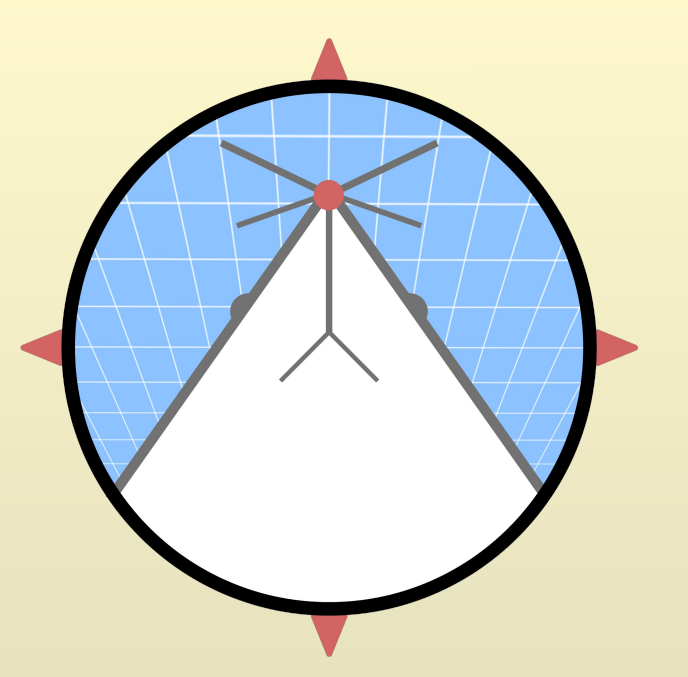


Teaching Rats to Drive: A Novel Method for Spatial Navigation Research in Rats



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Background

Spatial Navigation

Spatial learning is a popular assessment of cognitive abilities in rodents models. However, previous research tends to consider spatial navigation in the natural context of using its limbs as the primary means of locomotion and typically either let rats have the freedom to navigate and run at the same time (Tolman, Ritchie, & Kalish, 1946) or restricted their running ability and navigation together (Stackman, Golob, Bassett, & Taube, 2003).

