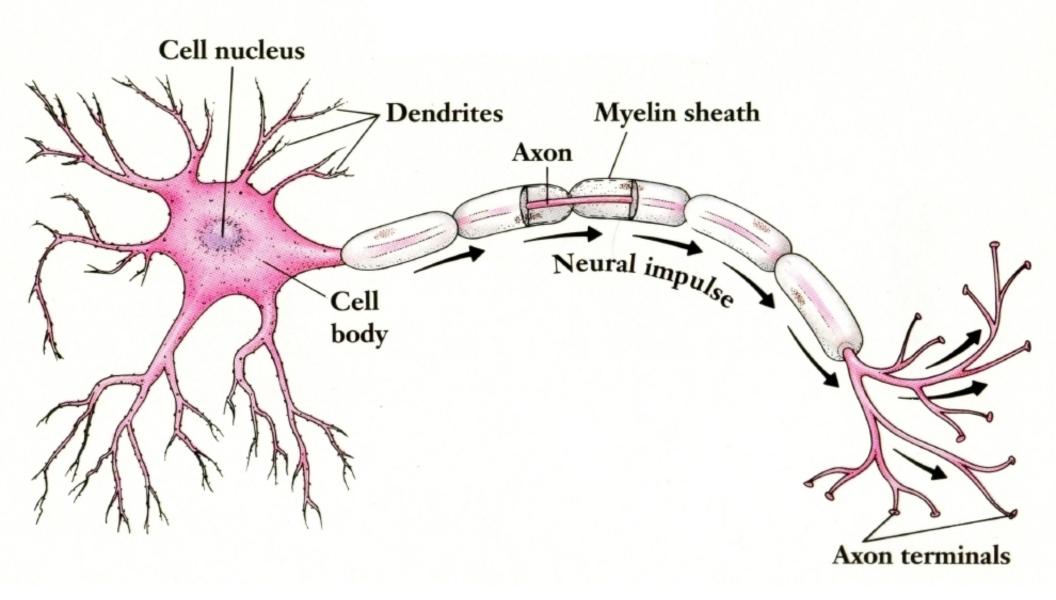
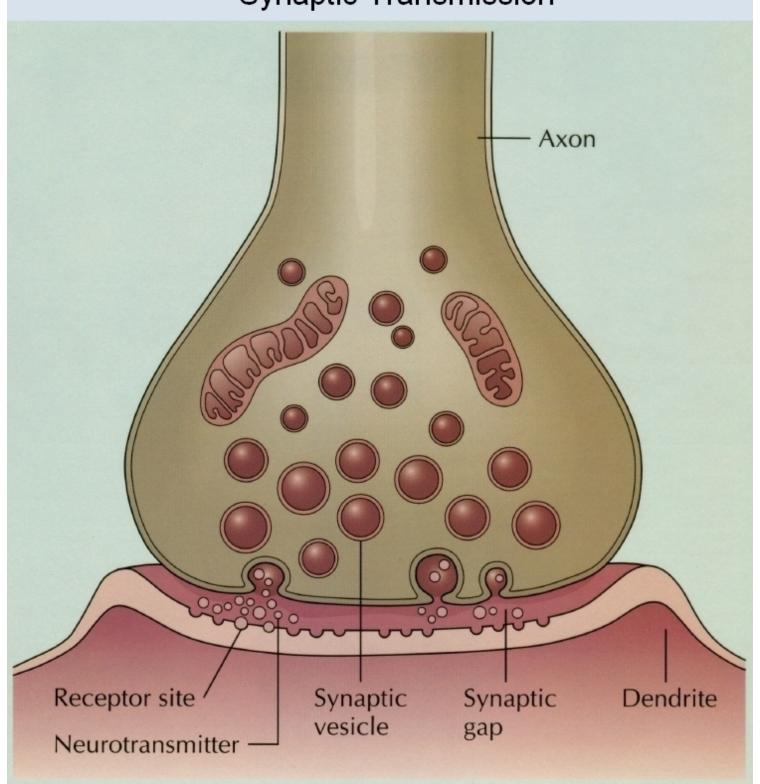
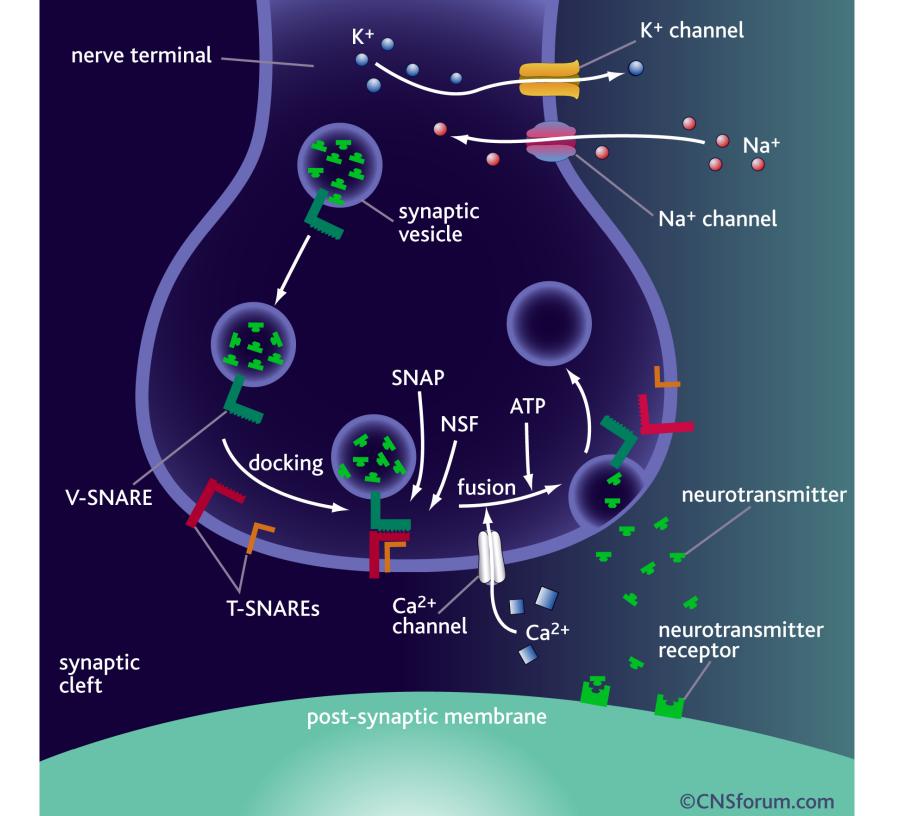
Ned the Neuron

