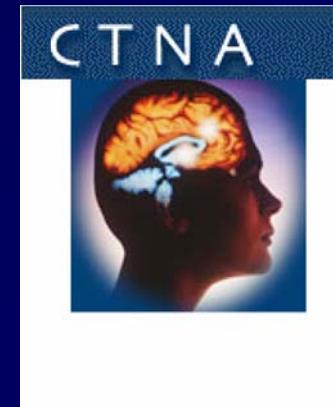


# Delineating the neurochemical effects of tobacco smoking from alcohol drinking

Julie K. Staley, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychiatry  
Yale University School of  
Medicine



# Alcohol & Tobacco Smoking



- Alcohol drinkers smoke more than nondrinkers & tobacco smokers drink more than nonsmokers
- Alcoholic smokers have an earlier age of onset of alcohol dependence and more alcohol related problems
- Smokers feel less intoxicated upon alcohol challenge suggesting that smoking enhances tolerance to alcohol

[Bien et al., 1990; Difranza&Guerrera, 1990; Abrams et al., 1992; Johnson and Jennison, 1992; Gulliver et al., 1995; Deappen et al., 2000]

# *Tobacco is Like Love*

*Tobias Humb*

*Musicall Humors 1605*

**Tobacco, Tobacco, sing sweetly for tobacco, tobacco  
is like love, O love it For you see I will prove it.**

**Love maketh leane the fatte mens tumor, so doth  
tobacco,**

**Love still dries uppe the wanton humor, so doth  
tobacco,**

**Love makes men sayle from shore to shore, so doth  
tobacco,**

**Tis fond love often make men poor, so doth tobacco,**

**Love makes men scorn al Coward feares, so doth  
tobacco,**

**Love often sets men by the eares, so doth tobacco,**

**Tobaccoe, Tobaccoe, sing sweetly for tobaccoe,**

**Tobaccoe is like Love, O love it, For you see I have  
provde it.**

*Anonymous*

# *Components of Tobacco Smoke*



Cembranoids  
? MAO-A  
Cyanide Inhibitor ?  
Thiocyanate Norharman  
**NICOTINE**  
? Hydrazine  
MAO-B ?  
? Inhibitor Harman  
?  
Phenylpyridine

# Like Alcohol, Tobacco Smoke Facilitates DA Neurotransmission

---

*Via its actions on the cholinergic nicotinic receptor, nicotine indirectly*

↓ DA reuptake (brain\*cells<sup>②</sup>)  
↑ DA release (brain<sup>#</sup>)

*An unknown component of tobacco smoke*

↓ MAO-B activity&

**NET EFFECT    ↑ DA neurotransmission**

---

\*Izenwasser et al., 1991; <sup>②</sup>Yamashita et al., 1995; <sup>#</sup>Westfall et al., 1974; Marien et al., 1983; Rapier et al., 1988; Nisell et al., 1994; Pontieri et al., 1996; &Essman, 1977; Yu and Boulton, 1987

# Striatal DA Synapse in Smokers and Alcohol Drinkers

---

	<i>Smokers</i>	<i>Alcohol Drinkers</i>
MAO-B <sup>#</sup>	↓	↓
HVA/DA <sup>*#</sup>	↓	↓
DA <sup>*</sup>	↑	↑
D <sub>1</sub> Receptor <sup>*/^</sup>	(-)/↓	?
D <sub>2</sub> Receptor <sup>*</sup>	(-)	↓
D <sub>3</sub> Receptor <sup>*&amp;</sup>	(-)	?
DA Transporter <sup>**</sup>	(-)	(-)/↓↑

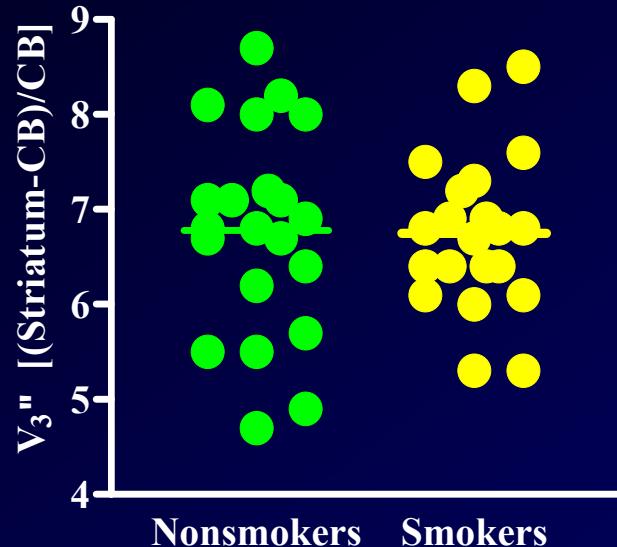
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<sup>#</sup>Fowler et al., 1996; <sup>\*</sup>Court et al., 1998; <sup>^</sup> Bliecher et al., 1999; <sup>#</sup>Fulton et al., 1995; Heinz et al., 1996; <sup>\*</sup>Tiihonen et al., 1995;1998; Volkow et al., 1996; Heinz et al., 1998; Laine et al., 1999; <sup>&</sup>Hietala et al., 1994

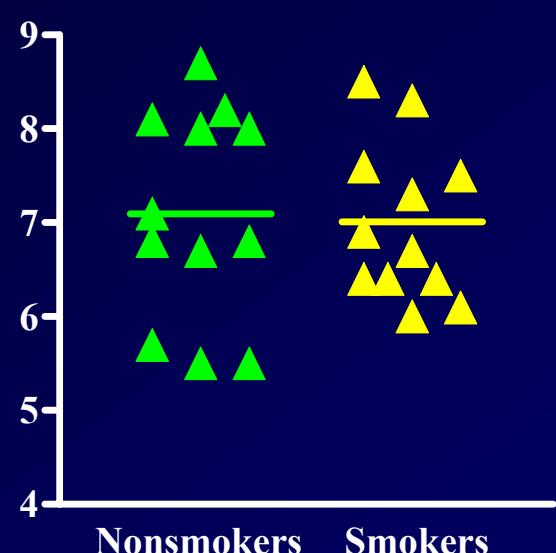
# Higher Striatal [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Women vs Men ( $p = 0.025$ )

