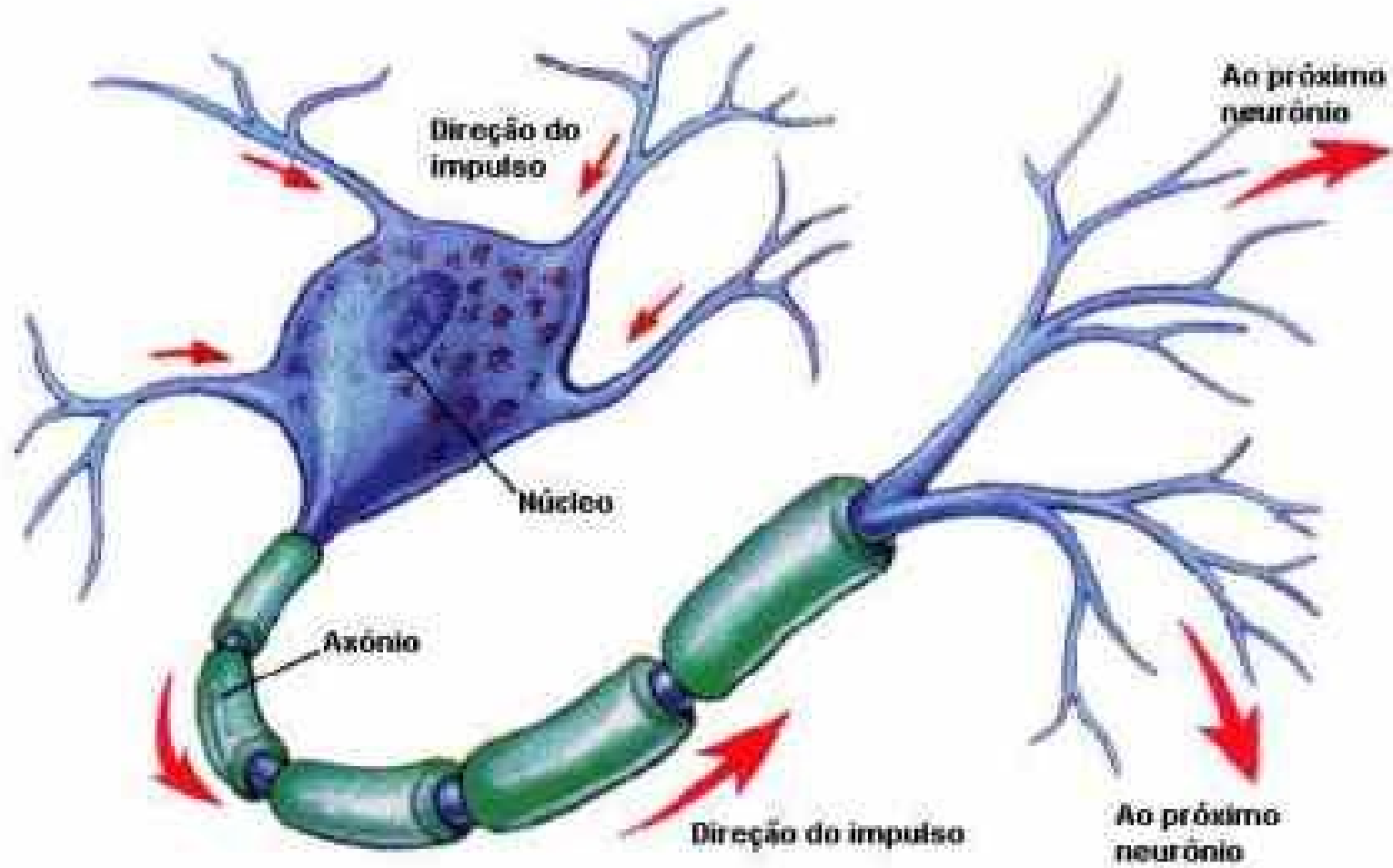


# Neurotransmissão

A fluorescence micrograph of a neuron. The cell body (soma) is a bright, glowing green sphere. From the soma, several thin, branching processes (dendrites and axons) extend outwards, also appearing as green, thread-like structures against a dark background.

LIBERAÇÃO DE NEUROTRANSMISSORES  
POTENCIAIS PÓS-SINÁPTICOS E INTEGRAÇÃO SINÁPTICA  
PLASTICIDADE SINÁPTICA  
SINAPSES ELÉTRICAS

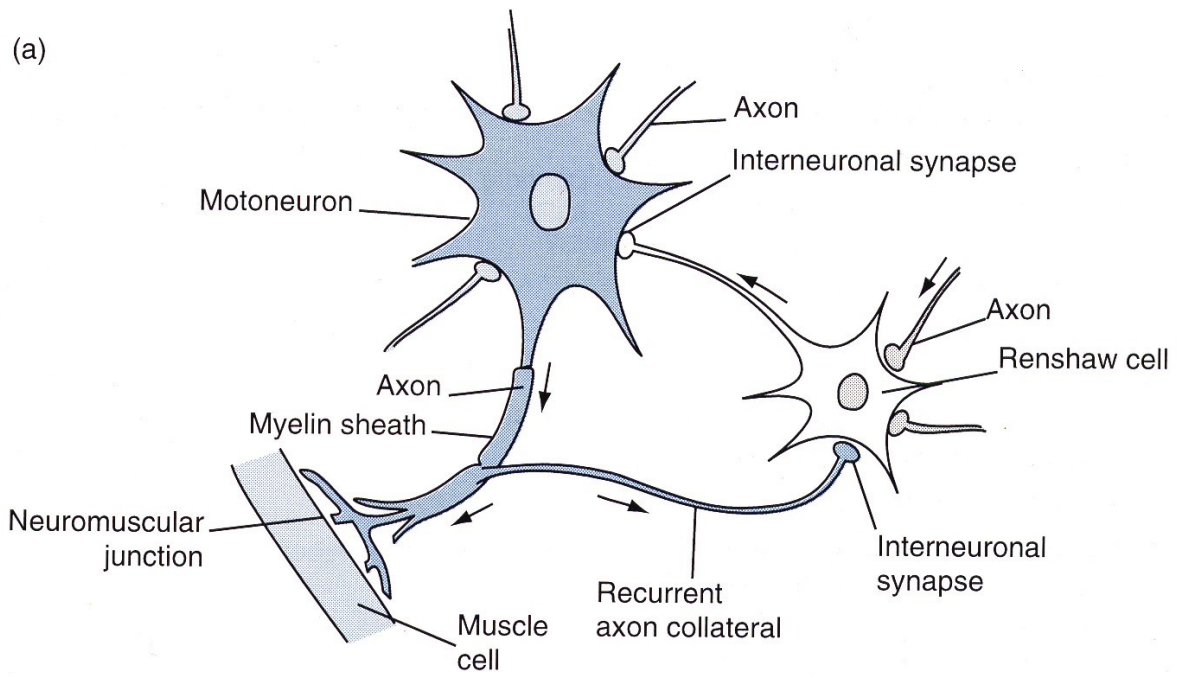
## Diagrama de um neurônio



# A sinapse

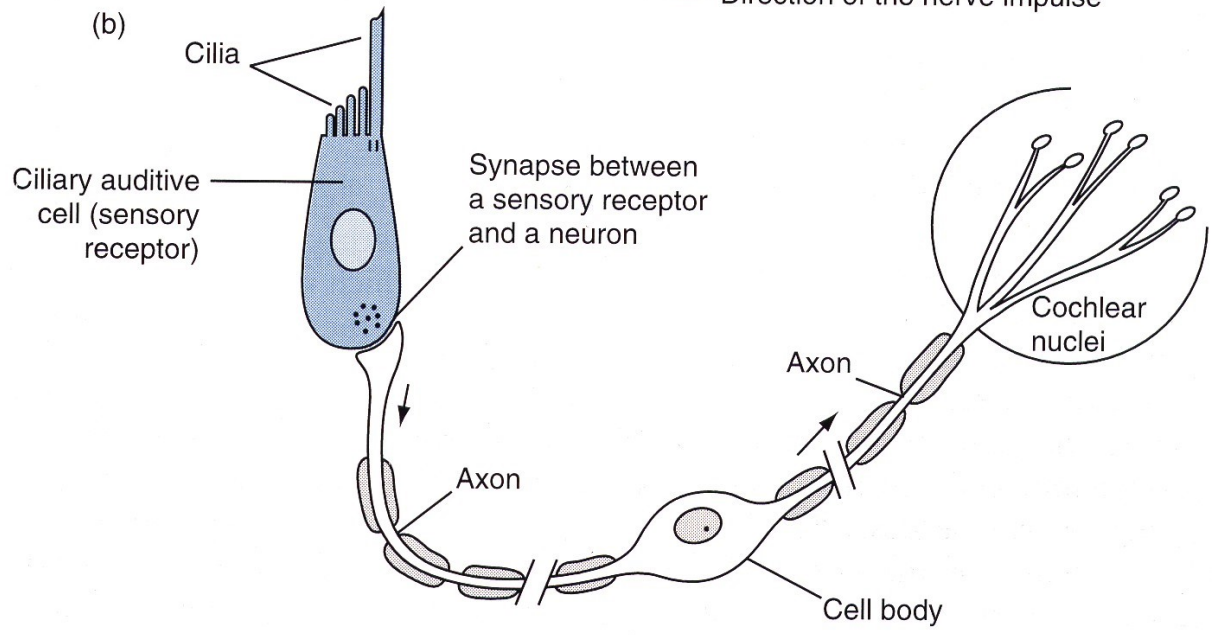
- Elemento pré-sináptico
  - Botão sináptico
  - Junção neuromuscular
  - Terminais especializados
    - Ribbon synapses - retina, células da cóclea
- Elemento pós-sináptico
  - Neurônio
  - Dendrito, soma, axônio, terminal sináptico
  - Músculo
  - Célula neurondócrina

(a)

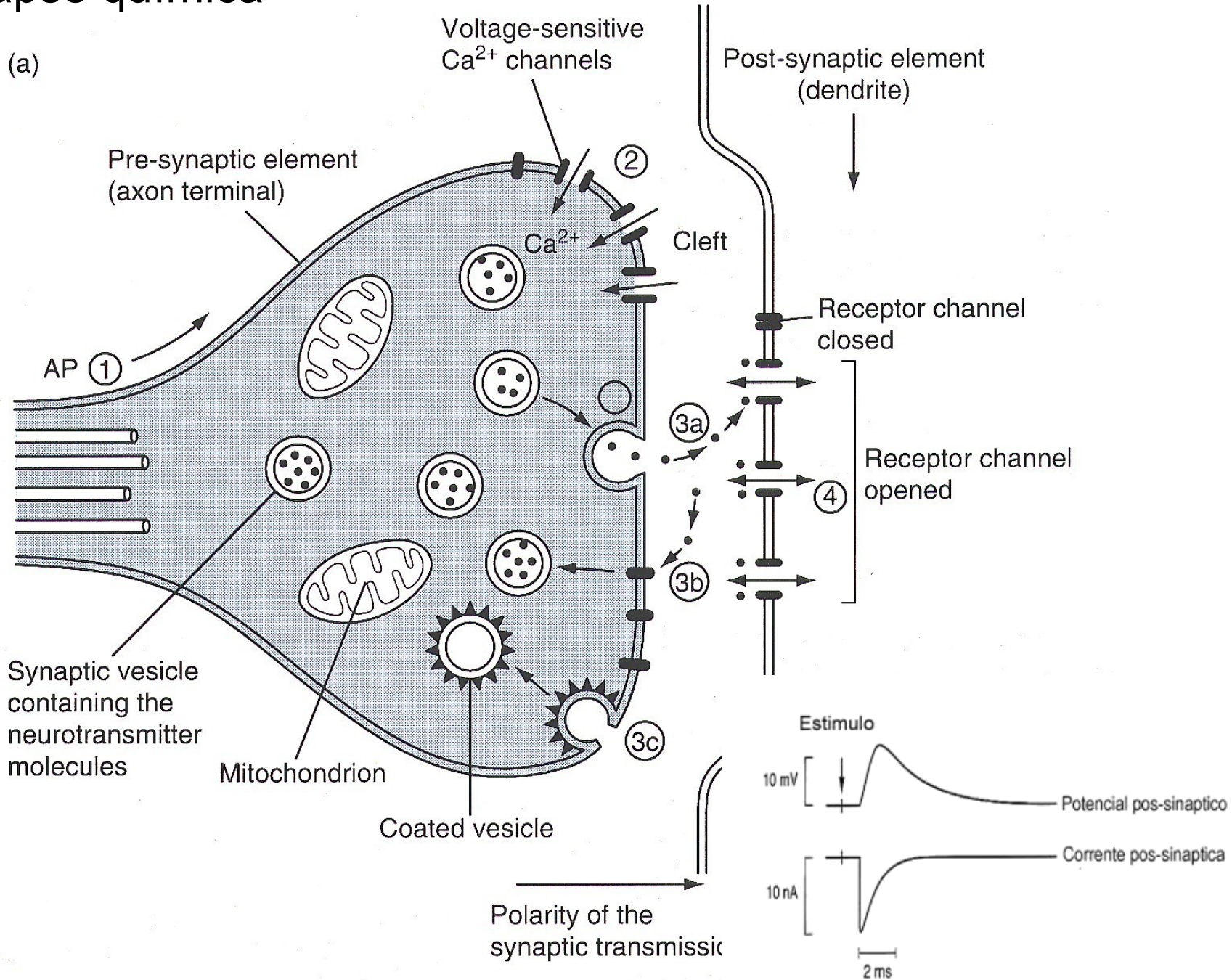


→ Direction of the nerve impulse

(b)

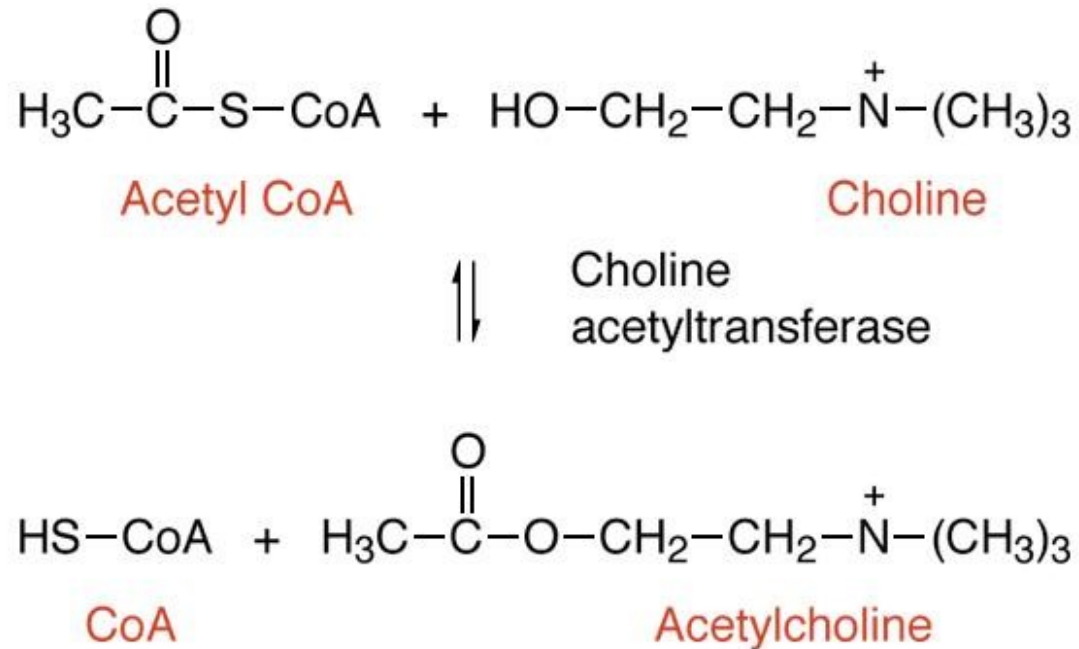


# Sinapse química



O primeiro neurotransmissor identificado foi a acetilcolina

**O transmissor na JNM dos vertebrados é a acetilcolina (ACh)**  
**Ela se liga aos receptores nicotínicos (ionotrópicos), abrindo canais catiônicos, levando a despolarização do músculo**



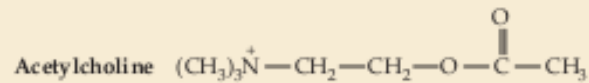
# Os principais neurotransmissores

- Acetilcolina – neurotransmissor da junção neuromuscular
- Glutamato – principal neurotransmissor excitatório central
- GABA – principal neurotransmissor inibitório central
- Glicina – neurotransmissor inibitório

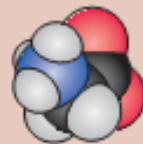
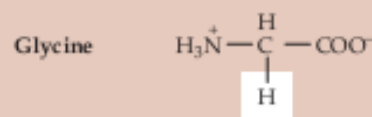
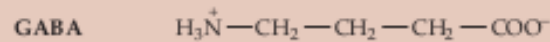
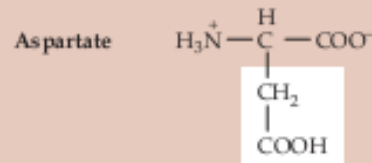
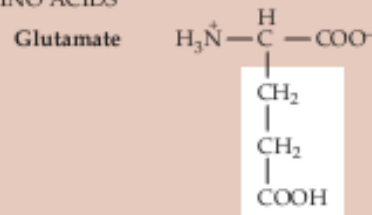
## Outros neurotransmissores

- ATP
- Adrenalina, nor-adrenalina
- Serotonina
- Dopamina
- Histamina
- Neuropeptídeos

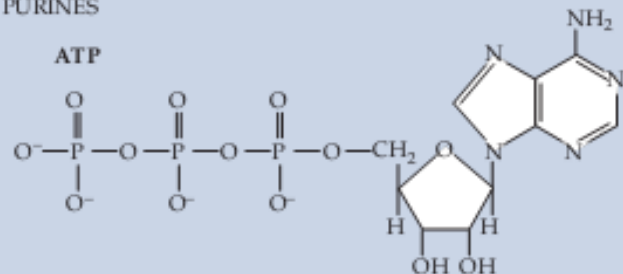
## SMALL-MOLECULE NEUROTRANSMITTERS



### AMINO ACIDS

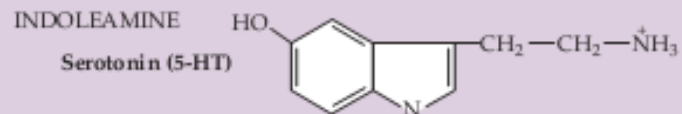
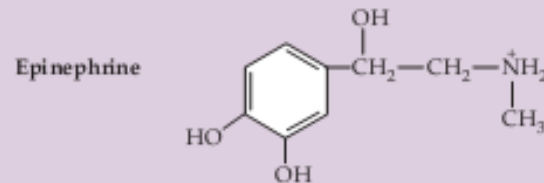
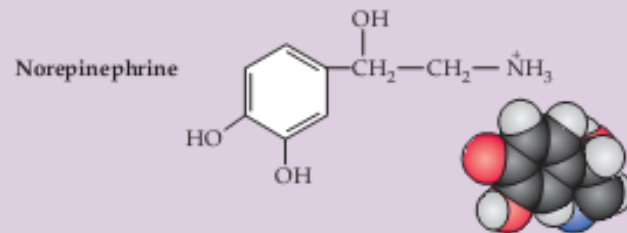
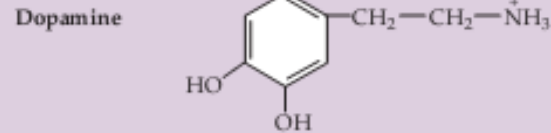


