

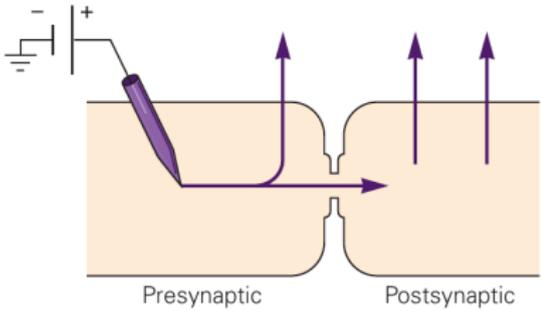
Introducción a la Transmisión Sináptica

¿Qué es una sinapsis?

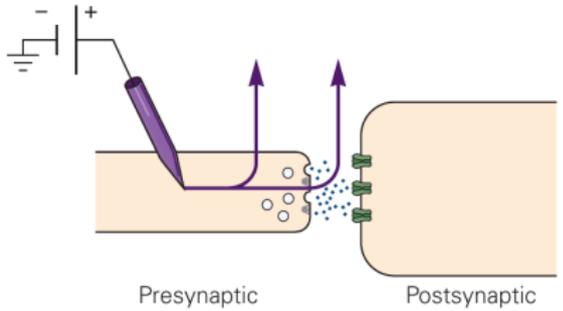
Es un sitio especializado de comunicación entre dos neuronas, o una neurona y otro tipo celular (músculo, receptor).

Dos tipos de sinapsis: eléctricas y químicas

A Current pathways at electrical synapses

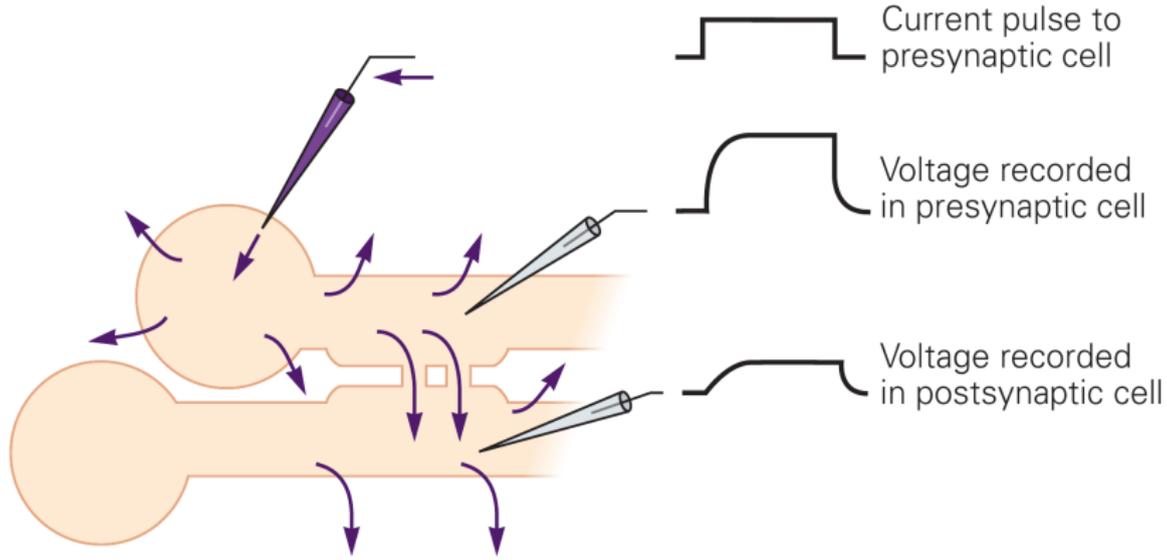


B Current pathways at chemical synapses

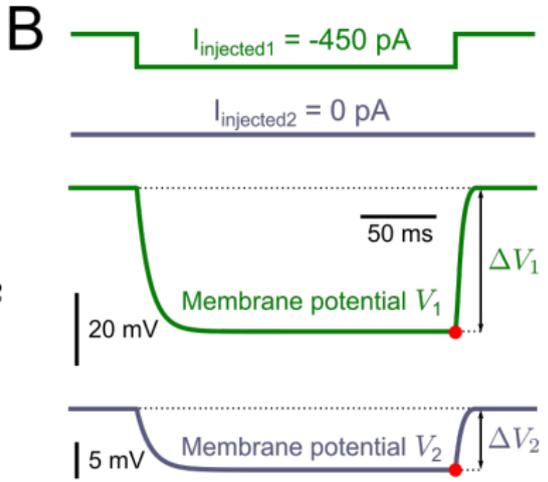
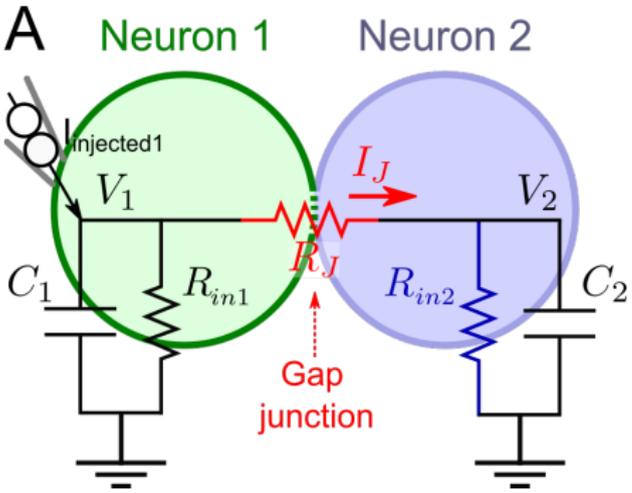