## No Change in Smokers vs Nonsmokers

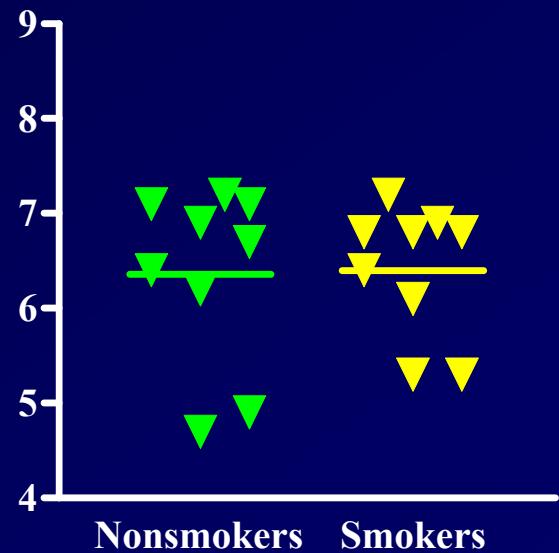
*Total*



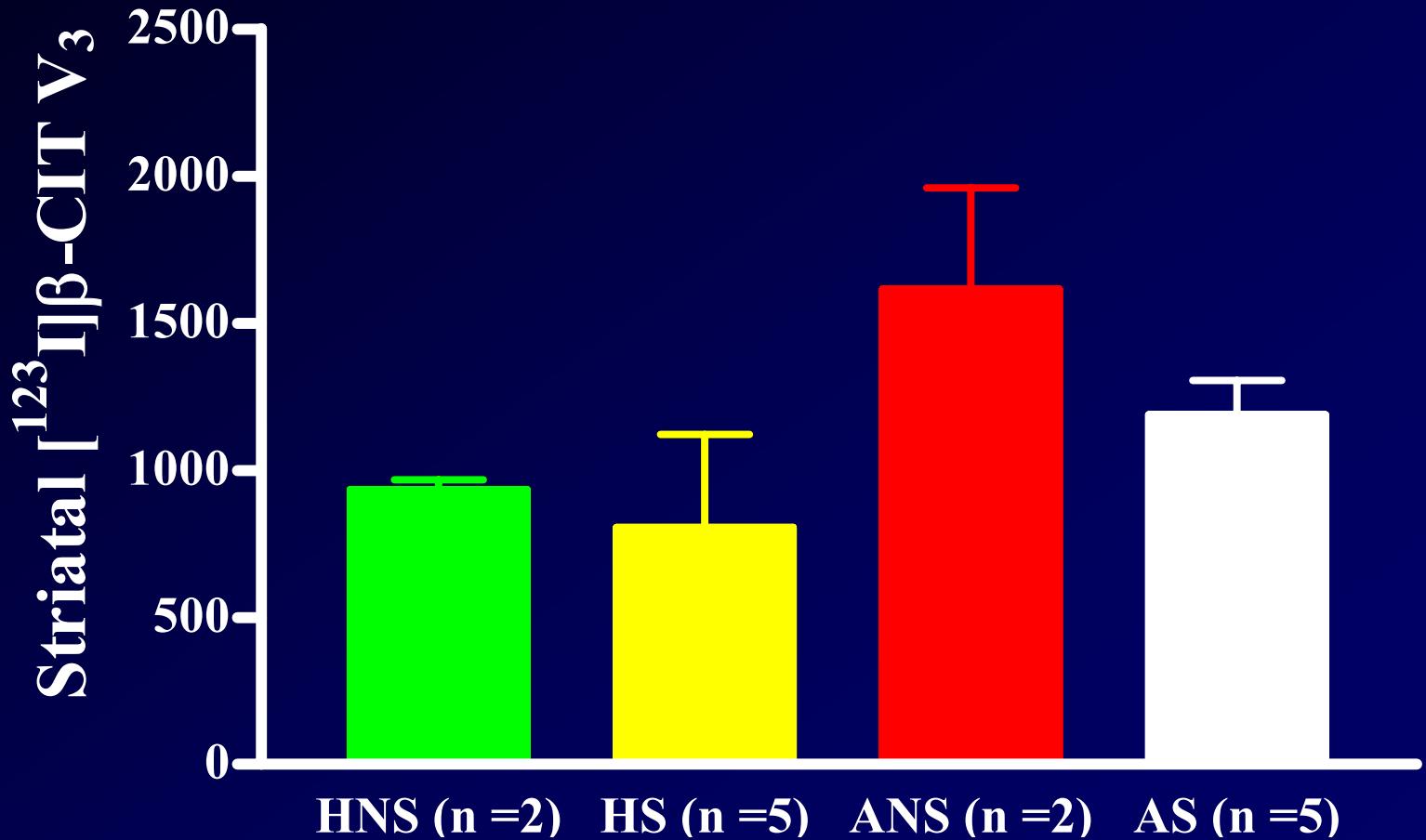
*Women*



*Men*



# Striatal [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Healthy & Alcohol Dependent Smokers & Nonsmokers



# Like Alcohol, Tobacco Smoke Facilitates Serotonin Neurotransmission

---

*Via its actions on the cholinergic nicotinic receptor, nicotine indirectly*

↓ 5-HT reuptake (platelet<sup>#\*</sup>;brain<sup>@</sup>)  
↑ 5-HT release (platelet<sup>\*</sup>;brain<sup>^</sup>)

*An unknown component of tobacco smoke*

↓ MAO-A activity<sup>&</sup>

**NET EFFECT ↑ 5-HT neurotransmission**

---

<sup>#</sup>Schievelbein et al., 1967; \*Rausch et al., 1989; <sup>@</sup>King et al., 1991; <sup>^</sup>Ribeiro et al., 1993; <sup>&</sup>Essman, 1977; Yu and Boulton, 1987

# Status of 5-HT Synapse in Smokers & Alcohol Drinkers

---

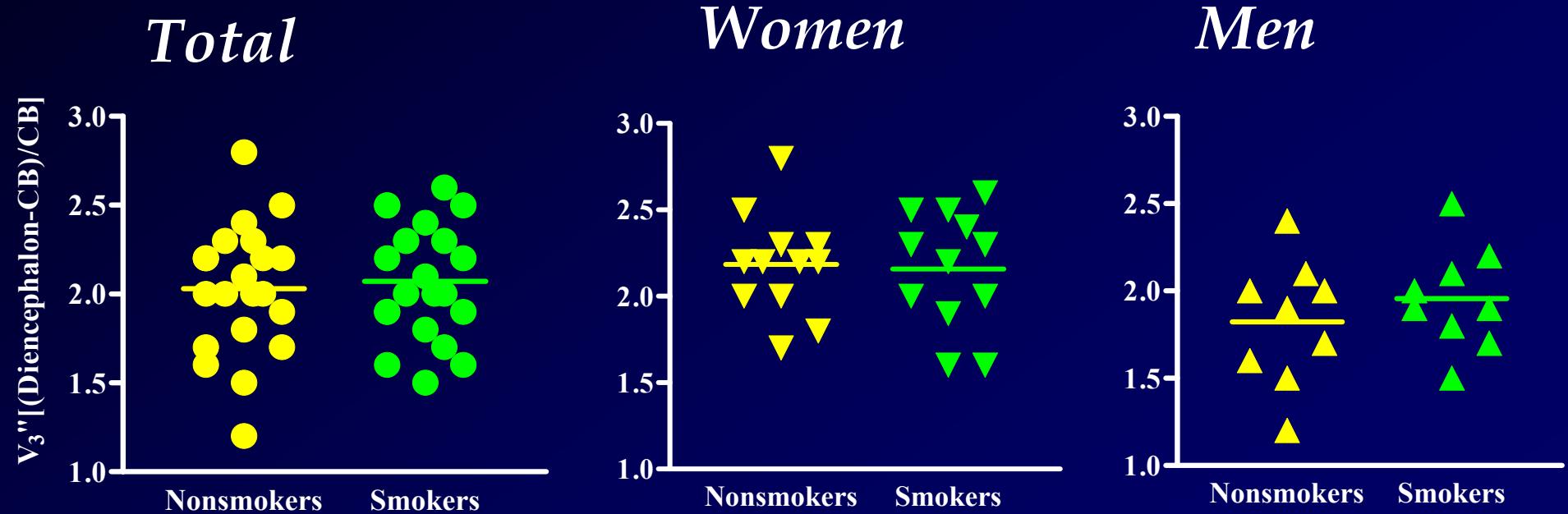
	<i>Smokers</i>	<i>Alcohol Drinkers</i>
<b>MAO-A!</b>	↓	↓
<b>5-HT</b> (Platelet*Urine <sup>#</sup> )	↑	?
<b>5-HIAA</b> (Urine) <sup>#</sup>	↑	↓
<b>5-HT<sub>1A</sub> Receptor</b> (Brain <sup>^</sup> )	↑	?
<b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub> Receptor</b> (Platelet <sup>@</sup> ; Brain <sup>^</sup> )	↑ / (-)	(-)
<b>5-HT Transporter</b>	?	↓ / (-)

---

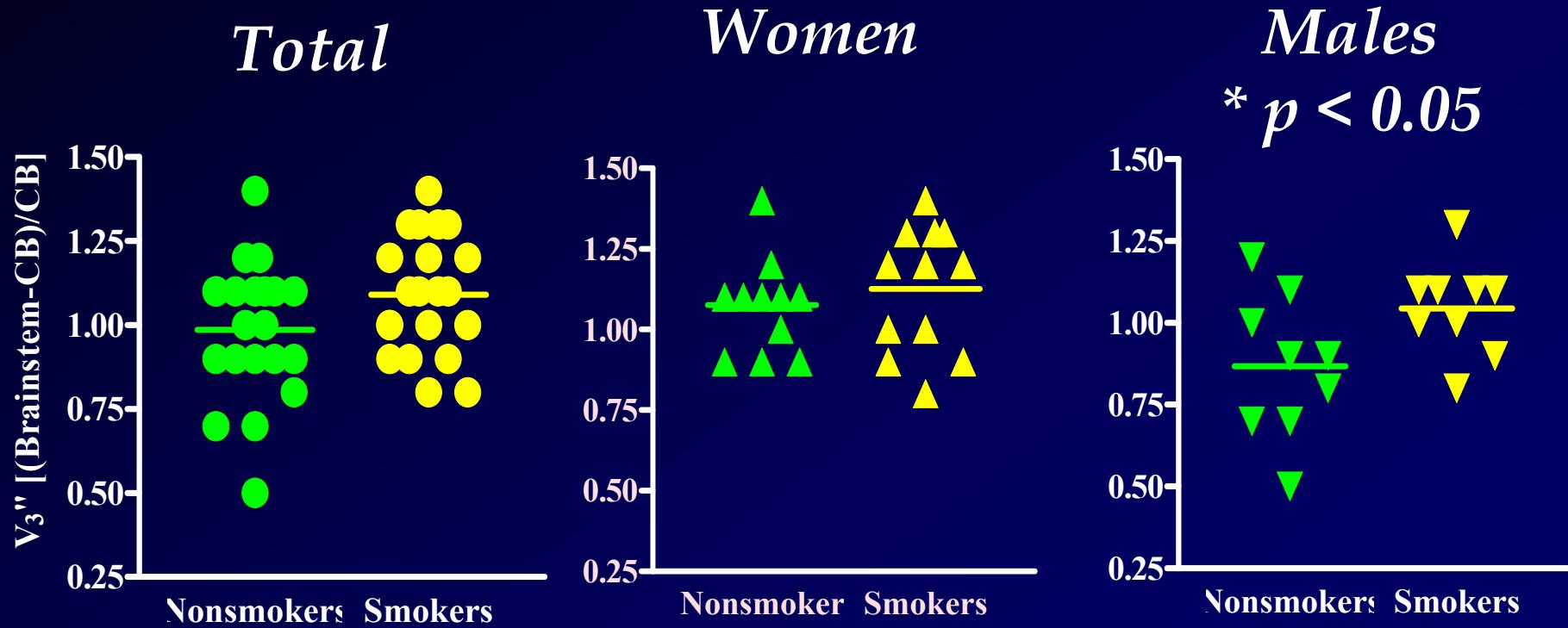
<sup>!</sup>Fowler et al., 1996; \*Marasini et al., 1986; Racke et al., 1992; <sup>#</sup>Sparrow et al., 1992;

