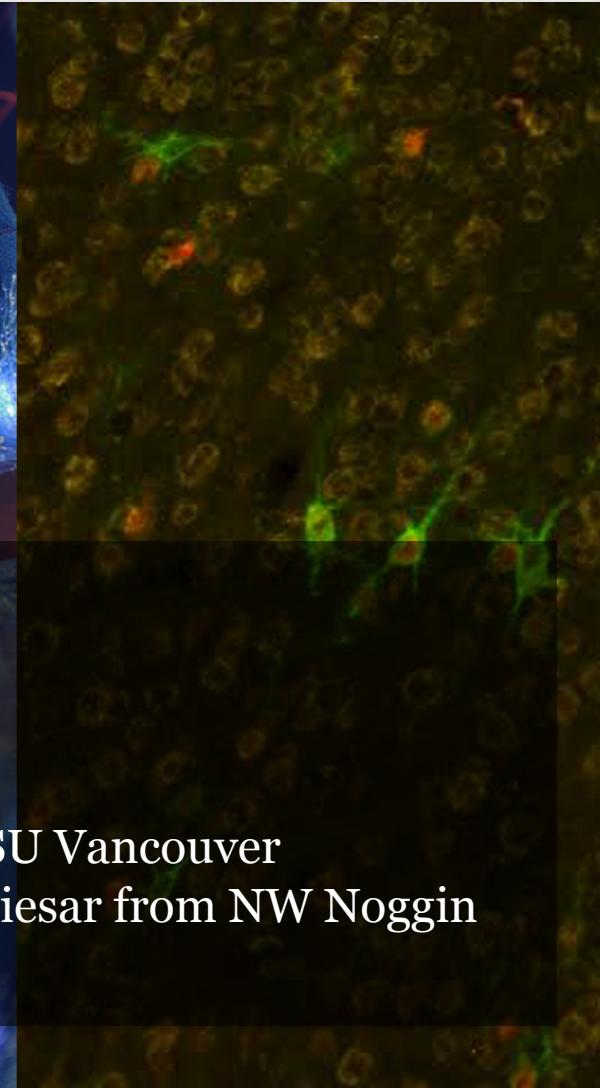


Illuminated Wilderness: Memory



ART + SCIENCE

Kindra Crick

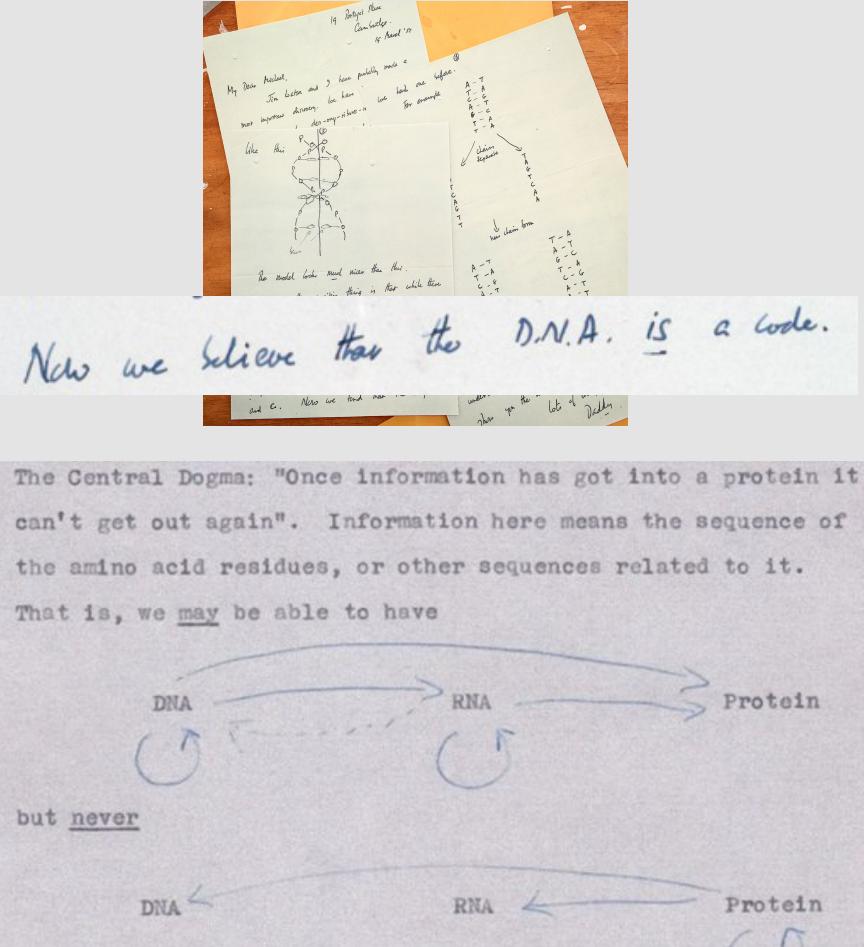
Dr. John Harkness, WSU Vancouver

Jeff Leake & Dr. Bill Griesar from NW Noggin

Art + Science

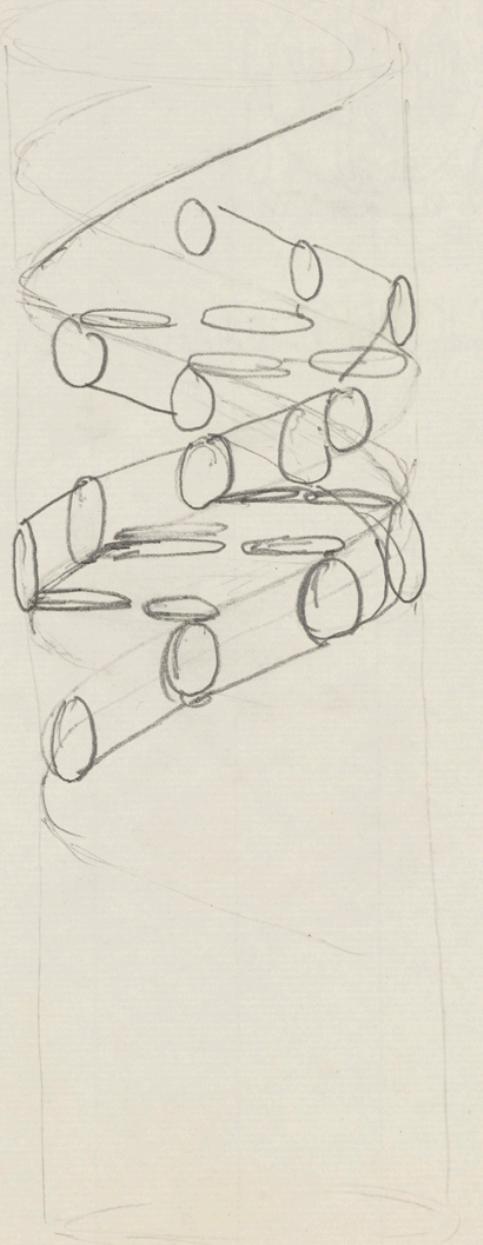


Odile Crick

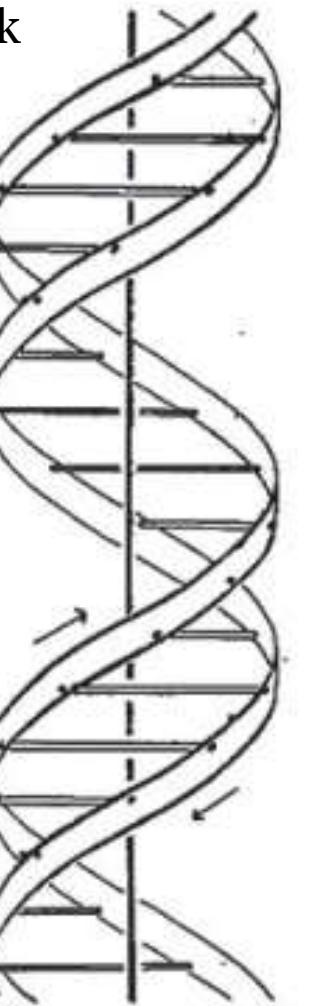


Francis Crick

Francis Crick



Odile Crick



This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis

structure as described is rather ill-defined; for this reason we shall not go into it.

