

Gene Expression and Synaptic Plasticity in the Auditory Forebrain of Songbirds

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The *ZENK/zif-268* gene has been linked with neuronal plasticity. Curiously, although *ZENK/zif-268* up-regulation in the mammalian hippocampus occurs in association with induction of long-term potentiation (LTP), its expression in the songbird's caudomedial neostriatum (NCM), an auditory brain region analogous to portions of the mammalian auditory cortex, has been detected in the context of long-lasting decreases in the neuronal response to song. Does this seeming paradox mean that *ZENK/zif-268* serves different functions in different brain areas or across animal groups? Or could it be that inhibitory circuitry within the auditory pathway reverses the signal of LTP into habituation? We review here the studies on song-induced *ZENK* expression in NCM and discuss two alternative models of NCM that might reconcile the apparent discrepancies, as well as point to future lines of investigation.

Songbirds have been an attractive system in which to study the neuronal basis of learning because they learn their songs through imitation of an internalized auditory song model or template acquired from a father or tutor. The importance of longlasting song memories persists throughout adult life because they form the basis for individual recognition in the context of territorial defense and for mate selection during the breeding season. What is the neural basis for the formation of song memories?

The brain circuits that control song production ("the song system"), have been mapped and studied in considerable detail since the early 1970s (Nottebohm et al. 1976, 1982; Bottjer et al. 1984, 1989; Sohrabji et al. 1990; Scharff and Nottebohm 1991). Because these nuclei show evoked auditory responses in anesthetized birds (Margoliash 1983, 1986; Williams and Nottebohm 1985; Vicario and Nottebohm 1988; Doupe and Konishi 1991; Margoliash and Fortune 1992; Sutter and Margoliash 1994; Doupe 1997; Margoliash 1997), early investigation of the mechanisms of song perception tended to focus on the motor pathways related to the production of song. However,

some recent studies on awake-behaving animals failed to reveal auditory responses in the same nuclei (Schmidt and Konishi 1998) and the question of whether song responses in the motor pathway play a key role in the acquisition of auditory memories is not yet settled. More recently, attention has significantly shifted toward brain pathways that are common to all birds and are more traditionally associated with auditory processing per se. As discussed below, this has been a consequence of studies employing gene-expression mapping in awake-behaving animals, followed up by neuroanatomical and electrophysiological investigations.

Gene Induction Reveals Auditory Areas in the Songbird Brain

The immediate-early gene (IEG) *ZENK* (aka *zif-268* [Christy et al. 1988], *egr-1* [Sukhatme et al. 1988], *NGF1-A* [Milbrandt 1987], and *Krox-24* [Lemaire et al. 1988]) is rapidly and transiently induced in the brains of songbirds by song presentation (Mello et al. 1992). This induction is most prominent in two major forebrain subdivisions, the caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) and the caudomedial hyperstriatum ventrale (CMHV; Fig. 1A,B; Mello and Clayton 1994;). *ZENK* induction by song in NCM has been observed in songbirds such as zebra finches (Mello et al. 1992), canaries (Mello and Clayton 1994), and song sparrows (Jarvis et al. 1997), as well as in nonoscine avian species such as parrots (Jarvis and Mello 2000) and hummingbirds (Jarvis et al. 2000). Several studies have expanded on the initial finding of song-induced brain-gene expression and have provided further suggestive evidence of an involvement of this response in the formation and processing of song auditory memories.

1. In addition to *ZENK*, song presentation also induces the expression in NCM of the plasticity-related genes *c-jun* (Nastiuk et al. 1994) and *BDNF* (Li et al. 2000);
2. *ZENK* expression in NCM correlates positively with song novelty: It is very robust for a novel song, is completely abolished by sustained song repetitions, but recurs on introduction of a different song (Jarvis et al. 1995; Mello et al. 1995; Ribeiro et al. 1998; Ribeiro 2000);
3. In canaries, analysis of *ZENK* expression patterns induced by a variety of natural stimuli shows that NCM

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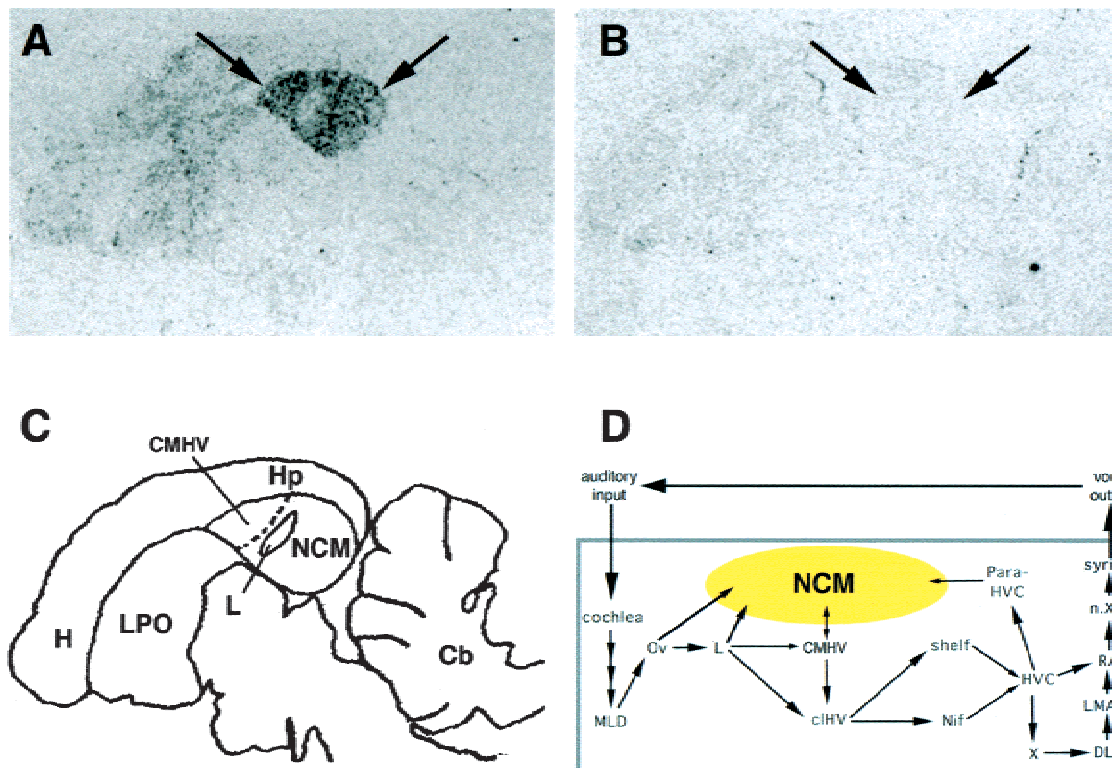


Figure 1 Song induces *ZENK* mRNA expression in auditory areas of the songbird forebrain. Upper panels show *ZENK* in situ hybridization autoradiographs of parasagittal caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) sections of zebra finches stimulated with song for 30 min (A) or kept in silence for many hours (B); notice the marked induction of *ZENK* by song in the caudomedial telencephalon, indicated by arrows. (C) Diagram of a parasagittal section at the plane shown in A and B; (D) Schematic connectivity of the song sensorimotor continuum. Auditory information reaches the cochlea and ascends sequentially to the cochlear nuclei, the mesencephalon (Mld) and the primary telencephalic relay (field L). From there it takes parallel routes, which include NCM and CMHV. Through connections only partially shown here, auditory information reaches the high vocal center (HVC), a telencephalic nucleus that originates two parallel descending pathways that control the function of the syrinx and the production of song. Subdivision of field L into fields L1, L2, and L3, as well as connections of field L with the shelf, are not represented. For panels A–C, dorsal is up, caudal is to the right. Abbreviations: Cb, cerebellum; CMHV, caudomedial hyperstriatum ventrale; H, hyperstriatum; Hp, hippocampus; L, field L2a; LPO, lobus parolfactorius; NCM, caudomedial neostriatum; nucleus mesencephalicus lateralis pars dorsalis (Mld), nucleus ovoidalis (Ov); caudolateral hyperstriatum ventrale (CLHV); nucleus interfascialis (Nif) high vocal center (HVC); area X of the paraolfactory lobe (X); nucleus dorsolateralis anterior thalami, pars medialis (DLM); lateral magnocellular nucleus of the anterior neostriatum (LMAN); nucleus robustus arquistriatalis (RA); nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve (n.XII). Panels A–C are adapted from Mello et al. (1992).

