# Молекулярные механизмы передачи информации в нервной системе

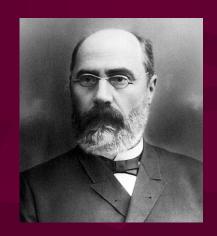
#### Е.Е.Никольский

Казанский институт биохимии и биофизики Казанского научного центра РАН Казанский государственный медицинский университет

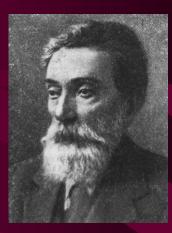
# Выдающиеся представители Казанской физиологической школы



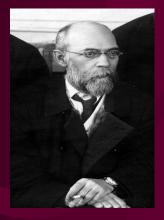
Самойлов А.Ф.



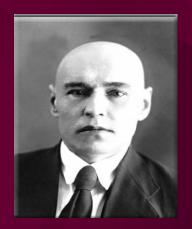
Арнштейн А.К.



Догель А.С.

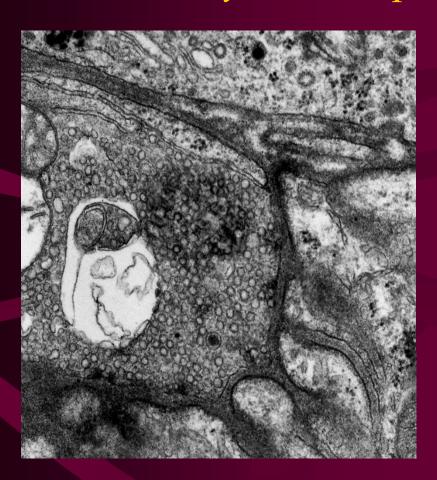


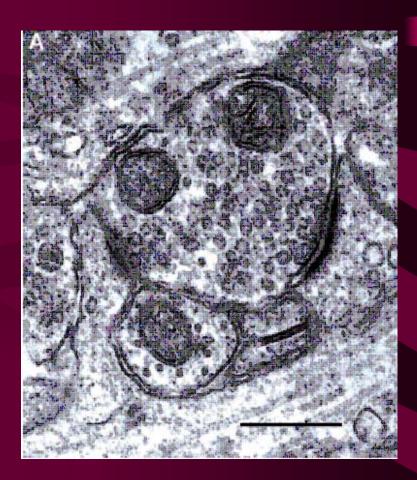
Миславский А.Н.



Кибяков А.В.

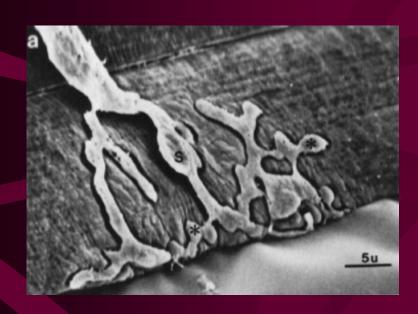
#### <u>Строение холинергического</u> <u>и глутаматергического синапсов</u>





 $\underline{A}$ 

# Типы нервно-мышечных синапсов позвоночных



Теплокровные



Холоднокровные

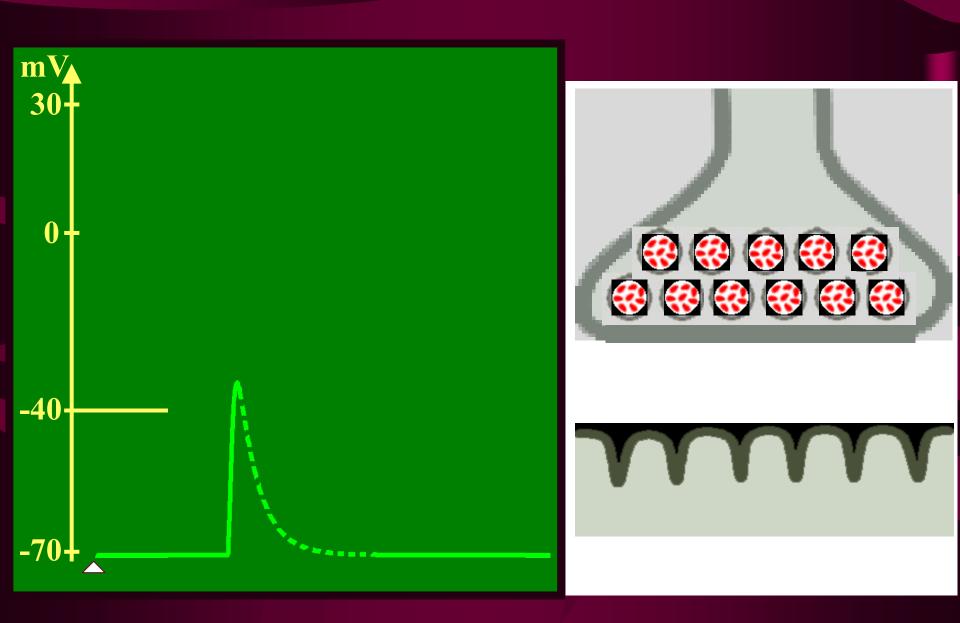
(Desaki, Uehara 1981)



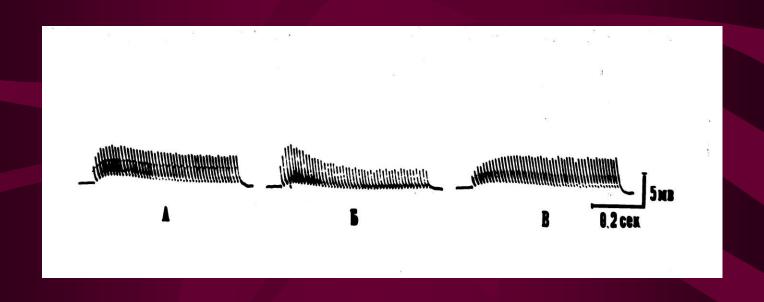
#### Function of the Neuromuscular Junction

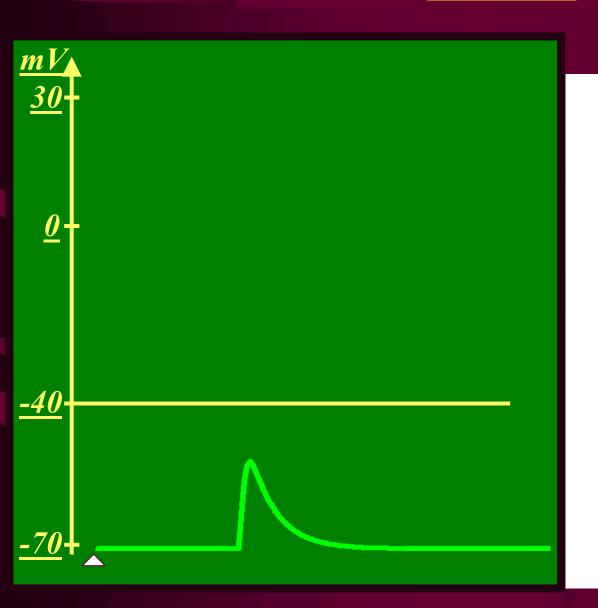


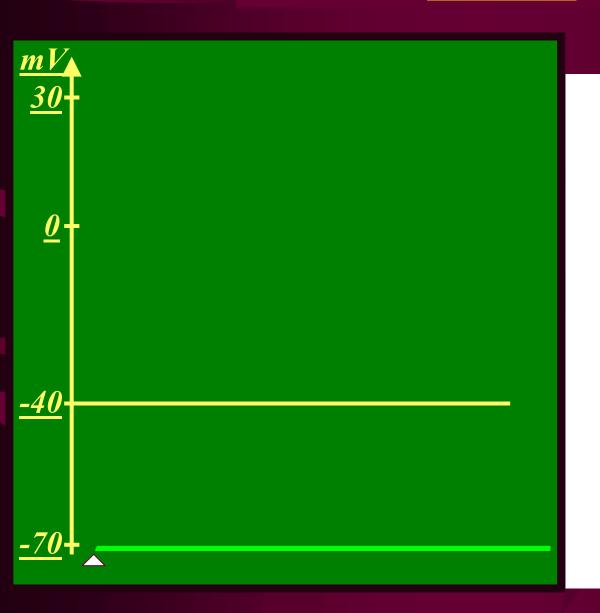
#### Neuromuscular synaptic transmission

