



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE



Dipartimento di
Scienze della vita



Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Medicina e Chirurgia

Corso di FISIOLOGIA UMANA

a.a. 2025-26

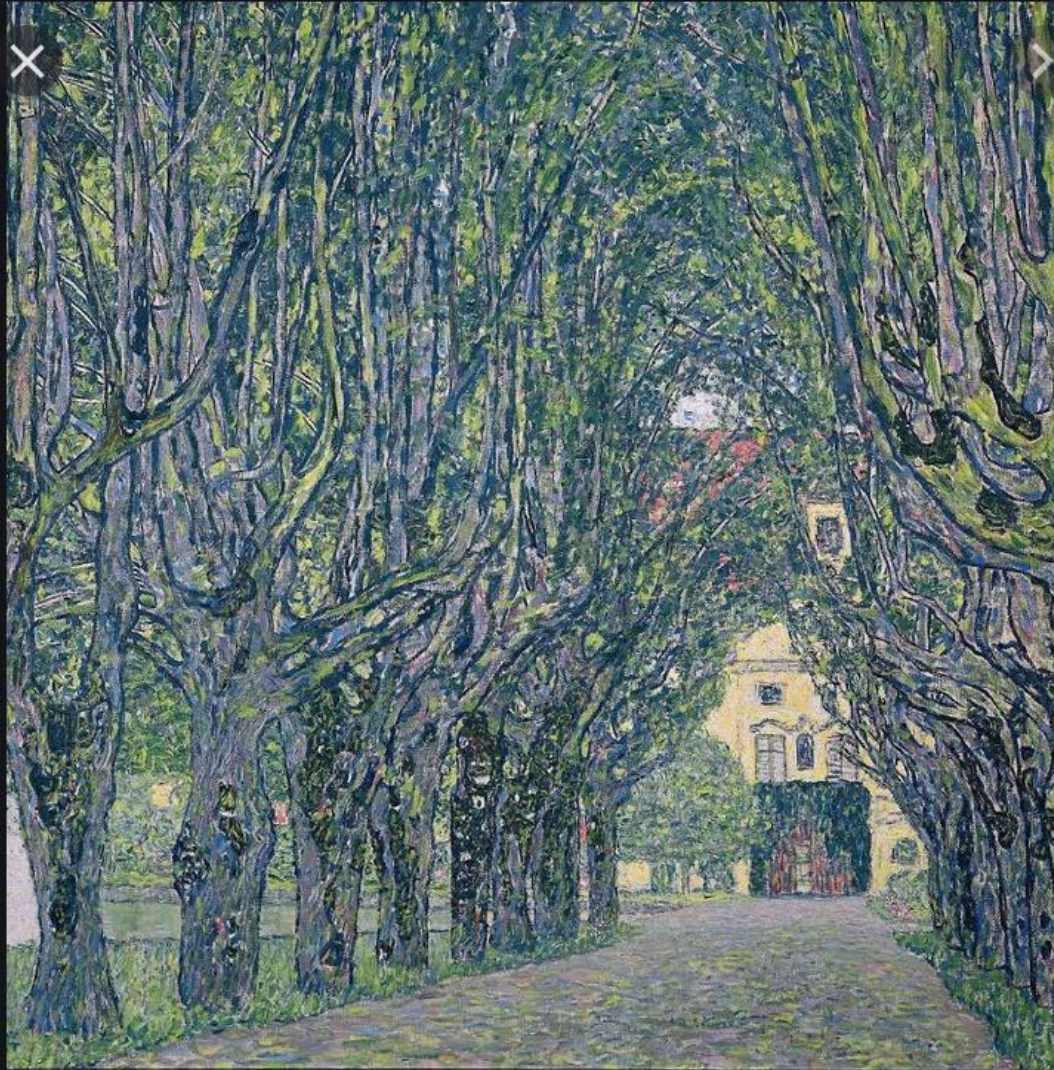
NEUROFISIOLOGIA

Memoria

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PROGRAMMA DETTAGLIATO

- **Classificazione della memoria umana**
- **L'amigdala e l'apprendimento condizionato**
- **L'ippocampo e il lobo temporale mediale come sede della memoria dichiarativa**
- **La plasticità sinaptica come substrato molecolare della memoria**
- **L'ottogenetica per studiare l'engramma della memoria**



MEMORY

From Mind to Molecules

LARRY R. SQUIRE AND ERIC R. KANDEL

Apprendimento e memoria



“vediamo le forme e
pensiamo perchè
qualcosa degli oggetti
esterni penetra in noi ”

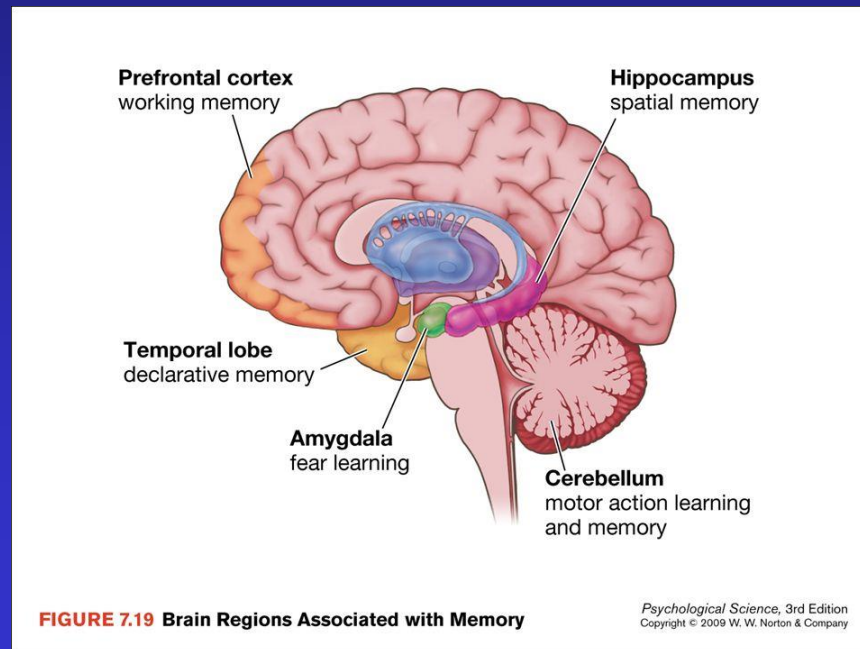
Epicuro

- L'**apprendimento** e la **memoria** sono tra le funzioni cerebrali più importanti per produrre cambiamenti comportamentali.
- L'**apprendimento** è il processo di acquisizione di nuove informazioni.
- La **memoria** è il processo di codificazione, immagazzinamento e recupero delle informazioni apprese.

Dove risiedono le funzioni mnemoniche nel cervello?

➤ **La memoria non è unitaria:**

Differenti sistemi mnemonici sono mediati da circuiti cerebrali distinti.



Esistono diverse forme di MEMORIA

La memoria non è una facoltà unitaria ma può essere distinta in:

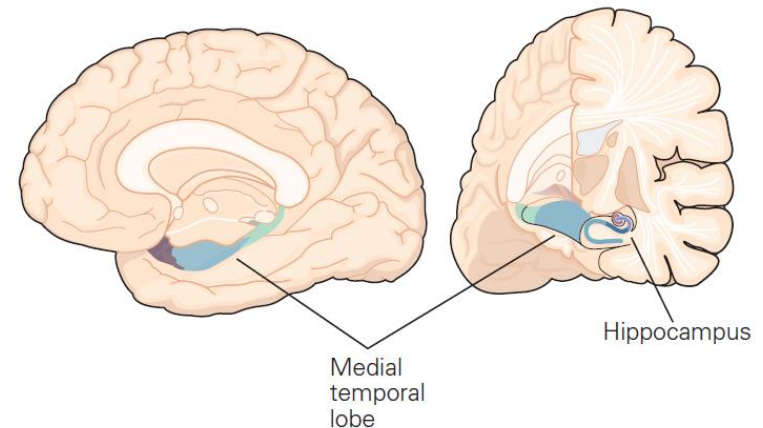
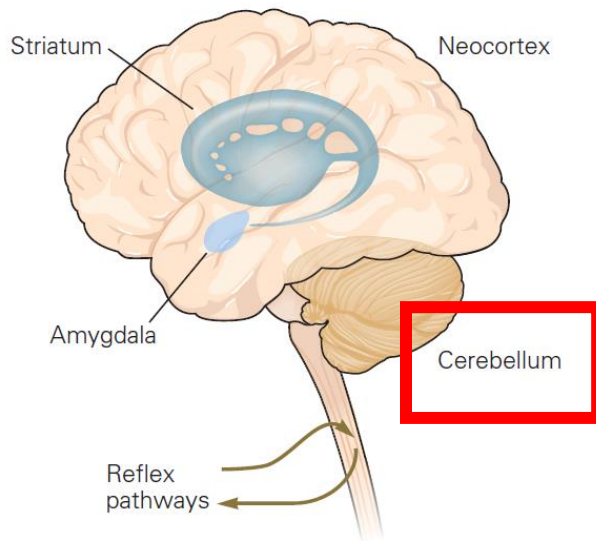
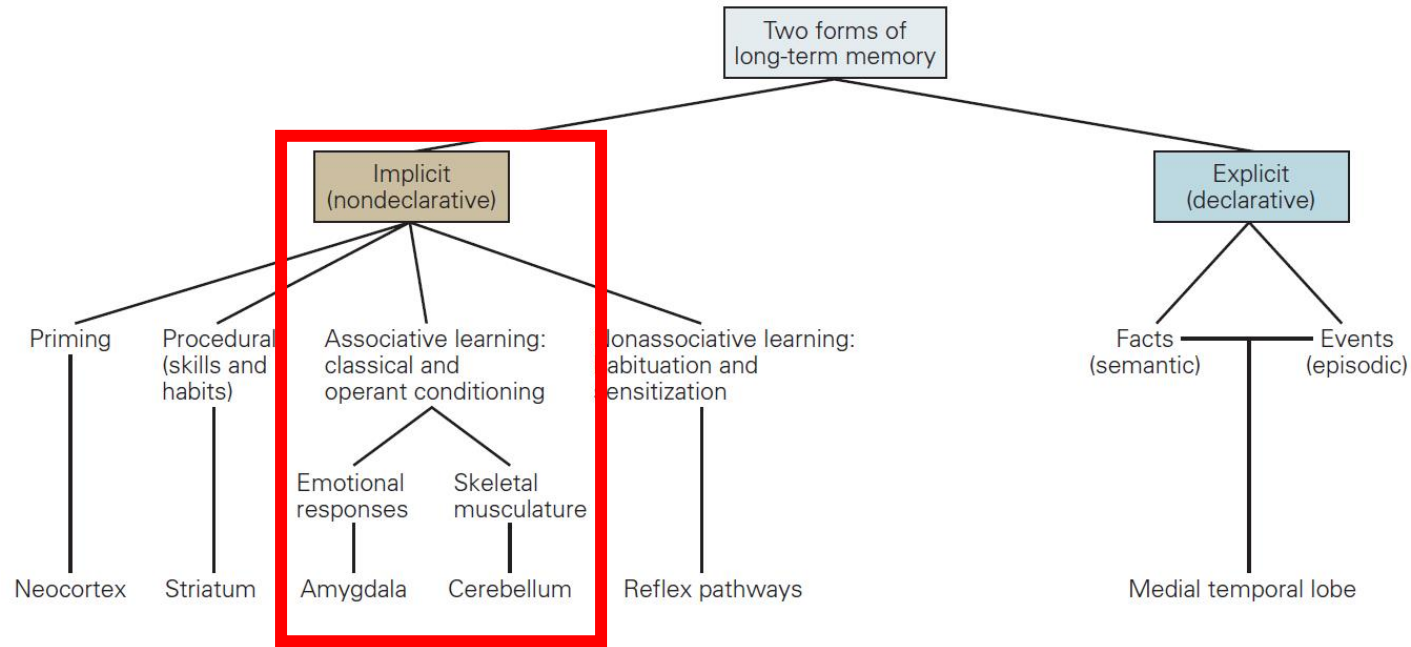
➤ Memoria implicita (procedurale)

- Non richiede richiamo intenzionale
- Non necessita accesso alla coscienza (= implicita)
- Riguarda associazioni e abilità motorie e percettive (=procedurale)
- Es.: saper andare in bicicletta...

➤ Memoria esplicita (dichiarativa)

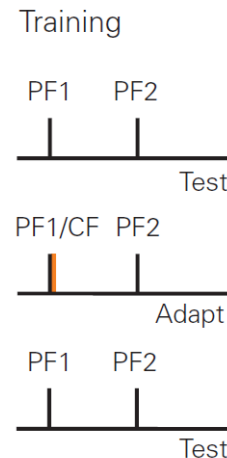
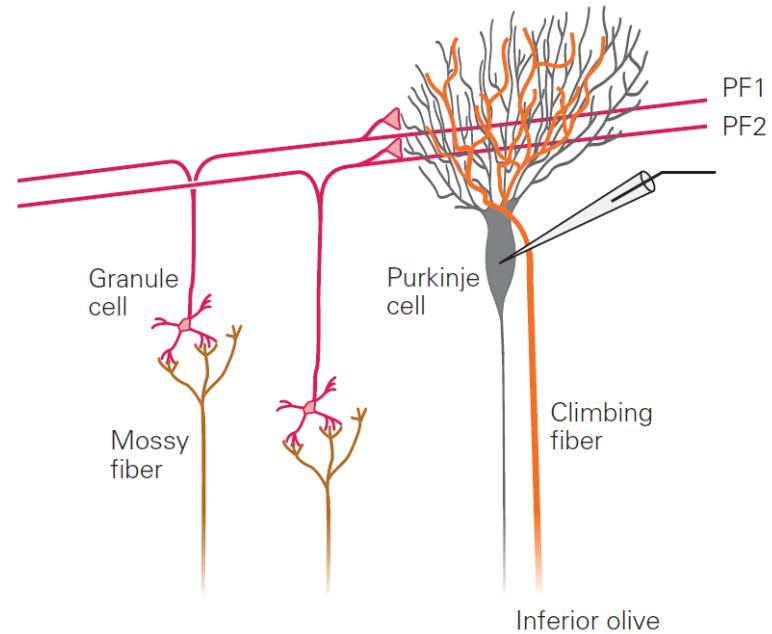
- Richiamo intenzionale
- Accesso alla coscienza (=esplicita)
- Può essere espresse (= dichiarata) mediante il linguaggio
- Riguarda fatti, persone, luoghi
- Es.: numero di telefono, parole di una canzone, eventi passati...

Forms of memory and their localization in the brain

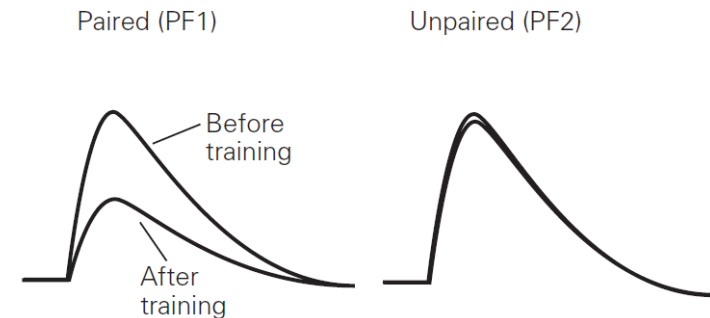


Plasticità sinaptica cerebellare e apprendimento motorio

- Negli anni '70, **David Marr** e **James Albus**, attraverso modelli matematici della funzione cerebellare, proposero che il **cervelletto fosse coinvolto nell'apprendimento delle abilità motorie**.
- Insieme a **Masao Ito**, suggerirono che le **fibre rampicanti (climbing fibers)** modificano la risposta delle cellule di Purkinje agli input delle **mossy fibers**.
- Evidenze sperimentali successive hanno supportato questa Teoria: le climbing fibers inducono **depressione a lungo termine (long-term depression, LTD)** nelle sinapsi tra **fibre parallele e le cellule di Purkinje**, solo quelle attivate contemporaneamente.



Parallel fiber EPSPs recorded in Purkinje cell



LTD cerebellare

➤ La **long-term depression (LTD)** nel cervelletto fu descritta da **Masao Ito e Masanobu Kano** negli anni '80.

➤ La LTD cerebellare è **associativa**: si verifica solo quando parallel fibers e climbing fibers sono attive simultaneamente.

