



# Menthol and other flavors promote or enhance addiction-related behaviors

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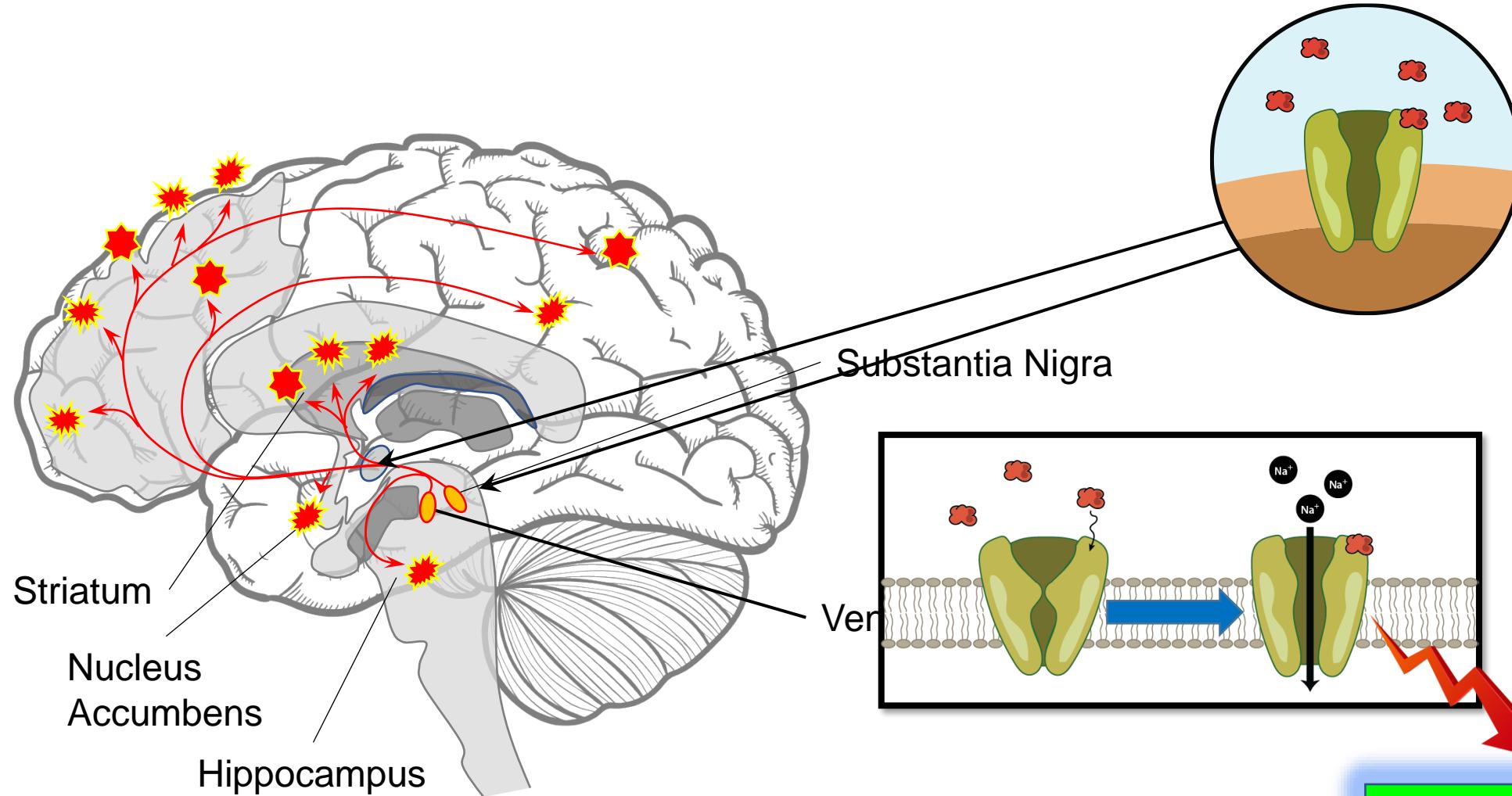
Co-Chair, Basic Science Network, Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT)

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# Disclosures

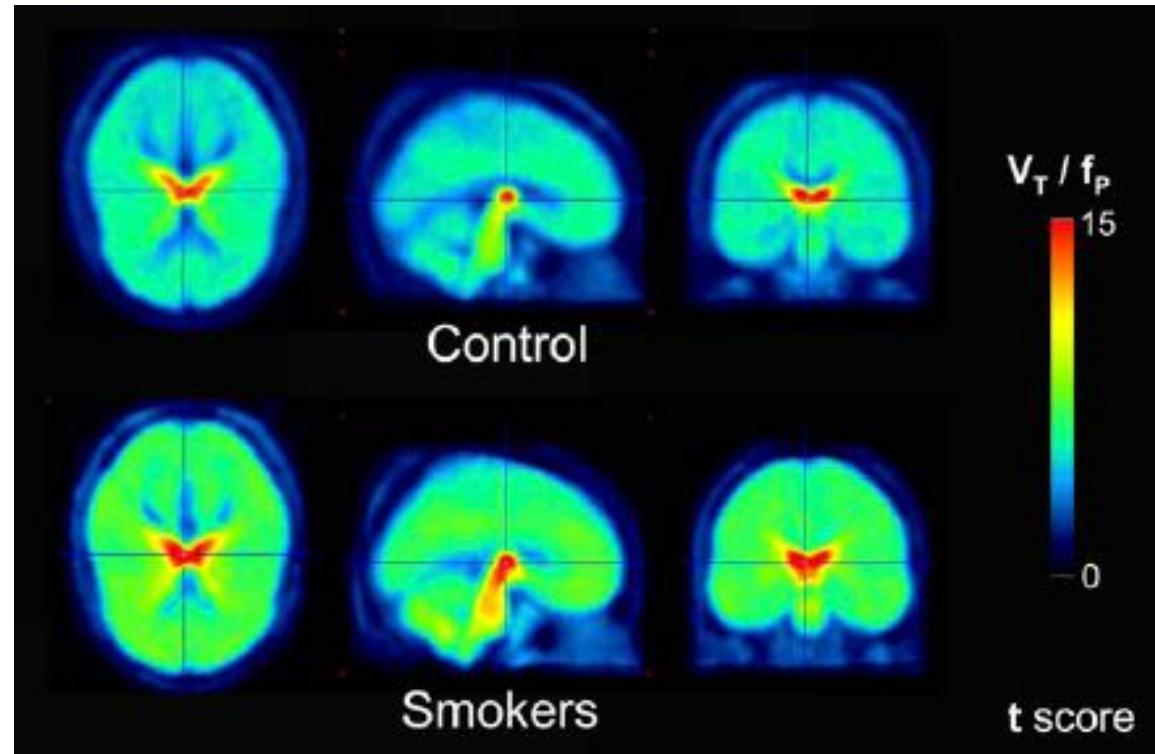
- Funding from the National Institutes of Health
  - K99/R00 – Characterization of Menthol and its impact on nicotine reward
  - R21 – Determination of the impact of green apple flavors on nicotine reward
  - R01 – Electronic cigarettes, adolescents, and changes in neurobiology

