

# Index

## A

- $\alpha 7$ , 335
- $\alpha 4\beta 2^*$  nAChR, 334–336
- AAV. *See* Adeno-associated virus
- Abstinence model, 231, 238
- Acetylcholine, 40, 334–336
- ACTH. *See* Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- Acute stress
  - forced swim test, 125–127
  - learned helplessness model, 127–128
  - tail suspension test, 125–127
- Addiction, 41, 45–47, 214–240
  - histone deacetylases, 290–293
  - methyltransferases, 289–290
  - NFkB, 293–294
- ADE. *See* Alcohol deprivation effect
- Adeno-associated virus (AAV), 289
- ADHD. *See* Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), 259
- Aggression, 41, 42, 48, 49
- Alcohol, 215, 216, 228, 229, 232–237
- Alcohol deprivation effect (ADE), 232
- Alcoholization by inhalation of alcohol vapors, 229
- Alcohol preference, 228, 229, 232
- Alzheimer's disease (AD), 17, 66, 75, 365
- Amphetamine, 216, 332, 334, 342–345, 349
- Amyloid precursor protein (APP), 19
- Anesthesia, 326–328, 339, 349
- Antidepressants
  - DBS, 139
  - 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor, 138
  - repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, 138
  - SERT inhibition, 127
- Anxiety, 217, 332
- APP. *See* Amyloid precursor protein
- Associative learning, 42, 48
- Ataxin (ATXN), 18
- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
  - abnormalities, 172
  - aetiological mechanisms, 151–152
  - brain lesion models, 168–170
  - categorical and dimensional approaches, 153–154
  - dimensional (trait) models, 161–163
  - hyperactivity, 157
  - impulsivity, 157–161
  - inattention, 155–157
  - inbred strains, 164–165
  - knockout and transgenic animals, 165–167
  - pathophysiology, 151–152
  - physical trauma models, 170
  - single and multiple deficit approaches, 152–153
  - toxin exposure, 167
  - translational neuropsychological tasks, 171
  - validity and utility, 154–155
- Autism
  - biological assays, 200
  - biomedical research, 189
  - BTBR, 202
  - causes of, 189
  - chromosome 15q11–13 duplication, 201
  - construct validity, 189
  - face validity, 190–200
  - fragile X syndrome, 200–201
  - predictive validity, 190
  - prenatal valproic acid, 202–203
  - Pten, 201–202
- Autism spectrum disorders, 52
- Autosomal dominant disease, 62

**B**

- Background strain, 92, 105–106
- BDNF. *See* Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
- Behavioral economics, 239
- Behavioral sensitization, 220–222
- Benzodiazepines, 40
- Beta-adrenergic receptors, 41
- Bicuculline, 40
- Binge, 235
- Binge drinking, 216
- Biomedical research, 360, 363–365, 369, 375–377
- Blood oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD), 236
- Blood pressure, 333
- Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 63, 65, 136, 264, 288
- Brain lesion models
  - cortico-striatal circuits, 169
  - 5-CSRTT, 169
  - OFC, 170
  - 6-OHDA model, 168
  - SST, 170
- Brain organizations, evolution, 39
- Brain stimulation reward (BSR), 219–220, 239

**C**

- Caenorhabditis elegans*, 237–238
- cAMP response element binding protein (CREB), 64, 291
- cAMP signaling, 43
- Cannabinoid receptor, 41
- Cannabis, 216
- Catechol-*O*-methyltransferase (COMT), 103
- Central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA), 340
- Cerebral blood flow (CBF), 329, 333
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), 258
- Chemically induced models
  - brain lesion models, 168–170
  - toxin exposure, 167
- 1-(*m*-Chlorophenyl) piperazine (mCPP), 336
- Cholinergic system, 341
- Chromatin, 283
- Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), 290
- Chronic mild stress (CMS), 132–134
- Chronic psychosocial stress, 266–267
- Chronic stress models
  - CMS, 132–134
  - psychosocial stress models, 134–138
- Circuits, 326–328, 330, 337–341, 343
- Clozapine, 331
- CMS. *See* Chronic mild stress

