

PW01-246 - PRENATAL ETHANOL EXPOSURE DECREASES THE NUMBER OF SEROTONIN-IMMUNOREACTIVE (5-HT-IR) CELLS IN THE DORSAL RAPHE IN OVARECTOMIZED ADULT FEMALE RATS

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Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) produces physiological and behavioural abnormalities that are consistent with altered serotonin (5-HT) function in male rats. Whether alterations in the 5-HT system persist into adulthood and are present in females remains unknown.

Objectives: We investigated:

- 1) the effects of PAE on the number of 5-HT neurons in the brainstem in female adult rats;
- 2) the potential influence of ovarian sex steroids, estradiol (E₂) and progesterone (P₄) on this population of 5-HT neurons.

Methods: Female offspring from prenatal ethanol (PAE), pair-fed (PF) and ad lib-fed control (C) dams were studied in adulthood. Females were assigned to the following groups: 1) ovariectomized (OVX); 2) ovariectomized with estradiol replacement (OVX+E₂; mean plasma concentration: 64 pg/ml); 3) ovariectomized and replaced with estradiol (as above) and progesterone (OVX+E₂+P₄; mean plasma concentration for P₄:12 ng/ml); 4) Sham surgery (SHAM). Immunocytochemistry for 5-HT was performed.

Results: PAE decreased the number of 5-HT-ir neurons in the dorsal raphe (DR) in OVX females. There was no effect of PAE the number of DR 5HT-ir neurons in OVX+E₂ group, suggesting a possible neuroprotective role of estradiol in PAE animals. Treatment with both progesterone and estradiol compared to estradiol alone caused a further decrease in number of DR 5-HT-ir neurons in PAE but not C or PF animals.

Conclusion: These results provide evidence of the enduring effects of PAE on the serotonergic system, and suggest a role for the ovarian sex steroids in mediating these effects.

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