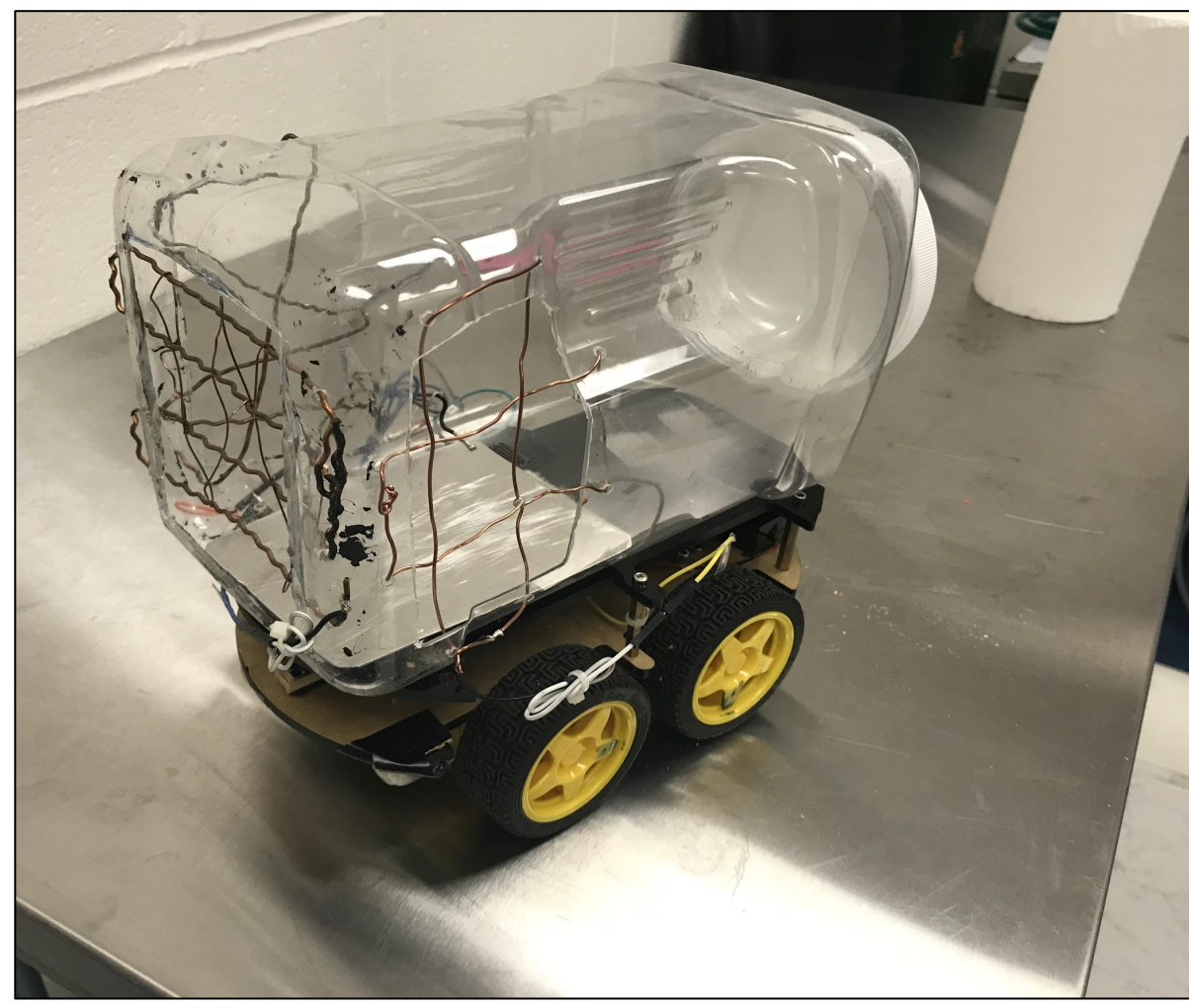
A New Approach

The current study aims to separate spatial navigation from running on foot and explores the necessity of running in spatial navigation by introducing rats to a car they can drive. Using a specialized protocol utilizing principles of operant conditioning, six female Long-Evans rats were taught to operate a car in order to reach an intended destination with reinforcers.

