

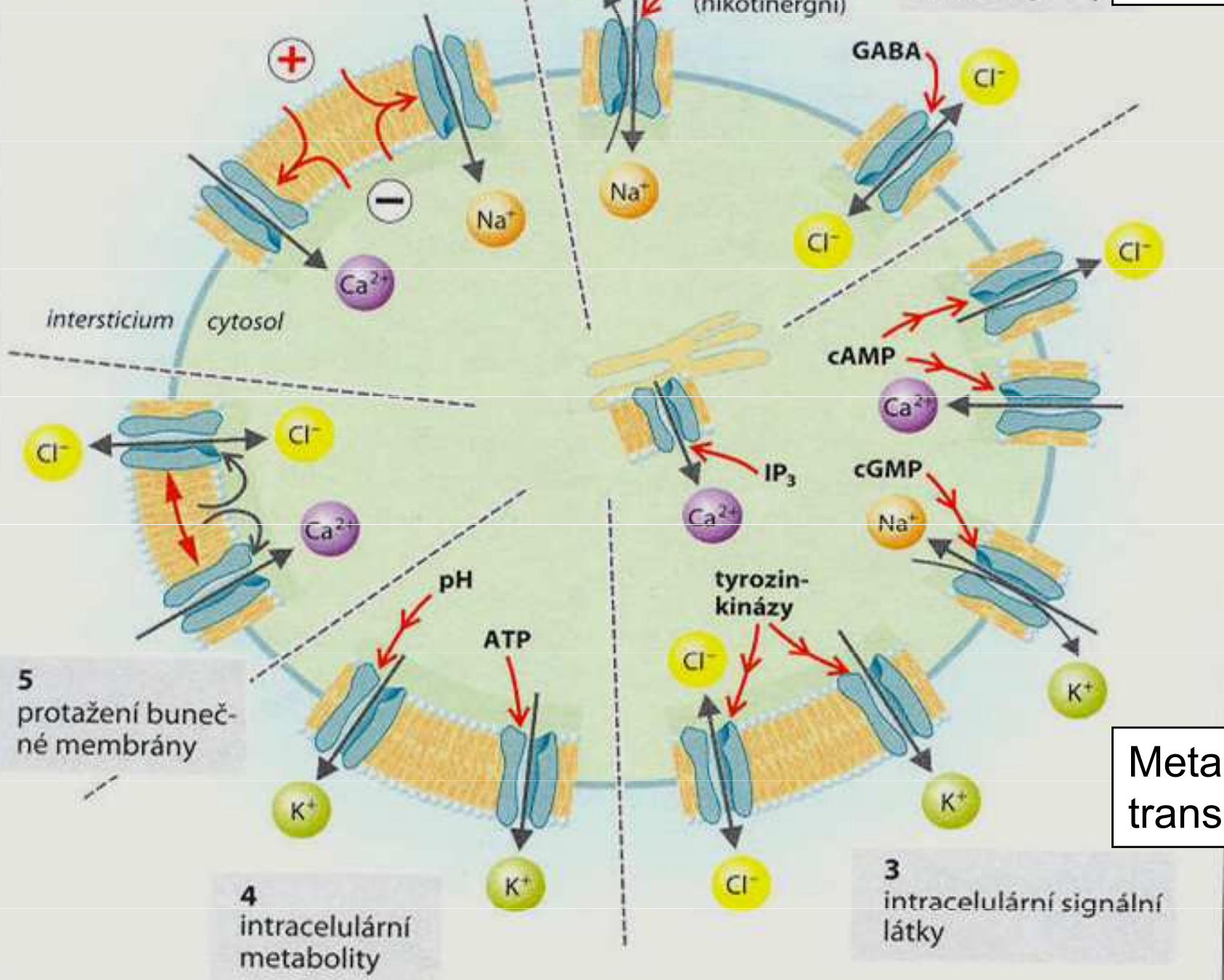
Šíření signálů a synapse



Ionotropní transdukce

1 membránový potenciál

2 vnější ligandy

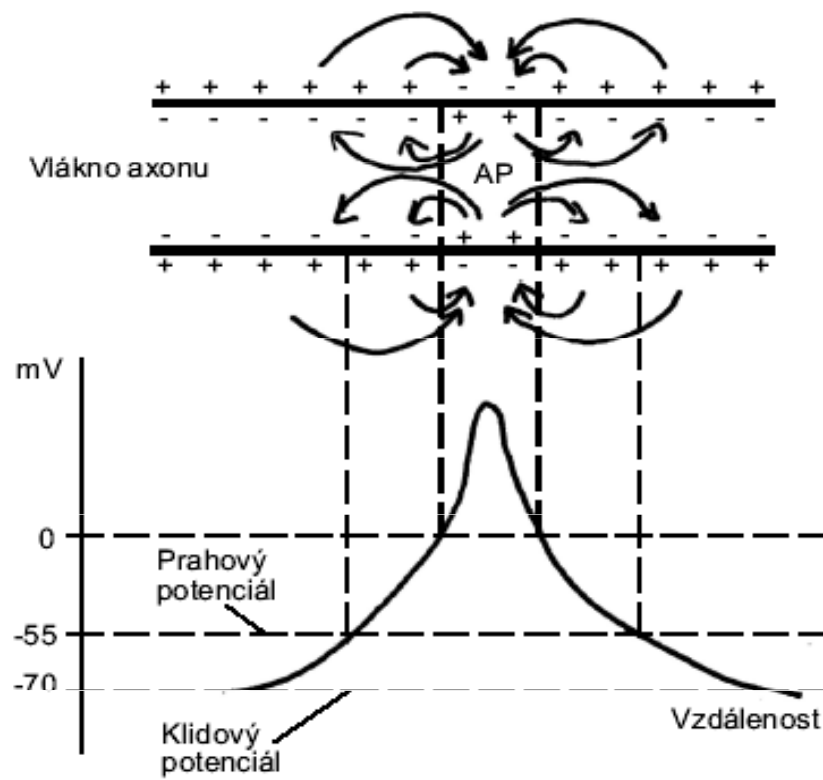


Metabotropní transdukce

5 protažení buněčné membrány

4 intracelulární metabolity

3 intracelulární signální látky



Obr. 4.6. Šíření akčního potenciálu (AP). Jestliže je jedno místo excitabilní membrány depolarizováno, podélné iontové toky (šipky) vyvolají rozšíření depolarizace i do bezprostředního okolí. Nové AP mohou vznikat všude, kde byl překročen prahový potenciál. Děj se opakuje a vlna vznikajících depolarizací se šíří podél membrány.

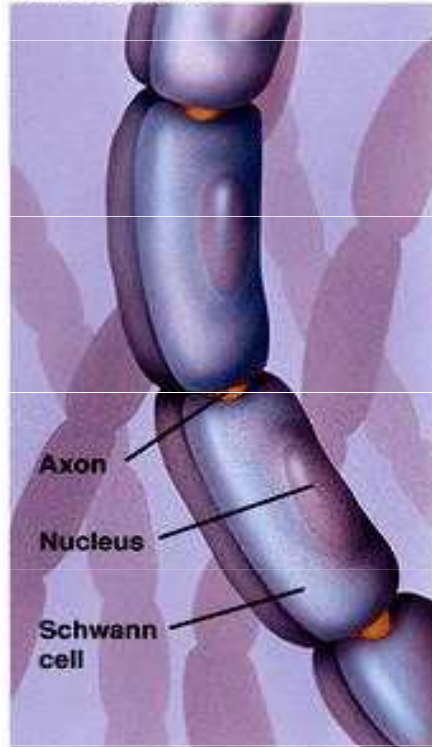
Propagace AP

Propagace, voltage clamp

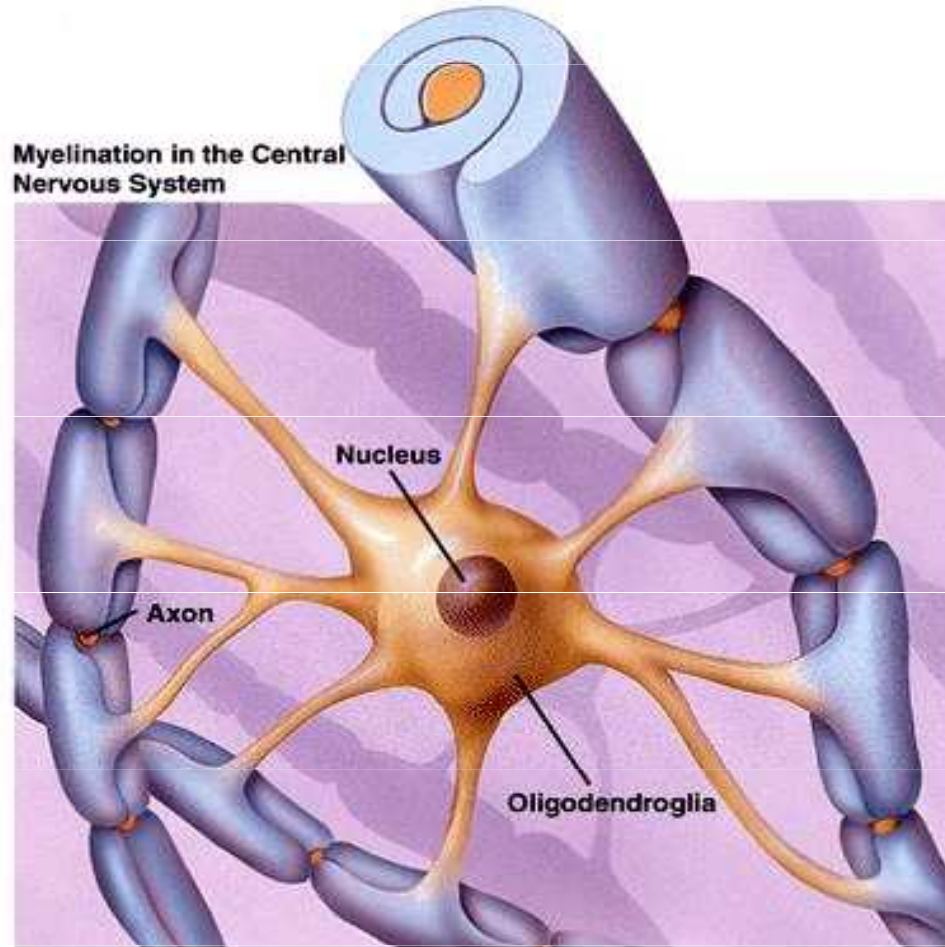


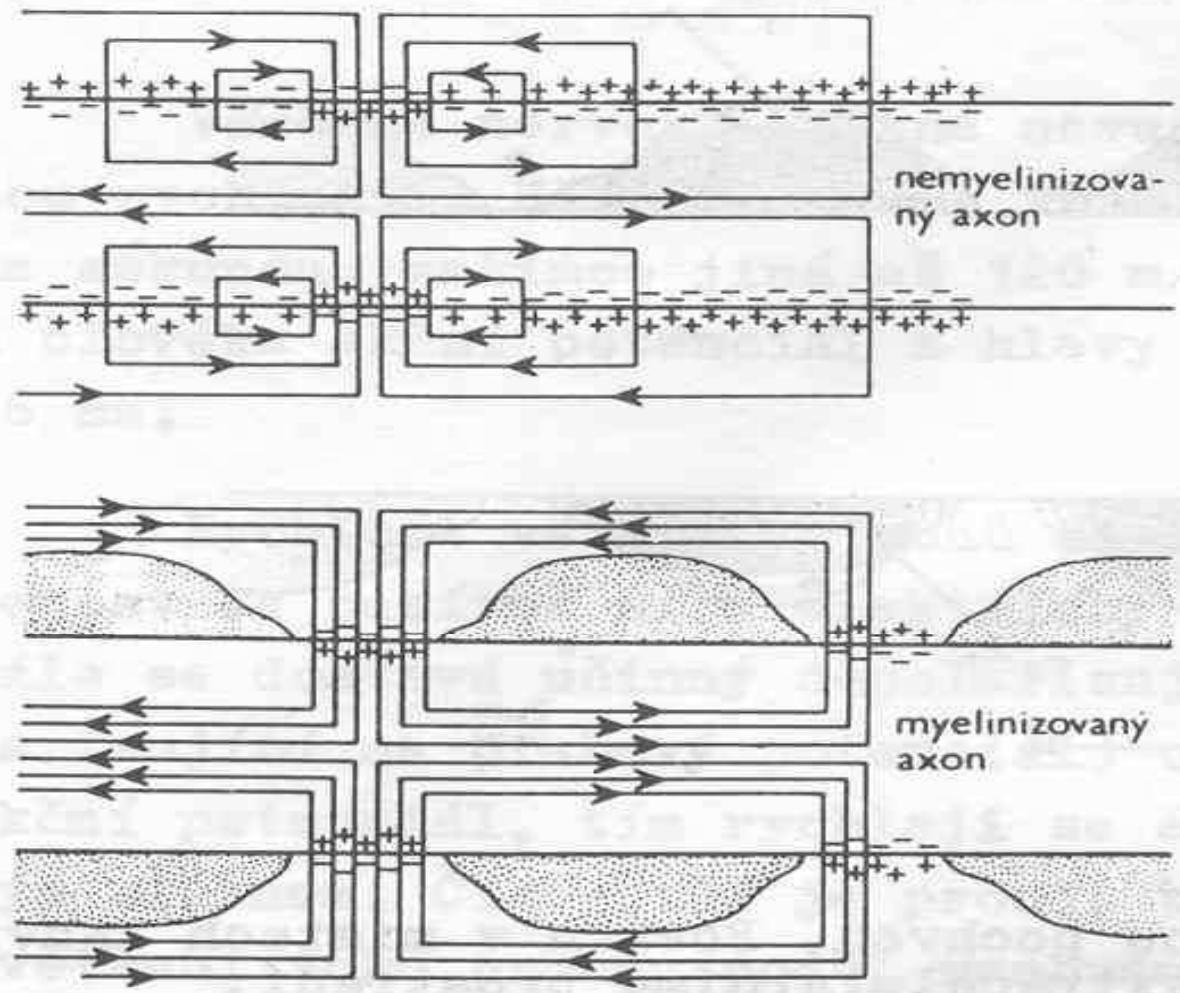
► Myelination of PNS and CNS Axons

Myelination in the Peripheral Nervous System

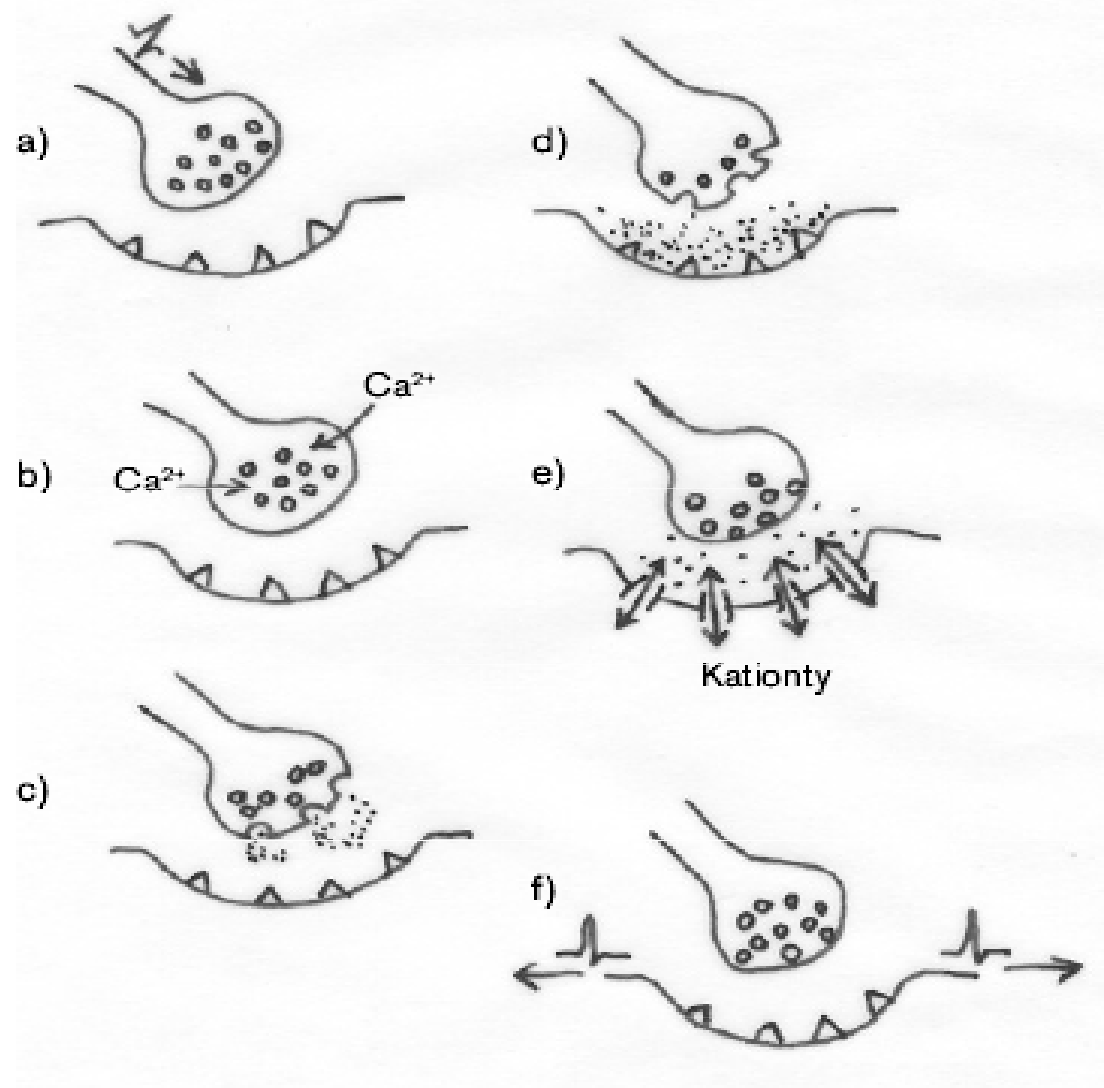


Myelination in the Central Nervous System





Obr. 17
 Tok iontového proudu v průběhu
 akčního potenciálu v myelinizo-
 vaném a nemyelinizovaném axonu.



Obr. 4.7. Sekvence dějů při předání akčního potenciálu (AP) prostřednictvím mediátoru na chemické synapsi. a) přicházející AP depolarizuje synaptický knoflík, b) otevírají se vápníkové kanály a Ca^{2+} proudí do nitra knoflíku, c) to vyvolá exocytózu granul s mediátorem, d) mediátor se váže na receptory postsynaptické membrány, e) následuje otevření kanálů pro kationty a jejich vtok způsobí místní depolarizaci, f) na napěťově citlivém okolí synapse mohou vzniknout nové AP.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1970



"for their discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanism for their storage, release and inactivation"



