



The State Key Laboratory of Brain And Cognitive Sciences
脑与认知科学国家重点实验室



香港大學
The University of Hong Kong

Dec 14, 2022 PolyU CBS-RCLCN

Controlling Unwanted Memories & Adaptive Forgetting

Xiaoqing Hu 胡晓晴

Department of Psychology,

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The University of Hong Kong

Memory: Formation, change and loss



Special Section

WHAT DON'T WE KNOW?

How Are Memories Stored and Retrieved

Packed into the kilogram or so of neural wetware between the ears is everything we know: a compendium of useful and trivial facts about the world, the history of our lives, plus every skill we've ever learned, from riding a bike to persuading a loved one to take out the trash. Memories make each of us unique, and they give conti-

same as remembering what, as far as the brain is concerned.

Thanks to experiments on animals and the advent of human brain imaging, scientists now have a working knowledge of the various kinds of memory as well as which parts of the brain are involved in each. But persistent gaps remain. Although the MTL

Neuron

Perspective

The Biology of Forgetting—A Perspective

Ronald L. Davis^{1,*} and Yi Zhong^{2,*}

¹Department of Neuroscience, The Scripps Research Institute Florida, Jupiter, FL, USA

²Tsinghua-Peking Center for Life Sciences, School of Life Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

*Correspondence: rdavis@scripps.edu (R.L.D.), zhongyi@tsinghua.edu.cn (Y.Z.)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2017.05.039>



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Anniversary collection
go.nature.com/nature150

Memory editing from science fiction to clinical practice

Elizabeth A. Phelps & Stefan G. Hofmann

Annual Review of Psychology

Active Forgetting: Adaptation of Memory by Prefrontal Control

Michael C. Anderson¹ and Justin C. Hulbert²

¹Unit, University of Cambridge.
anderson@mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk

ison, New York 12504, USA

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Perspective | Published: 13 January 2022

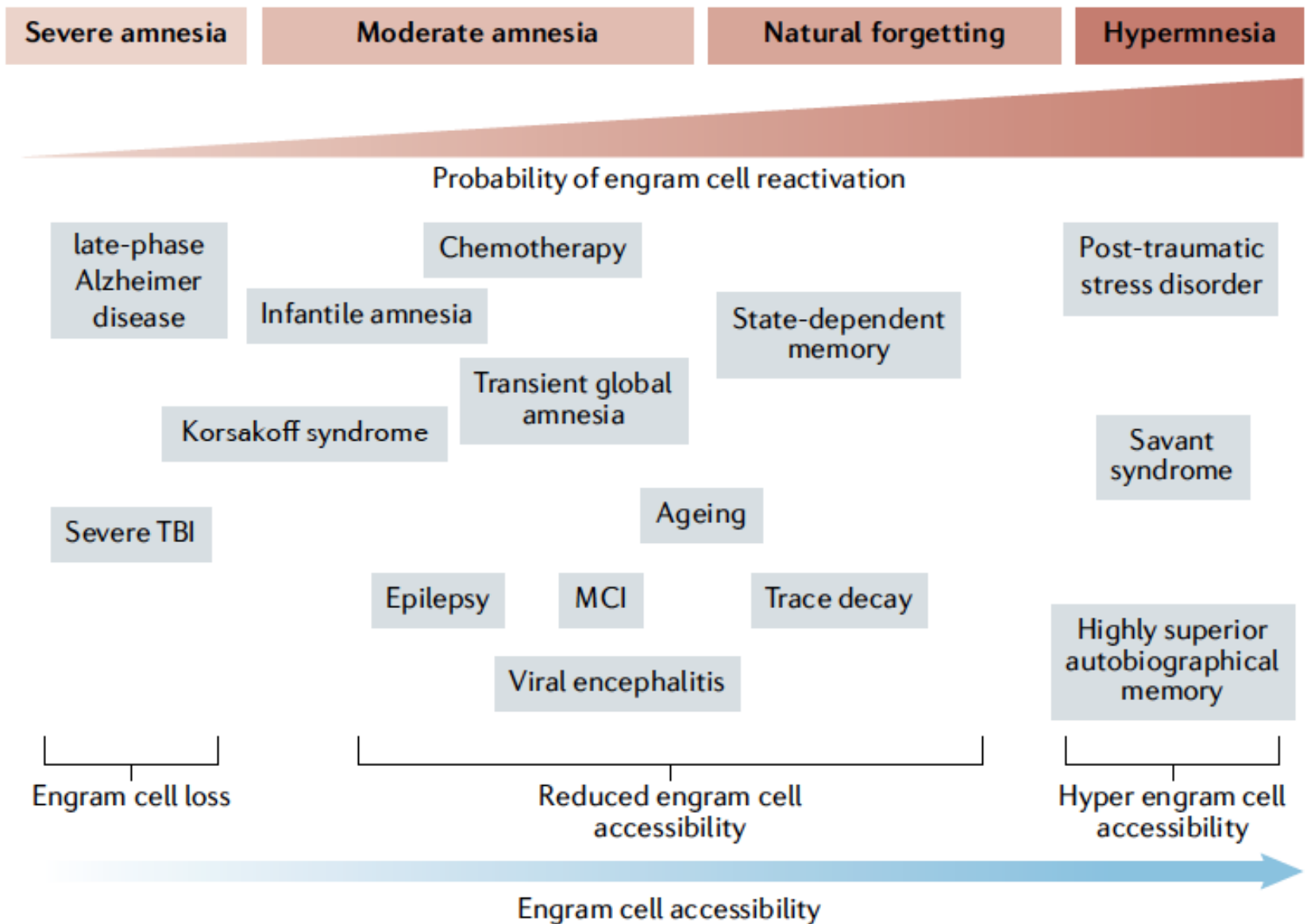
Forgetting as a form of adaptive engram cell plasticity

Tomás J. Ryan & Paul W. Frankland

Nature Reviews Neuroscience 23, 173–186 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

9878 Accesses | 7 Citations | 446 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

The Gone Engrams



Adaptive Forgetting and Memory Editing

*Blessed are the forgetful:
for they get the better even for their blunders.*
---- Friedrich Nietzsche

Unsuccessful

PTSD

Depression

Anxiety

Insomnia



rumination, excessive worries,
flashbacks, intrusive thoughts

Successful

Regulating emotion

Preserving self-image

Facilitating forgiveness

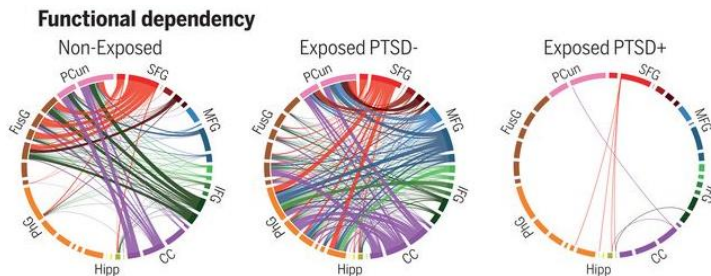
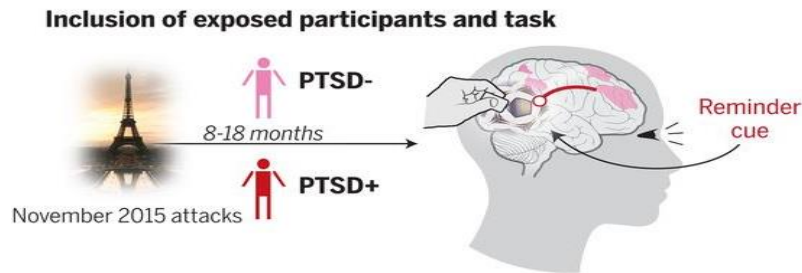
Adaptive Forgetting and Memory Editing

RESEARCH ARTICLE

NEUROSCIENCE

Resilience after trauma: The role of memory suppression

Alison Mary¹, Jacques Dayan^{1,2}, Giovanni Leone¹, Charlotte Postel¹, Florence Fraisse¹, Carine Malle¹, Thomas Vallée¹, Carine Klein-Peschanski³, Fausto Viader¹, Vincent de la Sayette¹, Denis Peschanski³, Francis Eustache¹, Pierre Gagnepain^{1*}

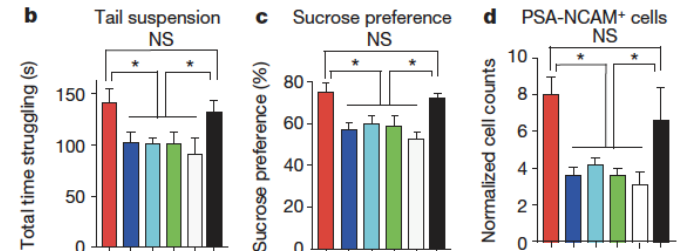
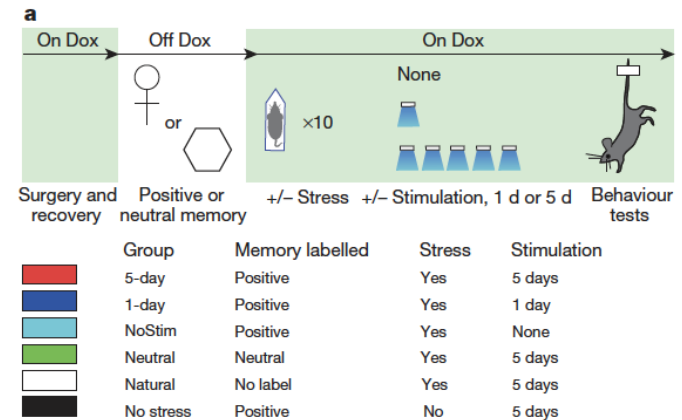


LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature14514

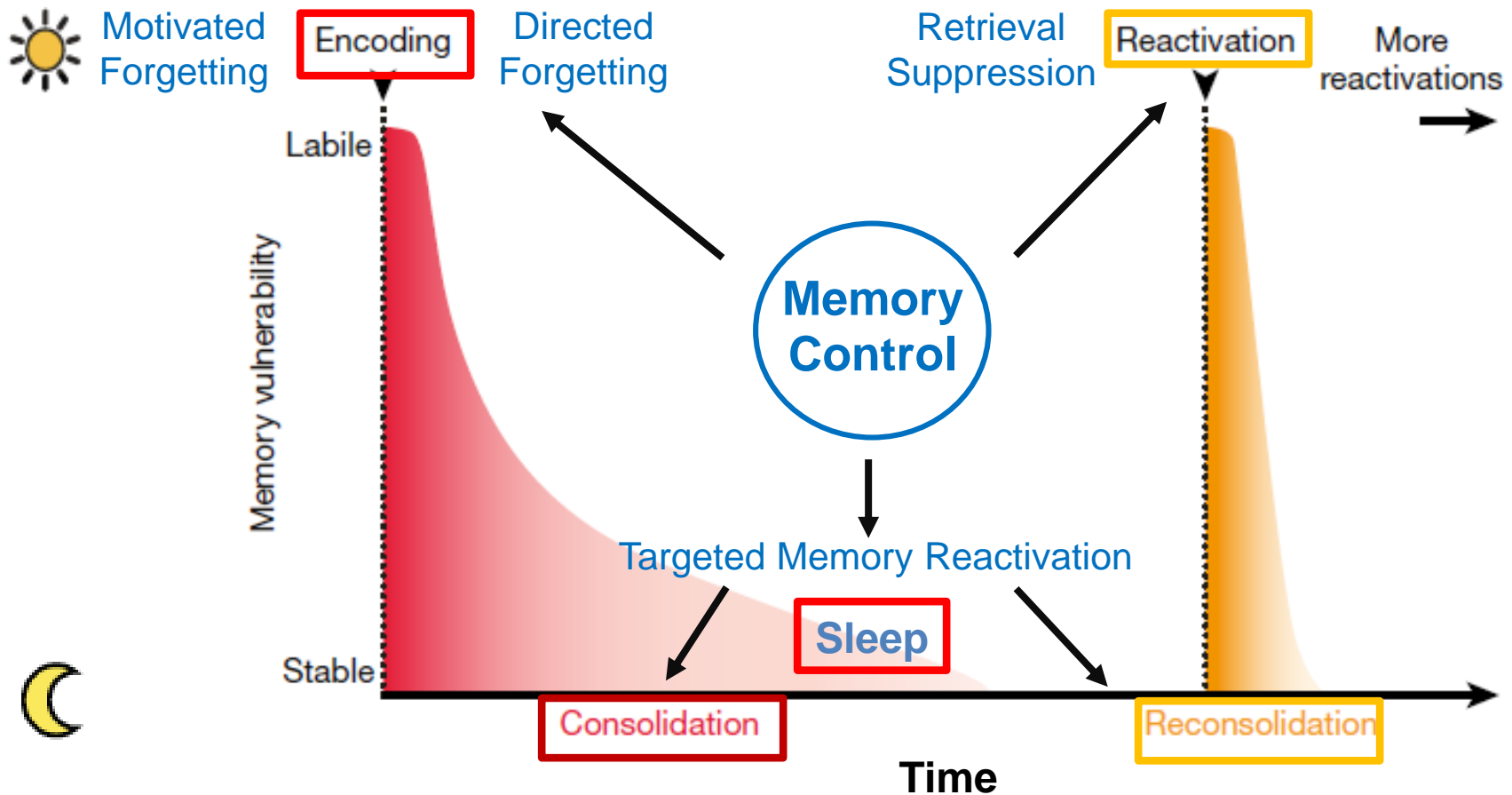
Activating positive memory engrams suppresses depression-like behaviour

Steve Ramirez¹, Xu Liu[†], Christopher J. MacDonald¹, Anthony Moffa¹, Joanne Zhou¹, Roger L. Redondo^{1,2} & Susumu Tonegawa^{1,2}



