

corticosterone pituitary exposed
rats exposure
stress
hormone response axis levels

dependent pathway activation
protein kinase
phosphorylation activity
signaling
mediated expression

bbb respiratory barrier
solution gastric
water
storage permeability sodium nacl

complex
terminal
proteins binding
surface ■ transport
protein
membranedomain^s

differences
female social females sexual
male
maternal males behavior sex

inhibition spike amplitude firing
gaba inhibitory
action spontaneous frequency
gabaergic

endocannabinoids molecule sch
adhesion actin
rho
ethanol
cytoskeleton ras molecules

junctions
gal
glycine
g
electrical
junction
stimulation
gap
connexin
galanin
coupling

implantation
lesions ■ suicide
rage crf
lesion
psa endothelial suicidal lesioned

haloperidol

methamphetamine

oral

velocitytail

head

moving

atypical

ketamine

antipsychotic

post injury changes
■ functional
brain loss
exercise damage following recovery

nmda release ^{atp} Ca^{x}
glutamate^{methyl}
receptor receptors ^{nr}

injury . cord
motoneurons activation
meth
spinal
sci lumbar microglia microglial

levels amyloid abeta
app beta
disease peptides peptide protein alzheimer

cultured oligodendrocytes
gdnf cultures drug
neurons
culture medium oligodendrocyte neuronal

A word cloud of immunology-related terms on a black background. The words are arranged in a non-uniform, overlapping manner. The largest word is 'inflammatory' in yellow. Other large words include 'immune' in cyan, 'anti' in blue, and 'antibody' in cyan. Smaller words include 'cytokine' (green), 'cytokines' (yellow), 'response' (green), 'inflammation' (cyan), 'antibodies' (orange), and 'microglia' (grey). The words are in various orientations and sizes, creating a dynamic visual effect.

cytokine cytokines antibody
inflammatory
response inflammation
anti immune
antibodies microglia

lipidion testosterone acids trp capsaicin trpv amino fatty

The word cloud features the word "acid" in a large, bold, black font at the center. Surrounding it are several other words in various colors and sizes: "lipidion" (blue) is at the top left; "testosterone" (red) is at the top right; "acids" (red) is to the right of "lipidion"; "trp" (black) is inside the "d" of "acid"; "capsaicin" (blue) is to the right of "trp"; "trpv" (blue) is at the bottom right; "amino" (green) is at the bottom right; and "fatty" (red) is at the bottom left.

muscle infected viral
virus hiv
infection
mmp matrix human tat

endoplasmic repair transfer
degrees
huntington reticulum guidance
cold temperature cgmp

molecular analysis family
genes dna genetic
gene
identified human expression

nicotinic
dopa
ampapacap
glur
nicotine
hypoxiasubunitsmglurnachr

retina task retinal
erp
attention
outer
cue attentional load
target

medical first work
one program students
university century reflex

white^{fat} child diet^{based}
gray
matter
study children diffusion

functional left
activation frontal regions
imaging
right magnetic brain cortex

neural visual perception
processing
signals
information
sensory spatial temporal signal

ischemic

stroke

allodynia injury

■ ischemia

pain

acute

chronic

neuropathic cerebral

human glioblastoma
cancer tumors
tumor
ps
soluble plaques reactions mptp

networks

using
dynamics

data

models

based

model

network

analysis approach

lithium
birds
pax
igg
recollection
song
delay
operant
enkephalin
translation

cox dbs cx mpfc
ppi
pfctau
pge waves startle

maze
training rats fear
■ conditioned
learning
conditioning acquisition
extinction reward

pcr situ protein expressed
expression
gene hybridization regulated
levels mrna

nuclei
dorsal neurons
npy fos
nucleus
fibers afferent trigeminal labeled

oscillations related band eeg
recorded
activity
wave frequency theta power

psd neurite outgrowth
nogo
taste
gpcrs
ntr gustatory egfr neurites

A word cloud on a black background. The word 'disease' is the largest and most prominent, centered in a bright cyan color. Above it, the word 'dementia' is written in a large yellow font. To the left of 'dementia' is the word 'symptoms' in blue. Above 'dementia' is the word 'alzheimer' in a small yellow font. To the right of 'dementia' is the word 'early' in a small orange font. To the left of 'disease' is the word 'may' in a small yellow font. Below 'disease' is the word 'clinical' in a large blue font. To the right of 'clinical' is the word 'patients' in a large blue font. Above 'patients' is the word 'parkinson' in a small orange font. To the right of 'patients' is the word 'diagnosis' in a small yellow font.

