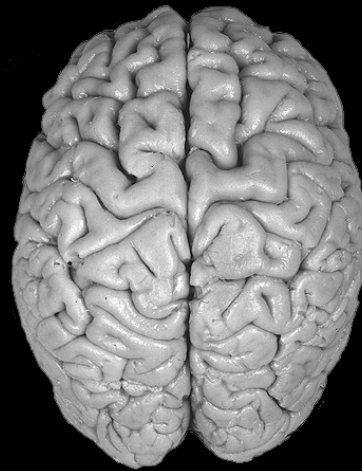
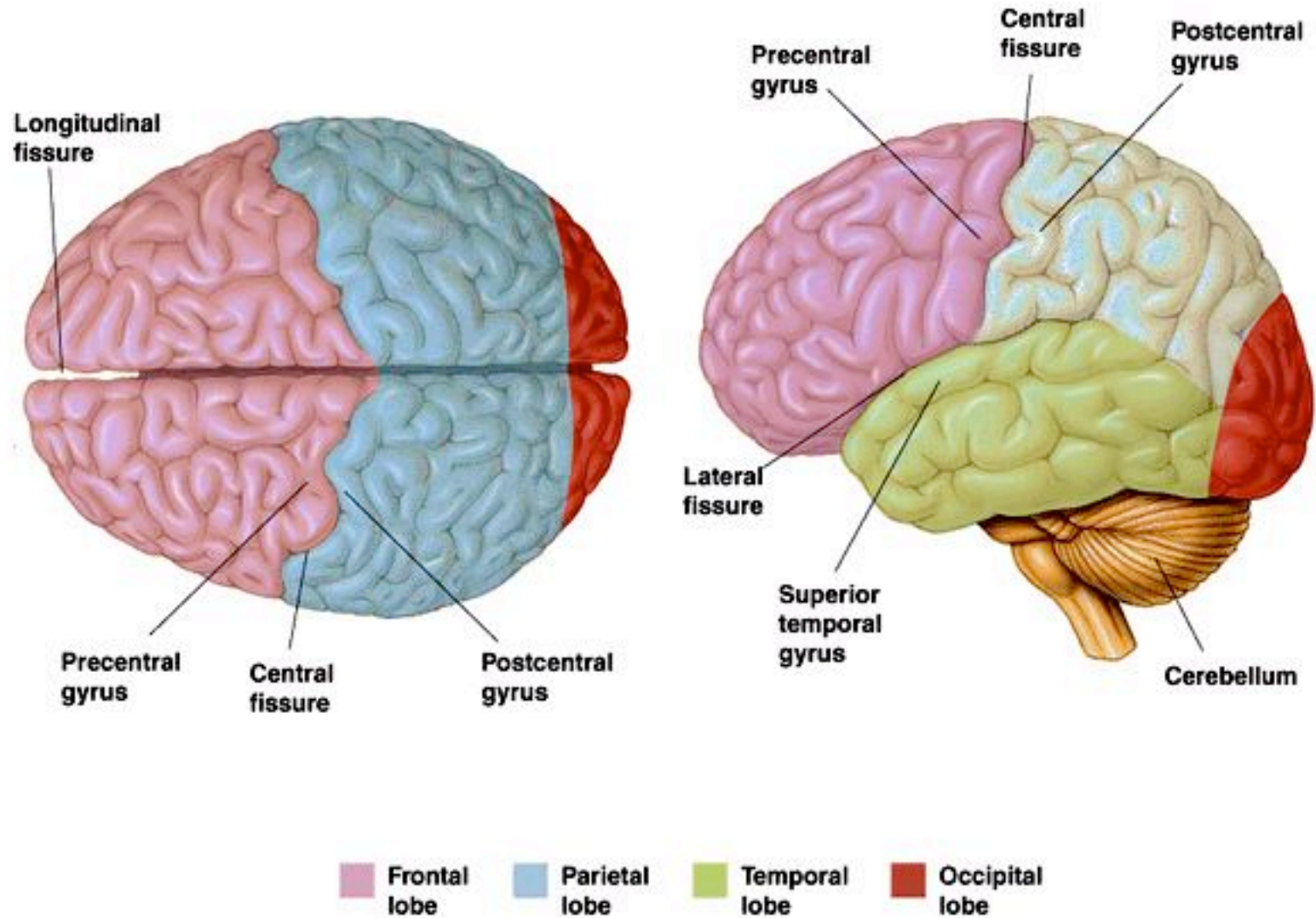


A Very Brief Tour of Real Neurons



(and Real Brains)

► The Lobes of the Cerebral Hemispheres



10/26/09

(fig. from internet)

2

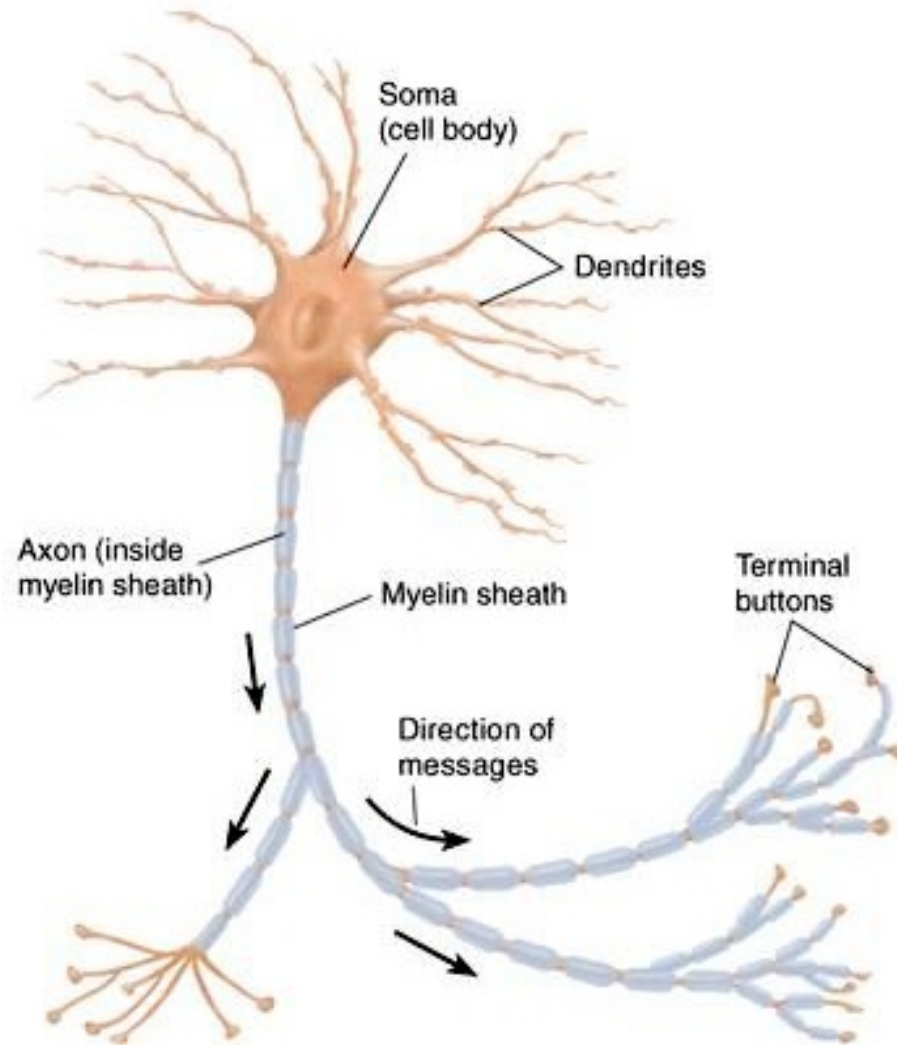
Left Hemisphere



10/26/09

3

Typical Neuron



10/26/09

Animation of Neuron

- An animated film about nicotine addiction
- A good visualization of a single neuron
- ©2006, Hurd Studios
- Winner of NSF/AAAS Visualization Challenge
- [View flash video](#)

Grey Matter vs. White Matter

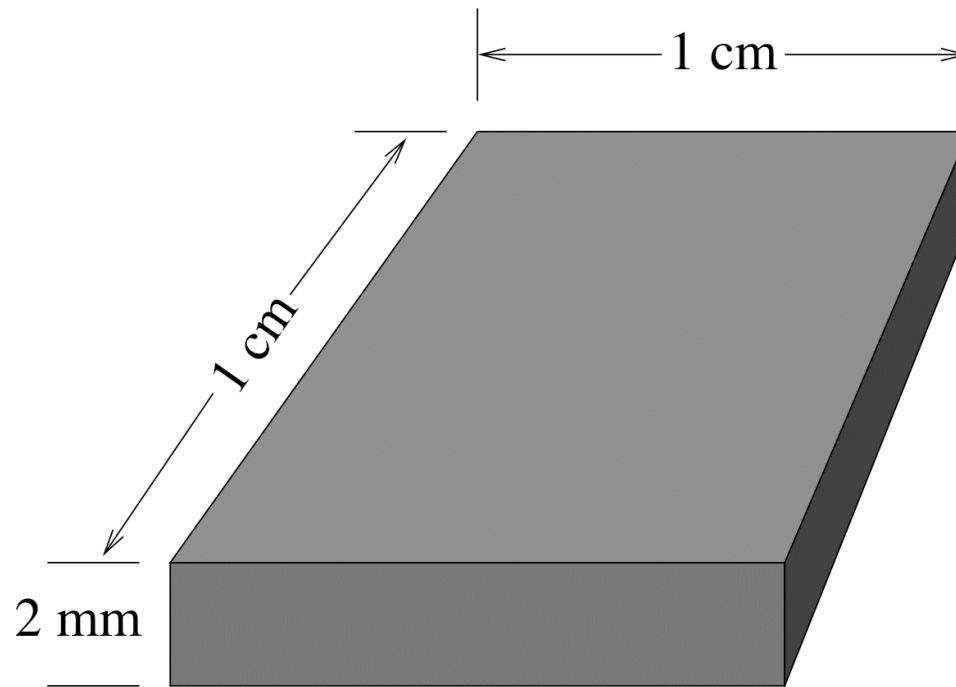


10/26/09

(fig. from Carter 1998)

