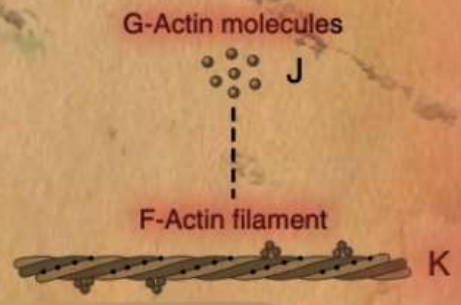
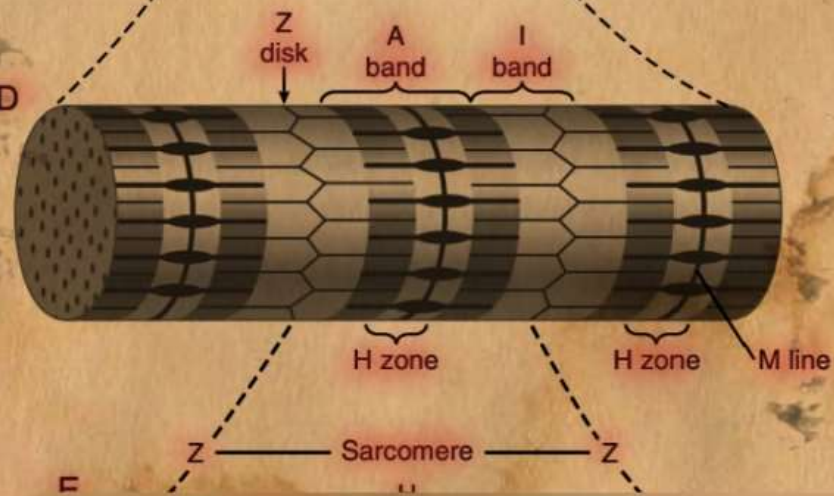




# PHYSIOLOGY

## HAYAT BATCH



done by :

Scientific Team + عبد الودود الغنم

lecture no:

14 + 15 (Full Material)

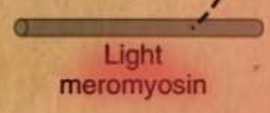
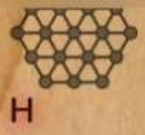
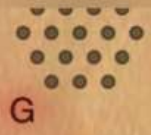
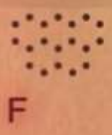


Figure 6-1. Organization of skeletal muscle, from the gross to the molecular level. F, G, H, and I are cross sections at the levels indicated.



**General Physiology  
Second Semester 2023  
Lecture 14 and lecture 15  
Organization of the Nervous System,  
Neuronal Graded Potentials  
Basic Functions of Synapses, and Synaptic Potential (EPSP and IPSP)  
Neurotransmitters**

**Zuheir A Hasan**  
**Department of anatomy , physiology and biochemistry**  
**The Hashemite University**

### **Lectures objectives**

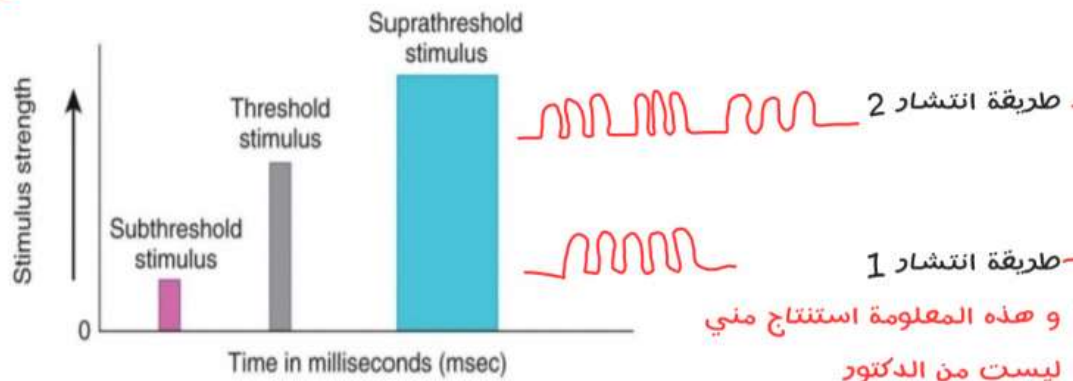
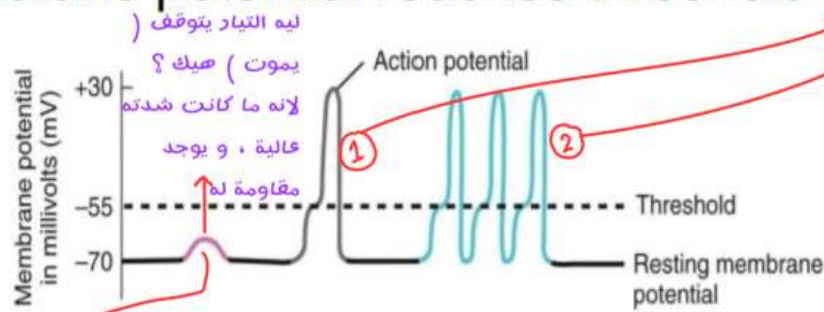
- Define neuronal graded potentials and list examples of graded potential and their functional significance
- Describe the main morphologic features of synapses.
- Distinguish between chemical and electrical transmissions at synapses.
- Describe steps during chemical synaptic transmission
- Describe excitatory and inhibitory postsynaptic potentials, outline the ionic fluxes that underlie them, and explain how the potentials interact to generate action potentials
- List the primary neurotransmitters in the nervous system ( Acetylcholine , biogenic amines and amino acid neurotransmitters and nitric oxide
- Identify different peptides neurotransmitters

هنا هذا action potential و هو من خصائصه انه all-or-none لكن مش كد ال potentials كذلك ، في نوع غير ال action potential بكون مش all-or-none و هو ال graded potential

يحي هنا على 1 و 2 ، هنا انا بعرف انه ال action potential ليه amplitude ثابت و مش ممكن انه نقدر نزيد ، طيب كيف بدي اخلي دماغي يفرق اذا هذا ال action potential سببه محفز قوي و لا ضعيف؟ الجواب نستطيع عن طريق زيادة ال frequency لهذا ال action potential الذي سببه محفز قوي ، يعني 2 هذا محفز قوي و 1 أضعف من 2

## Action Potentials: Stimulus Strength

Action potentials can only occur if the membrane potential reaches threshold



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3 ليست من الدكتور

هون صاد تحفيز نتج عنه depolarization ، لكن هذا التحفيز غير كافي ليصل إلى جهد العتبة بالتالي لم يتم توليد action potential ، بقي هذا التحفيز في مكانه و لم ينتقل

بدي إياك تركز على فكرة انه الجهد الناتج عن المحفز إلى رفع جهد الخلية إلى جهد العتبة هذا لن يكمل مسيرته على طول محور العصبونات ، هذا فقط يوصل جهد الخلية إلى العتبة و ايصاله هذا سوف يقوم بإنشاء action potential يقوم بالاستمرار على طول محور العصبون ، يعني خاصية self propagation

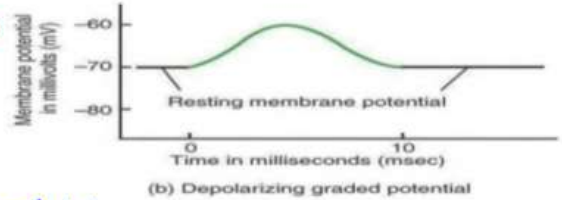
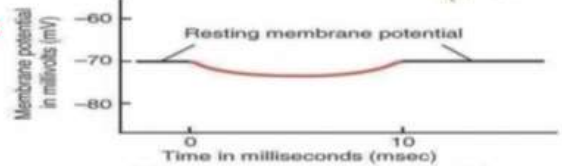
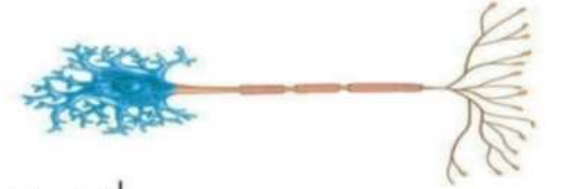
Means that the amplitude depend on the strength or the amount of stimulus. In other way , if you have generate a localized potential and it is stimulated by neurotransmitters, the higher amount of neurotransmitters, the greater amount of amplitude as a result of the increase in neurotransmitters

هذا موجود في بعض الأعصاب  
ليس كلها ( لها تعريف في سلايد

## Graded Neuronal Potentials

( 5

- Small localized Changes (deviations) in resting membrane potential initiated by an appropriate stimulus
- Can be depolarizing hyperpolarizing
- Graded potentials are brought about by external stimuli (in sensory neurons and they are known as receptor or generator potential ) or by neurotransmitters released in synapses, where they cause graded potentials in the post-synaptic



- The changes in membrane potentials membrane is due to activation of different types of channels and changes in permeability of different ions like  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ , or  $Cl^-$ .

- Graded potentials are the only means of communication used by some neurons play very important roles in the initiation and integration of the long-distance signals by neurons

هو سبب تواصل الخلايا في أطراف العصبونات  
تم جلبها  
ترجمة الإشارة و فهمها  
لما يكون عندي إشارة بدي انتقالها مسافة طويلة عبر الأعصاب رح تلاقي انه سبب انتقالها على طول المسافة هو تواصل العصبونات مع بعض عن طريق ال graded

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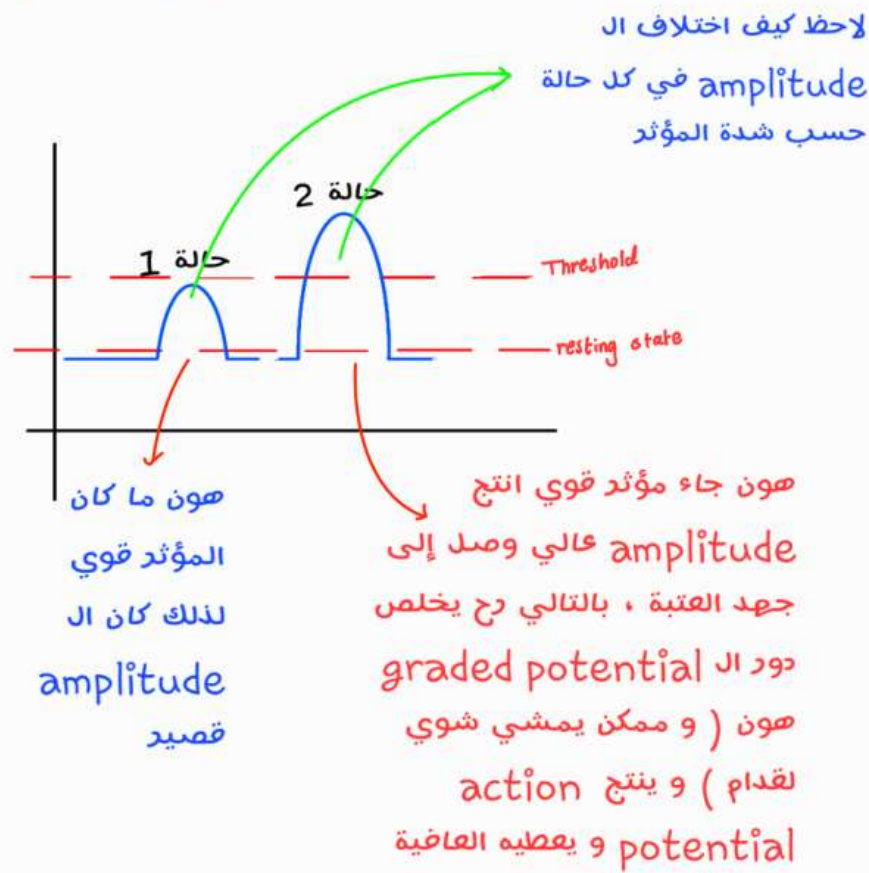
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# localized change : potential don't travel to long distance, you can find them at a small distance from the site of stimulation

يعني ما رح تعمل self-propagation و توصل إلى terminal معين ، بس رح تعمل شوي حواليها ، و ذلك لأنه هدفها تعمل depolarization لجهد الخلية حتى يصل لجهد العتبة و من ثم عند الوصول لجهد العتبة رح يصير عندي Action potential

بعد هذا الكلام الدكتور قال : يعني ال localized potential سواء صار في ال receptors او في ال synapses ، الهدف الاول و الاخير انه نعمد depolarization عشان يصير عندنا action potential للخلية او نعمد hyperpolarization عشان نعمد stop ال action potential و ذلك حسب نوع ال neurotransmitters

هسا خليني اشرح لك الحكي المكتوب في السلايدن الي فوق ، هسا احنا عندنا شيء في الأعصاب اسمه graded potential ، هذا ال potential ليس له amplitude محدد ، بل حسب قوة المؤثر الي اياه يرتفع ، و هذا له دور في تفعيل ال action potential ، لأنه إذا بتتذكروا حيننا انه عشان نولد potential لازم يجي مؤثر يرفع جهد الخلية لجهد العتبة ، طيب لو تفكر فيها عشان يرفعه لجهد العتبة لازم يكون ال amplitude تابعه متغير حسب قوة المؤثر ، شوف الرسمة الي رح ارسمها :



هسا اول نقطة بدي إياك تفهمها ، ثاني شغلة قالها الدكتور انه ال localized potential و graded potential ممكن ينتج لنا hyperpolarization حسب نوع ال neurotransmitters ( اذا مش عارف شو ال transmitters ، هذول النواقل العصبية الي أخذنا زيهم بالتوجيهي و كان معنا نوعين اسمهم استيل كولين و نور ادرينال ، اذا مش متذكر مش مشكلة رح تتذكرهم بسلايد 21 و 22 و 23 ) عشان يوقف ال action potential ، طيب كيف ؟ شوف هو الدكتور ما ذكر كيف و لا جاب سيدة ، يعني غالباً مش مطلوب منك تعرف كيف ، انا بحثت شوي عن الموضوع كيف بصير عشان يعني نكون فاهمين ، لقيت اله دخل بقنوات اسمها Kca channel ( يعني قنوات بوتاسيوم تعتمد على الكالسيوم ) و انها تقوم بمنع تحدد النواقل العصبية بالتالي رح ترتبط في ال receptor تاعها بالتالي رح تنتقل الإشارة او السيال ، صداحة ما تعمقت بالموضوع كثير و لا بدي لانه بده وقت ، خالص المهم فهمنا الفكرة العامة للآلية الي تجيب على تساؤلاتنا انه كيف رح تعمد hyperpolarization

expressed in dendrites and the soma, while  $\beta_4$  is primarily expressed in nerve terminals and the soma to a lesser extent (Wynne, Puig, Martin, & Treistman, 2009). BK channels in the presynaptic terminal are likely to provide local negative feedback of voltage-dependent  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx during depolarization–secretion coupling, thus limiting secretion, while cell body BK channels may be important in regulating patterns of cell excitability (Dopico et al., 1999). BK channel potentiation by ethanol is decreased by chronic exposure and is thought to be an important factor in alcohol tolerance (Knott, Dopico, Dayanithi, Lemos, & Treistman, 2002). BK channel sensitivity to ethanol is splice variant dependent with BK channels expressing the ALCOREX insert (*alcohol-regulated exon*) showing potentiation by ethanol (Pietrzykowski et al., 2008). The same study revealed that chronic alcohol exposure upregulates microRNA miR-9 which mediates the selective downregulation of BK channel  $\alpha$ -subunits containing the ALCOREX exon, leading to alcohol tolerance.