Sinapsis eléctricas

Principio de operación

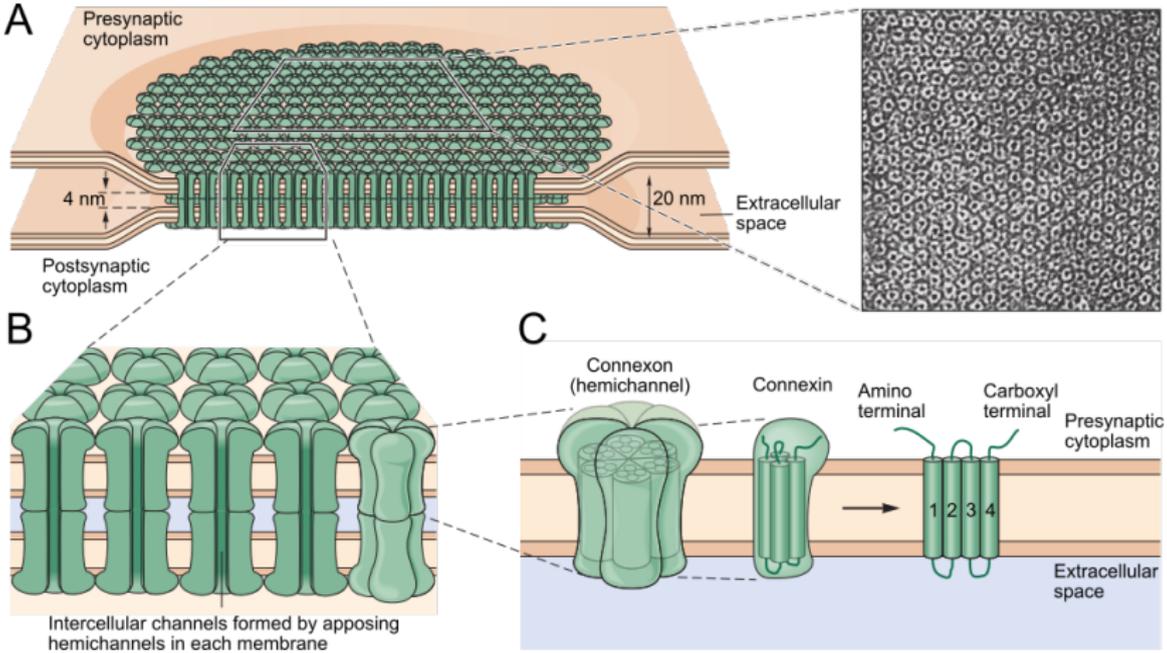


Coeficiente de acoplamiento

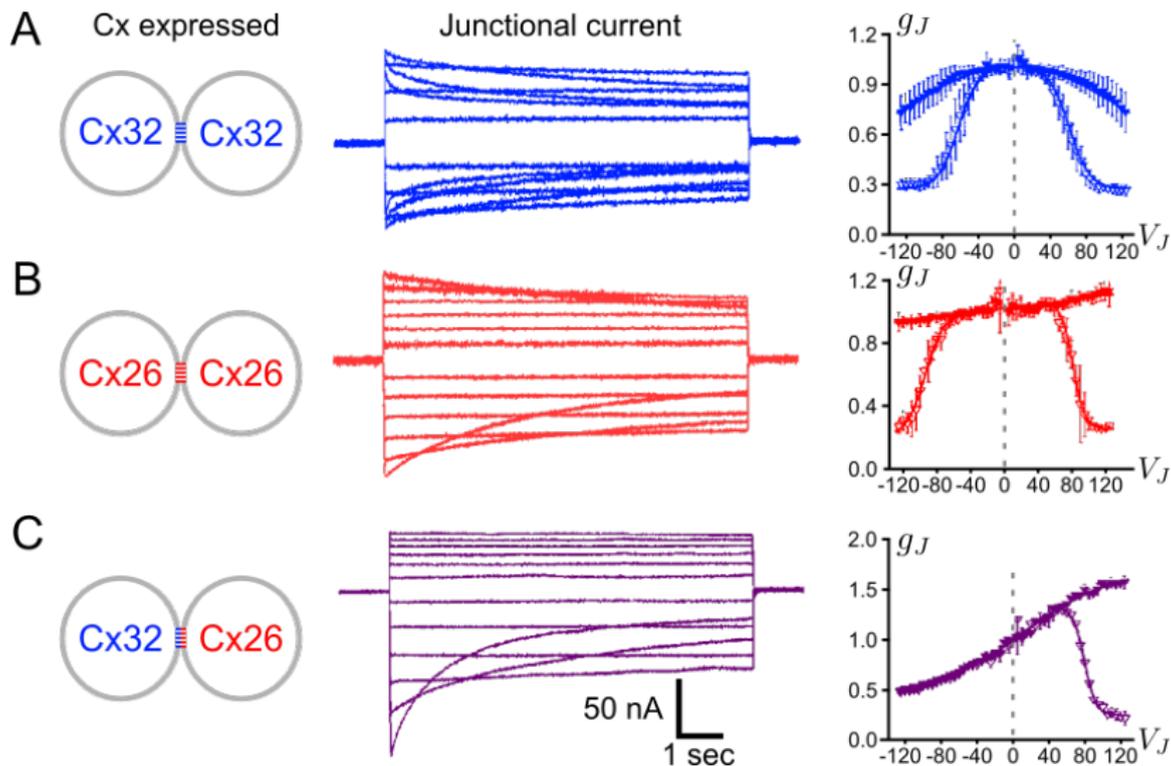


Unión gap

Sustrato estructural



Rectificación en uniones heterotípicas

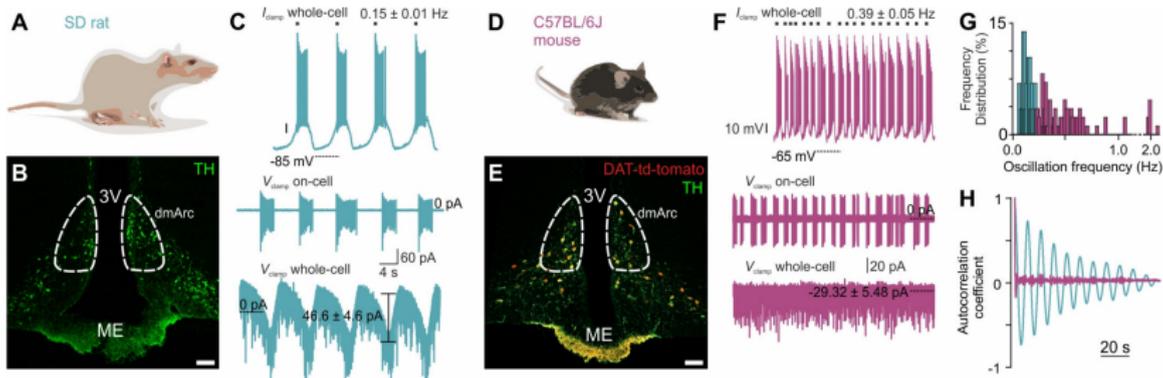


Funciones de la transmisión sináptica eléctrica

- Sincronización
- Excitación/inhibición lateral
- Detección de coincidencia

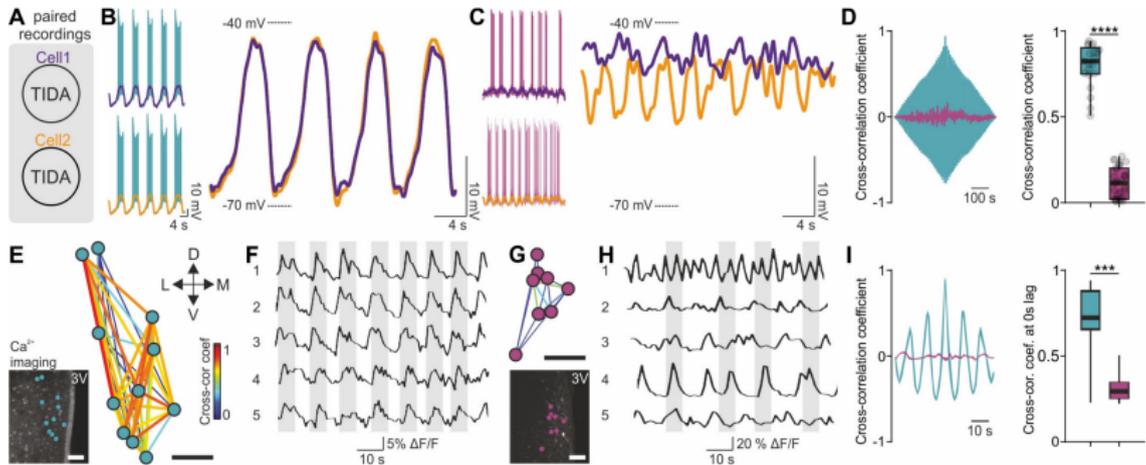
Neuronas neuroendócrinas tuberoinfundibulares dopaminérgicas (TIDA) del hipotálamo

Registros electrofisiológicos en patch-clamp: rata vs ratón

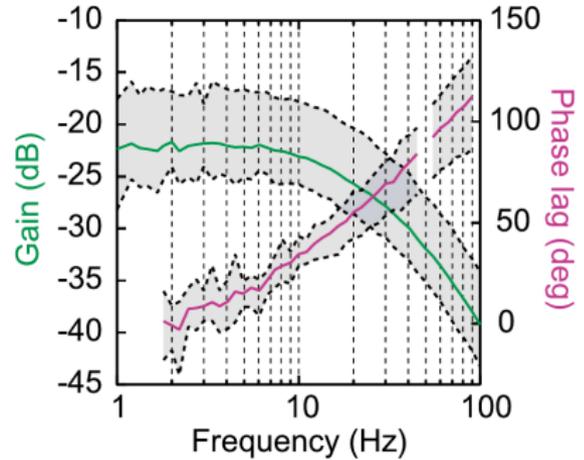
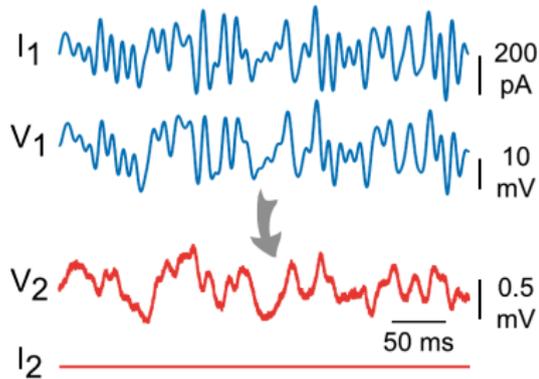


Uniones gap son necesarias para la sincronización

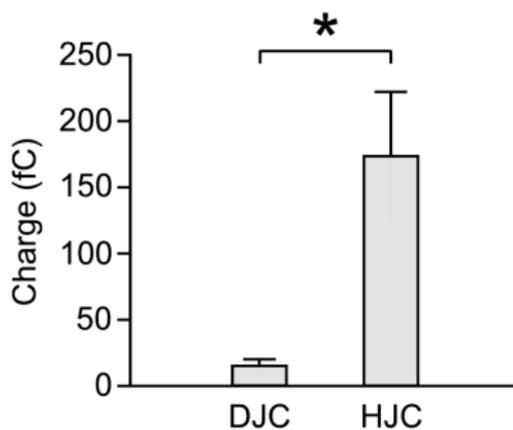
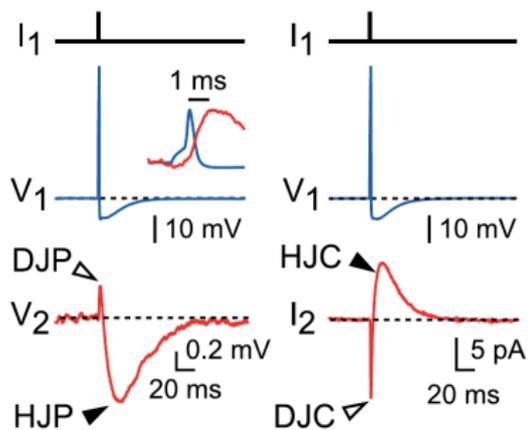
Señales fluorescentes de Ca^{2+} intracelular: rata vs ratón