### PURINES



## BIOGENIC AMINES

### CATECHOLAMINES



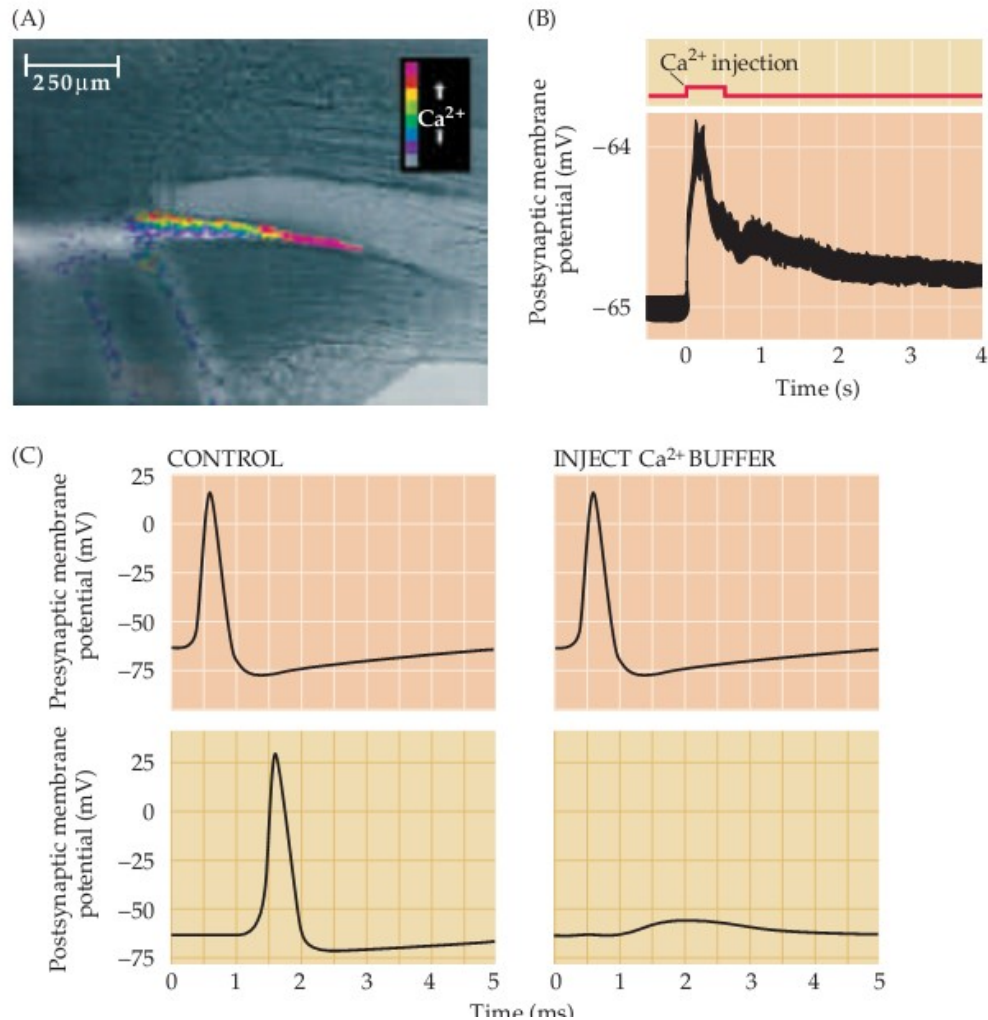
### IMIDAZOLEAMINE





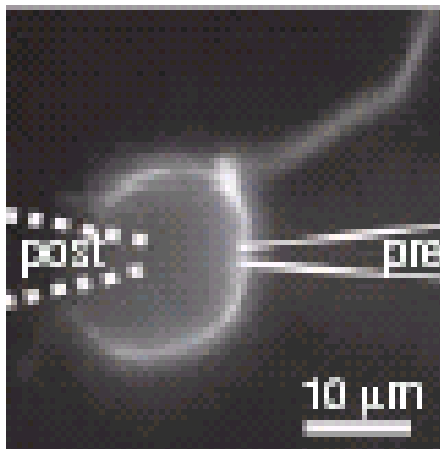
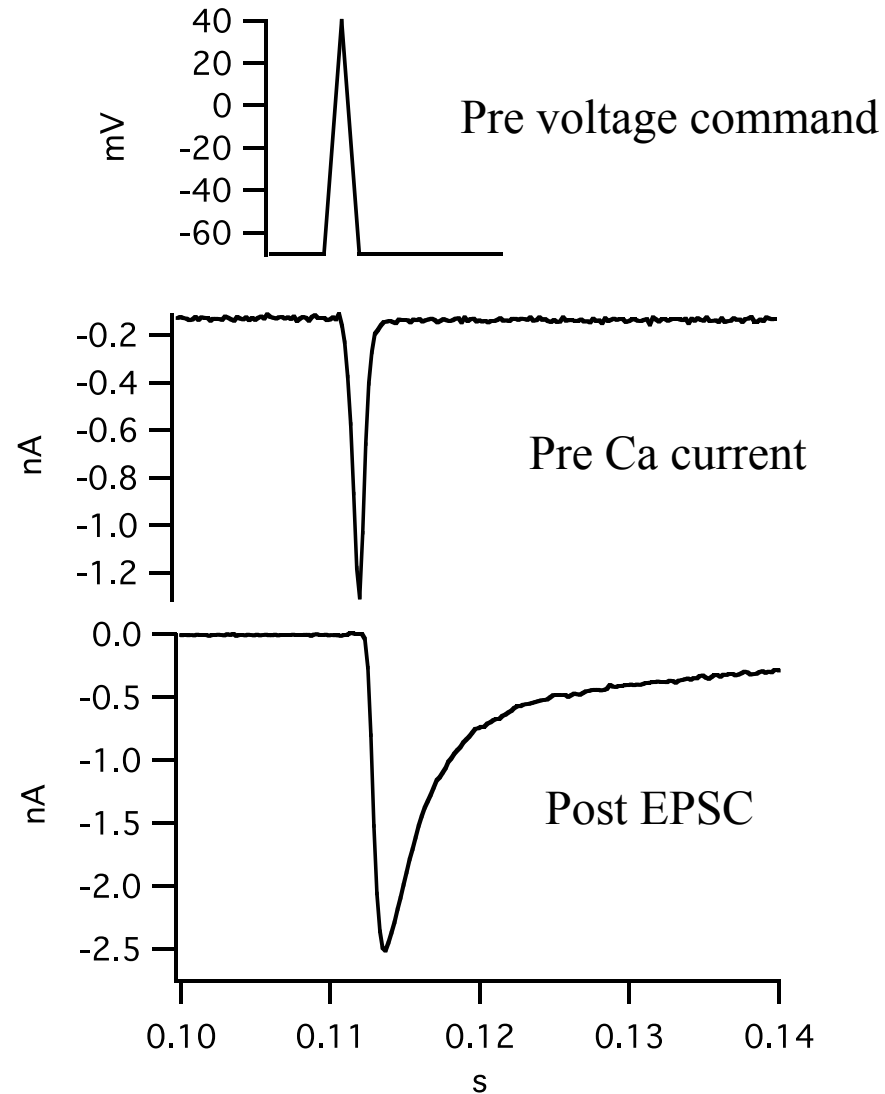
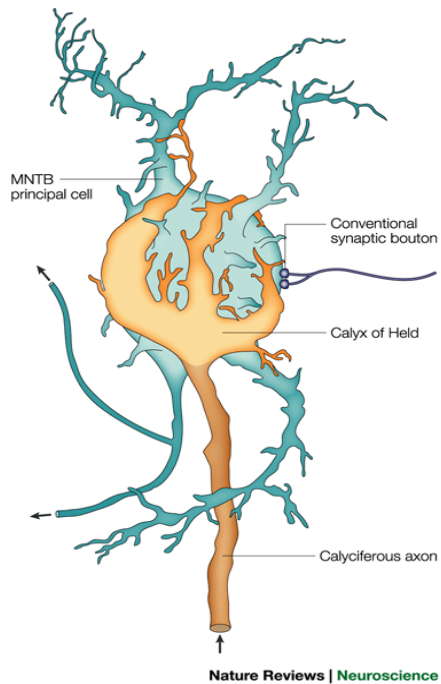
# A neurotransmissão é fortemente dependente do influxo de cálcio externo

Sinapse gigante da lula (gânglio estelado) – década de 70

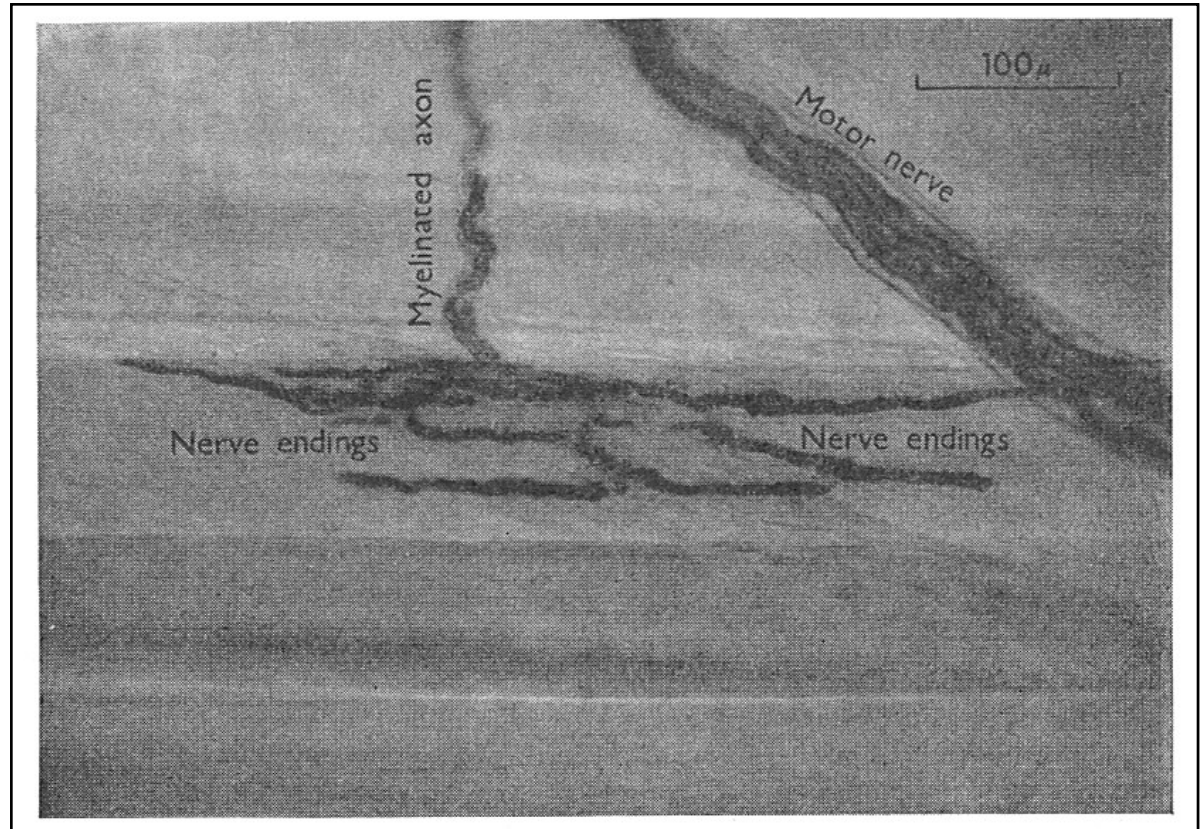


**Dependência do cálcio**

# Mais recentemente registros duplos pré e pós-sinápticos são realizados na sinapse gigante "cálice de Held"



# Bernard Katz e a neurotransmissão na junção neuromuscular da rã (1952)

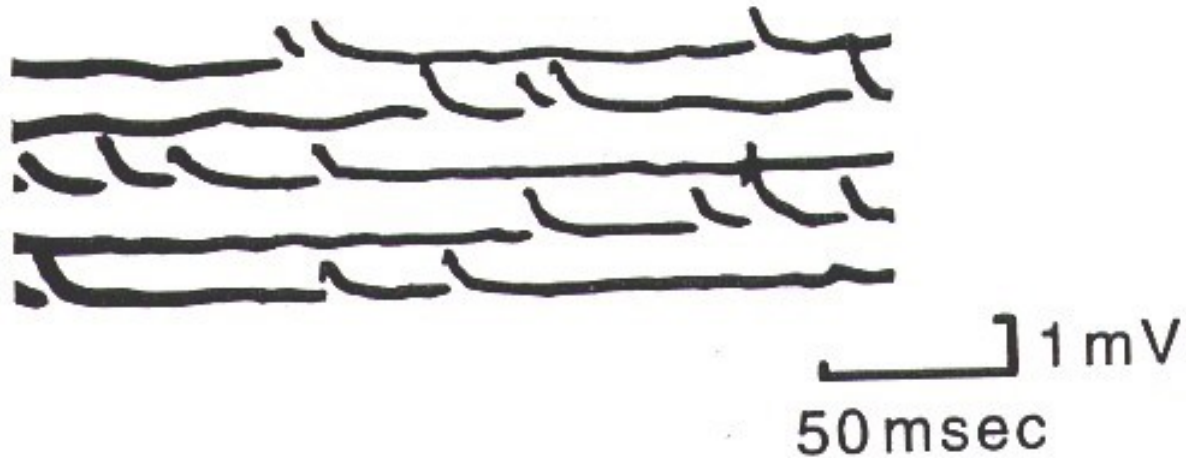


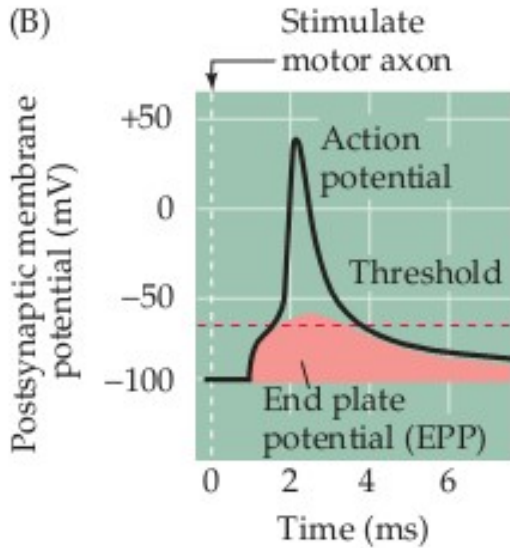
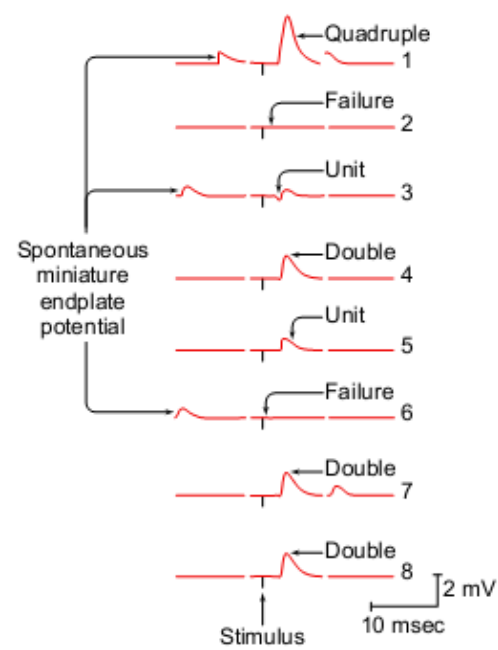
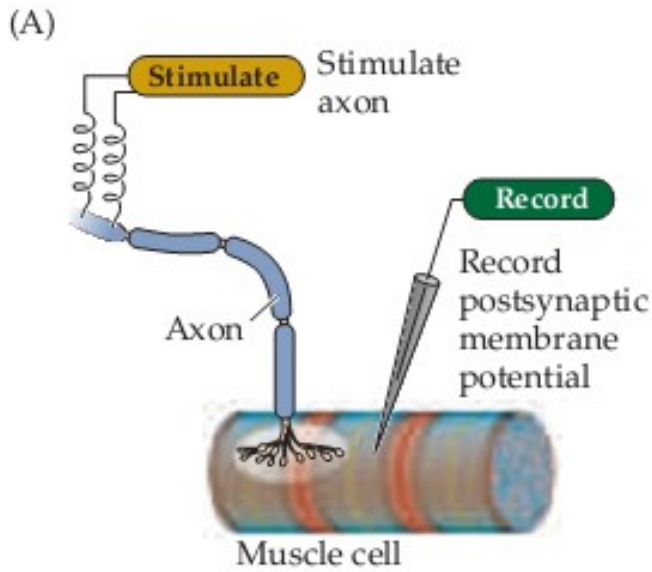
# A natureza probabilística da neurotransmissão

neurotransmissão quantal (Del Castillo & Katz, 1954)

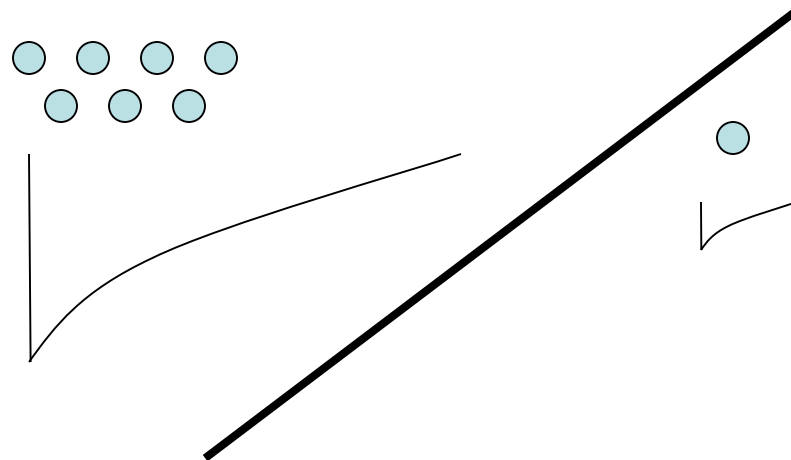
eventos miniatura = eventos sinápticos espontâneos

Eventos miniatura são eventos espontâneos que representam a liberação do conteúdo de uma vesícula = *quanta*

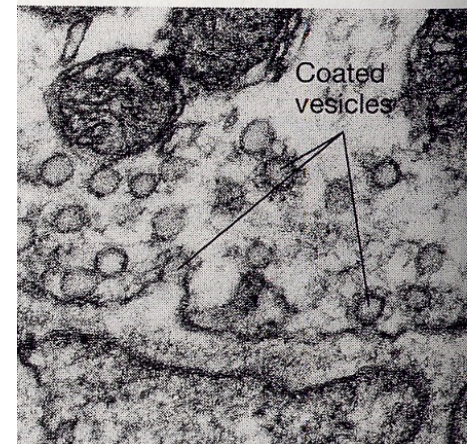
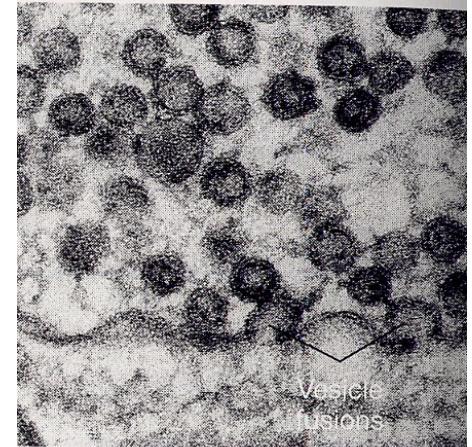
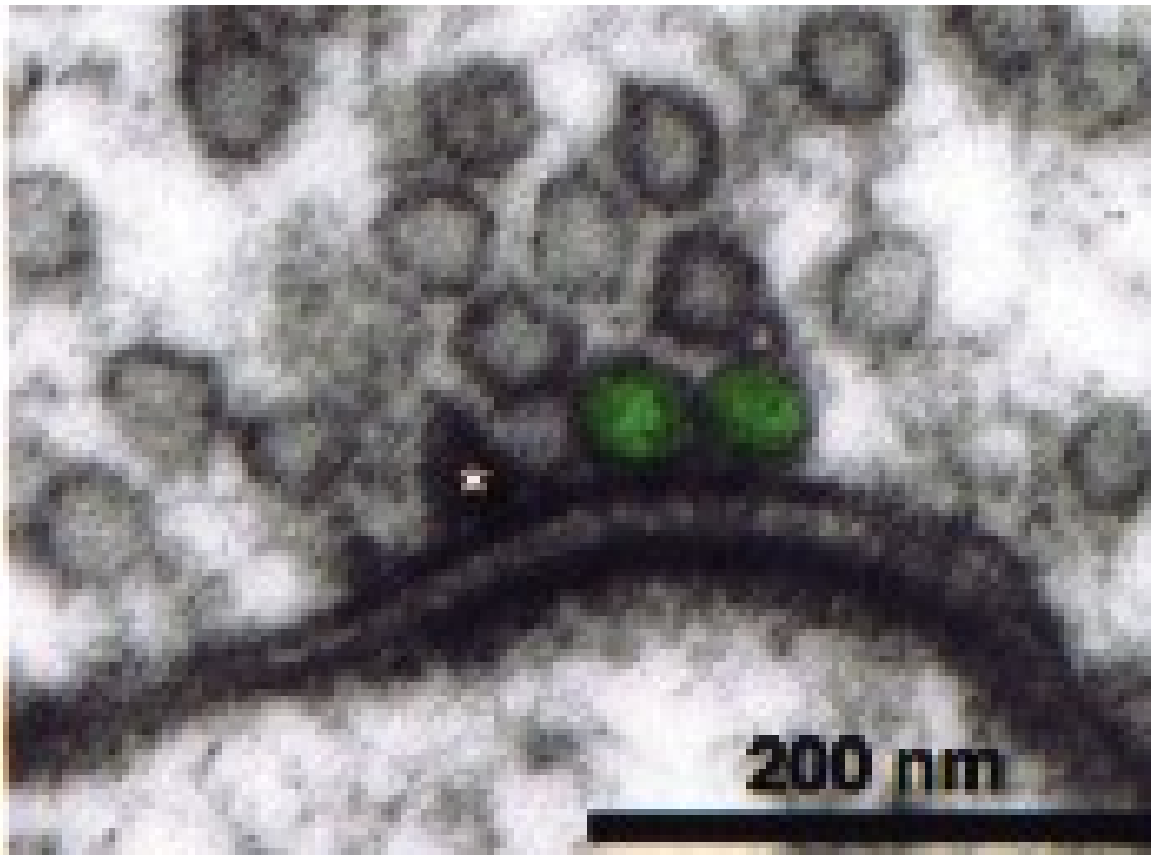




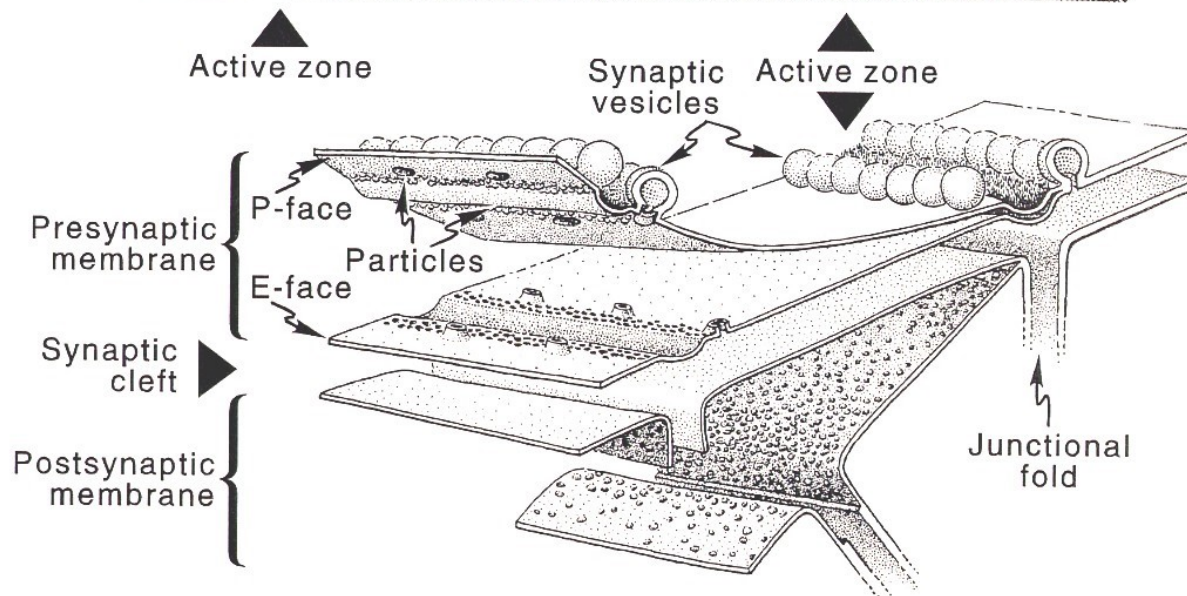
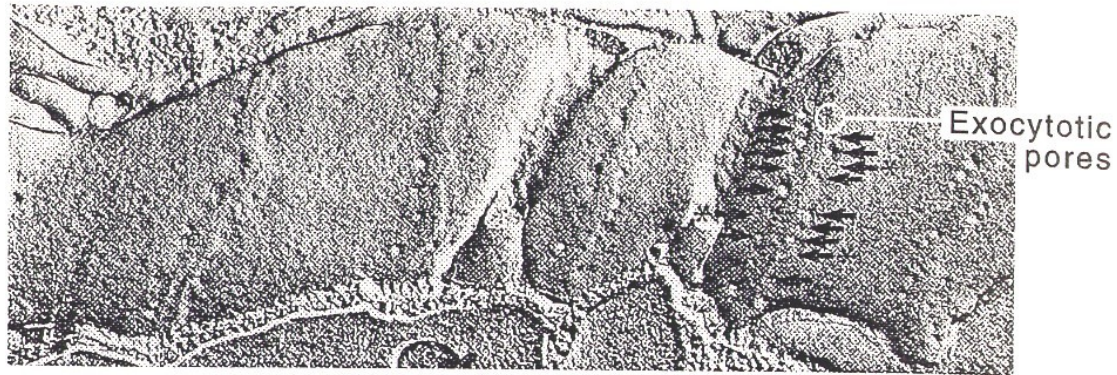
Um evento pós-sináptico é a soma de  $n$  eventos miniaturas



