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Interaction between 5-HT4 and CB1 function in the pre-limbic cortex on memory consolidation deficit in inhibitory avoidance task

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This study performed to investigate the influence of bilateral post-training intra-pre limbic (PL) microinjections of serotonergic 5-HT4 receptor agents (RS67333, as a 5-HT4 receptor agonist and RS23597-190, as a 5-HT4 receptor antagonist) upon amnesia induced by a cannabinoid CB1 receptor agonist, Arachidonylcyclopropylamide (ACPA) in rats. The step-through Inhibitory Avoidance (IA) and open filed apparatuses were used to examine the memory consolidation and locomotion behaviors, respectively. Bilateral guide-cannulae were implanted to allow intra-PL microinjections of the drugs. Also, post-training administration of the drugs was performed with the volume of 0.6 μ /rat (0.3 μ /side). Based on our findings, post-training bilateral intra-PL microinjection of ACPA (0.1 and 0.5 μ g/rat) decreased, whereas RS67333 (0.5 μ g/rat) increased IA memory consolidation. Meanwhile, post-training bilateral intra-PL micro-infusion of RS67333 (0.005 μ g/rat) plus the lower (0.001 μ g/rat) or the higher (0.1 μ g/rat) dose of ACPA potentiated or restored the memory consolidation impairment induced by ACPA, respectively. While, post-training administration of RS23597-190 (0.5 μ g/rat) plus the higher dose of ACPA (0.1 μ g/rat) potentiated the ACPA response. However none of the above interventions affect locomotors activity. In conclusion, our results suggest that the PL 5-HT4

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