<sup>^</sup>Benwell et al., 1990; <sup>@</sup>Markowitz et al., 1999

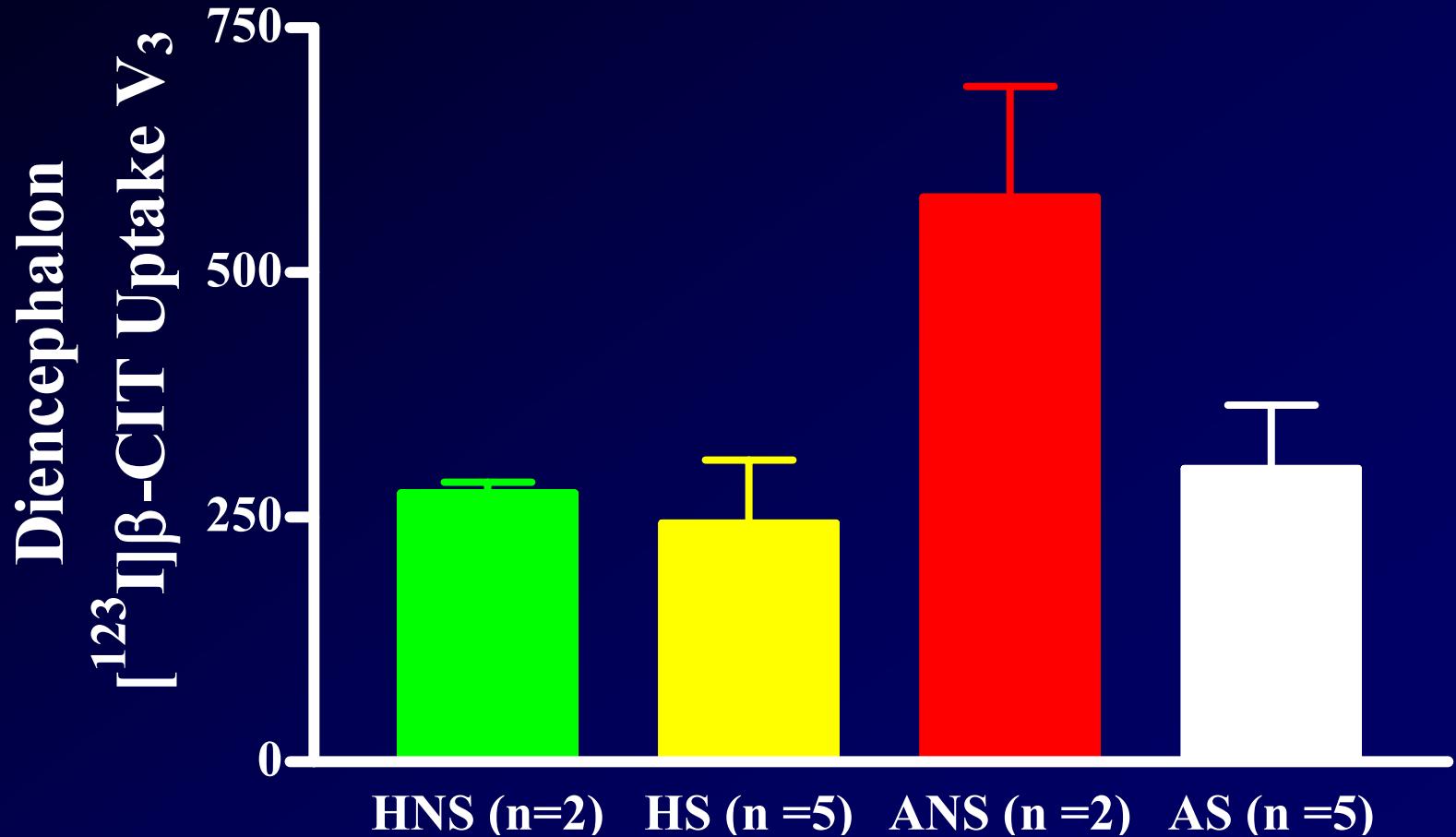
# Higher Diencephalon [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Women vs Men ( $p = 0.008$ ). No Change in Smokers vs Nonsmokers



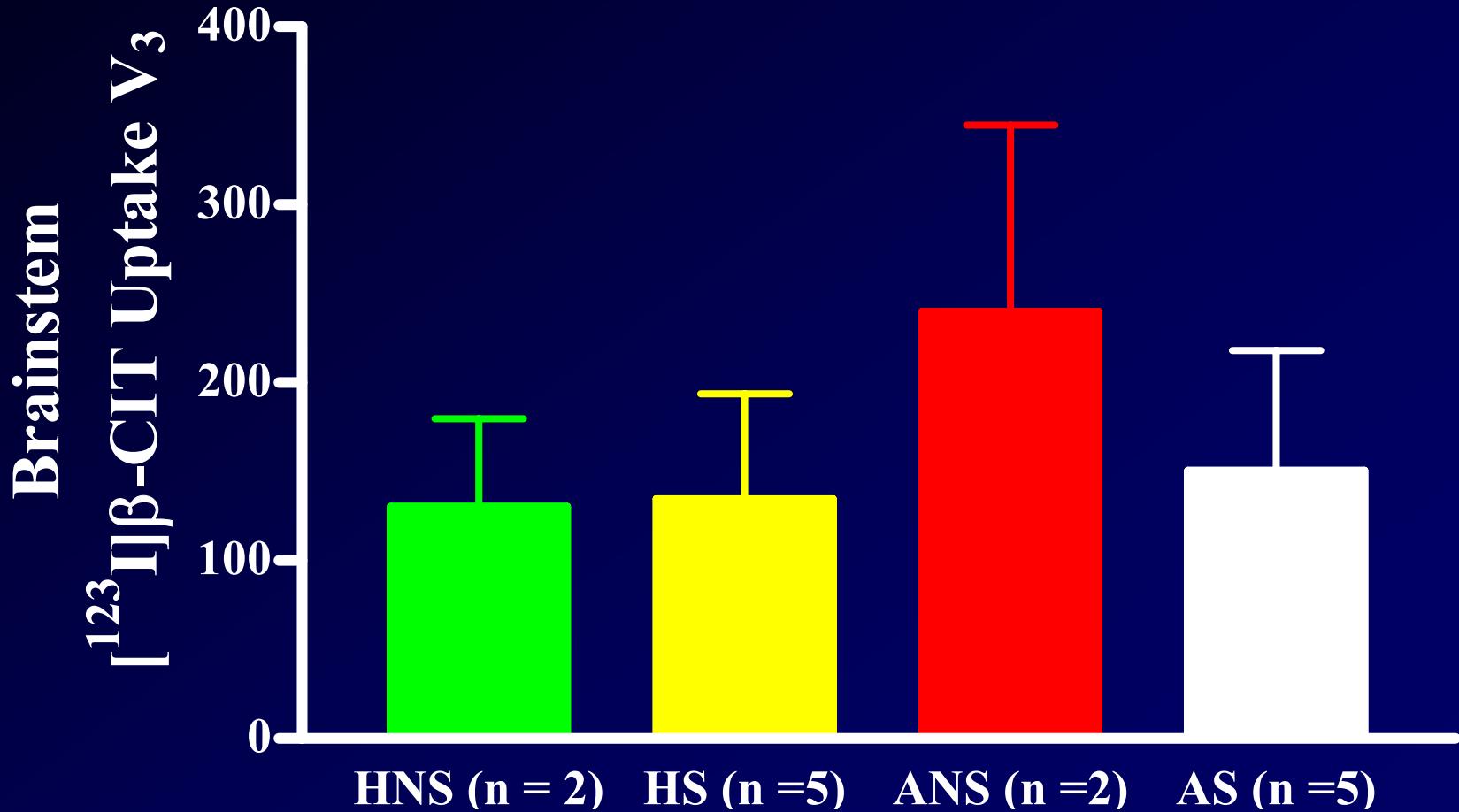
# Higher Brainstem [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Women vs Men ( $p = 0.013$ ) & Men Smokers vs Nonsmokers ( $p = 0.046$ )



