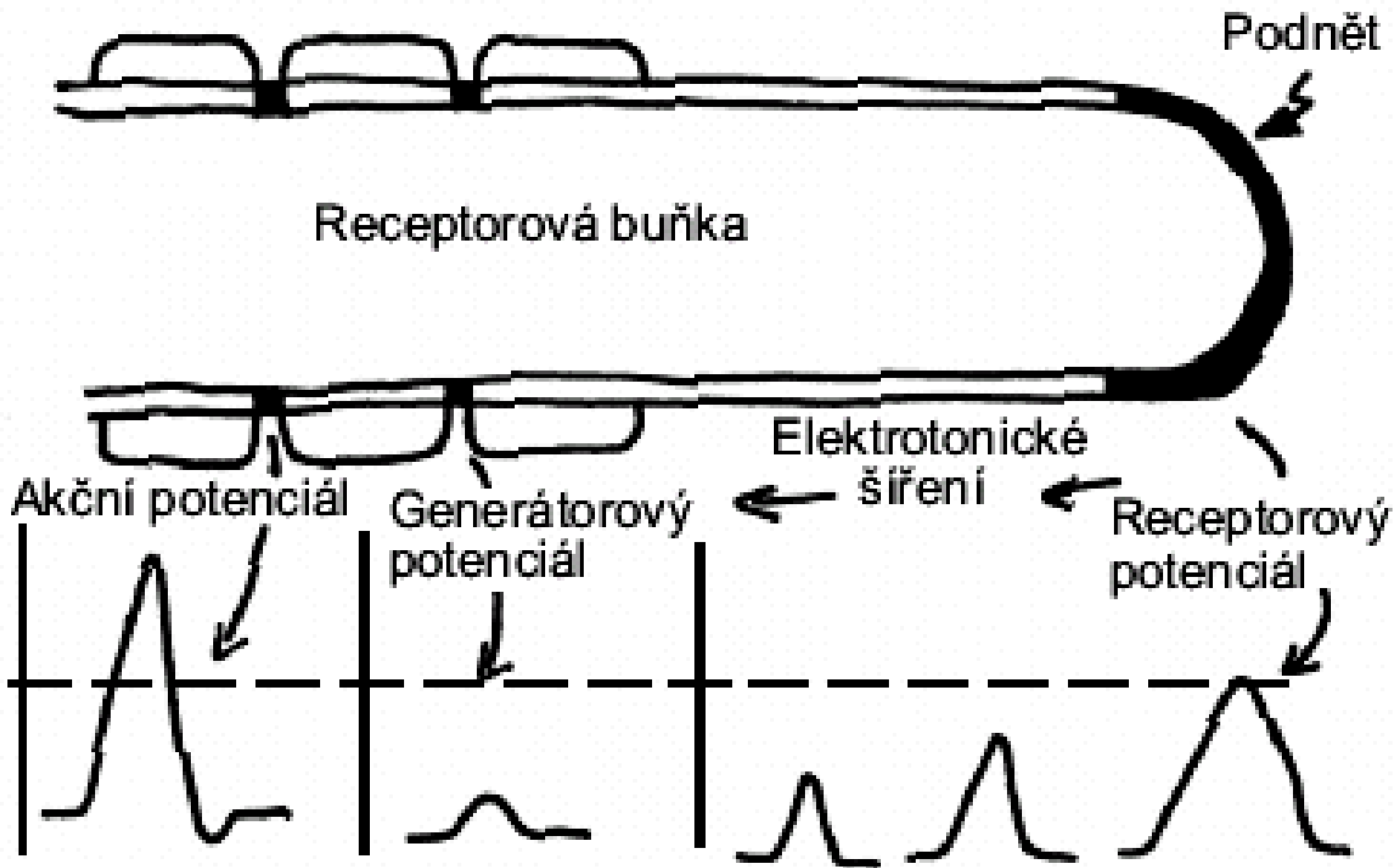
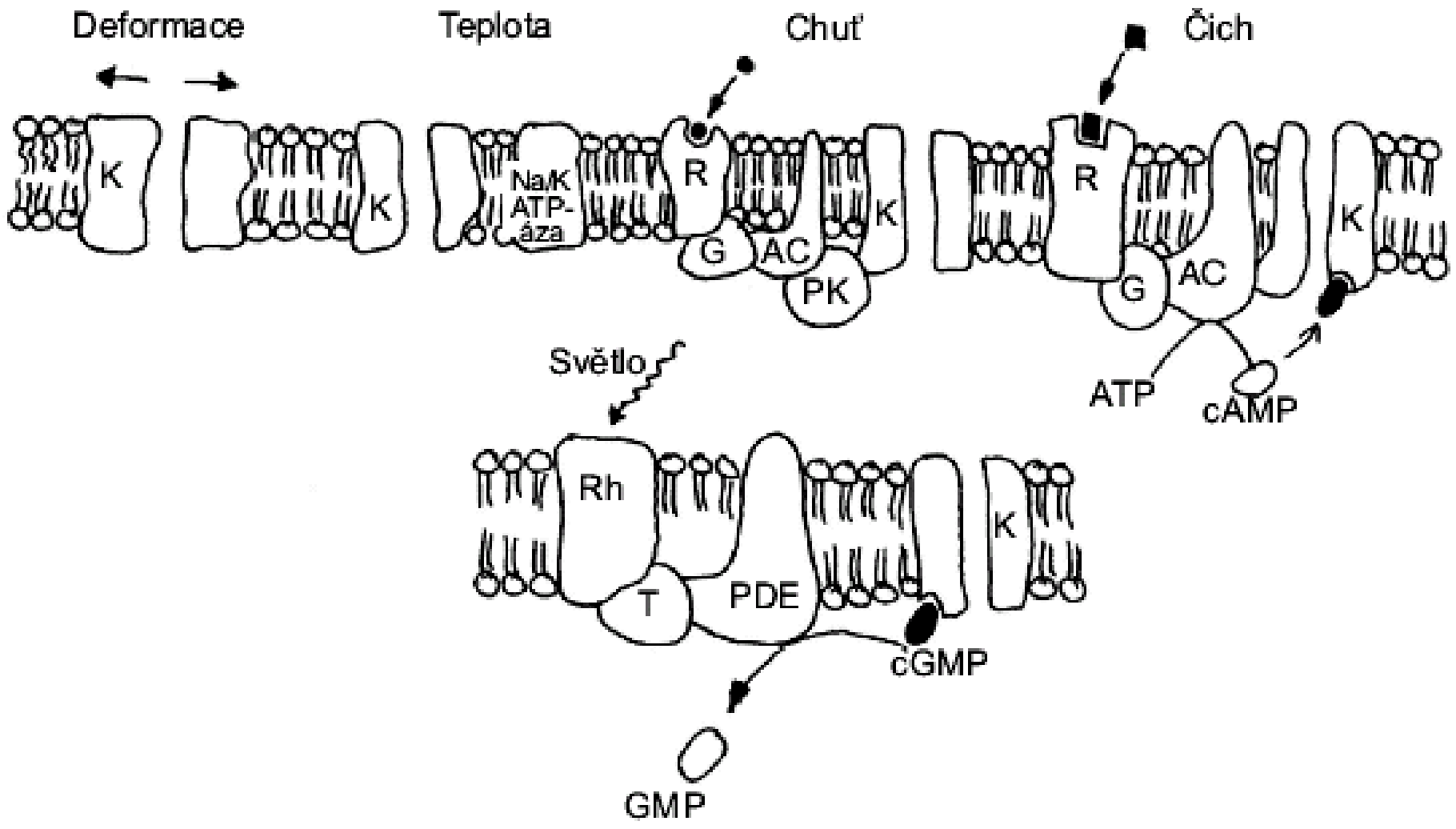
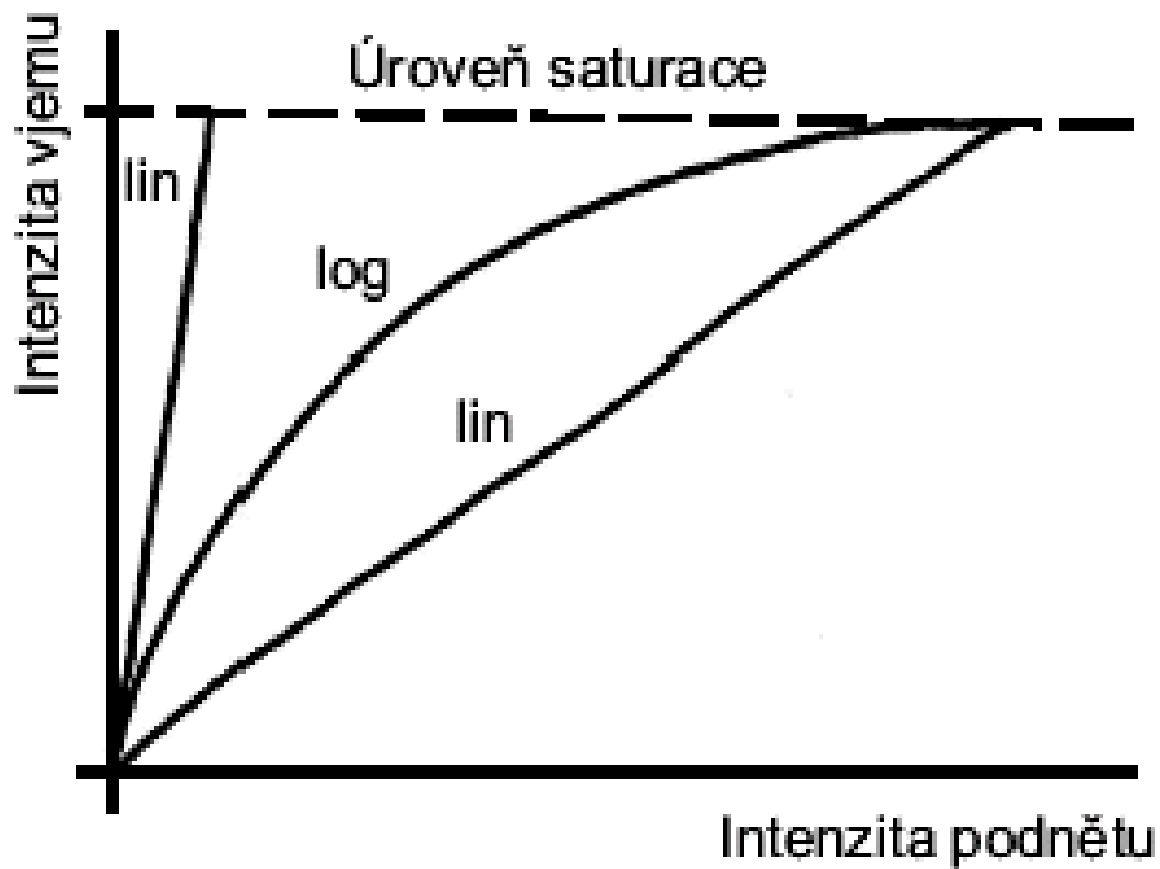


# Speciální fyziologie smyslů





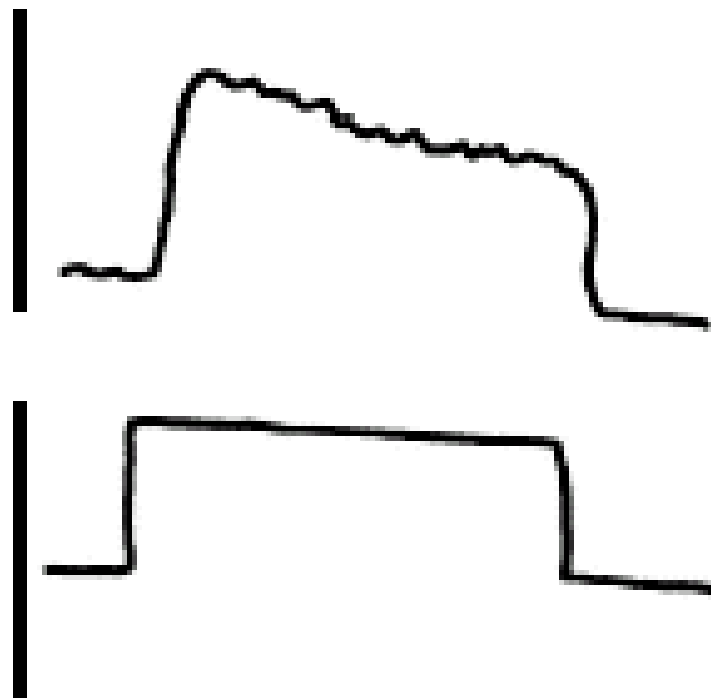
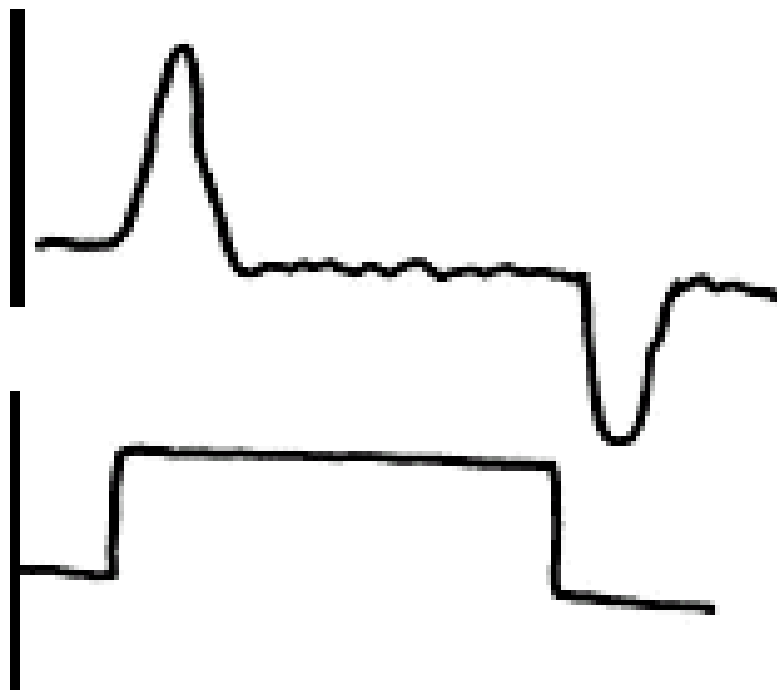


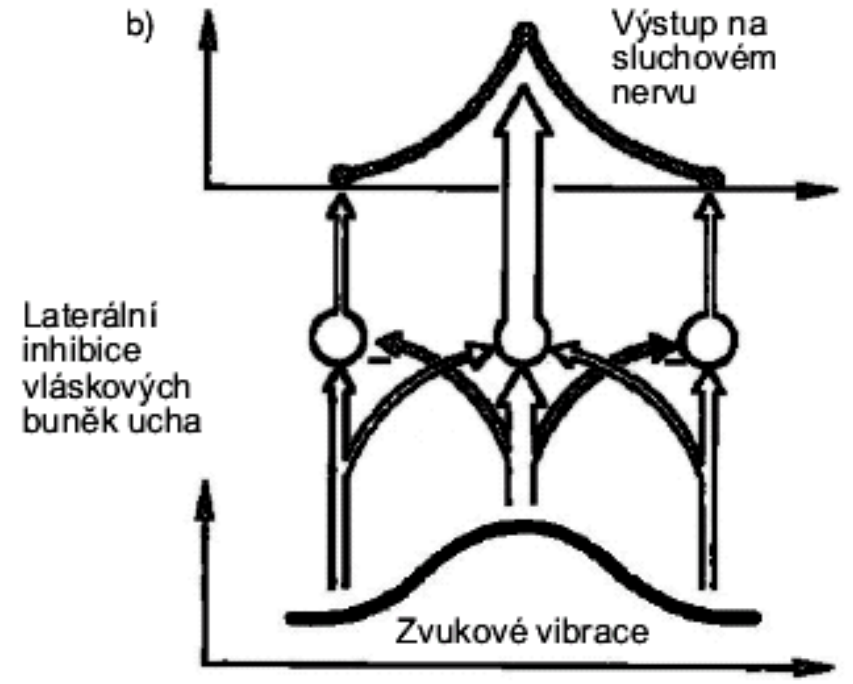
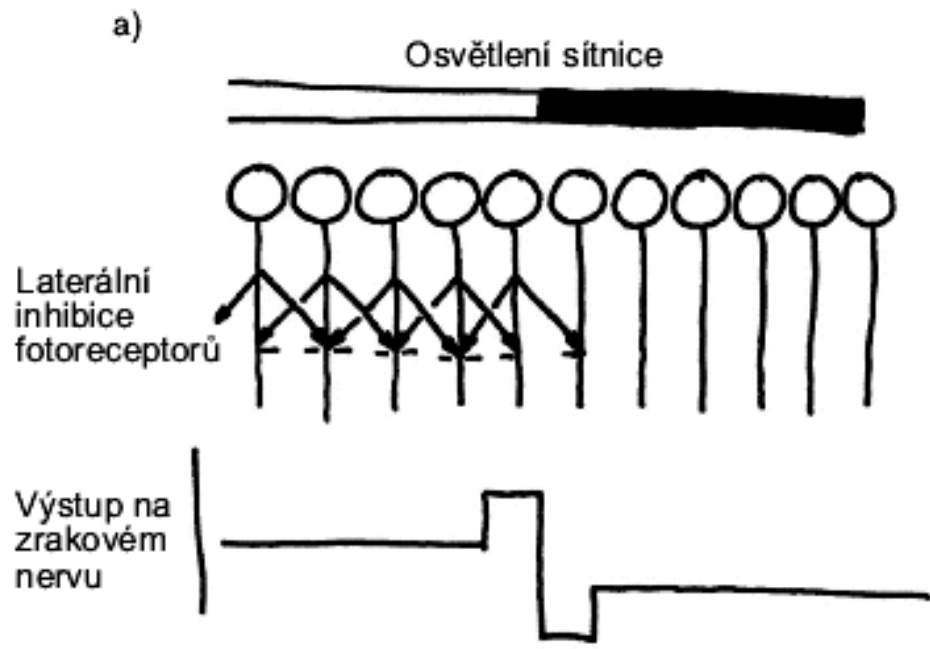


