Cerebellar Golgi cells with their set of chemical and electrical synapses are the perfect example of the revitalized discussion on the relationship between single neurons and the networks they are part of.

The climbing fiber Scheibel collaterals in the granular layer do not appear to contact Golgi cells, but could potentially be vestigial fibers that lost the developmental competition to innervate Purkinje cells.

A minority of functionally intact cerebellar granule cells is sufficient to maintain basic motor performance.

The presence of NMDA receptors at the parallel fiber to Purkinje cells synapse prevents long-term potentiation, but causes only negligible motor learning deficits.

Genetic lesions in mice that target Purkinje cells and prevent motor learning, but do not cause major morphological aberration or ataxia, do not result in cognitive or emotional behavioral impairments.

Unfortunately, the Italian research founding scheme today is still the same as that of the day when Camillo Golgi made his Nobel prize-worthy discoveries in the improvised laboratory settled in the kitchen of his own apartment.

The most exciting phrase to hear in science, the one that heralds most discoveries, is not "Eureka!" but “That's funny...”

If we knew what it was we were doing, it would not be called research, would it?

When you have eliminated all which is impossible, then whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.

When people ask me which disease we want to cure, I tell them that it is truly the worst of all: ignorance.

Nescire autem quid ante quam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum.