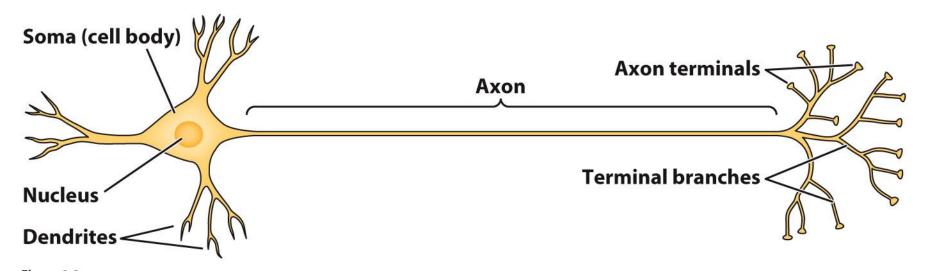
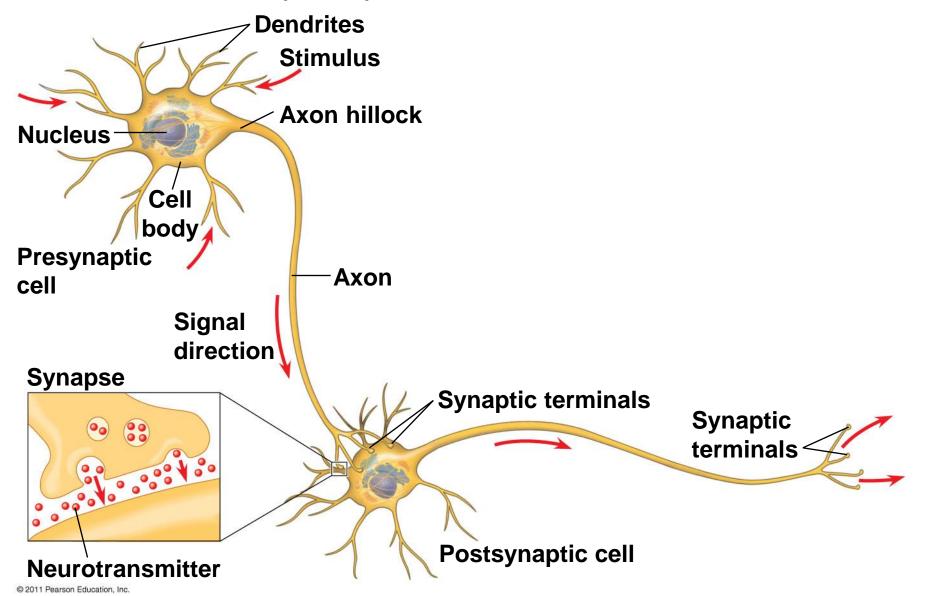
Neurophysiology

Structure of neuron

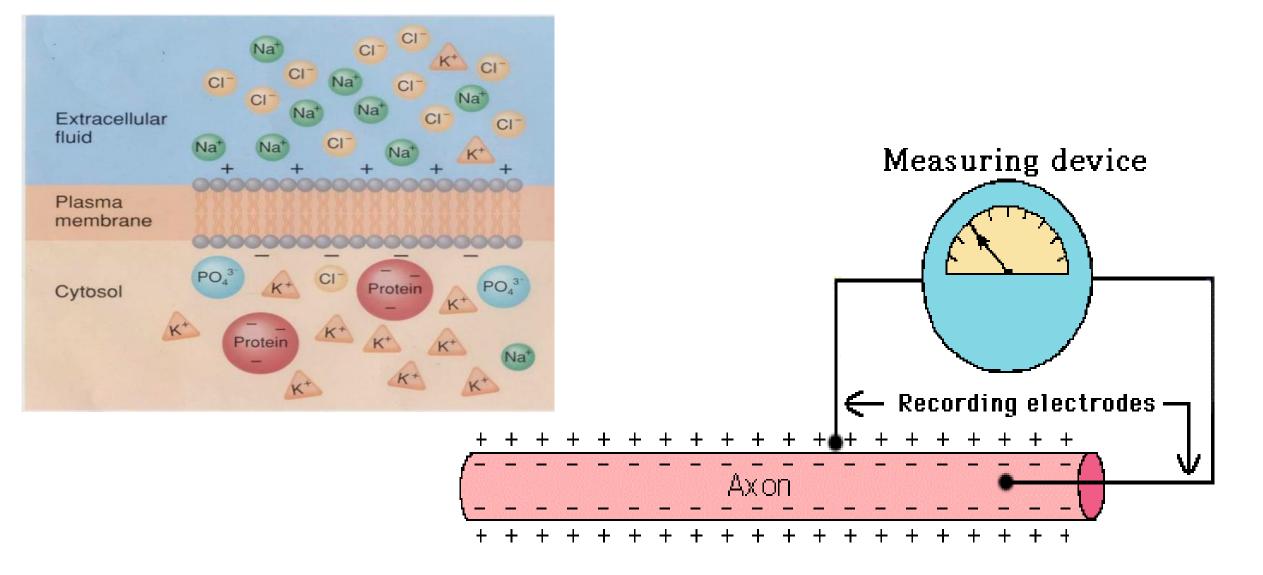


- Most of a neuron's organelles are in the cell body
- Most neurons have dendrites, highly branched extensions that receive signals from other neurons
- The **axon** is typically a much longer extension that transmits signals to other cells at synapses
- The cone-shaped base of an axon is called the axon hillock

Neuron – neuron synapse



Resting potential



Cell's "resting membrane potential" is <u>-70mV</u>

There is 30 times more K+ inside the cell than outside and about 15 times more Na+ outside than inside.

There are also large negatively charged proteins trapped inside the cell.

Special protein channels called **sodium-potassium pumps** moving **3** Na+ out and bringing **2** K+ back in, when the cell is at **rest**.

In a resting cell there are no open channels for Na+ to easily move back into the cell. However, there are some K+ channels open at all time.

 \succ Na+ causes the outside to be positive forcing more K+ into the cell.

Depolarization

There are sodium channels in our membrane. They open when we need to depolarize the membrane.

- This allows Na+ to rush in which makes the inside of the cells less negative.
- Cells depolarize to +30mV (when Na+ is at equilibrium with itself, there is still an excess of K+)
- ➢Sodium ions rush into the neuron because of diffusion forces (high to low) and charge attraction (+ and -).
- ➤The charge inside the cell eventually reaches about +30mV. (Relative to the outside of the cell the inside is now positive and the outside is negative.) At this point the sodium ion channels close.
- This change in polarization (- inside to +) is called depolarization

Repolarization

• K+ channels open slowly so that when the Na+ channels close, the K+ channels are fully open (**repolarization**). System resets when K+ channels close.