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Three Types of Neurochemical Projection from the Bed Nucleus of the Stria Terminalis to the Ventral Tegmental Area in Adult Mice

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Dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) play crucial roles in motivational control of behaviors, and their activity is regulated directly or indirectly via GABAergic neurons by extrinsic afferents from various sources, including the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BST). Here, the neurochemical composition of VTA-projecting BST neurons and their outputs to the VTA were studied in adult mouse brains. By combining retrograde tracing with fluorescence *in situ* hybridization for 67 kDa glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67) and vesicular glutamate transporters (VGluTs), VTA-targeting BST neurons were classified into GAD67-positive (GAD67⁺)/VGluT3-negative (VGluT3⁻), GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺, and VGluT2⁺ neurons, of which GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁻ neurons constituted the majority (~90%) of VTA-projecting BST neurons. GABAergic efferents from the BST formed symmetrical synapses on VTA neurons, which were mostly GABAergic neurons, and expressed GABA_A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit on their synaptic and extrasynaptic membranes. In the VTA, VGluT3 was detected in terminals expressing vesicular inhibitory amino acid transporter (VIAAT), plasmalemmal serotonin transporter, or neither. Of these, VIAAT⁺/VGluT3⁺ terminals, which should include those from GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺ BST neurons, formed symmetrical synapses. When single axons from VGluT3⁺ BST neurons were examined, almost all terminals were labeled for VIAAT, whereas VGluT3 was often absent from terminals with high VIAAT loads. VGluT2⁺ terminals in the VTA exclusively formed asymmetrical synapses, which expressed AMPA receptors on postsynaptic membrane. Therefore, the major mode of the BST–VTA projection is GABAergic, and its activation is predicted to disinhibit VTA DAergic neurons. VGluT2⁺ and VGluT3⁺ BST neurons further supply additional projections, which may principally convey excitatory or inhibitory inputs, respectively, to the VTA.

Introduction

The ventral tegmental area (VTA) is the source of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons that project to the medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens, known collectively as the mesocortico-limbic dopamine system. Activity of DAergic neurons and dopamine release in target regions are crucial for motivational control of behaviors in response to value, salience, and alerting signals (Schultz et al., 1997; Bromberg-Martin et al., 2010). DAergic neurons are targets of modulation by various extrinsic afferents (Grace et al., 2007; Sesack and Grace, 2010; Morikawa and Paladini, 2011). In normal animals, the majority of DAergic neurons

are not spontaneously active because of GABAergic inhibition by projections from the ventral pallidum. This inactive state shifts into a tonic firing state by driving GABAergic neuronal firing in the nucleus accumbens, which, in turn, inhibits the ventral pallidum. Conversely, the pedunculo-pontine and laterodorsal tegmental nuclei in the brainstem play key roles in the initiation of the burst firing state of DAergic neurons. In addition, VTA DAergic neurons are locally innervated by VTA GABAergic neurons (Johnson and North, 1992; Omelchenko and Sesack, 2009), which also project to other brain regions (Van Bockstaele and Pickel, 1995; Steffensen et al., 1998; Carr and Sesack, 2000).

The bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BST) is considered to be a relay nucleus in stress and reward pathways (Herman and Cullinan, 1997; Jalabert et al., 2009). The BST is strongly interconnected to the mediocentral amygdala and the shell of the nucleus accumbens, which together constitute the extended amygdala (Alheid and Heimer, 1988; Brog et al., 1993). Through projections to the paraventricular hypothalamic nucleus (PVN), VTA, and relay nuclei of the autonomic nervous system (Davis and Whalen, 2001), the BST and the central nucleus of the amygdala are involved in the expression of endocrine, auto-

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nomic, and somatic signs of stress responses and negative affective states, such as anxiety, fear, and aversion (Walker and Davis, 1997; Nijssen et al., 2001; Cecchi et al., 2002; Fendt et al., 2003; Sullivan et al., 2004; Deyama et al., 2008; Radley and Sawchenko, 2011). The BST is densely populated with GABAergic neurons (Cullinan et al., 1993), and there are also a few neurons expressing vesicular glutamate transporters (VGluTs) (Hur and Zaborszky, 2005; Jalabert et al., 2009; Poulin et al., 2009). Studies using *in vivo* electrophysiological recording have demonstrated a strong excitatory influence on VTA DAergic neurons by stimulation of the BST (Georges and Aston-Jones, 2001, 2002; Jalabert et al., 2009). However, there is a lack of clear information about neurochemical composition of, and innervation by, BST neurons projecting to the VTA.

In this study, we characterized VTA-projecting BST neurons using combined neurotracing and histochemical techniques and identified three neurochemical types of BST–VTA projection. The major projection originates from BST GABAergic neurons expressing 67 kDa glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67) and preferentially targets VTA GABAergic neurons. There are also additional projections from VGluT2-expressing and VGluT3/GAD67-coexpressing BST neurons, which likely represent excitatory and inhibitory projections, respectively, as suggested from their distinct postsynaptic morphology and receptor expression.

Materials and Methods

Animals and section preparation. All experiments were performed according to the guidelines laid down by the animal welfare committee of Hokkaido University and received institutional approval. In the present study, we used adult male C57BL/6 mice ($n = 37$) and GAD67–green fluorescent protein (GFP) (Δ neo) mice (Tamamaki et al., 2003) ($n = 6$), which were termed hereafter GAD67–GFP knock-in mice. Under deep pentobarbital anesthesia (100 mg/kg of body weight, i.p.), mice were fixed transcardially with 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (PB), pH 7.2, for light microscopy or 4% paraformaldehyde/0.1% glutaraldehyde in PB for electron microscopy. Sections of fixed brains (50 μ m in thickness) were prepared using a microlicer (VT1000S; Leica Microsystems) and subjected to free-floating immunohistochemistry. For fluorescence *in situ* hybridization, brains were freshly obtained under deep pentobarbital anesthesia and immediately frozen in powdered dry ice. Fresh-frozen sections (20 μ m) were cut on a cryostat (CM1900; Leica Microsystems). All sections were mounted on silane-coated glass slides.

For postembedding immunogold electron microscopy, microlicer sections (400 μ m) were cryoprotected with 30% glycerol in PB and frozen rapidly with liquid propane in the EM CPC unit (Leica Microsystems). Frozen sections were immersed in 0.5% uranyl acetate in methanol at -90°C in the AFS freeze-substitution unit (Leica Microsystems), infiltrated at -45°C with Lowicryl HM-20 resin (Chemische Werke Lowi), and polymerized under ultraviolet light. Ultrathin sections (80 nm) were prepared using an ultramicrotome (Ultracut; Leica Microsystems).

In situ hybridization. Digoxigenin (DIG)- or fluorescein-labeled cRNA probes were prepared to detect multiple mRNAs simultaneously. cDNA fragments of GAD67 [1036–2015; National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Reference Sequence NM_008077], mouse VGluT1 (301–1680; NCBI Reference Sequence BC054462), mouse VGluT2 (934–2060; NCBI Reference Sequence BC038375), and mouse VGluT3 (22–945; NCBI Reference Sequence NM_182959) were subcloned into the Bluescript II plasmid vector. Preparation of cRNA probes was performed as described previously (Yamasaki et al., 2010).

Sections were treated with the following incubation steps: acetylation with 0.25% acetic anhydride in 0.1 M triethanolamine-HCl, pH 8.0, for 10 min, and prehybridization for 1 h in hybridization buffer (50% formamide, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.02% bovine serum albumin, 0.6 M NaCl, 200 μ g/ml tRNA, 1 mM

Table 1. Primary antibodies used in the present study

Molecule	Sequence (NCBI #)	Host	Specificity	Reference
Alexa Fluor 488 GABA _A R α 1	369–386 aa (NM_010250)	Rb GP	IB/HEK	Invitrogen (catalog # A11094) Ichikawa et al. (2011)
GFP	1–238 aa (YP_002302326)	Rb	KI	Takasaki et al. (2010)
GluA1	841–907 aa (X57497)	Rb	IB/KO	Yamazaki et al. (2010) Yamasaki et al. (2011)
HTT	1–77 aa (AF013604)	Rb	IB	Somogyi et al. (2004)
TH		Ms-mAb	*1	Immunostar (catalog #22941)
VGluT2	559–582 aa (BC038375)	GP/Go	IB	Miyazaki et al. (2003) Miura et al. (2006)
VGluT3	558–601 aa (AF510321)	GP	*2	Present study
VIAAT	31–112 aa (BC052020)	Rb/Go	IB	Miyazaki et al. (2003) Fukudome et al. (2004)

aa, Amino acid residues; GluA1, ionotropic glutamate receptor subunit GluA1; Go, goat polyclonal antibody; GP, guinea pig polyclonal antibody; HEK, immunoblot with transfected HEK cell lysates; IB, immunoblot with brain homogenates; KI, specific neuronal labeling in GAD67–GFP knock-in mice but not in wild-type mice; Ms-mAb, mouse monoclonal antibody; KO, lack of immunolabeling in GluA1 knock-out brains; Rb, rabbit polyclonal antibody; *1, selective neuronal labeling and extensive overlap with dopamine transporter in the substantia nigra and VTA; *2, specificity was confirmed by immunoblot and immunohistochemical patterns similar to previous VGluT3 antibodies raised against the corresponding sequence of rat VGluT3 (Somogyi et al., 2004) and selective labeling in cannabinoid receptor CB₁-expressing GABAergic interneurons in the cortex, hippocampus, and amygdala (our unpublished data).