symptoms dementia early
may disease
clinical parkinson patients diagnosis

substantia striatal striatum
dopamine
release muscarinic cannabinoid
dopaminergic cb nigra

cycle
rhythms
clock
light
circadian
phase
adhd
scnrhythm
dark

avenues programming cranial
music
quot
popular describing cultural intriguing musical

postnatal hippocampus
development
neurogenesis
adult dentate hippocampus
early

assay reaction chain
tissue detection using
enzyme synthesis cholesterol polymerase

membrane potential currents
type channel microm
channels
calcium current voltage

rotation
notch
toxin
jnk
cardiac
jun
heart
lips
tumour
asymmetry

transplantation

host

cerebrospinal

CSf

tlr

fetal

fluid

transplanted

chemokine

complement

A word cloud on a black background with the word "cells" in large red font at the center. Other words are arranged around it in various colors and sizes: "stem" (red, top left), "cerebellar" (blue, top left), "progenitor" (red, top right), "derived" (orange, top right), "cell" (blue, top right), "neural" (green, bottom right), "vitro" (green, bottom right), "differentiation" (green, bottom left), and "purkinje" (blue, bottom left).

stem cerebellar progenitor
derived cell
cells
neural vitro
differentiation purkinje

cortical regional cortex
regions hippocampus
cerebellum
brain
amygdala volume structures

nerve sensory nerves
epilepsy
epileptic conduction
neuropathy seizures crh seizure

metabolism
metabolic
feeding
body
food
diabetes
intake
energy
weight
glucose

cortical circuits nucleus
input activity firing
neurons
neuron neuronal inputs

list ncx tdcs catecholamine disc
neurologic
anesthesia
analgesia homeostatic
hypersensitivity

effect activity effects inhibitor
■ inhibition
induced
dose administration treatment
antagonist

therapeutic studies
treatment
new potential therapy
clinical use drug
effective

beta ach subunit
tnf gamma gaba
alpha
acid
gad subunits

disorder psychiatric
mood mental bipolar
disorders
stn making decision autism

A word cloud featuring various terms related to developmental biology. The words are arranged in a non-uniform, overlapping manner. The largest word is 'development' in light blue. Other prominent words include 'neural' in bright green, 'differentiation' in medium blue, and 'embryonic' in lime green. Smaller words include 'drosophila' (purple), 'developing' (orange), 'cell' (orange), 'zebrafish' (teal), 'e' (yellow), and 'expression' (orange). The background is solid black.

drosophila developing
development
embryonic
differentiation cell
neural e zebrafish
expression

sequences driving sequence
cluster neurophysiology
sma
delta
latencies vocal sorting

oxidative death deprivation apoptosis
stress apoptotic
sleep
mitochondrial caspase sod

ncam bulb species
rhesus
olfactory
primates monkey
odor monkeys stat

isoforms

C

Ω

human

Ω

r

m

v

expressed

cell immunoreactivity
positive bodies staining
neurons iii
choline immunoreactive cholinergic

limb contraction body muscles
smooth met upper
muscle
vestibular neuromuscular

A word cloud on a black background featuring various terms related to neurodegenerative diseases. The words are arranged in a hierarchical manner, with 'disease' being the largest and most central. Other prominent words include 'diseases', 'neurodegenerative', 'loss', 'protein', 'neuronal', 'pathogenesis', 'neurodegeneration', and 'role'. The words are color-coded: 'loss' is blue, 'diseases' is yellow, 'disease' is green, 'neurodegenerative' is cyan, and the others are in shades of orange and brown.

