

BRIEF TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER 1. Principles of Signaling and Organization 3

PART 2 SIGNALING IN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM 23

CHAPTER 2. Ion Channels and Signaling 25

CHAPTER 3. Structure of Ion Channels 39

CHAPTER 4. Transport across Cell Membranes 61

CHAPTER 5. Ionic Basis of the Resting Potential 77

CHAPTER 6. Ionic Basis of the Action Potential 91

CHAPTER 7. Neurons as Conductors of Electricity 113

CHAPTER 8. Properties and Functions of Neuroglial Cells 133

CHAPTER 9. Principles of Direct Synaptic Transmission 155

CHAPTER 10. Indirect Mechanisms of Synaptic Transmission 177

CHAPTER 11. Transmitter Release 199

CHAPTER 12. Synaptic Plasticity 227

CHAPTER 13. Cellular and Molecular Biochemistry of Synaptic Transmission 243

CHAPTER 14. Neurotransmitters in the Central Nervous System 271

PART 3 INTEGRATIVE MECHANISMS 289

CHAPTER 15. Cellular Mechanisms of Integration and Behavior in Leeches, Ants, and Bees 291

CHAPTER 16. Autonomic Nervous System 315

CHAPTER 17. Transduction of Mechanical and Chemical Stimuli 333

CHAPTER 18. Processing of Somatosensory and Auditory Signals 355

CHAPTER 19. Transduction and Signaling in the Retina 379

CHAPTER 20. Signaling in the Lateral Geniculate Nucleus and the Primary Visual Cortex 407

CHAPTER 21. Functional Architecture of the Visual Cortex 427

CHAPTER 22. Cellular Mechanisms of Motor Control 447

PART 4 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM 477

CHAPTER 23. Development of the Nervous System 479

CHAPTER 24. Denervation and Regeneration of Synaptic Connections 525

CHAPTER 25. Critical Periods in Visual and Auditory Systems 549

PART 5 CONCLUSION 573

CHAPTER 26. Open Questions 575

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

1

CHAPTER 1. PRINCIPLES OF SIGNALING AND ORGANIZATION 3

Signaling in Simple Neuronal Circuits 4

Complex Neuronal Circuitry in Relation to Higher Functions 4

Organization of the Retina 5

Shapes and Connections of Neurons 5

Cell Body, Dendrites, and Axons 7

Techniques for Identifying Neurons and Tracing Their Connections 8

Nonneuronal Cells 8

Grouping of Cells According to Function 8

Subtypes of Cells in Relation to Function 9

Convergence and Divergence of Connections 9

Signaling in Nerve Cells 9

Classes of Electrical Signals 10

Universality of Electrical Signals 10

Techniques for Recording Signals from Neurons with Electrodes 11

Noninvasive Techniques for Recording Neuronal Activity 11

Spread of Local Graded Potentials and Passive Electrical Properties of Neurons 12

