# **NEUR30002 Course Summary Notes**

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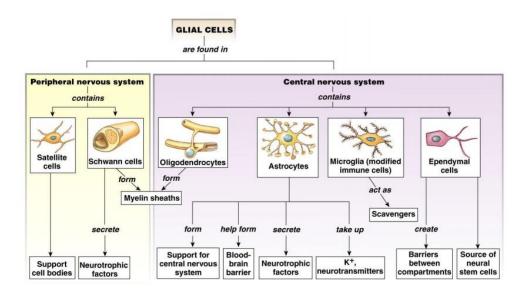
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#### Lectures 1-9



### **Astrocytes**

- Location
  - o CNS only
  - Restricted to small areas where processes patrol
  - Neurons are squished in between
- Roles
  - Secrete neurotrophic factors (support growth, survival and differentiation of both developing and mature neurons)
  - Take up K<sup>+</sup> and neurotransmitters
    - End action potentials, and prepare synaptic cleft for the next one
    - Must be rapid as small changes have large effects on the synaptic cleft concentration
    - K+ crosses between astrocytes linked by gap junctions (6 connexins form connexon on each cell)
      - Gap junctions discriminate only by size enables full ion flow preventing charge build-up
  - Responsiveness/signalling
    - Via neurotransmitters
    - DO NOT conduct action potentials
      - Depolarisation of cell initiates Ca<sup>2+</sup>entry, releasing gliotransmitters which jump between cells via gap junctions
    - Also occurs through vesicular release
      - Allows signalling across larger gaps (with ATP used as transmitter)
      - Binds via GPCRs on other astrocytes
  - o Generally act as a bridge between many elements in the CNS
    - Neurons
    - Blood vessels
    - Neighbouring domains
- Blood-brain barrier
  - o Processes ("arms" of astrocytes) associate with endothelial cells of blood vessels
  - Prevents brain cells absorbing everything out of blood vessels only what is required is transported across
  - Eg: high level of blood glutamate after meal prevented from crossing blood-brain barrier and overstimulating neurons

#### **Action Potentials**

Resting Membrane Potential (RMP)

