Neuron types and Neurotransmitters

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Objectives

- Understand synaptic transmission
- List types of sensory neurons
- Classify neurotransmitters
- Explain the mechanism of neurotransmission
- Judge the types of receptors for the neurotrasmitters

Functional Unit (Neuron)

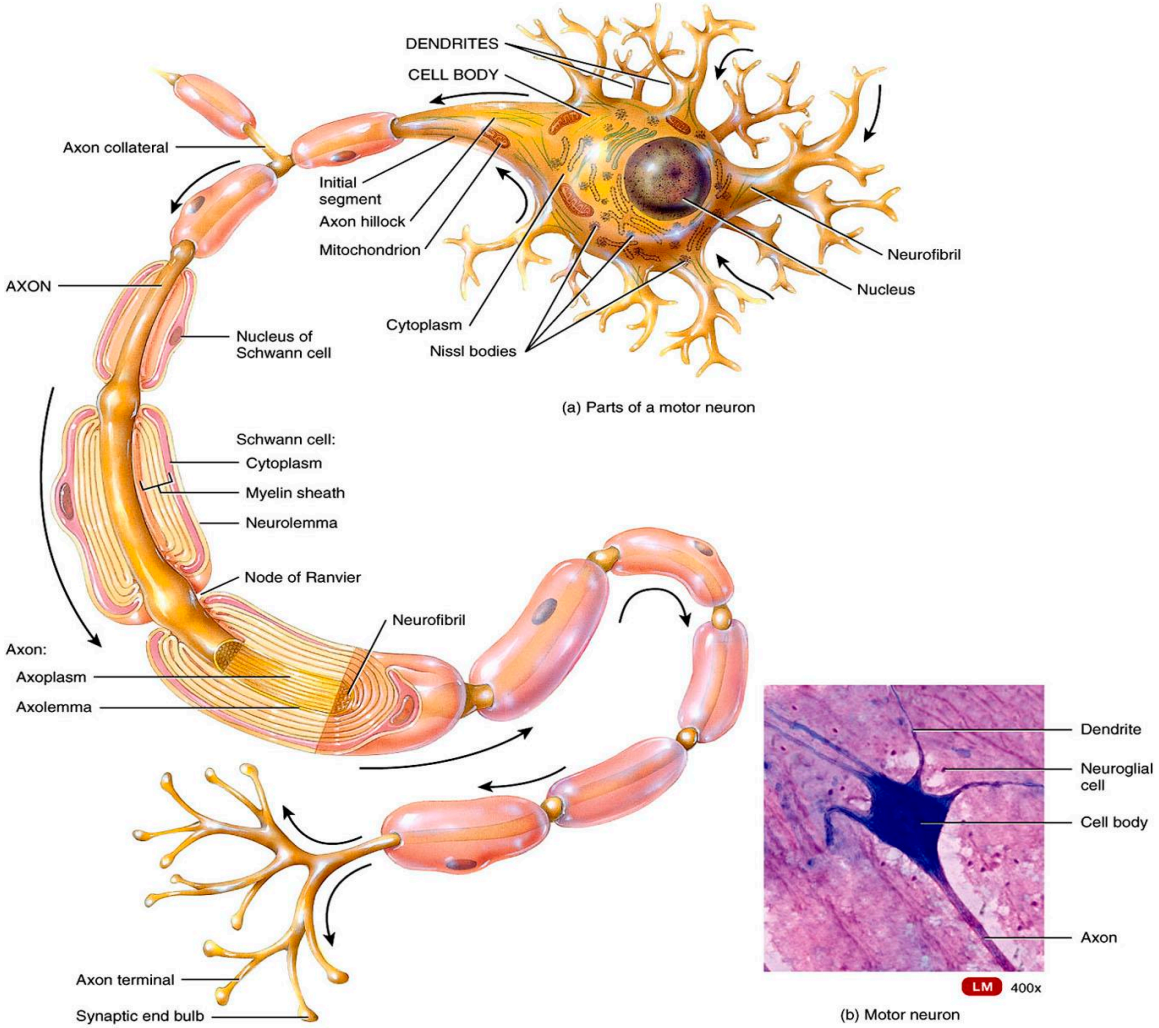


Figure 12.02 Tortora - PAP 12/e

Transmission of Receptor Information to the Brain

- The larger the nerve fiber diameter the faster the rate of transmission of the signal
- Velocity of transmission can be as fast as 120 m/sec or as slow as 0.5 m/sec
- Nerve fiber classification
  - type A - myelinated fibers of varying sizes, generally fast transmission speed
    - subdivided into α, β, γ, δ

    type B- partially myelinated neurons (3-14m/sec speed)
  - type C - unmyelinated fibers, small with slow transmission speed

Types of Nerve Fiber

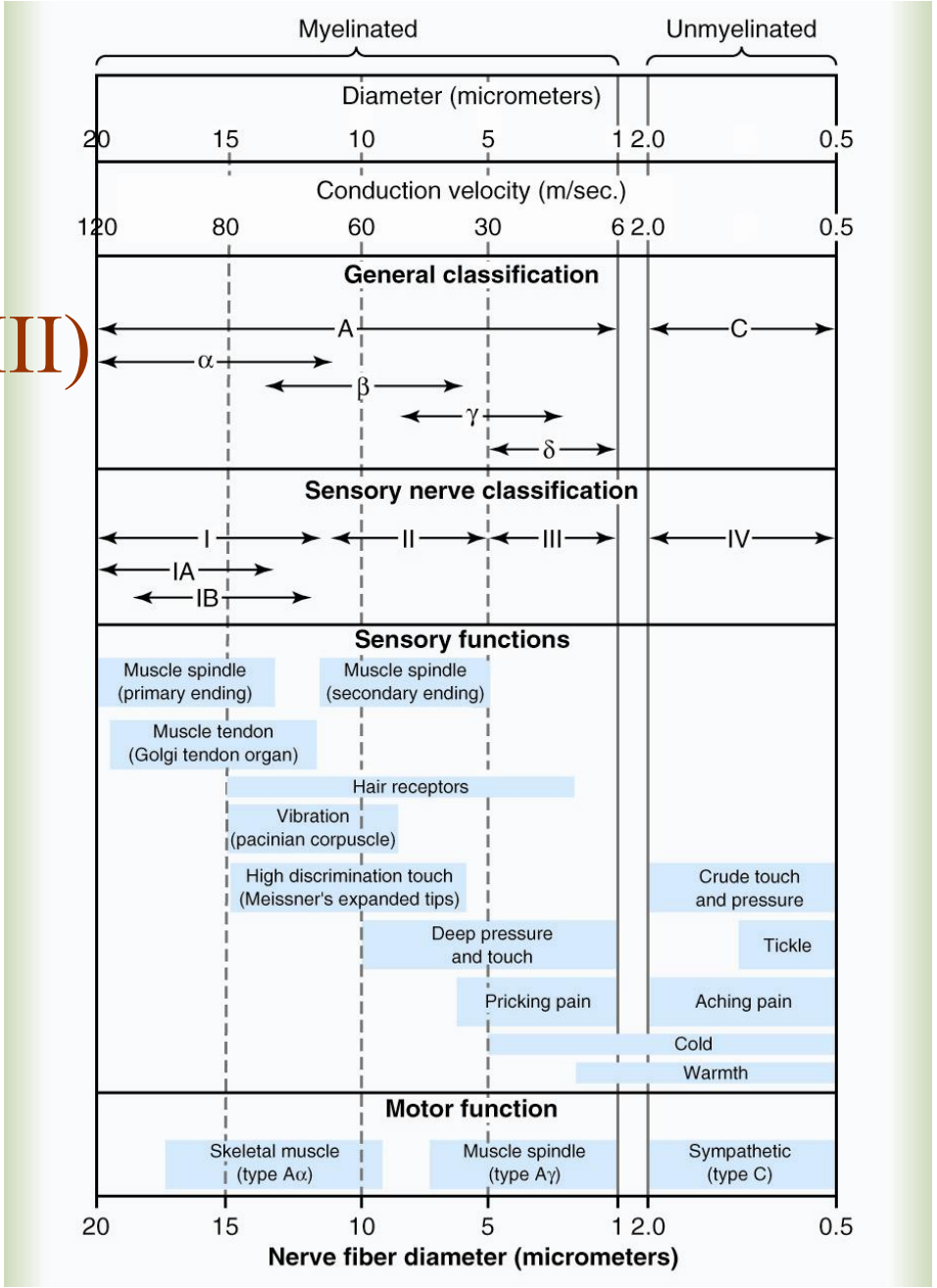
-Myelinated fibers –

Type A (types I, II and III)

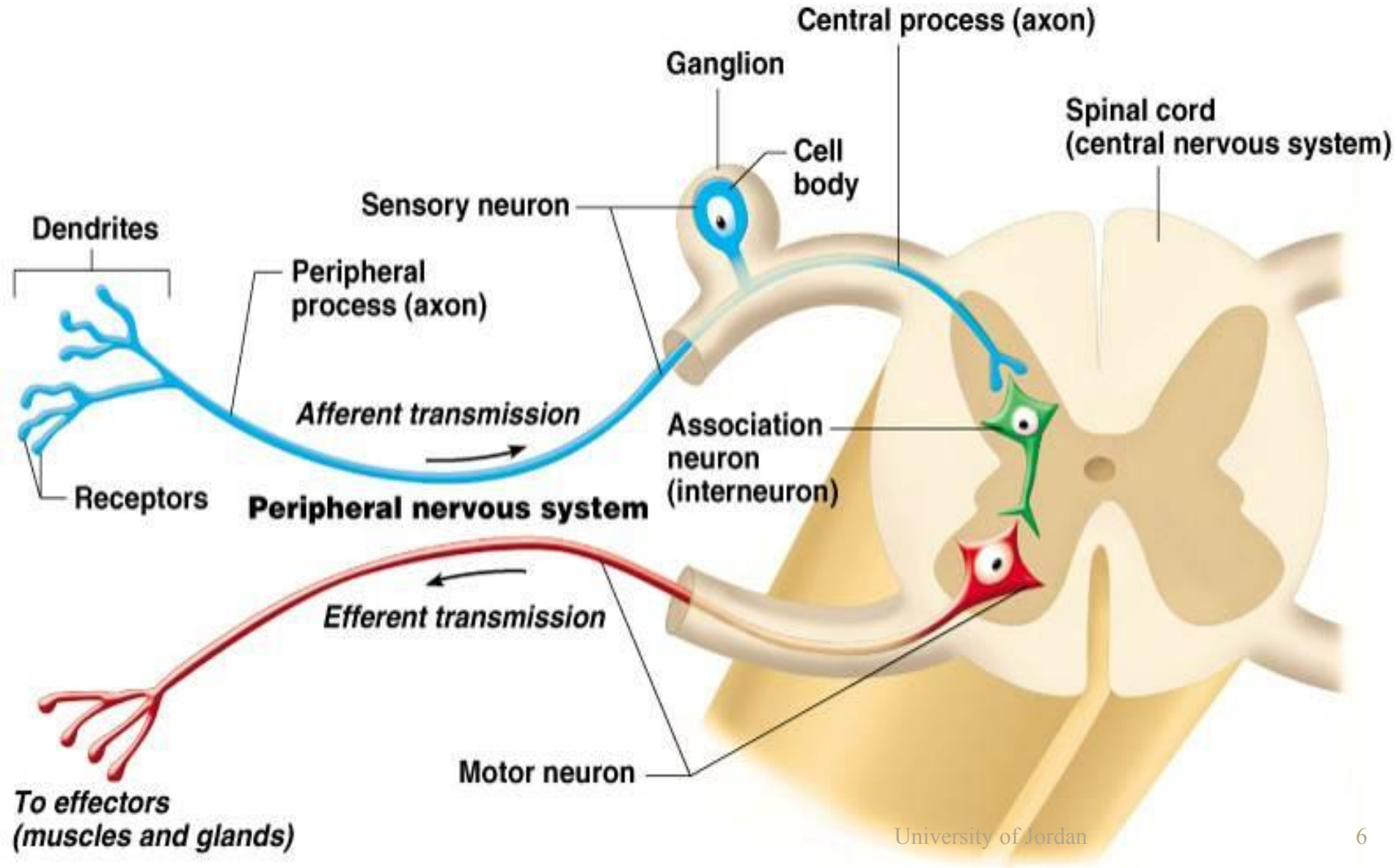
- A α
- A β
- A γ
- A δ

-Umyelinated Fibers-

Type C (type IV)



