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Figure legands

Figure 1.

(A): Schematic representation of a bilateral entorhinal cortex lesion.

Photomicrographs of coronal sections through the entorhinal cortex stained with Cresyl violet illustrating the extent of damage:

(B) Vehicle injection into the entorhinal cortex. (C) Enlarged view of that shown in (B). (D) Ibotenic acid injection into the entorhinal cortex. (E) Enlarged view of that shown in (D). The section was sampled from the injection sites where the maximal amount of cell damage was observed.

Scale bar: (B) and (D) = 0.25 mm; (C) and (E) = 0.06mm.

Figure 2.

Plasma ACTH and blood glucose concentrations in rats microinjected by neostigmine into the hippocampus.

(A) Blood glucose concentrations. Repeated ANOVA showed that entorhinal-lesioned rats had significantly lower concentrations than unlesioned rats ($p<0.0001$)

■, Group 1: unlesioned neostigmine-injected (n=6); ◆, Group 2: unlesioned saline-injected (n=5); ▲, Group 3: lesioned neostigmine-injected (n=11); ●, Group 4: sham-operated, neostigmine-injected (n=6).

(B) Plasma ACTH concentrations. Repeated ANOVA showed no significant difference between entorhinal lesioned rats and rats who had saline injected into the entorhinal cortex.

■, Group 1 unlesioned neostigmine-injected (n=6); ◆, Group 2: unlesioned saline-injected (n=5); ▲, Group 3: lesioned neostigmine-injected (n=6); ●, Group 4: sham-operated, neostigmine-injected (n=5).