Filtrado pasabajos de la transmisión sináptica eléctrica

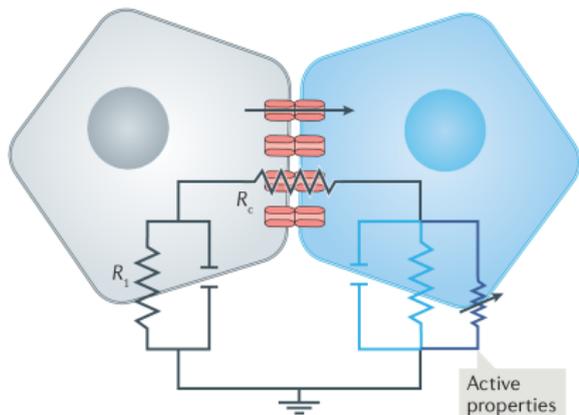


Inhibición lateral debido al filtrado del potencial de acción presináptico

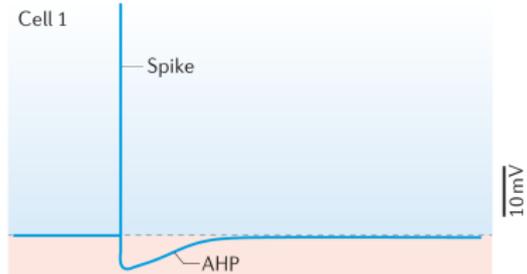


Inhibición lateral debido al filtrado del potencial de acción presináptico

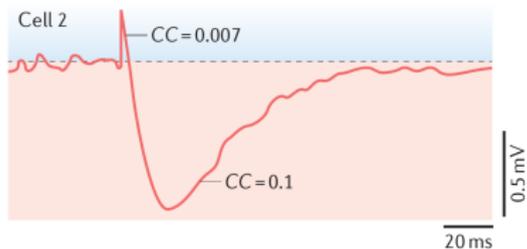
Interaction with active properties



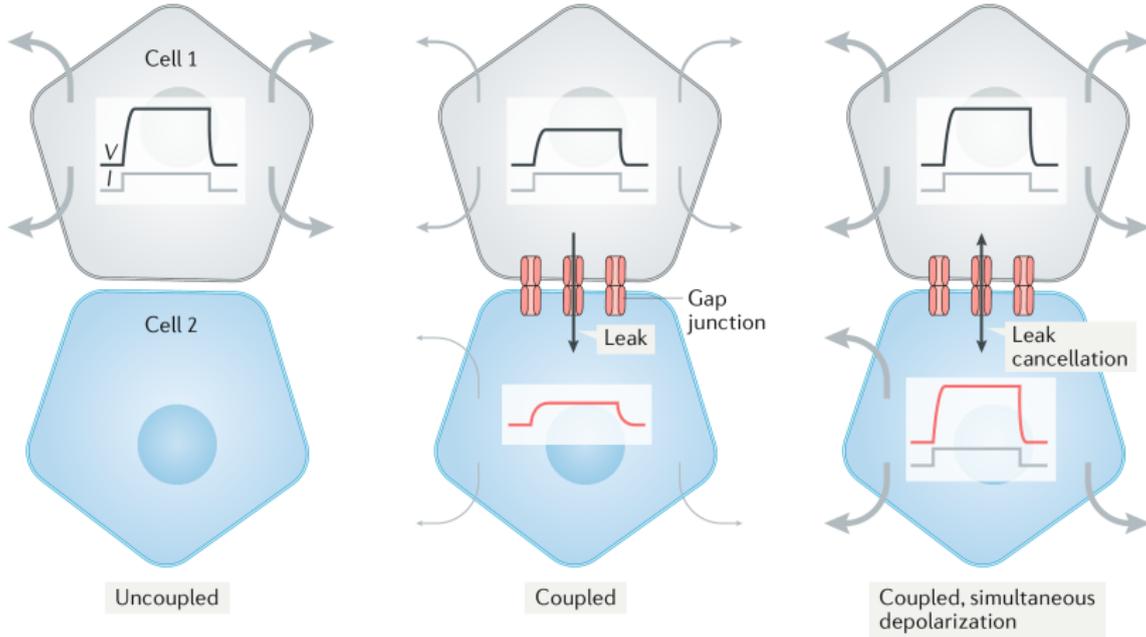
Presynaptic



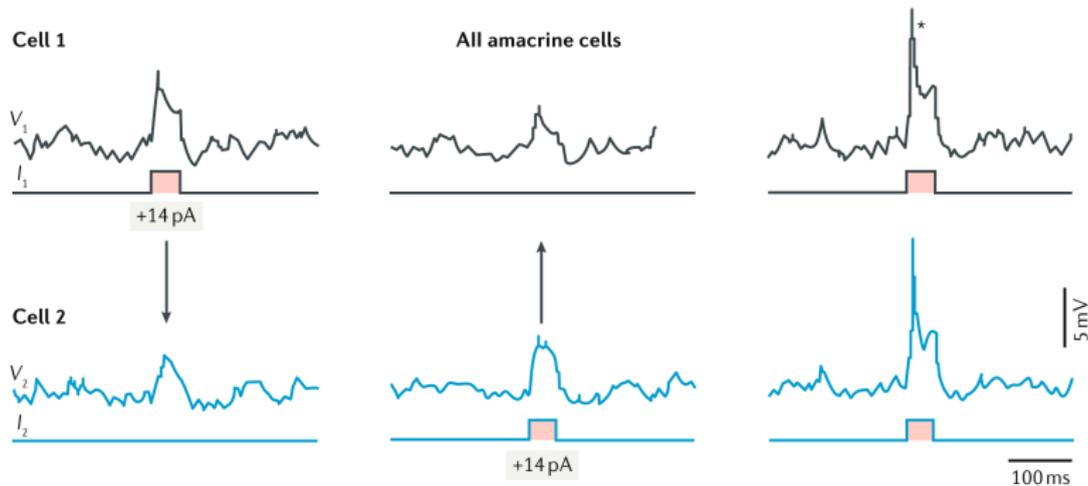
Postsynaptic



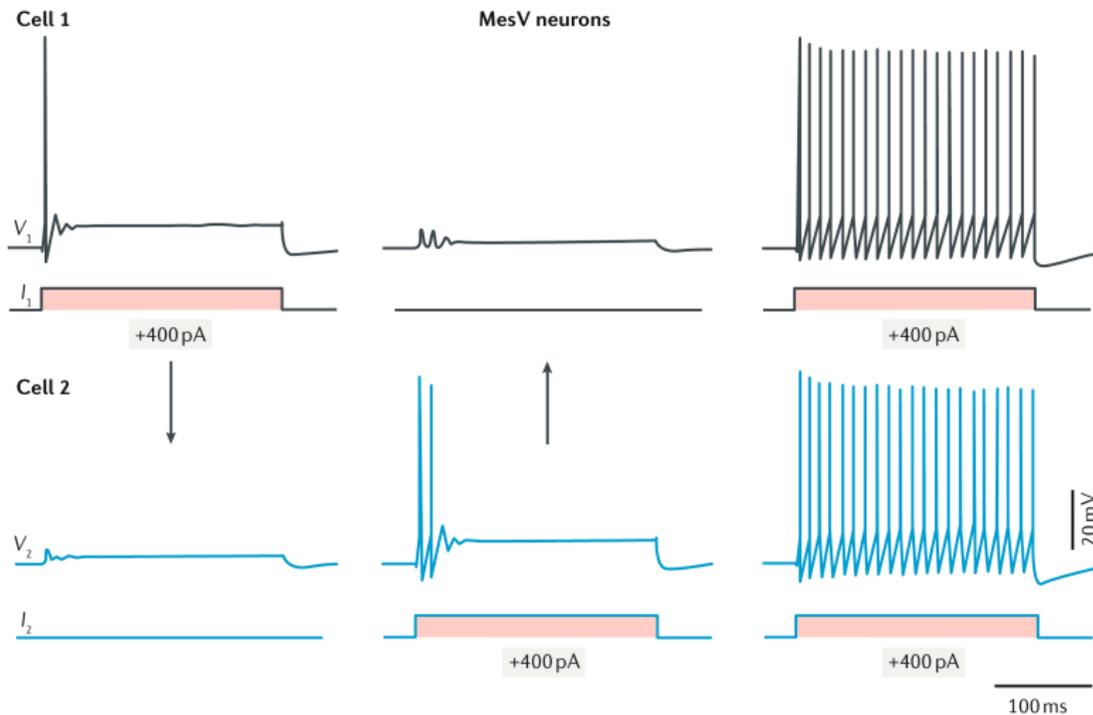
Cancelación del efecto de carga



Detección de coincidencia en células amácrinas de la retina

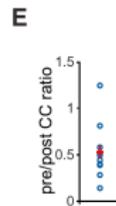
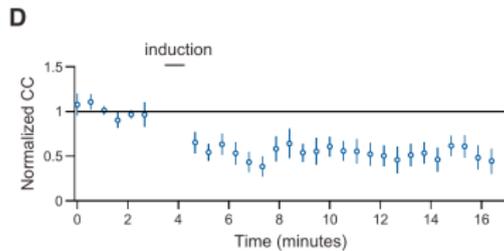
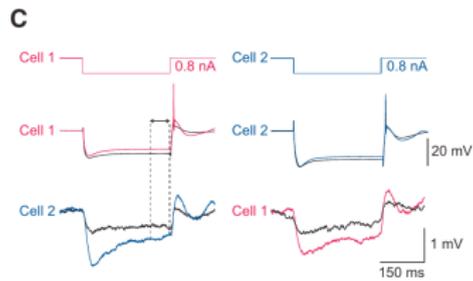
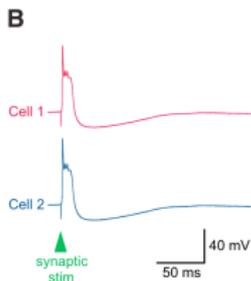
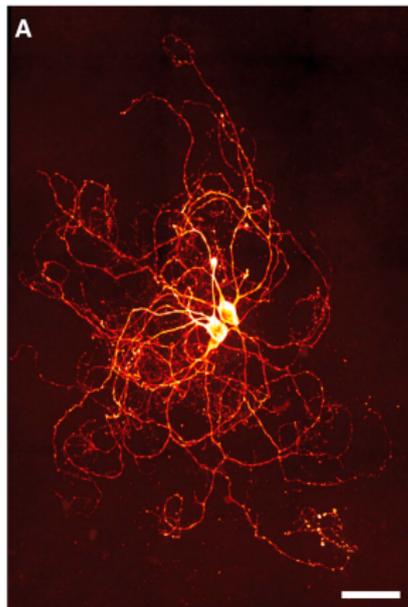


Detección de coincidencia en neuronas del núcleo mesencefálico del trigémino



Plasticidad

Neuronas de la oliva inferior



Sinapsis químicas

Sinapsis químicas

Las membranas de las células están separadas por una hendidura sináptica (20-40 nm).

La comunicación es a través de un neurotransmisor liberado por la célula presináptica, que se une a receptores en la membrana postsináptica, desencadenando un efecto excitador o inhibidor.

Éste puede ser un cambio de potencial, activación de señalización intracelular, cambio en la expresión génica.

Tipos de neurotransmisores

- **Aminoácidos:** Glutamato, Ácido γ -aminobutírico (GABA), Glicina, etc.
- **Monoaminas:** Dopamina, Serotonina, Histamina, Adrenalina, Noradrenalina, etc.
- **Purinas:** ATP, adenosina, etc.
- **Péptidos:** Oxitocina, somatostatina, etc.
- **Otros:** Acetilcolina, óxido nítrico, etc.

Pasos de la transmisión sináptica química

- 1** Despolarización del terminal presináptico y apertura de canales de Ca^{2+} voltaje-dependientes.

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Pasos de la transmisión sináptica química

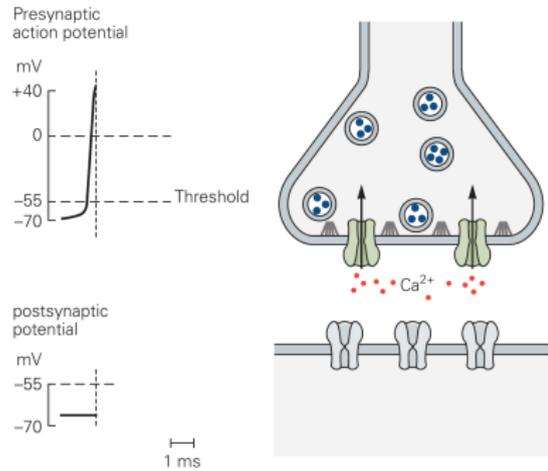
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- 2 Entrada de Ca^{2+} al terminal presináptico, fusión de vesículas a la membrana presináptica y liberación de neurotransmisores a la hendidura sináptica (exocitosis).
- 3 Unión de neurotransmisores a receptores postsinápticos, generando un efecto en la membrana postsináptica.

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- 3 Unión de neurotransmisores a receptores postsinápticos, generando un efecto en la membrana postsináptica.
- 4 Internalización de vesículas intracelulares, recaptación o degradación de neurotransmisores en la hendidura.

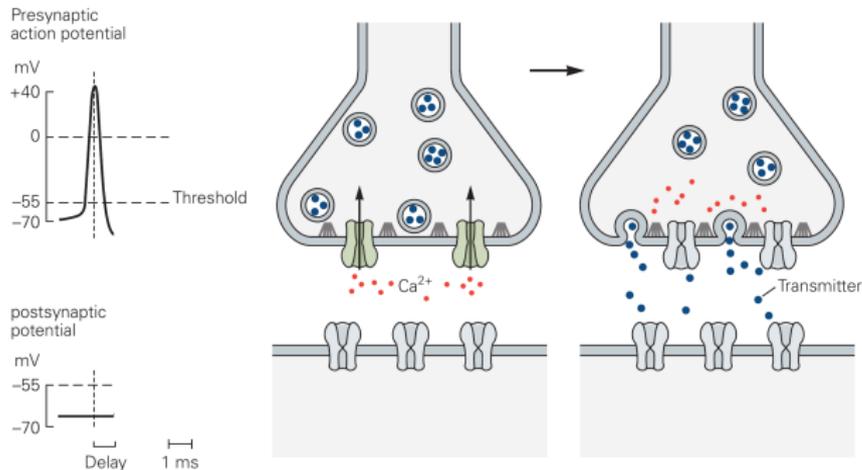
Paso 1

Despolarización del terminal presináptico y apertura de canales de Ca^{2+} voltaje-dependientes



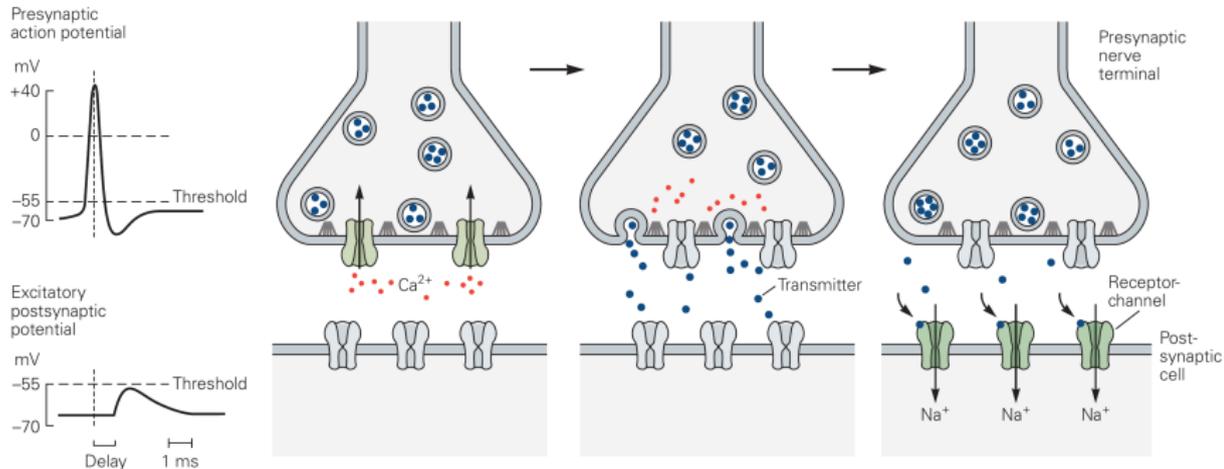
Paso 2

Entrada de Ca^{2+} al terminal presináptico, fusión de vesículas a la membrana presináptica y liberación de neurotransmisores a la hendidura sináptica (exocitosis)



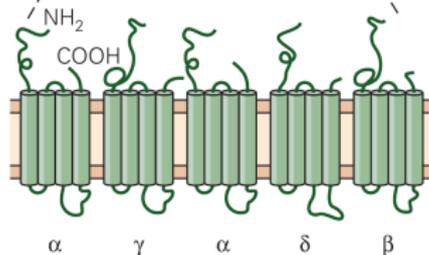
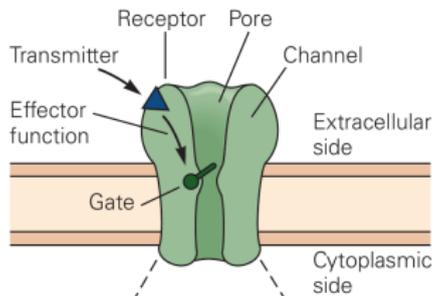
Paso 3

Unión de neurotransmisores a receptores postsinápticos, generando un efecto en la membrana postsináptica

