

Šíření signálů a synapse



Šíření signálů a synapse

Synapse, místa přerušení elektrického vedení.

AP a místní potenciály.

Zpomalení, převod na chemickou řeč.

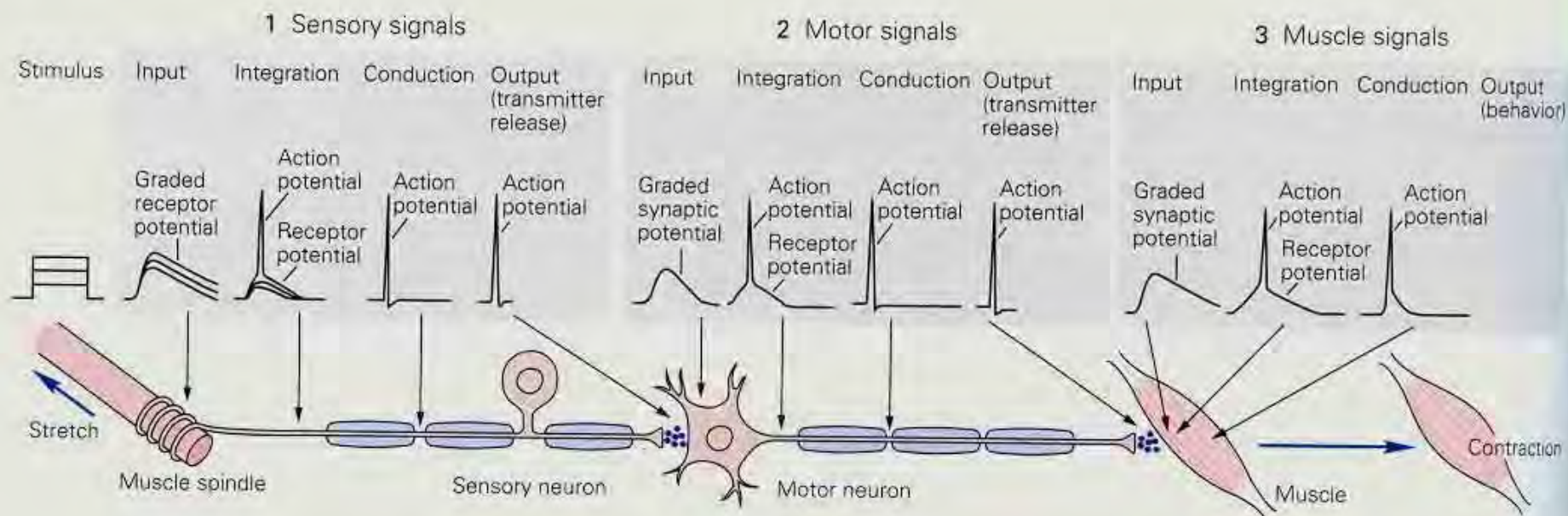
Neurony tedy nekomunikují pouze AP, ale i chemicky.

Obecná citlivost neuronů i na chemickou modulaci.

Existuje i mimosynaptický přenos - informační polévka.

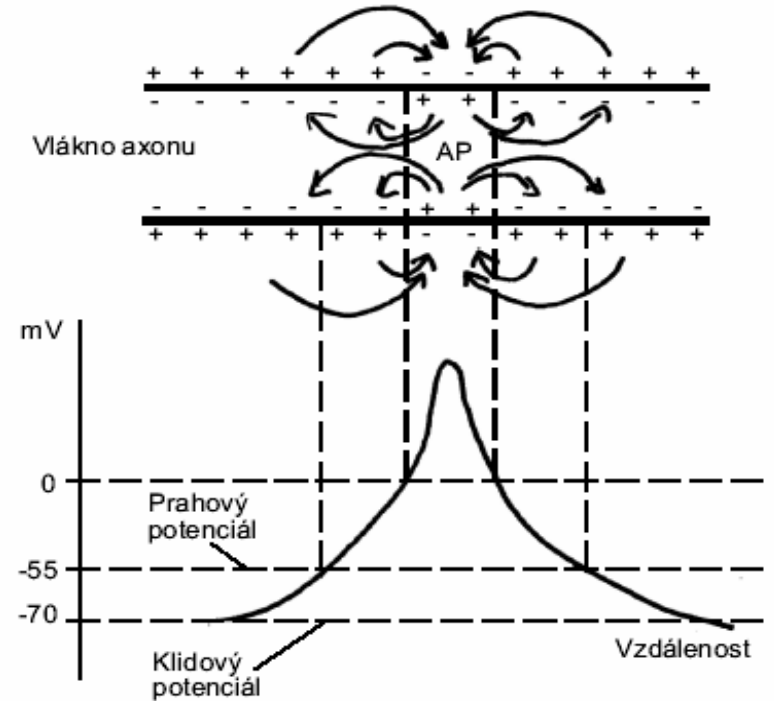
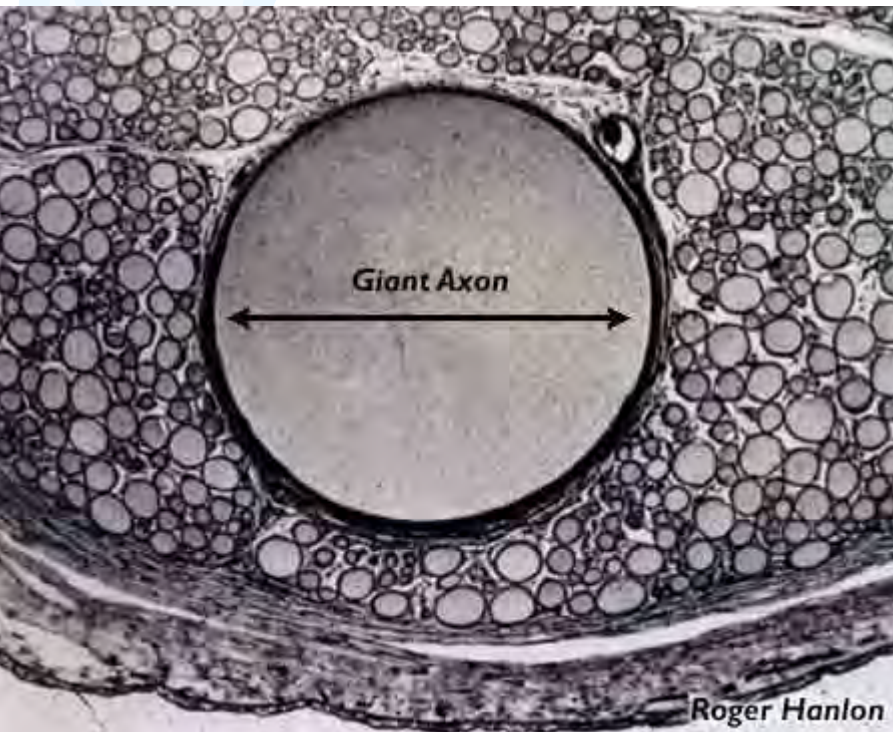
Prostor pro zpracování informací.

Plasticita a paměť



Od místa vzniku k dalšímu neuronu.

Šíření podél membrány.
Kromě příčného i podélný tok iontů.
Záleží na průměru.



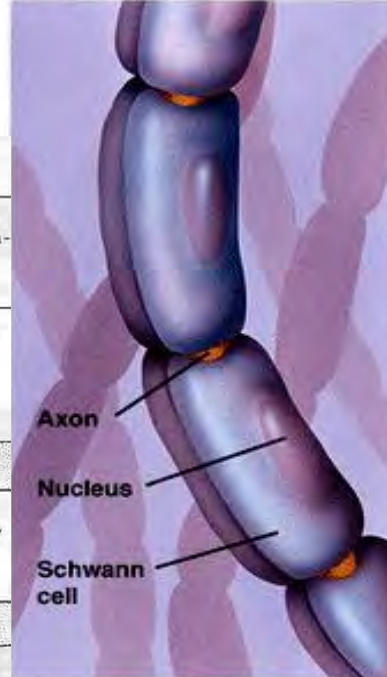
Obr. 4.6. Šíření akčního potenciálu (AP). Jestliže je jedno místo excitabilní membrány depolarizováno, podélné iontové toky (šipky) vyvolají rozšíření depolarizace i do bezprostředního okolí. Nové AP mohou vznikat všude, kde byl překročen prahový potenciál. Děj se opakuje a vlna vznikajících depolarizací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



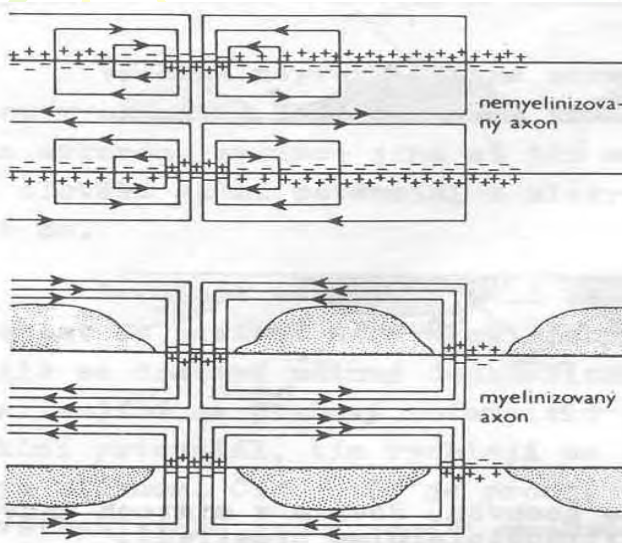
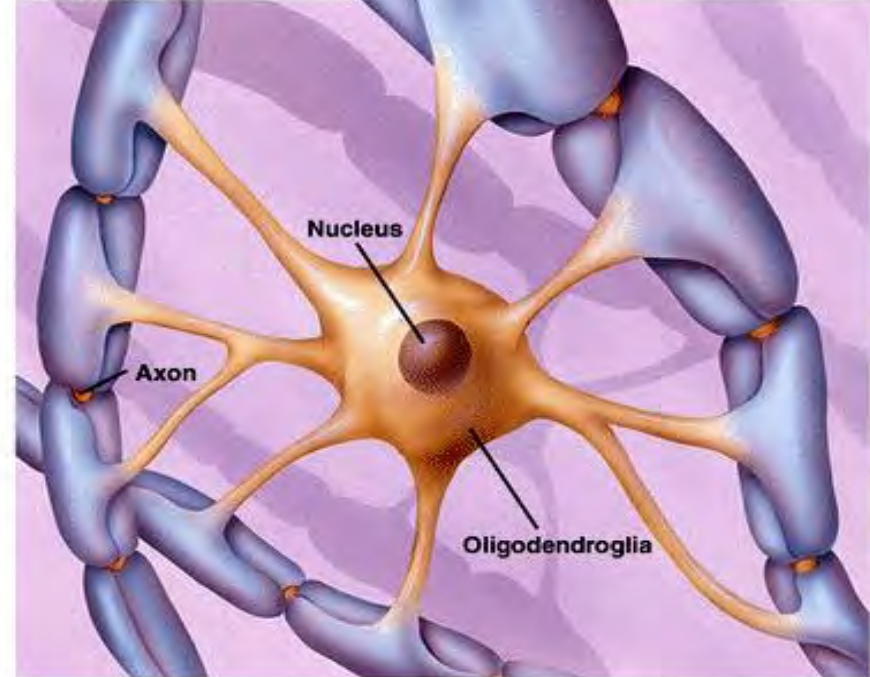
Propagace, voltage clamp

► Myelination of PNS and CNS Axons

Myelination in the Peripheral Nervous System



Myelination in the Central Nervous System



Šíření podél membrány.

Záleží i na myelinizaci.

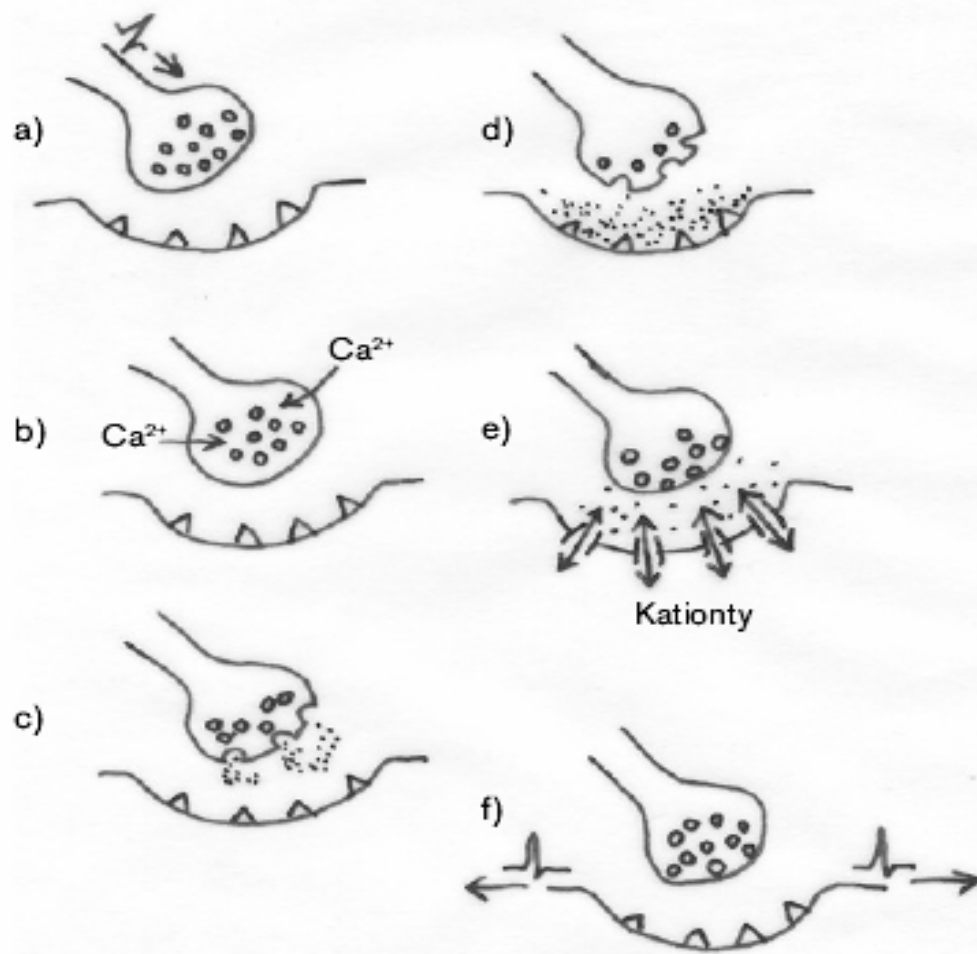
Žabí myelinizovaný neuron má při 20°C a 12μm rychlost vedení 25m/s. Nemyelinizovaný neuron sépie musí mít pro stejnou rychlost průměr 500μm! Je to 40x menší průměr a 1600x plocha.

Synapse



Axons

Dendrites



Obř. 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 napětově citlivém okolí synapse mohou vzniknout nové AP.

Synapse

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



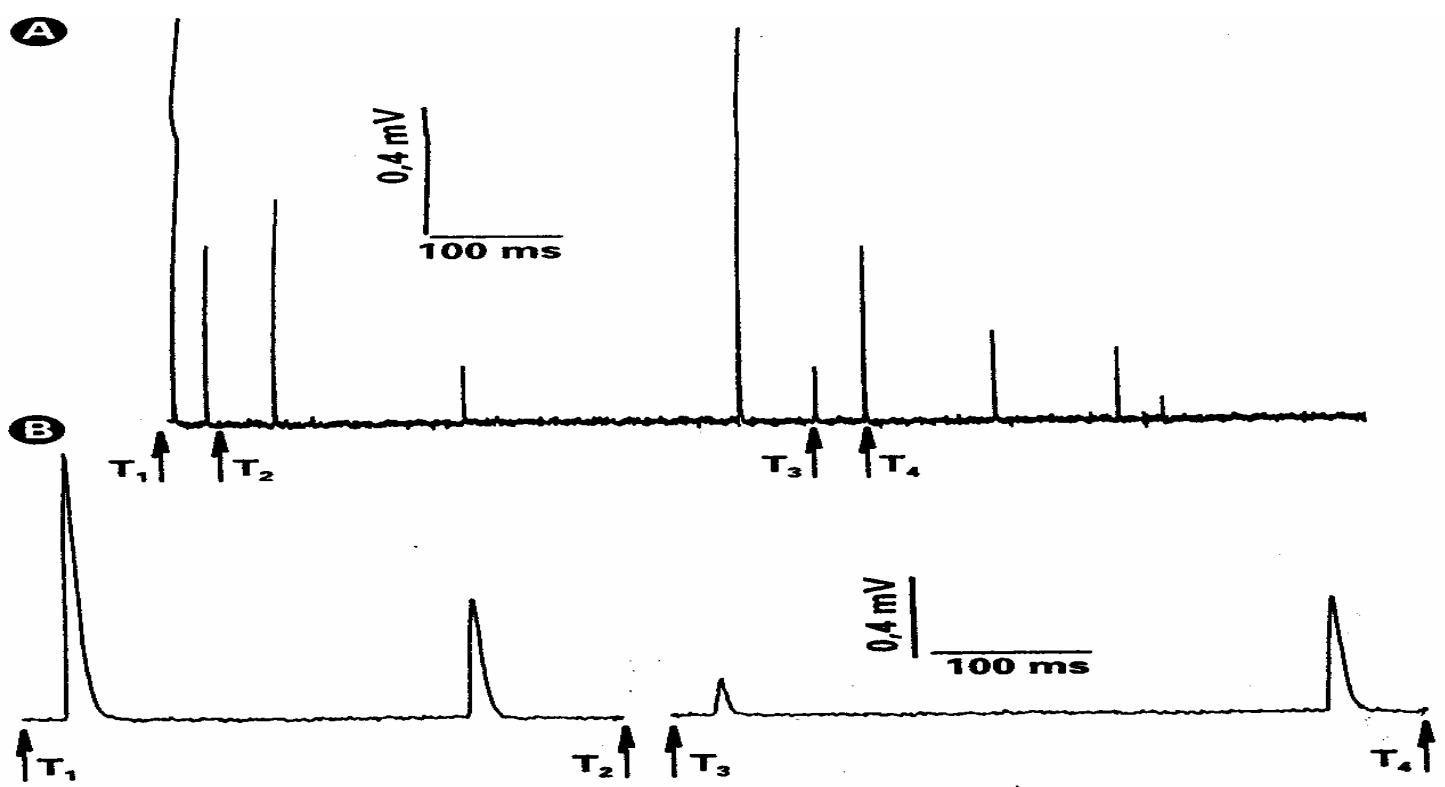
Julius Axelrod

1/3 of the prize

USA

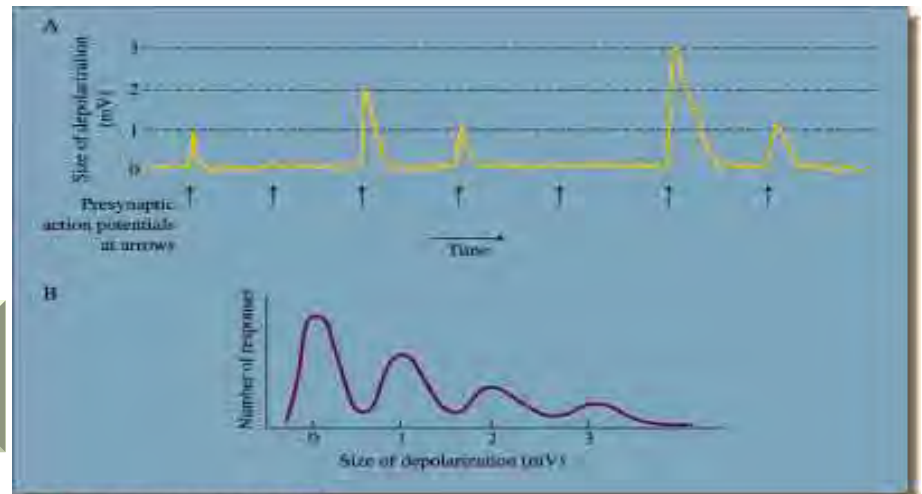
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD, USA

b. 1912
d. 2004

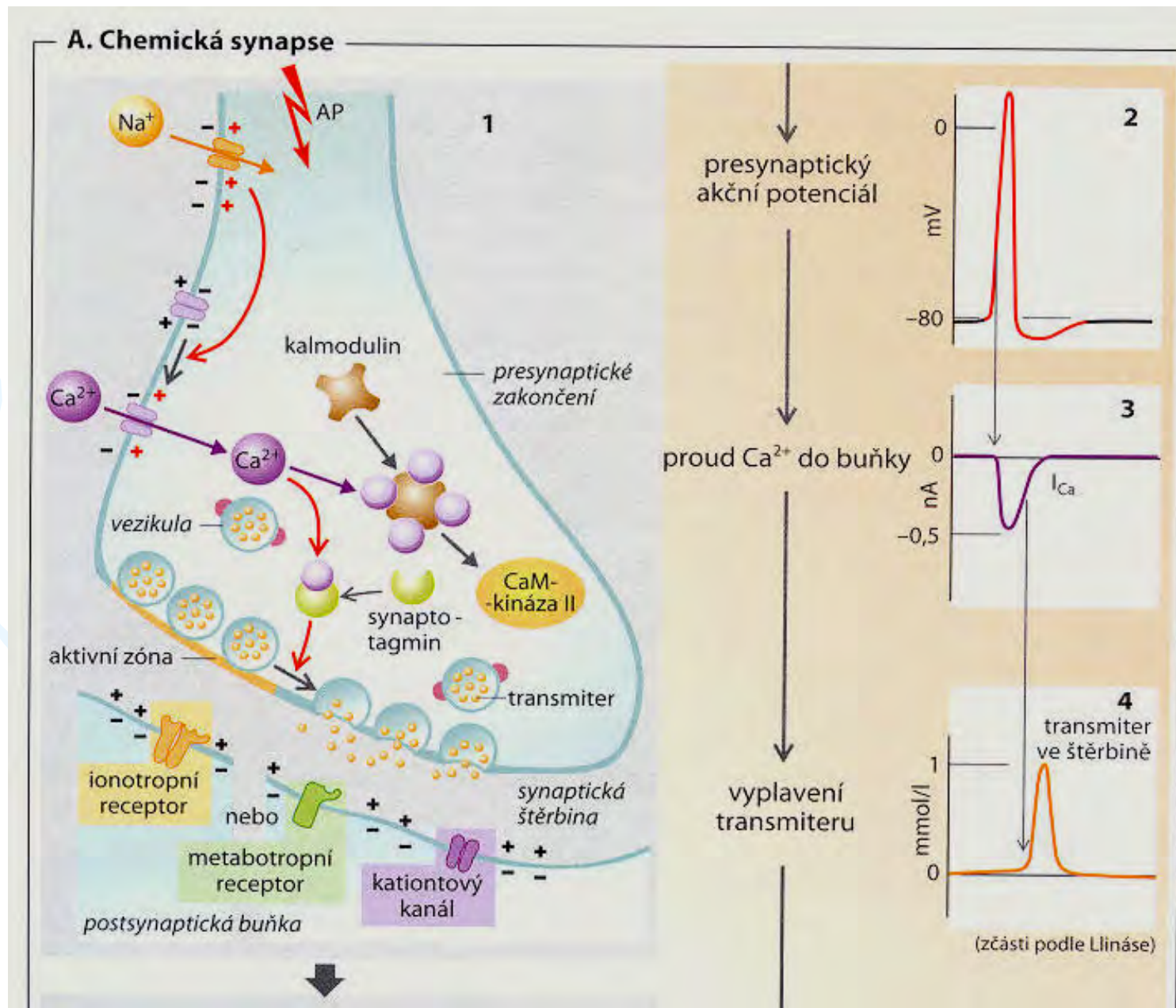


Sir Bernard Katz, 1970
Kvantovaný přenos

Second messengers,
synapses

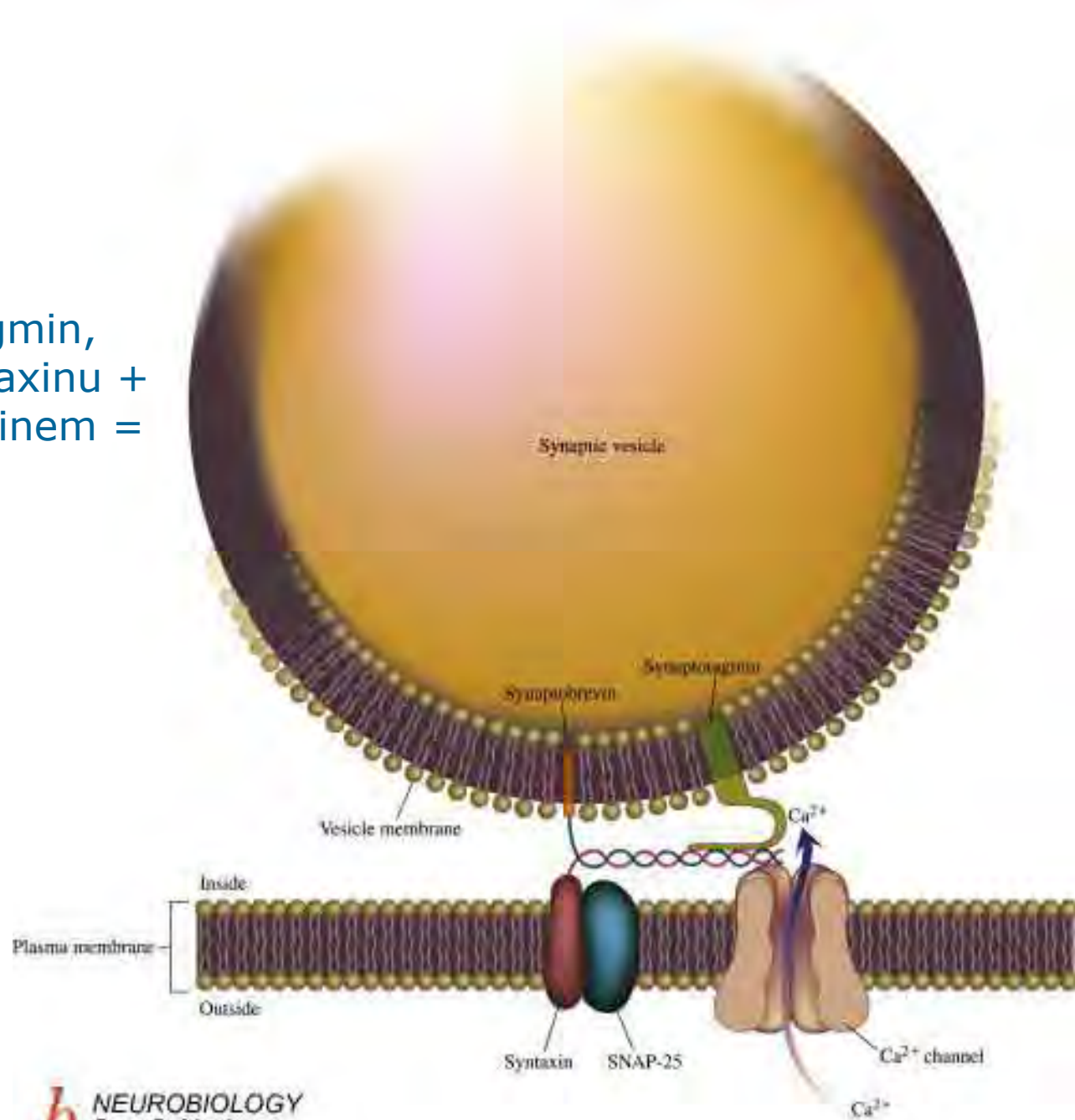


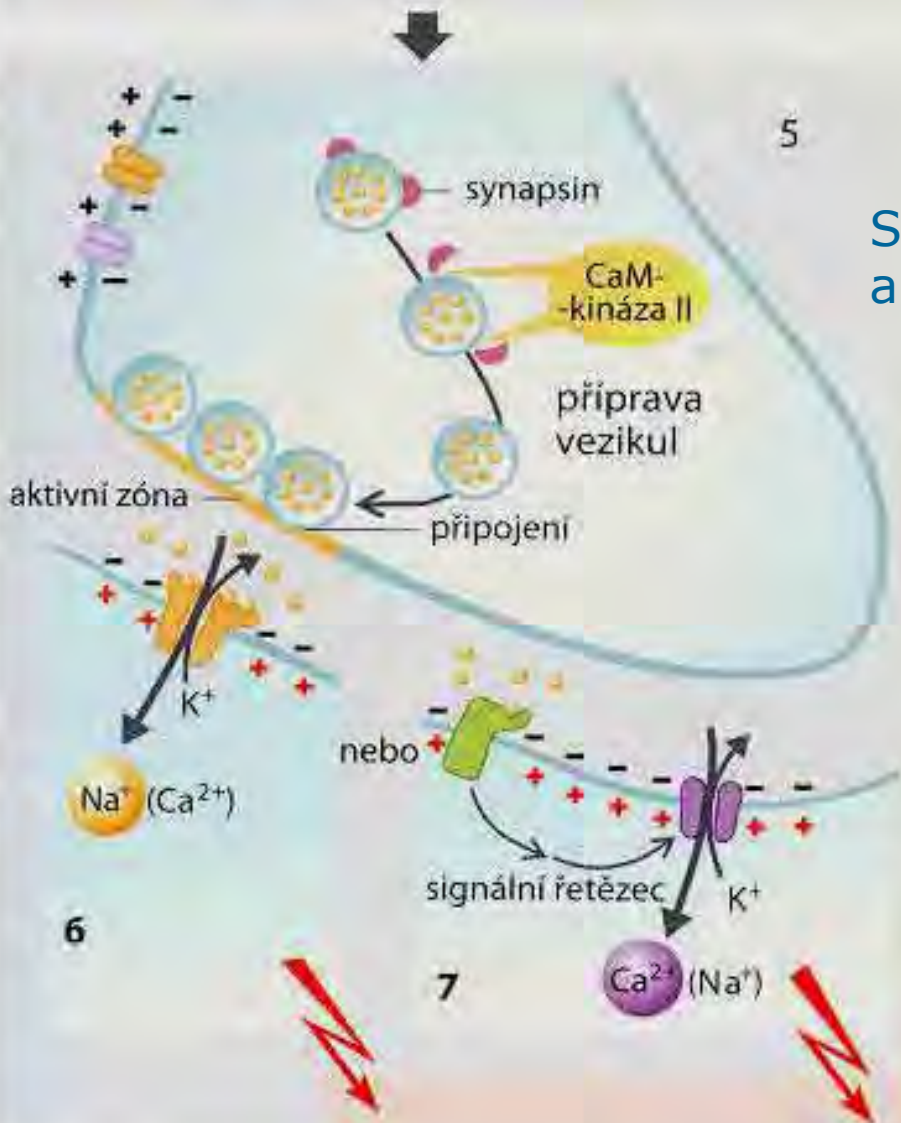
Receptor je součástí kanálu – ionotropní signalizace
 nebo spojen s kanálem kaskádou signálů – metabotropní signalizace



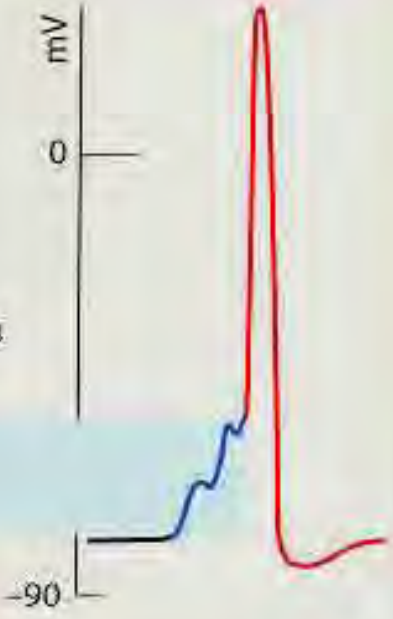
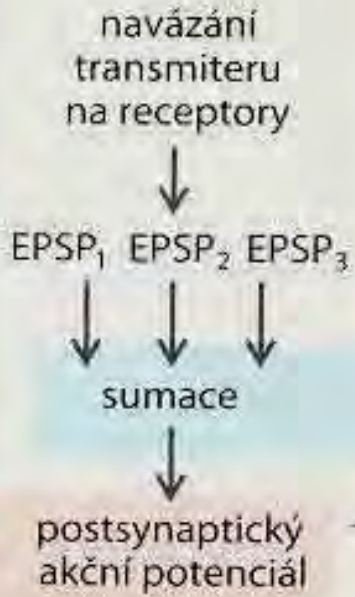
Tab. 2.5 Synaptický přenos I

Ca se váže na synaptotagmin,
Ten vyvolá interakci syntaxinu +
SNAP 25 se synaptobrevinem =
exocytóza.



