

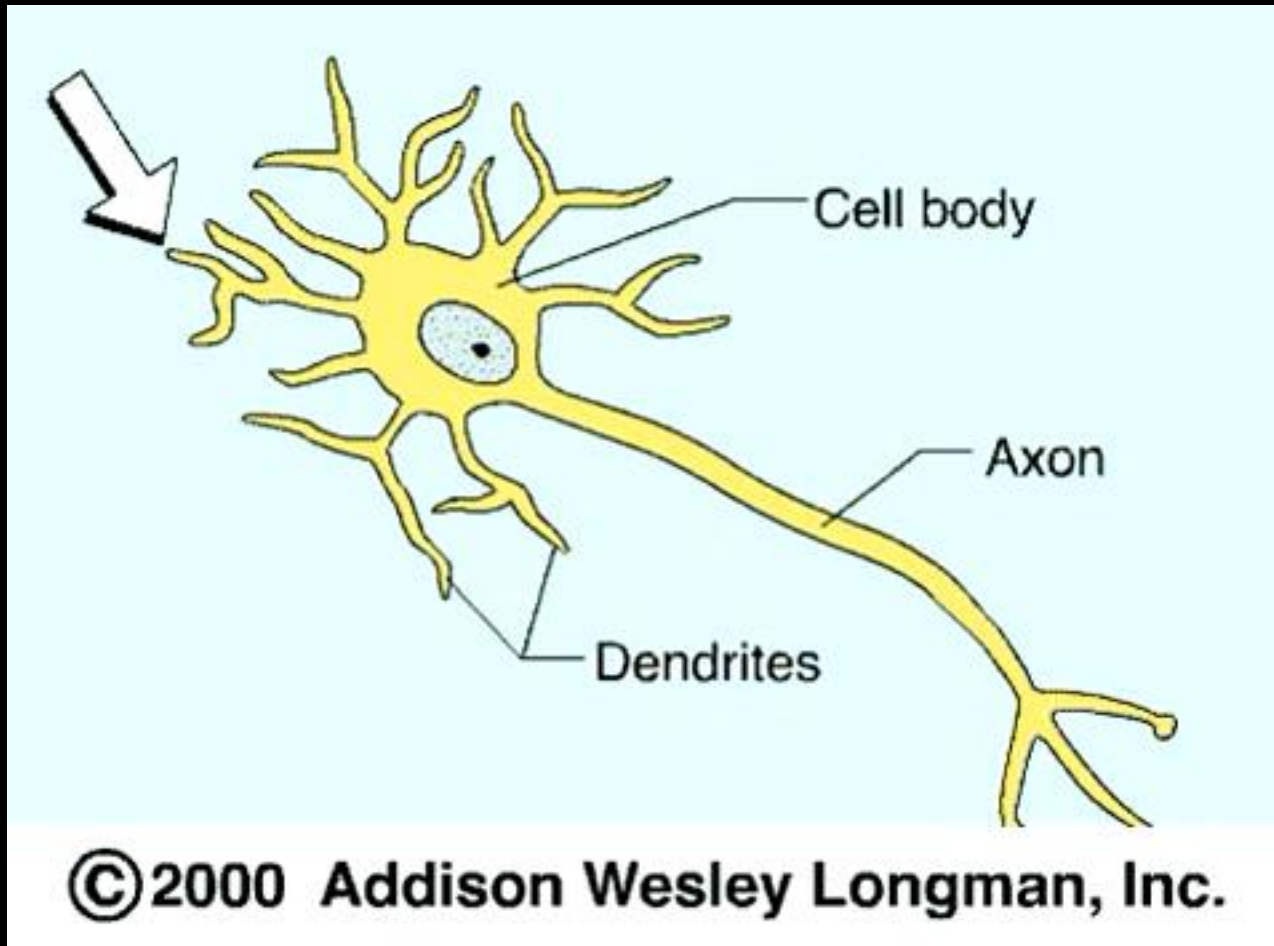
Nervous System



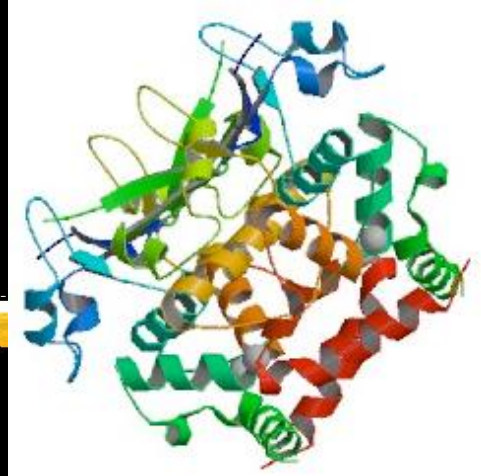
Scope

- ⌘ **Humans have 10^{12} neurons**
- ⌘ **You only have 10^9 DNA bases**
- ⌘ **Typical cells are 10 microns in diameter**
- ⌘ **Some of your neurons are 3 feet long**
- ⌘ **The longest neurons in Giraffe 3 meters**
- ⌘ **Complex program directs connections**
- ⌘ **You photoreceptors can detect down to 1 photon**
- ⌘ **-70 mV across 3nm is equivalent to 200,000V across 1cm**