EDTA, and 10% dextran sulfate). Hybridization was performed at 63.5°C for 12 h in hybridization buffer supplemented with cRNA probes at a dilution of 1:1000. Posthybridization washing was done at 61°C successively with 5 $\times$ SSC for 30 min, 4 $\times$ SSC containing 50% formamide for 40 min, 2 $\times$ SSC containing 50% formamide for 40 min, and 0.1 $\times$ SSC for 30 min. Sections were incubated at room temperature in NTE buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 0.01 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and 5 mM EDTA) for 20 min, 20 mM iodoacetamide in NTE buffer for 20 min, and TNT buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and 0.15 M NaCl) for 20 min.

For immunohistochemical detection of DIG and fluorescein, sections were blocked with DIG blocking solution [TNT buffer containing 1% blocking reagent (Roche Diagnostics) and 4% normal sheep serum] for 30 min and 0.5% tyramide signal amplification (TSA) blocking reagent (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences) in TNT buffer for 1 h. Then sections were incubated with either alkaline phosphatase-conjugated sheep anti-DIG or anti-fluorescein antibody (1:500, 2 h; Roche Diagnostics) for chromogenic detection or peroxidase-conjugated anti-DIG or anti-fluorescein antibody (1:500, 2 h; Roche Diagnostics) for fluorescence detection. After two TNT washes for 15 min each, chromogenic detection was performed using NBT/BCIP solution (1:50; Roche Diagnostics) in detection buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 0.1 M NaCl, and 50 mM MgCl₂) for 12 h, whereas fluorescence detection was done using the Cy3–TSA plus amplification kit (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences). In single or double fluorescence *in situ* hybridization, the first detection was performed with peroxidase-conjugated anti-fluorescein antibody (1:500, 1 h; Invitrogen), followed by incubation with the FITC–TSA plus amplification kit (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences). After inactivation of residual peroxidase activities by dipping sections in 3% H₂O₂ for 30 min, sections were subjected to second detection using DIG-labeled cRNA probe, peroxidase-conjugated anti-DIG antibody (1:500, 2 h; Invitrogen), and the Cy3–TSA plus amplification kit (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences). Finally, sections were counterstained with TOTO-3 (1:50 in PBS, 20 min; Invitrogen). To investigate the neurochemical composition of BST neurons, we used the shape of the lateral ventricle and anterior commissure as a landmark, took tiled images covering the BST [20 $\times$ magnifications, 1.3 $\times$ zoom; two rows (x -axis) and three columns (y -axis)], and counted the number of positive cells having the nucleus. For *in situ* hybridization combined with immunofluorescence, microlicer sections were subjected to incubation and detection for the former and then for the latter.

Immunofluorescence. In the present study, we used primary antibodies against Alexa Fluor 488, GABA_A receptor α 1 subunit (GABA_AR α 1), GFP,

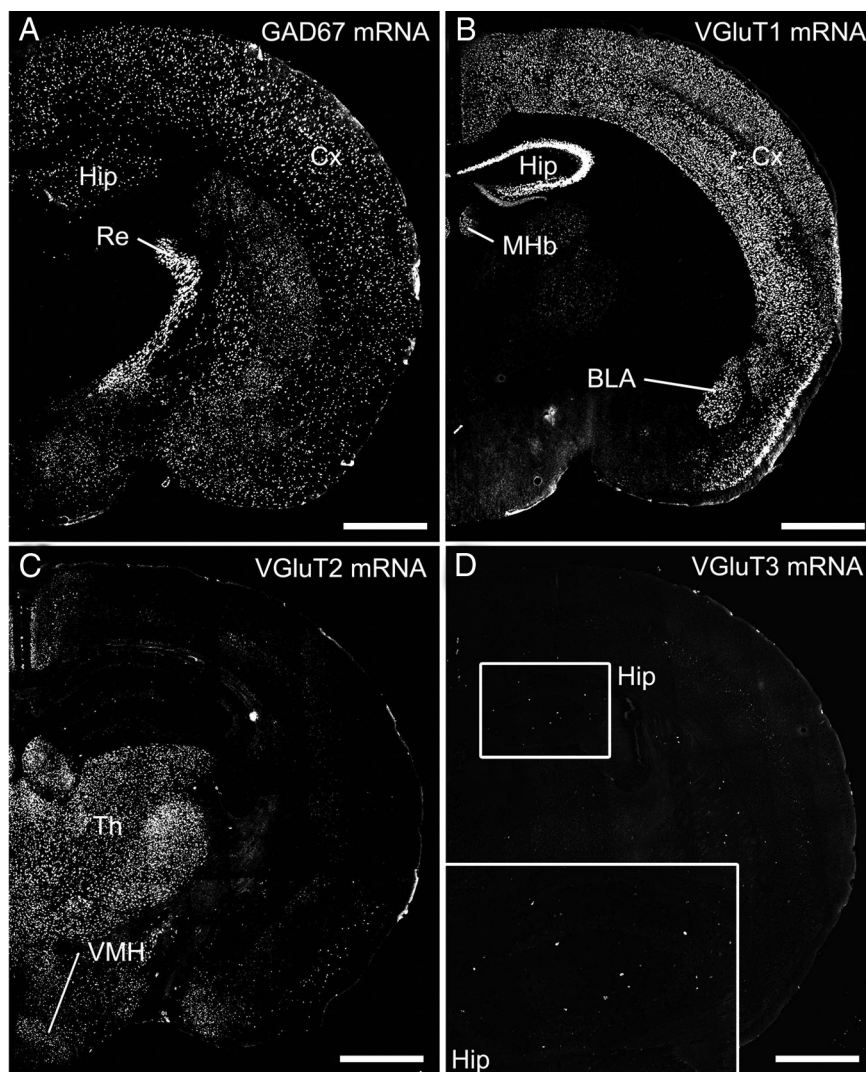


Figure 1. Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization showing characteristic labeling patterns with the use of antisense cRNA probes for GAD67 (**A**), VGluT1 (**B**), VGluT2 (**C**), and VGluT3 (**D**) mRNAs. Inset in **D** shows expression of VGluT3 mRNA in putative interneurons dispersed in the hippocampus. BLA, Basolateral amygdala; Cx, cerebral cortex; Hip, hippocampus; MHb, medial habenula; Re, reticular thalamic nucleus; Th, thalamus; VMH, ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus. Scale bars, 1 mm.

AMPA-type glutamate receptor subunit GluA1, 5-hydroxytryptamine transporter (HTT), tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), VGluT2, VGluT3, and vesicular inhibitory amino acid transporter (VIAAT). Information on the antigen, host species, source, and specificity is summarized in Table 1. Of these primary antibodies, we produced goat and guinea pig antibodies against mouse VGluT3 (558–601 amino acid residues; GenBank accession number AF510321) using a glutathione S-transferase fusion protein according to a method reported previously (Watanabe et al., 1998). All immunohistochemical incubations were done at room temperature. Microslicer sections were incubated successively with 10% normal donkey serum for 20 min, a mixture of primary antibodies overnight (1 μ g/ml), and a mixture of Alexa Fluor 488-, Cy3-, or Cy5-labeled species-specific secondary antibodies for 2 h at a dilution of 1:200 (Invitrogen; Jackson ImmunoResearch).

Images were captured using a confocal laser-scanning microscope (FV1000; Olympus) equipped with a helium–neon/argon laser system. To avoid bleed-through into adjacent detection channels, Alexa Fluor 488, Cy3, and Cy5 were excited sequentially using the 488, 543, and 633 nm excitation laser lines, respectively, and emissions were collected using the spectral detection system configured with a galvanometer diffraction grating in combination with a variable slit for high-resolution wavelength separation. Images were acquired using a PlanApoN (60 $\times$ /1.42, oil immersion) objective lens (Olympus) with a 3 $\times$ digital zoom and an

appropriate pinhole to obtain 1 Airy unit for 496–508 nm emission wavelengths (optical section thickness, 1.0 μ m). Images were captured using a confocal software (FV10-ASW, version 1.7; Olympus), digitized at 12-bit resolution into an array of 640 $\times$ 640 pixels (pixel size, 0.1 μ m). For the specificity in multiple immunofluorescence, we confirmed the reproducibility of labeling with use of one primary antibody in the absence of the other and, whenever possible, by changing the host species of primary antibodies.

Retrograde and anterograde tracer labeling.

We used Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated cholera toxin subunit b (CTb) (Invitrogen) as a retrograde tracer and biotinylated dextran amine (BDA) (3000 molecular weight; Invitrogen) as an anterograde tracer. Eight C57BL/6 mice were used for the retrograde tracer experiment, and 11 C57BL/6 mice and five GAD67–GFP mice were used for anterograde tracer experiment. Under anesthesia with chloral hydrate (350 mg/kg body weight, i.p.), a glass pipette (G-1.2; Narishige) filled with 1 μ l of 0.5% solution of Alexa Fluor 488–CTb in saline was inserted stereotactically into the VTA by the dorsal approach. Tracers were injected by air pressure at 10 psi with 5 s intervals for 1 min (Pneumatic Picopump; World Precision Instruments). After 2 d of survival, mice were anesthetized and fixed by transcardial perfusion. When combined with *in situ* hybridization, CTb-injected microslicer sections through the BST were first subjected to the fluorescence *in situ* hybridization protocol as described above. Because the fluorescence of Alexa Fluor 488–CTb became extinct after hybridization and the posthybridization wash, the tracer was detected by immunofluorescence with anti-Alexa Fluor 488 antibodies, followed by incubation with Alexa Fluor 488-labeled anti-rabbit IgG for 2 h. Images of double or triple fluorescence labeling were captured using a confocal laser-scanning microscope. The number of labeled neurons in the BST was counted as described above.