FIGURE 1

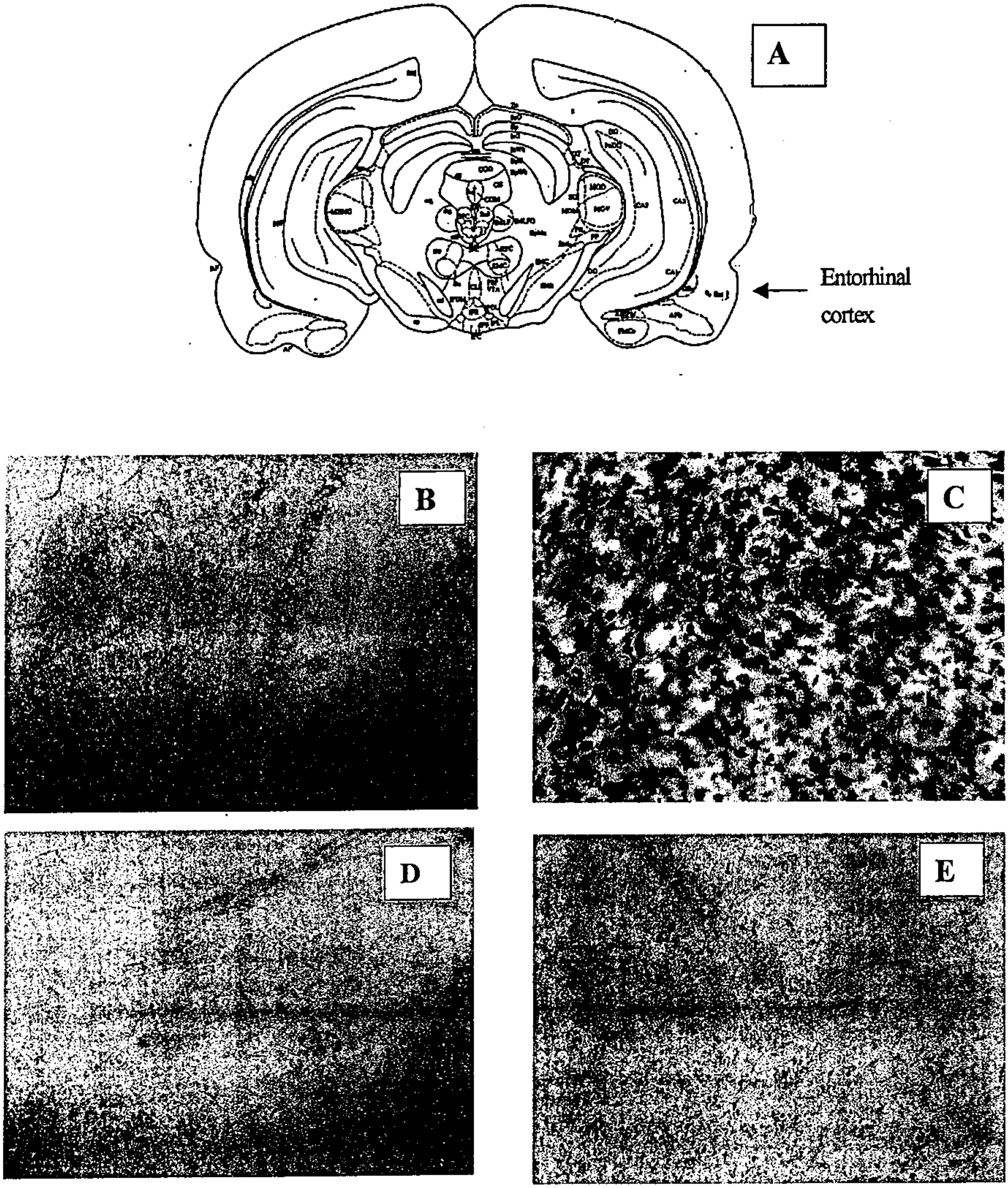
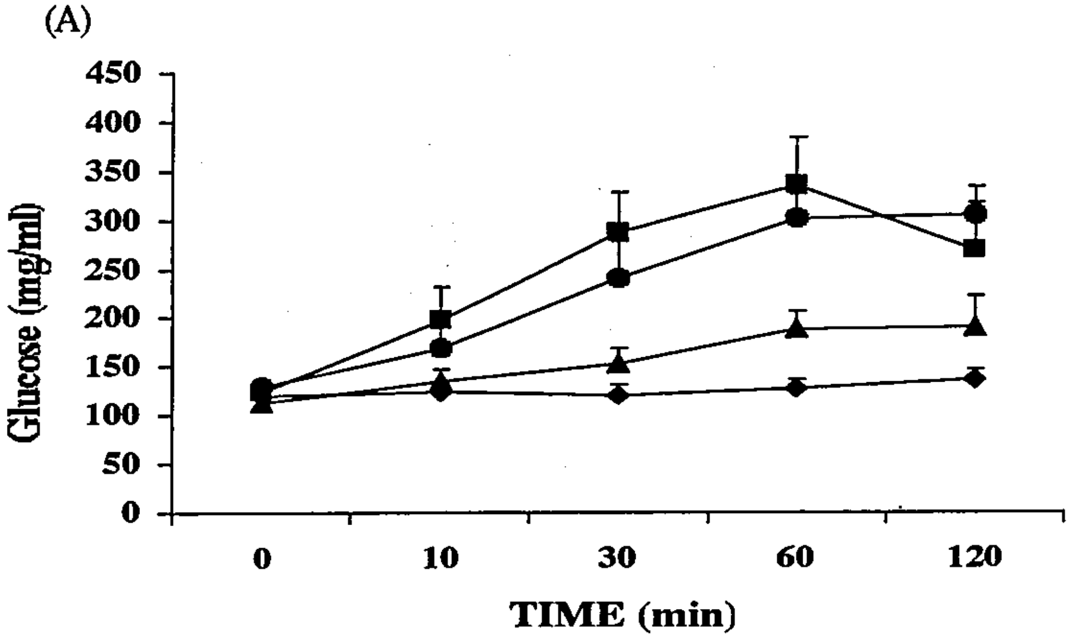
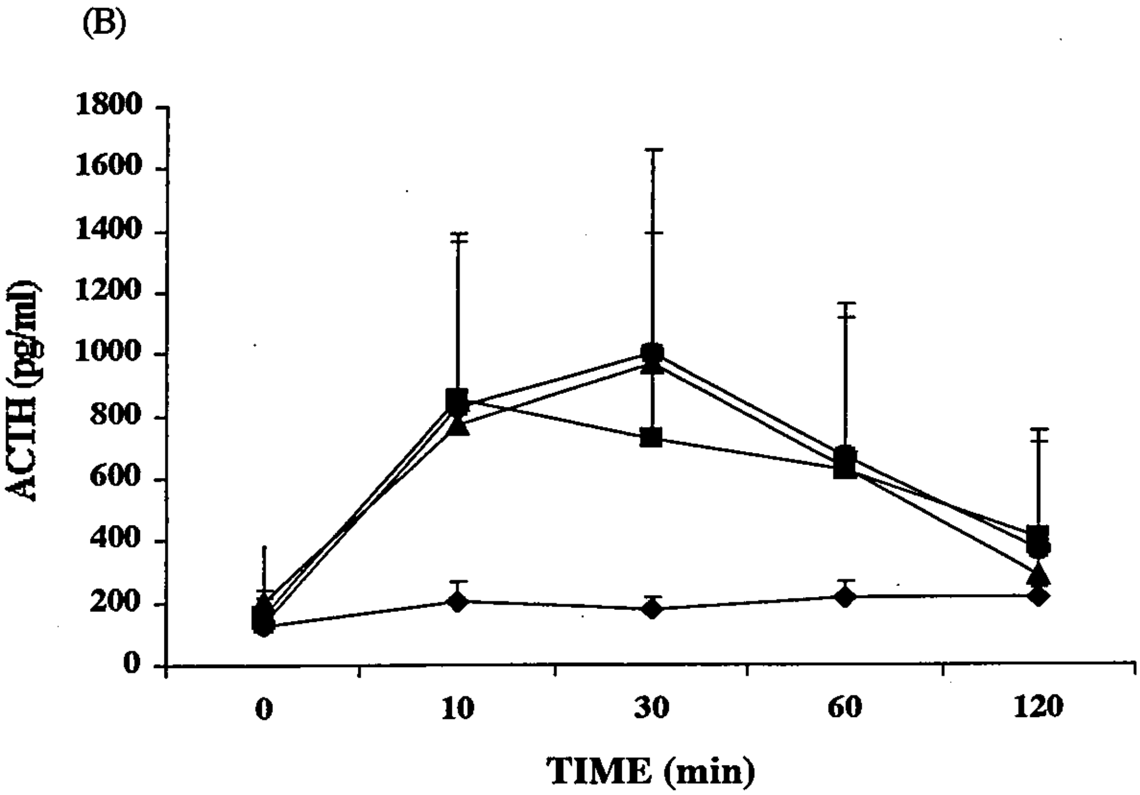


FIGURE 2



(A)
Glucose (mg/ml)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0
10
30
60
120
TIME (min)



(B)
ACTH (pg/ml)
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
10
30
60
120
TIME (min)

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厚生科学研究費補助金
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