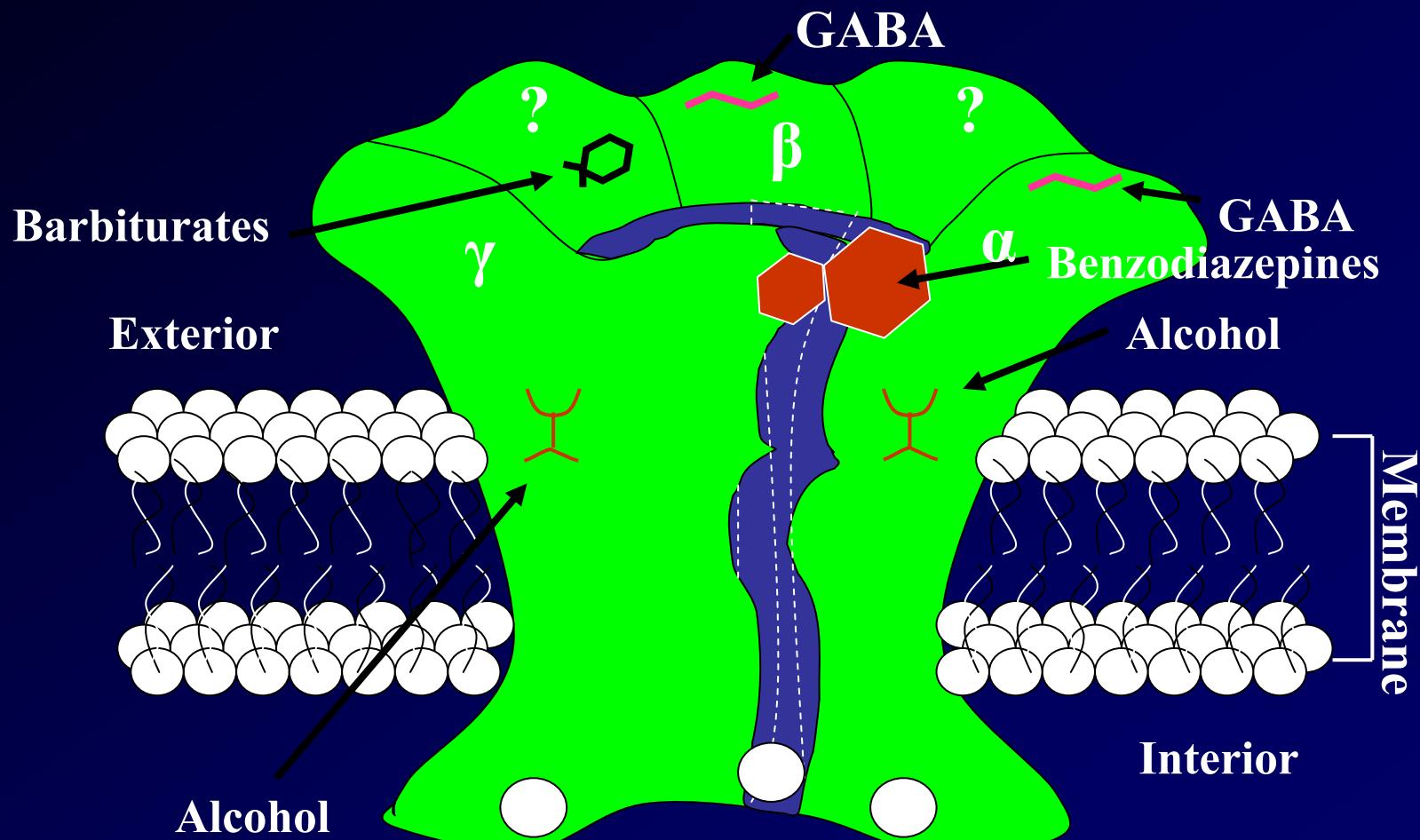
# Diencephalon [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Healthy & Alcoholic Smokers & Nonsmokers



# Brainstem [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ] $\beta$ -CIT Uptake in Healthy & Alcoholic Smokers & Nonsmokers



# GABA & Ethanol Bind to Distinct but Allosterically Regulated Sites on the GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptor



# *Tobacco Smoke & GABA*

- **Nicotine**
  - Low doses nicotine enhance GABAergic transmission; higher doses no effect [Zhu & Chiappinelli, 1999]
  - Chronic nicotine treatment in mice increase [ $^{125}\text{I}$ ]iomazenil binding sites [Magata et al., 2000]
- **Beta carbolines**
  - Competitive antagonists at benzodiazepine receptor [Totsuka et al., 1999]
  - Elevated levels of beta carbolines in plasma from healthy and alcoholic smokers [Breyer-Pfaff et al., 1996]

# Status of GABA Synapse in Smokers and Alcohol Drinkers

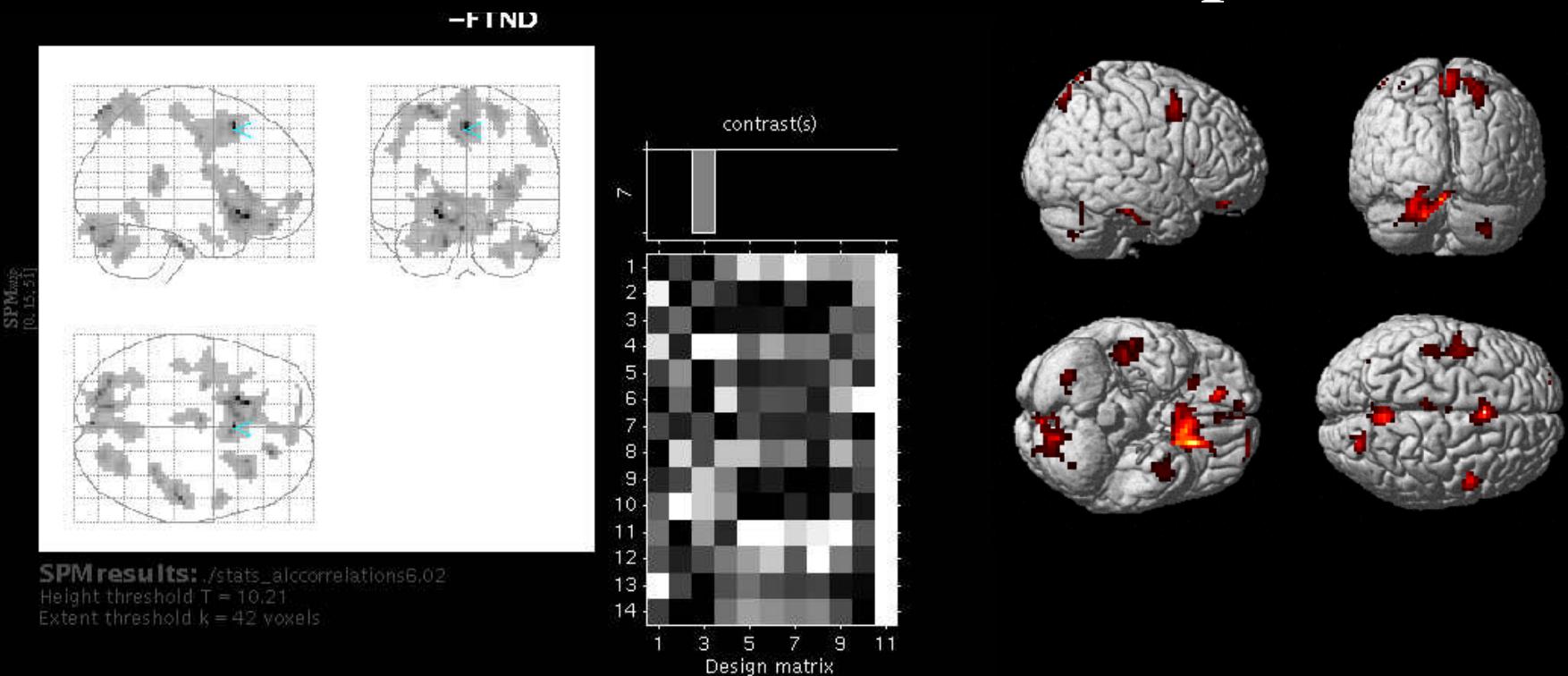
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	Smoker	Alcohol Drinker
GABA Plasma/CSF	?	↓
GABA Brain	(-)/↓	↓
GABA <sub>A</sub> Receptor (Agonist)	?	↑
GABA <sub>A</sub> Receptor (BZ Agonist)	?	(-)/↓↑
GABA <sub>A</sub> Receptor (BZ Antagonist)	?	(-)/↓

