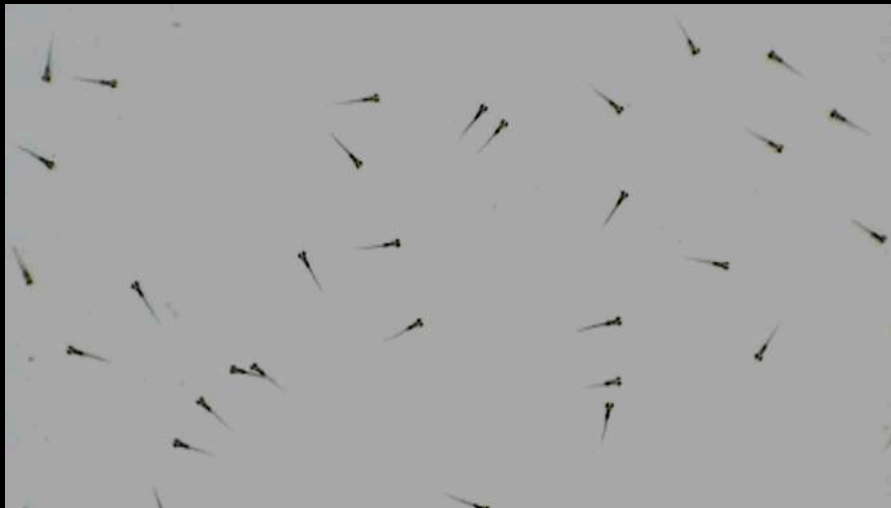
2005年3月

名古屋大学の最初の研究室メンバー

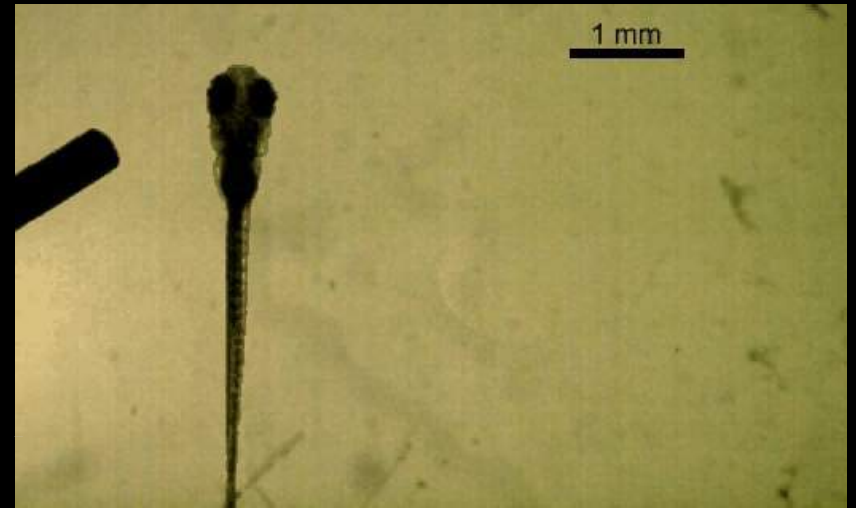


2005年4月

Zerafish escape behavior

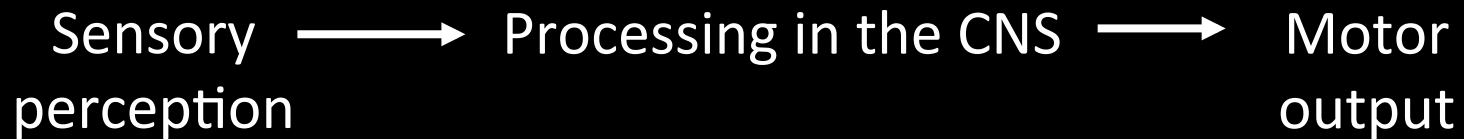


5 dpf



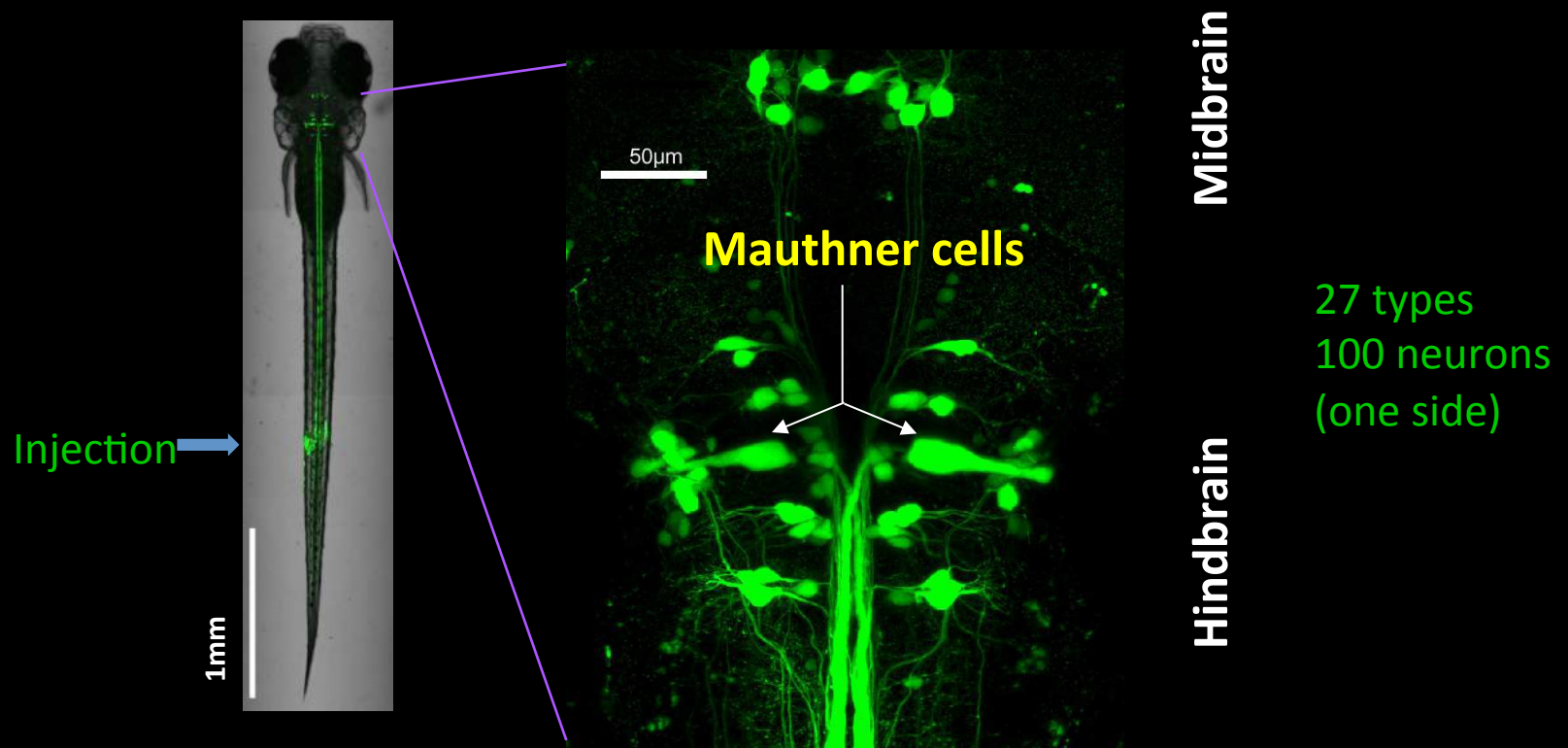
Acoustically evoked fast escape of larval zebrafish

(x1/9)



Mauthner cells in zebrafish

Reticulospinal neurons in hindbrain and midbrain



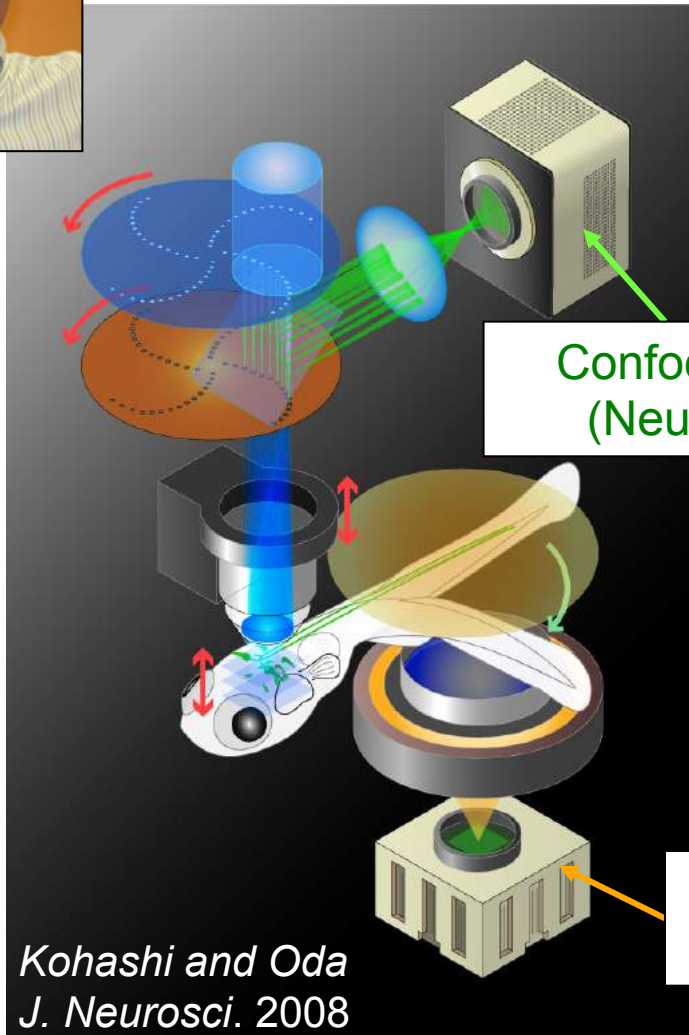
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 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
 - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路

Calcium imaging of hindbrain neurons in behaving fish



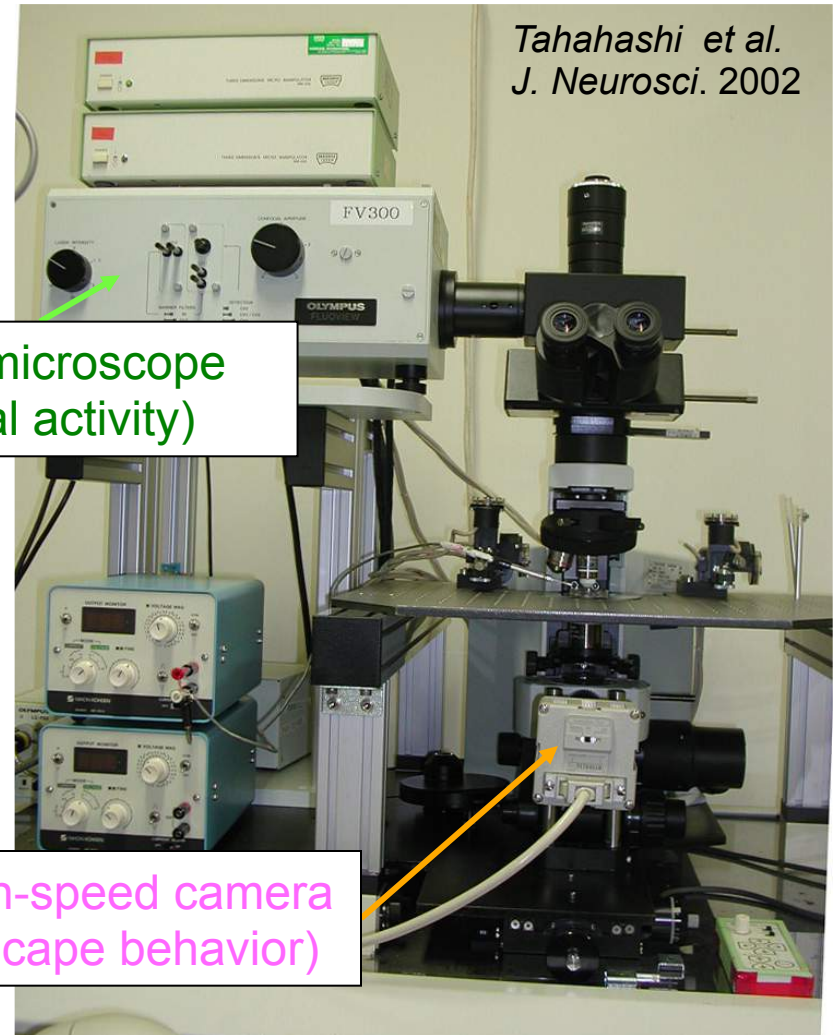
Tsunehiko Kohashi



Confocal microscope
(Neuronal activity)

High-speed camera
(Escape behavior)

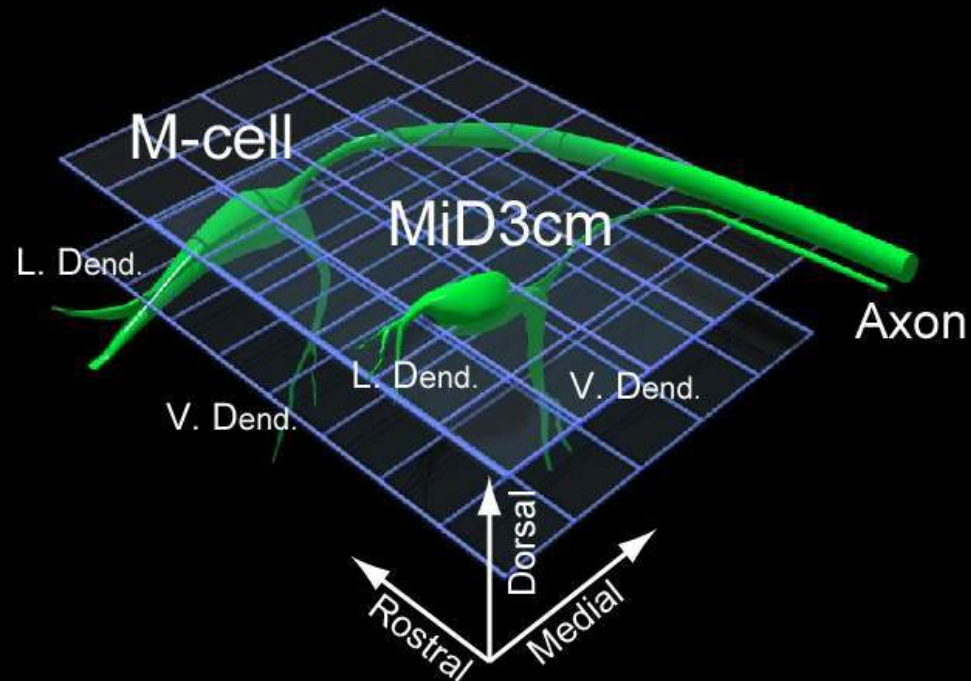
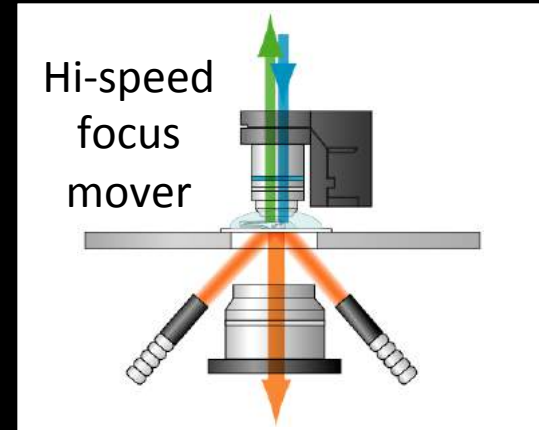
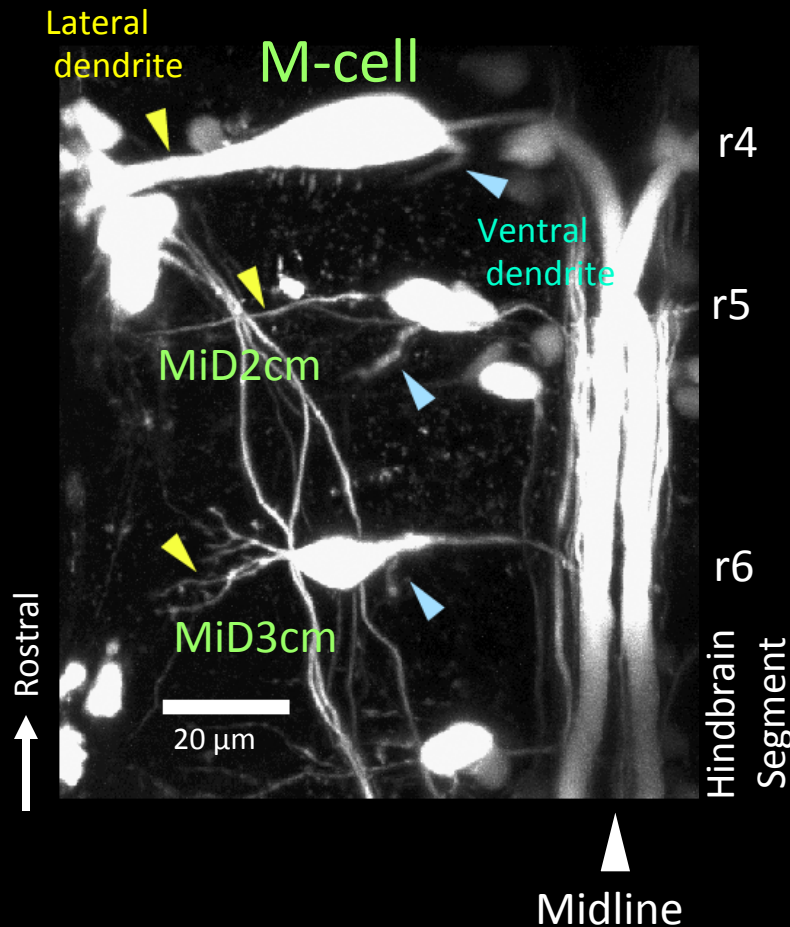
Kohashi and Oda
J. Neurosci. 2008



