

Chronic administration of clozapine alleviates reversal-learning impairment in isolation-reared rats

Nanxin Li^a, Xihong Wu^a and Liang Li^{a,b}

Isolation rearing has been used for inducing schizophrenia-like symptoms in rats. Human schizophrenics have deficits in prefrontal-dysfunction-related cognitive/behavioral flexibility. Rats with lesions of the medial prefrontal cortex perform poorly in reversal learning. It is uncertain whether isolation rearing, however, causes reversal-learning impairment in adult rats. Using the rotating T maze, this study examined the effect of chronic administration of clozapine on visual discrimination learning and reversal learning in isolation-reared and socially reared adult rats. The results show that isolation-reared rats without clozapine injection performed significantly worse than socially reared rats in reversal learning but not in acquisition learning. Chronic injection of clozapine (5 or 10 mg/kg) in isolation-reared rats significantly improved reversal learning but had no effects on acquisition learning. Further data analyses show that in both the inhibition phase and the new-strategy-acquisition phase of reversal learning, isolation-reared rats needed significantly more correct-response trials to reach the criterion than socially reared rats, and clozapine

significantly reduced the isolation-induced impairment of reversal learning only in the new-strategy-acquisition phase. In socially reared rats, clozapine had a dose-related interfering effect on reversal learning but not acquisition learning. This study supports the use of isolation rearing as a model for investigating the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia. *Behavioural Pharmacology* 18:135–145 © 2007 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Behavioural Pharmacology 2007, 18:135–145

Keywords: animal model, clozapine, isolation rearing, rat, reversal learning, schizophrenia, T maze

^aDepartment of Psychology, Speech and Hearing Research Center, Peking University, Beijing, China and ^bCentre for Research on Biological Communication Systems, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto at Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

Correspondence to Professor Liang Li, PhD, Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
E-mail: liangli@pku.edu.cn; liangli@utm.utoronto.ca

Received 29 December 2006 Accepted as revised 29 January 2007

Introduction

Isolation rearing has been used for inducing schizophrenia-like symptoms in rats. Human schizophrenics have deficits in prefrontal-dysfunction-related cognitive/behavioral flexibility. Rats with lesions of the medial prefrontal cortex perform poorly in reversal learning. It is uncertain whether isolation rearing, however, causes reversal-learning impairment in adult rats. Using the rotating T maze, this study examined the effect of chronic administration of clozapine on visual discrimination learning and reversal learning in isolation-reared and socially reared adult rats. The results show that isolation-reared rats without clozapine injection performed significantly worse than socially reared rats in reversal learning but not in acquisition learning. Chronic injection of clozapine (5 or 10 mg/kg) in isolation-reared rats significantly improved reversal learning but had no effects on acquisition learning. Further data analyses show that in both the inhibition phase and the new-strategy-acquisition phase of reversal learning, isolation-reared rats needed significantly more correct-response trials to reach the criterion than socially reared rats, and clozapine

significantly reduced the isolation-induced impairment of reversal learning only in the new-strategy-acquisition phase. In socially reared rats, clozapine had a dose-related interfering effect on reversal learning but not acquisition learning. This study supports the use of isolation rearing as a model for investigating the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia. *Behavioural Pharmacology* 18:135–145 © 2007 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

et al., 2000; D s, 2003; *et al.*, 2005),
 t ts t s t t s t s
 t t s l s t t .
 B *et al.* (2006) t t t t
 4 26 s l (t l t s -
 t) t t t, s t C T (s
 t ts, s t s, t t l s)
 s t t 54 t ts t s -
 t st .
 l s, s l l , s l s t
 t t t t t l st t
 t t t l st t , s
 t s t st t / l l l t
 (l , 1965; t s H l t , 1969; s *et*
al., 1991; H t G t , 1998;
 1998; A l- *et al.*, 2003, 2006; ss *et al.*, 2003;
 l *et al.*, 2003; C- *et al.*, 2004, 2005; s *et*
al., 2005). ts, s ss l s l l
 l l s t t l l t l t
 (FC) t t l t t (FC). D
 t t l t l ts' t l
 FC (s ss l l s t t s l t l
 t l t t s) s s l l
 (s t l s t l) t t s t l (,
 1998; C s s, 2003; l *et al.*,
 2004). D t t FC l s s s l l
 t t s t l (*et al.*, 2002;
 C s s, 2003; A- B ,
 2003). A-t FC l s ts FC l s ts
 t s s l t t l s, FC l s
 ts t s s ss t t l s
 st l s ss t FC l s
 ts t s l t st l s
 ss t (C s s, 2003).
 t l (C), D- t ,
 7 801, ts t l t s, l t
 s t t FC, s t s ts' s l-
 l (ts T l , 2001; A l-
et al., 2003, 2006; l *et al.*, 2003; s
et al., 2005; s, 2005). C -
 s l l s t t t
 t t l t s t s, s s l ,
 s , l (A l- *et al.*, 2003, 2006;
s et al., 2005).
 t st l *et al.* (1997), t s s st
 t l t -t -s l t
 s l t t -t -s l t t t
 t -t -s l t . T s l ts s t t ts t
 FC l s s t t -
 t t t l t t -t -
 s l t t t -t -s l -
 . l *et al.* (1997) s st t t t
 ts FC l s ts t l t
 l st t , t t s l
 t t t s s l t C T.