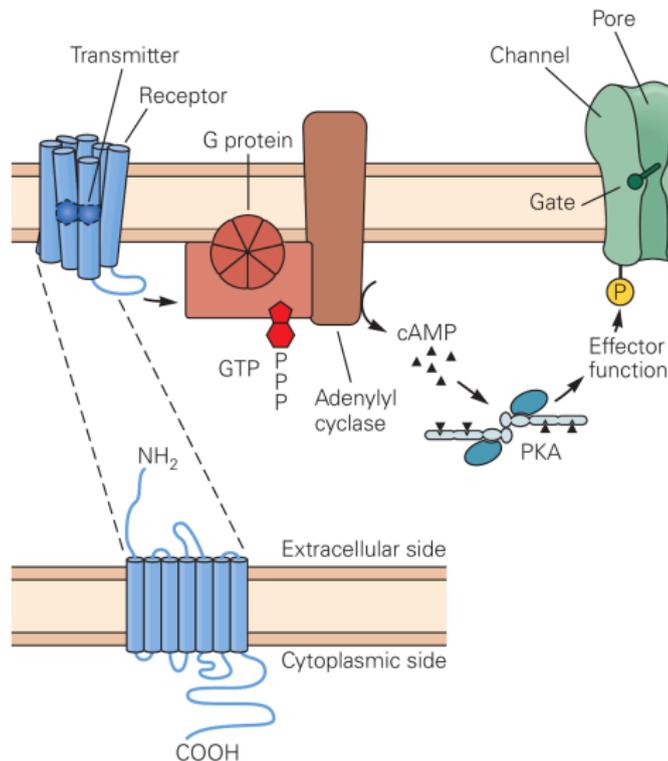


Tipos de receptores: ionotrópicos y metabotrópicos

A Direct gating

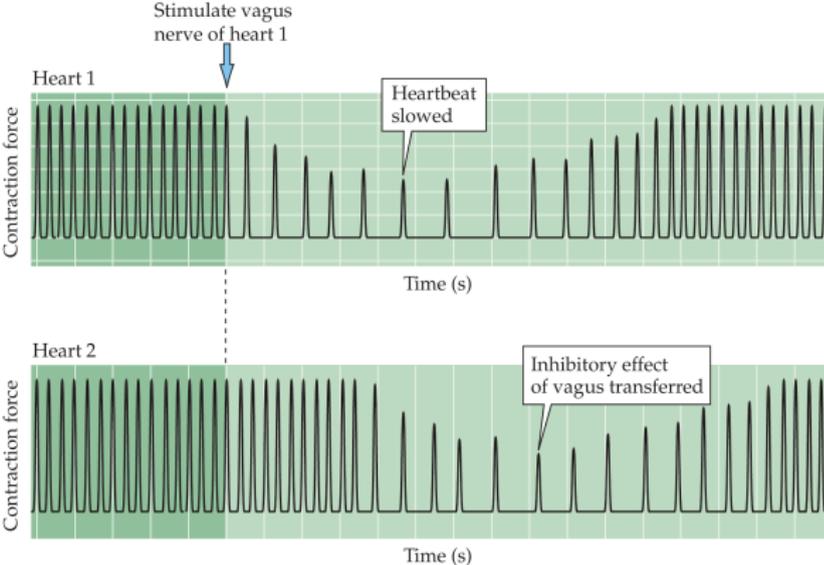
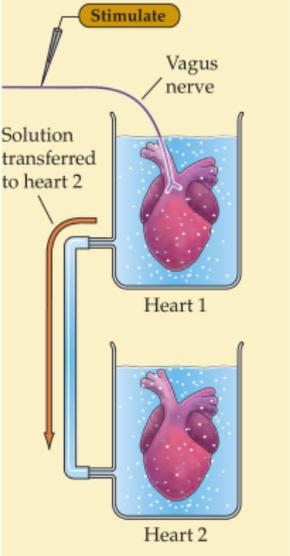


B Indirect gating

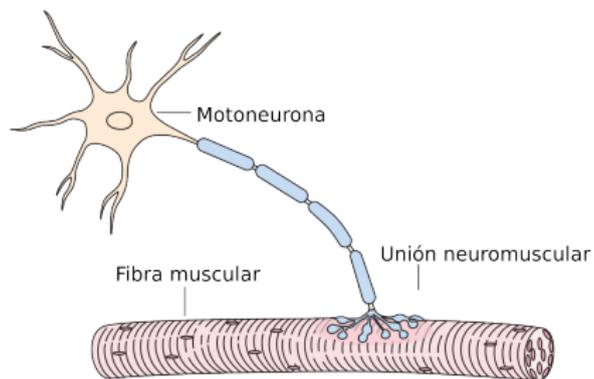


Primera evidencia de transmisión sináptica química

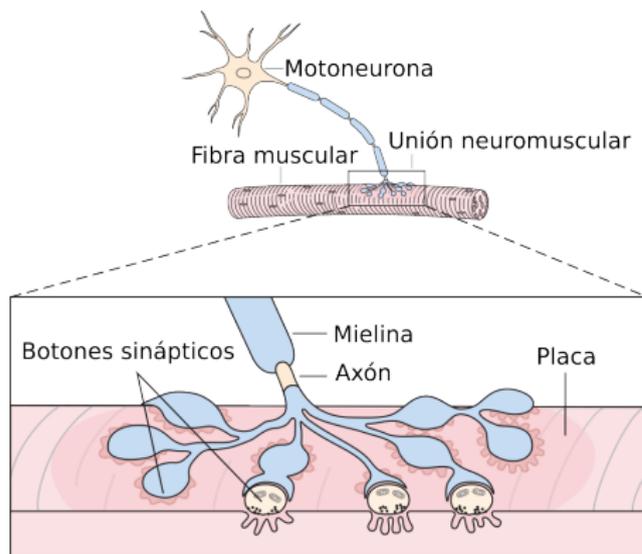
Otto Loewi, 1926



Sinapsis neuromuscular

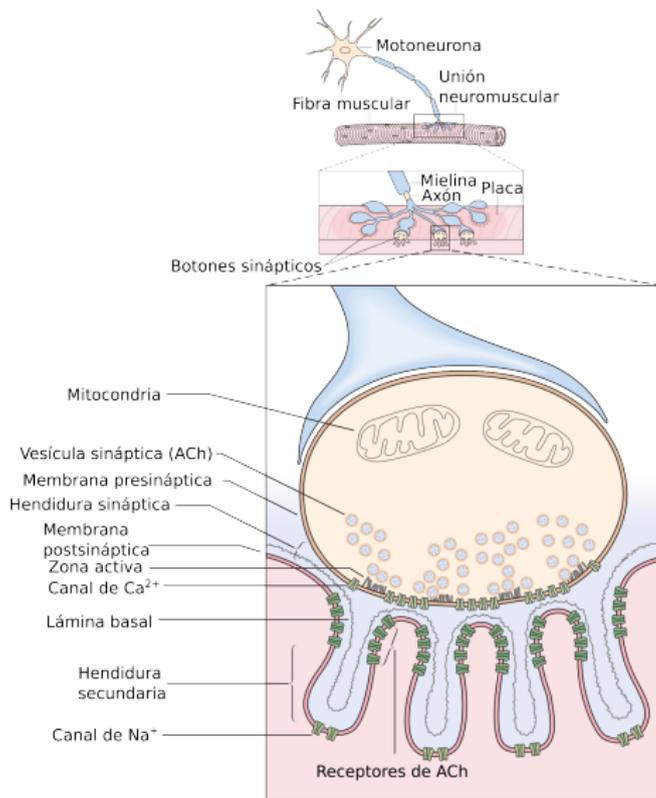


Sinapsis neuromuscular



Sinapsis neuromuscular

Neurotransmisor: Acetilcolina (ACh)



Herramientas para estudiar el receptor nicotínico de acetilcolina

Strychnos toxifera



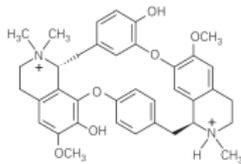
Bungarus multicinctus



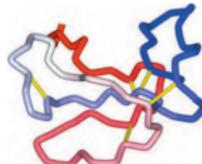
Torpedo marmorata - Electric Ray



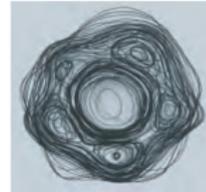
D-tubocurarine



α -Bungarotoxin

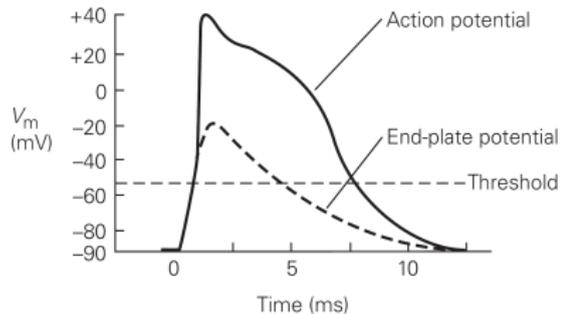


Nicotinic ACh receptor

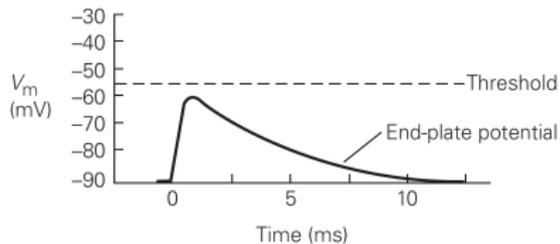


Potencial de placa motora (músculo)

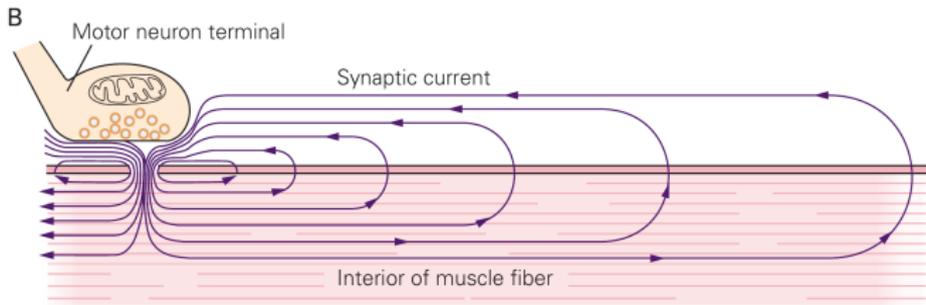
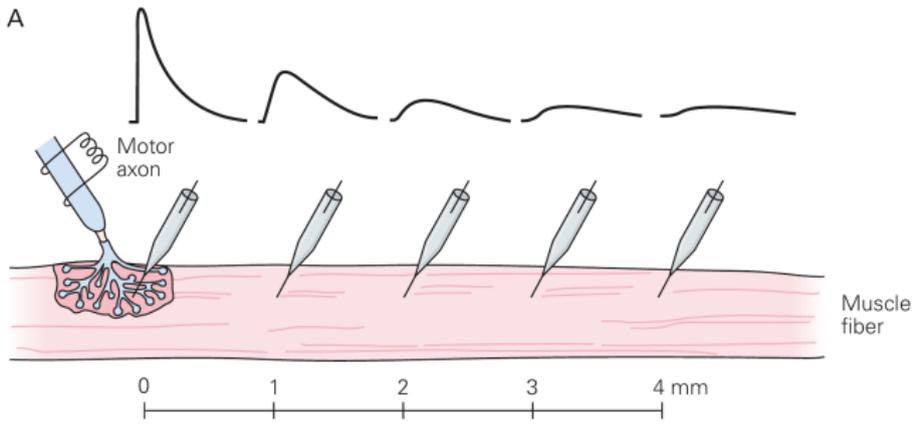
A Normal



