

Central Mechanisms Underlying the Efficacy of GLP-1 Receptor Agonists to Reduce Cocaine-Seeking Behavior

Heath D. Schmidt, Ph.D.

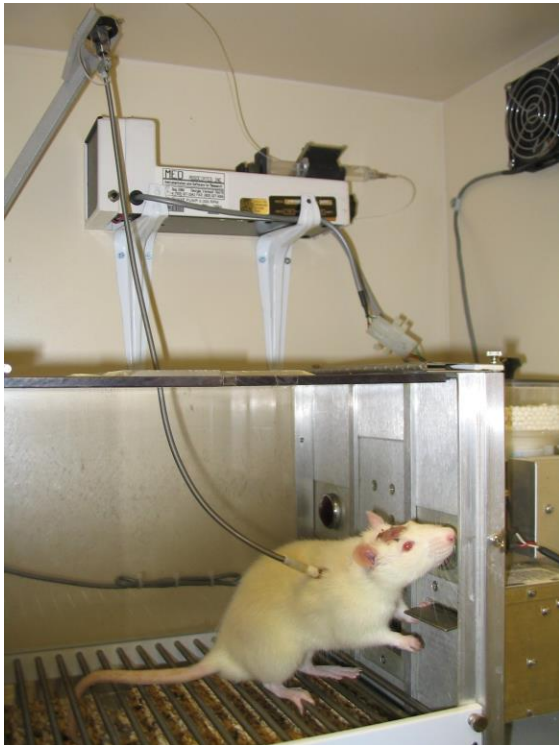
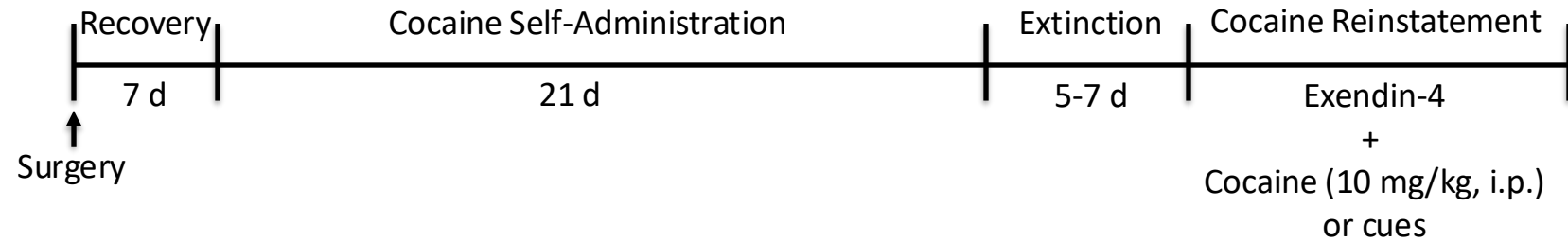
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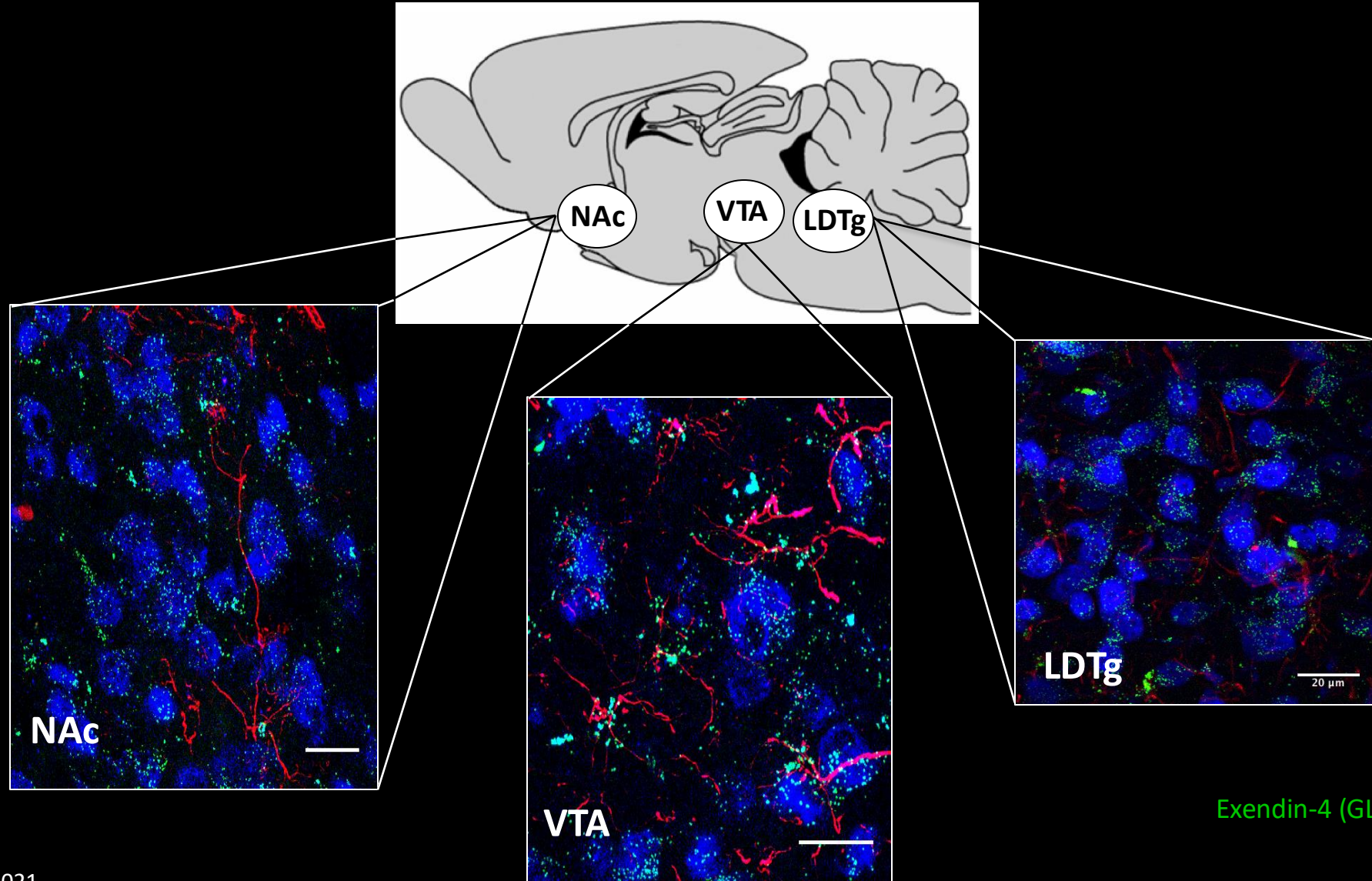
No conflicts to declare



