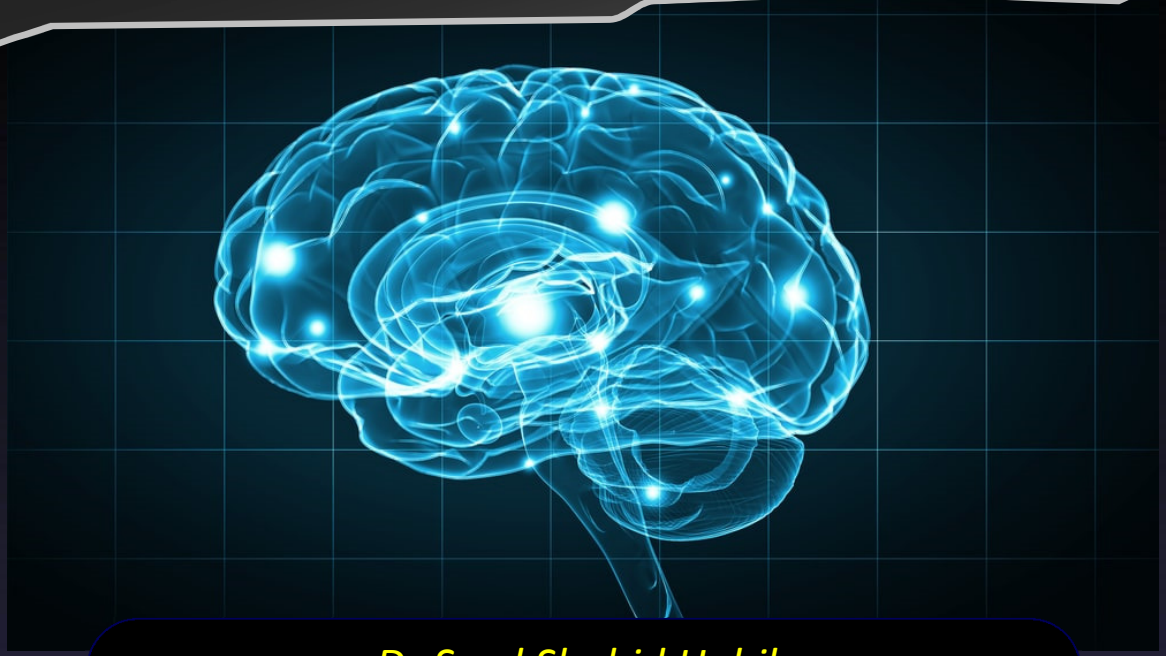
Physiology of synapses and receptors



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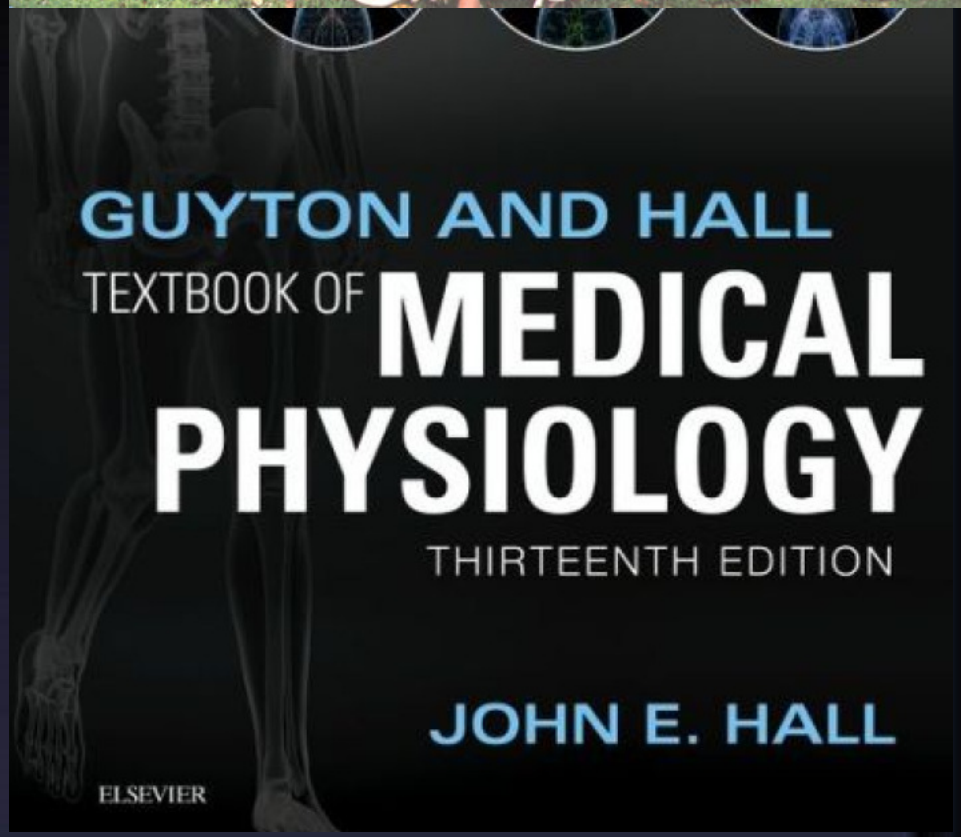
REMEMBER

- These handouts will facilitate what you have to study and are not an alternative to your text book.
- The main source of this Lectures is from Guyton & Hall 13th Edition
- Ch46-Pages 546-561
- Ch47-Pages 568-574



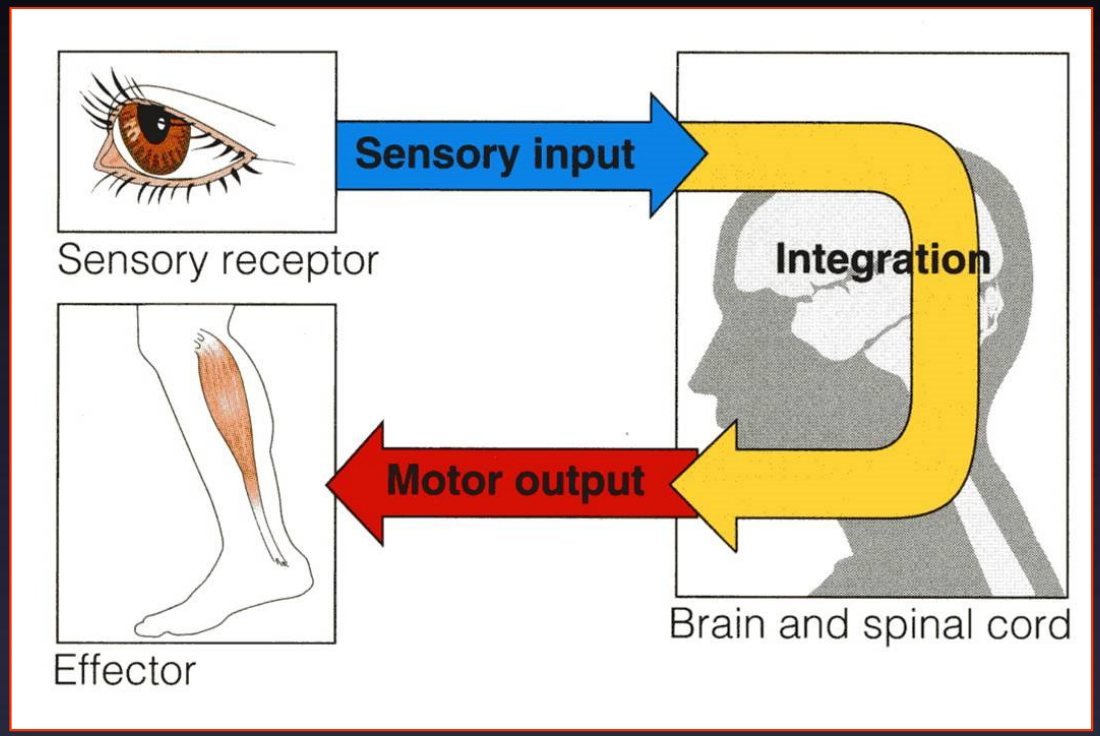
OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lecture the student should be able to :

- Define synapses and enumerate functions of synapses.
- Classify types of synapses: anatomical & functional.
- Draw and label structure of synapses
- Describe Synaptic transmission & neurotransmitters
- Explain the fate of neurotransmitters.
- Explain electrical events at synapses (EPSPs & IPSPs).
- Elaborate Properties of synaptic transmission
- Explain factors affecting synaptic transmission

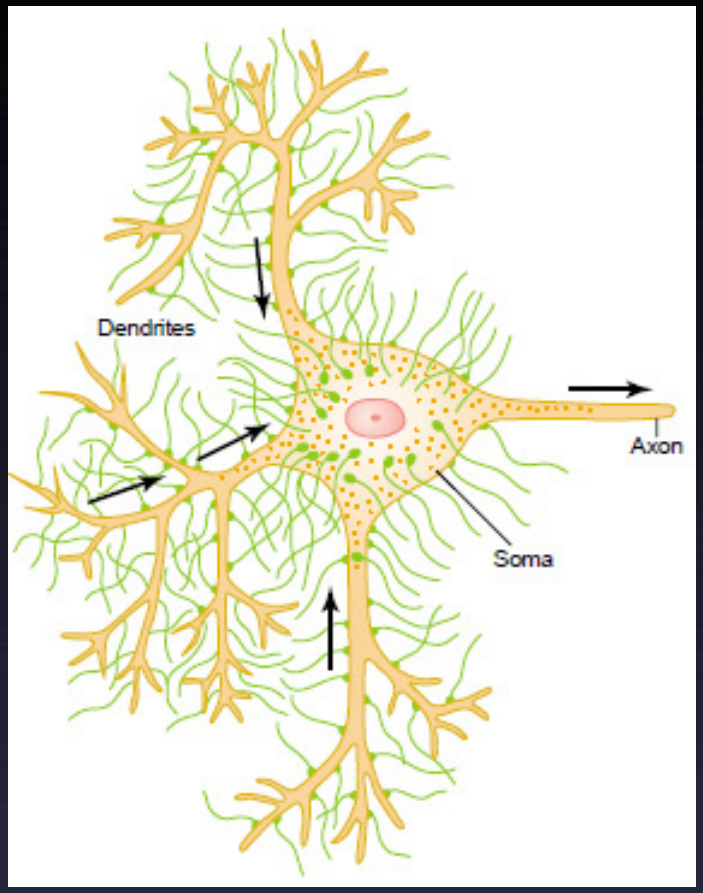
HOW BRAIN FUNCTIONS?

