

CD81-induced behavioural changes during chronic cocaine administration: *in vivo* gene delivery with regulatable lentivirus

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Abstract

CD81, a tetraspanin transmembrane protein involved in cell adhesion, is up-regulated in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway 24 h following acute administration of high doses of cocaine [Brenz-Verca *et al.*, (2001) *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.*, 17, 303–316]. Further evidence consecutive with this observation and based on microarray analysis are presented here. In addition, a regulatable lentivirus was developed bearing the rat *CD81* gene under the control of a tetracycline inducible system. This lentivirus vector was stereotactically injected into the ventral tegmental area (VTA) of two groups of animals, one fed water (expressing CD81) and the other Doxycycline solution (which down-regulates CD81 expression) and locomotor activity after chronic cocaine administration (10 mg/kg daily) was monitored. After 2 weeks, the groups were inverted, animals receiving water were placed on Doxycycline and the second group was placed on water. In all cases highly a significant increase (3.2-fold) in locomotor activity was observed in animals expressing CD81 in the VTA vs. animals placed on Doxycycline. Similar studies where CD81 was delivered into the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) resulted in significantly higher effects (30%), in accordance with microarray data and our previous reports, yielding a 4.2-fold increase in locomotor activity. No change was observed under similar conditions in control animals, which were injected a regulatable lentivirus expressing GFP. These findings suggest that CD81 expression in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway contributes to behavioural changes associated with cocaine sensitization. This study provides a powerful approach for evaluating a gene function *in vivo* in a single animal under various paradigms, even on gene candidates, which display small changes of expression.

Introduction

Drug addiction is a behavioural and neuropsychiatric disorder related to aberrant brain function and resulting into a loss of control over drug-taking or into compulsive drug-seeking, despite noxious consequences (Nestler, 2000). Understanding the molecular basis of drug addiction is a central challenge in the field and encompasses two major areas of enquiry. One of these is the identification of molecular candidates that partly determines susceptibility to addiction. The other is the use of animal models to investigate the role of specific genes in mediating the development of addiction.

Because addiction, like most other psychiatric disorders is a complex trait, identifying genes that contribute to risk for addiction and assessing their biological function are difficult tasks. In a molecular screening, aimed at identifying such molecular cues, we described CD81, a cell surface protein from the tetraspanin family (Hemler, 2001), as a potential candidate, as it is up-regulated in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) upon cocaine treatment (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 1998; Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001; Michna *et al.*, 2001; Michna *et al.*, 2002). CD81 is expressed in almost all cell types (Levy *et al.*, 1998; Meacker, 2003; Takeda *et al.*, 2003), but in the brain, it is expressed by neurons in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway and the galanin pathway

within hypothalamic nuclei (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001). It is also found in glial cells (Sullivan & Geisert, 1998), and is involved in reactive gliosis (Irwin & Geisert, 1993), anti-CD81 causing changes in astrocyte morphology (Geisert *et al.*, 1996). CD81 is up-regulated during early postnatal development, at the time of glial birth and neuronal maturation, providing evidence for a role of tetraspanins in brain plasticity. More recent studies found CD81 associated with the melanocortin receptor MC4R in the hypothalamus, elevated expression in obese yellow mice leading to altered neuronal function of MC4R (Lamar *et al.*, 2003).

In this study we confirm further our finding that CD81 is up-regulated in the brain-reward pathway after cocaine treatment. To characterize the behavioural changes associated with the expression of CD81 upon drug administration *in vivo*, we have developed a strong system based on a novel lentiviral vector in which the CD81 cDNA was expressed under the control of a tetracycline inducible promoter. Injecting the newly developed vector into specific brain regions (the NAcc and the VTA) conferred the ability to switch gene expression on/off and evaluate in the very same animal how such *in vivo* modulation affects its drug-related behaviour. We show that local overexpression of CD81 in the VTA or in the NAcc leads to a 3.2–4.2-fold increase in functional activity, which can be reversed by switching off local gene expression. This approach may be very useful in resolving a major challenge in the field, namely to understand how the many genes implicated in this disorder interact to yield as complex a phenotype as addiction.

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Materials and methods

Microarray preparation and analysis

Drug treatment

All animal experiments were carried out in accordance with the guidelines and regulations for Animal Experimentation, BAG, Bern, Switzerland. Animals used for microarray studies were treated as follows: 225–250 g, male Wistar rats (BRL, Fillingsdorf, Switzerland) were injected i.p. with 30 mg/kg cocaine-HCl (Sigma Chemical Co.) every 2 h for four injections. Control animals received 0.9% saline injections under the same schedule. The rats were killed by decapitation 24 h after the last injection and the brain areas were dissected out and used for total RNA isolation.

Microarray fabrication

Microarray fabrication was performed according to published methods (Shalon *et al.*, 1996). Briefly, PCR products were arrayed onto silylated microscope slides (CEL Associates, Houston, TX) by using a high precision gridding robot (GeneMachines, San Carlos, CA) equipped with four printing tips (TeleChem International, San Jose, CA). After printing, silylated slides were allowed to dry, and unbound DNA was removed with 0.2% SDS and double-distilled H₂O; covalently bound DNA was denatured for 2 min in boiling water. Free aldehydes were reduced by soaking slides for 5 min in 68 mM sodium borohydride (dissolved in PBS containing 25% ethanol). Several washing steps were performed with 0.2% SDS and double-distilled H₂O; then slides were dried by centrifugation at 500 × *g* for 5 min and stored at room temperature for further hybridizations.

RNA extraction

Total RNA was isolated from different brain regions of naïve and cocaine-treated animals (*n* = 3) using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen #15596–026). Briefly, 1 mL of TRIzol was added to 75 mg of tissue, homogenized with a glass homogenizer, vortexed for 30 s and incubated at room temperature for 5 min. Residual protein was removed by the addition of 0.2 mL of chloroform, mixing for 30 s, incubation at room temperature for 3 min, and centrifugation for 15 min at 12 000 × *g* and 4 °C. The aqueous phase was precipitated with 0.5 mL of isopropanol by mixing for 15 s, incubation for 10 min at room temperature, and centrifugation for 10 min at 12 000 × *g* and 4 °C. The resulting RNA pellet was washed with 1 mL of 75% ethanol and centrifuged for 5 min at 7500 × *g* and 4 °C. The RNA pellet was air-dried, resuspended in 0.1 mL of DEPC-treated water, incubated at 60 °C for 10 min and stored at –80 °C.

RNA amplification

This was performed according to Kacharina *et al.* (1999). First strand synthesis was performed in 0.2 mL RNase-free PCR tubes as follows: 2 µg of total RNA was added to 9 µL of 0.6 M trehalose in DEPC water and 1 µg Eberwine oligo-dT/T7 primer (5'-AAACGACGGCCAGT-GAATTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCGCT15-3'). These components were mixed well by pipetting and heated at 65 °C for 10 min, then kept on ice. Four microlitres of 5× first strand buffer (Invitrogen) was added to the mixture, followed by 2 µL 0.1 M dithiothreitol, 10 U RNasin (Invitrogen #15518–012), 1 µL 10 mM dNTP mix (Promega #U1240), 1 µL linear acrylamide (0.1 mg/mL), 1 µL 200 U/µL SuperScript II RNaseH-reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen #18064–014). The mixture was incubated in a thermocycler at 37 °C, 5 min; 45 °C, 5 min; then 25 cycles alternating between 60 °C, 2 min and 55 °C, 2 min. Tubes were kept on ice, while adding the second strand components. Second strand synthesis was followed by adding 106 µL DEPC water, 15 µL second strand buffer [200 mM Tris pH 6.9, 900 mM KCl, 46 mM

MgCl₂, 1.5 mM nicotine adenine dinucleotide (Calbiochem #481915), 100 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄], 3 µL 10 mM dNTP mix (Promega #U1240), 10 U *E. coli* DNA ligase (NEB #205 L), 30 U *E. coli* DNA polymerase I-holoenzyme (NEB #209 L), 2 U RNaseH (Invitrogen #18021–071). The mixture was incubated at 16 °C for 4 h. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 7.5 µL 1 M NaOH:2 mM EDTA and incubation at 65 °C for 10 min. The dsDNA was extracted once with phenol:chloroform:isoamyl-alcohol (25:24:1). One hundred and fifty microlitres of organics were added directly to PCR tubes, mixed and centrifuged for 5 min at 15 000 × *g* at room temperature. The aqueous phase was transferred to RNase free 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes and DNA was precipitated with 70 µL of 7.5 M ammonium acetate (in DEPC-water, 0.2 micron filtered) and 1 mL absolute ethanol (–20 °C). Tubes were vortexed and centrifuged immediately for 20 min at 15 000 × *g* at room temperature. The pellet was washed once with 100 µL absolute ethanol and resuspended in 10 µL of DEPC-water. *In vitro* transcription was then performed with the Ambion T7 Mega-script Kit (#1334), according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Probe preparation and hybridization

Each aRNA sample (one from saline control sample and one from cocaine-treated sample) was reverse-transcribed in the presence of Cy3-dCTP (saline-treated samples) or Cy5-dCTP (cocaine-treated samples) (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Switzerland #PA53021 and #PA55021). Each reaction was performed in a 30-µL volume containing 2 µg of aRNA, 2 µg of oligo(dT) 21-mer, 500 µM each of dATP, dGTP, and dTTP, 200 µM dCTP, 100 µM Cy3-dCTP or Cy5-dCTP, 30 units of RNase inhibitor, 10 mM dithiothreitol, and 400 units of SuperScriptII reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen #15508–013) in SuperScript buffer. After incubation at 42 °C for 3 h, the sample tubes containing Cy3 and Cy5 labelling were pooled and treated with 2.65 µL of 25 mM EDTA and 3.3 µL of 1 M NaOH for 10 min at 65 °C to degrade the RNA. After the addition of 3.3 µL of 1 M HCl and 5 µL of 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, labelled ssDNA was precipitated with 0.1 volume of 3 M sodium acetate and two volumes of ethanol, and the pellet was washed with 80% ethanol, dried, and resuspended in 10 µL of hybridization solution containing 3 × SSC, 0.2% SDS, and 0.02% yeast tRNA (Invitrogen #15401–011). Probes were purified by Millipore (Volketswil, Switzerland) Ultrafree-MC filters.

