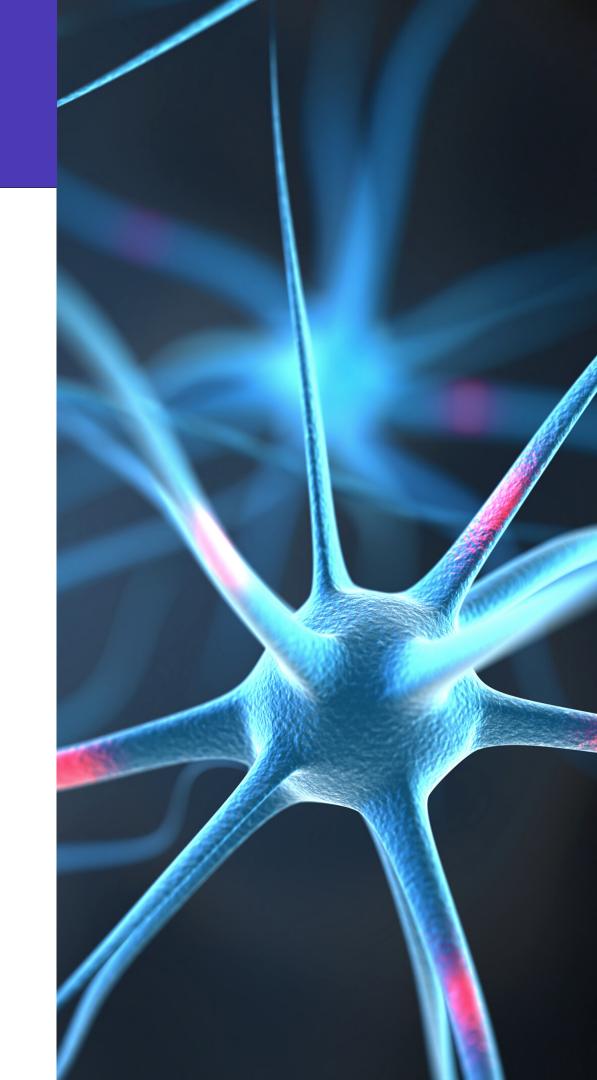
# The Differences Between Various Memory-Improvement Treatments on Neurons

using Multielectrode Array



## Some Background

#### What is a Memory?

A group of neurons (synapse) that is responsible of for specific thought or perception

#### How are Memories Formed?

A synapse is formed when two neurons create a connection by transferring electric signals between one another

These connections get stronger or weaker depending on when and how often they have been activated

#### How are Memories Retrieved?

Reactivation of the specific synapse that was originally formed when the experience first happened



#### The Research

#### Why bother?

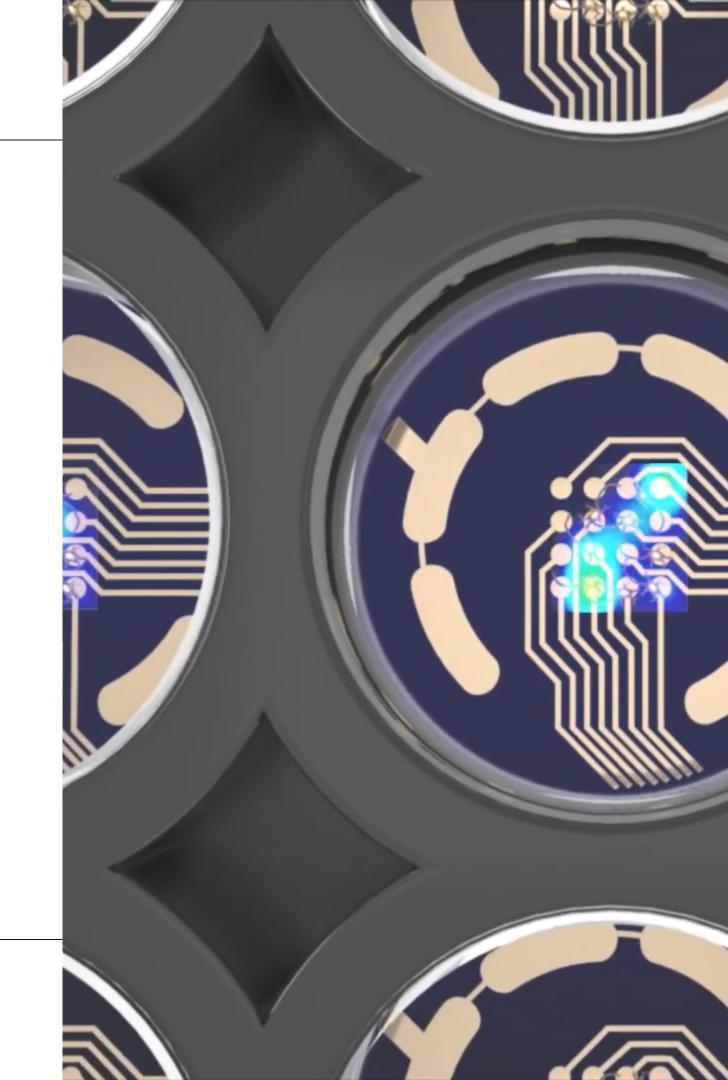
Efficient memory-improvement treatment might be the right path to prevent Alzheimer's Disease and dementia!