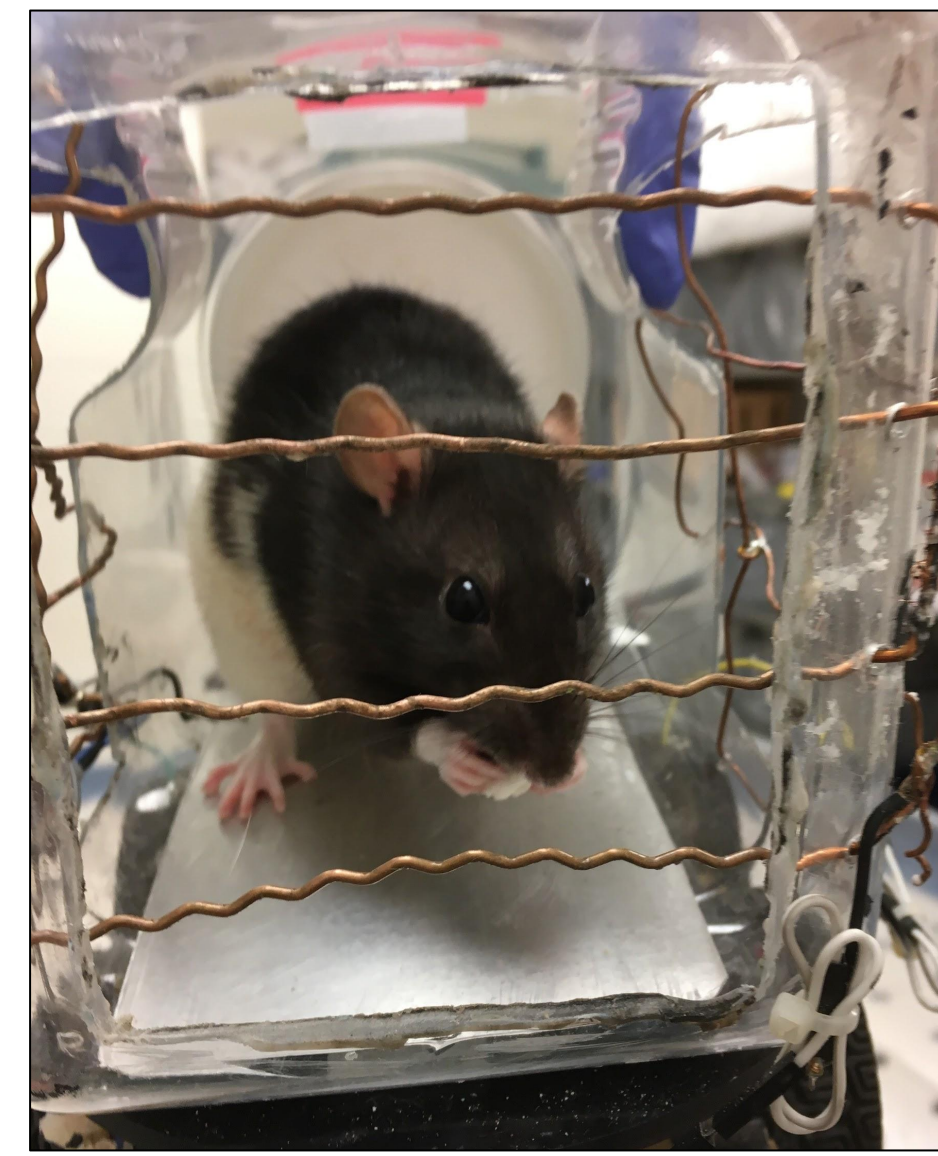
Rat Car Design



Joystick Design



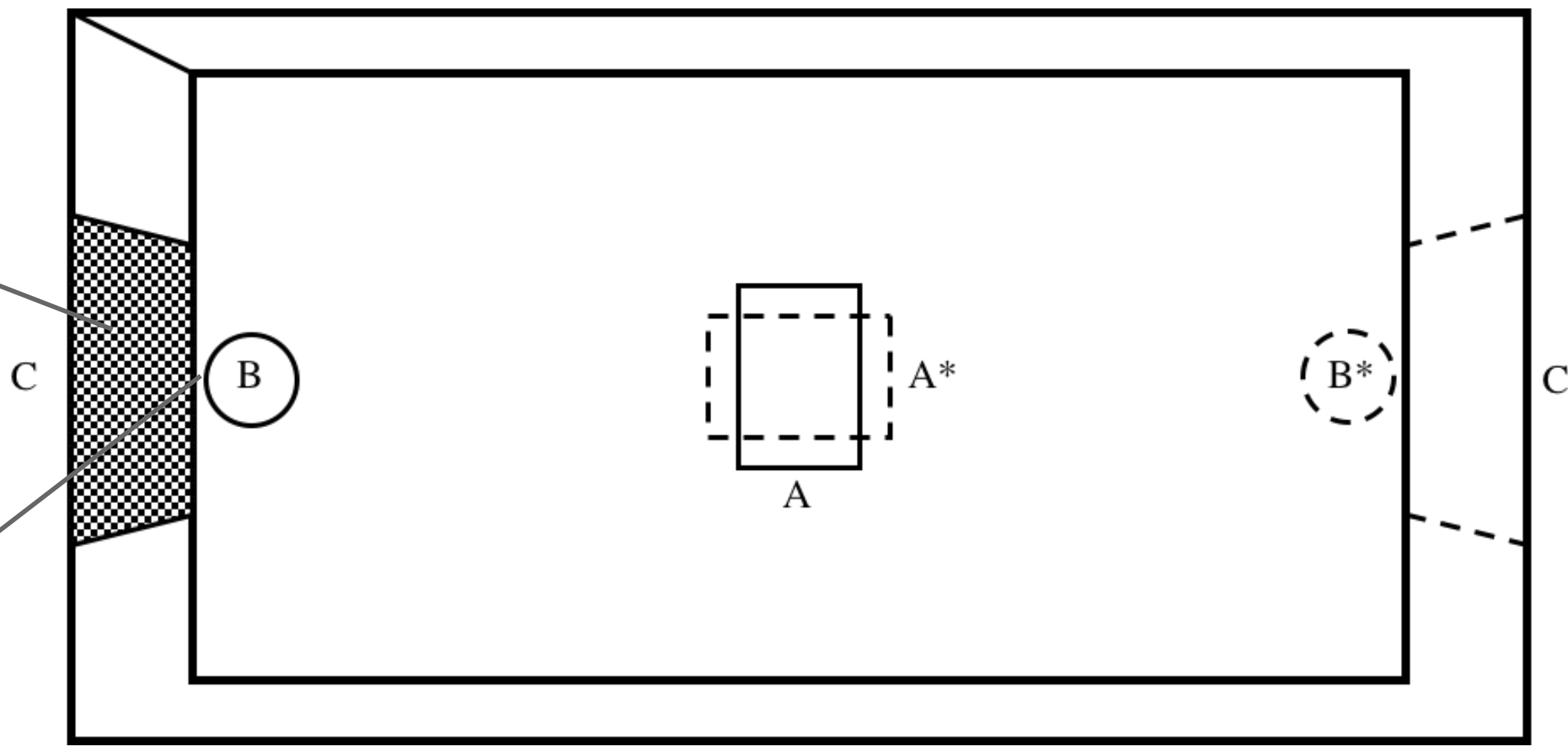
Current Design



Environment and Equipment

Checkerboard Visual Cue

Treat Tree Destination: with olfactory cue



Steering arena : Dimensions: 140cm width, 280 cm length, 51 cm height. A