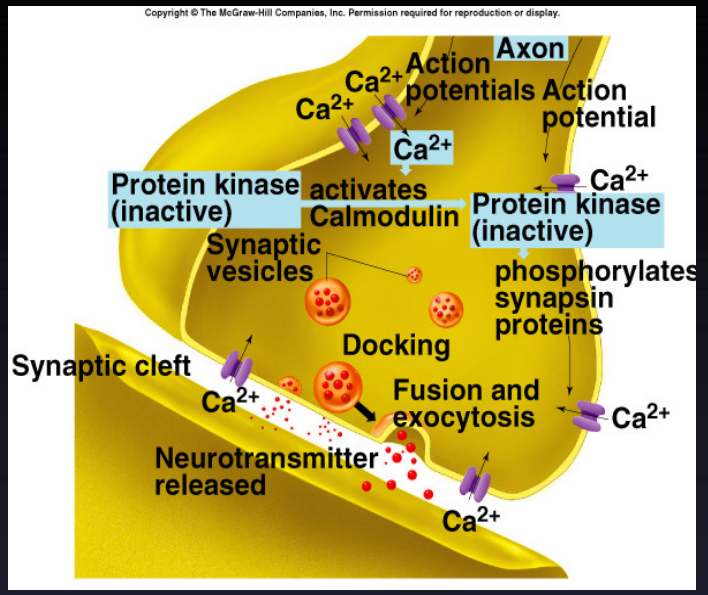
- Collection of sensory input
- Central Integration
- Motor output



The Synapse

Synaptic Transmission/neurotransmitters





Information is transmitted in the central nervous system mainly in the form of nerve action potentials, called NERVE IMPULSES, through a succession of neurons, one after another.

The Synapse

- A synapse is the connection between a neuron and a second cell.
- In the CNS, this other cell is also a neuron.
- In the PNS, the other cell may be either a neuron or an effector cell eg; gland or muscle

A junction where the axon or some other portion of one cell (presynaptic cell) terminates on the dendrites, soma, or axon of another neuron (post synaptic cell).

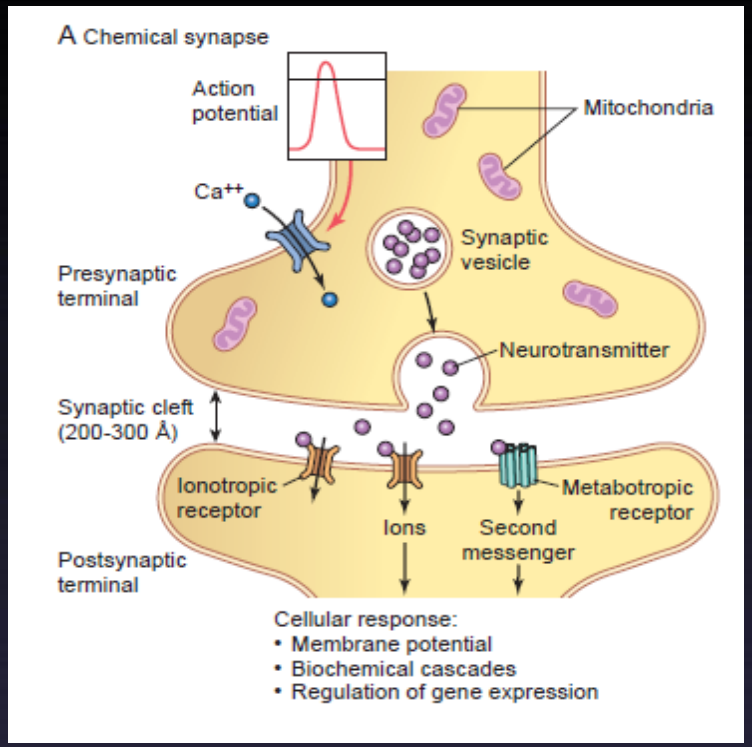
Axodendritic, Axosomatic, Axoaxonic,
Dendrodendritic, Dendrosomatic

Synapse *Cont.*

Functional Types

Electrical Synapse

Chemical Synapse



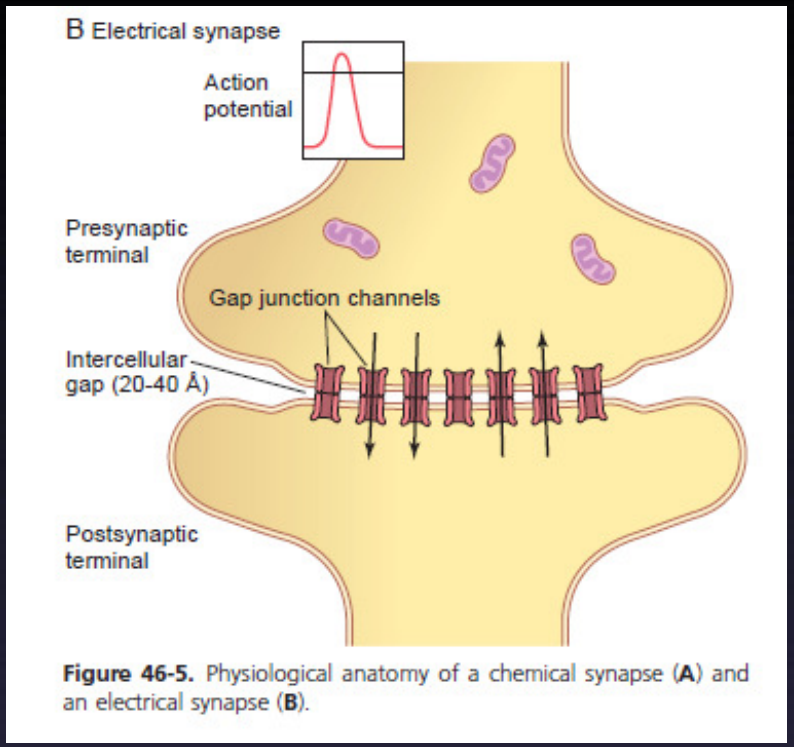


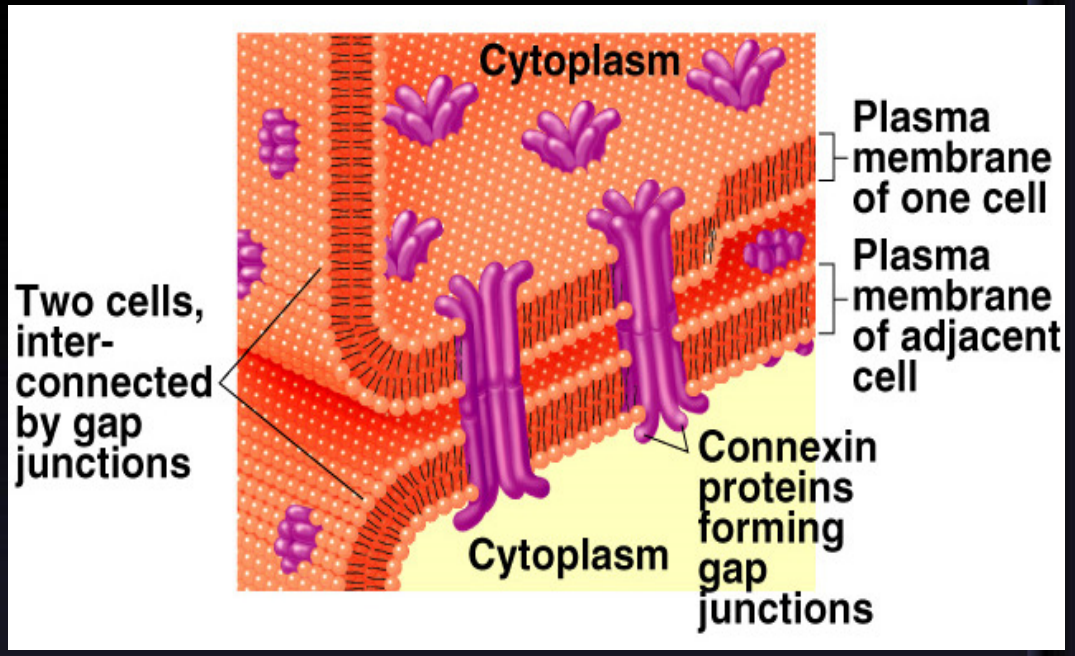
Figure 46-5. Physiological anatomy of a chemical synapse (**A**) and an electrical synapse (**B**).

Conjoint synapse: Both electrical and chemical.

Examples → neurons in lateral vestibular nucleus.

Electrical Synapse

- Impulses can be regenerated without interruption in adjacent cells.
- Gap junctions:
  - Adjacent cells electrically coupled through a channel.
  - Each gap junction is composed of 12 connexin proteins.