Spread of Potential Changes in Bipolar Cells and Photoreceptors 14

Properties of Action Potentials 14

Propagation of Action Potentials along Nerve Fibers 15

Action Potentials as the Neural Code 15

Synapses: The Sites for Cell-to-Cell Communication 15

Chemically Mediated Synaptic Transmission 15

Excitation and Inhibition 16

Electrical Transmission 16

Modulation of Synaptic Efficacy 17

Integrative Mechanisms 18

Complexity of the Information Conveyed by Action Potentials 19

Cellular and Molecular Biology of Neurons 19

Signals for Development of the Nervous System 20

Regeneration of the Nervous System after Injury 21

PART 2 SIGNALING IN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

23

CHAPTER 2. ION CHANNELS AND SIGNALING 25

Properties of Ion Channels 26

The Nerve Cell Membrane 26

What Does an Ion Channel Look Like? 27

Channel Selectivity 27

Open and Closed States 27

Modes of Activation 28

Measurement of Single-Channel Currents 29

Patch Clamp Recording 29

Recording Configurations with Patch Electrodes 29

Intracellular Recording with Microelectrodes 31

Intracellular Recording of Channel Noise 31

Channel Conductance 33

Conductance and Permeability 34

Equilibrium Potential 34

The Nernst Equation 35

Driving Force 36

Nonlinear Current–Voltage Relations 36

Ion Permeation through Channels 36

Significance of Ion Channels 37

BOX 2.1 MEASURING CHANNEL CONDUCTANCE 37

CHAPTER 3. STRUCTURE OF ION CHANNELS 39

The Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor 41

Physical Properties of the ACh Receptor 42

Amino Acid Sequence of AChR Subunits 43

Higher-Order Chemical Structure 44

Channel Structure and Function 44

Fetal and Adult ACh Receptors in Mammalian Muscle 46

Which AChR Subunits Line the Pore? 47

High-Resolution Imaging of the ACh Receptor 47

Open and Closed States of the ACh Receptor 48

Diversity of Neuronal AChR Subunits 49

Subunit Composition of Neuronal ACh Receptors 49

A Receptor Superfamily 49

GABA, Glycine, and 5-HT Receptors 49

Ion Selectivity of Ligand-Gated Channels 50

Voltage-Activated Channels 50

- The Voltage-Activated Sodium Channel 51
- Amino Acid Sequence and Tertiary Structure of the Sodium Channel 51
- Voltage-Activated Calcium Channels 51
- Voltage-Activated Potassium Channels 52
- How Many Subunits Make a Potassium Channel? 53
- Pore Formation in Voltage-Activated Channels 54
- High-Resolution Imaging of a Potassium Channel 54

Other Channels 55

- Voltage-Activated Chloride Channels 55
- Inward-Rectifying Potassium Channels 56
- ATP-Activated Channels 56
- Glutamate Receptors 56
- Channels Activated by Cyclic Nucleotides 57

Diversity of Subunits 58

Conclusion 58

BOX 3.1 CLONING RECEPTORS AND CHANNELS 40

BOX 3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF AMINO ACIDS 45

BOX 3.3 EXPRESSION OF RECEPTORS AND CHANNELS IN *XENOPUS* OOCYTES 46

CHAPTER 4. TRANSPORT ACROSS CELL MEMBRANES 61

The Sodium–Potassium Exchange Pump 62

- Biochemical Properties of Sodium–Potassium ATPase 62
- Experimental Evidence that the Pump Is Electrogenic 63
- Mechanism of Ion Translocation 63

Calcium Pumps 64

- Sarcoplasmic and Endoplasmic Reticulum Calcium ATPases 66
- Plasma Membrane Calcium ATPase 66

Sodium–Calcium Exchange 66

- The NCX Transport System 67
- Reversal of Na–Ca Exchange 67
- Sodium–Calcium Exchange in Retinal Rods 69

Chloride Transport 69

- Chloride–Bicarbonate Exchange 69
- Potassium–Chloride Cotransport 70
- Inward Chloride Transport 70

Transport of Neurotransmitters 70

- Transport into Presynaptic Vesicles 70
- Transmitter Uptake 71

Molecular Structure of Transporters 72

- ATPases 72
- Sodium–Calcium Exchangers 72
- Other Ion Transporters 73
- Transport Molecules for Neurotransmitters 74

Significance of Transport Mechanisms 74

CHAPTER 5. IONIC BASIS OF THE RESTING POTENTIAL 77

A Model Cell 78

- Ionic Equilibrium 78
- Electrical Neutrality 79
- The Effect of Extracellular Potassium and Chloride on Membrane Potential 80

Membrane Potentials in Squid Axons 81

- The Effect of Sodium Permeability 83
- The Constant Field Equation 84
- The Resting Membrane Potential 85
- Chloride Distribution 86
- An Electrical Model of the Membrane 86
- Predicted Values of Membrane Potential 87
- Contribution of the Sodium–Potassium Pump to the Membrane Potential 87
- Ion Channels Associated with the Resting Potential 88

Changes in Membrane Potential 88

CHAPTER 6. IONIC BASIS OF THE ACTION POTENTIAL 91

Sodium and Potassium Currents 92

- How Many Ions Enter and Leave during an Action Potential? 93
- Positive and Negative Feedback during Conductance Changes 93
- Measuring Conductance 93

Voltage Clamp Experiments 94

- Capacitative and Leak Currents 94
- Currents Carried by Sodium and Potassium 95
- Selective Poisons for Sodium and Potassium Channels 96
- Dependence of Ion Currents on Membrane Potential 97
- Inactivation of the Sodium Current 98
- Sodium and Potassium Conductances as Functions of Potential 100
- Quantitative Description of Sodium and Potassium Conductances 101
- Reconstruction of the Action Potential 101
- Threshold and Refractory Period 102

Gating Currents 103

- Activation and Inactivation of Single Channels 104
- Molecular Mechanisms of Activation and Inactivation 105
- Gating of Voltage-Activated Channels 105
- Sodium Channel Inactivation 106
- Inactivation of Potassium A-Channels 107
- Kinetic Models of Channel Activation and Inactivation 108
- Properties of Channels Associated with the Action Potential 109
- Other Potassium Channels Contributing to Repolarization 109