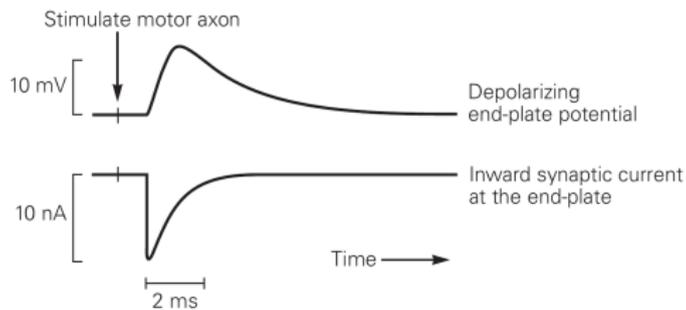
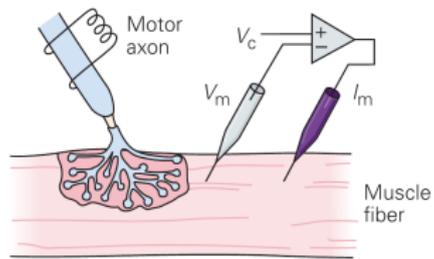
B With curare



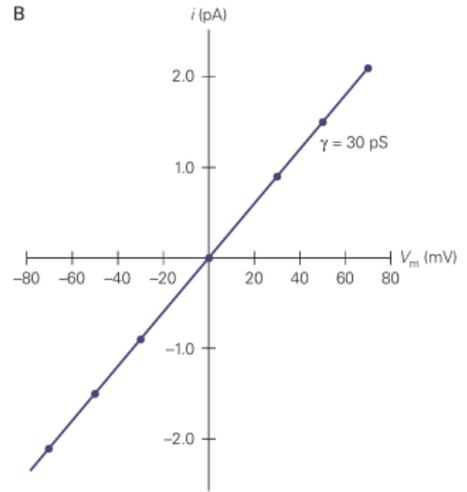
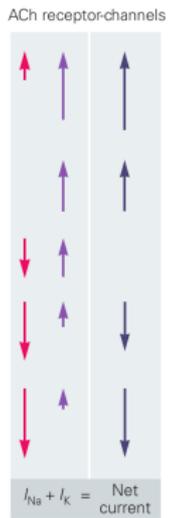
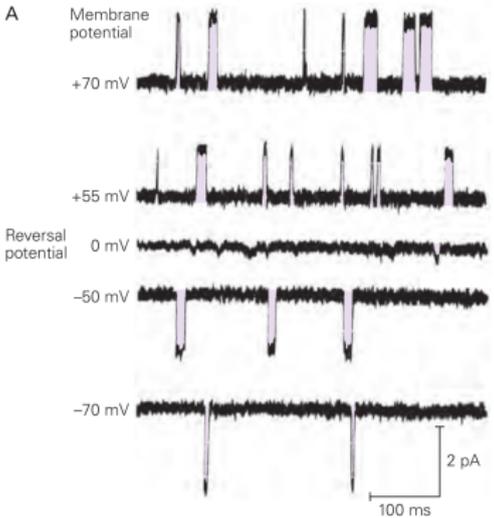
Despolarización muscular debido a descarga de motoneurona



Señal postsináptica (músculo)

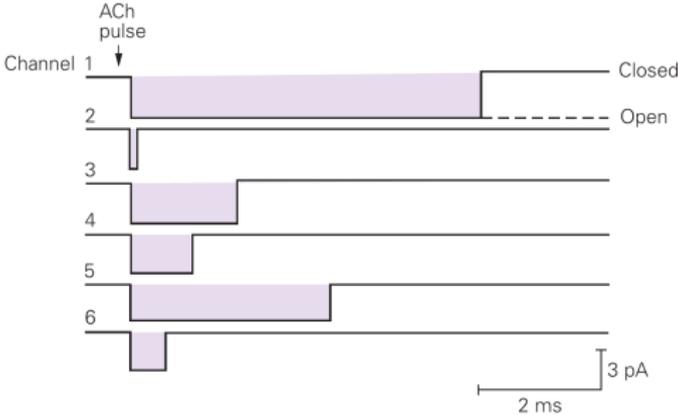


Potencial de reversión del receptor nicotínico de acetilcolina

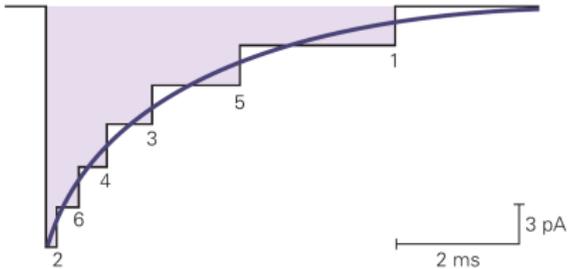


Corrientes unitarias y macroscópica

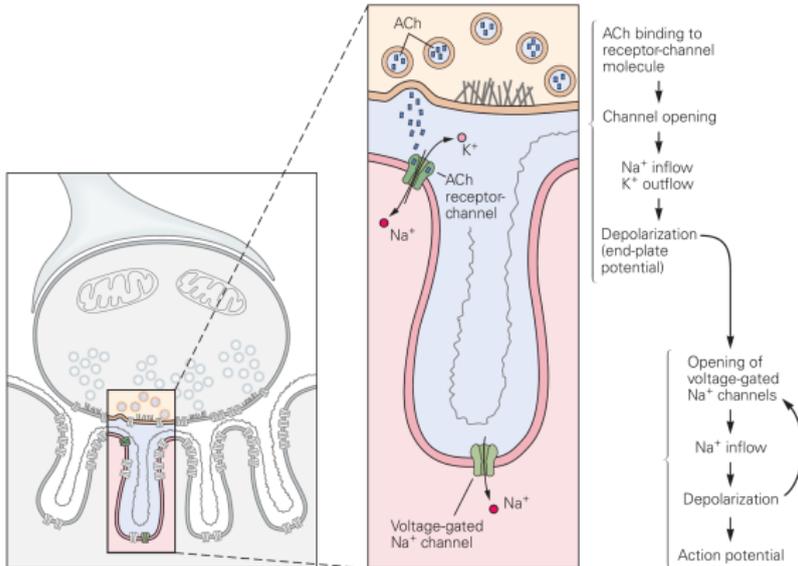
A Idealized time course of opening of six ion channels



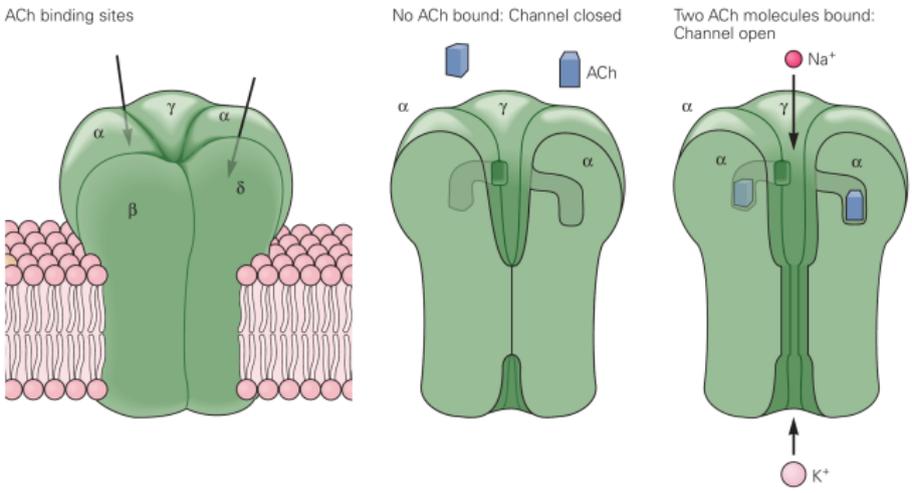
B Total current of the six channels



Mecanismo de generación del potencial de placa motora

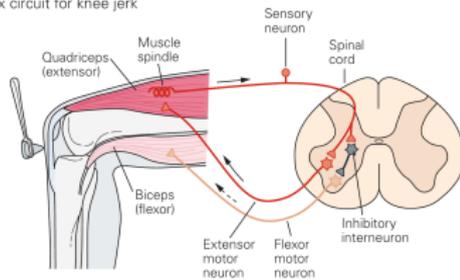


Receptor nicotínico de acetilcolina

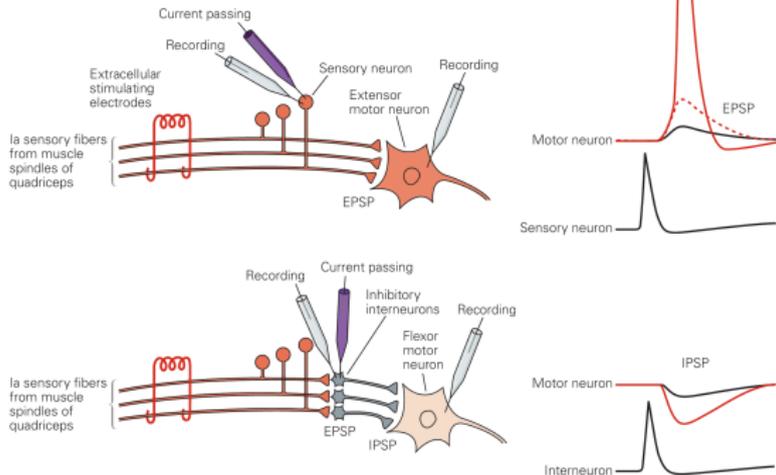


Combinación de conexiones excitadoras e inhibitoras

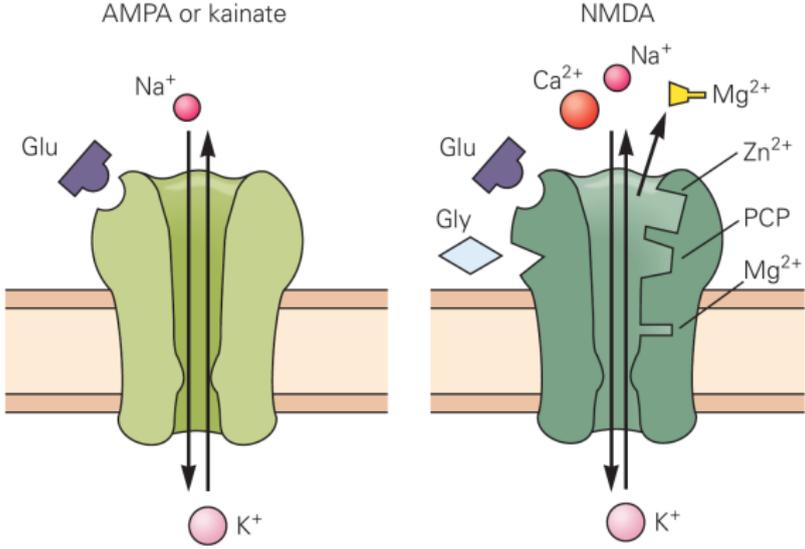
A Stretch reflex circuit for knee jerk



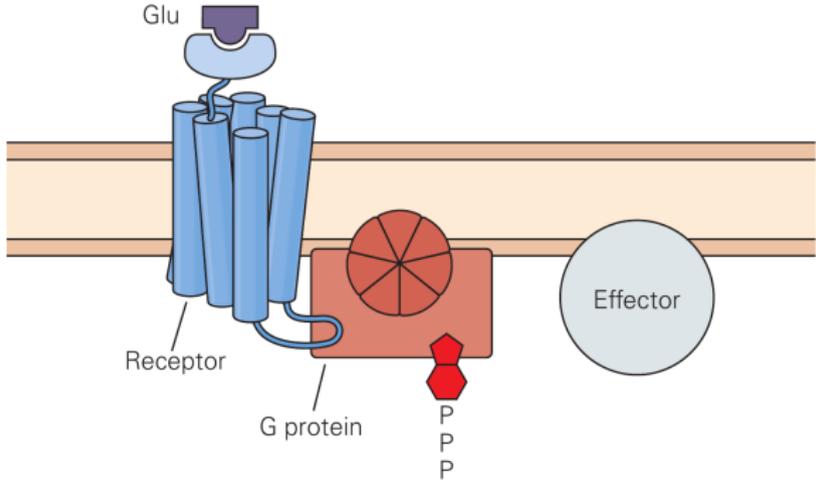
B Experimental setup for recording from cells in the circuit



Receptores ionotrópicos de glutamato (excitador)