Sir Bernard Katz



1/3 of the prize

United Kingdom

University College
London, United Kingdom

b. 1911
d. 2003



Ulf von Euler

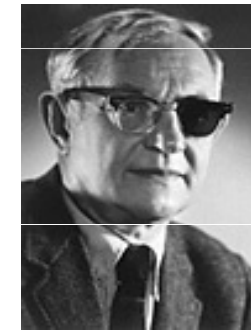


1/3 of the prize

Sweden

Karolinska Institutet
Stockholm, Sweden

b. 1905
d. 1983



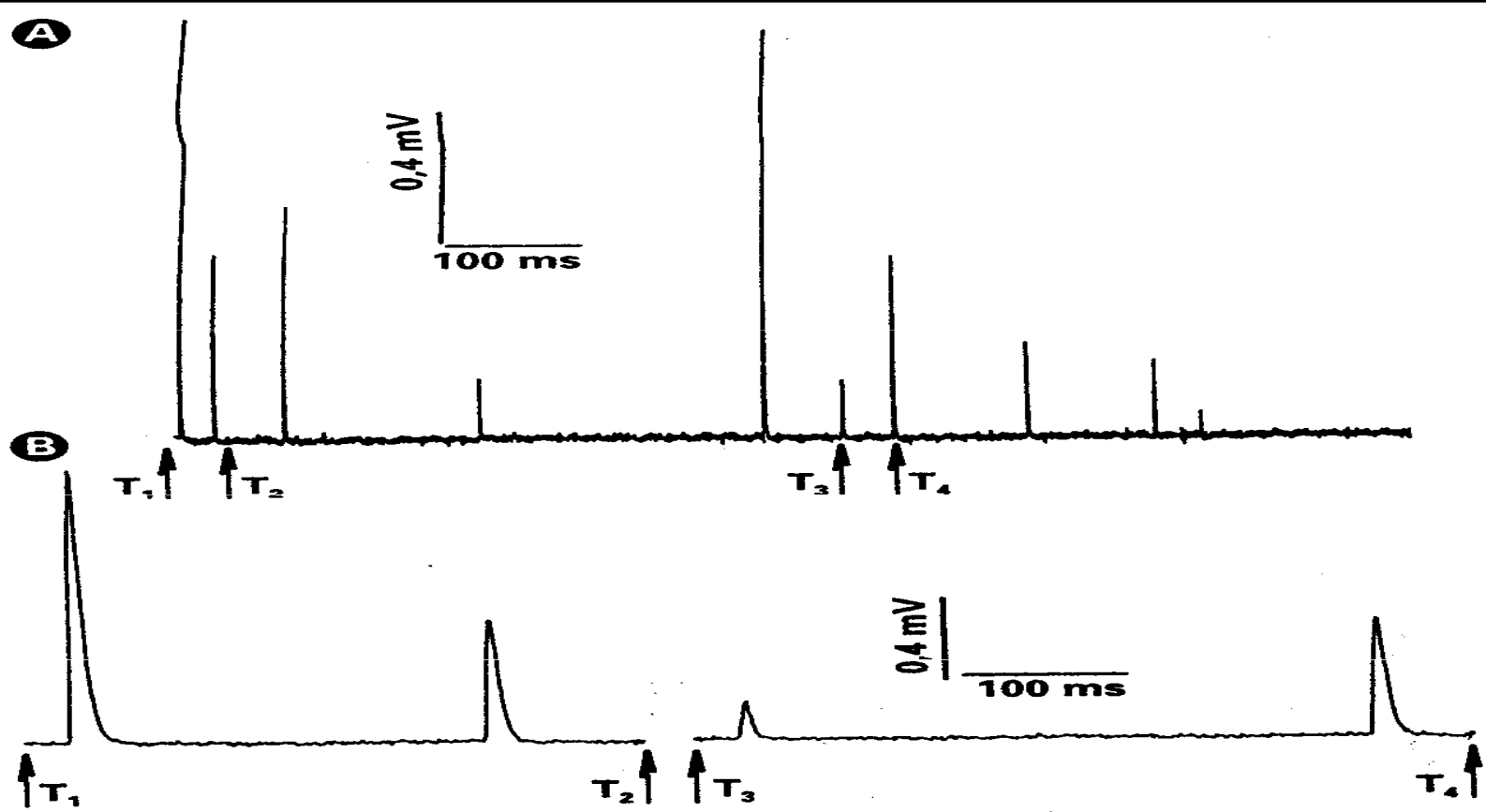
Julius Axelrod

1/3 of the prize

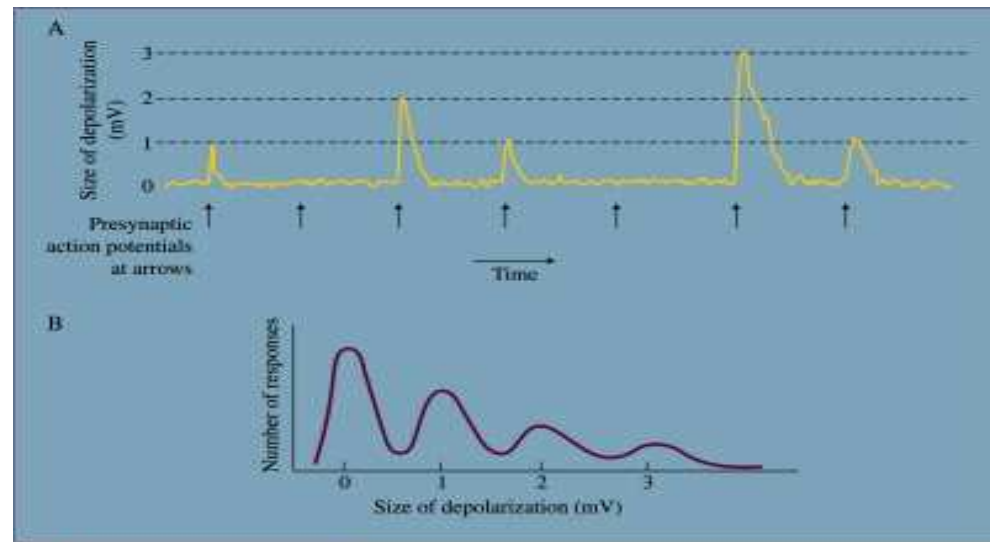
USA

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD, USA

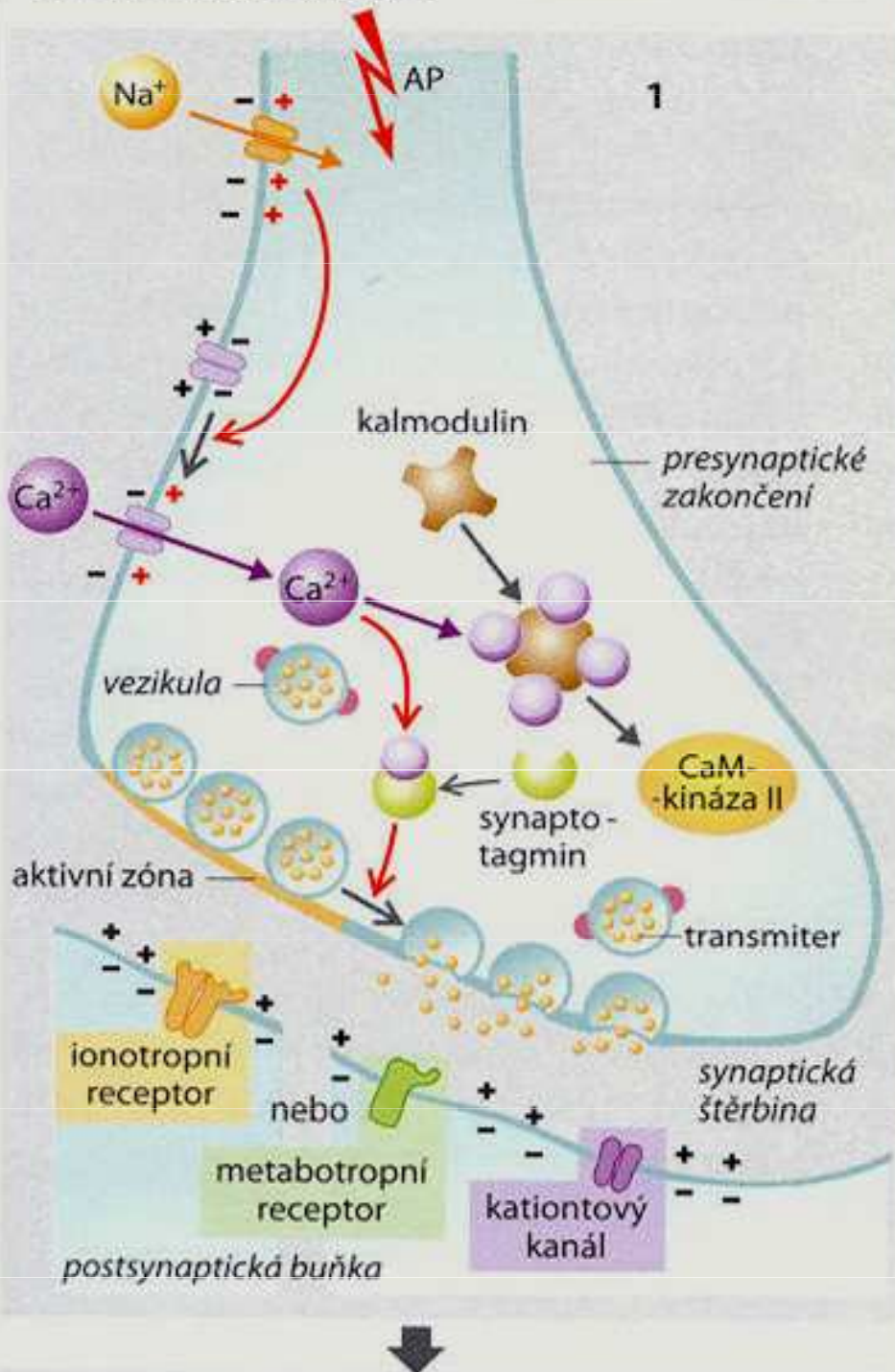
b. 1912
d. 2004



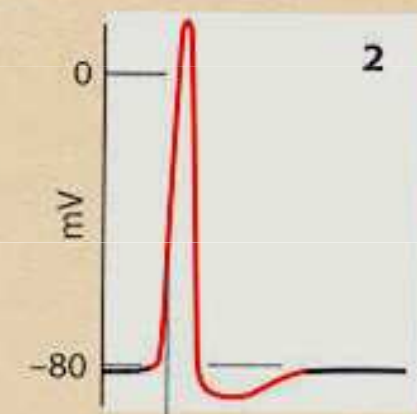
Sir Bernard Katz, 1976



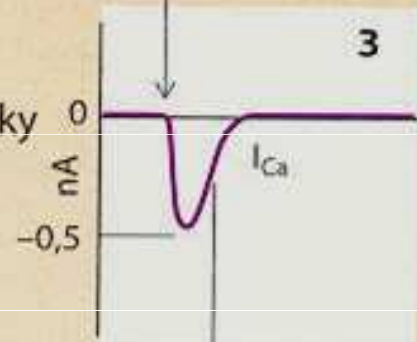
A. Chemická synapse



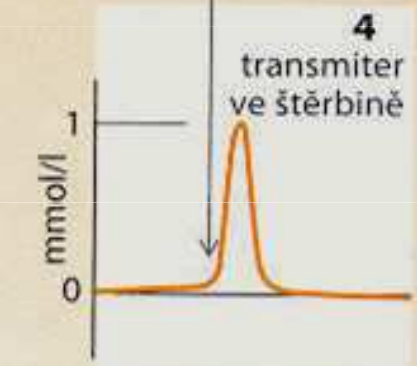
presynaptický akční potenciál



proud Ca^{2+} do buňky

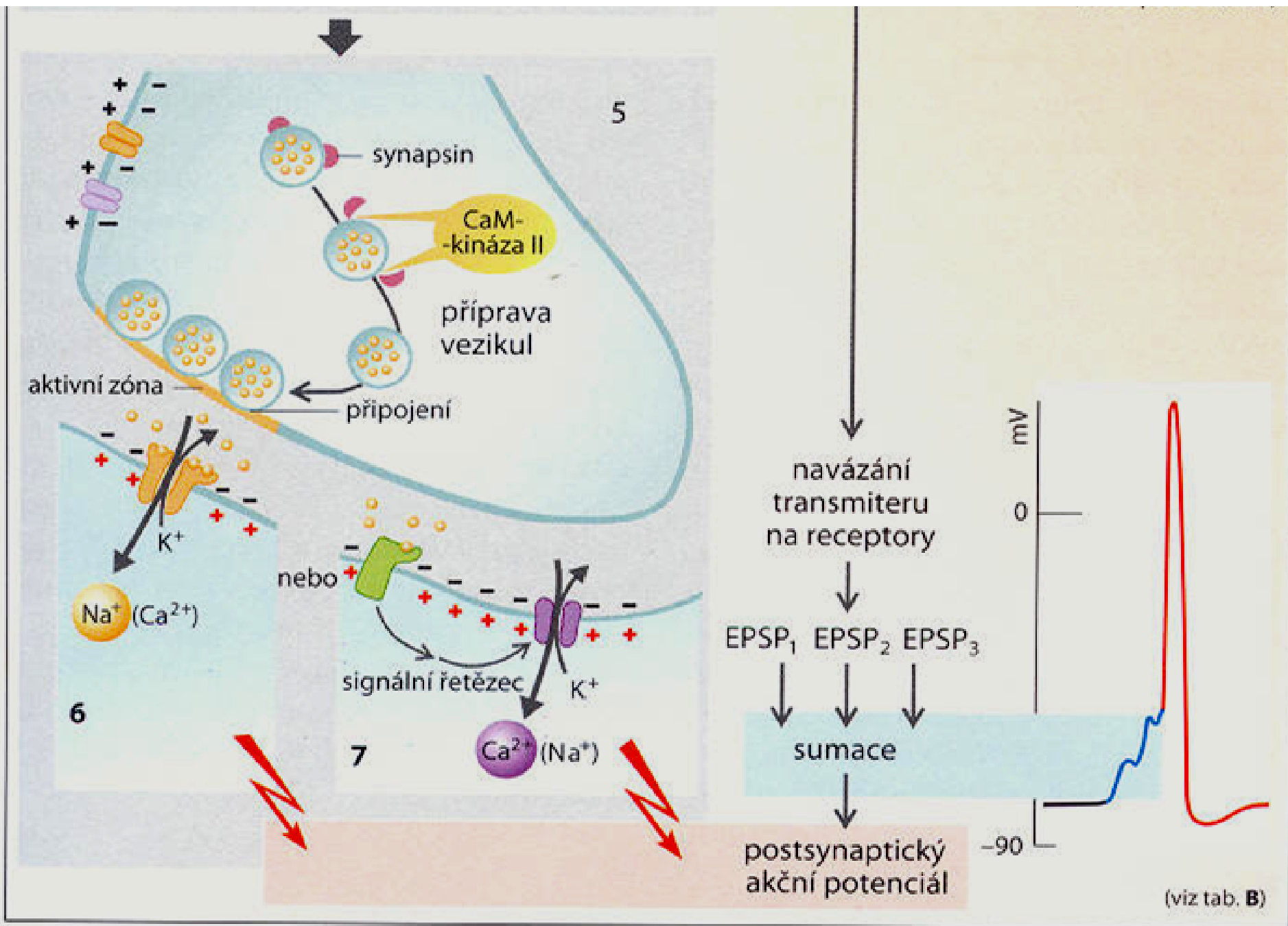


vyplavení transmiteru

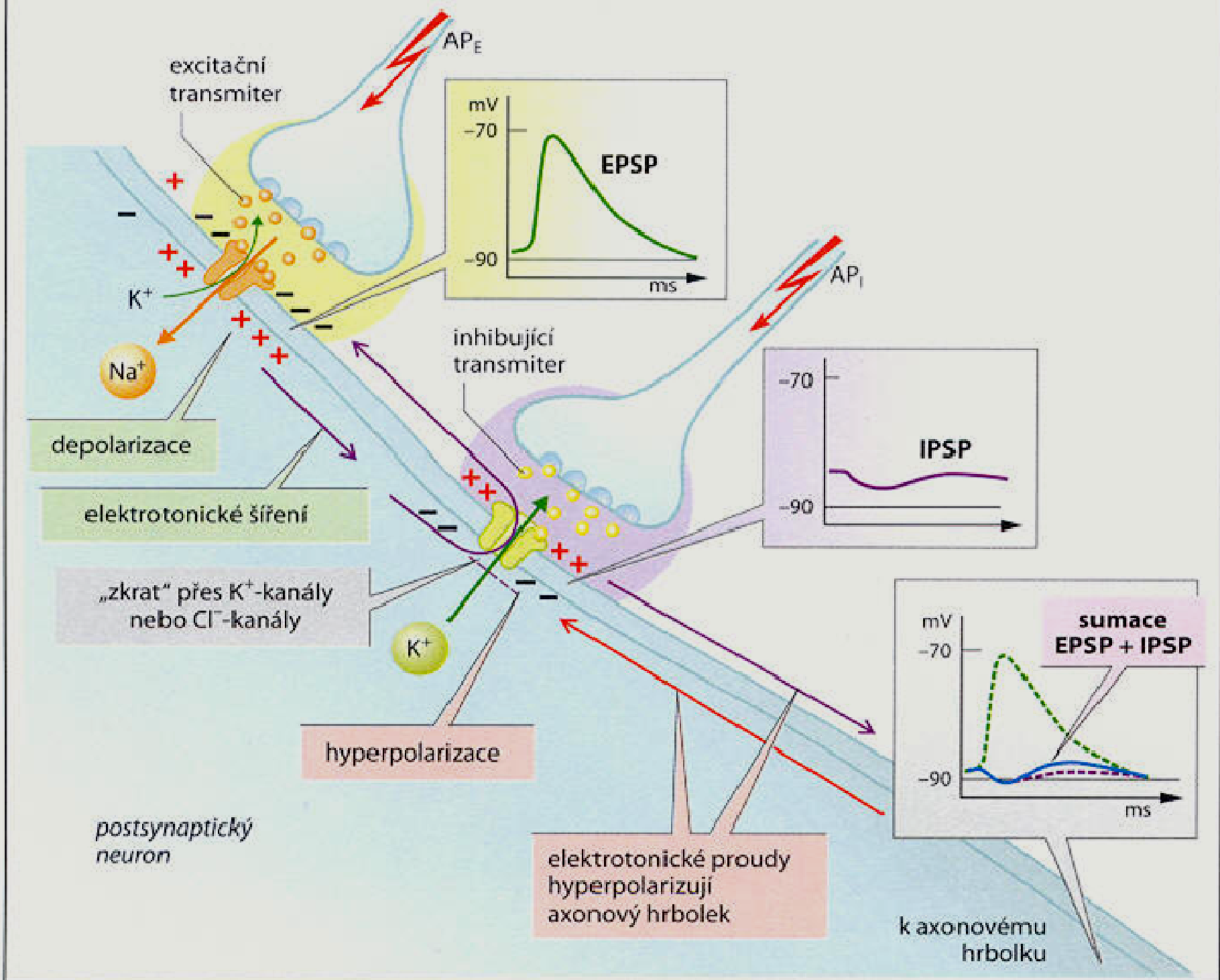


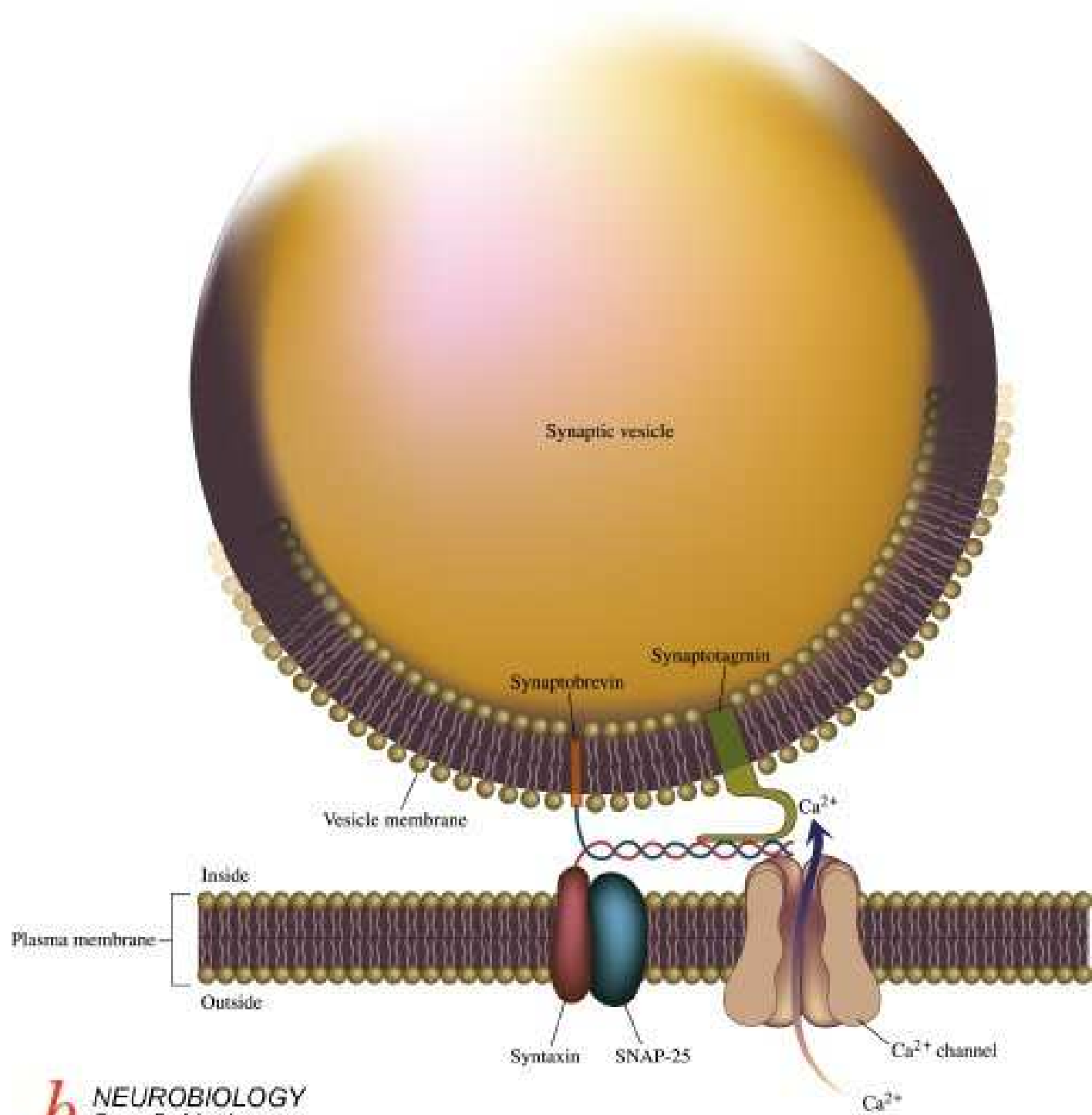
(zčásti podle Llináse)

Tab. 2.5 Synaptický přenos I

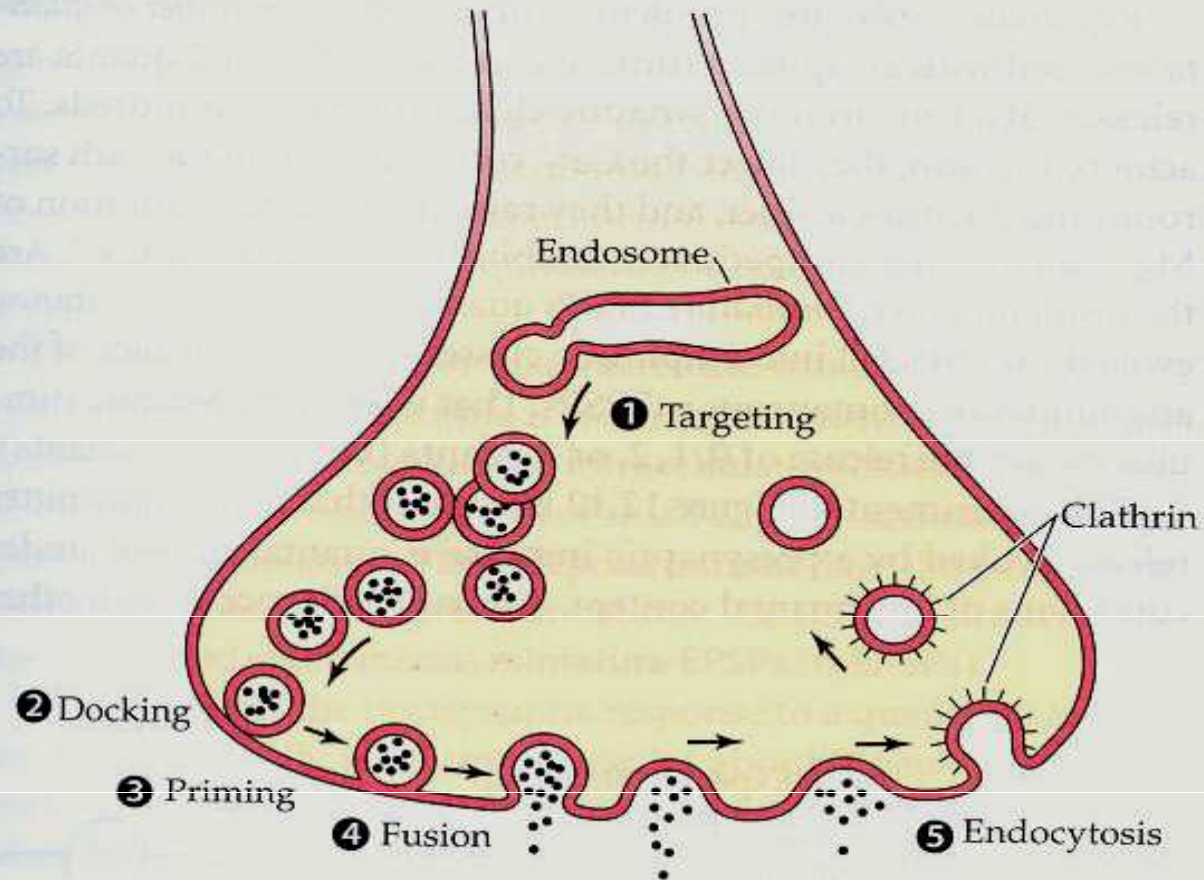


D. Vliv IPSP na postsynaptickou excitaci





(a) Overview of vesicle recycling



(b) Retrieval of the vesicular membrane



In the classical pathway, the vesicular membrane completely fuses with the presynaptic membrane, then is retrieved by endocytosis.