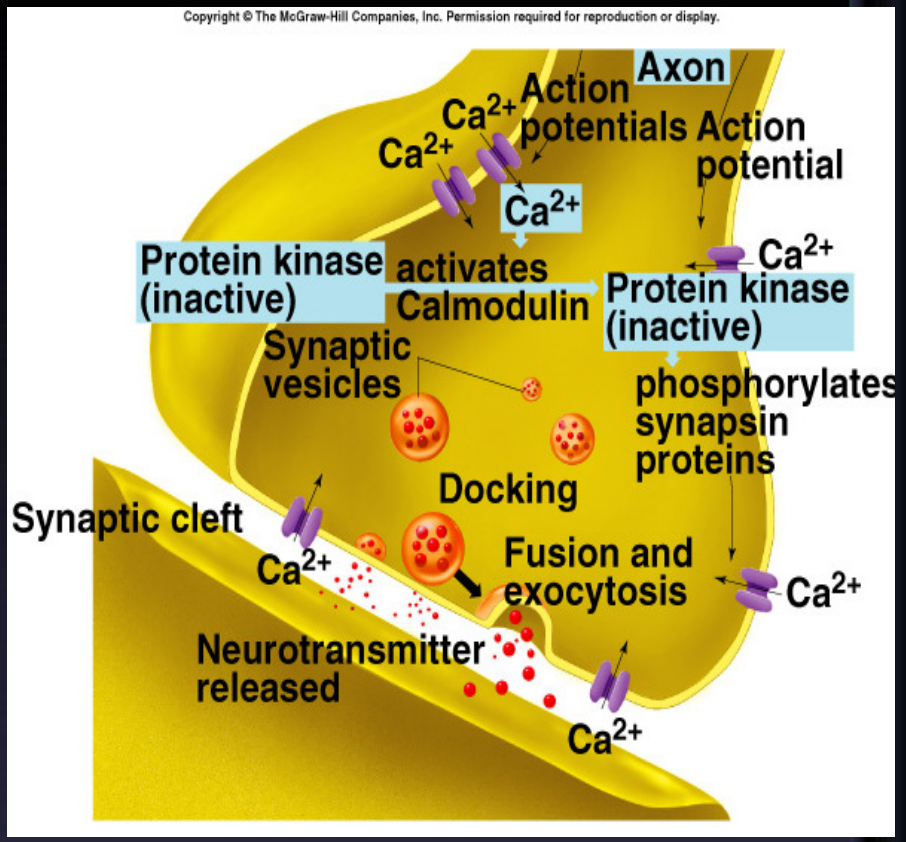
- **Examples:** Smooth and cardiac muscles, brain, and glial cells.

The bidirectional transmission of electrical synapses permits them to help coordinate the activities of large groups of interconnected neurons. Promotes synchronous firing of a group of interconnected neurons. For example, in

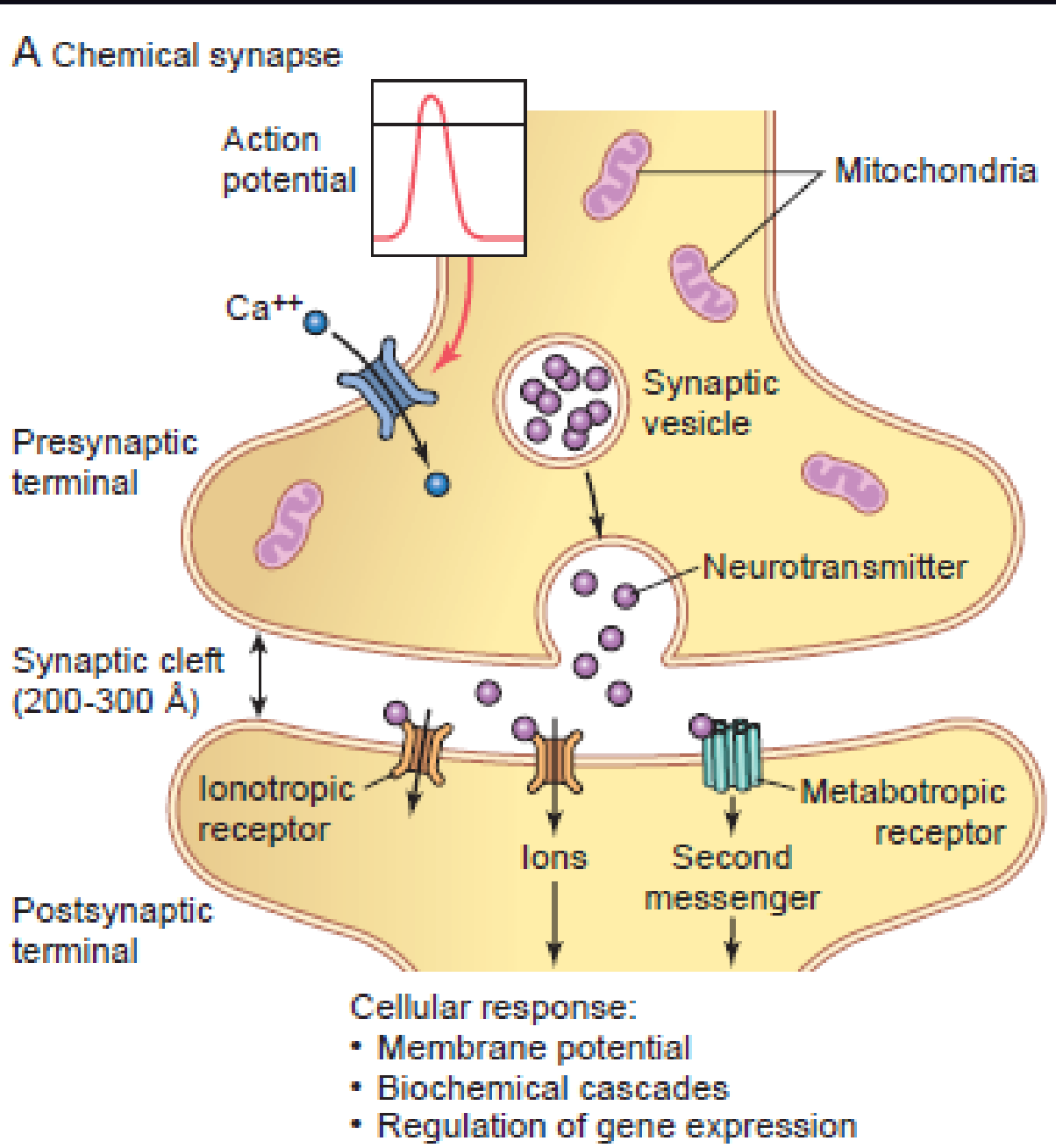
Mental attention, Emotions and Memory
Arousal from sleep

Chemical Synapse

- Terminal bouton is separated from postsynaptic cell by synaptic cleft.
- NTs are released from synaptic vesicles.
- Vesicles fuse with axon membrane and NT released by exocytosis.
- Amount of NTs released depends upon frequency of AP.



"One-Way" Conduction at Chemical Synapses


A Chemical synapse
Action potential
Mitochondria
Ca++
Synaptic vesicle
Presynaptic terminal
Neurotransmitter
Synaptic cleft (200-300 Å)
Ionotropic receptor
Metabotropic receptor
Ions
Second messenger
Postsynaptic terminal
Cellular response:
• Membrane potential
• Biochemical cascades
• Regulation of gene expression

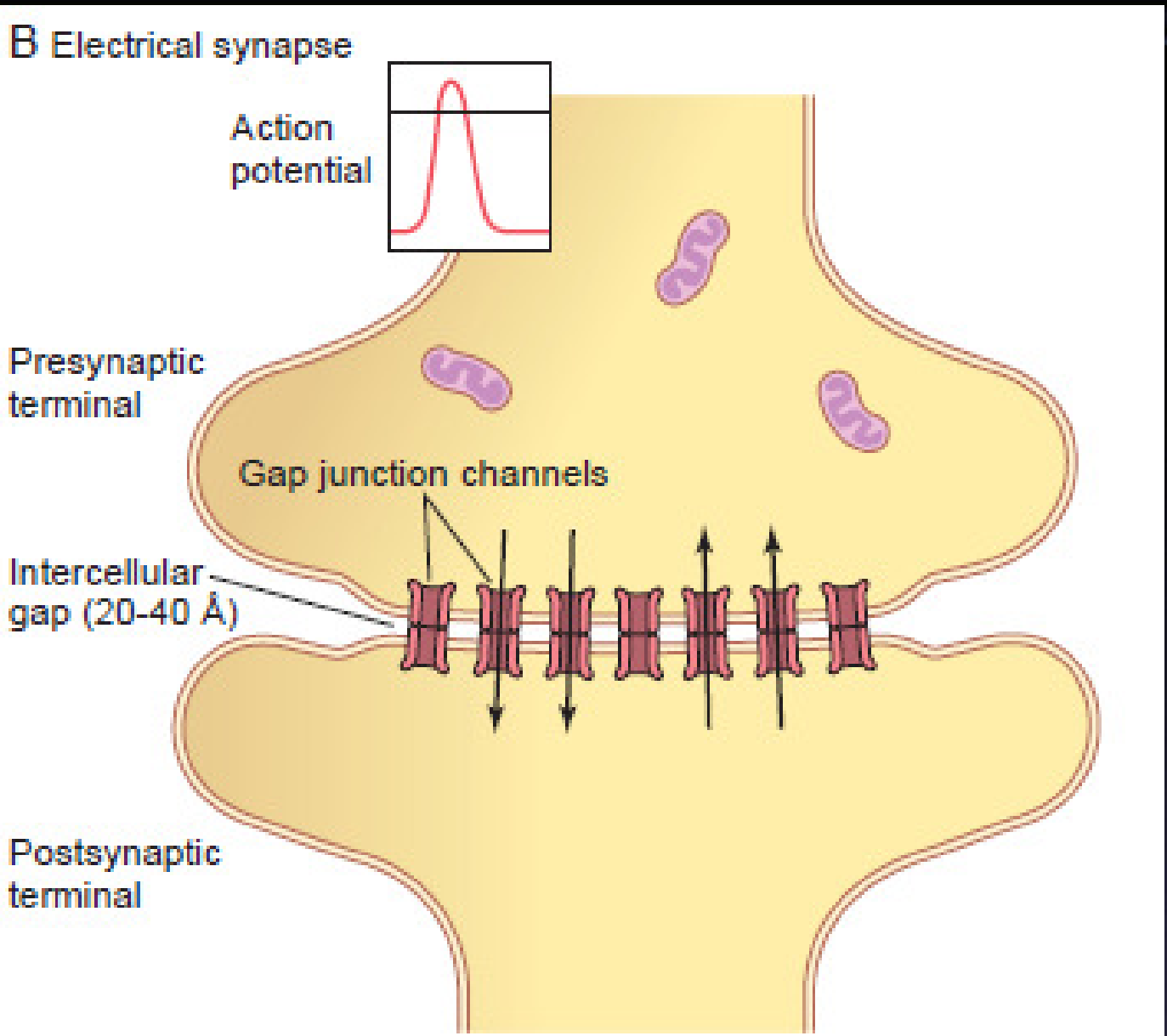


Figure 46-5. Physiological anatomy of a chemical synapse (**A**) and an electrical synapse (**B**).