carries a well-ordered auditory map for the species-specific syllabic repertoire (Fig. 2A; Ribeiro et al. 1998; Ribeiro, 2000);

4. *ZENK* responses for natural songs or syllables in the NCM of canaries are consistently different from those elicited by other-species songs or artificial stimuli of very similar acoustic properties (Fig. 2B; Mello et al. 1992; Ribeiro et al. 1998; Ribeiro 2000), suggesting that NCM might be involved in the categorization of natural song syllables;
5. *ZENK* expression in the NCM of adult male zebra finches correlates positively and significantly with the number of song elements copied from the tutor song during song acquisition (Bolhuis et al. 2000), suggesting that a memory trace of the songs heard early in life is retained in NCM.

Neuroanatomical Studies

Tract-tracing studies have shown that NCM receives inputs from the auditory thalamic nucleus ovoidalis and from the primary auditory telencephalic area field L (Fig. 1C). In addition, NCM is reciprocally connected with the adjacent CMHV, which is also a field-L target. NCM is also connected with regions that send inputs into the song motor control nucleus high vocal center (HVC) (Vates et al. 1996; Mello et al., 1998). Therefore, NCM represents a central auditory station within a complex circuitry that is likely to be involved in various aspects of song processing. The position occupied by NCM is comparable to that of the supragranular layers of the mammalian auditory cortex (Karten 1991, 1997) and potentially allows it to influence the access of auditory information to the song motor control system (Fig. 1C).