In the kiss-and-run pathway, synaptic vesicles fuse to the membrane only at a narrow fusion pore.

1
Synthesis

Precursor chemicals

Neurotransmitter

2
Storage

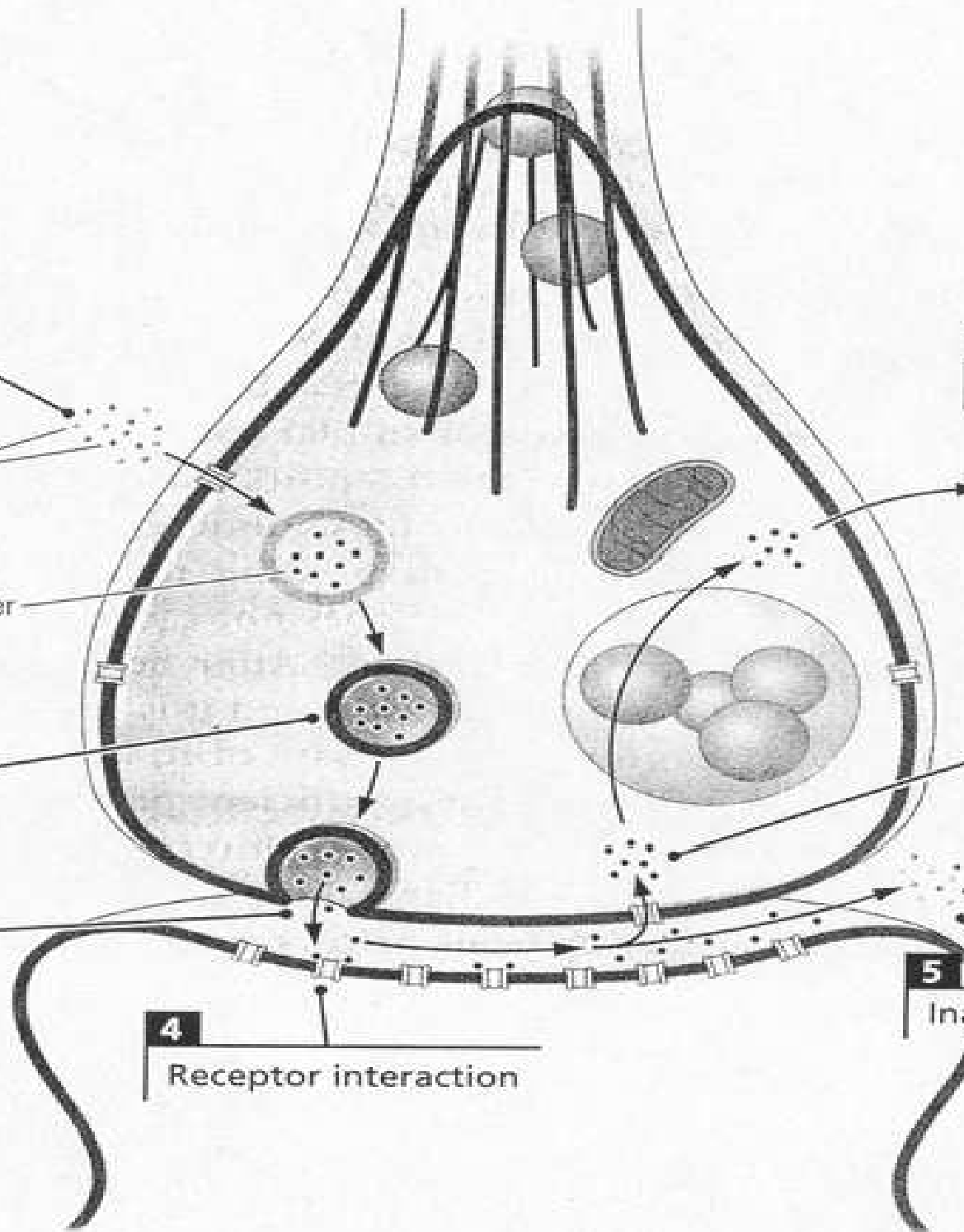
3
Release

4
Receptor interaction

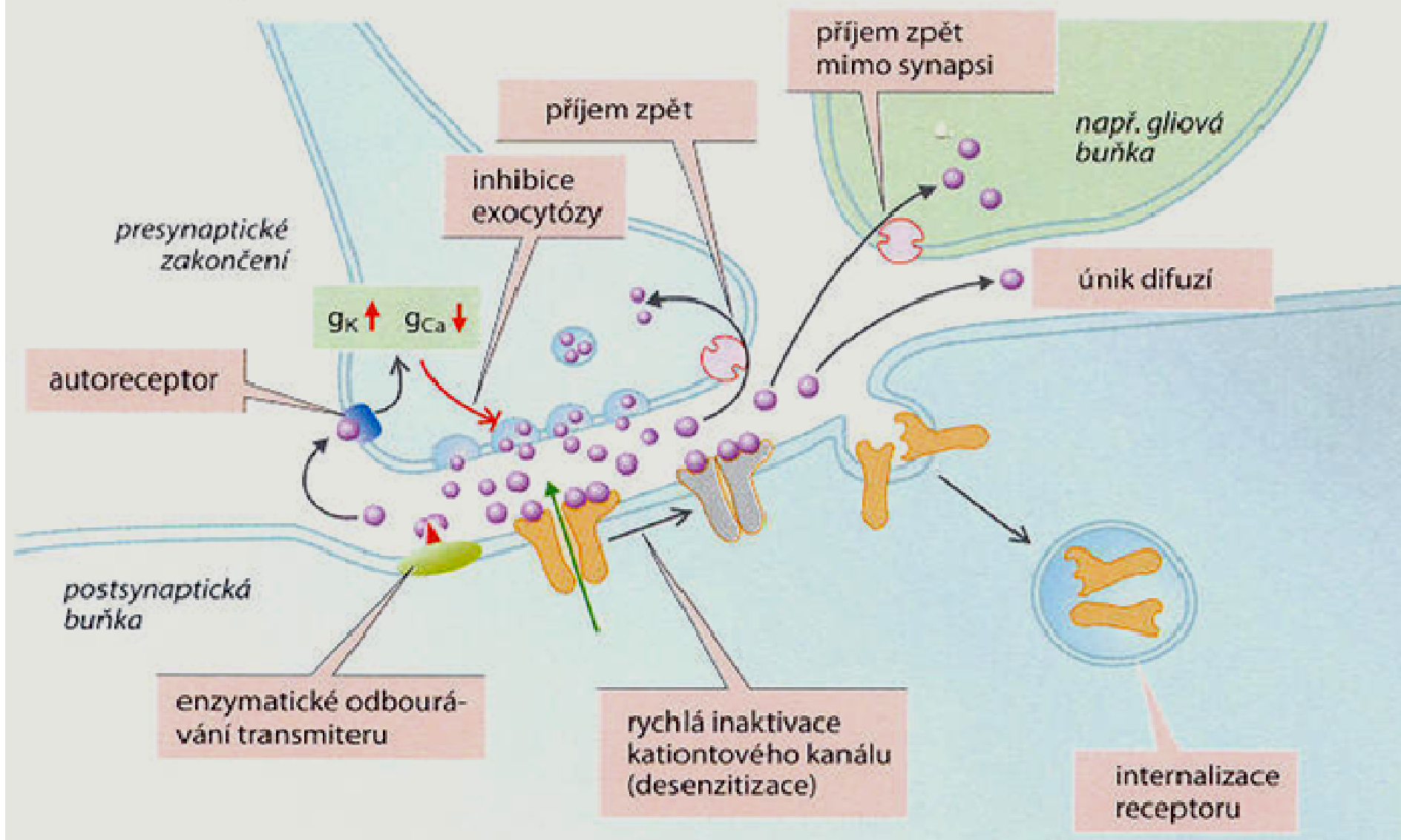
7
Degradation

6
Reuptake

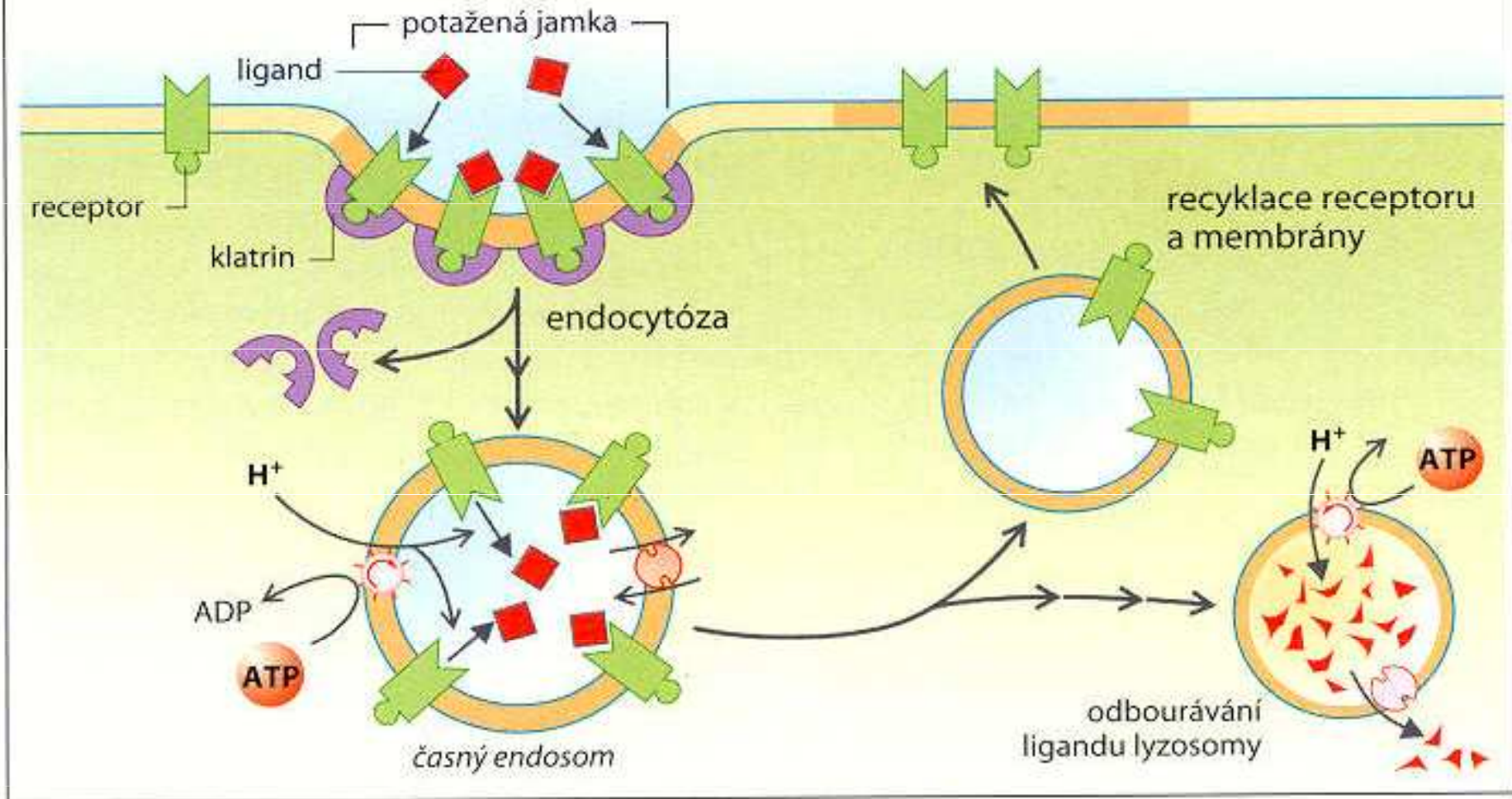
5
Inactivation

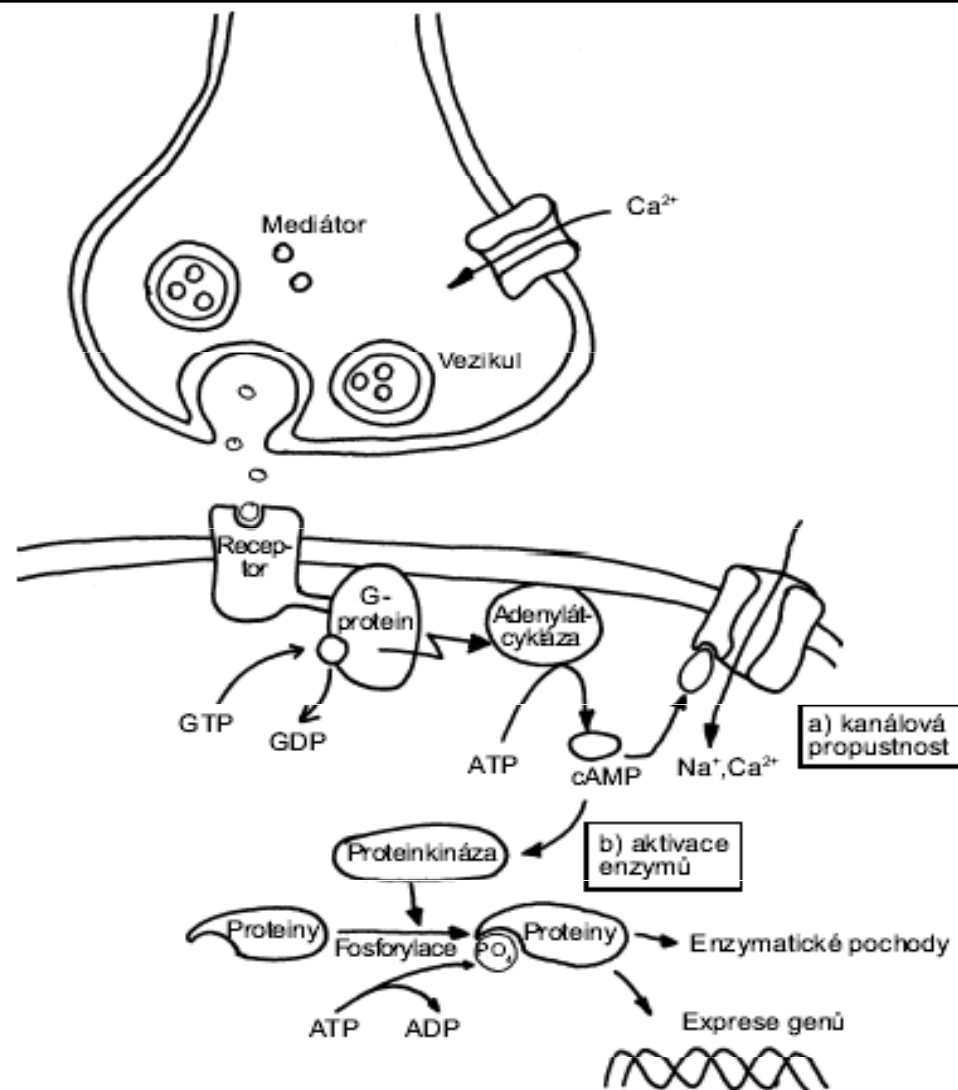


E. Ukončení působení transmiteru



C. Receptory zprostředkovaná endocytóza

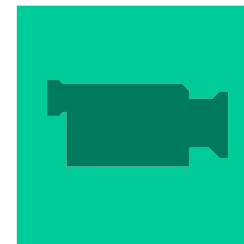




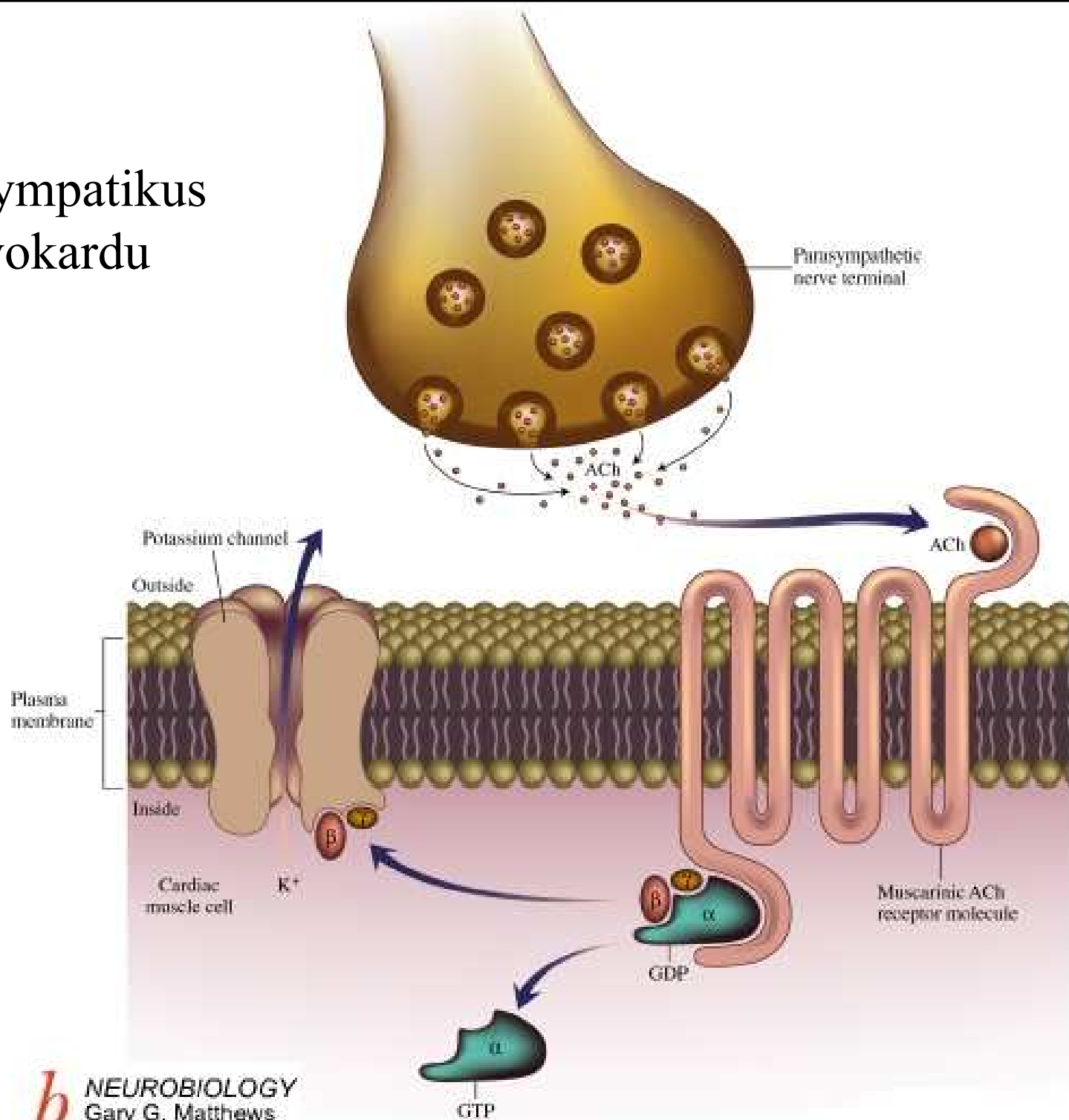
Obr. 4.8. Obecné schéma předání chemického signálu buňce. Vazba ligandu (mediátoru, hormonu) na receptor spustí kaskádu předávání signálu membránově vázanými proteiny. cAMP v roli druhého posla přenáší signál cytoplazmou. Druhý posel může buď a) otevřít kationtové kanály (u synapse) nebo b) aktivovat enzymatické proteiny, které buď přímo modifikují buněčné pochody nebo vyvolají expresi genů a syntézu proteinů nových.