Hybridization reaction and microarray analysis

Before hybridization, the probe solution was boiled for 1 min and then rapidly applied to the microarray under a cover slip. Slides were placed in hybridization chambers, and 20 µL of 3 × SSC was placed inside each chamber before sealing. Slides were incubated for 14–16 h in a water bath at 64 °C and washed sequentially in the following solutions: 2 × SSC, 0.1% SDS twice for 5 min, 0.2 × SSC twice for 1 min, and 0.1 × SSC twice for 1 min. Slides were dried by centrifugation at 900 × *g* for 2 min before scanning.

Microarrays were scanned with a scanning laser microscope (ScanArray4000; Packard Bioscience). Separate images were acquired for each fluorochrome at a resolution of 10 µm per pixel. To normalize the two channels with respect to signal intensity, photomultiplier and laser power settings were adjusted such that the signal ratio of the control genes was as close to 1.0 as possible. The average fluorescence intensity for each fluorochrome and for each gene was determined by using the QuantArray program Version 3.0 (Packard Bioscience). Background fluorescence was calculated as the median fluorescence signal of non-target pixels around each gene spot. Induction or repression of a gene was defined as a minimum two-fold change in its transcript level.

Statistical evaluation of microarray data

Spot intensities (with mean standard deviation) corresponding to the gene of interest in three independent hybridization experiments from three independent tissue samples, are evaluated as the comparison between cocaine-treated (Cy5 labelled samples) and saline-treated (Cy3 labelled samples) using the gene:β-actin ratios (or gene: GAPDH) ratios. The *P*-values were calculated from variations of densities normalized over each gene by comparison to β-actin and GAPDH (both of which are unchanged upon cocaine administration) and significance was checked using a *t*-test.

Molecular biology and lentivirus construction

The *CD81* gene (GenBank accession no. NM_013087) was amplified by reverse transcription. Briefly, 2 µg of total RNA (prepared from rat nucleus accumbens of cocaine-treated animals) were added to 1 µg oligo-(dT)_{12–18}, 2 µL of dNTP mix at 10 mM each and made up to 12 µL with RNase free-water. These components were mixed and heated at 65 °C for 5 min then kept on ice. Four microlitres of 5× first strand buffer were added to the mixture, followed by 2 µL 0.1 M dithiothreitol, 10 U RNasin (Invitrogen #15518–012), 1 µL 200 U/µL Superscript II RNaseH-reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen #18064–014). The mixture was incubated at 42 °C for 3 h. To remove RNA–DNA hybrids, 2 U RNaseH (Invitrogen #18021–071) were added and incubated at 37 °C for 30 min. The cDNA was then PCR amplified and 6His-tagged with the following two primers: CGCGGATCCGCGATGGGGTGGAGGGCTGC as forward primer and CCGCTCG-AGCGGTTAATGATGATGATGATGATGGTACACGGAGCTGTTC-CGG as reverse primer. The forward primer contains a *Bam*HI restriction site followed by the 5' rat CD81 cDNA specific sequence, the reverse primer contains the 3' rat CD81 cDNA specific sequence, a 6His-Tag, a stop codon and an *Xho*I restriction site.

The PCR product was digested with *Bam*HI and *Xho*I and cloned into similar sites in pTK431 (Fig. 2). The pTK431 is a self-inactivating (SIN) HIV-1 vector, which contains the entire tet-off inducible system, the cPPT and the woodchuck hepatitis virus post-transcriptional regulatory element (WPRE). It was generated by ligating a *Bgl*II/*Bam*HI DNA fragment containing the tetracycline-regulated transactivator tTA (5') and the tetracycline inducible promoter (3') into a *Bam*HI site downstream to a CMV promoter in a SIN HIV-1 vector. A control vector construct, pTK433, in which GFP expression is regulated by a tetracycline inducible promoter, was generated by cloning a *Bam*HI/*Bgl*II DNA fragment containing the *GFP* gene into a *Bam*HI site in pTK431 (Fig. 2). All plasmids were CsCl₂ purified.

The vector plasmid (either pTK431-CD81–6His or pTK433), together with the packaging construct plasmid pΔNRF and the envelope plasmid pMDG-VSV-G were cotransfected into HEK293T cells to produce the viral particles (Naldini *et al.*, 1996). Briefly, 3 h before transfection, the cell medium was changed with fresh DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS, 50 U/mL penicillin, 50 µg/mL streptomycin, 0.25 µg/mL fungizone and 1 mM L-glutamine. A total of 30 µg plasmid DNA was used for the transfection into HEK293T cells at ≈ 50% confluence, on a 10-cm-diameter plate precoated with 0.001% poly lysine (Sigma #P4707). The DNA was prepared in the following proportions: 15 µg of pTK431-CD81–6His (or pTK433-GFP), 10 µg of the pΔNRF packaging plasmid and 5 µg of the pMDG-VSV-G envelope plasmid. DNA was mixed with 62 µL of 2 M CaCl₂ and the volume was made up to 500 µL with sterile nanopure water. The calcium-DNA mix was added with vortexing to 500 µL of 2× HBS (280 mM NaCl, 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM Na₂HPO₄, 12 mM dextrose 'cell culture grade' and 50 mM HEPES. pH 7.05,

adjusted with 0.5 M NaOH, stored at –20 °C in 10 mL aliquots). The mix was incubated for 30 min at room temperature, vortexed and gently added to the cells. Plates were incubated at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. Forty-eight hours later, the supernatant was collected, centrifuged 15 min at 6000 × *g*. A second harvesting was performed after another 48 h. High-titre stocks were obtained by ultracentrifugation at 45 000 × *g* for 2 h at 4 °C. The pellet was resuspended in PBS buffer containing 1% bovine serum albumin, and stored frozen at –80 °C. The viral titres were determined by p24 antigen measurements (KPL, USA). For the *in vivo* experiments, the different viral stocks matched for viral particle content were used at 0.4 mg/mL of p24.

Animal handling and behavioural analysis

Subjects used in this experiment were male Wistar rats weighing 225–250 g (BRL, Fillingsdorf, Switzerland). All animal experiments were carried out in accordance with the guidelines and regulations for Animal Experimentation, BAG, Bern, Switzerland. The animals were housed in trios in clear plastic cages with wire grid lids. Access to food and water was unrestricted. Three days after arrival, the first group was maintained with 0.02% Doxycycline (Sigma #D-9891) and 5% sucrose supplemented in water, the second group in contrast, was maintained only with 5% sucrose. The animals were kept in the animal facility maintained on a 12-h light:12-h dark cycle (lights off at 19:00 h).

Stereotaxic surgery and injection of the lentiviral vector

All animal experiments were carried out in accordance with the guidelines and regulations for Animal Experimentation, BAG, Bern, Switzerland. Before the operation, rats were injected with Domitor (0.4 mg/kg medetomidine, s.c.), kept for 15 min and injected with sublimase (Fentanyl 450 µg/kg, i.p.). After 15 min, the surgical field was shaved, cleaned using hibitane solution (0.5% chlorhexidine gluconate in 70% ethanol) and lacrilube was applied to eyes.

