

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor during abstinence from cocaine self-administration alters expression of glutamatergic synaptic proteins in reward brain regions

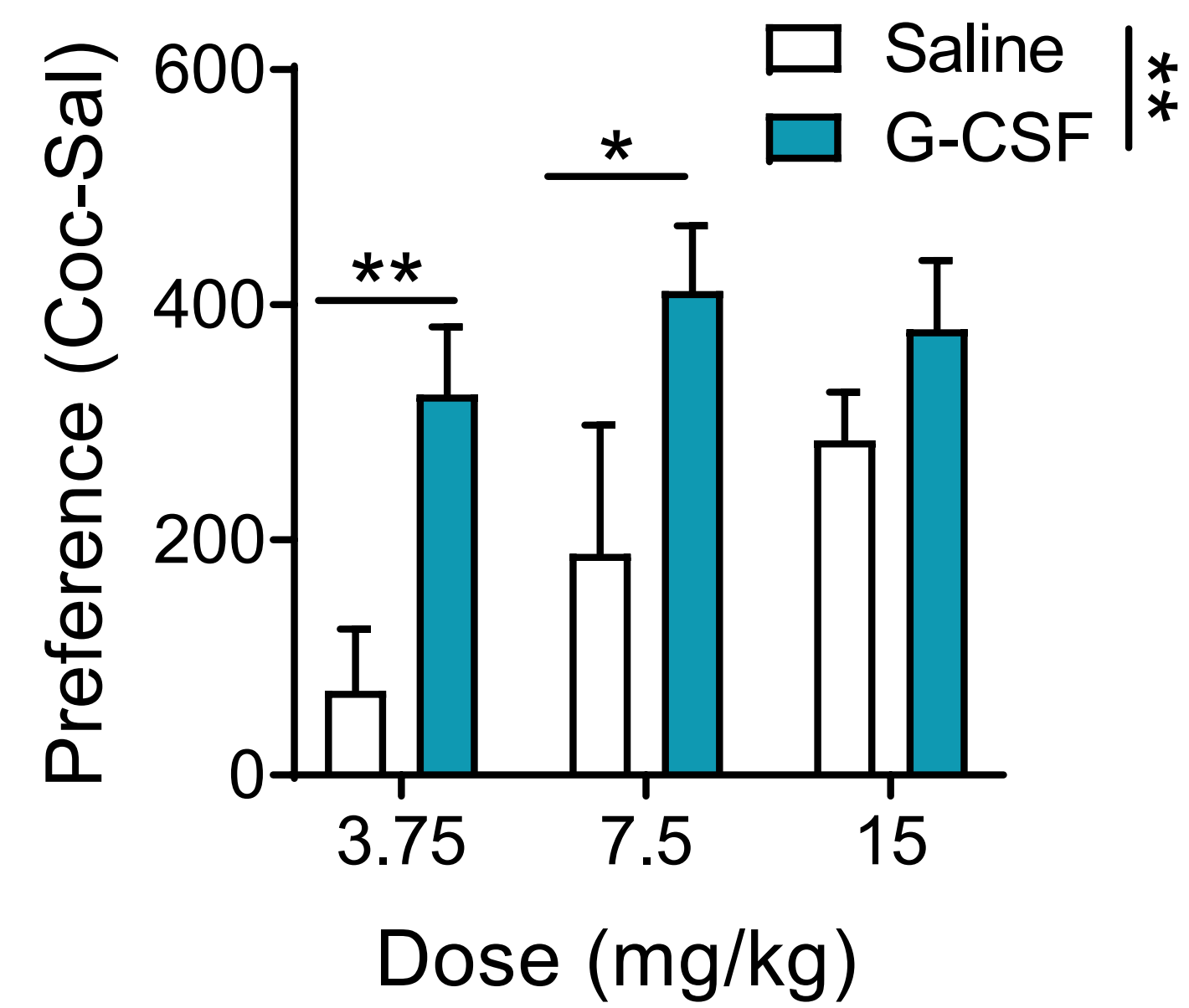
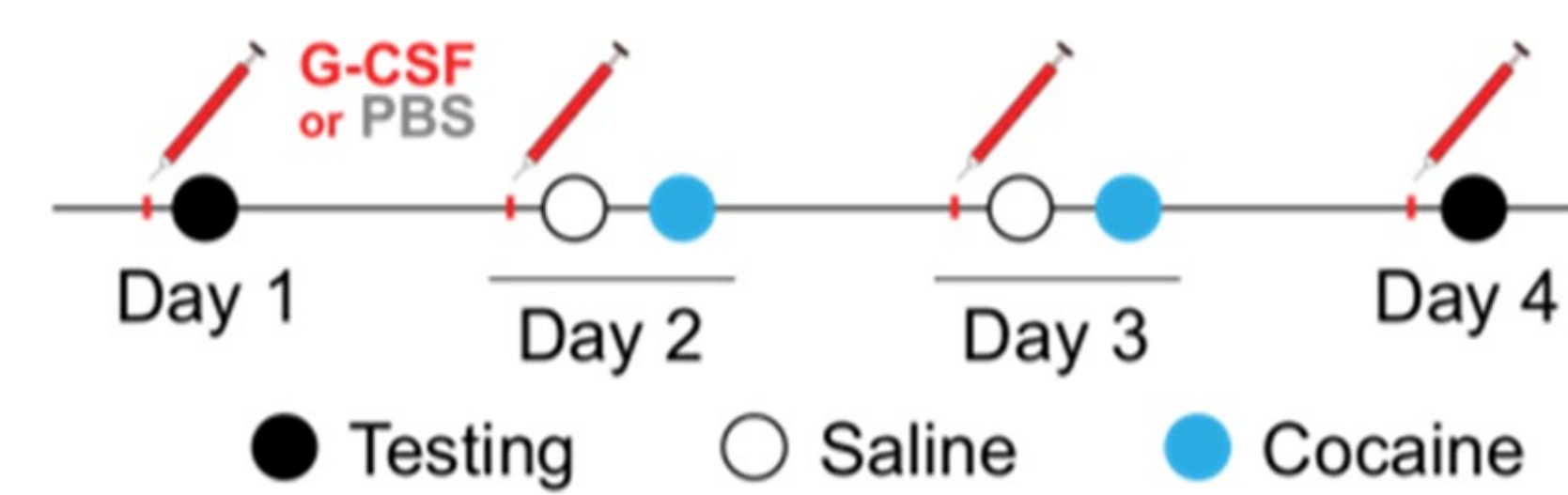
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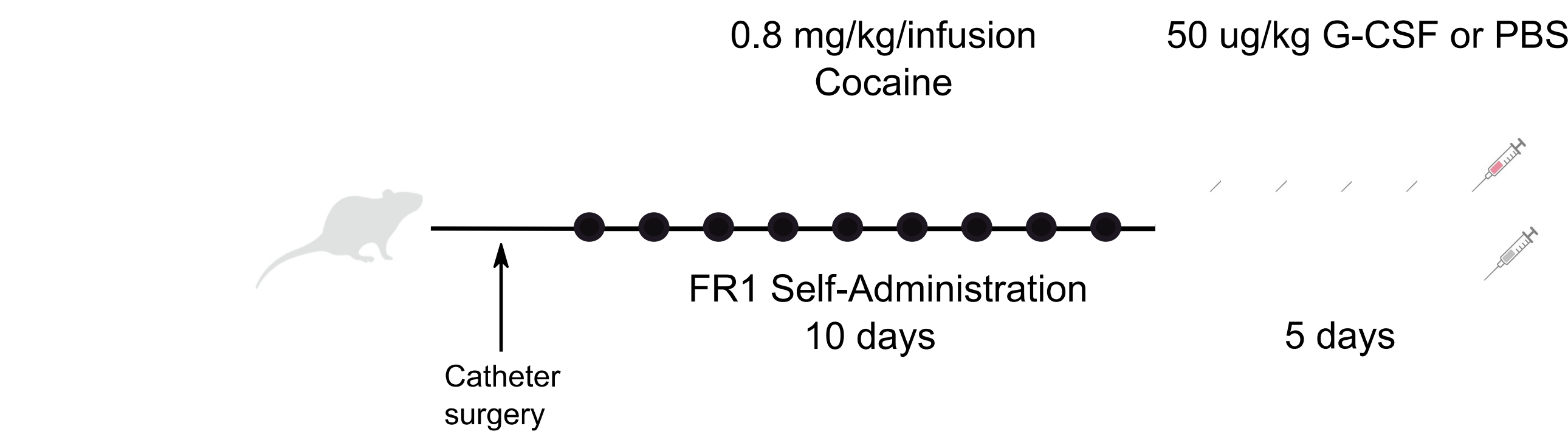
²Yale/NIDA Neuroproteomics Center