- CNVs. *See* Copy number variations
- Cocaine, 41, 45, 46, 289, 333, 334
  - HDAC5, 292
  - NFκB, 294
  - sensitization, 46
  - vs. wild-type (WT) animals, 292
- Cocaine/crack, 215, 216, 222, 225–227, 230, 234–236
- Cognitive deficits, 88, 93, 95, 98, 100, 101
- Cognitive impulsivity, 233, 234
- Cognitive neurobehavioral research
  - classical conditioning, 365–366
  - operant conditioning procedures, 366–367
  - recognition, 369–370
  - spatial learning and memory, 367–369
- Community structure, 345–349
- Complex networks, 345–349
- Compulsive disorder, 217, 218
- Compulsive/impulsive drug intake, 214, 233–235
- COMT. *See* Catechol-*O*-methyltransferase
- Conditional mutants, 91–92
- Conditioned place aversion (CPA), 222, 223
- Conditioned place preference (CPP), 222–223, 227, 231–232, 238
- Conflict model, 231
- Constitutive mutants, 90–91, 102
- Construct validity, 218, 220
- Continuous performance task (CPT), 156
- Copy number variations (CNVs), 89, 90
- Correlation analysis, 336, 339–343
- Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), 129, 130, 299
- Courtship, 46, 48
- CPA. *See* Conditioned place aversion
- CPP. *See* Conditioned place preference
- CPT. *See* Continuous performance task
- Craving, 223, 230–232, 236, 239
- Craving incubation, 231
- CREB. *See* cAMP response element binding protein
- CRF. *See* Corticotropin-releasing factor
- CSF. *See* Cerebrospinal fluid
- CS-induced reinstatement, 230
- Cue-conditioned locomotion, 220–222
- Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL), 288

**D**

- D-amphetamine, 342–345, 349
- Deep brain stimulation (DBS), 139
- Default mode, 338, 339
- Delay discounting, 234

Delay-discounting task, 235  
 2-deoxyglucose autoradiography, 329  
 Dependence, 216, 217, 219, 232  
 Depression assays  
   anxiety-like changes, 124  
   chronic mild stress, 132–134  
   construct validity, 124  
   cytokines and immune system  
     dysregulation, 130–131  
   DBS, 139  
   drug efficacy, 123  
   face validity, 124  
   forced swim test, 125–127  
   HPA axis, 129–130  
   5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor, 138  
   IDS, 123  
   learned helplessness model, 127–128  
   olfactory bulbectomy model, 124  
   pathological validity, 124  
   pharmacological validity, 124  
   psychosocial stress models, 134–138  
   repetitive transcranial magnetic  
     stimulation, 138  
   retinoic acid derivatives, 130  
   “symptom-counting” approach, 123  
   tail suspension test, 125–127  
 Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental  
 disorders 4th edition (DSM-IV), 152, 153,  
 216–218, 228  
 Diagnostic classification systems, 218, 219  
 Diazepam, 332  
 Differential reinforcement of low rates of  
   responding (DRL) schedule, 161  
 Discounting of delayed rewards, 239  
 Disrupted-in-schizophrenia-1  
   (DISC1), 99–100  
 Dizolcipine/MK80, 329  
 DNA methylation, 284–285  
 Dopamine (DA), 41, 45, 46, 51, 152, 220,  
   221, 225, 235, 236, 330, 332–335,  
   342–345  
 Dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor (DRD4), 166  
 Dopamine receptors, 106  
 Dopaminergic neurons, 41, 46  
 Dopamine transporter (DAT), 164  
 D<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist, 334, 345  
*Drosophila*, 237–238  
 Drug abuse, 215, 223, 235  
 Drug discrimination, 223–224  
 Drug-induced reinstatement, 230  
 Drug-seeking, 220, 221, 224, 226, 228–232,  
   235, 236, 238, 239  
 Drug-taking, 218, 226, 229

DSM-IV. *See* Diagnostic and statistical manual  
 of mental disorders 4th edition  
 Dysbindin (DTNBP1), 50, 100–101