We injected a 10% solution of BDA into the anterior part of the BST in wild-type or GAD67–GFP knock-in mice. After 4 d of survival, mice were anesthetized and fixed by transcardial perfusion. In

combined labeling with immunofluorescence, BDA-injected microslicer sections through the VTA were incubated with a mixture of VIAAT and VGluT2 or VGluT3 antibodies, followed by incubation with fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibodies for 2 h. Then, sections were incubated with Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated streptavidin (1:500 in PBS, 10 min; Invitrogen). To investigate the neurochemical characteristic of BDA-labeled axon terminals in the VTA, we used the shape and location of the medial lemniscus and fornix as a landmark and took more than two images (60 $\times$ magnifications, 3 $\times$ zoom) of the medial and lateral parts of the VTA from each slice. For analysis, we counted VIAAT-positive (VIAAT⁺), VGluT2⁺, or VGluT3⁺ boutons whose center point matched with that of BDA labeling. To trace BDA-labeled axons, we acquired stacked images along the z-axis (60 $\times$ magnifications; at an interval of 0.5 μ m) and collected BDA/VIAAT/VGluT3⁺ axons in which VIAAT and VGluT3 were detected in more than two boutons. The fluorescence intensity of VIAAT and VGluT3 at individual boutons on BDA/VIAAT/VGluT3⁺ axons was measured and normalized using the mean fluorescence intensity obtained from 10 VIAAT⁺ or 10 VGluT3⁺ boutons, respectively, in the neighboring regions. The threshold value for high- or low-intensity groups was determined for each terminal marker

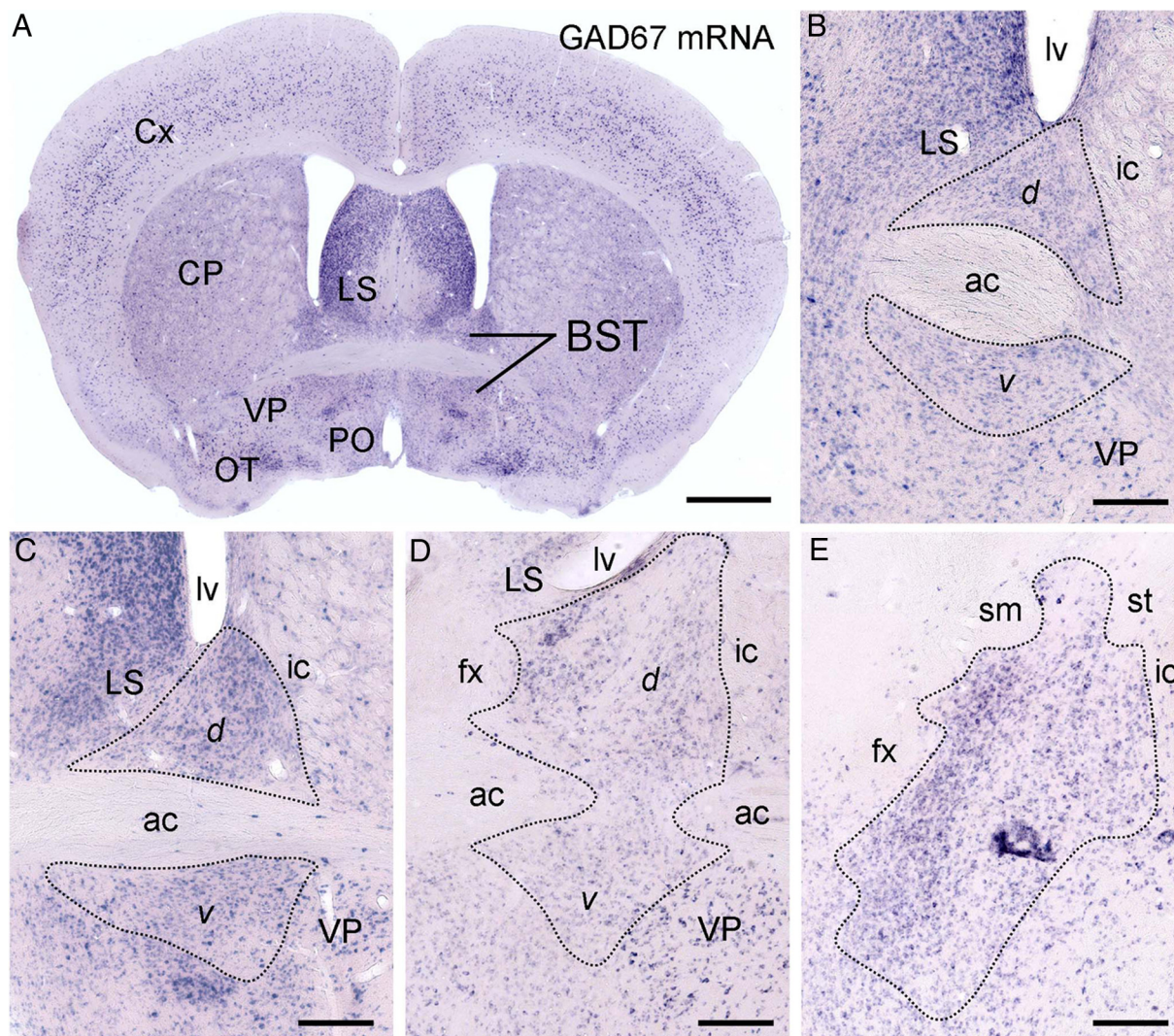


Figure 2. Chromogenic *in situ* hybridization showing GAD67 mRNA expression throughout the rostrocaudal extent of the BST. **A**, Low-power image of a coronal section through the anterior division of the BST. **B–E**, High-power images from the anterior (**B–D**) to the posterior (**E**) division of the BST. **C** is an enlarged view of **A**. The BST is surrounded by the caudate–putamen (CP), lateral septum (LS), preoptic area (PO), and ventral pallidum (VP). The anterior division of the BST is subdivided into the dorsal (*d*) and ventral (*v*) parts by the anterior commissure (ac). Cx, Cerebral cortex; fx, fornix; ic, internal capsule; lv, lateral ventricle; OT, olfactory tubercle; st, stria terminalis. Scale bars: **A**, 1 mm; **B–E**, 200 μ m.

according to the discriminant analysis method; the two groups were divided so that separation metrics, i.e., the ratio of between-class variance to within-class variance, became maximal. The statistical significance of the difference in the mean relative intensity of one transporter between high and low groups with that of the other was evaluated by Mann–Whitney *U* test.

Electron microscopy. Preembedding silver-enhanced immunogold electron microscopy was conducted for naive or BDA-injected micro-slicer sections. First, sections were incubated in blocking solution for goat gold conjugates (Aurion) for 30 min and then with primary antibodies (rabbit anti-VIAAT, guinea pig anti-VGluT2, rabbit anti-HTT, mouse anti-TH, rabbit anti-GFP, or guinea pig anti-GABA_AR α 1) diluted with 1% BSA/0.004% saponin/PBS overnight. Secondary antibodies linked to 1.4 nm gold particles (1:200; Nanogold; Nanoprobes) were incubated for 2 h, and immunogold particles were intensified using a silver enhancement kit (R-Gent SE-EM; Aurion). Next, BDA-labeled sections were incubated overnight with peroxidase-linked streptavidin and visualized with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB). Naive sections were incubated overnight with the guinea-pig anti-VGluT3 antibody, followed by immunoreactions with biotinylated donkey anti-guinea pig for 2 h and visualization with DAB. Sections were further treated with 1% osmium tetroxide for 15 min, stained with 2% uranyl acetate for 20 min, dehydrated, and embedded in Epon 812. Ultrathin sections containing the

VTA and its neighboring medial lemniscus were cut and photographed under an H-7100 electron microscope (Hitachi).

We used double-labeling postembedding immunogold electron microscopy using primary antibodies derived from different host species. Ultrathin sections on nickel grids were etched with saturated sodium-ethanolate solution for 1–5 s. Then, sections were incubated using the two-step method. In the first labeling step, sections were incubated with 50 mM glycine in incubation solution [0.1% Triton X-100 in Tris-buffered saline, pH 7.4 (TBST)] for 10 min, blocking solution containing 2% normal goat or rabbit serum (Nichirei) in TBST for 20 min, primary antibody (rabbit or guinea pig GluA1 or GABA_AR α 1 antibody; 20 μ g/ml) diluted with blocking solution overnight, and colloidal gold (10 nm)-conjugated anti-rabbit or anti-guinea pig IgG (1:100; British BioCell International) diluted with blocking solution containing 5 mg/ml polyethyleneglycol for 2 h. After extensive washing in TBST, the second immunoreaction was repeated using rabbit or goat anti-VIAAT or guinea-pig or goat anti-VGluT2 antibody (20 μ g/ml) and colloidal gold (15 nm)-conjugated anti-rabbit or anti-guinea-pig IgG (1:100; British BioCell International). Finally, grids were washed in TBST for 15 min, fixed with 1% OsO₄ in PB for 15 min, and stained with 5% uranyl acetate in 40% ethanol for 90 s, followed by Reynold's lead citrate solution for 90 s. Photographs were taken under an H-7100 electron microscope (Hitachi). For quantitative analysis, postsynaptic membrane-associated