Přímý a nepřímý účinek transmitterů

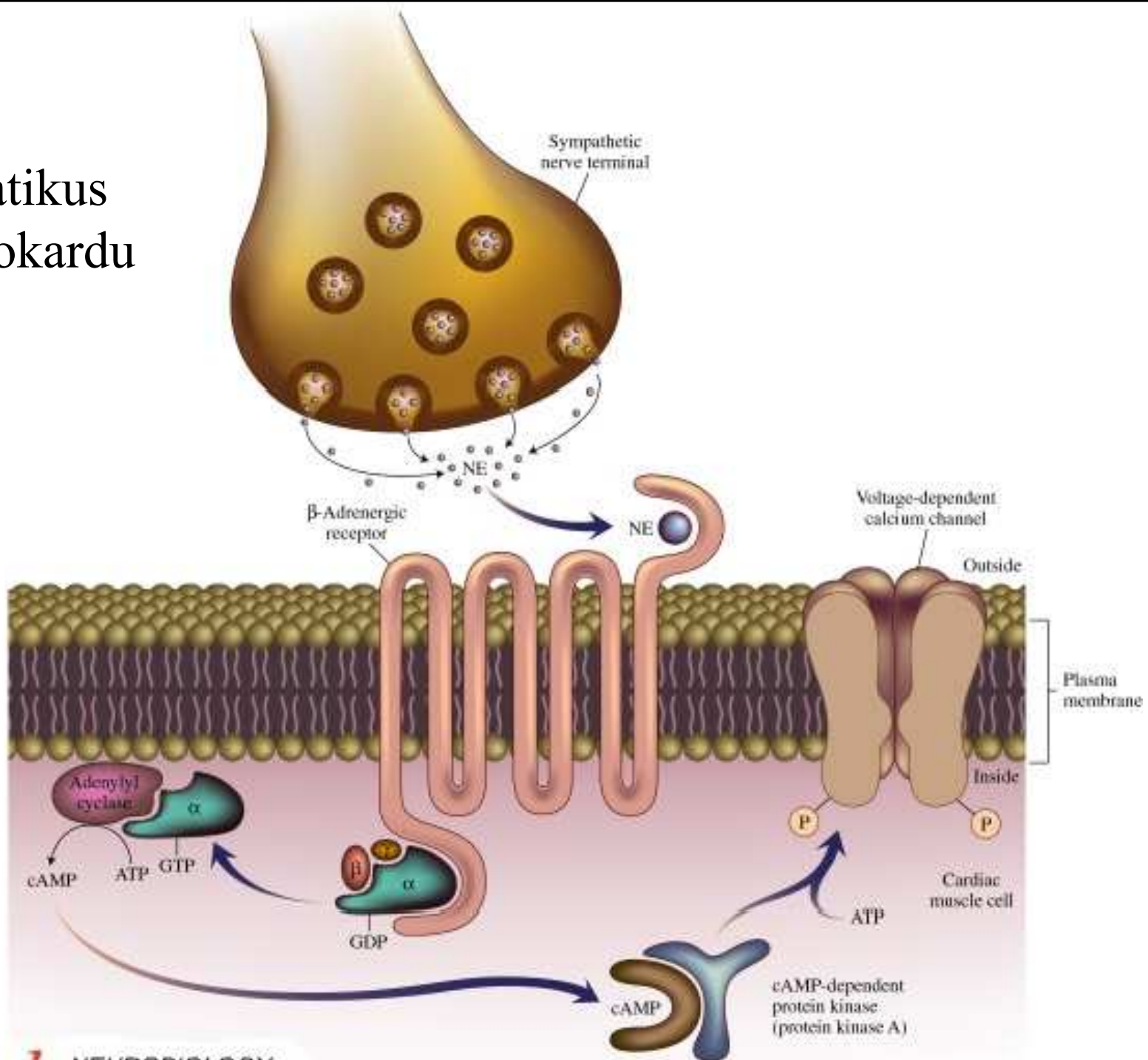
Second messengers,
synapses



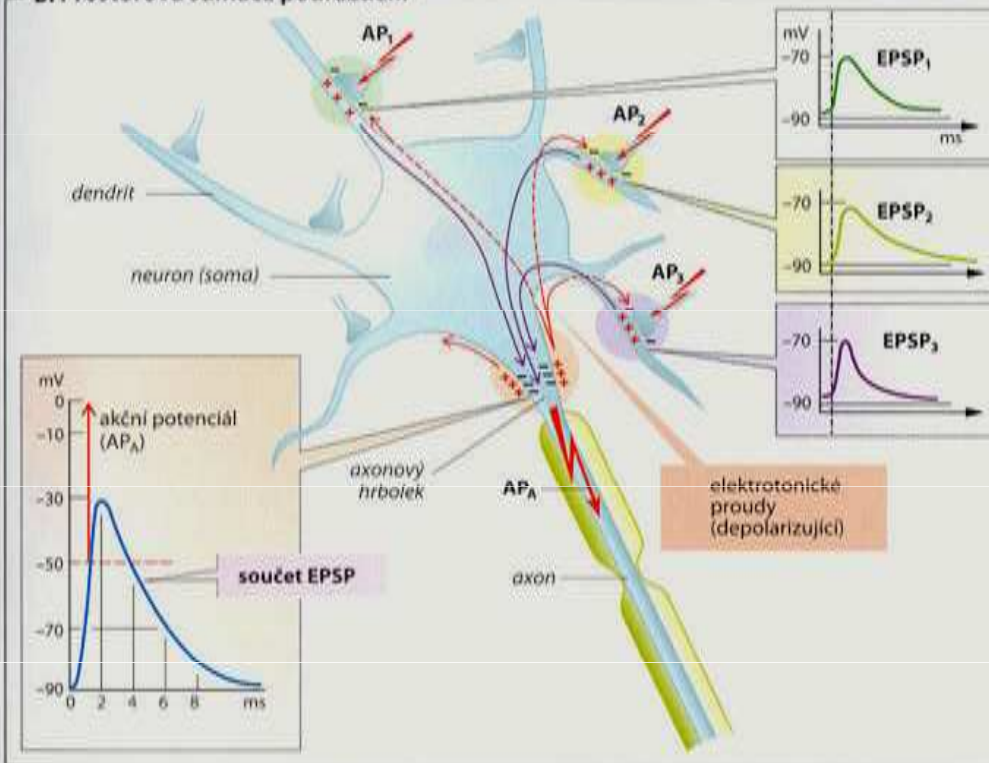
Parasympatikus na myokardu



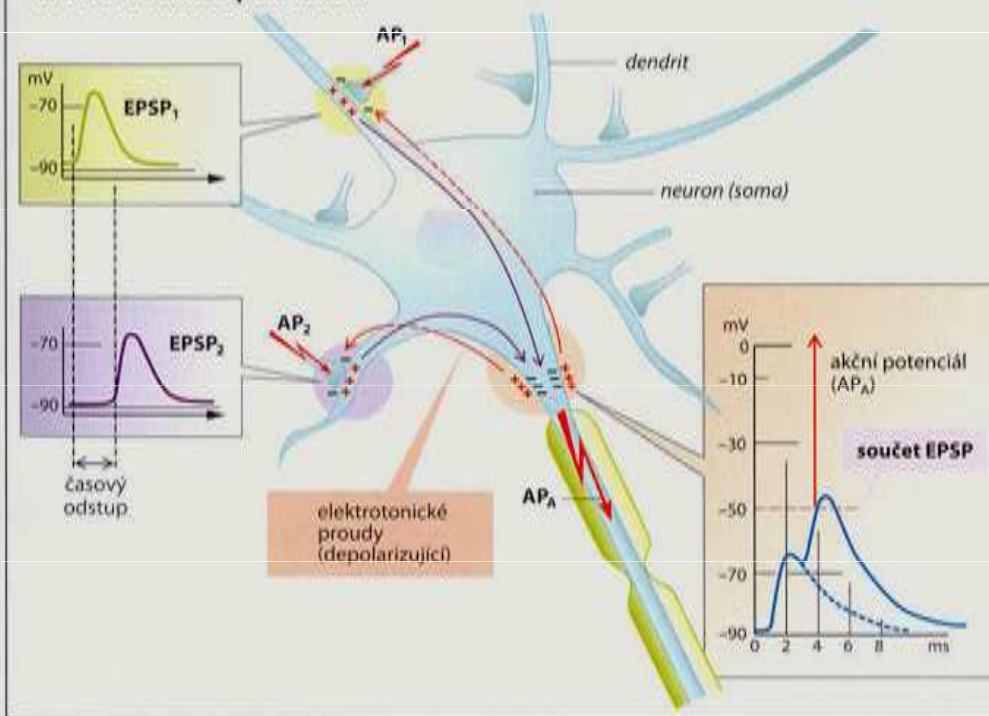
Sympatikus na myokardu



B. Prostorová sumace podráždění

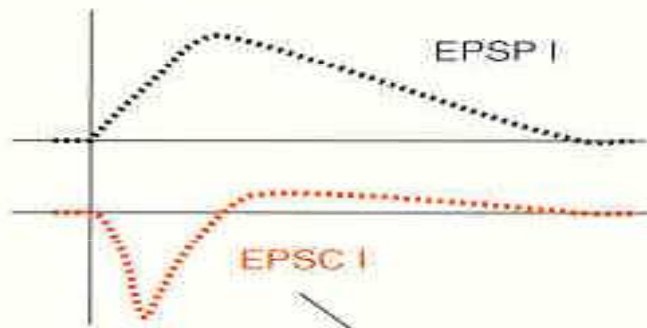


C. Časová sumace podráždění

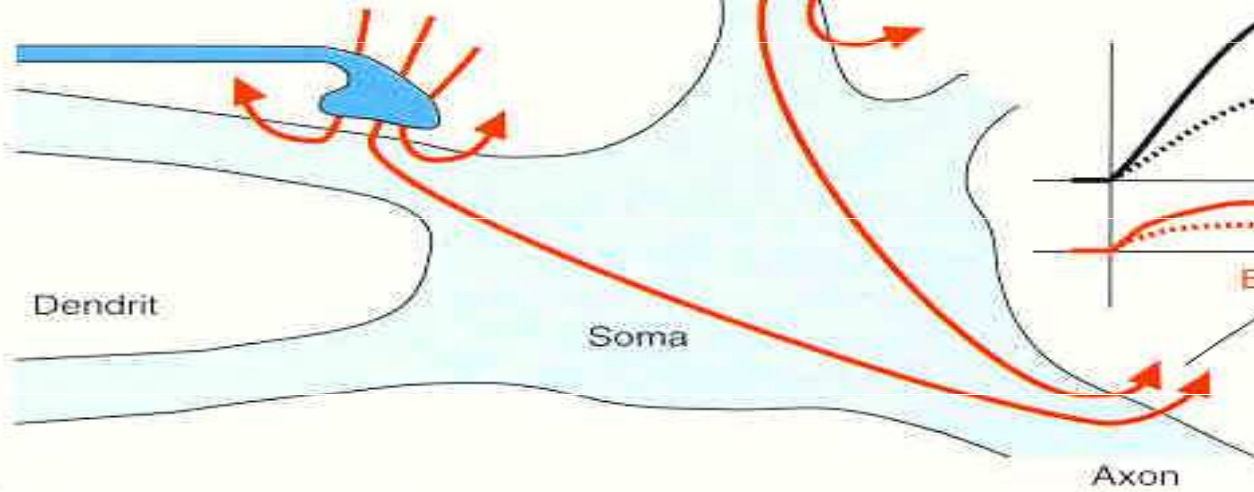
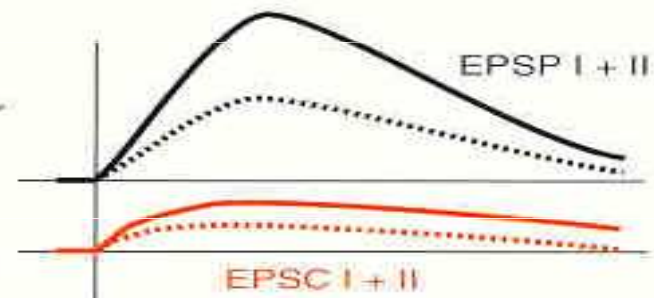


a Räumliche Summation

Synapse I



Synapse II



b Zeitliche Summation

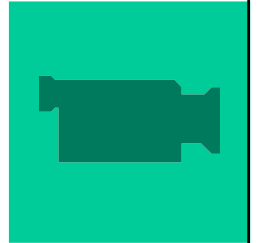
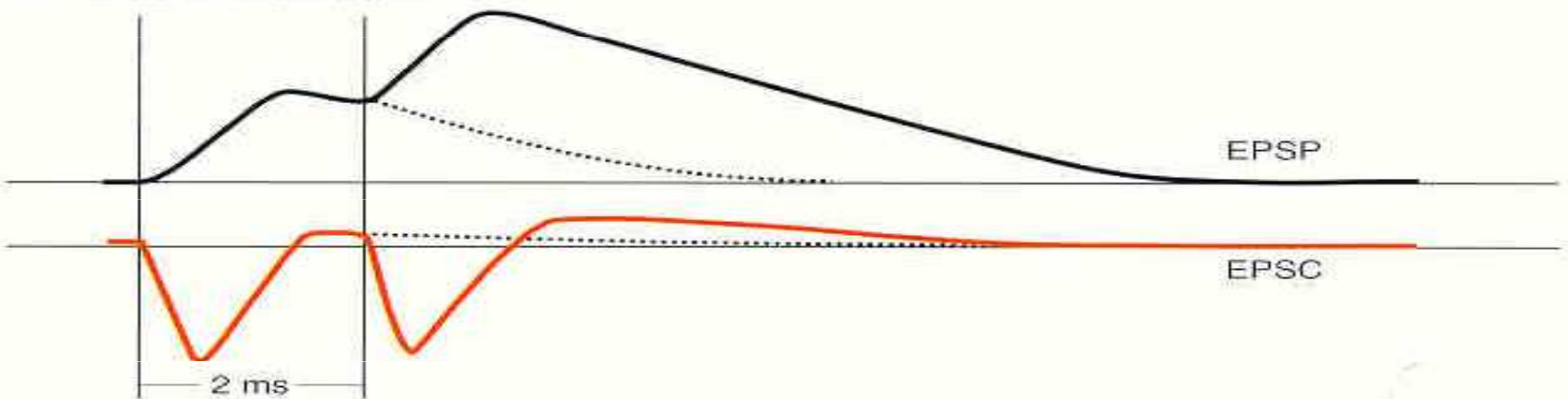
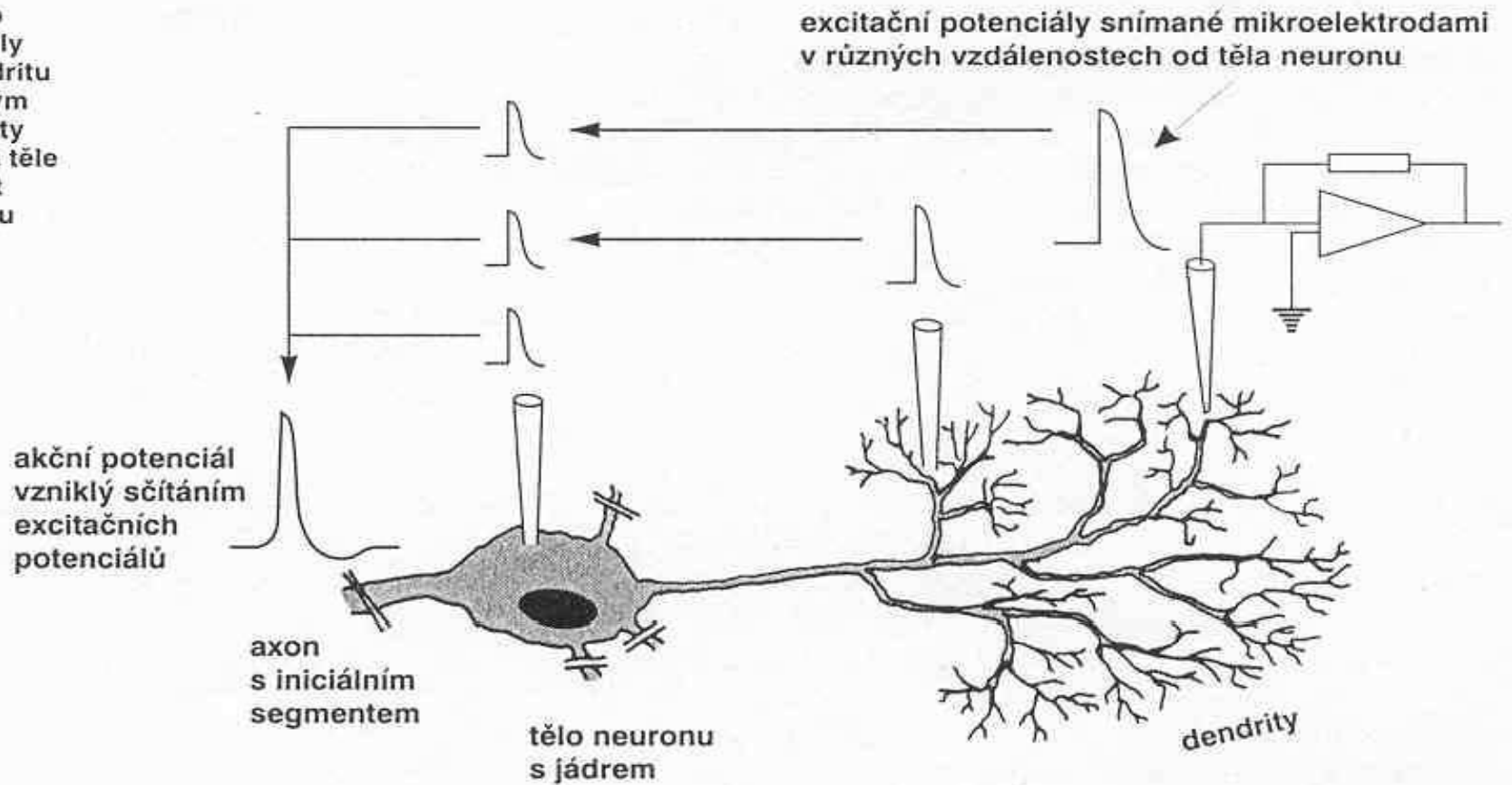


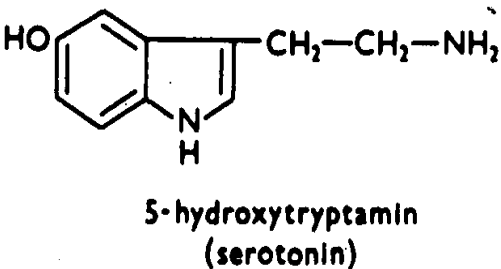
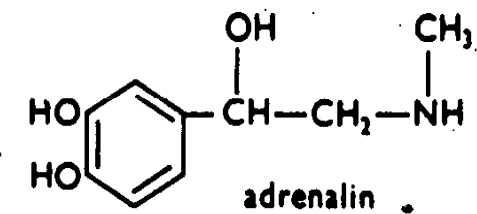
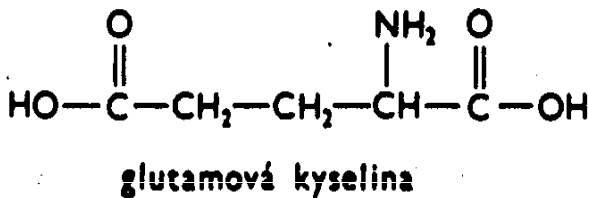
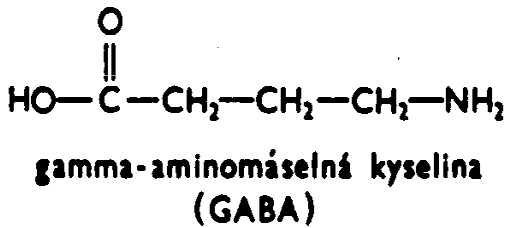
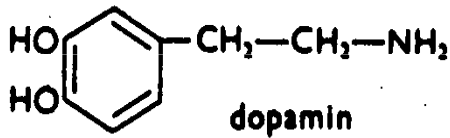
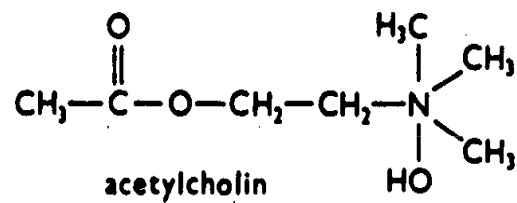
Table 4-2 ■ Comparison of Graded Potentials and Action Potentials

Graded Potentials	Action Potentials
Graded potential change; magnitude varies with magnitude of triggering event	All-or-none membrane response; magnitude of triggering event coded in frequency rather than amplitude of action potentials
Decremental conduction; magnitude diminishes with distance from initial site	Propagated throughout membrane in undiminishing fashion
Passive spread to neighboring inactive areas of membrane	Self-regenerating in neighboring inactive areas of membrane
No refractory period	Refractory period
Can be summed	Summation impossible
Can be a depolarization or hyperpolarization	Always depolarization and reversal of charges
Triggered by a stimulus, by combination of neurotransmitter with receptor, or by spontaneous shifts in leak-pump cycle	Triggered by depolarization to threshold, usually through the spread of a graded potential
Occurs in specialized regions of membrane designed to respond to the triggering event	Occurs in regions of membrane with an abundance of voltage-gated Na^+ channels

Synaptické stupňování a volání nazpět

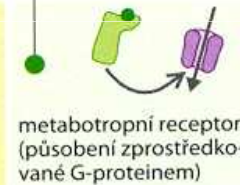
1. Schéma pokusu Mageeho a Cooka. Excitační potenciály vyvolané ostříkáním dendritu vysokoosmotickým cukerným roztokem se během své cesty k tělu neuronu zmenšují. Na těle neuronu už je jejich velikost stejná, ač se při svém vzniku amplitudou lišily. Sčítáním potenciálů může vzniknout akční potenciál.



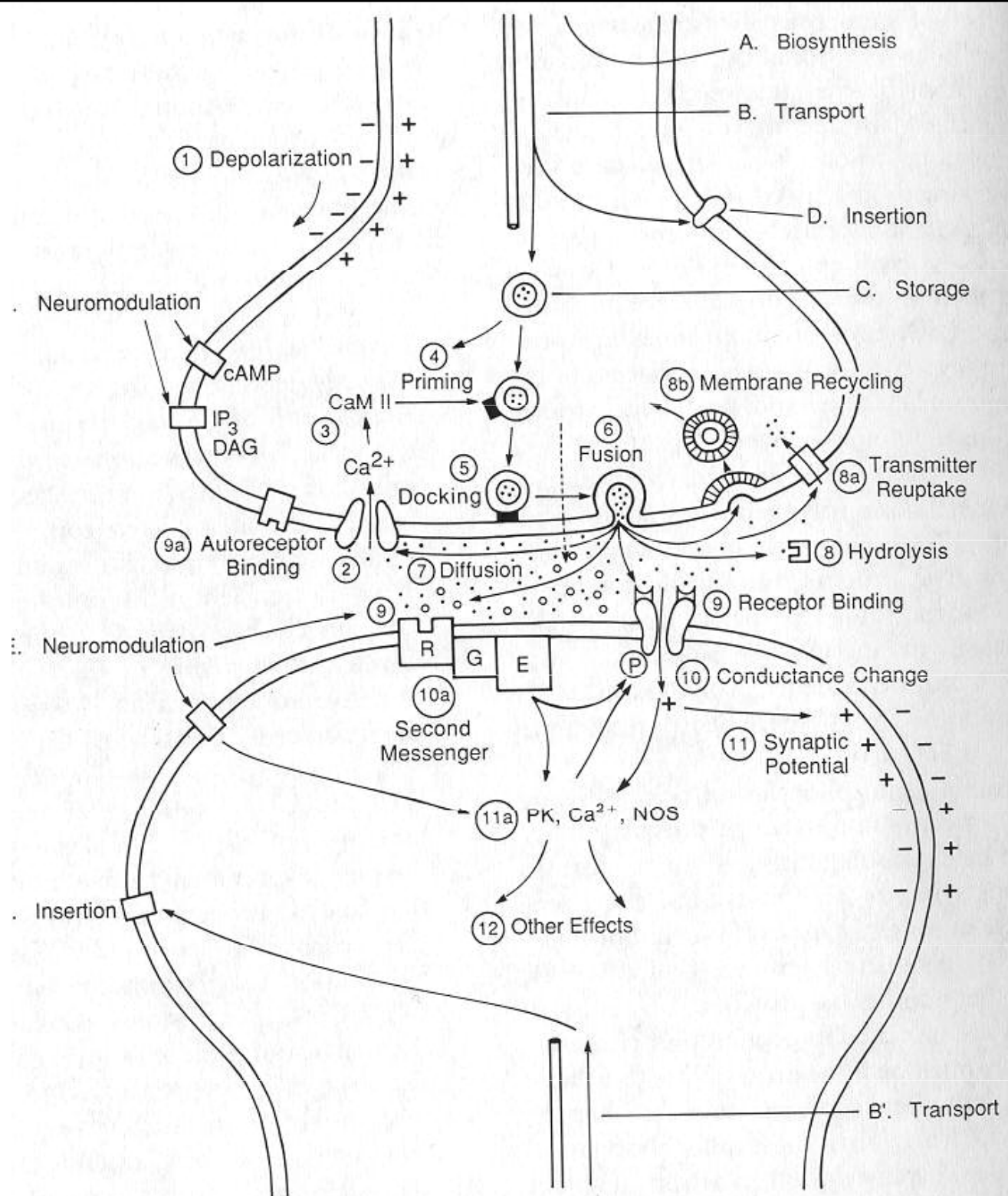


transmitter	typy receptorů	druh receptoru	vodivost pro ionty				druhý posel	
			Na ⁺	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Cl ⁻	cAMP	IP ₃ /DAG
acetylcholin	nikotinový muskarinový: M1, M2, M3	●	↑	↑	↑			↑
ADH (= vazopresin)	V1 V2	●					↑	↑
CCK (= cholecystokinin)	CCK _{A-B}	●						↑
dopamin	D1, D5 D2	●		↑	↓		↓	↑
GABA (= γ-aminomáselná kys.)	GABA _A , GABA _C GABA _B	●		↑	↓	↑	↓	
glutamát (aspartát)	AMPA kainat NMDA m-GLU	●	↑	↑	↑		↓	↑
glycin	-	●					↑	
histamin	H ₁ H ₂	●					↑	↑
neurotenzin	-	●					↓	↑
noradrenalin, adrenalin	α _{1(A-D)} α _{2(A-C)} β ₁₋₃	●		↑	↓		↓	↑
NPY (= neuropeptid Y)	Y1-2	●		↑	↓		↓	
opioidní peptidy	μ, δ, κ	●		↑	↓		↓	
oxytocin	-	●						↑
puriny	P ₁ : A ₁ A _{2a} P _{2X} P _{2Y}	●	↑	↑	↑		↓	↑
serotonin (= 5-hydroxytryptamin)	5-HT ₁ 5-HT ₂ 5-HT ₃ 5-HT ₄₋₇	●		↓			↓	↑
somatostatin (= SIH)	SRIF	●		↑	↓		↓	
tachykinin	NK1-3	●						↑