## Diferenční receptor

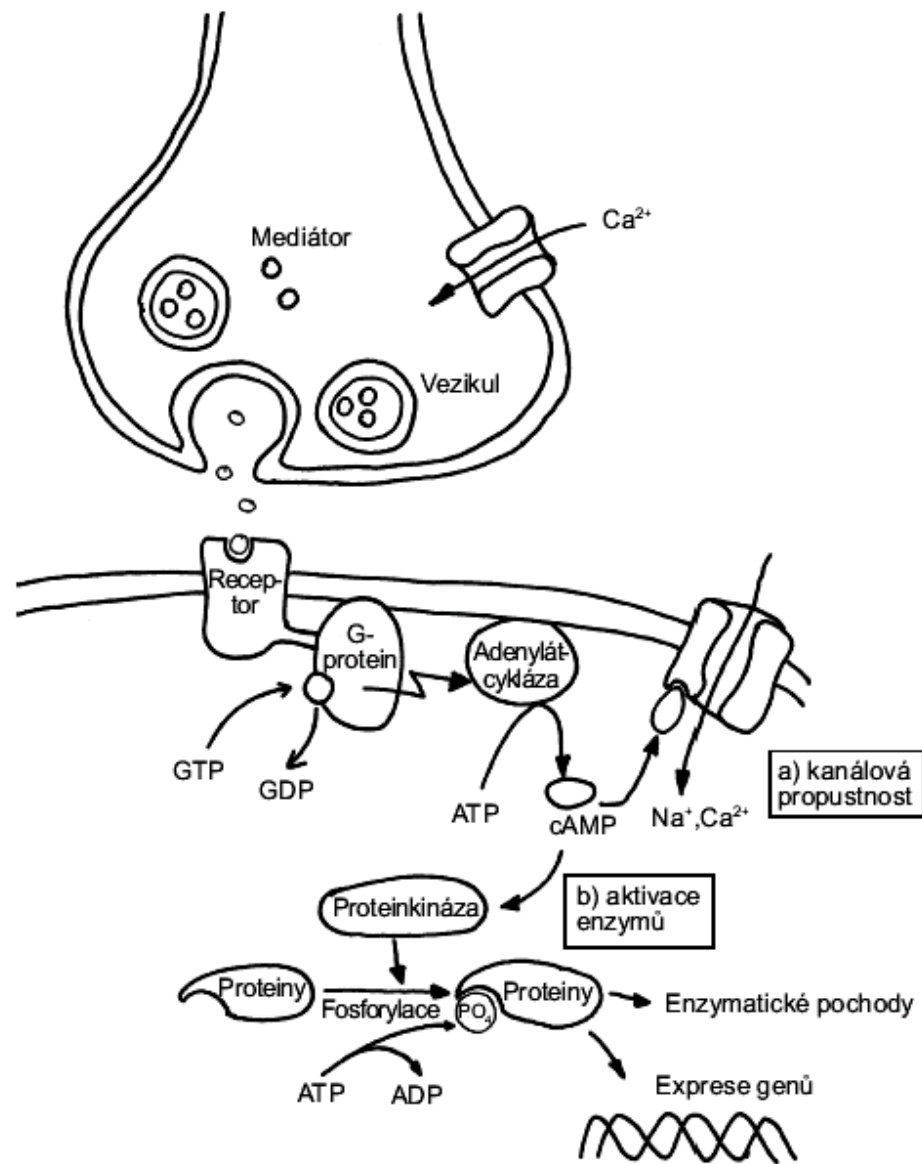
## Proporcionální receptor

Podnět

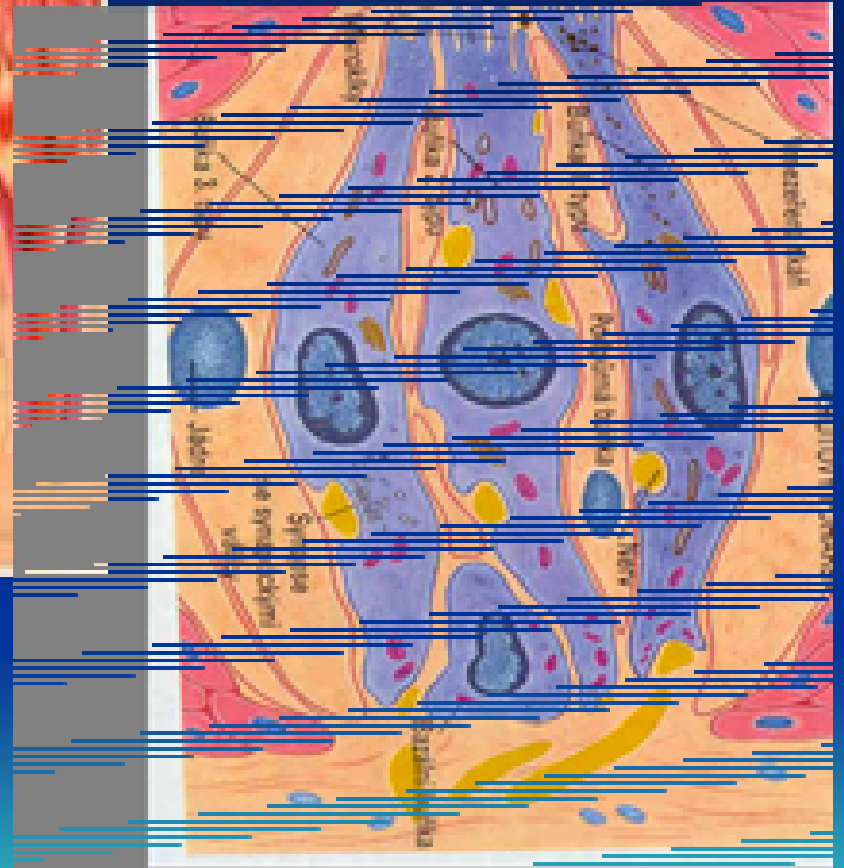
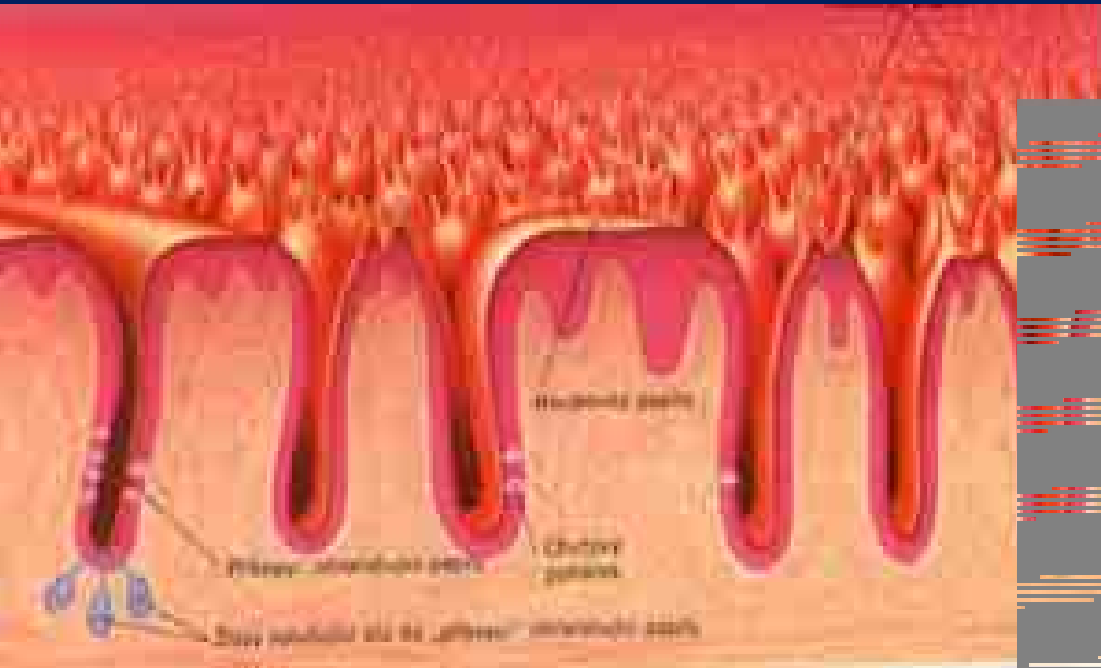




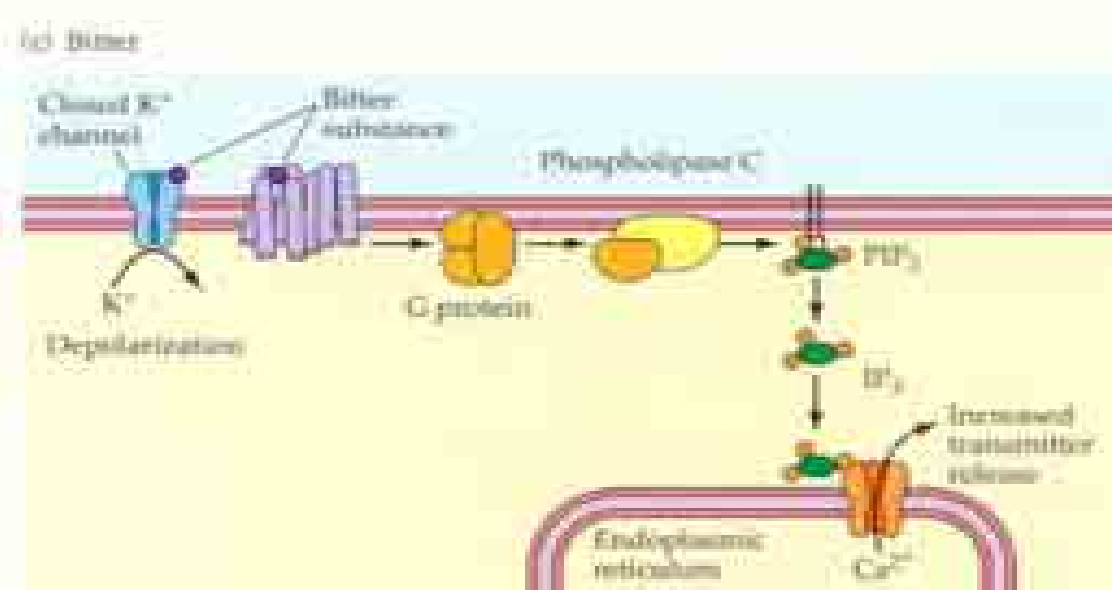
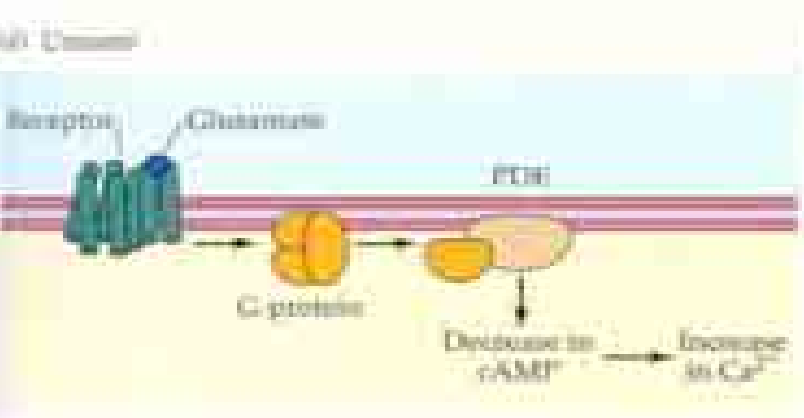
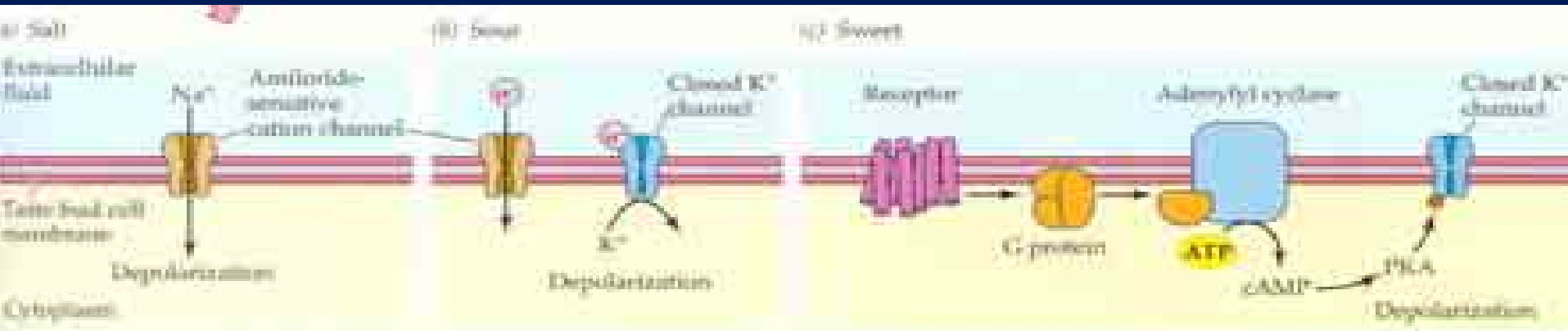
# Chemorecepce



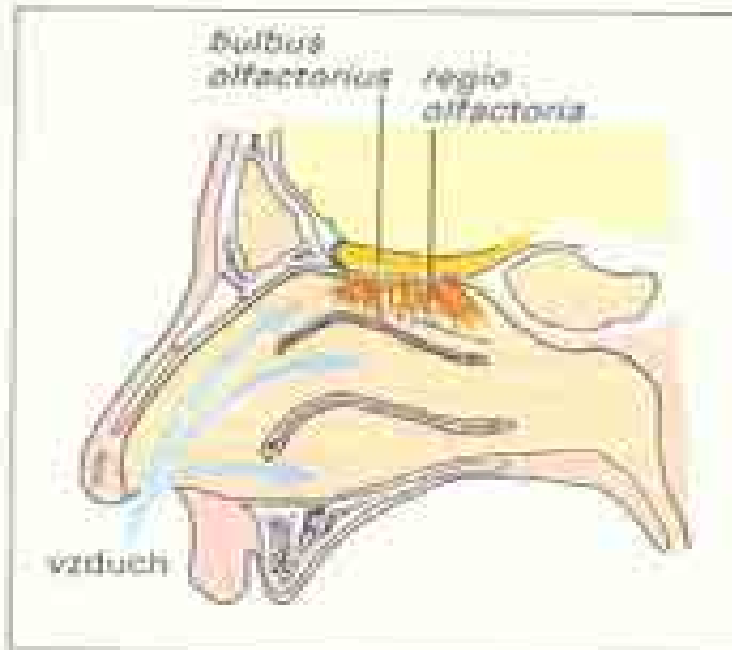
# Chut'



