

NEURON

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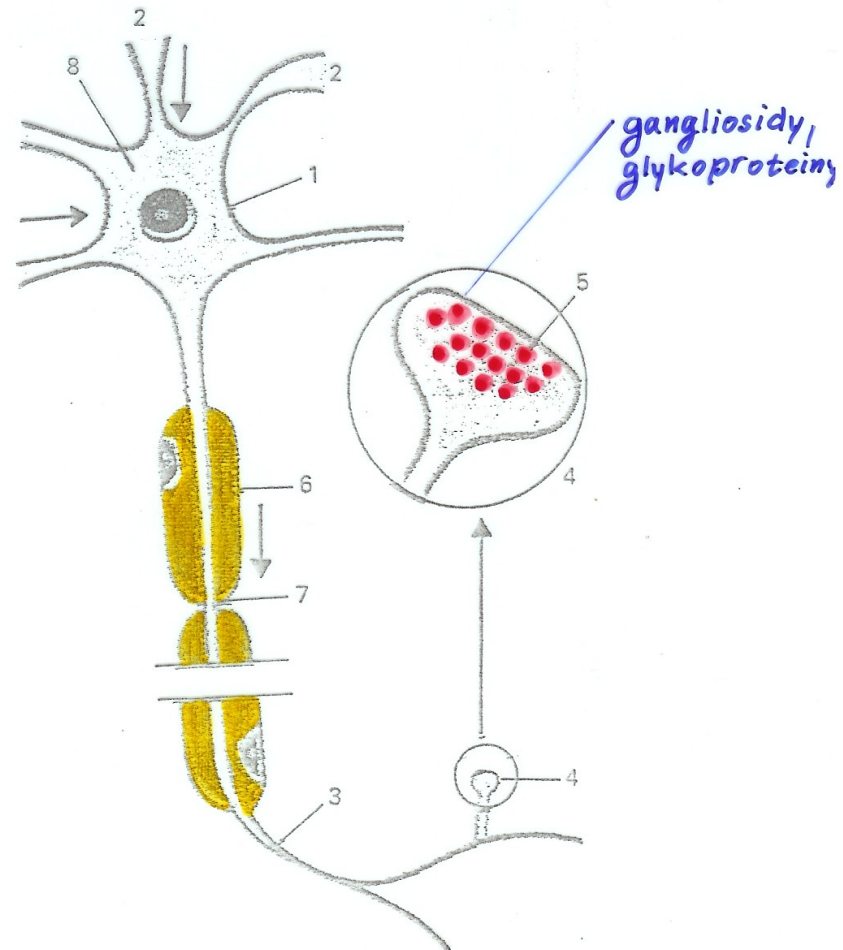


Schéma nervové buňky:

- 1 – tělo buňky; 2 – dendrity; 3 – axon; =neurit
 4 – synapse; 5 – synaptické vezikuly,
 6 – myelinová pochva; 7 – Ranvierovy
 zářezy; 8 – ER (Nisslova substance)

