Additional Antidepressant Pharmacotherapies According to a Neural Network

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Abstract

Major depression, a frequent psychiatric disease, is associated with neurotransmitter alterations in the midbrain, hypothalamus and hippocampus. Deficiency of postsynaptic excitatory neurotransmitters such as dopamine, noradrenaline and serotonin and a surplus of presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitters such as GABA and glutamate (mainly a postsynaptic excitatory and partly a presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitter), can be found in the involved brain regions. However, neuropeptide alterations (galanin, neuropeptide Y, substance P) also play an important role in its pathogenesis. A neural network is described, including the alterations of neuroactive substances at specific subreceptors. Currently, major depression is treated with monoamine reuptake inhibitors. An additional therapeutic option could be the administration of antagonists of presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitters or the administration of agonists/antagonists of neuropeptides.

Keywords: Acetylcholine; Bupropion; Dopamine; GABA; Galanin; Glutamate; Hippocampus; Hypothalamus; Major depression; Midbrain; Neural network; Neuropeptide Y; Noradrenaline; Serotonin; Substance P

Abbreviations: CRH: Corticotropin Releasing Hormone; CRH1: Corticotropin Releasing Hormone Receptor; CSF: Cerebro Spinal Fluid; D2: Dopaminergic Subreceptor; GABA: Gamma Amino Butyric Acid; GABAA: Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Subtype A Receptors; GABAB: Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Subtype B Receptors; Gal2: Galanin 2; 5-HT: Serotonergic Receptor; 5-HT1A: 5-Hydroxytryptamine 1A Receptors; 5-HT7: 5-hydroxytryptamine-7 Receptor; m5GluR: Subtype 5 of Metabotropic Glutaminergic Receptor; MC4R: Melanocortin Receptor Four; nAchR: Nicotinic Cholinergic Receptor; NK1: Tachykinin Subreceptor; NMDA: N-Methyl-D-Aspartate; sDNRI: Selective Dopamine and Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitor; SNRI: Selective Serotonin and Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitor; sNRI: Selective Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitor; SSR1: Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor

Introduction

Major depression is a frequent psychiatric disease, which can be induced by stressful life events [1]. In major depression, monoamine hypoactivity, i.e. of dopamine, noradrenaline, serotonin can be observed in the midbrain and hippocampus [1]. Presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitters, namely gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and glutamate (mainly a postsynaptic excitatory and partly a presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitter), also play an important role in its pathogenesis. GABA and glutamate enhance noradrenaline and serotonin hypoactivity through an increased presynaptic inhibition [2,3]. The hypothalamic-adrenocortical axis regulates the alteration of neurotransmitters in the midbrain [4]. This neural relationship hints at the depressive symptoms induced by stressful life events. Major depression is currently treated with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), selective serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) or with the selective noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitor (sDNRI), bupropion [5]. In spite of the administered antidepressant drugs, a percentage of depressive patients remain treatment-resistant. Here, neural networks are described in order to derive additional antidepressant pharmacotherapies.

The purpose of this review is to describe the alterations of classical neurotransmitters and neuropeptides in the brain areas involved in major depression and to point out the coherence between single neuroactive substances and their corresponding subreceptors. A question should be answered, whether a multimodal pharmacotherapy with an agonistic or antagonistic effect at several subreceptors is higher than the current conventional antidepressant treatment.

Clinical Features in Major Depression

Major depression is a frequent psychiatric disorder, which concerns 5-8% of the population. The symptoms of the disease are prolonged sadness, loss of energy, interest and pleasure, changes in behavior and physical health as well in the circadian rhythm with an early awakening and an improved mood in the evening. Major depression, which is not treated sufficiently, may lead to suicide attempts [6]. In a large Swedish cohort, it has been examined the relationship between the prevalence of major depression and unemployment, and it has been found that foreign-born, unemployed women had the highest risk to develop major depressive disorders [7]. Alterations of classical neurotransmitters and neuropeptides in the hypothalamus, midbrain and hippocampus

In the hypothalamus, midbrain and hippocampus, the alteration of neurotransmitters and neuropeptides will be reviewed, and the neural relationship between the hypothalamic-adrenocortical axis and the neural networks in the midbrain will be explained.

Dysfunction of the hypothalamic-adrenocortical axis in major depression

Dysfunction of the hypothalamic-adrenocortical axis can

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be observed in depressive patients. Enhanced responsiveness in the dexamethasone (DEX)/corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) test can be observed in major depression, but not in schizoid or in passive-aggressive patients [4]. In the chapter of the neural networks, it will be shown that hypothalamic CRH neurons, via CRH1 receptors, transmit a strong activating impulse to glutamnergic neurons which strongly inhibit 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons located in the midbrain via subtype 5 of metabotropic glutamnergic receptors (mGlu receptors) [1].