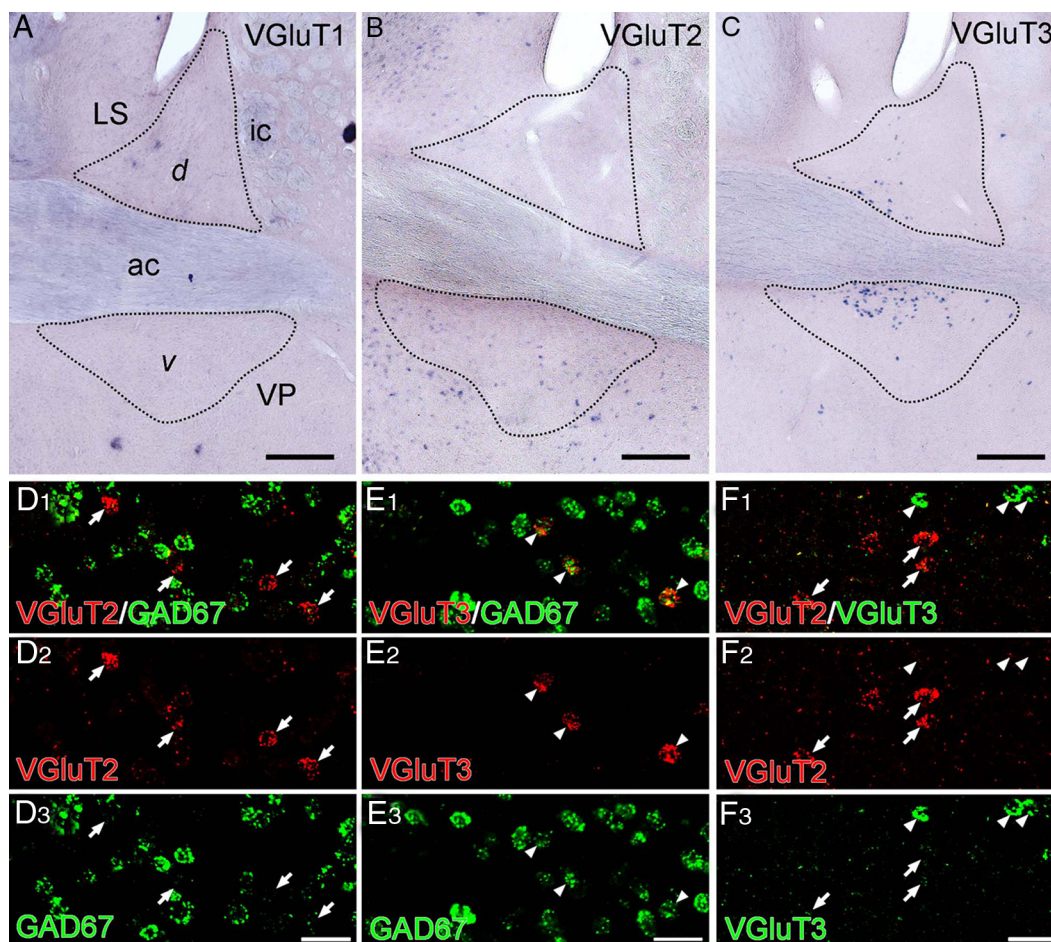


Figure 3. Distinct expression patterns of VGluT1–VGluT3 mRNAs in the anterior division of the BST. **A–C**, Chromogenic *in situ* hybridization for VGluT1 (**A**), VGluT2 (**B**), or VGluT3 (**C**) mRNAs. **D–F**, Double fluorescence *in situ* hybridization for VGluT2 (red) and GAD67 (green) mRNAs (**D**), VGluT3 (red) and GAD67 (green) mRNAs (**E**), and VGluT2 (red) and VGluT3 (green) mRNAs (**F**). No BST neurons express VGluT1 mRNA (**A**). VGluT2 mRNA is expressed in a small population of BST neurons (**B**), but these neurons lack hybridization signals for GAD67 mRNA (arrows in **D**) or VGluT3 mRNA (arrows in **F**). VGluT3 mRNA is expressed in a small population of BST neurons (**C**), which coexpress GAD67 mRNA (arrowheads in **E**), but not VGluT2 mRNA (arrowheads in **F**). For abbreviations, see Figure 2. Scale bars: **A–C**, 200 μ m; **D–F**, 30 μ m.

immunogold particles, being defined as those <35 nm from the cell membrane, were counted on scanned electron micrographs and analyzed using MetaMorph software (Molecular Devices).

Results

Neurochemical composition of BST neurons

The BST has been shown to consist mostly of GABAergic neurons (Cullinan et al., 1993) with a few glutamatergic neurons expressing VGluT2 or VGluT3 mRNA (Hur and Zaborszky, 2005; Jalabert et al., 2009; Poulin et al., 2009). To quantify the neurochemical composition, we used fluorescence and chromogenic *in situ* hybridization for GAD67 mRNA as a marker for GABAergic neurons and vesicular glutamate transporters VGluT1–VGluT3 as markers for glutamatergic neurons (Figs. 1–3). The specificity of each cRNA probe was verified by characteristic expression in coronal forebrain sections with the use of anti-sense cRNA probes (Fig. 1) and the lack of signals with the use of sense probes (data not shown). In brief, the antisense GAD67 cRNA probe labeled a small population of neurons dispersed in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus and almost all neurons in the reticular thalamic nucleus (Fig. 1A). Conversely, the three VGluTs displayed distinct distributions, as reported previously (Freneau et al., 2004; Takamori, 2006).

The expression patterns of VGluT1 and VGluT2 mRNAs were complementary; the former predominated in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and basolateral amygdala (Fig. 1B), whereas the latter predominated in the thalamus and hypothalamus (Fig. 1C). Signals for VGluT3 mRNA were scattered in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus (Fig. 1D).

The BST is surrounded by the caudate–putamen, lateral septum, preoptic area, and ventral pallidum (Fig. 2A). Neurons expressing GAD67 mRNA were densely distributed throughout the rostrocaudal extent of the BST (Fig. 2B–E). Expression of GAD67 mRNA was observed in both the dorsal and ventral parts of the anterior BST division (Fig. 2B–D). In contrast, no BST neurons expressed VGluT1 mRNA, whereas a few expressed VGluT2 or VGluT3 mRNA (Fig. 3A–C). Consistent with previous reports (Hur and Zaborszky, 2005; Poulin et al., 2009), neurons expressing VGluT2 mRNA were more common in the posterior BST division (data not shown) than in the anterior division (Fig. 3B). VGluT3 mRNA was expressed in both the dorsal and ventral parts of the anterior BST division (Fig. 3C), as suggested by Jalabert et al. (2009). After double fluorescence *in situ* hybridization in the anterior BST division, no VGluT2 mRNA-expressing BST neurons ($n = 87$ from two mice) were labeled for GAD67 mRNA ($n = 3059$; Fig. 3D). Conversely, all VGluT3 mRNA-expressing

BST neurons ($n = 144$, three mice) coexpressed GAD67 mRNA, and these constituted 6.6% of the total number of GAD67 mRNA-expressing neurons ($n = 2175$; Fig. 3E). Expression of VGluT2 and VGluT3 mRNAs in distinct neuronal populations was confirmed by their non-overlapping patterns (two mice; Fig. 3F). When counting BST neurons from sections subjected to double labeling for GAD67 and VGluT2 mRNAs, the ratio of neurons expressing GAD67 or VGluT2 mRNA was 100:3. Based on these scores, the relative proportions of GAD67⁺/VGluT3[−], GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺, and VGluT2⁺ neurons among BST neurons expressing either GAD67 mRNA or any of the three VGluT mRNAs were estimated to be 90, 7, and 3%, respectively.

Neurochemical composition of VTA-projecting BST neurons and terminals

We then quantitatively analyzed BST neurons projecting to the VTA by injecting the retrograde tracer CTb into the VTA (Fig. 4A). After confirming successful injection into the VTA (Fig. 4B), we examined coronal BST sections by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization for GAD67, VGluT2, or VGluT3 mRNA (Fig. 4A). CTb-labeled neurons densely populated the dorsal and ventral parts of the anterior BST division as well as the ventral pallidum (Fig. 4C). In the anterior BST division, 94.3% of all CTb-labeled neurons ($n = 508$, three mice) expressed GAD67 mRNA, and 24.7% of all GAD67 mRNA-expressing BST neurons ($n = 1940$, three mice) were labeled with CTb (Fig. 4D). Conversely, 4.3% of all CTb-labeled neurons expressed VGluT2 mRNA ($n = 1604$, three mice; Fig. 4E), and 3.7% expressed VGluT3 mRNA ($n = 1068$, five mice; Fig. 4F). Considering that all BST neurons expressing VGluT3 mRNA coexpressed GAD67 mRNA, the majority (~90%) of VTA-projecting BST neurons are GAD67⁺/VGluT3[−] neurons, with the rest being either GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺ neurons (3.7%) or VGluT2⁺ neurons (4.3%).

The neurochemical composition of BST neuron terminals in the VTA was examined by injecting the anterograde tracer BDA into the anterior BST division and performing immunofluorescence microscopy for VGluT2, VGluT3, and the inhibitory terminal marker VIAAT on coronal VTA sections (Fig. 5A). Only successful cases of BDA injection into the BST were analyzed (Fig. 5B). In double immunofluorescence experiments for VIAAT and VGluT2, VIAAT⁺/VGluT2[−] terminals (Fig. 5C, arrowheads) constituted 93.1% of all BDA-labeled terminals examined ($n = 173$, two mice), whereas VIAAT[−]/VGluT2⁺ (arrows) terminals comprised 4.6% (Fig. 5E). Similar results were obtained from double immunofluorescence experiments for VIAAT and VGluT3, in which VIAAT⁺/

