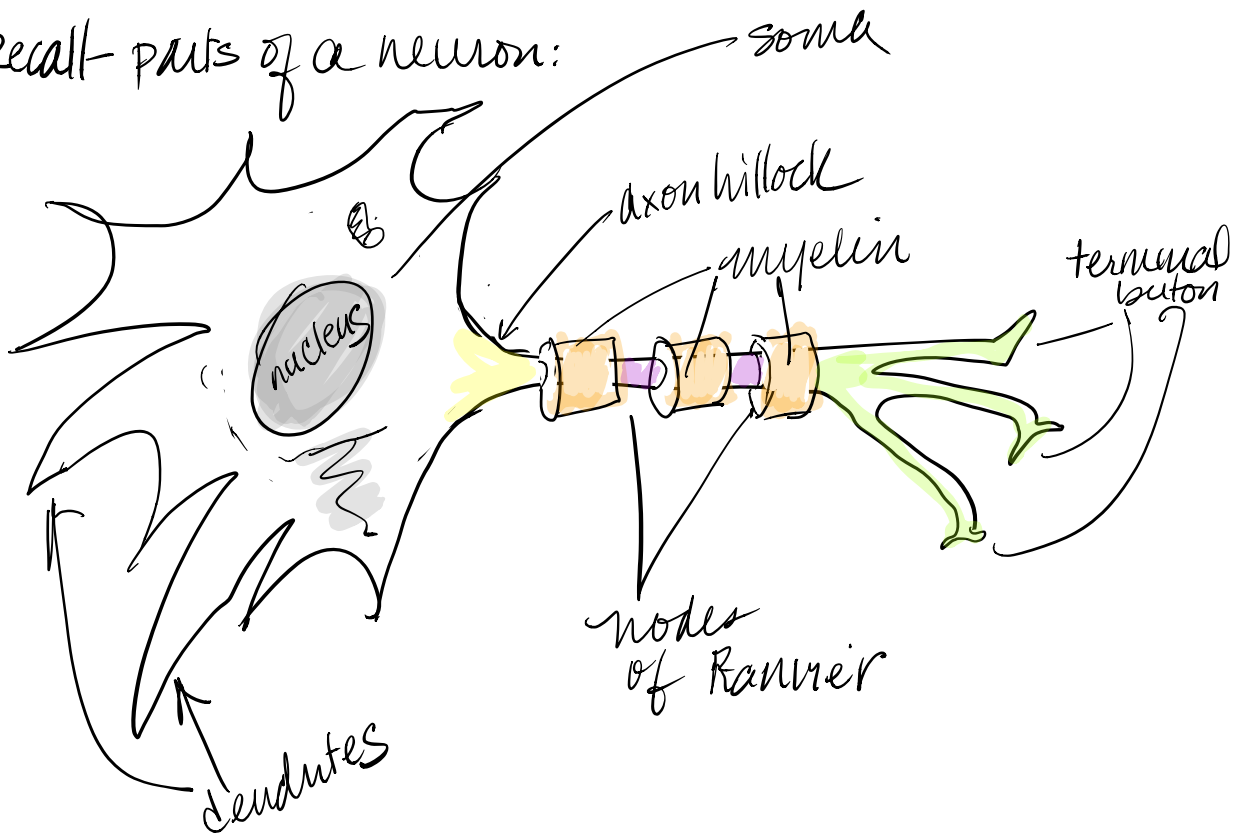
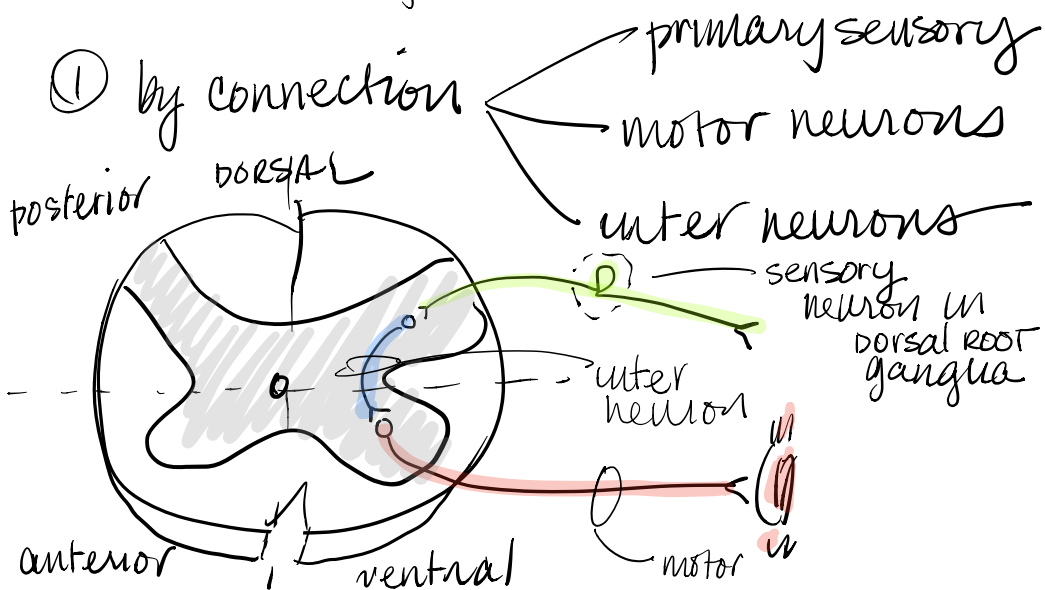


