

Epileptogenesis

Jae-Moon Kim, M.D., PhD.

*Department of Neurology, Chungnam National University Hospital,
Brain Research Institute, Chungnam National University*

Epilepsy is a disease characterized by “paroxysmal, hypersynchronous, and excessive electrical discharges”. Despite long and extensive research on epileptogenesis, clear explanation of the basic mechanisms of epilepsy has yet to be established. Considering the diverse etiologies of epilepsy and experimental seizure models, a seizure has many mechanisms affecting single neurons and its neural circuits. Epileptic neuron has the ability of spontaneous depolarization and firing. To achieve depolarization, these neurons tend to have increased membrane excitability by interaction of neurotransmitter receptors and ion channels and synapses, but excitable single neuron does not necessarily mean hyperexcitable neural circuit. Synchrony, burst, and neural interactions are required for the spreading of the electrical discharges. Increased membrane excitability is mainly achieved by increased influx of calcium and decreased potassium and chloride transport mechanism. With this membrane excitability, paroxysmal depolarization shift (PDS) needs synaptic excitation represented by giant EPSP. Synaptic function is mainly controlled by neurotransmitters such as GABA and glutamate. The imbalance of these important neurotransmitters has a crucial role in epilepsy. Synaptic reorganization and associated change of neurotransmitter plays an essential role in chronic epileptogenesis

J Korean Neurol Assoc 20(2):000~000, 2002

Key Words :

1. Introduction

slice model Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+}
 K^{+} blocker 4-aminopyridine, GABA antagonists

ionic & electrolyte imbalance,

kindling

가

final common pathway

2. Epileptogenesis: Cellular Substrates

3 ~ 6

* Address for correspondence

Jae-Moon Kim, M.D., PhD.

Department of Neurology,
Chungnam National University Hospital,
#640 Daesa-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon, 301-721, Korea
Tel : +82-42-220-7806 Fax : +82-42-220-7806
E-mail : jmoonkim@cnu.ac.kr

가 archipallium 3
 6 projection, principal neu-
 ron basket cell pyramidal
 circuit interneuron
 principal neurons
 interneurons
 principal neuron inhibitory ineterneu-
 ron recurrent inhibition
 negative feedback interneu-
 rons axonal projec-
 tion synchronization,
 pace maker
 가
 action potential (AP)
 , voltage-gated ion channel ,
 subthreshold excitatory stimuli가 postsy-
 naptic neuron
 AP
 APs
 all-or-none
 and-gated ion channel
 voltage-gated channel, ion
 compartmentalization
 Cl⁻ 가 GABA
 voltage-sensitive calcium channel calcium
 influ^가 calcium activated potassium
 conductan^가 가
 가
 가 .1
 kindling .2
 glutamate NMDA
 sensitivity 가
 conductance
 PDS . PDS
 transmembrane depolarization

PDS EPSP
 giant EPSP , depolarizing after potential
 (DAP) , 가
 Cl⁻
 가 GABA
 calcium influx 가
 voltage-sensitive calcium channel
 K⁺ calcium activated potassium con-
 ductance 가
 spreading
 가 synchrony
 PSP가
 synchrony field effect, electrotonic coupling,
 DAPs 가
 overlap prolonged
 excitatory state . potassium
 gradien^가 voltage-dependent cal-
 cium channel DAPs^가
 recurrent excitation
 field effects
 가 “bursting”
 disinhibition inhibition
 mutual excitation
 Ischemia-induced epilepsy
 glutamat^가
 in vitro model glutamate
 PDS high-frequency
 spike firing .3
 epileptogenic effect AMPA
 가 가
 GluR2 mRNA
 Ca²⁺-permeable AMPA 가 가 .4
 Spontaneous recurrent seizure
 “seizure beget seizure”
 가 system princi-
 pal neuron GAD containing
 interneuron
 somal synapse^가 GAD con-
 taining terminal dendritic spine
 limbic epilepsy model
 seizure onset diffuse , nonhippocampal ori-