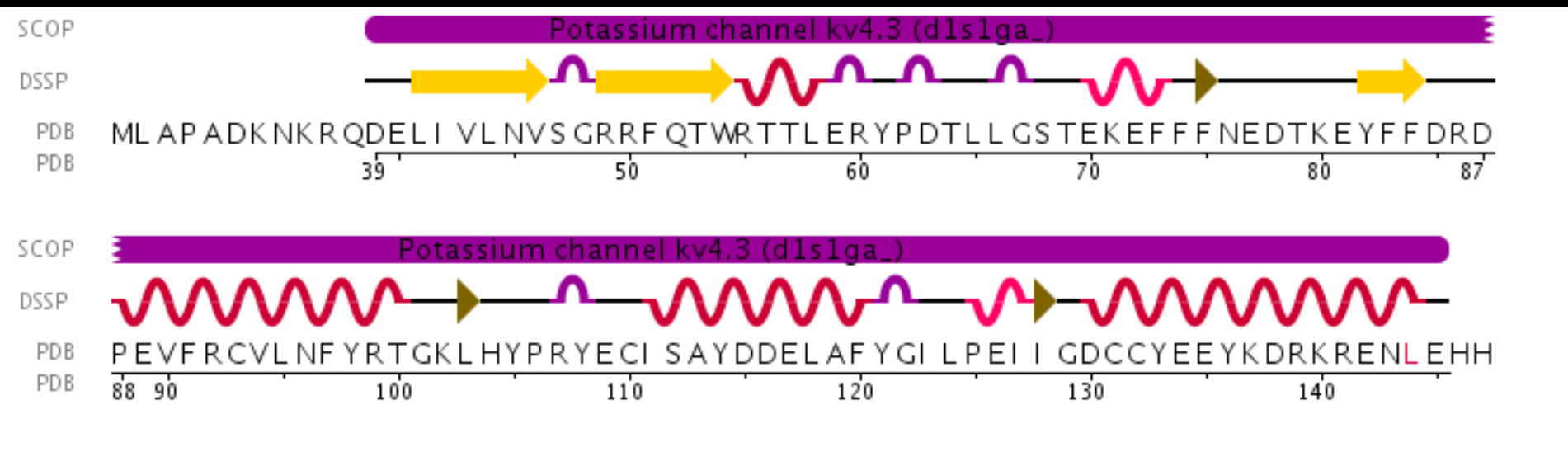
Animation



1s1g



⌘ domains of Kv4 K(+) channels regulate binding to and modulation by KChIP1



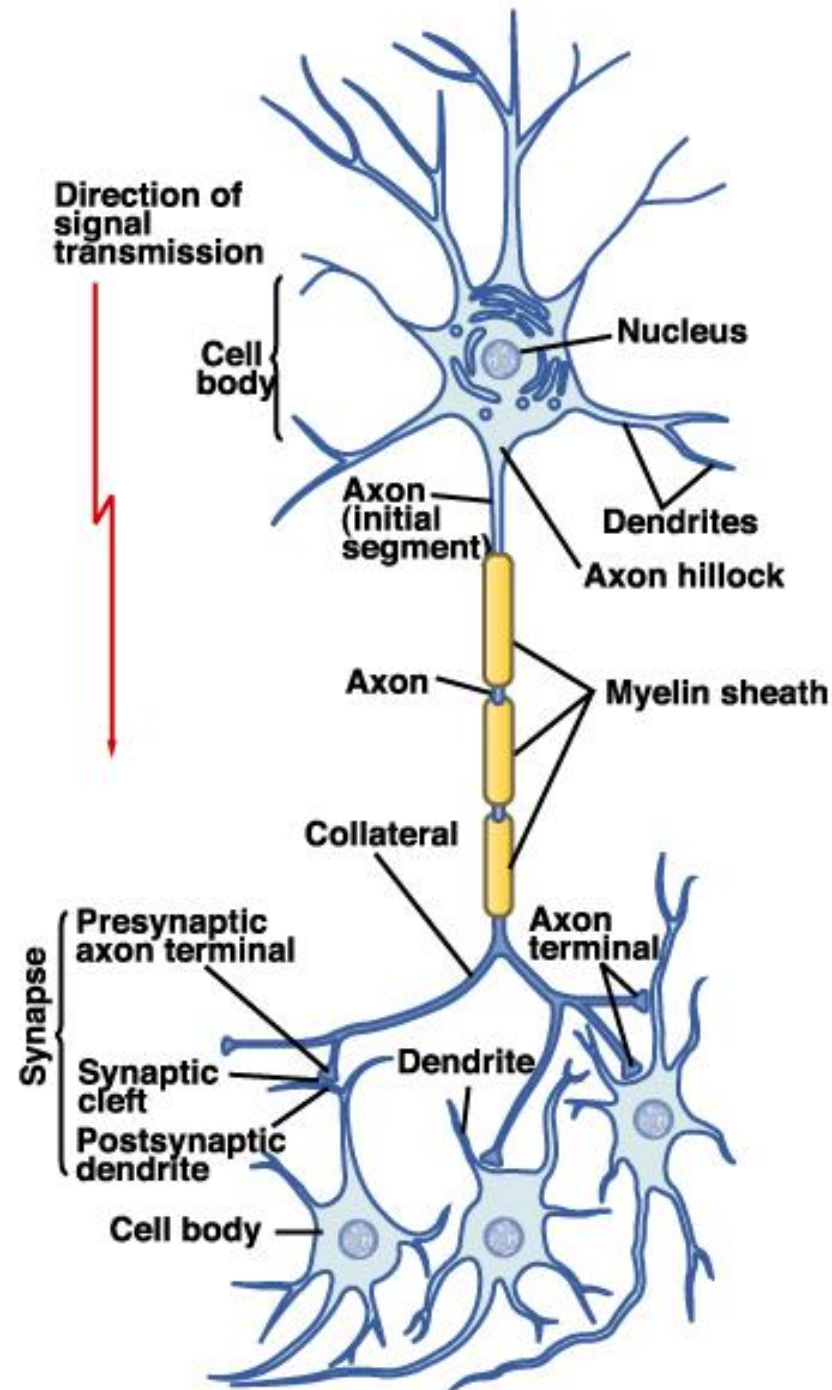
Myelin Sheath



⌘ **Wraps around**

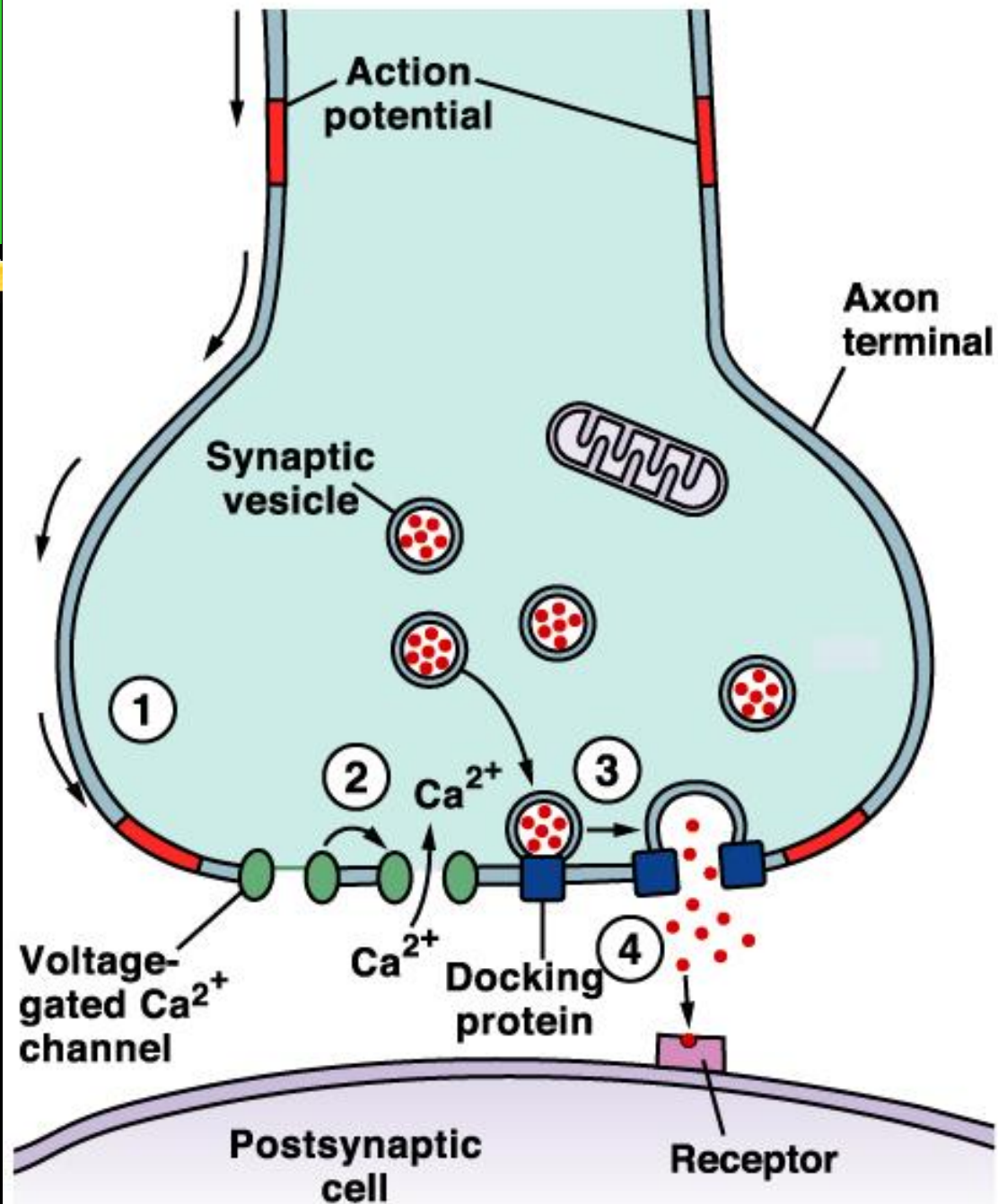
⌘ **Multiple Sclerosis is an autoimmune attack on myelin sheaths resulting in 100 times slower signal propagation along the axon**

- ⌘ Most neurons have a **single axon** – a long (up to 1m) process designed to convey info away from the cell body.
- ⌘ Transmit APs from the soma toward the end of the axon where they cause NT release.
- ⌘ Often branch sparsely, forming **collaterals**.
- ⌘ Each collateral may split into **telodendria** which end in a **synaptic knob**, which contains **synaptic vesicles** – membranous bags of NTs.