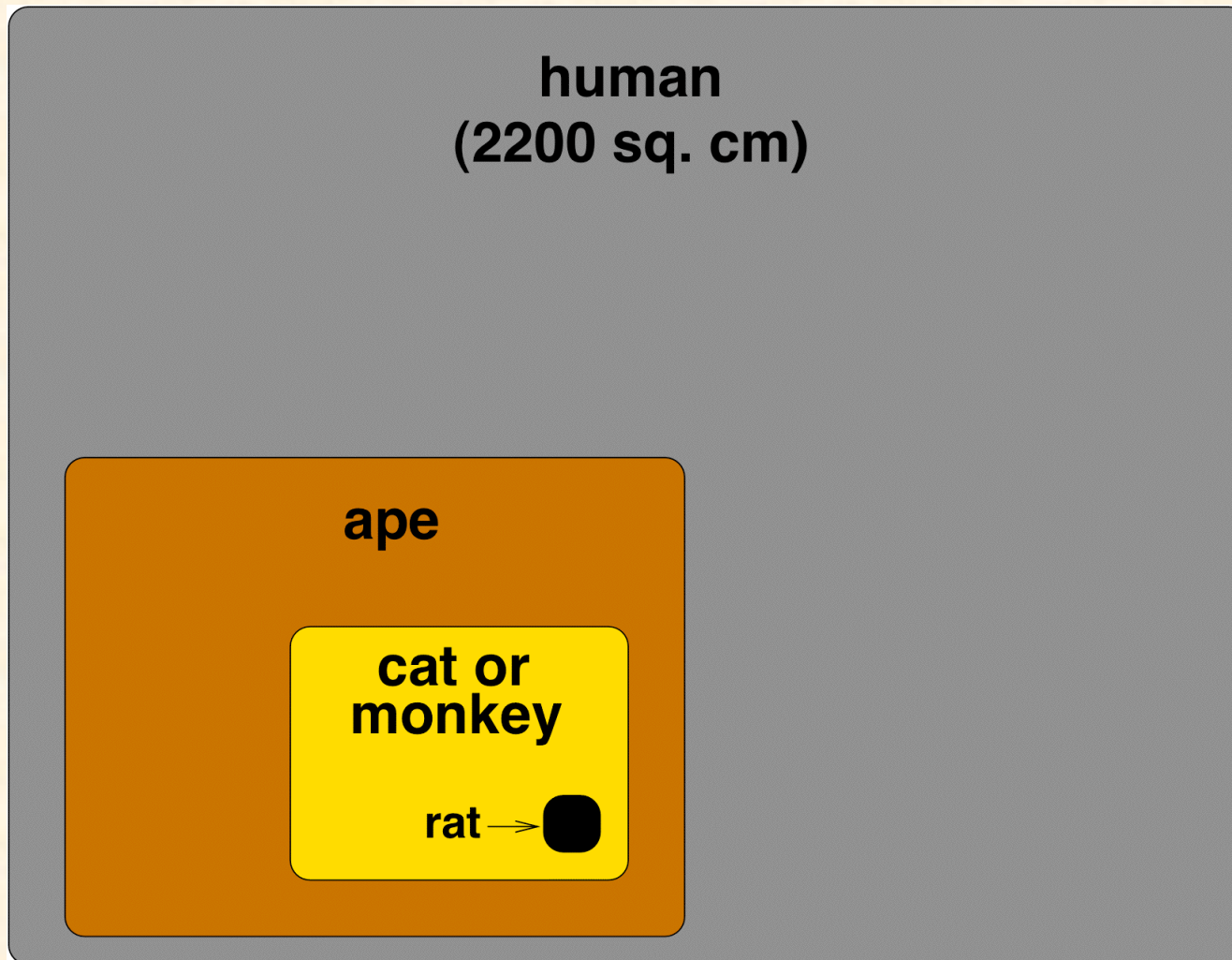
6

Neural Density in Cortex

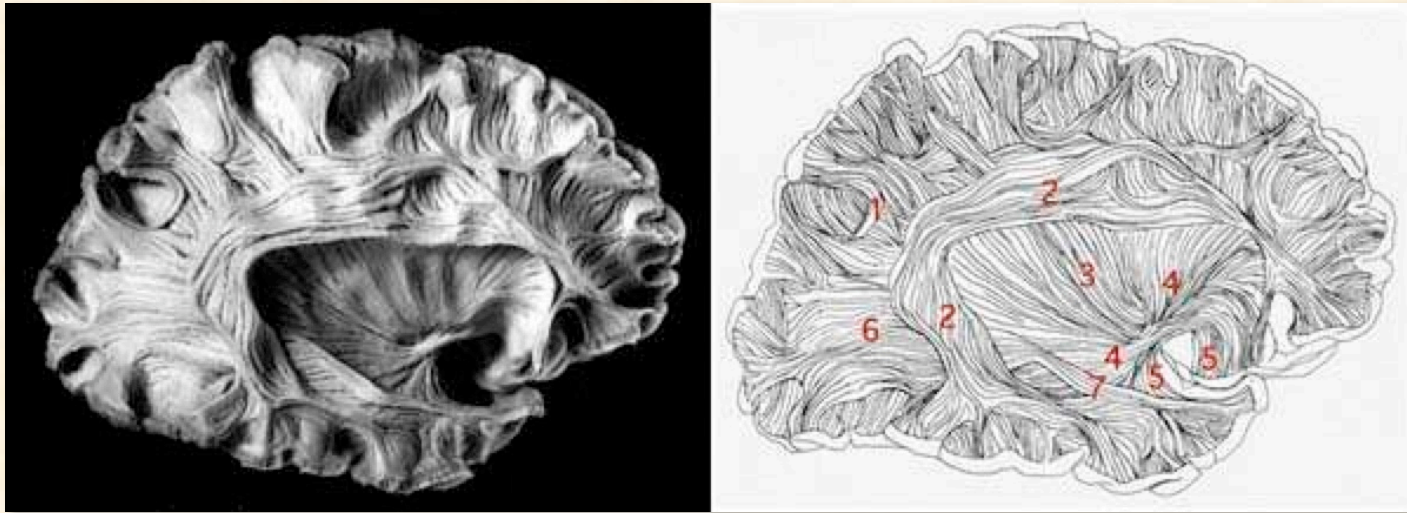


- 148 000 neurons / sq. mm
- Hence, about 15 million / sq. cm

Cortical Areas



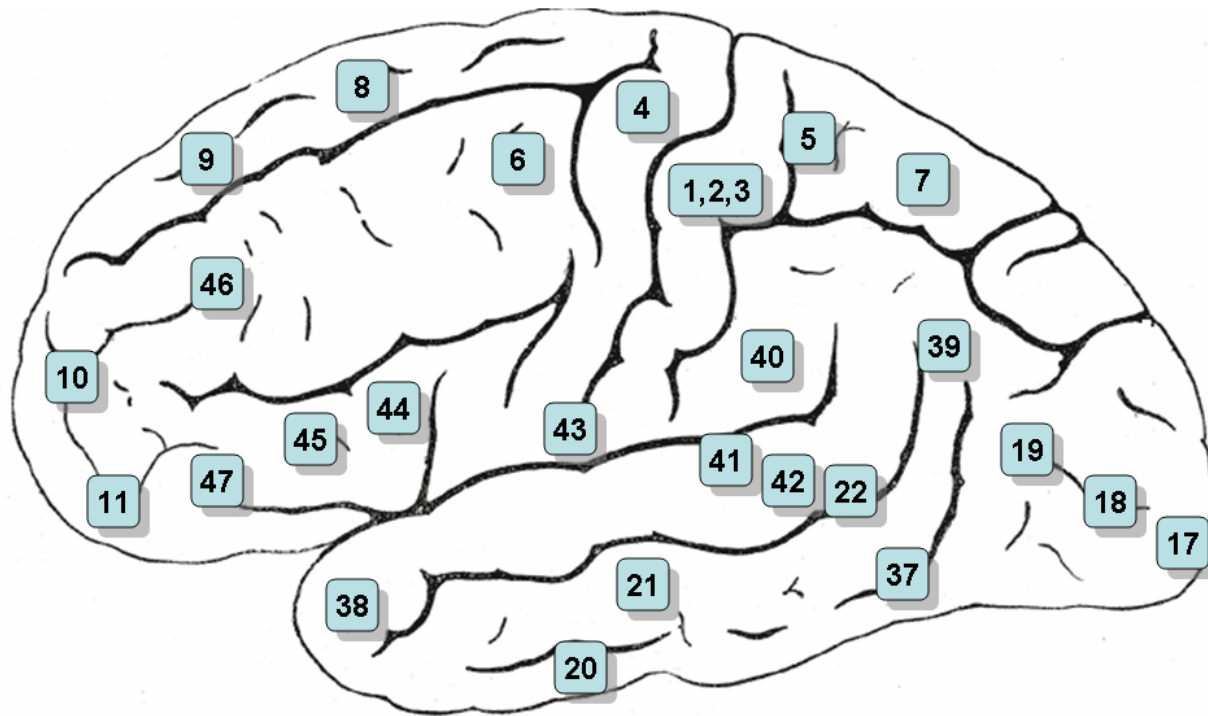
Intercortical Connections



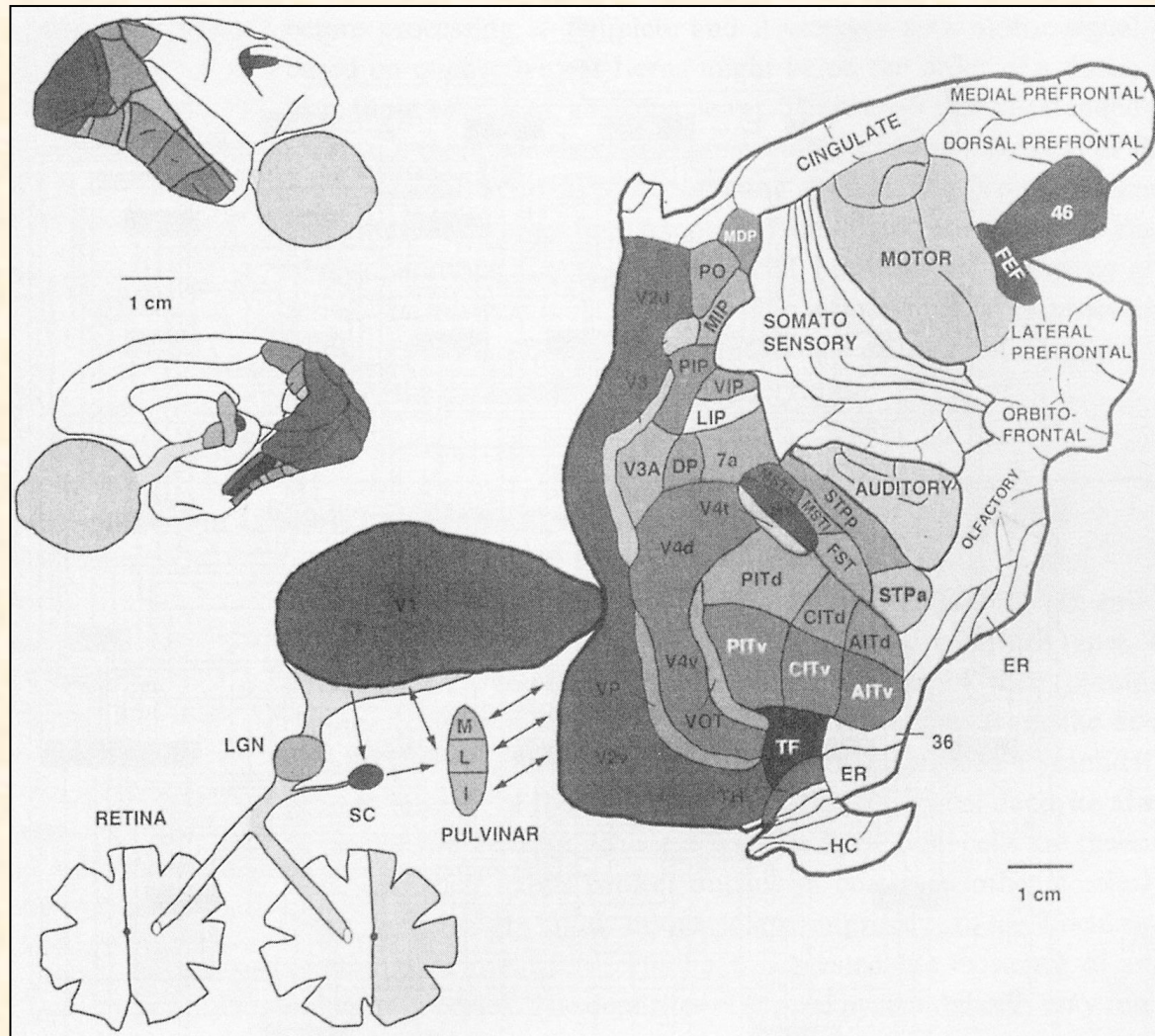
- (1) Short arcuate bundles, (2) Superior longitudinal fasciculus, (3) External capsule, (4) Inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus, (5) Uncinate fasciculus, (6) Sagittal stratum, (7) Inferior longitudinal fasciculus

Neural Representations

Brodmann's Areas



Macaque Visual System

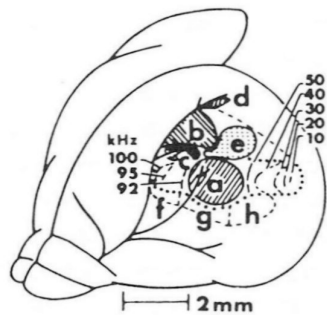


10/26/09

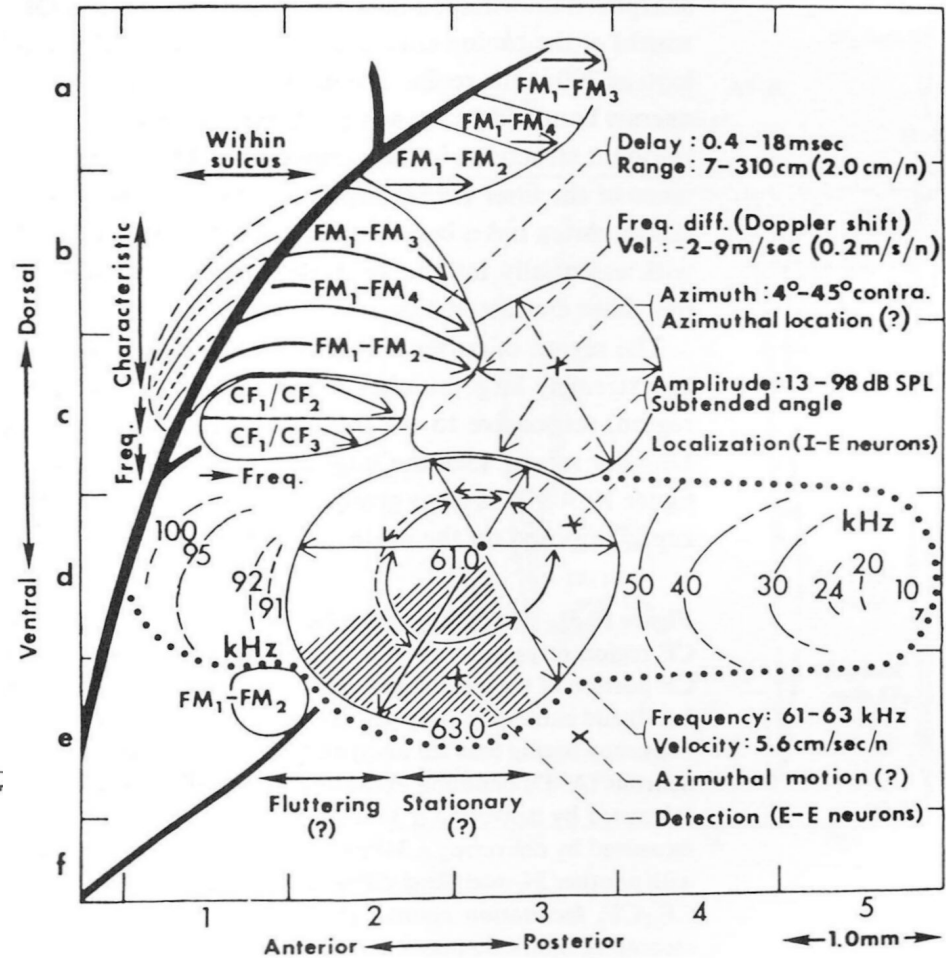
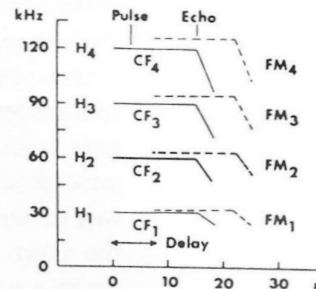
(fig. from Van Essen & al. 1992)