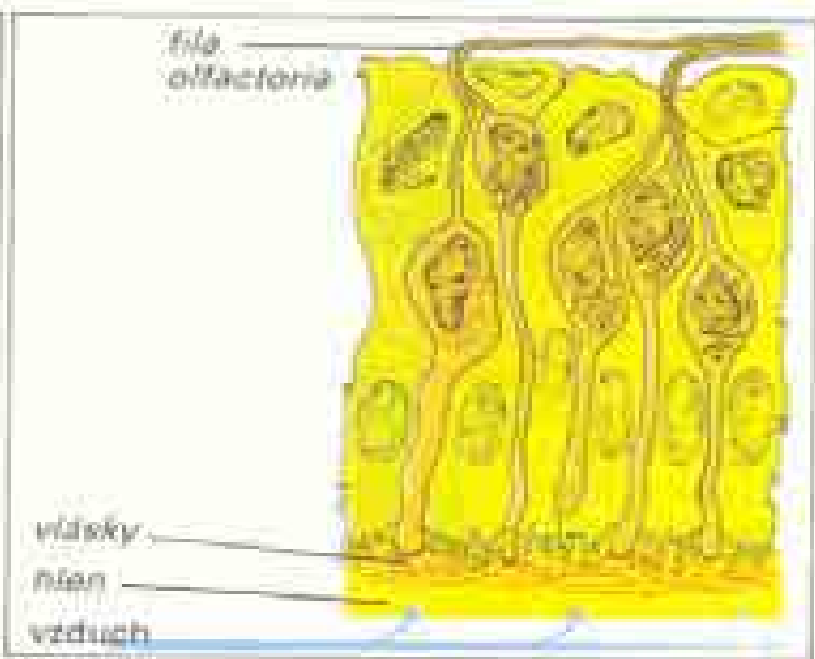




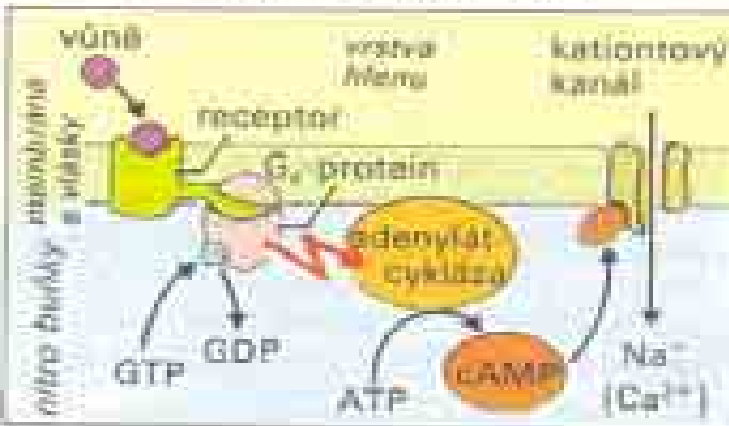
# Čich



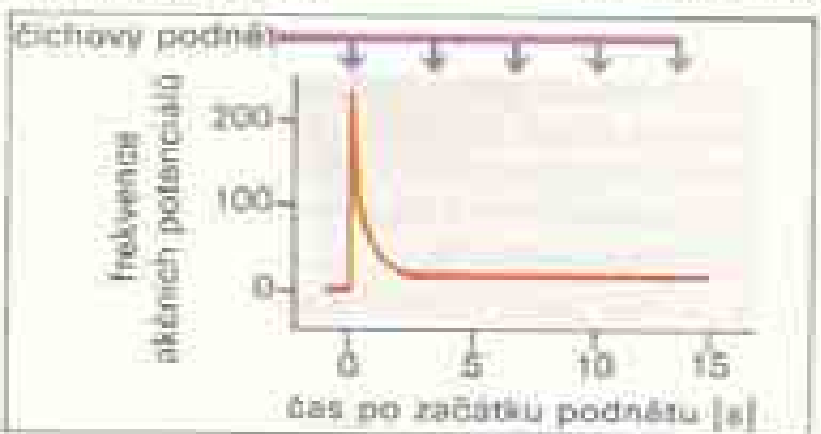
A. Nosní dutina a čichový orgán



B. Čichový epitel (podle Andrese)



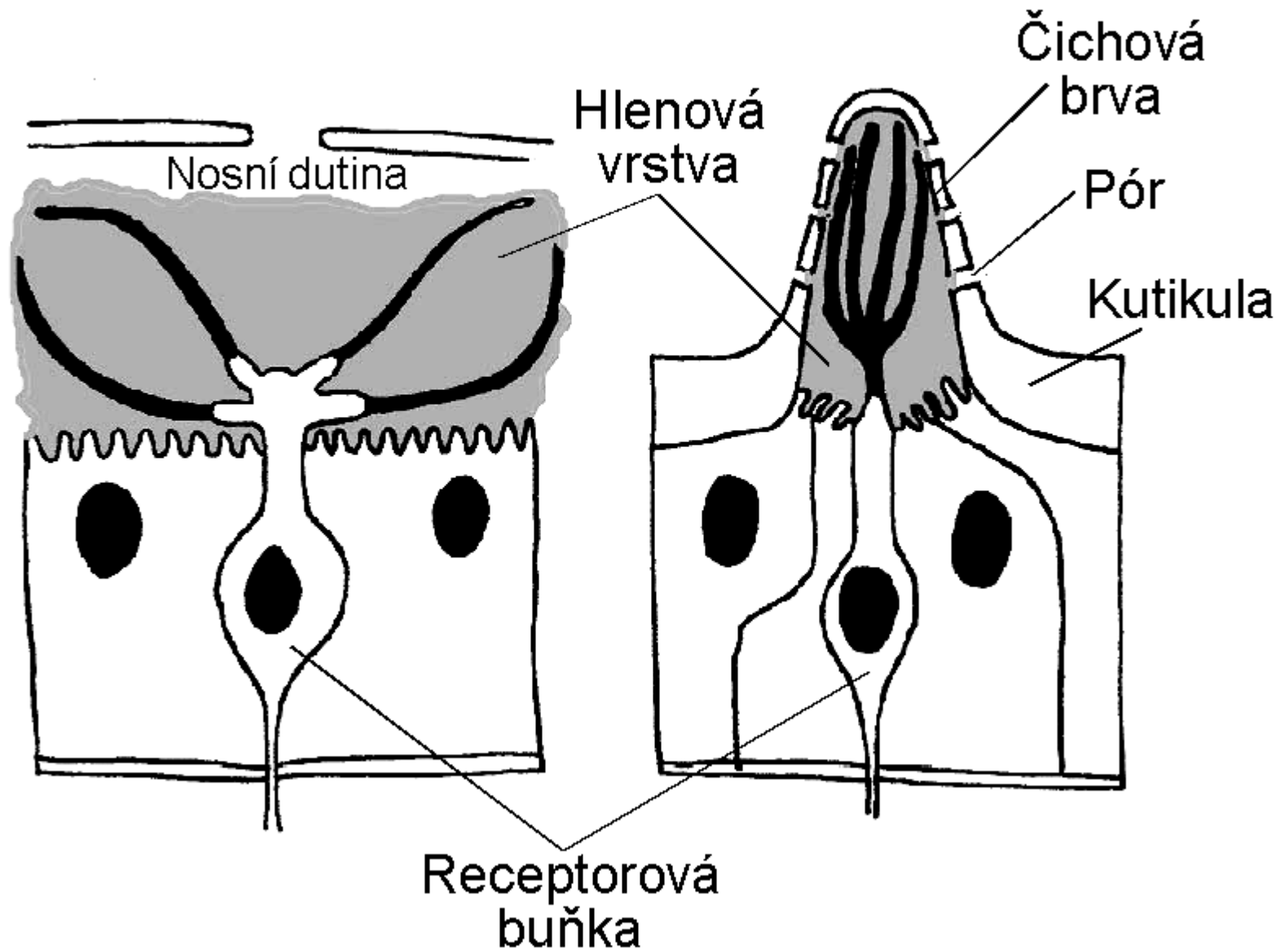
C. Transdukcce čichového podnětu



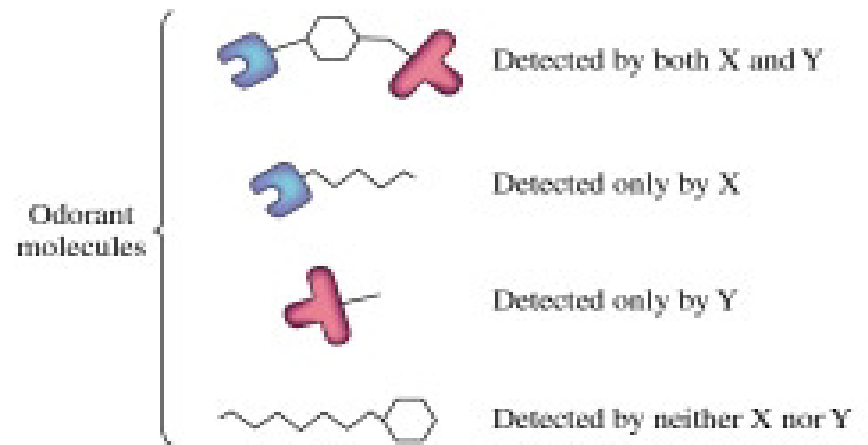
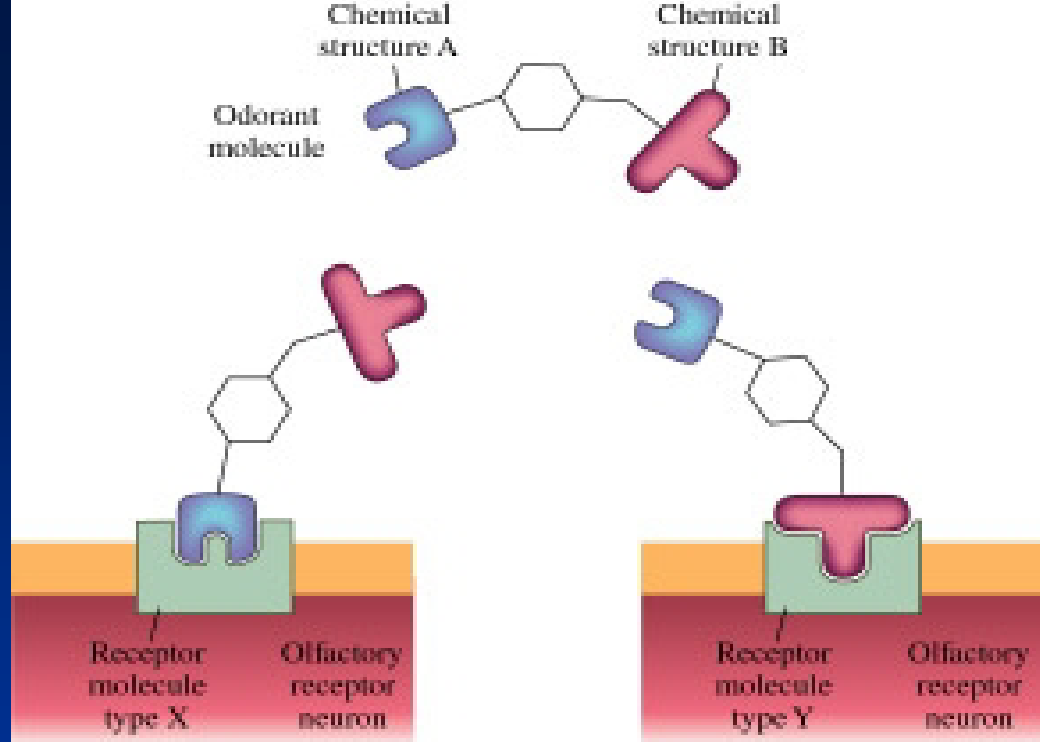
D. Adaptace čichu

a) Savci

b) Hmyz



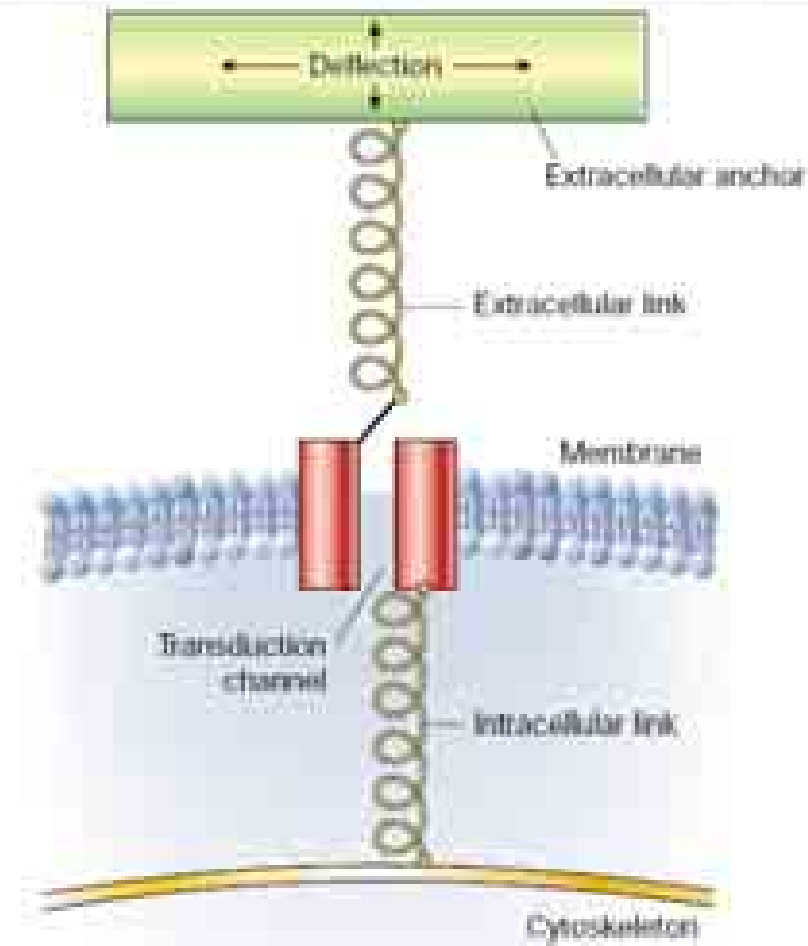
# Specifita srovnatelná s imitní Cis/trans rozlišení



## Mechanorecepce

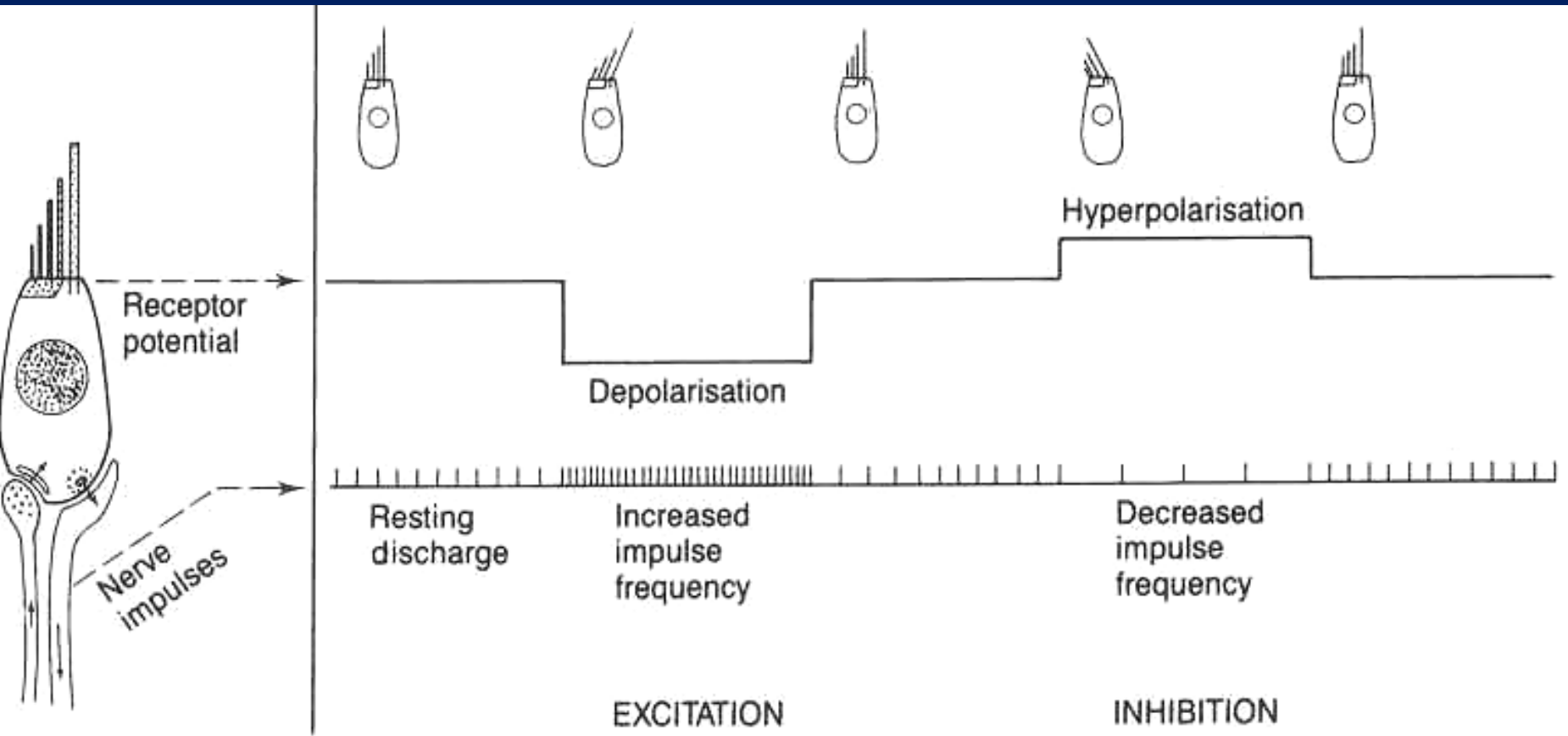
Bolest, dotek,  
Propriorecepce,  
Zvuk, gravitace,  
Pohyb,  
Vlhkost ?  
Magnetické pole?

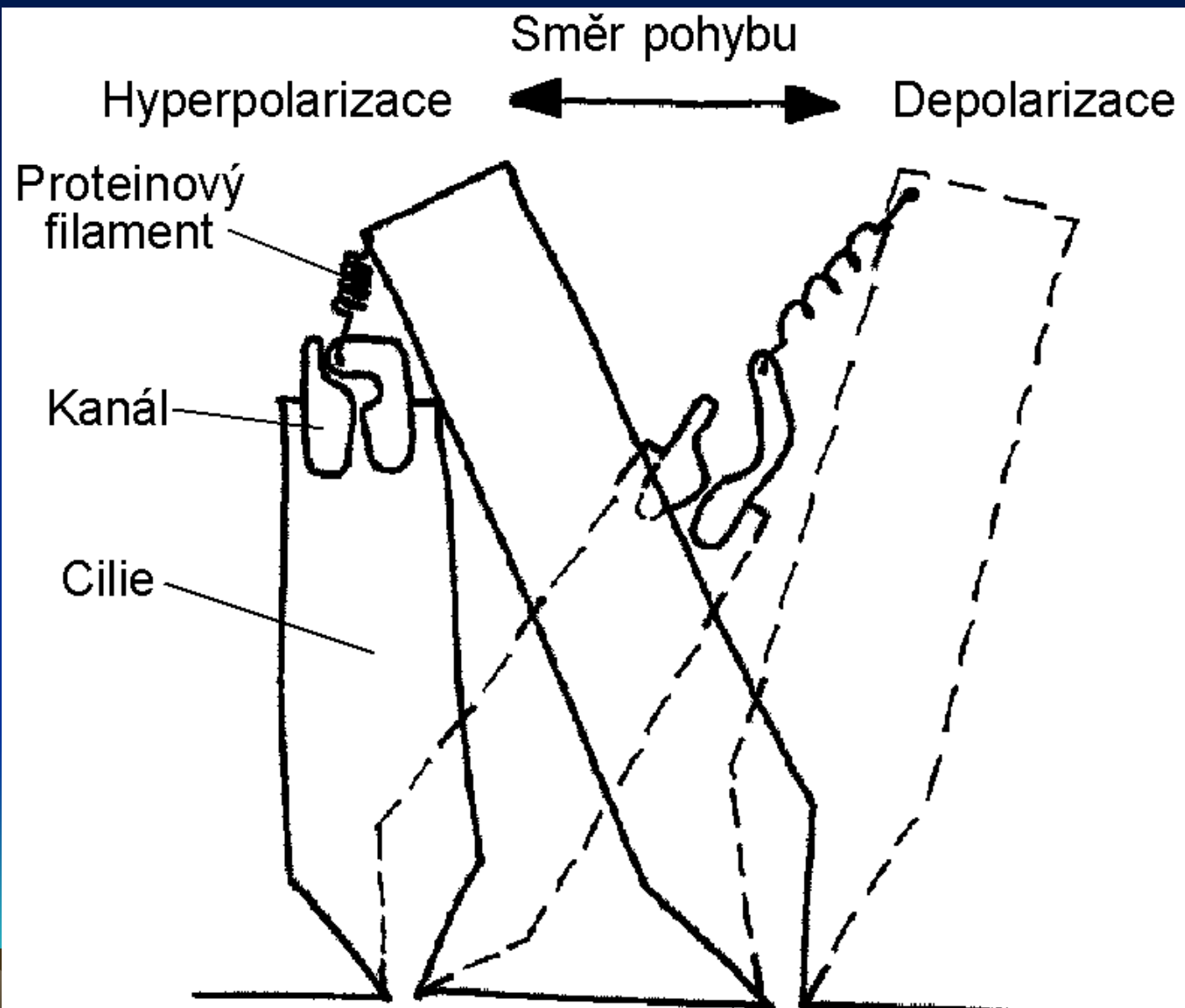
Jednotné molekulární schéma



**Figure 1** General features of mechanosensory transduction. A transduction channel is anchored by intracellular and extracellular anchors to the cytoskeleton and to an extracellular structure to which forces are applied. The transduction channel responds to tension in the system, which is increased by net displacements between intracellular and extracellular structures.

# Vlásoková buňka – specialista na jemný pohyb





# Somatosensorické vnímání



a) Meissnerovo tělísko

b) Merkelův disk

c) Paciniho tělísko

d) Receptor chlupového váčku

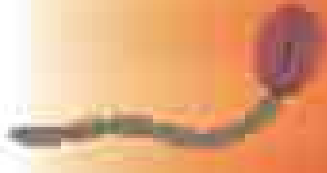
e) Ruffiniho tělíska

f) Volné nervové zakončení



**Mechanoreceptors**

**Peritrichous capsule**  
Touch, vibration  
Rapid adaptation  
Myelinated axon



**Mossy capsule**  
Touch, vibration  
Rapid adaptation  
Myelinated axon



**Bulbous capsule**  
Touch, pressure  
Slow adaptation  
Myelinated axon



**Meissner's disk**  
Touch, pressure  
Slow adaptation  
Myelinated axon



**Free nerve endings**  
Pain, temperature  
Rapid adaptation  
Myelinated axon



**Thermoreceptors**

**Cold sensitive unmyelinated axon**



**Warm unmyelinated axon**



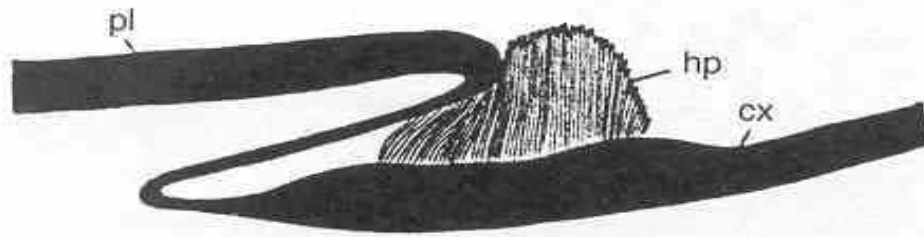
**Nociceptors**

**Fast (myelinated) axon**



**Slow (unmyelinated) axon**

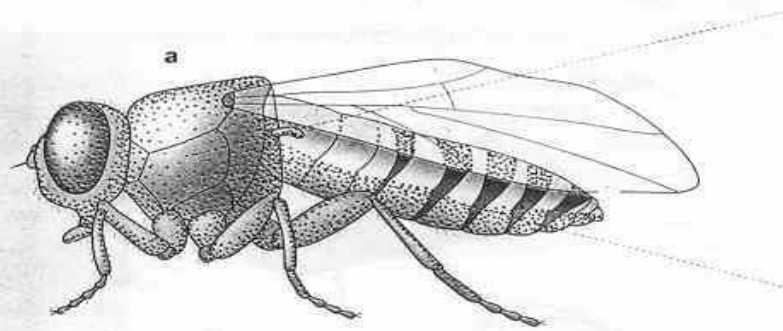




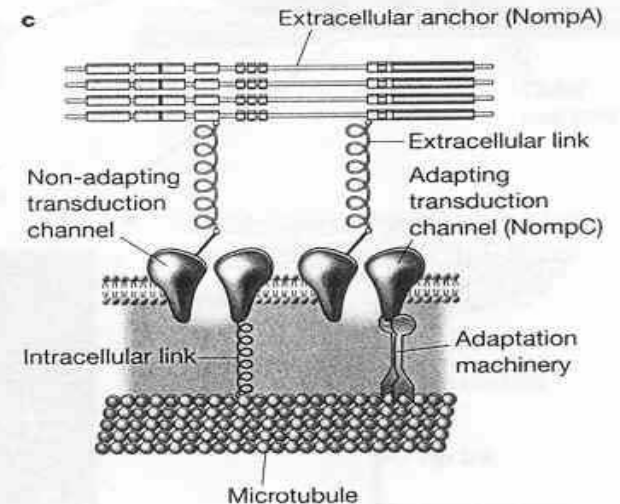
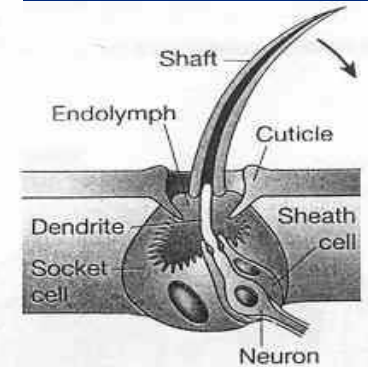
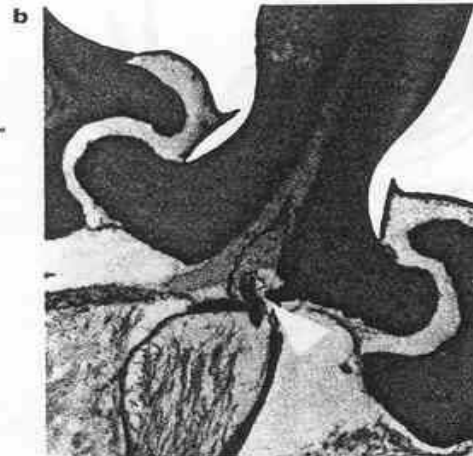
**Figure 6.3** (a) The figure shows the brushwork of sensilla at the articulation of the second leg of the cockroach, *Periplaneta americana*. The thick cuticle of the pleuron (pl) thins to a delicate articular membrane and then thickens again to form the cuticle surrounding the coxa (cx), the first segment of the leg. The brush of sensilla forms a hairplate (hp). From Pringle, 1938

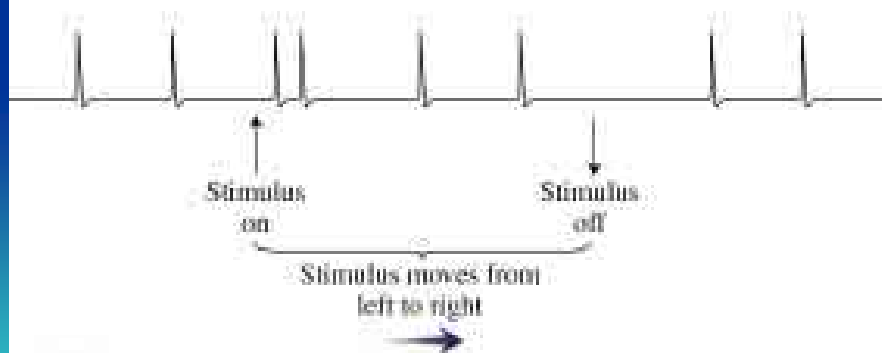
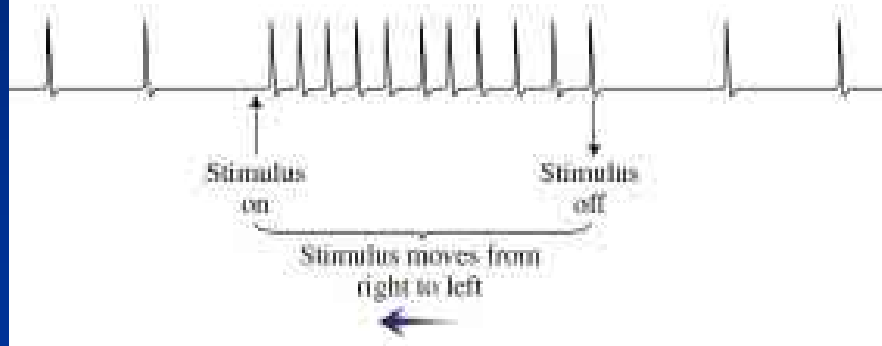
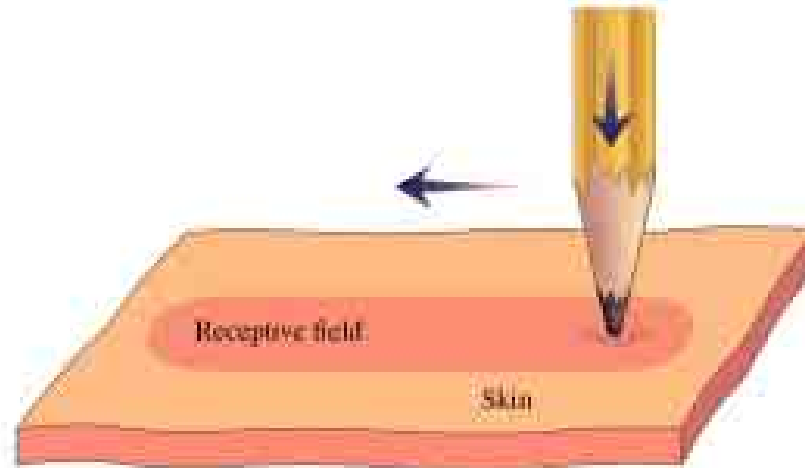
**Figure 3** *Drosophila* bristle-receptor model.