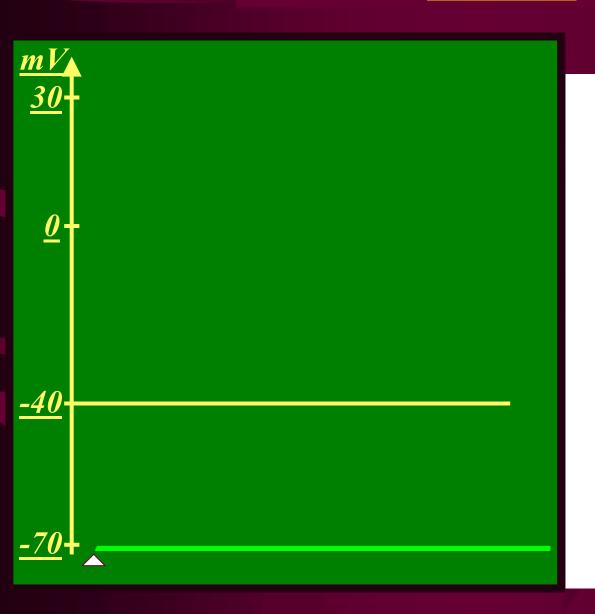


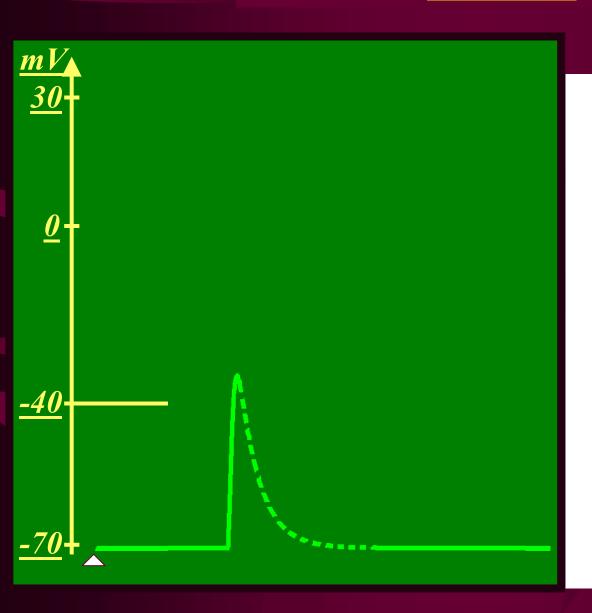
# Варианты динамики последовательных ПКП в синапсе лягушки (100 имп/с)

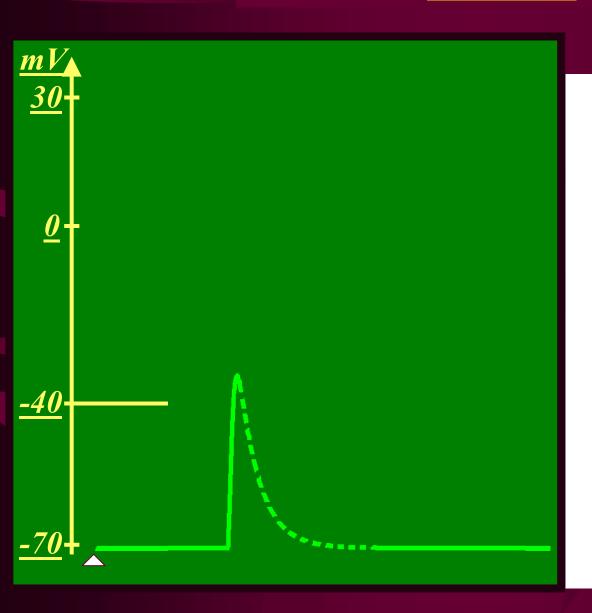


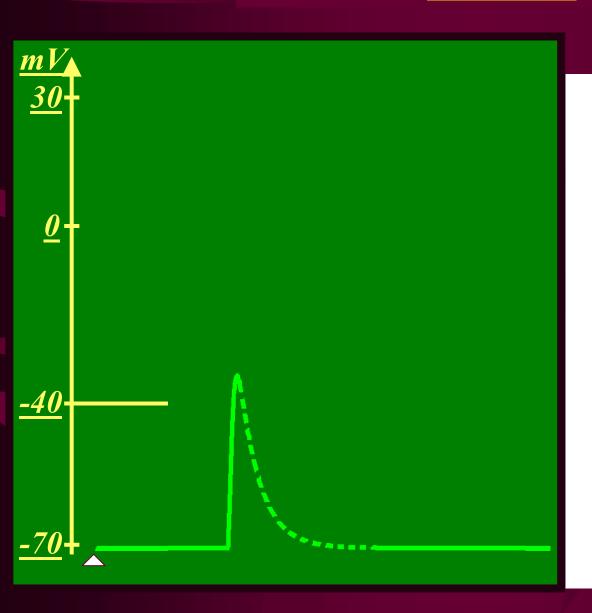




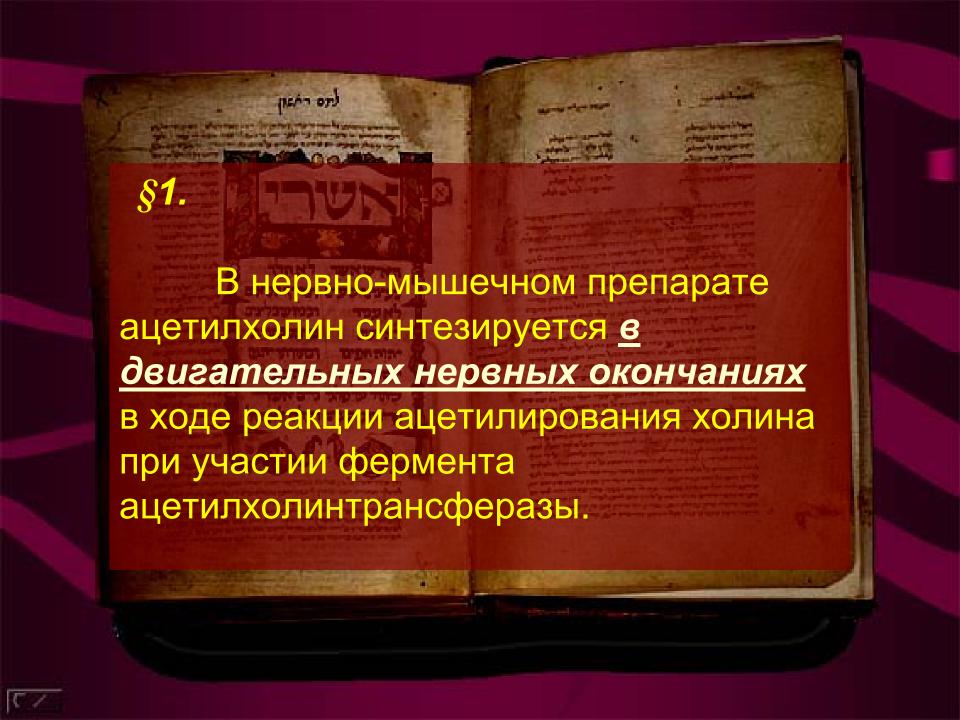




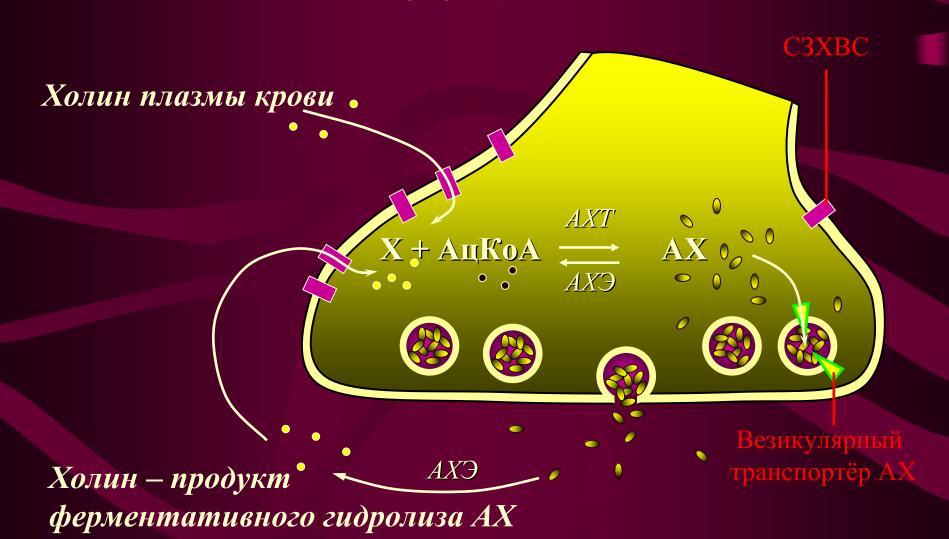




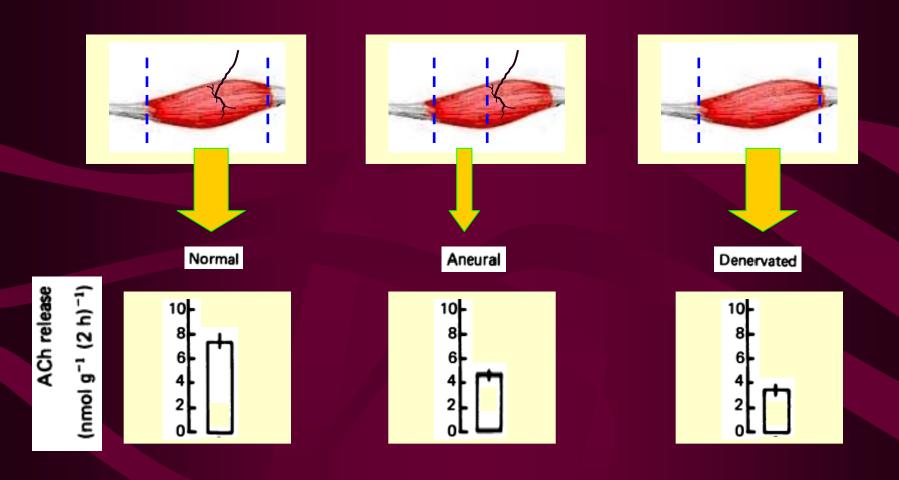


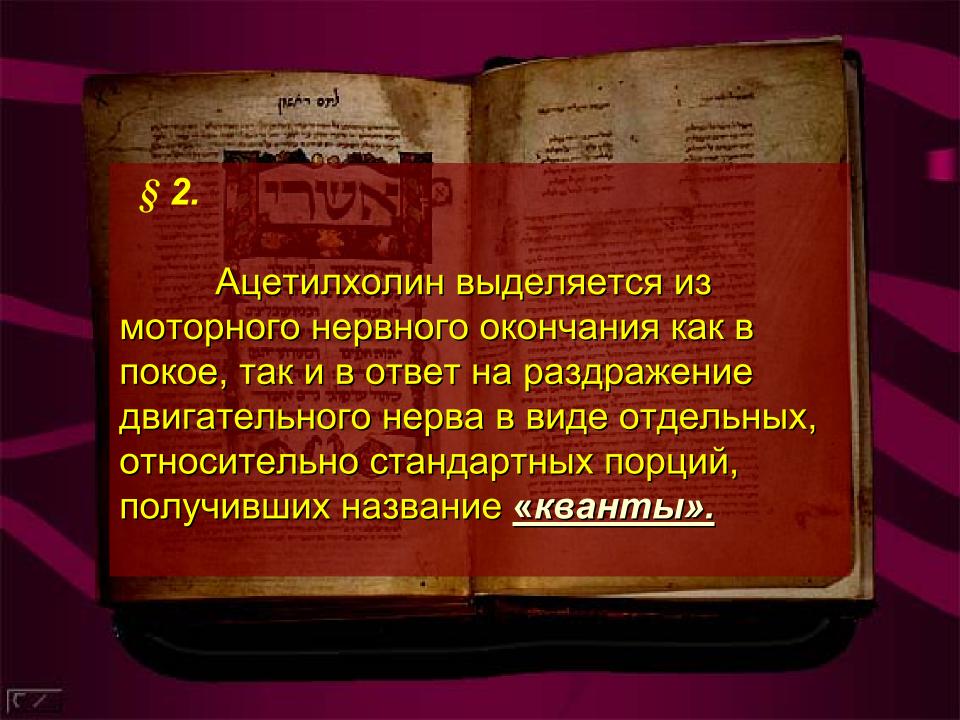


# Синтез ацетилхолина в двигательном нервном окончании

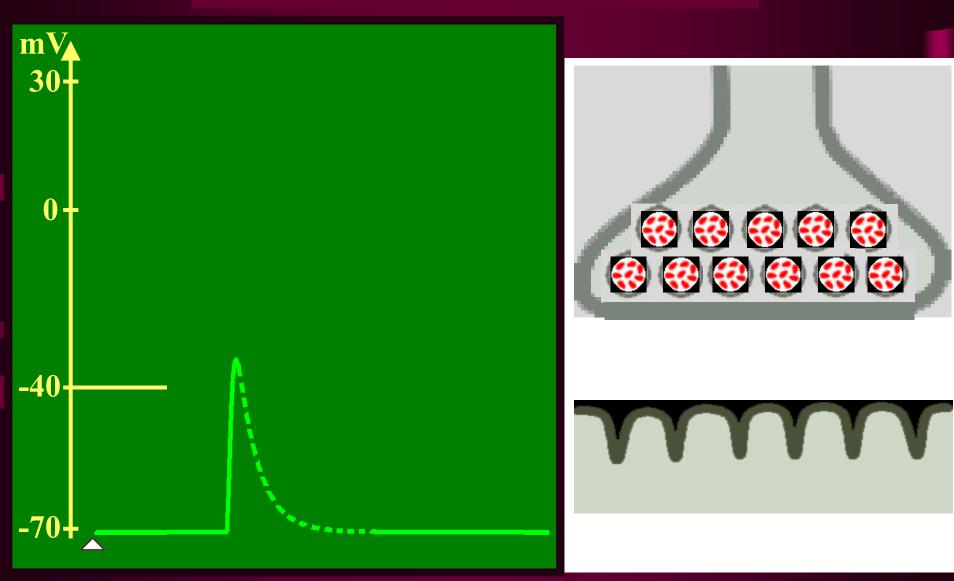


# Секреция ацетилхолина из нервно-мышечного препарата





### **Квантовая природа выделения** ацетилхолина



#### "My "prehystoric" recording of MEPPs" B.Katz

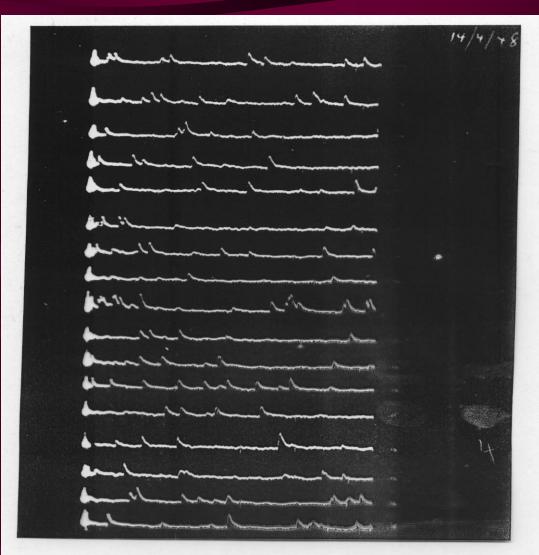
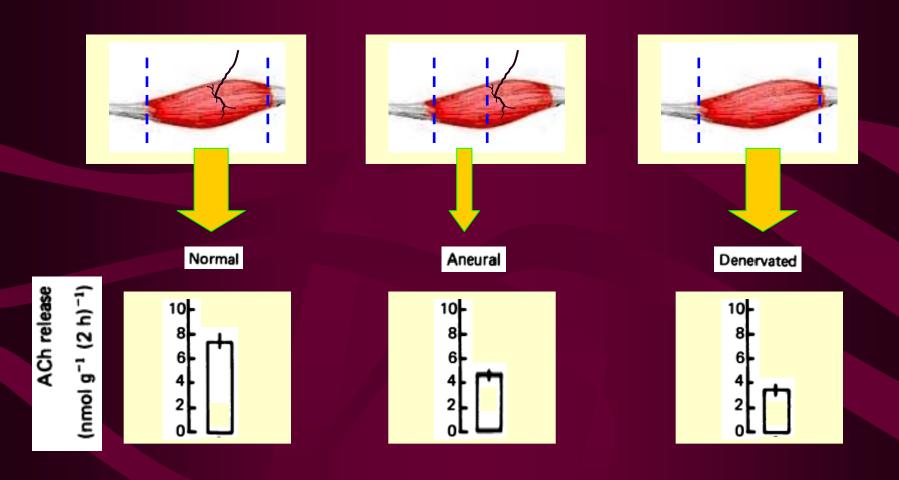
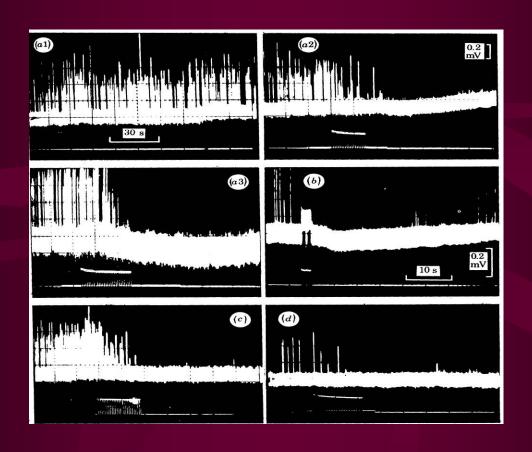


Fig. 1. My "preh'storic" recording of miniature endplate potentials. These were extracellular records obtained from an isolated bundle of intrafusal muscle fibres of the frog (M.ext.1.dig.1V, date: 14 April 1948). The frequency was high (around 10-30~Hz), but was made up by contributions from several muscle fibres whose motor axons had been cut near the junctional region. Mean amplitude of the order of 0.1~mV.

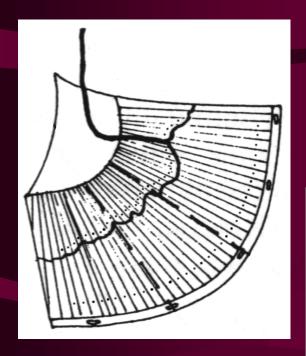
# Секреция ацетилхолина из нервно-мышечного препарата



#### Transmitter leakage from nerve endings



B. Katz, R. Miledi Proc.R.Soc.Lond.B., 1977

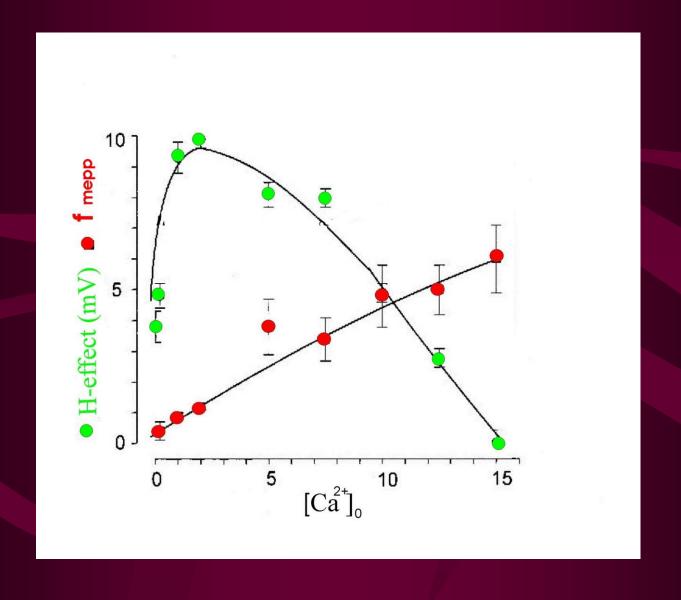


# Resting membrane potential in synaptic and extrasynaptic regions in mouse diaphragm

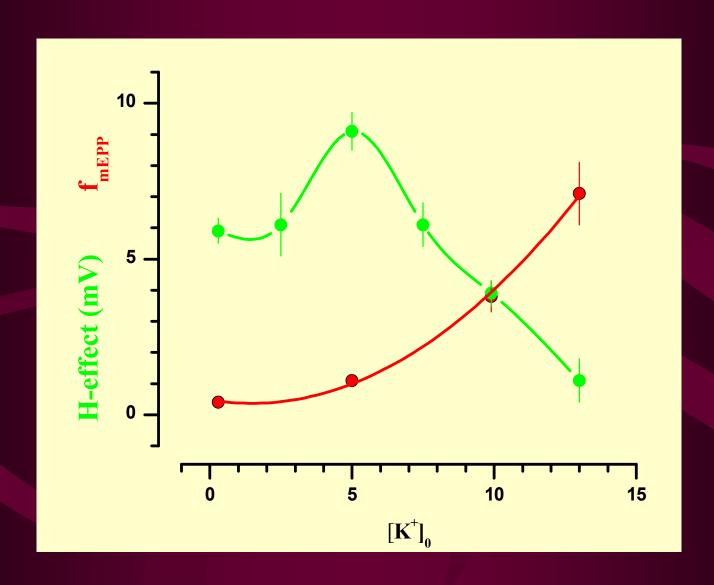
Acetylcholinesterase	Endplate		Extrasynaptic	
	Control	d-TK	Control	d-TK
Intact	-79.0±0.2	-79.1±0.2	-75.8±0.2	-75.6±0.2
Inhibited	-71.6±0.4	-77.7±0.3	-74.8±0.3	-74.2±0.3

H-effect =  $6.1 \text{ mV}^*$  H-effect = 0.6 mV

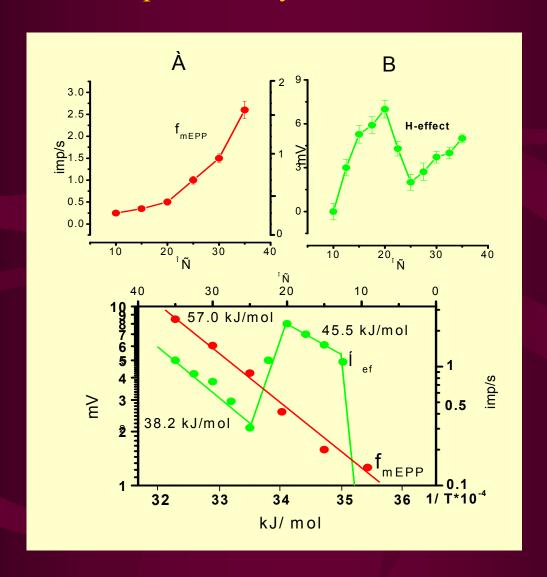
#### Intensity of spontaneous transmitter secretion at different [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>0</sub>



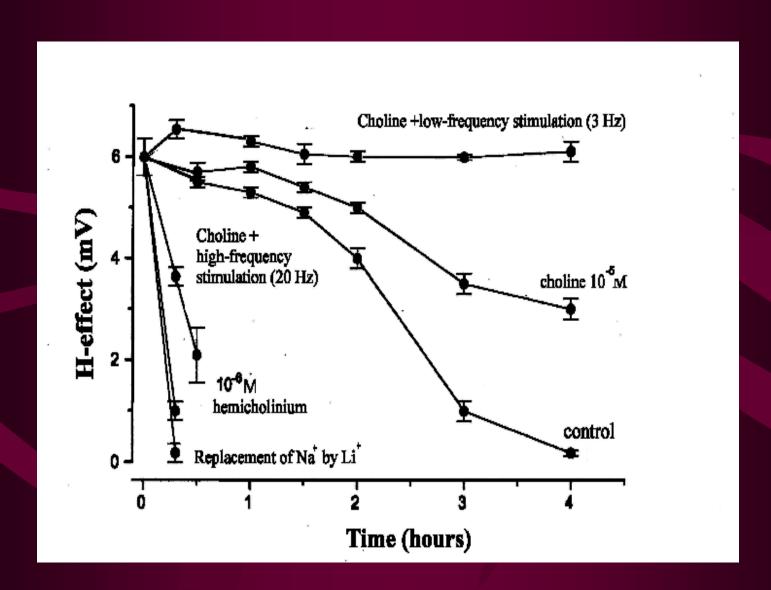
#### Intensity of spontaneous transmitter secretion at different [K<sup>+</sup>]<sub>0</sub>