12

Bat Auditory Cortex

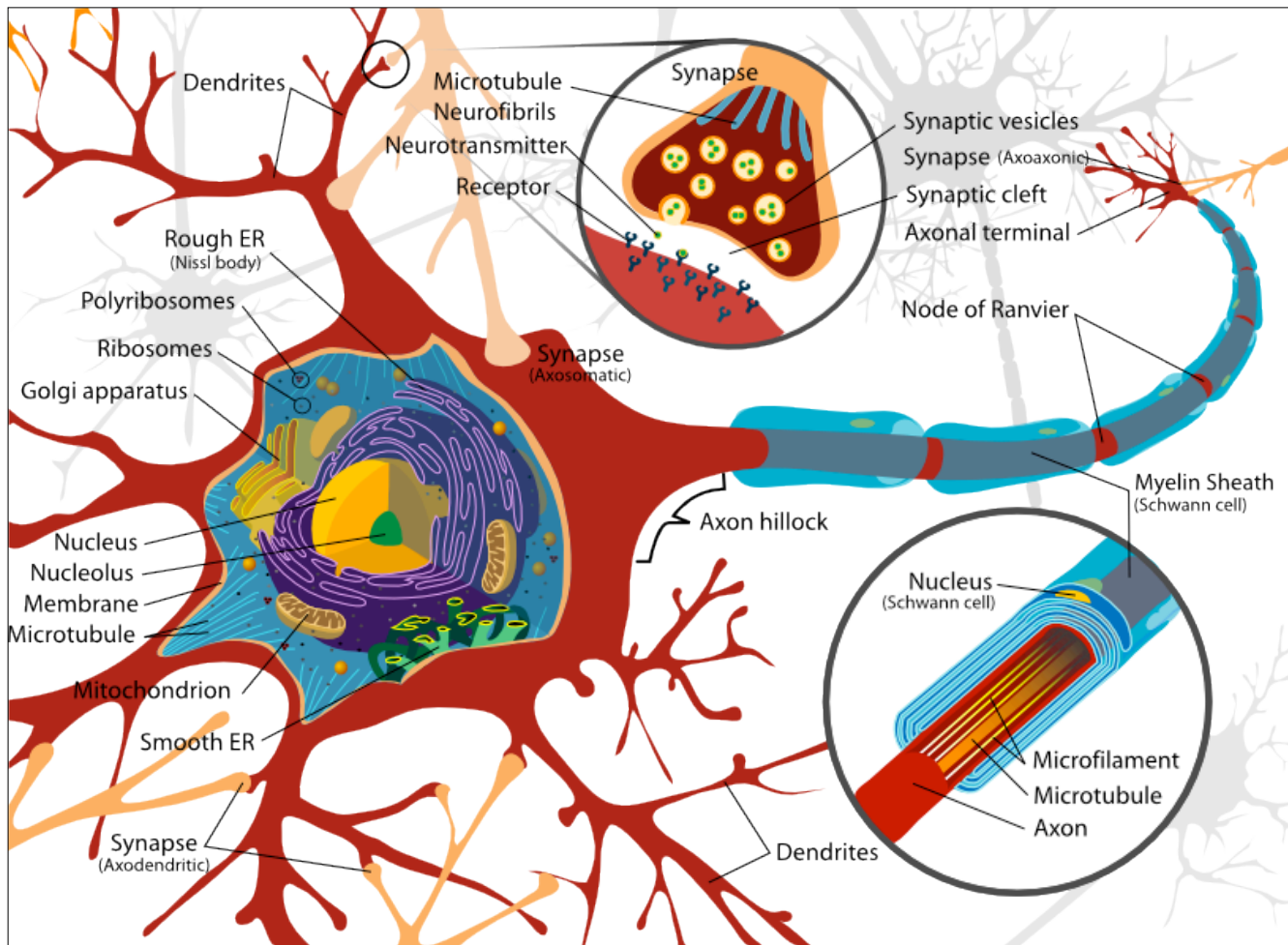


- a: DSCF
- b: FM-FM
- c: CF/CF
- d: DF
- e: DM
- f: AV
- g: VL
- h: VP

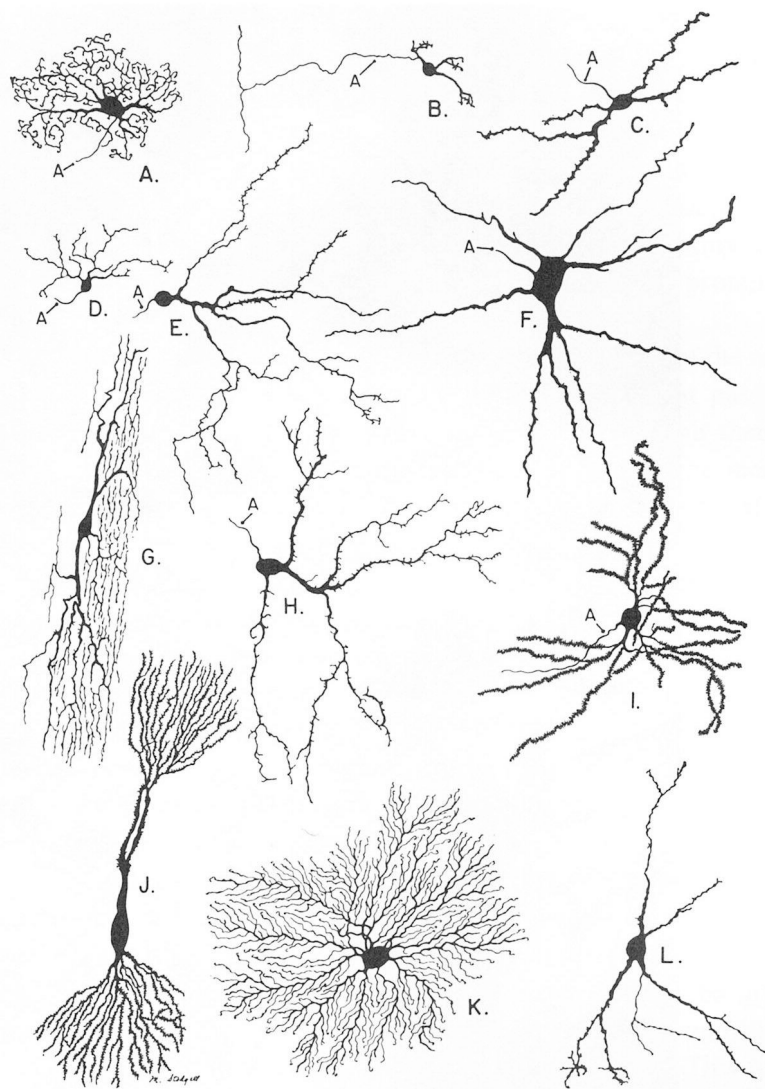


Neurons

Typical Neuron



Dendritic Trees of Some Neurons



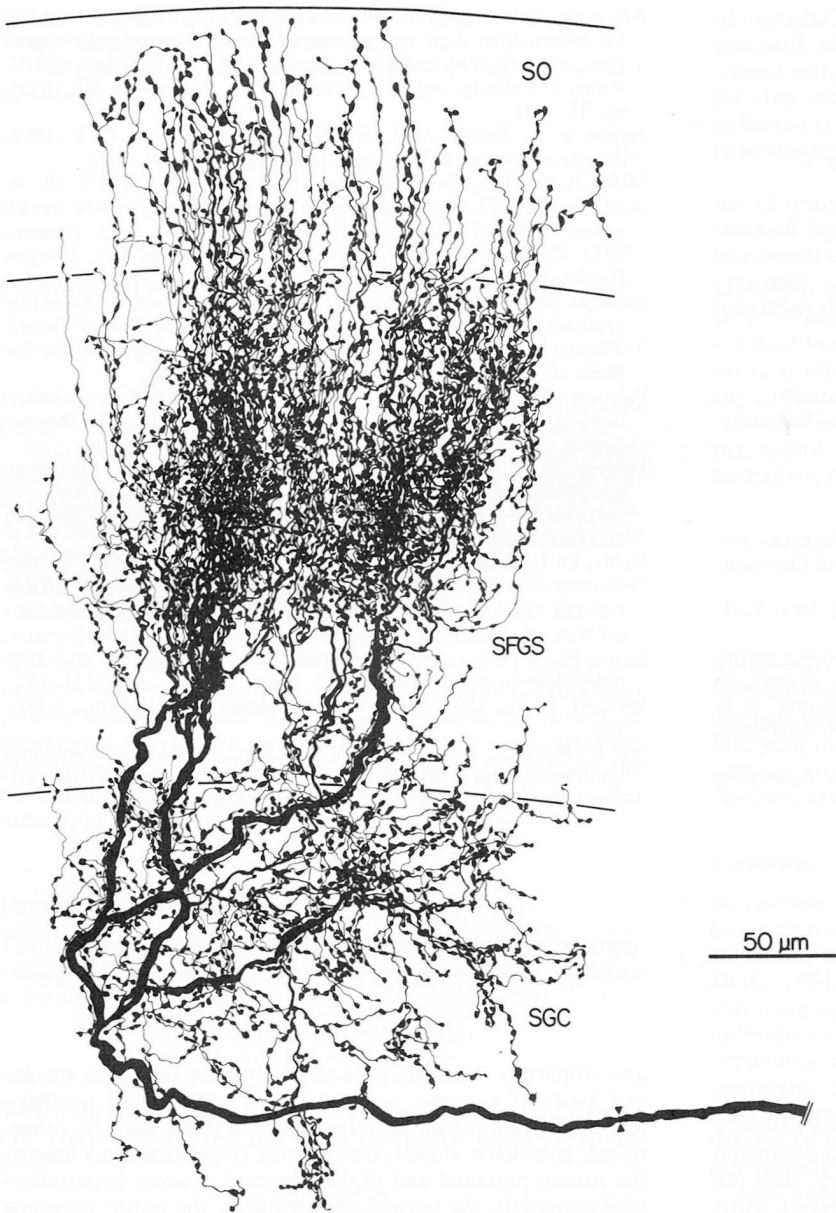
- A. inferior olivary nucleus
- B. granule cell of cerebellar cortex
- C. small cell of reticular formation
- D. small gelatinosa cell of spinal trigeminal nucleus
- E. ovoid cell, nucleus of tractus solitarius
- F. large cell of reticular formation
- G. spindle-shaped cell, substantia gelatinosa of spinal chord
- H. large cell of spinal trigeminal nucleus
- I. putamen of lenticular nucleus
- J. double pyramidal cell, Ammon's horn of hippocampal cortex
- K. thalamic nucleus
- L. globus pallidus of lenticular nucleus

10/26/09

(fig. from Trues & Carpenter, 1964)

17

Axonal Terminations (Tectum of Turtle)

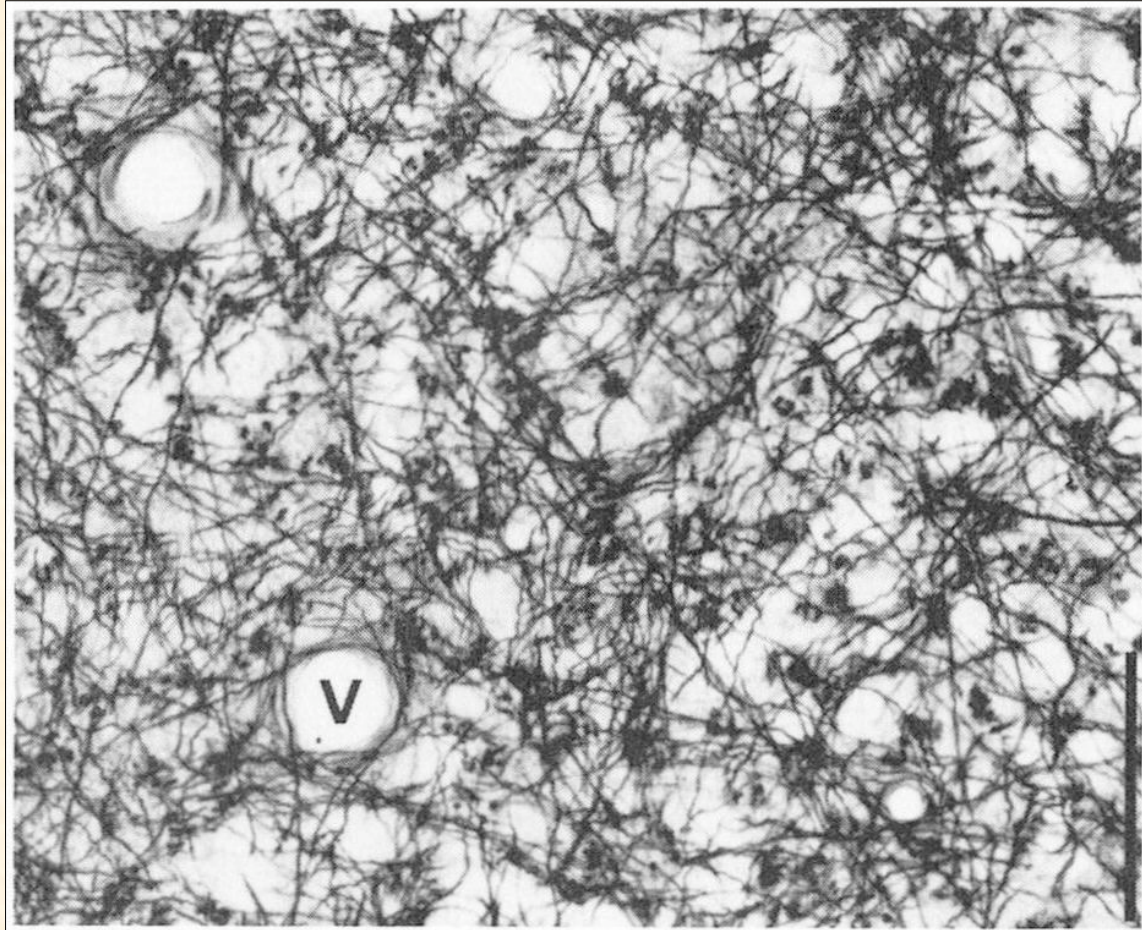


10/26/09

(fig. from Sereno & Ulinski 1987)

