Title: Leptin in the nucleus accumbens core disrupts acute cocaine effects: implications for GSK3β connections

Authors: Jung Won Lee, Wha Young Kim, Bo Ram Cho, Paul Vezina, Jeong-Hoon Kim

PII: S0166-4328(17)31398-0
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2017.09.049
Reference: BBR 11118

To appear in: *Behavioural Brain Research*

Received date: 20-8-2017
Revised date: 22-9-2017
Accepted date: 27-9-2017

Please cite this article as: Lee Jung Won, Kim Wha Young, Cho Bo Ram, Vezina Paul, Kim Jeong-Hoon.Leptin in the nucleus accumbens core disrupts acute cocaine effects: implications for GSK3β connections.*Behavioural Brain Research* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2017.09.049

Leptin in the nucleus accumbens core disrupts acute cocaine effects: implications for GSK3β connections

Jung Won Lee[a,1], Wha Young Kim[a,1], Bo Ram Cho[a], Paul Vezina[b], Jeong-Hoon Kim[a,*]

[*]Department of Physiology, Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Science, Brain Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul 03722, South Korea.
[†]Department of Psychiatry, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA.

[1]These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding author at:

Department of Physiology
Yonsei University College of Medicine
50-1 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu
Seoul 03722, South Korea
E-mail address: jkim1@yuhs.ac (J.-H. Kim).

Highlights

- The nucleus accumbens core is known to mediate cocaine-induced hyper-locomotion.
- Leptin in the nucleus accumbens core disrupts cocaine-induced hyper-locomotion.
- Leptin recovers cocaine-induced decrease of GSK3β phosphorylation.
- GSK3β may mediate leptin's regulatory role in cocaine-induced hyper-locomotion.