As vesículas sinápticas contêm os neurotransmissores.  
As vesículas sinápticas são liberadas nas **zonas ativas**

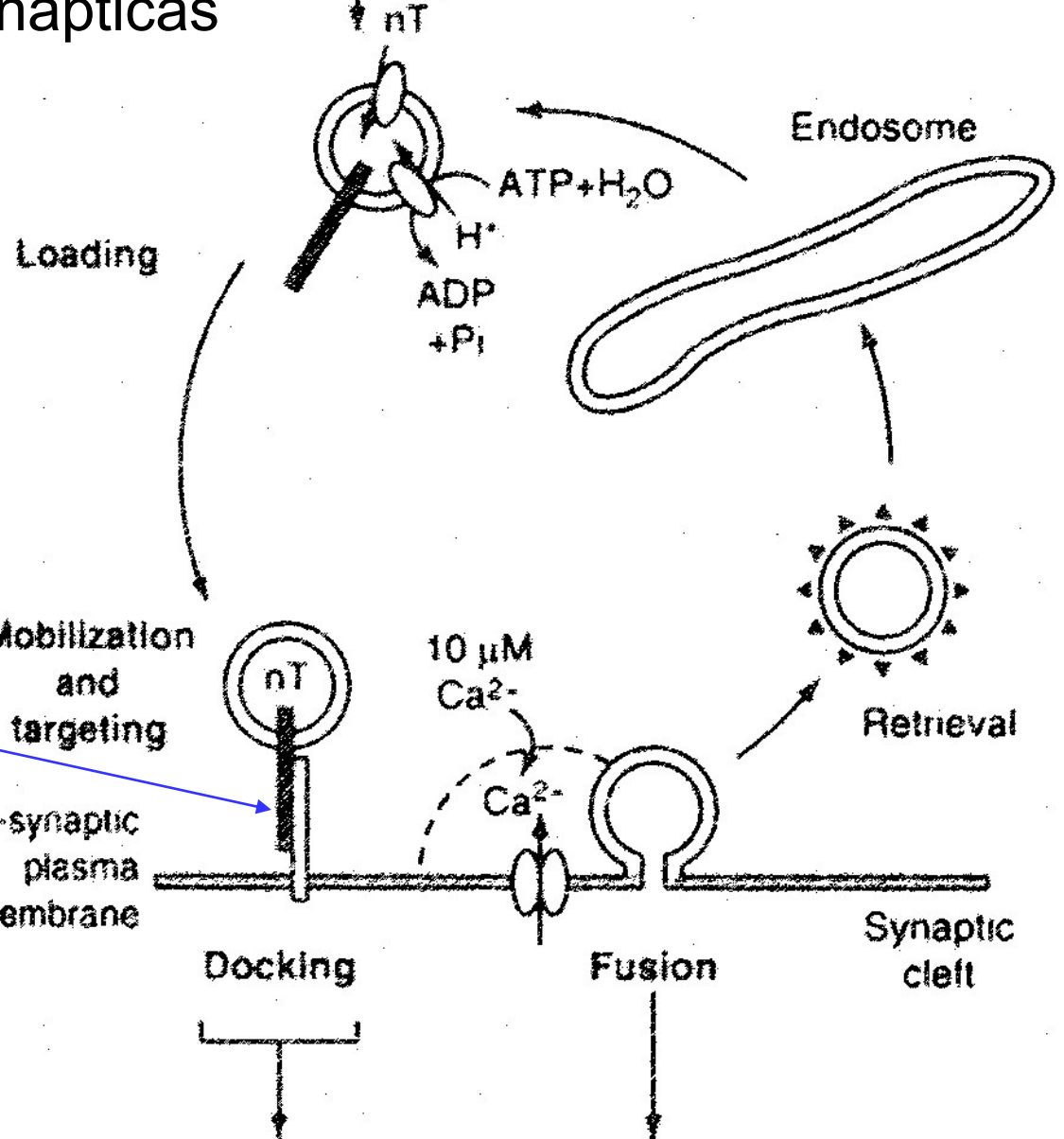


# A organização das vesículas sinápticas na junção neuromuscular (JNM)



Fast axonal anterograde transport

# O Ciclo das vesículas sinápticas

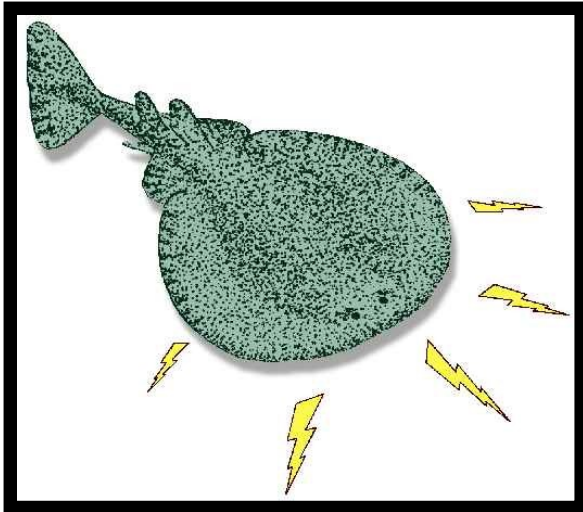


Toxina botulínica



# Apenas uma fração das vesículas participam na exocitose

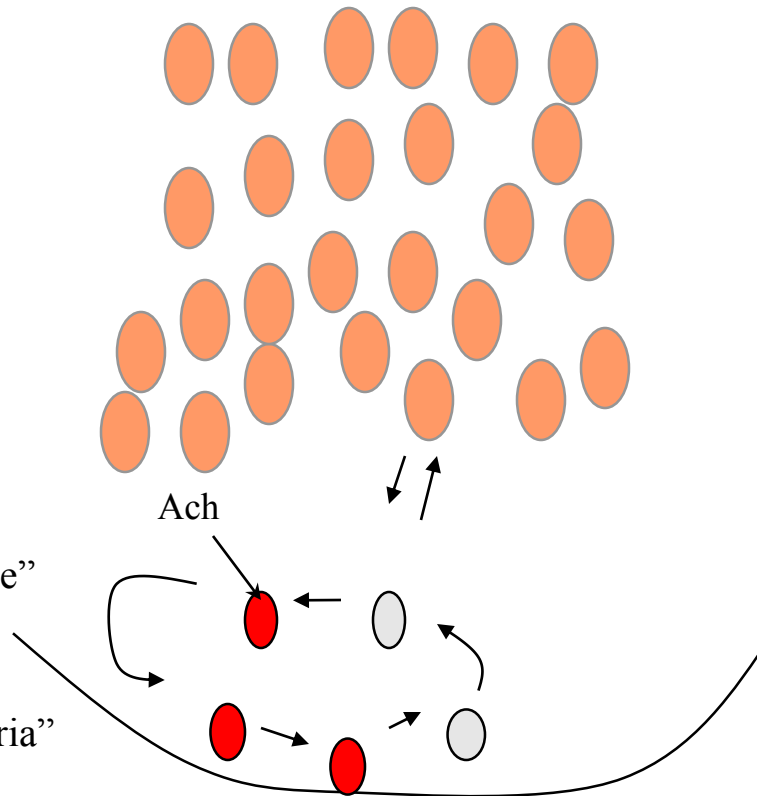
“Pools” vesiculares na eletroplaca (1977)



vesícula reciclante com Ach “quente”



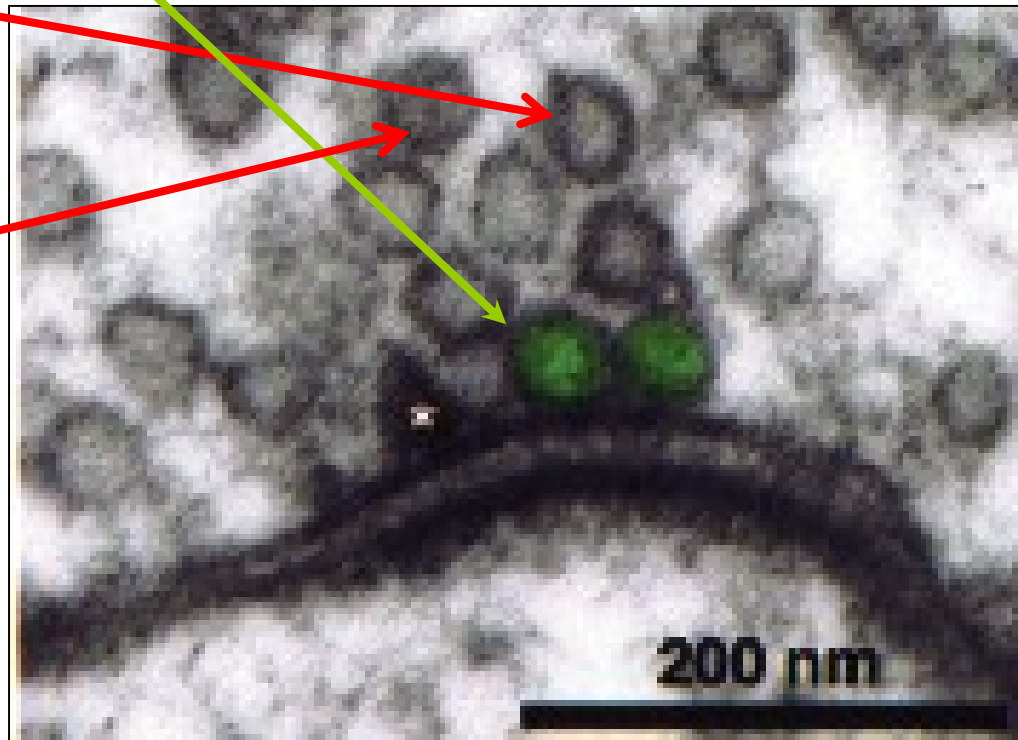
vesícula não-reciclante com Ach “fria”



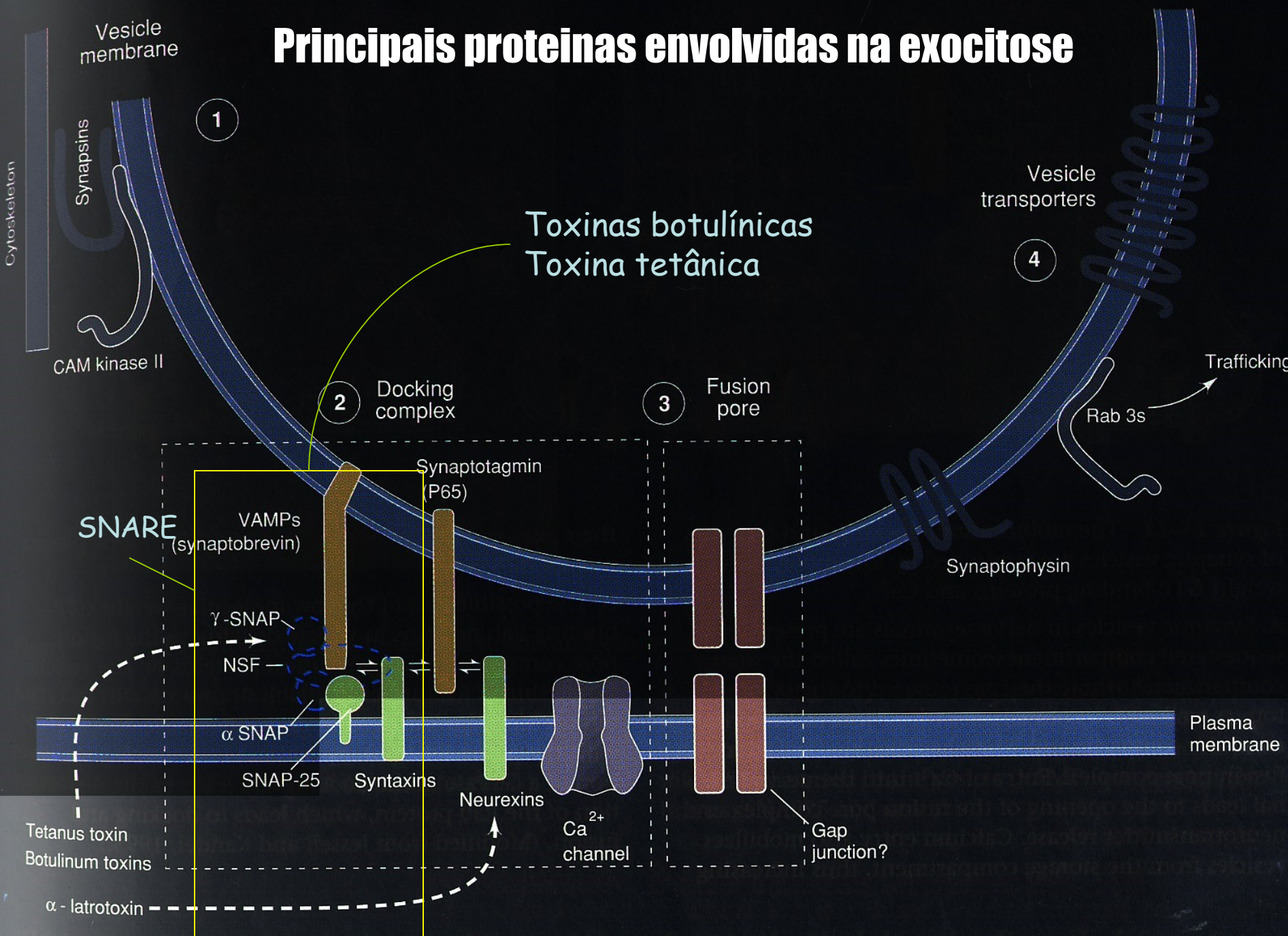
# “Pools” vesiculares

- *Pool liberável* (20-25 vesículas-hipocampo)
  - Liberação imediata-RRP (5-8)
  - reciclável (17-20)

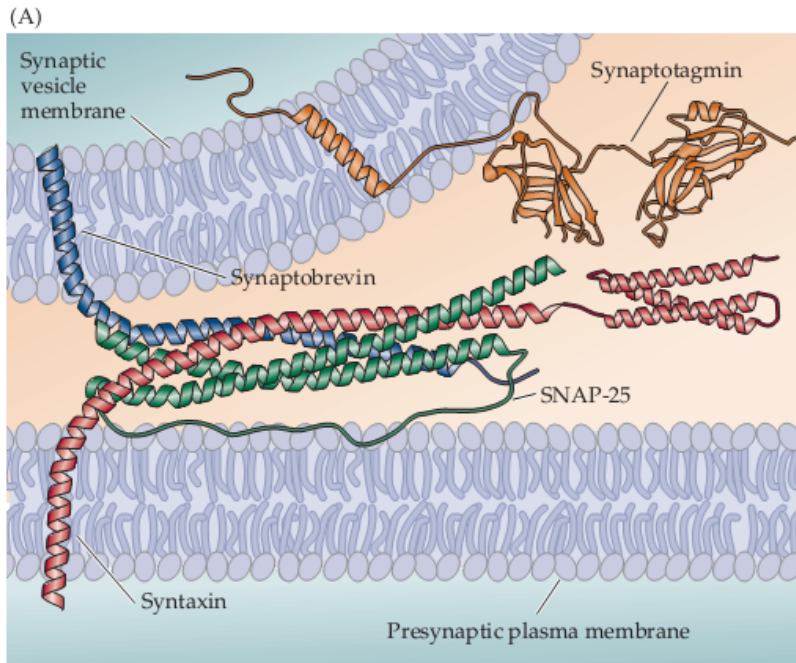
- *Pool reserva*  
(*repouso*)  
(~180 vesículas)



# Principais proteínas envolvidas na exocitose

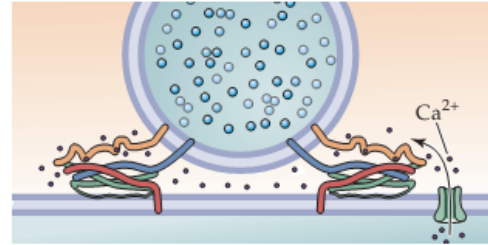


# O complexo SNARE ancora as vesículas na membrana e participa do processo de fusão

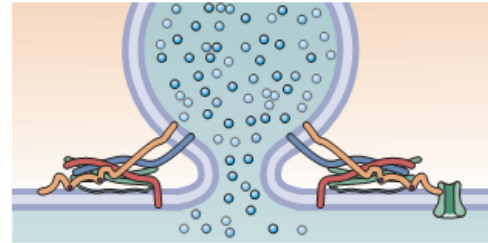


(1) Vesicle docks

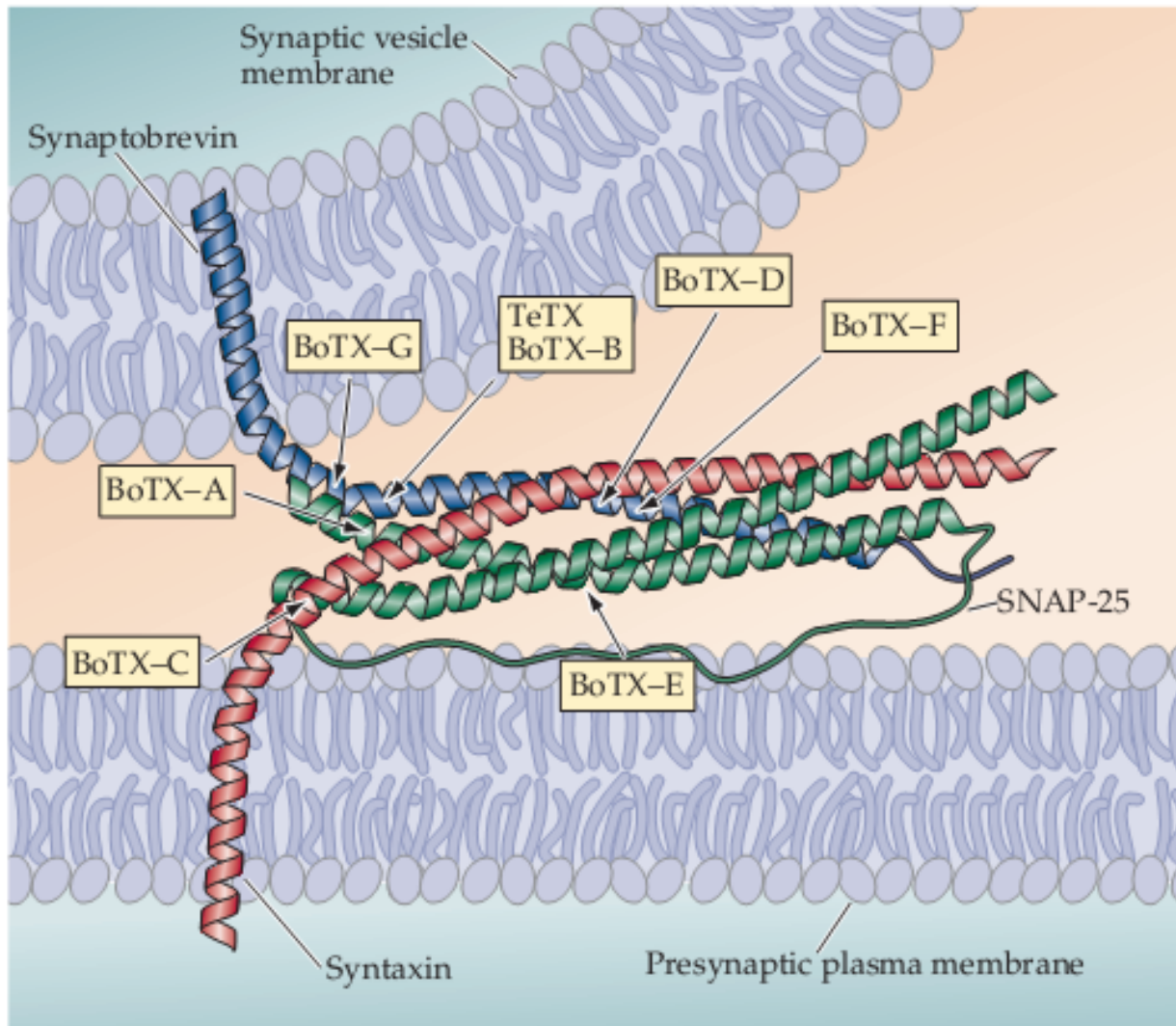
(3) Entering  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binds to synaptotagmin