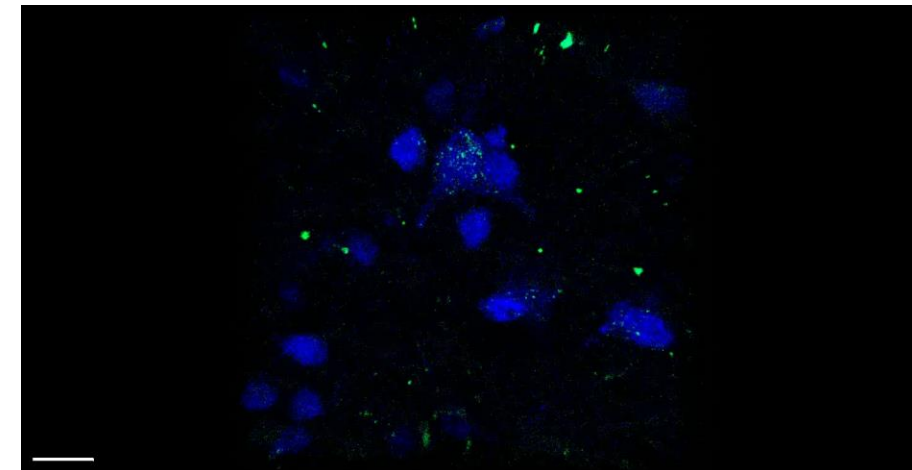
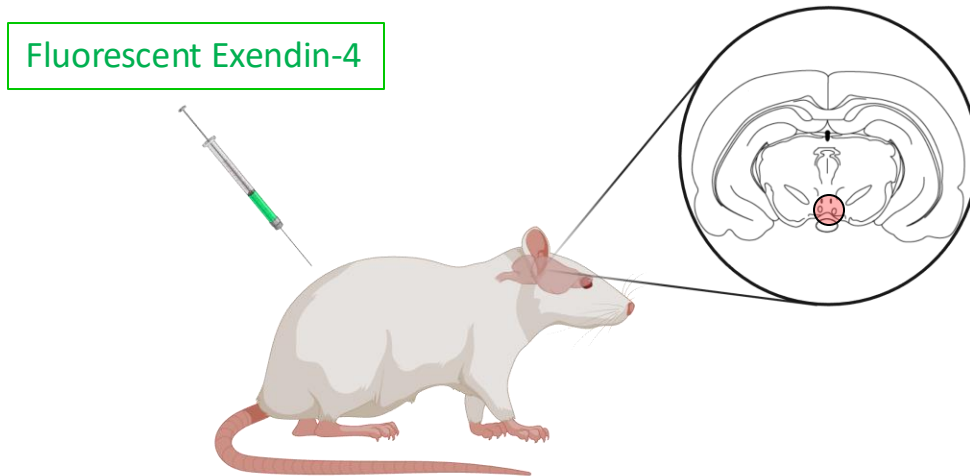
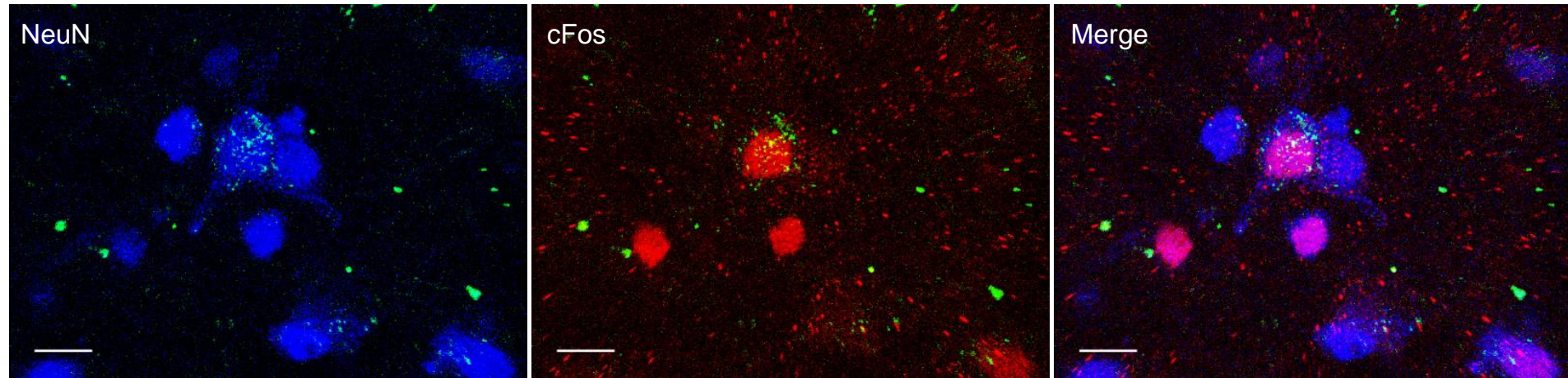
Systemic Infusions of the GLP-1 Receptor Agonist Exendin-4 Attenuate Cocaine Seeking in Rats