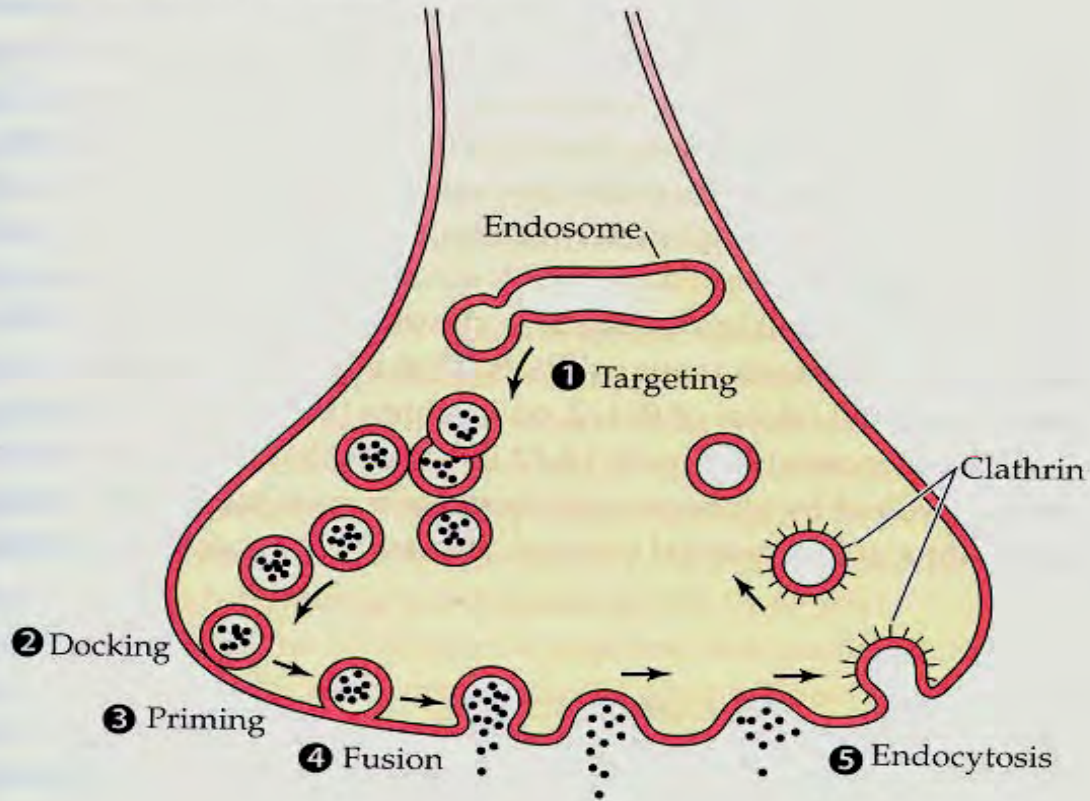


Synapsin = znovuhromadění v aktivní zóně



(viz tab. B)

(a) Overview of vesicle recycling



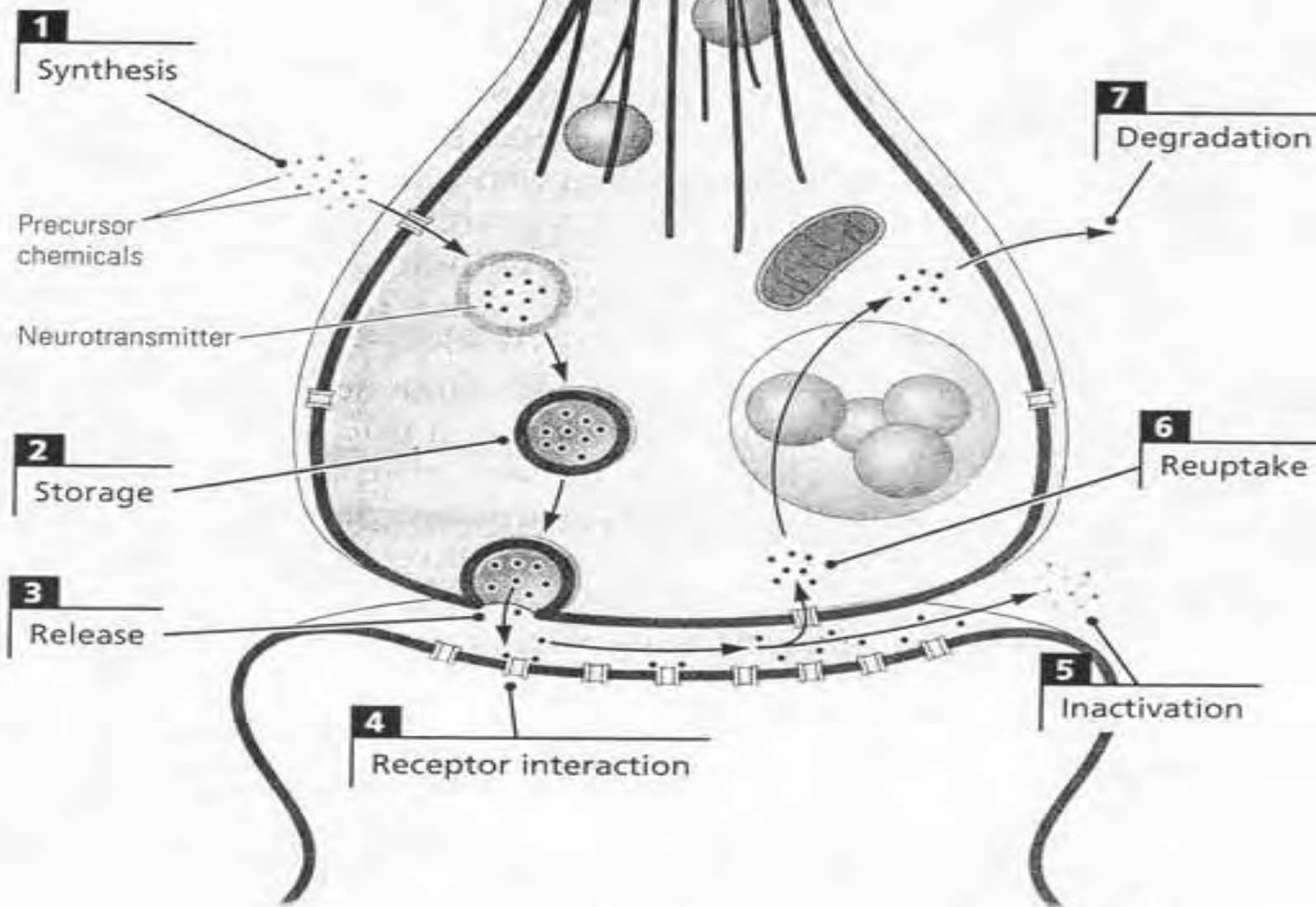
(b) Retrieval of the vesicular membrane



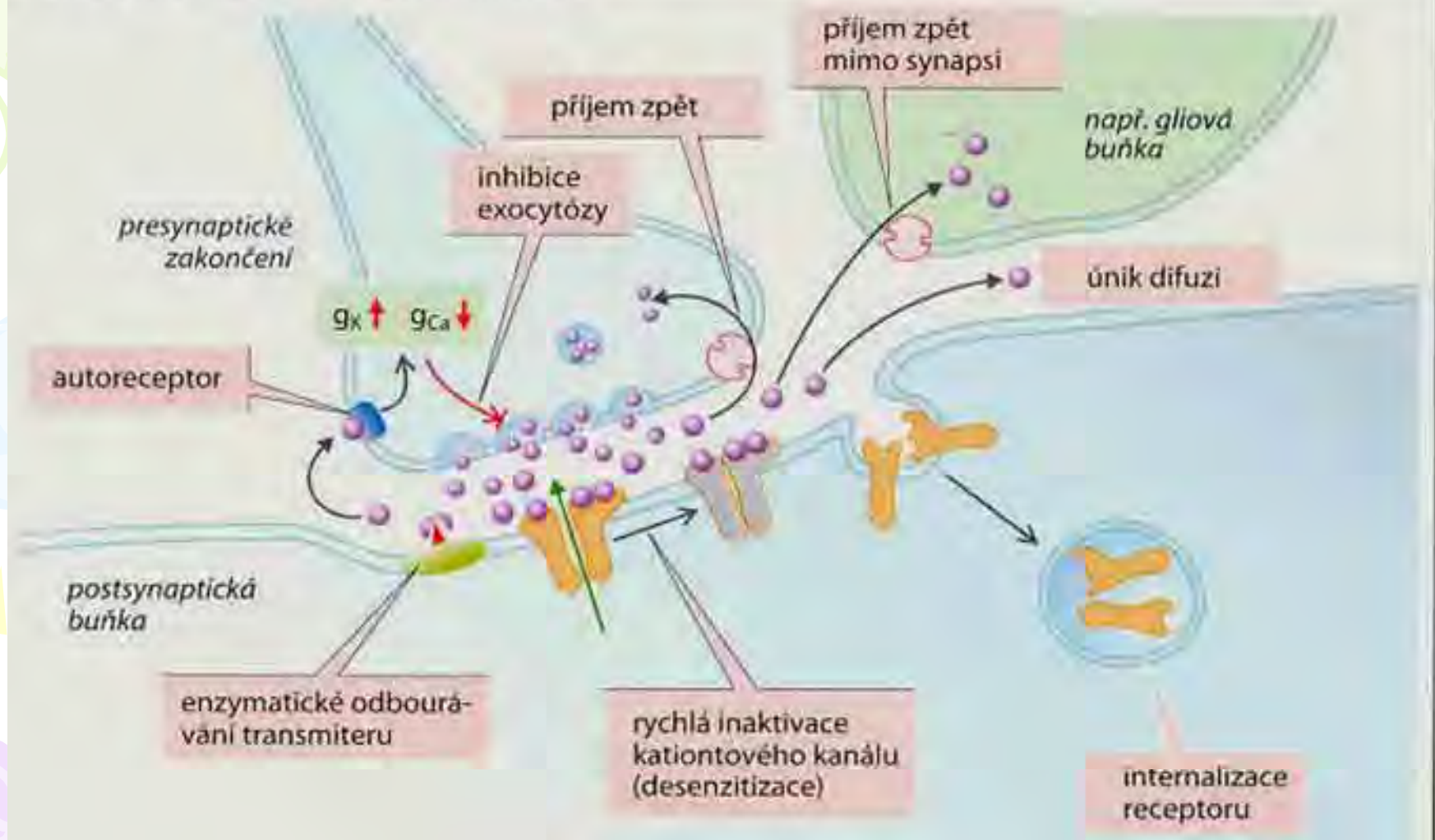
In the classical pathway, the vesicular membrane completely fuses with the presynaptic membrane, then is retrieved by endocytosis.

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

Syntéza v knoflíku nebo v těle neuronu



E. Ukončení působení transmiteru



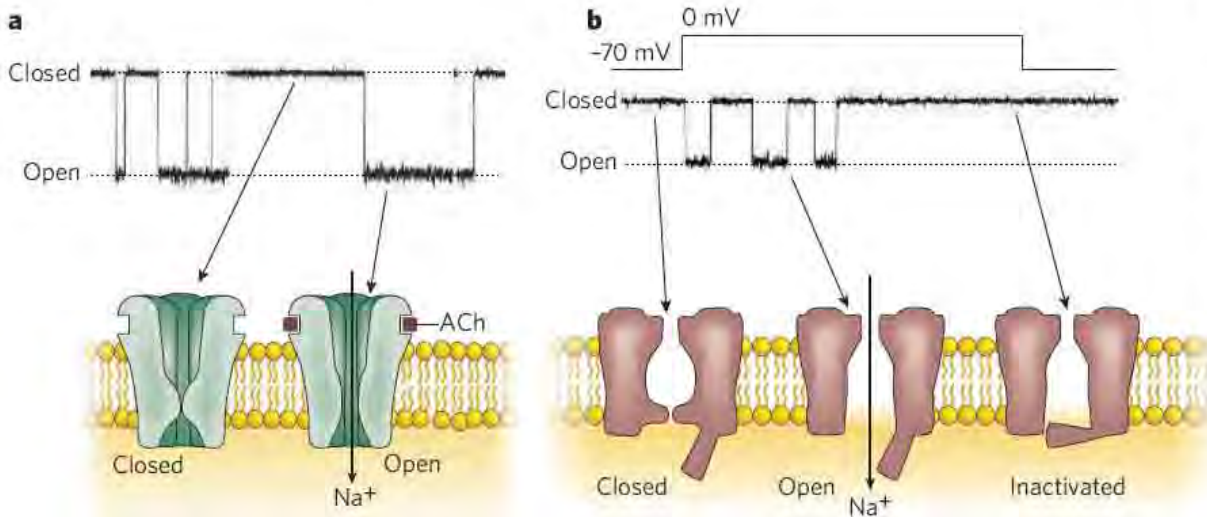


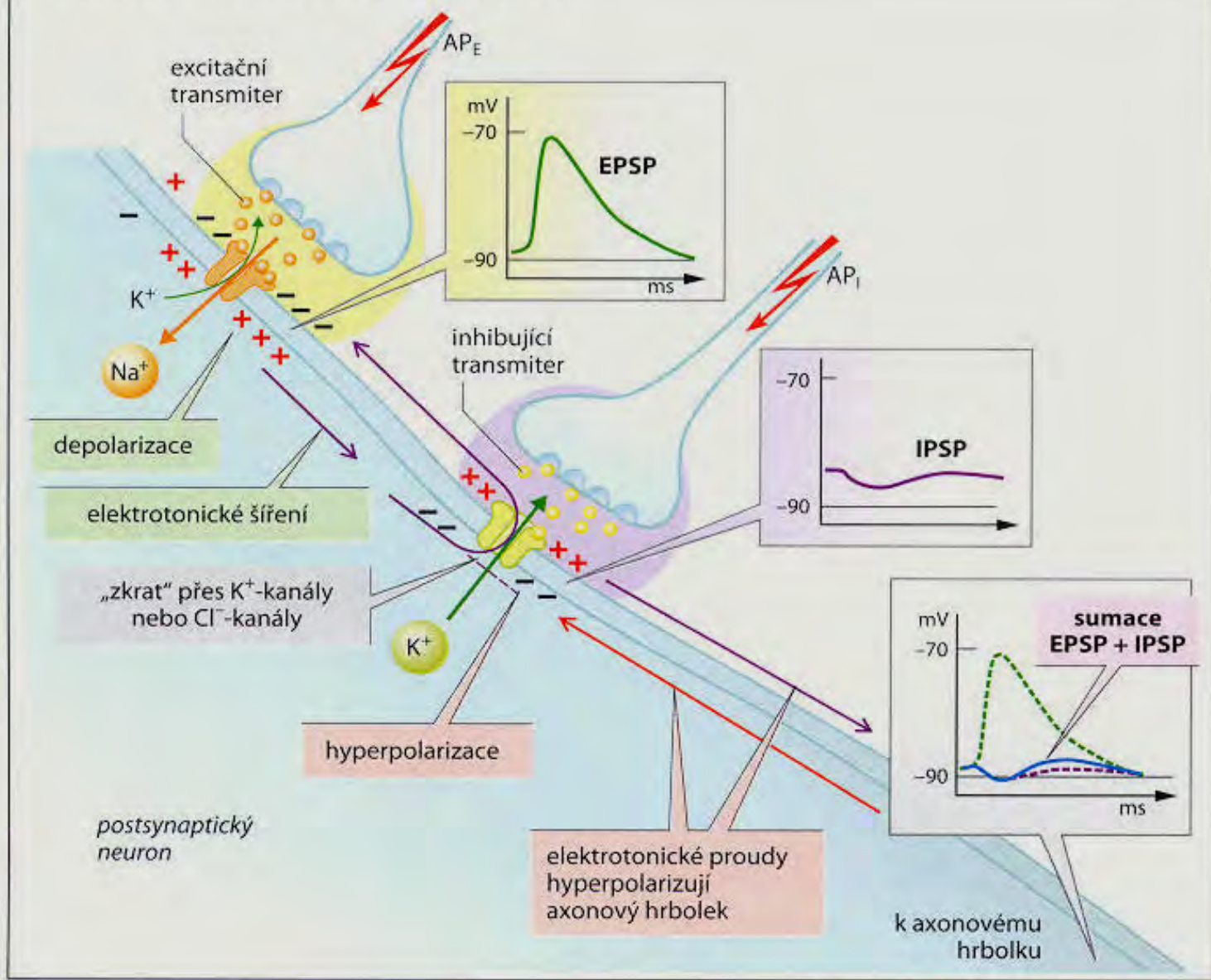
Figure 1 | Molecular nanoswitches. Schematics illustrating how ion channels open and close, with associated single-channel recordings. Opening and closing of the channel are random events, but the frequency with which they occur is influenced by, for example, ligand-binding (**a**) or transmembrane voltage (**b**). The transition rate between open and closed states is $<10 \mu\text{s}$. The flux rate through the pore when it is open is of the order of 10^7 ions per second; that mediated by the coupled exchangers is substantially smaller (see p. 484). Following opening, some voltage-gated channels enter an inactivated (non-conducting) state in which they are refractory to subsequent depolarization (**b**).

Patch-clamp záznam ionotropního receptoru.

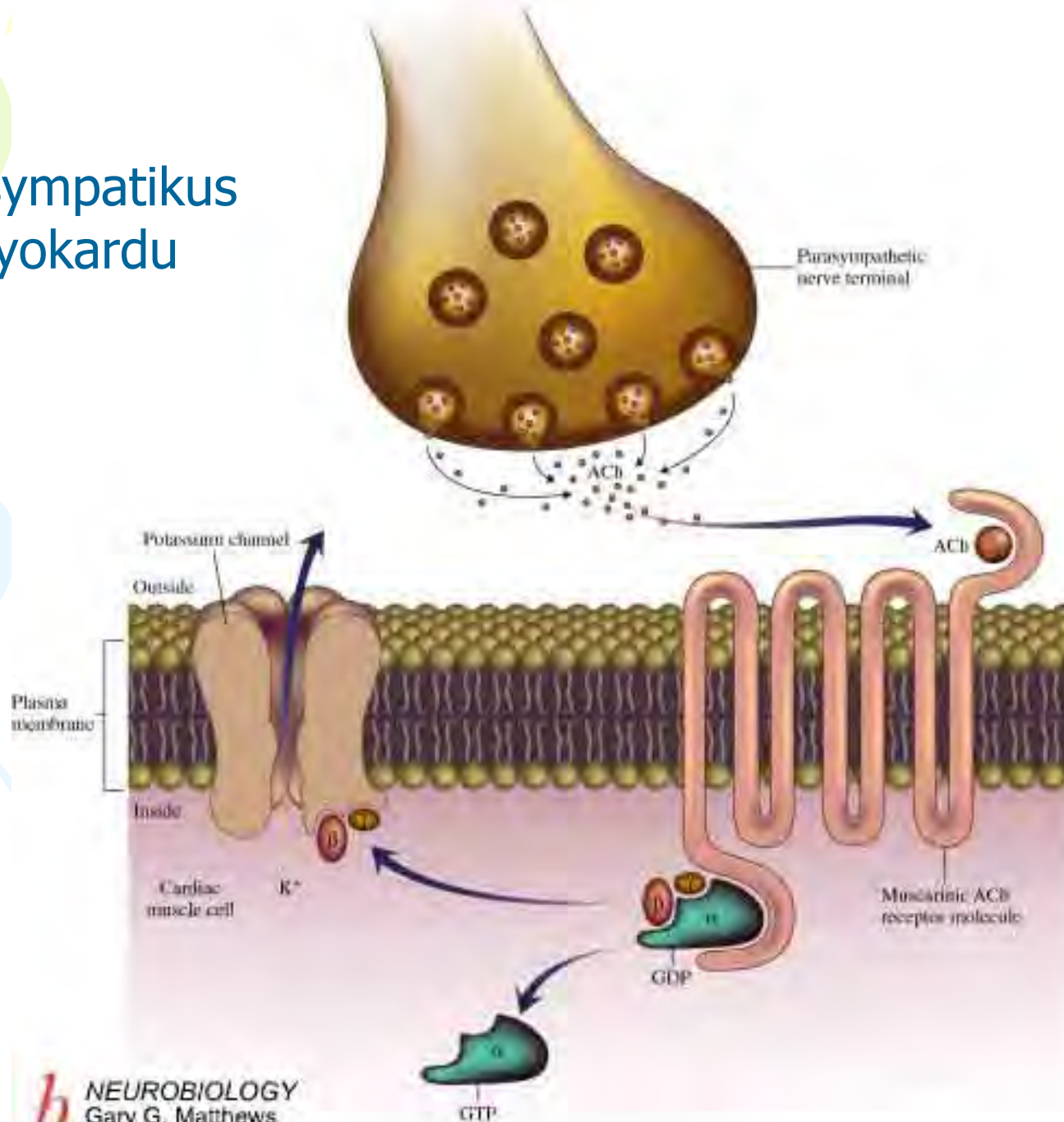


Nemusí být jen excitační, jsou i inhibiční transmittery.

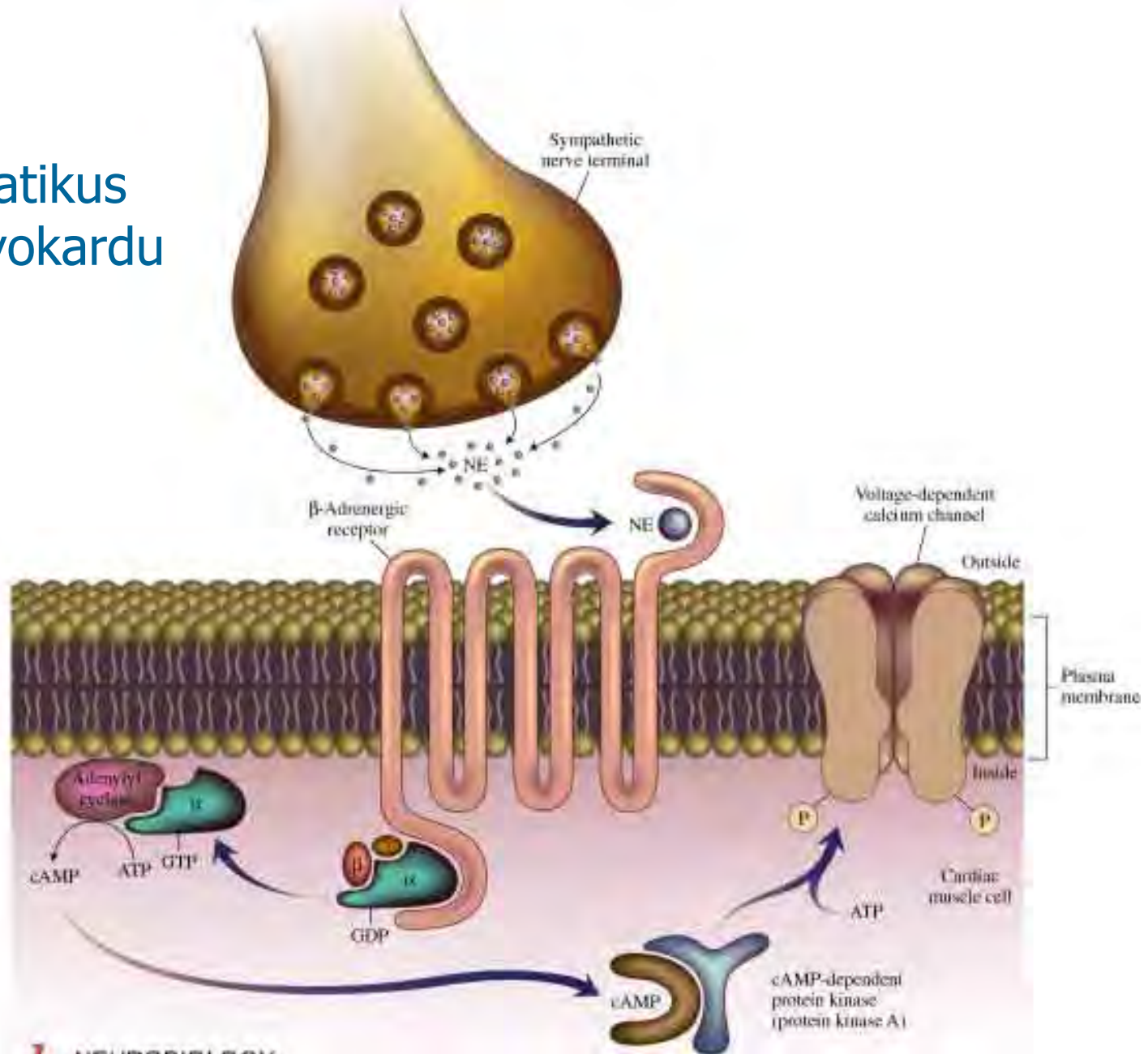
D. Vliv IPSP na postsynaptickou excitaci



