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Title:	Differential Regulation of Innate and Learned Behavior by Creb1/Crh-1 in Caenorhabditis elegans
Authors:	Dahiya, Y. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Dahiya%2C+Y.) Rose, Saloni (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Rose%2C+Saloni) Thapliyal, Shruti (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Thapliyal%2C+Shruti) Bhardwaj, Shivam (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Bhardwaj%2C+Shivam) Prasad, Maruthi (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Prasad%2C+Maruthi) Babu, Kavita (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Babu%2C+Kavita)
Keywords:	Mammalian CREB1/CRH-1 CRH-1e expression
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Abstract:	Memory formation is crucial for the survival of animals. Here, we study the effect of different crh-1 (C. elegans homolog of mammalian CREB1) isoforms on the ability of C. elegans to form long-term memory (LTM). Null mutants in creb1/crh-1 are defective in LTM formation across phyla. We show that a specific isoform of CREB1/CRH-1, CRH-1e, is primarily responsible for memory related functions of the transcription factor in C. elegans. Silencing of CRH-1e expressing neurons during training for LTM formation abolishes the long-term memory of the animal. Further, CRH-1e expression in RIM neurons is sufficient to rescue long-term memory defects of creb1/crh-1 null mutants. We go on to show that apart from being LTM defective, creb1/crh-1 null animals show defects in innate chemotaxis behavior. We further characterize the amino acids K247 and K266 as responsible for the LTM related functions of CREB1/CRH-1 while being dispensable for its innate chemotaxis behavior. These findings provide insight into the spatial and temporal workings of a crucial transcription factor that can be further exploited to find CREB1 targets involved in the process of memory formation.
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