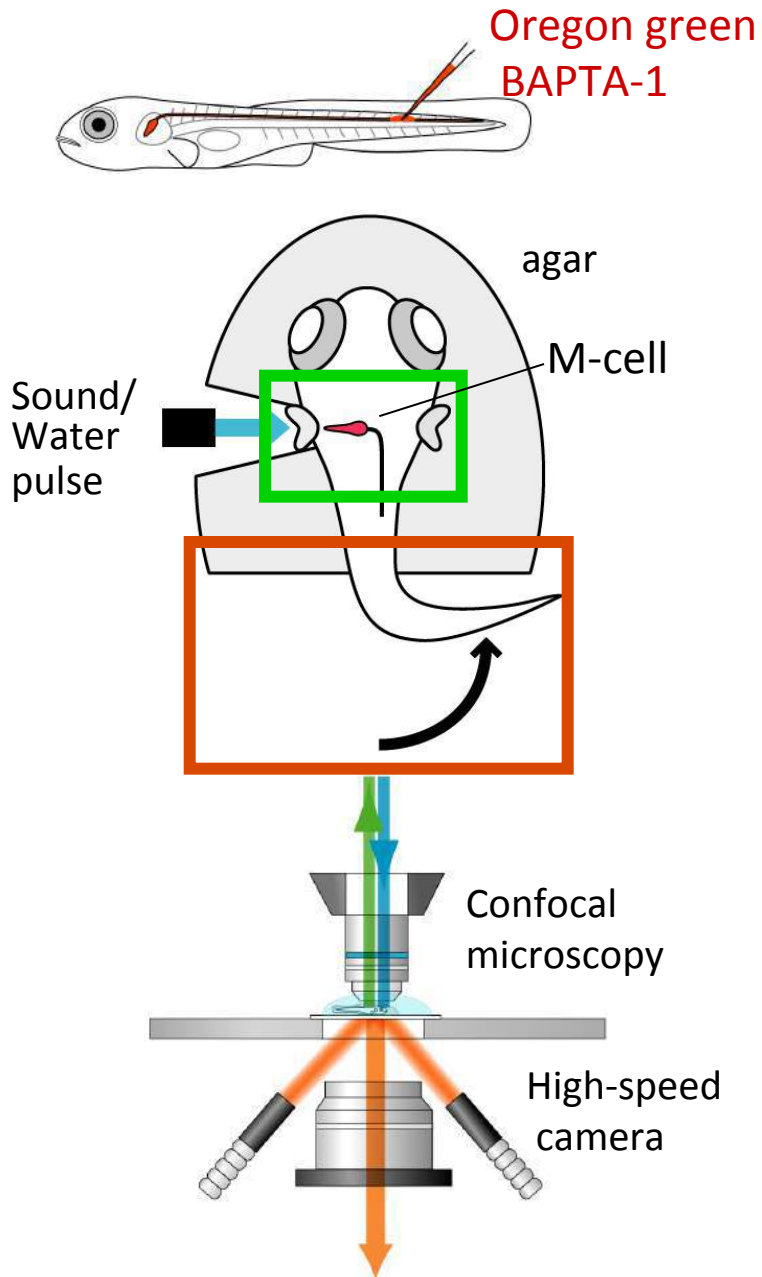
Tahahashi et al.
J. Neurosci. 2002

Simultaneous monitoring of segmental homologs

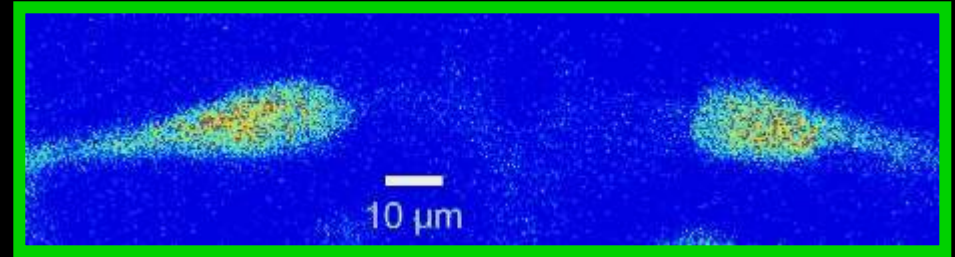
“Segmental homologs”



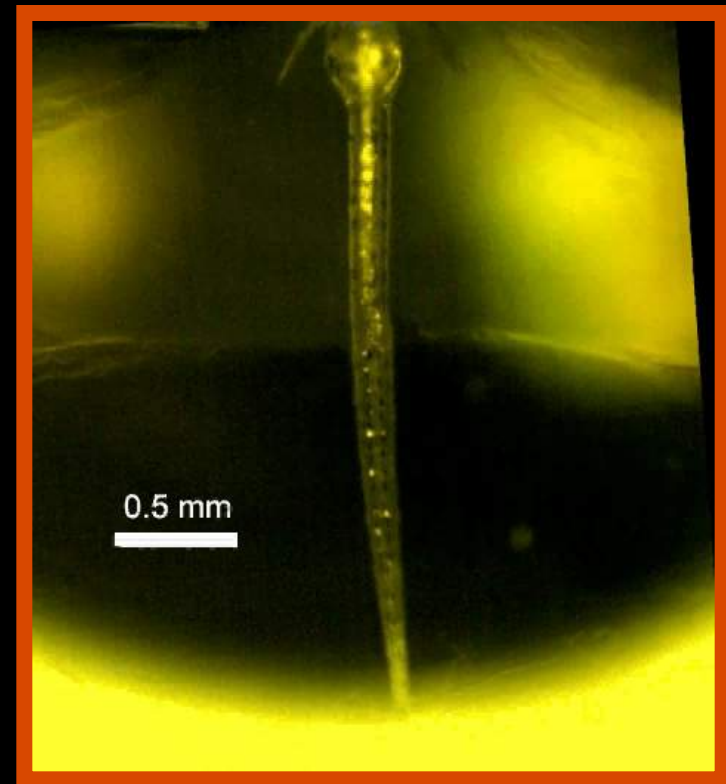
Simultaneous monitoring of escape and M-cell activity



Ipsi. M-cell

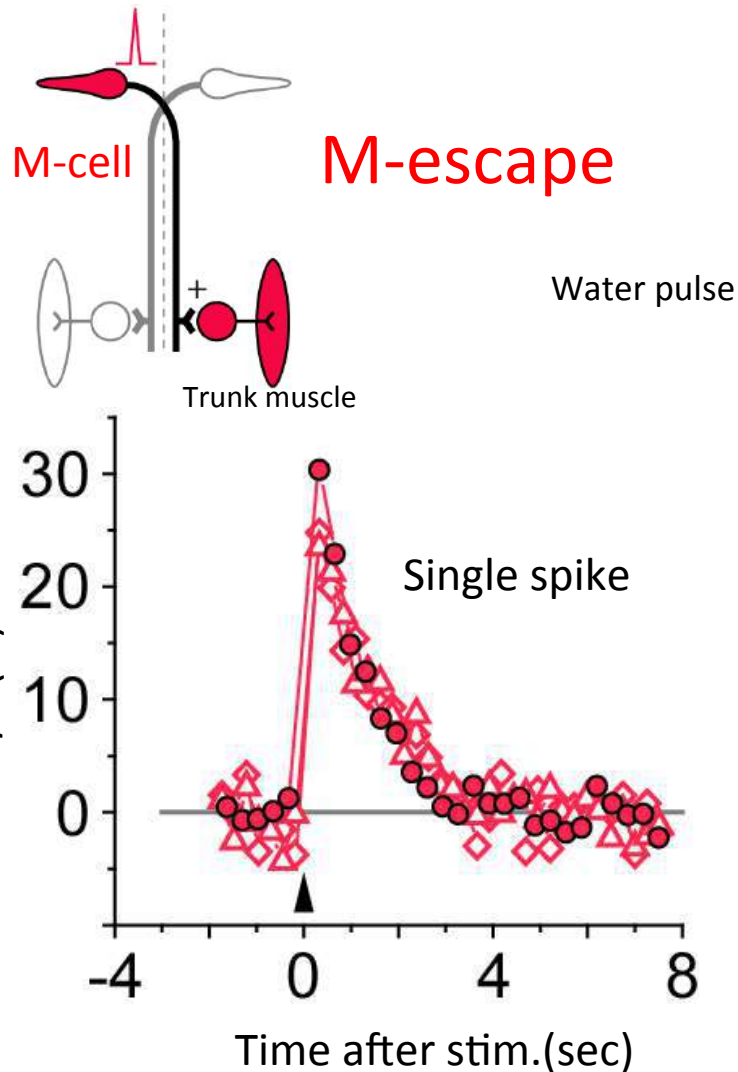


4 frames / sec

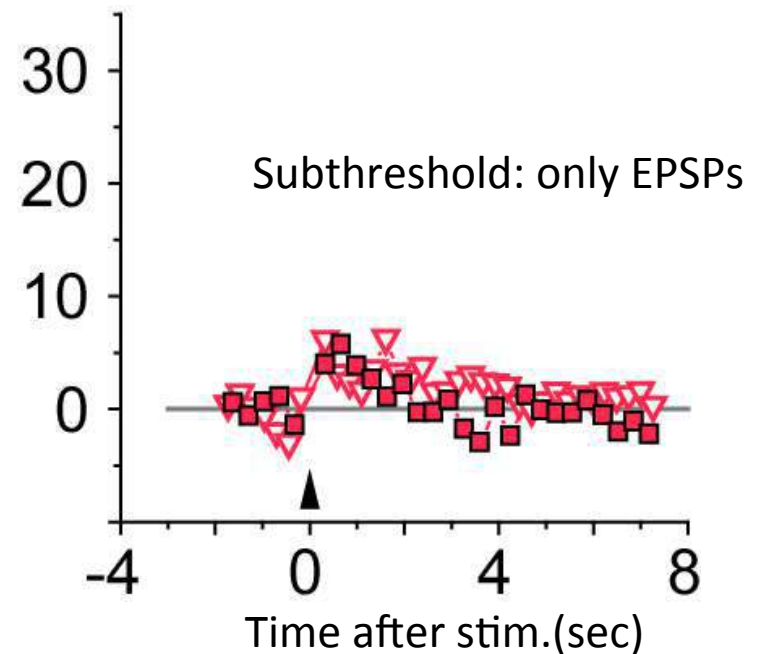


1000 frames / sec

M-escape vs. Non-M-escape

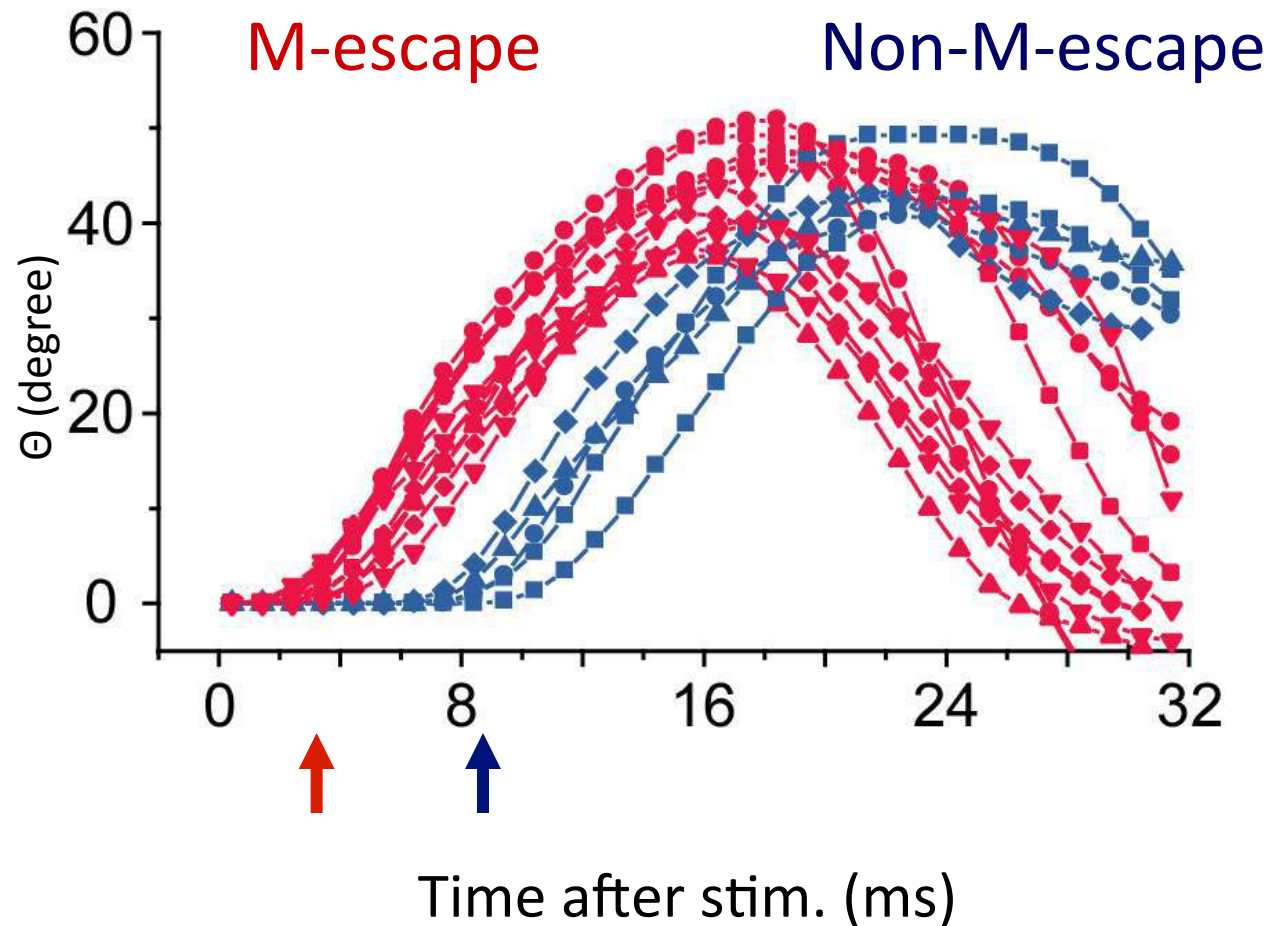
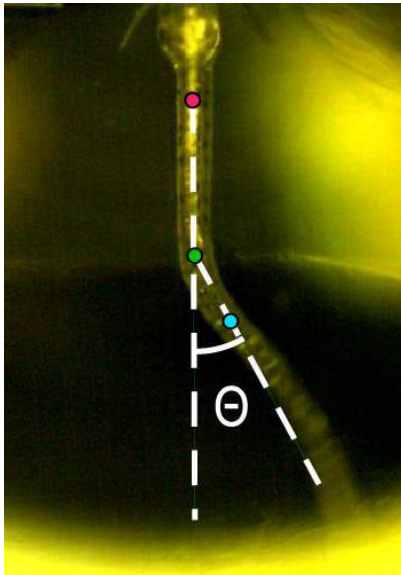