Synaptic Transmission

- ⌘ An AP reaches the axon terminal of the presynaptic cell and causes V-gated Ca^{2+} channels to open.
- ⌘ Ca^{2+} rushes in, binds to regulatory proteins & initiates NT exocytosis.
- ⌘ NTs diffuse across the synaptic cleft and then bind to receptors on the postsynaptic membrane and initiate some sort of response on the postsynaptic cell.



► The Movements of Ions During the Action Potential

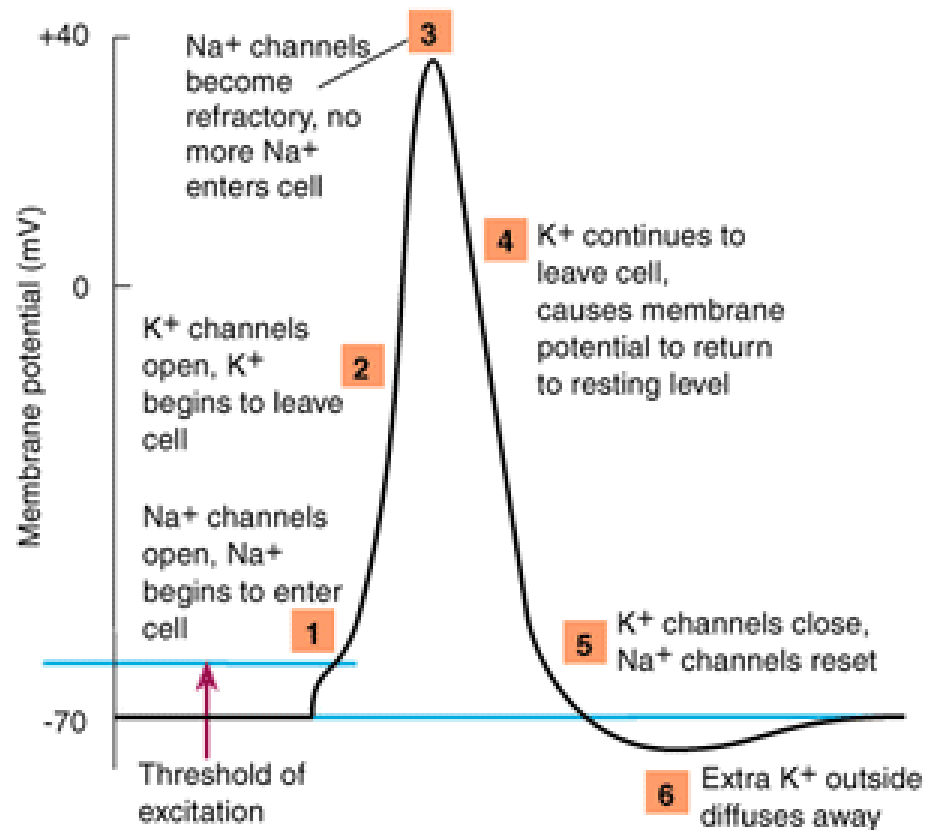
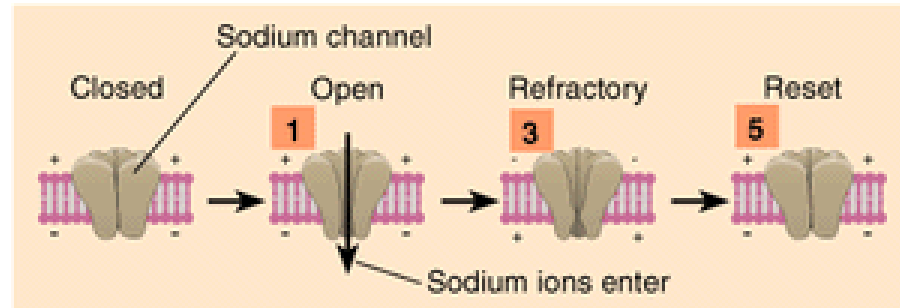
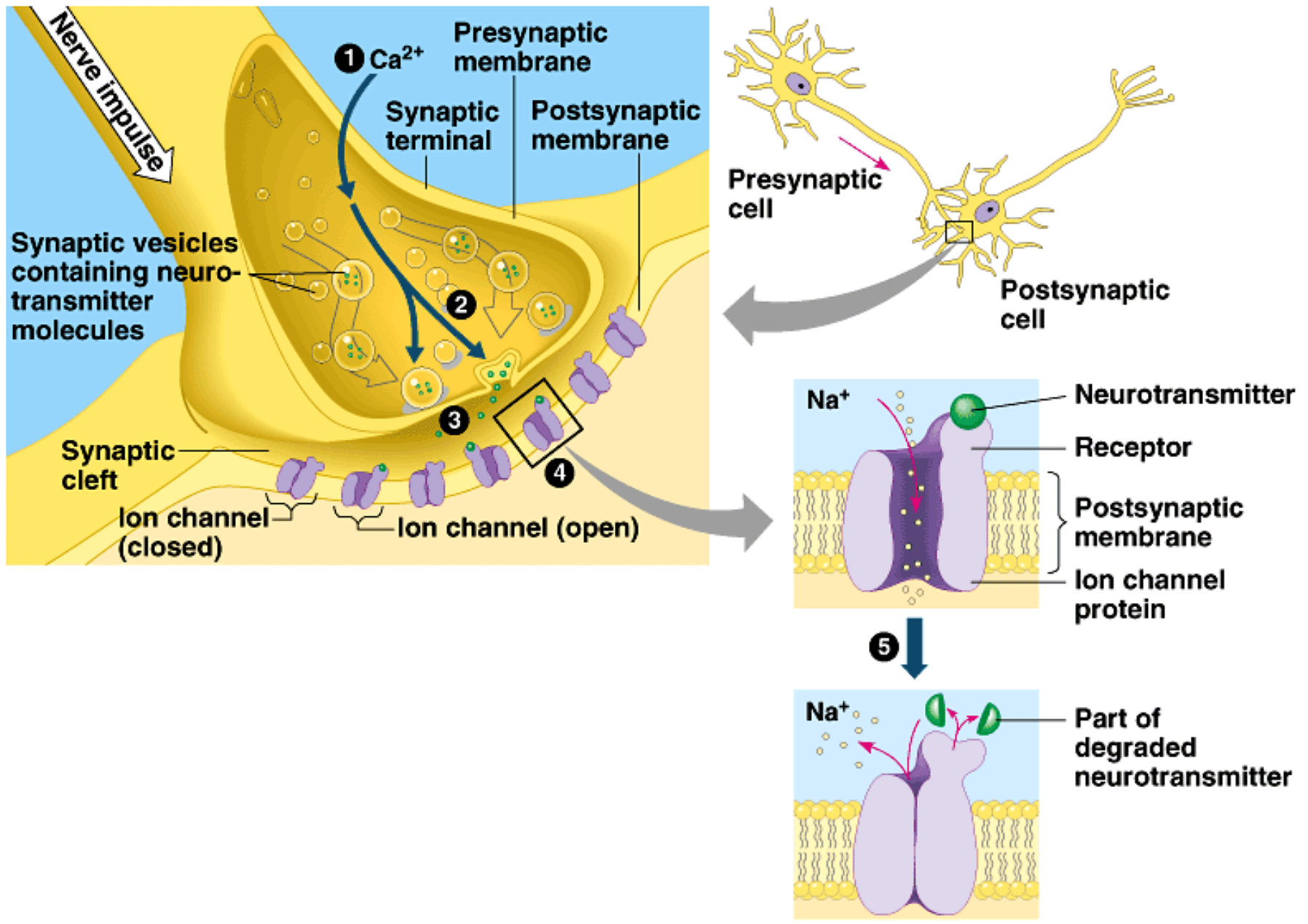
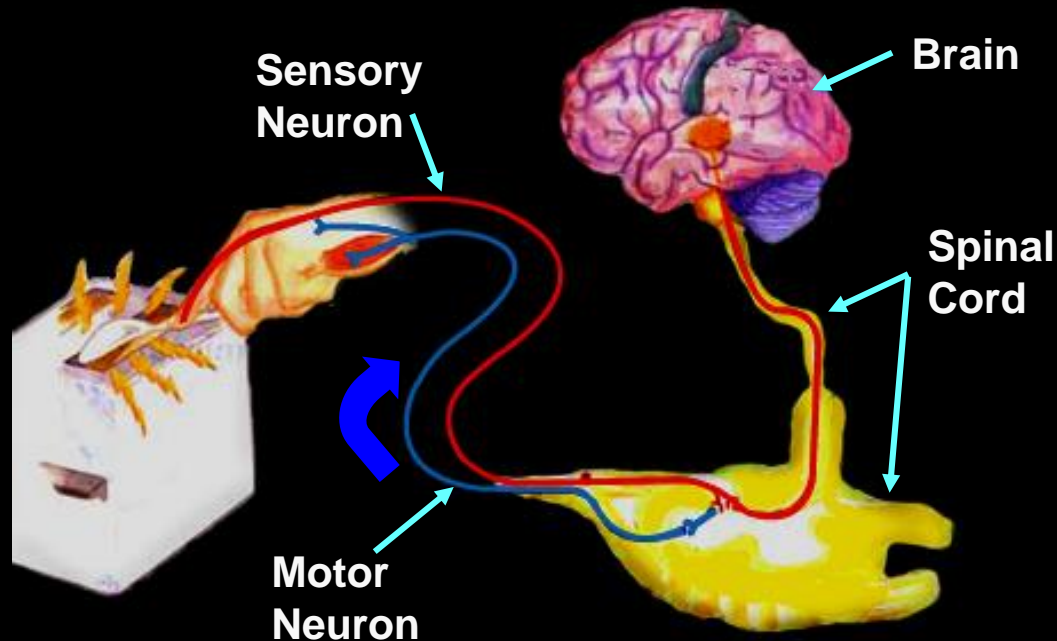


