

# 脳の成り立ちとはたらき

Neural Functions based on Brain Structure

小田 洋一

名古屋大学大学院理学研究科

# 大阪大学 基礎工学部 生物工学科 4期生



中山穰治 (第一三共社長)

難波啓一 (阪大教授)

乾敏郎 (京大教授)

私

塚原仲晃教授

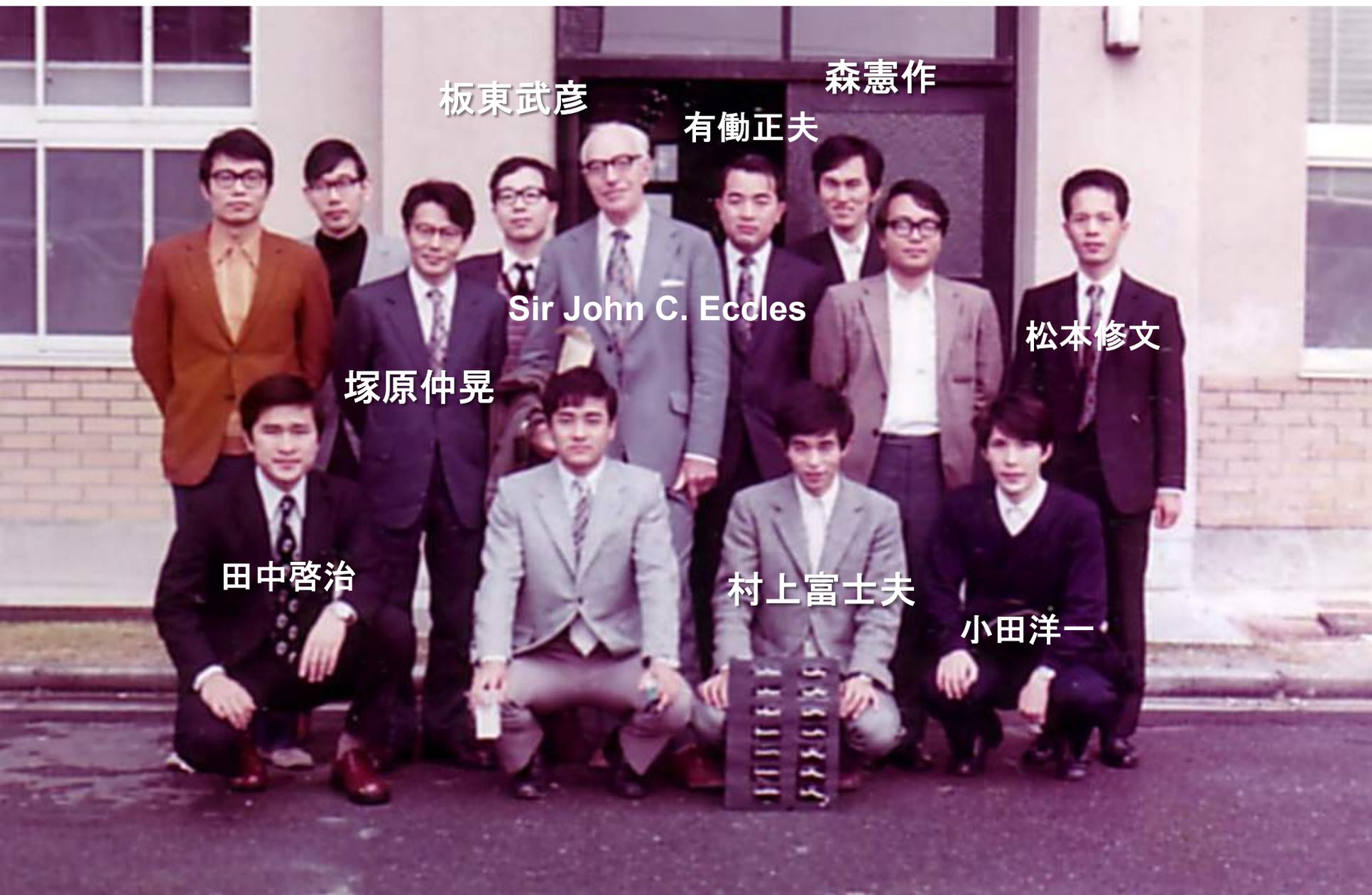
1972年

# 小谷正雄先生と大沢文夫先生



1978年 国際生物物理学会(京都)

# 塚原研究室 (1973)



板東武彦

森憲作

有働正夫

Sir John C. Eccles

松本修文

塚原仲晃

田中啓治

村上富士夫

小田洋一

# シナプス可塑性

## Synaptic plasticity

### シナプス可塑性

- シナプス伝達の長期増強

Bliss and Lømo, 1973

- 新しいシナプスの形成

Tsukahara et al., 1975

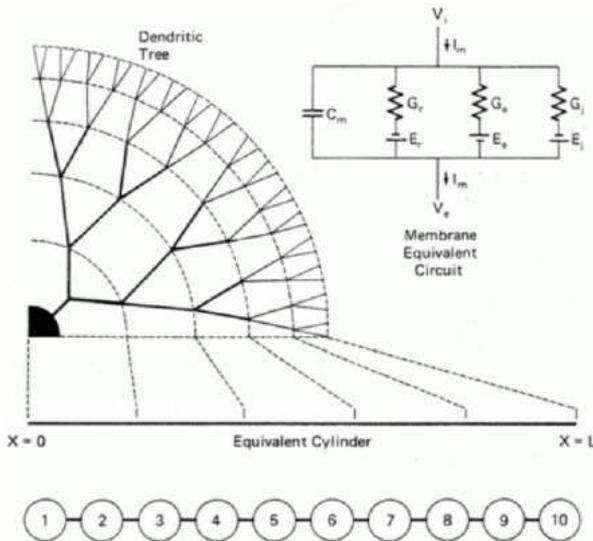


塚原 仲晃  
(1933～1985)

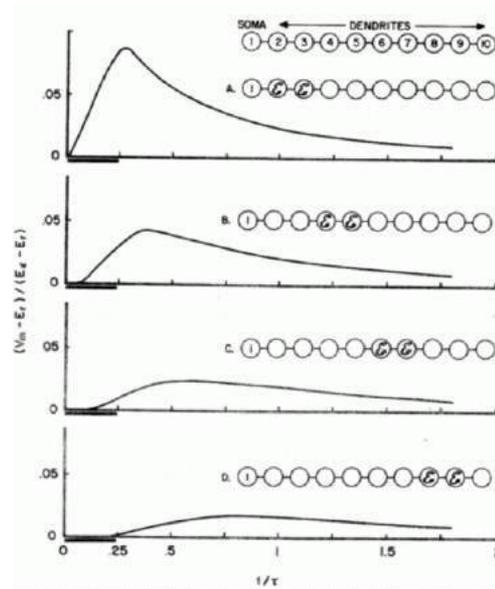
# Cable theory: Rall model

Cable equation (Rall, 1969)

$$\frac{r_m}{r_l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = c_m r_m \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + V$$



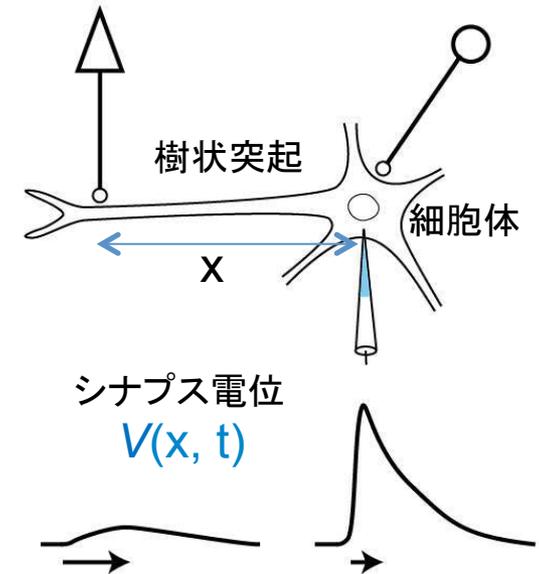
振幅



時間

シナプスの位置とシナプス電位の形状の関係

シナプス電位の形状からシナプスの位置を推定

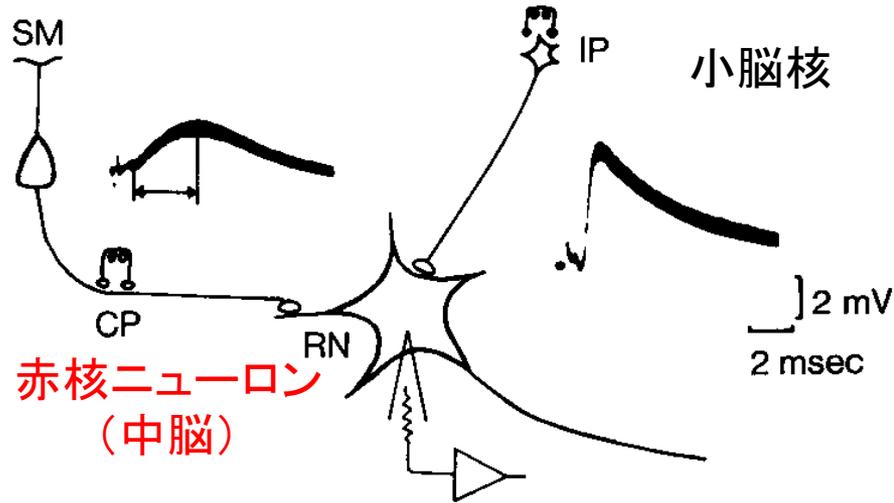


Estimate the synaptic location from shape of synaptic potential

# シナプス新生 (発芽)

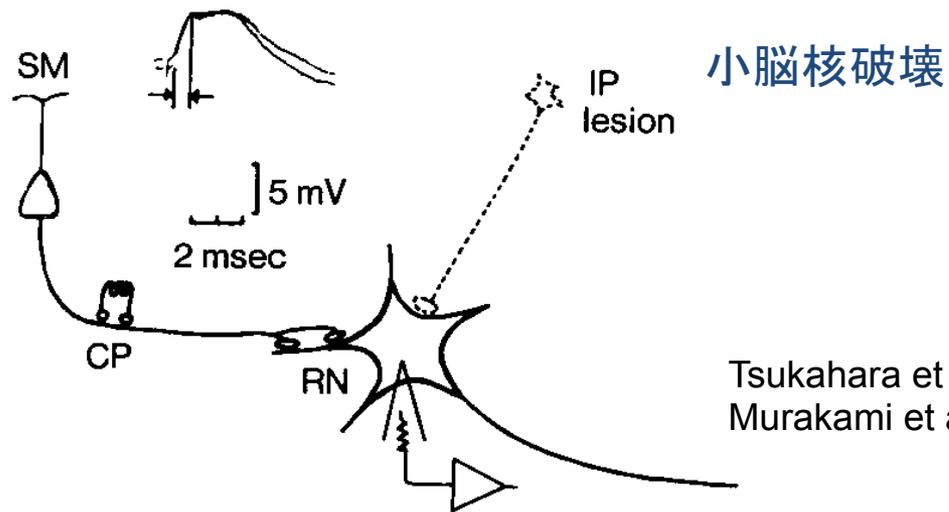
Formation of new synapse after brain lesion

大脳皮質  
感覚運動野



脳損傷によるシナプス新生

小脳核を破壊すると, 大脳皮質からからの入力が赤核ニューロンの細胞体近傍に形成される



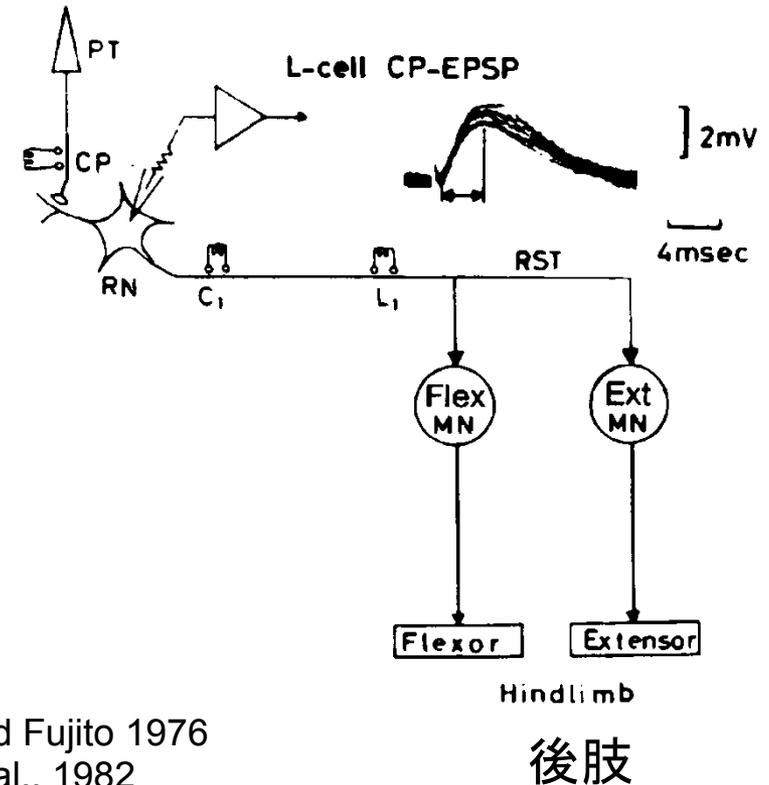
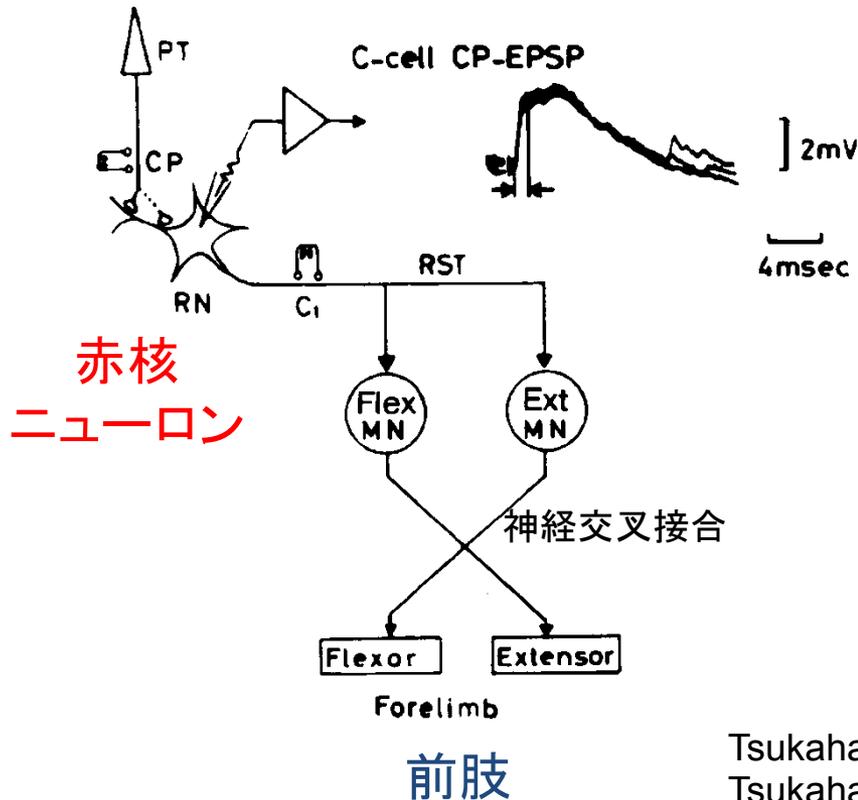
Tsukahara et al. 1975  
Murakami et al., 1977a, b

# 前肢神経交叉接合後のシナプス新生

Formation of new synapse after cross innervation of forelimb nerves

前肢の屈筋と伸筋の支配神経を交叉接合すると、前肢を支配する赤核ニューロンに新しいシナプスができる

大脳皮質



Tsukahara and Fujito 1976  
Tsukahara et al., 1982  
Fujito et al., 1982

# シナプス新生（発芽）

Formation of new synapse during learning?

1. 小脳核破壊後のシナプス新生  
（脳損傷に伴う発芽）
2. 前肢神経の交叉接合後のシナプス新生  
（脳損傷を伴わない発芽）
3. 学習に伴うシナプス新生？

# 塚原 仲晃 先生

石の上にも三年

怒られなくなったらしまい

複数のアプローチ



1985年8月

# 研究遍歴

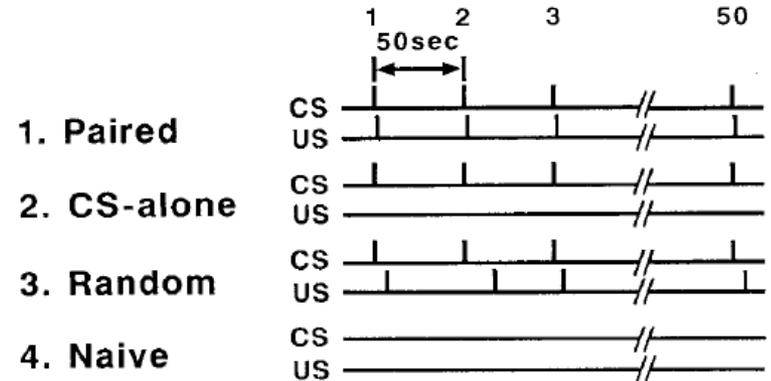
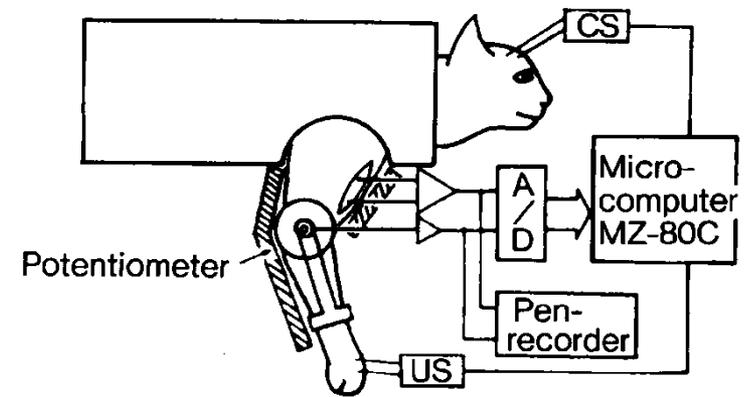
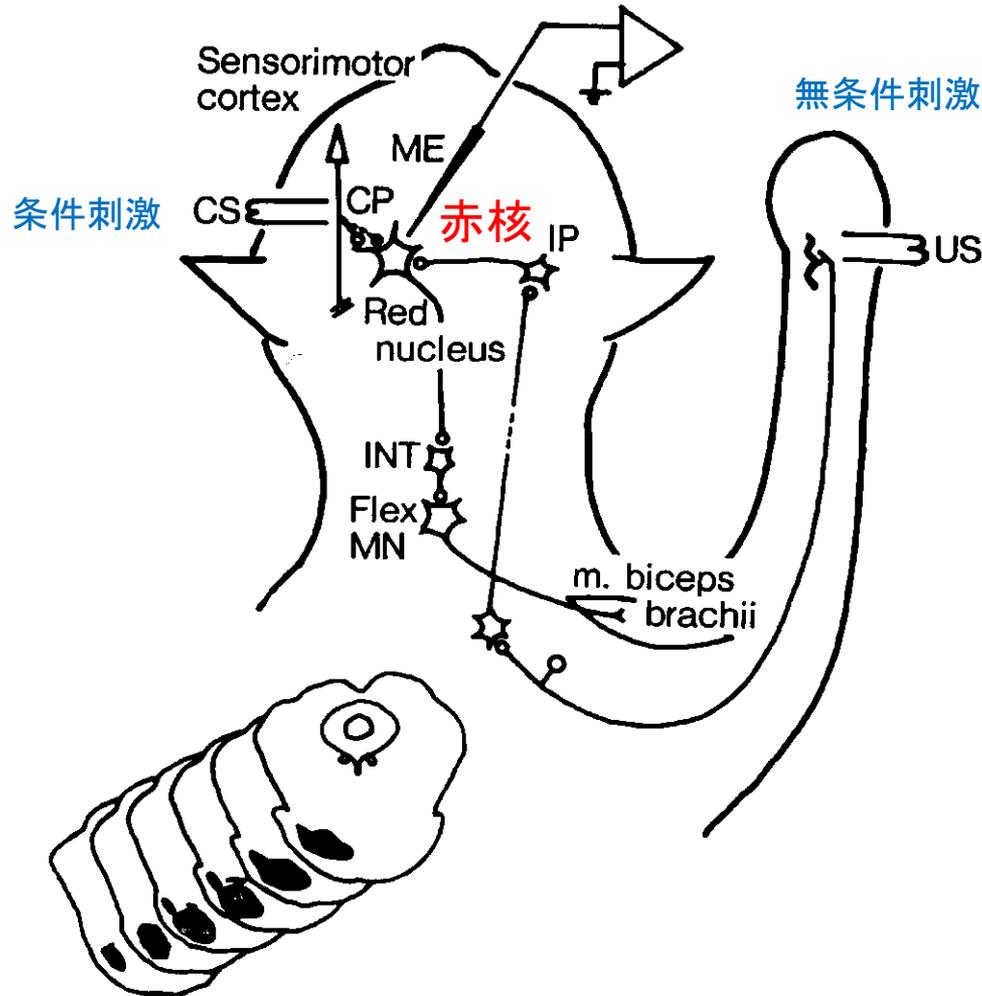
1. 歩行の小脳制御機構

2. シナプス可塑性

(1) シナプス新生

# 赤核を介する古典的条件付け

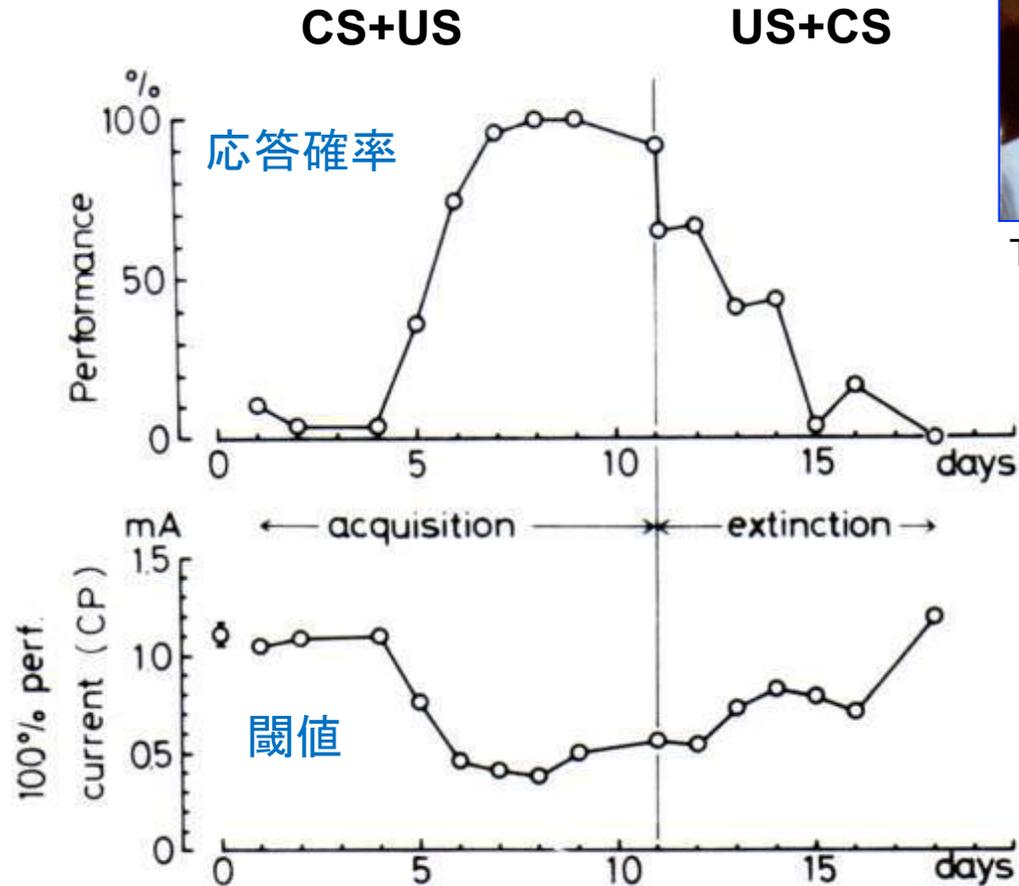
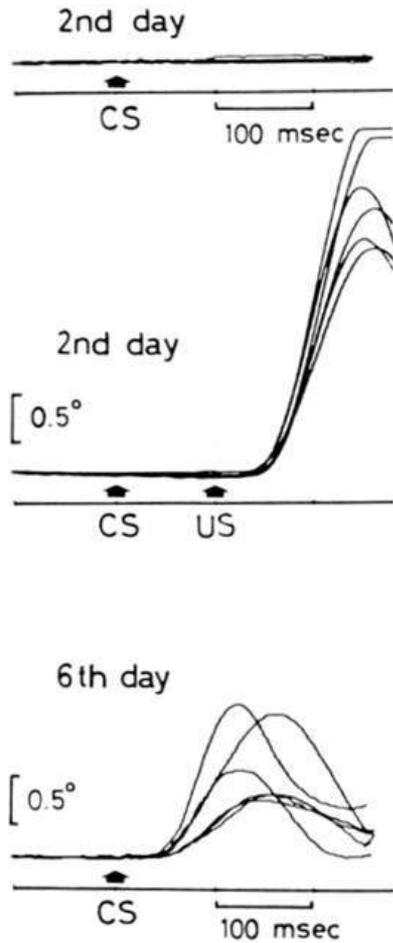
Classical conditioning mediated by red nucleus



# 赤核を介する古典的条件付け

Classical conditioning mediated red nucleus in cat

前肢の屈曲応答



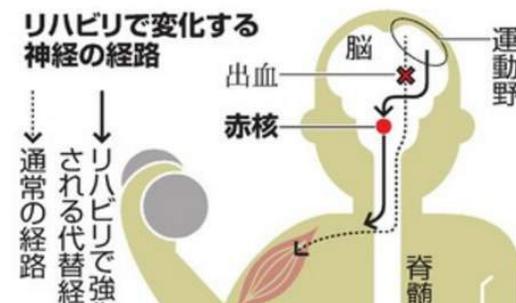
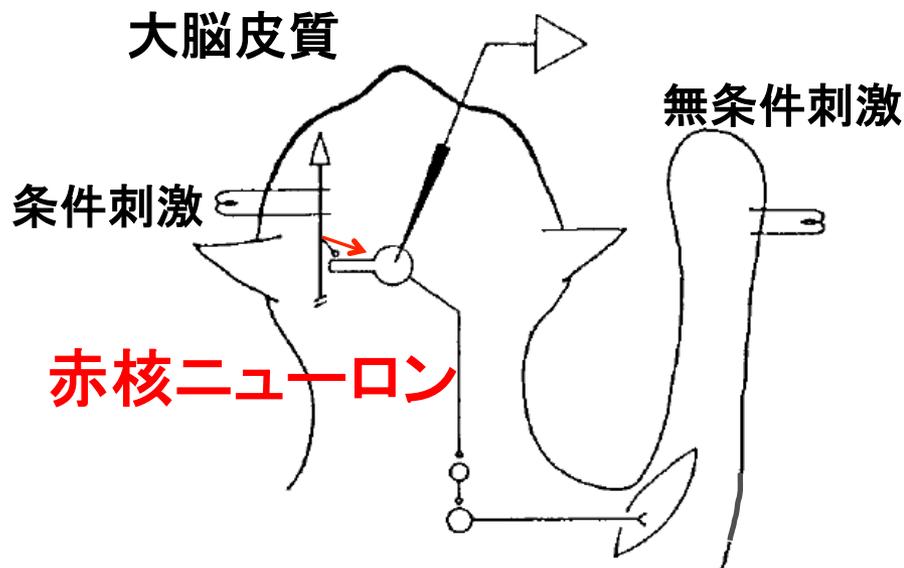
Tatsuto Notsu

# 古典的条件付けに伴うシナプスの新生(発芽)

Formation of new synapses associated with classical conditioning



Minami Ito



朝日新聞 2016年1月14日  
J Neuroscience 2016 (Isa's group)