**a.** Lateral view of *D. melanogaster* showing the hundreds of bristles that cover the fly's cuticle. The expanded view of a single bristle indicates the locations of the stereotypical set of cells and structures associated with each mechanosensory organ. Movement of the bristle towards the cuticle of the fly (arrow) displaces the dendrite and elicits an excitatory response in the mechanosensory neuron.



**b.** Transmission electron micrograph of an insect mechanosensory bristle showing the insertion of the dendrite at the base of the bristle. The bristle contacts the dendrite (arrowhead) so that movement of the shaft of the bristle will be detected by the neuron. **c.** Proposed molecular model of transduction for ciliated insect mechanoreceptors, with the locations of NompC and NompA indicated.

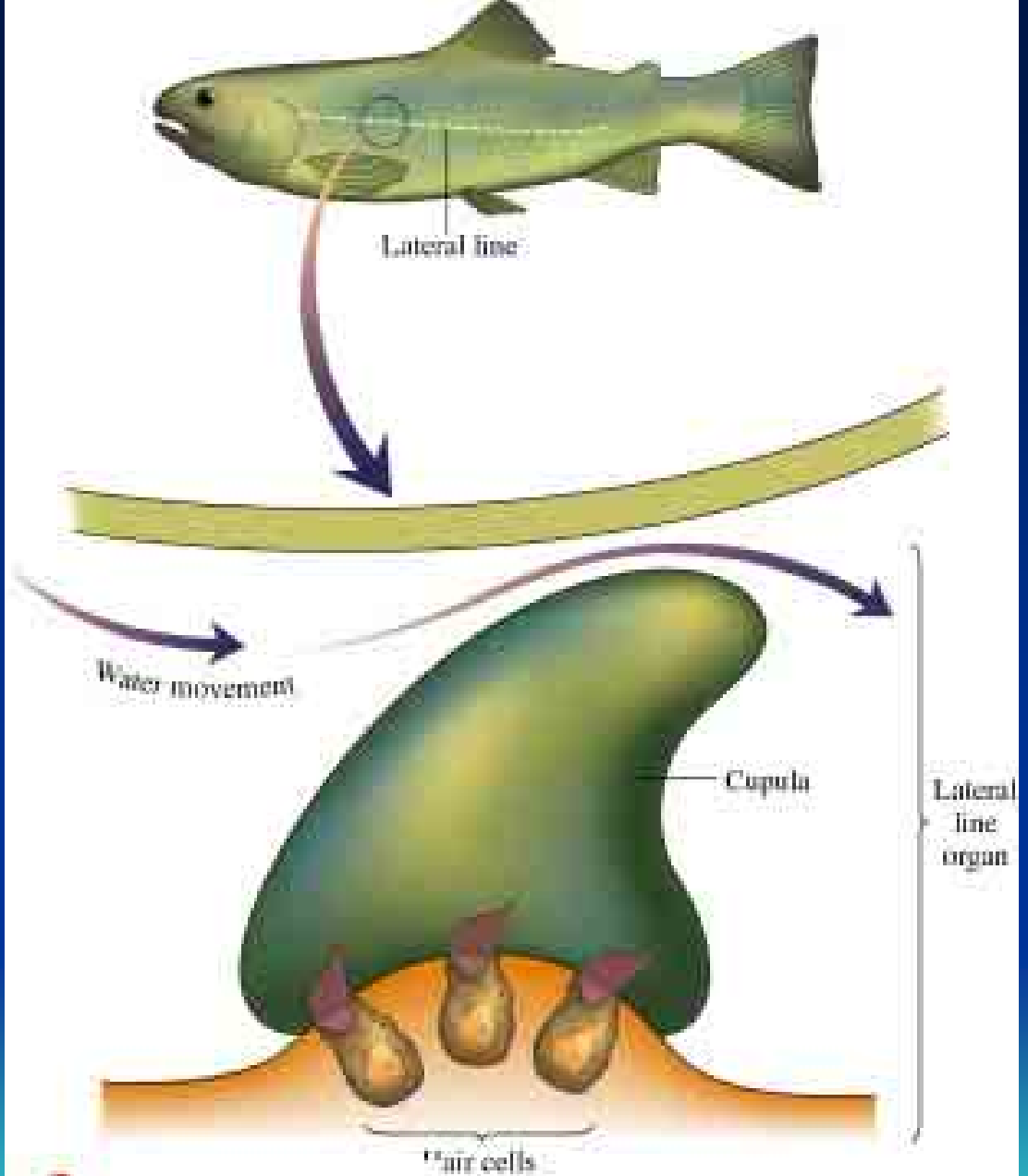




# Propriorecepce



# Proudový smysl

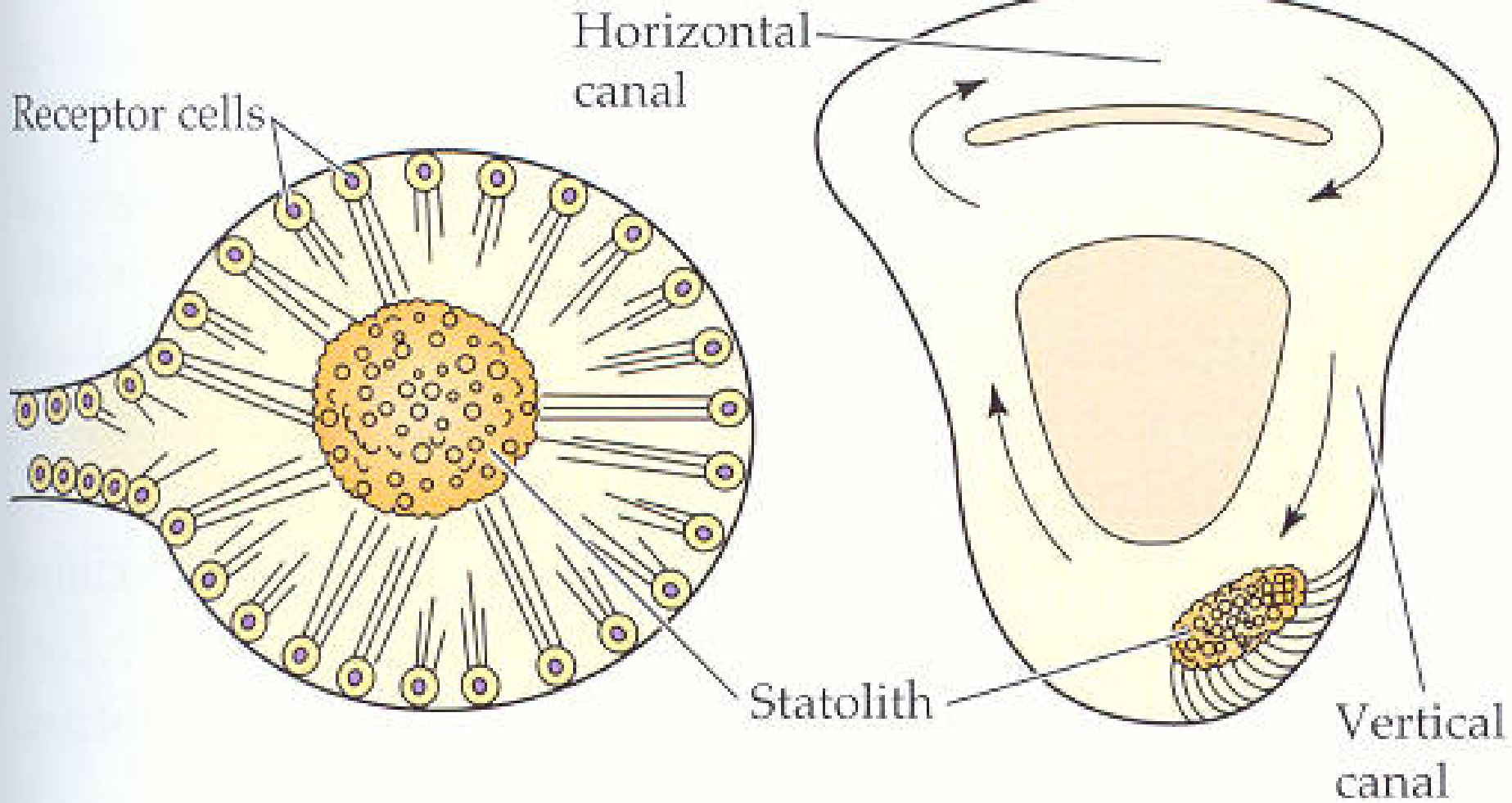


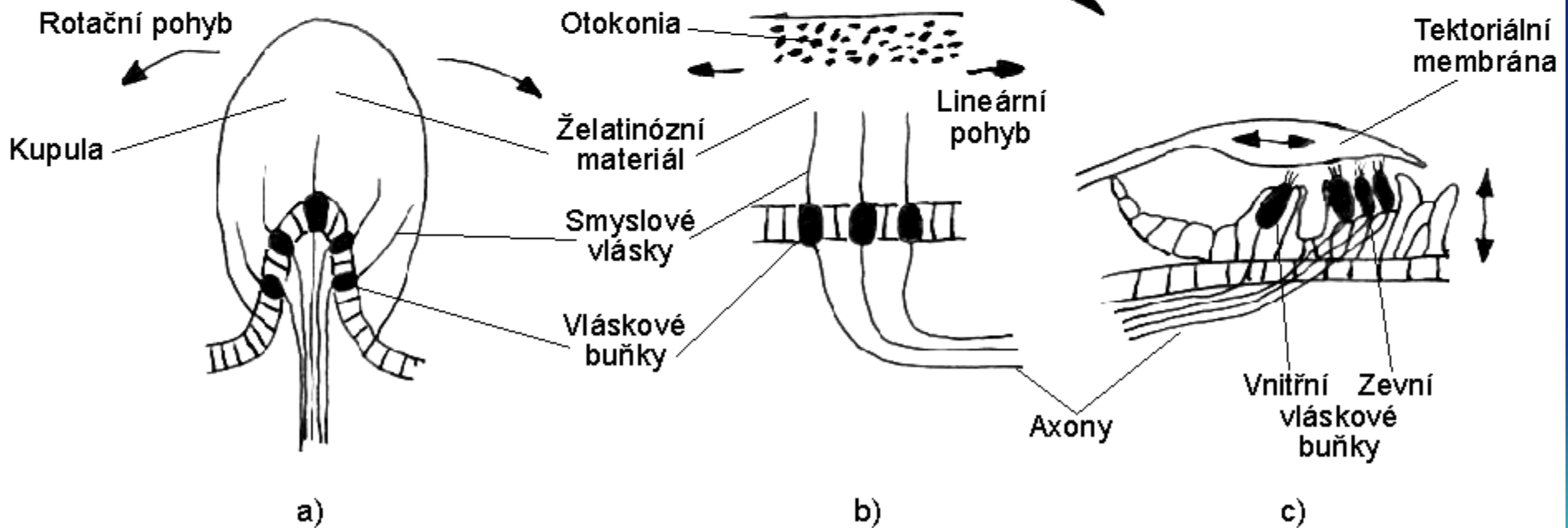
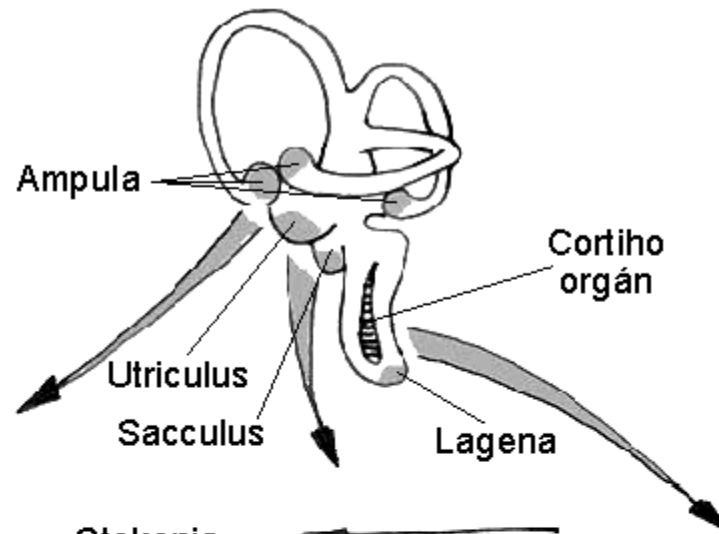
# Ryba animace



(a) Statocyst of a scallop (*Pecten*)

(b) Statocyst of a crab





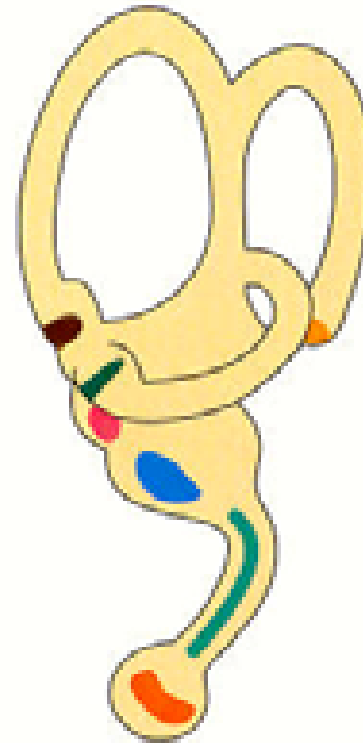
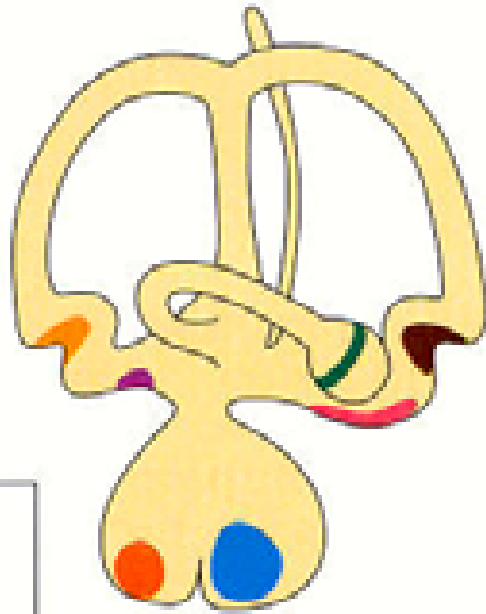
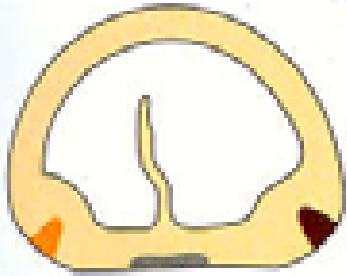


Fish (Myxine)