Non-M-escape

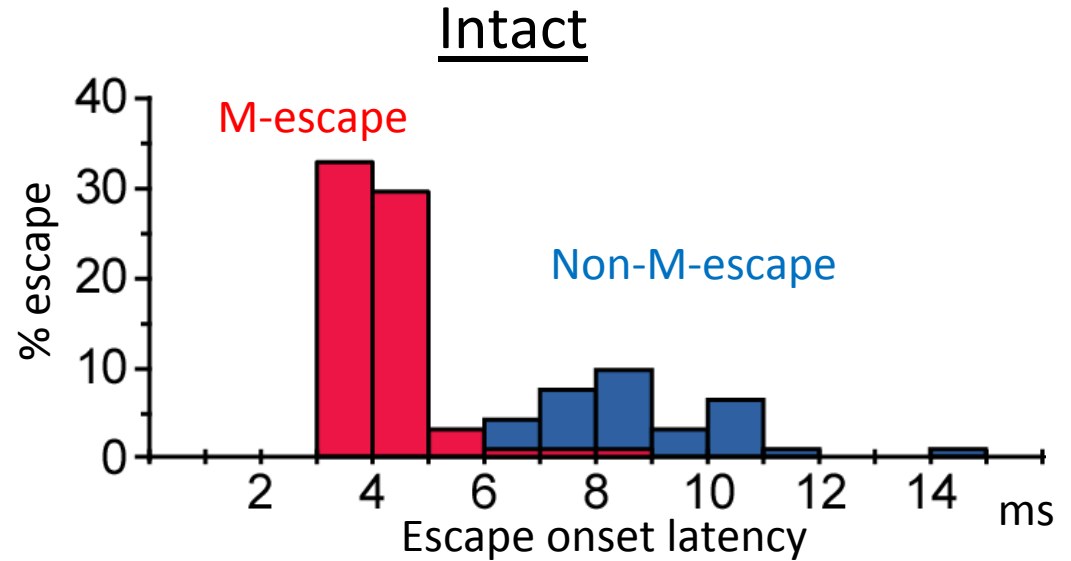
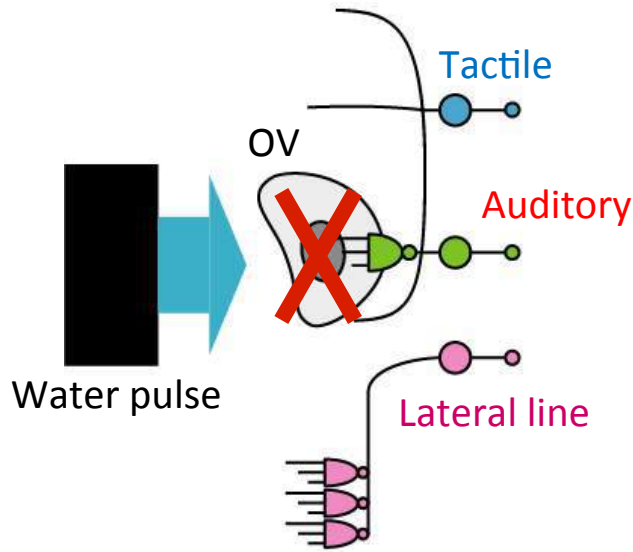


M-escape vs. Non-M-escape

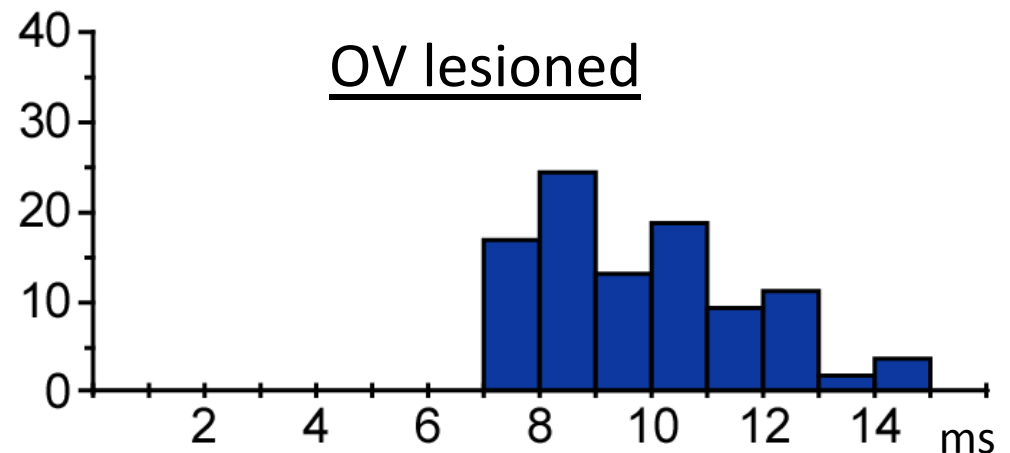
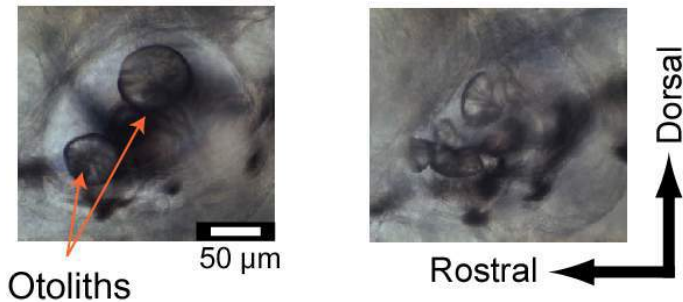
Tail flexion angle



Auditory inputs are necessary for Mauthner escape



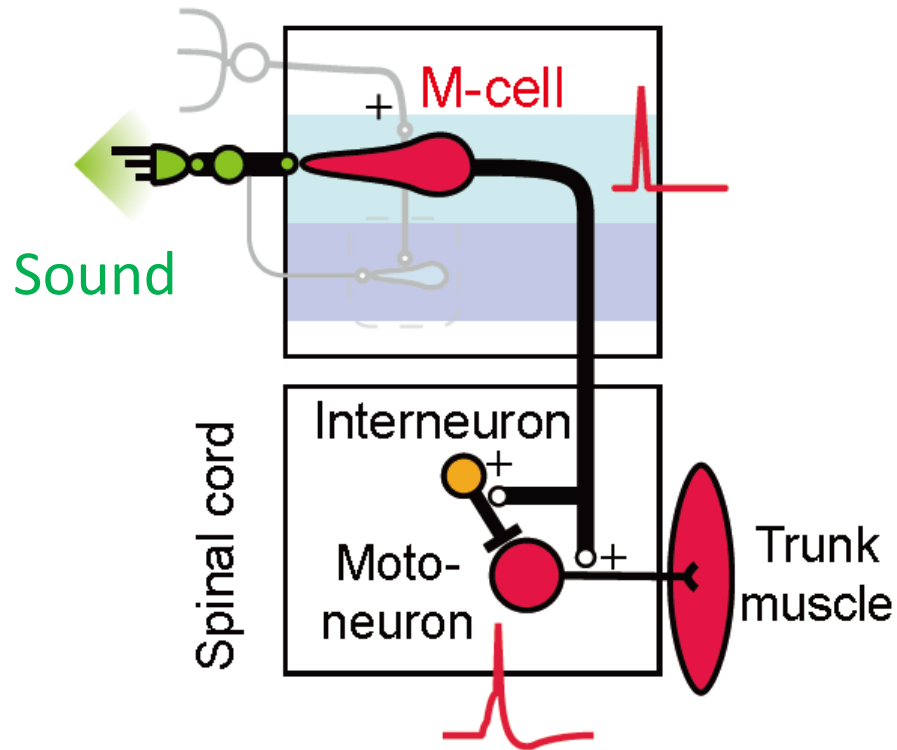
Otic Vesicle (inner ear)



Escape circuits built in hindbrain segments

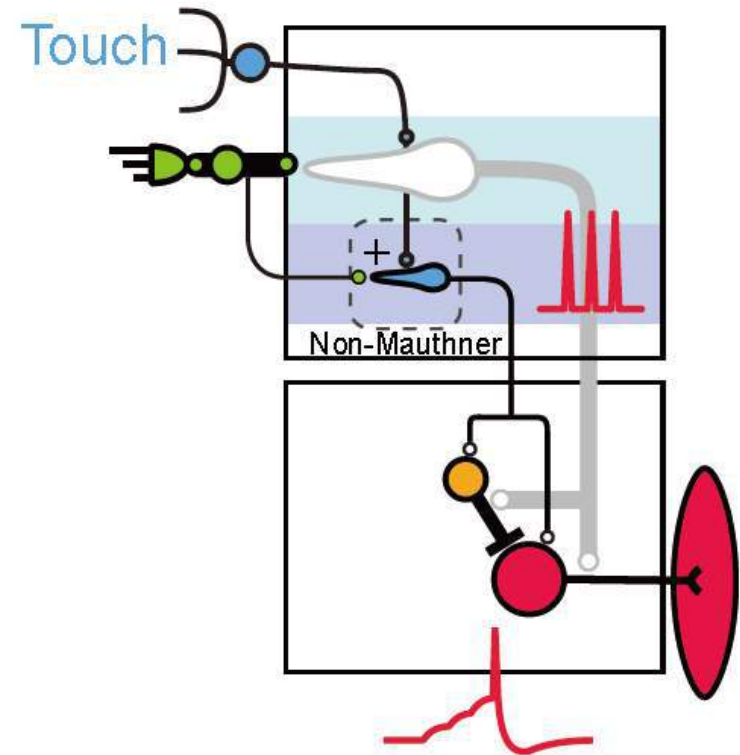
Mauthner Escape

"Minimum latency"



Non-Mauthner Escape

"Delayed"



Escape!!



出典 (<http://www.preparednesspro.com/the-battle-of-mice-and-men>)

研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
 - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路
4. 発達: 新しい脳機能の獲得
 - (1) 運動の発達
 - (2) 感覚の獲得

Development of escape behavior

50 hpf (2dpf)

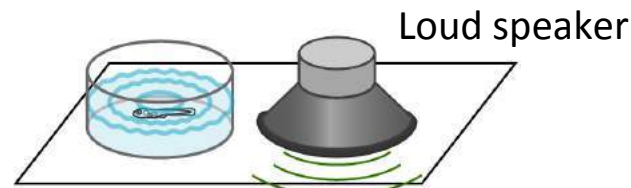
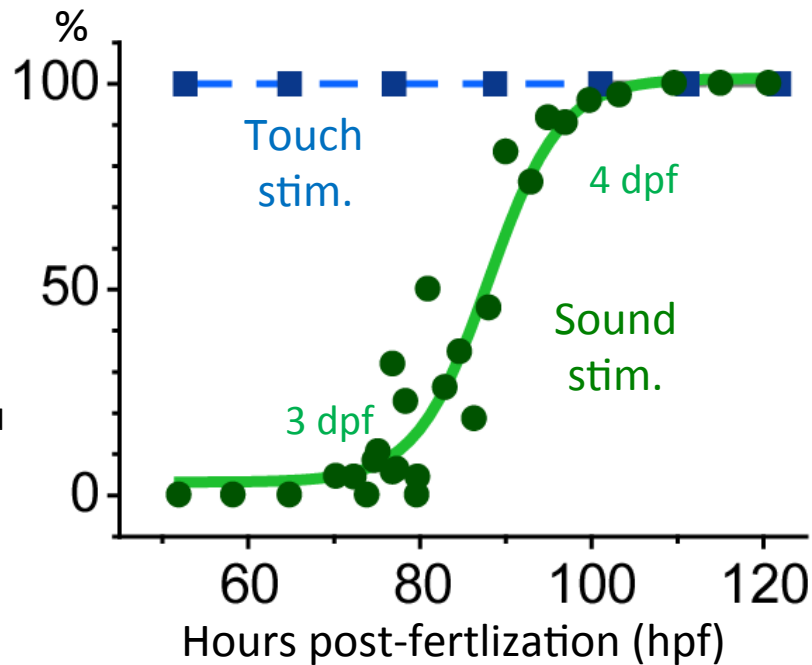
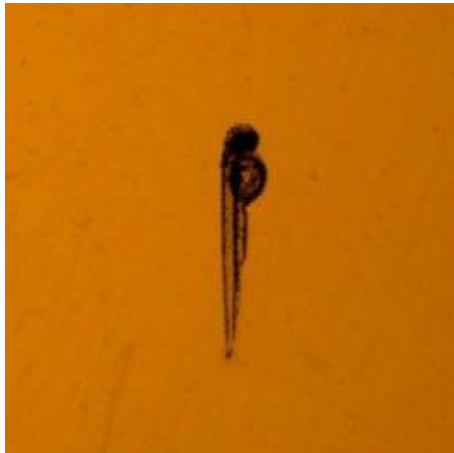
100 hpf (4dpf)

Touch



X1/60 speed

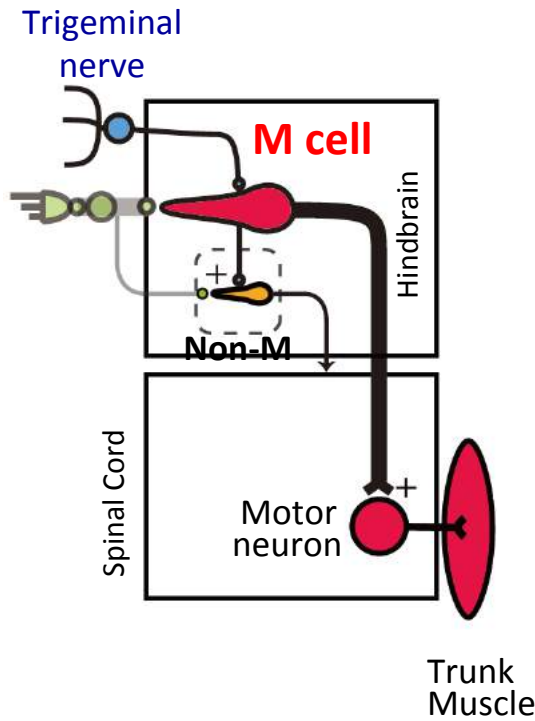
Sound



Development of Escape Networks

60-70hpf (2dpf)