Control

After conditioning

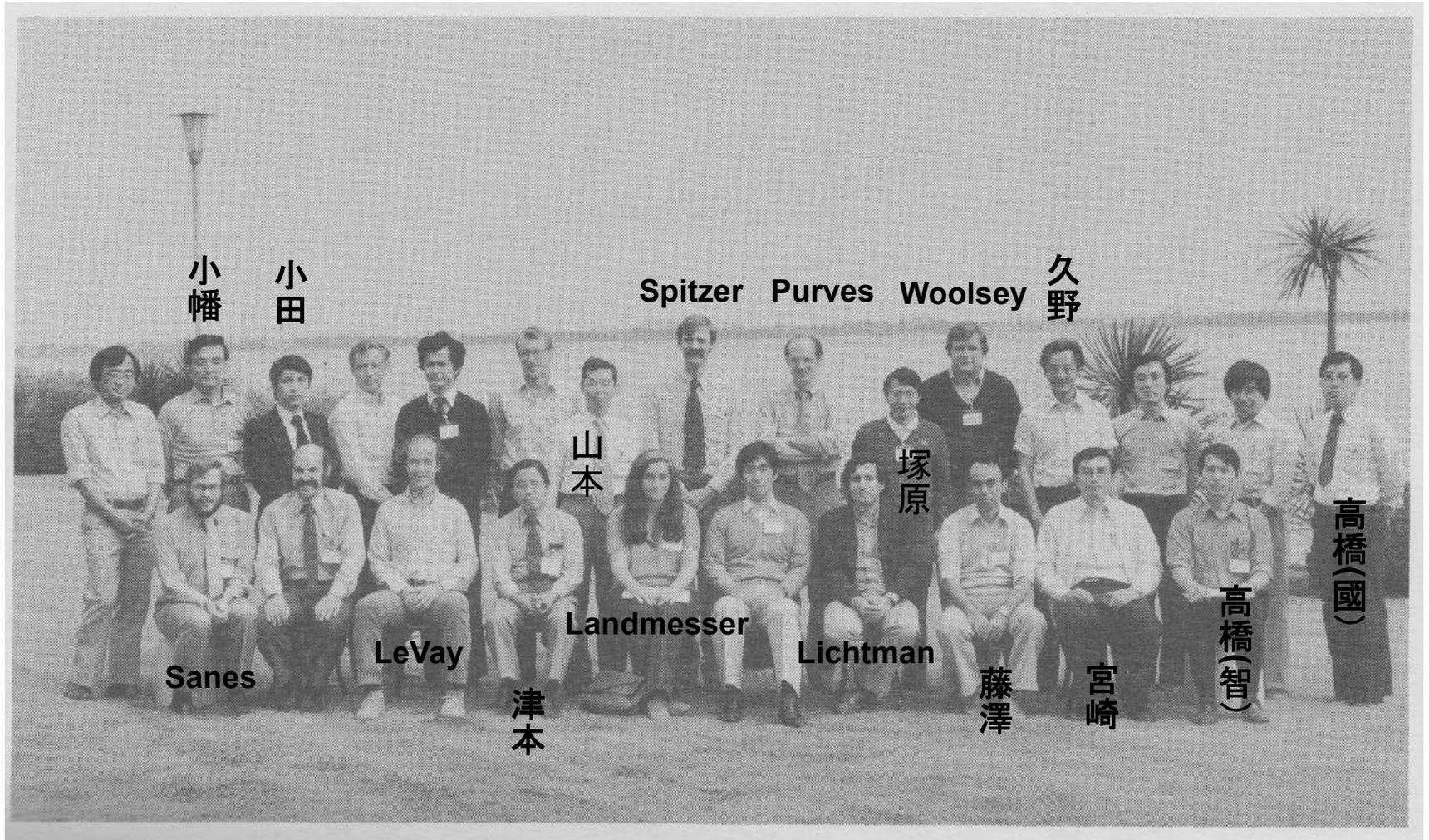


2mV  
2ms

大脳皮質からの興奮性シナプス電位

*Proc. Jap. Acad.* 1979,1981  
*J. Neurosci.* 1981 (他4報)  
*J. Physiol.(Paris)* 1988  
*Exp Brain Res* 1994

# 谷口シンポジウム



1982年

# 柳田スクール

片岡幹雄



藤戸裕

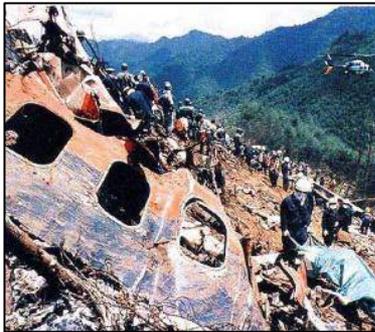
小田洋一

川人光男

柳田敏雄

難波啓一

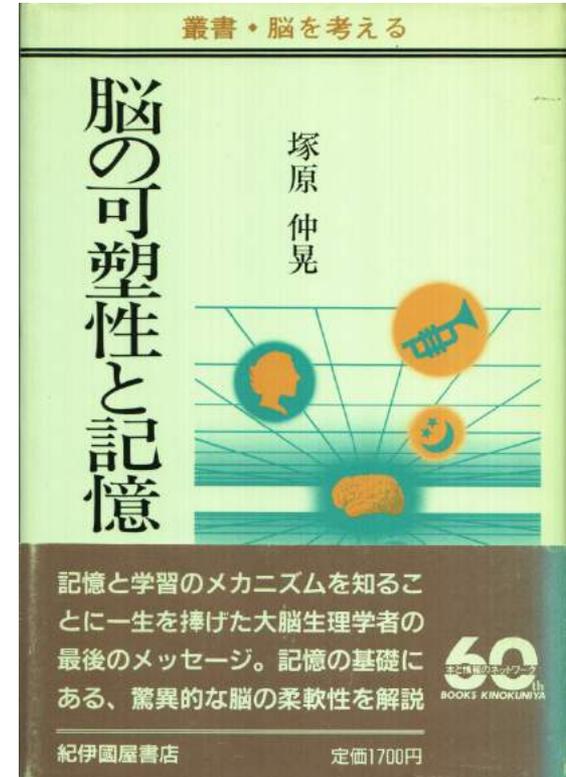
# Lost my mentor at 34 years old



Japan-air-line crash  
(Aug. 12, 1985)



Nakaakira Tsukahara  
Prof. of Osaka Univ.  
& Rockefeller Univ.  
(1933~1985)



岩波現代文庫で復刻

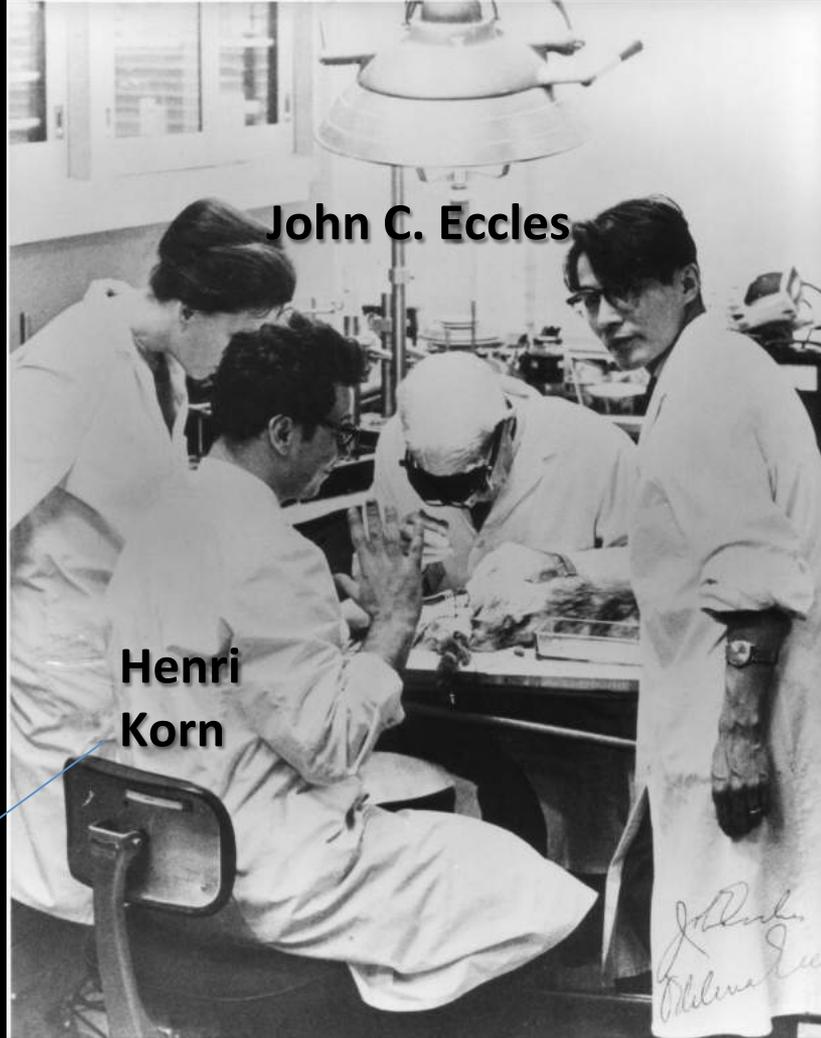
# Eccles' School



**John C. Eccles**

(Nobel Prize,  
with Hodgkin and Huxley, 1963)

出典 ([https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/97/Eccles\\_lab.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/97/Eccles_lab.jpg))



**John C. Eccles**

**Henri  
Korn**

**Nakaakira  
Tsukahara**

**Henri Korn** invited me to  
Pasteur Institute (1990)

# Institut Pasteur (1990~1991)



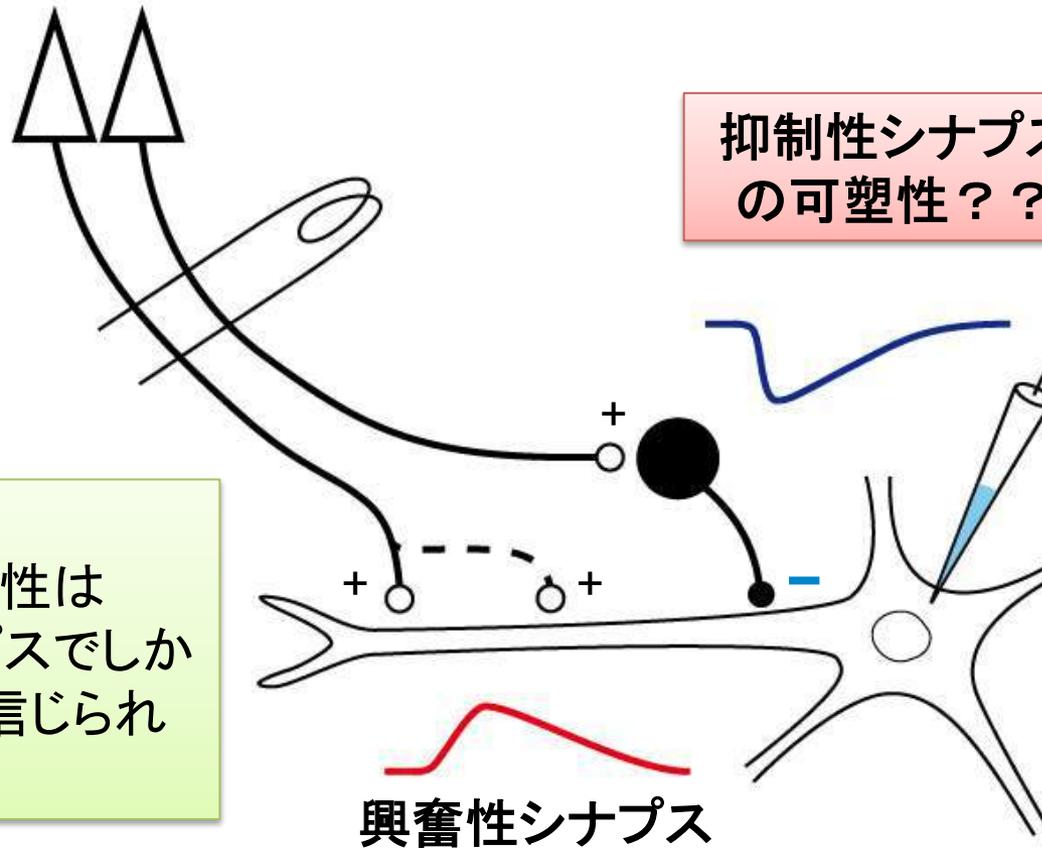
Henri Korn

Jean-Pierre Changeux



# 抑制性シナプスの可塑性

Plasticity of Inhibitory Synapse



抑制性シナプスの可塑性??

1990年以前  
シナプス可塑性は  
興奮性シナプスでしか  
起こらないと信じられて  
いた

興奮性シナプス

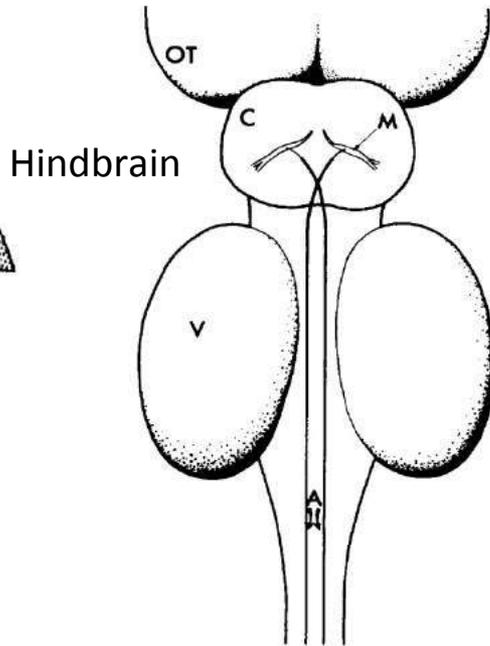
# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強

# Mauthner Cells



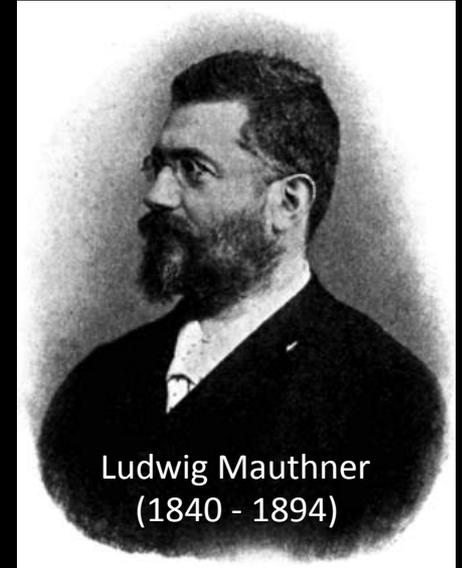
Goldfish



Hindbrain



$\phi$ :  $>50 \mu\text{m}$

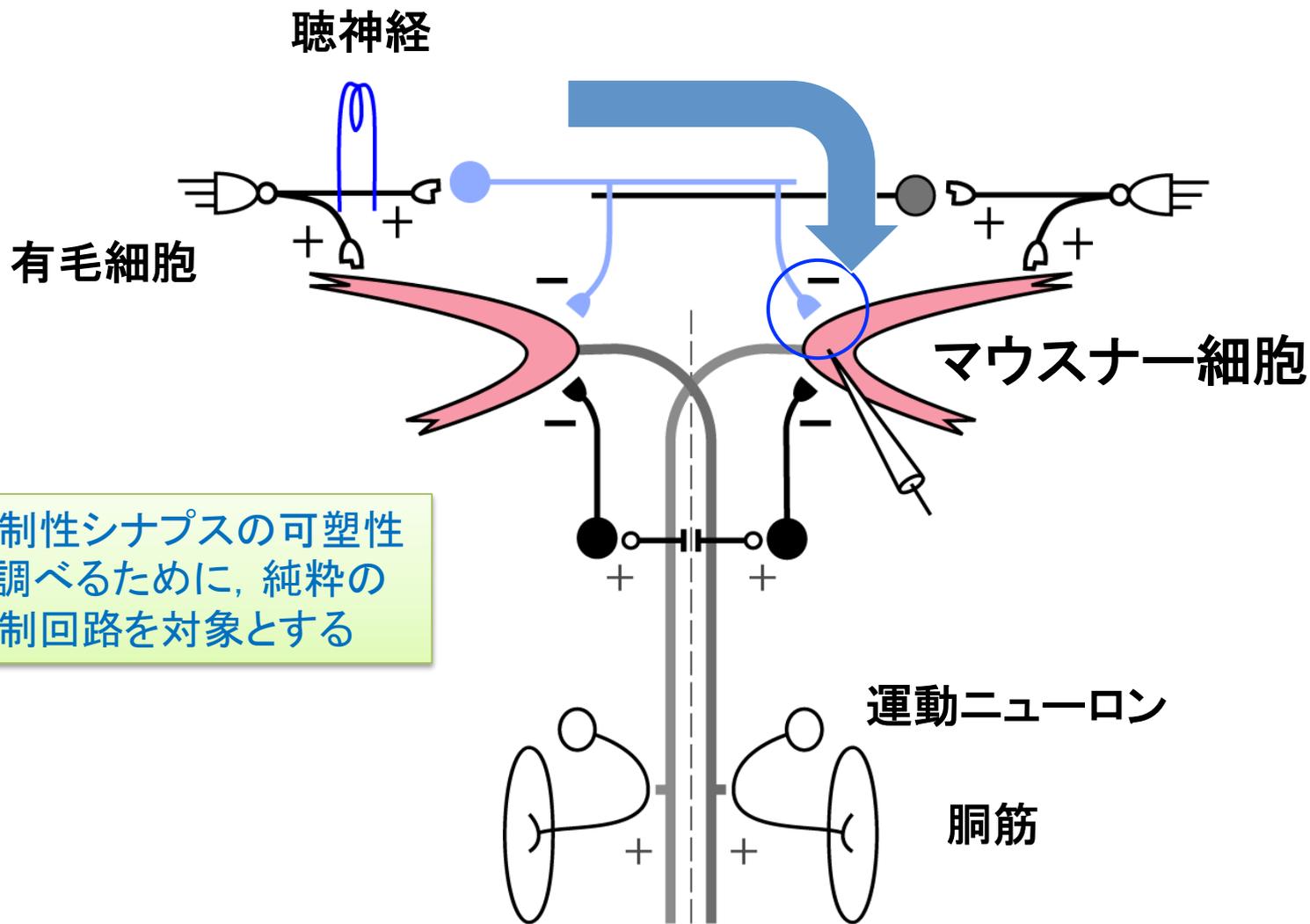


Ludwig Mauthner  
(1840 - 1894)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig\\_Mauthner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_Mauthner)

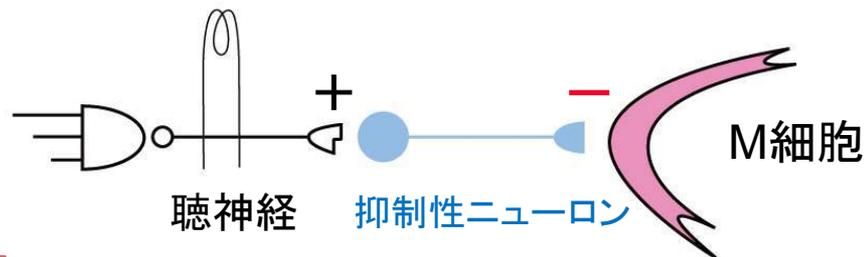


# マウスナー細胞の抑制性回路



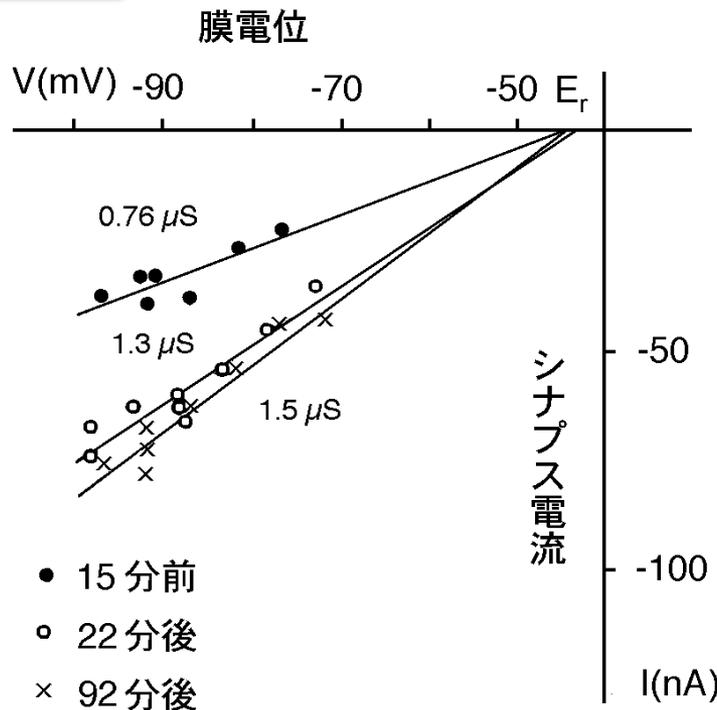
# 抑制性シナプス応答の長期増強

Long term potentiation of inhibitory response



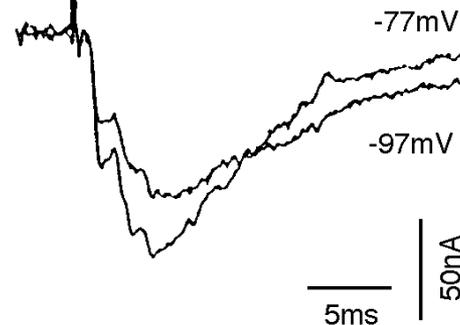
$$I = G_i (V_m - E_r)$$

抑制性シナプス電流



高頻度刺激前  
(500Hz)

22分後

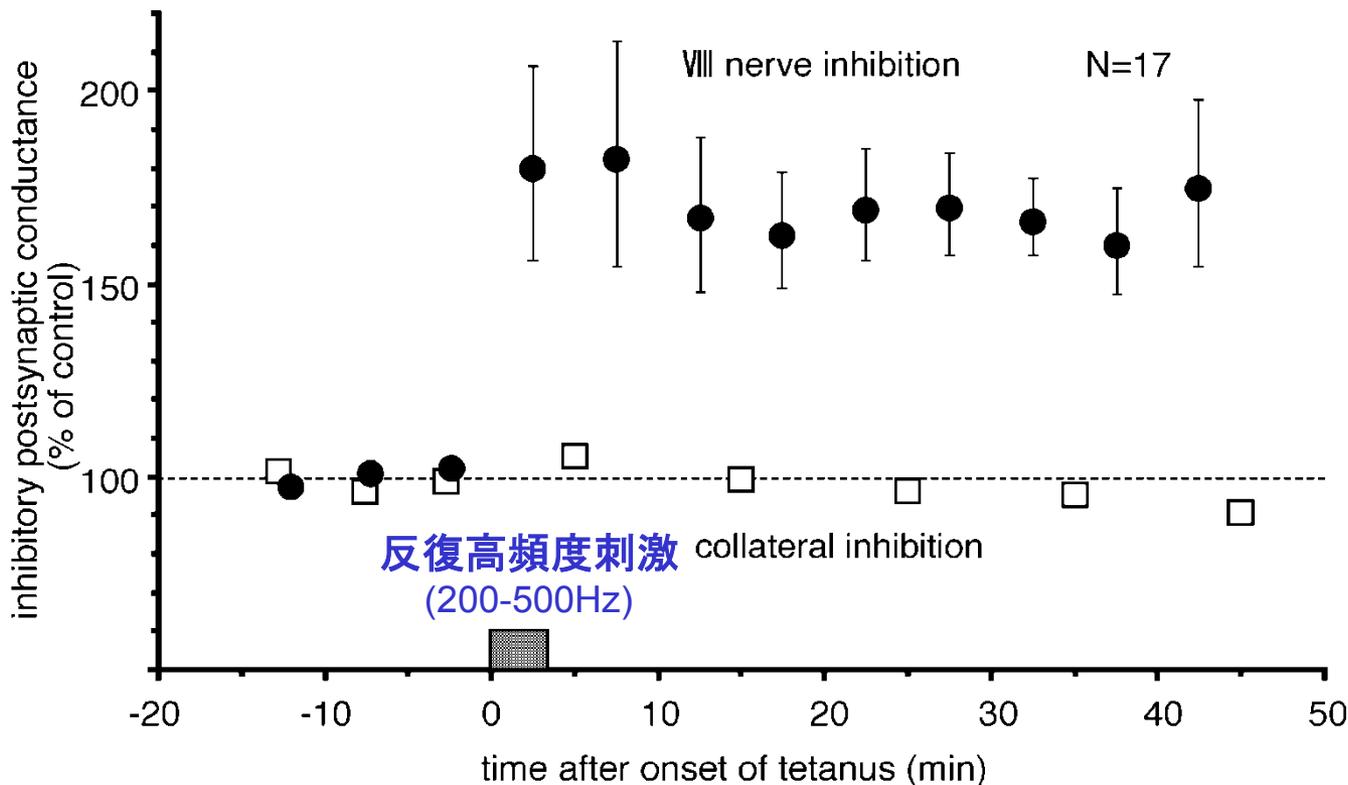
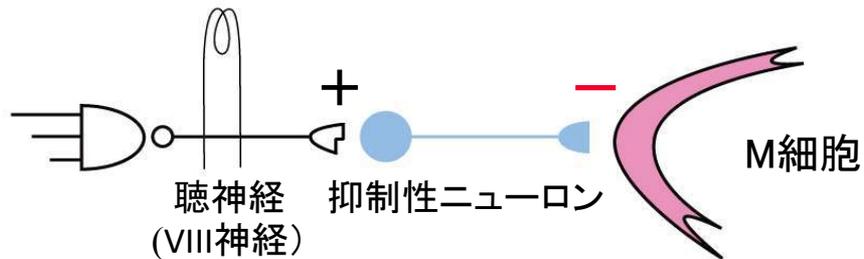


長期増強に伴い、  
抑制性シナプス・  
コンダクタンス  
( $G_i$ : 傾き)が増加

- 15分前
- 22分後
- × 92分後

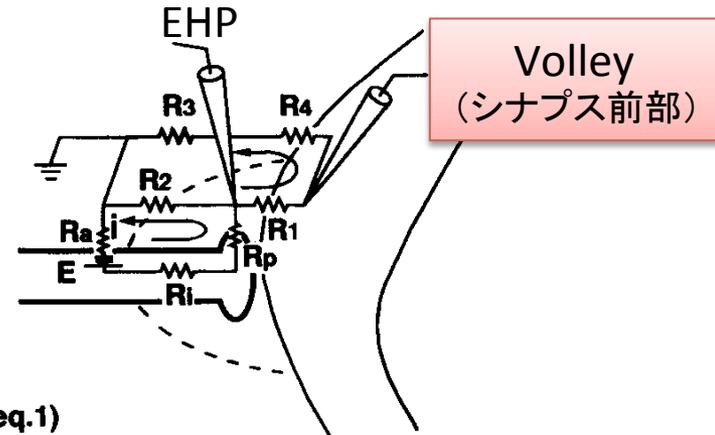
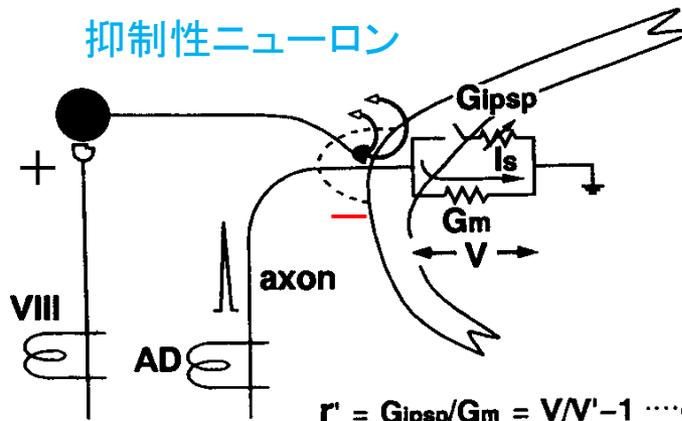
# 抑制性シナプス応答の長期増強

Long term potentiation of inhibitory response



# 抑制性シナプスが長期増強された

## Potentiation at the inhibitory synapse

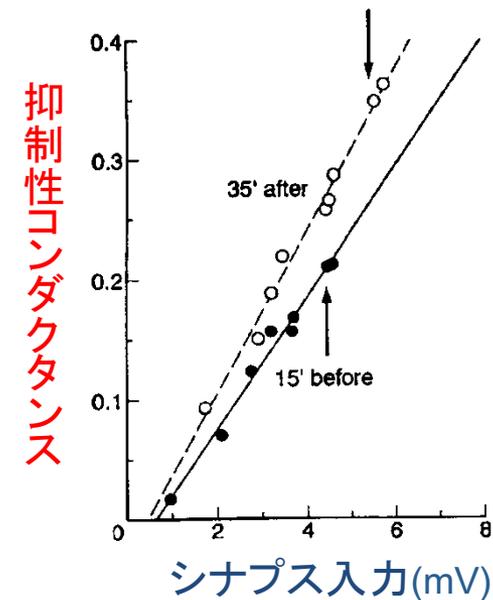
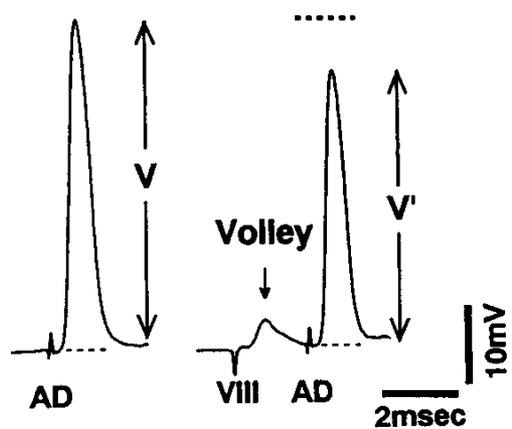