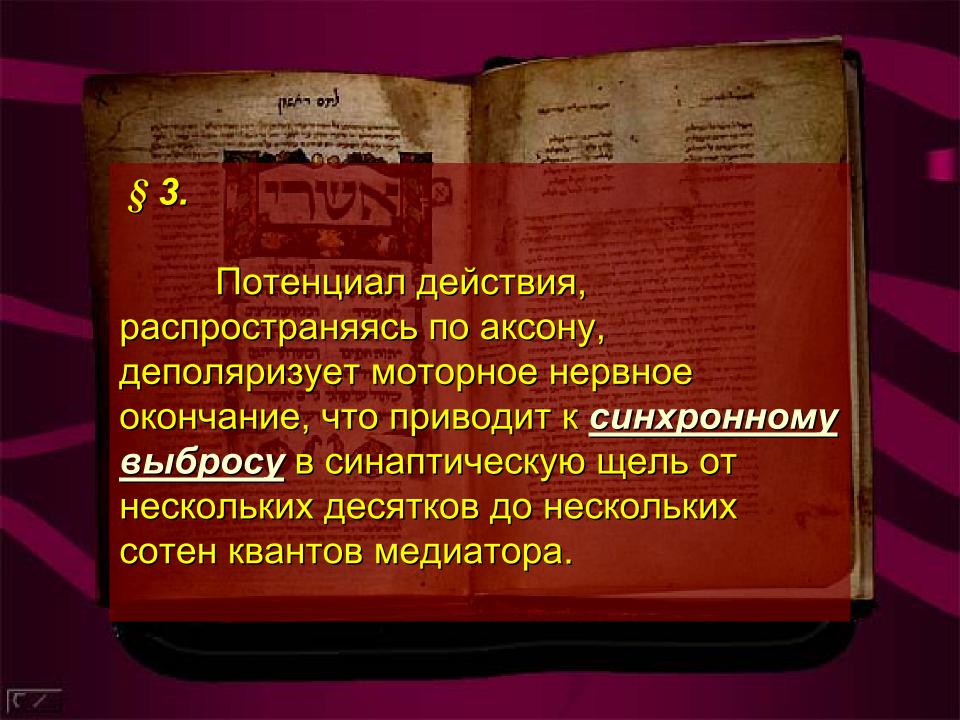


## The effects of temperature on the spontaneous quantal and non-quantal aceytilcholine release



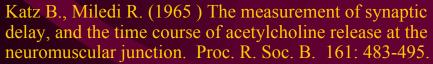
## Intensity of non-quantal ACh release at different efficacy of high-affinity choline uptake system

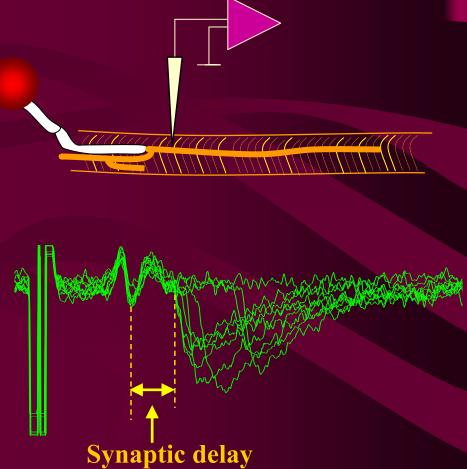




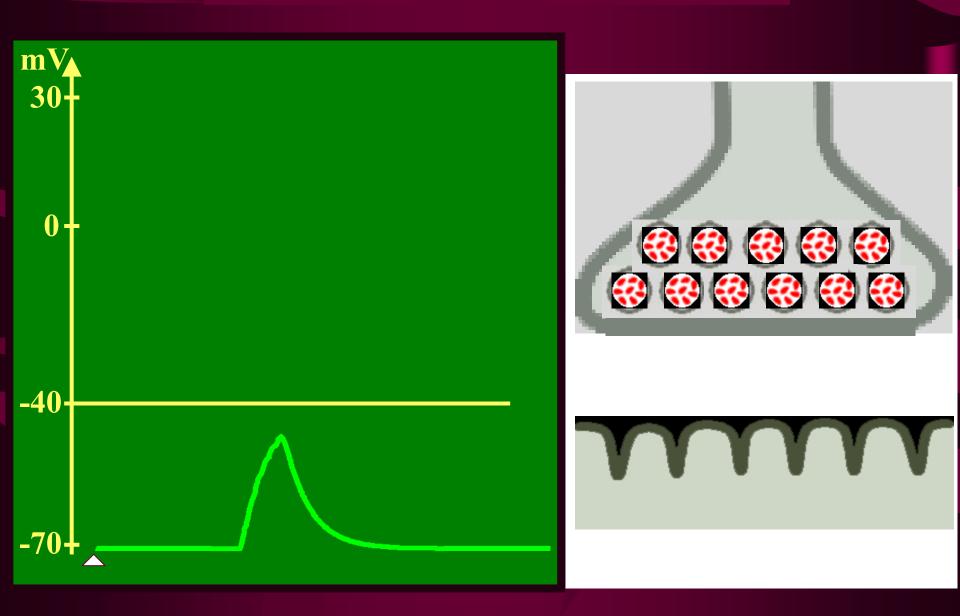
#### Demonstration of asynchronity of quantal release







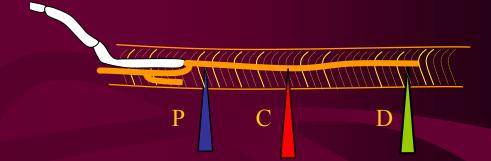
## Synaptic transmission modulation by change of mediator secretion kinetics`

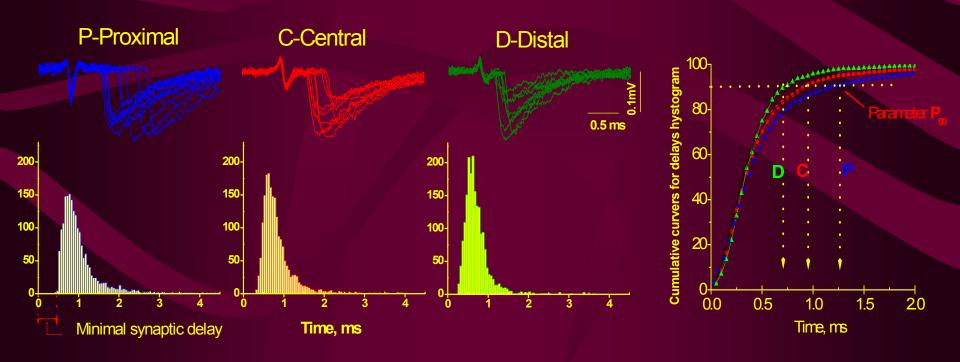




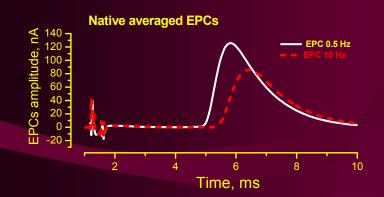
(Desaki, Uehara 1981)