t s t l , , t s l t
 s, s t , l t t s s l
 l t ts (7 *et al.*, 1962; s *et al.*, 1991;
 t s , 1996; l,
 2001; A l- *et al.*, 2003; *et al.*, 2004). F
 l , s st s t t t s l t
 s l l t t t l
 l s l s t (7 *et al.*, 1962; s
et al., 1991; *et al.*, 2004). t st s
 l (2001) A l- *et al.*
 (2003), , t s t l s l
 l s t s l t . ,
 t st t s (1996), t
 s t l s l s
 t s l t - ts
 t s l t l s. T s, t s
 ss t l t t ts s l t
 s l l s s l -
 t l t st s. As ts s l t l t s
 t t t FC (s *et al.*, 1991, 1992)
 l s s t FC t t t l
 t l t s l l (,
 1998; C s s, 2003; l *et al.*, 2004;
et al., 2004), t s st s l
 t t t l t t
 l l l s s t s s t t l FC
 s l l (, 1998).
 As t t l t s t , l s
 l s t l t t s s'
 t s t s (l t , 1989; D t *et al.*, 1991;
 l *et al.*, 1991; *et al.*, 1992; ts
 F , 1992; l t G , 1999; *et al.*,
 2003; G l t- *et al.*, 2005) ts' s l
 l ts (l G , 1993; t
 H s, 1995; H t *et al.*, 1997; C l- *et al.*, 2001,
 2005; B tt *et al.*, 2006; C st , 2006;
 t -A- *et al.*, 2006). T t s l t
 s t s l t t l l t
 s - l t l l t s
 t / l s (*et al.*, 2002;
 s, 2005). t s t l , , t
 s l t - - ts s l
 l (7 *et al.*, 1962; s *et al.*, 1991;
et al., 2004) l t l t t t
 l . A t t st A l- *et al.*
 (2003), C s l l t s l -
 t - t s l ts, t t t l
 t s t s (2.5 / , t t l
 t) s t s t C -
 t l s l ts t t s l t -
 ts.
 T t s st s t t ts
 st t l l s l
 s t l (s t l) s l
 l l t ts t t t s l t -

. B t s t l s l l -
t st t t T (, 1998).

Me hods

Par icipan s

F t - t l -D l ts 21 s (t
)
E t l A l s T l t . (B ,
C). T l ss t t
s: t s l t - (24 ts) t
s l l (24 ts). E t t s
s s t l t t s
t t t s s l (s l).

F s l t - ts, l s s
s l t s t l st (48 x 30 x 18). F
s l l ts, t l s s
. As t s l t s l l ts t
t s , s l t ts l t , s l l
s t ts. A l ts ss t (B
t l E t l A l s T l t ,
B , C) t . T t
t t st t t t 24°C (2°C),
t 40 50%, 12 l t/ l (l ts
07.00). s t (2 s
t st), ts l l
t l 85% t - t. T

t s t st t t ,
t t t t 240 260 t t
t t st .

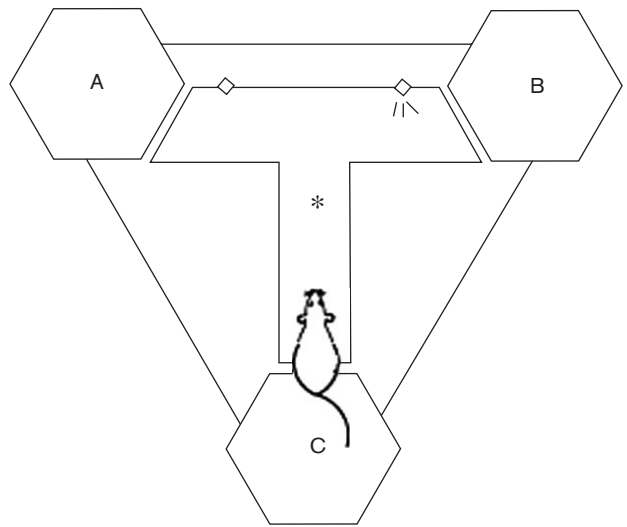
A l ts t l s t
s l t t l s ss t
l l s t t . T ts t
t t l s t B t
A l C t , t l s t C C l
A l C , t l s t s A l s
H s s s s s
t t s 1995.

Ro a ing T ma e

F l s s t t t T s
t s st . T t t T s l s
s t l l s (, 1998).
B l , t t l s T
t l . T l s st l ss-st l
s s. l t s t l l s l s t
t l s t T t l . T t
l s l l s
t s A, B, C, s t l . T
l t l s 9.0 . E
t t l t t T t l .

T T t l s l s l l s. T l t
s 13.5 t ts l st . T st
t t 7.3 t l t 22.0 . As t T

Fig. 1



Overhead schematic view of the rotating T maze used for visual discrimination tests. The maze has (1) three hexagonal boxes (box A, box B, and box C), and (2) a T tunnel. In this figure, box C represents the start box, and the entrance of the T tunnel is connected to box C. A light spot is on the right side of the front wall of the T tunnel. The position of the axis of the T tunnel is indicated by the asterisk.

t l l t t ts s (s s t s
s s st s F . 1), t t t T-
t l st t t ts t T-t l
s l l t t l t t .
t t l l (25.5 l t) t T t l , t
t l s (1 t , 8.5 t
t). A l t tt (ED) s st l s
t l s, s l s .

Vis al discrimina ion learning and re ersal learning

t t t t (8 s s l
s l t s l t - ts), l l ts st t t
t t l l ts s
t ED(s) t T . A l t sts t
t l t s .