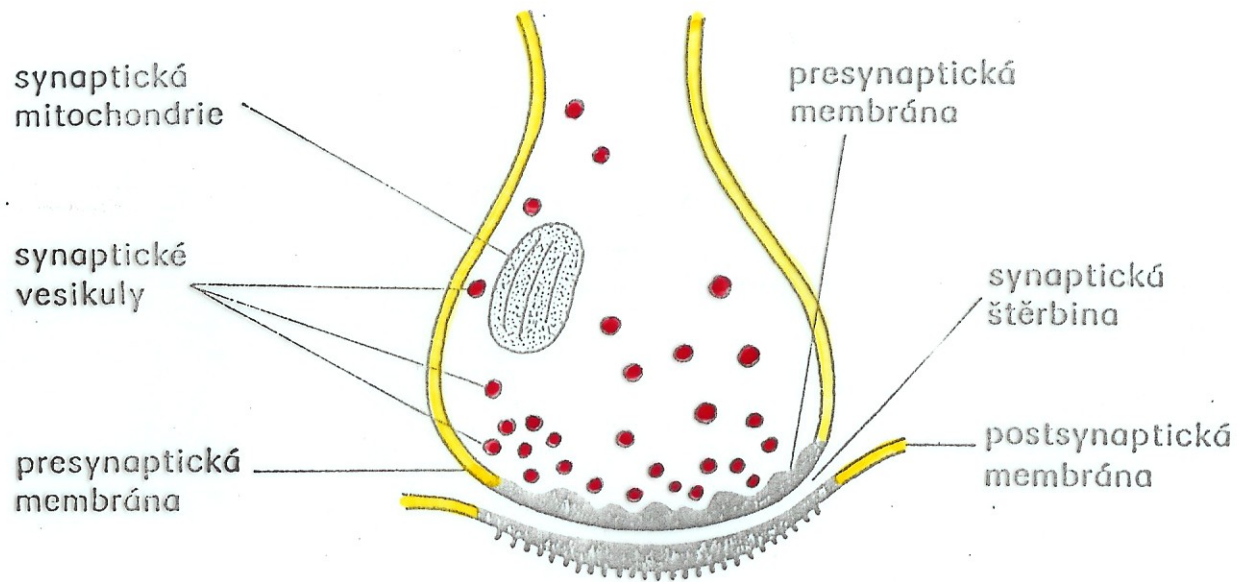
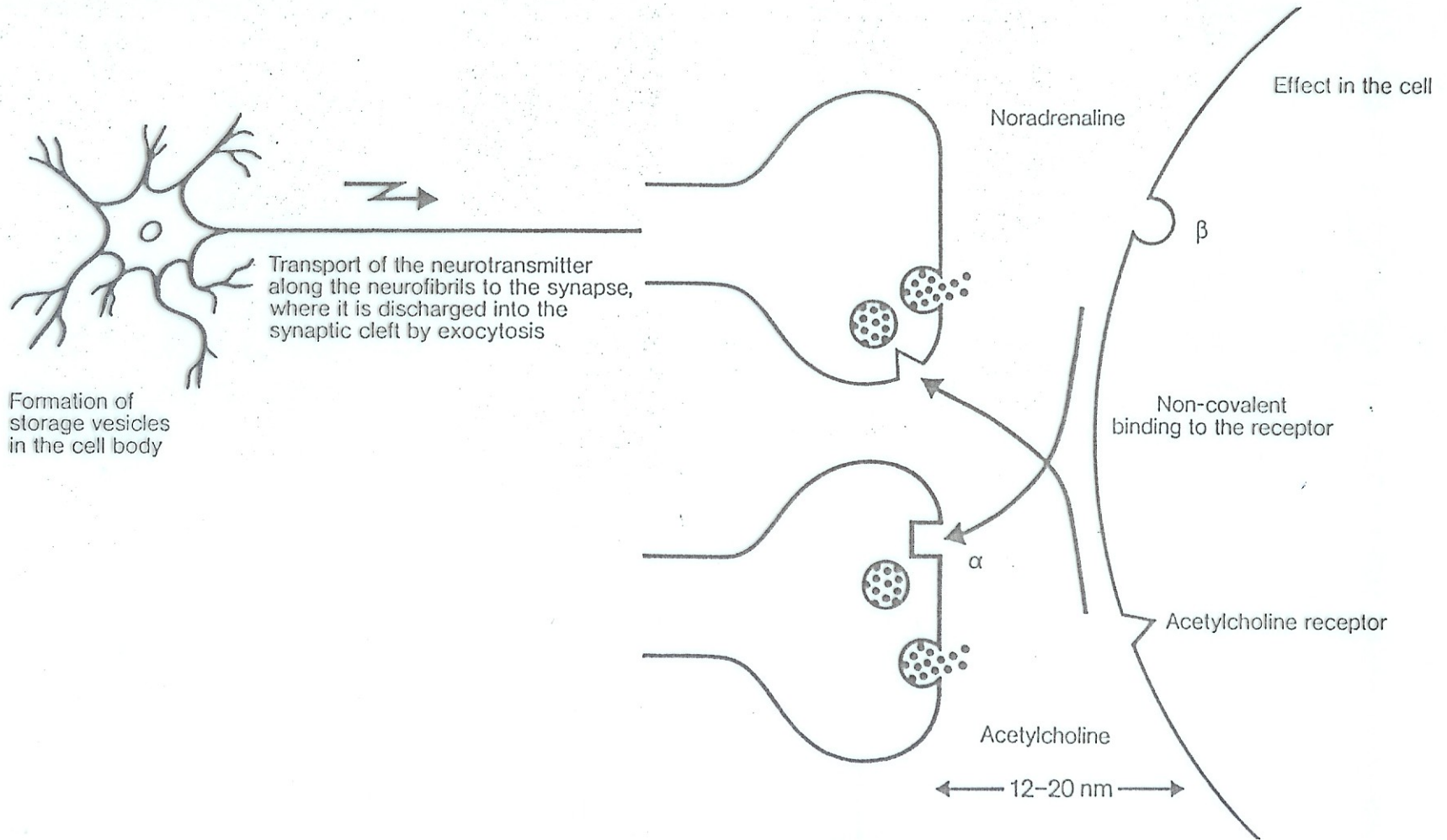
