

this group of mice to the fear of smelling a fearful scent that is normally used to protect homes from mouse nesting were. Some of them were prompted immediately by the use of a frightening odor, while others took longer. Furthermore, they applied this by using longitudinal manganese-enhanced MRI to capture vivid images of what occurred in the mice's brains when confronted with such a situation. The findings revealed that there is a behavioral connection between brain functions by that can be clearly seen after witnessing what happens in mice's brains before, during, and after a frightening encounter.