D t st 3 s t , t s t t
t 30s s l , l t s t
, t t EDs , l l ts
l t t s.

t t , ts t t s
l t t st t s. t l , t l t
st l s s s t l s t t s
t T t l . F l t ts, t t l t
s st t t t t s t , t t
l ts, t t s t t l t s t
t t . A t t t st t s , t
t st t t t t t s

t l s t t t t t . t
 t st t t t t (t s s), t
 s t t t t (50 , B t l
 E t l A l s T l t ., B ,
 C). t t t t t st t t t t
 (s s), t . T
 t t l t t t t s t l s ,
 t T t l s t t t t t t t
 t s , t t t st t t t t
 t l. T t s s l t , t l st t . T s,
 t -t l t st s s .

A t t l 12 t l s t t t.
 T s s t t t l st t l 2 s
 t l ts t t s t l t , t t
 s 11 t t l s t 12 t l s t s t
 s.

t t t t s t l , t
 t t st t s l l t t .
 s l l , t t t
 t s s t s s t l ,
 t t t t st l s t s
 s , t t s s l t ' (')
 ss t ' (l t) ss -
 t , s .

A t t s st s (. . t s
 H l t , 1969; s et al., 1991; et al., 2002;
 C s s , 2003), t t t
 s l l , ts st st t t l
 st t t t st t .
 t s st , t s t t t
 t s t t l s (50% t)
 t s ss s, t l l
 st t s (t s t l) s
 t . T s, t t's s l l -
 s t t s s : () t t s
 () t -st t - s t s .

Clo apine adminis ra ion

C- (-A- C t , t s, A) s
 ss l t s l s l t , s H s
 st t t l t 10 l- H. C
 st t l s l t l
 s t st t (6 8 s,
). t ss t l s s s
 s st s (. . l G , 1993;
 s et al., 2005; A l- et al., 2006), t s
 st t s l t s 0,5 10 /
 (t t st t t l 0.1 l). T s,
 s l t - ts s l ts
 t t t s l . F
 t, t t s st t
 t t l t 30 tt t t t
 t .

S a is ics

A l t 2 (t : s l , s l t
) 2 (s l tt ss s t
 l s l l : l t / , l- t)
 3 (l s : 0, 5, 10 /) t - s s
 s s t s st . G s
 t st s t - l s s (A As).
 T l s s s 11.5 s t
 (C , l s, A). t l l s s t t 0.05.
 As 's t st s s t l s s
 t s s t st st t st-
 t sts, t s st 's t st s s t
 l l t s s s s t s.

Res I s

Original is al discrimina ion learning (acq isi ion learning)

A l t ts s t s st t t
 s l s t l , t t
 l t t s t t t l t st s ss s t t
 t ss l ts. F 2 s s t
 t s t s s st t t (l)
 t s s t t t (l).
 F t t t- s s t l s t
 - s s t l s t t t , A As
 s t t t ts t t s
 t t t s s s t (P > 0.05).

Re ersal learning

A l t ts t l t t s l
 l , t t s t t
 t st s ss s ss l ts. F 3
 s st (s t- s s t l s t t
 t (l) t s - s s
 t l s t t t (l). l- , ts
 t l s t t t
 s l l t s s t l .
 t , s l t - ts t t t s l t
 t l s t t l t t
 t s s .

F t t- s s t l s t t t ,
 t t t t t l s

$t_{1,14} = 12.08, P < 0.001$.
 $F(1,14) = 12.08, P < 0.001$.
 $t_{1,14} = 10.0, P > 0.05$.

$F(2,21) = 123.14, P < 0.001$.
 $F(2,21) = 8.71, P < 0.01$.
 $t_{1,14} = 10.0, P > 0.05$.

$F(1,14) = 246.73, P < 0.001$.

$F(1,42) = 56.34, P < 0.001$
 $F(2,42) = 83.85, P < 0.001$
 $F(2,42) = 42.96, P < 0.001$

$F(1,42) = 56.34, P < 0.001$
 $F(2,42) = 83.85, P < 0.001$
 $F(2,42) = 42.96, P < 0.001$

5-HF^{1A} (C¹ *et al.*, 1992; B
et al., 1993; D¹ *et al.*, 2002), 5-HF^{1A}
(*et al.*, 2002), 5-HF^{1A} (S
et al., 1991; *et al.*, 2002; E¹ *et al.*, 2006),
5-HF^{2A} -st st s s s
5-HF^{1A} -st st s s (*et al.*,
2004), s s s t st¹ t t
t¹ t¹ (t s 'D¹ *et al.*, 2005).
T t s¹ t s t s¹
t t¹ t¹ t s¹ t - -
t¹ t¹ t s t s¹ t
s t¹ t s s¹ t .