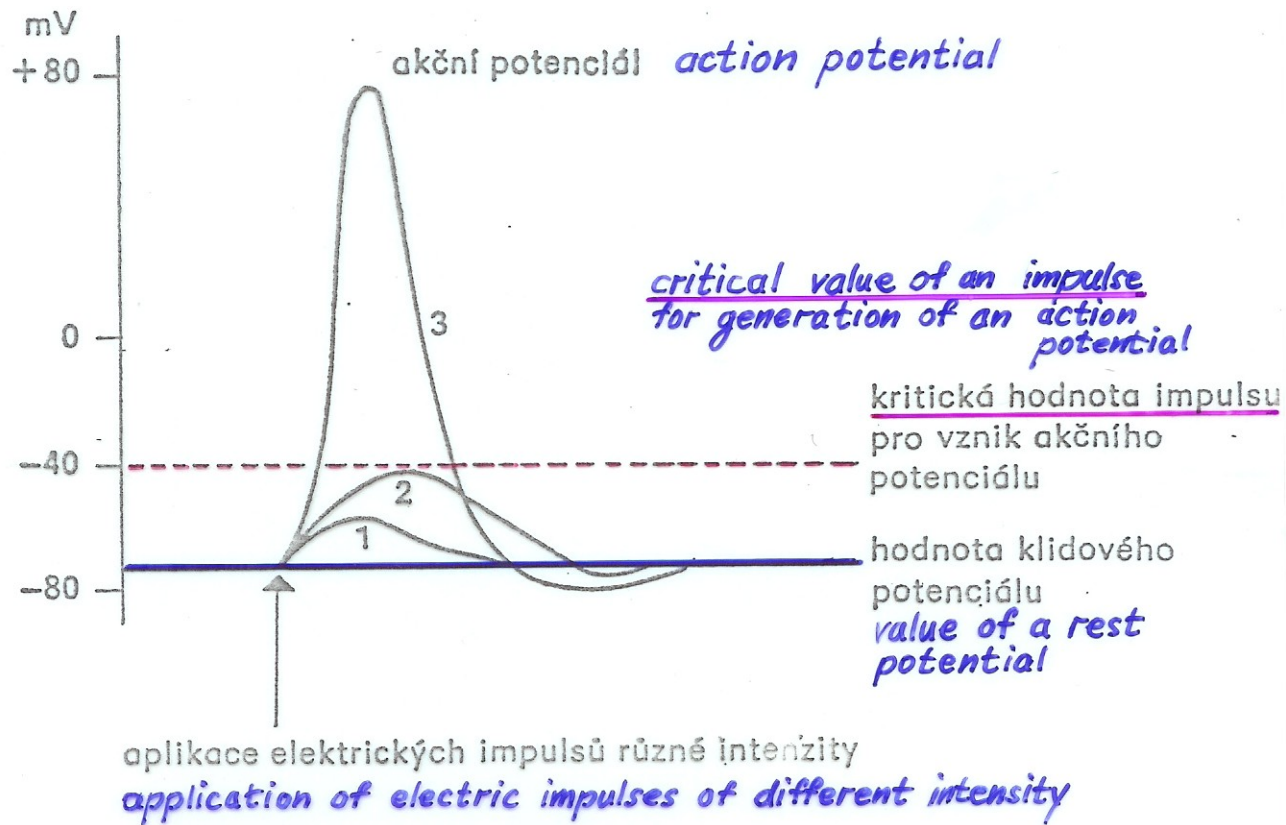
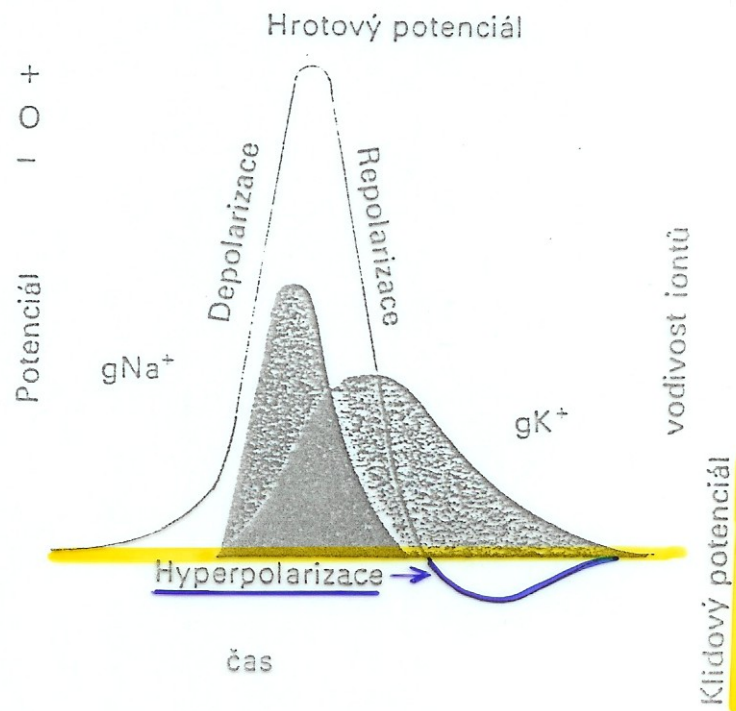