M-escape
to touch

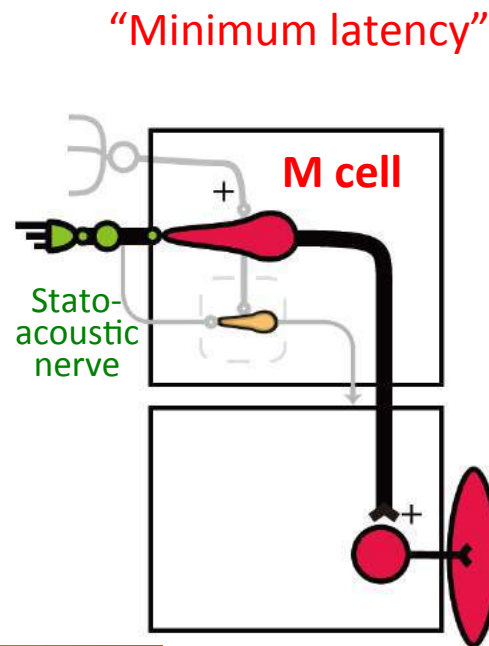


“Switch”
of
M-cell inputs

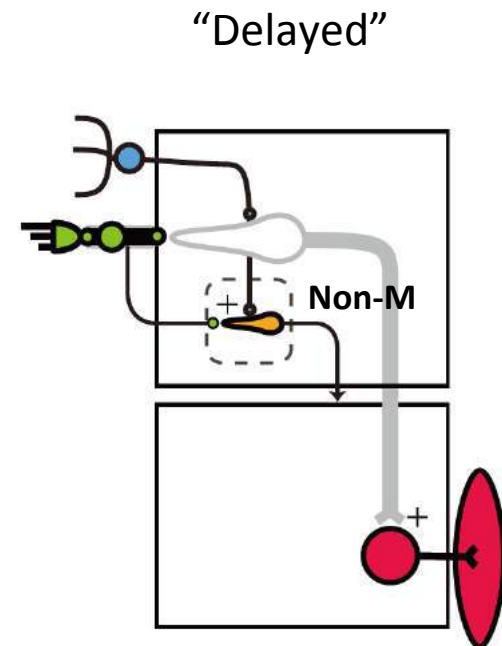


>80hpf (3dpf)

M-escape
to sound



Non-M-escape
to touch/sound



聴覚は発達段階でどのように獲得されるか？

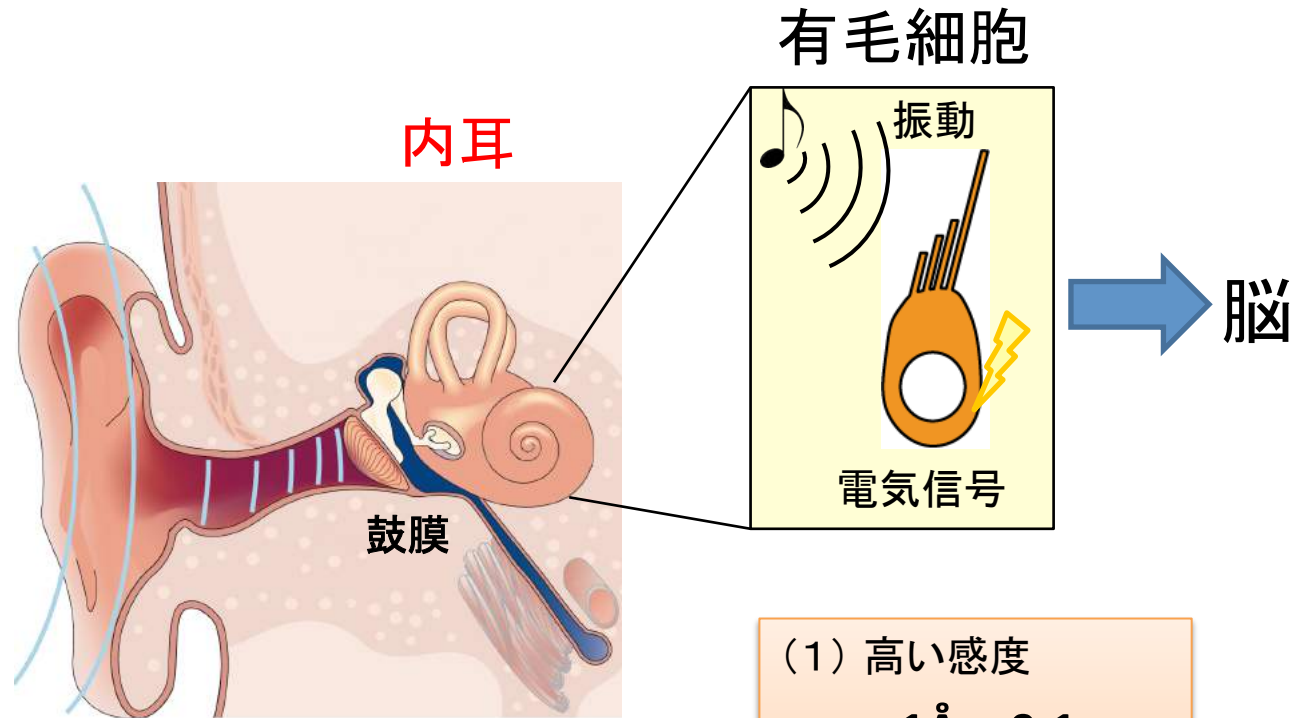
Masashi Tanimoto



Maya Inoue



Yukiko Ota



出典 (http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v5/n7/fig_tab/nrg1377_F1.html)

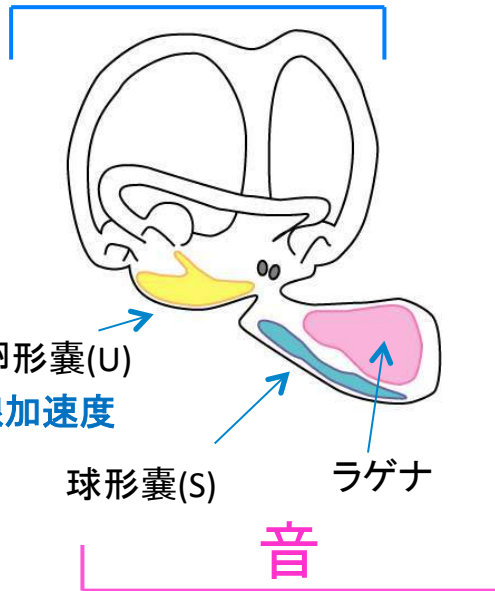
- (1) 高い感度
 $<1\text{\AA} = 0.1\text{ nm}$
- (2) 速い変換
 $10\ \mu\text{sec}$

ゼブラフィッシュの耳(耳石器官)

成魚

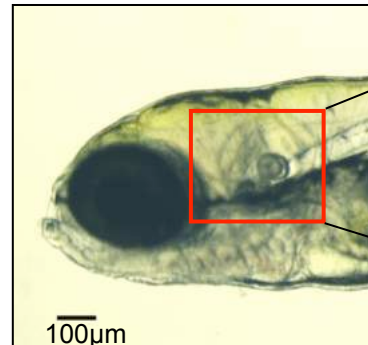


半規管 角速度

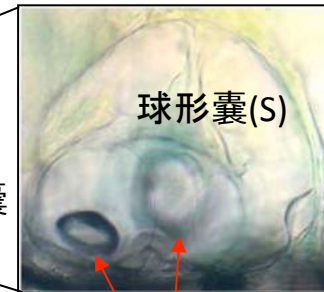


耳石器官

耳胞(内耳の原器)



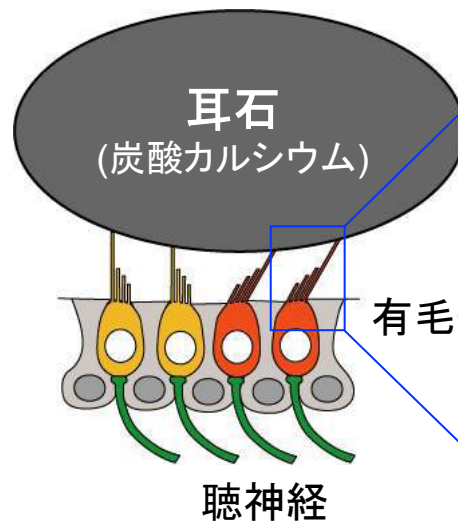
受精後5日



球形嚢(S)

卵形嚢(U)

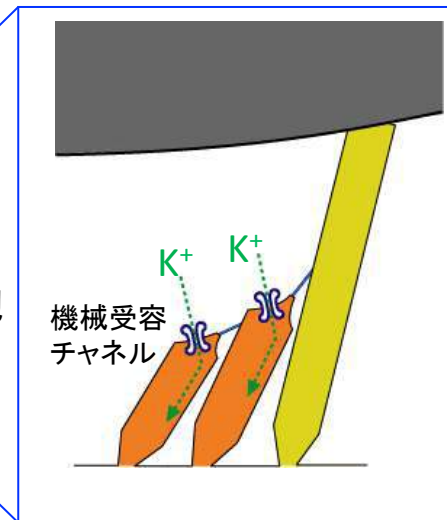
耳石



耳石
(炭酸カルシウム)

有毛細胞

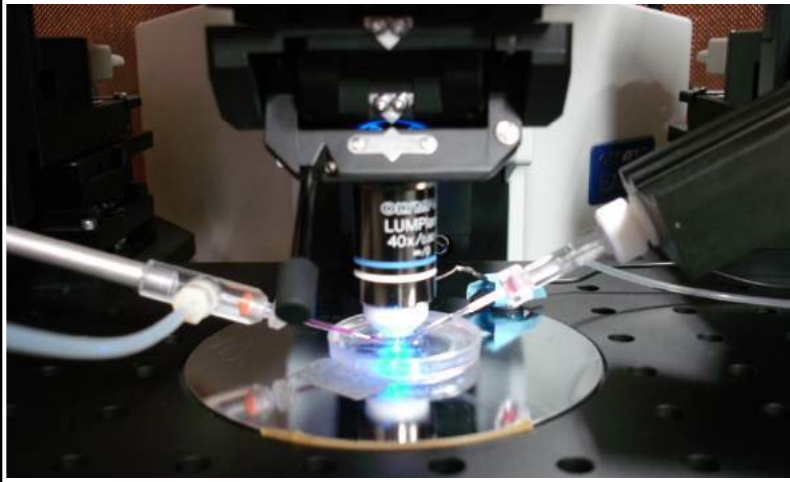
聴神経



機械受容
チャンネル

K⁺ K⁺

In Vivo Whole-Cell Recording



胚
(27時間齢)



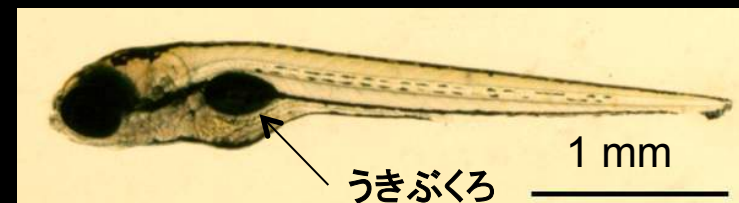
1 mm

稚魚(47時間齢)



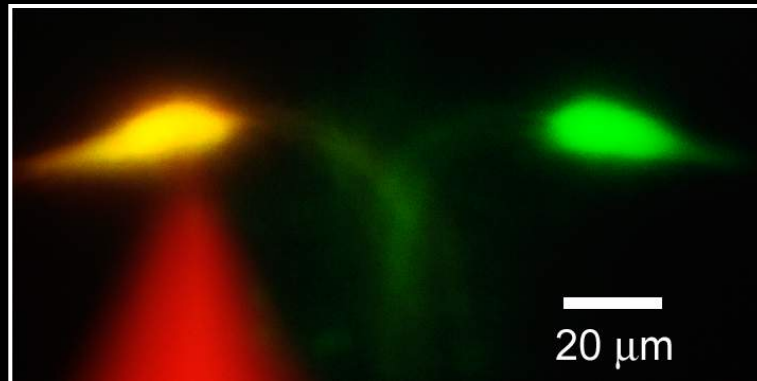
1 mm

98 時間齢



うきぶくろ

1 mm



20 μ m

GFPを発現するマウスナー細胞

マウスナー細胞の聴覚応答の発達

Development of M-cell auditory response

受精後 39 時間



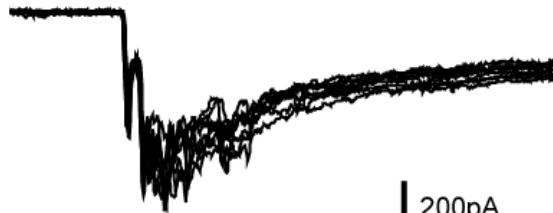
46 時間



62 時間



90 時間

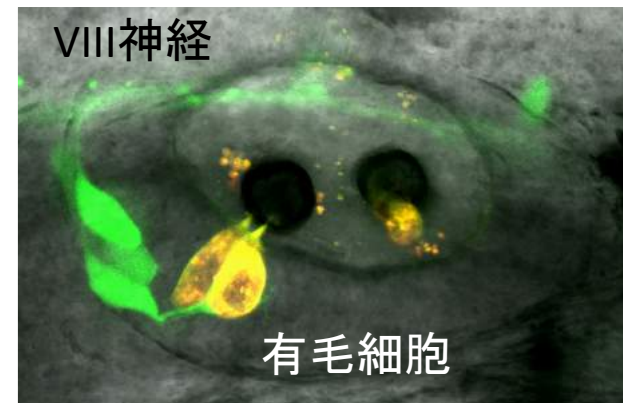
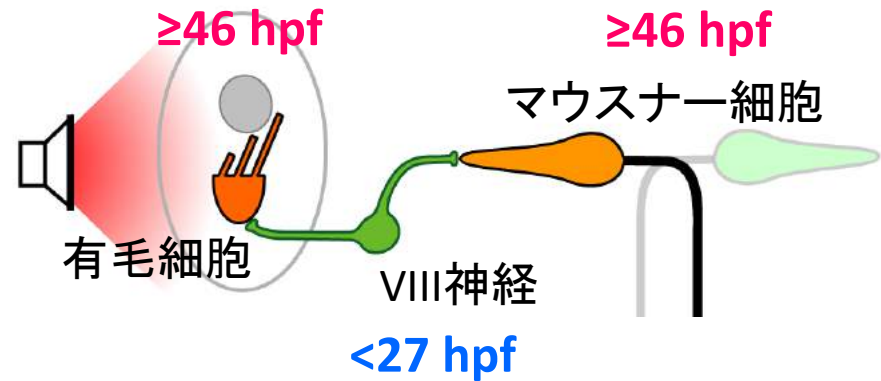


200pA
2msec

音刺激 (500Hz, 98dB SPL)