The Role of Calcium in Excitation 110

- Calcium Action Potentials 110
- Calcium Ions and Excitability 110

BOX 6.1 THE VOLTAGE CLAMP 95**CHAPTER 7. NEURONS AS CONDUCTORS OF ELECTRICITY 113****Passive Electrical Properties of Nerve and Muscle Membranes 114**

- Nerve and Muscle Fibers as Cables 114
- Flow of Current in a Cable 115
- Input Resistance and Length Constant 116
- Membrane Resistance and Longitudinal Resistance 116
- Calculating Membrane Resistance and Internal Resistance 117
- Specific Resistance 117
- The Effect of Diameter on Cable Characteristics 118
- Membrane Capacitance 118
- Time Constant 120
- Capacitance in a Cable 121

Propagation of Action Potentials 121

- Conduction Velocity 122
- Myelinated Nerves and Saltatory Conduction 123
- Conduction Velocity in Myelinated Fibers 123
- Distribution of Channels in Myelinated Fibers 125
- Channels in Demyelinated Axons 125
- Geometry and Conduction Block 126

Conduction in Dendrites 128**Pathways for Current Flow between Cells 128**

- Structural Basis for Electrical Coupling: The Gap Junction 129

BOX 7.1 ELECTROTONIC POTENTIALS AND THE MEMBRANE TIME CONSTANT 120**BOX 7.2 CLASSIFICATION OF NERVE FIBERS IN VERTEBRATES 125****BOX 7.3 STIMULATING AND RECORDING WITH EXTERNAL ELECTRODES 127****BOX 7.4 CURRENT FLOW BETWEEN CELLS 130****CHAPTER 8. PROPERTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF NEUROGLIAL CELLS 133**

- Historical Perspective 134
- Appearance and Classification of Glial Cells 134
- Structural Relations between Neurons and Glia 136

Physiological Properties of Neuroglial Cell Membranes 137

- Ion Channels, Pumps, and Receptors in Glial Membranes 138
- Electrical Coupling between Glial Cells 140

Functions of Neuroglial Cells 140

Myelin and the Role of Neuroglial Cells in Axonal Conduction 140

Glial Cells, CNS Development, and Secretion of Growth Factors 142

Role of Microglial Cells in CNS Repair and Regeneration 144

Schwann Cells as Pathways for Outgrowth in Peripheral Nerves 145

A Cautionary Note 146

Effects of Neuronal Activity on Glial Cells 146

- Potassium Accumulation in Extracellular Space 146
- Current Flow and Potassium Movement through Glial Cells 147
- Spatial Buffering of Extracellular Potassium Concentration by Glia 147
- Effects of Transmitters on Glial Cells 148
- Release of Transmitters by Glial Cells 149
- Calcium Waves in Glial Cells 149
- Transfer of Metabolites from Glial Cells to Neurons 150
- Immediate Effects of Glial Cells on Neuronal Signaling 150

Glial Cells and the Blood–Brain Barrier 150

Astrocytes and Blood Flow through the Brain: A Speculation 153

Glial Cells and Immune Responses of the CNS 153**BOX 8.1 THE BLOOD–BRAIN BARRIER 151****CHAPTER 9. PRINCIPLES OF DIRECT SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION 155****Nerve Cells and Synaptic Connections 156**

- Chemical Synaptic Transmission in the Autonomic Nervous System 157
- Chemical Synaptic Transmission at the Vertebrate Skeletal Neuromuscular Junction 157

Electrical Synaptic Transmission 158

- Identification and Characterization of Electrical Synapses 158
- Synaptic Delay at Chemical and Electrical Synapses 159

Chemical Synaptic Transmission 160

- Synaptic Structure 160
- Synaptic Potentials at the Neuromuscular Junction 162
- Mapping the Region of the Muscle Fiber Receptive to ACh 163
- Other Techniques for Determining the Distribution of ACh Receptors 164
- Measurement of Ionic Currents Produced by ACh 166
- Significance of the Reversal Potential 167
- Relative Contributions of Sodium, Potassium, and Calcium to the End Plate Potential 167
- Resting Membrane Conductance and Synaptic Potential Amplitude 168

BOX 9.1 ELECTRICAL MODEL OF THE MOTOR END PLATE 169

Kinetics of Currents through Single ACh Receptor Channels 169

Direct Synaptic Inhibition 171

Reversal of Inhibitory Potentials 171
 Presynaptic Inhibition 173
 Desensitization 174
 Receptors Mediating Direct and Indirect Chemical Transmission 175

CHAPTER 10. INDIRECT MECHANISMS OF SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION 177

Metabotropic Receptors and G Proteins 178

Structure of Metabotropic Receptors 178
 G Protein Structure and Function 179
 Desensitization 180