#### What is the problem?

We need to determine whether the treatments are efficient or not, and if so, which of the two is more efficient

## Collecting the Data

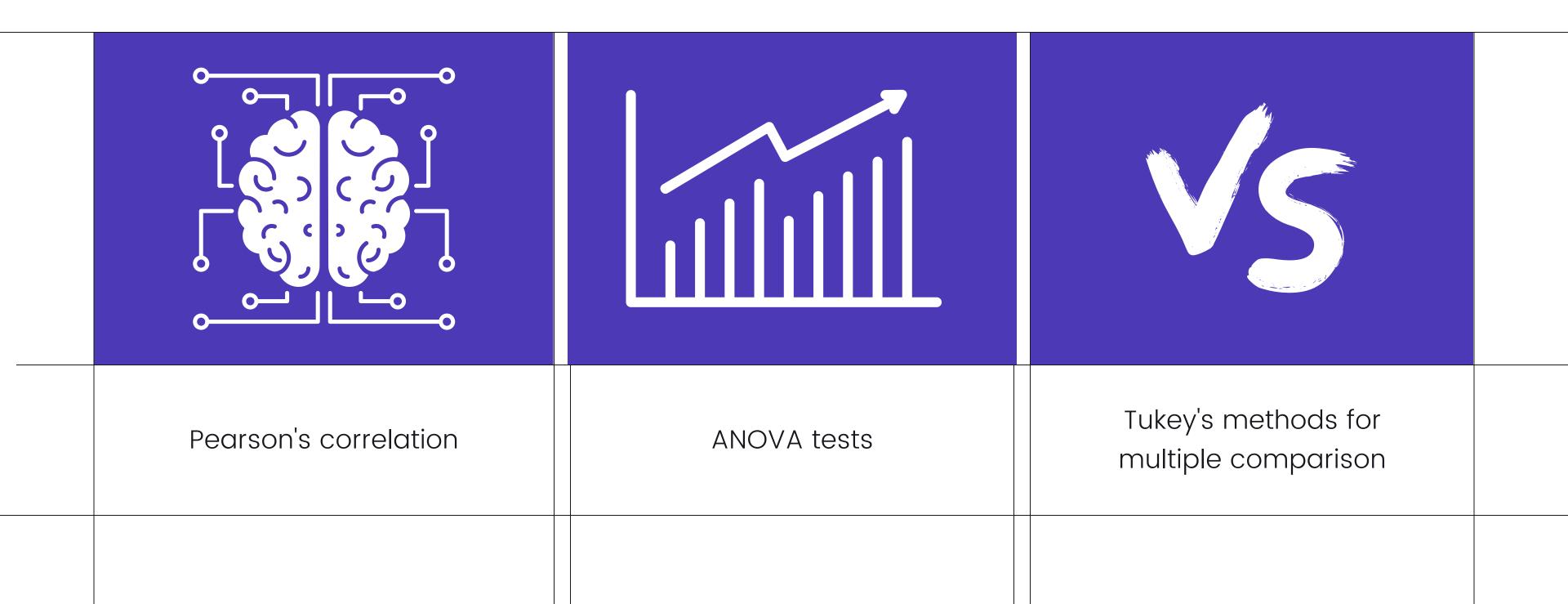
- Neurons are bred in a well in the laboratory
- Each well has 16 electrodes monitoring its activity
- Some wells receive a treatment, out of two: AP5, FGL
- Some are the control group
- When a neuron send a signal, it is recorded by the electrodes



- 24 data files, automatically produced by the multielectrode array
- 24 wells, each has 16 electrodes
- Recorded for **11 minutes** every hour for 24 hours
- 3 main features:
  - Electrode sending the signal
  - Time the signal was sent
  - Voltage of the signal sent
- Around **2,340,000** records of neural activity!

## Data Overview

## Key Methods



## The treatments are significantly different!

AP5 has no significant difference from the control group, while FGL has

# What did We Find?

## The neurons connections are weakening

With treatment or without, the neurons could not keep the strength of the connections they formed prior for the rest of the day

#### FGL is the more efficient treatment

Overall, FGL's wells correlation decreased insignificantly.

Therefore it is efficient for maintaining connections formed prior to the treatment, rather than for building new ones