# All Drugs of Abuse Alter Behavior by “Re-wiring” Dopamine Signaling



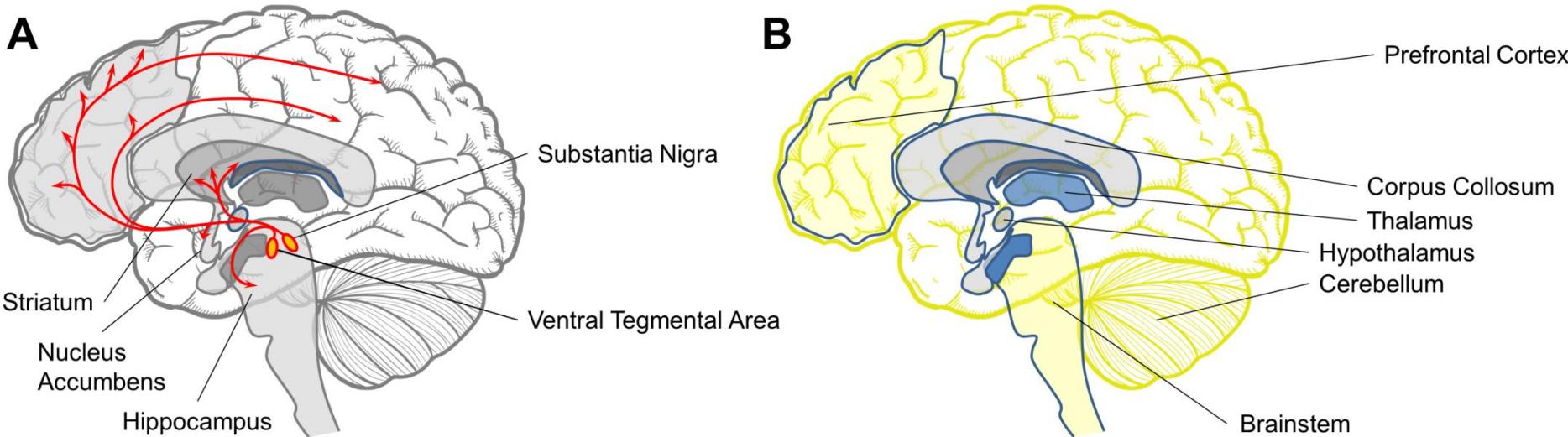
## nAChRs and the Addiction to Nicotine

1.  $\beta 2^*$  nAChRs are upregulated in human smokers, rodents, and cell lines
2.  $\beta 2$ ,  $\alpha 6$ , and  $\alpha 4$  knockout mice fail to self-administer nicotine
3. Selective activation of  $\alpha 6$  or  $\alpha 4$  nAChRs is sufficient for CPP and is blocked by selective antagonists

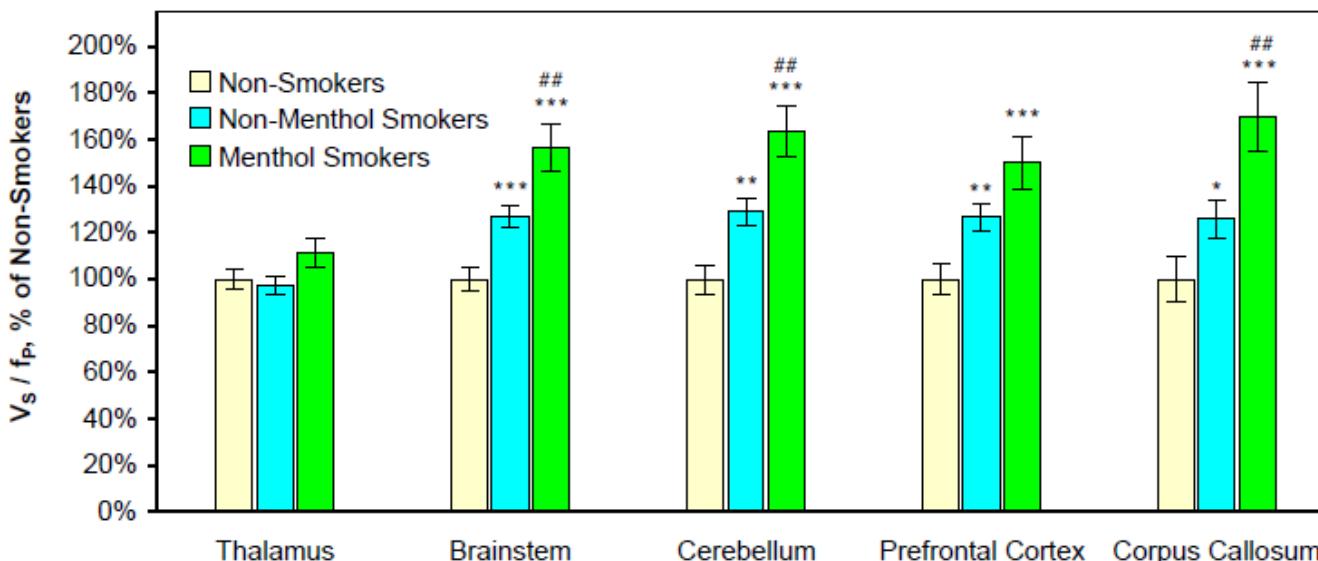


Henderson *et al.*, 2014, 2017  
Drenan *et al.*, 2012 (SfN)  
Kuryatov *et al.*, 2011  
Pons *et al.*, 2008  
Mukhin *et al.*, 2008  
Nashmi *et al.*, 2007  
Tapper *et al.*, 2004  
Picciotto *et al.*, 1998  
And many many more....

# Why Study Menthol and Other Flavors?

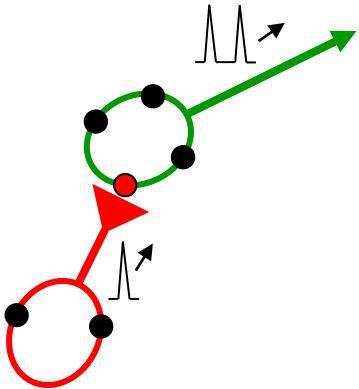


- Consumers of menthol cigarettes are less likely to quit smoking (~20% less)

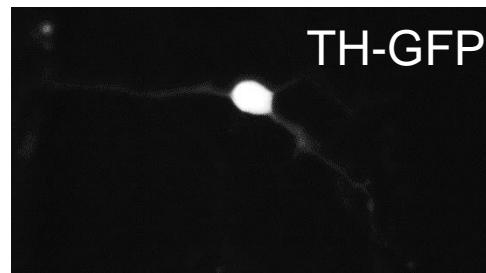
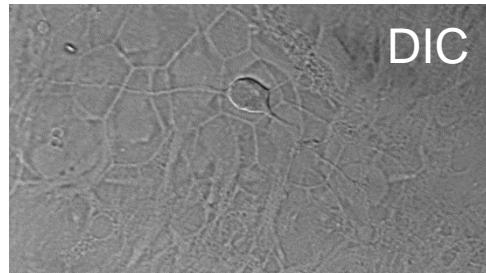


