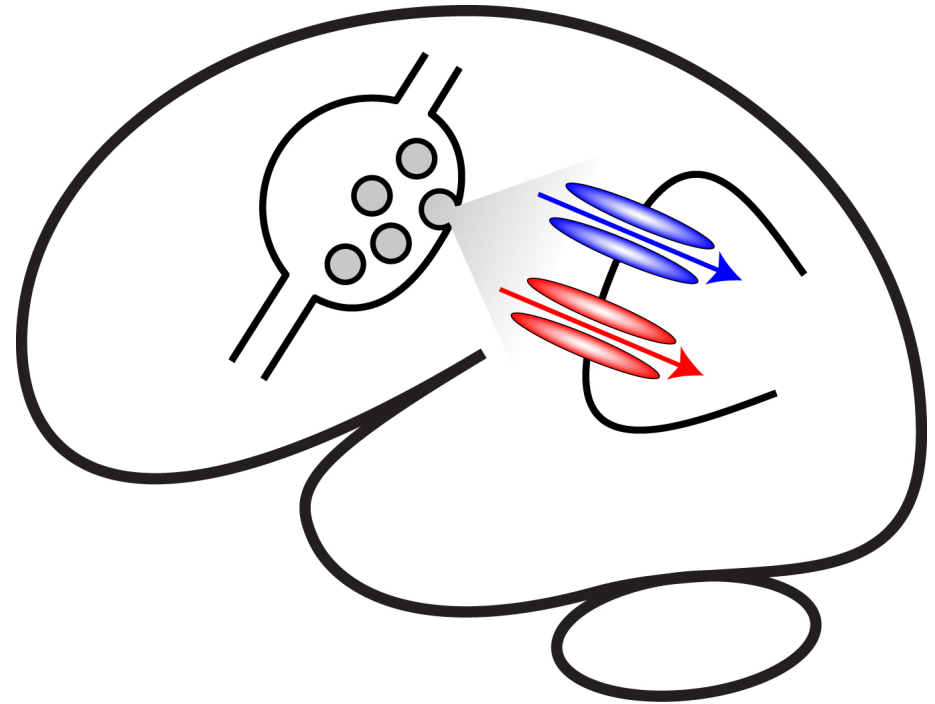


4.1 Glutamate receptors

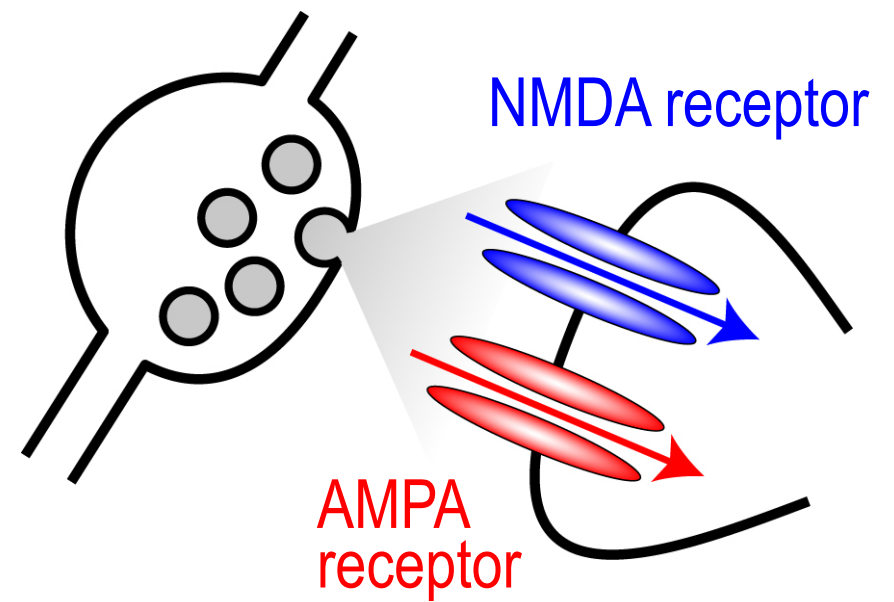
Cellular Mechanisms of Brain Function

Prof. Carl Petersen

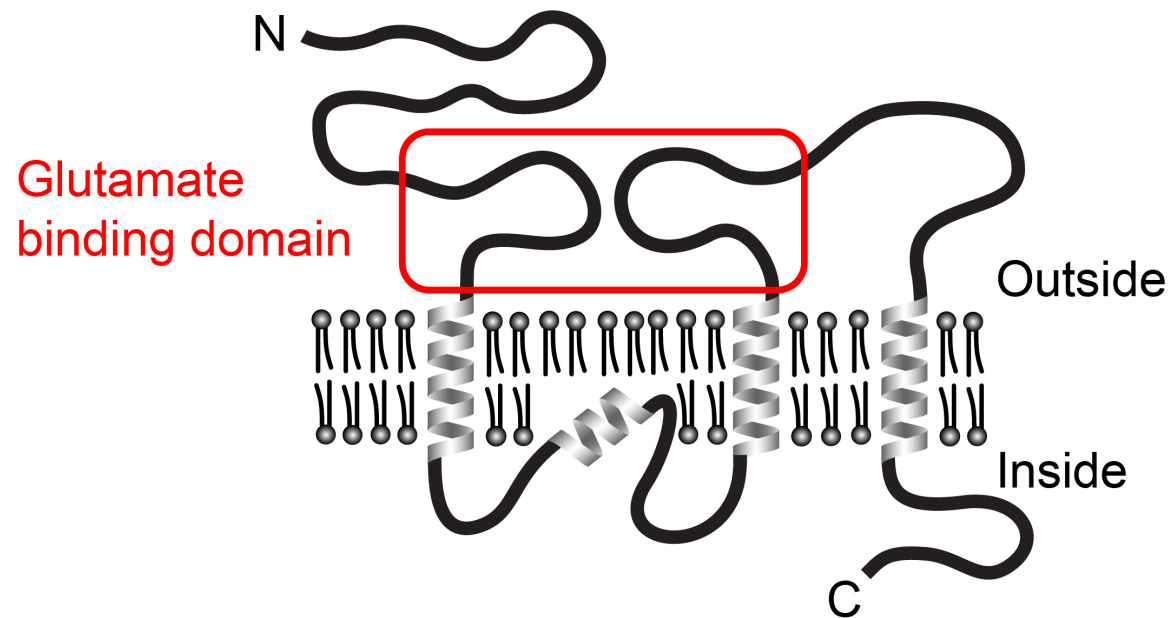


Glutamatergic excitatory synaptic transmission

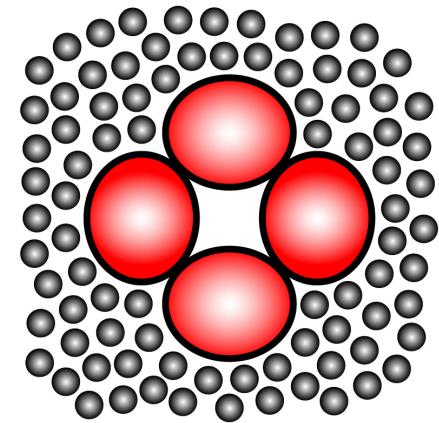
Ionotropic glutamate receptors



Ionotropic glutamate receptors: structure



Glutamate receptors have 4 subunits.



