

MEMORY ENHANCER

Description:

Memory is the brain function resulting from the synaptic connections between neurons through which the human being can record, encode, consolidate, store, retrieve and evoke information and past experiences. This past information, according to the temporal scope to which it corresponds, is conventionally classified into short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory is the place where new information is stored; it is a retention and storage process with a capacity and duration of several seconds. It involves the use of information (verbal or visual) for a short period of time (20 or 30 seconds) and this information is only consolidated if it is transferred to long-term memory. In this sense, the present invention consists of the administration of the RGS-14 protein, also known as a regulator of signaling G-protein 14, which in the brain causes an increase in memory in the recognition of objects in mice. The results obtained demonstrate that the RGS-14 protein is useful for enhancing memory in a mammal, including man.

Keywords:

[Diseases](#), [Drug](#), [Rgs-14 Protein](#), [Prevention](#), [Memory](#), [Treatment](#), [Cognitive Disorder](#), [Alzheimer's](#), [Pharmaceutical Sector](#)

Sectors:

[Biotechnology](#), [Health](#)

Areas:

[Health Sciences](#), [Therapeutics](#), [Biotechnology](#), [Quality of life](#)



Advantages:

The main advantage of the present invention is that the effect of the RGS-14 protein enhances both short-term and long-term memory, therefore, it increases the capacity of normal memory.

Uses and Applications:

The present technology is useful in the pharmaceutical area for the manufacture of a specific drug as a memory enhancer.

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