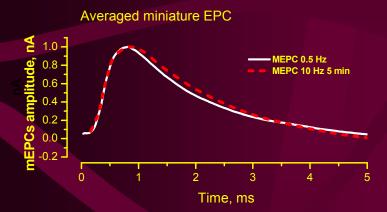
#### The scheme of experiment

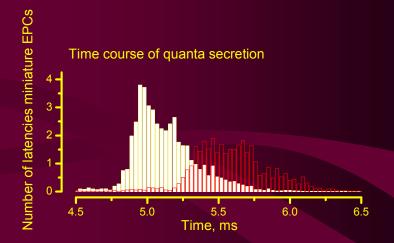


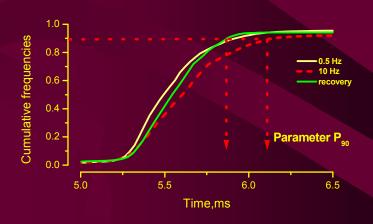


### The rhythmic nerve stimulation under normal Ca<sup>2+</sup> causes the increase of asynchrony of quanta release

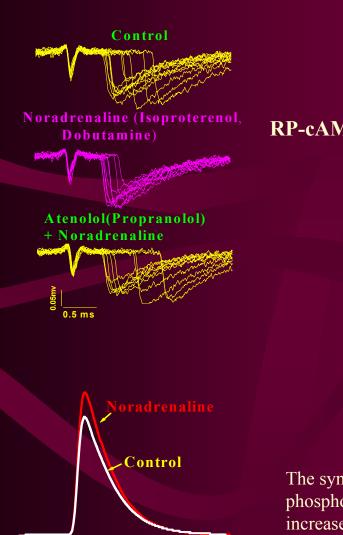


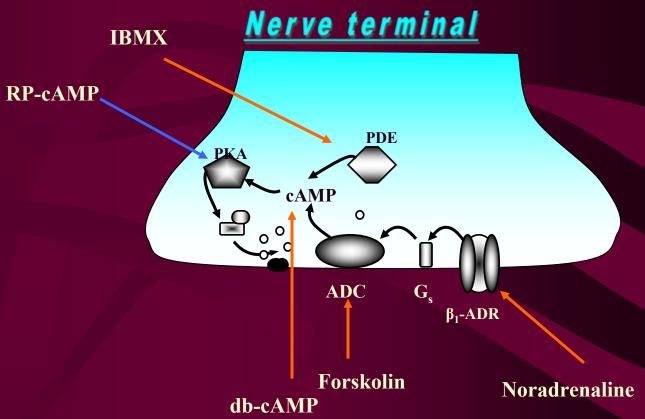






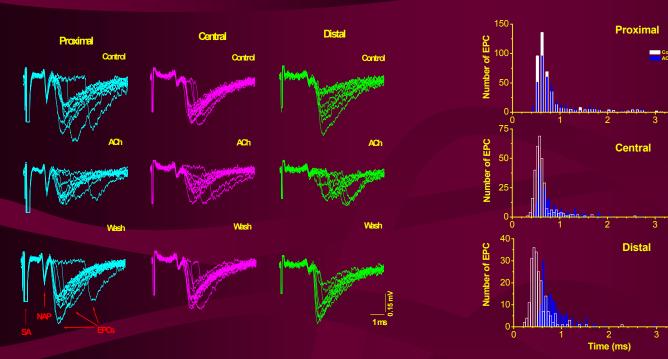
# Noradrenaline, $\beta_1$ —adrenomimetics and the increase of intracellular level of cAMP synchronize the release in the proximal regions where the secretion is originally the most dispersed

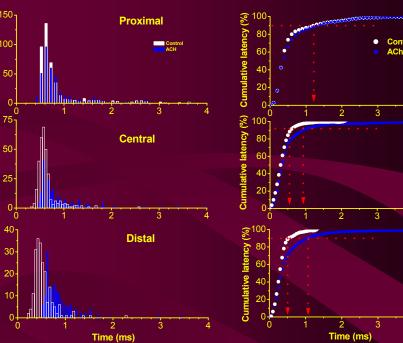




The synchronizing noradrenaline action is realized via cAMP-dependent phosphorylation and PKA activation. This synchronization of release leads to the increase of the size of postsynaptic response without changing the quantal content.

### Acetylcholine, carbacholine and nicotine decrease the degree of release synchrony mainly in distal region of synapse



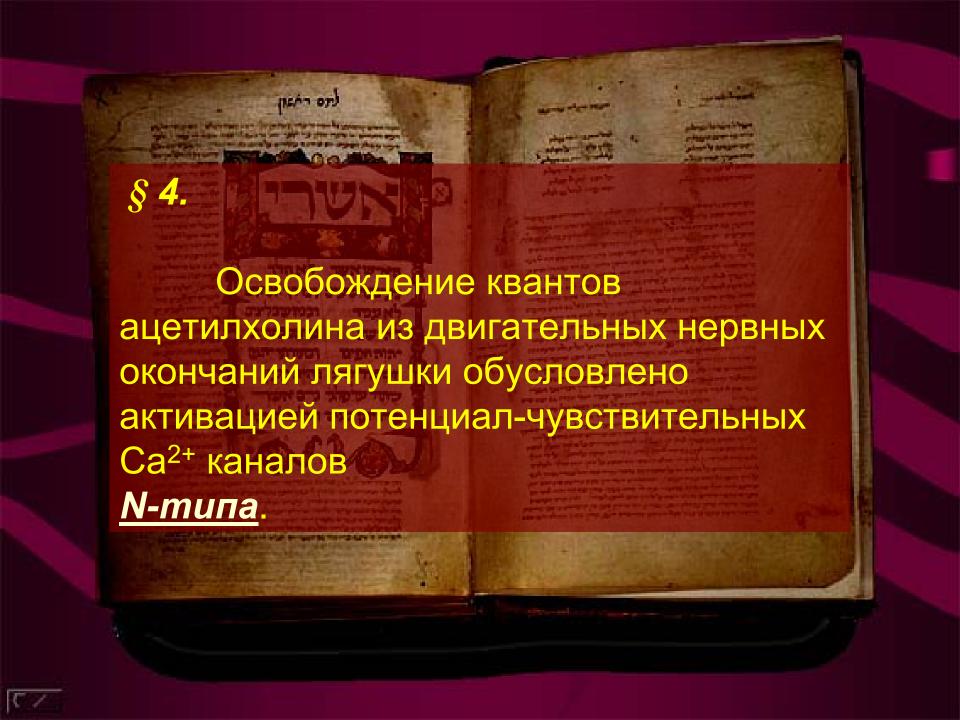


Acetylcholine, carbacholine or nicotine increased the numbers of EPCs with long release latencies mainly in the distal region of endplate, where the synchronization of transmitter release was the most pronounced.

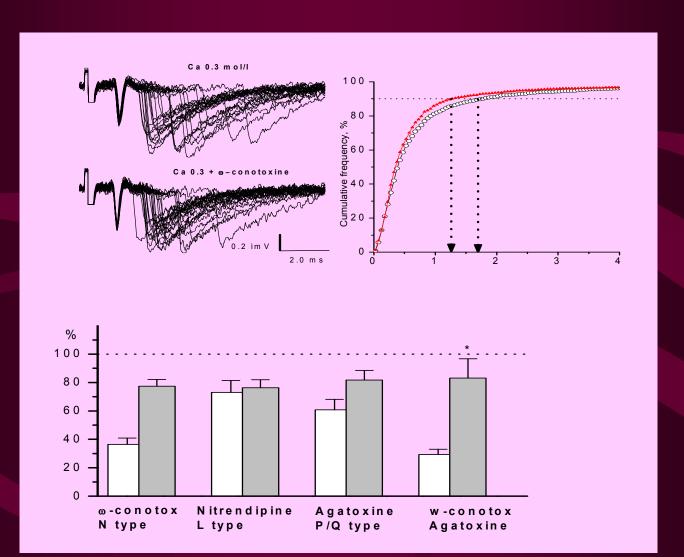


The reconstruction of integral EPC under normalized quantal content has shown that the pronounced desynchronization of the quantal release under ACH, CCH and nicotine resulted in the decrease of the multiquantal EPC amplitude.