G s s t t t t¹ s t
s st¹ s t¹ t s¹
t¹ t s s¹ t¹ s
s t t t¹ (. . B *et al.*,
1993; F *et al.*, 1996; t -A t *et al.*, 2000;
D¹ *et al.*, 2002; s, 2005). C-
t t t 5-HF^{1A} 5-HF^{2A} t s. 5-HF^{2A}
t s s¹ t¹ t¹ s t¹
t s (t¹ , 1989; *et al.*, 2001; B t -
et al., 2004; *et al.*, 2006). T¹ , t¹
t¹ 5-HF^{2A} t s t FC
t s s s¹ t¹ t
s s ts t s t s s t t
ts. A 5-HF^{2A}/ D₂ t
t t s¹ t t s s¹ t t-
t t s t s s (A-t *et al.*,
1986).

t t t s s s t FC, s¹ t
t¹ s t s s s t
st t s, t¹ t¹ s s, st t ,
s, t¹ (. . s *et al.*, 1992;
H *et al.*, 2001; D¹ *et al.*, 2002;
et al., 2003; B *et al.*, 2004; H t *et al.*, 2004;
2004; *et al.*, 2005). T¹ st s *et al.*
(1991) s t t¹ t t s , s t -
, t¹ s
s¹ t - ts. t , t st H¹
et al. (2002) s t t s¹ t s
t¹ t¹ t N- t¹-D- s t t - t s t
(DA^{1A}) t st t t¹ t , t
s t s t¹ t t s.
t¹ , t¹ t¹ t¹ s¹ -
t - - s¹ / t s s s
ts s t¹ s s s st t
s s¹ s t s s
ss t t st s¹
t¹ t.

s¹ t - t¹ ts¹ s s t¹ s -
t () (C¹ *et al.*, 2001, 2005; G
et al., 2001; t¹ *et al.*, 2001; ss F¹ , 2001;
B s *et al.*, 2005), s t
t t s t t t ts st -

t s (C¹ *et al.*, 2001, 2005; G *et al.*, 2001;
et al., 2002). s t t st t¹ s s
t t s st t¹ s s s¹ s s -
st¹ s s s¹ s s¹ s s -
t t (s , 2002).
st s t t t s t ts
t s (s s B *et al.*, 2001;
G *et al.*, 2001; t¹ *et al.*, 2001; ss F¹ ,
2001; B s *et al.*, 2005) t¹ t -
s t s, s¹ t¹ , t¹
ts t s t ts (γ *et al.*, 1999, 2000,
2002; *et al.*, 2002; *et al.*, 2002). T¹ -
, t s s t¹ s¹ t - -
- s s t t t
t / t¹ t¹ t t¹ s
t t t t st s.
t s st , s¹ ts, t s
t (10 /) s t¹ t
t -st t - st s t t t
t s s¹ . T¹ s t s st
t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹
s s¹ . T¹ st H *et al.*
(2001) s t t s¹ ts, t¹ (5,
10 / , s t t¹) s t¹ s -
t s t¹ t FC.
T¹ s, t s¹ s t FC
t¹ t s t s t¹ t t
t t -st t - s t s
s¹ t¹ s¹ ts.
t t s¹ t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹ t¹
st t¹ t¹ s s s
t FC t¹ t t t ts (*et al.*, 2000)
t -st t - s t s
s¹ t¹ s t t t s s s
t t .
s , t s¹ ts t s st t t t
s¹ t¹ t¹ st t s¹ ,
t t s t , s¹ s¹ s t
t¹ ts. s¹ t - ts, t t t t
s t -st t - s t s , t t
t t s , s¹ t¹
st t¹ , t¹
st t - s¹ s ts
s¹ t¹ -st t - s t s
s¹ ts. T¹ s, t s st s t
t¹ t¹ s t st t t
s¹ t¹ t / t¹ t¹ t
st t t t s t s.

Acknowledgements
T¹ s s s t t s t
s t's s F¹ s t ,
t t st E t C (t .
02170), s t 985' t.

