

第37回 最先端脳科学セミナー

Dopaminergic memory modulation by two distinct novelty systems

演者: 竹内 倫徳 博士

エジンバラ大学 認知神経システムセンター 研究員

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要旨

Most everyday memories may form automatically in the hippocampus. The key role of this memory system is to filter our unnecessary information, but keep the important memories by a mechanism that involves novelty-associated dopamine release in the hippocampus. Recent our studies (Takeuchi *et al.*, Nature, 2016) revealed that projections from neurons in the locus coeruleus to the hippocampus can drive the environmental novelty-associated enhancement of memory retention through non-canonical release of dopamine in the hippocampus. These studies also raise a possibility that the impact of environmental novelty may differ from that of reward-associated novelty, and projections from neurons in the ventral tegmental area to the hippocampus might mediate reward-associated novelty which modulates the memory retention with a narrow time window (Yamasaki and Takeuchi, Neural Plasticity, in press).

主催: 医・生化学 井ノ口 馨

第37回セミナー世話人: 医・分子神経科学 森 寿 内線 7231