<u>M- m</u> <u>N- m , tc</u>

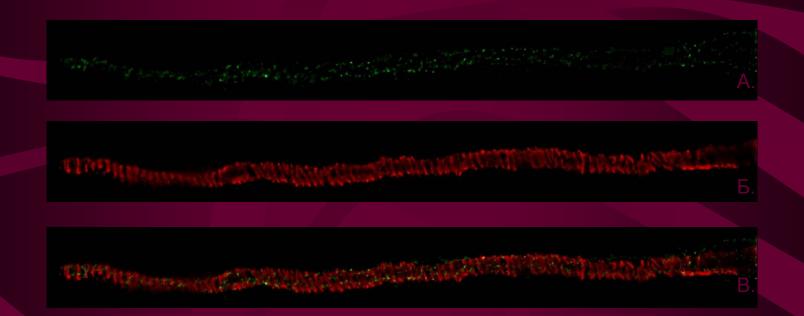


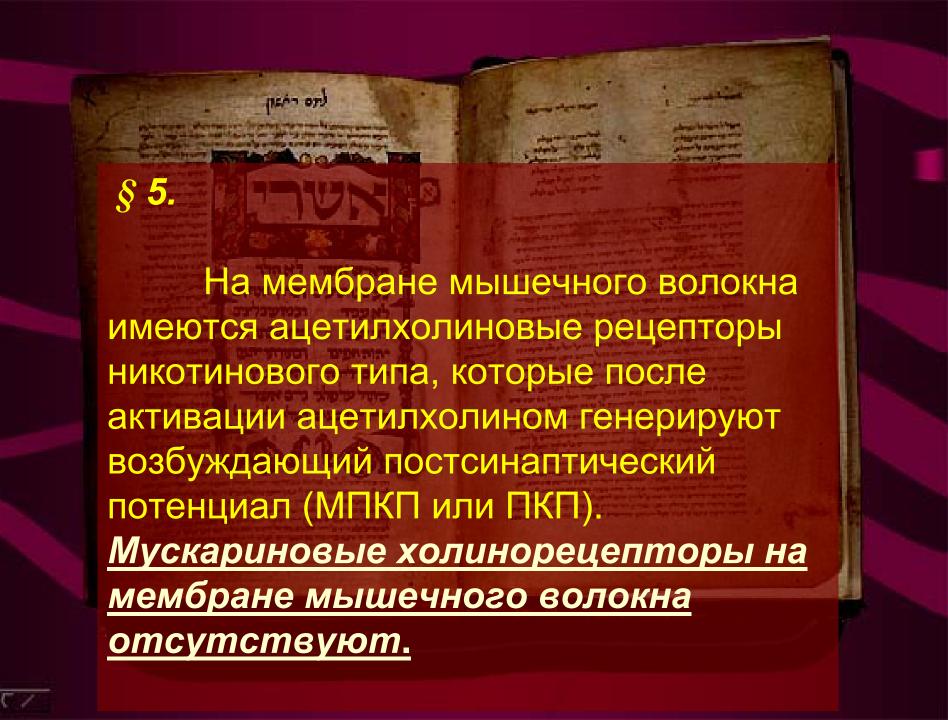
# Эффекты блокады Ca<sup>2+</sup> каналов разных типов в нервно-мышечном соединении лягушки



Флуоресцентное иммуноцитохимическое окрашивание кожногрудинной мышцы лягушки. А – иммунопозитивная реакция, антитела к α1А-субъединице Р/Q-типа Са<sup>2+</sup>-каналов (518 нм). Б – связывание постсинаптическими ацетилхолиновыми рецепторами ТRITС-α-бунгаротоксина (544 нм).

В – объединение изображений А и Б.



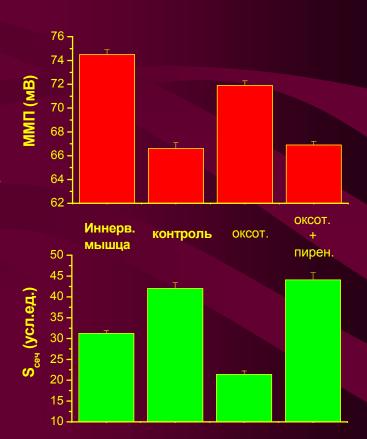


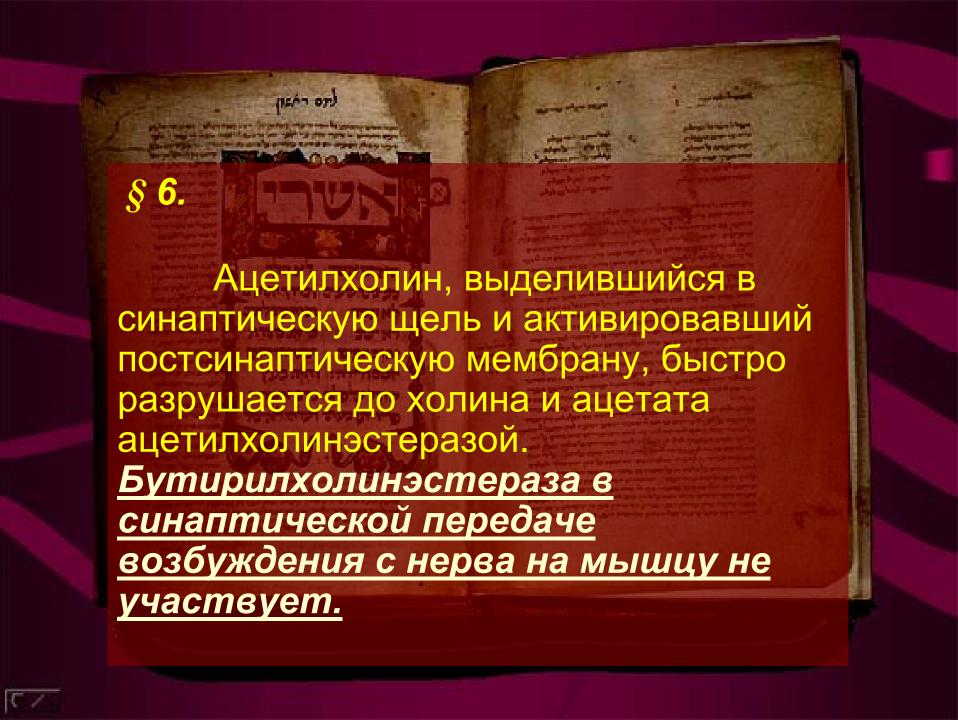
## Функциональные мускариновые рецепторы на мембране скелетных мышечных волокон

Reyes R, Jaimovich E. Functional muscarinic receptors in cultured skeletal muscle. Arch Biochem Biophys. 1996 Jul 1;331(1):41-7.

Liu TP, Yu PC, Liu IM, Tzeng TF, Cheng JT. Activation of muscarinic M1 receptors by acetylcholine to increase glucose uptake into cultured C2C12 cells. Auton Neurosci. 2002 Mar 18;96(2):113-8.

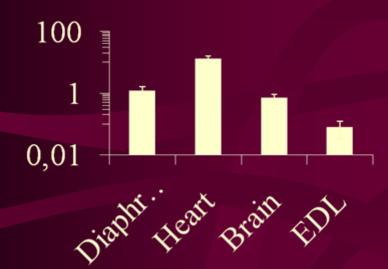
Furlan I, Godinho RO. Developing skeletal muscle cells express functional muscarinic acetylcholine receptors coupled to different intracellular signaling systems. Br J Pharmacol. 2005 Oct;146(3):389-96.





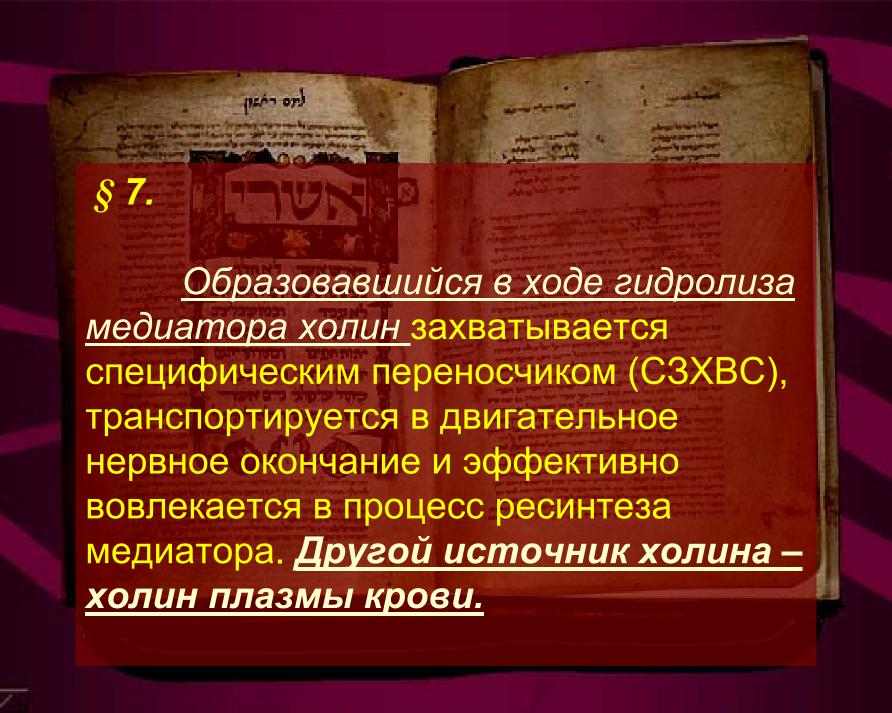
## **Экспрессия и активность Бутирилхолинэстеразы в разных тканях**