➤ Parallel fibers

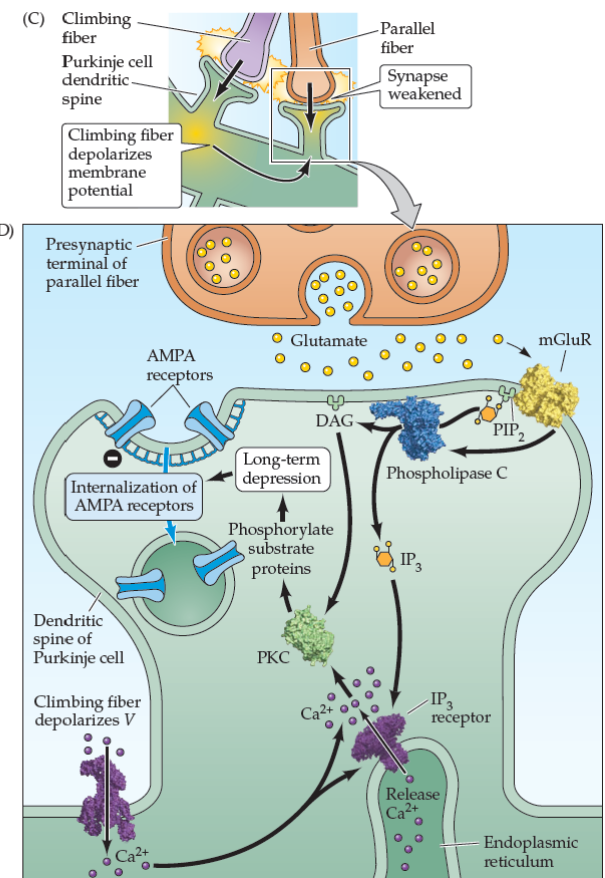
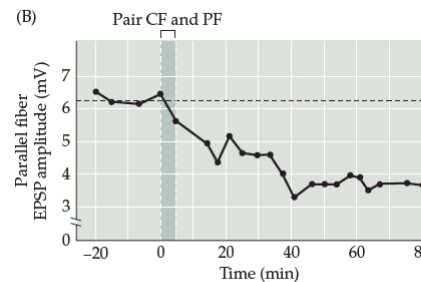
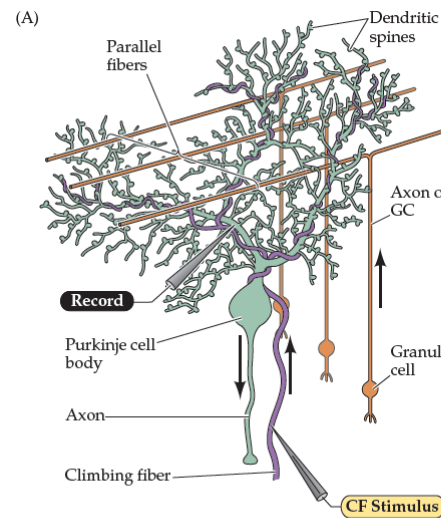
Glutammato →

- **AMPA receptors** → lieve depolarizzazione
- **mGluR1 receptors** → produzione di **IP₃ + DAG**

➤ Climbing fibers

Glutammato →

- **AMPA receptors** → forte depolarizzazione
- ingresso **Ca²⁺** attraverso canali **voltaggio-dipendenti**



Coincidence detection: IP₃ + Ca²⁺

→ rilascio di Ca²⁺ dai **depositi intracellulari**

→ **attivazione sinergica di PKC**

Meccanismo di espressione della LTD

PKC fosforila i recettori AMPA

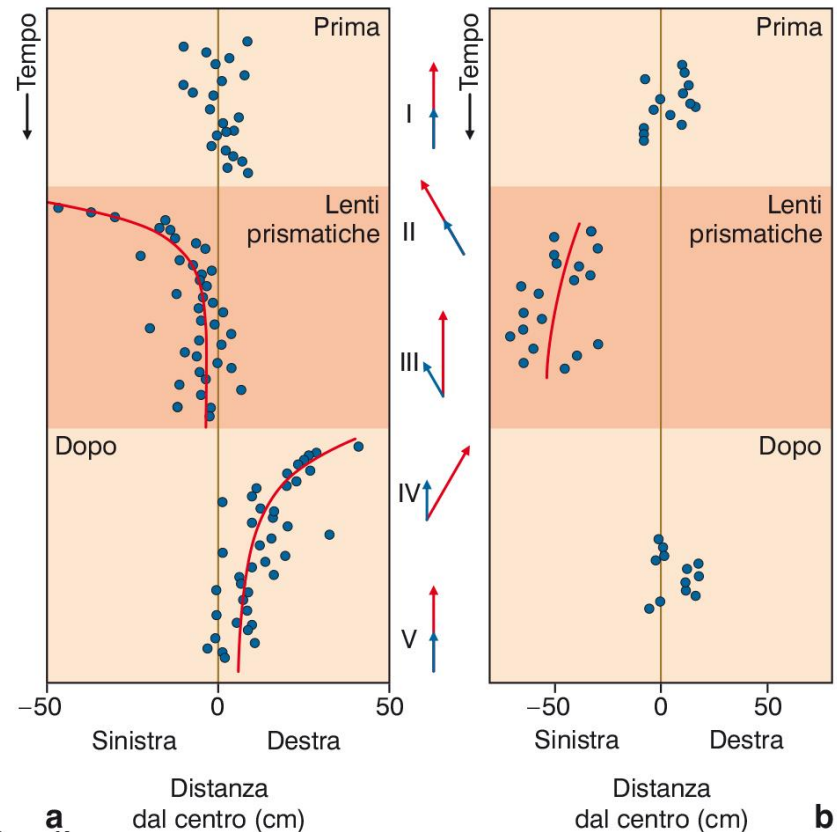
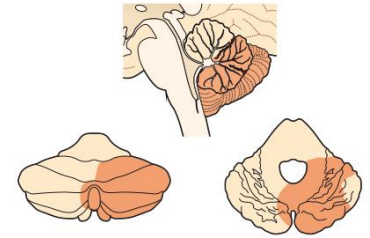
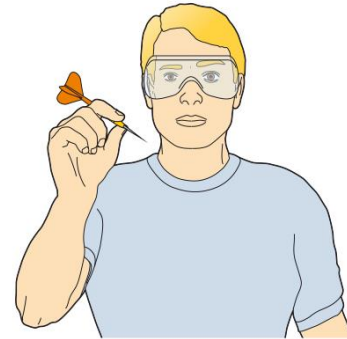
→ **endocitosi clatrina-dipendente dei recettori AMPA**

↓ numero di recettori AMPA alla sinapsi

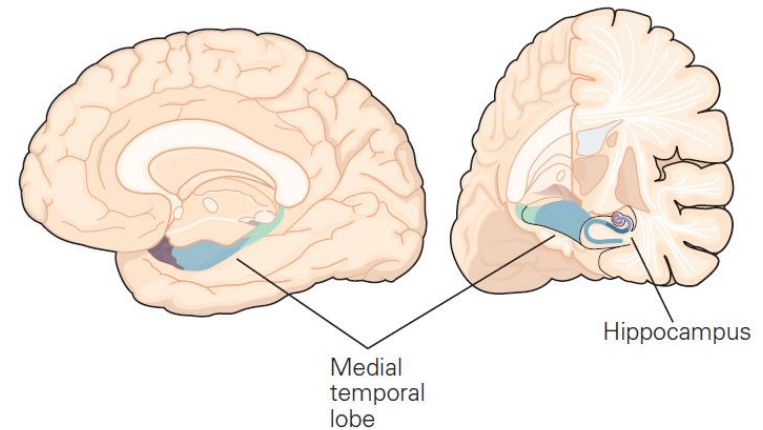
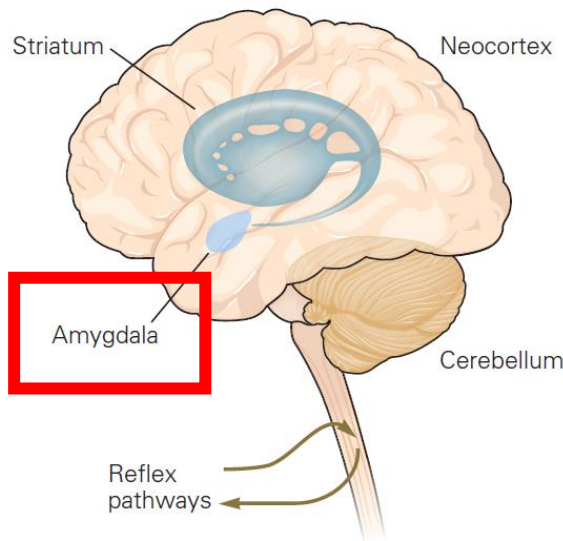
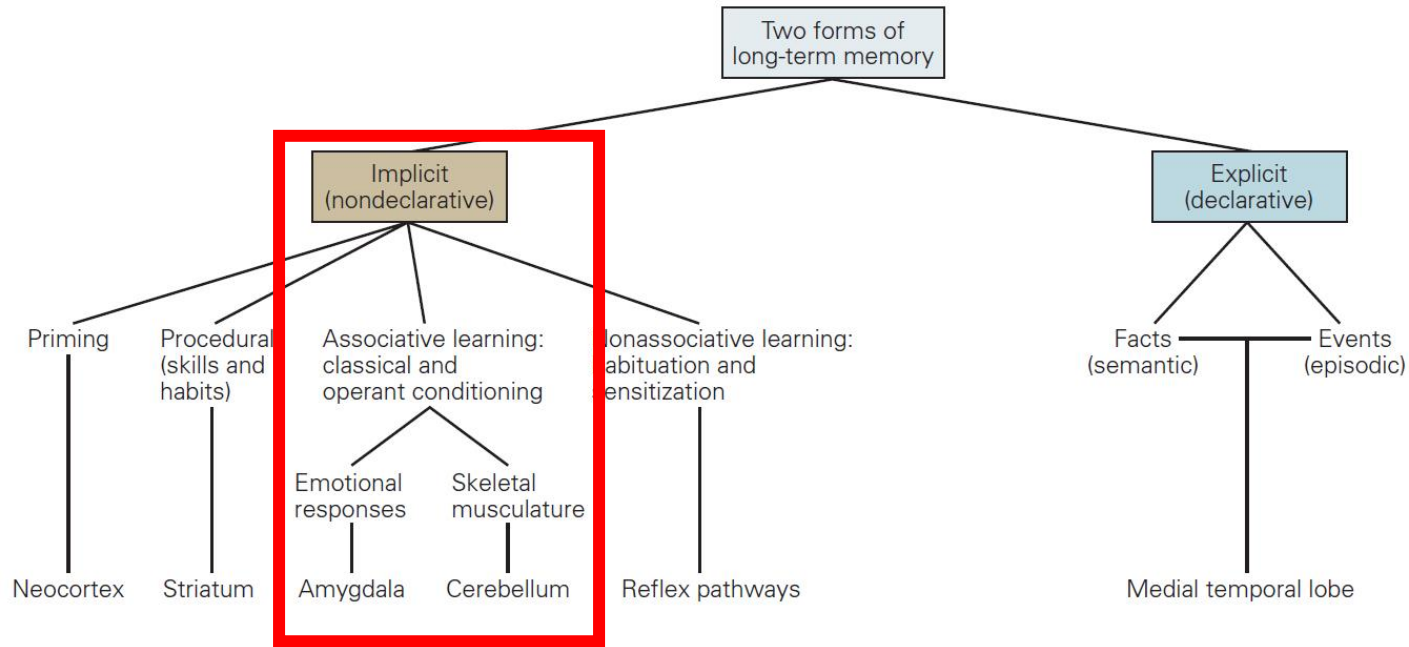
indebolimento della sinapsi parallel fiber–Purkinje (LTD)

Plasticità sinaptica cerebellare e apprendimento motorio

- Ad esempio, il cervelletto è coinvolto nell'apprendimento dei movimenti degli arti che richiedono coordinazione occhio-mano.
- L'adattamento può essere dimostrato facendo indossare **prismi che deviano lateralmente il campo visivo**.
- Durante il lancio delle freccette, se il campo visivo è spostato verso destra dai prismi:
 - il **primo lancio cade a sinistra del bersaglio**, proporzionalmente alla deviazione ottica.
 - Con la **ripetizione dei lanci**, il soggetto si **adatta progressivamente** alla distorsione visiva.
 - **Quando i prismi vengono rimossi**, I lanci cadono a destra del bersaglio, di un valore simile all'errore iniziale.
- *Pazienti con lesioni della corteccia cerebellare o dell'oliva inferiore mostrano grave difficoltà o incapacità di adattarsi a questo compito.*



Forms of memory and their localization in the brain

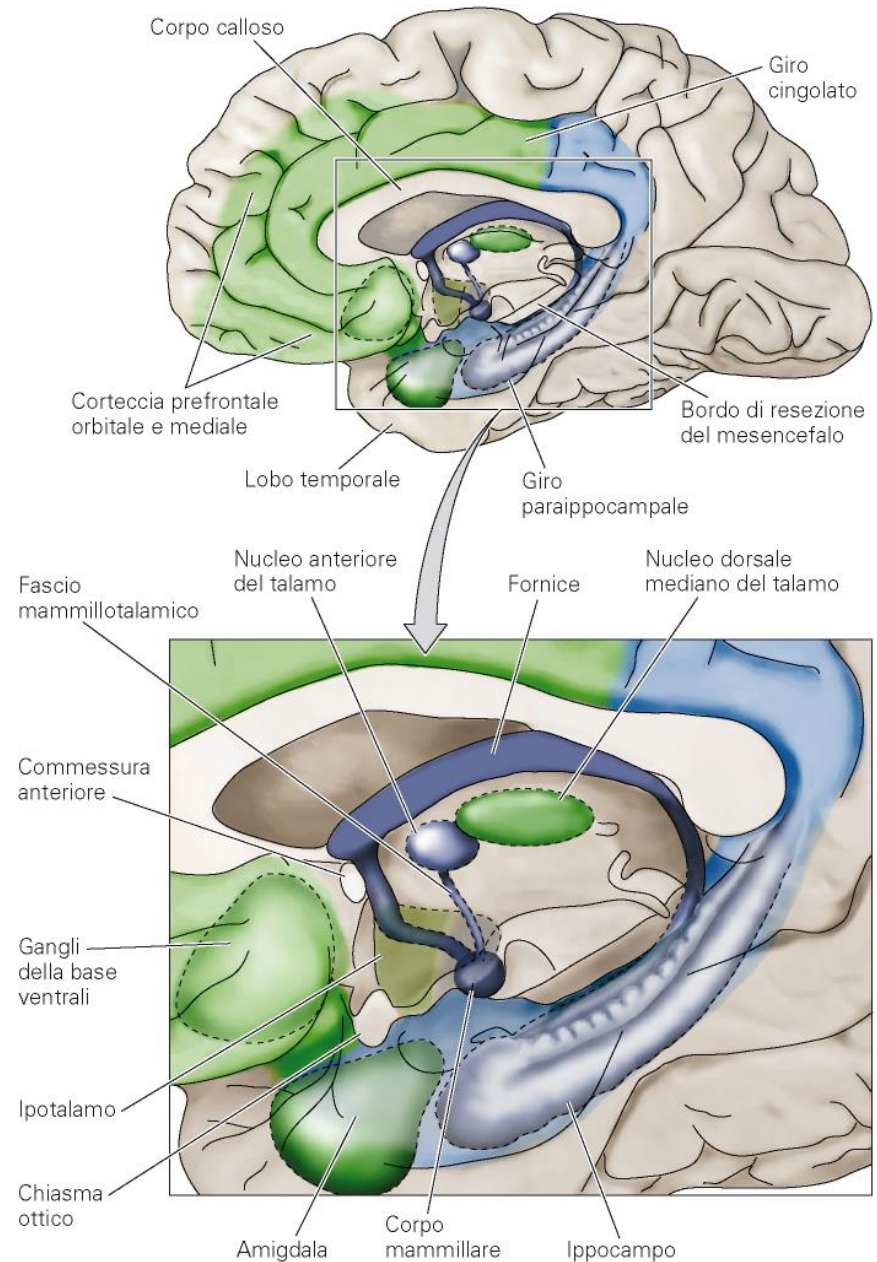


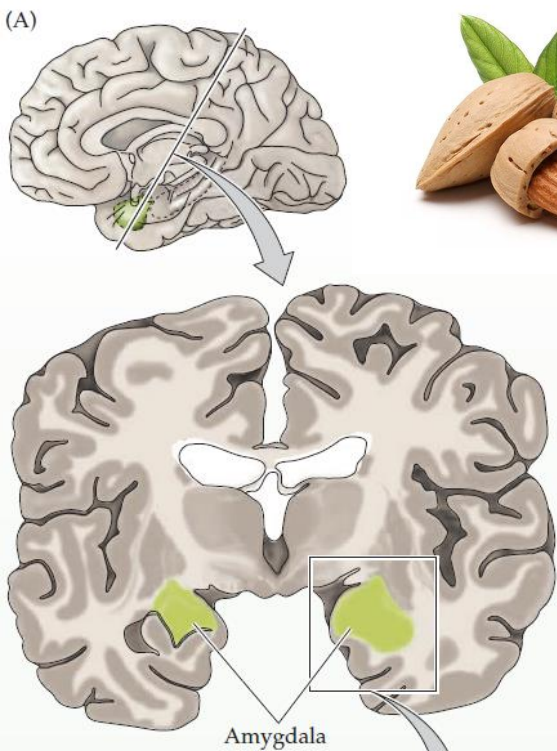
Il Sistema limbico comprende:

- **Amigdala**
- **Corteccia prefrontale orbitale e mediale**
- **Corteccia cingolata**
- **Giro paraippocampale**
- **Nucleo talamici**
- **Gangli della base ventrali**
(principalmente **Nucleus accumbens**)

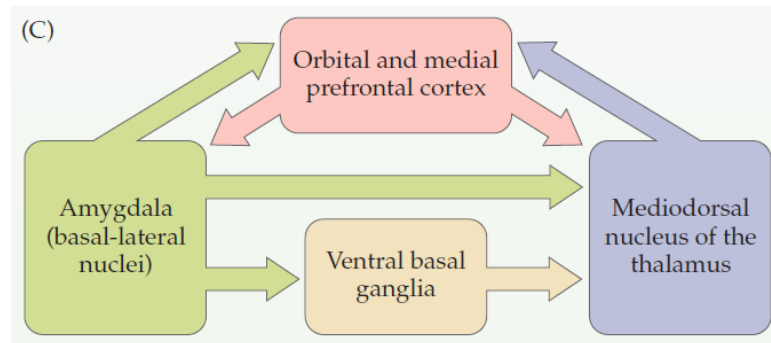
Strutture coinvolte nelle emozioni:

- **Amigdala**
Elaborazione delle emozioni (es. paura)
Espressione comportamentale ed autonoma
- **Corteccia prefrontale (orbitale/mediale)**
Regolazione e controllo delle risposte emotive
- **Corteccia cingolata**
Integrazione tra emozione, cognizione e risposta motoria
- **Talamo (nucleo mediodorsale)**
Trasmissione e integrazione delle informazioni emotive
- **Gangli della base (Nucleus accumbens)**
Motivazione e comportamenti guidati dalla ricompensa





Amigdala



Situata nel lobo temporale:

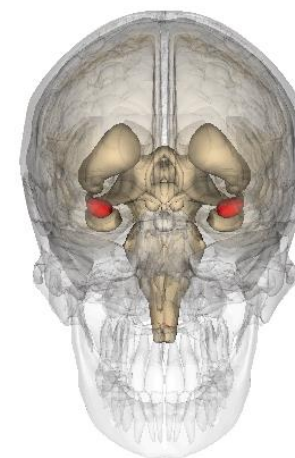
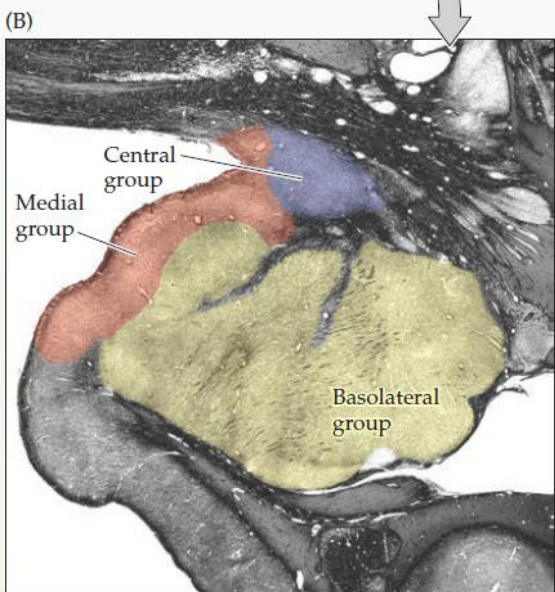
- posizione antero-mediale
- situata anteriormente all'ippocampo
- più sottoclei distinti

I **nuclei basolaterali** partecipano a un circuito "triangolare" con:

- **Nucleo mediodorsale del talamo**
- **Corteccia prefrontale orbitale e mediale**
- **Gangli della base ventrali**

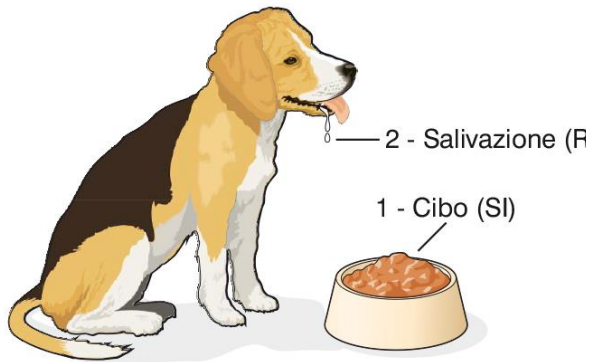
Significato funzionale. Integrazione tra:

- elaborazione emotiva
- decisioni e controllo cognitivo
- motivazione e comportamento





Condizionamento classico o pavloniano



a

Stimolo incondizionato

- Apprendimento di una nuova risposta tramite associazione ripetuta tra:
- uno **stimolo neutro** (campanello)
 - e uno **stimolo che evoca naturalmente una risposta** (cibo)

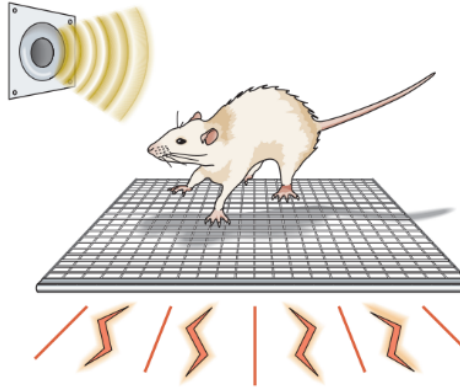
Stimolo incondizionato (SI; US) → cibo

Risposta incondizionata (RI; UR) → salivazione

Stimolo condizionato (SC; CS) → suono del campanello

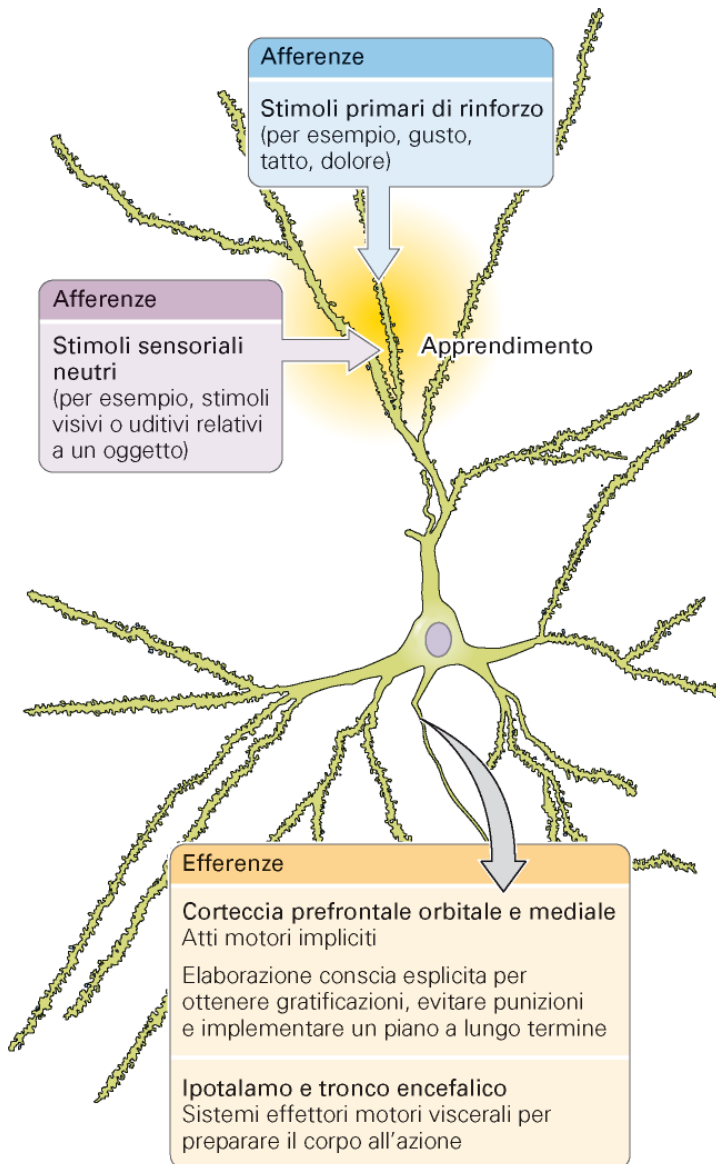
Risposta condizionata (RC; CR) → salivazione al suono

Pavlovian fear conditioning



- Il topo apprende un'associazione tra **US (shock)** e il **CS (suono)**. Un CS (suono) emotivamente neutro è presentato per diversi secondi e lo shock è dato nell'ultimo secondo del CS.
- Dopo diversi accoppiamenti, il solo suono provoca un congelamento difensivo (freezing) e cambiamenti nell'attività del SNA ed endocrino.
- I topi con amigdala danneggiata non riescono a imparare l'associazione tra CS e US e quindi non esprimono paura quando il CS è presentato da solo.
- Gli input sensoriali raggiungono l'amigdala dal talamo sia direttamente che indirettamente attraverso la corteccia.
- **Ma l'amigdala risponde al pericolo prima che la corteccia elabori 'consapevolmente' le informazioni → la risposta alla paura è avviata prima di provare consapevolmente paura.**

Modello di apprendimento associativo nell'amigdala



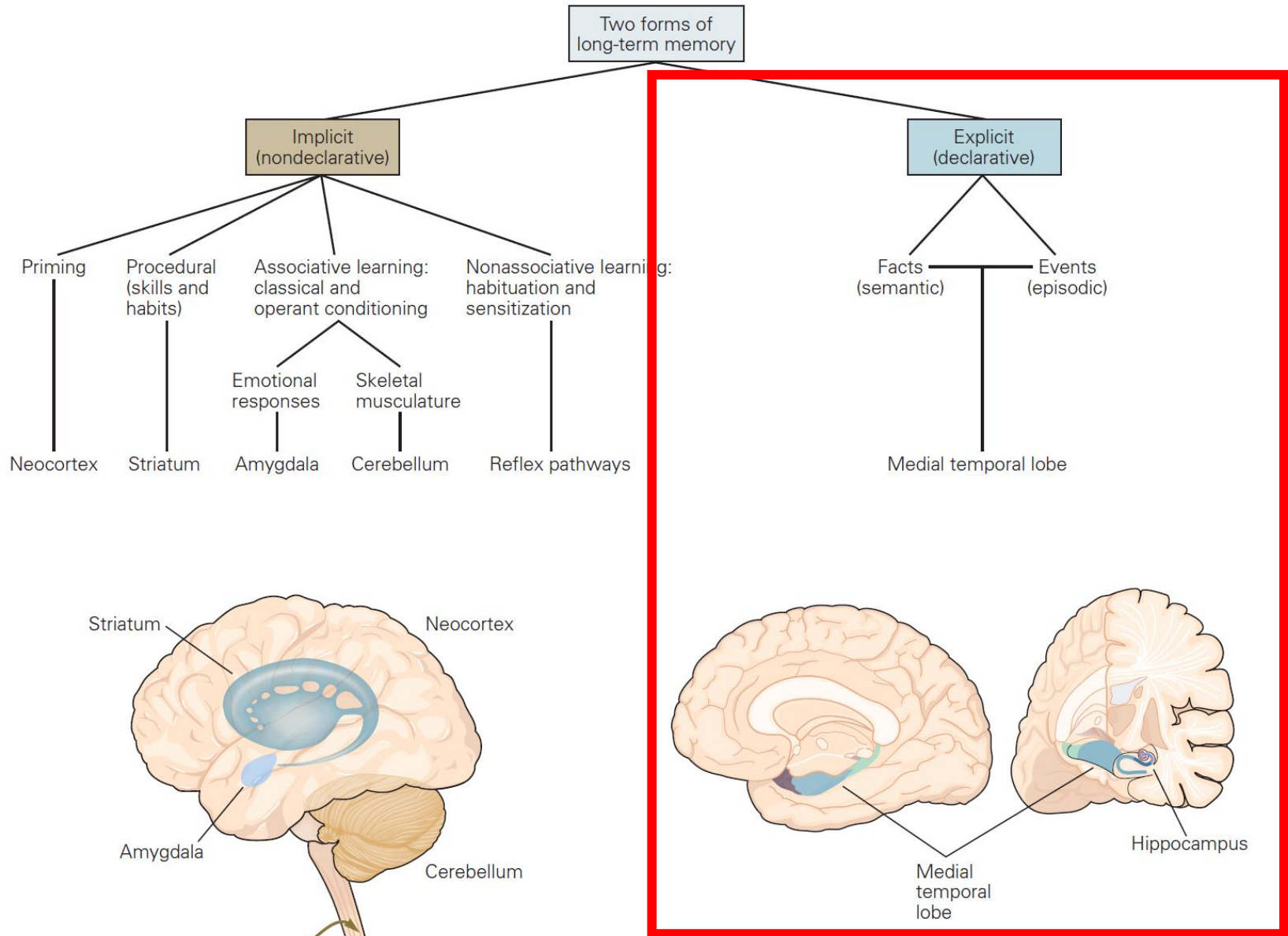
➤ **Input sensoriali neutri** (es. visivi, uditivi...) raggiungono i neuroni dell'amigdala.

Se coincidono con **stimoli primari di rinforzo** (es. reward o stimoli avversivi) si crea un'**associazione**

➤ **Meccanismo sinaptico:**

Co-attivazione di input neutri + input con valore emotivo → **rafforzamento delle connessioni sinaptiche** per lo stimolo neutro → lo stimolo neutro acquisisce **significato emotivo**

Forms of memory and their localization in the brain



Plato's Wax Tablet Theory of Memory

- The idea that memory depends on **physical traces in the brain** dates back, at least, to Plato (427-347 BC)

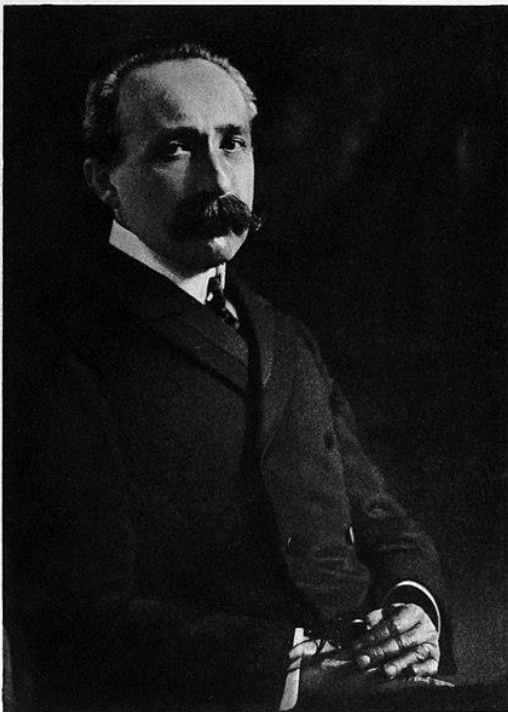


In the *Theaetetus*, Socrates compares memory to **a wax tablet** that retains impressions of experience:

“There exists in the mind of man a block of wax, which is of different sizes in different men; harder, moister, and having more or less of purity in one than another, and in some of an intermediate quality. Let us say that this tablet is a gift of Memory, the mother of the Muses, and that when we wish to remember anything which we have seen, or heard, or thought in our own minds, we hold the wax to the perceptions and thoughts, and in that receive the impression of them as from the seal of a ring; and that we remember and know what is imprinted as long as the image lasts; but when the image is effaced or cannot be taken, then we forget and do not know.”

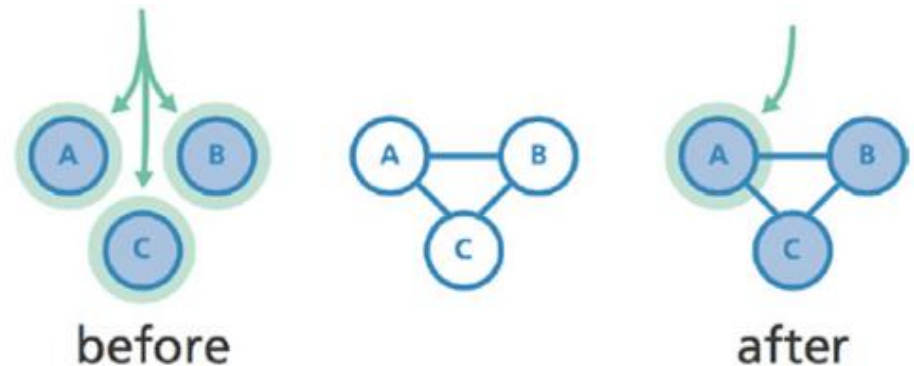
Richard Semon and the Concept of the **Engram**

- **Richard Semon:** German zoologist who proposed a **physical theory of memory** (1904, 1909; Eng. 1921)
- Introduced the term **engram**: a lasting physical modification in nervous tissue caused by experience
- His ideas were largely ignored until the 1970s-1980s



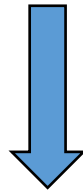
‘Engram’ is roughly equivalent to ‘memory trace’

Learning activates a small ensemble of neurons, inducing in these cells persistent physical/chemical changes (**memory storage**). Reactivation of these cells by relevant (partial) recall cues results in retrieval of the specific memory (**memory retrieval**).



Karl Lashley and the Search for the Engram

- Lashley, an American psychologist, pioneered a systematic search for the engram by lesioning different cortical areas in rats trained to run mazes
- He found that memory impairment increased with lesion size, not with lesion location

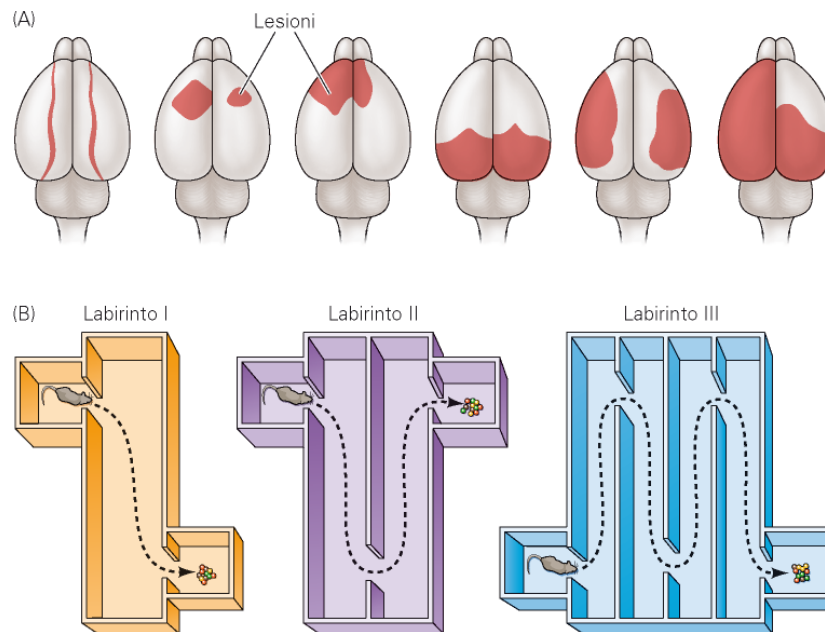


- Concluded that maze-learning memories are distributed across the cortex, rather than localized
- **Mass Action Principle** (*Lashley, 1950*)



Revisiting Lashley's Conclusions

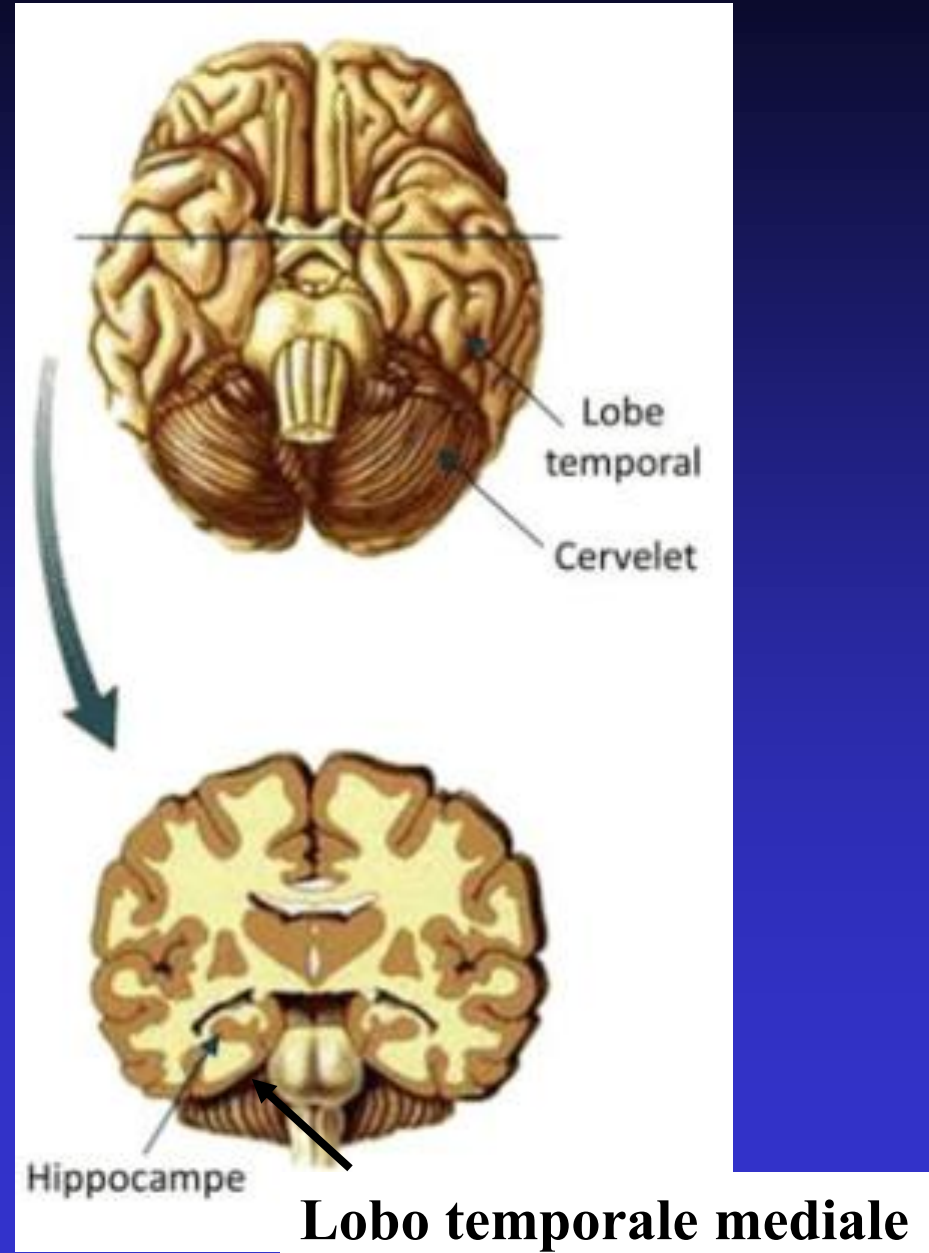
- Lashley proposed that engram cells for a specific memory were widely and indiscriminately distributed across the cortex
- Later studies did not support this idea
- His failure likely stemmed from using complex maze tasks that required multiple cortical regions
- **Lashley's extreme view was essentially wrong**