Systemic Exendin-4 Crosses the Blood Brain Barrier and Distributes to Nuclei Known to Regulate Drug Seeking

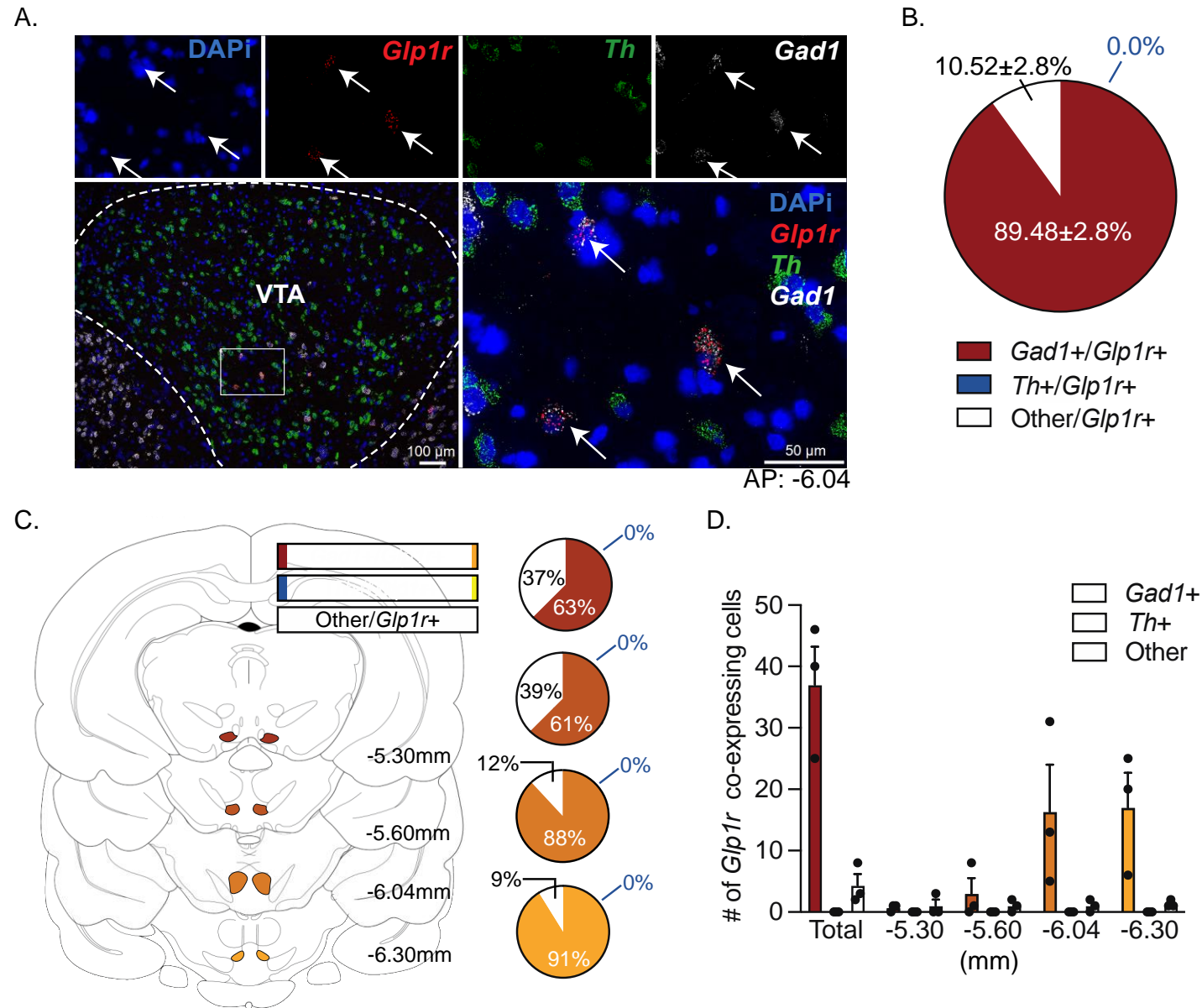


Systemic Exendin-4 Crosses the Blood Brain Barrier and Induces c-Fos Expression in VTA Cells