Synaptic Transmission (Events)

- NT release is rapid because many vesicles form fusion-complexes at "docking site."
- AP travels down axon to bouton.
- VG Ca^{2+} channels open.
  - Ca^{2+} enters bouton down concentration gradient.
  - Inward diffusion triggers rapid fusion of synaptic vesicles and release of NTs.
- Ca^{2+} activates calmodulin, which activates protein kinase.
- Protein kinase aid in the fusion of synaptic vesicles.

Synaptic Transmission (continued)

- NTs are released and diffuse across synaptic cleft.
- NT (ligand) binds to specific receptor proteins in postsynaptic cell membrane.
- NT effects are produced

FATE OF NEUROTRANSMITTER

Diffusion out of synaptic cleft into surrounding fluid
Enzymatic destruction e.g. Ach esterase for Ach
Active transport back into pre-synaptic terminal itself
e.g. norepinephrine

Transmitter Substance acts on the Postsynaptic Neuron via "Receptor Proteins"

Have binding & intracellular component

Receptor activation acts in one of two ways:

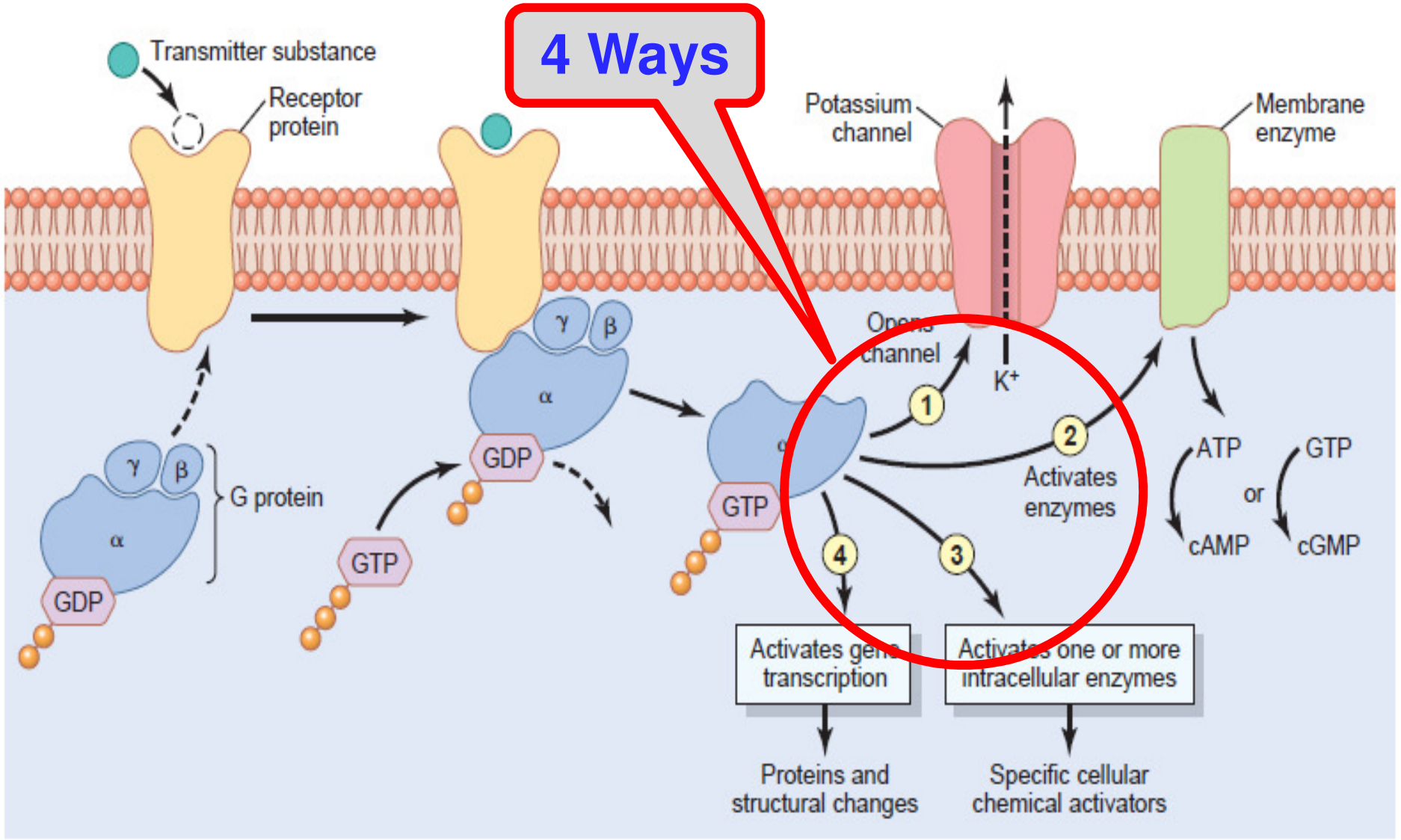
(1) By gating ion channels directly and allowing passage of specified types of ions through the membrane

(ionotropic receptors)

(2) By activating a "second messenger" that is not an ion channel but a molecule that protrudes into the cell cytoplasm and activates one or more substances inside the postsynaptic neuron

(metabotropic receptors)

"Second Messenger" System in the Postsynaptic Neuron acts in….



EPSP & IPSP at Chemical Synapses

EPSP (excitatory postsynaptic potential):

1. Opening of Na channels to threshold level (Most Common).

2. ↓ conduction through Cl or K channels, or both.

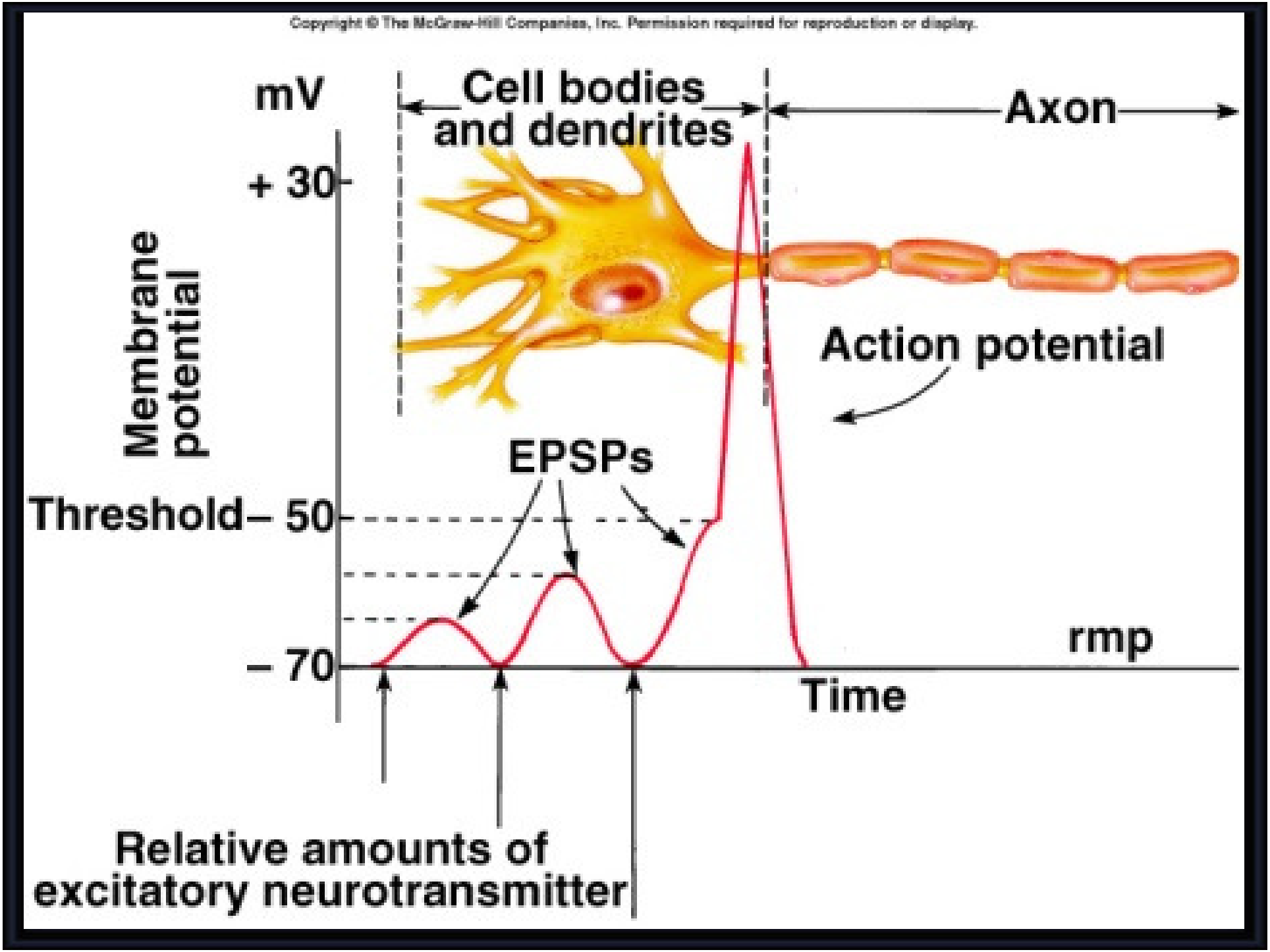
3. Various changes in the internal metabolism of the postsynaptic neuron to excite or, in some instances, to ↑ excitatory membrane receptors or ↓ inhibitory membrane receptors.