# Nicotine and Nicotine + Menthol effect on midbrain neurons

## Baseline Physiology

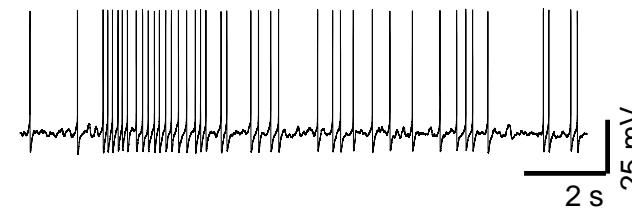


arrows indicate, ACh puff  
300 ms, 300  $\mu$ M

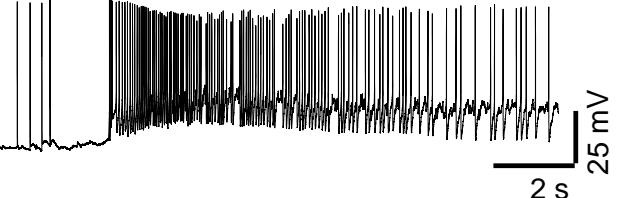


Henderson et al., 2017

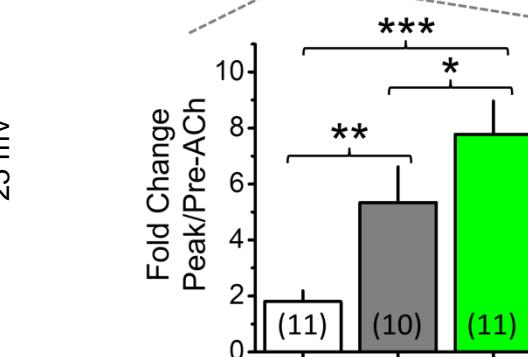
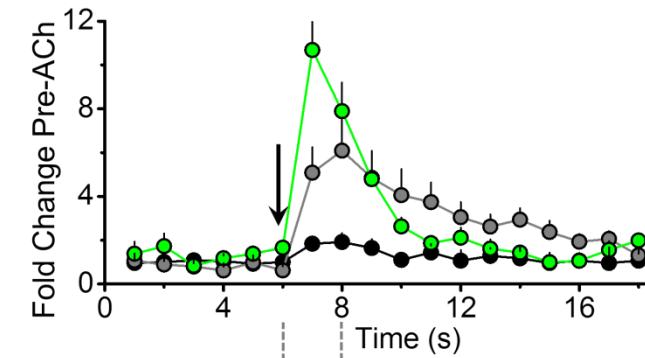
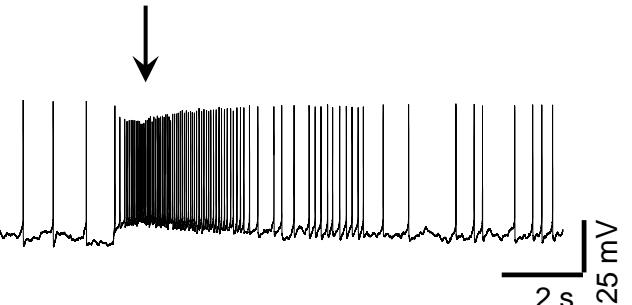
No Drug



Nicotine

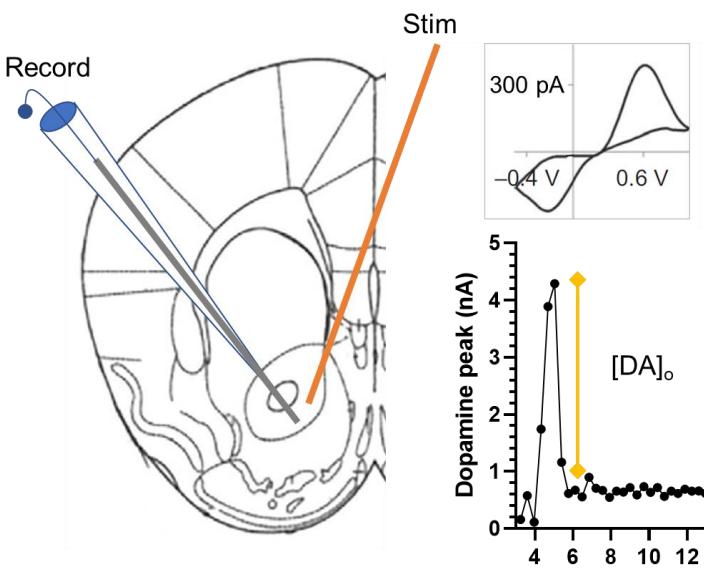


Nicotine +  
Menthol

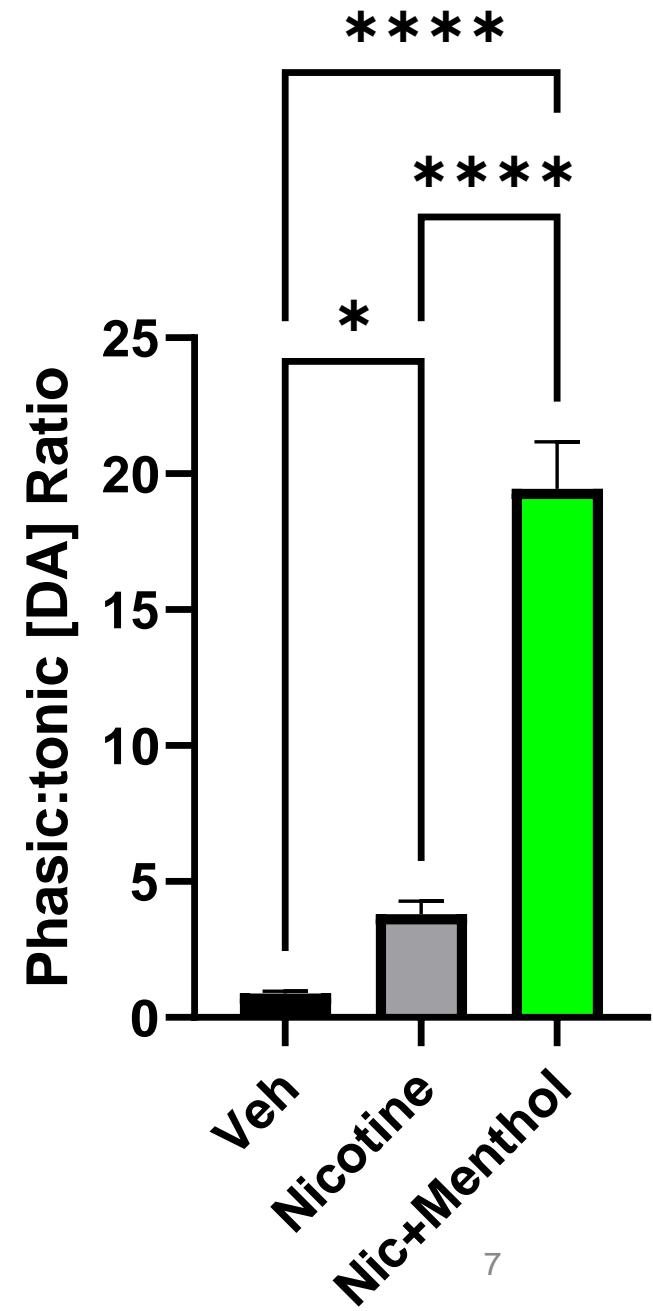
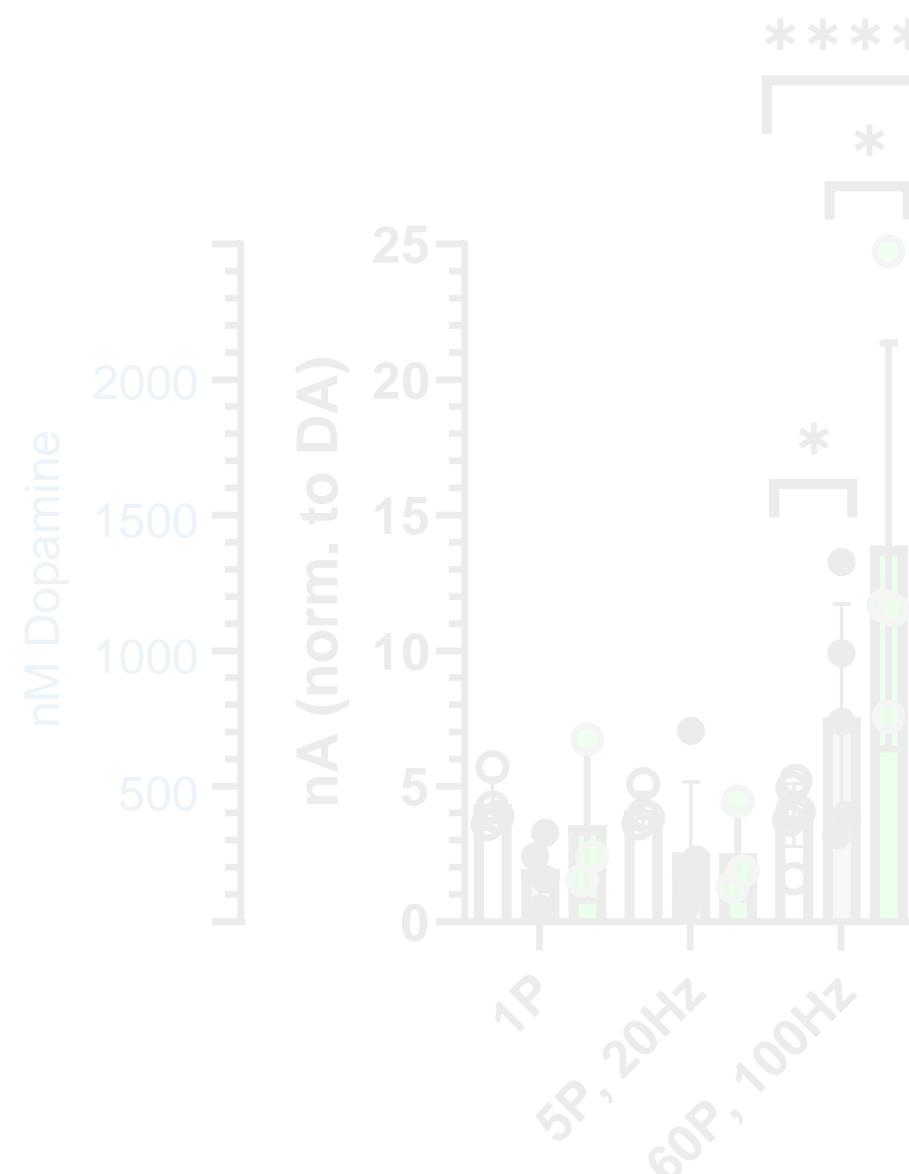