Parasympatikus na myokardu

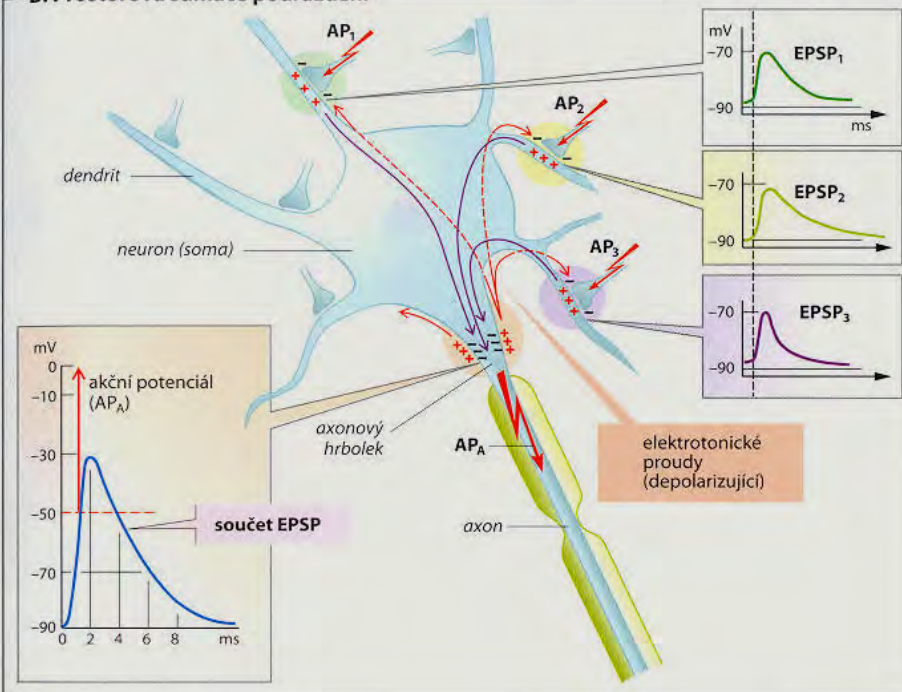


Sympatikus na myokardu

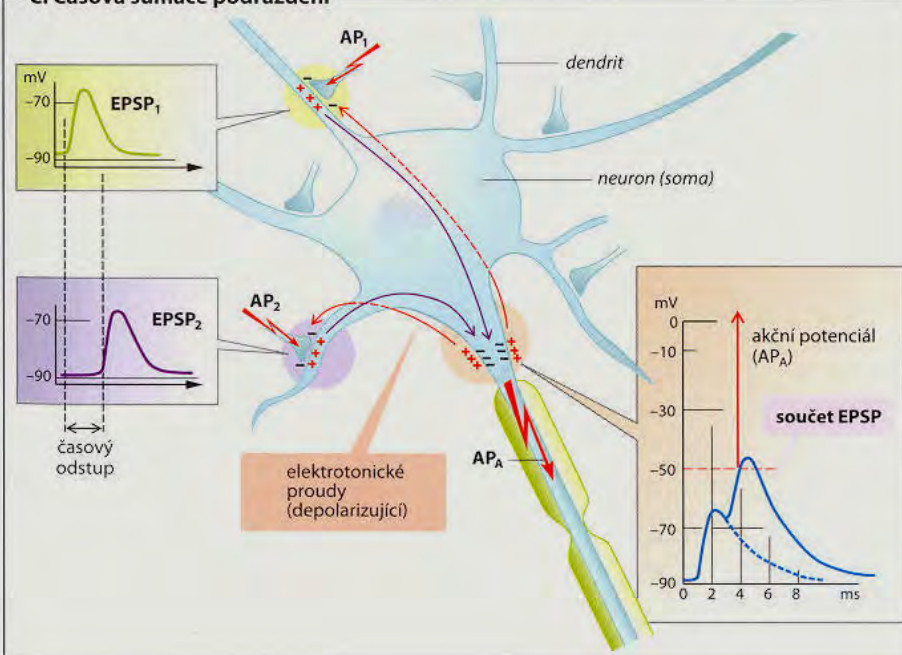


Prostorová a časová sumace

B. Prostorová sumace podráždění

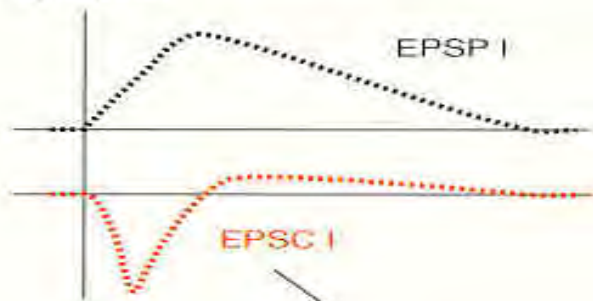


C. Časová sumace podráždění

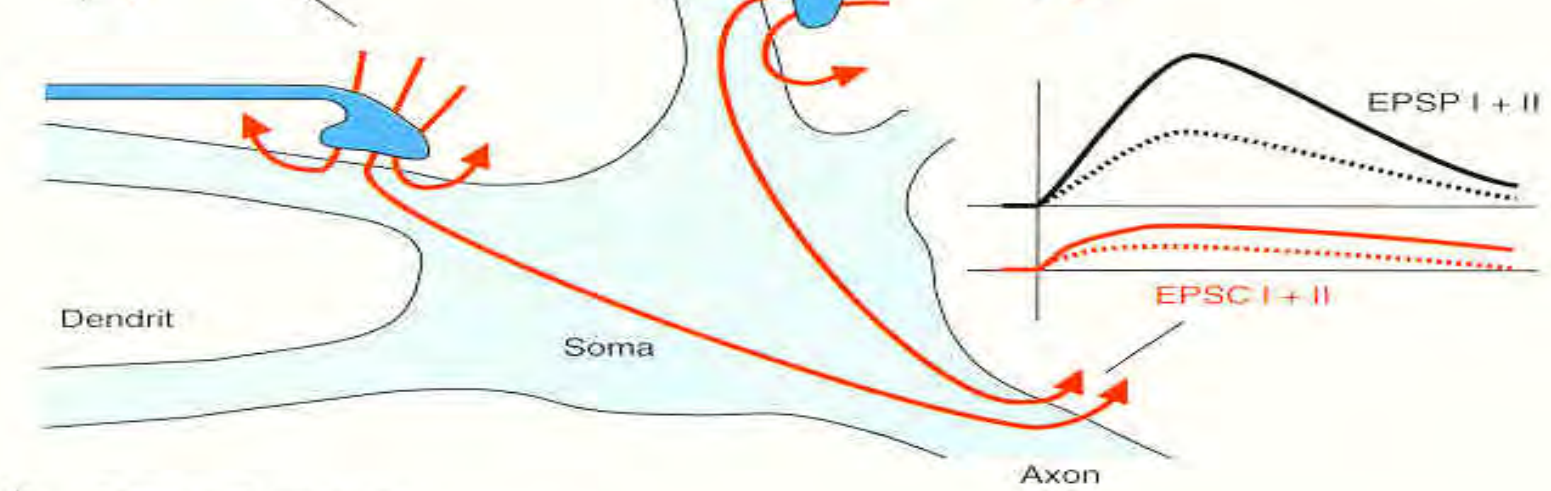
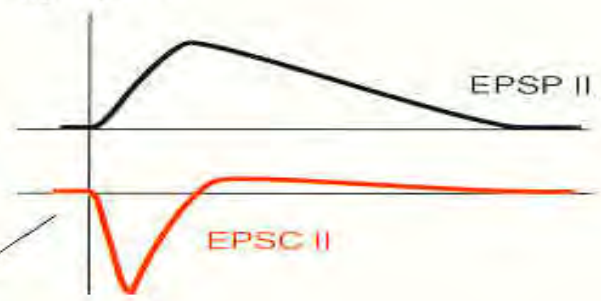


a Räumliche Summation

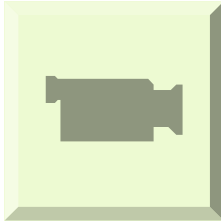
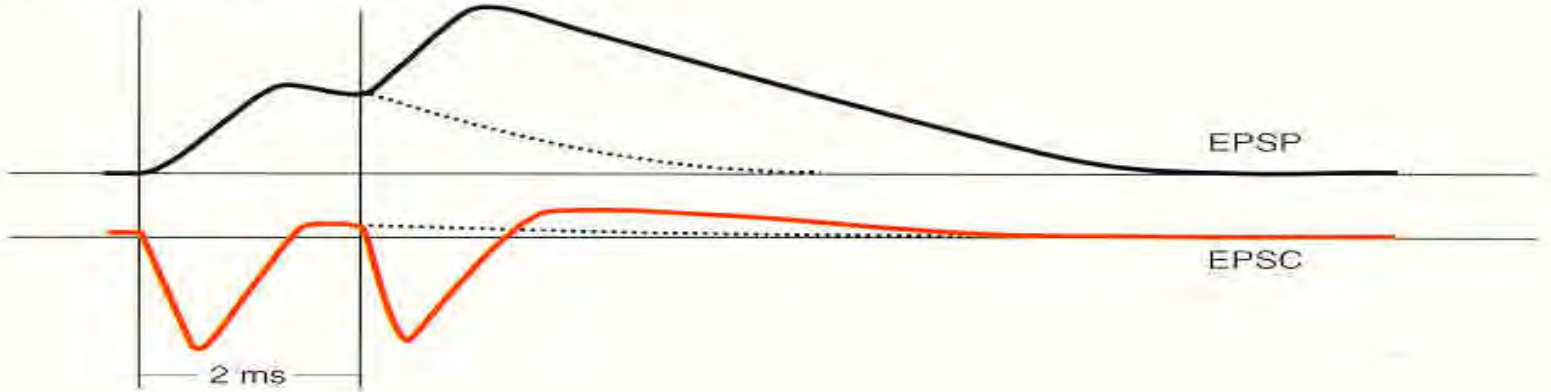
Synapse I



Synapse II



b Zeitliche Summation






Srovnání dvou typů elektrické řeči.

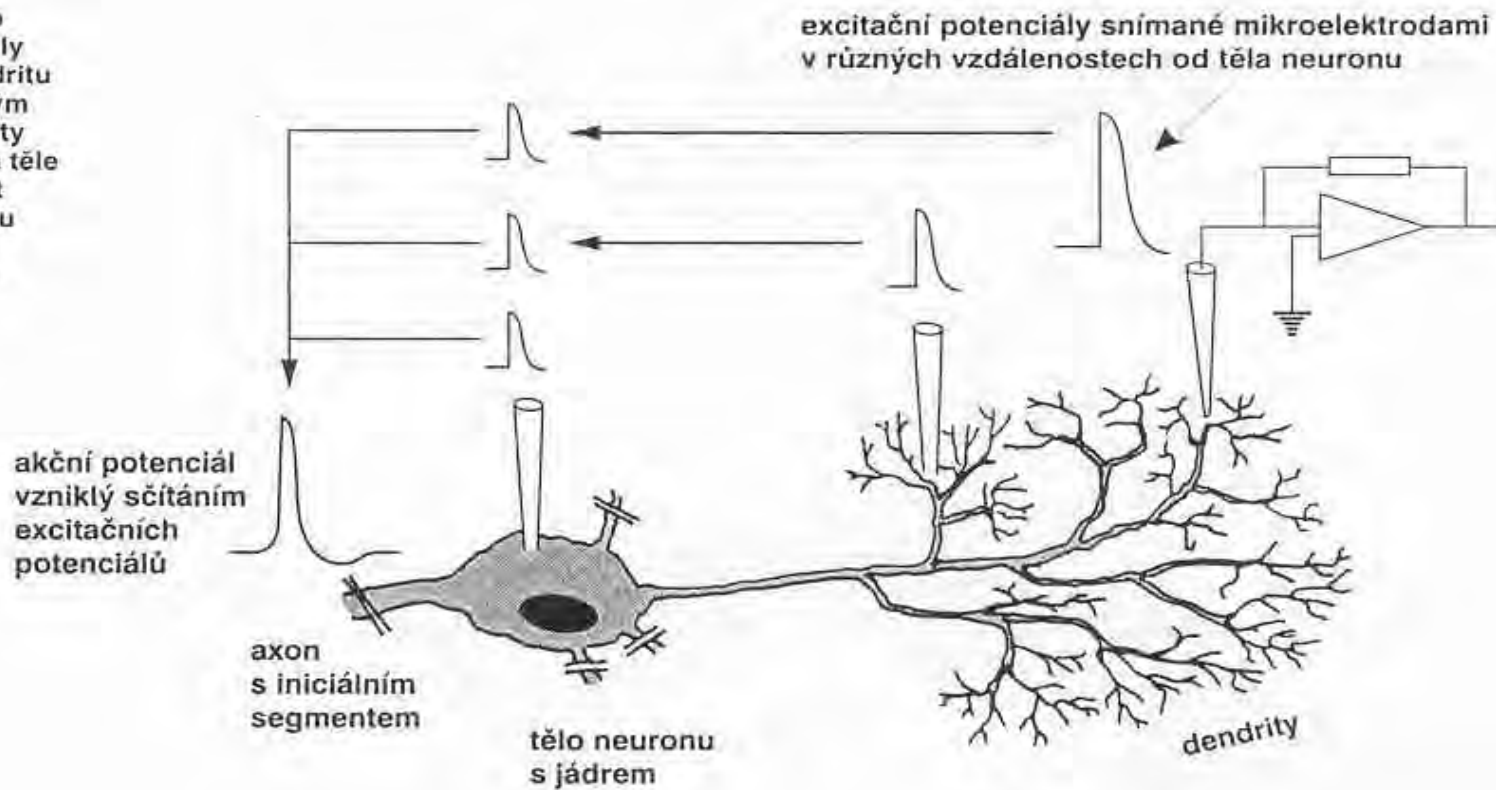
Table 4-2 ■ Comparison of Graded Potentials and Action Potentials

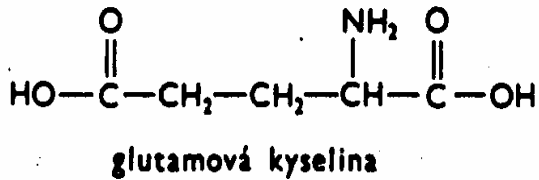
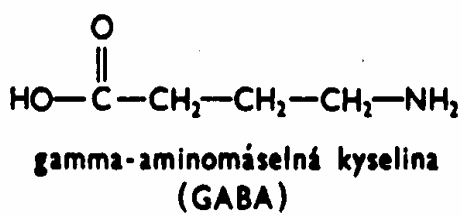
Graded Potentials	Action Potentials
Graded potential change; magnitude varies with magnitude of triggering event	All-or-none membrane response; magnitude of triggering event coded in frequency rather than amplitude of action potentials
Decremental conduction; magnitude diminishes with distance from initial 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



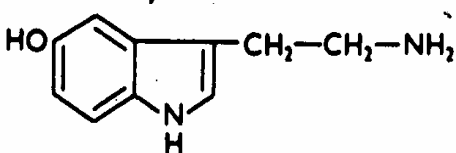
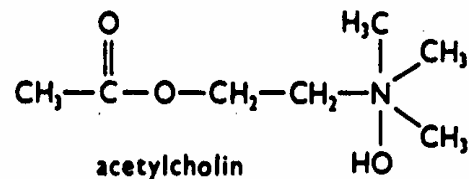
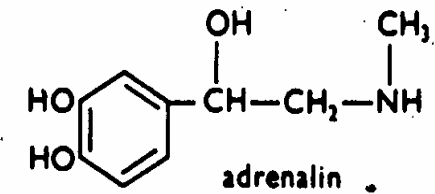
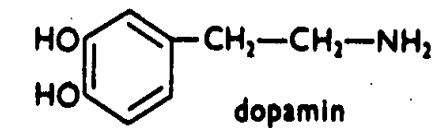
Vzdálenější vstupy ale nejsou diskriminovány! Synaptické stupňování a „volání nazpět“

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





Excitační x inhibiční



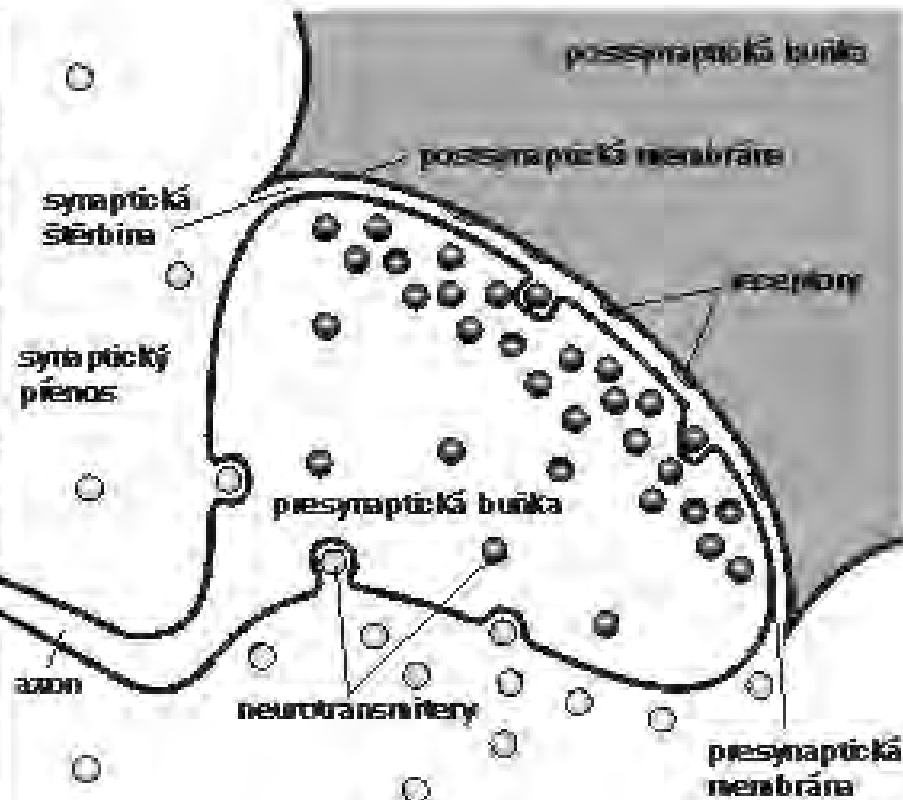
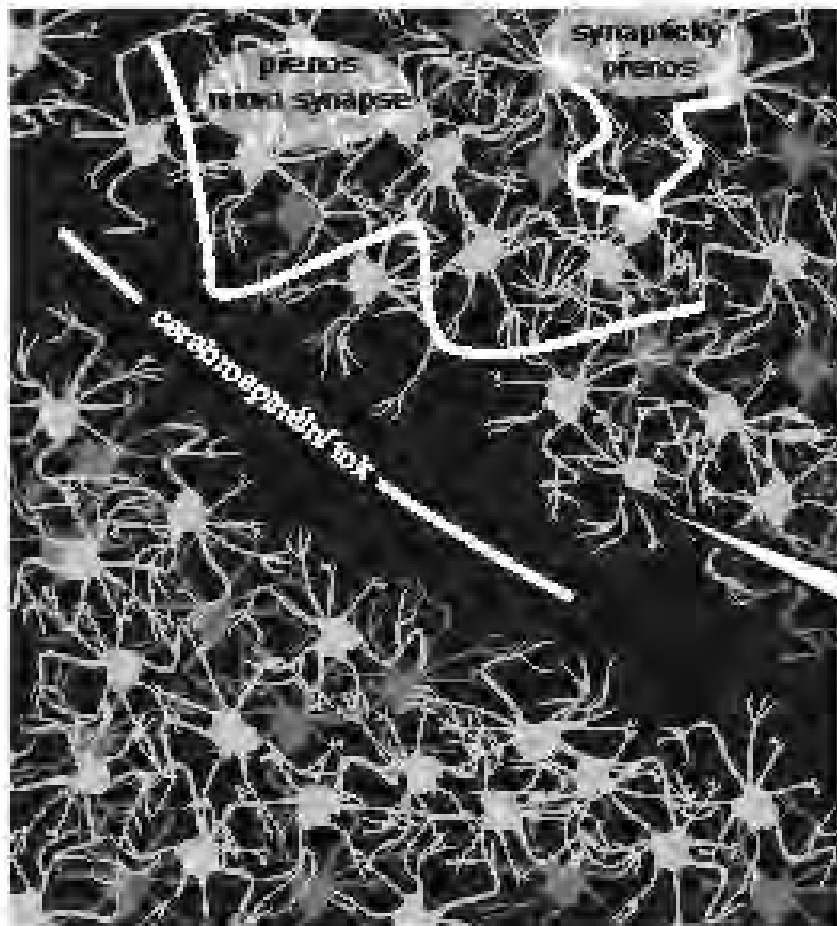
transmitter	typy receptorů	druh receptoru	účinek				druhý posel	
			Na ⁺	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Cl ⁻	cAMP	IP ₃ /DAG
acetylcholin	nikotinový muskarinový: M1, M2, M3	ionotropní	↑	↑	↑			
		metabotropní		↑			↓	↑
ADH (= vazopresin)	V1 V2	ionotropní						
		metabotropní					↑	
CCK (= cholecystokinin)	CCK _{A-B}	metabotropní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

- aminokyseliny
- katecholaminy
- peptidy
- ostatní



Tab. 2.7 a 2.8 Synaptický přenos III a IV

Mimosynaptický přenos (presynaptická inhibice/potenciace)



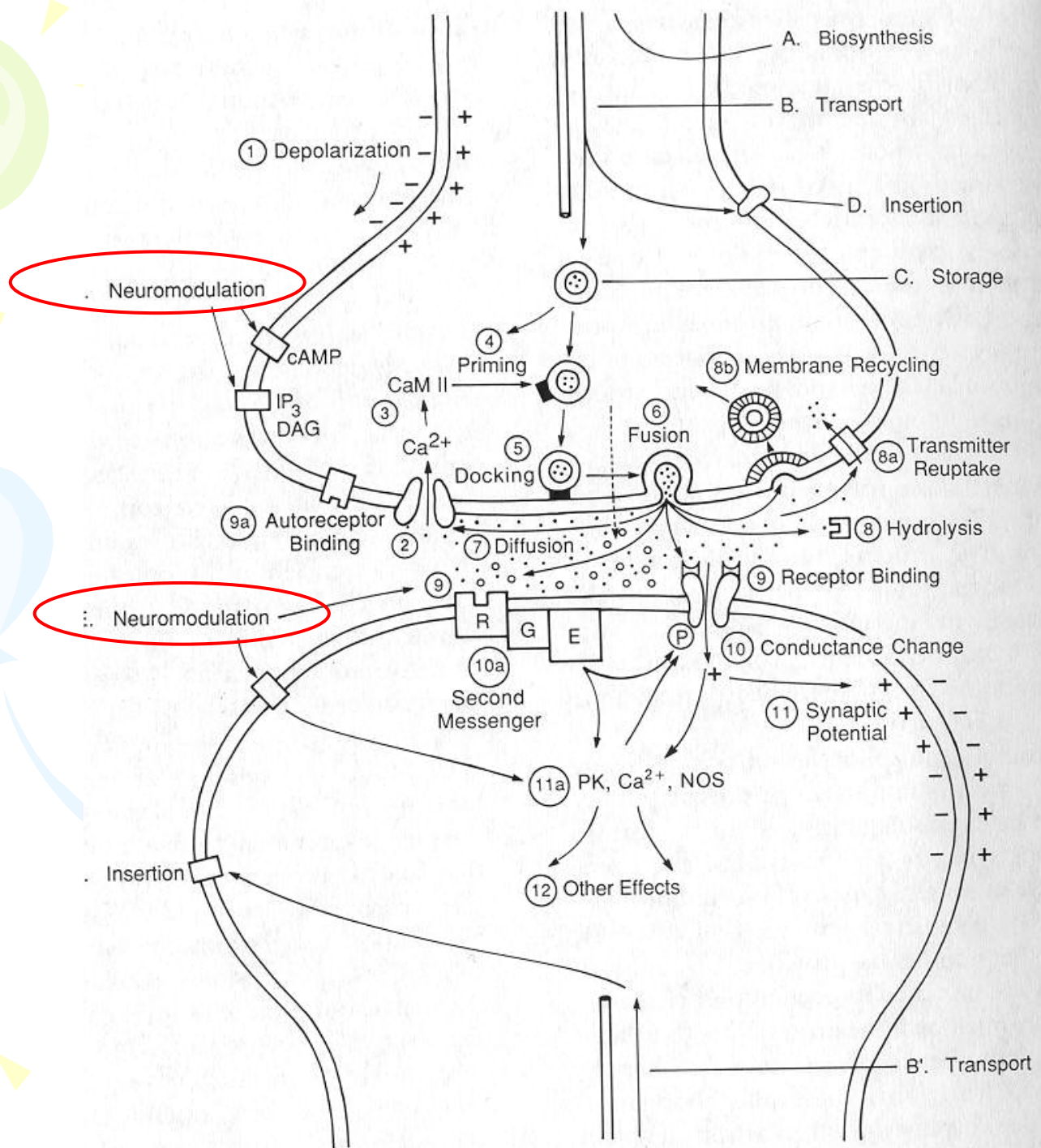
Klasické transmitters

a

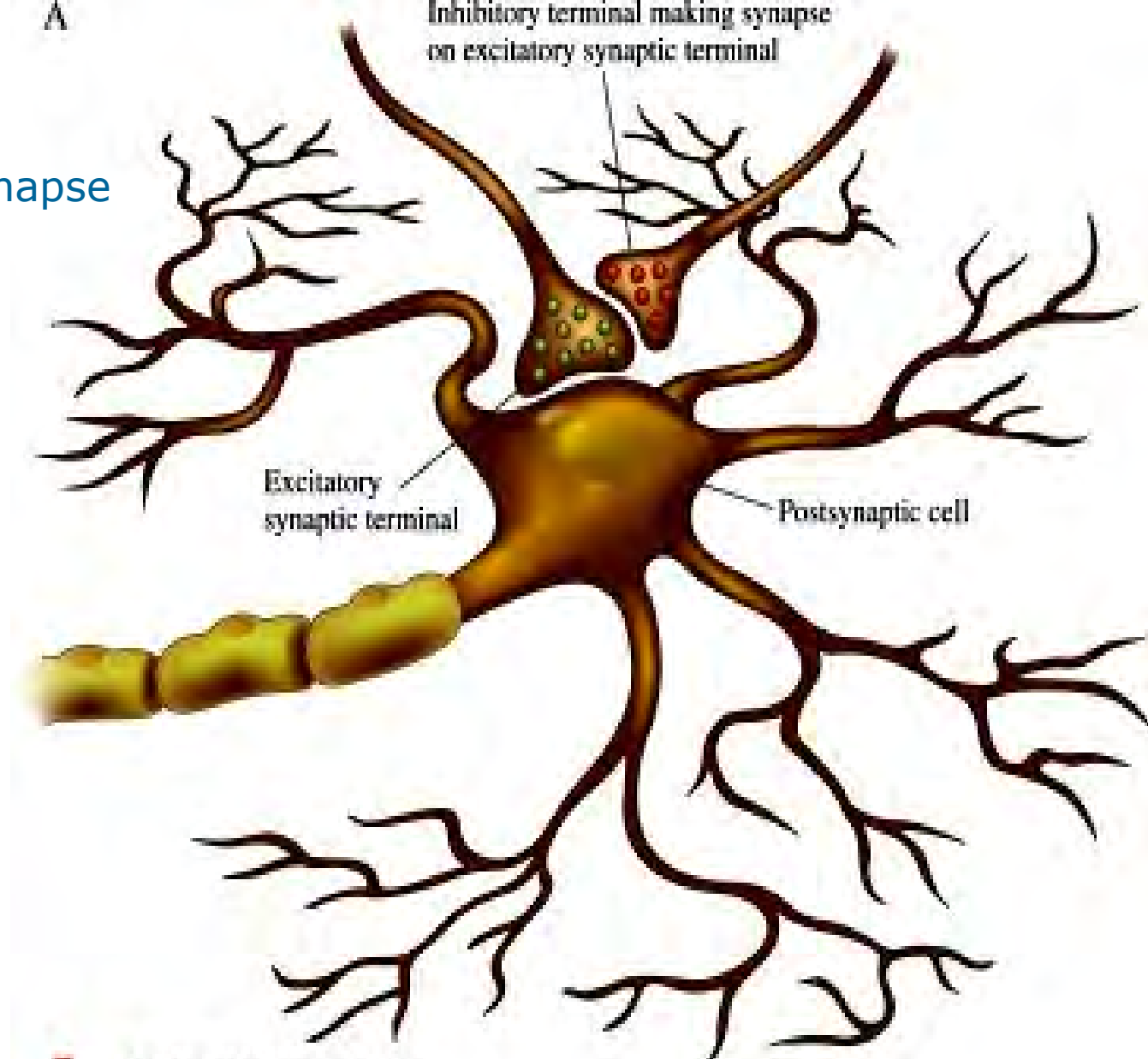
Neuroaktivní peptidy – neuromodulátory, kotransmitters

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



Presynaptická synapse



Účinky na psychiku

Účinky neurotransmitterů prostřednictvím synaptického přenosu

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



Paměť

some learning history

Descartes (1596-1650): "When the mind wills to recall something, this volition causes the little gland (the pineal), by inclining successively to different sides, to impel the animal spirits towards different parts of the brain, until they come upon that part where the traces are left of the thing it wishes to remember."

Ramón y Cajal (1894) "... mental exercise facilitates a greater development of the protoplasmic apparatus and of the nervous collaterals in the part of the brain in use. In this way, pre-existing connections between groups of cells could be reinforced by multiplication of the terminal branches of protoplasmic appendices and nervous collaterals."

D.O. Hebb (1949) "coincident activity" initiates the growth of new synaptic connections as part of long-term memory storage. "reverberatory circuit" for short-term memory.

Lashley (1963) Lesioning rat brains, trained to negotiate a maze. No evidence of localization of memory, memory deficits were related to the extent of the lesions. Lead to his theory of mass action



Paměť

idea: molecules contain memory (transfer of molecule transfers memory)

Holger Hyden: new specific RNA is created for each memory. Hyden's hypothesis implied that the patterns of stimulation activated by learning could introduce changes in RNA.

