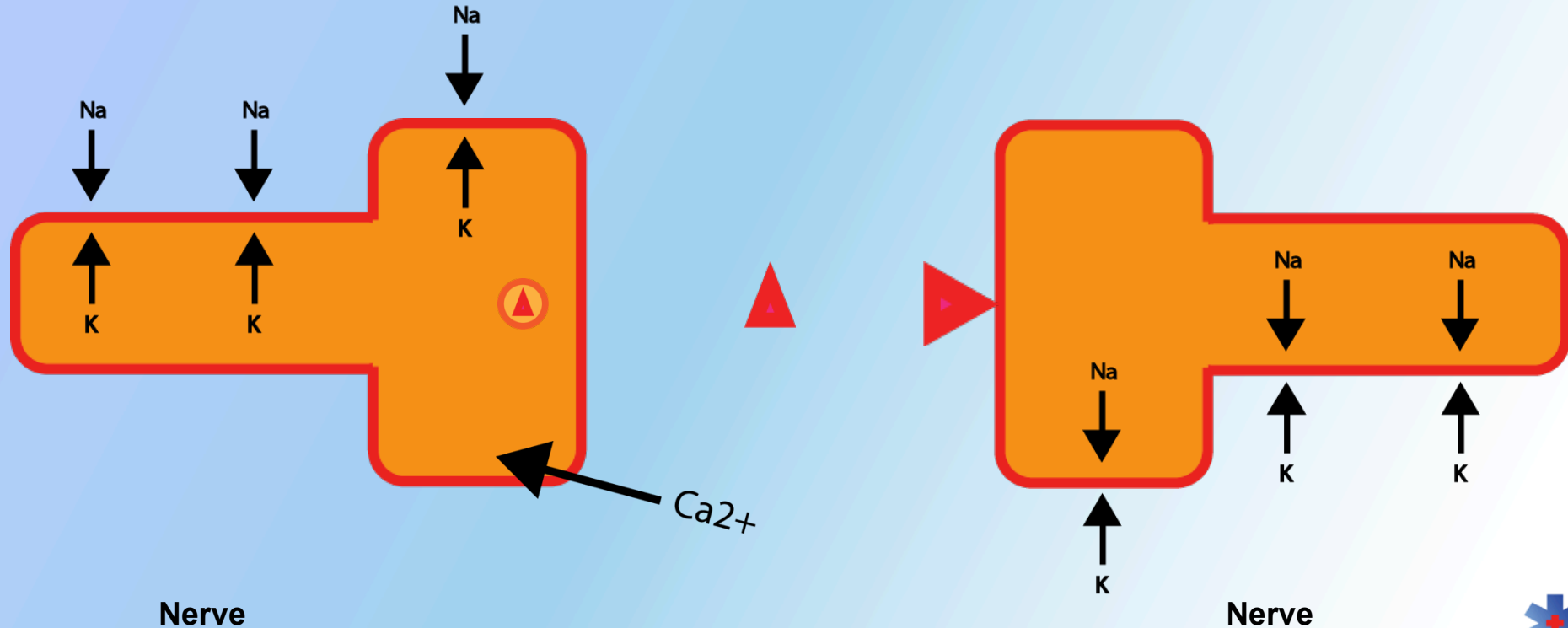


Neuromuscular Junctions

A few general things...