- No Drug
- Nicotine
- Nicotine + Menthol

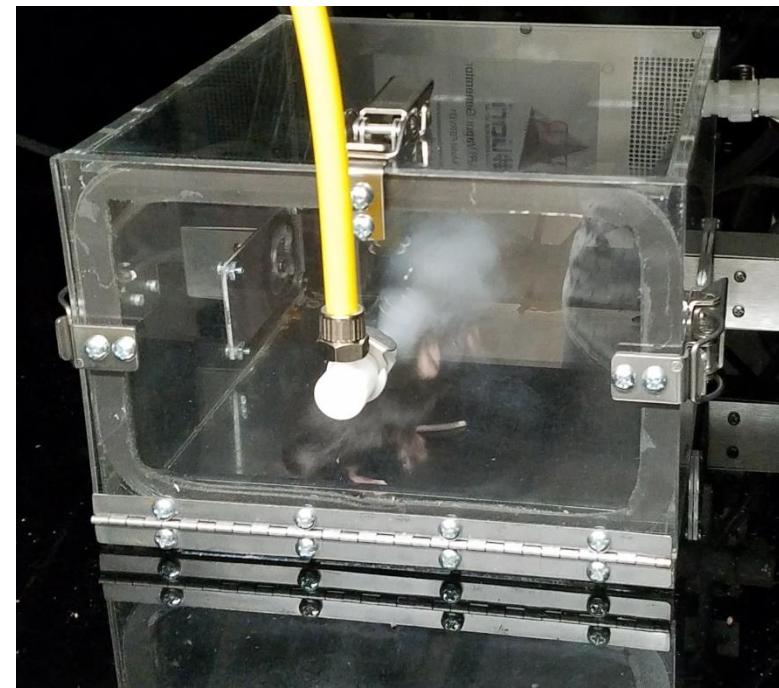
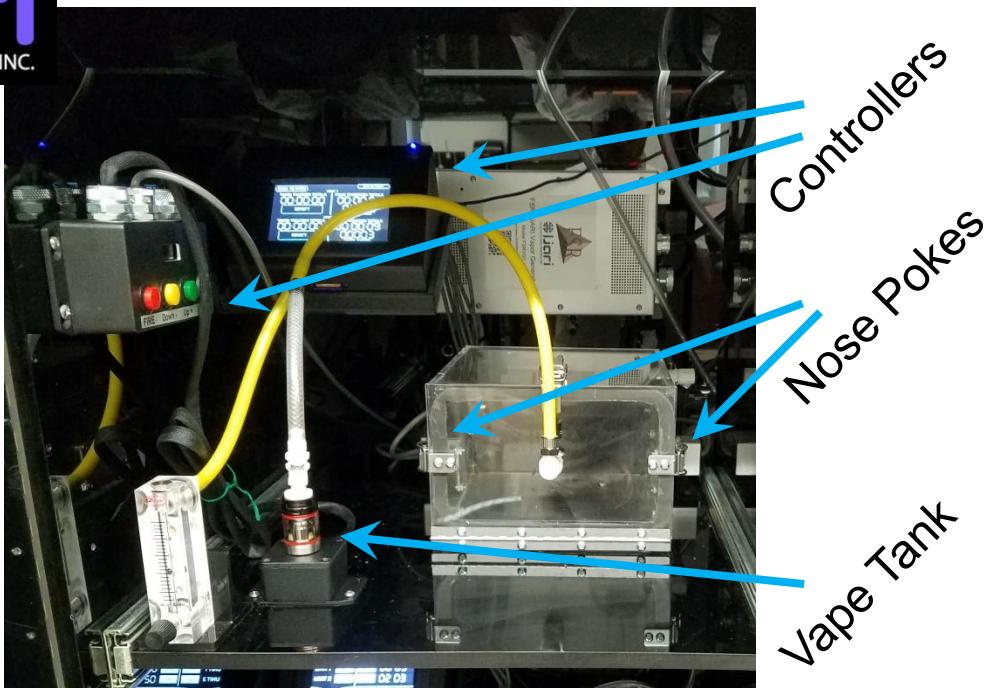
# Nicotine and Nicotine + Menthol Condition-dependently Modulates Dopamine Release



- Control
- Nic-Vape
- Nic+Men



## Vapor Self-Administration in Mouse Models



FR1 Escalation (10 d)