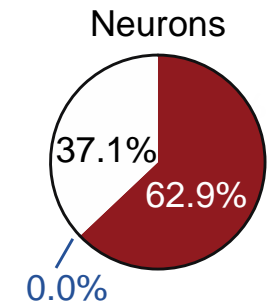
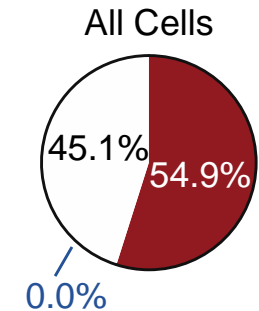
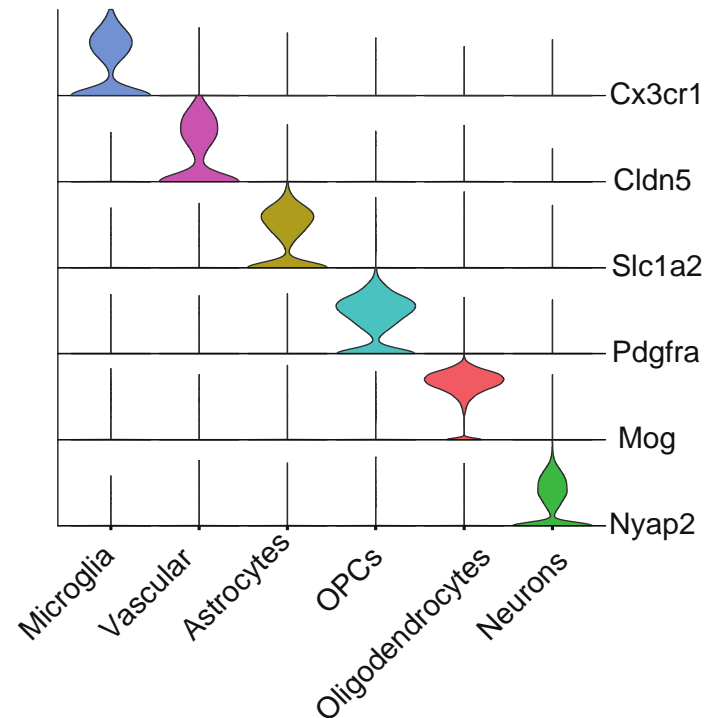
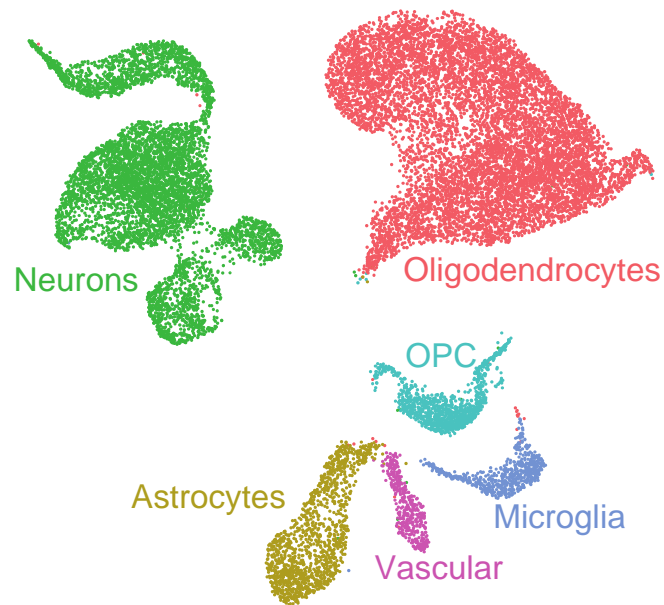
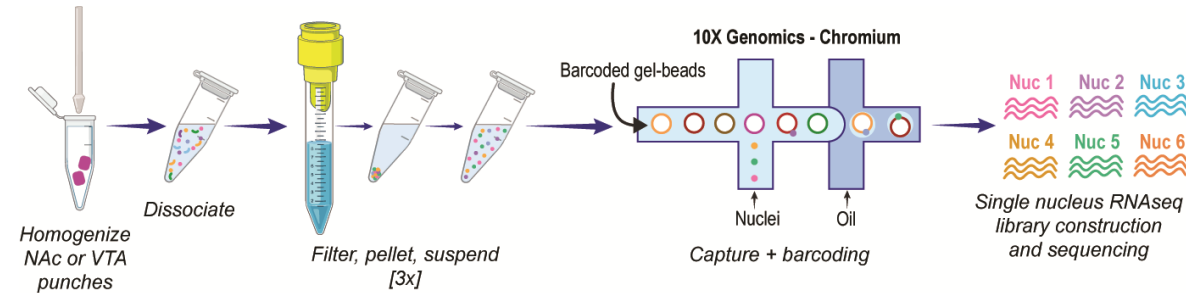


Exendin-4
NeuN (Neurons)
c-Fos

What are the mechanisms in the midbrain underlying the efficacy of exendin-4 on cocaine seeking?