(current interpretation: long term learning requires protein synthesis)

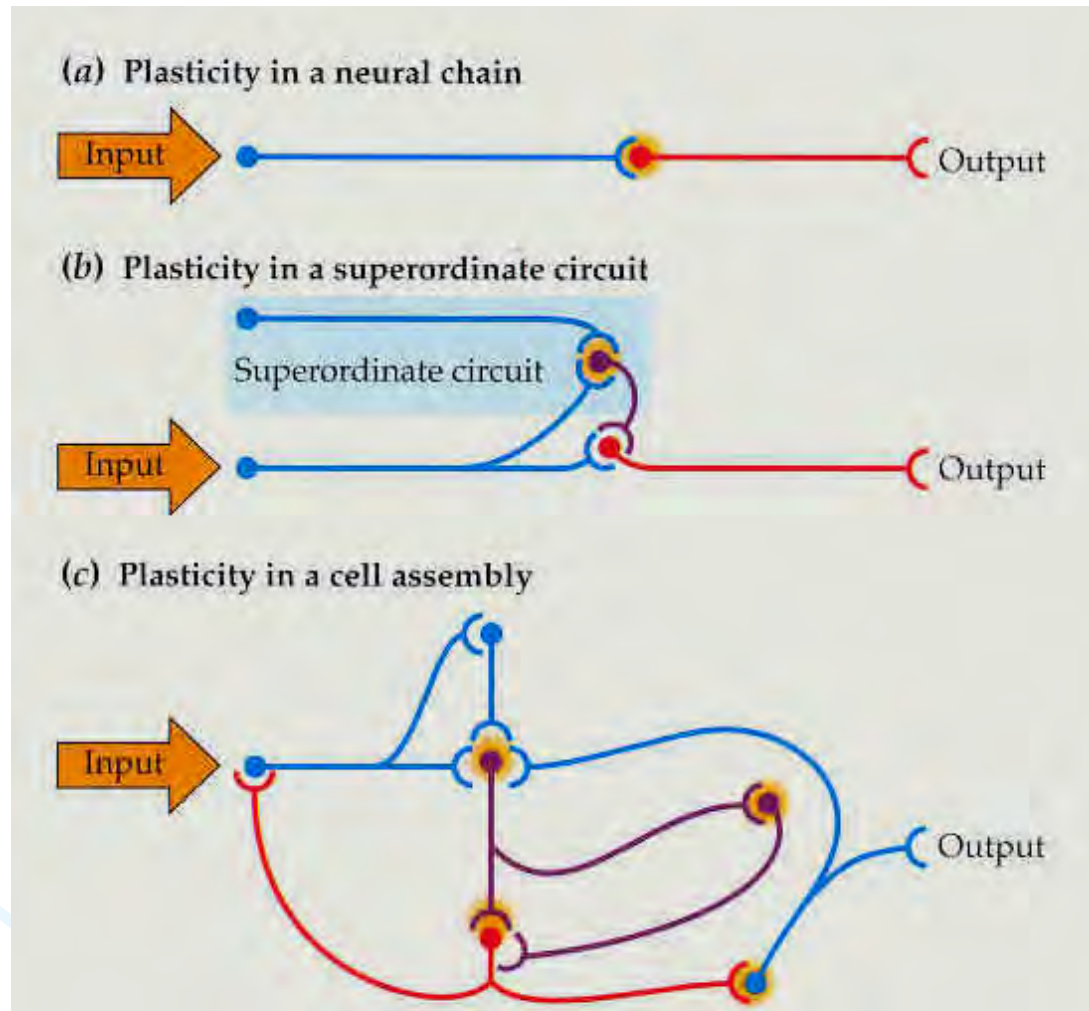
G Unger: memory specific peptide scotophobin. Could inject/transfer fear of the dark from rat to mouse. (Turned out to inhibit melatonin synthesis in pineal gland, and somehow that creates scotophobic behavior)

McConnell (1966). Classical conditioning of flatworms. Feed trained worms to untrained ones. Untrained ones show conditioned response (or learned faster). Same for T-maze experiments. But: random shocks had same effect than conditioning.

Opakování matkou moudrosti a Synaptická plasticita

- Kromě rychlého synaptického přenosu existuje i pomalý. Bombardování synapsí vzruchy po druhých poslech a rychlém, kanály řízeném přenosu, vzbudí posléze i třetí posly, časné geny a expresi dalších genů, které syntetizují látky potřebné ke splnění poselství doručeného přes synapsi. Rychlý přenos trvá několik milisekund, zatímco pomalý od sekund po hodiny. Pomalým přenosem pozměněný metabolismus a stavba synapsí mají dopad na množství základních funkcí NS např. poplachové reakce na stres, účinky drog a farmak, změny při ukládání paměťové stopy.
- Zda je podkladem učení a paměti, zůstává předmětem debat

Úrovně synaptické plasticity neuronové sítě



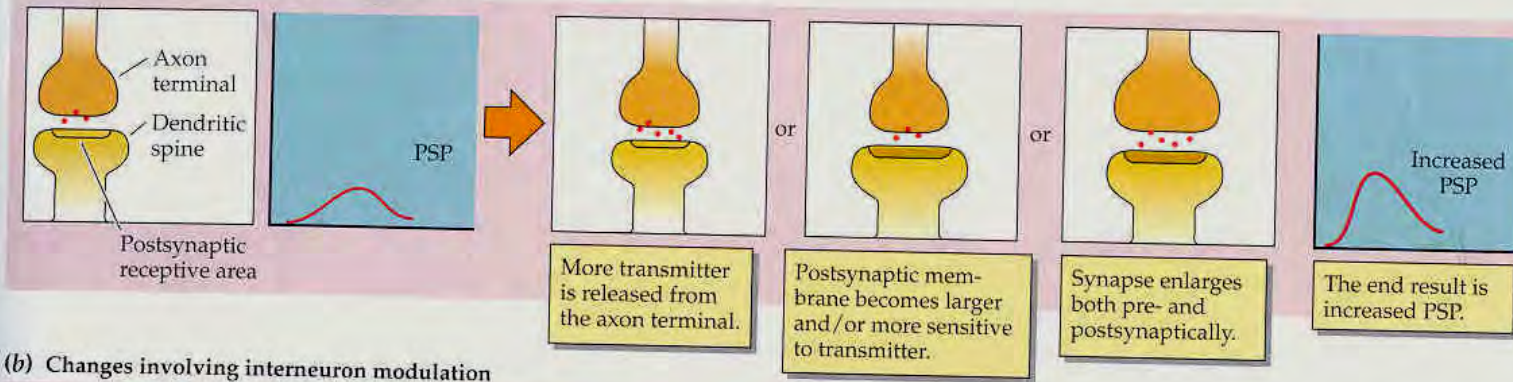
18.1 Sites of Synaptic Plasticity in Neural Networks

Changes at sites of synaptic plasticity—such as the sites shown here (highlighted in orange) in a neural chain (a), a superordinate circuit (b), and a cell assembly (c)—may underlie memory storage.

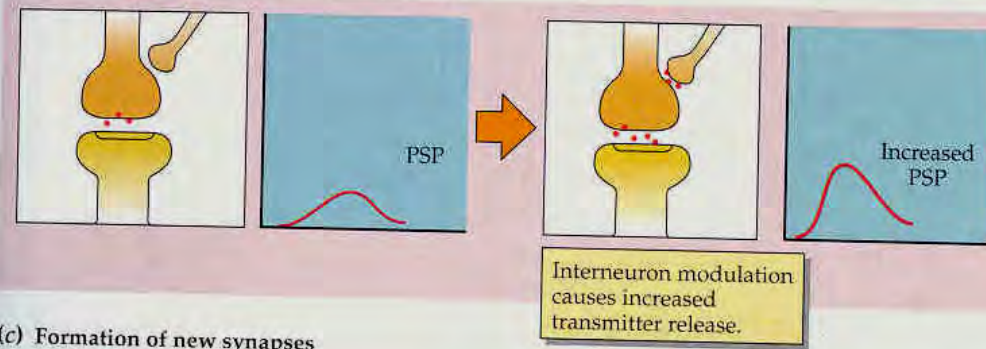
Before training

After training

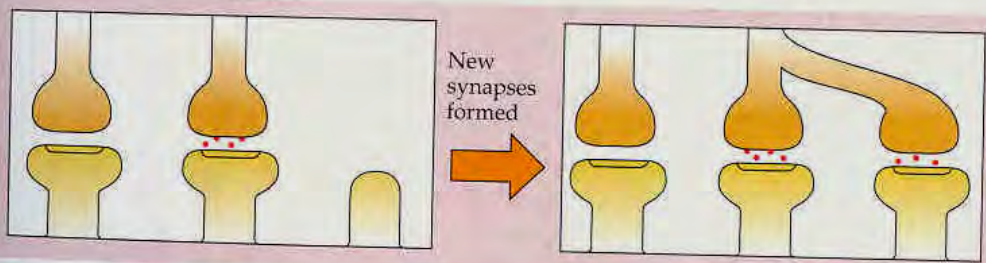
(a) Changes involving synaptic transmitters



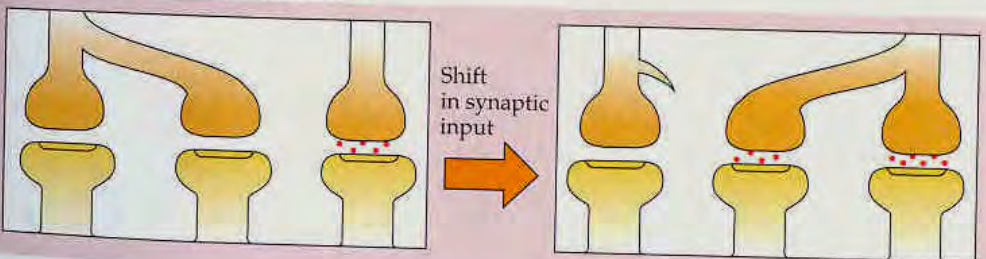
(b) Changes involving interneuron modulation



(c) Formation of new synapses



(d) Rearrangement of synaptic input



18.2 Synaptic Changes That May Store Memories

After training, each action potential in the relevant neural circuit causes increased release of transmitter molecules (red dots). The postsynaptic potential (PSP) therefore increases in size (as indicated by the graphs). (a) An increase in size of the postsynaptic receptor membrane causes a larger response to the same amount of transmitter release. (b) An interneuron modulates the polarization of the axon terminal and causes the release of more transmitter molecules per nerve impulse. (c) A neural circuit that is used more often increases the number of synaptic contacts. (d) A more frequently used neural pathway takes over synaptic sites formerly occupied by a less active competitor.

Různé typy modifikací

Možná místa modifikací na presynaptické straně

from Atwood and Karunanithi (2002)

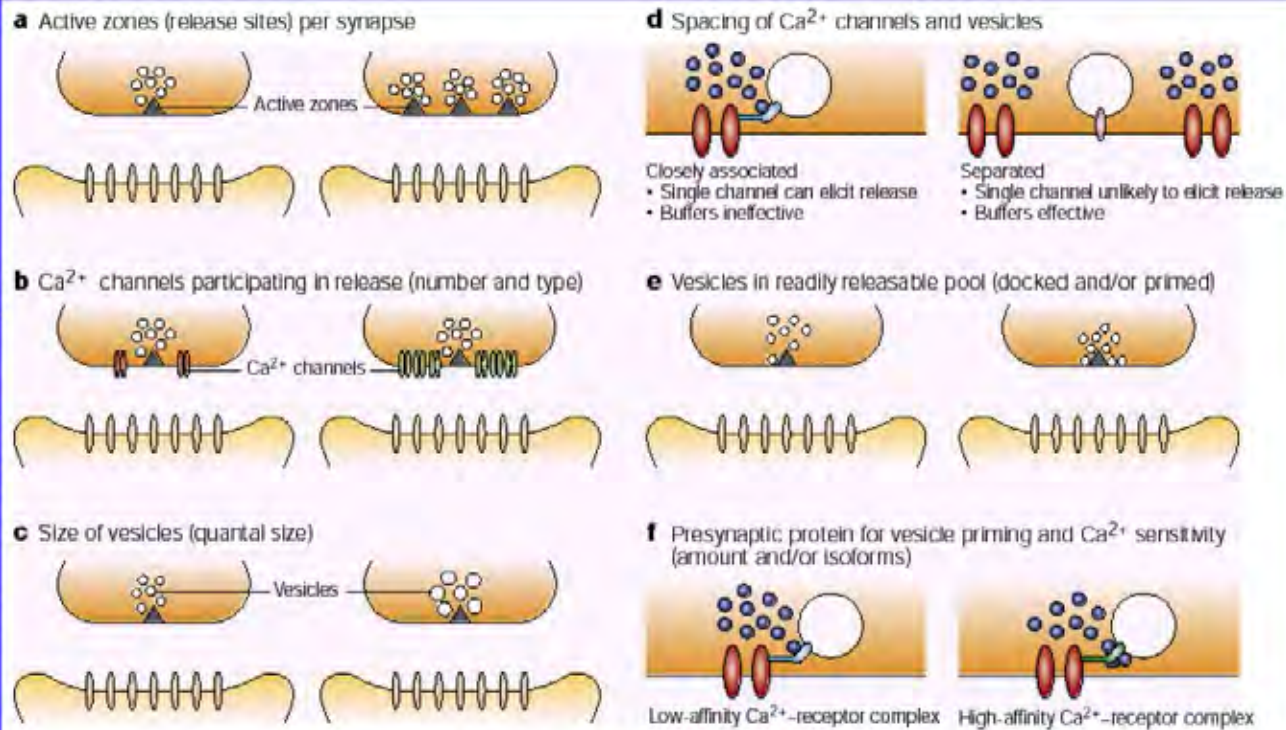


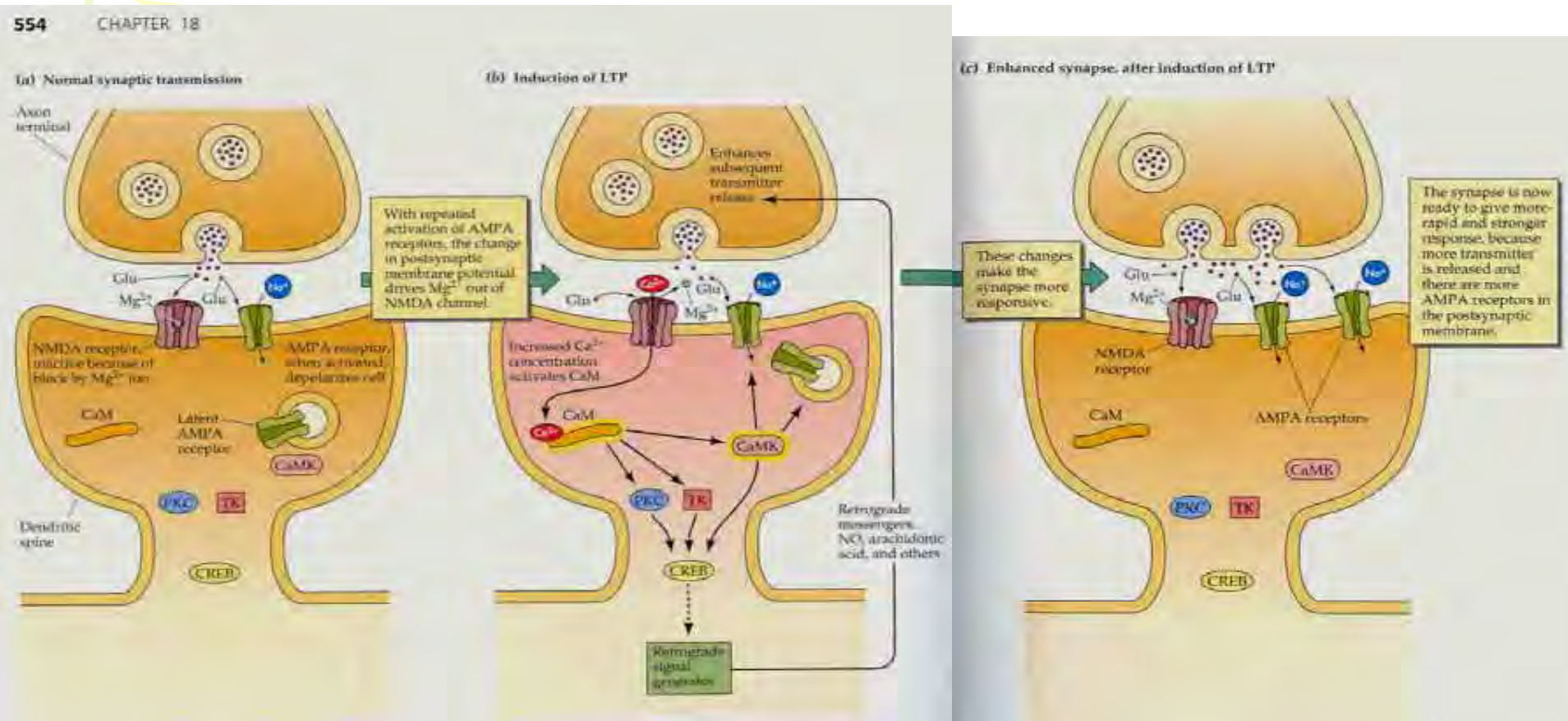
Figure 3 | **Presynaptic determinants of synaptic strength.** Several hypothetical mechanisms are illustrated. **a** | Individual synapses have different numbers of release sites (active zones). An extreme example is the calyx of Held in the mammalian auditory pathway. **b** | Voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} channels at individual active zones differ in number and/or type, allowing more Ca^{2+} to enter at some active zones after a nerve impulse, eliciting the fusion of more synaptic vesicles. **c** | Synaptic vesicles differ in size, generating correspondingly different quantal units that depend on their transmitter content. **d** | The effectiveness of individual Ca^{2+} channels to cause vesicle fusion depends on channel-vesicle spacing. Intracellular buffers have a more significant influence on transmission when channels and vesicles are more separated. **e** | Synaptic vesicles that are available for release (close to or docked at the synaptic membrane, and appropriately primed) are more numerous at some synapses. **f** | Qualitative and quantitative differences in presynaptic proteins impart different properties to the Ca^{2+} receptors, affecting the probability of vesicular fusion after Ca^{2+} entry.

Synaptická plasticita

Donald Hebb, 1949

LTP – dlouhodobá potenciace, 1983, 100Hz

LTD – dlouhodobá deprese, 3 Hz



NMDA ionotropní receptor potřebuje k aktivaci a) ligand, b) silnou depolarizaci. S narušenými NMDA receptory se ztratila schopnost prostorového učení.

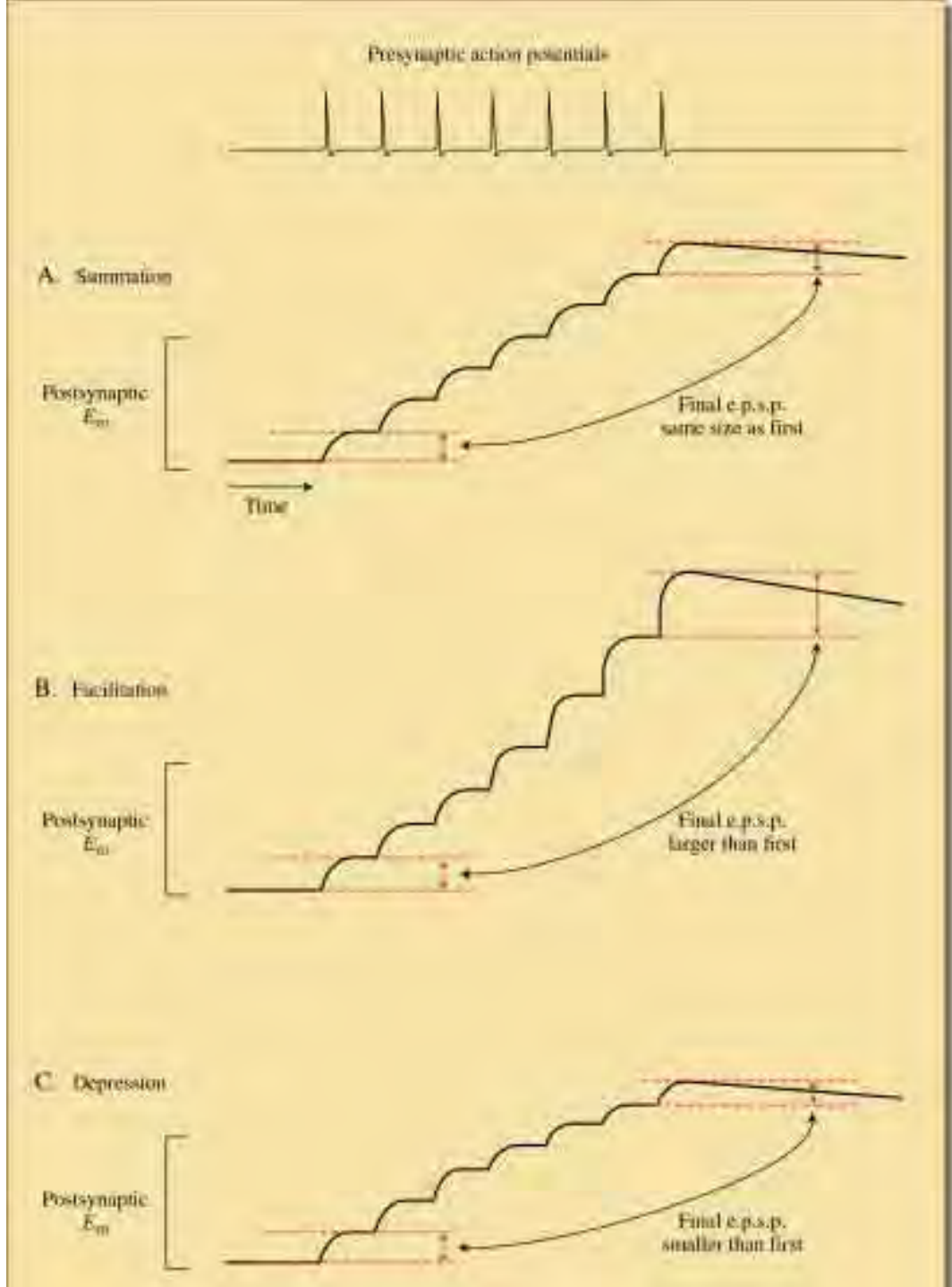


Synaptická plasticita

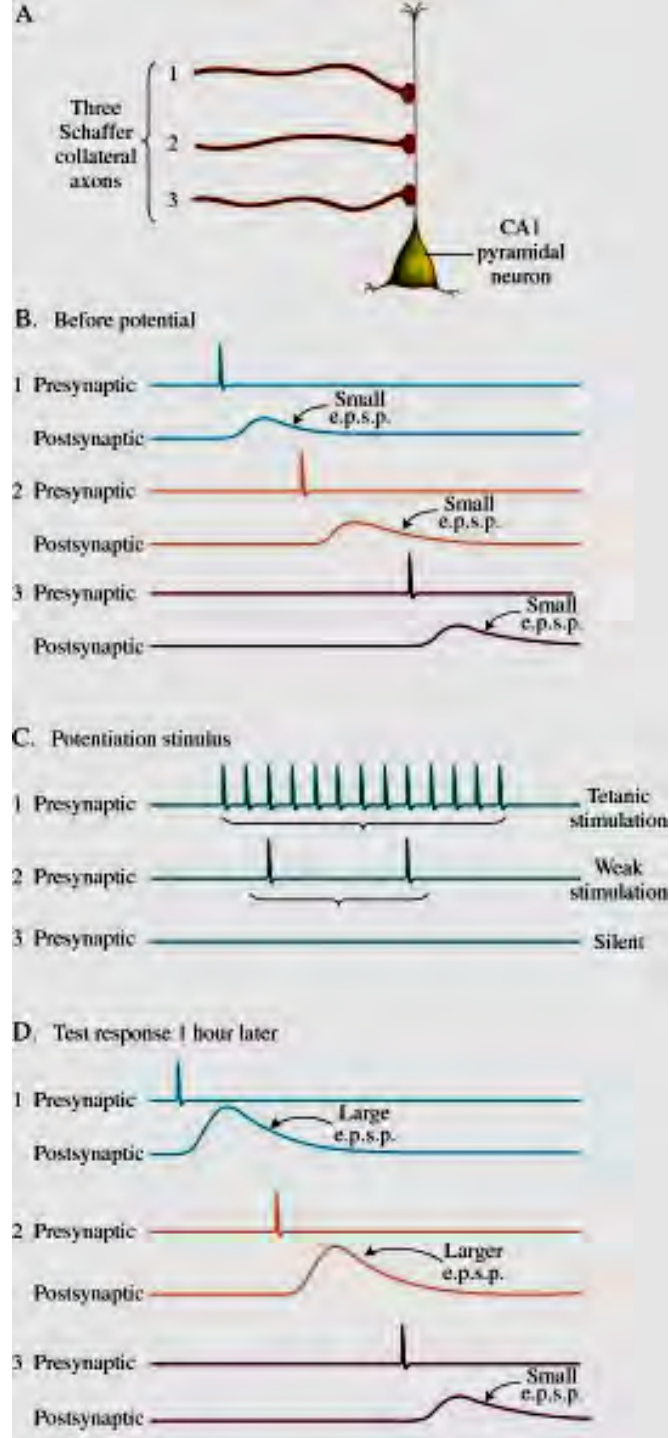
Potenciace:

- A. Sumace-podobná svalové
- B. Facilitace-změna účinnosti

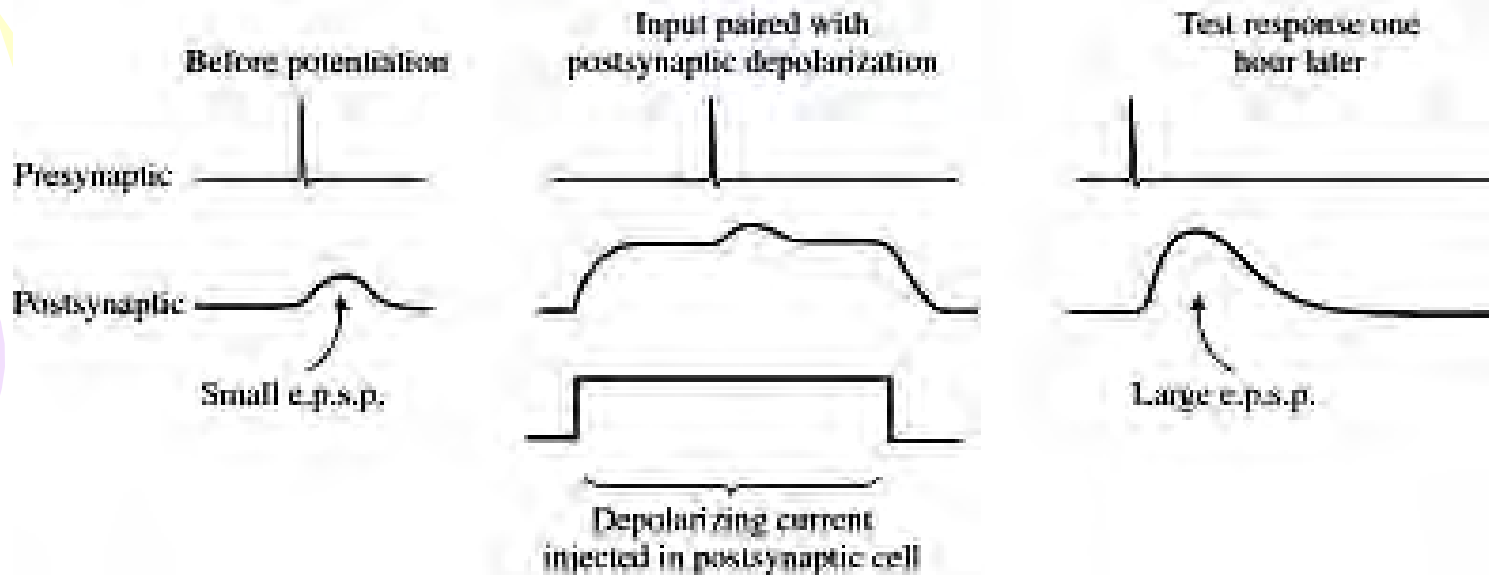
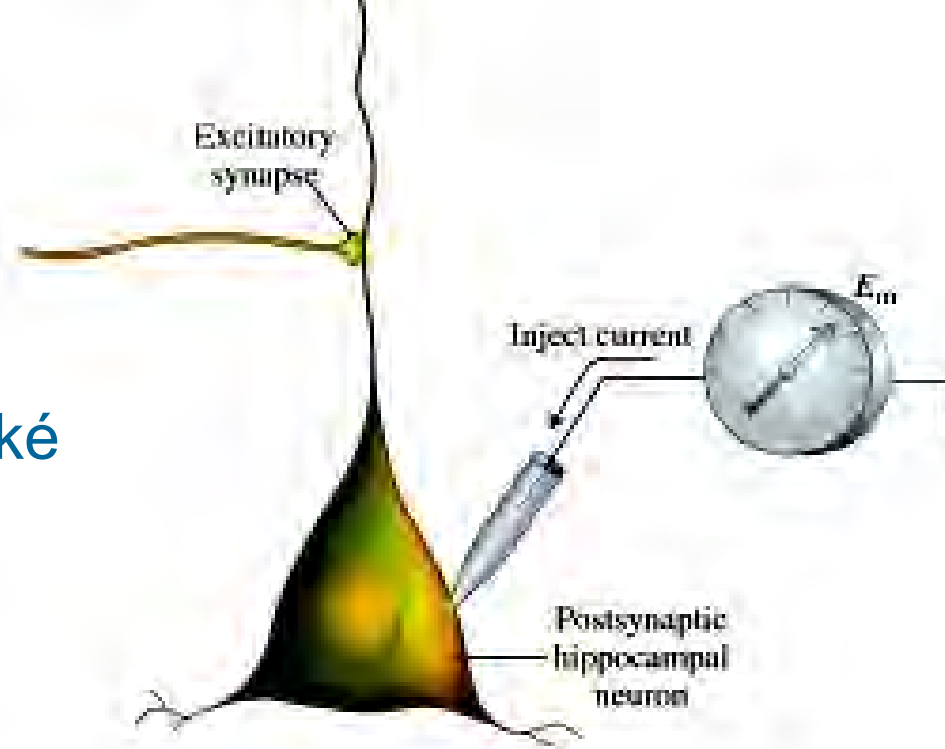
C. Deprese