Frog

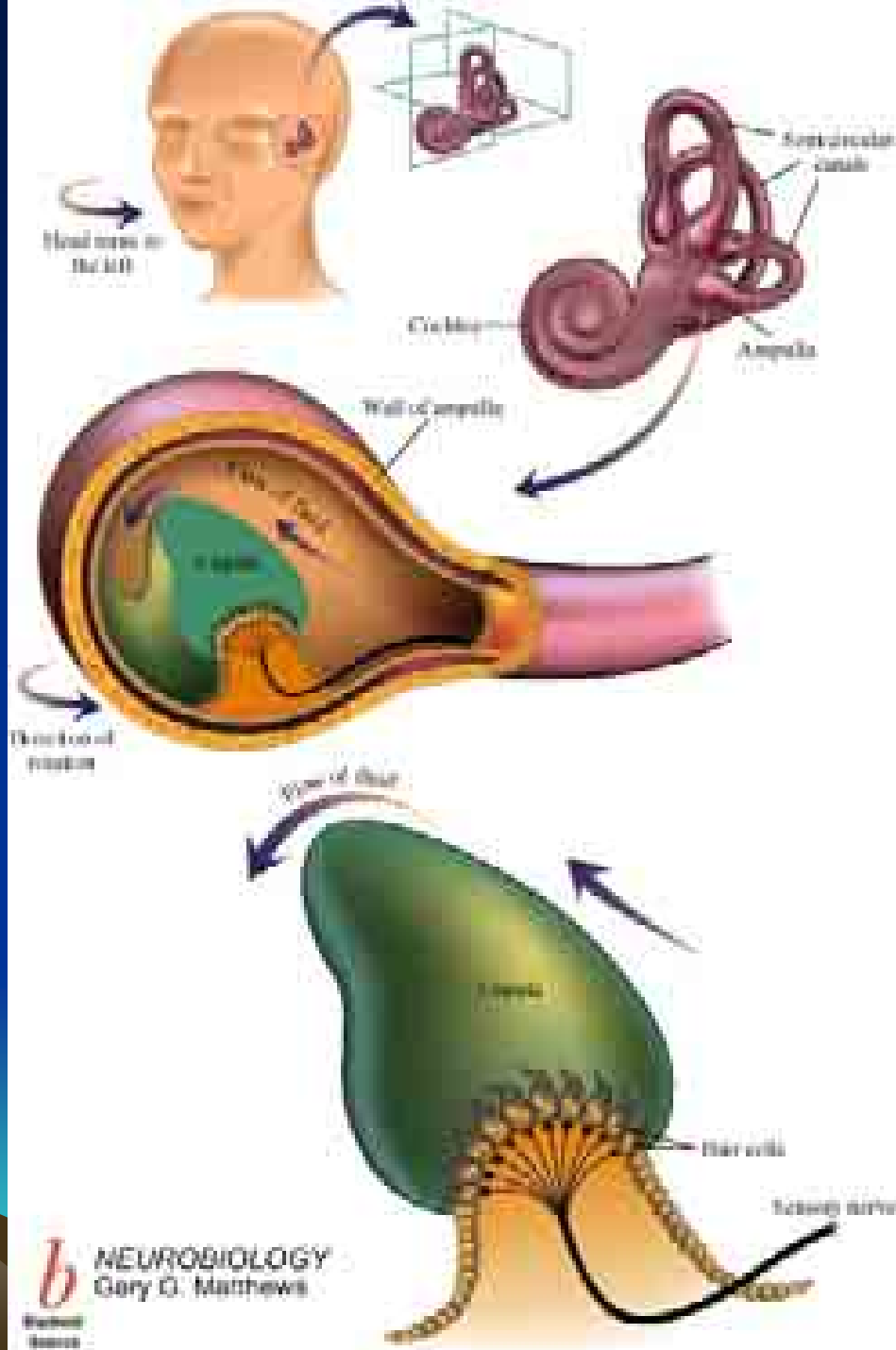
Bird

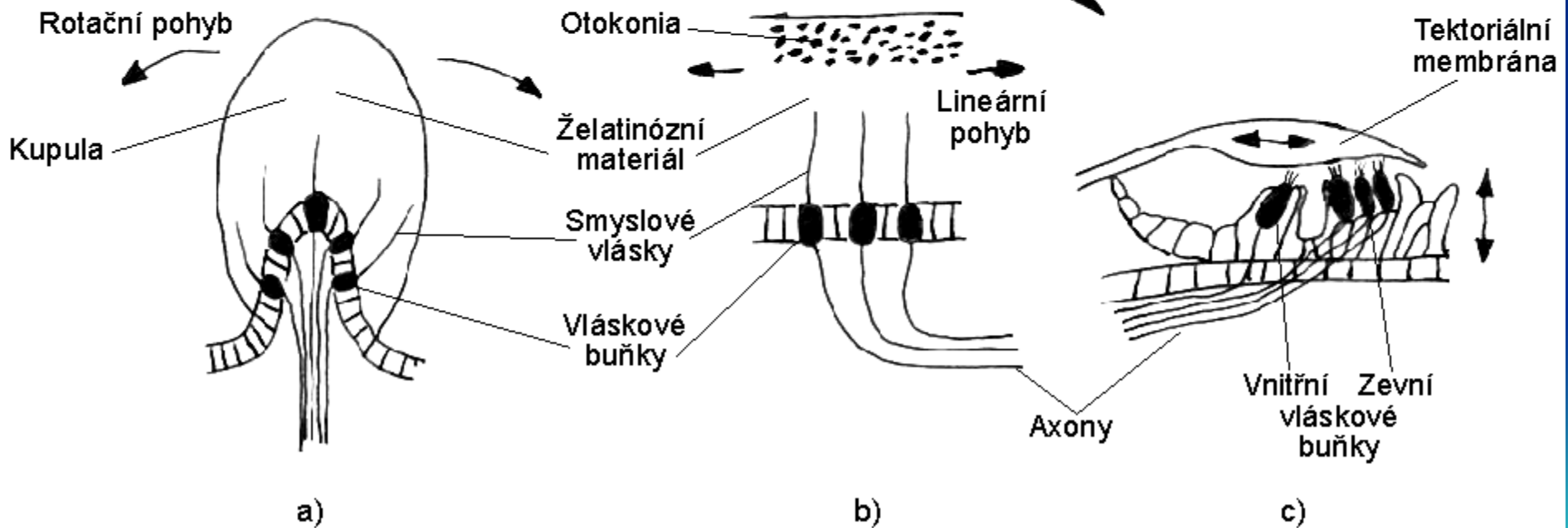
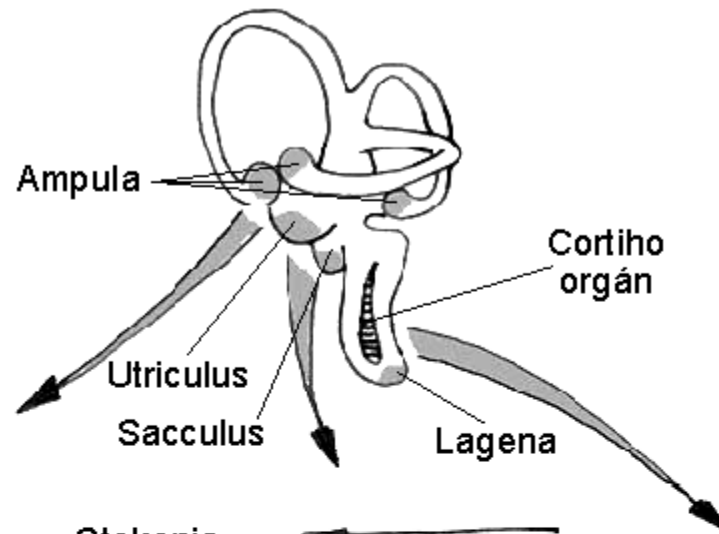
Mammal

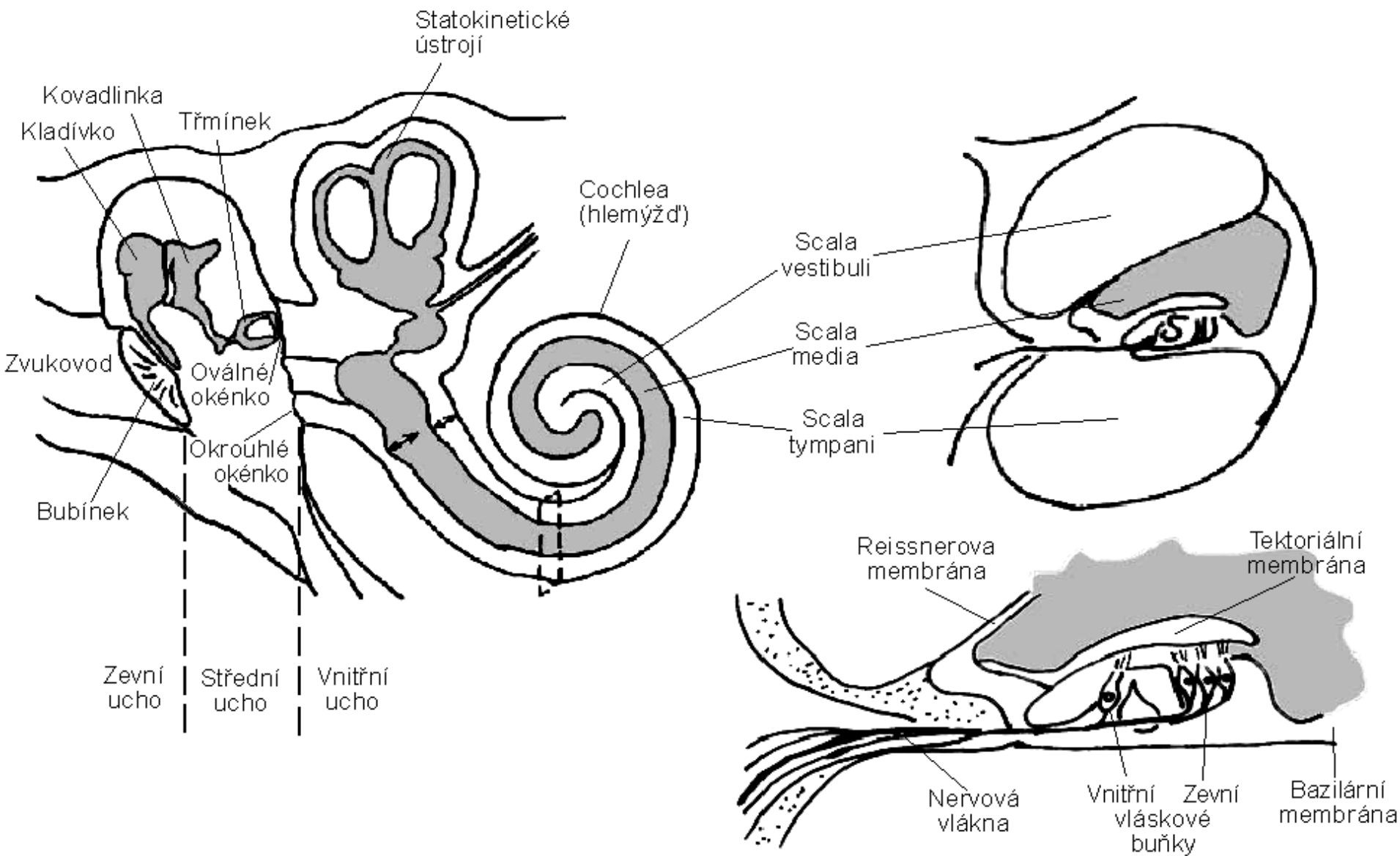


KEY

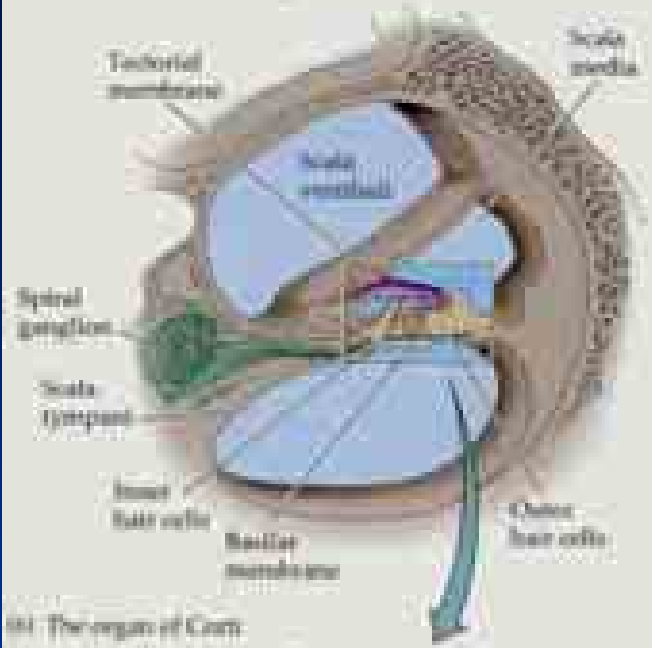
- Anterior crista
- Lateral crista
- Posterior crista
- Macula communis
- Macula lagenae
- Macula neglecta
- Macula sacculi
- Macula utricula
- Papilla basilaris



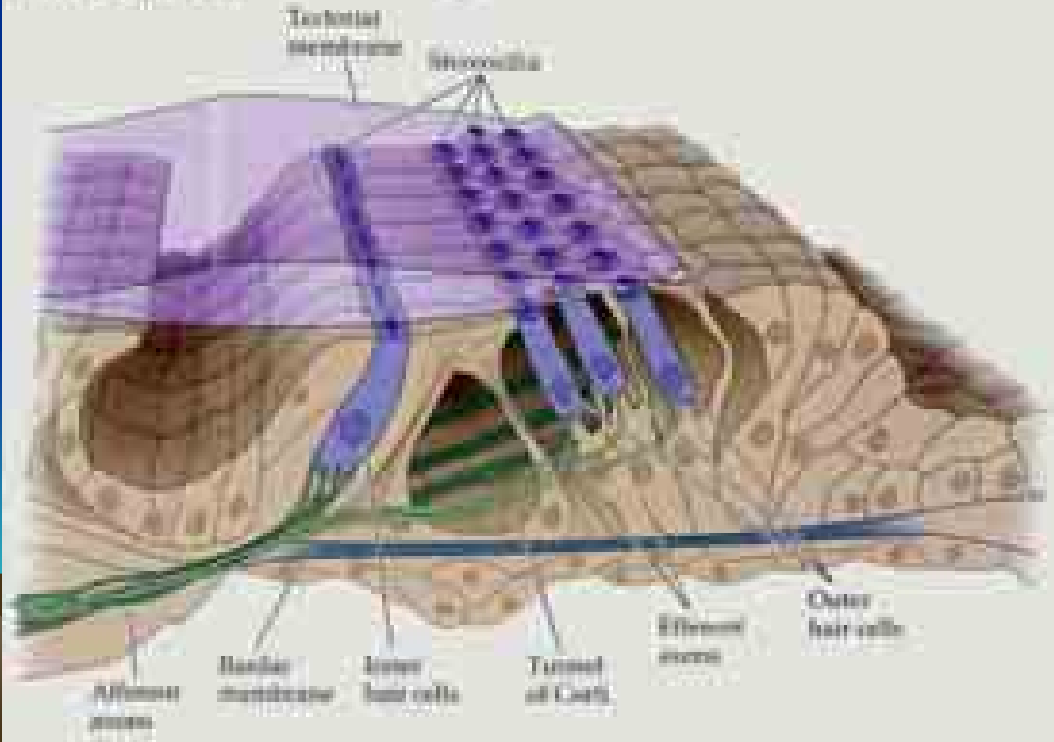




(M) A cross section through the cochlea



(N) The organ of Corti



Animace ear.

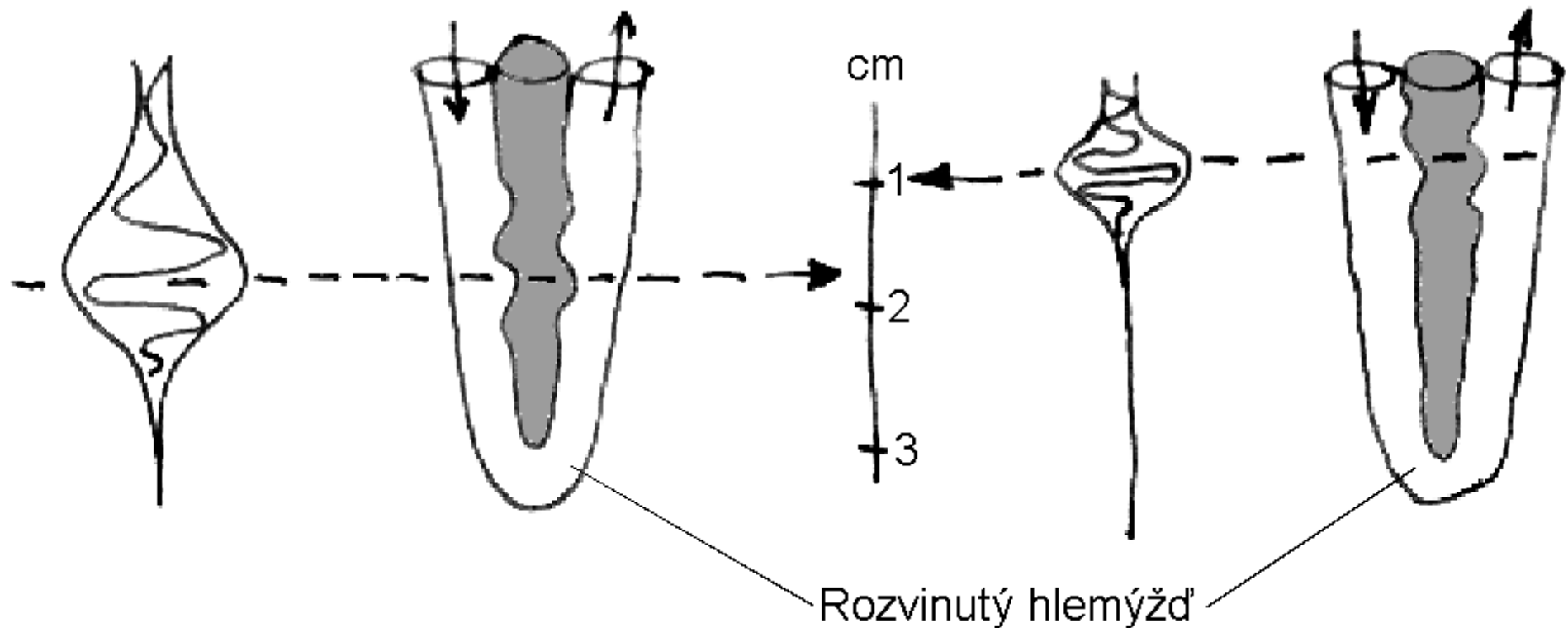


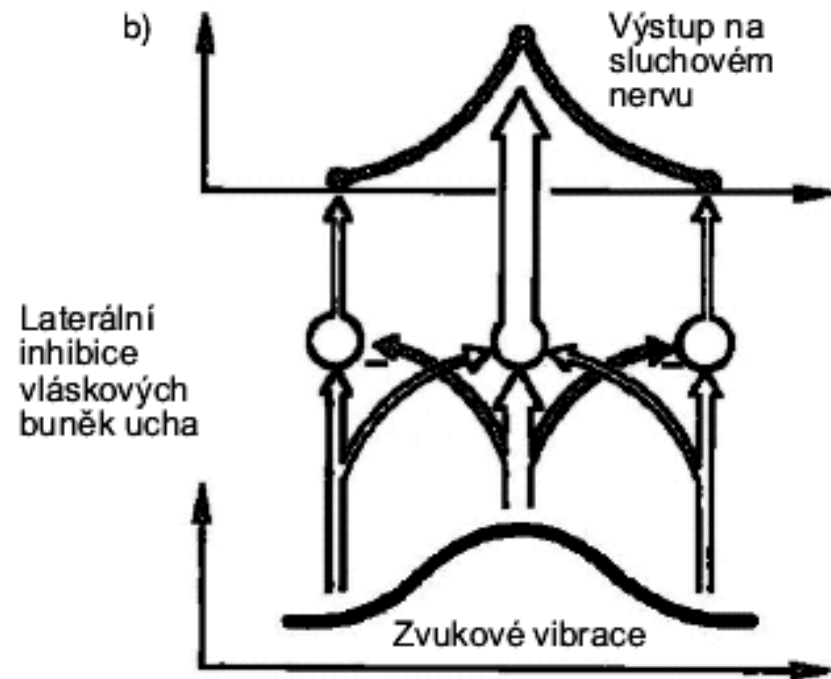
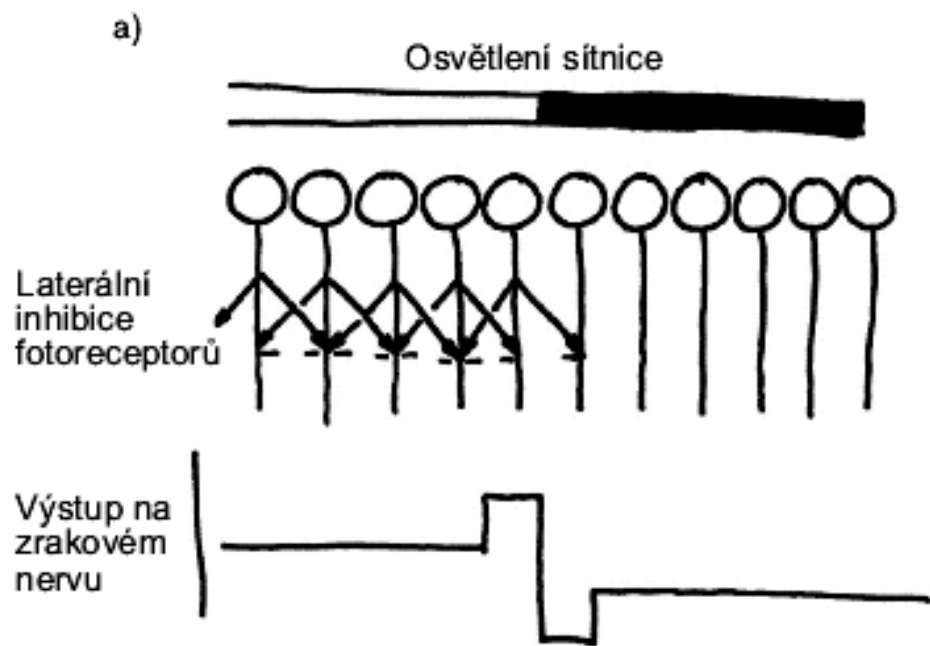
700 Hz