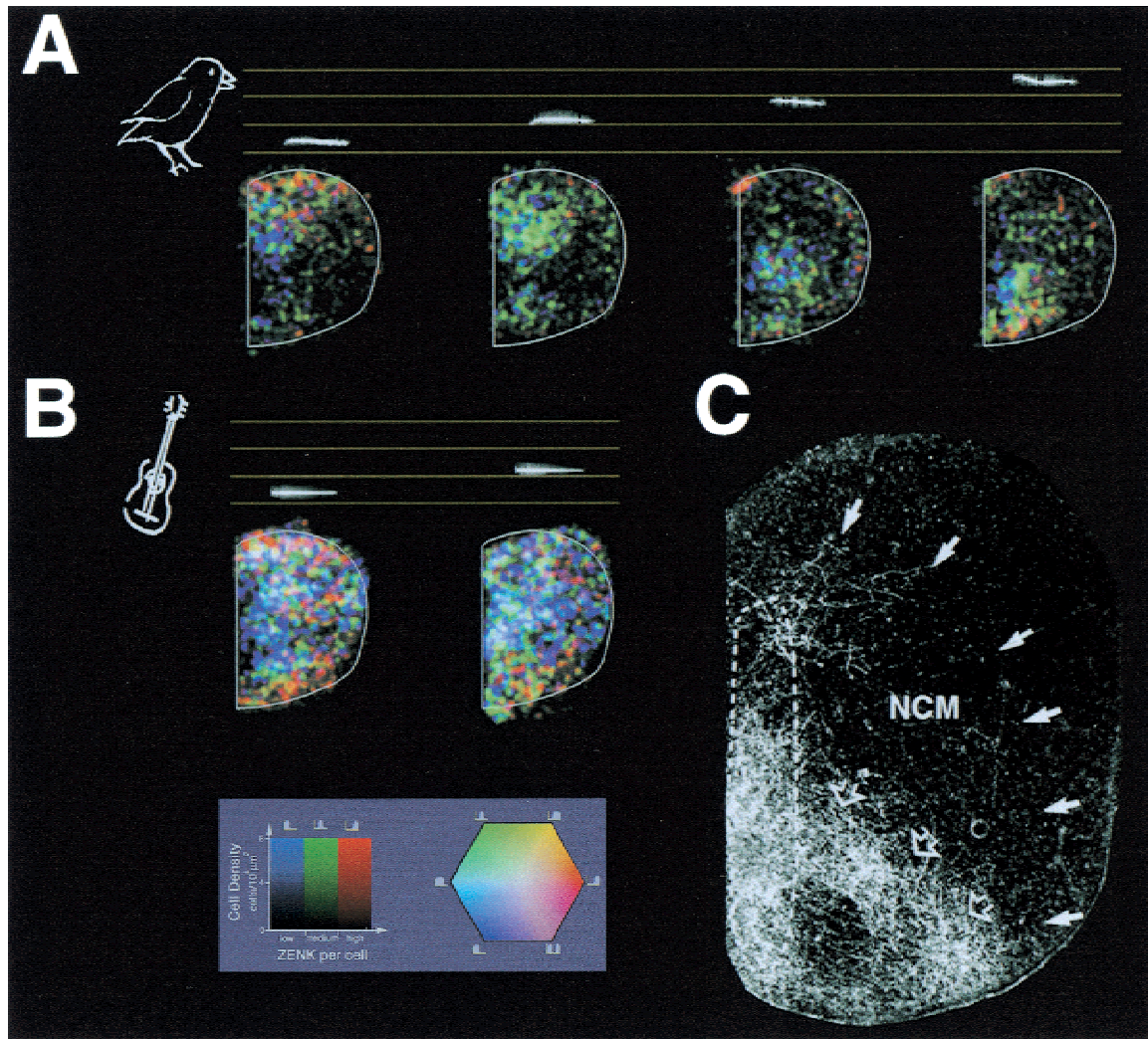


Figure 2 (A) Syllabic auditory representation in the canary brain. Panels show maps of ZENK-protein expression in the caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) resulting from the presentation of canary whistles at four different frequencies, as can be seen in the frequency vs. time plot (sonogram) of the stimuli depicted above the panels. Notice that clusters of whistle-responsive cells map along the dorsoventral axis as a function of whistle frequency; notice also that ZENK induction occurs mostly in the rostral portions of NCM (dorsal is up, caudal is to the right). (B) Tonotopy in NCM depends on natural features of the stimulus. Shown are maps of ZENK expression in response to harmonic-filtered guitar notes with the same frequencies as the whistles above (compare sonograms on top of each panel). Guitar notes generate unclustered low-ZENK responses throughout NCM, without a clear discrimination of stimulus frequency. The key on the bottom left depicts the color assignment to three populations of ZENK-labeled cells according to labeling intensity (blue, low protein; green, medium protein; and red, high protein). Brightness in the maps reflects cell density (in cells/104 μ m²); the key on the bottom right indicates how different relative proportions of the three cell populations result in various color mixtures (hues). The small icons in both graphs depict schematically the distributions of ZENK-labeling intensity that correspond to particular color mixtures. (C) Darkfield photomicrograph of a biocytin injection into field L2a, showing the pattern of anterograde labeling in NCM. Open arrows indicate the boundaries of the most intense labeling, which forms a band through rostral NCM. Solid arrows show the caudalmost limits of labeling. Panels A and B are adapted from Ribeiro et al. (1988); panel C is adapted from Vates et al. (1996).

Although NCM's intrinsic microcircuitry still awaits to be unraveled in detail, some of the existing evidence suggests that NCM may be a heterogeneous structure, with different zones receiving different inputs. Most of the inputs from field L appear to arrive at the more rostral portions of the nucleus (Fig. 2C; Vates et al. 1996). In addition, as indicated by the placement of small anterograde tracer injec-

tions, internal domains within NCM appear to be highly interconnected (Mello 1993).

Electrophysiological Habituation

NCM neurons fire robustly in response to novel auditory stimulation (Leppelsack and Vogt 1976; Muller and Leppelsack 1985; Chew et al. 1995, 1996; Stripling et al. 1997), but

many of these neurons decrease their firing rates on repetition of the same stimulus. This phenomenon, termed “habituation” by analogy with the ethological term used for decrement of a behavior in response to a repeated stimulus, occurs in a long-lasting and stimulus-specific manner when same-species songs are used as stimuli (Fig. 3A; Chew et al. 1995, 1996; Stripling et al. 1997). Most of the habituating units are found in the caudalmost portions of NCM, whereas electrophysiological habituation in rostral NCM is negligible for any stimuli (Fig. 3B; Chew et al. 1995, 1996).