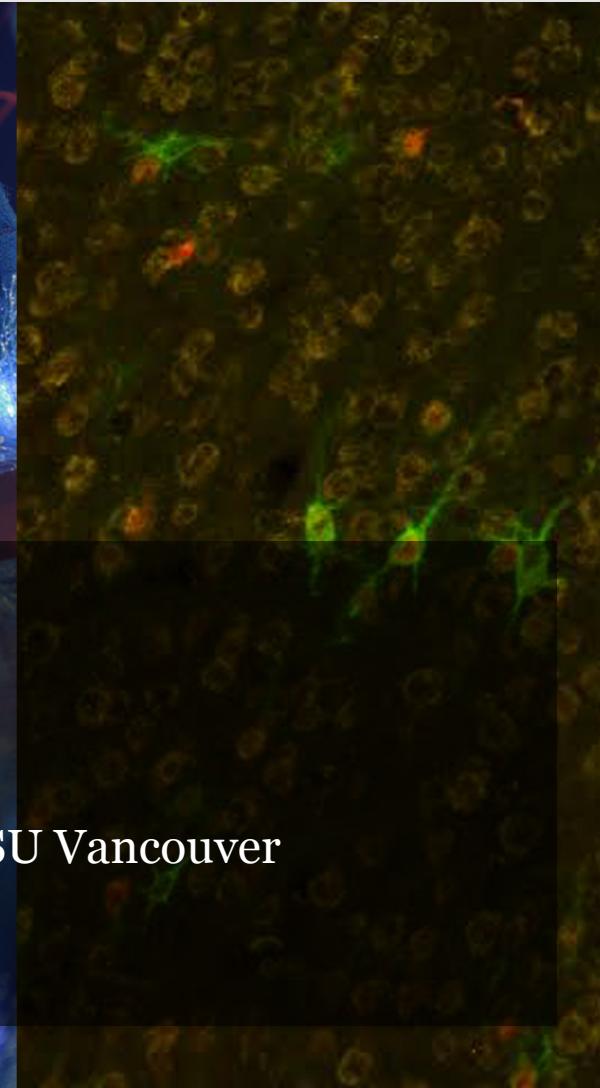
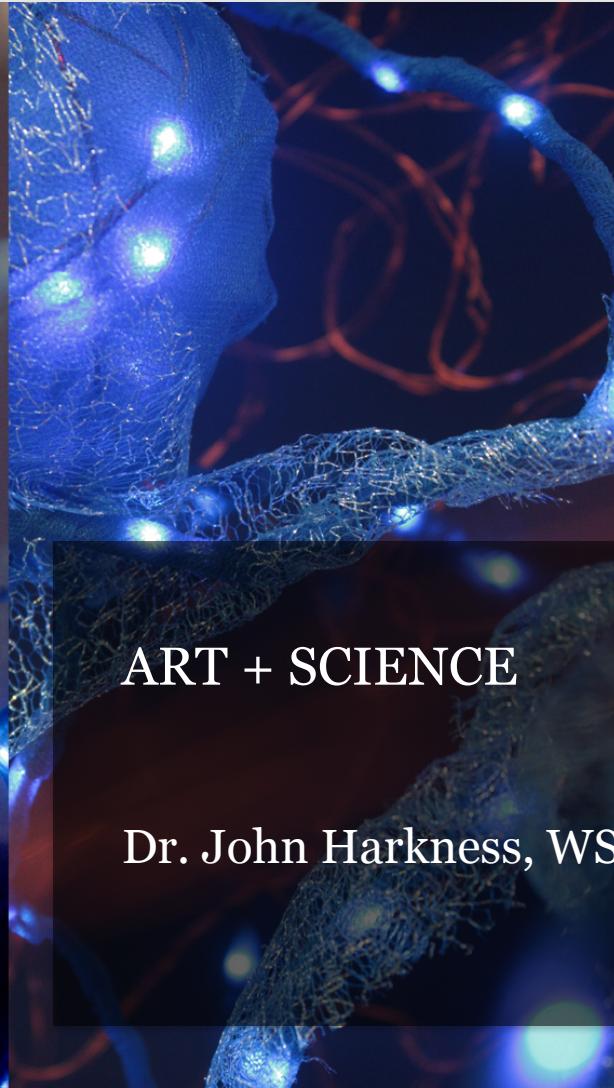
We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribonucleic acid. This structure consists of two helical chains each of which has the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate groups joined by ester linkages. The two chains (not their bases) are each a dyad perpendicular to the central axis. Both chains are right-handed helices, but around the dyad the sequence of atoms in the two chains is in opposite directions. The chain loosely resembles Berg's² model No. 1, the bases are on the outside of the helix and the phosphate groups on the inside. The orientation of the sugar and phosphate groups near it is close to the 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached phosphate group.

Collaboration

- Connected with NW Noggin in 2015
- Paired up with Dr. John Harkness for a NW Noggin Collaboration
- Shared interest in memory