18

Axonal Net

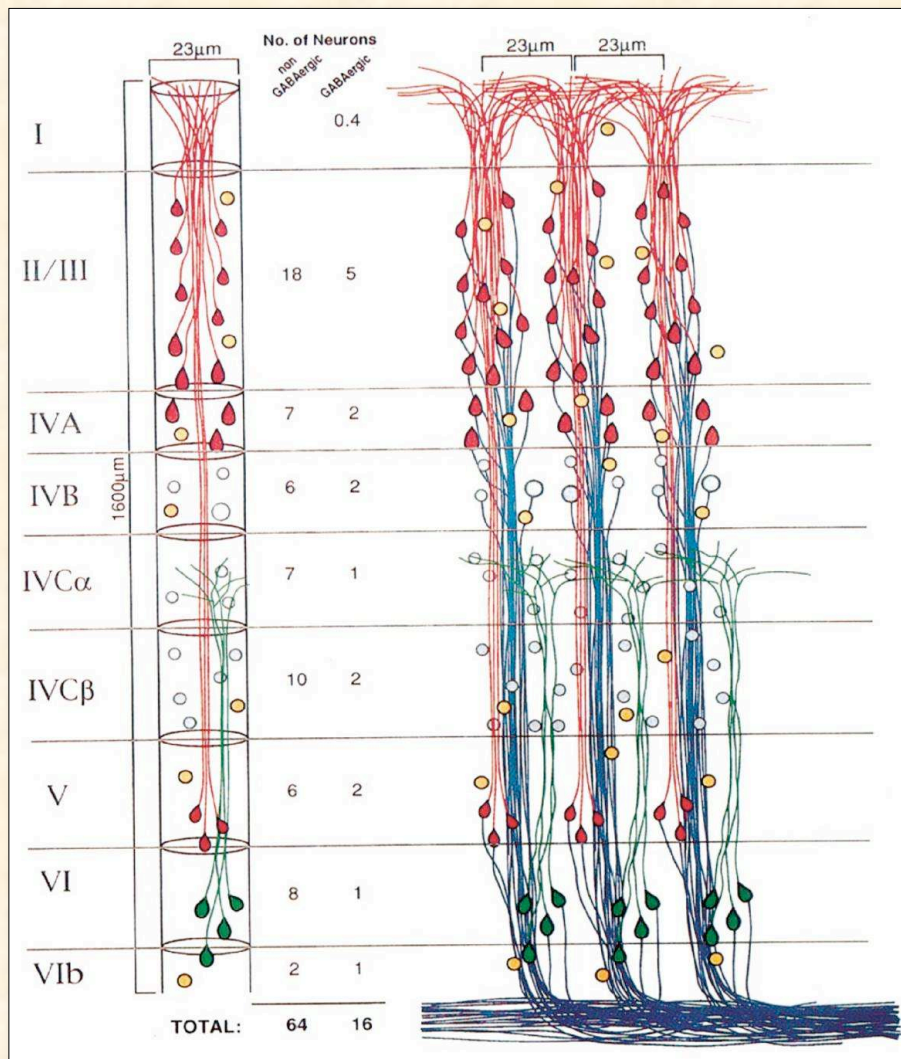


10/26/09

(fig. from Arbib 1995)

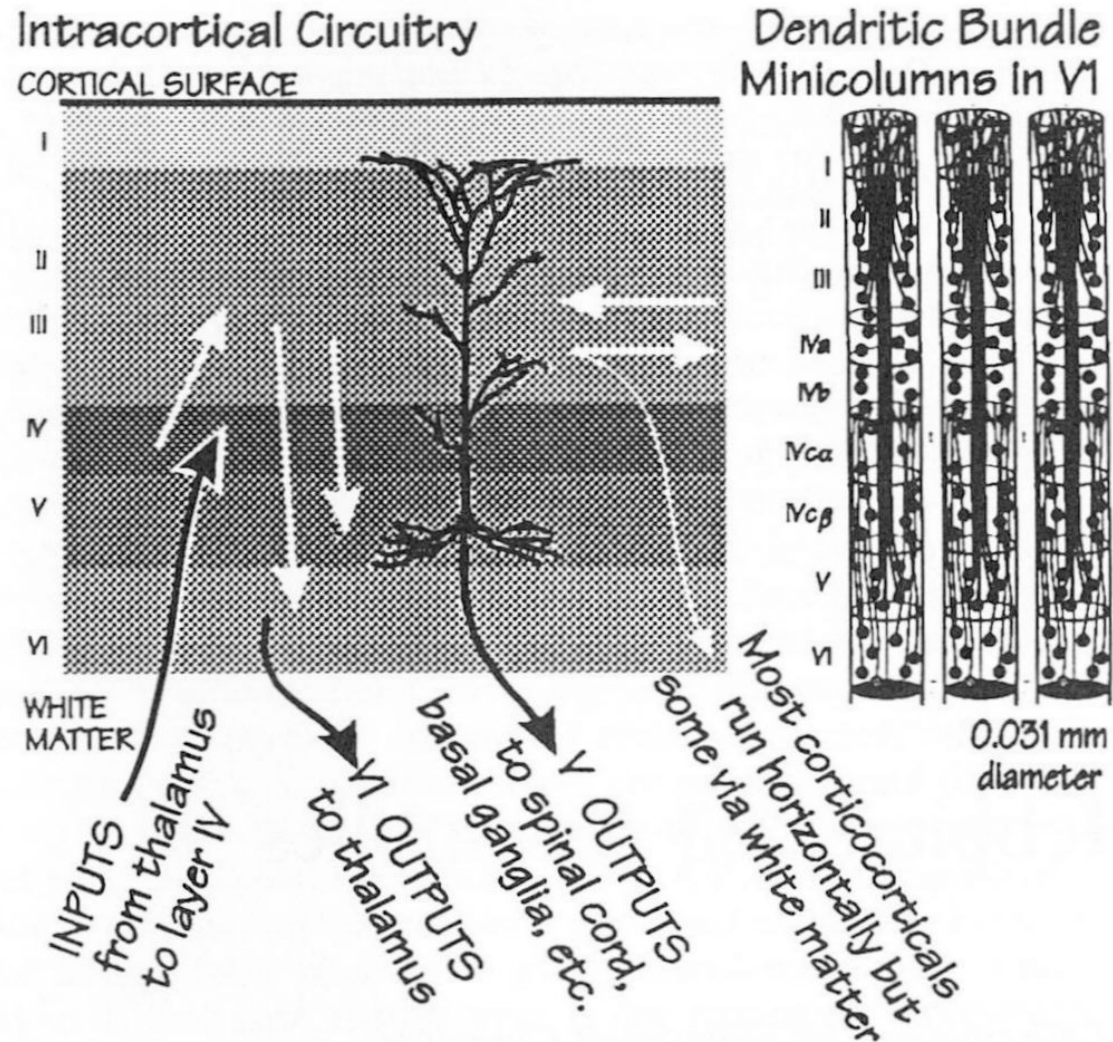
19

Minicolumn



- Up to ~ 100 neurons
 - 75–80% pyramidal
 - 20–25% interneurons
- 20–50 μ diameter
- Length: 0.8 (mouse) to 3mm (human)
- $\sim 6 \times 10^5$ synapses
- 75–90% synapses outside minicolumn
- Interacts with 1.2×10^5 other minicolumns
- Mutually excitable
- Also called *microcolumn*

Layers and Minicolumns

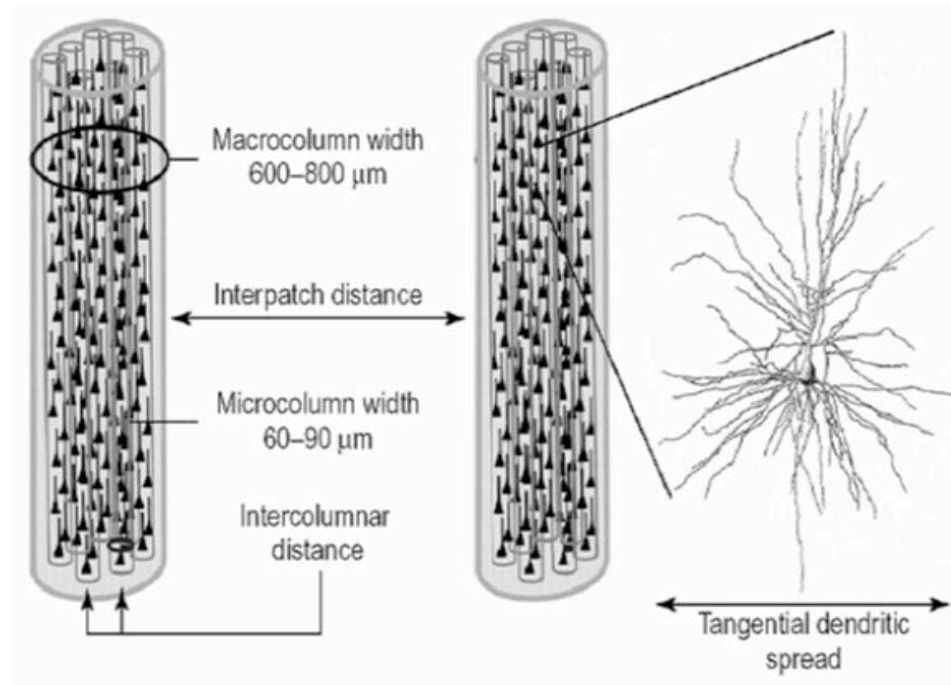


10/26/09

(fig. from Arbib 1995, p. 270)

21

Macrocolumns

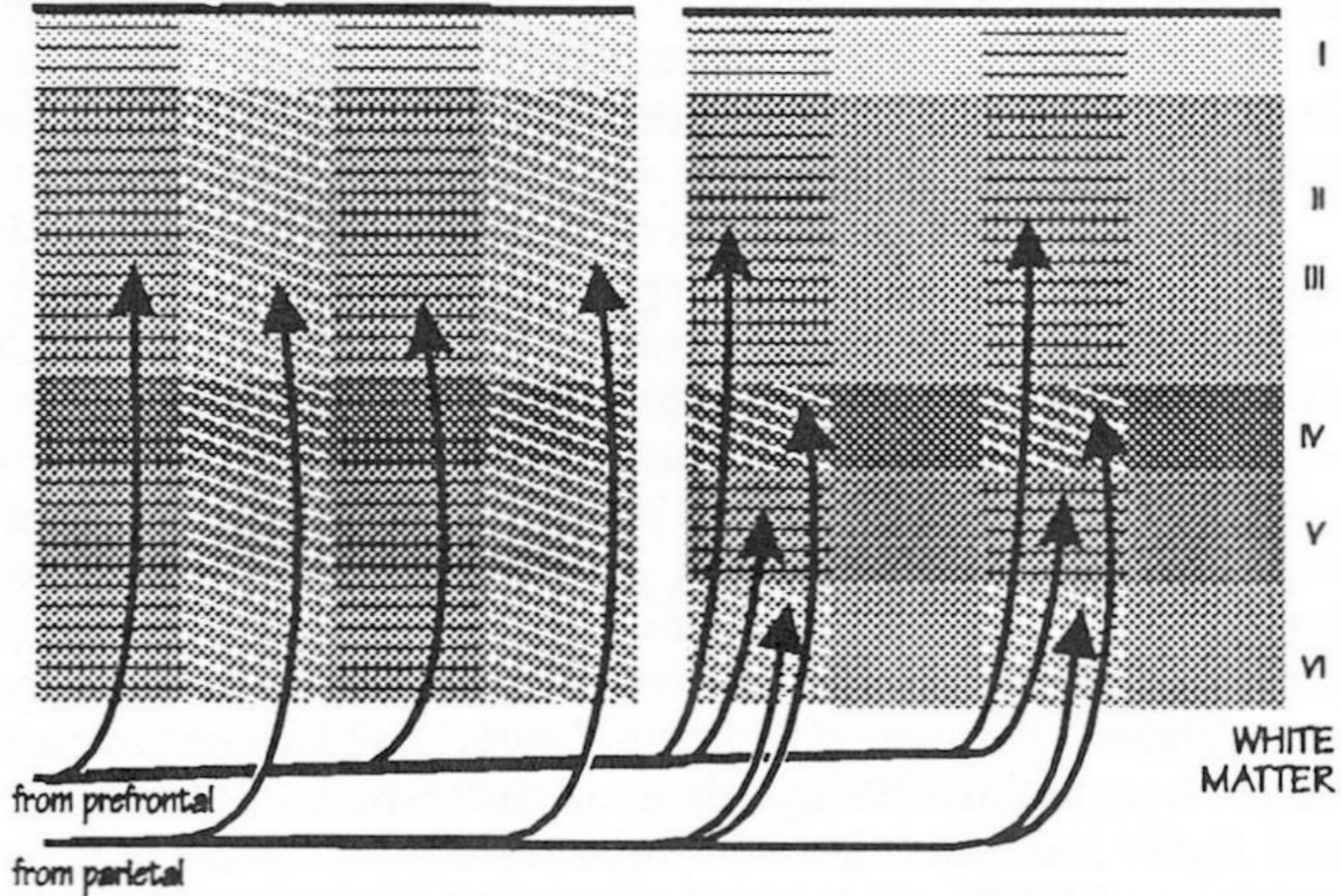


- ~70 inhibitorally-coupled minicolumns in humans
- 70% of minicol. connections are within macrocol.
- Basket neurons provide shunting inhibition between minicolumns
- Winner-takes-all networks
- Represent microfeatures