---

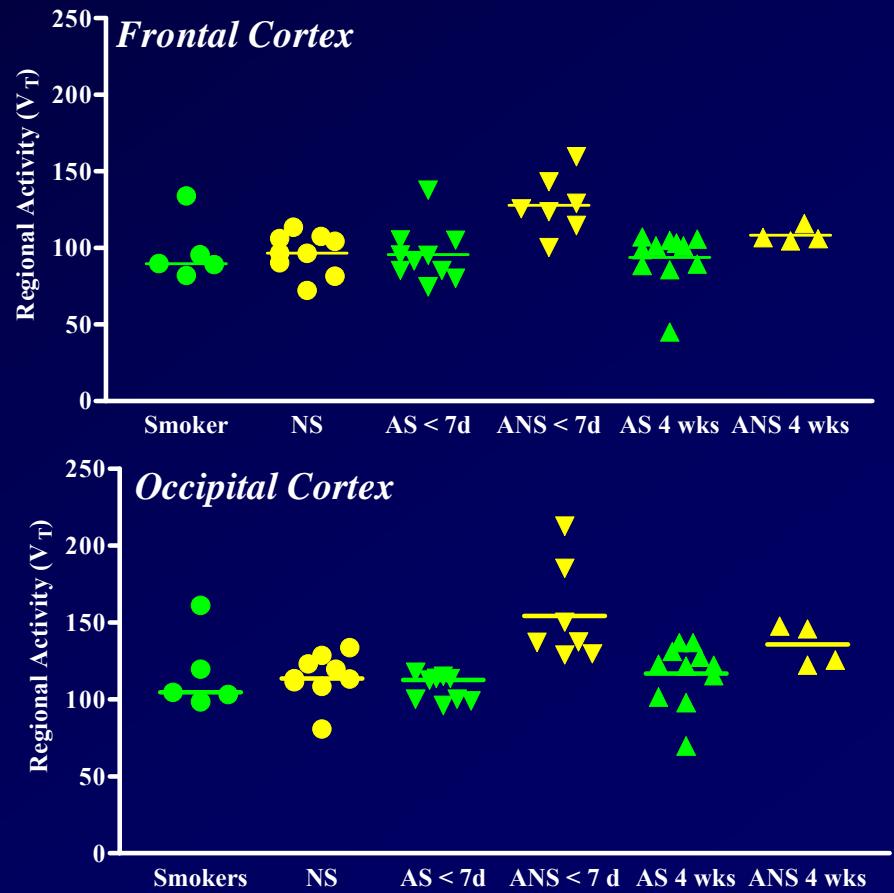
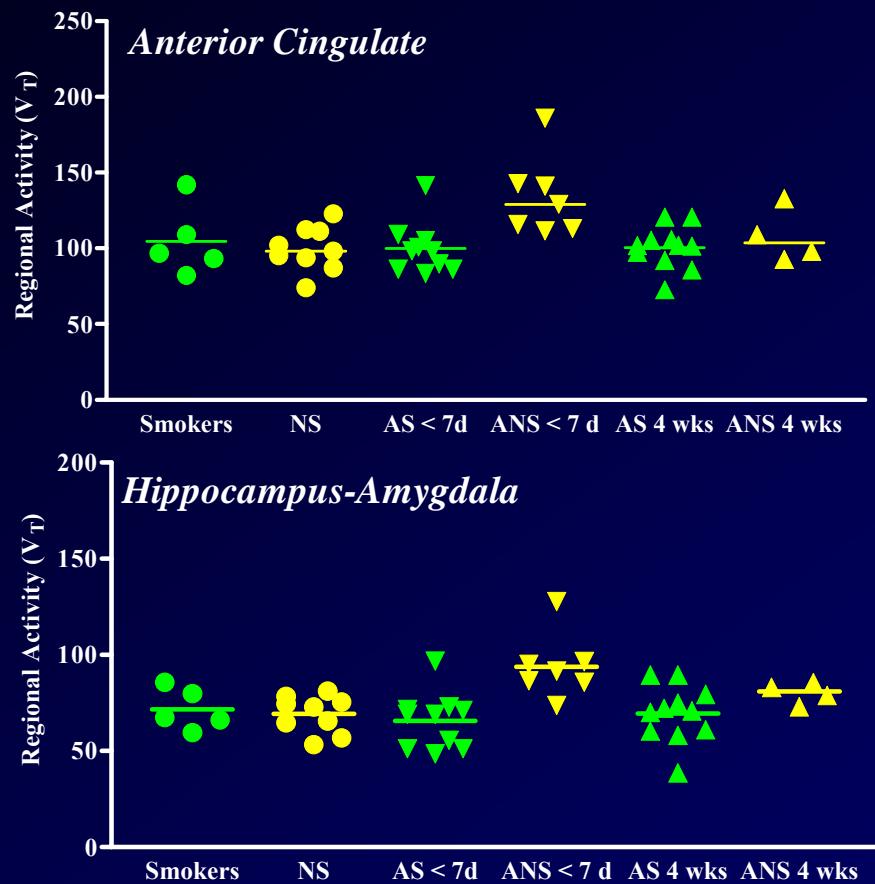
Tran et al., 1981; Coffman & Petty, 1985; Kril et al., 1988; Freund & Ballinger, 1988; Dodd et al., 1992; Korpi et al., 1992; Petty et al., 1993; Adinoff et al., 1995; Lewohl et al., 1997

# Negative Correlation between [<sup>123</sup>I]Iomazenil Uptake in Alcohol Dependent Subjects Abstinent for < 7 Days and FTND Score for Nicotine Dependence

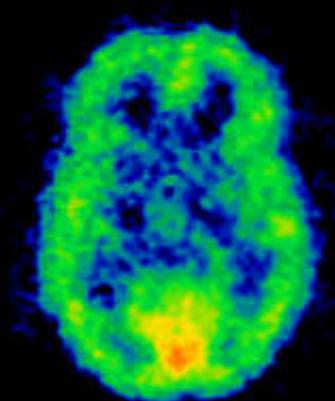


Corrected p values < 0.006 @ cluster level

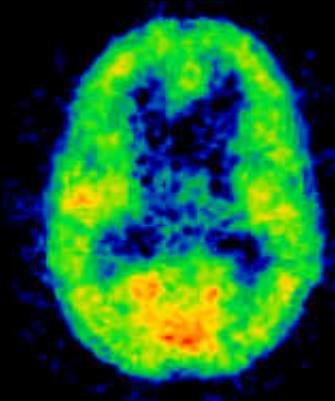
# BDZ-GABA-A Receptor Expression in Healthy & Alcoholic Smokers & Nonsmokers



# [<sup>123</sup>I] Iomazenil SPECT Images of GABA-A Receptors

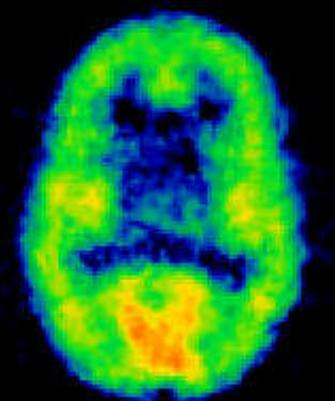


Control



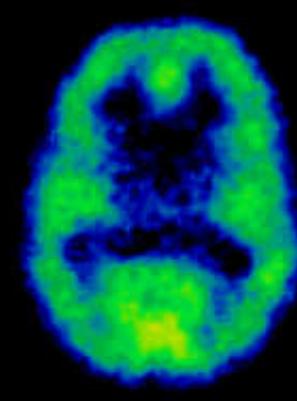
Alcoholic  
Nonsmoker

5 Days  
Abstinent



Alcoholic  
Nonsmoker

25 Days  
Abstinent



Alcoholic  
Nonsmoker

157 Days  
Abstinent

# Tobacco Smoke & nAChR

Increased nicotinic agonist binding in

- Peripheral blood cells from tobacco smokers
- Postmortem human brain Benwell et al., 1988; Breese et al; 1997;Court et al., 1998;Perry et al., 1999

Animal studies demonstrate that the upregulation is due to repeated exposure to nicotine