The decrease in neuronal firing to song in NCM is long lasting and can be divided into three phases. The first phase occurs within a few seconds and is characterized by a very rapid 15%–20% decrease in neuronal firing from the first to the second song presentation (Stripling et al. 1997). This is followed by a phase with a slower decline of responses, as reflected in the drop from ~20% to ~2% of firing-rate modulation per song bout. After ~30 min, the response reaches a stable asymptote at 30%–60% of the initial response, depending on the stimulation protocol used (Chew et al. 1995, 1996; Stripling et al. 1997). At present, the phenomenon of electrophysiological habituation to song in NCM is the best candidate to play a role in the formation of persistent song auditory memories in songbirds.

Attention, Noradrenaline, and the Locus Coeruleus

The mechanisms for stimulus-specific decrement of *ZENK* induction and of electrophysiological responses in NCM remain unknown, but it has been hypothesized that they reflect a decrease in attention (Mello et al. 1995). Indeed, studies of song associative learning in canaries have shown that *ZENK* expression in NCM after song presentation is modulated by attention mechanisms, as it can be increased by pairing songs to footshock, but is not increased when

shock administration is not correlated with song occurrence (Jarvis et al. 1995). An important brain modulator of alertness and attention is the noradrenergic system. The main source of noradrenergic innervation in the brain is the locus coeruleus (LC; Kobayashi et al. 1975; Swanson and Hartman, 1975), a pontine nucleus present in all vertebrates that have been studied to date (Butler and Hodos 1996). In mammals, LC neurons burst at highest frequency when a novel stimulus is presented, and rapidly decrease their firing rate on sustained, nonnoxious stimulation (Aston-Jones and Bloom 1981a,b). Is it possible that the LC is also involved in the songbird brain’s response to song? Can noradrenergic modulate birdsong memorization? Could that involve gene regulatory mechanisms? A strong indication that this might be so comes from the finding that an intact noradrenergic system is necessary for the sensory-induced expression of IEGs in the mammalian brain (Cirelli et al. 1996). This is of considerable interest because noradrenaline has been implicated in synaptic plasticity and in the neural control of learning in several systems (Everitt et al. 1983; Hopkins and Johnston 1984; Sullivan et al. 1989).

We began to address these questions by first showing that NCM receives a robust, noradrenergic innervation (Mello et al. 1998), which comes in close contact with *ZENK*-positive, song-responsive neurons (Ribeiro et al. 1999). More recently, we found that *ZENK* expression in NCM can be abolished by systemic injections of noradrenergic antagonists of the α -1 adrenoceptor subtype (Ribeiro 2000), indicating that noradrenaline is involved in the *ZENK* response to song. The results obtained so far suggest that the down-regulation of *ZENK* expression after repeated song stimulation may be at least partly related to a decreased firing of the LC. Given that the decrease in coerulear responses to novel stimuli occurs within a few seconds, it is plausible that the initial quick decrease of electrophysiological responses in NCM after song presentation stems

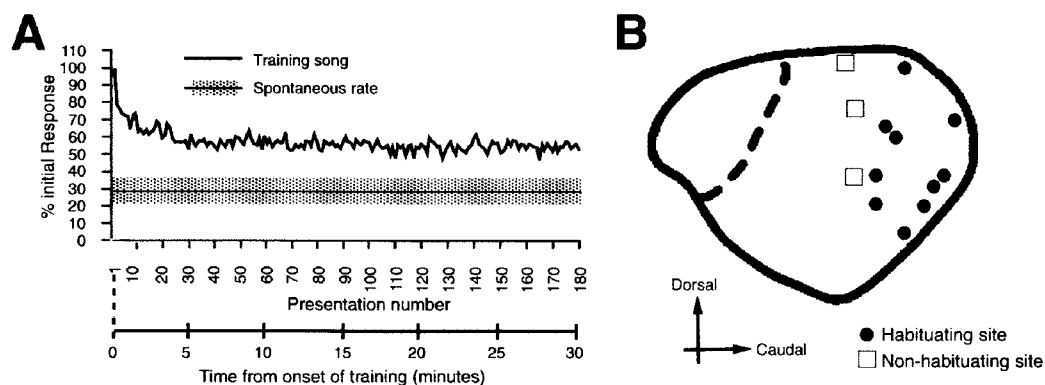


Figure 3 (A) Electrophysiological habituation to song presentation by caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) single units. Notice that the largest drop in responsiveness occurs between the first and the second song presentations (adapted from Stripling et al. 1997). (B) Electrophysiological habituation seems to be most conspicuous in the caudalmost portions of NCM, whereas rostral NCM sites tend to be nonhabituating (adapted from Chew et al. 1995).