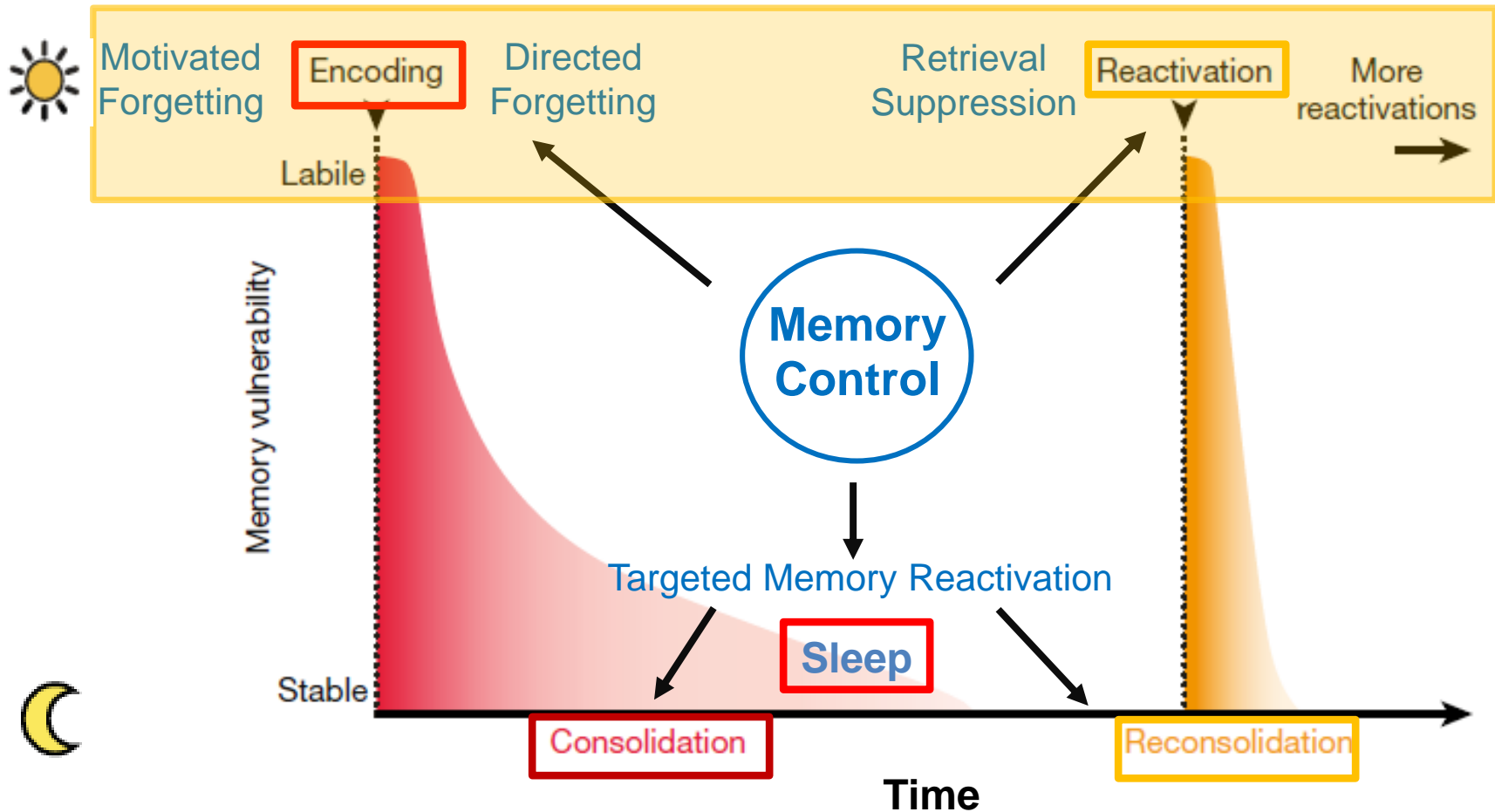
Memory Editing: Timepoints

Memory: The Restless Engram



Memory Editing: **Wake**

Memory: The Restless Engram



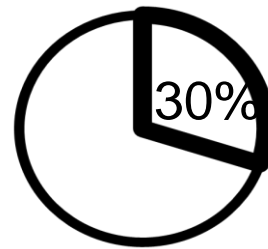
Motivated Forgetting



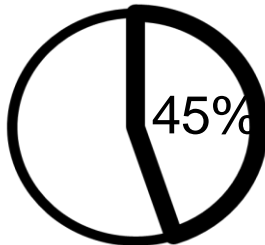
YAO Ziqing
姚子青

Optimistic Amnesia

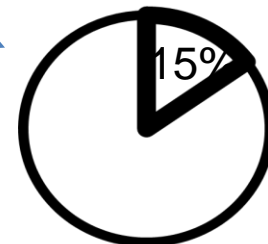
How likely will you get cancer
when you reach 60?



The actual probability is

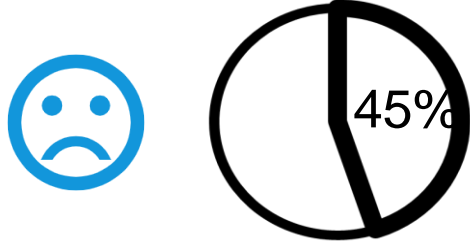


Bad news!

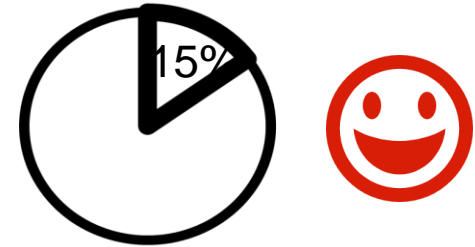


Good news!

Motivated Forgetting

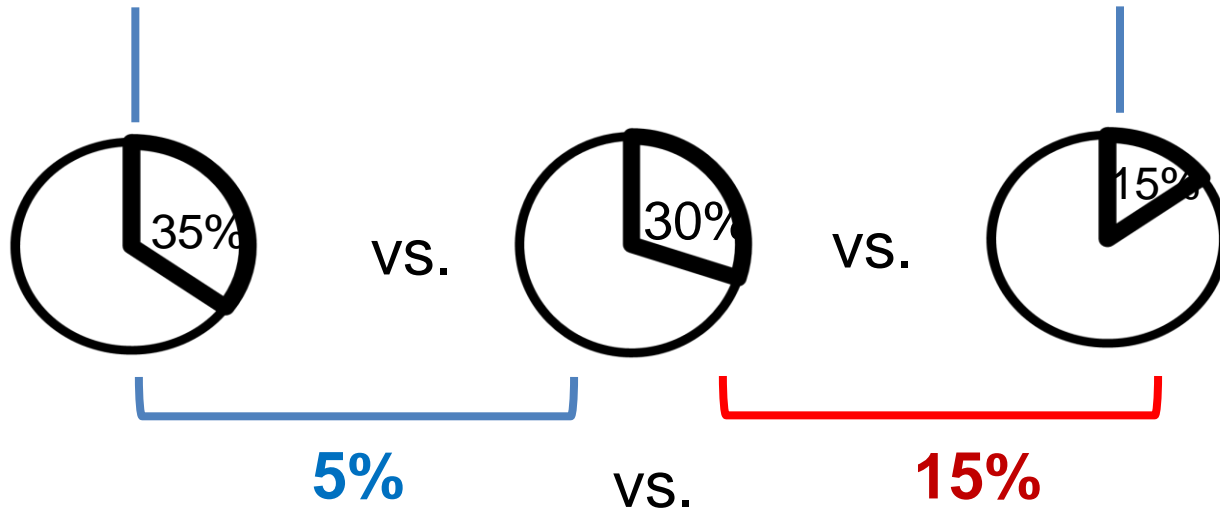


Bad news!



Good news!

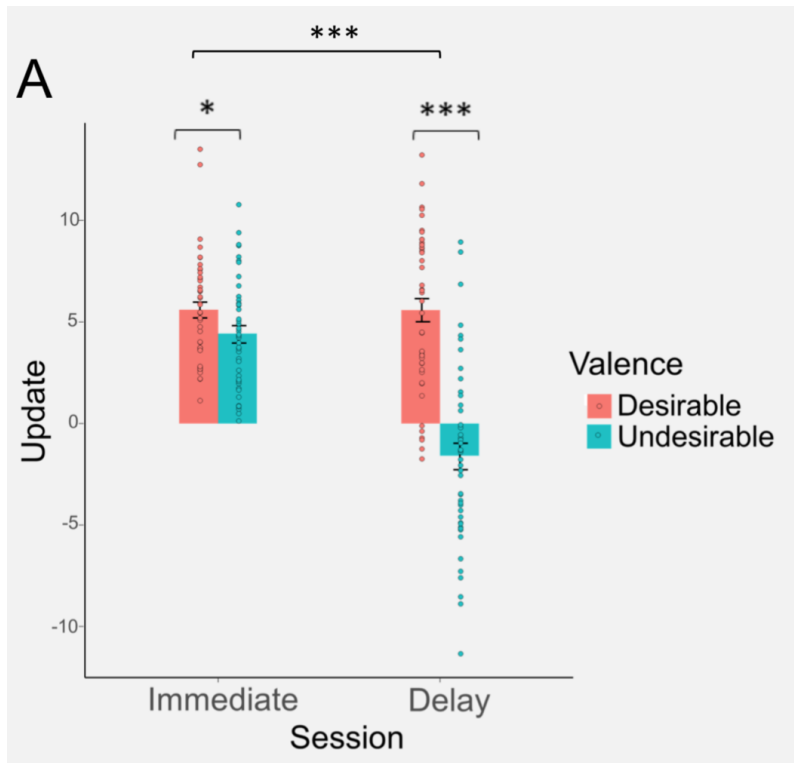
How likely will you get cancer when you reach 60?



Optimistic Bias in Belief Updating

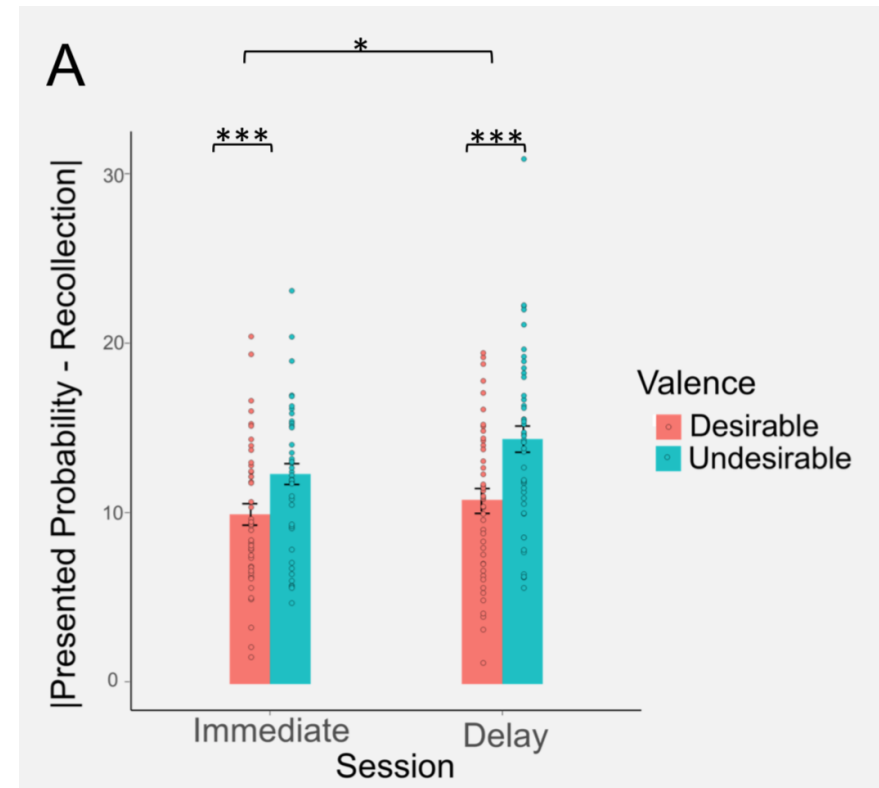
Motivated Forgetting

Optimistic Belief Updating



People are more likely to update their beliefs for desirable feedback

Optimistic Amnesia

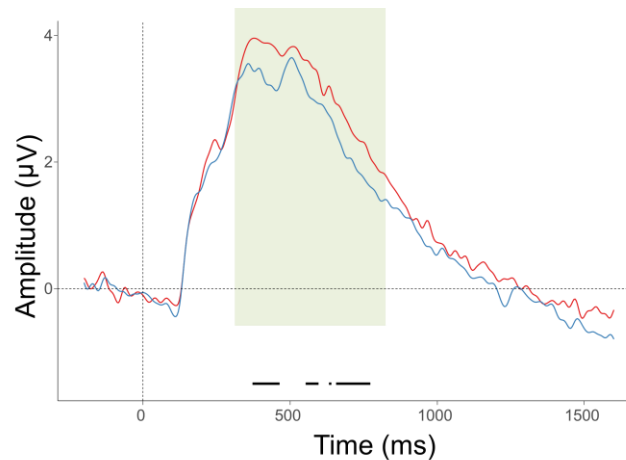
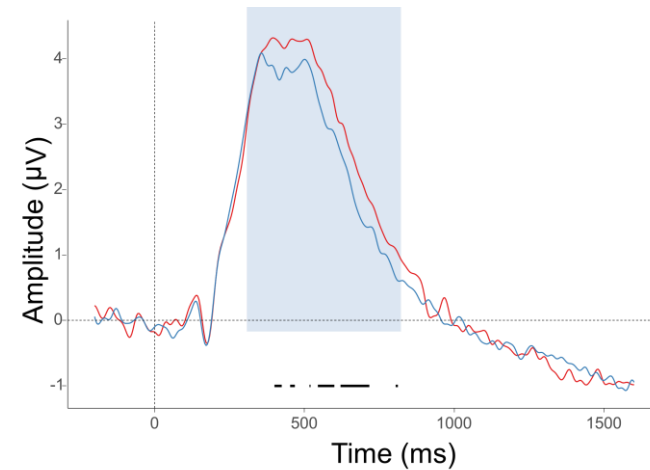
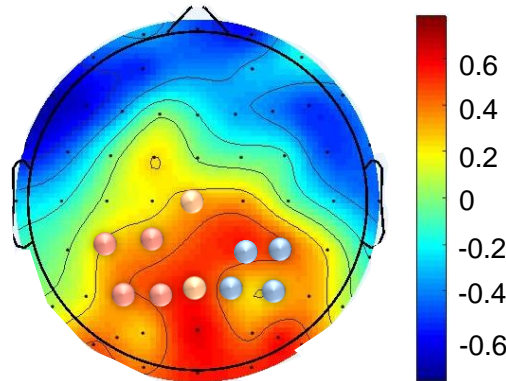
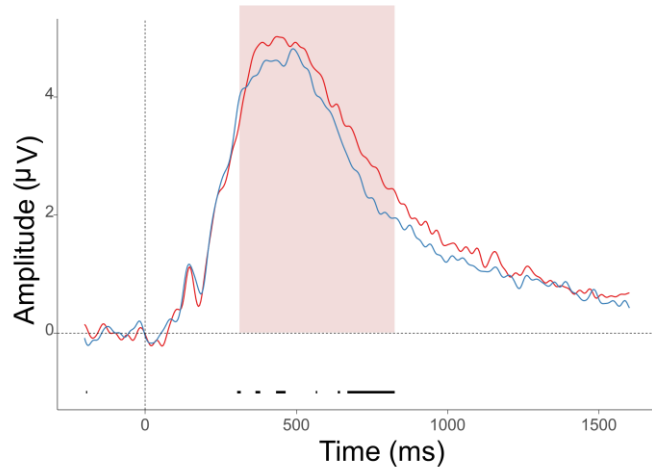