Schéma kontrální chemické synapso

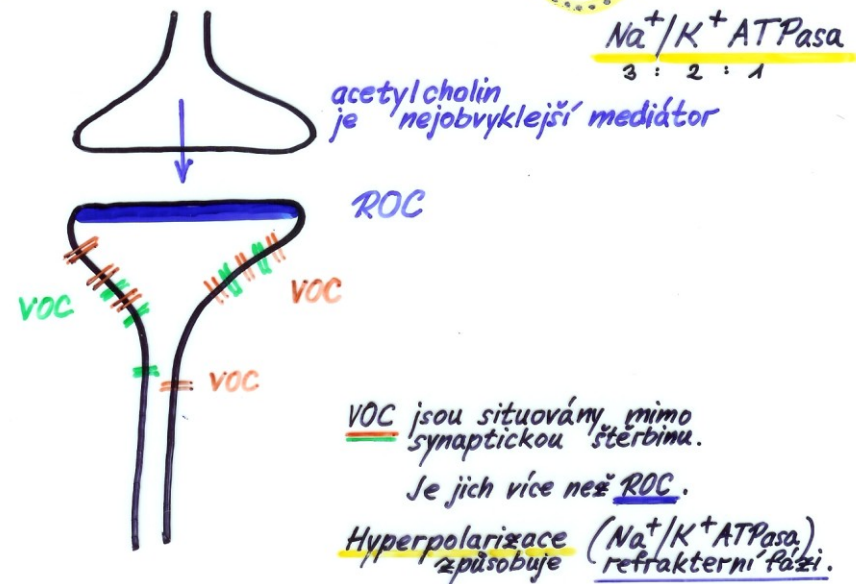
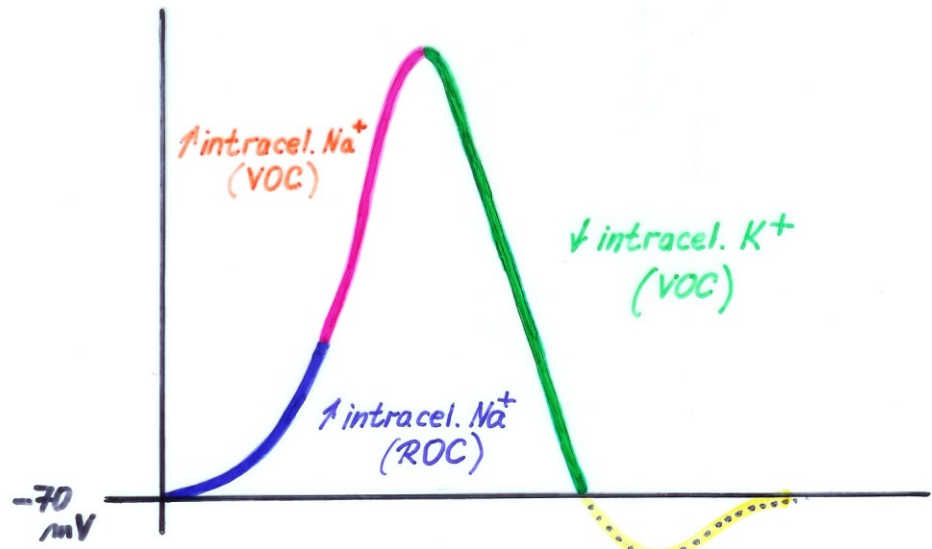