抑制性シナプスコンダクタンス  
(シナプス後部)

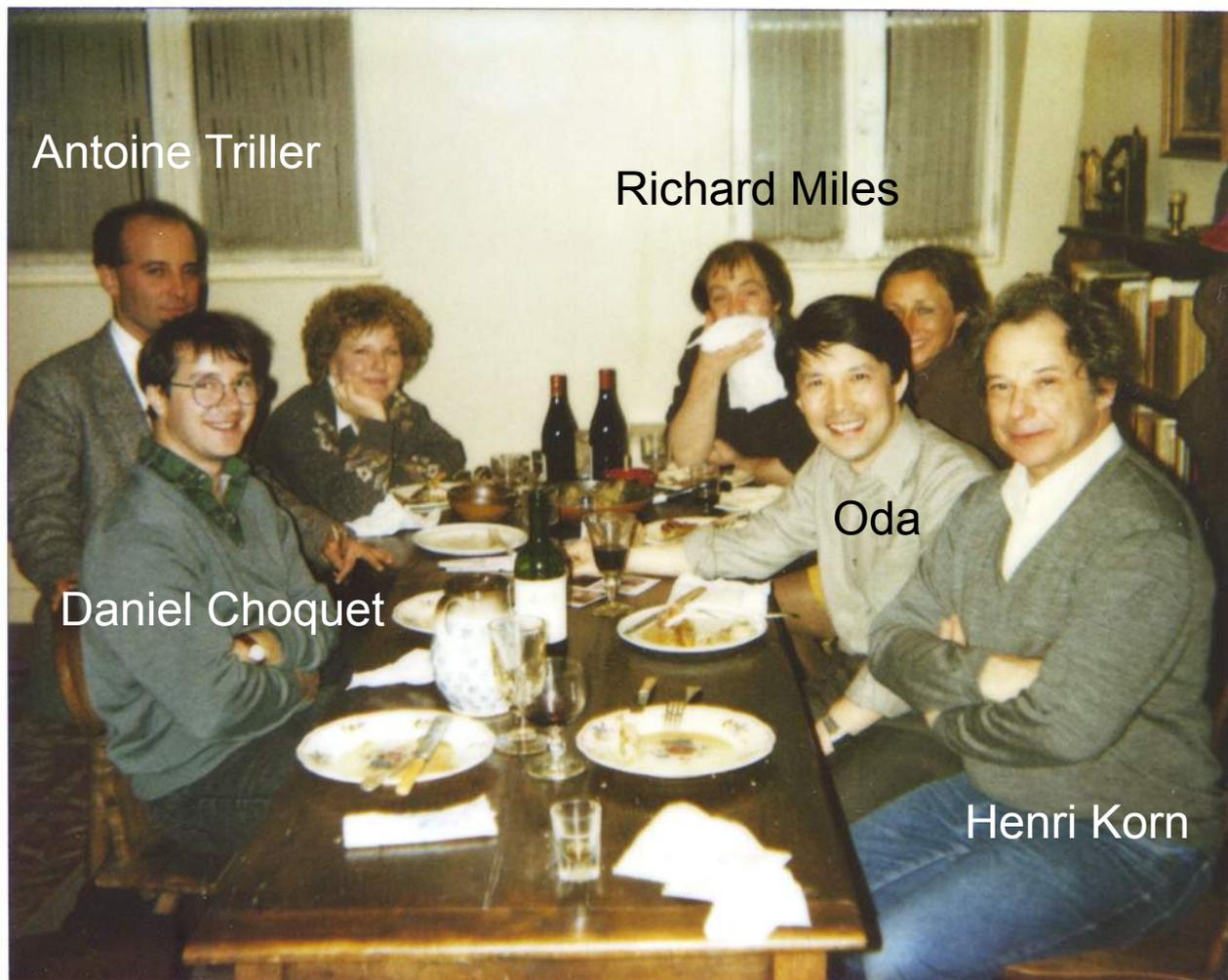
$$r' = G_{1psp}/G_m = V/V' - 1 \dots (\text{eq.1})$$

since

$$V = I_s/G_m \quad V' = I_s/(G_m + G_{1psp})$$



## Members of Korn lab



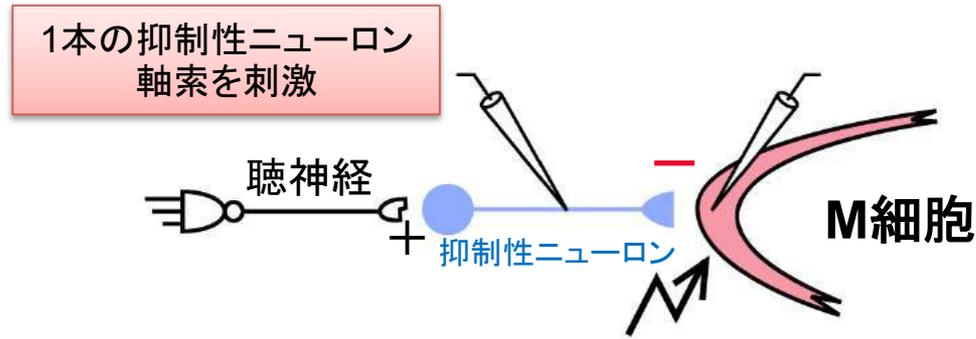
1991年3月

# 抑制性シナプスの長期増強

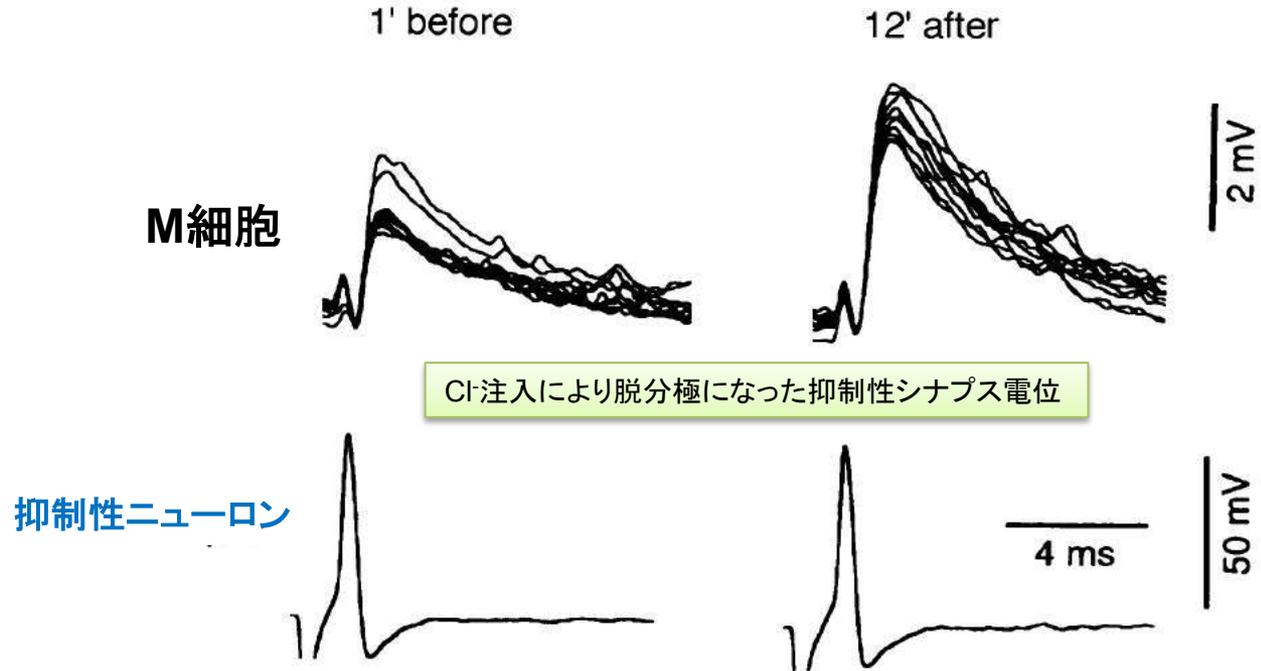
## Long term potentiation at inhibitory synapse



Yusuke Murayama



Chieko Suma

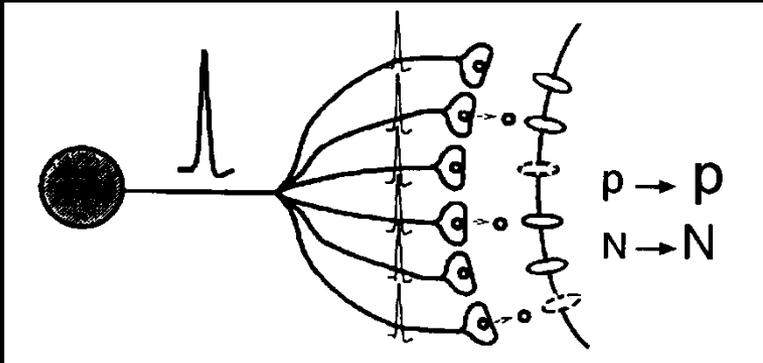


Stéphane Charpier

# 長期増強の量子解析

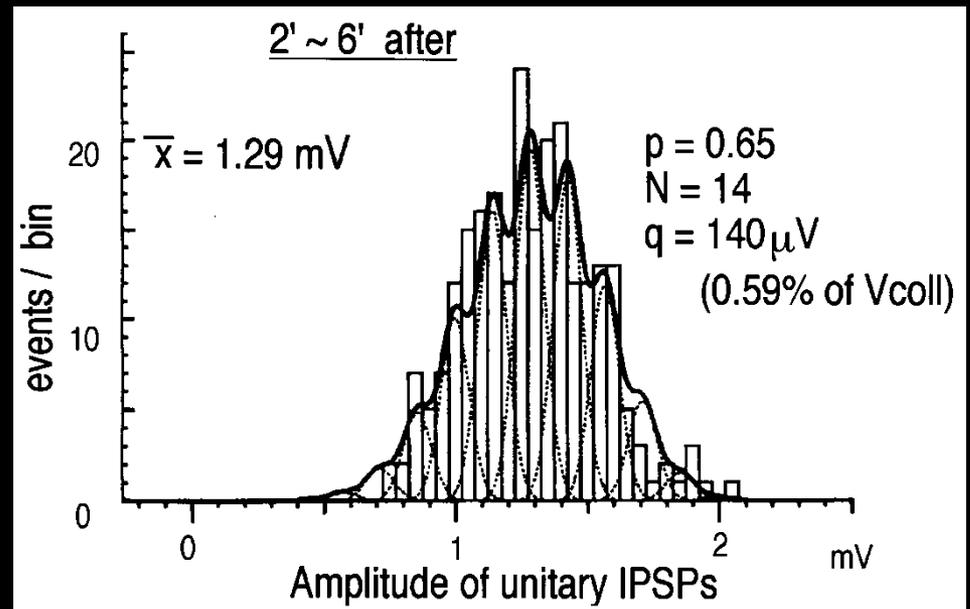
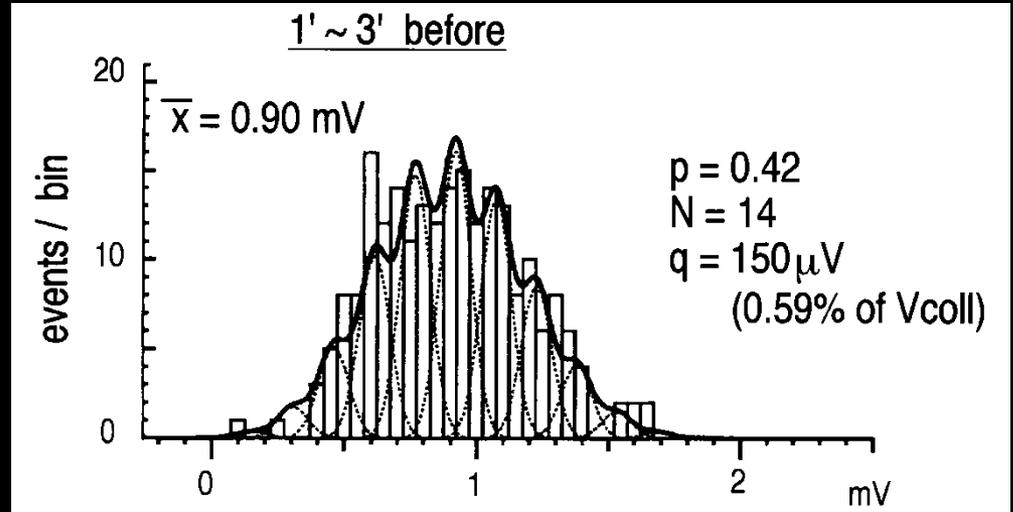
## Quantal analysis of LTP

$$P_k = {}_N C_k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$$



変化部位を推定  
 (放出確率 $p$ , シナプス数 $N$ の増加)

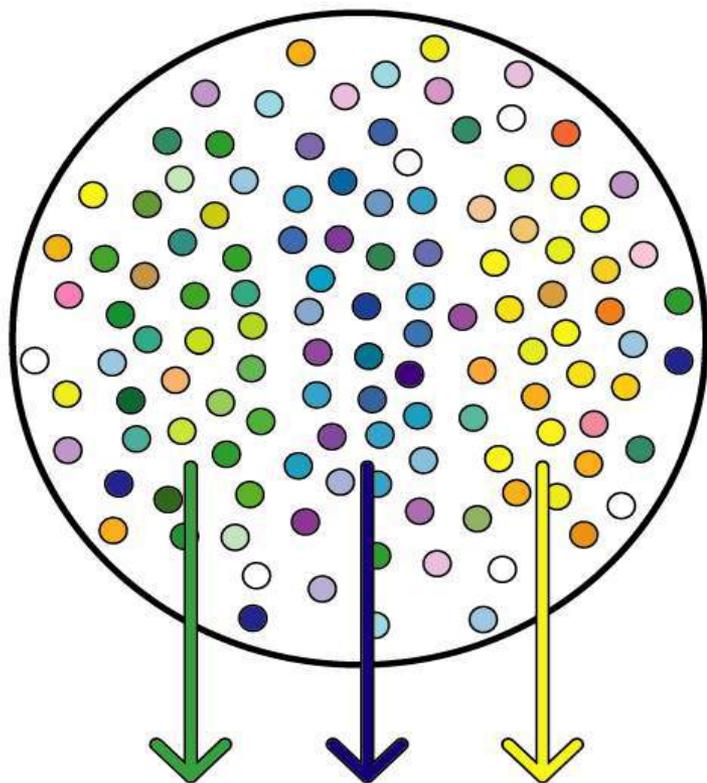
Oda, Charpier, Murayama, Suma, Korn  
*J. Neurophysiol.* 74: 1056-1074, 1995



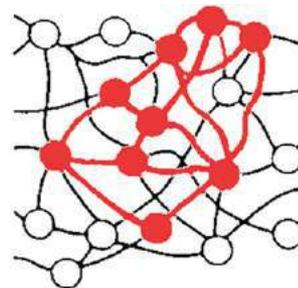
# 脳を構造単位(ニューロン)から理解する

## 1. ニューロン集団が情報表現の単位となる場合

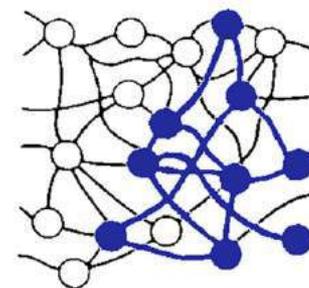
### Cell Assembly Hebb (1949)



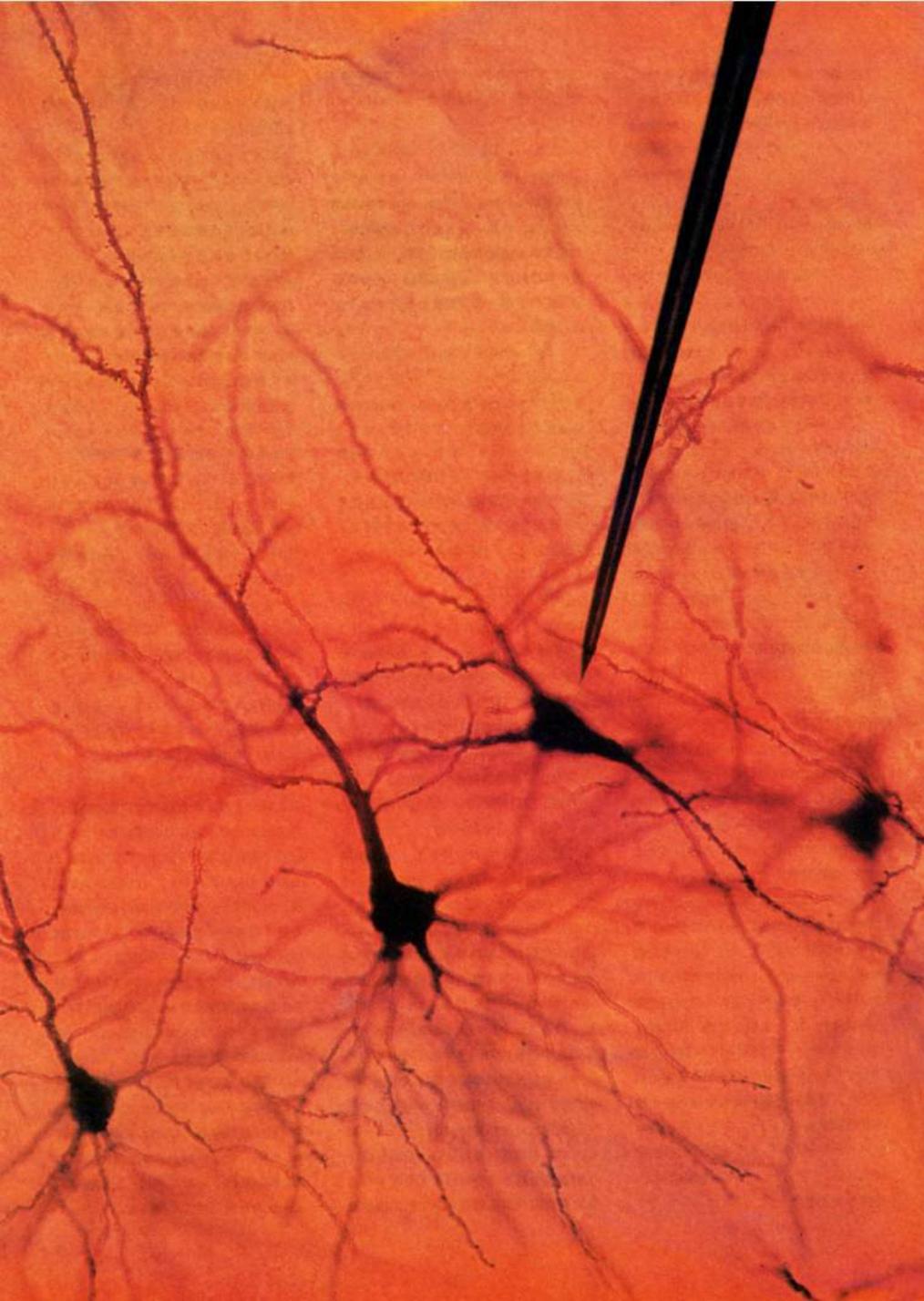
情報A



情報B



- 情報量が多く, S/N比が高い
- 単一のニューロン活動と情報表現の関係を求めることは不可能



多くのニューロンが  
同時に働いていて、  
それぞれの活動の  
相関・状態が重要

しかし、多くの場合

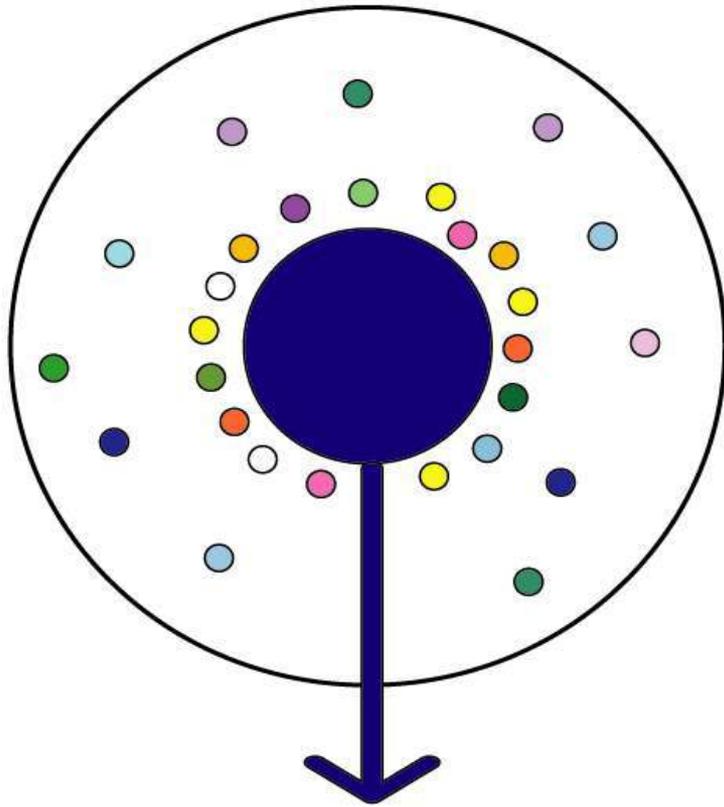
限られた数のニューロンの  
振る舞いしかとらえ得ない

そこで、

少数のニューロンが  
決定的な役割を果たす  
学習行動を調べれば良い

# 脳を構造単位(ニューロン)から理解する

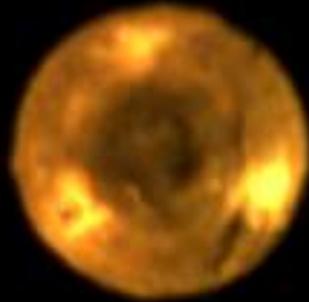
## 2. 単一ニューロンが決定的な役割を果たす場合



情報量が少なく, 一般にS/N比が低いが,

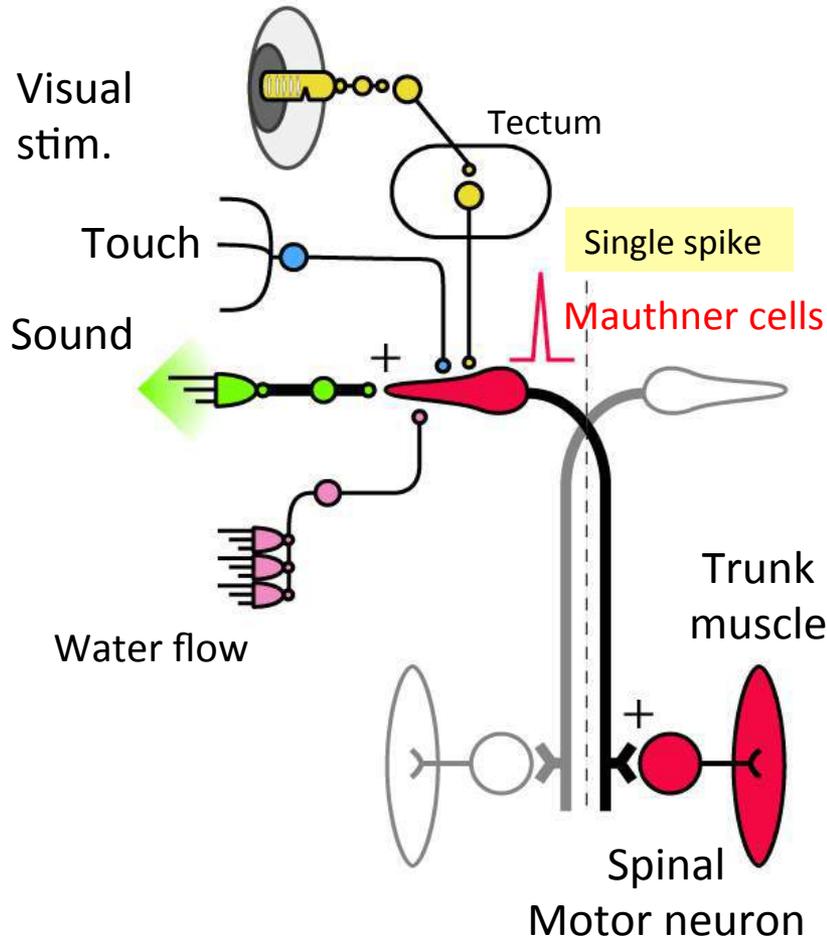
単一ニューロンの振る舞いとその機能を結びつけることができる(?)