Direct Modulation of Channel Function by G Proteins 180

G Protein Activation of Potassium Channels 181
 G Protein Inhibition of Calcium Channels 182

G Protein Activation of Cytoplasmic Second Messenger Systems 184

β -Adrenergic Receptors Activate Calcium Channels via a G Protein-Adenylyl Cyclase Pathway 184
 Regulation of Calcium Channel Activity by Other Signaling Pathways 186
 Modulation of Calcium Channel Activity by Phosphorylation 186
 G Protein Activation of Phospholipase C 188
 G Protein Activation of Phospholipase A₂ 188
 Signaling via Nitric Oxide and Carbon Monoxide 189
 Modulation of Potassium and Calcium Channels by Indirectly Coupled Receptors 193

Calcium as an Intracellular Second Messenger 193

Calcium-Mediated Rapid Synaptic Inhibition 193
 Complexity of Calcium Signaling Pathways 194

Prolonged Time Course of Indirect Transmitter Action 195

BOX 10.1 IDENTIFYING RESPONSES MEDIATED BY G PROTEINS 181

BOX 10.2 CYCLIC AMP AS A SECOND MESSENGER 187

BOX 10.3 DIACYLGLYCEROL AND IP₃ AS SECOND MESSENGERS 190

BOX 10.4 FORMATION AND METABOLISM OF ARACHIDONIC ACID 192

CHAPTER 11. TRANSMITTER RELEASE 199

Characteristics of Transmitter Release 200

Axon Terminal Depolarization and Release 200
 Synaptic Delay 200
 Evidence that Calcium Is Required for Release 201
 Measurement of Calcium Entry into Presynaptic Nerve Terminals 202

Localization of Calcium Entry Sites 204
 Role of Depolarization in Release 204

Quantal Release 206

Spontaneous Release of Multimolecular Quanta 206
 Nonquantal Release 207
 Fluctuations in the End-Plate Potential 208
 Statistical Analysis of the End-Plate Potential 209
 Quantum Content at Neuronal Synapses 211
 Number of Molecules in a Quantum 211
 Number of Channels Activated by a Quantum 211
 Changes in Mean Quantal Size at the Neuromuscular Junction 213

Vesicle Hypothesis of Transmitter Release 213

Ultrastructure of Nerve Terminals 214
 Release of Vesicle Contents by Exocytosis 216
 Morphological Evidence for Exocytosis 217
 Recycling of Vesicle Components 219
 Monitoring Exocytosis and Endocytosis in Living Cells 220

CHAPTER 12. SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY 227

Short-Term Changes in Signaling 229

Facilitation and Depression of Transmitter Release 229
 Role of Calcium in Facilitation 230
 Augmentation of Synaptic Transmission 230
 Posttetanic Potentiation 231

Long-Term Changes in Signaling 232

Long-Term Potentiation 232
 Associative LTP in Hippocampal Pyramidal Cells 233
 Mechanisms Underlying the Induction of LTP 235
 LTP Expression 235
 Silent Synapses 236
 Up-Regulation of Receptors 236
 Presynaptic LTP 238
 Long-Term Depression 238
 LTD in the Cerebellum 239
 Induction of LTD 240
 Second Messenger Systems Mediating LTD 240
 LTD Expression 241
 Significance of Changes in Synaptic Efficacy 241

CHAPTER 13. CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOCHEMISTRY OF SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION 243

Neurotransmitters 244

The Identification of Transmitters 244
 Neurotransmitters as Messengers 245
 Transmitter Molecules 245

Neurotransmitter Synthesis 247

Synthesis of ACh 248
 Synthesis of Dopamine and Norepinephrine 250
 Synthesis of 5-HT 251

- Synthesis of GABA 252
- Synthesis of Glutamate 253
- Short- and Long-Term Regulation of Transmitter Synthesis 253
- Synthesis of Neuropeptides 254

Storage of Transmitters in Synaptic Vesicles 254

Axonal Transport 256

- Rate and Direction of Axonal Transport 256
- Microtubules and Fast Transport 258
- Mechanism of Slow Axonal Transport 258

Transmitter Release and Vesicle Recycling 258

- Sorting of Vesicles within the Nerve Terminal 258
- Conserved Mechanisms for Vesicle Trafficking 261
- Synaptotagmin and the Calcium Dependence of Neurotransmitter Release 261
- Bacterial Neurotoxins Target the SNARE Complex 261
- Recovery of Synaptic Vesicle Membrane Components by Endocytosis 263