The PVN also consists of a large population of parvocellular neurosecretory cells which project to the median eminence at the brain and release hypothalamic secretagogues, such as CRH, TRH, and AVP, into portal circulation to stimulate cells of the anterior pituitary (Kiss, 1988). In response to stress, CRH is released from the PVN, a small population of neuroendocrine cells comprising of approximately 4000 neurons in rats

## Activated Potassium Channels

A. Alioua, ... L. Toro, in

Reference Module in Biomedical Sciences, 2014

### Abstract

The pore-forming  $\alpha$  subunit of large conductance voltage—and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ —activated  $\text{K}^+$  channels ( $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$ ) is widely expressed throughout the nervous system. Four  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$  subunits are required for channel activity, which contributes to the control of neuronal pacing, transmitter release, and neurovascular coupling. In neurons,  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$  channel activity can shape the repolarization and fast hyperpolarization phases of the action potential or control transmitter release via a negative feedback mechanism.  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$ -specific roles in each type of brain cells are beginning to emerge and depend on their geographic localization (e.g., soma, dendrites, pre-/postsynaptic terminals, plasma membrane, nucleus, mitochondria) and molecular constitution, which can vary depending on the  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$  variants forming the channel, and also association or not with modulatory  $\beta_2$  and  $\beta_4$  subunits and/or other partner proteins. Silencing regulatory  $\beta_4$  subunit expression causes temporal lobe seizures, whereas the absence of  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$  leads to deficit in locomotion and alteration of hearing and circadian firing rates. A  $\text{K}_{\text{Ca}1.1}$  channelopathy relates to coexistent general

FEEDBACK

طبعا لاحظ انه كلامنا في ال graded potential عن ال neurotransmitters و هذا يعني انه يحدث في ال chemical synapses ، و تأكيد هذا الكلام انه حكيما في

سلايد 4 انه يحدث فقط في some neurons

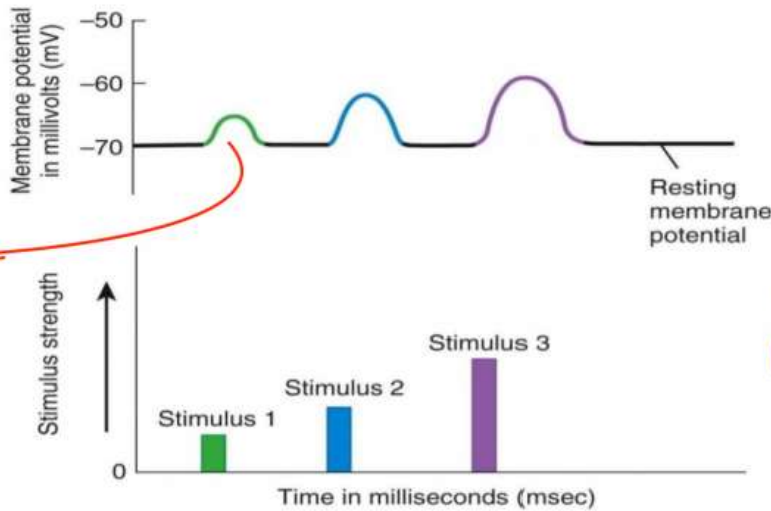
التأكيد على هذا الكلام هو سلايد 13 الجدول ، شوف ال type of channels تاعت ال graded potential

هسا اذا حسيت حالك ما فهمت الشرح الي فوق عشان موضوع ال

neurotransmitters عادي ، كمد لآخذ المحاضرة ( سلايد 21 ) بعدين ارجع له

## Graded Potentials: Stimulus Strength

This is subthreshold, so the cell will not fire.   
 بمعنى fire an action potential



هون بوريك كيف انه لما نزيد شدة المؤثر رح يزداد ال amplitude

The graded potential has a longer duration than the action potential

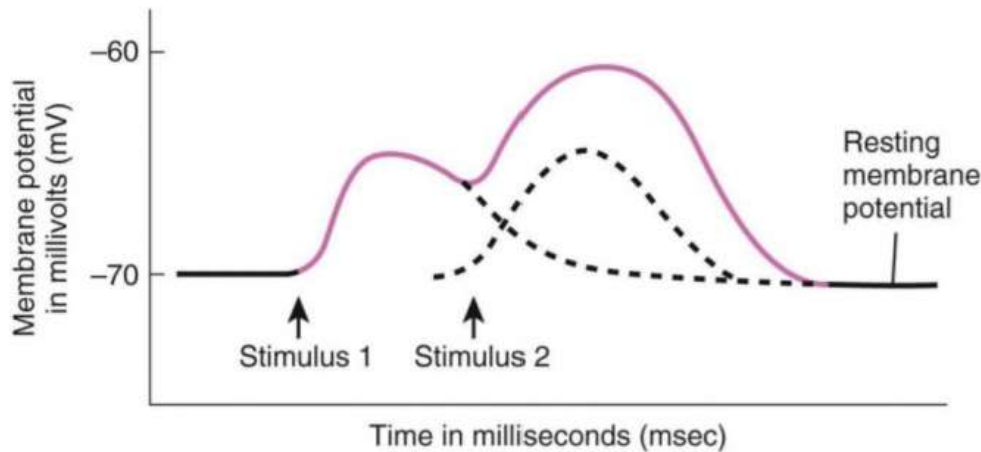
The amplitude of a graded potential increases by increasing stimulus intensity

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## Graded Potentials: Summation (جمع (و هو معنى graded))

Graded potentials can be added together to become larger in amplitude



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مش احنا لما نحفز عصبون بصيد graded potential، لكن لو مش كافي و ما وصل threshold تلاقيه طلع بسرعه ( صاير ال amplitude خفيفة ) و برجع بنزل ، لكن لو اتبعته ب stimulus آخر بسرعه قبل لا ينزل ال amplitude تابعه ، رح ينضاف هذا ال stimulus له و يرفع ال amplitude اكثر  
 بمعنى آخر لو جاء stimulus و قام بتحرير حوالي 10 حبات من ال neurotransmitters و ما كانوا كافيات ل fire an action potential لو اجيت و عملت stimulus آخر يحدر لك كمان neurotransmitters (neurotransmitters قبل ما الي في البداية اطلقناهم يوصلوا ) رح ينضافوا هذول ال neurotransmitters الجداد للي قدام و يعملوا action potential

Graded potentials are localized and travel only a short distance from site of stimulation

التي حكينا عنه Sensory neurons

الدكتور شرح لها في سلايد ١٠

الدكتور ما شرحها ، لكن رح اشرحها في سلايد ١٢ حسب فهمي

The membrane potential of a cell can be depolarized by using a stimulating current generator, and the potential can be recorded by a pair of electrodes, one inside the cell and the other in the extracellular fluid, (a)

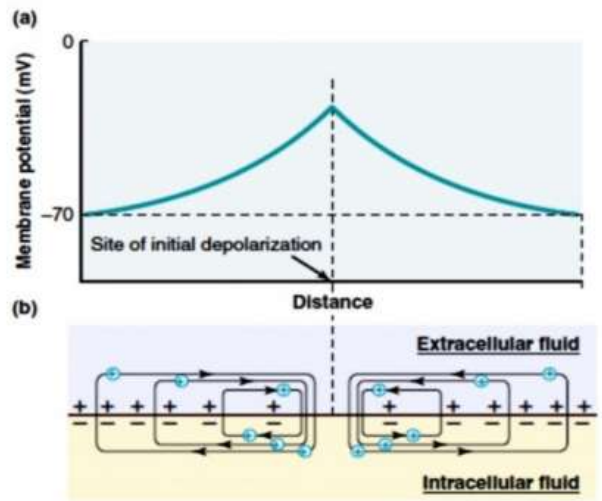
Membrane potential is closer to the resting potential with increasing distance from the depolarization site.

(b) Local current surrounding the depolarized region produces depolarization of adjacent regions.

Because the electric signal decreases with distance, graded potentials (and the local current they generate) can function as signals only over very short distances (a few millimeters).

Thus, graded potentials do not travel along distance like an action potentials

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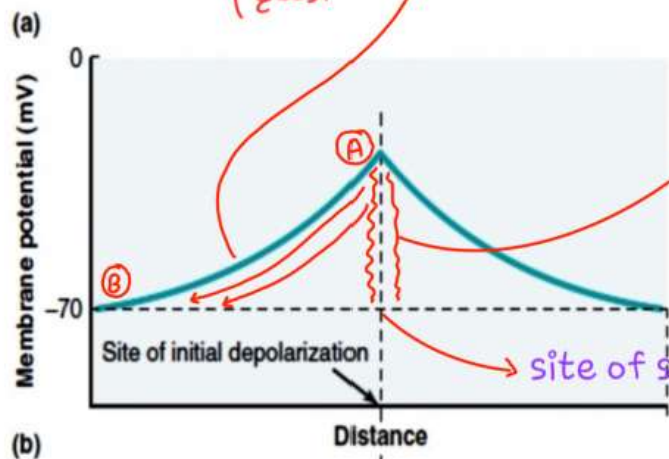


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localized potential travel only a short distance : هون بدو يوضحك كيف يعني from the site of stimulation

3. الآن هو انتقل من نقطة A إلى B فقط ، يعني هو حاول يمشي قد ما يقدر و يبعد على ال site of stimulation لكنه كل ما يبعد ال amplitude تاعه قاعد بقدر الى ان يموت ( للتذكير : ال amplitude تعني ارتفاع )

2. لاحظ في نفس ال site of stimulation ال graded potential و الي سموه localized potential لهذا السبب ( localized ← موقعي ، في نفس الموقع )

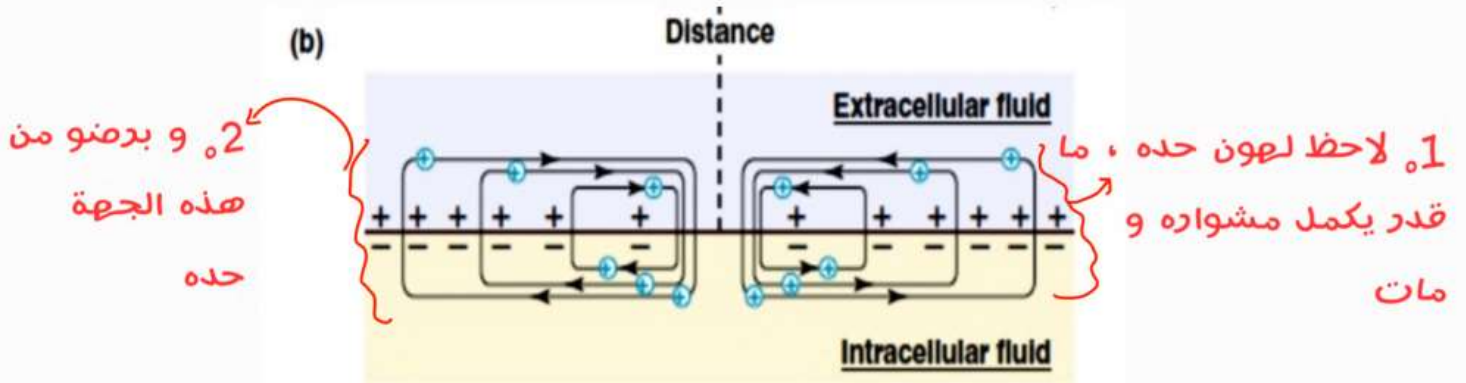


1. هذا هو ال site of stimulation جاء على موقع العصبون

4. الآن هو في النهاية مات ، ما استمر على طول المحور ، يعني ما عنده self-propagation مثل ال action potential ، خالص يا انه يوصل ال threshold و بالتالي يولد action potential و من ثم يموت او انه يوصل ال threshold و يموت بلا فائدة



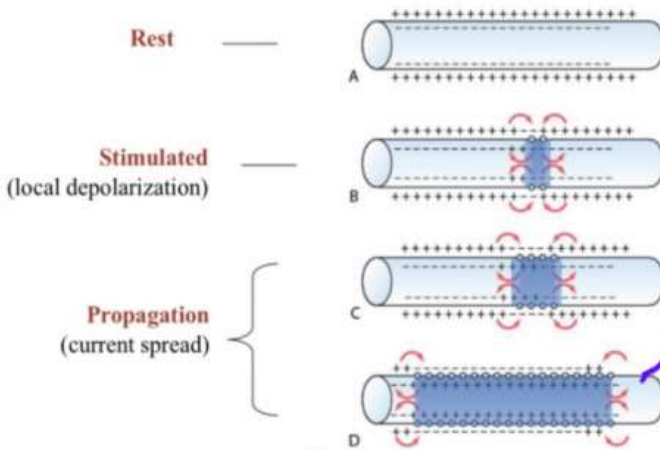
الآن هذا الحكي الي فوق على الدسم البياني ، طيب كيف على العصبون ؟ يكون هكذا :



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## Propagation of Action Potential

Opening of  $\text{Na}^+$  channels generates local current that depolarizes adjacent membrane, opening more  $\text{Na}^+$  channels...



