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**EFFECT OF AROMATASE INHIBITORS ON LEARNING AND MEMORY AND
MODULATION OF HIPPOCAMPAL DICKKOPF-1 AND SCLEROSTIN IN FEMALE MICE**

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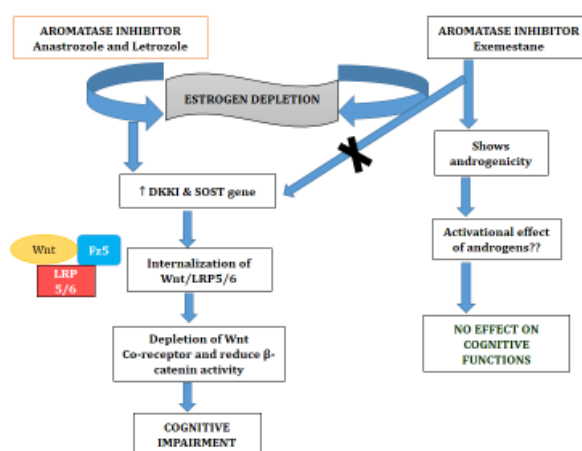
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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT: Hypothetical depiction of the various events that might have occurred following aromatase inhibitors in Swiss albino mice

This hypothetical depiction is representing the way in which depleted levels of estrogen due to action of aromatase inhibitors might have modulated the Wnt signaling pathway antagonists (DKK-1 and SOST) and in turn influenced cognitive functions. Letrozole more profoundly (than anastrozole) increased the DKK-1 and SOST levels in mouse hippocampus which in turn led to cognitive impairment while exemestane had no effect on cognitive functions (probably due to its androgenicity) though having inhibitory effect on estrogen levels.



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