indicates the front of the car for standard trials,; A* indicates the front of the car for trials with an orientation manipulation; in all trials, the center of the car was aligned with the center of the arena.

Training Outline

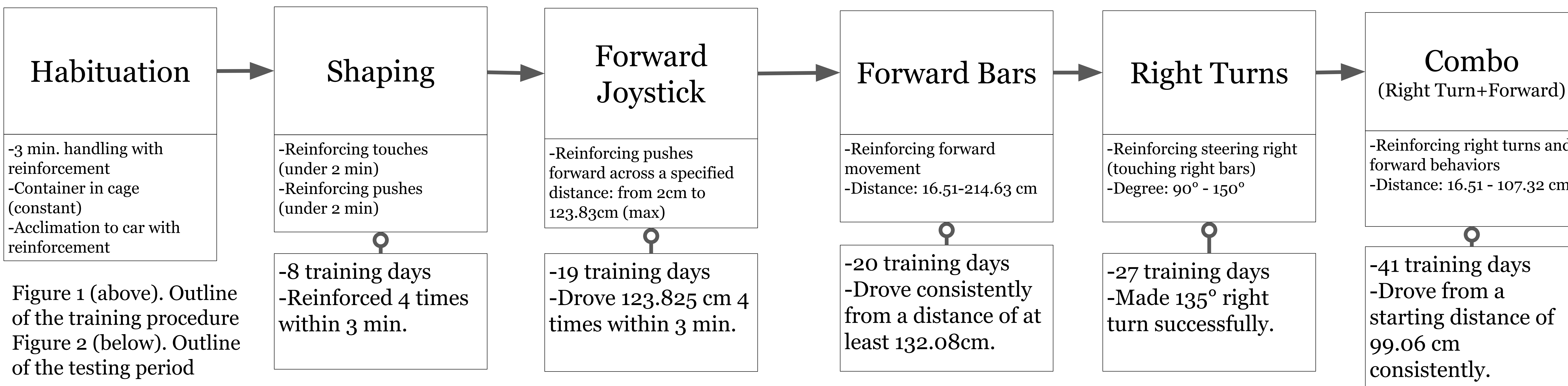
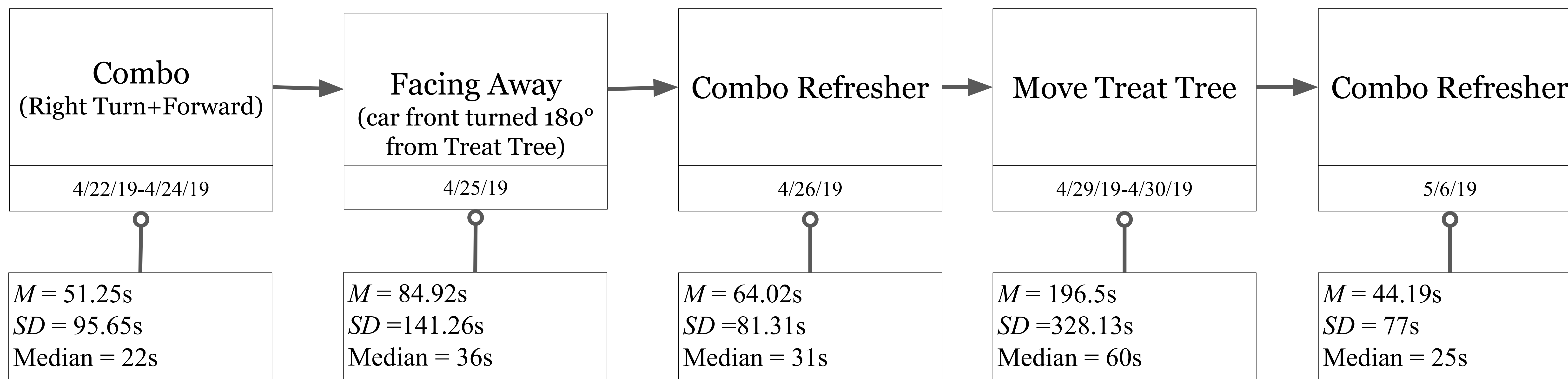