Review & continue - Neuronal Communication

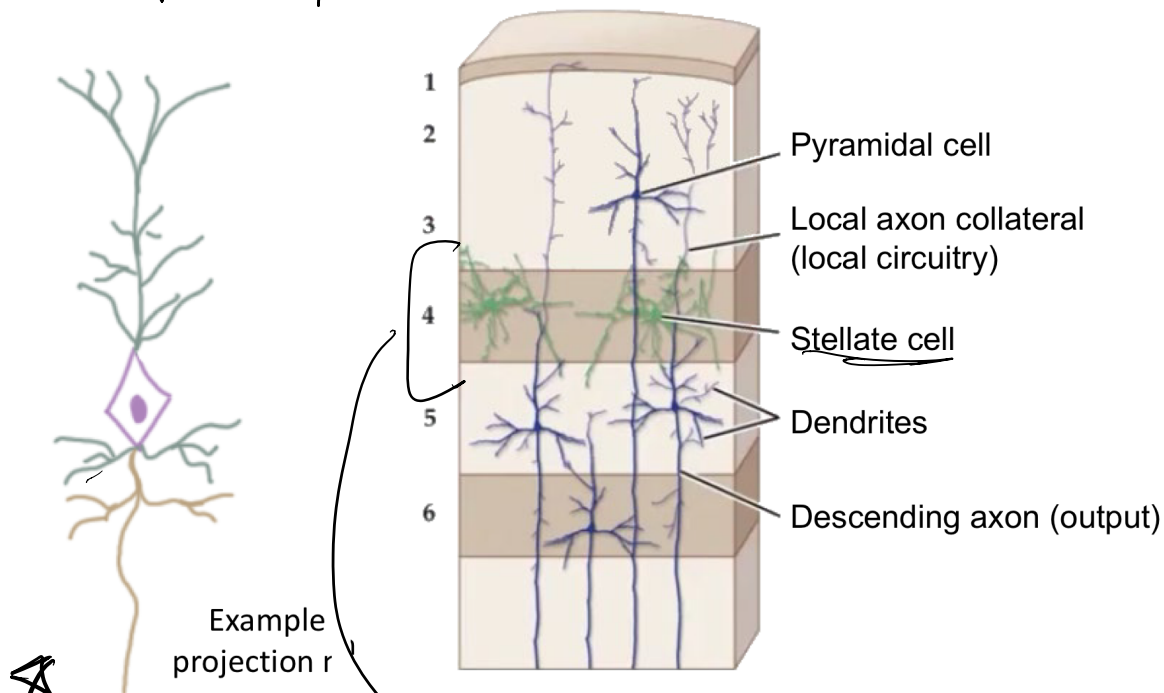
Recall - parts of a neuron:



Neuronal Classifications



(2) length of axon



projection neurons are Golgi I (eg. pyramidal neuron)