IPSP (inhibitory postsynaptic otential):

1. Opening of Cl ion channels through the postsynaptic neuronal membrane.

2. ↑ in conductance of K ions out of the Neuron

3. Activation of receptor enzymes that inhibit cellular metabolic functions that ↑ inhibitory membrane receptors or ↓ excitatory membrane receptors.



Synaptic properties

1. **One-way conduction:** Synapses generally permit conduction of impulses in one-way i.e. from pre-synaptic to post-synaptic neuron ***"Bell- Magendie law"..***
2. **Synaptic delay:** 0.5 ms for transmission across one synapse
3. **Synaptic inhibition: 4 Types:** Direct, Indirect, Reciprocal, Inhibitory interneuron
4. **Summation:** Spatial & Temporal
5. **Convergence and divergence:**
6. **Fatigue (synaptic depression):**

2. Synaptic delay

Is the minimum time required for transmission across the synapse. It is 0.5 ms for transmission across one synapse.

This time is taken by…..

- Discharge of transmitter substance by pre-synaptic terminal
- Diffusion of transmitter to post-synaptic membrane
- Action of transmitter on its receptor
- Action of transmitter to ↑ membrane permeability
- Increased diffusion of Na+ to ↑ post-synaptic potential

Clinical Importance is that we can know number of synapses involved in neuronal pathways by time lag

A. **Direct inhibition:** Occurs when an inhibitory neuron (releasing inhibitory substance) acts on a post-synaptic neuron leading to → hyperpolarization due to opening of Cl^- [IPSPs] and/or K+ channels. Example : Glycine at the level of the spinal cord to block pain impulses.

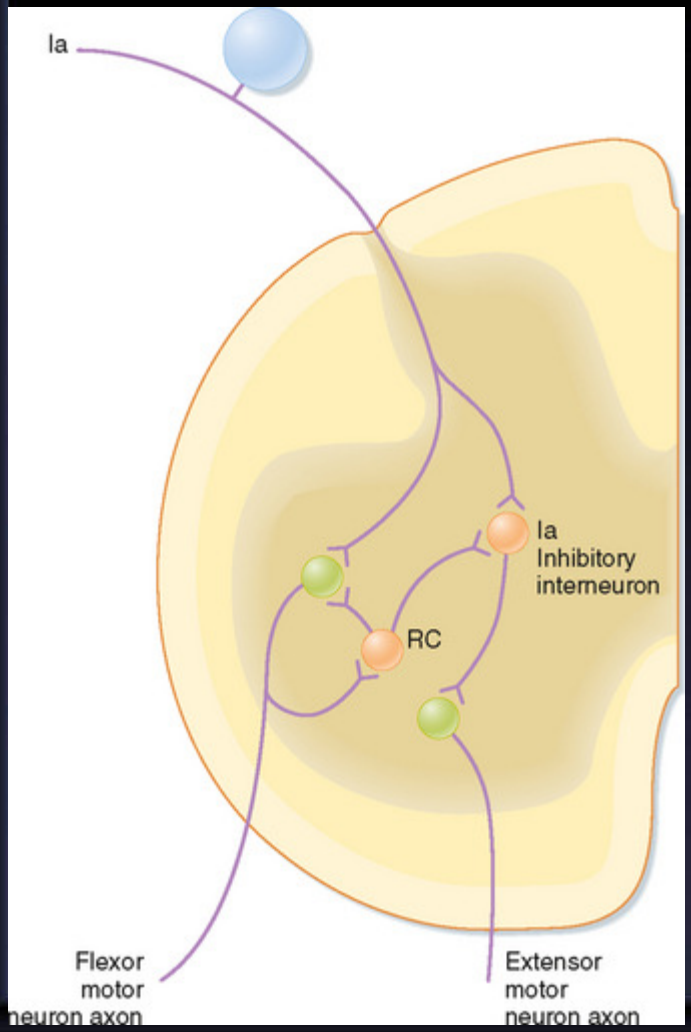
B. Indirect Inhibition: (Pre-synaptic inhibition): This happens when an inhibitory synaptic knob lie directly on the termination of a pre-synaptic excitatory fiber.
The inhibitory synaptic knob inhibits the release of excitatory transmitter from the pre-synaptic fiber. e. g. GABA (Pain modification)

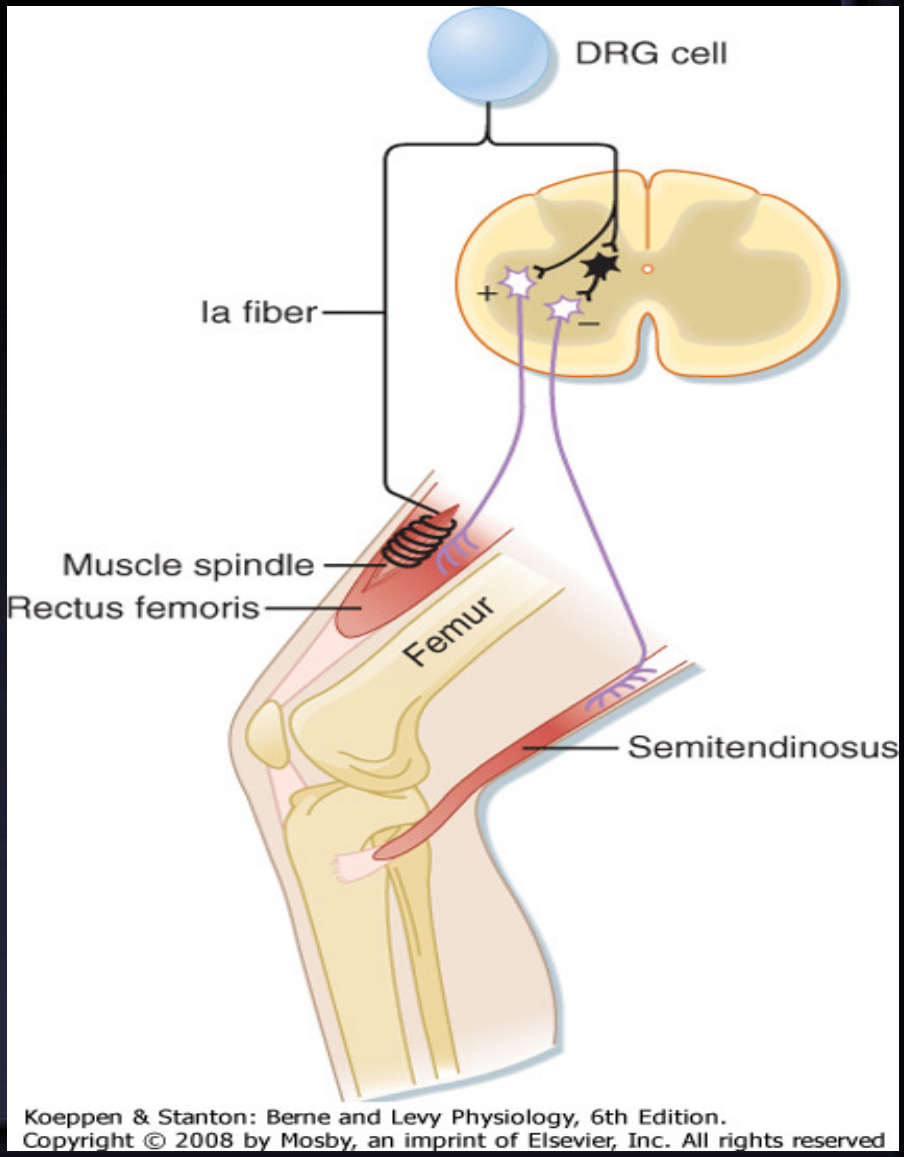
C. Reciprocal inhibition: Inhibition of antagonist muscle whine agonist is excited.

D. Inhibitory interneuron (Renshaw cells): Negative feedback inhibitory interneuron of a spinal motor neuron .

D. Inhibitory interneuron (Renshaw cells)

Negative feedback inhibitory interneuron of a spinal motor neuron .