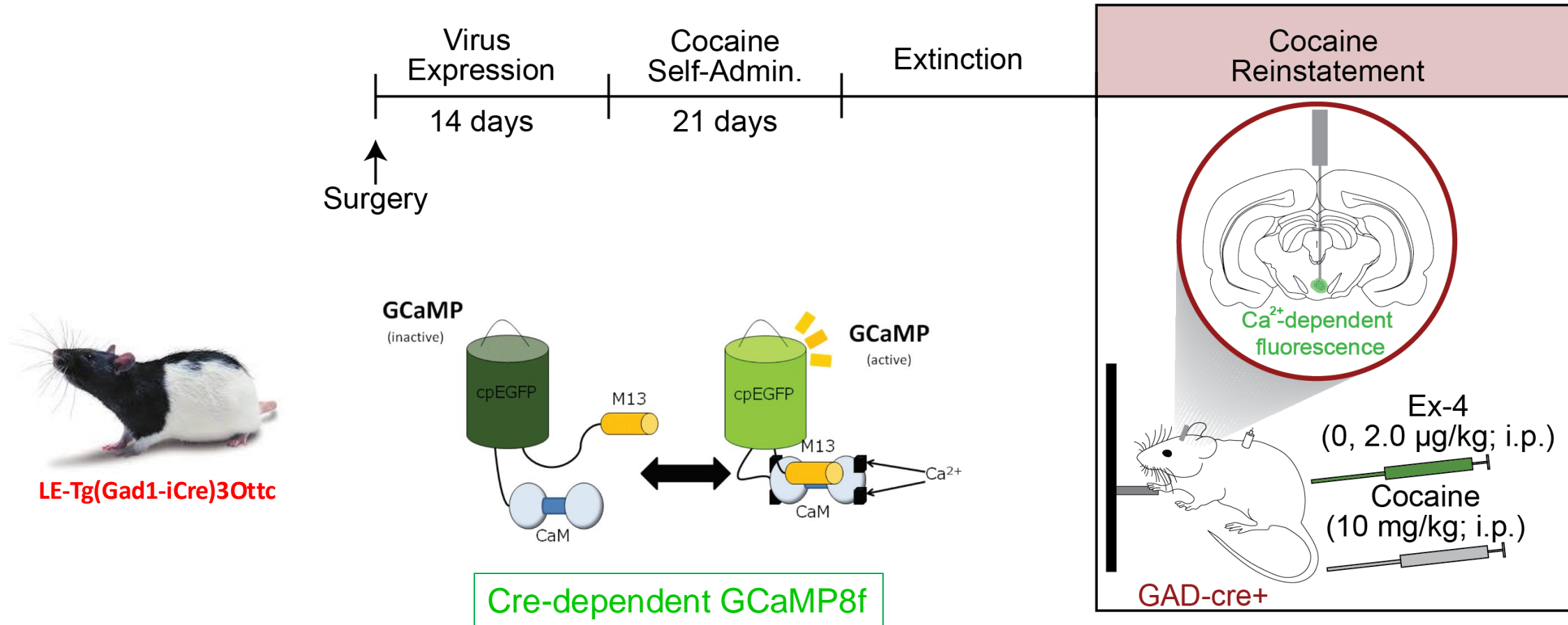


GLP-1Rs are expressed primarily on GABA neurons in the VTA

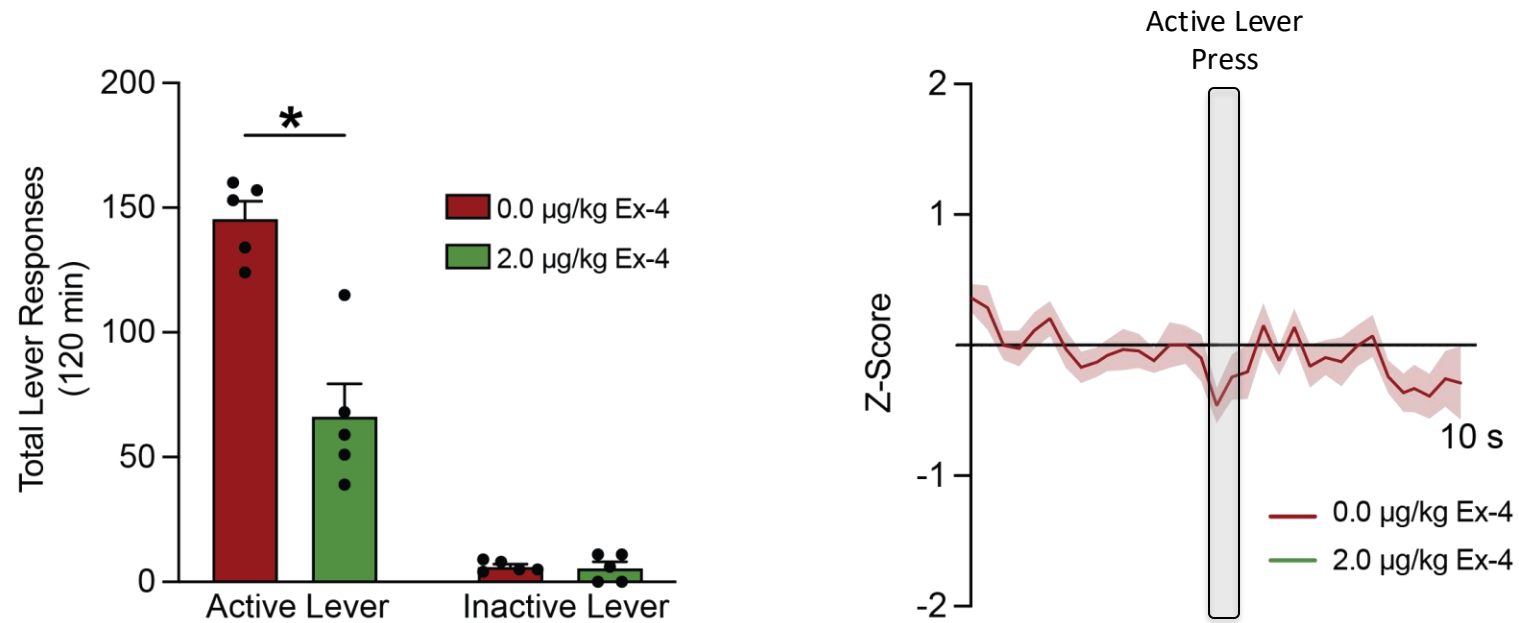


■ *Gad1+/Glp1r+*
■ *Th+/Glp1r+*
□ *Other/Glp1r+*

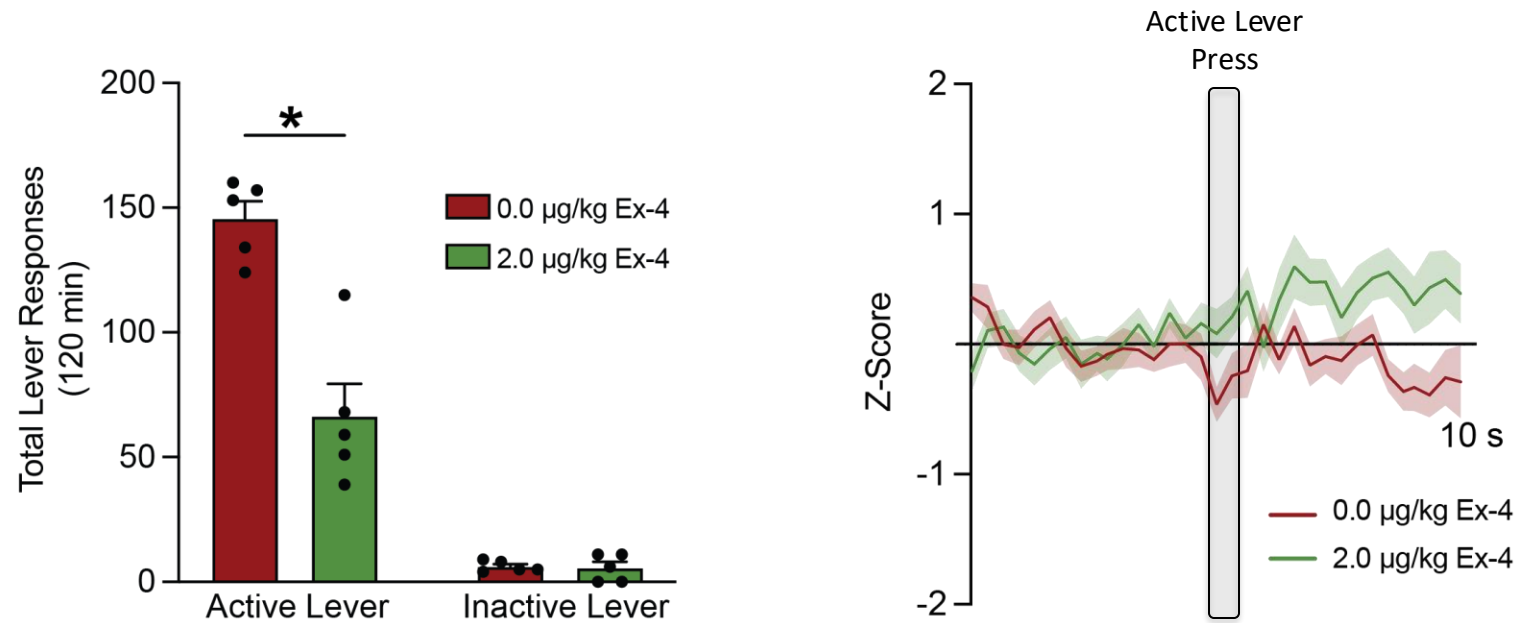