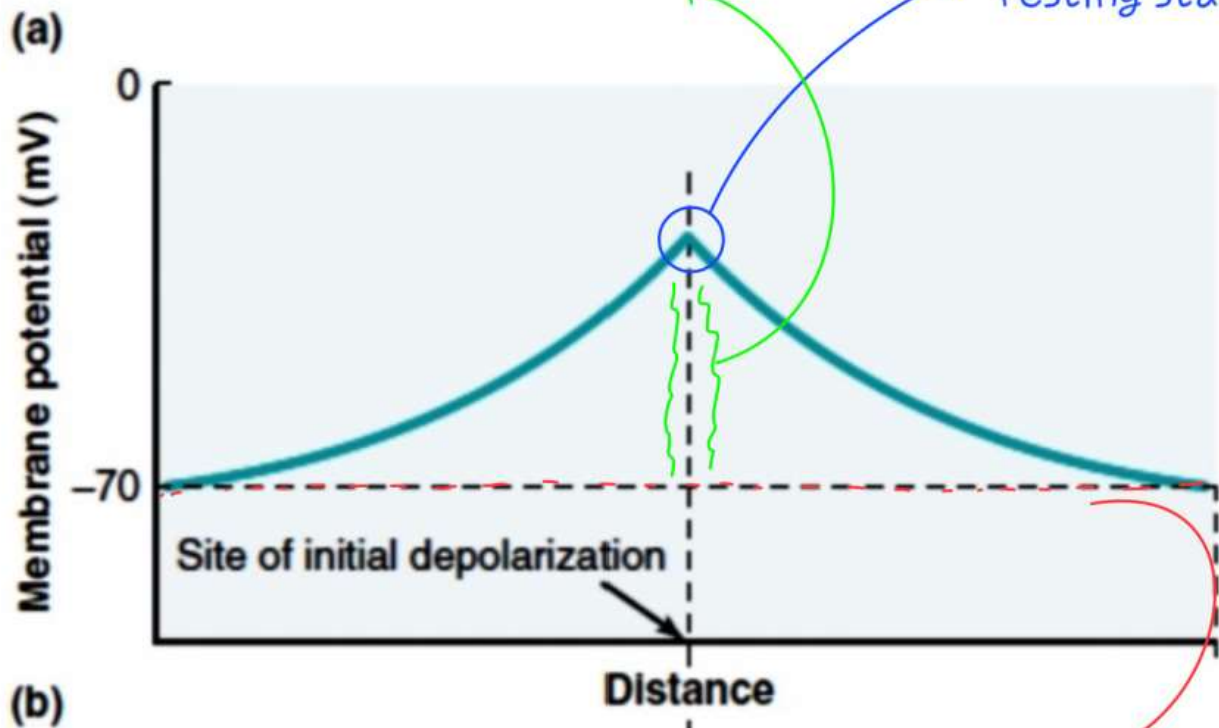
3. مش زي ال action potential الي كان هيك

4. لاحظ كيف قدر يستمد على طول العصبون

Membrane potential is closer to the resting potential with increasing distance from the depolarization site.

2. لكن مع قدوم ال stimulus و الي سوا localized depolarization صار عندي increasing في ال distance بين ال membrane potential و ال depolarization site : المكان الي صار فيه التحفيز و ازالة الاستقطاب

3. هذا ال membrane potential في ال depolarization site لاحظ كيف مدتفع عن خط ال resting state



1. هذا الخط المتقطع يمثل حال ال membrane potential قبل قدوم ال stimulus حيث انه كان closer to the resting state and ال الي هي هون 70-

الدكتور قال ما رح اشرحه بس هذا مقارنة بين خصائص ال action potential و خصائص ال graded potential ، بس شرح كم شغلة على سبيل المثال و هسا رح اكتبهم و الي مش واضح مني رح اوضحه

و هذا شيء أكيد انه رح يكون بس على أطراف العصبونات ( الزوائد ) ، لأنه هو بس رح ينقل الإشارة العصبية من عصبون إلى آخر في ال synapses عشان يفعد ال action potential في العصبون الآخذ postsynaptic ( إذا مش فاهم هذا الكلام عادي اصبر لحد ما تخلص سلايد ( ٢٣ )

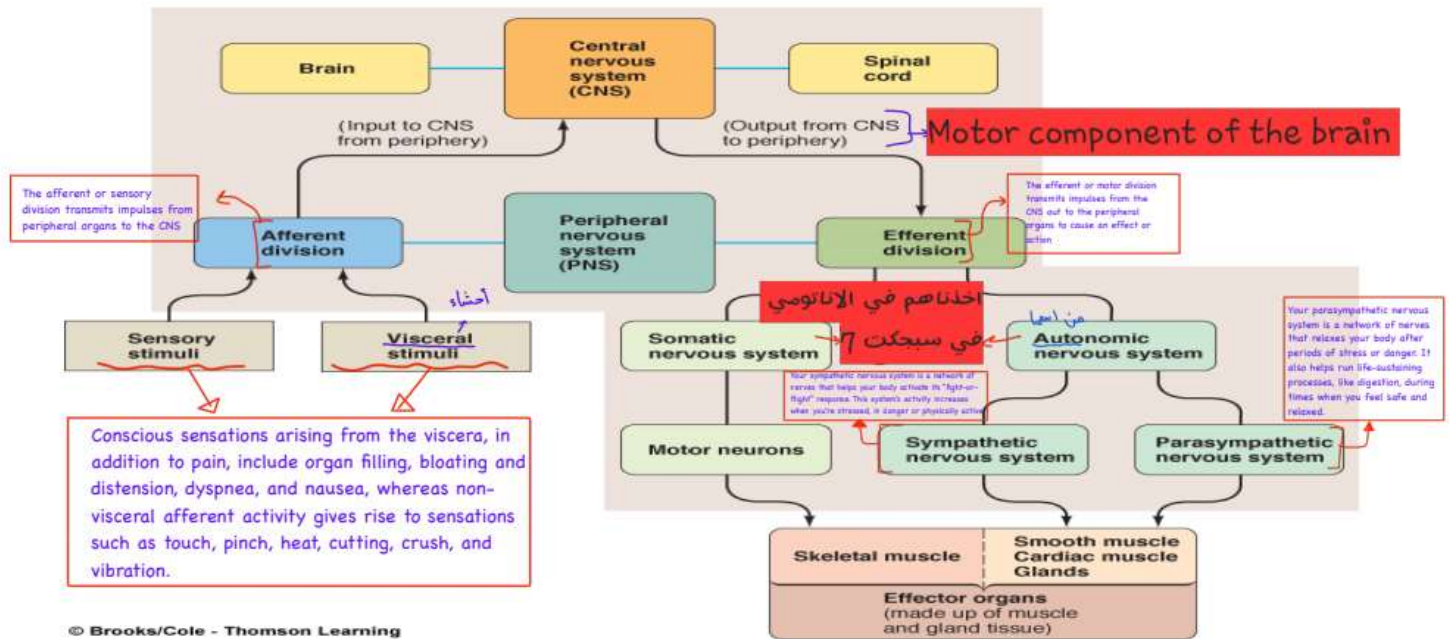
## Stimulated by neurotransmitters Comparison of graded potentials and action potential

Characteristic	Graded Potentials	Action Potentials
Origin	Arise mainly in <u>dendrites</u> and cell body (some arise in axons)	Arise at trigger zones and propagate along the axon.
Types of channels	<u>Ligand-gated</u> or mechanically gated ion channels.	Voltage-gated channels for Na <sup>+</sup> and K <sup>+</sup> .
Conduction	Not propagated; localized and thus permit communication over a few micrometers.	Propagate and thus permit communication over long distance.
Amplitude	Depending on strength of stimulus, varies from less than 1 mV to more than 50 mV.	All-or-none; typically about 100 mV.
Duration	Typical longer, ranging from several msec to several min.	<u>Shorter, ranging from 0.5 to 2 msec.</u>
Polarity	May be hyperpolarizing (inhibitory to generation of an action potential) or depolarizing (excitatory to generation of an action potential).	Always consist of depolarizing phase followed by repolarizing phase and return to resting membrane potential.
Refractory period	Not present, thus spatial and temporal summation can occur.	Present, thus summation cannot occur.

هذه قنوات ايونات لكنها ليست حساسة لفرق جهد مثل الي درسناها ، بل حساسة لاشياء ميكانيكية ، مثل ال cochlea في اذنك ( القوقعة ) هذه بسبب موجات الصوت تفتح قنوات الايونات فيها و ليس بسبب voltage او ما شابه

و هذا سبب انه ال graded potential بقدرش يكمل طريقه و ينتشر زي ال action potential لانه لا يعتمد على قنوات ايونات حساسة لفرق الجهد الكهربائي تنتشر على طول محور العصبون

# Functional organization of the nervous system



# Functions of the Nervous System

هذا تلخيص لاسلايد ع 1

## Sensory

- Sense changes through sensory receptors

## Motor

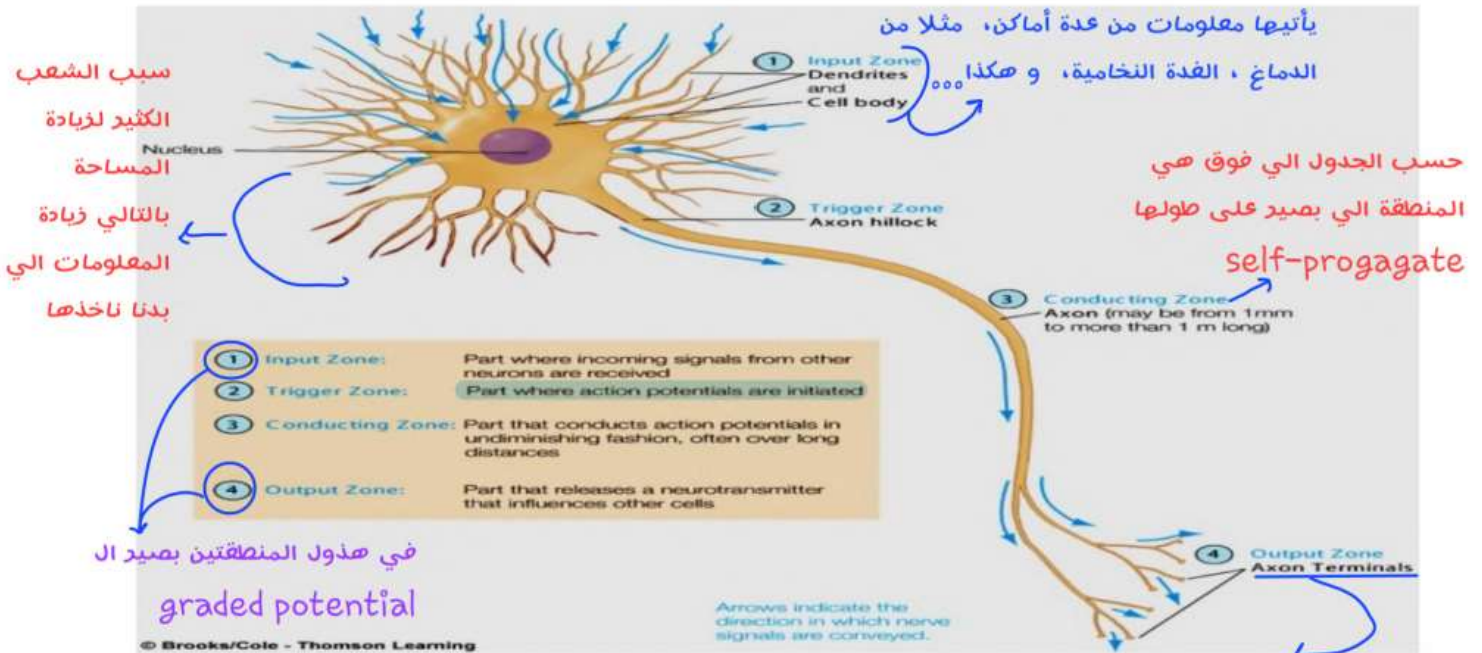
- Respond to stimuli

## Integrative

- Analyze incoming sensory information, store some aspects, and make decisions regarding appropriate behaviors
- The nervous system (1) receives millions of bits of information from the different sensory nerves and sensory organs and then (2) integrates all these to (3) determine responses to be made by the body.

في بمعنى يتدرج هذه الإشارة التي جاءت و يفهم شو تعني ليقوم بالإجراء المناسب

## Functional component of a neuron



يوجد فيهم ال neurotransmitters، فلما يوصل ال action potential إلى ال axon terminals رح يتلقى ال graded هذه الإشارة و يقوم بتوليد action potential في العصبون التالي عن طريق تحريك النواقل العصبية

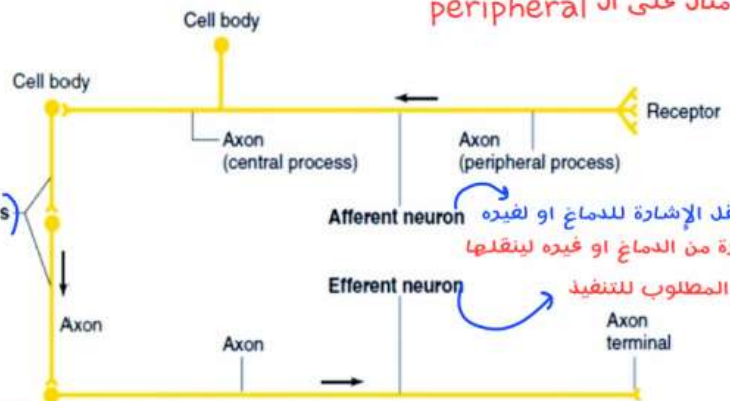
وحدة الوظيفة الأساسية في ال  
 central nerve system  
 هي الخلية العصبية neuron  
 ، في اصغر مستوى تنظيمي  
 وظيفي

## General organization of the nervous system Functional classifications of neuron

The basic functional unit of the nervous system is the **NEURON**. The CNS contains more than 100 billion neurons. Neurons mainly function to *store, communicate, and integrate informations*

Central nervous system

Peripheral nervous system



هذا مثال على ال peripheral

classification of neurons

- Sensory/afferent neurons
- Motor/efferent neurons
- Inter/association neurons

The ones which carry information from the peripherals to the nervous system → في  
 الأعصاب الي لما تلمس بخلوك  
 تحس الأشياء

هاي بتكون موصولة بالعضلات و  
 لما الدماغ يعطي امر بالحركة هو  
 رح ينقل ال action potential  
 للعضلة عشان تنقبض

هذول الأعصاب الي بكونوا بنص  
 الطريق ما بين الأعصاب الطرفية  
 و الحركية إلى الدماغ ، حتى  
 ينقلوا الإشارة تاعت الدماغ  
 للعصب الحركي او إشارة  
 العصب الطرفي للدماغ

يعني ما عندنا سلك واحد من

اليد للدماغ ، بل هي تشابكات

عصبية

# Synapses and Signal Transmission

- A synapse is the junction between neurons or between a neuron and an effector like skeletal muscles
- Neuronal synapse is a junction between an axon terminal of one neuron, known as the **presynaptic neuron**, and the dendrites or cell body of a second neuron, known as the **postsynaptic neuron**. This junction allows the transmission of nerve action potential (or nerve impulse) from one neuron to the next.