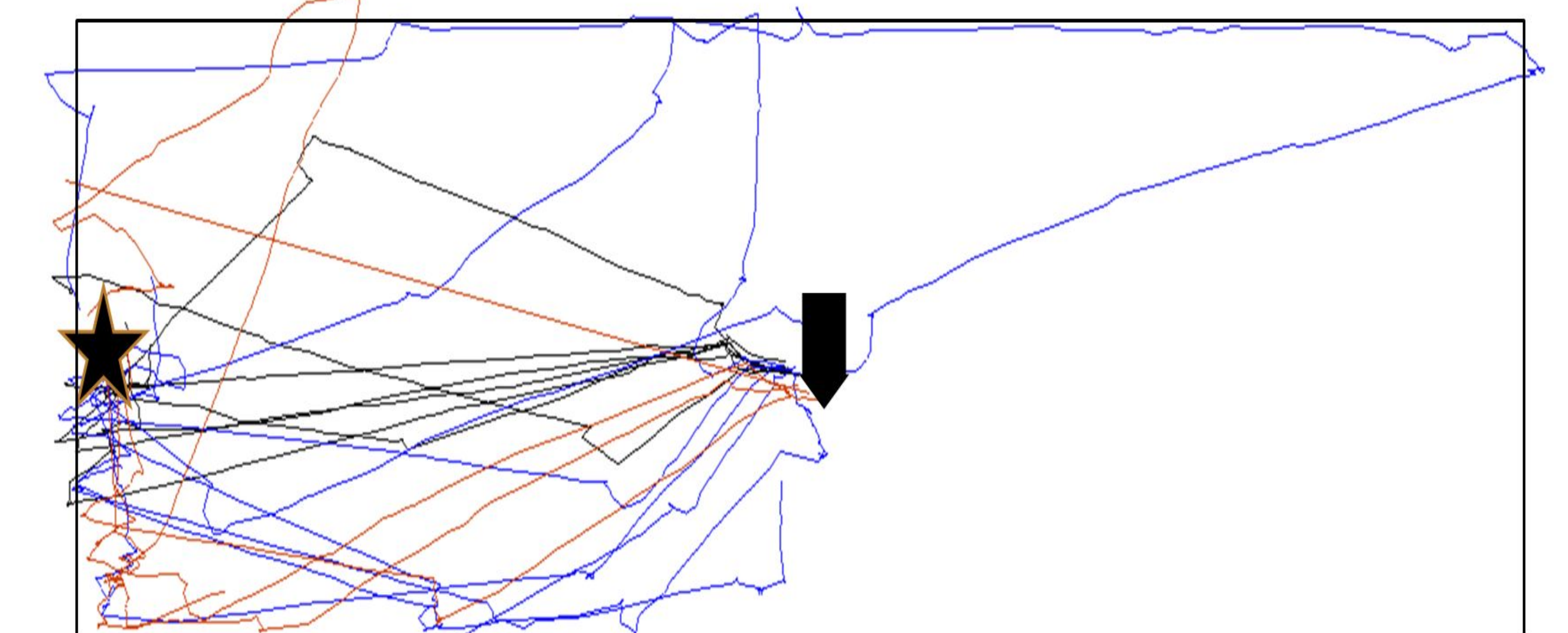
Figure 1 (above). Outline of the training procedure
 Figure 2 (below). Outline of the testing period