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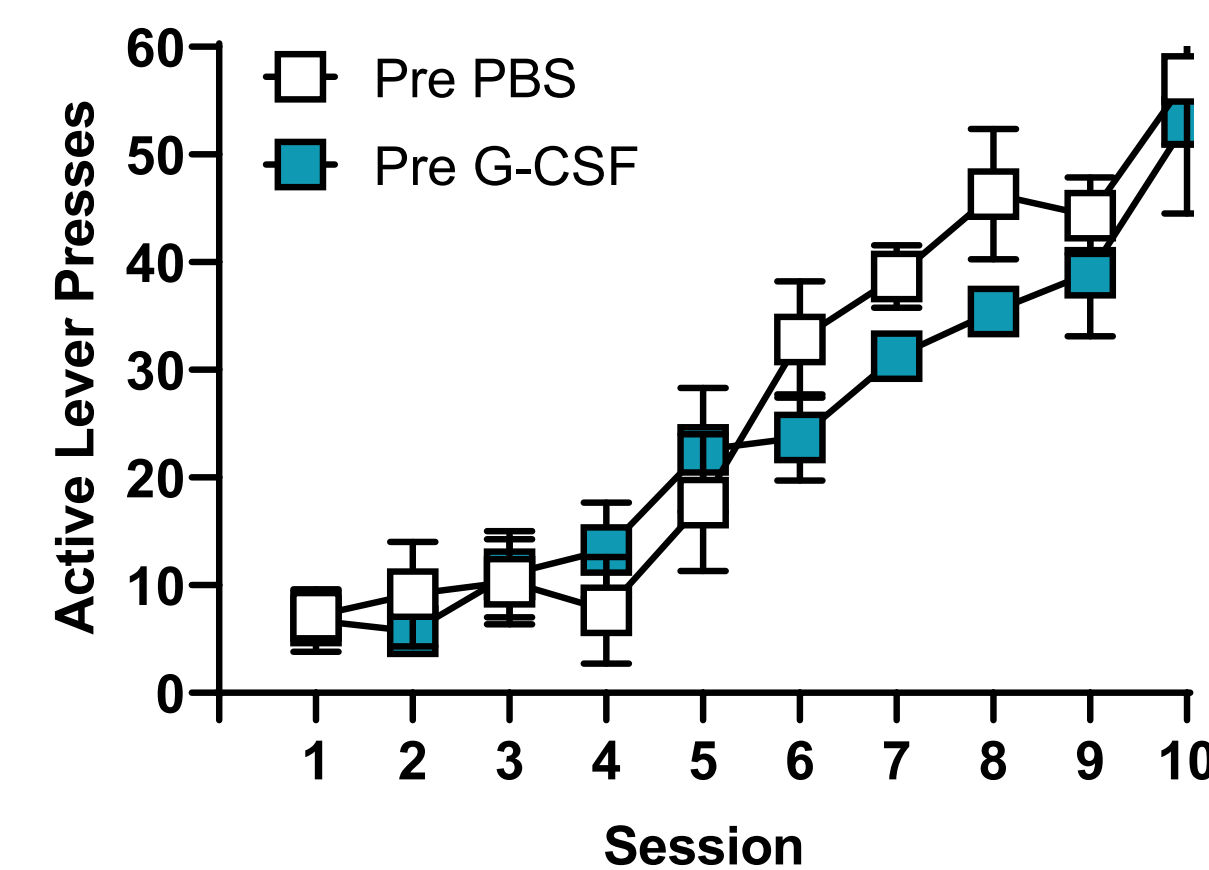
G-CSF enhances cocaine CPP at low cocaine doses



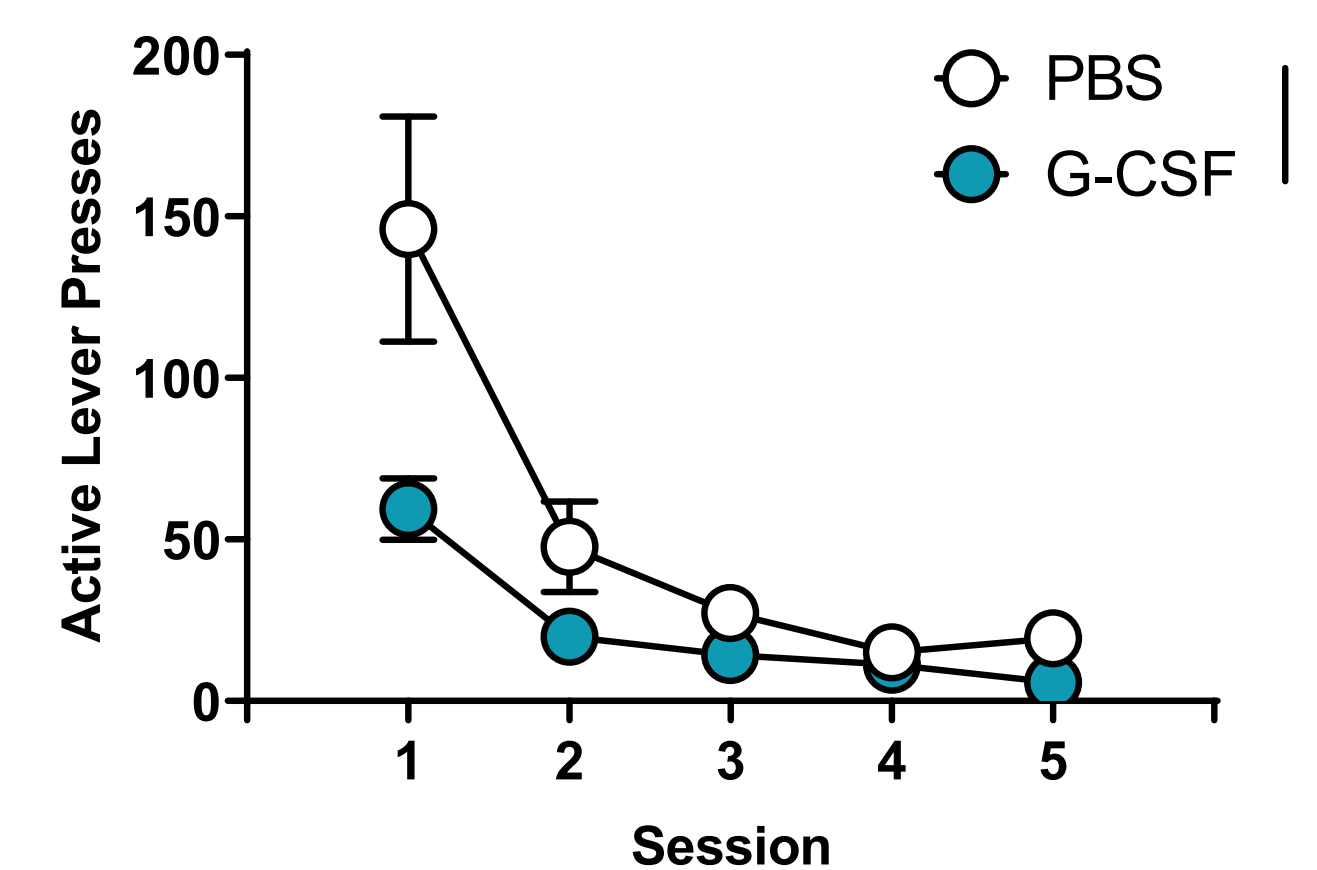
G-CSF accelerates extinction when given before extinction sessions