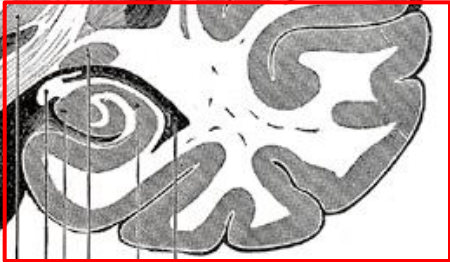
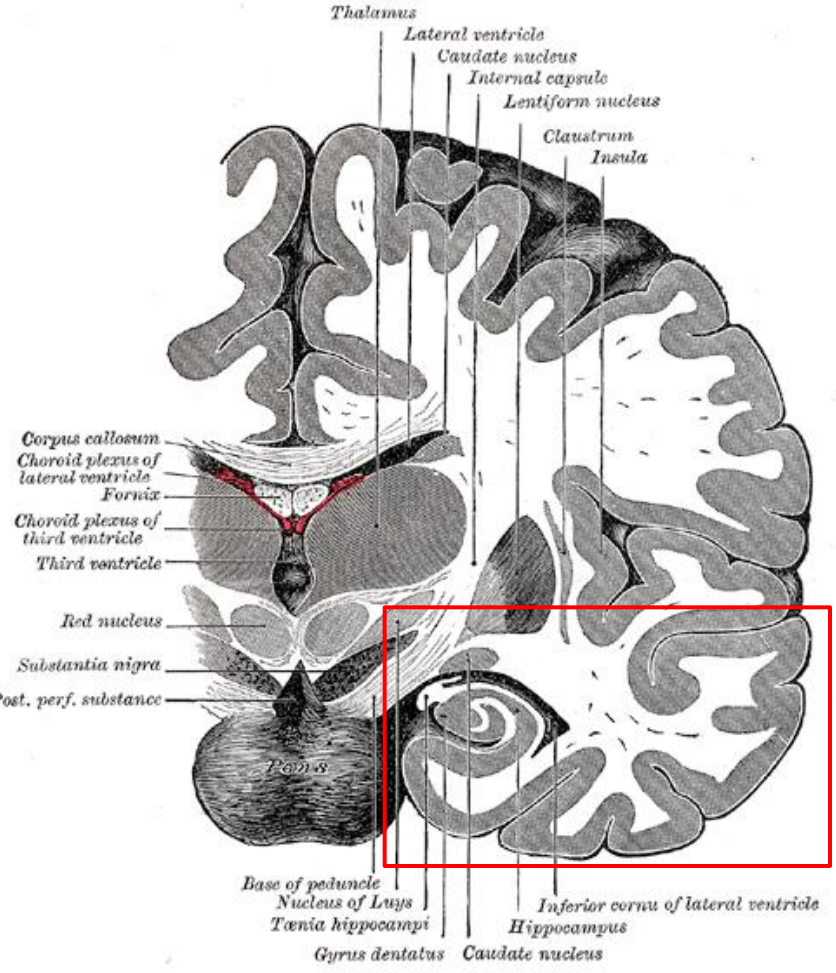
La memoria esplicita comporta l'intervento dell'ippocampo e del lobo temporale mediale



Ippocampo

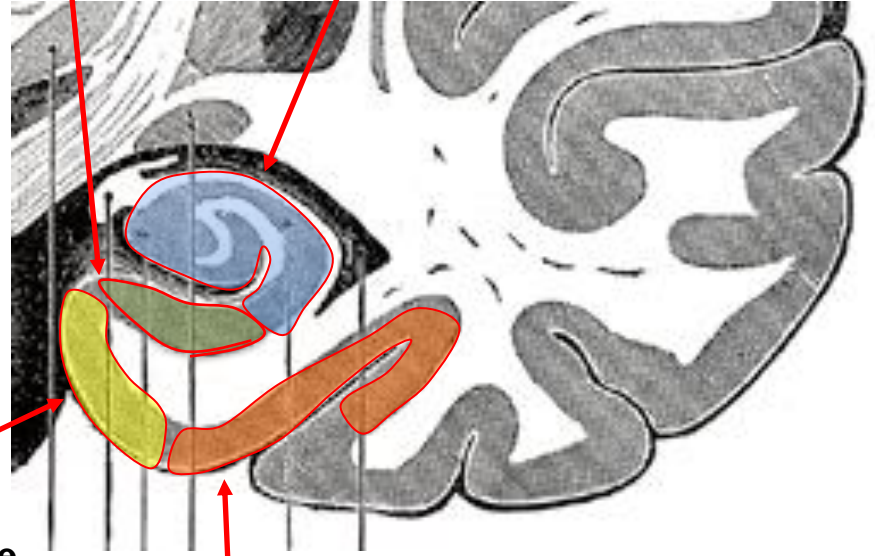


Ippocampo e corteccia temporale mediale



Subicolo

Ippocampo

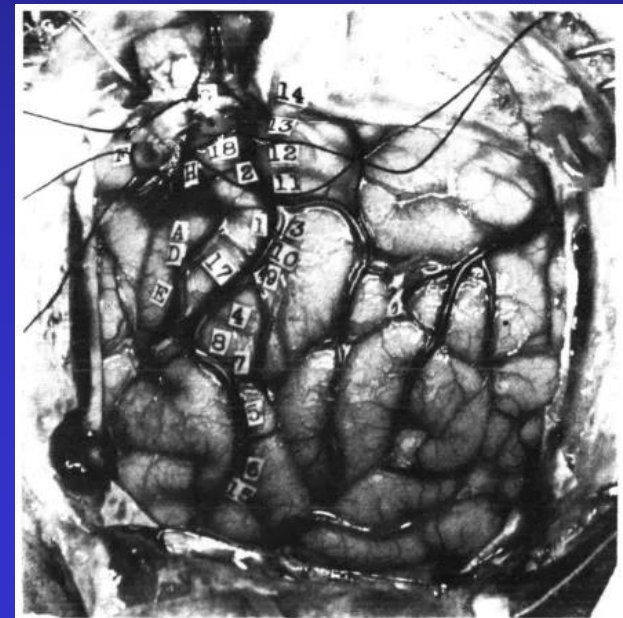
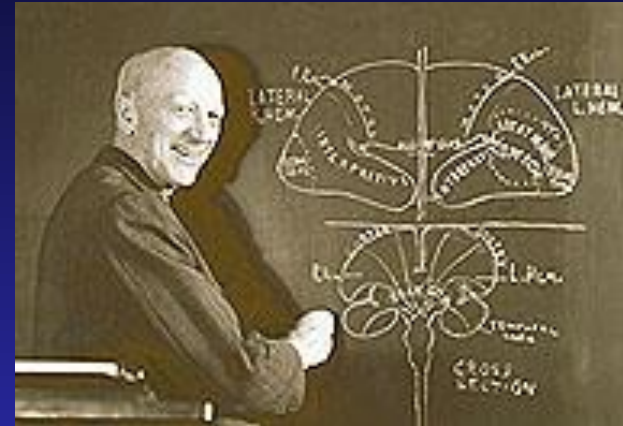


Corteccia entorinale

Corteccia peririnale

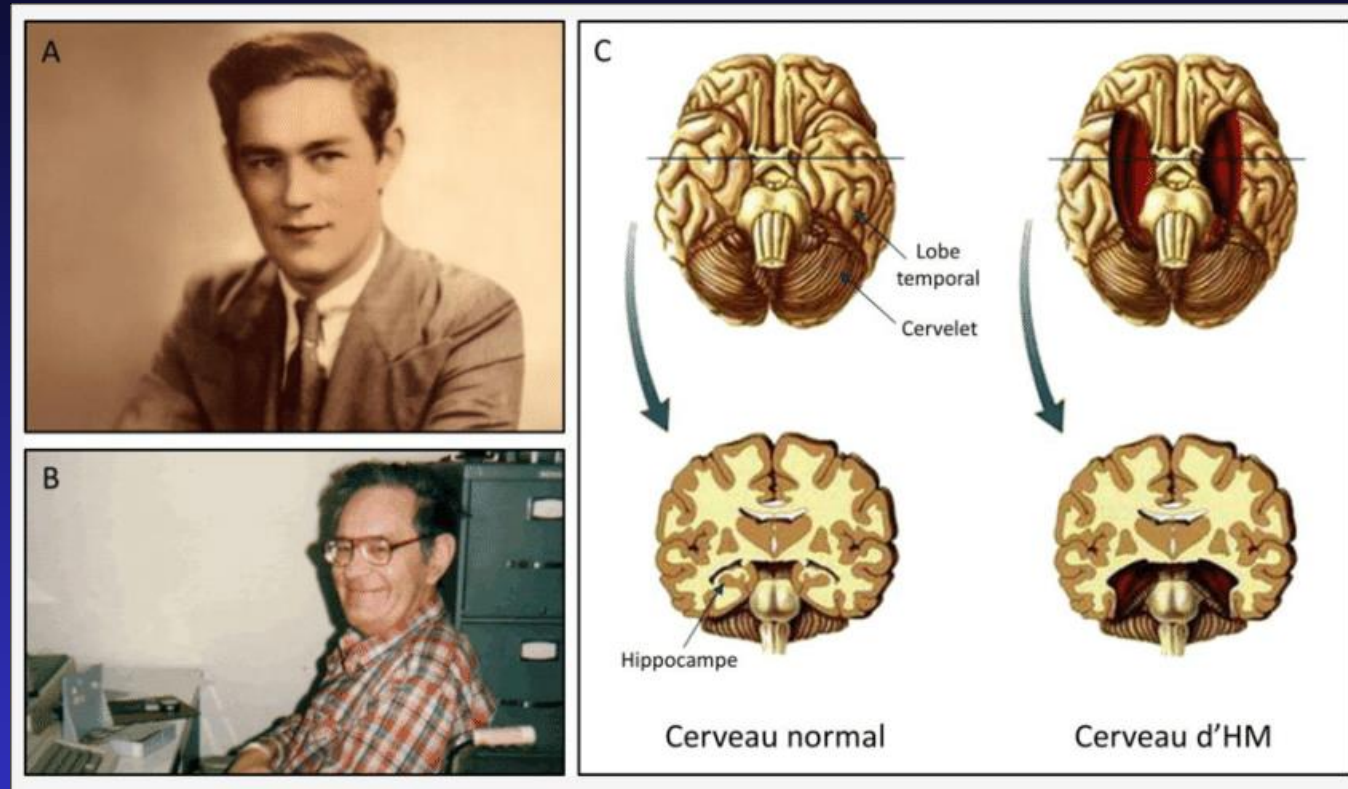
Explicit memory requires the medial temporal lobe and the hippocampus

- The neurosurgeon **Wilder Penfield** was the first to demonstrate, in the 1940s, that human memory is localized in particular regions of the brain
- In ≥ 1000 awake patients, he introduced electrodes and stimulated different areas of the cortex. Only when stimulating the **temporal lobe**, he evoked, in 8% of patients, **a memory**: the patient described a coherent memory of a previous experience
- This study provides **gain-of-function** or **sufficiency** evidence that the temporal lobe harbors a biological locus for episodic memory



Declarative memory:

the startling case of Henry Molaison (H.M.)

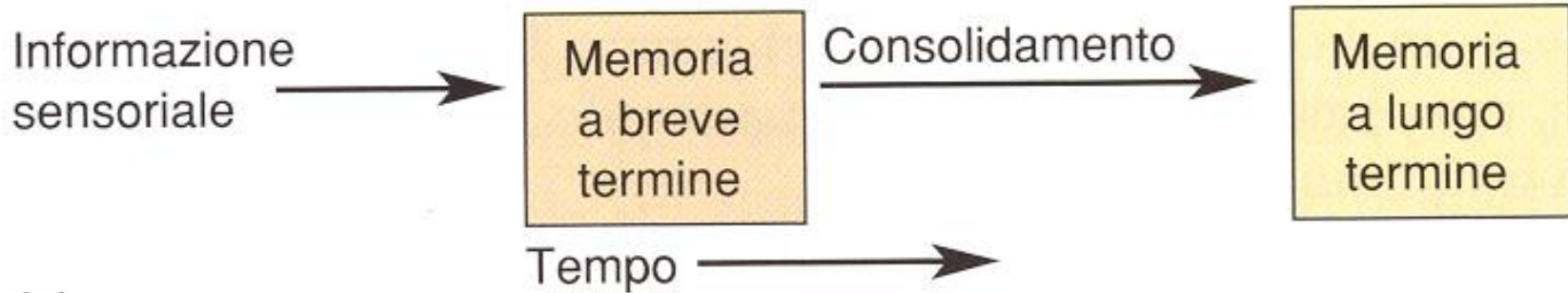


- In the early 1950s Brenda Milner studied the case of **H.M.**, who, after undergoing removal of the medial portion of the **temporal lobe** (including the hippocampus) from both hemispheres because of refractory epilepsy, presented a dramatic memory deficit:
- **Complete inability to form new long-term memory traces; however, IQ, speech and memory related to experiences prior to surgery remained unaffected**

Declarative memory:

the startling case of Henry Molaison (H.M.)

- Ablation of the medial temporal lobes (and the hippocampi) eliminated the ability to **transfer learned new information from short-term memory (seconds, few minutes) to long-term memory (days, years)**

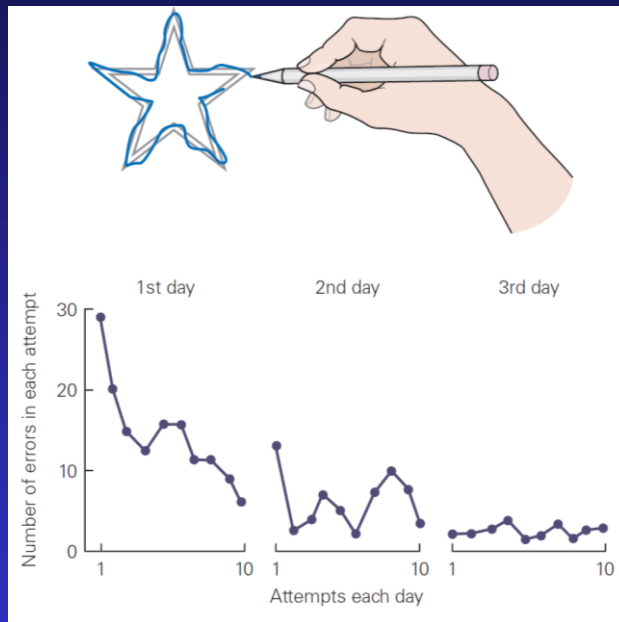


- This study provides **loss-of-function** or **necessity** evidence that the temporal lobe is required for episodic memory.

Declarative memory:

the startling case of Henry Molaison (H.M.)

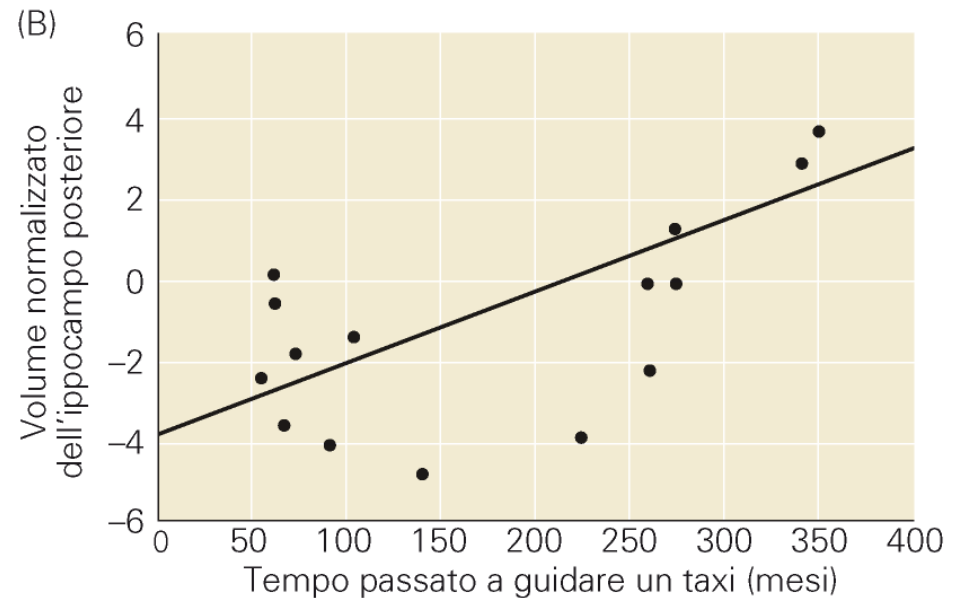
HM could learn motor skills in a normal way



- The medial temporal lobe (with the hippocampi) is involved in the transfer of memory from short- to long-term only for those tasks that require the recognition of faces, things, places (explicit memory) while it is not involved in memory related to motor skills (implicit memory)

Il caso dei tassisti di Londra

- Le dimensioni dell'ippocampo posteriore (dorsale) sono correlate positivamente con il tempo passato a guidare il taxi
 - l'ippocampo posteriore è importante per la memoria di informazioni spaziali

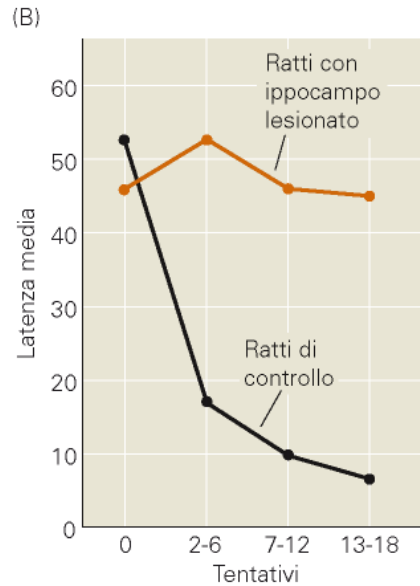
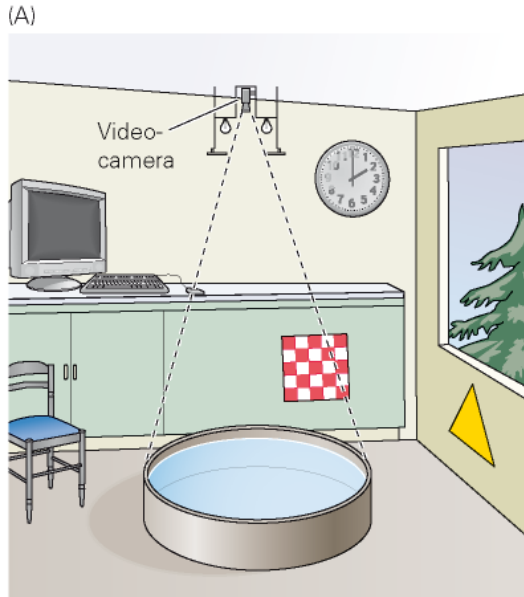