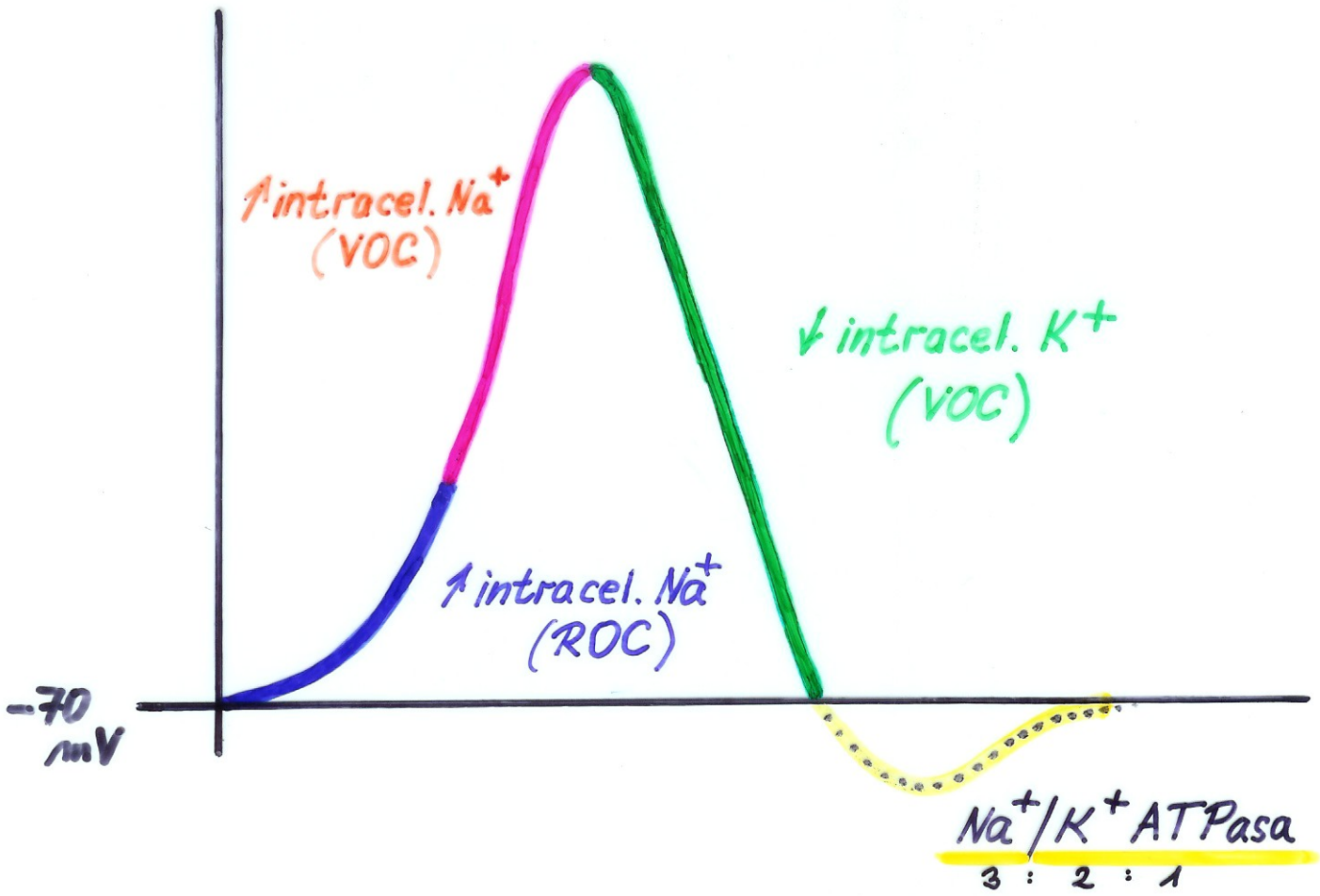


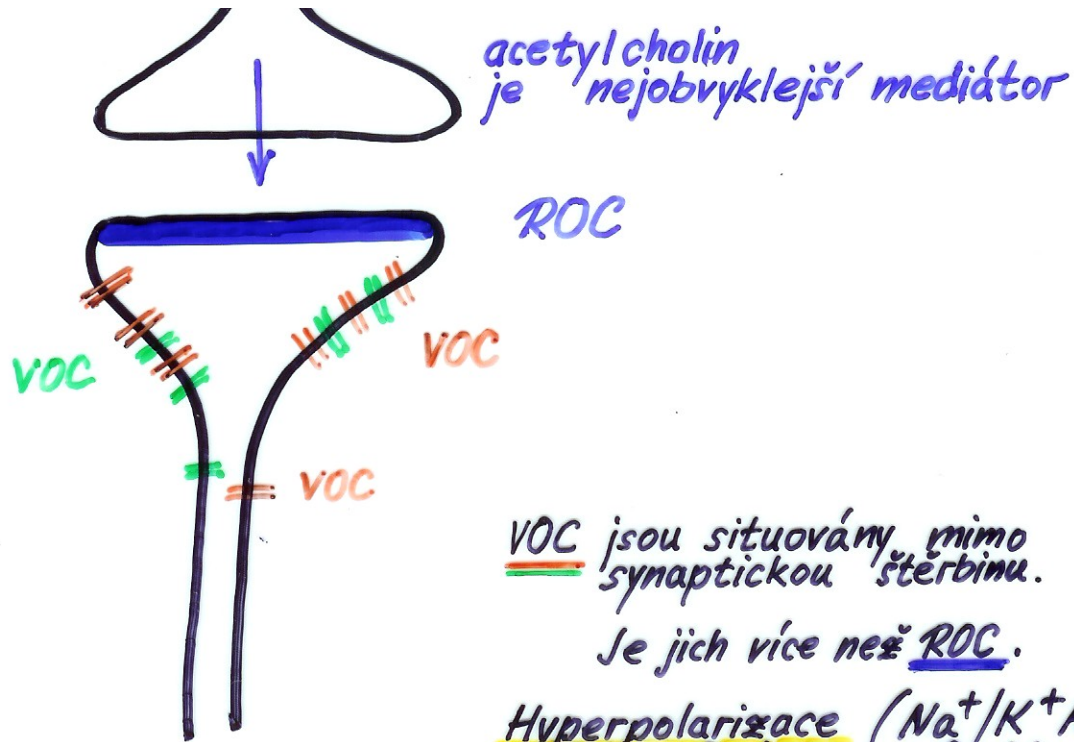
$g_{Na^+}, g_{K^+} = \text{vodivost } Na^+, K^+$

Vznik a průběh akčního
potenciálu



VOC = voltage operated channels
ROC = receptor " "





VOC jsou situovány mimo synaptickou šterbinu.