FR3

PR

\*Sessions are M-F, with weekend break, 3 s delivery, 400 °F, 65 W

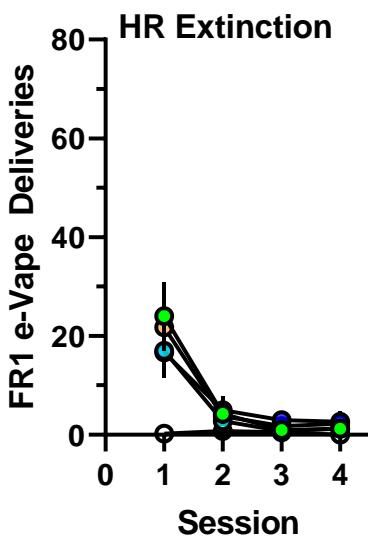
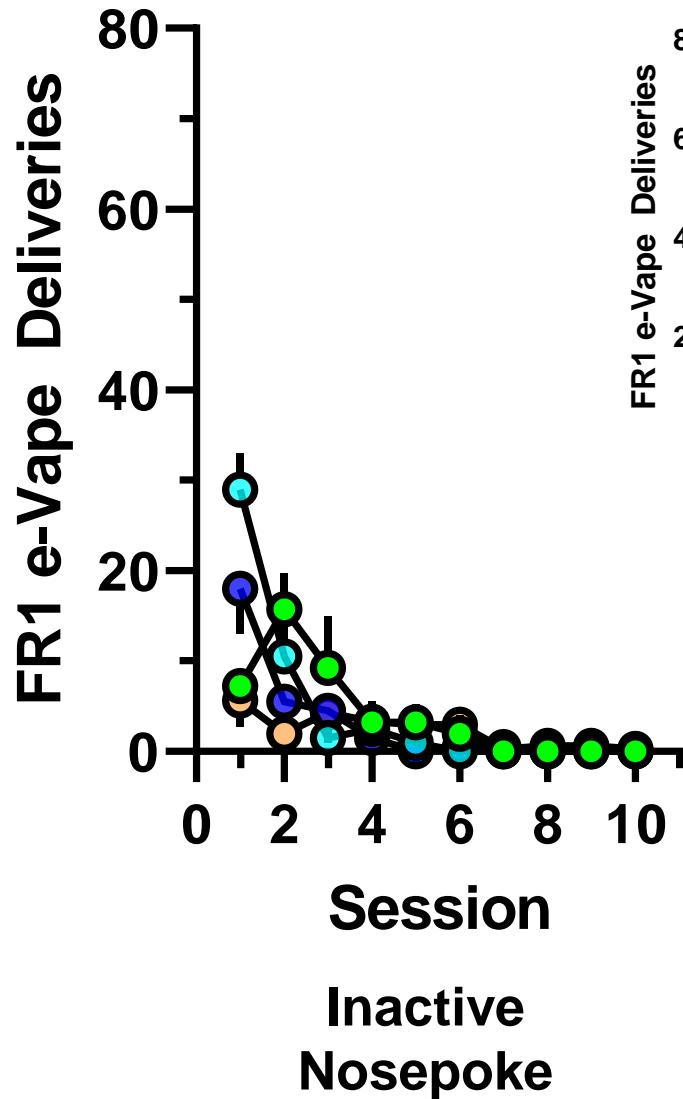
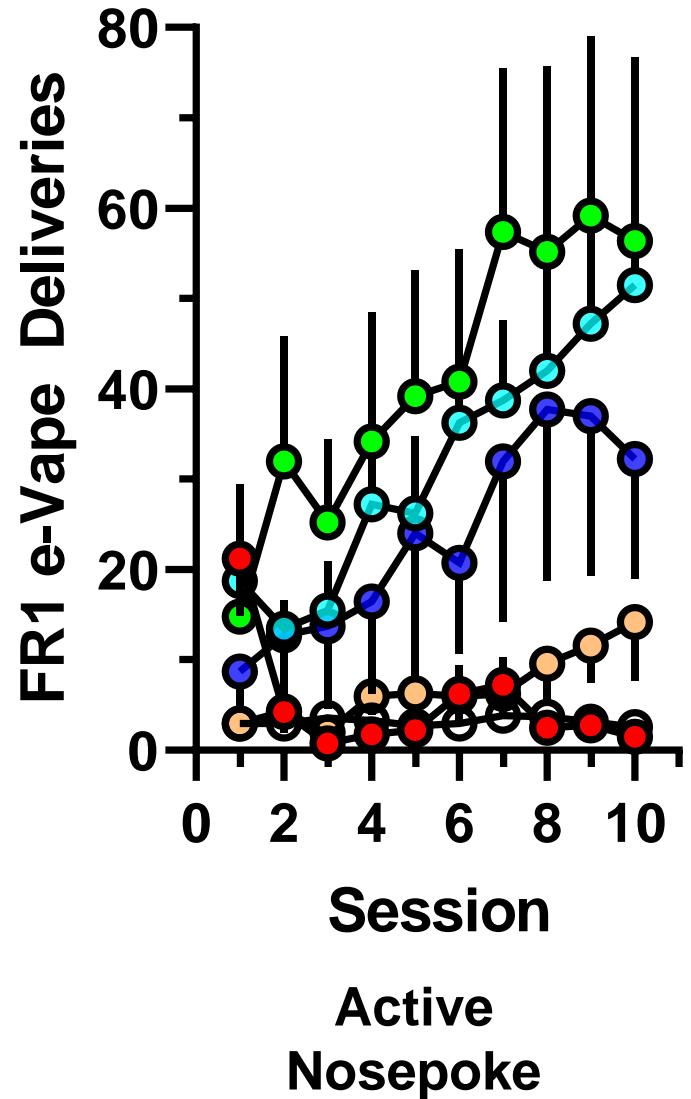
Henderson *et al.*, 2021

Cooper *et al.*, 2020, *Nic Tob Res*

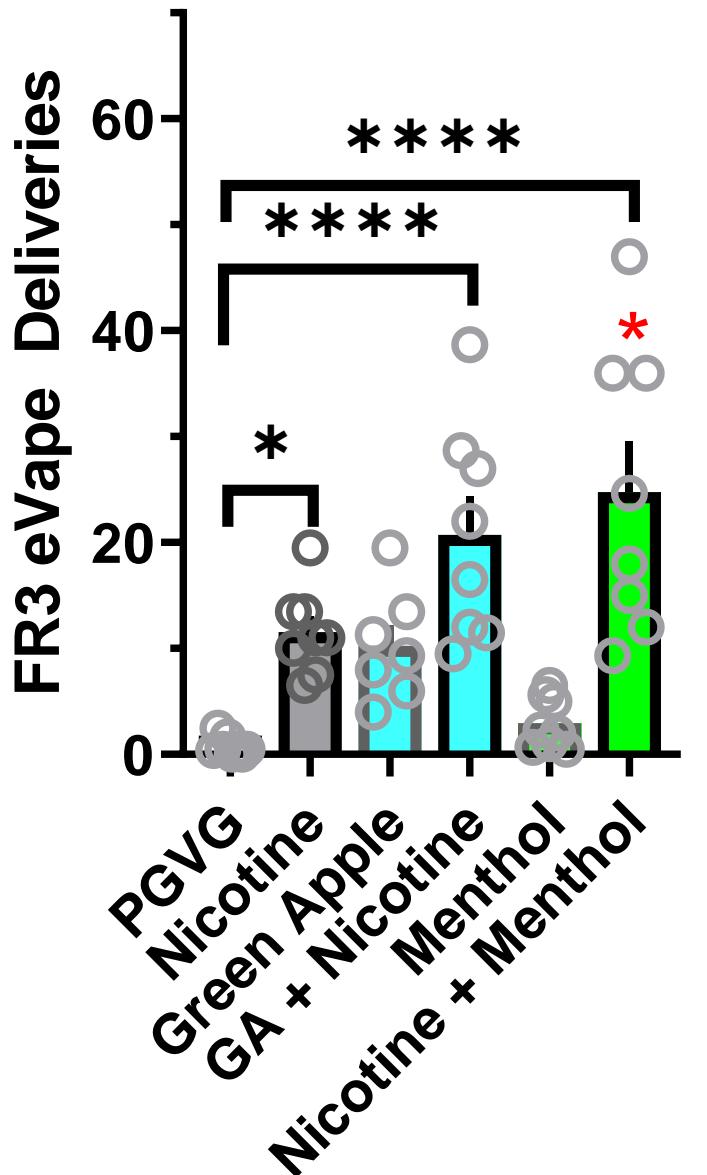


## Commercial E-liquids on Fixed-Ratio 1 (FR1)

- Menthol + Nicotine
- Green Apple (GA)
- PGVG
- GA + Nicotine
- 6 mg/mL Nicotine
- Cue-Light