Memoria \leftrightarrow Plasticità sinaptica

- L'apprendimento e la formazione della memoria dipendono dalla capacità dei neuroni di **modulare l'efficacia della trasmissione sinaptica**
- **Plasticità sinaptica:**
 - Modificazioni **funzionali e strutturali** delle sinapsi
 - Indotte dall'**attività neuronale**
 - La necessità di una coincidenza tra attività pre- e post-sinaptica fu proposta da **Donald Hebb** '**neurons that fire together wire together**' (*The organization of behaviour*; 1949).
 - **Long-term potentiation (LTP)** e **long-term depression (LTD)** come principali meccanismi cellulari

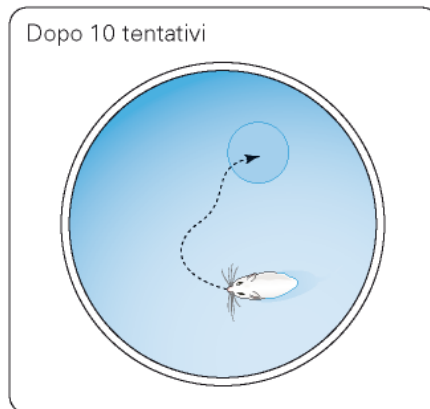
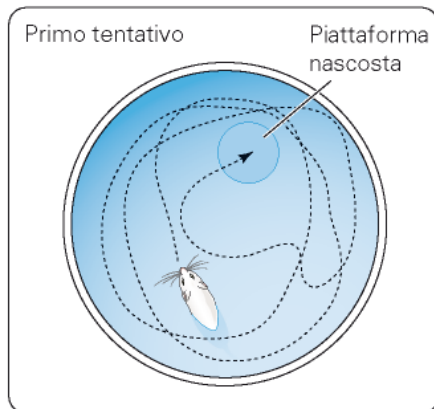


Memoria 'dichiarativa' nei roditori

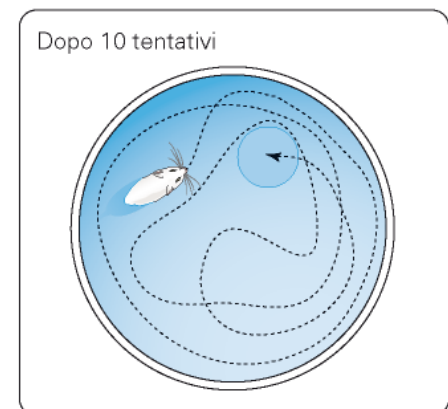
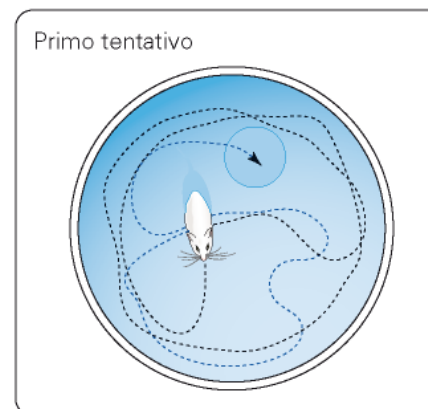


➤ L'ippocampo e il lobo temporale mediale sono importanti per codificare e consolidare ricordi di eventi e oggetti nel tempo e nello spazio

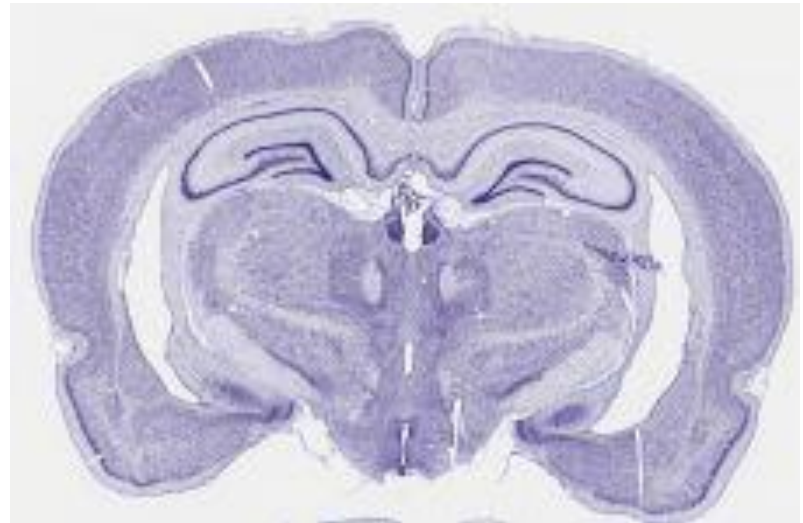
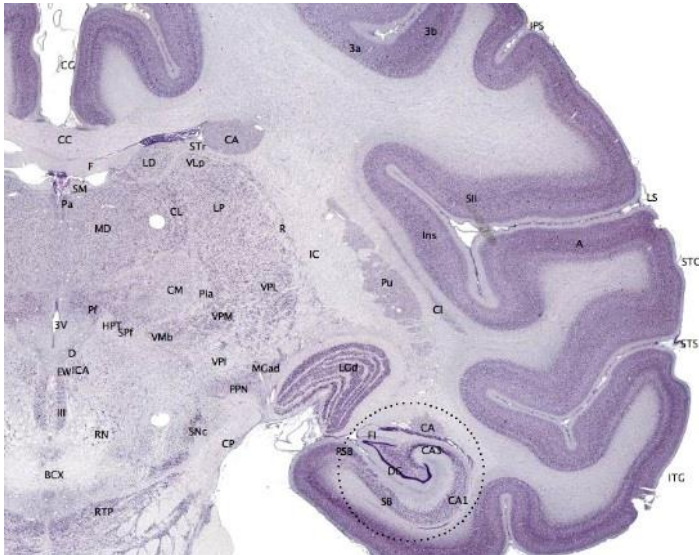
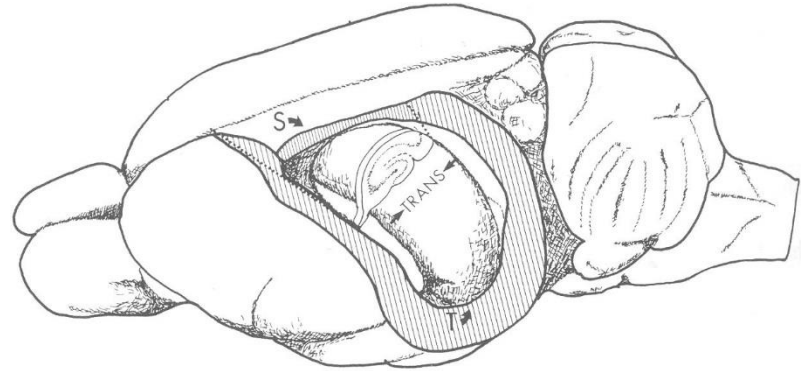
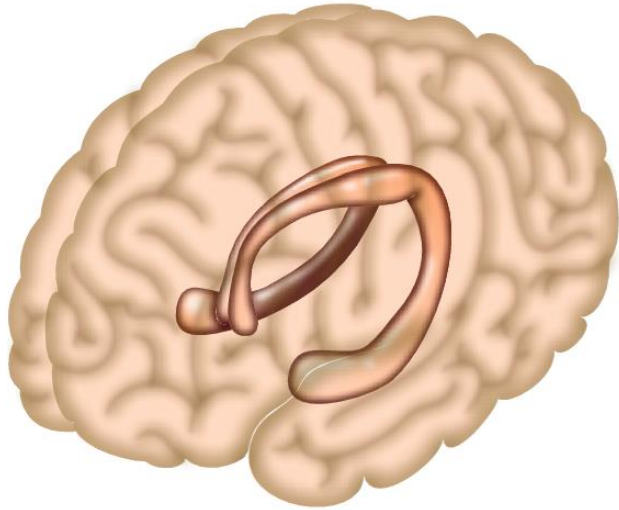
(C) Ratto di controllo



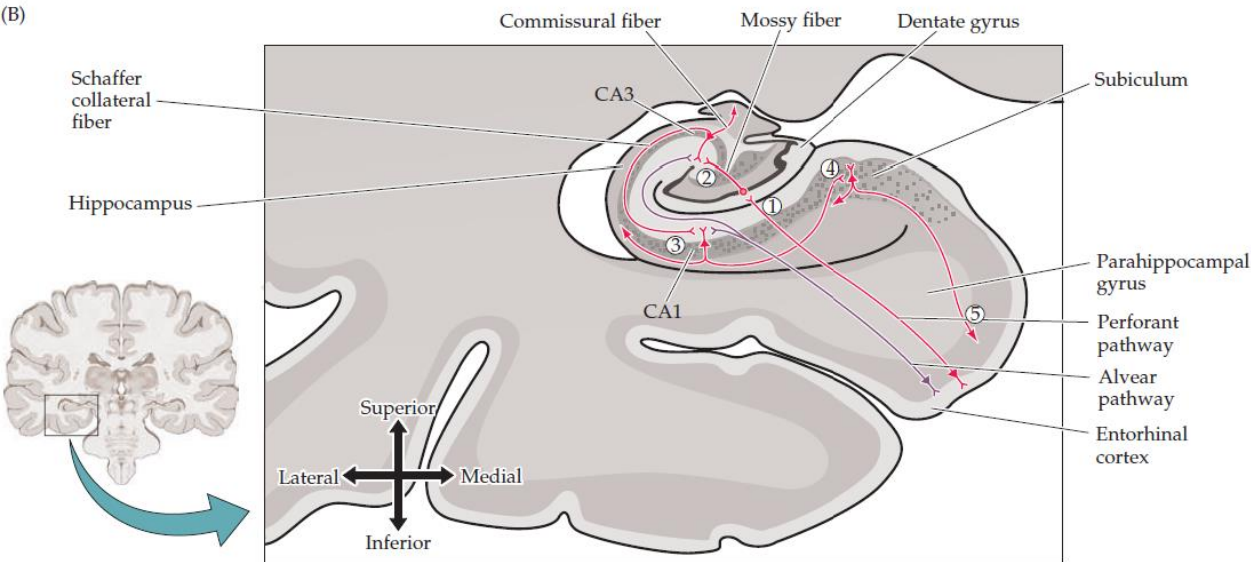
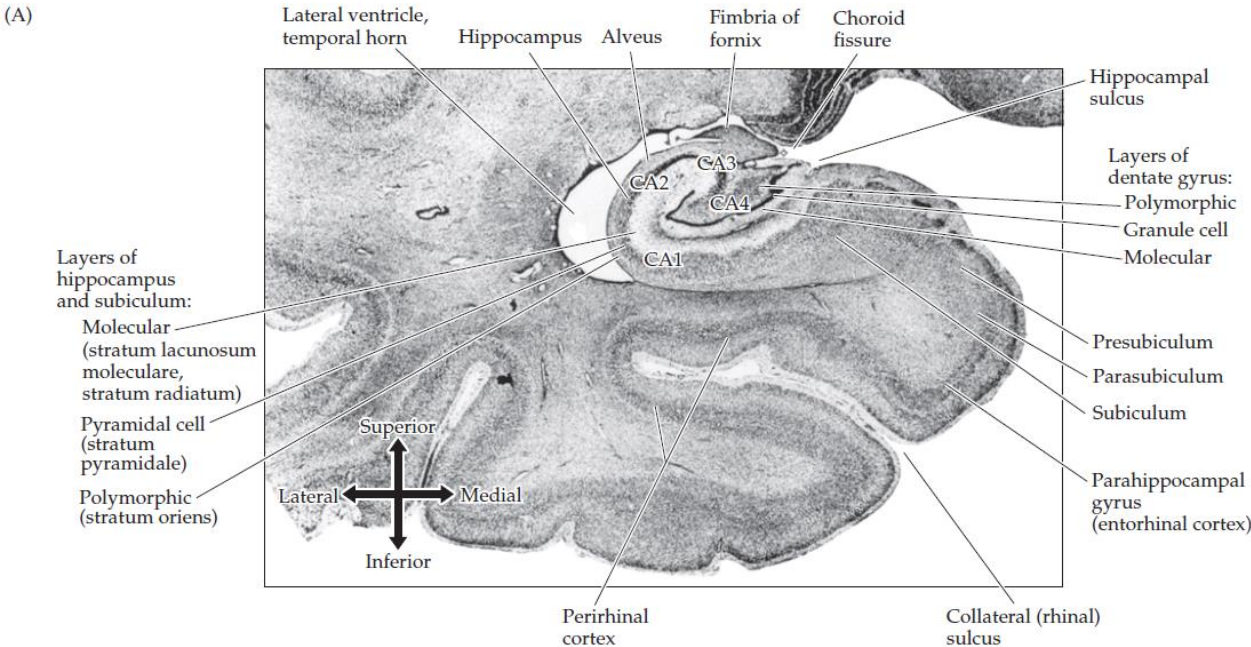
(D) Ratto con ippocampo lesionato



Ippocampo nei primati

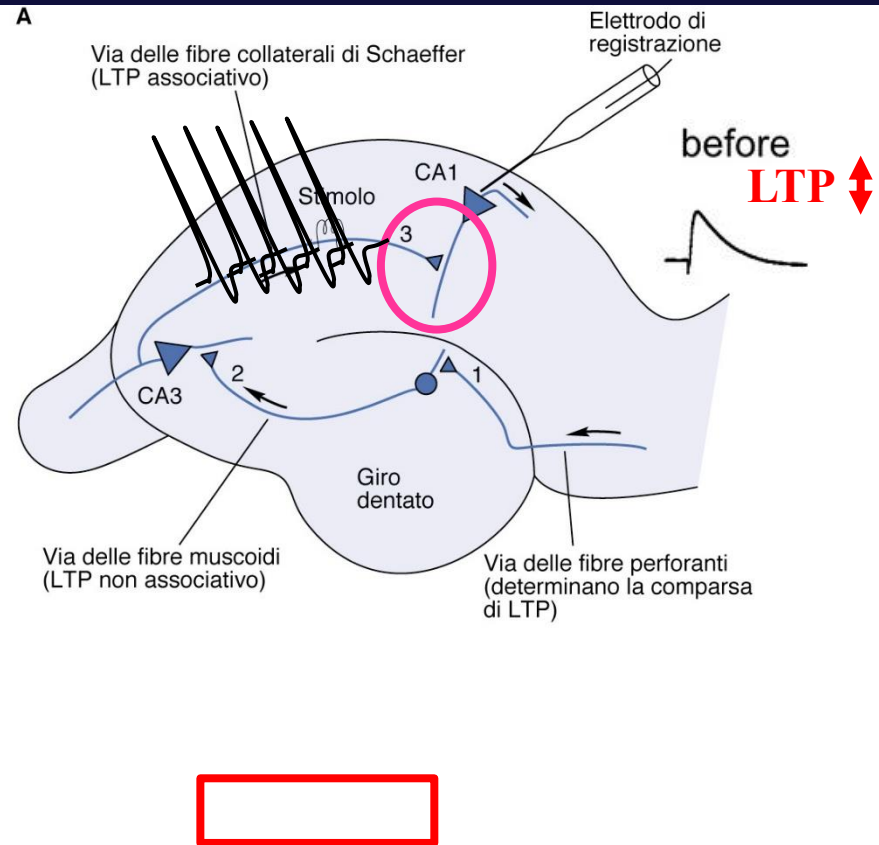
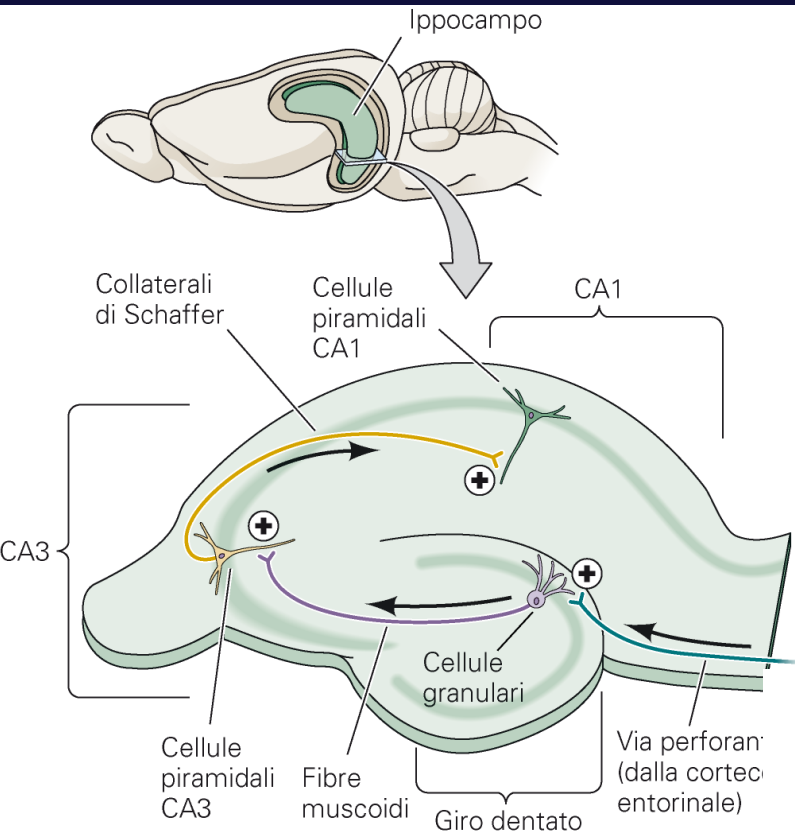


Connessioni ippocampali



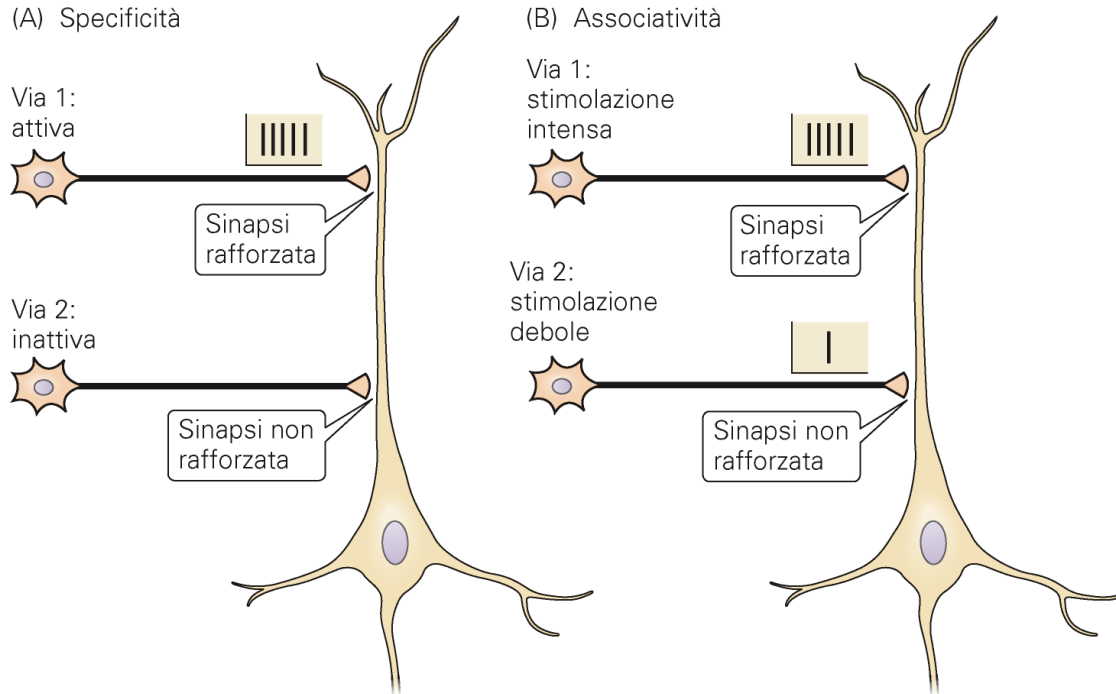
PLASTICITÀ SINAPTICA:

Long-term potentiation (LTP)



- Una stimolazione temporanea ad alta frequenza (tetanica; per simulare un utilizzo elevato del circuito) induce un aumento a lungo termine della trasmissione sinaptica (LTP)

Proprietà dell'LTP



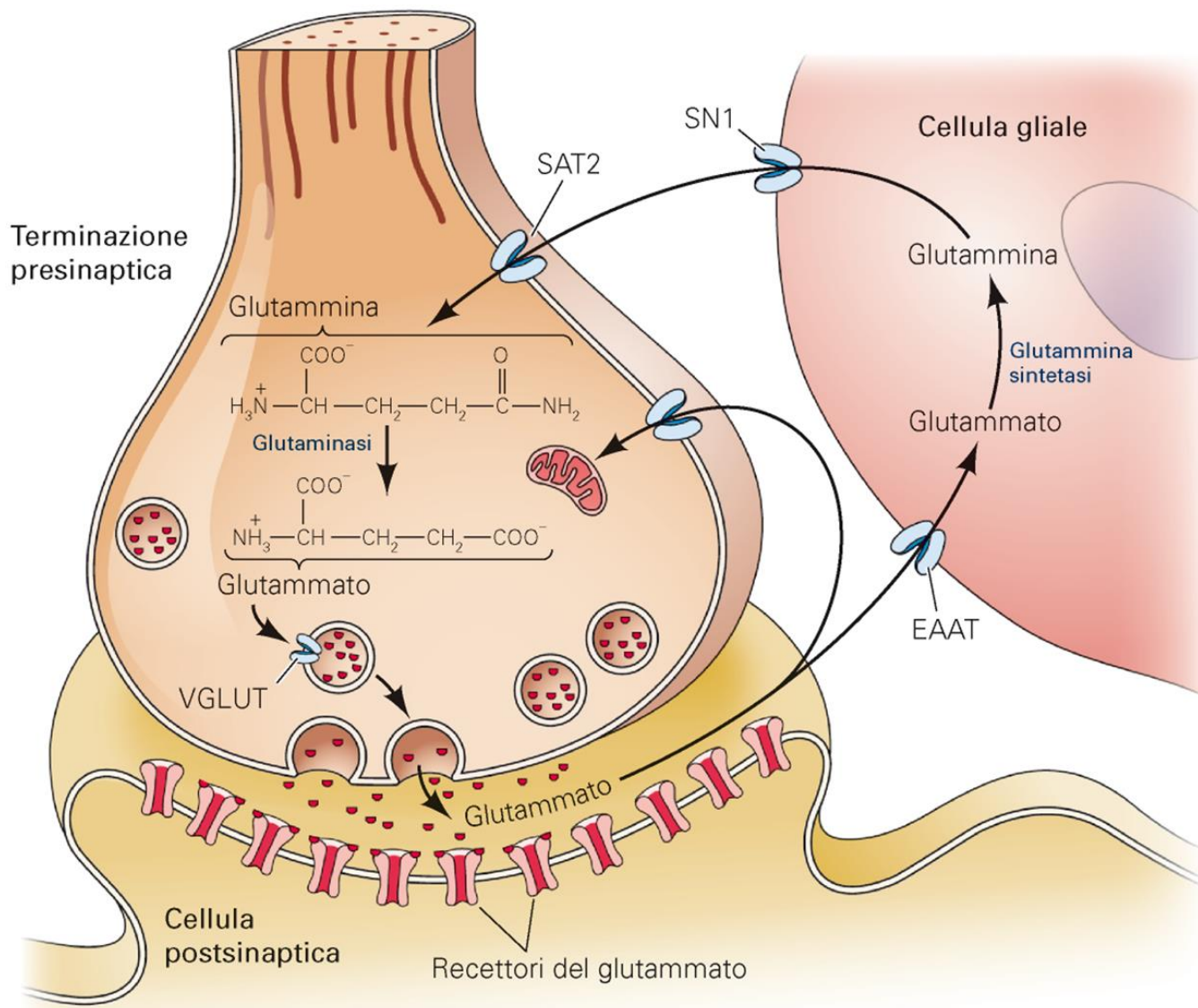
➤ Specificità

- LTP è limitata alle **sinapsi attivate**
Le sinapsi inattive **non vengono potenziate**
- Permette la **codifica selettiva dell'informazione**
Coerente con il coinvolgimento nella memoria

➤ Associatività

- Una stimolazione debole **non induce LTP da sola**
- Se associata a una stimolazione forte simultanea → **entrambe le sinapsi vengono potenziate**
Base cellulare dell'apprendimento associativo (es. condizionamento pavloviano)

Il glutammato è il principale NT eccitatorio del sistema nervoso centrale



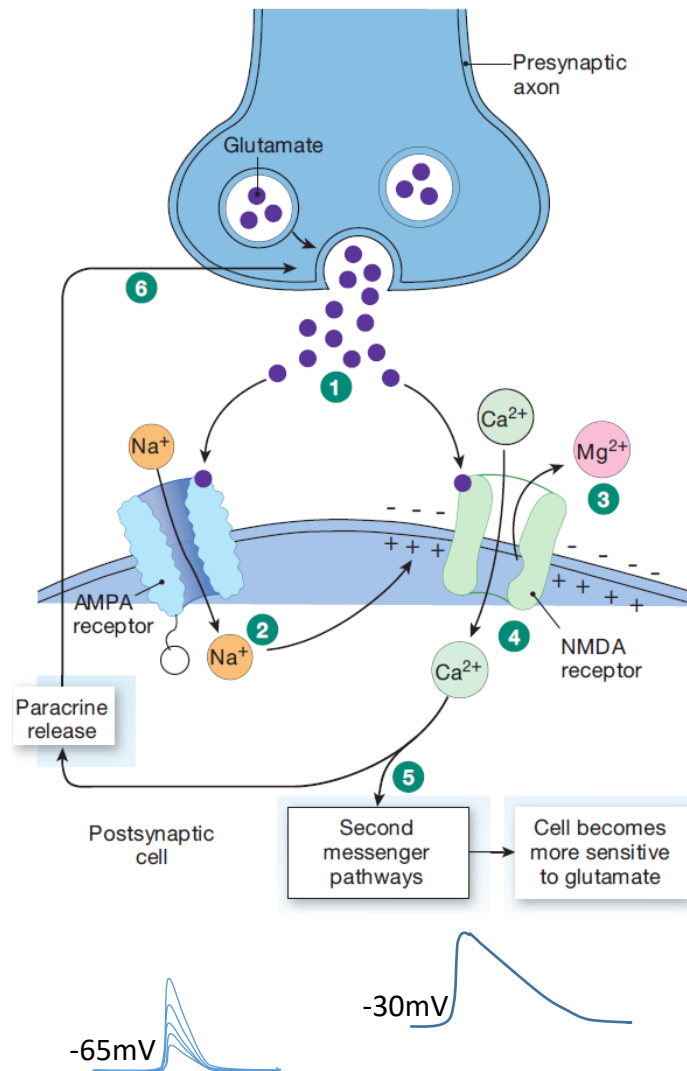
Recettori ionotropici

Glutammato

Recettore	nACh	AMPA	NMDA	GABA	Glicina
Subunità (combinazione di 4 o 5 subunità richieste per ogni tipo di recettore)	α_{1-10}	GluA1	GluN1	α_{1-6}	α_{1-6}
	β_{1-4}	GluA3	GluN2A	β_{1-3}	β
	γ	GluA3	GluN2B	γ_{1-3}	
	δ	GluA4	GluN2C	δ	
	ϵ		GluN2D	ϵ	
			GluN3A	θ	
			GluN3B	η	
				ρ_{1-3}	

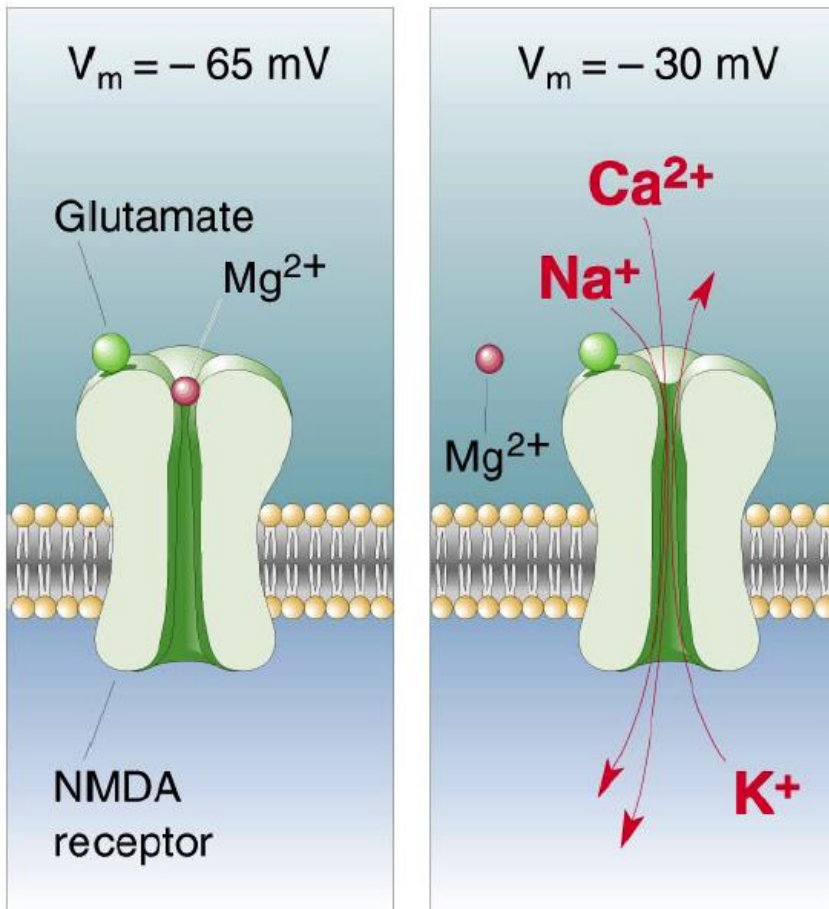
Recettori ionotropici AMPA e NMDA

- I recettori **AMPA** sono i principali recettori per il NT eccitatorio glutammato
- Risposte depolarizzazioni ampie e rapide
- In molte sinapsi i recettori AMPA sono affiancati dai recettori inotropici **NMDA**
- Permeabili anche a **Ca²⁺**
- **Bloccati dal Mg²⁺** quando la membrana è **iperpolarizzata**
- **Importanti per la plasticità sinaptica**



- 1 Glutamate binds to AMPA and NMDA channels.
- 2 Net Na⁺ entry through AMPA channels depolarizes the postsynaptic cell.
- 3 Depolarization ejects Mg²⁺ from NMDA receptor-channel and opens channel.
- 4 Ca²⁺ enters cytoplasm through NMDA channel.
- 5 Ca²⁺ activates second messenger pathways.
- 6 Paracrine from postsynaptic cell enhances glutamate release.

Recettori NMDA: proprietà chiave

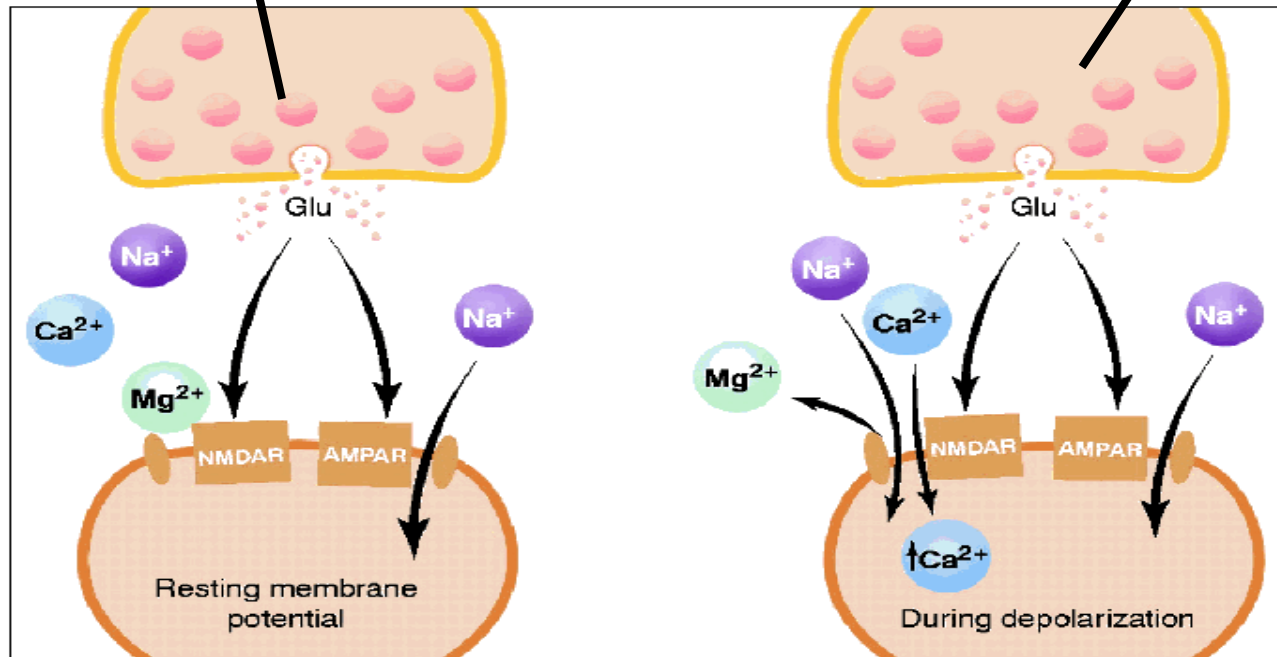


- **Attivati dal glutammato**
→ segnala attività presinaptica
- **Voltaggio-dipendenti (blocco Mg^{2+})**
→ sensibili all'attività postsinaptica
- **Permeabili al Ca^{2+}**
→ trigger per plasticità sinaptica

LTP induction

NMDARs are blocked by Mg^{2+} at resting membrane potential

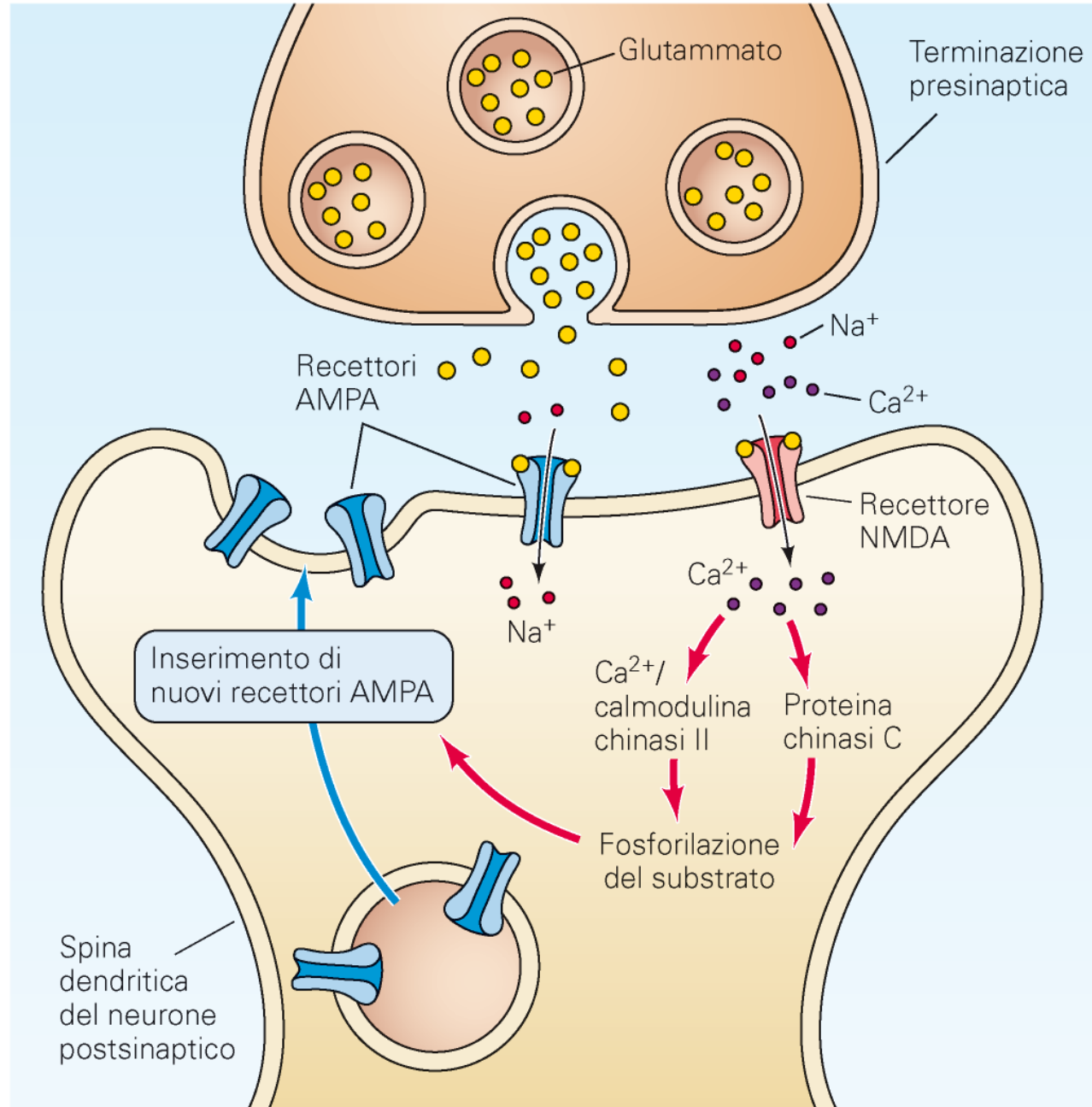
But the Mg^{2+} block is relieved by strong postsynaptic depolarization



Mechanisms for inducing LTP

- AMPARs: Na^+ influx \rightarrow baseline synaptic transmission
 - NMDARs: Ca^{2+} influx only if (large) postsynaptic depolarization relieves Mg^{2+} block
- \rightarrow **coincidence detection (pre + post activity)**