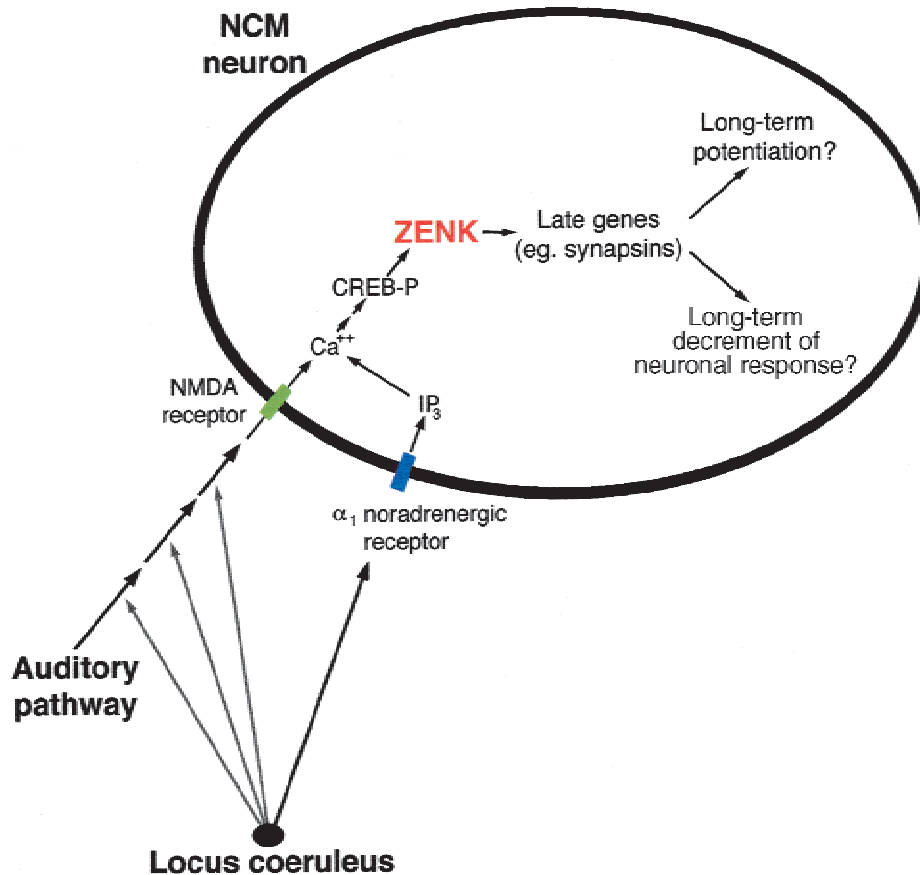


Figure 4 The existing data indicate that *ZENK* expression in caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) neurons depends on inputs from the auditory pathway as well as noradrenergic modulation by the locus coeruleus (LC). The grey arrows departing from the LC indicate that noradrenergic action on the auditory pathway might occur at any level prior to NCM. Directly or indirectly, it is likely that noradrenaline in NCM through α -1 adrenoceptors (Ribeiro et al. 1999; Ribeiro 2000). Presumably, the *N*-methyl-D-aspartate and α -1 adrenoceptor pathways of activation converge at the level of calcium signaling, leading to CREB phosphorylation and *ZENK* induction. *ZENK* is a transcription factor whose DNA-binding site is present in the promoters of several genes (possibly hundreds), and it has been shown to promote the *in vitro* transcription of synapsins I and II. At present, it is unclear whether *ZENK* expression in NCM is linked to long-term synaptic potentiation or to the decrement of electrophysiological responses.

from a steep decrease of α -1 adrenergic modulation (Fig. 4). This view implies that maximum noradrenergic modulation occurs in the first song presentation, which is consistent with the fact that nearly half of the maximum *ZENK* response in NCM (as measured by the number of immunopositive cells) can be obtained with the presentation of a single songbout (Kruse et al. 2000). Because all the stimulation protocols used in the studies described included silence intervals between songs, it is probable that the LC becomes repeatedly reset during stimulation, what might be related to the paced dynamics of the second phase of habituation in NCM. Finally, the interpretation proposed above implies that noradrenergic modulation is almost completely interrupted after ~30 min of song presentation, which might explain the decline of *ZENK* expression rates around the same time (Mello et al. 1992; Mello and Clayton 1995; Mello and Ribeiro 1998).