GLP-1R pharmacotherapy increases activity of VTA GABA neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



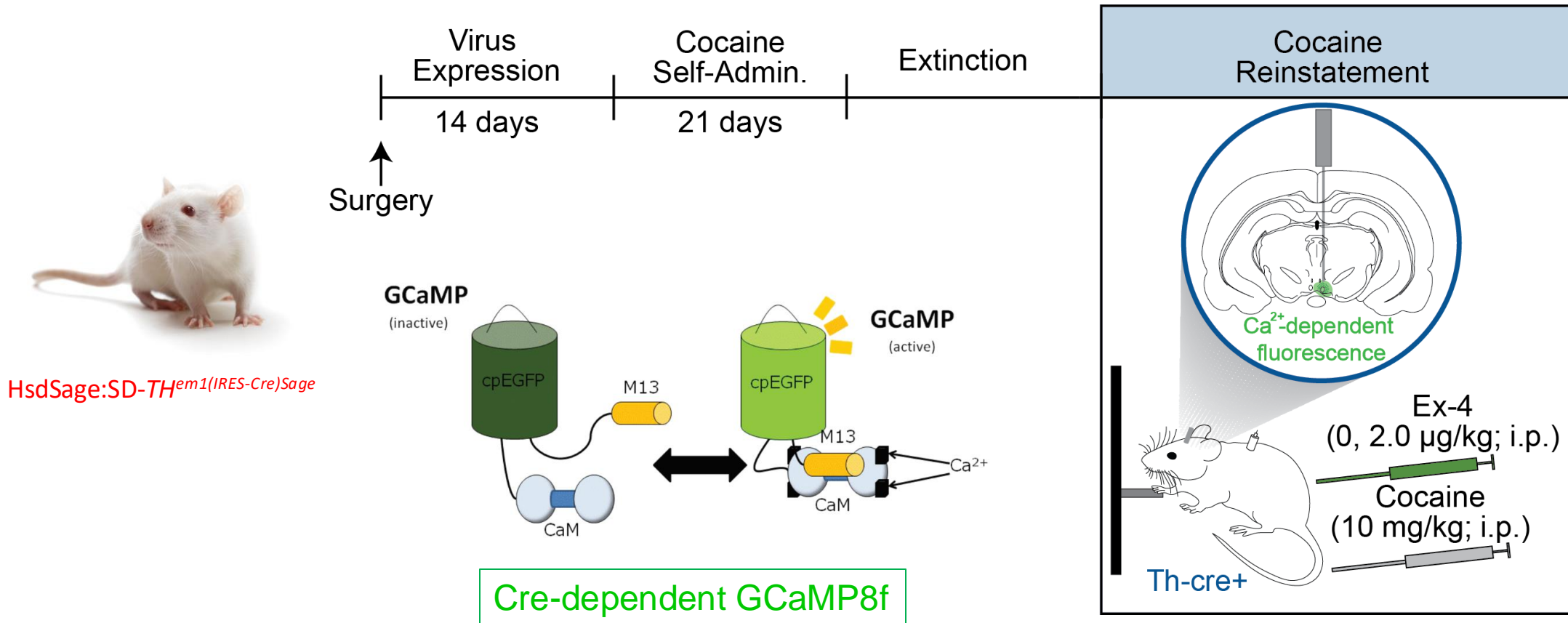
GLP-1R pharmacotherapy increases activity of VTA GABA neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



