

Spatial navigation in an environment is essential for one's survival. Animals need to monitor location of self and location of other animate or inanimate objects. Navigation is a hippocampus dependent process supported by activity of place cells. Object location in space is thought to be coded as a point of interest on cognitive map formed by place cells. Place cells change their firing fields, process known as remapping, when a new object is introduced into the environment. However we do not yet know how location of moving objects such as predators or other animals is presented on the cognitive map. This work summarizes findings of chosen studies concerning the role of hippocampus and place cells in spatial coding of stable and moving objects.