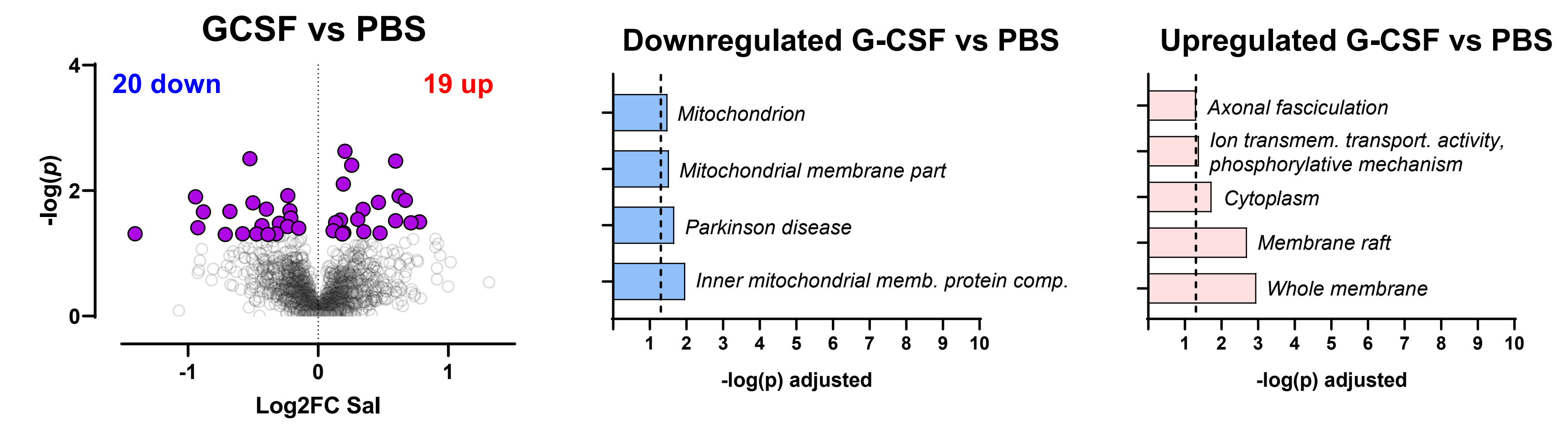
Acquisition



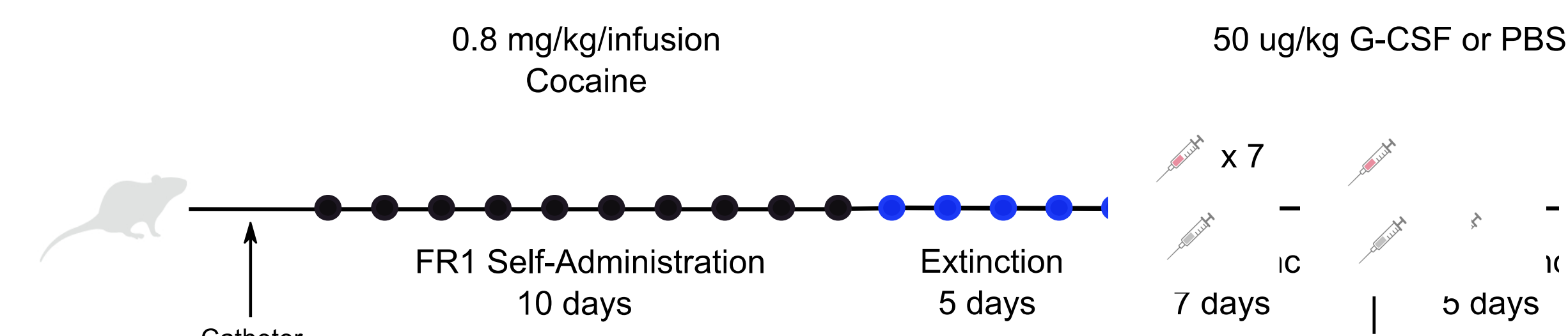
Extinction



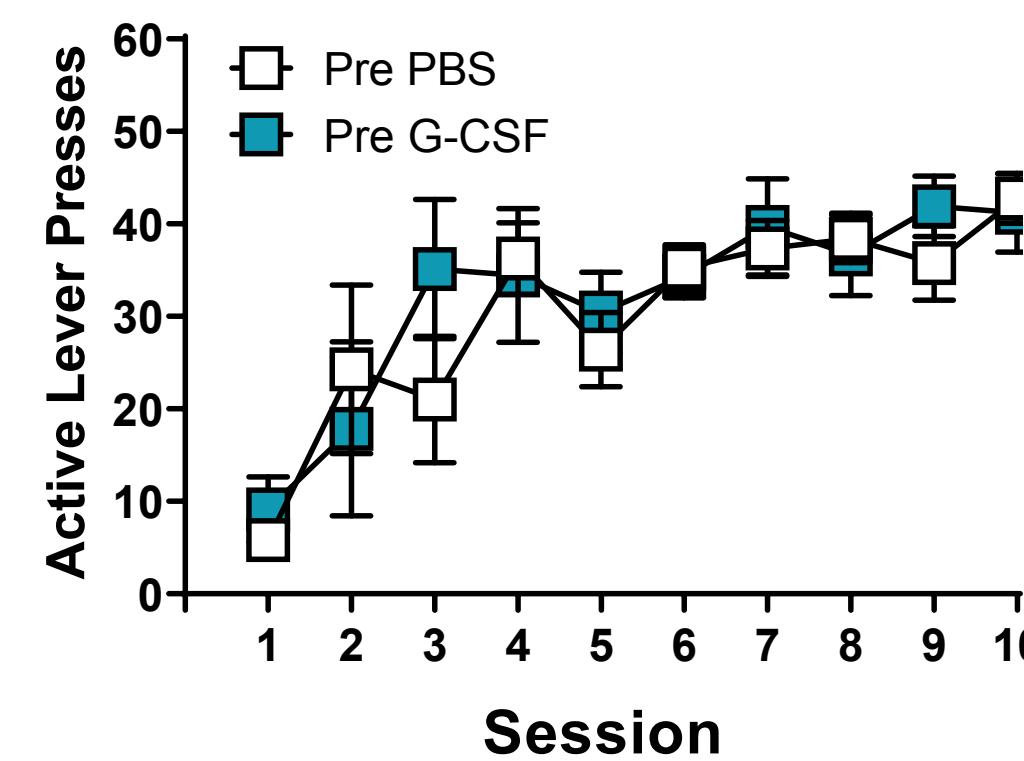
G-CSF largely does not alter protein expression in the NAc



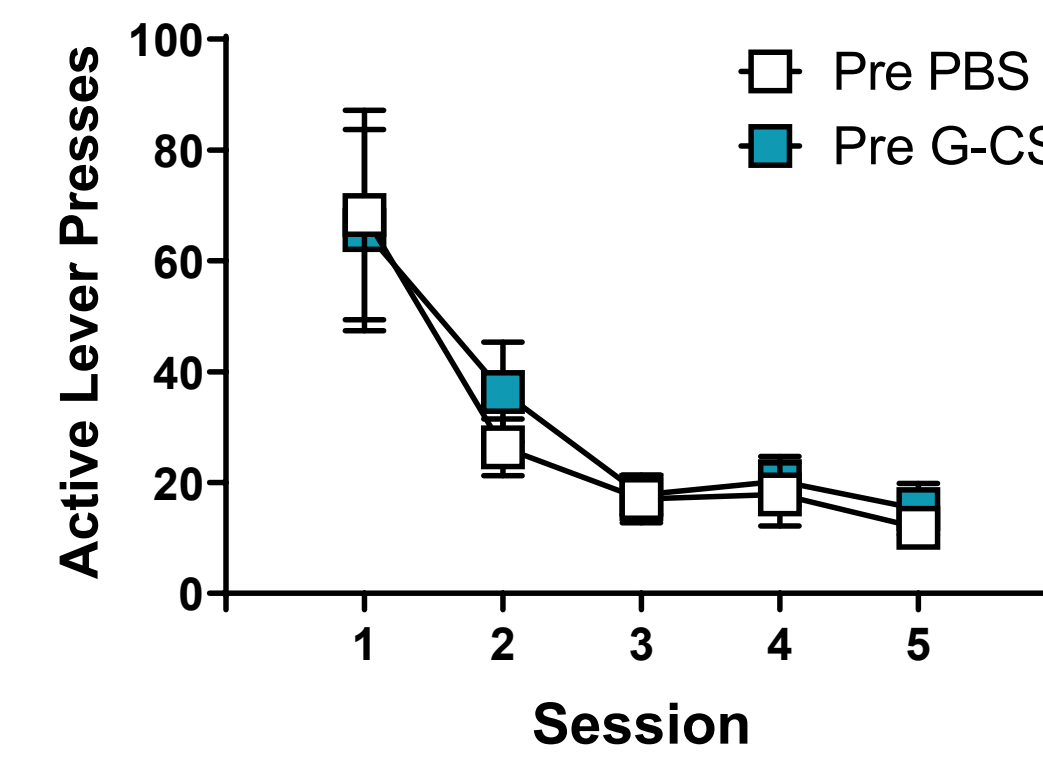
G-CSF during abstinence attenuates cue- but not cocaine primed reinstatement