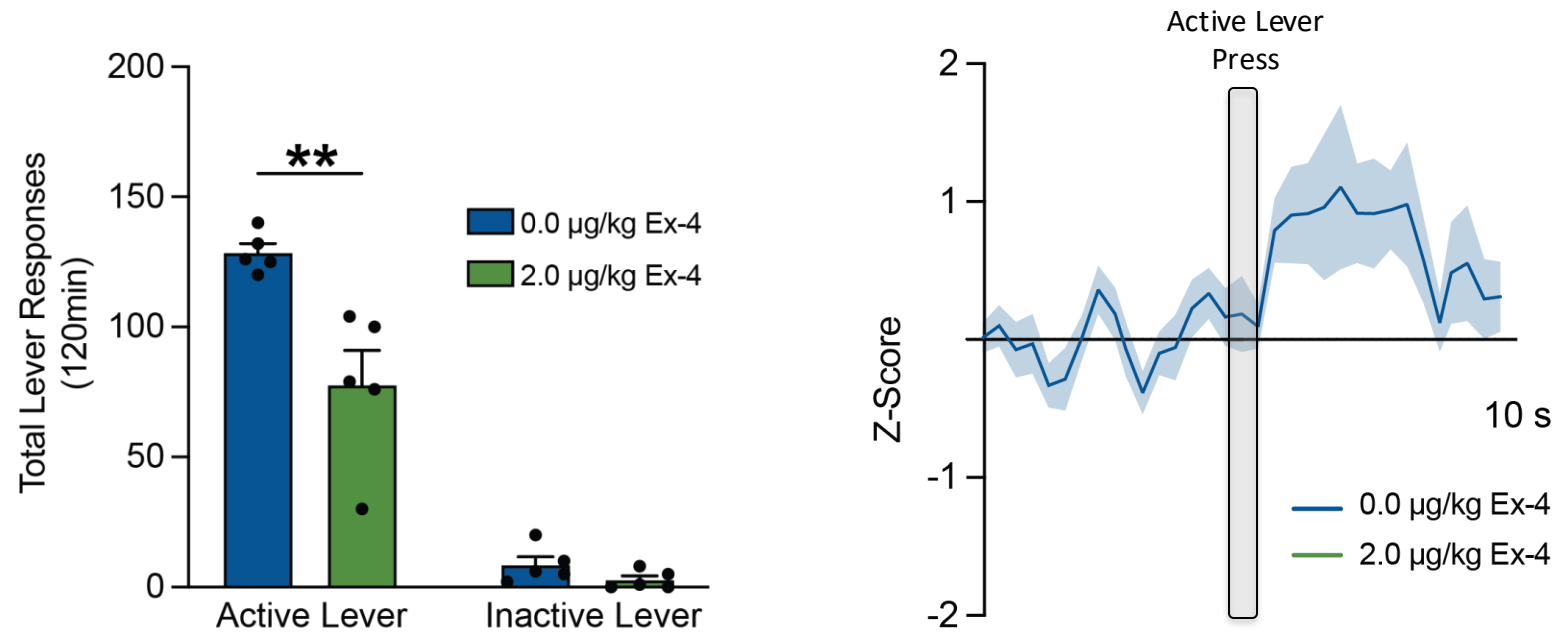
GLP-1R pharmacotherapy increases activity of VTA GABA neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



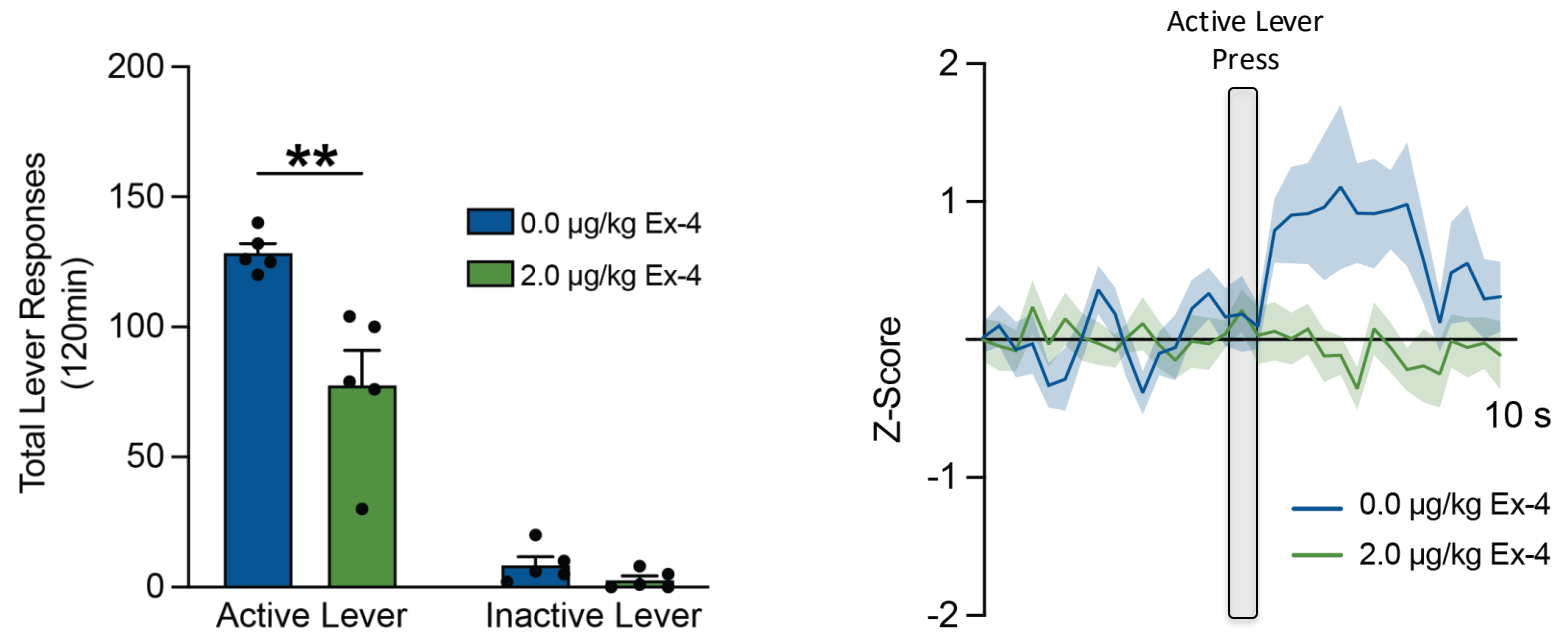
GLP-1R pharmacotherapy decreases activity of VTA dopamine neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