ZENK and Long-Term Synaptic Plasticity: Tentative Models of NCM Function

What is the function of *ZENK* and what are the consequences of its induction by song in NCM? Based on research performed in different systems, *ZENK* appears to be part of a molecular cascade leading from extracellular stimulation to changes in neuronal gene expression and long-lasting modifications in synaptic efficacy. Such a cascade includes sustained neuronal depolarization, *N*-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-receptor activation and channel opening, calcium-signaling pathways, PKA activation, CREB phosphorylation, and induction of IEGs as well as late-target genes (Goellet et al. 1986; Cole et al. 1989, 1990; Sheng and Greenberg 1990; Sheng et al. 1990). The *ZENK* gene encodes a zinc finger transcriptional regulator (Christy et al. 1988), and exerts its action by controlling expression levels of downstream genes that contain *ZENK*-binding motifs in their promoters

(Christy and Nathans 1989; Gupta et al. 1991). In particular, *ZENK* has been shown to directly regulate the expression of synapsins I and II (Thiel et al. 1994; Petersohn et al. 1995), which are essential components of synaptic complexes (Fig. 4).

In the rat hippocampus, *ZENK* induction has been clearly linked to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP; Cole et al. 1989; Wisden et al. 1990; Abraham et al. 1993; Roberts et al. 1996). Even though some controversy persists (Shors and Matzel 1997), LTP is largely believed to play an important role in the formation of long-term memories. The fact that LTP is abolished by local application of inhibitors of RNA and protein synthesis (Nguyen et al. 1994) shows that the activation of transcriptional regulators is a necessary step for the long-term maintenance of synaptic potentiation. To this date, *ZENK* is the only known IEG whose electrophysiological-induction profile tightly matches that of LTP (Worley et al. 1993).

Is the association between *ZENK* expression and LTP a general one? The results obtained in songbirds raise the possibility that this might not be so. As discussed above, the prevailing consequence of repeated song presentation is a decrement in the activity of song-responsive NCM neurons. Local injections of inhibitors of RNA and protein synthesis have shown that the long-term maintenance of this habituation-like phenomenon depends on local transcription and translation (Chew et al. 1995). These findings suggest that the long-lasting modification of neuronal responses in NCM depends on a gene-expression program triggered by song presentation. As repeated presentation of a single, conspecific song to zebra finches results in *ZENK* expression in

$\geq 40\%$ – 45% of the neuronal cell population within NCM (Mello et al. 1995), it seems plausible that *ZENK* induction in NCM is associated to long-lasting neuronal habituation, and not potentiation. In this case, the consequence of activation of the genes downstream to *ZENK* would be the long-term maintenance of decreased responsiveness of NCM neurons to song (Fig. 4). The difficulty with this model, in comparison with the studies in the rat hippocampus, is that it implies that induction of the *ZENK* gene can be associated with opposite directions of neurophysiological plasticity in different vertebrate species and/or brain areas.

As an alternative, one could postulate that the association between *ZENK* induction and LTP is conserved across different classes of animals and/or neuroanatomical structures. In that case, one should expect synaptic potentiation to occur in NCM as a result of song presentation. This would imply that *ZENK* induction and electrophysiological habituation occur in different subpopulations of NCM neurons. In support of this view is the observation that although the decrement in electrophysiological activity occurs predominantly in caudal NCM (Fig. 3B), *ZENK* expression by natural song stimuli is mainly located in the rostral portions of NCM (Fig. 2A). The notion of a functional compartmentalization of NCM into rostral and caudal domains is supported by the neuroanatomical data available to date (Vates et al. 1996). Against this hypothesis is the fact that evidence for neuronal potentiation of NCM neurons in response to song is lacking, but one might claim that a direct search for LTP-like phenomena in rostral NCM is yet to be attempted.