Golgi Type II neurons are local

③

By Neurotransmitter

example

XMTR
Dopamine (DA) →

neuron type

Dopaminergic

Acetylcholine (ACh) → Cholinergic

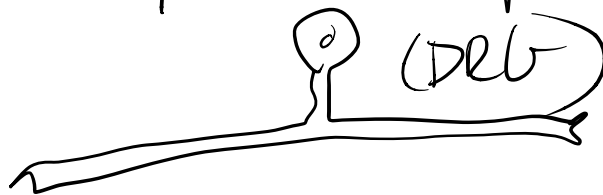
Serotonin (5HT) → Serotonergic

GABA → GABAergic

Glutamate → Glutamatergic

④ Number of Neurites

- unipolar & pseudounipolar



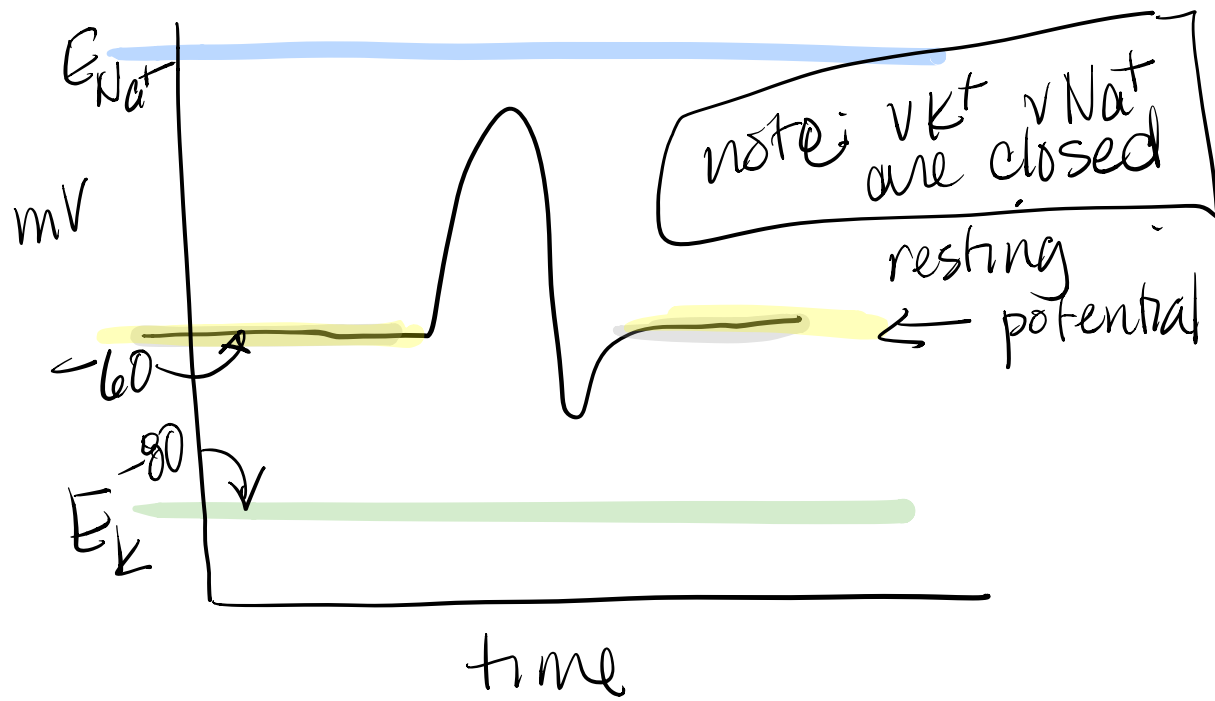
- bipolar (retina)

- multipolar (ctx)