Transmitter Receptor Localization 264

- Presynaptic Receptors 265

Removal of Transmitters from the Synaptic Cleft 265

- Removal of ACh by Acetylcholinesterase 265
- Removal of ATP by Hydrolysis 267
- Removal of Transmitters by Uptake 267

BOX 13.1 THE SNARE HYPOTHESIS 262

CHAPTER 14. NEUROTRANSMITTERS IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM 271

Mapping Transmitter Distribution 273

- GABA and Glycine: Inhibitory Transmitters in the CNS 274
- GABA Receptors 275
- Modulation of GABA_A Receptor Function by Benzodiazepines and Barbiturates 276
- Glutamate Receptors in the CNS 277
- Nitric Oxide as a Transmitter in the CNS 277
- Acetylcholine: Basal Forebrain Nuclei 278
- Cholinergic Neurons, Cognition, and Alzheimer's Disease 278
- ATP and Adenosine as CNS Transmitters 280

Peptide Transmitters in the CNS 280

- Substance P 280
- Opioid Peptides 281
- Regulation of Central Nervous System Function by Biogenic Amines 282**

- Norepinephrine: The Locus Coeruleus 282
- 5-HT: The Raphe Nuclei 283
- Histamine: The Tuberomammillary Nucleus 284
- Dopamine: The Substantia Nigra 284
- Targeting Specific Synapses 286

BOX 14.1 MOLECULAR METHODS AND CNS TRANSMITTERS 272

PART 3 INTEGRATIVE MECHANISMS

289

CHAPTER 15. CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF INTEGRATION AND BEHAVIOR IN LEECHES, ANTS, AND BEES 291

From Neurons to Behavior and Vice Versa 292

Integration by Individual Neurons in the CNS of the Leech 293

- Leech Ganglia: Semiautonomous Units 293
- Sensory Cells in Leech Ganglia 293
- Motor Cells 296
- Connections of Sensory and Motor Cells 297
- Short-Term Changes in Synaptic Efficacy 299
- Membrane Potential, Presynaptic Inhibition, and Transmitter Release 299
- Repetitive Firing and Conduction Block 301
- Higher Levels of Integration 302
- The S Interneuron and Sensitization 303

Navigation by Ants and Bees 304

- The Desert Ant's Pathway Home 304
- The Use of Polarized Light as a Compass 307
- Polarized Light Detection by the Ant's Eye 308
- Strategies for Finding the Nest 309
- Neural Mechanisms for Navigation 310

- Polarized Light and Twisted Photoreceptors in Bees 311
- Use of Magnetic Fields by Bees for Navigation 312
- Why Should One Work on Invertebrate Nervous Systems? 313**

CHAPTER 16. AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM 315

Functions under Involuntary Control 316

- Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nervous Systems 316
- Synaptic Transmission in Autonomic Ganglia 318
- M-Currents in Autonomic Ganglia 320

Synaptic Transmission by Postganglionic Axons 321

- Purinergeric Transmission 322
- Sensory Inputs to the Autonomic Nervous System 323
- The Enteric Nervous System 324
- Regulation of Autonomic Functions by the Hypothalamus 324
- Hypothalamic Neurons that Release Hormones 327
- Distribution and Numbers of GnRH Cells 327
- Circadian Rhythms 328

BOX 16.1 THE PATH TO UNDERSTANDING SYMPATHETIC MECHANISMS 323

CHAPTER 17. TRANSDUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL STIMULI 333

Stimulus Coding by Mechanoreceptors 334

- Short and Long Receptors 334
- Encoding Stimulus Parameters by Stretch Receptors 335
- The Crayfish Stretch Receptor 336
- Muscle Spindles 336
- Responses to Static and Dynamic Muscle Stretch 338
- Mechanisms of Adaptation in Mechanoreceptors 339
- Adaptation in the Pacinian Corpuscle 339

Transduction of Mechanical Stimuli 340

- Mechanosensory Hair Cells of the Vertebrate Ear 340
- Structure of Hair Cell Receptors 341
- Transduction by Hair Bundle Deflection 343
- Tip Links and Gating Springs 344
- Transduction Channels in Hair Cells 345
- Adaptation of Hair Cells 345

Olfaction 347

- Olfactory Receptors 347
- The Olfactory Response 347
- Cyclic Nucleotide–Gated Channels in Olfactory Receptors 348
- Coupling the Receptor to Ion Channels 349
- Odorant Specificity 349

Mechanisms of Taste (Gustation) 350

- Taste Receptor Cells 350
- Salt Taste and Sour Taste 351
- Sweet Taste and Bitter Taste 351
- Molecular Receptors for Glutamate and Chili 352