بشكل عام همه نوعين :

- Types of synapse
  - ↳ Electrical Synapse
    - Gap junctions connect cells and allow the transfer of information to synchronize the activity of a group of cells
  - ↳ Chemical Synapse
    - One-way transfer of information from a presynaptic neuron to a postsynaptic neuron
    - The primary type of synapses in the nervous system

electrical و chemical

نفسها

هس الواحد اذا اجاه pain و بده يحس فيه ، يمشي التيار بواسطة ( synapses ) من مكان الإصابة إلى الدماغ ليتم ترجمة هذه الإشارة على أنها ألم ، لكن مثلا في حال بدي امشي رح تيجي ال signal من الدماغ إلى spinal cord و تنزل للعصلة عن طريق synapses إلى ال motor neuron لكي تقوم العصلة بالحركة

## Types of Synapses Electrical synapses Functional anatomy

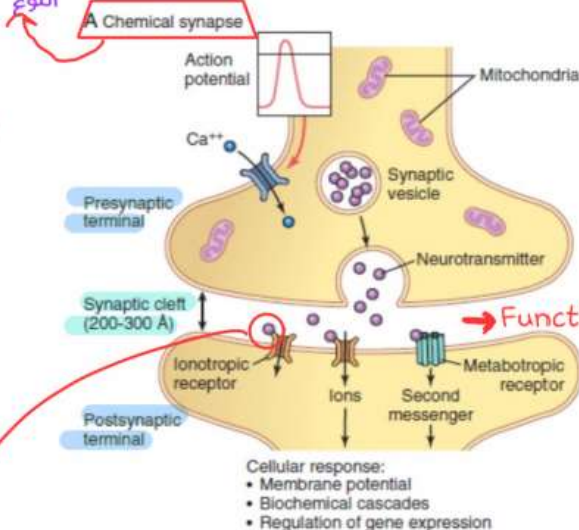
معلومة : في الدماغ لا يوجد electrical ، يوجد عندنا chemical

اغلب الجسم من هذا

النوع

Synaptic cleft

synaptic delay



B Electrical synapse

Action potential

Presynaptic terminal

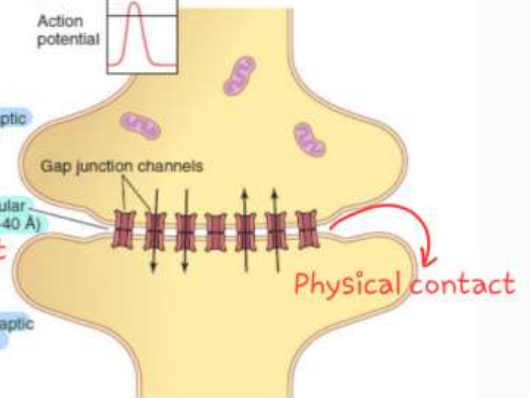
Postsynaptic terminal

Intercellular gap (20-40 Å)

Gap junction channels

Physical contact

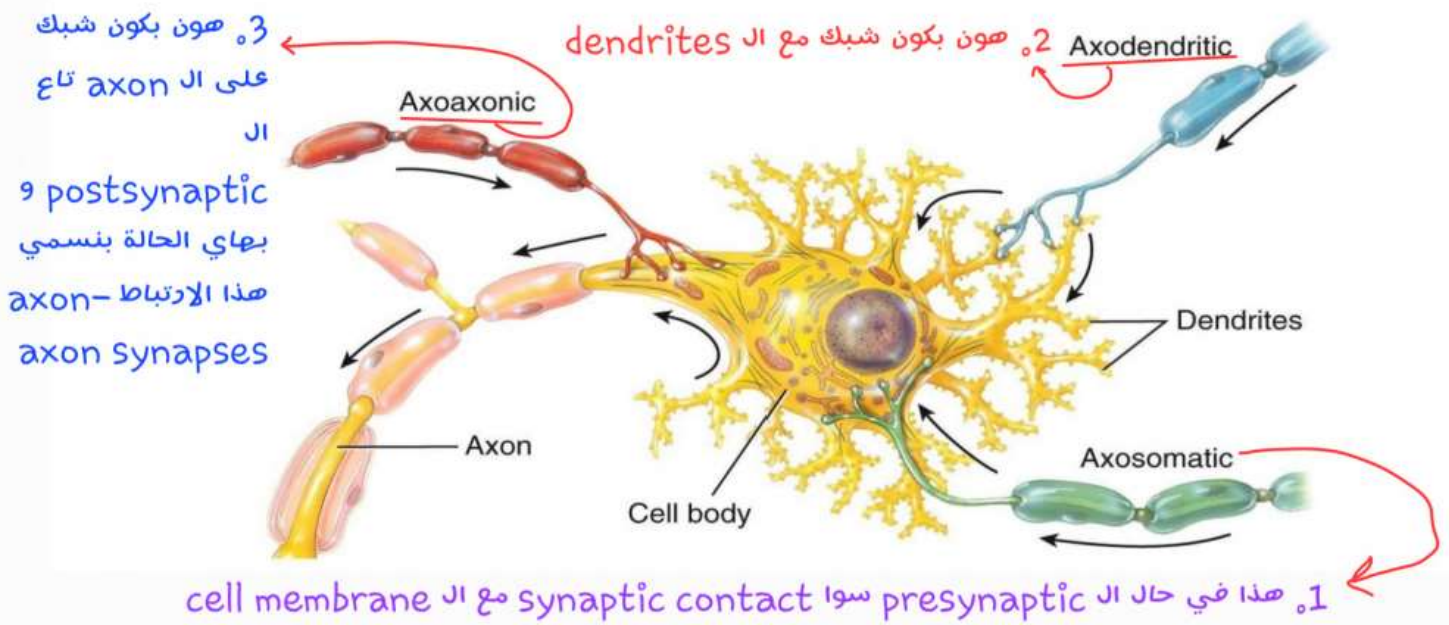
Functional contact



لما يشبك ال neurotransmitters في ال receptor رح يفيد ال permeability تاخذت ال postsynaptic و بالتالي رح يصيد initiate localized response و هذا ال localized response قد يكون depolarization او hyperpolarization و هذا ال hyperpolarization او depolarization ال و ال hyperpolarization will be determined by

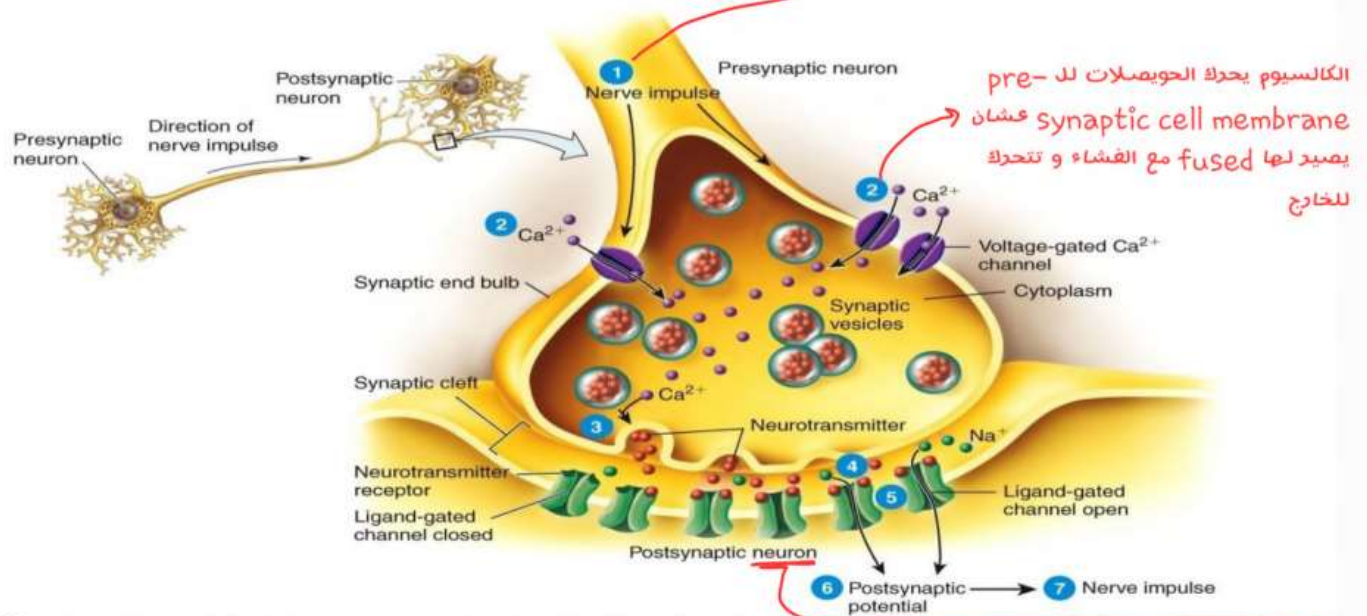
1. the nature of the neurotransmitters
2. The nature of the channels

# Structure of a chemical synapse and types different patterns of synaptic connection in nervous system



ال action potential يعتمد activation لـ voltage gated  $Ca^{2+}$  channels

## Steps of synaptic transmission and Signal Transmission at a Chemical synapses

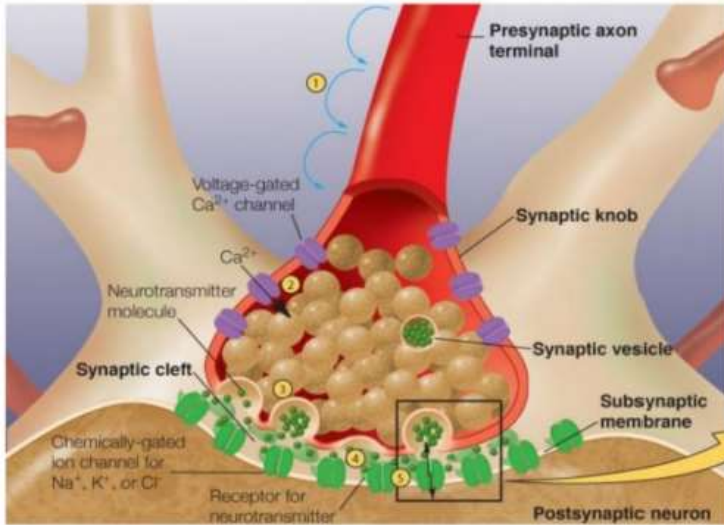


ارتباط النواقل العصبية في المستقبلات رح يفتح القنوات و يدخل الصوديوم ( يزيد نفاذية الصوديوم ) و

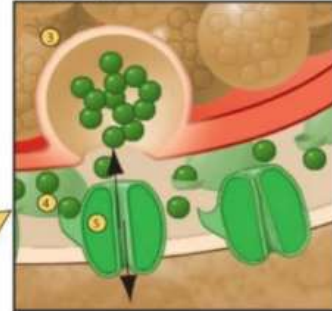
دخول الصوديوم سوف يسبب depolarization ، و اذا كان ال depolarization كافٍ ( sufficient initiation an action potential ) عشان يخلي ال postsynaptic cells يرتفع جهد لها لجهت العتبة رح يصيد



# Steps In Synaptic Transmission



- 1 An action potential is propagated to the terminal of a presynaptic neuron
- 2  $Ca^{2+}$  enters the synaptic knob
- 3 Neurotransmitter is released by exocytosis into the synaptic cleft
- 4 Neurotransmitter binds to receptor sites on the postsynaptic neuron
- 5 Specific ion channels open in the subsynaptic membrane



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النواقل العصبية لما ترتبط بالمستقبلات ما بصير تصند مرتبطة، بالتالي رح يتم إزالتها في ٣ طرق

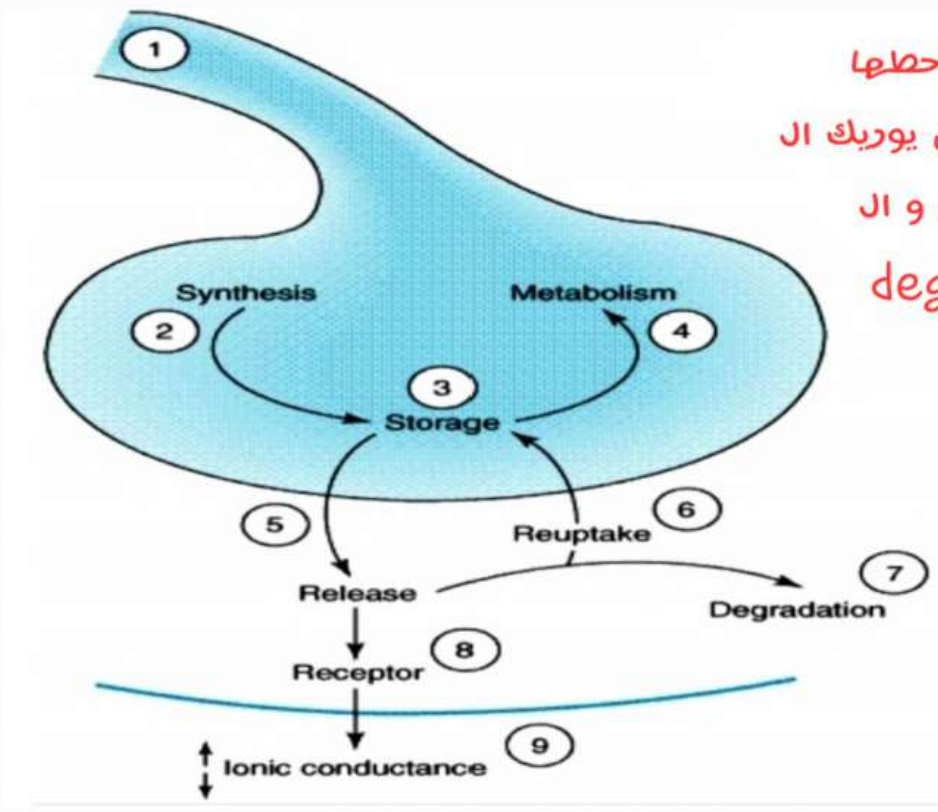
## Termination of action of neurotransmitters (Removal of Neurotransmitter)