Neuron Classification



Structural Classification of Neurons

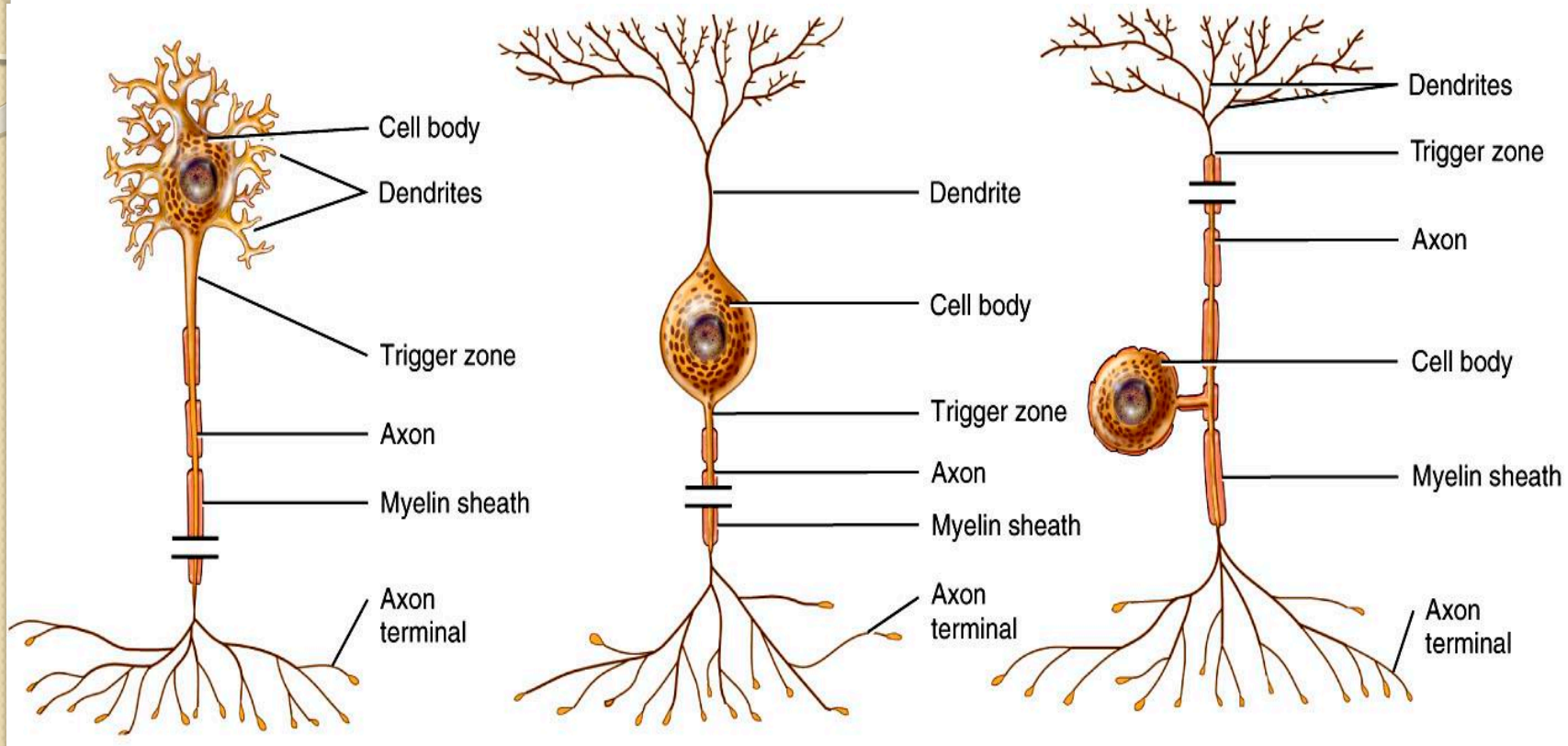


Figure 12.03 Tortora - PAP 12/e

Neurotransmitters

- Chemical substances that function as synaptic transmitters

1. Small molecules which act as rapidly acting transmitters
   - acetylcholine, norepinephrine, dopamine, serotonin, GABA, glycine, glutamate, NO
2. Neuropeptides (Neuromodulators)
   - more potent than small molecule transmitters, cause more prolonged actions
   - endorphins, enkephalins, VIP, ect.
   - hypothalamic releasing hormones
   - TRH, LHRH, ect.
   - pituitary peptides
   - ACTH, prolactin, vasopressin, ect.

Neurotransmitters

Table 45–1

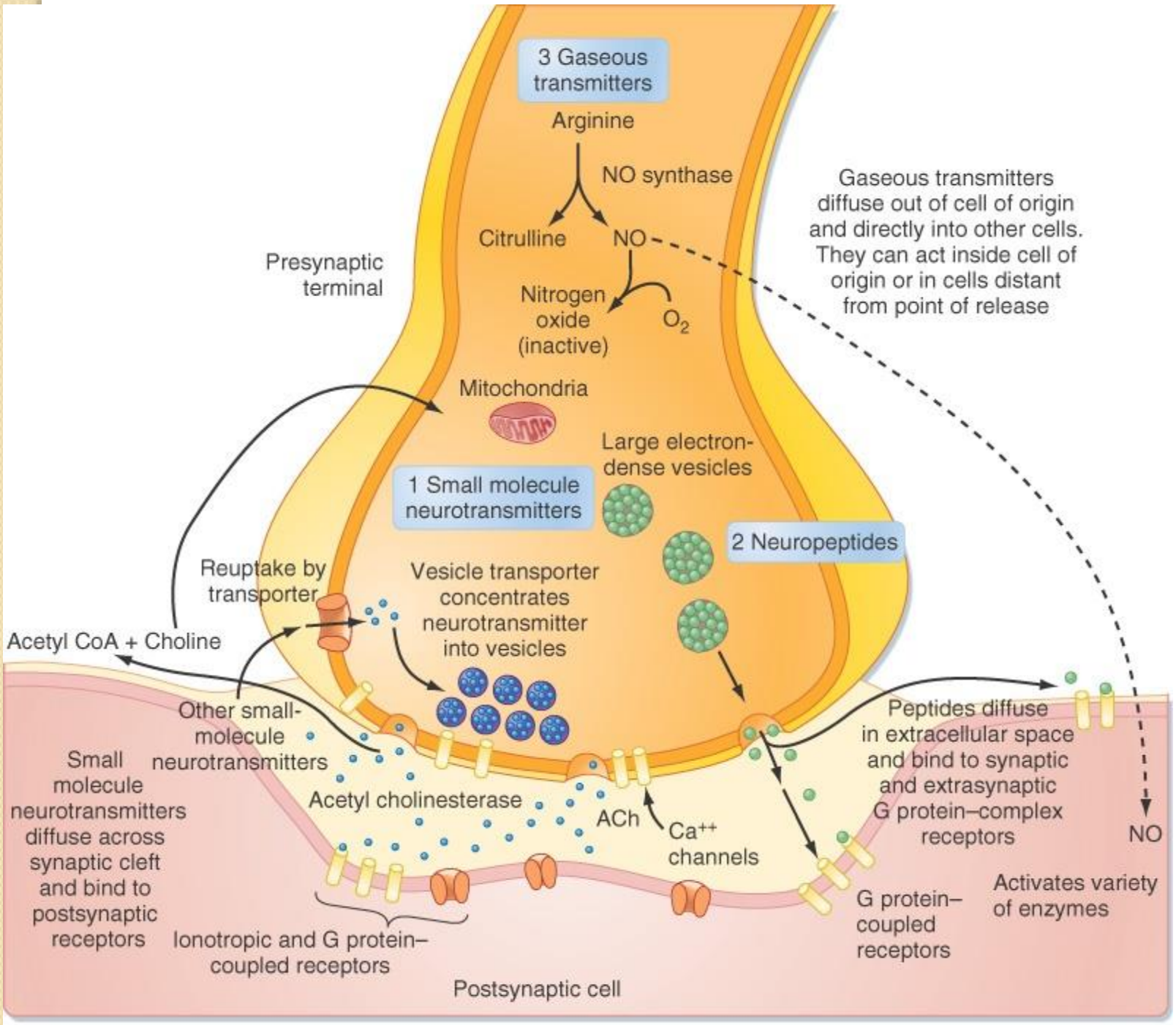
Small-Molecule, Rapidly Acting Transmitters

Class I
Acetylcholine
Class II: The Amines
Norepinephrine
Epinephrine
Dopamine
Serotonin
Histamine
Class III: Amino Acids
Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
Glycine
Glutamate
Aspartate
Class IV
Nitric oxide (NO)

Table 45–2

Neuropeptide, Slowly Acting Transmitters or Growth Factors

Hypothalamic-releasing hormones
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone
Luteinizing hormone–releasing hormone
Somatostatin (growth hormone inhibitory factor)
Pituitary peptides
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
β-Endorphin
α-Melanocyte-stimulating hormone
Prolactin
Luteinizing hormone
Thyrotropin
Growth hormone
Vasopressin
Oxytocin
Peptides that act on gut and brain
Leucine enkephalin
Methionine enkephalin
Substance P
Gastrin
Cholecystokinin
Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP)
Nerve growth factor
Brain-derived neurotropic factor
Neurotensin
Insulin
Glucagon
From other tissues
Angiotensin II
Bradykinin
Carnosine
Sleep peptides
Calcitonin