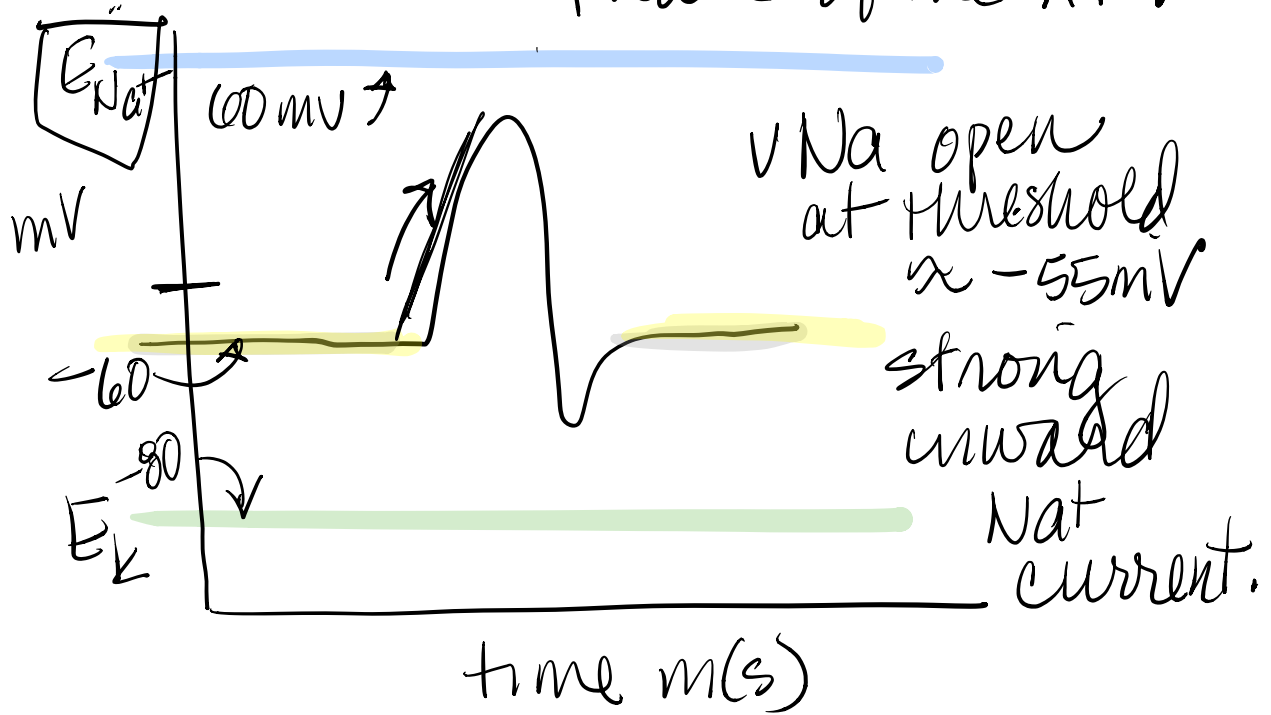
Resting Membrane Potential

① electrochemical equilibrium



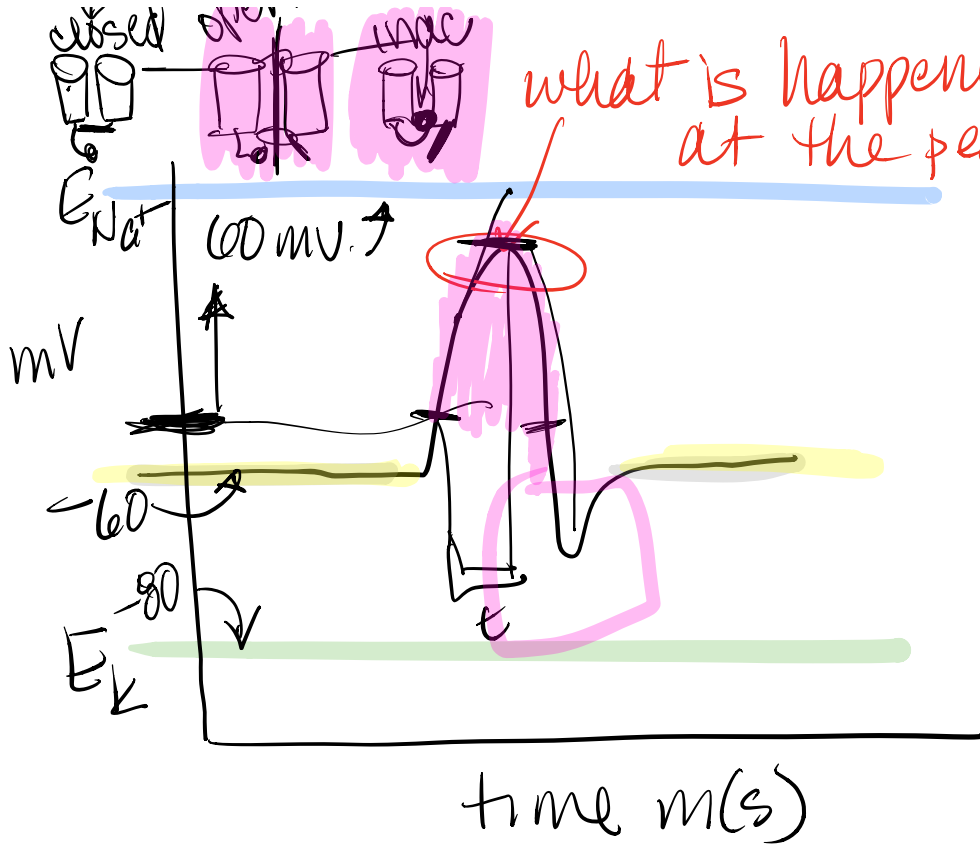
at rest, K^+ is permeable due to the K^+ leak channels so — it is very close to the E_{K^+} (-80mV)

② what drives the rising phase of the AP?



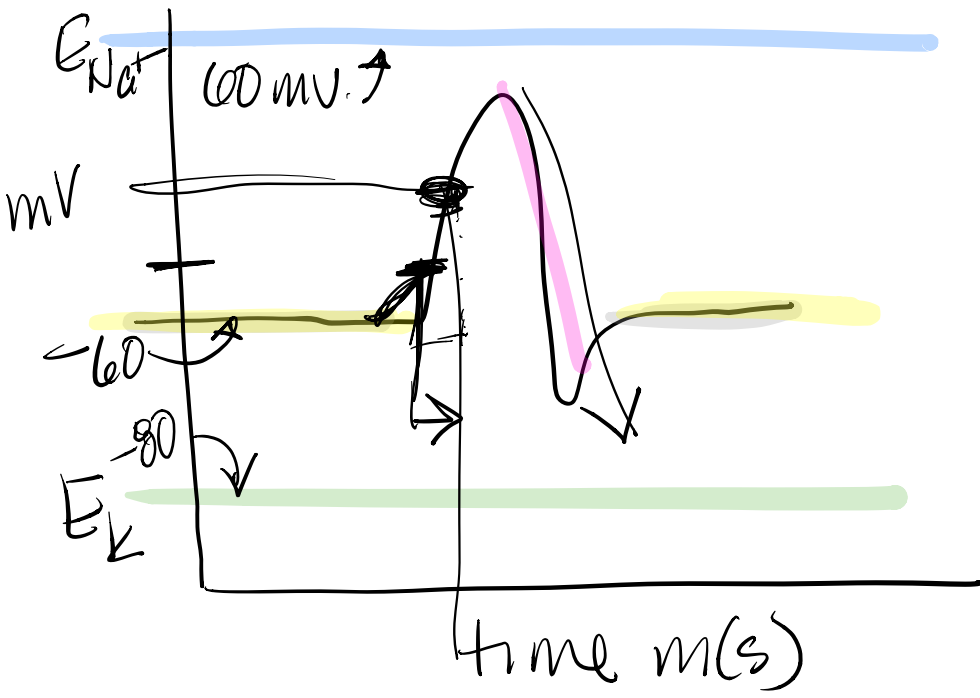
↓
1. ...