Espressione dell'LTP



Depolarizzazione postsinaptica



Apertura recettori NMDAR



Ingresso di Ca²⁺ nel neurone postsinaptico



Più recettori AMPAR sono inseriti in membrana



Sinapsi potenziata

Memoria ↔ LTP

- **LTP possiede diverse proprietà tali da far ritenere questo fenomeno un possibile meccanismo molecolare alla base della memoria**
- LTP richiede una attività pre- e post sinaptica coincidente (grazie ai **recettori NMDA** che agiscono come **rivelatori di coincidenza**: attivati dal glutammato rilasciato dal neurone pre e dalla depolarizzazione del neurone post)
- La necessità di una coincidenza tra attività pre- e post-sinaptica fu postulata per la prima volta da **Donald Hebb** nel 1949: '**neurons that fire together wire together**'

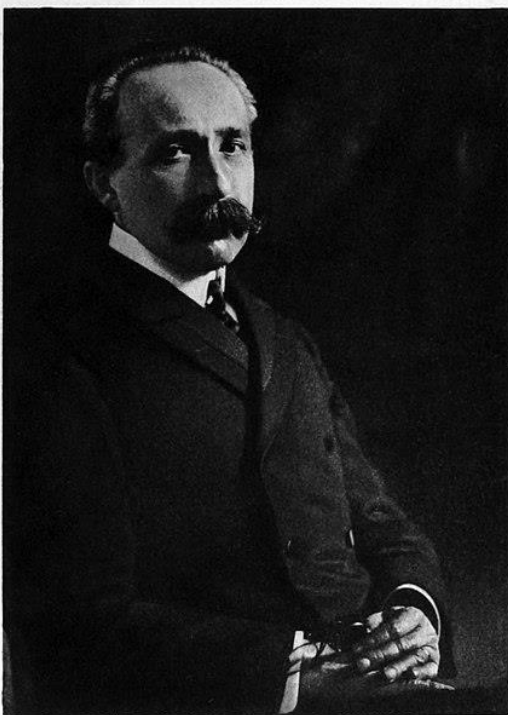


Conclusioni - Memoria & plasticità sinaptica

1. Esistono diverse forme di memoria: implicita e esplicita
2. La **memoria dichiarativa esplicita** comporta l'intervento dell'**ippocampo** e del **lobo temporale mediale**
3. **A livello cellulare**, la memoria si basa sulla **plasticità sinaptica**: la capacità dei neuroni di cambiare l'efficienza sinaptica (= l'efficienza con cui comunicano tra loro) a seguito di cambiamenti dell'attività dei neuroni pre- e postsinaptici
4. **Long-term potentiation (LTP)**: la forma meglio studiata di plasticità sinaptica: un aumento coincidente dell'attività elettrica pre- e postsinaptica aumenta l'efficienza sinaptica
5. **A livello molecolare**, LTP richiede **recettori NMDA** che si comportano come dei **rivelatori di coincidenza** dell'attività pre- e postsinaptica

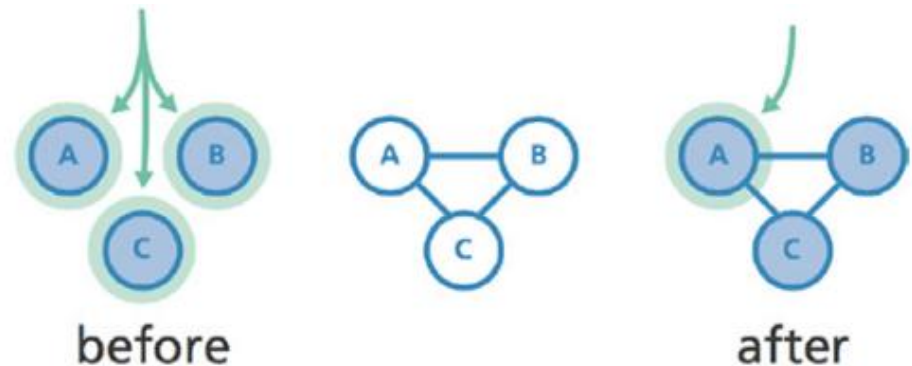
Richard Semon and the Concept of the **Engram**

- **Richard Semon:** German zoologist who proposed a **physical theory of memory** (1904, 1909; Eng. 1921)
- Introduced the term **engram**: a lasting physical modification in nervous tissue caused by experience
- His ideas were largely ignored until the 1970s-1980s



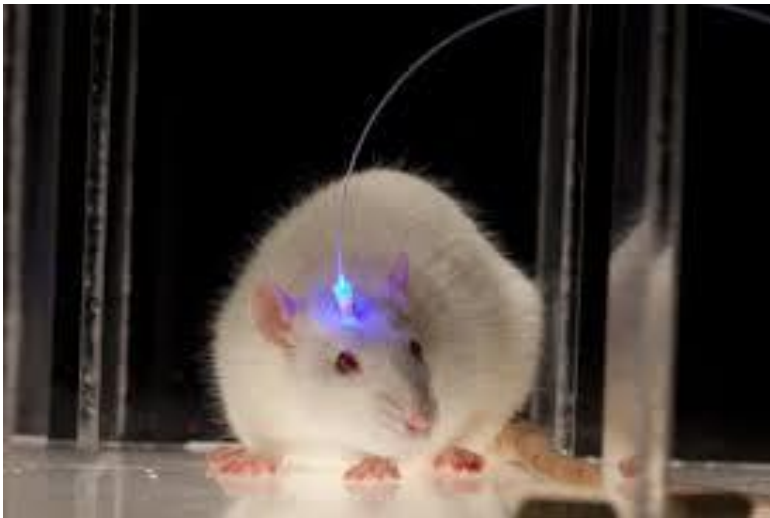
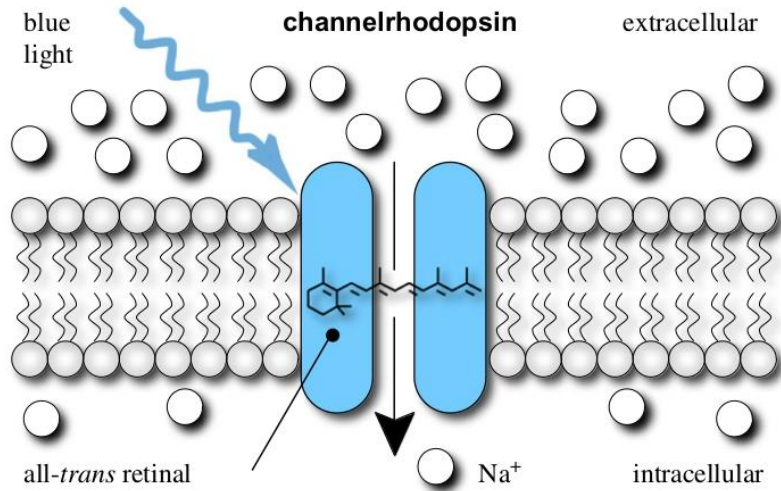
‘Engram’ is roughly equivalent to ‘memory trace’

Learning activates a small ensemble of neurons, inducing in these cells persistent physical/chemical changes (**memory storage**). Reactivation of these cells by relevant (partial) recall cues results in retrieval of the specific memory (**memory retrieval**).



How can we study the **memory engram?**

Optogenetics



**Channelrhodopsin:
un canale attivato
dalla luce**

Optogenetic activation of the amygdala hypothalamic circuit

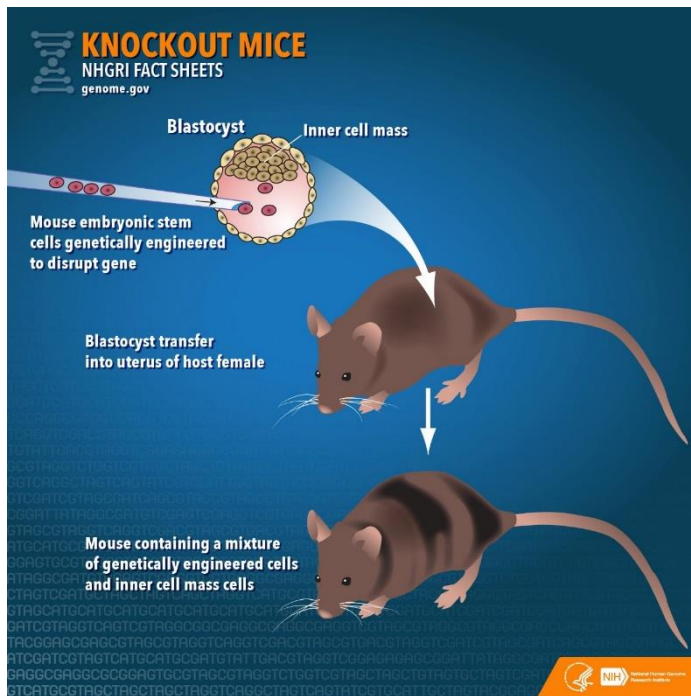




herygery.tumblr.com

Why we need optogenetics

Conceptually similar to knock out/down and over-expression experiments but the aim is to silence or activate neuronal populations rather than genes



creative biogene

Gene overexpression protocol

Tel: 1-631-626-9181 Fax: 1-631-614-7828
Email: info@creative-biogene.com
Website: <http://www.creative-biogene.com>

Optogenetic stimulation of a hippocampal engram activates fear memory recall

Xu Liu^{1*}, Steve Ramirez^{1*}, Petti T. Pang¹, Corey B. Puryear¹, Arvind Govindarajan¹, Karl Deisseroth² & Susumu Tonegawa¹

A specific memory is thought to be encoded by a sparse population of neurons^{1,2}. These neurons can be tagged during learning for subsequent identification³ and manipulation⁴⁻⁶. Moreover, their ablation or inactivation results in reduced memory expression, suggesting their necessity in mnemonic processes. However, the question of sufficiency remains: it is unclear whether it is possible to elicit the behavioural output of a specific memory by directly activating a population of neurons that was active during learning. Here we show in mice that optogenetic reactivation of hippocampal neurons activated during fear conditioning is sufficient to induce freezing behaviour. We labelled a population of hippocampal dentate gyrus neurons activated during fear learning with channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2)^{7,8} and later optically reactivated these neurons in a different context. The mice showed increased freezing only upon light stimulation, indicating light-induced fear memory recall. This freezing was not detected in non-fear-conditioned mice expressing ChR2 in a similar proportion of cells, nor in fear-conditioned mice with cells labelled by enhanced yellow fluorescent protein instead of ChR2. Finally, activation of cells labelled in a context not associated with fear did not evoke freezing in mice that were previously fear-conditioned in a different context, suggesting that light-induced fear memory recall is context-specific. Together, our findings indicate that activating a sparse but specific ensemble of hippocampal neurons that contribute to a memory engram is sufficient for the recall of that memory. Moreover, our experimental approach offers a general method of mapping cellular populations bearing memory engrams.



Susumu Tonegawa. Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1987, for his discovery of the genetic mechanism that produces antibody diversity.

TetTag mouse: activity-dependent neuron labeling

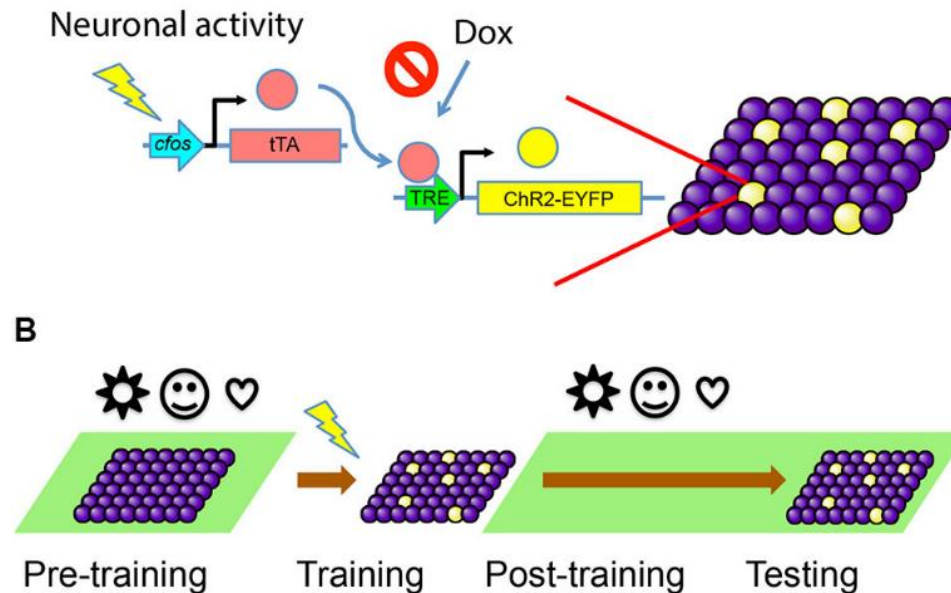
- Uses the **c-fos promoter** → active only in **recently activated neurons**
- Drives expression of **tTA (tetracycline transactivator)**

How the system works

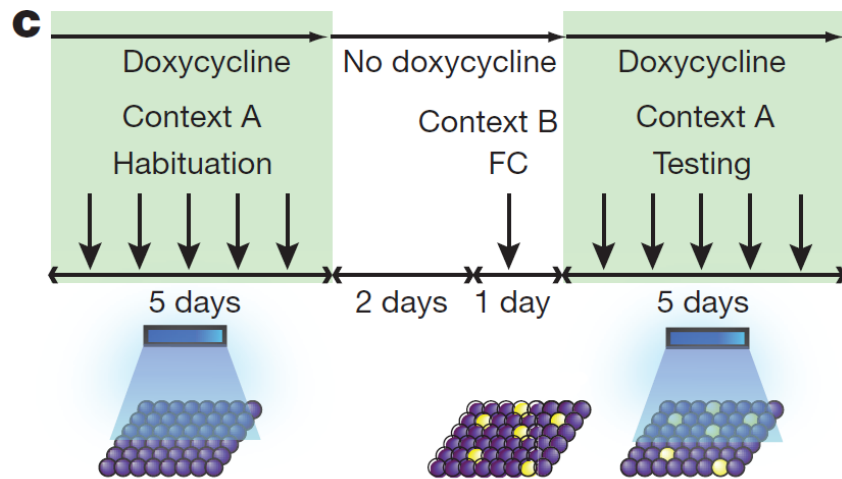
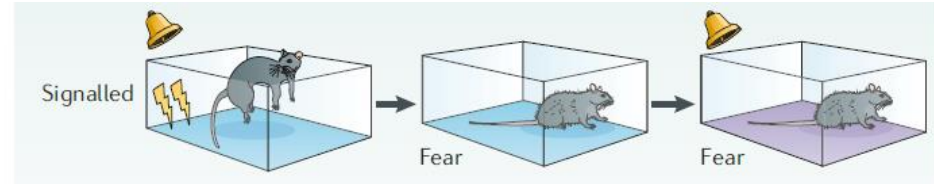
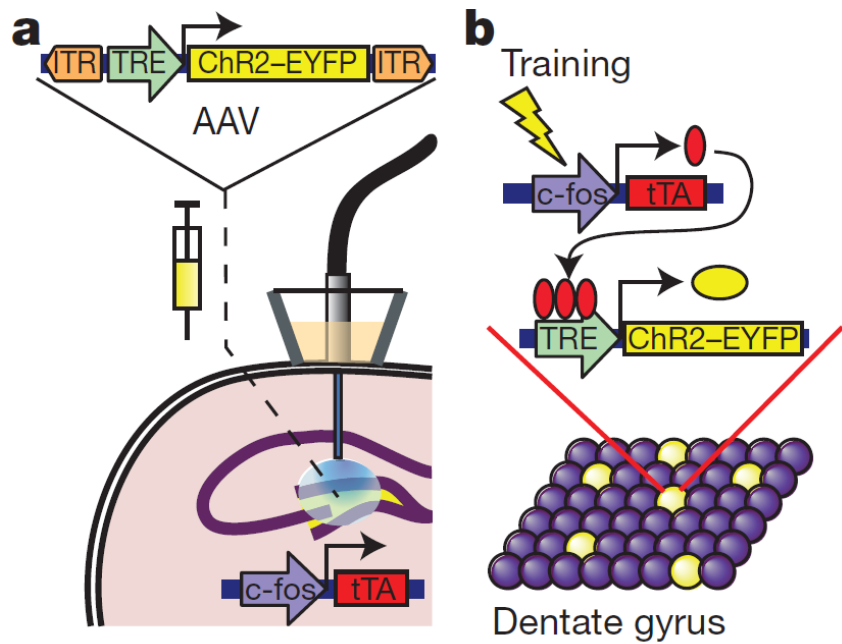
- **tTA binds TRE** → turns on **ChR2-EYFP expression**
- **ChR2-EYFP** allows:
 - visualization (EYFP)
 - optogenetic activation (ChR2)

Role of doxycycline (Dox)

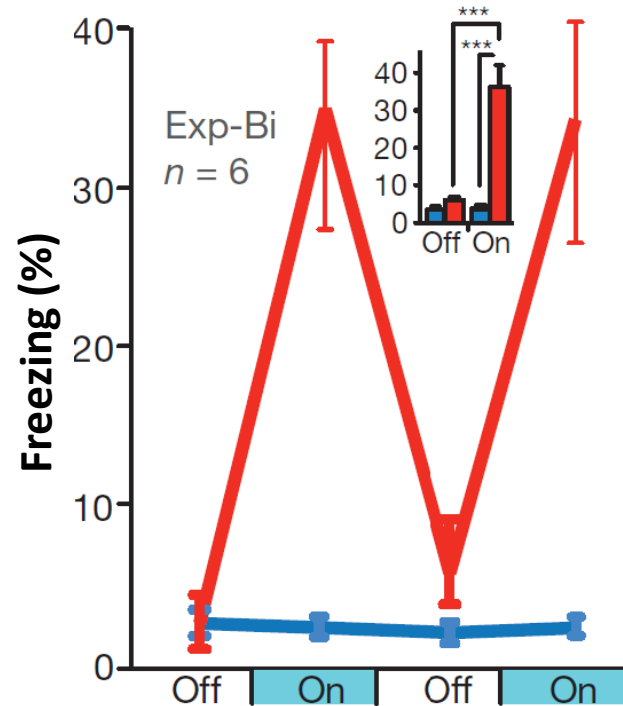
- **Dox ON (in food)** → blocks tTA → no labeling
 - **Dox OFF** → tTA active → neurons active in this window are **labeled**
- Removing Dox creates a **time window** to tag neurons that are active during a specific experience