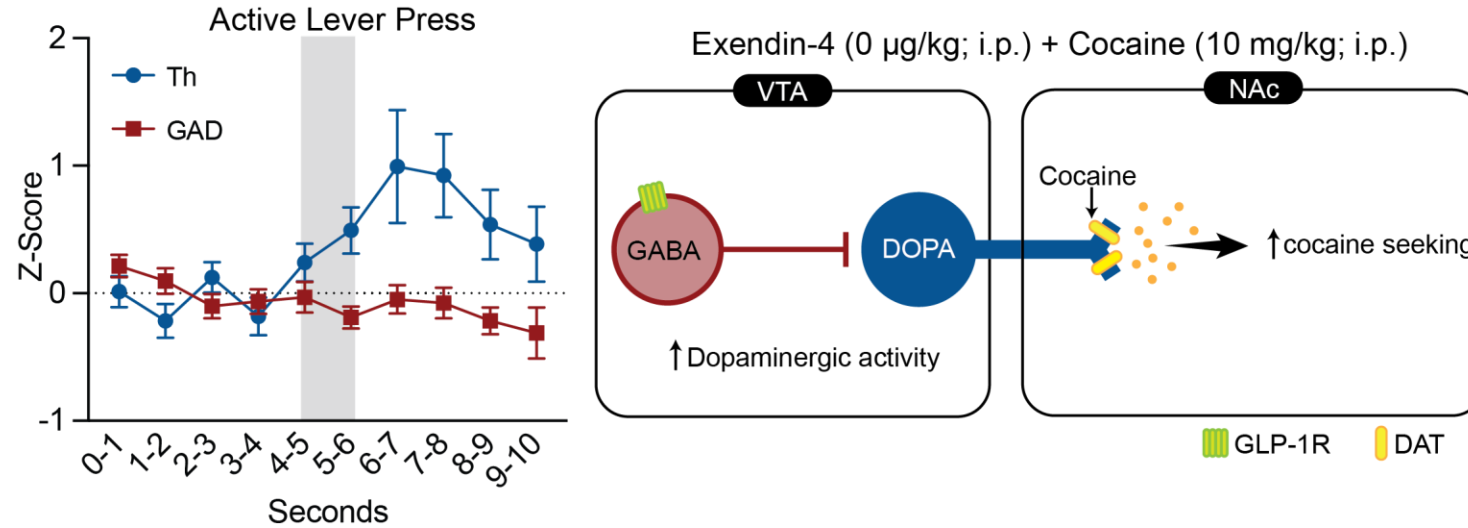
GLP-1R pharmacotherapy decreases activity of VTA dopamine neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



GLP-1R pharmacotherapy decreases activity of VTA dopamine neurons and attenuates cocaine seeking



GLP-1R pharmacotherapy engages VTA GABA neurons to regulate mesolimbic dopamine neurons and attenuate cocaine seeking



Summary & Conclusions

- Systemic administration of a GLP-1 receptor agonist attenuates drug-seeking behavior at doses that are well-tolerated in cocaine-experienced rats. These findings suggest that GLP-1R agonists could be re-purposed for treating cocaine use disorder.
- The efficacy of systemic exendin-4 to reduce cocaine seeking is associated with increased activity of VTA GABA neurons and decreased activity of VTA dopamine neurons.

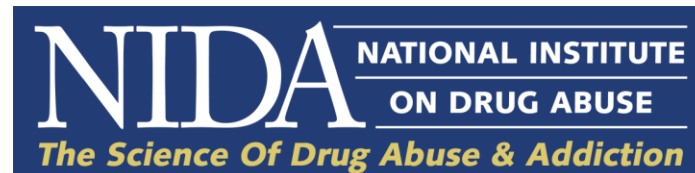
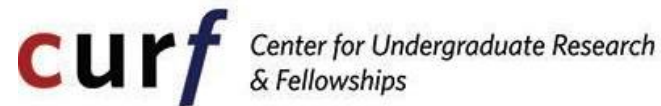
Outstanding Questions & Future Directions

- What are the downstream molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying the efficacy of GLP-1R agonists on voluntary drug-taking and -seeking behaviors?
- Define post-synaptic versus pre-synaptic mechanisms of action.
- Can we target central GLP-1-producing circuits to selectively reduce drug-mediated behaviors?
- Are next-generation GLP-1R agonists more efficacious?
- What are the adverse effects of GLP-1R agonists in humans with SUDs?
- Will approaches that target GLP-1Rs and additional neuropeptide systems with overlapping functional activity be more efficacious and/or better tolerated than GLP-1R agonist monotherapy alone?

Acknowledgments



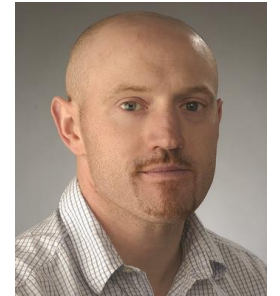
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