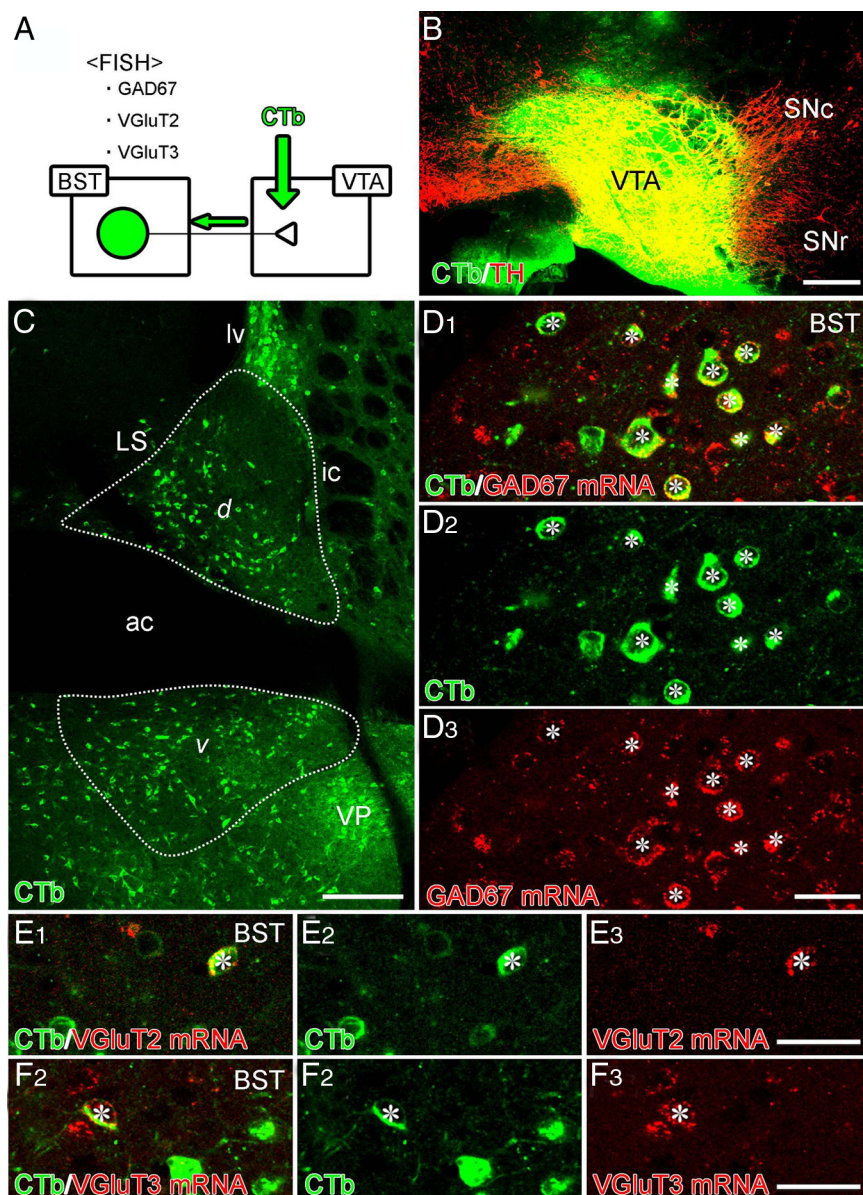


Figure 4. Combined retrograde tracer labeling and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) showing neurochemical composition of BST neurons projecting to the VTA. **A**, Experimental diagram. **B**, Injection site of Alexa Fluor 488–CTb (green) in the VTA. This section is immunostained for TH (red) to label DAergic neurons in the VTA and substantia nigra pars compacta (SNc). **C**, Retrogradely labeled BST neurons projecting to the VTA in dorsal (*d*) and ventral (*v*) parts of the anterior BST division. **D–F**, Double labeling by immunofluorescence for Alexa Fluor 488 (green) and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization for GAD67 (**D**), VGluT2 (**E**), or VGluT3 (**F**) mRNA (red). Asterisks indicate double-labeled cells. SNr, Substantia nigra pars reticulata. For other abbreviations, see Figure 2. Scale bars: **B**, **C**, 200 μ m; **D–F**, 30 μ m.

VGluT3[−] (Fig. 5D, arrowheads) and VIAAT⁺/VGluT3⁺ (arrows) terminals comprised 94.8 and 3.5%, respectively, of the BDA-labeled terminals examined ($n = 229$, four mice; Fig. 5F). In this experiment, we encountered a few VIAAT⁺/VGluT2⁺ terminals (2.3% of BDA-labeled terminals; Fig. 5E) and VIAAT[−]/VGluT3⁺ terminals (1.7%; arrows in Fig. 5D,F), but the reason for these unexpected combinations remains unknown.

Each of the three neurochemical subtypes of BST neurons projects to the VTA in proportion to their population size in the BST. This indicates that the major projection in the BST–VTA pathway is derived from GAD67⁺/VGluT3[−] BST neurons with additional projections from VGluT2⁺ and GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺ neurons.

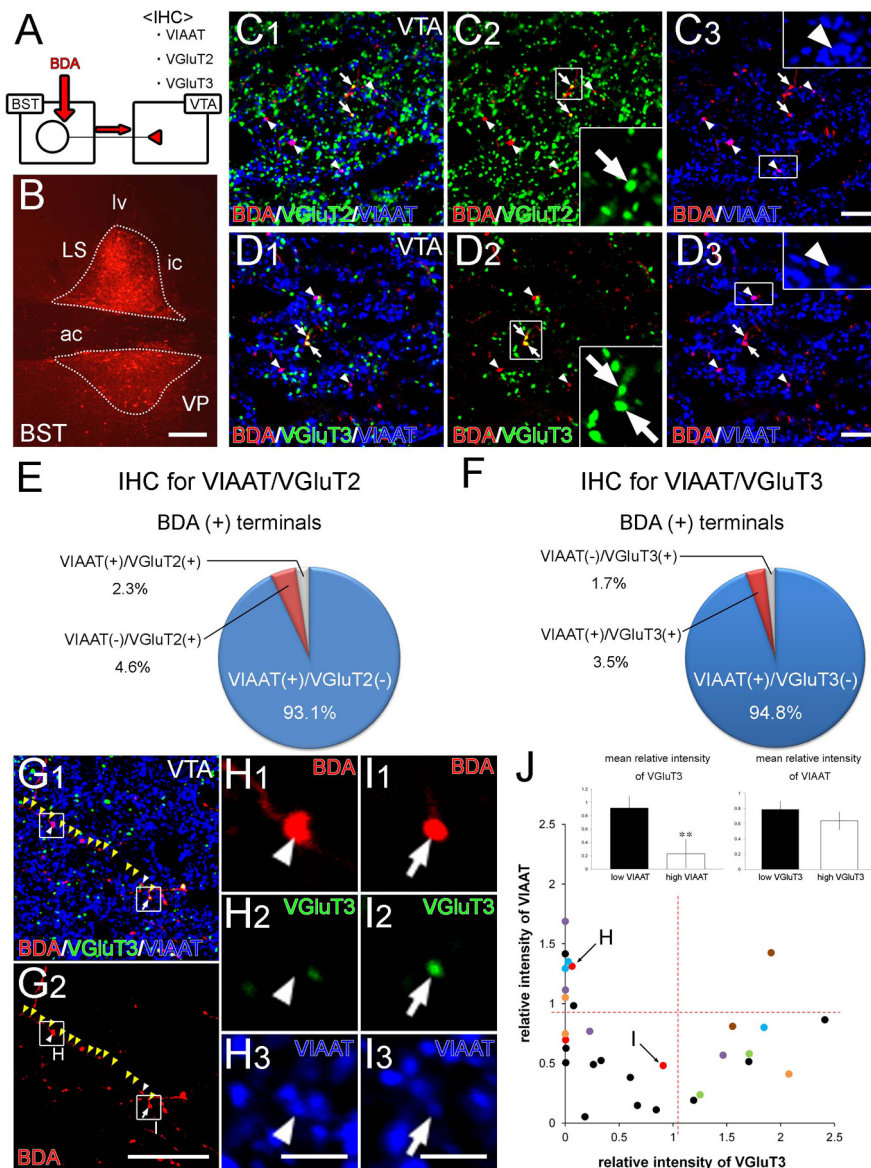


Figure 5. Combined anterograde tracer labeling and immunofluorescence showing neurochemical composition of nerve terminals projecting from the BST to the VTA. **A**, Experimental diagram. **B**, Injection site of BDA in the BST. **C, D**, Triple immunofluorescence for VGlut2 (green in **C**) or VGlut3 (green in **D**) together with VIAAT (blue) and BDA (red) in the VTA. Most BDA-labeled terminals are VIAAT⁺ (arrowheads in **C, D**) with a few VGlut2⁺ (arrows in **C**) or VGlut3⁺ (arrows in **D**) terminals. **E, F**, Neurochemical composition of VTA-projecting BST neuron terminals as determined from triple immunofluorescence for VGlut2/BDA/VIAAT (**E**) and VGlut3/BDA/VIAAT (**F**). **G–I**, VGlut3 and VIAAT immunofluorescence in terminals on a single BDA-labeled BST axon in the VTA (yellow arrowheads). The two terminals indicated by the arrowhead and arrow in **G** are enlarged in **H** and **I**, respectively, to show that a single BDA-labeled axon can produce VIAAT⁺/VGlut3[−] (**H**) and VIAAT⁺/VGlut3⁺ (**I**) terminal boutons. **J**, Plot showing relative intensity for VGlut3 and VIAAT in individual terminals on BDA-labeled BST axons in the VTA. Dots in the same color represent boutons derived from the same axons. Red dashed lines represent the threshold value to divide into high- and low-intensity groups. Insets show the comparison of relative fluorescence intensities for VGlut3 between low and high VIAAT groups (left) and for VIAAT between low and high VGlut3 groups (right). Error bars represent the SEM. ***p* < 0.01 (Mann–Whitney *U* test). IHC, Immunohistochemistry. For other abbreviations, see Figure 2. Scale bars: **B**, 200 μ m; **C, D**, 10 μ m; **G, I**, 30 μ m; **H, I**, 5 μ m.

