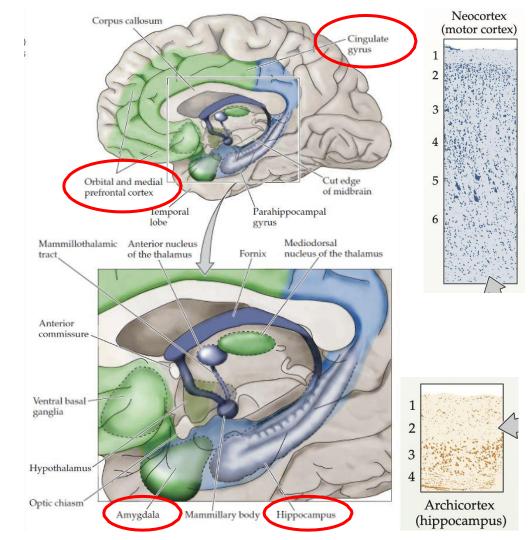
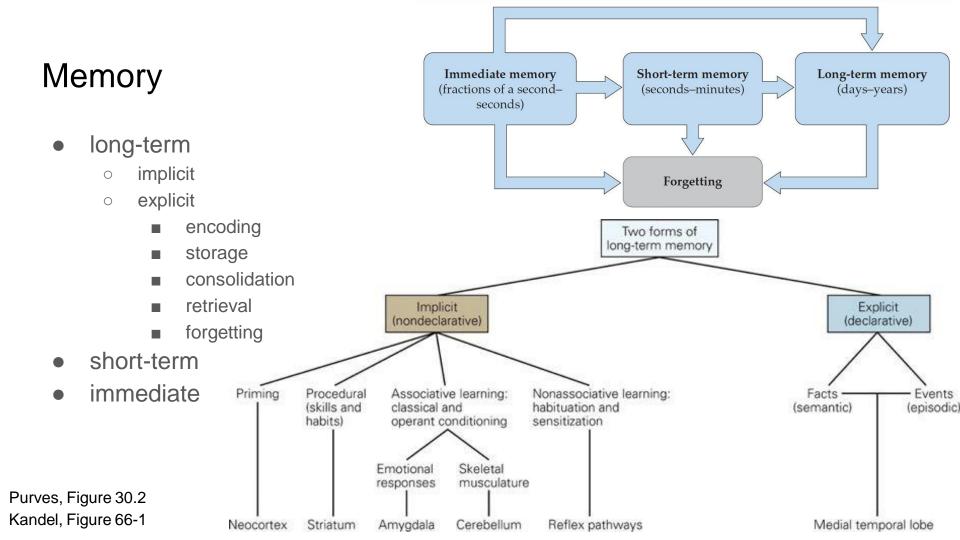
# **BIO-311 Neuroscience**

Unit 11: Learning and Memory

#### Association cortices

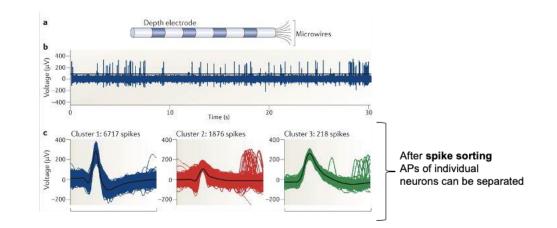
- Limbic association cortex
- parietal association cortex
  - objects, self, spatial awareness
- temporal association cortex
  - declarative memory
  - identifying, naming objects
- frontal association cortex
  - o planning of purposeful behaviours
  - o short-term ('working') memory

