- Protein Kinases phosphorylate synapsins turning Reserve Vesicles into Releasable Vesicles
- Neurotransmitter (ligand, in this example it is 2 Acetylcholine molecules, also called Ach) opens a **ligand-gated channel** in the post-synaptic membrane, by chemically binding to the receptor site on it
- This allows for Na+ to be pushed in and K+ out, creating change in membrane potential of the Post-synaptic cell
- After Binding to the post-synaptic cell and causing an AP in it (in most cases), Ach is broken down by Acetylcholine Esterases (Achesterases) to acetate, which diffuses out and choline, which stays in the cleft

## • FEATURED TOXIN: Botulism Toxin

- \* functions as a protease that digests specific components of fusion complex
- \* Destroys SNARE complex needed for exocytosis of Ach and causes flaccid paralysis

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