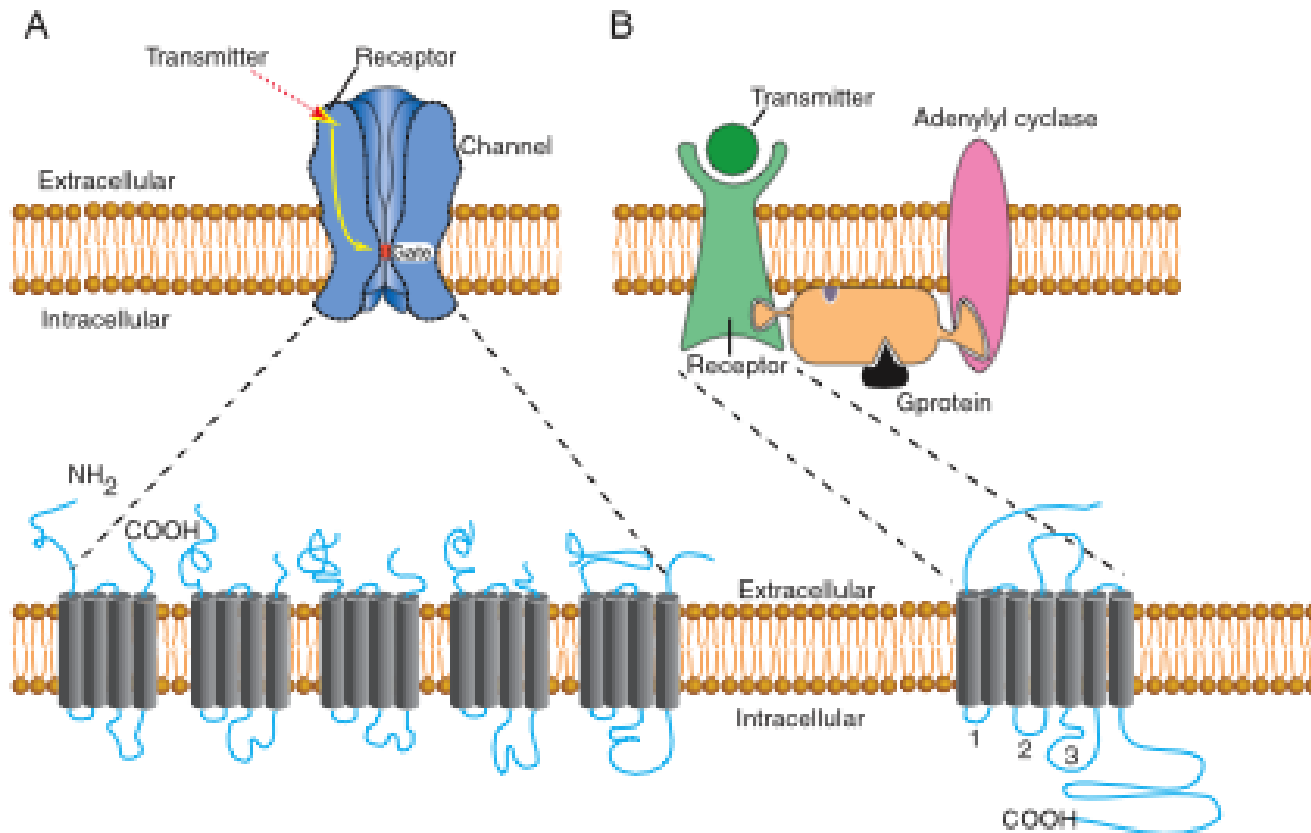
(4)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -bound synaptotagmin catalyzes membrane fusion



As proteínas do complexo SNARE são alvos das toxinas botulínicas

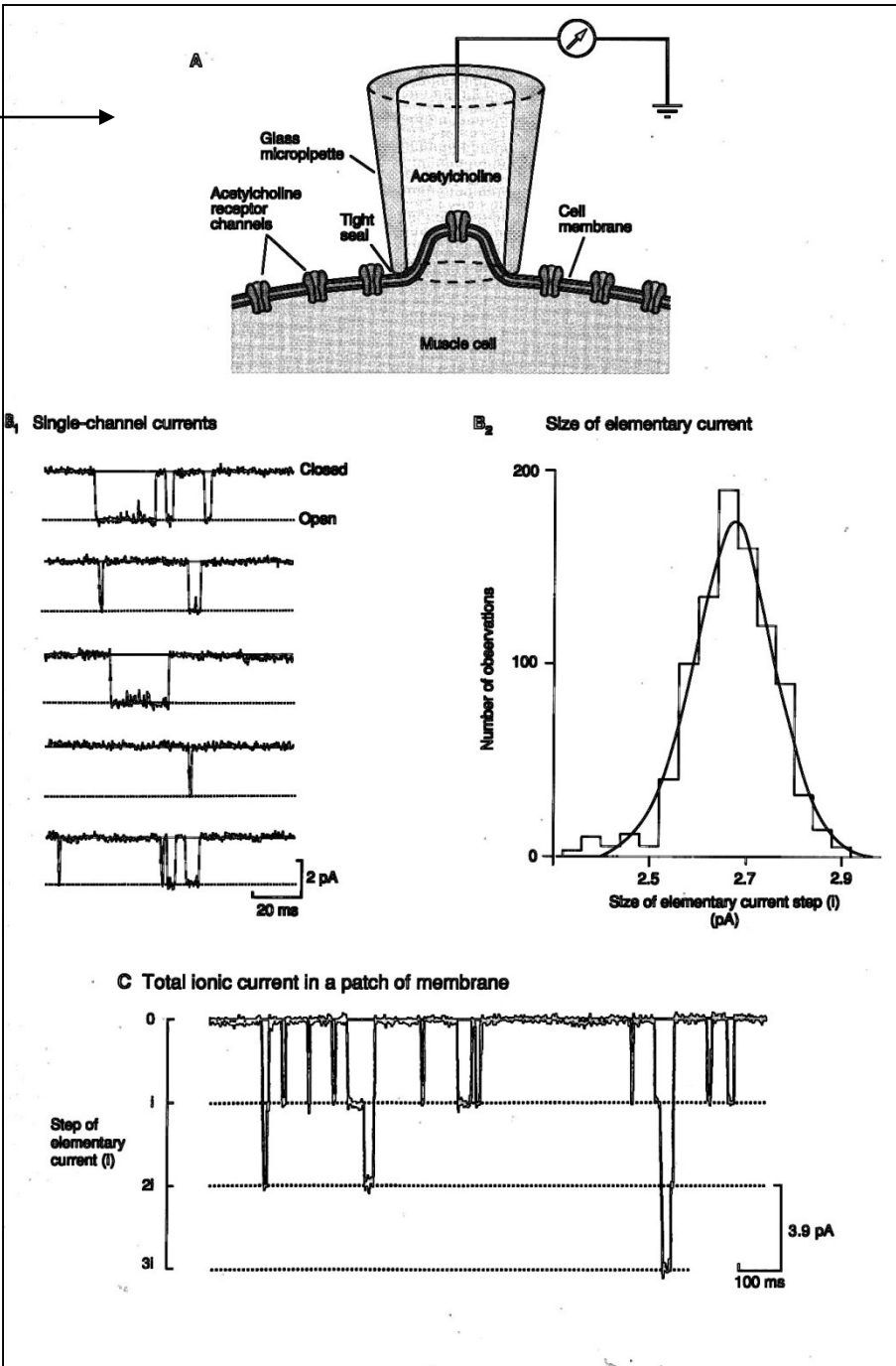
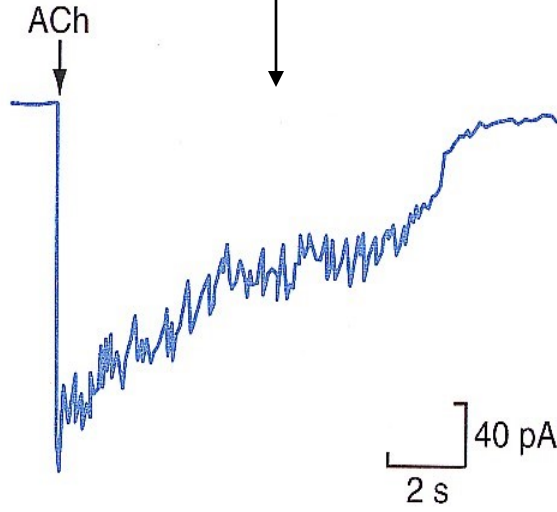


# Receptores de neurotransmissores podem ser classificados como ionotrópicos ou metabotrópicos



# Correntes unitárias através do receptor nicotínico

# Correntes macroscópicas através do receptor nicotínico



# Transmissores excitatórios abrem canais catiônicos

- Acetilcolina
  - Receptor nicotínico
- Glutamato (principal NT central)
  - Receptor AMPA
  - Receptor kainato
  - Receptor NMDA
- ATP
  - Receptor  $P_2X$



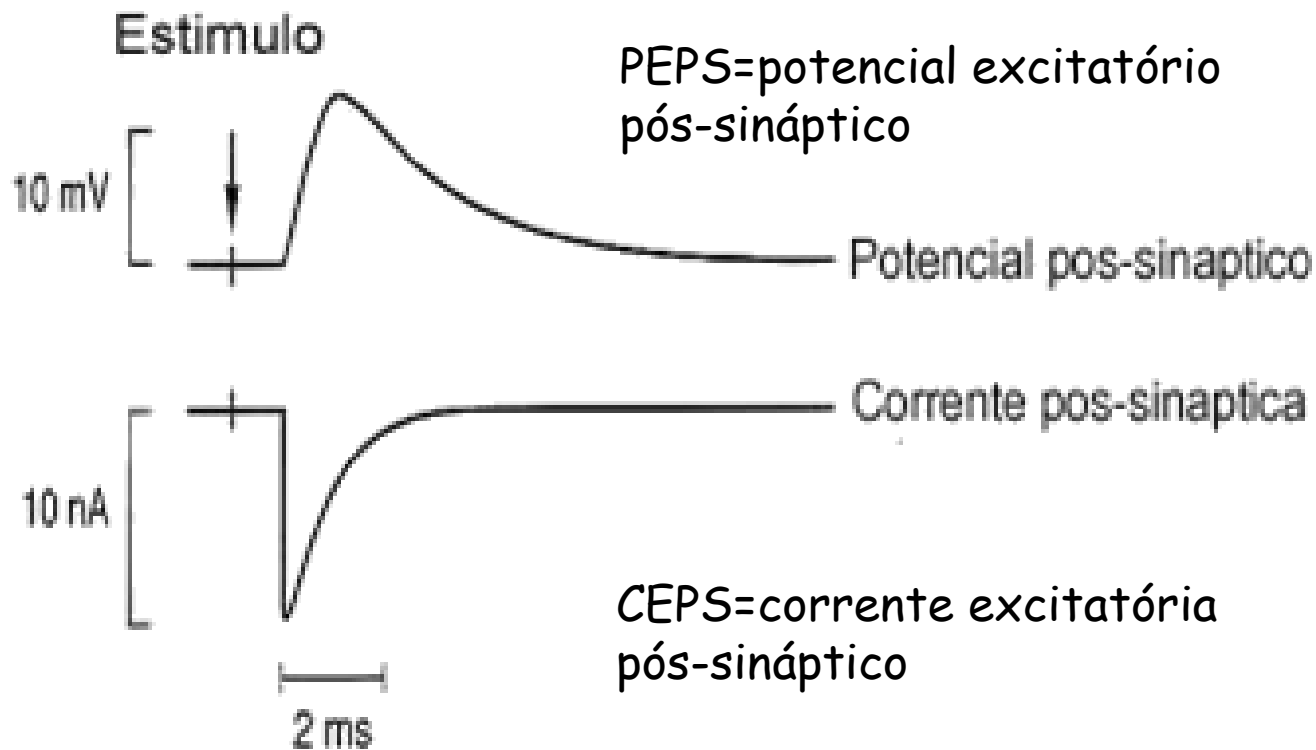
# Transmissores inibitórios abrem canais aniônicos permeáveis ao cloreto

- Ácido gama amino butírico (GABA)
  - Receptor GABA<sub>A</sub>
- Glicina
  - Receptor glicinérgico

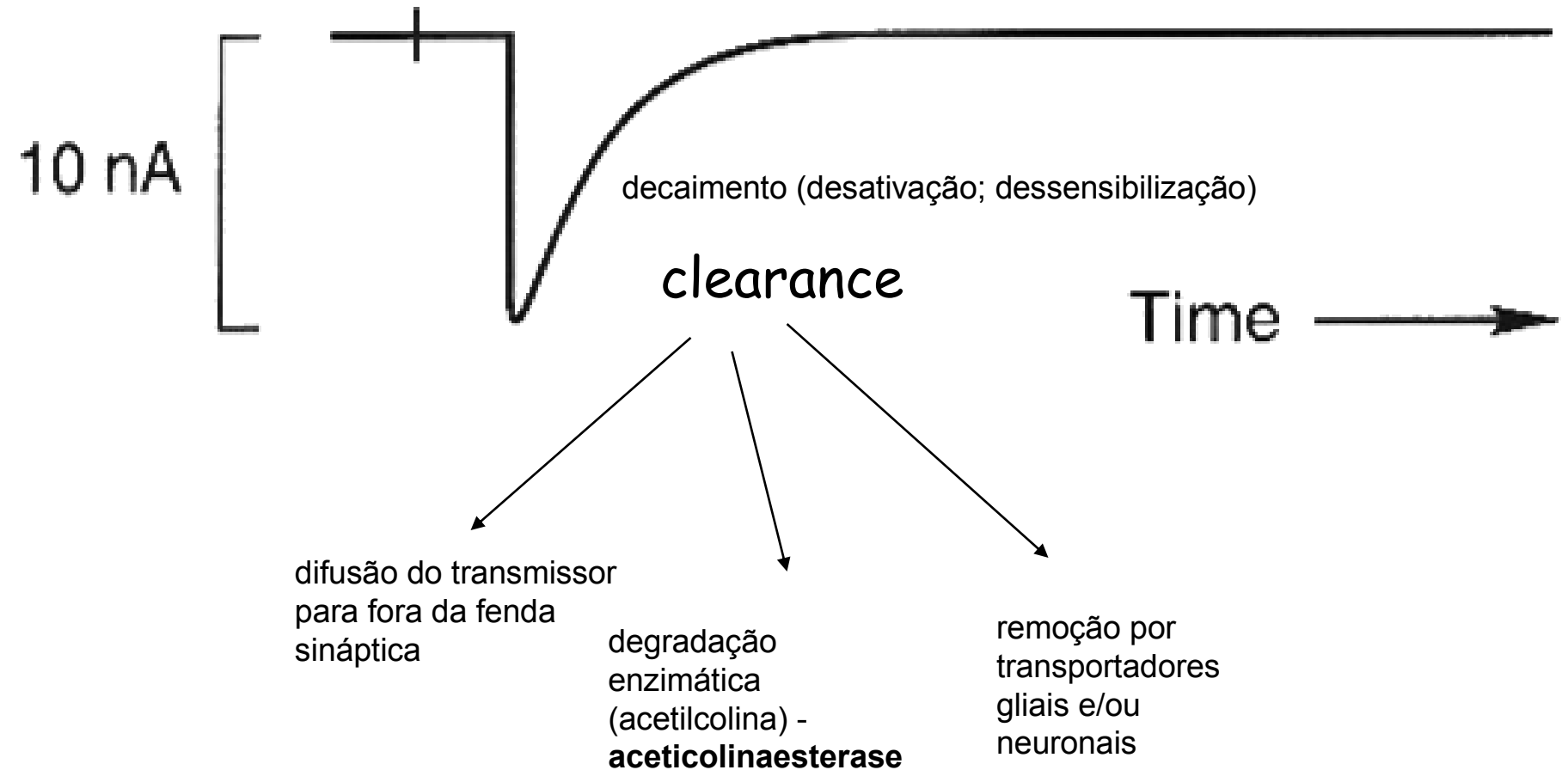
# Os receptores glutamatérgicos são divididos em 3 tipos

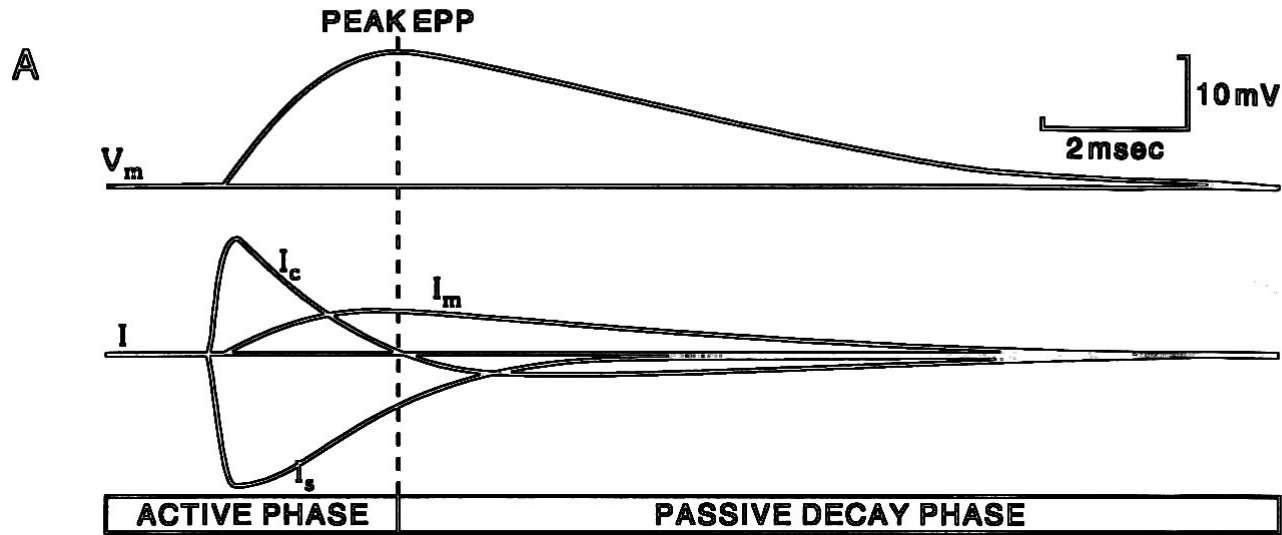
- **AMPA**
  - **Kainato**
  - **NMDA**
- Normalmente agrupados como AMPA/kainato  
Também conhecidos como não-NMDA

O fluxo iônico pelos receptores ionotrópicos (corrente) gera uma mudança de potencial da membrana

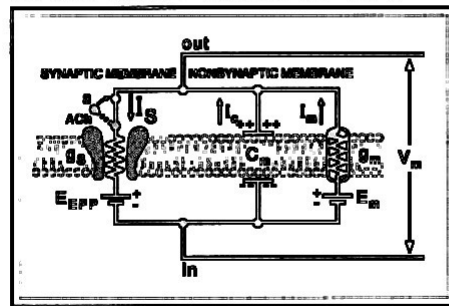


# Decaimento das correntes



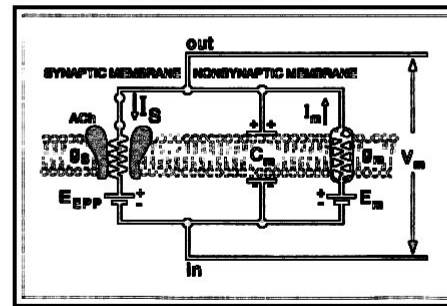


**B ACTIVE PHASE OF EPP**



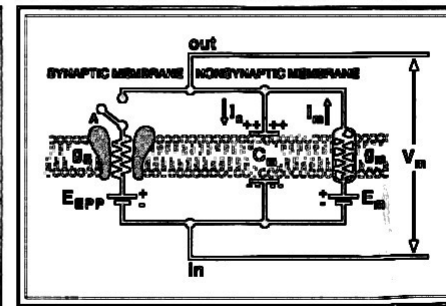
$$I_s = -(I_c + I_m)$$

**C PEAK OF EPP**



$$I_c = 0 \quad I_s = -I_m$$

**D DECAY PHASE OF EPP**

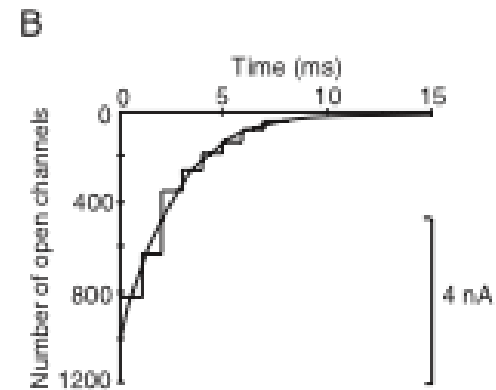
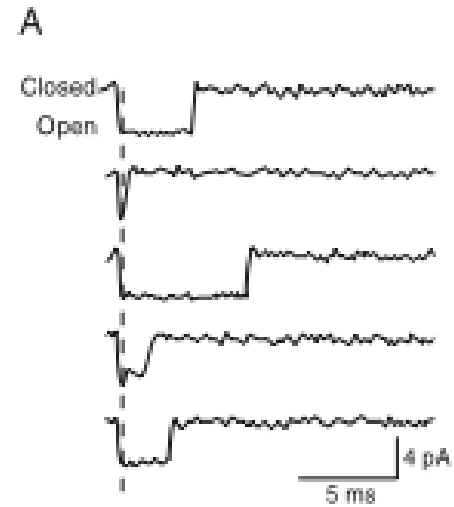
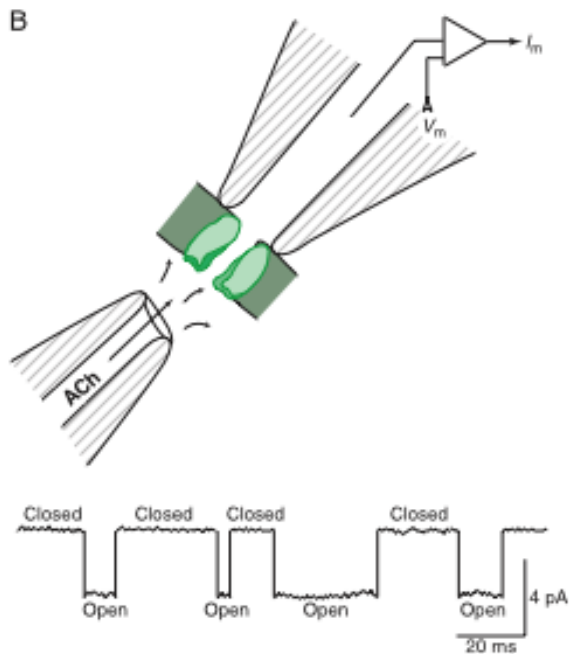
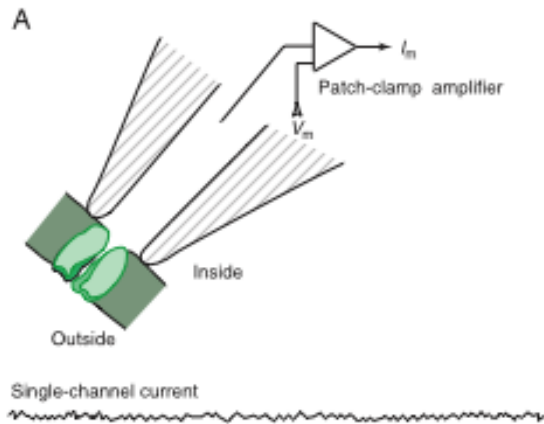