References

- Abdul-Monim Z, Reynolds GP, Neill JC (2003). The atypical antipsychotic ziprasidone, but not haloperidol, improves phencyclidine-induced cognitive deficits in a reversal learning task in the rat. *J Psychopharmacol* **17**:57–65.
- Abdul-Monim Z, Reynolds GP, Neill JC (2006). The effects of atypical and classical antipsychotics on sub-chronic PCP-induced cognitive deficits in a reversal-learning paradigm. *Behav Brain Res* **169**:263–273.
- Altar CA, Wasley AM, Neale RF, Stone GA (1986). Typical and atypical antipsychotic occupancy of D2 and S2 receptors: an autoradiographic analysis in rat brain. *Brain Res Bull* **16**:517–525.
- Arakawa H (2005). Interaction between isolation rearing and social development on exploratory behavior in male rats. *Behav process* **70**:223–234.
- Bardgett ME, Griffith MS, Foltz RF (2006). The effects of clozapine on delayed spatial alternation deficits in rats with hippocampal damage. *Neurobiol Learn Mem* **85**:86–94.
- Barr AM, Young CE, Sawada K, Trimble WS, Phillips AG, Honer WG (2004). Abnormalities of presynaptic protein CDCrel-1 in striatum of rats reared in social isolation: relevance to neural connectivity in schizophrenia. *Eur J Neurosci* **20**:303–307.
- Bembek A (2005). Seasonality of birth in schizophrenia patients: literary review. *Psychiatr Pol* **39**:259–270.
- Bender S, Dittmann-Balcar A, Schall U (2006). Influence of atypical neuroleptics on executive functioning in patients with schizophrenia: a randomized, double-blind comparison of olanzapine vs. clozapine. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol* **9**:135–145.
- Bickerdike MJ, Wright IK, Marsden CA (1993). Social isolation attenuates rat forebrain 5-HT release induced by KCl stimulation and exposure to a novel environment. *Behav Pharmacol* **4**:231–236.
- Bortolozzi A, az-Mataix LD, Scorza C, Celada P, Artigas F (2004). Atypical antipsychotics modulate a prefrontal 5-HT_{2A} receptor-mediated activation of the mesocortical dopaminergic pathway. Abstract Viewer/Itinerary Planner Washington, DC: Society for Neuroscience Program No. 45.10.
- Braff DL, Geyer MA, Swerdlow NR (2001). Human studies of prepulse inhibition of startle: normal subjects, patient groups, and pharmacological studies. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:234–258.
- Chudasama Y, Robbins TW (2003). Dissociable contributions of the orbitofrontal and infralimbic cortex to Pavlovian autoshaping and discrimination reversal learning: further evidence for the functional heterogeneity of the rodent frontal cortex. *J Neurosci* **23**:8771–8780.
- Cilia J, Hatcher PD, Reavill C (2005). Long-term evaluation of isolation-rearing induced prepulse inhibition deficits in rats: an update. *Psychopharmacology* **180**:57–62.
- Cilia J, Reavill C, Hagan JJ (2001). Long-term evaluation of isolation-rearing induced prepulse inhibition deficits in rats. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:327–337.
- Clarke HF, Dalley JW, Crofts HS, Robbins TW, Roberts AC (2004). Cognitive inflexibility after prefrontal serotonin depletion. *Science* **304**:878–880.
- Clarke HF, Walker SC, Crofts HS, Dalley JW, Robbins TW, Roberts AC (2005). Prefrontal serotonin depletion affects reversal learning but not attentional set shifting. *J Neurosci* **25**:532–538.
- Crespi F, Wright IK, Mobius C (1992). Isolation rearing of rats alters release of 5-hydroxytryptamine and dopamine in the frontal cortex: an in vivo electrochemical study. *Exp Brain Res* **88**:495–501.
- Crider A (1997). Perseveration in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bul* **23**:63–74.
- Dalley JW, Theobald DE, Pereira EAC, Li PMMC, Robbins TW (2002). Specific abnormalities in serotonin release in the prefrontal cortex of isolation-reared rats measured during behavioural performance of a task assessing visuospatial attention and impulsivity. *Psychopharmacology* **164**:329–340.
- Day-Wilson KM, Jones DNC, Southam E, Cilia J, Totterdell S (2006). Medial prefrontal cortex volume loss in rats with isolation rearing-induced deficits in prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle. *Neuroscience* **141**:1113–1121.
- Demakis GJ (2003). A meta-analytic review of the sensitivity of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test to frontal and lateralized frontal brain damage. *Neuropsychology* **17**:255–264.
- Deutch AY, Moghaddam B, Innis RB, Krystal JH, Aghajanian GK, Bunney BS, Charney DS (1991). Mechanism of action atypical antipsychotic-drugs implications for novel therapeutic strategies for schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res* **4**:121–156.
- Eells JB, Misler JA, Nikodem VM (2006). Early postnatal isolation reduces dopamine levels, elevates dopamine turnover and specifically disrupts prepulse inhibition in Nurr1-null heterozygous mice. *Neuroscience* **140**:1117–1126.
- Ellenbroek BA, Cools AR (1998). The neurodevelopment hypothesis of schizophrenia: clinical evidence and animal models. *Neurosci Res Commun* **22**:127–136.