loss

degeneration

protein

neuronal

pathogenesis

diseases

disease

neurodegeneration

neurodegenerative

role

shifting pair hcn
declines
minocycline pairs
postural
younger balance constructs

performance differences
experiment
choice tests results
task test two errors

months^{years} surgery^{report}
patients
follow cases
year patient^{case}

summarizes
vglut mci masskda
apo
cyp spectrometry pcp
levodopa

hyperalgesia
thermal
mechanical
mdma
lateral
nociceptive
amyotrophic
heat
nmol
als

flow nitric intracranial
oxide pressure
blood
sympathetic vascular cerebral arterial

walking image images transformation
forward
adaptation
intervals
speed joint feedback

A word cloud on a black background featuring various terms related to receptors. The words are arranged in a non-uniform, overlapping manner. The word 'receptor' is the largest and most prominent, rendered in orange. Other words include 'agonist' in blue, 'binding' in orange, 'antagonists' in green, 'affinity' in yellow, 'selective' in red, 'agonists' in yellow, and 'ht' in green. The word 'receptors' is also present in yellow, slightly smaller than 'receptor'.

ligand
receptors
agonist
binding
affinity
antagonists
receptor
ht
selective
agonists

processes understanding
studies neural
brain
evidence
cognitive
review recent mechanisms

genetic d association
mutations
associated allele gene
risk onset mutation

participants performance hand task
movement
motor
control action movements tasks

words semantic word

mitochondrial

mitochondria saccade reading

priming

language

⊂

study group subjects controls
healthy
patients
compared significantly depression
schizophrenia

area cortical ventral
dorsal
cortex
medial
prefrontal basal ganglia areas

norepinephrine

monoamine

transporter

dat

transporters

adrenergic

serotonin

serotonergic

calpain

uptake

acoustic
hearing high sound
bursting
auditory
compounds noise tone sounds

reactive
fibrillary
glial
neurons
th
class
acidic
astrocytes
gfa

deficient
mouse  wild type
mice knockout
mutant reduced transgenic model

threshold effects effect
response stimulus
evoked
responses
stimuli stimulation tms

alcoholism dystonia dependence
foot cutaneous
alcohol
skingaze bonefish

treatment

increased

treated

s

rats

significantly


days

day

levels

group

animals

eye^{object}  field motion^{vision}
VISUAL
objects target orientation^{direction}

astrocytes

central

nervous

neurons

role

system

glial

brain

cns

neuronal

motif arm leptin free cleavage like
■ ■
insulin gsh
glutathione resistance

spine synapses terminals
synaptic
postsynaptic transmission
synapse presynaptic vesicle
vesicles

microscopy axon dendrites spines
dendritic
opioid axons fibers
morphine
axonal

rats behavioral effects
cocaine
withdrawal induced administration
behavior drug anxiety

emotional deficits related
age aging
cognitive
children aged adults young

A word cloud with a black background. The word 'long' is the largest and most central, rendered in a light blue color. Surrounding it are several other words in various sizes and colors: 'hippocampal' (yellow) at the top left, 'plasticity' (teal) at the top right, 'dependent' (yellow) to the left of 'plasticity', 'term' (green) to the left of 'long', 'short' (orange) below 'term', 'synaptic' (blue) below 'long', 'hippocampus' (vertical, light blue) to the right of 'long', and 'ltp' (yellow) to the right of 'long'. The word 'potentiation' (vertical, purple) is also present on the far left.

hippocampal plasticity
dependent
potentiation
term long ltp
short synaptic hippocampus

review techniques

years

brain

neuroscience

research

data field article new

encoding prefrontal spatial
memory
recognition task lesions cortex
working retrieval

desensitization
infants estradiol
steroids
estrogen
eralpha achr
progesterone gating loop

temperatures

dcx

extreme

hepatic

microtubule

microtubules

branches

liver

depth

wrist

axons
factor bdnf ngf
growth
axonal
regeneration nerve neurotrophic
derived

anandamide
thc svz ofc
inactivation
convergence
reversible
inside cart probe

method single technique used using
time
rate
two high different

interneurons

hamsters gpr lrrk prone

arousal melatonin

parvalbumin seasonal puberty