**Serotonin**

Serotonin is a postsynaptic excitatory neurotransmitter, which acts at different 5-HT receptors and in major depression shows hypoactivity in the brainstem and hippocampus. In major depression, serotonin (5-HT) hypoactivity is encoded in the 5-HT transporter gene [11]. The serotonergic effect is mediated via 5-HT1A receptors. SSRIs such as paroxetine, citalopram or fluoxetine and 5-HT1A agonists improve depressive symptoms. In the hippocampus, an additional antidepressant effect can be achieved by an agonism at 5-HT2C or an antagonism at 5-HT7 receptors [18].

**Noradrenaline**

In major depression, noradrenaline hypoactivity is encoded in the noradrenaline transporter gene and occurs in the brainstem via a reduced activation of the alpha1 noradrenergic receptor [9]. Patients with this gene better respond to selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors such as duloxetine than to SSRIs [10]. SNRIs, such as venlafaxine, are more effective in the treatment of major depression than SSRIs [11]. In a meta-analysis, it was shown that the adult antidepressant treatment with escitalopram, an SSRI, compared to the treatment with duloxetine, a 5-HT and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor, was more effective and resulted in fewer adverse effects [12].

**Dopamine**

Dopamine is as well involved in the pathogenesis of major depression and shows reduced levels in the hippocampus and the extrapyramidal system. Hypoactivity of dopamine, which has a postsynaptic excitatory action via D2 receptors, is accompanied in different brain regions by increased dopamine transporter binding and elevated monoamine oxidase levels, an enzyme degrading dopamine [9]. In major depression, dopamine hypoactivity via D2 receptors occurs in the hippocampus. An increased GABAAergic presynaptic inhibition of D2 dopaminergic neurons can enhance dopamine hypoactivity [1]. Bupropion, a sNDRI exerts a good antidepressant effect and improves the “decreased positive effect”, i.e. the loss of energy, interest and pleasure [5].

**Acetylcholine**

Acetylcholine, which exerts its effect on muscarinic and nicotinic cholinergic receptors, is also involved in the pathogenesis of major depression [1]. In the dorsal hippocampus and in the medial prefrontal cortex, acetylcholine stimulates serotonin release by activating nicotinic cholinergic receptors [13]. Agonists of nicotinic cholinergic receptors (nAch agonists) could have antidepressant properties, because in the hippocampus nicotinic cholinergic neurons activate D2 dopaminergic neurons via alpha-4beta2 nAch receptors [14].

**Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)**

GABA is dysfunctional in major depression. GABA exerts its presynaptic inhibitory effect via GABA A and GABAB receptors. GABA hypoactivity is partly due to polymorphisms of the GABA A transporter gene. The four neurotransmitters noradrenaline, serotonin, GABA and glutamate form a neural network in the center of the circadian rhythm and the “mood center” [8]. In the “mood center”, GABAergic neurons could strongly inhibit alpha1 noradrenergic neurons via GABAB receptors and thus enhance noradrenaline deficiency [15]. The antidepressant effect of GABAB receptor antagonists should be examined in clinical trials.

**Glutamate**

Glutamate is mainly an excitotoxic, postsynaptic excitatory neurotransmitter and partly a presynaptic inhibitory neurotransmitter and exerts its effect upon ionotrophic glutamnergic receptors, i.e. N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors and on metabotropic glutamnergic receptors [1]. In major depression, an increase or decrease of glutamate can be found in certain brain regions [1]. Glutamnergic neurons could strongly inhibit 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons in the brainstem via NMDA or subtype 5 of metabotropic glutamnergic receptors. Therefore, NMDA and mGluR antagonists should be examined in clinical trials in order to know whether they exert antidepressant properties or not [16].

**Galanin**

Galanin is involved in hyperglycemia, nociception, memory, neuropathic pain and modulates serotonin function [17]. In an animal model of depression, galanin levels have been found to be decreased in the medial and lateral hypothalamus [18]. Paroxetine, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor is often prescribed and exerts a safe antidepressant effect. The effects on non-serotonergic neurotransmitters have been examined. Paroxetine exerted an effect on some neuropeptides, i.e. it increases galanin levels [19]. Galanin agonists acting at Gal2 receptors could have an antidepressant effect, because galanin neurons located in the hypothalamus could activate, via Gal2 receptors, serotonergic neurons located in the hippocampus [8,18].

**Neuropeptide Y**

Neuropeptide Y is implicated in hypertension, controls the circadian rhythm, improves memory and it is involved in sexual behaviour [20]. In major depression, neuropeptide Y levels are decreased or increased after antidepressive treatment [21]. In the hippocampus, neuropeptide Y neurons activate GABAergic neurons via NPY1 receptors. A question arises, whether NPY1 antagonists could have antidepressant properties or not [8]. A prophylactic treatment in stress-triggered anxiety or depressive-like behaviour has been examined. The intranasal administration of neuropeptide Y and/or the melanocortin receptor four (MC4R) antagonist, HS014, showed anxiolytic and antidepressant effects in this clinical trial [22].