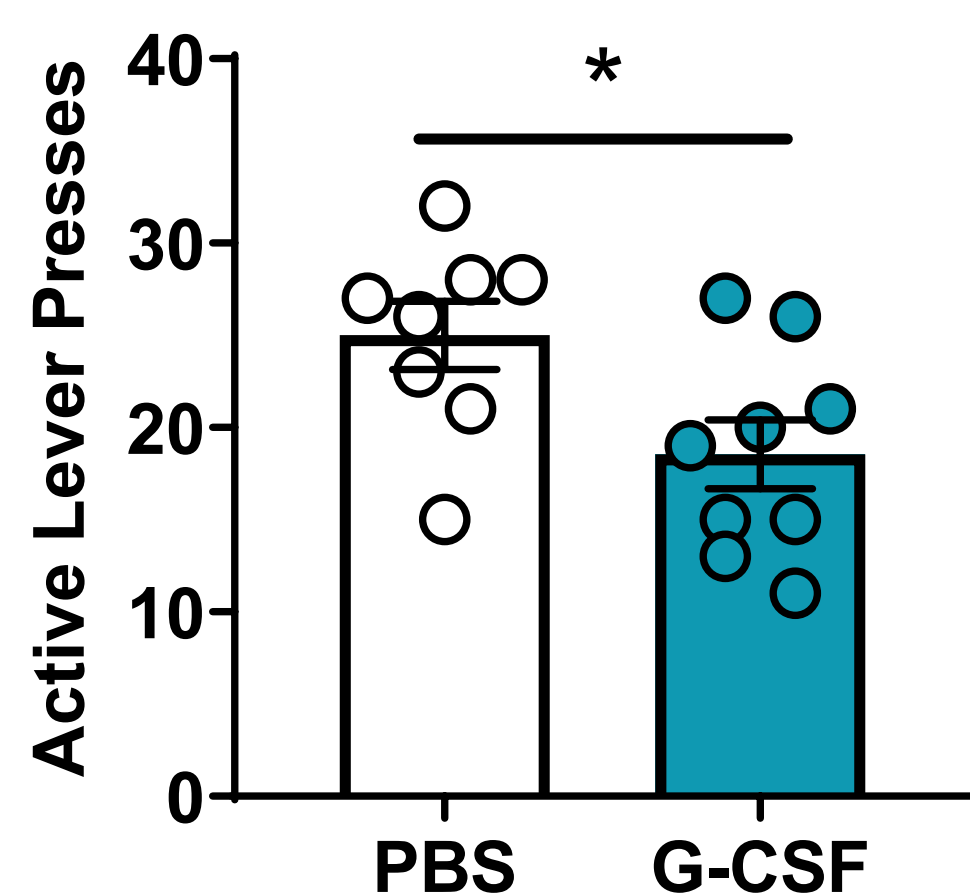
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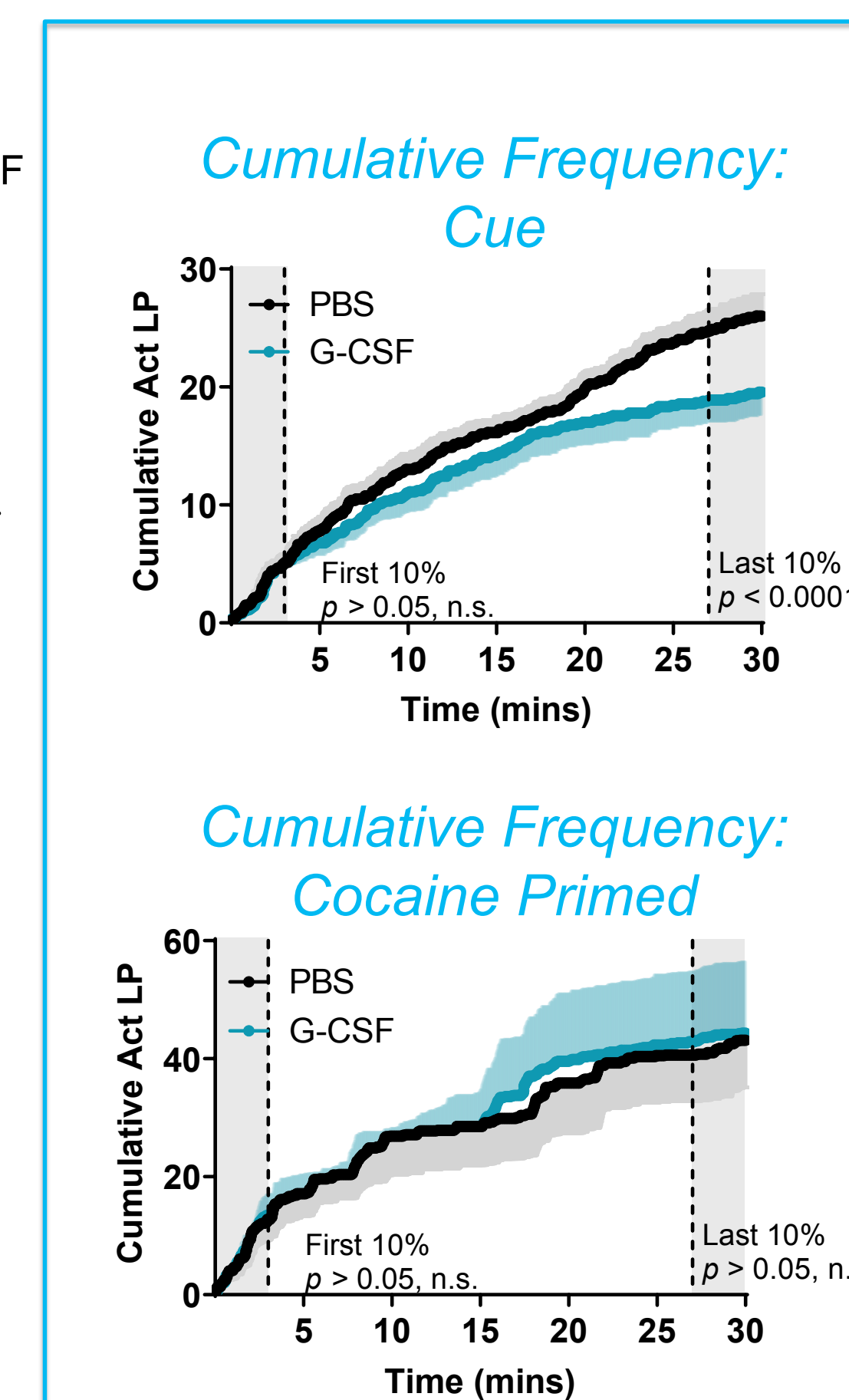
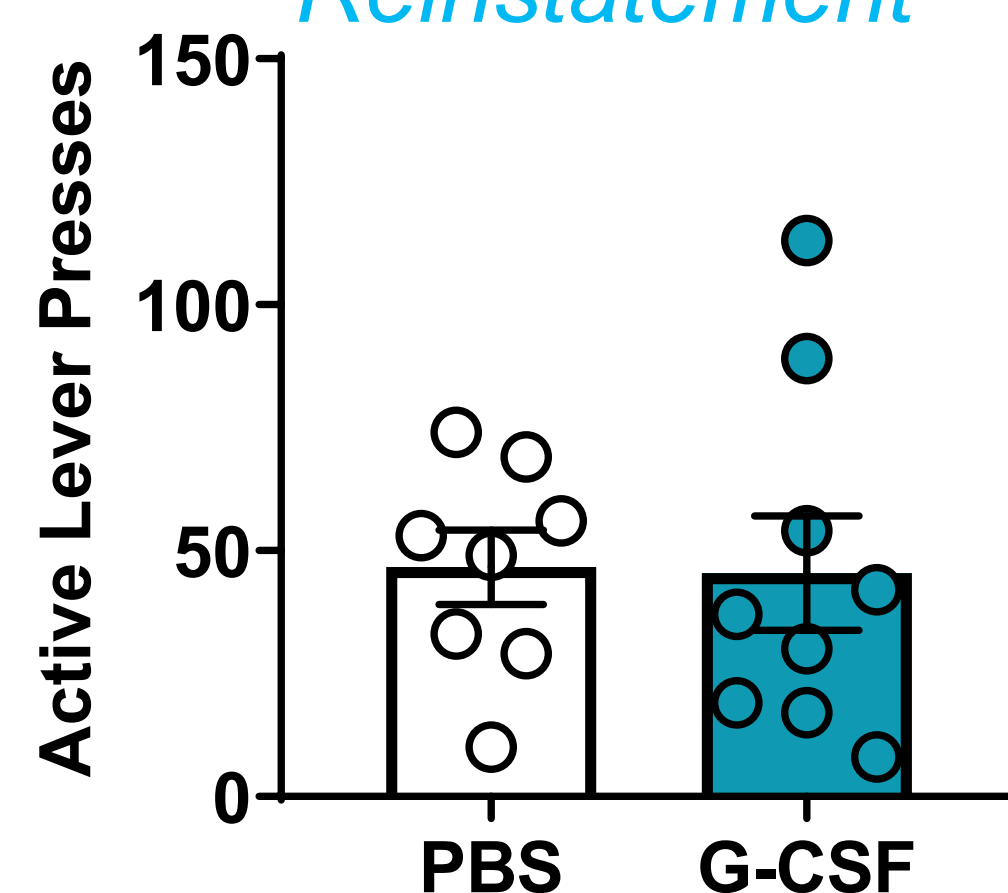
Extinction