3

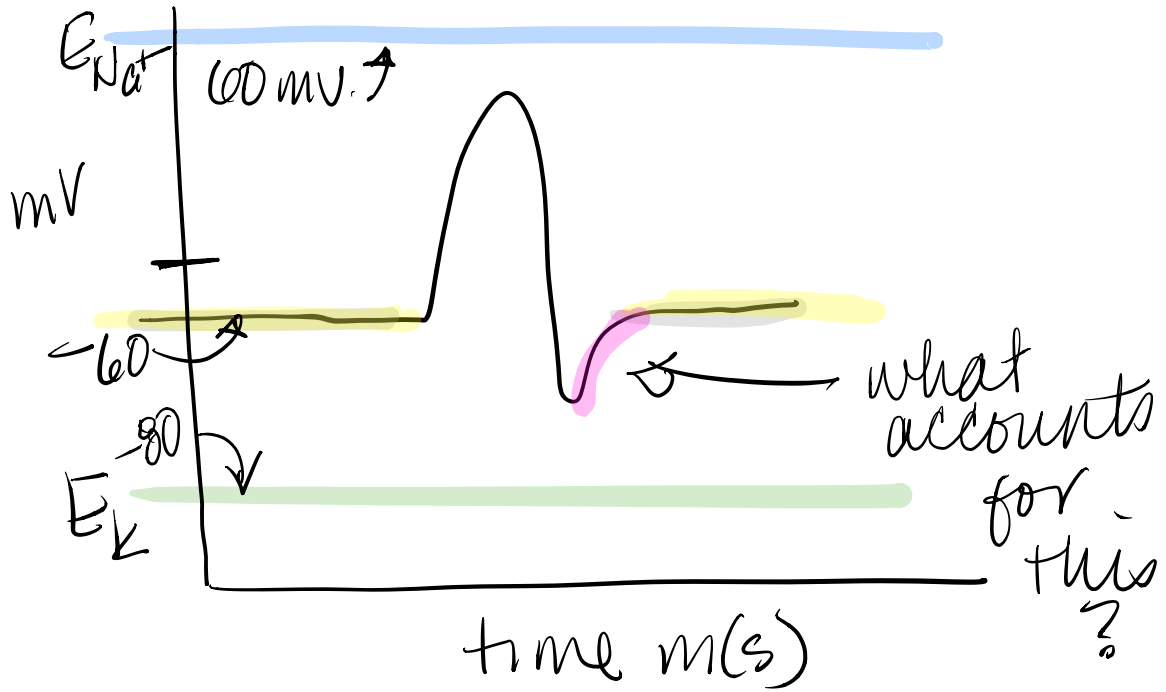


what is happening at the peak?

④ Why is K^+ called a delayed rectifier?