Illuminated Wilderness: Memory



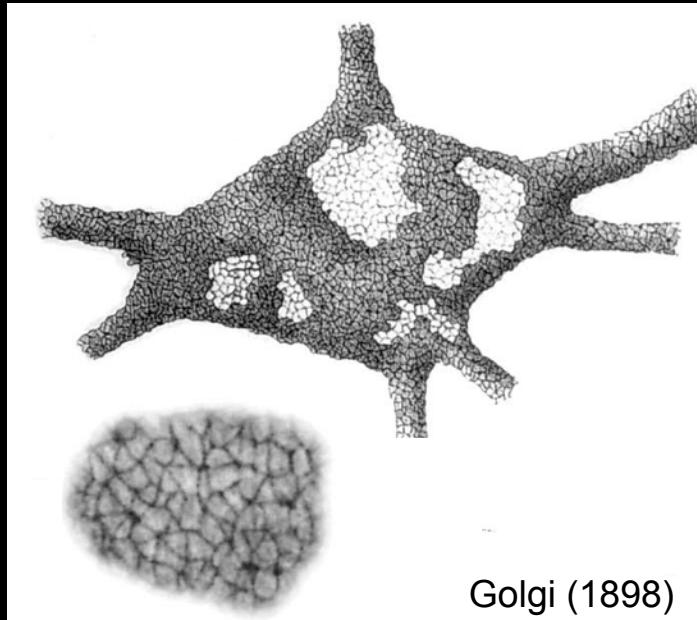
ART + SCIENCE

Dr. John Harkness, WSU Vancouver

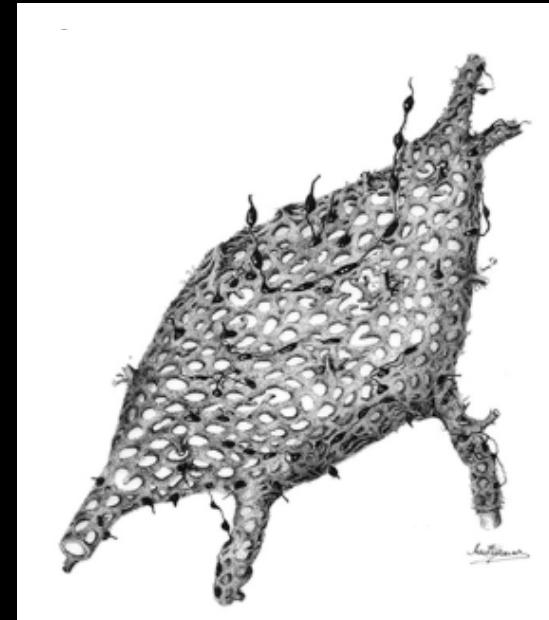
Camillo Golgi

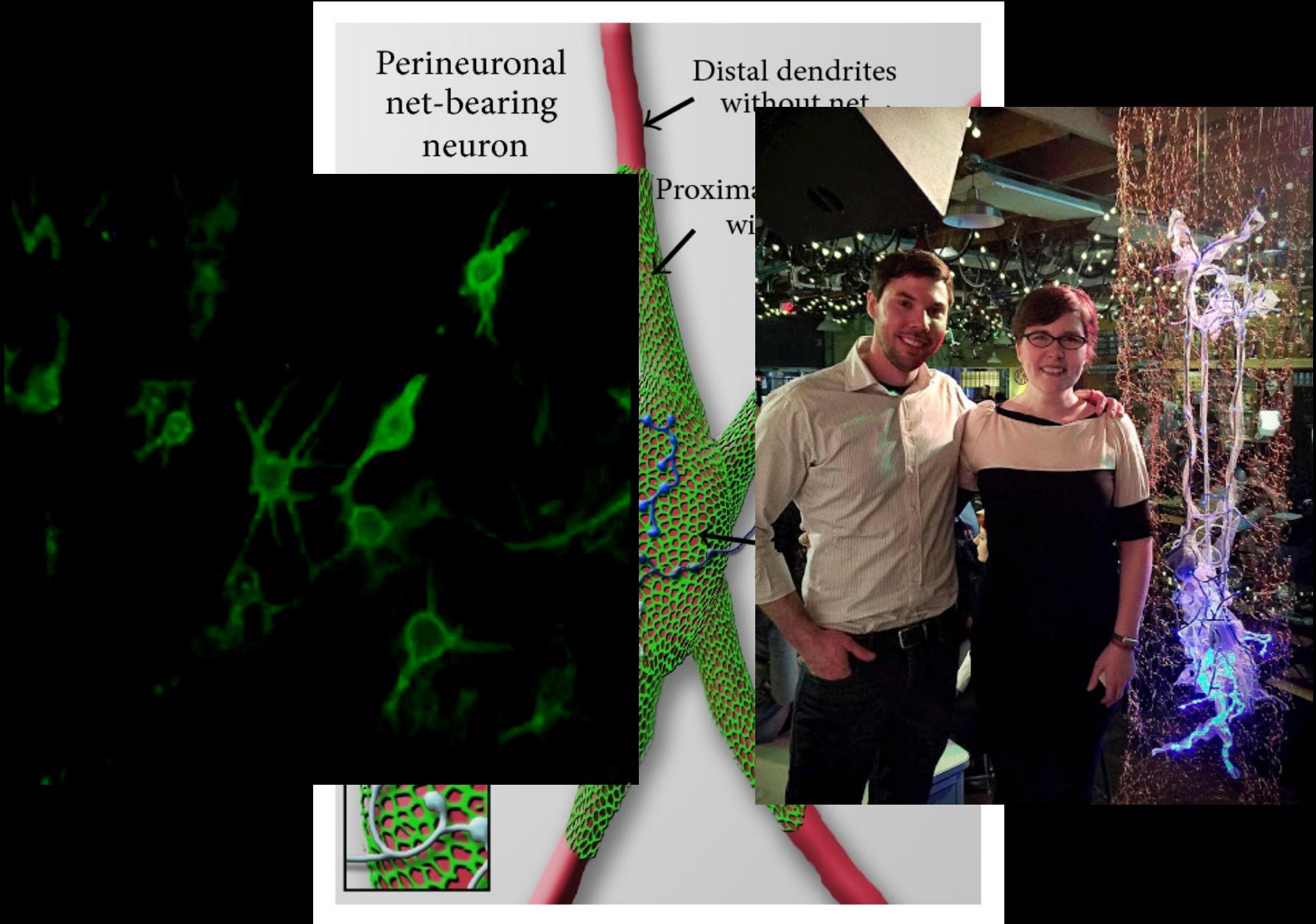
- Intracellular reticulum = Golgi apparatus
- Peripheral reticulum = perineuronal nets