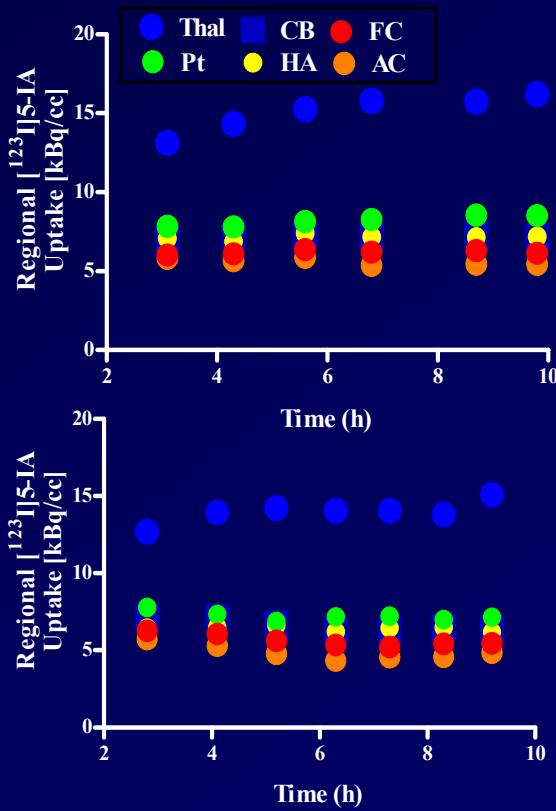
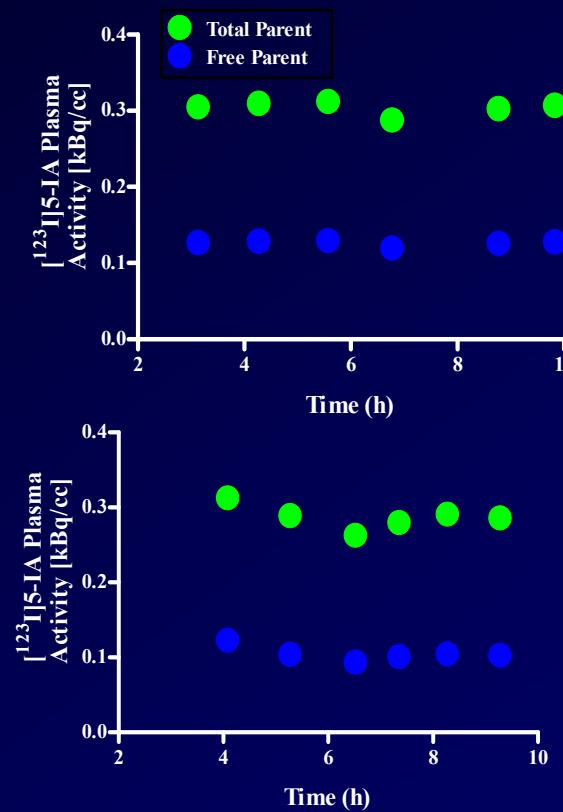
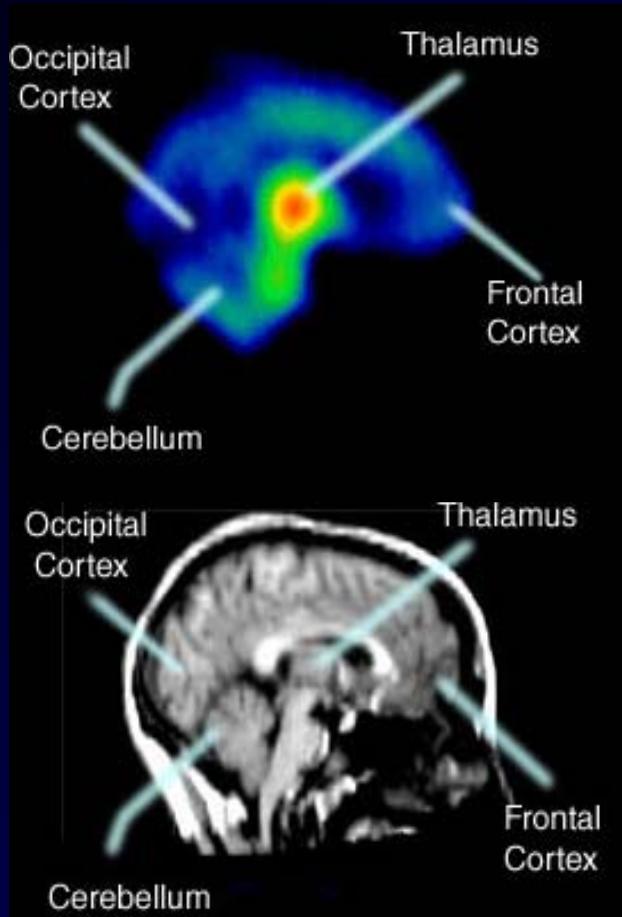
# Alcohol & nAChR

- Low doses of nicotine, decrease or have no effect on ethanol consumption [Gauvin et al., 1993; Katner et al., 1997; Dyr, 1999]
- Nicotine enhances alcohol consumption [Pothoff et al., 1983; Signs et al., 1986; Blomqvist et al; 1996; Gauvin et al., 1993; Le et al., 2000], especially alcohol preferring rats [Gordon et al., 1993]
- Nicotine attenuates ethanol-induced motor impairment [Dar, 1994]

# Role of nAChR in Dual Alcohol/Tobacco Smoking: Hypothesis

*Tobacco smoking enhances nAChR desensitization. Ethanol may facilitate re-sensitization of  $\beta_2$ -nAChR receptors (and not acute activation or prolonged desensitization) and promote tobacco smoking in alcohol drinkers*

# Test-Retest Reliability of $[^{123}\text{I}]5\text{-IA}$

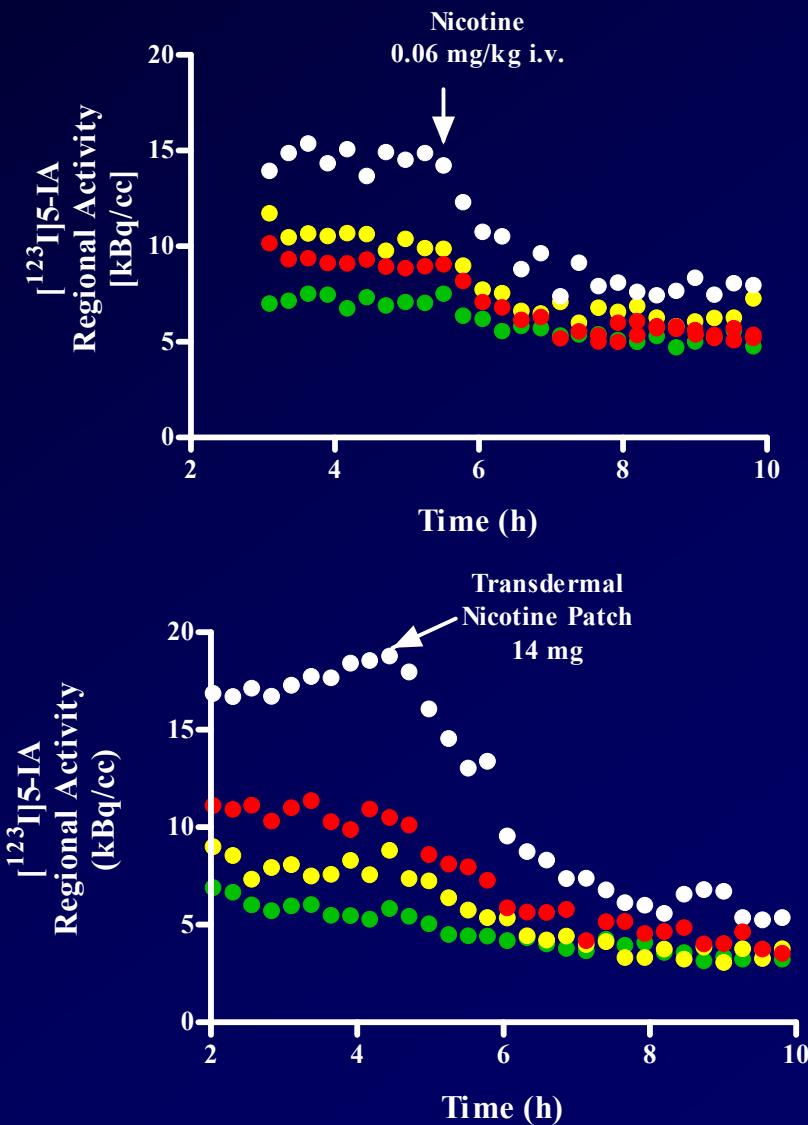
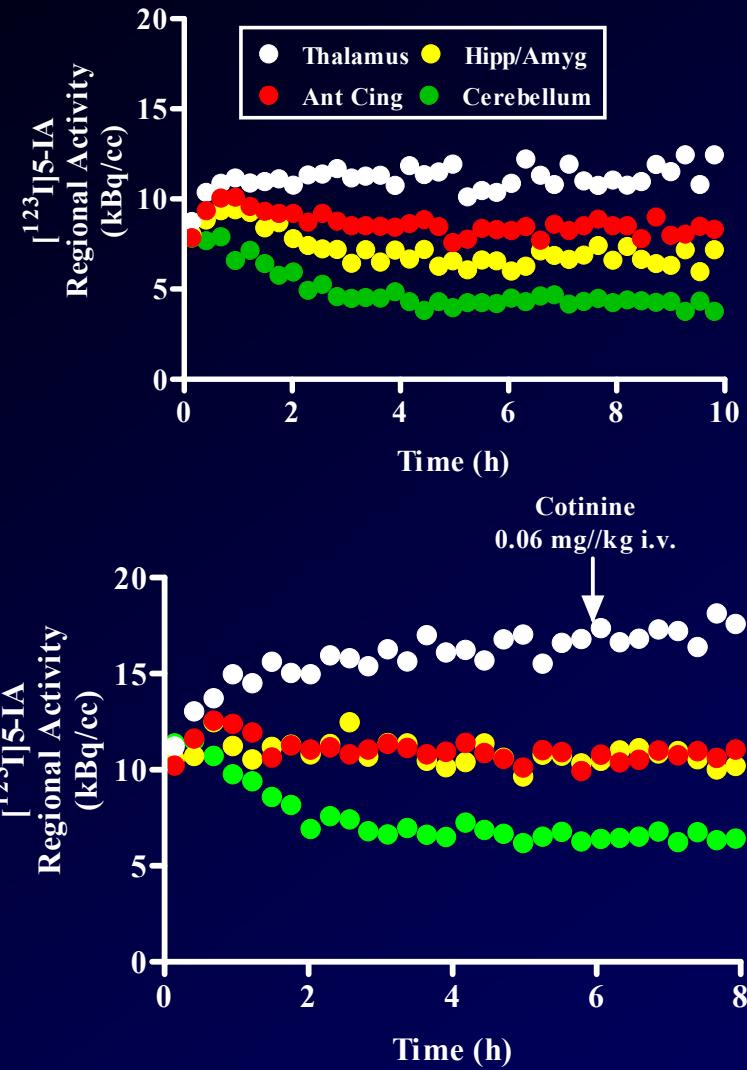