Projection Macrocolumns 0.5-1.0mm wide

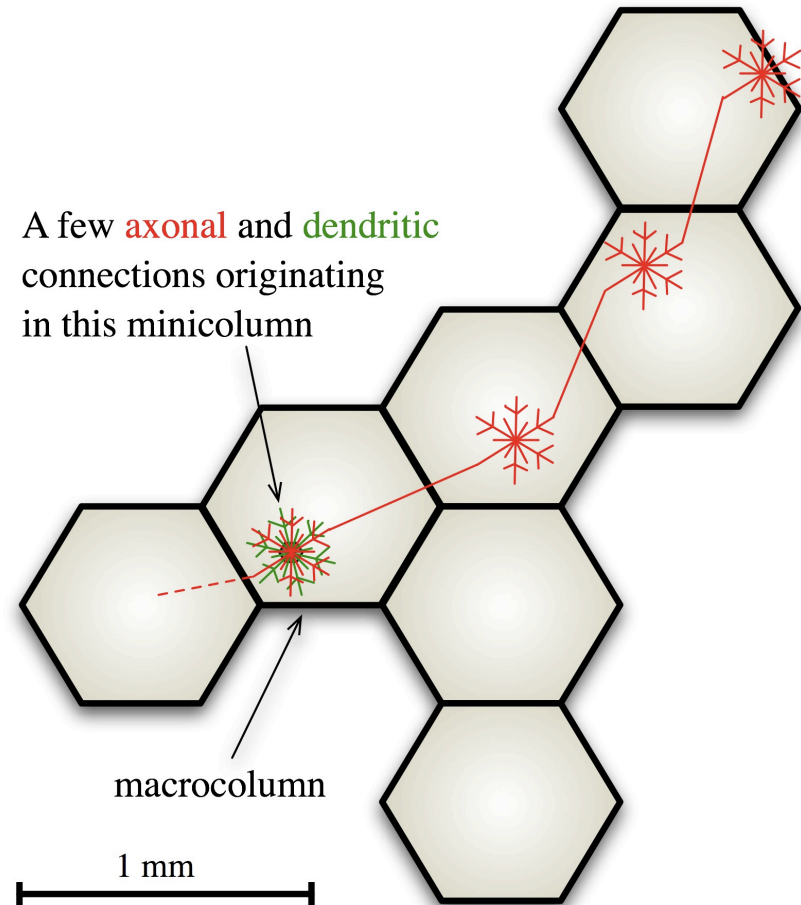
Interdigitating Columns In Anterior Cingulate Gyrus

Interleaving Input Columns In Superior Temporal Sulcus

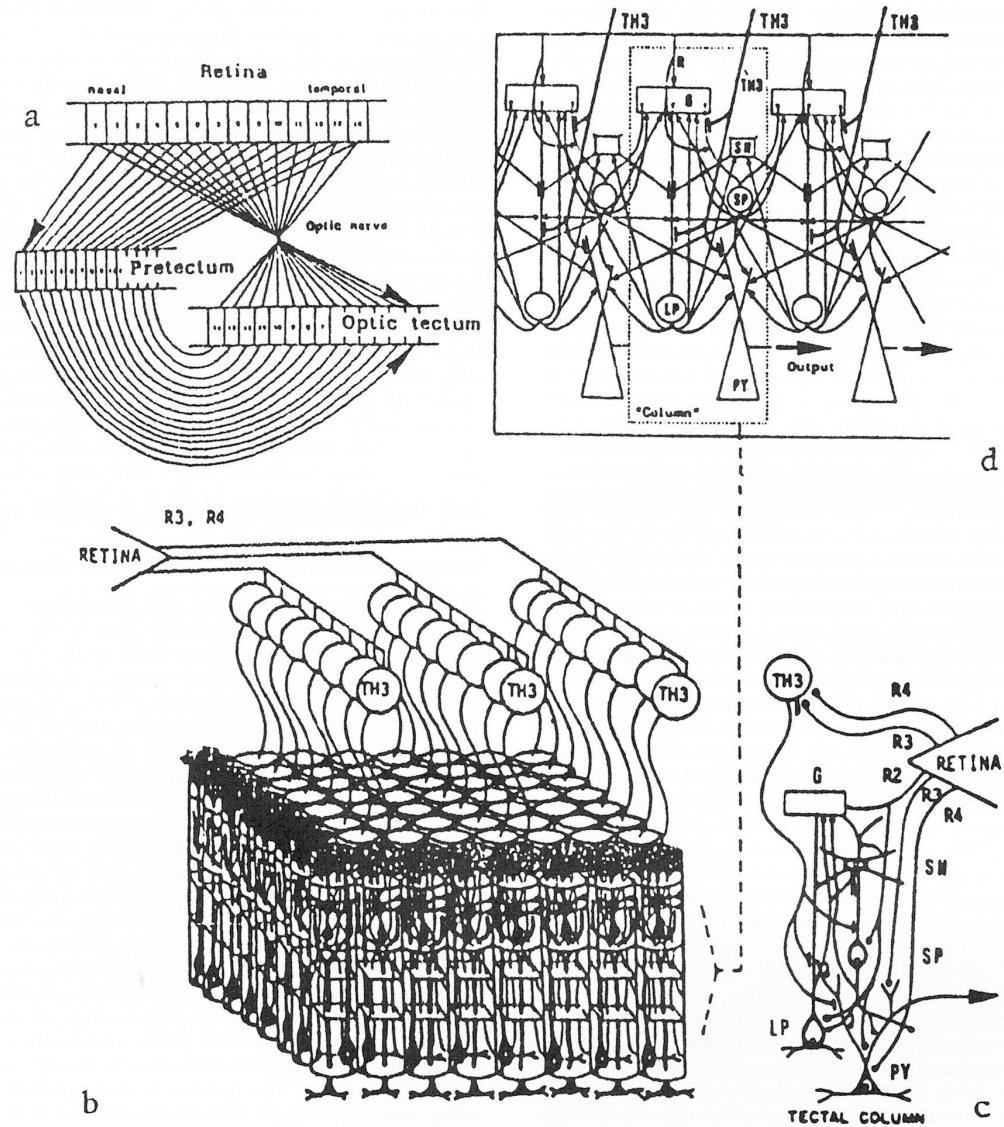


Intracortical Connections

- Dendrites extend 2–4 minicol. diameters
- Axons extend 5× (or even 30–40×) minicol. diameter
- Periodic spacing of axon terminal clusters causes entrainment
- $\sim 2 \times 10^7$ connections to macrocolumn



Neural Networks in Visual System of Frog

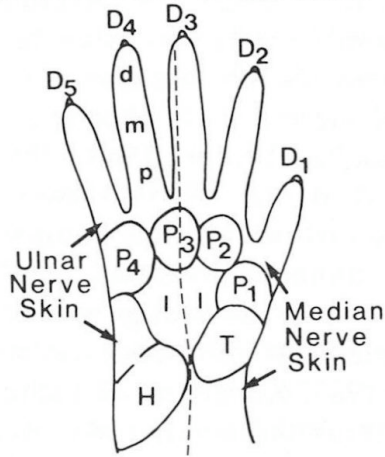


10/26/09

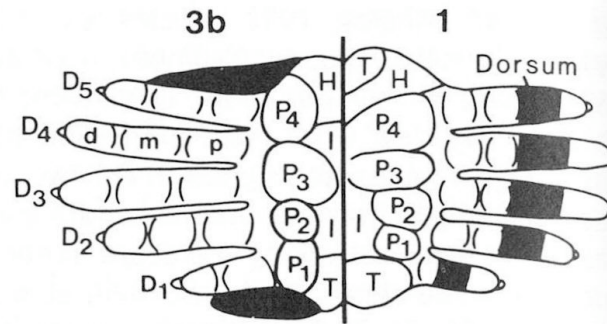
(fig. from Arbib 1995, p. 1039)

Reorganization of Cortex

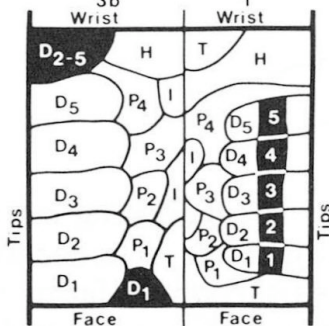
A. Nerve Fields of the Hand



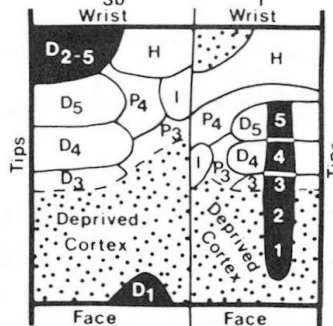
B. Topographic Pattern of Hand Representations



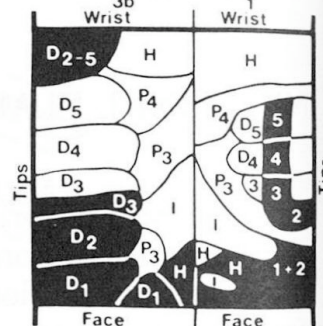
C. Normal Hand Representation



D. Cortex Deprived by Median Nerve Section

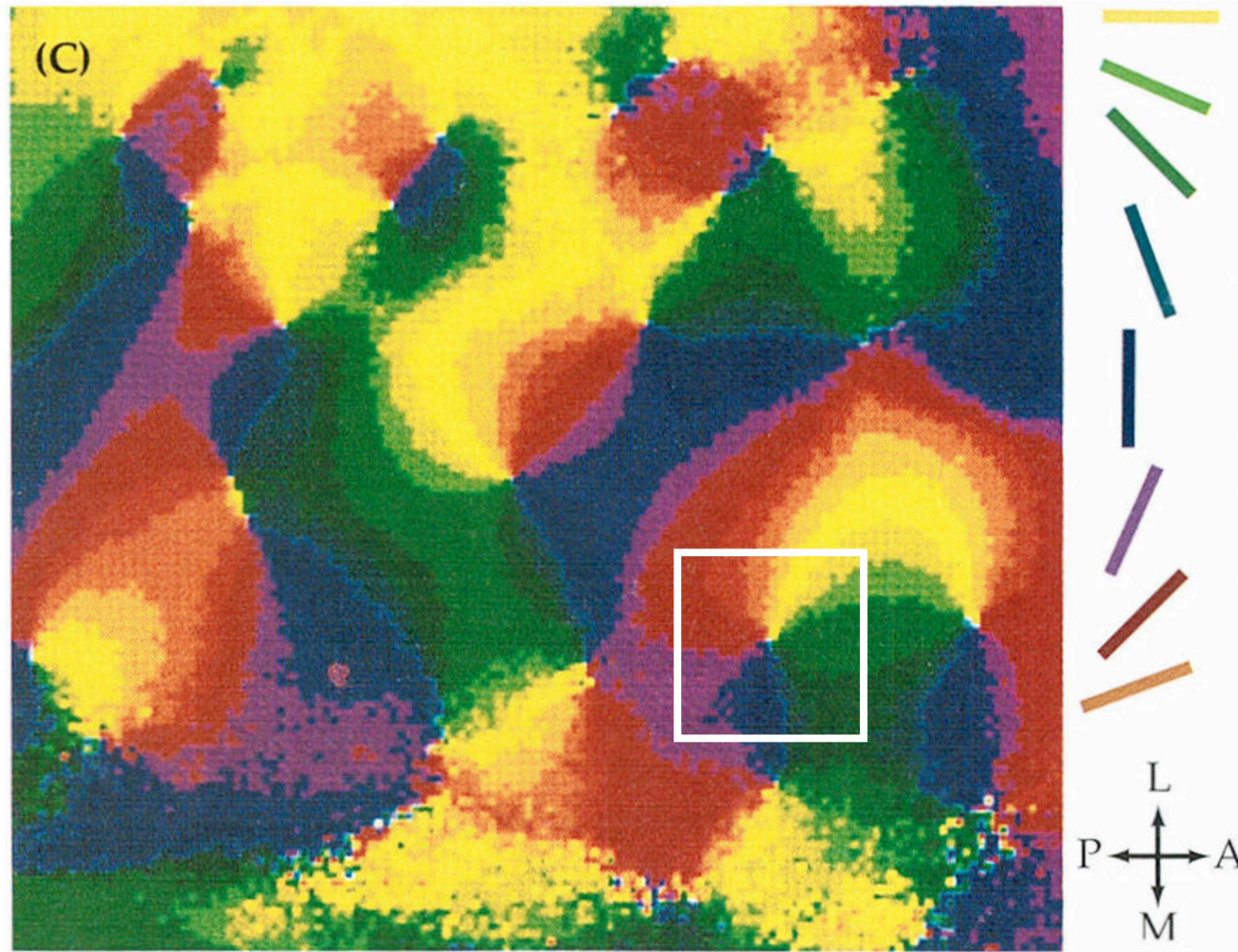


E. Fully Reorganized Cortex



- Median nerve sectioned to show fluidity of cortical organization
- (C) before
- (D) immediately after
- (E) several months later

