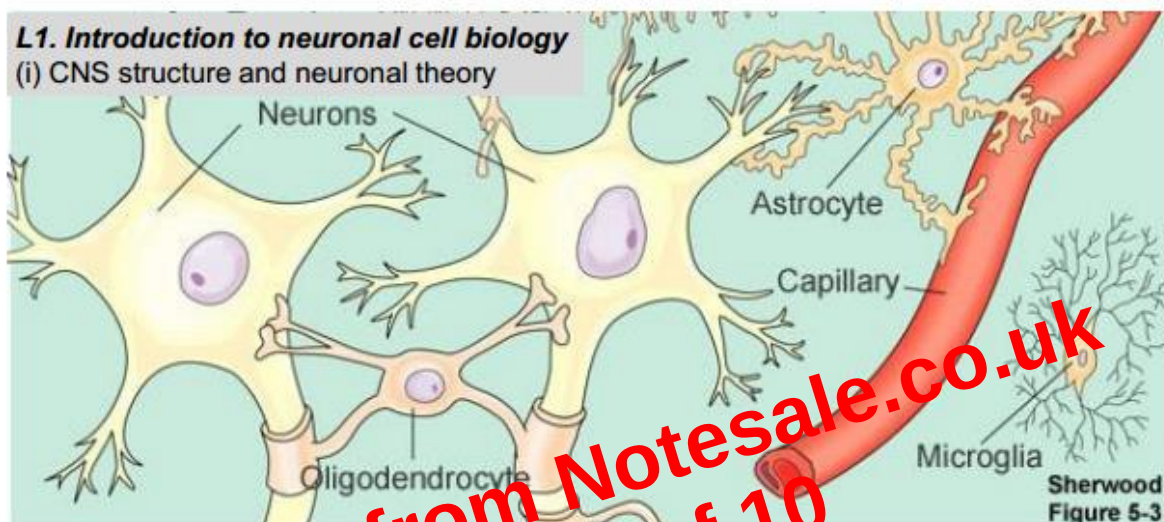


There's different types of neurones relating to their morphology eg : can be classed into two major types: spiny and non-spiny. The spines are little bumps all along. On dendrites you get spines, where receptors are in the post synaptic bit, might have pre synaptic nerve terminals that secretes onto it. These are peculiar to synapses that release glutamate. Glutamate is excitatory, exciting the neurone it's released onto. The alternative for non-spiny (smooth) neurones is many others including GABA which is inhibitory towards the activity of a cell. There's fewer of these but they tend to regulate the activity of circuits.

Questions→

What are neurones similar to? Why? How many different types of neurones are there? How do these differences affect their function? Two examples of neurotransmitters? What type of neuron are these associated with?



Astrocytes

- the most numerous of the glia
- star like shape (processes that extend feet)
- involved in the BBB
- take up neurotransmitter/ K^+ ions from synaptic cleft

Oligodendrocytes

- Schwann cells in PNS
- ensheath axons with myelin (up to 15/OD)

Microglia

- arise from cells outside the CNS
- the macrophage of the CNS
- become activated during infection, injury and seizure

GLIA ARE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN ELECTRICAL SIGNALLING

Glia support neurones. Astrocytes make up blood brain barrier by surrounding blood vessels. Take up neurotransmitters released into synapse also. Oligodendrocyte make up myelin sheath.

Microglia→ resident macrophage of CNS, immune police, also involved in inflammatory responses in the brain.

Questions→

What do glia do? Microglia?