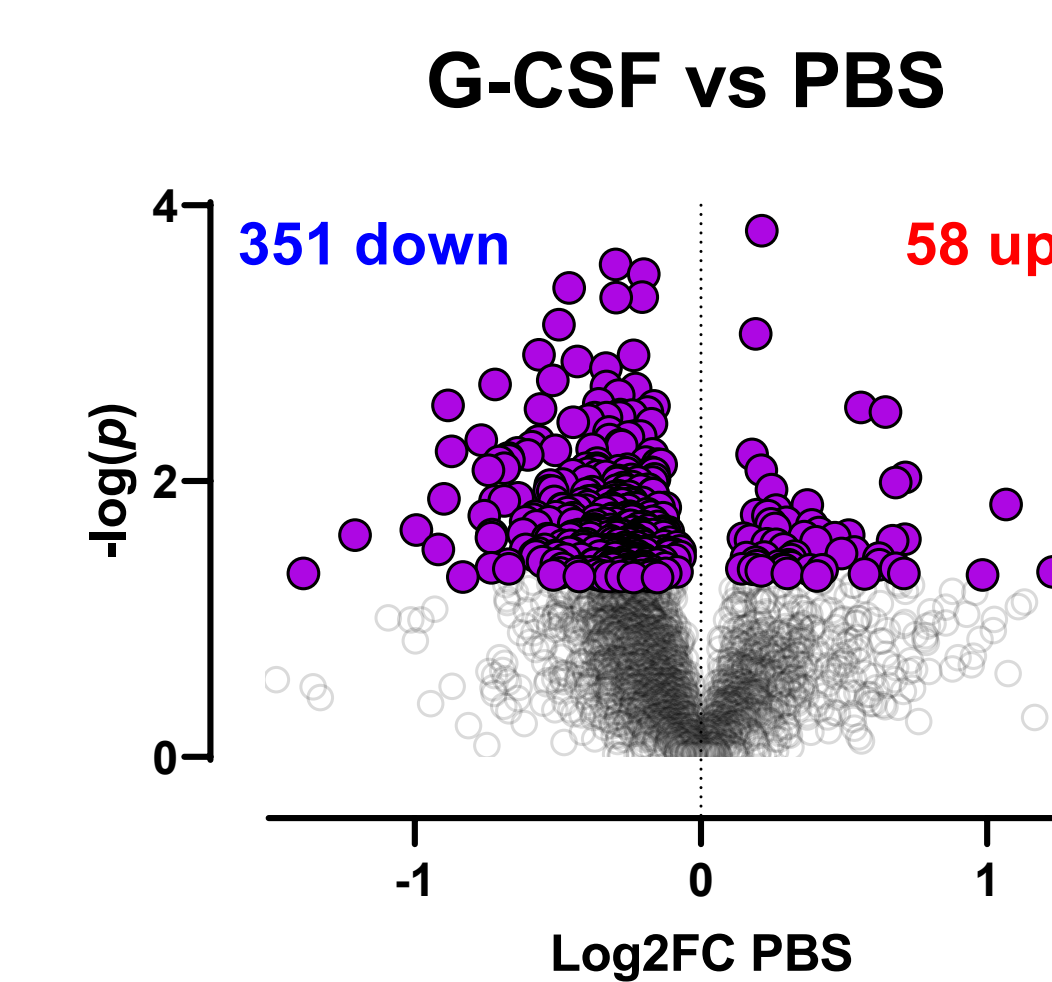
Cue Reinstatement



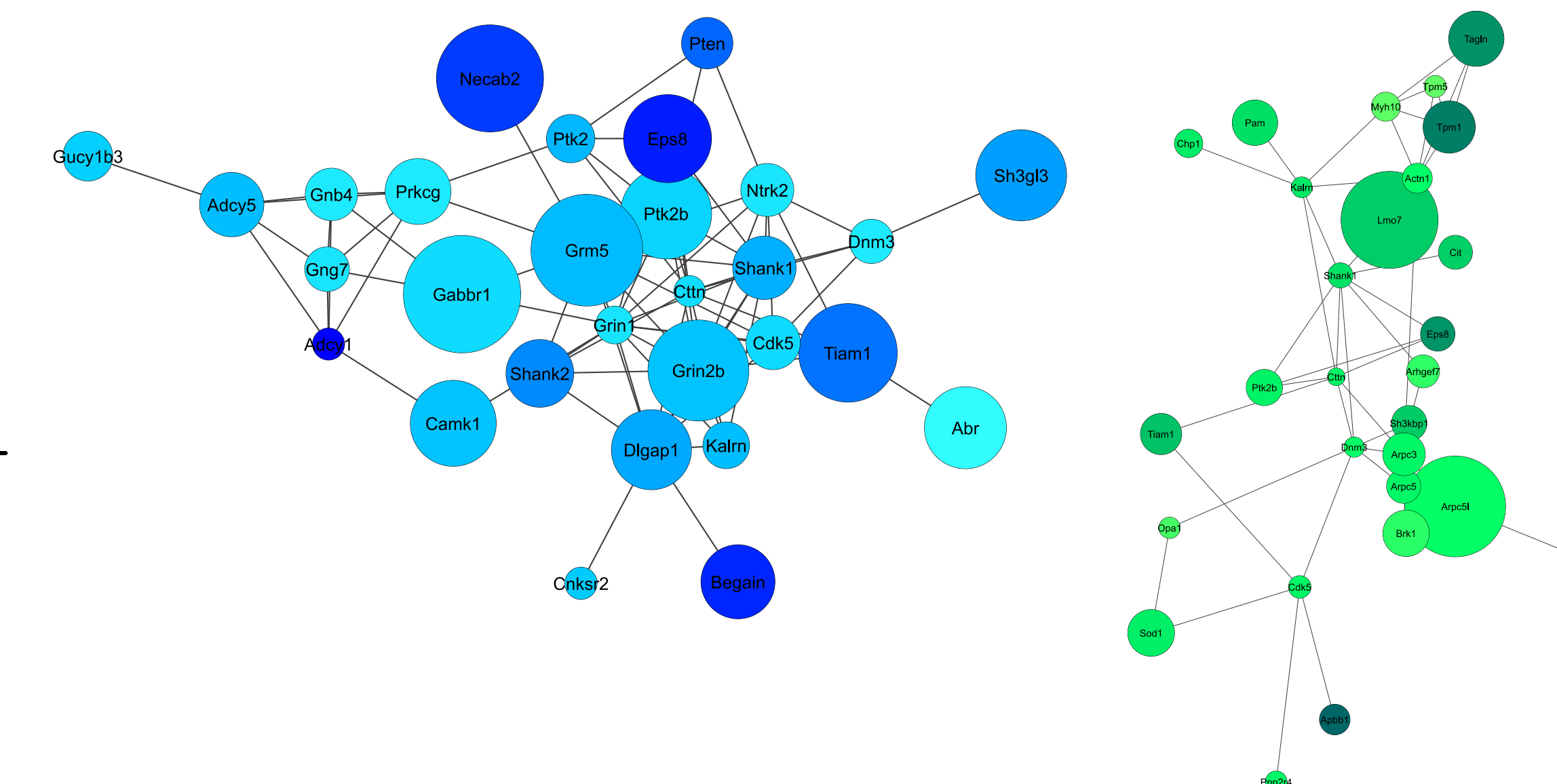
Cocaine Primed Reinstatement



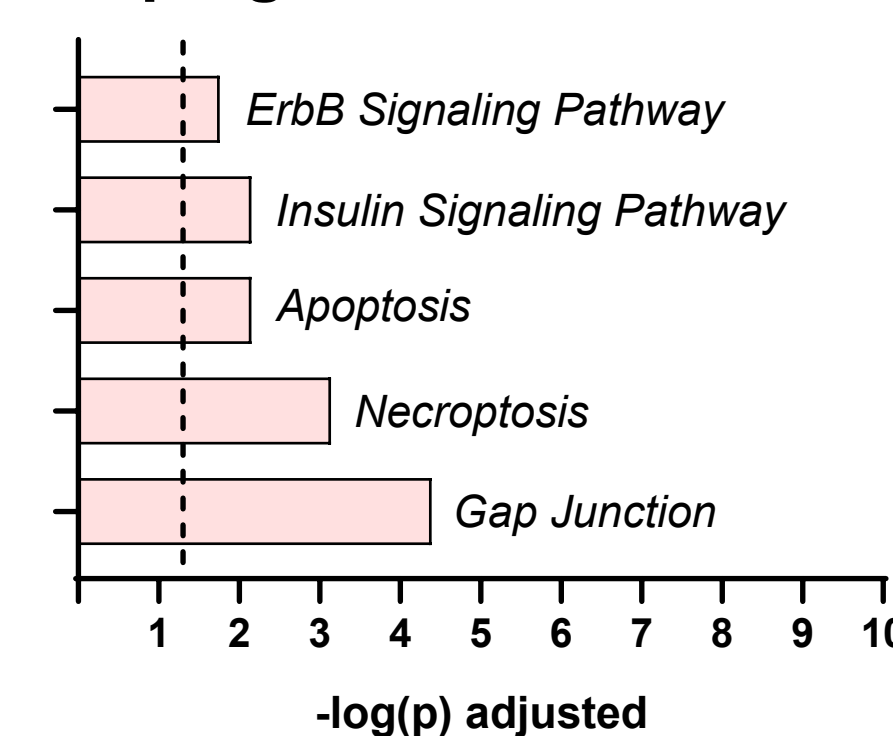
G-CSF downregulates glutamatergic synaptic protein networks in the medial prefrontal cortex