Orientation Columns

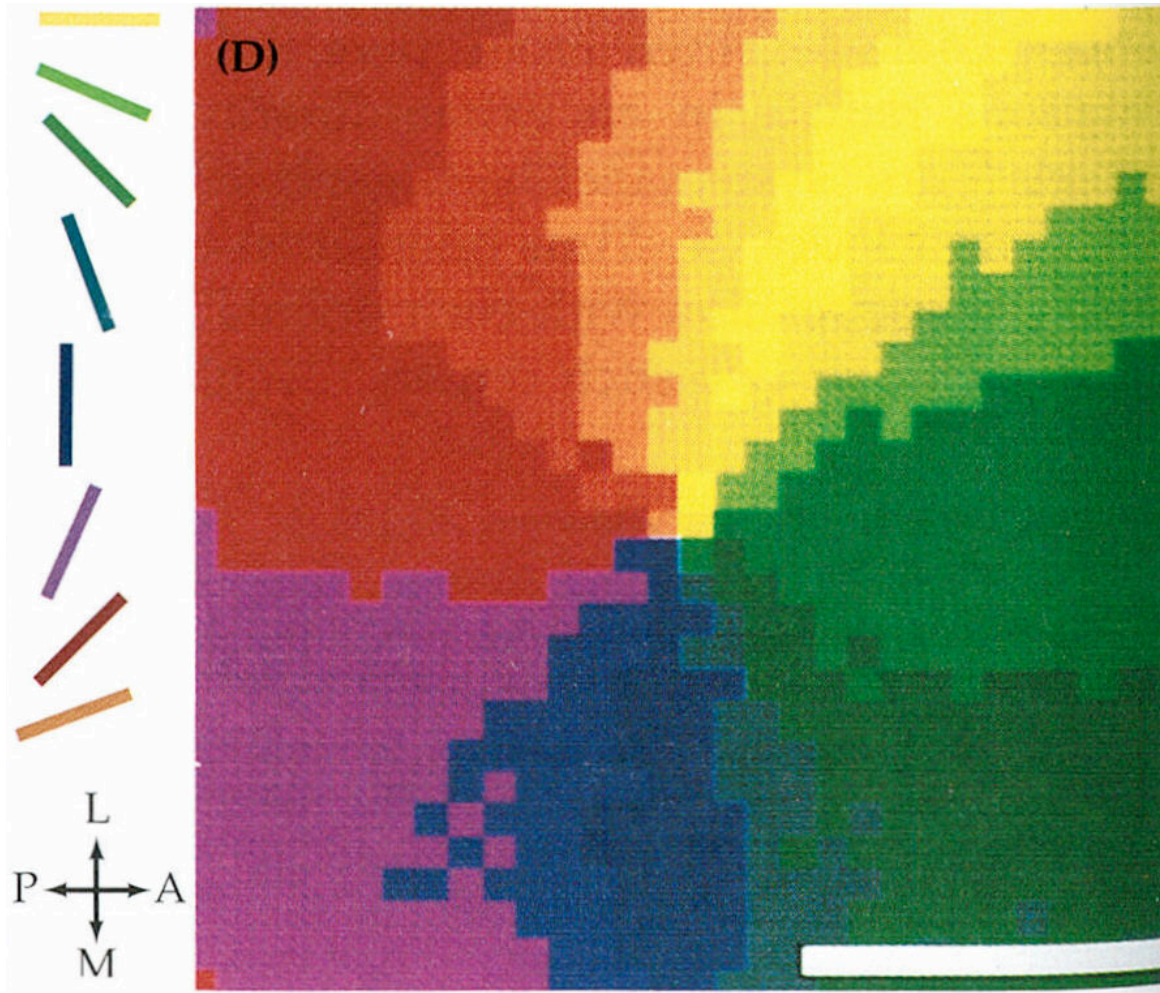


10/26/09

(fig. < Nicholls & al., *Neur. to Brain*)

27

Orientation Columns

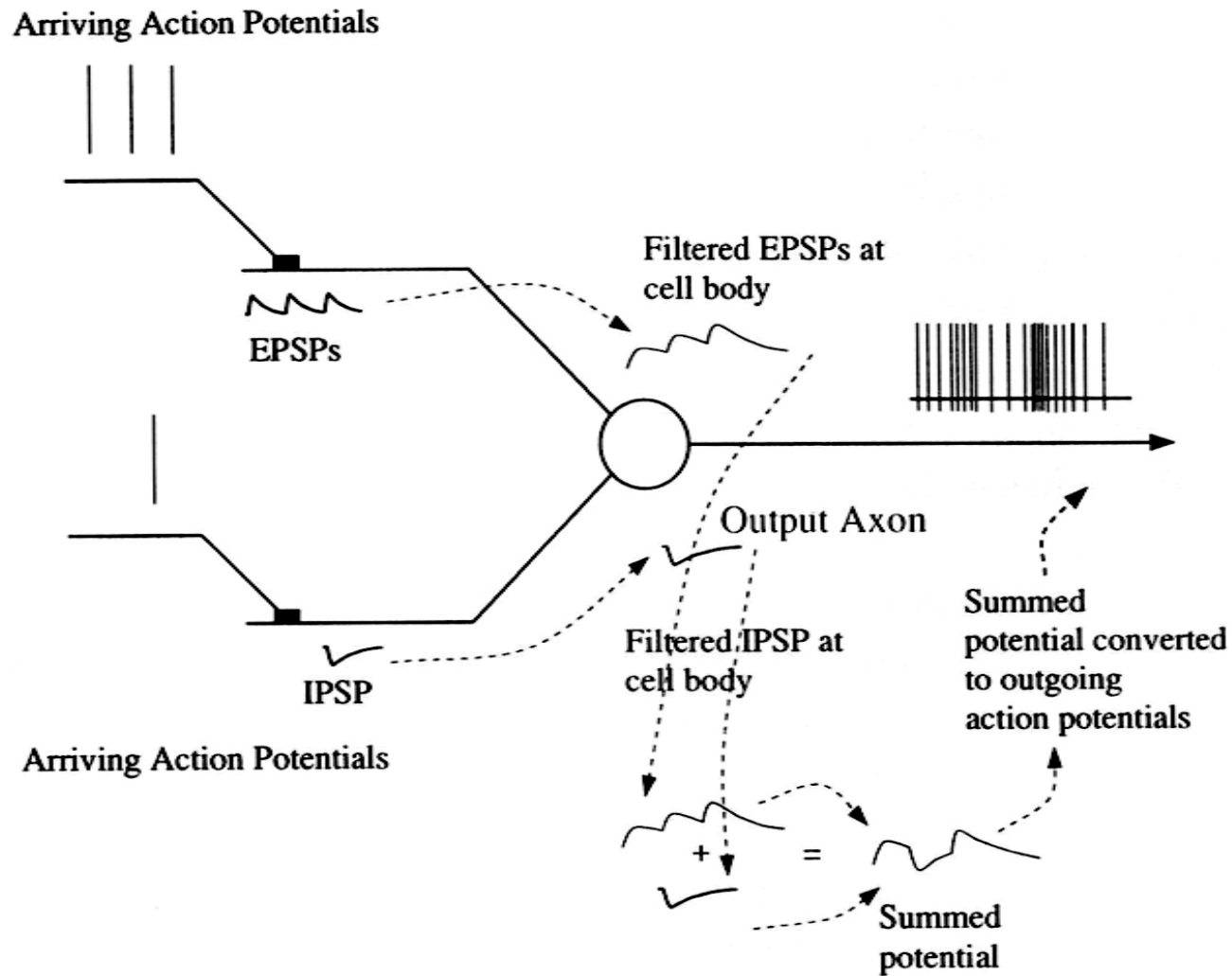


10/26/09

(fig. < Nicholls & al., *Neur. to Brain*)

28

Slow Potential Neuron

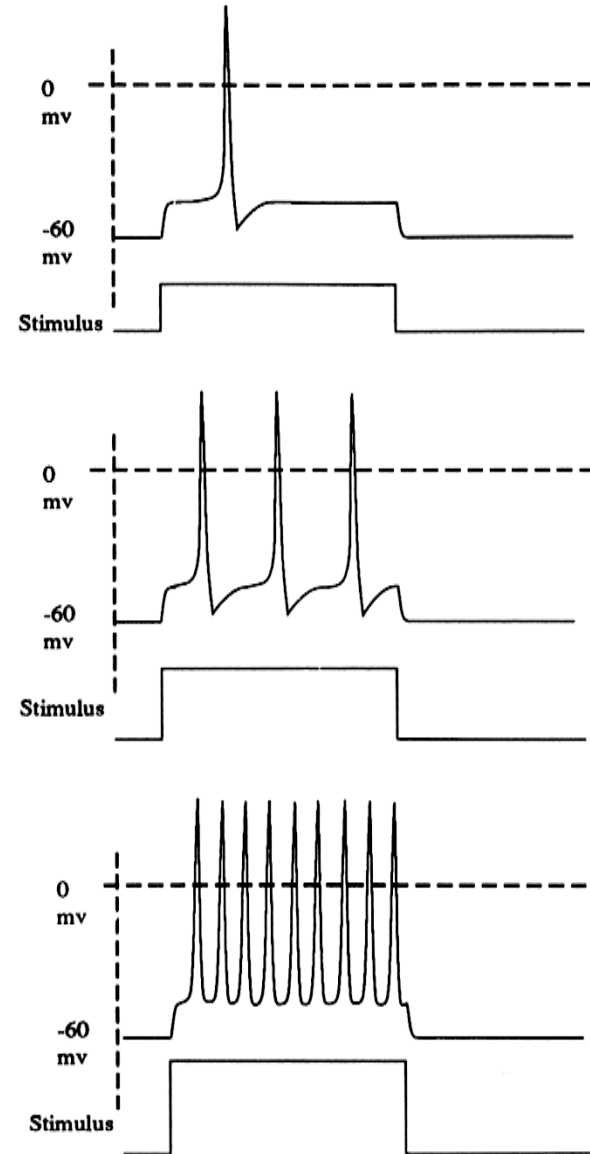


10/26/09

(fig. < Anderson, *Intr. Neur. Nets*)

29

Frequency Coding

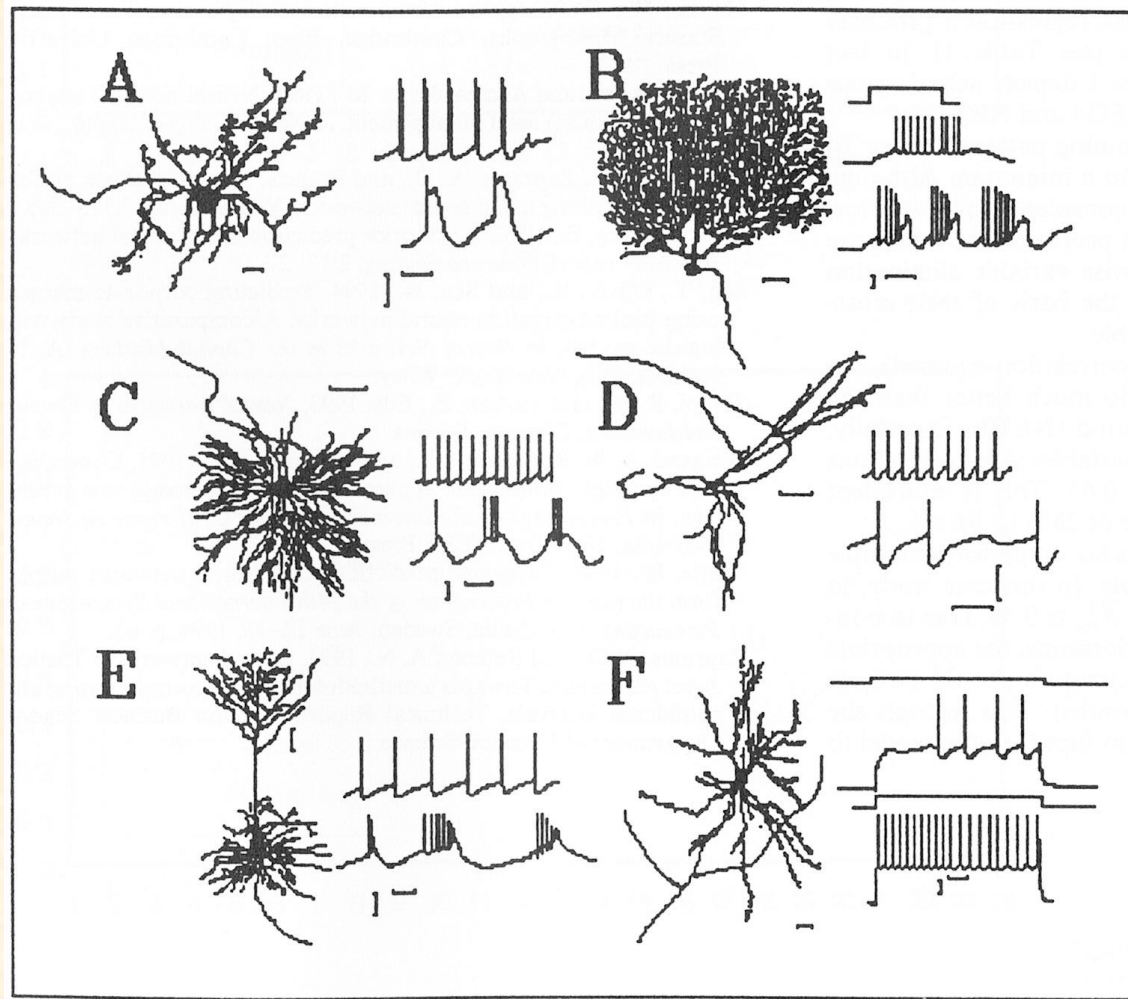


10/26/09

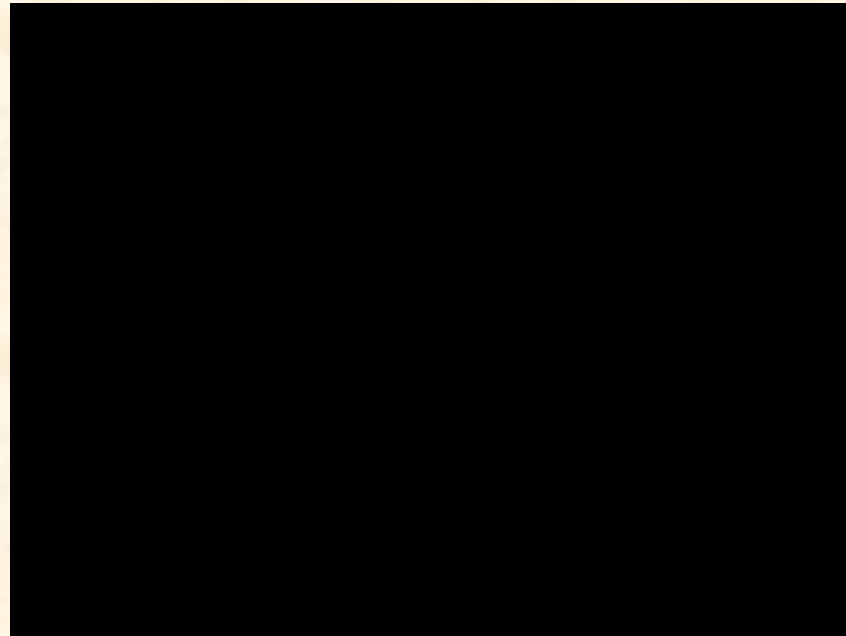
(fig. from Anderson, *Intr. Neur. Nets*)