- Flagstad P, Glenthøj BY, Didriksen M (2005). Cognitive deficits caused by late gestational disruption of neurogenesis in rats: a preclinical model of schizophrenia. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **30**:250–260.
- Fone KCF, Shalders K, Fox ZD, Arthur R, Marsden CA (1996). Increased 5-HT_{2C} receptor responsiveness occurs on rearing rats in social isolation. *Psychopharmacology* **123**:346–352.
- Geyer MA, Wilkinson LS, Humby T, Robbins TW (1993). Isolation rearing of rats produces a deficit in prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle similar to that in schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* **34**:361–372.
- Geyer MA, Kirsten K, Braff DL, Swerdlow NR (2001). Pharmacological studies of prepulse inhibition models of sensorimotor gating deficits in schizophrenia: a decade in review. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:117–154.
- Galletly CA, Clark CR, McFarlane AC (2005). Clozapine improves working memory updating in schizophrenia. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol* **15**:601–608.
- Hall FS, Ghaed S, Pert A, Xing G (2002). The effects of isolation rearing on glutamate receptor NMDAR1A mRNA expression determined by *in situ* hybridization in Fawn hooded and Wistar rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* **73**:185–191.
- Harte MK, Powell SB, Reynolds LM, Swerdlow NR, Geyer MA, Reynolds GP (2004). Reduced N-acetylaspartate in the temporal cortex of rats reared in isolation. *Biol Psychiatry* **56**:296–299.
- Hartmann B, Gunturkun O (1998). Selective deficits in reversal learning after neostriatum caudolateral lesions in pigeons: possible behavioral equivalencies to the mammalian prefrontal system. *Behav Brain Res* **96**:125–133.
- Heidbreder CA, Foxton R, Cilia J, Hughes ZA, Shah AJ, Atkins A, *et al.* (2001). Increased responsiveness of dopamine to atypical, but not typical antipsychotics in the medial prefrontal cortex of rats reared in isolation. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:338–351.
- Heidbreder CA, Weiss IC, Domeney AM, Pryce C, Homber J, Hedou G, *et al.* (2000). Behavioral, neurochemical and endocrinological characterization of the early isolation syndrome. *Neuroscience* **100**:749–768.
- Hitchcock JM, Lister S, Fischer TR, Wettstein JG (1997). Disruption of latent inhibition in the rat by the 5-HT₂ agonist DOI: effects of MDL 100907, clozapine, risperidone and haloperidol. *Behav Brain Res* **88**:43–49.
- Ichikawa J, Ishii H, Bonaccorso S, Fowler WL, O'Laughlin IA, Meltzer HY (2001). 5-HT_{2A} and D₂ receptor blockade increases cortical DA release via 5-HT_{1A} receptor activation: a possible mechanism of atypical antipsychotic-induced cortical dopamine release. *J Neurochem* **76**:1521–1531.
- Idris NF, Repeto P, Neill JC (2005). Investigation of the effects of lamotrigine and clozapine in improving reversal-learning impairments induced by acute phencyclidine and D-amphetamine in the rat. *Psychopharmacology* **179**:336–348.
- Janowsky JS, Shimamura AP, Kritchevsky M, Squire LR (1989). Cognitive impairment following frontal lobe damage and its relevance to human amnesia. *Behav Neurosci* **103**:548–560.
- Jardemark KE, Liang X, Arvanov V, Wang RY (2000). Subchronic treatment with either clozapine, olanzapine or haloperidol produces a hyposensitive response of the rat cortical cells to N-methyl-D-aspartate. *Neuroscience* **100**:1–9.
- Jentsch JD, Taylor JR (2001). Impaired inhibition of conditioned responses produced by subchronic administration of phencyclidine to rats. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **24**:66–74.
- Joel D, Weiner I, Feldon J (1997). Electrolytic lesions of the medial prefrontal cortex in rats disrupt performance on an analog of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, but do not disrupt latent inhibition: implications for animal models of schizophrenia. *Behav Brain Res* **85**:187–201.
- Jones GH, Hernandez TD, Kendall DA (1992). Dopaminergic and serotonergic function following isolation rearing in rats: study of behavioral-response and postmortem and in vivo neurochemistry. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* **43**:17–35.
- Jones GH, Marsden CA, Robbins TW (1991). Behavioural rigidity and rule-learning deficits following isolation-rearing in the rat: neurochemical correlates. *Behav Brain Res* **43**:35–50.
- Kolb B, Whishaw IQ (1983). Performance of schizophrenic patients on tests sensitive to left or right frontal, temporal, or parietal function in neurological patients. *J Nerv Ment Dis* **171**:435–443.
- Krech D, Rosenzweig MR, Bennett EL (1962). Relations between brain chemistry and problem-solving among rats raised in enriched and impoverished environments. *J Comp Physiol Psychol* **55**:801–807.
- Kumari V, Soni W, Mathew VM, Sharma T (2000). Prepulse inhibition of the startle response in men with schizophrenia: effects of age of onset of illness, symptoms, and medication. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **57**:609–614.
- Kumari V, Soni W, Sharma T (1999). Normalization of information processing deficits in schizophrenia with clozapine. *Am J Psychiatry* **156**:1046–1051.