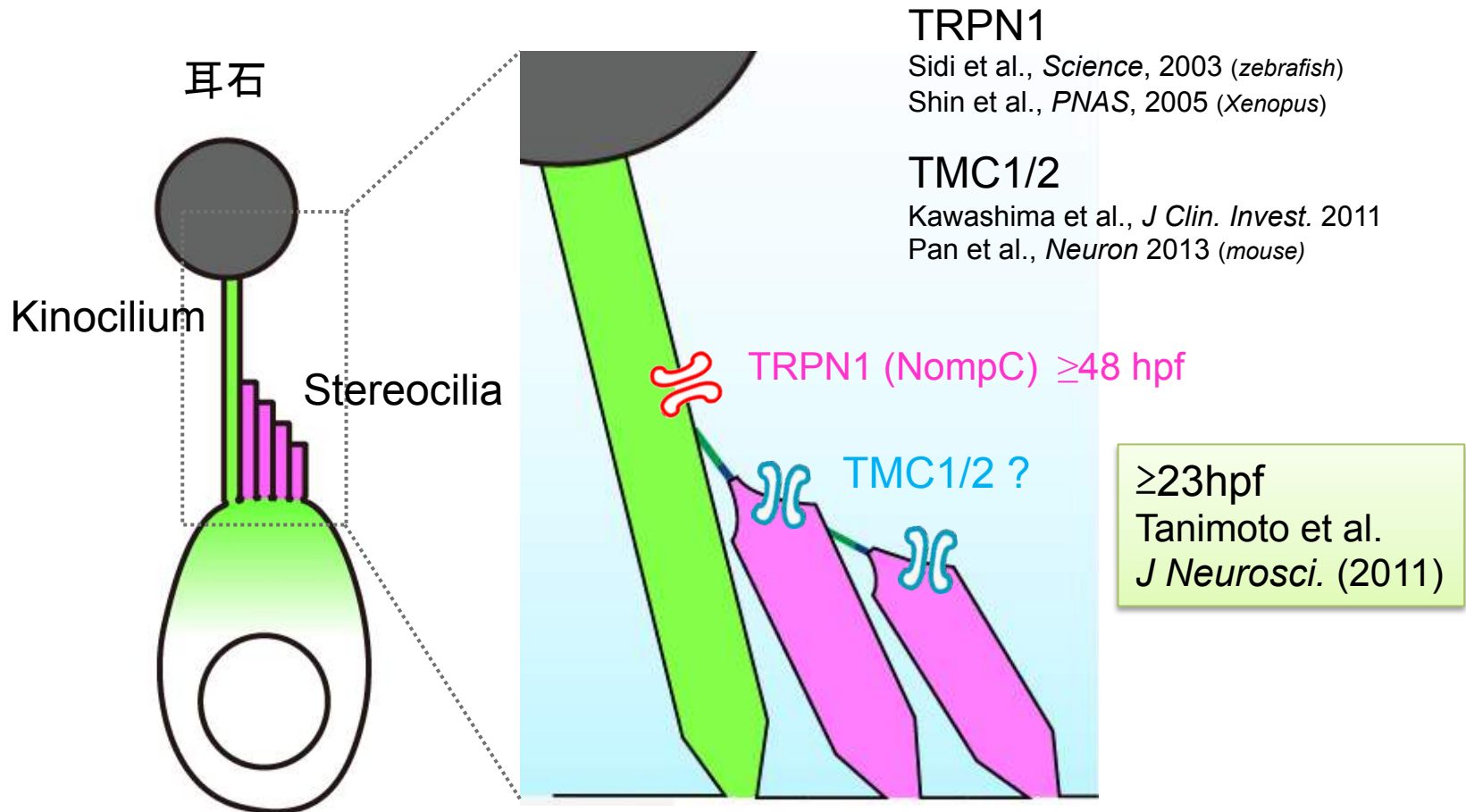
音受容

聴覚獲得



有毛細胞が音に応じるようになるには？

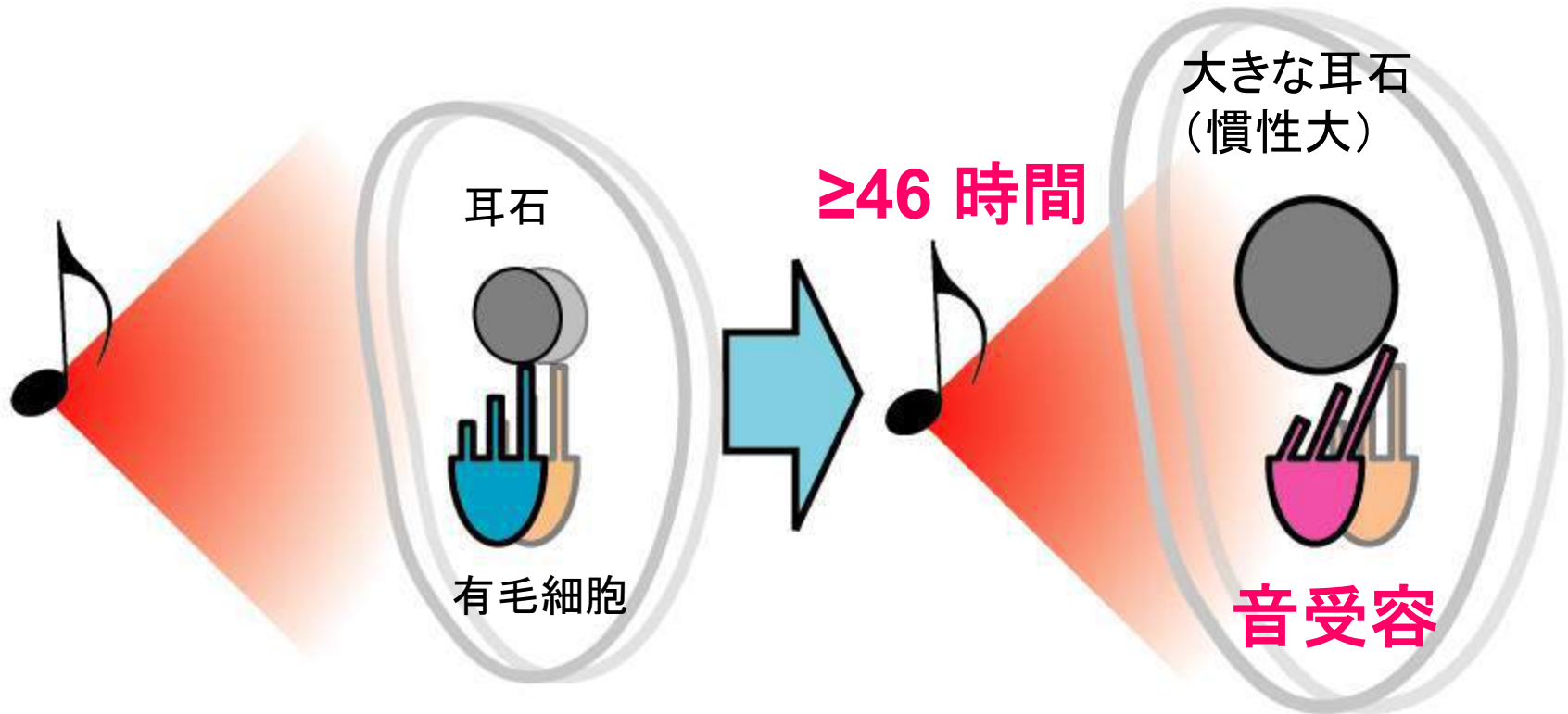
1. 機械受容チャネルの発現



有毛細胞が音に応じるようになるには？

2. 耳石の増大

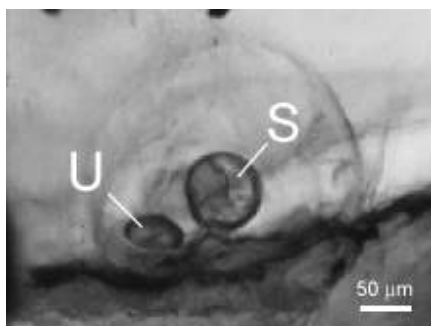
有毛細胞の音受容は，耳石との動きのずれによる



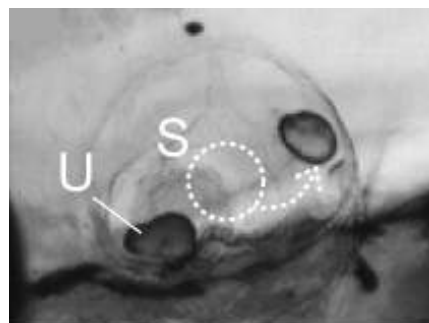
耳石の大きさが有毛細胞の音感度を決める

Otolith size contributes to the hair cell responsiveness to sound

Control (5dpf)



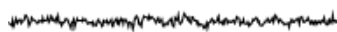
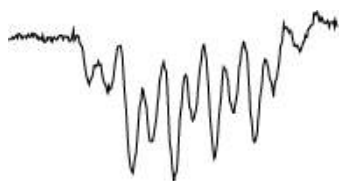
S otolith removed



U+S otolith on U



Microphonic potentials



0.1 mV
2 ms

本来音受容しないUの
有毛細胞が音に应答

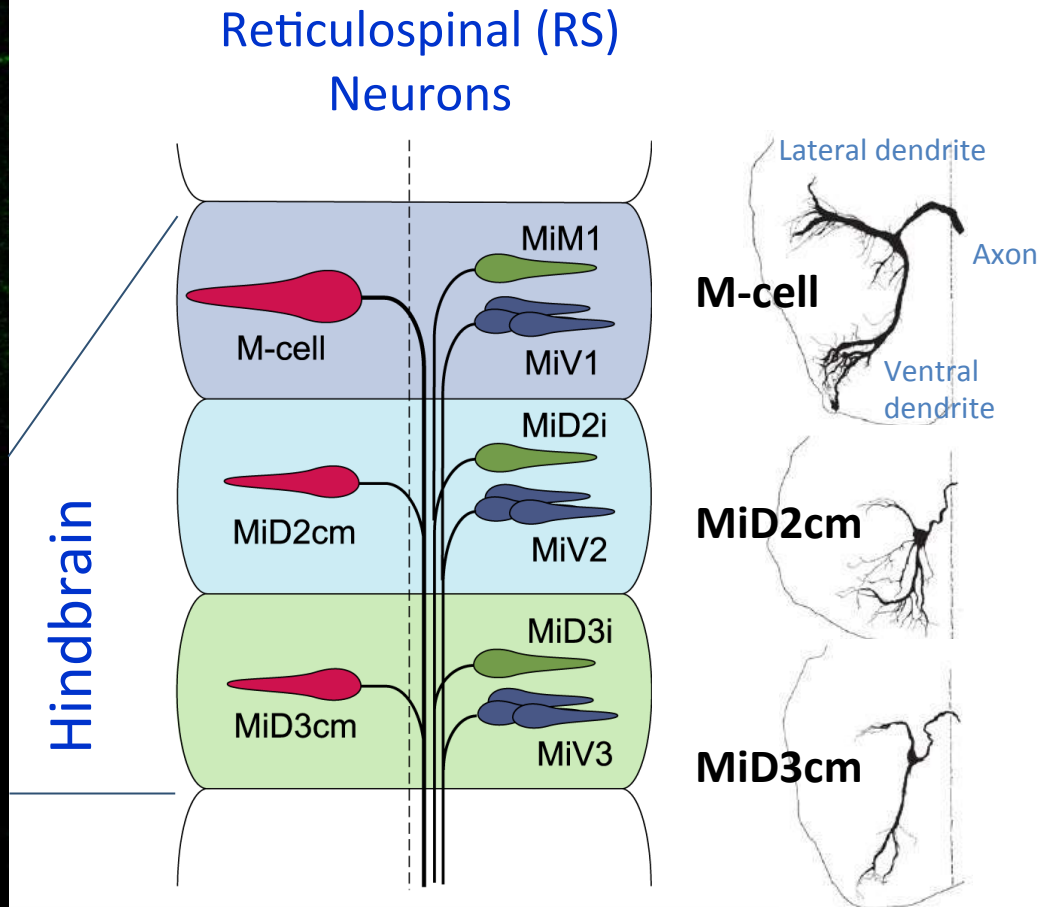
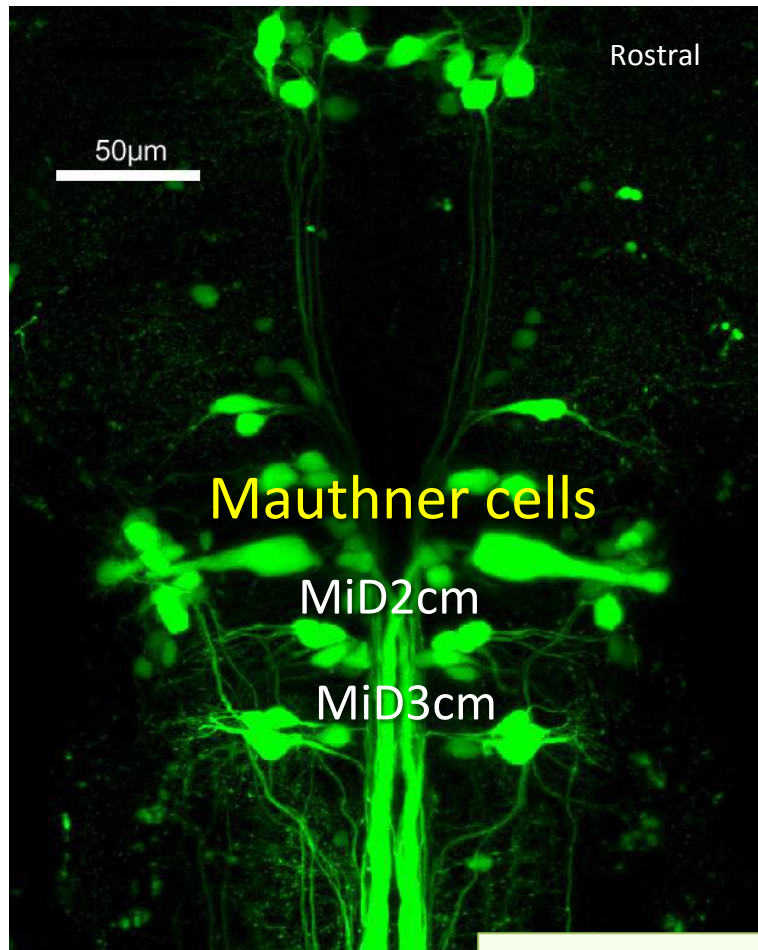


Sound (500 Hz)

研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
 - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路
4. 発達: 新しい脳機能の獲得
 - (1) 運動の発達
 - (2) 感覚の獲得
5. 脳の基本構造に基づいた神経回路

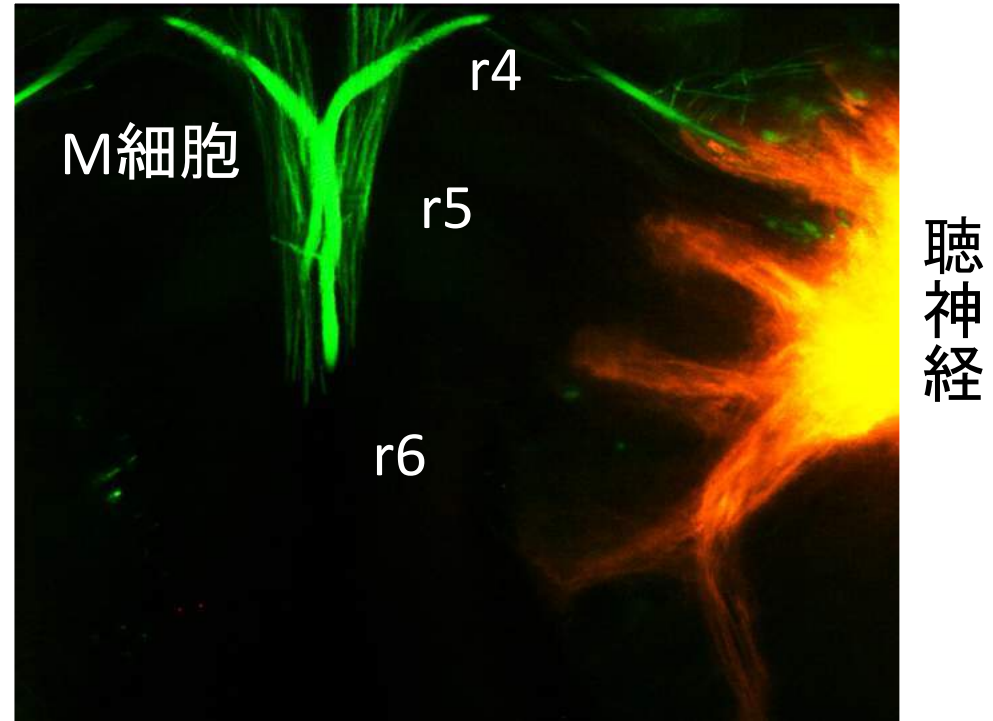
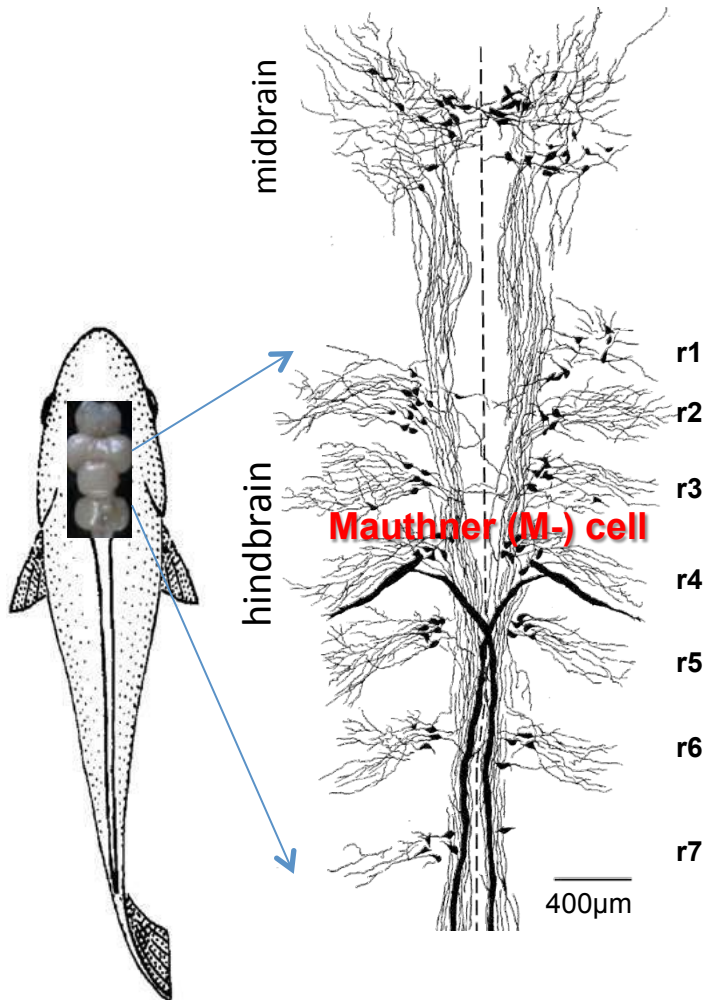
相同なニューロンが隣接する分節に繰り返される