Figure 48.12 A chemical synapse



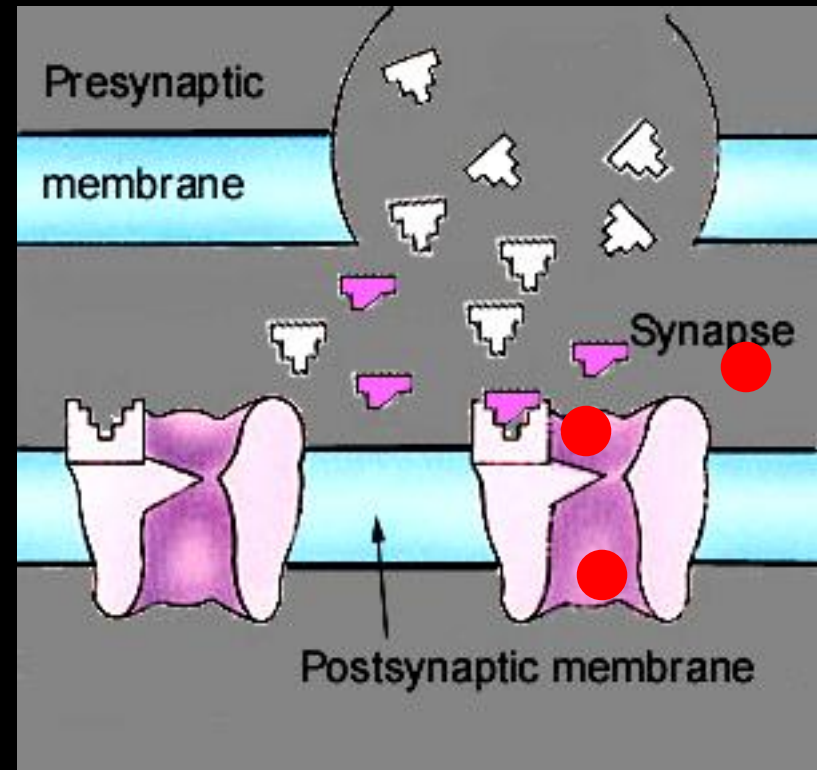
Motor Neurons

⌘ **OUTPUT** From the brain and spinal cord To the muscles and glands.