**Substance P**

Substance P has been found to be increased in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in depressive patients and to be decreased after antidepressive pharmacotherapy [23]. Since substance P neurons activate GABAergic neurons located in the hippocampus, it should be examined whether substance P antagonists, i.e. NK1 receptor antagonists could have an additional antidepressant effect [8]. The NK1 receptor, through which substance P exerts its effect, is involved in wound healing, neurogenic inflammation and in tumorgenesis. Substance P exerts a neuromodulating effect in the central and peripheral nervous systems and is associated with depression, stress, anxiety, and emesis. The NK1 receptor antagonist aprepitant is prescribed for high or moderate emesis [24].

**Major Depression: Signalling Mechanisms of Different Neurotransmitters in the Hippocampus**

In a review about the psychological, genetic and environmental
Neural Networks in the Hypothalamus, Midbrain and Hippocampus

The neural networks in the hypothalamus, midbrain and hippocampus are shown in Figures 1–3. It can be described as follows (Figure 1): in the "mood center" of the brainstem, 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons transmit a weak postsynaptic excitatory impulse to GABAergic neurons, which via GABAB receptors inhibit alpha1 noradrenergic neurons. 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons have a weak activity due to the 5-HT transporter gene. Alpha1 noradrenergic neurons weakly activate glutaminergic neurons, which strongly inhibit 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons via m5Glu receptors. Glutaminergic neurons located in this brain center inhibit, via m3Glu receptors, other glutaminergic neurons located in the center of the circadian rhythm. The latter glutaminergic neurons inhibit, via NMDA receptors, 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons which activate GABAergic neurons. GABAergic neurons in the "mood center" inhibit, via GABA receptors, the GABAergic neurons located in the center of the circadian rhythm. GABAergic neurons inhibit, via GABA receptors, alpha1 noradrenergic neurons located in the locus coeruleus which activate glutaminergic neurons. In the center of the circadian rhythm, serotonergic and noradrenergic neurons have alternating levels during the course of the day: 5-HT is preponderant of the circadian rhythm, serotonergic and noradrenergic neurons have a low activity during the night and noradrenaline during the day [27].

In the hippocampus (Figure 2), D2 dopaminergic neurons with a low activity activate glutaminergic neurons, which via NMDA receptors inhibit 5-HT2A serotonergic neurons. Hippocampal 5-HT2A serotonergic neurons strongly inhibit GABAergic neurons located in the brainstem "mood center" of the hypothalamus in major depression. 5-HT: serotonin; CRH: corticotropin-releasing hormone; Glu: glutamate; 5-HT1A: the 5-HT1A subreceptor of the serotonergic receptor; 5-HT2A: alpha1: the alpha1 subreceptor of the noradrenergic subreceptor; GABA(A): the GABA(A) subreceptor of the GABAergic receptor; GABA(B): the GABA(B) subreceptor of the GABAergic receptor; GABA(A) and GABA(B): gamma-aminobutyric acid; Gal: Galanin; Glu: glutamate; NPY: neuropeptide Y; SP: substance P; 5-HT2A: the 5-HT2A subreceptor of the serotoninergic receptor; 5-HT7: the 5-HT7 subreceptor of the serotoninergic receptor; alpha4 beta2 nAch: the alpha4 beta2 nAch receptor of the nicotinic cholinergic receptor; D2: the D2 subreceptor of the dopaminergic receptor; GABA(A): the GABA(A) subreceptor of the GABAergic receptor; Gal2: the Gal2 subreceptor of the galanin receptor; NK1: the NK1 subreceptor of the tachykinin receptor; NMDA: the N-methyl-D-aspartate subreceptor of the ionotropic glutaminergic receptor; NPY1: the NPY1 subreceptor of the neuropeptide Y receptor. A plus mark indicates a postsynaptic excitatory impulse; a minus mark indicates a presynaptic inhibitory impulse.

Neuronal pathways, classical neurotransmitters and neuropeptides involved in the hypothalamus in major depression. 5-HT: serotonin; CRH: corticotropin-releasing hormone; Glu: glutamate; 5-HT1A: the 5-HT1A subreceptor of the serotoninergic receptor; CRH: the CRH1 subreceptor of the corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor; mGlu: the mGlu receptor of the metabotropic glutaminergic receptor. A plus mark indicates a postsynaptic excitatory impulse; a minus mark indicates a presynaptic inhibitory impulse.

