NEUR 0010 Study Guide Weeks 01, 02, 03 - Ronnie Li

Two different stains - What types of molecules does each stain for? - Do they stain every cell?	
Two competing theories of neuroanatomy - Who was responsible for each? - Who was right? Was he completely right?	
Golgi Type 1 and Type 2 - long or short axon?	
Dendritic spines: which two disorders are associated with abnormalities?	
Cytoskeleton - name the three classes of support structures - which class is the biggest? Smallest? - what are MAPs?	

Explain the theory behind		
Alzheimer's Disease		
Axoplasmic transport		
- technical terms for the two		
directions - proteins responsible for		
each direction		
- name two viruses that use		
this type of transport		
Glial cells		
- name three classes and		
their general functions - why are gliomas more		
common than neuromas?		
Ion concentrations		
- relative concentrations of		
four major ions in and out		
Na/K pump: how many Na in/out? How many K in/out?		

Equilibrium potential	
- E _{ion} for Na, K, Ca, Cl	
- Nernst Equation: be	
familiar with logs	
Terminale av (define)	
Terminology (define)	
- ionic driving force	
- ionic conductance	
- ionic current	
- depolarization	
- hyperpolarization	
- absolute refractory period	
- relative refractory period	
- relative remactory period	
Action Potential	
- draw a diagram, label the	
different phases	
- what happens at each	
phase?	
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Voltage-gated Na channel	
- ball and chain model	
- three states: when during	
the action potential is it in each state?	
each state?	
Valta a stad Valta su al	
Voltage-gated K channel - two states	
- why is it a "delayed	
rectifier?"	
Drugs (yum) - two channel toxins, what	
does each block?	
- what do local anesthetics	
block? Example?	
Gap junctions	
- what is the protein that	
connects one cell to	
another?	
Synapses	
- three types of synapses	
- define: synaptic density	

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Neurotransmitters (NTs)	
- amino acids	
- catecholamines	
- monoamines	
- peptides (two examples is	
enough)	
Criteria to be a NT (4 of	
them)	
Synthesis of NTs	
- rate-limiting enzyme in catecholamine synthesis?	
what inhibits it?	
- amino acid precursor to all	
catecholamines	
- amino acid precursor to	
serotonin	
Dale's principle	

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Dense core vesicles	
Describe Otto Loewi's	
experiment	
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Release of NT	
- two types of SNAREs	
- what ion is required?	
what foil is required.	
- what is the sensor for that	
ion?	
- difference in peptidergic	
neurons	
Ligand-gated ion channels	
- what are they? Are they	
fast/slow?	
- what is the channel at the	
neuromuscular junction?	
- three types of glutamate-	
gated ion channels	
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G-protein coupled receptors	
- how many transmembrane	
domains?	
- how many polypeptides?	
- describe the general	
process of function	
cAMP system	
- draw the process	
- what is the effector	
protein, substrate for the	
effector protein, second	
messenger?	
- what do kinases do?	
- what do kinases do?	

PIP2 system	
- draw the process	
- what is the effector	
protein, substrate for the	
effector protein, second	
chector protein, second	
messengers?	
Describe spatial summation	
vs. temporal summation	
*	
With $a_1 = a_2 = a_1 = a_2 = a_1 = a_2 = a_1 = a_2 = a_2 = a_2 = a_1 = a_2 = a_2 = a_2 = a_2 = a_2 = a_1 = a_2 =$	
What is the length constant?	

Termination of signal	
- three ways	
- what breaks down cAMP?	
- what removes phosphate	
groups?	