1. Diffusion
2. Enzymatic degradation
3. Reuptake into presynaptic neurons

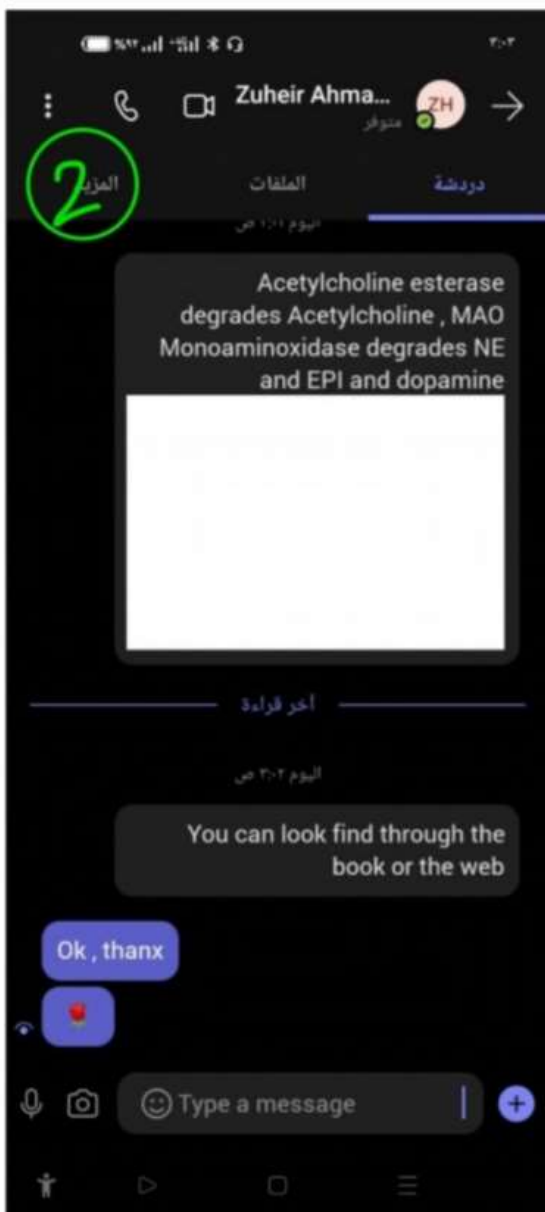
اما لد postsynaptic او لد presynaptic ، حسب التركيز لانه هذا انتشار

ممكن تيجي انزيمات معينة تحطم النواقل العصبية

الي هي انه ترجع هذه النواقل لمكانها عن طريق active transport mechanism و هذه ال reuptake mechanism اسمها

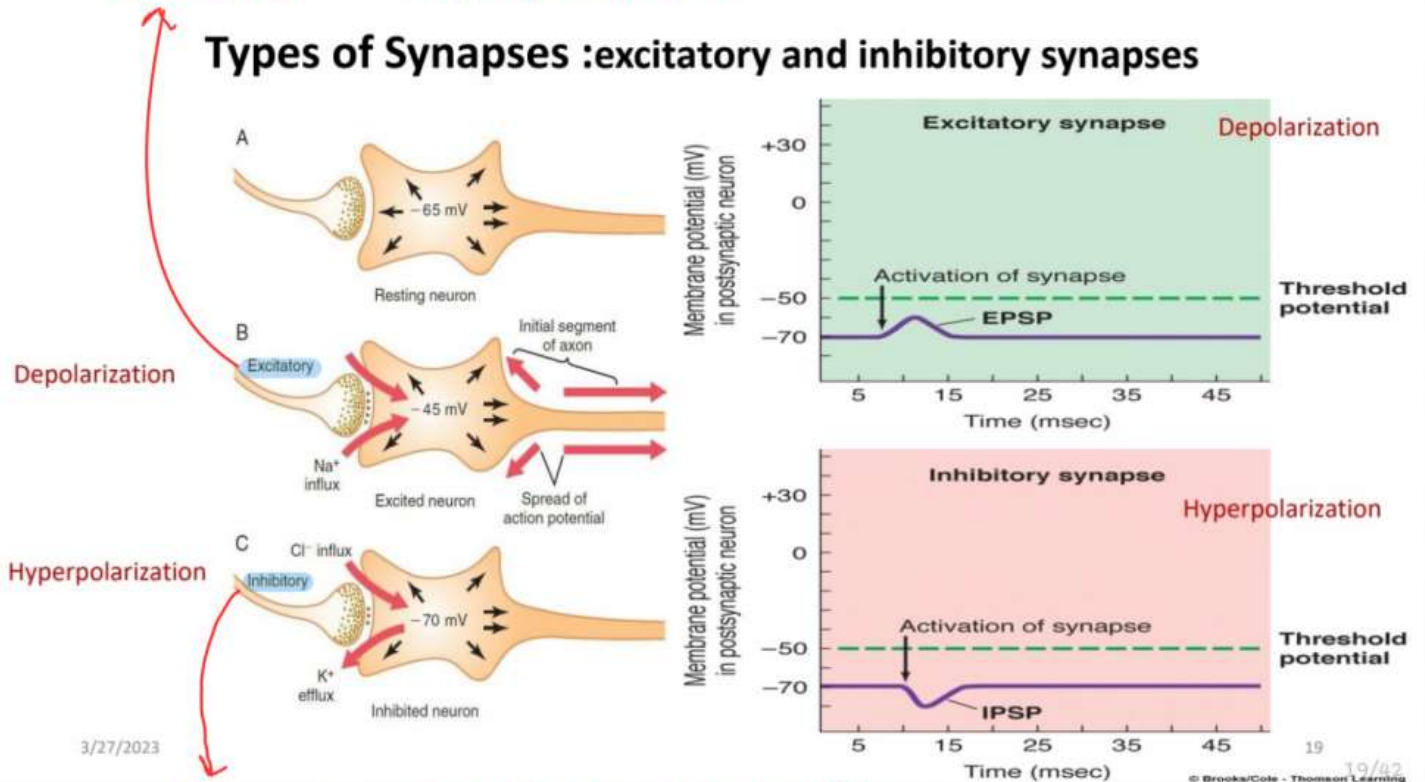


هذه الصورة خطها  
الدكتور عثمان يوريك ال  
reuptake و ال  
degradation



إذا كان العصبون الي حامل الإشارة ( presynaptic ) إلى ال synaptic يقوم بإحداث عملية التحفيز ( يعني ال graded potential ال postsynaptic يقوم بعملية ال depolarization ) فإنا نسميه excitatory

## Types of Synapses :excitatory and inhibitory synapses

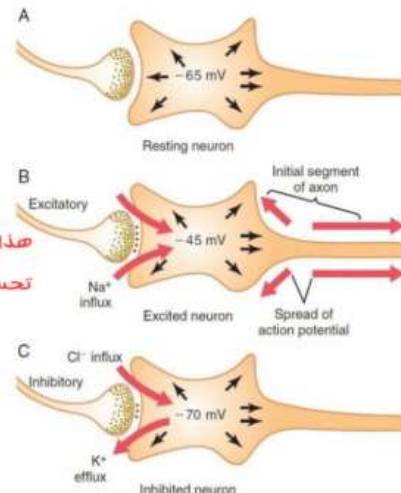


إذا كان العصبون الي حامل الإشارة presynaptic إلى ال synaptic يقوم بإحداث عملية التثبيط ( يعني ال graded potential ال postsynaptic يقوم بعملية ال hyperpolarization ) فإنا نسميه inhibitory

## Excitatory Postsynaptic Potential (EPSP)

- This potential is generated when transmitter acts on the membrane excitatory receptor to increase the membrane's permeability to Na<sup>+</sup>.
- The rapid influx of positively charged Na<sup>+</sup> to the interior neutralizes part of the negativity of the resting membrane potential.
- In the figure the resting membrane potential has increased in the positive direction from -65 to -45 mV, to a less negative value. This less negative value (closure to the threshold) is called the excitatory postsynaptic potential (or EPSP).
- The mathematical value is EPSP= New membrane potential-RMP (resting membrane potential). The value is always positive (i.e. millivolts more positive than the resting value). It is +20 mV in this example.

هذا القانون عشان تحسب ال EPSP



لما تطلع سالب كبير من سالب صغير بطلع الجواب موجب

$$-45 - (-60) = -45 + 60 = 15$$

واضح الكلام ، بحكيك عادة انه لا يكفي عصبون واحد  
 presynaptic عشان يدفع جهد الراحة تاع ال  
 postsynaptic إلى العتبة ، لازم اكتر من عصبون  
 يأتوا في نفس الوقت و نعمل لل graded تاغم  
 عملية summation عشان يصير عندي تأثير  
 ملحوظ

أين يتم توليد ال action potential في ال  
 postsynaptic  
 في ال axon hillock و هي نفسها بنقدر  
 نسميها :

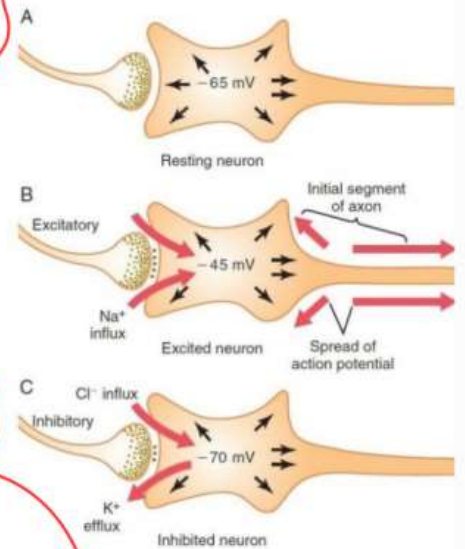
Initial segment of the axon

او

Where the axon leave the cell  
 body (soma)

### Excitatory Postsynaptic Potential – EPSP (cont.):

- ❑ Discharge of a single presynaptic terminal can only generate a small EPSP. In the spinal cord, discharge of as many as 40 to 80 terminals may be needed to bring large EPSP all the way up to -45 millivolts. This simultaneous discharge occurs by a process called **summation**.
- ❑ When the EPSP rises high enough in the positive direction, an action potential initiates in the **initial segment of the axon** where the axon leaves the neuronal soma (i.e. **axon hillock** or the trigger zone).
- ❑ The membrane of the hillock segment has seven times as great a concentration of voltage-gated sodium channels as does the soma and the dendrites and, therefore, can generate an action potential with much greater ease than can the soma.
- ❑ An EPSP between +10 and +20 mV will elicit an action potential in the axon initial segment.



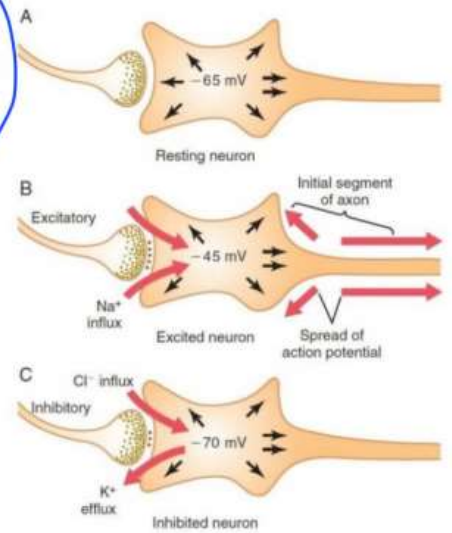
الجهد الي جاي من  
 presynaptic و الي حج  
 ينشئ لي EPSP لازم يدفع جهد  
 الراحة بمقدار 10+ إلى 20+  
 عشان يتكون عندي  
 action potential

هون بحكي لك انه ال axon الي بصير عليه ال  
 action potential يكون كمية قنوات  
 الصوديوم فيه تساوي سبعة أضعاف القنوات  
 في ال soma و ال dendrites لذلك تلاقي  
 انه ال action potential فيه يتضاعف و  
 يكبر و يصبح له تأثير كافي لأداء الأمر المطلوب

يفتح قنوات الكلور (سالبة) عشان يعمل له influx (دخول للداخل) و يفتح قنوات البوتاسيوم (موجب) عشان يعمل efflux (خروج للخارج) بالتالي رح يصير ال membrane potential سالب كثير لدرجة ال hyperpolarization بالتالي يمنع نشوء action potential

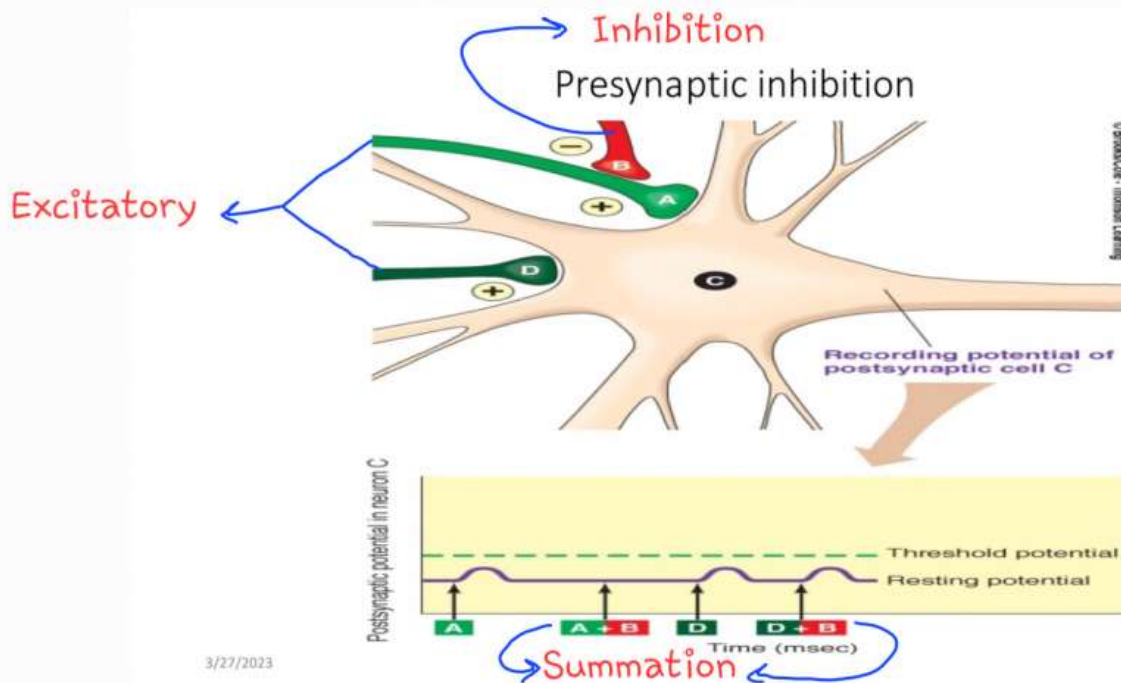
## Inhibitory Postsynaptic Potential – IPSP:

- ❑ The inhibitory synapses open mainly chloride channels, allowing easy influx of chloride ions.
- ❑ Also opening potassium channels will allow positively charged  $K^+$  to move to the exterior and will also make the interior membrane potential more negative.
- ❑ Thus, both  $Cl^-$  influx and  $K^+$  efflux increase the degree of intracellular negativity (i.e. hyperpolarization) → inhibitory postsynaptic potential (IPSP).
- ❑ In the diagram the value of the IPSP is  $-5mV$ . This means 5 millivolts more negative than normal, which inhibits transmission of the nerve signal through the synapse.



