

References

1. Abe, Y., Furukawa, K., Itoyama, Y., Akaika, N. (1994) Glycine response in acutely dissociated ventromedial hypothalamic neuron of the rat. *J Neurophysiol.* 72: 1530-1537.
2. Albert, J., Berger Jeffry, S. (1999) Modulation of motoneuron N- methyl-D- aspartate receptors by the inhibitory neurotransmitter glycine. *J Physiol.* 93: 23-27.
3. Aprisom, M.H., Werman, R. (1965) The distribution of glycine in rat spinal cord and roots. *Life Sci.* 4 : 2075-2083.
4. Ascher, P. (1990) Measuring and controlling the extracellular glycine concentration at the NMDA receptor level. In: *Excitatory Amino Acids and Neuronal Plasticity.* Ben-Ari, Y. (ed.). Plenum Press. New York, USA. p. 13-16.
5. Baghbanzadeh, A., Babapour, V. (2007) Glutamate ionotropic and metabotropic receptors affect feed intake in broiler cockerels. (Tehran University). *J Vet Res.* 62: 125- 129.
6. Berger, A.J., Dieudonne, S., Ascher, P. (1998) Glycine uptake governs glycine site occupancy at NMDA receptors of excitatory synapses. *J Neurophysiol.* 80: 3336-3340.
7. Bergeron, R., Meyer, T.M., Coyle, J.T., Greene, R.W. (1998) Modulation of N-methyl - D- aspartate receptor function by glycine transport. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 95: 15730-15734.
8. Denbow, D.M. (1985) Food intake control in birds. *Neurosci Behav.* 9: 223-232.
9. Denbow, D.M. (1989) Peripheral and central control of food intake. *Poult Sci.* 68: 938-947.
10. Denbow, D.M. (1999) Food intake regulation of birds. *J Exp Zool.* 283: 333-338.
11. Kuenzel, W.J., Beck, M.M., Teruyama, R. (2000) Neural sites and pathways regulating food intake in birds: A comparative analysis to mammalian systems. *J Exp Zool.* 283: 384-394.
12. Kuenzel, W.J., Masson, M. (1988) A Stereotaxic Atlas of the Brain of the Chicks. Johns Hopkins University Press. (2nd ed.) Baltimore, MD, USA.
13. Mulder, A.H., Snyder, S.H (1974) Potassium-induced release of amino acids from cerebral cortex and spinal cord slices of the rat. *Brain Res.* 76: 297 - 308.
14. Reidelberger, R., Haver, A., Chelikani, P., Keire, D.A., Reeve, J.R. (2011) Effects of glycine-extended and serine13-phosphorylated forms of peptide YY on food intake in rats. *Peptides.* 32: 770-5.
15. Sorrels, T.L., Bostock, E. (1992) Induction of feeding by 7-chlorokynurenic acid, a strychnine-insensitive glycine binding site antagonist. *Brain Res.* 572: 265- 8.
16. Wynne, K., Stanley, S., McGown, B., Bloom, S. (2005) Appetite control. *J Endocrinol.* 184: 291-318.

NMDA در نورون های پس سیناپسی اعمال می شود. به طوری که طبق مطالعات قبلی ما گلواتامات از طریق گیرنده های یونوتروپیک خود باعث کاهش اخذ غذا در پرنده های شود (۵). به طور خلاصه، نتایج این پژوهش نشان می دهد که در پرنده های همانند پستانداران تزریق داخل بطنی- مغزی گلیسین باعث کاهش میزان اخذ غذا می گردد. علاوه بر این، بر خلاف پستانداران اثر مهاری گلیسین بر اخذ غذا در پرنده های بیشتر به نقش نورو مدولاتوری این ماده مربوط است که شاید با اثر آگونیستی گلیسین بر روی گیرنده های NMDA صورت می گیرد.

تشکر و قدردانی

این پژوهش با حمایت مالی معاونت پژوهشی دانشگاه تهران انجام شده و مولفین مراتب تقدیر و تشکر خود را از این معاونت اعلام می دارند.



The role of glycine and NMDA glutamate receptor on central regulation of feed intake in broiler cockerels

Shohreh, B., Baghbanzadeh, A.* , Zendehele, M.

Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran-Iran

(Received 24 December 2013 , Accepted 22 February 2014)

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in central nervous system and plays a certain role in food intake in mammalian. **OBJECTIVES:** The purpose of the present study was to investigate the role of glycine in central regulation of feed intake of broiler cockerels (Ross 308) during six sequential phases. **METHODS:** At 1, 2 and 3 phases, glycine (50, 100 and 200 nmol), NFPS (inhibitor of glycine transporter at 25, 50 and 100 nmol) and hydrochloride strychnine (competitive antagonist of presynaptic of glycine at 10, 50 and 250 nmol) were injected intracerebroventricularly (ICV). At 4, 5 and 6 phases, the effect of pretreatment of NFPS (100 nmol), strychnine (250 nmol) and DL-AP5 (antagonist of glutamate NMDA receptors, 5 nmol) on cumulative feed intake induced by glycine was evaluated. During this study, the control group was injected ICV by sterile physiological serum. Thereafter, Cumulative feed intake was measured at 15, 30, 60, 120 and 180 min after injection. **RESULTS:** According to the results, ICV injection of 200 nmol glycine significantly reduced the feed intake ($p<0.05$). Moreover, the injection of NFPS at 50 and 100 nmol, significantly increased the feed intake ($p<0.05$), while strychnine had no effect. Additionally, pretreatment with NFPS and DL-AP5 significantly attenuated the feed intake induced by glycine ($p<0.05$), whereas strychnine had no effect ($p>0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** These results showed that the inhibitory effect of glycine on feed intake is not associated with neurotransmitter function of glycine, but is due to its neuromodulatory effect which is probably mediated via NMDA glutamate receptors in birds.

Key words: broiler cockerels, feed intake, glycine, intracerebroventricular



*Corresponding author's email: abaghban@ut.ac.ir, Tel: 021-61117081, Fax: 021-66933222

J. Vet. Res. 69, 2:197-201, 2014