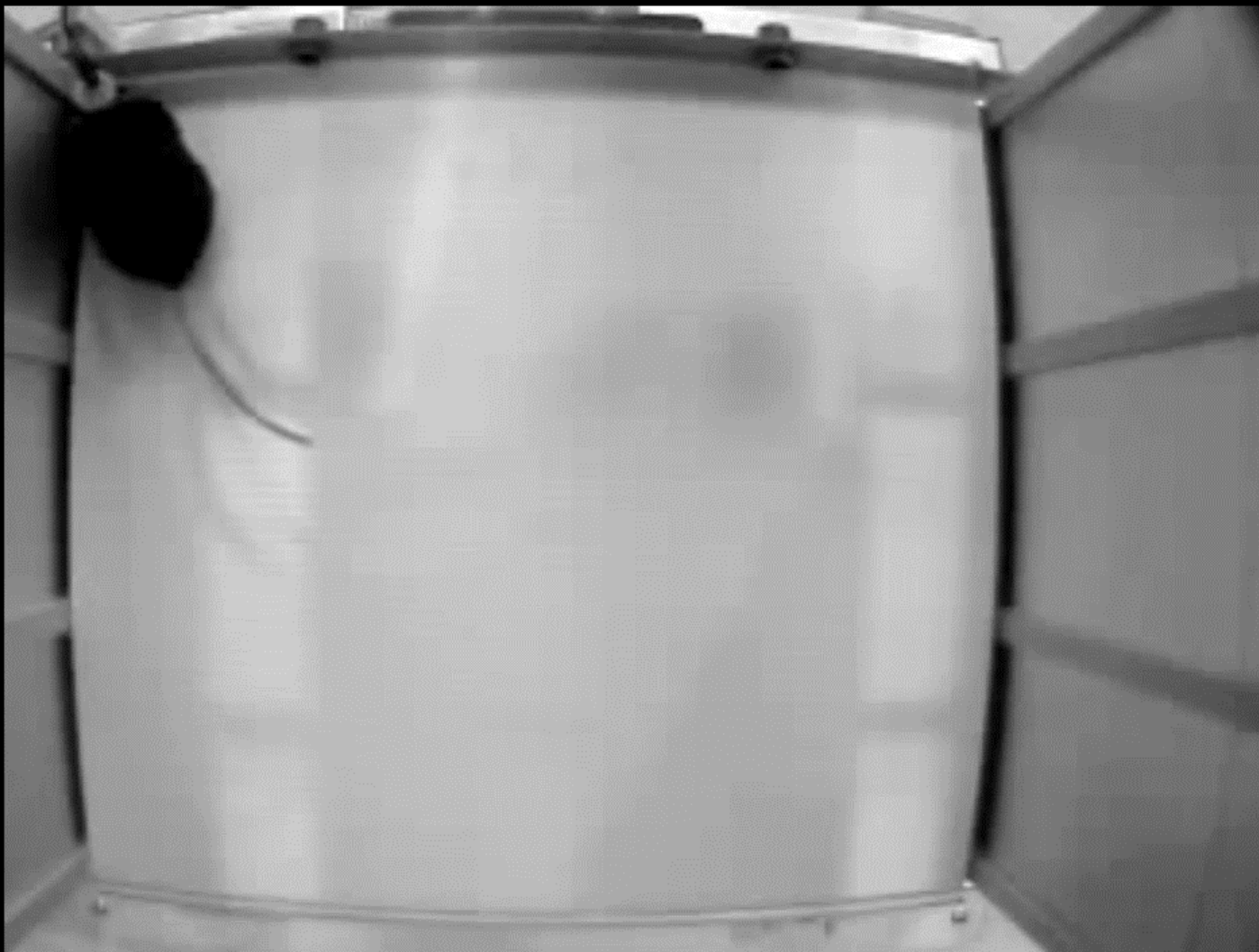
Optogenetic reactivation of DG neurons active during fear conditioning is sufficient to induce freezing behavior



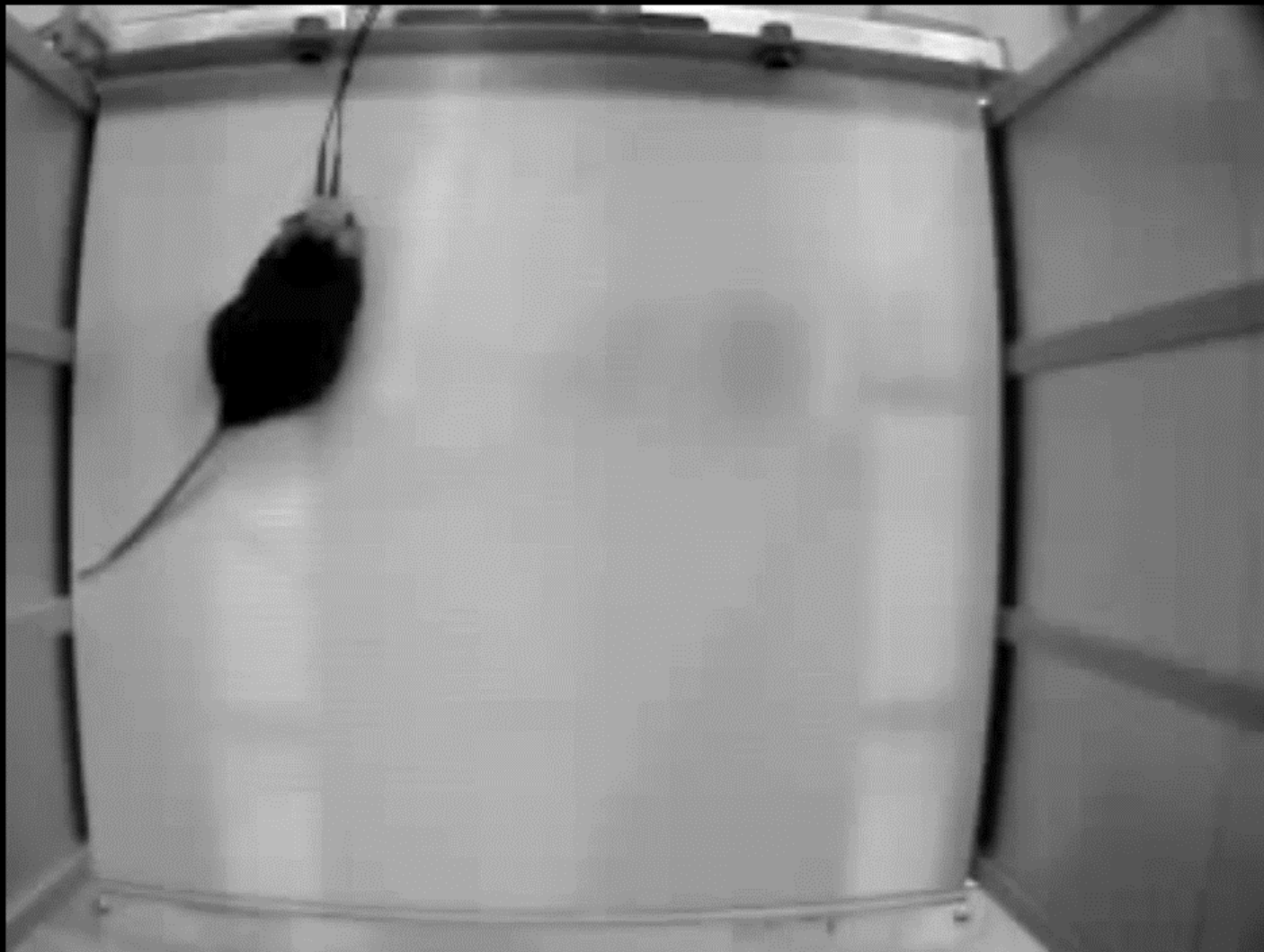
FC = fear-conditioned



Pre-training



Test session post-training



Creating a False Memory in the Hippocampus

Steve Ramirez,^{1*} Xu Liu,^{1,2*} Pei-Ann Lin,¹ Junghyup Suh,¹ Michele Pignatelli,¹
Roger L. Redondo,^{1,2} Tomás J. Ryan,^{1,2} Susumu Tonegawa^{1,2†}

Memories can be unreliable. We created a false memory in mice by optogenetically manipulating memory engram-bearing cells in the hippocampus. Dentate gyrus (DG) or CA1 neurons activated by exposure to a particular context were labeled with channelrhodopsin-2. These neurons were later optically reactivated during fear conditioning in a different context. The DG experimental group showed increased freezing in the original context, in which a foot shock was never delivered. The recall of this false memory was context-specific, activated similar downstream regions engaged during natural fear memory recall, and was also capable of driving an active fear response. Our data demonstrate that it is possible to generate an internally represented and behaviorally expressed fear memory via artificial means.

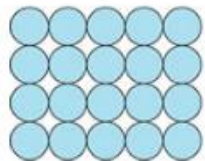
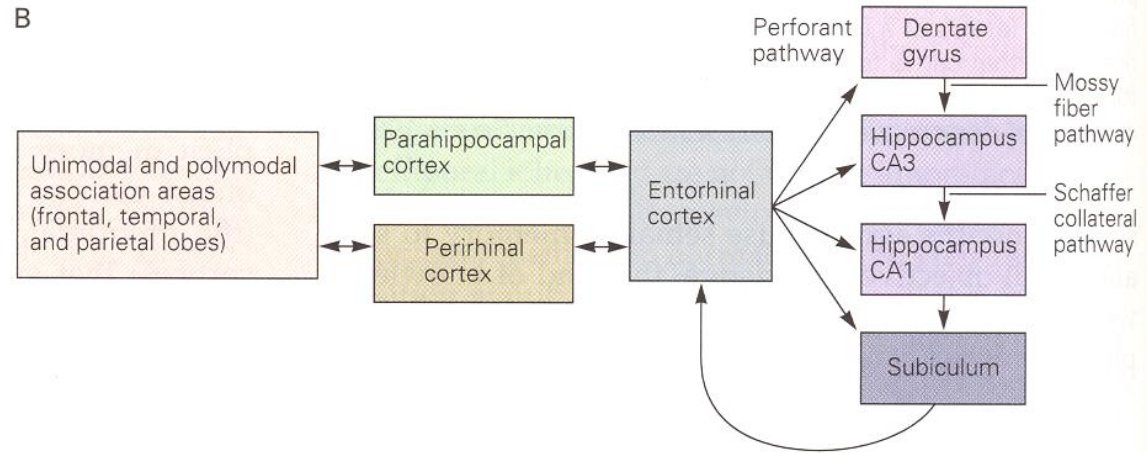
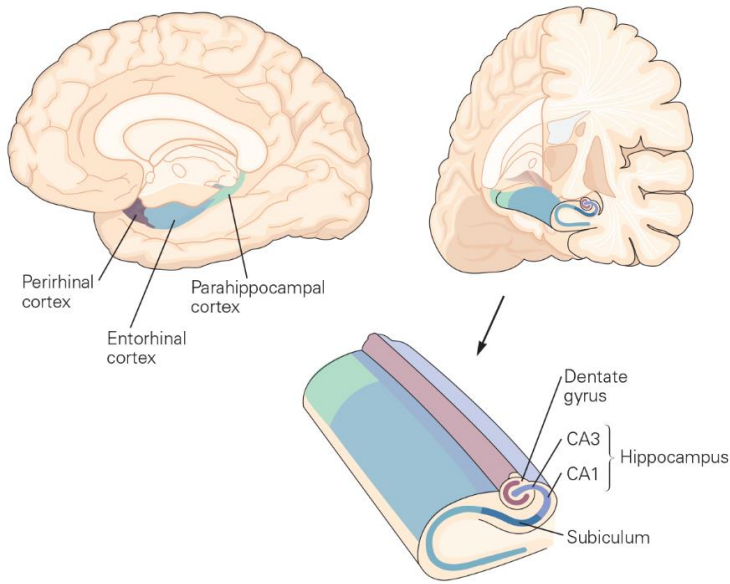


FIGURE 2 | Inception of a false fear memory. *Top:* The behavior paradigm for the experimental animals. Animals were kept on Dox post-surgery (green background), then taken off Dox and allowed to explore context A to label active cells with ChR2. Then they were put back on Dox and fear conditioned (lightening symbol) in context B while receiving light stimulation (blue shower symbol) to activate cells representing context A. When they were put back to context A, they showed a false fear memory for A (freezing indicated by wavy lines) where they were never actually shocked. They showed no fear memory for a control context C and a genuine fear memory for context B where they were shocked. *Bottom:* Cellular activity. Red, gray, and white circles indicate neurons representing contexts A, B, and C respectively. Asterisks indicate neurons activated either naturally by contextual exposure or artificially by light stimulation.

Memoria esplicita e consolidamento

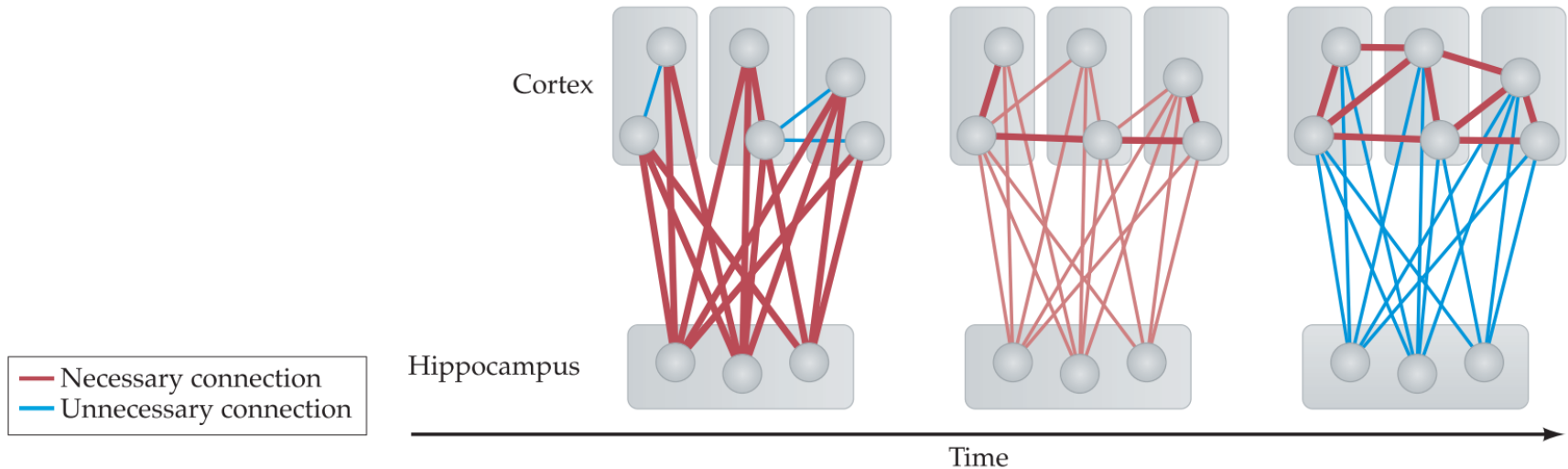


➤ Le tracce di **memoria esplicita** originano nelle **corteccie associative** (visiva, uditiva, somatica)

➤ Il circuito:

- Corteccie associative → corteccia entorinale → ippocampo
- Ippocampo → ritorno alla corteccia entorinale → corteccie associative

Memoria esplicita e consolidamento

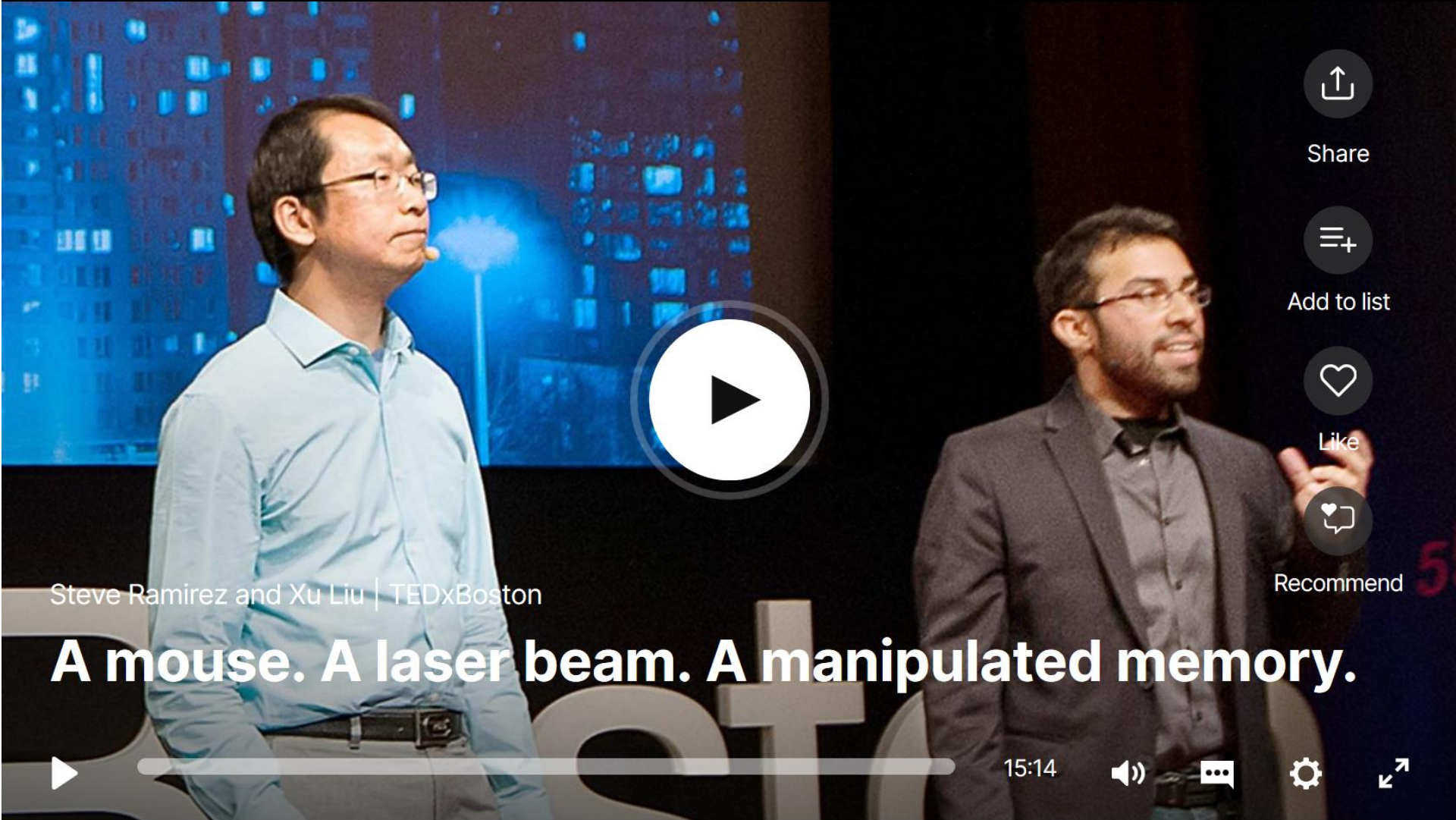


Consolidamento

- **Fase iniziale:** l'ippocampo è essenziale per la **riattivazione della memoria**
- **Dopo consolidamento:**
 - si rafforzano le **connessioni tra aree corticali**
 - la memoria diventa progressivamente **ippocampo-indipendente**

Rilevanza clinica

- Nella **malattia di Alzheimer** sono colpite precocemente le **corteccie entorinali**
→ deficit di memoria esplicita



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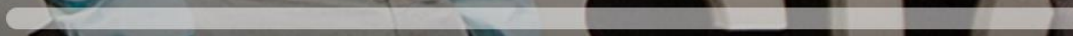
Like



Recommend

Steve Ramirez and Xu Liu | TEDxBoston

A mouse. A laser beam. A manipulated memory.



15:14

