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727 Structural Hippocampal Damage Following Anti-N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Encephalitis
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735 Temporal Memory and Its Enhancement by Estradiol Requires Surface Dynamics of Hippocampal CA1 N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptors
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746 Cell-Specific Regulation of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Maturation by MeCP2 in Cortical Circuits
   Susanna B. Mierau, Annarita Patrizi, Takao K. Hensch, and Michela Fagiolini
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755 Chronic Administration of the N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Antagonist Ketamine Improves Rett Syndrome Phenotype
   Annarita Patrizi, Nathalie Picard, Alex Joseph Simon, Georgia Gunner, Eleonora Centofante, Nick Arthur Andrews, and Michela Fagiolini
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The high-magnification image on the cover, from Figure 6 in Patrizi et al. (in this issue, pages 755-764), shows parvalbumin (red) and glutamic acid decarboxylase 65 (green) in Mecp2 knockout mice treated with vehicle. The authors found that ketamine improved symptoms of Rett syndrome and normalized parvalbumin-circuit inputs onto pyramidal cells in Mecp2 knockout mice, suggesting that N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonism may effectively treat Rett syndrome.