3000 Hz

Oválné okénko

Okrouhlé okénko

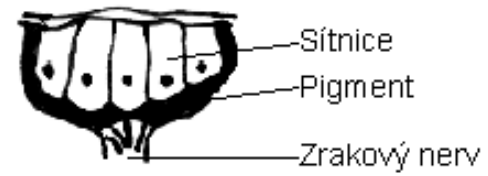






# Fotorecepce

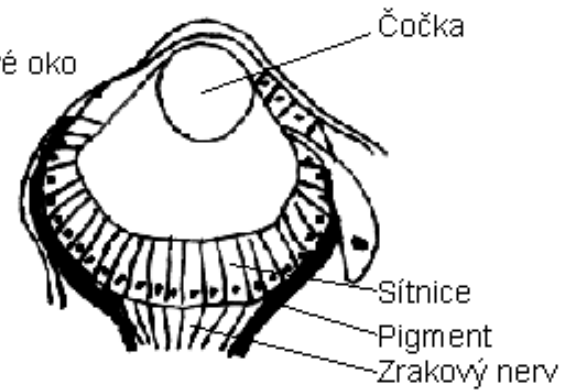
a) Ploché oko



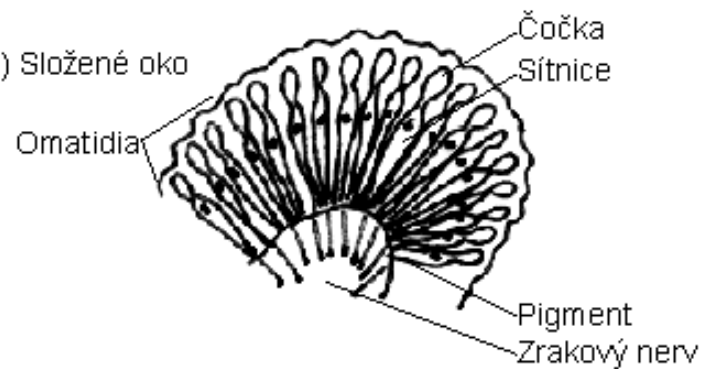
b) Miskovité oko



c) Komorové oko



d) Složené oko

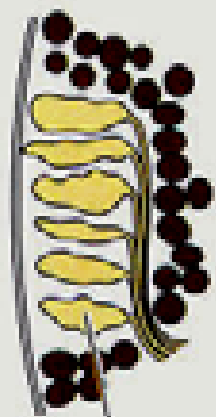


(a) Retinal plate

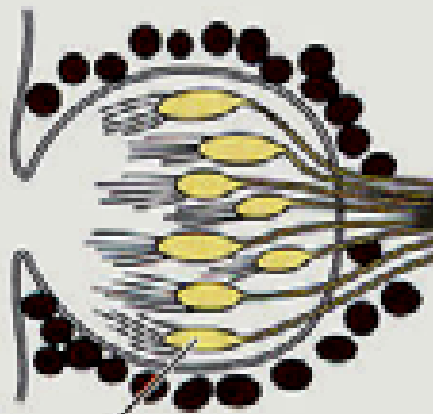
(b) Eyecup

(c) Camera eye

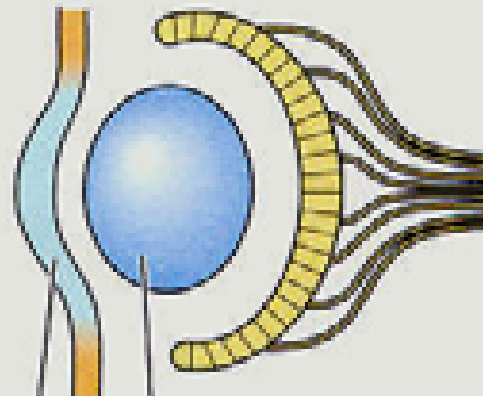
(d) Compound eye



Photoreceptors



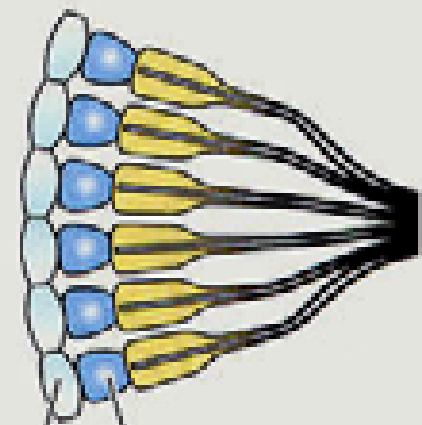
Cornea



Lens

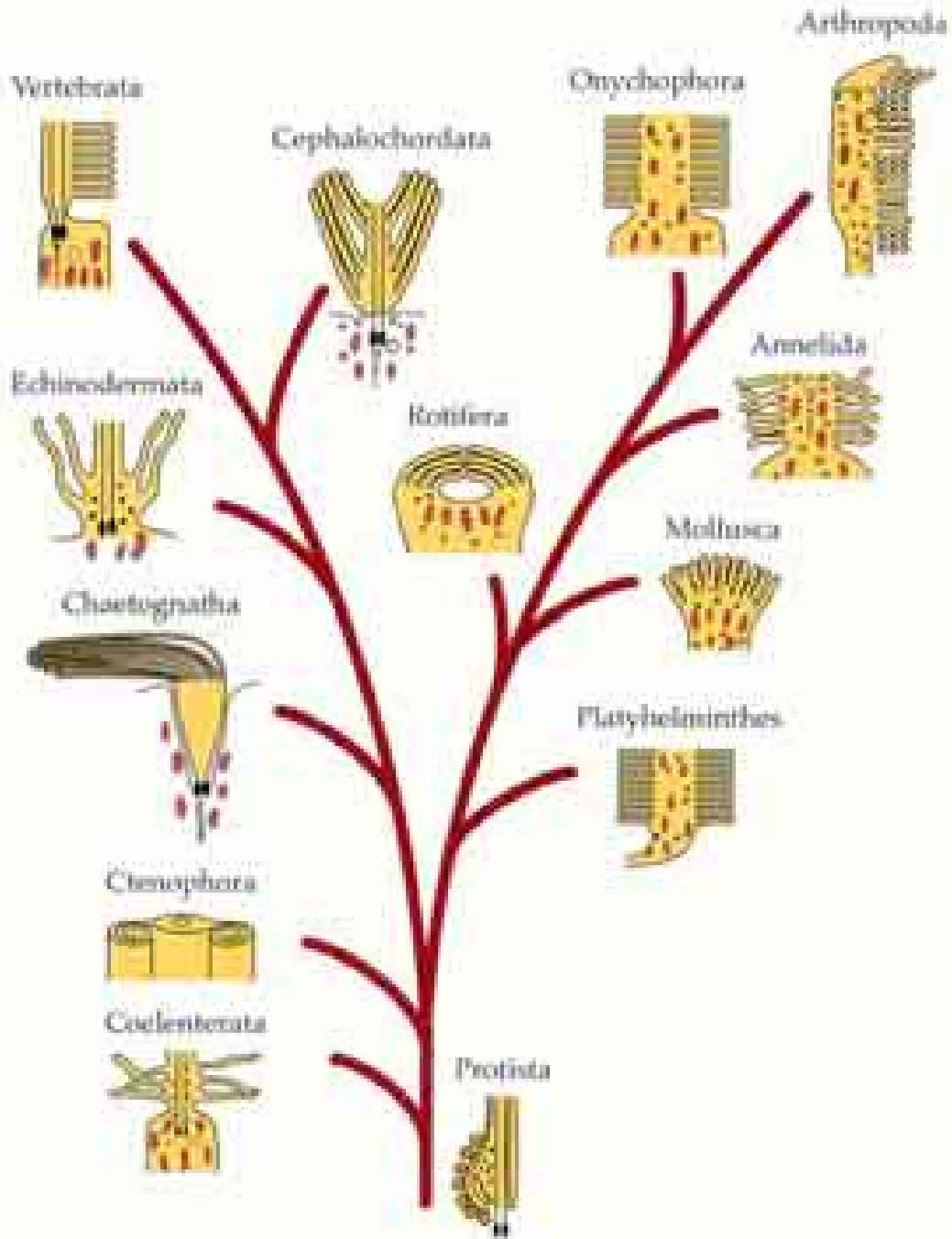
Cornea

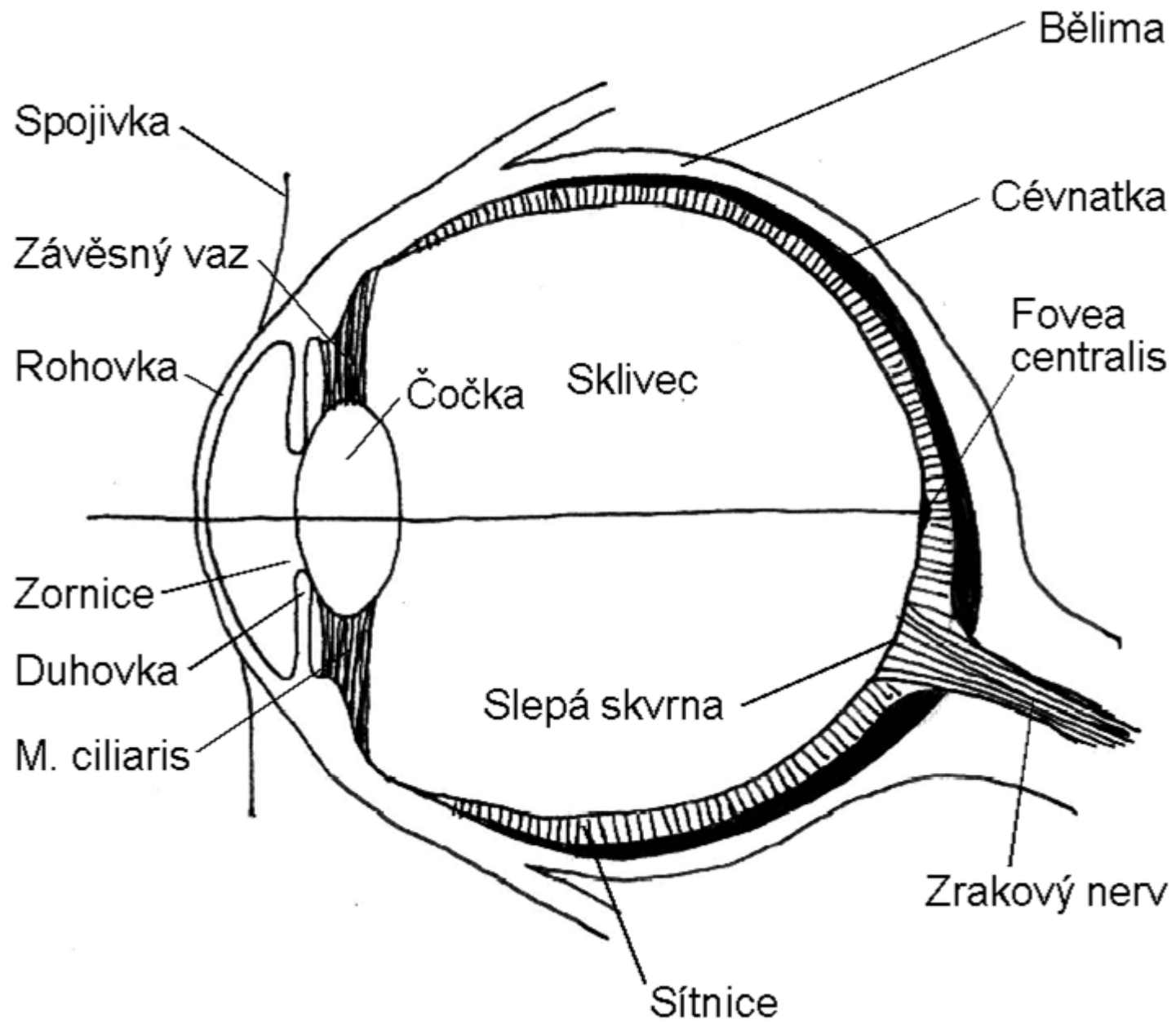
Lens

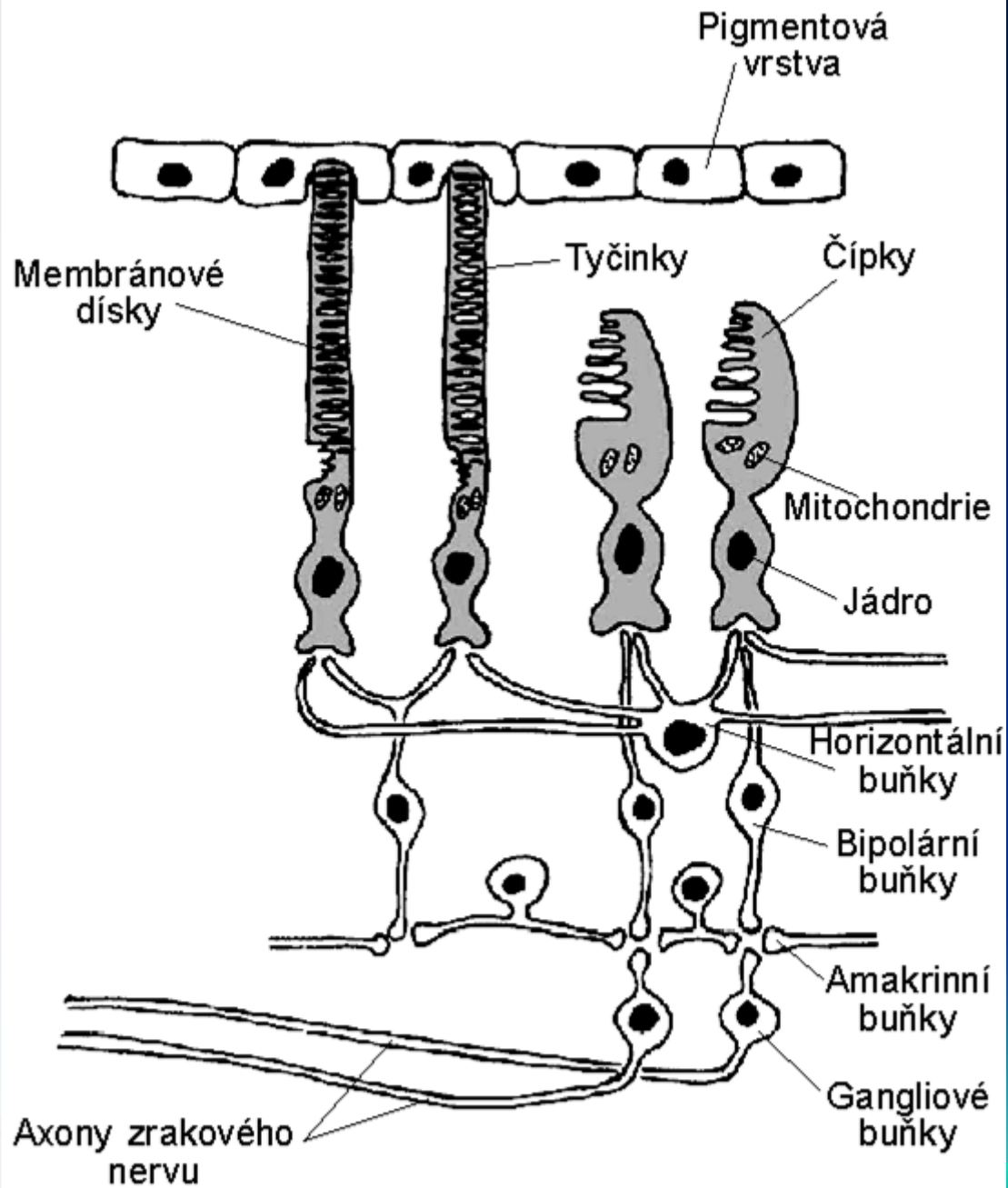


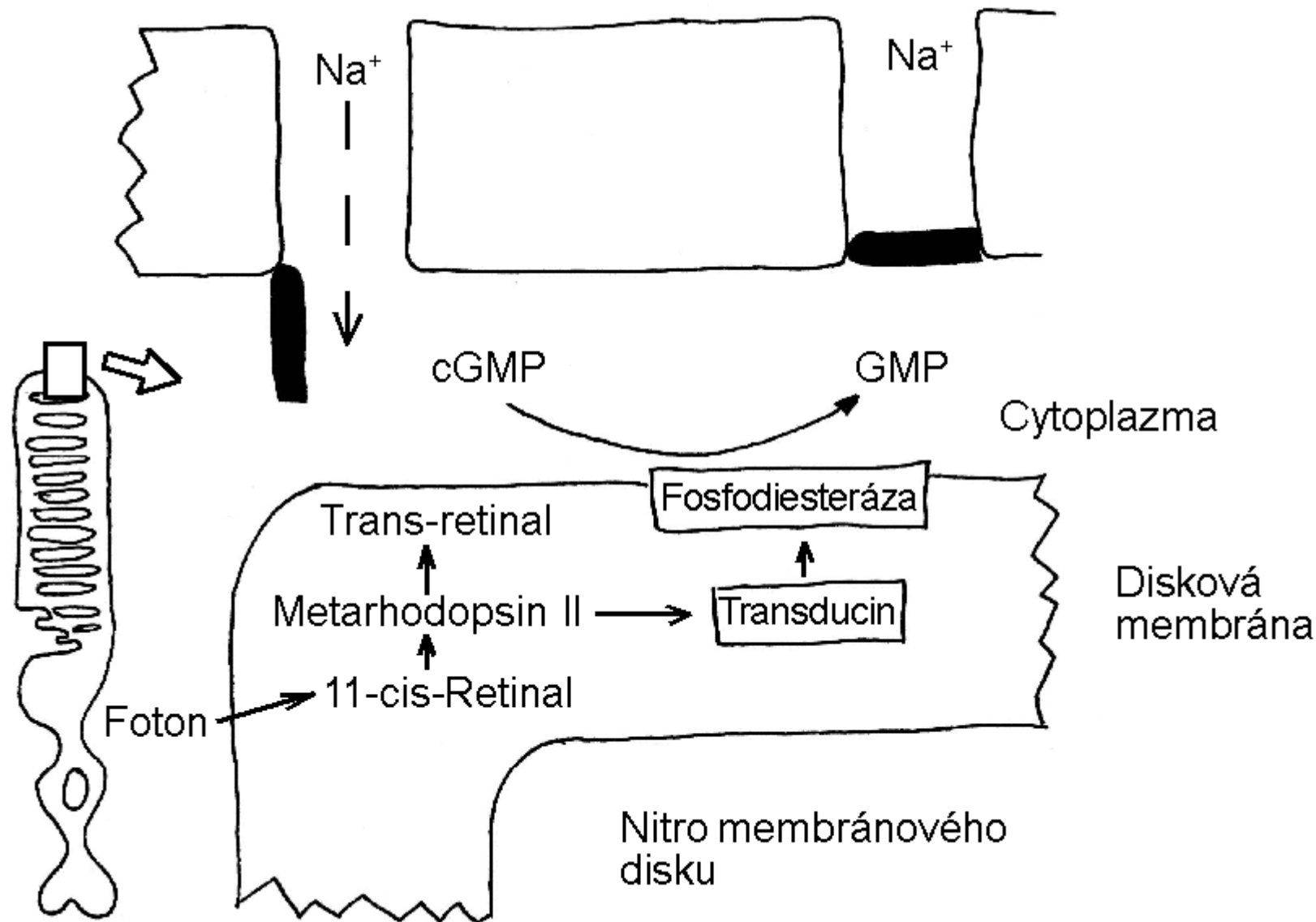
CILIARY LINE

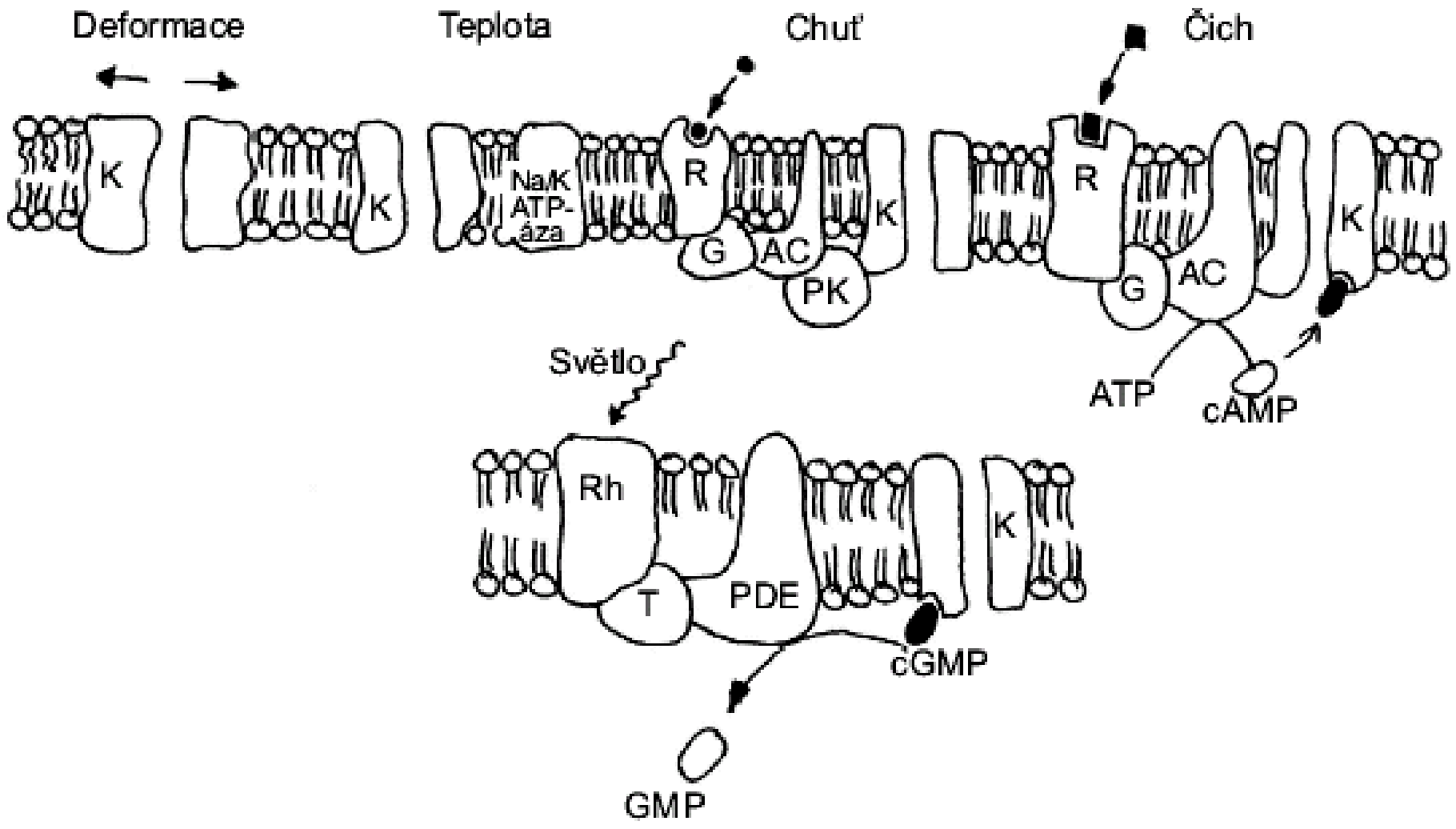
RHAIIDOMERIC LINE

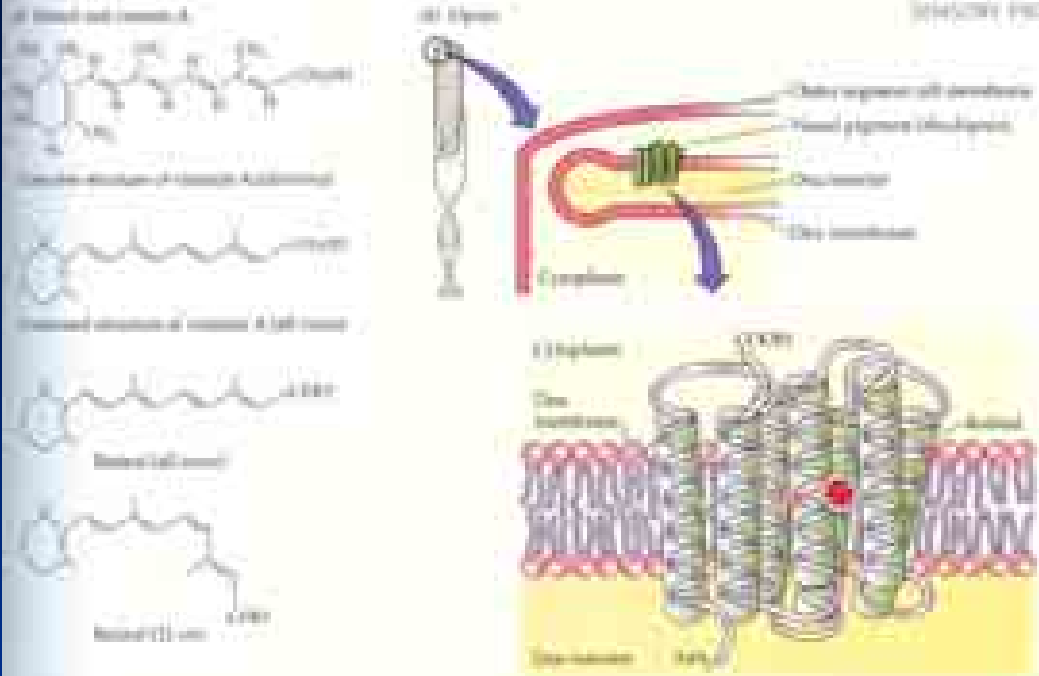