Animals were placed into a stereotaxic frame (Stoelting, IL). Stereotaxic injections were performed using a 5-µL Hamilton syringe with a 33-gauge tip needle. The injections were performed in the VTA (anterior –6; lateral ±0.5; ventral –8.2) and the NAcc (anterior +1.4; lateral ±1.6; ventral –6.8) as calculated from bregma and the dura mera. The skin was opened with a scalpel incision along the midline and 0.2 mL of Mercain (0.25% bupivacaine hydrochloride) was applied to the wound for local analgesia. Overlying tissue was blunt dissected with sterile Q-tips to visualize bregma and the skull was delicately bored at predetermined coordinates. Heating of the skull is reduced by application of sterile 0.09% saline solution around the drilling site. Male Wistar rats were bilaterally injected into the VTA or into the NAcc with 4 µL of concentrated lentiviral stock (co-injection of 2 µL of lenti-CD81-His6 together with 2 µL of lenti-GFP) slowly infused at the speed of ~0.2 µL/min. The cannula was then maintained in place for a further 5 min after injection and then withdrawn very slowly to prevent backflow of solution. The wound site was closed with braided silk suture. Rats were then removed from the frame, injected with a mixture of Antisedan (atipamezole 1 mg/kg, s.c.) and Nubain (nalbuphine 2 mg/kg, s.c.) for reversal, 2.5 mL of 0.09% saline solution and Rimadyl (carprofen 2 mg/kg, s.c.) for hydration and pain relief. Lacrilube was re-applied to eyes. The animal was returned back to the cage out of the surgery room, kept warm and off sawdust (as this can be inhaled by rats not fully conscious). The post-op diet for 3 days consisted of normal food pellets soaked in water with 0.02% Doxycycline for the first group and without Doxycycline for the second one. Rat recovery was followed up.

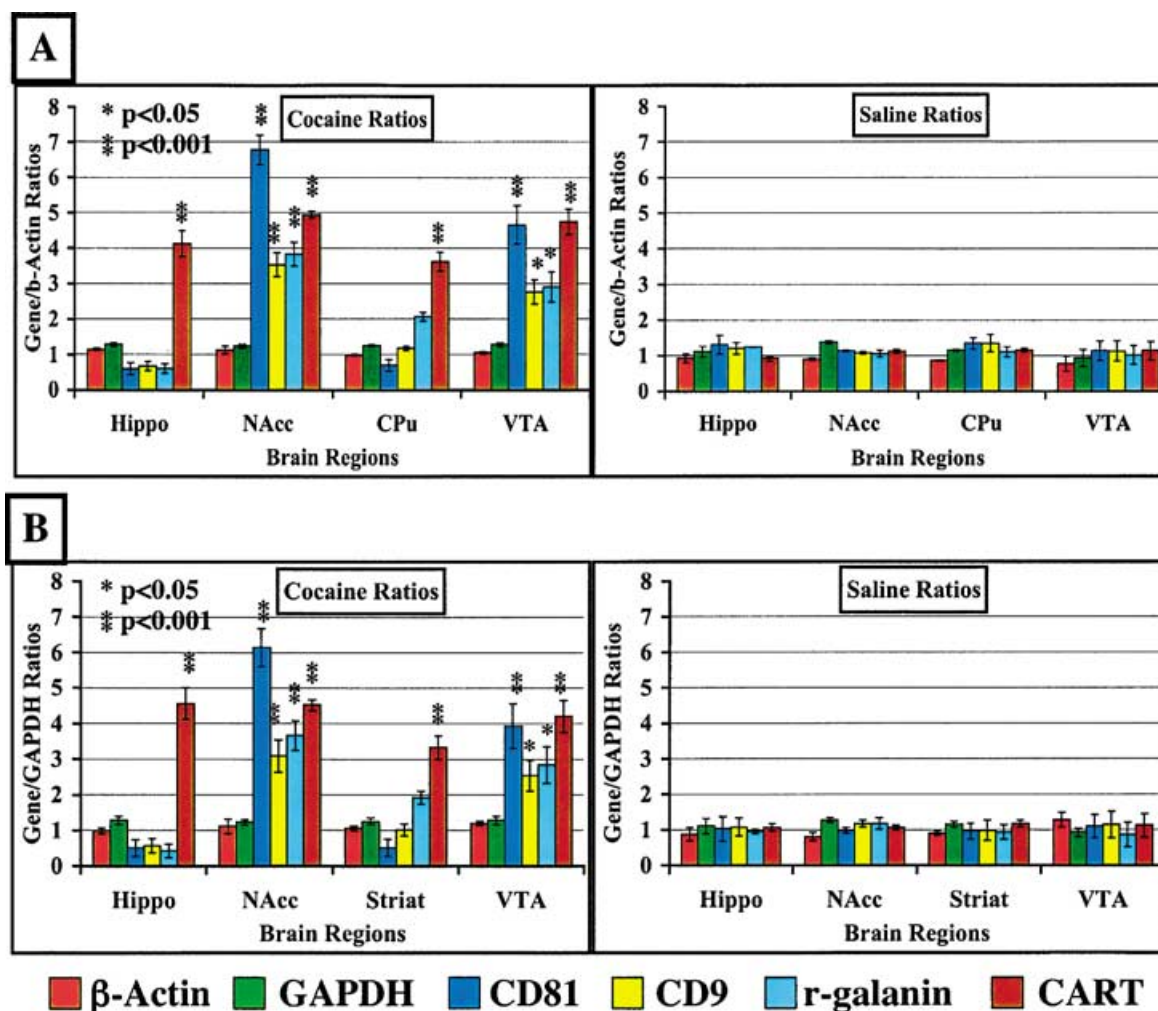
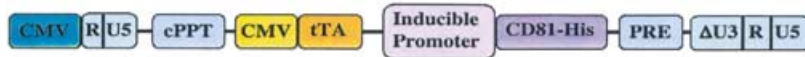


FIG. 1. Microarray analysis of CD81 expression changes in the hippocampus, nucleus accumbens, striatum and ventral tegmental area of cocaine-treated/untreated rat brains. Microarrays were prepared as silylated microscope slides, as described in the Materials and methods section, from inserts of cDNA clones. Candidates were amplified and spotted in at least triplicate spots on a glass microarray, together with controls. Controls included 20 candidates from plant and yeast genomes (as negative controls), three different fragments of rat β -actin and GAPDH (as neutral controls). CART (cocaine-amphetamine regulated transcript) was spotted as a positive control. Total RNA from four different brain areas, including the tegmentum, the NAcc, the hippocampus and the dorsal striatum of cocaine-treated and saline-treated animals were prepared, labelled with Cy5-dCTP (cocaine-treated subjects) and Cy3-dCTP (saline-treated subjects) and hybridized on the microarrays. aRNA preparation and hybridization was performed thrice from three independent series of cocaine or saline-treated animals. Arrays were scanned and analysed as described. Results were normalized and quantified: mean values (with mean standard deviation) from spot intensities corresponding to the same gene from three independent hybridization experiments from three tissue samples, are plotted as cocaine-treated (Gene : β -actin or Gene : GAPDH from Cy5 labelled samples) vs. saline-treated probes (Gene : β -actin or Gene : GAPDH from Cy3 labelled samples). (A) Gene : β -actin ratios for cocaine and for saline probes. (B) Gene : GAPDH ratios for cocaine and for saline probes. For quantification (see Materials and methods section), spot intensities corresponding to the gene of interest are evaluated (with mean standard deviation) as the comparison between cocaine-treated (Cy5-labelled samples) and saline-treated samples (Cy3-labelled samples) using the Gene : β -actin (A) or Gene : GAPDH ratios (B). The P -values were calculated from variations of densities normalized over each gene by comparison to β -actin and GAPDH (which both are unchanged) and significance was checked using a t -test. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.001$. Hippo, hippocampus; Nacc, nucleus accumbens; Cpu, caudate putamen; VTA, ventral tegmental area.

FIG. 2. Gene constructs and *in vivo* expression. (A) Transfer plasmids pTK431-CD81-6His and pTK433-GFP used in this study for the production of lentiCD81-6His and lentiGFP. The plasmids contain a Tet-Off element under the control of a minimal CMV promoter and a cPPT element. (B) Gene expression after *in vivo* transfer of lentiCD81-6His and lentiGFP. Two microlitres of lentiGFP and lentiCD81-6His (2×10^5 ng p24/mL) were mixed and co-injected into the VTA or into the NAcc (coordinates, see Material and methods). Animals were given either 5% sucrose (-DOXY) or 5% sucrose : 0.02% Doxycycline (+DOXY). After 2 weeks, animals were killed, brains removed and processed for immunohistochemistry. GFP expression is monitored directly and CD81-6His is monitored as Texas Red (see Material and methods section). Magnification 40 \times ; right panels, Nissl stains of the injection sites (magnification 2.5 \times). (C) *In vivo* regulation of gene expression by Doxycycline. LentiCD81-6His and lentiGFP (2 μ L each) were stereotactically co-injected bilaterally into the NAcc (coordinates see Materials and methods) of four groups of animals and the animals were killed, respectively, before giving Doxycycline (no DOXY), or 24 h (DOXY 24h) or 72 h (DOXY 72h) after giving Doxycycline (5% sucrose : 0.02% Doxycycline, *ad libitum* in the drinking water). After 72 h with Doxycycline, Doxycycline was removed from the last group of animals which were killed 96 h later (no DOXY 96h). After killing, brains were removed, processed for immunocytochemistry and gene expression in the injection sites was quantitatively evaluated.