A “kind of corset of neurokeratin which impeded the spread of current from cell to cell”

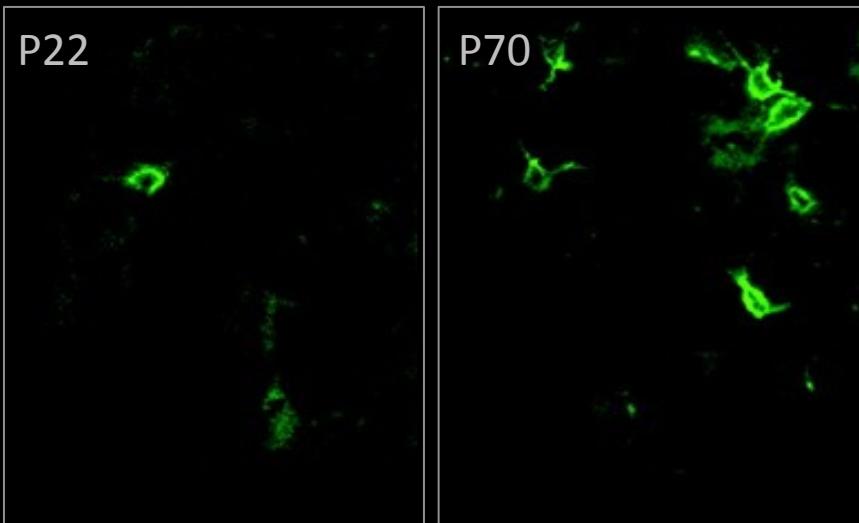


Golgi (1898)

