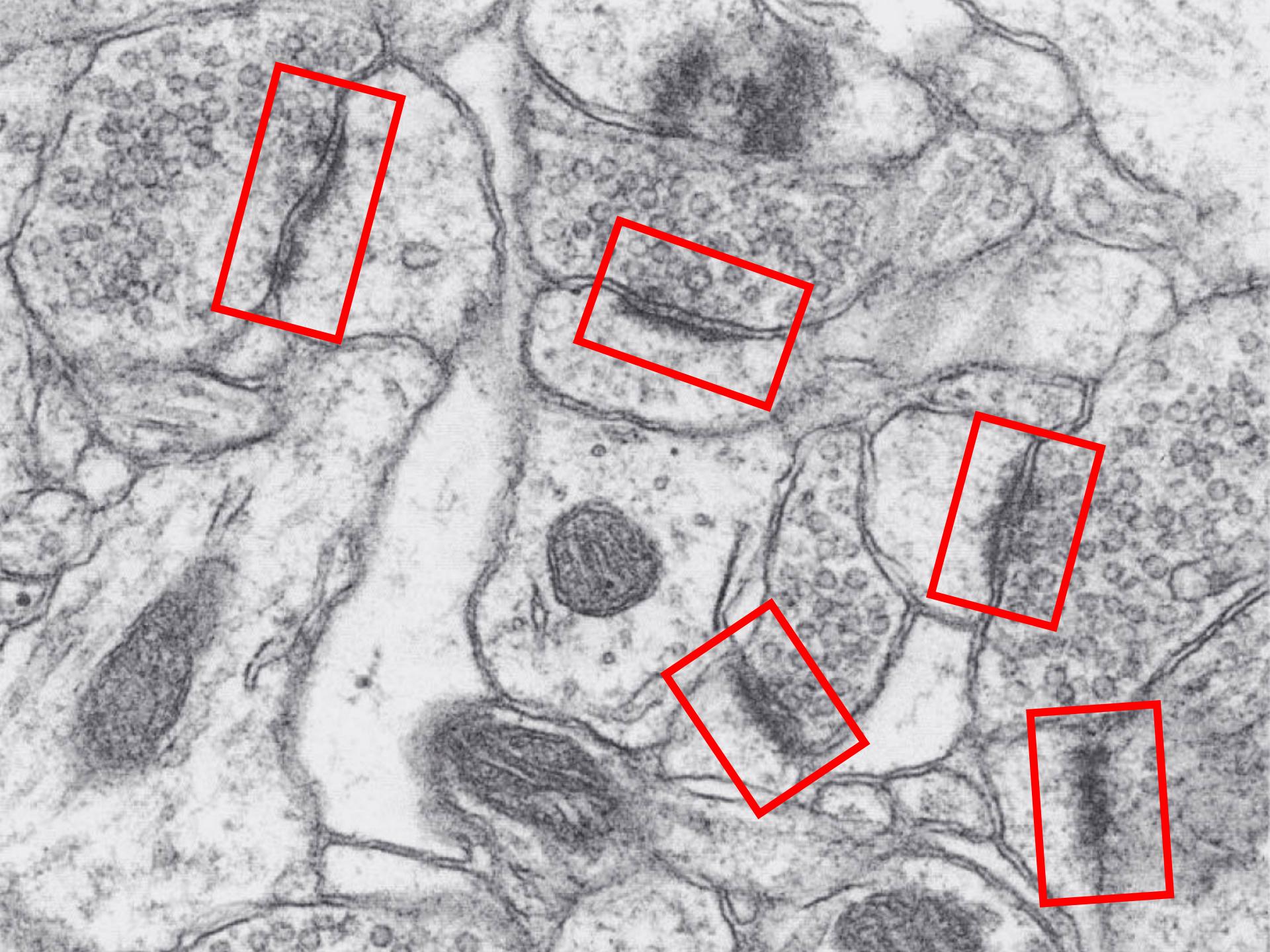


# A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SYNAPSE

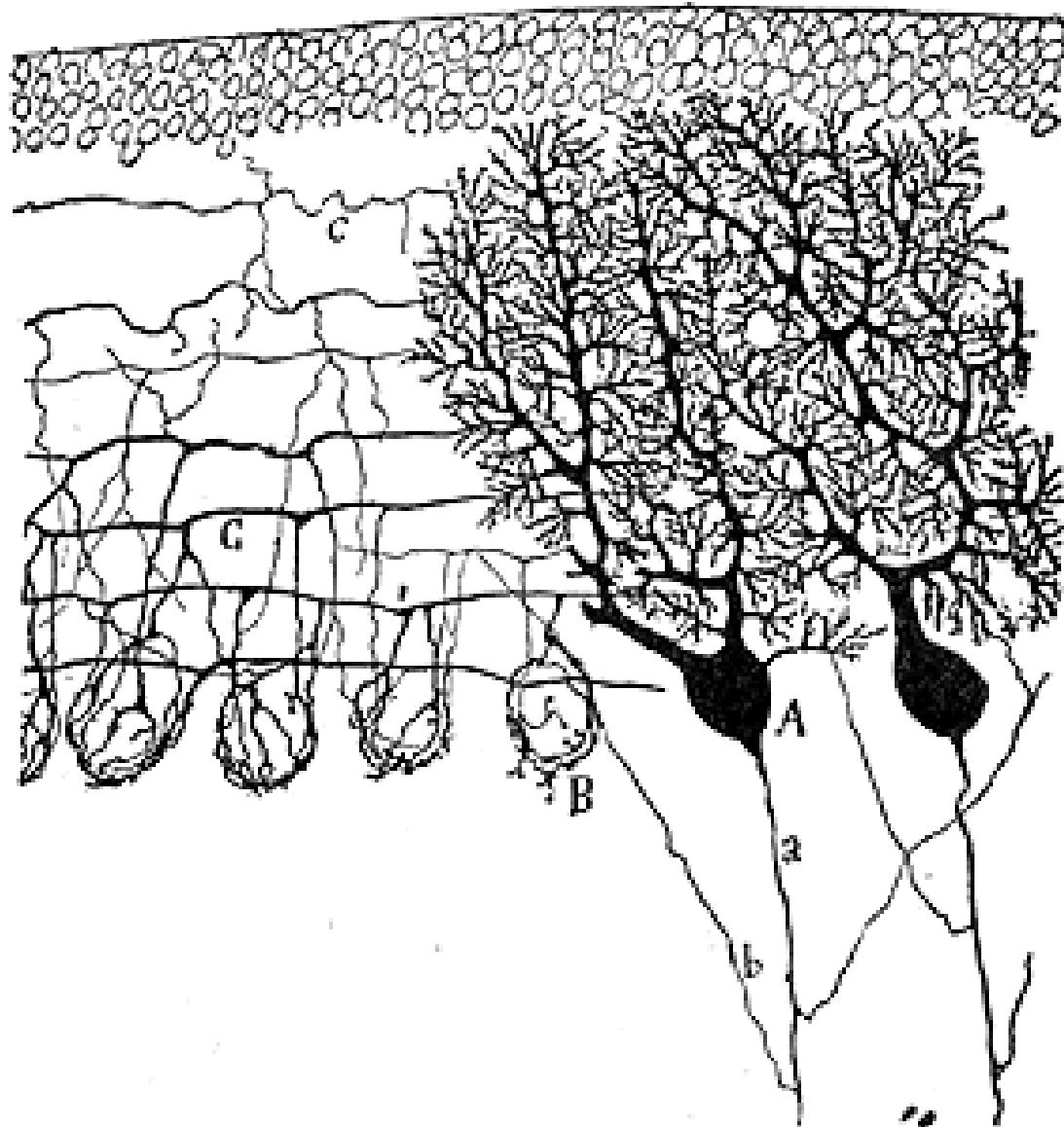


DAVID SANTUCCI  
QUANTITATIVE BIOLOGY BOOTCAMP 2009





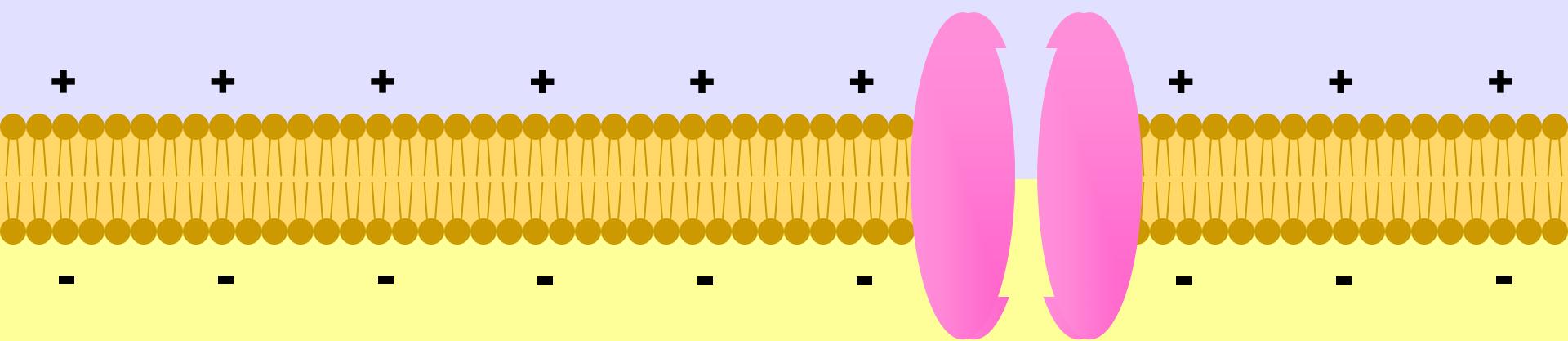
Santiago Ramón y Cajal



Drawing of Chick Cerebellum

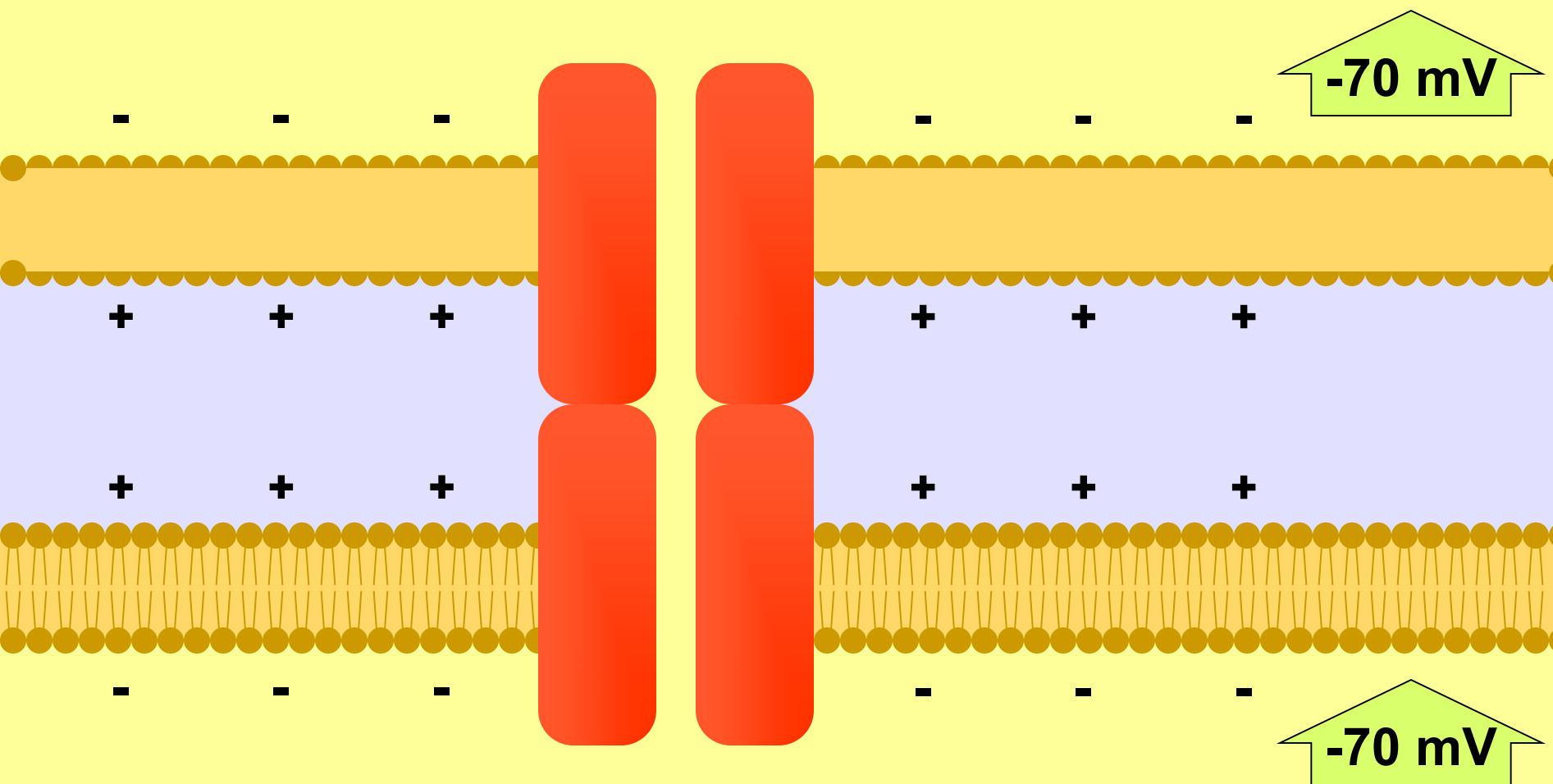
Extracellular Space

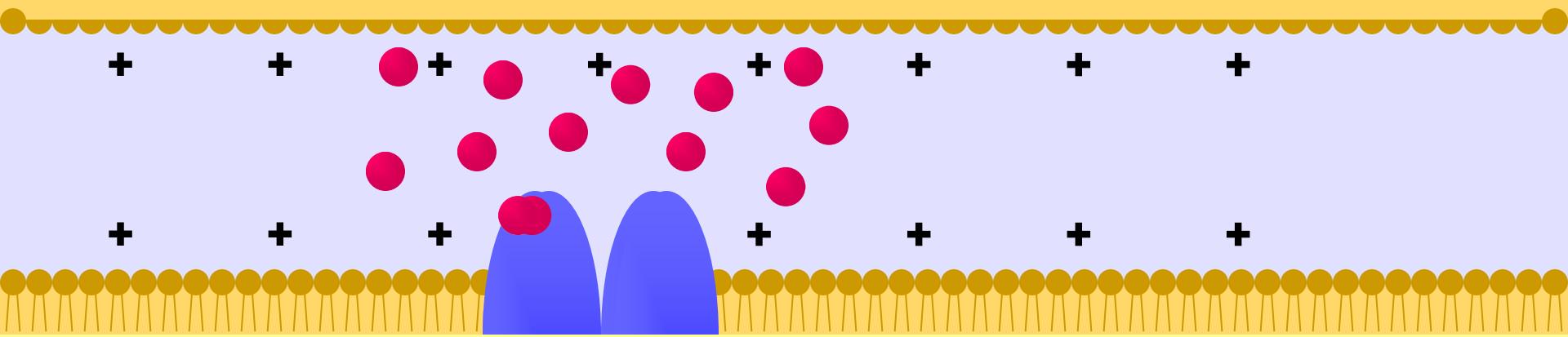
**Na<sup>+</sup>**      **K<sup>+</sup>**      **Cl<sup>-</sup>**      **Ca<sup>2+</sup>**



**Na<sup>+</sup>**      **K<sup>+</sup>**      **Cl<sup>-</sup>**      **Ca<sup>2+</sup>**

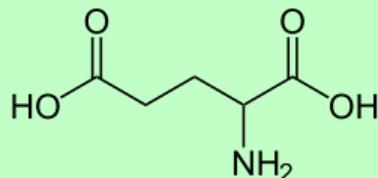
Intracellular Space





# Neurotransmitters

## Excitatory



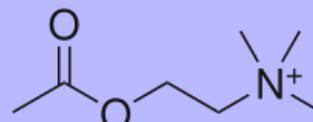
Glutamate

## Inhibitory

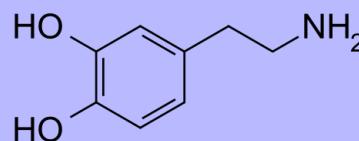


GABA

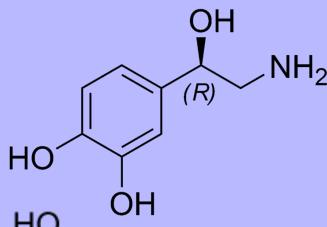
## Modulatory



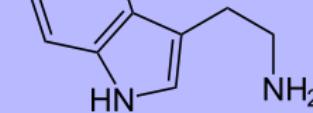
Acetylcholine



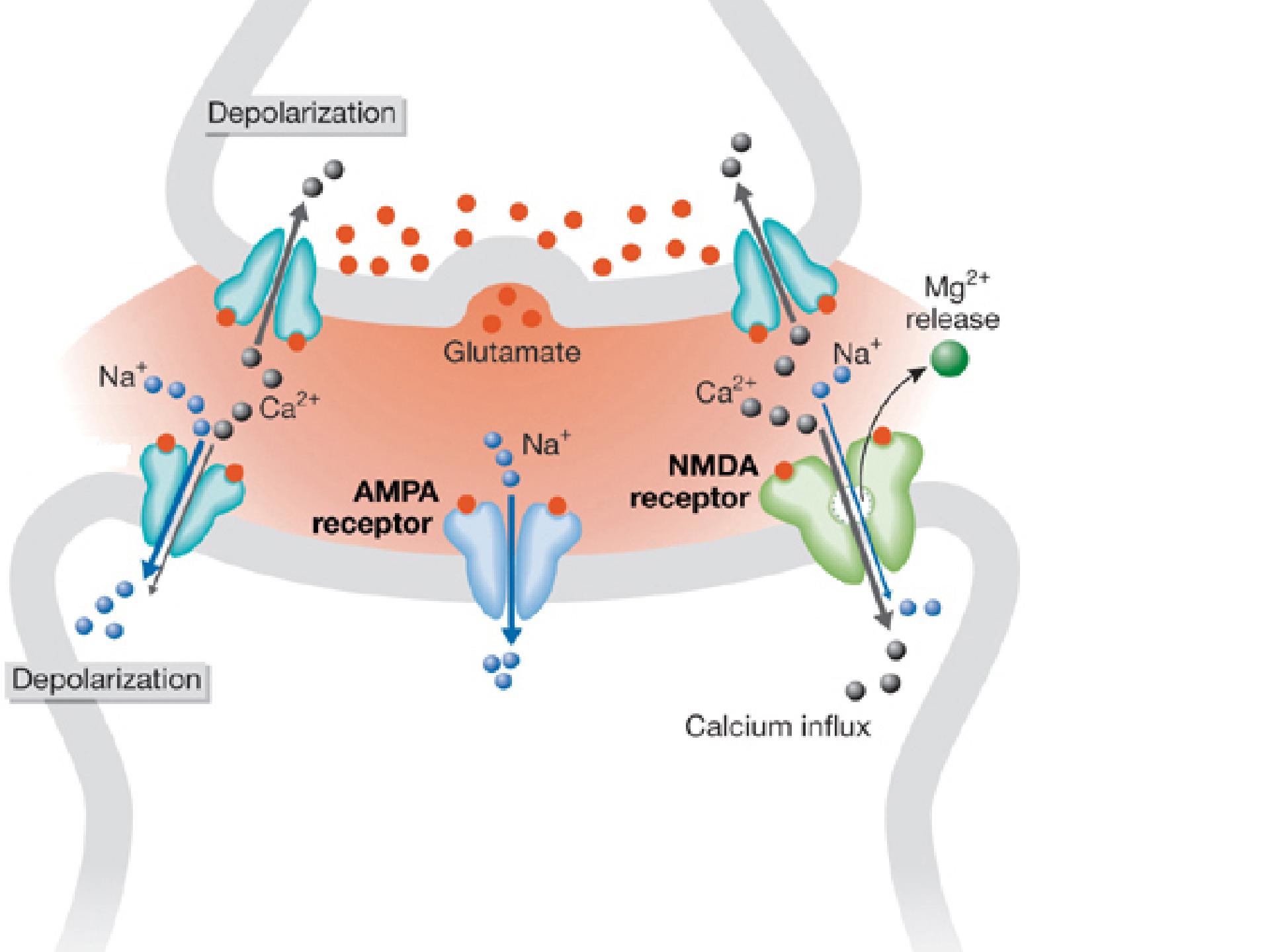
Dopamine

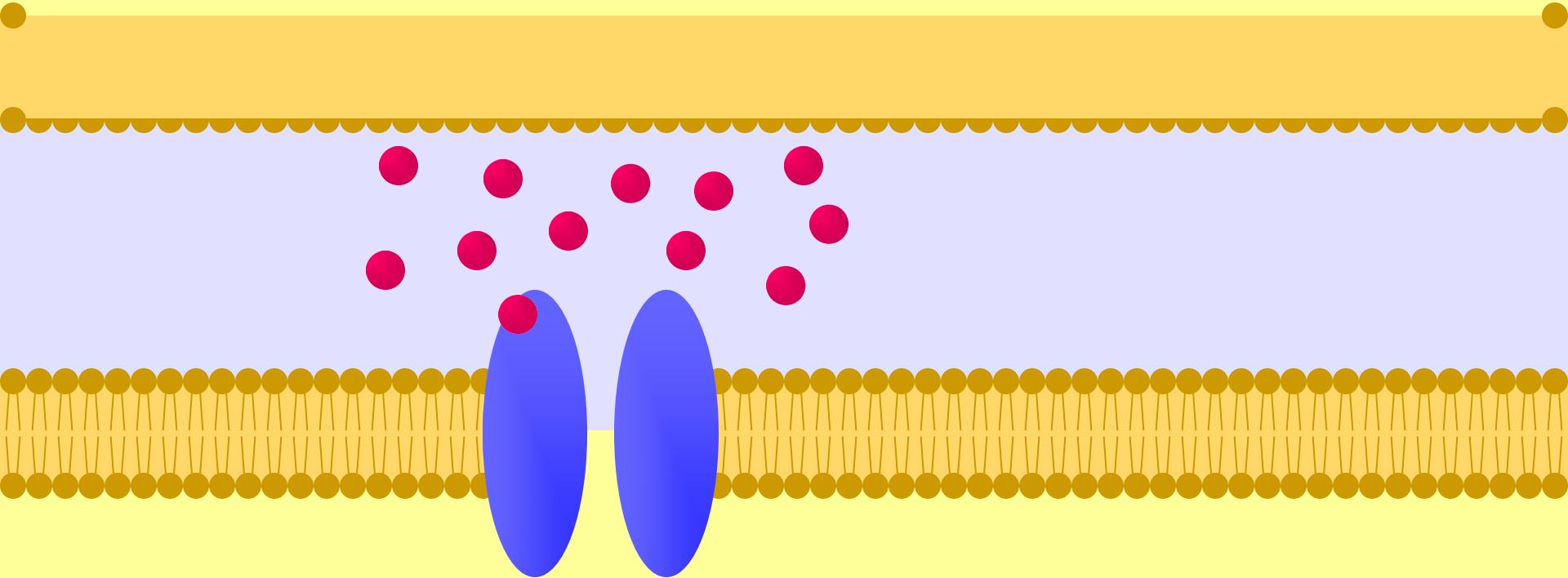


Norepinephrine



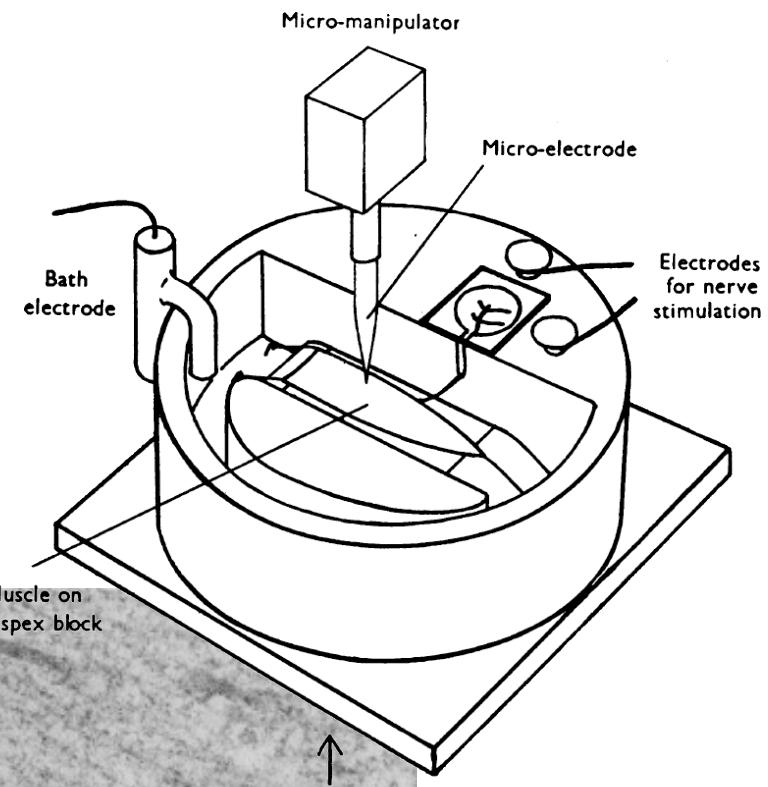
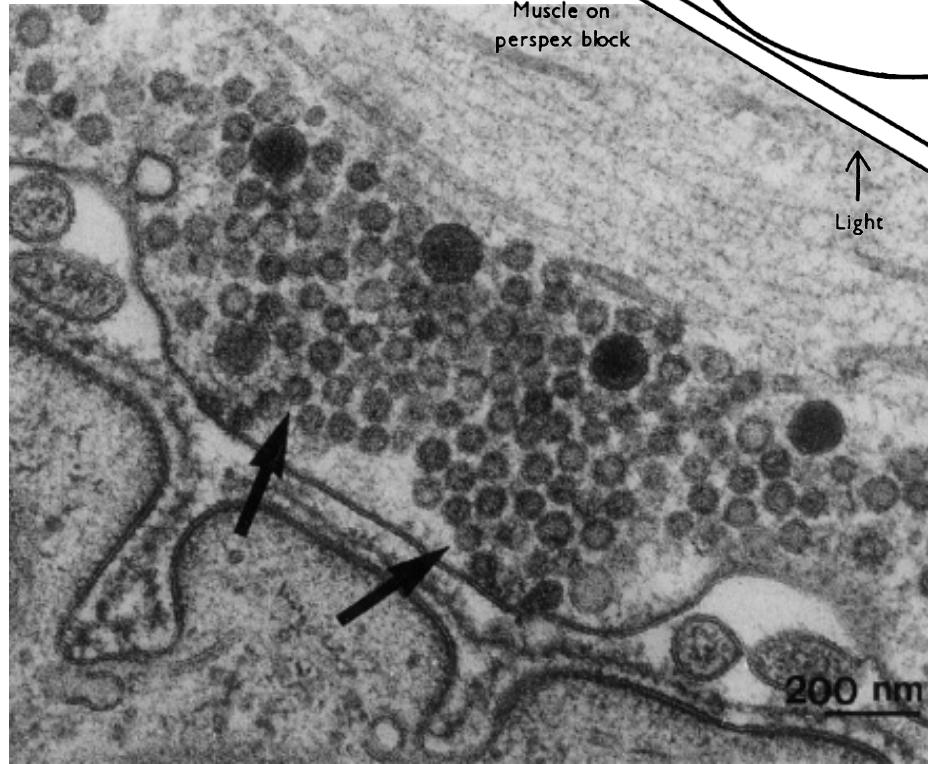
Serotonin







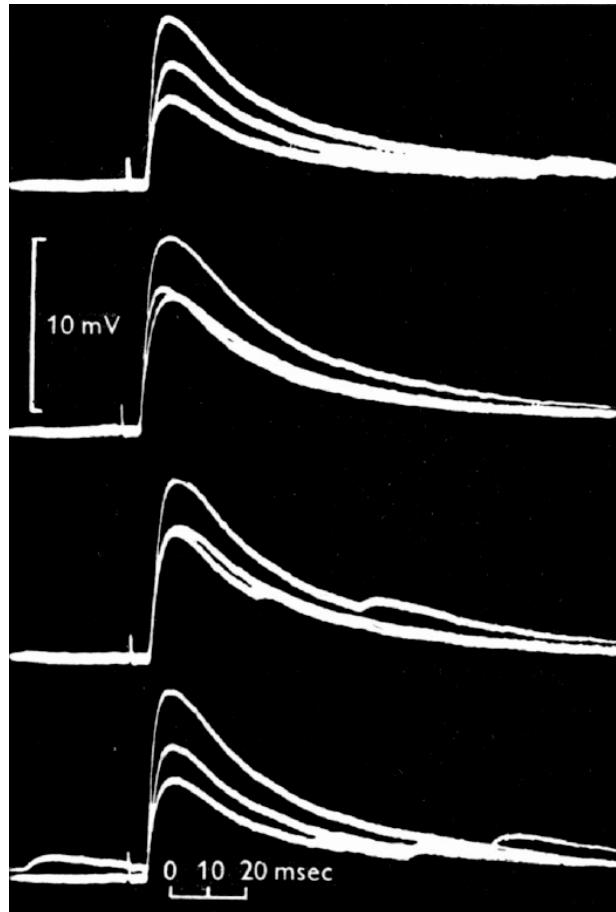
Bernard Katz



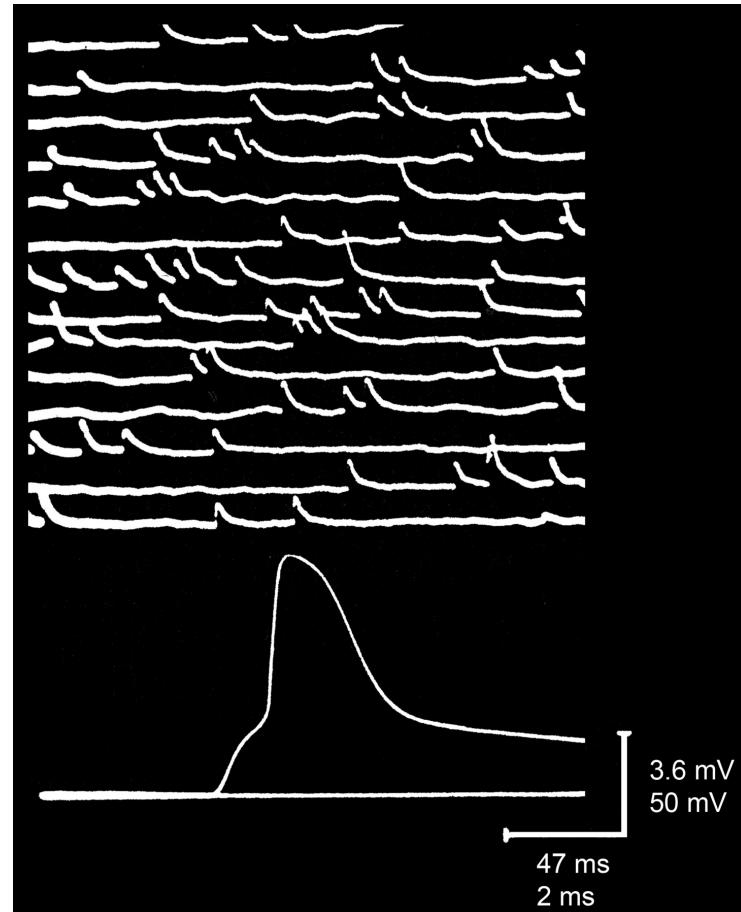
Frog  
Neuromuscular  
Junction  
(NMJ)



Bernard Katz



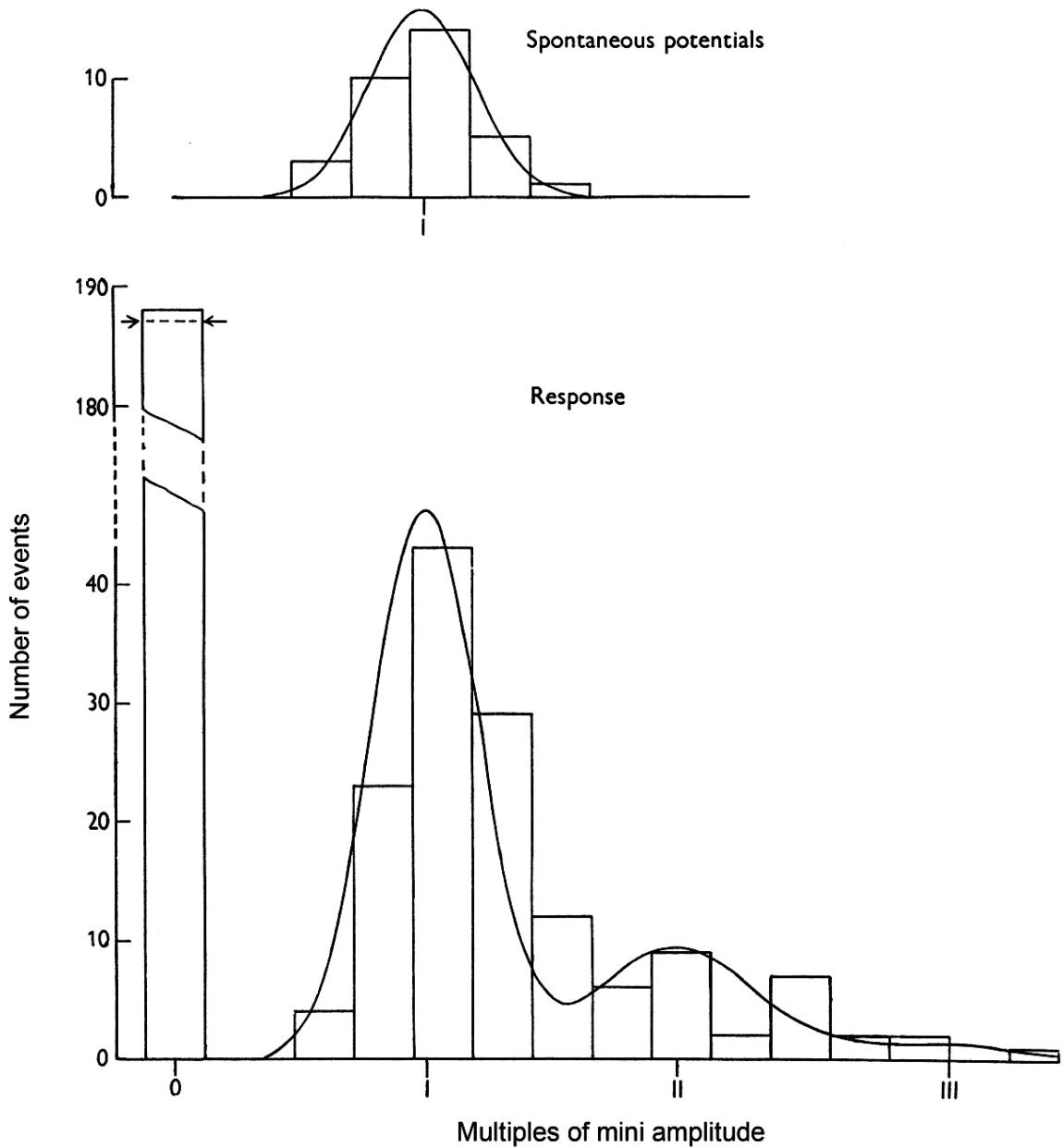
End Plate Potentials

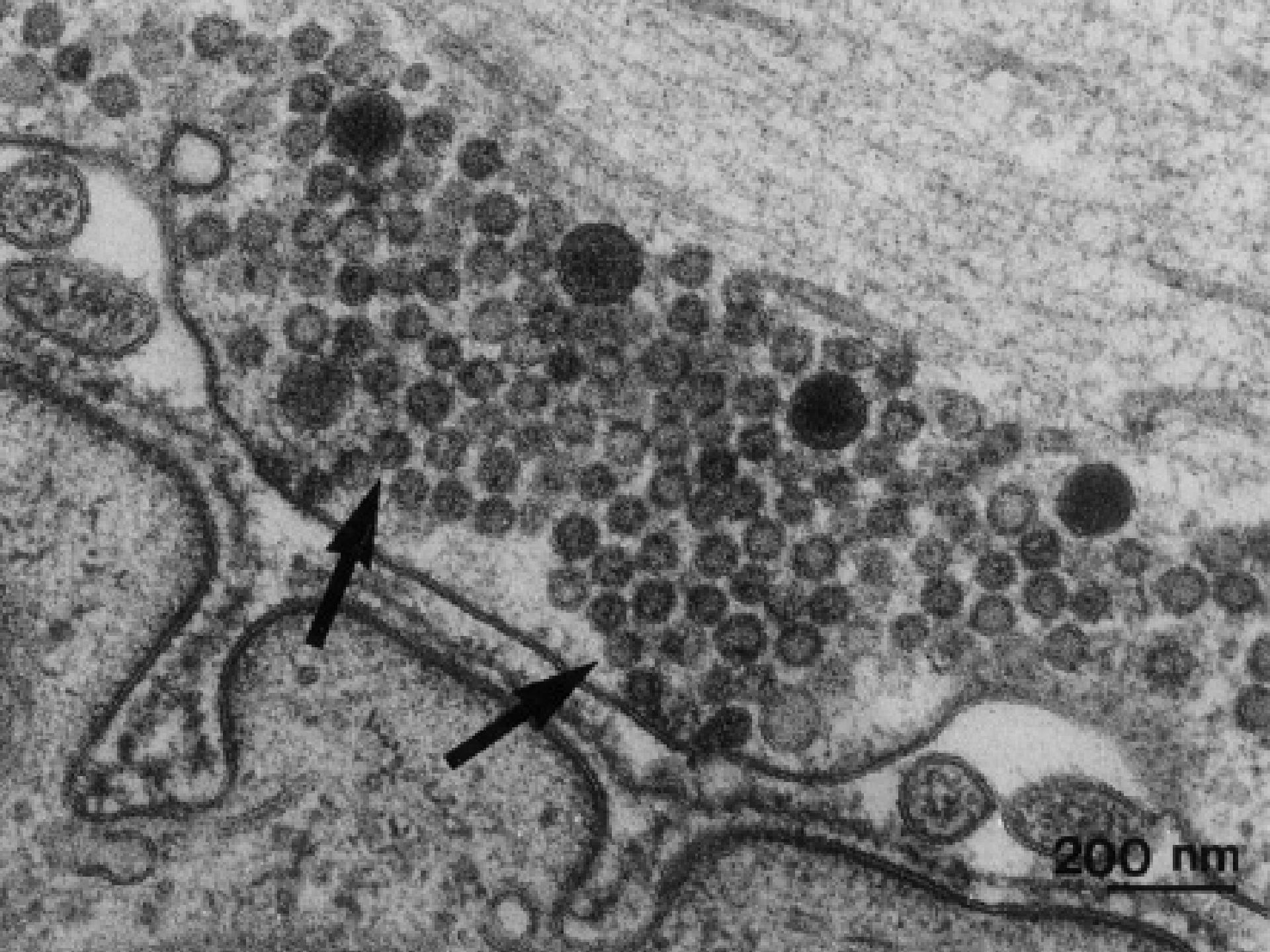


Miniature EPPs

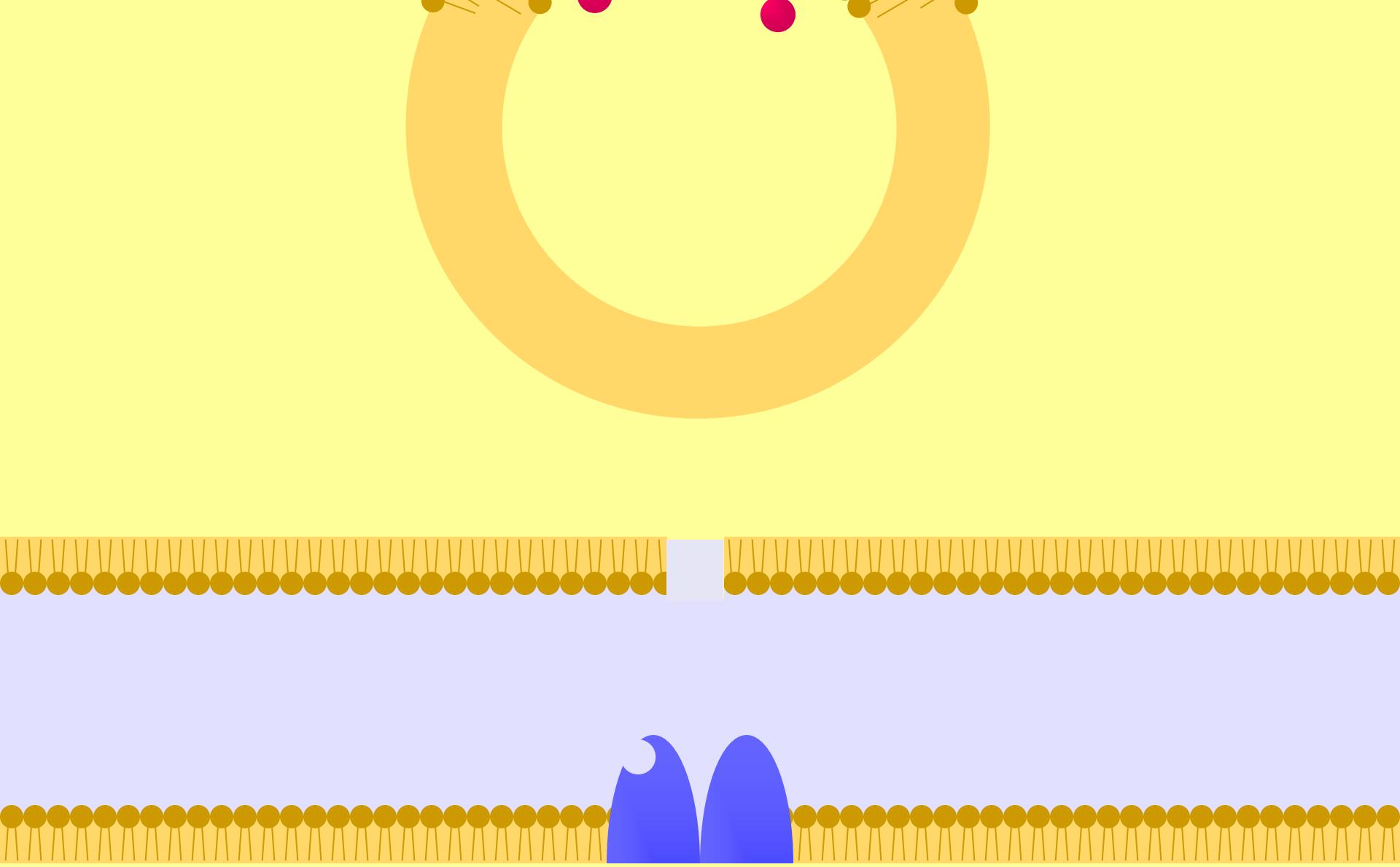


**Bernard Katz**

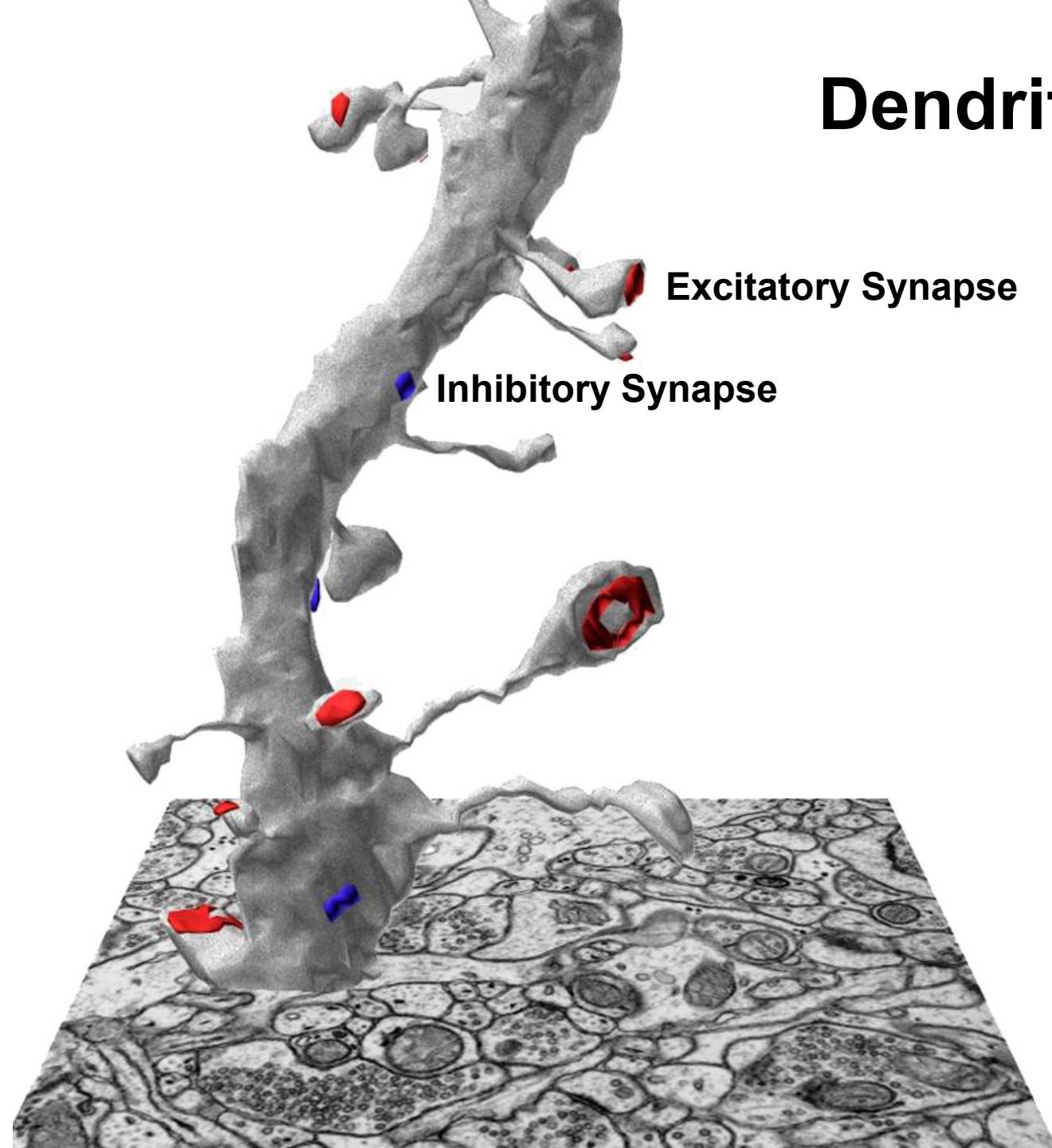


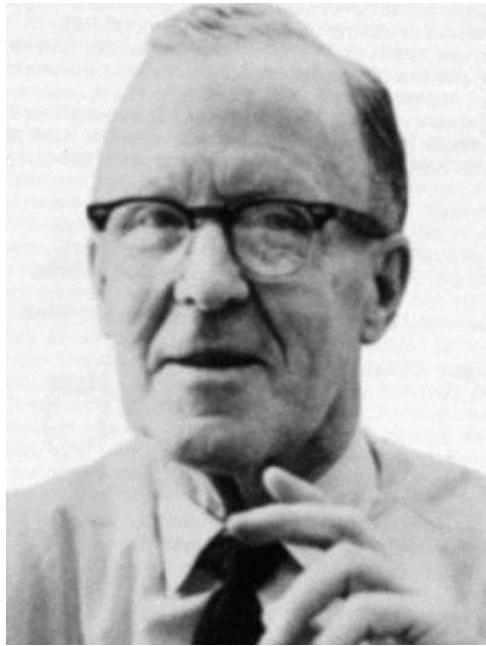


200 nm



# Dendritic Spines



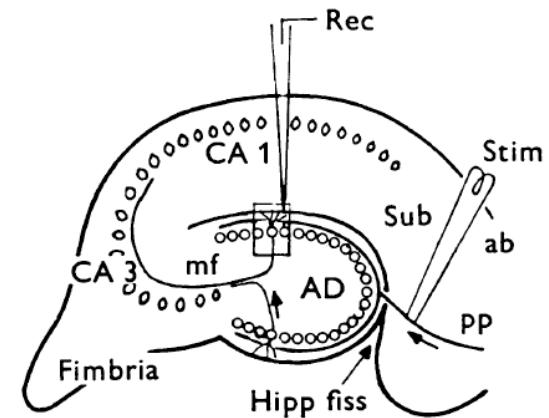
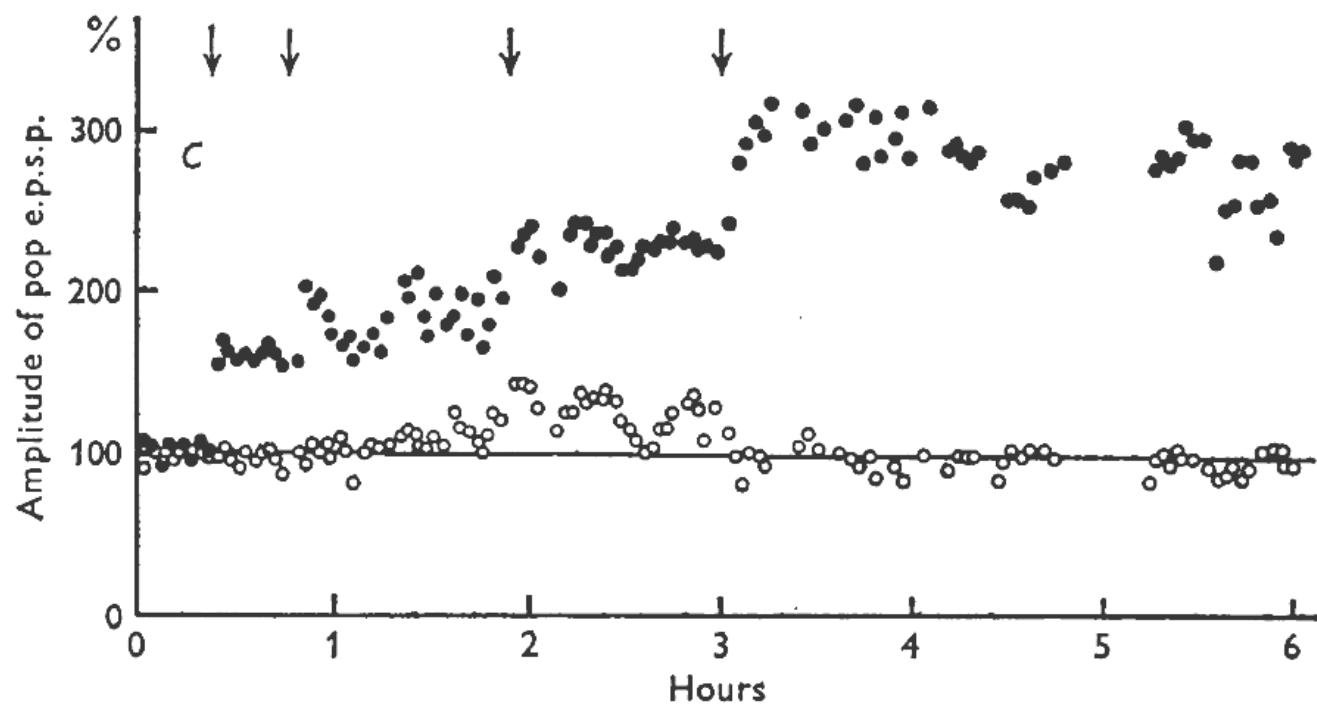
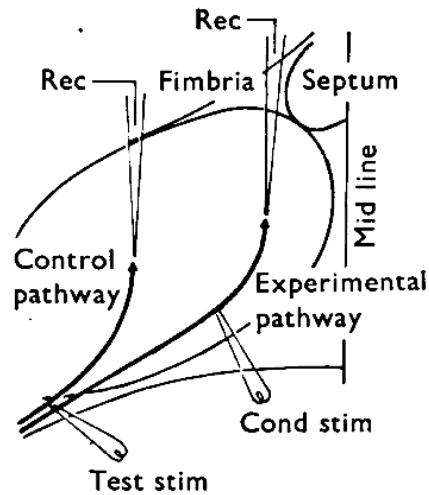


**Donald Hebb**

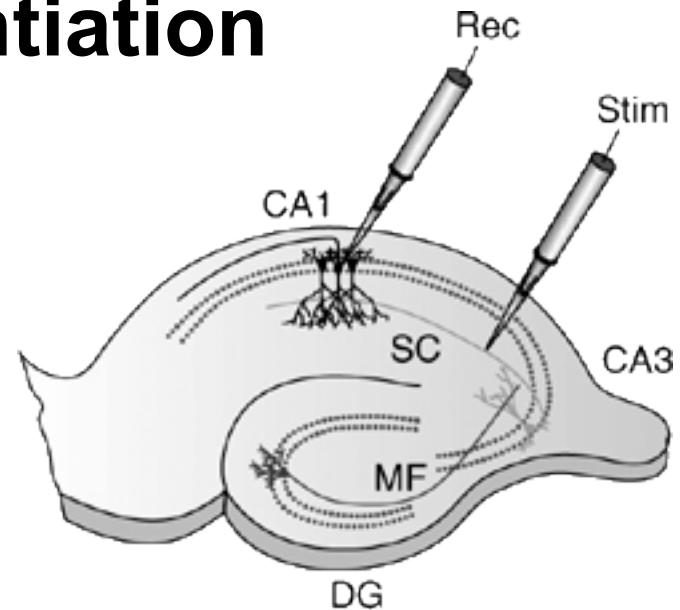
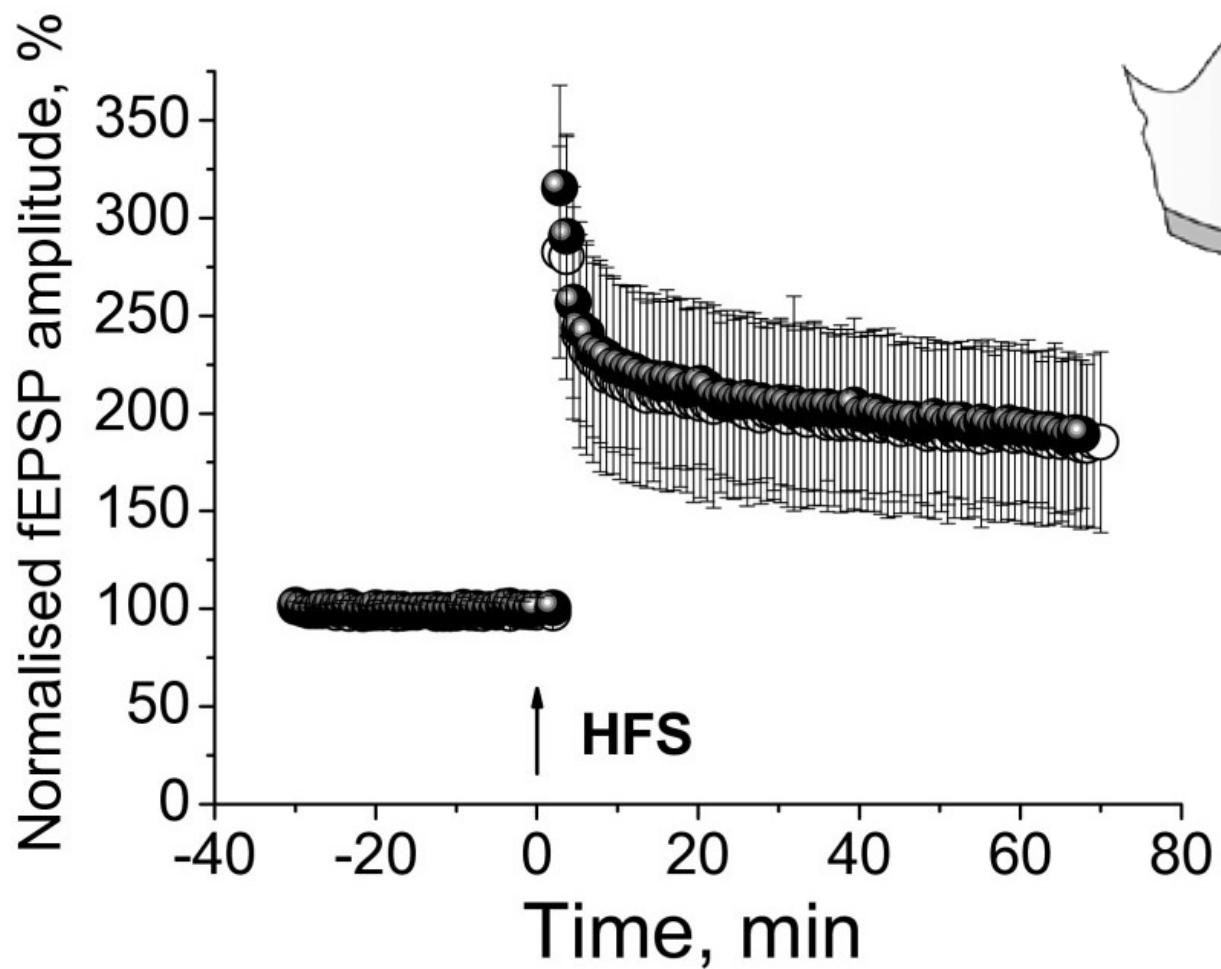
"Let us assume then that the persistence or repetition of a reverberatory activity (or "trace") tends to induce lasting cellular changes that add to its stability.  
... When an axon of cell A is near enough to excite a cell B and repeatedly or persistently takes part in firing it, some growth process or metabolic change takes place in one or both cells such that A's efficiency, as one of the cells firing B, is increased."



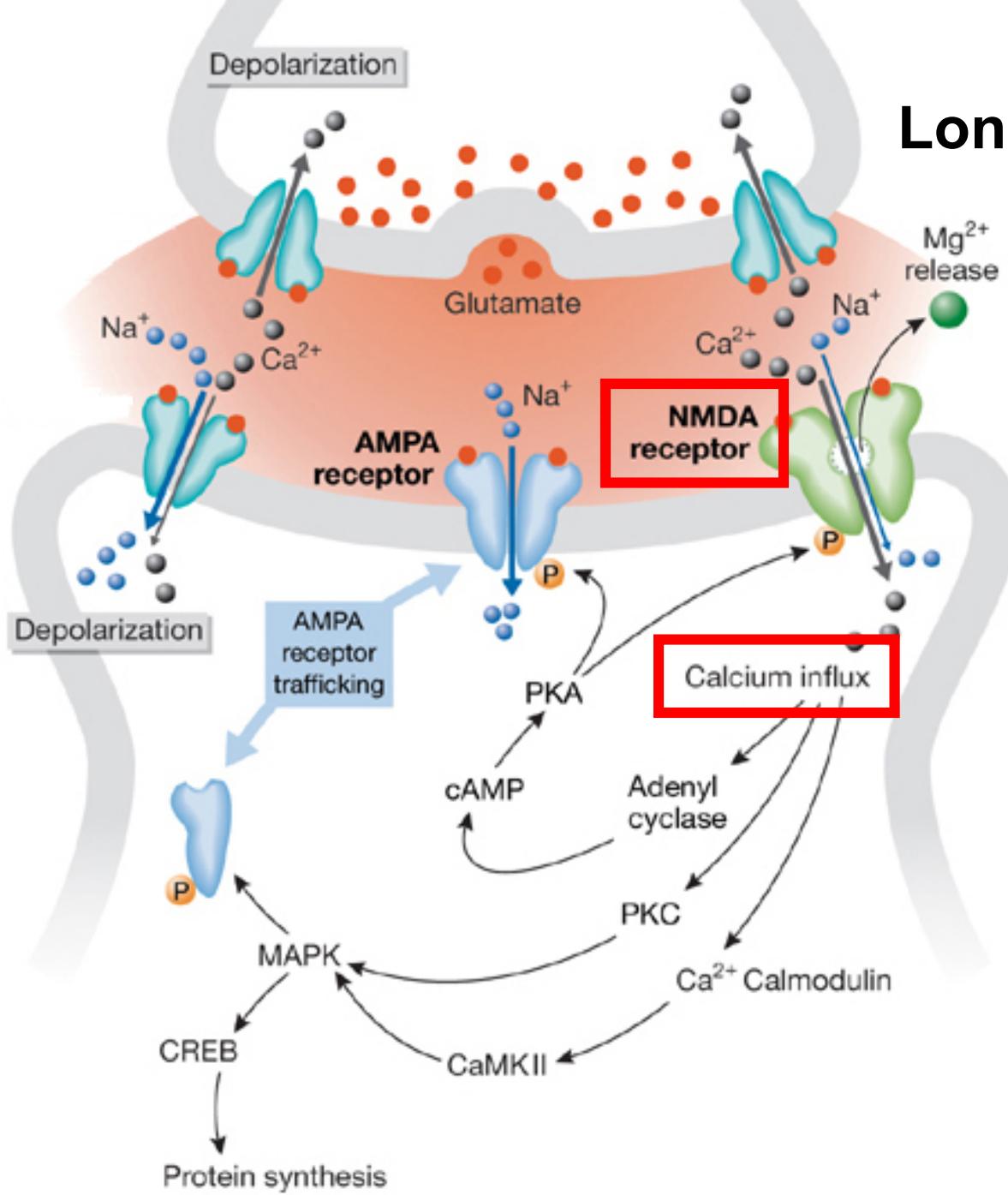
Terje Lømo



# Long Term Potentiation



# Long Term Potentiation



Depolarization of  
Postsynaptic Cell

Release of NMDA  
Receptor Mg<sup>2+</sup>  
Block

Ca<sup>2+</sup> Influx

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent  
Signaling Cascades

Insertion of AMPA  
Receptors

Protein Synthesis

# TO BE CONTINUED...