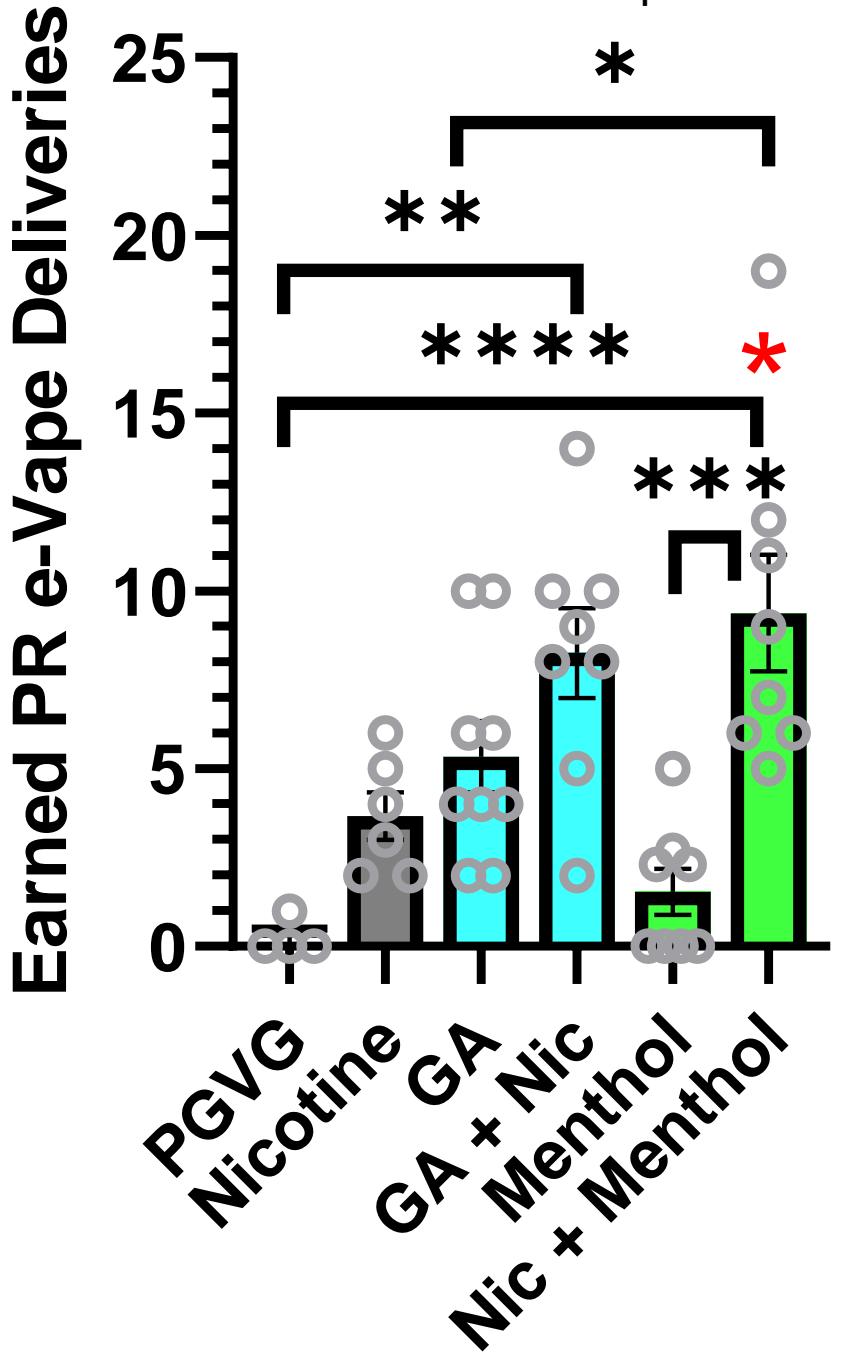


# 'Neat' E-liquids on Fixed-Ratio (FR3)





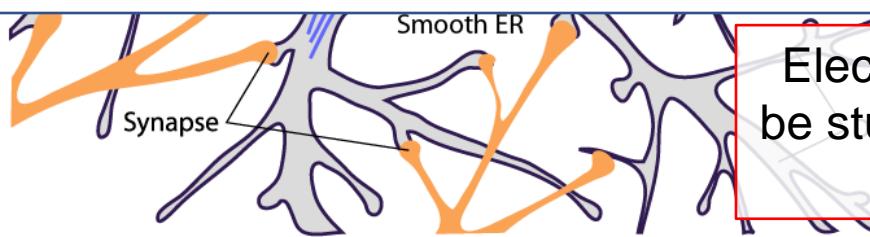
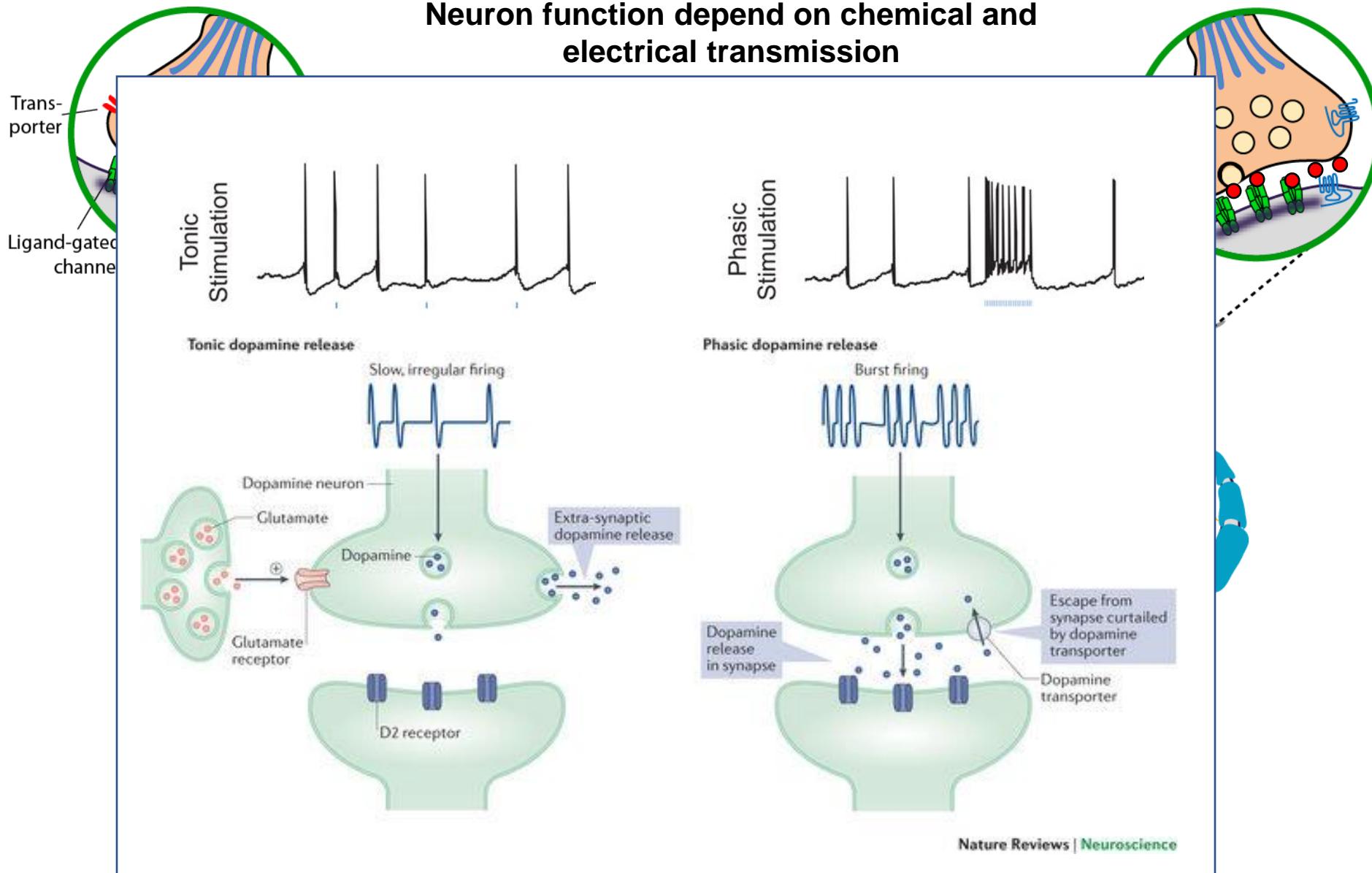
## 'Neat' E-liquids on Progressive Ratio (PR)



$$PR = 2^{(2n/9)}$$

(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 11, 11....)