Morphologically and developmentally homologous neurons are repeated in the adjacent segments in the hindbrain (Metcalfe et al., 1986)

分節間相同ニューロンへの聴覚入力

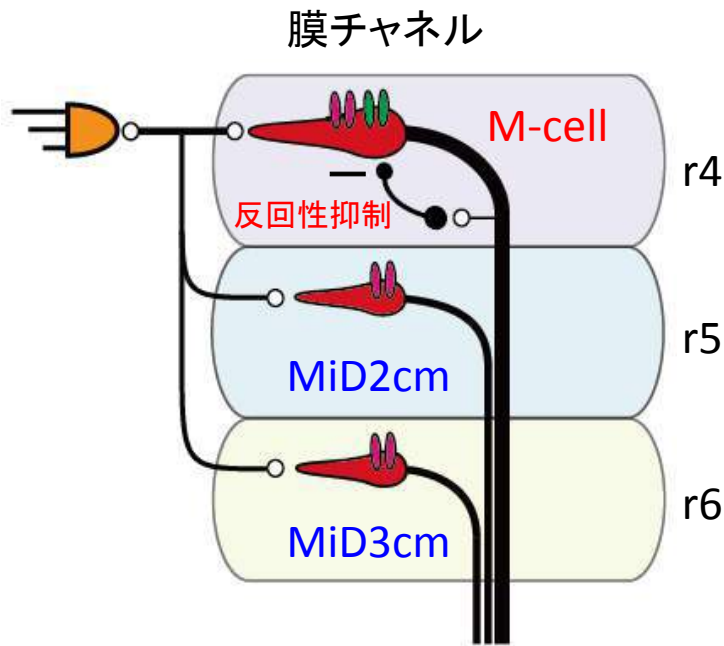
Auditory inputs to segmentally homologous neurons



Hisako Nakayama
J Neuroscience 2004

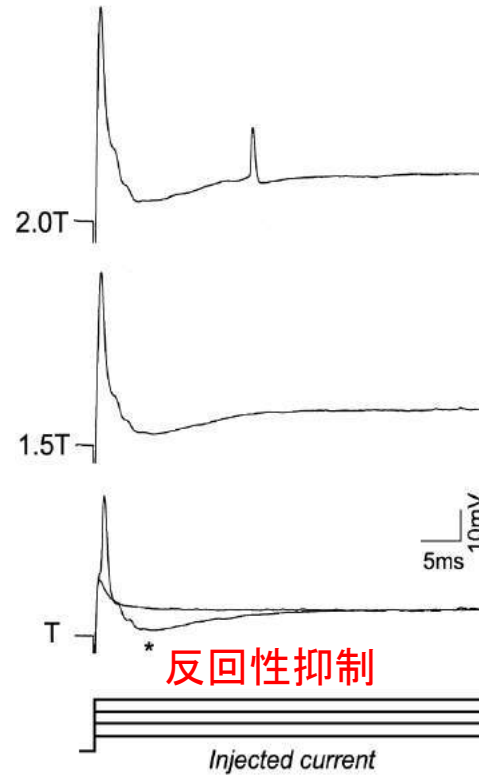
相同ニューロンが異なる興奮性を示す

Different excitability between homologous neurons



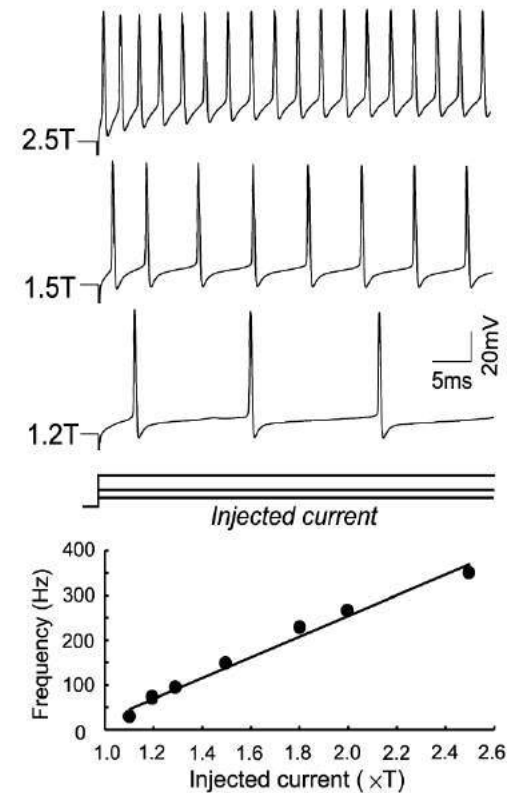
Nakayama and Oda
J Neuroscience 2004

M-cell



“開始”

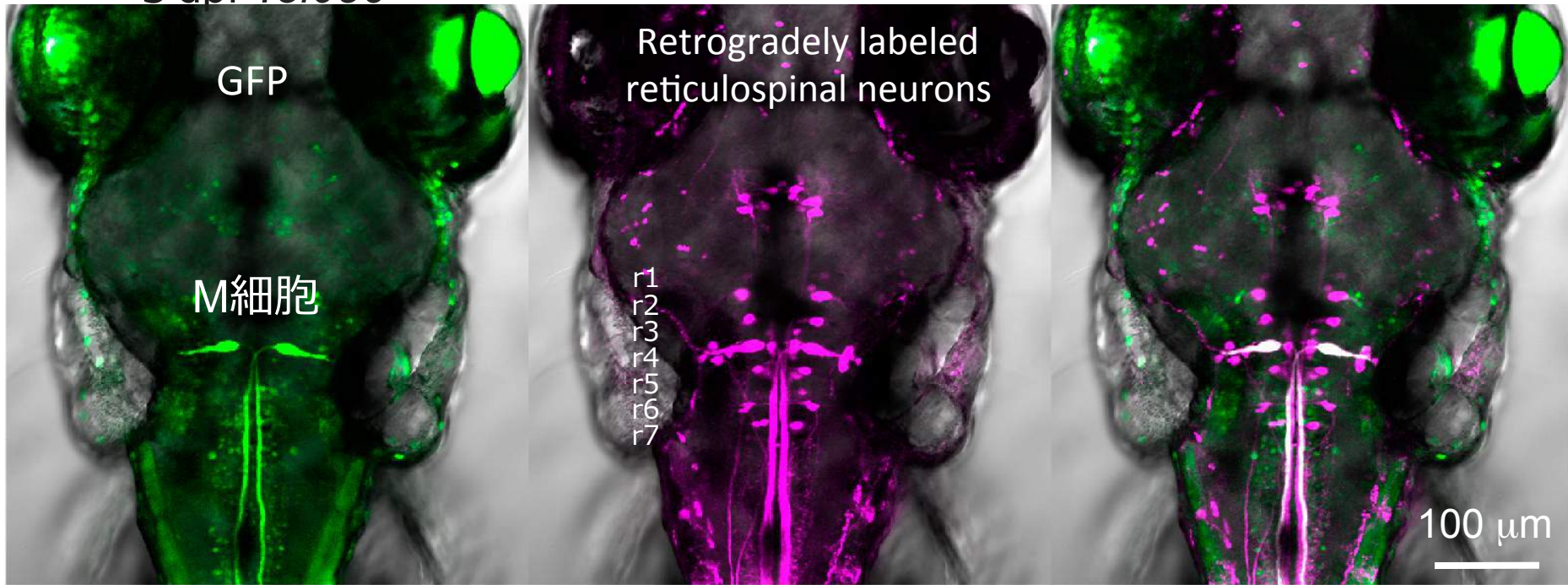
MiD3cm



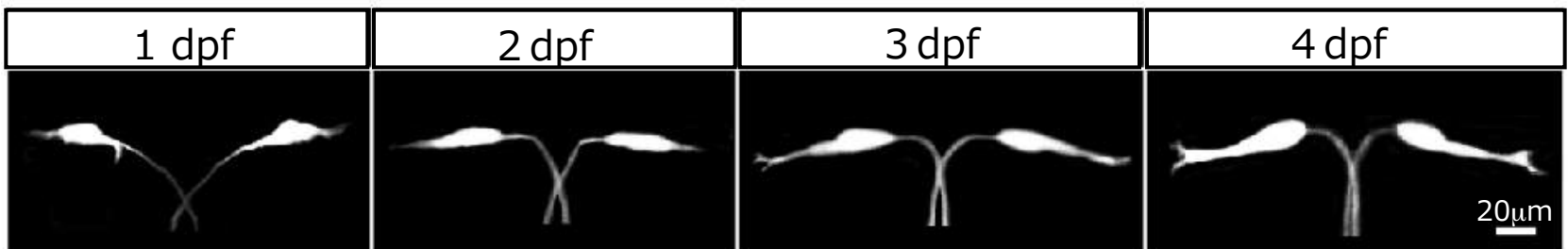
“強さ”

Zebrafish expressing GFP in Mauthner cells

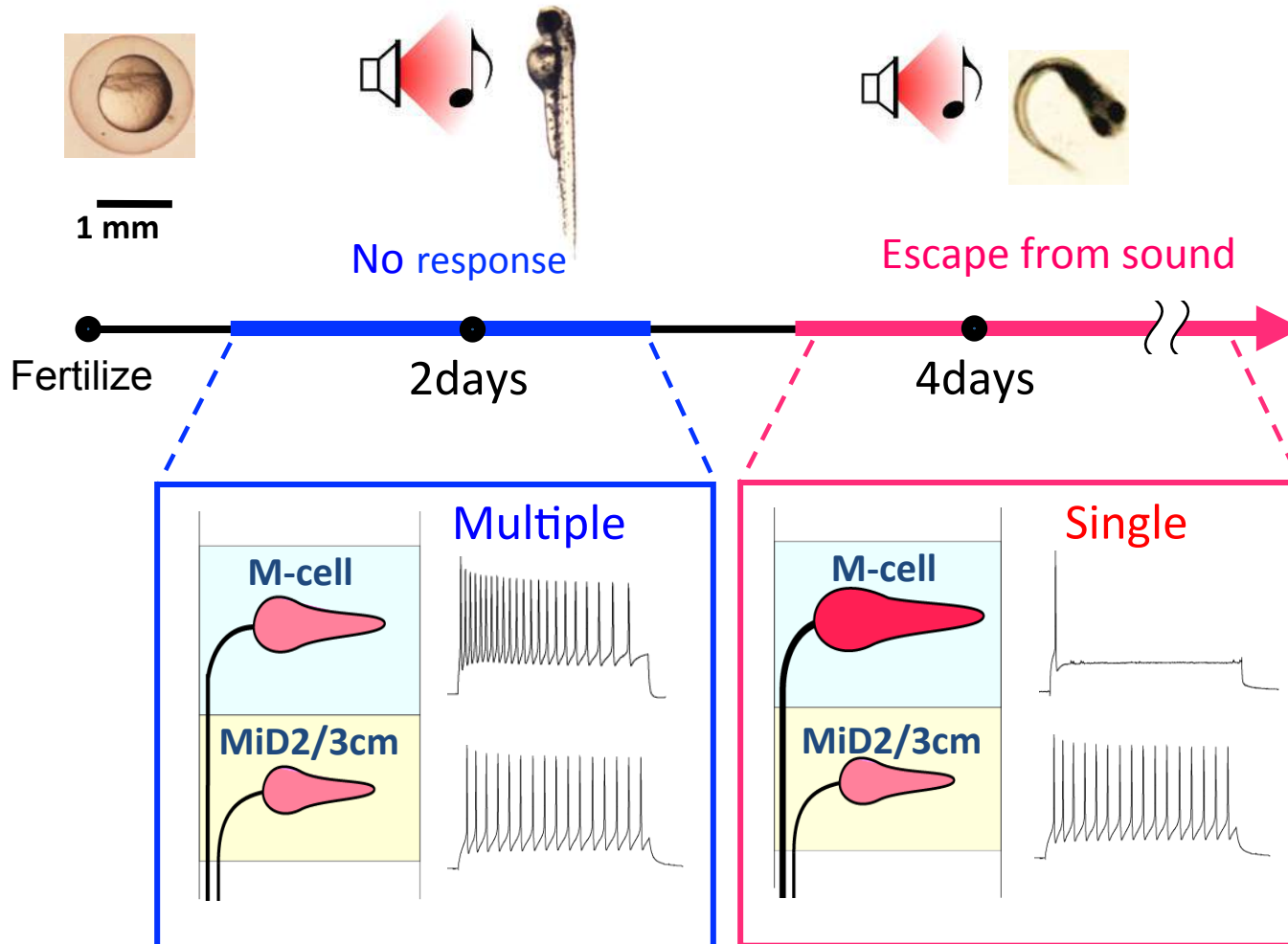
5 dpf *To1056*



Mauthner cells



M-cell acquires single-spiking property during early development



Takaki Watanabe



Takashi Shimazaki



Takako Suzuki

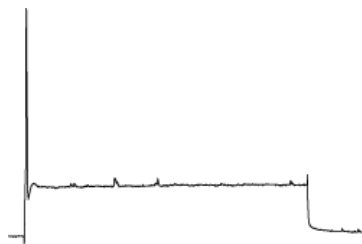


Aoba Mishiro

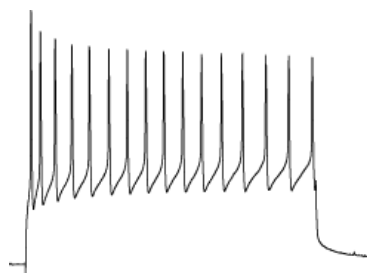
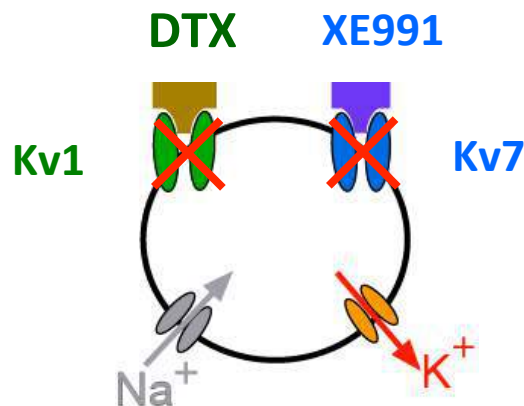
2つの低閾値型カリウムチャンネルがM細胞の単発発火に必要