Potenciace



Potenciace i na postsynaptické straně





The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2000

"for their discoveries concerning signal transduction in the nervous system"



Arvid Carlsson

1/3 of the prize

Sweden

Göteborg University
Gothenburg, Sweden

b. 1923

Paul Greengard

1/3 of the prize

USA

Rockefeller University
New York, NY, USA

b. 1925

Eric R. Kandel

1/3 of the prize

USA

Columbia University
New York, NY, USA

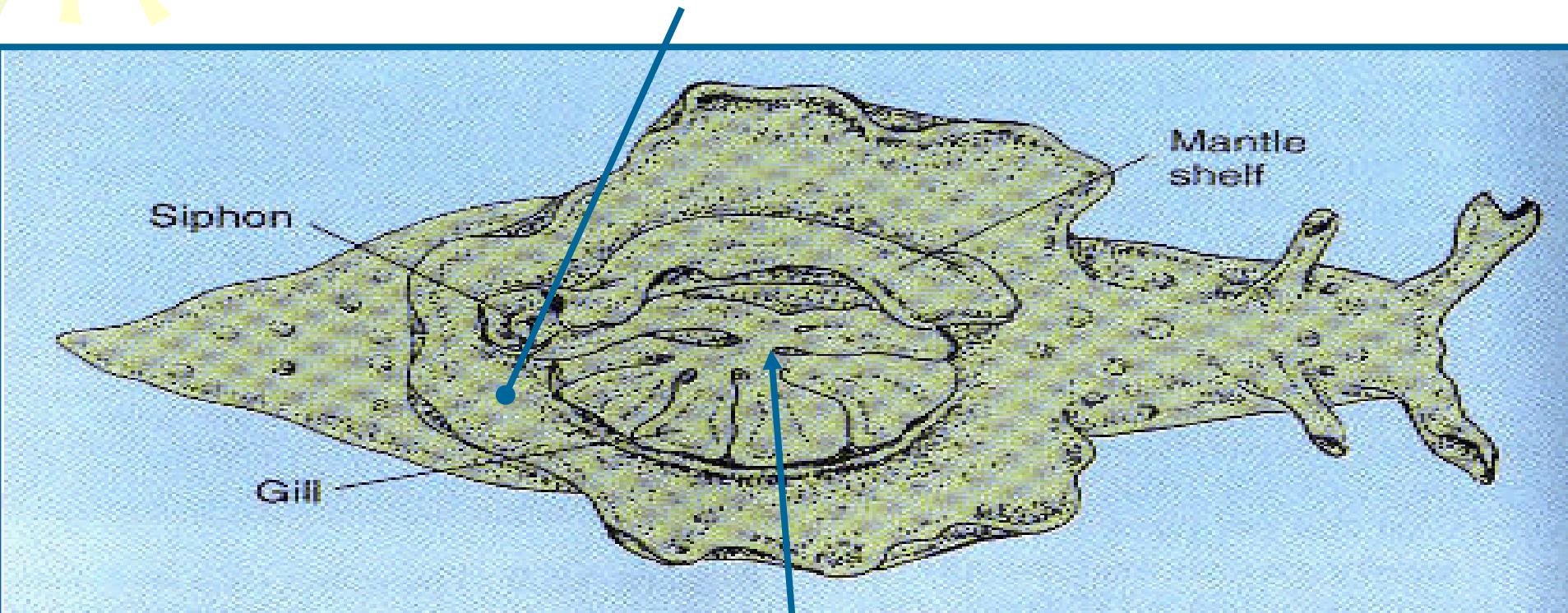
b. 1929
(in Vienna, Austria)

Habituace a senzitivace u zeje
Aplysia californica



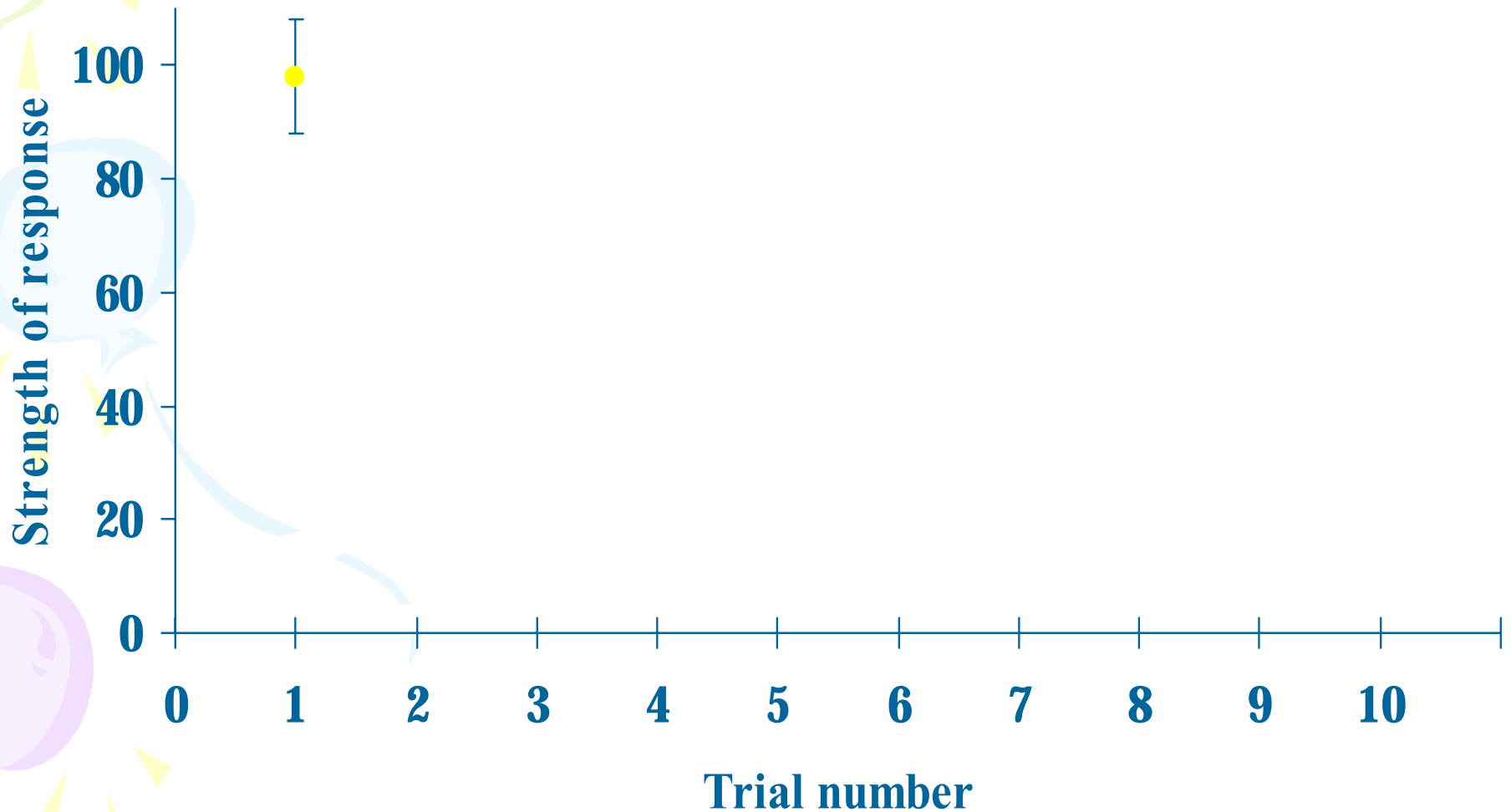
Habituace u *Aplysia*

Dotek na sifon...



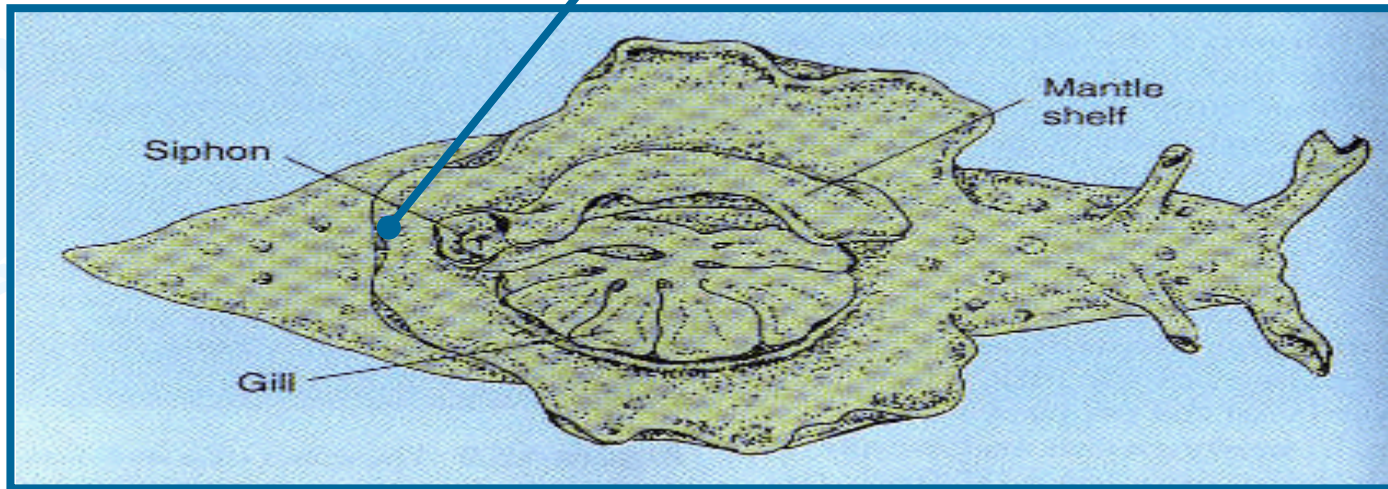
...a žábra se stáhnou

Obranná reakce stažení žaber *Aplysia*



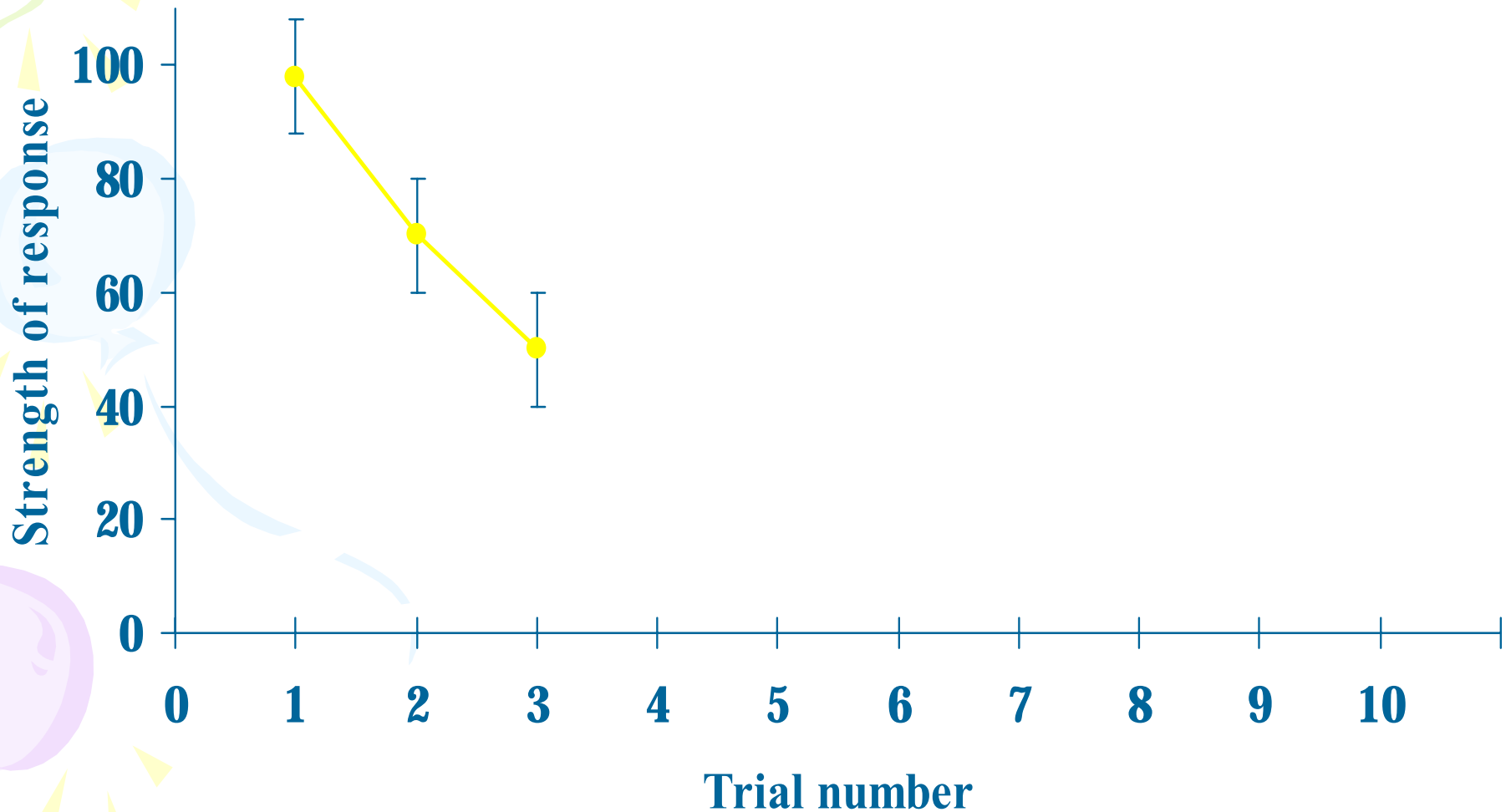
Habituace u *Aplysia*

Dotek na sifon...

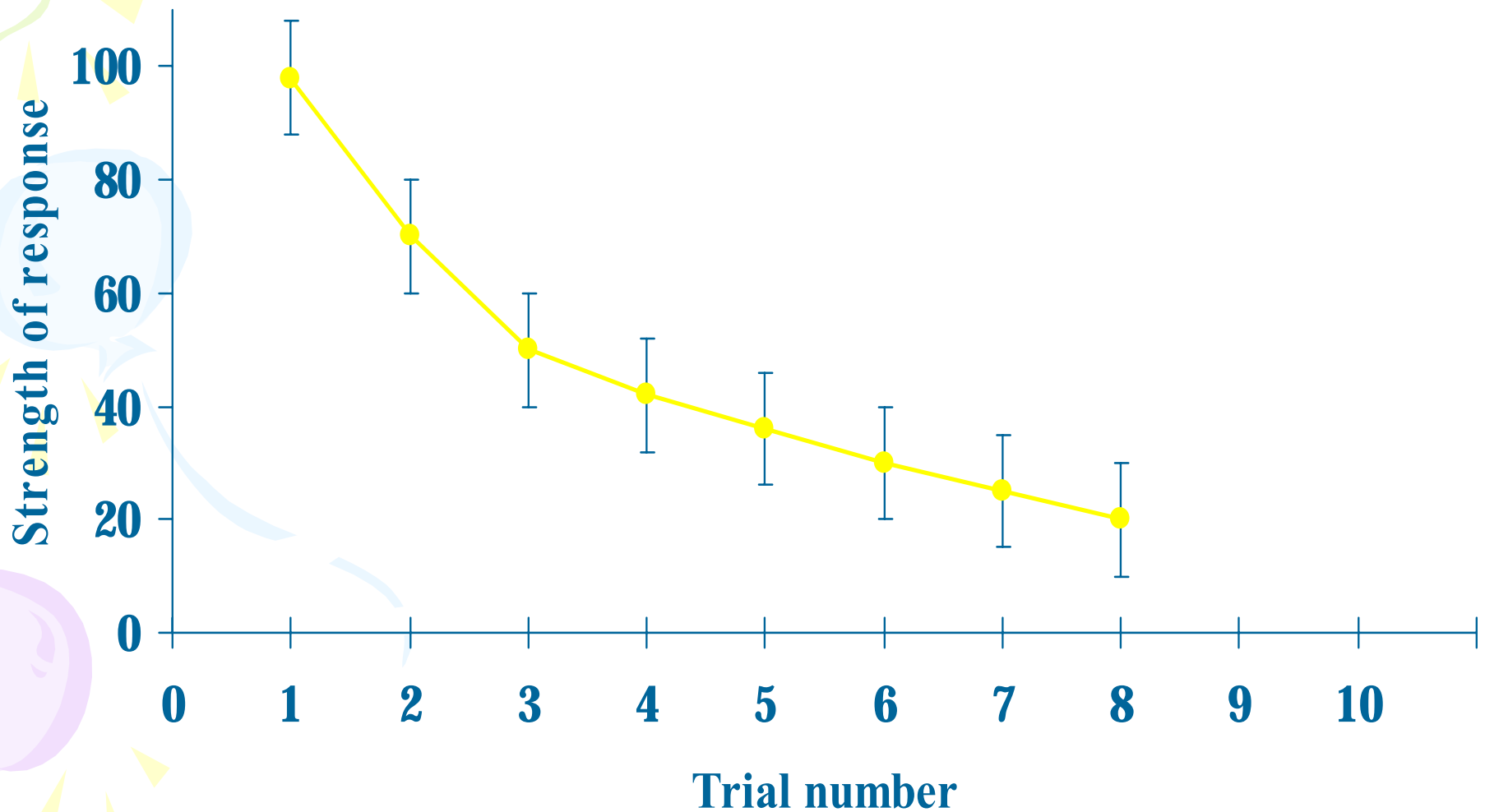


...a žábra se stáhnou

Obranná reakce stažení žaber *Aplysia*

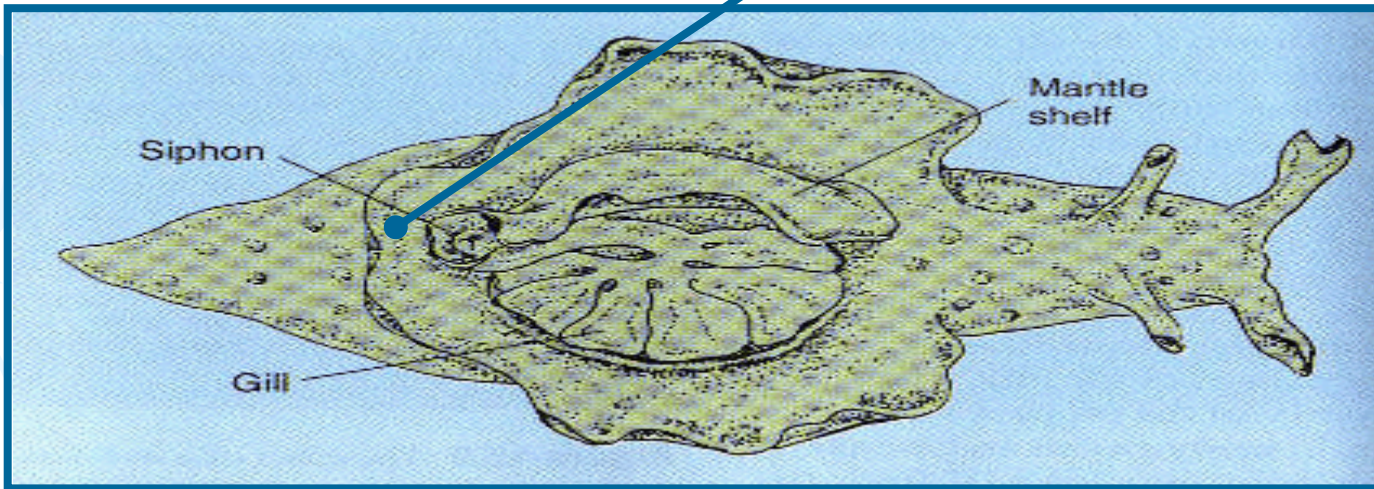


Obranná reakce stažení žaber *Aplysia*



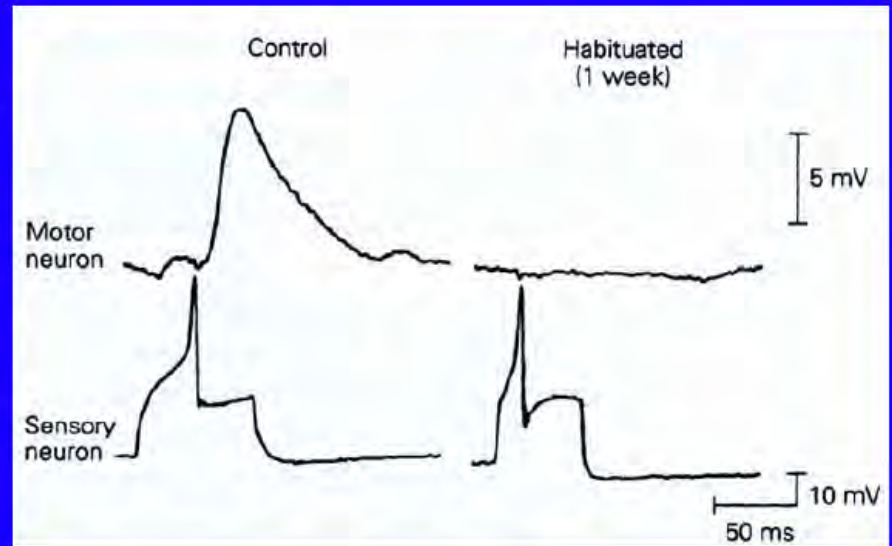
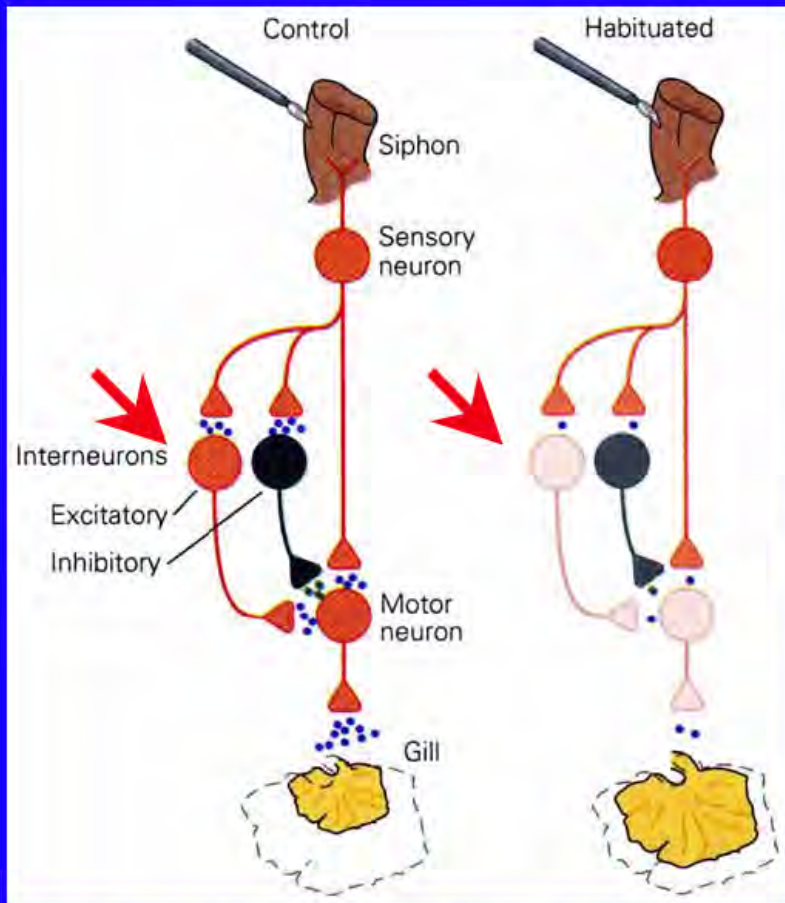
Habituace u *Aplysia*

Dotek na sifon...



...a žábra ukážou téměř žádnou reakci

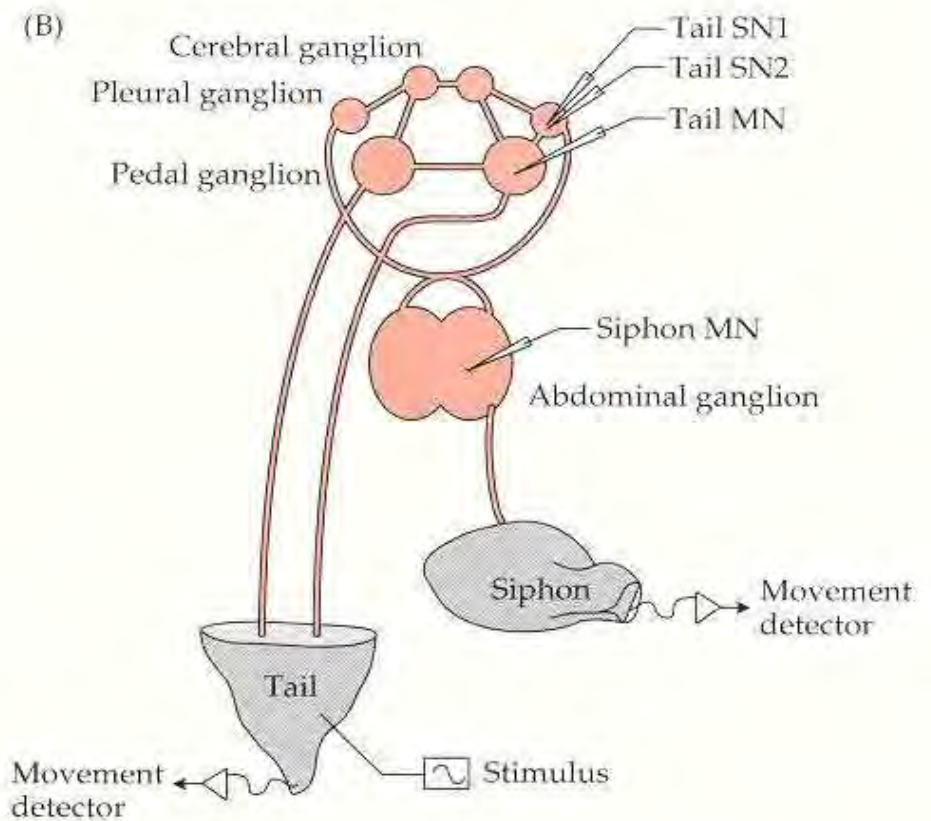
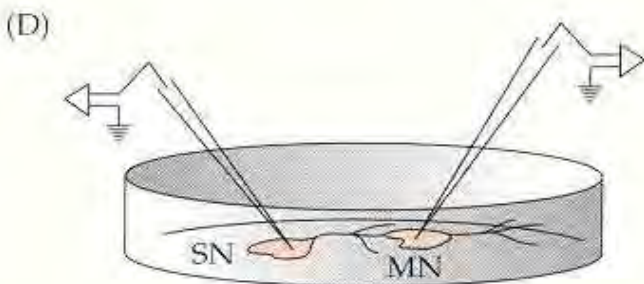
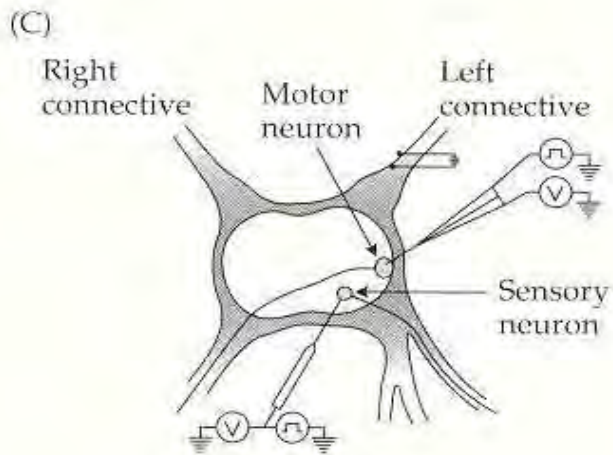
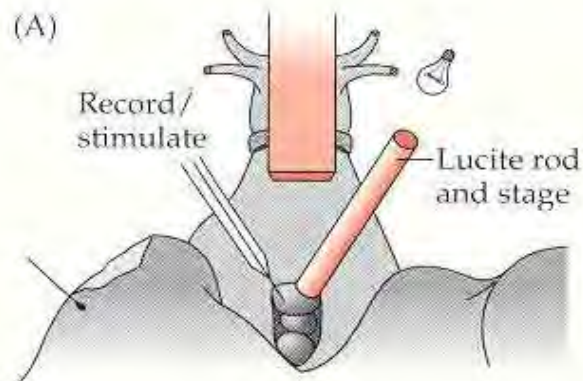
habituation - measuring the effectiveness of synaptic transmission
decrease of number of transmitter vesicles from the presynaptic
sensory neuron



short-term habituation (1×10
stimuli): synaptic depression

long-term habituation (4×10
stimuli over hours or days):
reduction of synaptic contacts