People are more likely to forget undesirable feedbacks

Motivated Forgetting

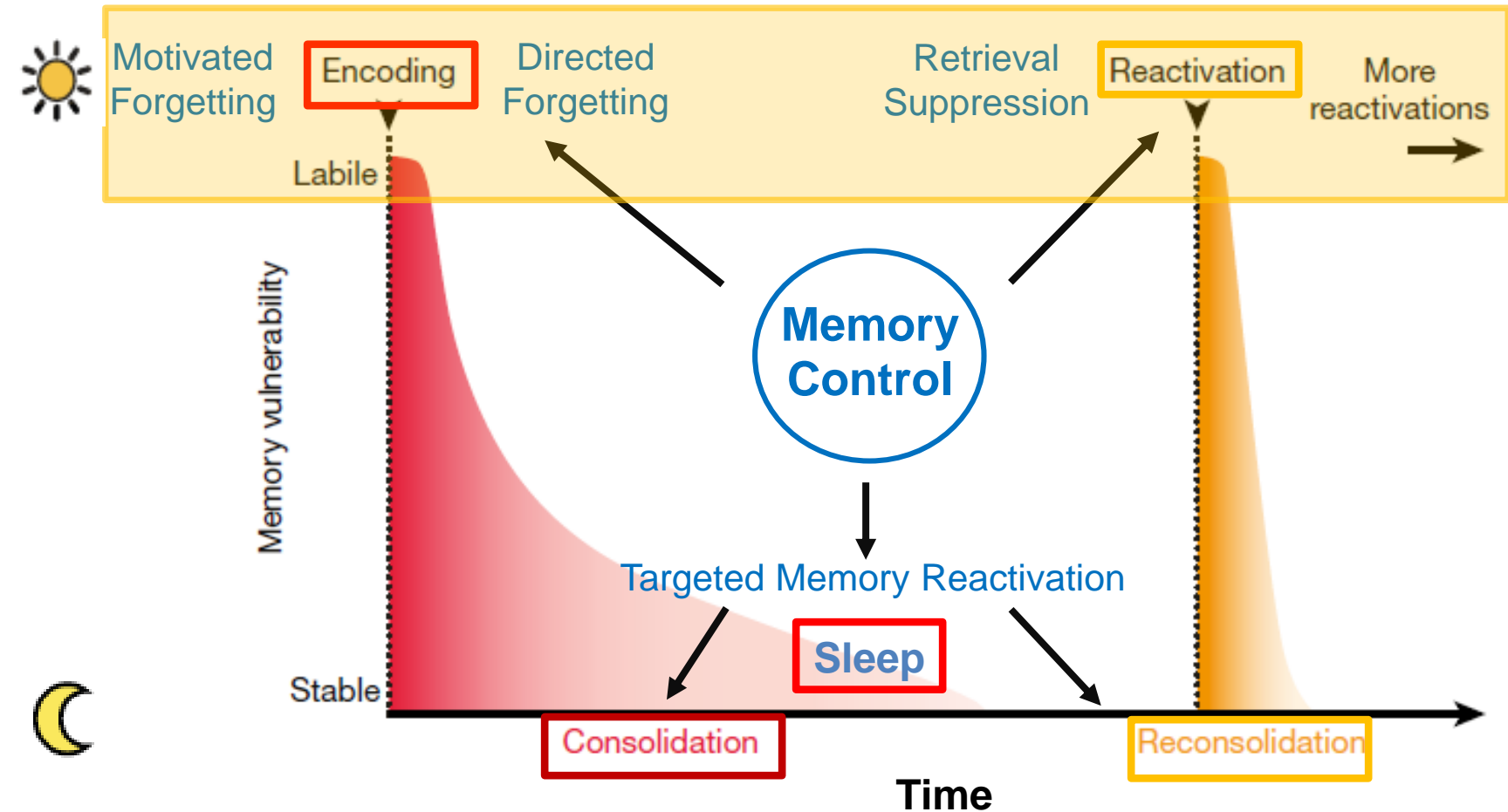
Shallower encoding depth of undesirable feedback

Desirable – Undesirable Parietal P300



Memory Editing: **Wake**

Memory: The Restless Engram



Memory Editing: Encoding

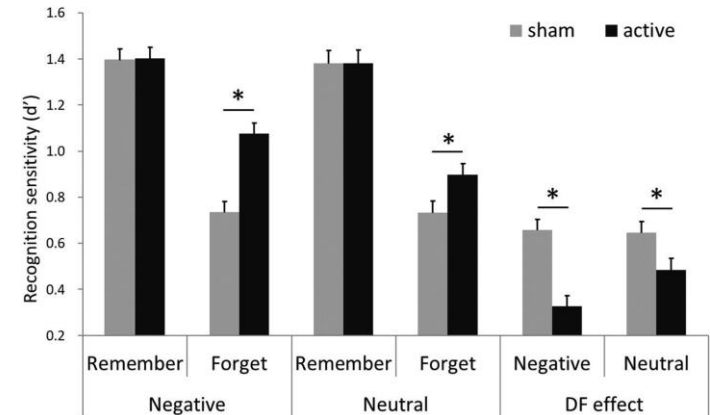
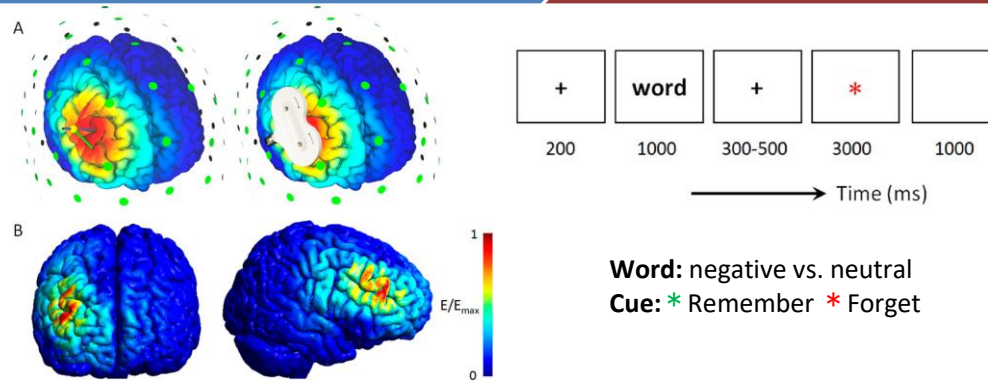
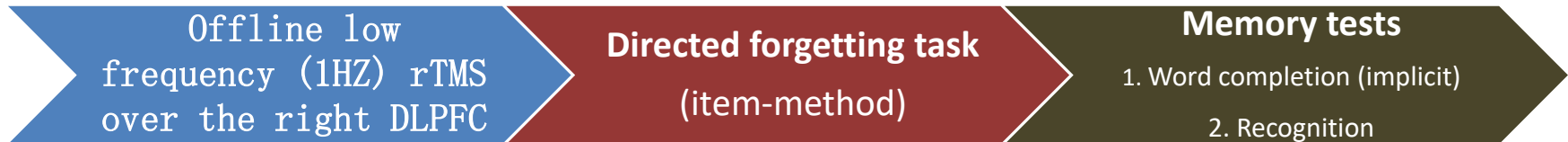


XIE Hui 谢慧

rTMS over right DLPFC impair voluntary forgetting



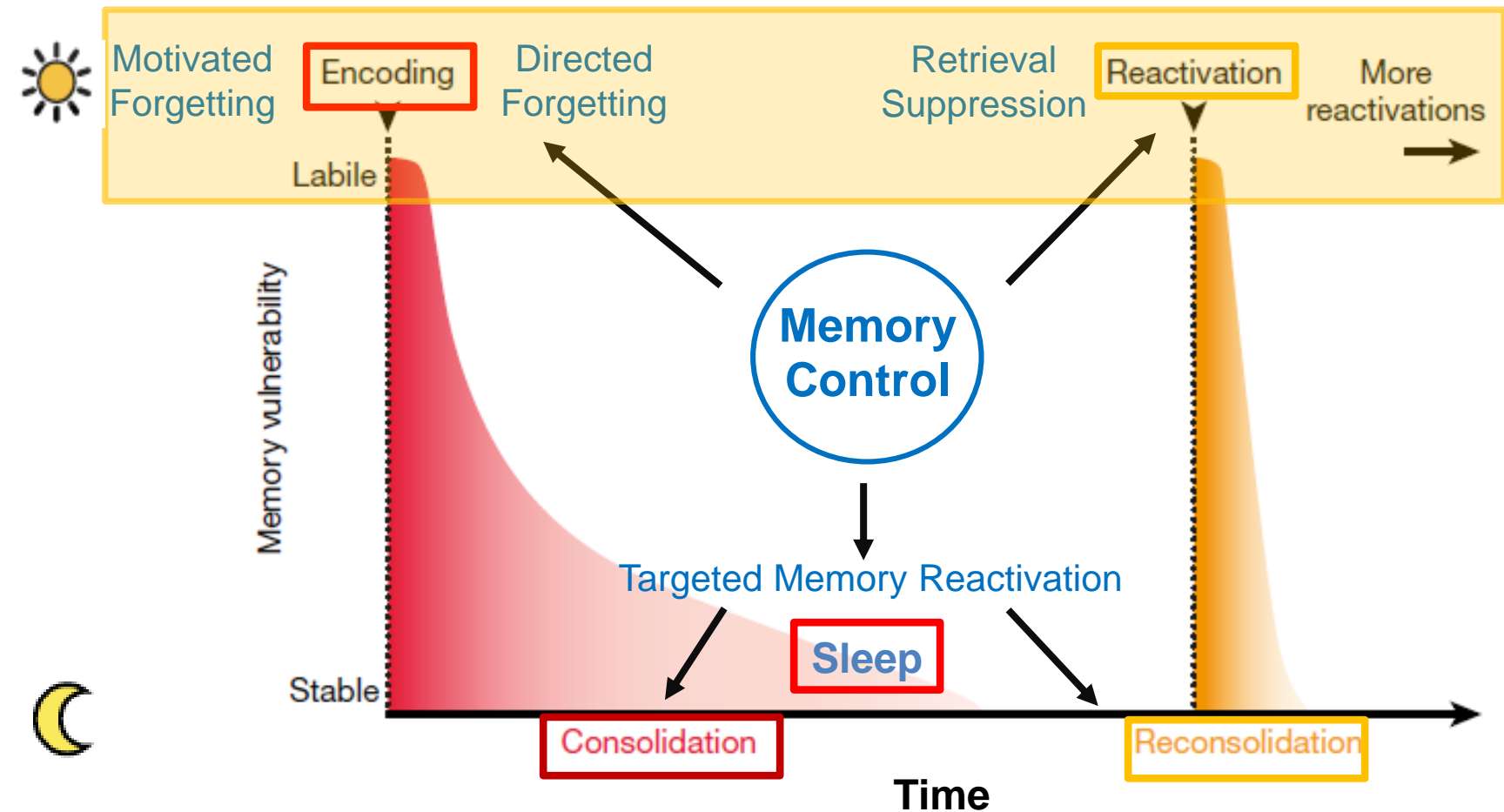
ZHANG Dandan
张丹丹教授



Highlighting the critical role of right DLPFC in voluntary forgetting

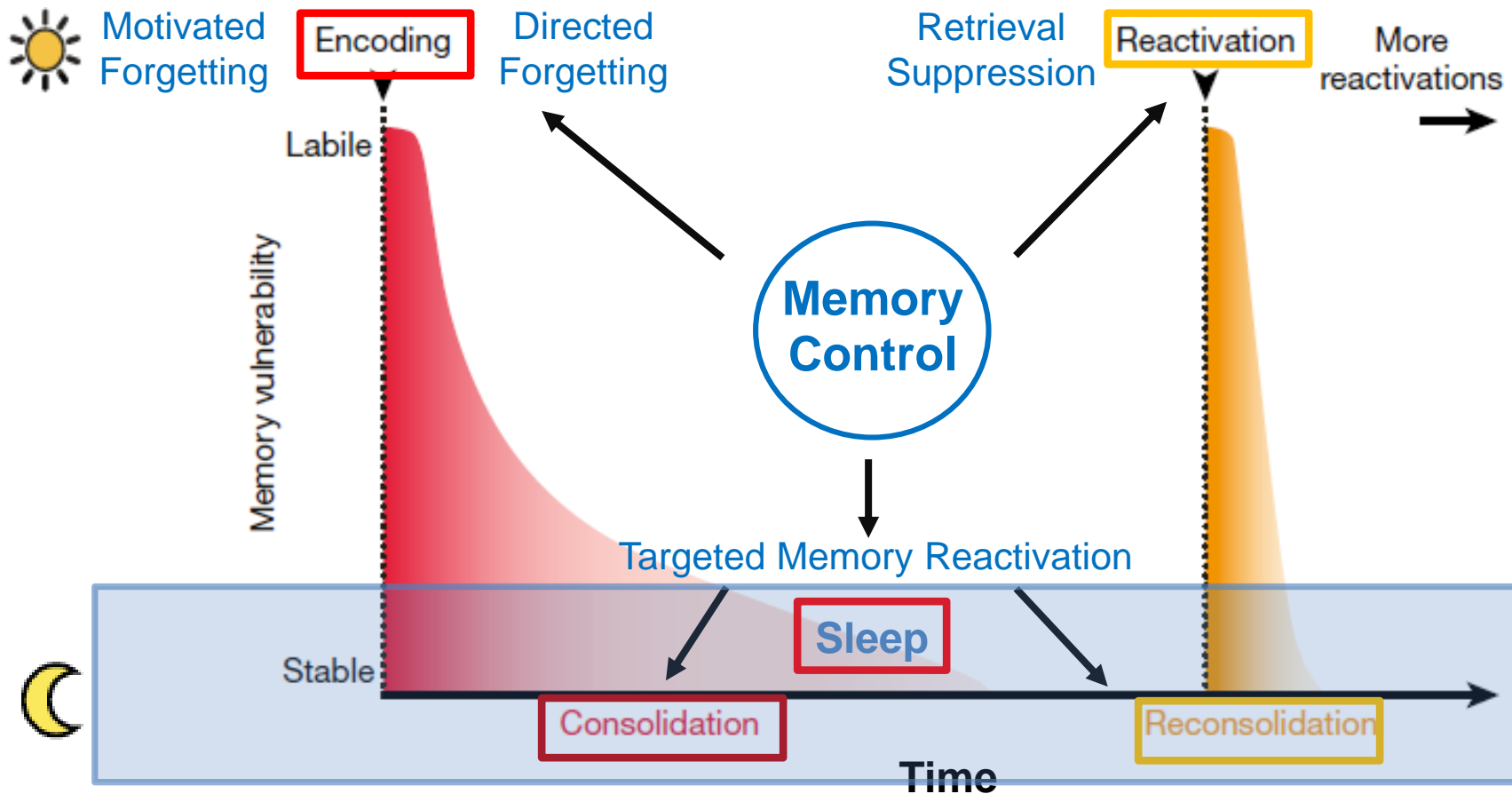
Memory Editing: From **Wake** to **Sleep**

Memory: The Restless Engram



Memory Editing: **Sleep**

Memory: The Restless Engram



Hu et al., 2015; Hu et al., 2020; Zeng et al., 2021; Zeng, Lin et al., 2021;
Xia et al., 2022; Xia et al., 2023