A. CONSTRUCTS

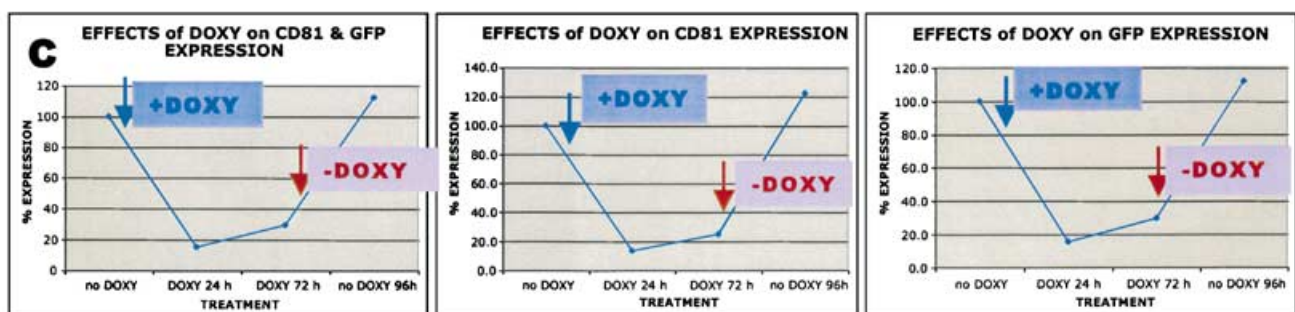
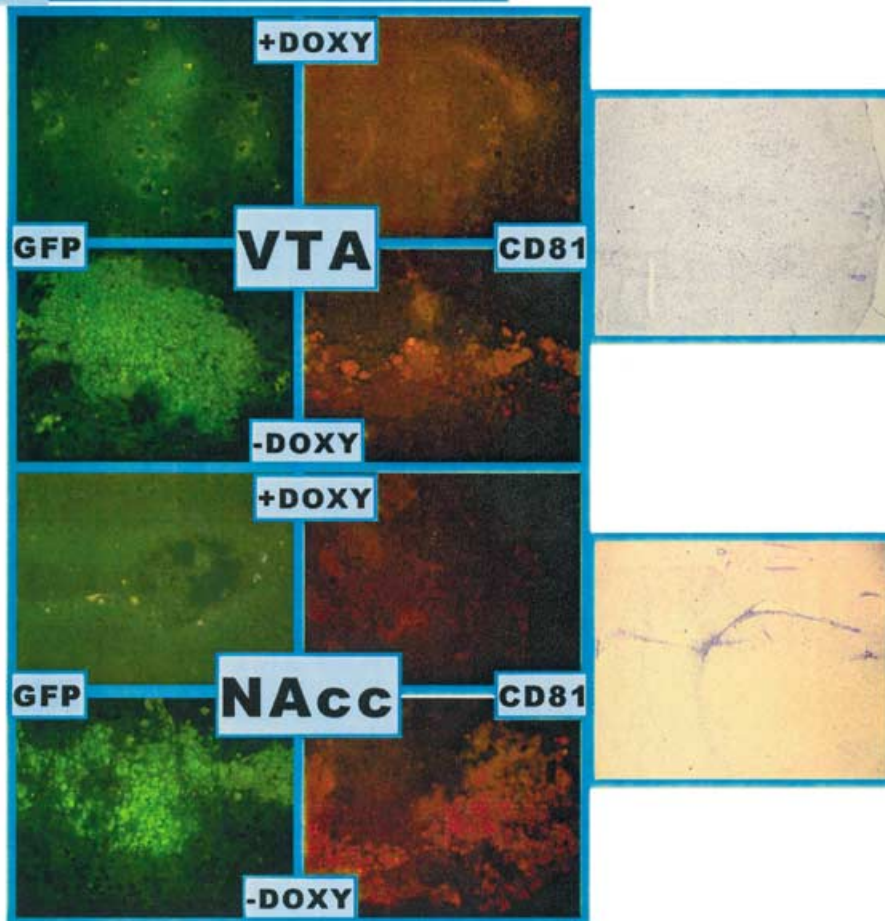
pTK431



pTK433



B. In vivo GENE EXPRESSION



Drug treatment and locomotor activity measurement

Locomotor activity was monitored during the dark cycle. One week after surgery, each subject was weighed; the animal was brought down from the animal facility and placed immediately into the activity-monitoring cage for a 30 min baseline without drug. After a 30-min period, the session automatically paused and during this interval, each subject received cocaine-HCl (10 mg/kg, i.p.) and was then placed back into the locomotor activity-monitoring cage for 60 min.

Locomotor activity was monitored in MED-OFA-RS cages (MED Associates Inc. USA). Animals were placed in a square (43.2 cm × 43.2 cm × 30.5 cm) PVC retainer. Activity in the monitor was recorded by photobeam interruptions. A ring of 16 sensors, spaced 2.54 cm from each other, measured the 'X-Y' location of the animal four times per second. The activity monitor computed the location of the animal in each of the X and Y dimensions as the middle point between the extreme beam interruptions in this dimension. Two sets of strips were used for the 'X-Y' ambulatory data input while a single set was used for the 'Z' rearing data.

Speed was estimated by computing the standard deviation of the distances of the data points to their mean within a sliding time window 0.4 s wide, constructed around each data point in turn. Box size was defined with two photobeams of X or Y to be broken before a movement was considered ambulatory. Starting at time 0, the box was centred on the subject. When the animal moved to the outside of the box, it was considered ambulatory and the box re-centred on the subject. The subject remained ambulatory until it did not leave the last re-centred box in less than the resting delay. The travelled-distance was then calculated. Stereotypic counts were defined as the total number of beam breaks inside the box.

Statistical evaluation of behavioural analysis

The use of standard deviation is based on the analysis of the coordinates of the path. This is because estimating the speed, measured as travelled distance per min, in a given time point t_i depends on measuring the coordinates in two time points (e.g. the difference between the coordinates at times t_i and t_{i-1}).

Within the same group, the means and standard deviations were carried out on measurements performed each day during one session (either over session A or over session B). No significant changes were observed in day to day recordings over the same session. The means and the standard deviations from all measurements within one session were then calculated (using values obtained from subjects of the same group at the same session) and plotted.

The t -test was performed by comparison of the six subjects (three from each group) in the same time point and the P -value was calculated to check for the significance of the difference between the groups with and without Doxycycline.

Immunohistochemistry

At the end of the session, animals were killed by decapitation. Rat brains were rapidly dissected out and frozen in isopentane upon extraction (at -30°C for 3 min) and kept at -25°C . Coronal sections were cut at 14 μm in a cryostat (Leitz) and placed on gelatinized glass slides, air-dried at room temperature for 20 min and kept at -25°C until further processing.

Alternate slices were either directly mounted, for observing direct GFP-fluorescence, or labelled with mouse histidine tag antibody (MCA1396, Serotec) for observing CD81-6His expression. In the latter case, sections were fixed in 4% PFA for 15 min and then washed three times in PBS. Sections were blocked against non-specific binding for 30 min at room temperature in 1 × PBS containing 1% bovine

serum albumin, 1% Triton X-100 and 3% normal goat serum. Sections were then rinsed and incubated for 90 min with primary antibody (mouse antihistidine tag antibody, MCA1396, Serotec 1 : 6000). Antibody was diluted in 1 × PBS containing 0.01% Triton X-100 and 1% normal goat serum. Sections were then washed three times in 1 × PBS and incubated with the secondary antibody (Texas red-conjugated goat antimouse immunoglobulin G, Molecular Probes, 1 : 200) in the dark for 45 min at room temperature. Sections were rinsed three times for 5 min in 1 × PBS at room temperature and coverslipped with a medium containing glycerol in 1 × PBS (AF1 mounting solution, Citifluor-Ltd). In all cases negative controls included omission or substitution of the primary antibody.

Fluorescence microscopy

Stained sections were observed using a multifuorescence microscope (Axioplan2 imaging; Zeiss) with a ×40 or a ×63 objective and photographed using a multichannel camera (Axiocam, Zeiss) combined to acquisition software (Axiovision system 3.1). The fluorophores (GFP, Texas Red) were detected with the appropriate detecting systems (HAL 100). GFP was excited by a 495 nm beam and was detected through a light path ranging from 510 to 550 nm. Texas red was excited by a 595 nm beam and was detected through a light path ranging from 600 to 660 nm.

Quantification

Sections were photographed with a ×40 objective using a digital camera (Axiocam, Zeiss) attached to a multifuorescence microscope (Axioplan2 imaging, Zeiss). Special care was taken to place the frame in the same location on each region analysed for each animal. Within each section, frame size was kept constant from slide to slide. The density of GFP or CD81-positive cells was calculated for each brain region of interest of each group of six rats, using the Scion software. Each image was transformed into TIFF format, normalized by subtracting the background. Then a semi-automatic cellular density measurement was undertaken by calculating total pixel density at a fixed brightness level. Separate exposures were made for each section to ensure that density measurements were reproducible. The high mean level of pixel intensity correlated to high amounts of expression of either GFP or CD81 in the specific area. To each set of GFP or CD81 immunoreactivity measurements, ANOVA followed by a Scheffe F -tests was used. All results are expressed as a mean ± SEM.