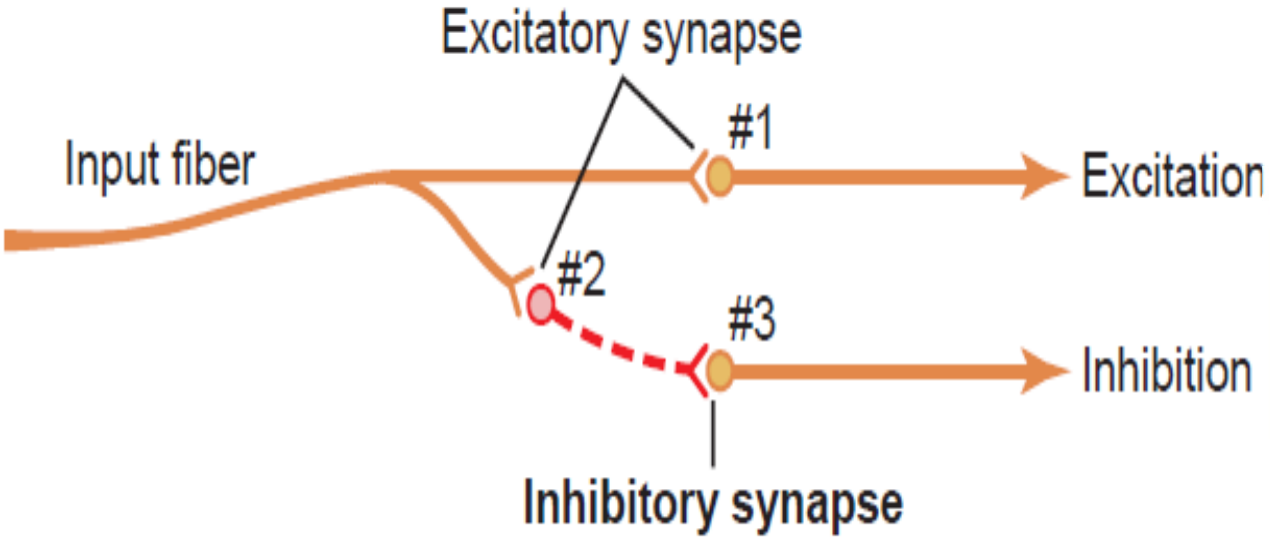
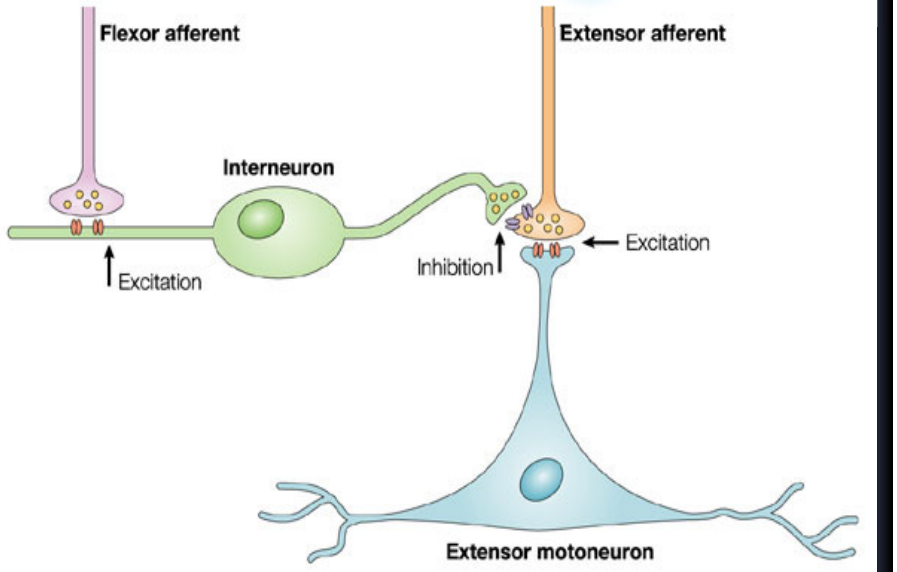


Figure 47-13. Inhibitory circuit. Neuron 2 is an inhibitory neuron.

Pre-synaptic inhibition

Neuronal Circuit With Both Excitatory and Inhibitory Output Signals



This type of circuit is characteristic for controlling all antagonistic pairs of muscles, and it is called the reciprocal inhibition circuit.

Reverberatory (Oscillatory) Circuit

Cause of Signal Prolongation.

- caused by positive feedback within the neuronal that re-excite the input of the same circuit.
- Once stimulated, the circuit may discharge repetitively for a long time called **long term potentiation**

The simplest Fig A, involves single neuron

Fig B shows additional neurons in the feedback circuit, which causes a longer delay between initial discharge and the feedback signal.

Fig C shows a more complex system in which both facilitatory and inhibitory fibers impinge on the reverberating circuit.

Fig D shows reverberating pathways with parallel fibers.

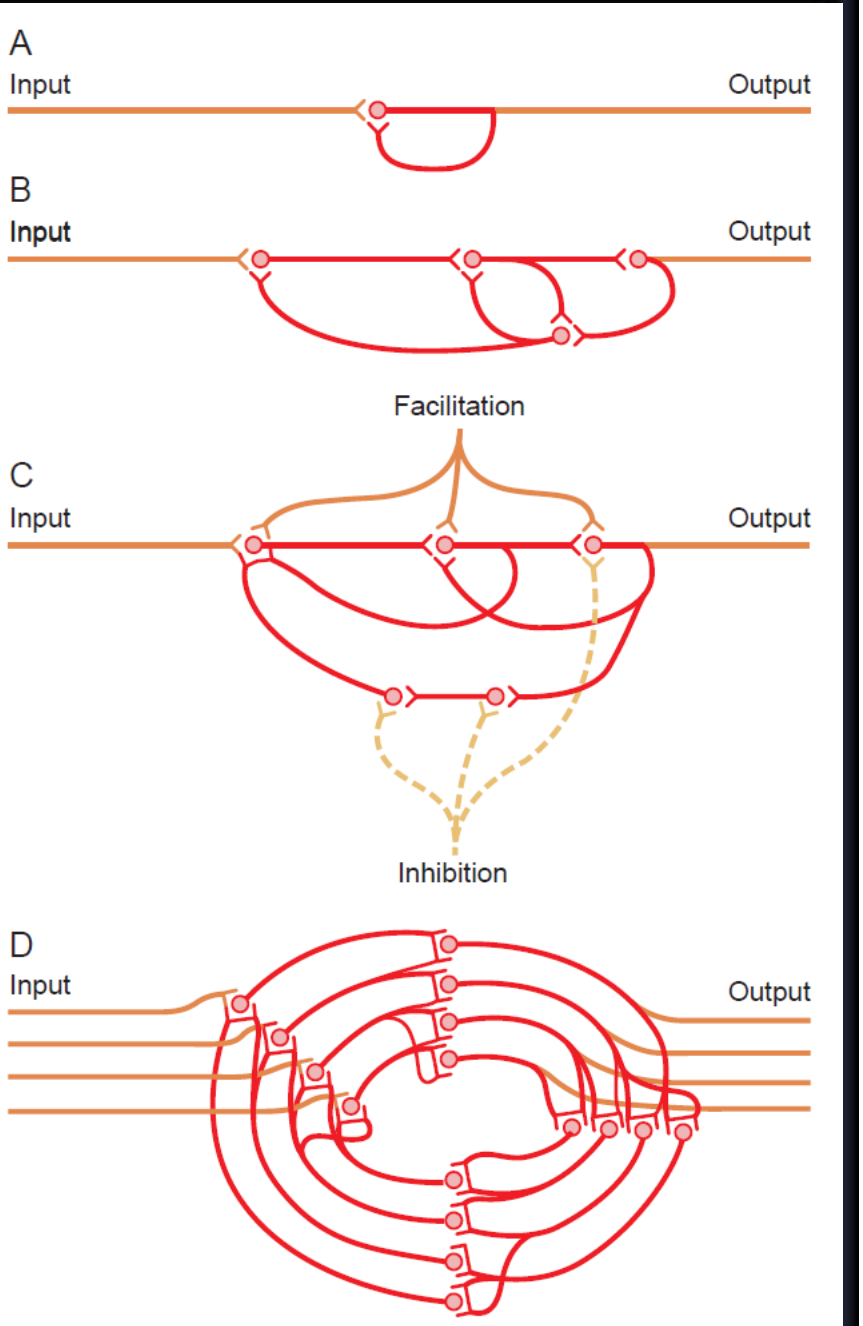


Figure 47-14. Reverberatory circuits of increasing complexity.

The cause of this sudden cessation of reverberation is fatigue of synaptic junctions in the circuit. Fatigue beyond a certain critical level lowers the stimulation of the next neuron in the circuit below threshold level so that the circuit feedback is suddenly broken.

Synaptic fatigue

short-term (synaptic depression), is an activity-dependent form of short term synaptic plasticity that results in the temporary inability of neurons to fire and therefore transmit an input signal.

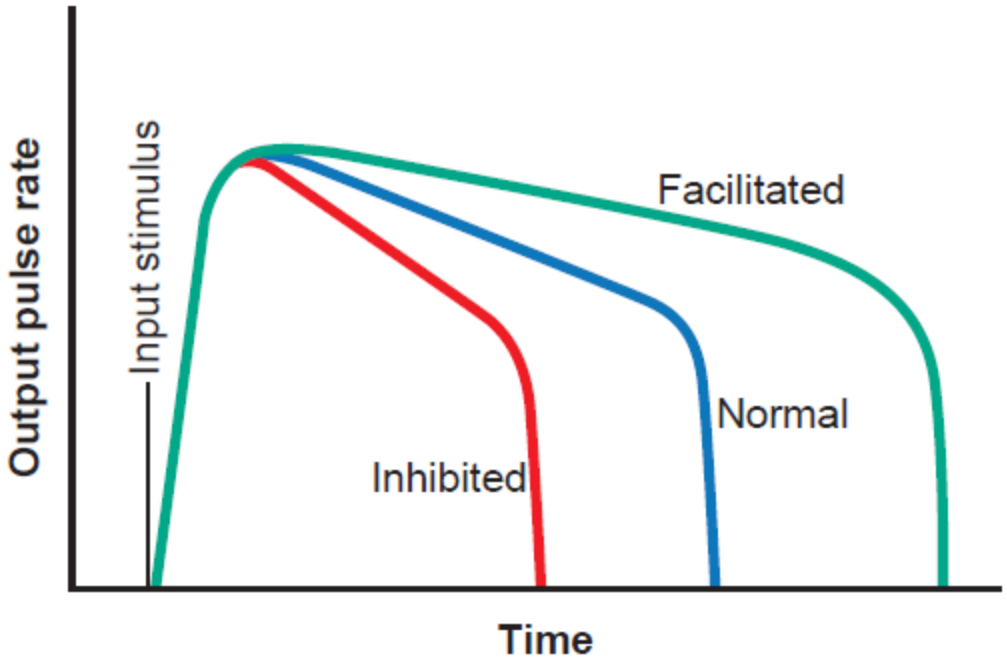


Figure 47-15. Typical pattern of the output signal from a reverberatory circuit after a single input stimulus, showing the effects of facilitation and inhibition.