- Kumari V, Soni W, Sharma T (2002). Prepulse inhibition of the startle response in risperidone-treated patients: comparison with typical antipsychotics. *Schizophr Res* **55**:139–146.
- Lanser MG, Berger HJC, Ellenbroek BA, Cools AR, Zitman FG (2002). Perseveration in schizophrenia: failure to generate a plan and relationship with the psychomotor poverty subsyndrome. *Psych Res* **112**:13–26.
- Lapiz MDS, Mateo Y, Parker T (2000). Effects of noradrenaline depletion in the brain on response to novelty in isolation-reared rats. *Psychopharmacology* **152**:312–320.
- Lehmann K, Hundsdorfer B, Hartmann T, Teuchert-Noodt G (2004). The acetylcholine fiber density of the neocortex is altered by isolated rearing and early methamphetamine intoxication in rodents. *Exp Neurol* **189**: 131–140.
- Lehmann K, Lesting J, Polascheck D, Teuchert-Noodt G (2003). Serotonin fibre densities in subcortical areas: differential effects of isolated rearing and methamphetamine. *Dev Brain Res* **147**:143–152.
- Leumann L, Feldon J, Vollenweider FX, Ludewig K (2002). Effects of typical and atypical antipsychotics on prepulse inhibition and latent inhibition in chronic schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* **52**:729–739.
- Levin ED, Christopher NC (2006). Effects of clozapine on memory function in the rat neonatal hippocampal lesion model of schizophrenia. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* **30**:223–229.
- Li L, Shao J (1998). Restricted lesions to ventral prefrontal subareas block reversal learning but not visual discrimination learning in rats. *Physiol Behav* **65**:371–379.
- Li L, Yue Q (2002). Auditory gating processes and binaural inhibition in the inferior colliculus. *Hear Res* **168**:113–124.
- Mackintosh NJ, Holgate V (1969). Serial reversal training and nonreversal shift learning. *J Comp Physiol Psychol* **67**:89–93.
- Marenco S, Weinberger DR (2000). The neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia: following a trail of evidence from cradle to grave. *Dev Psychopathol* **12**:501–527.
- McAlonan K, Brown VJ (2003). Orbital prefrontal cortex mediates reversal learning and not attentional set shifting in the rat. *Behav Brain Res* **146**: 97–103.
- Mcelroy SL, Dessain EC, Pope HG, Cole Jo, Keck PE, Frankenberg FR, et al. (1991). Clozapine in the treatment of psychotic mood disorders, schizoaffective disorder, and schizophrenia. *J Clin Psychiatry* **52**:411–414.
- McGrath JJ, Feron FP, Burne THJ, Mackay-Sim A, Eyles DW (2003). The neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia: a review of recent developments. *Ann Med* **35**:86–93.
- Meltzer HY (1989). Clinical studies of the mechanism of action of clozapine—the dopamine-serotonin hypothesis of schizophrenia. *Psychopharmacology* **99**:S18–S27.
- Meltzer HY, McGurk SR (1999). The effects of clozapine, risperidone, and olanzapine on cognitive function in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull* **25**: 233–255.
- Meyera U, Feldon J, Schedlowskib M, Yee BK (2005). Towards an immunoprecipitated neurodevelopmental animal model of schizophrenia. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* **29**:913–947.
- Milner B (1963). Effects of different brain lesions on card sorting. *Arch Neurol* **9**:90–100.
- Miura H, Qiao H, Ohta T (2002). Attenuating effects of the isolated rearing condition on increased brain serotonin and dopamine turnover elicited by novelty stress. *Brain Res* **926**:10–17.
- Muchimapura S, Mason R, Marsden CA (2003). Effect of isolation rearing on pre- and post-synaptic serotonergic function in the rat dorsal hippocampus. *Synapse* **47**:209–217.
- Nagahama Y, Okina T, Suzuki N, Nabatame H, Matsuda M (2005). The cerebral correlates of different types of perseveration in the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* **76**:169–175.
- Oranje B, Van Oel CJ, Gispen-De Wied CC, Verbaten MN, Kahn RS (2002). Effects of typical and atypical antipsychotics on the prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex in patients with schizophrenia. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* **22**: 359–365.
- Ortega-Alvaro A, Gibert-Rahola J, Mico JA (2006). Influence of chronic treatment with olanzapine, clozapine and scopolamine on performance of a learned 8-arm radial maze task in rats. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* **30**:104–111.
- O'Connor TG, Rutter M (1996). Risk mechanisms in development: some conceptual and methodological considerations. *Dev Psychol* **32**:787–795.
- Paulus MP, Bakshi VP, Geyer MA (1998). Isolation rearing affects sequential organization of motor behavior in post-pubertal but not pre-pubertal Lister and Sprague-Dawley rats. *Behav Brain Res* **94**:271–280.
- Pehek EA, Nocjar C, Roth BL, Byrd TA, Mabrouk OS (2006). Evidence for the preferential involvement of 5-HT_{2A} serotonin receptors in stress- and drug-induced dopamine release in the rat medial prefrontal cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **31**:265–277.
- Peters YM, O'Donnell P (2005). Social isolation rearing affects prefrontal cortical response to ventral tegmental area stimulation. *Biol Psychiatry* **57**: 1205–1208.
- Pickar D, Owen RR, Litman RE, Konicki PE, Gutierrez R, Rapaport MH (1992). Clinical and biologic response to clozapine in patients with schizophrenia: crossover comparison with fluphenazine. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **49**:345–353.
- Powell CM, Miyakawa T (2006). Schizophrenia-relevant behavioral testing in rodent models: a uniquely human disorder? *Biol Psychiatry* **59**: 1198–1207.
- Powell SB, Risbrough VB, Geyer MA (2003). Potential use of animal models to examine antipsychotic prophylaxis for schizophrenia. *Clin Neurosci Res* **3**:289–296.
- Powell SB, Swerdlow NR, Pitcher LK, Geyer MA (2002). Isolation rearing-induced deficits in prepulse inhibition and locomotor habituation are not potentiated by water deprivation. *Physiol Behav* **77**:55–64.
- Preece MA, Dalley JW, Theobald DH (2004). Region specific changes in forebrain 5-hydroxytryptamine(1A) and 5-hydroxytryptamine(2A) receptors in isolation-reared rats: an in vitro autoradiography study. *Neuroscience* **123**:725–732.
- Ragozino ME, Jih J, Tzavos A (2002). Involvement of the dorsomedial striatum in behavioral flexibility: role of muscarinic cholinergic receptors. *Brain Res* **953**:205–214.
- Reboucas R, Schimdek WR (1997). Handling and isolation in three strains of rats affect open field, exploration, hoarding and predation. *Physiol Behav* **62**:1159–1164.
- Rehn AE, Rees SM (2005). Investigating the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol* **32**:687–696.
- Ritter LM, Meador-Woodruff JH, Dalack GW (2004). Neurocognitive measures of prefrontal cortical dysfunction in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res* **68**:65–73.
- Robbins TW (2005). Chemistry of the mind: neurochemical modulation of prefrontal cortical function. *J Comp Neurol* **493**:140–146.
- Robertson GS, Fibiger HC (1992). Neuroleptics increase c-fos expression in the forebrain contrasting effects of haloperidol and clozapine. *Neuroscience* **46**:315–328.
- Rogers RD, Andrews TC, Grasby PM (2000). Contrasting cortical and subcortical activations produced by attentional-set shifting and reversal learning in humans. *J Cogn Neurosci* **12**:142–162.
- Russig H, Durrer A, Yee BK, Murphy CA, Feldon J (2003). The acquisition, retention and reversal of spatial learning in the Morris water maze task following withdrawal from an escalating dosage schedule of amphetamine in Wistar rats. *Neuroscience* **119**:167–179.
- Salazara RF, White W, Lacroix L, Feldon J, White IA (2004). NMDA lesions in the medial prefrontal cortex impair the ability to inhibit responses during reversal of a simple spatial discrimination. *Behav Brain Res* **152**:413–424.
- Schoenbaum G, Nugent SL, Saddoris MP, Setlow B (2002). Orbitofrontal lesions in rats impair reversal but not acquisition of go, no-go odor discriminations. *Neuroreport* **13**:885–890.
- Schrijver NCA, Pallier PN, Brown VJ, Würbel H (2004). Double dissociation of social and environmental stimulation on spatial learning and reversal learning in rats. *Behav Brain Res* **152**:307–314.
- Schrijver NCA, Würbel H (2001). Early social deprivation disrupts attentional, but not affective, shifts in rats. *Behav Neurosci* **115**:437–442.
- Schwabe K, Enkel T, Klein S, Schutte M, Koch M (2004). Effects of neonatal lesions of the medial prefrontal cortex on adult rat behaviour. *Behav Brain Res* **153**:21–34.
- Sebban C, Tesolin-Decros B, Ciprian-Ollivier J, Perret L, Spedding M (2002). Effects of phencyclidine (PCP) and MK 801 on the EEGq in the prefrontal cortex of conscious rats; antagonism by clozapine, and antagonists of AMPA₁ and 5-HT_{2A}-receptors. *Br J Pharmacol* **135**:65–78.
- Sharma T, Hughes C, Soni W, Kumari V (2003). Cognitive effects of lanzapine and clozapine treatment in chronic schizophrenia. *Psychopharmacology*, **169**:398–403.
- Sperling SE (1965). Reversal learning and resistance to extinction: a review of the rat literature. *Psychol Bull* **63**:281–297.
- Sullivan R, Wilson DA, Feldon J, Yee BK, Meyer U, Richter-Levin G, et al. (2006). The international society for developmental psychobiology annual meeting symposium: impact of early life experiences on brain and behavioral development. *Dev Psychobiol* **48**:583–602.
- Swerdlow NR, Geyer MA (1993). Clozapine and haloperidol in an animal model of sensorimotor gating deficits in schizophrenia. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* **44**:741–744.
- Swerdlow NR, Geyer MA, Braff DL (2001). Neural circuit regulation of prepulse inhibition of startle in the rat: current knowledge and future challenges. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:194–215.