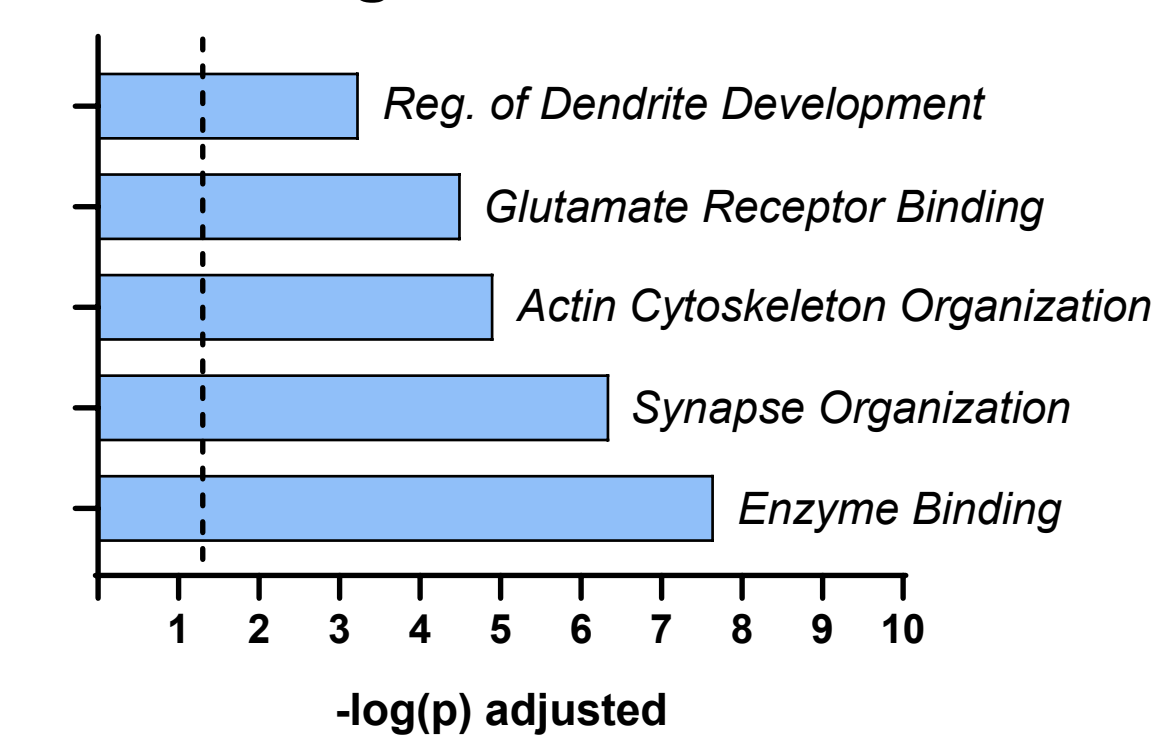
Glutamatergic Pathways



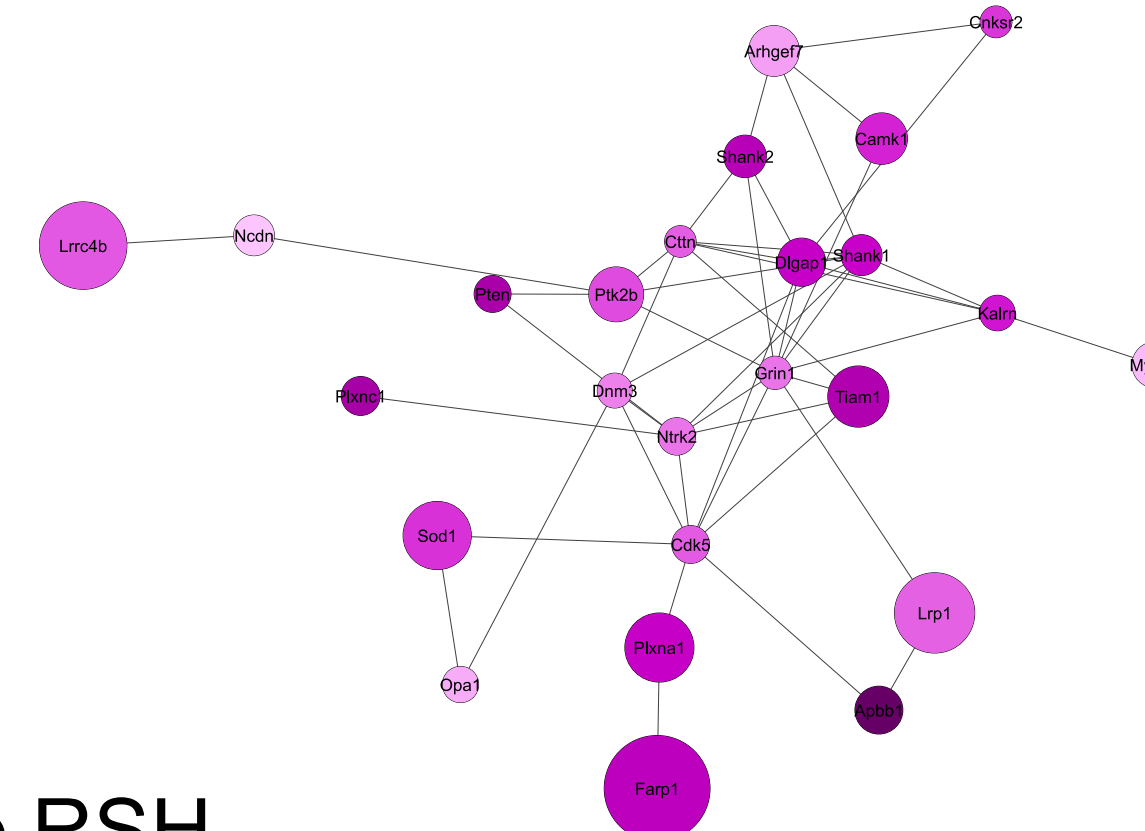
Upregulated G-CSF vs PBS



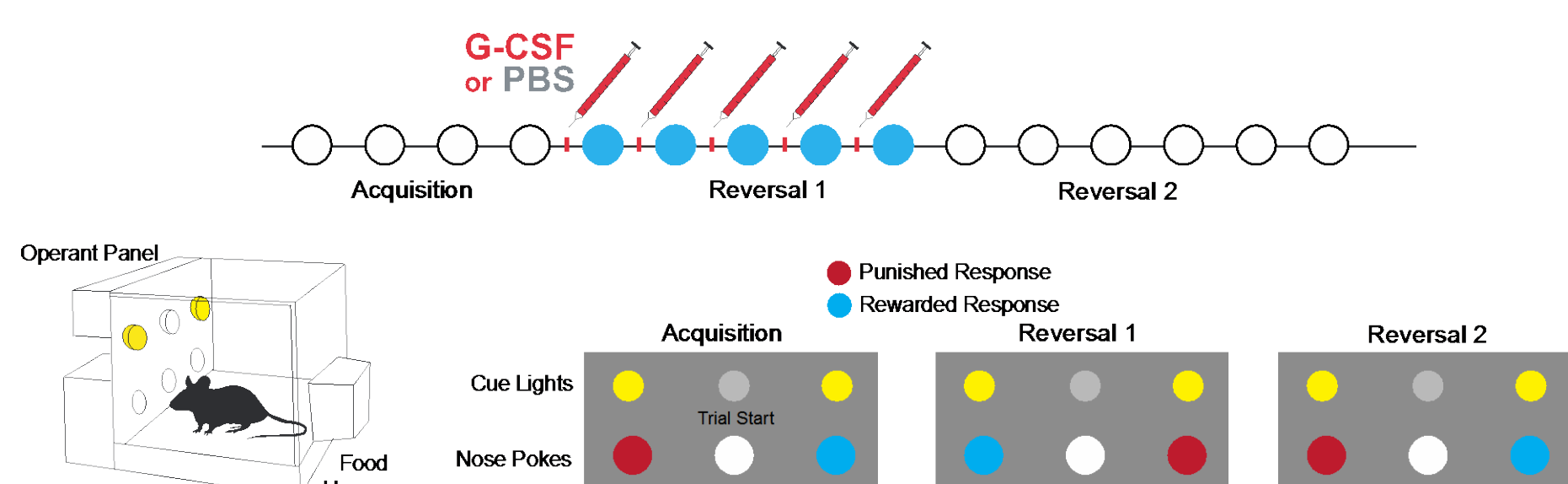