Partial transmitter segregation in VIAAT⁺/VGlut3⁺ BST neurons

More than two transmitters are often used in single neurons, and, on some occasions, they are released from distinct release sites (for review, see Sámano et al., 2012). We pursued the possibility of “transmitter segregation” in axons from GAD67⁺/VGlut3⁺ BST neurons. To this end, we measured the relative immunofluorescence intensity for VGlut3 and VIAAT in individual terminals on BDA-labeled VIAAT⁺/VGlut3⁺ axons (Fig. 5G–I). Along the axons, VIAAT was clearly detected in most terminal boutons (Fig. 5G, I), whereas VGlut3 was generally low and sometimes not detected in VIAAT⁺ terminals (Fig. 5G, H). To

evaluate this difference quantitatively, we plotted the relative intensity of individual terminals (*n* = 30 terminals, seven axons from four mice; Fig. 5J), divided into high- and low-intensity groups by setting the threshold value (red broken lines), and compared the mean relative intensity of one transporter between high and low groups with that of the other (insets). In some VIAAT⁺ terminals, VGlut3 was very faint or below the detection threshold (dots close to or stuck on the ordinate; Fig. 5J). The mean relative intensity for VGlut3 was significantly higher in the low VIAAT group (0.92 ± 0.17 , *n* = 21 terminals) than in the high VIAAT group (0.23 ± 0.21 , *n* = 9, *p* = 0.0061, *U* test) (Fig. 5J, left inset). In contrast, VIAAT was detected in almost all VGlut3⁺

terminals, and there was no significant difference in mean relative intensity for VIAAT between low (0.79 ± 0.11 , $n = 20$) and high (0.64 ± 0.11 , $n = 10$) VGluT3 groups ($p = 0.60$, U test; Fig. 5J, right inset). This suggests that transmitter segregation partially occurs in axon terminals of GAD67⁺/VGluT3⁺ BST neurons, in which VIAAT is fundamentally loaded into individual terminals with occasional coexpression of VGluT3 in those with low VIAAT loads.

Ultrastructure of BST–VTA synapses

The morphological features of synapses formed by VTA-projecting BST neurons were examined by double-labeling preembedding immunoelectron microscopy for BDA (diffuse DAB precipitates) and VIAAT (silver-enhanced immunogold particles) (Fig. 6A,B). Synaptic contacts made by BDA-labeled terminals were found mostly on the dendritic shafts of VTA neurons (59 of 61 synapses, three mice) with the rest on the somatic surface. VIAAT⁺ synapses constituted 88.5% of all BDA-labeled synapses (54 of 61 synapses) (Fig. 6A). Although pre-synaptic filling of DAB precipitates often hindered the classification of synapses into asymmetrical and symmetrical types, we collected 16 distinguishable profiles of BDA-labeled VIAAT⁺ synapses. All 16 synapse profiles were judged to be symmetrical synapses (Fig. 6B, open arrowheads).

Because there were too few terminals double labeled for BDA and VGluT2 or VGluT3 for these to be quantitatively analyzed on an electron microscope, we examined the ultrastructural features of VGluT2-labeled or VGluT3-labeled VTA synapses instead. Most VGluT2-labeled synapses were judged to be asymmetrical synapses (93.7%, 59 of 63 synapses, two mice; Fig. 6C). Conversely, both symmetrical and asymmetrical synapses were encountered among VGluT3-labeled synapses. By immunoperoxidase labeling of VGluT3 (DAB precipitates) and silver-enhanced immunogold staining for VIAAT (metal particles) (four mice), we found that 88.5% of VIAAT⁺/VGluT3⁺ synapses were asymmetrical (23 of 26 synapses; Fig. 6D), whereas 73.7% of VIAAT⁺/VGluT3⁺ synapses were symmetrical (14 of 19 synapses; Fig. 6E). Because serotonergic neurons in the midbrain raphe nuclei also express VGluT3 (Fremeau et al., 2002; Gras et al., 2002; Hioki et al., 2004, 2010; Somogyi et al., 2004) and VGluT3 neurons in the raphe nuclei project to the VTA (Geisler et al., 2007; Hioki et al., 2010), we pursued the possibility that VIAAT⁺/VGluT3⁺ terminals forming asymmetrical synapses in the VTA originated from serotonergic neurons. To this end, we used triple immunofluorescence for VGluT3, VIAAT, and the plasmalemmal serotonin transporter HTT (Fig. 6F). In the VTA, VGluT3⁺/VIAAT⁺ terminals (arrowheads) and VGluT3⁺/HTT⁺ terminals (arrows) were distributed in a non-overlapping manner. Immunoperoxidase labeling of VGluT3 (DAB precipitates) and silver-enhanced immunogold staining for HTT (metal

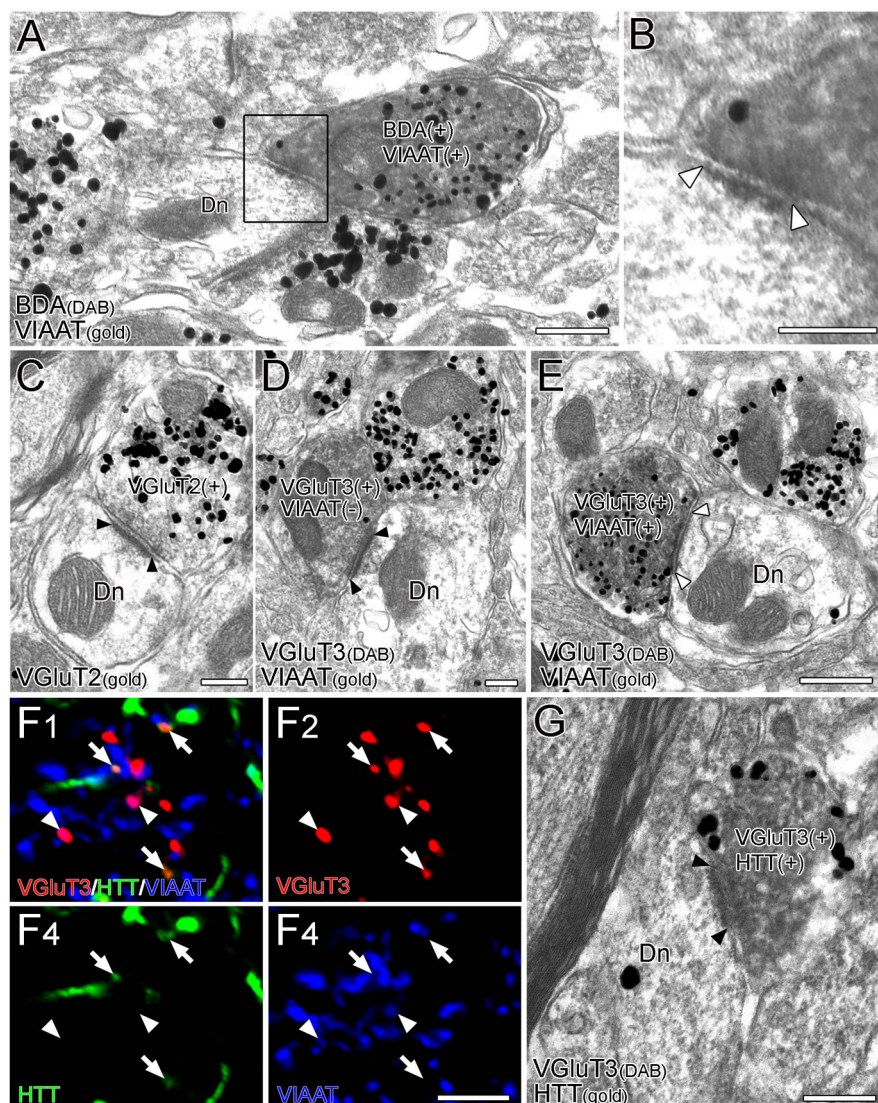


Figure 6. Morphological characterization of synapses formed by BST neurons in the VTA. **A–E**, Double-labeling immunoelectron microscopy for BDA (diffuse DAB precipitates) and vesicular transporters VIAAT (metal particles) (**A**, **B**) or for VGluT3 (diffuse DAB precipitates) and VIAAT (metal particles) (**D**, **E**) and single-labeling immunoelectron microscopy for VGluT2 (**C**) (metal particles). BDA-labeled terminals labeled for VIAAT (**B**, white arrowheads) or for VIAAT/VGluT3 (**E**, white arrowheads) form symmetrical synapses, whereas those labeled for VGluT2 (**C**, black arrowheads) or VGluT3 alone (**D**, black arrowheads) form asymmetrical synapses. **F**, Triple immunofluorescence for VGluT3 (red), serotonin transporter HTT (green), and VIAAT (blue) in the VTA. VGluT3⁺/HTT⁺ terminals (arrows) and VGluT3⁺/VIAAT⁺ terminals (arrowheads) are distributed in a non-overlapping manner. **G**, Double-labeling immunoelectron microscopy for VGluT3 (diffuse DAB precipitates) and HTT (metal particles). Terminals colabeled for VGluT3 and HTT form asymmetrical synapses (black arrowheads). Scale bars: **A**, 500 nm; **B–E**, **G**, 200 nm; **F**, 5 μ m. Dn, Dendrite.

particles) demonstrated that 83.3% of VGluT3⁺/HTT⁺ terminals formed asymmetrical synapses (15 of 18 synapses, three mice; Fig. 6G). These findings suggest that VGluT3-expressing GABAergic or serotonergic neurons mainly form symmetrical or asymmetrical synapses, respectively, in the VTA.

Thus, VTA-targeting GAD67⁺ BST neurons, possibly including those coexpressing VGluT3, generally form symmetrical synapses, whereas VTA-targeting VGluT2⁺ neurons likely form asymmetrical synapses in the VTA.