# Neuron function depend on chemical and electrical transmission

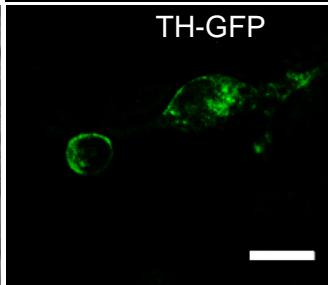
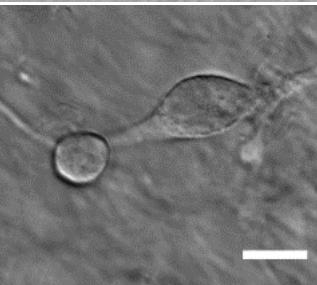
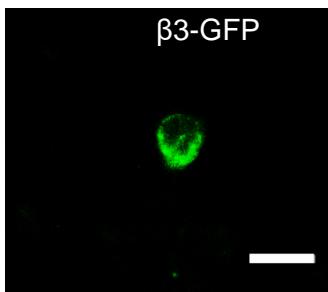
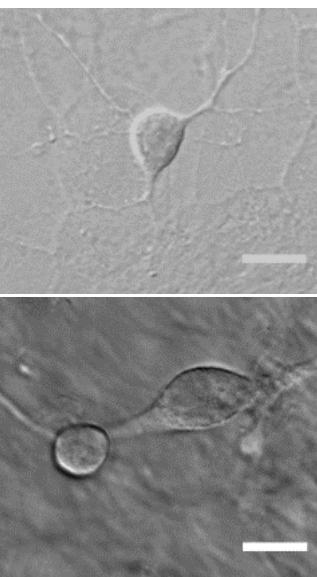
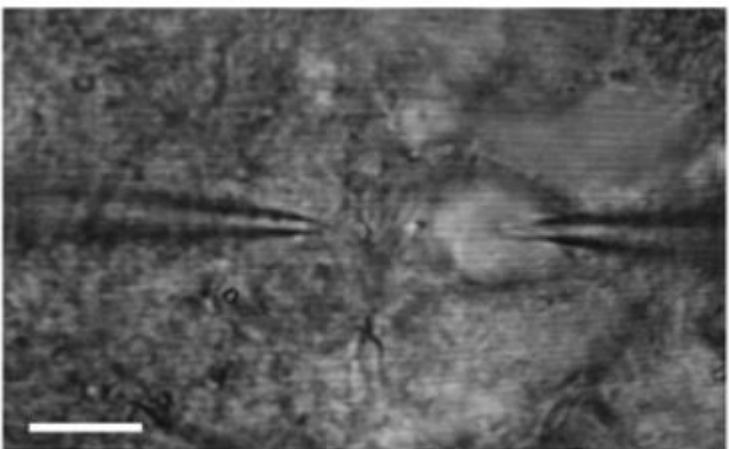


Electrical and chemical features can be studied with electrophysiology and electrochemistry

## Neuron function depend on chemical and electrical transmission

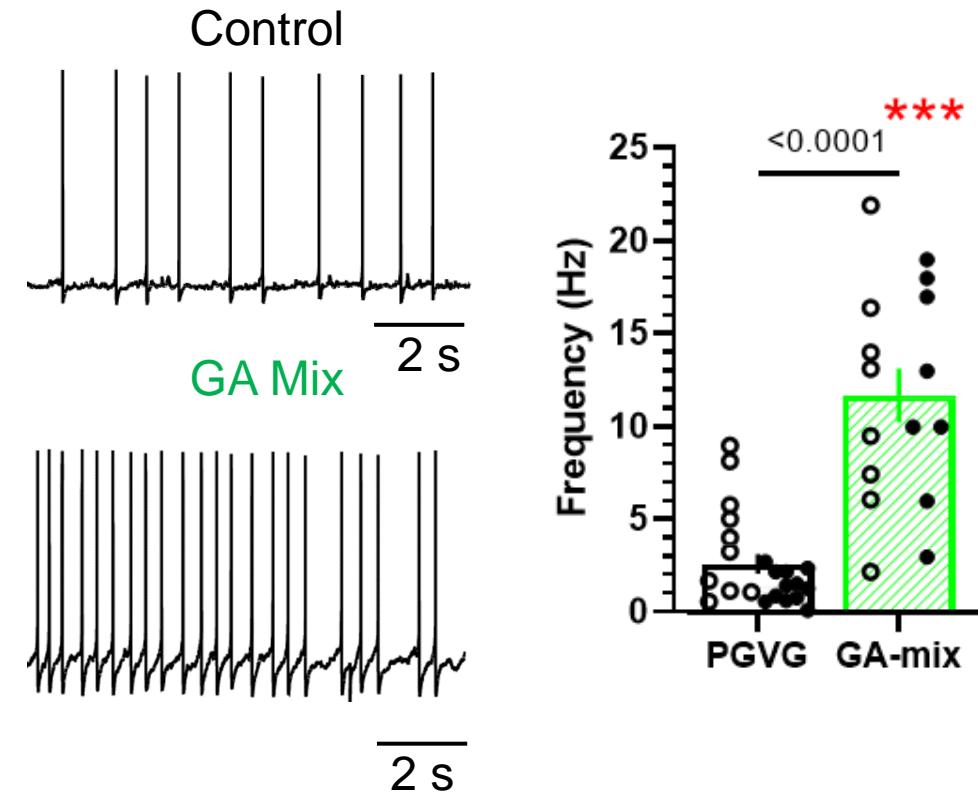
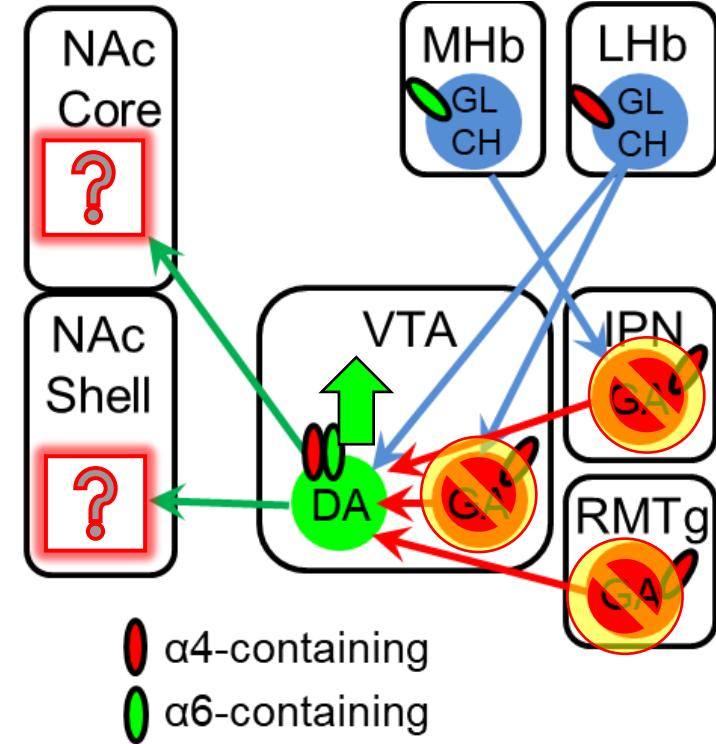
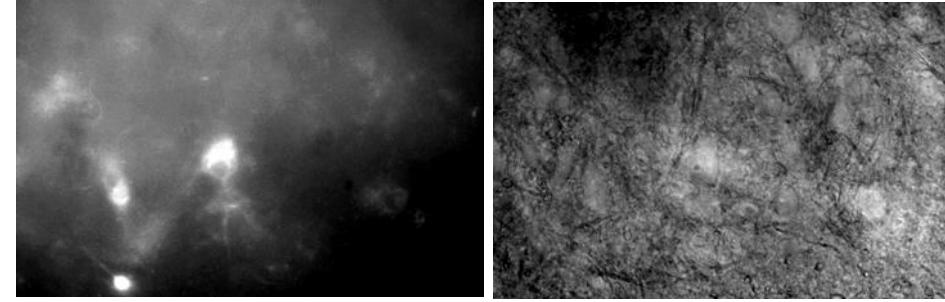
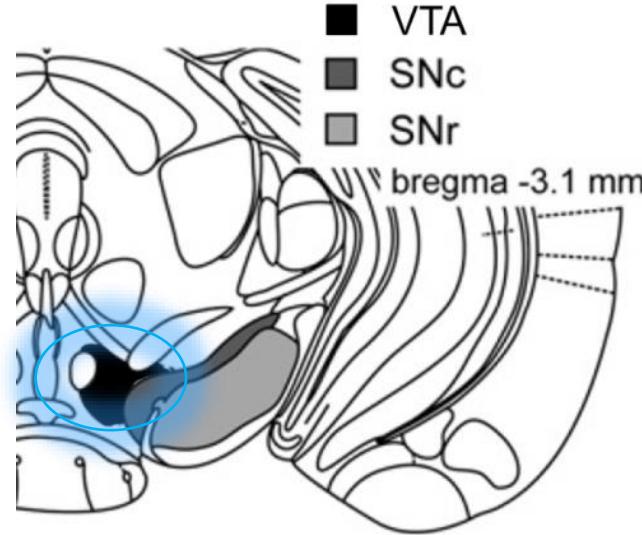