Transduction of Nociceptive and Thermal Stimuli 352

- Activation and Sensitization of Nociceptors 352

BOX 17.1 SENSORY EPITHELIA OF THE INNER EAR 342

CHAPTER 18. PROCESSING OF SOMATOSENSORY AND AUDITORY SIGNALS 355

The Somatosensory System: Tactile Recognition 356

- Organization of Receptors for Fine Touch 356
- Stimulus Coding 357
- Central Pathways 358
- The Somatosensory Cortex 358
- Response Properties of Cortical Neurons 359
- Surround Inhibition 360
- Parallel Processing of Sensory Modalities 361
- Secondary and Associated Somatosensory Cortices 362
- Pain and Temperature Pathways 363
- Central Pathways for Pain 364

The Auditory System: Encoding Sound Frequency 366

- The Cochlea 366
- Frequency Selectivity: Mechanical Tuning 367
- Efferent Inhibition of the Cochlea 368
- Electromotility of Mammalian Cochlear Hair Cells 370

- Electrical Tuning of Hair Cells 370
- Hair Cell Potassium Channels and Tuning 372
- The Auditory Pathway 372
- Auditory Cortex 374
- Sound Localization 375

BOX 18.1 BRODMANN'S AREAS 364

CHAPTER 19. TRANSDUCTION AND SIGNALING IN THE RETINA 379

The Eye 380

- Anatomical Pathways in the Visual System 380
- Convergence and Divergence of Connections 381

The Retina 381

- Layering of Cells in the Retina 381
- Rods and Cones 382
- Arrangement and Morphology of Photoreceptors 382
- Electrical Responses of Vertebrate Photoreceptors to Light 383

Visual Pigments 384

- Absorption of Light by Visual Pigments 384
- Structure of Rhodopsin 385
- Cones and Color Vision 385
- Color Blindness 387

Transduction by Photoreceptors 387

- Properties of the Photoreceptor Channels 388
- Molecular Structure of Cyclic GMP–gated Channels 389
- The Cyclic GMP Cascade 390
- Vertebrate Photoreceptors with Depolarizing Responses to Light 390
- Amplification through the Cyclic GMP Cascade 392
- Responses to Single Quanta of Light 392

Transmission from Photoreceptors to Bipolar Cells 394

- Bipolar, Horizontal, and Amacrine Cells 394
- Transmitters in the Retina 395
- The Concept of Receptive Fields 396
- Responses of Bipolar Cells 396
- Receptive Field Organization of Bipolar Cells 397
- Horizontal Cells and Surround Inhibition 398
- Significance of Receptive Field Organization of Bipolar Cells 398

Receptive Fields of Ganglion Cells 399

- The Output of the Retina 399
- The Use of Discrete Visual Stimuli in Intact Animals for Defining Receptive Fields 400
- Ganglion Cell Receptive Field Organization 400
- Sizes of Receptive Fields 400
- Classification of Ganglion Cells 402
- Synaptic Inputs to Ganglion Cells Responsible for Receptive Field Organization 402
- What Information Do Ganglion Cells Convey? 402

BOX 19.1 ADAPTATION OF PHOTORECEPTORS 391

CHAPTER 20. SIGNALING IN THE LATERAL GENICULATE NUCLEUS AND THE PRIMARY VISUAL CORTEX 407

The Lateral Geniculate Nucleus 408

- Visual Field Maps in the Lateral Geniculate Nucleus 409
- Functional Layers of the Lateral Geniculate Nucleus 410

Cytoarchitecture of the Cortex 411

- Inputs, Outputs, and Layering of Cortex 413
- Segregation of Geniculate Inputs in Layer 4 414

Strategies for Exploring the Cortex 414

- Cortical Receptive Fields 416
- Responses of Simple Cells 416
- Synthesis of the Simple Receptive Field 418
- Responses of Complex Cells 419
- Synthesis of the Complex Receptive Field 420
- Receptive Fields: Units for Form Perception 421

CHAPTER 21. FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE VISUAL CORTEX 427

Ocular Dominance Slabs and Orientation Columns 428

- Orientation Columns 429
- The Relation between Ocular Dominance and Orientation Columns 431

Parallel Processing of Form, Motion, and Color 432

- Magnocellular, Parvocellular, and Koniocellular “Channels” 432
- Cytochrome Oxidase Blobs and Stripes 432
- Projections to Visual Area 2 (V_2) 432
- Association Areas of Visual Cortex 433
- Motion Detection and Area MT 434
- Area MT and Visual Tracking 434
- Color Vision 435
- Pathways to Color Vision 436
- Color Constancy 437