BST GABAergic neurons preferentially target VTA GABAergic neurons

The major neuronal populations in the VTA are DAergic neurons (70–80%) and GABAergic neurons (20–30%) with a few VGluT2-expressing glutamatergic neurons (2–3%) (Nair-

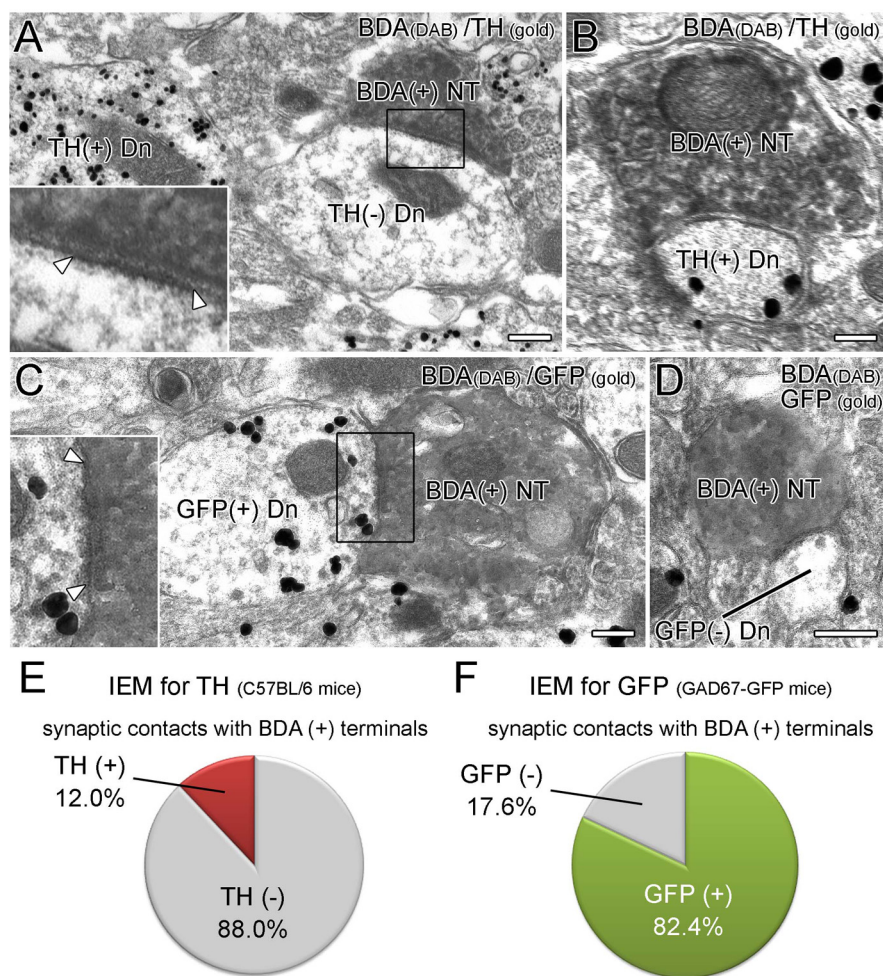


Figure 7. BST neurons forming symmetrical synapses preferentially target GABAergic neurons in the VTA. **A, B**, Double-labeling immunoelectron microscopy for BDA (diffuse DAB precipitates) and TH (metal particles) in the VTA of wild-type mice. BDA-labeled terminals form symmetrical contact (arrowheads) much more frequently on TH[−] dendrites (**A**) than on TH⁺ dendrites (**B**). **C, D**, Double-labeling immunoelectron microscopy (IEM) for BDA (diffuse DAB precipitates) and GFP (metal particles) in the VTA of GAD67–GFP knock-in mice. BDA-positive terminals form symmetrical synapses (arrowheads) much more frequently on GFP⁺ dendrites (**C**) than on GFP[−] dendrites (**D**). **E, F**, Proportion of GABAergic (TH[−] or GFP⁺) and DAergic (TH⁺ or GFP[−]) VTA neurons targeted by BST neurons. Scale bars, 200 nm. Dn, Dendrite; NT, nerve terminals.

Roberts et al., 2008; Sesack and Grace, 2010). To clarify the target of VTA-projecting BST neurons, we injected BDA into the BST and examined the VTA by immunoperoxidase labeling for BDA and silver-enhanced immunogold staining for TH to label DAergic neurons in C57BL/6 mice or for GFP to label GABAergic neurons in GAD67–GFP knock-in mice. We collected images of 25 BDA-labeled terminals from four C57BL/6 mice and 17 BDA-labeled terminals from five GAD67–GFP knock-in mice, all of which formed symmetrical synapses. We found that 22 BDA-labeled terminals made synaptic contacts with TH-negative dendrites in C57BL/6 mice (88.0%; Fig. 7*A,E*). Likewise, 14 BDA-labeled terminals contacted GFP-positive dendrites in GAD67–GFP knock-in mice (82.4%; Fig. 7*C,F*). Thus, BST neurons forming symmetrical synapses preferentially target VTA GABAergic neurons.

Postsynaptic receptor phenotype

In the VTA, the GABA_A receptor subunits GABA_Aα1 and GABA_Aα3 are selectively expressed in GABAergic neurons and DAergic neurons, respectively (Tan et al., 2010). By triple immunofluorescence for GFP, GABA_Aα1, and TH in GAD67–GFP

knock-in mice, we confirmed that the GABA_Aα1 subunit was detected in the perikarya and dendrites of GFP-positive GABAergic neurons but not in TH-positive DAergic neurons (Fig. 8*A*). At the ultrastructural level, BDA-labeled terminals projecting from BST neurons formed symmetrical synapses on the dendritic shafts of VTA neurons, within which the GABA_Aα1 subunit was expressed on synaptic and extrasynaptic membranes (Fig. 8*B,C*). Thus, BST neurons mediate their GABAergic outputs to VTA GABAergic neurons via GABA_Aα1-containing GABA receptors.

Finally, we used double-labeling post-embedding immunoelectron microscopy for VIAAT or VGlut2 in combination with GABA_Aα1 and the AMPA-type glutamate receptor subunit GluA1. Almost all VIAAT⁺ synapses were judged to be symmetrical synapses (84 of 85 synapses, two mice), within which immunogold particles for GABA_Aα1 were preferentially labeled in the postsynaptic membrane (3.9 ± 0.8 particles/ μm of the synaptic membrane; $n = 40$ synapses; Fig. 8*D*), but those for GluA1 were sparse (0.8 ± 0.4 ; $n = 44$ synapses), thus confirming the GABAergic phenotype of VIAAT⁺ synapses in the VTA. In contrast, almost all VGlut2⁺ synapses made asymmetrical contacts (113 of 120 synapses, two mice), at which immunogold particles for GluA1 were preferentially observed in the postsynaptic membrane (4.4 ± 0.8 ; $n = 58$; Fig. 8*E*), but those for GABA_Aα1 were sparse (0.5 ± 0.2 ; $n = 55$). These results indicate that the postsynaptic receptor phenotype is indeed GABAergic at synapses apposing VIAAT⁺ terminals and glutamatergic at those apposing VGlut2⁺ terminals in the VTA. With regard to

VGlut3⁺ synapses, we could not determine the receptor phenotype because of subthreshold levels of postembedding immunogold labeling for VGlut3.

Discussion

VTA DAergic neurons play crucial roles in motivational control of reward- and non-reward-related behaviors, and their activity is regulated by afferents from various sources (Grace et al., 2007; Bromberg-Martin et al., 2010; Sesack and Grace, 2010; Morikawa and Paladini, 2011). Here, we examined VTA-projecting BST neurons to better understand their composition, projections, and innervations. Based on their distinct neurochemical and anatomical properties, we characterized three distinct projections in the BST–VTA pathway.

Disinhibitory projections by GABAergic BST neurons

Consistent with the result of a previous study (Cullinan et al., 1993), 97% of BST neurons in the anterior division of the BST expressed GAD67 mRNA. We further disclosed the following properties of VTA-projecting BST neurons: (1) 94.3% of VTA-projecting BST neurons expressed GAD67 mRNA; (2) 93.1 or

94.8% (depending on the method used) of VTA-projecting BST neuron terminals expressed VIAAT; (3) they formed symmetrical synapses on to VTA neurons; and (4) GABA_AR α 1 was localized on synaptic and extrasynaptic membranes of VTA neurons innervated by BST neurons. The dense projections as well as the orchestrated molecular expression involving the synthesis, vesicular filling, and sensing of GABA provides a molecular–anatomical basis for the assertion that the main mode of BST–VTA transmission is GABAergic. Such a major inhibitory output is also true for the projection from the BST to the PVN, in which 86% of PVN-projecting BST neurons express GAD65/67 mRNA (Radley and Sawchenko, 2011).

Another important finding is that GABAergic BST neurons preferentially innervated VTA GABAergic neurons: we found that 82.4% of axon terminals from the BST innervated GABAergic (GFP⁺) neurons in GAD67–GFP knock-in mice, and 88.0% targeted non-DAergic (TH[−]) neurons in C57BL/6 mice. VTA GABAergic neurons are known to send inhibitory projections to local DAergic neurons and to control reward-related and aversive behaviors (Johnson and North, 1992; Omelchenko and Sesack, 2009; Tan et al., 2012; van Zessen et al., 2012). These findings suggest that BST GABAergic neurons mainly exert disinhibitory dis-inhibition of VTA DAergic neurons via VTA GABAergic neurons. We also found that BST GABAergic neurons also target VTA DAergic neurons, although at much lower incidence.

