

ARACHIDONIC ACID BUSTLE ON CHEMOSENSORY NEURONS

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Chemosensory neurons respond to stimulation induced by gasses, volatile and non-volatile compounds. Neuronal excitation mediated via second messenger involve typically: cGMP, cAMP or IP3. Transduction pathways based on cyclic nucleotide have tri-phosphate nucleotide as substrate. While IP3, mechanisms based, have membrane lipid substrate. This compounds are signaling molecule with modulator effects on many proteins, including membrane ion channels (Piomelli & Greengard, 1990; Axelrod, 1990; Liu et al, 2001). Mouse isolated chemosensory neurons were used in this electrophysiological study. In current-clamp and voltage-clamp mode from whole cell was recorded neuronal electrical activity under 50 μ M of arachidonic acid (AA), and 50 mM KCl (control condition) administration. In current-clamp mode, whole-cell configuration, and spontaneous firing activity (Fig. 1) were recorded from isolated chemosensory neurons, as well as induced responses to current injections of 2-10 pA for 1 s. Voltage-gated inward and outward currents elicited by voltage steps, 10mV increments from -80 to +50 mV, were measured also. We record response to the administration of 50 μ M of AA (Fig. 2), and 50 mM KCl, control condition. Chemosensory neuron respond with an inward depolarizing current to an AA application suggesting its role in a putative transduction mechanisms mediated by IP3.

References

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