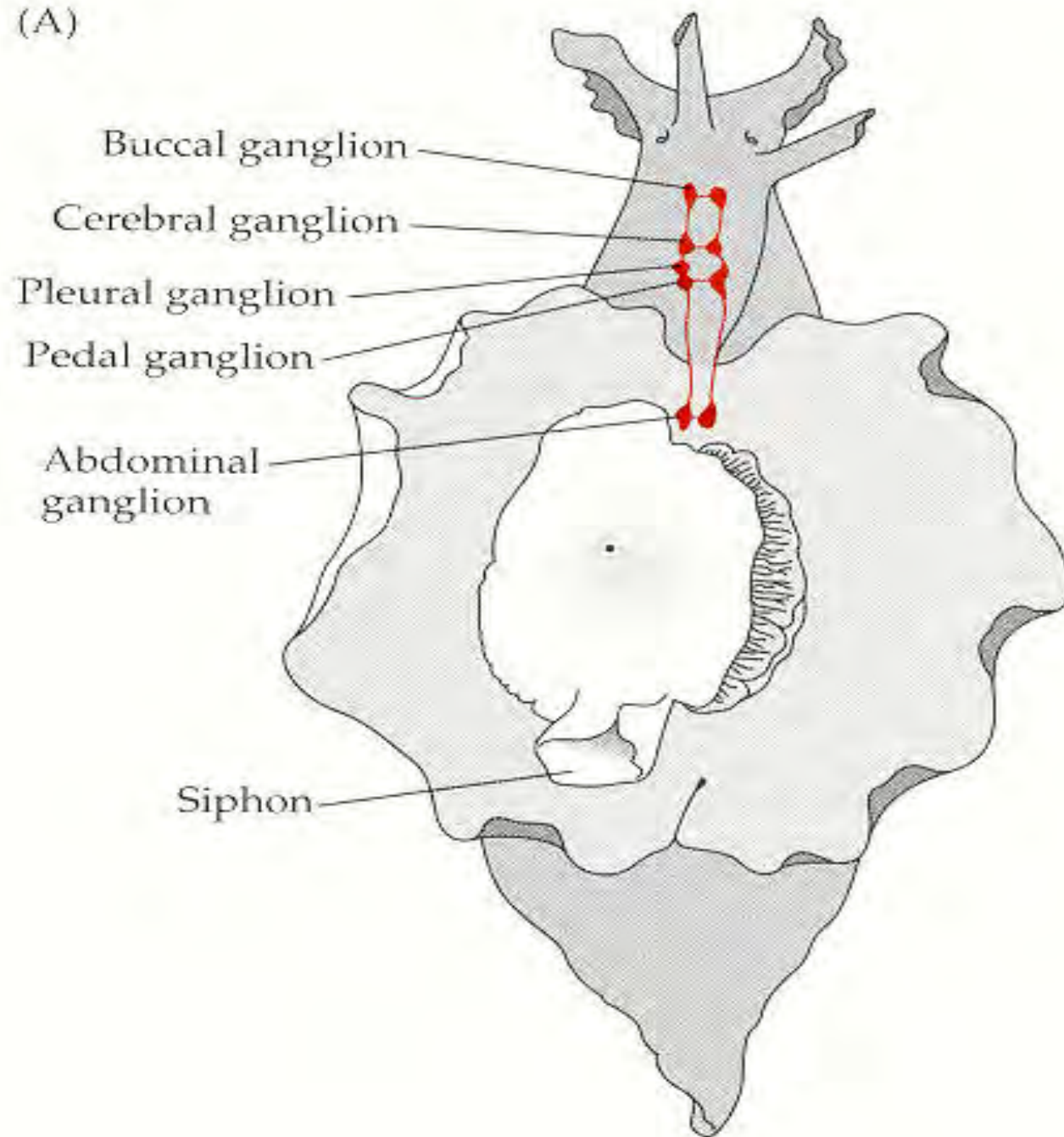
from: Kandel, Schwartz, Jessell: Principles of Neural Science



10.8 Experimental preparations for cellular analysis

The cellular basis of gill and siphon withdrawal can be studied at several levels of analysis. (A) In the most intact preparation the abdominal ganglion is externalized, and recordings from neural elements are made during reflex actions. (B) In what is known as the semi-intact preparation, the entire central nervous system (CNS) is removed. In some cases peripheral organs (such as the gill, siphon, and tail) are left attached to the CNS by their peripheral nerves. (C) In a third preparation, single ganglia (or pairs of ganglia) are removed. Recordings are made from identified neurons in the neural circuit for siphon and gill

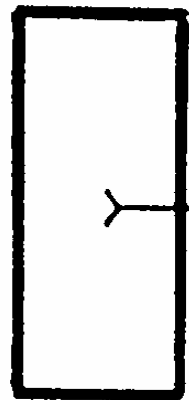
(A)



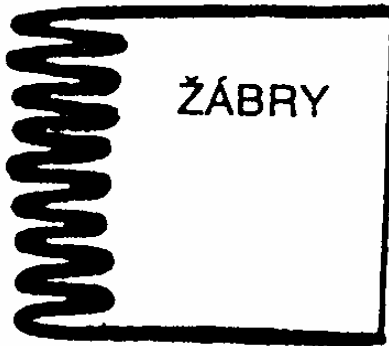
Habituace

- Každý dotek na sifon stále vyvolá akční potenciál, vylití mediátoru na synapsi a vznik postsynaptického potenciálu
- Každý AP vyvolává uvolnění méně mediátoru (glutamát) na motorický neuron
- Méně glutamátu způsobí pokles odpovědi motorického neuronu

SIFON



SN_s



ŽÁBRY

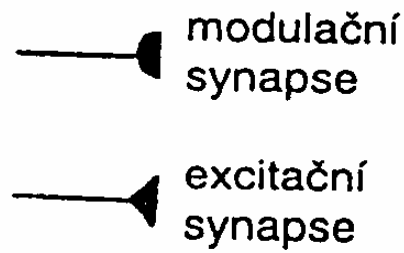
MN

SN_t

INT fac.

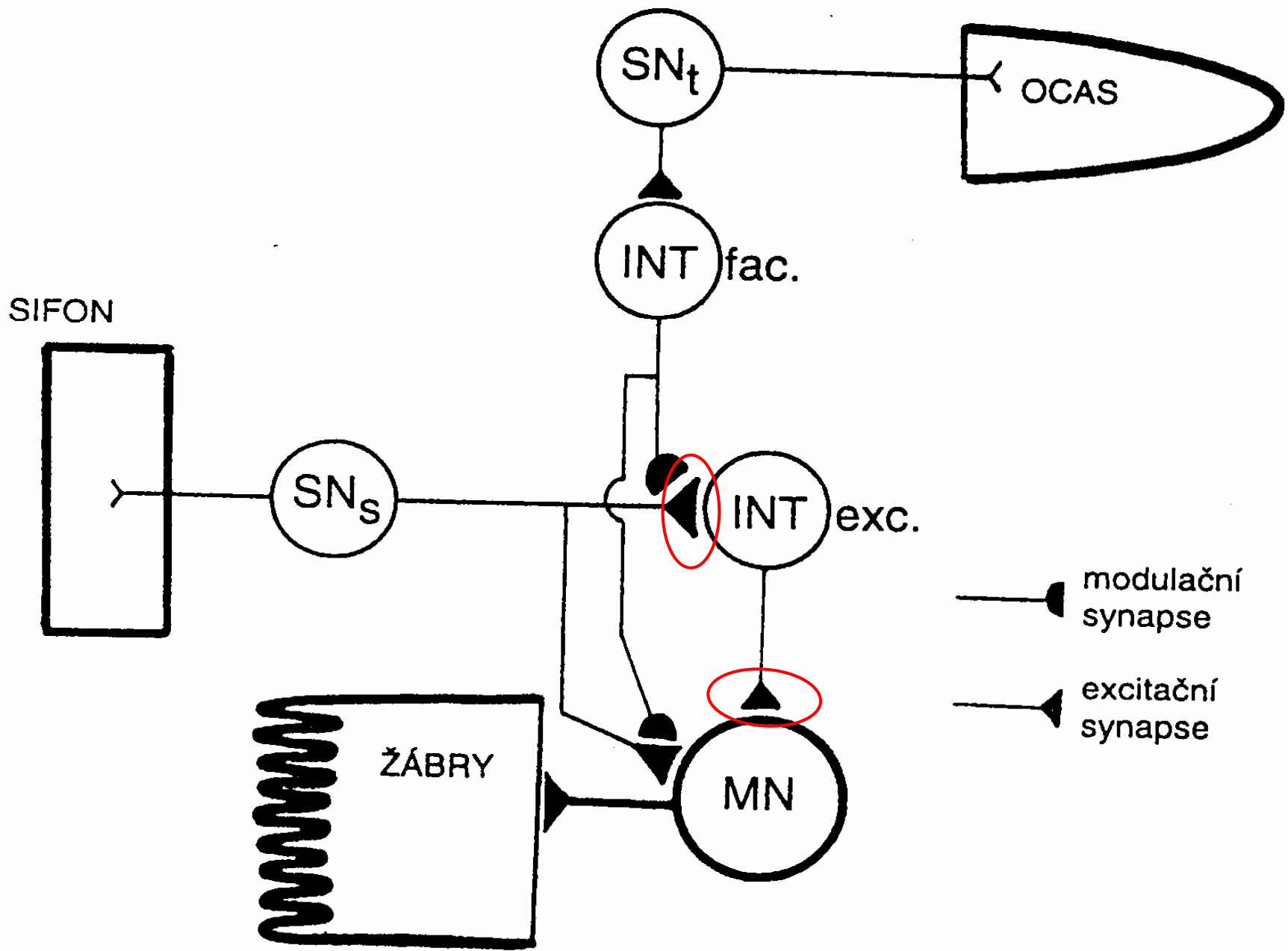
INT exc.

OCAS

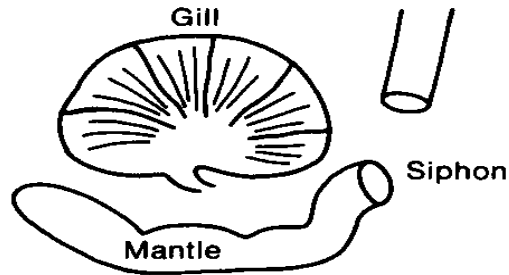


modulační synapse

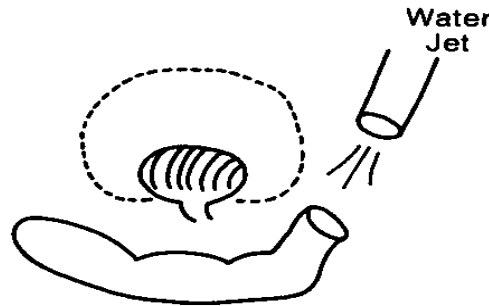
excitační synapse



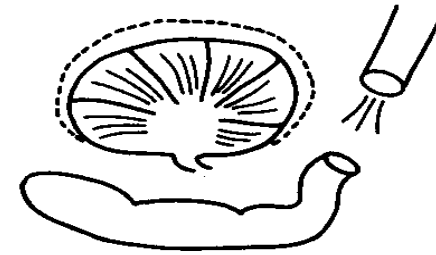
A. THE REFLEX BEHAVIOR



1. Normal, Unstimulated

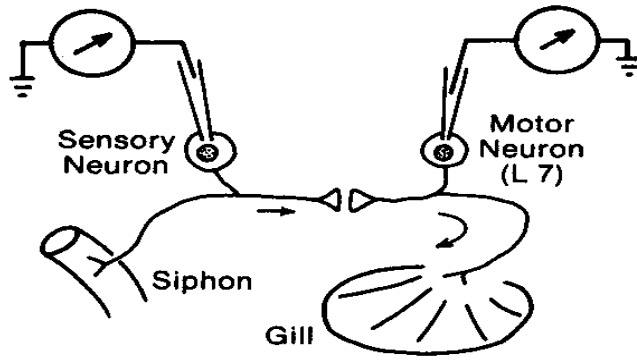


2. Initial Withdrawal

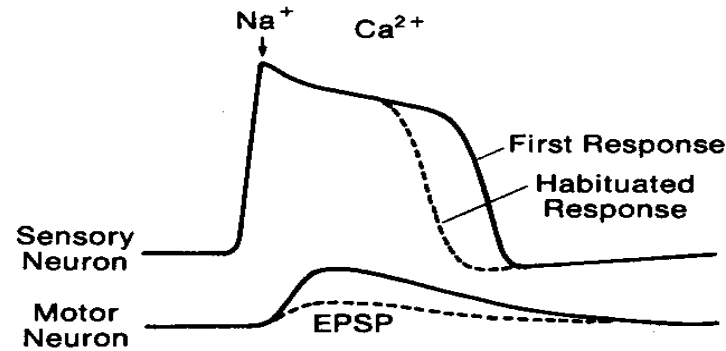


3. Withdrawal after Habituation

B. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS



Experimental Set-up

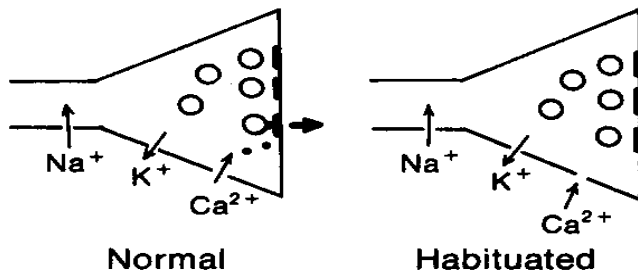


Recordings Before and After Habituation

Krátkodobá habituace díky inaktivaci Ca kanálů.

C. CONCEPTUAL MODELS

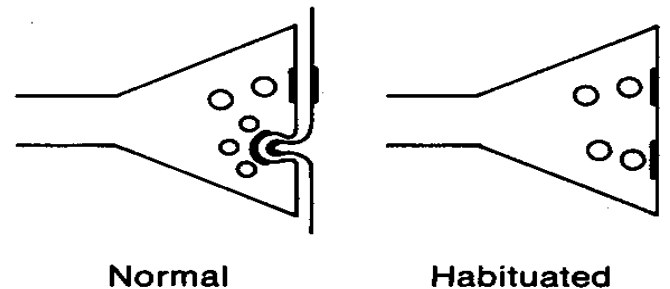
SHORT-TERM HABITUATION



Normal

Habituated

LONG-TERM HABITUATION



Normal

Habituated

Sensitizace

Sensitizace je **zvýšení** citlivosti organismu k opakovanému dráždění původně neutrálním podnětem následující po dráždivém podnětu

Když je podnět *nepravidelný*

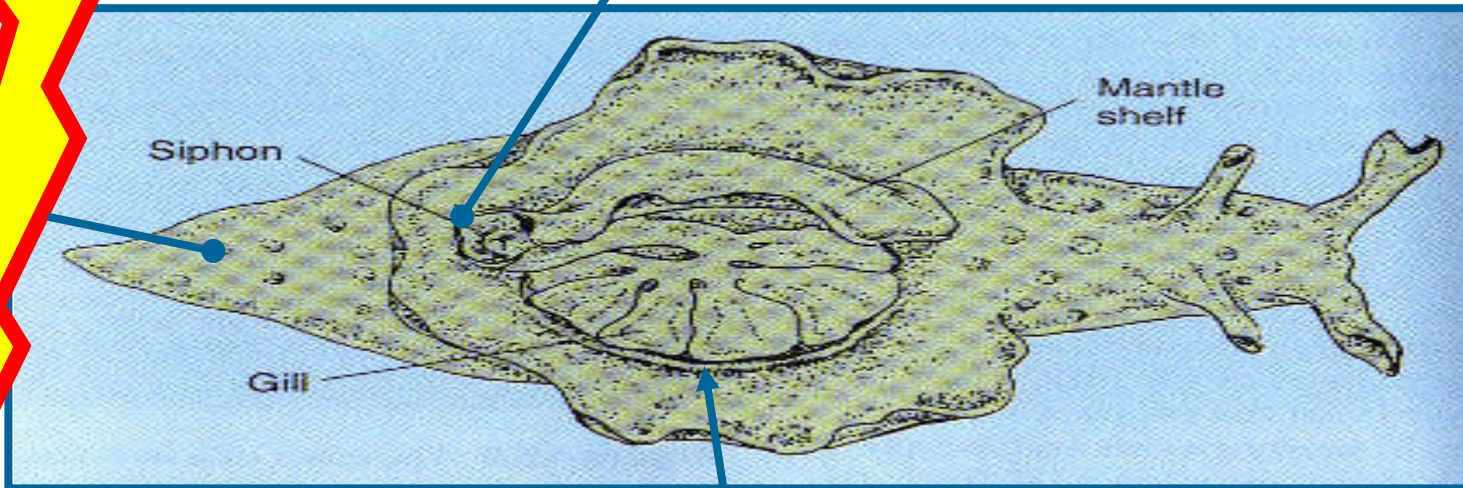
Podnět *velké intenzity*

Představuje *celkové vybuzení, excitaci* organismu

Obyčejně je *krátkodobá*

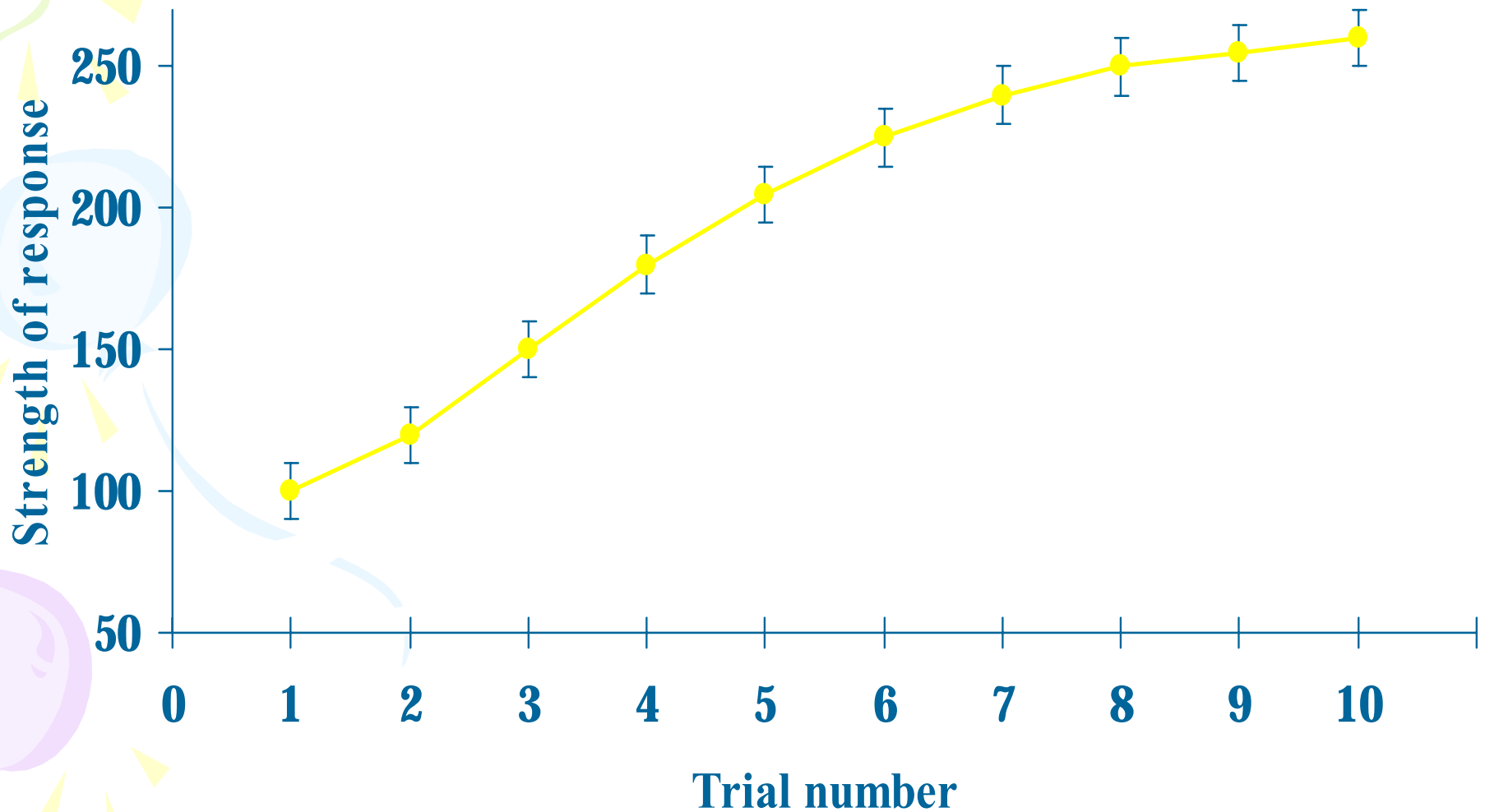
Sensitizace u *Aplysia*

Dotek na sifon...

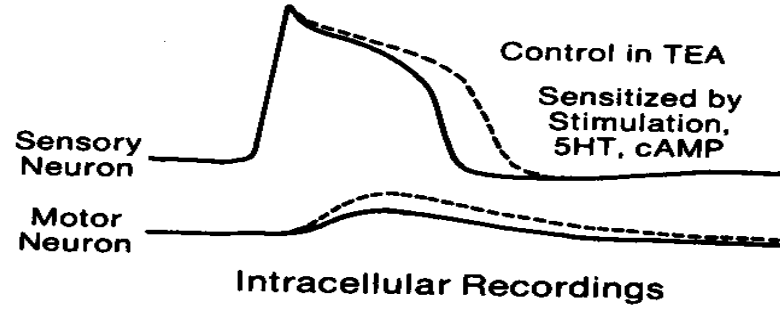
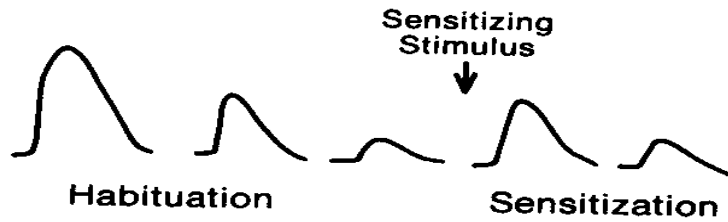
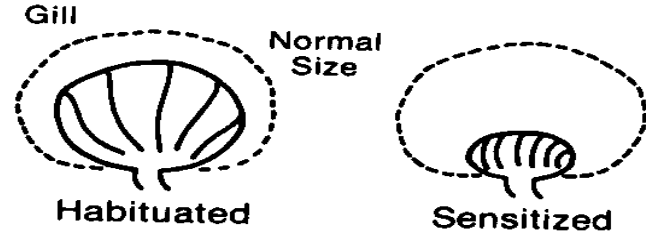
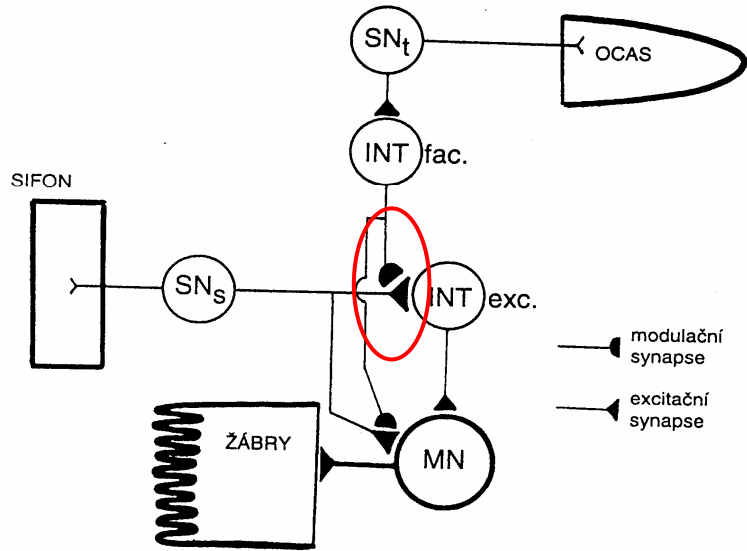


...a žábra se stáhnou

Obranná reakce stažení žaber *Aplysia*

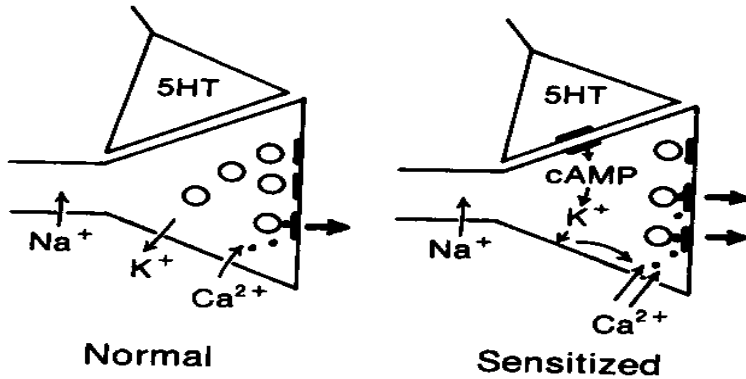


A. EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP DEMONSTRATING SENSITIZATION

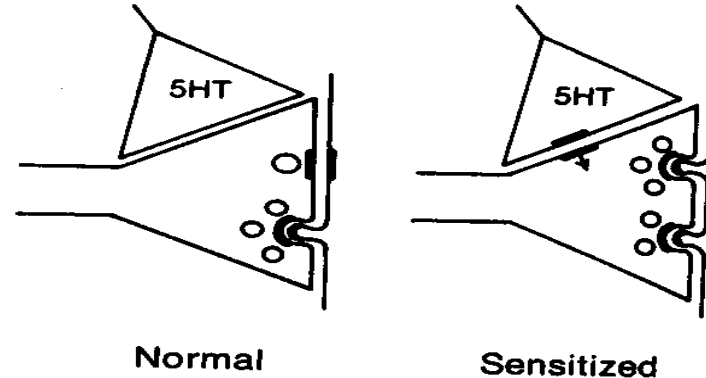


C. CONCEPTUAL MODELS

SHORT-TERM SENSITIZATION

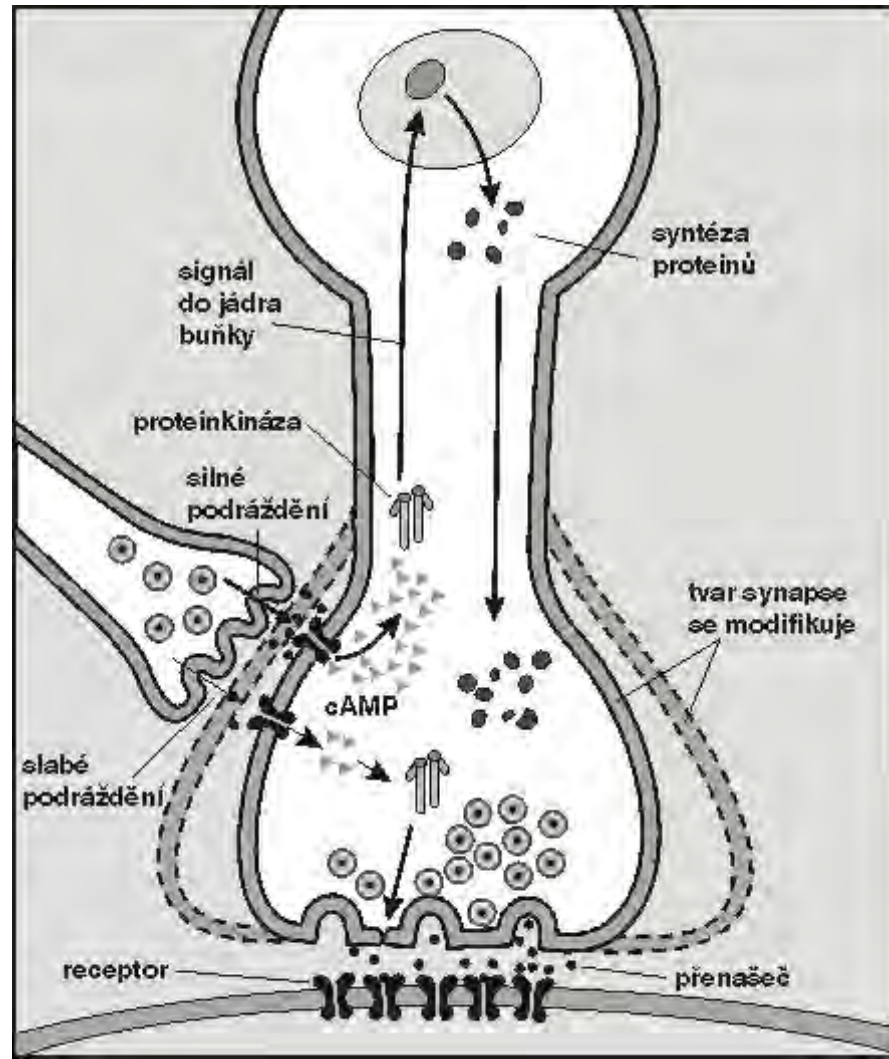


LONG-TERM SENSITIZATION

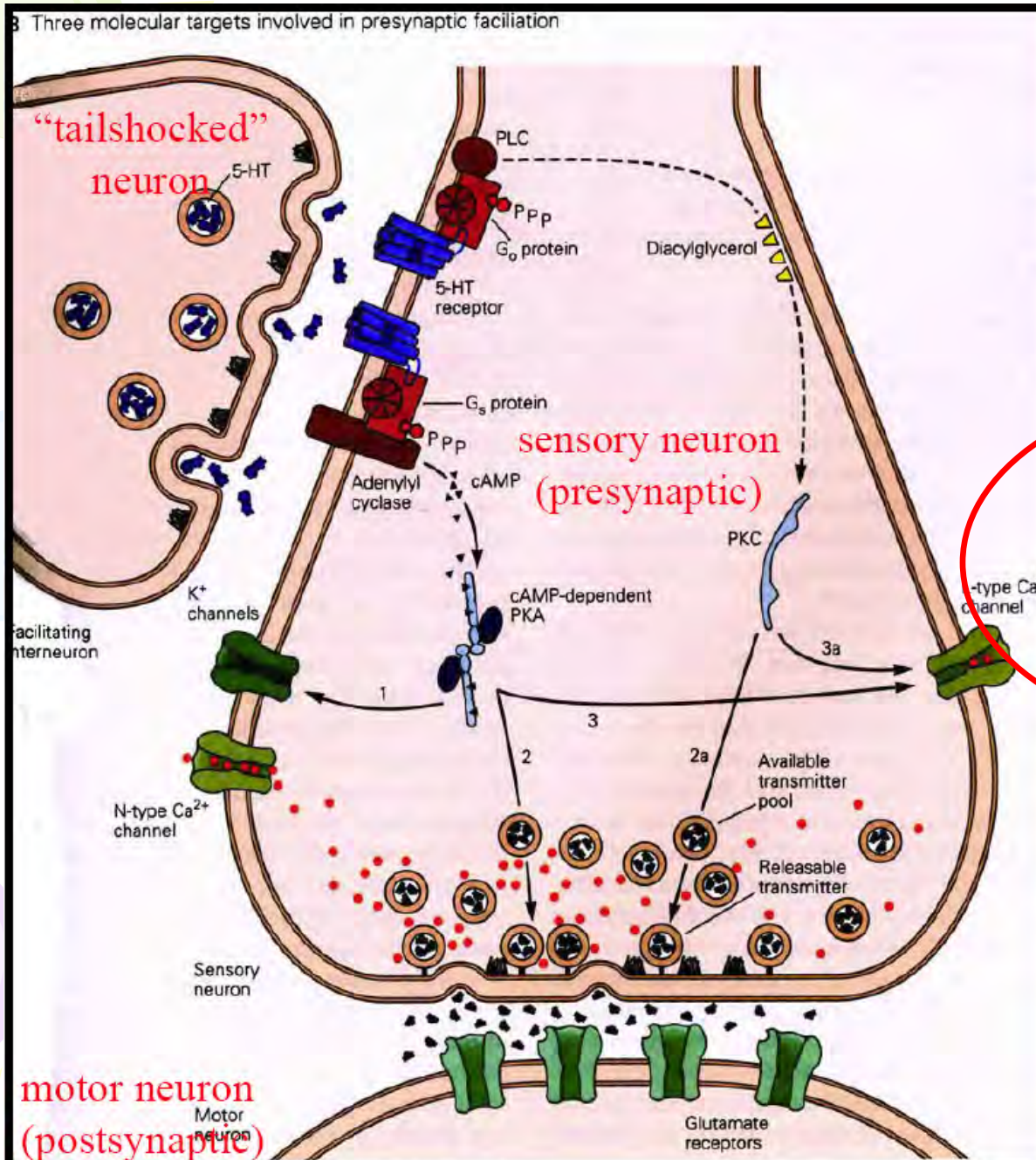


A) Krátkodobé zesílení zatahovacího reflexu (způsobené slabým podrážděním regulační synapse - vlevo), vyvolá krátkodobou fosforylaci iontových kanálů a větší výlev přenašeče.

