

Marco Riccardo Orsetti

Curriculum vitae

PERSONAL DATA

Born in Torino 1952, november,15

BIO AND EDUCATION

Marco Riccardo Orsetti studied Biology at the University of Torino and graduated in 1976. In 1978 he started to work at the Institute of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy and subsequently (1984) as Aggregate Professor at the Department of Anatomy, Pharmacology and Forensic Medicine of the University of Torino, performing research work in the field of Neuropsychopharmacology. In particular, he investigated the molecular and synaptic mechanisms and the role of specific brain regions in learning and memory acquisition, consolidation and retrieval. Other major fields of research were the molecular and behavioural modifications induced by bioactive compounds, aging, stress and neurodegenerative diseases. He was also interested in developing new strategies in the therapy of neurologic and neuropsychiatric disorders. His research work is documented by papers on several International peer reviewed Journals. At present, Marco Orsetti is Associate Professor in Pharmacology at the University of Piemonte Orientale “A. Avogadro” and head of the Behavioural Pharmacology and Toxicology Lab at the Department of Drug Sciences.

TOP FIVE PAPERS

L. MOLINENGO, M. ORSETTI. “Drug action on the grasping reflex and on swimming endurance: an attempt to characterize experimentally antidepressant drugs”. *Neuropharmacology*, 15:257-260 , 1976

L. MOLINENGO, M. ORSETTI. “The principle of nonspecificity and acute toxicity”. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 5:185-187, 1984

M. ORSETTI, F. CASAMENTI, G. PEPEU. “Enhanced acetylcholine release in the hippocampus and cortex during the acquisition of an operant behaviour”. *Brain Res.*, 724:89-96 , 1996

M. ORSETTI, P.L. CANONICO, A. DELLAROLE, L. COLELLA, F. DI BRISCO, P. GHI. “Quetiapine prevents anhedonia induced by acute or chronic stress”. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 32:1783–1790, 2007

M. ORSETTI, F. DI BRISCO, M. RINALDI, D. DALLORTO, P. GHI. “Some molecular effectors of antidepressant action of quetiapine revealed by DNA microarray in the frontal cortex of anhedonic rats”. *Pharmacogenetics Genom.*, 19:600-12, 2009