## E

Eating disorders, 372–373  
 Ecstasy, 216  
 Endophenotypes, 88, 89, 92, 96, 100, 326  
 ENU. *See* *N*-ethyl-*N*-nitrosourea  
 Epigenetic regulation  
   animal models, 314–315  
   chemical probes, 313–314  
   DNA methylation, 284–285  
   early life experience and diet, 300–301  
   gene expression, 283–284  
   histone modifications, 285  
   microRNAs, 285–287  
   Rett syndrome, 298–300  
 Epigenome  
   autistic syndromes, 268  
   BDNF, 275  
   5-HTTLPR genotype, 269  
   life stress, 268  
   molecular cycle of, 270  
   mRNA expression, 274  
   neurodevelopmental programming, 273  
   prefrontal cortex-amygdala circuitry, 268  
 Epinephrine, 40  
 Escalation in drug intake, 228, 239  
 Ethanol, 45–47, 54

## F

Face validity, 218, 220, 223–225, 238  
   associated symptoms, 199–200  
   communication deficits, 193–197  
   reciprocal social interactions, 190–196  
   repetitive behaviors, 197–199  
 Fear responses, 341  
<sup>18</sup>F-fluoro-deoxy-glucose-Positron emitting  
   tomography (FDG-PET), 329  
 Five-choice serial reaction time task  
   (5-CSRTT), 156, 162  
 Fixed consecutive number (FCN), 161  
 Fluoxetine, 336, 342, 343, 346–349  
 Forced swim test (FST), 125–127  
 Forward genetics, 4–8, 15  
 Fragile X syndrome, 200–201  
 Fragile X tremor/ataxia syndrome  
   (FXTAS), 19  
 Fronto-hippocampal hyperactivity, 331  
 Frontopolar cortex (FPC), 294

Functional connectivity, 236, 325, 327, 337–339, 341–350  
 Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 236, 325–327, 332, 335–341, 348–350  
 Functional segregation, 325, 337, 346, 348

## G

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), 40, 44, 328, 332  
 Gene-by-environment interactions  
   depression, 256  
   emotional regulation, adulthood, 257  
   environmental adversity, 256  
   5-HTTLPR, 255  
   non-human primates and mouse models, 255  
 Gene mapping, 6–7  
 Gene regulation, 65–67  
 Gene targeting, 4, 8–14, 21, 27, 28  
 Genetically hypertensive (GH), 165  
 Genetic models  
   inbred strains, 164–165  
   knockout and transgenic animals, 165–167  
 Gene x environment interaction, 109  
 Genome-wide association studies, 89  
 Germline nonhuman primate model, 72–74  
 Glia, 39, 52, 53  
 Glucocorticoid receptor (GR), 273  
 Glutamate, 40, 51, 328–331  
 Glutamate receptors, 40  
 Glycine transporter type 1 (GlyT-1)  
   inhibitor, 330  
 Göttingen minipig, 361, 370  
 Gyrencephalic brain, 361, 363

## H

Hallucinogens, 215  
 Heavy drinking, 216  
 Heroin, 215, 235  
 Histamine, 41–42  
 Histone acetylation  
   bromodomain inhibitors, 307–308  
   histone acetyltransferase inhibitors, 302–305  
   histone deacetylase inhibitors and activators, 306–307  
 Histone deacetylases, 290–293  
 Histone methylation  
   histone lysine demethylase inhibitors, 311  
   histone lysine methyltransferases, 308–311

  histone methyl lysine binding domain inhibitors, 311–312  
 Histones  
   ADP-ribosylation, 313  
   biotinylation, 313  
   modification, 285  
   phosphorylation, 312  
   ubiquitination, 312–313  
 HPA. *See* Hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal  
 5HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonism, 331  
 5-HTT-deficient mouse  
   adult life, 262  
   chronic psychosocial stress, 266–267  
   depression-like behaviour, 261  
   genetic mechanisms, 262  
   maternal neglect, 263–266  
   prenatal stress, 263  
 5-HTT-linked polymorphic region (5-HTTLPR), 255  
 Human neurological diseases  
   Alzheimer's disease, 17, 19  
   ataxin, 18  
   DAergic neurons, 17  
   mental retardation and ataxia, 19–20  
   nigrostriatal dopamine system, 18  
   Parkinson's disease, 17  
   SCA, 18  
 Huntingtin (HTT) gene, 3, 62, 69, 72, 73  
 Huntington's disease  
   aberrant gene regulation, 65–67  
   cellular and neuropathology, 63–64  
   disadvantages, 67–70  
   germline nonhuman primate model, 72–74  
   nonhuman primate models, 70–71, 74–75  
   pathogenesis, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68–70, 73  
   rodent models, 61, 67–70  
 6-Hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) model, 168  
 Hyperactivity, 157  
 Hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA), 129–130, 260  
 Hypothalamus, 40, 44  
 Hypoxia–Ischemia models, 373–374