Je jich více než ROC.

Hyperpolarizace (Na^+/K^+ ATPasa.) způsobuje refrakterní fázi.

VOC = voltage operated channels

ROC = receptor ——— " ———

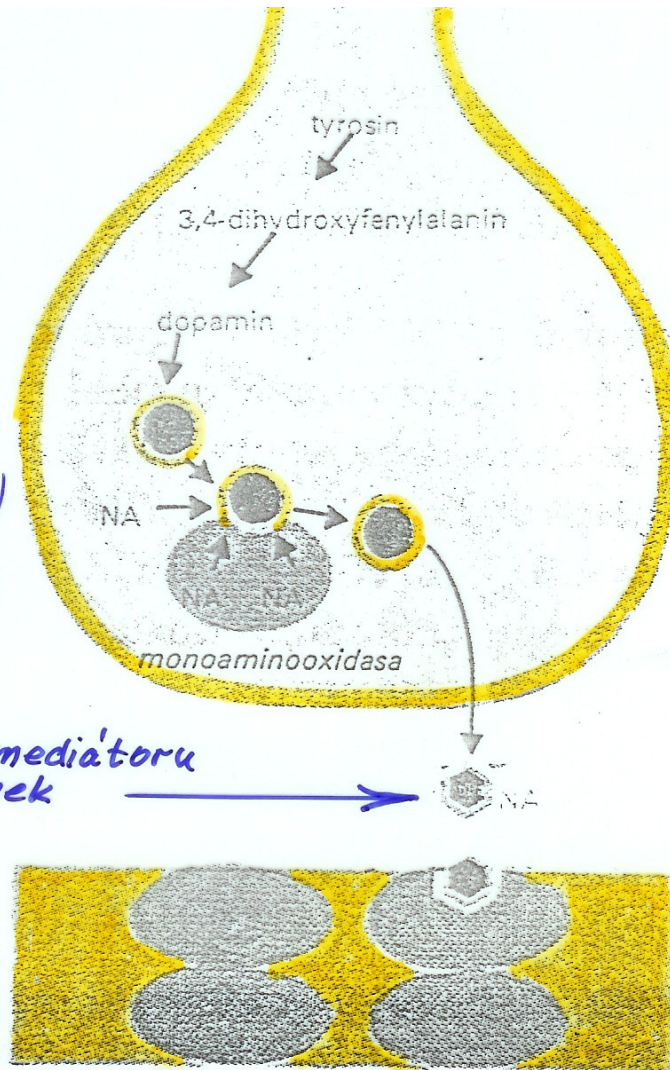
MEDIÁTOR

1) syntéza v pre-synapticke oblasti (cytoplazma, vesikuly)