الي فحمته من هذا الكلام هو انه لما اقول لك انه قيمة ال  $IPSP = -5$  ، يعني هو نزل بمقدار 5 عن جهد الراحة ، يعني جهد الراحة  $= -70$  ، لو صار  $-75$  معناها ال value ال  $IPSP = -5\text{ mV}$

هون بحكيلك انه في نوع من ال inhibition synapses يكون مش متصل مباشرة مع ال cell soma الي به يسوي لها inhibition ، هذا النوع يكون عامل axoaxonic synapses مع excitatory synapses يكون شابك مع ال cell soma ، يعني لاحظ هون عصيون A عامل axosomatic synapses مع العصيون الممداد نقل الإشارة له ، بينما B عامل axoaxonic synapses مع A ، و هذا النوع من ال inhibition synapses يكون فيه neurotransmitters اسمهم gaba ، و يعملوا على تثبيط ال neurotransmitters التي يحررها العصيون A



يعني قبل ما ال neurotransmitters تاعون A يوصلوا إلى A و يفعلوا ال action potential ، رح تكون ال GABA neurotransmitters وصلت إلى مستقبلاتها في B ، و ارتباطها في هذه المستقبلات سوف يقوم

يعمل مكتوب في نقطه 3

GABA neurotransmitters

## Presynaptic Inhibition

موجودة في B

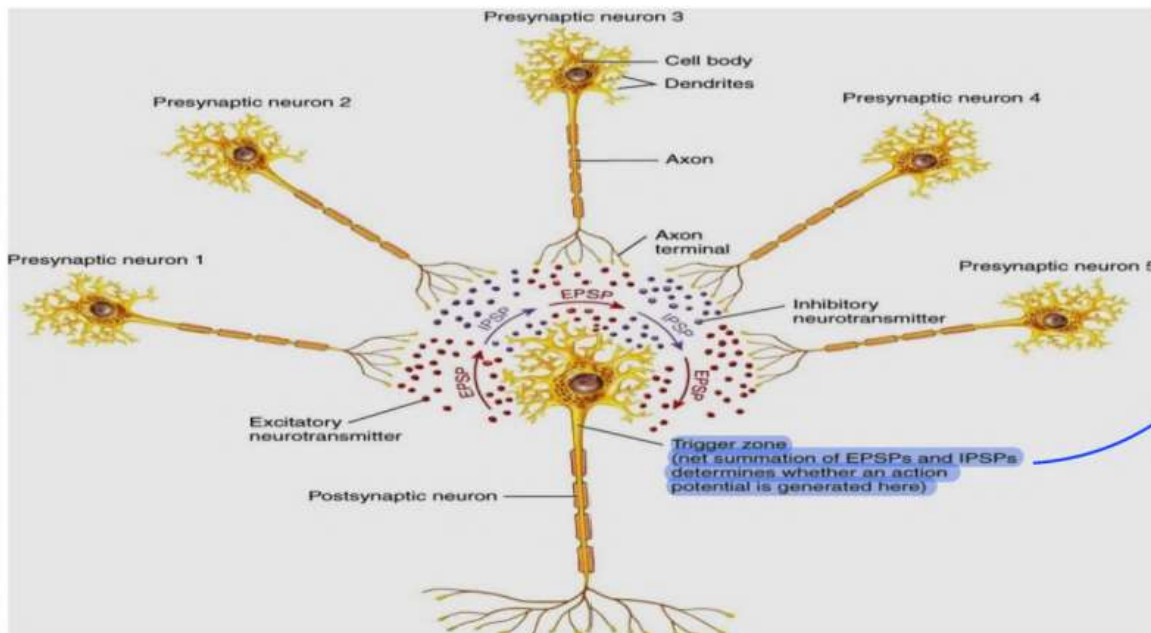
- 1 □ It is an inhibitory input act on the presynaptic terminal before the signal ever reaches the synapse to make it less likely to communicate with postsynaptic neurons.
- 2 □ Presynaptic inhibition is caused by release of an inhibitory substance, like GABA, acts on GABA receptors onto the outsides of the presynaptic nerve fibrils before their own endings terminate on the postsynaptic neuron.
- 3 □ GABA receptors activation causes a chloride influx, which hyperpolarizes the cell that will cancel much of the excitatory effect of  $Na^+$  that also enter the terminal fibrils when an action potential arrives.
- 4 □ Presynaptic inhibition occurs in many of the sensory pathways in the nervous system.

معناها مسارات ، يعني اتصالات العصبونات على شكل شبكة تمشي فيها الإشارة نسميها مسارات

الآن وصول GABA لمستقبلاتها رح يجعل ال terminal fibrils تاعت B تفتح قنوات الكلور السالب و يدخل للداخل عشان يزيد السالب و يعمل hyperpolarization و يلغي عمل ال  $Na^+$  الي زيادة نفاذيته كما تعلمنا يعمل على تفعيل ال action potential

هون بحكيلك بالصورة هاي انهوفش خلية بتستقبل إشارة من عصبون واحد ، عادة يكون متصل فيها كتيد presynaptic ، و لو كان عدد ال presynaptic الي عملوا excitatory synaptic اكتر من الي عملوا inhibitory synaptic معناها رح يصيد لل postsynaptic عملية depolarization ، و العكس سيؤدي إلى hyperpolarization ، و لو كانوا قد بعض ما رح يصيد شيء

## Summation of Postsynaptic Potentials



# Summation of Postsynaptic Potentials

هذه الصورة جدا

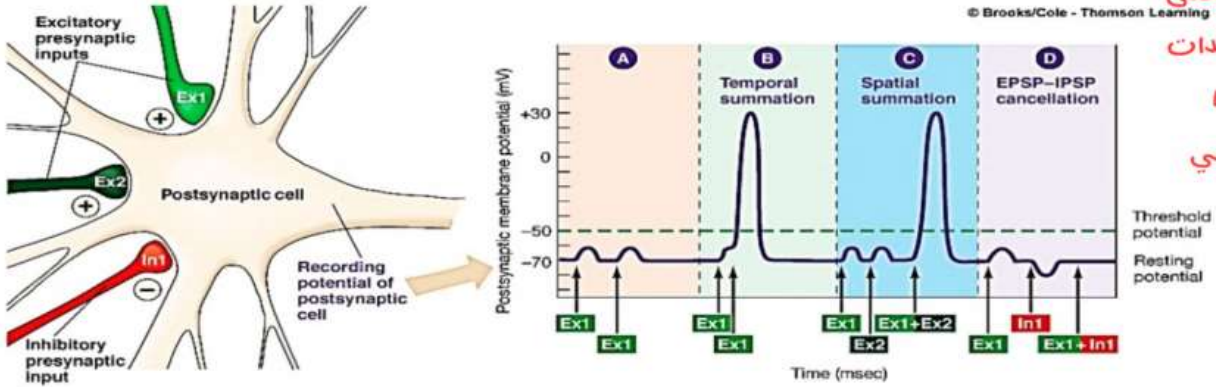
واضحة تعتمد على

فهمك للسلايدات

السابقة ، لو ما

فهمتها اقدأ الي

تحثها



- Panel A** If an excitatory presynaptic input (Ex1) is stimulated a second time after the first EPSP in the postsynaptic cell has died off, a second EPSP of the same magnitude will occur.
- Panel B** If, however, Ex1 is stimulated a second time before the first EPSP has died off, the second EPSP will add onto, or sum with, the first EPSP, resulting in *temporal summation*, which may bring the postsynaptic cell to threshold.
- Panel C** The postsynaptic cell may also be brought to threshold by *spatial summation* of EPSPs that are initiated by simultaneous activation of two (Ex1 and Ex2) or more excitatory presynaptic inputs.
- Panel D** Simultaneous activation of an excitatory (Ex1) and inhibitory (In1) presynaptic input does not change the postsynaptic potential, because the resultant EPSP and IPSP cancel each other out.

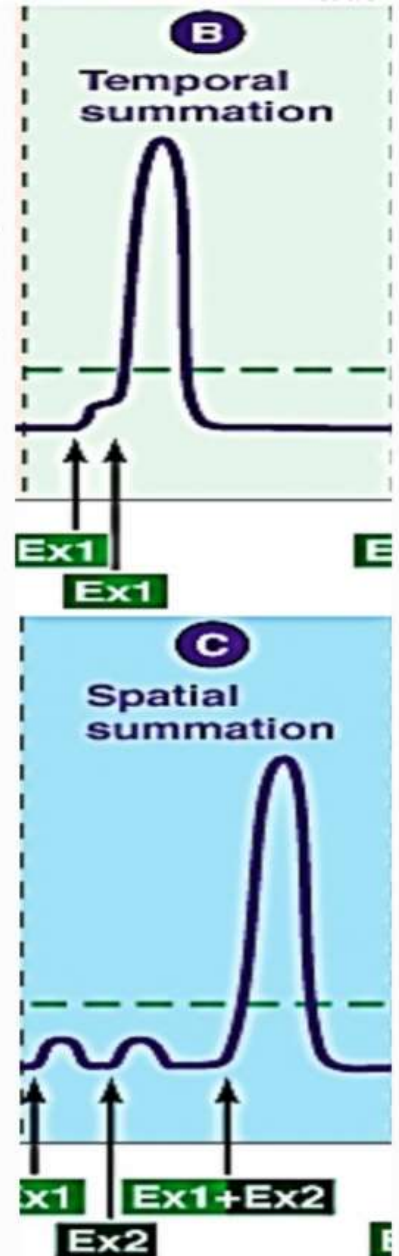
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جمع ل stimulates ناتجة من نفس ال presynaptic  
 ترجمتها الحرفية جمع زمني (لانه بدك تعمل تحفيز ثاني مباشرة بسرعة ورا التحفيز الأول) (بدك تداعي الزمن و ما تتأخر)

و كلاهما جمع ل excitatory synaptic

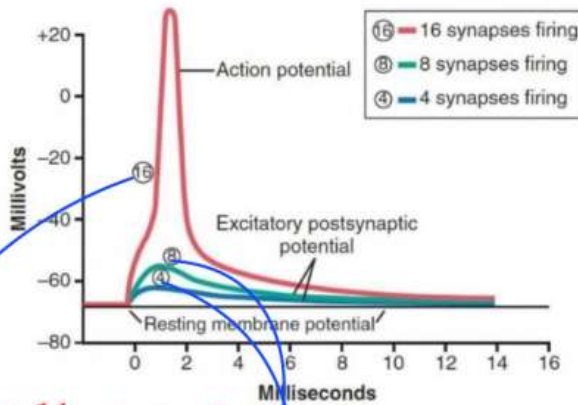
جمع ل stimulates ناتجة من presynaptic مختلفين  
 جمع مكاني لانه بدك تحفز عصبونين في مكانين مختلفين في نفس الوقت مع بعض



## Spatial Summation

في نفس الوقت

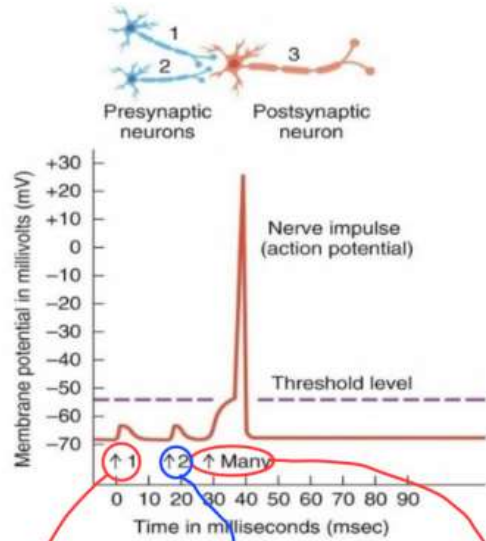
is the summation of EPSPs originating simultaneously from several different presynaptic inputs (that is, from different points in "space").



