Scientists restore long-term memory to mice

The following is an excerpt.

University of California-Irvine neurobiologists have discovered a protein complex in neurons that is essential to long-term memory formation and is also corrupted in the brains of people with some developmental disabilities such as autism.

This complex is corrupted by the mutation of a specific protein molecule, and replacing that mutated molecule in laboratory mice restores their long-term memory — suggesting a possible gene therapy for humans, the researchers reported.

Read the full story here: Scientists at UCI restore long-term memory to mice