

Review

The role of he s ria m in a 'ersi 'e learning and a 'ersi 'e prediction errors

Mauricio R. Delgado¹, Jian Li², Daniela Schiller^{2,3} and Elizabeth A. Phelps^{2,3,*}

¹Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ 07102, USA

²Department of Psychology, and ³Center for Neural Science, New York University, New York, NY 10003, USA

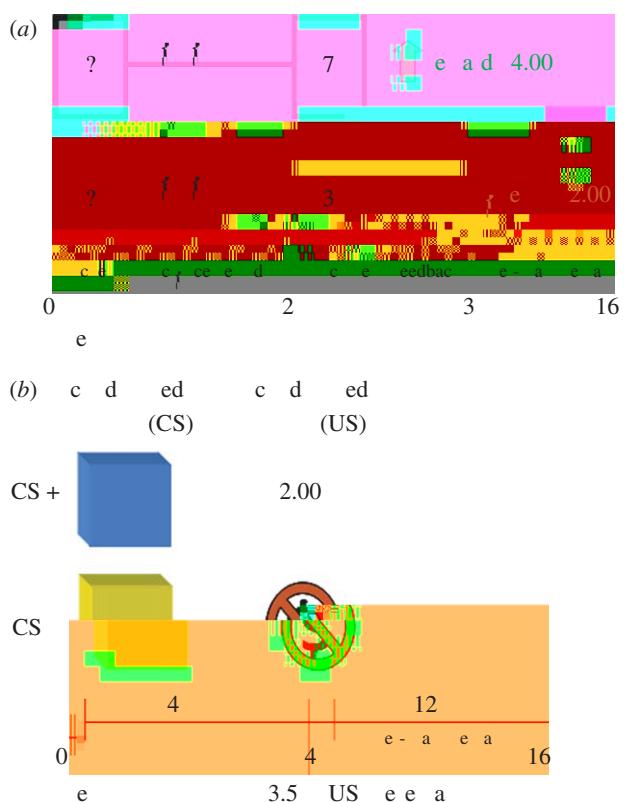
$$\partial \mathcal{V} \cap \partial \mathcal{B}_\delta \subset \partial \mathcal{B}_\delta \cap \partial \mathcal{V} = \partial \mathcal{B}_\delta \cap \partial \mathcal{V} \cap \partial \mathcal{B}_\delta = \emptyset$$

• $\partial \phi$ ($\partial \phi$) $\partial \phi$ $\partial \phi$ $\partial \phi$ $\partial \phi$

As a result, the DA model has been widely adopted to describe the evolution of the DA system (Carrasco et al. 1974; Cane et al. 1974; Cane et al. 1977; Cane & Cane 1985; Cane et al. 1990; Cane et al. 1993; Cane et al. 2004). The DA model is based on the assumption that the DA system is a closed system, with no exchange of mass or energy with the environment. This assumption is valid for the DA system, which is a relatively isolated system, with little interaction with the environment. The DA model is also based on the assumption that the DA system is a stationary system, with no significant changes in its properties over time. This assumption is valid for the DA system, which is a relatively stable system, with little variation in its properties over time.

The DA model has been used to predict the evolution of the DA system (Cane et al. 1997; Cane et al. 1997; Cane et al. 1997; Cane et al. 1999; Cane et al. 1999; Cane et al. 2002; Cane et al. 2003; Cane et al. 2003; Cane et al. 2004). The DA model has been used to predict the evolution of the DA system (Cane & Cane 1990; Dole & Cane 1992; Dole & Bane 1992; Cane et al. 1993; Cane et al. 1997; Cane et al. 1999, 2000; Cane et al. 2001, 2002; Cane & Folland 2004).

The DA model has been used to predict the evolution of the DA system (Cane & Cane 1969; Aarøe & Dole 1973; Cane & Cane 1974; Cane et al. 1974; Cane et al. 1977; Cane & Cane 1985; Cane et al. 1990; Cane et al. 1993; Cane et al. 2004). The DA model is based on the assumption that the DA system is a closed system, with no exchange of mass or energy with the environment. This assumption is valid for the DA system, which is a relatively isolated system, with little interaction with the environment. The DA model is also based on the assumption that the DA system is a stationary system, with no significant changes in its properties over time. This assumption is valid for the DA system, which is a relatively stable system, with little variation in its properties over time.



For $x = -7, 3, 9$; $y = 9, 5, 8$, we have
 $E = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + C$.
 $E = \frac{1}{2}(-7)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(9)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(5)^2 + C$
 $E = 128 + C$.

2. GENERAL METHODS

(a) Pa a

(b) P

(6, 7, 8, 9)	(1, 2, 3, 4)
500	500
13	A
	\$4.00
	(\$2.00)

16.00 (16.00) E. 18
12.00 (12.00) 21.00 50.
A. \$42.00

\$24.00
\$60.00

(c) $P(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$
 b, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
(C) B AC
A A C
F
AC EDGE

et al. 2003). In contrast, the effect of D₁ receptor activation on the expression of the *Grx1* gene in the rat hippocampus has been reported to be complex (Alderson et al. 2003). For example, it has been shown that the expression of the *Grx1* gene is increased by D₁ receptor activation in the hippocampus of adult rats (E. R. Alderson et al., 2003), whereas it is decreased in the hippocampus of aged rats (Alderson et al., 2003). These results suggest that the effect of D₁ receptor activation on the expression of the *Grx1* gene may depend on the age of the animal. In addition, the effect of D₁ receptor activation on the expression of the *Grx1* gene may also depend on the brain region and the experimental conditions used. For example, in the rat striatum, D₁ receptor activation has been shown to increase the expression of the *Grx1* gene (Alderson et al., 2003), whereas it has been shown to decrease the expression of the *Grx1* gene in the rat hippocampus (Alderson et al., 2003). These results suggest that the effect of D₁ receptor activation on the expression of the *Grx1* gene may depend on the brain region and the experimental conditions used.

In conclusion, our results show that D₁ receptor activation increases the expression of the *Grx1* gene in the rat hippocampus. This effect is likely to be mediated by the activation of the ERK1/2 signaling pathway. Our results also suggest that the effect of D₁ receptor activation on the expression of the *Grx1* gene may depend on the age of the animal and the brain region used.

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