# Summary of Test-Retest Reliability for Various Brain Outcome Measures

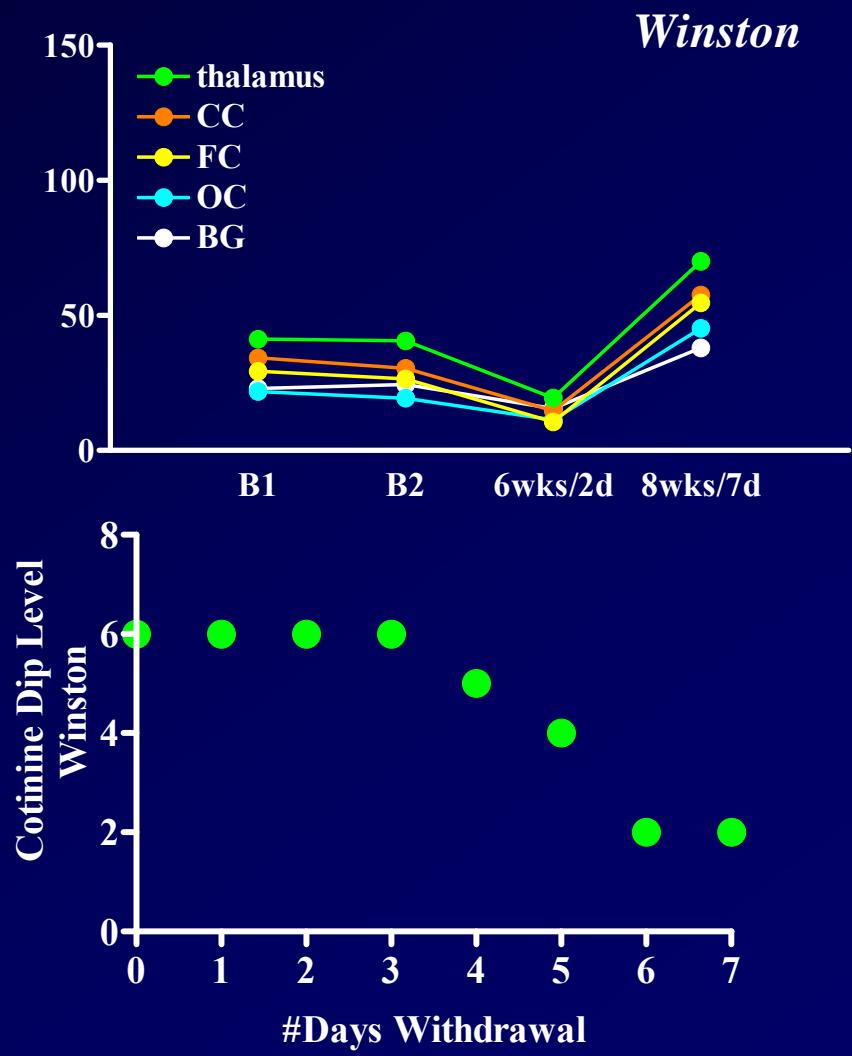
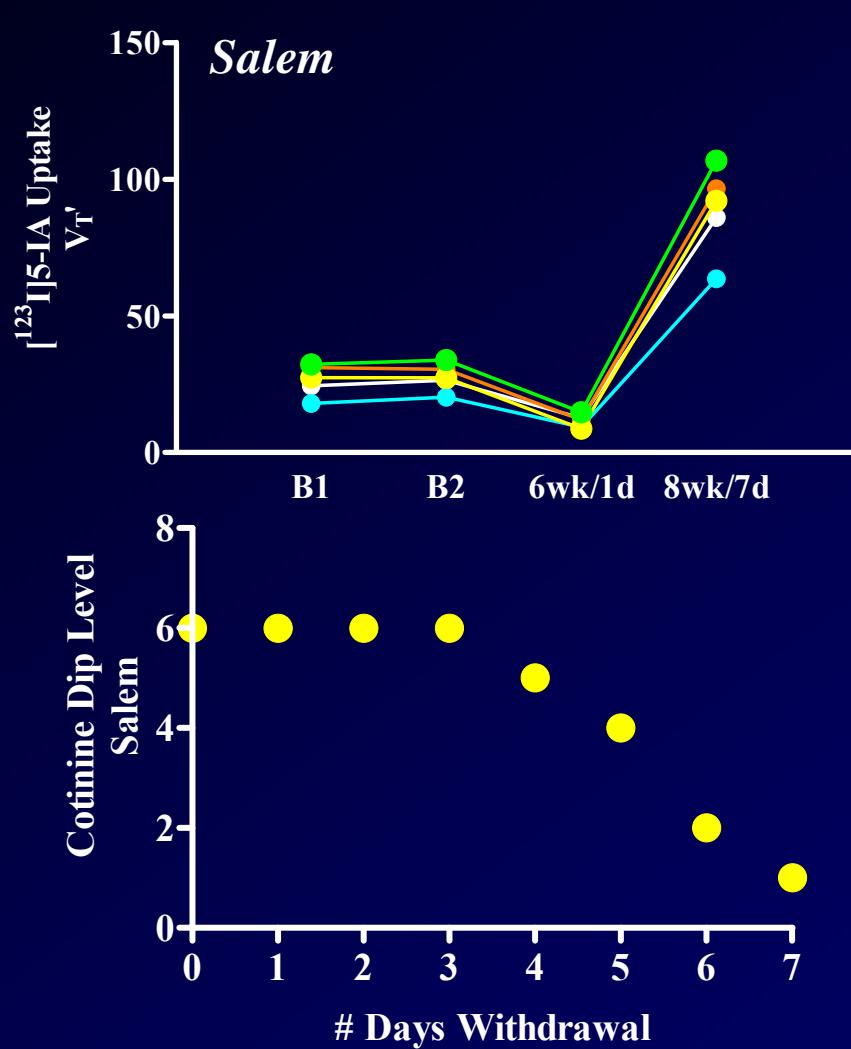
	kBq/cc	%ID/cc	V <sub>T'</sub>	V <sub>T</sub>
FC	15.2 $\pm$ 13.0	13.5 $\pm$ 12.6	5.4 $\pm$ 6.6	13.4 $\pm$ 12.2
AC	15.3 $\pm$ 12.3	12.6 $\pm$ 11.5	5.2 $\pm$ 5.3	13.0 $\pm$ 11.8
TC	15.3 $\pm$ 12.4	12.3 $\pm$ 10.6	5.6 $\pm$ 5.8	12.1 $\pm$ 13.2
OC	17.4 $\pm$ 13.4	14.2 $\pm$ 12.3	5.0 $\pm$ 5.8	12.0 $\pm$ 12.7
Cd	16.5 $\pm$ 13.7	12.0 $\pm$ 11.5	4.8 $\pm$ 6.4	11.3 $\pm$ 14.3
Pt	13.1 $\pm$ 10.3	11.3 $\pm$ 9.4	7.2 $\pm$ 6.9	12.8 $\pm$ 14.0
Thal	12.3 $\pm$ 10.1	11.2 $\pm$ 9.7	6.5 $\pm$ 4.8	13.3 $\pm$ 12.5
HA	13.7 $\pm$ 9.9	11.2 $\pm$ 8.4	5.4 $\pm$ 5.7	12.1 $\pm$ 11.7
CB	16.3 $\pm$ 13.6	12.8 $\pm$ 12.1	5.9 $\pm$ 5.4	13.8 $\pm$ 13.5

The mean + S.D. % Test-Retest Reliability is shown (n = 10).

