



Inducible Schizophrenia Rat Models

The most widely validated animal models of the positive, negative and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia involve administration of the dopamine-releasing drug, d-amphetamine in combination with the benzodiazepine Chlordiazepoxide (AMPH) or an open channel NMDA receptor blocker, phencyclidine (PCP). Pretreatment with Clozapine (CZP) can reverse the observed effects.

- PCP decreases social interaction of Sprague Dawley rats in the Three Chamber Social test. Effect can not be prevented or decreased by CZP
- PCP increases startle response in the prepulse inhibition test, effect can be prevented by CZP
- PCP decreases prepulse inhibition in the prepulse inhibition test, effect can be reversed by CZP, effect of PCP depends on prepulse intensity

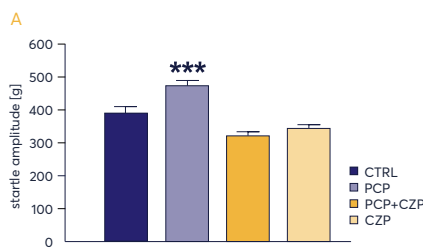
Figure 1: Startle response and prepulse inhibition of PCP-treated Sprague Dawley rats.

A: Startle amplitude in gram at 120 dB; One-way ANOVA.

B: Prepulse inhibition in percent using 4 different dB intensities; Two-way ANOVA. n = 10; Mean ± SEM; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001.

Figure 1

Startle Response 120dB



Prepulse Inhibition

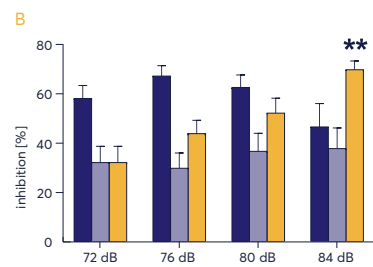


Figure 2: Open field behavior of amphetamine (AMPH)-treated Sprague Dawley rats.

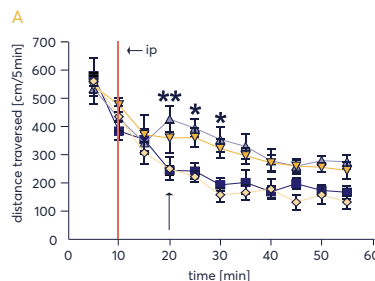
A: Distance traversed in cm/5min over time; Two-way repeated measurements ANOVA with Bonferroni's post hoc test. Mean ± SEM.

B: Distance traversed in cm/5min, 20 minutes after start of the analysis; One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's post hoc test. Mean ± SEM. CTRL = Control; CTRL, AMPH, AMPH+CZP: n = 8 - 10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

- AMPH increases activity in the Open Field test 10 minutes after treatment
- AMPH effect can be decreased by CZP

Figure 2

Open Field



Open Field (20 min)