30

Variations in Spiking Behavior

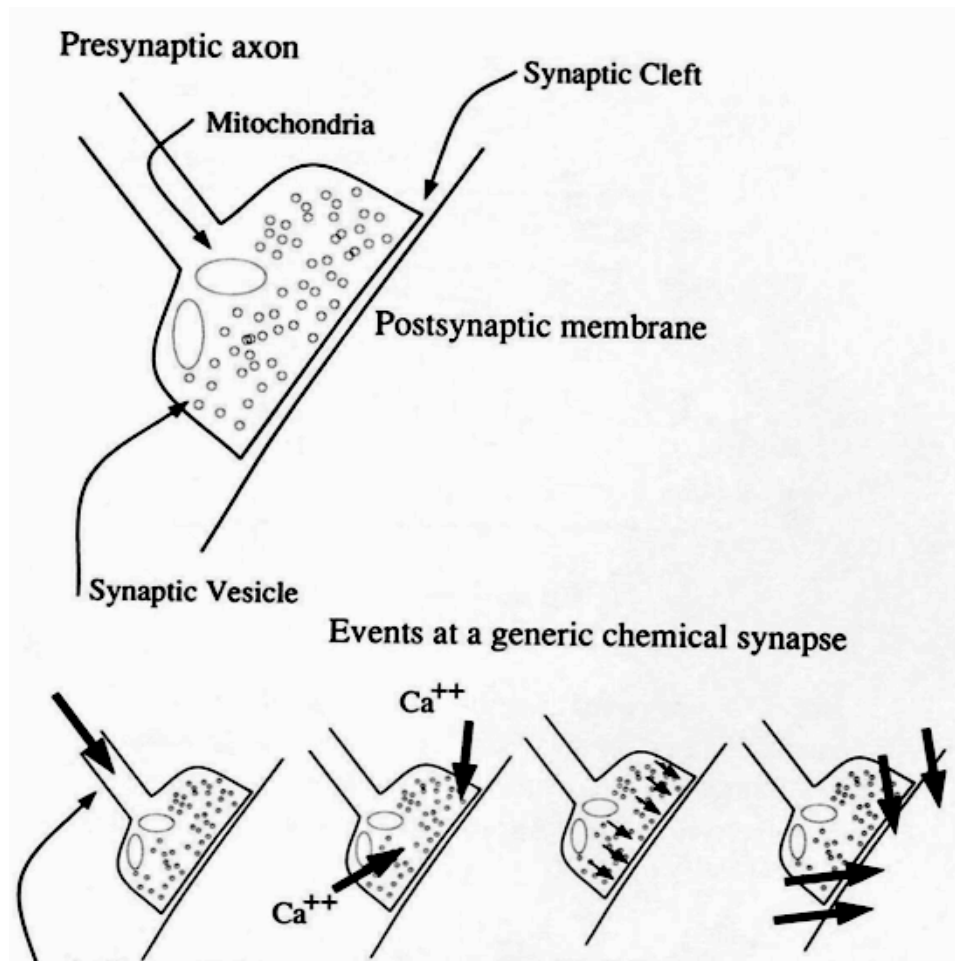


Synapses



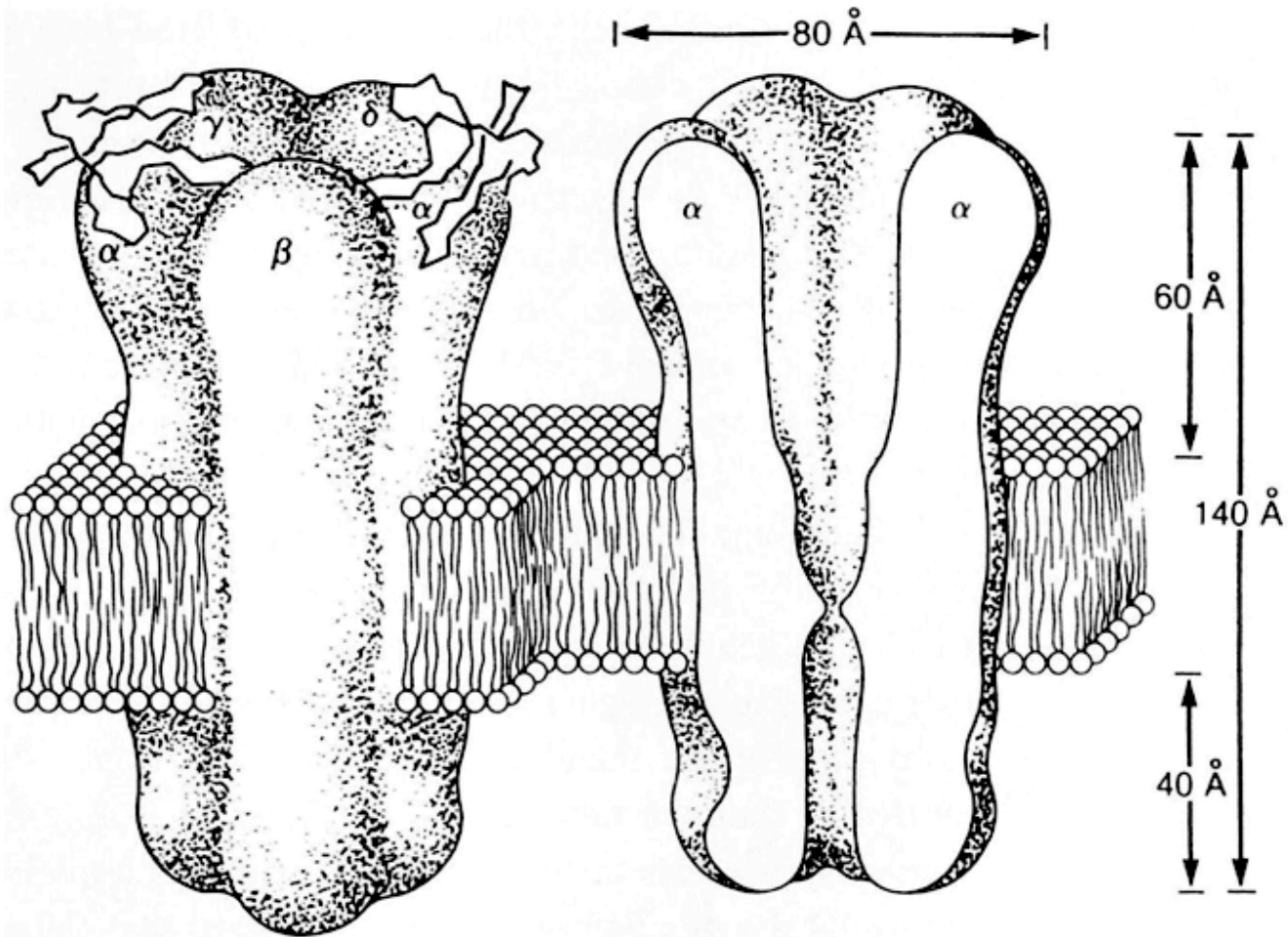
video by Hybrid Medical Animation

Chemical Synapse



1. Action potential arrives at synapse
2. Ca ions enter cell
3. Vesicles move to membrane, release neurotransmitter
4. Transmitter crosses cleft, causes postsynaptic voltage change

Typical Receptor



10/26/09

(fig. from Anderson, *Intr. Neur. Nets*)