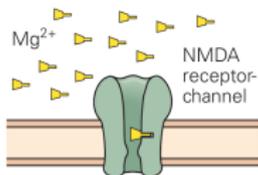


Receptores metabotrópicos de glutamato

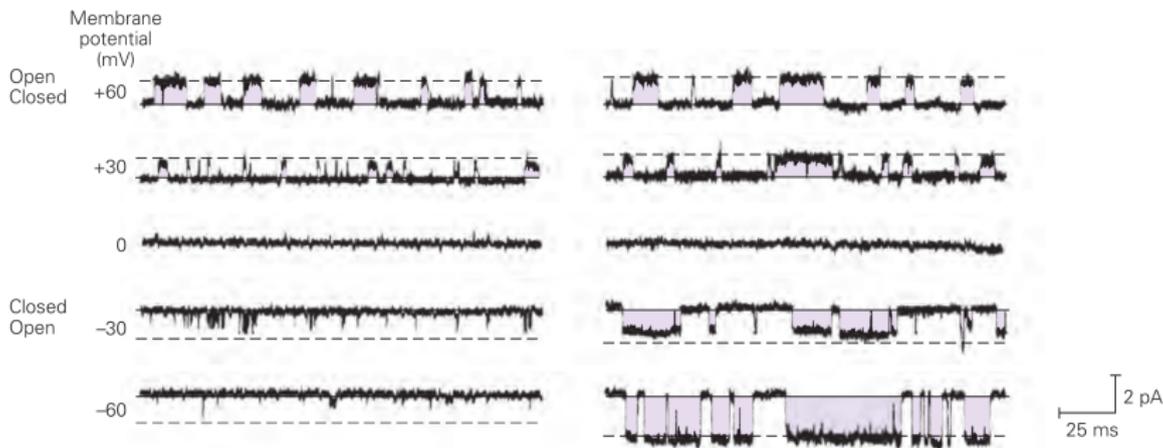


Apertura de receptores de NMDA (glutamatérgicos) depende del ligando y del potencial de membrana

A Normal extracellular Mg^{2+}

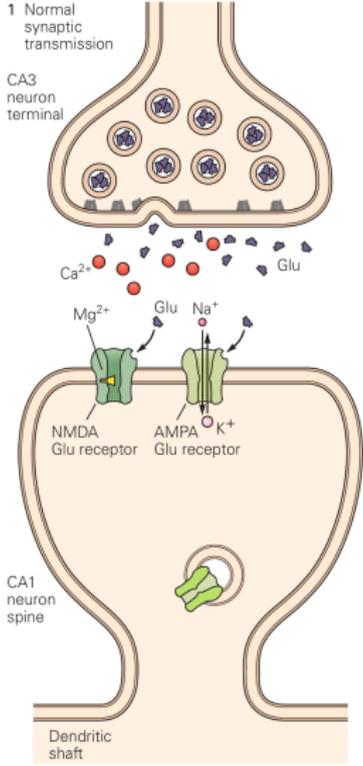


B No extracellular Mg^{2+}



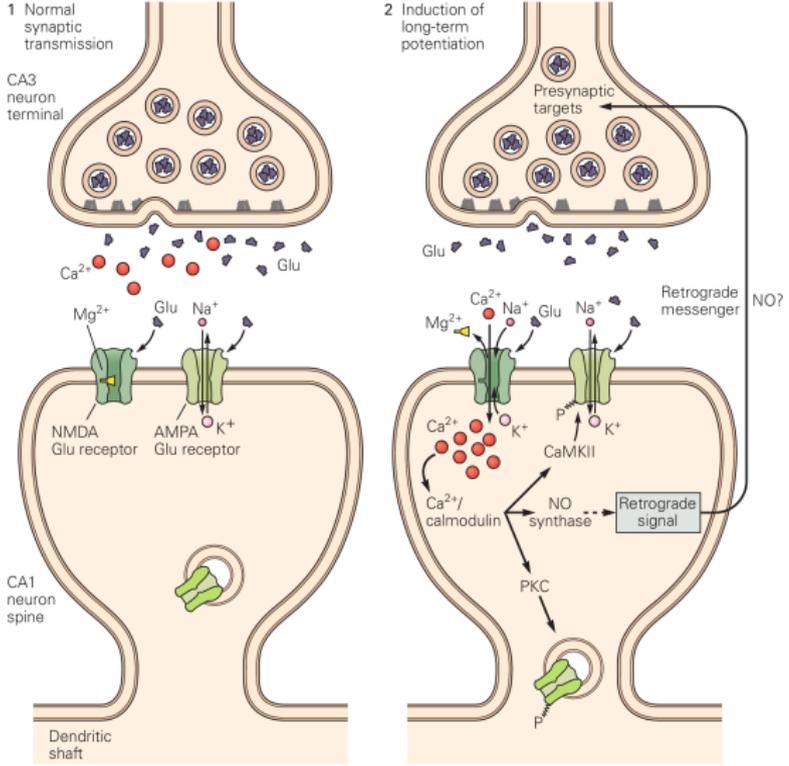
Plasticidad

Potenciación de Largo Plazo (LTP) en hipocampo



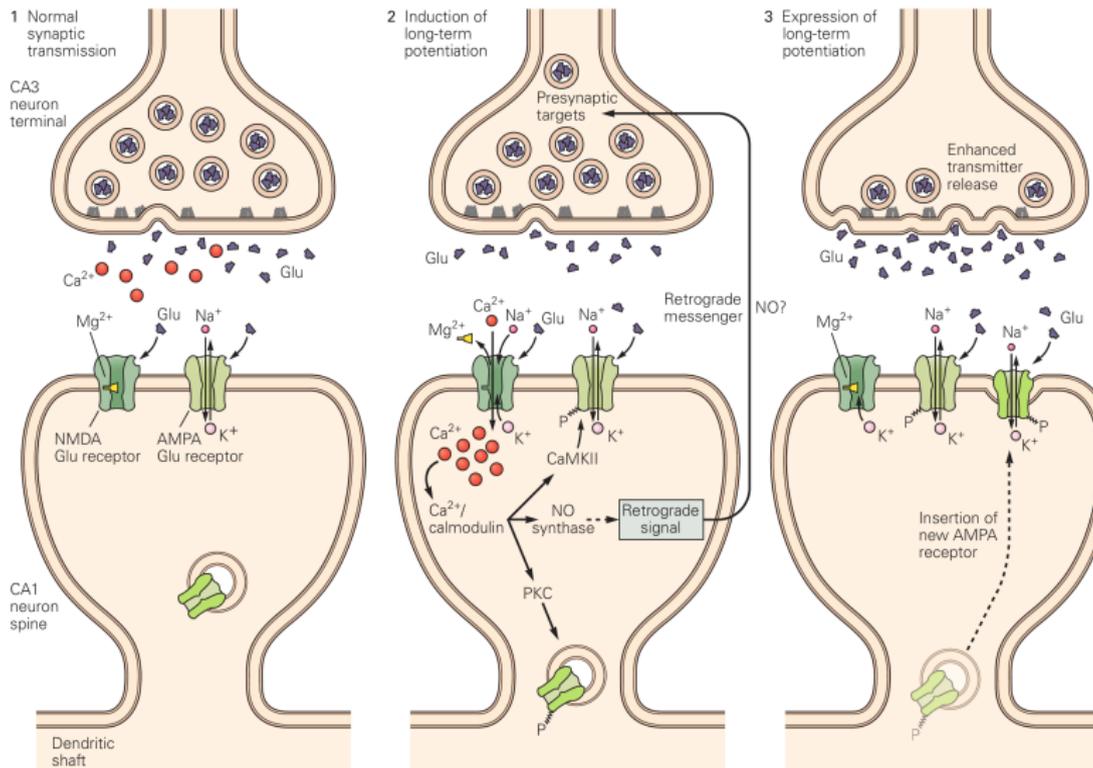
Inducción por estimulación a alta frecuencia

Mecanismo de Potenciación de Largo Plazo (LTP) en hipocampo



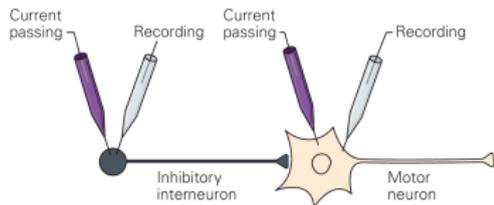
Expresión de la Plasticidad

Mecanismo de Potenciación de Largo Plazo (LTP) en hipocampo

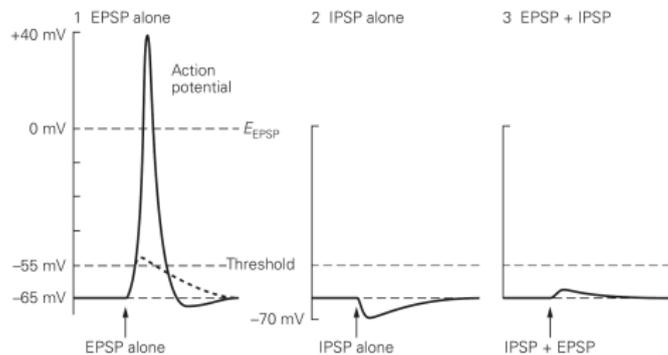


Neurotransmisores inhibidores abren canales de cloro

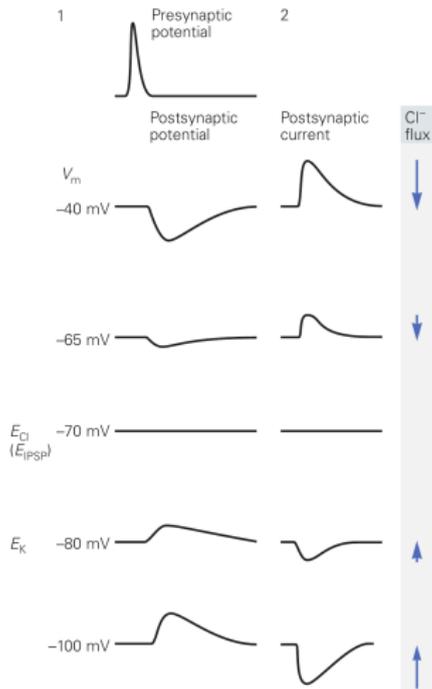
A Experimental setup



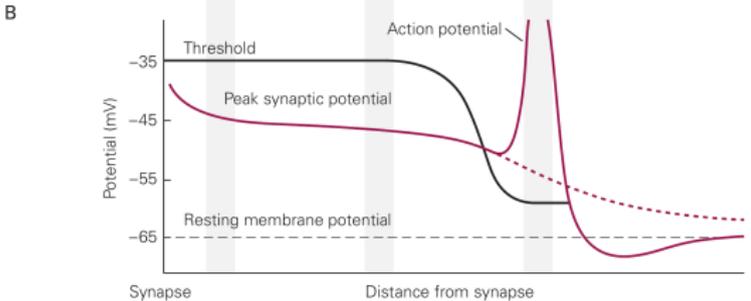
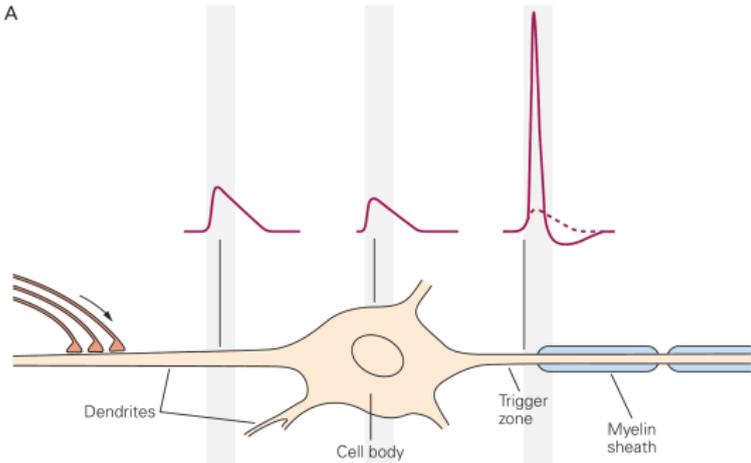
B Reduction of excitatory synaptic potential by inhibition