Table 1. Ions in epilepsy

Neuronal activity	Ion
Resting membrane potential	Potassium
Action potential	Sodium
EPSPs	Sodium, potassium
IPSPs	Chloride
Voltage-dependent firing	Calcium
Blockage of NMDA channel	Magnesium

gin 21% .⁵

3. Epileptogenesis: Biochemical Substrates

가 , sodium potassium ATPase potassium transport , calcium influx 가 calcium , adenosine, hypoxanthine, inosine, c-AMP 가 c-AMP cascade 가 (Table 1). epiphenomena system excitatory neurotransmitter가 critical . aspartate glutamate system (NT) presynaptic nerve terminal postsynaptic receptor ligand binding channel influx/efflux . glutamate, GABA, Ach, NE, DA, 5-HT, histamine neuropeptide modulation 가 (EAA) 4 aspartate 5 glutamate . Glutamate principal cell interneuron, GABA_A 가 macro molecule . Ionotropic subclass N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA), alpha-amino-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-oxo-4-isoxazolepropanoic acid (AMPA), kainate , quisqualate ion . ionotropic glutamate Na⁺ influx, K⁺ efflux AP modulatory site glycine site metabotropic site . glutamat[±] AMPA site (Quisqualate site) KA site

Na⁺ Ca⁺ . Quisqualate ionotropic/metabotropic glutamat[±] NMDA site . Ca⁺ Na⁺ . NMDA site . NMDA Mg⁺⁺ block Ca⁺ channel 가 Mg⁺ Ca⁺ influx Ca⁺-mediated neuronal damage excitotoxicity . , 가 -70 mV -50 mV Mg⁺가 Ca⁺ Na⁺ 가 EPSP 가 calcium influx sequestered calcium calmodu line pre- & post-synaptic protein release, neurotransmitter release, protein phosphorylation . NMDA receptor block glutamate metabotropic membrane-asso ciated G-protein receptor-activated sig- nal transduction , agonist , signal transduction , Metabotropic site G-protein second messenger . ionotropic receptors agonist / metabotropic agonists signal transduction . GABA hyperpolarize firing threshold . GABA_A GABA_B receptor macromolecular complex GABA_A chloride chan- nel Cl⁻ . GABA_A GABA_B GABA Cl influx AP . GABA_A agonist PB, BDZ . GABA_B chloride channel second messenger system K⁺ channel GABA_B agonist baclofen . GABA modulatory receptor site가 benzodiazepine, barbiturate, picrotoxin, neu- rosteroid site . modulation Cl⁻ , bicu- culline penicillin ,

benzodiazepine, barbiturate, progesterone
 ganaxolone neurosteroids Cl⁻
 IPSP
 pyramidal cell GABA_A medi-
 ate fast IPSP GABA_B mediate
 late hyperpolarizing potential slow IPSP
 가 GABA_A GABA_B
 bicuculline baclofen
 GABA_B potential -

Norepinephrine triggering burst
 2
 2
 NTs 가
 transporters /
 transporters

pH
 pH
 6.9
 paradoxical
 Hydrogen ion NMDA channel block
 excitability pro-
 tective effect CO₂ H₂O bicar-
 bonate hydrogen ion CO₂
 가 hydrogen ion

4. Factors affecting excitability of individual neurons

ion channel
 voltage- ligand-gated channels
 AP
 channel voltage-gated sodium
 gated channel AP ligand-
 influx GABA chloride ion
 NMDA

phosphorylation Ca²⁺ influx 가
 가 Second-messenger system
 norepineph
 rine (NE) - c-GMP
 G-protein K⁺ channel
 encoding mRNA
 gene expression modulation
 가 glutamate
 extra-
 cellular space volume
 extracellular fluid
 (ECF)가 가 K⁺ K⁺ efflux가
 가
 long-term potentiation (LTP)
 가 가
 synaptic contacts remodel
 ing

5. Network Organization Influencing Neural Excitability

Dentate gyrus (DG) 가
 DG afferent projection cell
 granule cell bipolar/basket cell
 local interneurons pro-
 jection cell (feed-forward inhibi-
 tion) projection neuron axon collateral
 interneuron projection
 neuron (feedback inhibition).
 Kindling NTs
 GABA system
 DG hyperexcitability가
 TLE kindling model amygdala, cerebral cor-
 tex, septum 가 entorhinal cortex
 CA3, CA1, subiculum, limbic striatum, sub-
 stantia nigra, entorhinal cortex
 substantia nigra GABA
 ablation kindling NE kin-
 dling
 kindling
 circuit input
 slice high frequency stim-
 ulation 가 kindling
 Epilpeptogenesis
 depolarizing shift
 firing neuron
 (epileptic neuron)
 giant EPSP depolarizing shift
 가

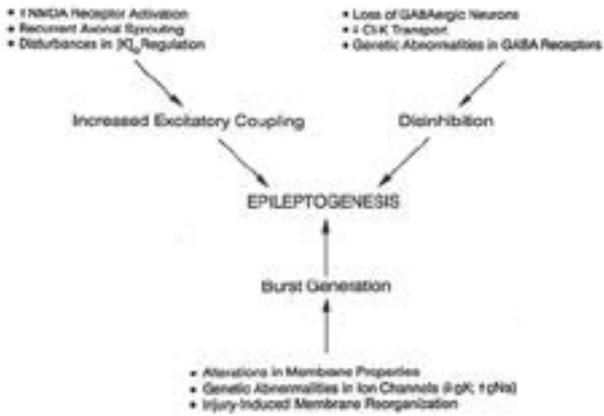


Figure 1. Epileptogenesis in the cortical structures.