$$I_s = 0 \quad I_c = -I_m$$

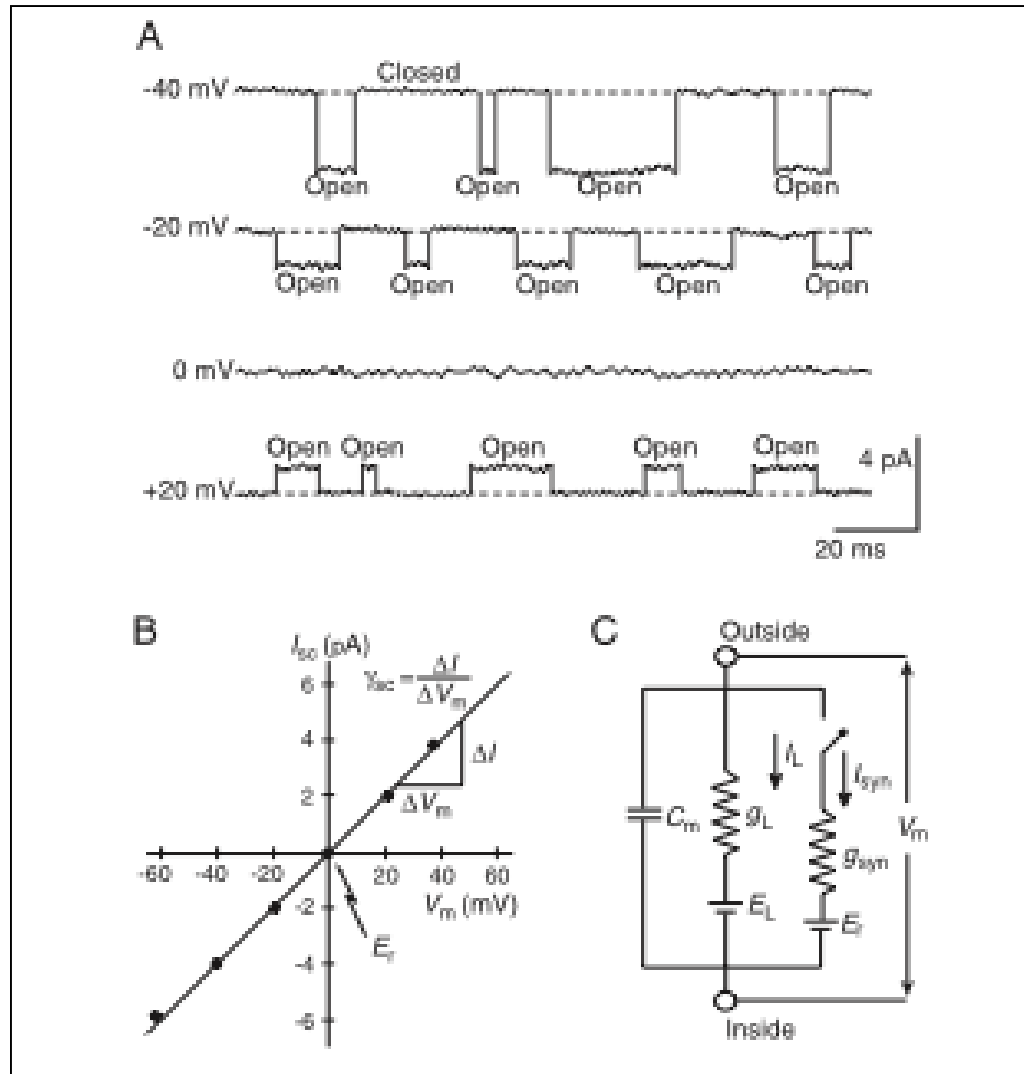
No pico do PEPS

$$V_m = \left( \frac{g_s}{g_s + g_m} \right) E_{psp} + \left( \frac{g_m}{g_m + g_s} \right) E_m$$

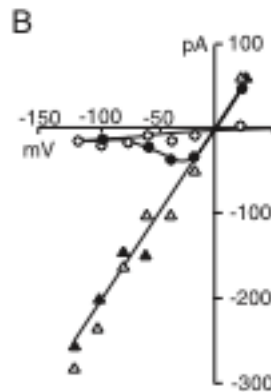
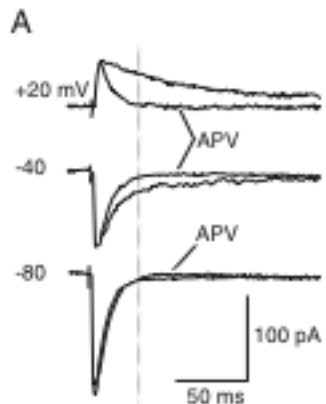
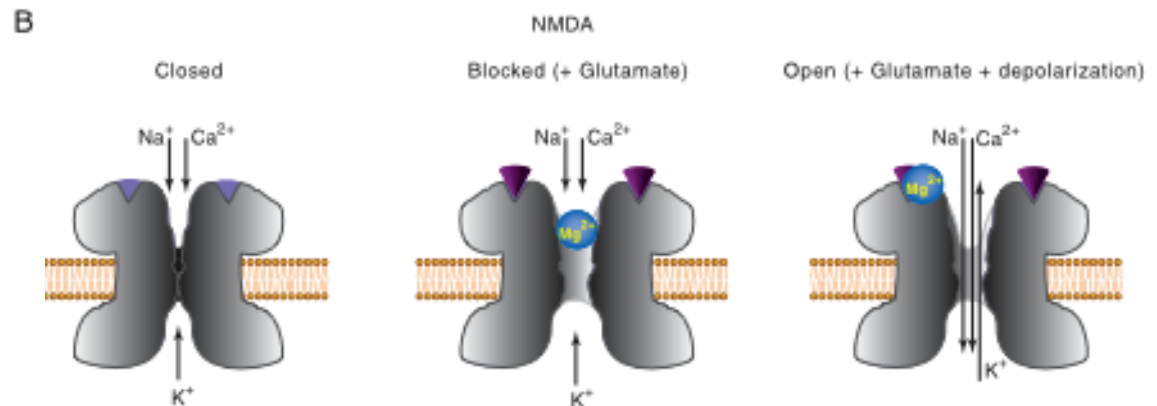
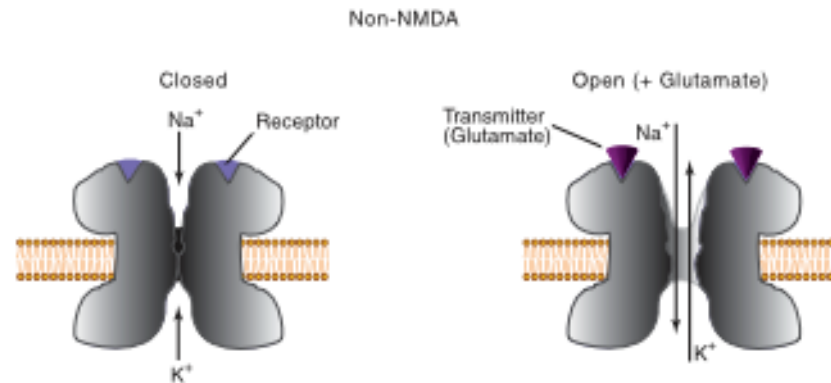
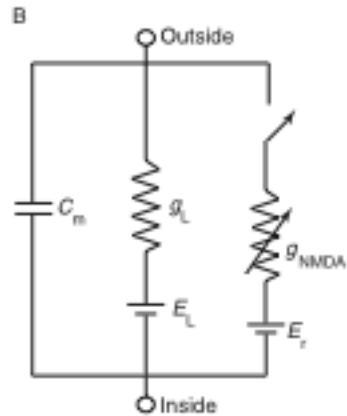
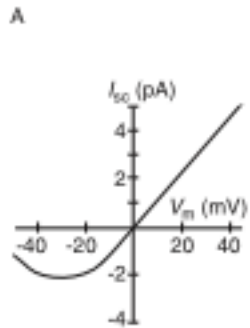
# Receptores ionotrópicos são canais iônicos



# Relação corrente-voltagem (IV) de um canal catiônico



# Receptores glutamatérgicos NMDA retificam devido ao bloqueio do glutamato

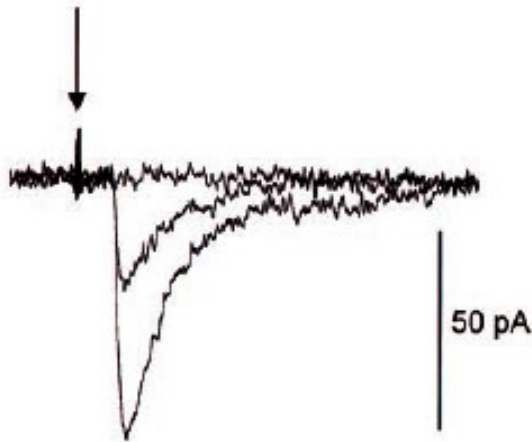
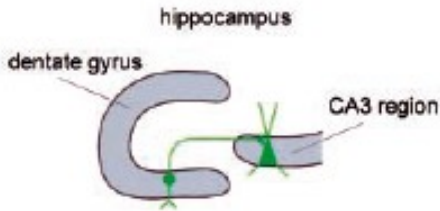




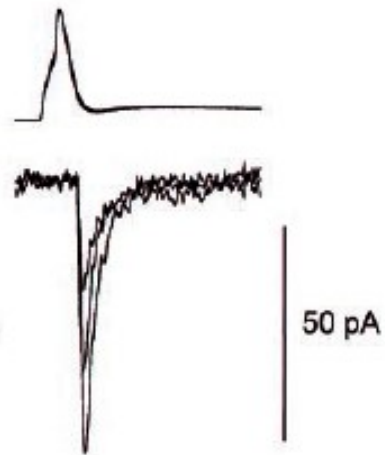
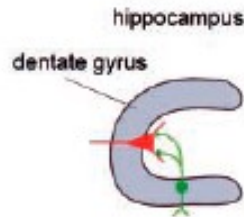
# Diferentes sinapses possuem receptores com características diferentes

Correntes AMPA em diferentes sinapses centrais

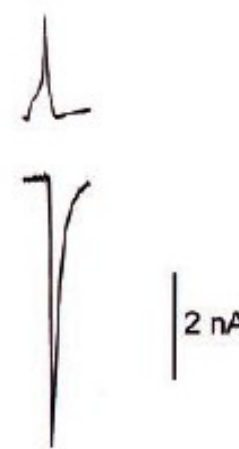
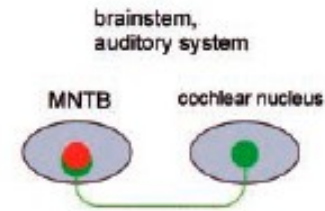
**A**  
mossy fiber - CA3 pyramidal cell  
synapse



**B**  
granule cell - basket cell  
synapse



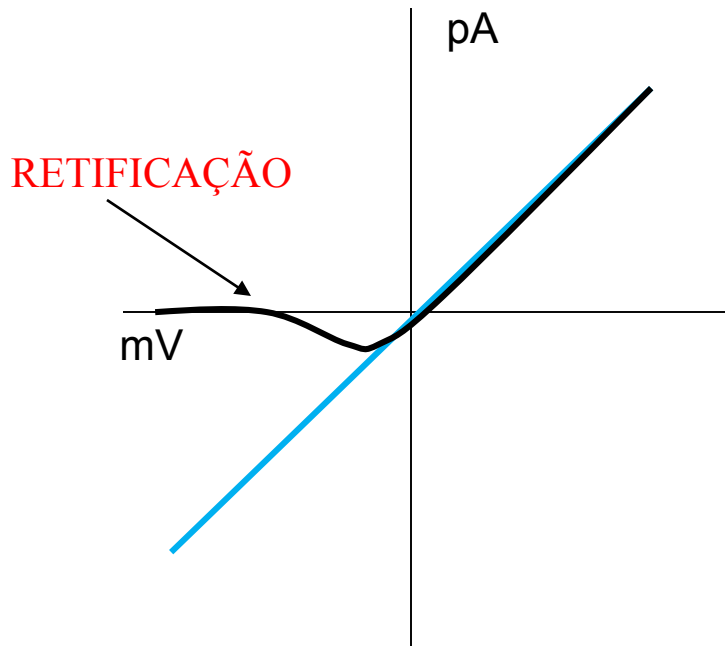
**C**  
calyx synapse on MNTB  
neurons



10 ms

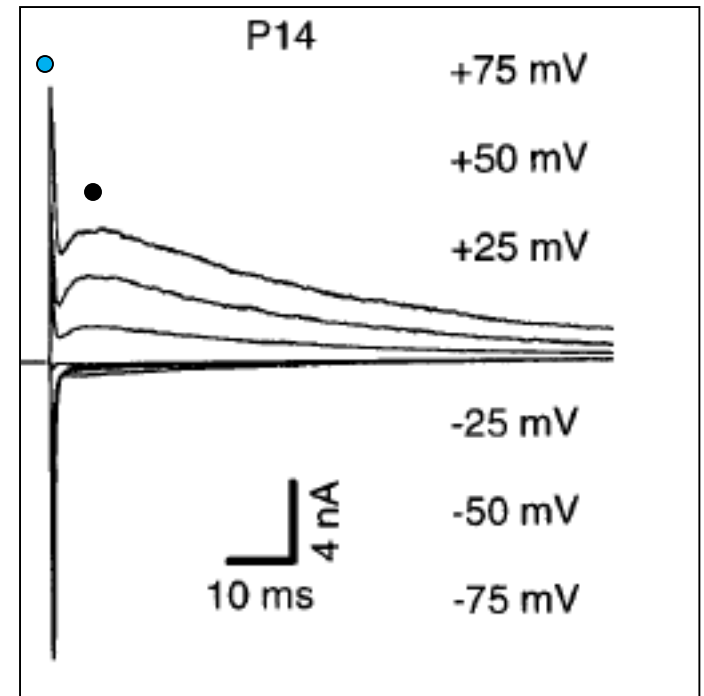
# Diferenças cinéticas dos receptores

Receptores glutamatergicos AMPA / kainato x NMDA



AMPA / kainato

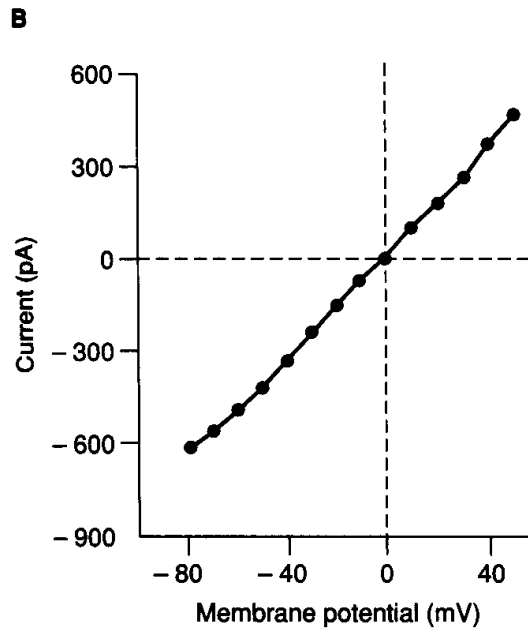
NMDA



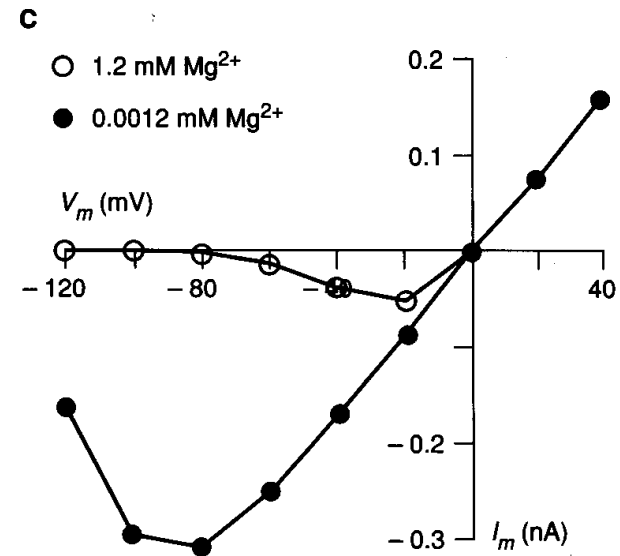
- NMDA
- AMPA / kainato

# O Receptor NMDA é bloqueado pelo $Mg^{++}$ em potenciais hiperpolarizados

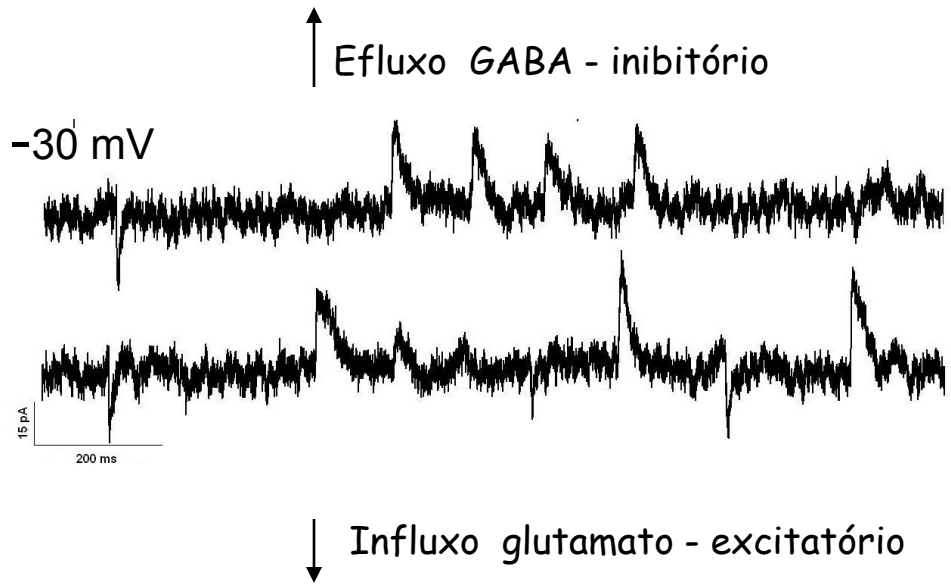
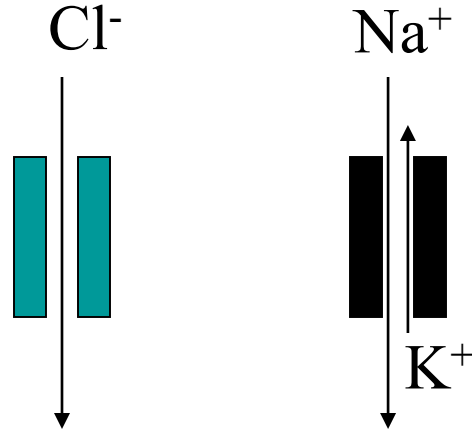
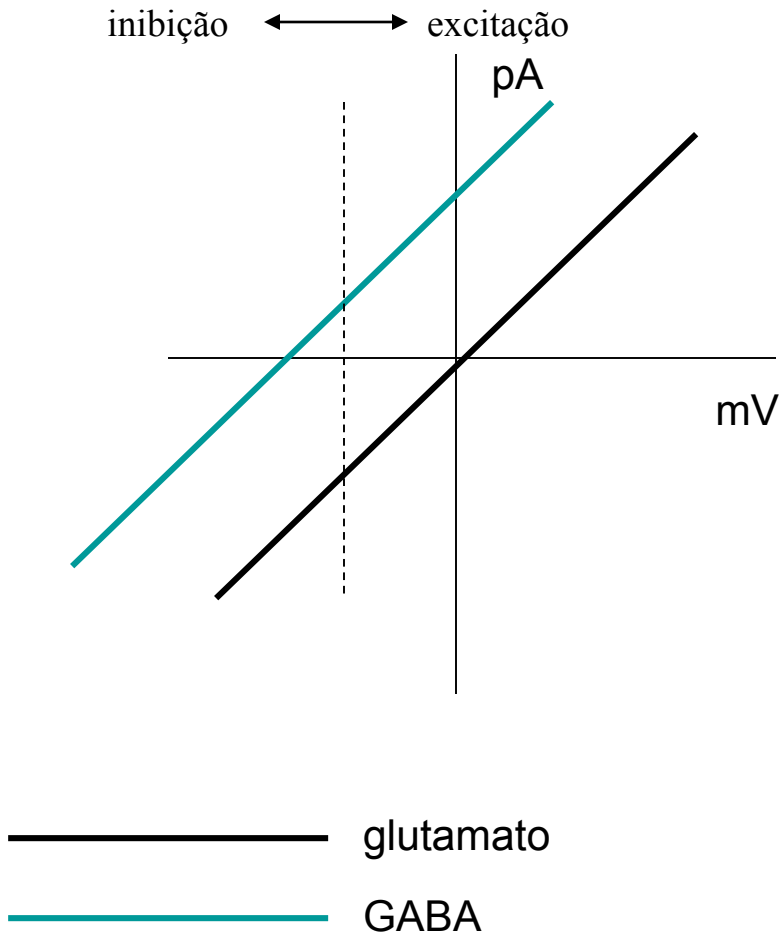
AMPA



