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On behalf of Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Committee, We honored to have

"Afsaneh Naseri"

as a Poster Presenter

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Prof. Mohammad Reza Zarrindast

Chairman

Prof. Mohammad Taghi Joghataei

Scientific Secretary

Materials and Methods. The antinocicept (10 mg/kg body wt.) was injected intraperitoneally. The effect of the analgesic effect of synaptic acid, anin

Results. Our results showed that the synaptic acid showed that naloxone interfered with synaptic acid in the central nervous system through activation of non-narcotic analgesic agents.

Conclusion. The present data indicated that the mechanism of these effects is required to elucidate the

Keywords: Analgesia; Pain; Synaptic acid; Naloxone

The prompt use of colchicine intra-hippocampus increases the motivational signs

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Introduction. Studying of the motivational signs let us know of the memory functioning in the animals. In this research, the effect of colchicine into the hippocampal CA1 on the signs was shown.

Materials and Methods. The subjects (Wistar rats) were at the CA1. One week later, after recovery, they were examined for the motivational signs using a 3-phase novelty seeking program. They experienced the program by using the conditioning apparatus which was a wooden box divided into 2 equal parts by a guillotine door. The box though was completely colored white, but, differently was striped and textured. The rats at first (day 1) were familiarized with the box by freely moving in the box lasted 10 min. Then, they were confined (40 min) in a part for 3-days twice per day with 6-h interval. On day 5 they were tested for motivational signs by providing the similar condition as that of familiarization except for receiving colchicine (5, 25 µg/rat, intra-CA1) pre-testing. The control group received saline (1 µl/rat) instead of drug.

Results. Use of colchicine into the CA1 caused significant increase in the motivational signs in the Wistar rats, the data showing the interconnection between the memory functioning and malfunctioning.

Conclusion. The memory formation is related to the well functioning of the CA1. The prompt use of the colchicine as a neurotoxin may impair part of the motivational memory formation in the brain.

Keywords: Colchicine; Hippocampus; Novelty seeking behavior; Motivational signs