aminokyseliny
katecholaminy
peptidy
ostatní



Tab. 2.7 a 2.8 Synaptický přenos III a IV



Neuroaktivní peptidy

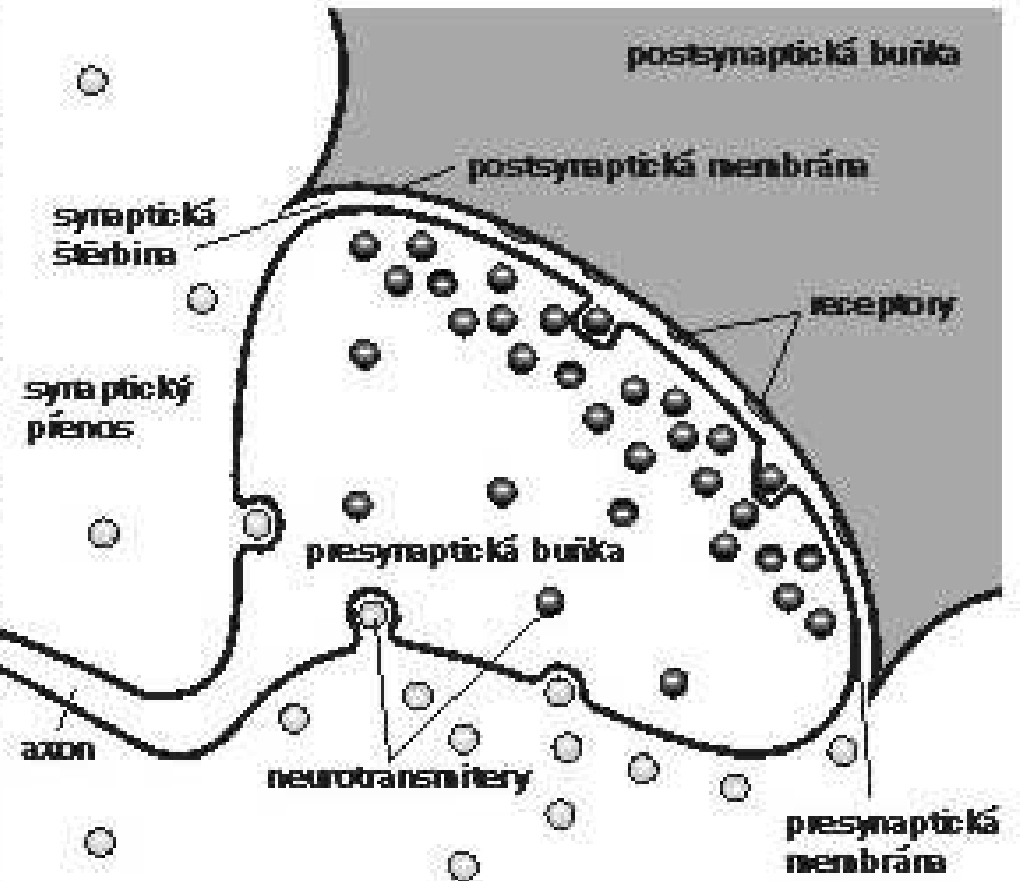
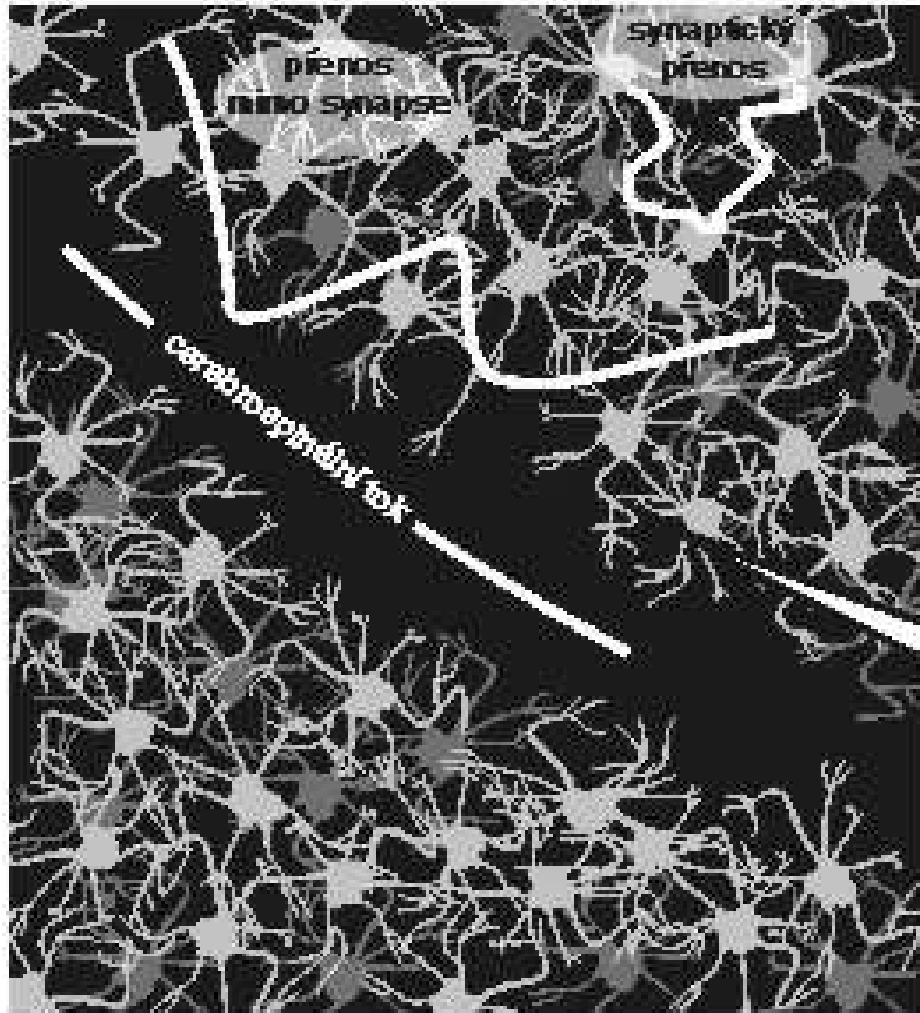
Table 4-4 ■ Comparison of Classical Neurotransmitters and Neuropeptides

Characteristic	Classical Neurotransmitters	Neuropeptides
Size	Small; one amino acid or similar chemical	Large: 2 to 40 amino acids in length
Site of synthesis	Cytosol of synaptic knob	Endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex in cell body; travel to synaptic knob by axonal transport
Site of storage	In small synaptic vesicles in axon terminal	In large dense-core vesicles in axon terminal
Site of release	Axon terminal	Axon terminal; may be cosecreted with neurotransmitter
Speed and duration of action	Rapid, brief response	Slow, prolonged response
Site of action	Subsynaptic membrane of postsynaptic cell	Nonsynaptic sites on either presynaptic or postsynaptic cells at much lower concentrations than classical neurotransmitters
Effect	Usually alter potential of postsynaptic cell by opening specific ion channels	Usually enhance or suppress synaptic effectiveness by long-term changes in neurotransmitter synthesis or postsynaptic receptor sites

Účinky neurotransmiterů prostřednictvím synaptického přenosu

neurotransmitter	dostupnost (aktivita neurotransmiteru)	lék
serotonin	deprese	antidepressivum
acetylcholin	Alzheimerova nemoc	inhibitory acetylcholinesterázy, která odbourává acetylcholin
g-aminomáselná kyselina (GABA)	úzkost (tzv. generalizovaná)	anxiolytika (usnadňují účinek kyseliny g-aminomáselné)
dopamin	pozitivní příznaky schizofrenie	antipsychotika (blokují účinek dopaminu)