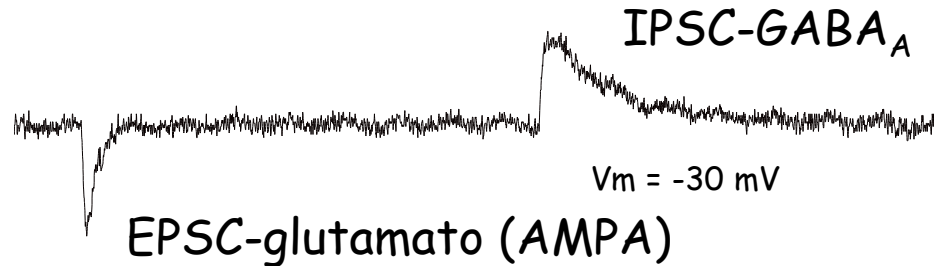
NMDA



# Polaridade/reversão



# Sinapses inibitórias e excitatórias



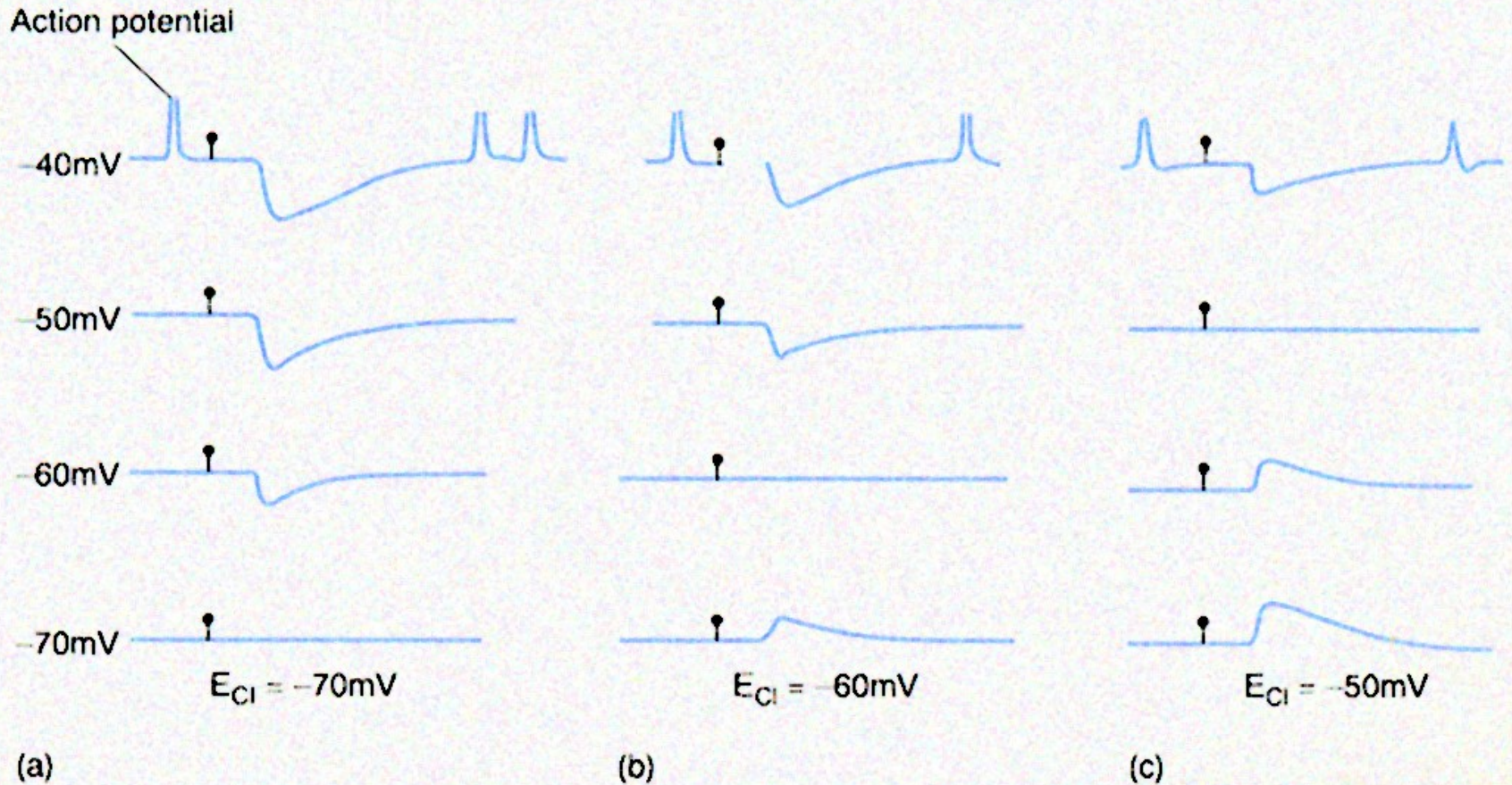
$$V_m = \frac{g_s}{g_s + g_m} E_{psp} + \frac{g_m}{g_m + g_s} E_m$$

$$E_{\text{rev(GABA}_A)} = E_{\text{revCl}} \sim -80 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{\text{rev(AMPA)}} \sim 0 \text{ mV}$$

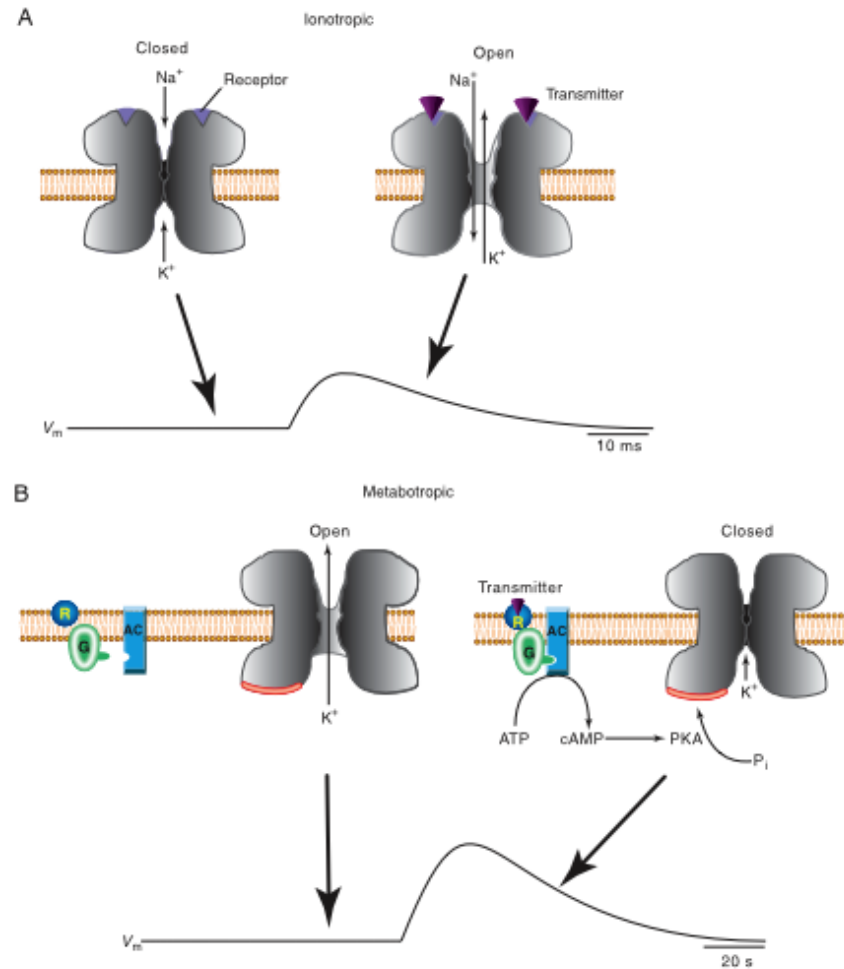
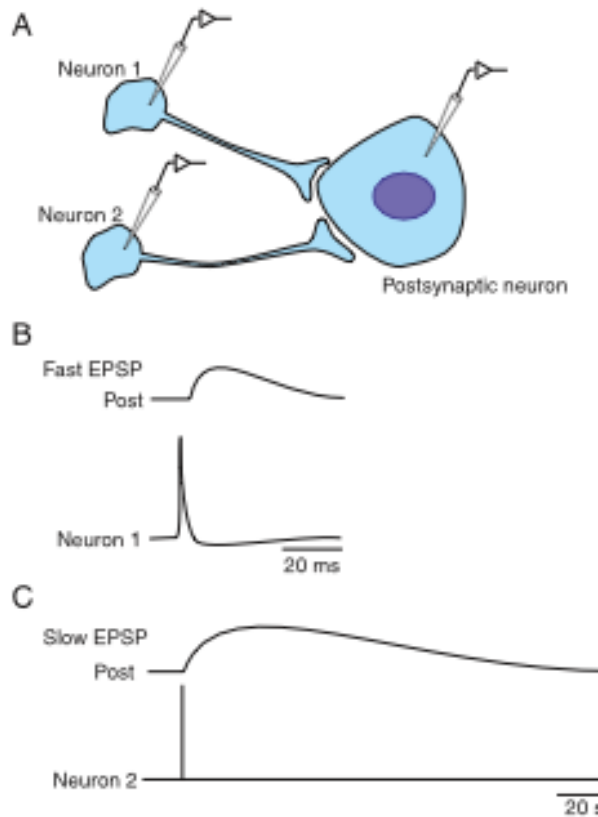
- Sinapses excitatórias levam o  $E_m$  próximo de 0 mV (despolarizam)
- Sinapses inibitórias estabilizam o  $E_m$  próximo de repouso

# GABA pode ser excitatório dependendo da $E_{Cl}$





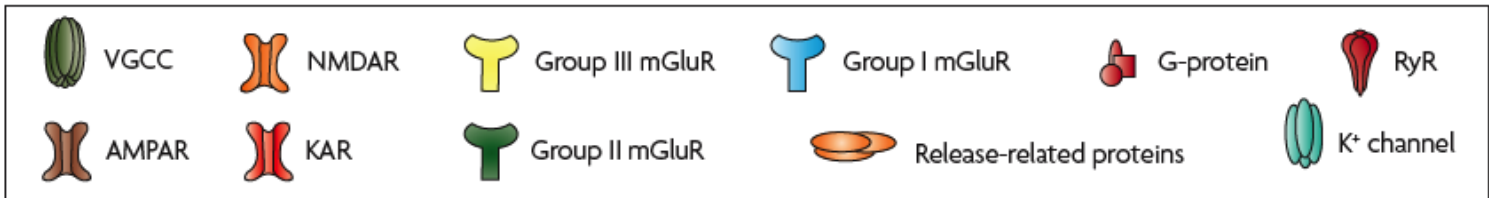
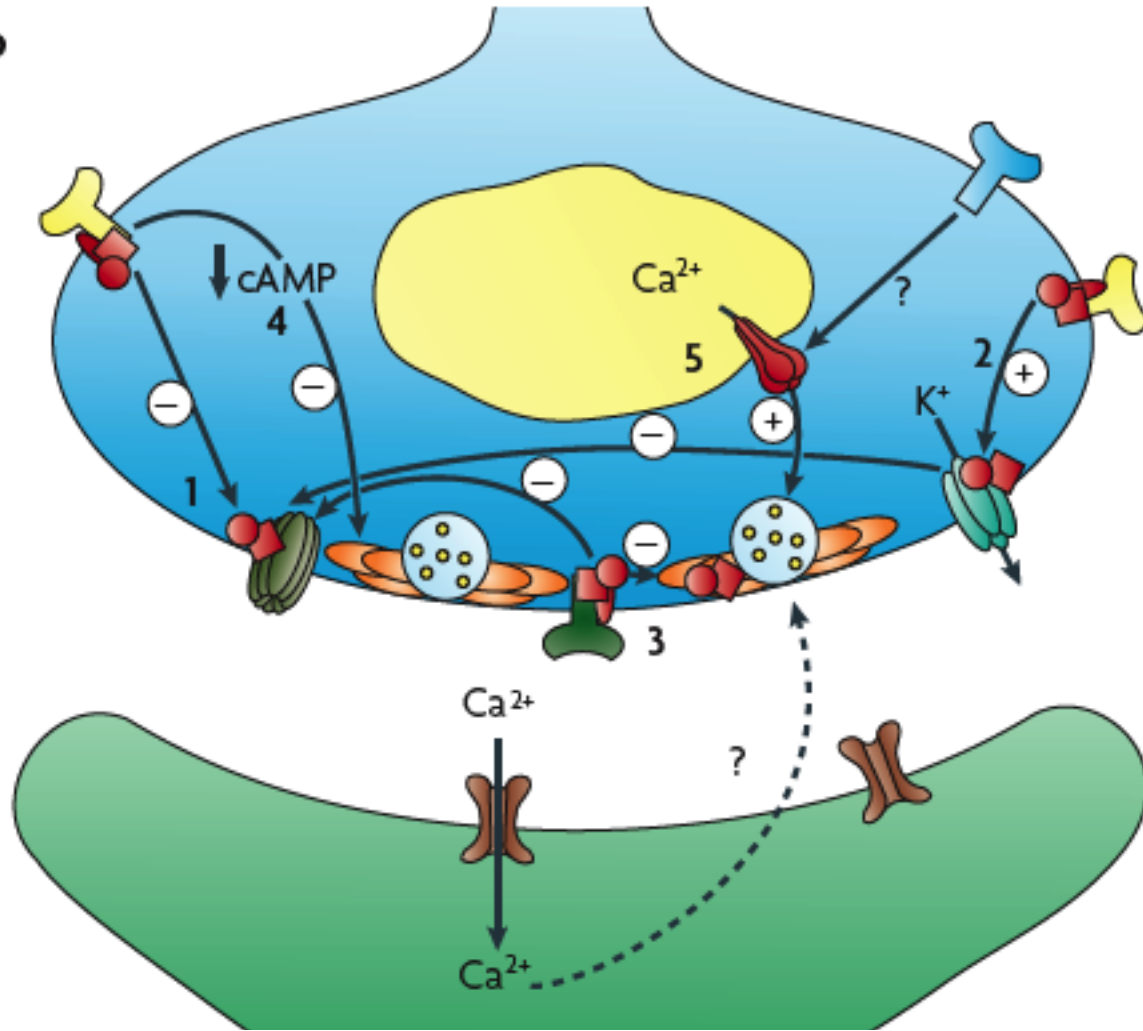
# Receptores metabotrópicos produzem PPSs lentos





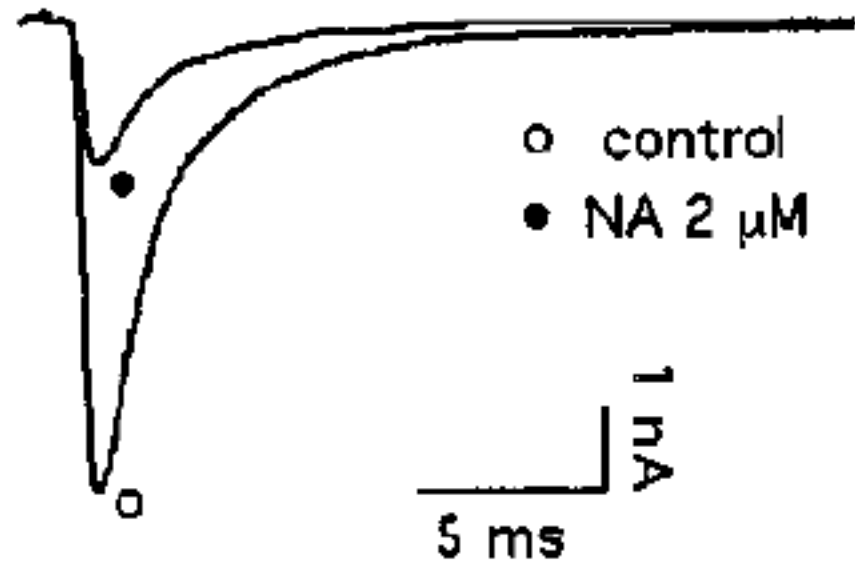
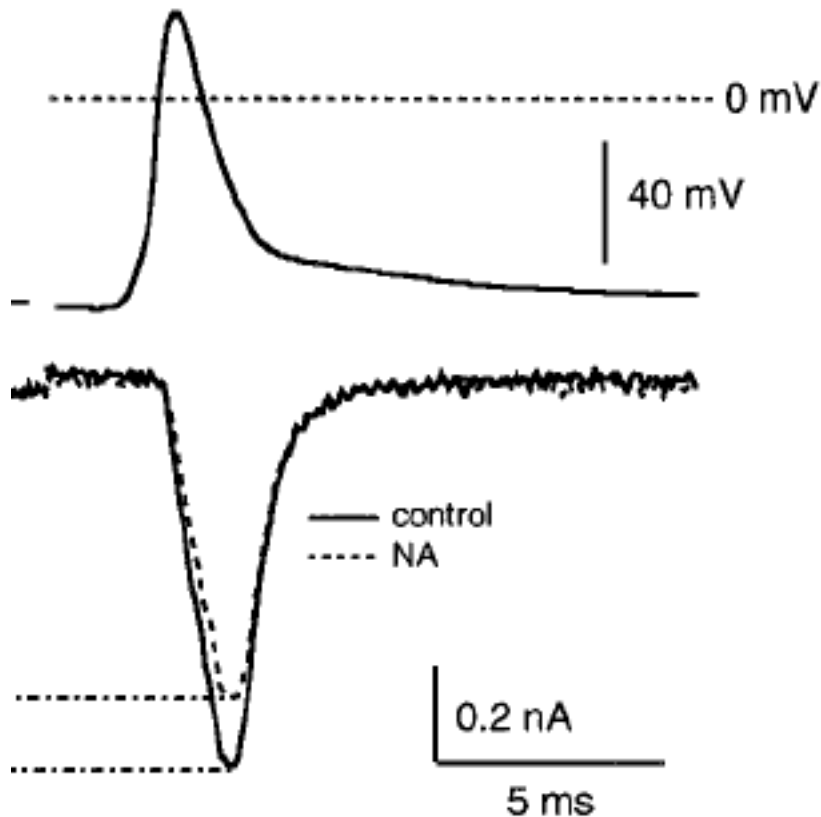
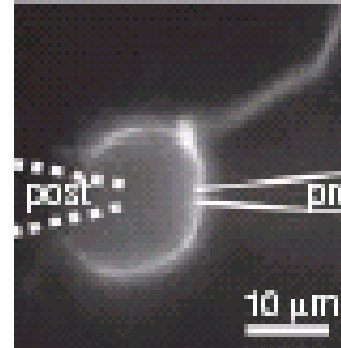
# Mecanismos de ação pré-sinápticos dos mGluRs

**b**

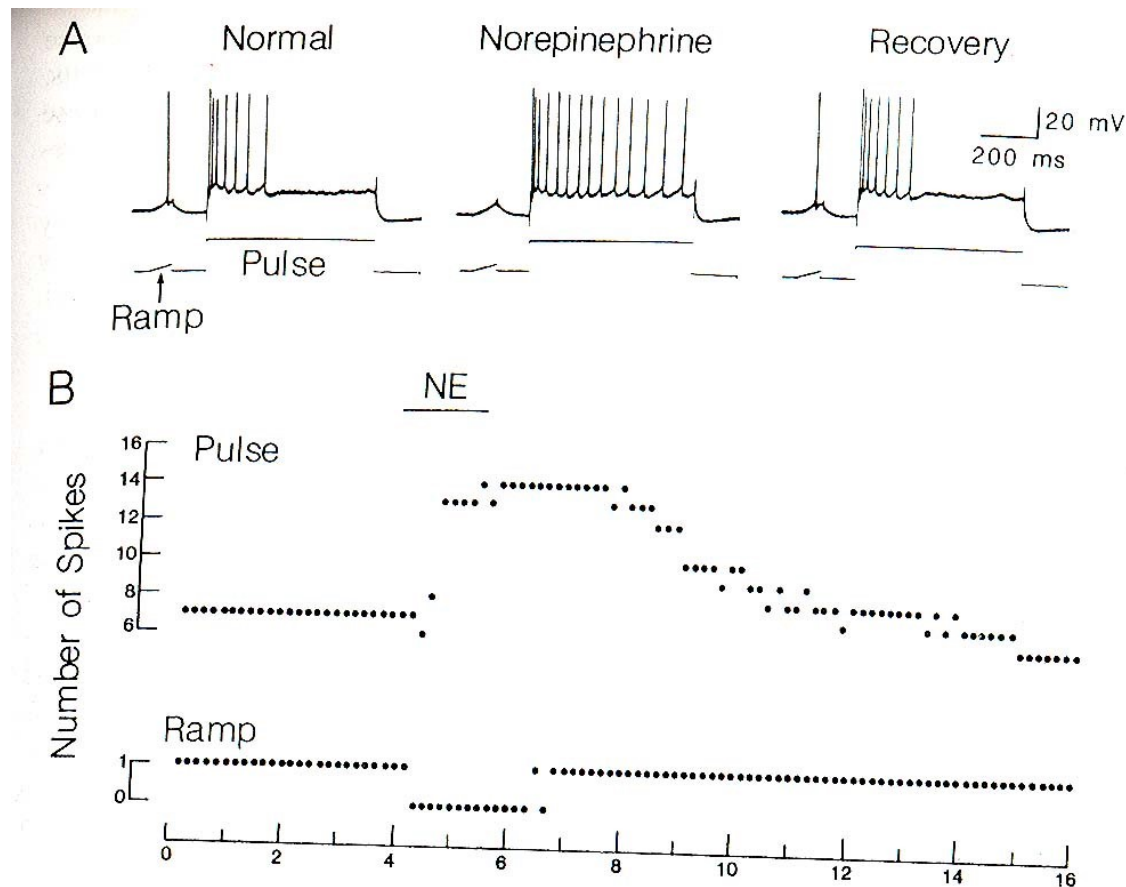


# A inibição de correntes de cálcio pré-sinápticas por ativação de receptores pré-sinápticos inibe a liberação de transmissores