Nerve

Nerve

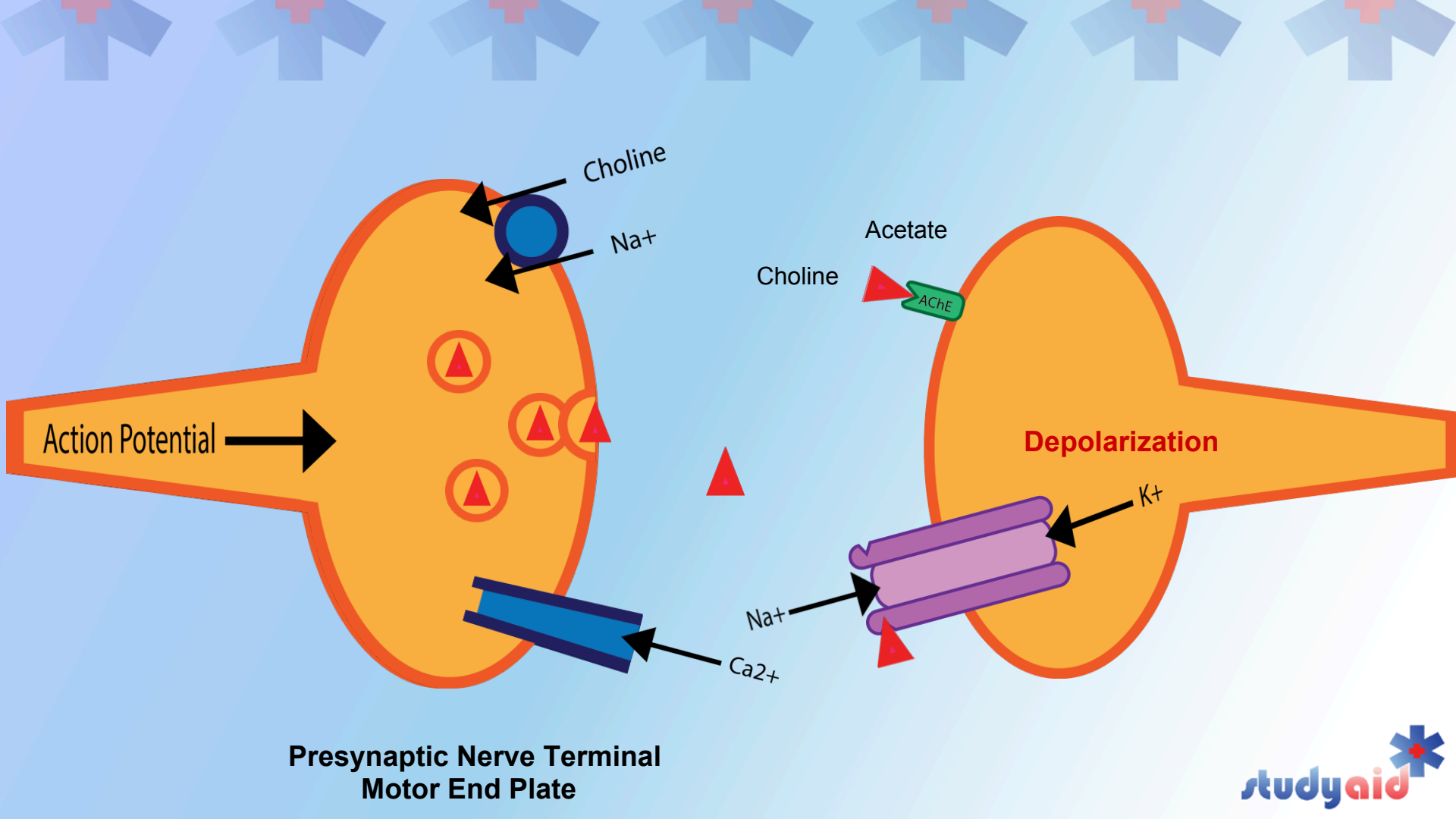
Acetylcholine (Cholinergic)

- Nicotinic - somatic (skeletal muscle)
- Muscarinic - typically relating to autonomic system

Norep/Epinephrine (Adrenergic)

