

Review of: "Intranasal calcitonin gene-related peptide administration impairs fear memory retention in mice through the PKD/p-HDAC5/Npas4 pathway"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

Comments:

1. Can endogenous CGRP be released instead of adding exogenous CGRP to suppress fear memory retention?
2. What factors can induce endogenous CGRP to be released?
3. Figure 1B: The authors found that mice showed photophobic behavior 60 min after CGRP administration. Can the effect of CGRP last long until 24 hours and interfere fear memory test?
4. Figure 2B: Is there any reason why the freezing percentage of wild-type mice after re-exposure and test in the next 24 hours decreased like the CGRP-administered group? The re-exposure results that showed in the figure appeared that extinction was induced in mice.
5. Figure 4: Does BIBN4096 have a specific effect on Npas4 expression? Did the authors also investigate the expression of PKD and p-HDAC5?
6. Figure 4B: The quality of actin needs to be improved.
7. According to the results in Figure 1B, the intensity of light affected animal behavior. In the contextual fear conditioning experiment, what is the intensity of light?