In the hippocampus, the main neurotransmitters are dopamine and serotonin as well as GABA and glutamate [25]. Antidepressant drugs, which block the reuptake of serotonin, improve depressive symptoms by increasing synaptic serotonin. SSRIs reduce energy metabolism by increasing extracellular serotonin, which is restored by compensatory mechanisms. That is the reason why depressive patients suffer worsening depressive symptoms during the first weeks of the treatment with SSRIs [26].
Antidepressant drugs | Example of drugs | Therapeutic effects | Adverse effects | References
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
SSRIs: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors | Citalopram, fluoxetine, paroxetine | Antidepressant effect, sedating effect to a small extent | Arrhythmias, constipation, increased intracocular pressure, decreased sexual activity, hypotension, weight gain | [31,32]
Tricyclic antidepressants | Amitriptyline | Antidepressant and sedating effects | Arrhythmias, constipation, increased intracocular pressure, decreased sexual activity, hypotension, sedation, weight gain | [31,32]
SNRIs: selective serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors | Venlafaxine | Good antidepressant effect | Arrhythmias, hypertension, insomnia, increased intracocular pressure, weight gain and loss | [31,32]
sSNRIs: selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors | Reboxetine | Treat the “decreased positive effect”, the lack of energy, interest and pleasure | Insomnia, dry mouth, constipation, nausea, excessive sweating, tachycardia, hypotenion and hypertension | [31,32]
sDNRIs: selective dopamine and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors | Bupropion | Treat the “decreased positive effect”, the lack of energy, interest and pleasure | Arrhythmias, hypertension, insomnia, increased intracocular pressure, weight loss | [31,32]

Table 1: Therapeutic and adverse effects of antidepressant drugs.

Current Antidepressant Pharmacotherapies

Major depression is currently treated with monoamine reuptake inhibitors. The different therapeutic effects of the different antidepressant drugs will be pointed out in the subsequent chapters.

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

SSRIs, for example fluoxetine, paroxetine or citalopram have a good therapeutic effect in depressive patients. Adverse effects of the SSRIs are constipation, increased intracocular pressure, ECG abnormalities and sexual dysfunction. All antidepressant drugs except bupropion, mirtazapine and vortioxetine, which blocks the 5-HT transporter and the 5-HT7 receptor, cause these side effects [28,29].

Selective serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)

The sSNRI venlafaxine can be used to treat major depression. In a clinical trial, venlafaxine had a better therapeutic effect than SSRIs [11].

Selective noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitor (sDNRI)

The sDNRI bupropion can be administered to treat the “decreased positive effect”, i.e. the loss of energy, interest and pleasure. Frequent adverse effects are hypertension, insomnia, constipation, however no sexual dysfunction has been reported [30]. An overview of the therapeutic and adverse effects of the different approved antidepressant drugs is given in Table 1 [31,32].

Additional antidepressant pharmacotherapies

In agreement with the neural networks described above, the following drugs can be administered for the treatment of major depression:
- GABAB antagonists which increase noradrenaline levels through a decreased presynaptic inhibition [15],
- m5GluR and NMDA antagonists which increase 5-HT levels [16],
- CRH1 receptor antagonists which increase 5-HT levels through a reduced presynaptic inhibition via m5GluR receptors [8],
- GAL2 agonists which enhance 5-HT neurotransmission [18],
- 5-HT7 antagonists [11],
- NRI receptors antagonists which enhance GABAergic neurotransmission and NPY1 receptor antagonists [21,23].

Prevention of Major Depression

Major depression can be triggered by stressful events. Therefore psychohygiene, i.e. alternating professional and leisure-time and social activities are of great importance. In a social working place, a good communication between the colleagues and supervision could stabilize the mental health. In preventive examinations, physicians should focus on symptoms hinting at major depression, for example sleep disturbances.

Conclusion

In major depression, we have summarized the alterations of classical neurotransmitters and neuropeptides in the hippocampus, midbrain and hypothalamus. Hyпоactivity of the monoamines dopamine, noradrenaline and 5-HT and hyperactivity of GABA and glutamate at specific subreceptors have been reported in the involved brain regions. In most cases, depressive patients are treated with monoamine reuptake inhibitors; it has been reported that bupropion (a sDNRI) and venlafaxine (a SNRI) exert a higher antidepressant effect than SSRIs. We described neural networks in the hippocampus, midbrain and hypothalamus. It is important to include the hypothalamus in the neural networks, because the neural relationship between the CRH neurons and the decreased activity of the brainstem 5-HT1A serotonergic neurons of the “mood center” could be explained. We suggest a multimodal antidepressant pharmacotherapy in order to enhance the antidepressant effect. We point out some additional subreceptors in the brain regions involved in major depression, on which new antidepressant drugs could exert an agonistic or antagonistic effect. The development of the new antidepressant drug vortioxetine, which blocks the 5-HT transporter and antagonizes the 5-HT7 receptor, shows that a multimodal antidepressant pharmacotherapy can achieve progress in the patients’ treatment.

References


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