Stimulate 16 neurons simultaneously

Stimulate 8 neurons simultaneously

Stimulate 4 neurons simultaneously



Stimulate more than 1 neuron

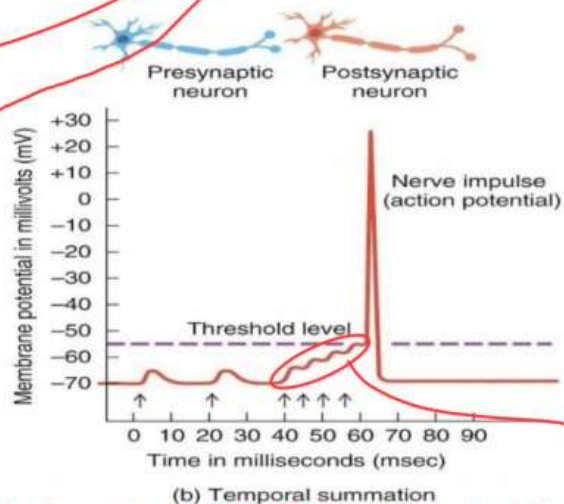
Stimulate more than 2 neurons

Stimulate many neurons together simultaneously

هنا انت لما تسوي stimulus سواء خفيف او لأ ، هذا ال stimulus رح يعمل تغير في ال membrane potential (طريق فتح القنوات ) مدته 15ms ، بعد 15 ملص بتسكدر ، فإذا بدك تعمل stimulus ثاني لازم يكون بسرعة قبل ما تخلص ال 15ms تاغت ال stimulus الأول

## Temporal Summation

- The released transmitter substance opens the membrane channels for at most a millisecond or so. However, the changed postsynaptic potential lasts up to 15 milliseconds after the synaptic membrane channels have already closed.
- Therefore, if a presynaptic neuron fires quickly twice in row, causing two EPSPs, the second EPSP may arrive before the first one has dissipated, bumping the membrane potential toward threshold.
- The summing of several EPSPs occurring very close together in time because of successive firing of a single presynaptic neuron is known as temporal summation (tempus means "time").



stimulation at a high frequency هون يكون ال



## Neurotransmitters and chemical synapses

### Neurotransmitters

- Chemicals synthesized, packed and released by presynaptic neurons
- Diffuse across the synaptic cleft
- and interact with postsynaptic neurons membrane receptors
- Neurotransmitters either excite the neuron or inhibit or or modify its sensitivity of the postsynaptic neuron
- Inhibition or excitations is determined by the neurotransmitter , its receptors and permeability changes in postsynaptic cell induced by neurotransmitter receptor interaction

يسببها

## Structure of Neurotransmitter Receptors

- Neurotransmitters at chemical synapses cause either an excitatory or inhibitory graded potential
- Neurotransmitter receptors have two structures
  - Ionotropic receptors : gating ionic channels directly
  - Metabotropic receptors : activating a second messenger through G proteins coupled receptors

صداحة شدتهم واضح

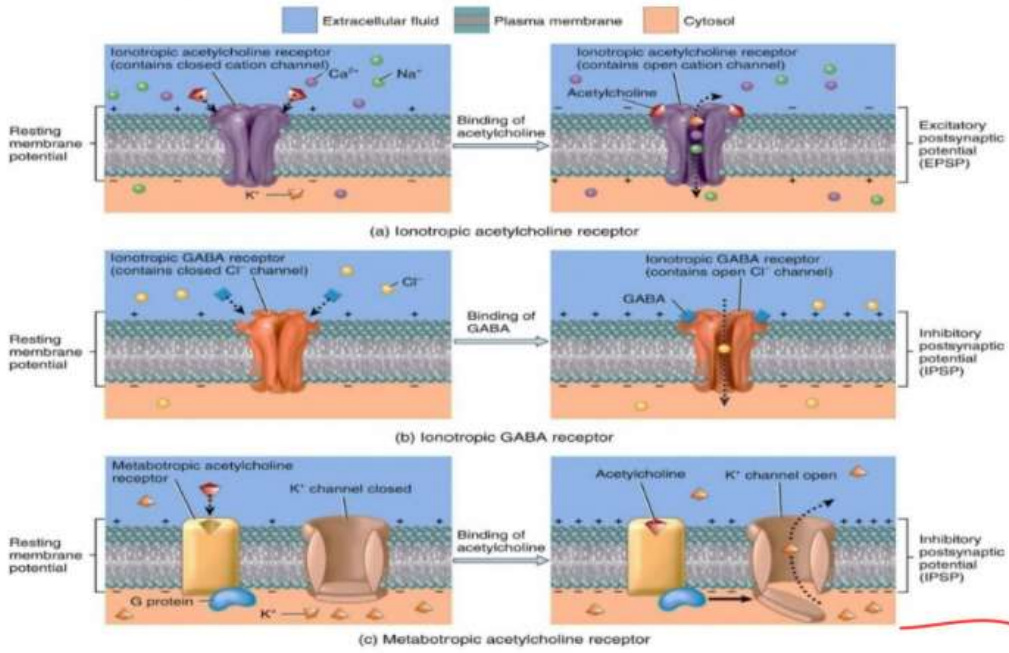
جدا ، اذا ما فهمت

شوف الصورة في

الاسلايد الي بعد هذا

الدكتور ذكر معلومة و قال انه ال GABA لها كلا النوعين من ال receptors واحد من نوع ionotropic كما في الصورة وواحد من نوع metabotropic من عندي لاحظ منوالرسومات انه ال acetylcholine كذلك

## Ionotropic & Metabotropic Receptors



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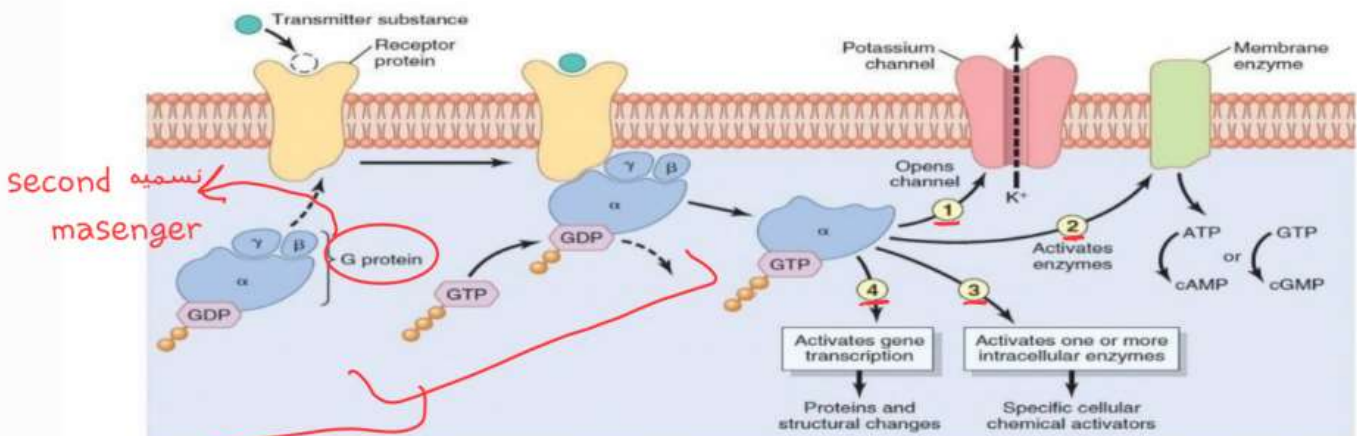
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ارتباط ال neurotransmitters في ال receptor سيؤدي إلى إحداث تفاعلات كيميائية في ال G protein و تغير شكله فيفتح القناة المجاورة

الدكتور قال بديش تحفظوا هذه الصورة ، و لا كد ال receptors الي فيها ، بس القوا نظرة كيف عمل ال G-protein يتم

## Metabotropic Receptors

The second messenger system by which a neurotransmitter can affect the activity of postsynaptic cell



**Figure** The "second messenger" system by which a transmitter substance from an initial neuron can activate a second neuron by first causing a transformational change in the receptor that releases the activated alpha ( $\alpha$ ) subunit of the G protein into the second neuron's cytoplasm. Four subsequent possible effects of the G protein are shown, including 1, opening an ion channel in the membrane of the second neuron; 2, activating an enzyme system in the neuron's membrane; 3, activating an intracellular enzyme system; and/or 4, causing gene transcription in the second neuron. Return of the G protein to the inactive state occurs when guanosine triphosphate (GTP) bound to the  $\alpha$  subunit is hydrolyzed to guanosine diphosphate (GDP) and the  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  subunits are reattached to the  $\alpha$  subunit.

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قال الدكتور هون انه ال G-protein يقوم بعمل chemical reactions تعمل على تحويل ال GTP إلى GDP ، و هذا ال GTP المرتبط ب G-protein سيقوم بعمل  $\Sigma$  وظائف (من  $\Sigma$ ) قال اكثر من هيك بديش تعرفوا

# Types of CNS Receptors

## • Excitatory:

- Ionotropic receptors:
  - Nicotinic **acetylcholine** receptors
- Metabotropic receptors:
  - Muscarinic **acetylcholine** receptors
  - Dopamine (D<sub>1</sub>) receptors

## • Inhibitory:

- Ionotropic receptors:
  - **GABA<sub>A</sub>** receptors
- Metabotropic receptors:
  - Opioid receptors
  - **GABA<sub>B</sub>** receptors

هنا انتقال السيال العصبي يتأثر بدرجة الحموضة ، في حالة الـ alkalosis (يعني يصيد الوسط قاعدي كثير) رح تتحفز الأعصاب بشكل كبير مما يسبب لها إجهاد، وومن الحالات التي بتسبب لي alkalosis هي hyperventilation (الي هي فرط التنفس) و الي فيها رح تدخل كثير O<sub>2</sub> و تخرج كثير CO<sub>2</sub> لما تتنفس بسرعة ، و CO<sub>2</sub> حمضي، لما تقلله رح تزداد القاعدية داخل جسمك و تتحفز أعصابك كثير

هذا عكس الي فوقها ، حالات مرضية بنعمل لي acidosis (تقلد درجة الحموضة pH) بالتالي رح تثبط الأعصاب و ما تشتغل منيح كأنك متخدر

## Notes on synaptic transmission

### One way transmission

If an IPSP and an EPSP act on a neuron at the same time, these two effects can either completely or partially nullify each other. The summation of the membrane's EPSPs and IPSPs will determine the final membrane potential.

Synaptic potentials are graded and localized to site of stimulation

### Exhibit summation

Repetitive neuronal stimulation at a rapid rate can develop **fatigue** of synaptic transmission. The mechanism of fatigue is mainly exhaustion or partial exhaustion of the stores of transmitter substance in the presynaptic terminals. The development of fatigue is a **protective mechanism** against excess neuronal activity.

1. **Alkalosis** greatly increases neuronal excitability (hyperventilation, which blows off CO<sub>2</sub> and elevates the pH, may precipitate an epileptic attack).  
التنفس بسرعة بسبب المرض أو التعب → بمعنى تقضي على الـ CO<sub>2</sub> ، تقلد كميته كثير
2. **Acidosis** greatly depresses neuronal activity. In very severe diabetic or uremic acidosis coma develops
5. **Caffeine, theophylline** (found in coffee, tea, and cocoa) increase neuronal excitability, presumably by reducing the threshold for excitation of neurons.
5. Most **anesthetics** increase the neuronal membrane threshold for excitation and thereby decrease synaptic transmission at many points in the nervous system.

معروف انه القهوة فيها كافيين بتخليك تصحيح لأنها تحفز الأعصاب زيادة عن الحد الطبيعي و، و السبب انه بيعمل reducing the threshold for excitation of neurons

هذه امثله على خصائص ووظائف ال synapses ، قال لا تدققوا كثير عليها و أعطى بعض الشروحات لبعض الأمثلة، رج اكتبهم تحت في هذا السلايد

## More notes on synapses

**Facilitatory and inhibitory** signals from other areas in the nervous system can control the synaptic transmission at one site

The synapses perform a selective action, often blocking weak signals while allowing strong signals to pass.

\* The synaptic function include:-

- 1 Blocking the transmission of impulses from one neuron to the next.
- 2 Amplification of signal : Changing the impulse from a single into repetitive impulses.
- 3 May integrate the impulse with impulses from other neurons to cause highly complicated or sophisticated patterns of impulses in successive neurons.
- 4 Synapses have been suggested to play a role in memory and learning , behavior etc.

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1. If I want to flex my arm, the excitatory inputs will go to the flexor muscle, and the inhibitory inputs will be filter ( block ) whereas the excitatory inputs that go to triceps will block and the inhibitory inputs will go, and by this synaptic selective system you can flex your arm

2. مدات و هي الإشارة نازلة من الدماغ و بده يضخها عشان يصير لها تأثير قوي رج يمدرها في عصبون في نهايته a lot of axon terminals و هذه ال terminals الكثيرة رج تتفرع فيها الإشارة إلى كثير عصبونات ، بالتالي :

One presynaptic neuron will stimulate many postsynaptic neurons  
3+4 ما حكي الدكتور عنهم اي مثال و لا قدأهم حتى بس همى واضحات خاصة 4 الي بتحكي انه دماغك عبارة عن تجمع اعصاب مع بعض تقوم بعمليات الحفظ و التعلم و هكذا

شرح مني انا لنقطة 3 : انه من خصائص ال synapses انه يجمع لك ال impulses منواثر من neurons و يصبها في neuron واحد (عكس نقطة 2 ، يعني عدة تفرعات تؤدي إلى عصبون واحد ) و هذا يخلق لك أنماط متعقدة من ال impulses ( لأنها مجموعة impulses مع بعض اكيد رج تكون قوية و معقدة لوظائف كبيرة و معقدة انا هيك فهمت هاي النقطة

من هون إلى سلايد ال neuropeptides كله انثلة على النواقد و أسمائها و كيفية عملها ، يعني كله حفظ للأسف ، الدكتور قال بديش تحفظوا كل الاسماء ، و قعد يقداً قراءة عامة في الاسماء ، و ما حدد مين

## The Neurotransmitters

حفظ و مين لأ

- More than 50 chemical substances function as synaptic transmitters.
- These chemical substances can be grouped into; Small- molecule (rapidly acting transmitters) and Neuropeptide (slowly acting transmitters or growth factors).
- The small-molecule, rapidly acting transmitters cause most acute responses of the nervous system, such as **transmission** of sensory signals to the brain and of motor signals back to the muscles.
- The neuropeptides usually cause more prolonged actions, such as long-term changes in numbers of neuronal receptors, long-term opening or closure of certain ion channels, and possibly even long- term changes in numbers of synapses or sizes of synapses ( Synaptic plasticity).

### Small-Molecule, Rapidly Acting Transmitters:

- These types of transmitters are **synthesized in the cytosol** of the presynaptic terminal and are absorbed by means of active transport into the many transmitter vesicles in the terminal. يعني بتدجع لد
- Small molecule transmitters are **continually recycled** and used over and over again. يتم و presynaptic استعمالها مدة اخري
- Acetylcholine, Norepinephrine, and Nitric oxide are examples of such transmitters.
- **Acetylcholine (Ach)**: in most instances, has an excitatory effect; however, it is known to have inhibitory effects at some peripheral parasympathetic nerve endings (as in the heart).
- **Norepinephrine (NE)** is synthesized within the vesicle from dopamine the enzyme dopamine  $\beta$  hydroxylase is present in the vesicle. NE in many areas within the CNS, activates excitatory receptors, but in a few areas, it activates inhibitory receptors instead.