# キンギョの逃避運動

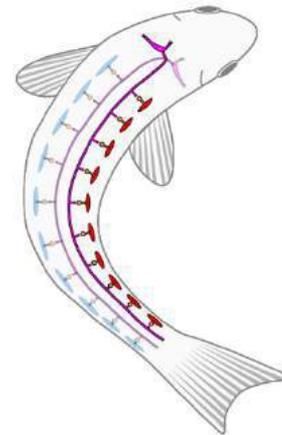


# Principal circuits for fish escape

**Mauthner (M) cells:** paired giant reticulospinal neurons in hindbrain



A tight link between the M-cell firing and escape



(1) A spiking of M-cell precedes the escape  
(Zottoli, 1977; Eaton et al., 1982, 1988)

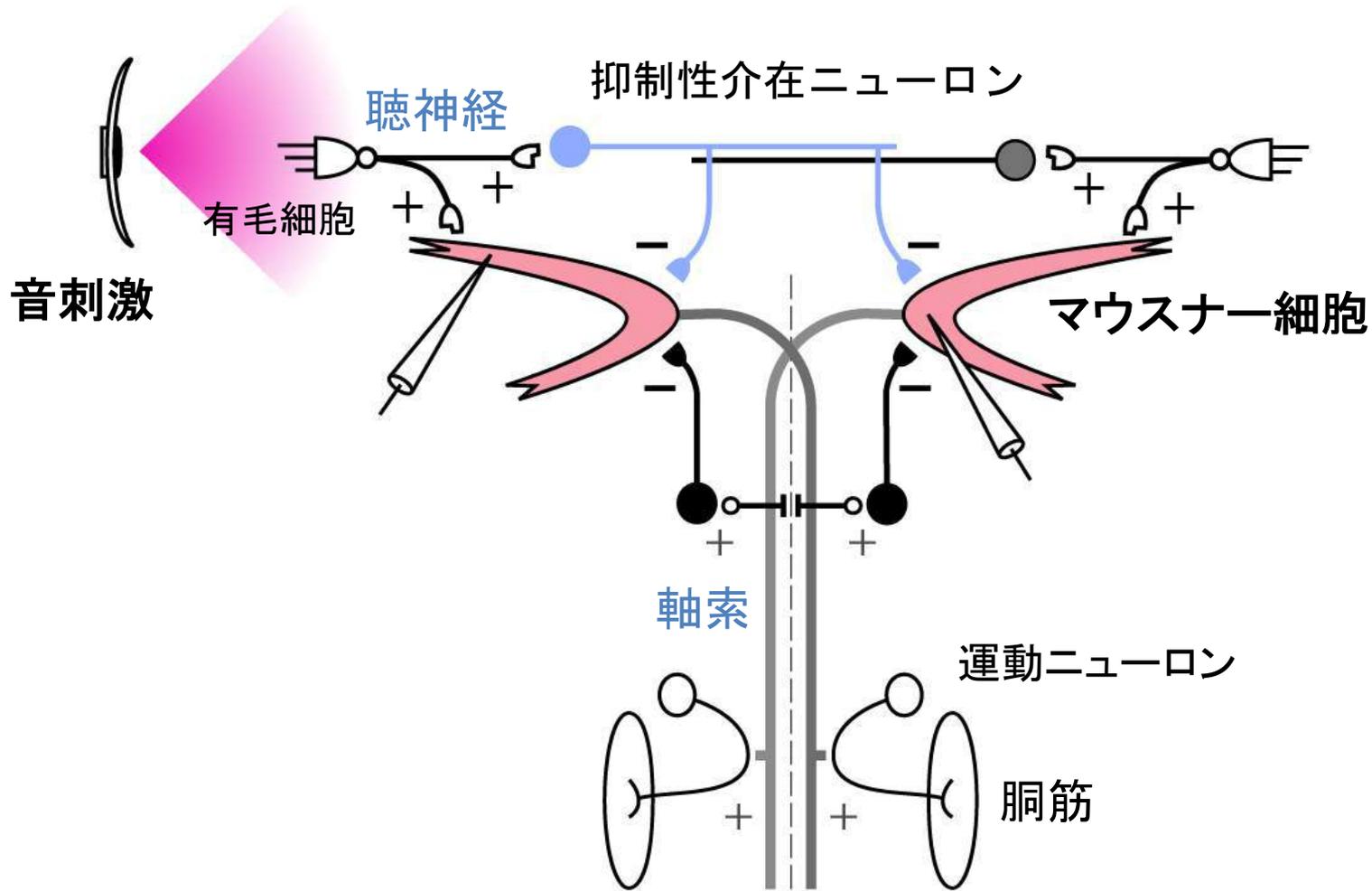
(2) Stimulation of M-cell produces the initial phase of escape  
(Nissanov et al., 1990)

# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
  - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性

# 音刺激による長期増強

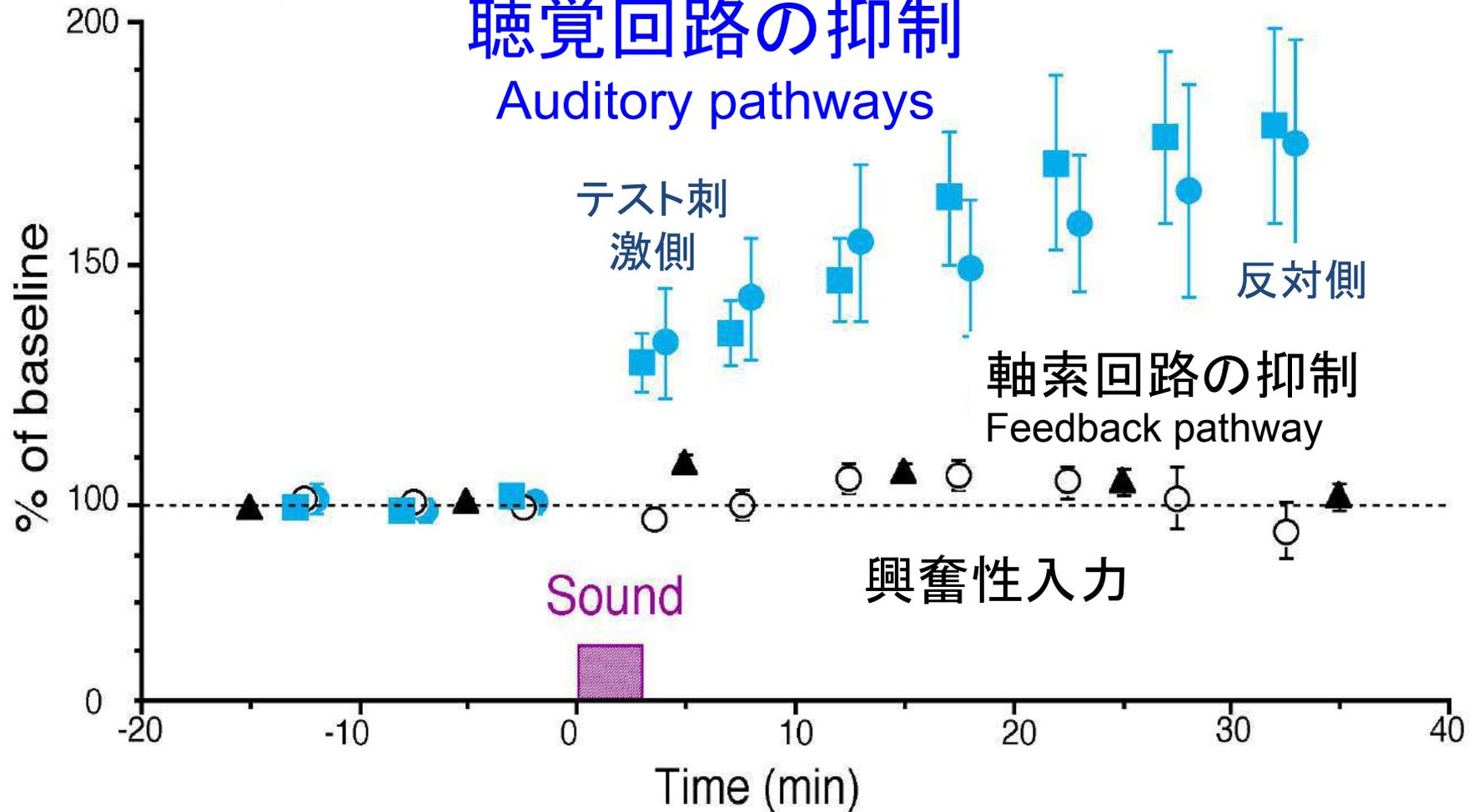
## Sound stimulus induced LTP



# 音刺激で誘導された抑制性長期増強

Sound stimulus induced inhibitory LTP in auditory pathway

## 聴覚回路の抑制 Auditory pathways



テスト刺激側

反対側

軸索回路の抑制  
Feedback pathway

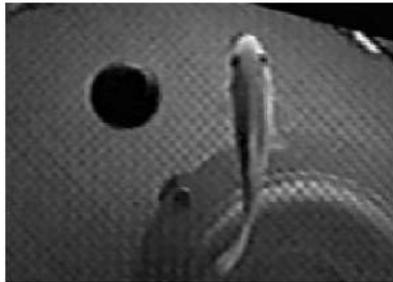
興奮性入力

# 逃避運動の長期抑圧

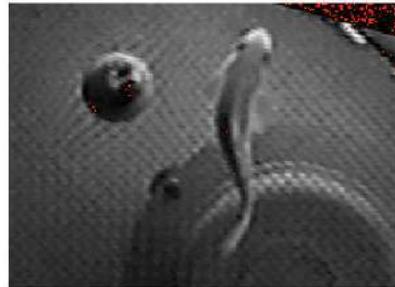
## Control

0ms

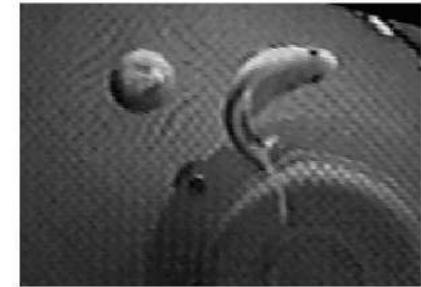
(ball hits the water)



15ms



30 ms



## Conditioned (26' after)

0ms



15ms



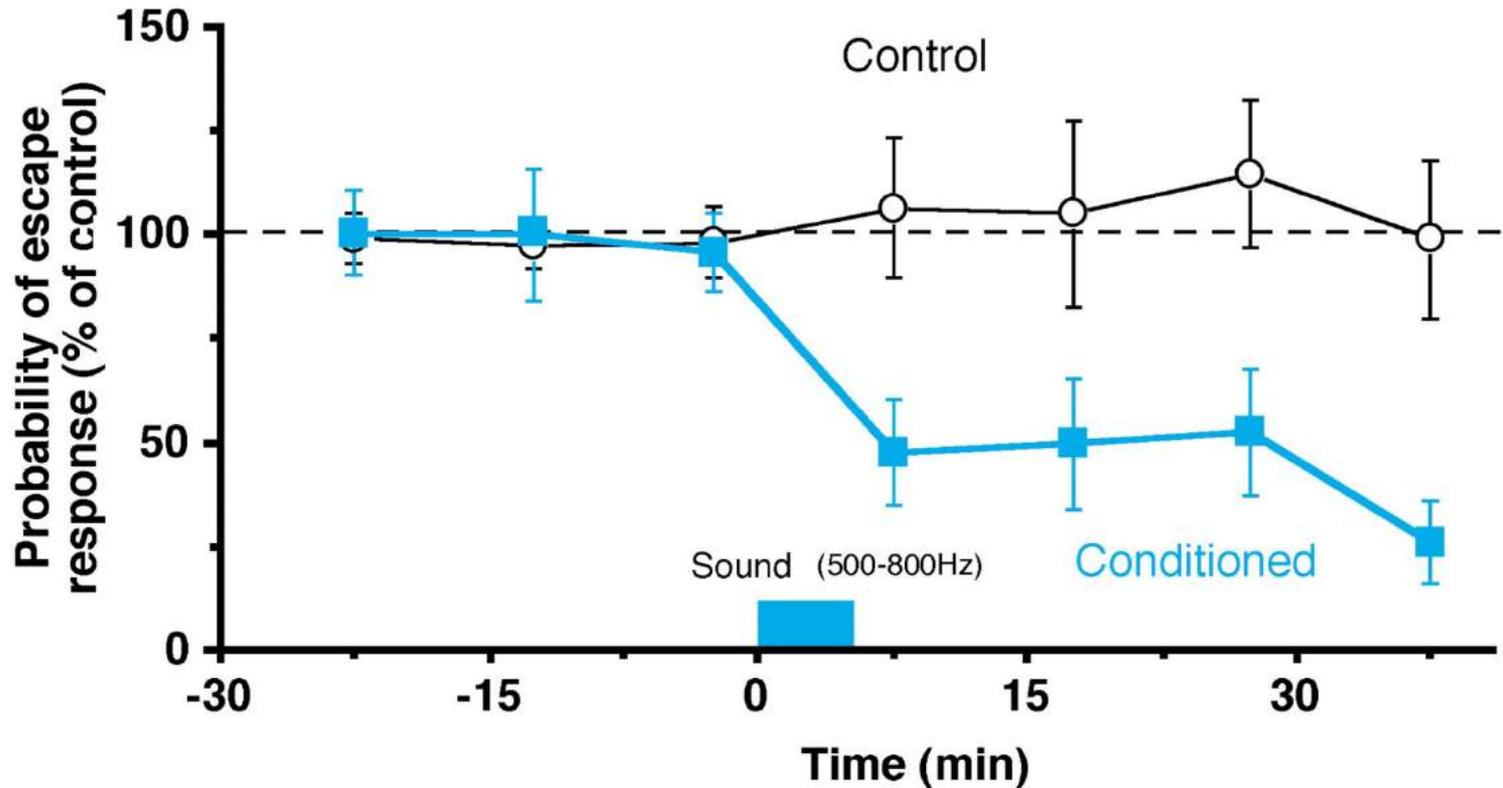
30 ms



# 逃避運動の長期抑圧

## Long term desensitization of escape behavior

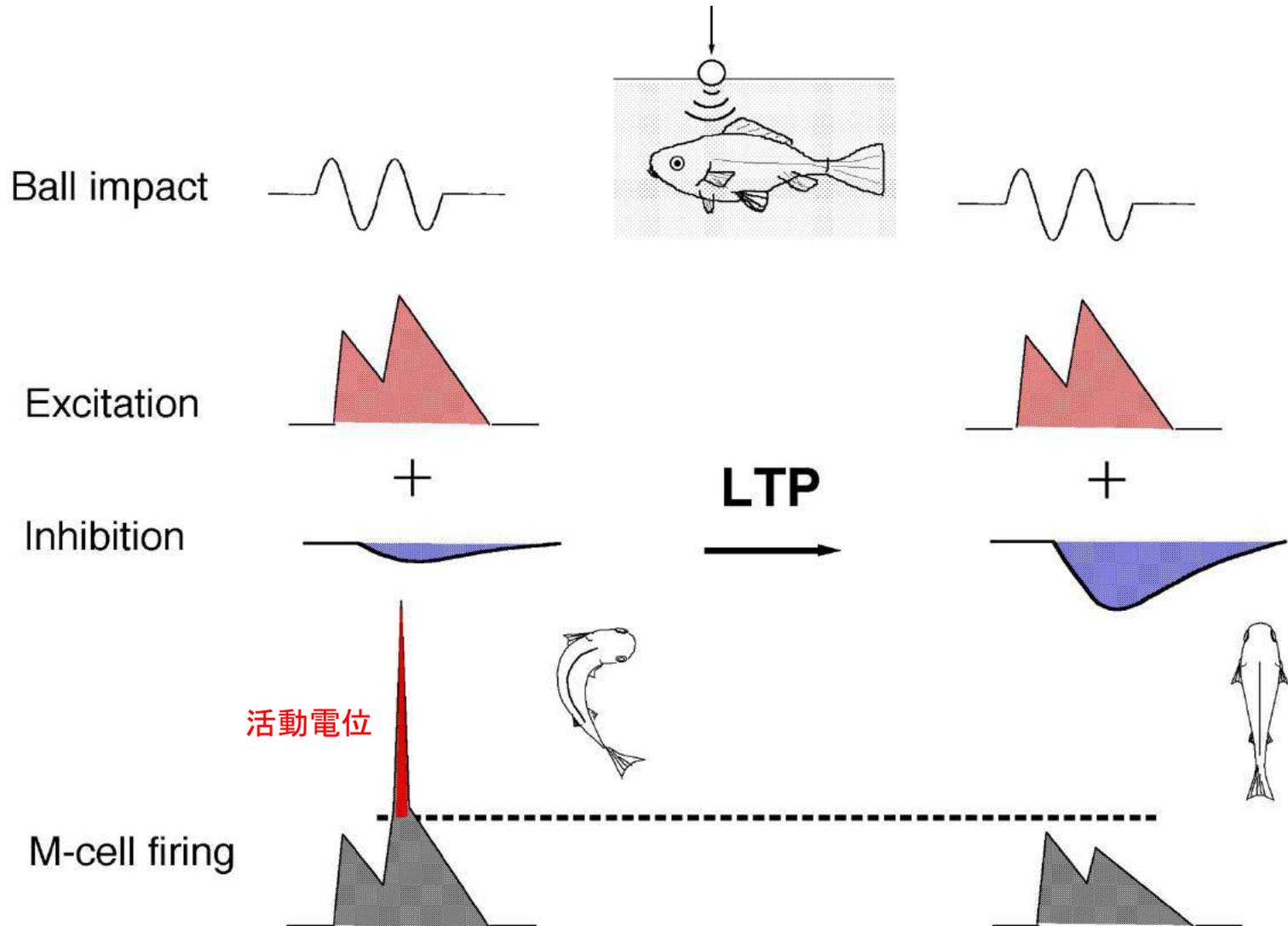
マウスナー細胞の抑制性シナプスの長期増強に対応して、  
逃避運動が長期間抑圧される



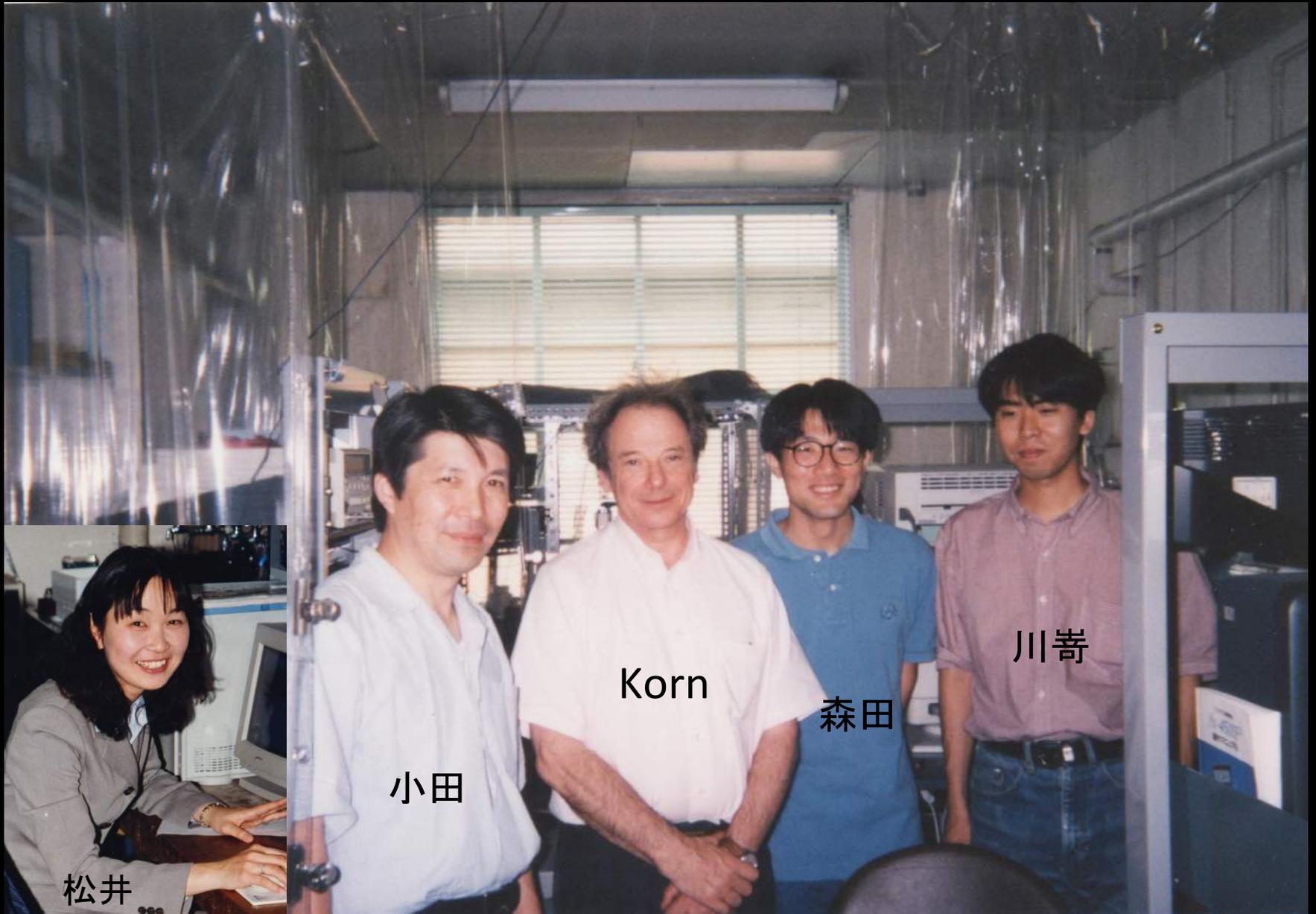
Oda et al. *Nature* 394:182-185, 1998

# シナプス伝達の長期増強と学習の関係

A link between synaptic potentiation and behavioral learning



# 1995年(大阪大学実験室)



松井

小田

Korn

森田

川寄

# 大阪大学の研究メンバー



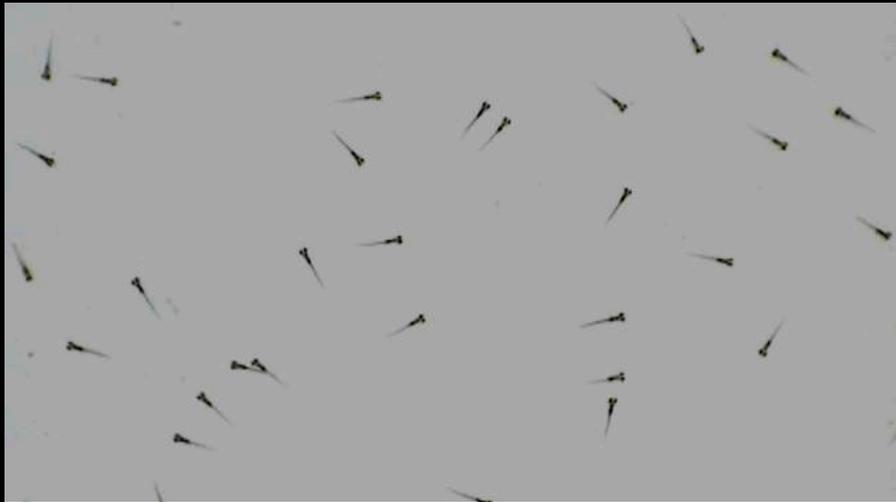
2005年3月

# 名古屋大学の最初の研究室メンバー



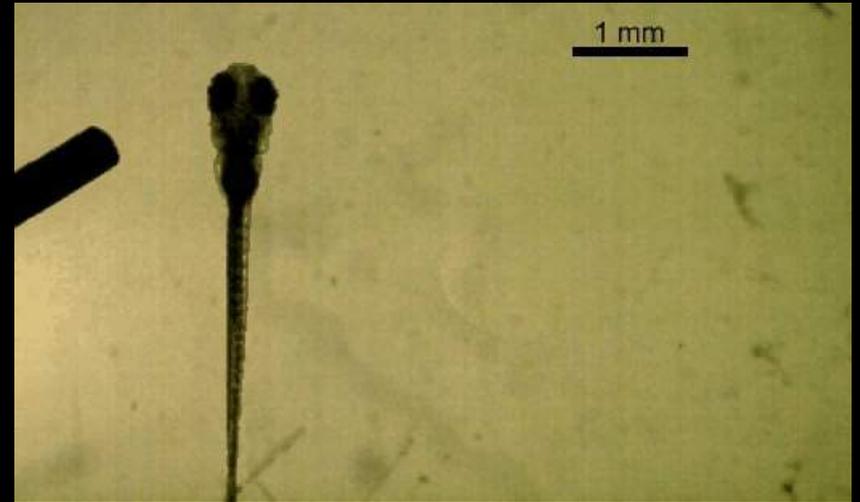
2005年4月

# Zerafish escape behavior

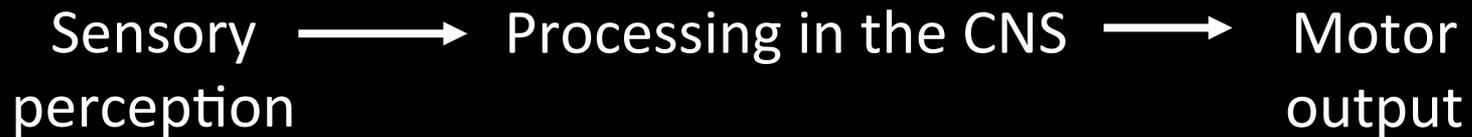


5 dpf

Acoustically evoked fast escape of larval zebrafish

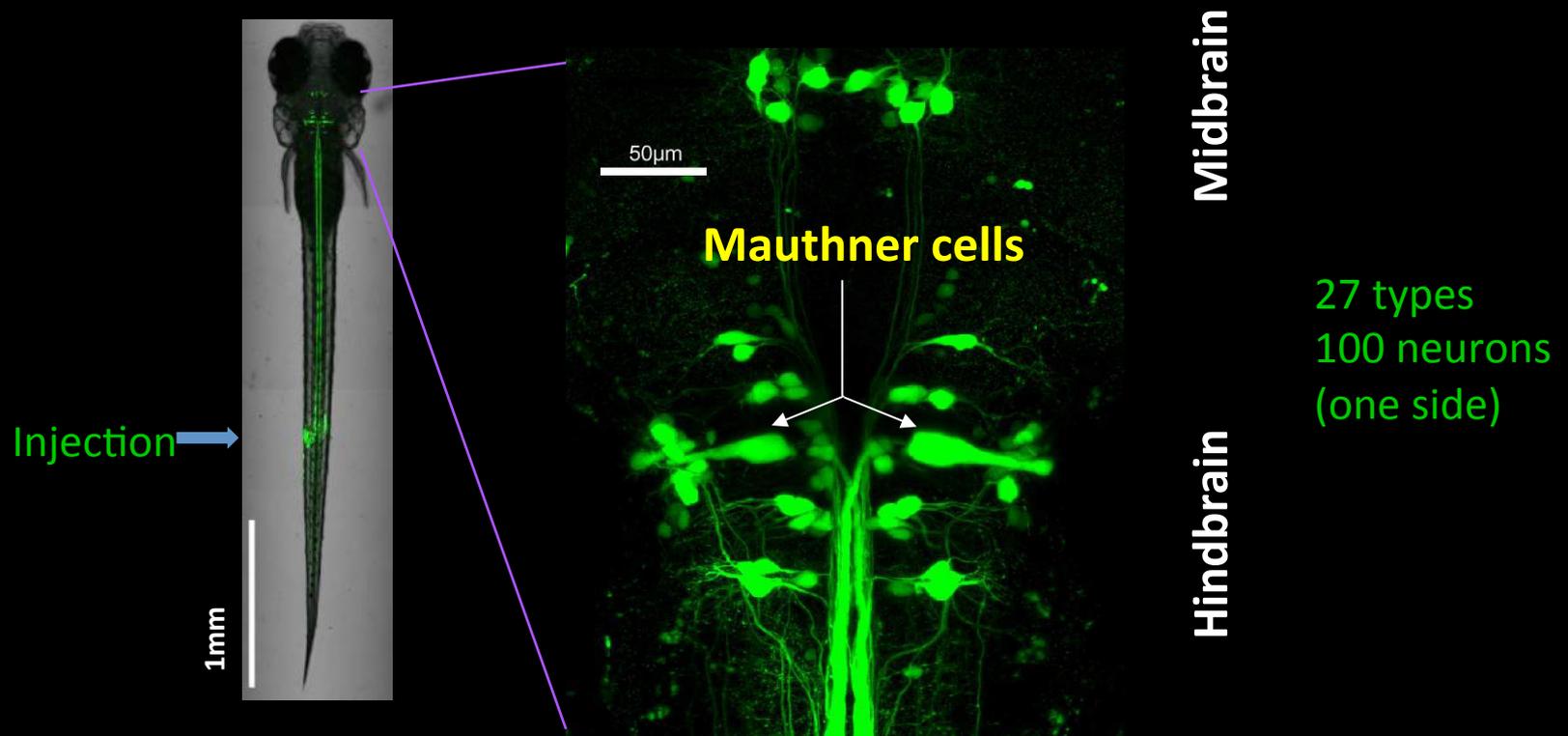


(x1/9)



# Mauthner cells in zebrafish

Reticulospinal neurons in hindbrain and midbrain



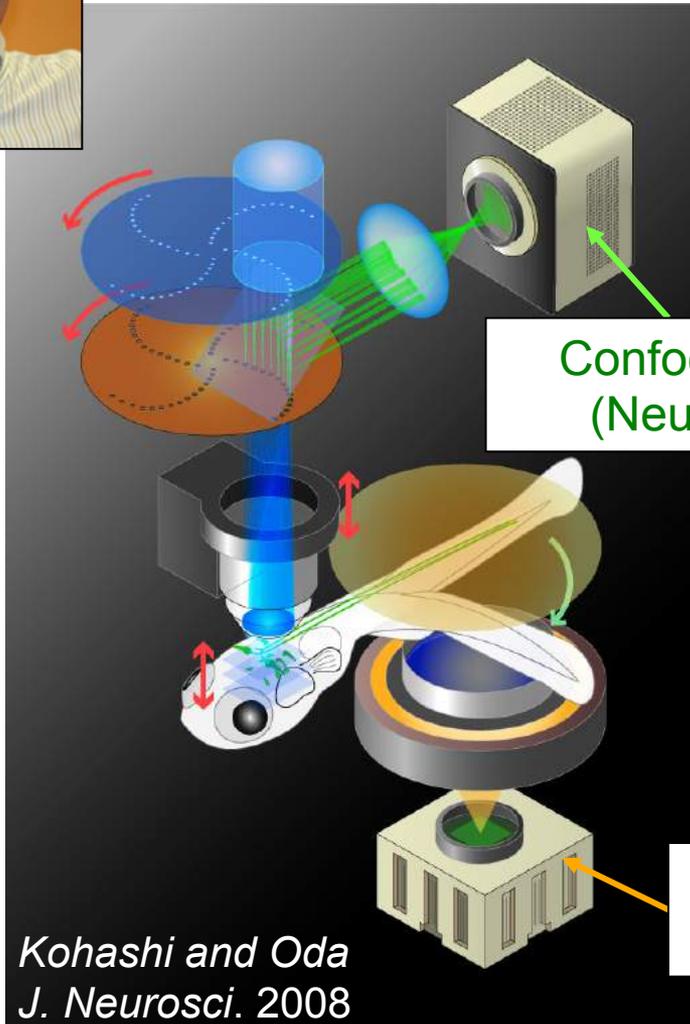
# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
  - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路

# Calcium imaging of hindbrain neurons in behaving fish



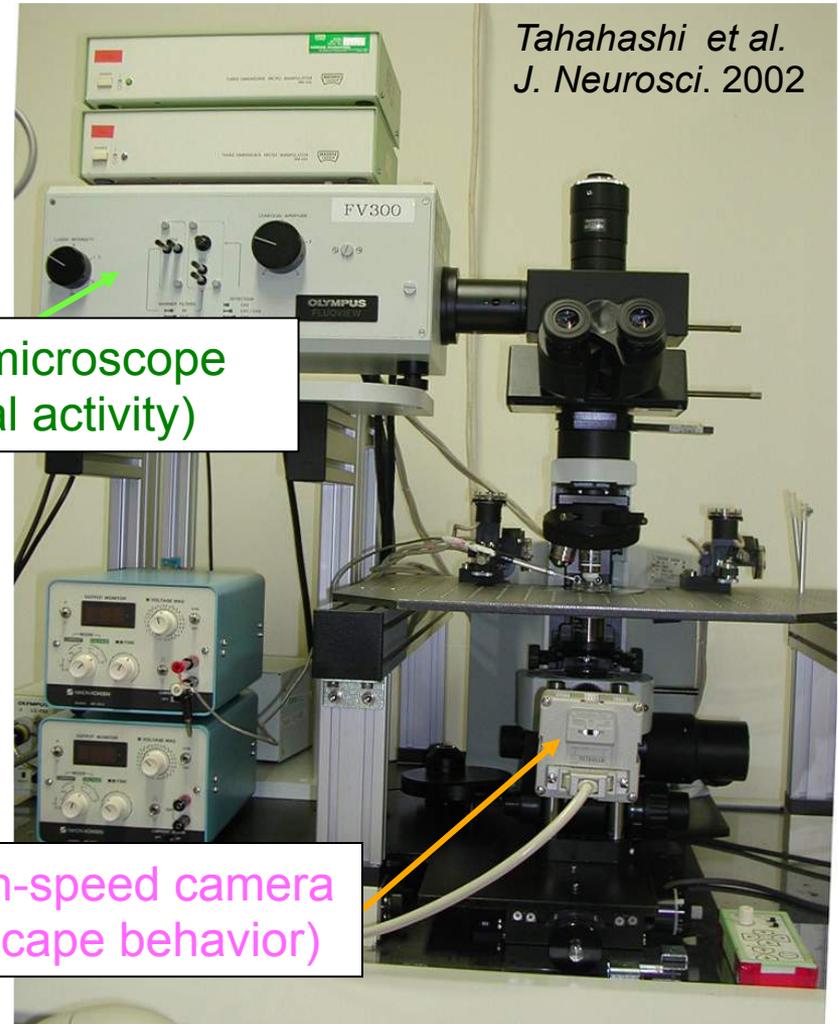
Tsunehiko Kohashi



*Kohashi and Oda  
J. Neurosci. 2008*

Confocal microscope  
(Neuronal activity)