C Reversal of inhibitory synaptic potential

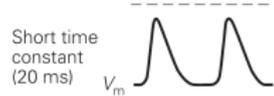
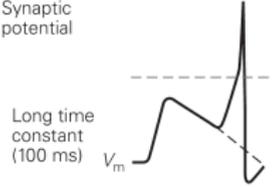
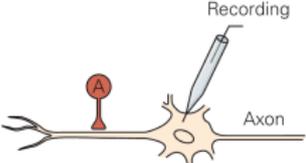


Propagación de información en la neurona

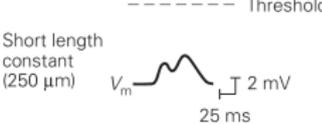
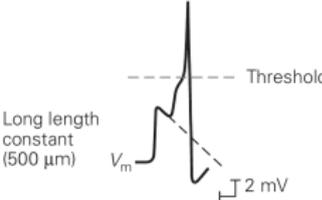
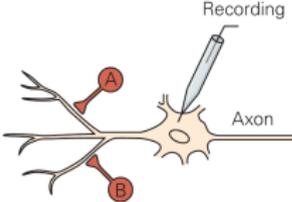


Integración sináptica

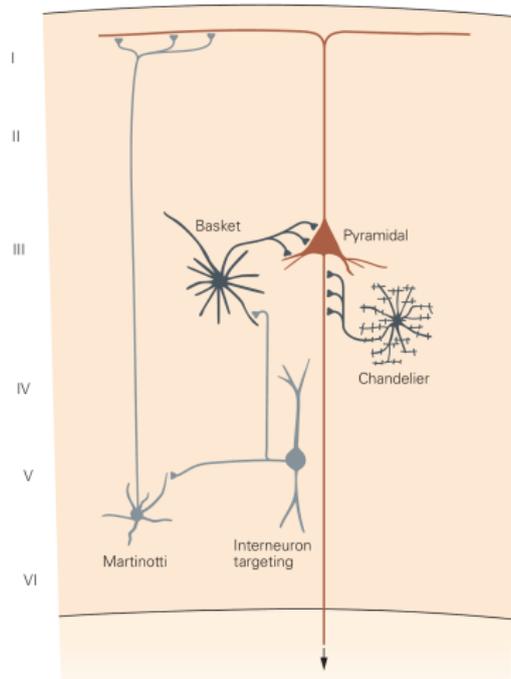
A Temporal summation



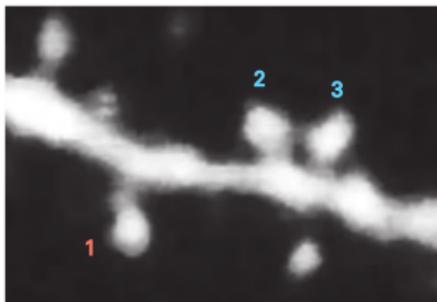
B Spatial summation



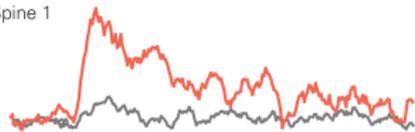
Diferentes neuronas GABAérgicas (inhibidoras) pueden proyectar en distintos compartimientos de una neurona postsináptica



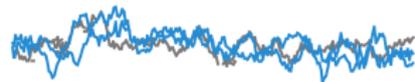
Las señales de Ca^{2+} están compartimentadas



Spine 1

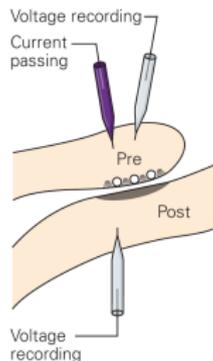


Spines 2 and 3

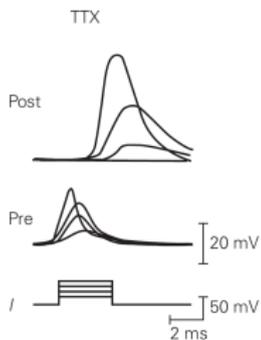


Liberación de neurotransmisor no depende de canales presinápticos de Na^+ o K^+ voltaje-dependientes

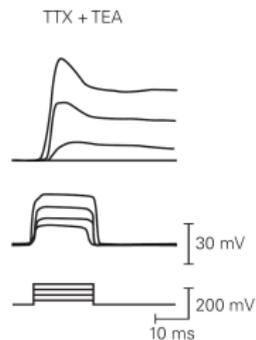
A Experimental setup



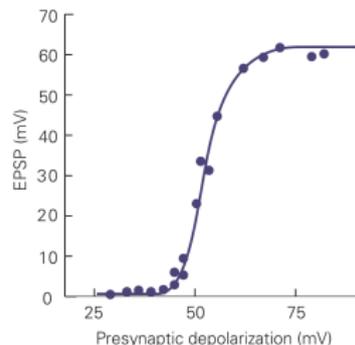
B Potentials when Na^+ channels are blocked



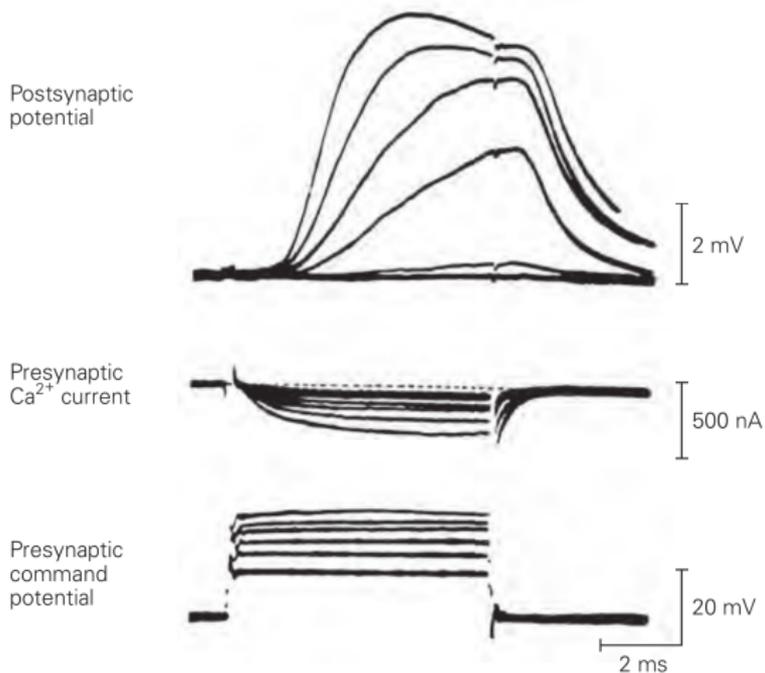
C Potentials when K^+ channels are blocked



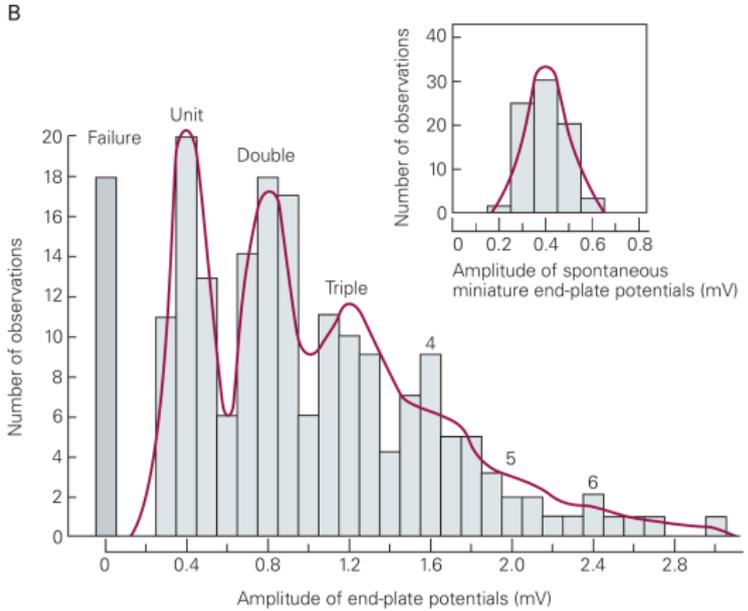
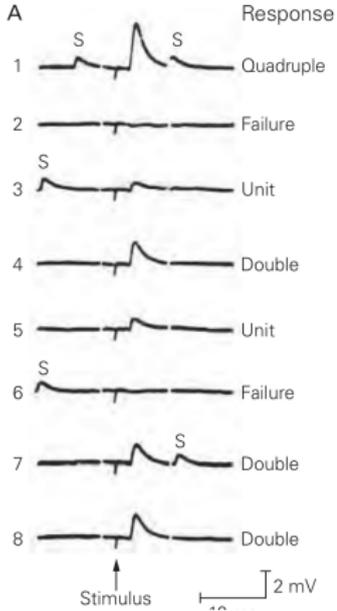
D Input-output curve of EPSP



Liberación de neurotransmisor depende de la entrada de Ca^{2+} a la terminal presináptica



Liberación cuantal de neurotransmisor



Ciclo de las vesículas de neurotransmisor

Basal

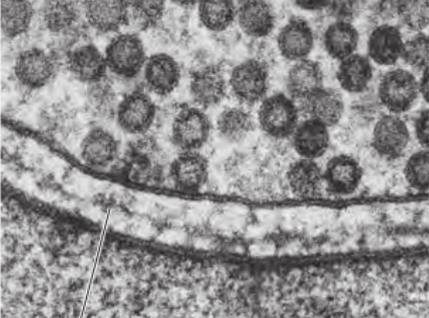
Cytoplasmic half of presynaptic membrane (freeze fracture)

A Cell membrane at synapse



Linear array of intramembranous particles

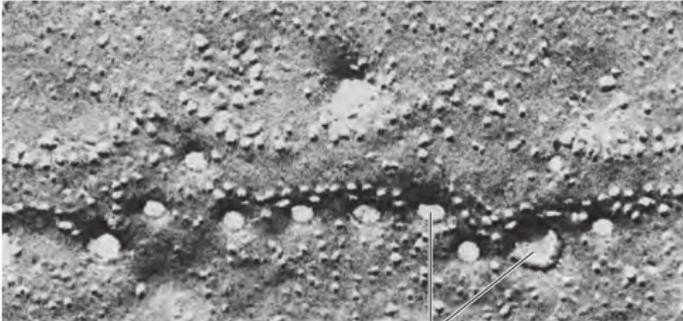
Presynaptic membrane (thin section)



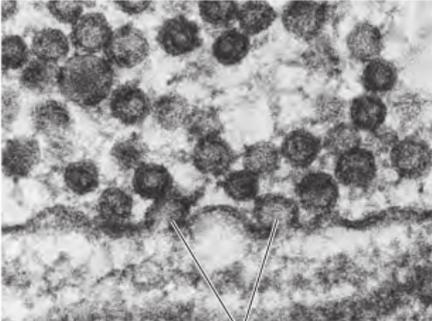
Synaptic cleft

Ciclo de las vesículas de neurotransmisor

Exocitosis (liberación de neurotransmisor)



