When IA-trained rats spent the 30-min delay period in the IA apparatus, they exhibited intact remote (1-year old) memory of

the shock experience. More importantly, activation of the rats’ memory of the shock experience profoundly impaired their

ability to retrieve the newly formed spatial memory of the hidden platform location in the RAWM. Our ﬁnding that

reactivation of a remote emotional memory exerted an intrusive effect on new spatial memory processing in rats provides a

novel approach toward understanding how intrusive memories of traumatic experiences interfere with ongoing cognitive

processing in people with PTSD.

Zoladz, P.R., Woodson, J.C., Haynes, V.F. and Diamond, D.M. (2010) Activation of a remote (one year-old) emotional memory interferes with the retrieval of a newly formed hippocampus-dependent memory. Stress: The International Journal on the Biology of Stress, 13:36-52.