Creating a False Memory in the Hippocampus

Ramirez S, Liu X et al Science. 2013 Jul 26; 341 (6144): 387-91

Hypothesis

- Can artificially activating a previously formed contextual memory engram while simultaneously delivering foot shocks can result in the creation of a false fear memory for the context in which foot shocks were never delivered?
- Investigation whether a light-activated contextual memory in the DG or CA1 can serve as a functional conditioned stimulus in fear conditioning.

Requirements

- Capturing and marking the population of neurons active in a context
- Way to selectively re-activate them later

The Mice

- c-fos-tTA transgenic mice
- inject an AAV encoding TRE-ChR2-mCherry into their DG or CA1
- put an optical patch cord there

c-fos - an indirect marker of neuronal activity

tetracycline transactivator (tTA) - induce expression of a gene of interest downstream

Channelrhodopsin-2 - protein functioning as lightgated ion channel

mCherry - fluorophore

Basic experiment scheme





Results





Discussion

 Scientific American: "The Era of Memory Engineering Has Arrived"

References

- Ramirez S, Liu X, Lin PA, Suh J, Pignatelli M, Redondo RL, Ryan TJ, Tonegawa S (July 2013).
 "Creating a false memory in the hippocampus". Science 341 (6144): 387-91.
- Nagel G, Szellas T, Huhn W, Kateriya S, Adeishvili N, Berthold P, Ollig D, Hegemann P, Bamberg E (November 2003). "Channelrhodopsin-2, a directly light-gated cation-selective membrane channel". Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100 (24): 13940–5.