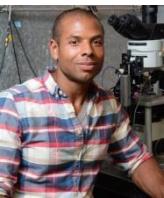
Scale bars, 20  $\mu\text{m}$



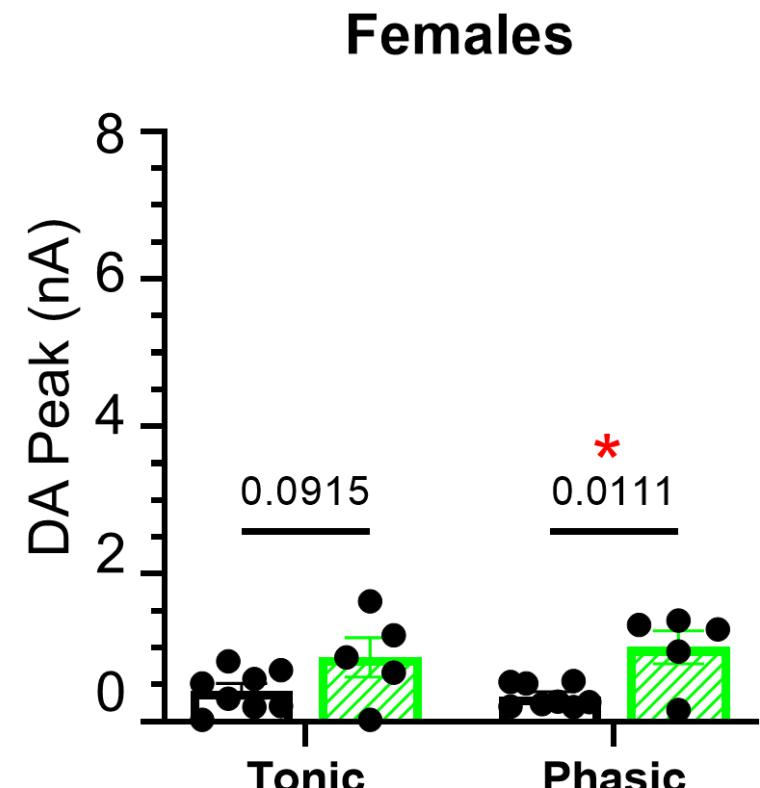
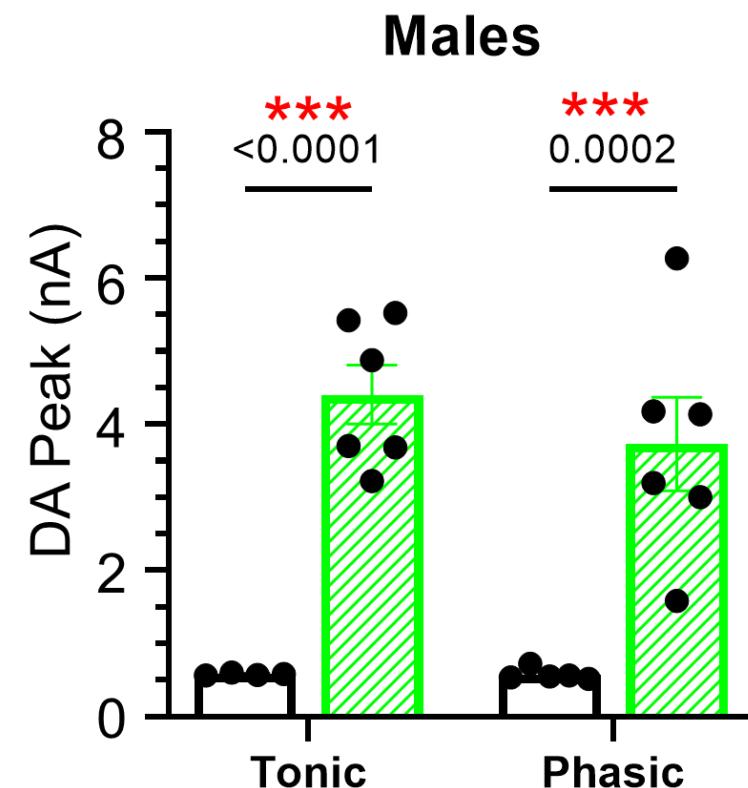
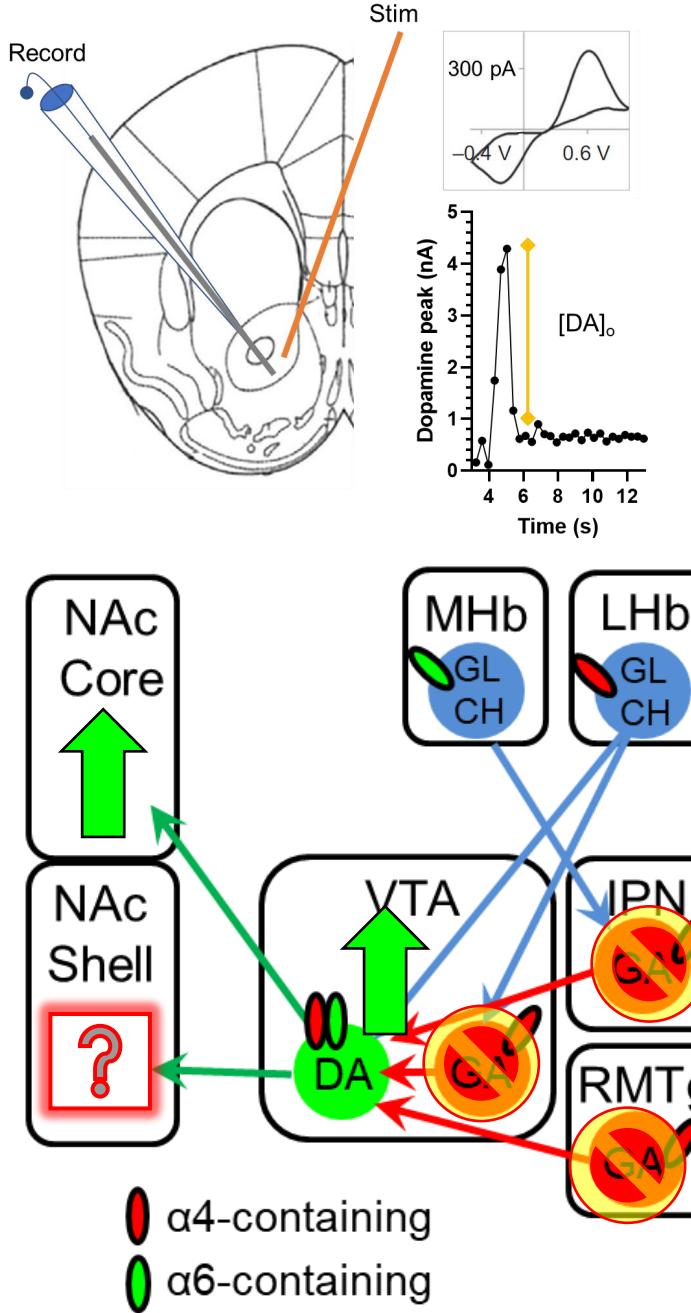


If GABA-resident nAChRs are low-sensitivity, then DA tone should be disinhibited





If GABA-resident nAChRs are low-sensitivity, then DA tone should be disinhibited



□ PGVG  
▨ GA-mix

## Summary

- Menthol enhances nicotine Addiction-related behavior
- Green Apple Flavors also enhance self-administration.
  - Green apple does both on its own
- Flavors alter dopamine neuron excitability and dopamine release
- This enhancement in dopamine neuron excitability may be a crucial component of flavor-induced reward.