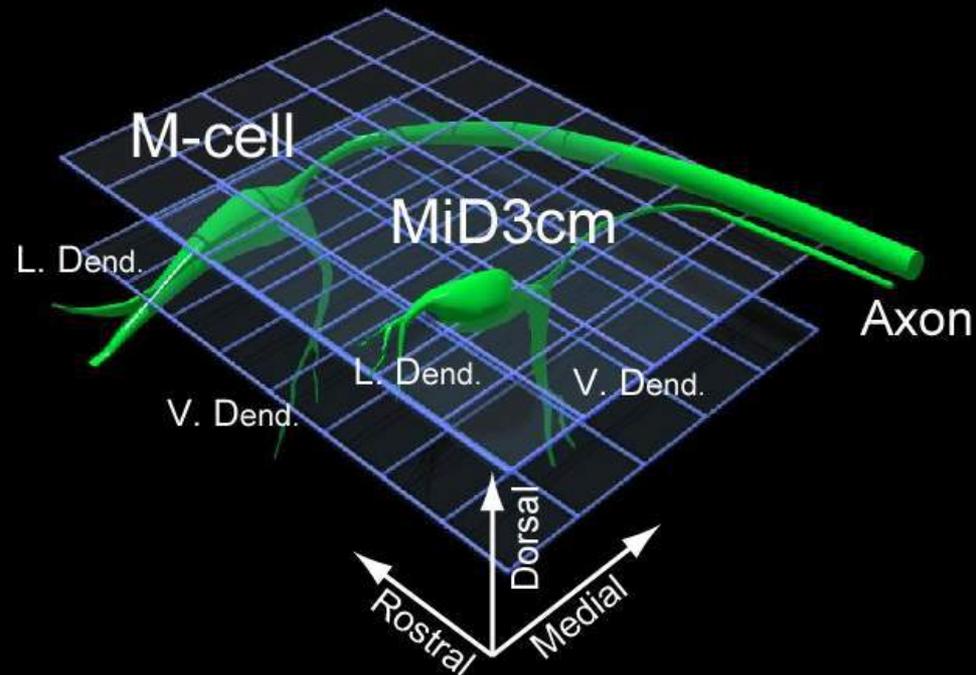
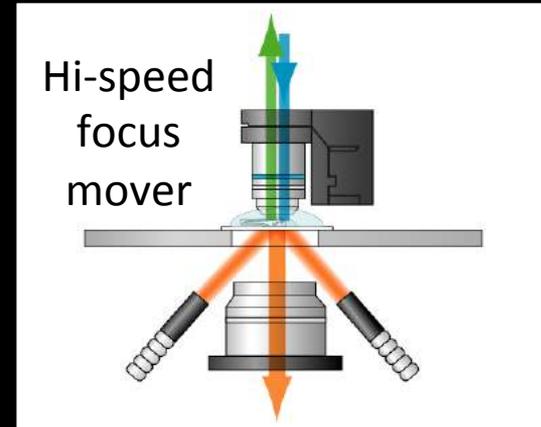
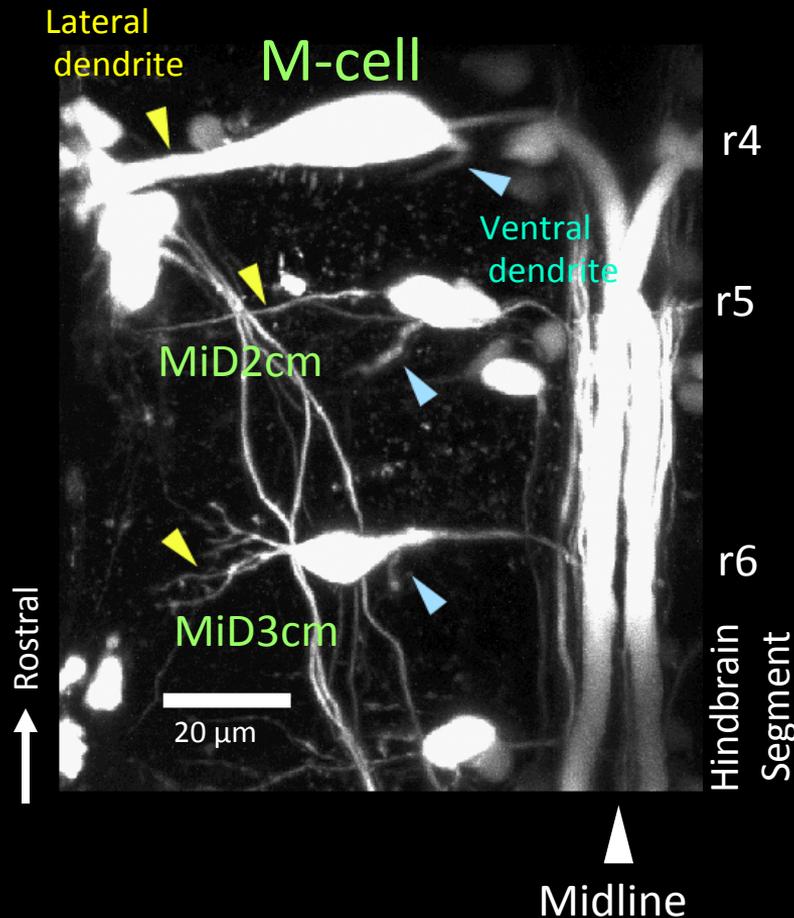
High-speed camera  
(Escape behavior)



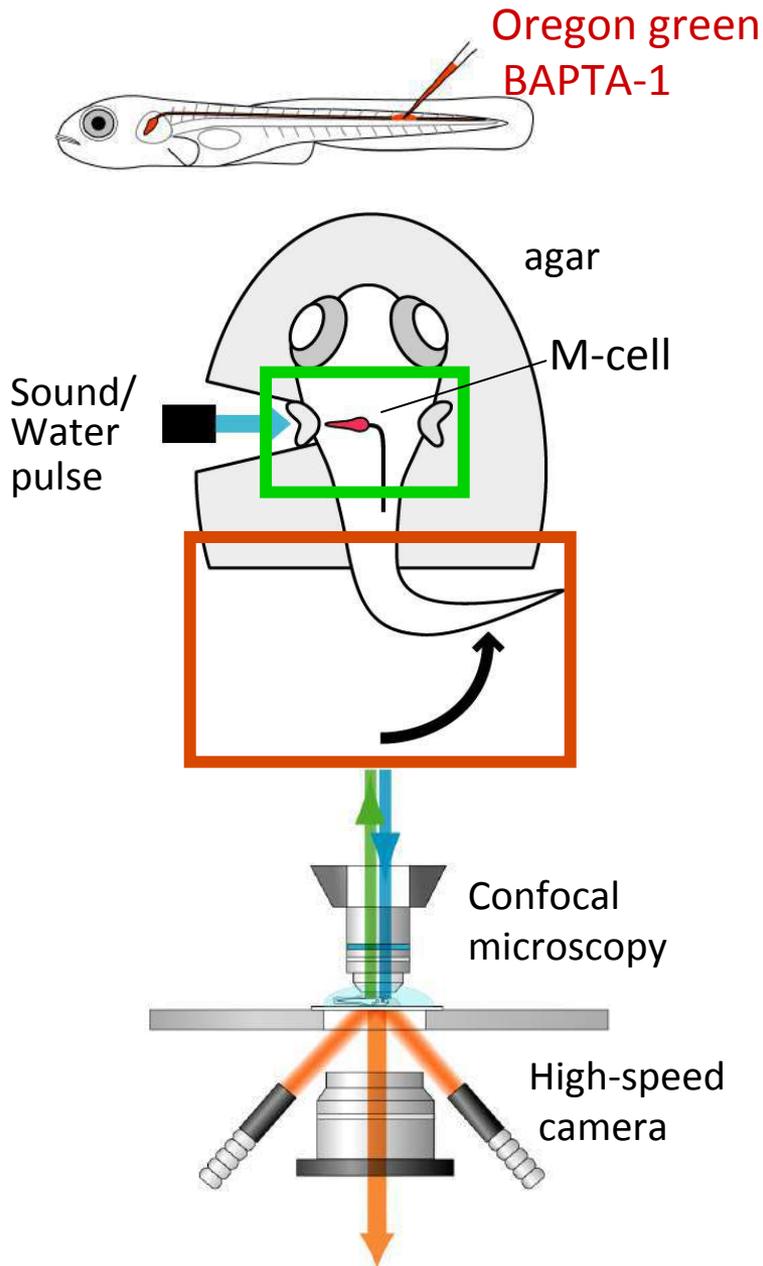
*Tahahashi et al.  
J. Neurosci. 2002*

# Simultaneous monitoring of segmental homologs

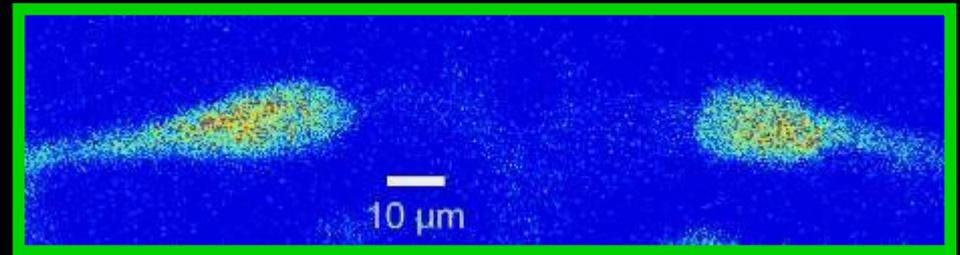
“Segmental homologs”



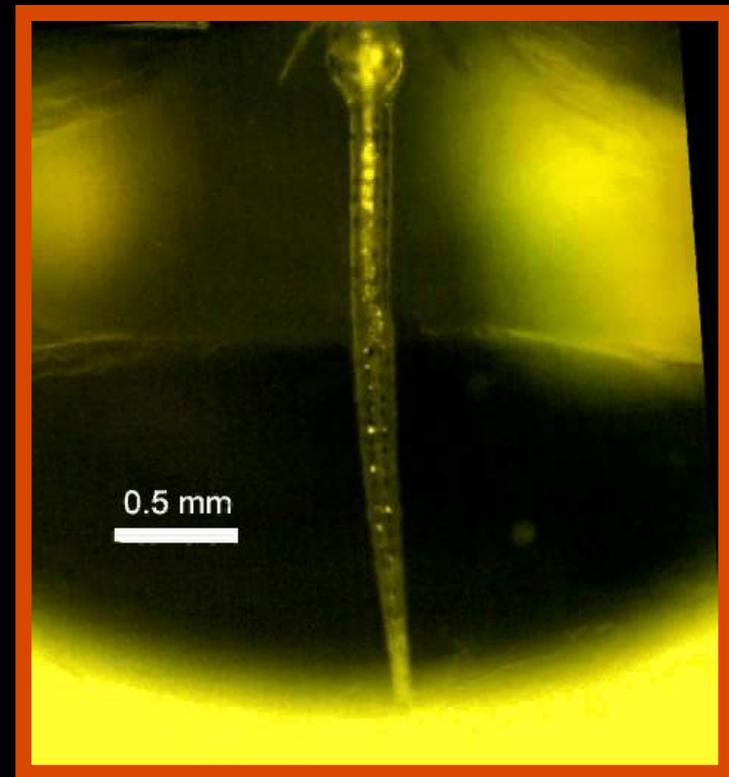
# Simultaneous monitoring of escape and M-cell activity



Ipsi. M-cell

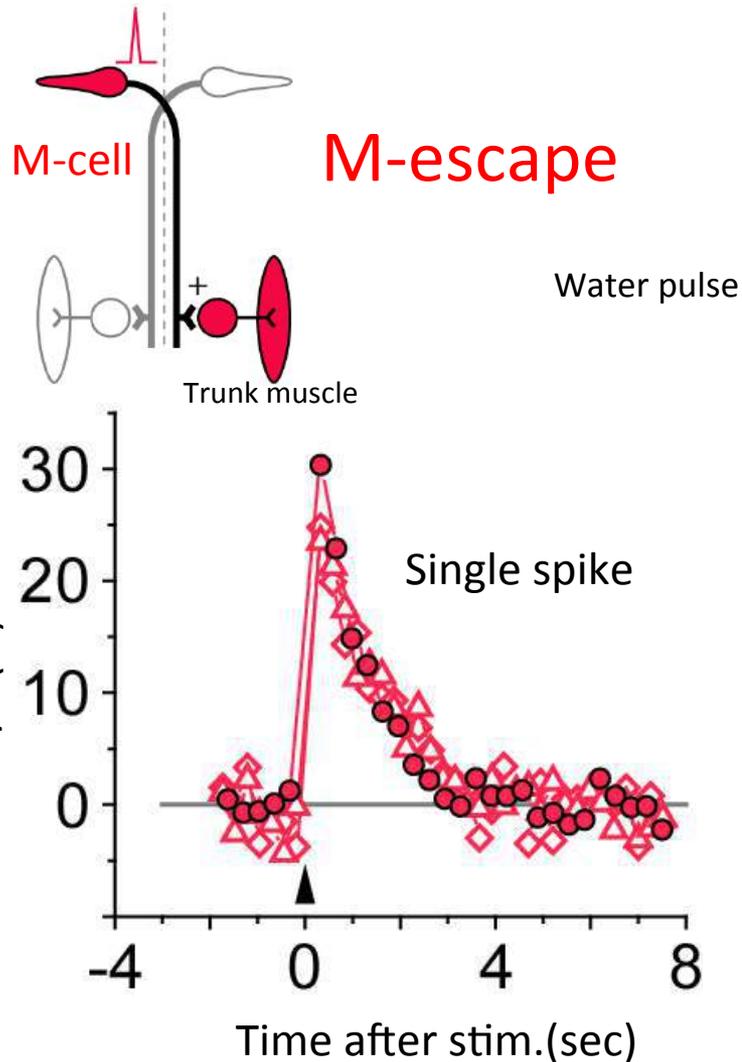


4 frames / sec

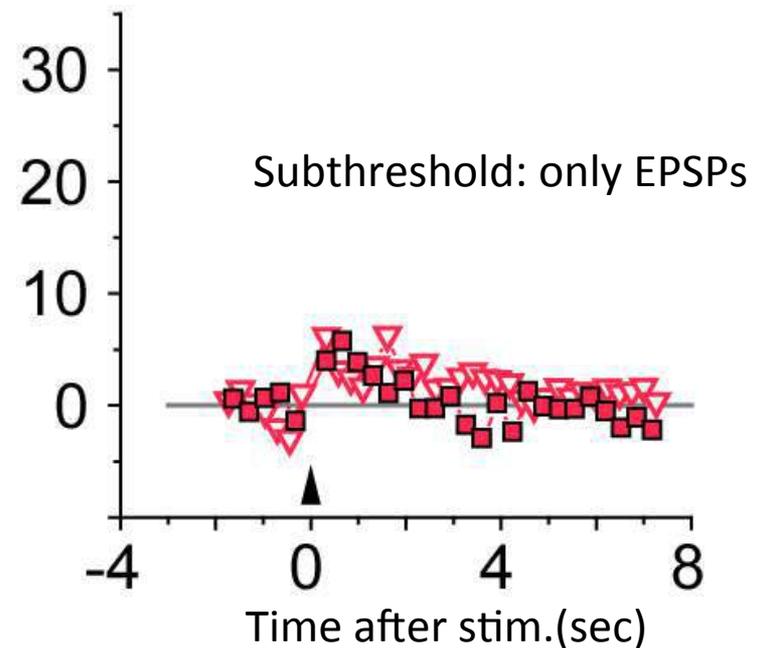


1000 frames / sec

# M-escape vs. Non-M-escape

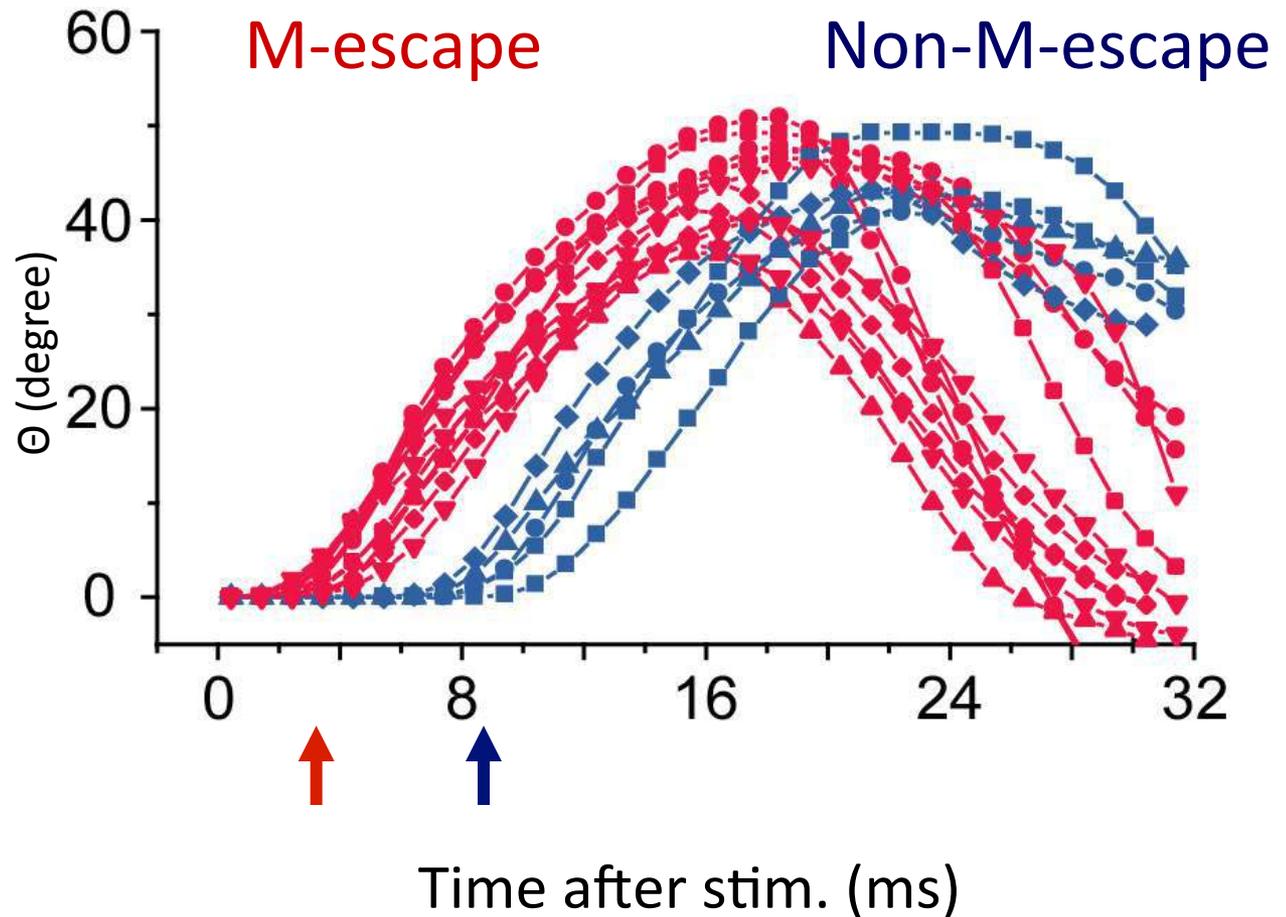
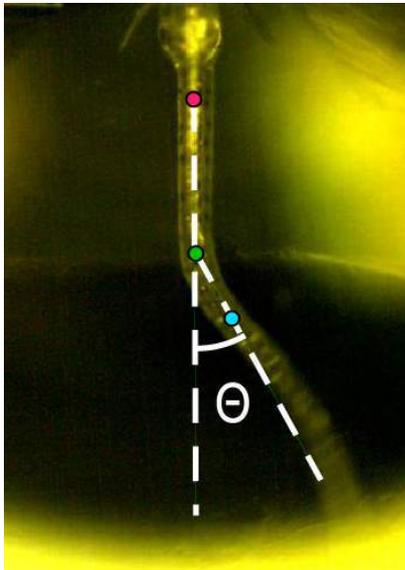


## Non-M-escape

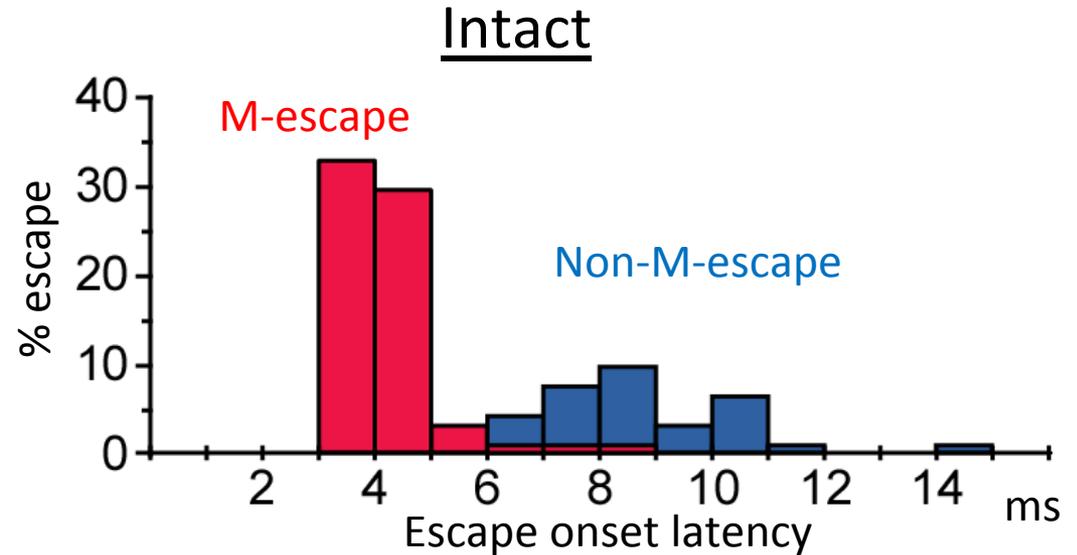
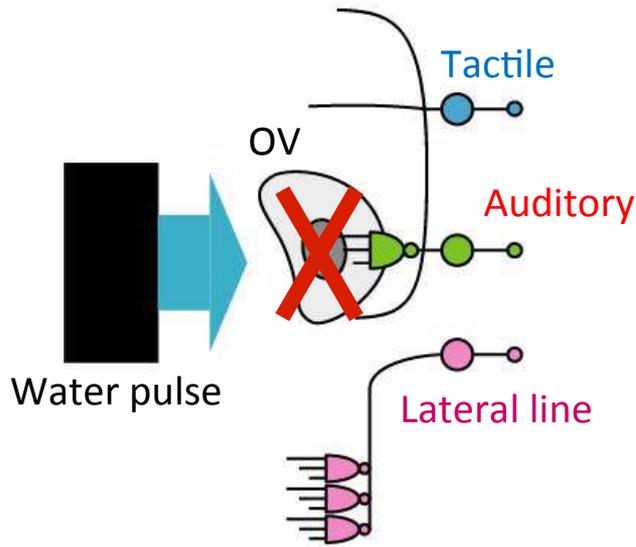


# M-escape vs. Non-M-escape

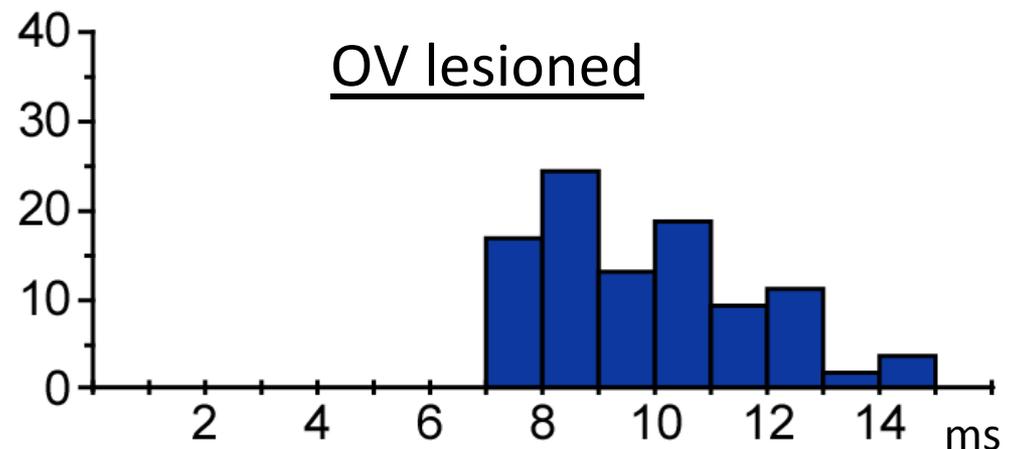
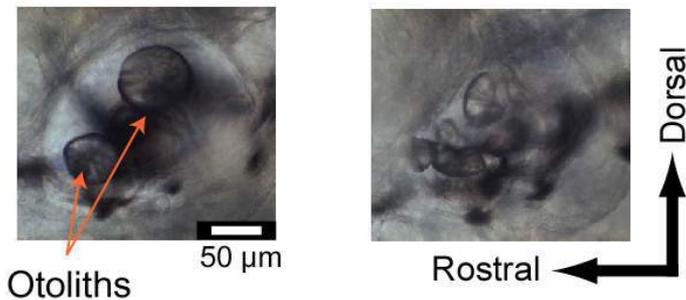
Tail flexion angle



# Auditory inputs are necessary for Mauthner escape



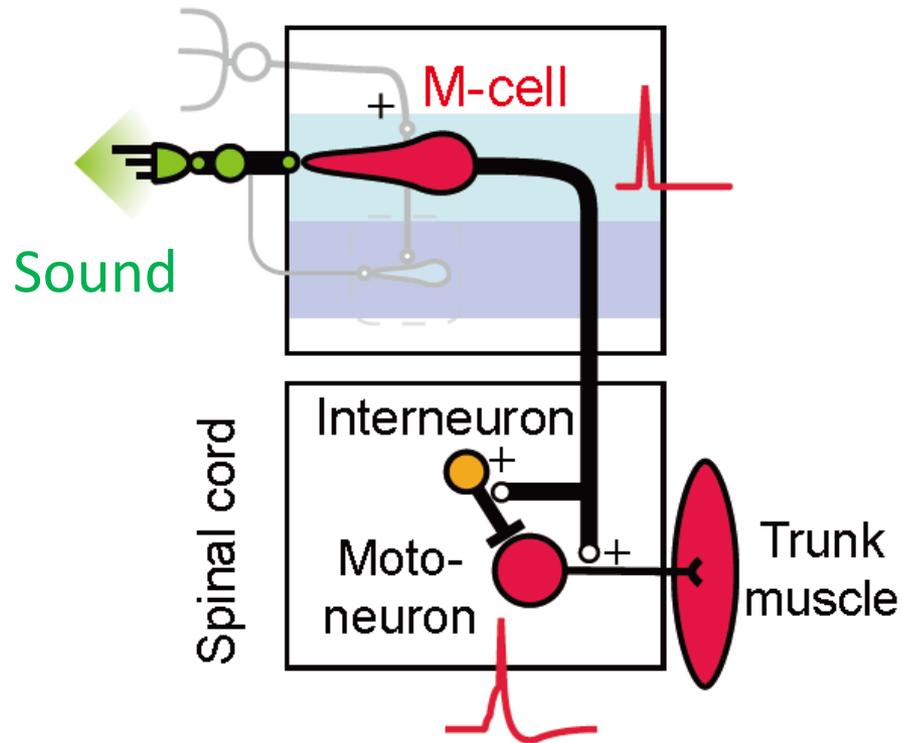
Otic Vesicle (inner ear)