B) Silnější a dlouhodobější dráždění způsobuje dlouhodobou fosforylaci a syntéza strukturních proteinů vyvolá morfologické zvětšení synapse a efekt většího výlevu zůstává trvalý.



Ad A) Krátkodobé zesílení – 3 cesty:



Serotonin acts on two receptors

G_s: cAMP -> PKA

G_o: DAG -> PKC

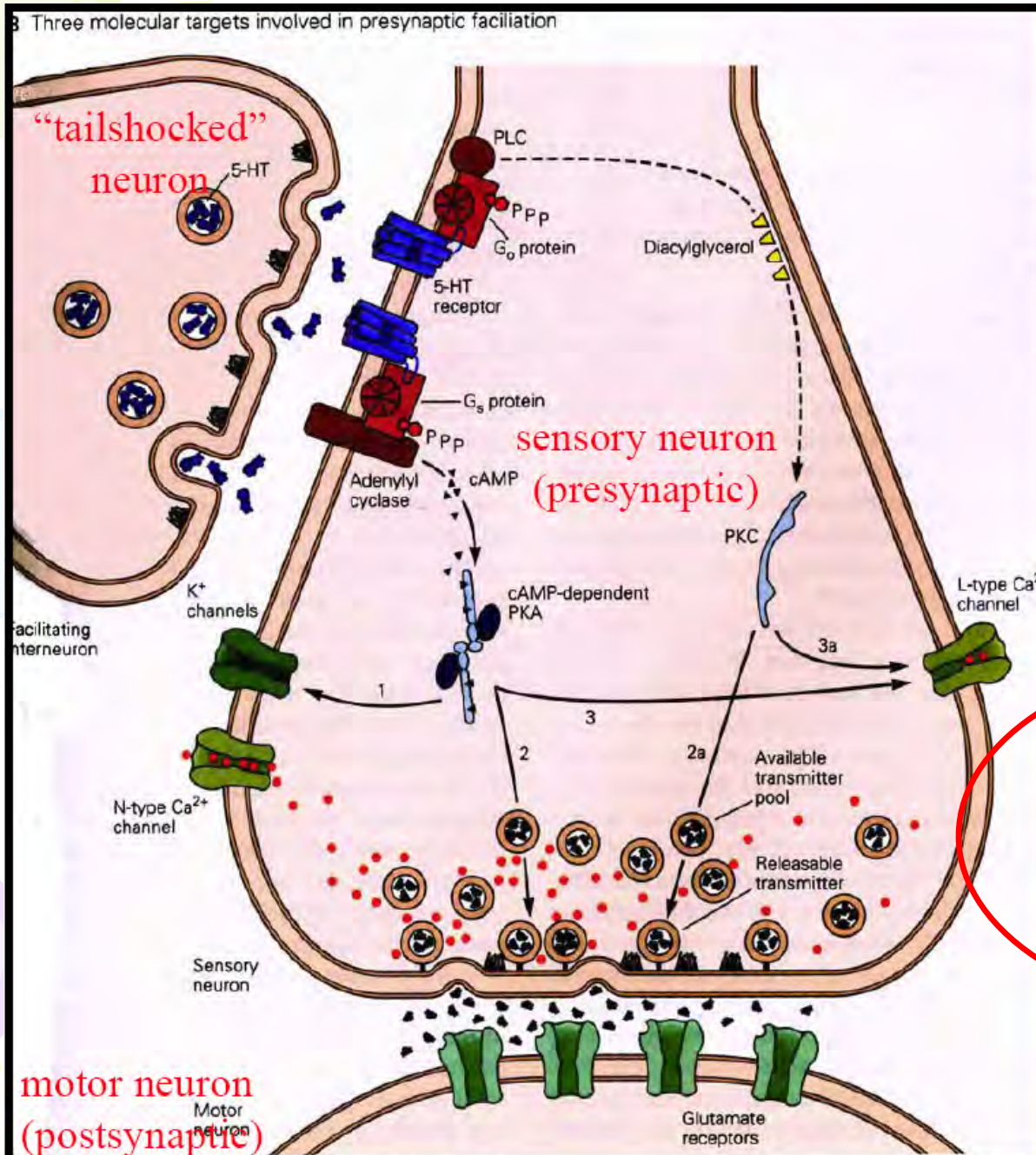
PKA (PKC)

1 decreases K⁺ current (longer AP, more Ca⁺⁺) phosphorylates channel

2/2a mobilizing vesicles, facilitating release

3/3a opening of Ca⁺⁺ channels

Ad A) Krátkodobé zesílení – 3 cesty:



Serotonin acts on two receptors

G_s: cAMP -> PKA

G₀: DAG -> PKC

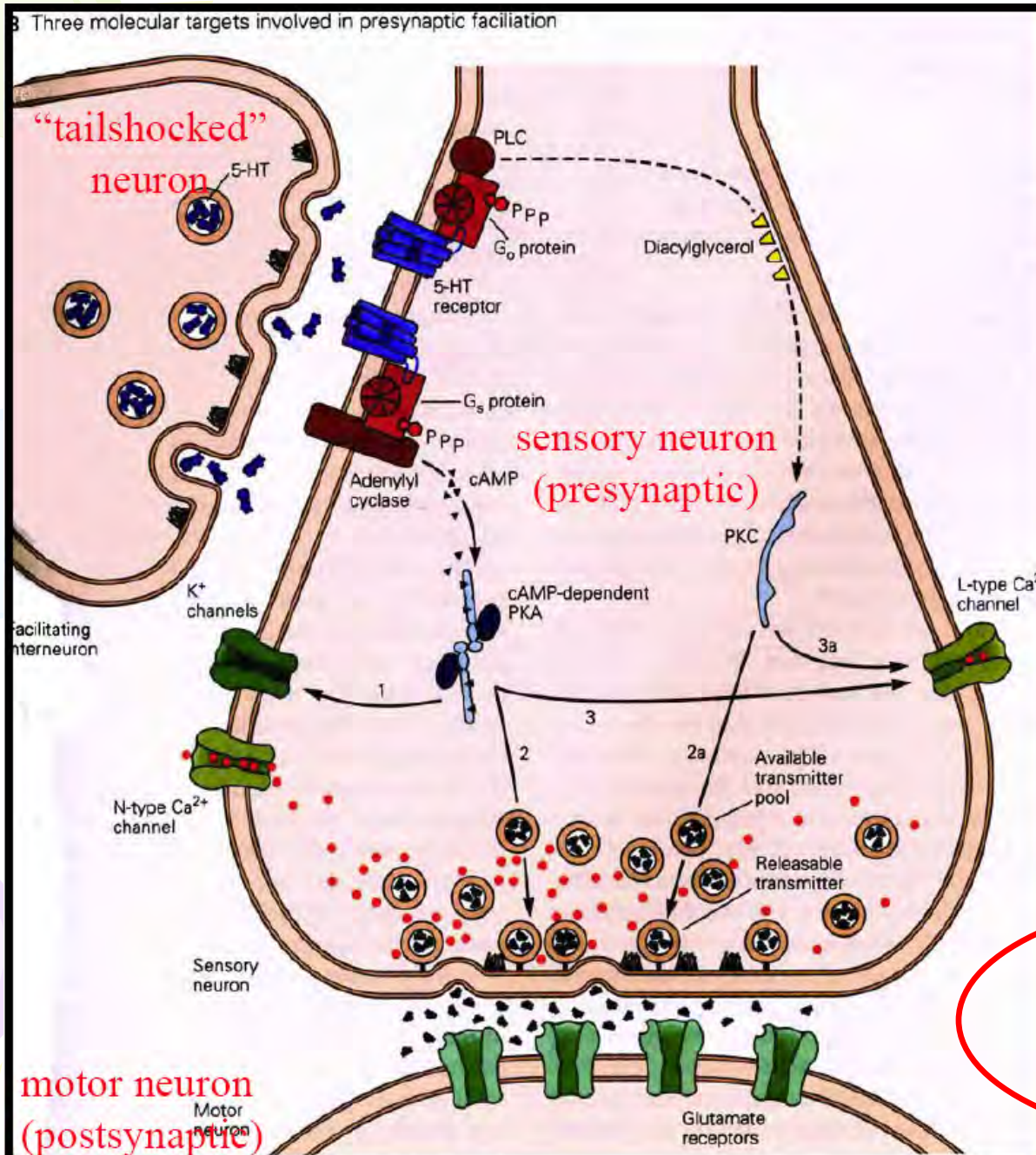
PKA (PKC)

1 decreases K⁺ current (longer AP, more Ca⁺⁺) phosphorylates channel

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3/3a opening of Ca⁺⁺ channels

Ad A) Krátkodobé zesílení – 3 cesty:



Serotonin acts on two receptors

G_s: cAMP -> PKA

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PKA (PKC)

1 decreases K⁺ current (longer AP, more Ca⁺⁺) phosphorylates channel

2/2a mobilizing vesicles, facilitating release

3/3a opening of Ca⁺⁺ channels

Asociativní učení

- Vzniká spoj (asociace) dvou různých podnětů

1. Klasické podmiňování

- **Nepodmíněný podnět a indiferentní podnět**

2. Instrumentální (operantní) podmiňování

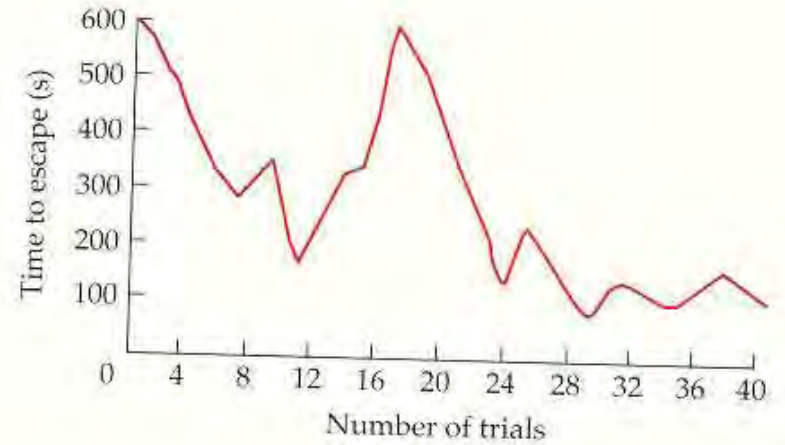
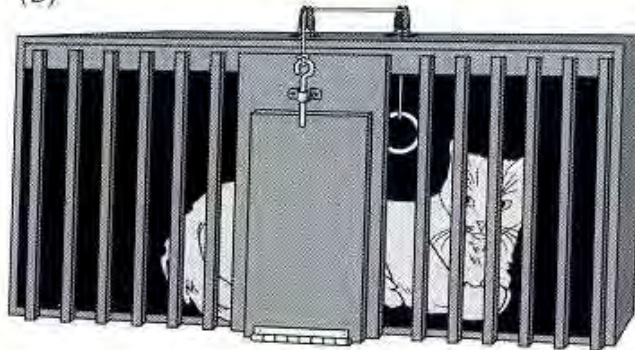
- **Nepodmíněný podnět a vlastní aktivita živočicha**

Podmiňování

(A)



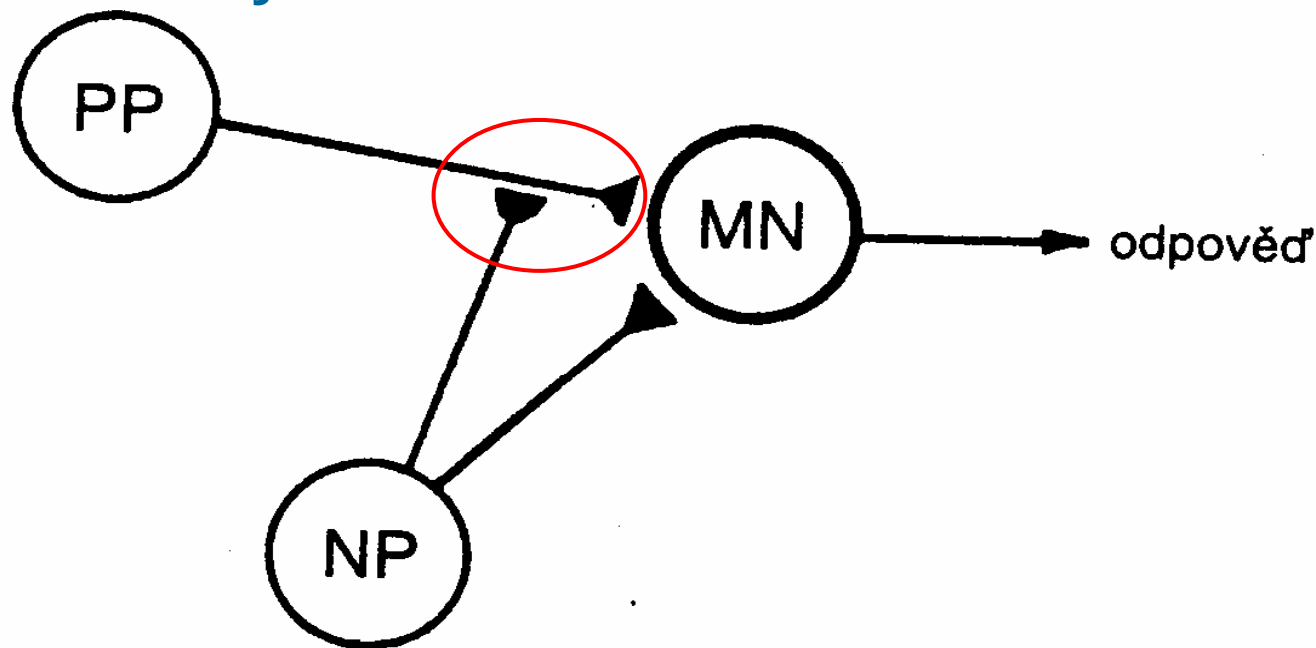
(B)



Podmiňování

Podmiňování zřejmě také využívá mechanismus presynaptického zesílení při synchronní a opakované aktivaci PP a NP.

Adenylát cykláza slouží jako koincidenční detektor.

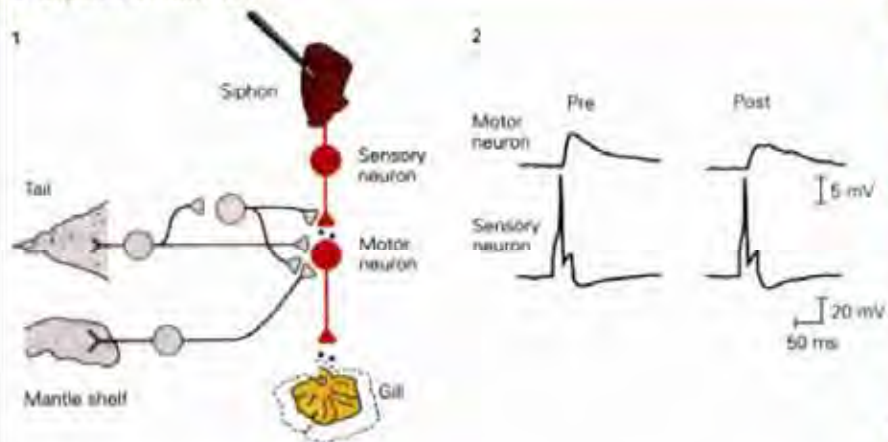


Aktivačně závislá neuromodulace
PP - Podmíněný podnět
NP – Nepodmíněný podnět

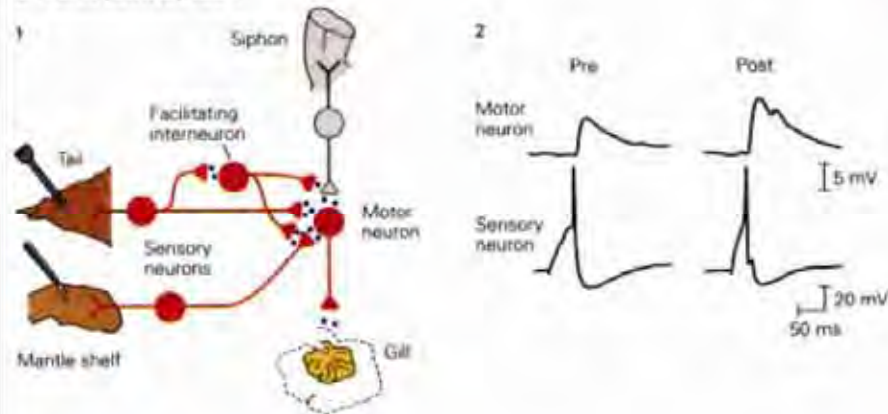
OBR. 11D

Classical conditioning

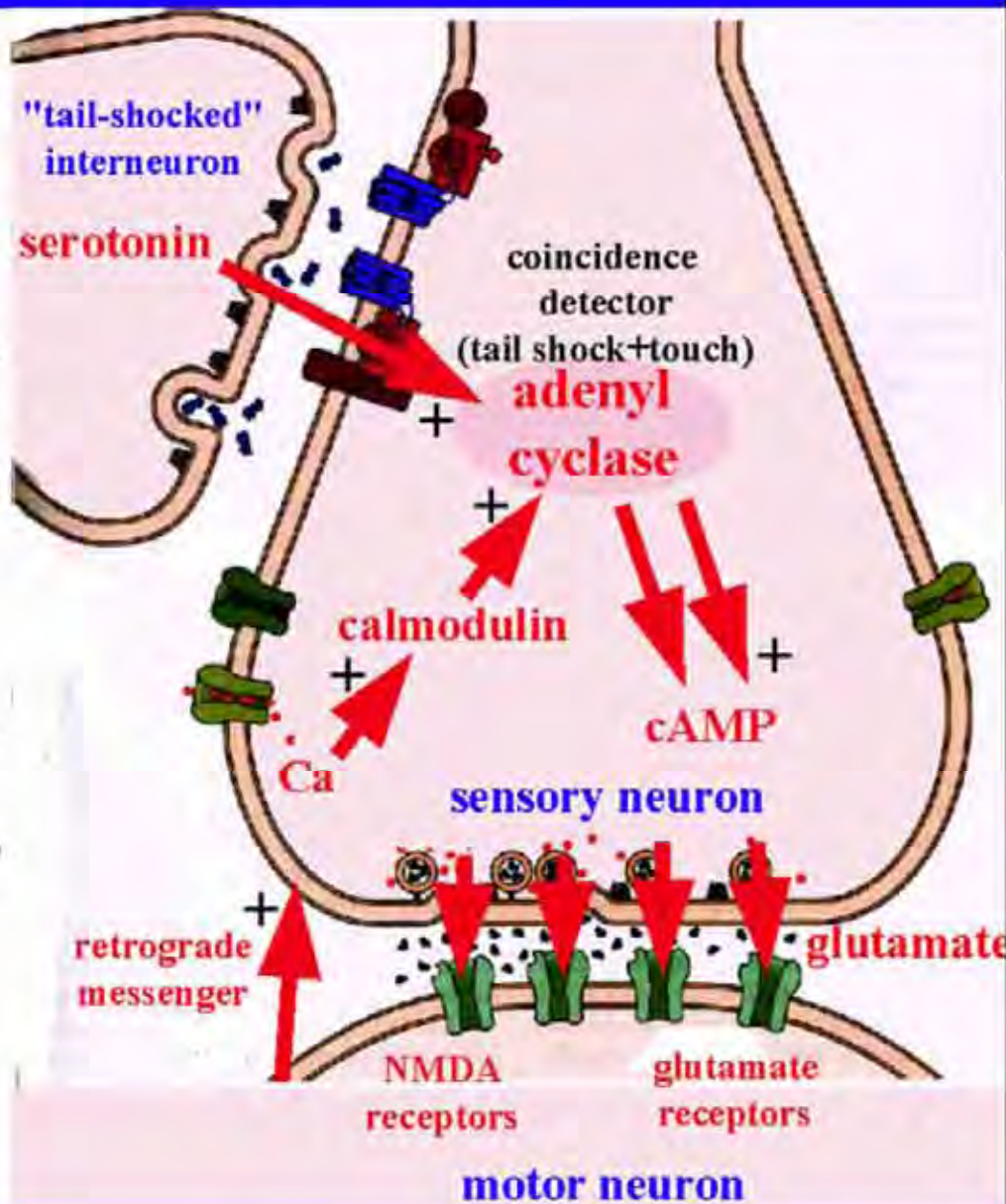
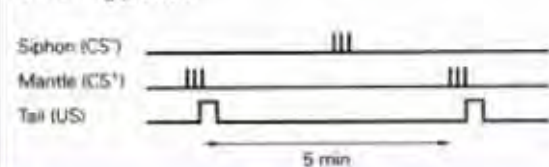
A Unpaired pathway (CS⁻)



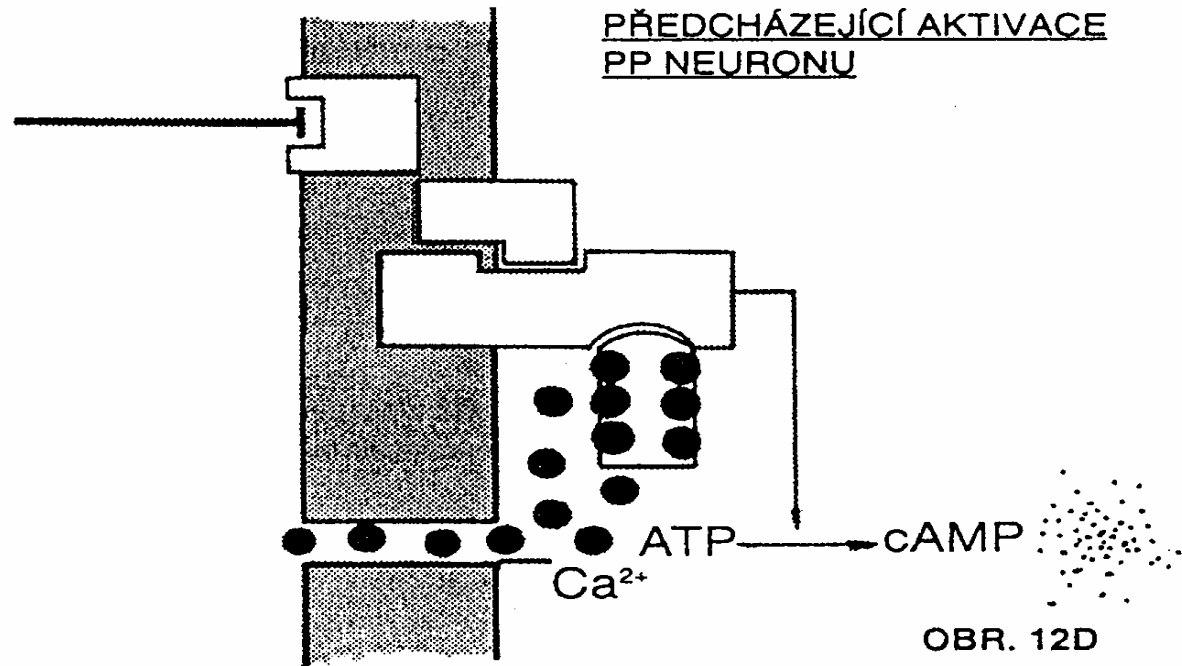
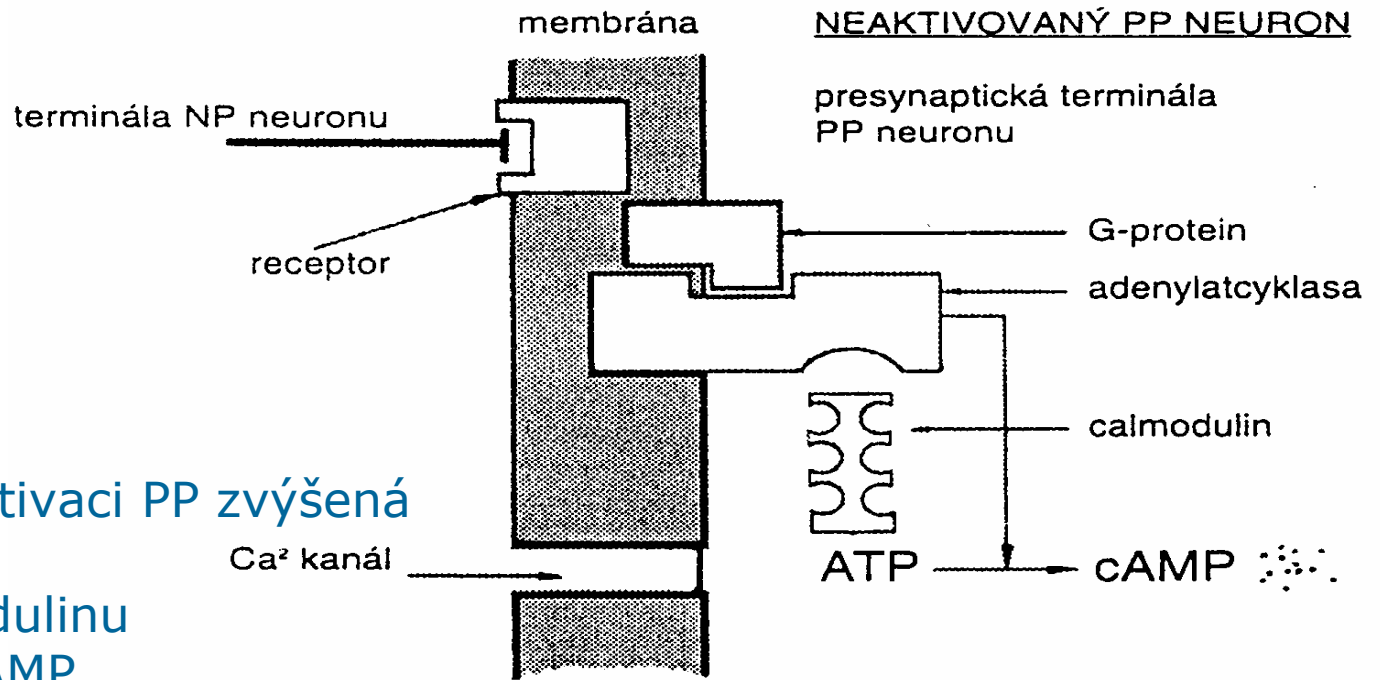
B Paired pathway (CS⁺)