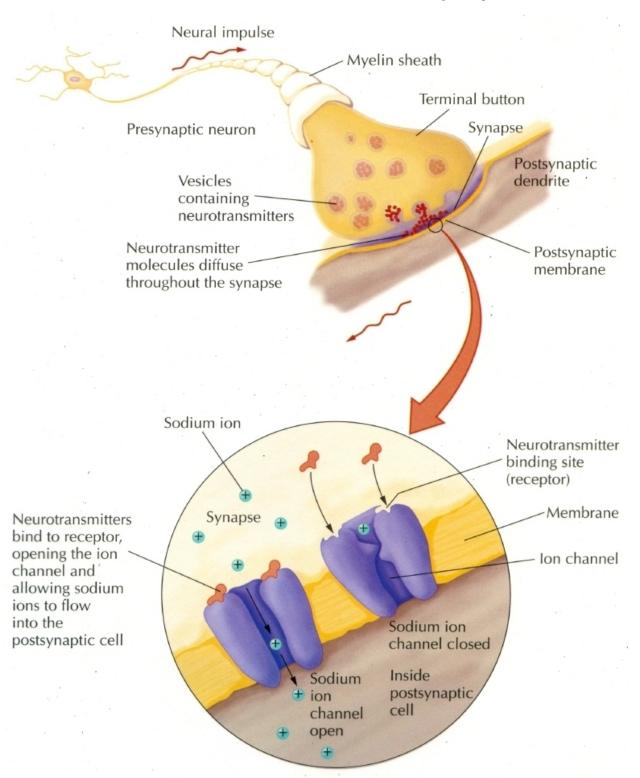


Synaptic Transmission

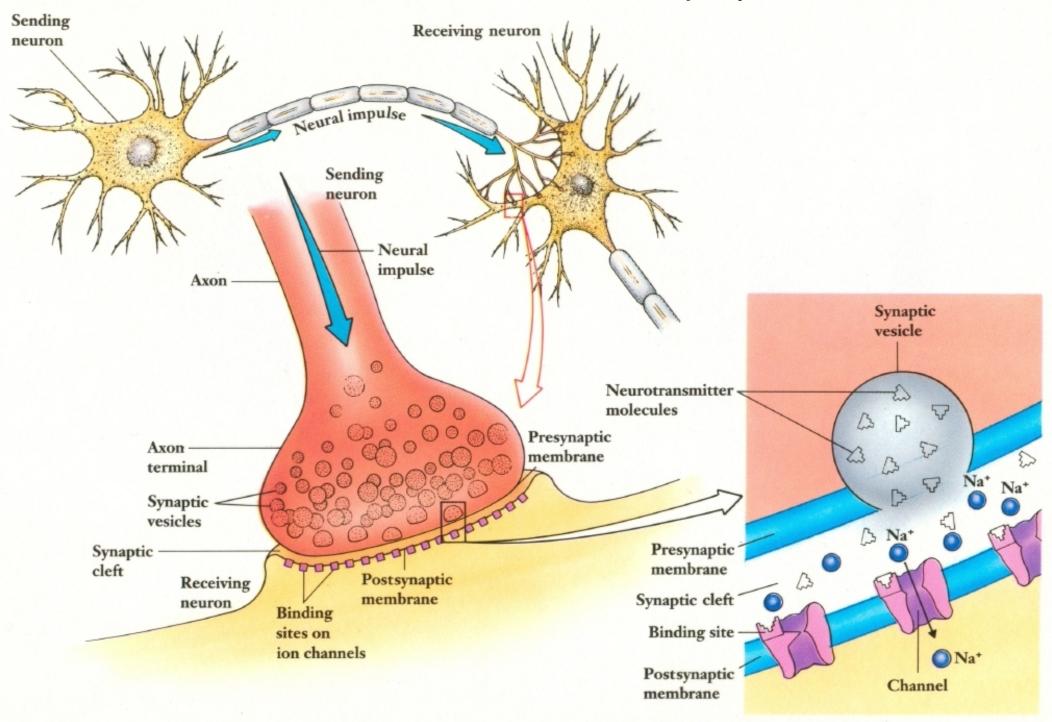




Transmission from Axon to Synapse



Transmission from Axon to Synapse



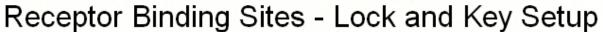
down the axon to the axon terminals. Sending neuron Receiving neuron Electrical impulse Sending neuron Vesicle containing neurotransmitter Electrical molecules impulse 2. When the electrical impulse reaches an axon terminal, it causes Synaptic gap the vesicles to open and the Reuptake neurotransmitter molecules to be released into the synaptic gap. The 3. After carrying their molecules cross the synaptic gap and enter receptor sites on the dendrites message, the neurotransmitter of the receiving neuron. molecules return to the Axon terminal synaptic gap, where some of them undergo reuptake and are taken Receptor sites on back into the sending receiving neuron neuron. Others are Neurotransmitter molecule