# Escape circuits built in hindbrain segments

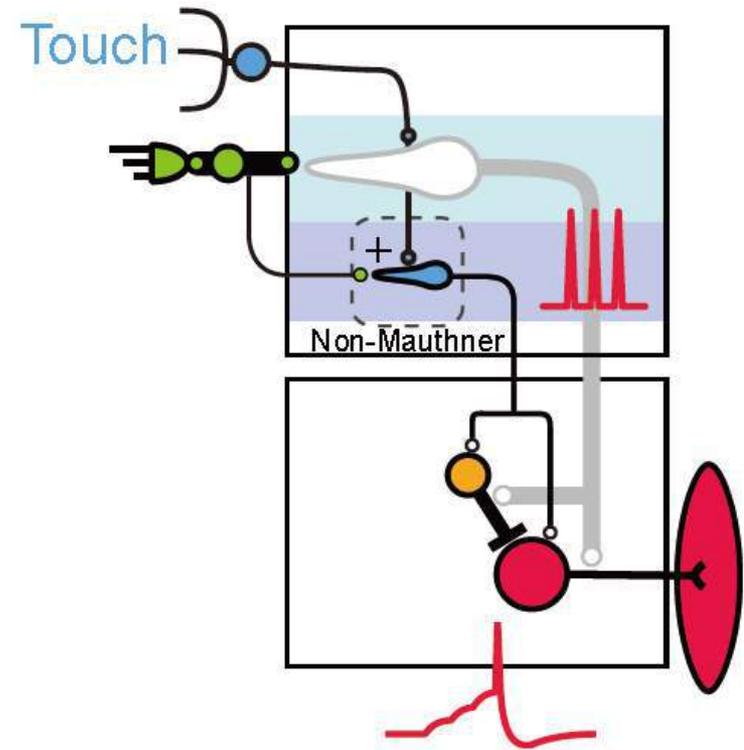
## Mauthner Escape

*"Minimum latency"*



## Non-Mauthner Escape

*"Delayed"*



*Escape!!*



出典 (<http://www.preparednesspro.com/the-battle-of-mice-and-men>)

# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
  - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路
4. 発達: 新しい脳機能の獲得
  - (1) 運動の発達
  - (2) 感覚の獲得

# Development of escape behavior

50 hpf (2dpf)

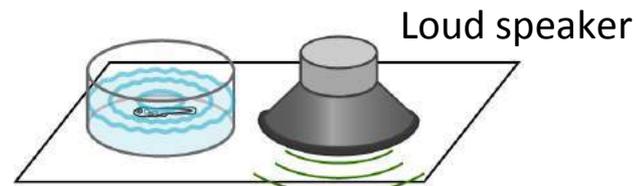
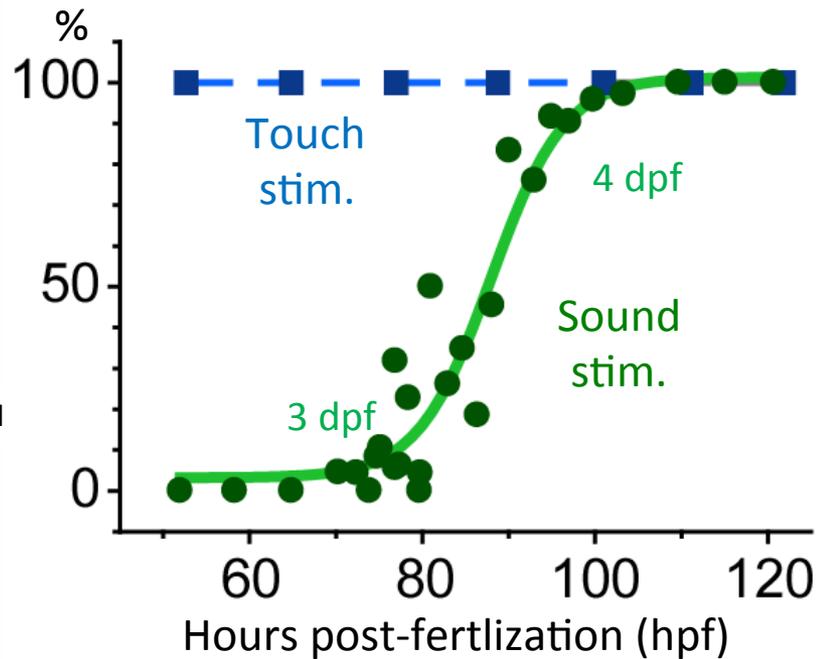
100 hpf (4dpf)

Touch



X1/60 speed

Sound



# Development of Escape Networks

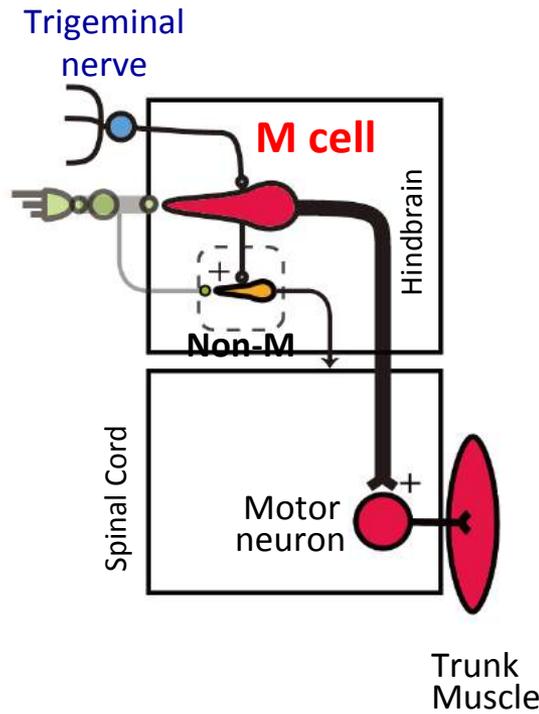
60-70hpf (2dpf)

>80hpf (3dpf)

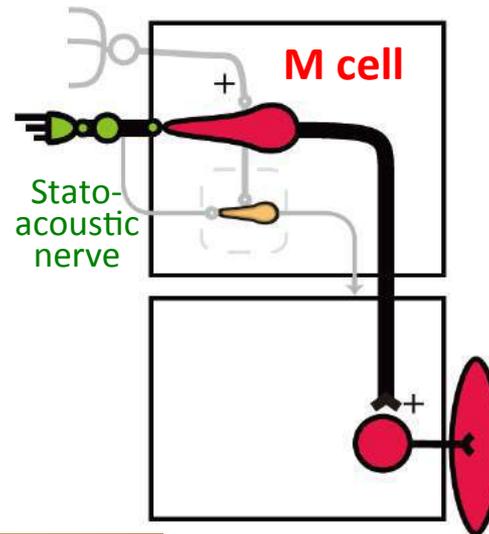
M-escape  
to touch

M-escape  
to sound

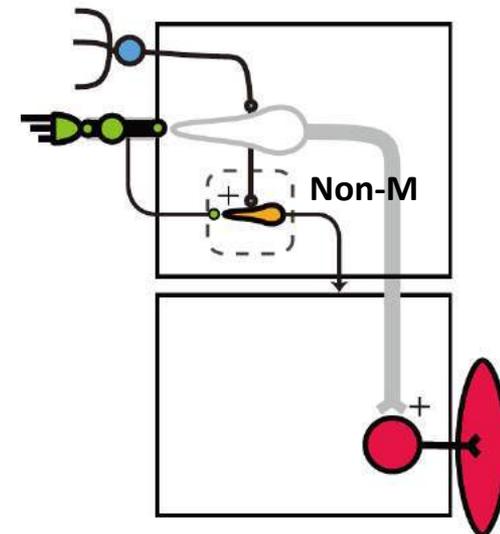
Non-M-escape  
to touch/sound



"Minimum latency"



"Delayed"



# 聴覚は発達段階でどのように獲得されるか？

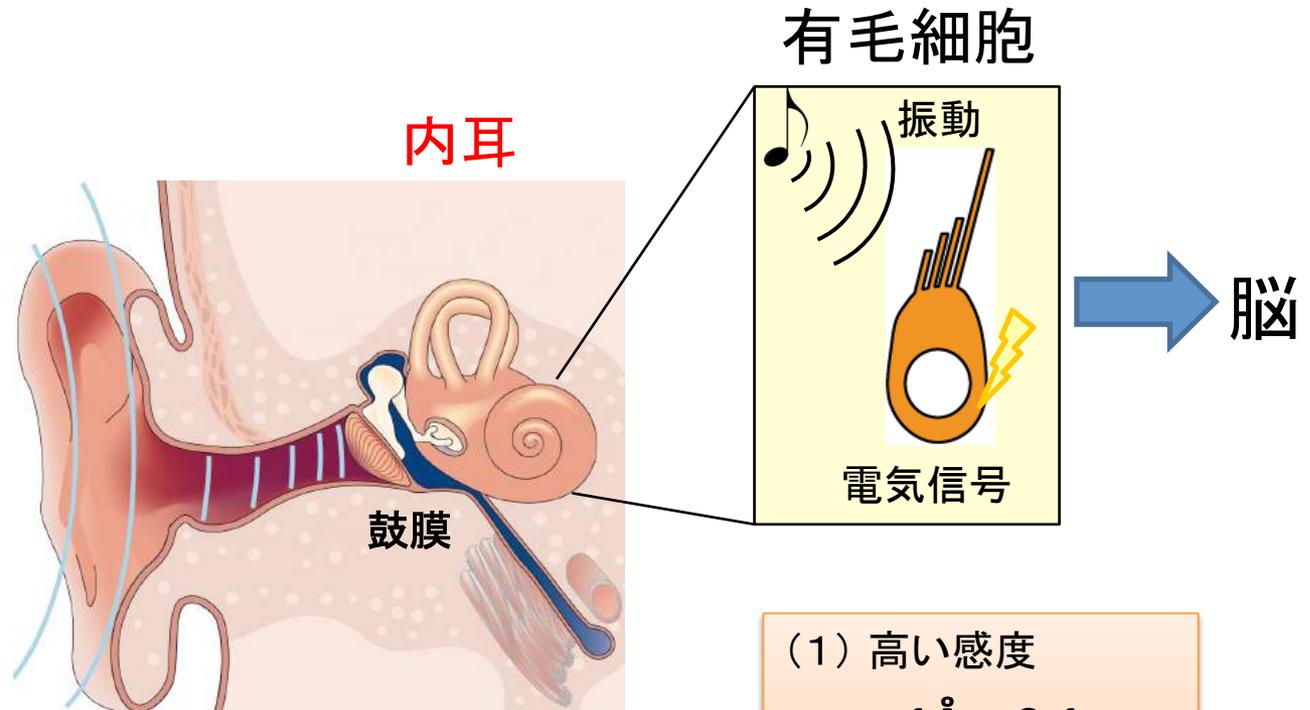
Masashi Tanimoto



Maya Inoue



Yukiko Ota



出典 ([http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v5/n7/fig\\_tab/nrg1377\\_F1.html](http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v5/n7/fig_tab/nrg1377_F1.html))

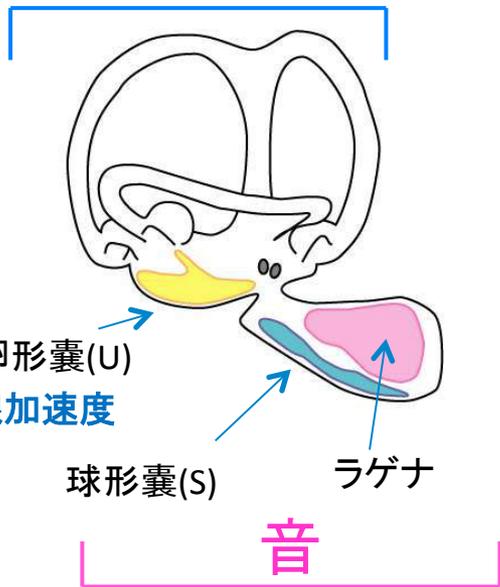
- (1) 高い感度  
 $< 1\text{\AA} = 0.1\text{ nm}$
- (2) 速い変換  
 $10\ \mu\text{sec}$

# ゼブラフィッシュの耳(耳石器官)

成魚

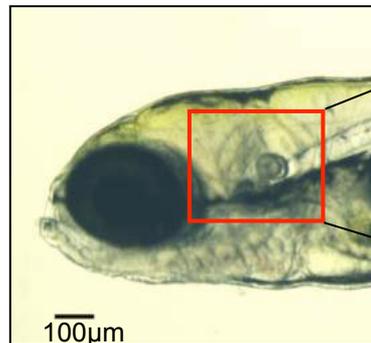


半規管 角速度

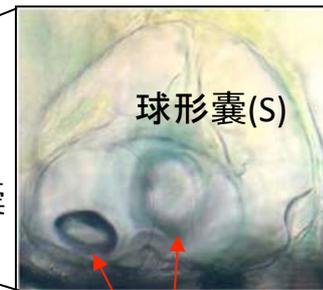


耳石器官

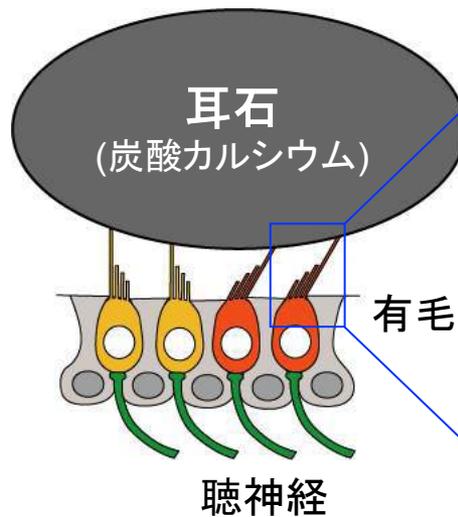
耳胞(内耳の原器)



受精後5日

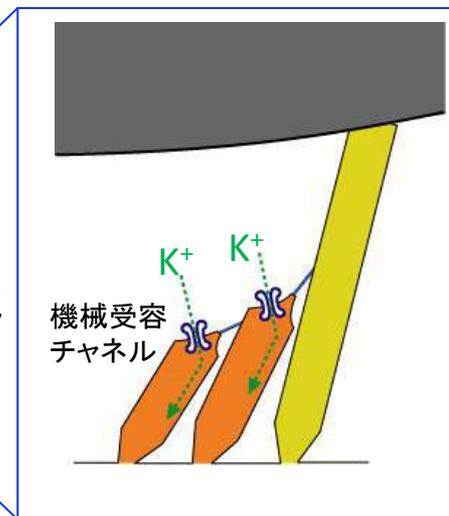


耳石



有毛細胞

聴神経



機械受容  
チャンネル

# *In Vivo* Whole-Cell Recording



胚  
(27時間齢)



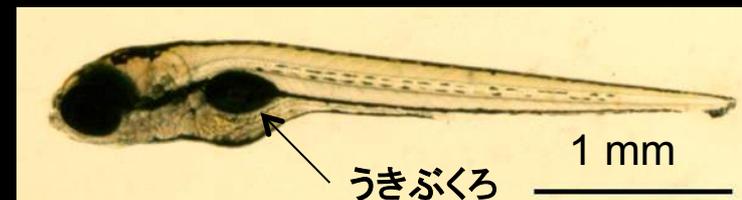
1 mm

稚魚(47時間齢)



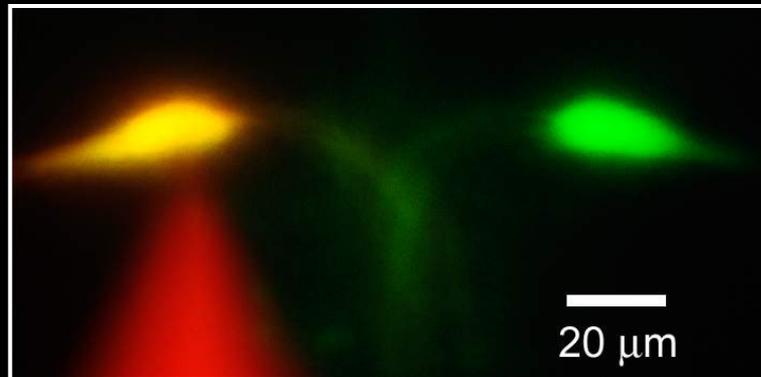
1 mm

98 時間齢



うきぶくろ

1 mm



20  $\mu$ m

GFPを発現するマウスナー細胞

# マウスナー細胞の聴覚応答の発達

## Development of M-cell auditory response

受精後 39 時間



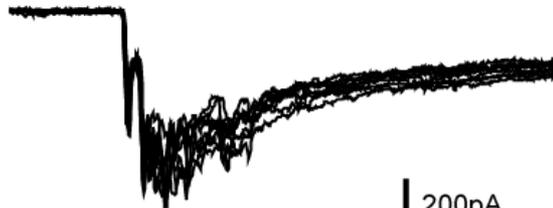
46 時間



62 時間



90 時間

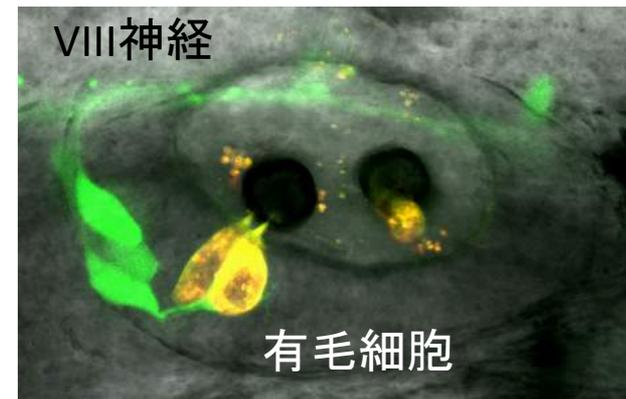
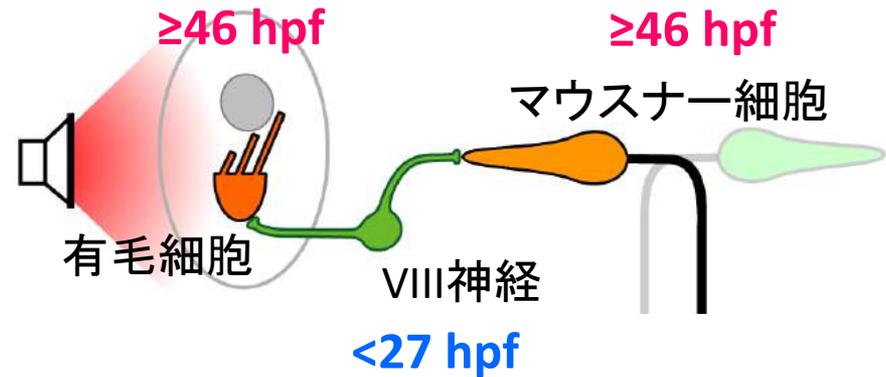


200pA  
2msec

音刺激 (500Hz, 98dB SPL)

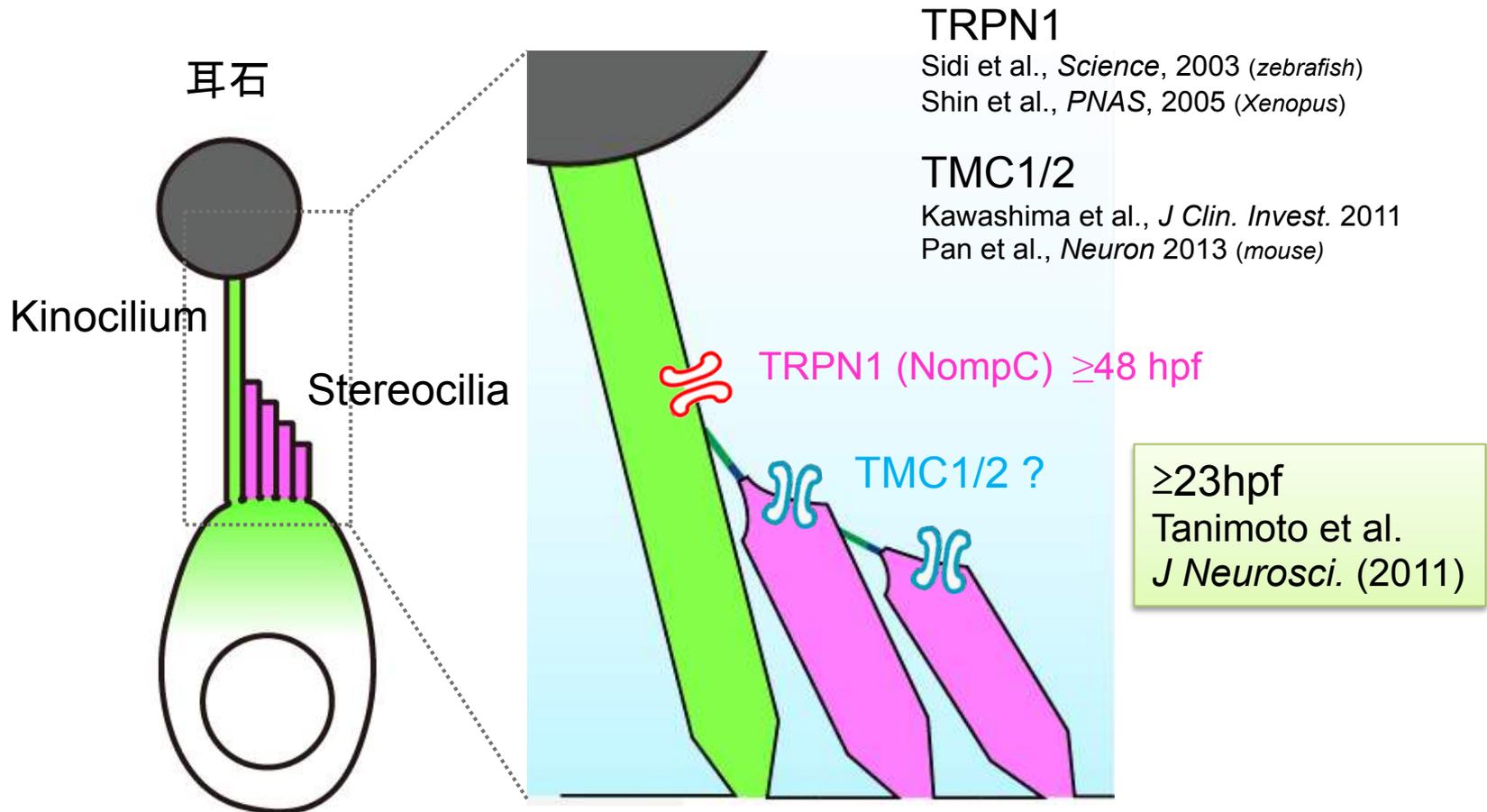
音受容

聴覚獲得



# 有毛細胞が音に応じるようになるには？

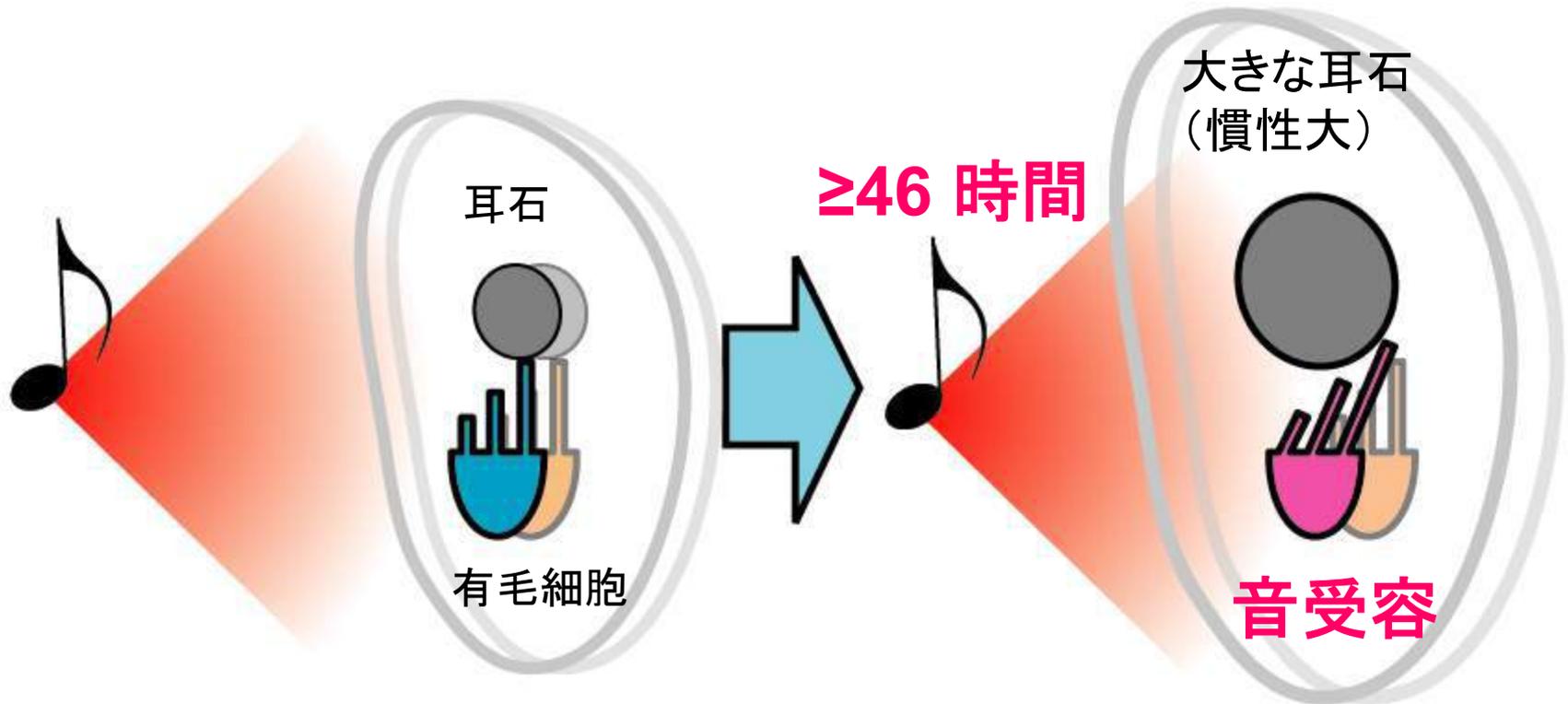
## 1. 機械受容チャネルの発現



# 有毛細胞が音に応じるようになるには？

## 2. 耳石の増大

有毛細胞の音受容は，耳石との動きのずれによる

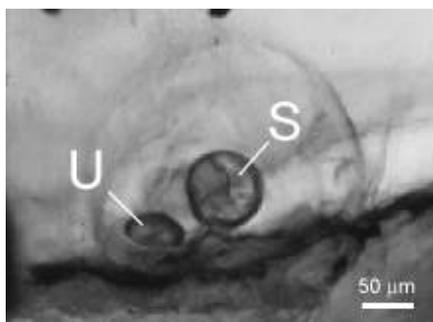




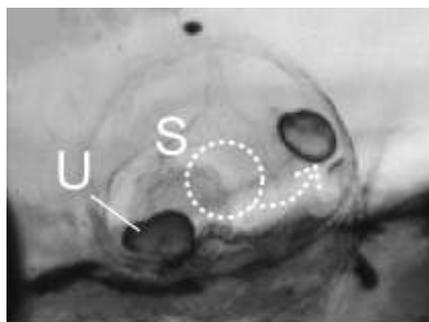
# 耳石の大きさが有毛細胞の音感度を決める

Otolith size contributes to the hair cell responsiveness to sound

Control (5dpf)



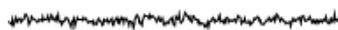
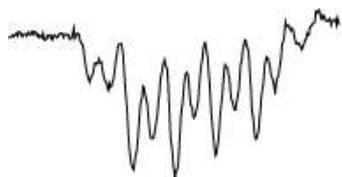
S otolith removed