Ionotropic glutamate receptors: ion permeability

AMPA receptors

Na⁺ and K⁺

Reversal potential ~0 mV

Single channel
conductance ~ 5 pS

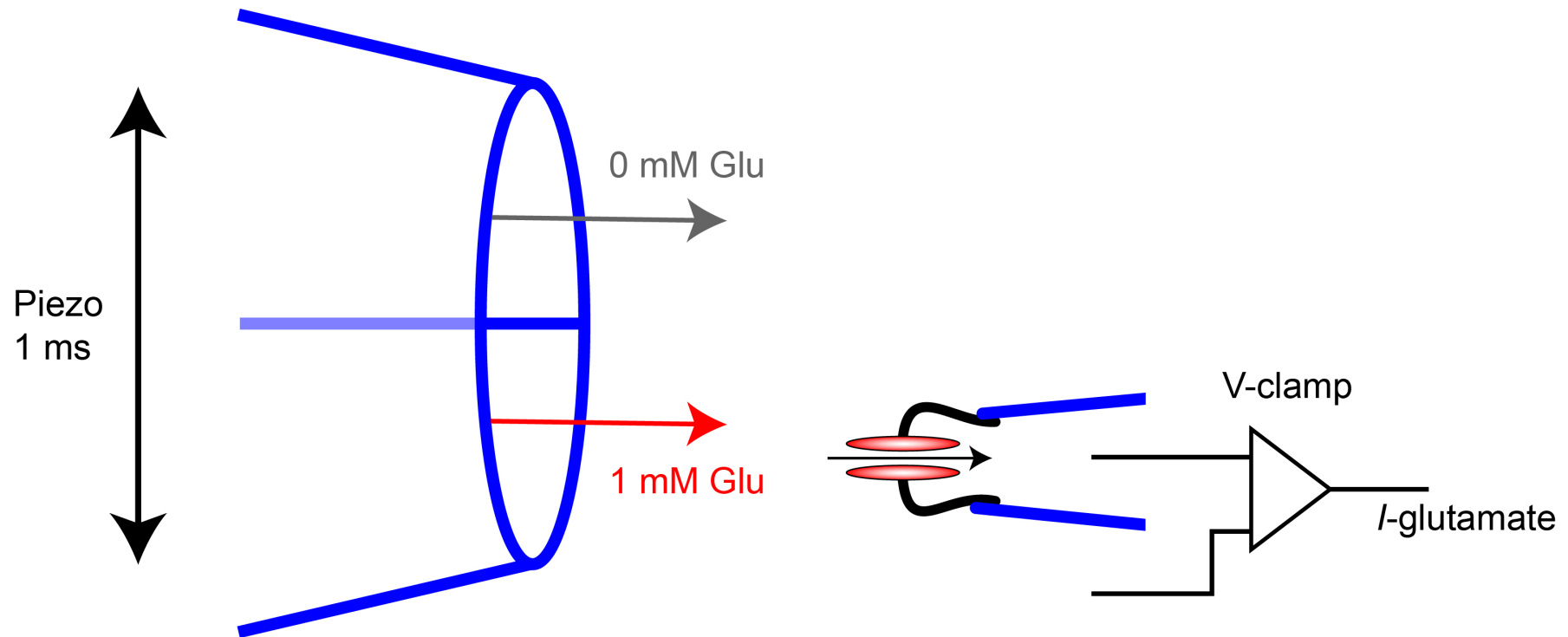
NMDA receptors

Na⁺, K⁺ and Ca²⁺

Reversal potential ~0 mV

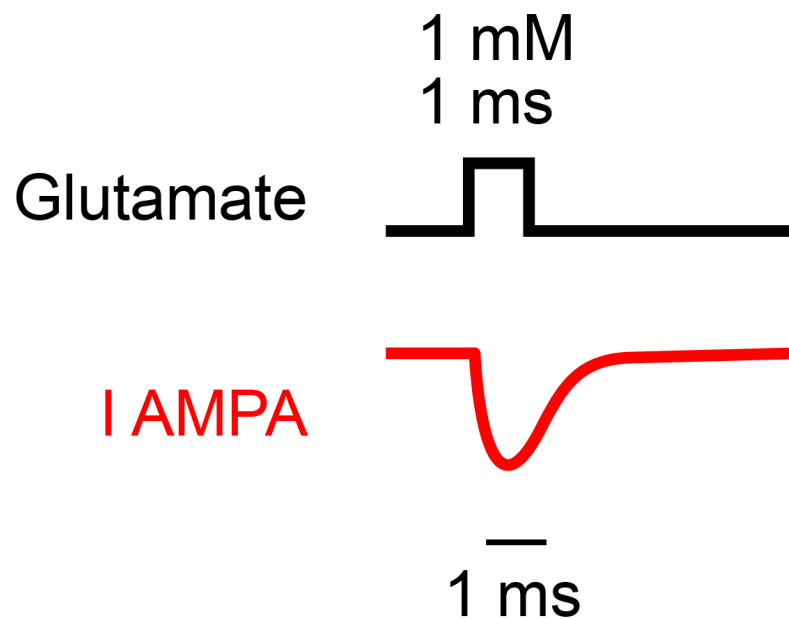
Single channel
conductance ~ 50 pS

Measuring kinetics of ligand-gated ion channels

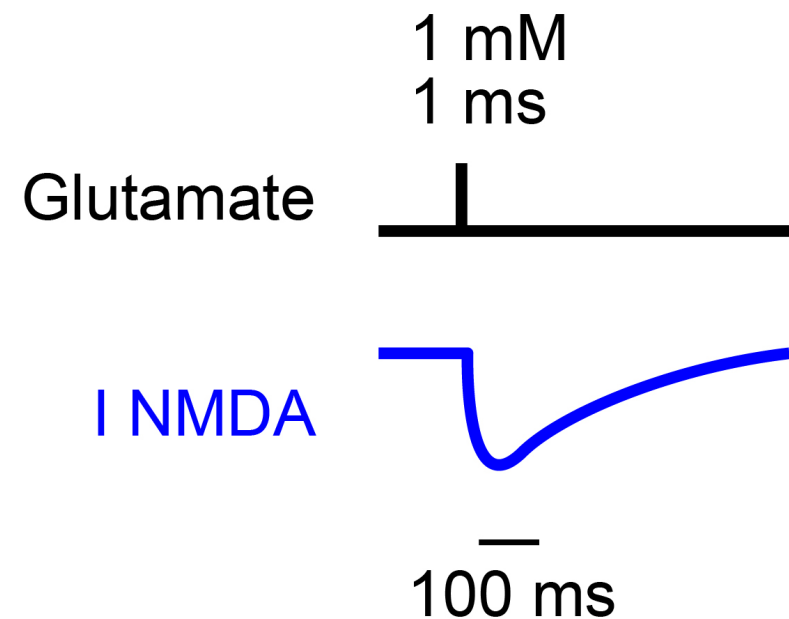


Ionotropic glutamate receptors: kinetics

AMPA receptors

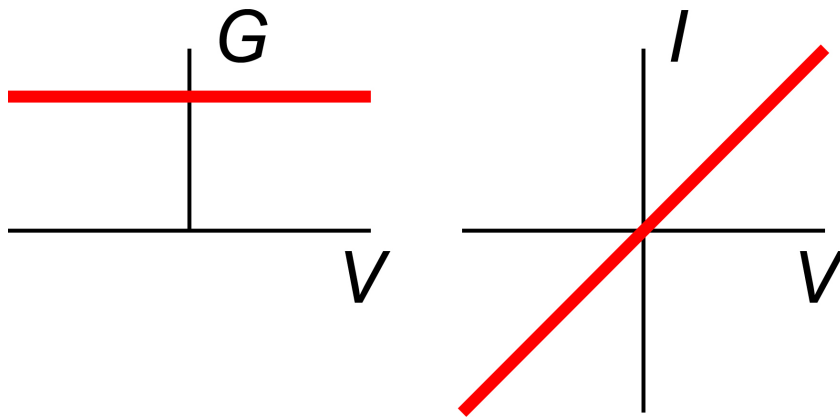


NMDA receptors

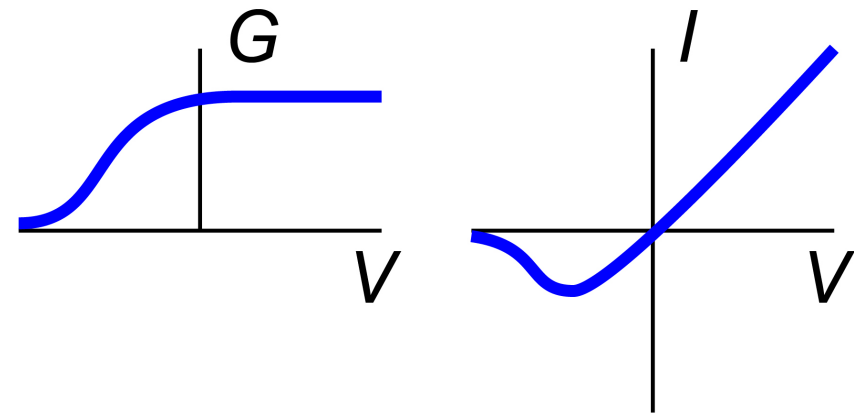


Ionotropic glutamate receptors: I - V relationship