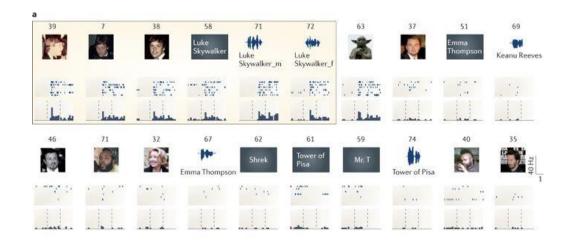




#### Concept cells

 Multi-sensory cues of the same "concept" trigger a response

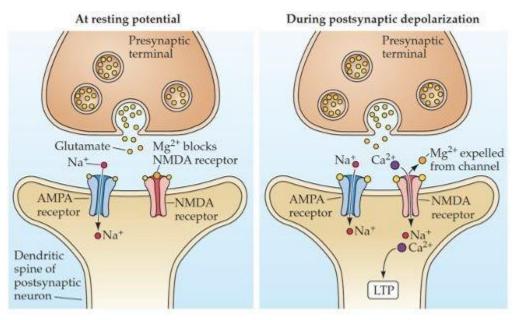


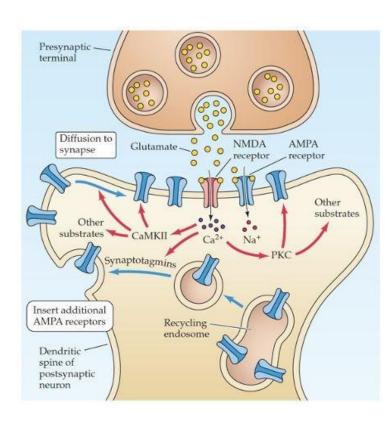


#### Long-term plasticity mechanisms

AMPA: Mg block removal from NMDA

Ca2+ influx -> CaMKII -> Increased channel density

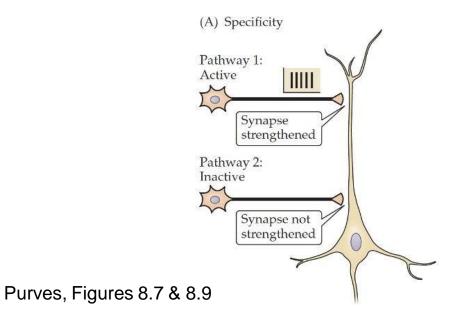


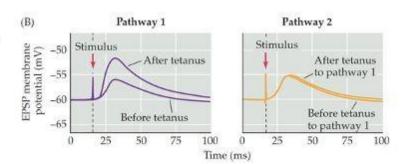


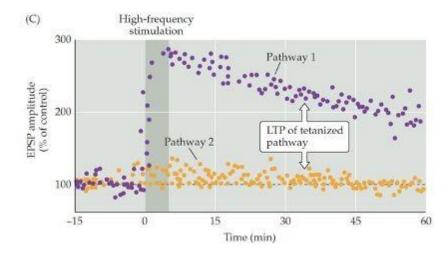
Purves, Figure 8.10 & 8.13

#### Long-term plasticity mechanisms

- Reinforcement by tetanic stimulation
- Coordinated firing is crucial
- «Fire together, wire together»

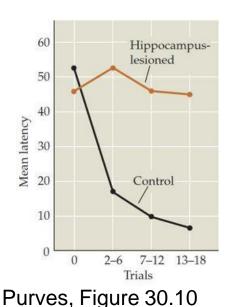


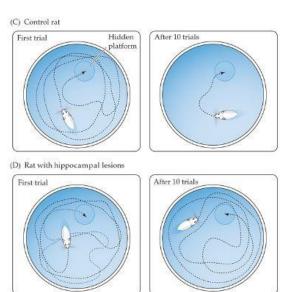


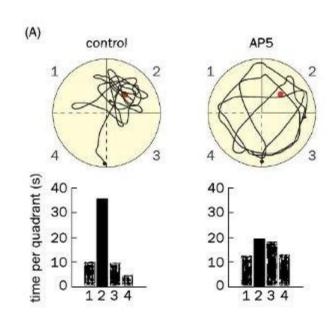


### Hippocampus: plastic spatial navigation & memory

- "place cells" in mice
- water maze: show the role of the hippocampus in spatial learning







 Importance of NMDA shown by injection of the NMDA antagonist D-AP5

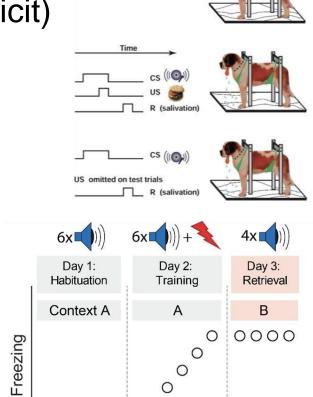
## Conditioning: associative learning (implicit)

- classical conditioning vs operant conditioning
  - classical: produce a novel response to a previously neutral stimulus
  - operant: reward a specific behaviour

CS: conditioned stimulus

US: unconditioned stimulus

CR: conditioned response

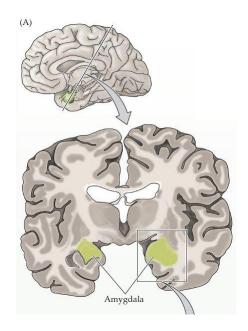


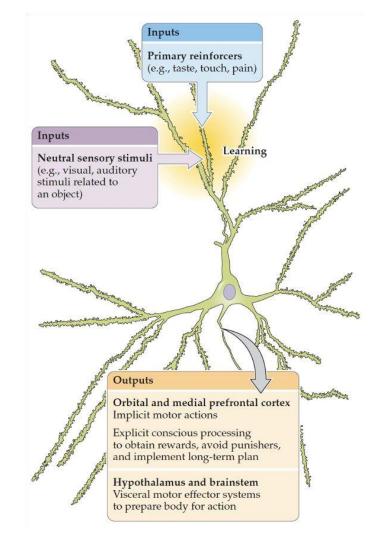
Time

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cs (((O)))

## Fear learning: in the Amygdala





Purves, Figure 31.7 & Box 31B

#### Alzheimer's disease

- Clinical signs:
- Most-portem markers
- Insights from familial forms: mutations in the APP genes or in the presentilin 1 or 2 genes
- Hints for potential treatments: target the accumulation of Aβ proteins, but still very early stage