U+S otolith on U



Microphonic potentials



0.1 mV  
2 ms

本来音受容しないUの  
有毛細胞が音に应答

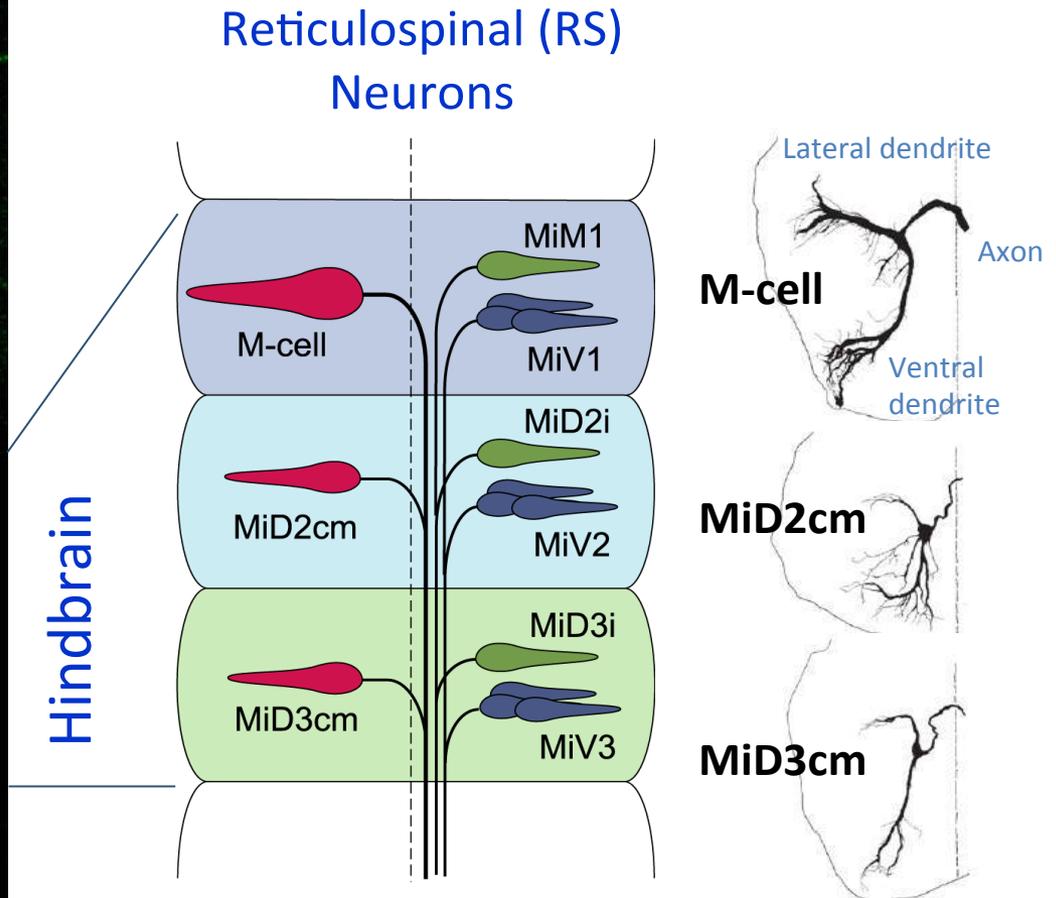
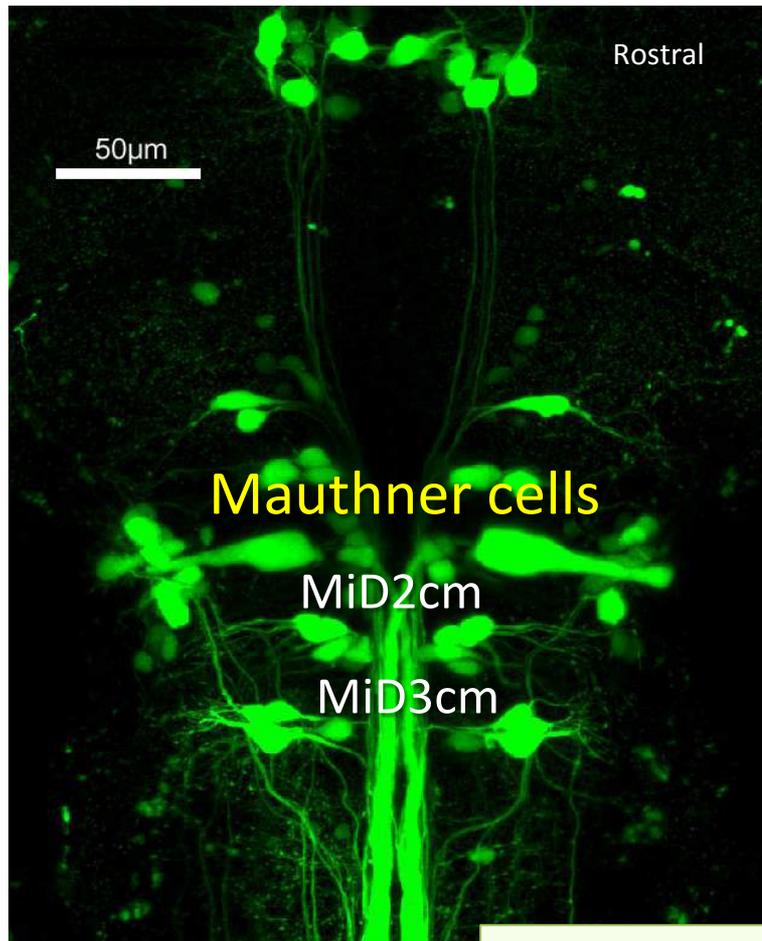


Sound (500 Hz)

# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
  - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路
4. 発達: 新しい脳機能の獲得
  - (1) 運動の発達
  - (2) 感覚の獲得
5. 脳の基本構造に基づいた神経回路

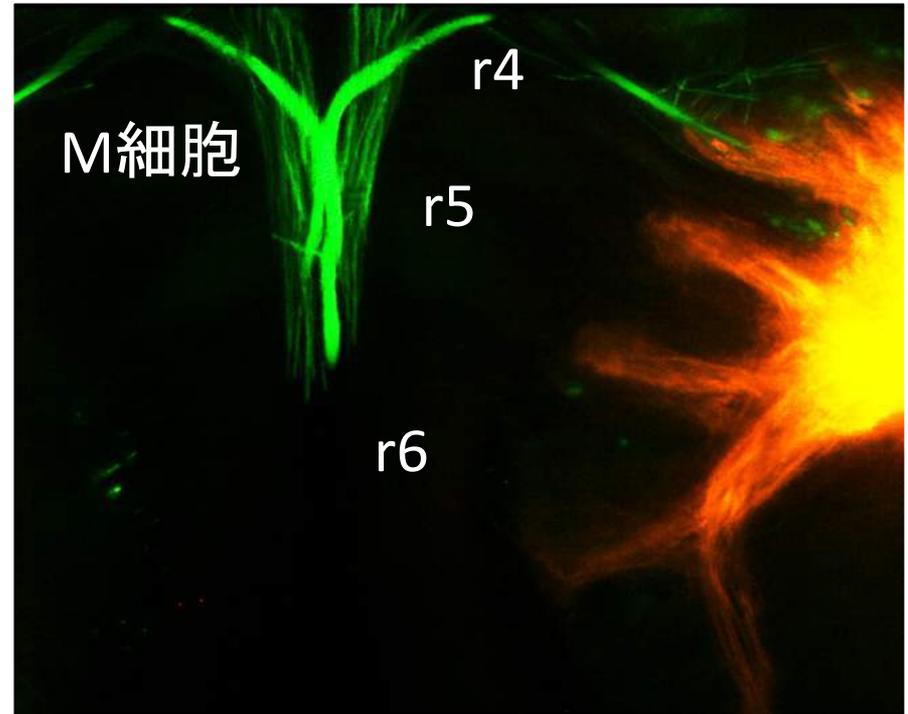
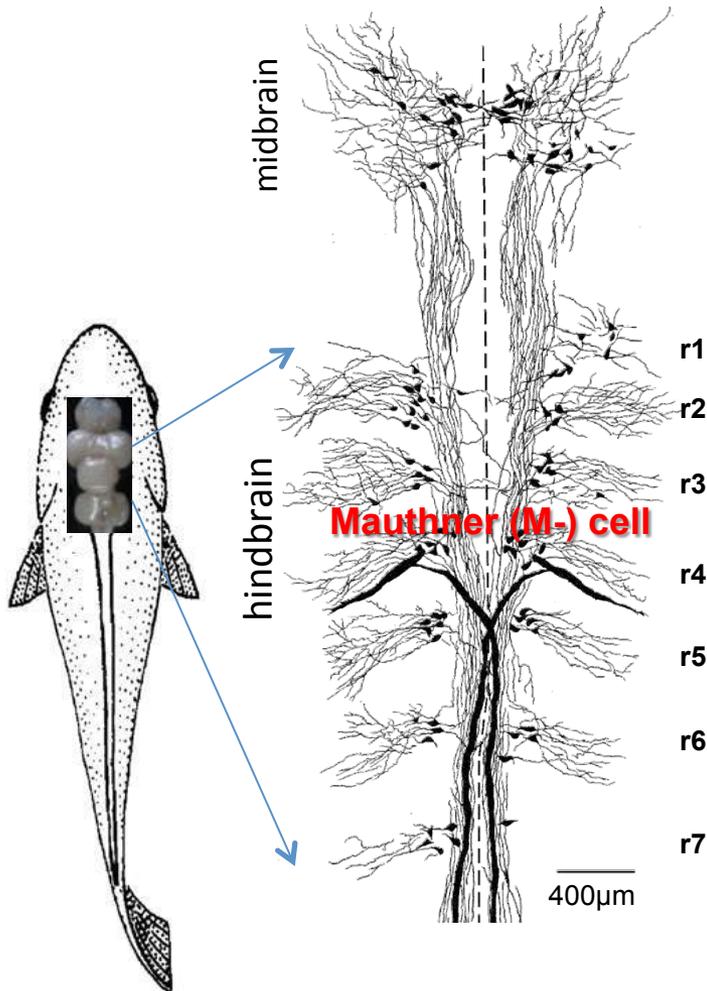
# 相同なニューロンが隣接する分節に繰り返される



Morphologically and developmentally homologous neurons are repeated in the adjacent segments in the hindbrain (Metcalfe et al., 1986)

# 分節間相同ニューロンへの聴覚入力

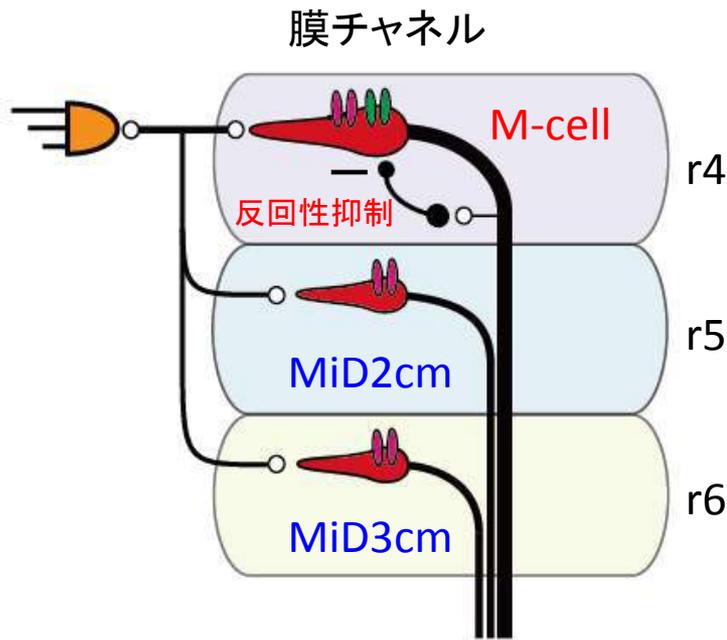
Auditory inputs to segmentally homologous neurons



Hisako Nakayama  
*J Neuroscience* 2004

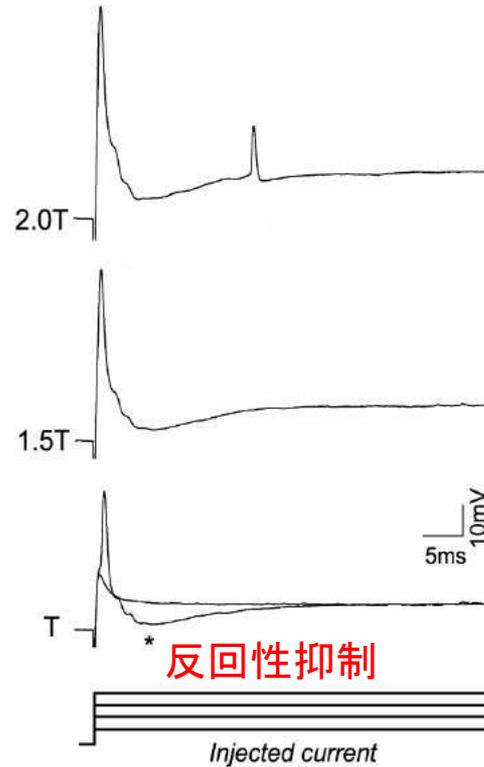
# 相同ニューロンが異なる興奮性を示す

Different excitability between homologous neurons



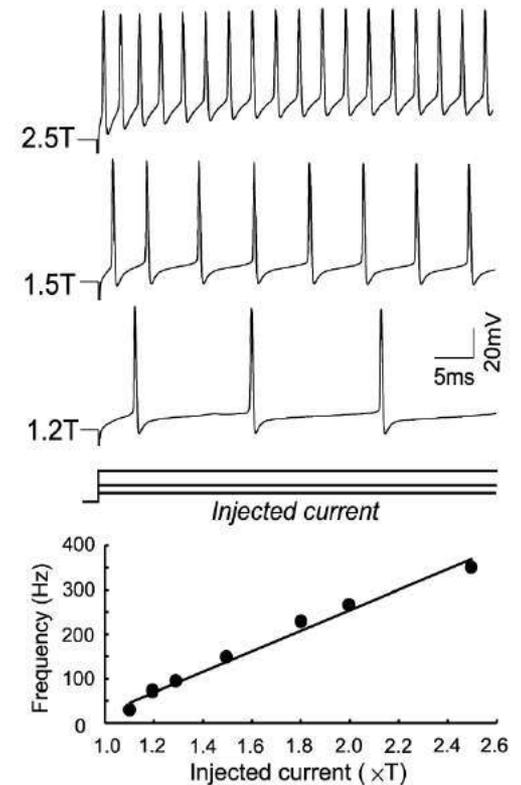
Nakayama and Oda  
*J Neuroscience* 2004

M-cell



“開始”

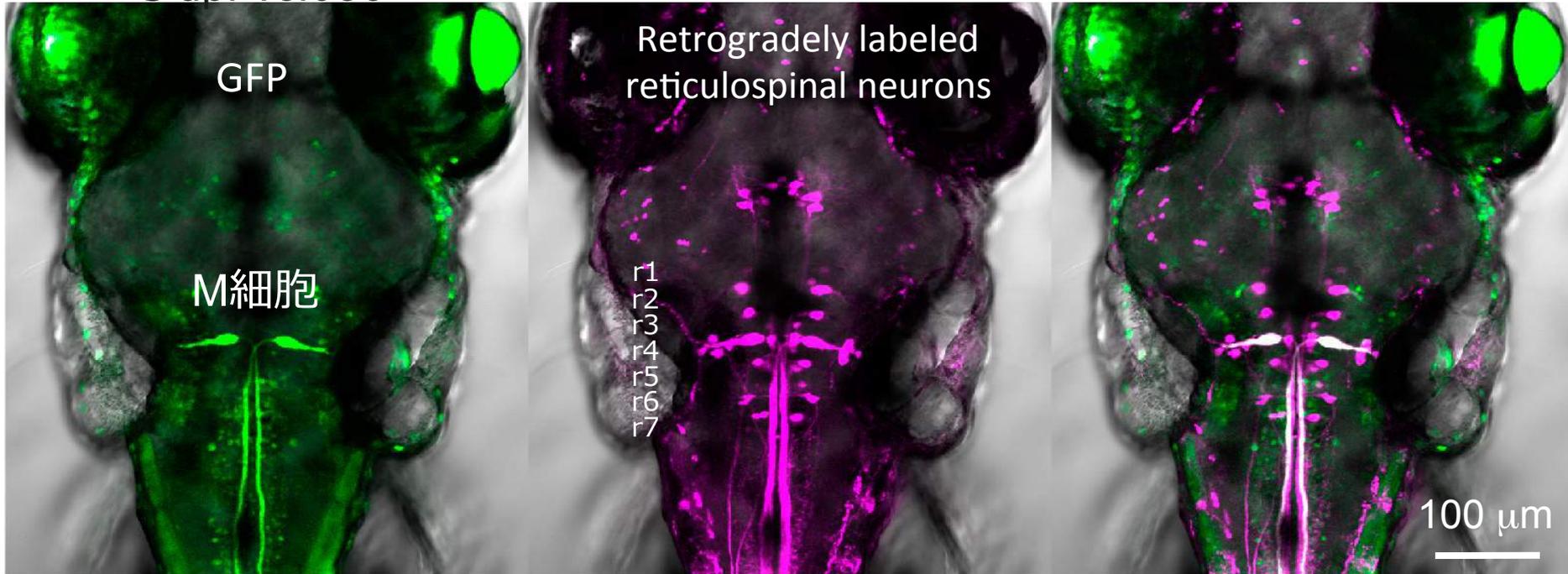
MiD3cm



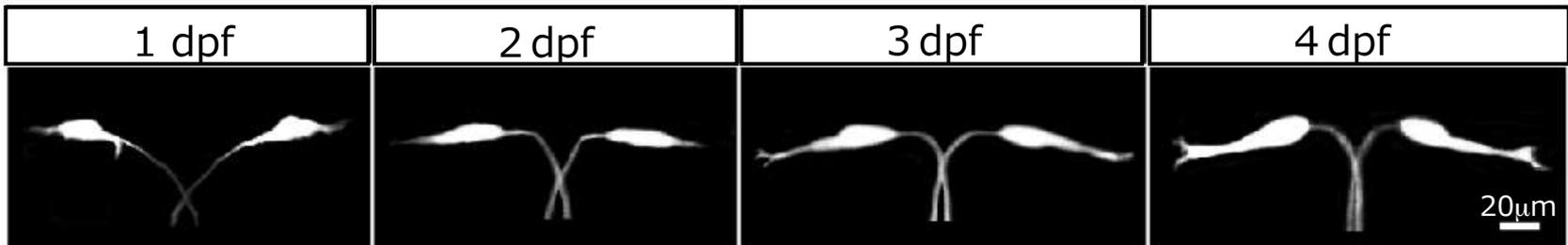
“強さ”

# Zebrafish expressing GFP in Mauthner cells

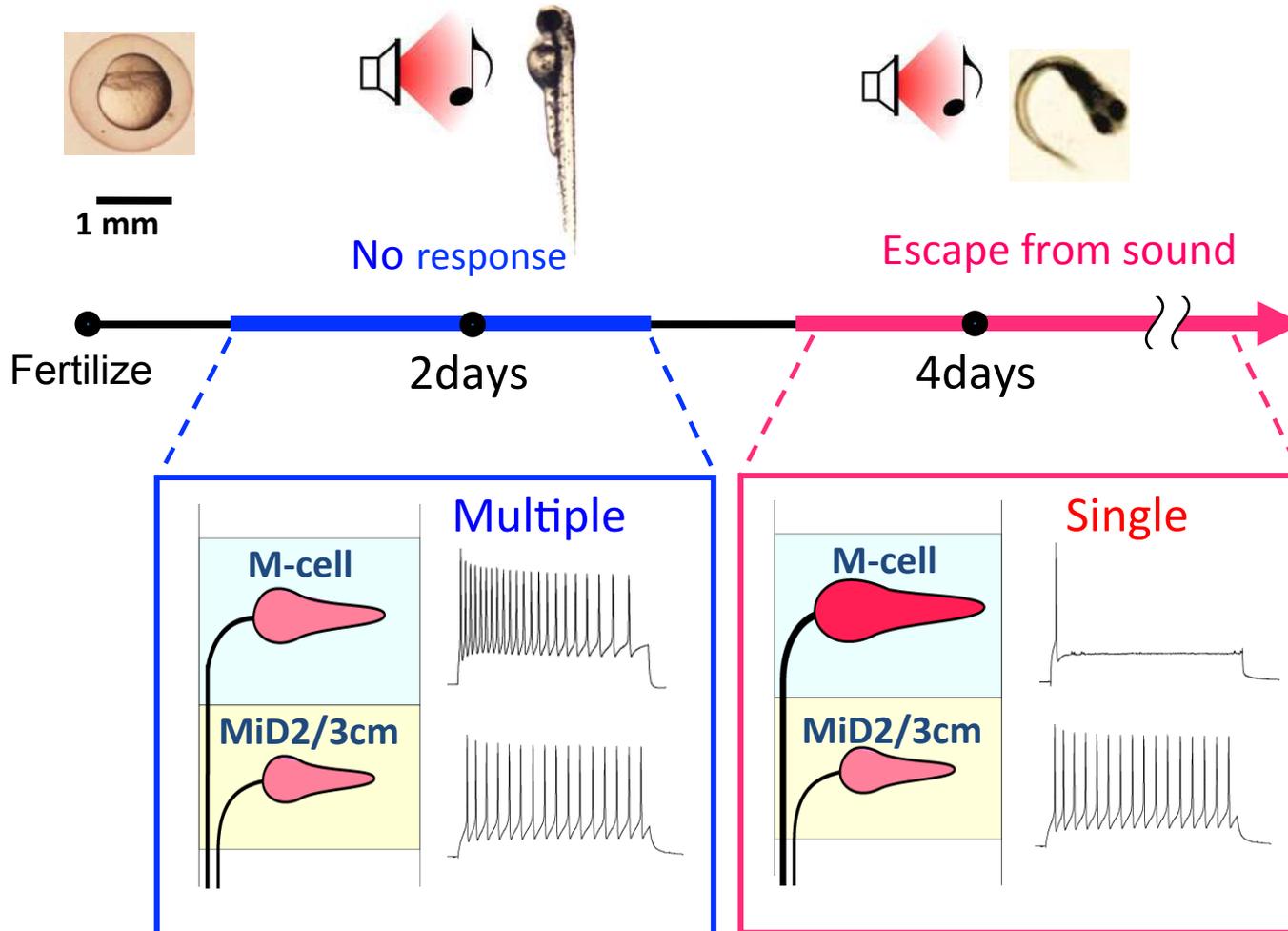
5 dpf *To1056*



Mauthner cells



# M-cell acquires single-spiking property during early development



Takaki Watanabe



Takashi Shimazaki



Takako Suzuki

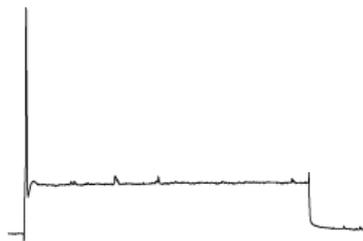


Aoba Mishiro

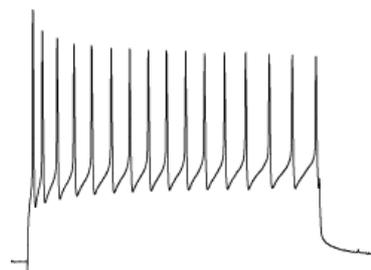
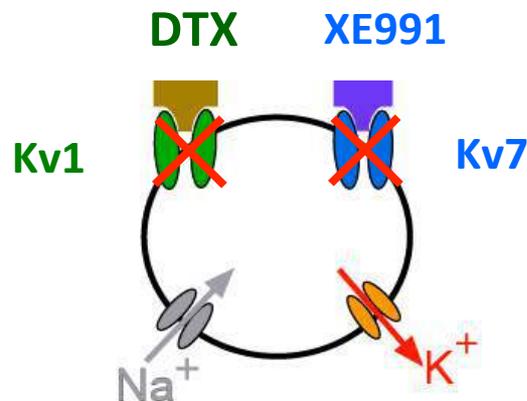
# 2つの低閾値型カリウムチャンネルがM細胞の単発発火に必要

Low threshold  $K^+$  channels are required for single-spiking of Mauthner cell

M-cell @ 4日齢



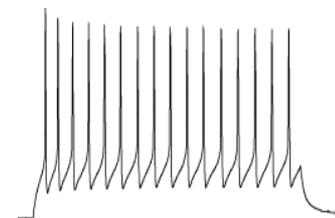
Single spiking



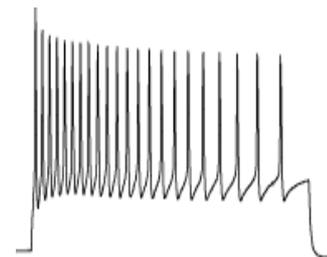
Multiple spiking

≅

MiD2/3cm



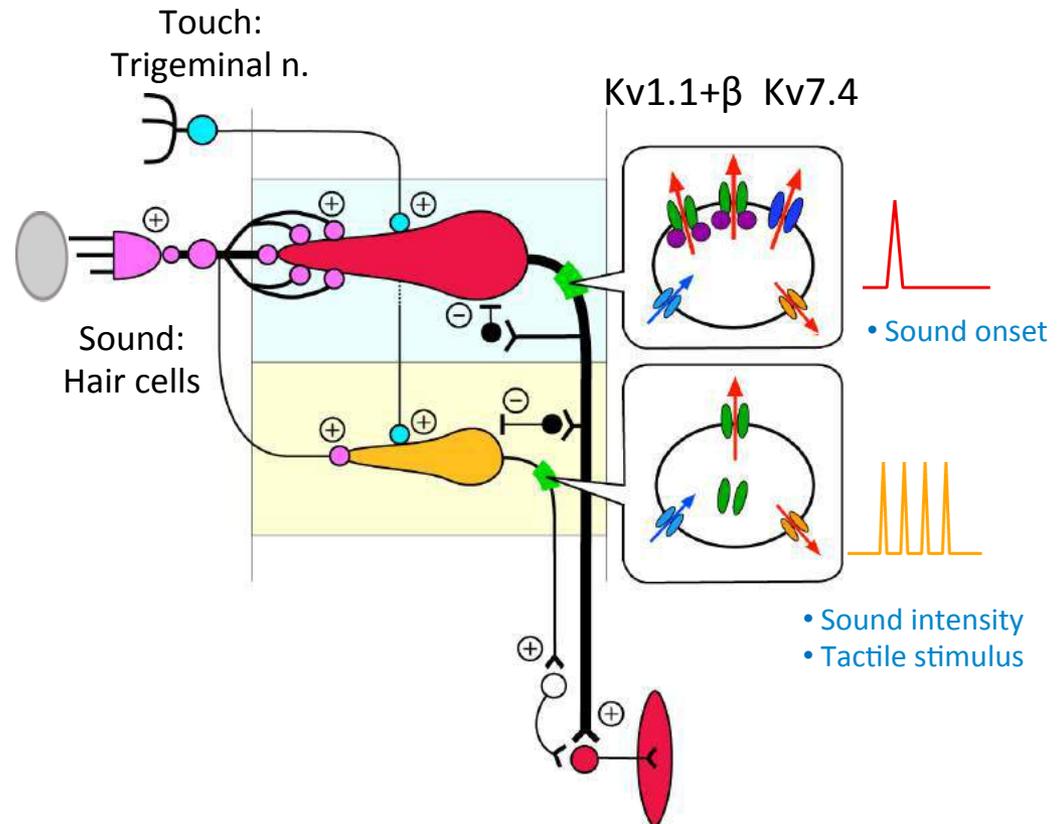
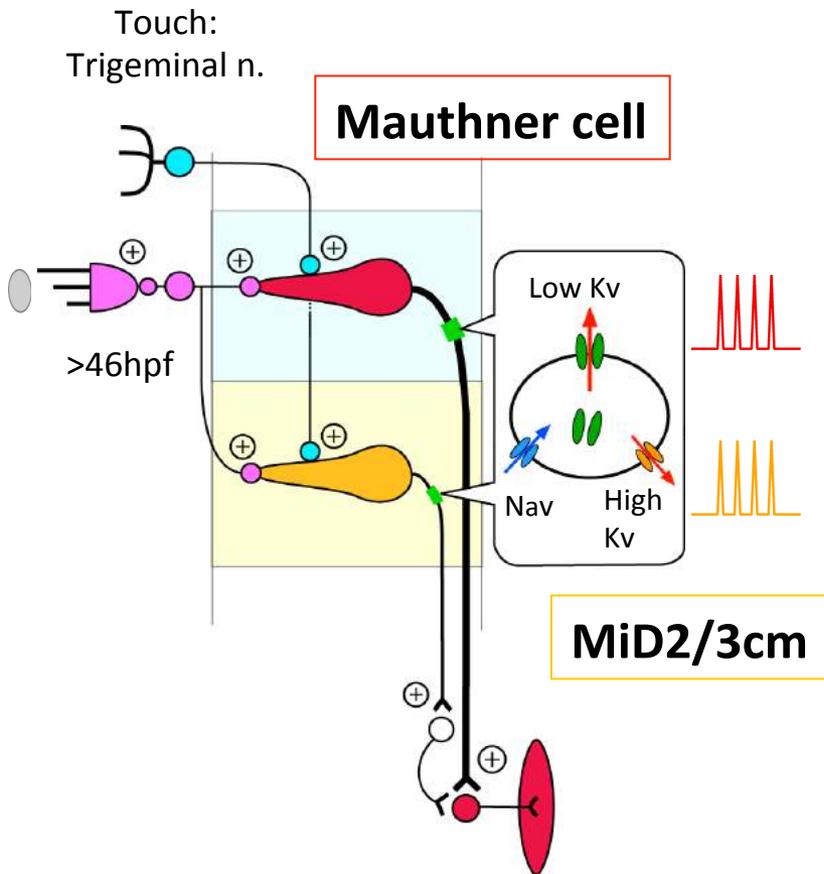
M-cell @ 2日齢