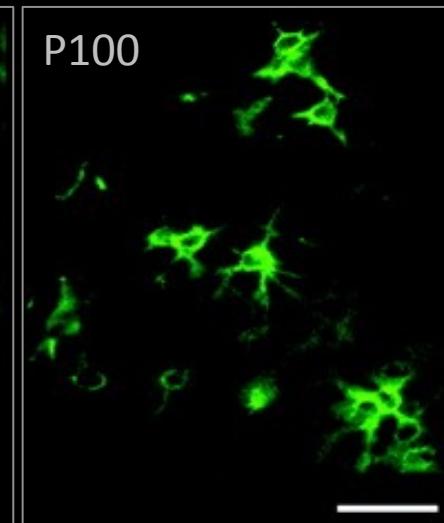




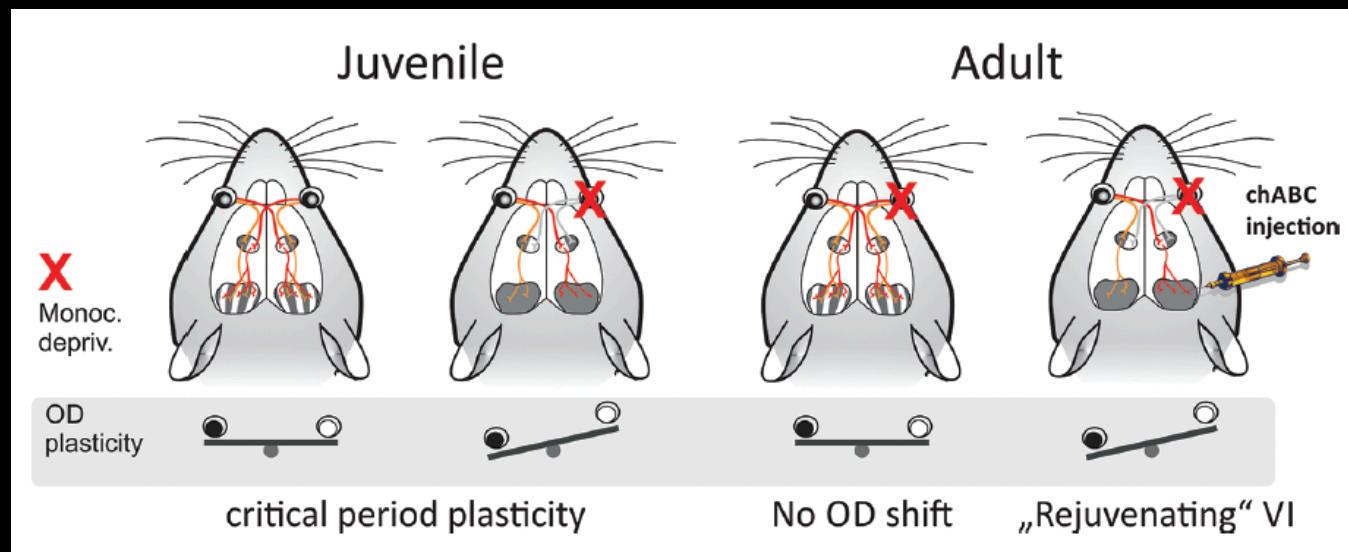
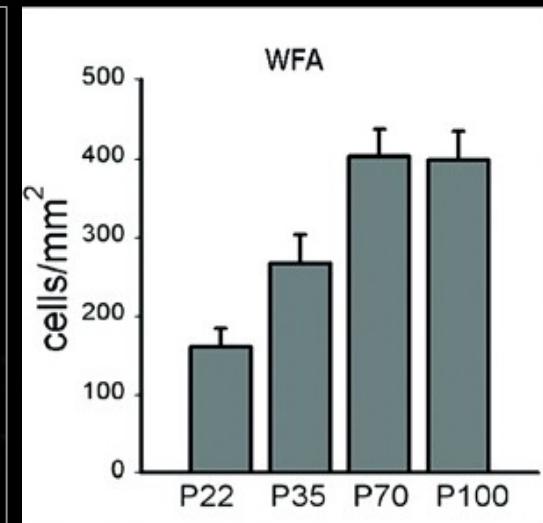
P22



P100



WFA



Visual system (Pizzorusso et al., 2002)

Recovery from spinal cord injury (Bradbury et al., 2002; Massey et al., 2006)

PNNs reduced in schizophrenia (Pantazopoulos et al., 2010; Mauney et al., 2013; Shah & Lodge, 2013)

PNNs: Function

Stabilize synaptic contacts

- Physical barrier
- Capture of inhibitory factors (e.g., Sema3A)
(Vo et al., *Mol Cell Neurosci*, 2013)

Restrict lateral mobility of receptors

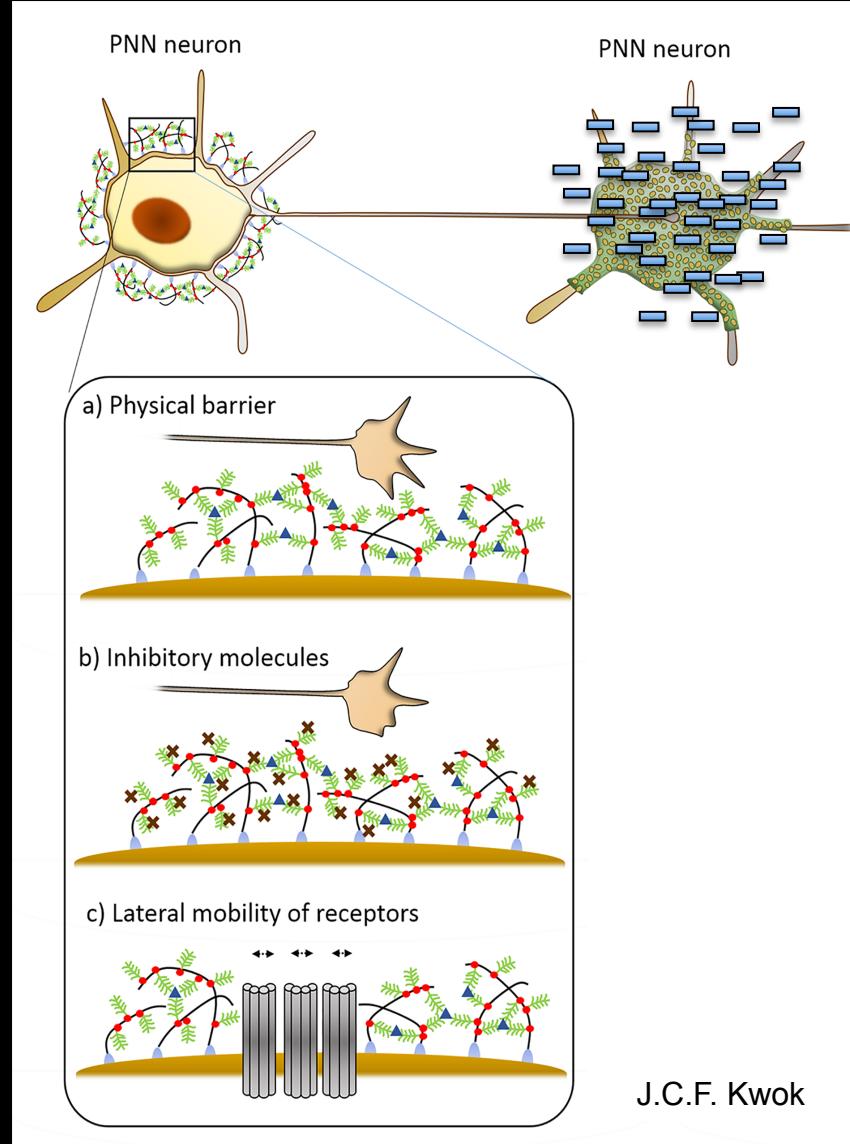
(Frischknecht et al., *Nat Neurosci*, 2009)