- A,B adrenergic receptors - autonomic system
 - Smooth muscle, cardiac muscle

Skeletal Muscle is regulated by **Nicotinic Cholinergic** receptors



Action Potential

Choline

Na⁺

Acetate

Choline

AChE

Depolarization

K⁺

Na⁺

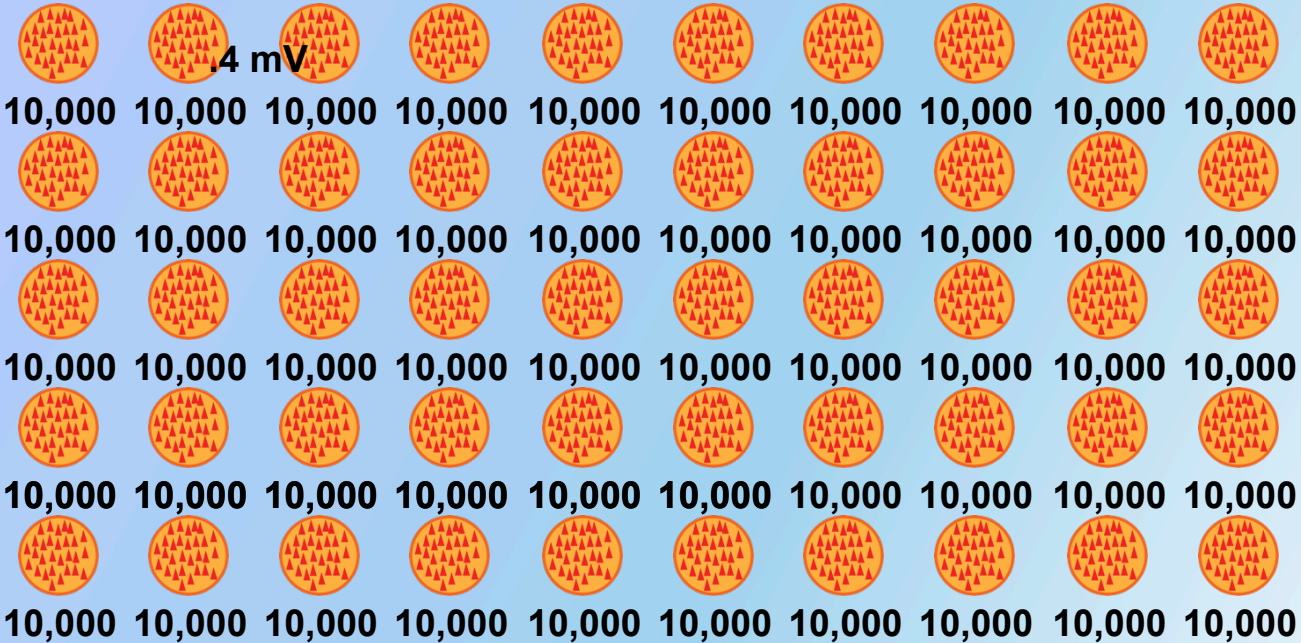
Ca²⁺

Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

End Plate Potential

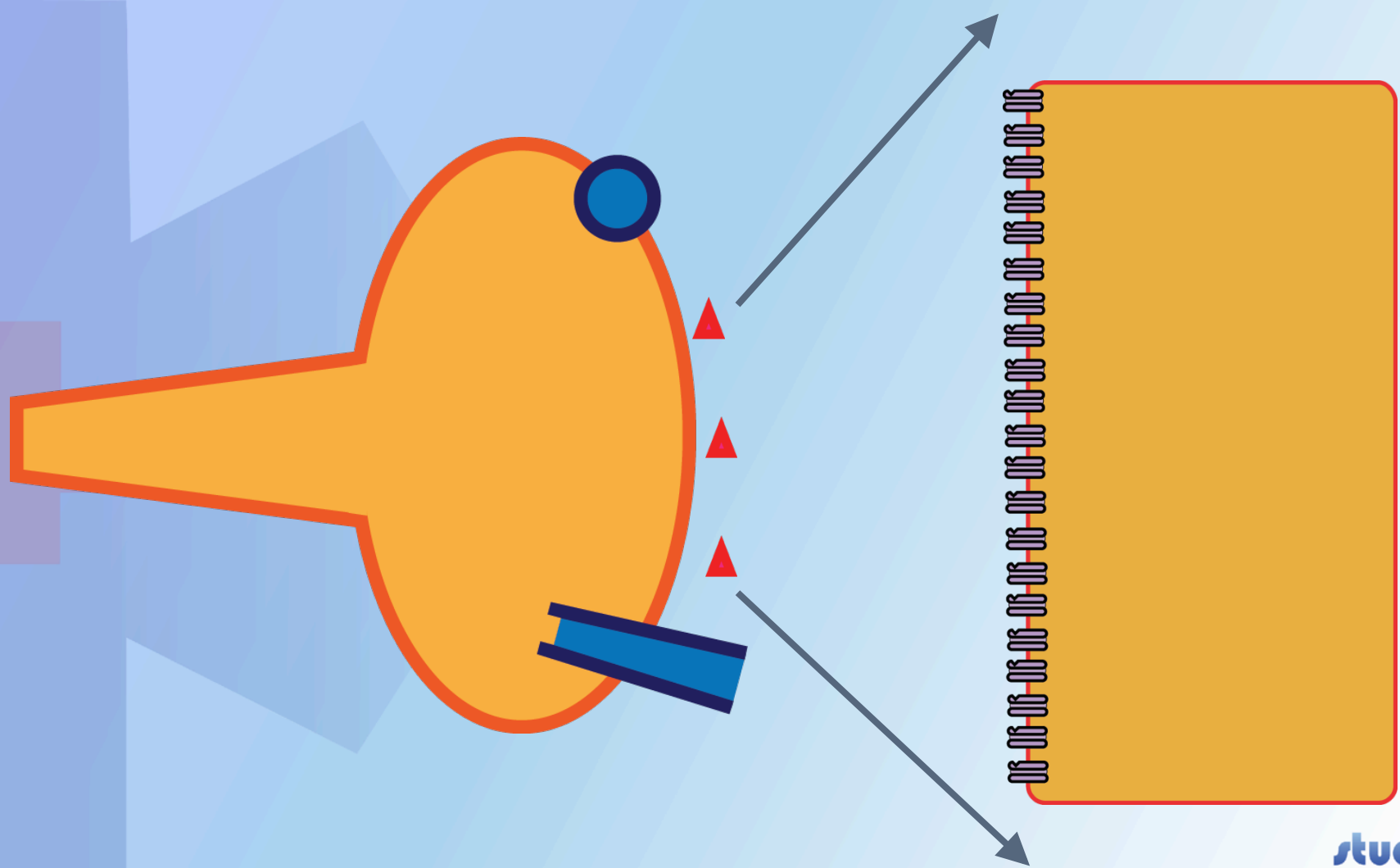
- The amount of ACh in a single vesicle is a quantum
 - The amount of change in membrane by a quantum is a **miniature end plate potential (MEPP)**
 - **Approximately 0.4 mV change**
- MEPPs summate to cause **End Plate Potential (EPP)**
 - Requires a change from about -90 mV to -50 mV

