

ABSTRACT

Rats administered a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) positive allosteric modulator (PAM), CDPPB, and/or an NMDA receptor antagonist, MK-801, were given inhibitory avoidance or conditioned taste aversion training. Three mg/kg CDPPB, delivered 20 min before the conditioning trial, immediately after MK-801 injection, reversed the antagonist-induced deficit in both tasks. These results are consistent with findings that mGluR5 PAMs reverse the effects of NMDA receptor antagonism and represent a novel class of potential pharmacotherapies for diseases such as schizophrenia.