If a synapse receive a presynaptic neuron impulse , and release an acetylcholine, it is known as cholinergic input , يعني مدات بنسمي ال input بـ cholinergic input , معناه هذا ال input ال neurotransmitters تعاونه رح يعملوا release ال acetylcholine الي في ال postsynaptic و اكمل كلامه و قال : الفكرة هو انك تحط كلمة nergic بعد اسم الناقل العصبي الي رح يفرجها العصبون المتلقي للإشارة ، و ذكر مثال : noradrenergic يعني ال neurons الي تم تسميتهم بهذا الاسم بيعملوا release ال noradrenaline ، و في عندك GABAergic بدضو يعملوا release ال GABA ، و هكذا عشان اكون صريح معكم انا مش متأكد مين الي بنسميه بمقطع ال nergic ، هد هو الذي يسبب افراز هذا ال neurotransmitters و لا العصبون نفسه الي بفرزها بنسميه هيك ، ارجعوا للدقيقة 30:40 إلى 55:41 من التسجيل الي بعثته على القناة ، و الي بتأكد يخبرني شو الصح بعد اذنكم

## Small-Molecule, Rapidly Acting Transmitters

- Dopamine, Glycine, and GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) are inhibitory transmitters. GABA is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter of the CNS. It functions as a CNS depressant.
- Glutamate is secreted by the presynaptic terminals in many of the sensory pathways. Glutamate is the principle excitatory neurotransmitter of the CNS.
- Serotonin (or 5-hydroxytryptamine) acts as an inhibitor of pain pathways in the spinal cord, and an inhibitor action in the higher regions of the nervous system. Serotonin is involved in mood control, appetite control, and nausea. Perhaps it even causes sleep.
- Nitric oxide is a gas and is not preformed and stored in vesicles in the presynaptic terminal as are other transmitters. Instead, it is synthesized almost instantly as needed and then diffuses out of the presynaptic terminals over a period of seconds rather than being released in vesicular packets. It diffuses into the nearby postsynaptic neurons and changes intracellular metabolic functions that modify postsynaptic neuronal excitability

## The Neuropeptides Slowly acting transmitters

- ❑ They are synthesized as integral parts of large-protein molecules by ribosomes **in the neuronal cell body**.
- ❑ The Golgi apparatus packages the neuropeptide into minute transmitter vesicles that are released into the cytoplasm. Then the transmitter vesicles are transported all the way to the tips of the nerve fibers by axonal streaming of the axon cytoplasm (**axoplasmic flow**), traveling at the slow rate of only a few centimeters per day.
- ❑ Much smaller quantities of neuropeptides than of the small- molecule transmitters are usually released at the neuronal terminals in response to action potentials.
- ❑ Neuropeptides are generally a thousand or more times as potent as the small-molecule transmitters and they often cause much more prolonged actions including calcium channels, prolonged changes in the metabolic machinery of cells, prolonged changes in activation or deactivation of specific genes in the cell nucleus, and/or prolonged alterations in numbers of excitatory or inhibitory receptors.
- ❑ Some of these effects last for days, but others last perhaps for months

في لحظة من لحظات الريبكورد قال احفظوا الأصل تاج المدكبات ، يعني مين يندرج تحت ال amino acids

Small-Molecule, Rapidly Acting Transmitters

- Class I
- Acetylcholine
- Class II: The Amines
- Norepinephrine
- Epinephrine
- Dopamine
- Serotonin
- Histamine
- Class III: Amino Acids
- Gamma-aminobutyric acid
- Glycine
- Glutamate
- Aspartate
- Class IV
- Nitric oxide

Neuropeptide, Slowly Acting Transmitters or Growth Factors

- Hypothalamic-Releasing Hormones
- Thyrotropin-releasing hormone
- Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone
- Somatostatin (growth hormone inhibitory factor)
- Pituitary Peptides
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- β-Endorphin
- α-Melanocyte-stimulating hormone
- Prolactin
- Luteinizing hormone
- Thyrotropin
- Growth hormone
- Vasopressin
- Oxytocin
- Peptides that Act on Gut and Brain
- Leucine enkephalin
- Methionine enkephalin
- Substance P
- Gastrin
- Cholecystokinin
- Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide
- Nerve growth factor
- Brain-derived neurotropic factor
- Neurotensin
- Insulin
- Glucagon
- From Other Tissues
- Angiotensin II
- Bradykinin
- Carnosine
- Sleep peptides
- Calcitonin

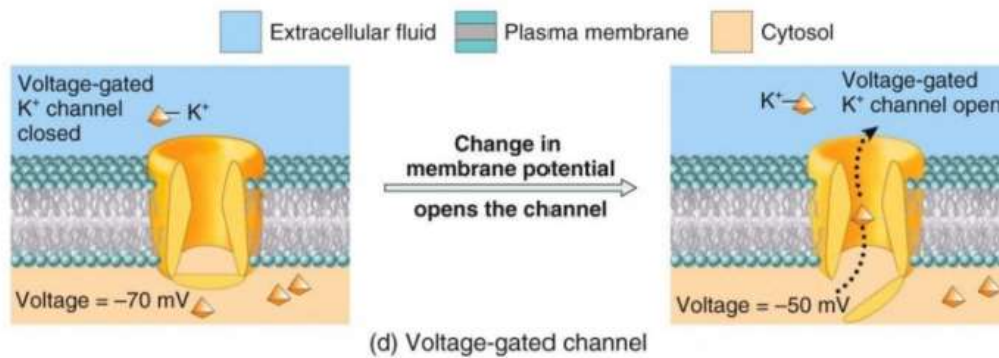
الدكتور جاب سيدة : muscarinic receptors and nicotinic receptors ، صداحة بعرفش وين مكتوبين و من وين جابهم ، هو جاب سيدتهم من دقيقة 41:55 إلى 43:15 و يمكن عدت هاي الجزئية . امدات ، لا قدر استوعب اسمهم شو هو ، و قال مهمات رح يبجي عليهم سؤال ، و الي حكاها كان كالتالي :

Muscarinic receptors  
 موجود في : cns و viscera organs و heart و stomach

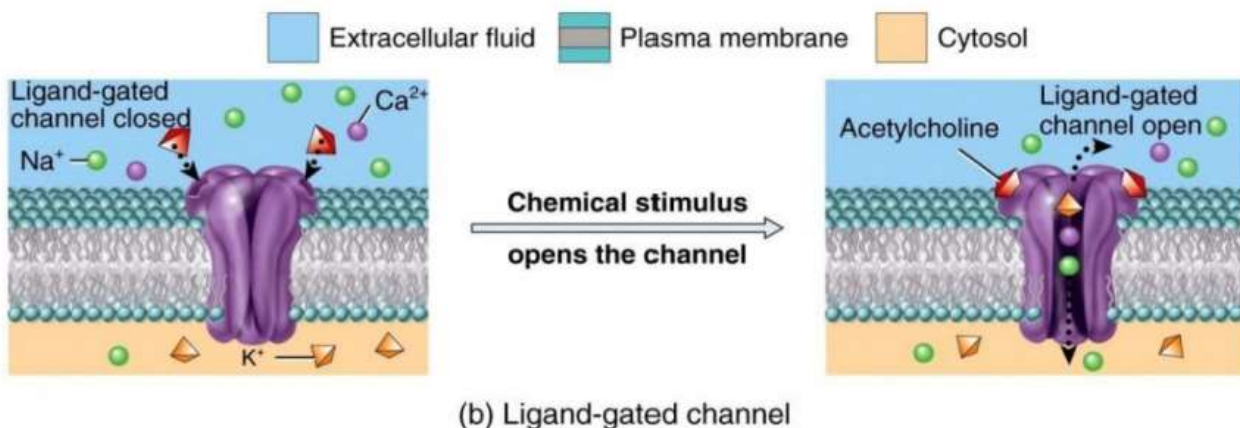
Nicotinic receptors  
 موجود في neuro- cns و muscular junction  
 يعني ال synapse الي بتصيد بين الخلايا العصبية ، الي بتطلع من ال spinal cord و بتدوج إلى ال skeletal muscle

هاي الجزئية من الريبكورد صداحة مش متأكد منها و قعدت ربع ساعة عليها ، و بحثت في قوقل مش ملاقي اشي زي الكلام الي حكاها الدكتور و حتى كلامه عنهم كان شوي مخربط ، فأرجوا انه ترجعوا تأكدوا من هاي الجزئية من الريبكورد و اذا في غلط احكولي رجاء

# Voltage-gated channels respond to direct changes in membrane potential

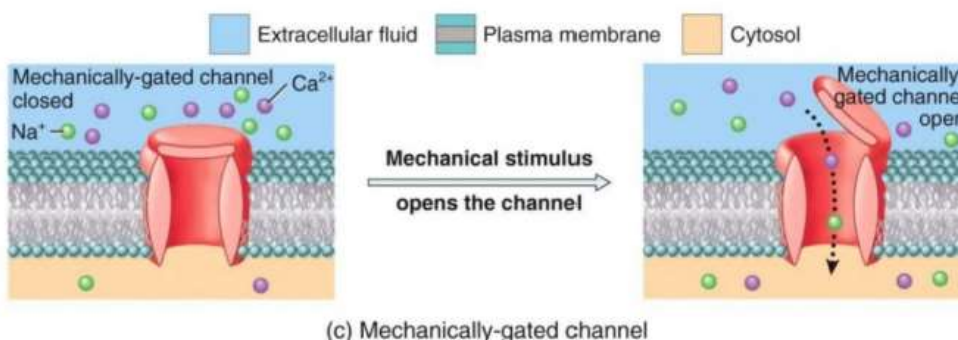


# Ligand-gated channels respond to chemical stimuli (ligand binds to receptor)



A graded potential occurs in response to the opening of a mechanically-gated or ligand-gated ion channel

# Mechanically-gated channels respond to mechanical vibration or pressure stimuli

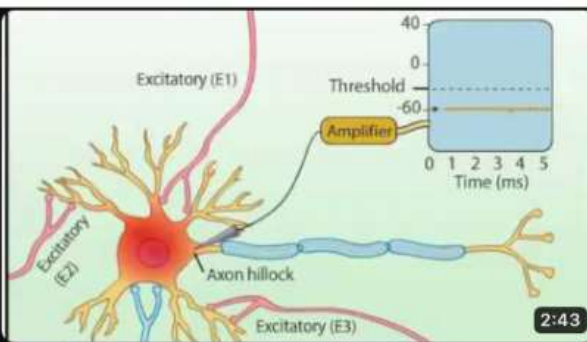


A graded potential occurs in response to the opening of a mechanically-gated





# Another Notes from Videos



## EPSP & IPSP

115K views · 5 years ago

S Stens Biofeedback

2:43

Neurons communicate with each other mainly through chemical messengers or neurotransmitters. Neurotransmitter neuron, neurotransmitter. A pre-synaptic axon may form a synapse with either a dendrite, a cell body or the axon of a post-synaptic neuron giving rise to an axonal synapse, a synapse or an axon respectively. Chemical synapses exist not only between neurons but also between neurons. Nerve cells and target cell such as muscle or gland cell. More than a hundred neurotransmitters have been identified so far, most of which can be classified into classes according to their chemical structure. The main classes include: amino acids such as glycine, glutamate, aspartate, and GABA; small peptides, called neuropeptides, such as beta-endorphin and substance P; monoamines, such as epinephrine, norepinephrine, dopamine, serotonin, and histamine. Monoamino acids are essentially  $\alpha$  amino acids with the acidic group removed and acetylcholine, the choline ester, is in its class alone. Neurotransmitters are synthesized in presynaptic neurons and stored in small sacs, called synaptic vesicles, at the axon terminal. Some of these vesicles are anchored to the plasma membrane, ready to release a neurotransmitter on demand. When an action potential reaches the nerve terminal, the resulting depolarization opens voltage-gated calcium channels, allowing an influx of calcium. Calcium causes vesicles to fuse with the plasma membrane, resulting in release of the neurotransmitter in a process known as exocytosis upon binding to its receptors on the postsynaptic cell. Some neurotransmitters open ligand-gated ion channels, causing direct changes in the membrane potential of the receiving neuron while others act through second reporter systems to exert their influence. Some neurotransmitters are excitatory, others are inhibitory and for some the effect can be either excitatory or inhibitory depending on the receptor they bind to. An example of an excitatory neurotransmitter is glutamate. Upon binding, glutamate receptors trigger the interconnected ion channels to open and allow positively charged ions to enter the cell, making them more positive, less polarizing, and therefore more likely to generate action potentials. On the other hand, GABA, a major inhibitory neurotransmitter, opens up ligand-gated chloride channels to allow entry of negatively charged chlorides, making the cell more negative and more polarized and thus less likely to generate action potentials. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that can be excitatory or inhibitory depending on the receptor present in the target cell at the neuromuscular junctions. Acetylcholine secreted by motor neurons binds to nicotinic receptors in skeletal muscle cells and stimulates them to contract. On the other hand, it inhibits cardiac muscle cells from by the M2 muscarinic receptor, which slows the heart rate, as part of the parasympathetic "rest-and-digest" response. The neurotransmitter binds to its receptor for only a millisecond or so, then passively diffuses from the synapse and is picked up by nearby astrocytes for recycling. If the presynaptic neuron continues to release more neurotransmitters, the new molecules will bind and again activate the receiving neuron. If the presynaptic signal stops firing, the transmission will eventually stop. There are also mechanisms for removing neurotransmitters from the synaptic space to avoid overstimulation. Common mechanisms include: degradation of neurotransmitters by an enzyme present in the synapse and its re-uptake, whereby the neurotransmitter is transported back by a transporter protein to the presynaptic neuron for reuse.



# Another Questions

1. The human nervous system is capable of a wide range of functions. What is the basic unit of the nervous system?

- A. Glial cell
- B. Meninges
- C. Neuron
- D. Cerebrospinal fluid

2. The neuron cell is made up of which of the following parts?

- A. Axon
- B. Dendrite
- C. Nucleus
- D. All of the Above

3. Neurons come in which different type(s)?

- A. Sensory
- B. Motor
- C. Skeletal
- D. A and B

4. How do neurons communicate with one another?

- A. Electrically
- B. Chemically
- C. Through weak, radio-wave-like impulses
- D. A and B

**5) WHEN A NEUROTRANSMITTER BINDS TO A RECEPTOR LOCATED ON THE SURFACE OF THE PLASMA MEMBRANE, THE ACTION OF THE NEUROTRANSMITTER IS INHIBITED BY MANY WAYS SUCH AS ENZYMATIC DEGRADATION WHICH INVOLVES:**

- A) MAO**
- B) NORADRENALINE**
- C) ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE**
- D) ACETYLCHOLINE**
- E) A+C**

Answers:

1) C

2) D

3) D

4) D

5) E



بالتوفيق

#النادي\_الطبي

#معكم\_خطوة\_بخطوة



رسالة لكل حدا لسا  
زعلان على علامة  
الأورغانيك 📌