Putting Things in Perspective



4 mV

20 mV

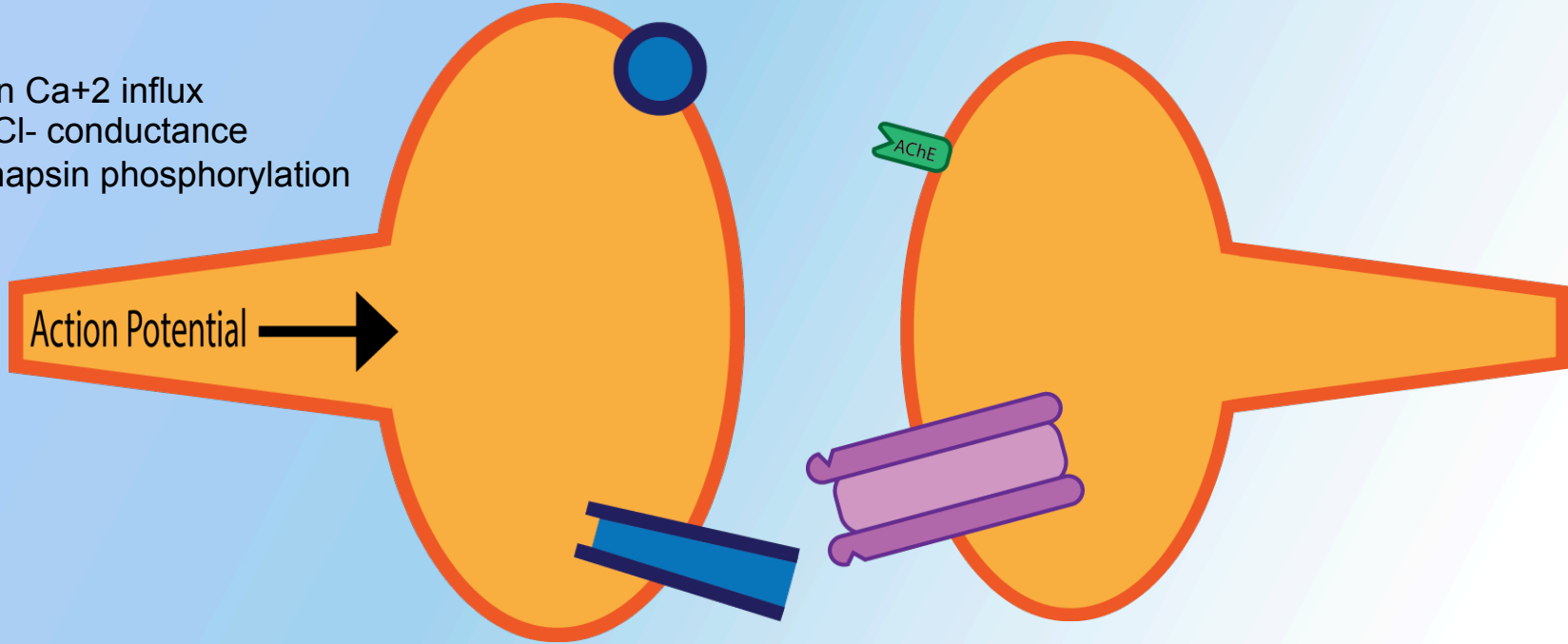


Excitation vs. Inhibition

- Excitatory postsynaptic potentials **depolarize** the next cell
 - Bring the membrane potential closer to an action potential
 - E.g. Na/K channel (for example, ACh)
- Inhibitory postsynaptic potentials **hyperpolarize** the next cell
 - Bring the membrane potential further from an action potential
 - E.g. Cl⁻ channel (via GABA, glycine)

Presynaptic Inhibition

- Decrease in Ca^{+2} influx
- Increased Cl^{-} conductance
- Lack of synapsin phosphorylation



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

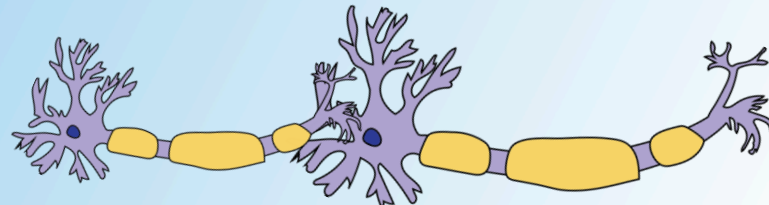
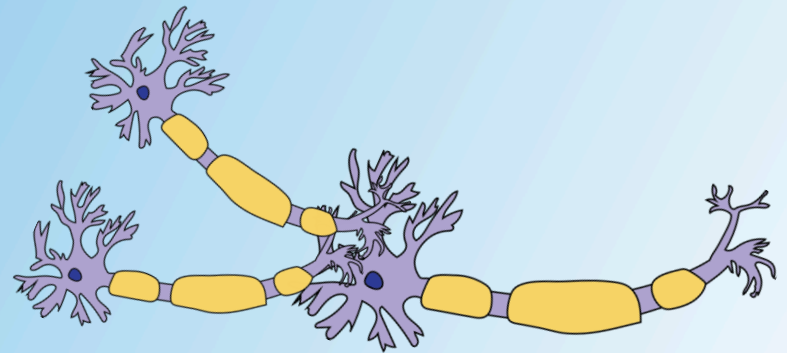
Summation