Downregulated G-CSF vs PBS



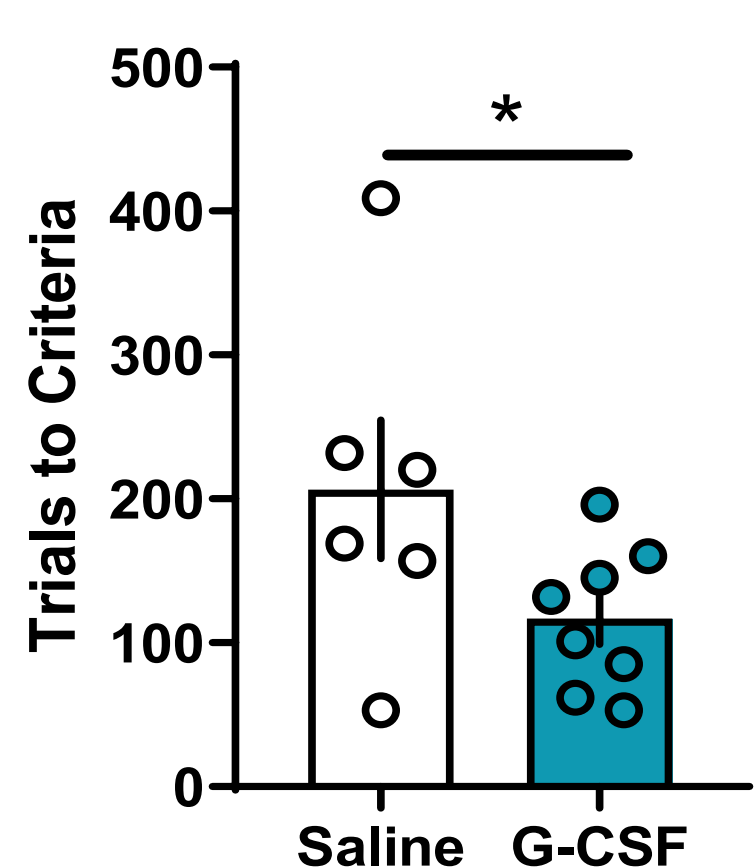
Synapse Pathways



G-CSF facilitates reversal learning



Reversal 1 +G-CSF



Reversal 2 -G-CSF