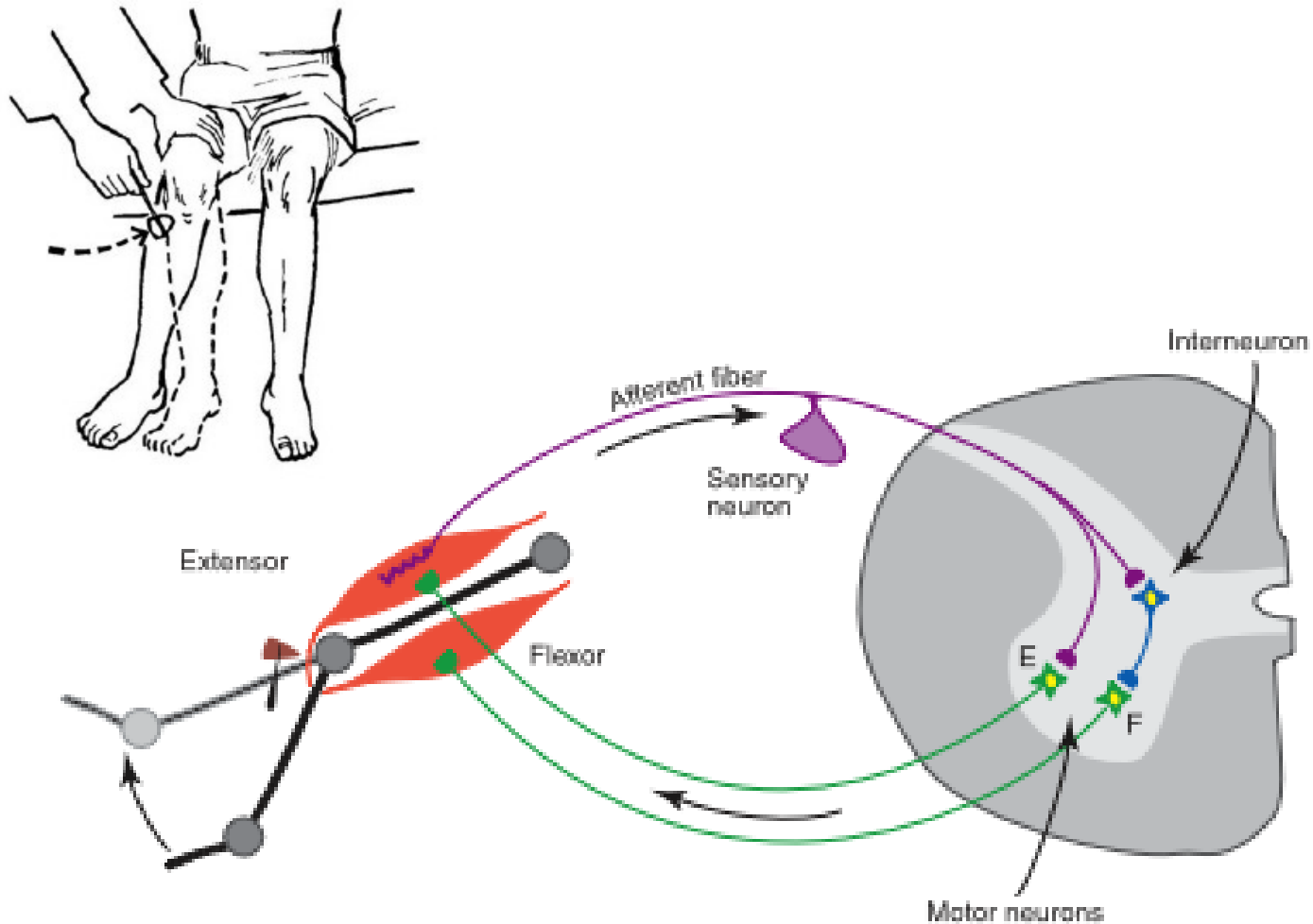
Noradrenalina inibe pré-sinápticamente a neurotransmissão no cálice de Held



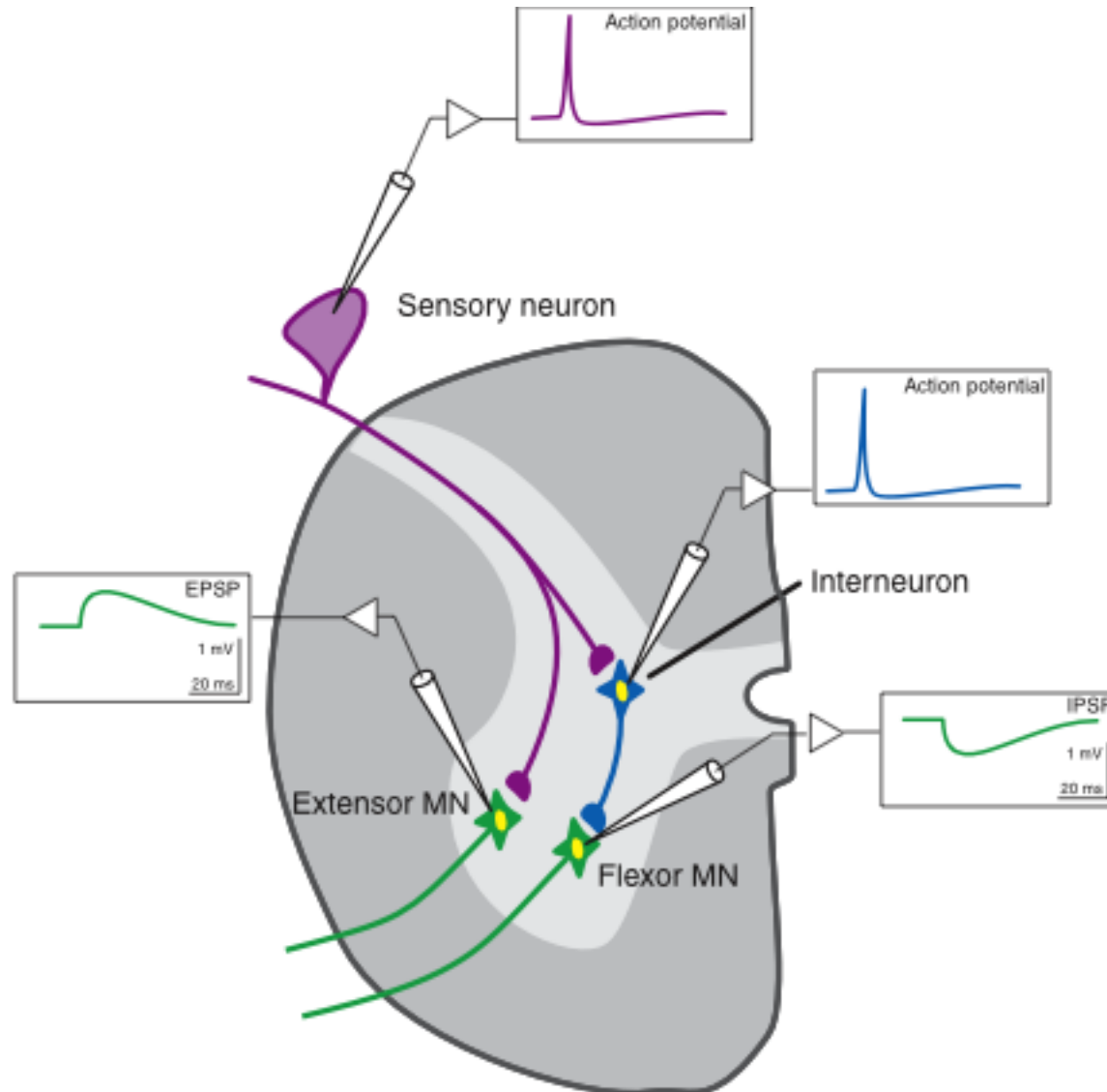
# Neurotransmissores podem alterar a excitabilidade da membrana pós-sináptica via receptores metabotrópicos



O Reflexo de estiramento é um exemplo simples da coordenação das transmissões excitatórias e inibitórias



O Reflexo de estiramento é um exemplo simples da coordenação das transmissões excitatórias e inibitórias



# Integração sináptica

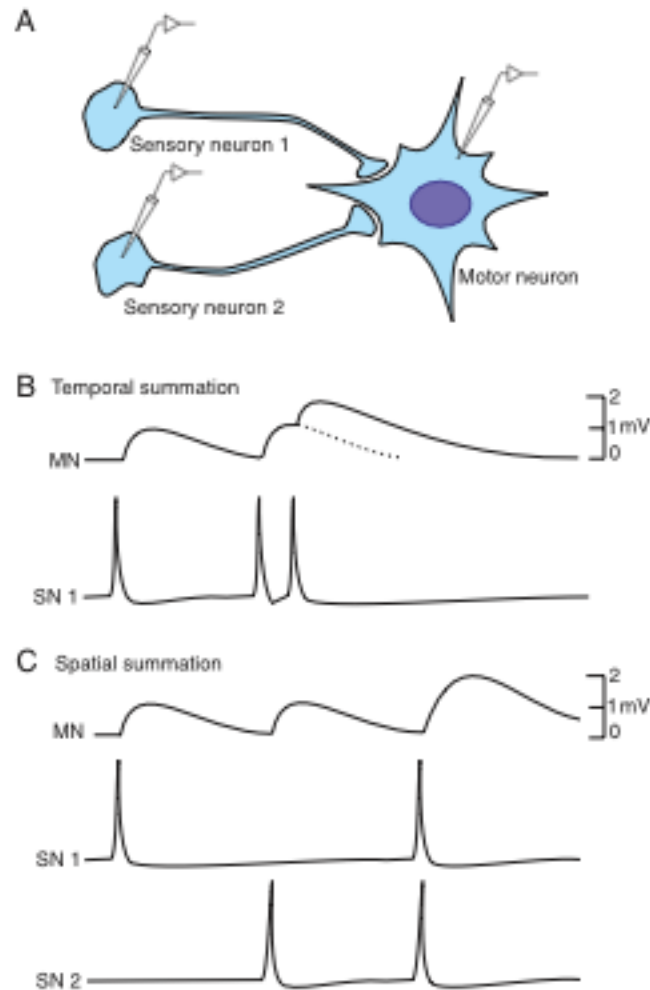
sinapses centrais são sinapses tipo muitas-para-um

- Minúsculas
  - 0,5-2 mm de área de contato
  - Varicosidades, *bouton*
- Numerosas
  - 60 trilhões de sinapses em um hemisfério de córtex cerebral humano
  - 1 neurônio de uma forma geral faz ~1.000 sinapses e recebe ~10.000 sinapses
- Ação individual insignificante!
  - Cada sinapse em geral contém uma zona ativa que libera uma vesícula sináptica por vez

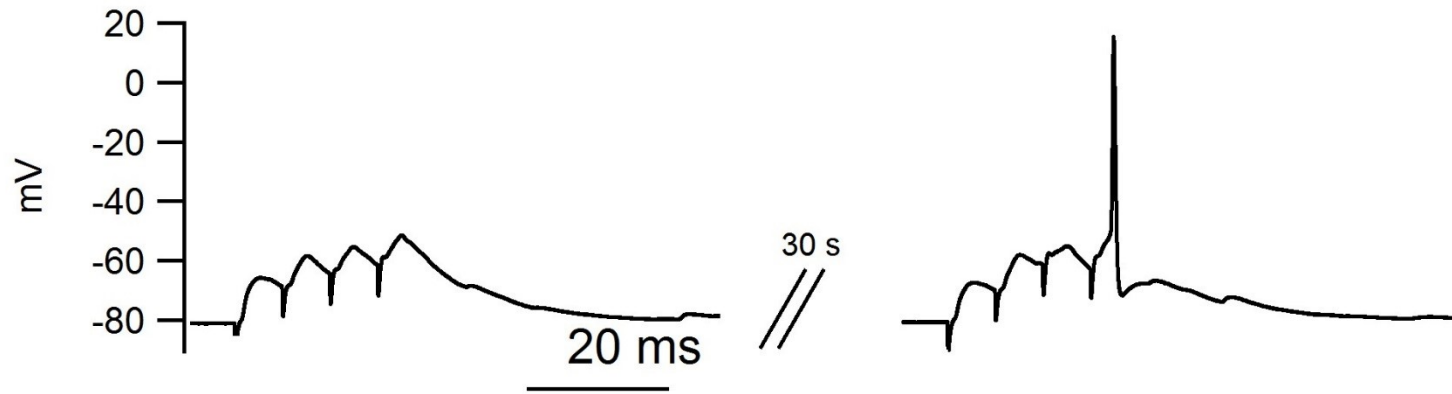
- Qual é o segredo?

integração sináptica

# Somação temporal e espacial: um exemplo simples de integração sináptica



# Na vida real





# Plasticidade sináptica

- **Depressão**
    - curto prazo
    - longo prazo
  - **Facilitação**
  - **Potenciação (longo prazo)**
- 

## Mecanismos da depressão a curto prazo:

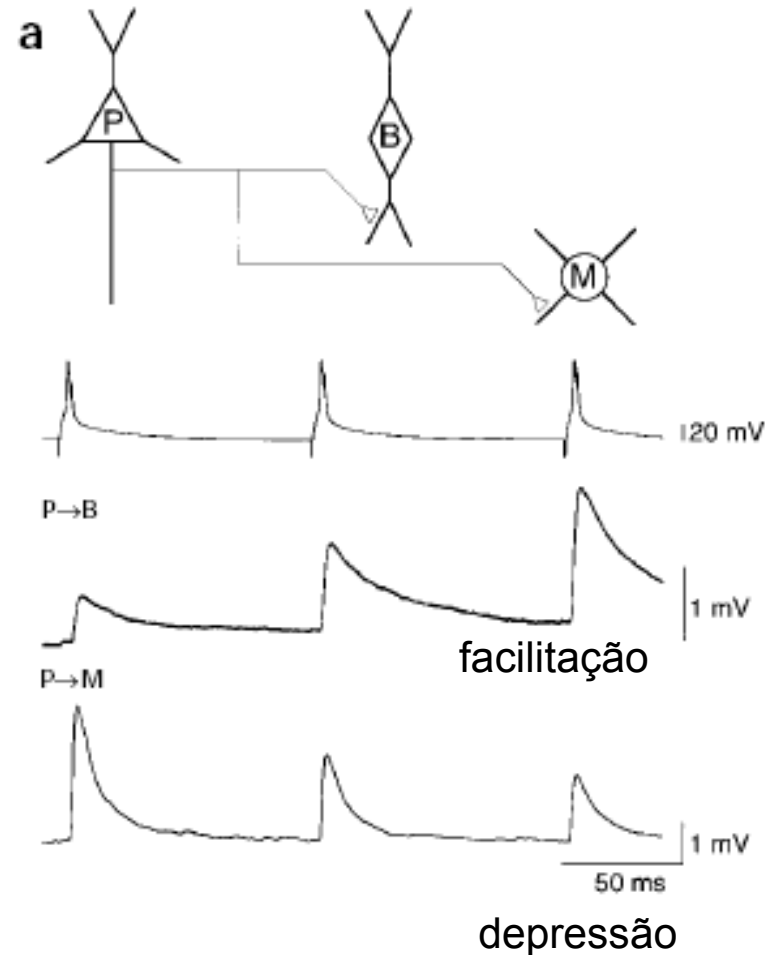
- depleção vesicular (pré sináptico)
- dessensibilização dos receptores (pós-sináptico)

## Mecanismos da facilitação:

- acúmulo de cálcio no terminal (pré)
- facilitação da mobilização de vesículas (pré)

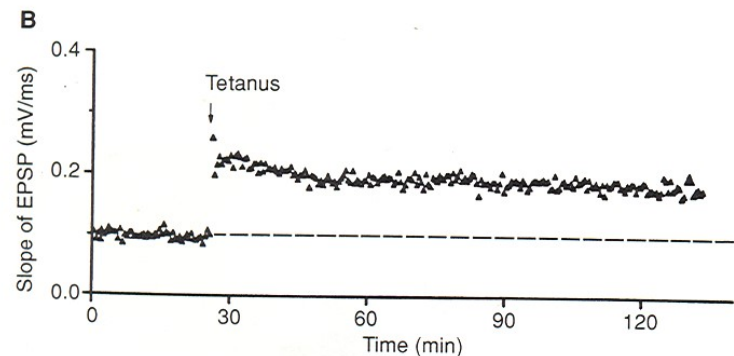
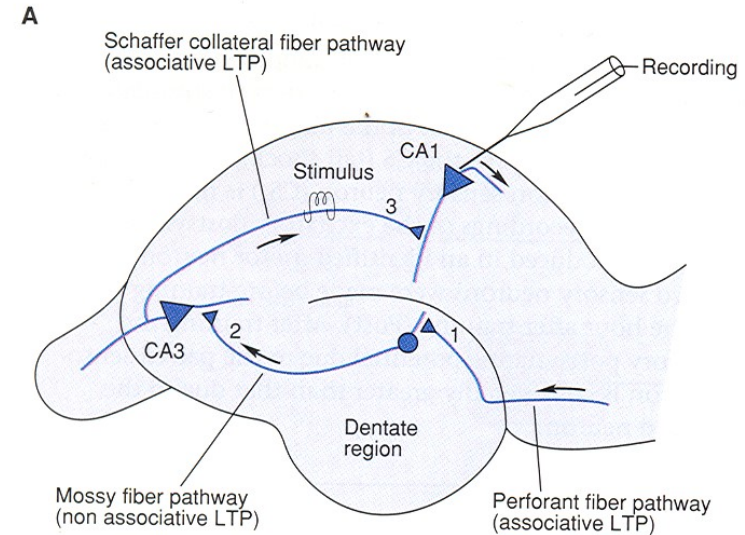
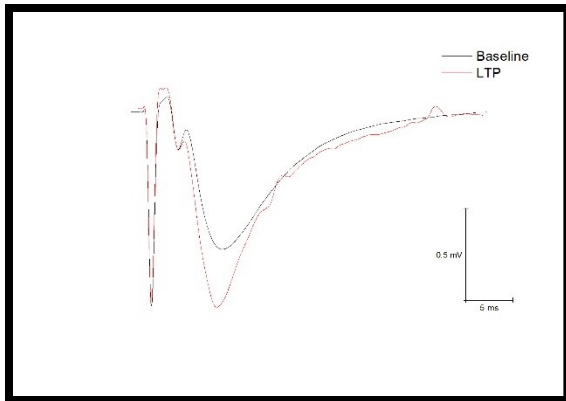
## Mecanismos de potenciação:

- incorporação de novos receptores (pós)
- fosforilação de receptores (pós)
- potenciação da liberação (pré-indução)



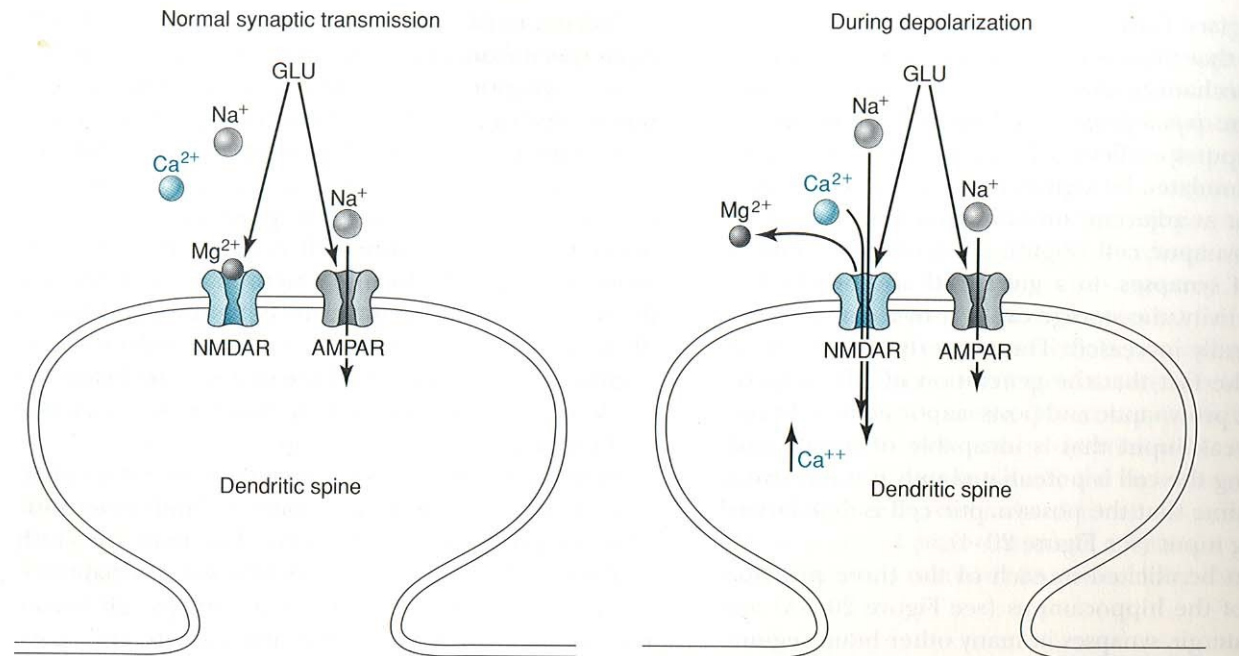
# Plasticidade a longo prazo

- Potenciação a longo prazo (LTP)
  - dura horas ou dias (in vivo)
  - característico do Hipocampo, imagina-se que está associado com o processo de formação de memórias
  - LTP associativa significa que depende da despolarização simultânea do terminal pré-sináptico e do neurônio pós-sináptico.