Low threshold K^+ channels are required for single-spiking of Mauthner cell

M-cell @ 4日齢



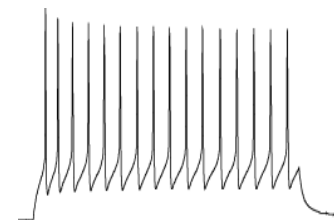
Single spiking



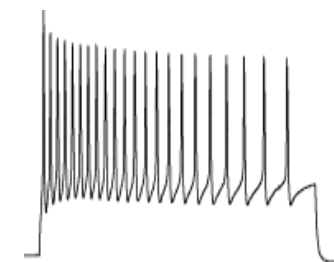
Multiple spiking

≅

MiD2/3cm



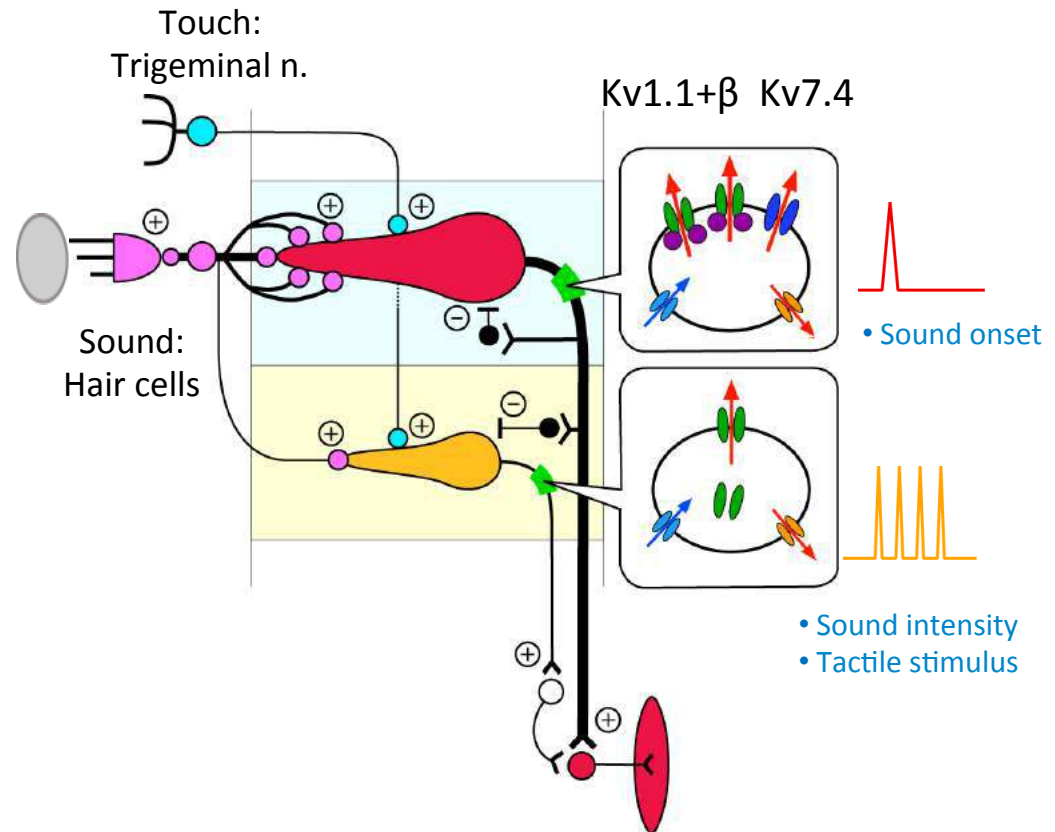
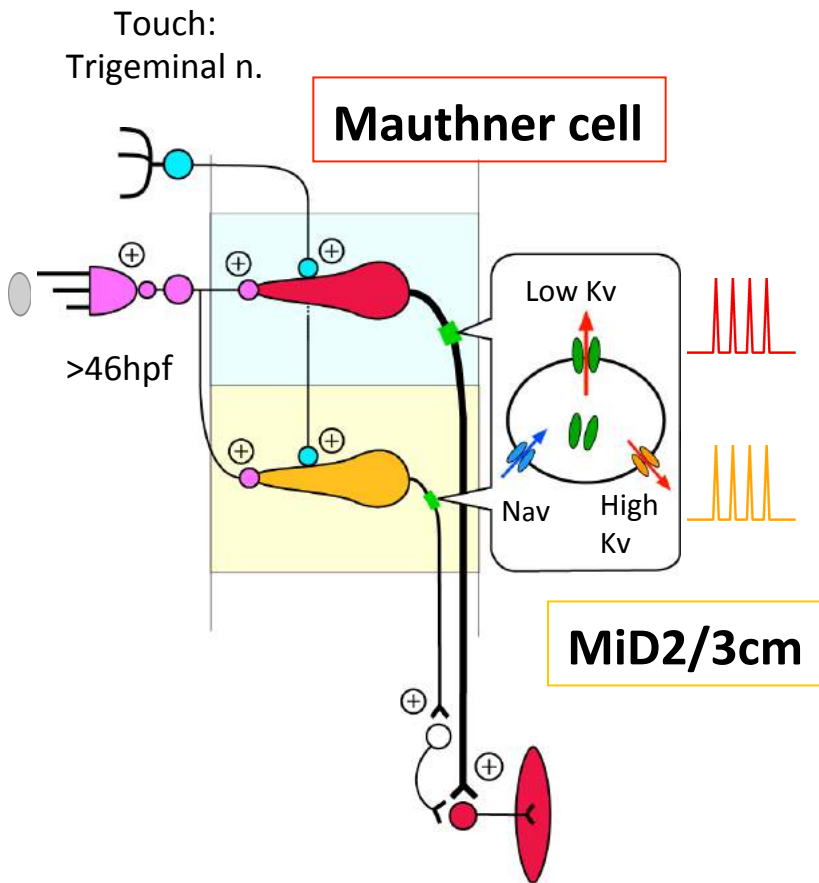
M-cell @ 2日齢



Cellular and network development for auditory response

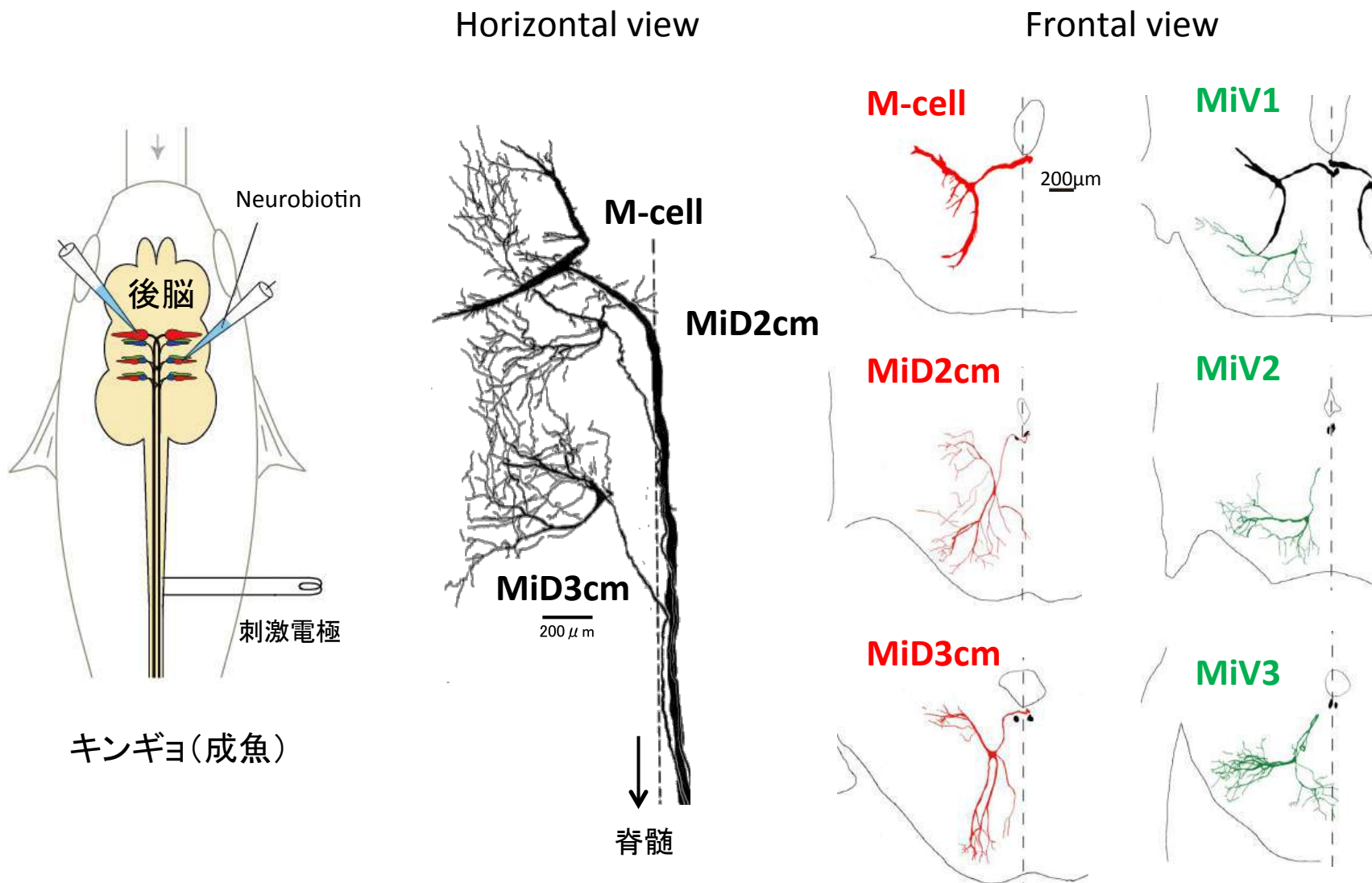
2 dpf: escape from touch

5 dpf: escape from sound & touch



複数のニューロンから同時記録をして結合を調べる

Paired intracellular recordings from hindbrain reticulospinal neurons

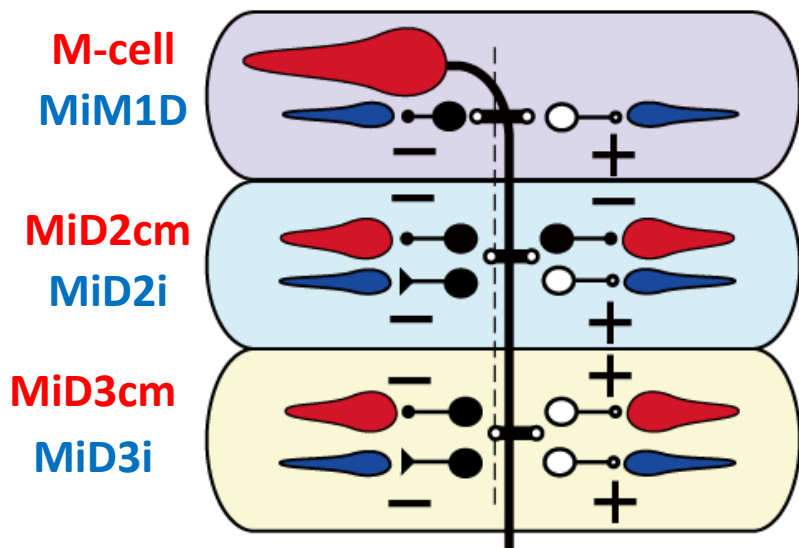


M細胞から分節間相同ニューロンへの回路結合：機能的モチーフ

Functional motifs composed of segmentally homologous neurons

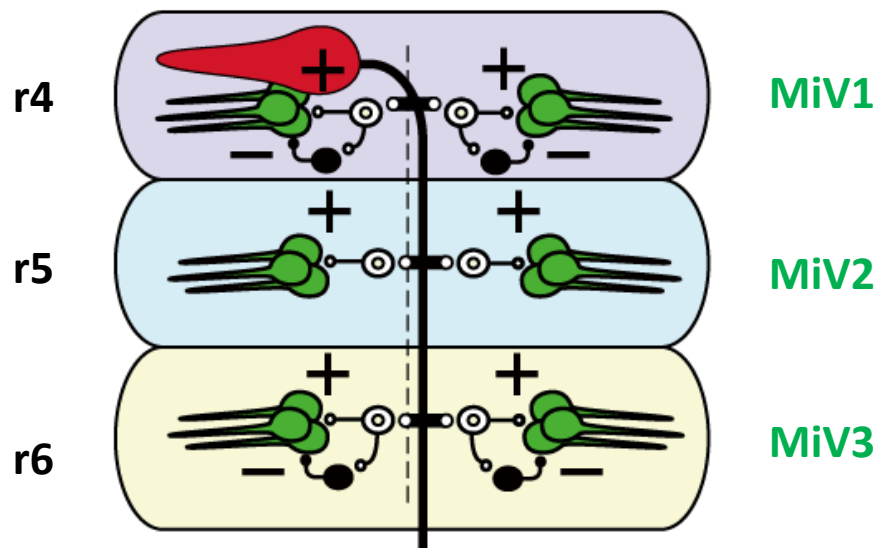
背側ニューロン群へ

左右非対称

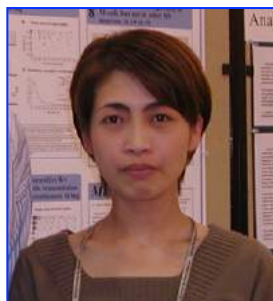


腹側ニューロン群へ

左右対称



Haruko Matsui



Hisako Nakayama



Takashi Fujii

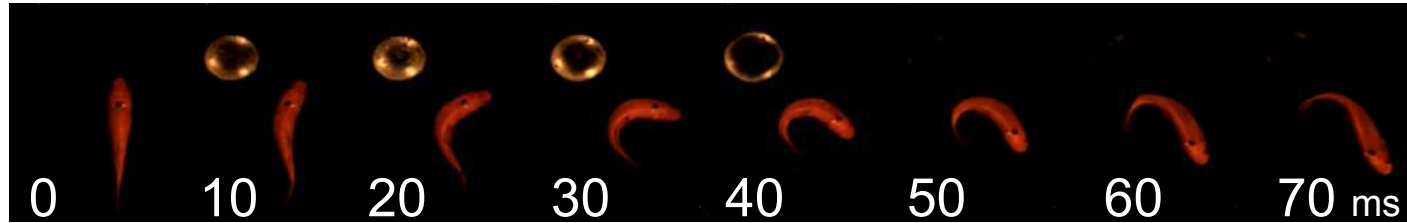


Daisuke Neki

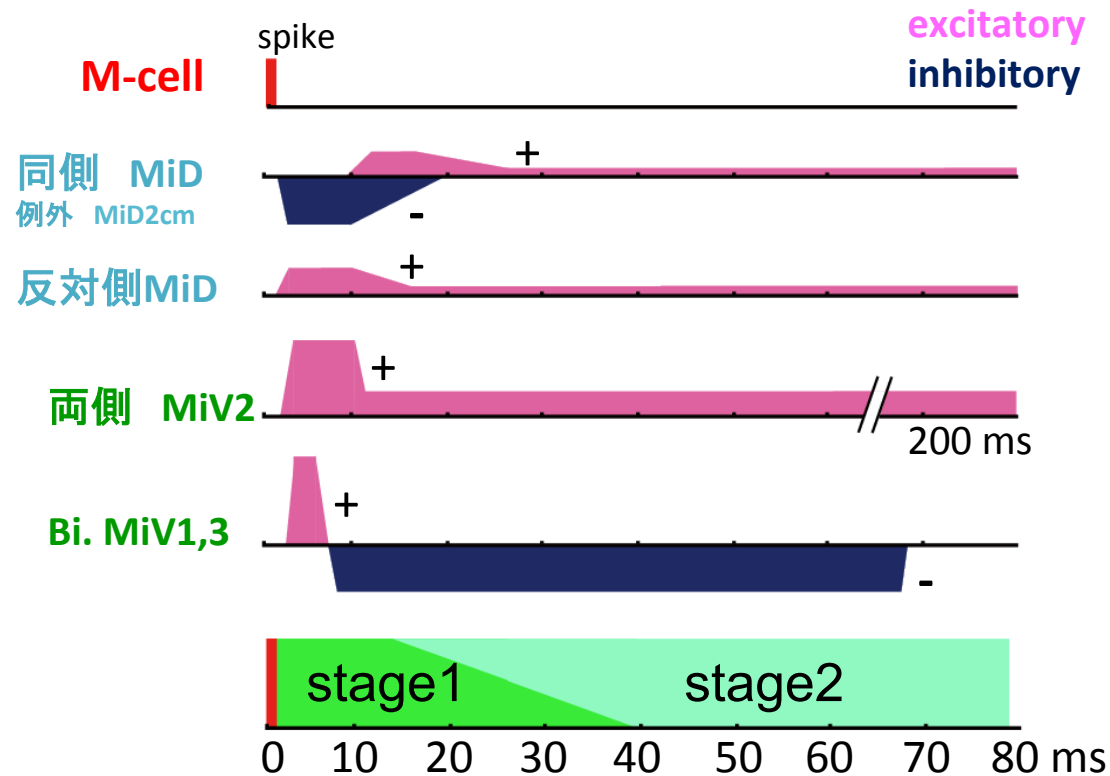
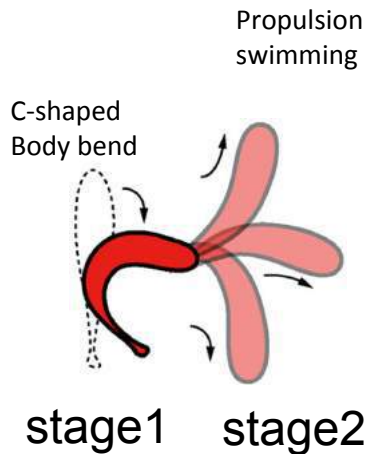
J. Neuroscience 2014