34

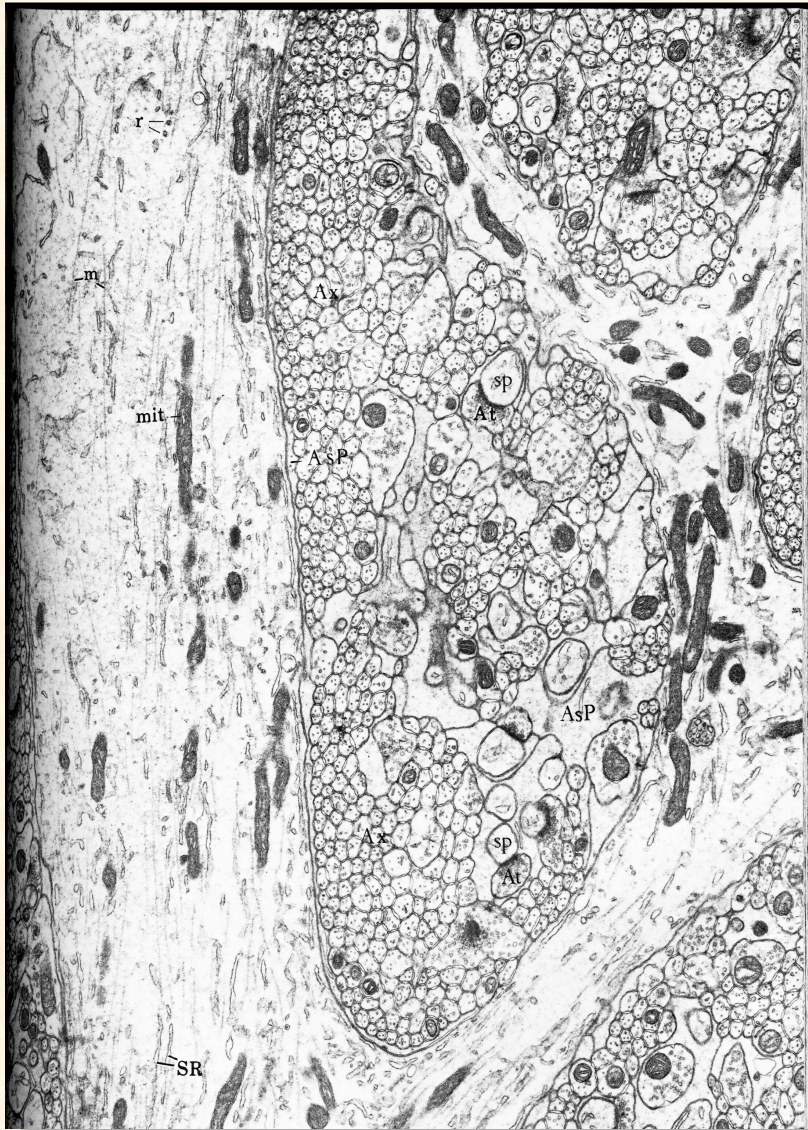
Axon Hillock



10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

35



Dendrite & Dendritic Branches

10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

36



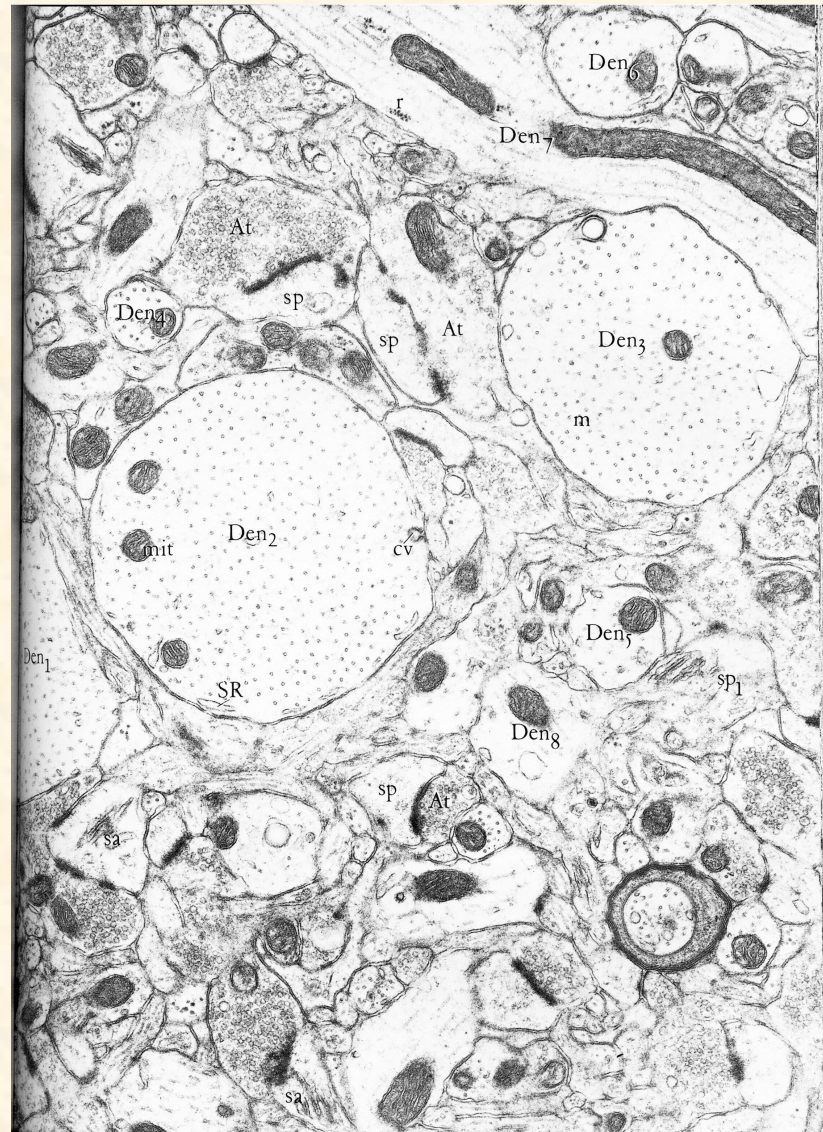
Dendrite & Dendritic Spine

10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

37

Neuropil

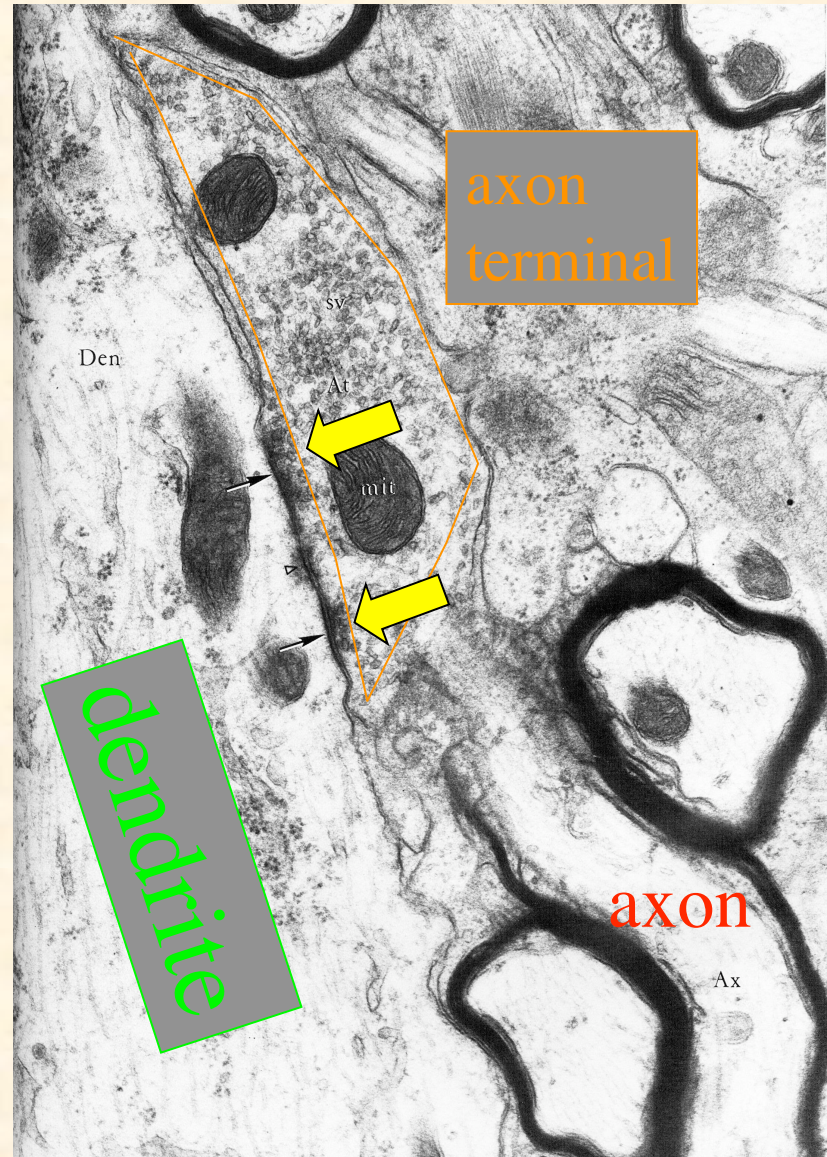


10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

38

Myelinated Axon Making Synapse on Dendrite



10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

Various Synapses

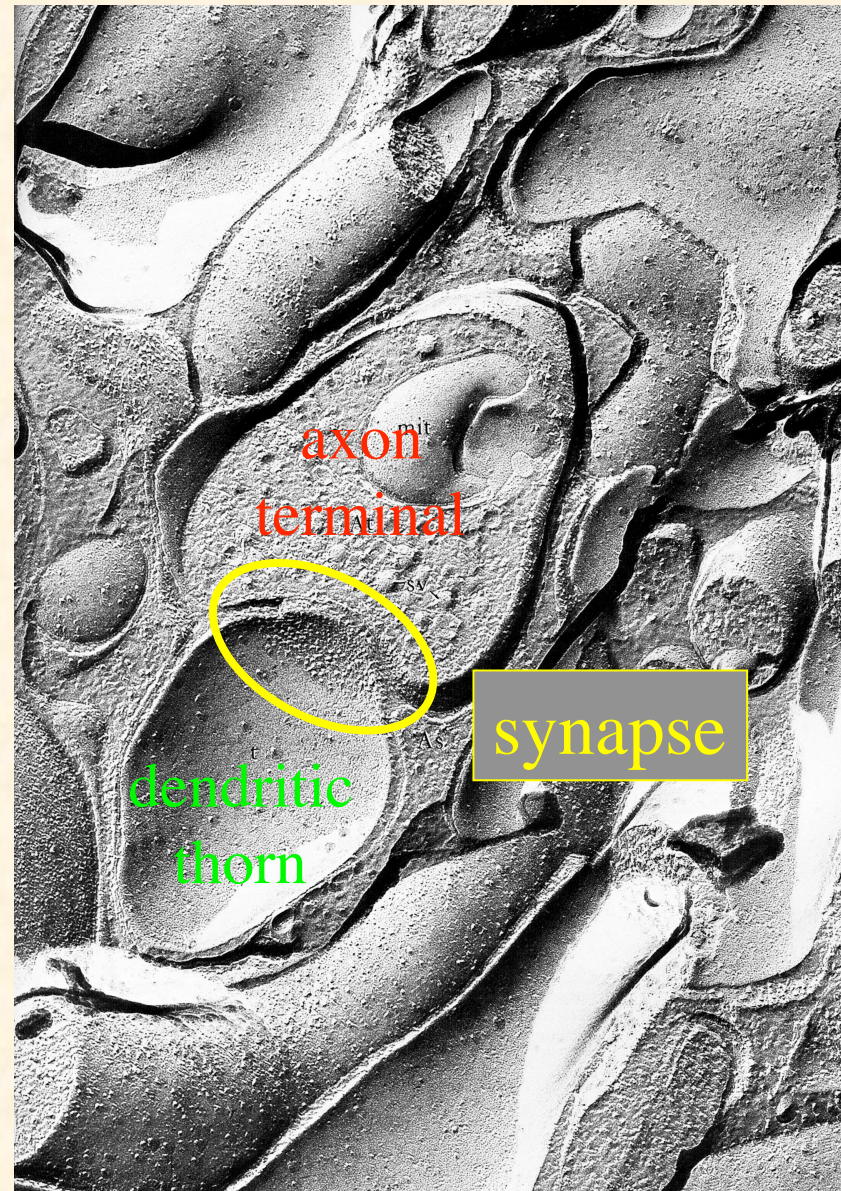


10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

40

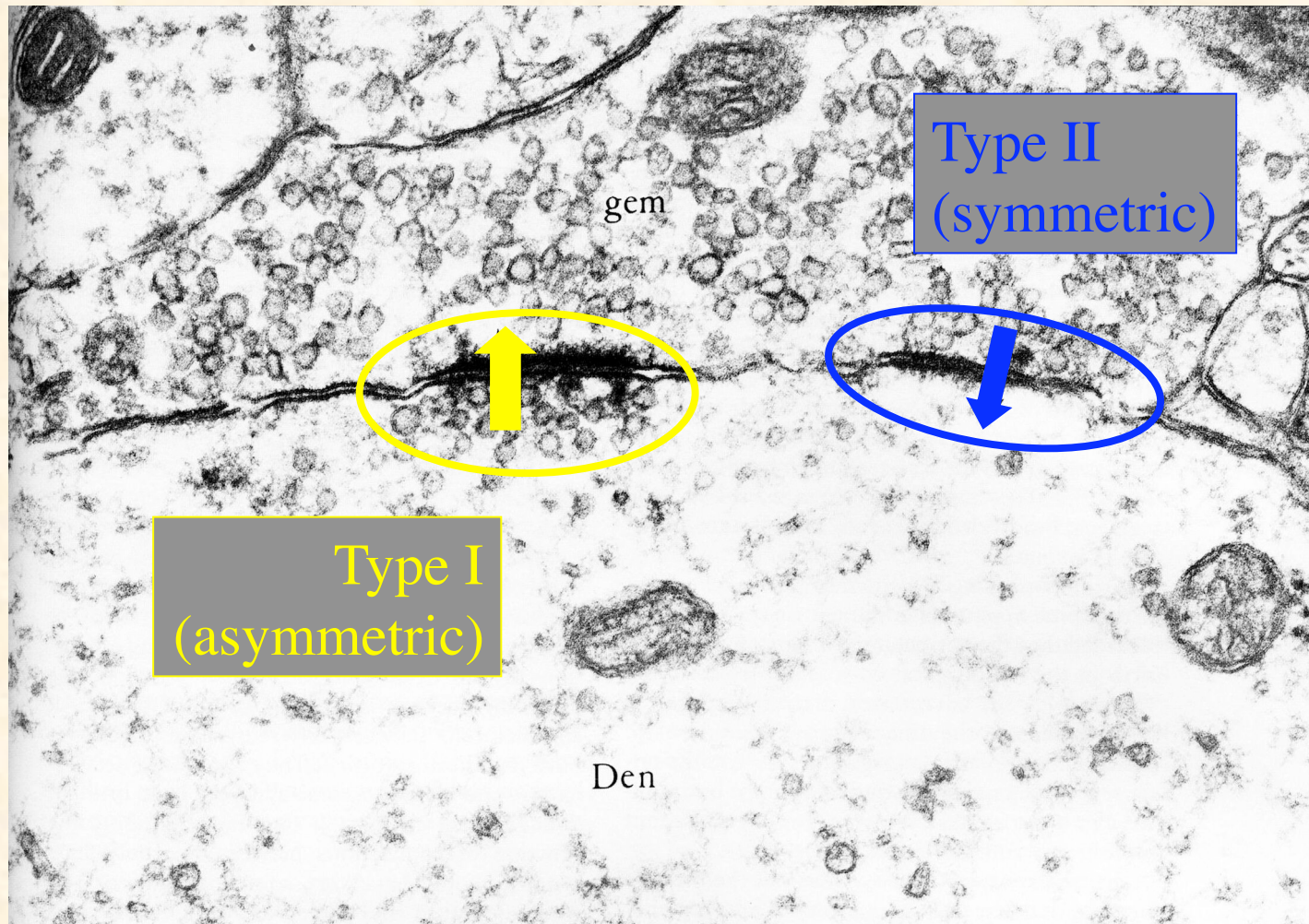
Excitatory
Synapse
Between
Axon
Terminal and
Dendritic
Thorn



10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

Dendro-dendritic Synapses

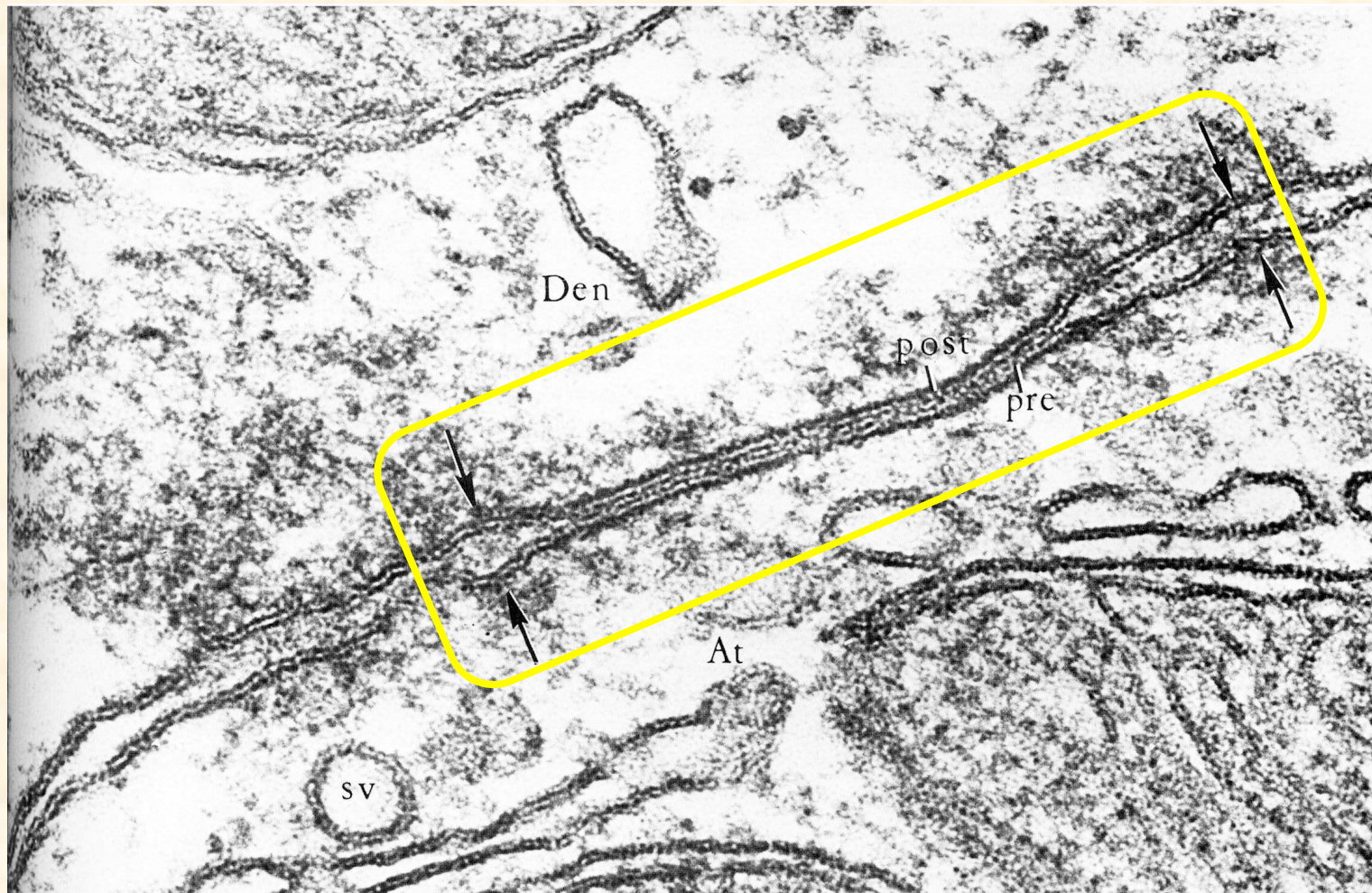


10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

42

Electrotonic Synapse



10/26/09

(fig. from Peters, Palay & Webster)

43

5B