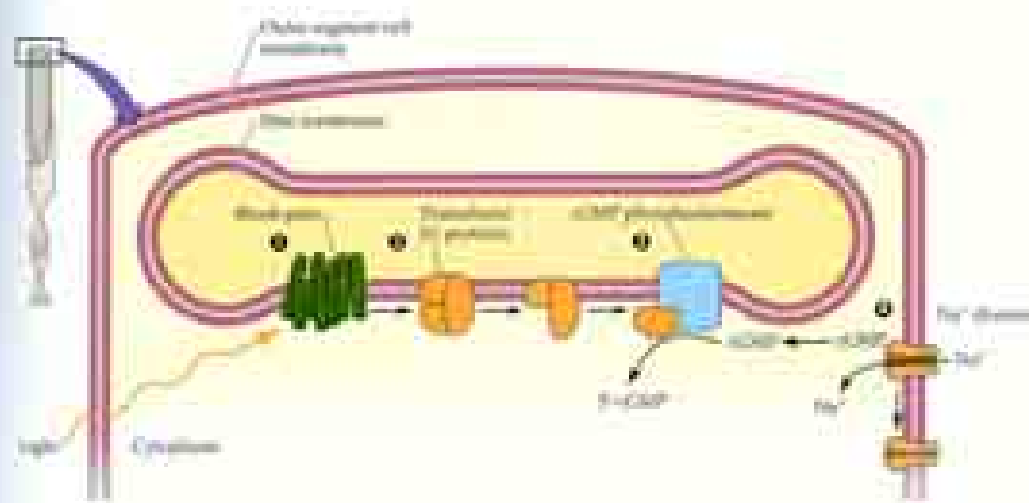




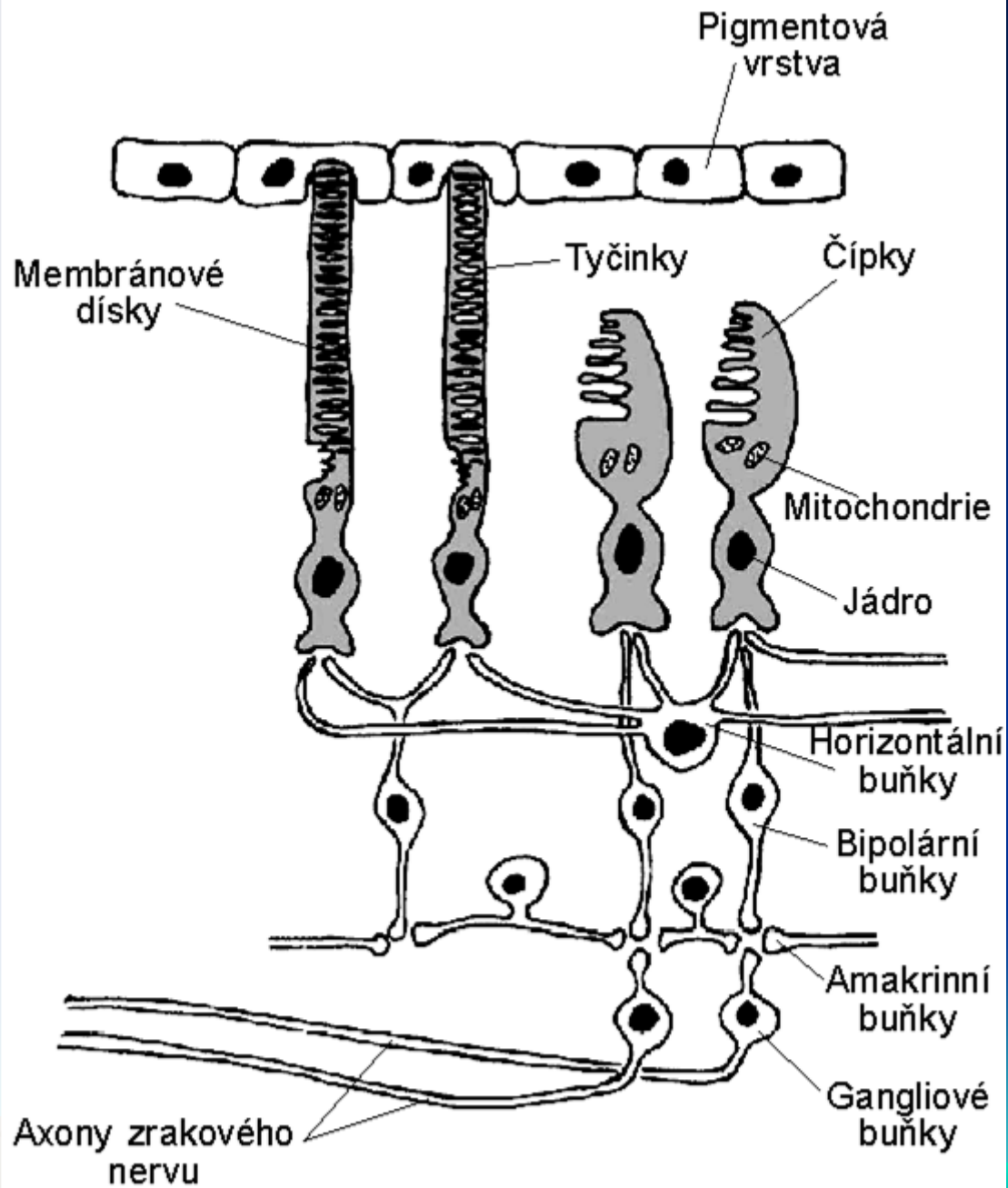




**Figure 12.17** Rhodopsin is a photopigment composed of two parts: retinal and opsin. (a) Chemical structures of 11-cis-retinal and of retinal. Rhodopsin is shown both as a complete structure (top) and as a skeletal structure (middle). Rhodopsin is connected to retinal via its two termini (11-cis and all-trans). (b) Three-dimensional structure of the outer segment portion of a rod cell. Rhodopsin is located in the outer segment. (c) Three-dimensional structure of the protein portion of rhodopsin. Several  $\alpha$ -helical regions of the protein span the membrane; retinal is attached to an amino acid residue within the seventh transmembrane region.





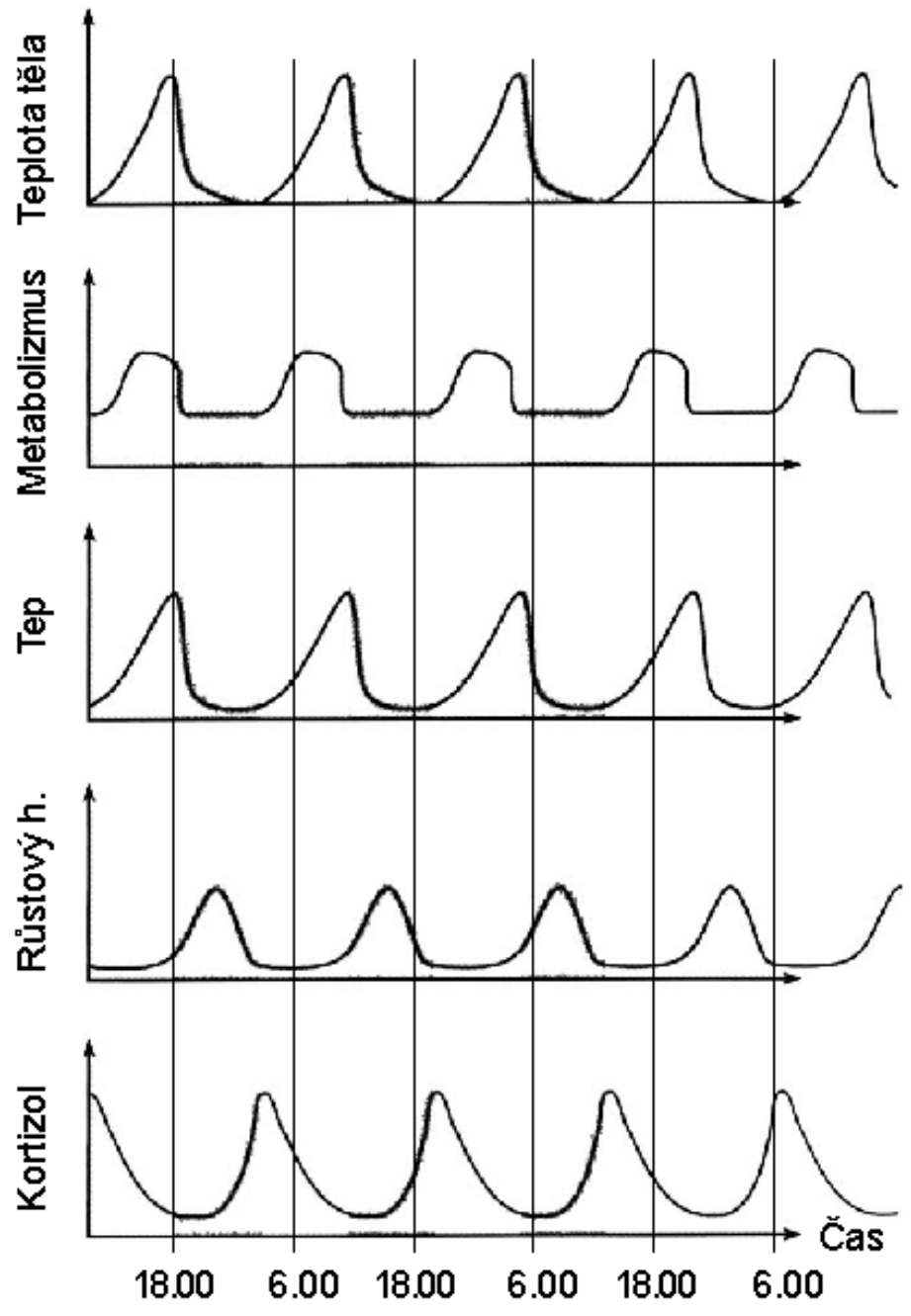


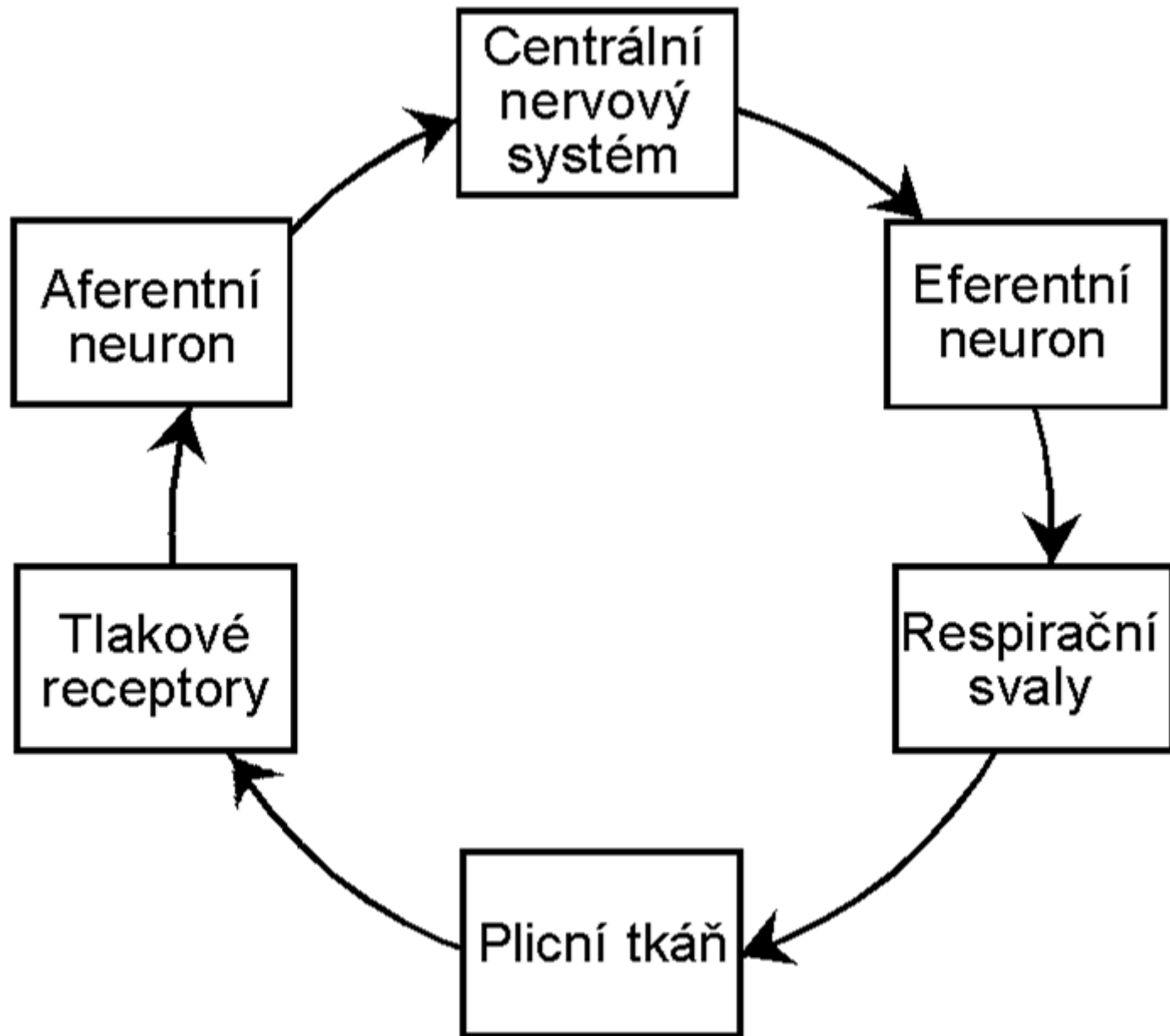
# Animace rhodopsin.