# Displacement of [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ]5-IA-85830 by Nicotine in Nonhuman Primate Brain



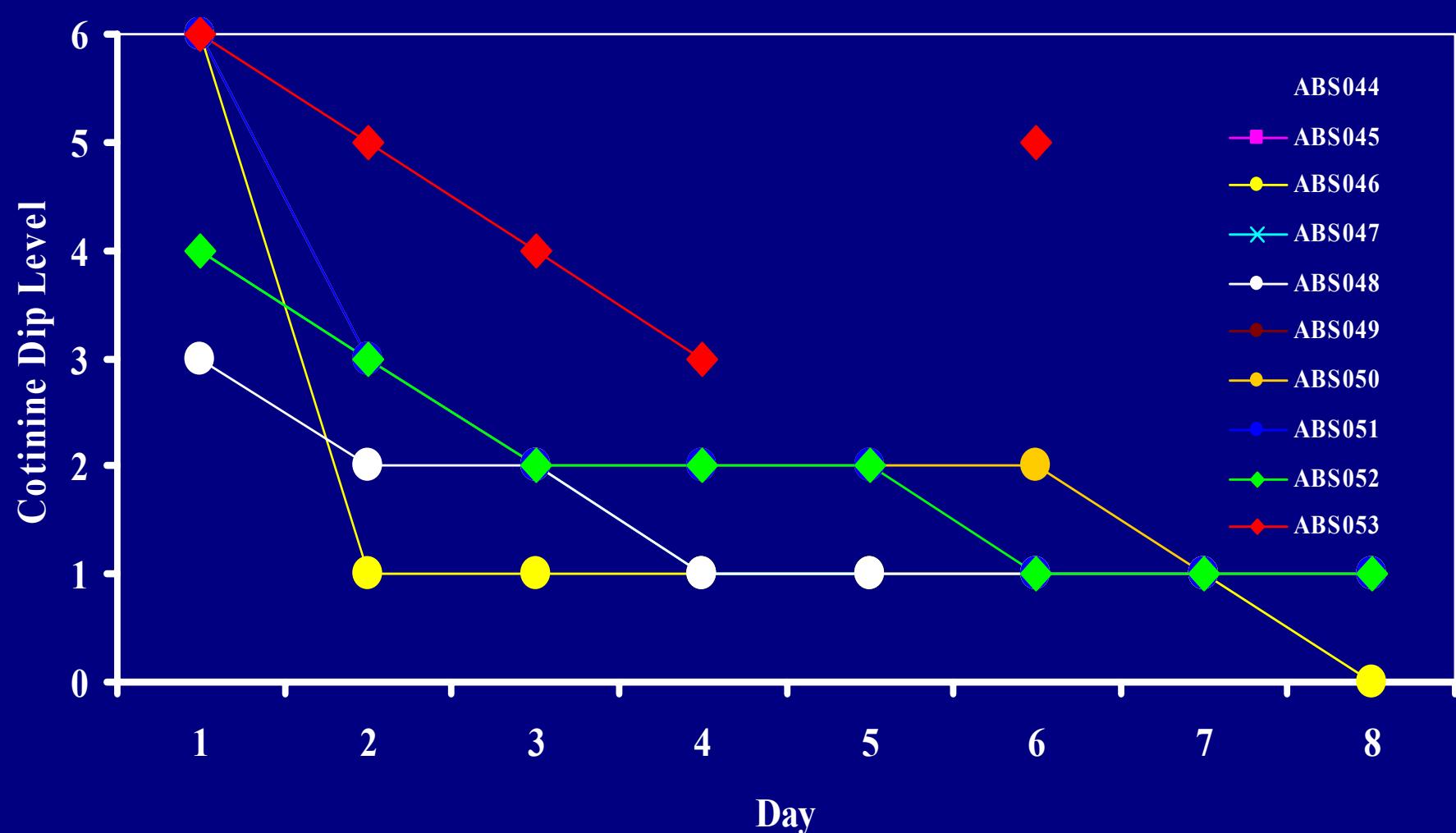
# [ $^{123}\text{I}$ ]5IA SPECT Imaging of Nonhuman Primates Administered Oral Nicotine



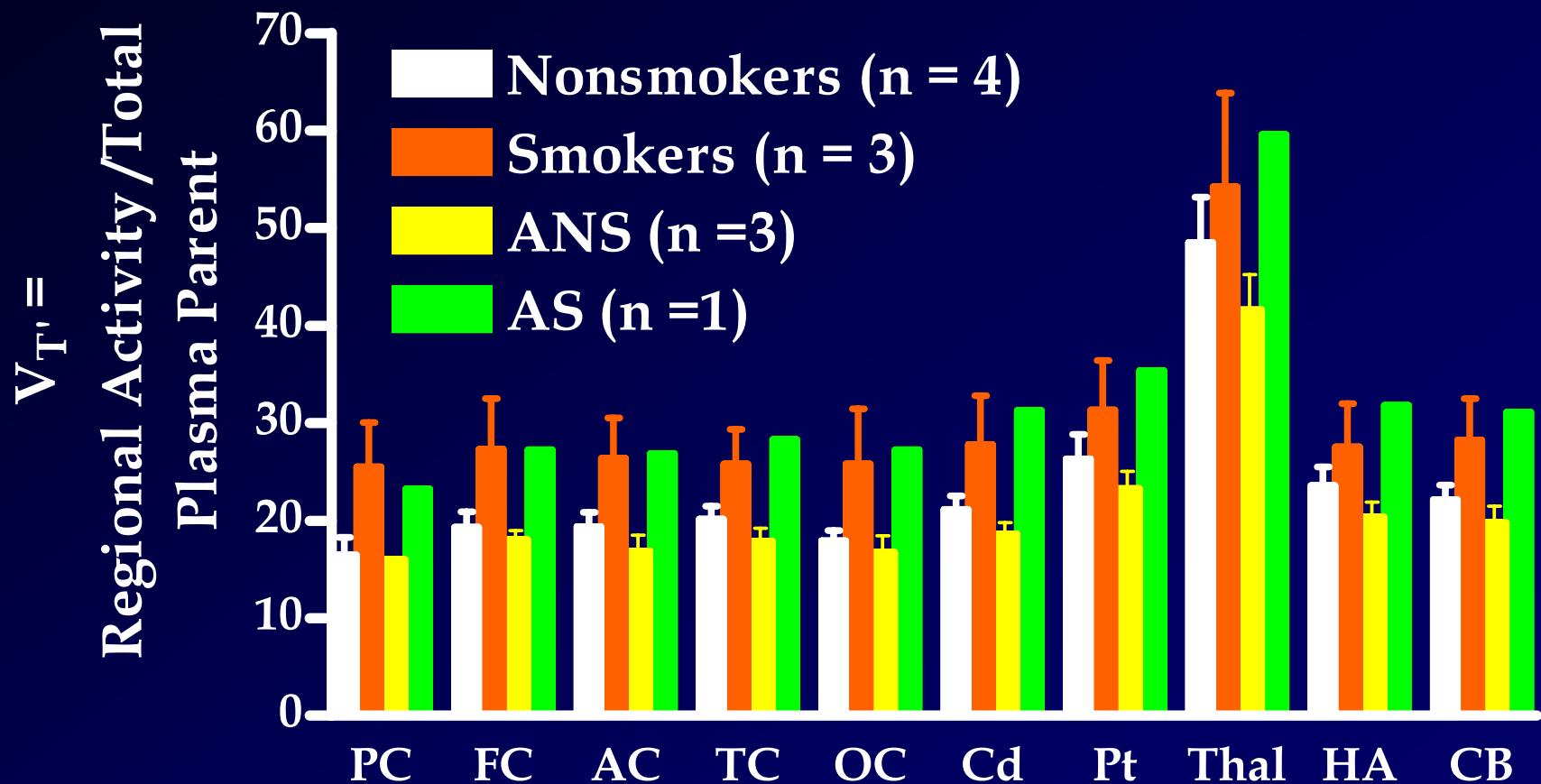
# Urinary Cotinine in Human Tobacco Smokers

## Over the First Week of Abstinence

[Krishnan-Sarin & Colleagues, unpublished data]



# [<sup>123</sup>I]5-IA-85830 Imaging of nAChR in Healthy & Alcohol Dependent Smokers & Nonsmokers



# SUMMARY

Critical need to control for possible regulatory effects of tobacco smoke in brain imaging studies of alcoholics

- Alcohol Abstinence\*Smoking
- Alcohol Drinking\* Smoking Cessation
- Alcohol Abstinence\*Smoking Cessation
- All of above\*Genotype
- All of above\*Personality Traits
- All of above\*Sex
- Chronic effects of tobacco smoking on blood flow



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Effie Mitsis, PhD

David Alagille, PhD

Eric Brenner, PhD

Haibin Tian, PhD

Rebecca Vogel

Carol Magnussen

Mohammed Al Tikriti, PhD

## Collaborators

Stephanie O'Malley, PhD

Suchitra Krishnan-Sarin, PhD

Ismene Petrakis, MD

Edward Perry, MD

Christopher Van Dyck, MD

Louis Trevisan, MD

Robert Innis, MD, PhD

Paul K. Maciejewski, Ph.D.

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Michele Early

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