Results

CD81 up-regulation in NAcc and VTA

CD81 up-regulation in NAcc was initially observed in a differential display screening for genes regulated by cocaine treatment (Michna *et al.*, 2001). The message was present neither in NAcc of saline-treated animals nor in lateral striatum at any condition. A slight expression in the hippocampus of saline-treated animals was also observed. Real-time PCR confirmed CD81 up-regulation after acute cocaine treatment, showing a 4.6-fold increase in the NAcc (Michna *et al.*, 1999; Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001; Michna *et al.*, 2001). In the present study, microarrays were prepared to further confirm this up-regulation in different paradigms of drug administration. A microarray membrane was prepared bearing CD81, galanin and CD9 together with a variety of control genes [plant and yeast genes as negative controls, CART (cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript) as positive, cocaine regulated control gene, together with β -actin and GAPDH as general control genes]. Galanin was spotted because our previous studies have shown that in hypothalamic regions, CD81 is mainly

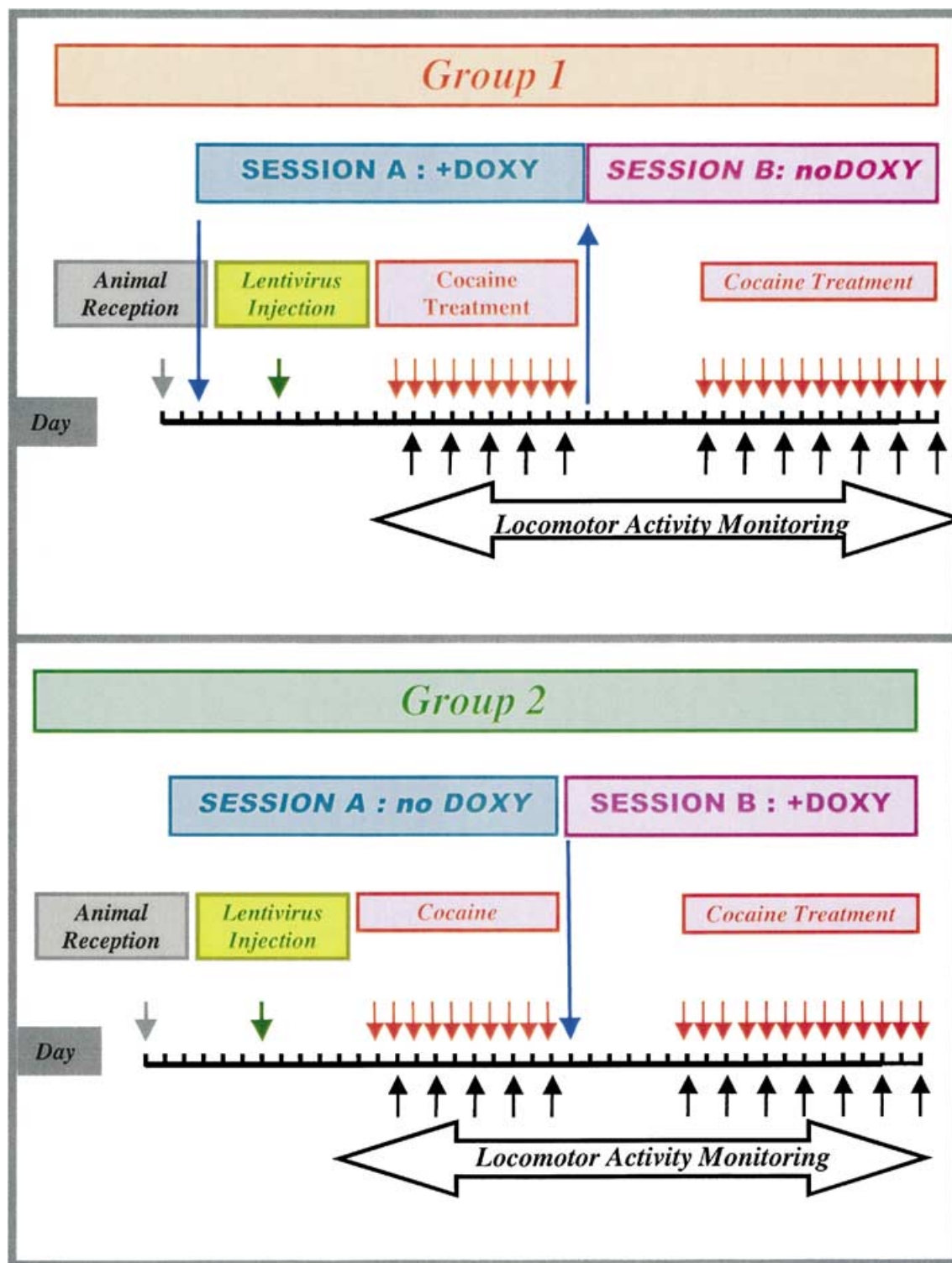


FIG. 3. Drug administration protocol. Upon receipt, animals were divided into two groups (Group 1 and Group 2). Group 1 was given Doxycycline : sucrose in the drinking water at day 4; Group 2 was given only sucrose. At day 7, animals were subjected to bilateral injection of 4 μ L of lentiCD81/LentiGFP and allowed to recover for another 7 days. Then Session A was initiated with both groups. Each group was administered cocaine daily (10 mg/kg, i.p.) over 10 consecutive days and locomotor activity was measured. At the end of Session A, drug administration was interrupted and the groups were switched. Group 1 was given only sucrose, whereas Group 2 received Doxycycline : sucrose. Seven days after this change, while maintaining this regimen, cocaine administration (same doses) was continued daily over 12 consecutive days (Session B) and locomotor activity monitored. Thus each group has received the same drug treatment, but under opposite conditions of Doxycycline administration. At the end of the second period, animals were killed, brains removed and prepared for immunohistochemistry. Blue arrow, time point where Doxycycline was administered or removed; red arrows, time points where cocaine was administered; black arrows, time points where measurements were made.

expressed in pathways associated with galanin (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001). CD9 is described as being associated to the tetraspanin CD81 and important for its physiological function and signalling. RNA from four regions NAcc, VTA, CPu and hippocampus of naïve or cocaine-treated rats ($n = 6$ per group) were pooled, amplified and labelled with Cy3 or Cy5 and the product was hybridized on the microarrays. As shown in Fig. 1, CD81 is up-regulated together with galanin and CD9, both in the VTA and in the NAcc. Cocaine induced a 2.5-fold increase in CD81 mRNA expression in the VTA and a four-fold increase in the NAcc, in agreement with our previous data, based on real-time PCR differential display and immunohistochemistry (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001; Michna *et al.*, 2001). The up-regulation was not observed in other brain regions tested, e.g. the hippocampus and the CPu, where rather a 1.8-fold down-regulation was observed. β -actin and GAPDH, used as controls, show no change in expression in all regions tested. Importantly, in agreement with earlier studies (Couceyro *et al.*, 1998; Fagergren & Hurd, 1999) we observed a significant increase in CART expression in the four brain regions. These data strongly confirm previous reports and clearly indicate that CD81 up-regulation is specific for certain brain regions and that CD81 may play a major role in the response to cocaine.

Regulatable lentivirus

In order to test the effects of CD81 *in vivo*, we have developed inducible lentiviral vectors, which allowed regulated transgene expression *in vivo*. As shown in Fig. 2A, the vectors contain a constitutive expression cassette from which the tetracycline trans-activator (tTA) is expressed under the control of a CMV promoter and a tetracycline-regulated expression cassette, which controls the expression of either the His-tagged CD81 cDNA or the GFP reporter gene (pTK431-CD81-His6 and pTK433-GFP, respectively). Vector particles were produced by the transient triple plasmid transfection procedure and concentrated by ultracentrifugation. The ability of the vectors to deliver and regulate transgene expression *in vitro* was confirmed following transduction of HEK293T cells (data not shown). To evaluate the ability of the newly developed vectors to regulate transgene expression *in vivo*, 2 μ L of concentrated lenti-CD81-6His and lenti-GFP-pTK433 particles (0.4 mg p24^{gag}/mL) were stereotactically injected into VTA or NAcc. Animals were given either 0.02% Doxycycline : 5% sucrose ($n = 3$) or water for 1 week prior to surgery. At 2 weeks post injection the animals were killed and the levels of expression was determined by immunocytochemistry. As shown in Fig. 2B, CD81 or GFP are expressed *in vivo* in the absence of Doxycycline. The expression *in vivo* remains very local as the virus is deficient for replication and it is stable and long lasting, being maintained over one month in the injection site (Naldini *et al.*, 1996; Trono, 2000).

When animals receive Doxycycline, the expression of both CD81 and GFP is rapidly down-regulated and the level of CD81 expression on the injection site is decreased within 24 h to approximately 12–15% under standard infectivity conditions used in the present study (Fig. 2B and C). Removing Doxycycline restores the level of CD81

expression to 100–120% of its initial value (Fig. 2C). Lentivirus infection remains local, and induces neither immune reaction nor neurodegeneration (Fig. 2B). Therefore this vector allows for the rapid switch of local gene expression, and constitutes an ideal tool for behavioural investigation. The limited leakiness of the system, due to the high concentration of viral particles used in this study can be reduced with less virus injected. However in our study this leakiness is negligible, because there is already basal CD81 activity in the brain, which is further induced upon cocaine treatment (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001).