Almost these exact patterns of output signals are recorded from the motor nerves exciting a muscle involved in a flexor reflex after pain stimulation of the foot (as shown later in **Figure 47-18**).

TRANSMISSION OF SIGNALS OF DIFFERENT INTENSITY IN NERVE TRACTS

Spatial Summation

Increasing signal strength is transmitted by using progressively greater numbers of fibers.

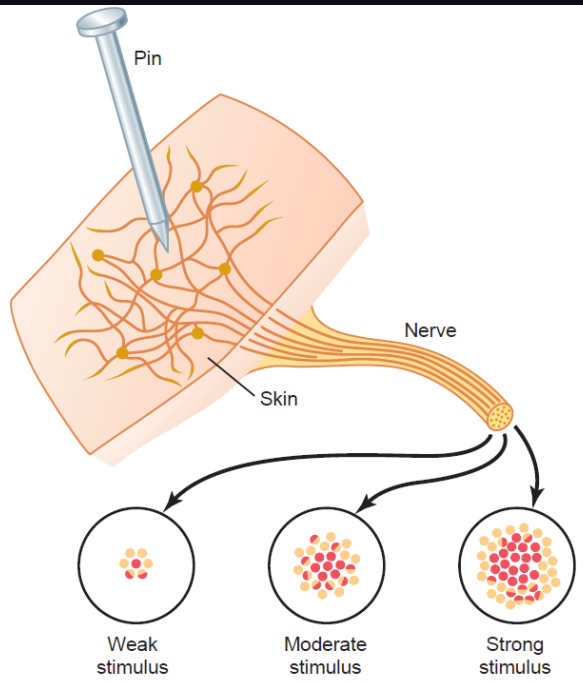


Figure 47-7. Pattern of stimulation of pain fibers in a nerve leading from an area of skin pricked by a pin. This pattern of stimulation is an example of *spatial summation*.

Temporal Summation

Transmitting signals of increasing strength is by increasing the frequency of nerve impulses in each fiber

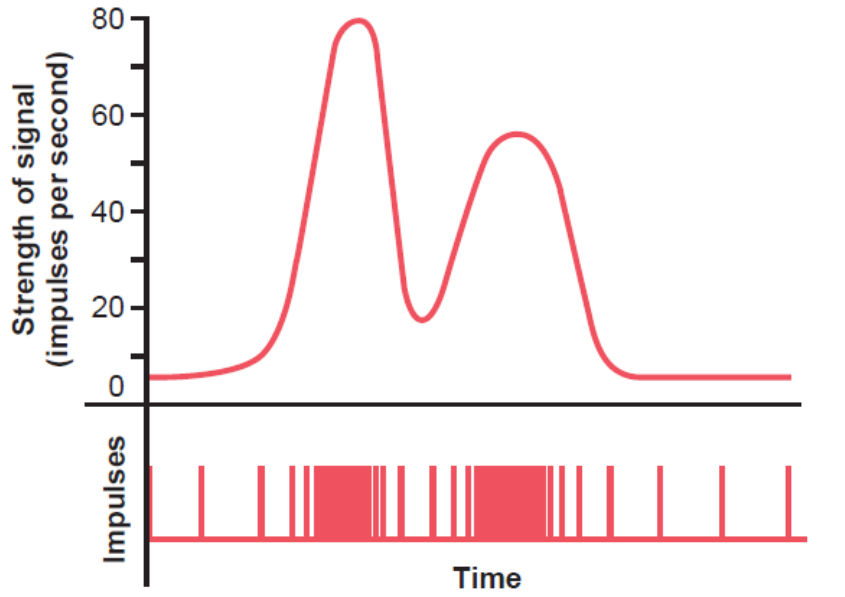


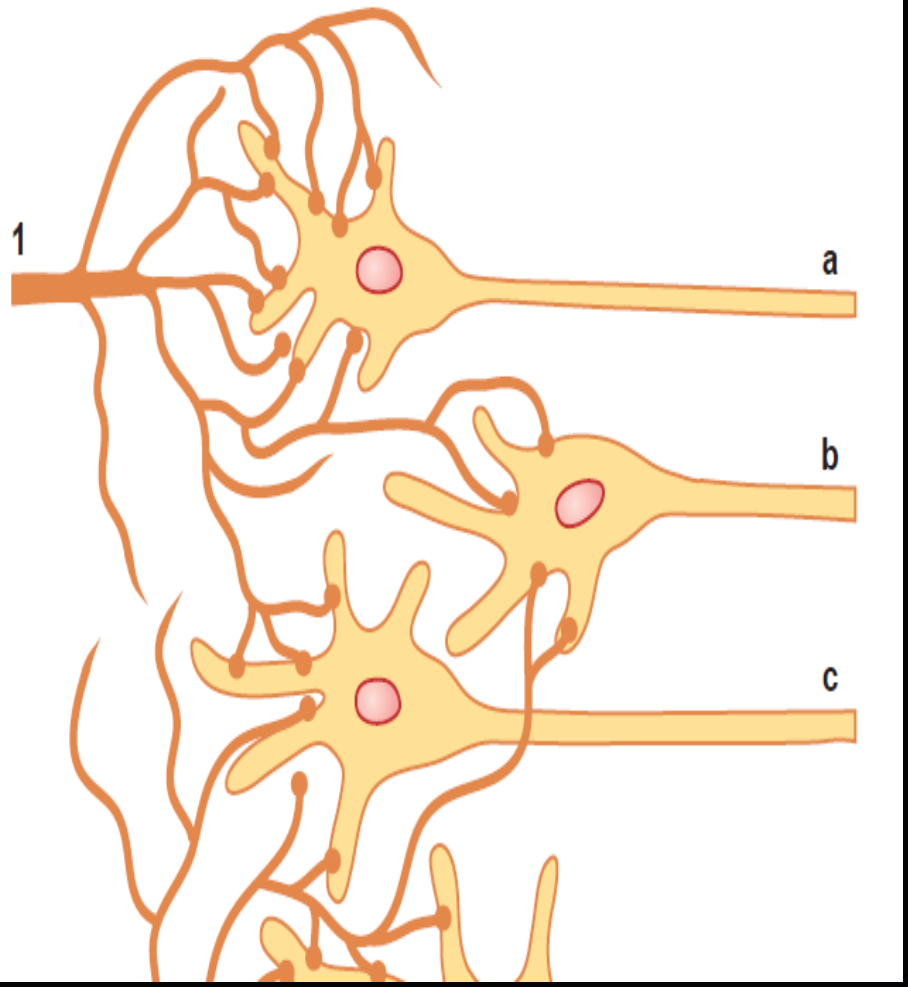
Figure 47-8. Translation of signal strength into a frequency-modulated series of nerve impulses, showing the strength of signal (*above*) and the separate nerve impulses (*below*). This illustration is an example of *temporal summation*.

The neuronal area stimulated by each incoming nerve fiber is called its **stimulatory field.** Large numbers of the terminals from each input fiber lie on the nearest neuron in its "field," & fewer terminals lie on the neurons farther away.

Discharge zone of the incoming fiber, also called the excited zone
(a with suprathreshold stimulus)
.

To each side, the neurons are facilitated but not excited, and these areas are called the facilitated zone, also

- **called the subthreshold zone or subliminal zone. (**b & c not enough to cause excitation)



