The article entitled “The memory depends on the time of day” waspublishedin the journal "Science and Life". The author is Stasevich Kirill. As the title implies the article tells about the work of memory at different times of the day and the effect of the biological clock gene on memory.

The author starts by describing the experiments of the University of Tokyo and the Tokyo Agricultural University. The researchers showed different objects to mice after they woke up, and after a while they were given the same things again. The results of the study show that when between acquaintance with a new thing and recall passed a day the mice remembered them badly; and those mice that were shown the objects before they were supposed to fall asleep remembered better.

The author notes that in addition to ordinary mice, individuals that didn’t have the gene BMAL1 also participated in the experiment. This is one of the main genes that control daily rhythms. Mutational mice without BMAL1 after a day remembered the objects much worse that the normal ones.

In conclusion, the author, referring to the article in Nature Communications, tells the reader that BMAL1 stimulated the hippocampus, which is one of the main organs of memory. Although the reason that memory depends on daily rhythms remains a mystery.