Behavioural changes associated with repeated cocaine administration may involve CD81 expression

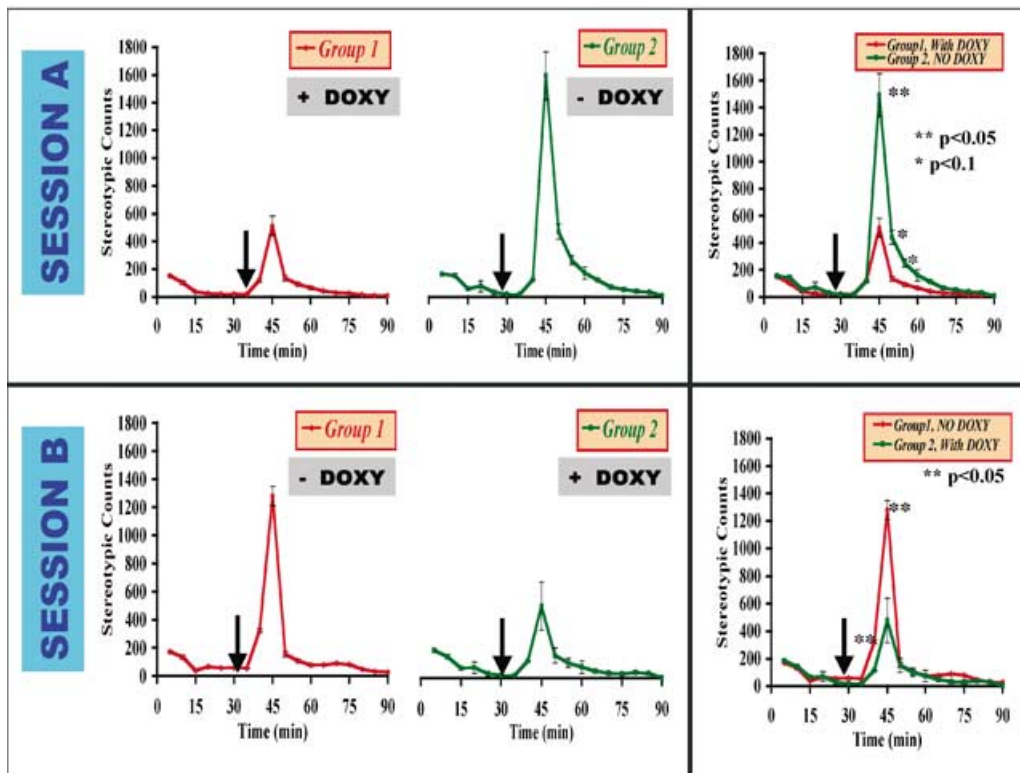
A series of *in vivo* studies was therefore designed to further test the effects of CD81 on drug administration, as summarized in Fig. 3. Upon receipt the animals were divided into two groups ($n = 6$). Four days after arrival, one group (Group 1) received 0.02% Doxycycline and 5% sucrose in the drinking water, the other group (Group 2) received only 5% sucrose. One week after arrival, the animals underwent stereotaxic surgery and were bilaterally injected with lentivirus preparation. The injection consisted of a mixture of 2 μ L lentiGFP together with 2 μ L lentiCD81-6His, at similar p24^{gag} concentrations. One week after operation, a first session of cocaine administration was initiated (designated session A). Cocaine was administered chronically (10 mg/kg, daily as i.p. injection) over 10 days and locomotor activity was monitored immediately after the injection. At the end of session A, drug administration was discontinued and the groups were switched: animals from group 2, which had not received Doxycycline so far, were given 0.02% Doxycycline and 5% sucrose, and animals from group 1, which had been given Doxycycline, now received only 5% sucrose. After 1 week of the novel regimen, drug administration (same doses and same schedule) was started again over 12 consecutive days, while the regimen was maintained.

This complete experimental design was performed twice in two different sets of animals. In one set of animals, the lentiCD81-6His had been injected into the VTA (see data presented Fig. 4), and in the second set, injection was performed into the NAcc (see data presented Fig. 5).

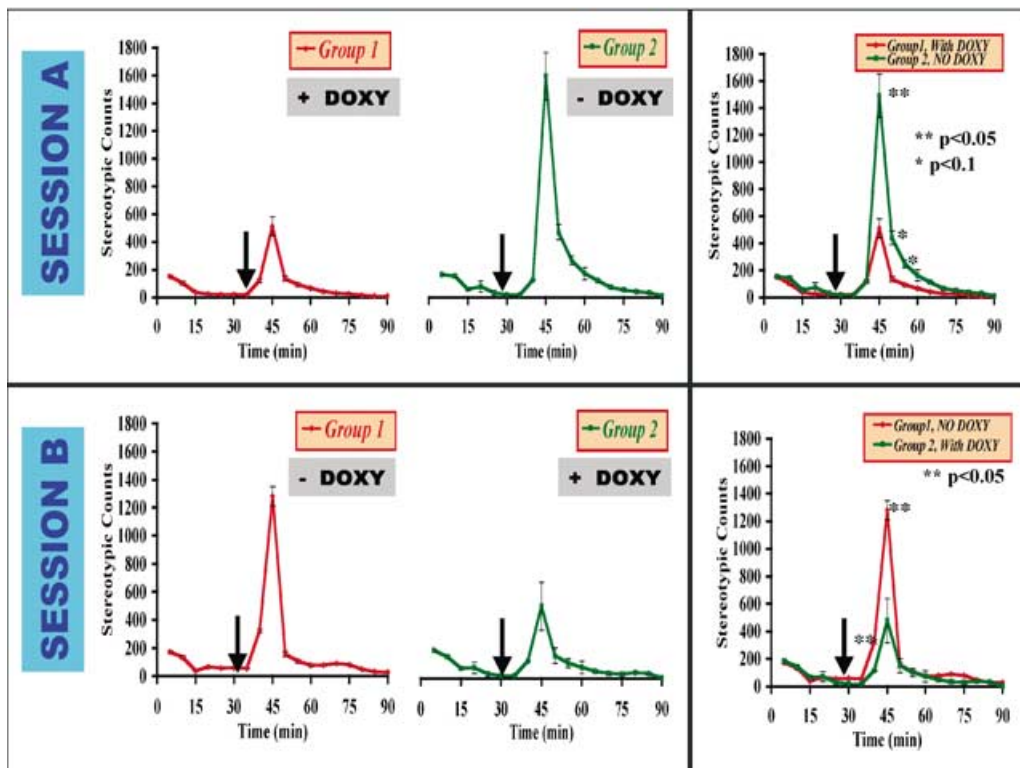
In all cases the local expression of CD81 strongly enhances cocaine-induced locomotion and stereotypy. These behavioural changes are not only dependent upon CD81 overexpression, because cocaine increases locomotor activity both with or without Doxycycline, but these changes are dramatically facilitated by CD81 expression. As shown in these figures, when animal are given Doxycycline, i.e. when CD81 is not expressed in the target area (VTA, Fig. 4 or NAcc, Fig. 5), cocaine administration induces a raise in locomotor activity or stereotypy that returns to baseline around 45 min after drug injection. However, in the absence of Doxycycline this increase is much more significant and one consistently observes a 3.2-fold raise both in locomotor activity and stereotypy when the gene is expressed in the VTA and a 4.2-fold increase when the gene is expressed in the NAcc. When Doxycycline is

Fig. 4. CD81 expression in the VTA: Locomotor activity and Stereotypes monitoring. See Material and methods for animal handling. Seven days after receipt, animals where stereotactically operated. LentiCD81-6His and lentiGFP were co-injected bilaterally into the VTA (coordinates: anterior -6 ; lateral ± 0.5 ; ventral -8.2 , calculated from bregma and the dura mera). Seven days after operation, session A was initiated (see Fig. 3). Prior to daily cocaine injection, each animal was placed in the monitoring cage for 30 min until stable basal activity was measured. Cocaine (10 mg/kg, i.p.) was then injected (arrow) and the animal returned to the monitoring cage for 60 min. Drug administration was performed daily over 10 days (session A) or 12 days (session). Locomotor activity monitoring and stereotypes measurements were conducted at each alternate date. Each data point represents the average over three animals of the five measurements (session A) or six measurements (session B) generated in each session. Left and middle panels are data from each group in the different sessions. Right panels are superposition of the left and middle panels and statistical evaluation of the significance of the observed differences between group 1 and group 2 in each session. Bars in the graphs represent means \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.001$.