Memory Editing: Techniques

a Editing consolidation



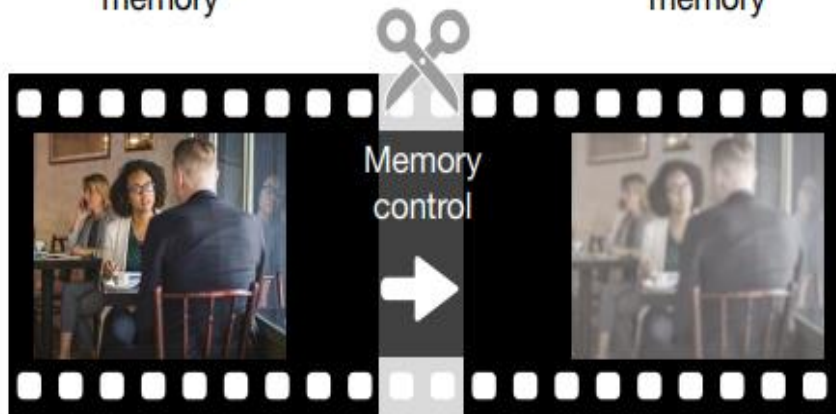
Emotional episodic memory

Impair/enhance memory



Episodic memory

Enhance memory



Episodic memory

Impair memory

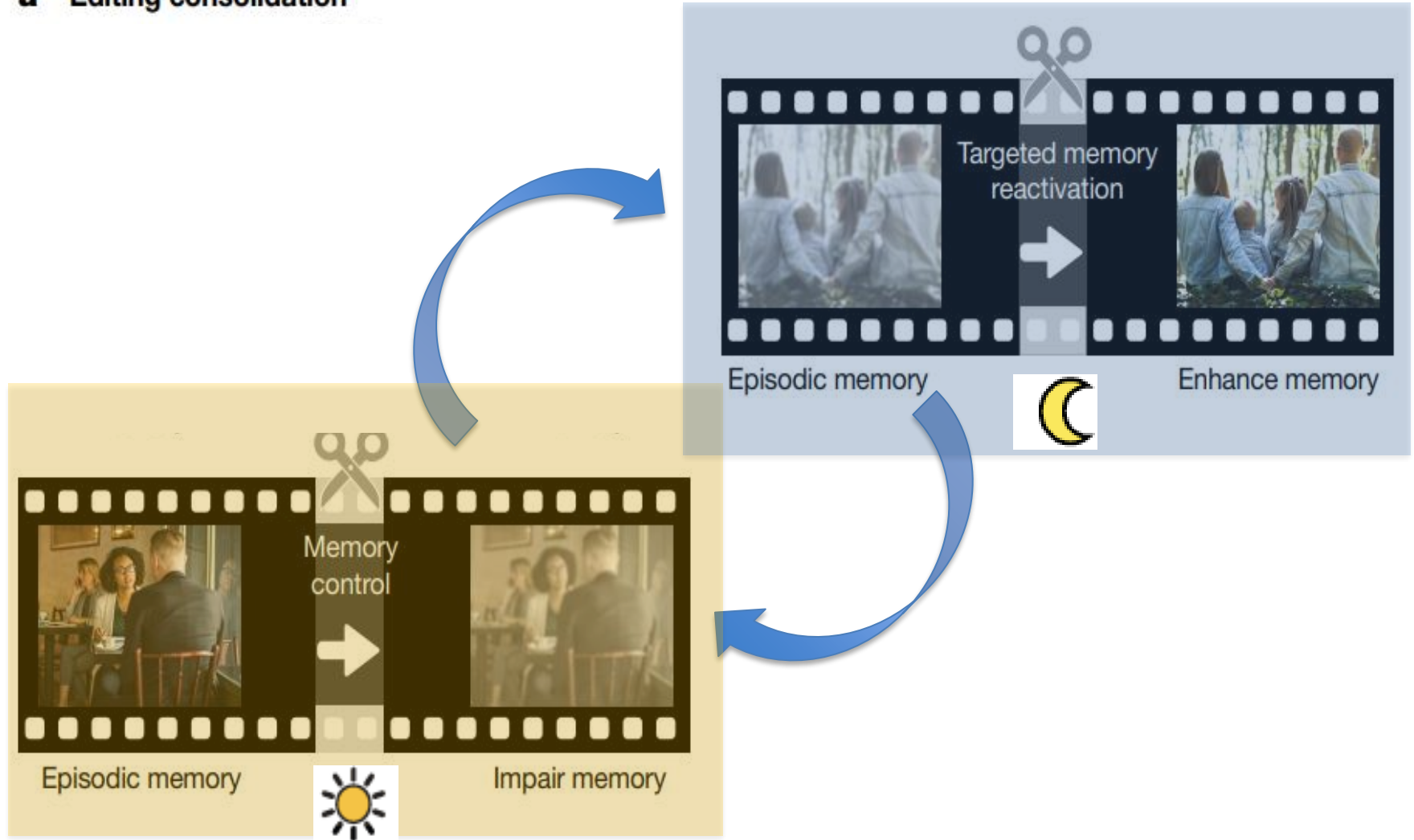


Episodic memory

Enhance memory

Memory Editing: Wake and Sleep

a Editing consolidation



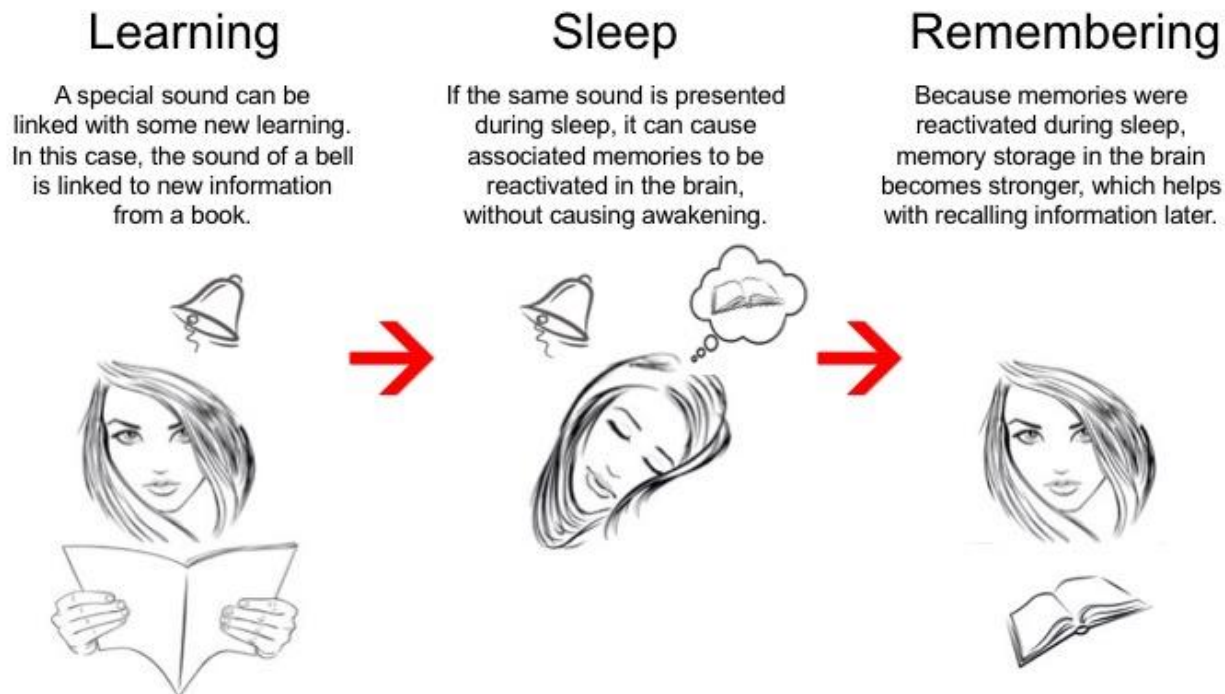
From Science Fiction to Lab



Targeted Memory Reactivation

Targeted Memory Reactivation TMR

Employing sensory cues to guide covert memory reactivation during sleep

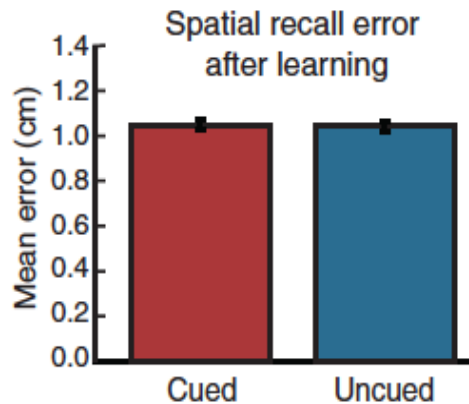
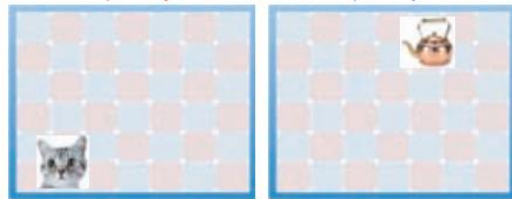


Rasch et al., 2007, *Science*; Rudoy et al., 2009, *Science*;
Hu et al., 2015, *Science*; Hu et al., 2020, *Psychol Bull*

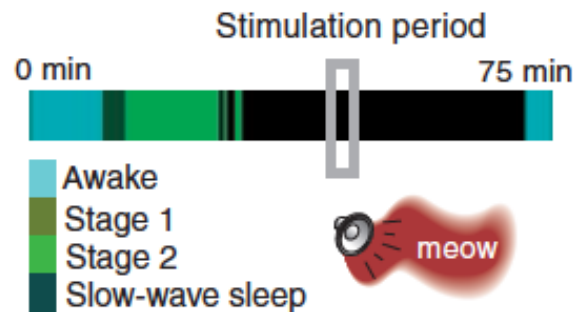
Targeted Memory Reactivation

TMR promotes Spatial Learning

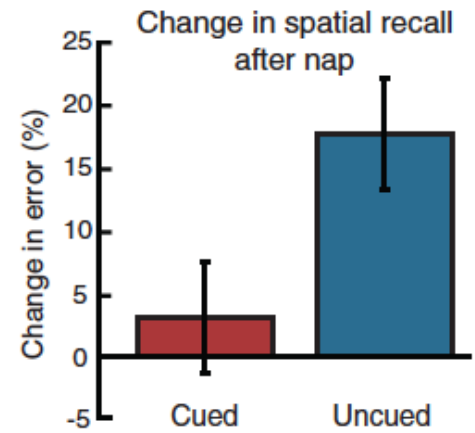
A Learning – 50 object locations
Subsequently cued Subsequently uncued