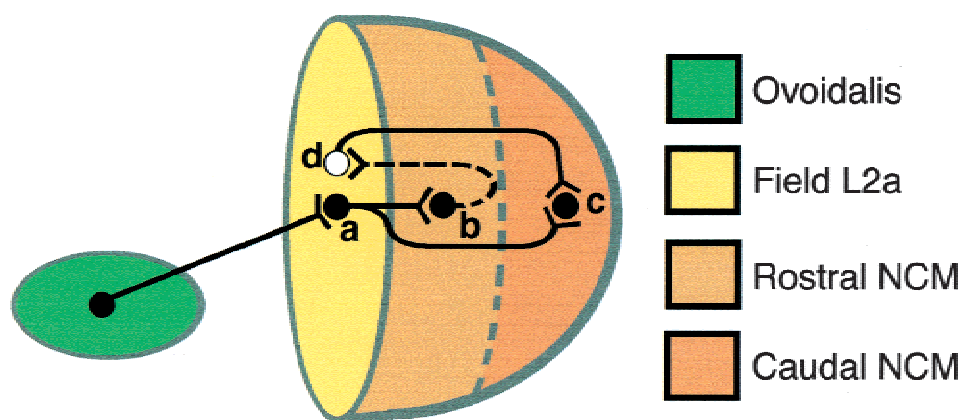


Figure 5 The model divides caudomedial neostriatum (NCM) into two bands of neurons characterized by distinct connectivity with a field L2a inhibitory loop. A putative projection from NCM to field L2a is indicated by the dashed arrow. The excitatory neuron A projects to two different neurons of NCM, B and C, in the rostral and caudal bands of NCM, respectively. Neuron B, in addition to its feedforward projection, feeds back onto the GABAergic neuron D in field L2a, which sends inputs to neuron C and to adjacent field L2a type-A cells. Neuron C integrates signals from B and D. Assuming that *ZENK* is related to long-term potentiation (LTP) in birds (Bradley et al. 1993, 1995; Shapiro and Wieraszko 1996; Livingston and Mooney 1997) as it is in mammals, the high levels of *ZENK* induction in rostral NCM could be associated with a higher efficacy of the synapses between neuron B and neuron D. This might then explain why long-term electrophysiological habituation of caudal NCM (Chew et al. 1995, 1996; Stripling et al. 1997) appears to correlate with *ZENK* expression in rostral NCM (Mello et al. 1992; Mello and Ribeiro 1998; Ribeiro et al. 1998; Ribeiro 2000).

To explain the decrement in electrophysiological activity in caudal NCM according to this alternative scenario, one would need to postulate the participation of an intervening inhibitory relay within the circuit. However, when we stained NCM sections with an antibody against the GABAergic marker, GAD-67, we observed no labeling either in NCM or in CMHV, whereas a low-to-moderate number of highly labeled cells appear in field L2a (Ribeiro 2000). Although preliminary, this result suggests that most NCM neurons are likely to be excitatory, and that inhibitory actions on the caudalmost portions of NCM are indirect, possibly through field L2a. Inhibitory neurons within field L have been proposed to play a role in the exquisite frequency tuning of field L2a neurons (Leppelsack and Vogt 1976; Muller and Leppelsack 1985; Muller and Scheich 1988), and immunohistochemical studies of nonsongbird avian species have shown that ~10% of field L neurons are GABAergic (Muller 1988). An example of a hypothetical connectivity scheme that includes a GABAergic projection from field L2a to caudal NCM is shown in Figure 5. According to this model, enhancement of synaptic efficacies in rostral NCM would act to decrease neuronal responsiveness in caudal NCM, by means of an inhibitory loop through field L2a.

These alternative views on the relationship between *ZENK* expression and electrophysiological habituation in NCM should be put to test in at least three fronts. Tract-tracing neuroanatomical studies must be performed to learn in detail about the microcircuitry within NCM. Equally needed are pharmacological studies to explore the role of GABAergic field L neurons in NCM's habituation to song. Finally, a careful search for LTP should be performed in rostral NCM, using orthodromic stimulation from field L2a or the thalamic nucleus ovoidalis. We believe these research directions should contribute significantly to our understanding of the basic mechanisms involved in the auditory memorization of birdsong.

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