

Auditory gating in rat hippocampus and medial prefrontal cortex: Effect of the cannabinoid agonist WIN55,212-2

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the stimulus onset to the N2 peak (

demonstrated a significantly higher TAMP in all three regions compared to the gating rats (1,24

the CA3 region in the previous studies (Adler et al., 1986, CLAT = 50.8 ± 2.8 ms; Bickford-Wimer et al., 1990, CLAT = 41 ± 1 ms; Moxon et al., 1999, CLAT = 33.1 ± 2.2 ms). This disparity could be attributable to the differences in methodology. We used Lister hooded rats under isoflurane anaesthesia, while previous studies used Sprague–Dawley or Wistar rats that were either freely moving with implanted electrodes or anesthetized with chloral hydrate. Isoflurane is an easily maintainable gaseous anaesthetic, which minimizes the fluctuation of the level of anaesthesia. Several studies have shown that isoflurane prolongs

the 114(on)no91Tf31T0j/T1AER(on)n21(es)450(boh)30()-47on ra701(0d0j0631T0j/T1pro-l)-680(of)TJ0-1.7(pr)15mpln275(the)-413(114(on)280(corr)

of gating by WIN55,212-2 is brought about by the inability to suppress the test responses and not by reduction in conditioning

Paxinos, G., Watson, C., 1997. *The Rat Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates*. Academic