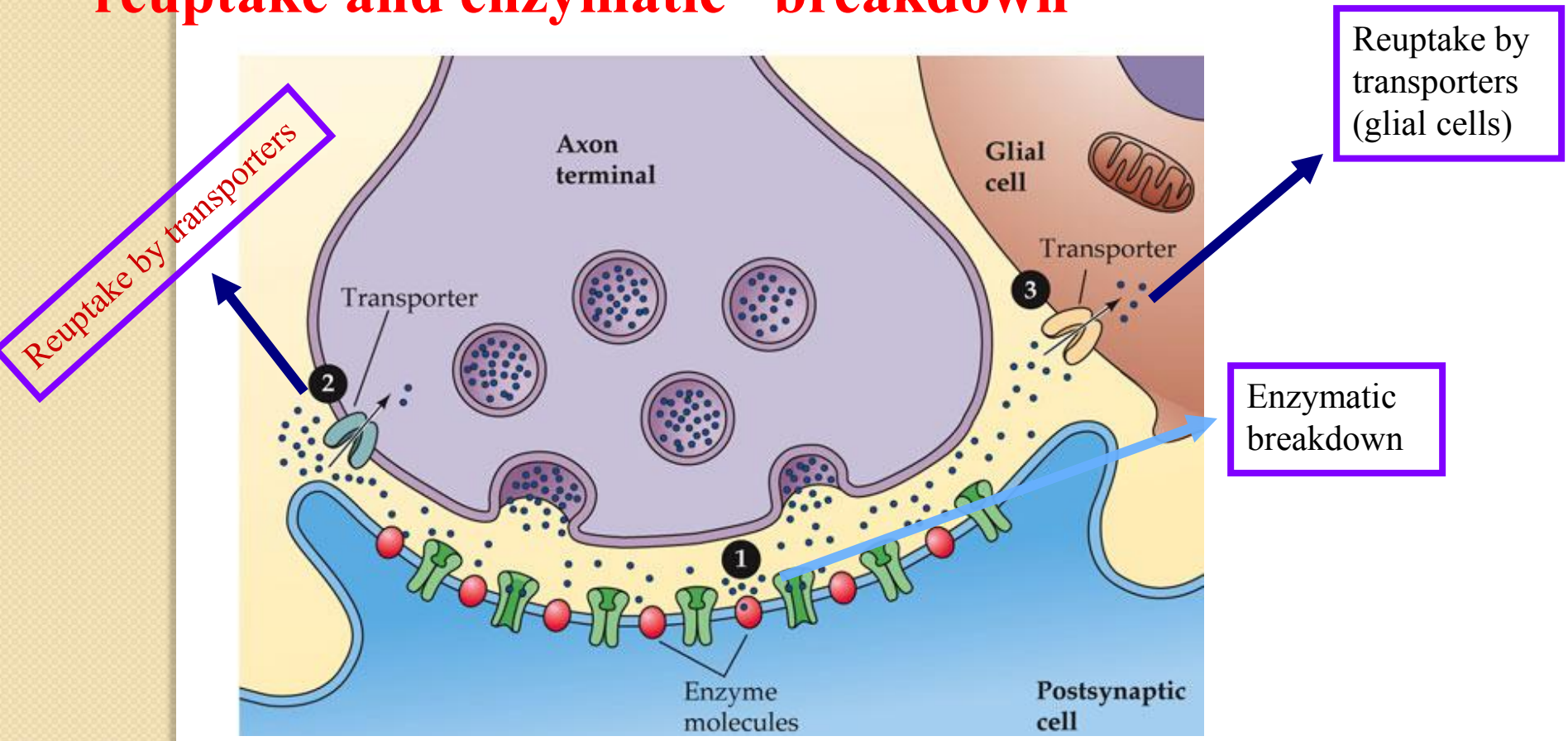
Comparison between Small Molecules and Neuropeptides Neurotramsmitters (NT)

- Small molecules NT are rapidly acting as compared to slowly acting neuropepides
- Neuron has only one NT but may have one or more NP
- Small molecules NT are have short lived action compared to prolonged time of action for neuropeptides
- Small molecules NT are excreted in larger amounts compared to smaller quantities of neuropeptide
- Small molecules NT vesicles are recycled but neuropeptide ones are not
- Neuropeptides are co-secreted with small molecules NT
- Neuropeptides are synthesized at the soma while small molecules could be formed at the presynaptic terminals

Removal of Neurotransmitter

- Diffusion
  - move down concentration gradient
- Enzymatic degradation
  - Acetylcholinesterase for (Ach), peptidases for neuropeptides
- Uptake by neurons or glia cells
  - neurotransmitter transporters
  - Prozac = serotonin reuptake inhibitor

- **Transmitter Inactivation: reuptake and enzymatic breakdown**



Neurotransmitter can be recycled in presynaptic terminal or can be broken down by enzymes within the cell

II Neurotransmitters and receptors

Basic Concepts of NT and receptor

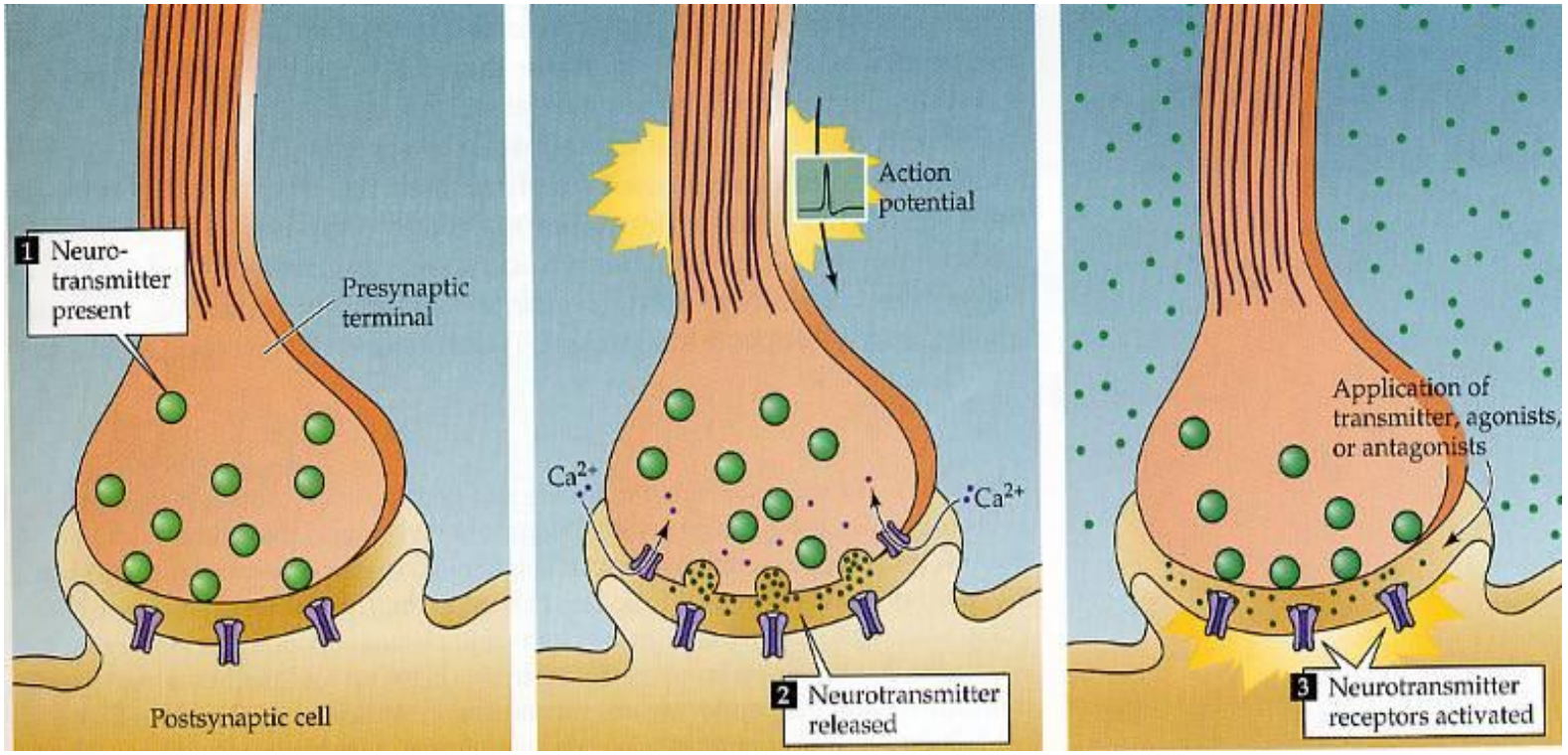
Neurotransmitter: Endogenous signaling molecules that alter the behaviour of neurons or effector cells.

Neuroreceptor: Proteins on the cell membrane or in the cytoplasm that could bind with specific neurotransmitters and alter the behavior of neurons of effector cells

- Vast array of molecules serve as neurotransmitters
- The properties of the transmitter do not determine its effects on the postsynaptic cells
- The properties of the **receptor** determine whether a transmitter is excitatory or inhibitory

A neurotransmitter must (classical definition)

- Be synthesized and released from neurons
- Be found at the presynaptic terminal
- Have same effect on target cell when applied externally
- Be blocked by same drugs that block synaptic transmission
- Be removed in a specific way



Agonist

A substance that mimics a specific neurotransmitter,

is able to attach to that neurotransmitter's receptor

and thereby produces the same action that the neurotransmitter usually produces.