Protect from oxidative stress

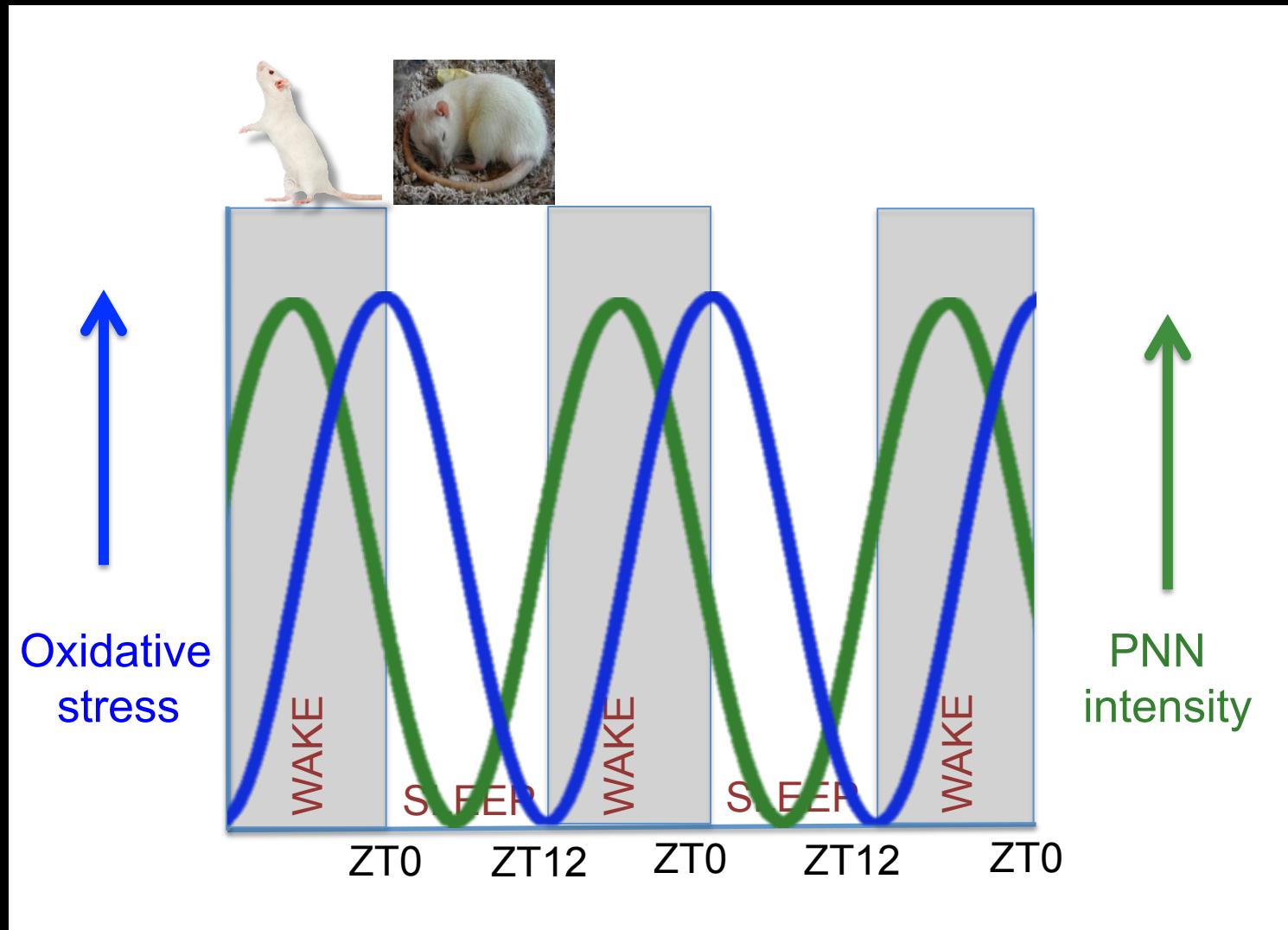
(Suttkus et al., *Am J Neurodegener Dis*, 2012; Cabungcal et al., *PNAS*, 2013)

Regulate ionic microenvironment

(Brückner et al., *Glia*, 1993; Härtig et al., *Brain Res*, 1999)



Diurnal changes in PNNs may be related to oxidative stress



Do PNNs fluctuate throughout the day?