## I

Iatrogenic depression  
   cytokines and immune system dysregulation, 130–131  
   HPA axis, 129–130  
   retinoic acid derivatives, 130  
 ICD–10. *See* International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision

ICSS. *See* Intracranial self-stimulation  
 ICV. *See* Intracerebroventricular  
 IDS. *See* Involuntary defeat strategy  
 Illegal drugs, 215  
 Immune activation, 108  
 Impaired response inhibition, 235  
 Impulse control disorders, 217  
 Impulsive choice, 234, 235  
 Impulsive disorder, 218  
 Impulsivity, 233–236, 239  
   delay discounting task, 160  
   DRL schedule, 161  
   FCN schedule, 161  
   Go/No-Go task, 158–159  
   hyperbolic function, 160  
   inhibitory processes, 158  
   LHT schedule, 161  
   reaction times, 159  
   SST, 158–159  
 Inattention, 155–157  
 Inhalants, 215  
 International Classification of Diseases and  
   Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision  
   (ICD-10), 216–218  
 International mouse strain resource, 4  
 Intracellular trafficking, 63, 64, 69  
 Intracerebroventricular (ICV), 337  
 Intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS), 219,  
   220, 224  
 Invertebrate, 237–238  
 Involuntary defeat strategy (IDS), 123

**K**  
 Ketamine, 328–330  
*k*-means clustering, 344

**L**  
 Learned helplessness (LH) model, 127–128  
 Learning and memory, 38, 42–44, 48, 50  
 Lever-holding task (LHT), 161  
 Long-access training and drug intake  
   escalation, 227  
 Long-term potentiation (LTP), 301  
 Loss of control, 234, 239  
 Low fixed-ratio (FR) schedules of  
   reinforcement, 225

**M**  
 Major depressive disorder (MDD), 122  
 Marijuana/hashish, 215  
 Maternal care, 300, 301

Mental retardation, 19–20  
 Mesolimbic DA, 221  
 Metabotropic glutamate, 330  
 Methyl-CpG-binding domain (MBD), 285  
 mGluR<sub>2/3</sub> receptor agonist, 330  
 MicroRNAs, 66, 107, 285–287  
 Modularity, 346–348  
 Motor impulsivity, 233  
 Mouse, 340, 341  
 Mouse mutagenesis, 1–28  
 Mucopolysaccharidosis, 22–23  
 Multiple sclerosis (MS), 131  
 Mushroom body, 41, 43  
 Mutagenesis, 90, 92, 99  
   functional genomics, 4  
   screens, 44  
 Mutant screens, 44, 46

**N**  
 Naples high-excitability (NHE), 165  
 National Swine Resource and Research  
   Center (NSRRC), 363  
*N*-ethyl-*N*-nitrosourea (ENU)  
   gene mapping and positional cloning, 6–7  
   phenotype-driven ENU mouse  
     mutagenesis, 7–8  
   phenotype-driven mutagenesis, 5–6  
 Neuregulin (NRG1), 51, 101–103  
 Neurexin-1, 53  
 Neurobehavioral disorders, 359–377  
 Neurodegeneration, 62–64, 67, 69, 74  
 Neurodegenerative lysosomal disorders  
   gangliosidosis, 23–24  
   mucopolysaccharidosis, 22–23  
   Niemann–Pick C disease, 21–22  
 Neuroimaging, 74, 235–237, 325, 326,  
   328–331, 334, 341, 345, 362–364  
 Neurokinin 1 (NK1), 337  
 Neurological mutant mouse strains  
   dilute (*d*), 15–16  
   pink-eyed dilution (*p*), 16  
   Purkinje cell degeneration (*pcd*), 15  
   shiverer (*shi*), 15  
 Neuron-restrictive silencing factor, 65  
 Neuropeptide receptors, 41  
 Neuropeptides, 337  
 Neuropsychiatric diseases, 215  
   Schizophrenia 1 gene, 25–26  
   serine racemase gene, 26–27  
 Neuropsychiatric disorders, 1–28  
 Next-generation gene targeting  
   ENU-based gene-driven mutagenesis, 14