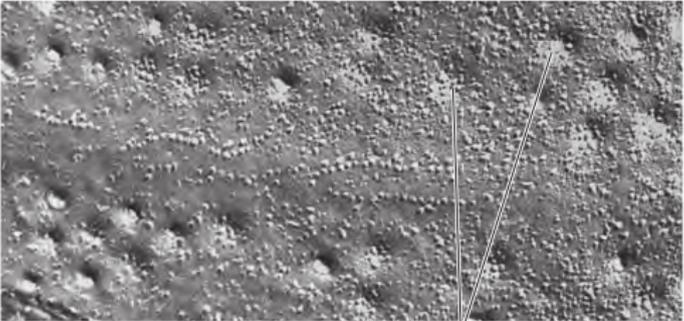
Vesicle fusions



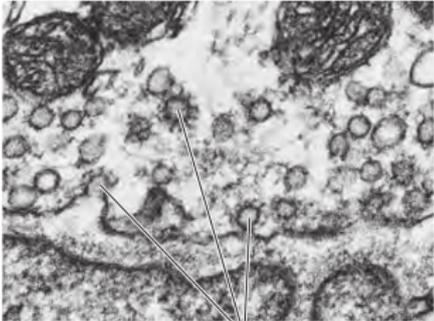
Vesicle fusions

Ciclo de las vesículas de neurotransmisor

Endocitosis (internalización de vesículas)



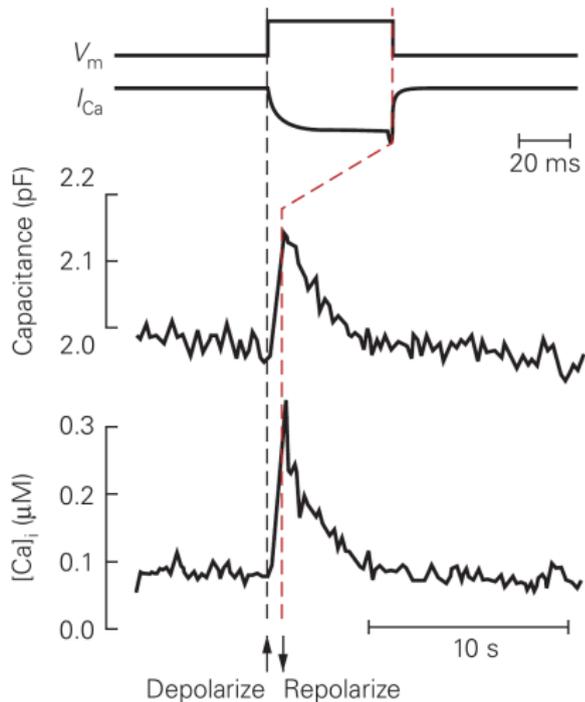
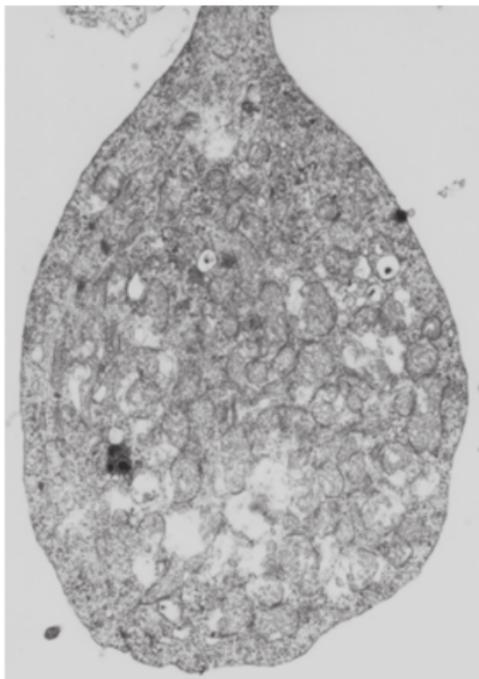
Coated pits 100 nm



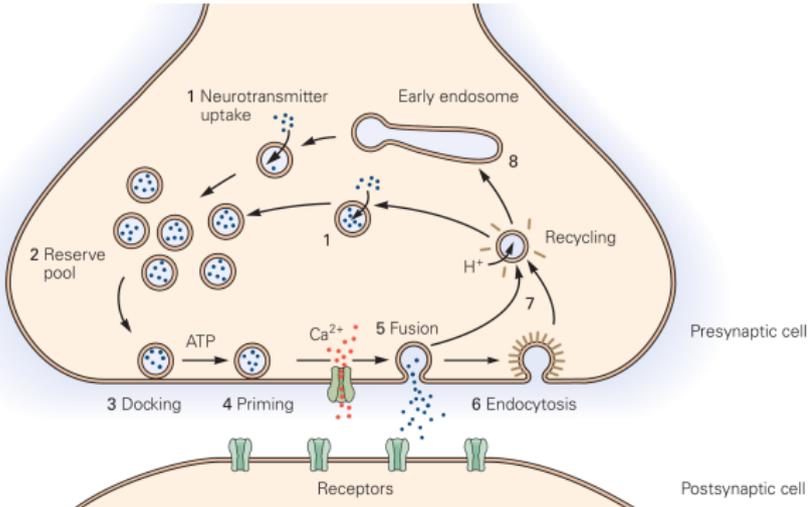
Coated vesicles and pits

Medición de exo y endocitosis por cambios en la capacitancia

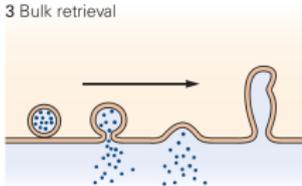
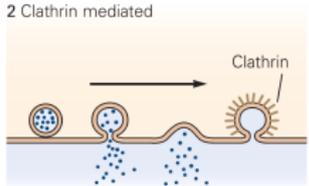
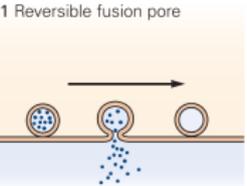
Terminal presináptico de neurona bipolar de la retina



Ciclo completo de las vesículas sinápticas

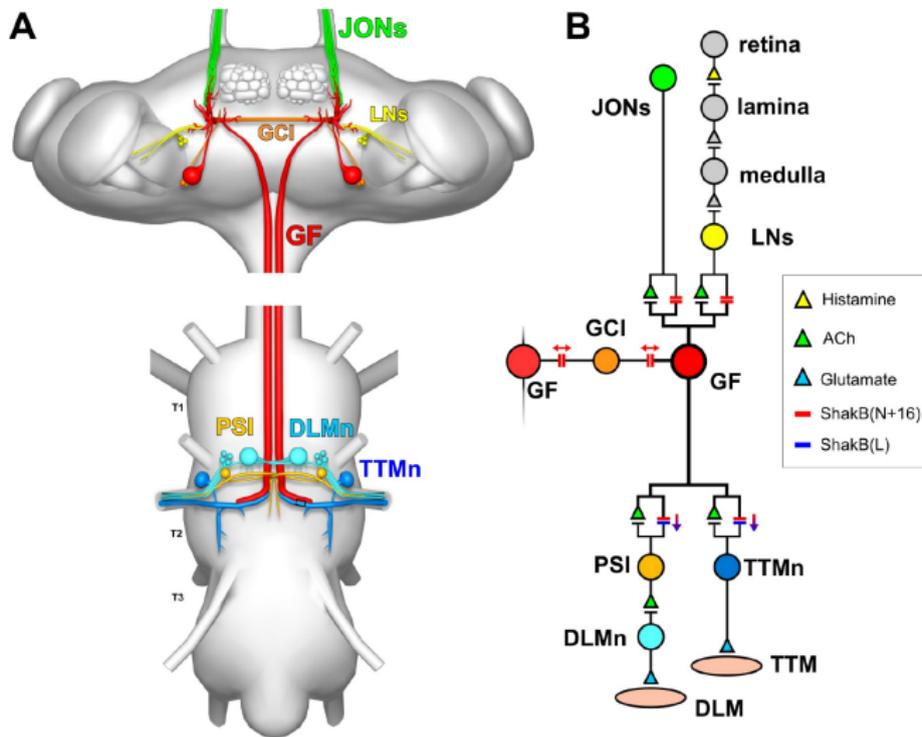


B Mechanisms for recycling synaptic vesicles



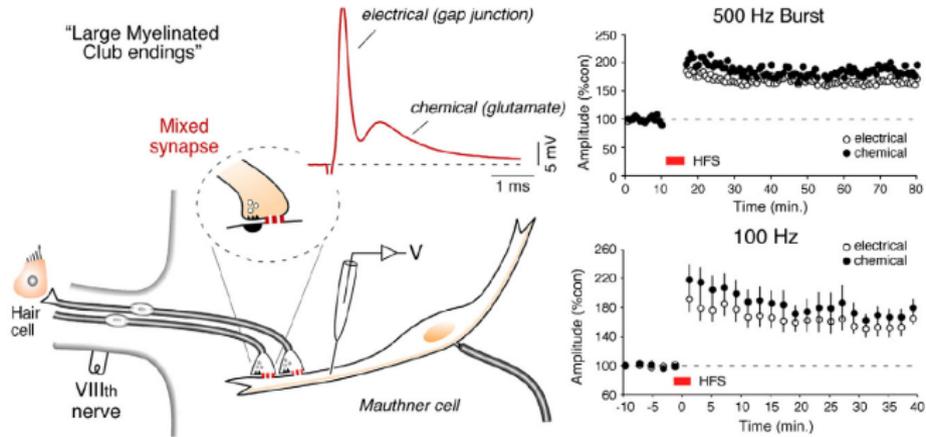
Sinapsis mixtas

Circuito de escape de *Drosophila*



Sinapsis mixtas y plasticidad

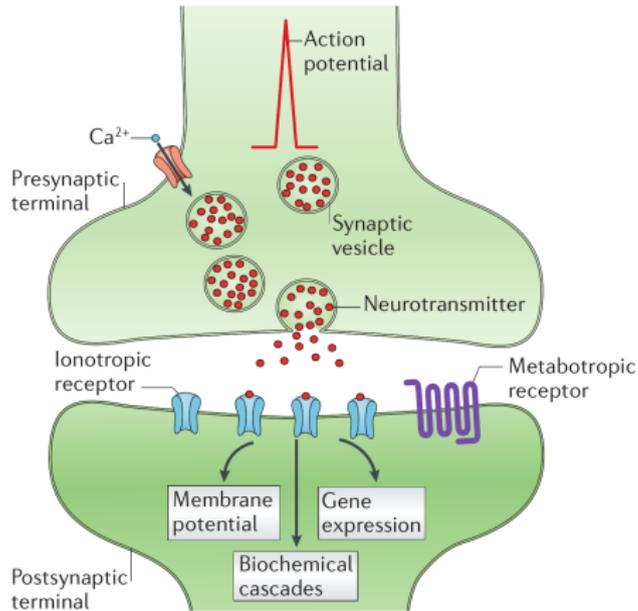
Célula de Mauthner en el pez



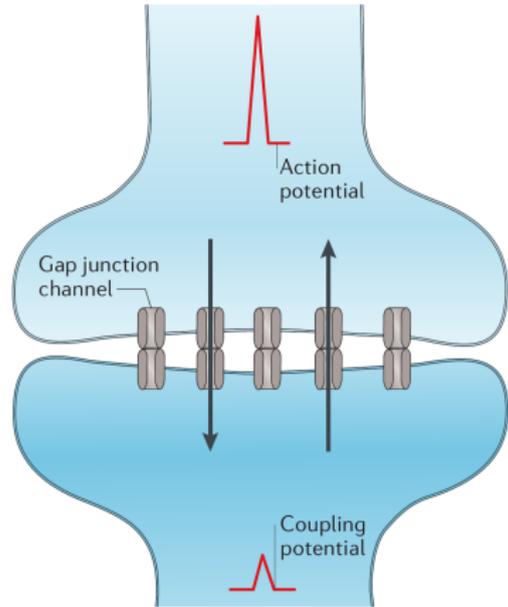
Resumen

Diferencias entre sinapsis eléctricas y químicas

a Chemical synapse



b Electrical synapse



Resumen

Diferencias entre sinapsis eléctricas y químicas

Eléctricas	Químicas
bidireccionales	unidireccionales
continuidad citoplasmática	hendidura sináptica
sin delay	con delay
sin fallas de transmisión	la transmisión puede fallar
analógica	digital

Bibliografía

- Kandel, *Principles of Neural Science*, sexta ed.: capítulos 11, 12, 13 y 15.