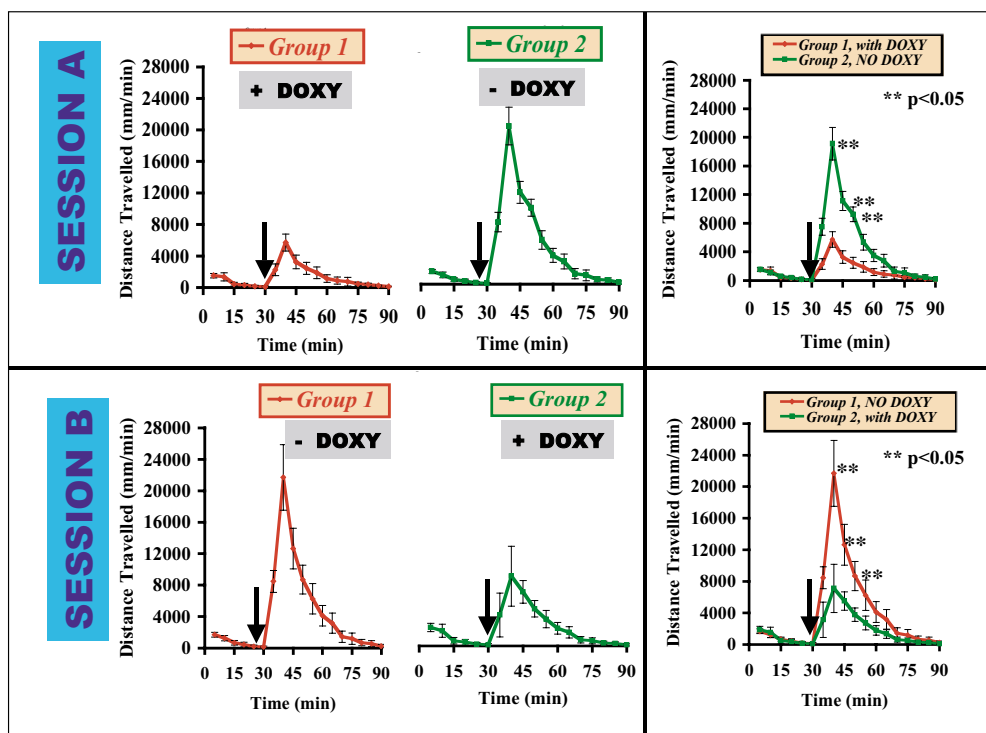
CD81 in VTA – LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY



CD81 in VTA – STEREOTYPES



CD81 in NAcc – LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY



CD81 in NAcc – STEREOTYPES

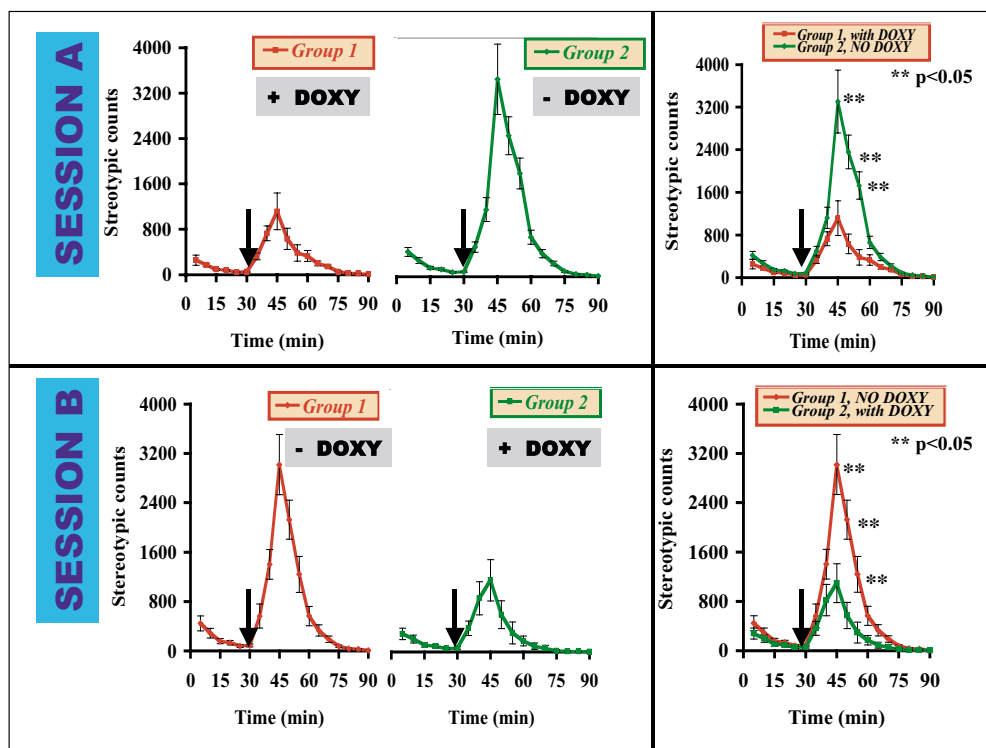


FIG. 5. CD81 expression in the NAcc: locomotor activity and stereotypes monitoring. Same conditions as in Fig. 4, but animals have been operated in the NAcc (bilateral stereotaxic injections at coordinates, anterior +1.4, lateral \pm 1.6, ventral -6.8, calculated from bregma and the dura mater). Arrows, time point ($t = 30$ min) when cocaine was injected to the animal.

given again to the animal, the behavioural pattern returns, thus clearly indicating that CD81 may contribute to behavioural changes associated with repeated cocaine exposure.

When the CD81 was expressed into the NAcc, the behavioural changes were strongly increased, compared to virus injected into the VTA, and were significantly higher (25–30%; Fig. 6A). The behavioural changes were also consistently longer lasting, as shown from the different curve shapes. Note that microarray data (Fig. 1) and previous studies (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001), although based on very different regimens (120 mg/kg over 24 h, compared to 10 mg/day in behavioural studies), consistently displayed higher endogenous expression of CD81 in the NAcc after cocaine. However, the two

paradigms are too different to allow further comparison and also the level of expression locally induced by the lentivirus is much higher than drug-induced up-regulation of CD81 under any paradigm.

Patterns displayed in the right-side panels in Figs 4 and 5 represent the overlay of group 1 and 2 from a given session. The average combined from each period and each group in a given condition were evaluated and the effects observed in each group were statistically compared. As shown the changes observed between two groups in a single session are statistically very significant and very reproducible. Within a single session and for any single group, however, we observed no statistical difference over time when any day period taken individually was compared to the whole session under the same conditions