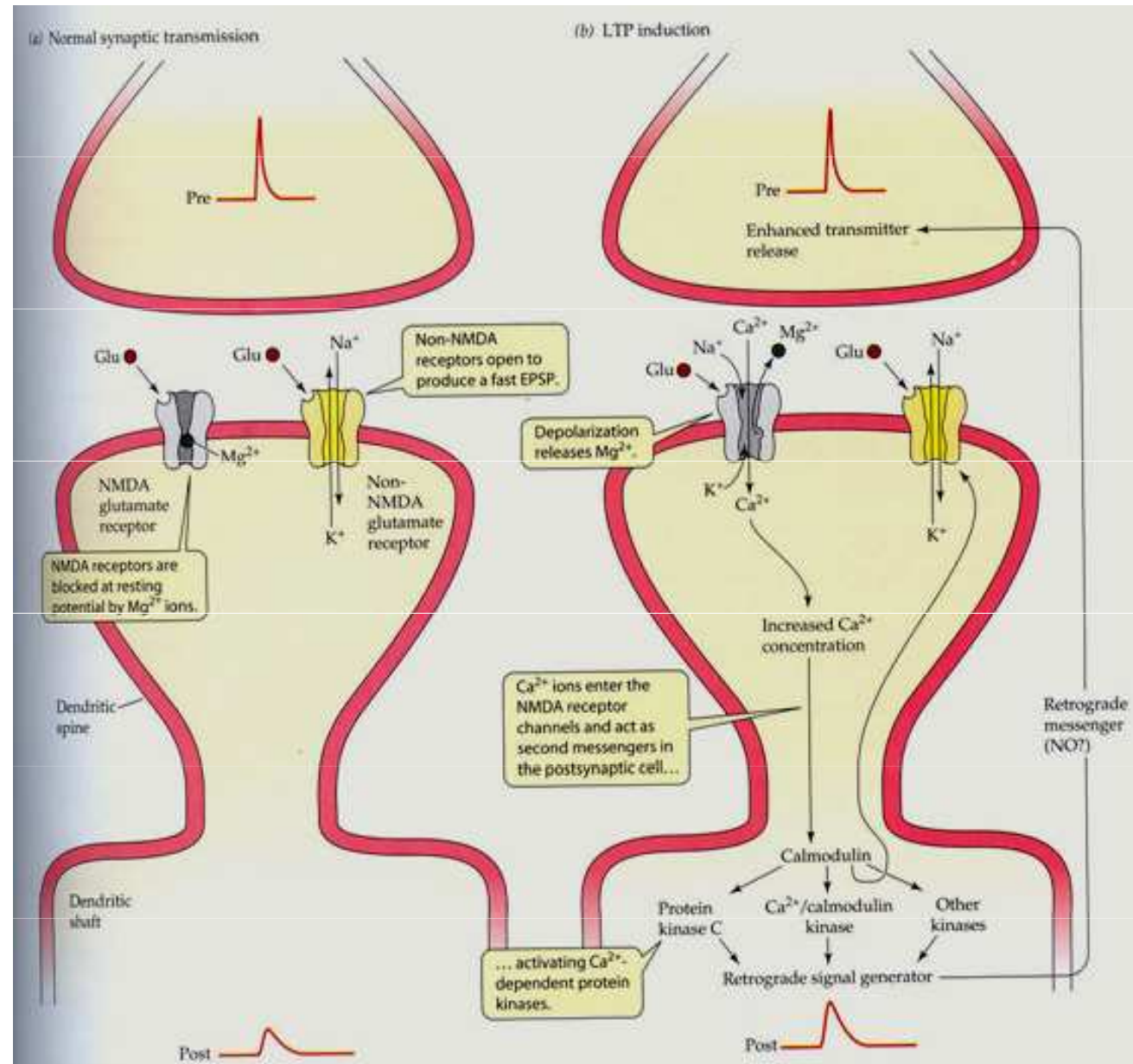
snížena ↓
↑ zvýšena

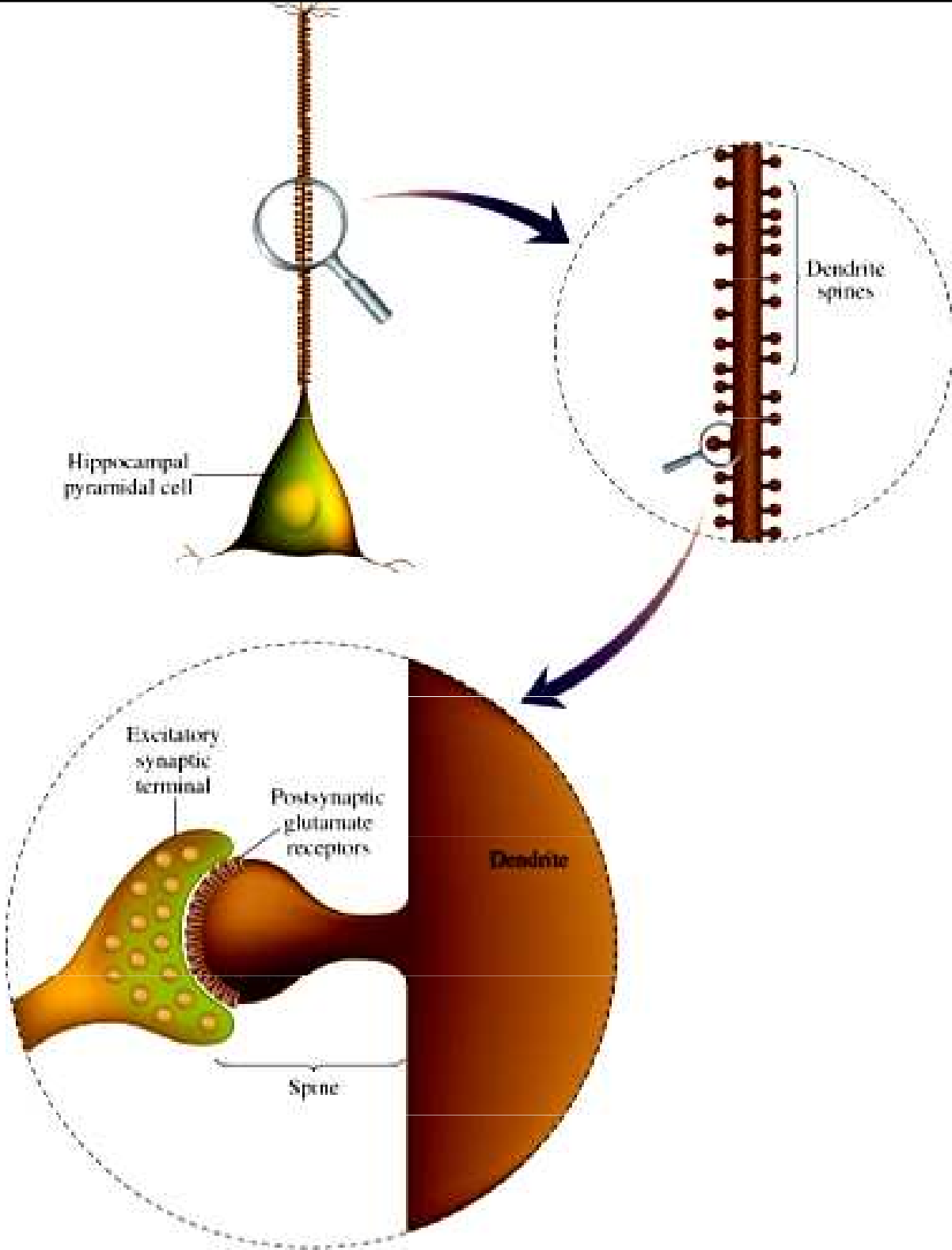


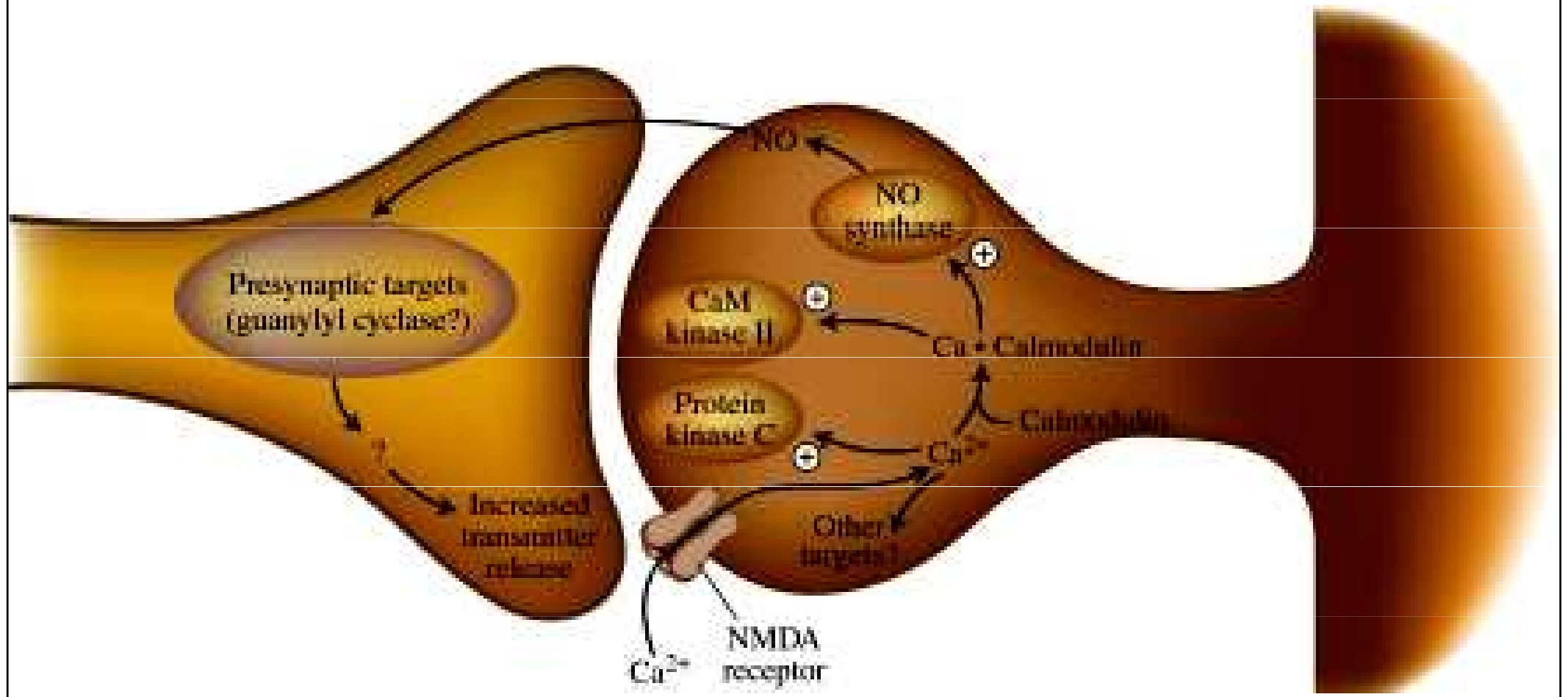
Synaptická plasticita

Donald Hebb, 1949

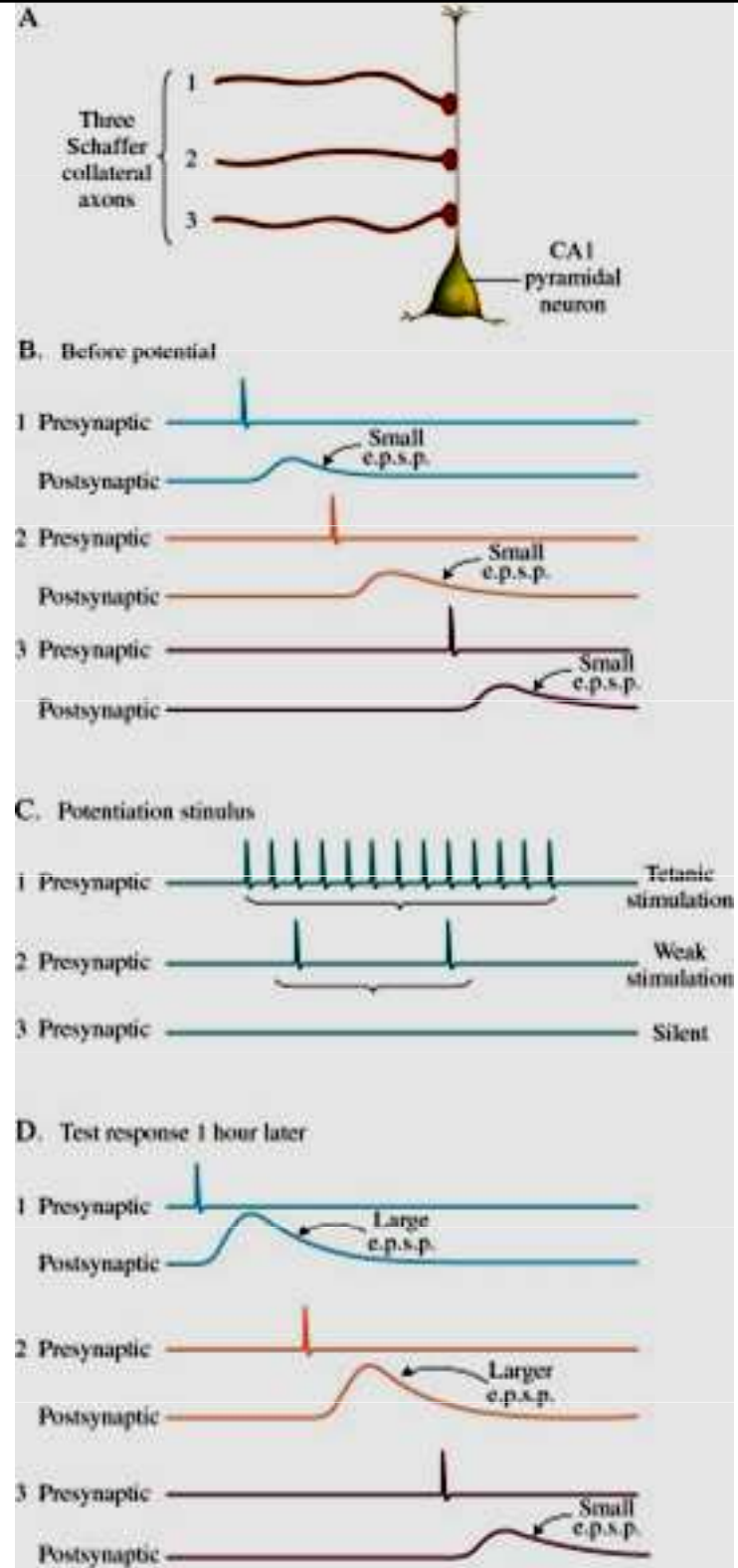
LTP – dlouhodobá potenciace,
1983

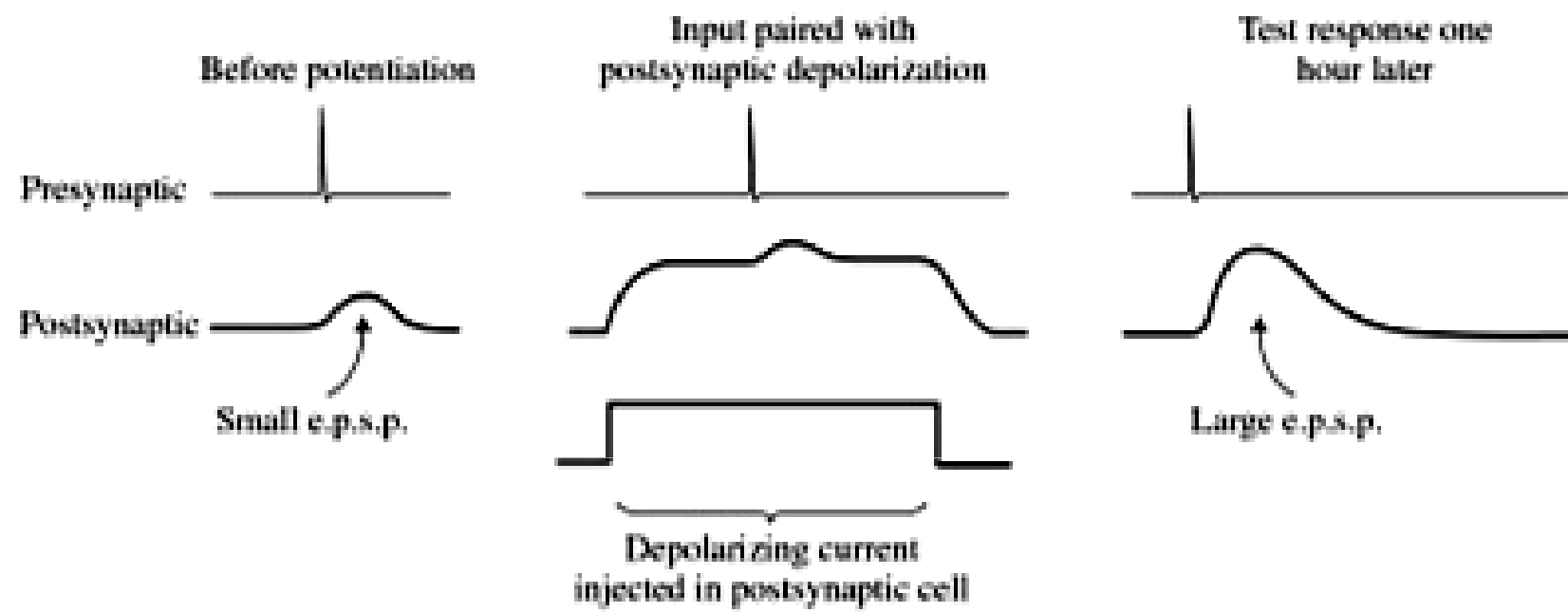
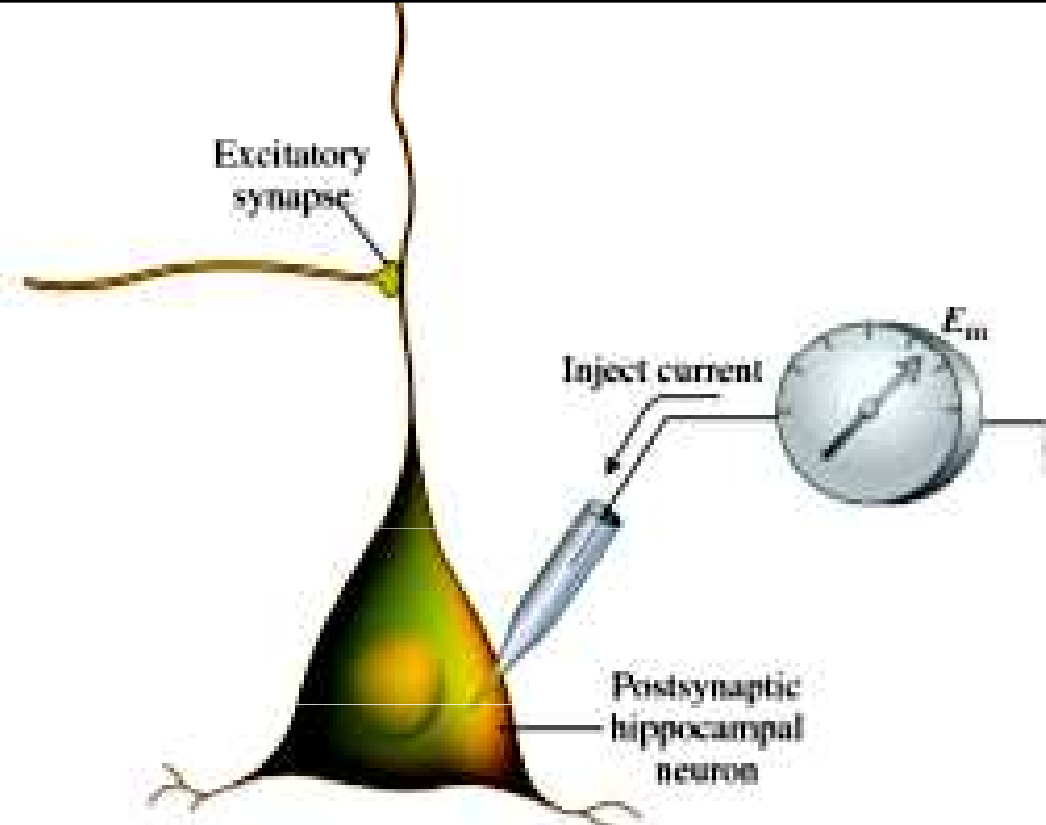






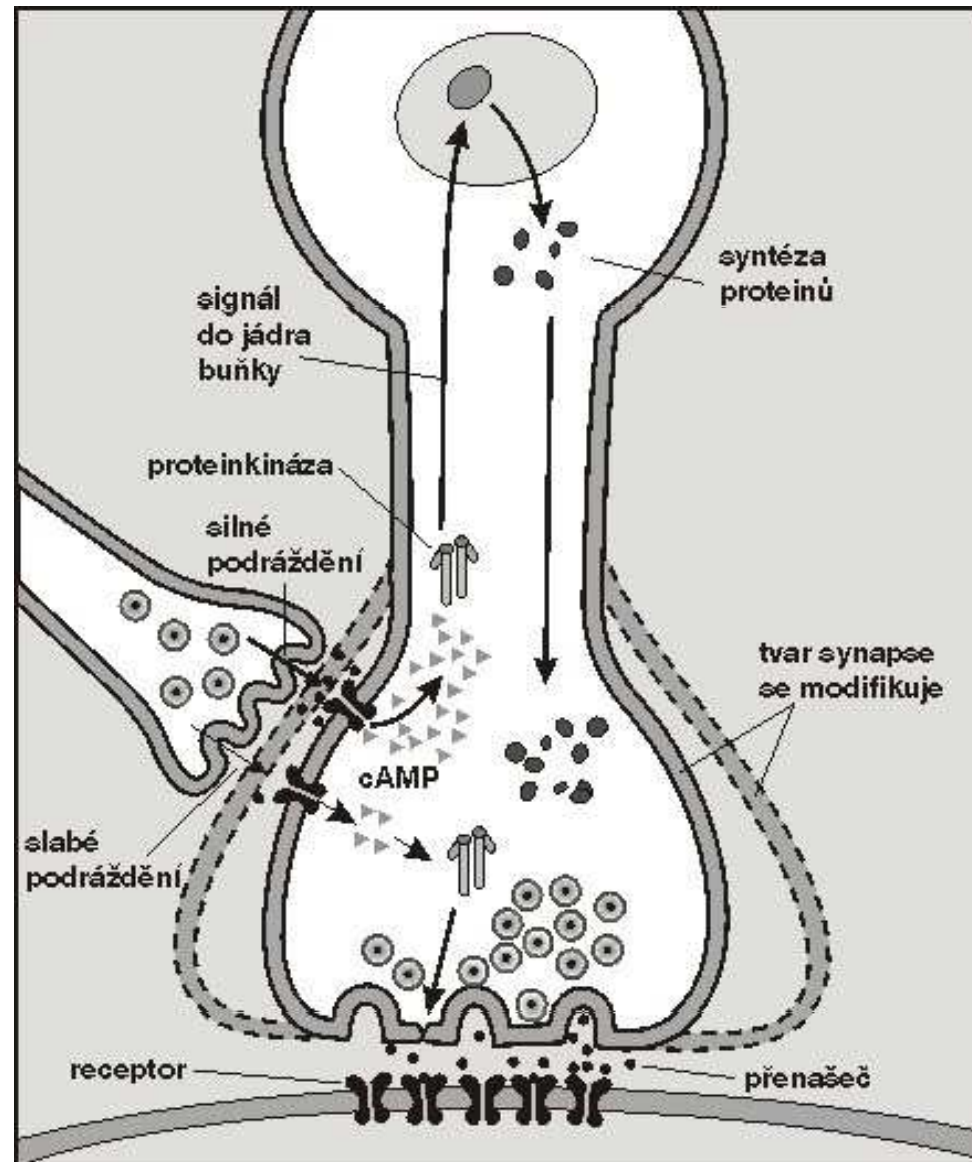
Potenciace



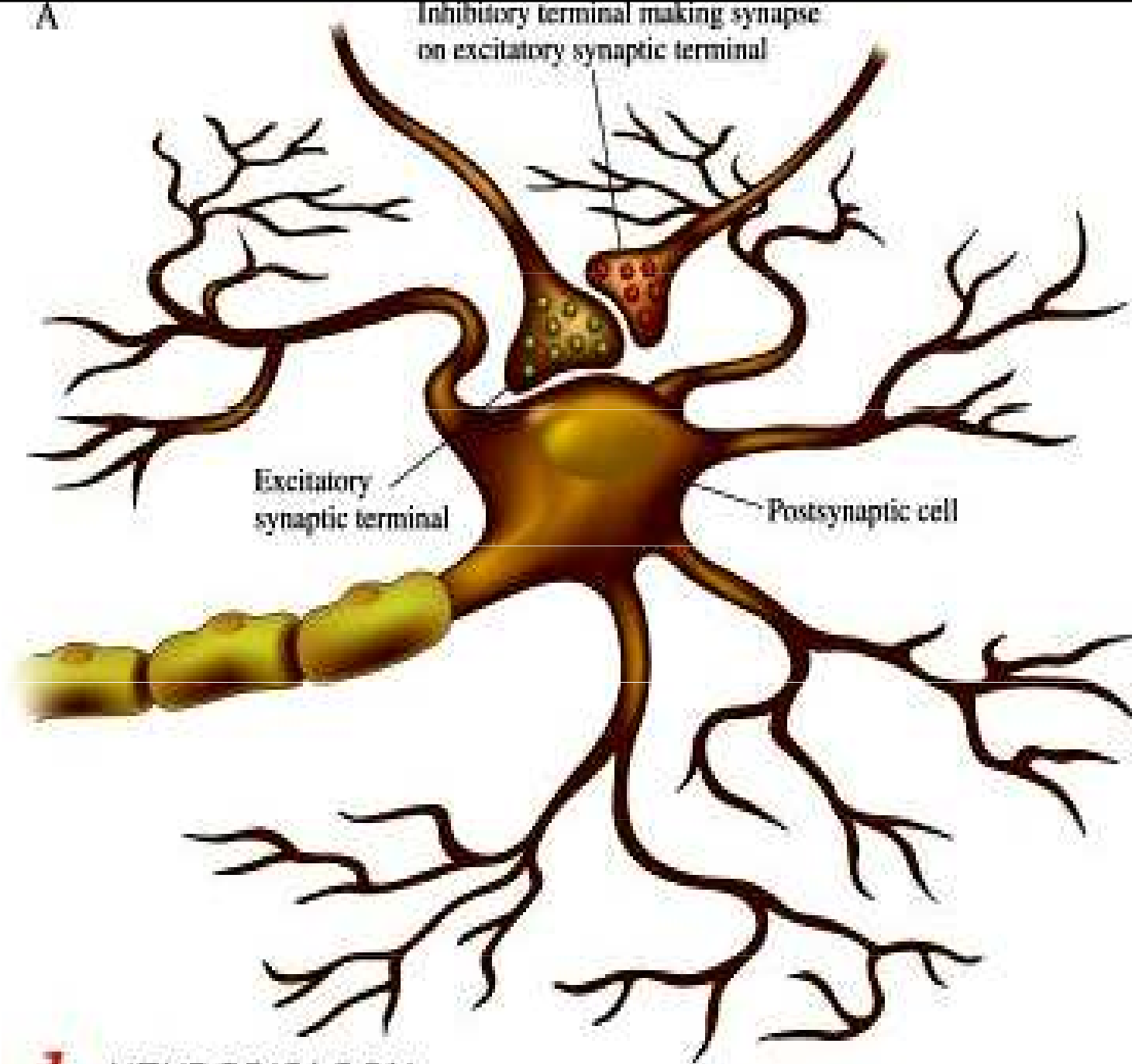


Pomalý přenos:

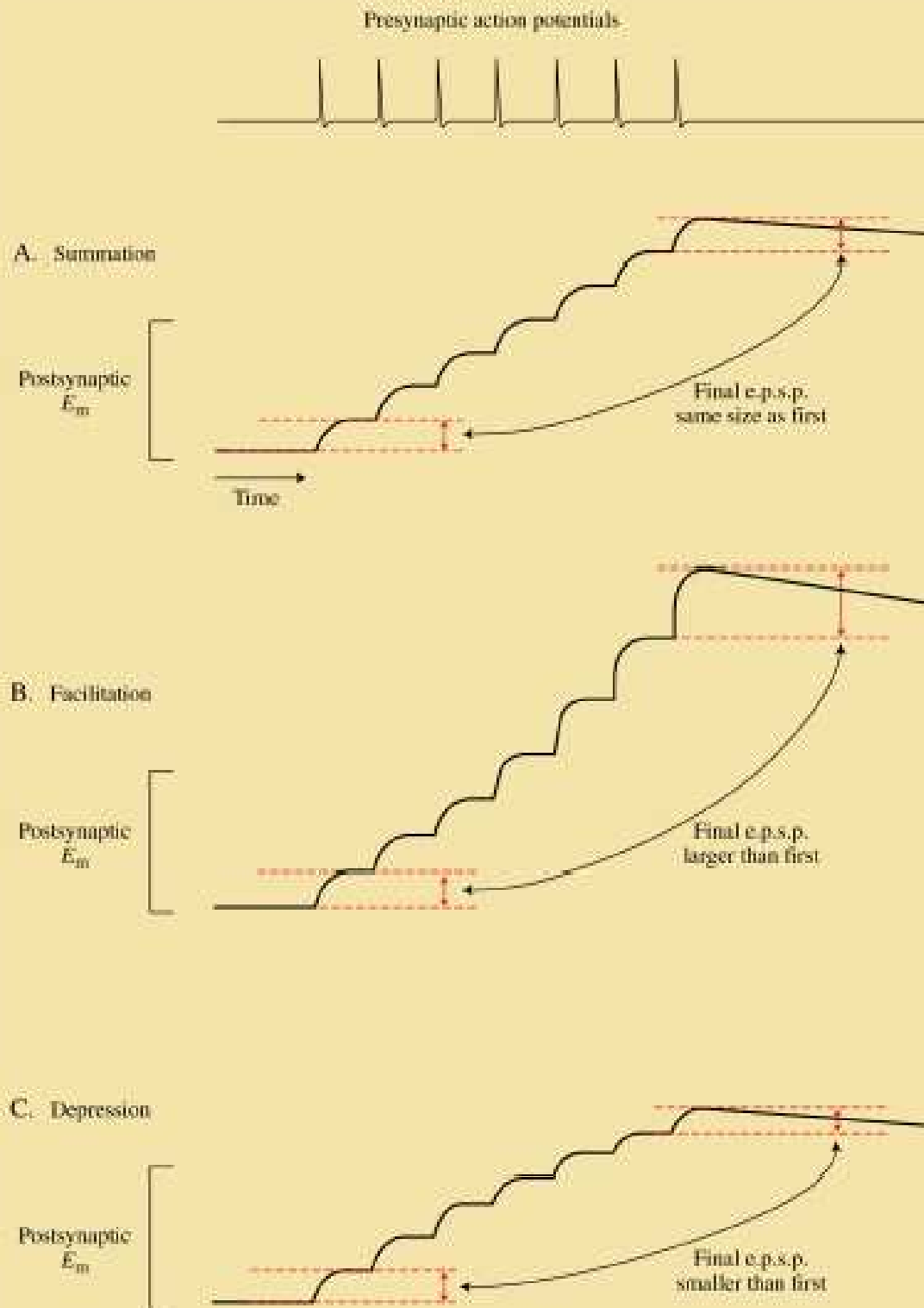
změna metabolismu a stavby.
Reakce na stres, farmaka, drogy a
ukládání paměťové stopy

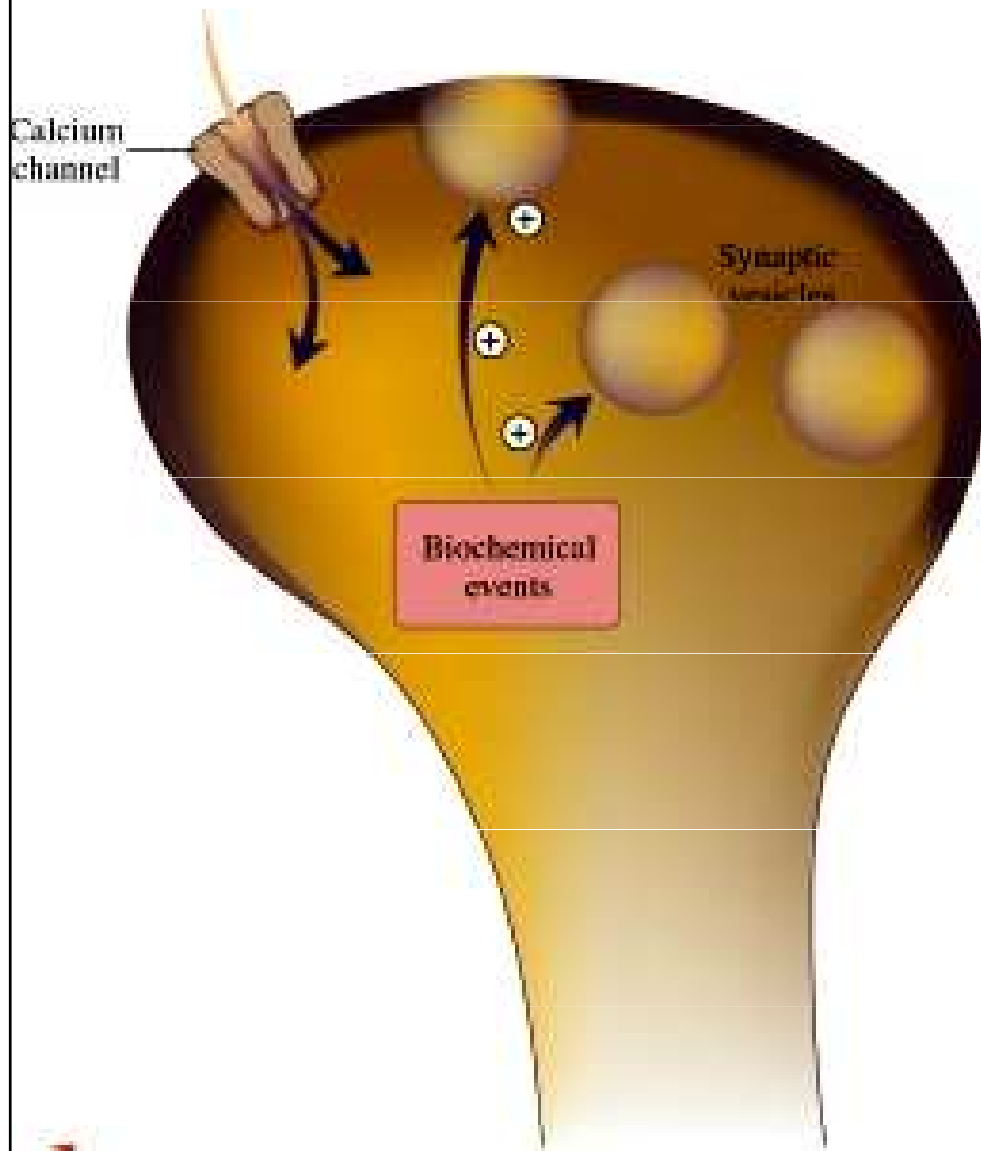


A

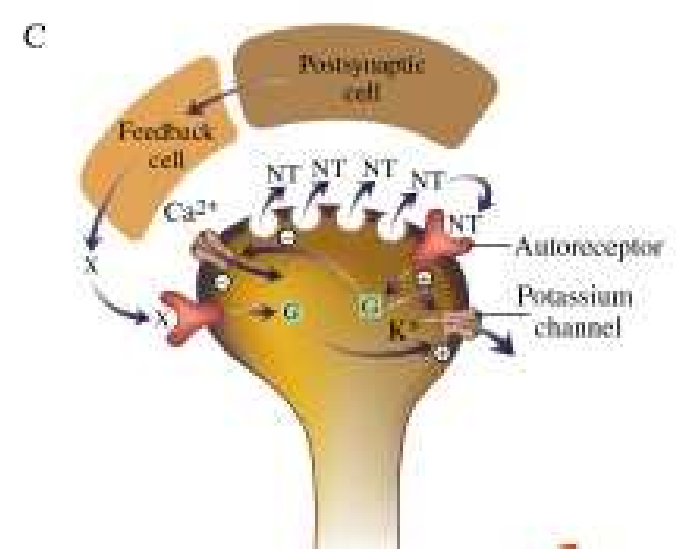
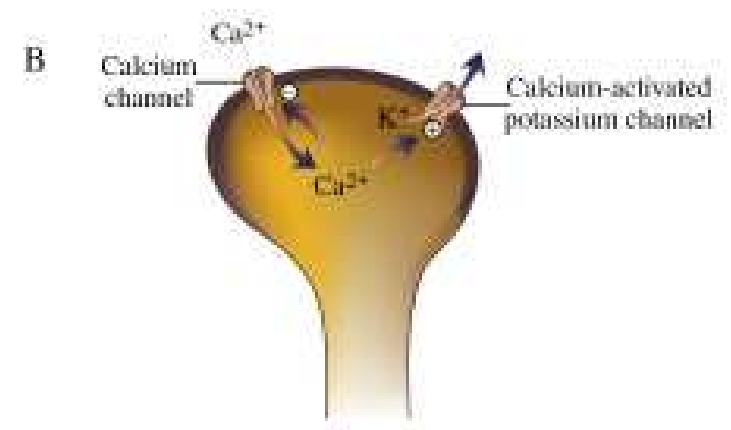
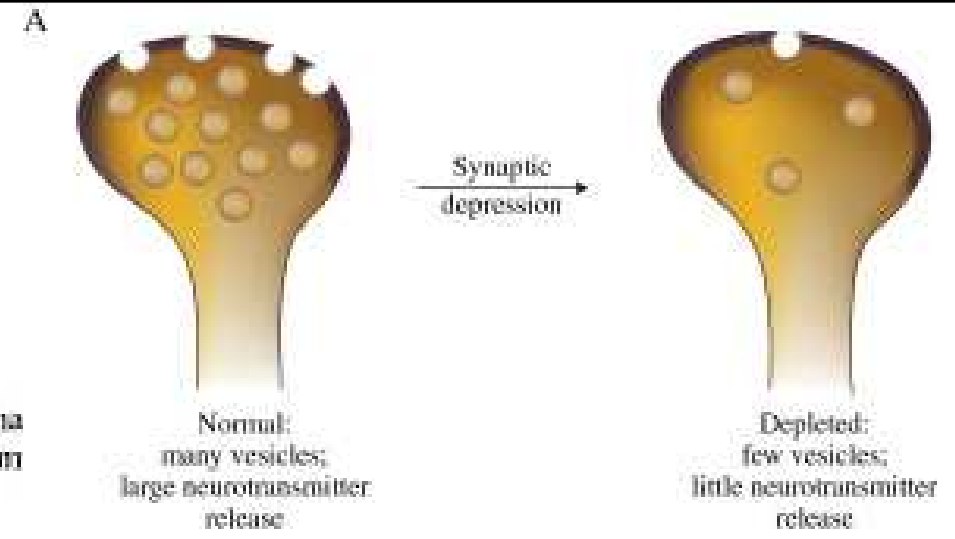