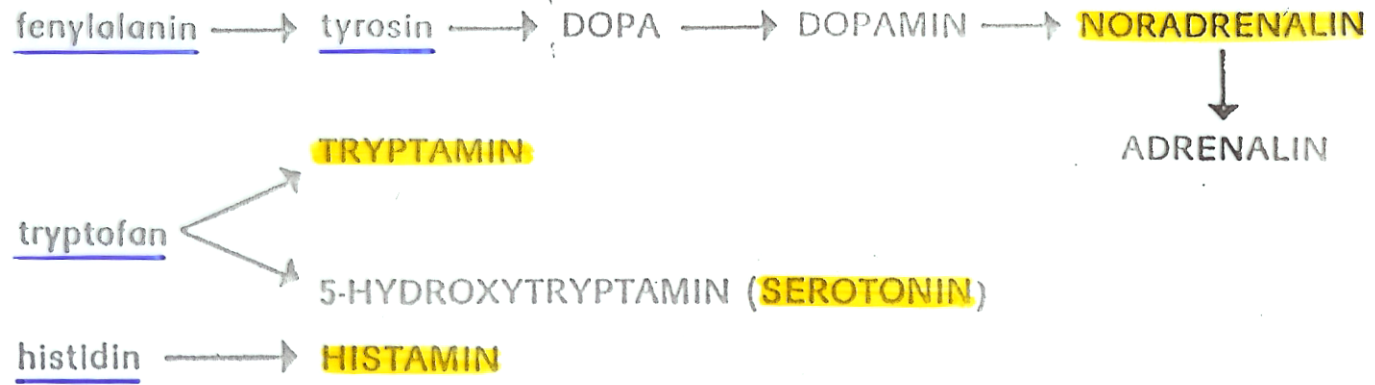
2) sekrece z vesikul dle výšky akčního potenciálu

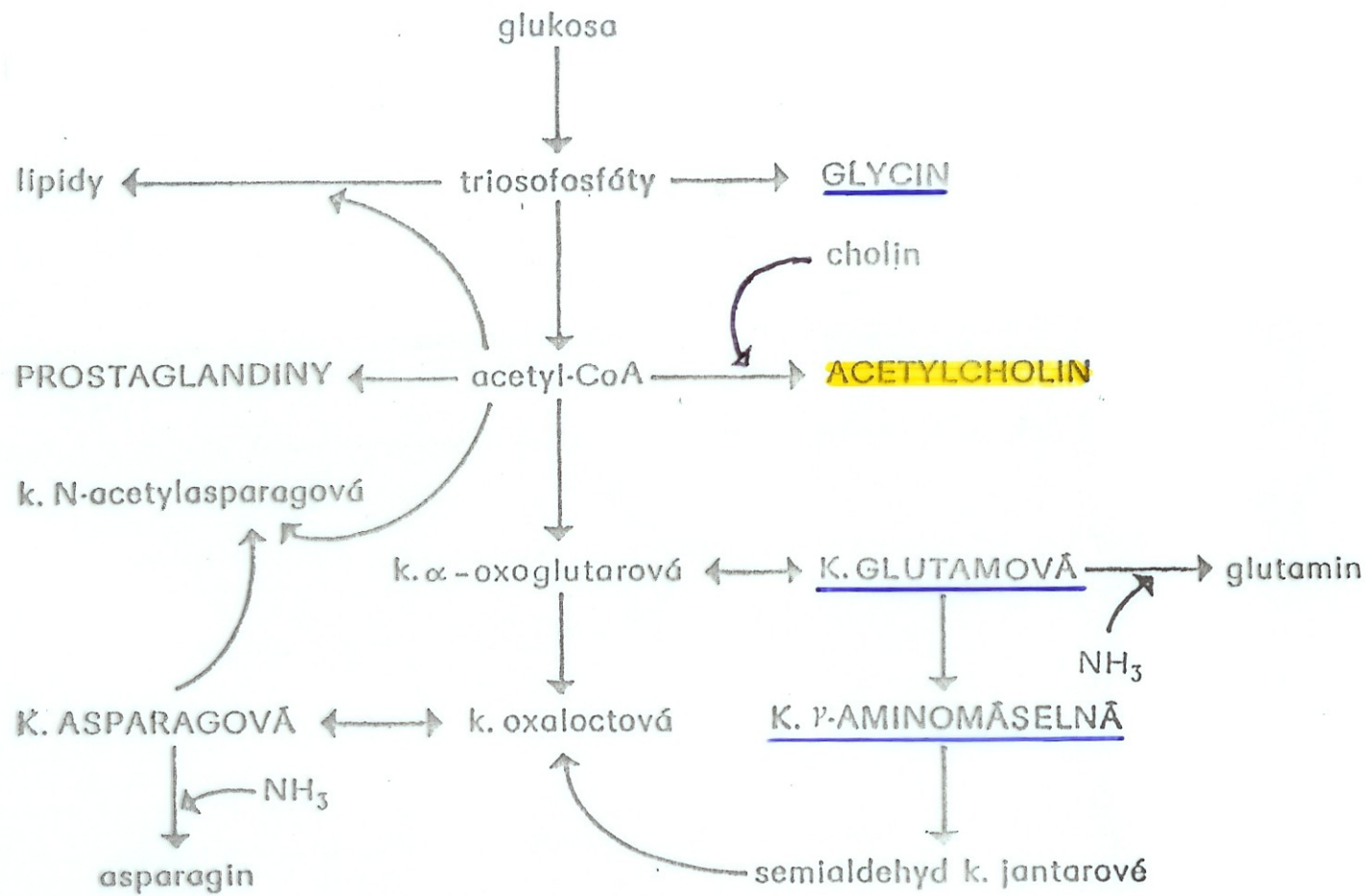
3) exogenní aplikace mediátoru má shodný účinek

