

Role of Phosphorylation in Acute Desensitization and Tolerance of the μ -Opioid Receptor



Emily R. Leff, Seksiri Arttamangkul, John T. Williams

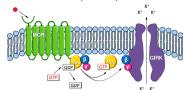
Vollum Institute, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR

Background

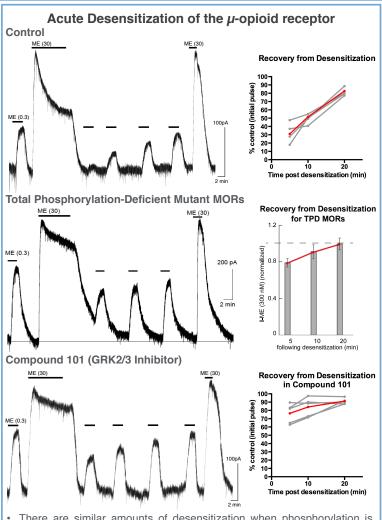
- There is increasing evidence that μ-opioid receptor (MOR) acute desensitization, or the rapid loss of MOR-effector coupling during sustained agonist exposure, is a critical step leading to longterm tolerance to opioids.
- Agonist-induced activation of MOR leads to phosphorylation of the intracellular region by G protein-coupled receptor kinases (GRKs) and phosphorylation of the C-terminal tail of MOR is a necessary step in acute desensitization.
- Acute desensitization is nearly abolished and cellular tolerance induced by chronic morphine treatment is reduced for phosphorylation-deficient mutant MORs in the LC of the rat.
- In this study, we will investigate what kinases are involved in MOR acute desensitization as well as whether or not more desensitization develops following longer applications of opioids.

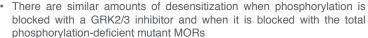
Methods

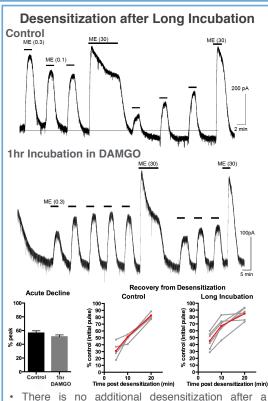
- Used whole-cell voltage-clamp recordings from Locus Coeruleus (LC) neurons in acute brain slices from Sprague-Dawley rats
- LC neurons express μ-opioid receptors (MORs) that are coupled to G-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels (GIRKs)



 Degree of acute desensitization was determined using an EC₅₀ concentration of MOR agonist following treatment with a saturating concentration of agonist for different periods







Future Directions

longer incubation in an opioid agonist

- Treat animals for 2 weeks with morphine and see if there is more cellular tolerance
- · Investigate the role of PKC using PKC inhibitors

Acknowledgments

- Training grant T32DA007262
- ARCS Foundation ARCS
- Arttamangkul et al (2018) elife