Ongoing studies:

Diurnal changes



Circadian

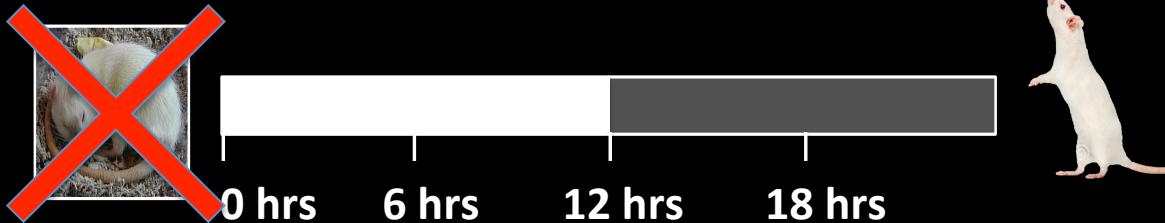


Sleep/wake

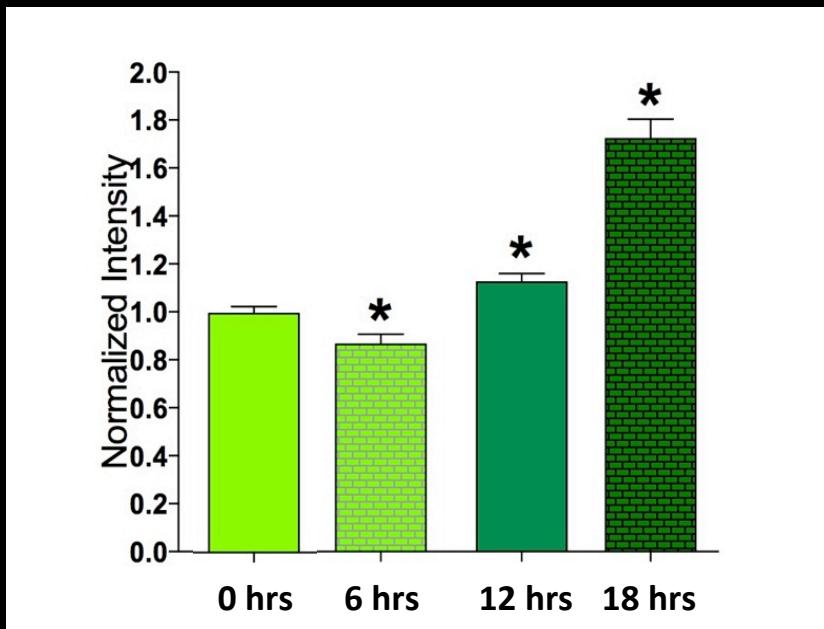


Diurnal Rhythm of PNN Fluctuation

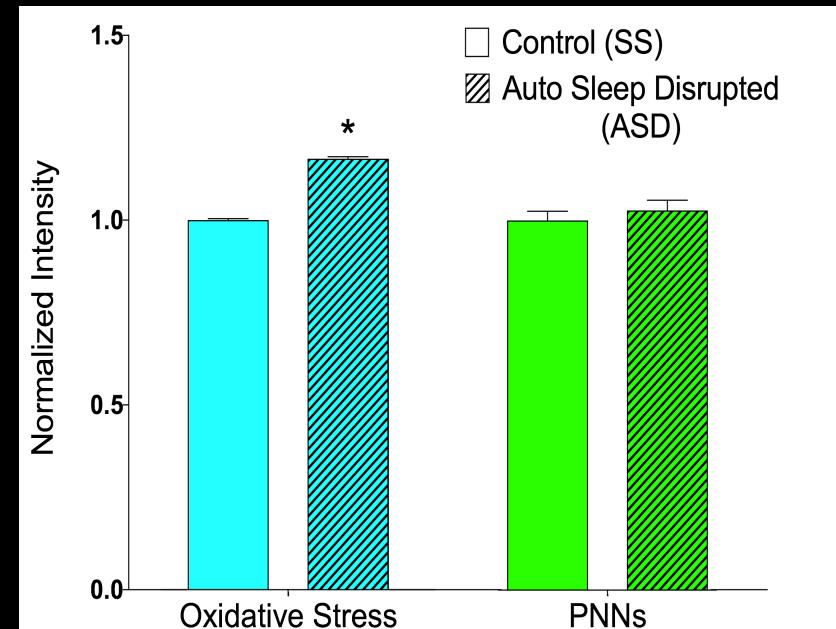
(Harkness, Wisor, Allen, Sorg et al, unpublished)



Diurnal pattern



Sleep disruption pattern





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