The Integration of Visual Information 439

- Horizontal Connections within Primary Visual Cortex 439
- Receptive Fields from Both Eyes Converging on Cortical Neurons 440
- Connections for Combining Right and Left Visual Fields 442

Where Do We Go from Here? 442

- Functional Imaging 442
- Faces and Letters 443

BOX 21.1 COLOR CONSTANCY 438

BOX 21.2 CORPUS CALLOSUM 444

CHAPTER 22. CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF MOTOR CONTROL 447

The Motor Unit 449

- Synaptic Inputs to Motoneurons 449
- Unitary Synaptic Potentials in Motoneurons 450
- The Size Principle and Graded Contractions 451

Spinal Reflexes 453

- Reciprocal Innervation 453
- Sensory Information from Muscle Receptors 454
- Efferent Control of Muscle Spindles 455
- Flexor Reflexes 456

Generation of Coordinated Movement 456

- Central Pattern Generators 457
- Locomotion 458
- The Interaction of Sensory Feedback and Central Motor Programs 459
- Respiration 459

The Organization of Motor Pathways 462

- Organization of Spinal Motoneurons 462
- Supraspinal control of Motoneurons 462
- Lateral Motor Pathways 463
- Medial Motor Pathways 463

Motor Cortex and the Execution of Voluntary Movement 464

- Association Motor Cortex 465
- The Activity of Cortical Neurons 466
- Cortical Cell Activity Related to Direction of Arm Movements 467
- Planning a Movement 468

The Cerebellum 468

- Connections of the Cerebellum 469
- Cytoarchitecture of the Cerebellar Cortex 470
- Cellular Activity in Cerebellar Nuclei 471
- Deficits in Patients with Cerebellar Damage 472

The Basal Ganglia 473

- Functional Circuitry of the Basal Ganglia 473
- Cellular Activity in Basal Ganglia 474
- Diseases of the Basal Ganglia 474

BOX 22.1 EXTRACELLULAR RECORDING OF MOTOR ACTIVITY 465

PART 4 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**CHAPTER 23. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM 479**

- Terminology 480
- Genetic Approaches for Understanding Development 480
- Early Neural Morphogenesis 481**
 - Production of Neuronal and Glial Cell Precursors 482
 - Migration of Neurons in the CNS 483
 - Extracellular Matrix Adhesion Proteins and Neural Crest Cell Migration 484
- Regional Specification of Neural Tissue 485**
 - Homeotic Genes and Segmentation 485
 - Notochord and Floor Plate 487
 - General Scheme for Regional Specification 488
- Determination of Neuronal and Glial Cell Identity 488**
 - Cell Lineage and Inductive Interactions in Simple Nervous Systems 488
 - Inductive Interactions in Development of *Drosophila* Eyes 489
 - Cell Lineage in the Mammalian CNS 489
 - The Relationship between Neuronal Birthday and Cell Fate 491
 - Genetic Abnormalities of Cortical Layers in *Reeler* Mice 493
 - Influence of Local Cues on Cortical Architecture 494
 - Hormonal Control of Development 494
 - Neural Stem Cells 494
 - Control of Neuronal Phenotype in the Peripheral Nervous System 495
 - Transmitter Choice in the Peripheral Nervous System 495
- Axon Outgrowth 497**
 - Growth Cones, Axon Elongation, and the Role of Actin 497
 - Cell and Extracellular Matrix Adhesion Molecules and Axon Outgrowth 499
- Axon Guidance 500**
 - Target-dependent and Target-independent Navigation 501
 - Navigation via Guidepost Cells 501
 - Synaptic Interactions with Guidepost Cells 501
 - Mechanisms of Axon Guidance 502
 - Growth Cone Navigation in the Spinal Cord 503
 - Semaphorin Family of Chemorepellents 505
 - Modulation of Response to Chemorepellents and Chemoattractants 506
- Target Innervation 506**
- Synapse Formation 506**
 - Accumulation of ACh Receptors 507
 - Agrin-induced Synaptic Differentiation 508
 - Formation of CNS Synapses 511
- Growth Factors and Survival of Neurons 512**

- Nerve Growth Factor 512
- Uptake and Retrograde Transport of NGF 512
- The Neurotrophin Family of Growth Factors 514
- Neurotrophins in the CNS 514
- Neurotrophin Receptors 515

Competitive Interactions during Development 516

- Neuronal Cell Death 516
- Pruning and the Removal of Polyneuronal Innervation 517
- Neuronal Activity and Synapse Elimination 519
- Neurotrophins and Pruning 520