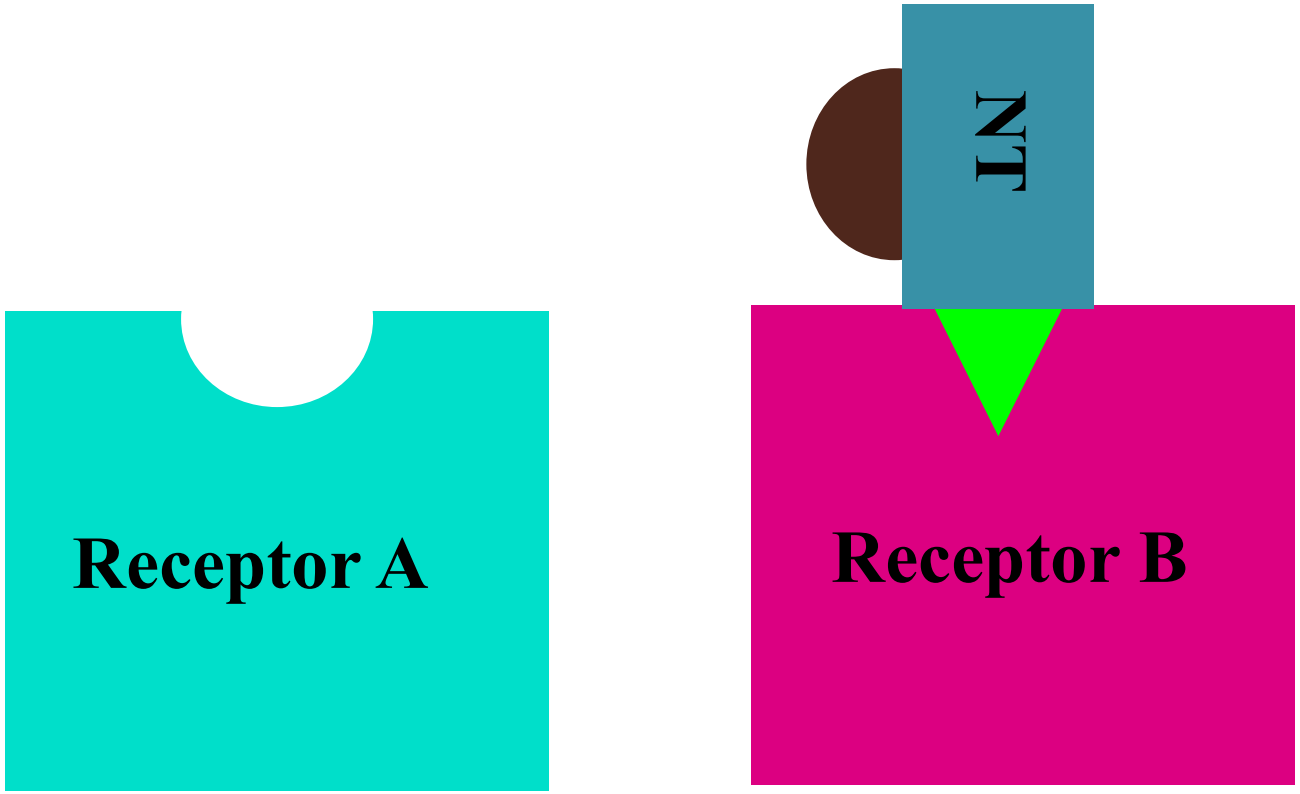
Drugs are often designed as receptor agonists to treat a variety of diseases and disorders when the original chemical substance is missing or depleted.

Antagonist

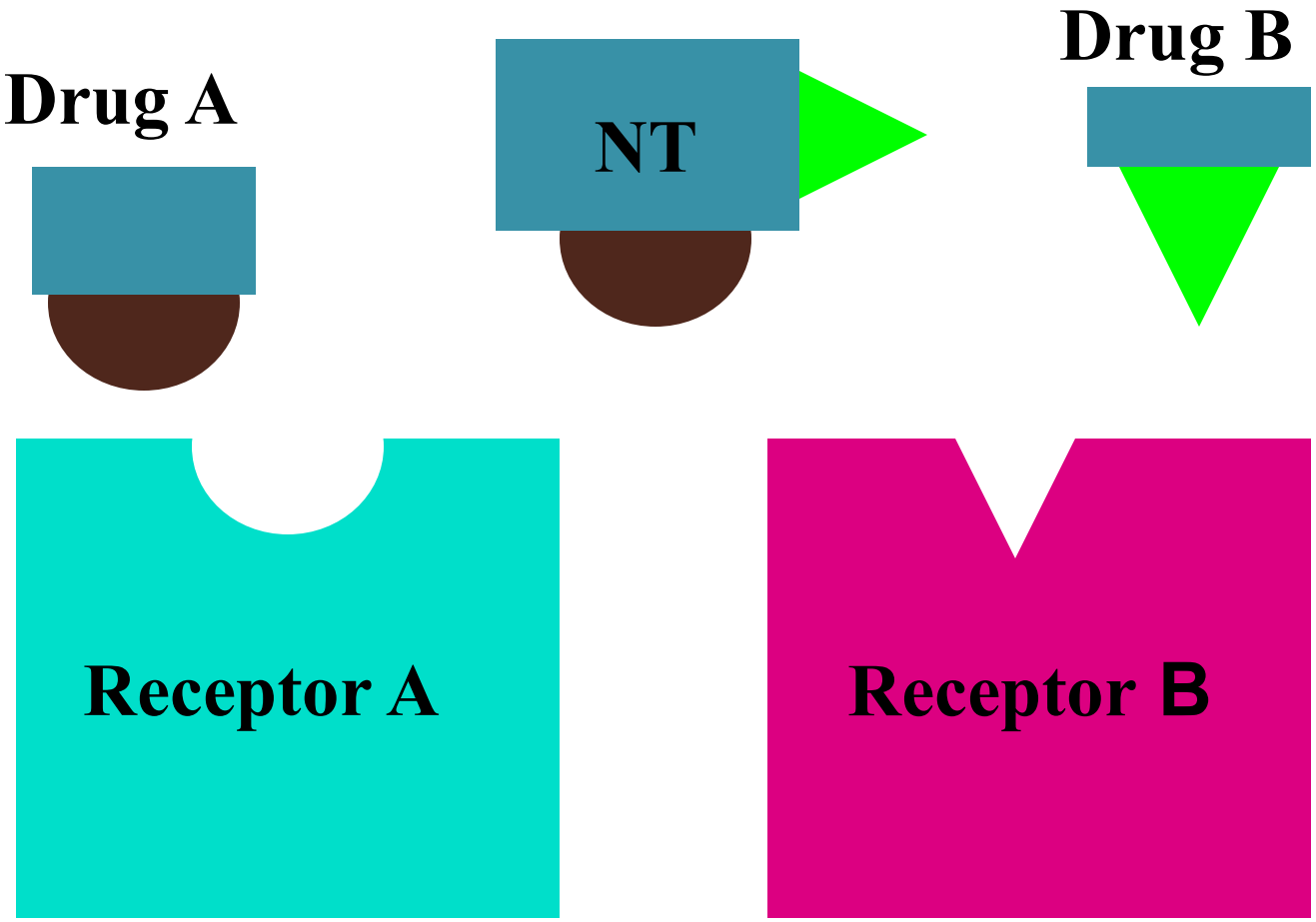
Drugs that bind to but do not activate neuroreceptors,

thereby blocking the actions of neurotransmitters or the neuroreceptor agonists.

- Same NT can bind to different -R
- different part of NT ~

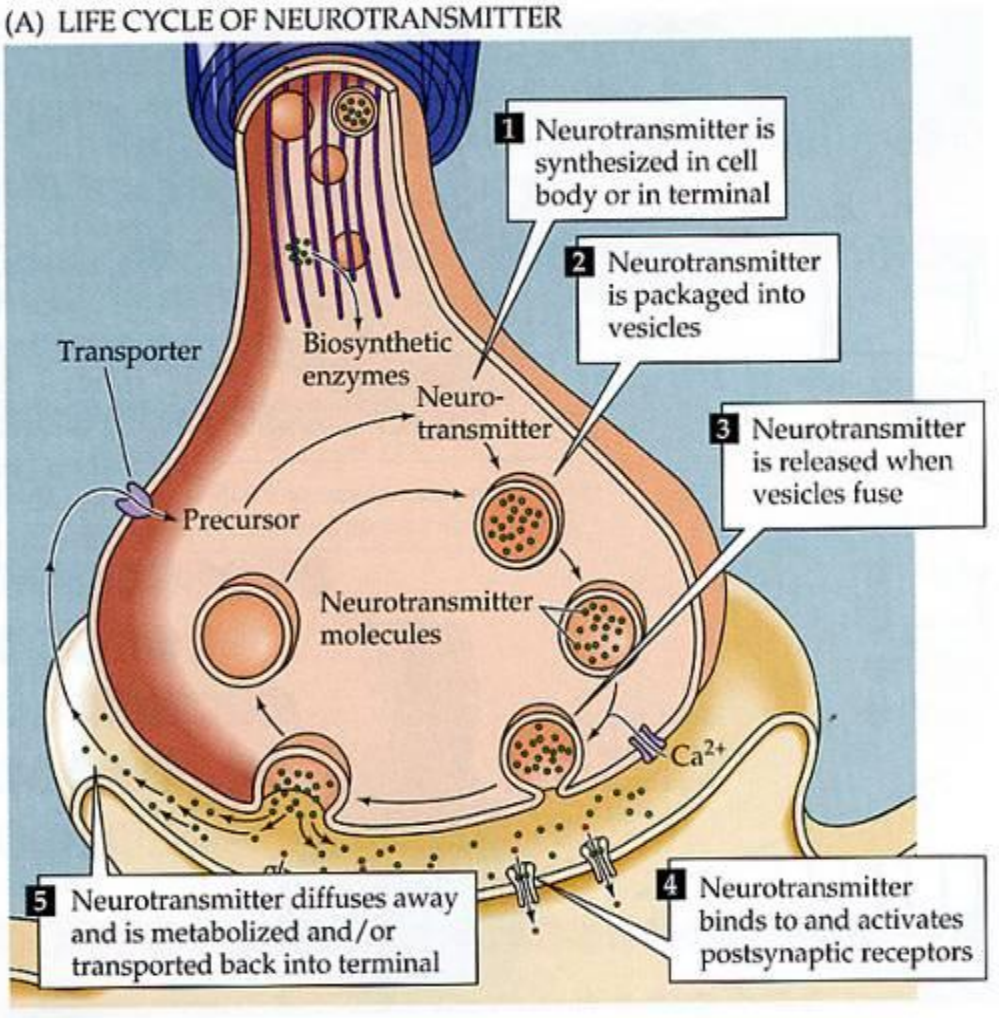


Specificity of drugs

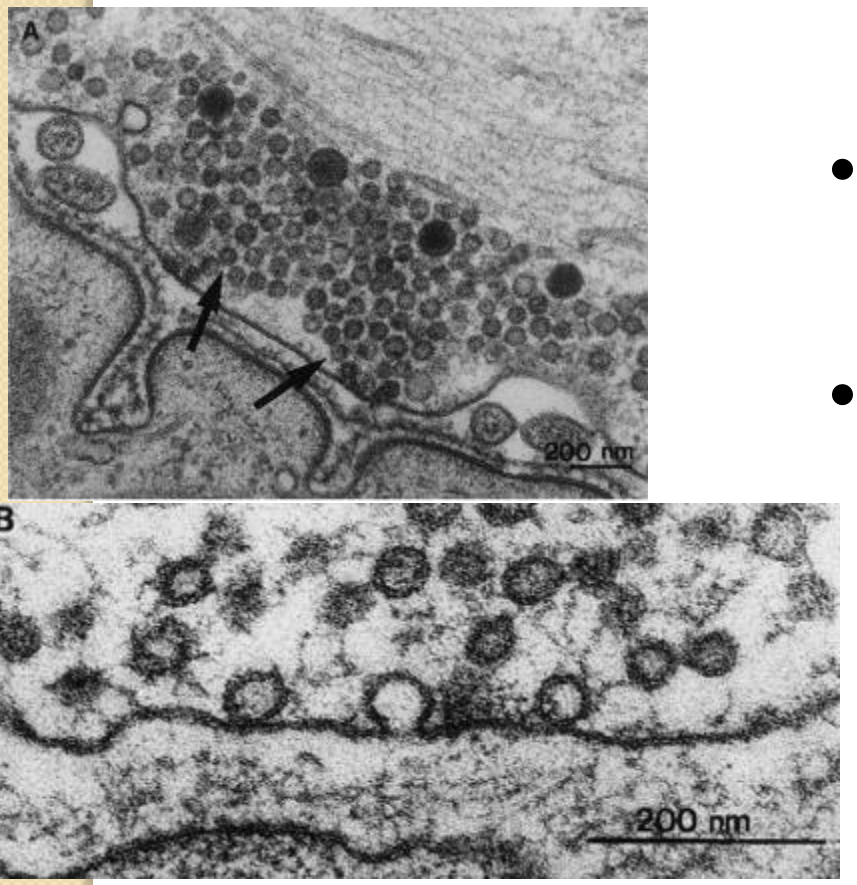


Five key steps in neurotransmission

- Synthesis
- Storage
- Release
- Receptor Binding
- Inactivation



Synaptic vesicles



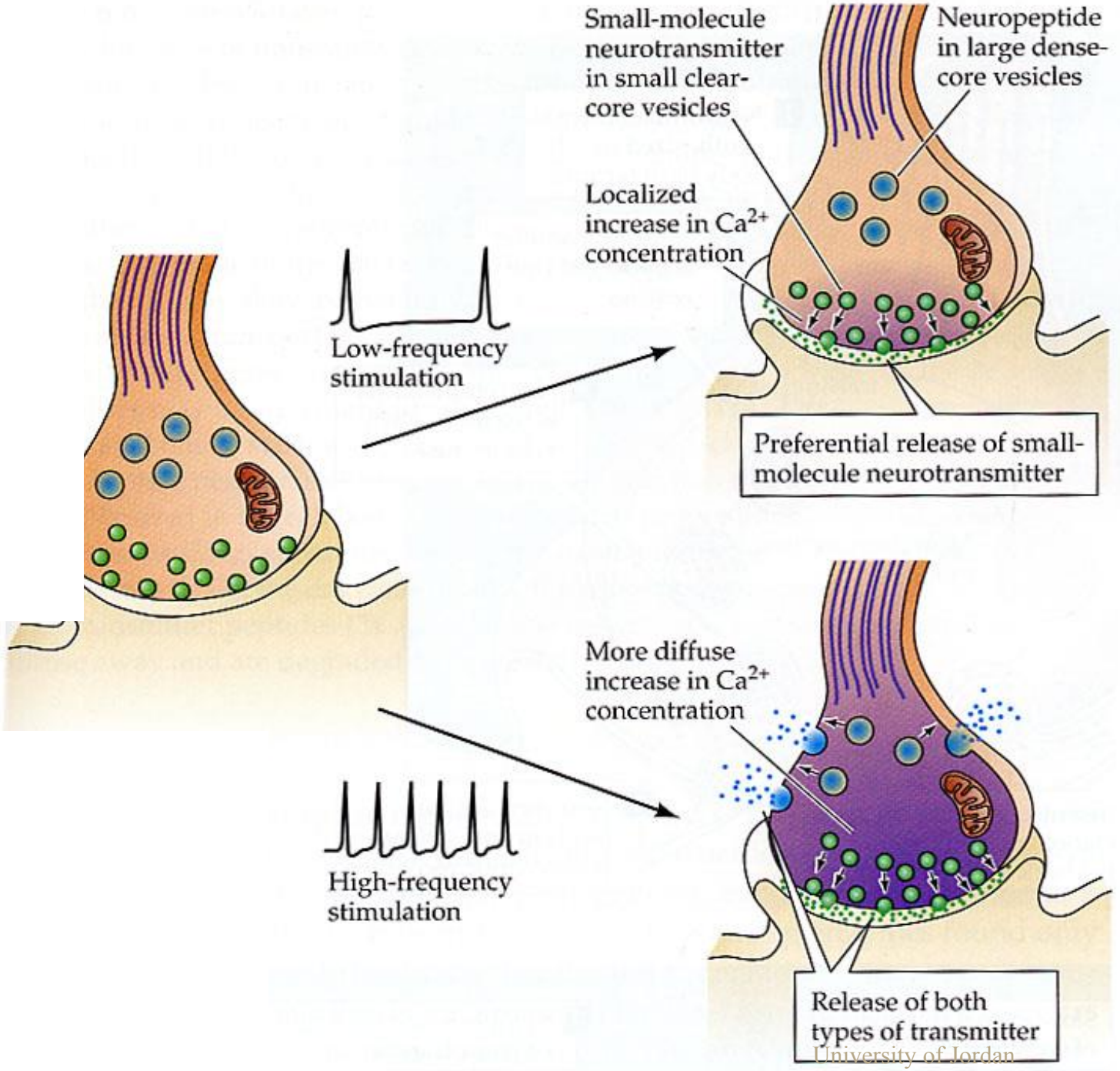
- Concentrate and protect transmitter
- Can be docked at active zone
- Differ for classical transmitters (small, clear-core) vs. neuropeptides (large, dense-core)

Neurotransmitter Co-existence (Dale principle)

Some neurons in both the PNS and CNS produce both a classical neurotransmitter (ACh or a catecholamine) and a polypeptide neurotransmitter.

They are contained in different synaptic vesicles that can be distinguished using the electron microscope.

The neuron can thus release either the classical neurotransmitter or the polypeptide neurotransmitter under different conditions.


Small-molecule neurotransmitter in small clear-core vesicles
Neuropeptide in large dense-core vesicles
Localized increase in Ca^{2+} concentration
Low-frequency stimulation
Preferential release of small-molecule neurotransmitter
More diffuse increase in Ca^{2+} concentration
High-frequency stimulation
Release of both types of transmitter

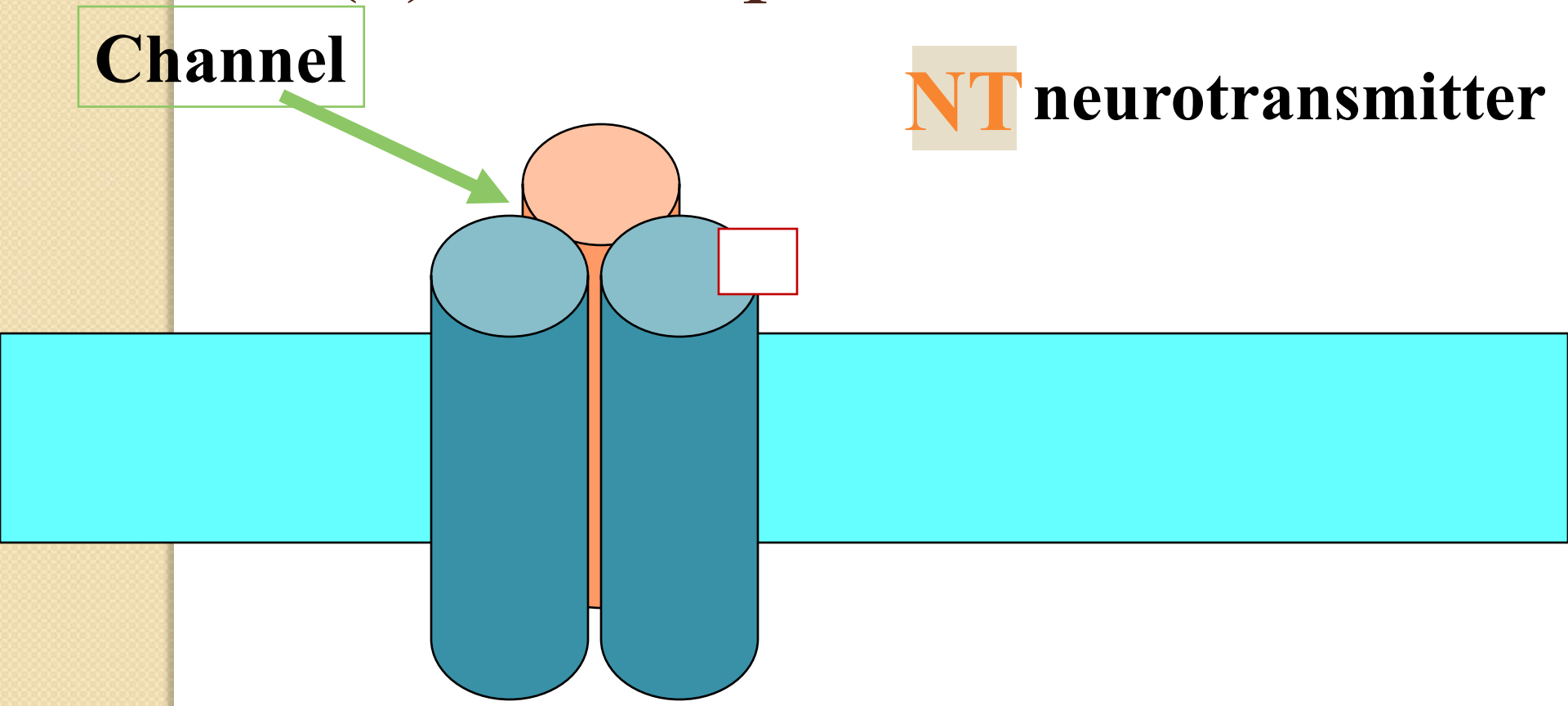
Receptors determine whether:

- Synapse is excitatory or inhibitory
  - NE is excitatory at some synapses, inhibitory at others
- Transmitter binding activates ion channel directly or indirectly.
  - Directly
    - ionotropic receptors
    - fast
  - Indirectly
    - metabotropic receptors
    - G-protein coupled
    - slow

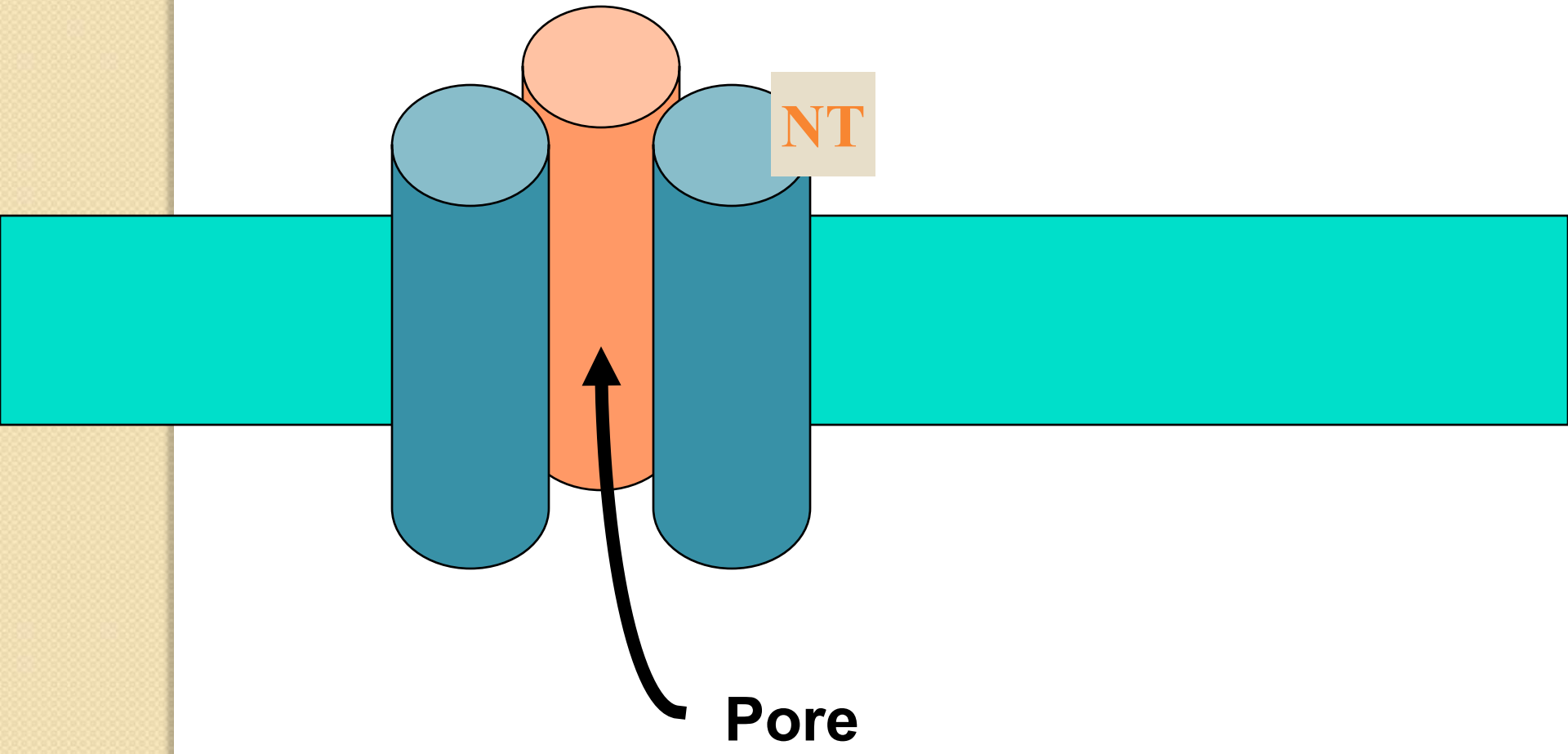
Receptor Activation

- Ionotropic channel
  - directly controls channel
  - fast
- Metabotropic channel
  - second messenger systems
  - receptor indirectly controls channel ~

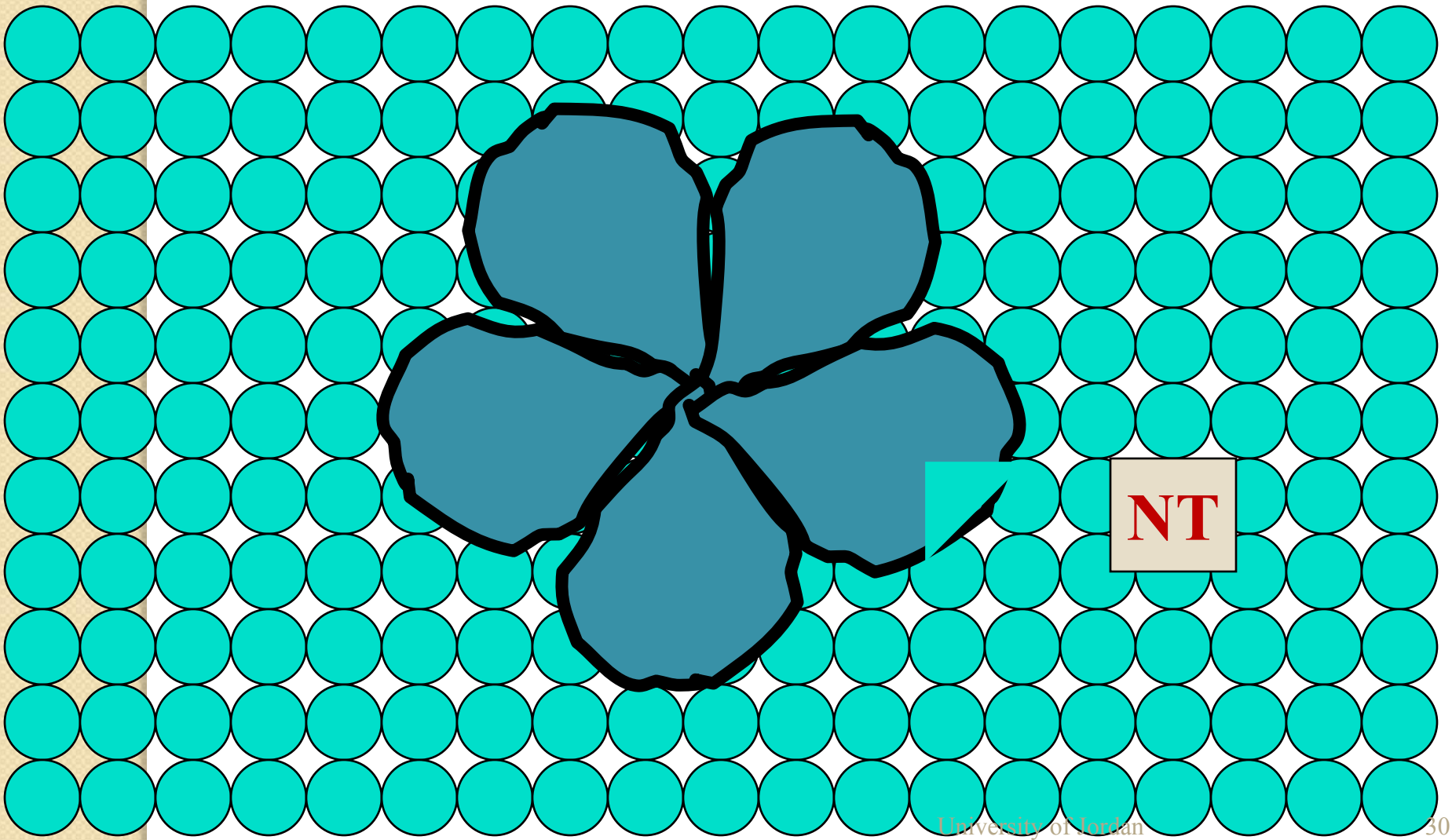
(1) Ionotropic Channels



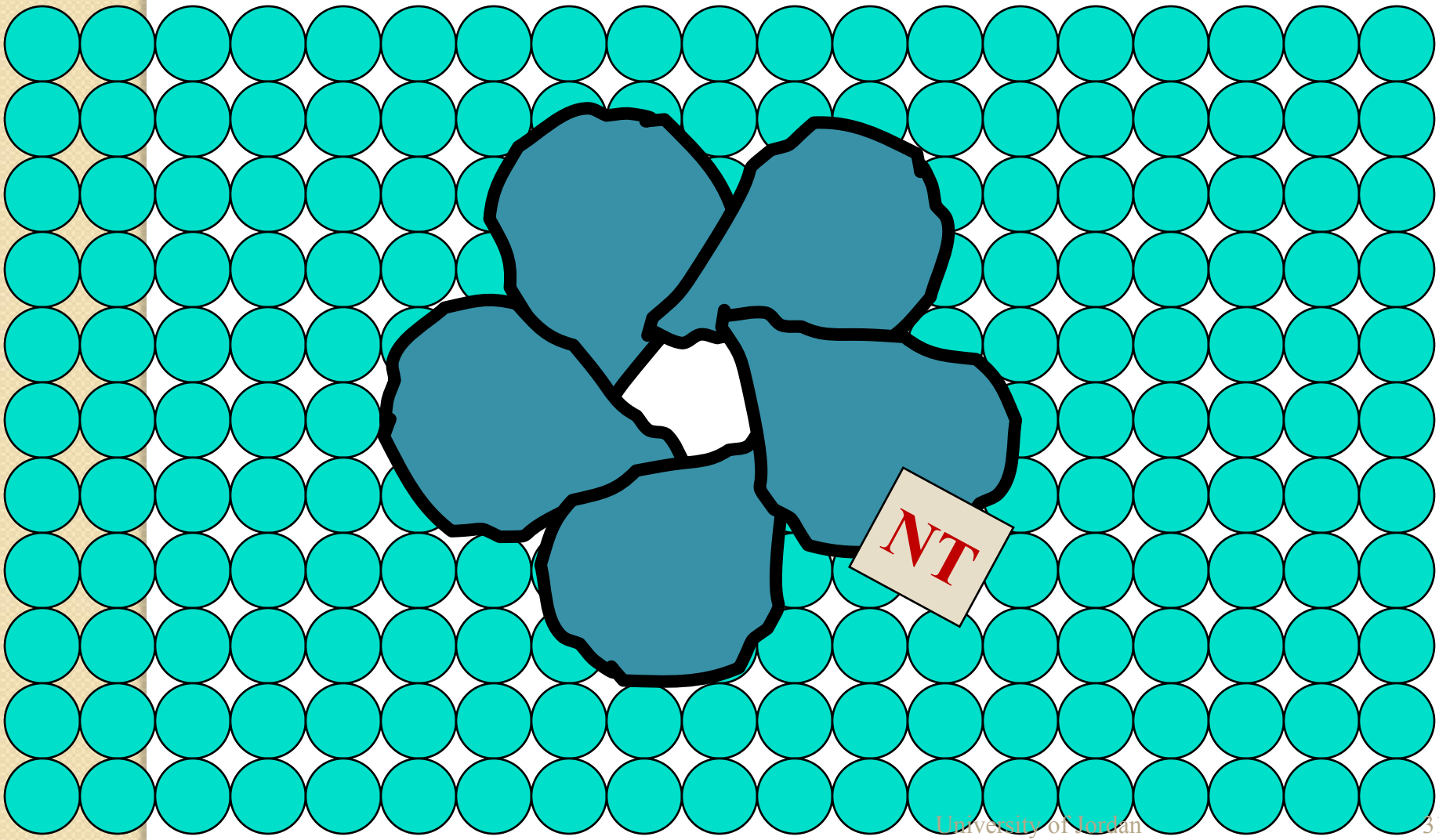
Ionotropic Channels



Ionotropic Channels



Ionotropic Channels



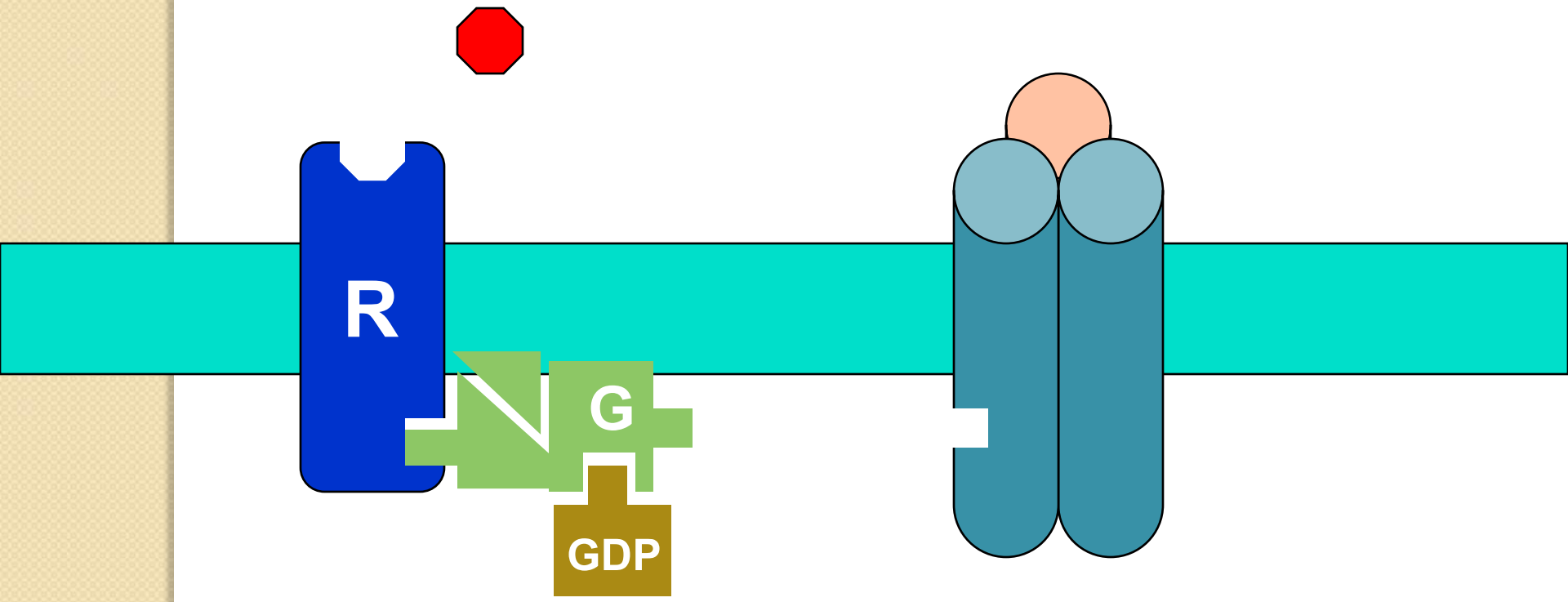
Metabotropic Channels

- Receptor separate from channel
- G proteins
- 2nd messenger system
  - cAMP
  - other types
- Effects
  - Control channel
  - Alter properties of receptors
  - regulation of gene expression ~

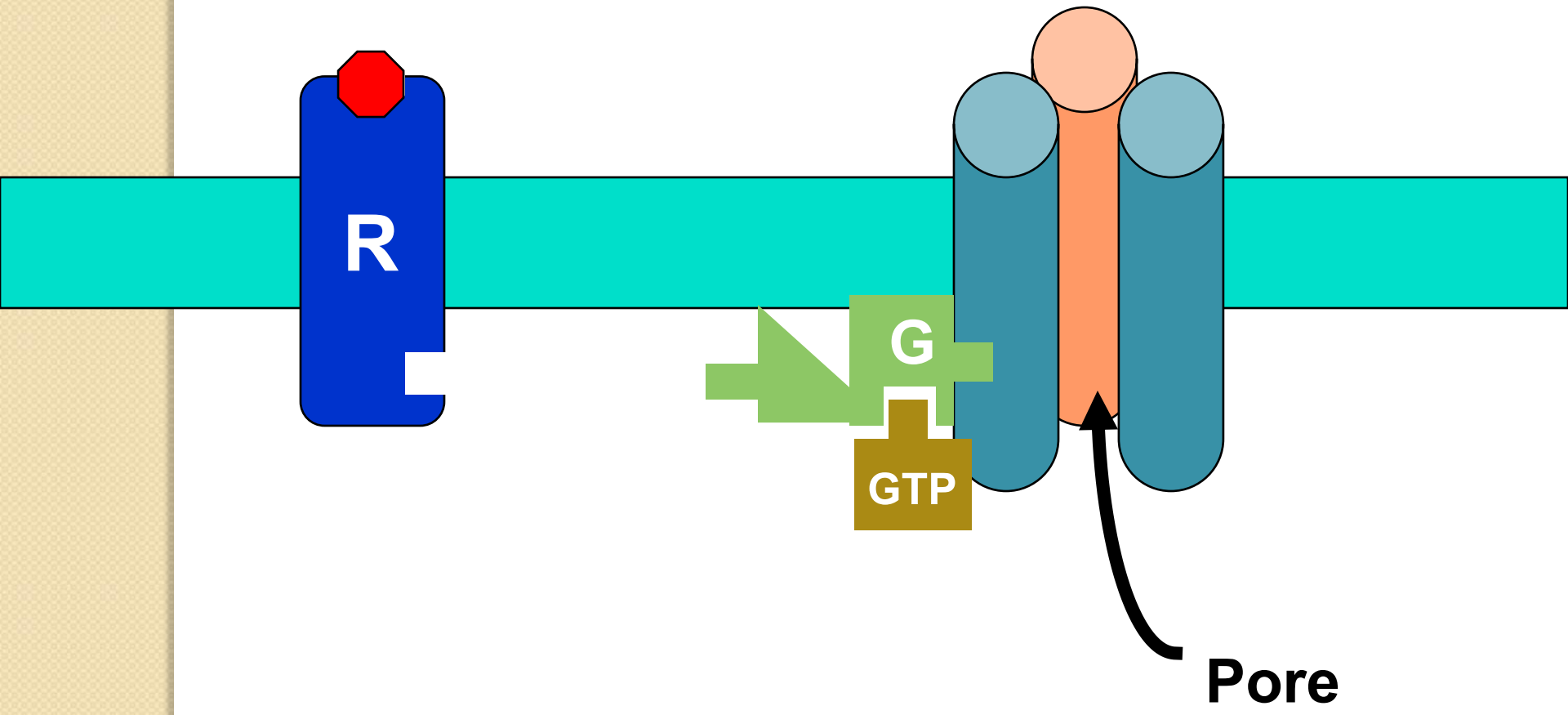
G protein: direct control

- NT is 1st messenger
- G protein binds to channel
  - opens or closes
  - relatively fast ~

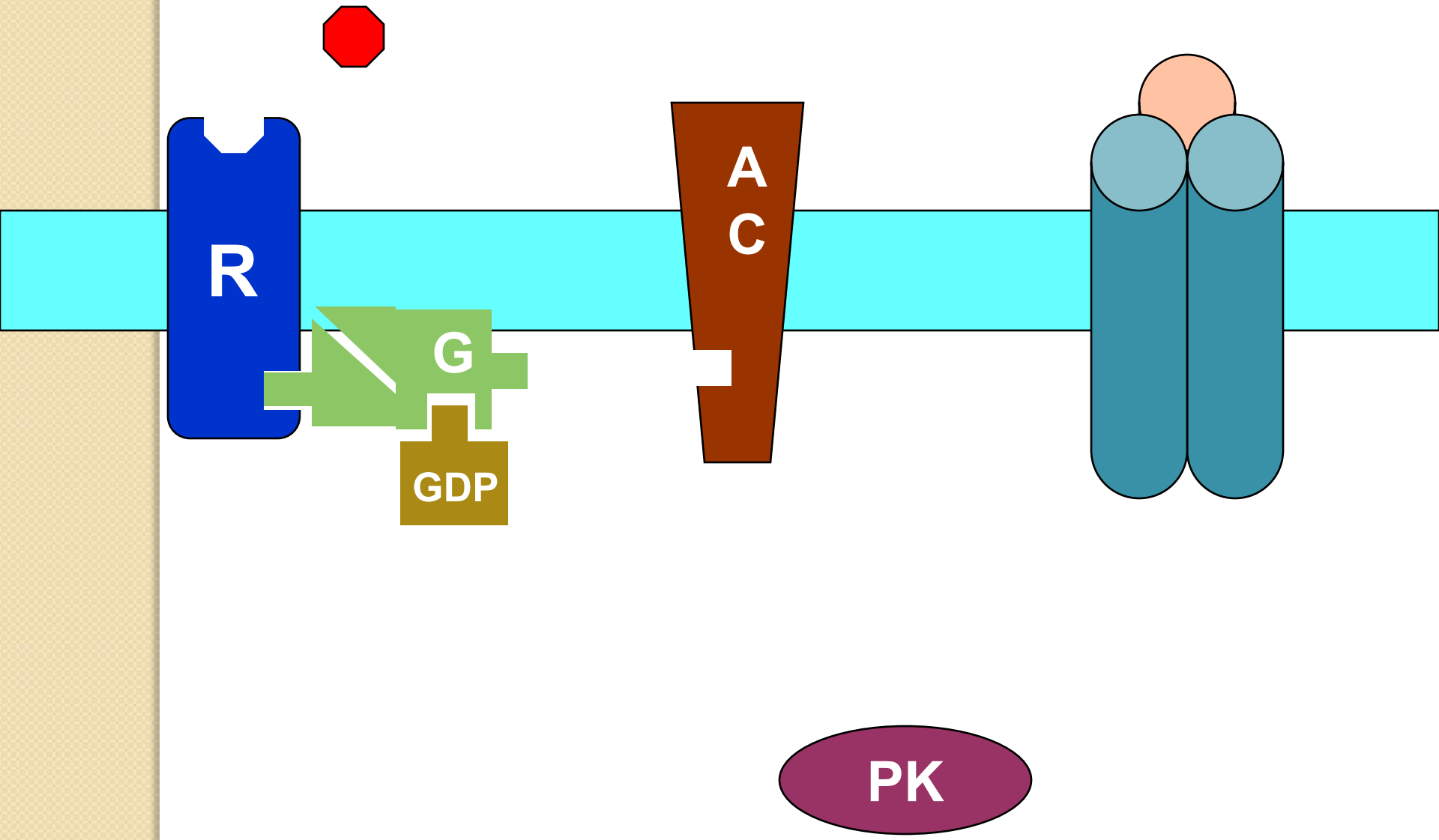
G protein: direct control



G protein: direct control



G protein: Protein Phosphorylation



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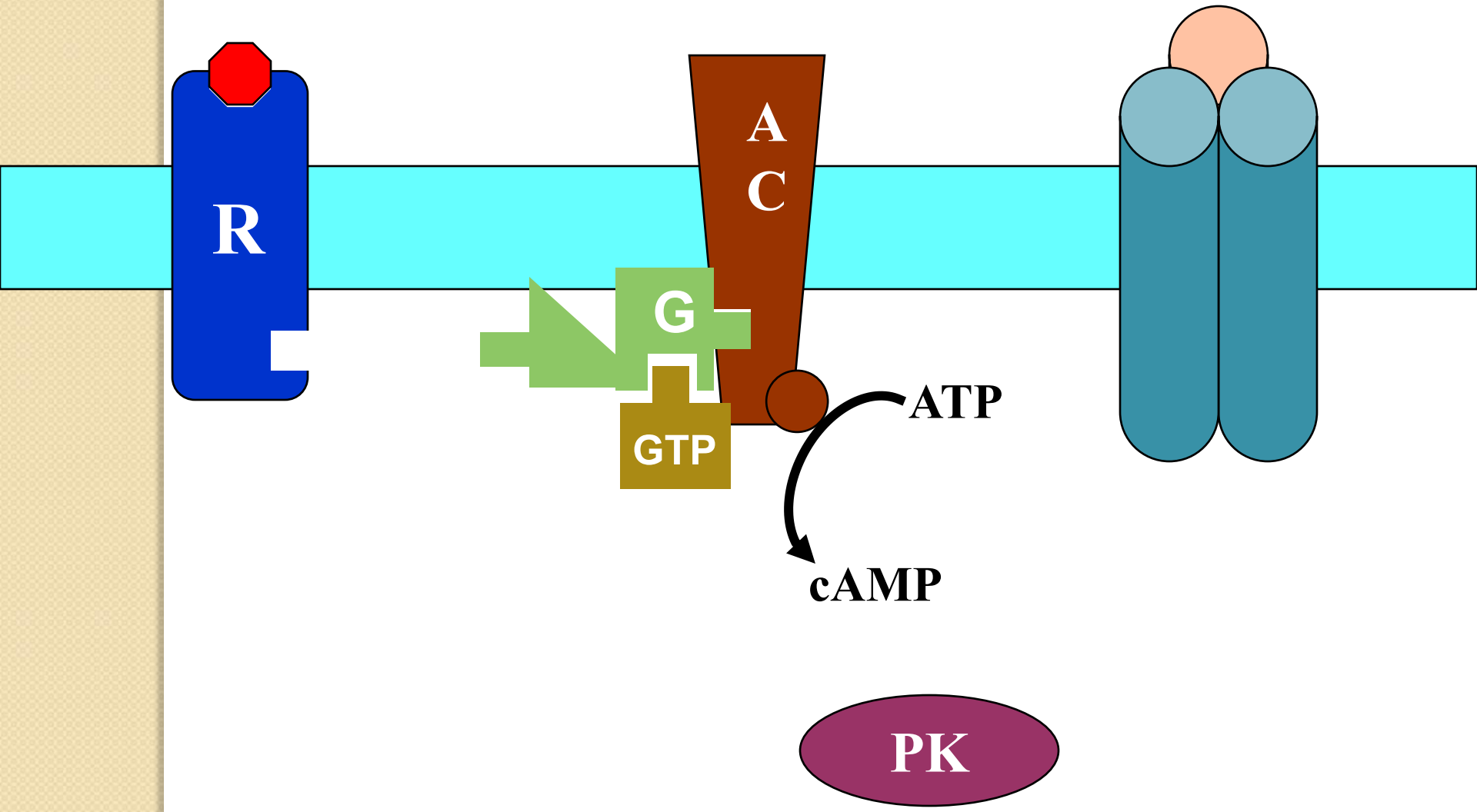

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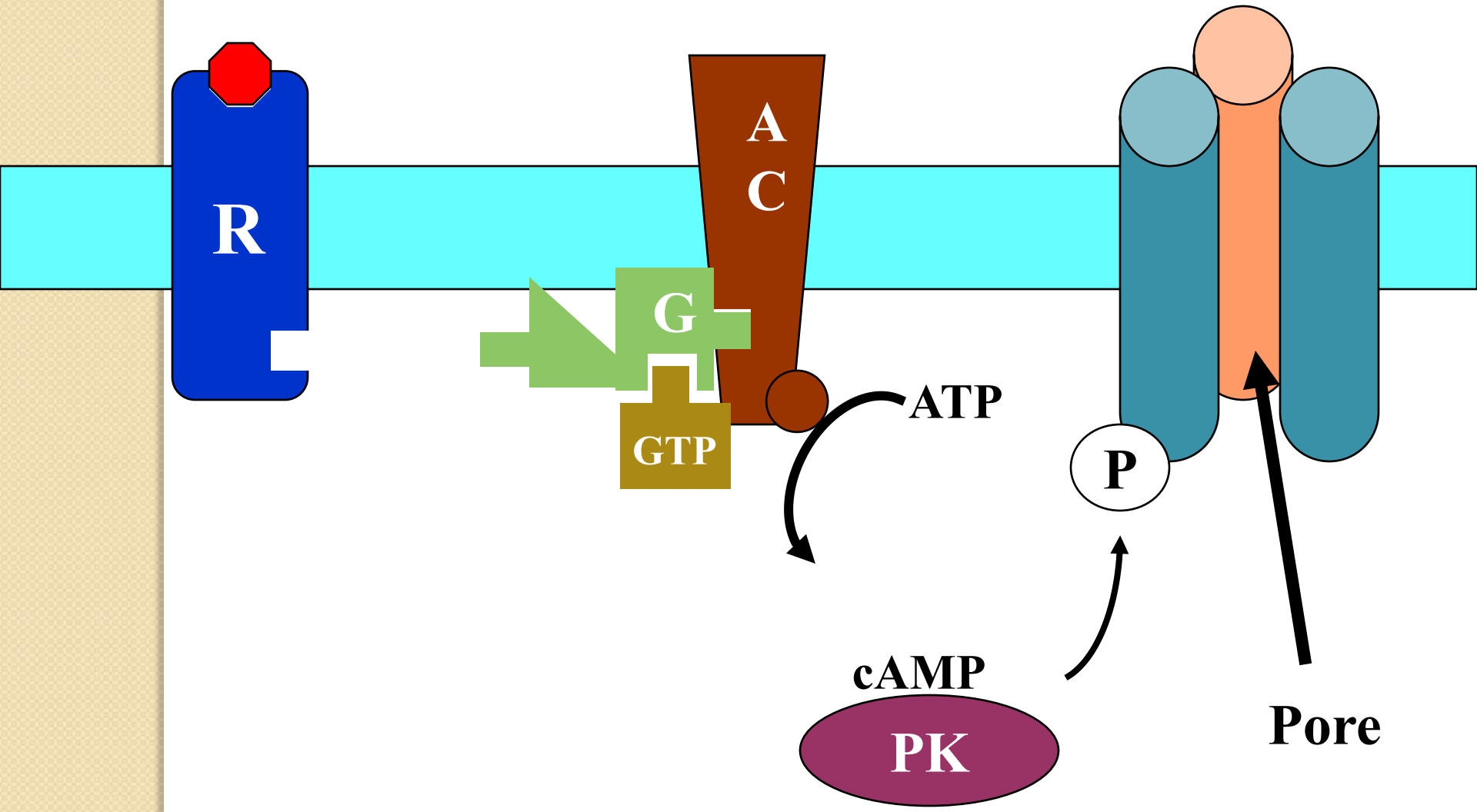
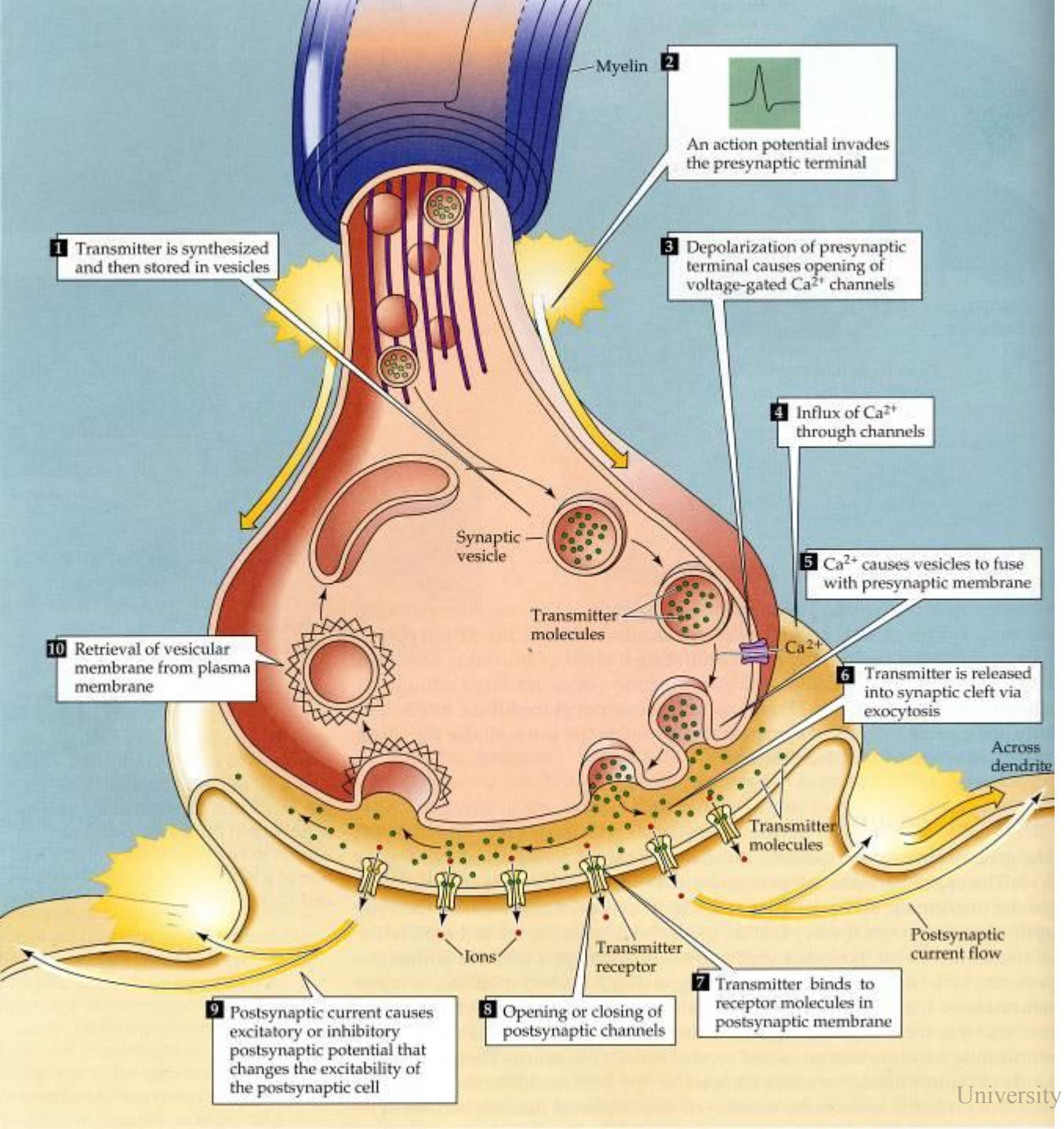


Transmitter Inactivation

- Reuptake by presynaptic terminal
- Uptake by glial cells
- Enzymatic degradation
- Presynaptic receptor
- Diffusion
- Combination of above

Summary of Synaptic Transmission



Purves,2001


THANK YOU