# O LTP hippocampal depende da entrada de cálcio pelo receptor NMDA

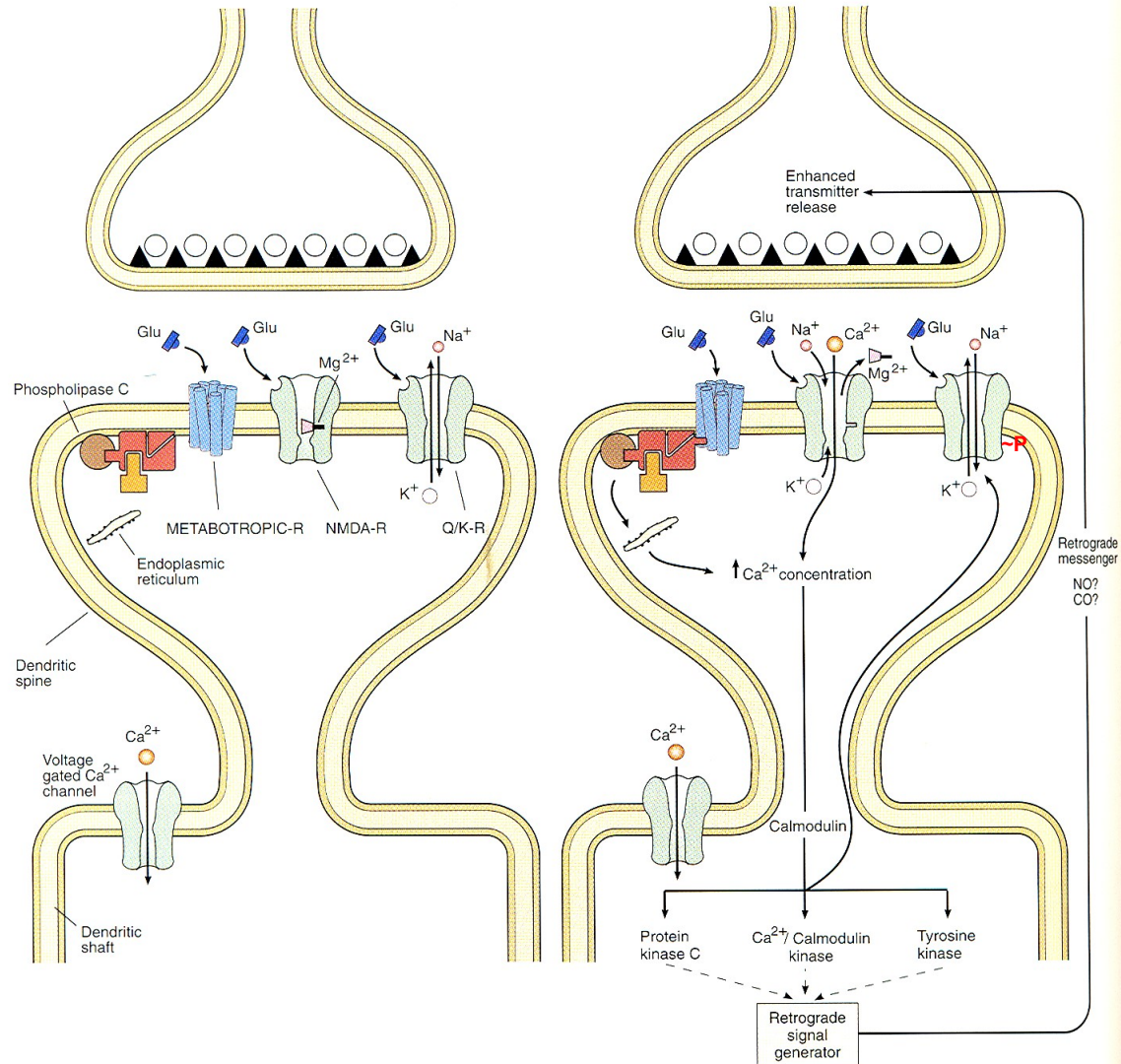
O Receptor NMDA é um detector de coincidência.



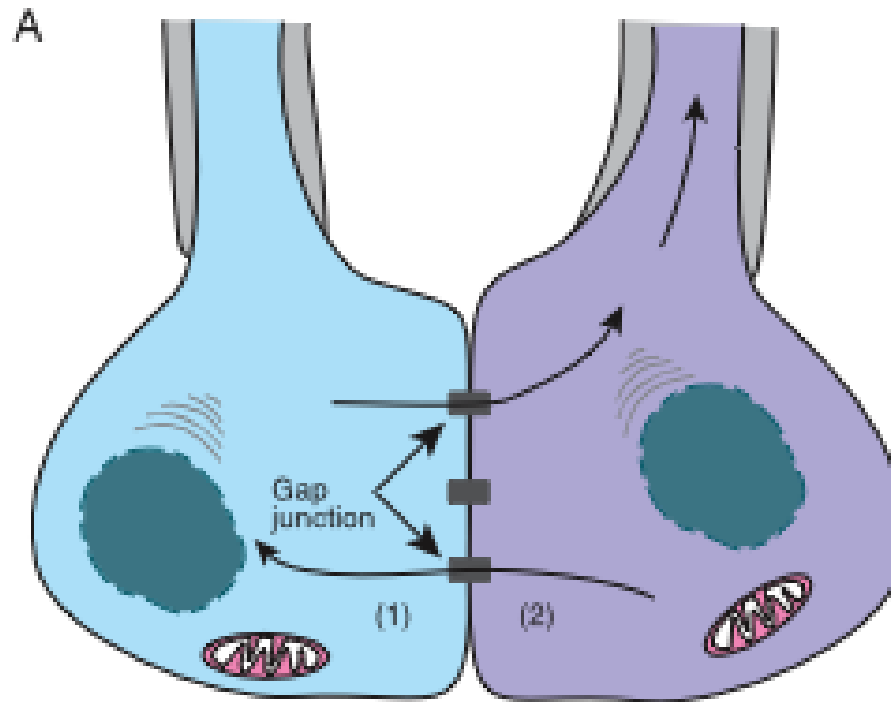
# Mecanismos possíveis da LTP

A Normal synaptic transmission

B Induction of LTP

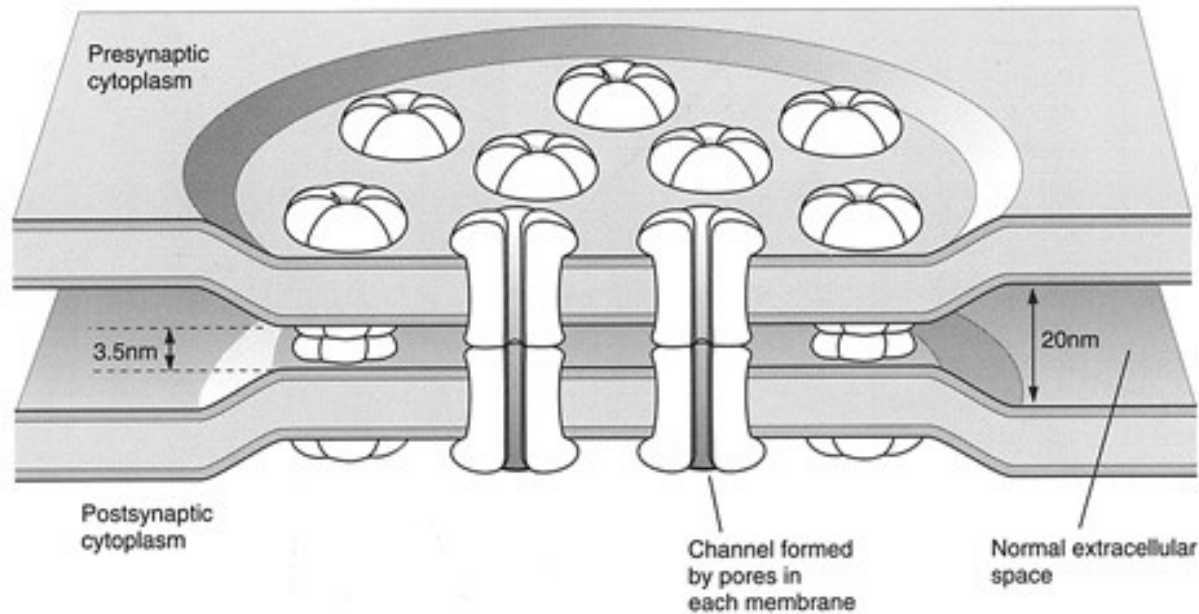


# Sinapses elétricas independem de neurotransmissores



# A sinapse elétrica é formada pelas gap-junctions

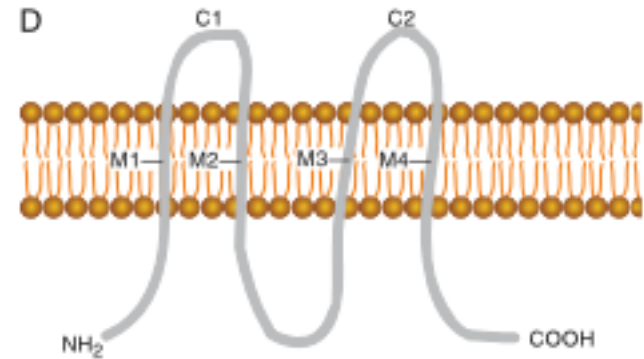
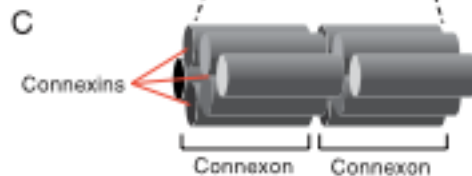
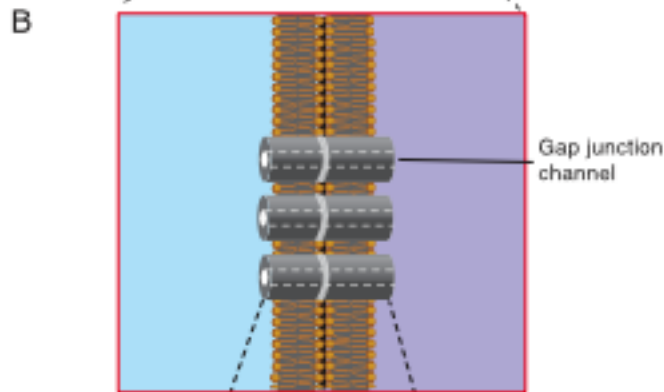
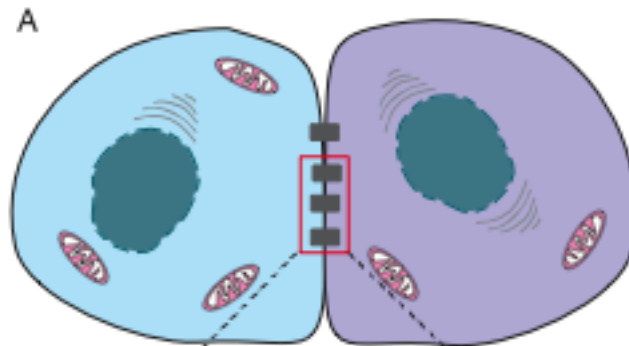
A



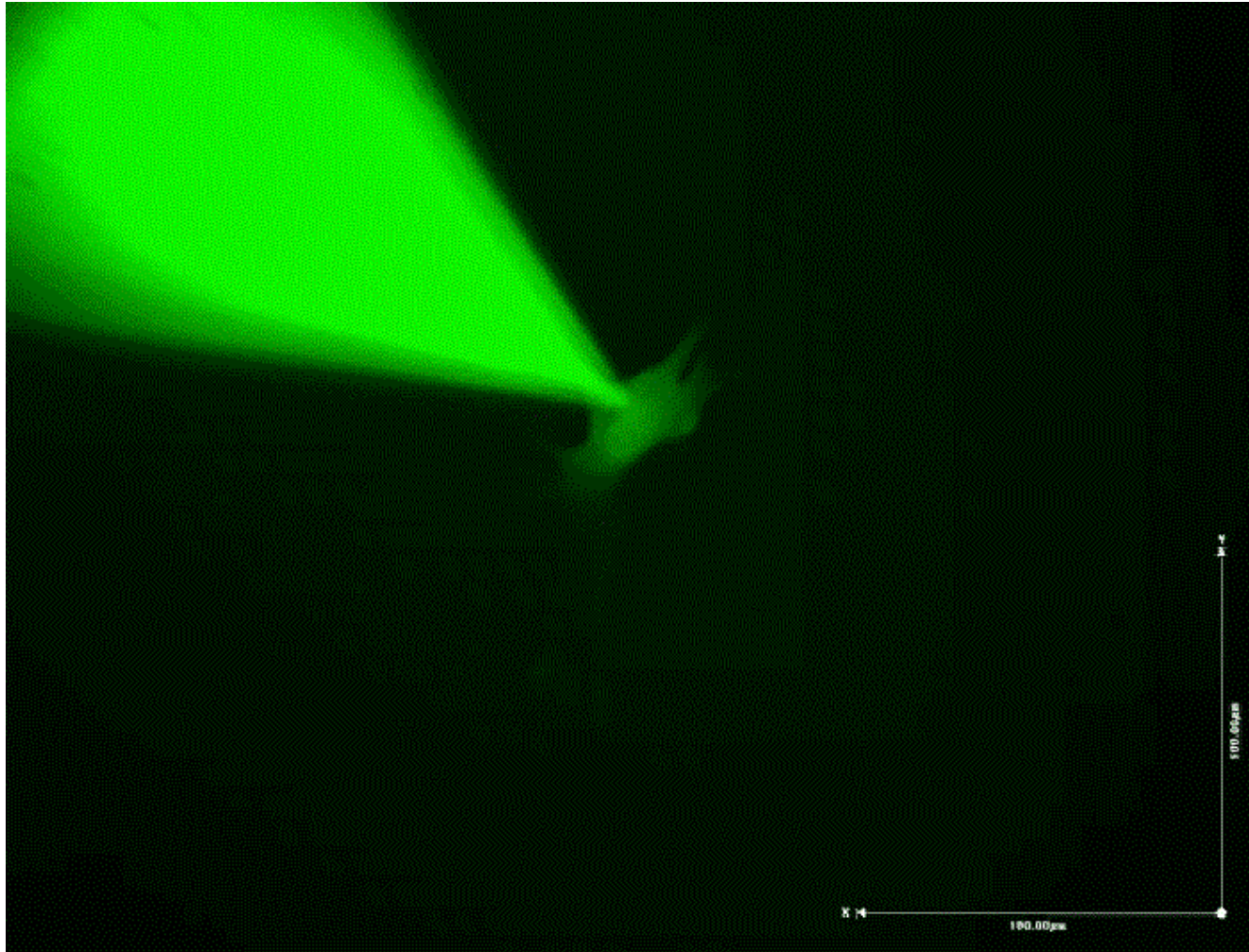
Gap-junctions podem ser abertos por cálcio e baixo pH por exemplo.  
São importantes em arcos reflexos ou quando se requer sincronia de atividade.



Os conexons (gap-junctions) são formados pelas conexinas (hemicanais)

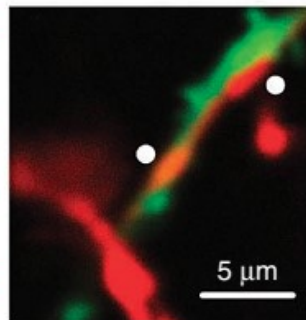
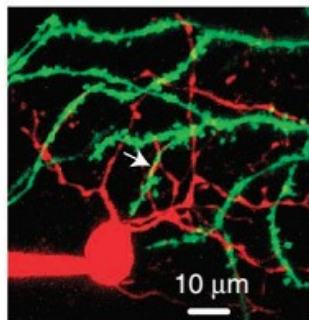
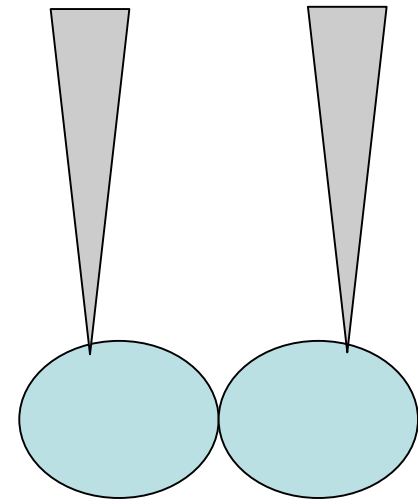
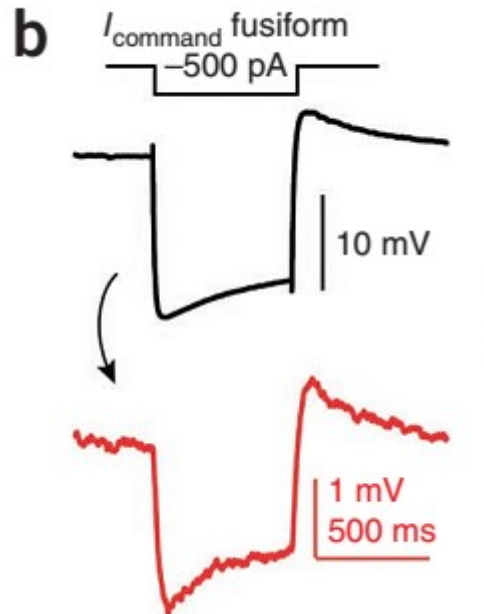
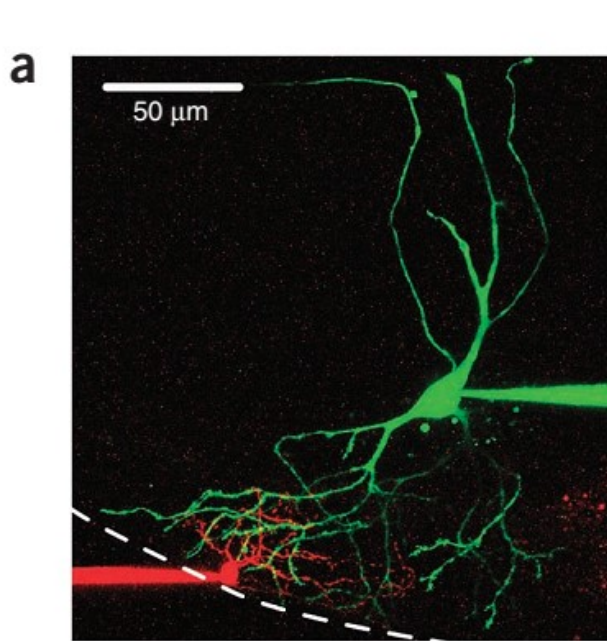


# Demonstração da conectividade entre células via conexinas





# Neurônios acoplados eletricamente



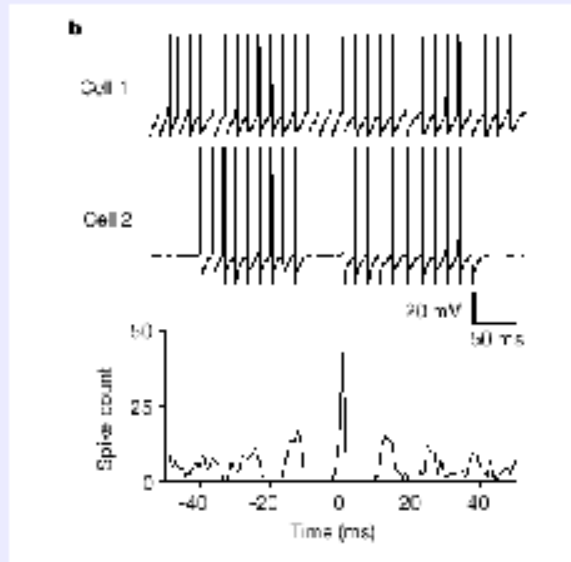
ARTICLES

nature  
neuroscience

Regulation of interneuron excitability by gap junction coupling with principal cells

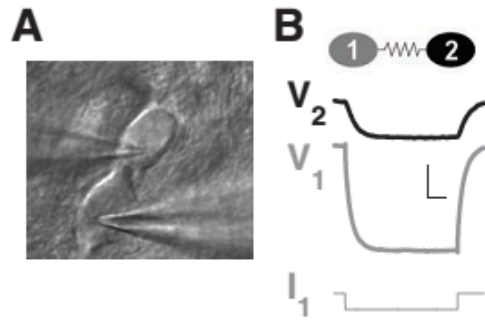
Pierre F Apostolides<sup>1,2</sup> & Laurence O Trussell<sup>2</sup>

# Sinapses elétricas promovem acoplamento de neurônios



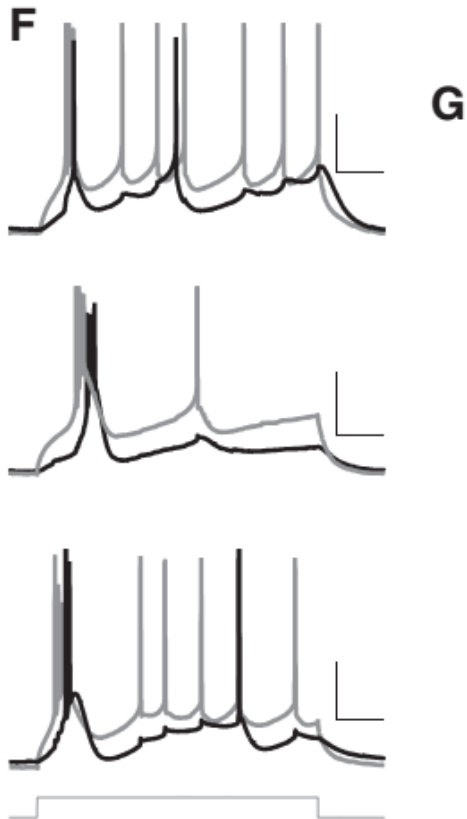
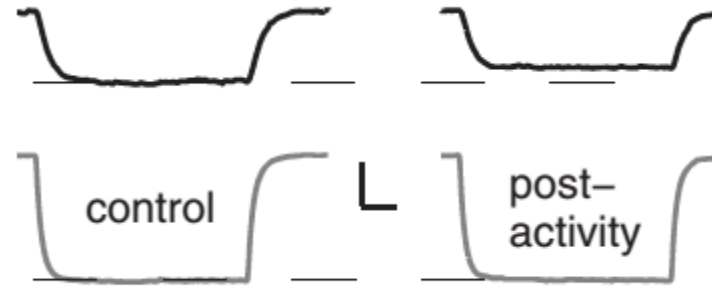
- Simultaneous current injection caused both cells to fire synchronously
- Chemical synapses are all blocked, or none occurred between the pairs.

# Sinapses elétricas talâmicas apresentam plasticidade



## Activity-Dependent Long-Term Depression of Electrical Synapses

Julie S. Haas,<sup>1,2\*</sup> Baltazar Zavala,<sup>2</sup> Carole E. Landisman<sup>1,2\*</sup>



# Para quem se interessar

2º semestre

Disciplina optativa

## Neurotransmissão e plasticidade sináptica

RCG0292

-Atividades:

- Registros extracelulares e intracelulares da neurotransmissão e plasticidade no hipocampo de ratos *in vitro*.