- Tanaka Y, Obata T, Sassa T, Yoshitome E, Asai Y, Ikehira H, *et al.* (2006). Quantitative magnetic resonance spectroscopy of schizophrenia: relationship between decreased *N*-acetylaspartate and frontal lobe dysfunction. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* **60**:365–372.
- Tochigi M, Okazaki Y, Kato N, Sasaki T (2004). What causes seasonality of birth in schizophrenia? *Neurosci Res* **48**:1–11.
- Varty GB, Geyer MA (1998). Effects of isolation rearing on startle reactivity, habituation, and prepulse inhibition in male Lewis, Sprague-Dawley, and Fischer F344 rats. *Behav Neurosci* **112**:1450–1457.
- Varty GB, Higgins GA (1995). Examination of drug-induced and isolation-induced disruptions of prepulse inhibition as models to screen antipsychotic drugs. *Psychopharmacology* **122**:15–26.
- Varty GB, Paulus MP, Braff DL, Geyer MA (2000). Environmental enrichment and isolation rearing in the rat: effects on locomotor behavior and startle response plasticity. *Biol Psychiatry* **47**:864–873.
- Van den Buuse M, Garner B, Koch M (2003). Neurodevelopmental animal models of schizophrenia: effects on prepulse inhibition. *Curr Mol Med* **3**:459–471.
- Van der Meulen JAJ, Bilbija L, Joosten RNJMA (2003). The NMDA-receptor antagonist MK-801 selectively disrupts reversal learning in rats. *Neuroreport* **14**:2225–2228.
- Van den Buuse M, Garner B, Gogos A, Kusljic S (2005). Importance of animal models in schizophrenia research. *Aust NZ J Psychiatry* **39**:550–557.
- Weinberger DR (1987). Implications of normal brain-development for the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **44**:660–669.
- Weinberger DR (1996). On the plausibility of 'the neurodevelopmental hypothesis' of schizophrenia. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **14 (Suppl)**:S1–S11.
- Weiss IC, Domeney AM, Moreau J, Russig H, Feldon J (2001). Dissociation between the effects of pre-weaning and/or post-weaning social isolation on prepulse inhibition and latent inhibition in adult Sprague-Dawley rats. *Behav Brain Res* **121**:207–218.
- Weiss IC, Feldon J (2001). Environmental animal models for sensorimotor gating deficiencies in schizophrenia: a review. *Psychopharmacology* **156**:305–326.
- Whitaker-Azmitia P, Zhou F, Hobin J, Borella A (2000). Isolation-fearing of rats produces deficits as adults in the serotonergic innervation of hippocampus. *Peptides* **21**:1755–1759.
- Wilkinson LS, Killcross SS, Humby T, Hall FS, Geyer MA, Robbins TW (1994). Social-isolation in the rat produces developmentally specific deficits in prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle response without disturbing latent inhibition. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **10**:61–72.
- Wongwitdecha N, Marsden CA (1996). Effects of social isolation rearing on learning in the Morris water maze. *Brain Res* **1**:119–124.