Ca²⁺ neuronal firing
K⁺가
가
H. Jackson (1890)
, high-frequency
focal cortical epileptogenesis
가
prolonged depolarization
shift (PDS)
PDS
EPSP가 giant EPSP
DAP (depolarizing after potential)
generating
1) burst-
2) excitatory coupling
3)
가
imbalance
가
, interictal epileptogenesis,
synchronization, interictal-ictal
epileptogenesis

6. Epileptogenesis of partial seizure (Fig. 1)

1) Factors underlying the development of interictal epileptogenesis
intrinsic burst generation:
Interictal discharge
intrinsic burst discharge

CA 2,3 pyramidal cell pace maker
layer
IV, V
가 (pace maker cell) CA3
cell
가
signal
burst genera-
tion impulse
impulse
, excita-
tory synaptic event가
inhibitory
synaptic event가
pace maker cell
synchronous burst activity가
synaptic
depolarization
repeti-
tive spike
epileptogenic pace maker
Na⁺, Ca²⁺ inward current
K⁺, Cl⁻ outward current balance
, slow inward current가
spike bursts가
burst discharge
inward current가
outward current가 block
burst discharge가
가
acetylcholine K⁺ channel
blocker가
K⁺
NMDA
Ca²⁺ inward current
가
input-output
excitable
higher frequency
firing
가
axotomy
dendrite Na⁺ channel
가
repetitive
dendritic Na⁺ spike가
rat
axotomized corticospinal neuron
가
firing
가
hyperpe-
larization
excitable
Role of disinhibition in focal epileptoge-
nesis : epileptogenesis가
intrinsic burst activity
signal
synchronization

spread 3) Cl⁻, K⁺

가 burst 4)

11 5) NMDA

가 가 12,13

Cl⁻ influx 가

GABA IPSP

synaptic inhibition

inhibitory synapse가

hyperexcitable repet

itive polysynaptic excitatory activity가

inhibitory &

excitatory electrogenesis

Role of excitatory postsynaptic potentials

: EPSP 가

inhibitory mechanism

1) susceptible neuron

burst intrinsic membrane event trig

gering 2) impulse propagation (eg. thal-

amocortical neuron axonal arborization

pyramidal neuron recurrent excitato-

ry connection) synchronization

3) recurrent & polysynaptic excitatory circuit

EPSP summate large

postsynaptic depolarization repeti

tive high frequency action potential

synchronization

summation EEG spike

axonal sprouting recurrent exci-

tatory circuit recurrent exci-

tatory connection 가 8 rat

DG human temporal lobe 15,16

mossy fiber recurrent

sprouting DG granule cell burst gener-

ation excitability가

postsynaptic neuron glutamate

가 NMDA

subtype 가

pacemaker

excitatory connectivity , pace-

maker synchronous

2) Mechanisms of synchronization

Synchronization (Table 1)

excitatory synaptic poten-

Table 2. Mechanisms of synchronization in epileptogenesis

Activation of recurrent and polysynaptic excitatory circuits		
Increase of external K ⁺ concentration		
Bursts in axonal arborization		
Ephaptic interaction		
Electronic coupling in gap junction		
Actions of neuromodulators		

tial 가	in vitro	
가	K ⁺	
가 가	synaptic transmission	
discharge가	K ⁺ current가	burst
Cl ⁻	synaptic inhibition	가
	synchronizationaxon termi-	
	nal arborization burst discharge tightly	
	packed cell (ephaptic interaction),	
	spread	
	가	

(Table 2).