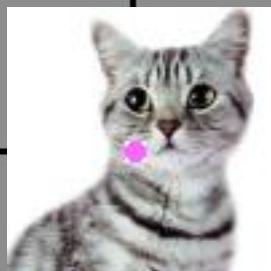


B Nap – 25 sound cues

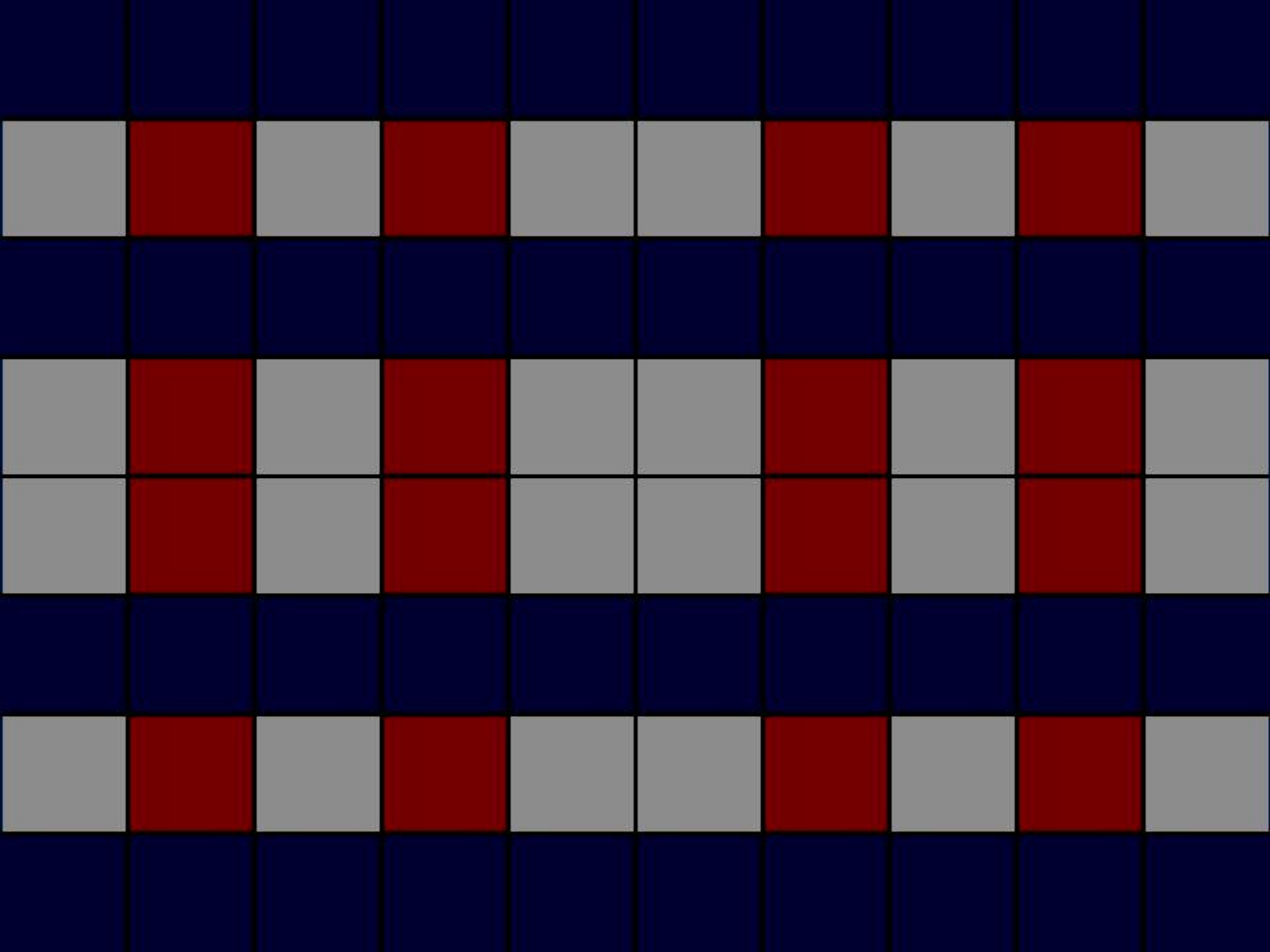


C Test – 50 object locations
Cued Uncued



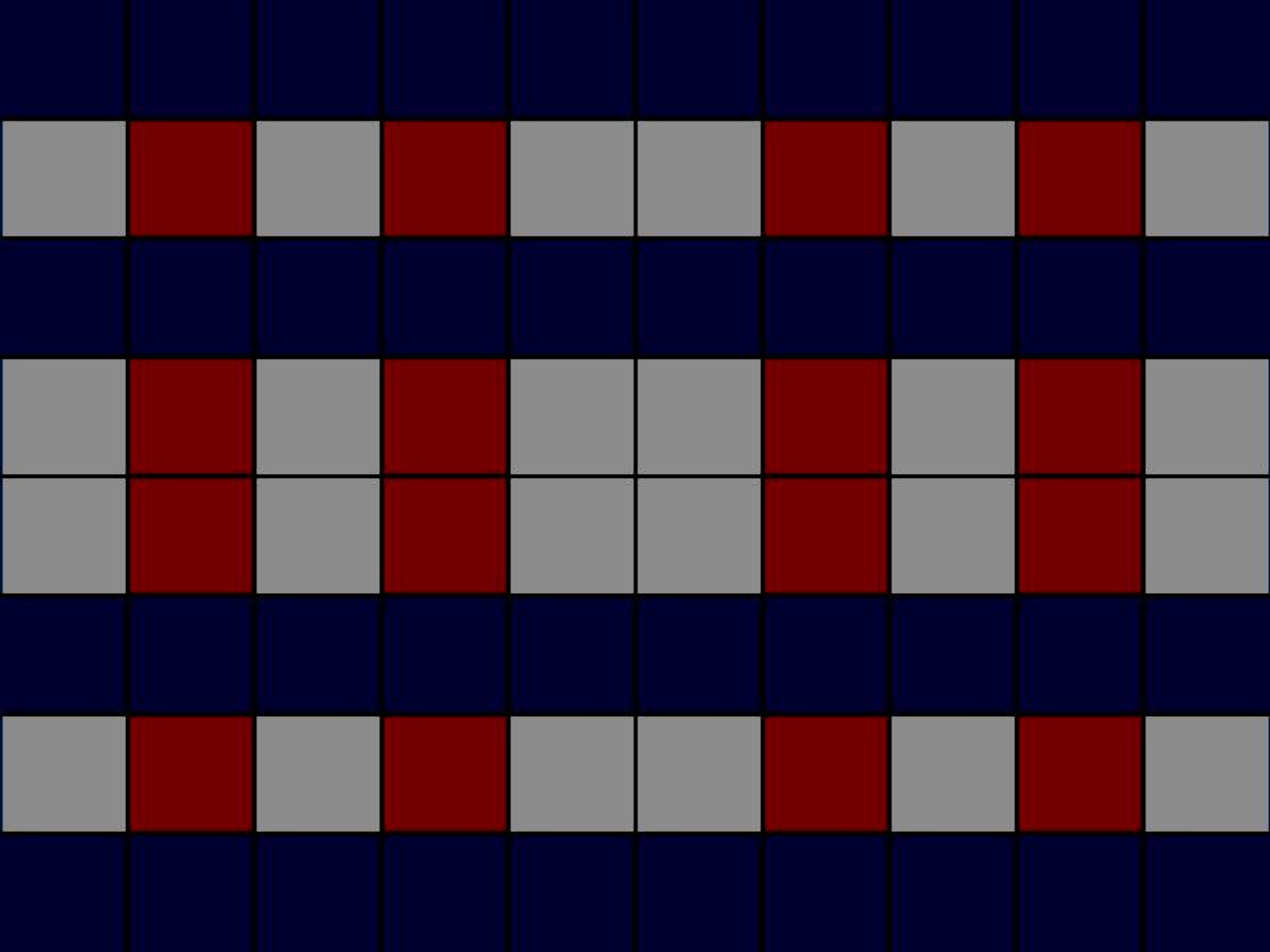




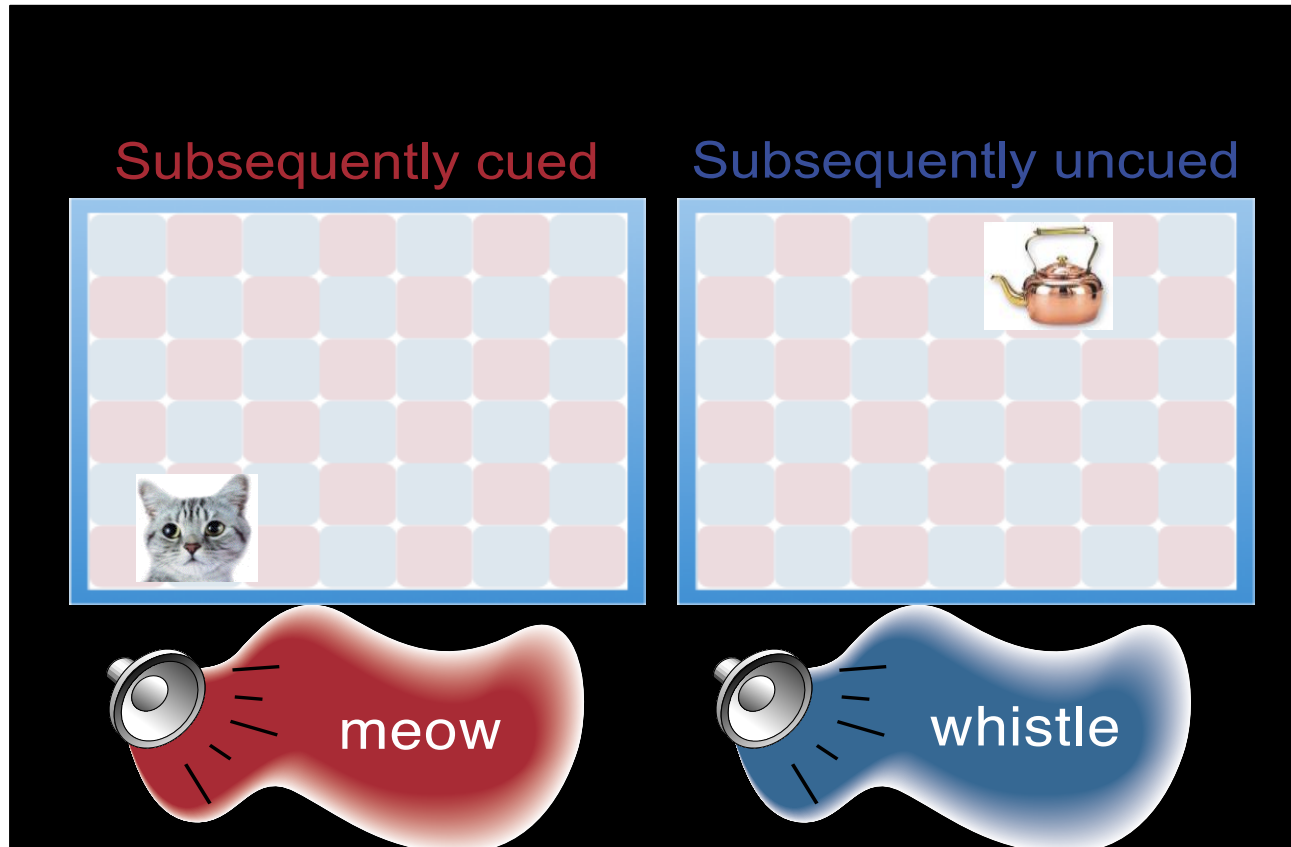








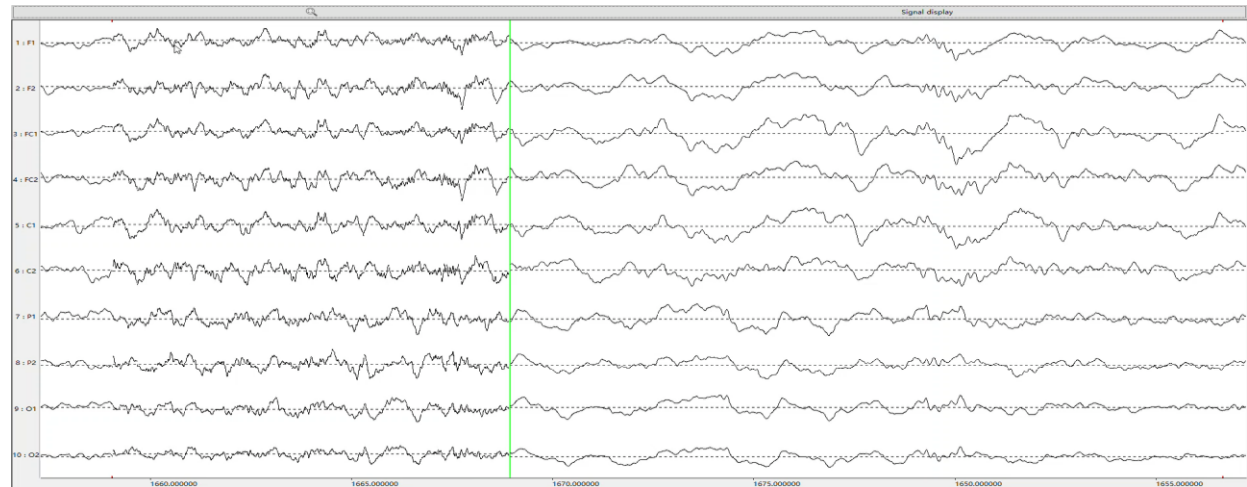
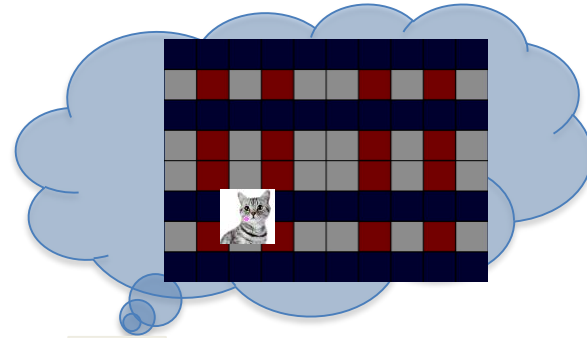
Targeted Memory Reactivation



Targeted Memory Reactivation

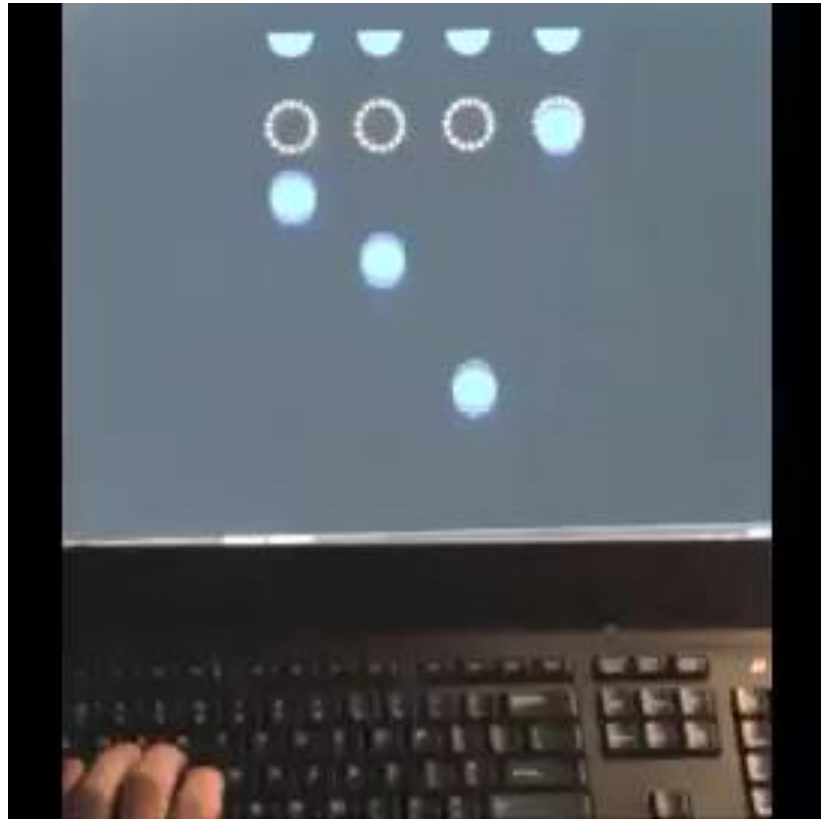


EEG Sleep Research

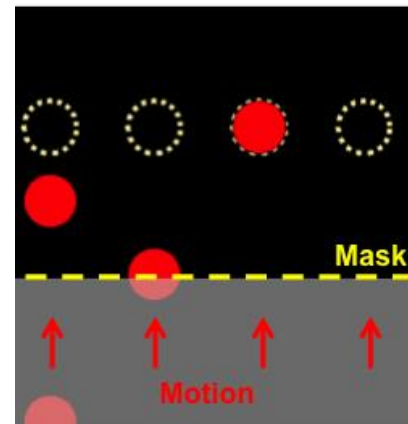


Rasch et al., 2007, *Science*; Rudoy et al., 2009, *Science*;
Hu et al., 2015, *Science*; Hu et al., 2020, *Psychol Bull*

TMR improves Skill Learning



Pre-nap training → 90-minute nap → Post-nap test



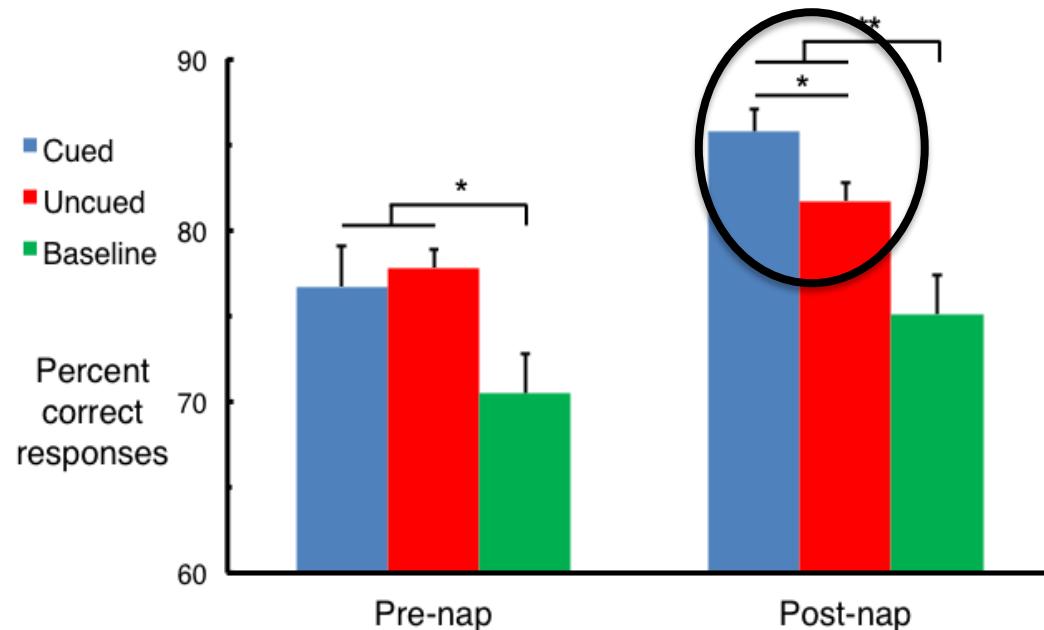
High-pitch sequence (learned)



Low-pitch sequence (learned)