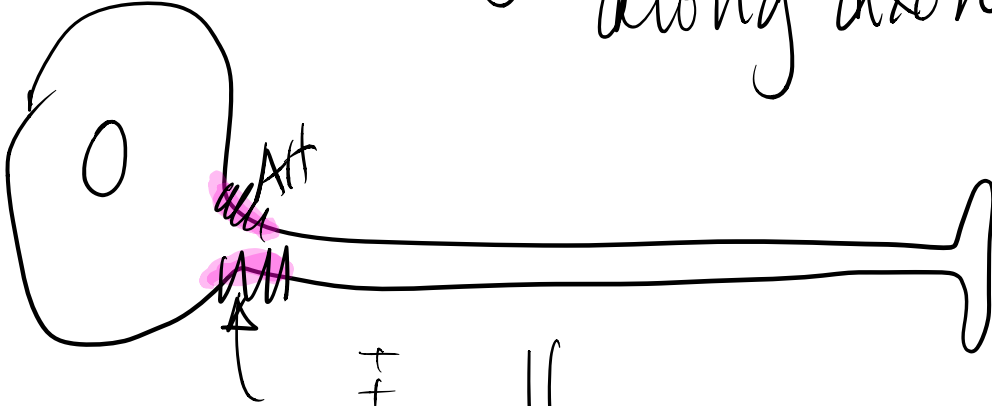


5

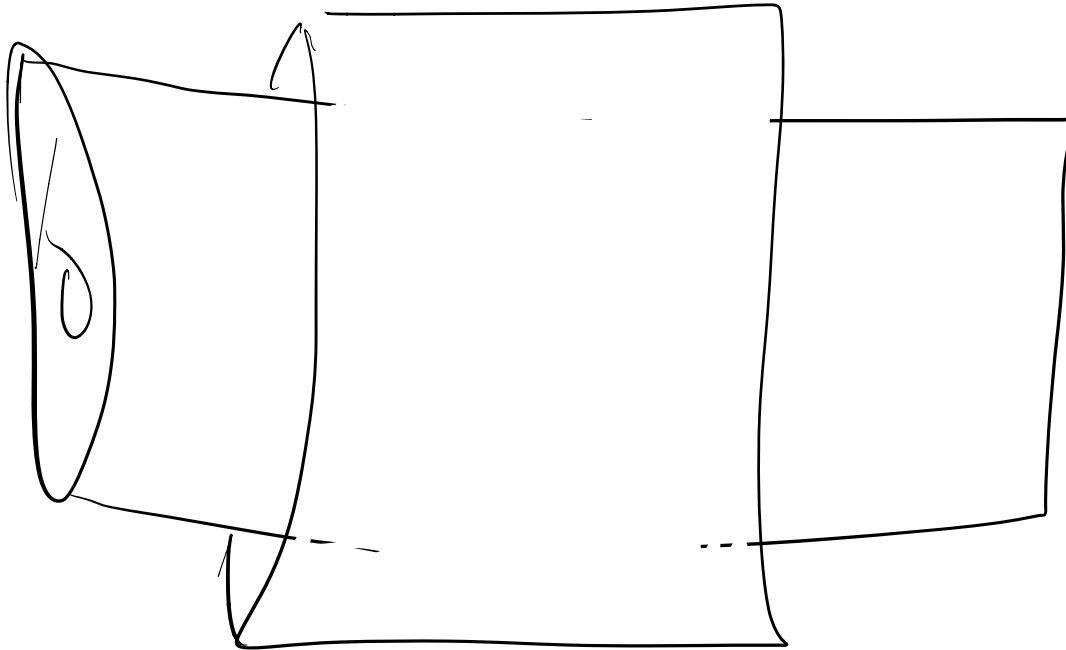
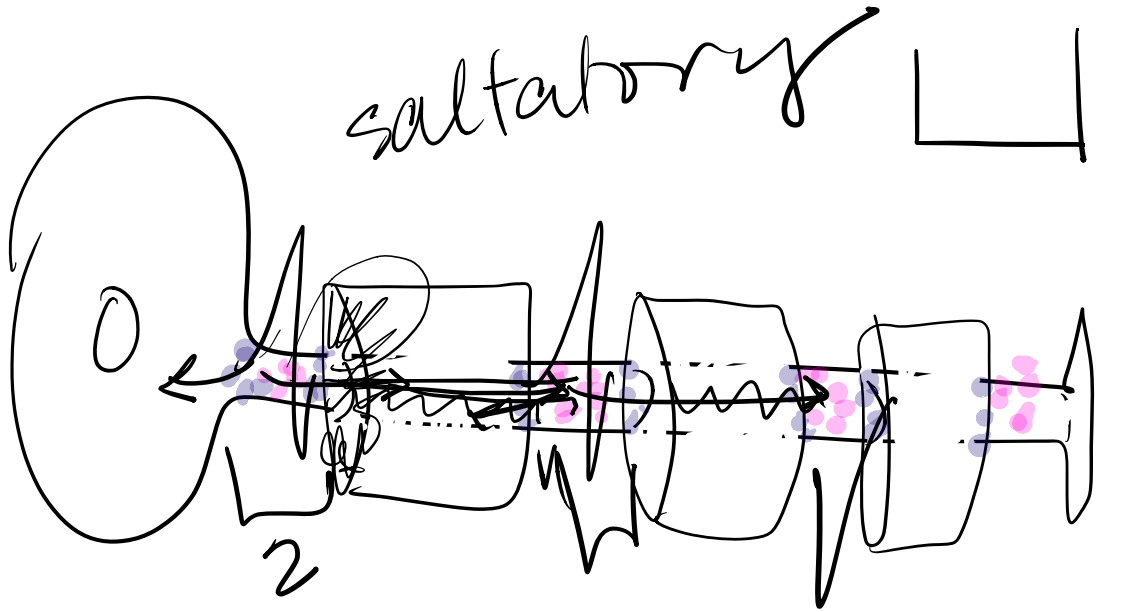


