Stereotaxic Atlas of the Forebrain of the Guinea Pig

Stereotaktischer Atlas des Vorderhirns des Meerschweinchens
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Atlases of the guinea pig forebrain (Luparello, 1967; Tindal, 1965) were used to aid in the identification of the medial prefrontal regions. Frozen sections were thawed-mounted onto gelatin-coated slides (Goal Seal UltraStick micro-adhesion slides: VWR International, LLC, West Chester, PA) and stored at −20°C. Section displayed is 14.2 mm anterior to the intraaural axis. Adapted from Stereotaxic Atlas of the Forebrain of the Guinea Pig (Luparello, 1967). Adult males buffer the cortisol response of young guinea pigs: Changes with age, mediation by behavior, and comparison with pref. The pig model is increasingly used in the field of neuroscience because of the similarities of its brain with human. This review presents the peculiarities of the anatomy and functions of the pig brain with specific reference to its human counterpart. We propose an approximate mapping of the pig’s cortical areas since a comprehensive description of the equivalent of Brodmann’s areas is lacking. On the contrary, deep brain structures are received more consideration but a true three-dimensional (3D) atlas is still eagerly required. In the second section, we present an overview of former works de running activity of guinea pigs was compared before and after ablation of the cortical projection areas of the medial and lateral sectors of the thalamic m. PubMed Article Google Scholar. Luparello, T. J. Stereotaxic atlas of the forebrain of the guinea pig. Basel: Karger, 1967. Google Scholar. Lynch, G. S. Separable forebrain systems controlling different manifestations of spontaneous activity. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1970, 70, 48–59. PubMed Article Google Scholar.