Synaptická facilitace a deprese



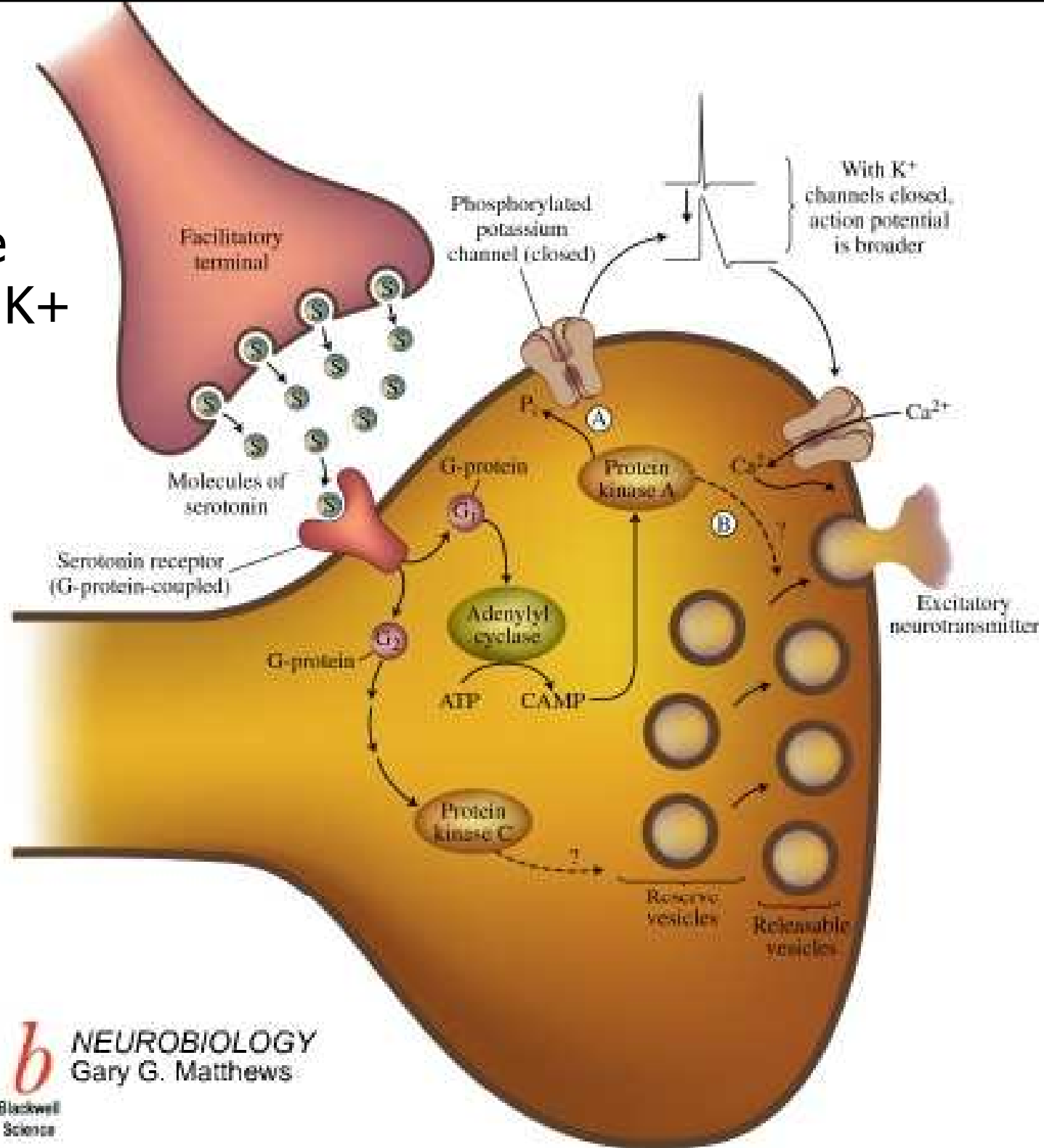


Synapse



Deprese – únik K⁺

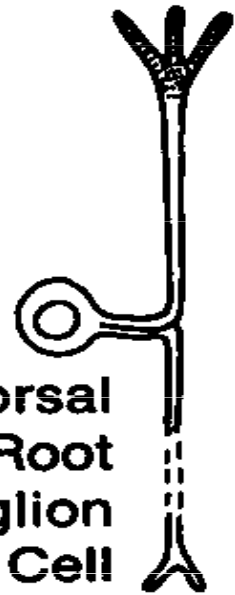
Facilitace zadržetí K⁺



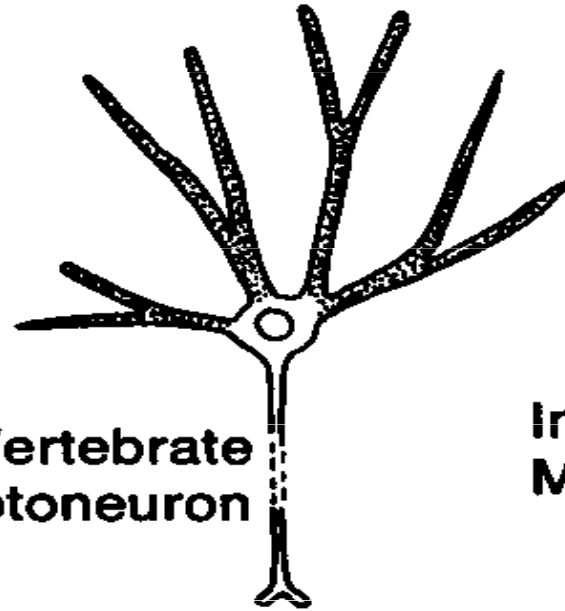
A. PROJECTION NEURONS



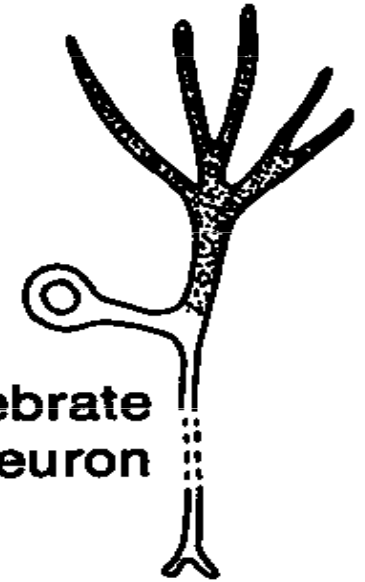
Olfactory
Receptor
Cell



Dorsal
Root
Ganglion
Cell



Vertebrate
Motoneuron

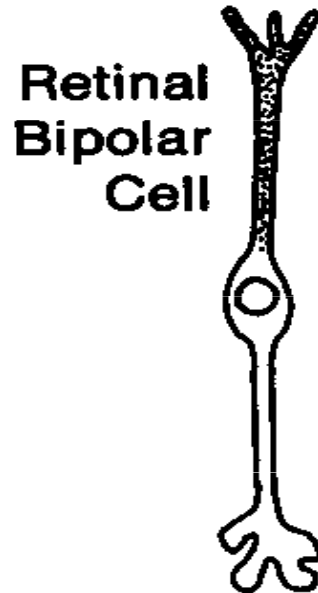


Invertebrate
Motoneuron

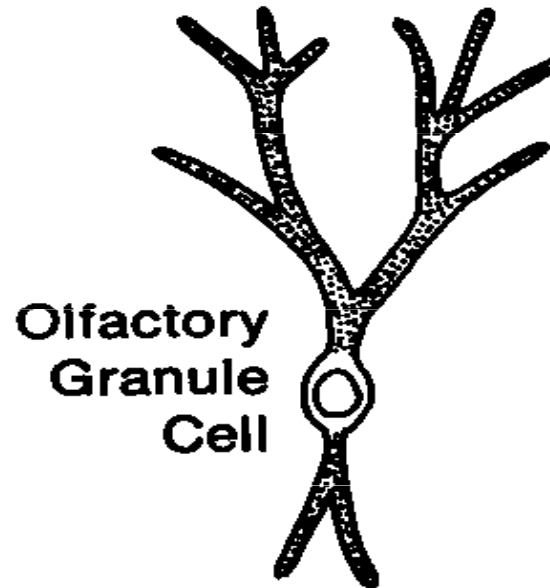
B. INTRINSIC NEURONS



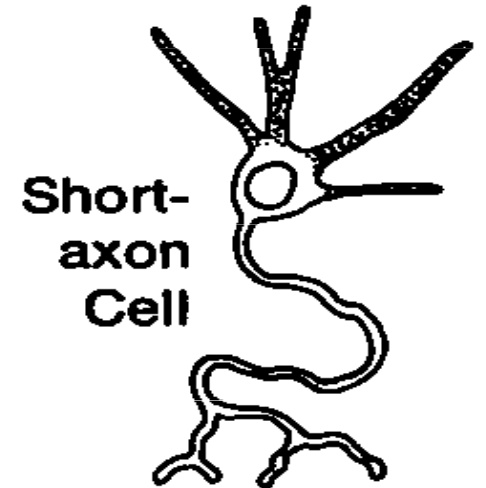
Auditory
Hair Cell



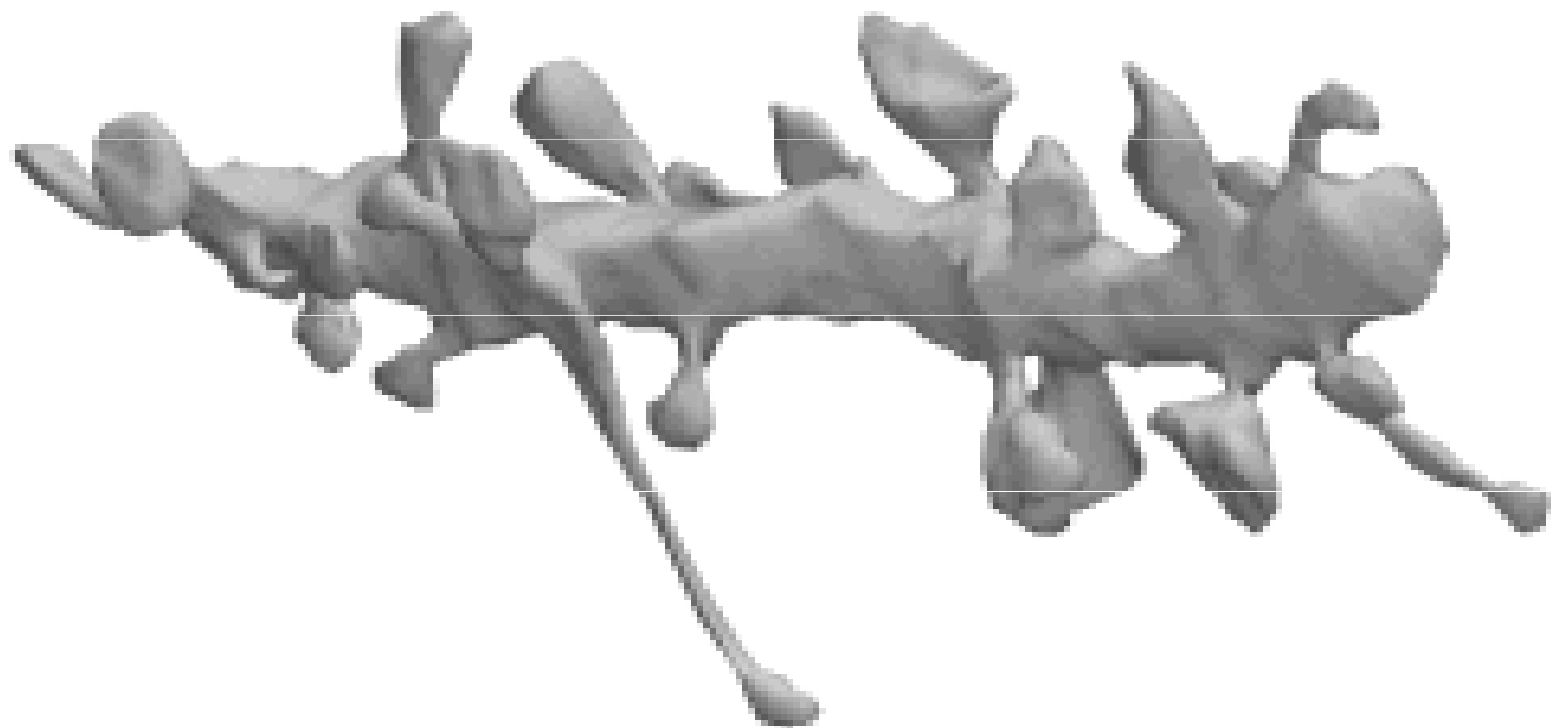
Retinal
Bipolar
Cell

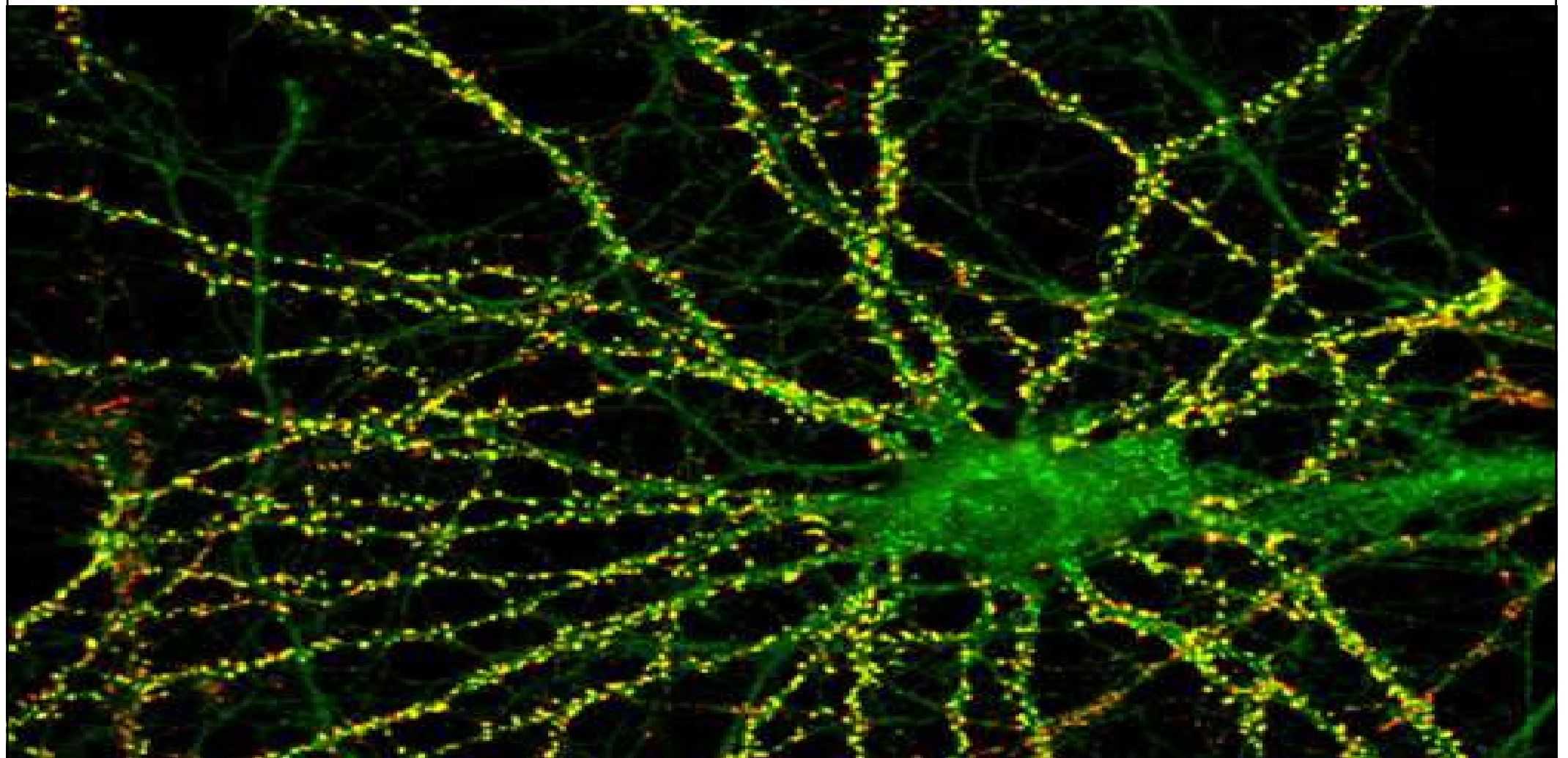


Olfactory
Granule
Cell



Short-
axon
Cell





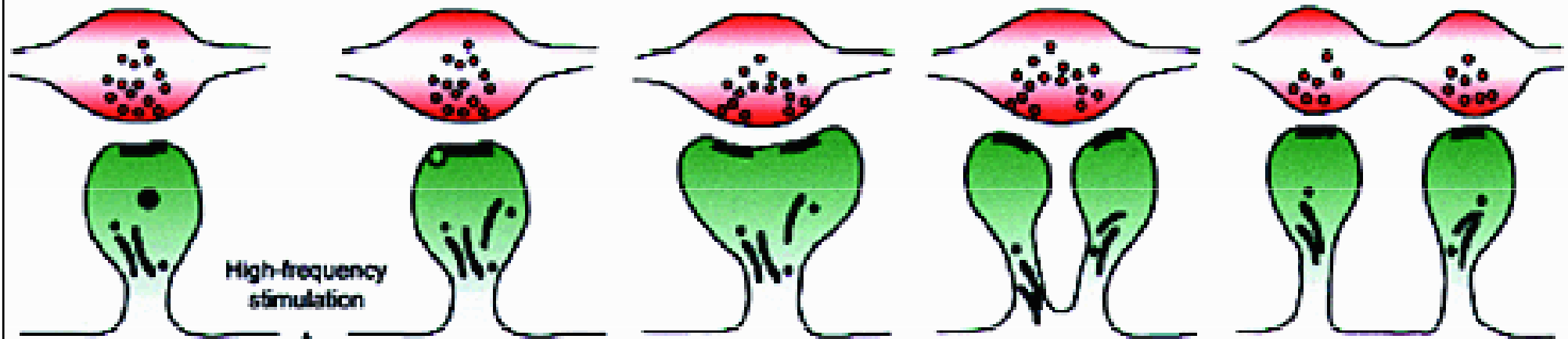


Receptor phosphorylation
Receptor insertion