- Next-generation gene targeting (*cont.*)  
 mutant mouse library, 12  
 mutation discovery systems, 12–14
- NFκB. *See* Nuclear factor-κB
- NHE. *See* Naples high-excitability
- Nicotine, 45, 46, 334–336, 349
- Niemann–Pick C disease, 21–22
- N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR), 98, 328–331
- Nonhuman primate models  
 development, 70–71  
 disadvantages, 74–75  
 future direction, 74–75  
 limitations of, 74–75
- Norepinephrine, 40, 49
- NSRRC. *See* National Swine Resource and Research Center
- N-terminal proteins, 64
- Nuclear factor-κB (NFκB), 293–294
- Nucleus accumbens (NAc/Acb), 221, 225, 289, 329, 334, 342, 345
- O**
- Object recognition test (ORT), 369
- Octopamine, 40, 41, 47, 49
- 8-OH-DPAT, 336, 341
- Opioid, 216
- Oral alcohol self-administration, 228–229
- Orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), 169, 170, 234–236, 271
- P**
- Parkinson's disease (PD), 17, 66, 75
- Pathogenesis, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68–70, 73
- Pavlovian conditioning, 221, 226
- PCP. *See* Phencyclidine
- PDE4B, 43, 50
- Periaqueductal gray (PAG), 128
- PET. *See* Positron emission tomography
- Pharmacogenetic silencing, 341
- Pharmacokinetics-pharmacodynamic (PK/PD), 218, 239
- Pharmacological magnetic resonance imaging, 327–337
- Pharmacological MRI (phMRI), 236, 327, 328, 330–337, 339–346, 348–350
- Phencyclidine (PCP), 328
- Phosphatase and tensin homolog on chromosome ten (PTEN), 201–202
- Picrotoxin, 40
- Pigs  
 assesses recognition, 369  
 associative learning, 365  
 biomedical research, 375–377  
 brain–behavior functions, 364  
 brain weights and sizes, 363  
 cerebral cortex, 361  
 depression, 371–372  
 eating disorders, 372–373  
 genetically modified, 364–365  
 neuroimaging, 362–364  
 operant conditioning procedures, 366–367  
 schizophrenia, 370–371  
 smaller body and weight, 363–364  
 spatial learning and memory studies, 367–369
- Pink-eyed dilution (p), 3, 16
- PK/PD strategy, 218, 239
- Point-of-no-return model of alcohol self-administration, 232
- Polymorphic alleles, 3
- Positional cloning, 4–7, 15, 25, 27
- Positron emission tomography (PET), 235, 236
- Predictive validity, 218, 220, 223, 224, 228, 238
- Prescription-type psychotherapeutics, 216
- Progressive ratio (PR) schedules of reinforcement, 226
- Proline dehydrogenase (PRODH), 103
- Psychiatric disorders, 364, 365, 370–373
- Psychosis, 328–330
- Psychosocial adversity  
 5-HTTLPR short-allele, 270  
 non-human primates, 272  
 OFC signals, 271  
 rhesus monkeys, 271
- Psychosocial stress models  
 BDNF, 136  
 ChIP–chip techniques, 137  
 epigenetic modifications, 136  
 stable dominant/subordinate relationships, 135
- Psychostimulants, 221, 236
- Psychotic behaviour and schizophrenia  
 histone deacetylases, 297–298  
 methyltransferases, 296–297
- PTEN. *See* Phosphatase and tensin homolog on chromosome ten
- Purkinje cell degeneration (pcd), 15
- Purkinje cells, 66
- Q**
- 15q11.2, 51  
 22q11, 51  
 Quantitative trait loci (QTL) analyses, 127