# Cellular and network development for auditory response

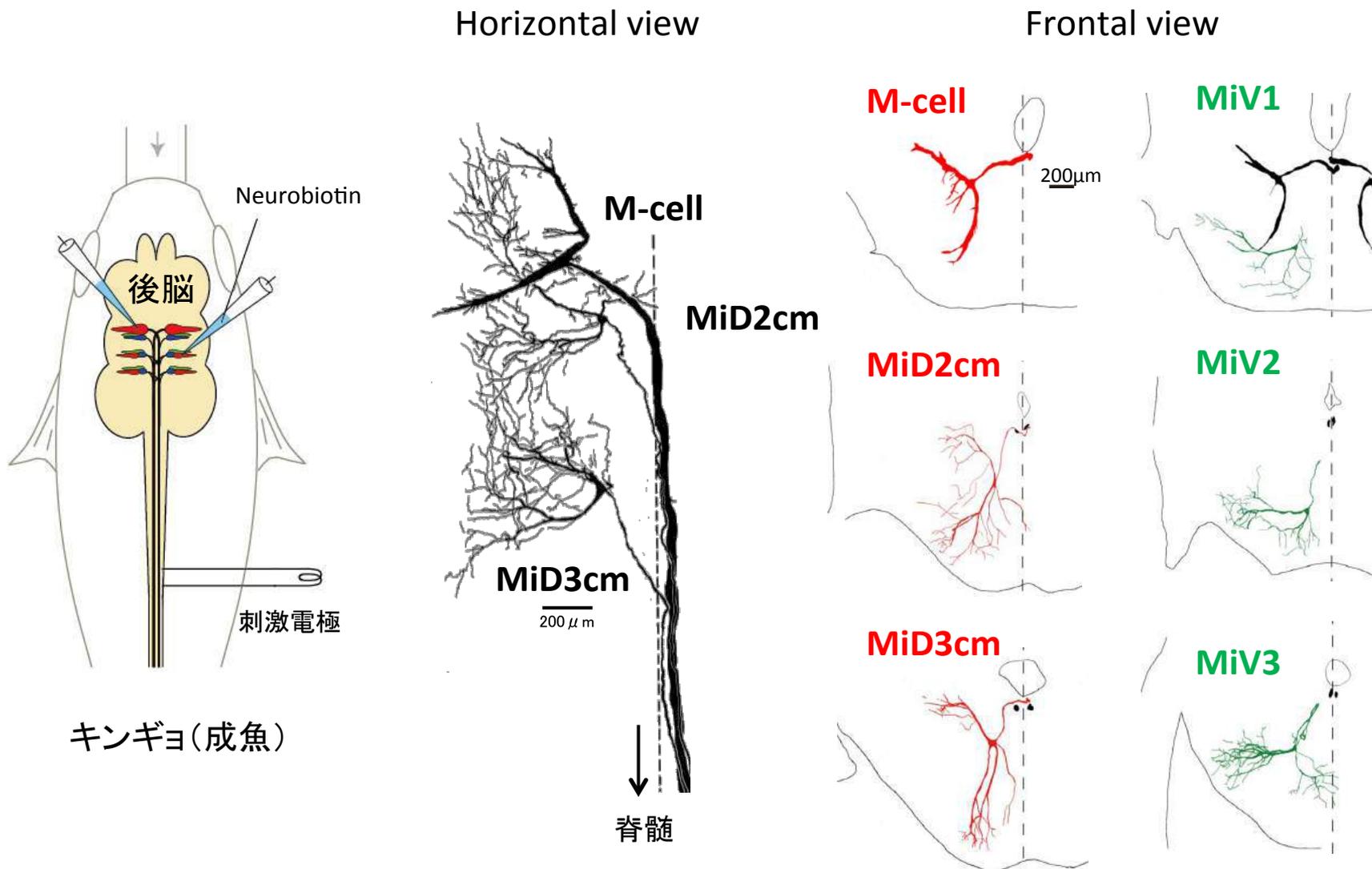
2 dpf: escape from touch

5 dpf: escape from sound & touch



# 複数のニューロンから同時記録をして結合を調べる

Paired intracellular recordings from hindbrain reticulospinal neurons

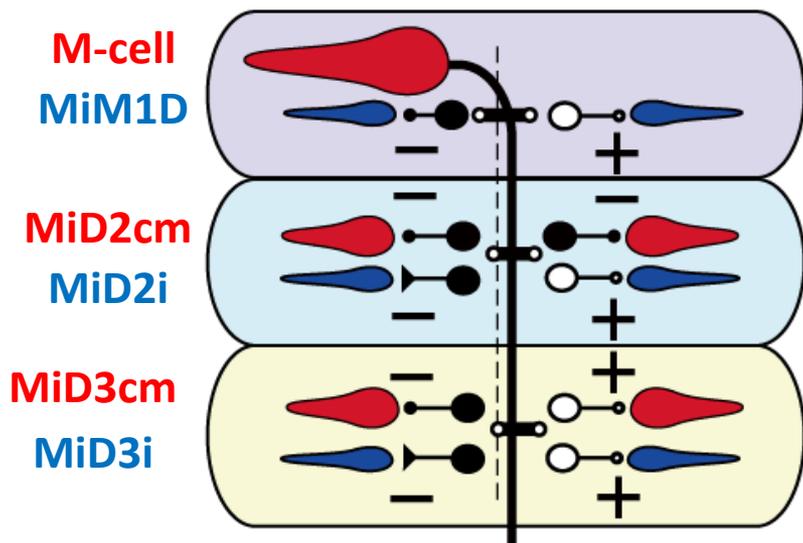


# M細胞から分節間相同ニューロンへの回路結合：機能的モチーフ

## Functional motifs composed of segmentally homologous neurons

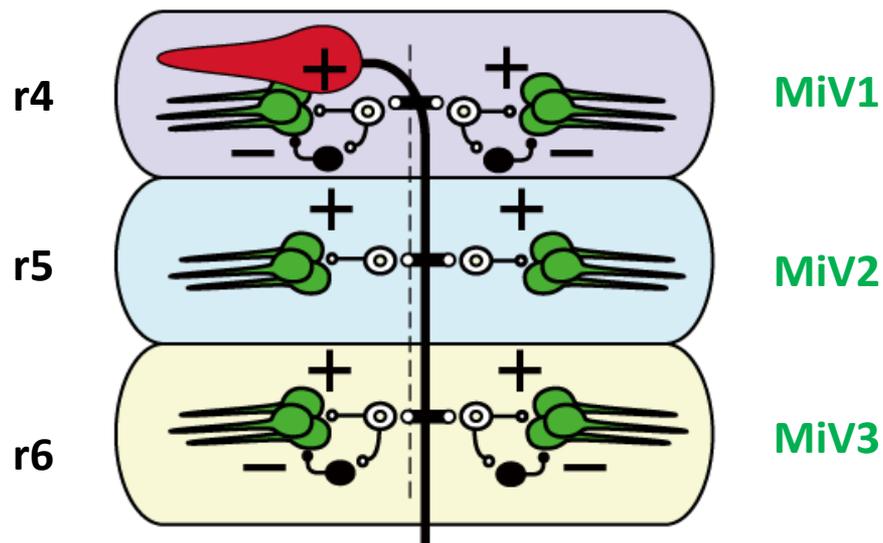
### 背側ニューロン群へ

左右非対称



### 腹側ニューロン群へ

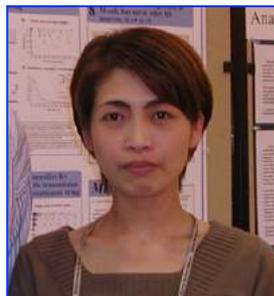
左右対称



*J. Neuroscience* 2014



Haruko Matsui



Hisako Nakayama



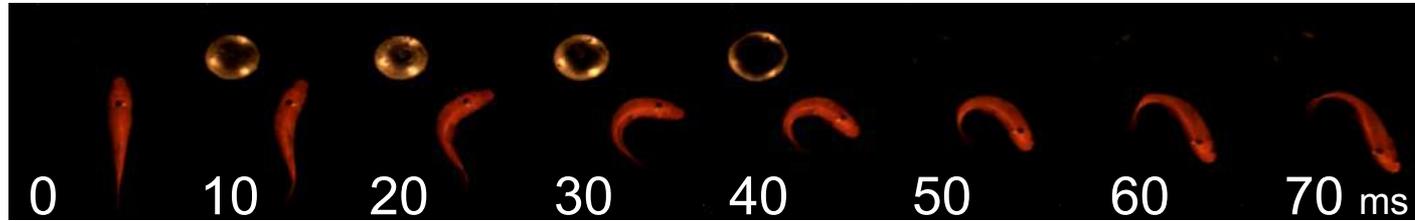
Takashi Fujii



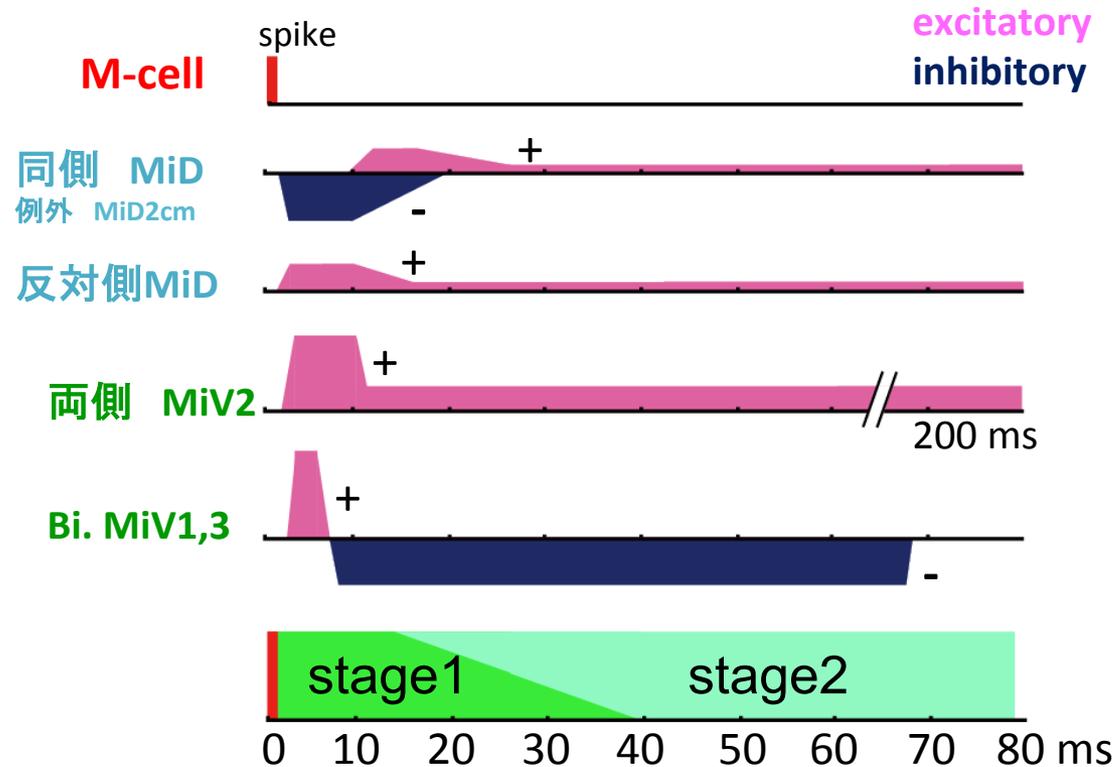
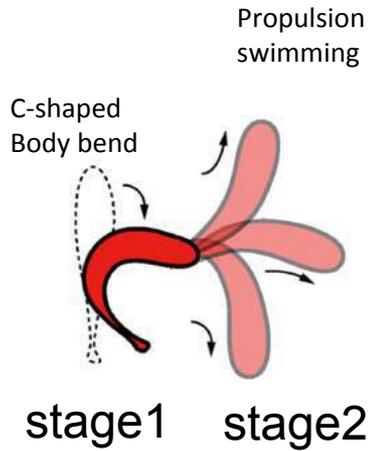
Daisuke Neki

# 逃避運動を制御するM細胞からRSニューロンへの入力

## Synaptic inputs to RSNs from M-cell during C-start



← stage1 → ← stage2 →



# 研究遍歴

1. 歩行の小脳制御機構
2. シナプス可塑性
  - (1) シナプス新生
  - (2) 抑制性シナプスの長期増強
  - (3) 学習を担うシナプス可塑性
3. 運動中のニューロン活動: 多重回路
4. 発達: 新しい脳機能の獲得
  - (1) 運動の発達
  - (2) 感覚の獲得
5. 脳の基本構造に基づいた神経回路
6. 左右性行動の神経基盤

# 鱗食シクリッドの左右性行動

Lateralized Behavior in a Lake Tanganyika Scale-Eating Cichlid Fish

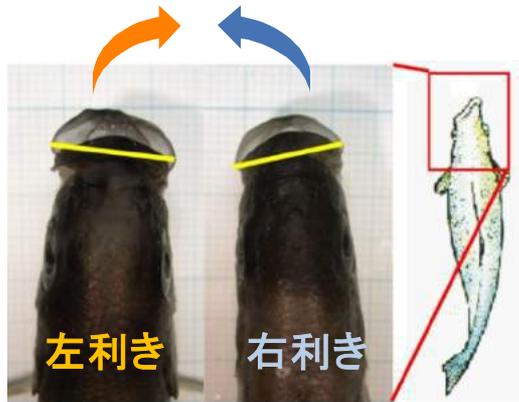


撮影者 太田和孝

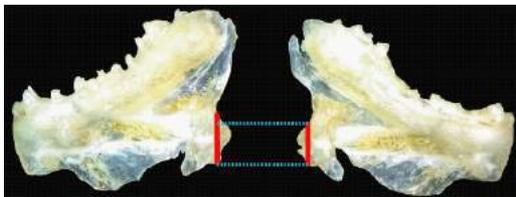
Yuichi Takeuchi

# 鱗食性シクリッド

## Scale-eating Cichlid



開口の左右差

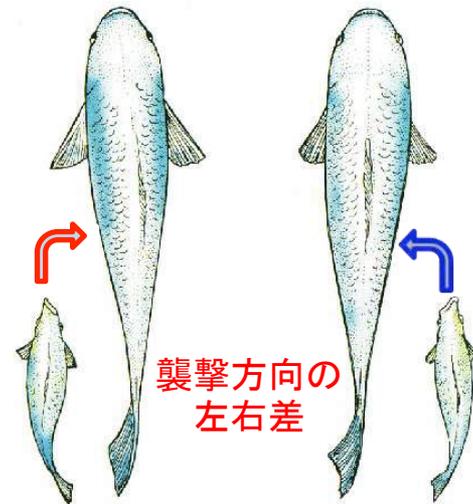


下顎骨の左右差

食べた鱗の左右差

	被食魚	
	左体側	右体側
右利き	0	76
左利き	139	0

Hori *Science* 1993



左利き

右利き

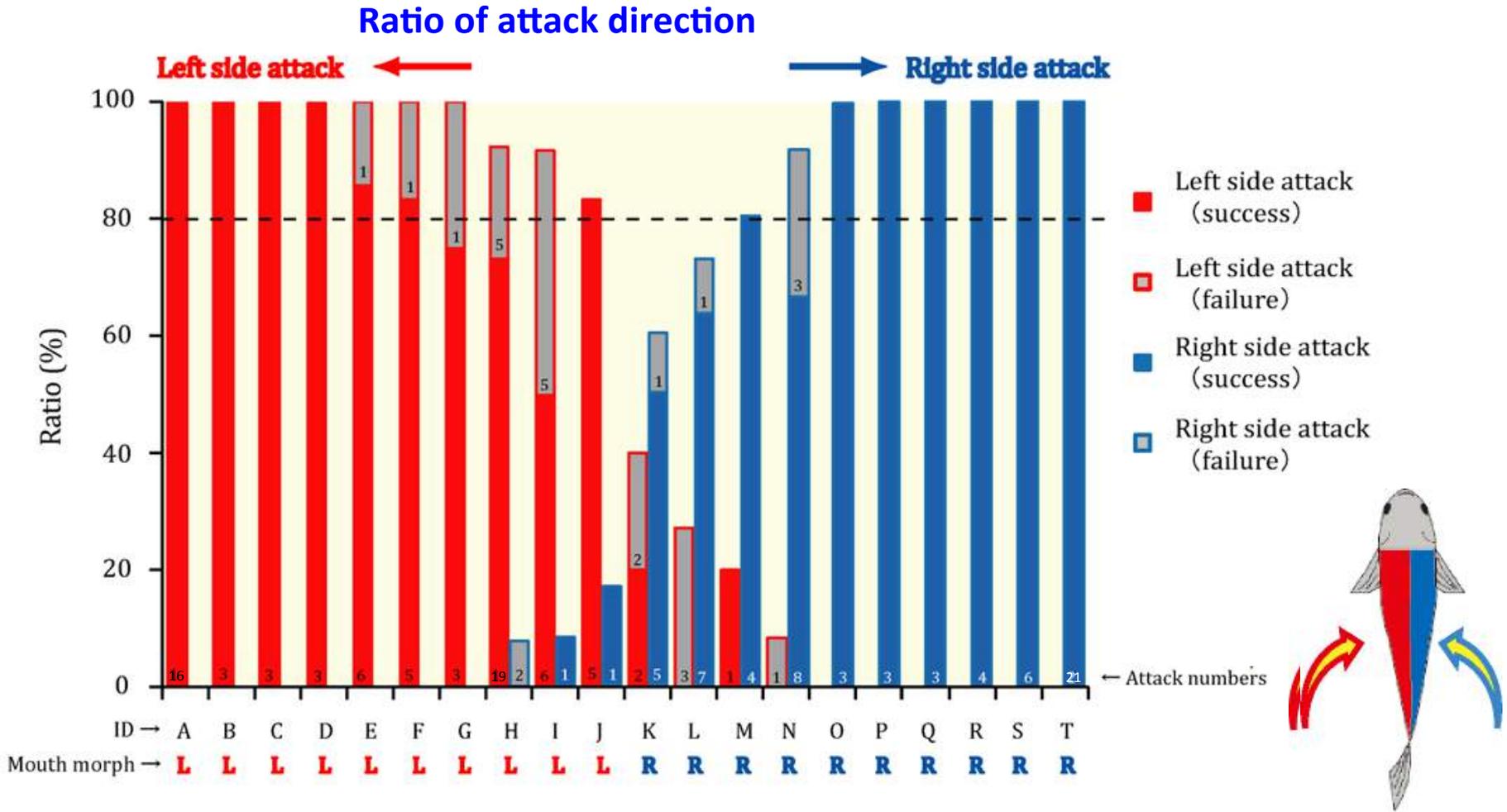
John Alcock, *Animal behavior: an evolutionary approach*, pp218  
Sunderland, Mass.: sinauer Associates, 2013

# Predation behavior of *P. microlepis*

**Righty tears off scales  
from right flank of prey.**

**Normal speed**

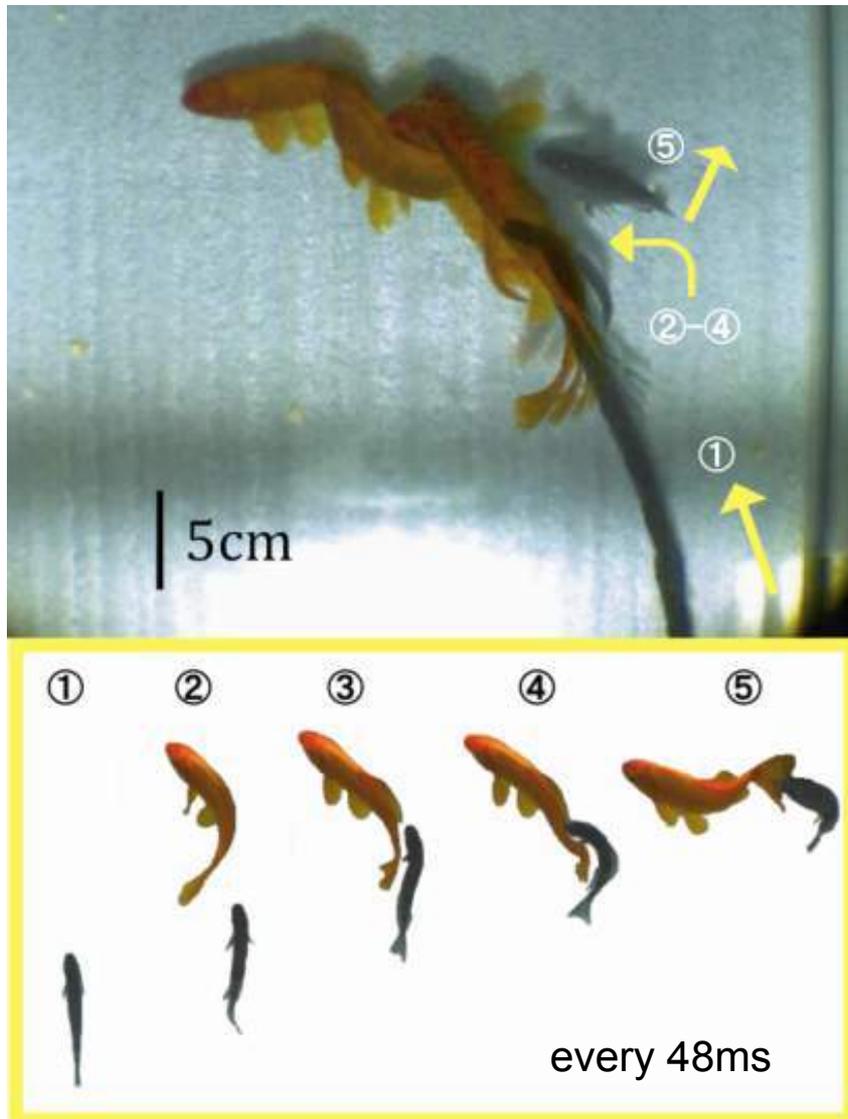
# A clear bias toward striking on one side



Strong preference for specific side:

Lefty mostly attacked from the left side, while righty from the right side

# Sequence of predation behavior

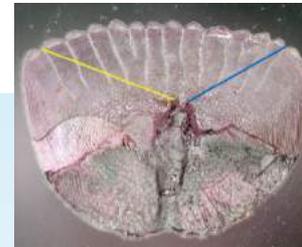


- ① Approaching dash
- ② Stealthy swimming
- ③ S-shaped posture
- ④ Fast body flexion (attack)
- ⑤ Twisting

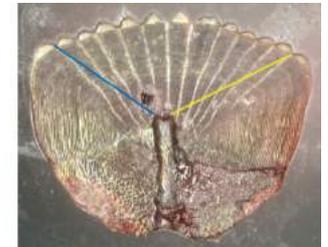
# 左右性行動の発達

## Development of lateralized behavior

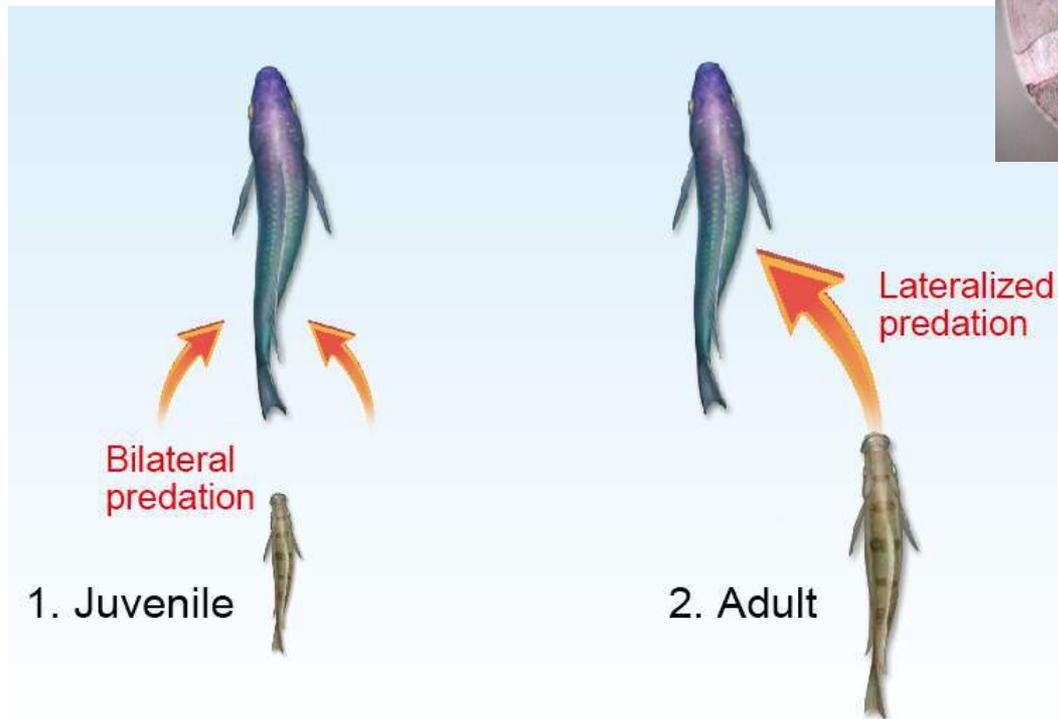
シクリッドの胃から採取した側線鱗



左体側由来



右体側由来



Takeuchi et al.  
*PLoS ONE* 2016

# 左右性行動の神経基盤・分子基盤

Scale-eating



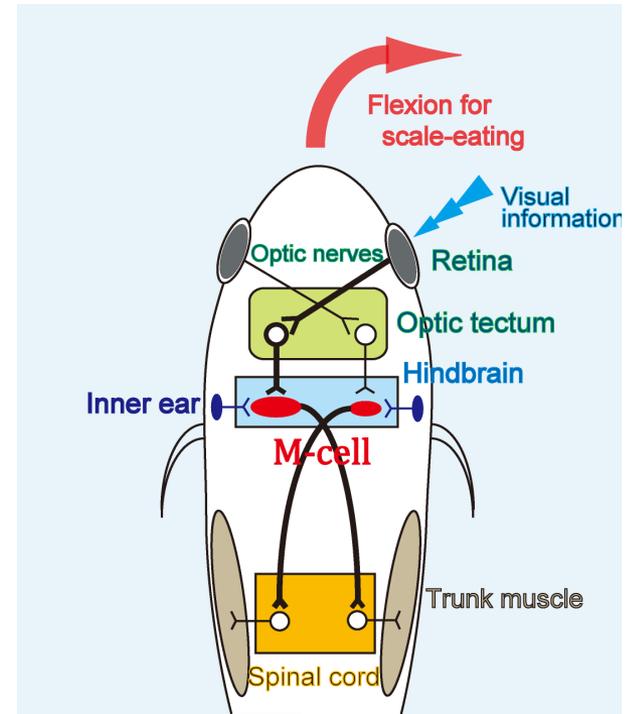
Escape



Yuichi Takeuchi

*P. microlepis*の繁殖に成功 (協力: アクアとと)

脳内発現遺伝子の左右差解析 (遺伝研との共同研究)



鱗食における屈曲制御回路(仮定)

# Thank you for your attention



Ankri Nobel  
Asakawa Kazuhide  
Bando Takehiko  
Bannai Hiroko  
Charpier Stéphane  
Changeux Jean-Pierre  
Faber Donald  
Fujii Takashi  
Fujisawa Hajime  
Fujito Yutaka  
Higashi Shuji  
Higashijima Shin-ichi  
Hirata Hiromi  
Hori Michio  
Inoue Maya  
Ito Minami  
Izumi Yujichiro  
Katsumaru Hironobu  
Kawakami Koichi  
Kawasaki Keisuke  
Kawato Mitsuo  
Kimura Yukiko  
Kishida Hideyuki  
Kohashi Tsunehiko  
Korn Henri

Kuwa Kazuhiro  
Matsui Haruko  
Matsumoto Kunihiro  
Matsukawa Kanji  
Miki Mariko  
Miles Richard  
Mishiro Aoba  
Miyasaka Shinji  
Morita Masahiro  
Murakami Fujio  
Murata Takashi  
Murayama Yoshinobu  
Murayama Yusuke  
Nakamura Makoto  
Nakano Yuri  
Nakata Natsuyo  
Nakayama Hisako  
Narushima Madoka  
Neki Daisuke  
Notsu Tatsuto  
Nukazuka Akira  
Ota Yukiko  
Sakuragi Shigeo  
Satou Chie  
Suma Chieko

Shimazaki Takashi  
Shimono Ken  
Song Wen-Jie  
Suzuki Takako  
Takagi Shin  
Takahashi Masashi  
Takahashi Megumi  
Takeuchi Yuichi  
Tanaka Keiji  
Tanimoto Masashi  
Triller Antoine  
Tsukahara Nakaakira  
Tsukuda Eiichi  
Udo Masao  
Wanibuchi Fumikazu  
Watanabe Takaki  
Yamanaka Iori  
Yamamoto Nobuhiko  
**All the members of  
Tsukahara lab, Murakami  
lab, Yamamoto lab, Oda lab  
and Nagoya Univ.  
Div. Biological Science  
ありがとうございました**