Excitatory projection by VGluT2-expressing BST neurons

The presence of VGluT2-expressing neurons in the BST (Hur and Zaborszky, 2005; Poulin et al., 2009) and their projection to the VTA are consistent with the results of previous studies (Geisler et al., 2007). These neurons constituted a small neuronal population in the anterior division of the BST (~3%) and lacked GAD67 or VGluT3 expression. Reflecting on the population size, 4.3% of VTA-projecting BST neurons expressed VGluT2 mRNA, and 4.6% of VTA-projecting BST neuron terminals were labeled for VGluT2. By immunoelectron microscopy, 93.7% of VGluT2⁺ synapses in the VTA formed the asymmetrical type of synaptic contact, a morphological feature characteristic of excitatory synapses (Gray, 1969). As expected, the cell membrane postsynaptic to VGluT2⁺ terminals selectively expressed AMPA-type ionotropic glutamatergic receptors. These molecular–anatomical configurations suggest that VGluT2⁺ afferents, which originate from various brain regions, including the BST (Geisler et al., 2007), convey purely excitatory projections to the VTA. It has been reported in rats that the BST sends monosynaptic, ionotropic glutamatergic receptor-mediated excitatory projections to, and to exert a strong excitatory influence on, VTA

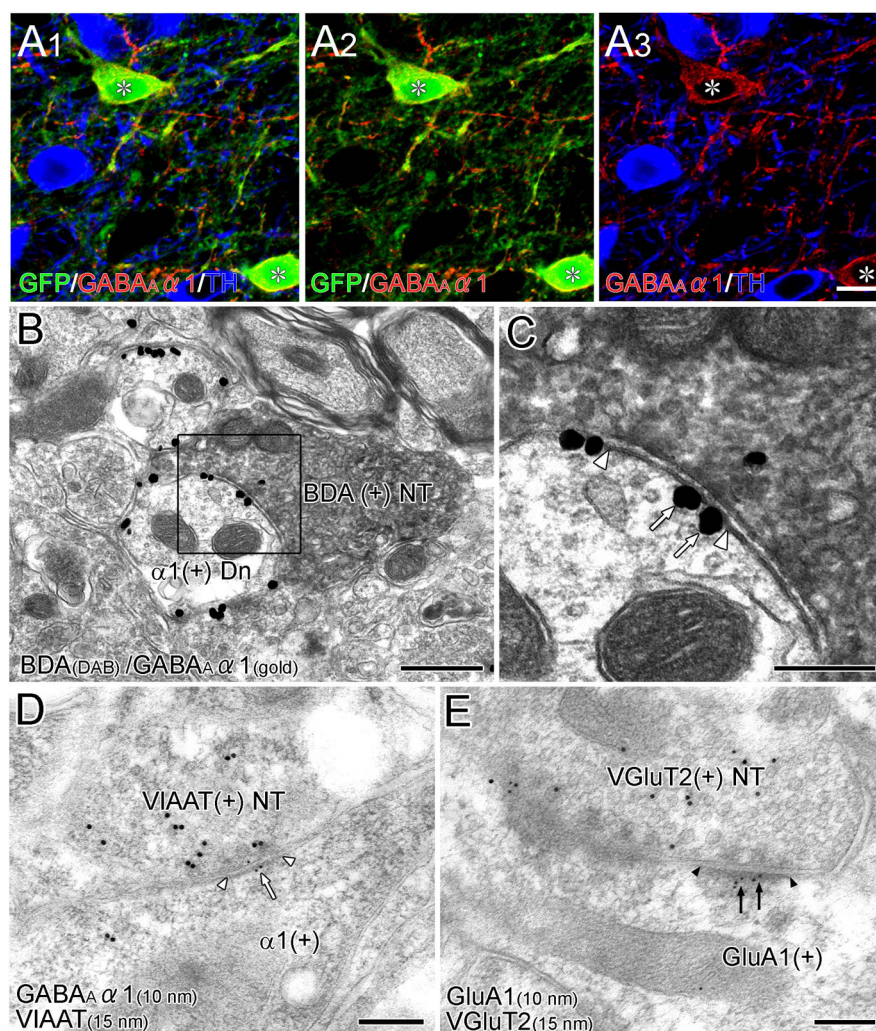


Figure 8. Postsynaptic receptor phenotype in the VTA. **A**, Triple immunofluorescence for GFP (green), GABA_AR α 1 (red), and TH (blue) in the VTA of GAD67–GFP knock-in mice. GABA_AR α 1 is expressed selectively in GFP-immunopositive GABAergic neurons (asterisk). **B**, **C**, Double-labeling preembedding immunoelectron microscopy for BDA (diffuse DAB precipitates) and GABA_AR α 1 (metal particles) in the VTA of wild-type mice. At BST–VTA symmetrical synapses (enlarged in **C**, white arrowheads), GABA_AR α 1 is localized on the synaptic and extrasynaptic membranes of dendrites (arrows). **D**, Postembedding immunoelectron microscopy for GABA_AR α 1 (ϕ = 10 nm) and VIAAT (ϕ = 15 nm). VIAAT-labeled terminals form symmetrical synapses (white arrowheads), and GABA_AR α 1 subunit is localized on the postsynaptic membrane (white arrow). **E**, Postembedding immunoelectron microscopy for GluA1 (ϕ = 10 nm) and VGluT2 (ϕ = 15 nm). VGluT2-labeled terminals form asymmetrical synapses (black arrowheads), and GluA1 is localized on the postsynaptic membrane (black arrows). Scale bars: **A**, 30 μ m; **B**, 500 nm; **C–E**, 200 nm. Dn, Dendrite; NT, nerve terminals.

DAergic neurons (Georges and Aston-Jones, 2001, 2002). Considering the scarcity of VTA-projecting VGluT2⁺ BST neurons and terminals compared with VTA-projecting GABAergic ones, this excitatory projection might play an additional or specific role in the modulation of the VTA, at least in mice.

Modulatory inhibition by GAD67/VGluT3-coexpressing BST neurons

Consistent with previous reports (Geisler et al., 2007; Jalabert et al., 2009), a small neuronal population in the anterior BST division expressed VGluT3 mRNA (7%) and projected to the VTA (3.7 or 3.5% of the VTA-projecting BST neurons or their terminals, respectively). We further revealed that all VGluT3-expressing BST neurons coexpressed GAD67 mRNA, and these constituted 6.6% of the GAD67-expressing BST neurons. Of note, cotransmission of glutamate and monoamines and their segregated release sites have been suggested in DAergic and sero-

tonergic neurons (Sulzer et al., 1998; Freneau et al., 2002). This prompted us to test the notion of transmitter segregation in GAD67⁺/VGLUT3⁺ BST neurons. We found that VIAAT was expressed in almost all terminals regardless of VGLUT3 intensity, whereas VGLUT3 substantially varied in intensity and was often missing in terminals with high VIAAT intensity. This suggests that GABA is a fundamental transmitter released from most terminals of GAD67⁺/VGLUT3⁺ BST neurons, whereas glutamate is released from some terminals with low loads of VIAAT.

VGLUT3 is coexpressed in neuronal subsets that use transmitters other than glutamate, such as cholecystokinin-containing GABAergic neurons in the neocortex and hippocampus, cholinergic neurons in the basal forebrain regions, and serotonergic/non-serotonergic neurons in the midbrain raphe nuclei (Freneau et al., 2002; Gras et al., 2002; Hioki et al., 2004, 2010; Somogyi et al., 2004). Unlike the situation in the BST, VGLUT3-expressing raphe neurons lack GAD67 mRNA expression (Hioki et al., 2010). Interestingly, we found that most VGLUT3⁺/HTT⁺ terminals (83.3%) formed asymmetrical synapses in the VTA, whereas 73.7% of VGLUT3⁺/VIAAT⁺ terminals formed symmetrical synapses. These distinct properties raise the possibility that VIAAT⁺/VGLUT3⁺ symmetrical synapses release GABA as a primary or fast transmitter acting on synaptic receptors and corelease glutamate as a neuromodulator acting on perisynaptic or extrasynaptic receptors. In contrast, VGLUT3⁺/HTT⁺ asymmetrical synapses might use glutamate as a fast synaptic transmitter and corelease serotonin as a neuromodulator. Considering the important roles of metabotropic glutamatergic receptors in the regulation of firing activity of DAergic neurons (Morikawa and Paladini, 2011), glutamate coreleased at some VIAAT⁺/VGLUT3⁺ symmetrical synapses could be engaged, at least partly, in such neuromodulation.

Multiple pathways for modulation of midbrain DAergic neurons

DAergic neurons recorded *in vivo* display three main patterns of activity, namely, the inactive, tonic firing, and burst firing states, and the activity states are regulated by intrinsic firing properties and balanced by glutamatergic excitation and GABAergic inhibition (Grace et al., 2007; Sesack and Grace, 2010; Morikawa and Paladini, 2011). In normal animals, most DAergic neurons are tonically inhibited by GABAergic projection from the ventral pallidum (Floresco et al., 2003; Grace et al., 2007). An important regulatory pathway underlying the transition from the inactive to the tonic firing state arises from the ventral subiculum. Glutamatergic afferents from the ventral subiculum drive GABAergic neuronal firing in the nucleus accumbens, which, in turn, inhibits the ventral pallidum and thereby disinhibits DAergic neurons (Floresco et al., 2001; Grace et al., 2007). Conversely, the burst firing state of DAergic neurons is triggered by active glutamatergic and cholinergic inputs from the pedunculopontine tegmental nucleus and laterodorsal tegmental nucleus (Lodge and Grace, 2006; Grace et al., 2007; Sesack and Grace, 2010). The lateral habenula also exerts a strong inhibitory influence on midbrain DAergic neurons on aversive stimuli and reward omission (Matsumoto and Hikosaka, 2007, 2009). Therefore, DAergic VTA neurons are the target of modulation by multiple pathways, which has been interpreted as meaning that the VTA functions by integrating various and diverse bits of information (Oades and Halliday, 1987; Geisler and Zahm, 2005). In this regard, the present study will highlight that even a single pathway can modulate the VTA elaborately by working synergistically or differentially via its multiple constituent projection modes.

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