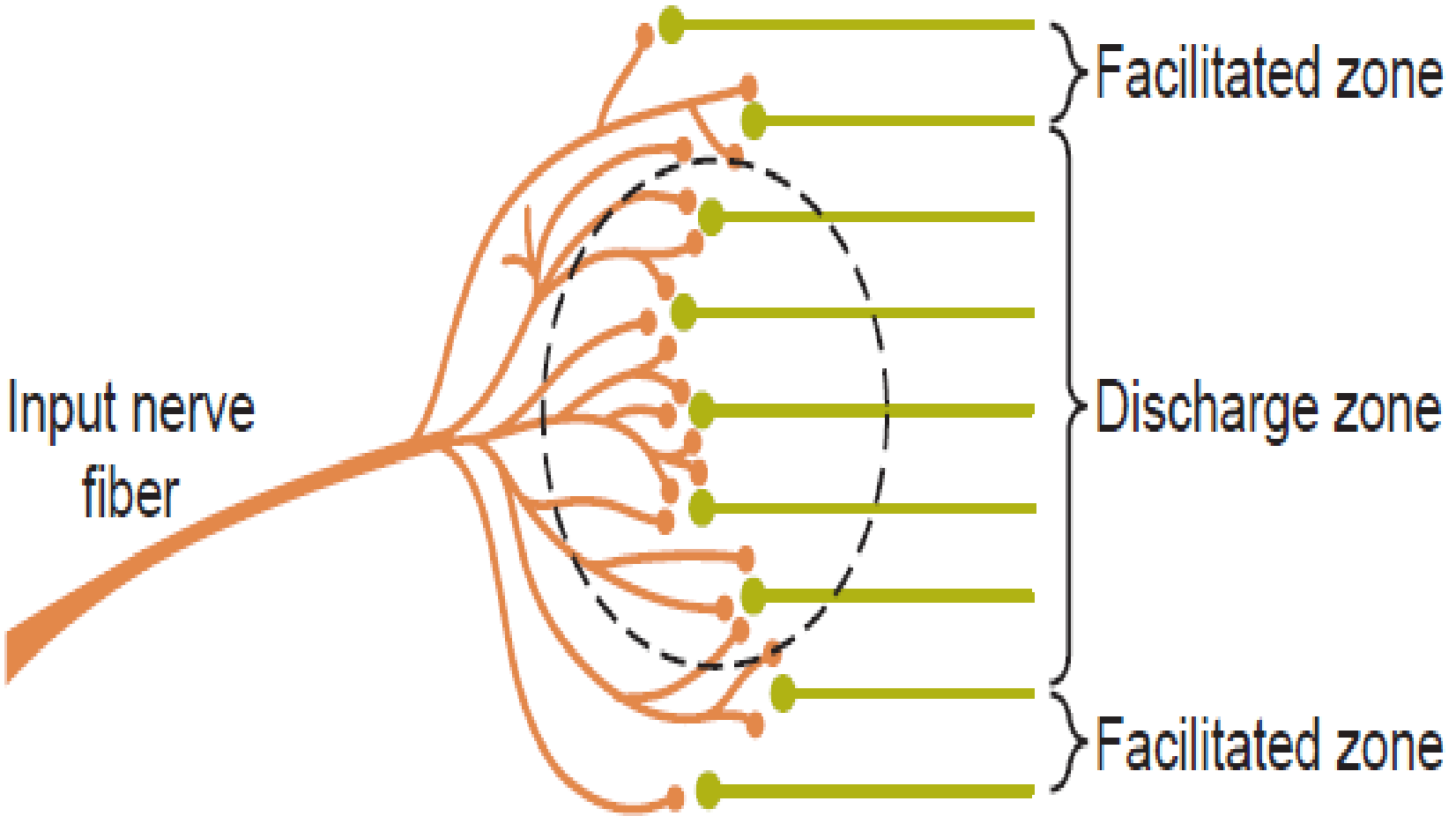


Figure 47-10. "Discharge" and "facilitated" zones of a neuronal pool.

In divergence weak signals entering a neuronal pool are amplified. Two major types

Amplifying type

Divergence into multiple tracts

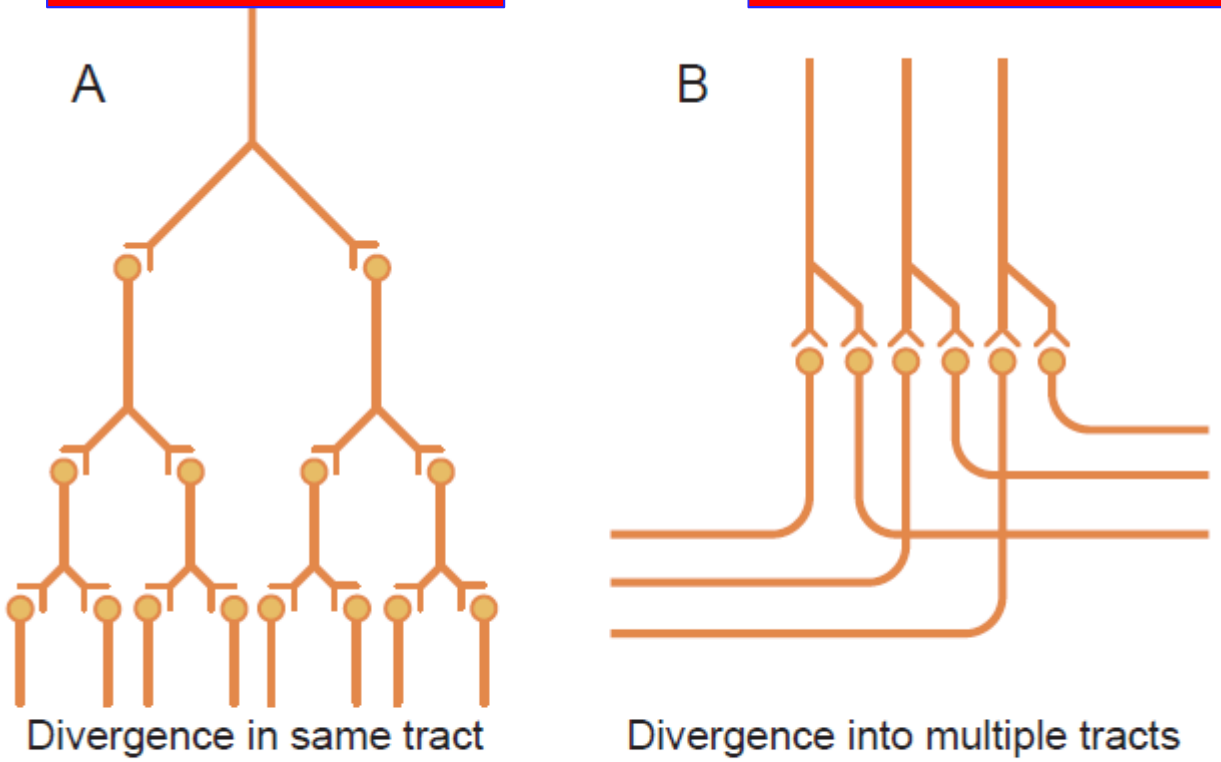


Figure 47-11. "Divergence" in neuronal pathways. *A,* Divergence within a pathway to cause "amplification" of the signal. *B,* Divergence into multiple tracts to transmit the signal to separate areas.

Eg; dorsal columns: of the spinal cord takes two courses in the lower part of the brain: (1) into the cerebellum and (2) on through the lower regions of the brain to the thalamus and cerebral cortex.

Eg; corticospinal pathway

Convergence means signals from multiple inputs uniting to excite a single neuron

Action potentials converging on the neuron from multiple terminals provide enough spatial summation to bring the neuron to the threshold required for discharge.

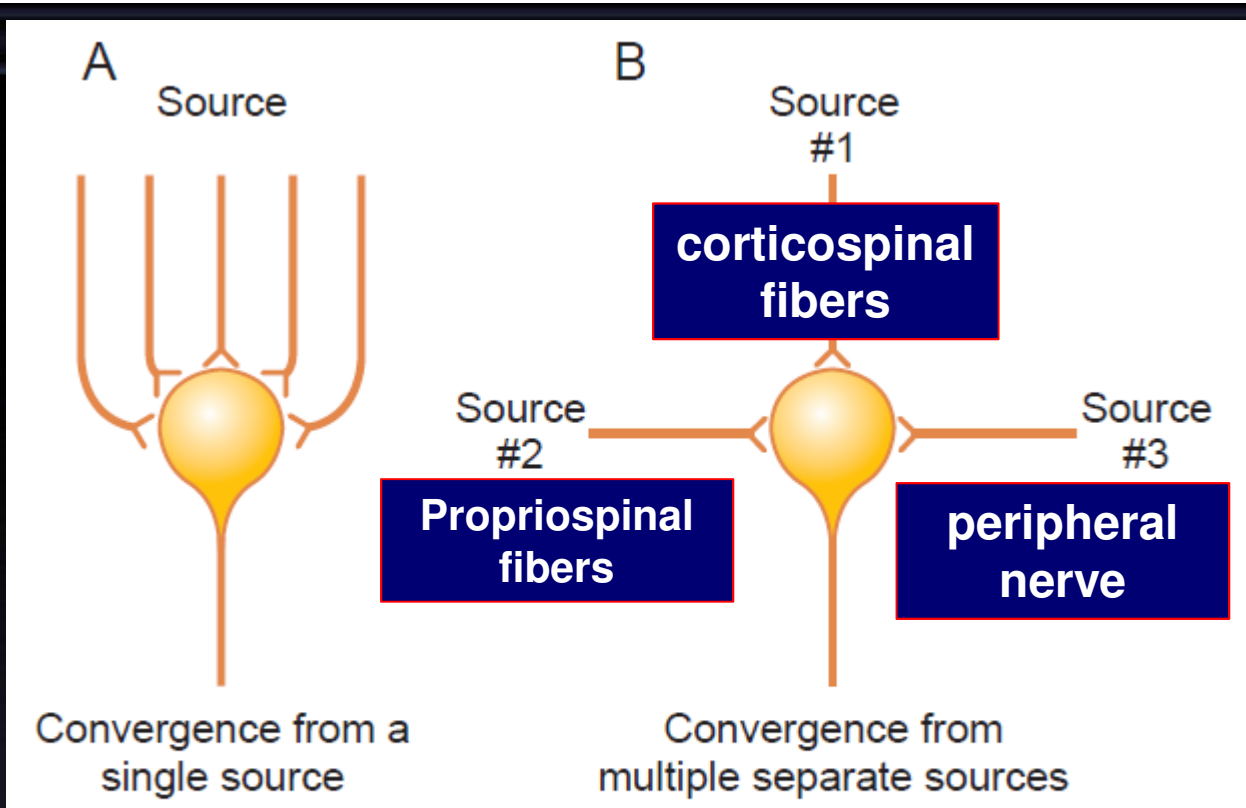


Figure 47-12. "Convergence" of multiple input fibers onto a single neuron. **A,** Multiple input fibers from a single source. **B,** Input fibers from multiple separate sources.

Convergence can also result from input signals (excitatory or inhibitory) from multiple sources

the interneurons of the spinal cord receive converging signals from
(1) peripheral nerve fibers entering the cord,
(2) Propriospinal fibers passing from one segment of the cord to another,
(3) corticospinal fibers from the cerebral cortex, and
(4) several other long pathways descending from the brain into the spinal cord.
From interneurons converge on the anterior motor neurons to control muscle function. By summation

Factors affecting synaptic transmission

Alkalosis:

↑ neuronal excitability;

Causes cerebral epileptic seizures (Increased excitability cerebral neurons) e. g. overbreating in person with epilepsy

Acidosis:

↓ neuronal activity;

pH around 7.0 usually causes a coma (e. g. severe diabetic or uremic acidosis)

Drugs:

Caffeine found in coffee, tea, strychnine, theophylline and theobromine increases neuronal excitability, by reducing the threshold for excitation of neurons.

Hypoxia:

Depression of neurons