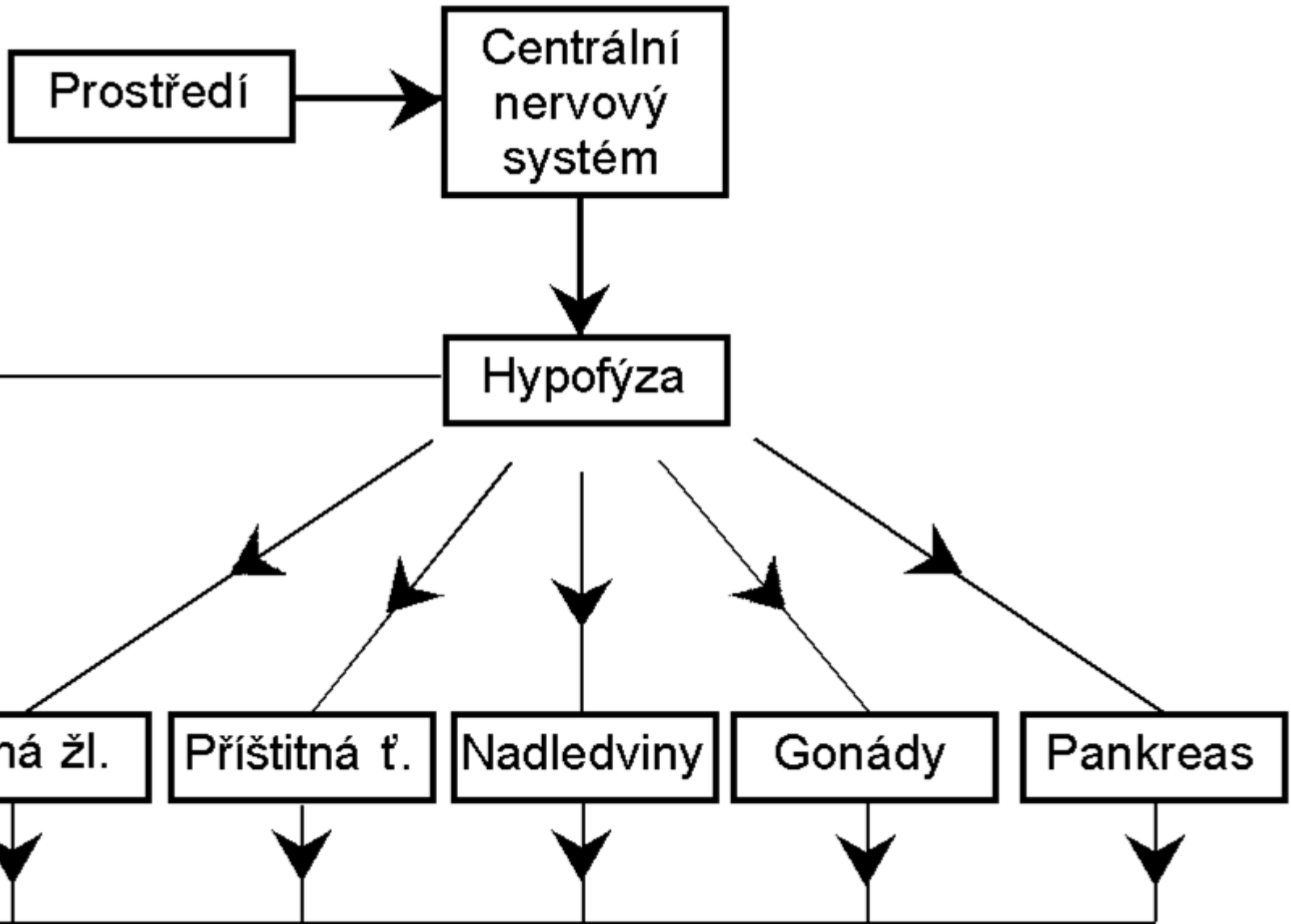


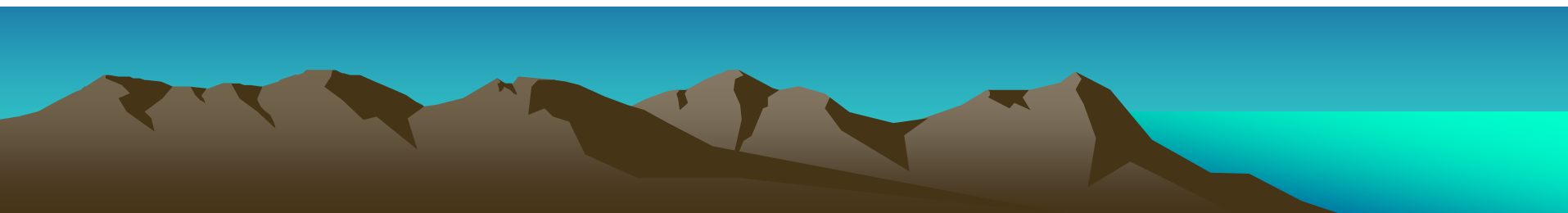
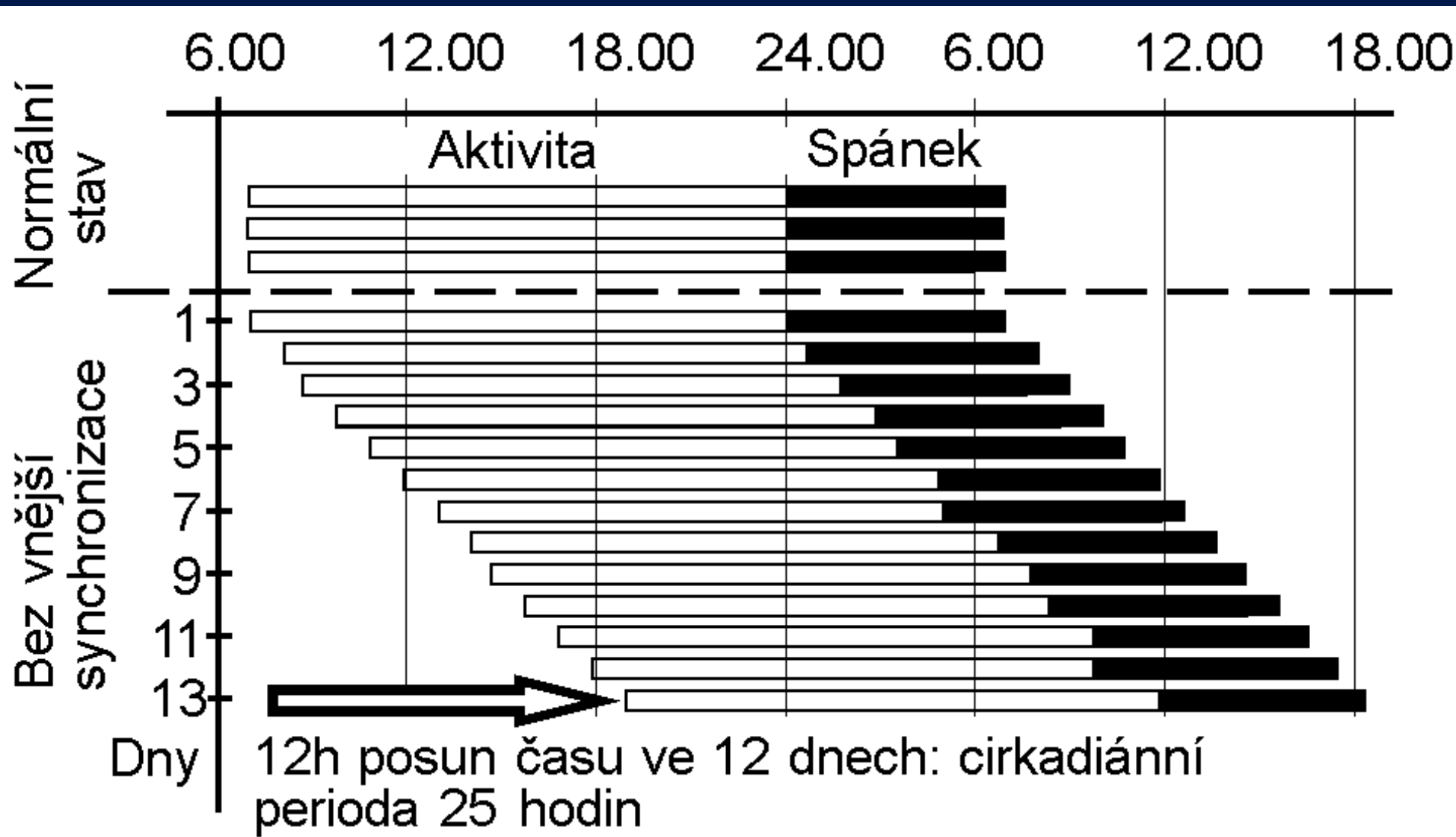
# Biologické rytmy



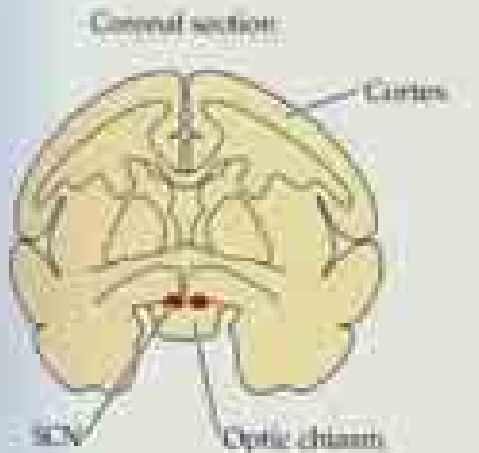
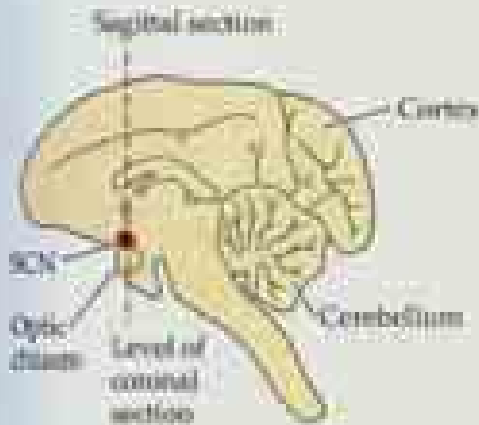








(a) Location of the SCN



(b) Loss of free-running rhythms upon destruction of the SCN

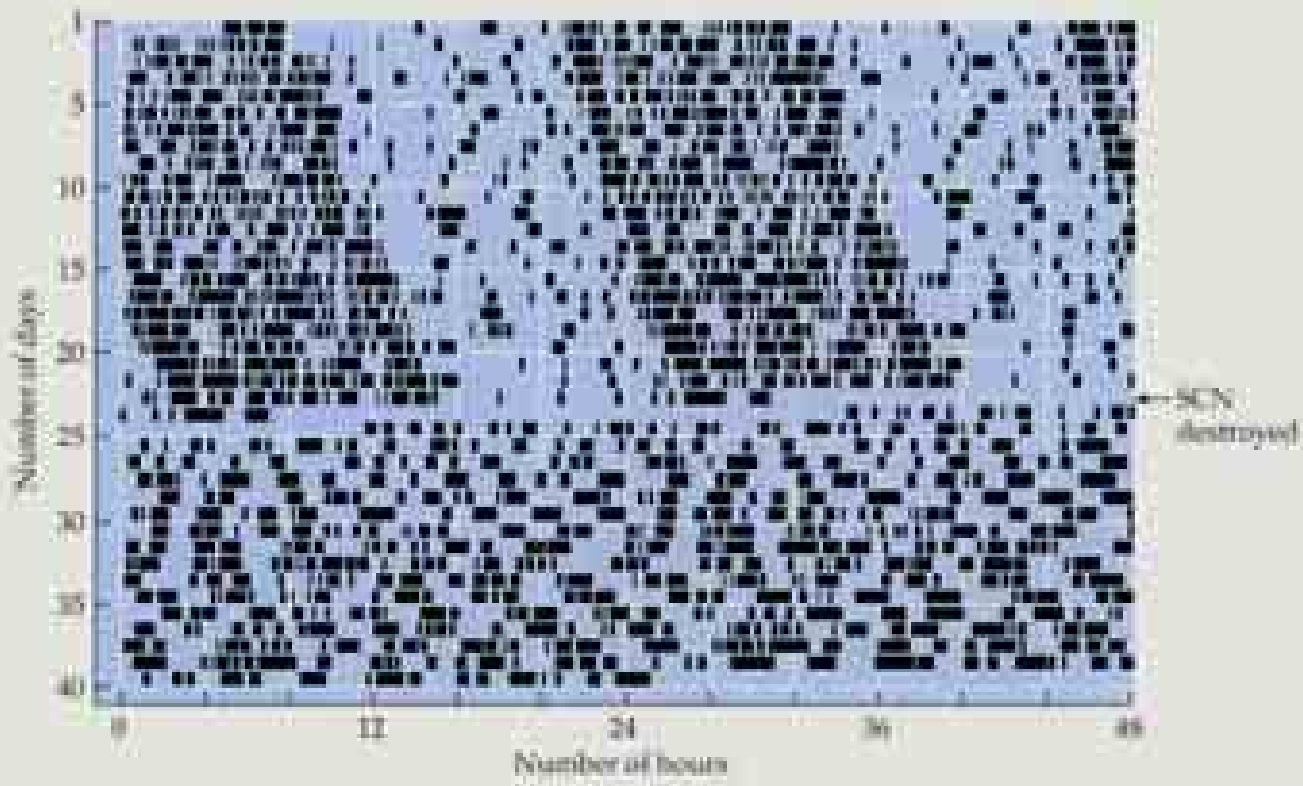
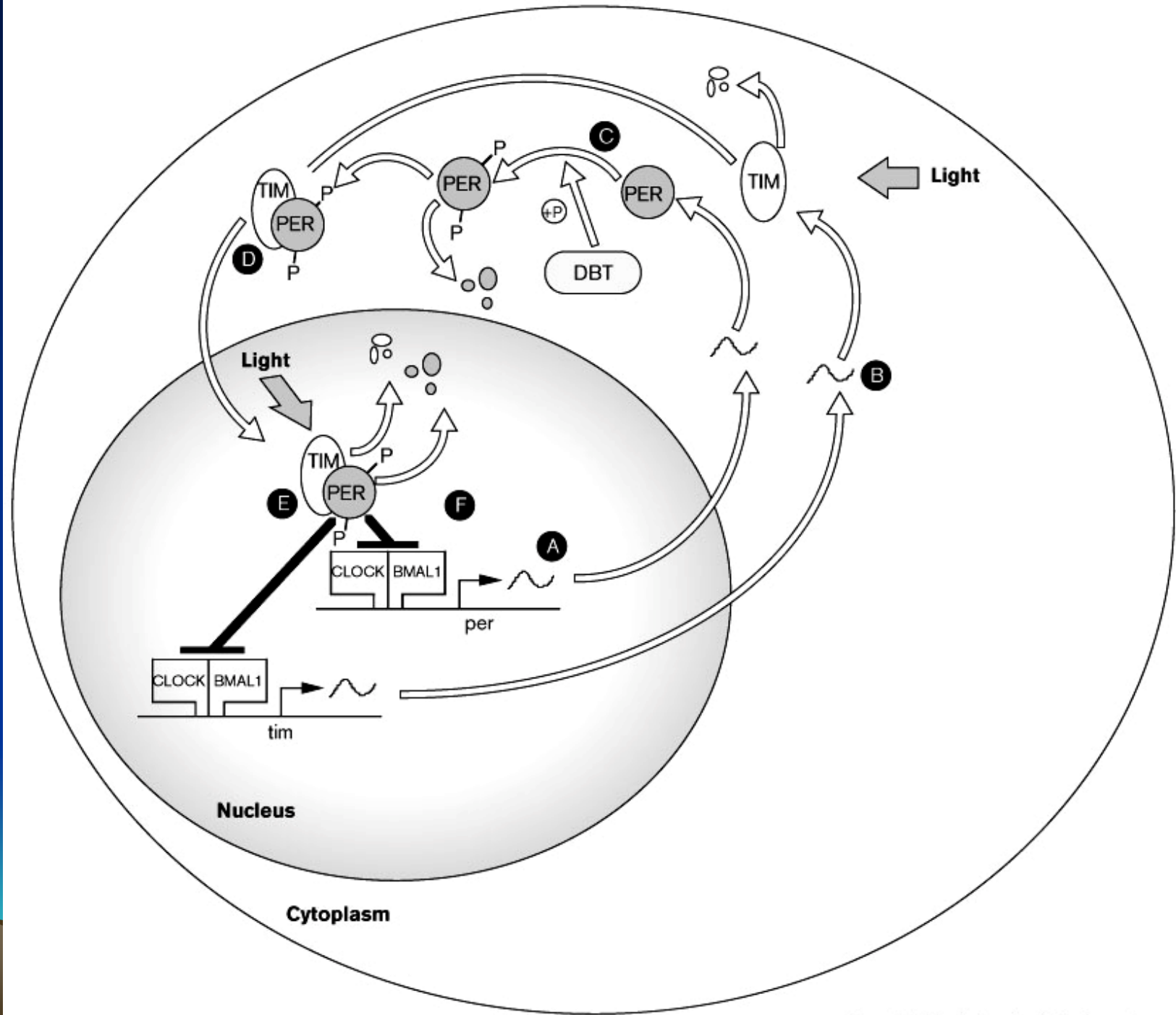
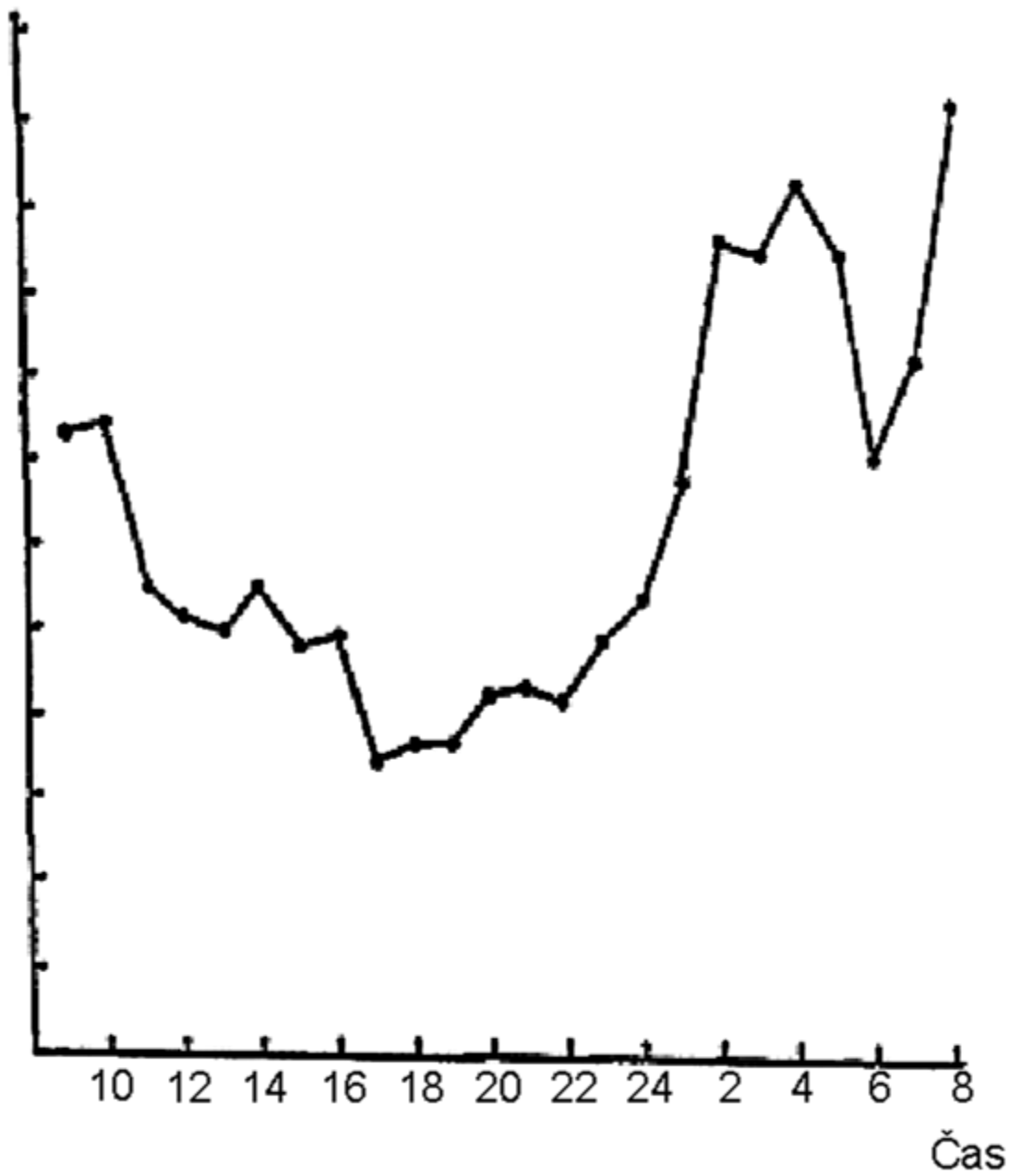


Figure 10.17 The suprachiasmatic nucleus in the hypothalamus of the brain is the major circadian clock of mammals. (a) The location of the SCN in the ventral hypothalamus, above the optic chiasm (the crossing of the optic nerves). The sagittal section shows a side view near the midline (anterior to the right). (b) A free-running circadian activity is lost following destruction of a mammal's SCN.





Počet chyb



*Příklady testovacích otázek ke zkoušce z Fyziologie živočichů*  
*<http://www.sci.muni.cz/ksfz/texty/fyztest.htm>*

Základní studijní literatura: skripta Srovnávací fyziologie živočichů (Vácha, Bičík, Petrásek, Šimek, 2002)

**1. Vysvětlete existenci klidového membránového potenciálu. Zmiňte roli  $K^+$  a  $Na^+$ .**

Příklad správné odpovědi na plný počet bodů: Hlavní roli mají ionty  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Cl^-$  a intracelulární fixní anionty bílkovin. Klidový potenciál je asi  $-90mV$ . Příčiny vzniku: A) Elektrogenní  $Na/K$  pumpa čerpá 2  $K^+$  dovnitř buňky a 3  $Na^+$  ven. B) Propustnost membrány – Sodíková propustnost je nízká, zavřené kanály nedovolují  $Na^+$  vracet se do buňky. Elektrická i koncentrační síla působí vysokou hnací sílu sodíku. Draslíková propustnost je vysoká, jeho elektrická a protichůdná koncentrační síla se vyrovnávají – je blízko svému rovnovážnému potenciálu.

**2. Popište děje při přenosu vzruchu mezi dvěma neurony přes synaptické spojení.**

Příklad správné odpovědi na plný počet bodů: AP dorazí na synaptický knoflík. Depolarizace způsobí otevření napětově vrátkovaných  $Ca$  kanálů. Nárůst intracelulárního  $Ca^{2+}$  vyvolá přesun a exocytózu vezikul s mediátorem do štěrbin synapse. Mediátor se naváže na receptory postsynaptické membrány. Zde se otevrou kationtové kanály (přímo nebo přes kaskádu G-protein – adenylát cykláza – cAMP). Vzniklá depolarizace zvyšuje pravděpodobnost vzniku nového AP na iniciálním segmentu. Mediátor je ze štěrbin odstraněn enzymaticky nebo endocytózou.

**3. Jaké jsou možné adaptační strategie živočichů na změnu vnějších podmínek? Charakterizujte je.**

Příklad správné odpovědi na plný počet bodů: A) Uteč. Např. migrace, diapauza, encystace. Zejména malé organizmy (relativně velký povrch) s měkkým tělem nemající izolační nebo regulační mechanismy nemohou aktivně žít v nevhodném prostředí. B) Akceptuj. Zejména středně velcí s exoskeletem nemohou příliš regulovat vnitřní prostředí, ale mohou přežívat mimo optimum. C) Vyreguluj. Velcí živočichové mohou udržet konstantní optimální vnitřní prostředí.

**4. Které hormony mohou ovlivňovat energetický metabolismus. Jmenujte hlavní z nich, zmiňte místo sekrece a způsob působení.**

Příklad správné odpovědi na plný počet bodů: A) Trijodtyronin a Tyroxin ze štítné žlázy zvyšují oxidační děje v mitochondriích a tak i metabolismus, proteosyntézu, zrání, růst. B) Somatotropin (růstový h.) z adenohipofýzy zvyšuje využívání lipidů a růst. C) Somatostatin z D buněk pankreasu snižuje využívání živin (tlumí sekreci inzulínu a glukagonu, resorpci ve střevě). D) Katecholaminy ze dřeně nadledvin mobilizují energetické rezervy, zvyšují svalový výkon. Podobně E) kortizol z kůry nadledvin.