Spatial Summation

- Two or more presynaptic inputs arrive at a postsynaptic cell at the same time
 - If both are excitatory, their strength combines and produces larger depolarization
 - **Inhibition and excitation cancel themselves out**

Temporal Summation

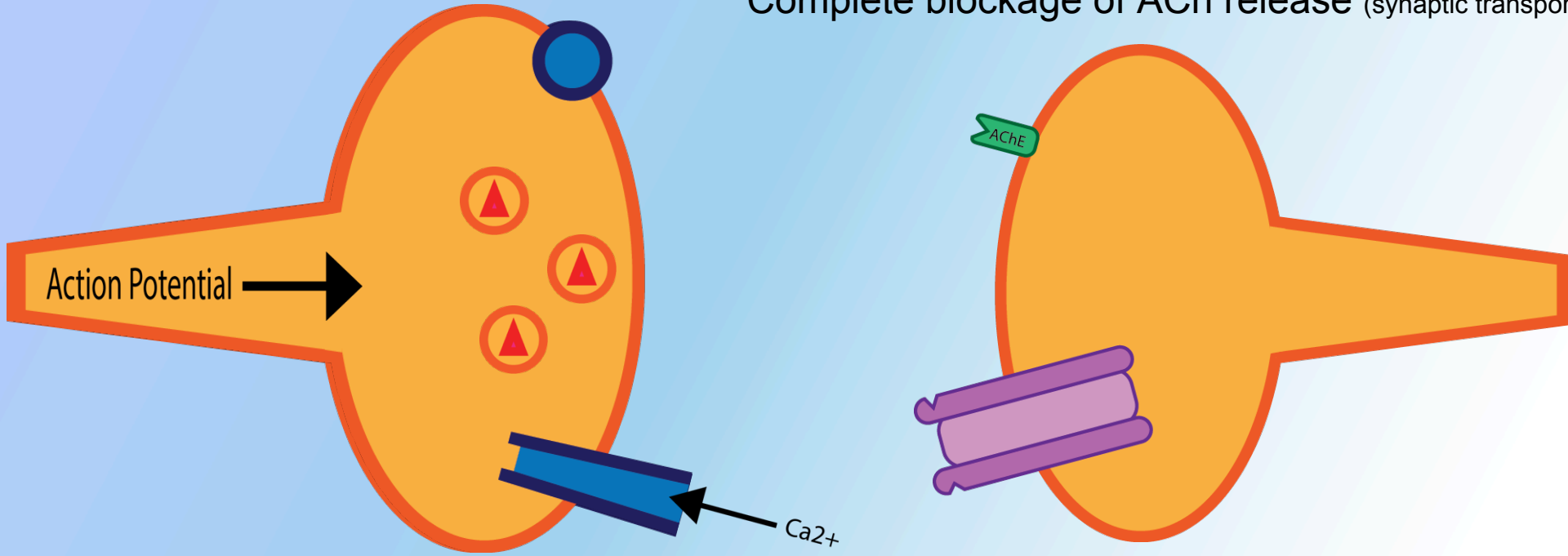
- One synaptic input fires at a rapid pace
 - Postsynaptic neuron to reaches its threshold via overlap



Toxins, Disruptions, Fluctuations

Botulinus Toxin

Complete blockage of ACh release (synaptic transport)