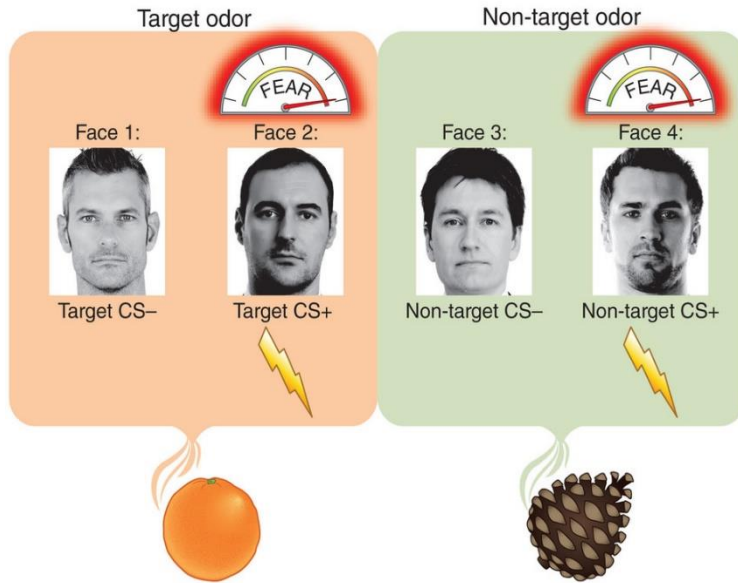


Baseline sequence

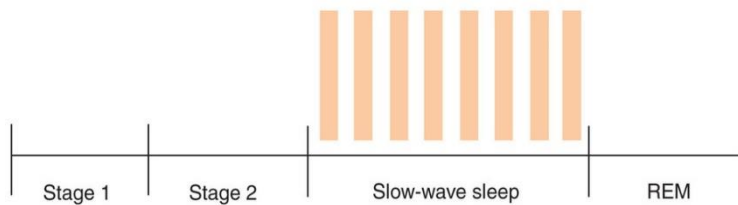


TMR induces Fear Extinction

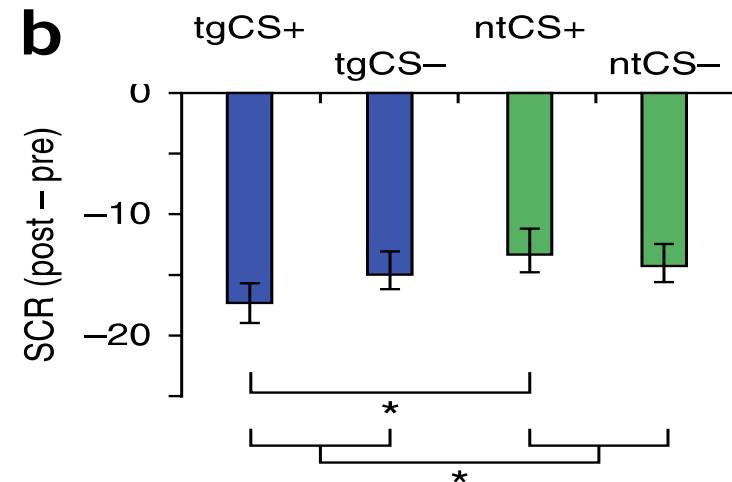
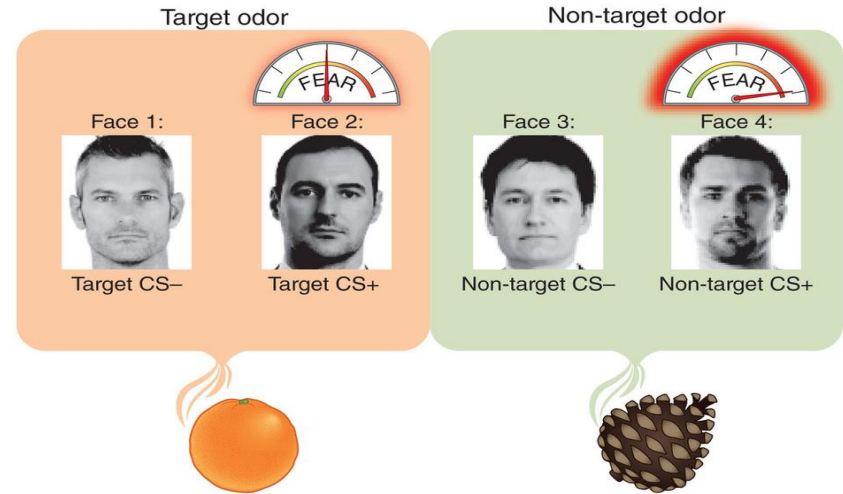
Phase 1: awake conditioning in scanner



Phase 2: target odorant context re-exposure during sleep



Phase 3: awake testing in scanner



TMR induces Fear Extinction

pii: sp-00026-14

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5665/sleep.4502>

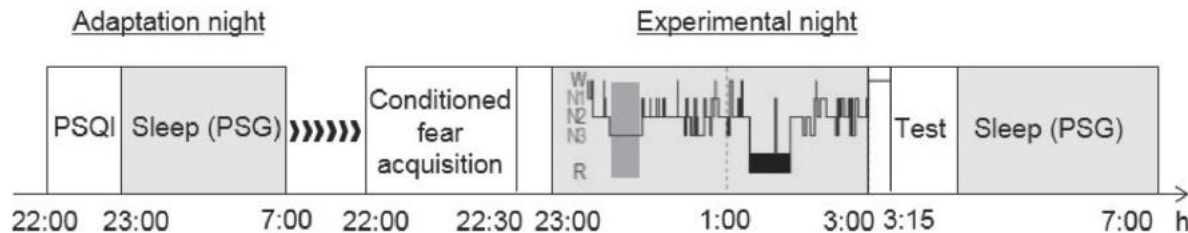
SLOW WAVE SLEEP AND FEAR MEMORY EXTINCTION IN HUMANS

Effect of Conditioned Stimulus Exposure during Slow Wave Sleep on Fear Memory Extinction in Humans

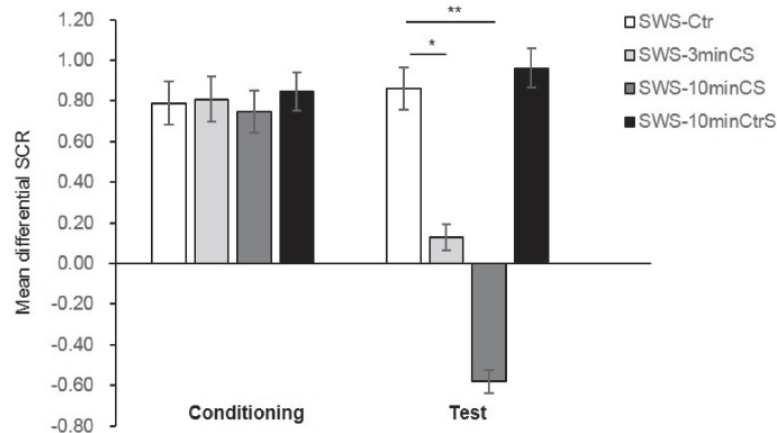
Jia He (Postgraduate Student)^{1,2}; Hong-Qiang Sun, MD, PhD¹; Su-Xia Li, MD, PhD²; Wei-Hua Zhang, MD¹; Jie Shi, MD, PhD²; Si-Zhi Ai (Postgraduate Student)²; Yun Li, MD³; Xiao-Jun Li, MD¹; Xiang-Dong Tang, MD, PhD³; Lin Lu, MD, PhD^{1,2,4}

¹Pekin
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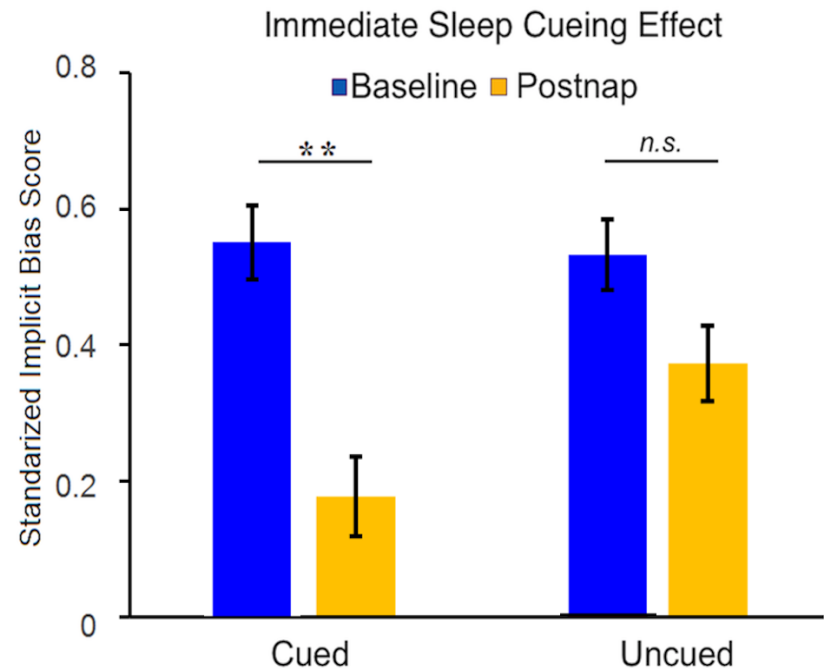
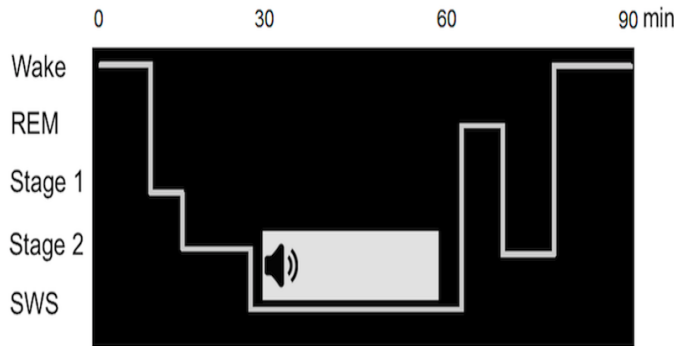
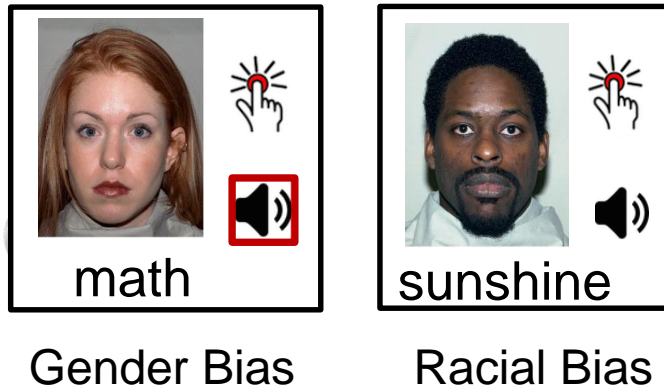


A



TMR induced Forgetting

Counter-Bias Training + TMR



Promoting Memory Consolidation During Sleep: A Meta-Analysis of Targeted Memory Reactivation

Xiaoqing Hu

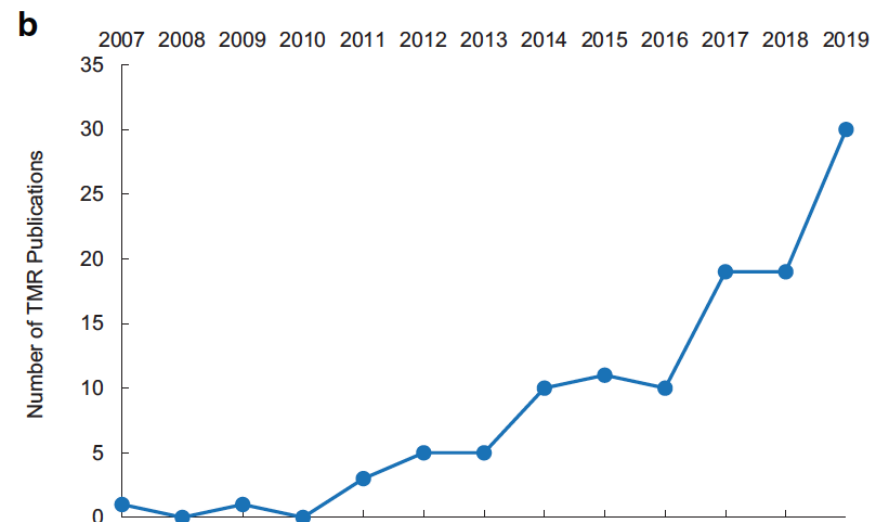
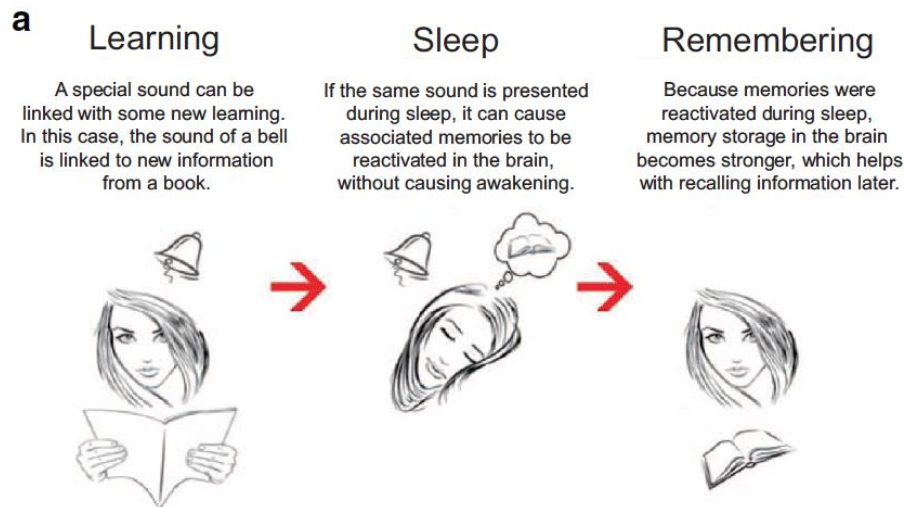
The University of Hong Kong and HKU-Shenzhen Institute of
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Larry Y. Cheng
Northwestern University

