

Accepted Manuscript

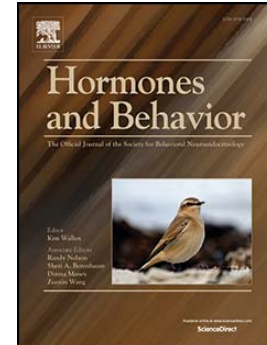
Effects of chronic mild stress on behavioral and neurobiological parameters
— Role of glucocorticoid

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PII: S0018-506X(15)30178-1
DOI: doi: [10.1016/j.yhbeh.2015.11.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yhbeh.2015.11.006)
Reference: YHBEH 3989

To appear in: *Hormones and Behavior*

Received date: 20 April 2015
Revised date: 5 November 2015
Accepted date: 20 November 2015



Please cite this article as: Chen, Jiao, Wang, Zhen-zhen, Zuo, Wei, Zhang, Suai, Chu, Shi-feng, Chen, Nai-hong, Effects of chronic mild stress on behavioral and neurobiological parameters — Role of glucocorticoid, *Hormones and Behavior* (2015), doi: [10.1016/j.yhbeh.2015.11.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yhbeh.2015.11.006)

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Effects of chronic mild stress

on behavioral and neurobiological parameters – role of glucocorticoid

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ABSTRACT

Major depression is thought to originate from maladaptation to adverse events, particularly when impairments occur in mood-related brain regions. Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is one of the major systems involved in physiological stress response. HPA axis dysfunction and high glucocorticoid concentrations play an important role in the pathogenesis of depression. In addition, astrocytic disability and dysfunction of neurotrophin brain-derived neurotrophin factor (BDNF) greatly influence the development of depression and anxiety disorders. Therefore, we investigated whether depressive-like and anxiety-like behaviors manifest in the absence of glucocorticoid production and circulation in adrenalectomized (ADX) rats after chronic mild stress (CMS) exposure and its potential molecular mechanisms. The results demonstrate that glucocorticoid-controlled rats showed anxiety-like

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