General Considerations of Neural Specificity 520**BOX 23.1 DISCOVERY OF NERVE GROWTH FACTOR 513****CHAPTER 24. DENERVATION AND REGENERATION OF SYNAPTIC CONNECTIONS 525****Changes in Axotomized Neurons and the Surrounding Glial Cells 526**

- Wallerian Degeneration 526
- Retrograde Trans-synaptic Effects of Axotomy 527
- Trophic Substances and the Effects of Axotomy 528

Effects of Denervation on Postsynaptic Cells 528

- The Denervated Muscle Membrane 528
- Appearance of New ACh Receptors after Denervation or Prolonged Inactivity of Muscle 528
- Synthesis and Degradation of Receptors in Denervated Muscle 529
- Role of Muscle Inactivity in Denervation Supersensitivity 530
- Role of Calcium in Development of Supersensitivity in Denervated Muscle 532
- Neural Factors Regulating ACh Receptor Synthesis 532
- Distribution of Receptors in Nerve Cells after Denervation 533
- Susceptibility of Normal and Denervated Muscles to New Innervation 534
- Supersensitivity and Synapse formation 534
- Denervation-induced Axonal Sprouting 535

Regeneration in the Vertebrate Peripheral Nervous System 536

- Regrowth of Severed Axons 536
- Specificity of Reinnervation 537
- Properties of Nerve and Muscle after Formation of Aberrant Contacts 538

Role of Basal Lamina at Regenerating Neuromuscular Synapses 538

- Synaptic Basal Lamina and Formation of Synaptic Specializations 540
- Identification of Agrin 540

Regeneration in the Mammalian CNS 541

- Role of Glial Cells in CNS Regeneration 541

Schwann Cell Bridges and Regeneration 542
 Formation of Synapses by Axons Regenerating in the
 Mammalian CNS 543
 Regeneration in the Immature Mammalian CNS 544
 Neuronal Transplants 544

CHAPTER 25. CRITICAL PERIODS IN VISUAL AND AUDITORY SYSTEMS 549

The Visual System in Newly Born Monkeys and Kittens 550

Receptive Fields and Response Properties of Cortical
 Cells in Newborn Animals 550
 Ocular Dominance Columns in Newborn Monkeys
 and Kittens 551
 Development of Ocular Dominance Columns 552
 Development of Cortical Architecture in Utero 554
 Genetic Factors in the Development of Visual Circuits
 554

Effects of Abnormal Experience in Early Life 555

Blindness after Lid Closure 555
 Responses of Cortical Cells after Monocular Deprivation
 555
 Relative Importance of Diffuse Light and Form for
 Maintaining Normal Responses 556
 Morphological Changes in the Lateral Geniculate Nu-
 cleus after Visual Deprivation 556

Morphological Changes in the Cortex after Visual
 Deprivation 556
 Critical Period of Susceptibility to Lid Closure 556
 Recovery during the Critical Period 558

Requirements for Maintenance of Functioning Connections in the Visual System 560

Binocular Lid Closure and the Role of Competition 560
 Effects of Strabismus (Squint) 561
 Changes in Orientation Preference 562
 Critical Periods in Development of Human Visual
 System and Clinical Implications 562

Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Deprivation Changes 563

Effects of Impulse Activity on Structure 563
 Synchronized Spontaneous Activity in the Absence of
 Inputs during Development 564
 Cellular Mechanisms for Plasticity of Connections 566
 Trophic Molecules and the Maintenance of Connections
 566

Segregation of Inputs without Competition 566

Critical Periods in the Auditory System 567

Auditory and Visual Experience in Newborn Barn Owls
 567
 Effects of Enriched Sensory Experience in Early Life 568

Critical Periods for Higher Functions 570

What Is the Biological Advantage of Critical Periods? 571

PART 5 CONCLUSION

573

CHAPTER 26. OPEN QUESTIONS 575

Cellular and Molecular Studies of Neuronal Functions
 576
 Functional Importance of Intercellular Transfer of
 Materials 576
 Development and Regeneration 577
 Genetic Approaches to Understanding the Nervous
 System 577
 Sensory and Motor Integration 577
 Rhythmicity 578
 Input from Clinical Neurology to Studies of the Brain
 578
 Input from Basic Neuroscience to Neurology 579
 The Rate of Progress 580
 Conclusions 580

APPENDIX A. CURRENT FLOW IN ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS A-1

APPENDIX B. METABOLIC PATHWAYS FOR THE SYNTHESIS AND INACTIVATION OF LOW-MOLECULAR- WEIGHT TRANSMITTERS B-1

APPENDIX C. STRUCTURES AND PATHWAYS OF THE BRAIN C-1

GLOSSARY G-1

BIBLIOGRAPHY BB-1

INDEX I-1