**R**

Rab protein 5 (Rab5), 64  
 Raphe, 326, 343  
 rCBV. *See* Relative cerebral blood volume  
 Reaction times (RT), 159  
 Receptor agonist, 330, 336, 337  
 Reconsolidation of drug cue memories, 233  
 Reinforcement, 218, 220, 225–231, 238, 239  
 Reinstatement, 229–233, 235, 238  
 Relapse, 220, 229–233, 238, 239  
 Relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV), 329, 331, 335, 337, 342  
 Reliability, 218  
 Renewal paradigm, 231  
 Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), 138  
 Resting-state fMRI, 338  
 Rett syndrome (RS), 298–300  
 Reverse genetics  
   Cre-loxP system, 9–10  
   gene targeting, 9  
   International KO mouse project, 10  
 Rhesus macaques  
   ACTH, 259  
   alcoholism, 260  
   cortisol plasma, 259  
   5-HT system, 258  
   maternal separation, 258  
   neuropsychiatric disorders, 257  
   non-human primates, 257  
   peer-reared primates, 260  
   rh5-HTTLPR genotype, 259  
 Ribosomal RNA (rRNA), 294  
 RNA interference (RNAi), 92–93  
 Rodent models  
   biomarkers, 68  
   HTT knock-in mice, 69  
   neuropathology, 67  
   transgenic HD rat, 69  
   ubiquitin/proteasome system, 68  
 rRNA. *See* Ribosomal RNA  
 RS. *See* Rett syndrome  
 rTMS. *See* Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation  
 Runway model, 227

**S**

SB277011A, 334, 345  
 SCAs. *See* Spinocerebellar ataxias  
 Scent marking, 197  
 Schizophrenia, 43, 49–52, 87–109, 328–331, 338, 370–371

  L-methionine, 297  
   miRNA, 287  
 Schizophrenia 1 gene, 25–26  
 Second-order schedules of reinforcement, 226–228  
 Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 41  
 Self-administration, 218, 225–232, 235, 236  
 Serine racemase gene, 26–27  
 Serotonin, 41, 45, 49, 336, 341, 343  
 Serotonin transporter (SERT) gene  
   depression, 256  
   emotional regulation, adulthood, 257  
   environmental adversity, 256  
   environmental risk factors, 255  
   gene-by-environment interactions, 253  
   5-HTTLPR, 255  
   5-HTT variation, 254  
   molecular mechanisms, 272–273  
   neural mechanisms, 268–270  
   non-human primates and mouse models, 255  
   psychiatric disorders, 254  
   psychosocial adversity interaction, 270–272  
 Sexual dimorphism, 106  
 SGC. *See* Structural Genomics Consortium  
 SHR. *See* Spontaneously hypertensive rat  
 Sleep, 41–45, 53, 54  
 Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO), 313  
 SNAP–25. *See* Synaptosomal-associated protein 25  
 Social behaviors, 38, 42, 47–49, 52  
 Spatial learning and memory studies, 367–369  
 Spinocerebellar ataxias (SCAs), 18  
 Spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR), 164  
 Stimulus generalization, 224  
 Stop-signal reaction time (SSRT), 159, 163  
 Stop-signal task (SST), 158–159  
 Stress, 217, 218, 230, 232, 238  
 Stress-induced reinstatement, 230, 232  
 Structural connectivity, 338, 349  
 Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC), 313  
 Substance dependence, 216, 217  
 Substantia nigra, 344  
 Suicide and depression  
   histone deacetylases, 295–296  
   methyltransferases, 294–295  
 SUMO. *See* Small ubiquitin-like modifier  
 Symptoms  
   negative, 88, 90, 93–95  
   positive, 93, 94, 96  
 Synaptosomal-associated protein 25 (SNAP–25), 166

**T**

Tail suspension test (TST), 125–127  
TATA-binding protein (TBP), 64  
Thalamus, 329–331, 336, 342, 344, 345, 347  
Tobacco, 216  
Tolerance, 217, 220, 222, 226  
Transgenic animal models, 61–76  
Traumatic brain injury models, 374  
Tricyclic antidepressants, 41  
Twik-related K Channel 1 (TREK1), 127  
Tyramine, 40

**U**

Ultrasonic vocalizations, 197

**V**

Validity, 218–224, 227–229, 238, 239

Valproic acid (VPA), 202–203

Velocardiofacial syndrome (VCFS), 89, 103

Ventral tegmental area (VTA), 221, 236, 342

Vesicular glutamate transporters, 99

**W**

Withdrawal, 217, 220, 222–224, 229,  
232, 239

**X**

Xenotransplantation, 361, 377

**Z**

Zinc finger DHHC domain containing  
8 (ZDHHC8), 103–104