Testing Outline

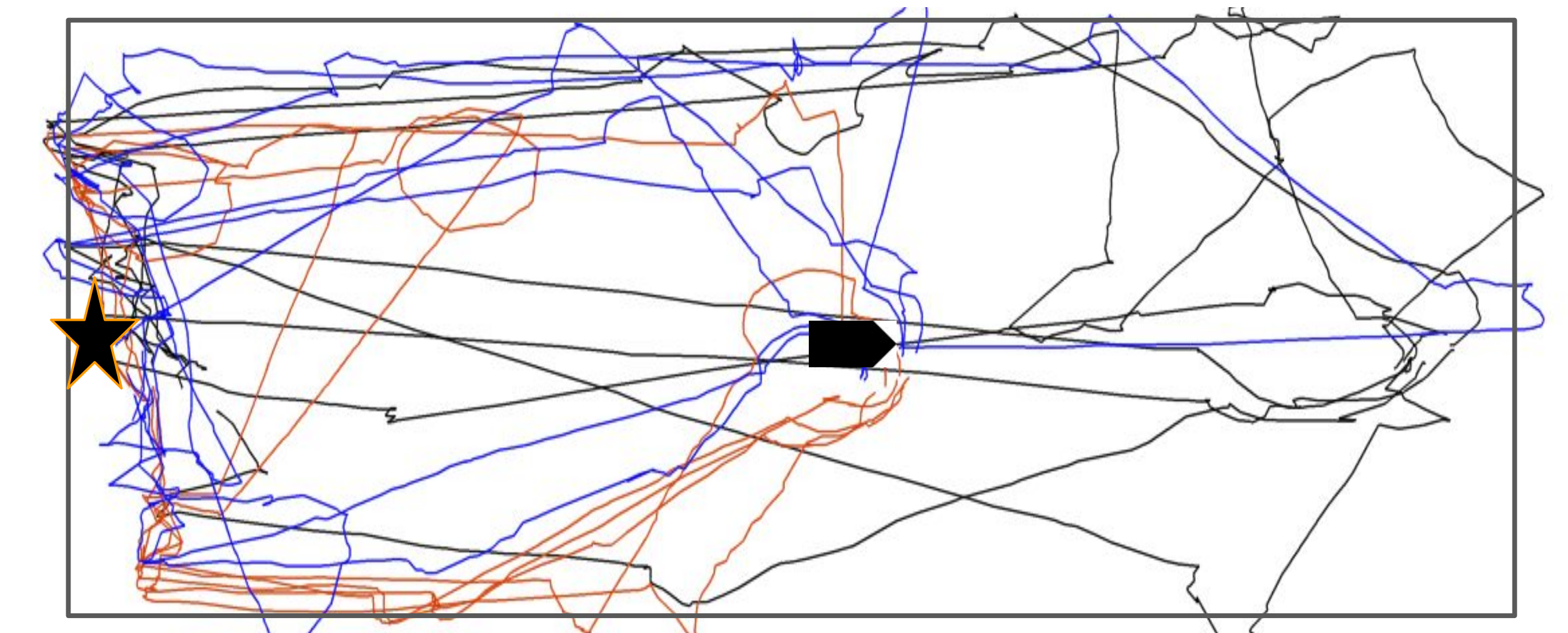


Paths Traveled (for three rats)

Turn & Forward: 100% success



Facing away: 100% success



Moved treat tree: 100% success for 4 rats, 87% success for 1 rat, 0% success for 1 rat