6

propagation of AP
along axon

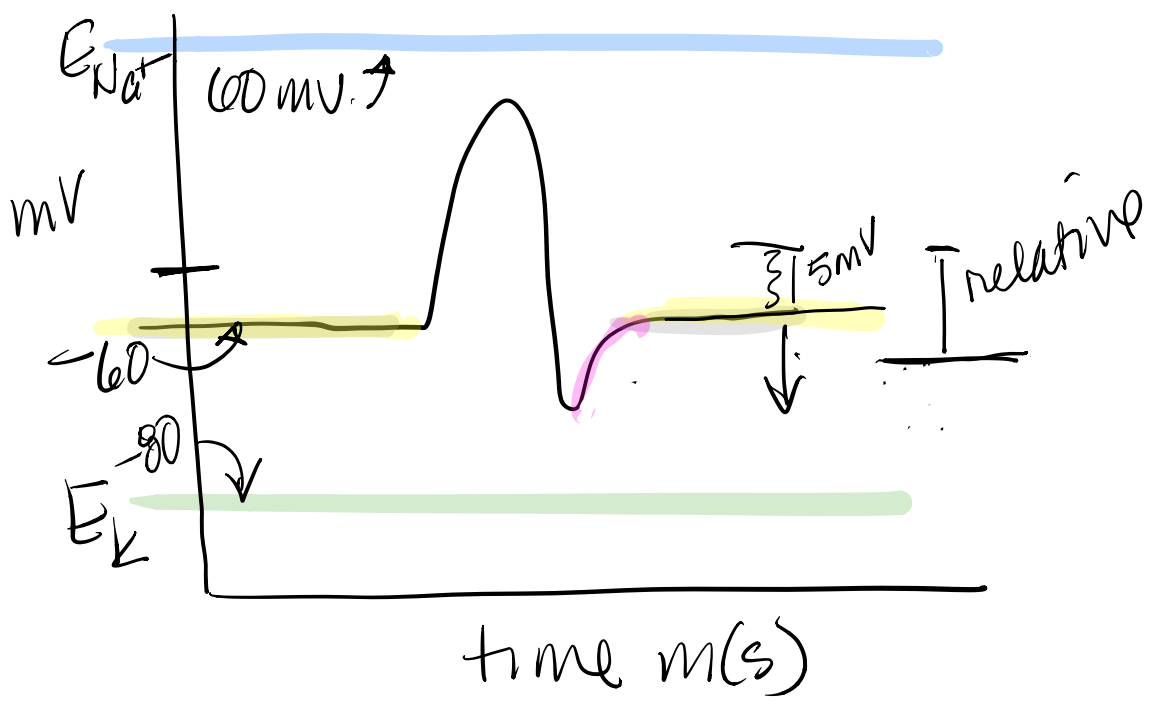


⑦ saltatory conduction

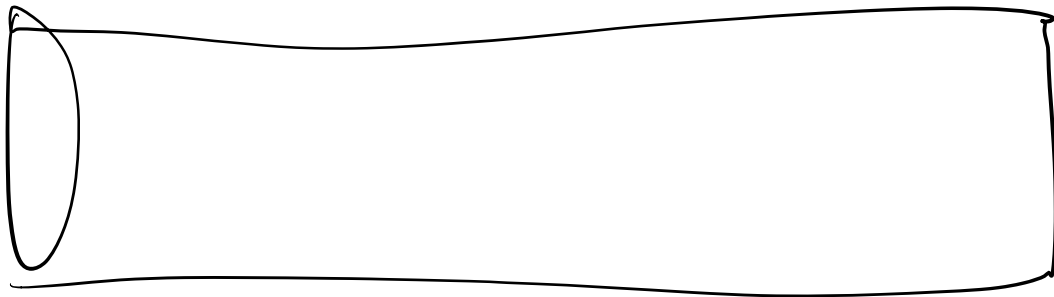


⑧ Refractory Period

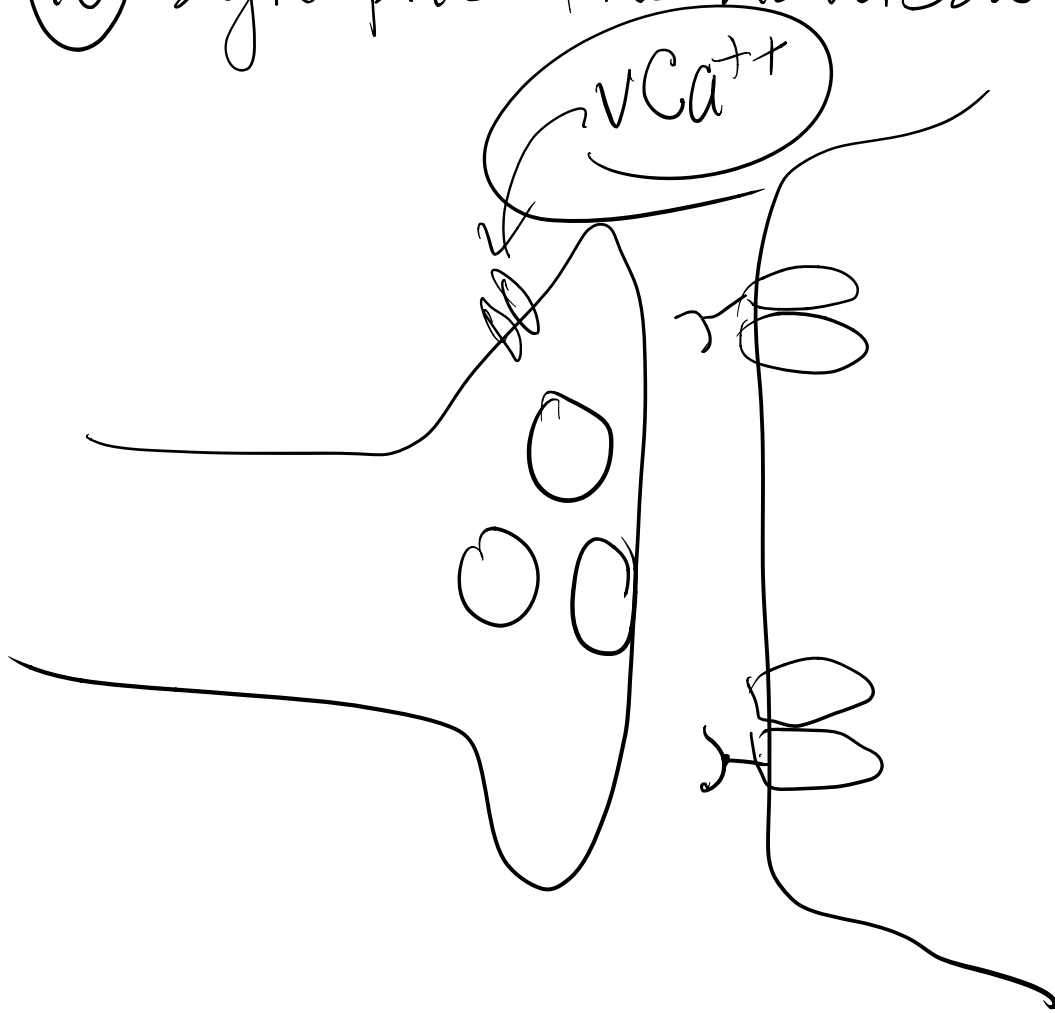
- absolute - unable
- relative - harder more diff.