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

Curare

Competes with ACh

Decreased EPP

Depolarization

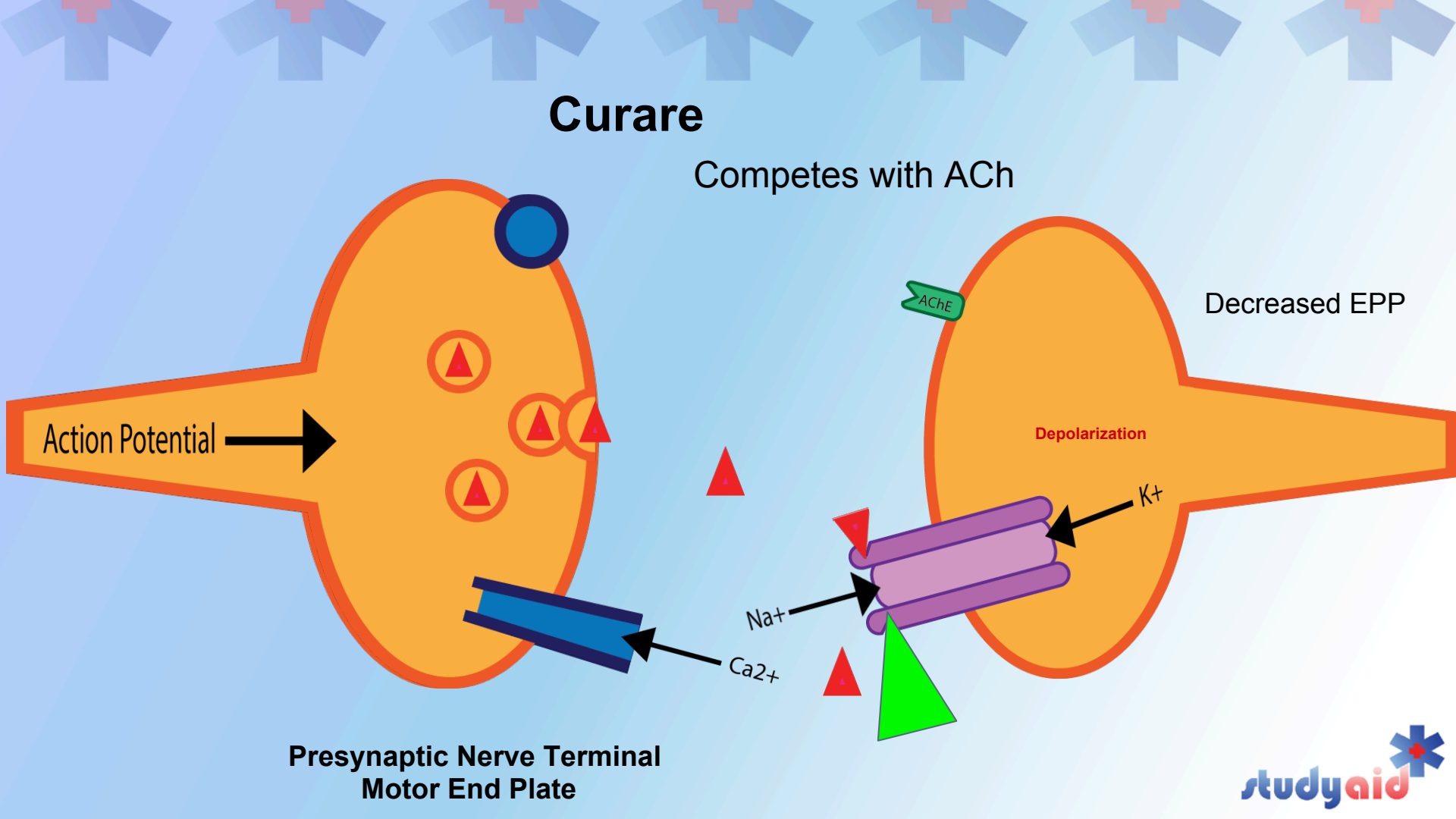
Action Potential

K⁺

Na⁺