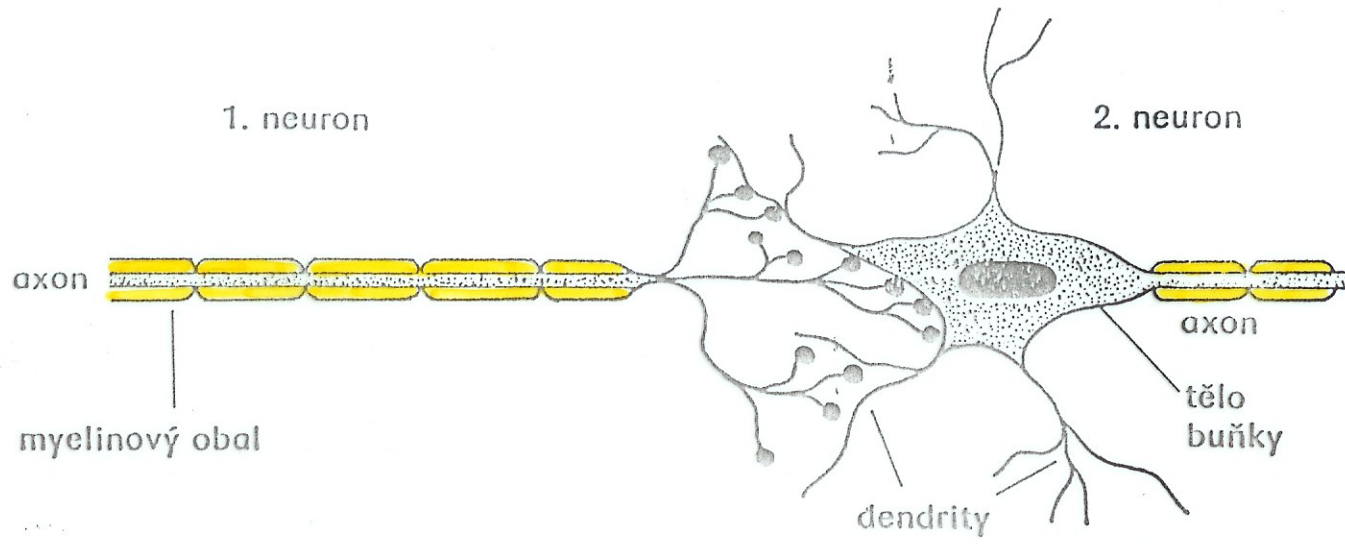
4) receptory + inaktivací systémy



depolarizace
nebo hyperpolarizace







Synaptická spojení mezi neurony (axon → dendrity, axon → tělo buňky)