Man Hey Chiu

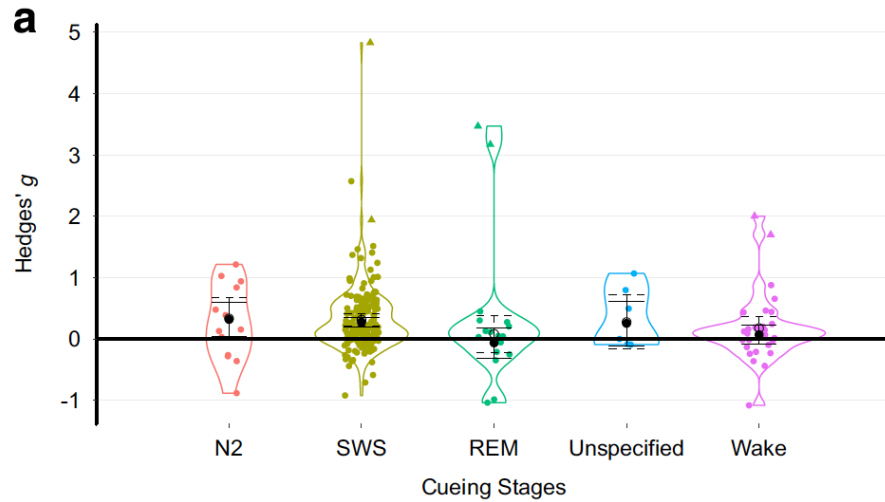
The University of Hong Kong

Ken A. Paller
Northwestern University

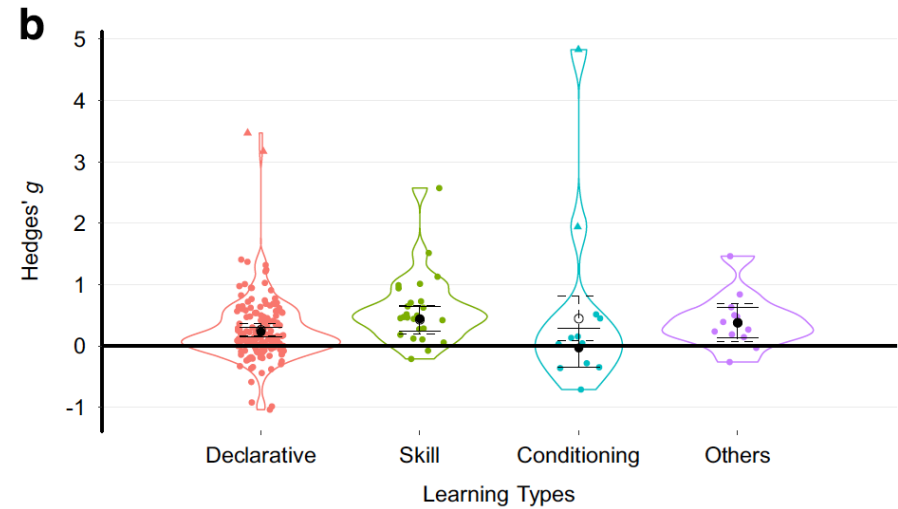


TMR: A Meta

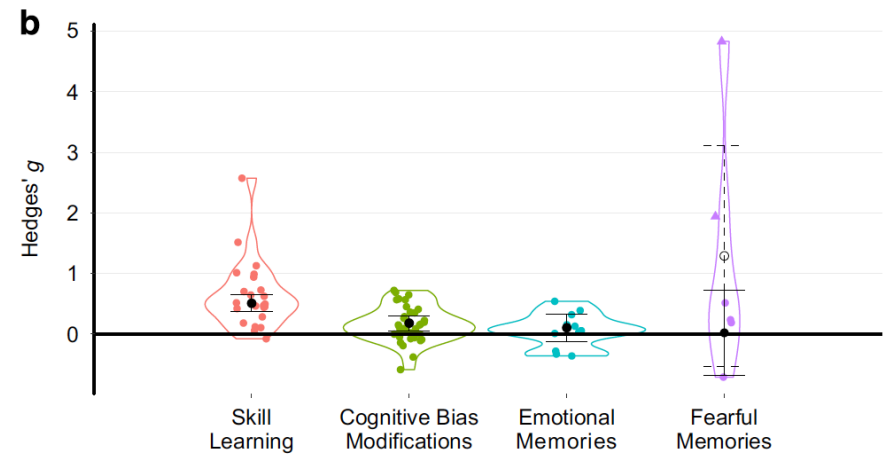
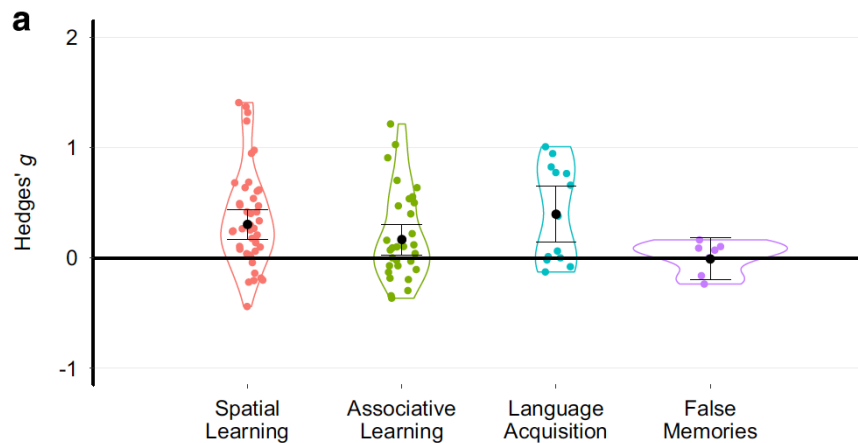
Cueing stages



Learning tasks



Focal Analyses



TMR: from lab to real-world



**Sleeping in
Opportunit
and Clinica
Targeted M**

Ken A. Paller
Department of Psychology,

Table 1. Framework for Applied Research on Enhancing the Influence of Sleep on Memory via Different Applications

Population and application	Sleep hygiene	Targeted memory reactivation	Brain stimulation	Hypnosis
Healthy subjects				
Neuroenhancement	+++	+++	++	+
Clinical subjects				
Rehabilitation	++	+++	++	+
Psychotherapy	++	+	++	+
Aging/dementia	+++	+	++	+
Health behavior	0	+++	+	0

Note: Rows show different application targets, and columns show different methods. Symbols indicate potential effectiveness: very high (+++), high (++), medium (+), and low (0). These ratings represent the authors' personal perspectives, which are based on varying degrees of evidence and should not be interpreted quantitatively. Rather, these ratings are intended as a guide for the most promising areas for future applied research.

ow Sleep
e the
Better

Feld & Diekelmann, 2020, *Curr Dir Psychol Sci*.
Paller 2017, *Curr Dir Psychol Sci*.
Paller et al., 2021, *Annu Rev Psychol*

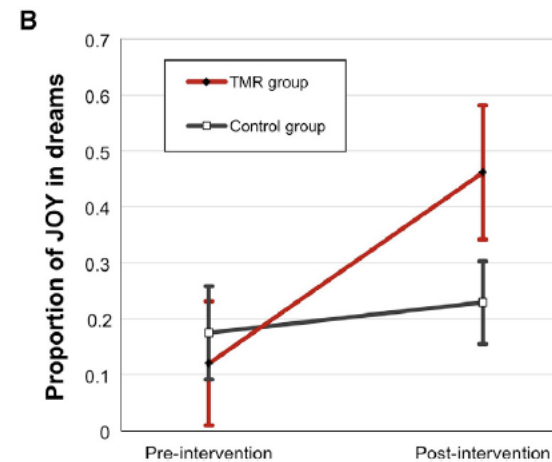
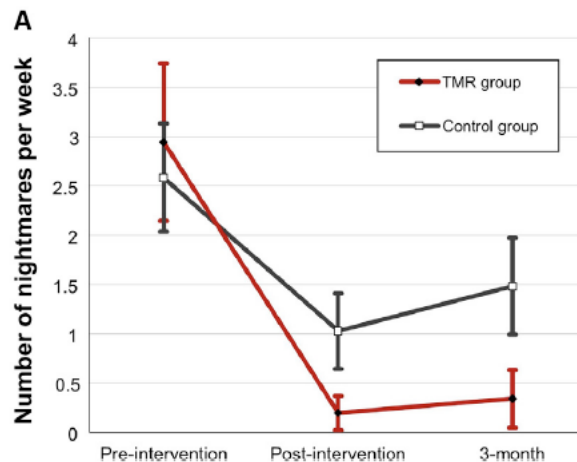
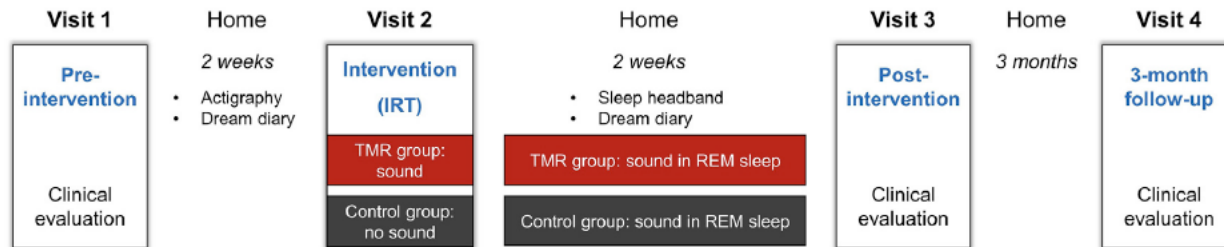
Ken A. Paller, Jessica D. Creery, and Eitan Schechtman
Department of Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience Program, Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA; email: kap@northwestern.edu, jessica.d.creery@gmail.com,
eitan.schechtman@gmail.com

TMR: from lab to real-world

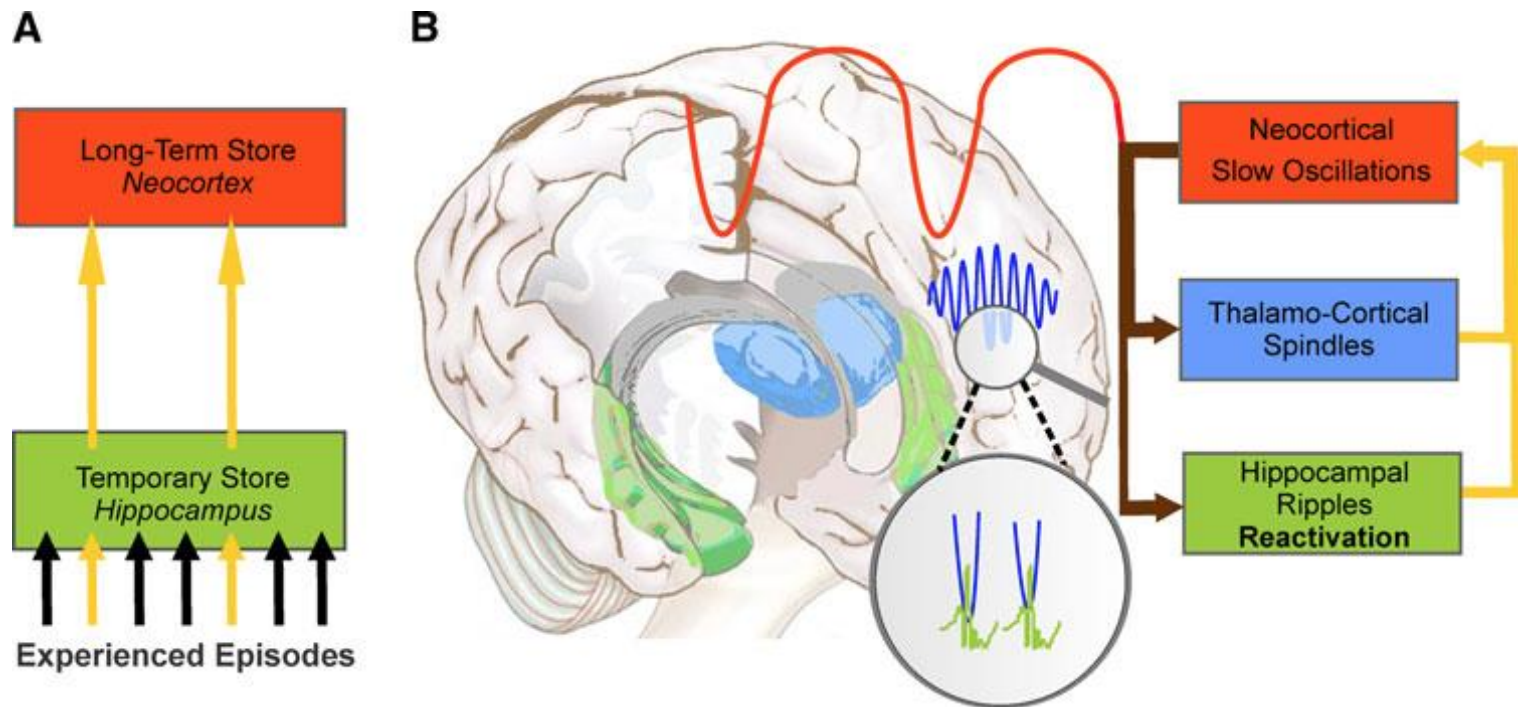
Article

Current Biology

Enhancing imagery rehearsal therapy for nightmares with targeted memory reactivation



TMR: Mechanisms



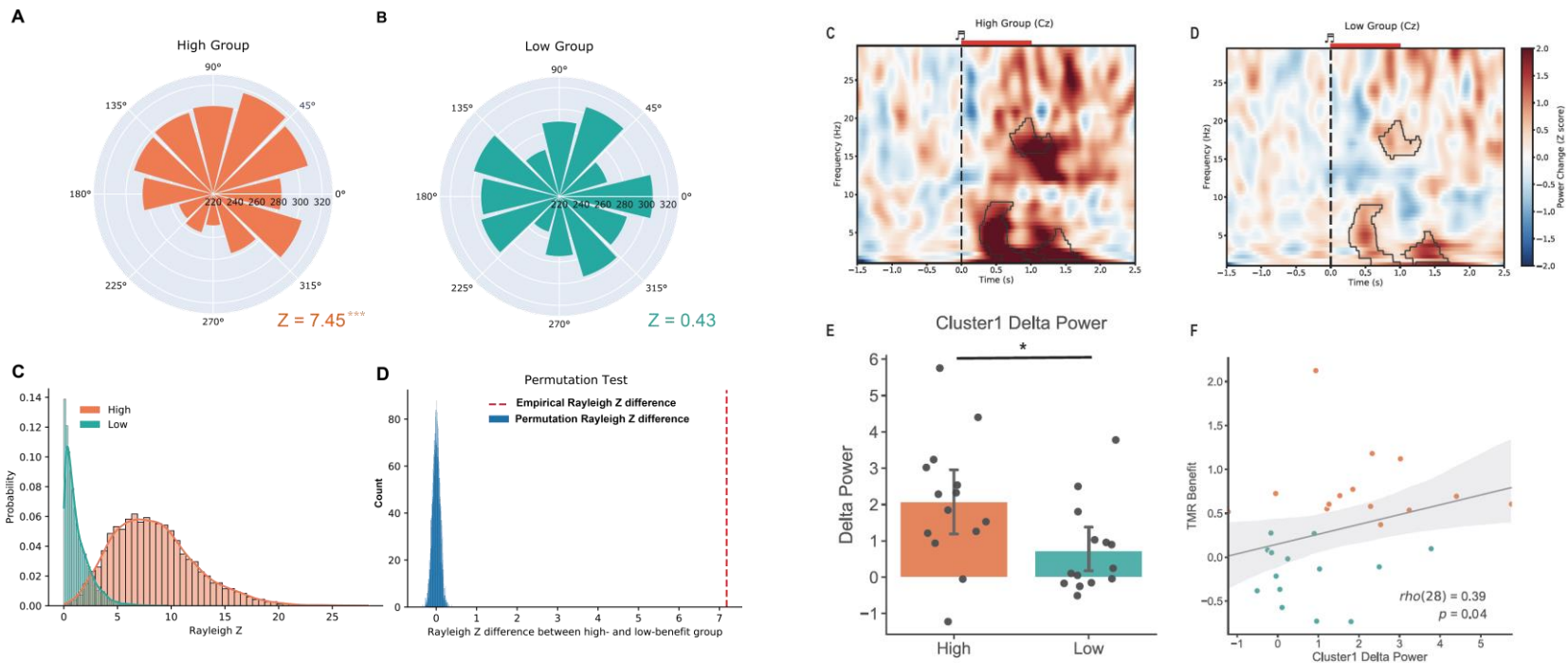
Cross-regional, hierarchical coupling between
Slow oscillations (<1.5 Hz, frontal cortex)
Spindles (12-16Hz, thalamus)
Ripples (>100 Hz, hippocampus)

TMR: Mechanisms

Cueing is most effective when delivered during SO up-phases, and elicited stronger Delta/Theta power

SO phases

1-4 Hz Delta Power



TMR: Mechanisms

How Targeted Memory Reactivation Promotes the Selective Strengthening of Memories in Sleep