逃避運動を制御するM細胞からRSニューロンへの入力

Synaptic inputs to RSNs from M-cell during C-start



← stage1 → ← stage2 →



研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
 - (1) シナプス新生
 - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
 - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
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 - (1) 運動の発達
 - (2) 感覚の獲得
5. 脳の基本構造に基づいた神経回路
6. 左右性行動の神経基盤

鱗食シクリッドの左右性行動

Lateralized Behavior in a Lake Tanganyika Scale-Eating Cichlid Fish



撮影者 太田和孝

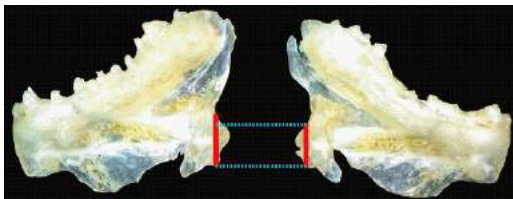
Yuichi Takeuchi

鱗食性シクリッド

Scale-eating Cichlid



開口の左右差

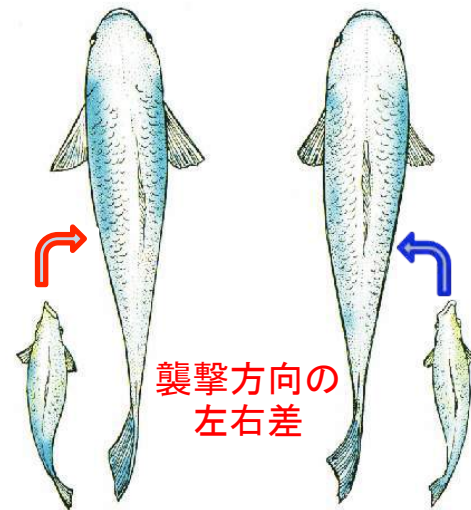


下顎骨の左右差

食べた鱗の左右差

	被食魚	
	左体側	右体側
右利き	0	76
左利き	139	0

Hori *Science* 1993



左利き

右利き

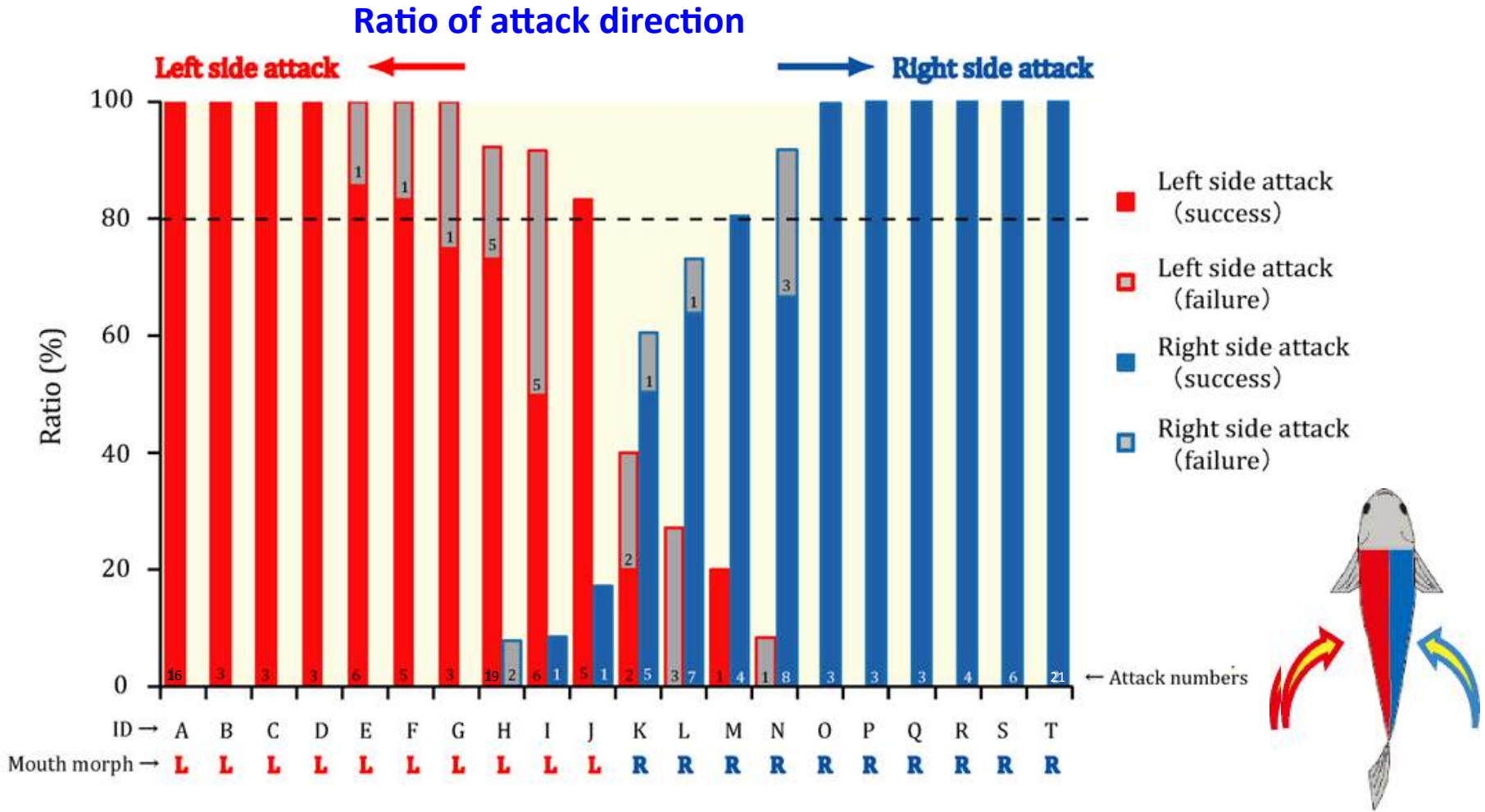
John Alcock, *Animal behavior: an evolutionary approach*, pp218
Sunderland, Mass.: Sinauer Associates, 2013

Predation behavior of *P. microlepis*

**Righty tears off scales
from right flank of prey.**

Normal speed

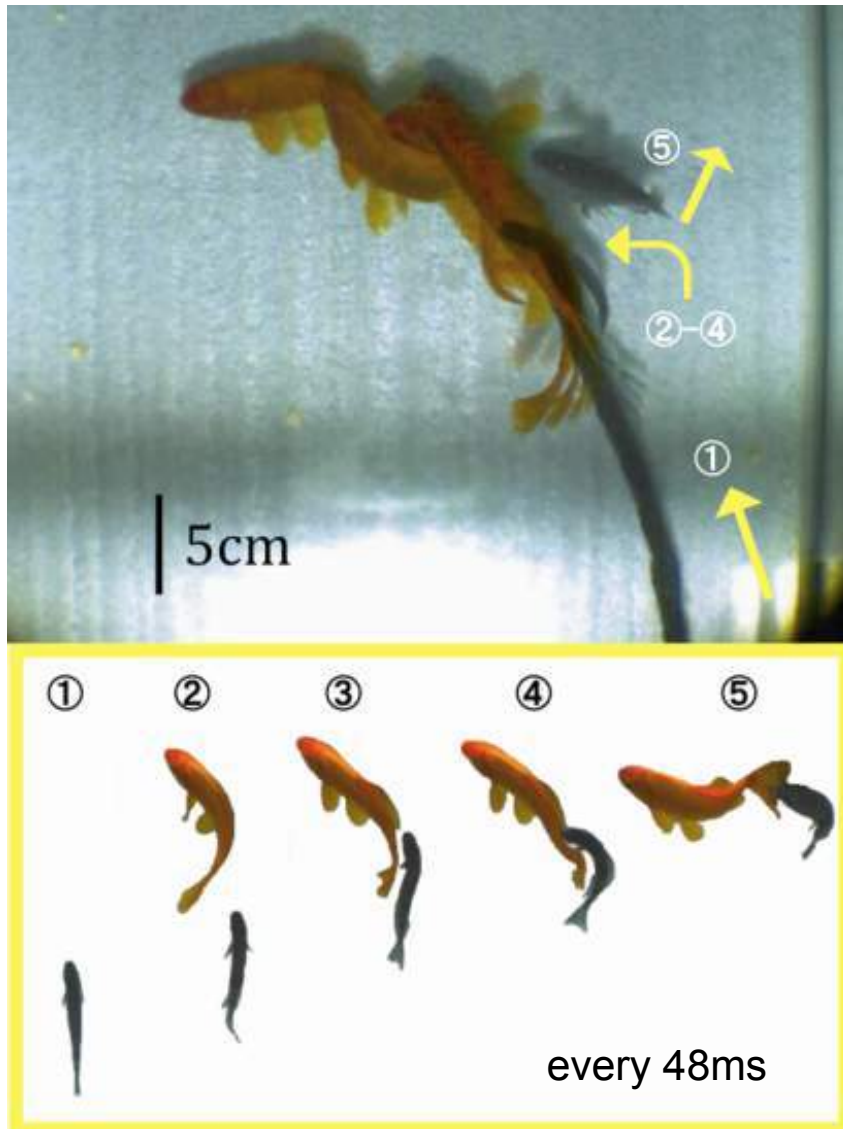
A clear bias toward striking on one side



Strong preference for specific side:

Lefty mostly attacked from the left side, while righty from the right side

Sequence of predation behavior

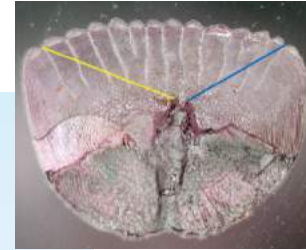


- ① Approaching dash
- ② Stealthy swimming
- ③ S-shaped posture
- ④ Fast body flexion (attack)
- ⑤ Twisting

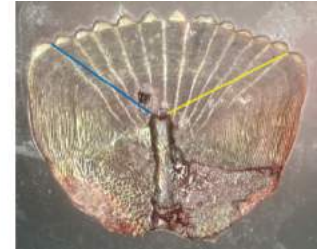
左右性行動の発達

Development of lateralized behavior

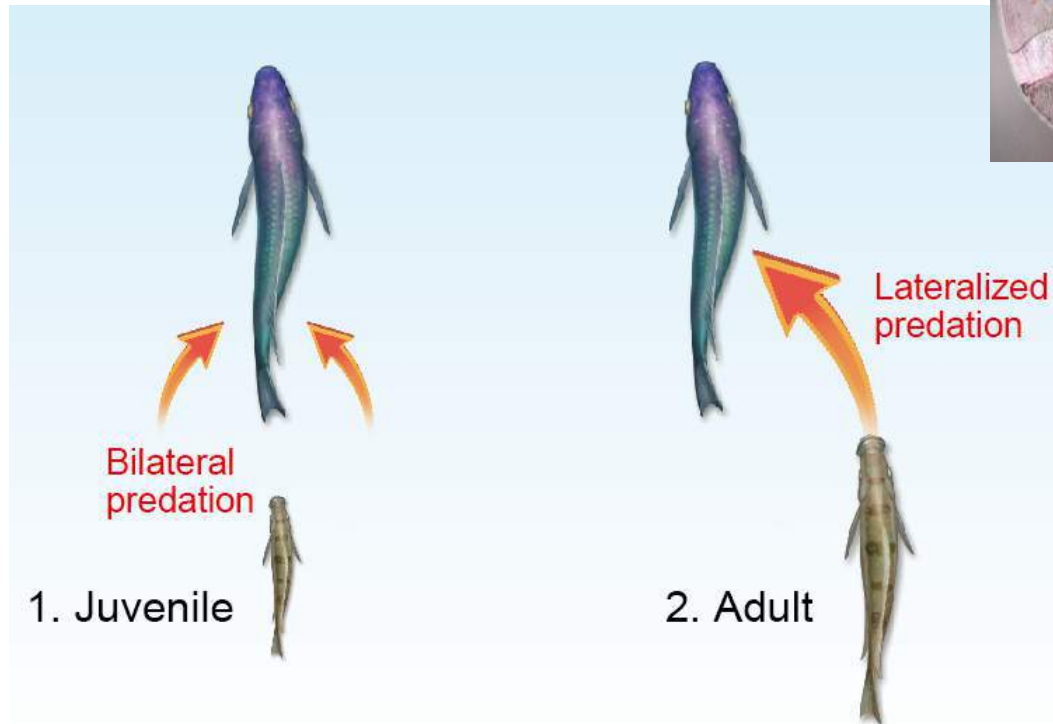
シクリッドの胃から採取した側線鱗



左体側由来



右体側由来



Takeuchi et al.
PLoS ONE 2016

左右性行動の神経基盤・分子基盤

Scale-eating



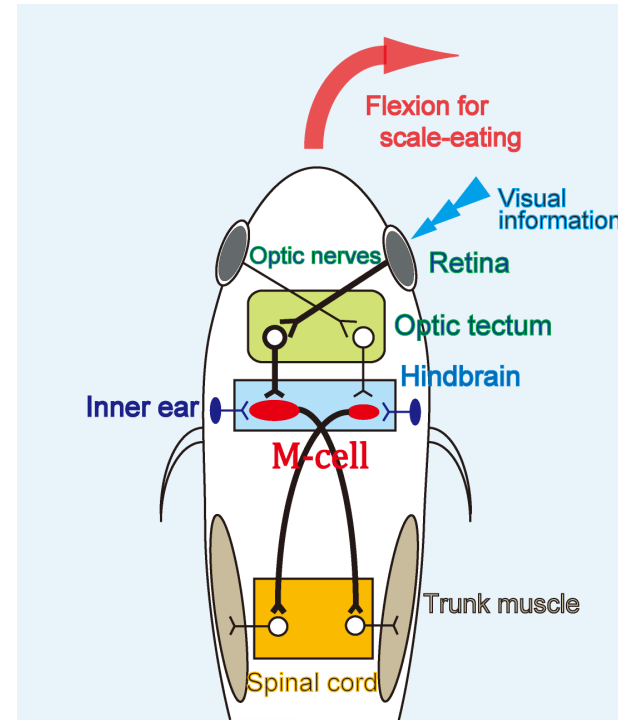
Escape



Yuichi Takeuchi

*P. microlepis*の繁殖に成功 (協力: アクアとと)

脳内発現遺伝子の左右差解析 (遺伝研との共同研究)



鱗食における屈曲制御回路(仮定)

Thank you for your attention



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