## P2.17.

## Comparative immunhistological examination of inner ear in wild type and pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) deficient mice

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PACAP is a multifunctional neuropeptide with well known neuroprotective and neurotrophic effects. The involvement of PACAP in sensory processing has also been documented, but little is known about its effects in the auditory system. PACAP and its specific receptor (PAC1), are present in the cochlea and in brain structures involved in auditory pathways. Recently, we have shown that PACAP protects cochlear cells against oxidative stress-induced apoptosis. The endolymphatic Ca2+ cc. controlled by Ca2+ buffers of the hair cells is essential for the normal hearing processes. In this study we examined the localization of PAC1-receptor and Ca2+ buffering proteins (parvalbumin, calretinin) in the inner ear of 5day-old PACAP deficient mice compared with wild type mice to investigate the effect of endogenous PACAP in the cochlear function. We did not find difference in the distribution of PAC1 receptors between groups. In contrast, inner and outer hair cells of PACAP KO mice showed more pronounced parvalbumin and calretinin immunpositivity compared with wild type mice. Elevated endolymphatic Ca2+ is deleterious for the cochlear function, against which the high cc. of Ca2+ buffers in hair cells may protect. Meanwhile, the increased immunreactivity of Ca2+ binding proteins in the absence of PACAP provide further evidence the important role of PACAP in the hearing processes.

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