

Long-term memory performance depends upon gating system, study finds

13 January 2020



The simple fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, is used in the Davis lab to study the genetics underlying memory. Credit: Scott Wiseman for Scripps Research

rather difficult-to-remember name: "protein-synthesis dependent long-term memory," or PSD-LTM for short. To study how it and other types of memory form, scientists rely upon the fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, as a model organism. The genetic underpinnings of memory storage are mostly conserved across species types, Davis explains.

To assess how the flies' memory consolidation process works at a [molecular level](#), they used a process called RNA interference to lower expression of several candidate genes in several areas of the fly brain. Doing so with both the Ras gene and its downstream molecule Raf in the fly brain's mushroom body, its memory-storage area, had a two-pronged effect. It dramatically enhanced intermediate-term memories while completely eliminating PSD long-term memory of an aversive experience, Davis says.

Storing and retrieving memories is among the most important tasks our intricate brains must perform, yet how that happens at a molecular level remains incompletely understood. A new study from the lab of Neuroscience Professor Ronald Davis, Ph.D., at Scripps Research, Florida, sheds light on one element of that memory storage process, namely the storage and retrieval of a type of hardwired long-term memory.

The Davis team found that moving memories to long-term storage involves the interplay of multiple genes, a known group whose activity must be upregulated, and, unexpectedly, another gatekeeping gene set, Ras, and its downstream connecting molecules, which are down-regulated. If either Ras or its downstream connector Raf are silenced, [long-term memory](#) storage is eliminated, the team writes in the *Proceedings of the National Academies of Sciences*, published the week of Jan. 13.

The team's experiments involved exposing flies to certain odors in one section of a glass tube while simultaneously administering a foot-shock. Flies' subsequent avoidant behavior on exposure to that odor indicated their recollection of the unpleasant shock. Regardless of how many times the flies were "trained," lowering expression of Ras and Raf reduced their PSD long-term memory performance, explains first author Nathaniel Noyes, Ph.D., a research associate in the Davis lab.

The type of memory they studied, ironically has a



genes involved in intermediate memory [storage](#) also play a role in mammalian memory and plasticity," he notes.

In addition to Noyes and Davis, the authors of "Ras acts as a molecular switch between two forms of consolidated [memory](#) in *Drosophila*," published the week of Jan. 13, 2020 in *PNAS*, include Erica Walkinshaw, also of Scripps Research.

More information: Manish Sharma et al. Rhes, a striatal-enriched protein, promotes mitophagy via Nix, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2019). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1912868116](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1912868116)

Neuroscience Professor Ronald Davis, PhD, consults with research associate Nathaniel Noyes, PhD in their lab at Scripps Research's Florida campus. The two recently discovered a gating system involved in long-term memory consolidation. Credit: Scott Wiseman

Provided by The Scripps Research Institute

While the Ras enzyme, Ras85D, was already known for its roles in organ development and cancer, the studies showed that in the adult brain, it apparently plays memory gatekeeper, helping direct whether experiences should be remembered as intermediate memory that dissipates after a time, or as long-term "protein-synthesis dependent" memory that persists.

Gating off the memory from the intermediate storage process shifted it over to PSD long-term memory storage, indicates that it's an either-or situation. Intermediate storage appears to be the fly brain's preferential, default pathway, Noyes says. He expects that the [neurotransmitter dopamine](#) will prove to play a key signaling role.

"We believe that dopamine signals to the brain that this memory is important enough to be stored long-term. We speculate that Ras and Raf receive this dopamine signal and thereby block intermediate memory and promote PSD long-term memory," Noyes says.

How this "intermediate" memory system works in humans requires further study as well, he adds.

"It's becoming apparent that many of the same

APA citation: Long-term memory performance depends upon gating system, study finds (2020, January 13) retrieved 17 June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-01-long-term-memory-gating.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.