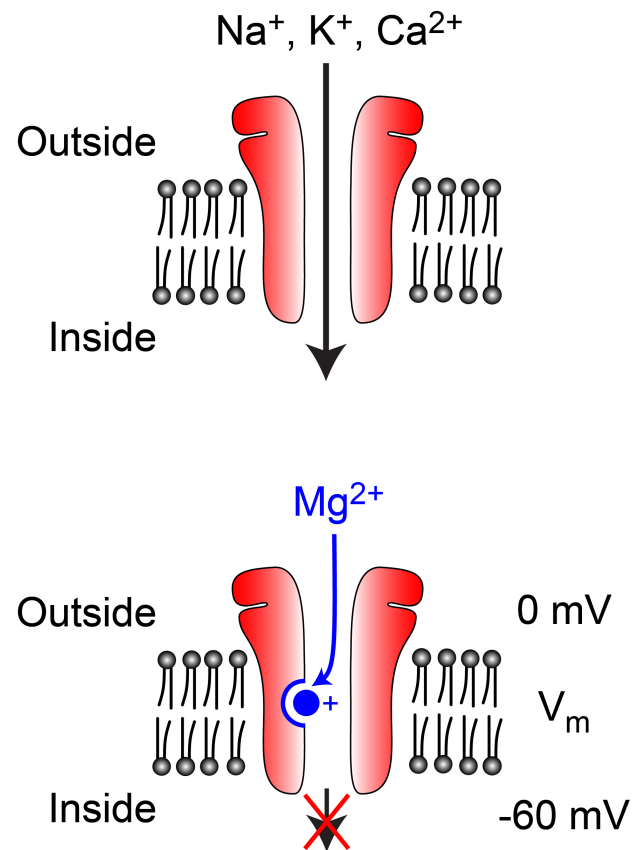
AMPA receptors



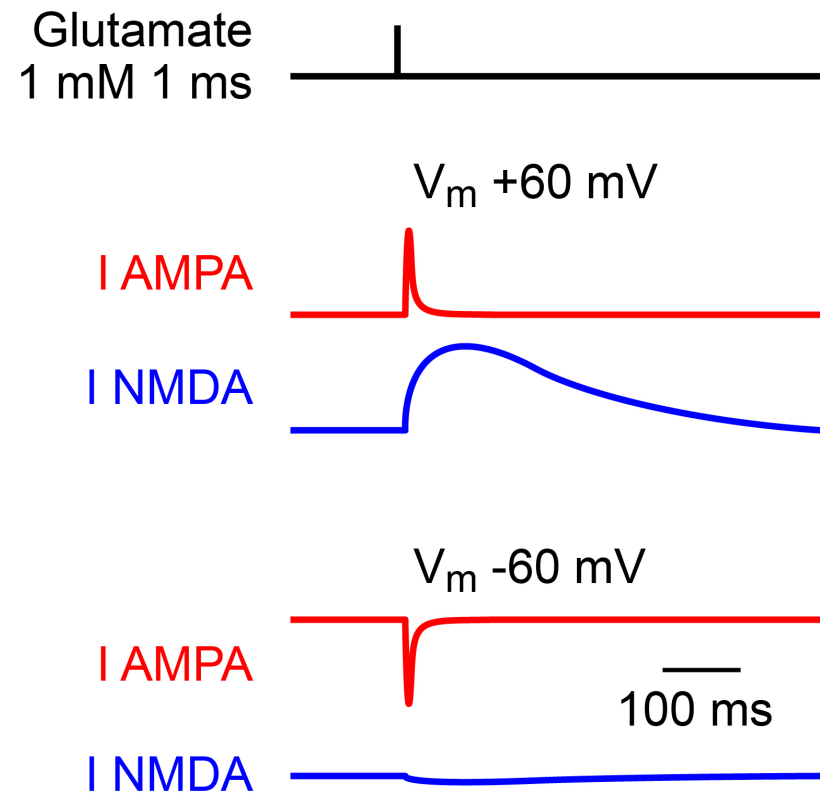
NMDA receptors



Voltage-dependent Mg^{2+} block of NMDA receptors



AMPA and NMDA receptors



AMPA receptor diversity

GluA1-4 *gria1-4* (GluR1-4; GluRA-D)

GluA2 is a subunit of most AMPA receptors.

AMPA receptors containing the GluA2 subunit have linear IV relationships and lack calcium permeability.

AMPA receptors lacking the GluA2 subunit are inwardly rectifying and are calcium permeable.

Kainate receptors

GluK1-5 *grik1-5* (GluR5-7; KA1,2)

NMDA receptor diversity

GluN1	<i>grin1</i>	(NR1)
GluN2A-D	<i>grin2A-D</i>	(NR2A-D)
GluN3A,B	<i>grin3A,B</i>	(NR3A,B)

GluN2A,B strong Mg^{2+} block

GluN2C,D weak Mg^{2+} block

GluN2A fast (~ 100 ms)

GluN2B,C medium (~ 300 ms)

GluN2D slow (~ 1 s)

GluN3

Metabotropic glutamate receptors

mGluR1-8 *grm1-8*

7 transmembrane, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs)

Group 1 (mGluR1,5) – couple to PLC, Ca^{2+} signalling

Group 2 (mGluR2,3) and group 3 (mGluR4,6,7,8) – inhibit AC

AMPA and NMDA receptors

There are two main types of ionotropic glutamate receptors:

AMPA receptors

fast

Na⁺/K⁺ permeable

NMDA receptors

slow

Na⁺/K⁺/Ca²⁺ permeable

voltage-dependent Mg²⁺ block