3) Interictal-ictal transitions

tion shift (DS)	가	depolariza
	가	
	DS	voltage-regu
	lated intrinsic membrane currents	
	17	
DS가	DS	가
	increasing excitation	
decreased inhibition	가	regenera
tive cycle		circuit가
	postsynaptic inhibition	
	Cl ⁻ 가 가	GABA
	excitatory cir-	
cuit	excitatory connection	
	. EAAs	
	NMDA receptor antagonist가	
ictal discharge		
ictal discharge		
	가	
	second messenger system	

K^+ current 가
 afterhyperpolarization repetitive discharge가
 4) Epileptogenesis of partial seizures
 epileptogenesis
 connectivity
 inhibitory synaptic circuit가
 Ca²⁺ phosphoregulation, Cl⁻ transport system
 GABAergic circuit inhibition
 GABA ion channel
 EAA 가 epileptogenesis가
 epileptogenesis
 epileptic neuron glutamate가
 sequestration
 endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase Ca²⁺-induced Ca²⁺ release가
 Ammon's horn sclerosis (HS)
 Sommer HS
 Pflieger
 1970 1980
 HA가
 glutamate receptor HS가
 HS가 HS가
 glutamate가
 c-fos
 immediate early gene
 growth factor, BDNF neurotrophine
 TrkB, TrkC neurotrophine가
 sprouting
 Slovitier²⁶ granule cell layer
 dentate hilus mossy cell somatostatin-containing neuron
 GABAergic neuron

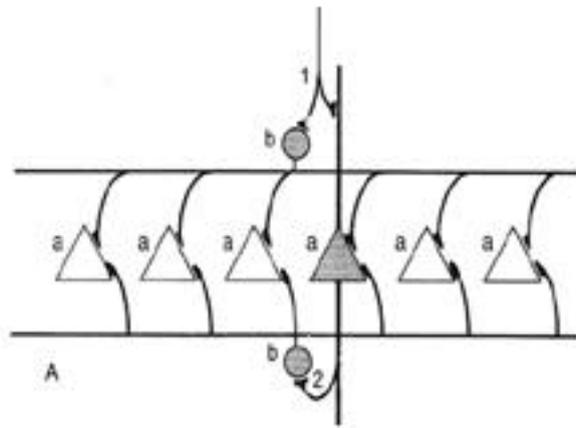


Figure 2. Feed-back and feed-forward inhibition. Excitatory input (1) excites the principal neuron (a) as well as inhibitory interneurons (b). The interneuron then inhibits the excited neuron and its neighbors (feed-forward inhibition). Spike propagation down the axon of the principal neuron excites the inhibitory interneuron via axon collateral (2), which in turn inhibits the firing neuron and its neighbors. (Feed-back inhibition)

²⁷ mossy cell inhibitory interneuron (bipolar cell, basket cell) feed-forward inhibition feed-back inhibition granule cell firing (Fig. 2 Dormant basket cell hypothesis).
 Tauck Nadler (1985) excitatory dentate granule cell mossy fiber가 proximal dendritic field sprouting afferent input monosynaptic recurrent excitatory circuit (recurrent excitatory circuit) neuronal reorganization enhanced inhibition enhanced excitation
 MTLE hyper-synchronous ictal onset disinhibitory ictal onset hypersynchronous onset hippocampal sclerosis가 partial limbic seizure increased inhibition increased excitation in vivo paired pulse stimulation studies epileptic hippocampus enhanced inhibitory influence가 synchronous discharge

MTLE (Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy)

deficiency

. Primary

myoclonic epilepsy

JME

chromosome 6p

^{29,30}

glutamate excitation

synchronous paroxysmal depolarization shifts (PDSs)

initial depolarization

recurrent inhibitory circuit

afterhyperpolarizations (AHs)

neuronal aggregates

. PDS epileptogenic afferent input

postsynaptic responsivity calcium currents

EAAAs가 . AH

intrinsic calcium-dependent potassium currents

GABA-mediated recurrent inhibition

GABA_A, GABA_B receptors가

low-threshold calcium current가

calcium current가

calcium current가

spike wave rhythmicity

spike wave

excitation-cell firing-recurrent IPSPs and LHPs (by GABA_B)-hyperpolarization

low-threshold calcium current

-depolarization-firing

spike-wave complex

complex

“brake on the system”

seizure generation

spike wave

spike wave

Coulter (1990)¹

regenerative low threshold calcium current가 ESM

spike-wave

complicated absence CPS

GABA inhibitory system

VGB, TGB

³²

8. Conclusions

excitatory neurotransmitters, EPSPs, Ca⁺⁺ currents, giant excitatory potential (PDS), bursting neurons

inhibitory neurotransmitters, hyperpolarization, IPSP, ion pumps

8. Conclusions

excitatory neurotransmitters, EPSPs, Ca⁺⁺ currents, giant excitatory potential (PDS), bursting neurons

inhibitory neurotransmitters, hyperpolarization, IPSP, ion pumps

. Pyridoxine

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