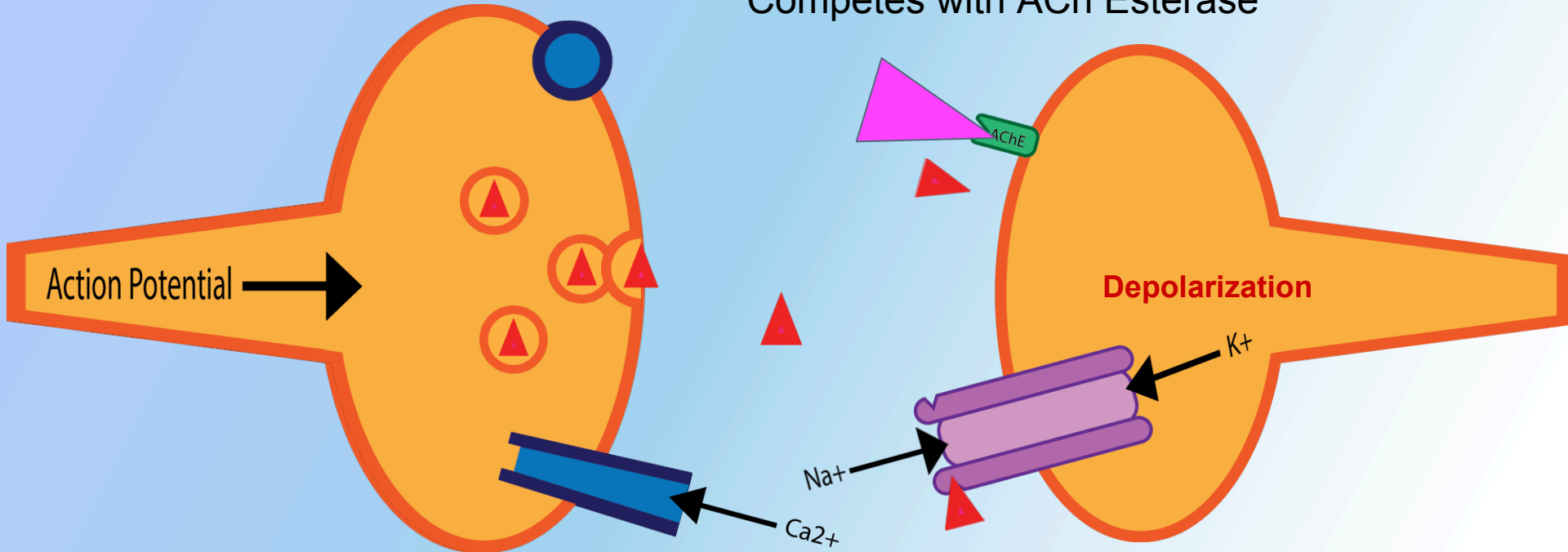
Ca²⁺

Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate



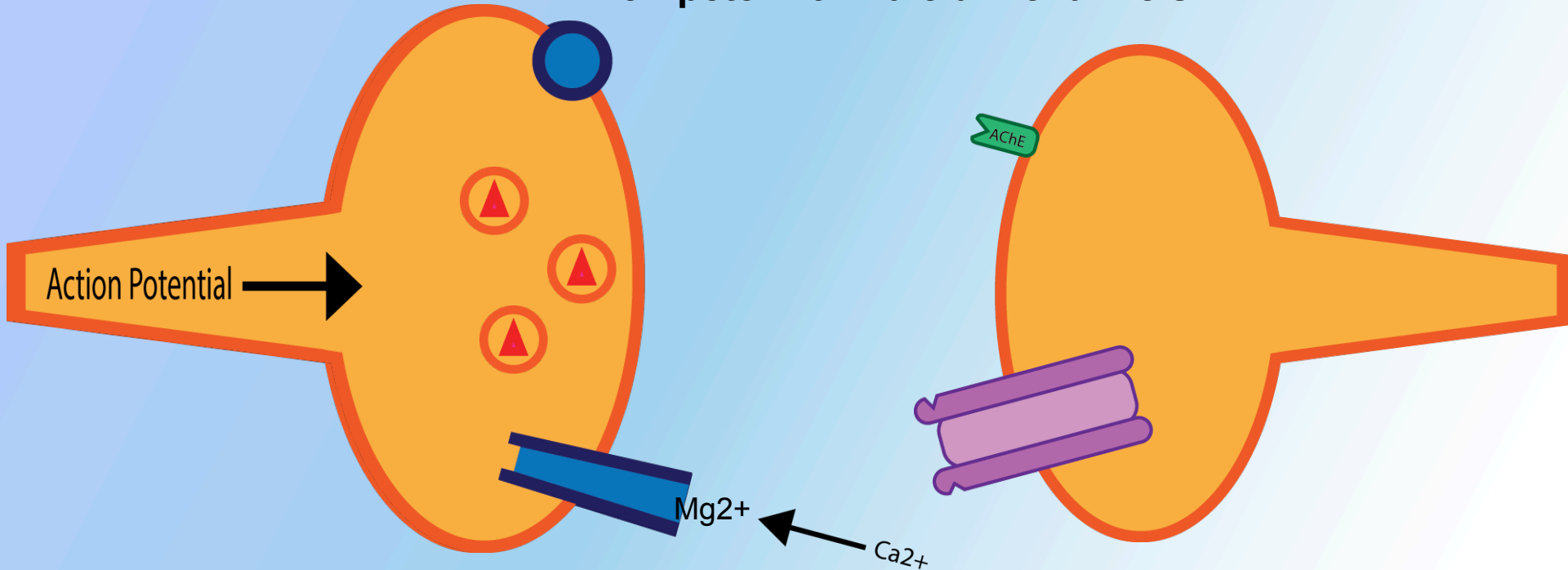
AChE inhibitors (e.g. neostigmine, physostigmine)