C Training protocol



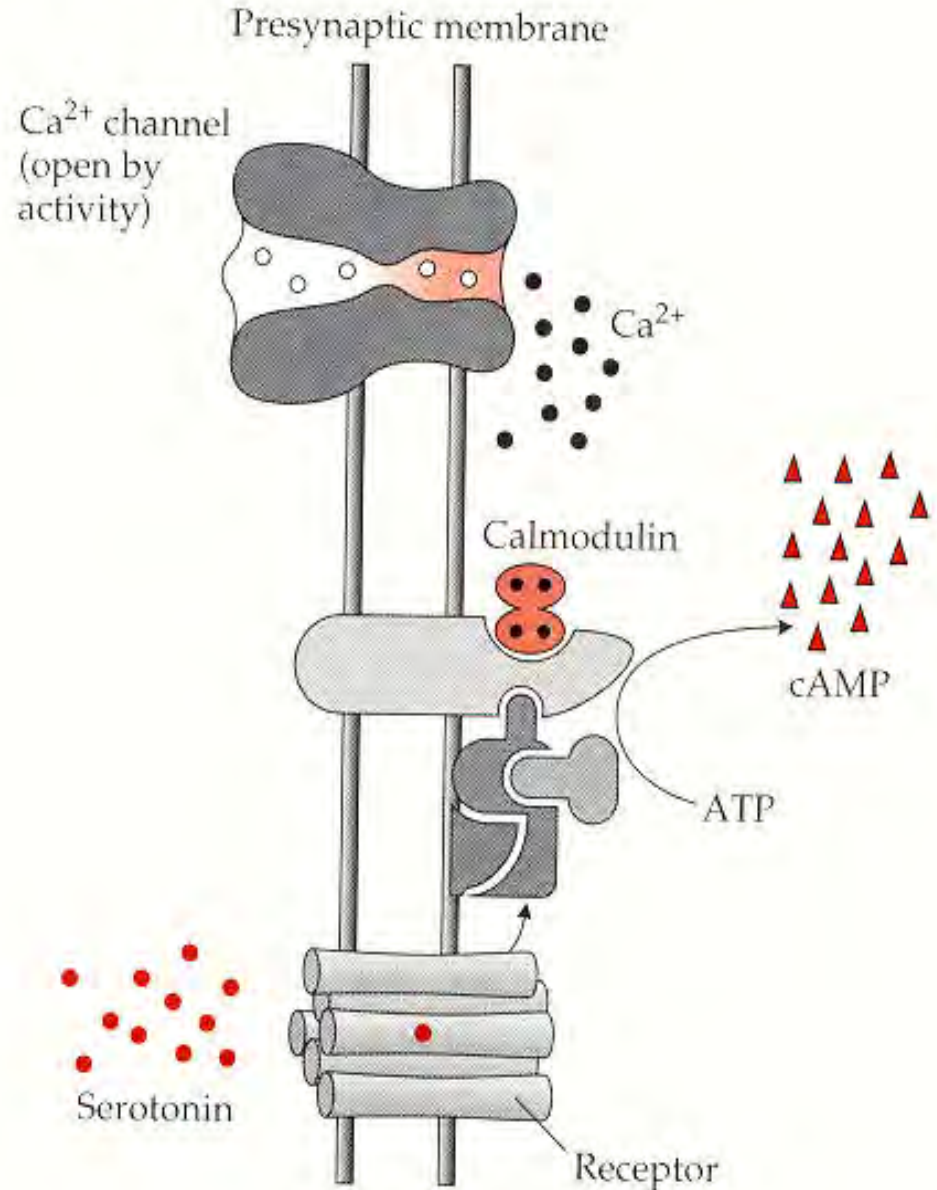
1. Po předchozí aktivaci PP zvýšená hladina Ca^{2+}
2. Aktivace kalmodulinu
3. Vyšší hladina cAMP
4. Blokace K^{+} kanálů
5. Delší depolarizace
6. Delší influx Ca^{2+}
7. Větší výlev mediátoru

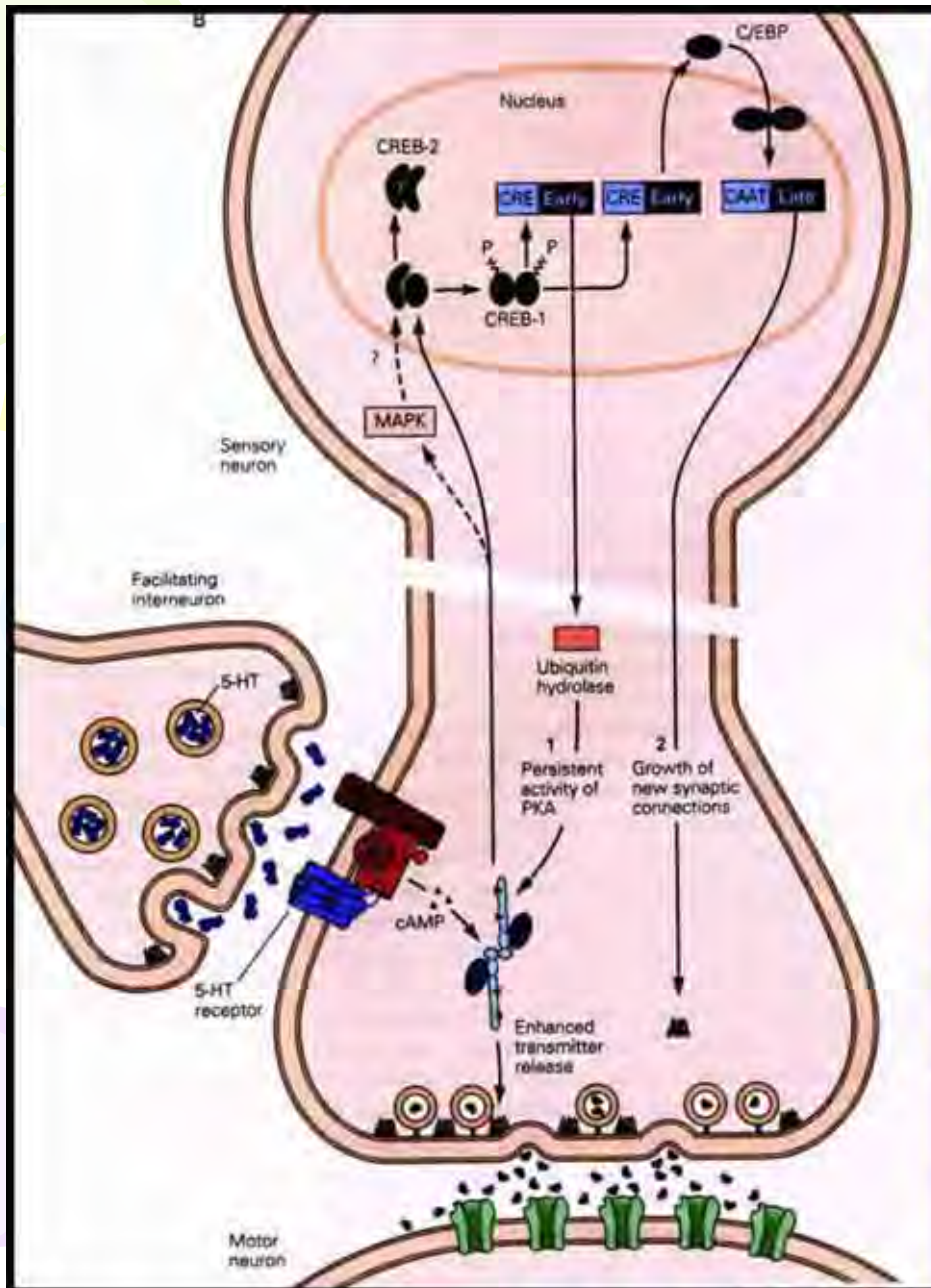


1. Po předchozí aktivaci PP zvýšená hladina Ca^{2+}
2. Aktivace kalmodulinu
3. Vyšší hladina cAMP
4. Blokace K^{+} kanálů
5. Delší depolarizace
6. Delší influx Ca^{2+}
7. Větší výlev mediátoru

(B) Classical conditioning

CS+ PATHWAY (preceding activity)





long-term sensitization/memory

persistent activity of sensory cell

a PKA+MAPK translocate to nucleus

a PKA phosphorylates CREB-1 (activator of transcription)

a MAPK inhibits CREB-2 (inhibitor of transcription)

a Ubiquitin hydrolases proteolyses regulatory PKA subunit

a PKA persistently active

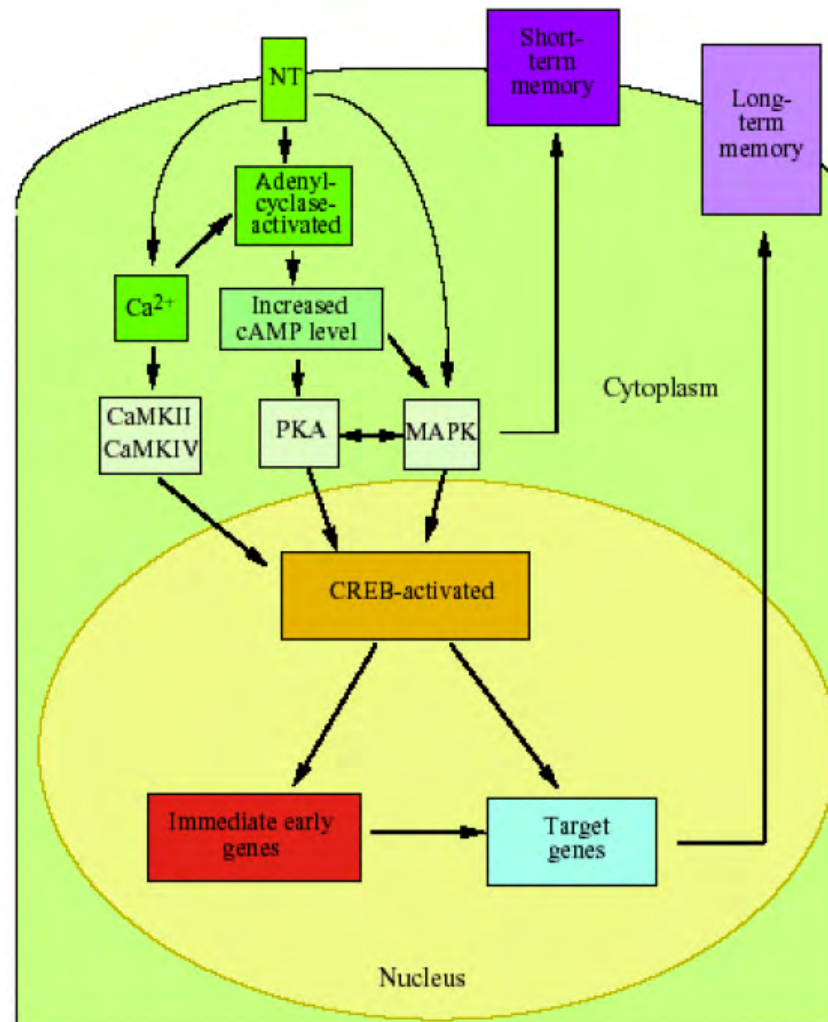
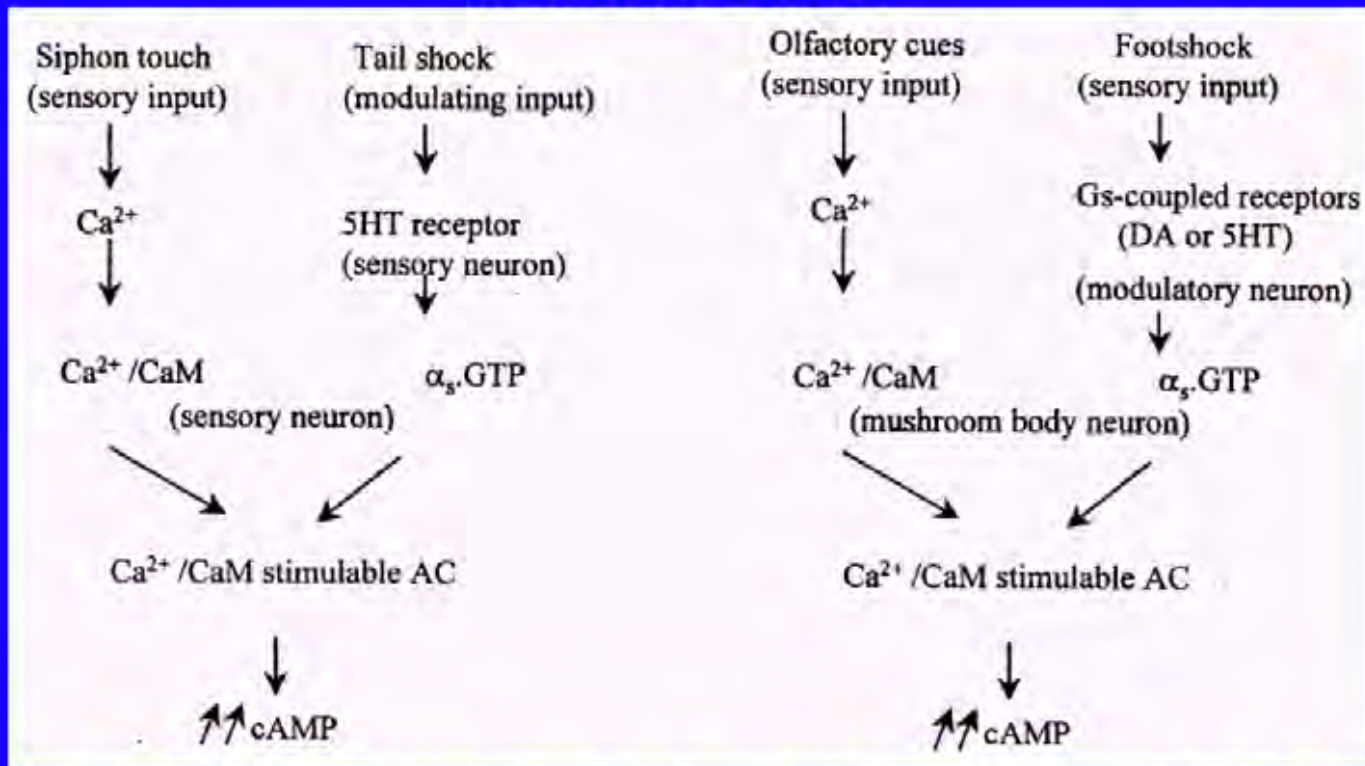


Fig. 1. Schematic representation summarizing the molecular events leading to short and long-term memory. CaMKII, CaMKIV, calcium-calmodulin-dependent kinases II and IV; CREB, cAMP response element binding protein; MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase; PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase; NT, neurotransmitter.

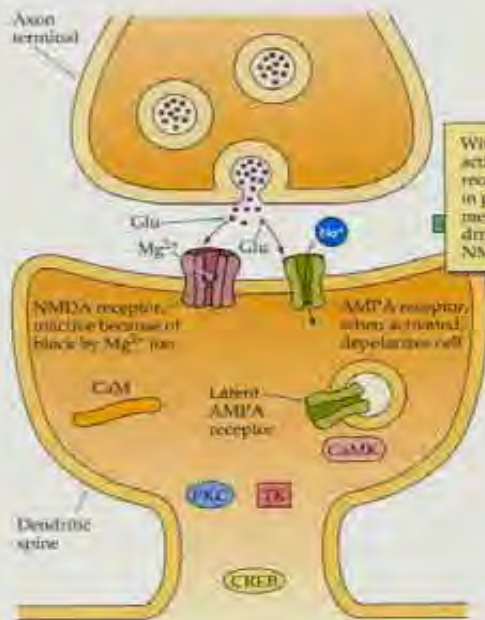
coincidence detection



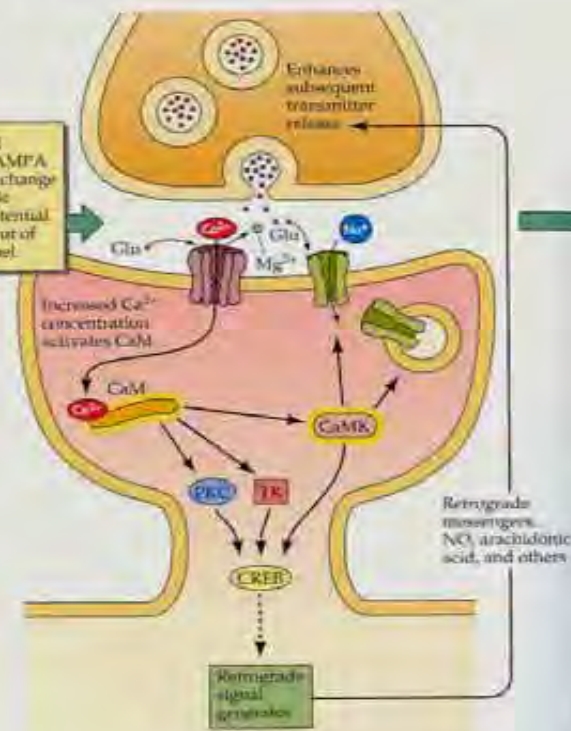
Depolarization of the sensory neurons prior to exposure to 5HT increases levels of cAMP over those seen when CS and US are unpaired. It has been suggested that Ca^{2+} influx resulting from CS could converge upon Ca^{2+} -calmodulin sensitive-AC and increase the cAMP level produced by 5HT. In this case, the *Aplysia* adenylyl cyclase is activated by both Ca^{2+} -calmodulin and GTPGs (a GTP analog that acts by binding to α_s), and therefore acts as a coincidence detector that is sensitive to the timing and order of stimuli.

Změny při podmiňování i na postsynaptické části

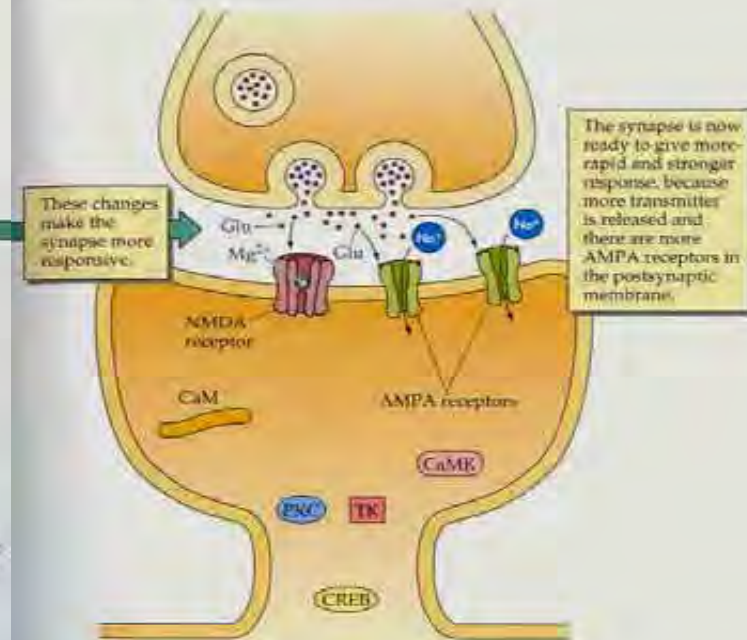
(a) Normal synaptic transmission



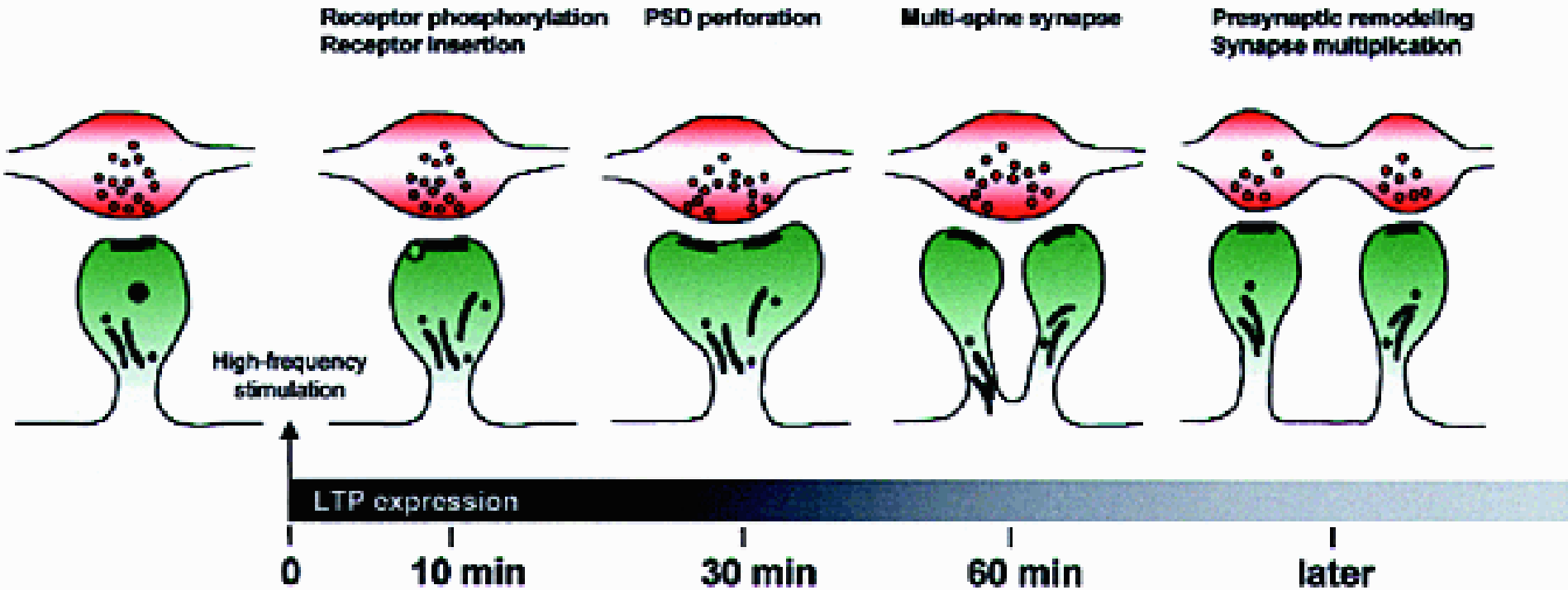
(b) Induction of LTP

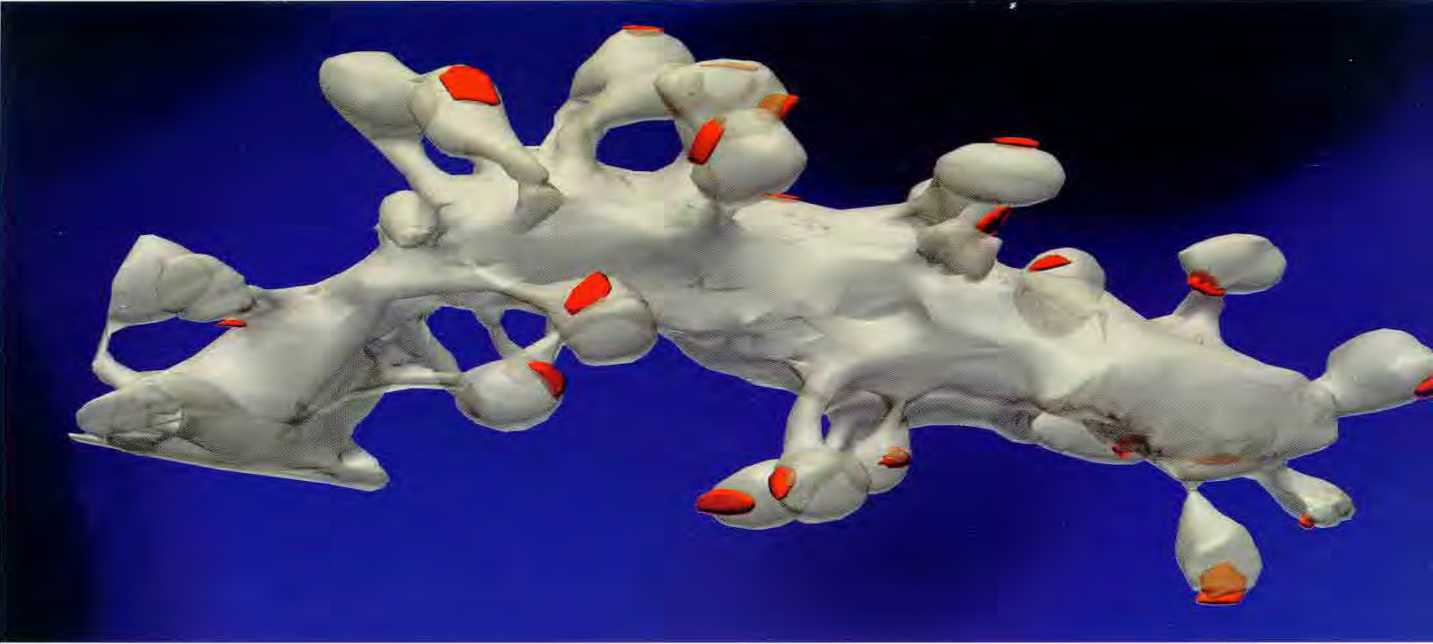


(c) Enhanced synapse, after induction of LTP

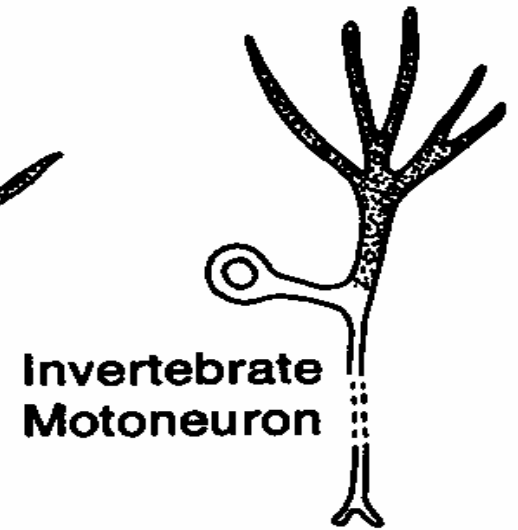
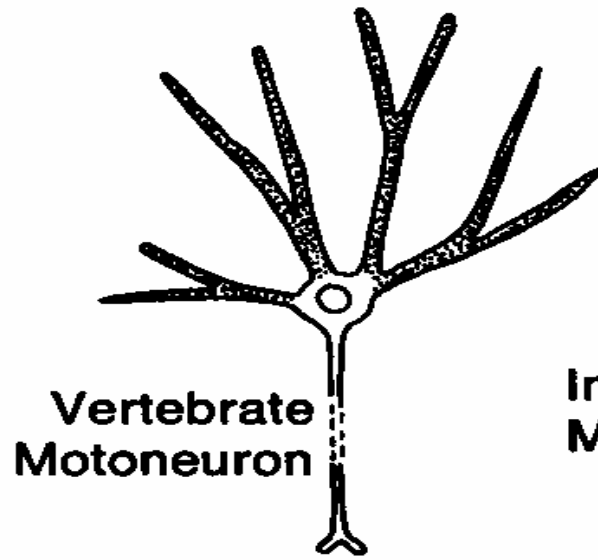
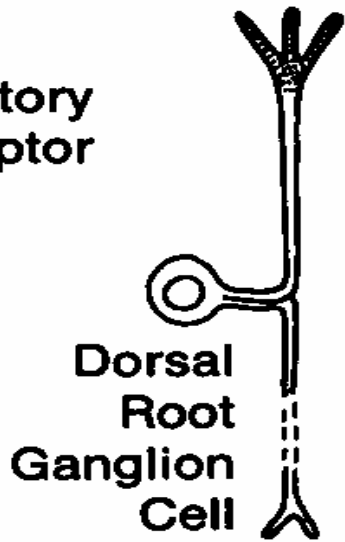
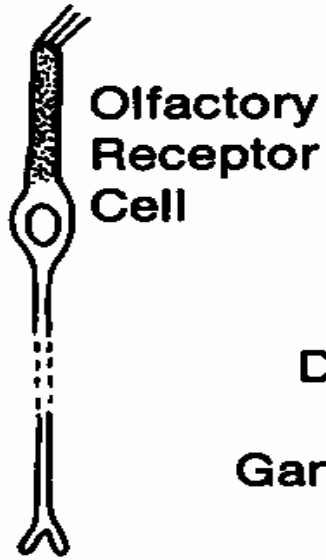


Přestavba pre i postsynaptické části synapsí





A. PROJECTION NEURONS



B. INTRINSIC NEURONS

