Accepted Manuscript

Title: High Salt Intake Enhances Swim Stress-Induced PVN Vasopressin Cell Activation and Active Stress Coping

Authors: N.C. Mitchell, T.L. Gilman, L.C. Daws, G.M. Toney

PII: S0306-4530(17)31616-5

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2018.04.003

Reference: PNEC 3890

To appear in:

Received date: 14-12-2017 Revised date: 23-2-2018 Accepted date: 4-4-2018

Please cite this article as: Mitchell, N.C., Gilman, T.L., Daws, L.C., Toney, G.M., High Salt Intake Enhances Swim Stress-Induced PVN Vasopressin Cell Activation and Active Stress Coping.Psychoneuroendocrinology https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2018.04.003

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Mitchell N.C.

High Salt Intake Enhances Swim Stress-Induced PVN Vasopressin Cell Activation and Active Stress Coping

Mitchell NCa, Gilman TLa,b, Daws LCa,b,c, and Toney GMa,d.

^aDepartment of Cellular and Integrative Physiology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA.

^bAddiction Research, Treatment & Training Center of Excellence, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA

^cDepartment of Pharmacology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA.

^dCenter for Biomedical Neuroscience, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, USA.

Additional contact information

Nathan C. Mitchell Department of Physiology – MC7756 (Corresponding author) University of Texas Health Science Center

7703 Floyd Curl Drive

San Antonio, TX 78229-3900 MitchellN@UTHSCSA.edu

T. Lee Gilman GilmanT@UTHSCSA.edu

Lynette C. Daws <u>Daws@UTHSCSA.edu</u>

Glenn M. Toney <u>Toney@UTHSCSA.edu</u>

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. High salt intake (HSI) is proposed to enhance responsivity to psychogenic stress.
- 2. HSI is an osmotic stress that increases corticosterone & stress coping behaviors.
- 3. HIS enhanced PVN & amygdala neuronal activation by psychogenic stress.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6817612

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6817612

Daneshyari.com