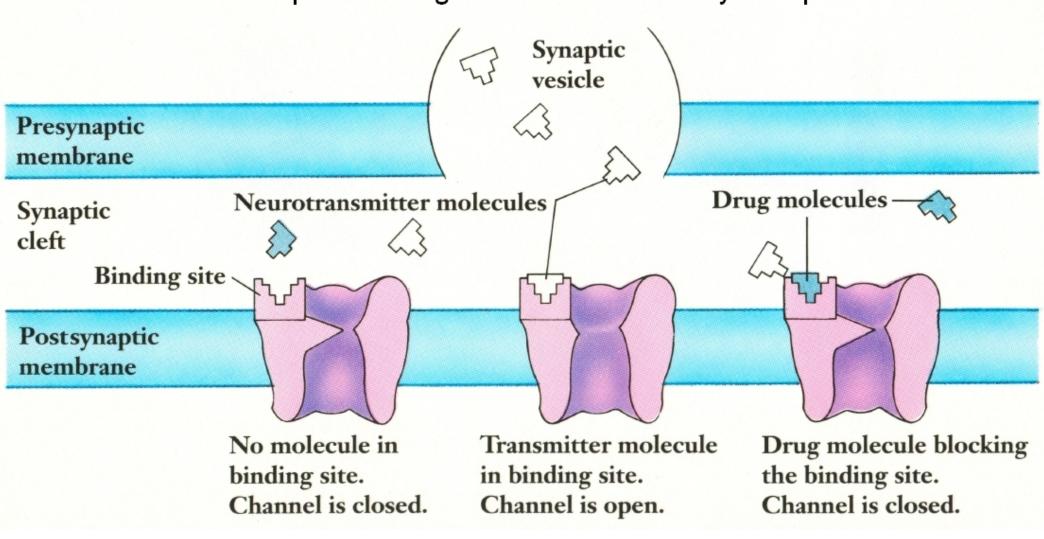
1. An electrical impulse travels

Synaptic Communication Between Neurons Neurons

destroyed in the gap.

communicate with each other chemically. As explained in the figure, there are three steps. (1) When the electrical impulse in a neuron reaches the axon terminals, it causes neurotransmitter molecules in the terminal vesicles to be released into the synaptic gap between neurons. (2) These molecules cross the gap and fit into receptor sites on the dendrites of other neurons, thereby carrying their messages. (3) The neurotransmitter molecules then go back into the gap, where they are either taken up by the sending neuron (reuptake) to be used again or are destroyed by enzymes.





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