#### БХЭ уровень mRNA

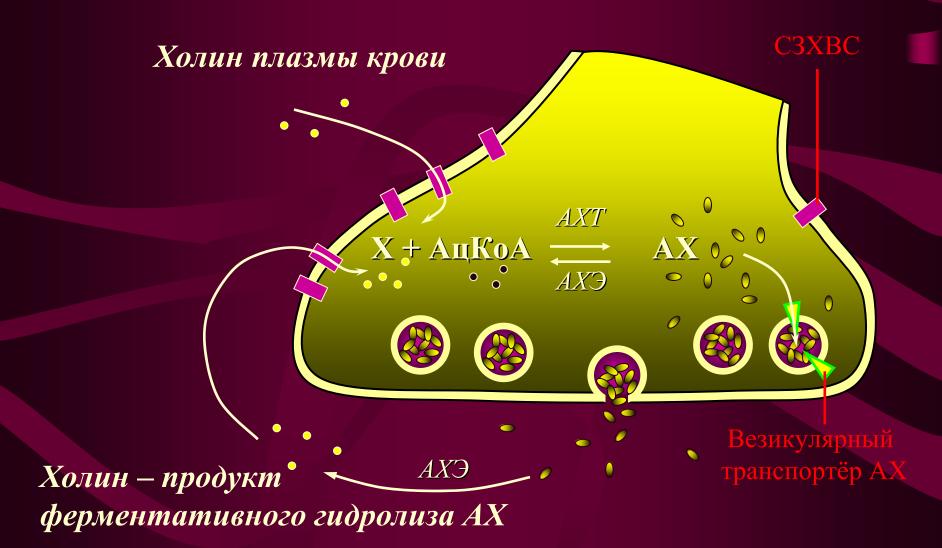


#### Активность БХЭ

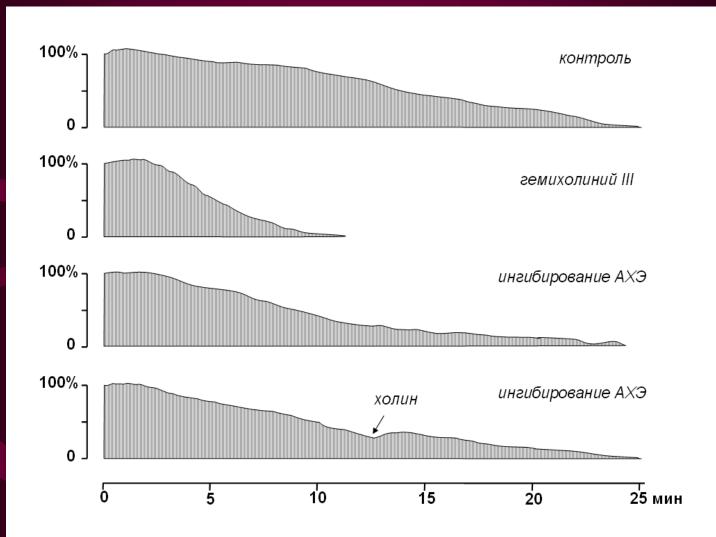
	AChE (U/g)	BuChE (U/g)
EDL	0,259±0,005	0,07±0,006
	AChE/ BuChE =3,7	
Diaphragma	0,166±0,007	0,155±0,002
	AChE/ BuChE=1	



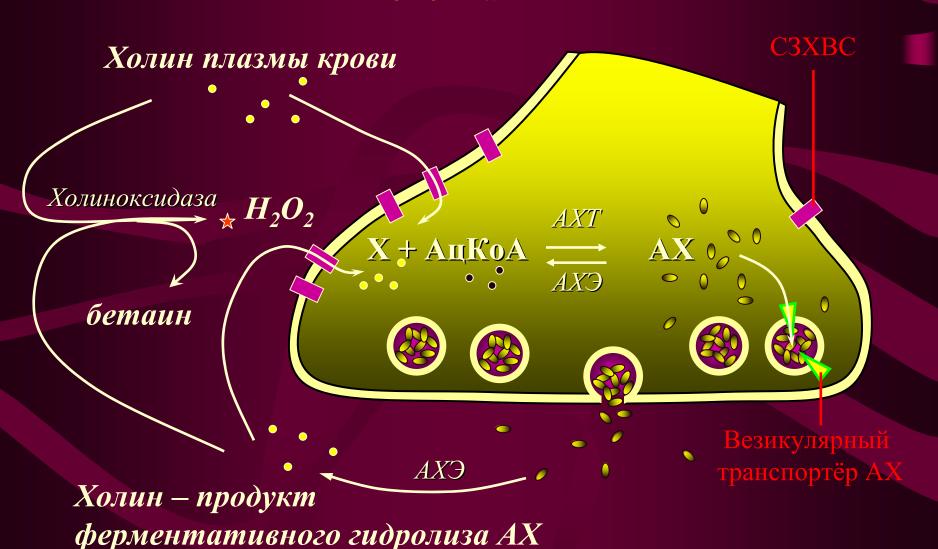
## Синтез ацетилхолина в двигательном нервном окончании

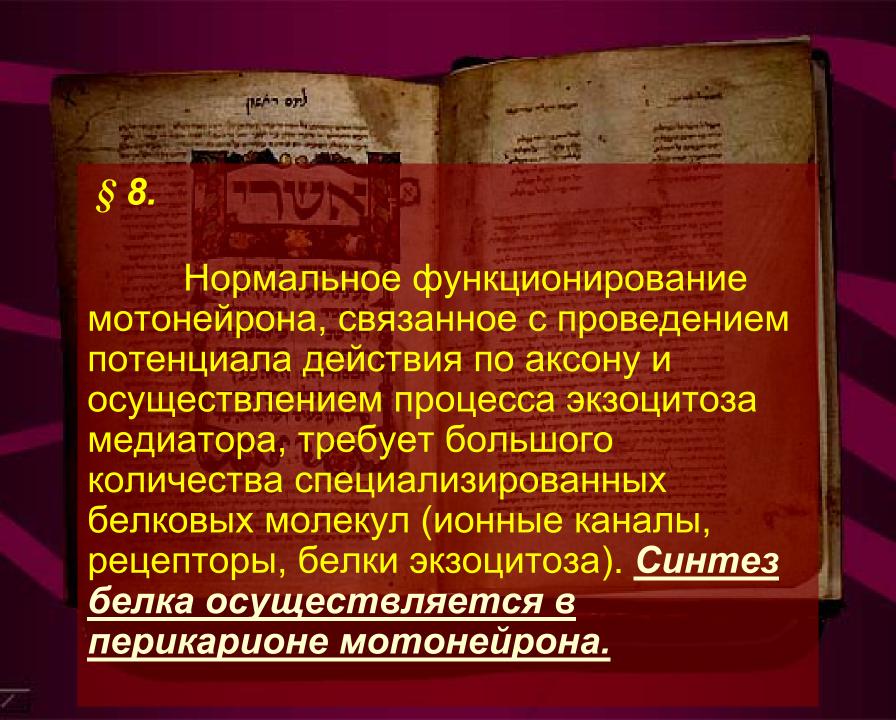


## Динамика амплитуд последовательных ПКП при стимуляции нерва (10 Гц) и изменением условий кругооборота холина

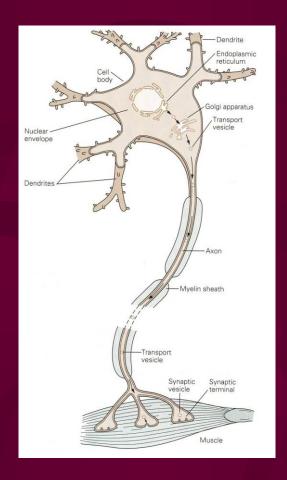


## Синтез ацетилхолина в двигательном нервном окончании

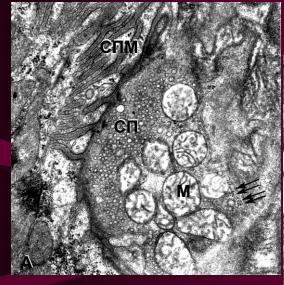




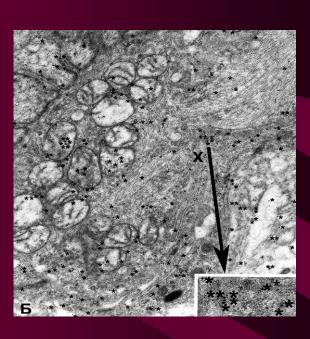
## Синтез белка осуществляется в перикарионе мотонейрона



### Обнаружение рибосом в двигательном нервном окончании крысы







В цитоплазме нервных окончаний обнаруживаются отдельные рибосомы и полисомы

Фото Сальникова В.В. Лаборатория микроскопии КИББ КазНЦ РАН Иммуноцитохимическая реакция после применения антитела к рибосомному белку L26. Звездочками указана метка, обнаруженная после проведения окрашивания.



# Полисинаптическая иннервация фазных мышечных волокон как механизм обеспечения надежности передачи возбуждения

