

Abstract

Hundreds to thousands of new granule neurons are born every day in the hippocampus within the whole life. In spite of intensive research of the last decades, their function remains unclear. Their participation in spatial memory and the ability of orientation is assumed. Results from behavioral tests like the Morris water maze, the radial maze and many other testing tasks, are often contradictory. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that neurogenesis plays a role in pattern separation and long-term relational memory. Further studies and especially reliable methods of ablation and detection are required for deeper insight into this issue.