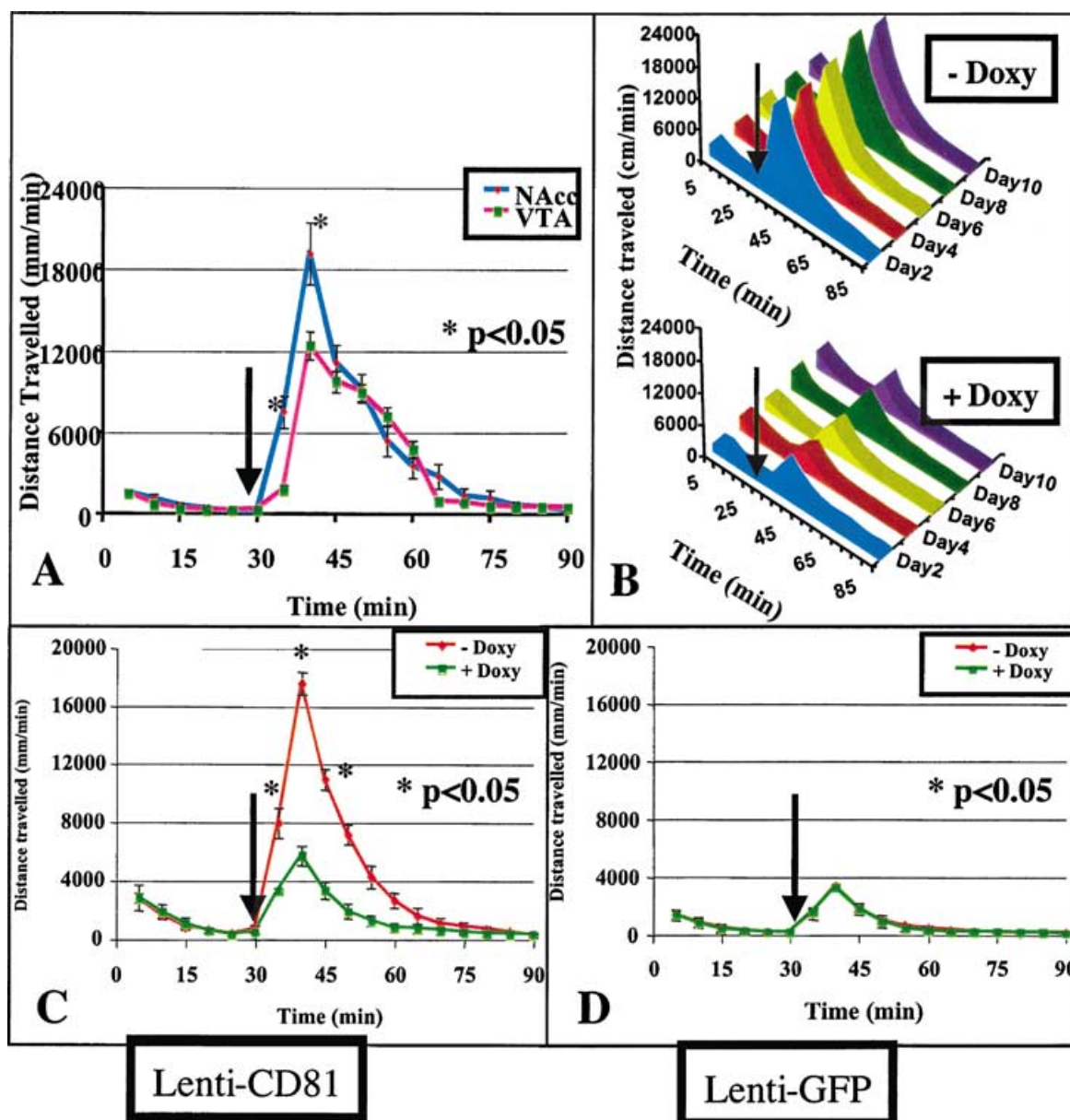


FIG. 6. (A) Comparison of locomotor activity of animals expressing CD81 in the NAcc or in the VTA. Using a *t*-test, the difference between the distance travelled by animals injected in the VTA and animals injected in the NAcc was calculated. The *P*-values ($P < 0.05$) at $t = 35$ min and $t = 40$ min are highly significant and confirm the finding that behavioural changes were strongly increased (25% higher) when the CD81 gene was expressed into the NAcc compared to virus injected in the VTA. (B) Development of sensitization. (C and D) Locomotor activity of animals expressing CD81 (C) or GFP (D) in the NAcc. Same conditions as in Figs 4 and 5, but animals have been operated in the NAcc (same coordinates as in Fig. 5) and injected only with lentiCD81–6His (C) or only with lentiGFP (D), respectively. Animals receiving Doxycycline (C) display similar activity to animals receiving the benign control gene GFP with or without Doxycycline (D), but display drastic increased activity in the absence of Doxycycline (C). Arrows, time point ($t = 30$ min) when cocaine was injected into the animal.

(Fig. 6B). Thus, once CD81 is expressed (or down-regulated in doxy-treated animals) the locomotor activity monitored upon cocaine injection yielded the same amplitude during each of the 10–12 days of a given session and animals did not display an increase or sensitization during a single session over time. As shown in Fig. 6C and D, enhanced behavioural changes and increased locomotor activity is achieved by the overexpression of CD81, and expression of GFP induces no change compared to Doxycycline fed animals.

Discussion

Drug addiction is a polygenic disorder, implying that changes in expression of a subset of genes is responsible for the onset of the disorder, even when these changes are very local and contribute to less than two per cent each to the disorder. Along these lines, our previous studies identified CD81 as one such gene candidate locally induced in the VTA and NAcc after drug administration under different paradigms. CD81 displays only a 3–4-fold increase from microarray data and previous observations, but this is sufficient for behavioural changes (Michna *et al.*, 2002). Clearly not the only factor involved in this polygenic disorder, it nevertheless may contribute very significantly. To characterize further the effects of CD81, we have developed here a strong system based on the use of an inducible lentivirus system, enabling the role of local changes in expression to be assessed. Our data show that this regulatable lentivirus system is a tool of choice for assessing behavioural changes, because the gene may be transferred very locally, inducing permanent changes of gene expression in the target area, which may then be controlled with Doxycycline. This provides a powerful means by which to verify other data under various paradigms *in vivo*. It is noteworthy that even a relatively low local increase in gene expression, in our case a 3–4-fold increase in the VTA or in the NAcc, as detected on microarrays, may then be verified with this regulatable lentivirus system in subsequent *in vivo* studies aimed at assessing behavioural changes in different paradigms. This system conferred a number of additional advantages to the conventional lentivirus system (Trono, 2000): on the one side gene expression remains local and can be controlled to insure lowest basal activity; on the other side rapid response after induction allows genes to be expressed quickly, but only when and where expression is desired. Although in this study we have introduced a relatively long time period of 7 days between on and off sessions, this time period can be considerably reduced (24 h only, Fig. 2C). The major advantage of this system lies in the fact that the very same animal can be used as its own control. Behavioural changes, associated with drug sensitization, may be investigated on a single animal under different conditions in a given paradigm and different paradigms can be tested on the same animal. This minimizes bias due to individuals, as demonstrated by the very high reproducibility and statistical significance of the data presented here. Together this also reduces the number of animals needed for statistically significant data analysis. This approach also allows for co-injection with GFP for determining expression efficiencies and separating expressing from non-expressing cells *in vivo*. Up-regulation of our system is fast (around 24 h), precluding time course analysis comparing gene expression and locomotor responses with repeated treatments at short time intervals.

Microarray data from this study confirm our previous reports that CD81 is induced after high doses of cocaine. CD81 is associated with CD9 (Meacker *et al.*, 1997; Stipp *et al.*, 2001; Takeda *et al.*, 2003), which is also up-regulated in our microarray analysis and they form extensive complexes with other transmembrane tetraspanins and integrins. Based on these findings, molecular tools were developed using our regulatable lentivirus system and behavioural assays were

conducted under chronic treatment. From our results, behavioural sensitization does not appear to depend upon CD81, but its overexpression may contribute to behavioural changes associated with drug exposure and strongly enhances the expression but not the initiation of behavioural sensitization. Sensitization can be divided into two distinct temporal parts, initiation and expression, which are both temporally and anatomically distinct (Kalivas & Stewart, 1991; Pierce & Kalivas, 1997). Other examples have been described in the literature, e.g. PI3-kinase, which is required also for the expression, but not the induction, of behavioural sensitization (Izzo *et al.*, 2002). Our approach, based on overexpression of CD81, tests only the sufficient rather than the necessary condition for sensitization, which would require its down-regulation below control levels. Furthermore, the lentivirus induces locally very high levels of CD81, much higher than other protocols and its full expression level is already reached 24 h after removal of Doxycycline, thus inducing fast behavioural changes. Further studies, including self-administration paradigms, will be necessary to further elucidate the role of CD81 in the expression of sensitization and to determine whether natural increases in CD81 are paralleled by increases in cocaine-induced locomotion and cocaine intake.

Recent data on CD81 and its association with receptors within specific brain pathways may contribute to clarify its function. CD81 and CD9 associate with FPRP, the prostaglandin F_{2a} receptor regulatory protein (Stipp *et al.*, 2001), which may be of importance in terms of the physiological response after drug treatment. Local up-regulation in neural pathways related to prostaglandins and other neuromediators in addiction may be considered. CD81 also stimulates cytokine production in the immune system (Tsitsikov *et al.*, 1997; Maecker, 2003) and similar effects in the brain have been proposed, including changes in neural circuits upon induction of CD81 in the VTA and the NAcc. CD81 is linked to the hypothalamic galanin pathway (Brenz-Verca *et al.*, 2001) which is involved in the inhibition of dopamine release from the median eminence (Melander *et al.*, 1986; Nordström *et al.*, 1987) and inhibition of acetylcholine release in the ventral hippocampus (Fisone *et al.*, 1987). CD81 is also associated with melanocortin circuits and is a target of the melanocortin receptor MC4R in arcuate nucleus (Lamar *et al.*, 2003). The activities of neural melanocortin receptors are tightly regulated by ligands secreted by anorexigenic and orexigenic arcuate nucleus neurons (Lamar *et al.*, 2003). CD81 appears to be part of a signalling cascade involving syndecans and mahogany-like proteins that are necessary for normal melanocortin receptor signalling. CD81 is elevated in obese mice with chronic blockade of melanocortinergic signalling due to ectopic expression of agouti signalling protein. This overexpression in obese mice is also observed with increased melanocortin-4-receptor (MC4R) activity and dysfunctions in hypothalamic pathways. Chronic overexpression of MC4R and CD81 appears to form the molecular basis for agouti obesity syndrome, whereas suppression of the gene activity induces obesity in rodents and humans. Elevated expression of CD81 in hypothalamic regions of obese yellow mice thus provides an interesting link between overeating habits and addiction or other reward deficiency syndromes. Related functions in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway remain to be established and may contribute to the understanding of the molecular mechanisms involved in drug addiction and related disorders. Further *in vivo* experiments under different paradigms are necessary to test these hypotheses.

In this study, behavioural changes measured in association with the expression of a specific gene (here CD81) are due to the combination of two effects: first the drug-induced, endogenous overexpression of CD81 in the areas under investigation (VTA or NAcc) and second the expression of CD81 from the lentivirus itself. To prevent the former

effect, other tools are desired, enabling a complete knock-down of the gene, to minimize the interference and to allow one to distinguish between the two effects.

In conclusion, our study proposes an elegant method for assessing the function of a gene by means of stereotaxic infection of a Doxycycline regulatable lentivirus, allowing for easy switch in local gene expression and for parallel observation of the resulting behavioural changes. These findings clearly confirm our previous studies on a role for CD81 in cocaine-related processes. Here we show that behavioural changes associated with repeated cocaine exposure are affected upon expression of CD81 in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway.

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Abbreviations

CPu, caudate putamen; HEK293T, human embryonic kidney 293T cells; NAcc, nucleus accumbens; SNr, substantia nigra; VTA, ventral tegmental area.

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