PSD perforation

Multi-spine synapse

Presynaptic remodelling
Synapse multiplication



High-frequency stimulation

LTP expression

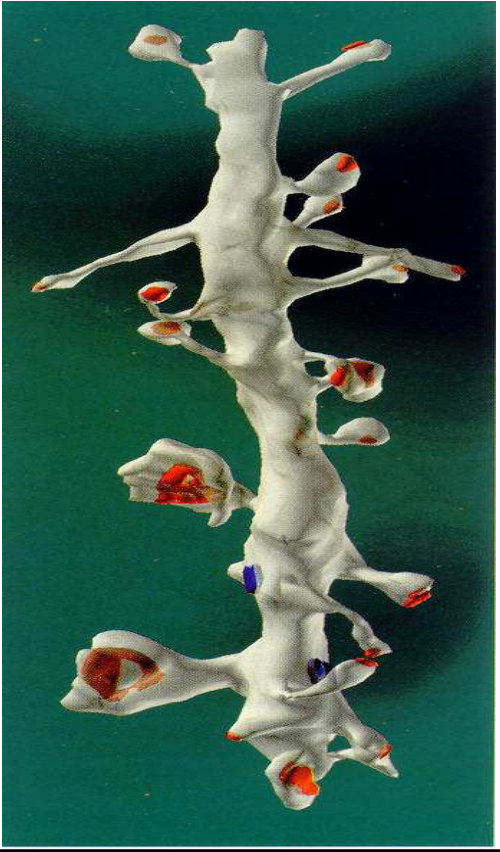
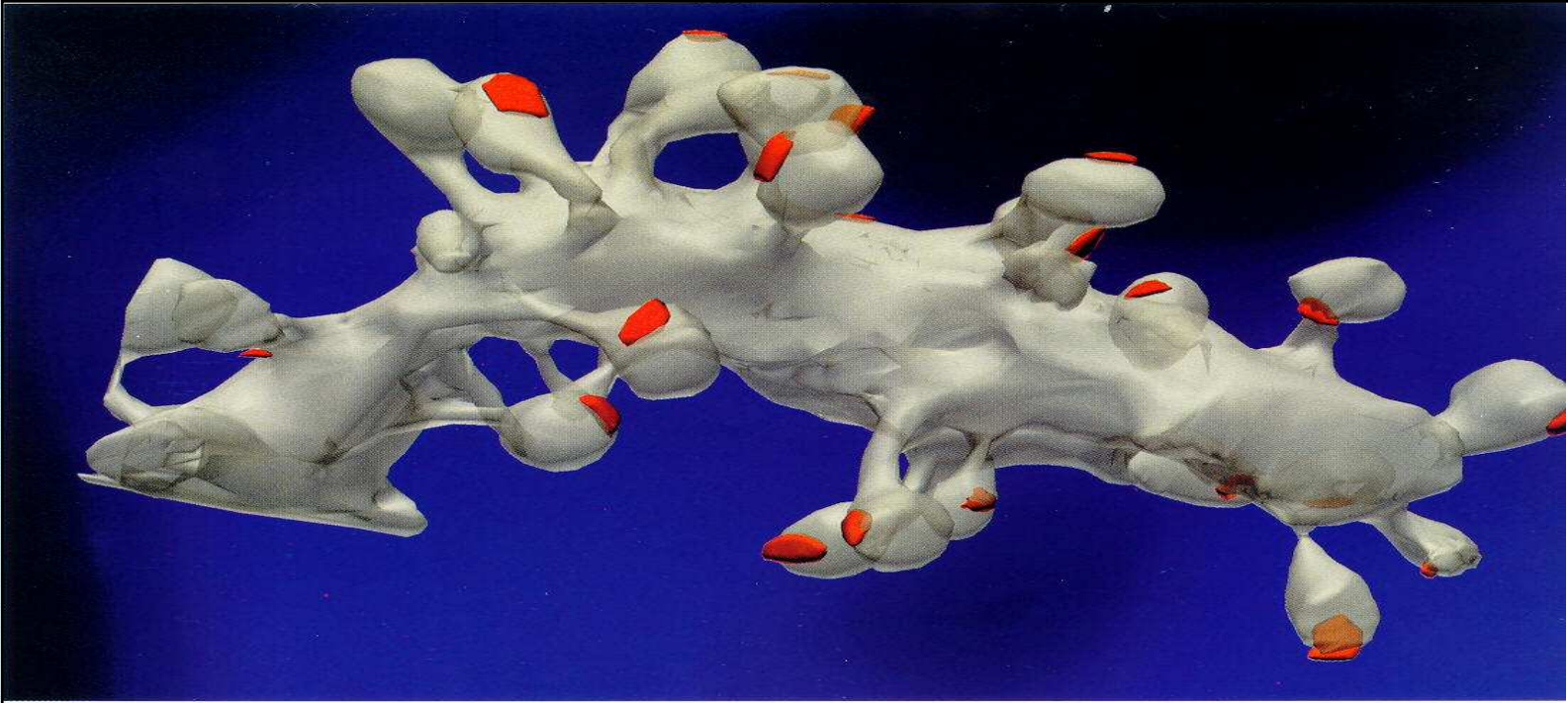
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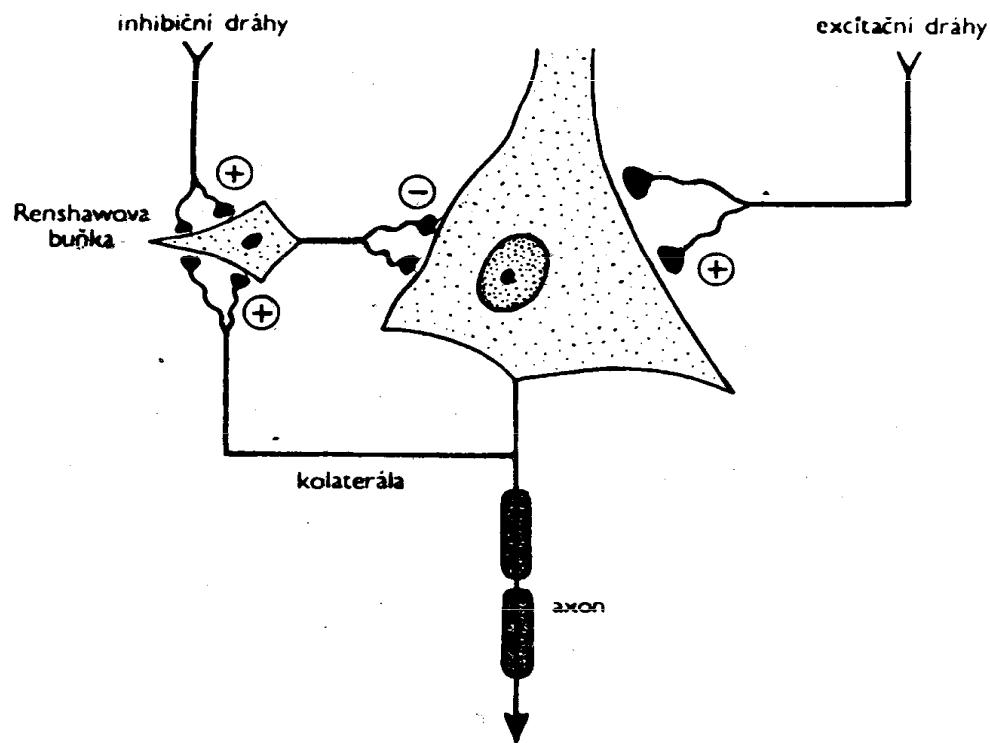
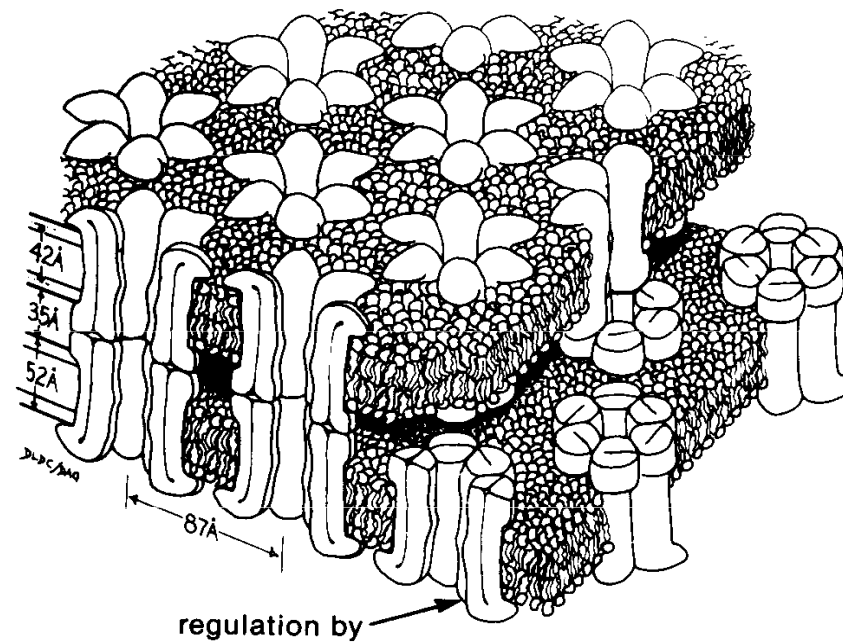
10 min

30 min

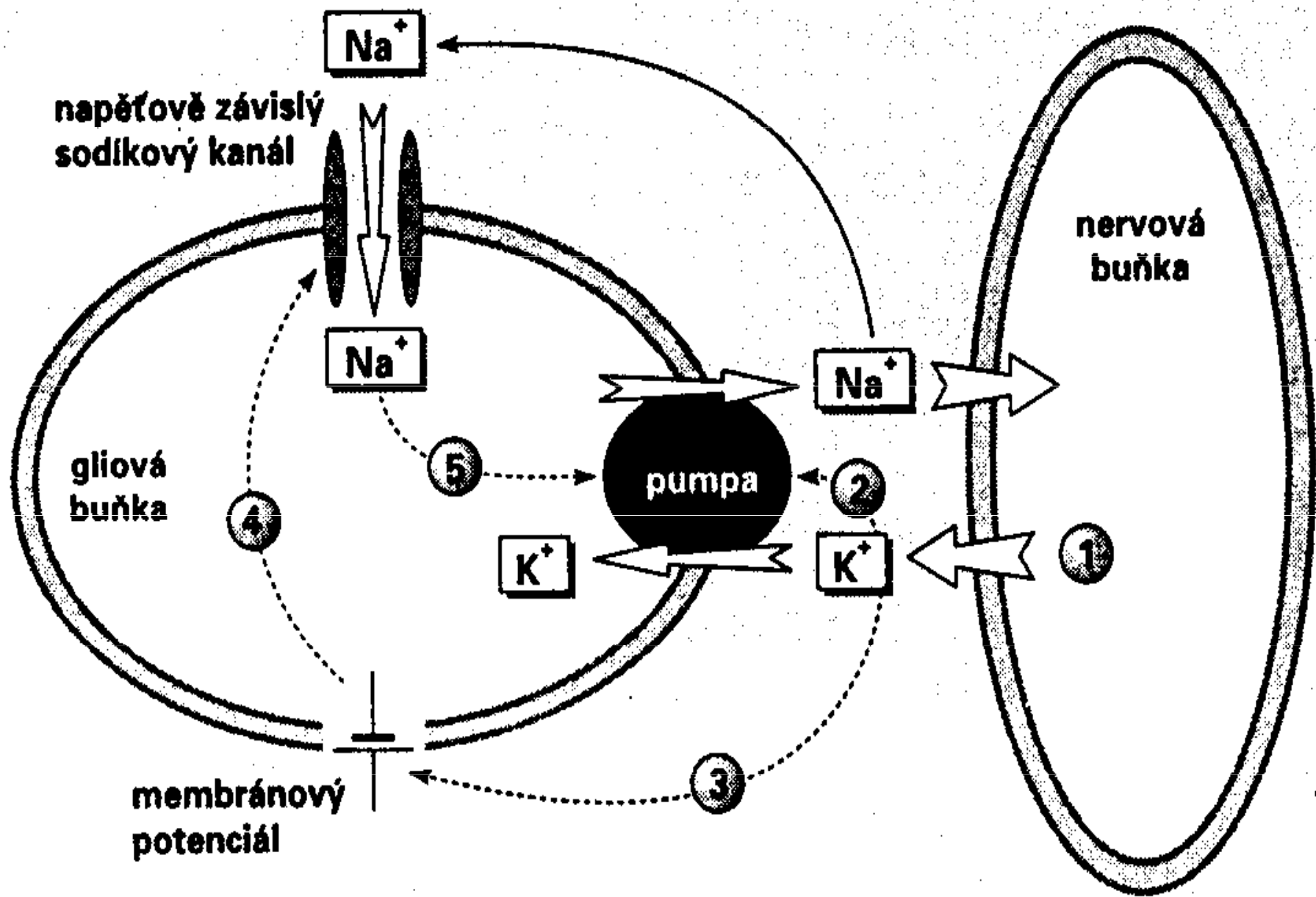
60 min

later

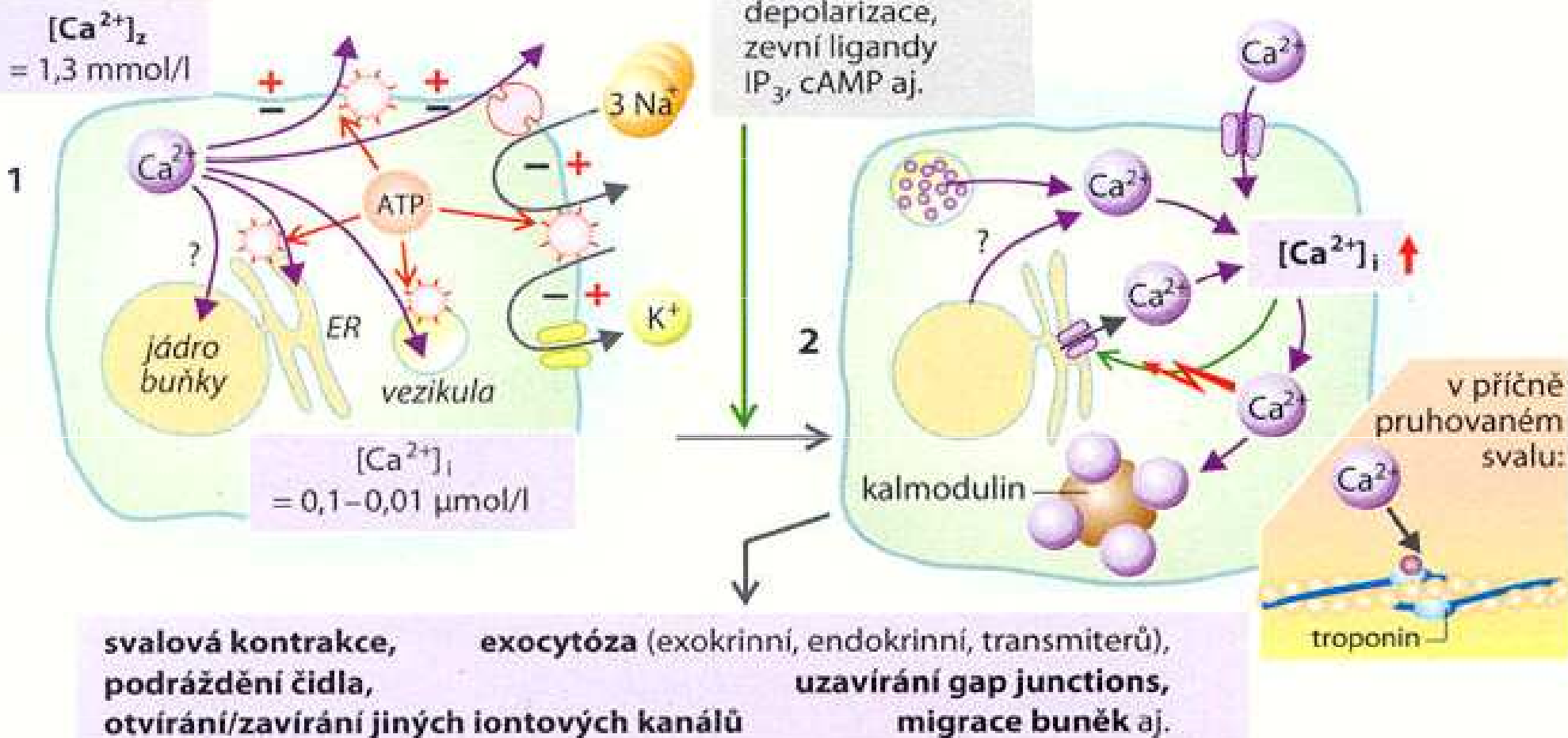




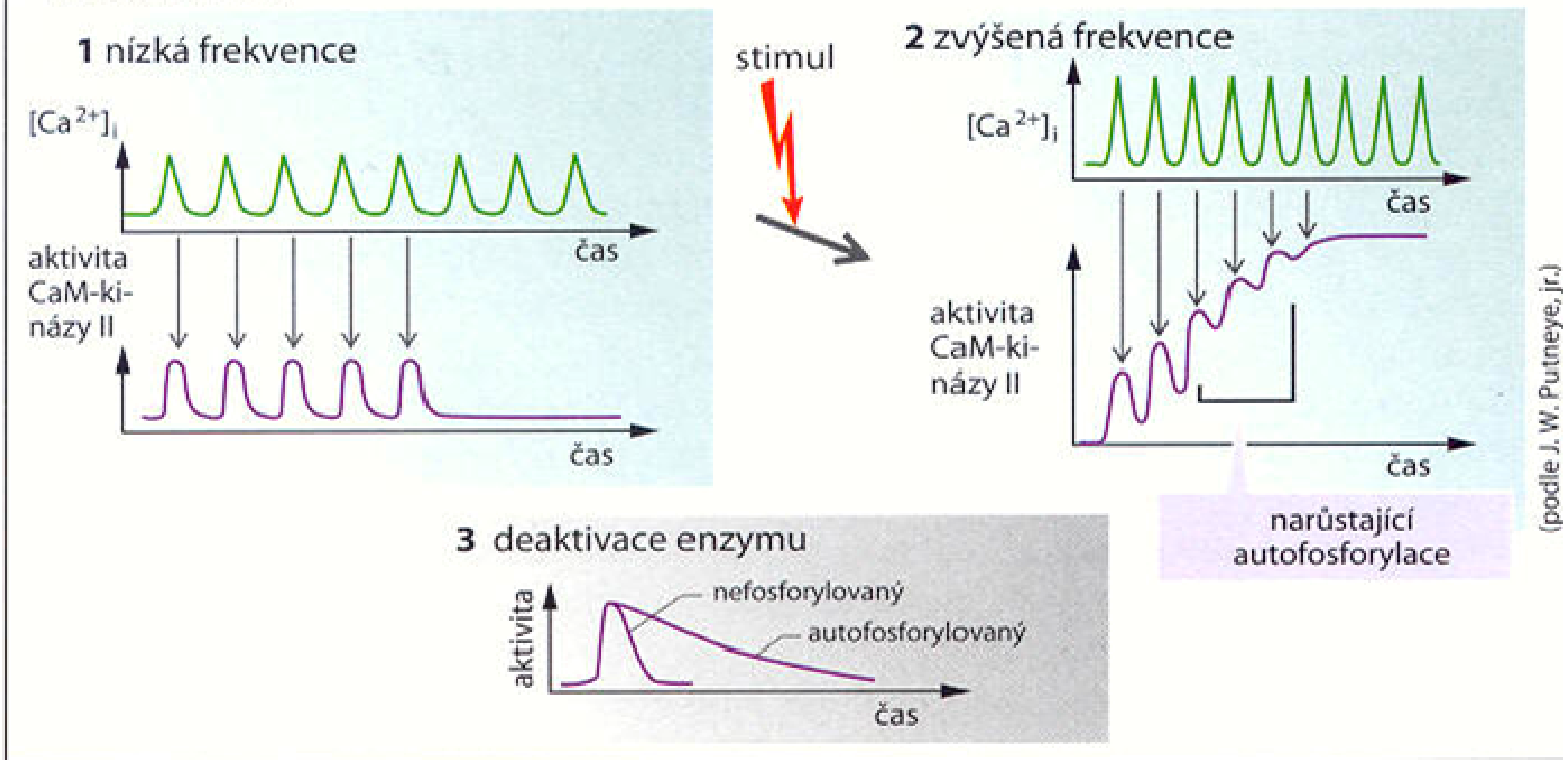
Obr. 32
Diagram rekurentní
inhibice pomocí
zpětné kolaterály
a Renshawovy bun-
ky. Excitační a
inhibiční synapse
jsou označeny sym-
boly + a -.



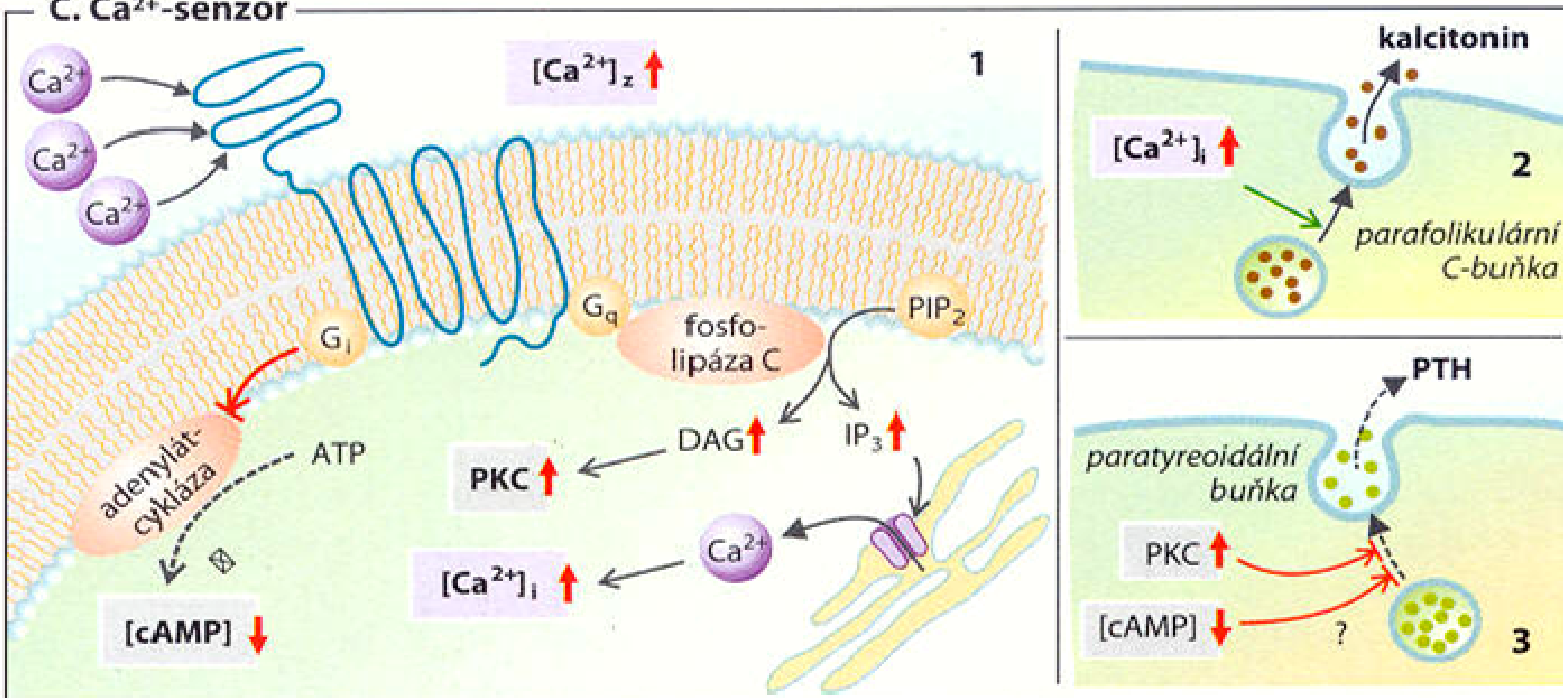
A. Regulace buňky ionty Ca^{2+}



B. Oscilace Ca^{2+}



C. Ca^{2+} -senzor



Mimosynaptická komunikace