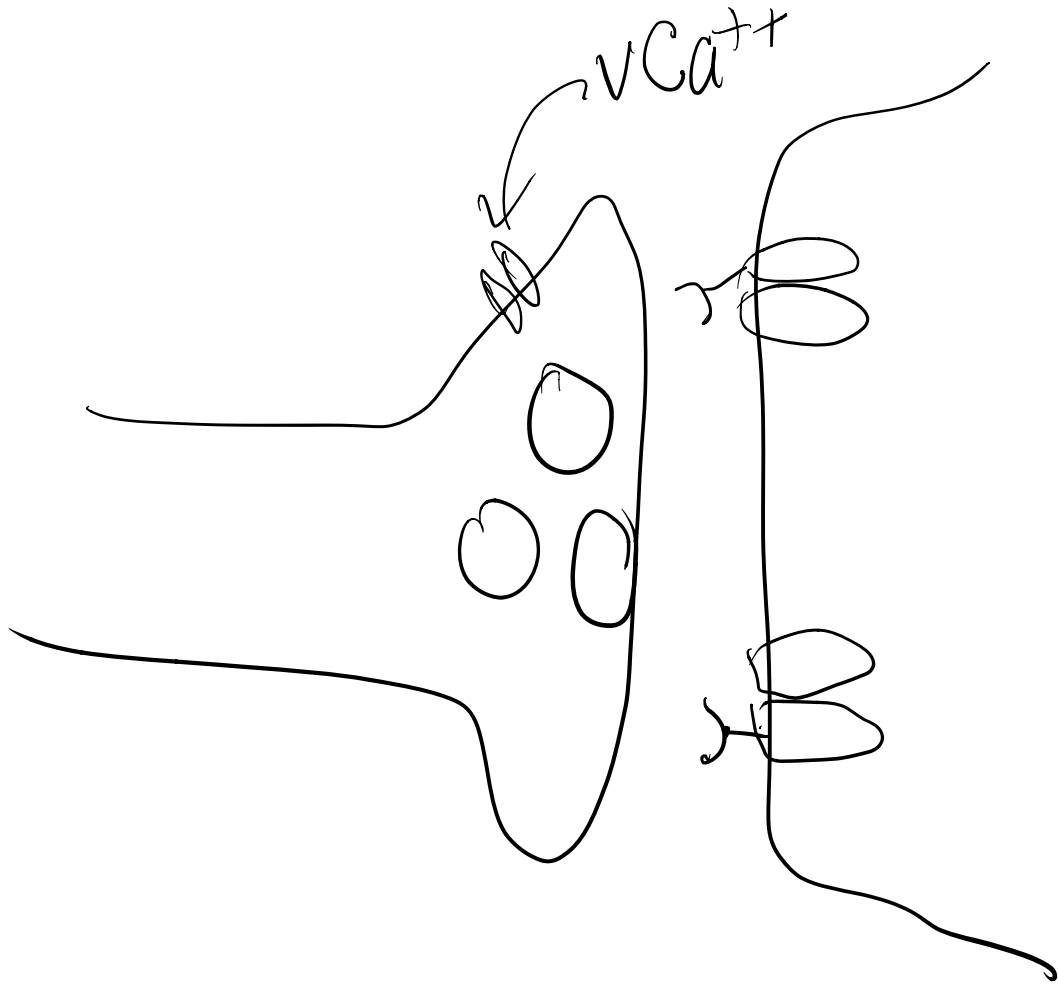
(a) what is the
implication for AP
transmission?



⑩ synaptic transmission



① EPSP



⑫ IPSP