Some Drugs work on receptors

- ⌘ **Some drugs are shaped like neurotransmitters**
- ⌘ **Antagonists : fit the receptor but poorly and block the NT**
 - ☒ e.g. beta blockers
- ⌘ **Agonists : fit receptor well and act like the NT**
 - ☒ e.g. nicotine.



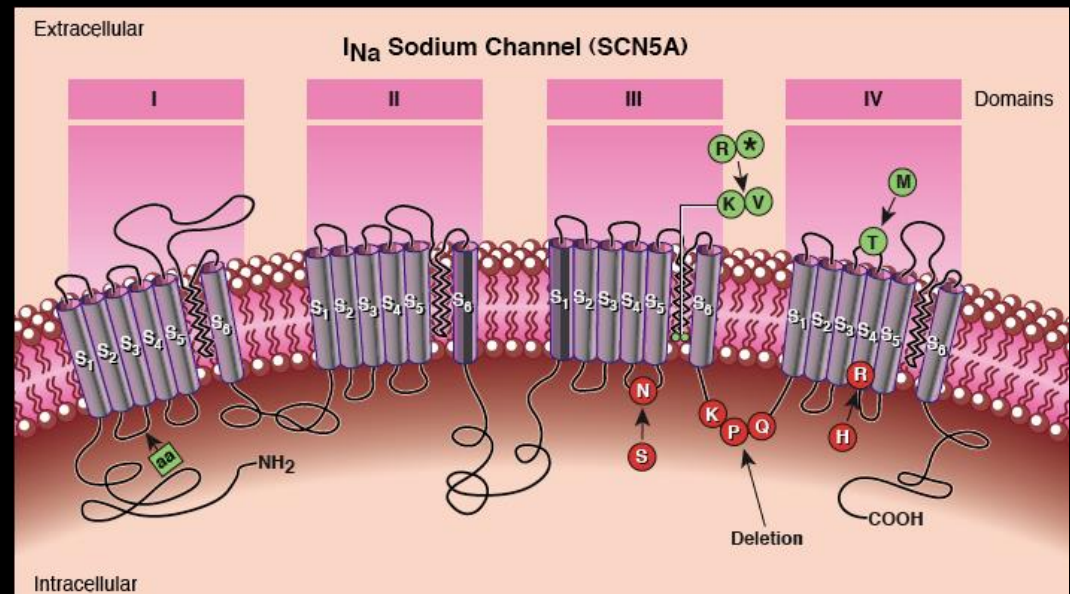
How did they figure this out?

⌘ Patch Clamping

- ⌘ Put a really small pipette over a ion channel
- ⌘ Suck up one ion channel so that the membrane blocks the glass tube
- ⌘ Measure the current flow as you vary voltage across the ion channel
- ⌘ Insert chemicals to see how they impact the channel

Muscle Interaction

- ⌘ Calcium channels activated by action potential in nerve
- ⌘ Cascade through muscle caused by interaction with one muscle
- ⌘ <http://thevirtualheart.org/>



Sushi

- ⌘ **Blowfish have a toxin that irreversibly binds and inhibits the voltage gated sodium channels**
- ⌘ **Paralyzes person who consumes it because you cant accomplish action potential**

Poison Darts



⌘ **Tip with Curare**

⌘ **Reversibly binds to acetylcholine receptor and blocks connection between nerves and muscles**

Sarin



- ⌘ **Inhibits acetylcholinesterase**
- ⌘ **You cant relax your muscles**