Competes with ACh Esterase



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

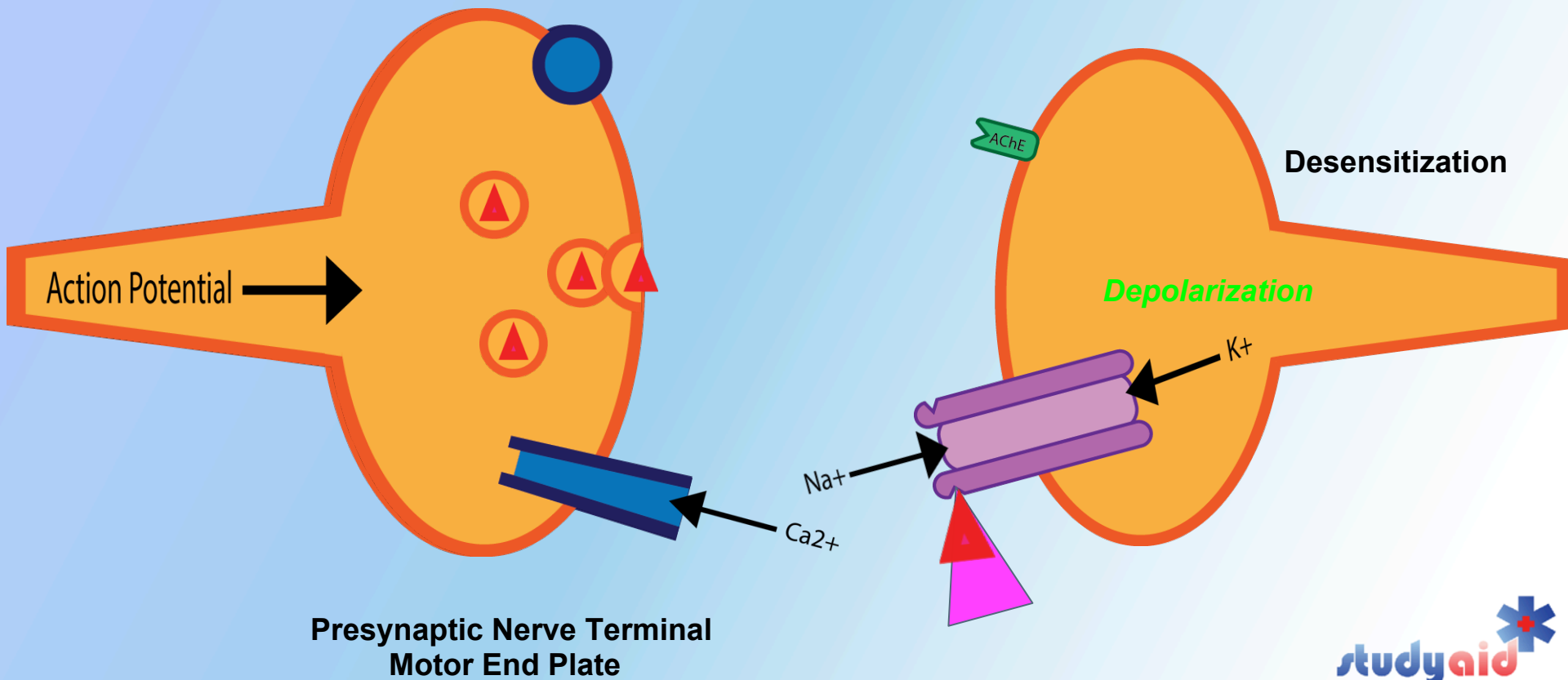
Magnesium Ions Compete with Calcium channels



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

Suxamethonium chloride

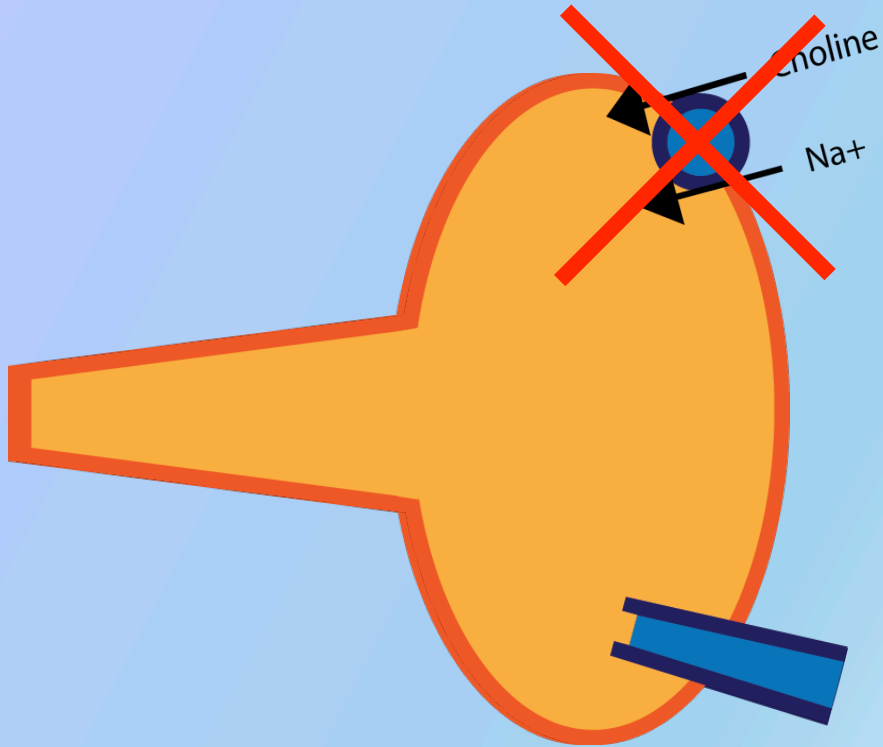
Inhibitor of Postsynaptic Depolarization



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

Hemicholinium

Blocks choline reuptake



Presynaptic Nerve Terminal
Motor End Plate