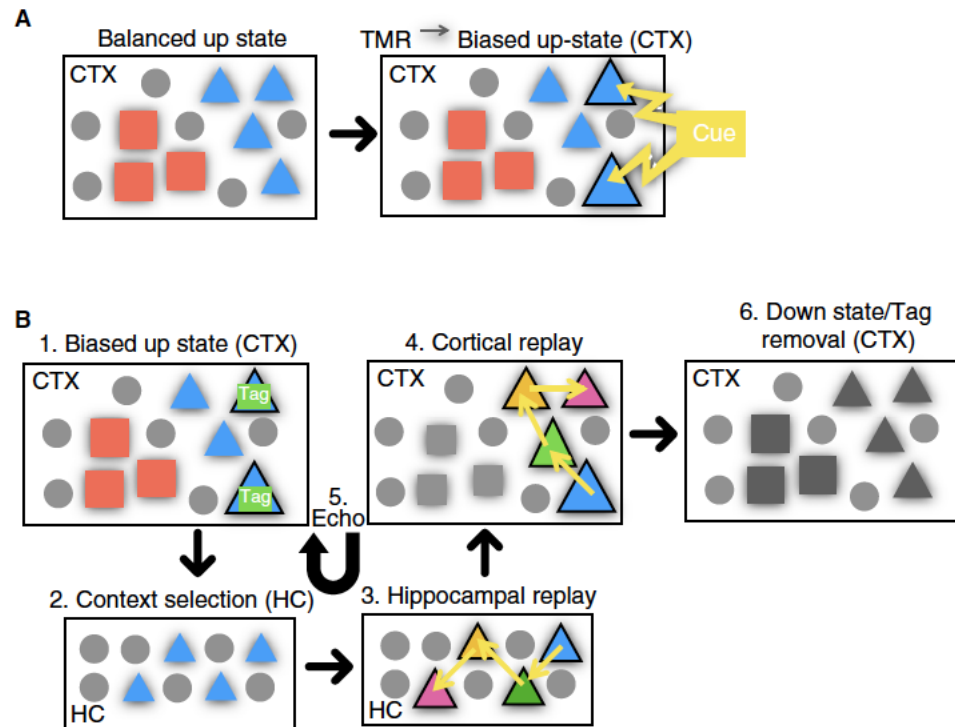
Penelope A. Lewis^{1,*} and Daniel Bendor²

¹Psychology Department, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

²Department of Experimental Psychology, University College London, London, UK

*Correspondence: LewisP8@cardiff.ac.uk

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.08.019>



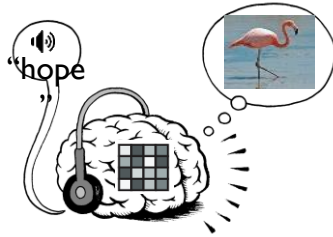
Current Biology

TMR: Mechanisms

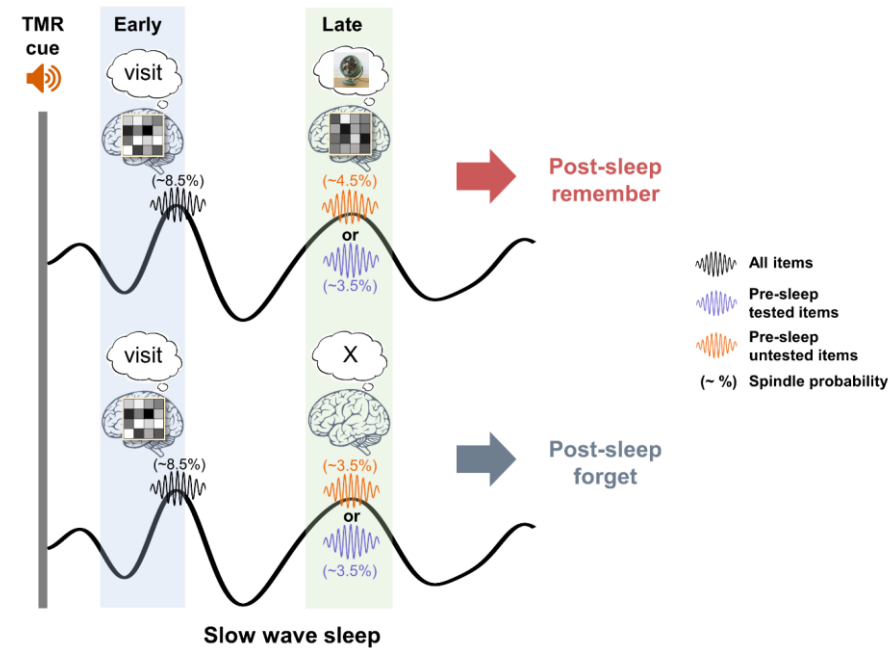


LIU Jing 劉婧

Item-specific Representations during Sleep is temporally orchestrated via slow oscillations



V

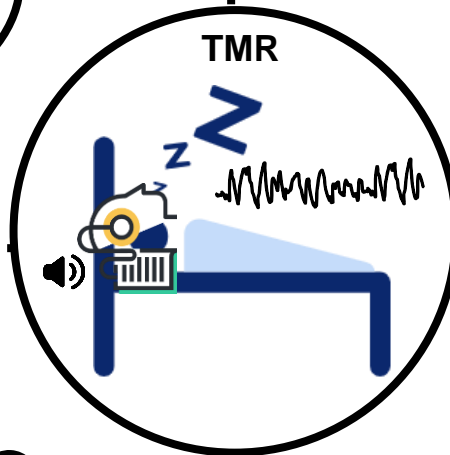
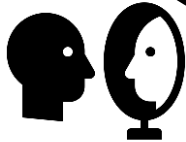


TMR and Memory Editing during Sleep



Self-evaluations

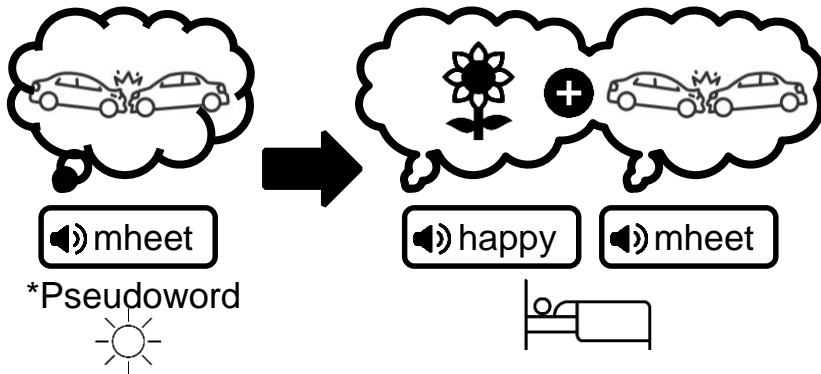
Yao Ziqing



Affective Updating



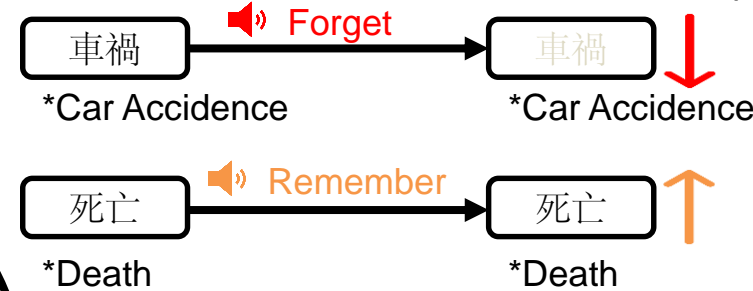
Xia Tao



Voluntary Forgetting



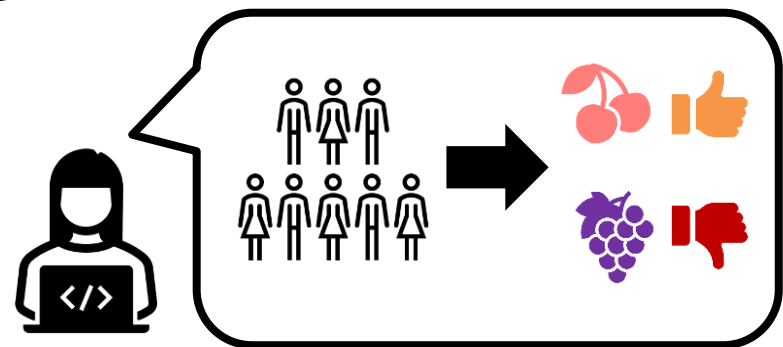
Lin Xuany



Social Norms Learning

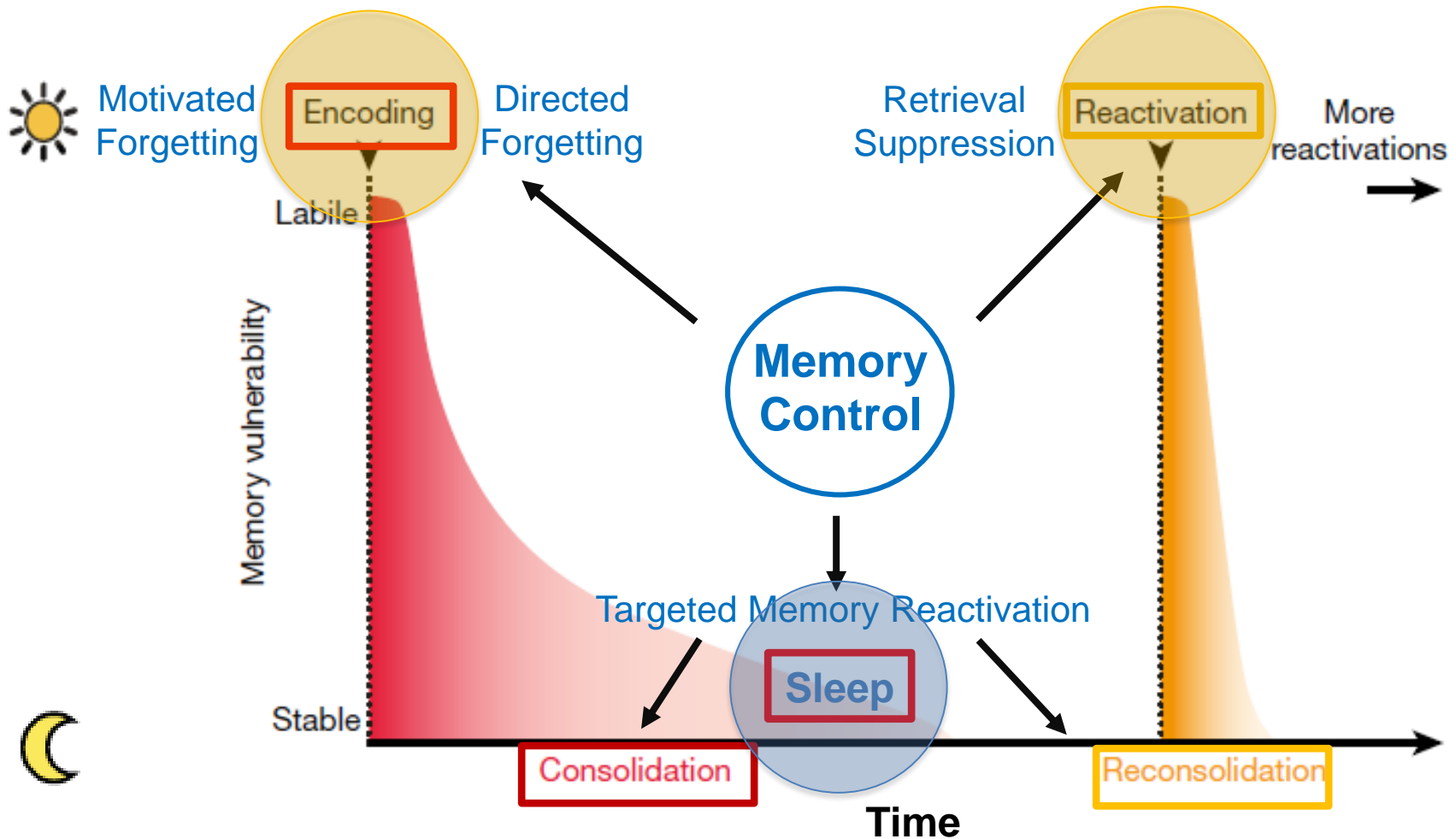


Chen Danni



Memory Editing

Memory: The Restless Engram



Hu et al., 2015; Hu et al., 2017; Xie et al., 2020; Xie et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2021;
Hu et al., 2015; Hu et al., 2020; Zeng et al., 2021; Zeng, Lin et al., 2021; Xia et al., 2022

Sleep: Mechanisms to Behavior to Health

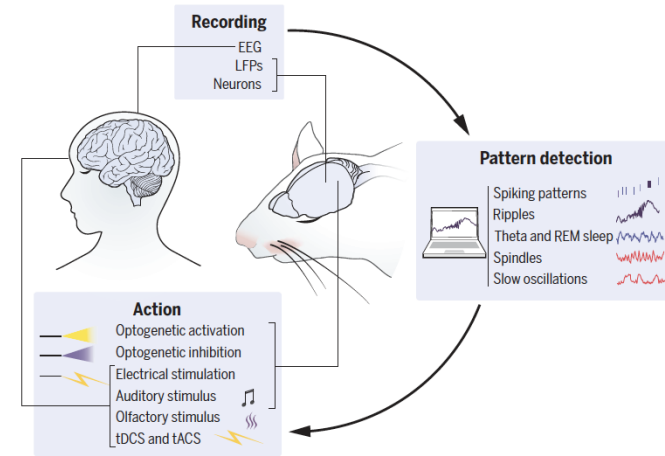
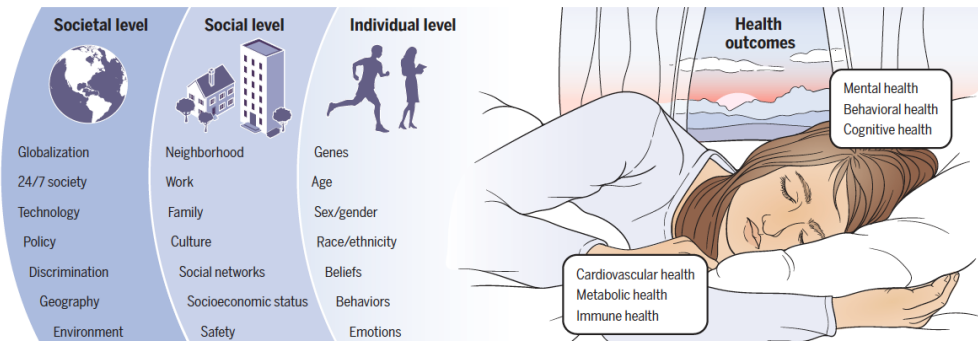


Fig. 2. Closed-loop experiments allow for the modulation of ongoing brain patterns in real time.

Recorded brain signals are processed in real time to detect sleep patterns. The detection of a given pattern automatically triggers an action using invasive or noninvasive methods that affect the neural networks in real time to test whether the manipulation boosts or impairs memory consolidation. The effect on memory is assessed during a recall session after the modified sleep period. tDCS, transcranial direct current stimulation; tACS, transcranial alternating current stimulation.

Sleep health in context

There are several dimensions to sleep health, such as regularity, satisfaction, alertness, timing, efficiency, and duration. Alone and in combination, these dimensions interact with many aspects of our general health, including cardiovascular, metabolic, immune, mental, behavioral, and cognitive health. Interactions between sleep and health are further shaped by individual- and social-level factors operating within larger societal factors. All occur in the context of the day-night cycle.





人最大的煩惱就是記性太好
The root of Man's problems is memory

Acknowledgements



SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE LAB

PI: XIAOQING HU, PH.D.

Memory plays a central role in almost all aspects of our mental lives: it shapes our preferences and beliefs, guides our judgments and behaviors, and defines who we are.

Our research aims to elucidate how motivational, emotional and cognitive processes may influence memory dynamics.

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